

Increased thalamo-cortical functional connectivity in patients with diabetic painful neuropathy: A resting-state functional MRI study

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Received May 17, 2020; Accepted February 10, 2021

DOI: 10.3892/etm.2021.9940

Abstract. Functional changes in the brain of patients with painful diabetic neuropathy (PDN) have remained largely elusive. The aim of the present study was to explore changes in thalamo-cortical functional connectivity (FC) of patients with PDN using resting-state functional MRI. A total of 20 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) with non-painful diabetic neuropathy (Group NDN), 19 patients with T2DM with PDN (Group-PDN) and 13 age-, sex- and education-matched healthy controls were recruited. The differences in thalamo-cortical FC among the three groups were compared. Patients in Group PDN had increased FC in the left thalamus, the right angular gyrus and the occipital gyrus as compared to those in Group NDN. Furthermore, patients in Group PDN had increased FC in the right thalamus and angular gyrus as compared to those in Group NDN. In conclusion, the present results suggested that the thalamo-cortical FC is increased in patients with T2DM and PDN. Furthermore, the increased FC in the thalamic-parietal-occipital connectivity may be a central pathophysiological mechanism for PDN. The

study was retrospectively registered at ClinicalTrials.gov on 3 October 2018 (identifier no. NCT03700502).

Introduction

Among all patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), ~60% have peripheral neuropathy and one-third of these have neuropathic pain (1). Chronic pain is the most common health problem in the developed world (2,3). Diabetic neuropathy (PDN) is one of the most common cause of chronic pain (1). Furthermore, approximately two-thirds of patients with PDN also present with anxiety and depression (4), which contribute to a poor quality of life (5). However, the curative efficacy of PDN treatment remain unsatisfactory (1).

A previous study investigated the central pathophysiological mechanisms of PDN (5). The thalamus is the hub of the cortical-subcortical connections and is considered as the 'central core'. Furthermore, it is closely connected with regions involved in different emotional and cognitive tasks (6). The thalamus is also regarded as a relay station projecting to the cerebral cortex, which is responsible for sensations, such as pain (7). Patients with PDN have been indicated to exhibit a reduction in the volume of gray matter around the somatosensory cortex, which may have important implications for the long-term prognosis of DPN (8). A previous study also demonstrated that PDN was associated with thalamic and limbic dysfunctions, as well as impaired default and attention networks (5). Thus, the importance of the thalamus in PDN is being recognized.

Resting-state functional MRI (rs-fMRI) is a neuroimaging method that enables researchers to measure the activities of different brain regions (9). Furthermore, rs-fMRI has been used to explore the intrinsic functional connectivity (FC) of the brain in the resting state (10,11). A previous study by our group indicated that patients with PDN had abnormal spontaneous activities in several brain regions, including somatosensory, cognitive and emotional activities, which were associated with increased insulin resistance, depression and anxiety (12). Furthermore, the duration of diabetes, glycated hemoglobin

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Key words: diabetes mellitus, resting-state functional MRI, functional connectivity, thalamo-cortical, painful neuropathy, imaging

(HbA1c) levels, homeostasis model assessment-insulin resistance and the estimated glomerular filtration rate were significantly associated with abnormal spontaneous activity in the brain.

The present study aimed to explore abnormalities of the thalamo-cortical FC in patients with PDN using rs-fMRI. The study may provide novel information on the underlying mechanisms of PDN.

Materials and methods

Participants. A cross-sectional study was performed to explore the FC of the thalamus in patients with PDN using rs-fMRI at the Department of Endocrinology of Nanjing First Hospital (Nanjing, China) between September 2016 and March 2017. Patients were categorized into three groups: i) Patients with T2DM and PDN (Group PDN), ii) patients with T2DM and non-painful neuropathy (Group NDN) and iii) healthy subjects as a control (Group C). The protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Nanjing First Hospital (Nanjing, China). All procedures were in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki from 1964 and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants.

The inclusion criteria for the patients were as follows: i) Voluntary participation and written informed consent; ii) age between 18 and 60 years with junior high school education or above; and iii) met the 1999 World Health Organization T2DM diagnostic criteria (fasting plasma glucose ≥ 7.0 mmol/l or 2-h postprandial glucose ≥ 11.1 mmol/l) (13).

The criteria for the diagnosis of PDN were as follows: i) Neuropathy occurred after diagnosis of diabetes; ii) patients had clinical symptoms, such as pain, numbness or abnormal sensation; and iii) patients had abnormalities in one of the following five examinations: Ankle reflex, vibratory sensation, pressure sensation, temperature sensation and acupuncture pain (12).

The inclusion criteria for the healthy controls were as follows: i) Voluntary participation and written informed consent; ii) age between 18 to 60 years with junior high school education or above; iii) no history of diabetes and HbA1c levels of 4-6%; and iv) normal results of anxiety and depression scales.

The exclusion criteria for all subjects were as follows: i) Left-hand writers; ii) neuropathy caused by other causes, such as cervical spondylosis, cerebral infarction, Green Barre syndrome, severe arteriovenous disease, drug neurotoxicity and renal insufficiency; iii) patients with severe cerebral vascular disease; iv) disorders such as depression, anxiety or Alzheimer's disease; v) history of any serious medical, psychiatric or neurologic disorders; vi) substance abuse; vii) head trauma or loss of consciousness; and viii) any contraindications to MRI.

Laboratory assessments. HbA1c was measured using a high-performance liquid chromatography assay (D-100 system; Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.). C-peptide was measured using a chemiluminescent immunometric assay, which employs the Modular Analytics E170 (Roche Diagnostics GmbH). Blood glucose, serum creatinine and lipid profiles

(total cholesterol and triglycerides) were measured by enzymatic assays (Olympus AU5400 autoanalyzer; Beckman Coulter).

Nerve assessment. Three independently-trained doctors assessed the nerve and mental conditions of the patients in accordance with the pain symptoms and neurological signs: i) The visual analogue scale (VAS) (12,14); ii) the Toronto Clinical Scoring System (TCSS) (12,14); and iii) the Leeds Assessment of Neuropathic Symptoms and Signs (12,15).

MRI acquisition. The whole-blood oxygen level-dependent (BOLD) signals were collected using an Ingenia 3.0T MRI machine (Philips Medical Systems B.V.). The MRI scanning technique was performed as described previously (12). The parameters of T1-weighted imaging were as follows: i) Repetition time (TR)/echo time (TE), 8.2/3.8 msec; ii) field of view (FOV), 240x240 mm; iii) matrix, 240x222; iv) slice thickness, 1 mm; and v) scanning time, 5 min and 29 sec. For subjects with no structural brain abnormalities, a resting-state functional imaging scan was performed. Subjects were required to close their eyes during the scan, and stay awake and quiet without any further movements. The parameters were as follows: i) TR/TE, 2,000/30 msec; ii) FOV, 220x220 mm; iii) matrix, 72x70, slice thickness, 4 mm; and iv) scanning time, 12 min and 45 sec.

MRI processing. The standard pre-processing steps were performed using the Statistical Parametric Mapping (SPM) version 8 (<http://www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm/>) and the Data Processing Assistant for re-fMRI on the MATLAB R2012b platform (MathWorks) (16).

The initial 10 time-points were removed to eliminate early detection interference. Subsequently, slice timing and head-motion correction were performed. Head movements were calibrated with 2-mm translations and were angled at 2 degrees to eliminate inconsistencies. Subsequently, the image space was normalized in accordance with the Montreal standard head anatomic template and was resampled to a 3 mm x 3 mm x 3 mm size using a unified segmentation algorithm on the T1 image (12). Nuisance signals, including white matter signals and cerebral spinal fluid, were regressed. Detrending and temporal band-pass filtering (0.01-0.08 Hz) were performed. A Gauss kernel function of 4 mm with full width and half height were used for spatial smoothing.

FC analysis. The thalamus was divided into two subregions (Thalamus_L and Thalamus_R) for selecting the regions of interest (ROIs). Masks of ROIs were obtained using the WFU Pick Atlas 3.0.5 (<http://fmri.wfubmc.edu/software/PickAtlas>) from the Montreal Neurological Institute, which automatically generated segmented atlas ROI templates.

The mean time course for calculating thalamic ROI was determined by averaging the time course of the voxels within the thalamus (17). Subsequently, the thalamo-cortical FC was calculated. The z scores were obtained from the correlation coefficients by Fisher's transformation (18,19).

Statistical analysis. To examine inter-group differences in the clinical characteristics, one-way analysis of variance

Table I. Demographic and clinical characteristics of the participants.

Item	Group-PDN (n=19)	Group-NDN (n=20)	Group-C (n=13)	P-value
Sex (male/female)	12/7	13/7	7/6	0.800 ^a
Age (year)	53.8±8.1	54.1±6.4	53.9±5.3	0.994 ^b
Education (years)	9.6±3.4	10.5±3.7	10.4±2.9	0.724 ^b
Duration of disease (months)	109.4±65.5	100.4±66.9	-	0.671 ^c
Fasting blood glucose (mmol/l)	9.2±2.9	7.4±3.5	-	0.083 ^c
HbA1c (%)	8.5±1.9	8.7±1.7	-	0.633 ^c
C-peptide (ng/ml)	1.6±0.9	1.2±0.7	-	0.100 ^c
Cholesterol (mmol/l)	4.9±1.2	5.1±1.2	-	0.650 ^c
Triacylglycerol (mmol/l)	2.4±2.7	2.4±2.9	-	0.970 ^c
Creatinine (μmol/l)	70.0±19.2	67.9±30.6	-	0.990 ^c
VAS (score)	6.8±1.9	0.0±0.0	-	<0.0001 ^c
TCSS (score)	9.7±3.4	6.2±1.6	-	0.0002 ^c

Values are expressed as the mean ± standard deviation or n. ^aChi-square test, ^bANOVA, ^cindependent-samples t-test. Group-PDN, T2DM with painful neuropathy; Group-NDN, T2DM with non-painful neuropathy; Group-C, Healthy control; HbA1c, glycated hemoglobin; VAS, visual analogue scale; TCSS, Toronto Clinical Scoring System.

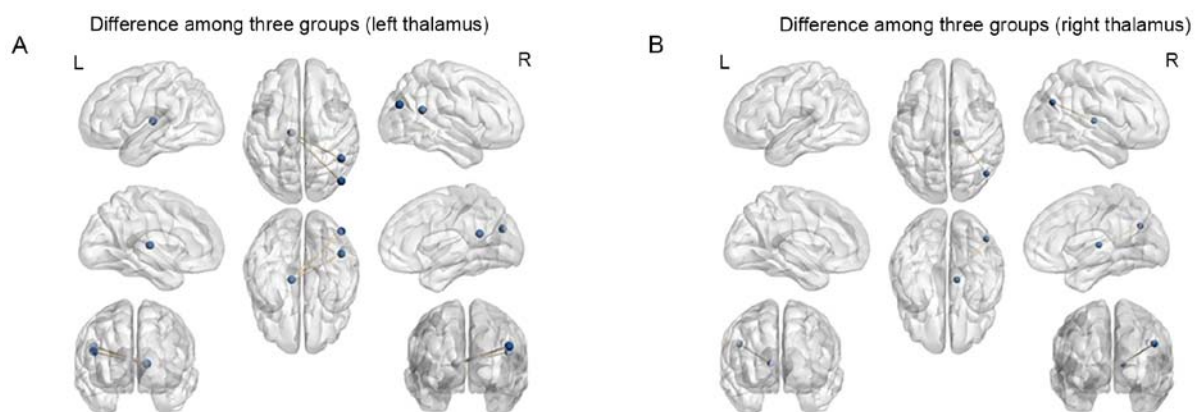


Figure 1. Differences in functional connectivity in the thalamus among the three groups. The blue dots represent brain regions that had abnormal activity among the three groups. (A) Brain regions exhibiting different activity among three groups when considering the left thalamus as the ROI. (B) Brain regions exhibiting different activity among the three groups when considering the right thalamus as the ROI. ROI, region of interest.

(ANOVA), an independent-samples t-test and the χ^2 test were applied using SPSS 22.0 software (IBM Corp.).

To compare differences in rs-FC among three groups, ANOVA was performed using the resting-state fMRI data analysis toolkit (REST) software (20). The t-test was conducted to explore differences in rs-FC between of PDN and NDN groups by treating age, sex and years of education as covariates. Multiple comparative corrections were performed using Monte Carlo simulation in conjunction with the REST AlphaSim program. Voxels with cluster sizes ≥ 4 (108 mm³) and $P < 0.01$ were regarded as significant brain areas, corresponding to the corrected $P < 0.05$.

Results

Demographic and clinical characteristics. All available cases were collected. Finally, a total of 52 right-handed subjects were recruited for the present study. The patients with DN

were categorized into two groups (PDN and NDN). Group PDN was comprised of 12 males and 8 females, whereas group NDN was comprised of 13 males and 7 females. A total of 13 age-, sex- and years of education-matched healthy volunteers (7 males and 6 females) were recruited. One patient was excluded from Group-PDN due to head motion > 2 mm during MRI. The patient characteristics are presented in Table I.

No significant difference in age, sex and years of education was present among the three groups. Furthermore, there was no significant difference in the course of disease, fasting blood glucose, HbA1c, C-peptide, total cholesterol, triacylglycerol and creatinine between the PDN and NDN groups (Table I); however, significant differences in nerve conditions as measured by the VAS score and TCSS were detected between the two groups (Table I).

FC differences between groups. Considering the left thalamus as the ROI, the results of the one-way ANOVA revealed

Table II. ANOVA of differences in thalamic-whole brain functional connectivity among three groups when taking the bilateral thalamus as the region of interest.

A, FC with the left thalamus

Area	Side	MNI coordinate			K	F-value
		x	y	z		
Vermis_10	L	0	-45	-30	45	11.64
Parahippocampal	R	24	3	-21	7	9.44
Temporal_Inf	R	54	-39	-15	9	13.26
Fusiform	R	24	-72	-6	15	12.52
Thalamus	R	6	-9	3	26	10.8
Temporal_Mid	R	48	-48	18	6	11.34
Rolandic_Oper	L	-36	-36	18	10	9.76
Occipital_Mid	R	45	-75	27	10	9.49
Cingulum_Mid	L	0	-30	36	12	10.19

B, FC with the right thalamus

Area	Side	MNI coordinate			K	F-value
		x	y	z		
Cerebellum_Crus2	R	39	-66	-45	7	11.7
Temporal_Inf	L	-39	-18	-27	6	14.55
Parahippocampal	R	24	3	-21	11	9.97
Pallidum	R	27	-9	-3	19	11.16
Thalamus	R	12	-12	9	40	15.44
Thalamus	L	-9	-12	6	6	9.89
Angular	R	45	-69	30	19	11.58
Cingulum_Post	L	0	-36	27	8	9.57
Parietal_Sup	L	-15	-72	42	6	12.39
Parietal_Sup	L	-24	-63	54	12	13.05
Parietal_Sup	L	-21	-48	63	7	10.53

x, y, z are the coordinates of primary peak locations in the MNI space. The t statistical value of peak voxels indicated significant differences in FC among three groups ($P < 0.05$, corrected by AlphaSim correction); cluster size is the number of voxels. L, left; R, right; FC, functional connectivity; MNI, Montreal Neurological Institute; Inf, inferior; Mid, middle; Oper, operculum; Post, posterior; Sup, superior.

significant differences in FC values among the three groups in the vermis, right parahippocampal gyrus automated anatomical labeling (aal) (21), right inferior temporal gyrus (aal), right fusiform gyrus, right thalamus (aal), right middle temporal gyrus (aal), left rolandic operculum (aal), right middle occipital gyrus (aal), left median cingulate and paracingulate gyri (aal), right angular gyrus (aal) and right middle occipital gyrus (aal) ($P < 0.05$, AlphaSim correction; Table II and Fig. 1). Compared with Group NDN, Group PDN exhibited significantly increased FC between the left thalamus and the right angular gyrus, as well as the right middle occipital lobe ($P < 0.05$, AlphaSim correction; Table III and Fig. 2).

Table III. Analysis of the differences in thalamic-whole brain functional connectivity between the Group-PDN and Group-NDN when taking the bilateral thalamus as the region of interest.

A, FC with the left thalamus

Area	Side	MNI coordinate			K	t-value
		x	y	z		
Angular gyrus	R	48	-48	21	6	4.83
Middle occipital gyrus	R	48	-75	27	5	4.28

B, FC with the right thalamus

Area	Side	MNI coordinate			K	t-value
		x	y	z		
Angular gyrus	R	48	-66	3	19	4.47

x, y, z are the coordinates of primary peak locations in the MNI space. The t statistical value of peak voxels indicated significant differences in FC between the groups PDN and NDN ($P < 0.05$, corrected by AlphaSim correction); cluster size is the number of voxels. R, right; FC, functional connectivity; MNI, Montreal Neurological Institute; Group-PDN, T2DM with painful neuropathy; Group-NDN, T2DM with non-painful neuropathy.

Considering the right thalamus as the ROI, the results of the one-way ANOVA indicated that significant differences in FC values among three groups were present in the right cerebellum, left inferior temporal gyrus, right parahippocampal gyrus (aal), right lenticular nucleus, pallidum (aal), right thalamus, left thalamus, right angular gyrus (aal), left posterior cingulate gyrus and left superior parietal gyrus (aal) ($P < 0.05$, AlphaSim correction; Table II and Fig. 1). Compared with Group NDN, Group PDN exhibited significantly increased FC between the right thalamus and the right angular gyrus ($P < 0.05$ AlphaSim correction; Table III and Fig. 2).

Discussion

Functional MRI has been widely used to investigate brain dysfunction in patients with psychiatric disorders (22-25). To the best of our knowledge, the present study was the first to indicate enhanced thalamic-whole brain FC in Chinese patients with PDN using thalamic seed-based analysis. The results indicated that Group PDN had increased FC between the bilateral thalami and the right angular gyrus and between the left thalamus and the right occipital lobe, when compared with Group NDN. Furthermore, it was determined that Group PDN had increased FC between the left thalamus and the right angular gyrus, as well as the right occipital gyrus. Group PDN also had an increased FC between the right thalamus and the right angular gyrus.

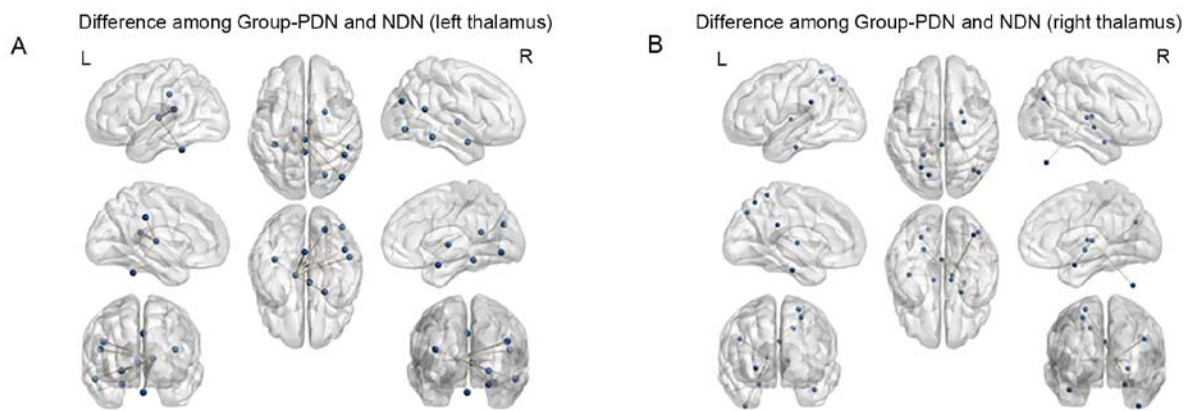


Figure 2. Differences of functional connectivity in the thalamus between Group-PDN and Group-NDN. The blue dots represent brain regions that had significantly increased activity in Group PDN when compared with Group NDN. (A) Brain regions exhibiting different activity between the two groups when considering the left thalamus as the ROI. (B) Brain regions exhibiting different activity between two groups when considering the right thalamus as the ROI. ROI, region of interest; Group-PDN, T2DM with painful neuropathy; Group-NDN, T2DM with non-painful neuropathy.

The thalamus is the central cortical-subcortical connectivity hub and serves as the gateway to the cerebral cortex. The thalamus is considered to have a significant role in the process of pain sensation (26). The thalamus was indicated to be associated with spontaneous and evoked pain in chronic conditions (7). In 2011, it was reported that PDN was associated with increased thalamic vascularity in T1DM (27). To date, there has been a scarcity of research focusing particularly on the thalamus and the role of PDN in T2DM using rs-fMRI. Therefore, the present study may expand the current understanding of the underlying neurobiological mechanisms of these conditions.

The angular gyrus is one of the components within the default mode network (DMN), which was reported to be involved in the process of episodic memory retrieval (28). The angular gyrus is involved in several cognitive domains (i.e., language processing and attention) and serves as an important node of the DMN (29,30). The DMN was indicated to be altered in chronic pain diseases such as fibromyalgia, which is considered to be the prototypical central chronic pain syndrome (31). Another previous study indicated that music was able to reduce pain and increase the amplitude of rs-fMRI BOLD signals in the left angular gyrus in patients with fibromyalgia. The angular gyrus is involved in the top-down regulation of the pain modulatory network by the DMN (32). Furthermore, increased activity in the left angular gyrus following verbally-induced placebo analgesia was observed in patients with chronic pain (33). These results suggested that the angular gyrus may have interactions with brain areas or pathways involved in pain modulation (33).

A previous multivariate analysis of resting FC demonstrated that the angular gyrus had similar connectivity to that in the default mode network (DMN) (28). Another study determined that the angular gyrus were involved in numerous tasks and processes (29). In the present study, it was indicated that in PDN group the bilateral thalamus had increased FC with the right angular gyrus, which was related to the pain modulatory network. Therefore, it was speculated that impaired FC between the thalamus and angular gyrus in PDN may be related to the pain modulatory network within the DMN.

The present study also indicated that the thalamus had increased FC with the right middle occipital gyrus. The thalamus is responsible for interpreting visual information and forming conscious perception (34). Changes in the thickness of the middle occipital gyrus associated were determined in blind patients (35). Furthermore, local synchronicity and abnormal occipital lobe function were reported in patients with hemifacial spasm (36). Patients with classical trigeminal neuralgia (CTN) had symptoms characterized by orbital pain, decreased corneal reflex and decreased vision (34). Individuals with chronic post-hysterectomy pain had decreased FC between the left sensorimotor insula and the right angular and middle occipital gyri (MOG), as well as between the left chemosensory insula, the bilateral angular gyri and the MOG following pain stimulation (37).

Furthermore, increased regional homogeneity (ReHo) values in the right middle occipital gyrus were reported in patients with CTN (34). Patients with drug-induced headaches exhibited an increased volume of the bilateral middle occipital gyrus (38). Furthermore, patients with pain-related conditions had altered neuronal activity or structural functions in the middle occipital gyrus (38,39). These results suggested that the middle occipital gyrus may participate in the processes leading to the perception of pain in patients with diabetic polyneuropathy. The abnormal FC between the thalamus and other brain regions were indicated to be associated with PDN.

The present study has several limitations. First, the sample size was small. Furthermore, no associations between the altered brain regions and clinical characteristics were explored in the present study. Further studies with a larger sample size are required to understand the mechanisms of T2DM with PDN. Finally, it was not possible to exclude the potential influences of medication, such as oral antidiabetic drugs, in the present study.

In conclusion, the present study revealed enhanced FC between the bilateral thalamic-angular gyrus and the left thalamic-right MOG in patients with T2DM and PDN. The increased thalamic-whole brain FC may be involved in PDN. Furthermore, the abnormal thalamic-angular gyrus FC may be related to the DMN. These results may be helpful for

understanding the central pathophysiological mechanisms of PDN in patients with T2DM.

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

Funding

The present study was supported by grants from the Nanjing Science and Technology Development Project (grant no. 201605027) and the Natural Science Foundation of Jiangsu Province (grant no. BK20170136).

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

XL, XX and CM acquired and interpreted the patient data, constructed the figures and wrote the manuscript. PZ, QZ, LJ, YY, JM, LY and KL acquired and analyzed the patient data, and revised the manuscript. JW and ZY designed the study and revised the manuscript. JW and ZY confirm the authenticity of all the raw data. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Nanjing First Hospital (Nanjing, China). All procedures were in accordance with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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