A multi-modal MRI approach to studying air pollution exposure and adolescent neurodevelopment

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Neurotoxicant effects on child behavior

- Developmental delays
- Risk for Autism
- Lower IQ
- Greater behavioral problems



Remaining questions:

- Source(s) and exposure(s) characteristics
- Confounders/covariates
- Heterogeneity of effects (sex, socio-economic, etc.)
- Brain Mechanism(s)
- Which periods of exposure are most important?
- Are the effects long-lasting?

Timing: Prenatal vs. Postnatal?



associations

Elsie M. Taveras ^{j, k, 1}, Rosalind J. Wright ^{a, b, i} 1

Environmental Research Volume 158, October 2017, Pages 798-805

Prenatal particulate air pollution

exposure and body composition in

sensitive windows and sex-specific

urban preschool children: Examining

Yueh-Hsiu Mathilda Chiu^{a, b}, Hsiao-Hsien Leon Hsu^a, Ander Wilson^c, Brent A. Coull^{d, e},

Mathew P. Pendo^f, Andrea Baccarelli^g, Itai Kloog^h, Joel Schwartz^e, Robert O. Wright^{a, i},



N=267;

5 years

Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2014, 11, 6827-6841; doi:10.3390/ijerph110706827

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Article

Multilevel Analysis of Air Pollution and Early Childhood Neurobehavioral Development

Ching-Chun Lin¹, Shih-Kuan Yang¹, Kuan-Chia Lin², Wen-Chao Ho³, Wu-Shiun Hsieh⁴, Bih-Ching Shu⁵ and Pau-Chung Chen^{1,6,7,*}

N=533; 18 months



Environment International Volume 131, October 2019, 104927



Prenatal and postnatal exposure to air pollution and emotional and aggressive symptoms in children from 8 European birth cohorts

Ainhoa Jorcano ^{a, b, c}, Mafgorzata J. Lubczyńska ^{a, b, c}, Livia Pierotti ^{a, b, c}, Hicran Altug ^d, Ferran Ballester ^{c, e, f}, Giulia Cesaroni ^g, Hanan El Marroun ^{h, i, j}, Ana Fernández-Somoano ^{c, ^{k, l}, Carmen Freire ^{c, m}, Wojciech Hanke ⁿ, Gerard Hoek ^o, Jesús Ibarluzea ^{c, p, q, r}, Carmen Iñiguez ^{c, s}, Pauline W. Jansen ^{h, j}, Johanna Lepeule ^t, Iana Markevych ^{u, v, w}, Kinga Polańska ⁿ, Daniela Porta ^g... Mònica Guxens ^{a, b, c, h} 名 國} N=13,182; 7-11 years





Child and adolescent development: a period of opportunity & vulnerability



Child and adolescent development: a period of opportunity & vulnerability

- Heightened risk taking paired with a mis-match in timing of maturation of emotion, reward, and regulation systems
- 50% of all lifetime mental illness begins by age 14
- 75% of all lifetime mental illness by age 24

ADHD, conduct disorder						
Anxiety disorders						
Mood disorders						
Schizophrenia						
Substance abuse						
Any mental illness						
	-	-	10	15	20	-
	0	5	10	15	20	25
			Age i	vears		

Lee et al., Science, 2014



Interconnections & efficiency of ^{5 years} neural systems occur in a systematic fashion

Early childhood: sensory and motor regions involved in speaking, listening, and perceived emotions

Mid-to-Late childhood: association brain regions to sensory integration and conceptual frameworks of social, emotion, and cognitive concepts

Early-to-Mid adolescence: emotional & reward processes, sensitivity to social identity

Late adolescence to adulthood: improved emotional regulation, long-term planning, and abstract thinking

Gogtay et al., PNAS, 2004

25 years

Does air pollution exposure impact brain structure and function in humans?



Outdoor Air Pollution-MRI Studies

	Structural MRI		Diffusion MRI		Functional MRI		Spectroscopy (MRS)	
	tissue composition water		diffusion blood-oxygen-level- depe		el- dependent	tissue perfusion	proton frequencies	
MRI Technique	white matter surface			ROI 1 WAXWY	Stimulus/Events			
		diffusion modeling (e.g. DTI, ball & stick, NODDI)	tractography	resting-state correlations	task-based brain activity			
Measures	volume; surface area; cortical thickness; density (VBM)	water restriction/ orientation (e.g. FA, ICVF)	white matter fiber bundles	timecourse correlations	signal change between task conditions	cerebral blood flow	metabolites	
Biomarkers								
Functionality	gray or white matter size & shape	white matter microstructure	<i>structural</i> connectivity between regions	<i>functional</i> connectivity of brain regions	brain function	brain blood flow	brain metabolites	

- Peterson 2015
- Pujol 2016a
- Pujol 2016b
- Mortamais 2017
- Guxens 2018
- Alemany 2018
- Mortamais 2019
- Beckwith 2020

• Pujol 2016a

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- Pujol 2016b
- Malgorzata 2020
- Pujol 2016a
- Pujol 2016b

- Pujol 2016a
 - Brunst 2019

Herting et al., Frontiers in Public Health, 2019

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Outdoor Air Pollution and MRI studies

Columbia Center's Birth Cohort	BREATHE Cohort	Generation R Cohort	CCAAPS
 New York Boroughs 40 children PAHs 	 Barcelona, Spain 263 children School/home, traffic-related, Cu 	 Rotterdam, The Netherlands 2,900 children NO2, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, and PM Components 	 Cincinnati, OH 135 children Elemental carbon attributable to traffic (ECAT)

- Generalizability and reproducibility
- Sources and lifetime of exposure(s)
- Identifying susceptibility risk factors

Covariates, Confounders, Mediators, Moderators

- Community factors
- Genetics
- Parental/family factors





Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development Study®

- Largest long-term study of brain development and child health in the U.S.
- 11,873 children ages 9-10 years from 21 research sites across the country
- Annual cognitive and behavioral assessments; brain MRI every 2 years for 10 years



https://abcdstudy.org/



Cserbik et al., Under-review

Ambient PM_{2.5} Exposure and Brain Structure at 9-10 years



The Future: Longitudinal MRI Timing Effects

- Child and adolescent windows of vulnerability?
- Neural system and sex-specific effects?
- Long-term effects?
- May help to identify early brain MRI biomarkers of future behavioral problems



Haller et al., DCN, 2018

Adolescent Air Pollution Exposure Behavior Studies Suggest Long-term Effects



Wang et al., PLOS One, 2017

Roberts et al., Psychiatry Res., 2019

	PM _{2.5} 1-year prior to baseline	PM _{2.5} 2-years prior to baseline	PM _{2.5} 3-years prior to baseline	PM _{2.5} average over follow-up
Models ^b	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)
Base ^c	0.36* (0.12, 0.60)	0.32* (0.08, 0.56)	0.33* (0.08, 0.58)	0.30* (0.09, 0.52)
Fully Adjusted ^d	0.32* (0.06, 0.59)	0.28* (0.02, 0.54)	0.28* (0.01, 0.56)	0.26* (0.02, 0.51)

Younan et al., J. Abnorm. Child Psychol., 2017

Harness the power of multi-modal MRI to understand air pollution on neurodevelopment



Potential Moving Forward



Summary

- Air pollution has been correlated with child and adolescent behavior, as well as multiple neuroimaging biomarkers of brain development
- The processes undergoing neuromaturation when the <u>timing of exposure</u> and the <u>timing of brain assessment</u> are likely important in uncovering how air pollution impacts the brain
- Identify who is at risk and identify lifestyle modifiers (e.g. social stress, physical activity, diet)
- Both new and integrated MRI methods can offer insight into brain health, with the potential to detect alterations prior to clinical onset

USC

of Health

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