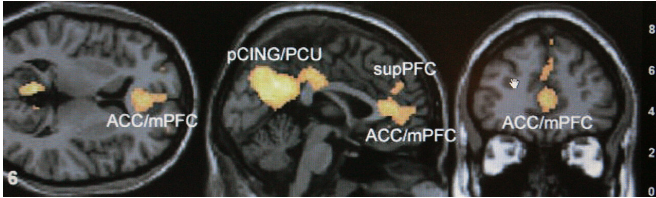


# Why are some scientists turning away from brain scans?

7 December 2020, by Marion Renault



This Jan. 30, 2006 file photo shows a functional magnetic resonance imaging scan on a computer screen at an Emory University lab in Atlanta. Using large magnets, the scans detect where oxygenated blood flows, allowing scientists to indirectly measure brain activity. Researchers are becoming increasingly critical of some brain scan studies that purport to show exactly how our minds shape our behavior. (AP Photo/Ric Feld, File)

Brain scans offer a tantalizing glimpse into the mind's mysteries, promising an almost X-ray-like vision into how we feel pain, interpret faces and wiggle fingers.

Studies of brain images have suggested that Republicans and Democrats have visibly different thinking, that overweight adults have stronger responses to pictures of food and that it's possible to predict a sober person's likelihood of relapse.

But such buzzy findings are coming under growing scrutiny as scientists grapple with the fact that some brain scan research doesn't seem to hold up.

Such studies have been criticized for relying on too few subjects and for incorrectly analyzing or interpreting data. Researchers have also realized a person's brain scan results can differ from day to day—even under identical conditions—casting a doubt on how to document consistent patterns.

With so many questions being raised, some researchers are acknowledging the scans'

limitations and working to overcome them or simply turning to other tests.

Earlier this year, Duke University researcher Annchen Knodt's lab published the latest paper challenging the reliability of common brain scan projects, based on about 60 studies of the past decade including her own.

"We found this poor result across the board," Knodt said. "We're basically discrediting much of the work we've done."

## WATCHING BRAINS 'LIGHT UP'

The research being re-examined relies on a technique called functional magnetic resonance imaging, or fMRI.

Using large magnets, the scans detect where oxygenated blood rushes to when someone does an activity—such as memorizing a list of words or touching fingertips together—allowing scientists to indirectly measure brain activity.

When the technology debuted in the early 1990s, it opened a seemingly revolutionary window into the human brain.

Other previous imaging techniques tracked brain activity through electrodes placed on the skull or radioactive tracers injected into the bloodstream. In comparison, fMRI seemed like a fast, high-resolution and non-invasive alternative.

A flurry of papers and press coverage followed the technique's invention, pointing to parts of the brain that "light up" when we feel pain, technique, functional near infrared spectroscopy, allows her subjects to move freely during scanning and permits her to study live social interactions between several people.

Disney also shies away from fMRI, which she says

is too crude of an instrument for her forays into the molecular relationship between brain chemistry, behavior and states like arousal and attentiveness.

That doesn't mean everyone is walking away from fMRI.

Some surgeons depend on the technique to map a patient's brain before surgeries, and the technology has proven itself useful for broadly mapping the neural mechanisms of diseases such as schizophrenia or Alzheimer's.

Today, [optogenetics](#)—an emerging technique that uses light to activate neurons—is poised to be brain science's next siren technology.

Some say it's too early to know whether they'll adopt it as a tool.

"In that early hyper-sexy phase of a new technique, it is actually really difficult to get people to do the basic work of understanding its limitations," Disney said.

Stanley, for one, said he gravitates toward that basic work and has spent years advocating for a more measured use of brain scans, even if it means less fanfare. "People are much more cautious—and that's a good thing," he said.

The evolving understanding of fMRI and its limits shows science at work and should ultimately make people more confident in the results, not less, said Stanford brain scientist Russ Poldrack.

"We want to show people you have to pay attention to this stuff," Poldrack said. "Otherwise people are going to lose faith in our ability to answer questions."

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