

Autism and the Brain

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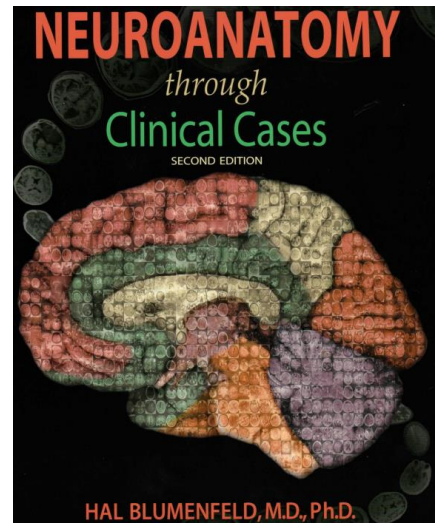
Assistant Professor, Department of Pediatrics, UNM Health Sciences Center

Overview

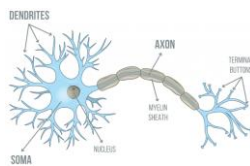
- Neuroanatomy
- The Social Brain
- Autism and Brain
 - Caveats and Cautions
 - Whole Brain Findings
 - Regional Findings
- Applications

A Little Bit of Neuroanatomy

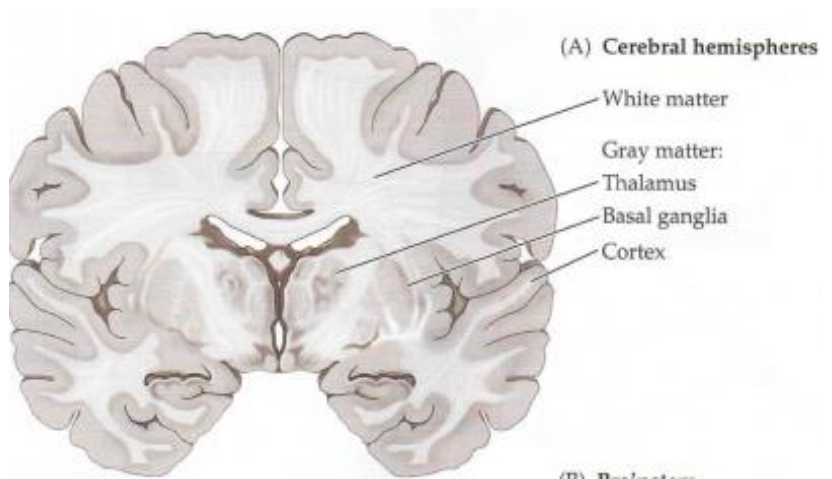
1. Gray & white matter
2. Left & right hemispheres
3. Four lobes of the brain
4. Cerebellum
5. Limbic system
6. Basal ganglia



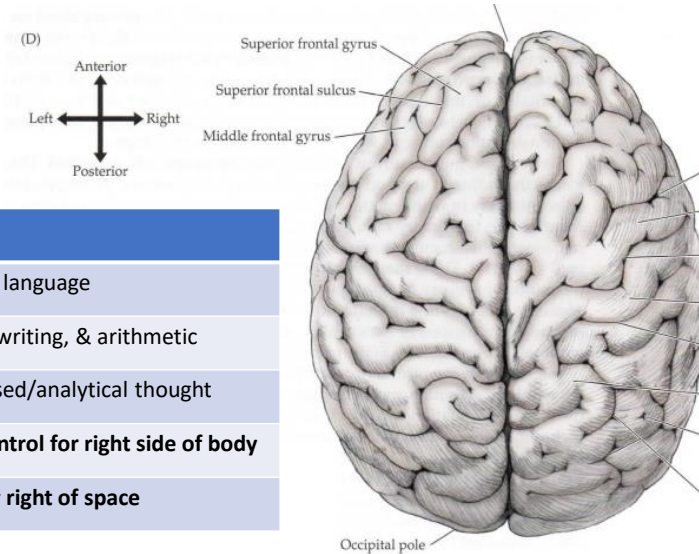
Gray Matter and White Matter



(B) Coronal plane



Right and Left Hemispheres



Left

Speech & language

Reading, writing, & arithmetic

Detail-based/analytical thought

Motor control for right side of body

Vision for right of space

Right

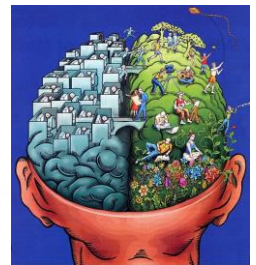
Nonverbal communication

Visual-spatial & music

Holistic/gestalt processing

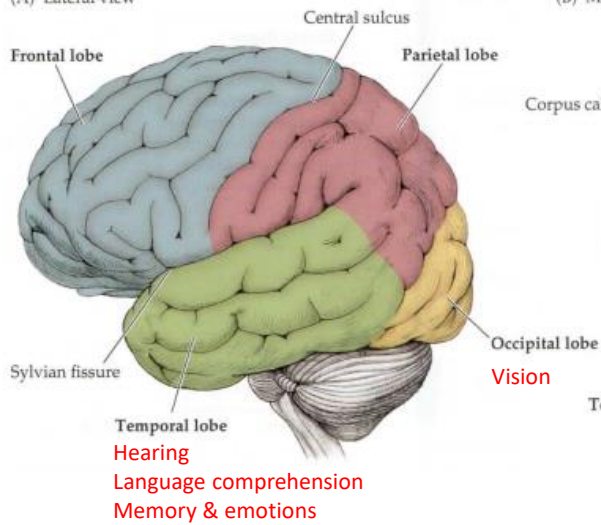
Motor control for left side of body

Vision for left of space

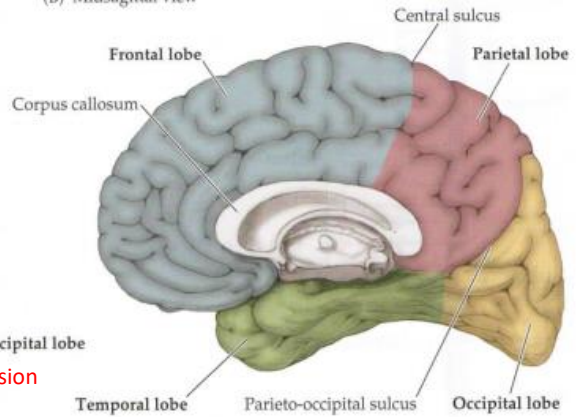


Lobes of the Brain

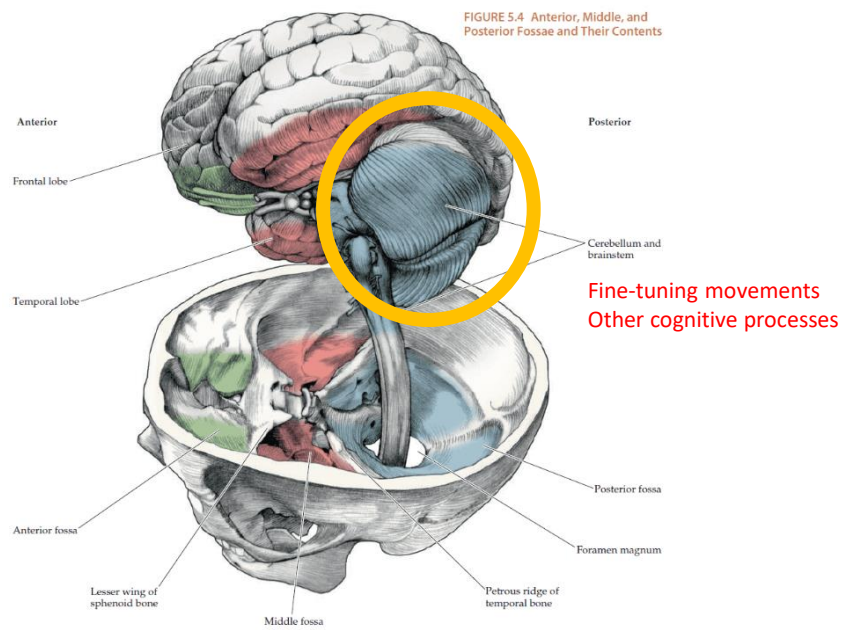
(A) Lateral view



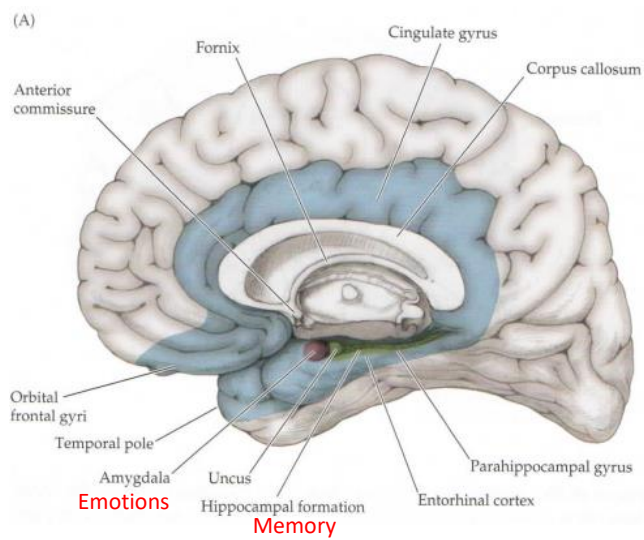
(B) Midsagittal view



Cerebellum

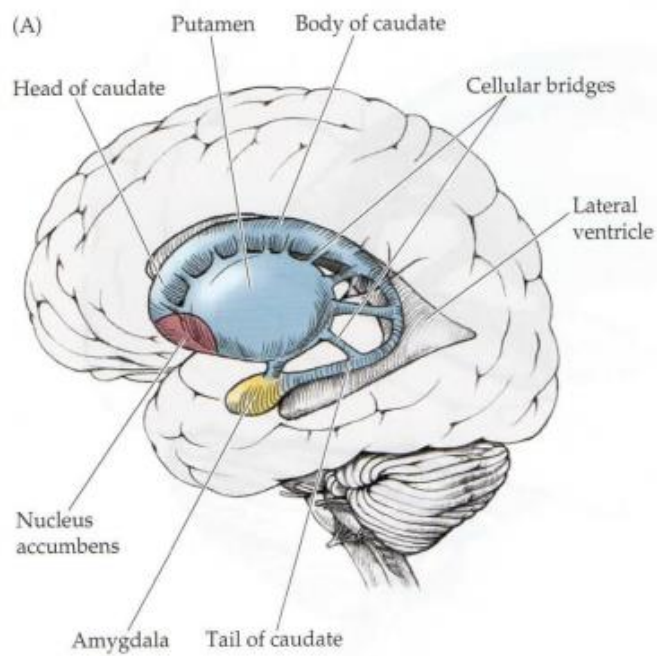


Limbic System



Basal Ganglia

Starting/stopping movement
Reward



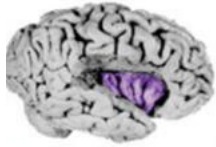
Where is the social part of the brain?



Somatosensory cortex (green),
and superior temporal sulcus (orange)
in the right hemisphere



Broca's area (blue)
and superior temporal
sulcus (orange)
in the left hemisphere



Right hemisphere
dissected to
show the insula,
important for emotion



A view from below shows
the orbitofrontal cortex (red),
important for decision-making
and the fusiform gyrus (blue),
important for processing face

The right hemisphere
has been cut at the black
line to show the two
amygdala (orange)



The right hemisphere
has been cut through
the middle to show the
orbitofrontal cortex (red)
and the anterior cingulate
cortex (yellow)



Social Perception



Social Inference



Social Behavior

Autism and the Brain

Caveats and Cautions

- Inconsistent findings across studies are common
- None of the findings are universal
- Relationships between brain and behavior may not be causal



Caveats and Cautions

Why are research studies on the brains of people with autism inconsistent?

- Small samples
- Sample differences
 - Demographics (e.g., age, gender, etc.), ASD symptoms, co-occurring disorders
- Varied etiology of ASD
- Data quality/processing differences



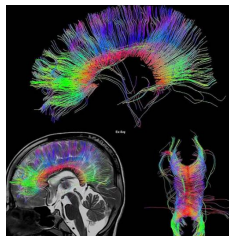
Autism and the Brain: Whole Brain Findings

Whole Brain Findings

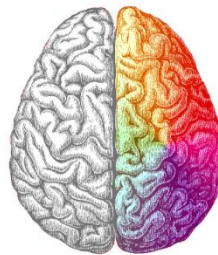
Increased head and brain size in early childhood



Atypical connections (white matter) within the brain



Atypical right vs. left hemisphere patterns



Over-excitability/reduced inhibition

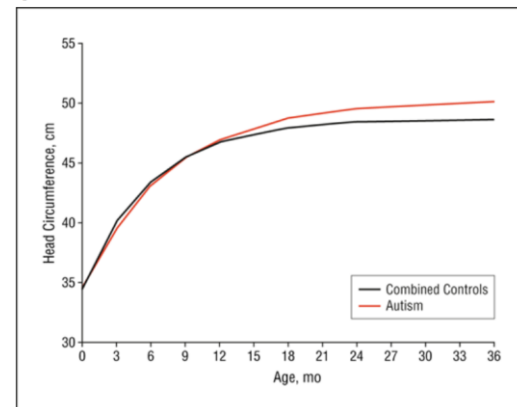


Increased Head (and Brain) Size in Early Childhood

Early brain overgrowth



Figure 2.

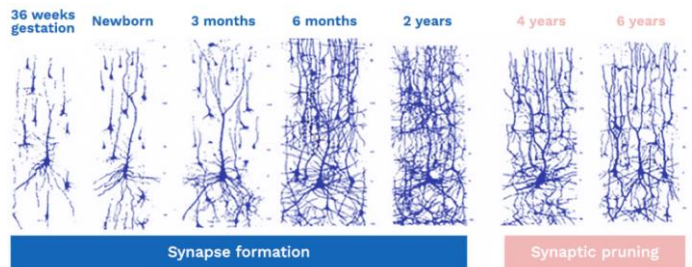
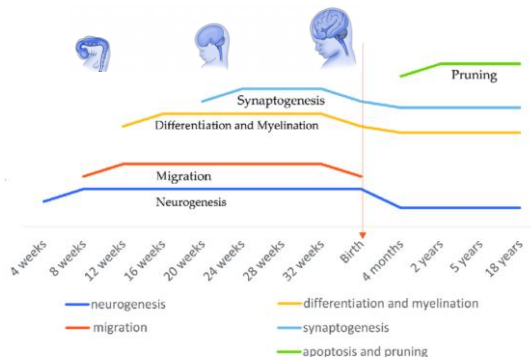


Growth trajectory of head circumference by group.

(Hazlett et al., 2005)

Increased Head (and Brain) Size in Early Childhood

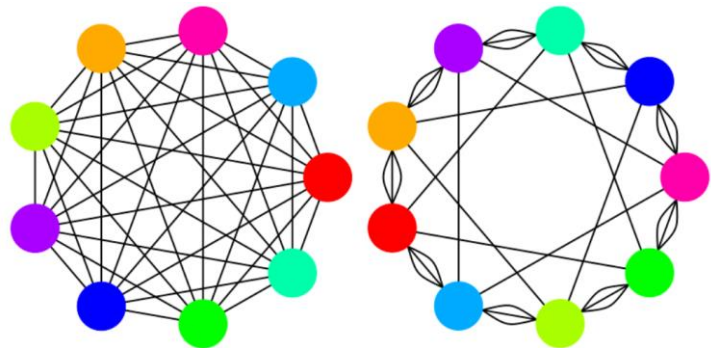
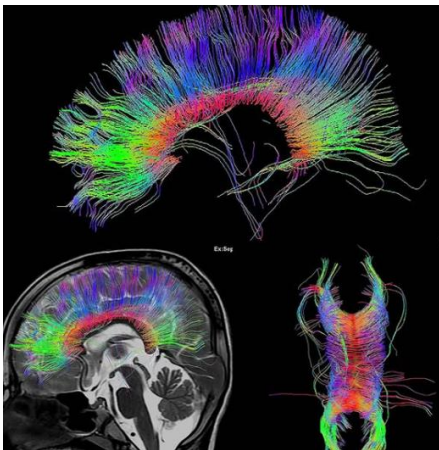
Early brain overgrowth



Atypical connections (white matter) in the brain

Short range over-connectivity; long rang under-connectivity?

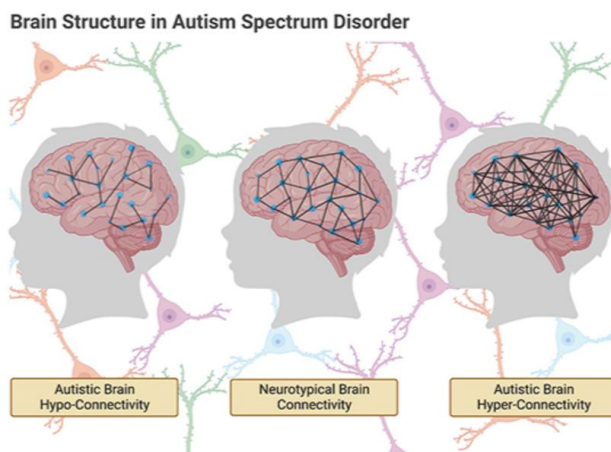
Conflicting findings, but, generally, white matter abnormalities, are common.



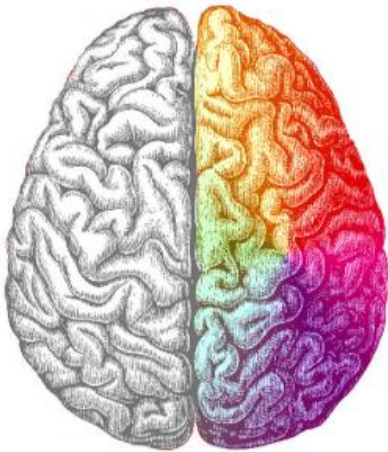
Atypical connections (white matter) in the brain

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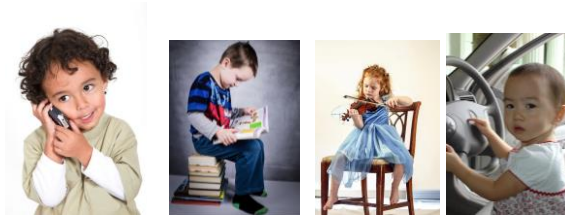
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Atypical right vs. left hemisphere patterns



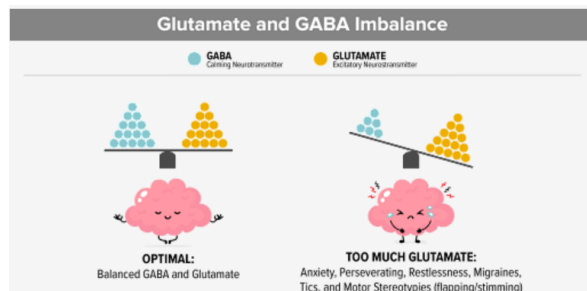
- Reduced asymmetry between hemispheres
(Postema et al., 2019)
- Reduced right hemisphere volume, esp. temporal
(Del Casale et al., 2022)



Atypical right vs. left hemisphere patterns



Over-excitability/reduced inhibition



Over-excitability/reduced inhibition



Autism and the Brain: Regional Differences

Regional Differences



Frontal Lobes



Amygdala



Cerebellum



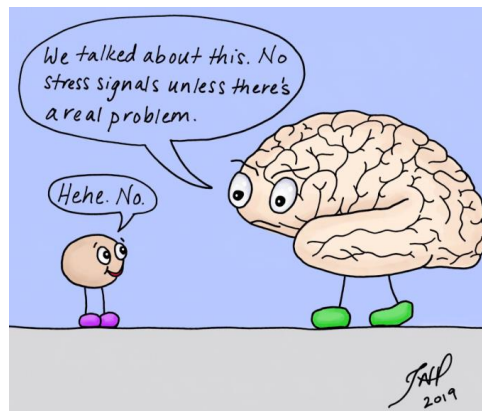
Frontal Lobes

- Regulate behavior
- Abnormal organization of cell layers
- Abnormal circuits involving the frontal lobes
 - Frontal-striatal (i.e. basal ganglia)



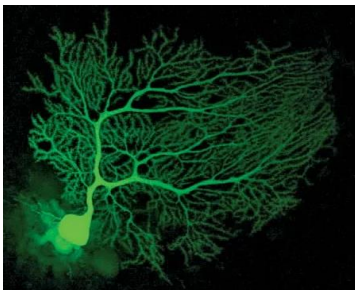
Amygdala

- Processing emotions, esp. fear
- Larger than usual size of amygdala in children



Cerebellum

- Fine tuning movement
- Higher order cognitive functions, including procedural learning
- Reduced/abnormal Purkinje cells



Applications

Applications

- Early identification
- Treatments
- Education and understanding



Applications: Education and understanding

Why bring up the brain?

1. Diffuse the blame
 - a. For the child: Reframing a “won’t” as a “can’t”
 - b. For the parent: You did not cause your child’s challenges
2. Encourage buy-in for interventions
 - a. Behavioral: Practice makes pathways!
 - b. Pharmacological: There may be a chemical imbalance
3. Promote consideration of physiological needs
4. Comfort via understanding

Questions

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