

Aberrant Functional Connectivity (rsFC) Between Subgenual ACC and Default Mode Network in Adults with History of Childhood Maltreatment



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Background

- Childhood maltreatment (CM) involves exposure to physical, sexual, and emotional abuse or neglect^{2,3}.
- CM doubles one's risk of developing MDD in adulthood and is associated with greater MDD symptom severity¹.
- Previous studies have linked CM in Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) patients to increased default mode network (DMN) functional connectivity (FC) – a network involved in selfreferential thinking and rumination^{4,7}.
- Depressive rumination is thought to contribute to increased FC between the ventromedial prefrontal cortex (vmPFC) and subgenual anterior cingulate cortex (sgACC)⁶.
- The vmPFC is crucial in regulating the limbic network, specifically the amygdala⁸.
- Alterations in FC between the DMN and the salience network (SN) or fronto-parietal network (FPN) have been found in MDD patients with a history of CM⁵.
- This study examined the resting-state functional connectivity (rsFC) patterns specific to CM in the DMN, SN and limbic networks in adults to identify the neural correlates of CM.

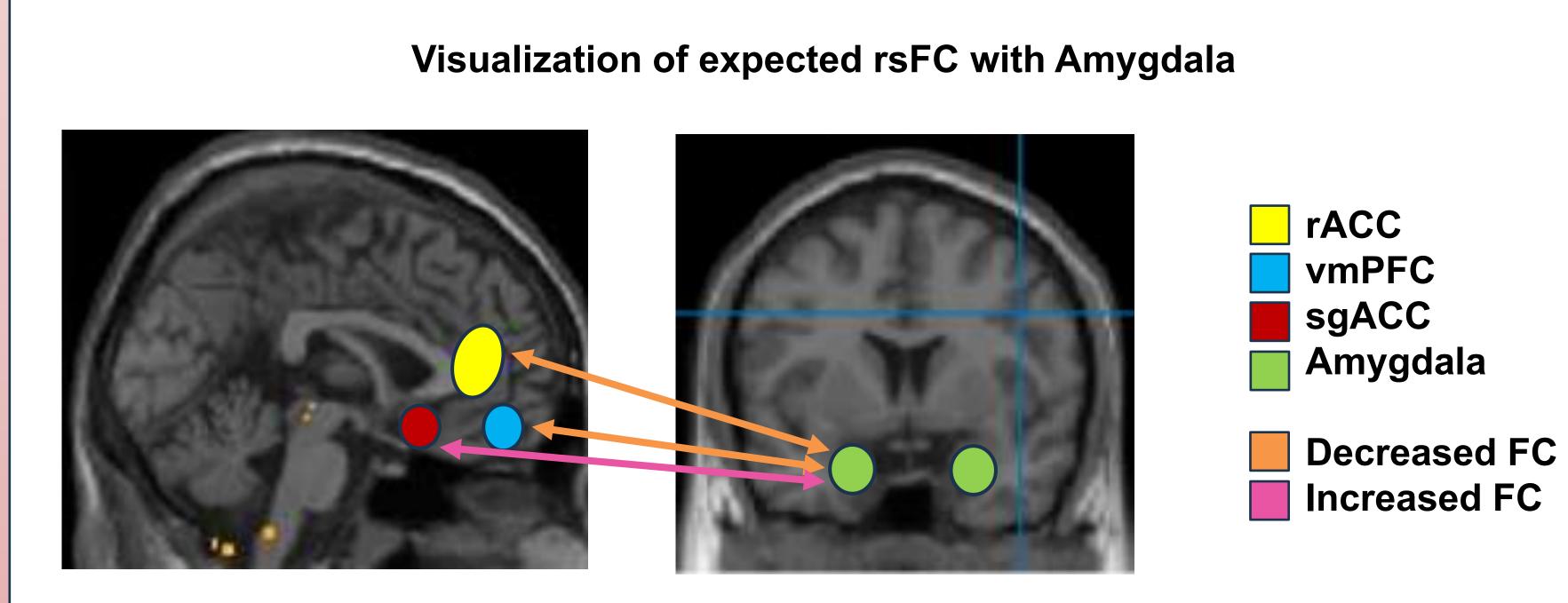
Methods

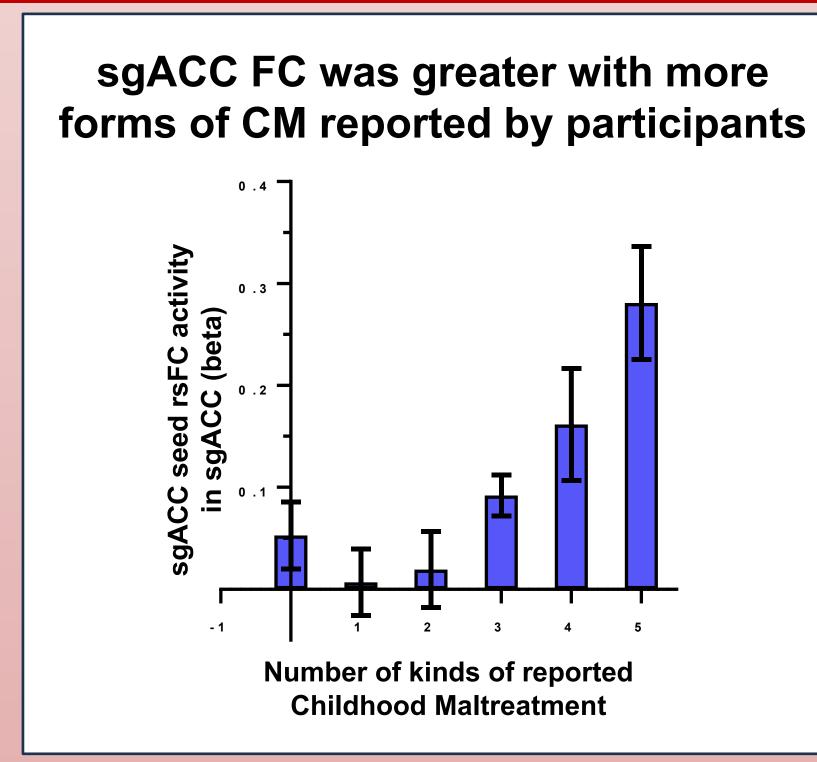
- 56 adults with trauma exposure and clinically significant symptoms of PTSD were studied. Twenty of these adults reported history of CM as determined by the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ).
- 3T fMRI scans were collected during resting state.
 Participants focused on a fixation "plus sign" and let their minds wander freely for 8 minutes.
- Seed-based subject level rsFC T-maps were generated using CONN toolbox and entered into second-level random effects model in SPM12 to test the main effects of CM.
- Second-level maps were thresholded at p<.005 unc.
- Regions of interest (sgACC and vmPFC, rACC and amygdala) were used to examine whether individuals reporting CM differed from individuals reporting no CM in rsFC.
- Z-score images from the effects analyses (two-sample t-tests) implemented in SPM12.
- Small volume correction used for amygdala rsFC.
- Correlational analysis was completed using SPSS.

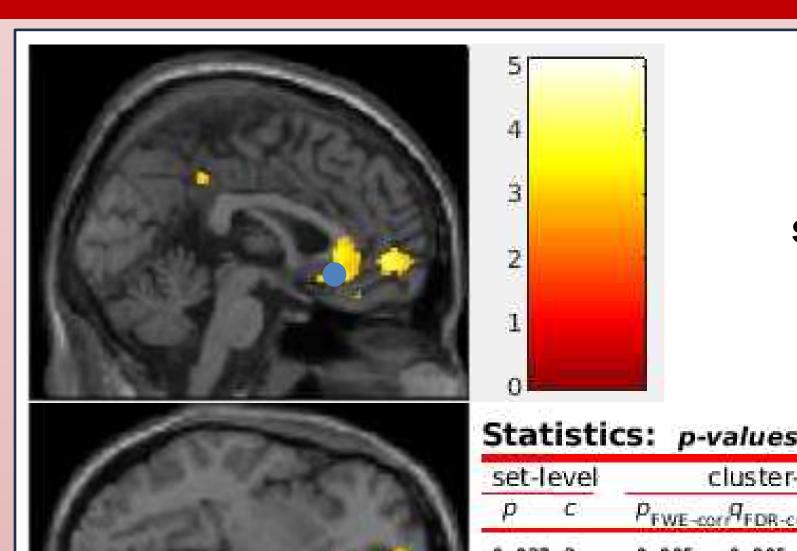
Discussion

- Adults with current and CM history had increased resting state FC within sgACC and between the sgACC and vmPFC than adults with current PTSD and no history of CM.
- sgACC is a node in the limbic network associated with negative affect, and vmPFC a node of the anterior DMN associated with self-referential procession and rumination, suggesting a possible neural mechanism of vulnerability in CM involving increased negativity in self referential processing.
- CM history also showed decreased amygdala rsFC with rostral ACC, circuitry associated with emotional regulation, suggesting a possible mechanism of deficits in emotional regulation.
- Rumination Reflection was associated with increased connectivity within the DMN while Brooding was not.
- Brooding correlated with depression but Reflection did not.
- Correlation of sgACC rsFC with Reflection (rather than Brooding) was not hypothesized, but suggests presence of increased negative bias even in "neutral" repetitive thinking.
- This study is relatively small and future studies should investigate the relationship of CM, sgACC-DMN rsFC, rACCamygdala and rumination / Brooding.

Results

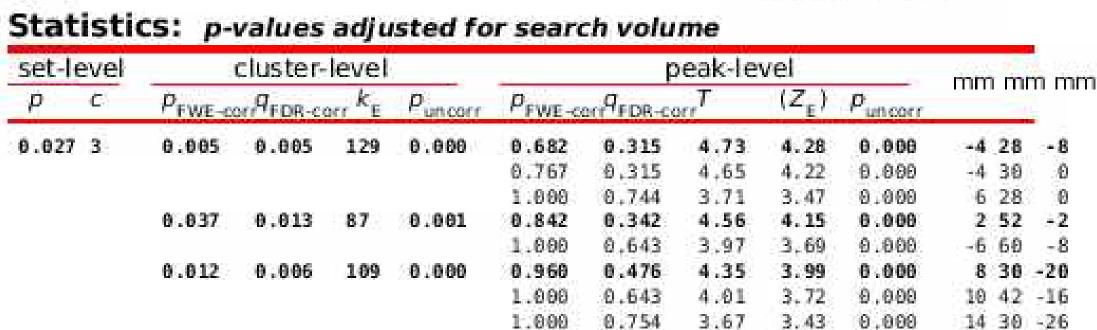


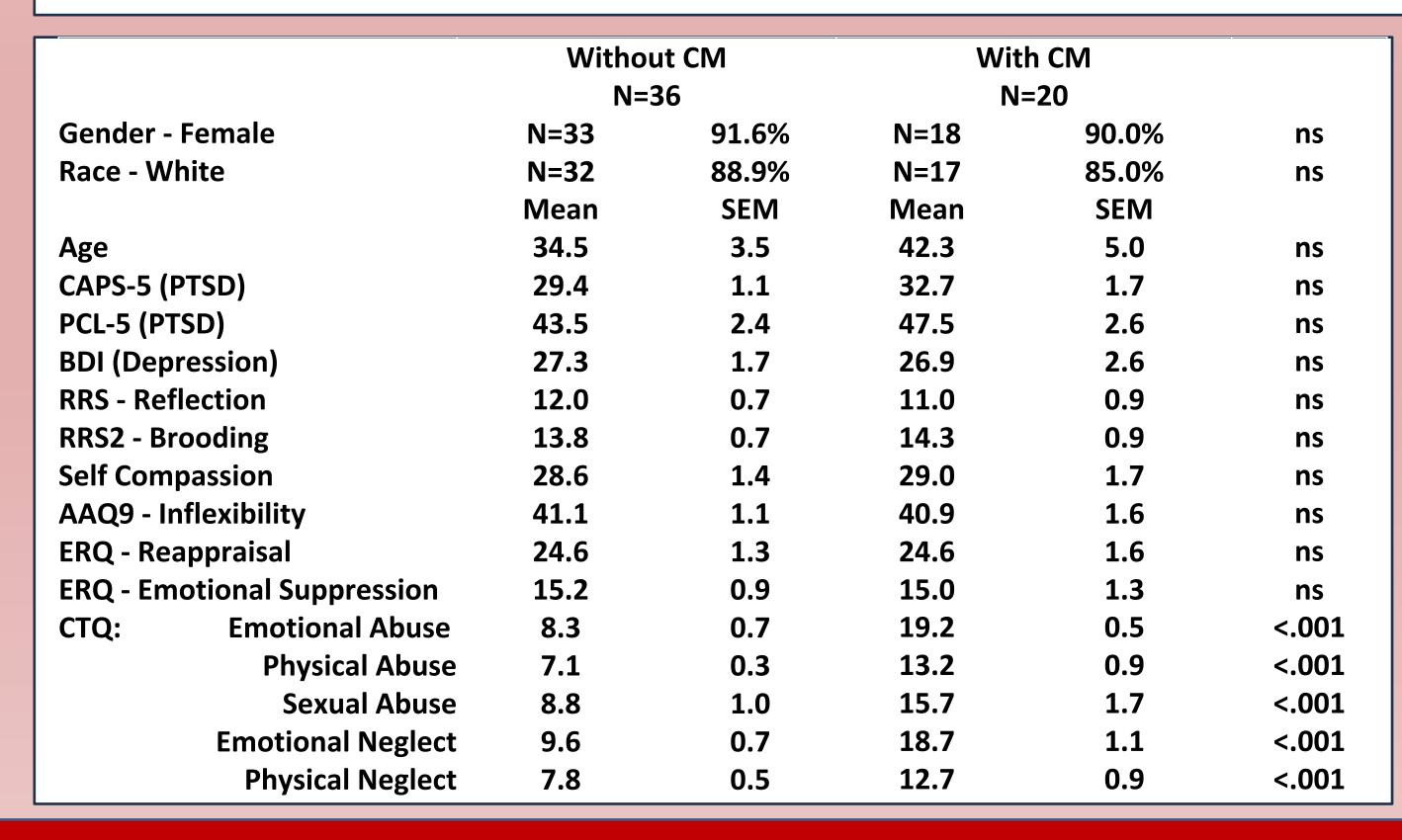




Increased rsFC between sgACC seed, vmPFC, sgACC in adults with CM history

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Pearson correlation between FC and reflective rumination, and self-report measures and brooding rumination (* <.05, ** <.01, *** <.001)

	RRS1_t1 Reflection	RRS2_t1 Brooding
sgACC and vmPFC	0.049	-0.022
sgACC and sgACC	0.297*	0.010
Phq9 total	0.054	0.622***
BDI 21	0.147	0.555***
FFMQ total	-0.015	-0.389 * *

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