

Brain similarities and differences in children with autism spectrum disorder, developmental coordination disorder, and/or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

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INTRODUCTION

- Children diagnosed with a neurodevelopmental disorder often have one or more other neurodevelopmental conditions¹
- Commonly co-occurring conditions include autism spectrum disorder (ASD), developmental coordination disorder (DCD), and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
- While altered brain development is suspected across conditions, how the brain differs between conditions has not been systematically evaluated

OBJECTIVES

• To explore similarities and differences in brain structure and function in children with ASD, DCD, and/or ADHD

METHODS

Study Design:

systematic review methodology

Databases:

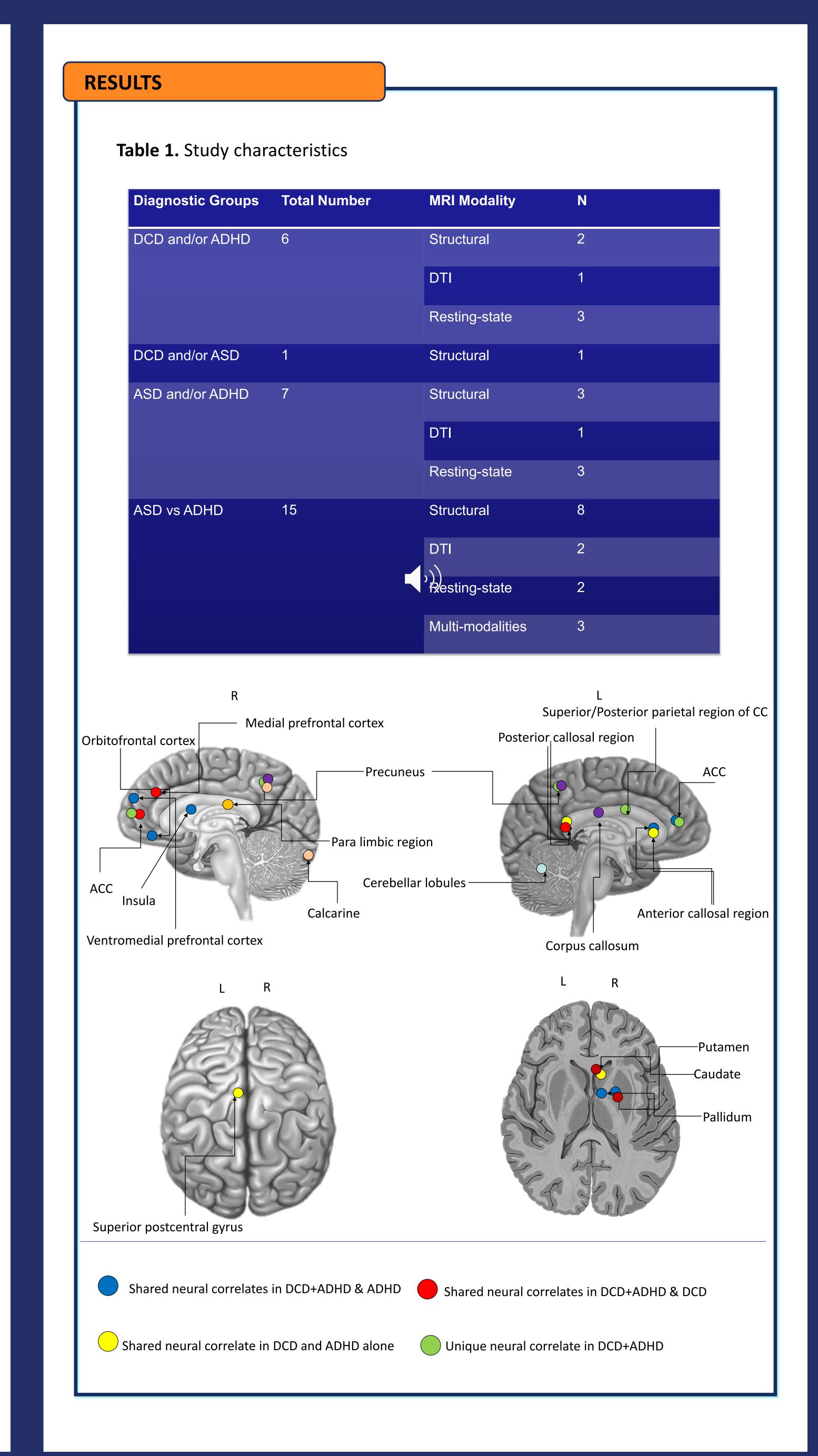
 MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, CENTRAL, and PsycINFO from the earliest record up to August 2020

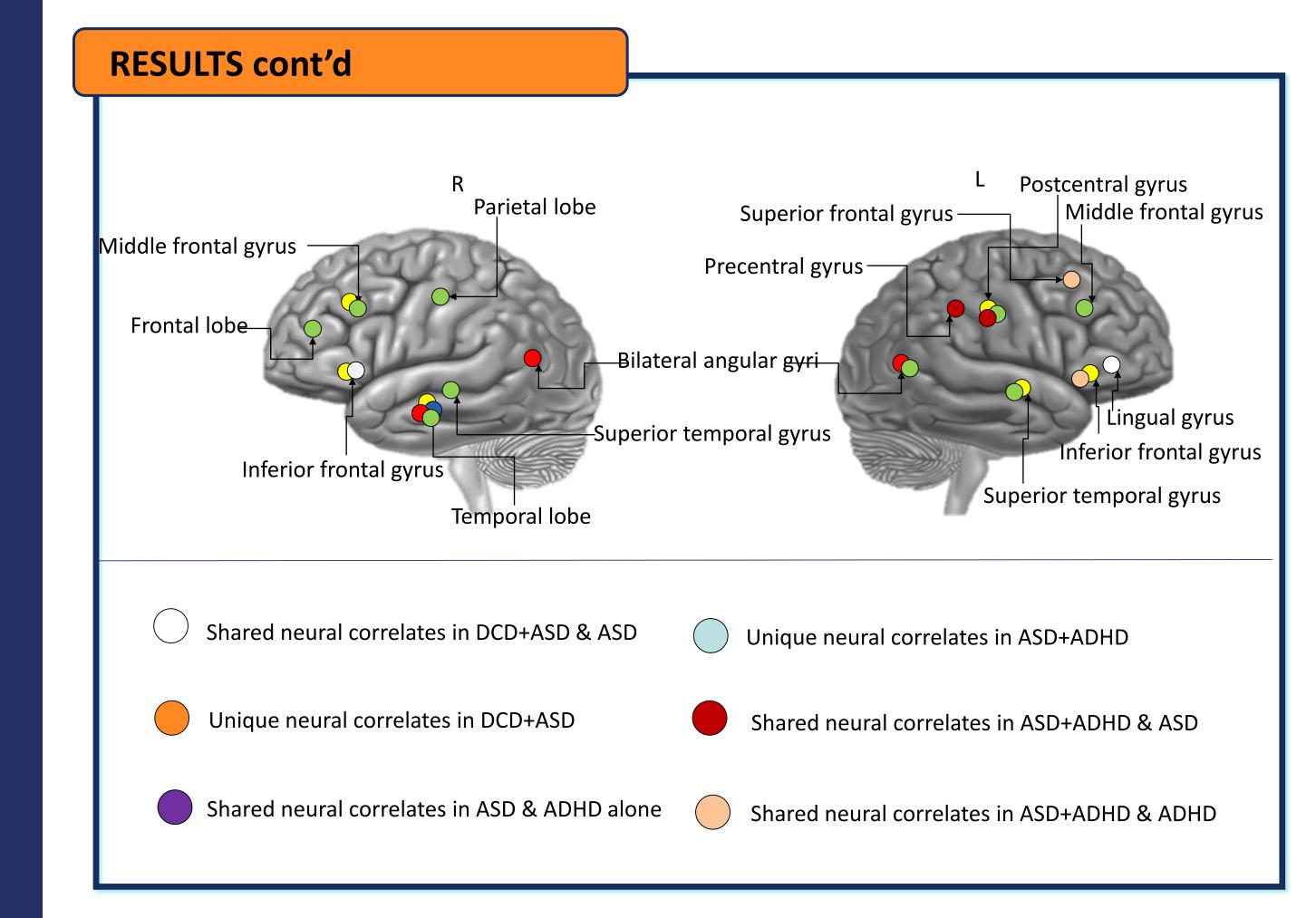
Inclusion criteria:

- peer-reviewed studies and case reports published in a scientific journal;
- children ≤ 18 years of age with one or more diagnoses of ASD,
 DCD, and/or ADHD compared to children with one or more of these neurodevelopmental conditions
- brain MRI involving structural MRI, diffusion tensor imaging (DTI), and/or resting-state fMRI

Quality assessment:

- 29 studies met the inclusion criteria
- Two independent reviewers assessed study quality the Appraisal tool for Cross-Sectional Studies (AXIS)³





CONCLUSIONS

- While neurodevelopmental disorders often result from altered brain development, findings suggest that brain structure and function differ across disorders.
- The neural correlates of the co-occurring conditions were more widespread and distinct compared to a single diagnosis.

REFERENCES

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- 2. Caçola et al. Behavioral comparisons in autism spectrum disorder and developmental coordination disorder: A systematic literature review. Res Autism Spectr Disord. 2017; 38: 6-18.
- 3. Downes et al. Development of a critical appraisal tool to assess the quality of cross-sectional studies (AXIS). BMJ Open. 2016;6(12):Article e011458

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