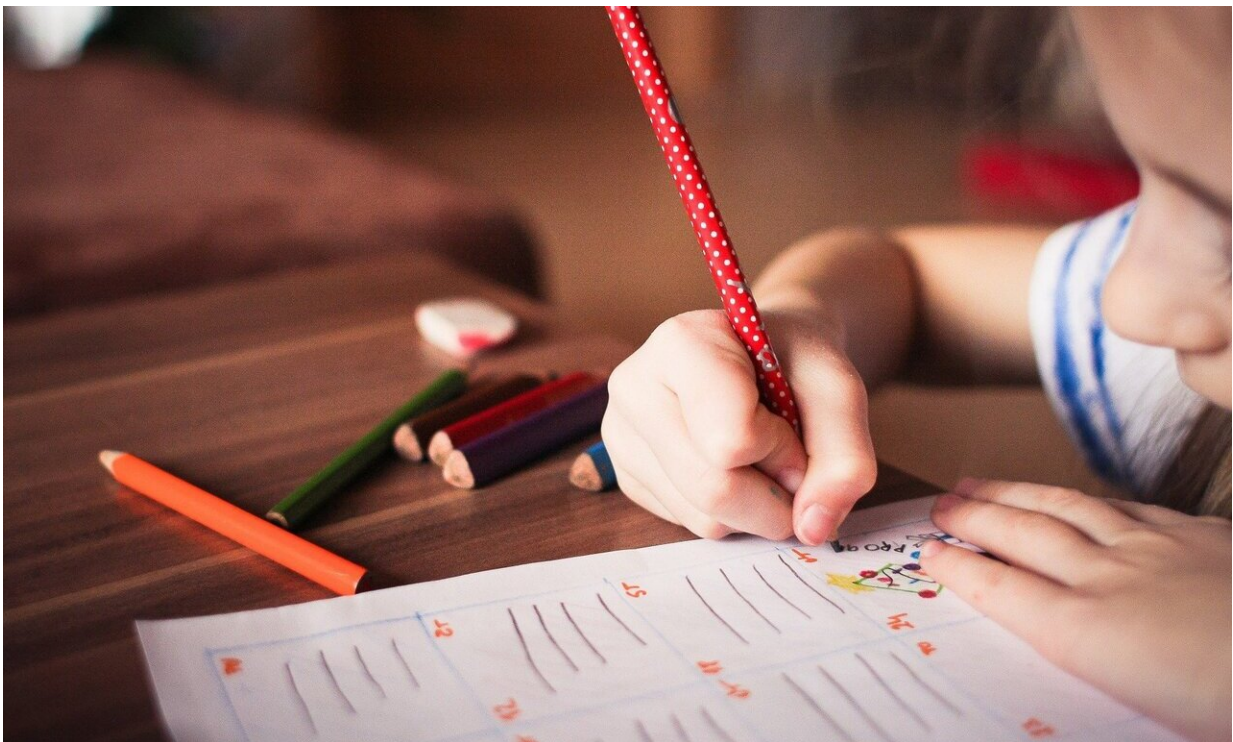


Childhood disadvantage affects brain connectivity

May 19 2021



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Many socioeconomically disadvantaged children face poor cognitive and mental health outcomes, and researchers are working to determine the specific factors that link childhood conditions to those poor outcomes, including how they might shape brain circuitry. In a new study, researchers have examined how 'neighborhood disadvantage' can affect

the developing brain, including the brain's connectivity between regions.

The study appears in *Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging*.

Sarah Whittle, Ph.D., and Divyangana Rakesh, lead authors of the study, studied existing [brain](#) scans from 7,618 children aged 9-10 collected as part of the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development (ABCD) Study. Previous studies have identified differences in some brain regions in disadvantaged children, but the current study used magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to measure functional connectivity, or how well different regions of the brain are connected with one another, at rest.

Rather than considering a single measure of status such as [household income](#), the new study classified children according to neighborhood disadvantage, which encompasses multiple [risk factors](#) such as pollution, crime, and access to lower-quality education and healthcare.

Dr. Whittle said the purpose of the study was to "inform us of the mechanisms through which disadvantage impacts children's development and functioning." The team also wanted to investigate the role of factors such as positive home and school environments that may help reduce the harmful effects of disadvantage.

Analysis of the brain scans revealed that, in children with higher scores reflecting greater disadvantage, functional connectivity was reduced both between and within several brain networks.

"Our findings suggest that growing up in a disadvantaged neighborhood indeed impacts the brain. Importantly, however, findings suggest that providing children with better home and school environments where they feel supported, receive positive feedback, and have opportunities to engage in different activities, can offset some of the negative effects of

neighborhood disadvantage on children's brain development," Ms. Rakesh said.

The findings have [policy implications](#) in the context of designing interventions and policies targeted at youth and families exposed to disadvantage; they suggest a need to shift attention from a sole focus on family-level factors to community-level research and policies.

Cameron Carter, MD, Editor of *Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging*, said of the study, "These remarkable results show that improvements in the home and school environments can mitigate against the otherwise deleterious effects of growing up in a disadvantaged setting, providing a powerful message for the importance of public policies that provide more support at home and at school."

More information: Divyangana Rakesh et al, Associations between neighborhood disadvantage, resting-state functional connectivity, and behavior in the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development (ABCD) Study: Moderating role of positive family and school environments, *Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging* (2021). [DOI: 10.1016/j.bpsc.2021.03.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bpsc.2021.03.008)

Provided by Elsevier

Citation: Childhood disadvantage affects brain connectivity (2021, May 19) retrieved 26 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2021-05-childhood-disadvantage-affects-brain.html>

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