CHICAGO — Researchers using MRI have found signs of damage that may be related to inflammation in the brains of obese adolescents, according to a study being presented next week at the annual meeting of the Radiological Society of North America (RSNA).

Obesity in young people has become a significant public health problem. In the U.S., the percentage of children and adolescents affected by obesity has more than tripled since the 1970s, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Data from the World Health Organization indicates that the number of overweight or obese infants and young children ages five years or younger increased from 32 million globally in 1990 to 41 million in 2016.

While obesity is primarily associated with weight gain, recent evidence suggests that the
disease triggers inflammation in the nervous system that could damage important regions of
the brain. Developments in MRI like diffusion tensor imaging (DTI), a technique that tracks
the diffusion of water along the brain's signal-carrying white matter tracts, have enabled
researchers to study this damage directly.

For the new study, researchers compared DTI results in 59 obese adolescents and 61 healthy
adolescents, ages 12 to 16 years. From DTI, the researchers derived a measure called
fractional anisotropy (FA), which correlates with the condition of the brain's white matter. A
reduction in FA is indicative of increasing damage in the white matter.

The results showed a reduction of FA values in the obese adolescents in regions located in
the corpus callosum, a bundle of nerve fibers that connects the left and right hemispheres of
the brain. Decrease of FA was also found in the middle orbitofrontal gyrus, a brain region
related to emotional control and the reward circuit. None of the brain regions in obese
patients had increased FA.

"Brain changes found in obese adolescents related to important regions responsible for
control of appetite, emotions and cognitive functions," said study co-author Pamela
Bertolazzi, a biomedical scientist and Ph.D. student from the University of São Paulo in
Brazil.

This pattern of damage correlated with some inflammatory markers like leptin, a hormone
made by fat cells that helps regulate energy levels and fat stores. In some obese people, the
brain does not respond to leptin, causing them to keep eating despite adequate or excessive
fat stores. This condition, known as leptin resistance, makes the fat cells produce even more
leptin.

Worsening condition of the white matter was also associated with levels of insulin, a
hormone produced in the pancreas that helps regulate blood sugar levels. Obese people
often suffer from insulin resistance, a state in which the body is resistant to the effects of the
hormone.

"Our maps showed a positive correlation between brain changes and hormones such as
leptin and insulin," Dr. Bertolazzi said. "Furthermore, we found a positive association with
inflammatory markers, which leads us to believe in a process of neuroinflammation besides
insulin and leptin resistance."

Dr. Bertolazzi noted that additional studies are needed to determine if this inflammation in
young people with obesity is a consequence of the structural changes in the brain.

"In the future, we would like to repeat brain MRI in these adolescents after
multi-professional treatment for weight loss to assess if the brain changes are reversible or
not," she added.

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Editor's note: The data in these releases may differ from those in the published abstract and those actually presented at the meeting, as researchers continue to update their data right up until the meeting. To ensure you are using the most up-to-date information, please call the RSNA Newsroom at 1-312-791-6610.

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