

# BRAIN METABOLIC CONNECTIVITY IN ALS PATIENTS CARRYING THE HEXANUCLEOTIDE EXPANSION OF *C9ORF72*: A 2-[<sup>18</sup>F]FDG-PET STUDY

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## INTRODUCTION

- *C9ORF72* expansion is the most common cause of genetic Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)
- *C9ORF72* expansion is a strong risk factor for cognitive impairment up to full-blown frontotemporal dementia (FTD)
- The Investigation of **brain connectivity** in an MRI-based study showed greater involvement of frontal white matter tracts and enhanced functional connectivity of the visual network in *C9ORF72* ALS patients compared ALS patients not carrying the expansion [1]
- **Aim:** to investigate brain metabolic connectivity in patients with ALS carrying the pathogenic expansion of *C9ORF72* gene using brain 2-[<sup>18</sup>F]FDG-PET

## METHODS

- 70 ALS patients carrying *C9ORF72* expansion (**C9-ALS**) from the ALS Centre of Turin
- 70 ALS patients without any mutations in the major ALS-related genes (**ctrl-ALS**)
- Comparison between C9-ALS and ctrl-ALS through the **two-sample t-test model of SPM12** (height threshold at P<0.001, P<0.05 FWE-corrected at cluster level)
- Metabolic clusters showing a significant difference between C9-ALS and ctrl-ALS used as seed regions in a **multiple regression analysis** in each patient group to evaluate brain metabolic connectivity (interregional correlation analysis, **IRCA**; height threshold at P<0.001, P<0.05 FWE-corrected at cluster level)

## RESULTS

### 1 Demographic and clinical features of participants

- Comparison between C9-ALS sample and *C9ORF72* positive subjects of the Piemonte and Valle d'Aosta Register for ALS (PARALS): statistically significant **lower** proportion of patients with comorbid frontotemporal dementia (ALS/FTD) in C9-ALS sample (p=0.017)
- Comparison between C9-ALS sample and ctrl-ALS sample: C9-ALS patients showed a significantly **lower age at onset** (p=0.0005)

### 2 2-[<sup>18</sup>F]FDG-PET data: direct comparison between C9-ALS and ctrl-ALS

- Clusters of relative **hypometabolism** in bilateral **thalamus** (bilateral pulvinar and left medial dorsal nucleus) and left precentral and postcentral gyri in C9-ALS compared to ctrl-ALS (marked in **green** in figure 1);
- Cluster of relative **hypermetabolism** in bilateral **cerebellum** and **brainstem** in C9-ALS compared to ctrl-ALS (marked in **red** in figure 1)

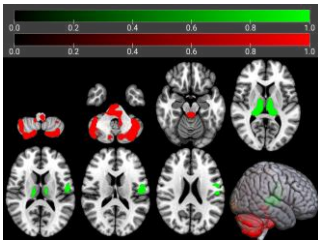


Figure 1. Comparison between C9-ALS and ctrl-ALS

### 3 2-[<sup>18</sup>F]FDG-PET data: IRCA in C9-ALS and in ctrl-ALS

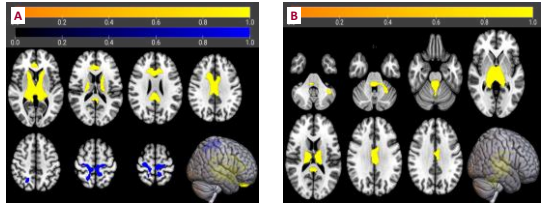


Figure 2. IRCA in C9-ALS (A) and ctrl-ALS (B) using the thalamic cluster as seed region → C9-ALS showed:

- Broader **positive correlation** of metabolism between the **thalamic** seed region and the cingulate cortex, compared to ctrl-ALS (marked in **yellow** in figure 2);
- **negative correlation** of the **thalamic** seed region metabolism with sensorimotor cortex, not found in ctrl-ALS (marked in **blue** in figure 2).

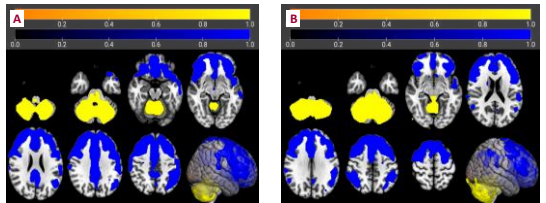


Figure 3. IRCA in C9-ALS (A) and ctrl-ALS (B) using the cerebellar/brainstem cluster as seed region:

- C9-ALS showed more evident **inverse correlation** between the **cerebellar/brainstem** seed region and frontal metabolism, than ctrl-ALS (clusters marked in **blue**).

## DISCUSSION

- ✓ The **Salience Network (SN)** is involved in cognitive and behavioural control and could act as a pathway for brain degeneration. The pulvinar, the medial dorsal thalamic nucleus and the anterior cingulate cortex are hubs of the SN.
- ✓ **C9-ALS**, compared to ctrl-ALS, seem to show a predominant involvement of the **Salience Network (SN)**
- ✓ The negative correlation of the thalamic seed region with **sensorimotor cortex** in C9-ALS seems to parallel the thalamic hyperconnectivity with sensorimotor cortex found in schizophrenia [2].
- ✓ **Thalamic damage** seems to be part of network degeneration associated with **psychotic manifestations** typically detected in *C9ORF72* subjects [3].
- ✓ The inverse correlation between the **cerebellar/brainstem** seed region and **frontal** metabolism may suggest a **compensatory** role of the cerebellum to cope with cognitive impairment to greater extent in C9-ALS than ctrl-ALS.

## REFERENCES

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2. Devenney E.M, et al, The neural correlates and clinical characteristics of psychosis in the frontotemporal dementia continuum and the *C9orf72* expansion. *Neuroimage Clin*. 2016 Dec 2;13:439-445. doi: 10.1016/j.nicl.2016.11.028. PMID: 28116236;PMCID: PMC5233794