



Huntington's disease research news.

In plain language. Written by scientists.

For the global HD community.

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# Does HD cause brains to develop differently?

## Smaller total brain volumes in male HD mutation carriers suggests brain development may be different in HD.



By [Dr Jeff Carroll](#) December 06, 2010 Edited by [Dr Ed Wild](#)

It has long been known that HD causes brain shrinkage that can be detected using [MRI](#) scanning. But new findings from the PREDICT-HD study suggest that the brains of men with the HD might never reach the same size as the brains of people without the mutation during development. That suggests that the HD mutation might be exerting its effects even earlier than we thought.

## HD and brain imaging

We know that carrying the HD mutation causes changes in the brain. By the late stages of the disease, the brain is visibly shrunken and the [ventricles](#) - fluid filled spaces within the brain - are very enlarged compared to the brains of people without the mutation.



MRI scanning produces detailed images of the brain

Much of this shrinkage can be explained by the death [neurons](#) (brain cells) during the disease. This is why we call HD a [neurodegenerative](#) disease: - it's caused by the death (or degeneration) of [neurons](#).

Using [magnetic resonance](#) imaging, or [MRI](#), it is possible to look in detail at the shape of the brain in living patients. Using safe, high-powered magnetic fields, [MRI](#) produces a three-dimensional picture of the entire brain. This technique allows us to measure brain volumes safely in HD patients, as well as the volume of different brain regions.

Using these techniques, scientists have found progressive changes in the HD brain as time goes on, including shrinkage of specific structures, and the growth of the [ventricles](#) as the brain tissue around them degenerates.

## Early brain changes

Scientists have been surprised by how early in life it's possible to find brain changes in people with the HD mutation. In a particularly vulnerable region of the brain called the striatum, HD mutation carriers show shrinkage as long as 15 years before they'd be predicted to have symptoms of HD. But how early do these changes begin?

“Surprisingly, the total intracranial volume was about 4% smaller in men carrying the HD mutation ”

Because children without symptoms are not tested for the HD mutation, it is very difficult to obtain enough [MRI](#) images to understand how the HD brain changes during early life.

Drs Peg Nopoulos, Jane Paulsen and their colleagues have used a nice trick to look at early brain growth in people carrying the HD mutation. They examined the [intracranial volume](#) of people with and without the HD mutation enrolled in the PREDICT-HD study.

## [Intracranial Volume](#)

[Intracranial volume](#) is an [MRI](#) measurement that reflects the largest size a brain ever achieves. Human brains continue to grow after birth, reaching maximum size around adolescence. After that, the brain gradually shrinks, whether a person has HD or not. Because our skull is rigid, it has to grow with our brain, but it doesn't shrink down when the brain starts to shrink. So, the total volume inside the skull is set by the maximum growth during development. We call this the [intracranial volume](#). It serves as a kind of 'fossil' for the maximum brain size.

When researchers measured [intracranial volume](#) in people in the PREDICT-HD [observational](#) trial, they discovered that it was related to a person's height and gender. That's what was expected: taller people and males, on average, tend to have larger brains.

The largest volume reached by the brain might be smaller in men with the HD mutation

Using statistical techniques, the researchers made adjustments to account for these known effects on brain size. Surprisingly, after this correction, the total [intracranial volume](#) was still about 4% smaller in men carrying the HD mutation than men without it.

The researchers believe this difference is real, and that it suggests there may be changes very early in life in the HD brain. In women, the HD mutation carriers had only slightly smaller brains (1%), which is not enough to be confident that the change is real. It's not clear why this change is observed in men but not women, or how this might relate to the symptoms of HD in men and women.

This finding is important, because it suggests that HD doesn't only cause changes when a person has symptoms that convince a neurologist that they're sick. There may be subtle, but real, changes in the brains of people with HD from a very early stage.

This research suggests we need more detailed studies of very early changes in HD brains, because the earliest changes we see might be the ones we should target in drug studies.

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare. [For more information about our disclosure policy see our FAQ...](#)





Learn more

[Article in Brain describing the research \(full article requires payment or subscription\)](#) [Article in American Journal of Neuroradiology describing how brain shrinkage changes during the course of HD \(open access\)](#)

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- Glossary
- **intracranial volume** An MRI measurement that reflects the largest size a brain ever achieves
- **magnetic resonance** A technique using powerful magnetic fields to produce detailed images of the brain in living humans and animals
- **neurodegenerative** A disease caused by progressive malfunctioning and death of brain cells (neurons)
- **observational** A study in which measurements are made in human volunteers but no experimental drug or treatment is given
- **ventricle** Normal fluid-filled spaces within the brain.
- **neuron** Brain cells that store and transmit information
- [Read more definitions in the glossary](#)

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