Identifying the Structural Changes in the Brain Caused by Childhood Depression

Group 7: Razi Rais, Judy Wang, Lucy Wu

Adolescent MRI Trials and Diagnosis Algorithm

- At the beginning of study, 1000 10-year old children will be recruited
 - Approximately 250 depressed males, 250 healthy males, 250 depressed females, and 250 healthy females
- Scans will be taken biannually for 10 years, for a total of 20,000 MRI scans
 - These scans will be used to train a Random Forest Classifier that will identify the formation of depression in adolescents
- Every year, the scans of depressed males, healthy males, depressed females, and healthy females will be averaged for a total of 4 averaged MRIs per year
 - These averaged images will help researchers identify the structural changes in the brain caused by the onset of depression

Adult MRI and EM Trials

- MRI scans on a randomly selected group of 60 adult patients
 - Approximately 20 adults who acquired child-onset depression
 - 20 adults who acquired adult-onset depression
 - 20 adults who are normal
- Conduct MRI image analysis to compare structural brain areas acquired by depression between childhood and adulthood depression.
 - Provides insight into long-term development of depression
 - Evaluates potential differences in brain structure between childhood-onset and adult-onset depression.
- Volumetric segmentation of EM data will be conducted on only a few patient brain tissues gathered from brain surgeries
 - EM allows us to understand the brain at the synaptic level in order to better understand depression at the cellular and molecular level.

Budget

MRI scans	\$1000 per scan	20.1 million
EM scans		2 million
Data storage/upload (e.g. Google Cloud)	0.026 (upload) + 0.08 (download) per GB per month	6.4 million
Hired research personnels	Upper bound of 30 full-time research staff	35.5 million
Basic lab setup and equipment	Includes basic lab equipment and lab information system	0.4 million
Compensation for voluntary subjects	\$200 per volunteer subject	0.1 million
TOTAL	64.5 million	







https://academicjobsonline.org/ajo?groupimg-2478-0-1-0 https://www.nimh.nih.gov/images/nimh_logo_144835_3.gif https://avatars1.githubusercontent.com/u/724042?v=3&s=200

Reference

- [1] N., Niida, A., & Motomura, M. (2011). Diagnosis of depression by MRI scans with the use of VSRAD a promising auxiliary means of diagnosis: a report of 10 years research. International Journal of General Medicine, 377. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3100220/
- [2] Open Connectome Project. (n.d.). Retrieved January 17, 2017, from http://www.openconnectomeproject.org/
- [3] Random Forests Leo Breiman and Adele Cutler. (n.d.). Retrieved January 17, 2017, from https://www.stat.berkeley.edu/~breiman/RandomForests/cc_home.htm
- [4] Moreland, S. C., & Bonin, L. (2015, October 13). Patient education: Depression treatment options for children and adolescents (Beyond the Basics). Retrieved January 17, 2017, from https://www.uptodate.com/contents/depression-treatment-options-for-children-and-adolescents-beyond-the-basics
- [5] NITRC-R: LDDMM (n.d.). Retrieved January 17, 2017, from https://www.nitrc.org/projects/lddmm-volume/