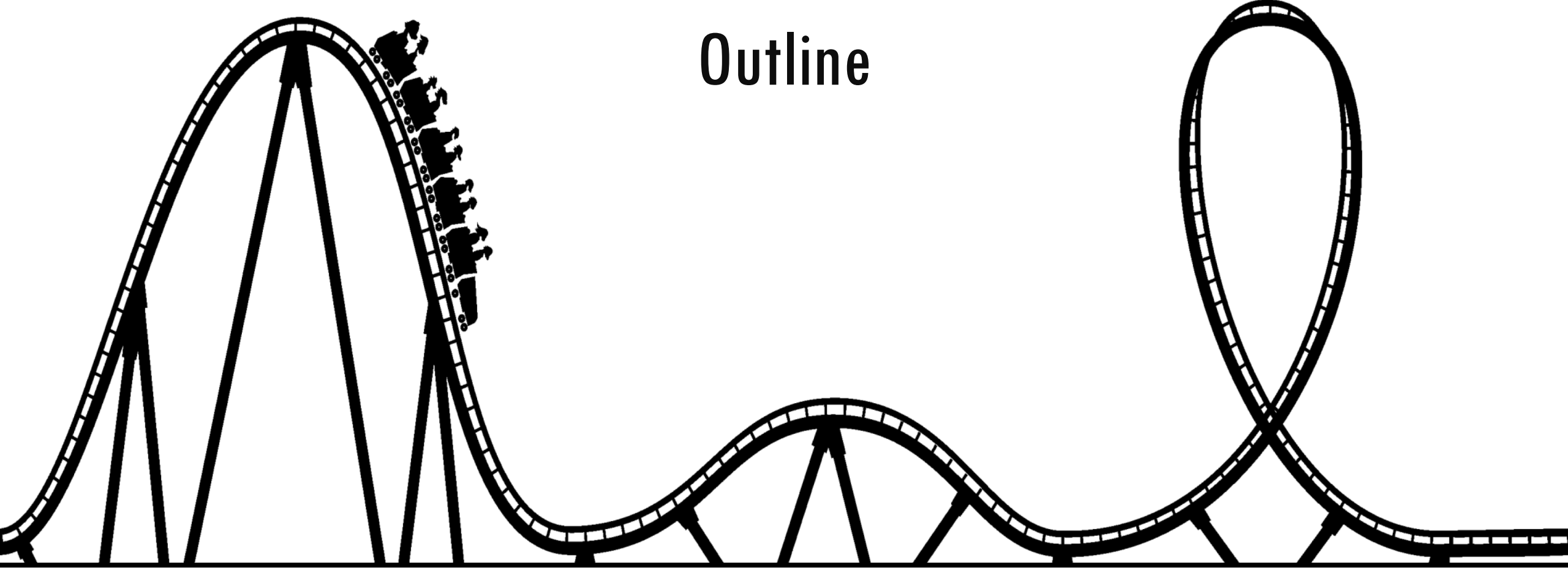


# ADOLESCENT BRAIN DEVELOPMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH

Kate Mills, Jenn Pfeifer,  
and Nick Allen  
Department of Psychology  
University of Oregon

# Outline



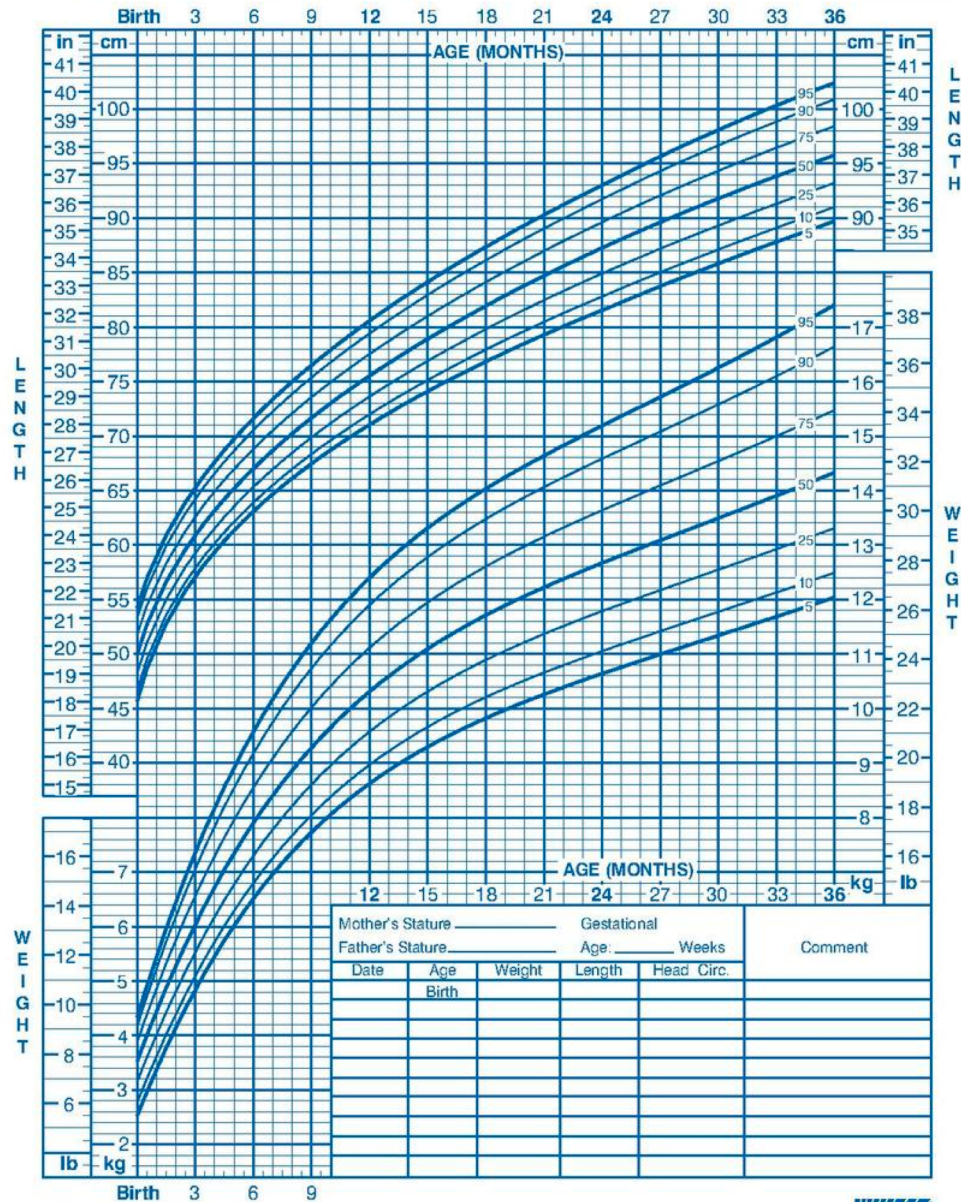
1. Structural brain development and individual differences
2. Task-based fMRI and puberty-related theories of mental health
3. Relating brain development patterns to mental health outcomes



Birth to 36 months: Boys  
Length-for-age and Weight-for-age percentiles

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

RECORD # \_\_\_\_\_



# Body Development

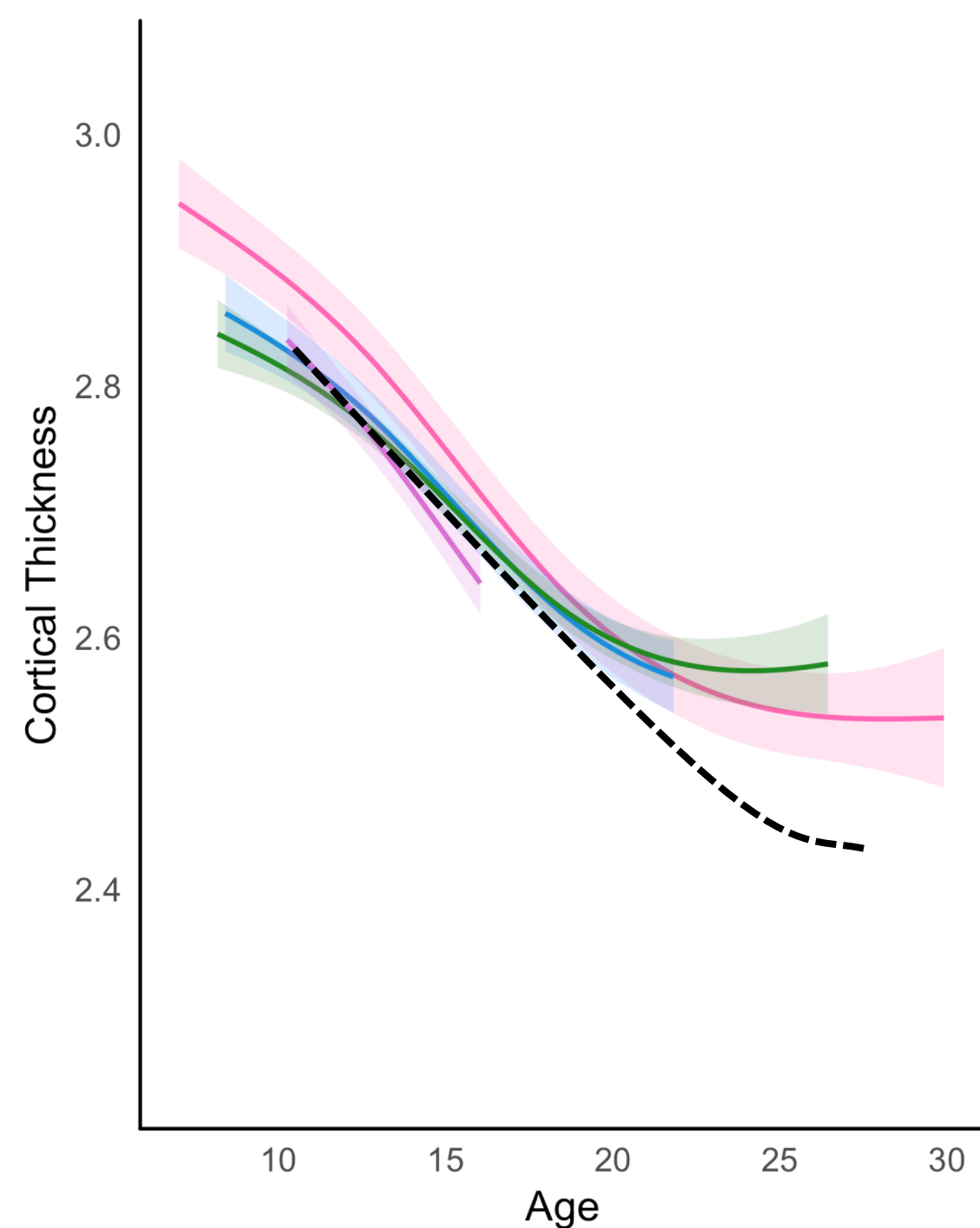
- Characterizing typical growth
- Identifying atypical growth
- Example: Failure to Thrive

Published May 30, 2000 (modified 4/20/01).  
SOURCE: Developed by the National Center for Health Statistics in collaboration with the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (2000).  
<http://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts>



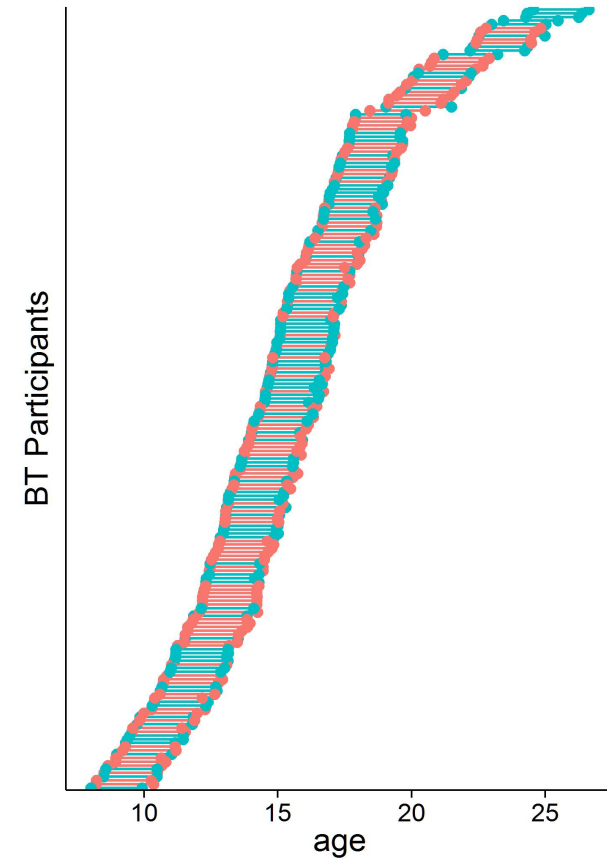
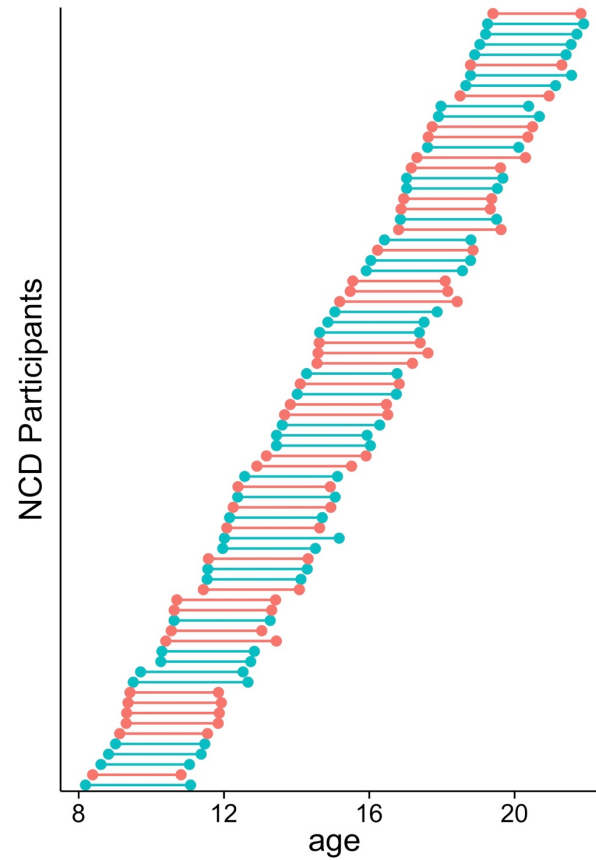
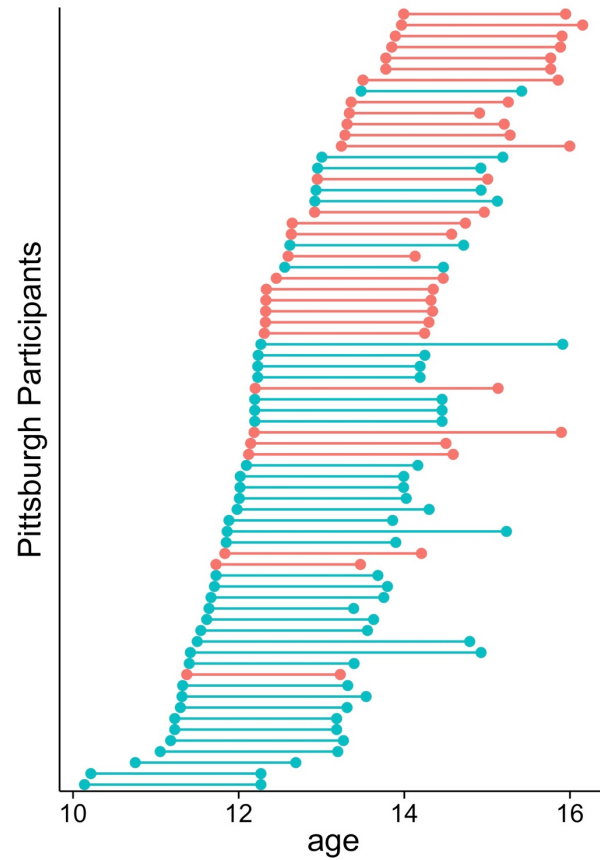
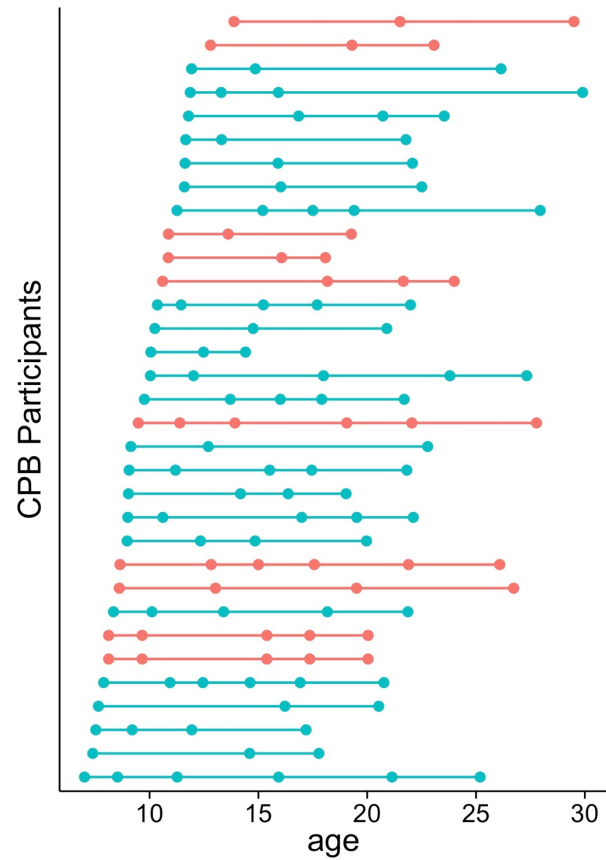
# Brain Development

- Characterizing typical growth
- Identifying atypical growth
- Example: Schizophrenia



# Establishing replicable patterns of typical brain development

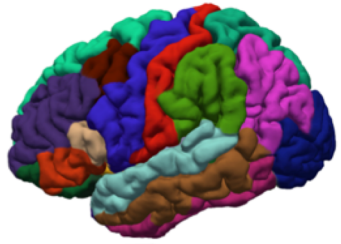
## Samples



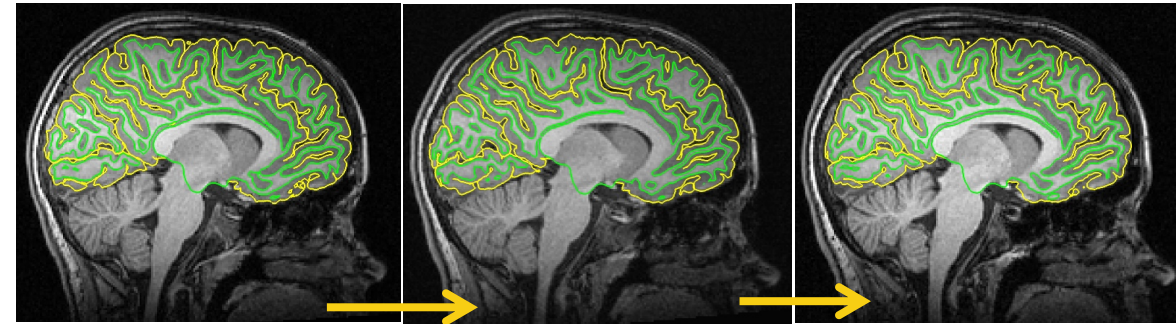
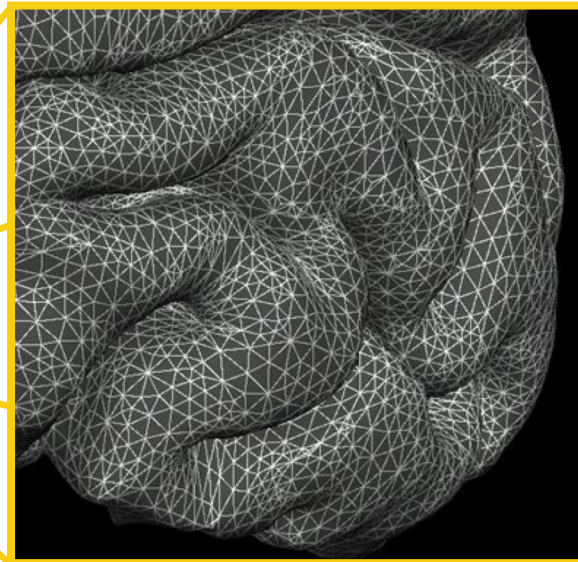
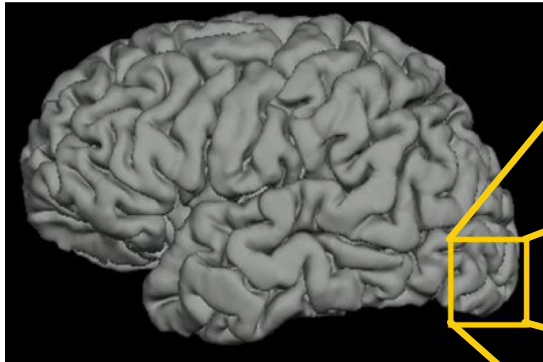
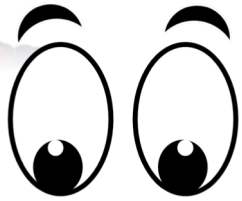


# Establishing replicable patterns of typical brain development

## Methods

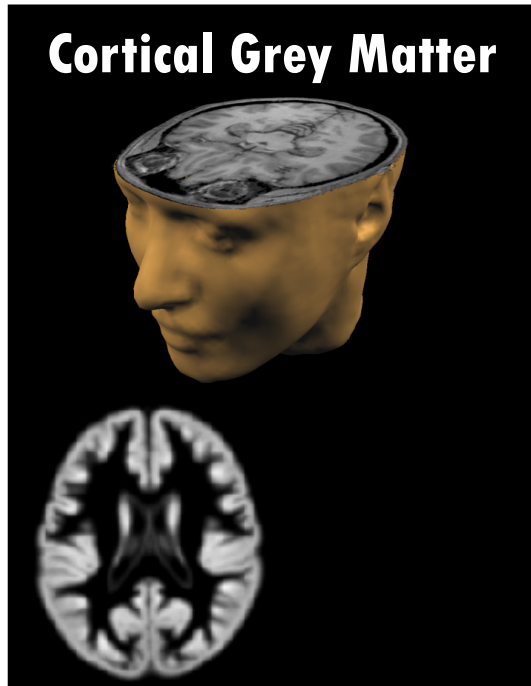


# FreeSurfer

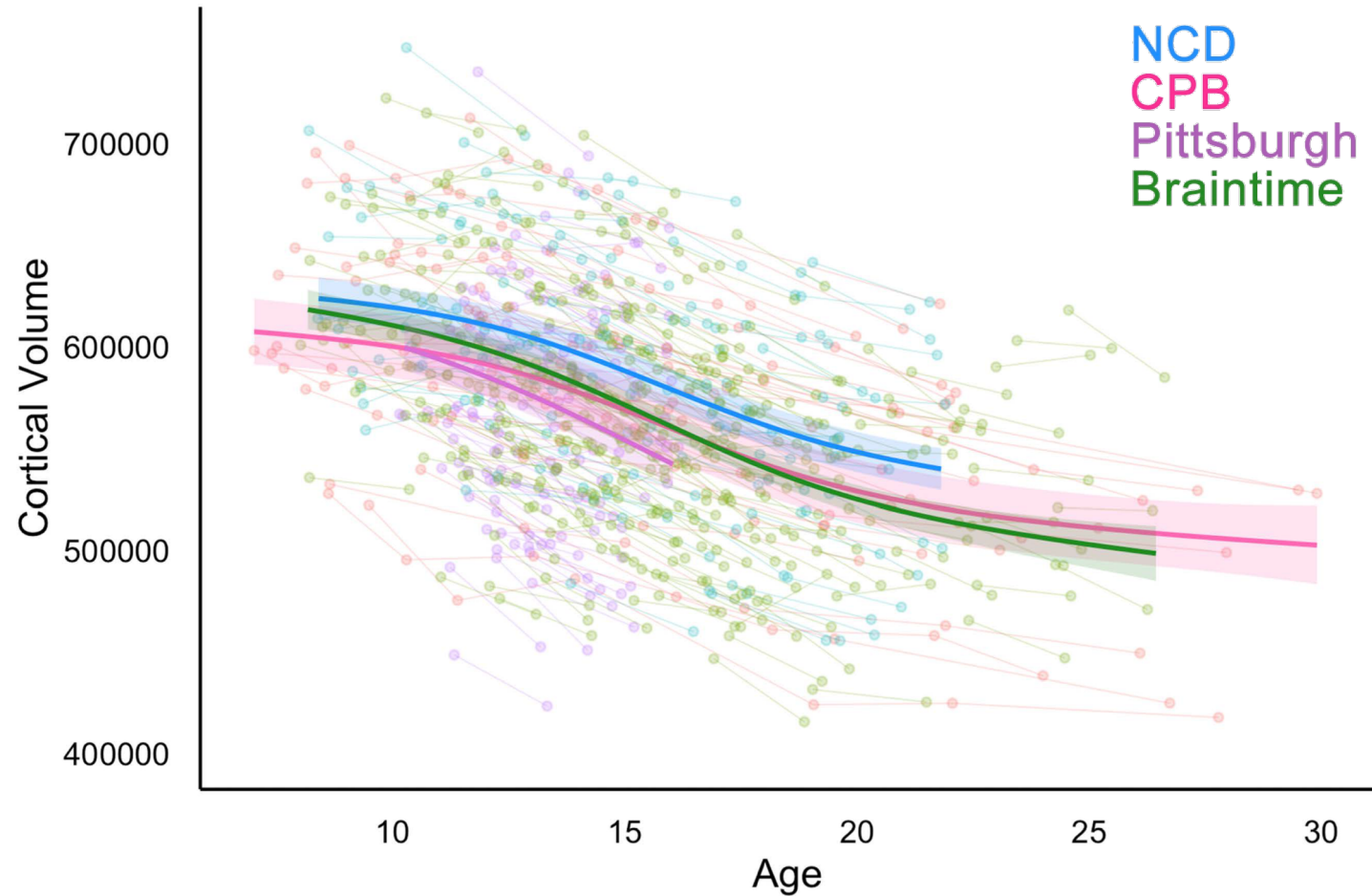


- Mixed-effects models in R
- Best fitting model selected by AIC
- Code available on Open Science Framework

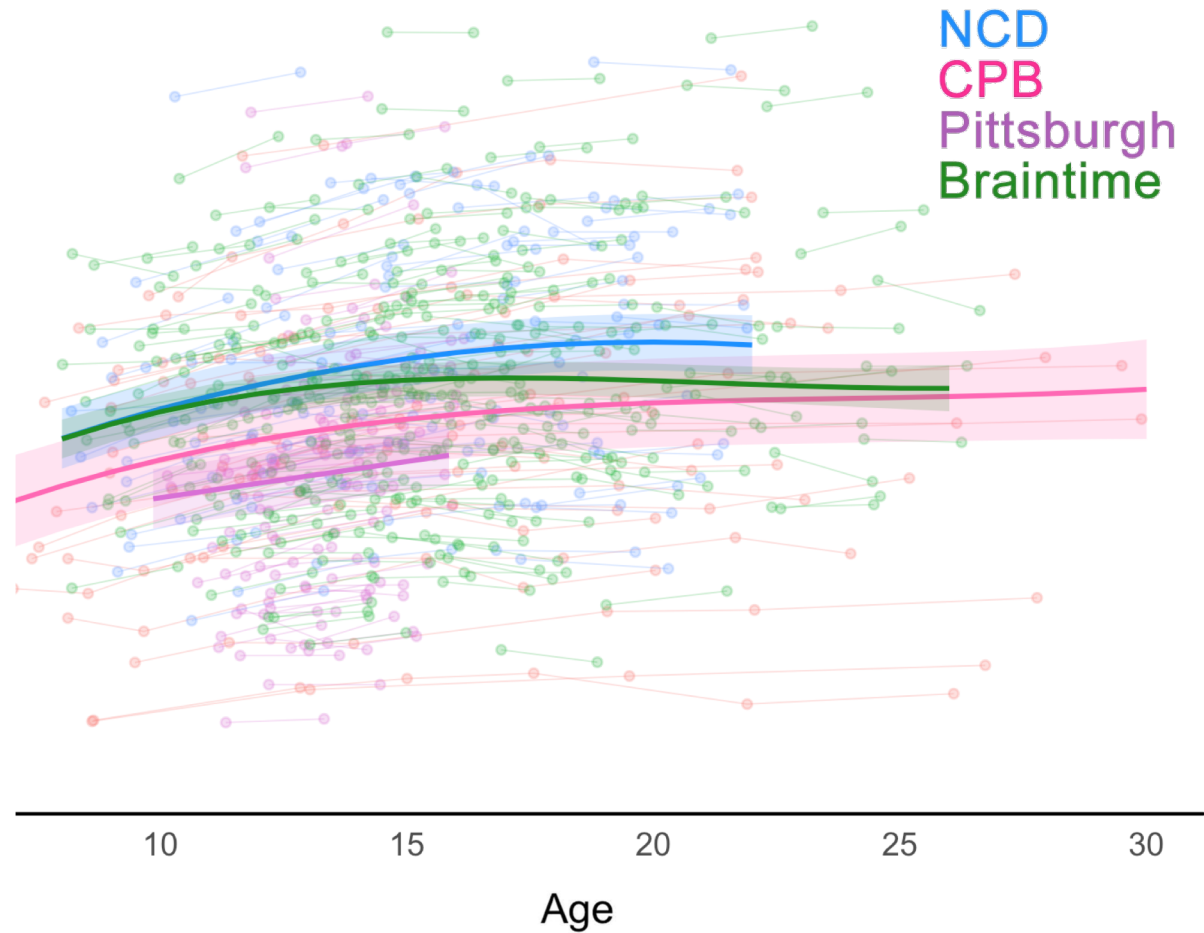
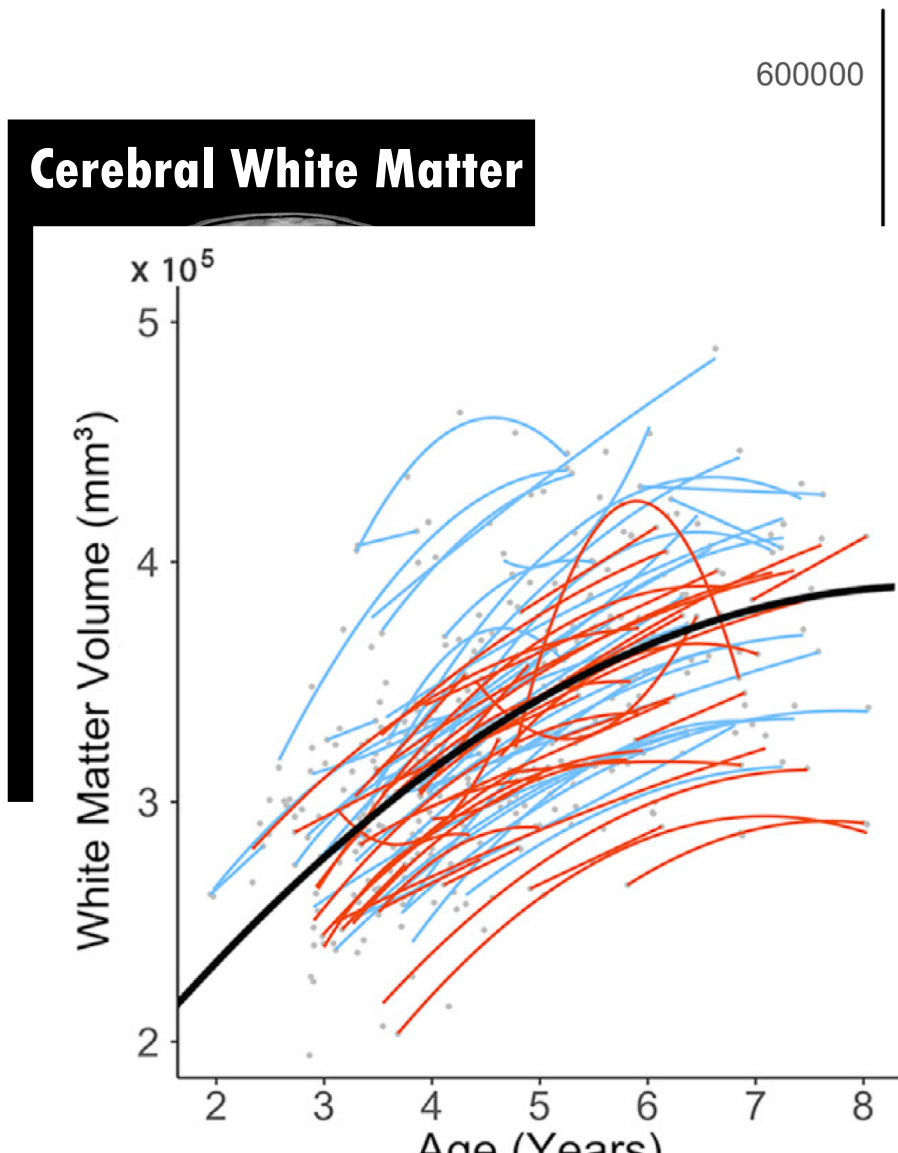
# Cortical Grey Matter Volume



391 participants  
852 scans  
51% female



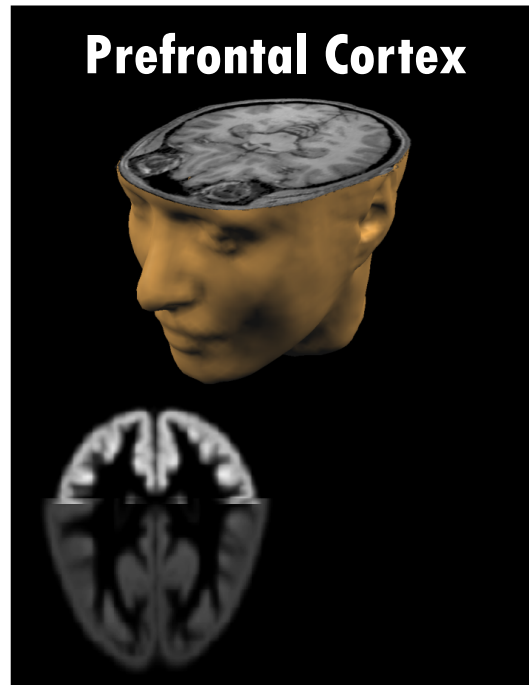
# Cerebral White Matter Volume



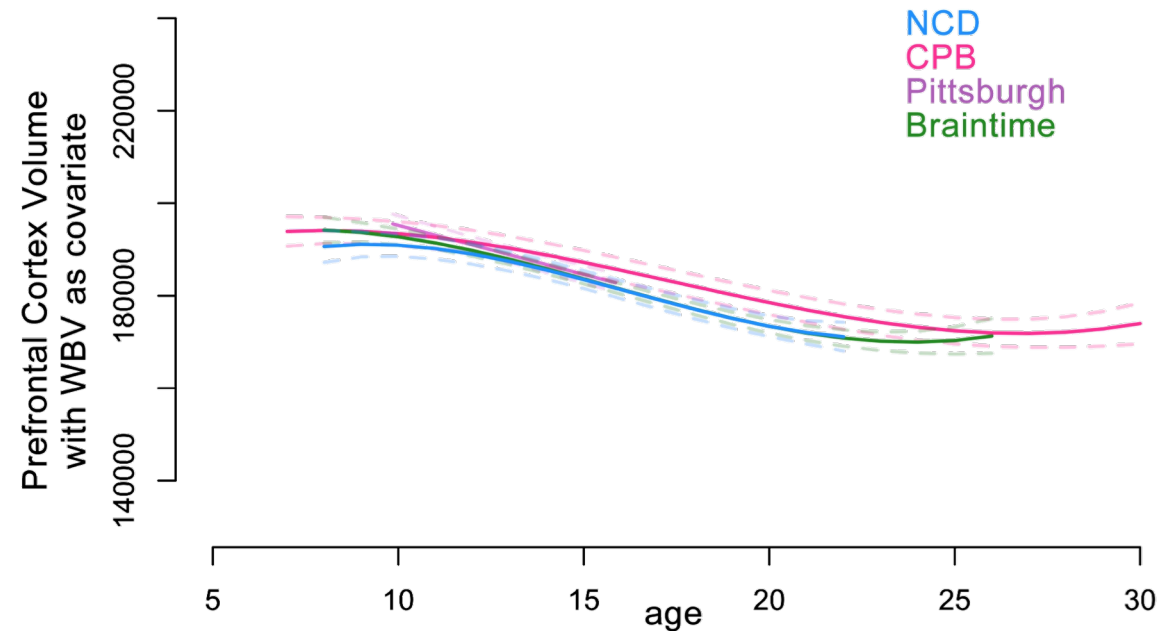
Reynolds et al., 2019

Mills et al., 2016; Tamnes et al., 2017

# Statistical analysis: Raw vs. corrected measures

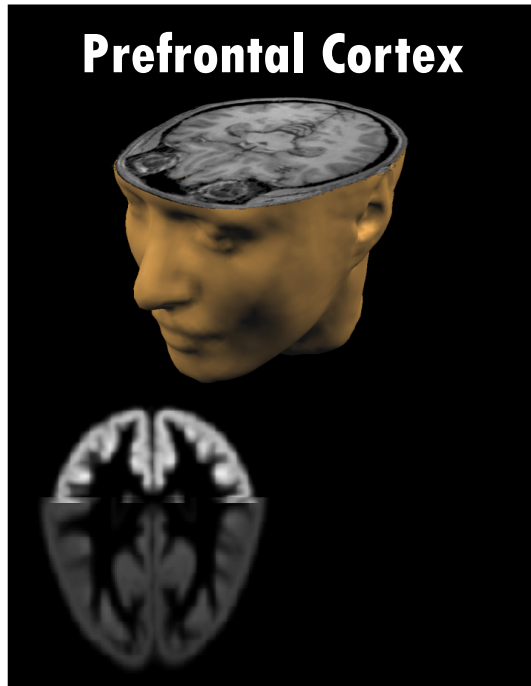


391 participants  
852 scans  
51% female

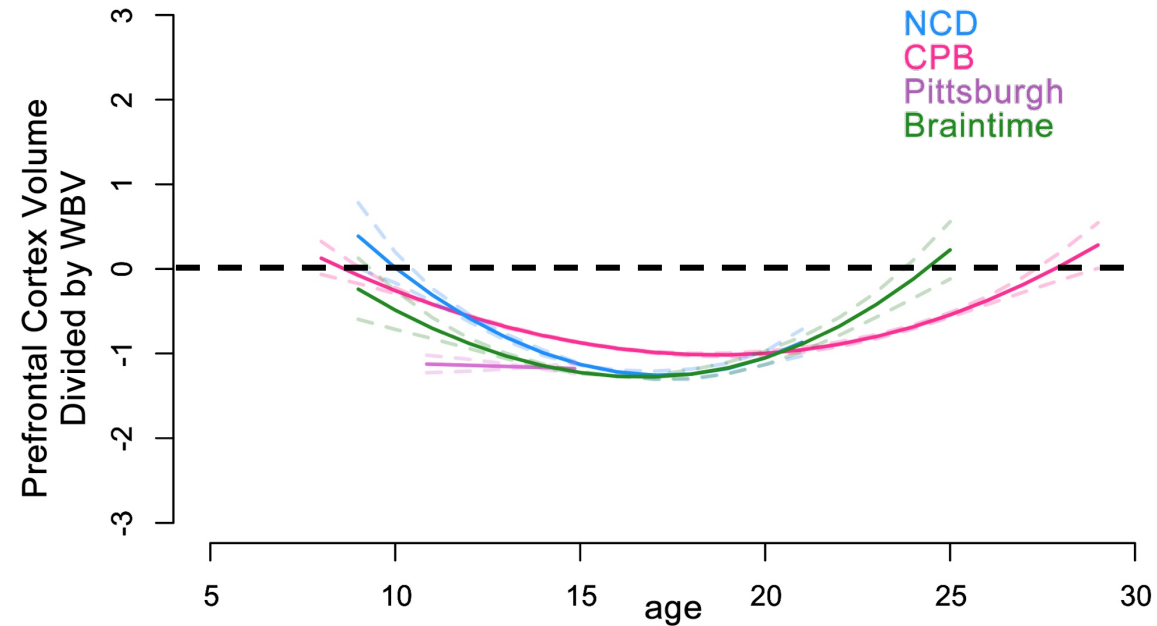




# Statistical analysis: Raw vs. corrected measures



391 participants  
852 scans  
51% female



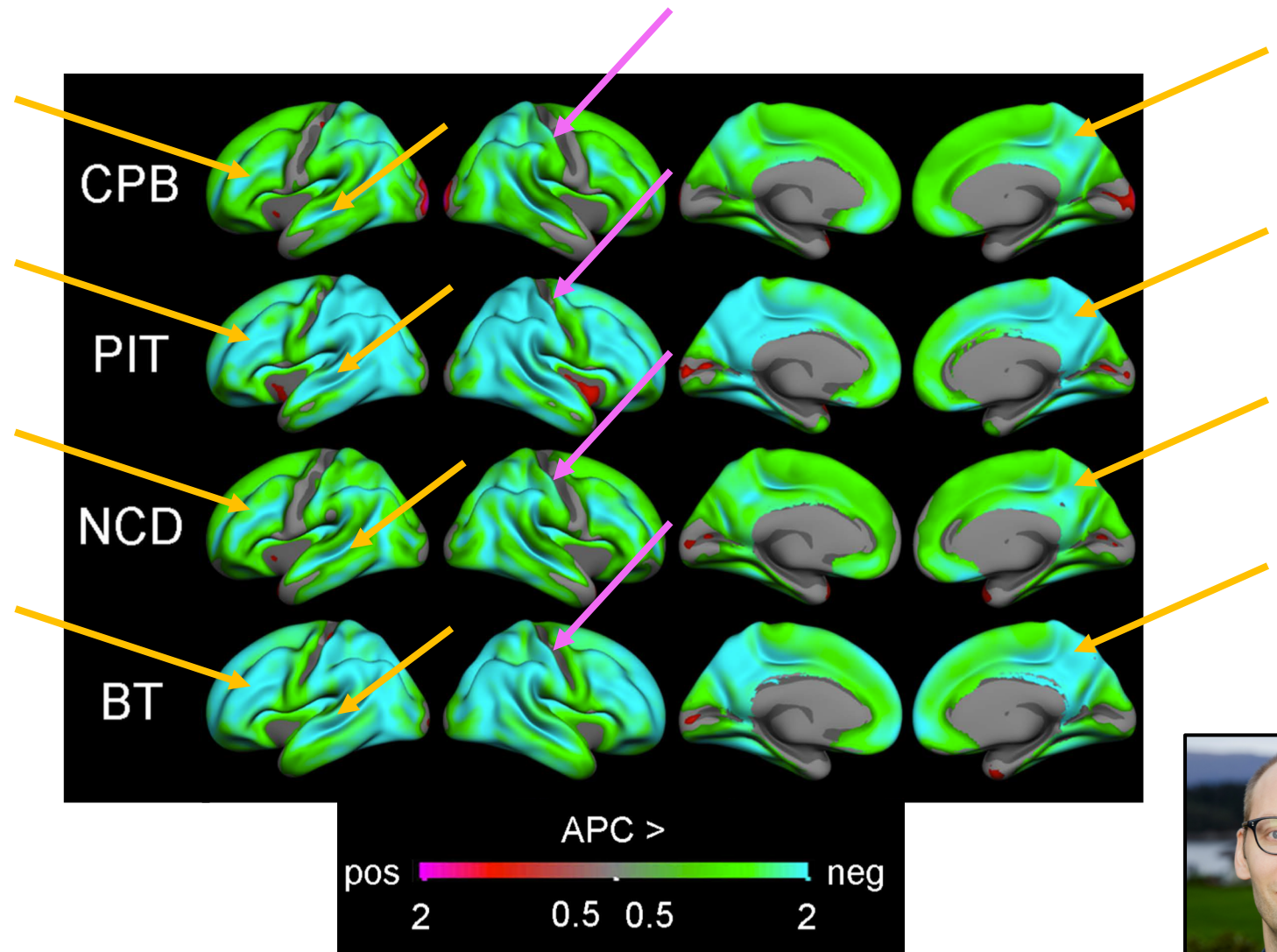
- Controlling for whole brain volume reduces magnitude of cortical volumetric development



# Regional differences in cortical development

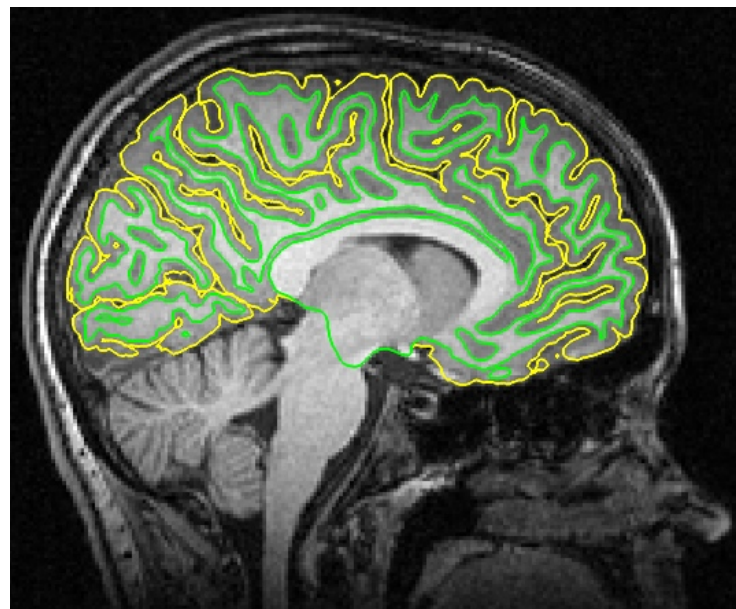
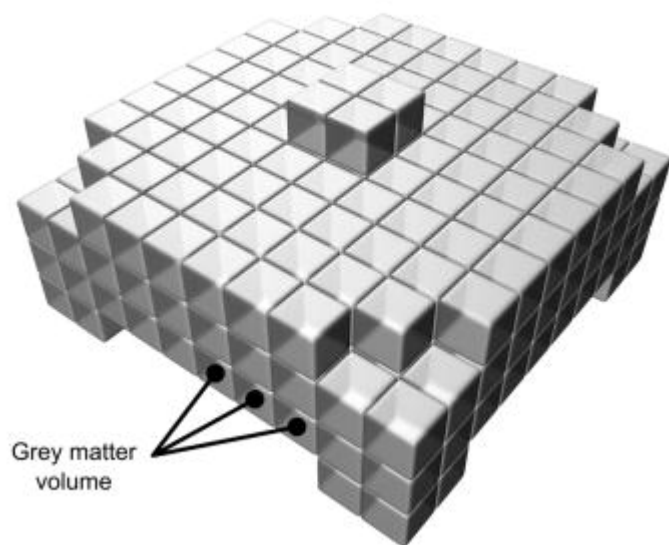


388 participants  
854 scans  
51% female

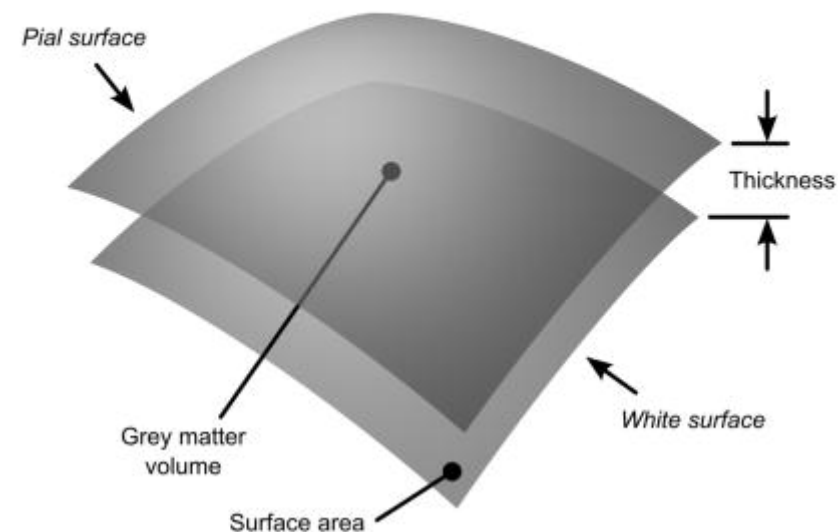


# Grey matter volume is the product of cortical thickness and surface area

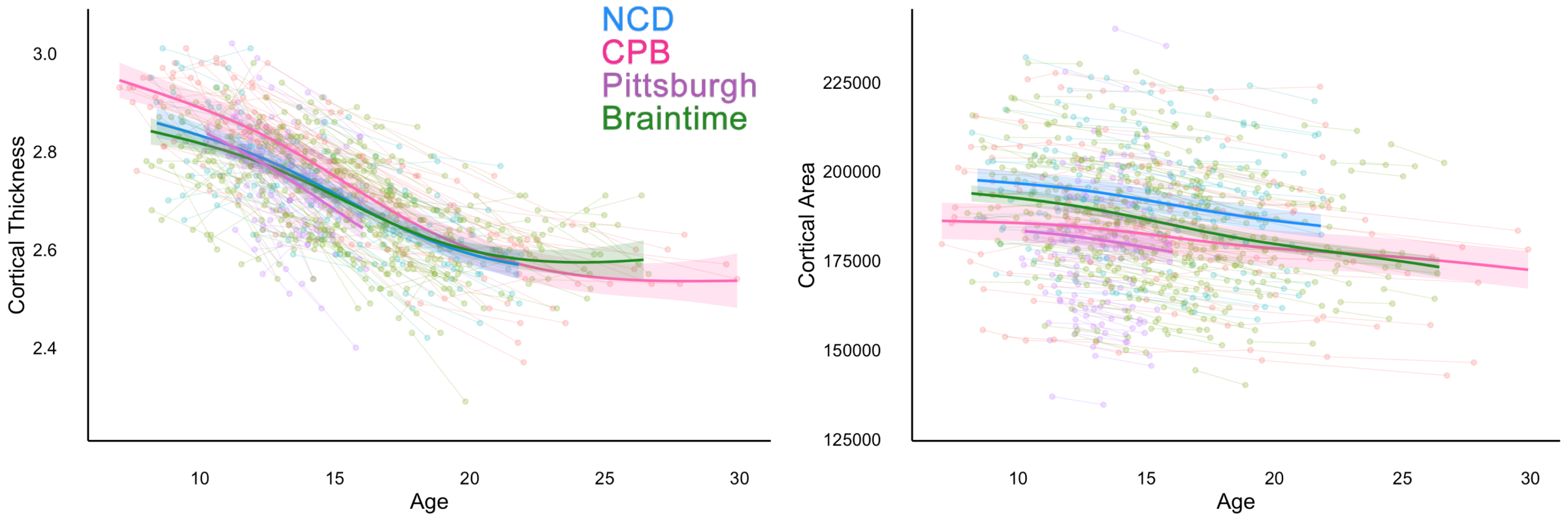
Volume-based representation



Surface-based representation



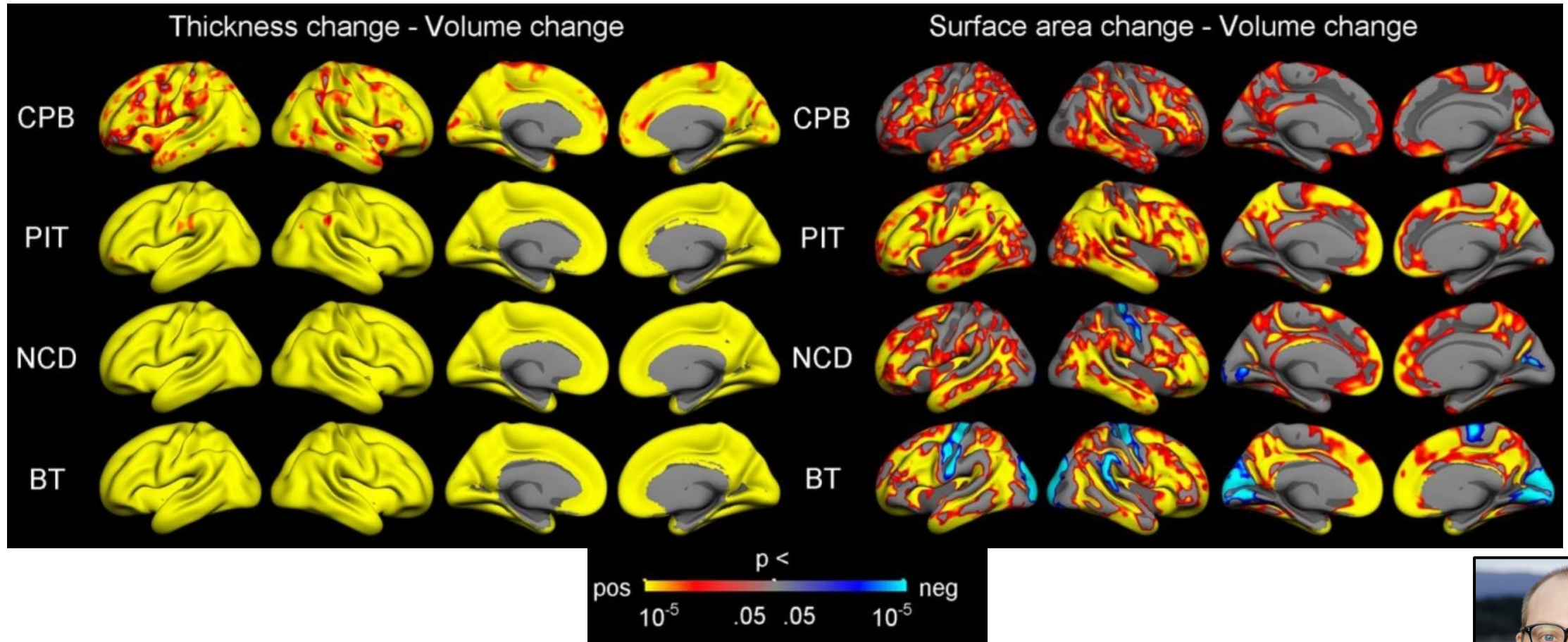
# Cortical Thickness vs. Surface Area



- There is less inter-individual variability in cortical thickness than in surface area



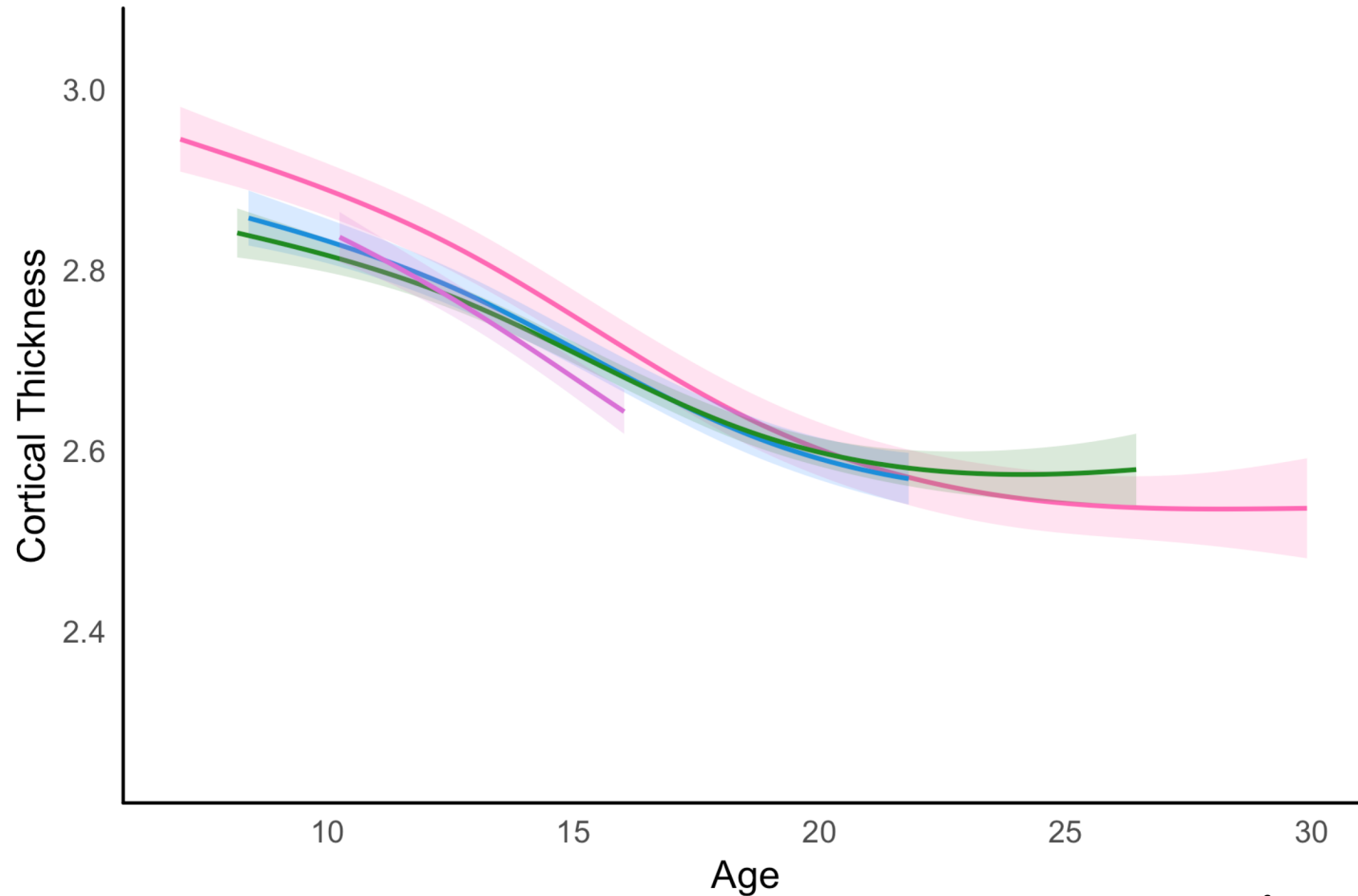
# Cortical Thickness vs. Surface Area



- Cortical thinning is the dominant contributor to cortical volume reductions during adolescence



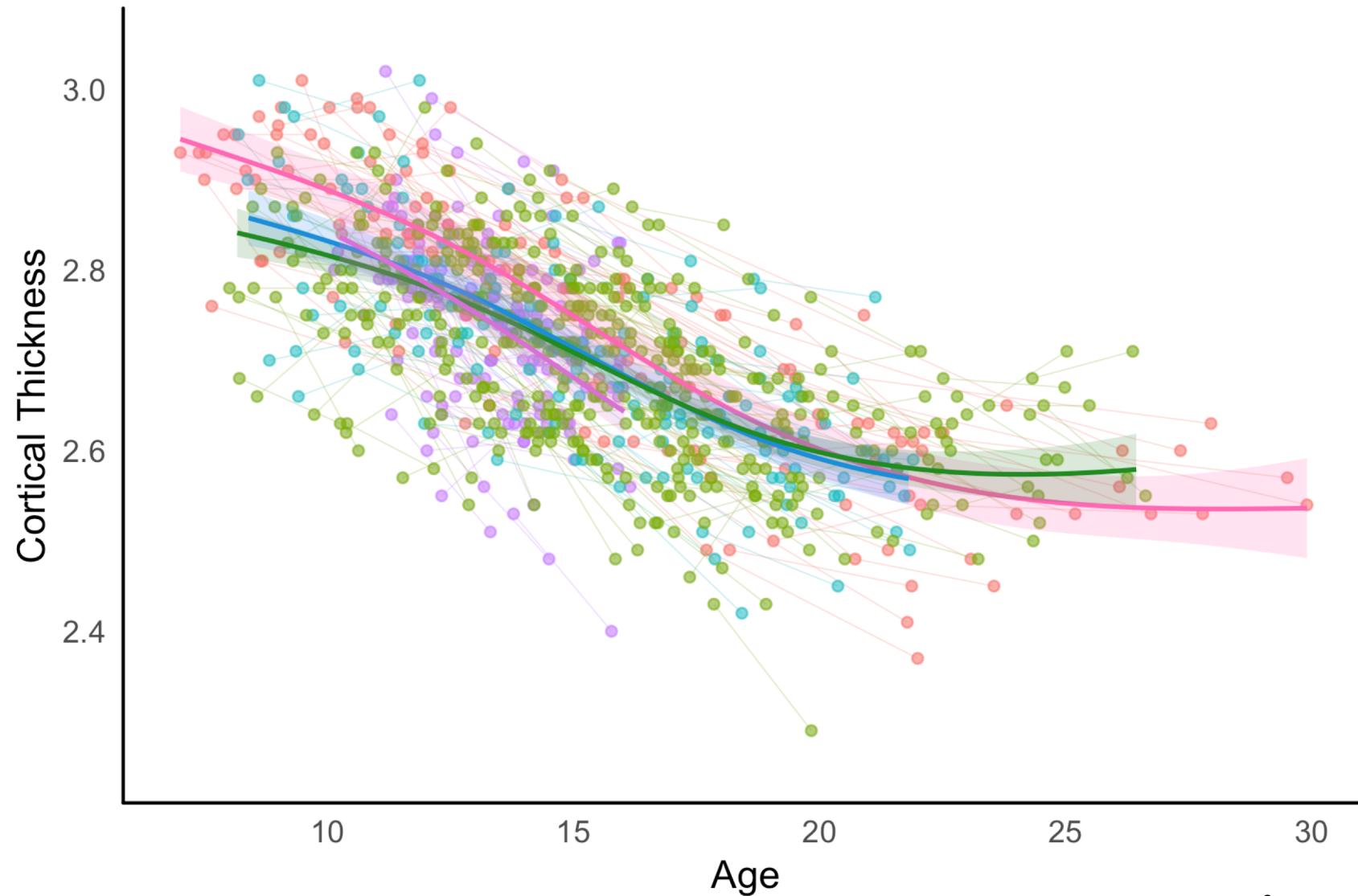
# Cortical thickness decreases across adolescence



Tamnes et al., 2017

Data from Four Labs Collaboration

# Inter-individual variability in cortical thickness



Tamnes et al., 2017

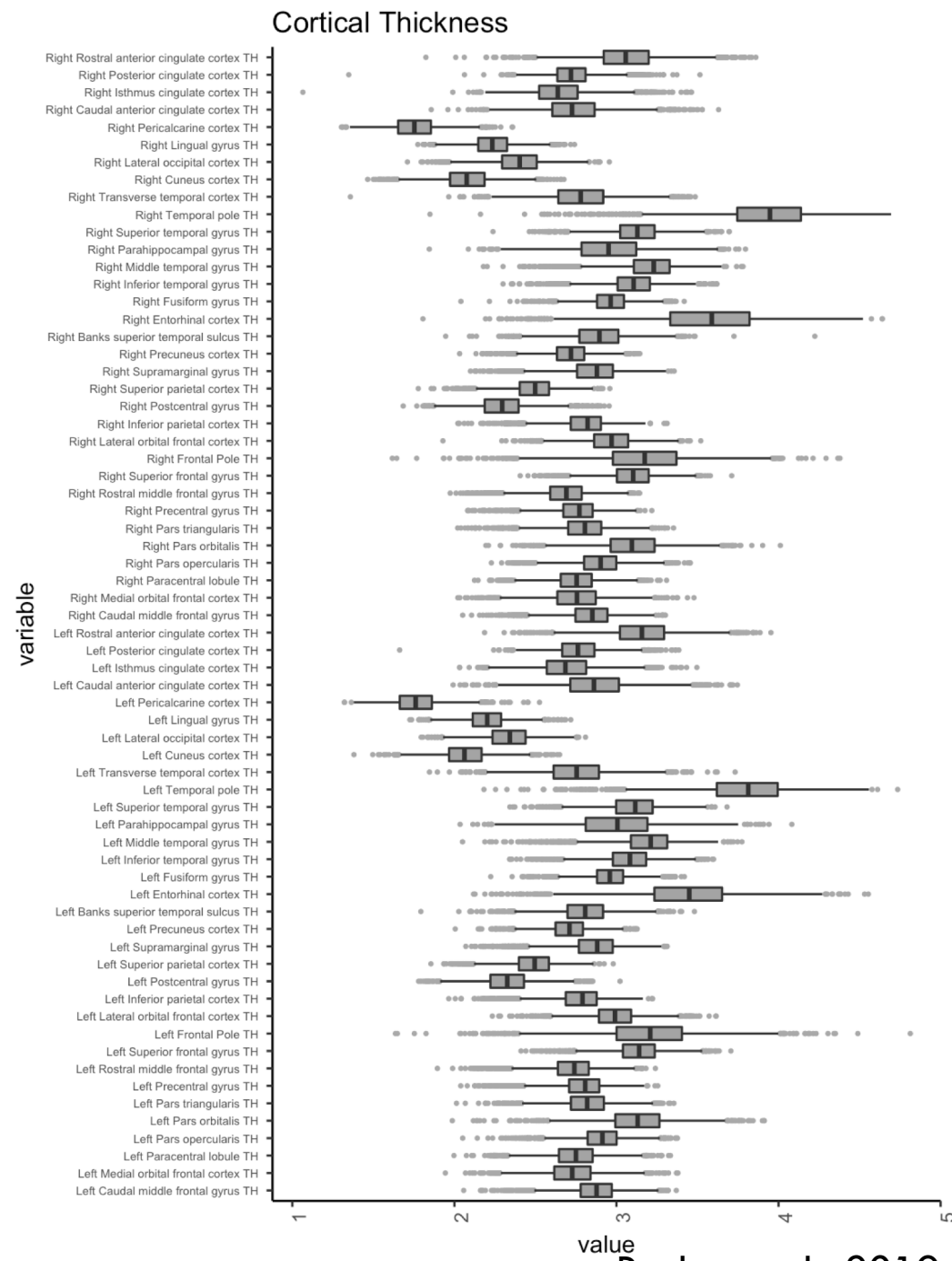
Data from Four Labs Collaboration



# Drawing inferences about brain development from cross-sectional data

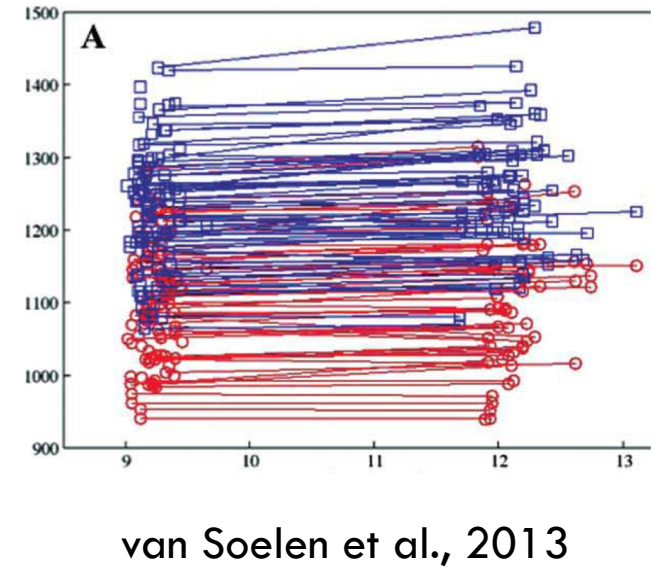
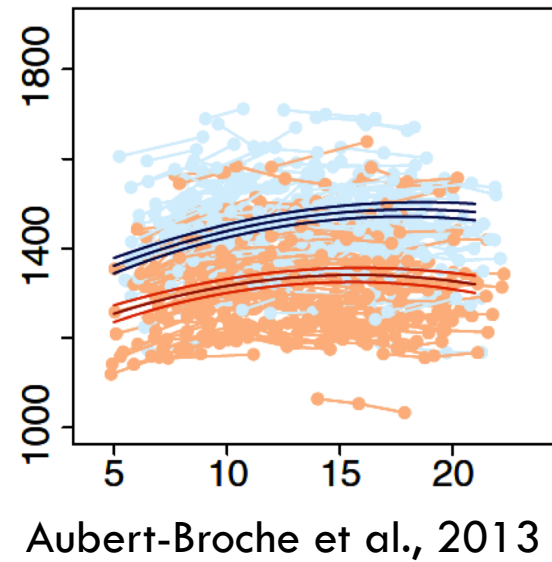
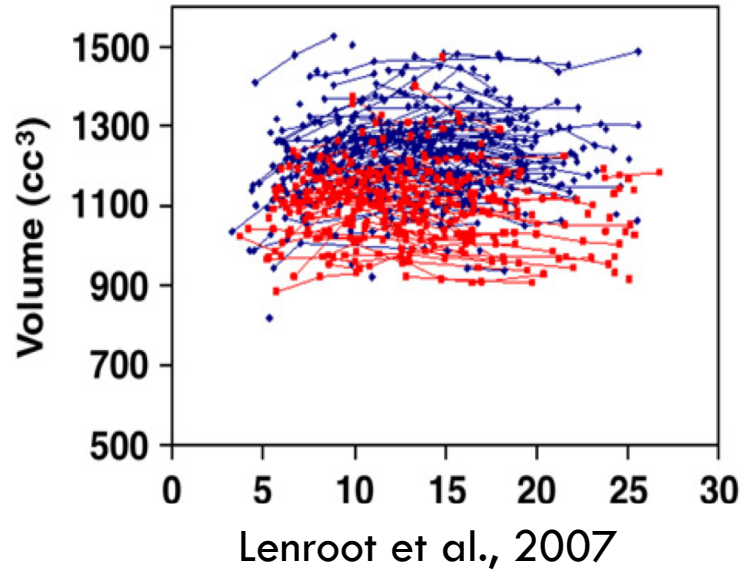


60 Minutes, December 2018



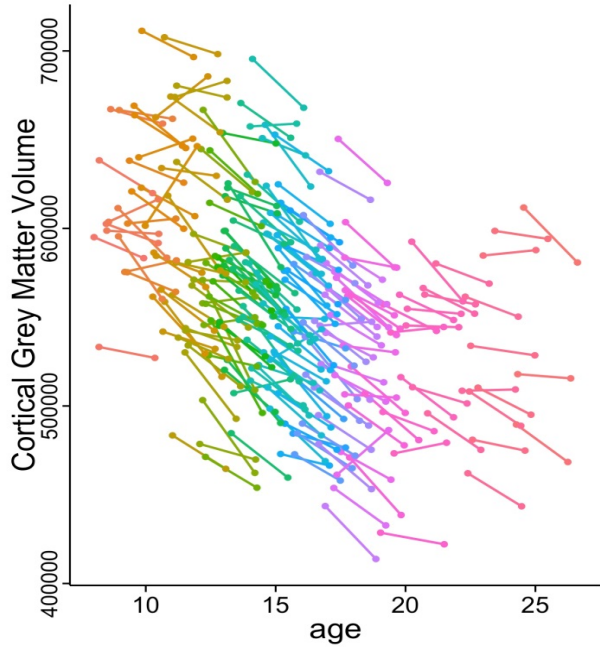
# Variability between individuals $>$ Variability within individuals

## Total Cerebral Volume

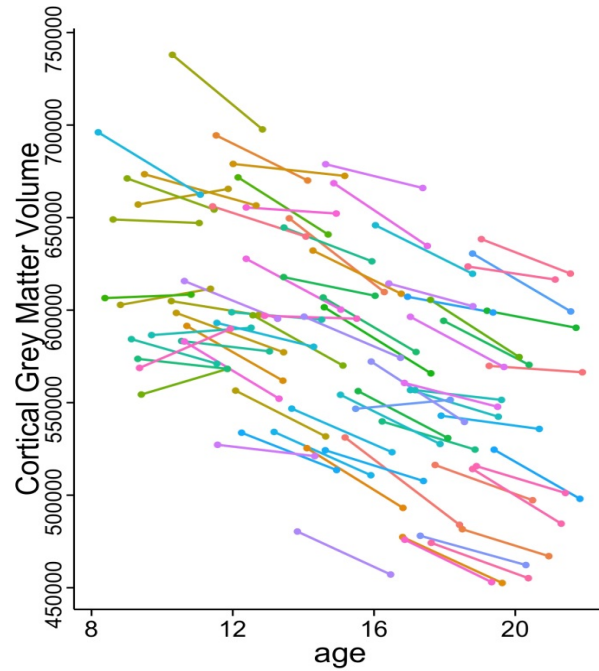




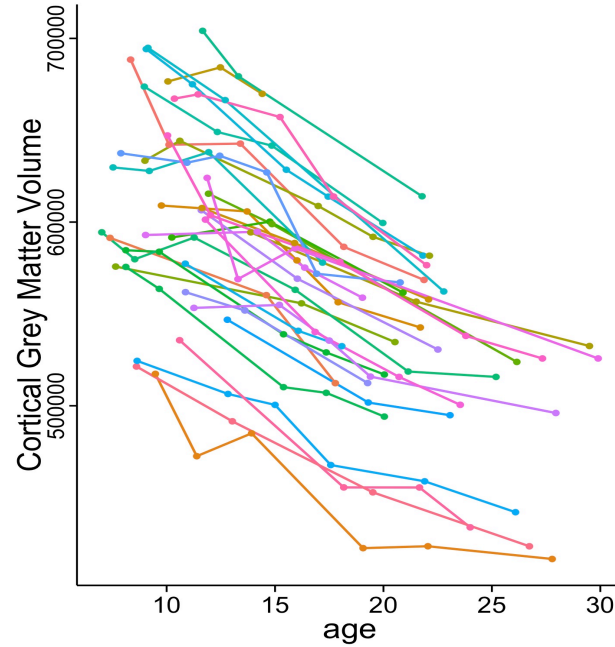
# Individual Variability in Cortical Grey Matter



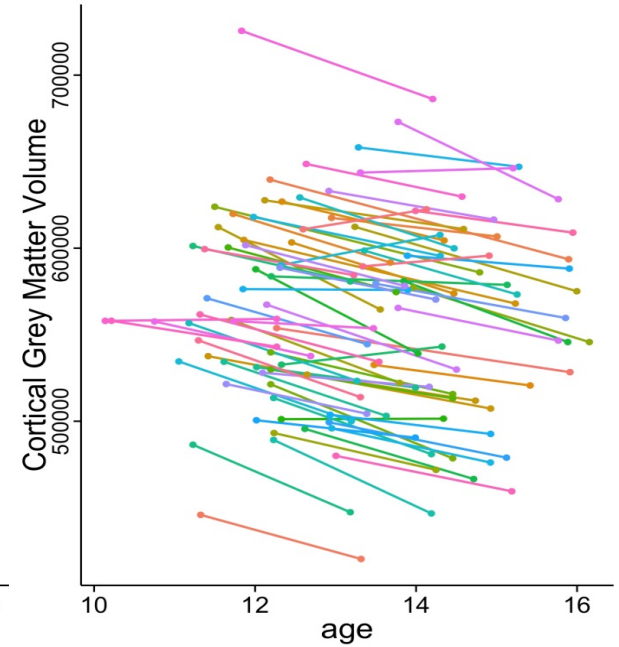
Braintime (Leiden)



Neurocognitive Development (Oslo)

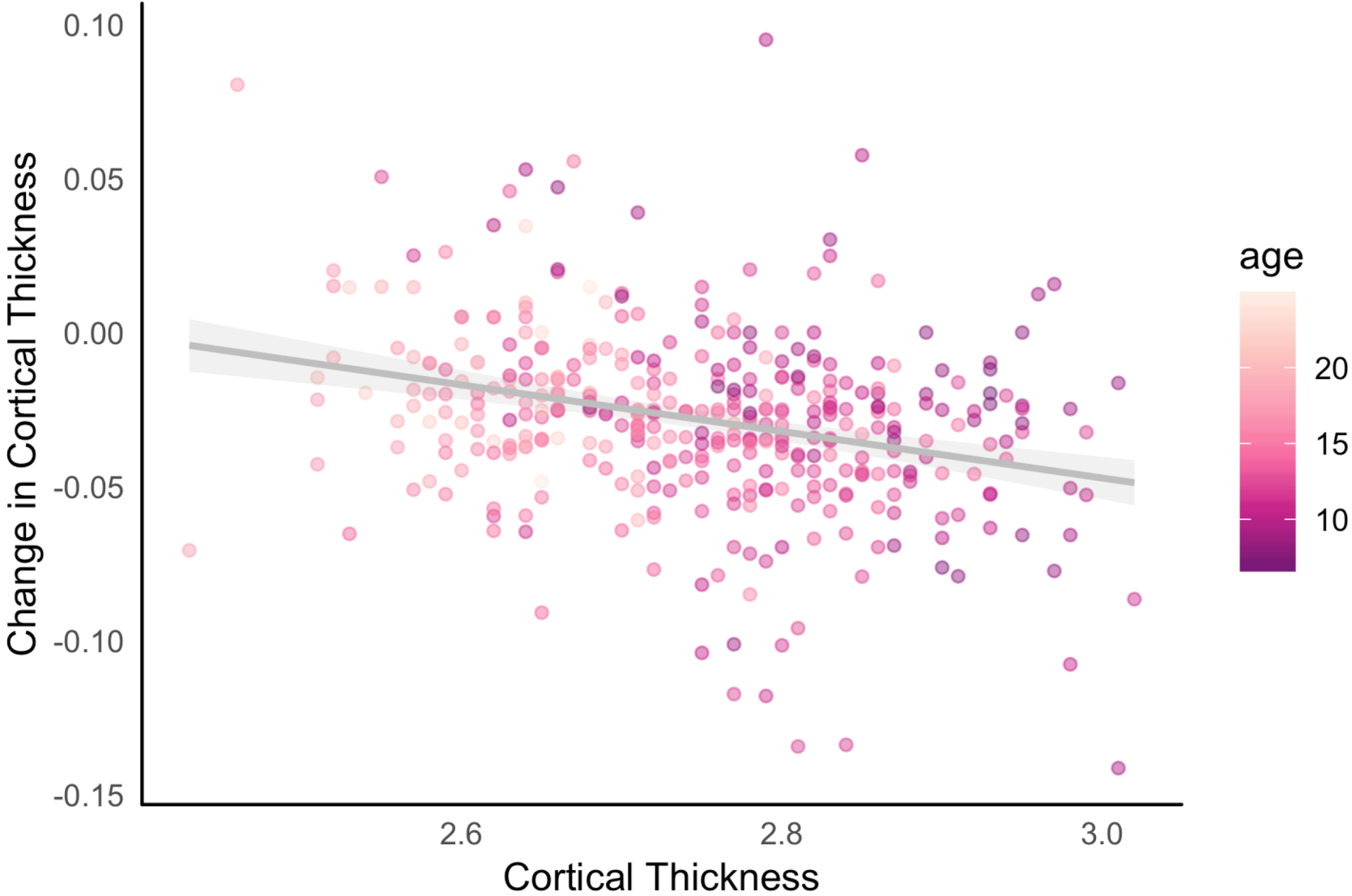


Child Psychiatry Branch (NIMH)



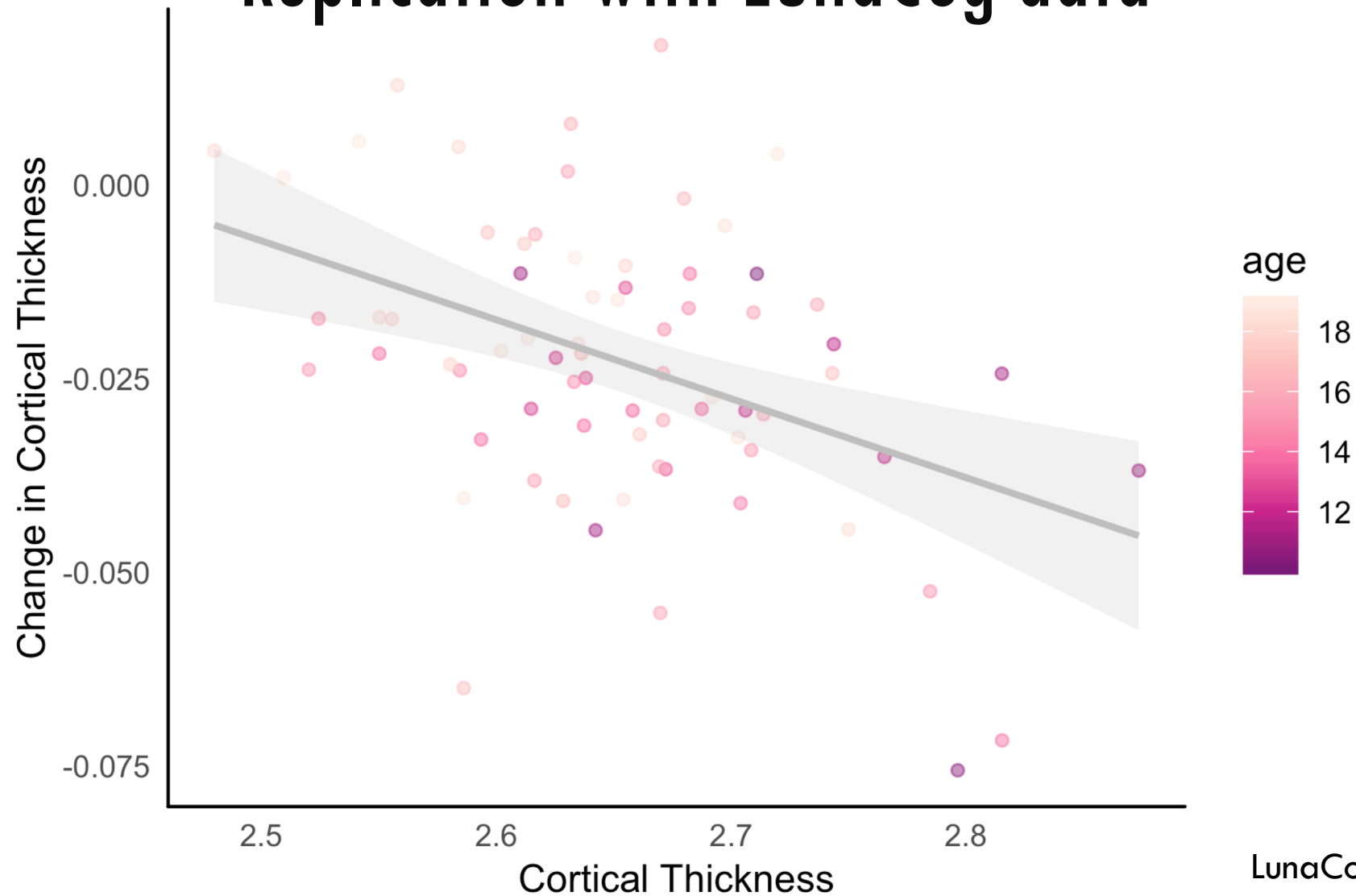
Pittsburgh

# Cortical thickness correlates with subsequent change



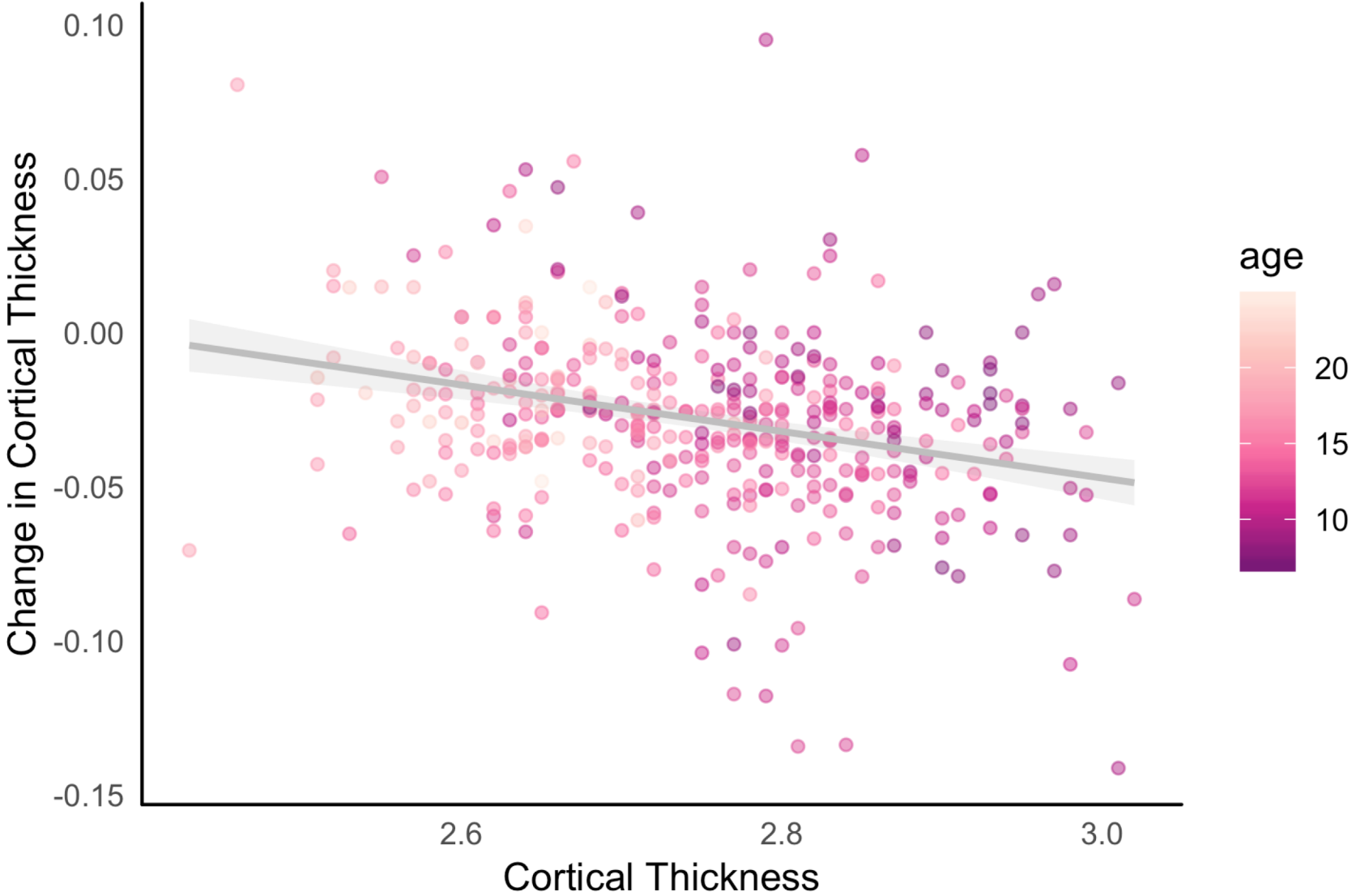
Data from Four Labs Collaboration

# Cortical thickness correlates with subsequent change: Replication with LunaCog data



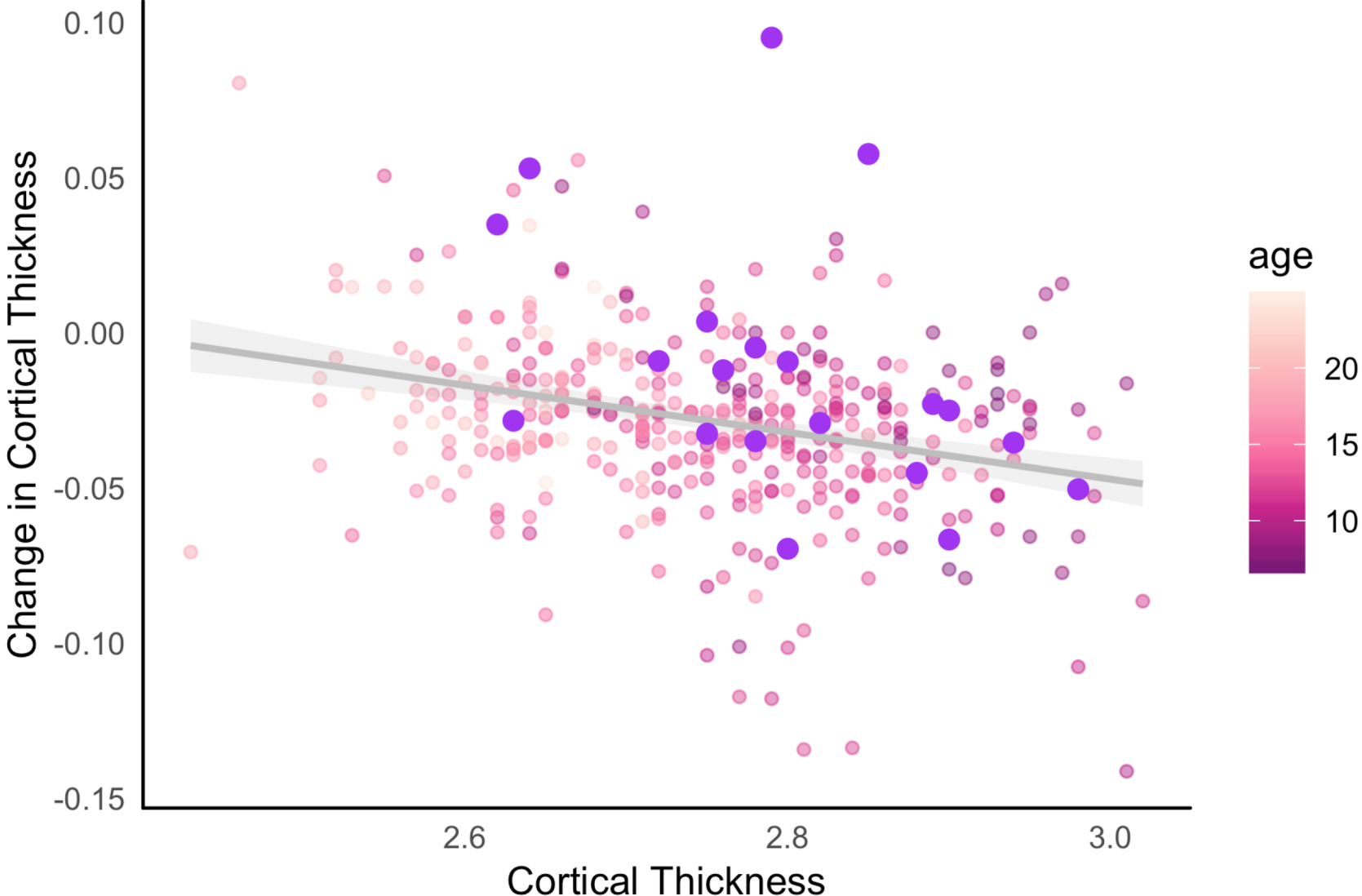
LunaCog data on Data Dryad  
Montez, Calabro, & Luna 2017

# Cortical thickness correlates with subsequent change



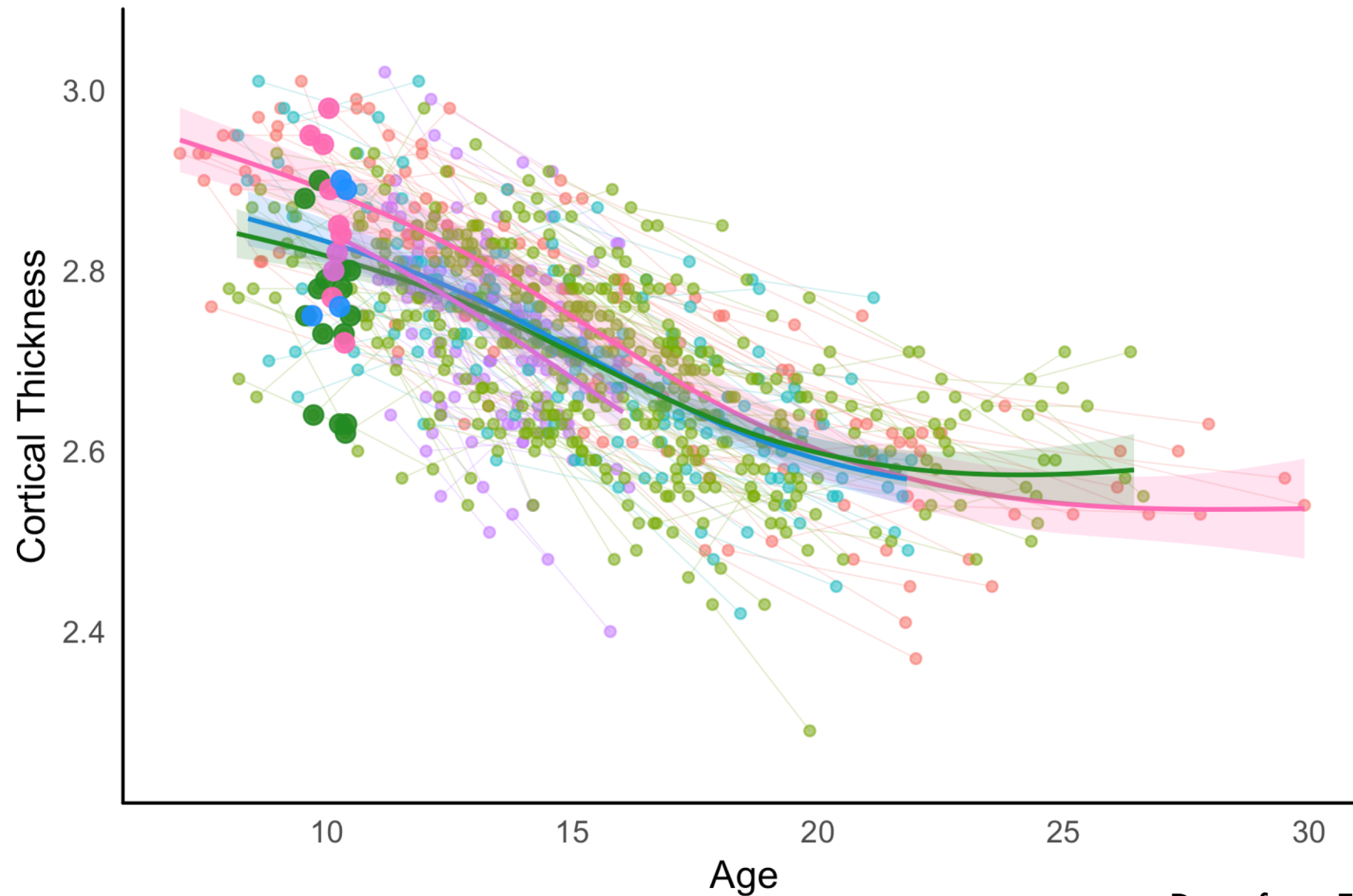
Data from Four Labs Collaboration

# Cortical thickness correlates with subsequent change



Data from Four Labs Collaboration

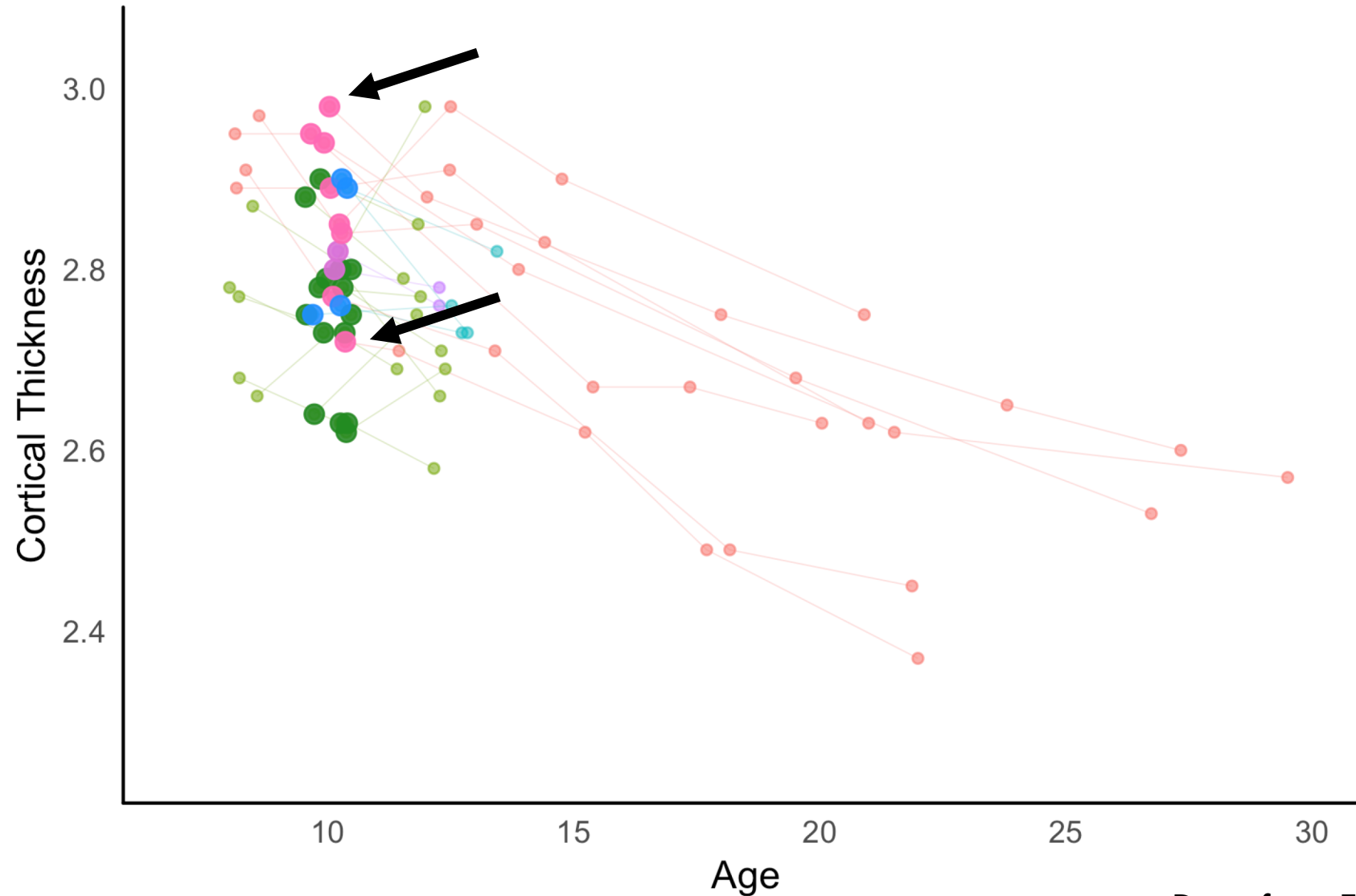
# Inter-individual variability in cortical thickness development



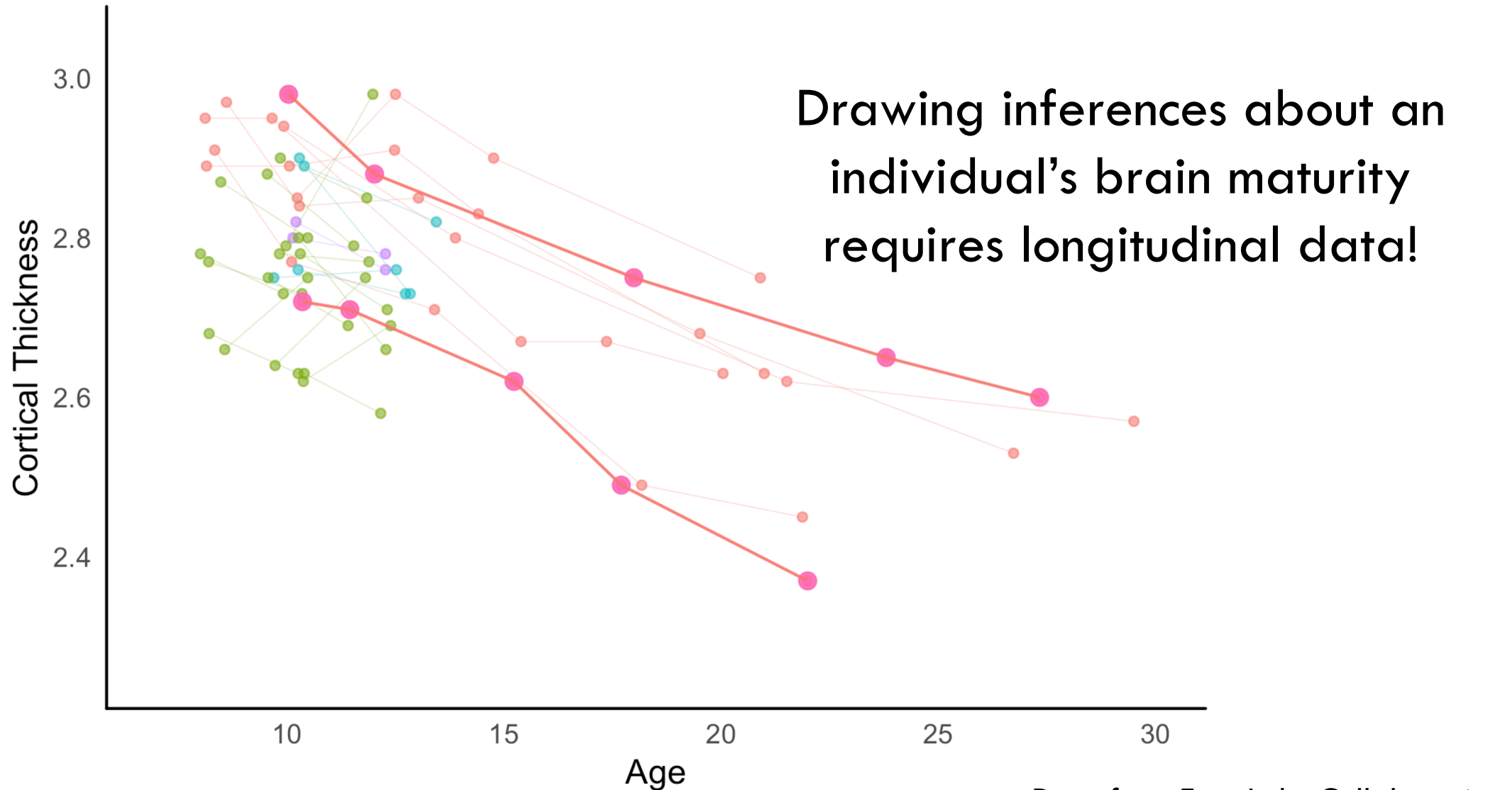
Tamnes et al., 2017

Data from Four Labs Collaboration

# Inter-individual variability in cortical thickness development



# Inter-individual variability in cortical thickness development



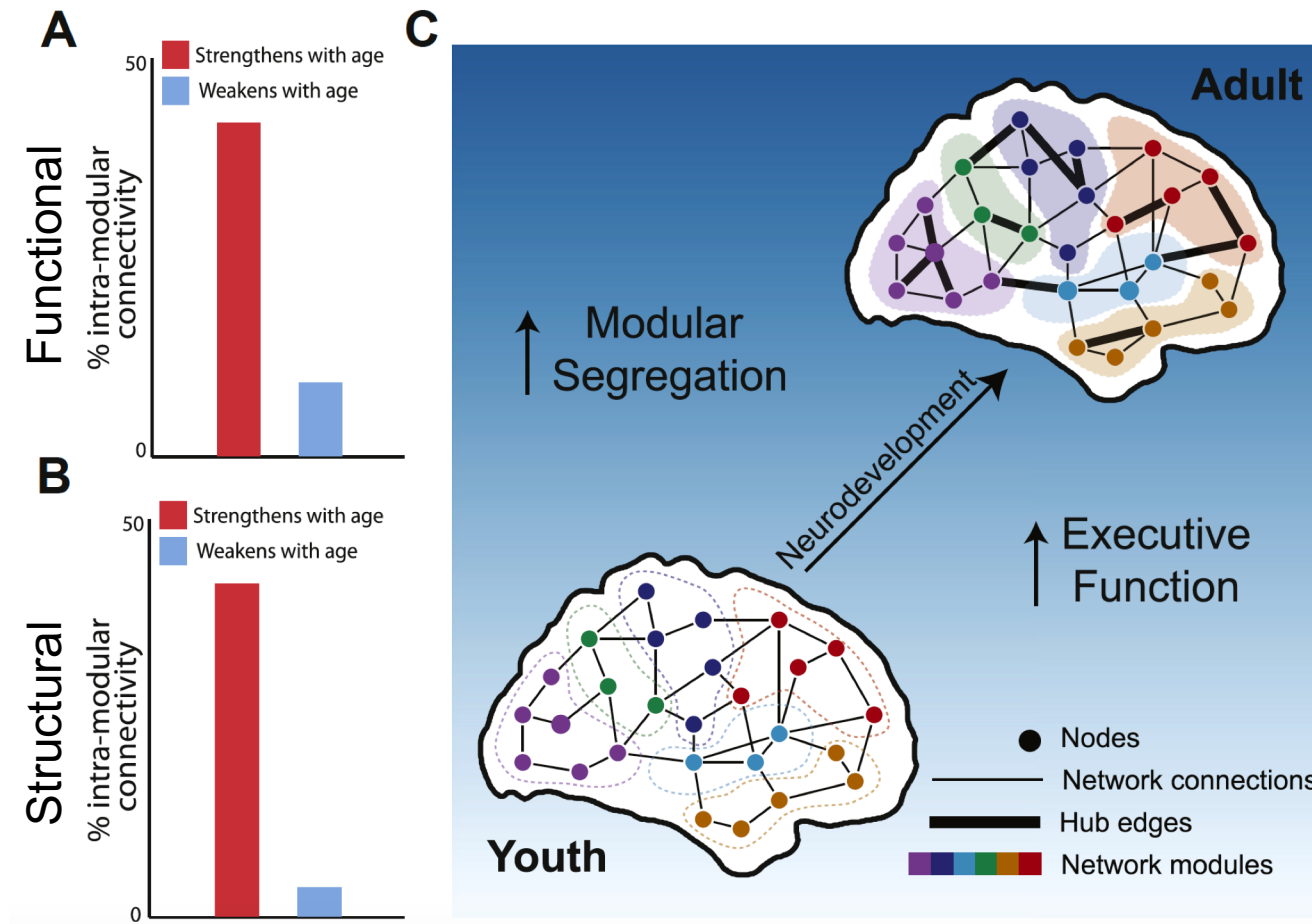


# Longitudinal brain development fMRI

- Inter-individual variability can be greater in fMRI than sMRI
  - Variability in overall size (intercept)
  - Variability in direction and magnitude of change (slope)

# General principles about connectivity

- Modular segregation in structural and functional connectivity



# Keep in Mind

- Maybe longitudinal data are not needed if baseline data provide the relevant information (and change does not)
  - We can only know if we test – so please do!

# Thank you!

## Four labs replicable brain development collaboration



Megan Herting



Rosa Meuwese



Christian Tamnes



- Anne-Lise Goddings
- ★ Eveline Crone    Berna Güroğlu    ★
- ★ Sarah-Jayne Blakemore    ★
- ★ Armin Raznahan    ★
- ★ Ron Dahl    Elizabeth Sowell    ★
- ★    ★    ★    ★    ★

+ Bea Luna & lab for sharing LunaCog dataset