

De ontwikkeling van de hersenen in kinderen met een hoog familiair risico op schizofrenie of een bipolaire stoornis

Neeltje van Haren Erasmus Medisch Centrum Afdeling Kinder en jeugdpsychiatrie/psychologie

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Programma voor vandaag

- Hersen afwijkingen in:
 - Patiënten met schizofrenie of bipolaire stoornis
 - Hun eerste-graads familieleden
 - Hun kinderen
- PANDA
- FAMILY consortium



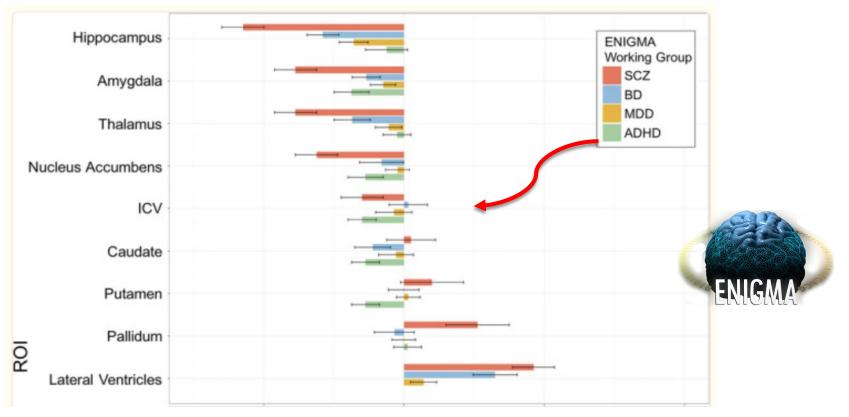


Hersenstructuur in *patiënten* met schizofrenie of bipolaire stoornis

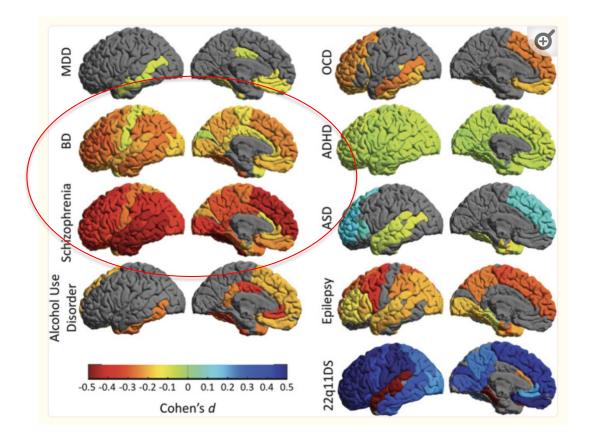
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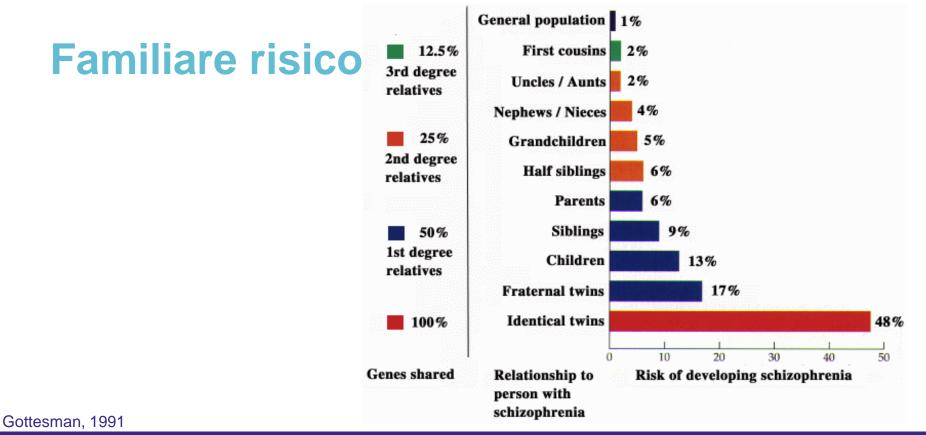




Hersenstructuur in *eerste-graads familieleden van* patienten met schizofrenie of bipolaire stoornis











Familiair risico

	Relation to proband	Risk for schizophrenia when proband has schizophrenia		Risk for bipolar disorder when proband has bipolar disorder		Risk for schizophrenia when proband has bipolar disorder		Risk for bipolar disorder when proband has schizophrenia		
		RR	95% CI	RR	95% CI	RR	95% CI	RR	95% CI	
Biological relationships										
Parent	Offspring	9.9	8.5-11.6	6.4	5.9-7.1	2.4	2.1-2.6	5.2	4.4-6.2	
Sibling	Sibling	9.0	8.1-9.9	7.9	7.1-8.8	3.9	3.4-4.4	3.7	3.2-4.2	
Sibling	Maternal half-sibling	3.6	2.3-5.5	4.5	2.7-7.4	1.4	0.7–2.6	1.2	0.6-2.4	
Sibling	Paternal half-sibling	2.7	1.9–3.8	2.4	1.4-4.1	1.6	1.0-2.7	2.2	1.3-3.8	
Adoptive relationships										
Biological parent	Adopted away offspring*	13.7	6.1-30.8	4·3	2.0-9.5	4·5	1.8-10.9	6.0	2.3-15.2	
Sibling	Adopted away biological sibling	7.6	0.7-87.8			3.9	0.2-63.3	5.0	0.3–79.9	
Adoptive parent	Adoptee			1.3	0.5-3.6	1.5	0.7-3.5			
Sibling	Non-biological sibling	1.3	0.1-15.1					2.0	0.1-37.8	
RR=relative risk. *Adopted children whose biological parents have disease. Table 2: Recurrence risks for schizophrenia and bipolar disorders										

Lichtenstein et al, 2009



Hersenstructuur en familiair risico

Schizofrenie

1228 eerste-graads familieleden:

- 49 MZ tweelingen
- 62 DZ tweelingen
- 171 nakomelingen
- 842 broers/zussen
- 104 ouders

6008 deelnemers van 34 instituten

De Zwarte et al, 2019, 2020

Bipolaire stoornis

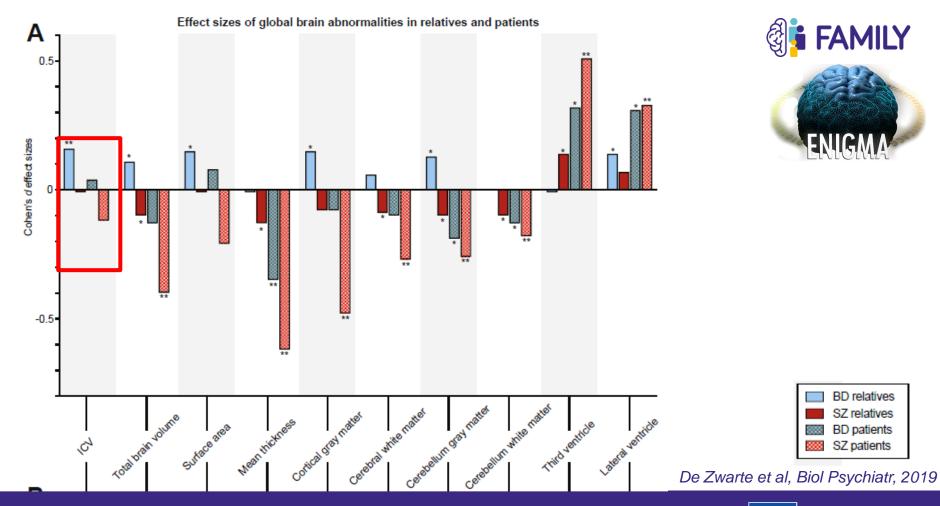
852 eerste-graads familieleden :

- 41 MZ tweelingen
- 48 DZ tweelingen
- 443 nakomelingen
- 302 broers/zussen
- 18 ouders

2246 controles1016 patiënten met schizofrenie666 patiënten met bipolaire stoornis





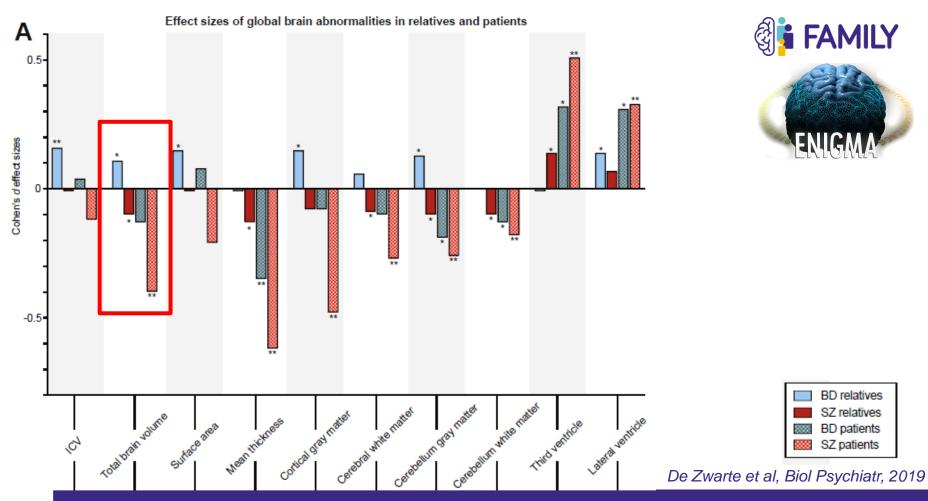


BD patients SZ patients 8000

BD relatives

SZ relatives

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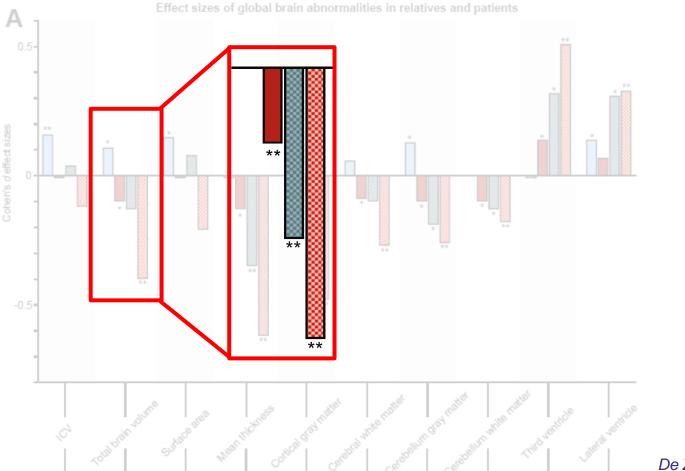
BD relatives

SZ relatives

BD patients

SZ patients

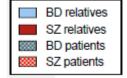
8000







Na correctie voor ICV



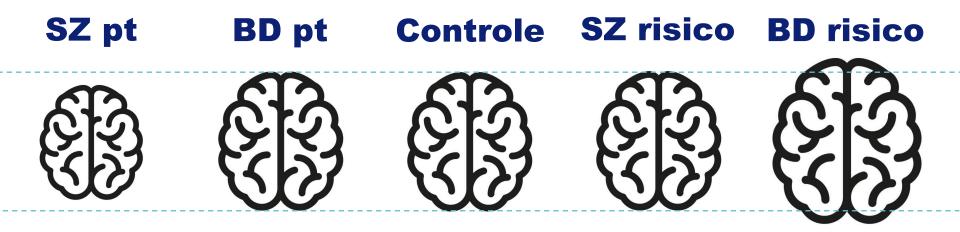
De Zwarte et al, Biol Psychiatr, 2019

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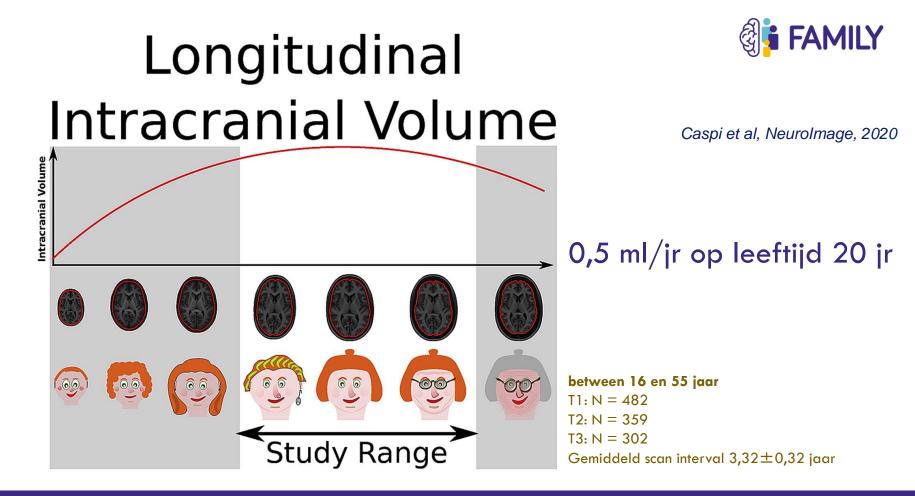


Intracranieel volume



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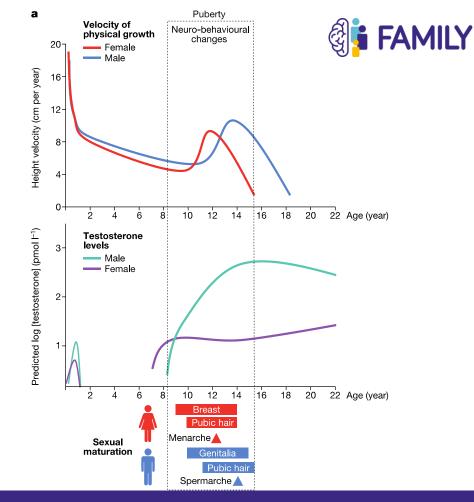
Hersenstructuur in *kinderen en adolescenten* van ouders met schizofrenie of bipolaire stoornis



Waarom adolescentie?

Gedragsveranderingen:

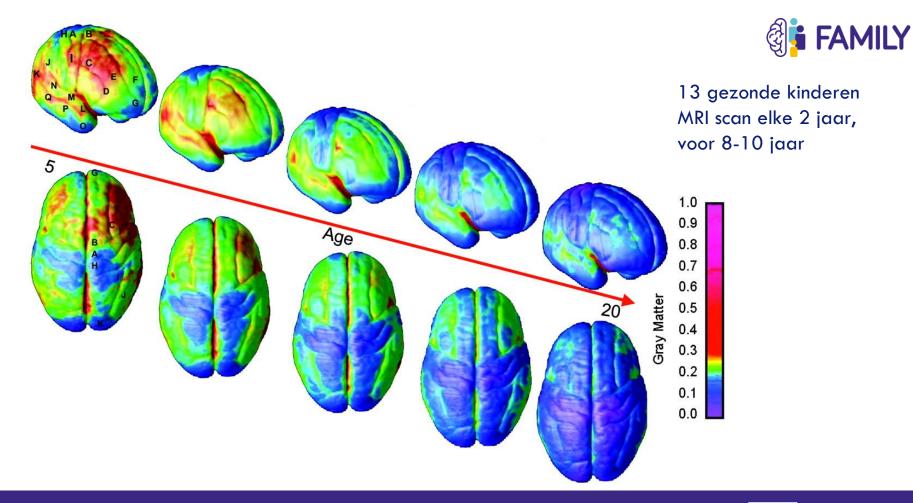
- Toename in *motivational salience of social dynamics* (leeftijdgenoten, status, prestige, sexuele/romantisch interesse)
- Toename in sensation and/or novelty seeking
- Verandering in verwerking van gezichten
- Verandering in slaap en circadiane regulatie



Dahl et al 2018

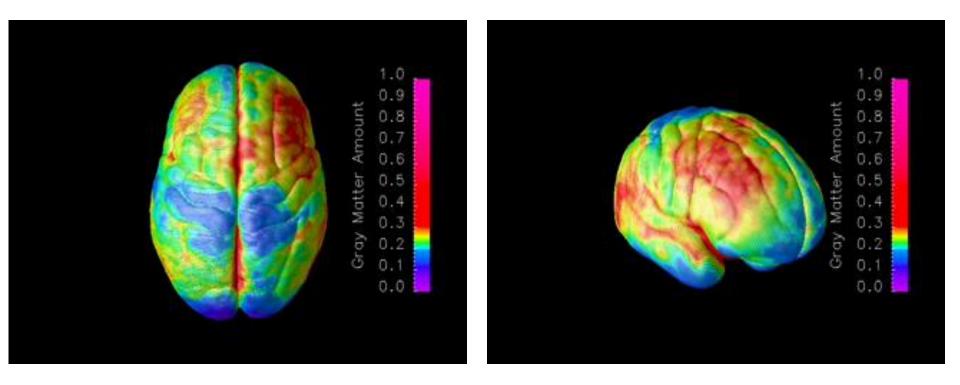
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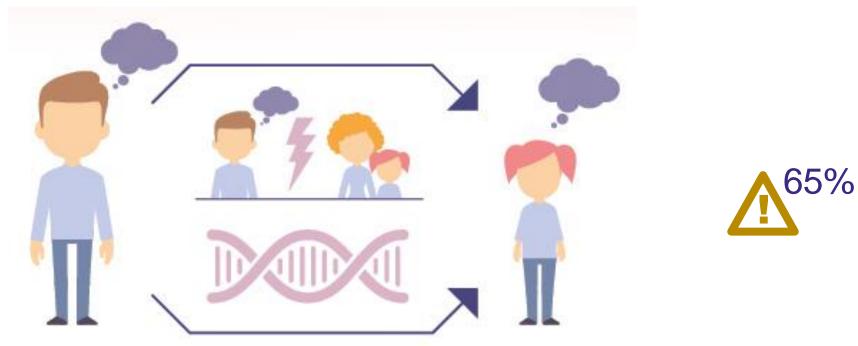






Waarom nakomelingen?

Uher et al 2023





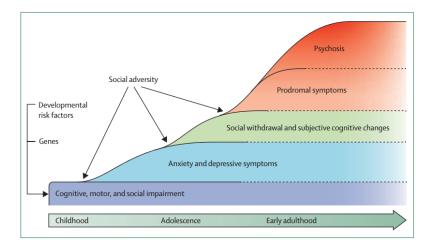


Waarom nakomelingen?

Pathofysiologie / etiologie

Voorspellen, vroeg detectie





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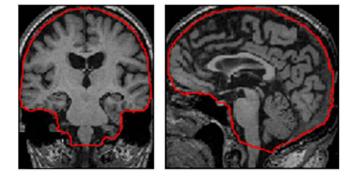
Diagnose ouder	Bipolaire	stoornis	Schizo	frenie	Controle		
	Visite 1	Visite 2	Visite 1	Visite 2	Visite 1	Visite 2	
n	53	72	41	43	43	45	
leeftijd	14.22 (2.61)	17.97 (2.60)	13.25 (2.88)	16.68 (2.96)	13.33 (2.19)	16.75 (2.45)	
Geslacht, v/m	27/26	35/37	24/17	32/11	20/23	22/23	

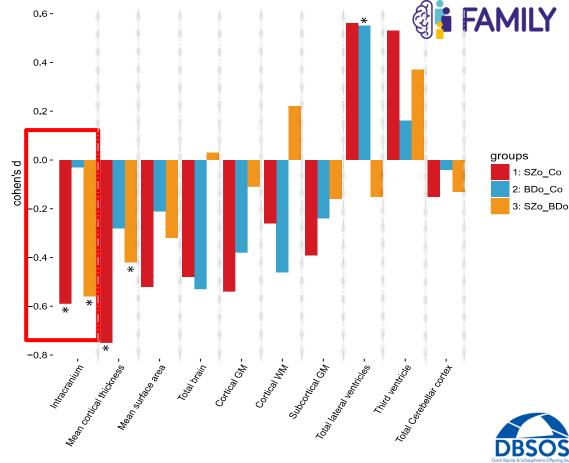
- Visite 1 leeftijd: 8 18 jaar
- Visite 2 leeftijd: 11 23 jaar
- scan interval 2 6 jaar
- 109 (44 BDo, 31 SZo en 34 Co) van de 188 offspring (58%) zijn twee keer gescand
- 297 MRI scans





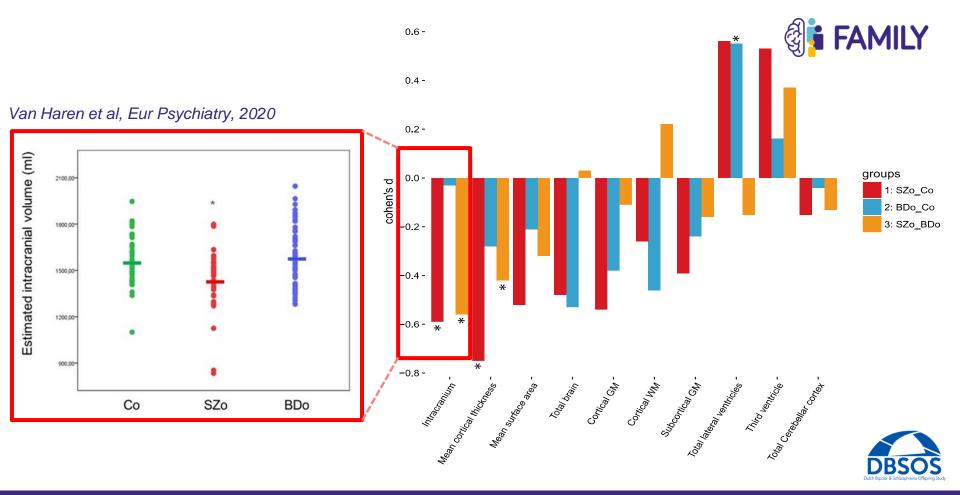
Van Haren et al, Eur Psychiatry, 2020





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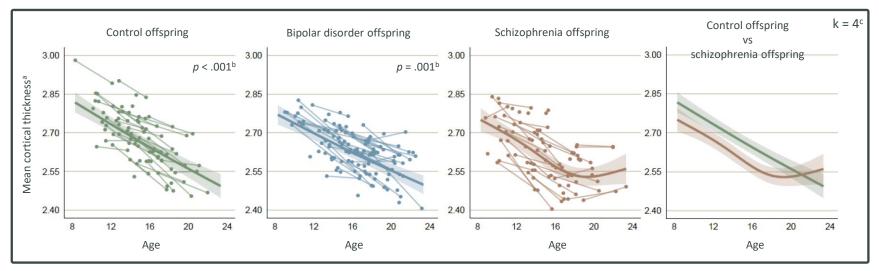




Hersenstructuur *ontwikkeling* in kinderen en adolescenten van een ouder met schizofrenie of bipolaire stoornis







^aeffect persisted in sensitivity analyses correcting for IQ or K-SADS sum scores ^bversus schizophrenia offspring

^ceffect was observed over a broad range of levels *k*.



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Conclusion

- Familiair risico op psychiatrische aandoeningen in het stemmingpsychose spectrum is geassocieerd met veranderingen in hersenstructuur.
- •Kinderen met een ouder met een diagnose in het stemmingpsychose spectrum laten een afwijkende hersenontwikkeling zien, terwijl ze (nog) geen diagnose hebben, met name wanneer een ouder schizofrenie heeft.





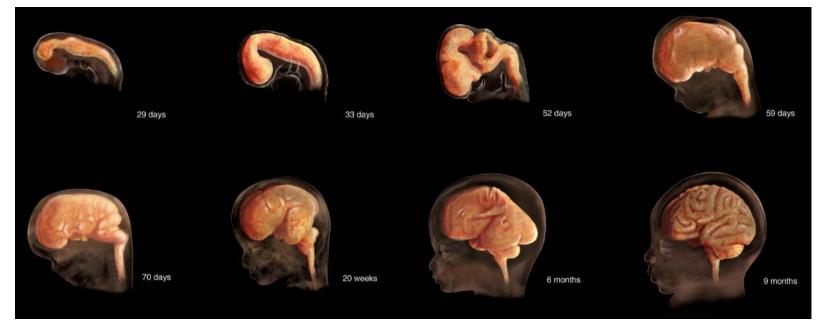


Prenatale en postnatale ontwikkeling van de hersenen in kinderen van ouders met schizofrenie of bipolaire stoornis





Wanneer?









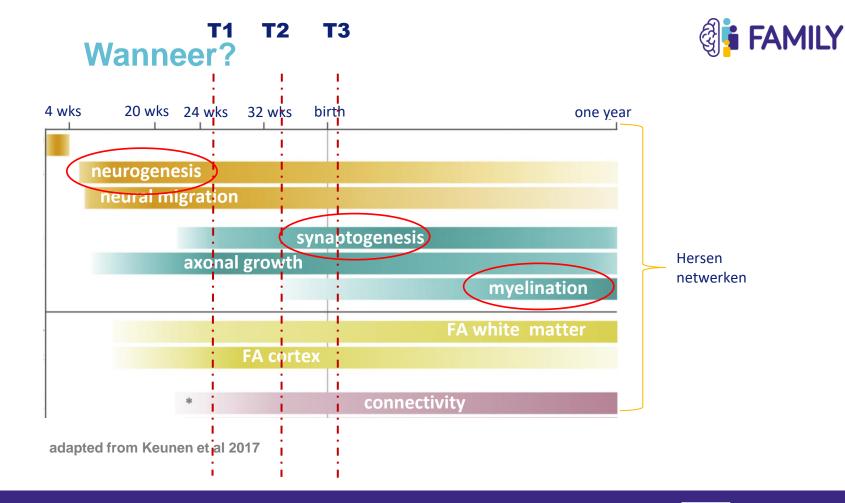


- Het onderzoeken van de haalbaarheid om foetale en neonatale hersen scans te maken van kinderen met (en zonder) een ouder met een aandoening in het stemming-psychose spectrum mbv MRI.
 - Het verkrijgen van pilot data om te onderzoeken of er verschillen zijn in hersenontwikkeling tussen kinderen met en zonder een ouder met een aandoening in het stemmingpsychose spectrum.
 - Onderzoeken hoe kenmerken van hersenontwikkeling in kinderne met een ouder met een aandoening in het stemmingpsychose spectrum samenhangen met ziekte-kenmerken in de aangedane ouder, de thuis omgeving of bonding.



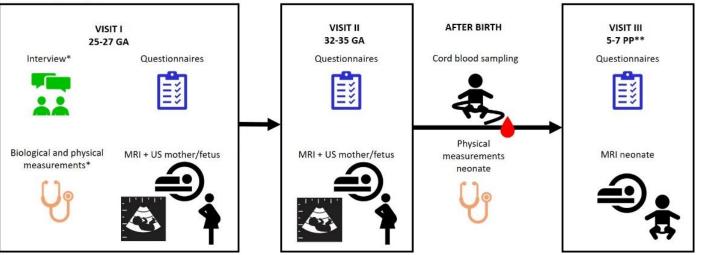




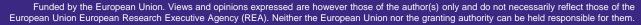


AK





- Diagnose ouders DSM-V
- online: Symptoom ernst depressie, manie, psychose, angst
 - Ervaren stress (perceived stress)
 - Trauma in kindertijd ouders
 - Parental bonding
 - drugs en medicatie gebruik van beide ouders

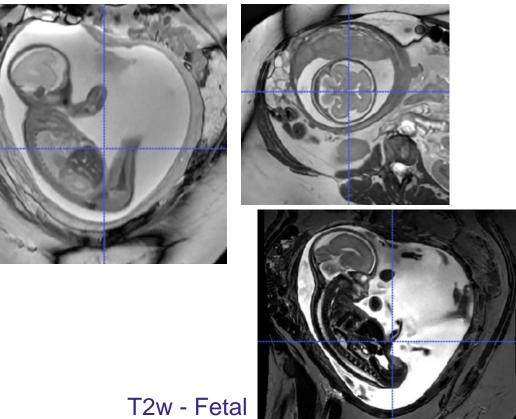




FAMILY







FIESTA -Fetal

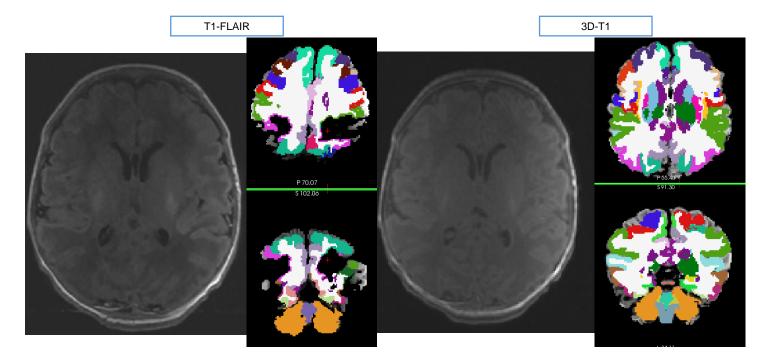


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T1 weighted scan





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PANDA co-create



 Het verkrijgen van inzicht in de perceptie en ervaringen van (toekomstige) ouders en hun familieleden rondom risico op psychiatrisch ziek worden in hun (toekomstige) kinderen, hun behoefte aan zorg en advies en (biologisch) onderzoek rondom dit thema.



 Het co-creëren van een informatie brief voor een foetale/neonatale hersen MRI studie in een iteratieve cyclus samen met (toekomstige) ouders met een psychiatrische aandoening.







- Heeft jouw psychiatrische aandoening of die van je partner invloed gehad op jullie beslissing om kinderen te krijgen?
- Waren er zorgen over de erfelijkheid van psychiatrische aandoeningen? Waren er andere zorgen?
- Welke voorlichting, steun of zorg zou je willen/gehad willen hebben rondom de keuze voor het krijgen van kinderen?
- Welke voorlichting, steun of zorg zou je willen voor je kinderen?
- Wat vind je van biologisch onderzoek naar psychiatrische aandoeningen? En hoe sta je tegenover MRI om de foetale en neonatale hersenontwikkeling te onderzoeken?



Special thanks



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Running in the FAMILY – Understanding and predicting the intergenerational transmission of mental illness

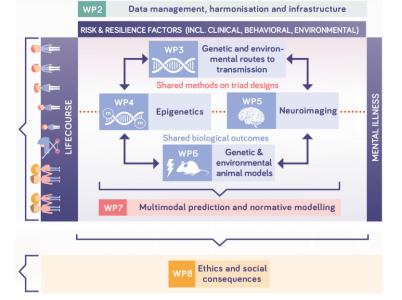
The FAMILY consortium will systematically integrate the family context in the study of mental disorders. Families will be considered as an extra source of information beyond only individual information and allow the understanding and identification of the risk of transmission of mental illness from parents to offspring.

KEY OBJECTIVES

THEME 1: Understanding intergenerational transmission of risk

THEME 2: Predicting risk of mental illness in a familial context

THEME 3: Creating societal impact and end-user engagement



This work package (WP) framework is characterized by strong interconnections and synergistic methodological approaches.

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Running in the FAMILY – Understanding and predicting the intergenerational transmission of mental illness



Principal Investigator: Prof. Dr. Neeltje van Haren n.vanharen@erasmusmc.nl Project duration: 5 years

Grant amount: 10.9 mio €



@family eu

The FAMILY consortium brings together European expert research groups in

- statistical modelling of genetically informed designs
- causal inference
- prediction/machine learning
- computer-modelling and big data integration
- animal modelling
- neuroscience
- psychiatry
- developmental psychology

www.family-project.eu

with expert teams in the fields of research ethics and bioethics.

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