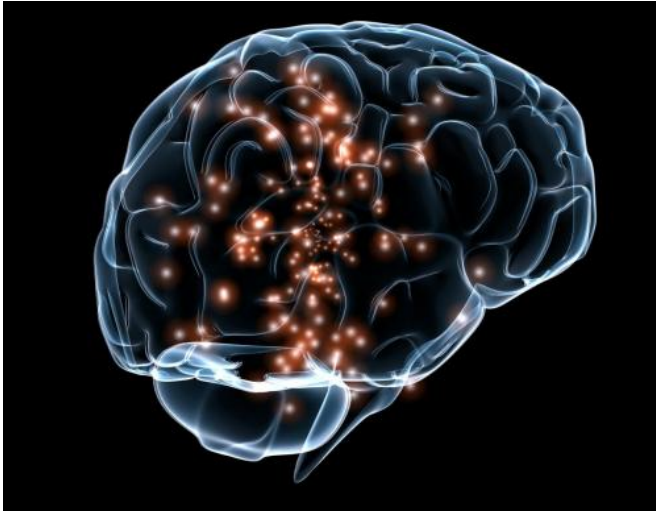


Behavioral disorders in kids with autism linked to reduced brain connectivity

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Credit: Wikimedia Commons

More than a quarter of children with autism spectrum disorder are also diagnosed with disruptive behavior disorders. For the first time, Yale researchers have identified a possible biological cause: a key mechanism that regulates emotion functions differently in the brains of the children who exhibit disruptive behavior.

The study appears in *Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging*.

"Disruptive behaviors such as aggression, irritability, and noncompliance are common in [children](#) with autism, and are among the main reasons for [psychiatric treatment](#) and even hospitalization," said Denis Sukhodolsky, senior author and associate professor in the Yale Child Study Center. "Yet, little is known about the biological underpinnings of behavioral problems in children with autism."

The first of its kind, the Yale study used fMRI scans conducted during an emotion perception

task to compare the brain activity of autistic children who do and do not exhibit disruptive behavior. While in the scanner, the children were asked to view pictures of human faces that displayed calm or fearful expressions.

During the task, the researchers found reduced connectivity between the amygdala and ventrolateral prefrontal cortex—a pathway critical to the regulation of emotion—in the brains of children who exhibit disruptive behavior as compared to the brains of children who do not. "Reduced amygdala-ventrolateral prefrontal cortex functional connectivity was uniquely associated with disruptive behavior but not with severity of social deficits or anxiety, suggesting a distinct brain network that could be separate from core autism symptoms," explained Karim Ibrahim, first author and postdoctoral fellow in the Sukhodolsky lab.

"This finding points to a brain mechanism of emotion dysregulation in children with autism and offers a potential biomarker for developing targeted treatments for irritability and aggression in autism," said Sukhodolsky.

More information: Karim Ibrahim et al, Reduced Amygdala–Prefrontal Functional Connectivity in Children With Autism Spectrum Disorder and Co-occurring Disruptive Behavior, *Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging* (2019). [DOI: 10.1016/j.bpsc.2019.01.009](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bpsc.2019.01.009)

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