

## 우울장애의 뇌영상학적 최신지견과 임상 적용

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### Recent Updates in Brain Imaging Studies on Depressive Disorders and Its Clinical Applications

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#### ABSTRACT

Neuroimaging techniques and methodologies in psychiatric research area have been developed for a few decades with a surprising amount of products. Although there has been a consensus that depressive disorders are neuropsychiatric illnesses associated with dysfunctions of brain, the neurobiological basis for these dysfunctions has not been established. Numerous investigators have reported structural, functional, and neurochemical changes occurred in depressive disorders through neuroimaging and post-mortem studies. In addition, baseline neuroimaging finding as a predictor for treatment response has been suggested and replicated in several studies. In turn, clinical treatment strategies and hypothesis of pathogenesis of depressive disorders have been suggested based on the result of these neuroimaging studies. This article will briefly review the structural and functional brain changes in depressive disorders, especially in unipolar depressive disorder and introduce a limbic-cortical network model of depression. However, we have to consider the limitations and problems in current neuroimaging studies for appropriate clinical applications of the results and continuing development in neuroimaging studies of depressive disorder. (*J of Kor Soc for Dep and Bip Disorders 2004;2:75-87*)

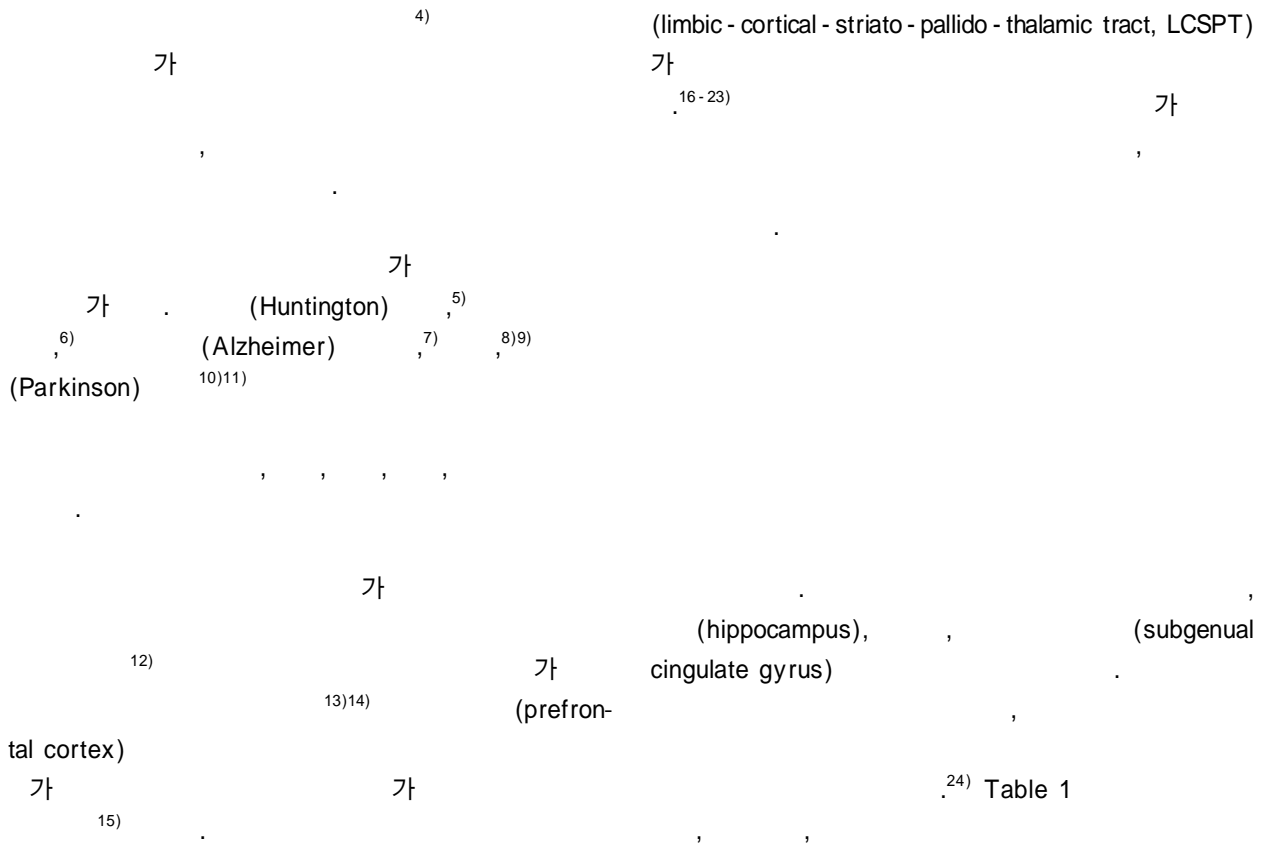
KEY WORDS : Brain imaging · Depressive disorder.

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(computerized tomography, CT)<sup>3)</sup> 30  
(neural substrate) 가  
(frontal lobe) (striatum)가<sup>2)</sup>  
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**Table 1.** Structural brain changes in depressive disorder

Region	MRI, lesion study, postmortem study	References (positive/negative result)	
Cortical	Frontal	Subgenual cortex volume	26)38)/32)
	Frontal (prefrontal) volume	25)27-30)37)/31 -34)	
	Orbitofrontal cortex volume	35-37)	
	Left frontal and caudate and strokes associated with depression	15)	
Temporal	Temporal lobe volume	31)34)63)64)/65)66)	
Limbic	Hippocampus	Hippocampal volume	31)50-54)/44-49)
	Hippocampus	Hippocampal volume change related to depression symptoms	29)44)60)61)
	Amygdala	Amygdala core volume	69)
	Amygdala volume	42)61)	
	Loss of normal asymmetry	62)	
Basal ganglia	Caudate volume (esp. in late-onset MDD)	29)59)/31)62)	
	Putamen volume or signal intensity	60)61)/62)	
	Cerebellar volume	72-74)/75)	
Others	Total brain volume	65)145)/31)60)63)	
	White matter signal intensities	65)68)81-83)88)	

MRI : Magnetic resonance imaging, MDD : Major depressive disorder





**Table 2.** Functional brain imaging findings in depressive disorder

Region or topic	Functional changes	Modality	References
Cortical	Prefrontal cortex/cingulate activation during verbal fluency task	fMRI	93)
	Inferior frontal and subcortical activation	fMRI	94)
	Rt. dorsolateral prefrontal, inferior parietal blood flow	PET	146)
	Hemispheric specialization due to hypofrontality	fMRI PET	98)
Limbic	Limbic-paralimbic blood flow	PET	147)
	Resting CBF and glucose metabolism in the amygdala	fMRI	148-150)
	Blunted CBF increase in the amygdala during exposure to picture of fearful face compared with controls	PET	151) 152)
	Blood flow in cortical and subcortical structures with T2-weighted hyperintensity	MRI SPECT	96)
Cortical-subcortical interactions	Impairment in frontostriatal pathway	PET	95)
	Slow wave in frontal lobe ass. with ECT effect	MET	115)116)
	Metabolism of rostral anterior cingulate predicts antidepressant response (+)	PET	129-132)
	Metabolism in Rt. insula, claustrum, ventromedial caudate/putamen ass. with anhedonic symptoms normalization after successful treatment	PET	99)
Treatment related	Reciprocal limbic-cortical function	PET	91)
	Resolution of increased amygdala response	fMRI	92)
	Metabolism in bilateral frontal pole, dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, supracallosal cingulate ass. with negative cognitive symptoms in depression	PET	99)
	Medial prefrontal cortex ass. with anhedonia	fMRI	94)
Symptom related	Amygdala, insula, and ventrolateral prefrontal cortex activation in condition of transient induction of sadness*	fMRI	100)101)
	Rt. dorsolateral prefrontal and orbitofrontal cortex activation in condition of suppression of sadness*	fMRI	101)
	Presynaptic and postsynaptic serotonin deficiency	MRS	102-105)
Neurochemical changes	GABA concentration in unipolar depression	MRS	106)

\* : Subjects of these studies were not depressed patients but healthy controls and their sadness had been induced in experimental conditions. MRI : magnetic resonance imaging, fMRI : functional magnetic resonance imaging, MRS : magnetic resonance spectroscopy, PET : positron emission tomography, SPECT : single photon emission computed tomography, CBF : cerebral blood flow, ECT : electroconvulsive therapy, GABA : -amino-butyric-acid

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96)

94)

(stress - response system)

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(frontostriatal pathway)

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97) Irwin

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T2H

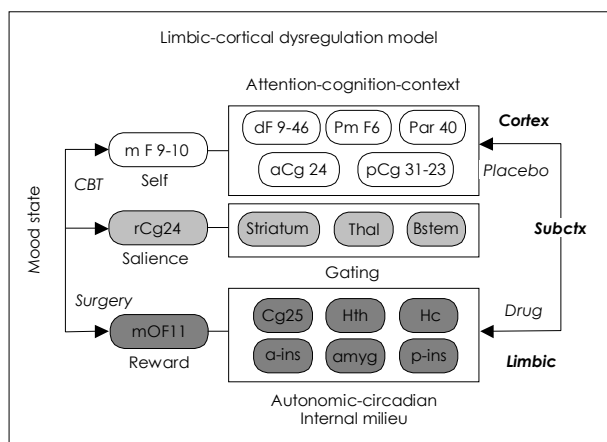
(rCBF)

(hemispheric specialization)

, T2H

.<sup>98)</sup> MRS) ( , choline, creatinine, N - acetylaspartate(NAA), glutamate, glutamine, lactate, - aminobutyric acid(GABA) )  
 .<sup>3)</sup> GABA 가 ,<sup>106)</sup>  
 . Dunn GABA  
 (insula), (claustrum), / 가 (antero-ventral caudate/putamen)  
 (bi-lateral frontal pole), 가 (dorsolateral frontal cortex), (supracallosal cingulate)  
 .<sup>99)</sup> 가  
 .<sup>113)</sup>  
 MRS가 .<sup>112)</sup>  
 . Posse 60 (real time functional MRI)  
 가 .<sup>100)</sup> Levesque  
 , , 가 (ventrolateral) (anterior temporal pole),  
 가 (dorsolateral),  
 가 .<sup>101)</sup> .<sup>114)</sup> (Magnetoencephalography, MEG) 1990  
 가  
 (SPECT) (PET) (receptor imaging) 가  
 가 가  
 가가 .<sup>115)116)</sup>  
 .<sup>102 - 105)</sup>  
 (radiotracer)가 가  
 (Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy,

가 (PET) 가 (Fig. 2).<sup>129-132)</sup>  
 (dorsal anterior)  
 가 (ventral)  
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 tral anterior)  
 가 (dorsal anterior)  
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 가 (117)  
 가 (118-122)  
 가 (118)120-124)  
 Mayberg  
 가 (PET)  
 가 (modality - specific)  
 가 (bottom - up)  
 가 (Top - down)  
 가 (126-128)  
 가 (ro-  
 stral or pregenual anterior)  
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**Fig. 1.** Limbic-cortical dysregulation model. Regions with known anatomical interconnections, that also show synchronized changes using PET in 3 behavioral states-baseline depressed (unipolar and Parkinson's disease patients), post-treatment (medication, cognitive therapy, placebo, surgery), and transient induced sadness (controls, patients, neurotics)-form the basis of this schematic. Failure of this regional network is hypothesized to explain the combination of clinical symptoms seen in depressed patients (i.e. mood, motor, cognitive, vegetative). Regions are grouped into 3 main compartments, cortical (black), limbic (darkgrey) and subcortical (lightgrey). The frontal-limbic (dorsal-ventral) segregation additionally identifies those brain regions where an inverse relationship is seen across the different PET paradigms. Sadness and depressive illness are both associated with decreases in dorsal neocortical regions and relative increases in ventral limbic paralimbic areas. The model, in turn, proposes that illness remission occurs when there is appropriate modulation of dysfunctional limbic-cortical interactions (solid black arrows)-an effect facilitated by various forms of treatment. It is further postulated that initial modulation of unique subcortical targets by specific treatments facilitates adaptive changes in particular pathways necessary for network homeostasis and resulting clinical recovery. Dorsal medial frontal (mf9), rostral anterior cingulate (rCg24) and medial orbital frontal cortex (oF11) are separated from their respective 'compartments' in the model to highlight their critical primary interactions both within and between 'levels' in the integration self-referential, emotionally salient, exogenous stimuli relevant to reward, punishment and learning in the healthy and depressed state. Abbreviations : mF, medial prefrontal ; dF, prefrontal ; pm, premotor ; par, parietal ; aCg, dorsal anterior cingulate ; pCg, posterior cingulate ; rCg, rostral cingulate ; thal, thalamus ; bstem, brainstem ; mOF, mdical orbitofrontal ; Cg25, subgenual cingulate ; Hth, hypothalamus ; Hc, hippocampus ; a-ins, anterior insula ; amyg, amygdala ; p-ins, posterior insula. Numbers are Brodmann designations. Adapted with permission from (Mayberg. Modulating dysfunctional limbic-cortical circuits in depression : towards development of brain-based algorithms for diagnosis and optimised treatment. Br Med Bull 2003;65:193-207).<sup>135)</sup>







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