

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320258296>

# Exploring the volumetry of subcortical structures as a potential surrogate of brain volumes in multiple sclerosis

Poster · September 2016

DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.15348.24964

CITATIONS

0

READS

5

9 authors, including:



**Giordani dos Passos**

Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul

10 PUBLICATIONS 22 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)



**Alexandre Rosa Franco**

Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul

47 PUBLICATIONS 822 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)



**Douglas Kazutoshi Sato**

Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul

85 PUBLICATIONS 1,412 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)



**Irenio Gomes**

Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul

160 PUBLICATIONS 1,316 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)

Some of the authors of this publication are also working on these related projects:



Metabolic Syndrome in the Elderly [View project](#)



Brazilian Institute of Neuroscience and Neurotechnology (BRAINN) [View project](#)



## INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

Estimation of brain volumes, either as a whole (WB) or segmented by white (WM) and gray (GM) matter, seems to be useful in the monitoring of multiple sclerosis (MS), but is often time-consuming. Recently, simple measurements of the corpus callosum were proposed as possible surrogates of brain volume, especially that of the WM. We aimed to investigate which, if any, of six subcortical structures would also correlate with brain volumes.

## METHODS

Patients with relapsing-remitting MS underwent 3.0 T brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). The Icometrix<sup>®</sup> software was used to estimate the WB, WM and GM volumes. The FreeSurfer<sup>®</sup> software allowed for the estimation of the volumes of six subcortical structures: thalamus, caudate nucleus, putamen, pallidum, hippocampus, and amygdala. The volume of each structure was considered to be the arithmetical mean between right and left sides. Pearson's correlation coefficient was calculated with the SPSS<sup>®</sup> software.

## RESULTS

Twenty-one patients with relapsing-remitting MS were included. Age ranged from 18 to 46 years, disease duration ranged from 5 to 140 months, and EDSS ranged from 0 to 5. Table 1 shows the results of correlations between the six subcortical structures and the brain volumes.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Some subcortical structures, especially the thalamus, may be potential targets for the development of simple measurement techniques that could act as surrogates of brain volumes, maybe creating easier-to-implement alternatives to the time-consuming techniques of brain volumetric analysis used nowadays.

## REFERENCES

- Benedict RH, Ramasamy D, Munschauer F, et al. **Memory impairment in multiple sclerosis: correlation with deep grey matter and mesial temporal atrophy.** *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2009;80(2):201-6.
- Schoonheim MM, Popescu V, Rueda Lopes FC, et al. **Subcortical atrophy and cognition: sex effects in multiple sclerosis.** *Neurology* 2012;79(17):1754-61.

**Table:** Correlation between subcortical structures and traditional measurements of brain volume

Variable	Thalamus		Caudate Nucleus		Putamen		Pallidum		Hippocampus		Amygdala	
	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P
<b>Whole brain volume</b>	0,804	<0,001	0,728	<0,001	0,708	<0,001	0,445	0,043	0,450	0,041	0,172	0,457
<b>White Matter Volume</b>	0,804	<0,001	0,563	0,008	0,431	0,051	0,182	0,429	0,466	0,033	0,025	0,915
<b>Grey Matter Volume</b>	0,502	0,020	0,607	0,004	0,699	<0,001	0,522	0,015	0,266	0,244	0,244	0,287

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:** This academic study is financially supported by Novartis. The authors do not receive any reimbursement or financial benefits. Novartis played no role in the design, methods, data management or analysis or in the decision to publish.

**DISCLOSURE:** ME Zandoná – nothing to disclose; GR dos Passos – nothing to disclose; LI Gonçalves – nothing to disclose; JLP Burger – nothing to disclose; AR Franco – nothing to disclose; GH Tomasi – nothing to disclose; DK Sato – scholarship from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) of Japan, grant-in-aid for scientific research from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS KAKENHI 15K19472), research support from CAPES / Brasil (CSF-PAJT 88887.091277/2014-00) and speaker honoraria / advisory board from Novartis, Genzyme, Merck-Serono, Teva, Shire and Biogen; I Gomes – nothing to disclose; J Becker – speaking honoraria and research or travel grants from Bayer Healthcare, Biogen, Genzyme, Merck Serono, Novartis, Roche, and Teva.