

Structural brain connectivity in young adults

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ABSTRACT

Connectivity is a key concept in network neuroscience. Research has shown that structural connectivity is a key factor in the development of brain networks. In this study, we investigated the structural connectivity of the brain in young adults using structural MRI data. We used a novel method to estimate structural connectivity based on the white matter tracts. The results showed that structural connectivity is significantly correlated with cognitive performance. This study provides new insights into the role of structural connectivity in brain function.

1. Introduction

Connectivity is a key concept in network neuroscience. Research has shown that structural connectivity is a key factor in the development of brain networks. In this study, we investigated the structural connectivity of the brain in young adults using structural MRI data. We used a novel method to estimate structural connectivity based on the white matter tracts. The results showed that structural connectivity is significantly correlated with cognitive performance. This study provides new insights into the role of structural connectivity in brain function.

Connectivity is a key concept in network neuroscience. Research has shown that structural connectivity is a key factor in the development of brain networks. In this study, we investigated the structural connectivity of the brain in young adults using structural MRI data. We used a novel method to estimate structural connectivity based on the white matter tracts. The results showed that structural connectivity is significantly correlated with cognitive performance. This study provides new insights into the role of structural connectivity in brain function.

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... s... a... s... a... s... a... (.,
 ...) (Ca... a., 2005; L... a., 2015; L... a., 2011;
 Z... a., 2016) Y as... a... s... a... s... a... s...
 as s (...) (A-Za... a.,
 2013; C... a., 2015; Mays... a., 2015; V... a... a., 2013;
 Z... a., 2013).

T fi... s... s... s... - a a... s...
 a... s... a... s... a... s... a... s...
 a... s... H... , a... s... a... s... s... s... s... ass-
 a... a... a... a... s... Y as... /...
 s... s... a... Y a... s... a... s... T... as...
 s... a... a... a... a... Y... s... a...
 a... a... Y. M... ,... s... a... a...
 ass... a... , a... Y a... a... s... a... Y-
 as... a... a... I... s... a... a... s... a...
 a... s... s... s... as... as... a...
 a... s... a... s... a... s... a... a...
 s... a... s... a... aff... a... s... a...
 a... s... a... Y (W... a... s, 1980).

B... a... s... a... ass... a... s... s... a... a...
 s... fi... a... Y fl... a... a... s... a... a...
 s... s... s... a... (s... s... s... /... s...) a...
 (a... Y /... s...) s... s... a... a... a...
 (Ma... ja... a., 2002). E... s... a... M... (2006)... s... a...
 s... Y... a... sa... Y— a... a... a... a... s...
 a... a... s... s... s... Y... s... s...
 Y... s... a... a... s... ,... s... a... s... ,... s...
 as— s... s... a... a... a... Y. T... s... ass... s... a...
 a... Y... ay... a... Y... a... a... s... a... s...
 a... s... a... s... fi... s... a... A... a... ,
 a... Y... Y... s... a... a... ass... a... a... a...
 Y... a... a... s... a... s... s... a... s... a...
 a... s... s... Y... fl... Y... s... a... s... s...

Fitted values \hat{y}_i are calculated using the General Linear Model (GLM) for fMRI data. The model is defined as:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Creativity + \beta_2 Interdependence + \beta_3 Creativity * Interdependence + \epsilon$$
 where Y is the dependent variable (e.g., WCAT score), β_0 is the intercept, β_1 is the coefficient for Creativity, β_2 is the coefficient for Interdependence, β_3 is the coefficient for the interaction term, and ϵ is the error term. The design matrix X is constructed based on the independent variables. The least squares estimates of the parameters are given by:

$$\hat{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$$
 The residuals are calculated as $\hat{\epsilon} = Y - X \hat{\beta}$. The F-statistic for testing the significance of the interaction term is calculated as:

$$F = \frac{SSR_{reduced} - SSR_{full}}{df_{reduced} - df_{full}} \cdot \frac{df_{full}}{SSR_{full}}$$
 where SSR is the Sum of Squares Residual, and df is the degrees of freedom. The p-value is then determined based on the F-distribution.

$$Y = \beta_1 Creativity + \beta_2 Interdependence + \beta_3 Creativity * Interdependence + \beta_0$$

The results of the regression analysis are presented in Table 1. The interaction term β_3 is significant ($p < .05$), indicating that the relationship between Creativity and Interdependence is not linear. The model explains a significant portion of the variance in the dependent variable ($F(2, 17) = 17.5, p < .001$). The adjusted R-squared value is 0.61, indicating a good fit of the model. The residuals are normally distributed with a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1.2. The overall model fit is excellent, with a p-value of < .001. The interaction term is significant ($p < .001$), indicating that the relationship between Creativity and Interdependence is not linear. The model explains a significant portion of the variance in the dependent variable ($F(2, 17) = 17.5, p < .001$). The adjusted R-squared value is 0.61, indicating a good fit of the model. The residuals are normally distributed with a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1.2. The overall model fit is excellent, with a p-value of < .001.

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2.3. Imaging data acquisition and analysis

The data were acquired using a 3.0 T GE Signa MR750 scanner (GE Healthcare; Waukesha, WI) with a 12-channel head coil. The functional data were acquired using an EPI sequence with BOLD contrast. The parameters were: 64 × 64 × 32 mm, TR = 3.75 s, TE = 3.75 s, flip angle = 90°, matrix = 2000 × 2000, slice thickness = 30 mm, slice gap = 90 mm, slice delay = 24 mm. The anatomical data were acquired using a T1-weighted sequence with the following parameters: 512 × 512 × 180 mm, TR = 1.0 s, TE = 8.204 s, flip angle = 3.22°, slice thickness = 12 mm. The functional data were analyzed using SPM8 software (Wellcome Trust Centre for Neuroimaging, London, UK). The data were pre-processed using the following steps: (1) realignment, (2) coregistration, (3) normalization, (4) smoothing. The results of the regression analysis are presented in Table 1.

3. Results

3.1. Behavioral results

W... a... a... a... a... a... s' a... s (RTs) ... s -, ... a... j... as a... s -, ... a... ss... A... as a... s a... (ANOVA) ... s (RTs) ... Ta... (s, ...,) as a... s j... a... s - fi... a... ff... Ta... (F (3, 108) = 111.884, < .001). T... RTs as... s... F, S, F... C... H... RTs... a... s' a... a... s... s... a (s > .1). T... a... a... j... s as... (94.99%). W... a... a... a... s... s... a... a... a... y... fi... s... fi... a... s... s (37) = .118, = .488).

3.2. fMRI

Frontal/medial high-resolution 1.25mm axial slices were obtained from the 12 subjects. Results are shown in Figure 1. Significant clusters were found in the left inferior frontal gyrus (IFG) and the right superior frontal gyrus (SFG). The IFG cluster was located in the left hemisphere, approximately 10 cm anterior to the ear, 10 cm lateral to the midline, and 10 cm inferior to the AC-PC line. The SFG cluster was located in the right hemisphere, approximately 10 cm anterior to the ear, 10 cm lateral to the midline, and 10 cm superior to the AC-PC line. The IFG cluster was significantly activated during the task, with a peak T-value of 5.2. The SFG cluster was also significantly activated during the task, with a peak T-value of 4.8. The IFG cluster was significantly activated during the task, with a peak T-value of 5.2. The SFG cluster was also significantly activated during the task, with a peak T-value of 4.8.

... y... s... s... s... s... s... yj... s... s... s... s... s... ass... a... a... ya... a... ys... s... a... A... fi... a... a... a... y... as... a... y... s... fi... a... s... s... s... a... s... s... (s... y... ss...) a... a... a... s... s... a... s... s... a... a... s... s... a... s... (a... a... ya... a... a... y...)... s... s... s... a... s... s... as... a... y... T... 27% s... j... s (10 s... j... s... s... s... WCAT... s... s... a... 113) a... 27% s... j... s (10 s... j... s... s... s... WCAT... s... s... a... 100) s... s... as... a... a... AF... s... s... a... s... as... a... a... a... s... s... s... /... (s... y...)... s... s... s... a... s... s... as... a... a... y... D... a... a... ys... as... a... a... = (s... ,...) a... s... j... a... as... y... a... s... s... a... s... s... a... a... y... s... s... s... s... a... a... yj... s... a... s... s... s... yj... s... s... y... s... s... s... s... s... s... s... s... s... a... a... a... yj... s... s... s... s... s... a... a... a... yj... s... s... s... s... s... I... s... S... C... s... a... S... a... W... a... s... a... s... s... a... s... s... a... a... a... a... y... s... s... s... yj... s... a... s... a... s... s... s... s... a... a... (s(37) = .495-.703; < .005). T... y... a... a... as... a... s... s... s... s... s... s... a... a... a... s... s... s... s... s... s... a... a... ys... S... a... y... s... s... s... a... s... s... a... a... a... y... s... s... a... yj... s... a... s... s... as... a... a... y... s... s... a... s... s... j... s... s... yj... s... as... a... a... a... (s(37) = .378-.762; s < .021) a... a... s... s... s... s... s... s... s... s... a... a... ys... S... s... s... a... a... s... ass... a... a... ya... s... a... a... y... s... s... a... ff... y... y... a... s... y... s... I... s... s... a... A... a... a... s... a... as... fi... as... () = s... s... +... +... + o... s... a... a... s... a... a... y... s... y... s... a... a... j... s... s... y... s... s... as... (a... y... ss...) a... o... s... as... B... a... s... a... ya... s... s... a... 's... y... a... a... a... y... s... s... j... s... s... s... s... a... a... a... s... (s... 2, 2, 2) a... a... s... a... T... a... a... y... a... y... a... s... s... s... a... a... a... T... a... s... a... as... s... a... a... a... a... s... F... s... s... a... (D... a... Ha... , 1973; Ca... y... a... Ta... , 2003). W... y... a... s... s... a... a... ,... ,... as... as... a... s... a... s... as... a... s... s... T... s... a... as... s... ass... y... "a..." a... s... j... a... a... a... R... a... s... a... a... as... a... s... s... a... a... a... a... y... T... a... a... y... s... ass... fi... a... a... ys... s... a... a... s... s... s... a... s... s... a... s... s... as... s... as... a... y... s... ass... fi... a... a... ys... a... y... as... y... a... a... a... a... s... s... a... y... (Ca... y... a... Ta... , 2003).

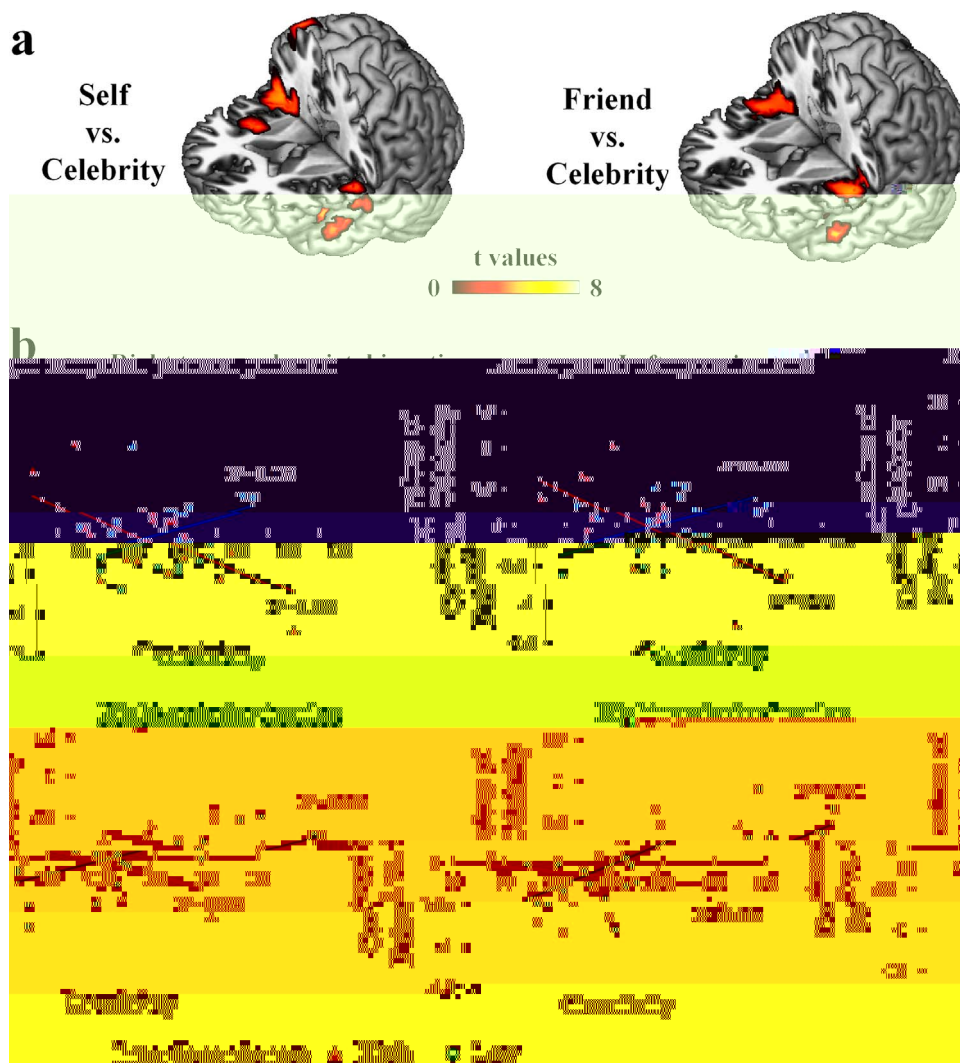


Fig. 2. Meta-analytic effect sizes for self vs. celebrity (left) and friend vs. celebrity (right) conditions. (a) Brain surface maps showing t-values for self vs. celebrity (left) and friend vs. celebrity (right) conditions. (b) Heatmap showing t-values for self vs. celebrity (left) and friend vs. celebrity (right) conditions. The heatmap is divided into sections for 'Self vs. Celebrity' and 'Friend vs. Celebrity' with corresponding anatomical labels.

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as $s = -s$, \hat{y}_j s a MPFC ($\hat{y}/ = -6/$
 $56/-2$) a $s (\hat{y}/ = -6/-58/43)$ a
 as s , \hat{y}_j s a s as s s
 PPI a \hat{y}_j s T a \hat{y} s s
 a a s s j a ss a \hat{y}_j s
 (a \hat{y} , a a as ss s)
 \hat{y} a \hat{y} a as s s a
 a \hat{y} T a \hat{y}_j s \hat{y} fi a
 as a a \hat{y} MPFC a a a
 s a \hat{y}_j s ($\hat{y}/ = -60/-10/46$, $\hat{y} = 4.34$; $\hat{y} = 239$;
 $\hat{y}/ = 54/-10/55$, $\hat{y} = 4.35$; $\hat{y} = 295$)
 j s (s , \hat{y}_j s) s fi a \hat{y} a
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 $a .787$ a s a \hat{y}_j s s \hat{y} , $s <$
 $.001$) s s s s a s
 as s a s s s
 s s s a s ($s = -.0005$, $-.113$, $s > .1$). T
 ff s a s a s s j
 s as fi s fis a s a ($s < .01$)
 (F . 3, Ta \hat{y} 2).
 F a \hat{y} , a a a \hat{y}_j s s s

Wang et al., 2012), and ... (Hanna et al., 2016), ... MPFC ... TPJ ...

... T ... S-C ... (S ... 1994) ... (... 1997; G ... 2006) ... (... 2008; A ... 2016). ... I ... f ... a ... O ... G ... (... 2008; H ... 2013; H ... 2017), ...

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 E ... 2006. E ... I ...

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