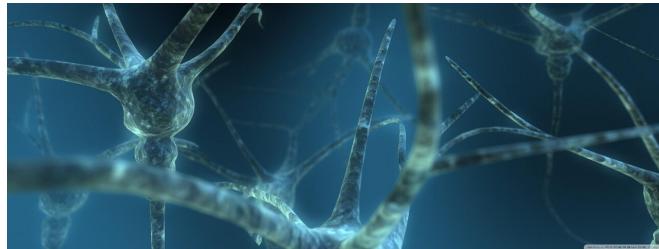


Leaky blood-brain barrier linked to brain tissue damage in brain aging disease

24 March 2021



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As people age, changes in the tiniest blood vessels in the brain, a condition called cerebral small vessel disease, can lead to thinking and memory problems and stroke. These changes can also affect the blood-brain barrier, a layer of cells that protect the brain from toxins circulating in the blood. Now a new study has found that people with cerebral small vessel disease who have blood-brain barrier leakage had more brain tissue damage over two years than people with less blood-brain barrier leakage. The study is published in the March 24, 2021, online issue of *Neurology*.

"Previous research has shown that disruption of the blood-brain barrier is increased in people with cerebral small [vessel disease](#)," said study author Danielle Kerkhofs, M.D., of Maastricht University Medical Center in Maastricht, Netherlands. "People with cerebral small vessel disease also may have brain lesions called white matter hyperintensities. Such lesions are visible by MRI and believed to be signs of brain damage and a marker of the severity of disease. For our study, we wanted to see if a leaky blood-brain barrier was linked to degeneration of brain tissue even before these brain lesions appear. We looked at normal brain tissue, surrounding and close to the brain lesions, because we consider this 'tissue at risk.'"

The study involved 43 people with cerebral small

vessel disease with an average age of 68. Researchers used MRI at the start of the study to measure the leakiness of the blood-brain barrier for each participant. They then used another brain imaging technique to measure the integrity of the tissue's microstructure surrounding brain lesions. This imaging technique was repeated two years later to see whether the brain tissue integrity has decreased.

Researchers measured the relationship between blood-brain barrier leakage and changes in brain tissue. They found the higher the tissue volume with blood-brain barrier leakage at the start of the study, the greater the loss of brain tissue integrity was around brain lesions two years later. For every 10% increase in leakage volume at the start of the study, after two years the diffusivity of the brain tissue increased by 1.4 %, representing a decrease in brain tissue integrity. They also found a similar relationship involving the leakage rate of the blood-brain [barrier](#)—a higher leakage rate at the start of the study resulted in more loss of tissue microstructure around the brain lesions.

"Our results support the theory that a compromised [blood-brain barrier](#) may play an early role in loss of brain tissue integrity as part of the cerebral small vessel disease process, even before [brain lesions](#) are visible on MRI," said Kerkhofs. "The change in integrity of brain tissue at risk, close to the [brain lesions](#), could be a promising biomarker in future cerebral small vessel disease studies examining possible prevention strategies and treatment options."

A limitation of the study was that the short follow-up period may have underestimated the associations. Kerkhofs said future studies should measure such changes in larger groups of people over longer periods of time.

The study was funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Program,

SVDs@target—a research program for small vessel disease, the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research, the Weijerhorst Foundation, and the Brain Foundation in The Hague, Netherlands.

Provided by American Academy of Neurology
APA citation: Leaky blood-brain barrier linked to brain tissue damage in brain aging disease (2021, March 24) retrieved 22 October 2022 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2021-03-leaky-blood-brain-barrier-linked-brain.html>

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