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CHANGES IN EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS, AND BRAIN MORPHOMETRY FOLLOWING MILD TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY IN EARLY ADOLESCENCE: A PRE-POST STUDY DESIGN

Fanny Dégeilh¹, Tilmann von Soest², Lia Ferschmann², Christian K. Tamnes²,³,⁴

¹ University of Rennes, CNRS, Inria, Inserm, IRISA UMR 6074, EMPENN – ERL U 1228, Rennes, France; ² PROMENTA Research Center, Department of Psychology, University of Oslo, Norway; ³ NORMENT, Institute of Clinical Medicine, University of Oslo, Norway; ⁴ Department of Psychiatric Research, Diakonhjemmet Hospital, Oslo, Norway.

INTRODUCTION

Mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI)
- highly prevalent in children
- emotional & behavioral difficulties [1]

Interaction btw injury physiopathology & brain maturation may underpin long-term difficulties following mTBI [2]

Very few neuroimaging studies - conflicting results [2]
- ↓ gray matter volumes and cortical thickness following pediatric mTBI
- no changes

Unsolved question: differences already existed before the injury ?
- Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development (ABCD) [3] - rare opportunity to explore it

OBJECTIVE

To examine longitudinal changes in emotional and behavior problems, and brain morphometry in young adolescents with and without mTBI using a pre-post study design

CONCLUSION

As compared to non-injured peers, children with mTBI show no different profiles in emotional and behavior problems, but greater global brain volume and cortical thickness at baseline. Further exploration is needed to fully understand these findings.

REFERENCES


METHODS

MEASURES
ABCD dataset
- Release 4.0
- Baseline & 2-year follow-up

Parent’s retrospective report of mTBI
- Parent Ohio State Traumatic Brain Injury Screen-Short Modified [4, 5]

Emotional and behavioral problems
- Child Behavior Checklist-Parent (CBCL) [6]
- internalizing & externalizing problem t-scores

Volume and Cortical thickness
- Pre-processed and quality checked T1-w MRI data (FreeSurfer 5.3) [7]
- Right & left hemisphere total volumes and mean cortical thickness in Desikan atlas [8]
- Scanner effects (n = 24) corrected before statistical analyses - longitudinal ComBat [9]

STATISTICAL ANALYSES
Longitudinal changes modeling
- Two-group Latent Change Score Model [10]

RESULTS

Emotional and behavioral problems

Total volumes

Mean cortical thickness