Brain in transition

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Building bridges



CAMHS

Create awareness

Transitiepsychiatrie anno 2015 -naareengeïntegreerdeaanpakvoor 15 tot 24 jarigen-



CAMH – AMH 18y gap

■Organizational Dutch transition Vaessen et al, 16/12

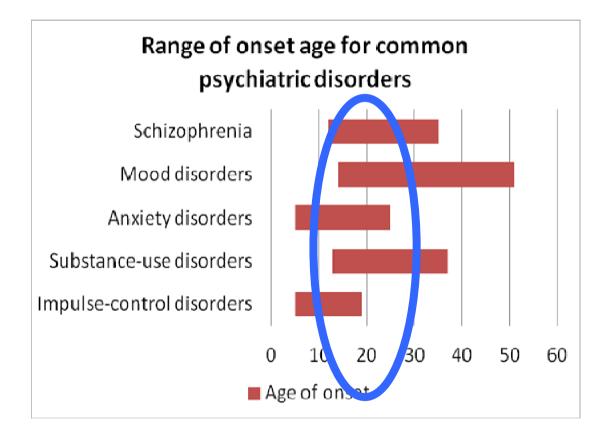
Clinical (knowledge)



Scientific gap around 18

- -pharmacology clinical trials
 -MR imaging mechanistic
 -PET/SPECT mechanistic /drugs
- -epidemiology cohorts e.g. NEMESIS

Age of Onset (AOO)



75% emerge before age 24

Kessler et al, 2005

Gap around age 18 - science



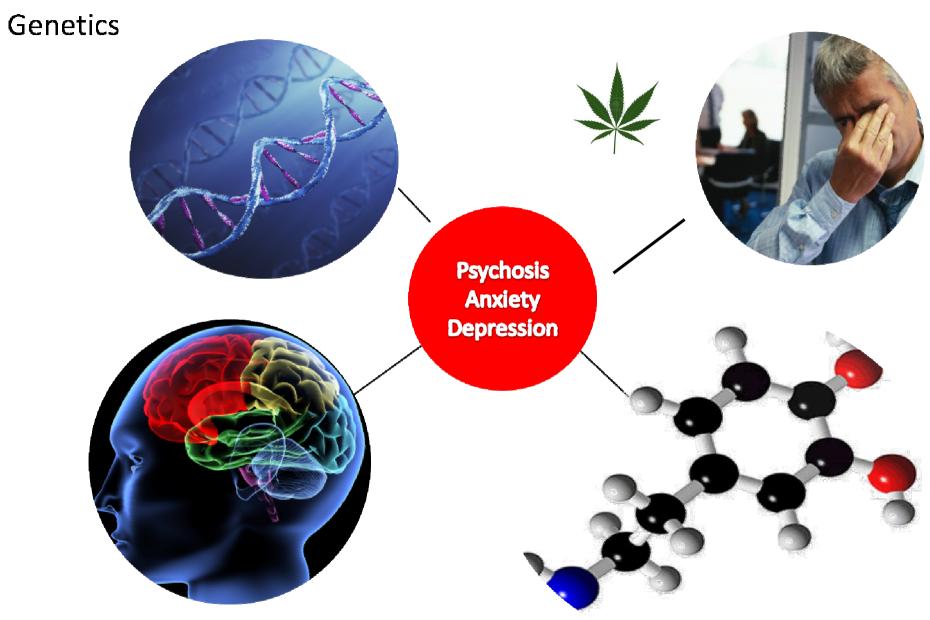
High prevalence Psychiatric problems

Lack of knowledge

| OPINION |
|--|
| Why do many psychiatric disorders |
| emerge during adolescence? |
| Tomáš Paus, Matcheri Keshavan and Jay N. Giedd |
| |
| |

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Environmental factors

Neurotransmitters

Brain

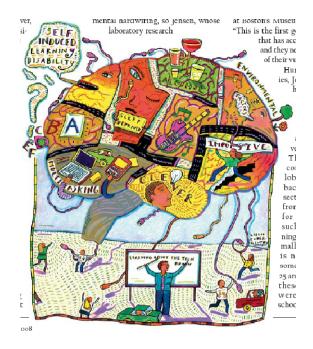
Risky period



Adolescence

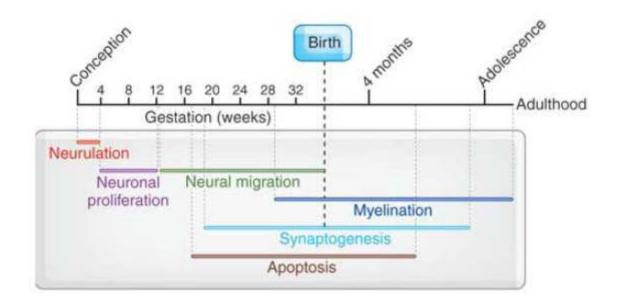
- Peak of physical robustness
- Elevated risk of death & injury
- Alcohol/drugs/suicide major cause of death youth

- Relation brain development and behavioral change
- Unknown by most people (Dutch survey amongst parents)
- More awareness necessary, education



= Brain in transition:

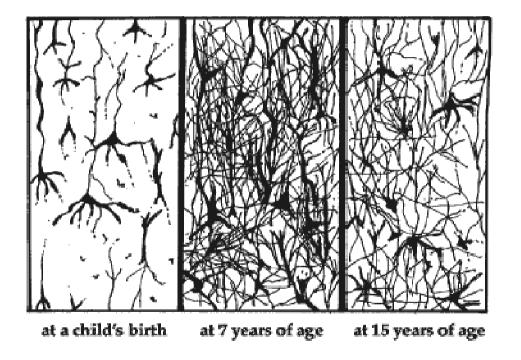
- structural: grey matter pruning
 - white matter myelination
- functional: connectivity
 - neurotransmitters



Migration – preprogrammed, until birth

Synaptogenesis – peak 1.8 million synapses/sec 50% reduction age 16 years adolescence - loss 20 billion synapses/day

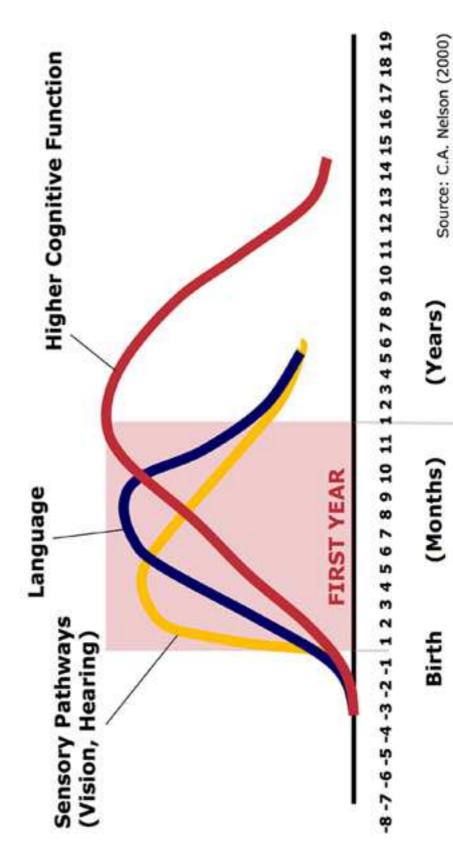
Grey matter pruning

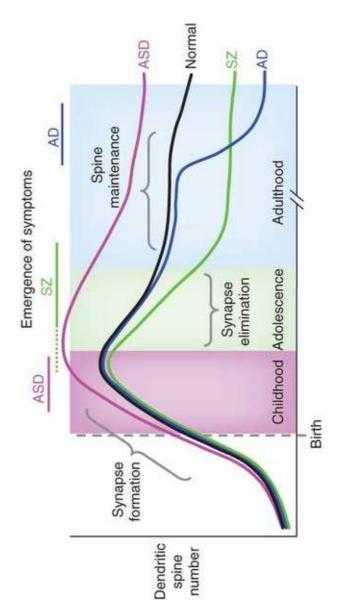




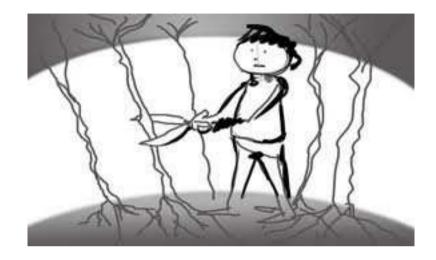
Human Brain Development

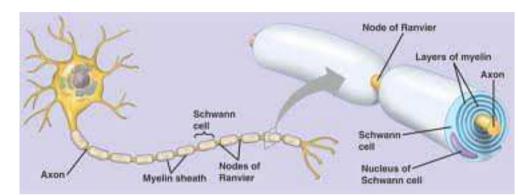
Neural Connections for Different Functions Develop Sequentially





Transition in brain





- ~15% grey matter volume

+ ~15% white matter volume

pruning

Use it or lose it!

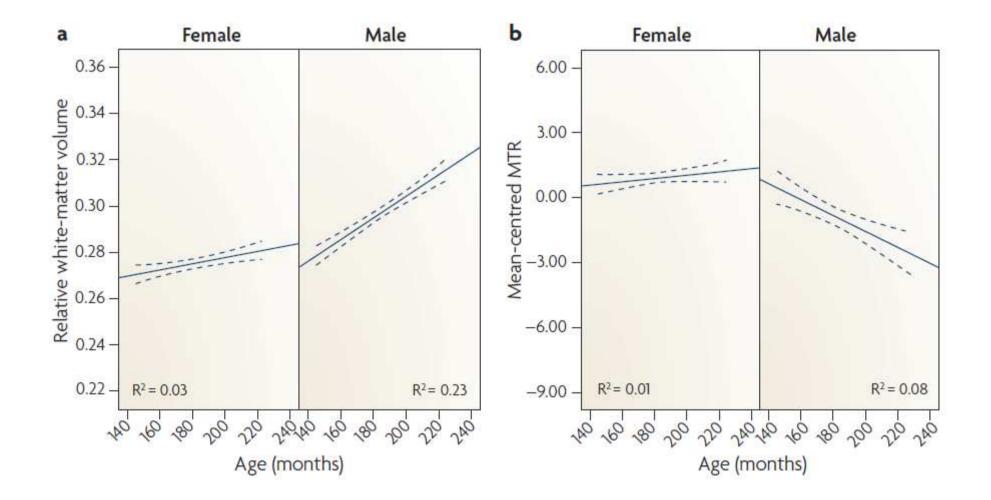
white matter, myelination

Increasing efficiency

Gender differences!

White matter volume

Myelin fraction

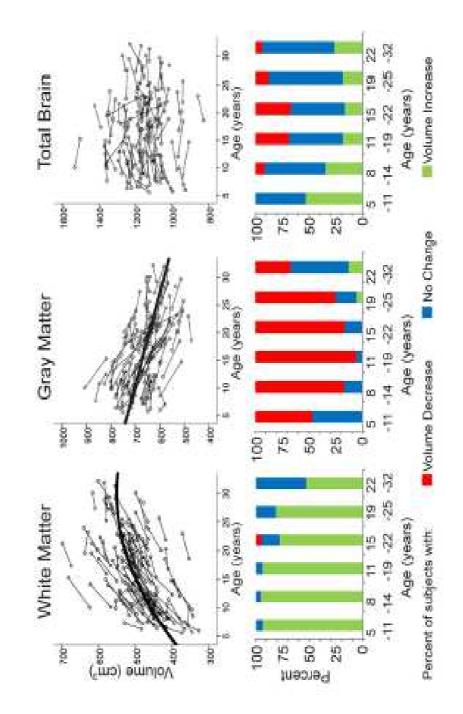


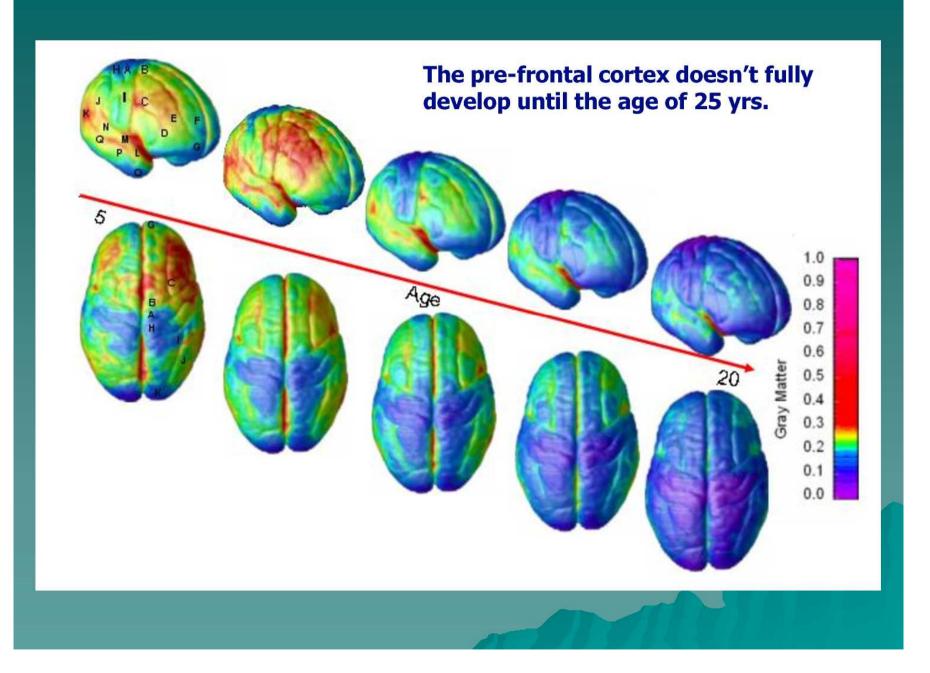
Development/Plasticity/Repair

Longitudinal Development of Human Brain Wiring Continues from Childhood into Adulthood

Catherine Lebel and Christian Beaulieu

Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T66 2V2, Canada



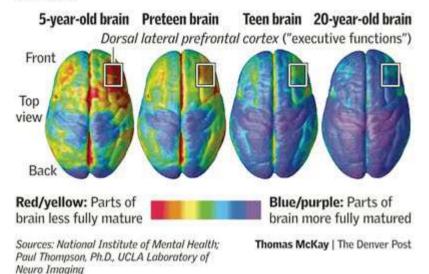


Gogtay 2004

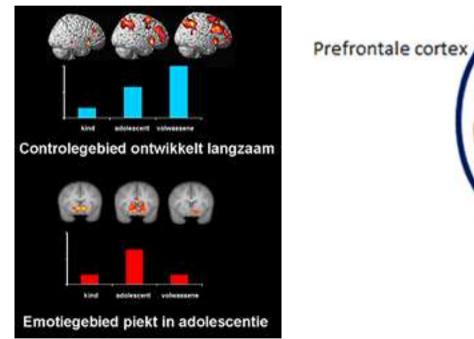
Frontallobe = CEO

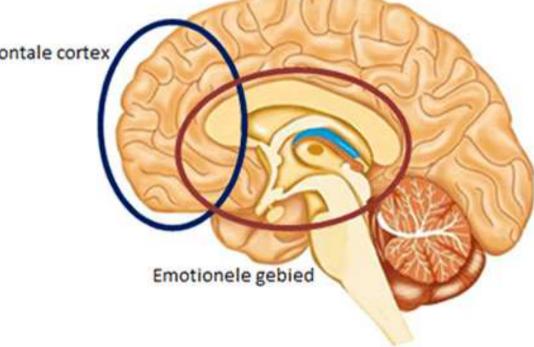
Judgment last to develop

The area of the brain that controls "executive functions" — including weighing long-term consequences and controlling impulses — is among the last to fully mature. Brain development from childhood to adulthood:



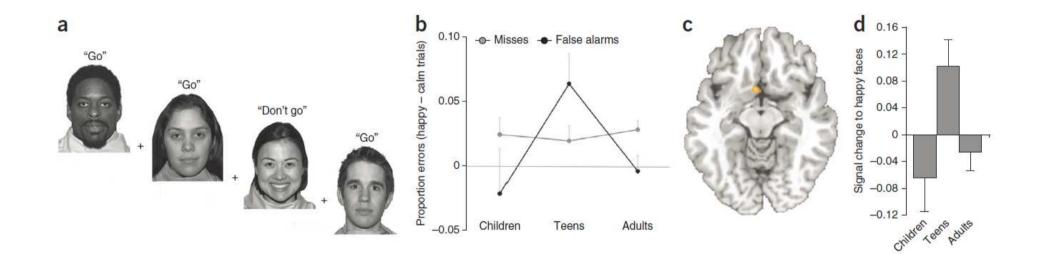
Insufficient impulse control



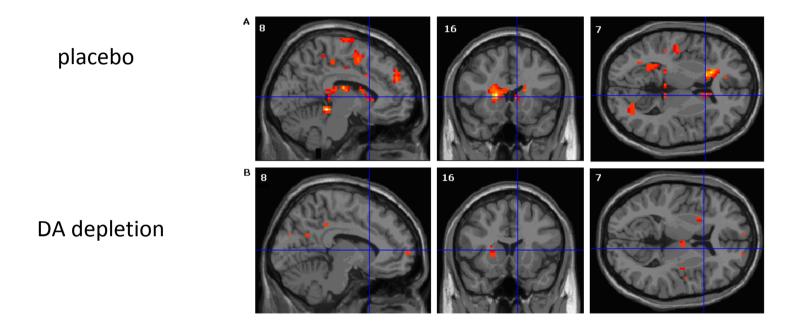


Sensitivity for immediate reward, emotional stimuli

Inability to resistemotional stimuli



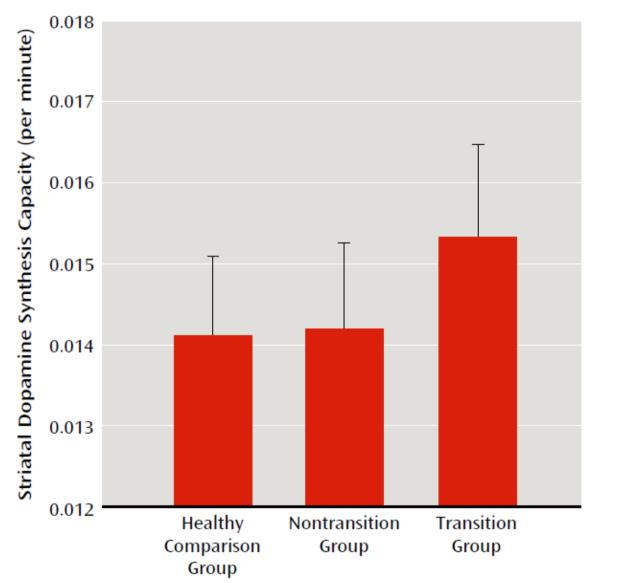
Reward processing modulated by dopamine



(A) PLA condition significant BOLD activation of the caudate body

(B) reduced BOLD activation during AMPT condition.

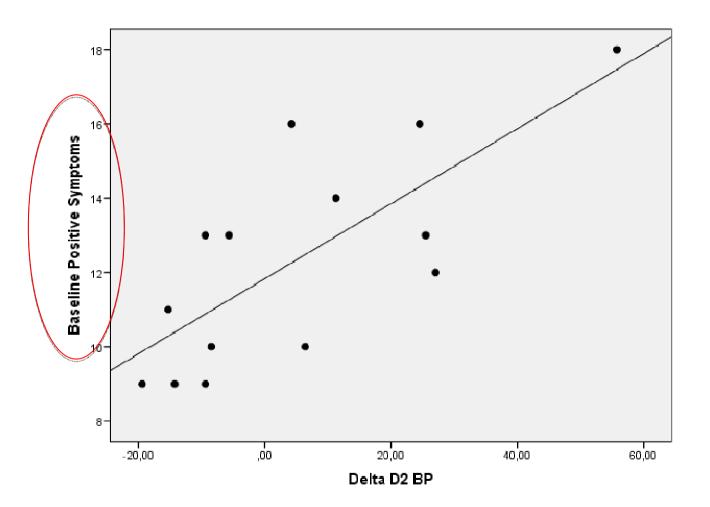
striatal DA in ARMS youth



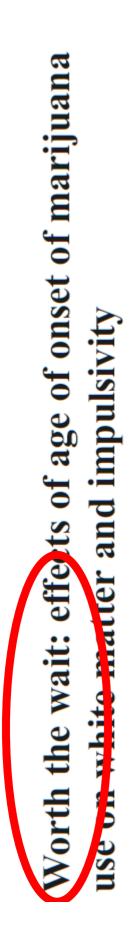
High risk patients

Howes et al 2011

Striatal DA in ARMS youth



Bloemen 2013



Staci A. Gruber • Mary Kathryn Dahlgren • Kelly A. Sagar • Atilla Gönenç • Scott E. Lukas



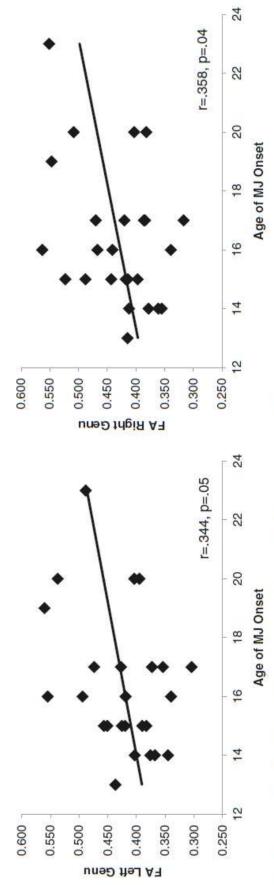
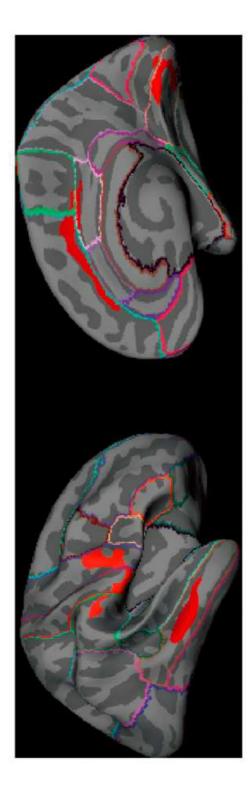


Fig. 1 Correlational analyses of age of onset of MJ use and left and right genu FA

Psychopharmacology DOI 10.1007/s00213-013-3326-z

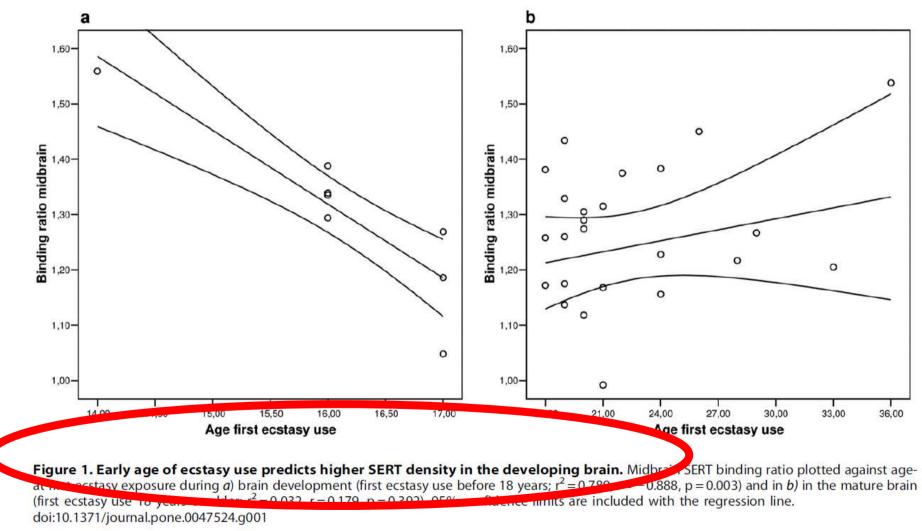
Effects of alcohol use initiation on brain structure in typically developing adolescents

Monica Luciana, PhD¹, Paul F. Collins, PhD¹, Ryan L. Muetzel, BA², and Kelvin O. Lim, MD³



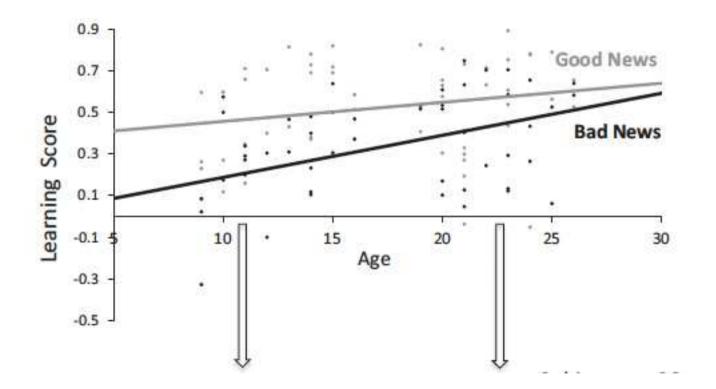
Am J Drug Alcohol Abuse, 2013; 39(6): 345-355

Effects of XTC on 5-HT in braindepends on age of first exposure



Klomp et al 2012

Adolescents don't learn from bad news



Moutsiana et al., 2013

Explains why campaigns against drugs, alcohol etc have limited impact?

Should we change strategy: emphasize benefits from stopping smoking instead of Emphasizing harmful effects of smoking?

Conclusion

- -brain development dynamic process
- -maturation continues until at least 25 years
- -gender differences
- -adolescent brain vulnerable for external influences

Mental illness or adolescent turmoil?



More research of adolescent (brain) needed!

