



Age related changes in white matter pathways underlying response threshold adjustment

Age-ility Project

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Flexible minds
for life



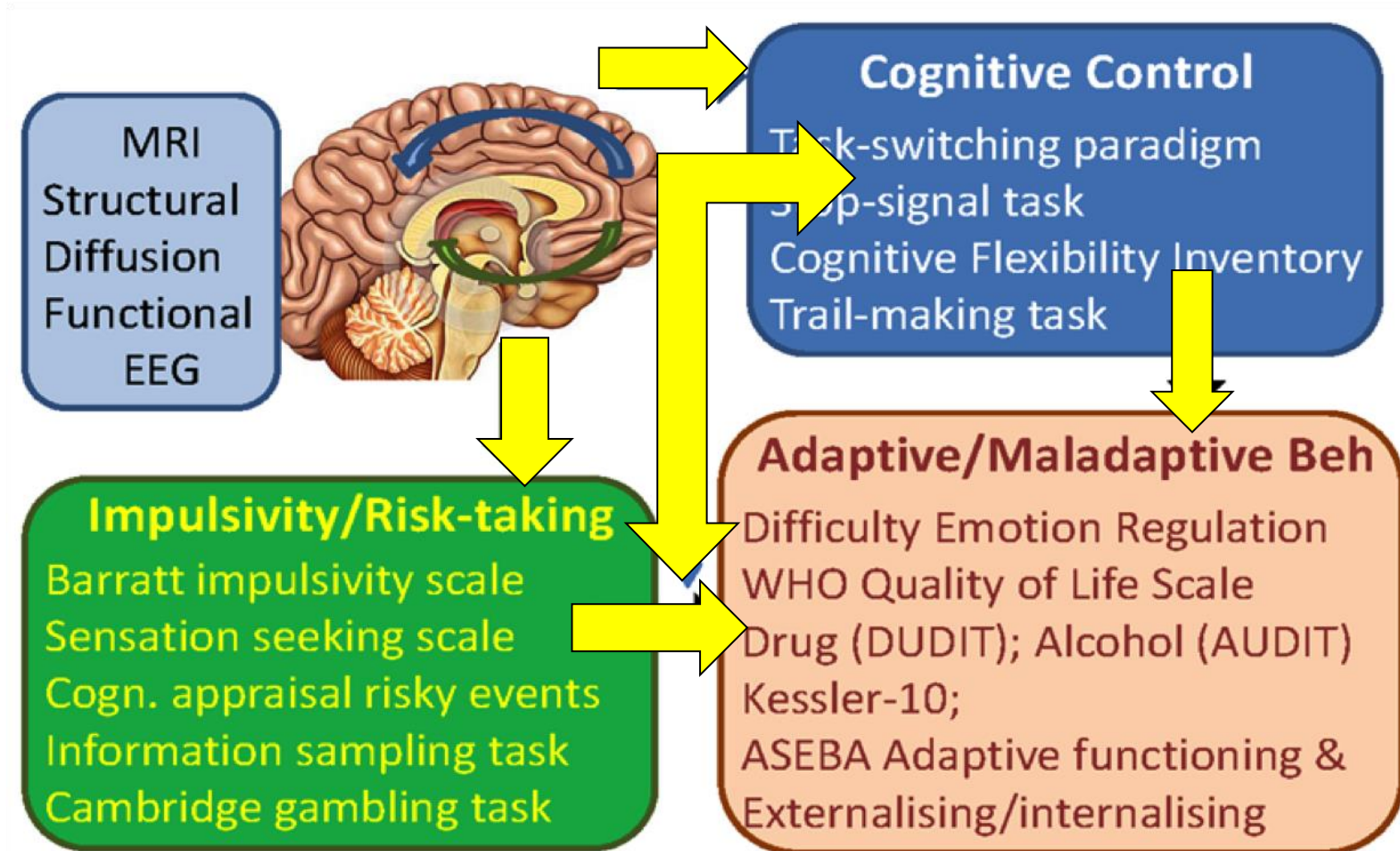
This research is supported by:



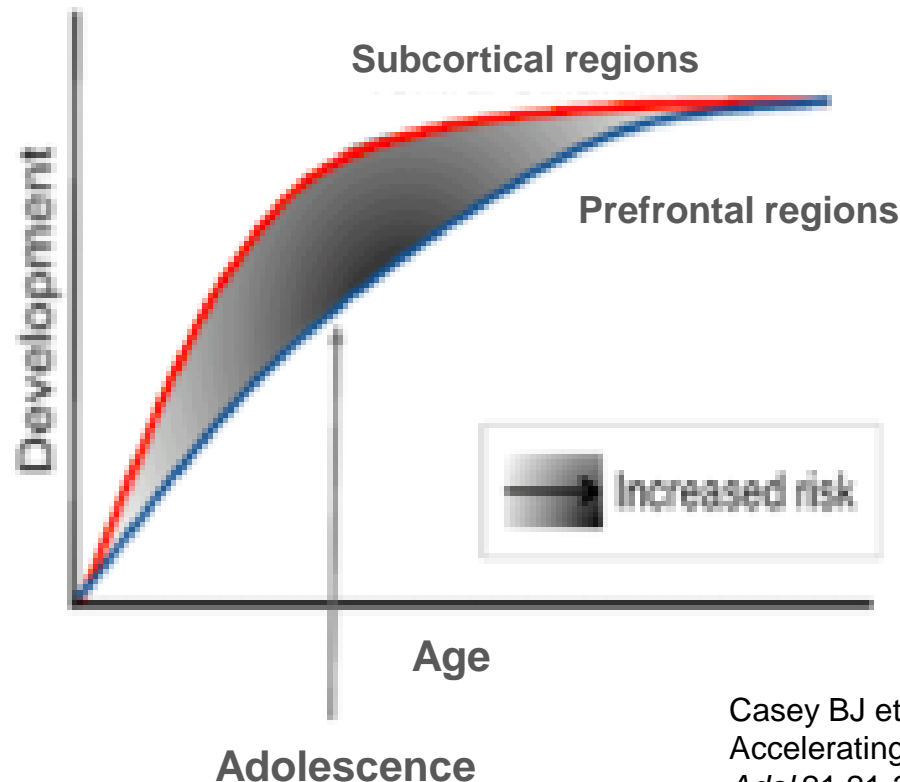
In collaboration with



Individual variability in healthy young adults



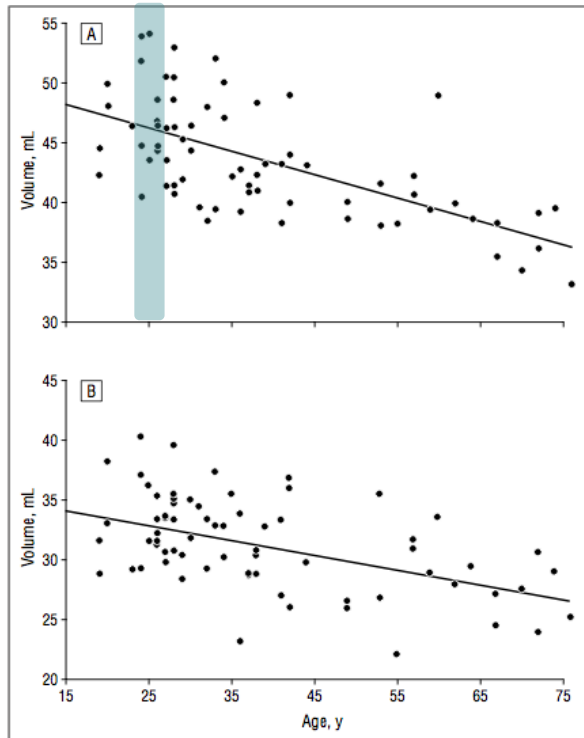
Neurobiological dual-systems model of adolescent risk-taking



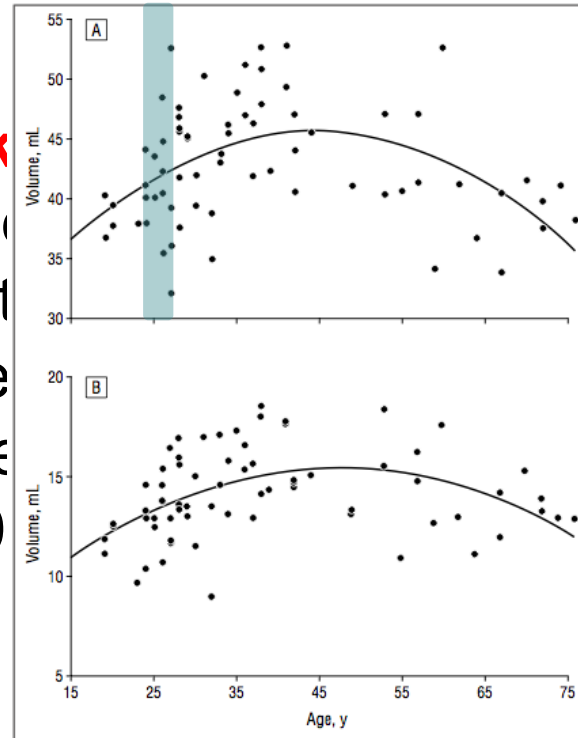
Casey BJ et al. (2011) Braking and Accelerating of the Adolescent Brain. *J Res Adol* 21 21-33.

‘Top-Down Cognitive Control’: Maturation of prefrontal brain networks is protracted, with grey matter pruning and increases in myelination effecting white matter density and connectivity (Gogtay, N., Thompson P.M., 2010; Paus, T., 2010)

Grey Matter



White Matter

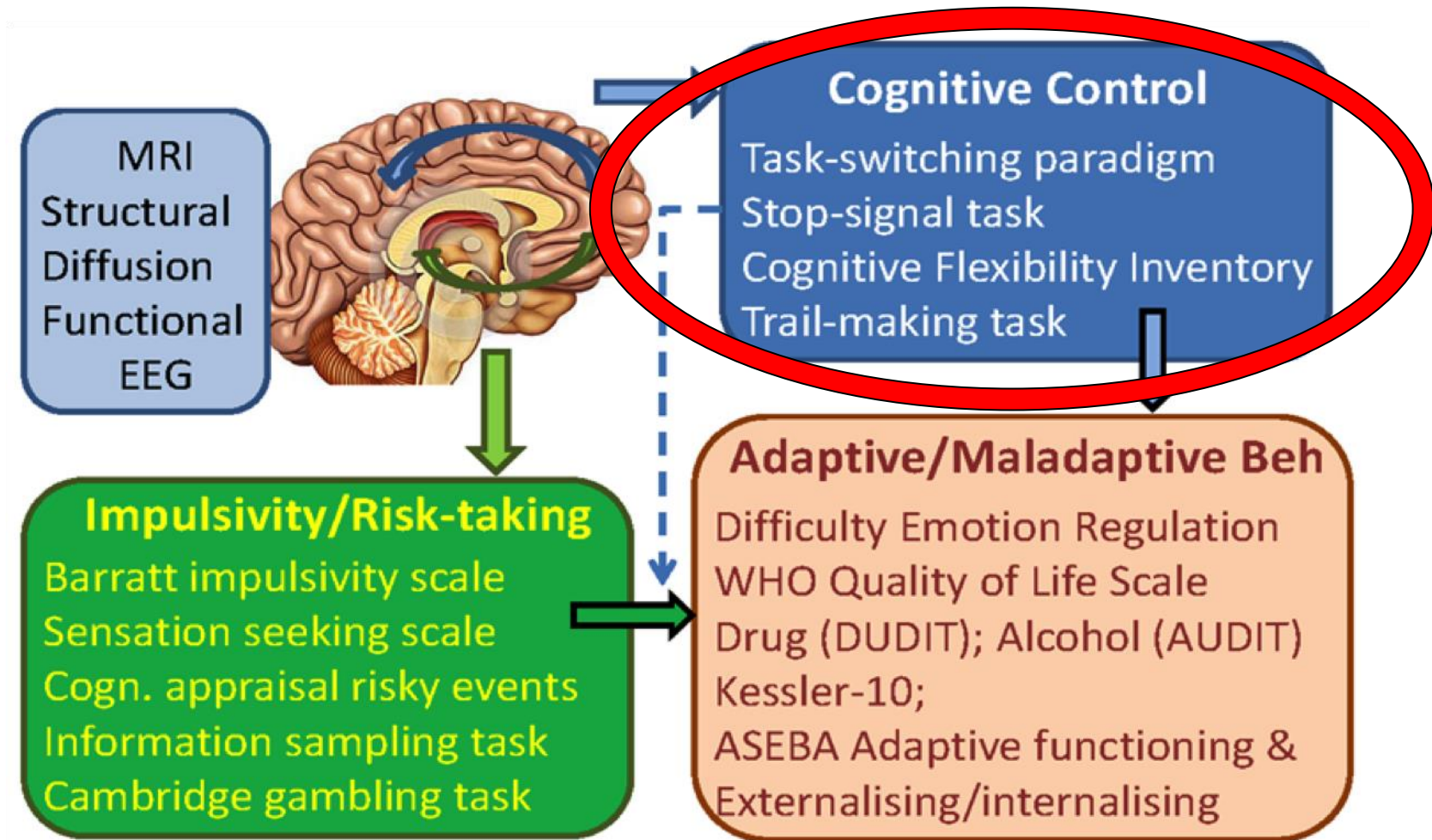


‘Bottom-up’ cognitive control (Bartzokis et al., 2001)

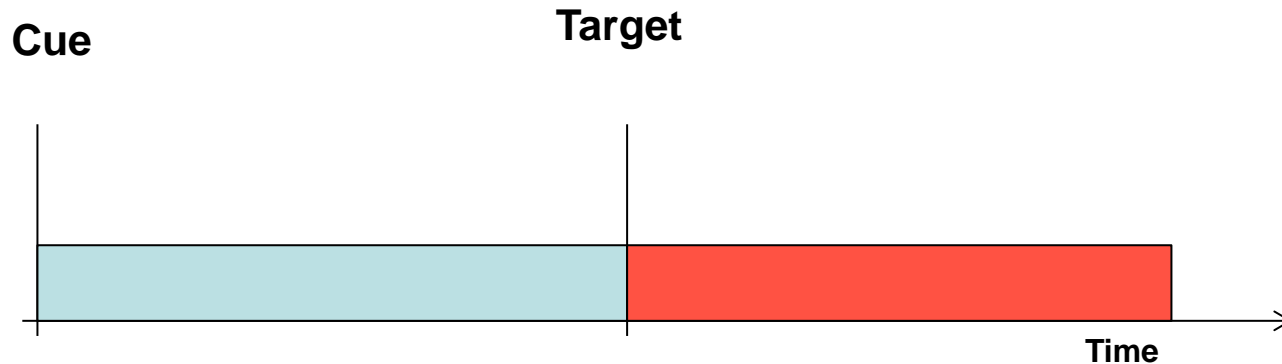
‘Bottom-up’ cognitive control (Bartzokis et al., 2001)

‘Bottom-up’ cognitive control is characterized by prefrontal maturation beginning bottom up (Bartzokis et al., 2001)

Bartzokis et al.,
2001



Dual mechanism of control framework - Proactive and reactive control processes in task-switching paradigms



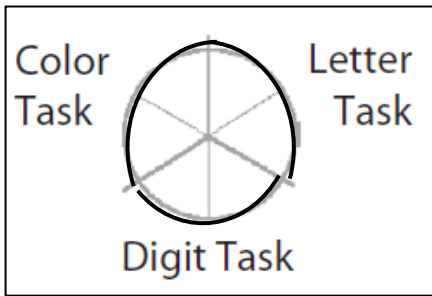
Proactive control

- advance goal setting
- task-set preparation
- WM
- Inhibition of previous task

Reactive control

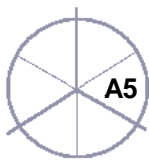
- task implementation in the presence of interference

Nicholson et al., 2006; Karayanidis et al., 2009 Mansfield et al., 2011; for review see, Karayanidis et al., 2010



TRIAL N-1

cue=letter task vowel=left



TRIAL N

Repeat Cue

cue=letter task

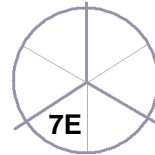
vowel=left



Switch-to Cue

cue=digit task

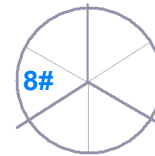
odd=right



Switch-away Cue

cue=digit or color

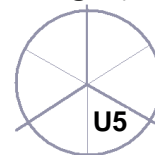
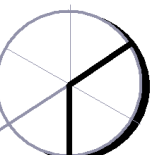
Color (green=left)



Non-informative Cue

cue=letter or digit

Digit (odd=right)

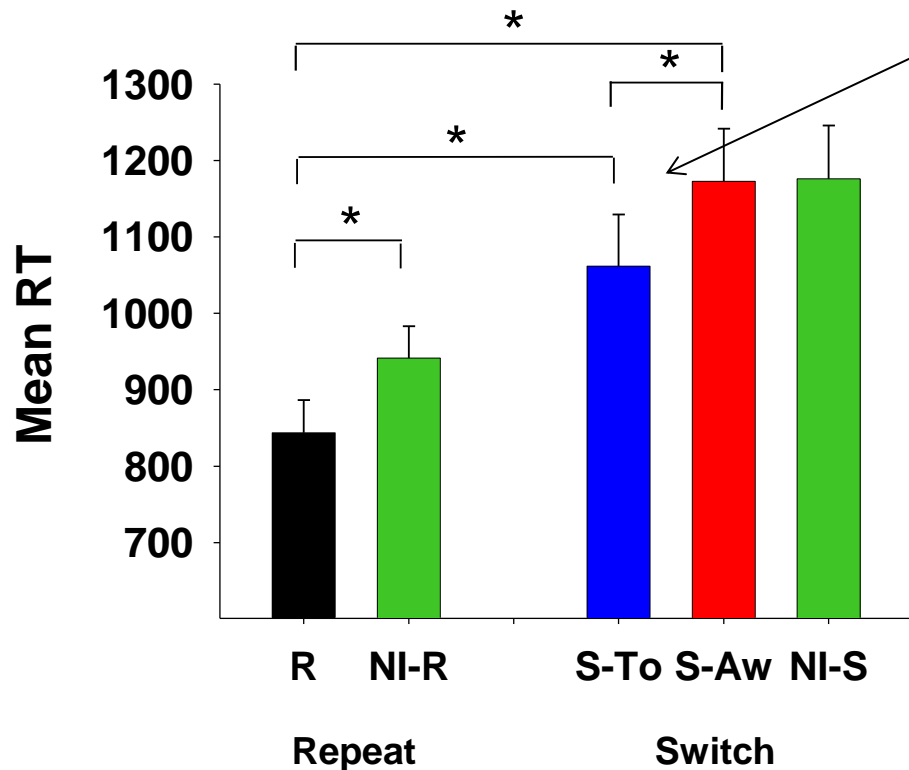


Fully vs. partially informative cues Paradigm (to/away paradigm)

Mixing Costs = (WM)
Repeat (repeat trial & task)
Mixed Repeats (poorer switch time on repeat trials in mixed task blocks than trials in single-task blocks. (all-repeat Fully Informative switch (switch trial & task)

Partially informative switch
(switch trial, no task info)

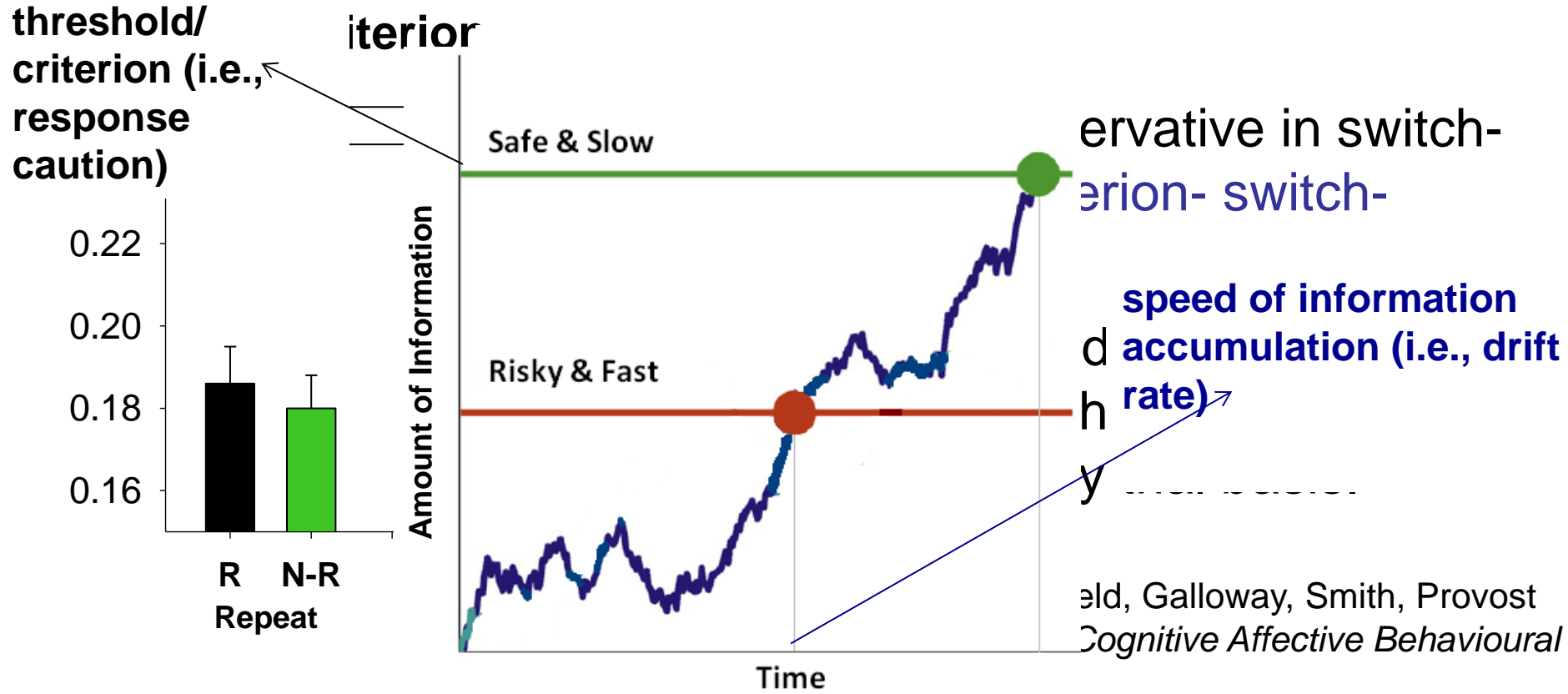
Non-informative
(no trial info, no task info)

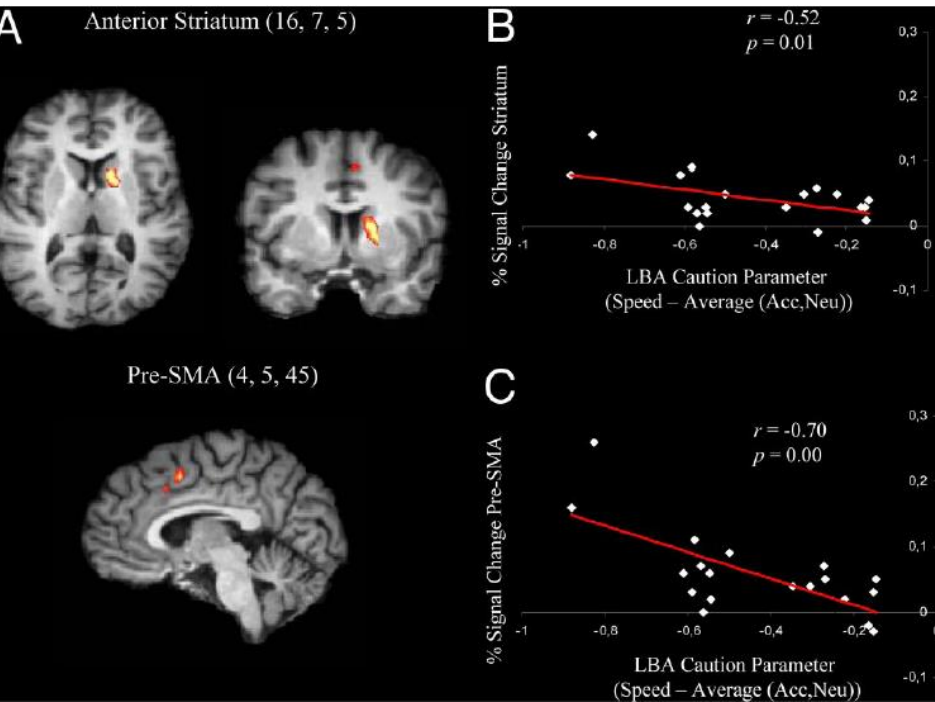


1. Switching leads to longer RTs='RT-Switchcost'
2. Informative Cues reduce this slowing

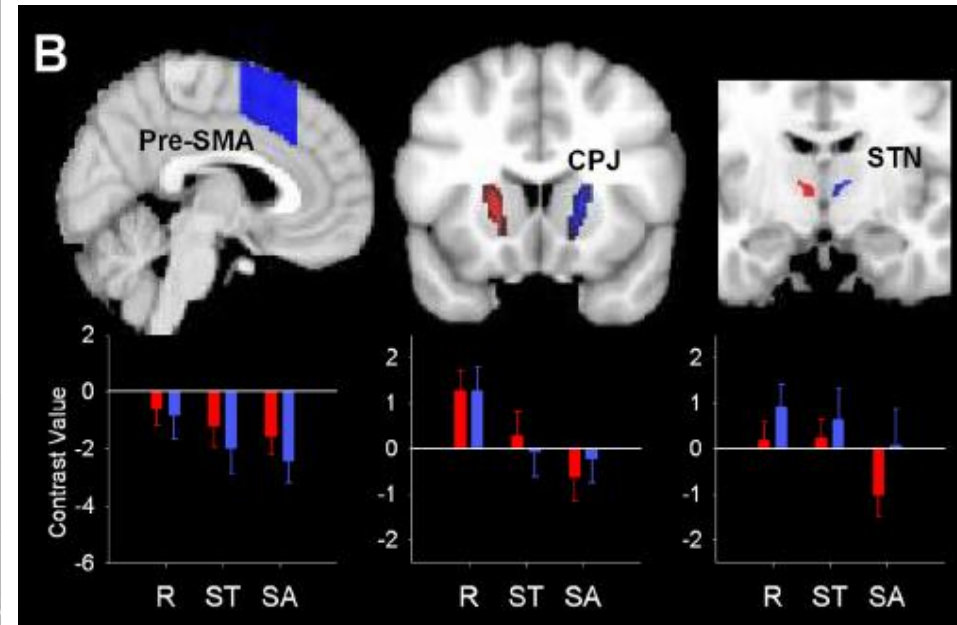
Karayanidis, Mansfield, Galloway, Smith, Provost & Heathcote 2009, *Cognitive Affective Behavioural Neuroscience*

Diffusion Model





Forstmann et al. (2008). *Proceedings Nat Acad Sci*, 105, 17538-17542.

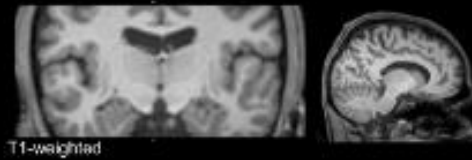


Mansfield et al. (2011). *The Jn of Neurosci.*, 31:41, 14688-14692.

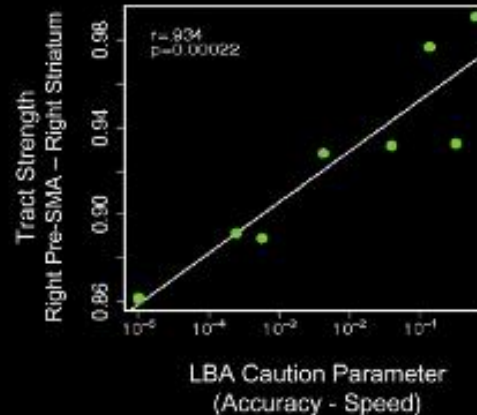
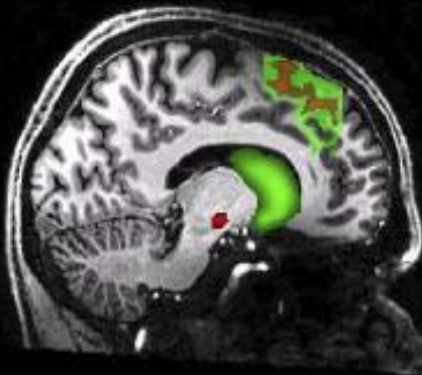
A

3T structural MRI
(1 mm³ isotropic)

7T structural MRI
(0.5 mm³ isotropic)



B



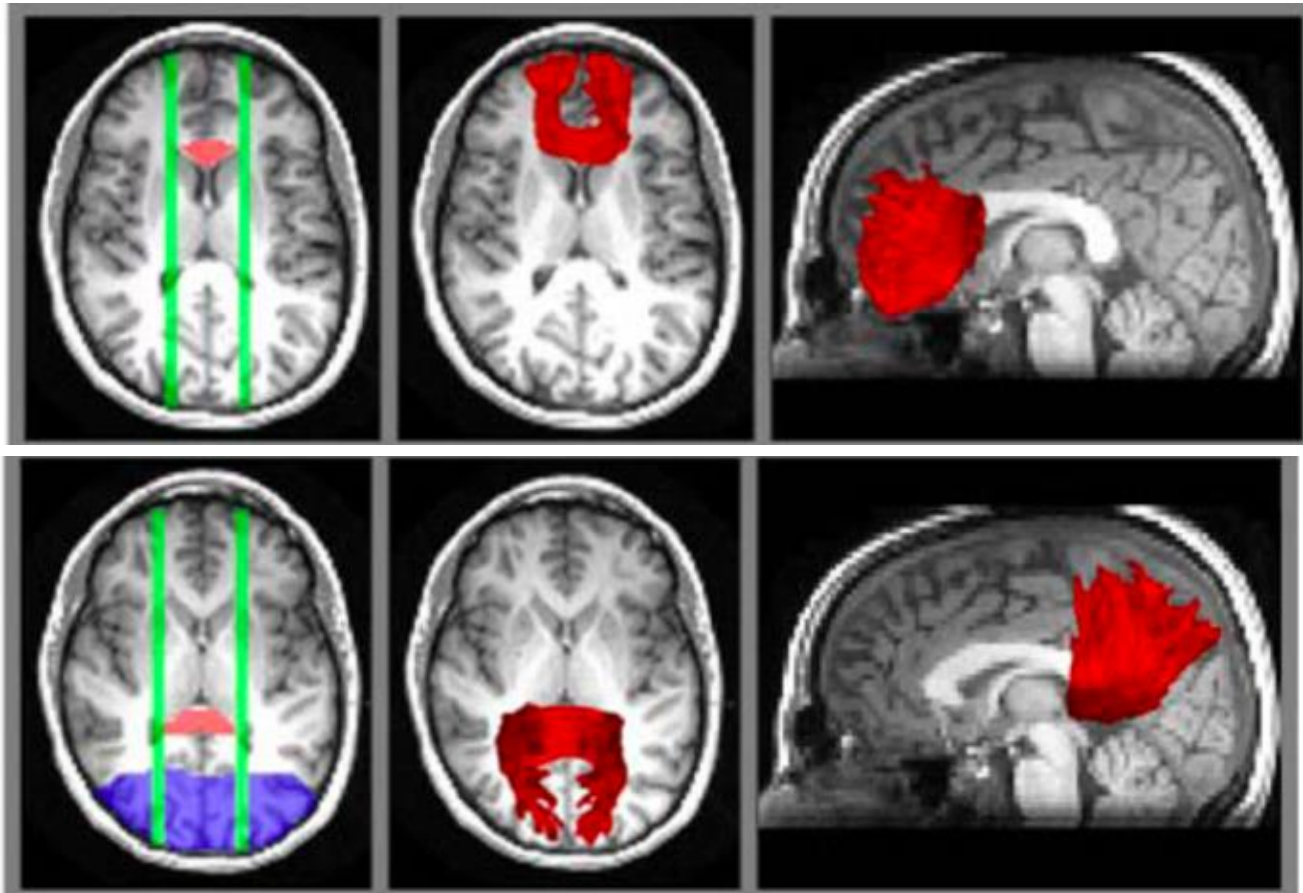
Connectivity-based seed classification:

pre-SMA projecting into the striatum (**green**) and STN (**red**)

Individual differences in tract strength between right pre-SMA and right striatum are associated with flexible adjustments of SAT.

Forstmann et al., 2010, PNAS, 107 (36):15916-20

Age-related decline in task-switching



mediated by FA in
task-relevant
pathways:

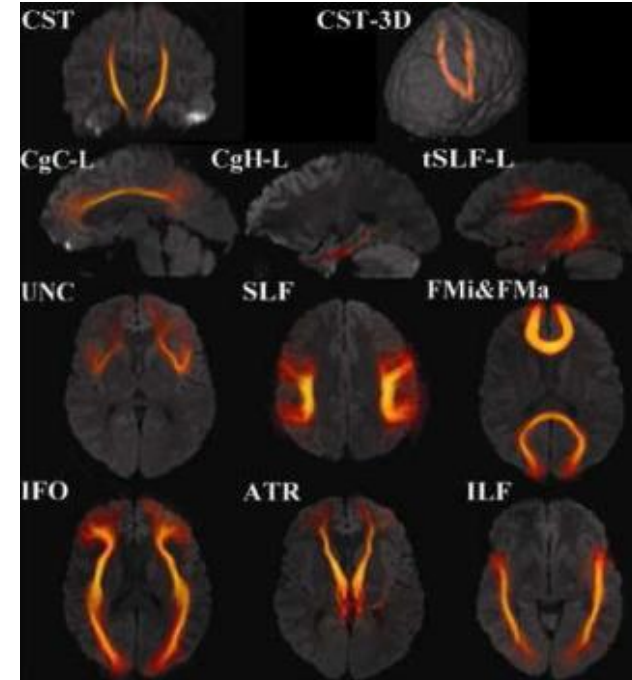
- parts of the inferior-
fronto-occipital fasc.

- and inferior
longitudinal fascic.

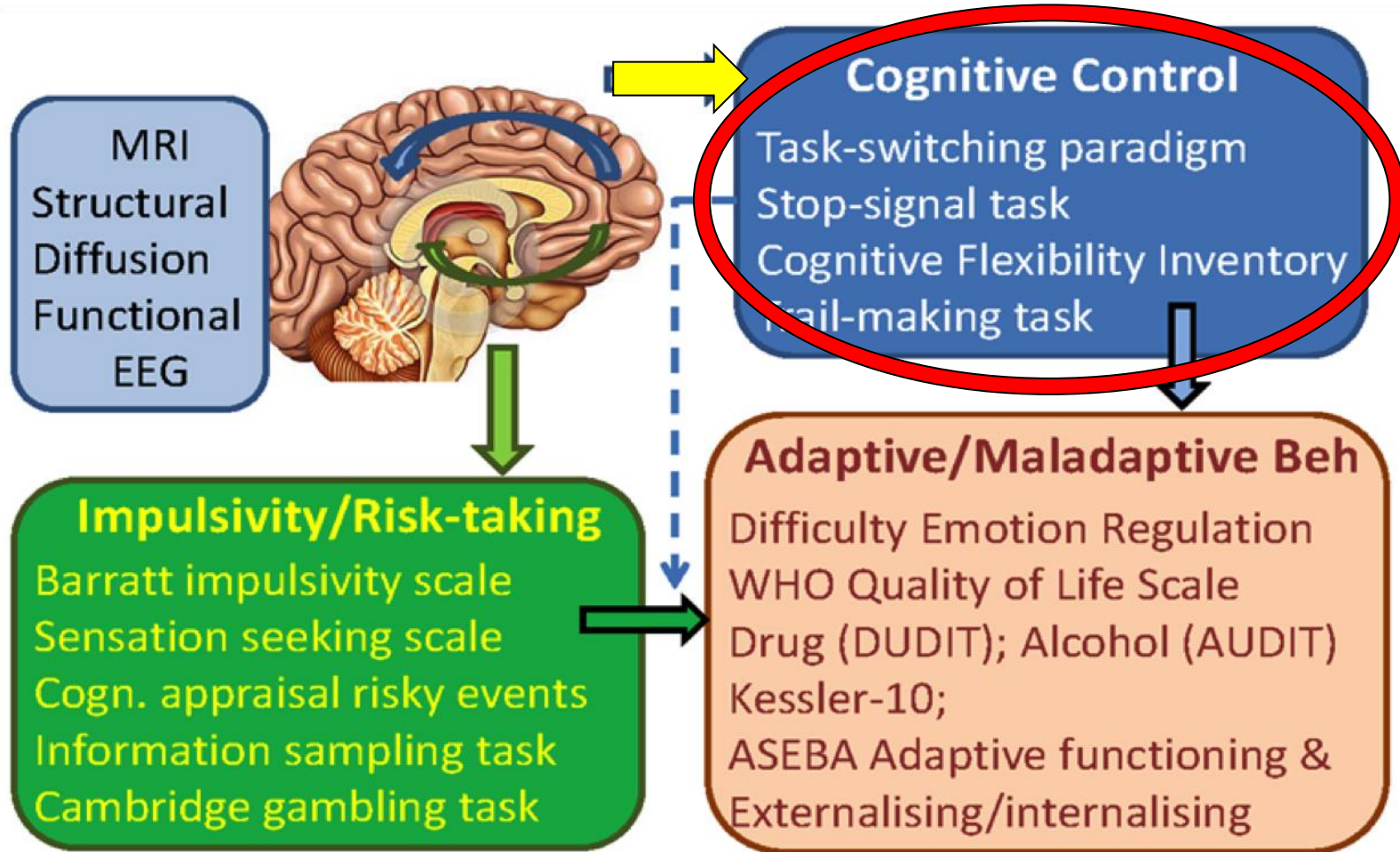
Madden et al., 2009, *J Cogn
Neurosci.* 289-302.

Subsample with imaging data:
N=39, 20 female, 23.85 ± 5.71 yrs,
DWI Data: 3T Siemens Skyra,
b3000s/mm², 64 directions, (TR =
15300, TE = 108ms, FoV = 240mm,
120x120 matrix, 70 slices, 2mm, no
gap). MRtrix-whole brain
tractography, restricted to 18 white
matter tracts* used as ROIs for
calculation of DTI measures (FA,
MD, RaD, Ax)

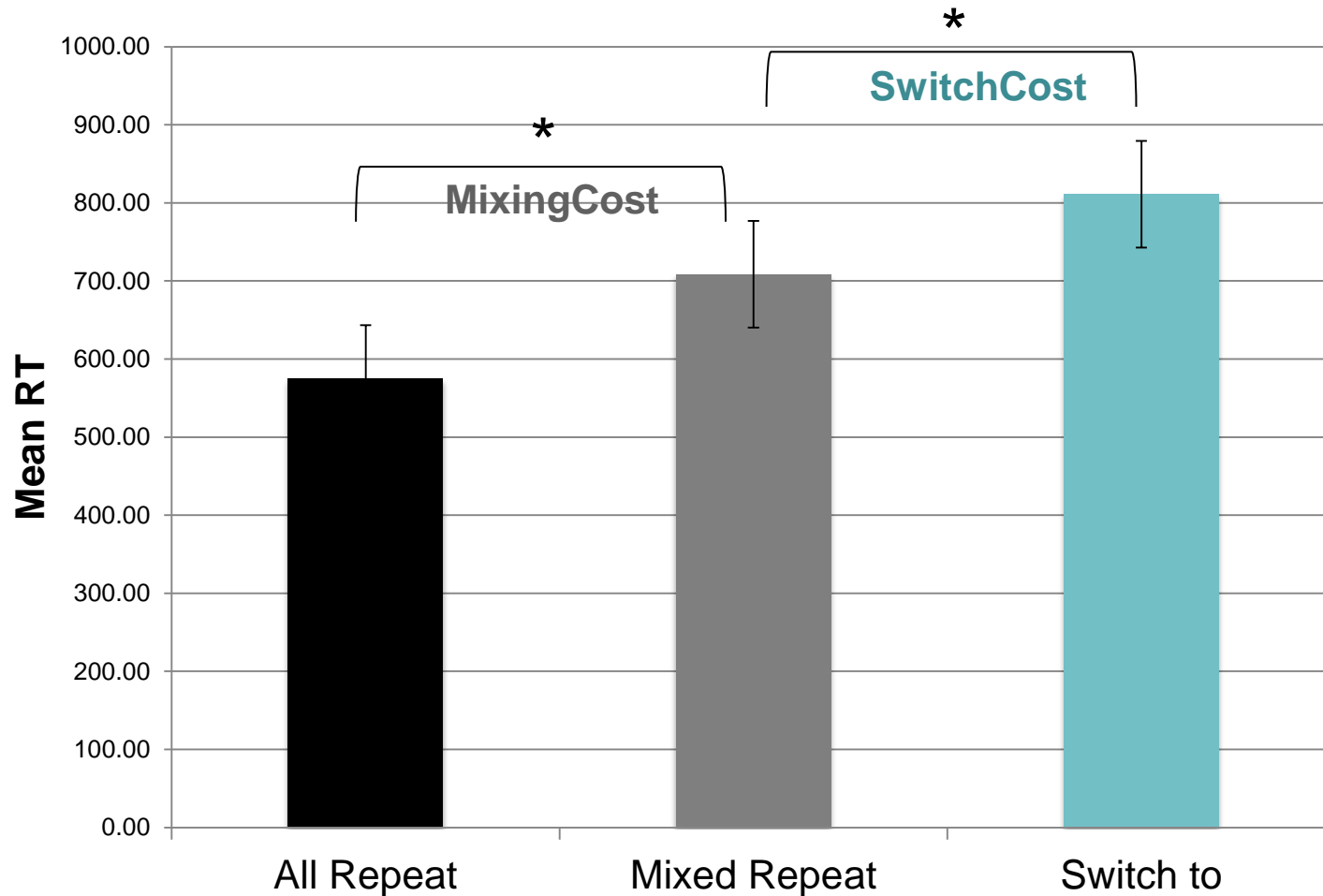
*Special thanks to Todd Jolly for
MRtrix-scripting!*



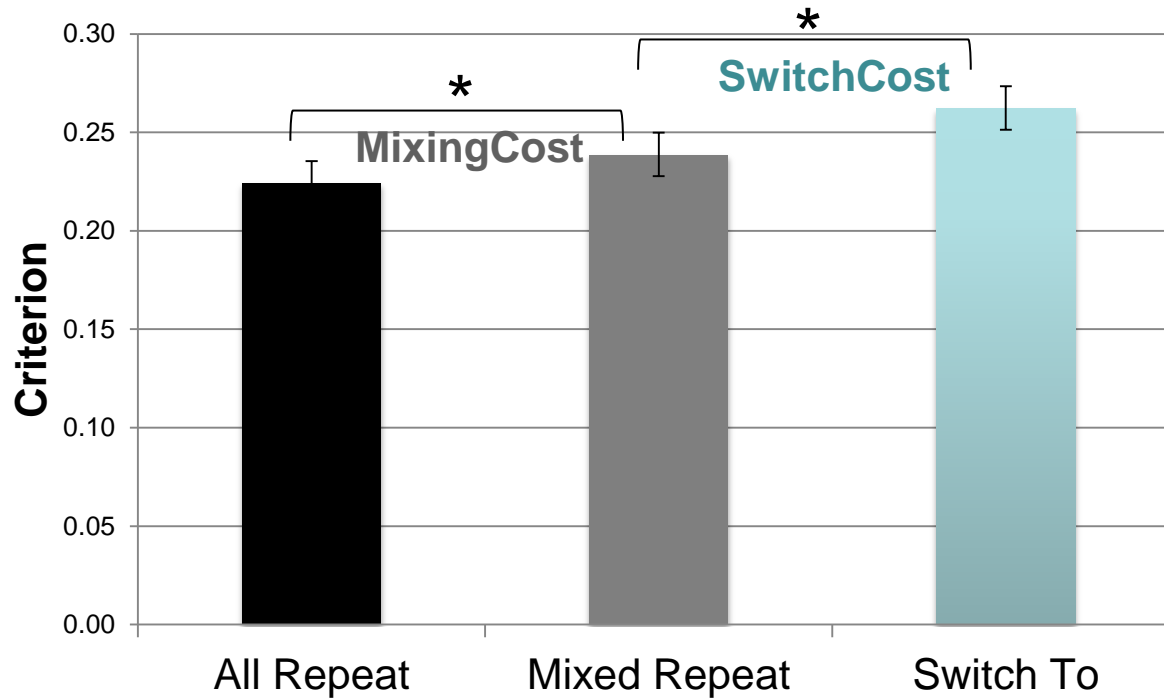
*Hua, K., et al., 2008.
NeuroImage 39, 336–347

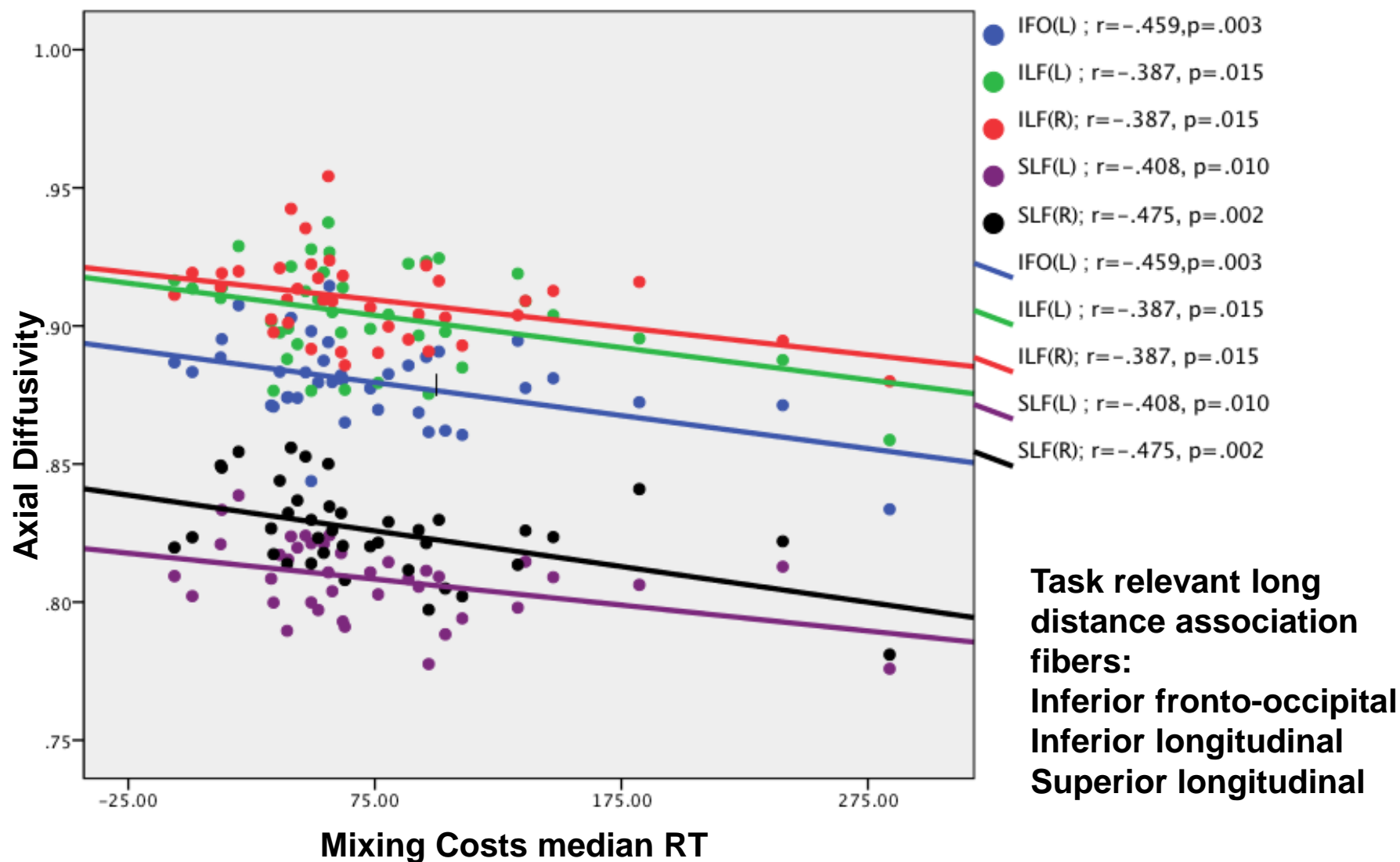
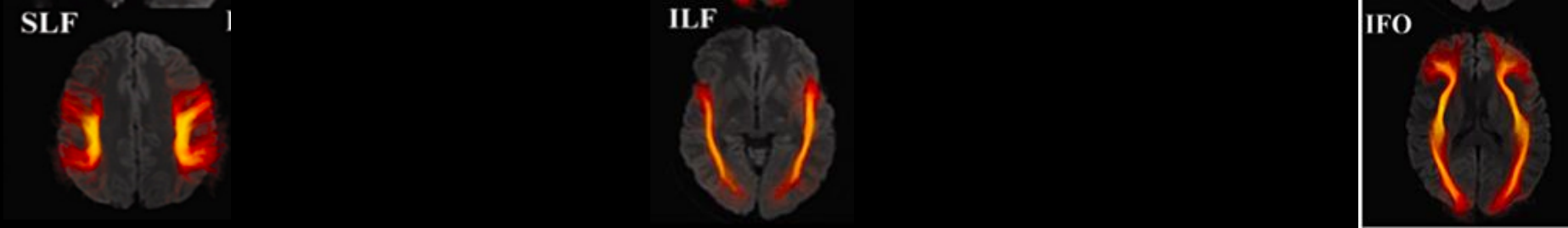


RT increases with mixing (WM) and switching (reconfiguration)

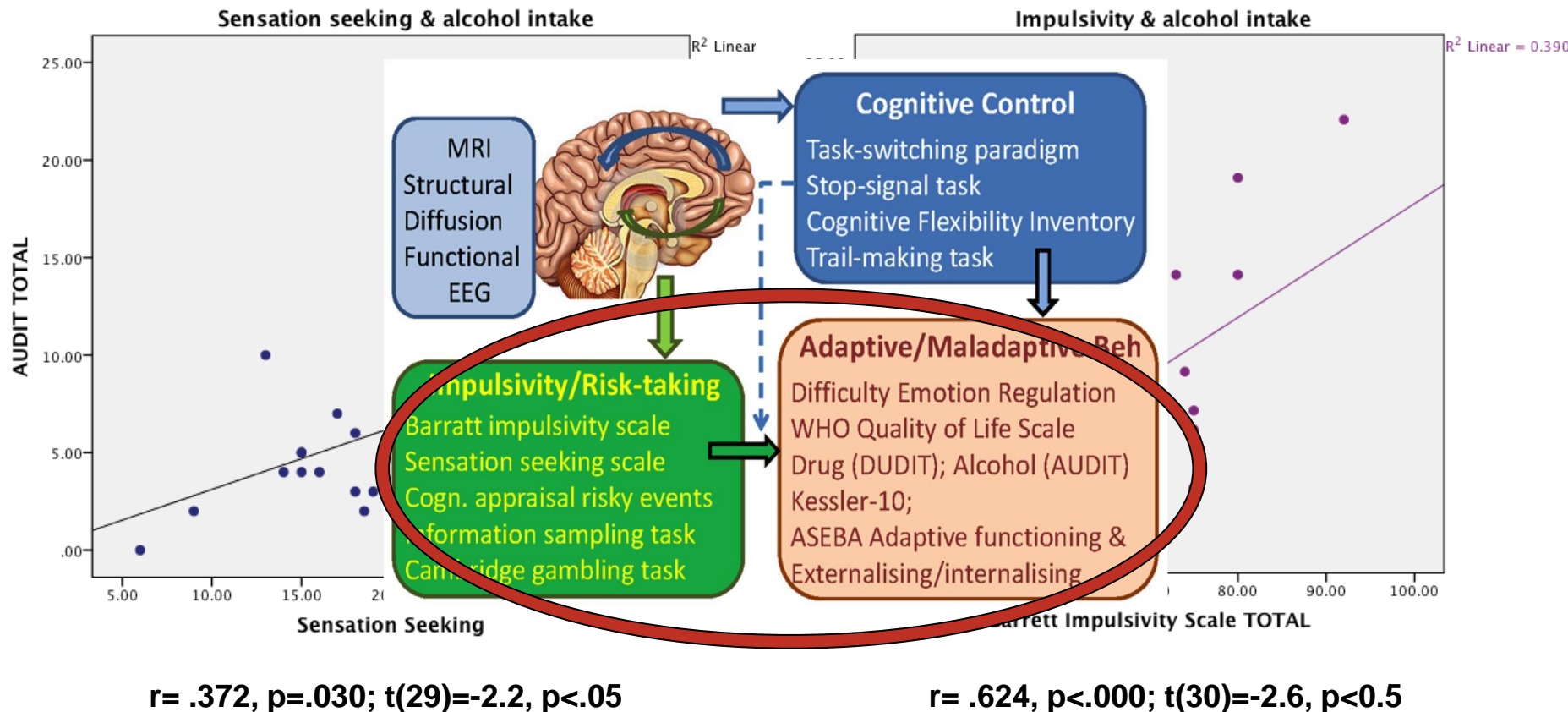


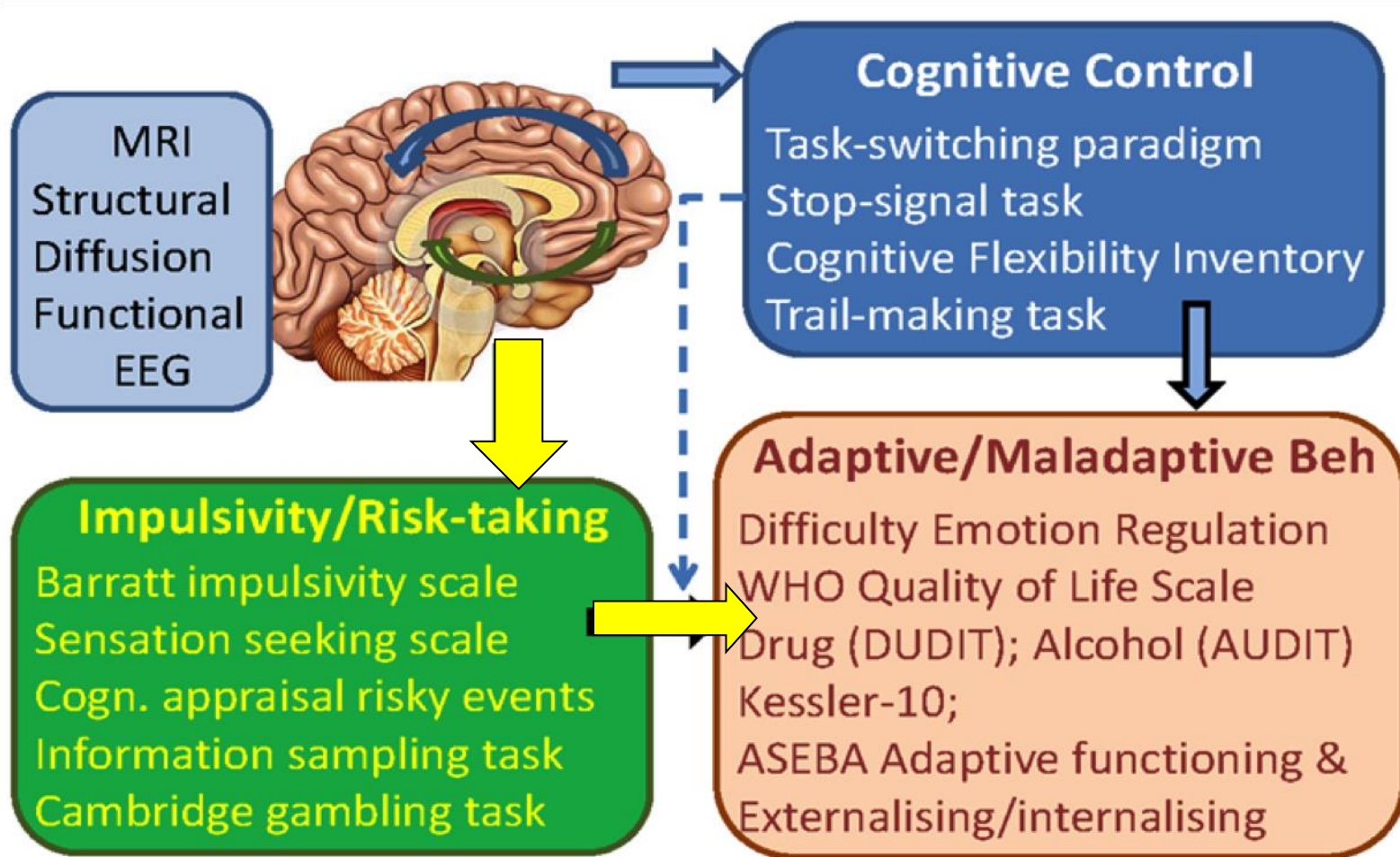
Threshold increases with mixing (WM) and switching (reconfiguration)

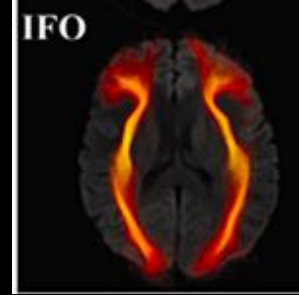
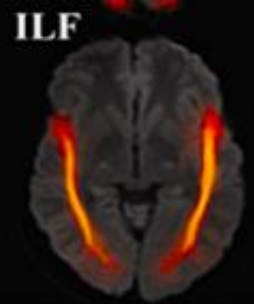




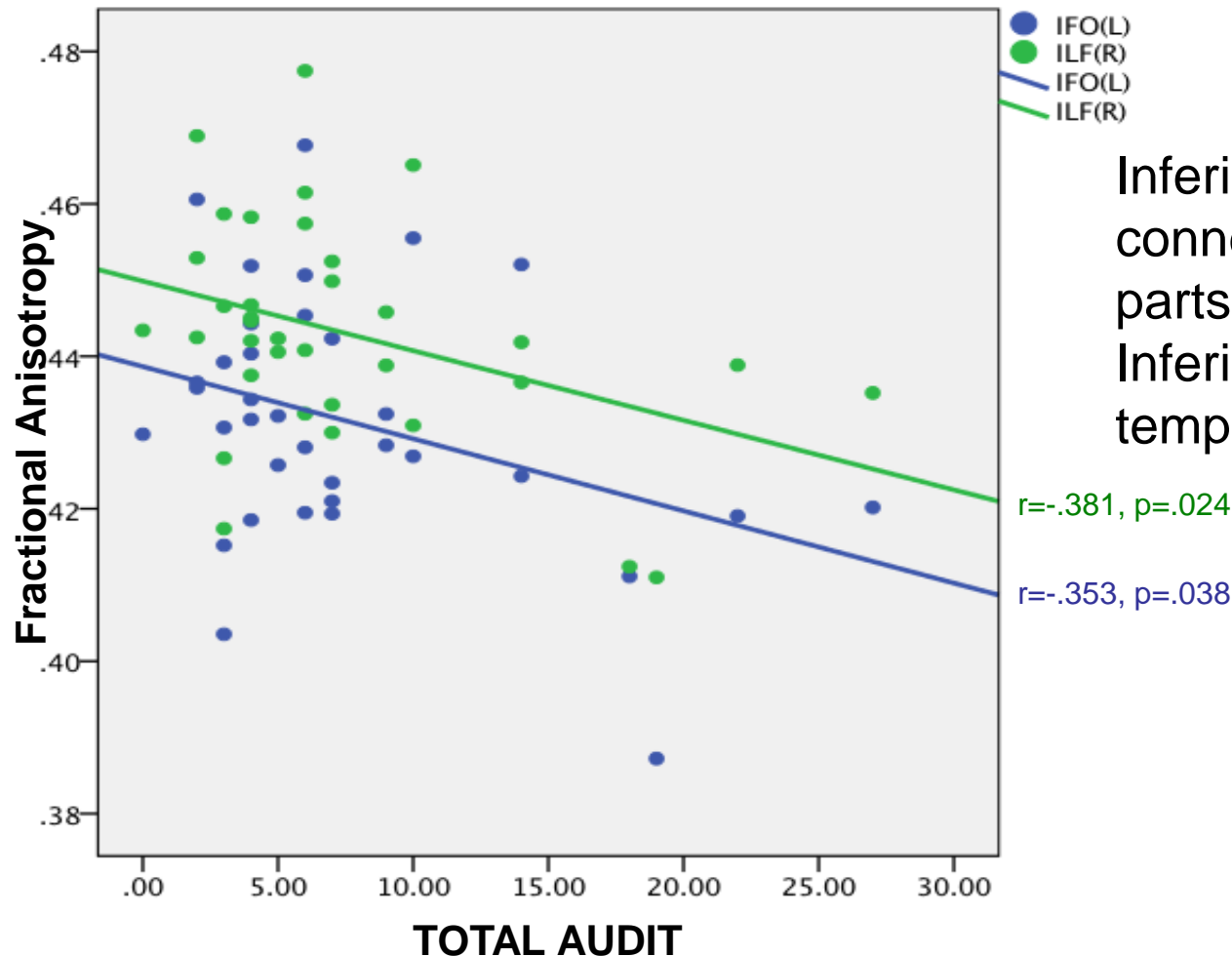
➤ Effect of Impulsivity & Sensation Seeking on adaptive/maladaptive behaviours



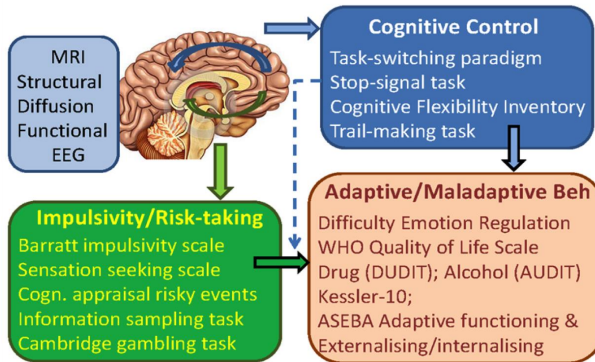




High alcohol intake is associated with low FA

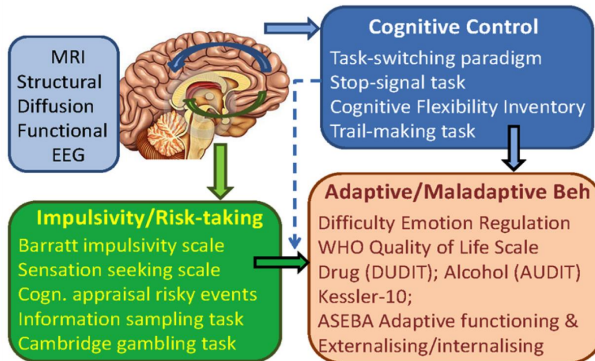


Inferior-fronto-occipital:
connects frontal & posterior
parts of the brain
Inferior longitudinal: connects
temporo-occipital regions



Preliminary conclusions

- **Mixing Costs** are related to axonal orientation (Ax) in the inferior-fronto-occipital fasciculus, as well as superior longitudinal fasciculus
- High alcohol intake is associated with low degree of diffusion directionality (FA) in the same tracts
- Both sensation seeking and impulsivity are associated with high alcohol intake



Outlook

- At this stage we cannot speculate about causality
- Increase of sample size with spread of age range
- Future analysis with structural equation, maximum-likelihood and Bayesian approaches applying mixed-effects models, and regression models
- Voxel based analysis of DWI data
- Integration with other MRI measures such as resting state, including the use of graph theory incorporating theories of highly connected nodes (hubs, rich clubs)
- Longitudinal arm-trajectory analysis

Thank You

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