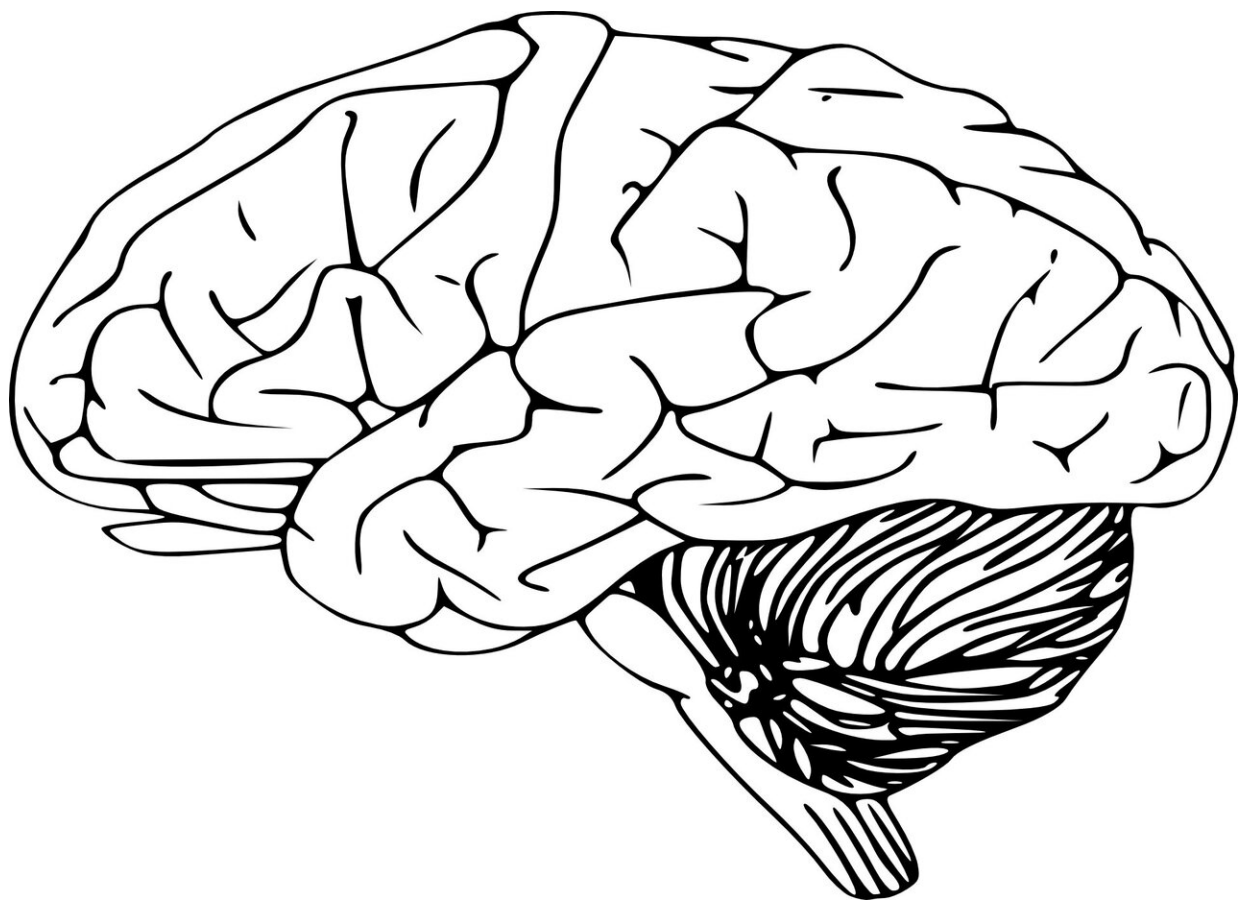


Gray matter volume could inform treatment decisions for developing mental health disorders

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The brain structure of patients with recent onset psychosis and depression can offer important biological insights into these illnesses and how they might develop.

In a new study published in *Biological Psychiatry*, researchers at the University of Birmingham show that by examining structural MRI scans of the brain, it's possible to identify patients most susceptible to poor outcomes.

By identifying these patients in the early stages of their illness, clinicians will be able to offer more targeted and effective treatments.

"Currently, the way we diagnose most mental health disorders is based on a patient's history, symptoms, and clinical observations, rather than on biological information," says lead author Paris Alexandros Lalouis.

"That means patients might have similar underlying biological mechanisms in their illness, but different diagnoses. By understanding those mechanisms more fully, we can give clinicians better tools to use in planning treatments."

In the study, the researchers used data from around 300 patients with recent onset psychosis and recent onset depression taking part in the PRONIA study. PRONIA is a European Union-funded [cohort study](#) investigating prognostic tools for psychoses which is taking place across seven European research centers including Birmingham.

The researchers used a machine learning algorithm to assess data from patients' brain scans and sort these into groups, or clusters. Two clusters were identified based on the scans, each of which contained both patients with psychosis and patients with depression. Each [cluster](#) revealed distinctive characteristics which related strongly to their likelihood of recovery.

In the first cluster, lower volumes of gray matter—the darker tissue inside the brain involved in muscle control and functions such as memory, emotions, and decision-making—were associated with patients who went on to have poorer outcomes. In the second group, in contrast, higher levels of gray matter signaled patients who were more likely to recover well from their illness.

A second algorithm was then used to predict the patients' condition nine months following the initial diagnosis. The researchers found a higher level of accuracy in predicting outcomes when using the biologically based clusters compared to traditional diagnostic systems.

Evidence also showed that patients in the cluster with lower volumes of gray matter in their brain scans may have higher levels of inflammation, poorer concentration, and other cognitive impairments previously associated with depression and schizophrenia.

Finally, the team tested the clusters in other large cohort studies in Germany and the US and were able to show that the same identified clusters could be used to predict patient outcomes.

"While the PRONIA study contained people who were recently diagnosed with their illness, the other datasets we used contained people with chronic conditions," explains Lalouis. "We found that the longer the duration of illness, the more likely it was that a patient would fit into the first cluster with lower gray matter volume. That really adds to the evidence that structural MRI scans may be able to offer useful diagnostic information to help guide targeted treatment decisions."

The next step for the team is to start to validate the clusters in the clinic, gathering patient data in real time, before planning larger scale clinical trials.

More information: Paris Alexandros Lalousis et al, Neurobiologically Based Stratification of Recent Onset Depression and Psychosis: Identification of Two Distinct Transdiagnostic Phenotypes, *Biological Psychiatry* (2022). [DOI: 10.1016/j.biopsych.2022.03.021](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biopsych.2022.03.021)

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