

# Abnormal Baseline Brain Activity in Neuromyelitis Optica Patients Without Brain Lesion Detected by Resting-State Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging

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**Objective:** To investigate the baseline brain activity in neuromyelitis optica patients without brain lesion using the regional amplitude of low-frequency fluctuation (ALFF) and fractional amplitude of low-frequency fluctuation (fALFF) as indexes.

**Materials and methods:** Forty-two patients of NMO with normal performance in conventional MRI and 42 healthy controls, matched in gender and age, were enrolled in this study. Resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging (rs-fMRI) data acquired using the rs-fMRI Data Analysis Toolkit. The relationships between expanded disability states scale (EDSS) scores, abnormal baseline brain activity and disease duration were explored.

**Results:** The left inferior temporal, left cerebellum 4\_5, bilateral superior temporal pole, left caudate, right superior temporal, left middle frontal and left superior occipital showed significantly increased ALFF in the NMO. Regions of abnormal fALFF were similar to those of ALFF except that increased fALFF were also indicated in the right cerebellum crus2, right hippocampus, left parahippocampal gyrus and left supplementary motor area. Furthermore, a significant correlation between EDSS scores and ALFF/fALFF was noted in the left inferior temporal gyrus.

**Conclusion:** Results confirmed the disturbances in NMO-related neural networks, which probably be related to spinal cord damage.

**Keywords:** neuromyelitis optica, magnetic resonance imaging, resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging, rs-fMRI

## Introduction

Neuromyelitis optica (NMO) is an inflammatory, demyelinating syndrome of the central nervous system characterized by transverse myelitis and optic neuritis.<sup>1,2</sup> NMO is diagnosed according to the revised Wingerchuk criteria<sup>1</sup> and has special clinical, laboratory, immunological, and pathological characteristics that distinguish it from multiple sclerosis.<sup>3</sup> In clinical practice, visual evaluations of NMO patients mainly include ophthalmological examination, visual evoked potential (VEP),<sup>4</sup> and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Conventional T1- and T2-weighted (T1WI and T2WI) MRI can show the extensive transverse myelitis in patients with NMO, the relationship between the MRI findings and neurophysiologic or serological testing, but is poorly understood because both conventional MRI and clinical evaluation of spinal cord involvement are rather qualitative and subjective.

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The spinal cord is a site of predilection for NMO lesions, which often occur separately or ahead of brain lesions. NMO patients with normal brain MRI occupy the majority proportion of NMO and can be a longitudinally extensive disease that seriously influences patients' quality of life. Considering that early treatment can improve disease prognosis, early diagnosis of NMO is especially important.

Advanced MR imaging, especially functional MRI (fMRI), provides a powerful tool to noninvasively characterize the function in the brain of NMO. This technique also has the potential to further the understanding of the neuropathologic mechanisms that underlie NMO, thus helping in disease differentiation and selection of optimal therapies. Amplitude of low-frequency fluctuation (ALFF) was used to assess the amplitude of resting-state spontaneous brain activity by calculating the square root of the power spectrum in a low-frequency range (0.01–0.08 Hz). ALFF and fractional ALFF (fALFF) reflect the increased resting-state spontaneous brain activity, which is crucial in ongoing neural circuit adaptations to the disorder caused by spinal cord damage; on the contrary, decreased ALFF and fALFF represent the decreased resting-state spontaneous brain activity, which may indicate the potential damage to the brain.<sup>6</sup> Recent reports have demonstrated that resting-state fMRI (rs-fMRI) can assess deep gray matter damage (eg thalamus) in patients with NMO at 3.0 Tesla (T); however, those brain areas appear normal on conventional T1WI and T2WI sequences.<sup>7–10</sup> The subjects of those studies were NMO with or without brain lesions and the alterations may be adaptations resulting from spinal cord/brain damage or potential brain changes. Whether there are abnormalities in the brain of NMO patients without brain lesion in conventional MRI is uncertain. An investigation using rs-fMRI technique focusing on brain activities of NMO patients with normal brain MRI is an interesting and essential work.

In the present study, we hypothesize that there is altered brain activity in NMO patients without brain lesion in conventional MRI. Their alterations may be considered as neural reorganization or brain plasticity in NMO patients.

## Materials and Methods

### Subjects

This study was approved by the local Ethics Committee of The First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University and all subjects gave written informed consent prior to participation, and this study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Forty-two patients of NMO (24 patients with AQP4-IgG+ and 20 patients with AQP4-IgG-) without brain lesion in conventional MRI and 42 healthy controls, matched in gender, age, and right or left-handedness, were enrolled in the study. Patients were diagnosed and admitted from November 2010 to October 2015 in the Department of Neurology of the First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University and normal volunteers were recruited from Chongqing Medical University and the surrounding communities. The subjects were all right-handed, as assessed by the Edinburgh Inventory.<sup>11</sup> The diagnosis of NMO was according to the following criteria: (a) All patients fulfilled the revised Wingerchuk criteria:<sup>1</sup> absolute criteria: optic neuritis and myelitis, the presence of at least two of the following three additional criteria: (1) non-diagnostic for MS at the onset. (2) MRI evidence of a spinal cord T2 lesion of three or more vertebral segments. (3) a serological test result positive for NMO antibodies, (b) Conventional MRI showed all patients did not detect the visible NMO brain lesions, (d) All patients did not have other neurological diseases or psychiatric problems, such as cerebrovascular disorders, hydrocephalus, an intracranial mass, psychiatric hospitalization, substance abuse, or traumatic brain injury and other myelopathy diseases.<sup>12</sup> None of the participating patients had been treated with related medications (eg, corticosteroids and immunosuppressants) within 3 months of the MR images being obtained. As a control group, we choose 42 sex- and age-matched normal controls with no previous history of neurological dysfunction and with normal findings on neurological examination and MRI. All subjects underwent a thorough physical examination on the day of the MRI examination and were assessed the expanded disability states scale (EDSS) scores by two experienced neurologists who were unaware of the MRI results. Disease duration was calculated from symptom onset to scan date in years. In our studies, 22 NMO were at relapses and 20 were at remission. All patients have regular MRI brain study even without relapse such every year. The main demographic and clinical characteristics of the patients are reported in Table 1.

### MRI Protocol

MRI examination was performed on a 3.0 T scanner (General Electric Systems, Milwaukee, WI, USA). The matched eight-channel phased-array head coil was used. During resting-state fMRI, subjects were instructed to keep their eyes closed, to remain motionless, and not to think of anything in particular. Ear plugs were used to reduce scanner noise, and head motion was minimized by stabilizing the head with cushions. Conventional MRI protocols were used in all subjects during

**Table I** The Main Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of Subjects

	No. Subjects	Mean (Range) Age, y	Sex (M/F)	Median (Range) EDSS	Median (Range) Disease Duration (Month)	Median (Range, in Spinal Segments) T2 Lesion Load
NMO group	42	35.5 (20–52)	14/28	3.75 (1.0–7.5)	20.5 (2–70)	3.9 (0.5–5)
Control	42	35.9 (22–53)	14/28	—	—	—

**Abbreviation:** NMO, neuromyelitis optica.

the clinical relapsing or remitting: Cranial MRI: axial T1-weighted (250/2.86 ms, TR/TE), axial T1-enhanced, axial T2-weighted (3600/120 ms, TR/TE), axial fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) (3600/120 ms, TR/TE) and sagittal FLAIR (3600/120 ms, TR/TE), the sections were obtained at 5 mm; Spinal cord MRI: sagittal T1-weighted (500/12 ms, TR/TE), sagittal T1-enhanced, sagittal T2-weighted (2200/110 ms, TR/TE) and axial T2-weighted (2200/110 ms, TR/TE), the sections were obtained at 4 mm. Functional images were also used in all subjects which were recorded axially using an echo-planar imaging (EPI) sequence with the following parameters: repetition time (TR)/echo time (TE) = 2000/40 ms, flip angle = 90°, 33 slices, slice thickness/gap = 4.0/0.0 mm, voxel size (mm) = 3.75×3.75×4.0, matrix (cm) = 64×64, and field of view (FOV) = 240 mm×240 mm.

## Data Preprocessing

Images were preprocessed using the Statistical Parametric Mapping program (SPM12, <http://www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk>). The first 10 functional images were excluded for the signal equilibrium and participants' adaptation to scanning noise, and the subsequent EPI images were then preprocessed using the following steps: slice timing, motion correction, spatial normalization to the standard Montreal Neurological Institute (MNI) EPI template in SPM12, and resampling to 3 mm × 3 mm × 3 mm, followed by spatial smoothing with a 6-mm full-width at half-maximum (FWHM) Gaussian kernel. According to the record of head motions in each fMRI run, all participants had a maximum displacement of less than 1 mm in the x, y, or z-plane and less than 1° of angular rotation about each axis. The rs-fMRI Data Analysis Toolkit ([http://restfmri.net/forum/rest\\_v18](http://restfmri.net/forum/rest_v18)) was then used for removing the linear trend of time courses and for temporally band-pass filtering (0.01–0.08 Hz).

## ALFF Analysis

To determine the spontaneous brain activity pattern of each subject, we computed the ALFF and fALFF value for each voxel using the rs-fMRI Data Analysis Toolkit ([http://restfmri.net/forum/rest\\_v18](http://restfmri.net/forum/rest_v18)). The procedure for calculating the ALFF and fALFF value is similar to that used in previous studies.<sup>13,14</sup>

After preprocessing, the time series for each voxel was filtered (band-pass, 0.01–0.08 Hz) to remove the effects of very-low-frequency drift and high-frequency noise.<sup>15</sup> Then, the filtered time series was transformed to a frequency domain with a fast Fourier transform (FFT) (parameters: taper percent = 0, FFT length = shortest), and the power spectrum was then obtained as the square root of the FFT and averaged across 0.01–0.08 Hz at each voxel. This averaged square root was used as the ALFF. To calculate the fALFF, a ratio of the power of each frequency at the low-frequency range (0.01–0.08 Hz) to that of the entire frequency range (0–0.25 Hz) was considered. The method of fALFF was similar to which mentioned above.

ALFF and fALFF computations and further analyses were performed within a gray matter group mask. For standardization purposes, each individual ALFF/fALFF map was divided by its own mean ALFF values within this mask. ALFF directly measures the power of the low-frequency range while fALFF is a normalized measure. Although ALFF has somewhat higher test–retest reliability, fALFF is less susceptible to physiological artifacts.<sup>16</sup>

## Measurements of Spinal Cord Lesion Volume

Visible spinal cord lesions were identified and manually extracted based on the T2-weighted image by two experienced radiologists with 12 and 10 years of neuroimaging experience and were carefully compared with fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) images.

## Statistical Analysis

A two-sample *t*-test was performed to investigate the ALFF and fALFF differences between NMO patients and normal controls, with age treated as the covariate. Voxels with a *p*-value <0.01 and a cluster size >1080 mm<sup>3</sup> (40 voxels) were considered significantly different between the two groups. The yields a corrected threshold of *p* < 0.05, determined by Monte Carlo simulation using the AlphaSim program (Parameters were: FWHM = 6 mm, with a mask of the whole-brain gray matter tissues). Correlative analysis was performed to calculate the associations between the EDSS,

disease duration, and ALFF/fALFF in regions with significant group differences using SPSS version 17 software (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL).

## Results

### Conventional MRI Features

Conventional T1-weighted and T2-weighted images of the spinal cord in the axial and sagittal planes were examined by two experienced radiologists with 12 and 10 years of experience. NMO had hyperintense lesions in the central and dorsal areas of the spinal cord. Most of the patients had cervical or thoracic lesions (39 patients); only three patients had lumbar spine lesions. To analyze segments of spinal cord lesions, 38 patients had typically expected abnormalities (longitudinally extensive myelitis;  $\geq 3$  vertebral segments spinal cord lesion) were seen on images obtained from patients (Table 2). All the lesions were lower T1 signal, higher T2 signal and higher FLAIR signal, 22 patients had Gd-enhancing lesions.

### ALFF and fALFF Changes

Two-sample *t*-test was performed to assess differences between groups. As showed in Figure 1 and Table 3, after statistically controlling for the sex and age, the left inferior temporal, left cerebellum\_4\_5, bilateral superior temporal pole, left caudate, right superior temporal, left middle frontal and left superior occipital showed

significantly increased ALFF in the NMO group than that in the controls. However, no region showed decreased ALFF values in the NMO group compared with the controls. In addition, regions of abnormal fALFF were similar to those of ALFF except that increased fALFF were also indicated in the right cerebellum crus2, right hippocampus, left parahippocampal and left supplementary motor area and there was no region showing decreased fALFF values in patients (Figure 2, Table 4).

### Correlations Between ALFF/fALFF Values and Clinical Data

We examined the relationships among the EDSS, disease duration, and ALFF/fALFF in regions with significant group differences. A significant positive correlation was found between the EDSS score and ALFF value in the left inferior temporal ( $r = 0.805$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ) (Figure 3). Additionally, we also found the significant correlation between the EDSS score and fALFF value in the left inferior temporal ( $r = 0.490$ ,  $p = 0.001$ ) (Figure 3).

## Discussion

NMO is a severe demyelinating disease characterized by selective involvement of the spinal cord and optic nerves. Typically, brain MRI is normal, or in late stages, displays T2 weighted lesions in atypical sites such as the brainstem or periaqueductal areas. Baseline brain

**Table 2** The Characteristics of Spinal Cord Lesions in NMO Patients

Characteristics of Lesions	Distribution of Lesions				Affected Segment of Spinal Cord			
	Cervical Cord	Thoracic Cord	Lumbosacral Cord	C5-T6	$\leq 1$	1 to $\leq 2$	2 to $\leq 3$	$\geq 3$
No. lesions, n	26	13	3	38	0	1	3	38
Constituent ratio, %	61.90	31.71	7.32	92.68	0	2.38	7.14	90.48

**Abbreviation:** NMO, neuromyelitis optica.

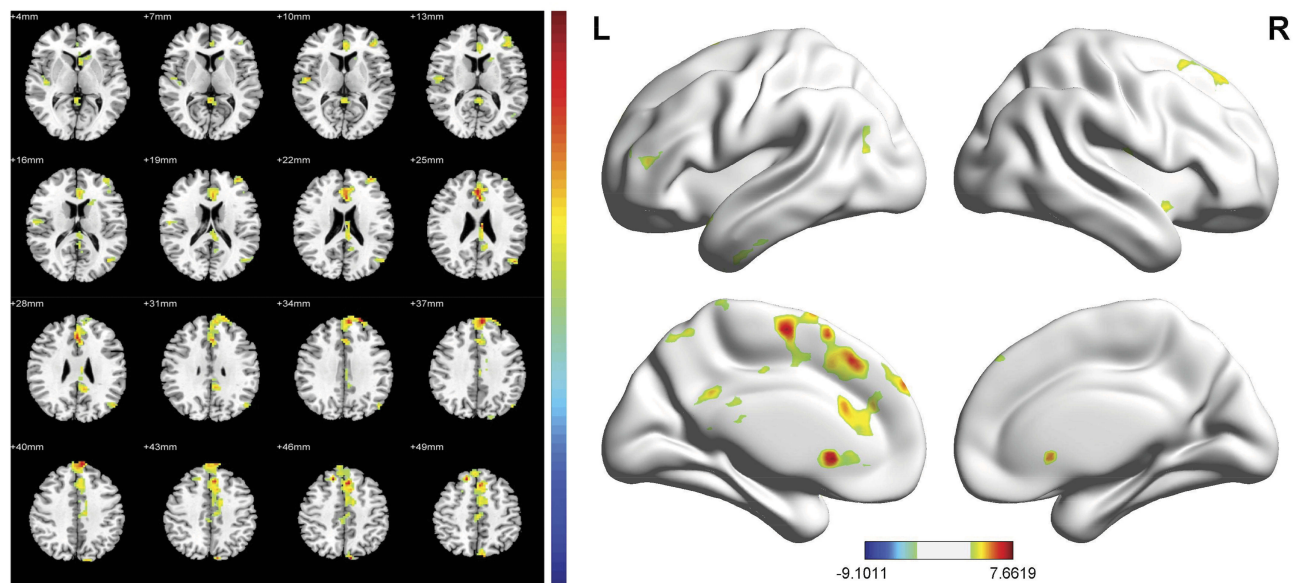
**Table 3** Areas Showing Significantly Changed ALFF in NMO Patients

Anatomic Regions	Brodman Area	Peak MNI Coordinates (x, y, z)*	Maximum t Score	No. of Voxels
Left inferior temporal gyrus	20	-48, -3, -36	6.7679	144
Left cerebellum_4_5	–	-3, -54, -6	7.6619	265
Left superior temporal pole	38	-51, 18, -21	6.0199	92
Right superior temporal pole	38	51, 12, -12	6.2881	92
Left caudate nucleus	25	-3, 18, -3	7.4806	1529
Right superior temporal gyrus	22	45, -12, 0	5.0875	79
Left middle frontal gyrus	10	-36, 54, 21	5.1504	76
Left superior occipital gyrus	19	-9, -87, 45	6.2761	95

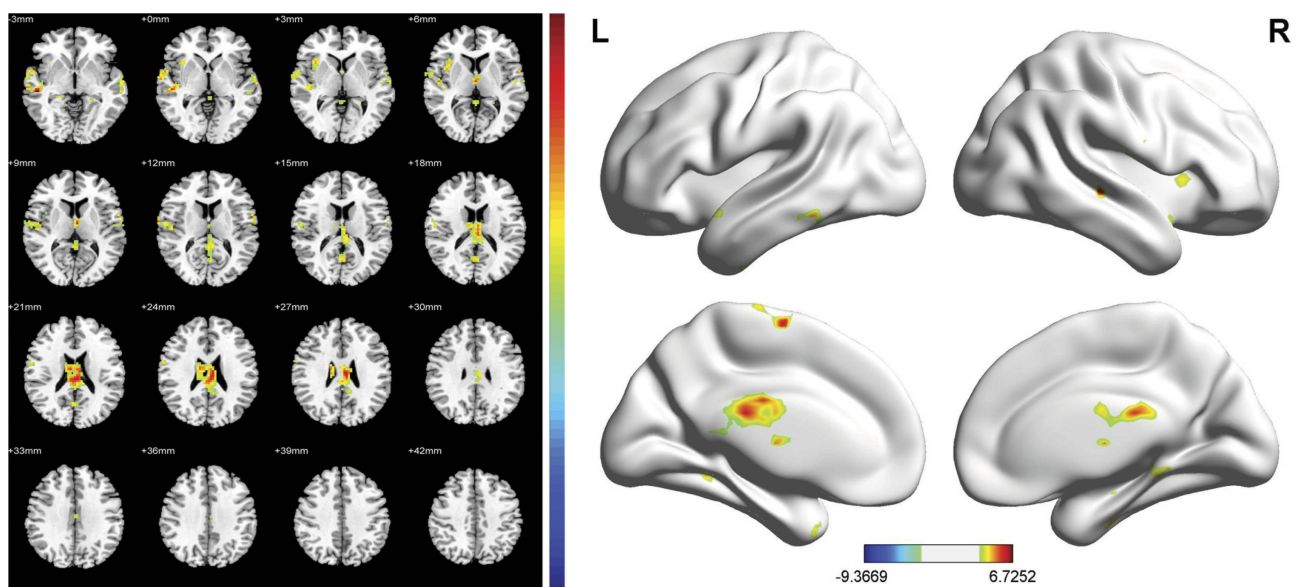
**Notes:** \*x, y, and z are the locations of the peak voxels in standard MNI coordinates. After AlphaSim correction, the cluster size was greater than 40 voxels. The threshold was set at  $P < 0.01$ .

**Abbreviation:** NMO, neuromyelitis optica.





**Figure 1** The ALFF values were significantly increased between the NMO group and the control group in the left inferior temporal gyrus, left cerebellum\_4\_5, bilateral superior temporal pole, left caudate, right superior temporal gyrus, left middle frontal and left superior occipital gyrus. The color bar represents the *t* values.



**Figure 2** The fALFF values were significantly increased between the NMO group and the control group in the right cerebellum crus2, right hippocampus, left parahippocampal gyrus and left supplementary motor area. The color bar represents the *t* values.

activity is an overall reflection of functional brain damage in the resting state. Alterations in baseline brain activity represent a consequence of many brain diseases.<sup>17–19</sup> It can reveal both function impairments and adaptations due to brain damage. Most previous fMRI investigations<sup>20,21</sup> have revealed both functional impairments and adaptations in disease like MS, NMO, but have paid little attention to the influence of functional impairments in the brain due to spinal cord

lesions. Although Liu et al<sup>6</sup> have revealed both functional impairments and adaptations in MS without brain lesions, no study paid attention to the influence of functional impairments in the brain in NMO patients without brain lesions. To our knowledge, the current study is the first to evaluate baseline brain activity in NMO patients without brain lesions in conventional MRI.

In this study, we used ALFF and fALFF measurements to examine whole-brain spontaneous activity in the resting

**Table 4** Areas Showing Significantly Changed fALFF in NMO Patients

Anatomic Regions	Brodmann Area	Peak MNI Coordinates (x, y, z)*	Maximum t Score	No. of Voxels
Left inferior temporal gyrus	20	-63, -42, -15	6.7252	1196
Right cerebellum crus2	—	54, -54, -42	5.4775	121
Right hippocampus	28	36, -12, -21	6.1086	193
Left parahippocampal gyrus	36	-21, -30, -18	6.1638	90
Right middle temporal gyrus	21	54, -27, -3	6.6243	257
Left supplementary motor area	6	-6, -6, 66	6.3531	103

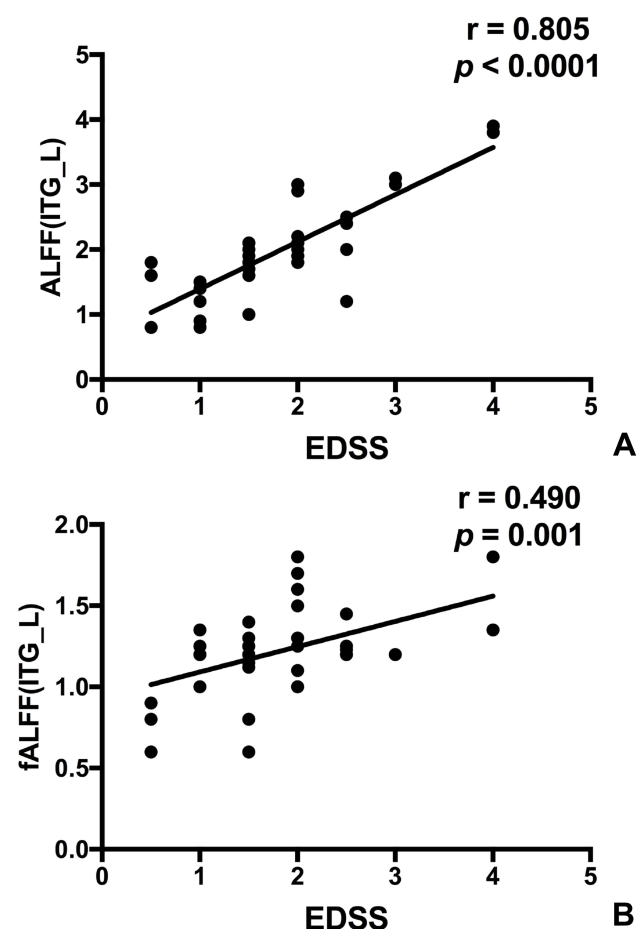
**Notes:** \*x, y, and z are the locations of the peak voxels in standard MNI coordinates. After AlphaSim correction, the cluster size was greater than 40 voxels. The threshold was set at  $P < 0.01$ .

**Abbreviation:** NMO, neuromyelitis optica.

state in NMO patients, and our results detected abnormal neural activity in several brain areas. We detected increased ALFF values in the left inferior temporal gyrus, left cerebellum\_4\_5, left caudate nucleus, left middle frontal gyrus, left superior occipital gyrus, bilateral superior temporal pole and right superior temporal gyrus,

while no decreased ALFF values were detected of NMO patients compared with the controls. The brain regions of abnormal fALFF are similar to those of ALFF except in the right cerebellum crus2, right hippocampus, left parahippocampal and left supplementary motor area. The abnormal baseline brain activity may be due to potential brain damage that could not be detected at the examined disease stage. Additionally, the ALFF and fALFF value of the left inferior temporal gyrus were positively correlated with the EDSS score.

The temporal gyrus, the main area that exhibited increased ALFF and fALFF values in the NMO group in our study, is also a widely connected brain area. The temporal is thought to influence different functions of the body, usually those that are linked to emotions or homeostatic regulation.<sup>22</sup> The temporal gyrus has been reported to play roles in perception, motor control, self-awareness, cognitive functioning, and interpersonal experience. Abnormal activation of the temporal gyrus was observed in a variety of fMRI studies.<sup>23</sup> Left inferior temporal gyrus (ITG), located on the lateral and inferior surface of the temporal neocortex, can be considered as a tertiary visual association cortex and the central portion of the language formulation area region, involving cognitive functions such as language, visual perception, and memory.<sup>24</sup> Neuroimaging data support the linking of the temporal lobe to alexithymia<sup>25</sup> Alexithymia is defined as difficulty in describing subjective feelings, and it also refers to a deficit in regulating emotions associated with somatization.<sup>26</sup> Moreover, the left inferior temporal gyrus is consistent with the moderate positive correlation between the EDSS and the ALFF activation level, which is also with the moderate positive correlation between the EDSS and the fALFF activation level. The ALFF and fALFF increase in the temporal cortex may provide the neurobiological basis in neural circuit adaptations to the



**Figure 3** The correlations between the EDSS and ALFF/fALFF in left inferior temporal gyrus (ITG\_L) in NMO patients. (A) The correlations between the EDSS and ALFF ( $r = 0.805$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ). (B) The correlations between the EDSS and fALFF ( $r = 0.490$ ,  $P = 0.001$ ).

disorder caused by spinal cord damage. There was no negative correlation between the EDSS score and ALFF/fALFF value in any brain area, which revealed spinal cord damage did lead to functional impairments.

The left middle frontal gyrus belongs to the default mode network (DMN). The DMN, consisting of nodes in the posterior cingulate/precuneus, bilateral middle temporal gyrus, angular gyrus and medial frontal gyrus, is most active at rest and shows reduced activity when a subject enters a task-based state involving attention or goal-directed behavior. The DMN is activated at resting state and deactivated during task activity. Husain<sup>27</sup> pointed out that the perception of chronic tinnitus may place the subject in a task state rather than a “true resting-state”. This may be due to the function of PCC: it mediates the processes of episodic memory<sup>28</sup> and sensorimotor, as well as spatial and attentional processes.<sup>29</sup> The left middle frontal gyrus has been widely involved in mental set maintaining<sup>30</sup> and responds to task difficulty. The increased ALFF and fALFF may suggest its role as substrates of functional compensation to limit the disability.

Additionally, increased caudate nucleus activity was found in our patients compared with the controls. The caudate nucleus was a key part thought to primarily be involved in the control of voluntary movement, learning and memory, particularly regarding feedback processing. The caudate is associated with the feedback of performance and learning stimulus-category associations<sup>31</sup> which are the main cognitive components of the symbol digit modalities test. Thus, the abnormal activation of caudate may help the explanation of the significant impairment of NMO patients in the symbol digit modalities test. A possible visual pathway to the caudate nucleus involving the pulvinar was also mentioned in the previous literature.<sup>32</sup> A direct explanation for the ALFF and fALFF reduction in the left superior occipital is its role, in conjunction with the cuneus (Brodmann area 18, 19), as a visual-processing center. Therefore, we speculated that the increased ALFF in the occipital cortex is associated with the abnormal characteristic of impaired vision in NMO patients.

The right hippocampus and left parahippocampal also exhibited increased fALFF values in the NMO group. The hippocampus plays a key role in inhibiting stress responses via hypothalamic regulation, and increased exposure to adrenal glucocorticoids can accelerate hippocampal neuron loss and cognitive impairments in aging. The hippocampus contains high levels of glucocorticoid receptors, which make it more vulnerable to long-term stress than most other brain areas.<sup>33</sup> In addition, it is noteworthy that

several visual and sensory processing regions were abnormally activated in our research, which indicated a multisystem involvement in the NMO group. The left cerebellum\_4\_5, right cerebellum crus2 and left supplementary motor area also have different activations between the NMO patients and healthy controls. Taken together, we hypothesize that abnormalities of ALFF in the medial temporal lobe may reflect preexisting vulnerability to NMO patients.

Based on the results, the hyperactive brain areas in NMO patients were involved in cognition and visual and motor systems, consistent with previous fMRI findings in NMO and MS,<sup>14,34</sup> which are two similar diseases. They were clinically differential diagnosis based on the 2010 revision of the McDonald criteria.<sup>35</sup> The present research could allow for new attempts to explore the similarities and differences between NMO and MS with respect to fMRI findings. Increased ALFF and fALFF could relate to subconscious information processing. All NMO patients in our study presented increased ALFF, which may be explained by the early stage of the disease. With disease progression, the compensatory status might be replaced by the low-energy condition, further studies are needed to understand how to interpret changes in ALFF and fALFF.

There were several limitations to this study. First, the effects of physiological noise, such as cardiac and respiratory fluctuations, were not completely eliminated. Future studies should simultaneously record the cardiac and respiratory rates to address these potentially confounding variables. Second, this study is the lack of correlation between the encephalic regional changes with neuropsychological measures, such as cognitive function, sensory-motor function, working and autobiographical memory, and affective processing. In addition, the data is relatively small, which may lead to the accidental results. In the future, with greater clinical availability of advance MRI, multiple advance imaging techniques could be used together to comprehensively determine potential brain lesions of NMO patients. In addition, we can increase the amount of data and conduct the multicenter research.

## Conclusion

In summary, we demonstrated functional alterations in the rs-fMRI of NMO patients without brain lesions in conventional MRI. This abnormal baseline brain activity emerged ahead of the visible brain lesions on T2WI and involves brain regions relevant to the motor and

cognitive systems that correspond to the symptoms of NMO patients. We believe these alterations may be adaptations resulting from spinal cord damage or potential brain changes that cannot be detected by conventional MRI. Results confirmed the disturbances in NMO-related neural networks, which may be potentially helpful in understanding the pathophysiology of NMO patients.

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## Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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