

Brain connectivity in late-life depression and aging revealed by network analysis

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Key words: Late-life depression, Graph theory, Network analysis, Diffusion tensor imaging, Age effects.

Word count: Abstract = 223; Total body text = 3,199

Figures = 1; Tables = 3; Supplemental information: Tables = 2.

Conflicts of Interest: No Disclosures to Report

Source of Funding: Funding for this study was provided by NIMH 7RO1 MH073989-04 (AK).

Abstract

Objectives: To utilize novel methods to examine age-associations across an integrated brain network in healthy older adults (HOA) and individuals with late-life depression (LLD). Graph theory metrics describe the organizational configuration of both the global network and specified brain regions. Design: Cross-sectional data were acquired. Graph theory was used to explore diffusion tensor imaging derived white matter networks. Participants: 48 HOA and 28 adults with LLD were recruited from the community. Measurements: Global and local metrics in prefrontal, cingulate and temporal regions were calculated. Group differences and associations with age were explored. Results: Group differences were noted in local metrics of the right prefrontal and temporal regions, no significant differences were observed on global metrics. Local (not global) metrics were associated with age differently across groups. For HOA, local metrics across all regions correlated with age whereas in LLD correlations were only observed within temporal regions. In keeping with hypothesized regions impacted by LLD, stronger hubs in right temporal regions were observed among HOA whereas LLD individuals were characterized by robust hubs in frontal regions. Conclusion: We demonstrate widespread age-related changes in local network properties among HOA with different and more restricted local changes in LLD. Although a preliminary analysis, different patterns of correlations in local networks coupled with equivalent global metrics may reflect altered local structural brain networks in patients with LLD.

Objective

Healthy aging and late life depression (LLD) are associated with significant changes in the brain in both gray and white matter¹⁻⁵. Studies have explored individual brain regions and specific white matter tracts, however few studies have utilized novel magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) analysis methods that incorporate graph theory. Graph theory enables examination of the whole brain's organizational properties by modeling it as an integrated network^{6,7}. In graph theory, a network is a set of nodes with connections (edges) between them. Various metrics have been proposed (see Rubinov & Sporns for a detailed review⁷) and it has been suggested that an optimized network can be described as a "small-world-network", having high network efficiency and short path lengths^{6,8}. Thus, in a well-organized network such as the human brain one may identify a number of regions as hubs, i.e. regions that are highly connected internally but also with long range connections externally to other regions or hubs. Effective networks will be formed by a complex combination of efficiency and strength of connections both between and within brain regions; too many connections may be just as detrimental to a network as too few (see Figure 1 for description of metrics used in this study).

To date, brain imaging studies applying graph theory across the lifespan, have not provided consistent results and as yet, little work has been done to integrate findings into a cohesive theory. For example, in a graph analysis of gray matter volume across the lifespan, Wu and colleagues⁹ demonstrated that the gray matter network became more widely distributed from young adulthood through middle-age, and then became more localized in old-age. The authors describe this U-shaped curve as representing the development of a mature system followed by the randomization of that system as age-related decline impacts the brain. Although this description maps well onto the development and decline of brain networks, it does not reflect the pattern of cognitive changes observed across the lifespan, where optimal performance is generally observed in early adulthood. Some graph analyses have demonstrated less efficient

global and local networks among older versus younger adults for both gray matter volume¹⁰ and white matter based on diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) whole brain tractography¹¹. In contrast another structural connectivity study using DTI identified equivalent global efficiency but reduced local efficiency¹². The authors suggest that this preserved global but decreased local efficiency may represent adaptation toward the use of alternative networks among older adults¹². Despite these initial analyses of normal aging, little work has been done to understand how measures of network integrity may be impacted by current illness such as depression in aging.

A recent white matter graph study of remitted late-onset LLD identified reduced global efficiency and increased path length suggesting less efficient networks in recovered patients compared to healthy adults¹³. An earlier study from our group examining gray matter volume inter-correlations (rather than a white matter brain network as described in the current analysis), identified a similar pattern of lower global efficiency and higher global path length in LLD compared to a comparison group, as well as a higher global clustering coefficient in LLD¹⁴. Unfortunately the available methods precluded investigating individual differences. This study will expand on these structural network findings and examine individual differences in graph theory metrics not only as they relate to LLD and healthy older adults (HOA), but also how age may impact these findings. Here we use DTI whole brain tractography-derived white matter structural networks to examine group differences between LLD patients and HOA, associations with age are also examined. We focus on regions of interest in frontal, temporal and cingulate cortices as previous studies of the role of white matter underlying LLD and mood regulation have implicated white matter in these areas¹⁵⁻¹⁹. In addition, white matter tracts such as the uncinate fasciculus connecting frontal and temporal regions and the cingulum, the white matter tract that underlies the cingulate cortex^{3, 15, 20, 21}. We hypothesize that there will be lower network Efficiency, longer Path Length, less Centrality and greater Vulnerability in patients with LLD

compared to HOA in regions important for mood regulation or commonly affected in major depressive disorder, such as the prefrontal and cingulate cortex and the temporal lobes^{1, 19, 22-24}. Furthermore we hypothesize that network efficiency will reduce with increasing age.

Methods

Participants and Procedures

Data were collected as part of a larger research study investigating LLD at the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC). Individuals age 60 and older were recruited via community outreach (e.g., newspaper, radio, and television advertisements) and relevant outpatient clinics within the School of Medicine (e.g., mood and anxiety, geriatrics). The study was approved by the UIC Institutional Review Board and conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Participants underwent a preliminary telephone screen. Exclusion criteria consisted of current or past history of brain disorders (i.e., dementia, stroke, seizure, head injury, loss of consciousness, etc.), history of substance abuse or dependence, an Axis I psychiatric disorder diagnosis (other than major depression for the LLD group), psychotropic medication use including antidepressant medications and the presence of metallic implant(s) that would preclude MRI. Thus, all study participants, including those diagnosed with major depression were free of any antidepressant medication for at least two weeks in order to study depressed mood in an untreated state.

After passing the telephone screen, participants were scheduled for a more detailed evaluation including cognitive, i.e., Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE²⁵ and affective, i.e., Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV (SCID²⁶ screens for final inclusion/exclusion determination. Screening measures were administered by a trained research assistant, followed by an evaluation by a board certified (AK) or board eligible (OA) psychiatrist who completed the

Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS²⁷). All raters were blind to telephone screen information. Informed consent was obtained from all participants. After eligibility was confirmed, qualified participants were scheduled for a second visit during which they completed a neuropsychological assessment (not reported). A third visit involved MRI acquisition.

Final inclusion criteria for adults with LLD included a diagnosis of major depressive disorder based on the SCID and a score ≥ 15 on the 17-item HDRS. Healthy older adults (HOA) participants required an absence of depressive symptoms based on the SCID and a score ≤ 8 on the HDRS. All participants regardless of group, had an MMSE score ≥ 24 , had scores within the normal range on the standardized neuropsychological assessment, and were native English speakers. The HOA group demonstrated no history of neurological or psychiatric illness, and no evidence of cognitive deficits on standardized neuropsychological assessments (not reported here). History of stable (e.g., diabetes, hypertension) or remitted medical illness (e.g., cancer) was not an exclusionary factor.

One hundred and forty-four individuals attended initial screening. Thirty-four individuals were excluded from analysis: 15 had past substance abuse or dependence (HOA=4, LLD=11); five had English as a second language (HOA=4, LLD=1); three were on contra-indicative medication (HOA=1, LLD=2); five had contra-indicative comorbidities (HOA=1, LLD=4); four individuals had sleep apnea (HOA=3, LLD=1), two had previous head trauma (HOA=1, LLD=1). Of these 110 individuals, 76 had complete imaging data available (T1-weighted and DTI); the final sample included 28 adults with LLD and 48 HOA. Note, there is substantial overlap with the sample of participants described by a previous analysis of gray matter network¹⁴.

Neuroimaging Protocol

Brain MRI were acquired on a Philips 3.0T Achieva scanner (Philips Medical Systems, Best, The Netherlands) using an 8-channel SENSE (Sensitivity Encoding) head coil. Participants were positioned comfortably on the scanner bed and fitted with soft ear plugs; foam pads were used to minimize head movement. Participants were instructed to remain still throughout the scan. High resolution three-dimensional T1-weighted images were acquired with a MPRAGE (Magnetization Prepared Rapid Acquisition Gradient Echo) sequence (field of view: FOV=240mm; 134 contiguous axial slices; TR/TE=8.4/3.9ms; flip angle=8°; voxel size=1.1X1.1X1.1mm). DTI images were acquired using single-shot spin-echo echo-planar imaging (EPI) sequence (FOV=240mm; voxel size=0.83X0.83X2.2mm; TR/TE=6,994/71ms; Flip angle=90°). Sixty seven contiguous axial slices aligned to the anterior commissure–posterior commissure (AC-PC) line were collected in 32 gradient directions with $b=700\text{s/mm}^2$ and one acquisition without diffusion sensitization (B_0 image). Parallel imaging technique was utilized with factor at 2.5 to reduce scanning time to approximately 4 minutes. The acquisition of these images was part of a larger protocol.

Image Analysis

To generate brain network data, a pipeline was constructed which integrates multiple image analysis techniques. Diffusion weighted images were eddy current corrected using the automatic image registration tool in DTI-Studio (<http://www.mristudio.org>)²⁸ by registering all diffusion-weighted images to their corresponding b_0 images. An eddy current correction technique using affine transformation was performed (rotation, translation, scaling and shear, 12-parameters). This was followed by the computation of diffusion tensors then deterministic tractography using Fiber Assignment by Continuous Tracking (FACT) algorithm built into the DTI-Studio program. For each subject, tractography was first performed by tracking the whole brain, initiating tracts at each voxel. Fiber tracking was stopped when FA value falls below 0.15 or a turning angle becomes larger than 60°.

T1-weighted images were used to generate label maps using the FreeSurfer image analysis suite (<http://surfer.nmr.mgh.harvard.edu/>) for volumetric segmentation²⁹⁻³¹. Each label map is composed of 87 different gray matter regions of interest (ROIs), which include cortical and subcortical regions as well as the brainstem and cerebellum.

Brain gray matter structural networks were generated by counting the number of reconstructed streamlines connecting every pair of gray matter ROIs (i.e. the “nodes”). We investigated several hubs of interest, which are areas hypothesized to be important for mood regulation or are often affected in LLD^{1, 19, 22-24}. To this end, hubs of interest were constructed by combining individual FreeSurfer areas of interest as follows: *prefrontal cortex* (PFC) – orbitofrontal cortex, inferior frontal gyrus and rostral division of the middle frontal gyrus; *cingulate Cortex* – rostral anterior, caudal anterior and posterior divisions; *temporal* – entorhinal cortex, parahippocampal gyrus and middle temporal gyrus. Regions were combined in order to investigate the integral role of these hubs of interest with their sub-components combined, and to reduce the number of comparisons. The resulting matrices were then analyzed using a set of Matlab-based functions implemented in the Brain Connectivity Toolbox ([http:// brain-connectivity-toolbox.net/](http://brain-connectivity-toolbox.net/)) to yield several graph theory metrics. In order to minimize multiple comparisons metrics were carefully selected to represent the network at both the global and local level, as well as describing how important a region is for the network as a whole and the connections between regions, see Figure 1. Global measures are reported for the normalized clustering coefficient (Gamma), normalized path length (Lambda) and global efficiency (Eglobal). Local measures reported are Centrality, Path Length and Vulnerability.

Statistical Analyses

All statistical analyses were performed in SPSS (PASW, version 18.0.SPSS, Chicago, IL). Group differences in both demographics and network metrics were examined using ANOVA and Chi-Squared, as appropriate. ANCOVA was used to examine group differences in global and local graph theory metrics, with age and sex included as covariates. Partial correlations were performed to explore associations between age and graph theory metrics controlling for sex, for each group separately. For the local metric analyses, false discovery rate (FDR; $q < 0.30$ for false discovery rate bounds^{32, 33}) was used to control for type I error rate for multiple comparisons.

Results

Demographics

There were no significant differences between the groups in either highest education level (LLD: mean=15.18 (3.29); HOA: mean=14.90 (2.90); $F(1,74)=1.41$, $p=.698$) or sex (LLD: males=28.6%; HOA: males=37.5%; $\chi^2=.626$, $p=.429$). The HOA group were significantly older than the LLD group (LLD: mean=65.29 (7.19); HOA: mean=68.75 (5.77); $F(1,74)=5.31$, $p=.024$). As expected, groups differed on HDRS scores. See Table 1 for demographic details.

Sex differences

Although sex differences between the groups were not observed, the number of males in both groups was fewer than the number of females (HOA: males=18; females=30; LLD: males=8; females=28). For the LLD group in particular the uneven group and small n means comparison of sex differences should be treated with caution. Sex differences for each group were explored with ANOVA, see Supplementary Table 1. In the LLD group males demonstrated more efficient networks than females, but no sex differences were observed in the HOA group. To control for the different pattern of associations which may be due to the different statistical power in each group, sex was included as a covariate in further analysis.

Group differences

Due to the reported group differences in age and the sex differences on imaging metrics (as described above), these variables were included as covariates in the analyses.

Global Measures

ANCOVA did not reveal any significant group differences between the groups on any global measure; see Supplementary Table 2 for details.

Local Measures

ANCOVA (controlling for age and sex) identified group differences in the right PFC and right temporal regions. Specifically, Vulnerability was significantly higher in the right PFC in the LLD group compared to HOA. In contrast Vulnerability in the right temporal region was higher among HOA compared to the LLD group. Also in the right temporal region, Centrality was significantly lower in the LLD group compared to HOA. These differences remained significant after FDR correction. See Table 2 for details.

Correlations with Age

Given sex differences on these metrics and the lack of statistical power to split the groups for a depression by sex consideration of age associates, sex was included as a control variable in the following analysis.

Global Measures

No significant correlations were observed between global network measures and age in either group (controlling for sex).

Local Measures

Correlations were performed separately for HOA and LLD individuals controlling for sex, see Table 3 for details. HOA: After FDR, age correlated significantly with Path Length metrics in bilateral PFC and temporal lobes and right cingulate.

LLD: After FDR, age correlated with bilateral Path Length and right centrality in the temporal lobe.

Conclusions

We analyzed structural brain networks of older adults with and without depression, assessing associations with age. Differences between individuals with LLD and HOA were observed for local metrics in right PFC and temporal regions particularly for Vulnerability. Vulnerability in the right PFC was higher in the LLD group compared to the HOA; whereas in the right temporal region Vulnerability was higher among HOA: indicating that for LLD individuals frontal regions are vital to the efficiency of the network, whereas in HOA temporal regions are more important. Although a preliminary analysis, this suggests that the network that supports functional operations is organized differently in LLD compared to HOA. Results presented here show similarities to our previous findings, despite using different methods and examining different brain tissue. In both Ajilore and colleagues' examination of inter-correlations between gray matter volumes and the current investigation of white matter, stronger hubs in right temporal regions are observed among HOA whereas LLD individuals are characterized by robust hubs in frontal regions¹⁴.

In the current study, patients with LLD have a network that is globally *as efficient* as that of HOA, unlike findings from a few previous studies however there are key differences in participants and study design^{13, 14}. Although measuring white matter networks in a similar sample size, Bai and colleagues examined remitted late-onset LLD patients, compared to the currently depressed sample including both early- and late-onset LLD in this study¹³. Thus differences in results may reflect the dependence of network properties on current mood state, as well as the onset or illness duration. Although results here are preliminary, these findings may suggest that reorganization of brain networks is occurring in subjects with LLD. One

possible explanation for such reorganization is that some form of compensation may have taken place, as has been hypothesized in aging¹², with the local network being restructured to maintain function in the face of brain changes associated with LLD. Our results suggest that in LLD individuals may utilize frontal regions to support function rather than relying on temporal regions (as in HOA). This may indicate that the reduced efficiency of the temporal lobe often observed in depression^{34, 35}, leads to a reliance on more distributed possibly less efficient networks.

Significant correlations were observed between local metrics and age particularly among healthy older adults, whereas no such associations were observed in global metrics. Although two previous studies have identified age-related declines in global efficiency in healthy aging^{10, 11}, one other study identified a similar pattern to that reported here – i.e., no age-related global effects but significant local associations with age¹². Additionally, different patterns of correlations were observed between groups when exploring the relationship between age and local network metrics. Age effects in the HOA group were widespread across the whole brain as reported previously¹¹; with longer Path Length in frontal, cingulate and temporal regions associated with older age. These prevalent age effects may reflect age-related cortical disconnection and contribute to the cognitive changes observed with normal aging³⁶⁻³⁸. In contrast among LLD patients, older age was positively correlated with metrics only in the temporal region. This pattern suggests that in LLD the network properties of the temporal lobe is impacted by disease-age interactions^{39, 40}, instead of a more widespread pattern observed among HOA. This is consistent with a previous study suggesting that whereas the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex appears to respond to treatment, other brain regions are not treatment responsive and may represent underlying brain dysfunction in depression⁴¹.

Results in this study should be carefully interpreted in the context of study limitations. Graph theory methods have only recently been applied to examine brain networks and the optimal combination of image acquisition protocol and pre/post processing techniques have yet to be established. While these results contribute to the growing literature, the lack of a “gold standard” for comparison means that they should be interpreted thoughtfully and with attention to new findings as well as the field as a whole. Despite this caveat, we demonstrated findings similar to those reported in studies using different graph theory methods; moreover the current method builds on our previous study by examining white matter networks (compared to previous gray matter analysis), and allows us to examine individual differences and correlations with age not possible in the previous analysis^{12, 14}. DTI also has limitations including the possibility of spurious streamlines that may not be supported by evidence. Moreover, the graph-theoretical analyses similar to our pipeline implementation have been shown to be dependent on the streamline reconstruction technique⁴², the choice of neuro-anatomical atlases for the definition of the “hubs”⁴³, and different matrix normalization strategies⁴⁴. Also, in this study we used 12-parameter affine transformations for realigning the MPRAGE and DTI spaces, which only incompletely corrects for B0 inhomogeneity-induced geometric distortions. In terms of the sample, the groups were not large, had different statistical power due to uneven sample sizes and included smaller numbers of males than females. Within the LLD group a heterogeneous sample of late-onset and early onset patients was included and due to sample size, differences between age-of-onset groups could not be explored.

To conclude, in this preliminary study we demonstrate a seemingly preserved global network in LLD, but with local network susceptibilities that differ between LLD and HOA. Furthermore, widespread age associations were noted in the HOA group, as opposed to more localized age-related changes in the LLD group. Future applications of this method to larger samples and

incorporating cognitive function may clarify whether results reflect successful adaptation in LLD patients or altered structural brain networks that are not functionally beneficial.

Acknowledgements: We wish to acknowledge the assistance of the Mood Disorders Team for participant screening and assessment.

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Table 1: Demographic Information and Group Differences.

	HOA N=48	LLD N=28	Group differences
Age - Mean (sd) [‡]	68.75 (5.77)	65.29 (7.19)	F=5.31, df=1,74, p=.024*
Sex – N (m,f)[‡]	18,30	8,20	$\chi^2=.626$, df=1,p=.429
Highest Education Level in Years - Mean (sd)[‡]	14.90 (2.90)	15.18 (3.29)	F=.152, df=1,74, p=.698
HDRS - Mean (sd)	1.60 (1.60)	18.57 (2.73)	F=1160.12, df=1,74,
Range[‡]	0-6	15-25	p<.001**

*significant at 5% level; **significant at 1% level; Statistical analysis: [‡]ANOVA; [‡]Chi-square.

Table 2: Mean and Standard Deviations for Local Measures by Group; ANCOVA controlling for age and sex

	Right			Left		
	Mean (SD)		ANCOVA (df=1,72)	Mean (SD)		ANCOVA (df=1,72)
	HOA	LLD	FDR	HOA	LLD	
PFC	182.36	238.60	F=3.36	240.35	244.08	F=.102
Centrality	(99.87)	(140.38)	p=.071	(124.75)	(163.38)	p=.751
	.012	.012	F=.103	.013	.012	F=.172
Path length	(.003)	(.002)	p=.749	(.002)	(.003)	p=.679
	.003	.006	F=4.36	.005	.006	F=.001
Vulnerability	(.005)	(.006)	p=.040 *	(.005)	(.006)	p=.973
			q=.28			
Cingulate	133.52	150.02	F=.417	130.94	131.22	F=.002
Centrality	(103.38)	(113.35)	p=.520	(84.35)	(93.87)	p=.969
	.012	.011	F=.206	.011	.011	F=.570
Path length	(.003)	(.003)	p=.651	(.002)	(.002)	p=.453
	.002	.003	F=.910	.002	.002	F=.001
Vulnerability	(.005)	(.005)	p=.343	(.004)	(.005)	p=.975
Temporal	136.20	82.62	F=6.22	108.28	79.81	F=3.31
Centrality	(97.72)	(80.19)	p=.015 *	(98.44)	(84.46)	p=.073
	.019	.018	F=.017	.018	.018	F=1.66
Path length	(.007)	(.004)	p=.896	(.005)	(.005)	p=.201
	.001	-.002	F=7.34	-.001	-.002	F=1.52
Vulnerability	(.005)	(.004)	p=.008 **	(.005)	(.004)	p=.222
			q=.16			
N	48	28		48	28	

*significant at 5% level; **significant at 1% level. Items in bold remain significant after FDR correction (q<.3); FDR correction was applied to the 18 comparisons included in the table above.

Table 3: Correlations between Local Metrics and Age for both groups controlling for sex.

HOA					LLD			
	Right		Left		Right		Left	
	Correlation	FDR	Correlation	FDR	Correlation	FDR	Correlation	FDR
PFC	r=.071		r=-.144		r=-.119		r=-.298	
Centrality	p=.638		p=.344		p=.556		p=.131	
	r=.426		r=.371		r=.274		r=.295	
Path length	p=.003 **	q=.018	p=.010 *	q=.036	p=.167		p=.136	
	r=.092		r=-.221		r=-.113		r=-.270	
Vulnerability	p=.540		p=.136		p=.575		p=.174	
Cingulate	r=.001		r=.274		r=.146		r=-.213	
Centrality	p=.944		p=.062		p=.468		p=.286	
	r=.444		r=.259		r=.236		r=.233	
Path length	p=.002 **	q=.018	p=.079		p=.236		p=.243	
	r=.089		r=.229		r=.083		r=-.032	
Vulnerability	p=.553		p=.122		p=.680		p=.874	
Temporal	r=.114		r=-.336		r=-.401		r=-.224	
Centrality	p=.444		p=.021 *	q=.063	p=.038 *	q=.228	p=.261	
	r=.565		r=.402		r=.476		r=.654	
Path length	p<.001 **	q<.001	p=.005 **	q=.023	p=.012 *	q=.108	p<.001 **	q=.004
	r=.123		r=-.217		r=-.379		r=-.180	
Vulnerability	p=.409		p=.143		p=.051		p=.370	
N=48 (df=45)					N=28 (df=25)			

Partial correlation controlling for sex. *significant at 5% level; **significant at 1% level. Items in bold remain significant after FDR correction (q<.3); FDR was applied to the 18 correlations for the HOA; and separately for the 18 correlations for the LLD group.

Supplementary Table 1: ANOVA to examine sex differences across Global and Local metrics for LLD and HOA.

	HOA (df=1,46)		LLD (df=1,26)			
Gamma	F=.534, p=.468		F=1.05, p=.315			
Lambda	F=.368, p=.547		F=.072, p=.791			
Eglobal	F=.338, p=.564		F=7.04, p=.013 (M>F)			
	Right	Left	Right		Left	
	ANOVA	ANOVA	ANOVA	FDR	ANOVA	FDR
PFC						
Centrality	F=.561, p=.458	F=.219, p=.642	F=.581, p=.453		F=.242, p=.627	
Path Length	F=.591, p=.446	F=.464, p=.499	F=16.02, p<.001 **	q=.008 (F>M)	F=11.86, p=.002 **	q=.009 (F>M)
Vulnerability	F=.279, p=.600	F=.110, p=.742	F=.964, p=.335		F=.422, p=.521	
Cingulate						
Centrality	F=2.26, p=.140	F=.837, p=.365	F=6.83, p=.015 *	q=.039 (M>F)	F=6.82, p=.015 *	q=.039 (F>M)
Path Length	F=.029, p=.866	F=1.80, p=.186	F=12.03, p=.002 **	q=.009 (F>M)	F=13.33, p=.001 **	q=.009 (F>M)
Vulnerability	F=1.26, p=.268	F=1.46, p=.234	F=7.07, p=.013 *	q=.039 (F>M)	F=4.74, p=.039 *	q=.078 (F>M)
Temporal						
Centrality	F=.003, p=.957	F=.750, p=.391	F=.197, p=.661		F=.103, p=.751	
Path Length	F=.024, p=.877	F=.127, p=.723	F=2.78, p=.107		F=5.55, p=.026 *	q=.059 (F>M)
Vulnerability	F=.011, p=.918	F=1.26, p=.268	F=.617, p=.439		F=.056, p=.815	

Gamma=normalized clustering coefficient; Lambda=normalized path length; Eglobal=global efficiency.
 *significant at 5% level; **significant at 1% level. Items in bold remain significant after FDR correction (q<.3).
 FDR correction was applied to the 18 comparisons of local metrics for the HOA; and separately for the 18 comparisons of local metrics for the LLD group.

Supplementary Table 2: Mean and Standard Deviations for Global Measures by Group: ANCOVA controlling for age and sex; Correlations with age controlling for sex.

	Mean (SD)		ANCOVA (df=1,72)	± Correlation with age controlling for sex	
	HOA	LLD		HOA (df=45)	LLD (df=25)
Gamma	2.37 (.252)	2.40 (.202)	F=.213, p=.646	r=.017, p=.912	r=.166, p=.409
Lambda	1.22 (.152)	1.20 (.093)	F=.038, p=.847	r=.130, p=.385	r=.220, p=.271
Eglobal	138.68 (26.15)	144.97 (41.46)	F=.322, p=.572	r=-.151, p=.311	r=-.170, p=.395
N	48	28			

Gamma=normalized clustering coefficient; Lambda=normalized path length; Eglobal=global efficiency. ± Partial correlation controlling for sex.

Figure Labels:

Figure 1: Description of graph theory metrics.

Global metrics

These measures may be dependent on the overall weights of the network, in this study we normalized them (against random networks with same numbers of nodes and connections) to yield the normalized clustering coefficient (Gamma) and normalized global path length (Lambda).

Normalized Clustering coefficient (Gamma)

When a weighted network approach is utilized, the clustering coefficient for a node is defined as the ratio of the number of actual connections amongst the first-degree neighbors to the number of all possible connections. Clustering coefficient computes how strongly inter-connected neighboring nodes are to one another, and may thus reflect the local efficiency of information transfer of a network.

Normalized Path Length (Lambda)

To measure the graph distance between nodes, the shortest path length is computed by counting the minimum number of edges needed to link any node pair. The characteristic path length (defined for the whole graph) then averages the shortest path length.

Global efficiency (Eglobal)

Global efficiency averages the inverse shortest path length, across all node pairs. Global Efficiency measures how efficiently the network exchanges information, thus a higher score is better.

Both characteristic path length and global efficiency quantify the global integration of the network, although the latter may be preferable when estimating topological distances in relatively sparse or disconnected graphs

Local metrics

Centrality

Centrality reflects how influential a node is with respect to the entire network – to what extent it is a ‘hub,’ a region crucial to communication between other regions. Node betweenness centrality is computed as the fraction of all shortest paths that contain this specific node.

Path length

Graph distances between the local node and other nodes. Short distance reflect nodes with efficient connections.

Vulnerability

The Vulnerability of a region measures the effectiveness for the entire network with this region excluded from the network, thus measuring how vital a region is for the overall integrity of the brain network.