

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Differential White Matter Maturation from Birth to 8 Years of Age

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Abstract

Cerebral white matter (WM) maturation is a complex process involving myelination and oligodendrocyte maturation. We investigated WM maturation from birth to 8 years of age using diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) and tract-based spatial statistics (TBSS). We found that WM maturation is characterized by a shift from fast to slow maturation over time. This shift is associated with changes in the microstructure of WM, including increases in myelin thickness and oligodendrocyte maturation. Our findings suggest that WM maturation is a dynamic process that continues to evolve throughout childhood.

Key words: 0–8 years, DTI, TBSS, (D I), myelination, oligodendrocyte maturation

Introduction

D (M) L (1967; H . 2005), M (N . 2004; E . 2012), (2005), (C . 2009; B . 2011; D . 2015), (. 2009), (B . 2005; H . 2006), (L . 2006). D M (. 2001; D . 2007; G . 2008; L . 2014), (C . 2010; A . 2014), (F . 2007), (B -G . 2004; K . 2014; O . 2016), (ADHD) (. 2009; E . 2014). M (. 2010; L B . 2011; L . 2012). K D I (M . 2001; . 2004; D . 2006, 2008; H . 2006; L . 2008, 2012, 2017; . 2008; . 2010; L B . 2011; G . 2012; . 2013, 2015; . 2014). D (H . 2006, 2009) (M . 2013) D I (A . 2010), (D . 2006; . 2008; . 2004; L . 2008; . 2013), (D . 2012; . 2014), P (L . 2012), (. 2010; L B . 2011)

D I, . D I- . F (FA), 0 1, (. 2002). R (RD) (AD), (. 2002, 2005). M (MD) (L . 2008). M (M . 2001; H . 2006; D . 2012; G . 2012; . 2013; . 2014), (L . 2008; . 2010; L B . 2011; L . 2012). K D I (M . 2001; . 2004; D . 2006, 2008; H . 2006; L . 2008, 2012, 2017; . 2008; . 2010; L B . 2011; G . 2012; . 2013, 2015; . 2014). D (H . 2006, 2009) (M . 2013) D I (A . 2010), (D . 2006; . 2008; . 2004; L . 2008; . 2013), (D . 2012; . 2014), P (L . 2012), (. 2010; L B . 2011)

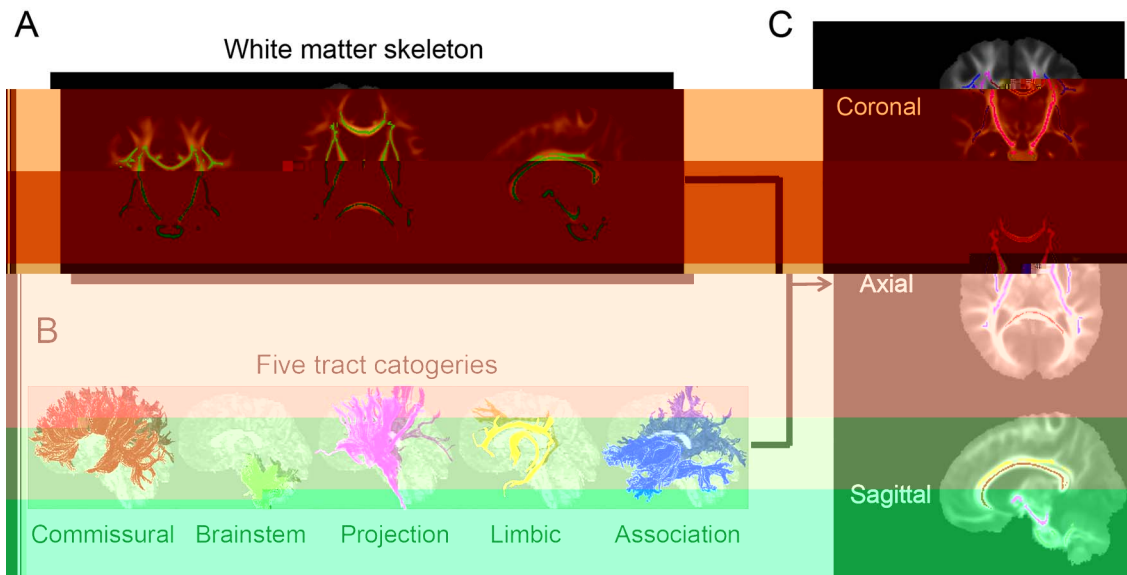


Figure 1. P M (A) M (), (), () FA 0.2; (B) 3D (C) M

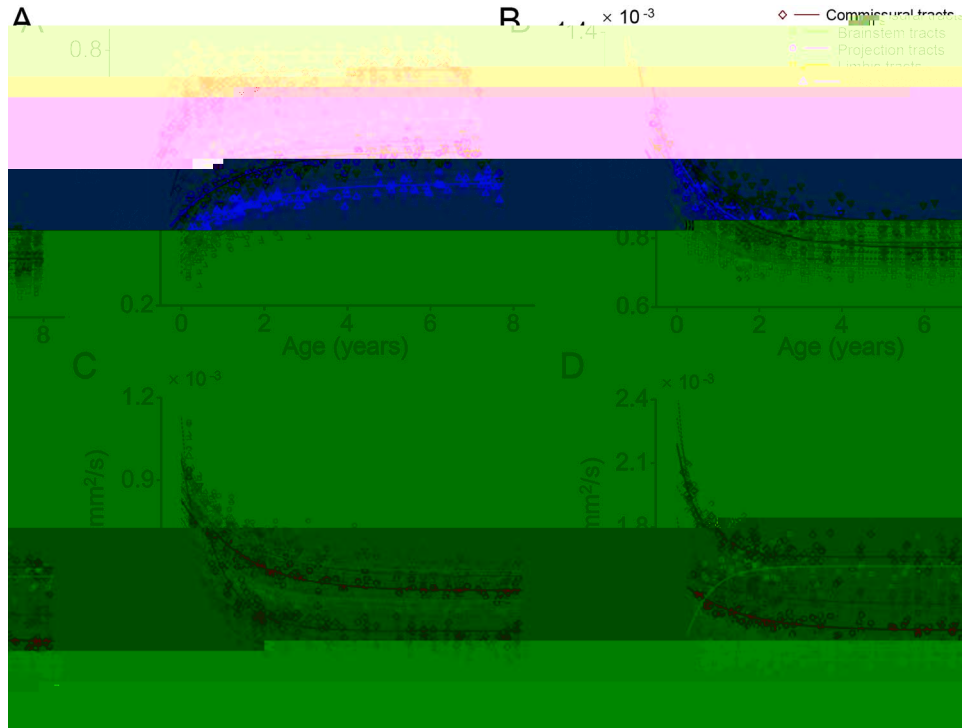


Figure 3.D DTI Acquisition and Measurement of Tract-Specific and Tract-Group-Specific WM Microstructure. FA (A), MD (B), RD (C), AD (D). M: Mean, D: Diffusivity, I: Index, FA: Fractional Anisotropy, MD: Mean Diffusivity, RD: Radial Diffusivity, AD: Axial Diffusivity.

DTI Acquisition and Measurement of Tract-Specific and Tract-Group-Specific WM Microstructure

DTI Acquisition and Measurement of Tract-Specific and Tract-Group-Specific WM Microstructure. This study involved 118 children (JH ICBM-D I-81) (M . 2008), FA 31 A D M (JH ICBM-D I-81) (M . 2008), FA 118. D M 31 A D M FA (B) (. 2006) F L (// . . / / / B /) M (H . 2011, 2012).. FA 0.2 (. 2006) F 1A. A M M JH ICBM-D I-81 (M . 2008) M M (F . 1B) (. 2004).. :1) (CC), (BCC), (GCC) ;2) (ICP), (MCP), (CP) (ML); 3) (CP), (RIC) (AIC), (PIC), (RIC) (CR), (PCR) ;4) (CGC) (CGH) , (F); 5) .

Table 1. (%) D I (FA, MD, RD, AD) 0 8 D I

	FA	MD	RD	AD
ALL	54.4	-29.9	-44.1	-14.7
Commissural	64.8	-42.5	-63.8	-24.2
CC	92.1	-53	-73.6	-34.6
GCC	54.2	-45.1	-65.9	-29
BCC	71.2	-37.4	-59.5	-15.3
Brainstem	81.9	-22.1	-39	
PC	104	-18.8	-38.9	
MCP	90.1	-26.6	-42.2	-6.9
ICP	69	-20.3	-35.8	
CP	59		-28.9	25.7
ML	48.5	-12.3	-30.1	8
Association	54	-28.3	-38.2	-16.4
LF	63.8	-32.7	-42.9	-19.6
FOF	71.8	-22.2	-34	-8.1
F	59.4	-22.6	-37.8	
EC	41.8	-21.9	-30.9	-11.3
	57.5	-30.3	-40.3	-24.2
Limbic	49.9	-23.5	-37.1	-8.4
F	44.7	-24	-38.7	-9.4
CGC	62.2	-28.2	-42.5	-11.1
CGH	40.6	-17.4	-29.5	
Projection	44.7	-27	-39.5	-13.5
PIC	35.8	-20	-41.9	-6.2
RIC	35.3	-23.1	-34.9	-11.8
AIC	57.1	-22.2	-38.3	-5.2
PCR	51.6	-28.2	-37.8	-16.4
CP	43.8	-28	-51.6	-16.8
CR	46.6	-29.5	-39.1	-18.3

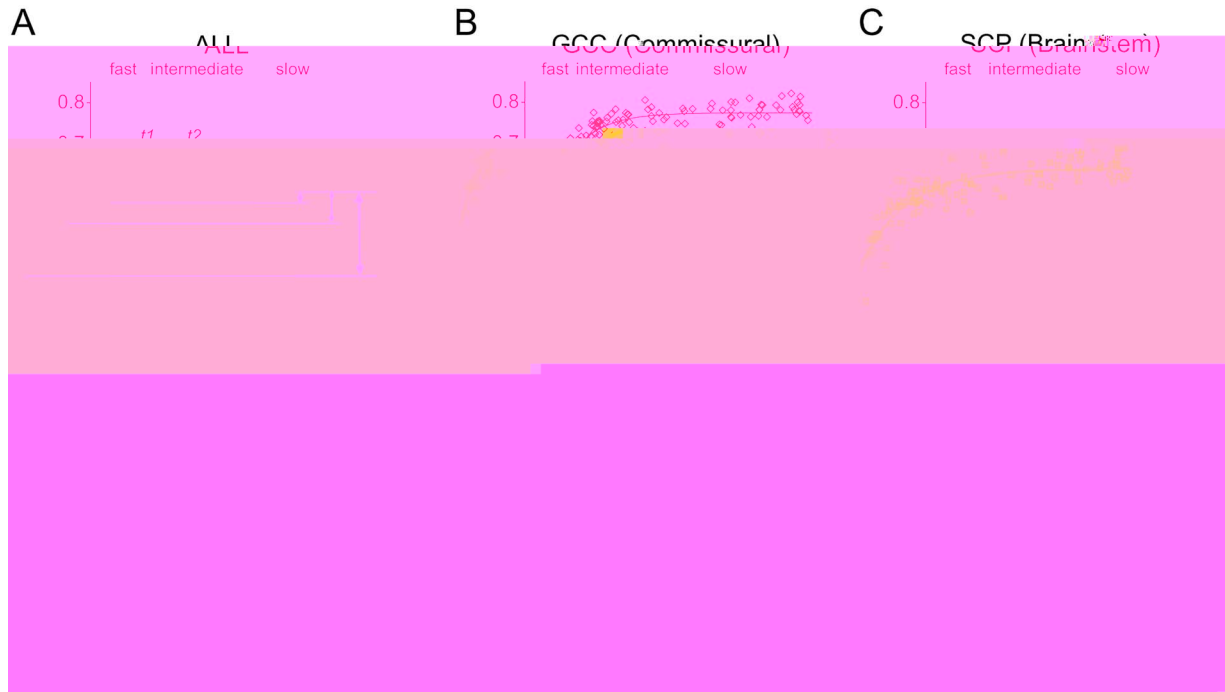


Figure 4. DTI-derived FA, MD, RD, AD, and OEC maps for ALL (A), GCC (Commissural) (B), and SCP (Brain Stem) (C) tracts. The color scale represents the maturation phase: fast (red), intermediate (yellow), and slow (green). The y-axis represents fractional anisotropy (FA) from 0.7 to 0.8. The x-axis represents the tract length. The legend below the figure defines the color scale: fast (red), intermediate (yellow), and slow (green).

Results

Overview of WM Microstructural Profile Characterized by DTI-Derived FA, MD, RD, AD, and Orientation-Encoded Colormap

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Three Phases in the WM Tract Maturation Curve

The WM tract maturation curve is characterized by three phases: fast, intermediate, and slow. The fast phase is characterized by high FA, low MD, RD, and AD, and a high OEC value. The intermediate phase is characterized by intermediate FA, MD, RD, and AD, and a moderate OEC value. The slow phase is characterized by low FA, high MD, RD, and AD, and a low OEC value.

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Differential Maturation of WM Tracts and Tract Groups

The differential maturation of WM tracts and tract groups is characterized by the presence of fast, intermediate, and slow phases. The fast phase is characterized by high FA, low MD, RD, and AD, and a high OEC value. The intermediate phase is characterized by intermediate FA, MD, RD, and AD, and a moderate OEC value. The slow phase is characterized by low FA, high MD, RD, and AD, and a low OEC value.

Table 2. () () M M M M FA,

	Fast		Intermediate		Slow	
	0 1	L	1 2	L	2	L
All	0 1.3	1.3	1.3 2.6	1.3	2.6	
Commissural	0 0.9	0.9	0.9 1.79	0.9	1.79	
Brainstem	0 1.08	1.08	1.08 2.15	1.07	2.15	
Association	0 1.61	1.61	1.16 3.19	1.58	3.19	
Limbic	0 1.63	1.63	1.63 3.23	1.6	3.23	
Projection	0 1.64	1.64	1.64 3.25	1.61	3.25	
CC	0 0.49	0.49	0.49 0.97	0.49	0.97	
PC	0 0.87	0.87	0.87 1.74	0.87	1.74	
PIC	0 0.87	0.87	0.87 1.74	0.87	1.74	
GCC	0 0.97	0.97	0.97 1.94	0.97	1.94	
MCP	0 1.03	1.03	1.03 2.06	1.03	2.06	
ICP	0 1.17	1.17	1.17 2.33	1.16	2.33	
BCC	0 1.19	1.19	1.19 2.37	1.18	2.37	
RIC	0 1.2	1.2	1.2 2.39	1.19	2.39	
AIC	0 1.31	1.31	1.31 2.61	1.3	2.61	
LF	0 1.34	1.34	1.34 2.68	1.34	2.68	
CP	0 1.49	1.49	1.49 2.96	1.47	2.96	
F	0 1.5	1.5	1.5 2.99	1.49	2.99	
CGC	0 1.55	1.55	1.55 3.07	1.53	3.07	
PCR	0 1.58	1.58	1.58 3.14	1.56	3.14	
ML	0 1.67	1.67	1.67 3.31	1.64	3.31	
FOF	0 1.72	1.72	1.72 3.41	1.68	3.41	
F	0 1.73	1.73	1.73 3.43	1.69	3.43	
CP	0 1.8	1.8	1.8 3.55	1.75	3.55	
CGH	0 1.83	1.83	1.83 3.6	1.77	3.6	
EC	0 1.83	1.83	1.83 3.6	1.77	3.6	
CR	0 1.96	1.96	1.96 3.83	1.87	3.83	
ACR	0 1.98	1.98	1.98 3.87	1.89	3.87	
ACR	0 2.03	2.03	2.03 3.96	1.93	3.96	
C	0 2.1	2.1	2.1 4.08	1.98	4.08	

fast intermediate (0.9 1.79) (1.08 2.15) (1.63 3.23), (1.64 3.25), (1.61 3.19) (1.63 3.19) M (1.3 2.6) C FA MD (0.72 1.44), RD (0.78 1.57), AD (0.56 1.13) (MD: 1.57 3.12), RD: 1.53 3.05, AD: 1.81 3.56), (MD: 1.42 2.84, RD: 1.41 2.81, AD: 1.46 2.92), (MD: 1.17 2.34, RD: 1.24 2.48, AD: 0.94 1.87) (3.5) a, b, c FA F 5. a, b, c M (F .5). F (a), b, c M (n=118) 0 8 M M (F .3).

Larger Microstructural Residual Variance in the WM of Children with ASD During Brain Development from 2 to 8 Years of Age

Discussion

I D I M (n=118) 0 8 M M

Table 4. fast P M () M () RD,

Fast			Intermediate			Slow	
0	1	L	1	2	L	2	L

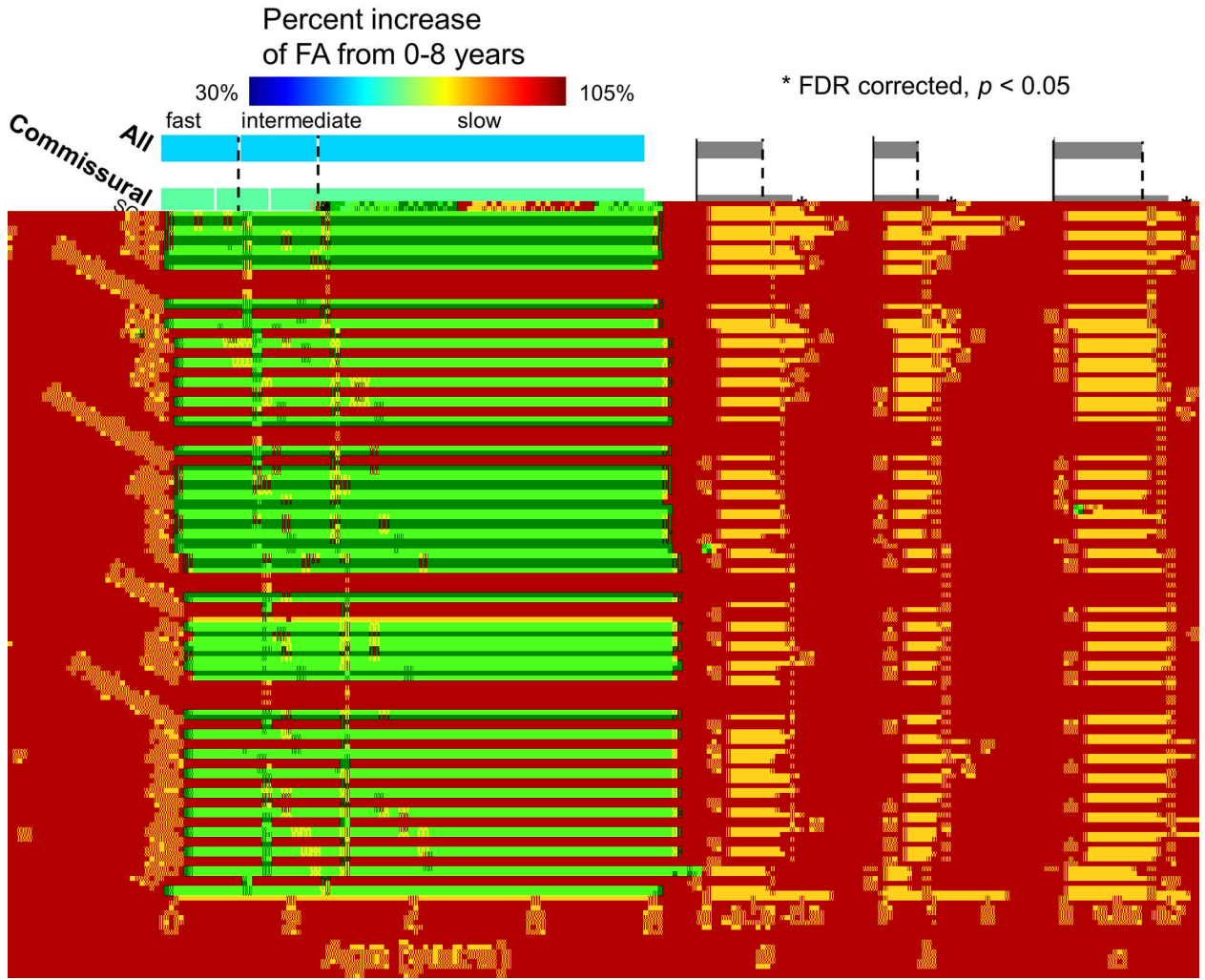


Figure 5.1

FA 0 8 (a, b, and c) 1), (/)
 2) M O M FA M M M (fast, intermediate, slow), 8(448.1()-69(. 953 87D E)18.1(-30.9()-.4()-2.4(.987D E)12.1()-297.4()1(-772.6(8(- ()-1)-29 8.1(29)11. (-)257.)-32

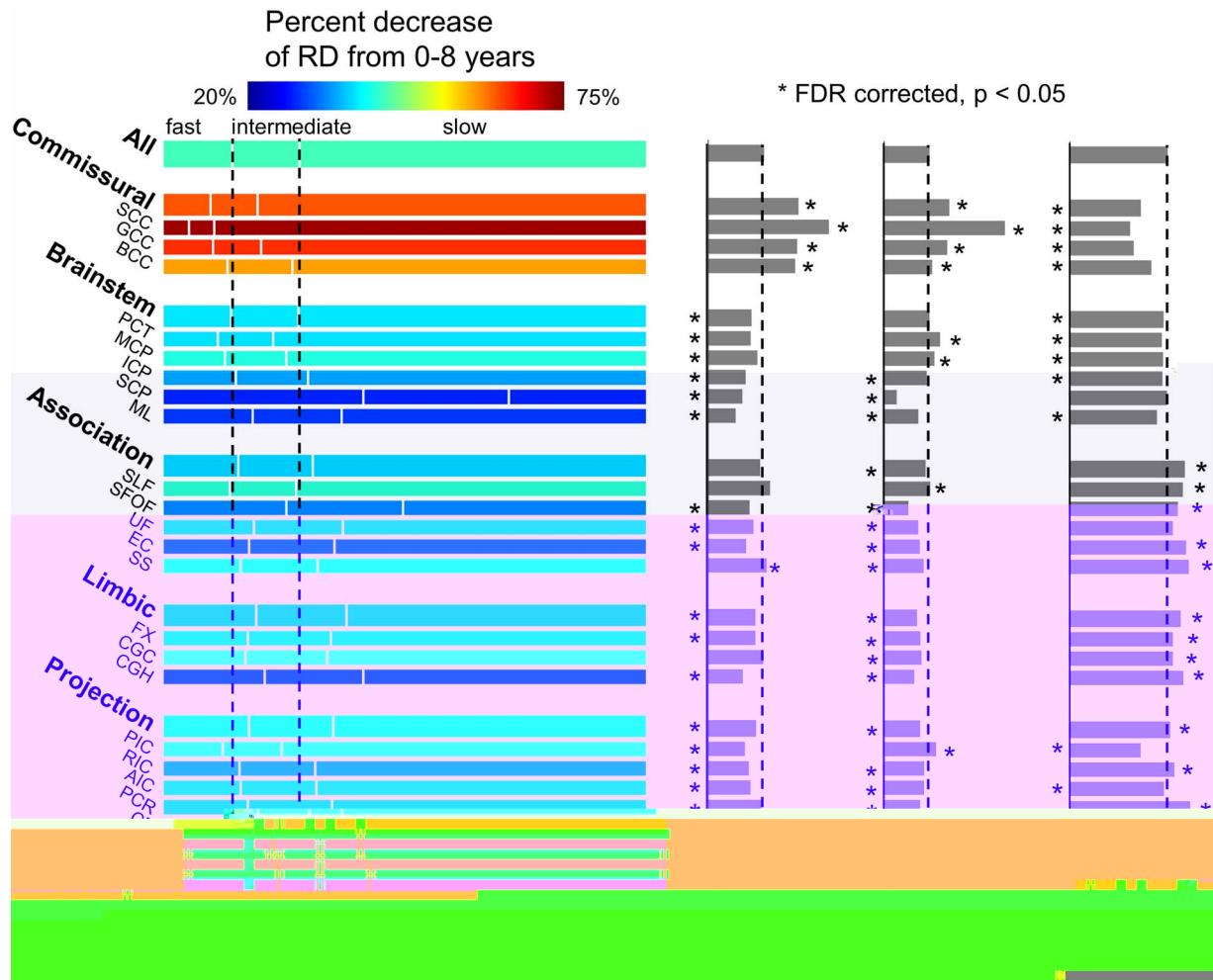


Figure 7. I RD 0 8 (RD 1), M (/ M 4), a, b, c RD M M (RD 0 8 * a, b, c M, M, F 1 * M a, b, c M, P 0 8 A M 0 8 D I M D M F 2 M (. , G)

Supplementary Material

Cerebral Cortex

Conclusion

RD M 0 8 M M A D.

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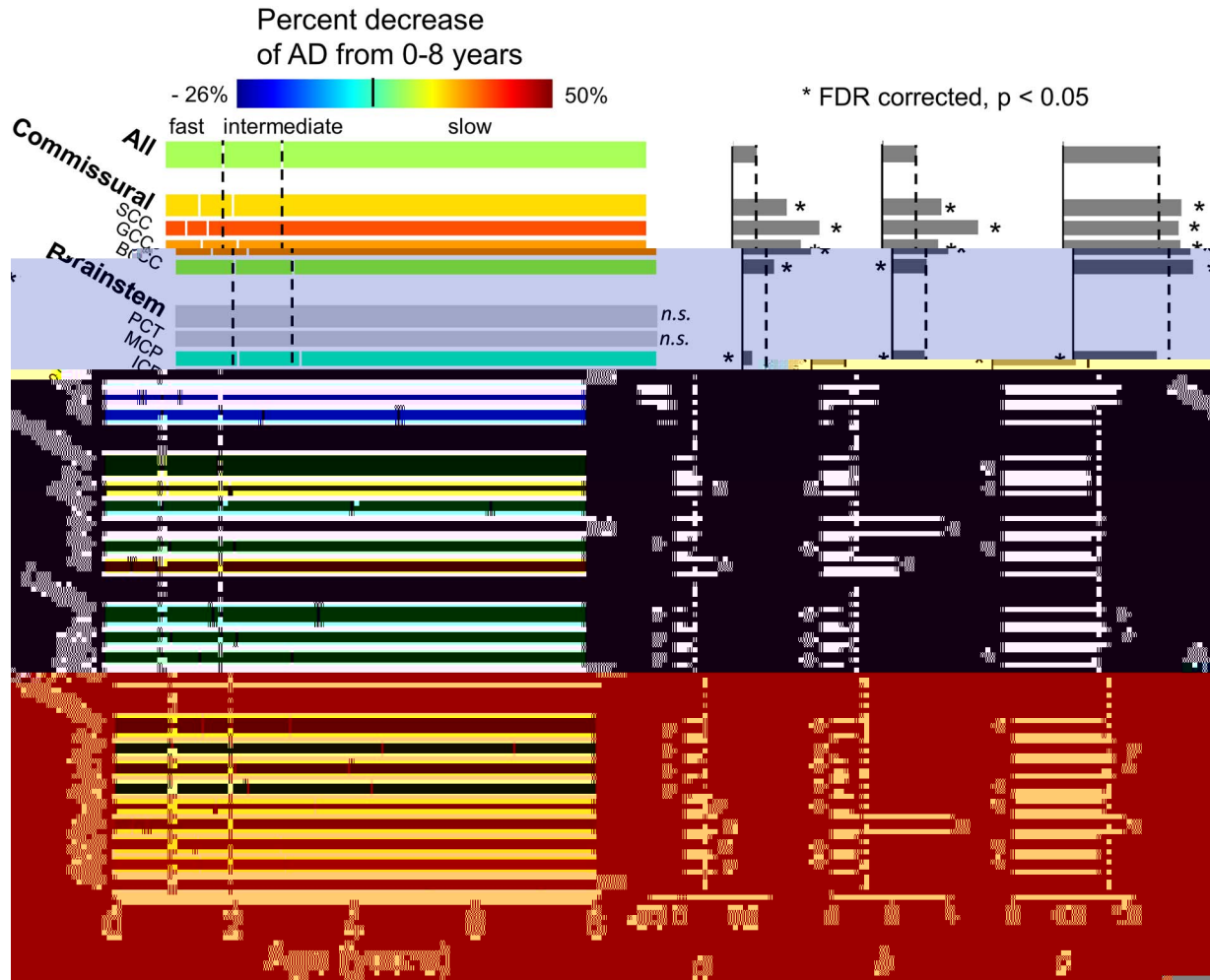


Figure 8.1. Heatmap showing the percent decrease of AD from 0-8 years across brain regions. The color scale ranges from -26% (blue) to 50% (red). Regions include Commissural (All, SCC, GCC, BCC) and Brainstem (PCT, MCP, ICP). A color bar indicates 'fast', 'intermediate', and 'slow' rates. Asterisks indicate FDR corrected, $p < 0.05$. A dendrogram at the bottom shows hierarchical clustering of regions.

Notes and Conflicts of Interest

H. P. L. C. ...

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