Rightward Hemispheric Asymmetries in Planum Temporale in Children with Autistic Disorder: An Anatomical MRI Investigation
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Hemispheric Asymmetries in Auditory Language Cortex

For most right handed individuals, the planum temporale is larger in the left hemisphere. Classic postmortem findings (Geschwind & Levitsky, 1968) have recently been supported in a large-scale (N=142) aMRI study by Watkins et al. (2001).

Hemispheric Asymmetries in Autism

Just 3 studies have used aMRI to investigate PT asymmetries in children with autism, with mixed results (deFosse et al, 2004, Herbert et al., 2002; Rojas et al., 2005).

The Study Sample
N=53 children (9 girls)
4-10 years (M=7.0, SD=3)
Research diagnosis of autism (ADOS, ADI-R)
Low functioning: M FSIQ = 63 (22.5)
Three sets of MZ twins concordant for autism

Cortical Segmentation and Parcellation: Four Auditory Language Regions of Interest

The neocortical ribbon was parcellated into 48 primarily gyral-based parcellation units per hemisphere, color coded, and voxels were summed to indicate gray matter volume (cm$^3$) of each parcellation unit.

Regions of interest: Heschl's gyrus (HG), planum temporale (PT), planum polare (PP), and posterior Superior Temporal gyrus (pSTG)

Results (N=50): Hemispheric Asymmetries in Autism

Hemispheric asymmetries for HG, PT, PP, and pSTG (T1p) were determined by calculating a Symmetry Coefficient (Index) : $SI: (R-L)/[0.5*(R+L)]$ thus negative values reflect leftward asymmetry and positive values reflect rightward asymmetry

Results (N=30): Rightward Planum Temporale Asymmetry in Right-handed Boys with Autism

Age Dependence of Planum Temporale

Mean gray matter volume (cm$^3$) of each region of interest: PT and PP showed no significant asymmetry. HG showed significant leftward asymmetry, pSTG showed significant rightward asymmetry.

Evidence from MZ Twins Concordant for Autism: Epigenetic Factors in PT Asymmetry

Age was significant only for PT; no effects of gender, IQ, or handedness.