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Primary cortical folding in the human newborn: an early marker of later functional development

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In the human brain, the morphology of cortical gyri and sulci is complex and variable among individuals, and it may reflect pathological functioning with specific abnormalities observed in certain developmental and neuropsychiatric disorders. Since cortical folding occurs early during brain development, these structural abnormalities might be present long before the appearance of functional symptoms. So far, the precise mechanisms responsible for such alteration in the convolution pattern during intra-uterine or post-natal development are still poorly understood. Here we compared anatomical and functional brain development *in vivo* among 45 premature newborns who experienced different intra-uterine environments: 22 normal singletons, 12 twins and 11 newborns with intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR). Using magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and dedicated post-processing tools, we investigated early disturbances in cortical formation at birth, over the developmental period critical for the emergence of convolutions (26–36 weeks of gestational age), and defined early 'endophenotypes' of sulcal development. We demonstrated that twins have a delayed but harmonious maturation, with reduced surface and sulcation index compared to singletons, whereas the gyrification of IUGR newborns is discordant to the normal developmental trajectory, with a more pronounced reduction of surface in relation to the sulcation index compared to normal newborns. Furthermore, we showed that these structural measurements of the brain at birth are predictors of infants' outcome at term equivalent age, for MRI-based cerebral volumes and neurobehavioural development evaluated with the assessment of preterm infant's behaviour (APIB).

Keywords: cortex; development; gyrification; newborn; premature; twin; IUGR; MRI; APIB

Abbreviations: IUGR = intrauterine growth restriction; APIB = assessment of preterm infant's behaviour; MRI = magnetic resonance imaging; ADHD = attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

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Introduction

In the human brain, the cerebral cortex is divided into gyri and sulci whose morphology is variable among individuals (Ono *et al.*, 1990; Welker, 1990). This anatomical organization is partly related to the cortical functional organization, and it may reflect pathological functioning as specific abnormalities in the gyral and sulcal pattern are observed in certain developmental and neuropsychiatric disorders

such as autism, Williams syndrome and schizophrenia (Galaburda and Bellugi, 2000; Van Essen *et al.*, 2006; Cachia *et al.*, 2007; Nordahl *et al.*, 2007). While these observations have been performed on adult brains, such structural abnormalities might be present long before the appearance of functional symptoms since cortical folding occurs early during brain development (Chi *et al.*, 1977; Hansen *et al.*, 1993; Garel *et al.*, 2001). However, the

precise mechanisms which may be responsible for alterations in the convolution pattern during intra-uterine or post-natal development are still poorly understood.

So far, several hypotheses have been put forward on the processes that underlie the normal gyrification in the foetal brain, such as genetic control (Rakic, 2004; Piao *et al.*, 2004) supplying a protomap of sulcal roots (Régis *et al.*, 2005), active growth of convolutions during gyrogenesis (Welker, 1990), differential growth of inner and outer cortical layers (Richman *et al.*, 1975), cytoarchitectonic differentiation (Connolly, 1950), cortical growth (Toro and Burnod; 2005) and tension from white matter axonal fibres (Goldman-Rakic and Rakic, 1984; Van Essen, 1997; Hilgetag and Barbas, 2005). Furthermore, as most observations relied on post-mortem foetal brains (Feess-Higgins and Laroche, 1987), the potential influence of epigenetic or prenatal and postnatal environmental factors is unknown. To deal with such issue, we recently implemented an approach to reliably measure the normal cortical folding process *in vivo* in human premature newborns (Dubois *et al.*, 2008), based on non-invasive magnetic resonance images (MRI) (Hüppi and Inder, 2001) and dedicated post-processing tools (Hüppi *et al.*, 1998; Cachia *et al.*, 2003).

Using this approach, we investigated in the current study if early alteration of cortex formation can be highlighted at birth according to intra-uterine environment, and if early brain morphology can be related to infants' outcome at term equivalent age. To do so, development was compared among premature newborns who experienced different prenatal conditions: normal singletons, twins and newborns with intra-uterine growth restriction (IUGR). In comparison with singletons, early autopsy studies have described a global delay in body and brain maturation of twins (Chi *et al.*, 1977). Besides, IUGR often results from a chronic fetal undernutrition due to placental insufficiency several weeks before birth. It is known to increase cortisol exposure and to alter the fetal neuroendocrine environment (Seckl, 1997). At birth and at term equivalent age, the cortical volume of IUGR newborns is decreased (Tolsa *et al.*, 2004) and, as a functional consequence, IUGR is a known

independent risk factor for the development of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and schizophrenia (Geva *et al.*, 2006).

In this study, early 'endophenotypes' (Leonard *et al.*, 2006) of sulcal development were defined in the immature brain at birth, over the developmental period critical for the emergence of cortical convolutions (26–36 weeks of gestational age). Such measurements were further correlated to infants' outcome at term equivalent age, for MRI-based cerebral volumes and neurobehavioural development evaluated with the assessment of preterm infant's behaviour (APIB).

Materials and Methods

Subjects

Forty-five preterm newborns were included in this study (gestational age—GA—at birth GA_b : 25.6–35.6 weeks, mean 30.5 ± 2.7 weeks) (Table 1). Two MRI examinations were performed, the first one shortly after birth (mean GA_1 : 32.2 ± 2.6 weeks) and the second one around term equivalent age (mean GA_2 : 40.7 ± 1.1 weeks). The newborns were classified into three groups including 22 normal singletons, 12 normal twins and 11 IUGR newborns. No brain lesion was detected for any newborn on the MRI examinations performed at birth and at term equivalent age. All twin newborns were from a bi-amniotic pregnancy (nine bi-chorial, three mono-chorial), and three newborns among 12 were mono-zygotic twins. IUGR was defined as birth weight below the 10th percentile for gestational age and gender, and on criterion of placental insufficiency according to intra-uterine growth assessment, prenatal ultrasound and Doppler measurements within the umbilical artery (Tolsa *et al.*, 2004). All these newborns were from a single pregnancy.

Data acquisition

Newborns underwent MRI examinations on a 1.5T system, during post-prandial sleep without sedation. They were fixed within a vacuum pillow, and special 'mini-muffs' were applied on their ears to minimize noise exposure. Coronal brain images were acquired using anatomical sequences (T_2 -weighted fast spin echo sequence and 3D T_1 -weighted fast gradient recovery sequence), with high spatial resolution ($0.7 \times 0.7 \times 1.5 \text{ mm}^3$ or $0.8 \times 0.8 \times 1.2 \text{ mm}^3$).

Table 1 Preterm groups

Group	All	Normal singleton	Normal twin	Singleton IUGR
Newborn count MRI	45	22	12	11
Gender repartition	26 F, 19 M	10 F, 12 M	8 F, 4 M	8 F, 3 M
GA_b at birth: mean \pm SD [min–max] (weeks)	30.5 ± 2.7 [25.6–35.6]	30.2 ± 2.6 [25.6–35.6]	29.8 ± 2.5 [27.7–34.0]	31.8 ± 2.9 [25.7–35.0]
GA_1 at MRI around birth: mean \pm SD [min–max] (weeks)	32.2 ± 2.6 [26.7–36.1]	31.5 ± 2.5 [26.7–35.7]	31.9 ± 2.6 [29.1–36.0]	34.1 ± 2.2 [28.9–36.1]
GA_2 at MRI at term: mean \pm SD [min–max] (weeks)	40.7 ± 1.1 [38.7–44.4]	40.6 ± 1.1 [38.9–43.9]	40.9 ± 1.3 [39.0–44.4]	40.4 ± 0.8 [38.7–41.3]
Newborn count APIB	35	16	9	10
	23 F, 12 M	9 F, 7 M	6 F, 3 M	8 F, 2 M

Gender repartition (F: female, M: male), gestational age (GA in weeks) at birth and at MRI examinations (around birth and at term equivalent age), and newborn counts at MRI and at APIB assessment (at term).

Protocol was approved by the local ethical committee and all parents gave written informed consent.

Data post-processing

Two complementary approaches were used to evaluate anatomical maturation by quantifying cerebral tissue volumes and cortical surface.

Volumetric quantification

First, for both the first and second MRI examinations, quantitative measurements of cerebral tissue volumes (cortical grey matter, basal ganglia/thalami, unmyelinated and myelinated white matter and cerebrospinal fluid) were performed using an optimal non-parametric density estimator with k -nearest neighbour (KNN) classification, based both on the MRI signal intensity of the registered T_2 - and T_1 -weighted images, and on anatomic location to differentiate cortex and central grey matter according to basal ganglia atlases for the preterm and at-term groups (Hüppi et al., 1998; Warfield et al., 2000; Inder et al., 2005). Initial estimates for the tissue classifiers were manually defined. For correlations with cortical surface, we focused on the volumes of cortex (C) and unmyelinated white matter (W), as myelinated white matter is only present in the midbrain and internal capsule at these gestational ages.

Quantification of brain surface

Second, we applied an original approach recently implemented to assess the cortex gyrification on the inner cortical surface from T_2 -weighted images of the first MRI examination (Dubois et al., 2008). Using a semi-automatic sequence of image post-processing tools based on thresholding and mathematical morphology (Cachia, et al., 2003; Mangin et al., 2004), the interface between cortex and white matter was segmented and reconstructed in 3D. This inner cortical surface highlighted the sulcation pattern better than the outer surface, which was not segmented because the thinness of the cortical ribbon in the neonatal brain and partial volume effects make the sulci sides to touch. For quantification, the surface area (S) was computed, as well as the sulcation index (SI) which highlights the proportion of ventral, lateral and vertex cortical sulci areas according to brain size, computed after inter-hemispheric splitting (see details in Dubois et al., 2008). Partial volume effects resulting from important gyrification in the medial surface precluded its correct segmentation. A rough measurement of apparent cortical thickness was estimated according to the ratio between cortical volume and surface (C/S). For the second MRI examination, the increased complexity of the surface, the heterogeneous myelination of white matter and partial volume effects with the current image acquisition protocol precluded the application of such approach to segment the inner cortical surface.

Neurobehavioural assessment at term equivalent age

For 35 newborns (Table 1), functional development was measured at term equivalent age, the same day as the second MRI examination, by a specialized neurobehavioural assessment specifically designed for the evaluation of brain functioning in preterm infants in the newborn period (APIB, Als et al., 1982, 2005). Different 'system scores' were measured (from 1 to 9, characterizing best to compromised performances, respectively): the autonomic or

physiologic system (respiration, digestion, colour), the motor organizational system (tone, movement, postures), the state organizational system (range, robustness, transition patterns), the attention-interaction system (attention capacity, interaction robustness, transitions) and the self-regulation system (effort, success).

Statistical analysis of the preterm brain development

Cerebral maturation at birth: comparison of normal singletons, twins and IUGR newborns

We assessed differences at birth among the three groups by implementing general linear models for the volumes of cortex (C_1) and white matter (W_1), the inner cortical surface (S_1), the sulcation index (SI_1) and the apparent cortical thickness (C_1/S_1), with gestational age at first MRI examination (GA_1) as co-variable, group and gender as co-factors (the small numbers of males and females per group precluded separating analyses for each gender). We further compared these four structural parameters among groups, independently of the effect of age: the cortical surface was correlated to the volumes on a logarithm scale (Kapellou et al., 2006), and the sulcation index to the surface, through linear models with group and gender as co-factors (Dubois et al., 2008).

Cerebral maturation at term equivalent age

In the same way, possible group differences were evaluated at term equivalent age. General linear models for cerebral volumes (C_2 , W_2) and APIB scores were implemented with gestational ages at birth (GA_b) and at second MRI examination (GA_2) as co-variables, group and gender as co-factors.

Relationships between structural measurements at birth and development at term

Finally, we evaluated how brain structural measurements at birth can predict outcome at term equivalent age, in terms of MRI volumetric measurements and functional assessment. To do so, volumes of cortex (C_2) and white matter (W_2) at term were modelled successively by either one of the birth parameters (C_1 or W_1 , S_1 , SI_1 , C_1/S_1), using general linear models with the time interval between both MRI examinations (GA_2-GA_1) as second co-variable, and group and gender as co-factors. A logarithm scale was considered for correlations between volumes, surface and apparent thickness. APIB scores at term were also modelled with birth cortical measurements (C_1 , S_1 , SI_1 , C_1/S_1) and time interval (GA_2-GA_1) as co-variables, group and gender as co-factors.

In supplemental information are presented further analyses on early pre- and post-natal environment (antenatal exposure to steroids, number of days with supplemental oxygen use, mechanical ventilation, continuous positive airway pressure and days in the neonatal intensive care unit), and on perinatal adaptation (Apgar scorings).

Results

Cerebral maturation at birth: comparison of normal singleton, twin and IUGR newborns

Based on high-resolution MR images of the newborn brain at birth (Fig. 1A and B), cerebral tissues were classified (Fig. 1C), and, using our original approach

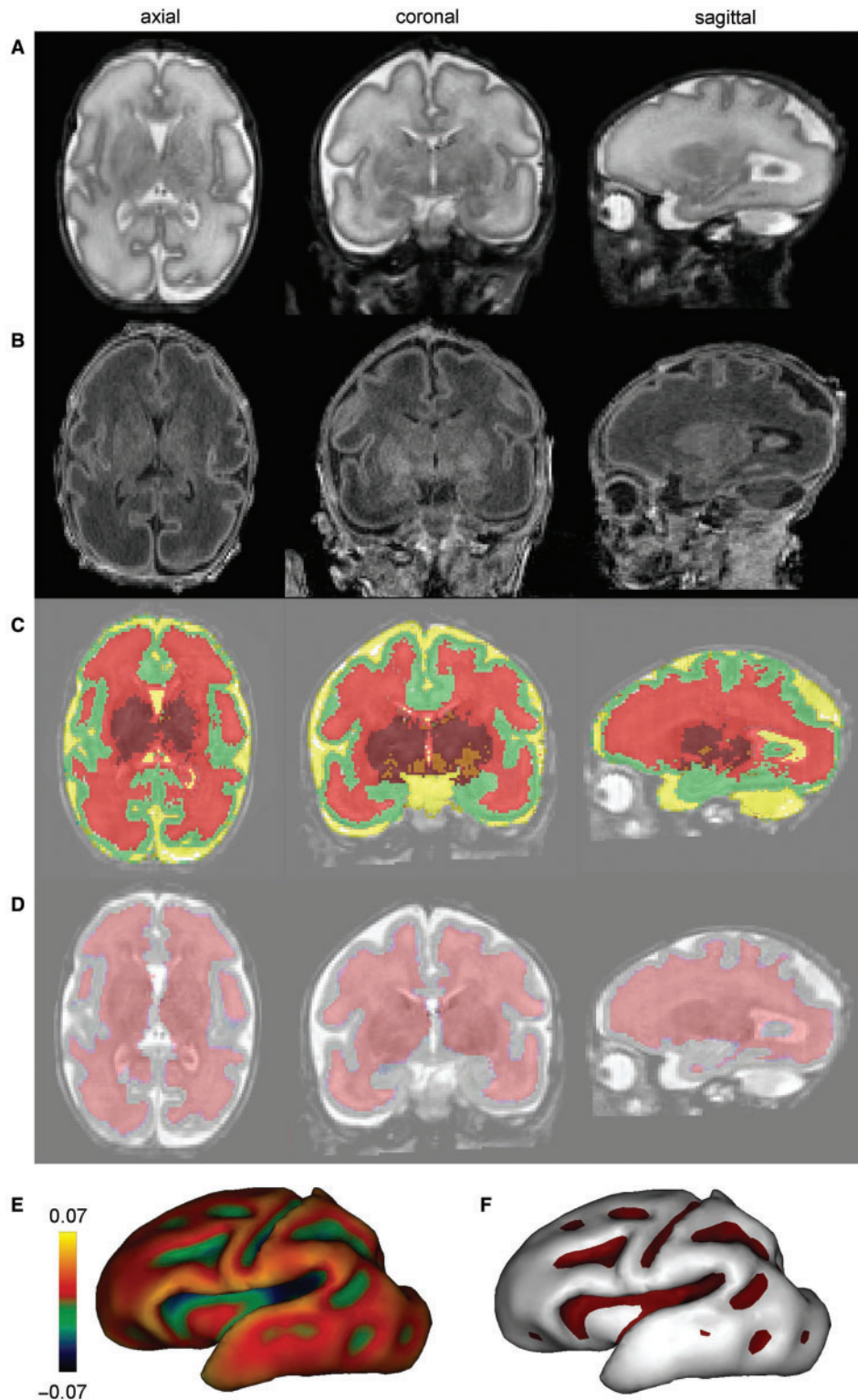


Fig. 1 Volumetric and surfacic identification at birth: Using T_2 - and T_1 -weighted MR images (**A** and **B**), post-processing enabled the classification of cerebral tissues for volumetric measurements [(**C**) green: cortex, red: unmyelinated white matter, orange: myelinated white matter, maroon: basal ganglia/thalami, yellow: cerebrospinal fluid], and the segmentation of the interface between cortex and white matter for surfacic measurements (**D**). Based on this segmentation, the inner cortical surface was reconstructed in 3D [(**E**) the surface curvature is colour-coded] and the cortical sulci were identified according to negative curvatures [(**F**) sulci are outlined in purple], which enabled the computation of the sulcation index. Examples are presented for a newborn of 31.1-week-old GA.

Table 2 Group comparison at birth

Parameters of interest	Model fit (R^2)	Co-variables				Co-factors	
		GA_1	$\log(C_1)$	$\log(W_1)$	S_1	Group	Gender
C_1	0.80	136.7/<0.001				7.1/0.002	1.1/NS
W_1	0.80	122.7/<0.001				1.0/NS	1.5/NS
S_1	0.88	248.9/<0.001				4.4/0.019	0.5/NS
$\log(S_1)$	0.98		130.0/<0.001	174.2/<0.001		1.9/NS	4.3/0.045
SI_1	0.94	510.5/<0.001				5.2/0.010	1.1/NS
SI_1	0.95				630.7/<0.001	10.9/<0.001	2.9/NS
C_1/S_1	0.34	11.4/0.002				3.3/0.048	1.9/NS

Statistical results of the general linear models for the parameters of interest at birth (cortical volume C_1 , white matter volume W_1 , inner cortical surface S_1 , on a logarithm scale $\log(S_1)$, sulcation index SI_1 , apparent cortical thickness C_1/S_1) according to co-variables [age GA_1 , $\log(C_1)$, $\log(W_1)$, S_1] and co-factors (group, gender). Each line corresponds to a specific model. The fit quality is expressed for each analysis in term of percentage of variance explained by the linear model (R^2). Bold value denotes the highest significant R^2 for each parameter of interest, and italic value denotes non-significant R^2 ($P > 0.05$). The influence of the specified co-variable and co-factor is highlighted by the F - and P -values (F/P), and significant effects are considered at the level of $P < 0.05$ (NS: not significant).

(Dubois *et al.*, 2008), the inner cortical surface was segmented and reconstructed in 3D (Fig. 1D and E), and the cortical sulci were identified (Fig. 1F). For each newborn, the segmentations were visually checked and no gross error was detected. Volume and surface measurements were then compared.

Delayed maturation in twin and IUGR newborns

Besides the age-related effects, the general linear models with age at first MRI examination as co-variable, group and gender as co-factors, showed that cortical parameters at birth were significantly different in both twin and IUGR newborns in comparison with normal singletons (Table 2). For equivalent age, the cortical volume C_1 was reduced in both groups (group effect: $F = 7.1$, $P = 0.002$, Fig. 2A), as well as the cortical surface S_1 (group effect: $F = 4.4$, $P = 0.019$, Fig. 2C), the apparent cortical thickness C_1/S_1 (group effect: $F = 3.3$, $P = 0.048$, Fig. 2E) and the sulcation index SI_1 (group effect: $F = 5.2$, $P = 0.010$, Fig. 3A). A trend towards lower white matter volume W_1 was observed in IUGR newborns (Fig. 2B).

Impaired maturation in IUGR newborns

We then investigated whether these alterations rely on a delay or alteration in maturation processes by comparing the four structural parameters (C_1 , W_1 , S_1 , SI_1), independently of the effect of age (Table 2). On a logarithm scale, the inner cortical surface $\log(S_1)$ was highly correlated with cortical and white matter volumes $\log(C_1)$ and $\log(W_1)$, with a non-significant trend towards higher surface for equivalent volumes in IUGR newborns (Fig. 2D), related to decreased apparent cortical thickness. The sulcation index was linearly correlated to cortical surface, and IUGR newborns presented a higher index in proportion to surface (group effect: $F = 10.9$, $P < 0.001$, Fig. 3B). On the contrary, normal singletons and twins showed a similar pattern in cortical folding for equivalent surface.

These surfacic and volumetric results at birth suggested that normal twins had a delayed maturation of cortical volume and gyrification according to age (Fig. 3C), but this delay was harmonious in regard to the developmental profile. IUGR newborns also demonstrated a delay, but the cortical growth and folding was discordant to the normal developmental trajectory, as the alterations in sulcation index were not proportional to the low surfacic and volumetric growth (Fig. 3D).

Cerebral maturation at term equivalent age

At term, models implemented for cerebral volumes showed reduced influence of the ages at examination (GA_2) and at birth (GA_b), and of the group and gender (Table 3). Nevertheless, we observed a trend towards lower cortical and white matter volumes in IUGR newborns (Fig. 4A and B). Concerning neurobehavioural development at term, the age at examination influenced all APIB scores except for the state organizational system, and the age at birth influenced the scores for the motor organizational and self-regulation systems (Table 3). A statistically significant difference was detected between the three groups for the score of the attention–interaction system, with higher score in IUGR newborns (group effect: $F = 3.5$, $P = 0.045$, Fig. 4F), and a similar trend was observed for the other APIB scores (Fig. 4C–G).

Structural measurements at birth predict development at term

Furthermore, anatomical and functional measurements at term equivalent age were strongly correlated to structural measurements at birth.

Volumetric measurements at term equivalent age

First, we showed that cortical and white matter volumes C_2 and W_2 , measured at term equivalent age by the second

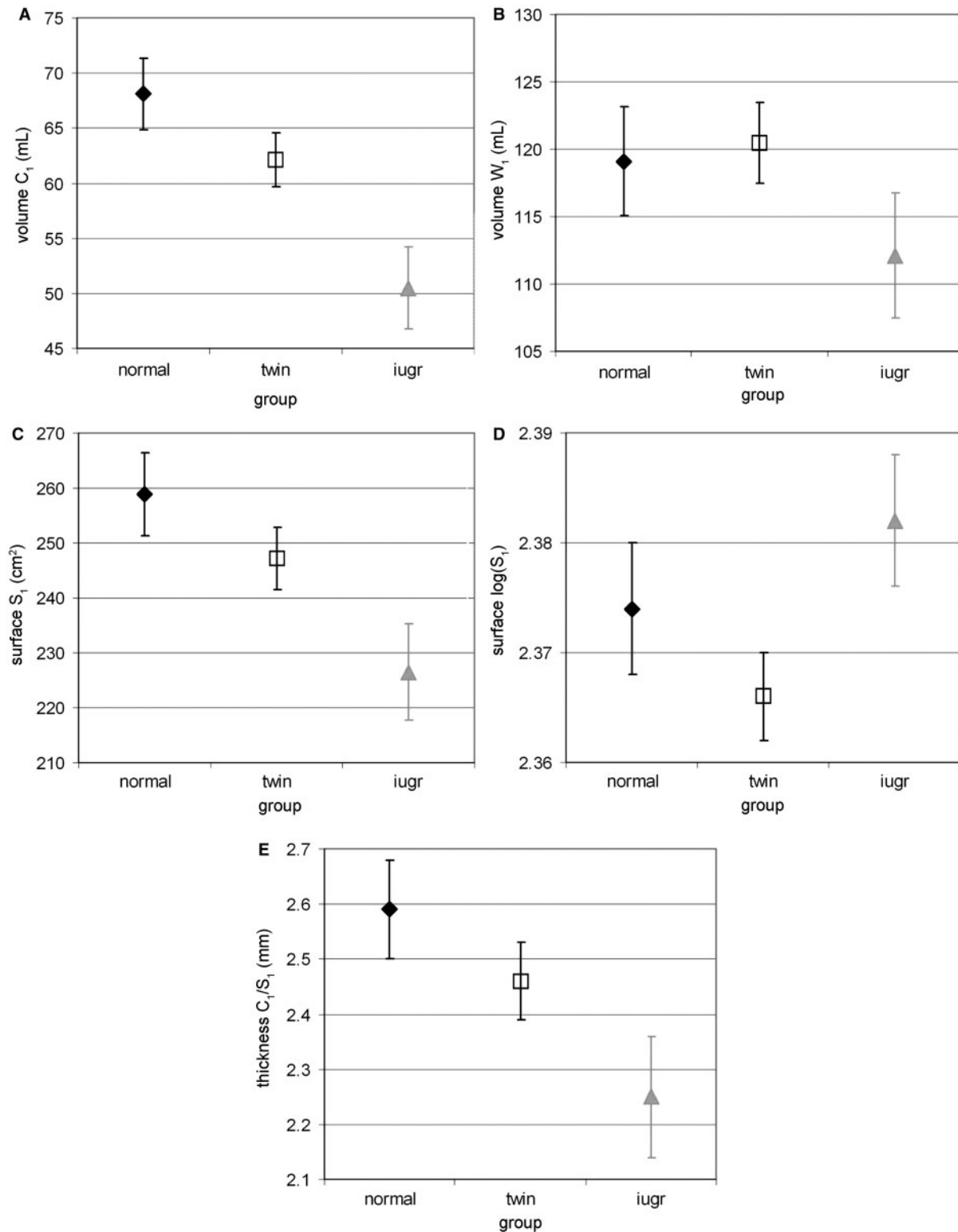


Fig. 2 Volumetric and surfacic measurements among groups at birth: (A) Average of the cortical (C_1) and (B) white matter (W_1) volumes, of the (C) inner cortical surface (S_1), and of the (E) apparent cortical thickness (C_1/S_1) according to group (with standard error in plot bars), estimated by the models with age GA_1 as co-variable (Table 2, mean $GA_1 = 32.2$ weeks), showing lower cortical volume (A), surface (C) and apparent thickness (E) in twins and IUGR newborns compared with singletons of equivalent age. (D) Average of the logarithmic inner cortical surface, $\log(S_1)$, according to group (with standard error in plot bars), estimated by the models with logarithmic cortical, $\log(C_1)$, and white matter $\log(W_1)$ volumes as co-variables [Table 2, mean $\log(C_1) = 1.76$, mean $\log(W_1) = 2.06$], suggesting that higher surface is related to equivalent volumes in IUGR newborns.

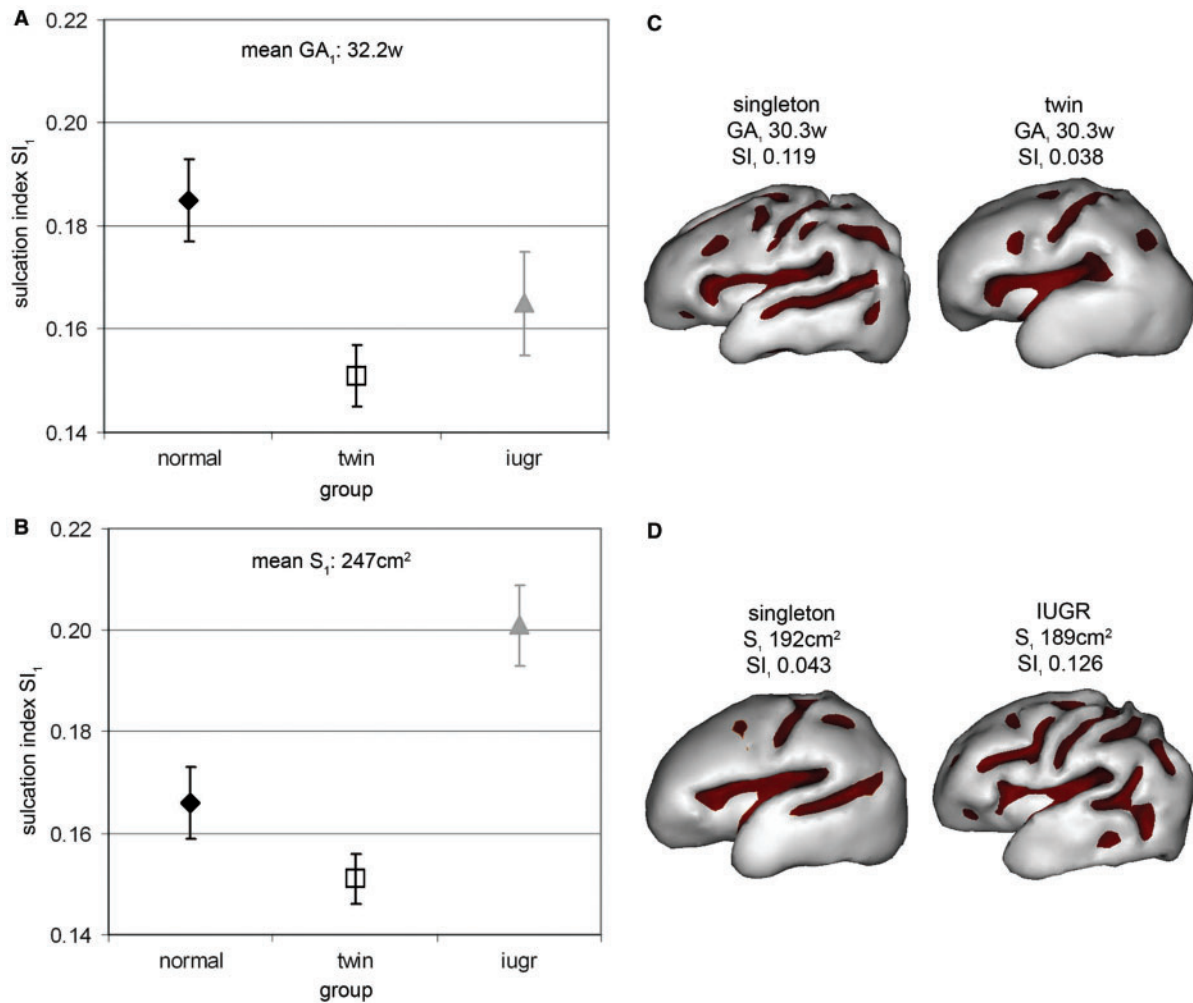


Fig. 3 Sulcation index quantification among groups at birth. **(A and B)** Average of the sulcation index (SI_1) according to group (with standard error in plot bars), estimated by a model with age GA_1 [**(A)** mean $GA_1 = 32.2$ weeks] or cortical surface S_1 [**(B)** mean $S_1 = 247\text{ cm}^2$] as co-variable (Table 2), showing lower index in twins and IUGR newborns compared with singletons of equivalent age **(A)** but higher index in IUGR newborns compared with singletons and twins with similar surface **(B)**. **(C and D)** Examples of inner cortical surface, with sulci outlined in colour, for a singleton and a twin of equivalent age [**(C)** GA_1 30.3/30.3 weeks; S_1 224/164 cm^2 ; SI_1 0.119/0.038], and for a singleton and an IUGR newborn with similar surface [**(D)** GA_1 28.6/32.1 weeks; S_1 192/189 cm^2 ; SI_1 0.043/0.126].

Table 3 Group comparison at term equivalent age

Parameters of interest	Model fit (R^2)	Co-variables		Co-factors	
		GA_b	GA_2	Group	Gender
C_2	0.21	0.7/NS	7.3/0.010	1.1/NS	0.0/NS
W_2	0.27	0.2/NS	3.2/NS	1.6/NS	3.8/NS
Physiologic	0.37	3.2/NS	7.3/0.011	1.3/NS	2.0/NS
Motor	0.34	4.2/0.05	4.6/0.041	1.9/NS	1.3/NS
State	0.25	3.3/NS	1.0/NS	2.0/NS	1.0/NS
Attention	0.37	2.4/NS	8.0/0.008	3.5/0.045	0.0/NS
Regulation	0.36	4.9/0.035	6.1/0.020	1.7/NS	1.1/NS

Statistical results of the general linear models for the parameters of interest at term (cortical volume C_2 , white matter volume W_2 , APiB scores: autonomic or physiologic, motor organizational, state organizational, attention–interaction and self-regulation systems) according to co-variables (ages GA_b and GA_2) and co-factors (group, gender). See Table 2 legend for details.

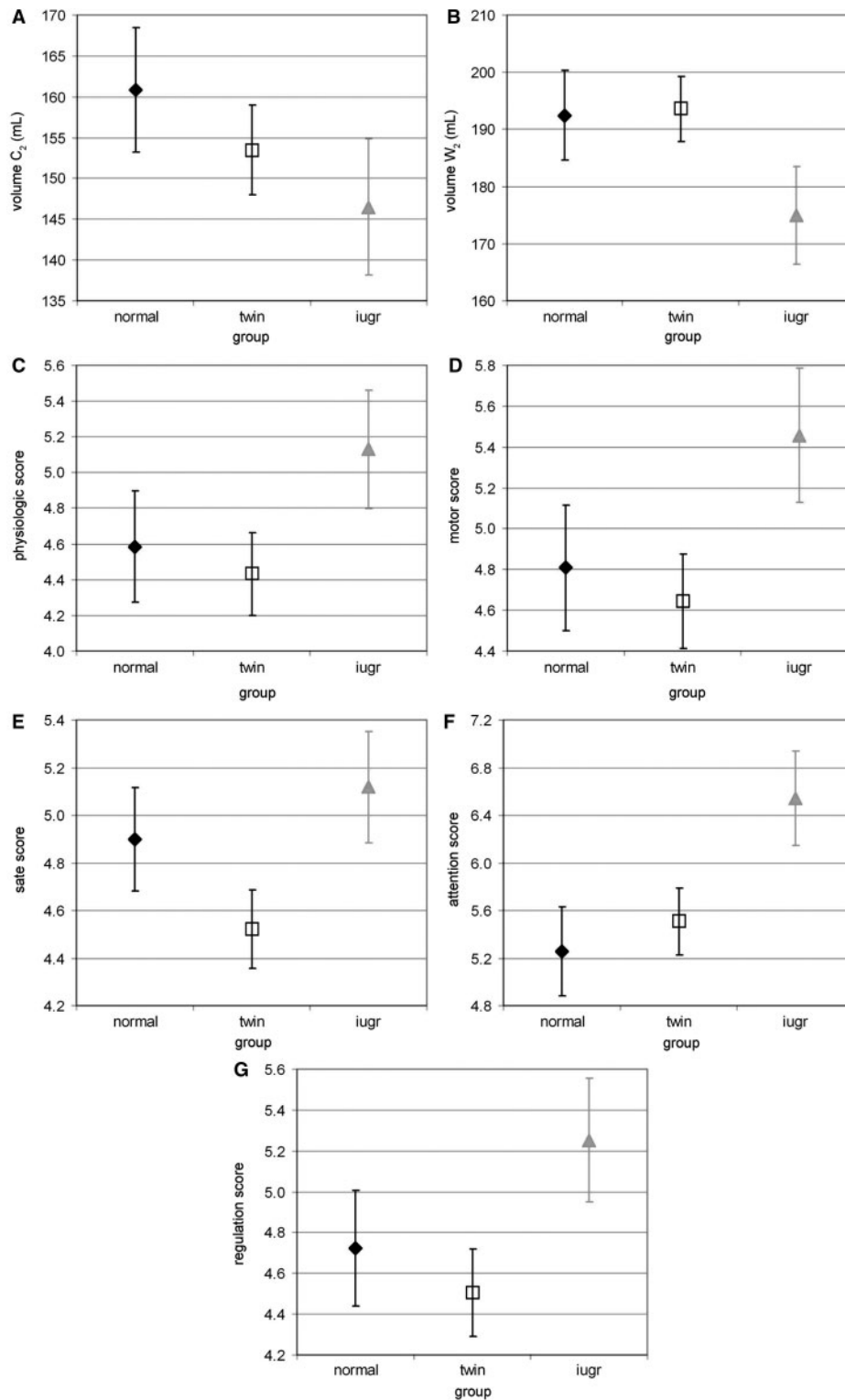


Fig. 4 Volumetric and neurobehavioural measurements among groups at term equivalent age: (**A** and **B**) Average of the cortical (**A**: C_2) and white matter (**B**: W_2) volumes according to group (with standard error in plot bars), estimated by the models with ages GA_b and GA_2 as co-variables (Table 3, mean $GA_b = 30.5$ weeks, mean $GA_2 = 40.7$ weeks), showing a trend towards lower volumes in IUGR newborns compared with singletons of equivalent age. (**C**–**G**) Average of the APiB scores [(**C**) autonomic or physiologic, (**D**) motor organizational, (**E**) state organizational, (**F**) attention–interaction, (**G**) self-regulation systems] according to group (with standard error in plot bars), estimated by the models with ages GA_b and GA_2 as co-variables (Table 3, mean $GA_b = 30.8$ weeks, mean $GA_2 = 40.8$ weeks), showing a trend towards higher scores in IUGR newborns compared with singletons of equivalent age.

Table 4 Relationships between structural measurements at birth and at term equivalent age

Parameters of interest	Model fit (R^2)	Co-variables					Co-factors	
		GA ₂ –GA ₁	C ₁	W ₁	log(S ₁)	SI ₁	log(C ₁ /S ₁)	Group
C ₂	0.46 0.40	20.8/<0.001 18.7/<0.001	29.3/<0.001			22.6/<0.001	0.3/NS 0.8/NS	1.0/NS 0.0/NS
log(C ₂)	0.49 0.09	24.8/<0.001 1.0/NS			34.0/<0.001		0.1/NS 0.1/NS	0.9/NS 0.1/NS
W ₂	0.47 0.28	11.8/0.002 3.3/NS		20.0/<0.001		4.0/NS	1.9/NS 2.2/NS	1.5/NS 3.5/NS
log(W ₂)	0.48 0.23	14.2/0.001 0.2/NS			20.9/<0.001		1.4/NS 1.4/NS	1.9/NS 2.7/NS

Statistical results of the general linear models for the cerebral volumes at term [cortical volume C₂, white matter volume W₂, on a logarithm scale log(C₂), log(W₂)] according to co-variables [time interval between examinations: GA₂–GA₁; cerebral measurements at birth: C₁, W₁, log(S₁), SI₁, log(C₁/S₁)] and co-factors (group, gender). See Table 2 legend for details.

MRI examination, were explained by the time interval between examinations (GA₂–GA₁) and the first cerebral measurements, except the apparent cortical thickness C₁/S₁ (Table 4). No group or gender effect was observed. For both tissues, the model correlating volumes and surface on a logarithm scale had the highest R^2 , suggesting that inner cortical surface S₁ was the co-variable at birth that best correlated with the anatomical development at term in comparison with volumes C₁, W₁, sulcation index SI₁ or apparent cortical thickness C₁/S₁. For equivalent time interval between MRI examinations, higher volumes at term relied on higher surfaces at birth on a logarithm scale (Fig. 5).

APIB assessment at term equivalent age

In the same way, linear models for the APIB scores demonstrated significant correlations between functional assessments at term and cortical measurements at birth, except for the state organizational system (Table 5). Time interval between examinations (GA₂–GA₁) had a reduced influence, and no independent group or gender effect was observed for any APIB scores. Given the R^2 , the inner cortical surface S₁ was the birth parameter that described the most precisely the scores variability for the motor organizational, attention–interaction and self-regulation systems, whereas the sulcation index SI₁ did for the autonomic–physiologic system. For equivalent time interval between examinations, higher surfaces at birth implied a better functional development at term, as underlined by lower APIB scores (Fig. 6).

All these results suggested that structural parameters measured at birth in the premature brain, particularly the inner cortical surface, predicted inter-individual variability in anatomical and functional outcome, at term equivalent age, more reliably and precisely than group or gender belonging alone.

Discussion

This study reports for the first time the influence of brain cortical development in relation to functional development

in human premature newborns studied *in vivo* at birth and at term equivalent age. The cortical maturation and gyrification were successfully mapped at birth using original complementary approaches of MR images post-processing. Early differences were highlighted among newborns who experienced different intra-uterine environment, with harmonious delay in twins and early impairment in IUGR newborns. Furthermore, we demonstrated that the early characterization of inner cortical surface at birth was a good marker of anatomical and functional outcome at term equivalent age, indicating that cortical morphology at birth may represent an early endophenotype of later development.

Cerebral development was compared among three groups of premature newborns. We considered that infants born prematurely, from a single pregnancy and without apparent lesions on MRI examinations, were normal controls in reference to premature twin and IUGR newborns. These newborns may not be considered as ‘normal’ compared with newborns born at term, since prematurity and subsequent neonatal intensive care have been shown to influence brain development at term equivalent age (Inder *et al.*, 2005; Kapellou *et al.*, 2006). However, the influence of extra-uterine development was here negligible for the first MRI examination which was performed in the first post-natal days.

Early dissimilarities were outlined among newborn groups at birth. In comparison with normal singletons, twins had lower cortical volume, surface and sulcation index at birth, which underlined a harmonious delay in cortical development during the last gestational weeks, coherent with previous post-mortem observations on brain and body maturation (Chi *et al.*, 1977). The factors involved in such a delay, like sharing the intra-uterine space, the placenta or the amniotic cavity, are still unclear and should be investigated over a larger cohort of subjects from various pregnancies (mono/di-zygotic, mono/di-chorionic, mono/di-amniotic, spontaneous or fertility treatment induced). This study was not set out to evaluate differences between mono-zygotic and di-zygotic twins.

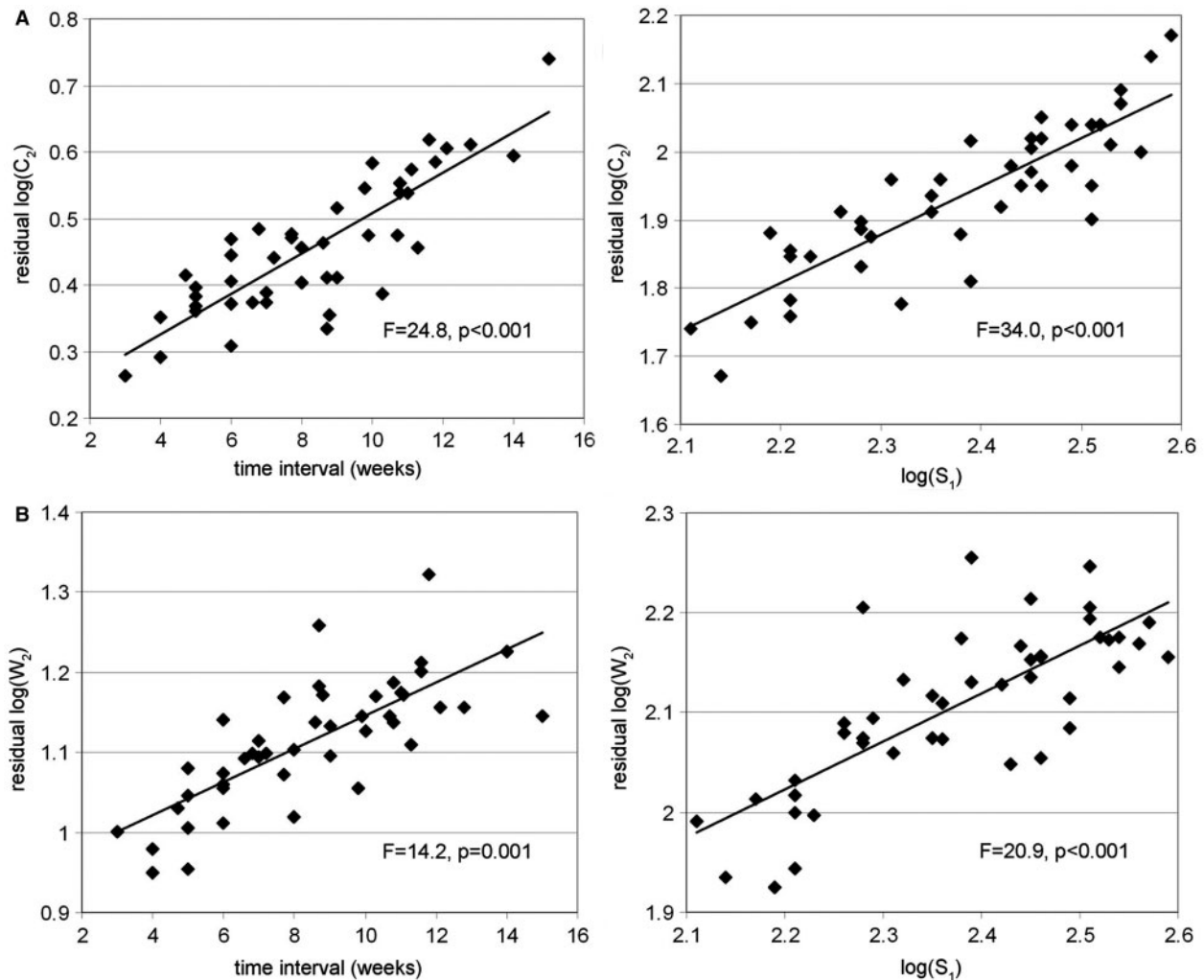


Fig. 5 Relationships between cortical surface at birth and cerebral volumes at term equivalent age: Models of cortical and white matter volumes at term [(A) $\log(C_2)$, (B) $\log(W_2)$] are considered on a logarithm scale, with time interval between examinations (GA_2-GA_1) and inner cortical surface at birth, $\log(S_1)$, as co-variables (Table 4). The plots represent the variations of 'residual volumes' as function of time interval, after correction for the surface effect (left column), and the variations of 'residual volumes' as function of surface, after correction for the time interval effect (right column). For equivalent time interval, higher volumes at term relied on higher surfaces at birth.

Besides, IUGR newborns also demonstrated an important delay in cortical development at birth, in agreement with a previous study which indicated a reduction in cortical volume (Tolsa *et al.*, 2004), but here we observed a disruption of the developmental profile. The gyrification was not as delayed according to age as it should be in relationship with the delayed volumetric and surfacic growth, and the sulcation index was too high for equivalent surface in IUGR newborns compared with normal newborns. This is thought-provoking on the mechanisms that underlie the folding process. This progression in sulci and gyri formation despite the reduced cortical expansion suggests the importance of external factors like the tension from white matter fibres (Goldman-Rakic and Rakic, 1984; Van Essen, 1997; Hilgetag and Barbas, 2006). As described in some cortical developmental dysplasias such

as polymicrogyria, the increased cortical sulcation in proportion to surface in IUGR newborns may also be related to a thinner thickness of the cortex, which was the case in our study. Such structural abnormalities in the IUGR newborn brain at birth might represent an early marker for the later appearance of functional disturbance (ADHD, schizophrenia), and may be in part responsible for the lower IQ measured in children born with IUGR (Geva *et al.*, 2006). In this perspective, ADHD disorder has been associated with thinner cortex in the cortical networks that modulate attention and executive functions in adults (Makris *et al.*, 2007), and with a delay in brain maturation in children and adolescents (Shaw *et al.*, 2007). In the future, further longitudinal follow-up studies will help to investigate this issue (Kraemer *et al.*, 2000).

Table 5 Relationships between structural measurements at birth and neurobehavioural assessment at term equivalent age

Parameters of interest	Model fit (R^2)	Co-variables					Co-factors	
		GA_2-GA_1	C_1	S_1	SI_1	C_1/S_1	Group	Gender
Physiologic	0.31	2.9/NS	5.7/0.023				0.4/NS	1.8/NS
	0.30	3.1/NS		5.5/0.026			0.8/NS	1.4/NS
	0.33	4.3/0.047			6.6/0.016		1.6/NS	2.6/NS
	0.20	0.1/NS				1.1/NS	0.4/NS	3.0/NS
Motor	0.32	1.5/NS	5.7/0.024				0.7/NS	1.0/NS
	0.38	3.3/NS		8.9/0.006			1.4/NS	0.5/NS
	0.33	2.6/NS			6.2/0.019		2.3/NS	1.6/NS
	0.19	0.4/NS				0.1/NS	1.0/NS	2.3/NS
State	0.28	0.5/NS	3.6/NS				1.5/NS	0.6/NS
	0.26	0.4/NS		2.6/NS			1.9/NS	0.5/NS
	0.23	0.2/NS			1.5/NS		2.3/NS	1.2/NS
	0.22	0.2/NS				1.0/NS	1.4/NS	1.3/NS
Attention	0.29	2.1/NS	4.9/0.034				1.1/NS	0.0/NS
	0.34	3.8/NS		7.5/0.010			0.1/NS	0.9/NS
	0.30	3.2/NS			5.5/0.026		3.0/NS	0.1/NS
	0.19	0.0/NS				0.8/NS	1.3/NS	0.3/NS
Regulation	0.36	3.5/NS	9.0/0.006				0.6/NS	0.8/NS
	0.36	4.0/NS		9.2/0.005			1.2/NS	0.5/NS
	0.36	4.9/0.036			9.1/0.005		2.3/NS	1.5/NS
	0.20	0.0/NS				1.4/NS	0.6/NS	1.9/NS

Statistical results of the general linear models for the APIB scores at term (autonomic or physiologic, motor organizational, state organizational, attention–interaction and self-regulation systems) according to co-variables (time interval between examinations: GA_2-GA_1 ; cortical measurements at birth: C_1 , S_1 , SI_1 , C_1/S_1) and co-factors (group, gender). See Table 2 legend for details.

At term equivalent age, we only observed in IUGR newborns trends towards lower cerebral volumes and less mature APIB scores, with a statistically significant difference in the score for the attention–interaction system, as demonstrated in a previous study (Tolsa *et al.*, 2004). In comparison with this study, the discrepancy in significance for the cortical volume decrease may be attributed to the small number of subjects in our study, or to the diverging analyses: instead of considering age as a continuous co-variable, matching newborns for equivalent gestational ages at birth and at second MRI examination may be required to underline subtle differences between groups. Anatomical and functional outcomes at term equivalent age were here better correlated with early structural parameters at birth. This suggests that the inter-individual variability within our global population of preterm newborns studied at term was higher than variability across groups, and that MRI-based measurements were more reliable and precise than classification by group or gender belonging for infant follow-up, which showed the importance of structural brain maturation for functional outcome. To that purpose, the early inner cortical surface appeared as the most exquisite parameter to describe cerebral volumes at term, highlighting the high reliability of the original approach we recently proposed (Dubois *et al.*, 2008). For equivalent time interval between MRI examinations, higher volumes at term coherently relied on higher surfaces at birth. The apparent cortical thickness estimated at birth as the ratio between cortical volume and surface was not a reliable parameter to predict

measurements at term, probably in part because it was a rough computation from parameters obtained by two different approaches. Using other segmentation approaches suggested for the developing brain (Xue *et al.*, 2007) would be necessary to precisely measure the birth cortical thickness and investigate its impact on term cerebral volumes.

Furthermore, we showed that the potential of early MRI measurements goes beyond anatomical quantification since we observed that neurobehavioural scores obtained with APIB assessment at term equivalent age were correlated with cortical development at birth, except for the state organizational system, which would make sense as sleep–wake cycles are mainly controlled by distinct cellular systems in the hypothalamus, not measured with our approach. Cortical surface was again the most explanatory variable for three scores over five (motor organizational, attention–interaction and self-regulation systems). For equivalent time interval between first MRI and APIB examination, a better functional outcome at term (lower scores) relied on a higher surface at birth. Whereas precisely localizing the neurobehavioural functions is difficult in the developing newborn brain, we initially hypothesized that cortical parameters at birth would particularly influence the attention–interaction system score, which characterizes the newborn's degree of arousal and attention, and its ability to react to external stimuli (light, face, voice, sound) which rely on frontal brain maturation. Besides, the motor organizational system score probably depends on the development of the cortical central region, around the central sulcus, whereas the autonomic or

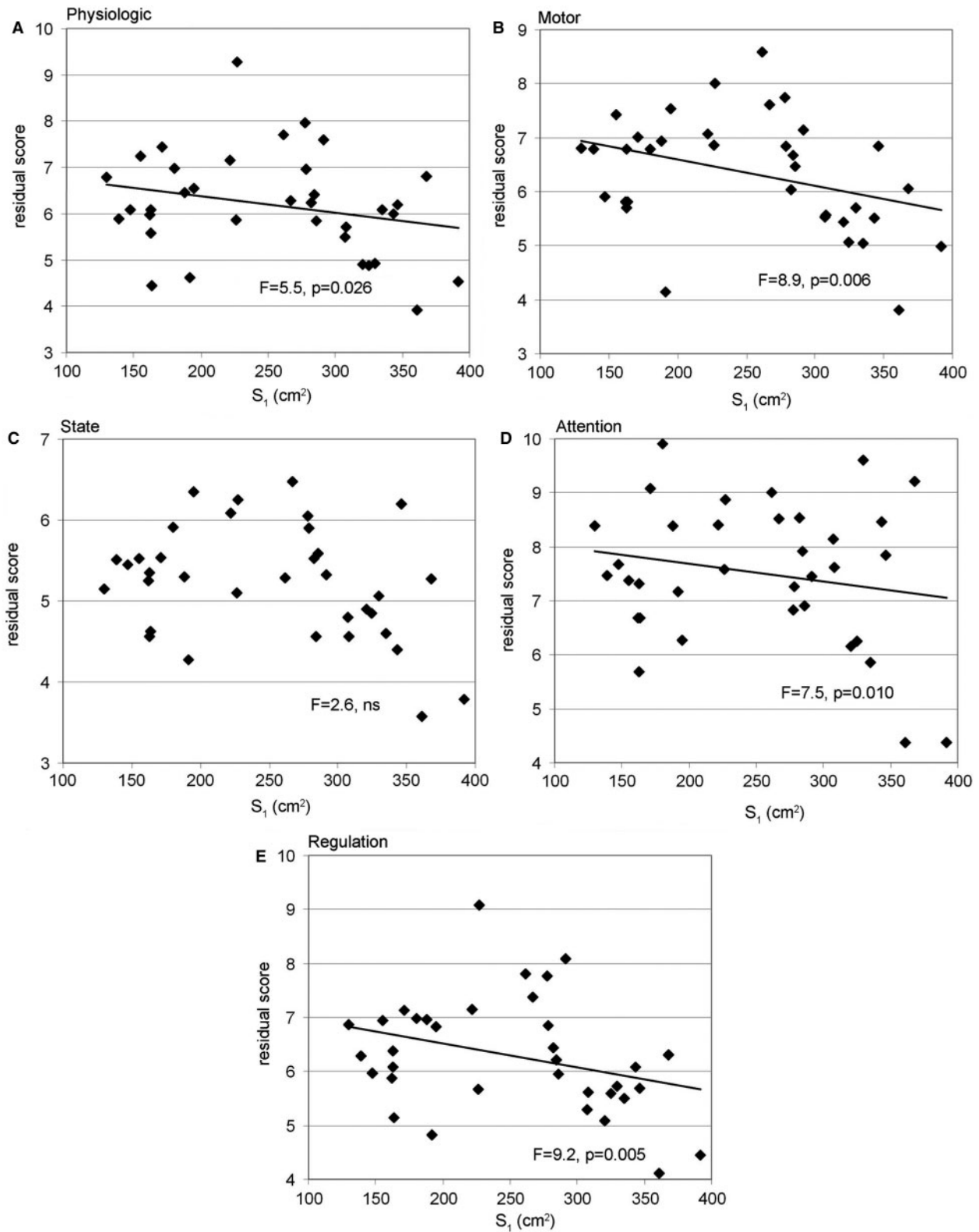


Fig. 6 Relationships between cortical surface at birth and neurobehavioural assessment at term equivalent age: Models of APIB scores at term [(A) autonomic or physiologic, (B) motor organizational, (C) state organizational, (D) attention–interaction, (E) self-regulation systems] are considered with time interval between examinations ($GA_2 - GA_1$) and inner cortical surface at birth (S_1) as co-variables (Table 5). The plots represent the variations of ‘residual scores’ as function of surface, after correction for the time interval effect. The variations of ‘residual scores’ as function of time interval, after correction for the surface effect, are not presented because of their non-significance. For equivalent time interval, higher surfaces at birth implied lower APIB scores at term.

physiological system score may rather rely on basal ganglia and midbrain.

The correlation results between cortical surface at birth and neurobehavioural scores at term highlighted close links between structure and function in the developing human brain, which is particularly interesting as imaging cerebral anatomy is generally easier than testing the psycho-motor development of non-cooperating newborns or infants. Our study indicates that early brain development alteration could constitute the first step in the cascade of functional impairment underlying neurobehavioural pathologies. Unfortunately, we were not able to compare structural measurements with later functional outcome during infancy and childhood because the reduced number of subjects precluded a classification regarding criteria of family and socio-economic environment, which is to play a major role on cognitive development at these ages but not yet at term age. Brain characteristics in preterm infants at birth may influence later structural and functional development, which is highly relevant for the understanding of the contribution of antenatal conditions and neonatal intensive care on the functional brain deficits observed after premature birth.

Accurate segmentation of the neonatal brain is a significant challenge, as neonatal MRI scans exhibit partial volume effects and limited contrast between different tissues that are more difficult to overcome than in adult brains, due to the difference in size of the structures of interest, and the age-dependent maturation of the different brain tissues. To address these issues, we used MR images of high quality and only subjects with T₂w and T₁w images with no or slight motion artefacts were included in the analyses. Both the volume (Warfield *et al.*, 2000) and surface analysis approaches described here were designed specifically for the immature brain. To address tissue misclassification resulting from partial volume effects and variation in signal intensity in the immature white matter, all segmentations were visually checked and mislabelled voxels were manually corrected if necessary.

Conclusion

Finally, the early characterization of cerebral volumes, cortical surface and gyrification, with *in vivo* MRI-based complementary post-processings of brain images at birth, opens up the possibility to study the environmental effects on the cortical folding process in human premature newborns. We here presented data indicating that developmental adaptations in multi-fetal growth are not identical to growth restriction in singleton pregnancy. These distinct differences may well represent early surrogate markers of the later appearance of developmental disorders, as the structural measurements at birth correlated with anatomical and functional outcome at term equivalent age.

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