Neural Activation in the NAcc and Amygdala in Females Exposed to Low and High Levels of Early Life Stress

Joshua Ryu and Lauren Borchers 204B final project 06.06.2019

ELS STUDY DESIGN

Adolescents came to the lab between the ages of 9-12 years old

Behavior

- -demographic characteristics
- -early life stress



fMRI

- -functional MRI
- -3.0 Tesla FE MRI scanner



TRAUMATIC EVENTS SCREENING INVENTORY FOR CHILDREN

Example

Have you ever been in a really bad accident, like a car accident, a fall or a fire? Did you feel as scared as you'd ever been, like this was one of the scariest things that EVER happened to you? Did you feel confused or mixed up (or helpless)? Did you feel sick or disgusted (or horrified)?

Response: Dichotomous item ("Yes" or "No")

- Panel rated the objective severity using the UCLA Interview coding system
- 0 = non-event; 4 = severe event
- Sum severity for each stressful event

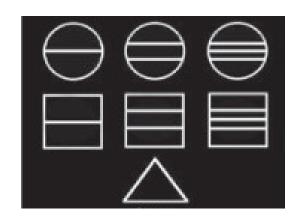
KIDMID

Parameters

- slice thickness = 3
- number of slices = 43
- Phases = 250
- time of the scan = 8:20
- $FOV = 224 \times 224$
- TR = 2
- voxel size=3.2 x 3.2 x 3.0 mm

Each block was 6 seconds

Cue types 250 ms



Fixation 2-2.5 seconds

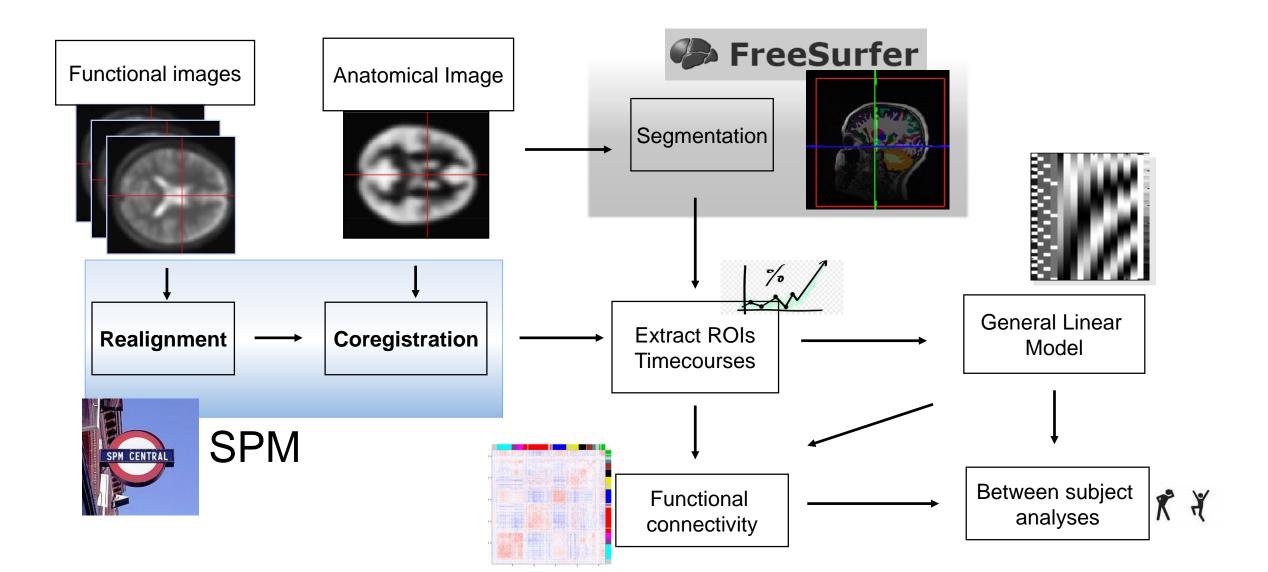
<u>Target</u> 250-350 ms



Feedback 1.65 seconds + 1 point

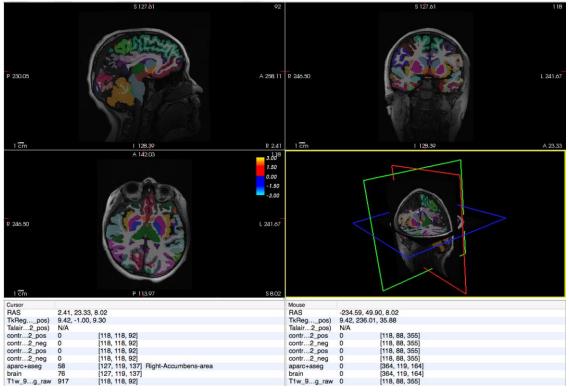
- 5 points

ANALYSIS PIPELINE



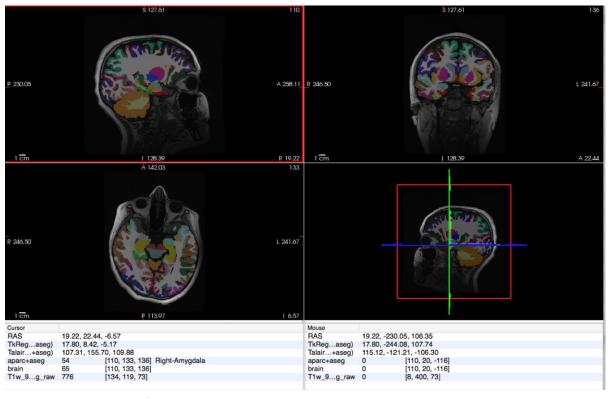
FREESURFER

NAcc: length 10.5, width = 14.5, height = 7 (Neto et al., 2008)



~740 mm³

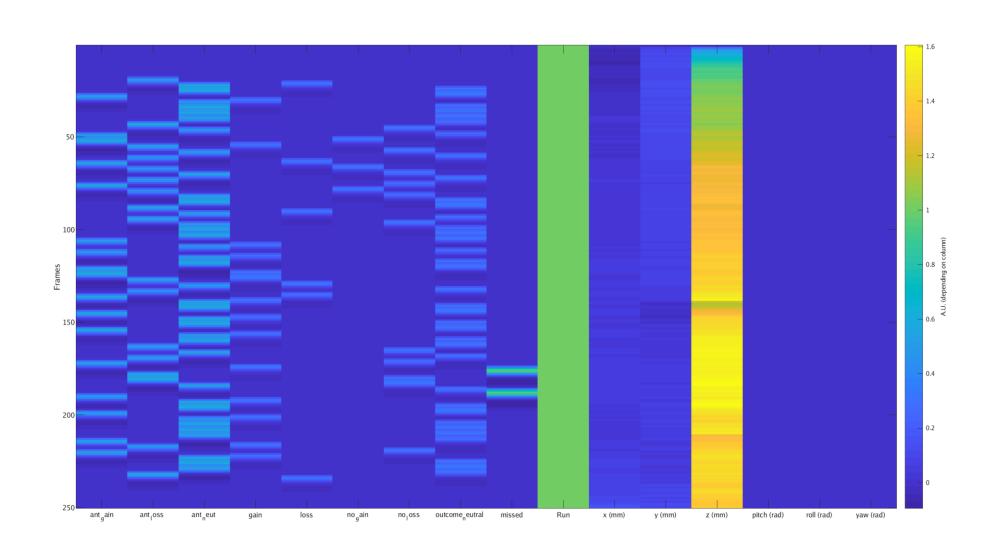
Average size of amygdala = 1.24 cm³ (SD=0.14) (Brabec et al., 2010)



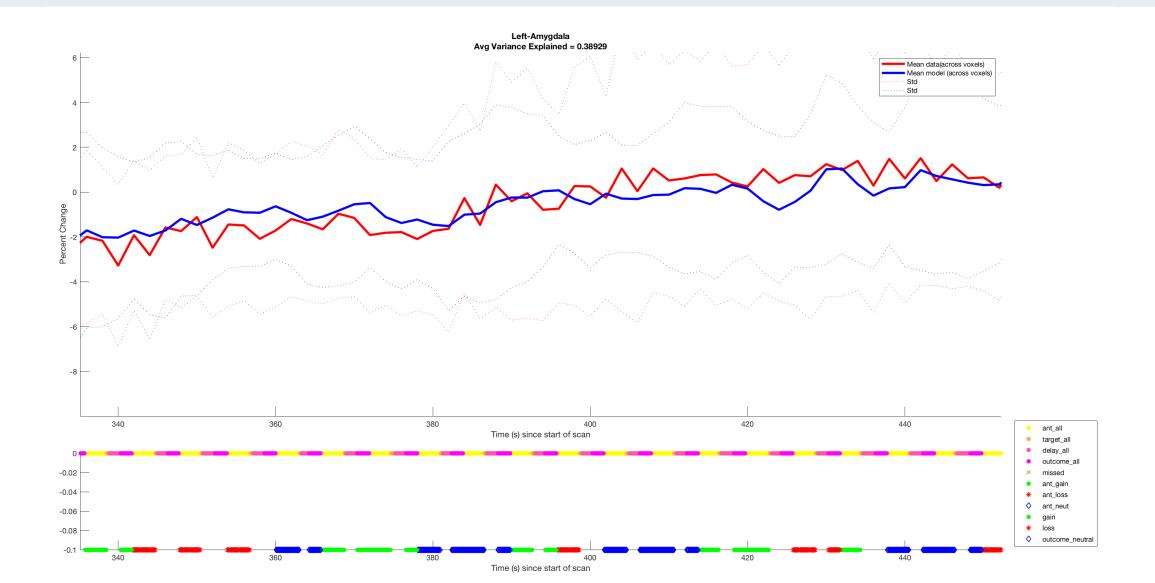
~1660 mm³

E.g. Dale et al., 1999; Dale and Sereno, 1993; Fischl and Dale, 2000; http://surfer.nmr.mgh.harvard.edu/

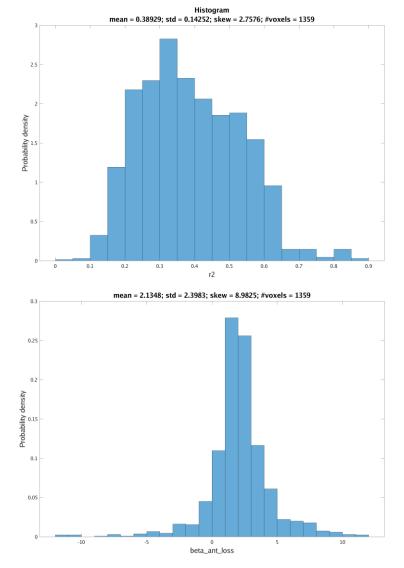
GENERAL LINEAR MODEL

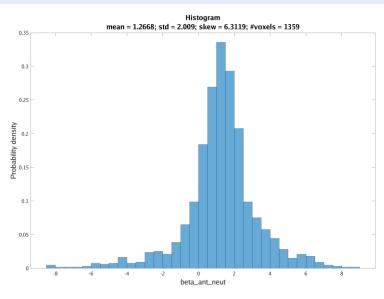


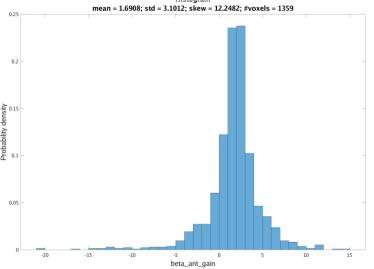
TIMECOURSE



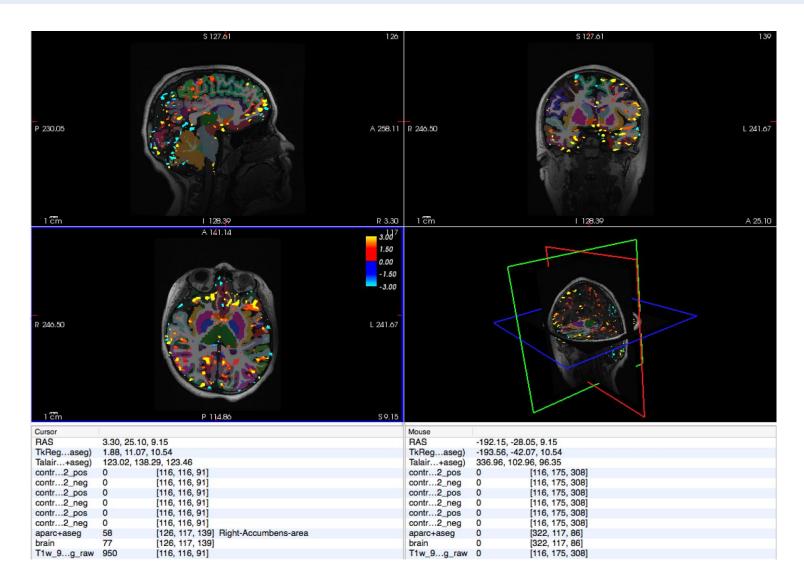
HISTOGRAMS OF BETA WEIGHTS



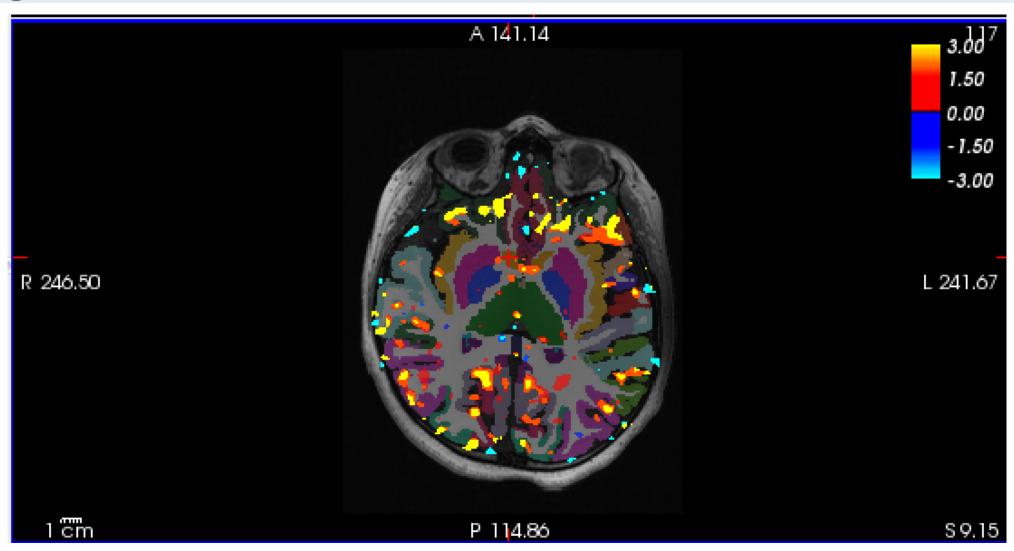




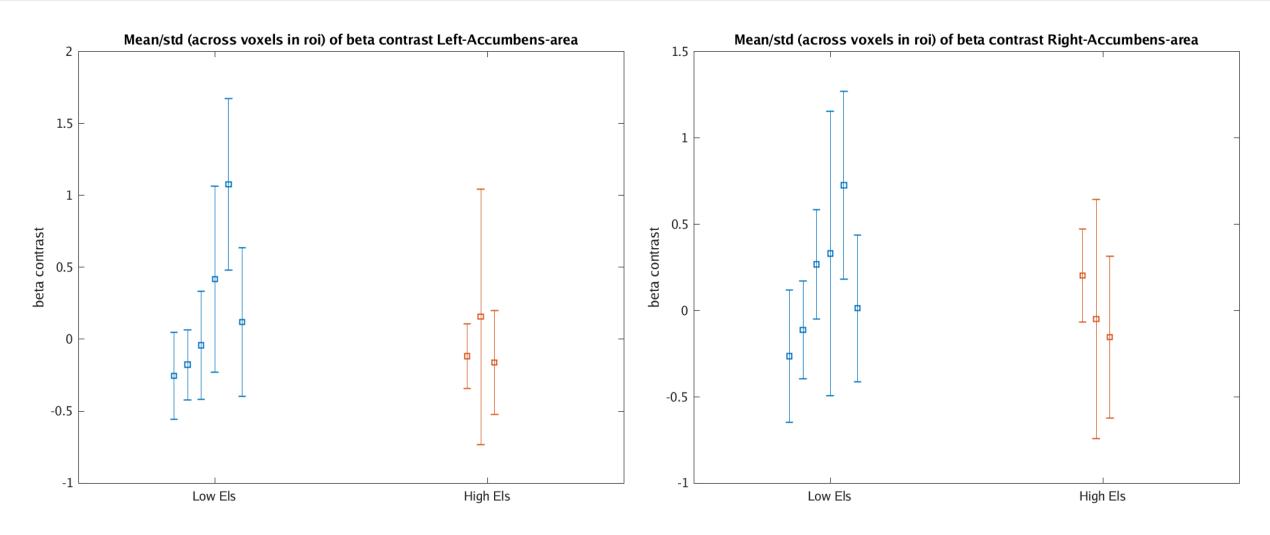
ANTICIPATION OF GAIN contrast to neutral – high vs. low ELS



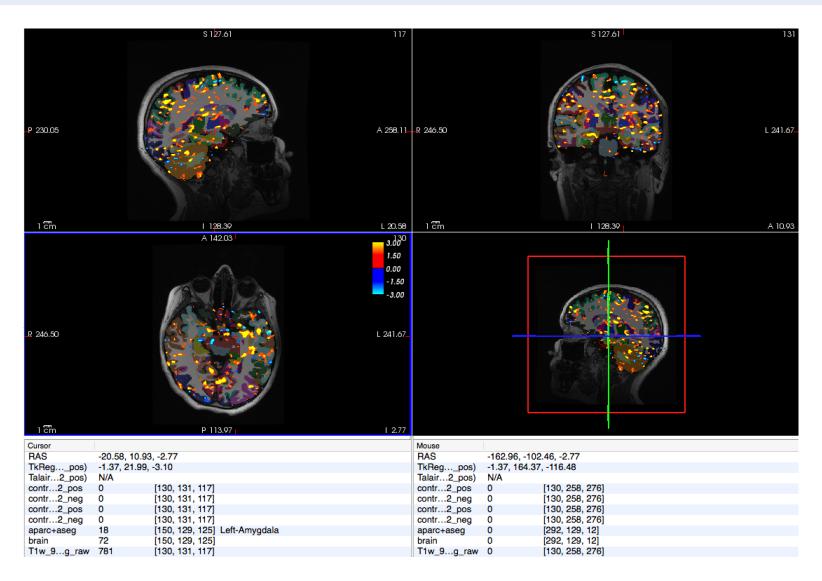
ANTICIPATION OF GAIN contrast to neutral – high vs. low ELS



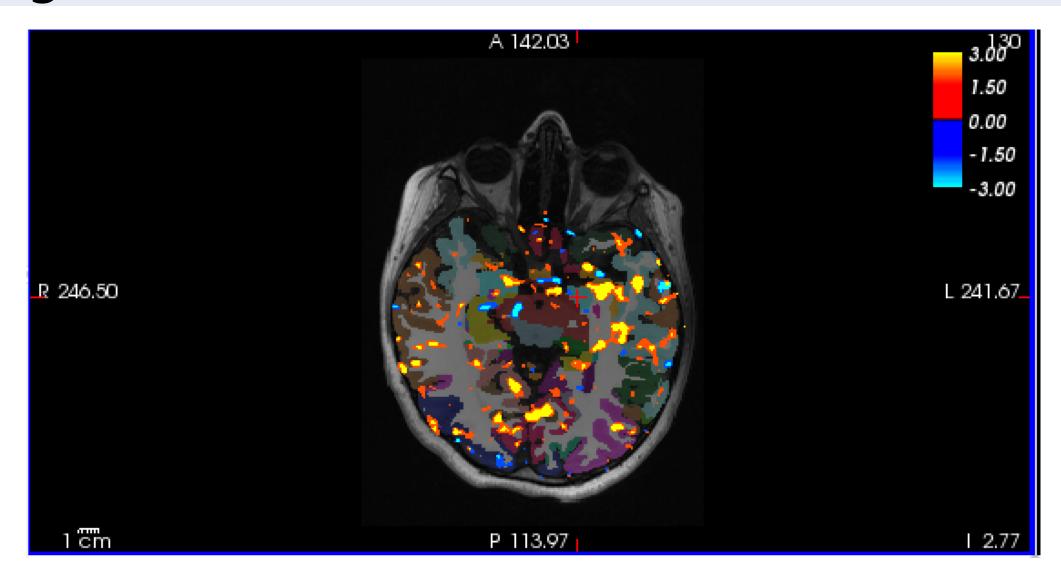
ANTICIPATION OF GAIN contrast to neutral – high vs. low ELS



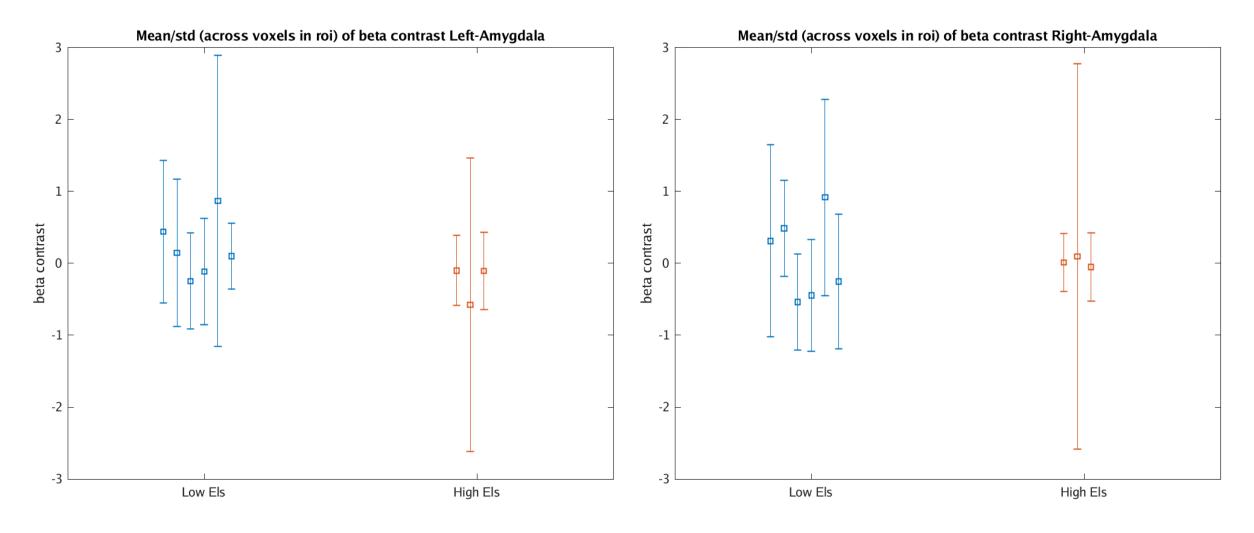
ANTICIPATION OF LOSS contrast to neutral – high vs. low ELS

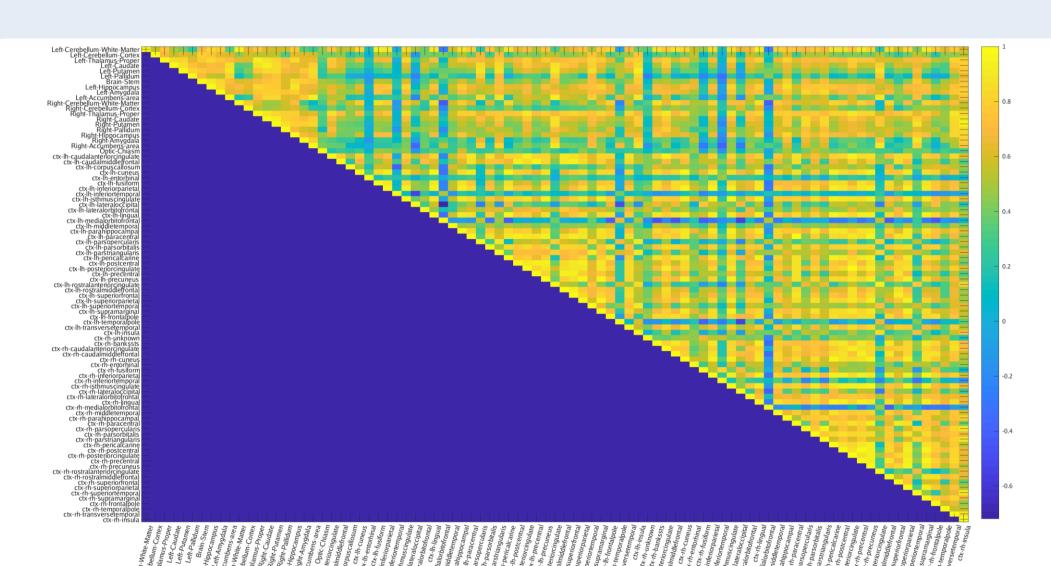


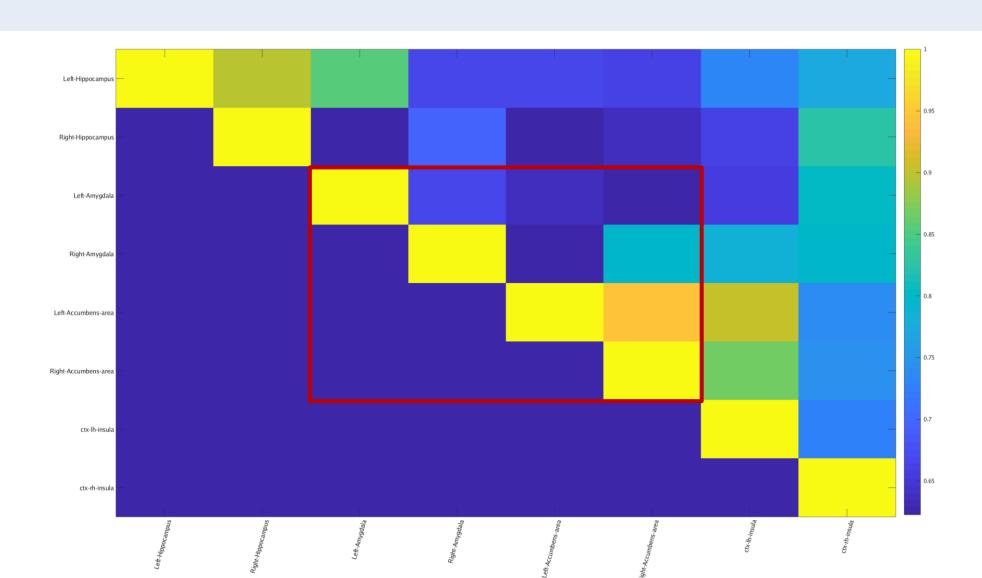
ANTICIPATION OF LOSS contrast to neutral – high vs. low ELS

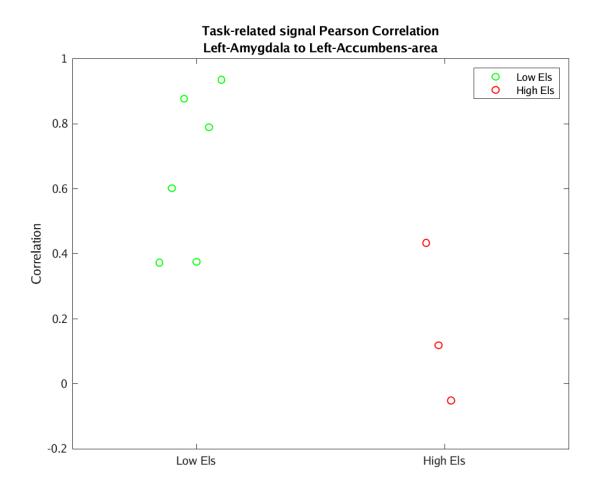


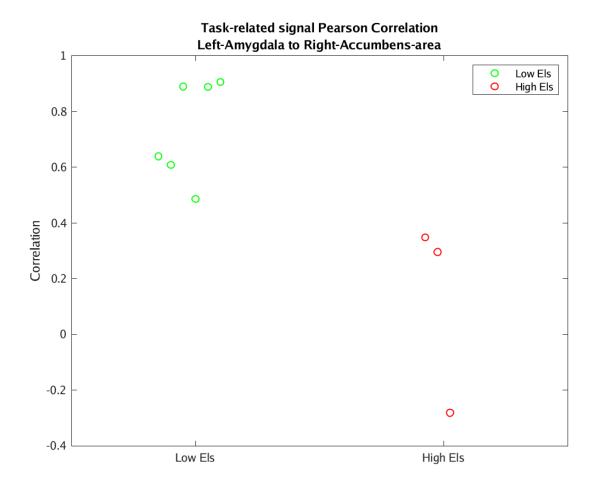
ANTICIPATION OF LOSS contrast to neutral – high vs. low ELS











SUMMARY

- No significant changes in hemodynamic response in NAcc during anticipation of reward
- No significant changes in hemodynamic response in amygdala during anticipation of loss
- Participants exposed to low ELS showed more coactivation between ROIs than participants exposed to high ELS

LIMITATIONS

- Small sample size!
- Segmentation can be improved!
 - Improve tracking parameters for FreeSurfer;
 - Manual segmentation
 - Use different parcellations
 - Functionally defined ROIs (ICA, PCA)
- GLM considerations
 - III-conditioned regressions => ridged regression
 - Modeling temporal autocorrelations

QUESTIONS



T1-weighted SPGR

- T1-weighted image in the sagittal view (SPGR)
 - slice thickness=0.9
 - frequency Rx direction=S/I sagittal
 - length of scan=5:15
 - FOV=230x230
 - -TR = 0.00624
 - voxel size = $0.90 \times 0.90 \times 0.90 \text{ mm}$

