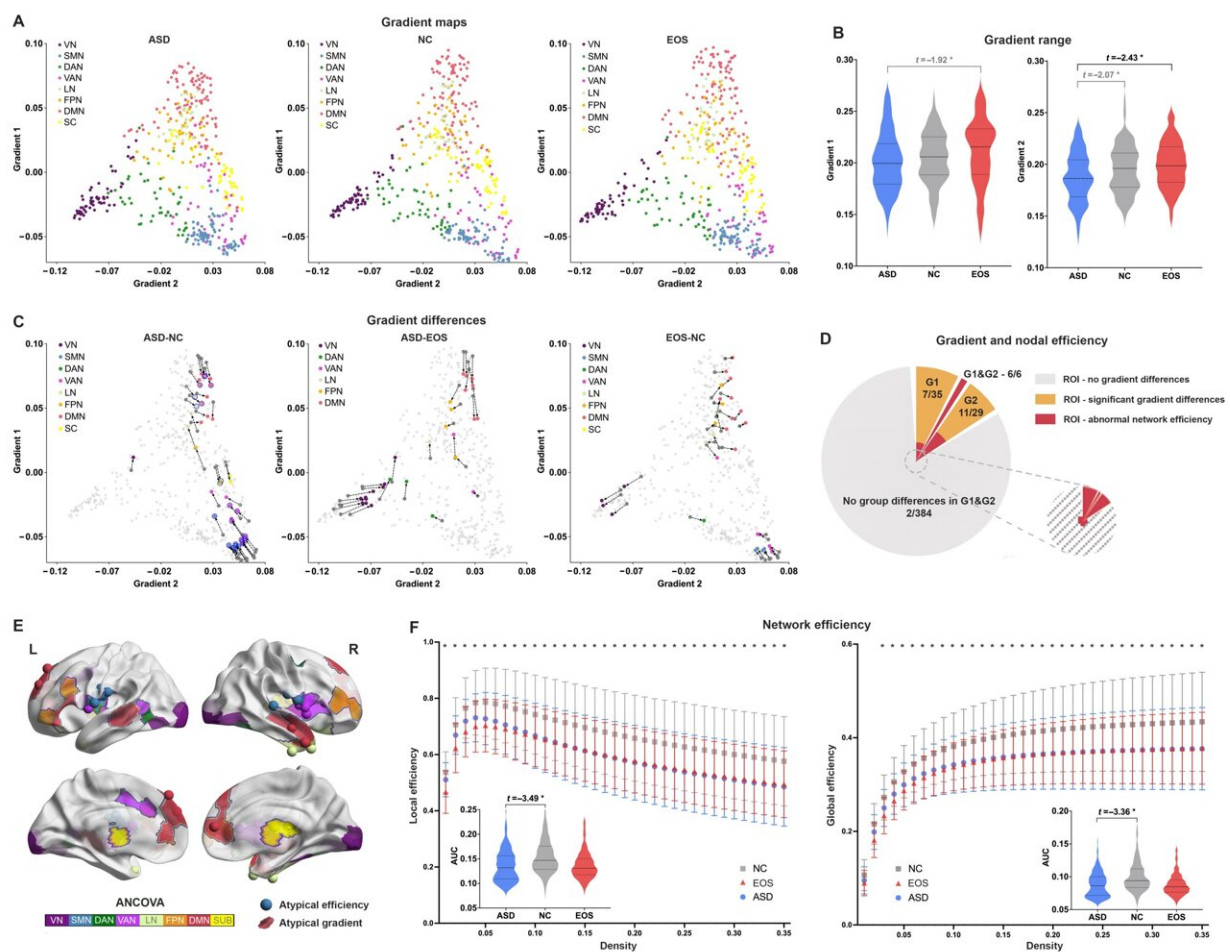


Neuroanatomic and connectomic profiles of early-onset schizophrenia and autism spectrum disorder

March 19 2024



Functional gradient and network efficiency in individuals with early-onset schizophrenia (EOS), autism spectrum disorder (ASD), and normal controls (NCs). (A) Functional gradient maps of individuals with EOS, ASD, and NCs.

The color of the nodes represents the functional network to which they belong. Gradient 1 indicates the primary-transmodal gradient axis, and Gradient 2 indicates the visual-sensorimotor gradient axis. (B) Pairwise group differences in the range of the two gradients. (C) Pairwise group differences in the positioning of brain nodes within the functional gradient coordinate system. Nodes without significant gradient differences are colored in gray, while those with significant gradient differences are colored according to the networks they are associated with. The direction of gradient changes in these nodes is indicated by black arrow lines. In addition, nodes that exhibit a decrease in efficiency are marked with blue circles. (D) The interrelationship of inclusivity between nodes exhibiting gradient abnormalities or efficiency abnormalities. (E) Spatial overlap of the nodes with abnormal gradient or efficiency. (F) Global network efficiency of individuals with EOS, ASD, and NCs. Global efficiency and local efficiency across a range of network sparsities (0.01–0.35) were presented, and the areas under the curve were compared among individuals with EOS, ASD, and NCs. *indicates corrected P

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