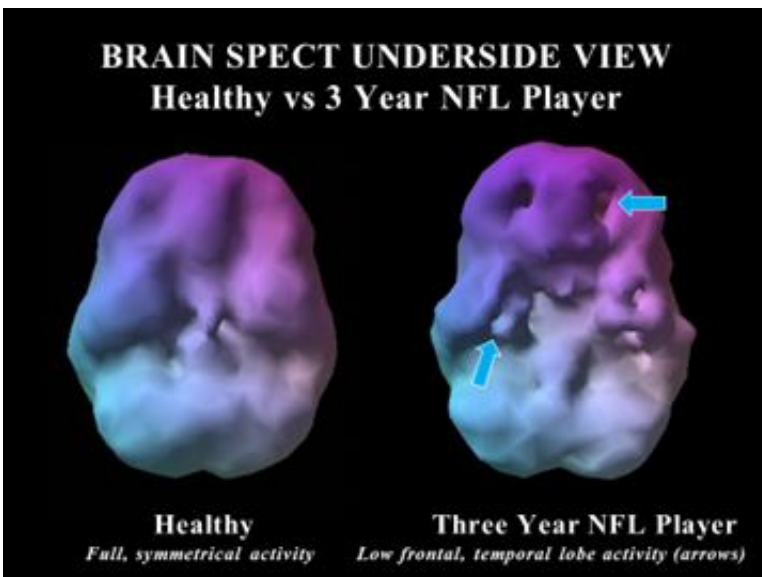


Abnormally low blood flow indicates damage to NFL players' brains

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SPECT brain scans showing abnormal low blood flow in an NFL player compared to a normal healthy control subject. Credit: University of California Los Angeles Medical Center

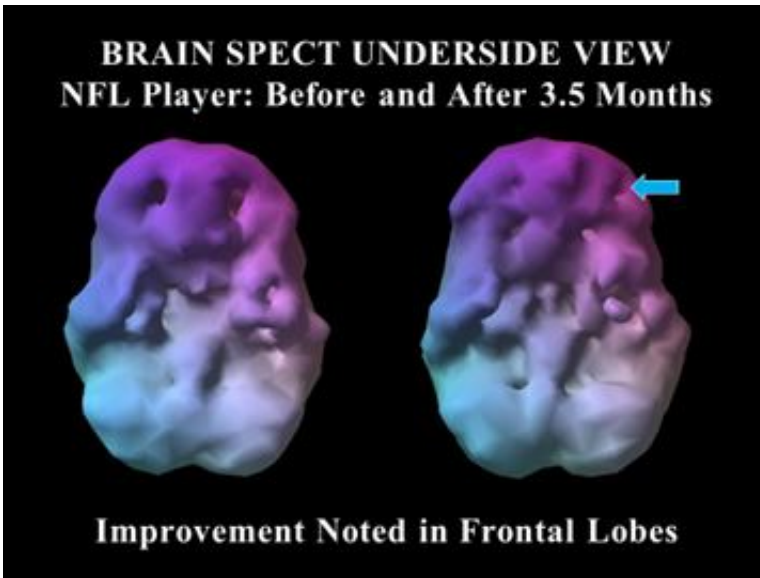
The discovery of brain pathology through autopsy in former National Football League (NFL) players called chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE) has raised substantial concern among players, medical professionals, and the general public about the impact of repetitive head trauma. Using sophisticated neuroimaging and analytics, researchers have now identified abnormal areas of low blood flow in living professional football players. These findings, published in the *Journal of*

Alzheimer's Disease, raises the potential for better diagnosis and treatment for persons with football related head trauma.

"This report opens the study of [traumatic brain injury](#) to well established [brain](#) imaging approaches," commented George Perry, PhD, Editor in Chief of the *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease*. "The findings suggest that brain hypoperfusion may play a role in the development of the clinical changes seen in NFL [players](#)."

This study used cerebral perfusion imaging with single photon emission computed emission tomography (SPECT) to examine the brains of the largest group of retired and current NFL players investigated to date, a total of 161 individuals with an average age of 52. Looking at [blood flow](#) to every region of the brain, researchers were able to identify areas of abnormally low blood flow. Combining this information with a leading-edge quantitative approach called machine learning allowed them to distinguish NFL players with abnormal brain patterns compared to health controls with 92-94% accuracy.

"Without functional imaging studies like SPECT, it is very difficult to know if brain trauma is present and which areas are affected," explained lead author Daniel G. Amen, MD, Amen Clinics, Inc, Costa Mesa, CA. "Structural studies often appear normal but what we can do better with functional neuroimaging with SPECT is not only pinpoint specific areas of the brain that are unhealthy with low blood flow, but also demonstrate their improvement with successful brain rehabilitation treatments in persons like football players."



SPECT brain scans showing improvement of abnormal low blood flow in an NFL player compared after 3.5 months on a customized brain rehabilitation program. Credit: University of California Los Angeles Medical Center

Co-author Dr. Bennet Omalu, who originally described CTE as depicted in the movie *Concussion* featuring Will Smith, added, "What our current work is doing in addition to other imaging modalities builds the foundation between identifying the negative effects of head trauma on the brain while the patient is still alive so that we can intervene with better treatments."

Investigators determined that on average the NFL players had lower blood flow in 36 areas of the brain. The decreased blood flow in the following six regions of the brain were the most important in determining who had football related health trauma: anterior superior temporal lobes, rolandic operculum, insula, superior temporal poles, precuneus and, cerebellar vermis. These same regions function in memory, mood, and learning. When damaged, they can produce cognitive and psychiatric problems as evidenced by the fact that 83% of

players in this study had memory problems and 29% of them had history of depression.

According to lead investigator Cyrus A. Raji, MD, PhD, University of California Los Angeles Medical Center, "This convergence of a critical research question of high national interest, functional neuroimaging, and new computer-based predictive analytics makes this study both intriguing and impactful. It is of key importance not only for the neurological safety of football players, but for the general public as well."

More information: "Perfusion Neuroimaging Abnormalities Alone Distinguish National Football League Players from a Healthy Population," by Daniel G. Amen, Kristen Willeumier, Bennet Omalu, Andrew Newberg, Cauligi Raghavendra, and Cyrus A. Raji, [DOI: 10.3233/JAD-160207](https://doi.org/10.3233/JAD-160207) , published online ahead of Volume 53, Issue 1 of the *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease*

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