

NEWS

Brain imaging studies seek signs of autism before birth

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17 AUGUST 2017

Brain scans of people with autism reveal many things — structures that are unusually large or small, or atypical patterns of activity. But increasing evidence suggests that autism begins well before birth. By the time a person is diagnosed, her brain **may have already adjusted** to compensate for the condition.

To glimpse what the brain looks like as autism takes root, scientists have sought to scan children as young as toddlers and, more recently, babies. At least two different teams are reaching back even further, scanning fetuses with a family history of autism.

“I think it’s absolutely crucial that we investigate what the biological underpinnings of autism might be,” says **Declan Murphy**, professor of psychiatry and brain maturation at King’s College London in the United Kingdom, who co-leads one of the studies. “The logical extension has to be that you go as early as you safely and ethically can in terms of trying to understand that.”

Both projects are just getting underway, but experts say they eagerly anticipate the results.

“It’s tremendously promising,” says **Tonya White**, associate professor of pediatric neuroimaging at Erasmus University in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, who is not involved with either project. “We don’t know when you start seeing the changes in the children [with autism], and it’s probably not the same for every individual, but there must be some that begin in prenatal life.”

Prenatal view:

The concept of scanning fetal brains is not new. Doctors routinely track brain development during pregnancy using ultrasound, which provides a crude view of the brain’s structure. If they see signs of atypical development — an unusually shaped structure in the brain, for instance — magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) can give a more detailed look. Fast, sophisticated MRI scanners require

only about 20 seconds to capture snapshots of fetal brain structure.

The interest in early brain development in autism arises from brain scans of younger siblings of children with autism. These **'baby sibs'** are at **increased risk of having the condition** themselves.

Certain areas of the brain **grow faster than usual** in 6- to 12-month-old baby sibs who go on to have autism than they do in controls, a study in February reported. Another study in March revealed that 6-month-olds later diagnosed with the condition have **excess fluid between the brain and skull**.

Fetal folding: Brain scans of fetuses reveal when the brain's outer layer acquires its characteristic folds.

Courtesy of Catherine Limperopoulos

Baby sibs with autism also have unusual patterns of **brain activity** as early as 6 months of age. Researchers say analyzing activity patterns is likely to be more informative than looking at structure alone.

"It's about the way the brain regions are communicating with each other," says **Moriah Thomason**, assistant professor of pediatrics at Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan.

Movers and shakers:

Until a decade ago, it seemed technologically impossible to examine brain activity before birth. That's because it can take about 10 minutes to perform functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), which tracks blood flow as a proxy for neuronal activity. During this time, a fetus can wiggle around, blurring some of the images. Even a mother's breathing or digestive processes can jostle her fetus.

One way to get around this obstacle is to scan the fetus for about 24 minutes. A longer scan creates a larger set of images, allowing researchers to discard any that are marred by motion and still have enough left over to reconstruct activity throughout the brain. (The researchers say the length of the procedure is still within safe limits for the pregnant woman and her fetus.)

But this approach is too expensive and cumbersome, says **Colin Studholme**, professor of pediatrics and bioengineering at the University of Washington in Seattle. He and others are developing a different workaround: mathematical algorithms to detect and correct artifacts in brain

scans that result from fetal movements.

In November, Studholme's team reported an algorithm that minimizes distortion in images taken from adults told to move their heads while in the scanner. Applying the algorithm to scans of eight fetuses improved the clarity of the scans¹.

"Fetal imaging has a great potential to offer unprecedented information," says **Hao Huang**, associate professor of radiology at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. Huang also devises motion-correction algorithms but was not involved in Studholme's study. "But further technology advances and validation are needed before information from fetal imaging can be fully trustable," Huang says.

Early days:

In order to spot changes in children with autism, researchers need an atlas of typical brain development. The **Developing Human Connectome Project** aims to create this reference work.

A consortium of researchers at three institutions are scanning the brains of 1,500 fetuses and babies between 20 and 44 weeks after conception, within two weeks after the birth or, whenever possible, both. The team uses fMRI to collect data on brain activity. The researchers also use a technique called diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) to probe the structure of nerve bundles that link brain regions.

They plan to get enough data points from fetuses of various ages to map how neural wiring and activity in the fetal brain change over time. They have scanned more than 600 fetuses so far.

Murphy's baby sibs study is part of the project. He and his team have so far scanned the brains of 24 baby sibs. Preliminary evidence hints that the sibs have atypical brain activity shortly after birth, but the researchers haven't finished analyzing the fetal scans. In particular, brain regions involved in processing sensory stimuli such as sights, sounds and touch appear to be more active in baby sibs than in controls.

If confirmed, these findings could help to explain why some baby sibs have trouble **integrating information** from different sensory modalities at 9 months of age.

"The earlier we can look at the brain, the more answers we get in terms of the causal mechanisms that are at play" in autism, says **Gráinne McAlonan**, deputy head of forensic and neurodevelopmental science at King's College London. McAlonan presented the unpublished findings at the **2017 International Meeting for Autism Research** in May.

Making predictions:

Another project, led by **Simon Baron-Cohen** at Cambridge University, is recruiting pregnant women with autism. The goal is to use MRI, fMRI and DTI to scan the brains of their fetuses during the third trimester of pregnancy, and again within three months after birth.

The researchers plan to follow the children's behaviors as they grow, and assess them for autism when they are 2 years old. "We can look to see whether the brain data predicts later behavioral data," Baron-Cohen says.