

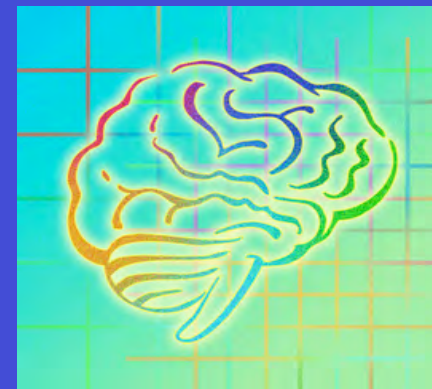
# Imaging the Normal and Impaired Development of Reading.

*Bruce McCandliss, PhD*

Sackler Institute for Developmental  
Psychobiology



Weill-Cornell  
Medical College



*“We cannot understand how the mature system works until we understand how it is constructed in development, and we cannot fully understand that process of normal construction without understanding how development can go awry.”*

– Johnson & Pennington (1999)

# Cognitive Neuroscience of Reading Ability/Disability

- Functional organization in experts
- Organization of function during development
- Physiological and anatomical correlates of individual differences
- Functional plasticity related to reorganization during intervention

# Quantitative Meta-analysis of studies contrasting dyslexics and controls



7 studies involving  
orthographic contrasts

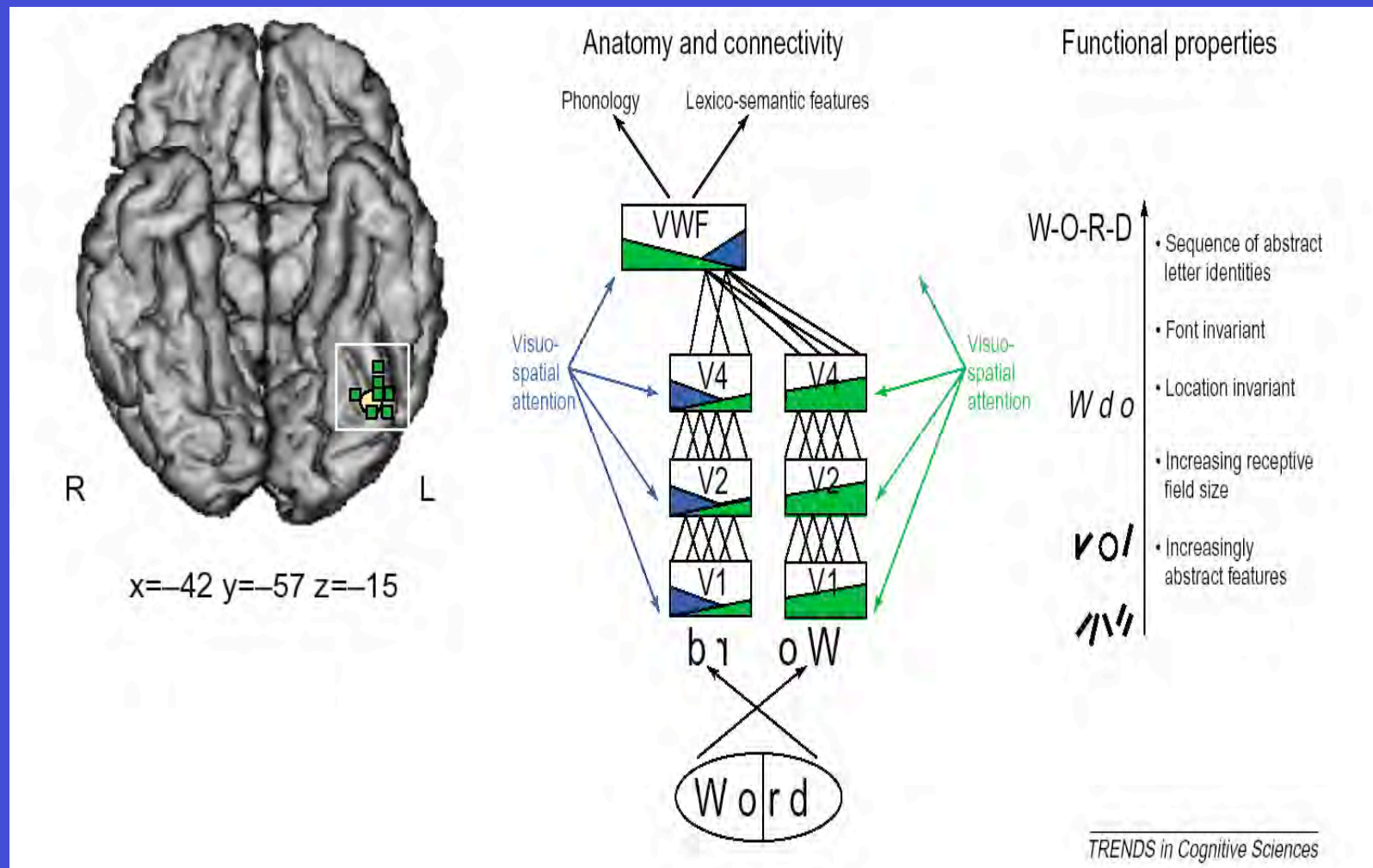
Monte-Carlo simulation  
based alpha of

$p < .0001$ )

# The expert reader

- Eye-mind lag less than 200 msec.  
(on-line lexical influence on eye-movements)
- Automatic activation of word information  
(automatic priming/interference effects)
- Letters automatically “chunked” into words  
(word superiority effects in tachistoscopic presentation)

# Perceptual Expertise for Visual Word Forms



*McCandliss, Cohen, Dehaene (2003)*

# Visual word processing and experiential origins of functional selectivity in human extrastriate cortex

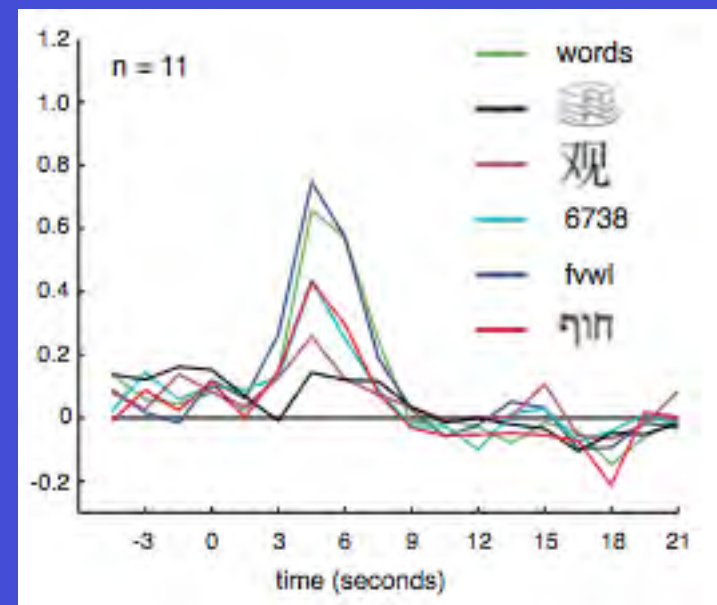
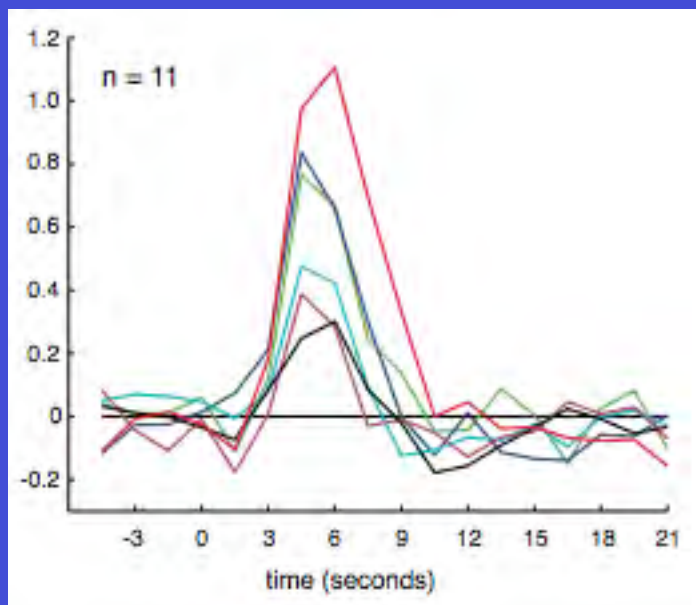
Chris I. Baker<sup>\*†</sup>, Jia Liu<sup>‡</sup>, Lawrence L. Wald<sup>§</sup>, Kenneth K. Kwong<sup>§</sup>, Thomas Benner<sup>§</sup>, and Nancy Kanwisher<sup>\*§¶</sup>

<sup>\*</sup>Laboratory of Brain and Cognition, National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health, 10 Center Drive, Building 10, Room 4C104, Bethesda, MD 20892; <sup>†</sup>State Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875, China; <sup>‡</sup>Massachusetts General Hospital/Massachusetts Institute of Technology/Harvard Medical School Athinoula A. Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging, Massachusetts General Hospital, 13th Street, Charlestown, MA 02129; and <sup>§</sup>McGovern Institute for Brain Research and Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139

Contributed by Nancy Kanwisher, April 11, 2007 (sent for review March 13, 2007)

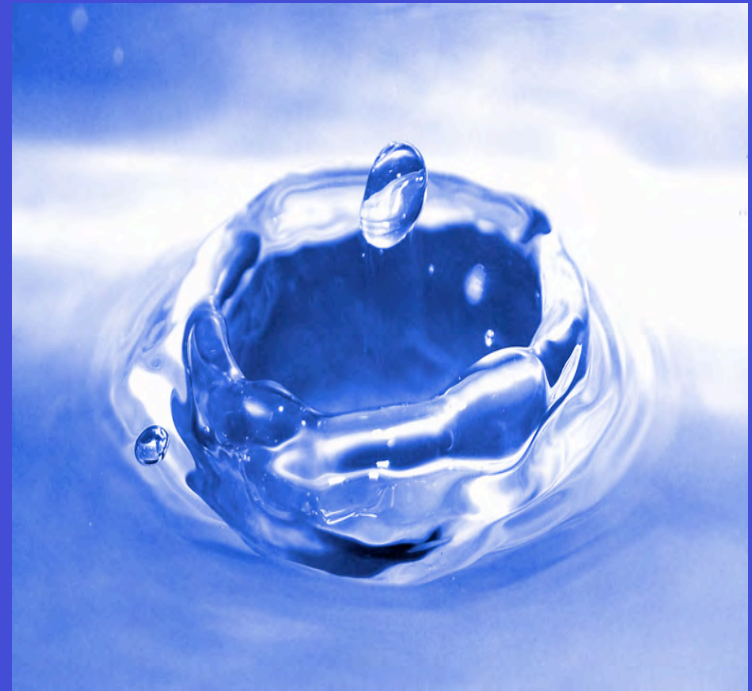
[www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.0703300104](http://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.0703300104)

PNAS | May 22, 2007 | vol. 104 | no. 21 | 9087–9092



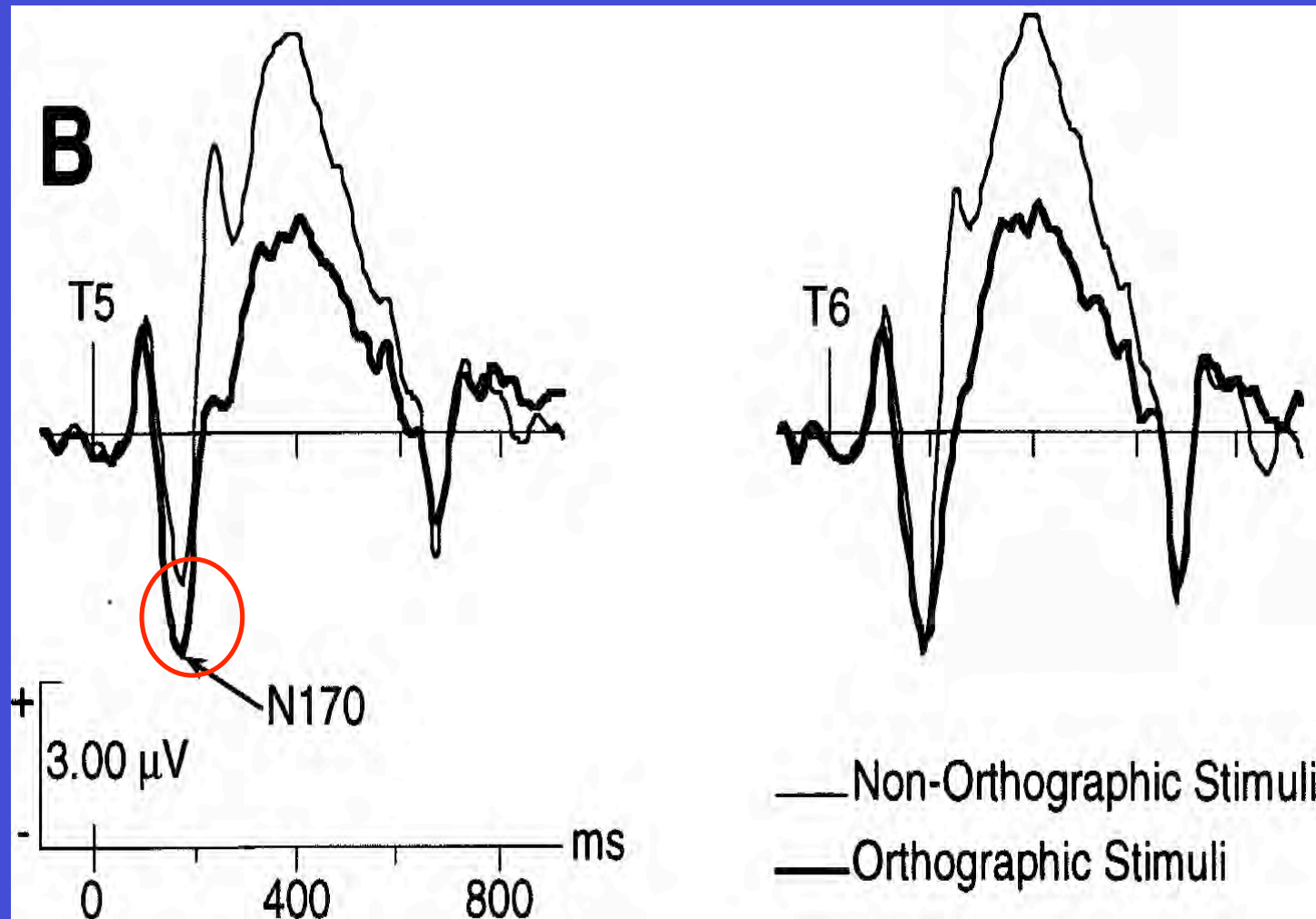


# Electrophysiology





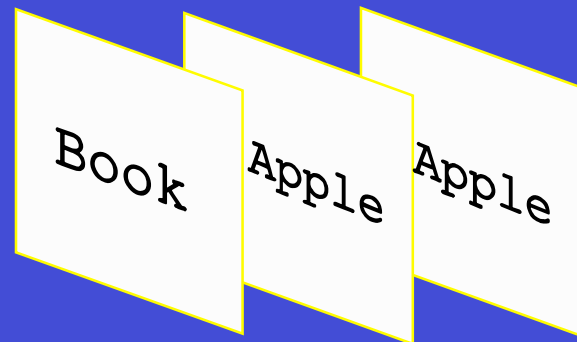
# ERP: Reading and Perceptual Expertise



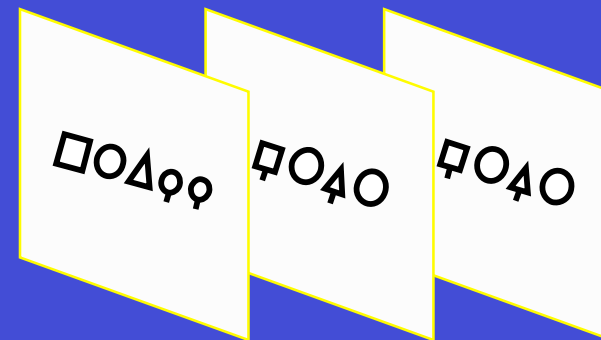
Bentin et al. (1999)

# One-Back Activation ERP Task

Words

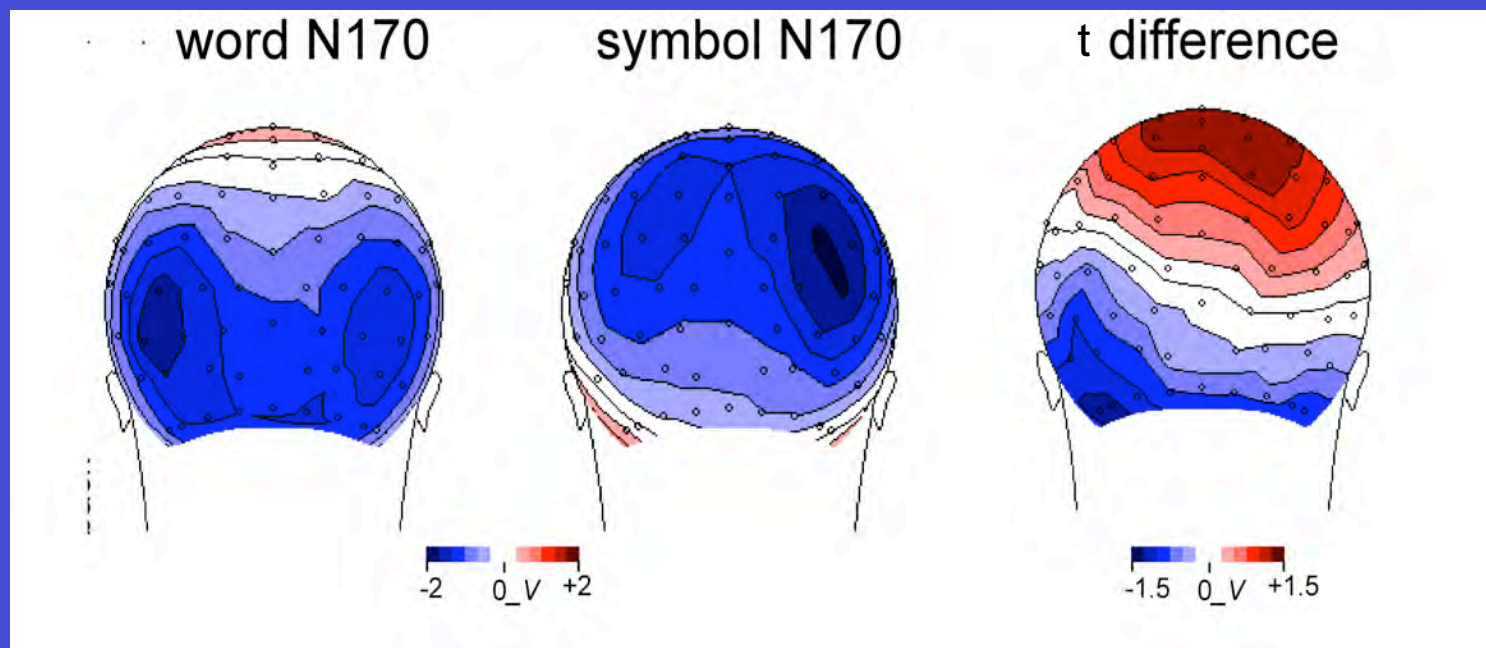


Symbol String  
Control



Maurer, Brandeis & McCandliss (2005)

# N170 Expertise Effect for Visual Words

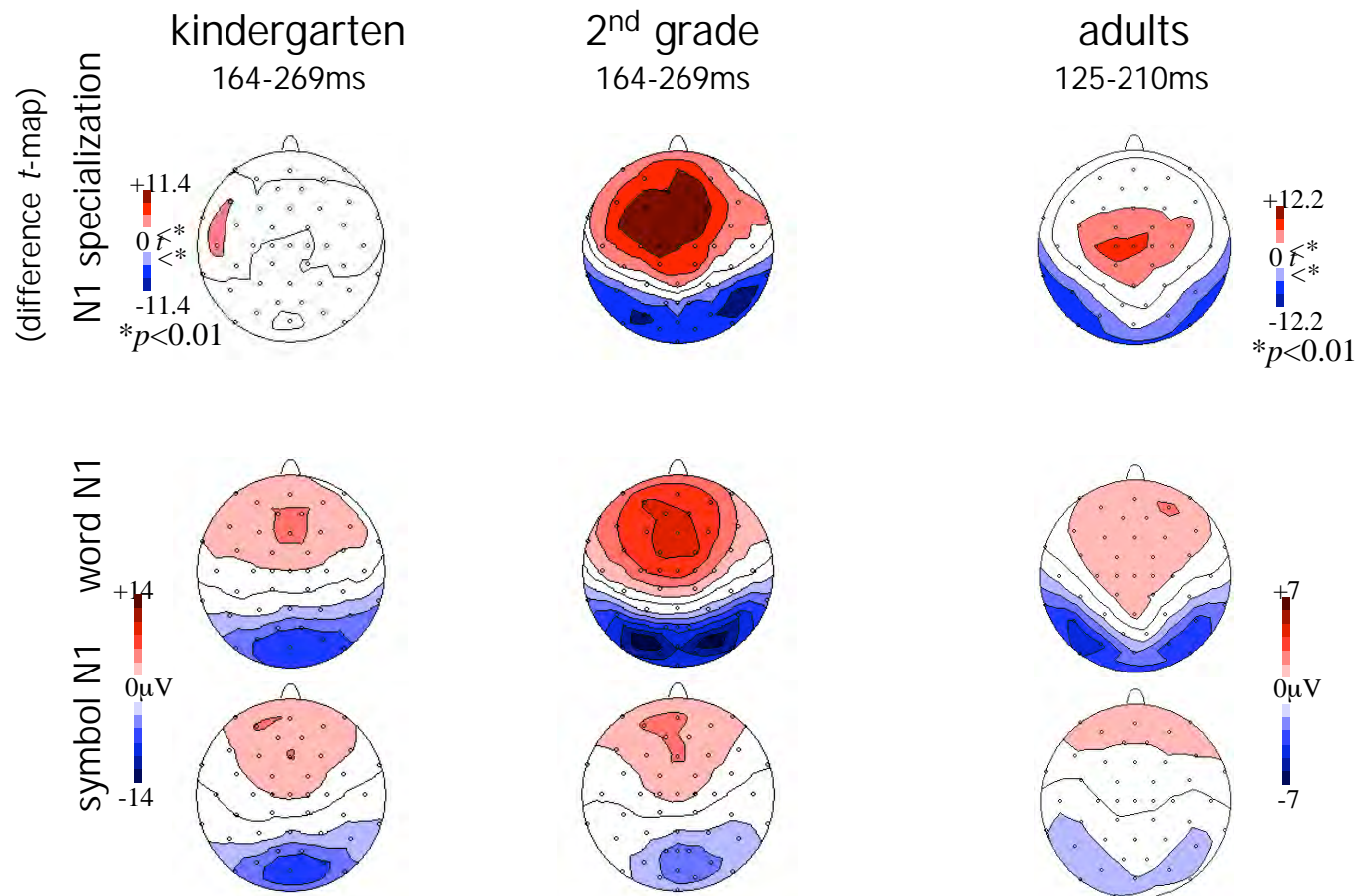


Maurer, Brandeis & McCandliss (2005)

# Development of ERP responses to visual words

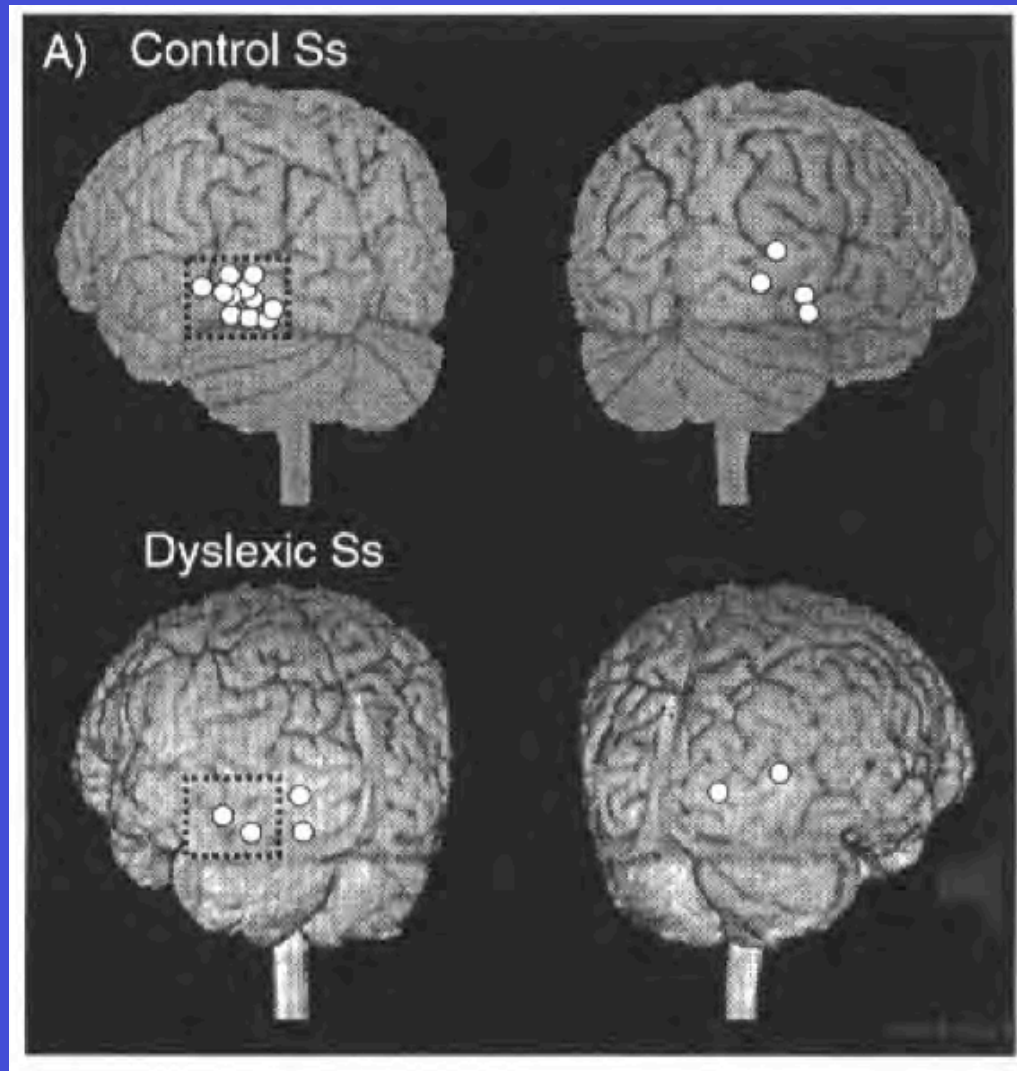


# Development of N2 Expertise Effect in Reading



Maurer et al., 2006

# Dyslexic Adults versus Controls



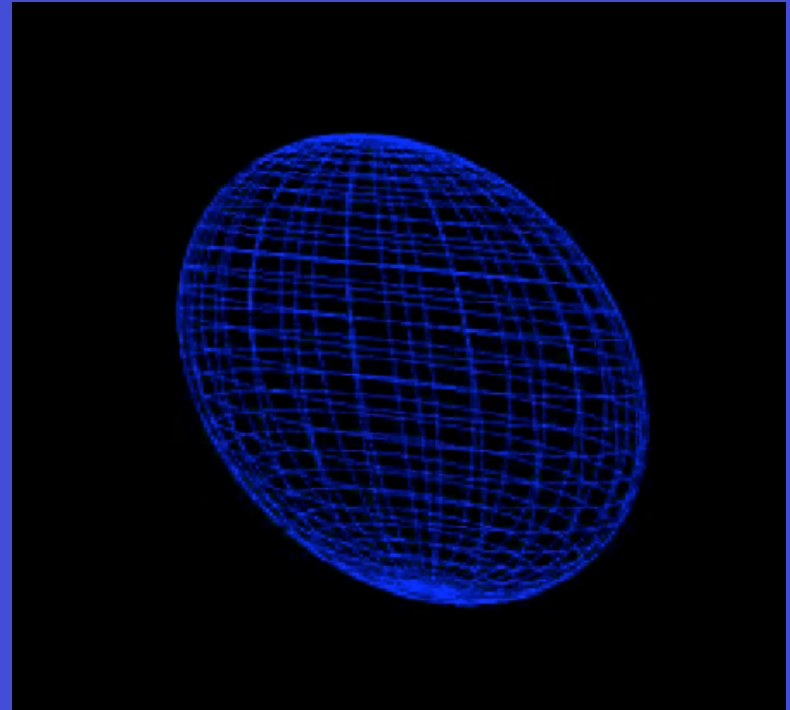
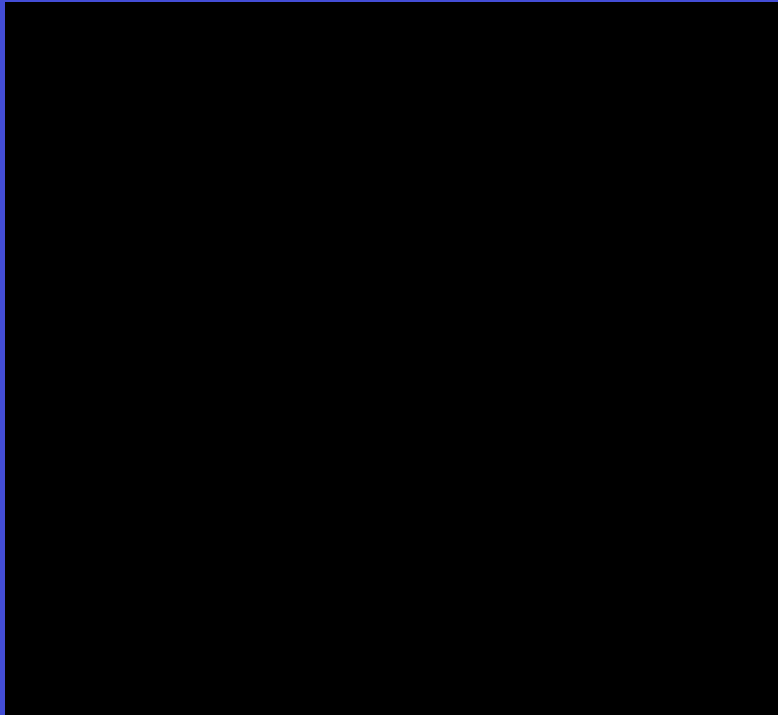
**Magnetic Source  
localization:  
Words > Symbols  
~150 msec**

Helenius, et. al (1998)

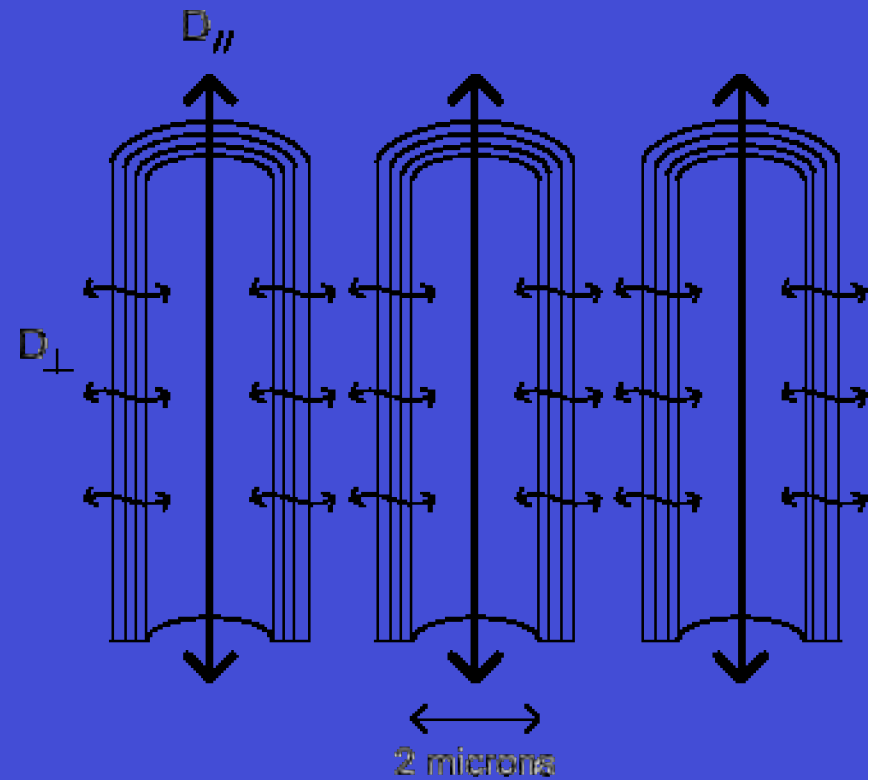
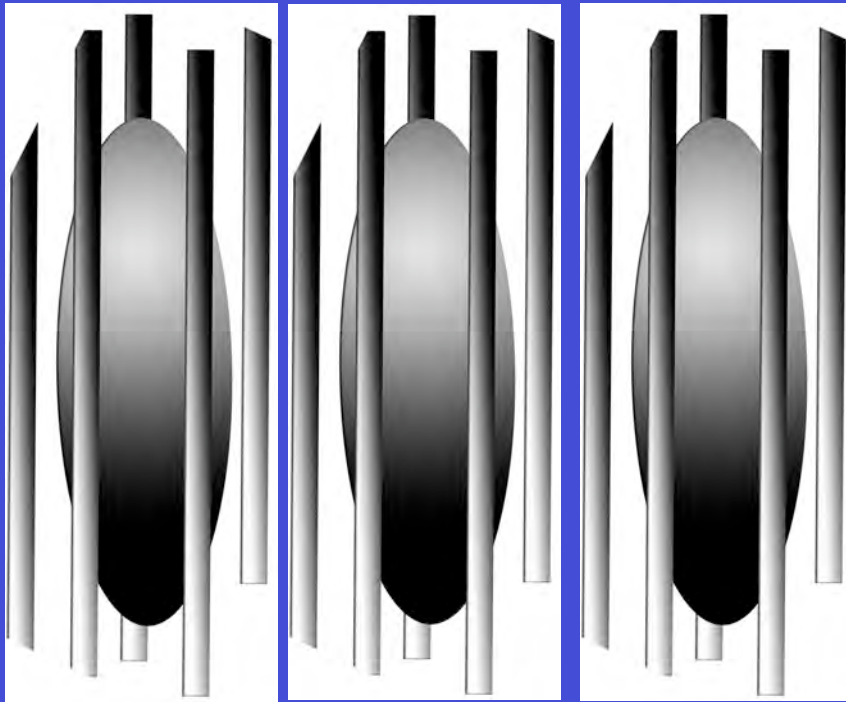


Linking anatomical measures to  
individual differences  
in reading development.

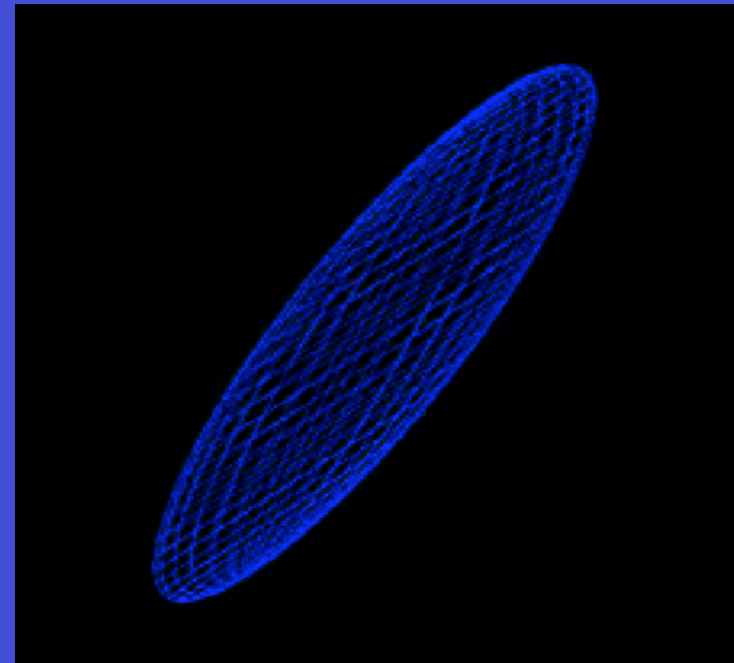
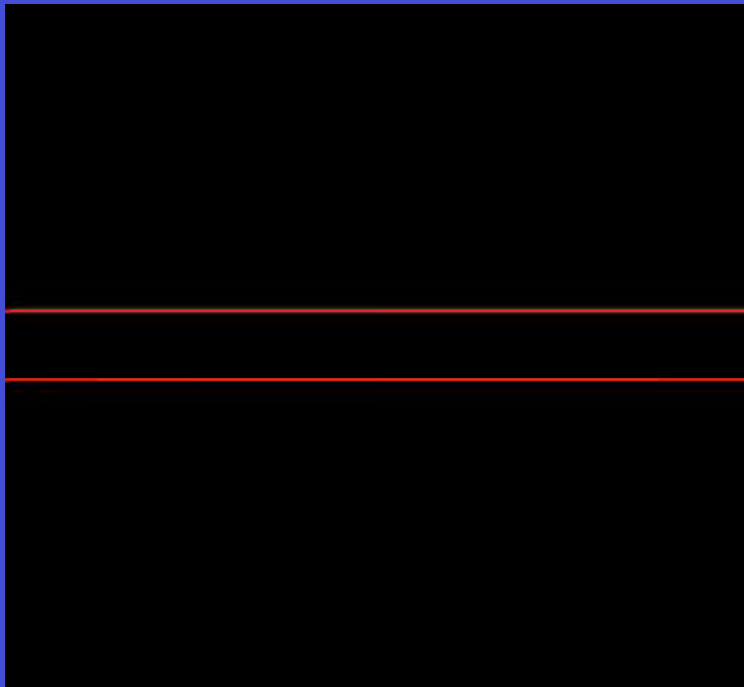
# Unrestricted Flow, Isotropic Diffusion



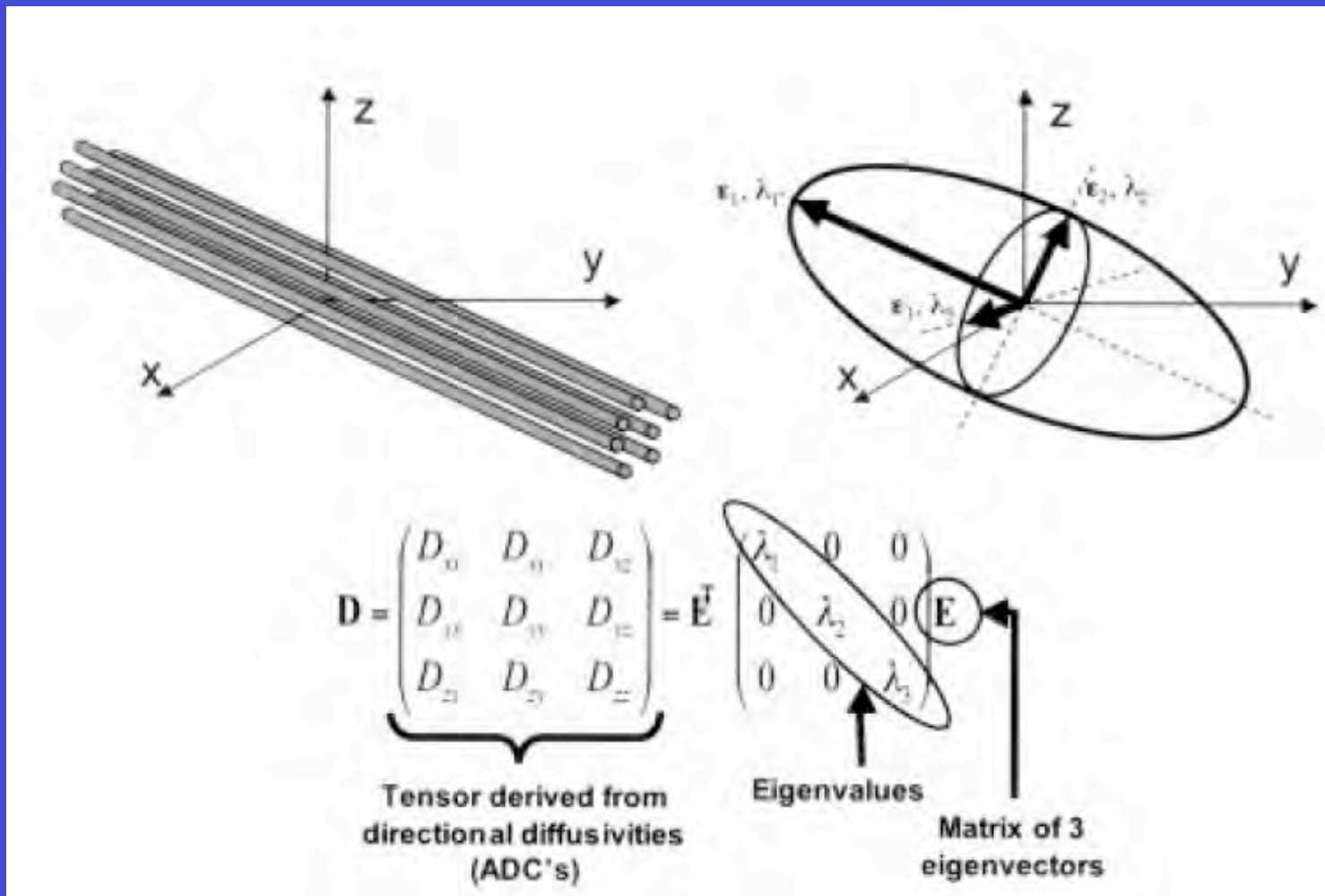
# Restricted Flow

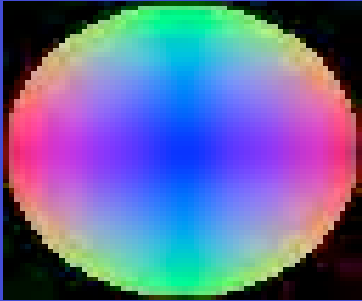


# Anisotropic Diffusion

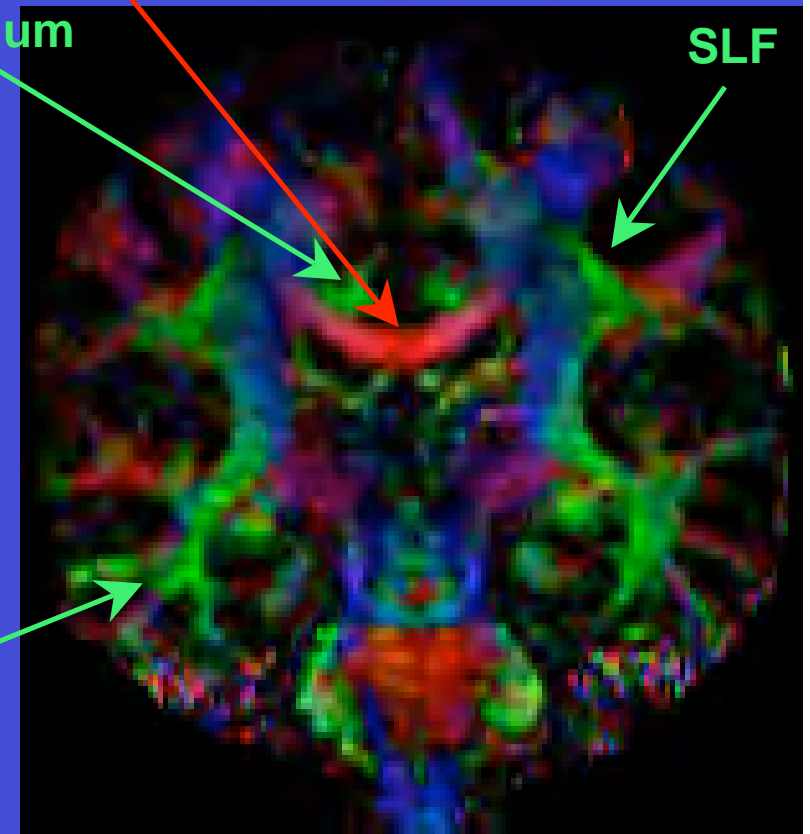
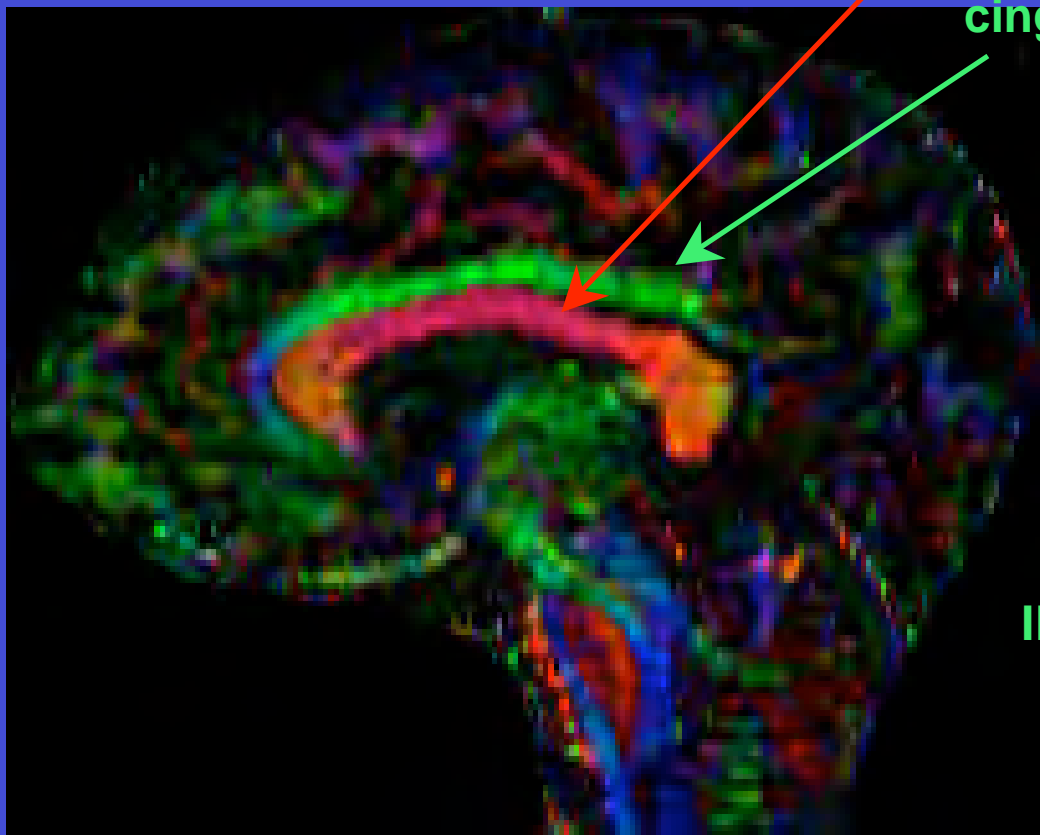


# The Diffusion Tensor





# Direction of Diffusion

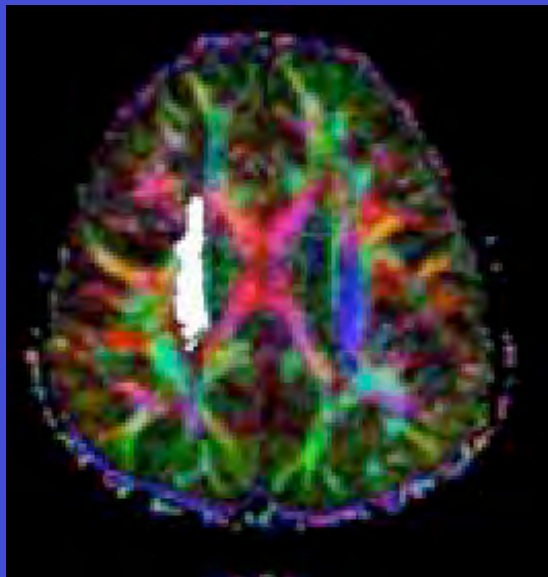




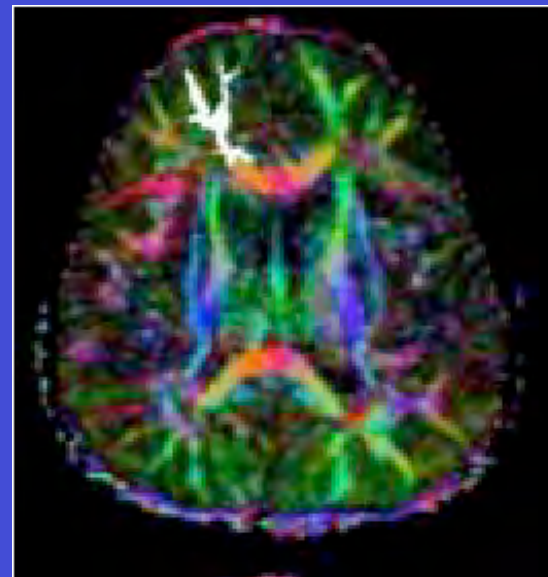
## Diffusion tensor imaging segmentation of white matter structures using a Reproducible Objective Quantification Scheme (ROQS)

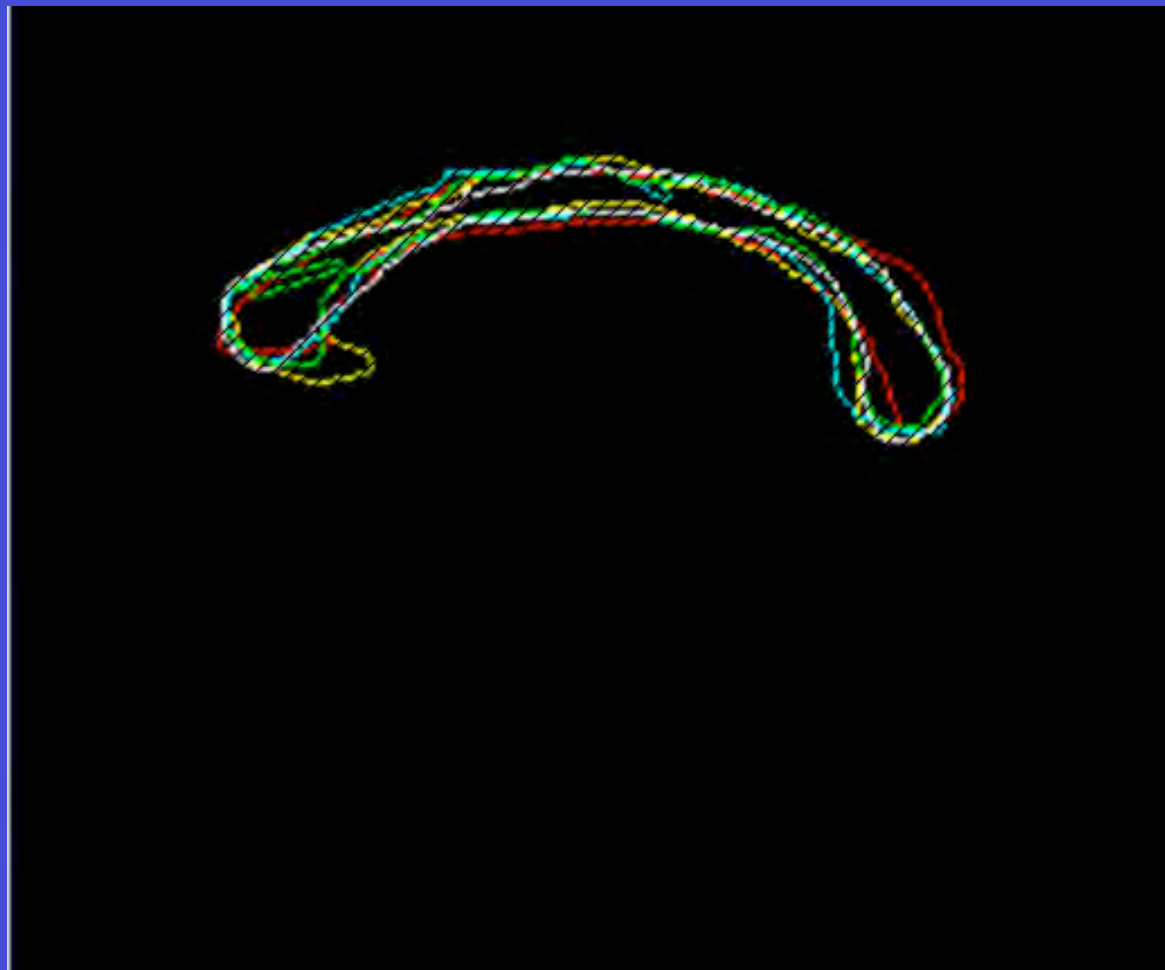
Sumit N. Niogi,<sup>a,b</sup> Pratik Mukherjee,<sup>c</sup> and Bruce D. McCandliss<sup>a,\*</sup>

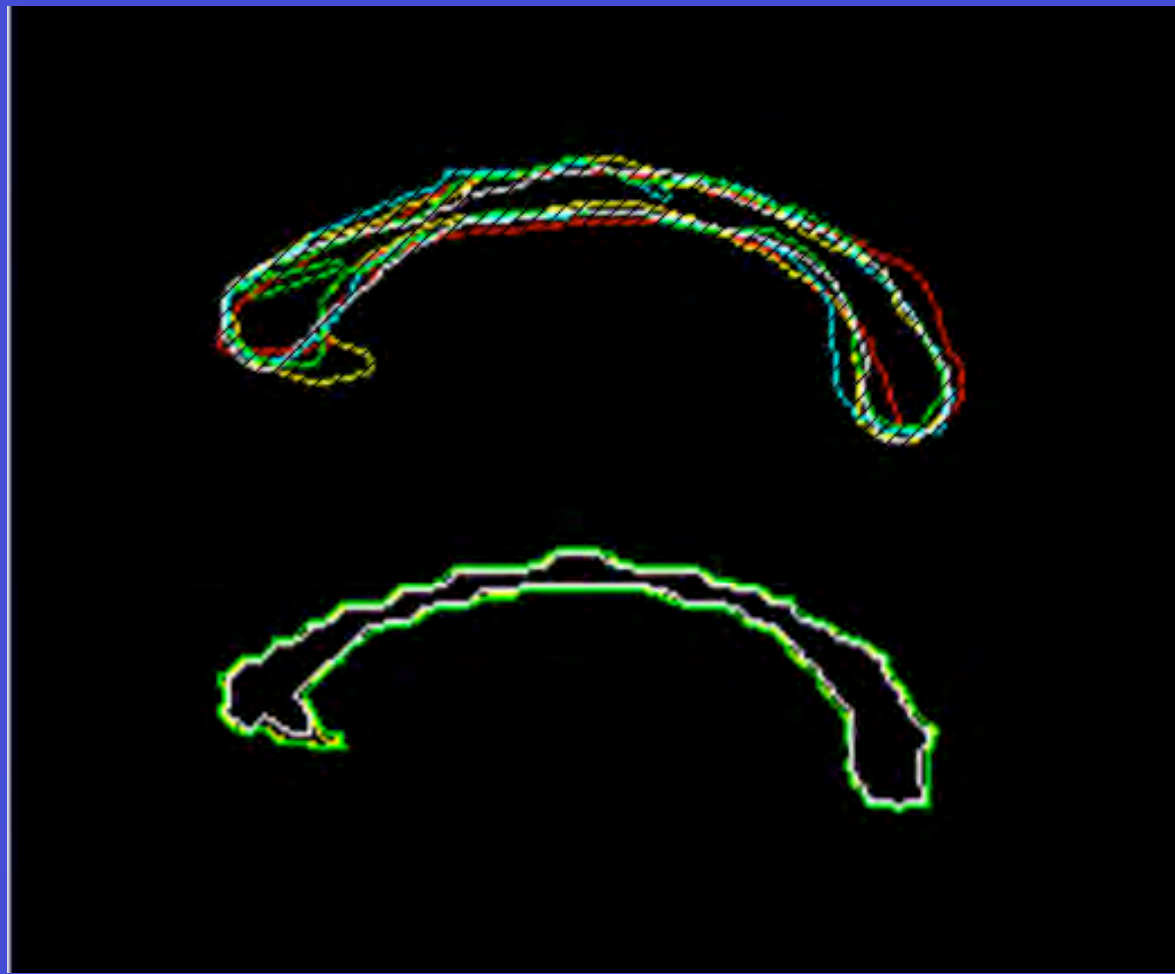
*Superior Corona Radiata*



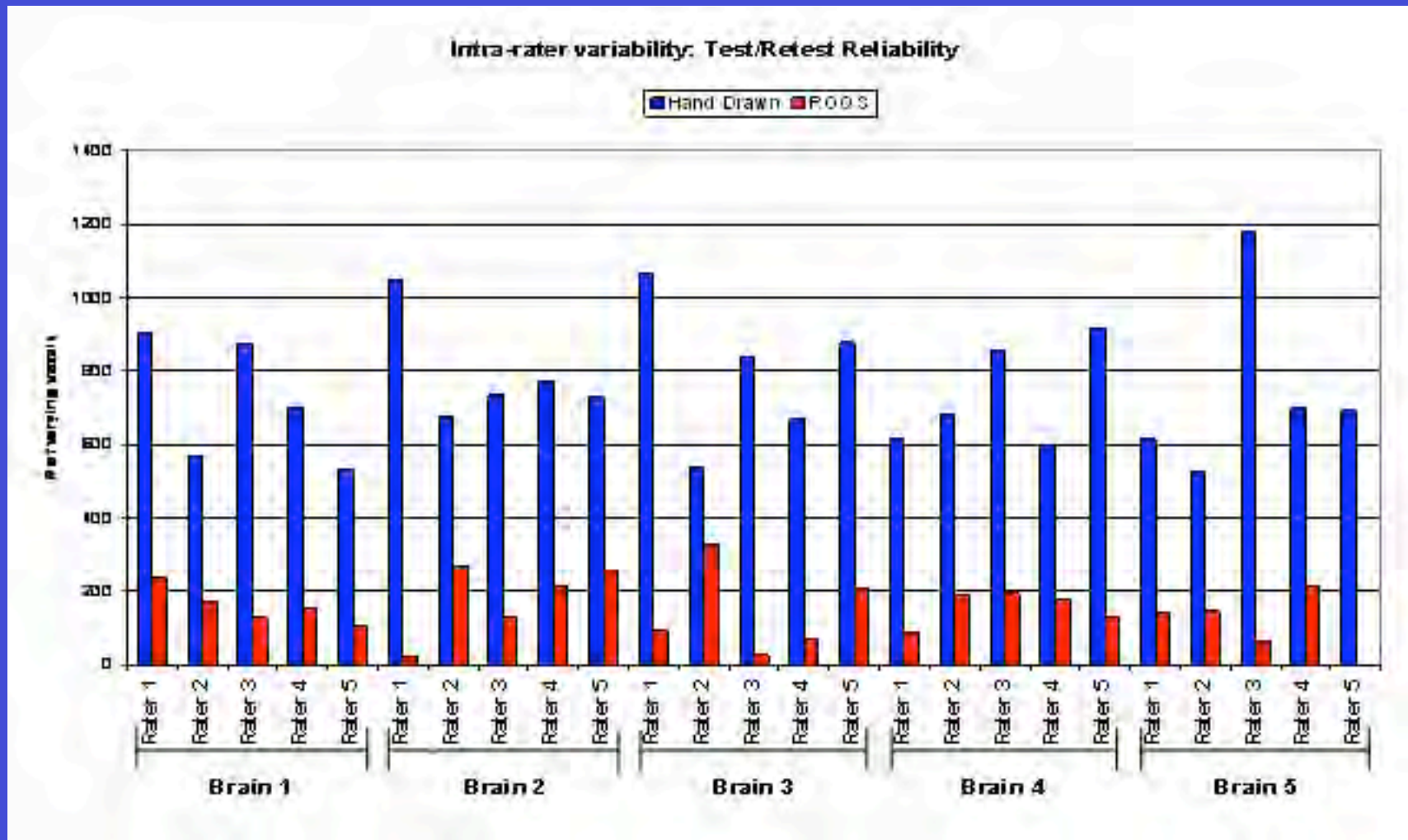
*Anterior Corona Radiata*







# Intra-rater reliability



# Neuroimaging during reading development

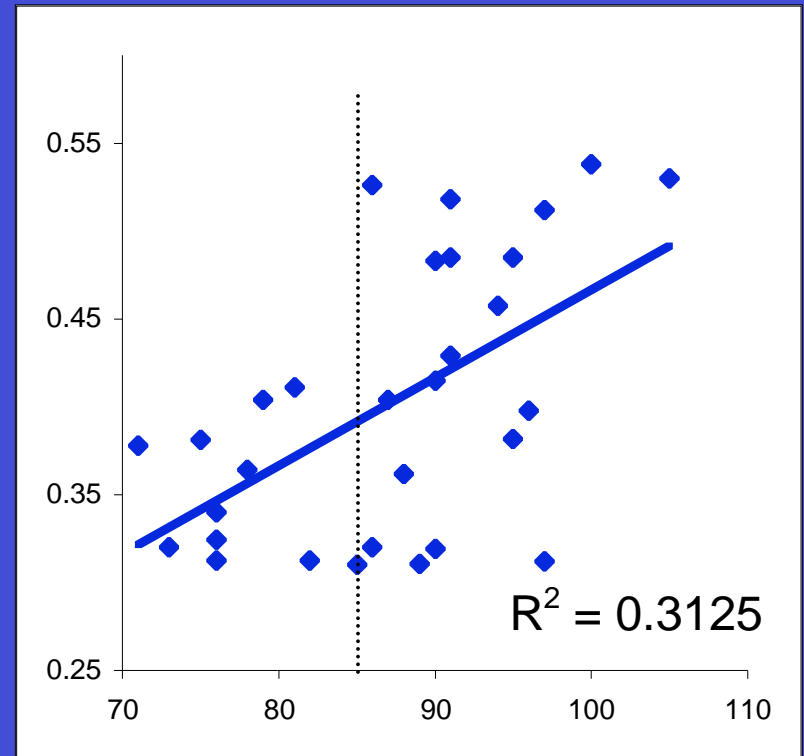
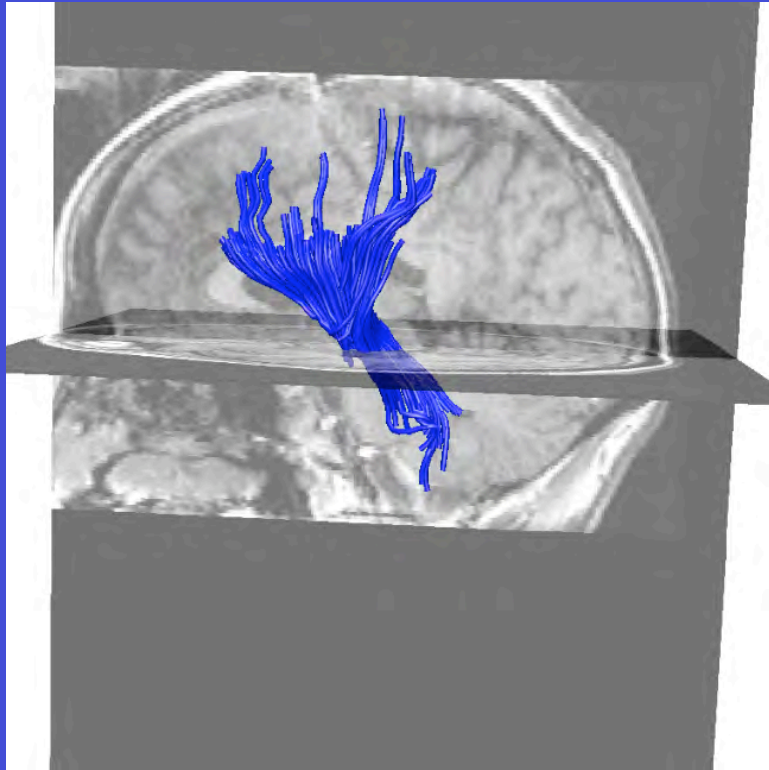


# DTI study of Reading Disability

- N=31
- Age 6.5 - 10.3
- Reading scores ranging from average to severe reading impairments
- 1.5 T GE Signa Scanner
- Individual ROI's selected from FA maps

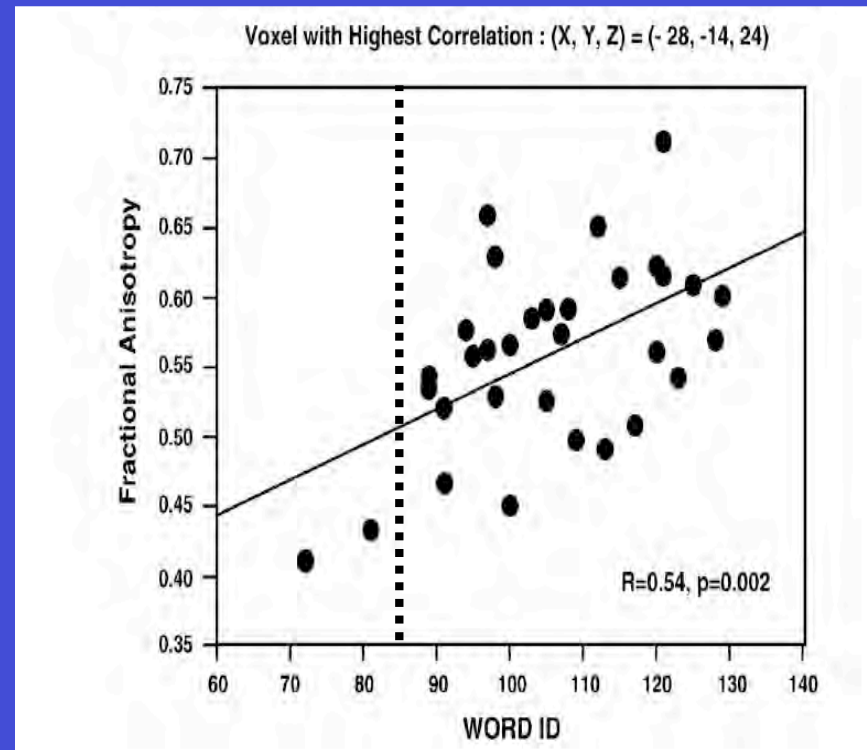
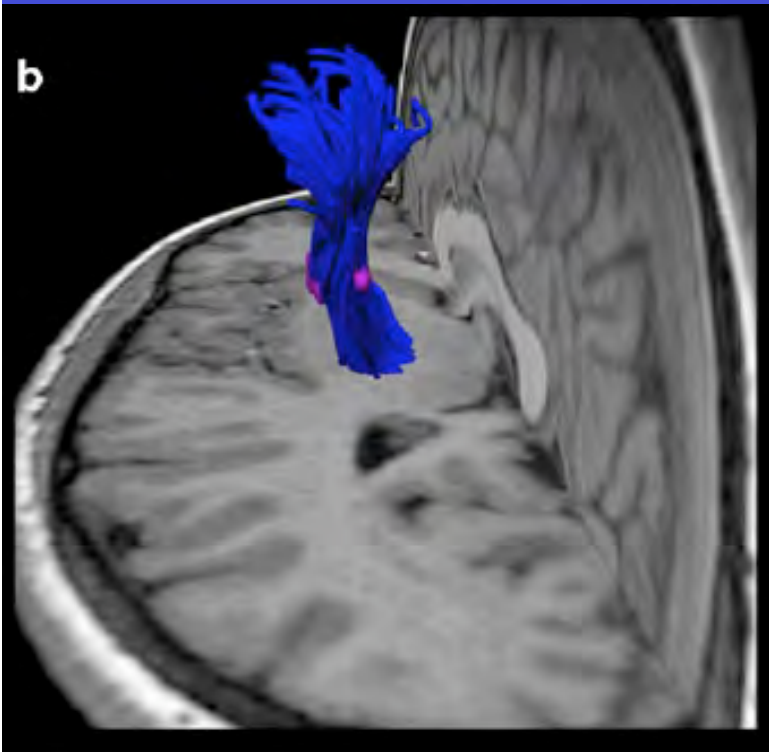


# Fractional Anisotropy in left SCR in Childhood: Average to Impaired Readers



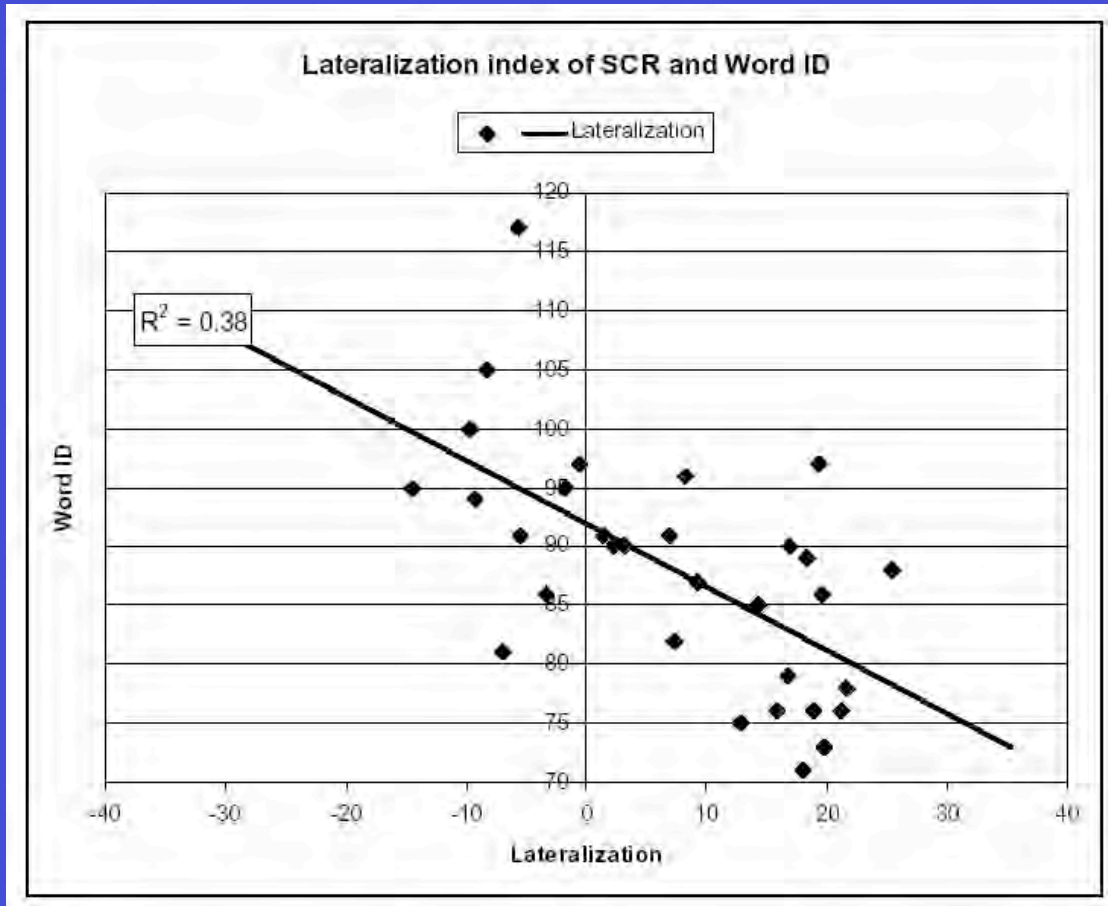
Niogi & McCandliss (2006)

# Fractional Anisotropy in left SCR in Childhood: Average to Exceptional Readers



Beaulieu, et al., (2005) NeuroImage

# Lateralization Index

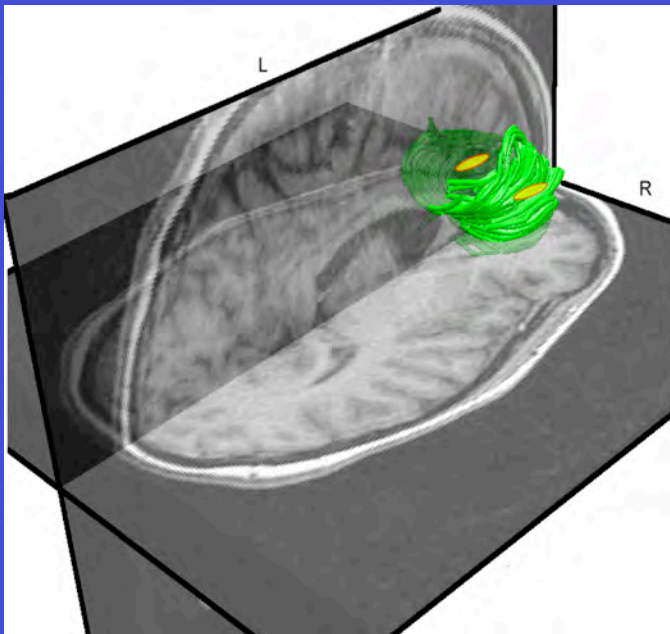


# Replication Across Studies

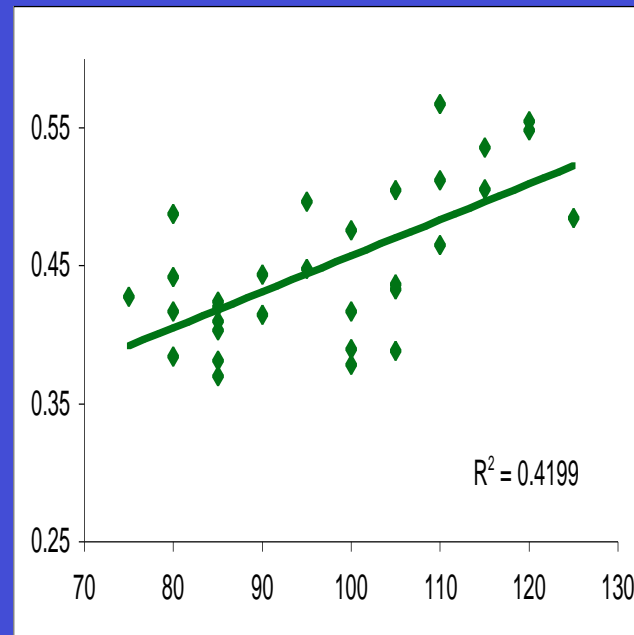
## Correlation between Left SCR FA and Word ID in children

- Beaulieu, et al., (2005) NeuroImage
- Deutsch, et al., (2005) Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience
- Niogi and McCandliss (2006) Neuropsychologia
- Nagy et al., (2004) Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience

## Bilateral Anterior Corona Radiata



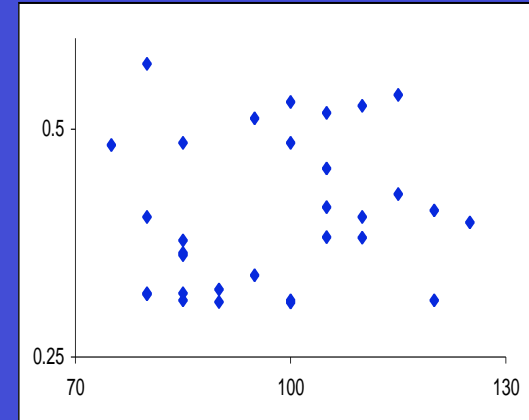
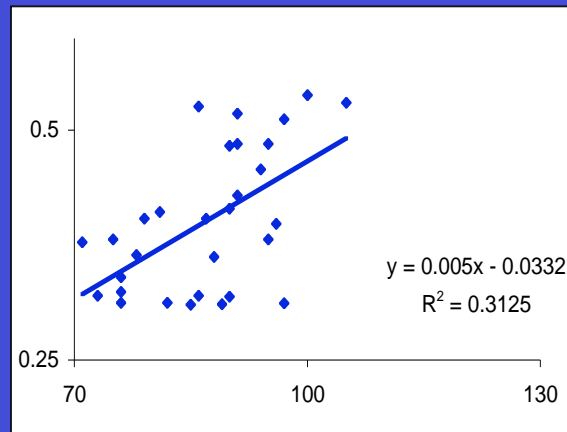
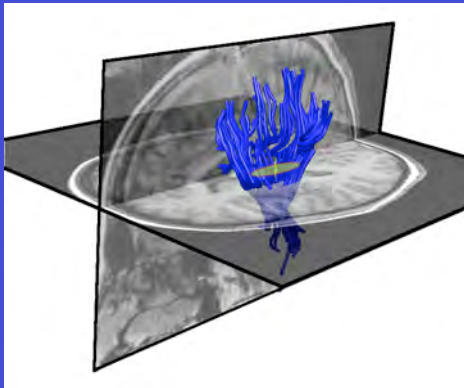
## CTOPP Standardized Digit Recall (Short Term Memory)



# “Double Dissociation” in Correlation Patterns

Standardized  
Word ID

Standardized  
Digit Recall

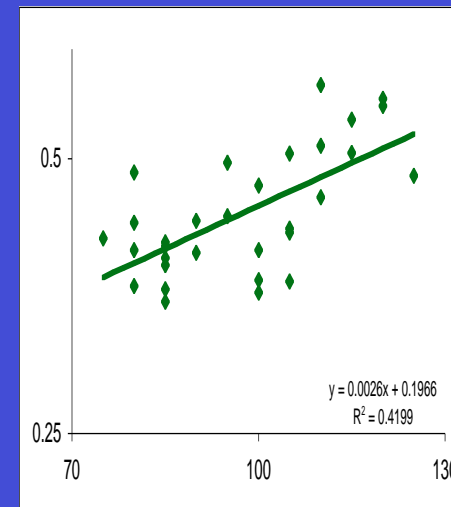
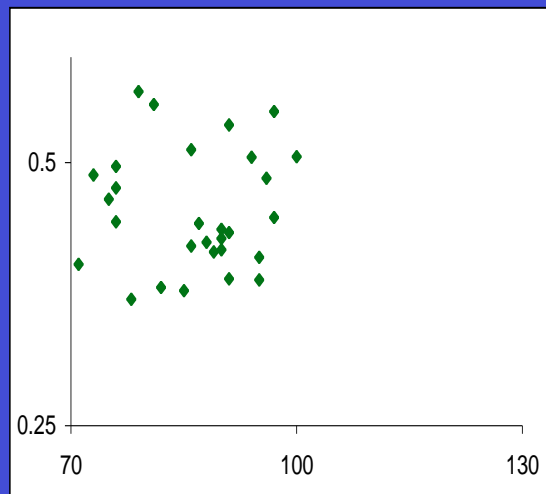
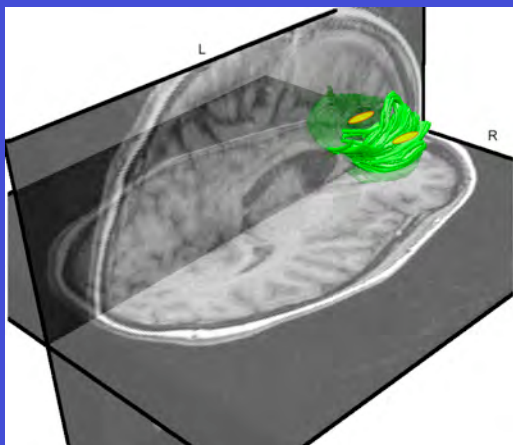
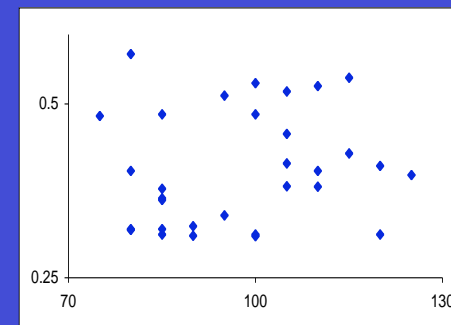
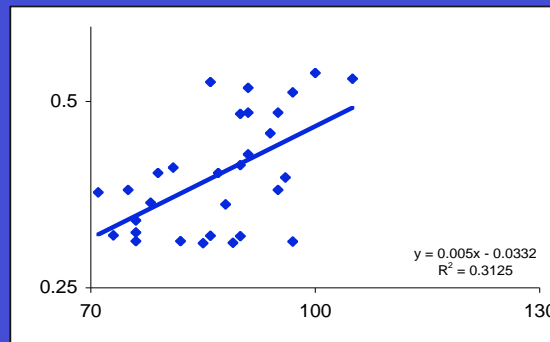
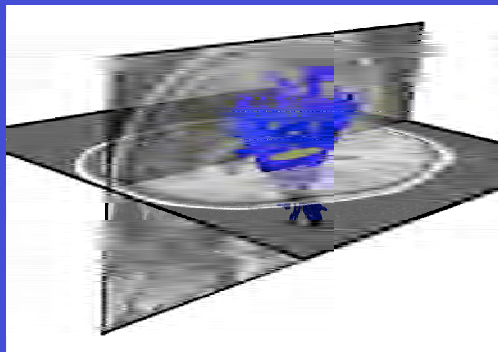




# “Double Dissociation” in Correlation Patterns

Standardized  
Word ID

Standardized  
Digit Recall



## Multiple Regression Analyses of Domain Specificity

### *FA in Left Superior Corona Radiata*

Change R-square

Model 1: Non-verbal IQ, age	.10
Model 2: Non-verbal IQ, age, <i>Digit Recall</i>	.00
Model 3: Non-verbal IQ, age, <i>Digit Recall</i> , <b>Word ID</b>	.40 *** (p<.0001)

## Multiple Regression Analyses of Domain Specificity and Tract Specificity

### *FA in Left Superior Corona Radiata*

Change R-square

Model 1: Non-verbal IQ, age	.10
Model 2: Non-verbal IQ, age, <i>Digit Recall</i>	.00
Model 3: Non-verbal IQ, age, <i>Digit Recall</i> , <b>Word ID</b>	.40 *** (p<.0001)

### *FA in Bilateral ACR*

Change R-square

Model 1: Non-verbal IQ, age	.005
Model 2: Non-verbal IQ, age, <i>Word ID</i>	.001
Model 3: Non-verbal IQ, age, <i>Word ID</i> , <b>Digit Recall</b>	.419 *** (p<.0001)

–(see also Nagy et al., 2004 JCN)

# DTI Findings Summary:

## Left lateralized projection fibers

- Related to reading
  - replicates across 4 studies
- Related to phonological skill
  - specifically analysis and synthesis
- Unrelated to short term memory rehearsal or rapid automatized naming.
- Reflects localized rather than systemic white matter properties

Educationally Dependent  
Functional Reorganization?

Investigating the Impact of  
Instruction

# Reading Novel Words

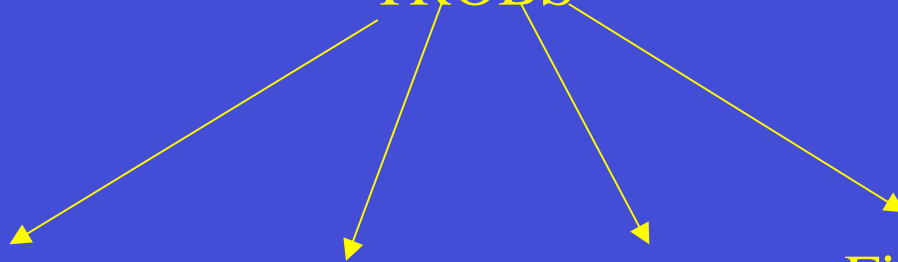
SLURB  
STOLT  
TROBS

Initial consonant

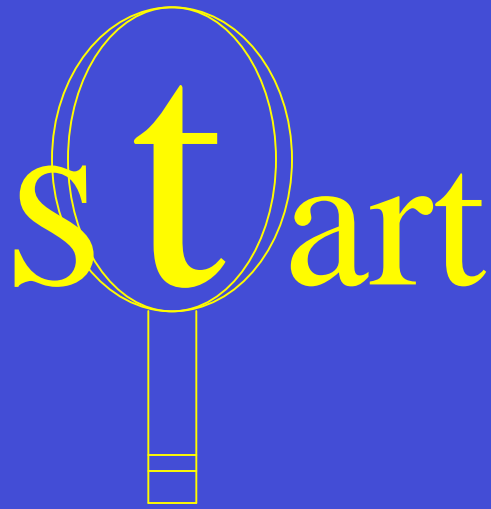
Final consonant

3rd consonant

2nd consonant



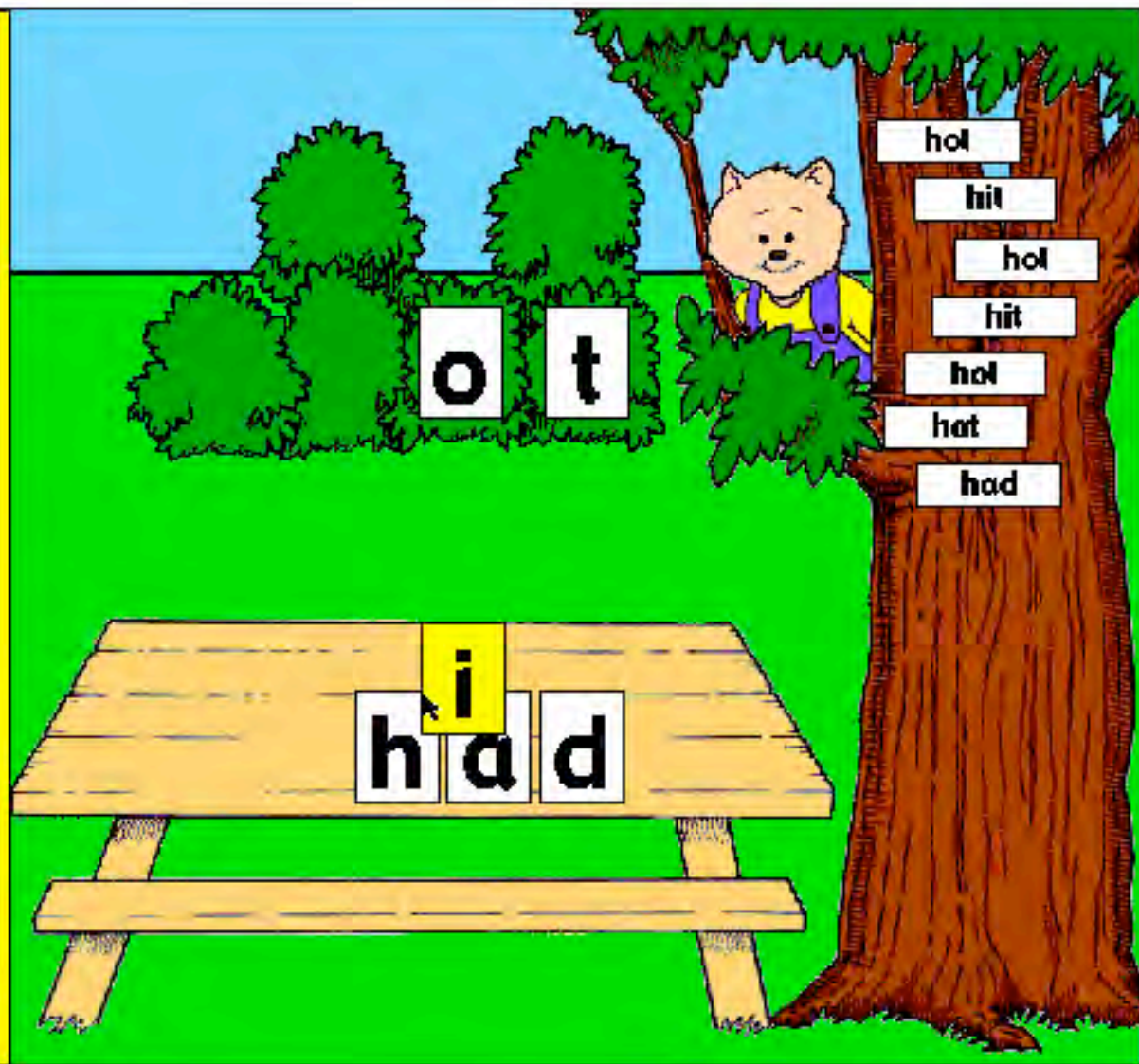
# Child Training Study:



Prototype: Word Building  
(Beck & Hamilton, 1996)

# Software Based Intervention

Take the  
"a" away  
and put  
the "i"  
in the  
middle



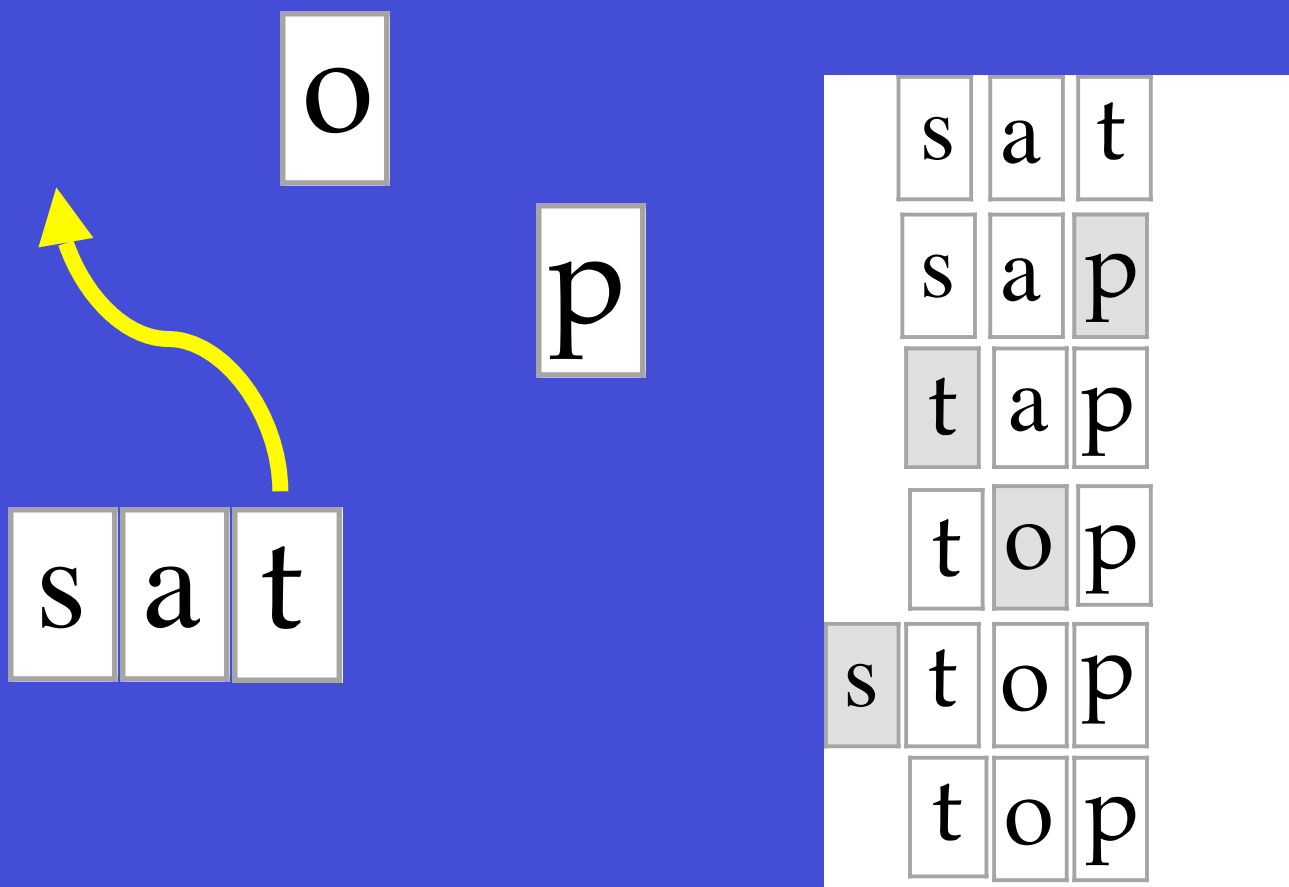


# Impact of 20 Sessions

- Visual words are presented in contrastive pairs that focus attention on the impact of one letter
- Content difficulty adapted to each child to provide a balance between challenge and mastery

McCandliss, Beck, Sandak & Perfetti (2003)  
*Scientific Studies of Reading*

# Word Building (McCandliss et al, 2003)



# Word Building (McCandliss et al, 2003)

t

o

p

s a

s	a	t	
s	a	p	
t	a	p	
t	o	p	
s	t	o	p
t	o	p	

# Word Building (McCandliss et al, 2003)

t

o

p

s a



	s	a	t	
	s	a	p	
	t	a	p	
	t	o	p	
s	t	o	p	
	t	o	p	

# Word Building (McCandliss et al, 2003)

t o

s a p

	s	a	t
	s	a	p
	t	a	p
	t	o	p
s	t	o	p
	t	o	p

# Word Building (McCandliss et al, 2003)

t

o

s

a

p

	s	a	t
	s	a	p
	t	a	p
	t	o	p
s	t	o	p
	t	o	p

# Word Building (McCandliss et al, 2003)

t o  
a  
s p

s	a	t	
s	a	p	
t	a	p	
t	o	p	
s	t	o	p
t	o	p	

# Word Building (McCandliss et al, 2003)

t

o

a

s

p

	s	a	t
	s	a	p
	t	a	p
	t	o	p
s	t	o	p
	t	o	p



# Word Building (McCandliss et al, 2003)

t

o

a

s

p

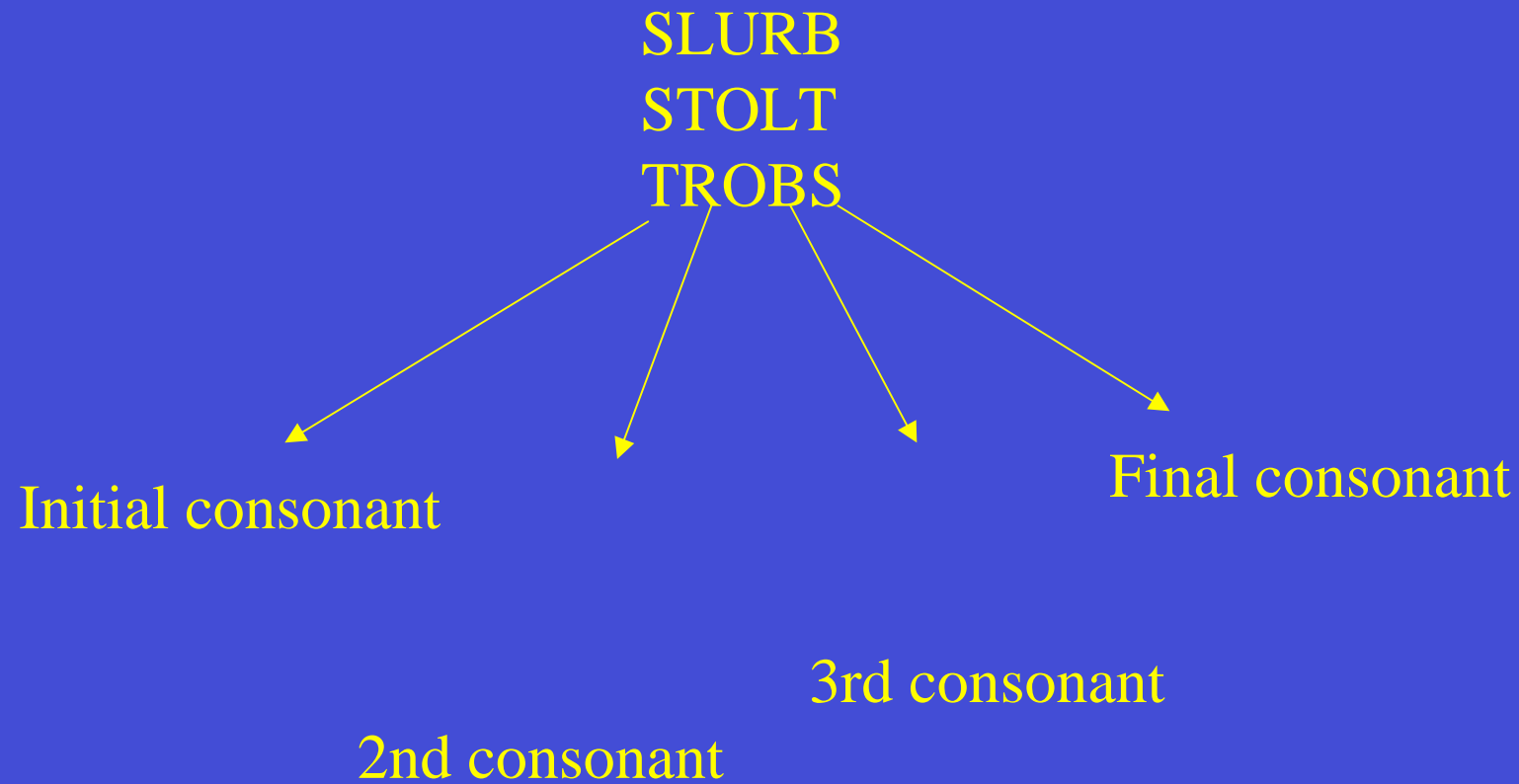
	s	a	t
	s	a	p
	t	a	p
	t	o	p
s	t	o	p
	t	o	p

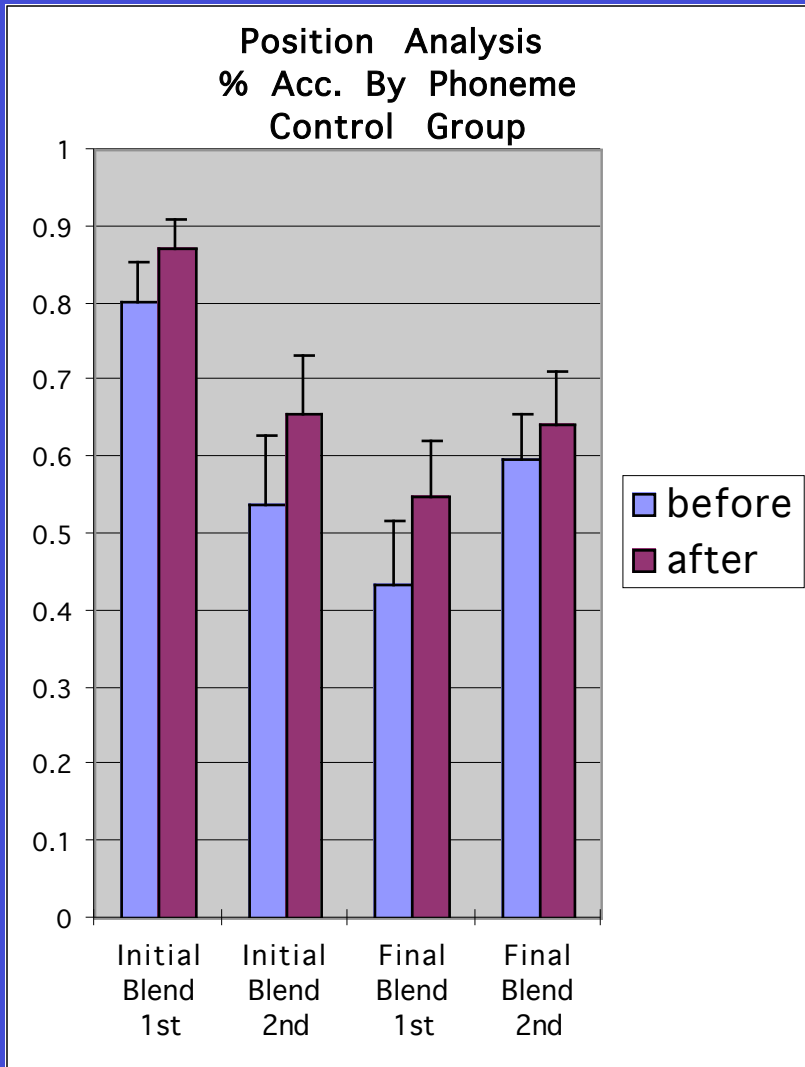
# Word Building (McCandliss et al, 2003)

t o  
a  
s p

s	a	t	
s	a	p	
t	a	p	
t	o	p	
s	t	o	p
t	o	p	

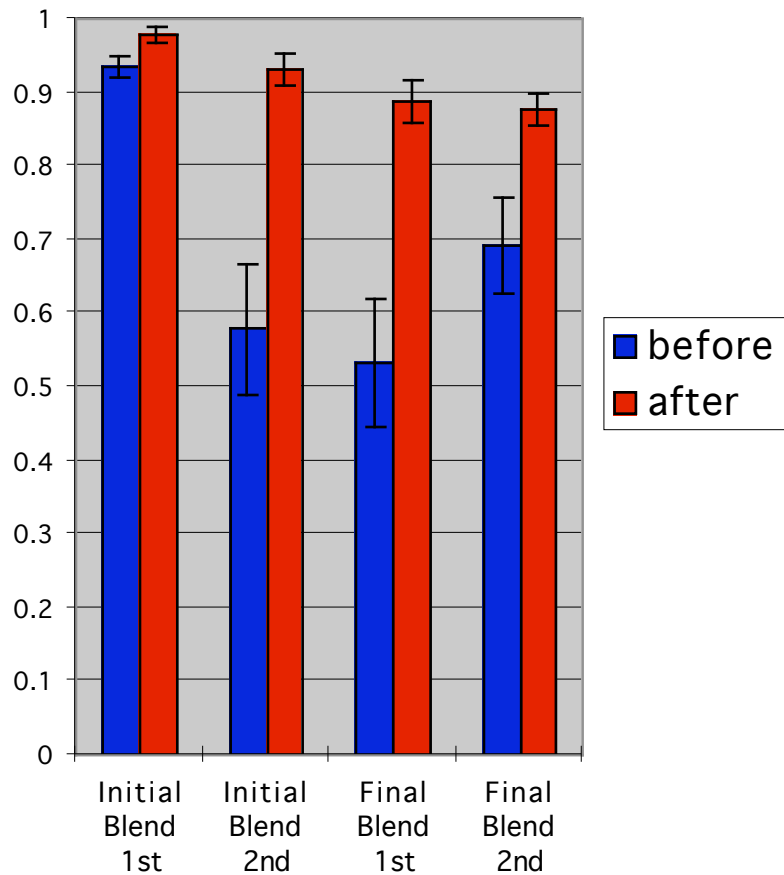
# Reading Novel Words





**McCandliss et al, (2003) Scientific Studies of Reading**

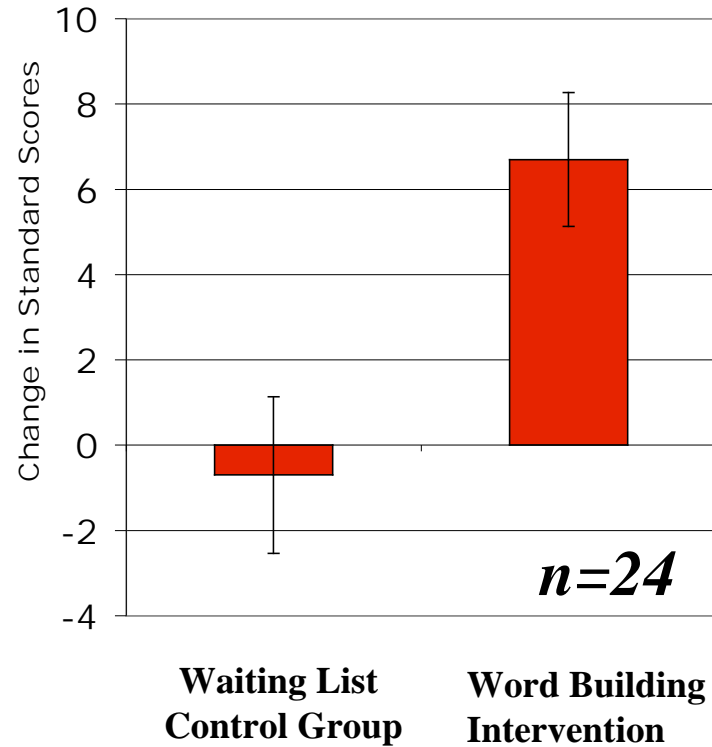
Position Analysis  
% Acc. By Phoneme  
Training Group



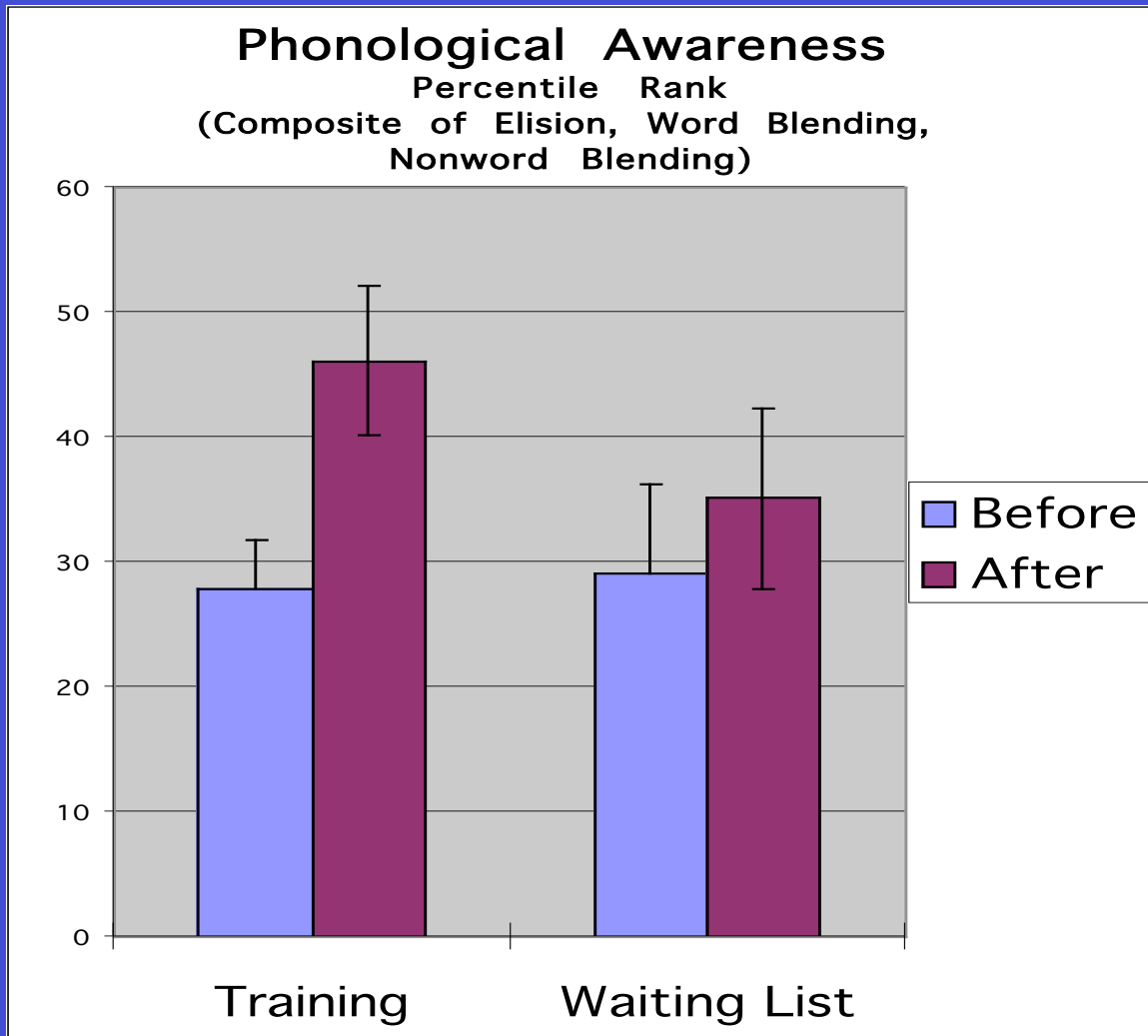
McCandliss et al, (2003) Scientific Studies of Reading

# Change in Standardized Test Scores-- Reading Novel Words

## Woodcock Johnson Psychoeducational Battery: Word Attack Scores



# Phonological Processing Skills



McCandliss et al, (2003) Scientific Studies of Reading

# Cognitive Intervention

**Before**



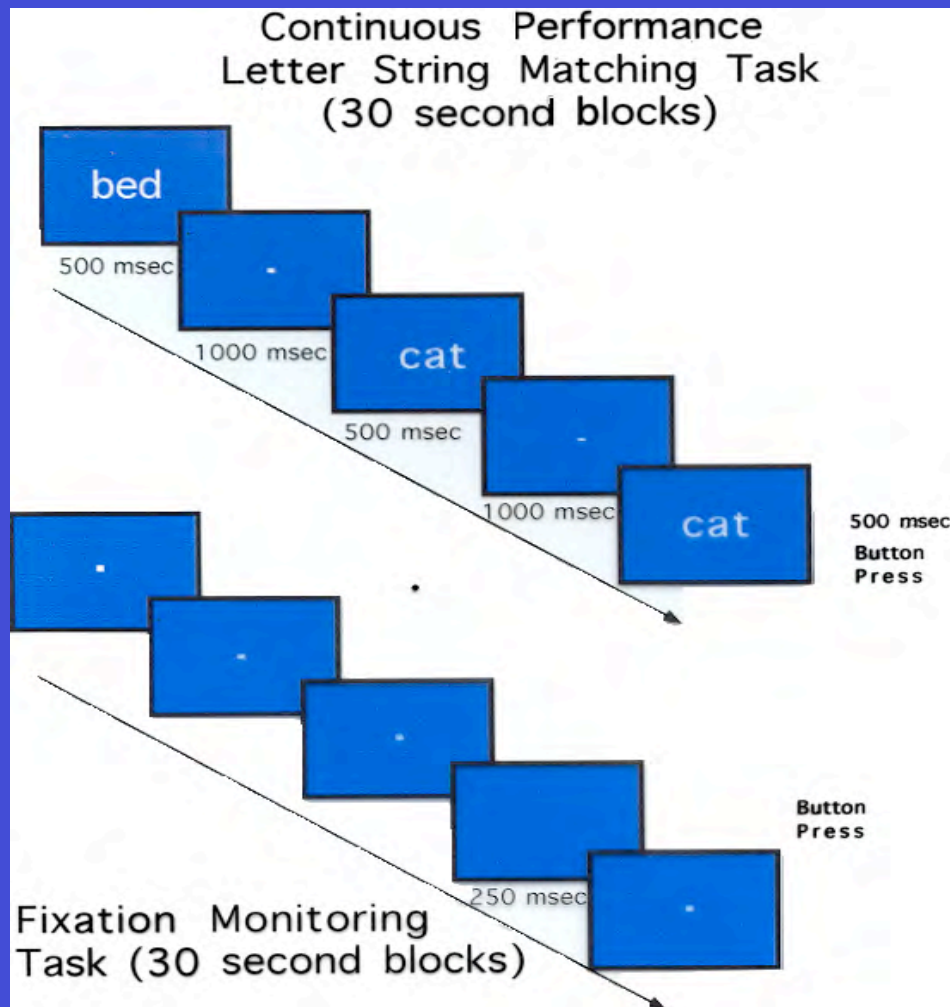
**20 Sessions of  
Intervention**

**After**





# fMRI Activation Task



6 cycles/run

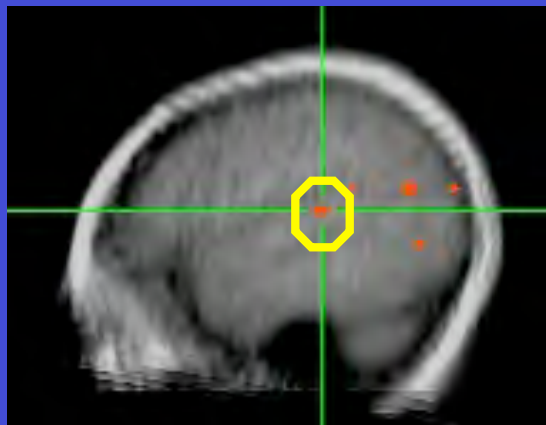
2 runs of each stimulus  
type:

- Familiar Words
- Novel Words
- Control Letter Strings

# Areas of significant training effects

Familiar  
Words

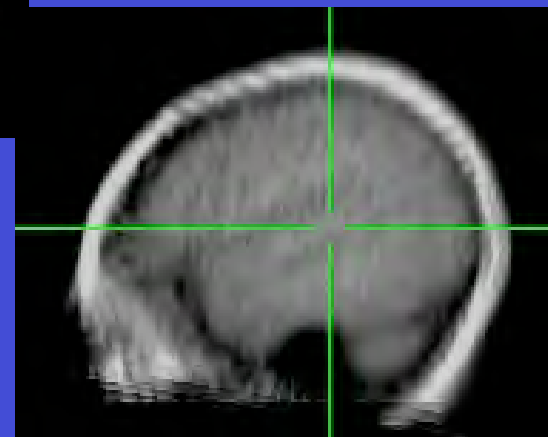
McCandliss et al., (2001)



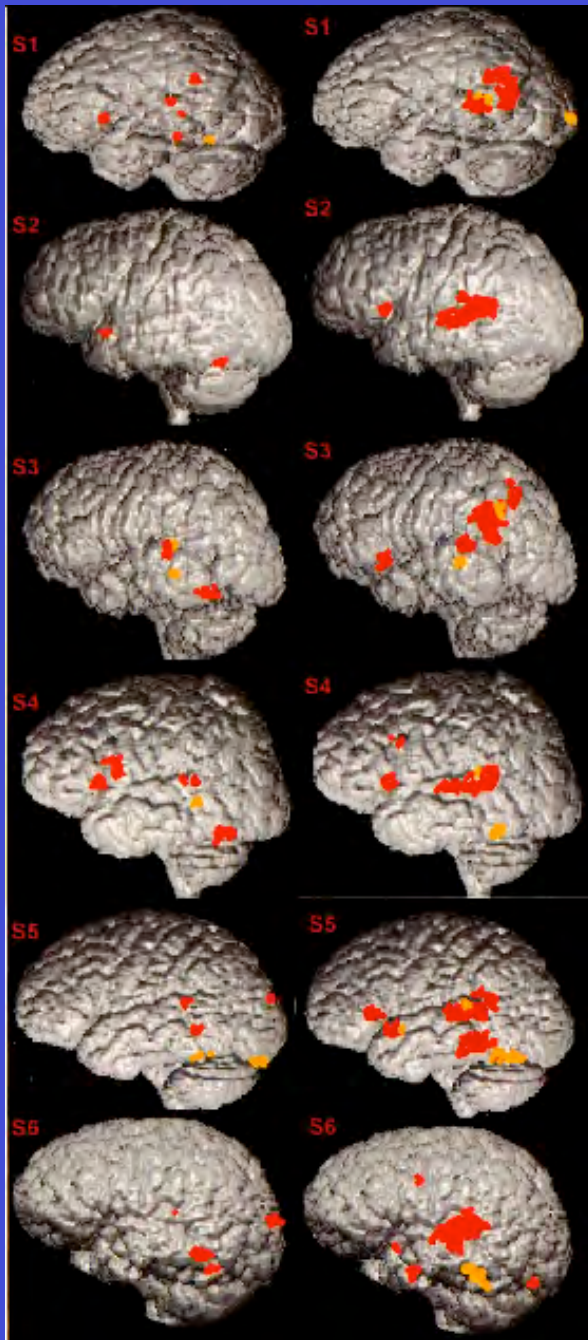
Novel  
Words



Control  
Letters



Left STG  
BA 22  
-43 -30 8  
 $p < .01$   $n = 8$



## Training Effects

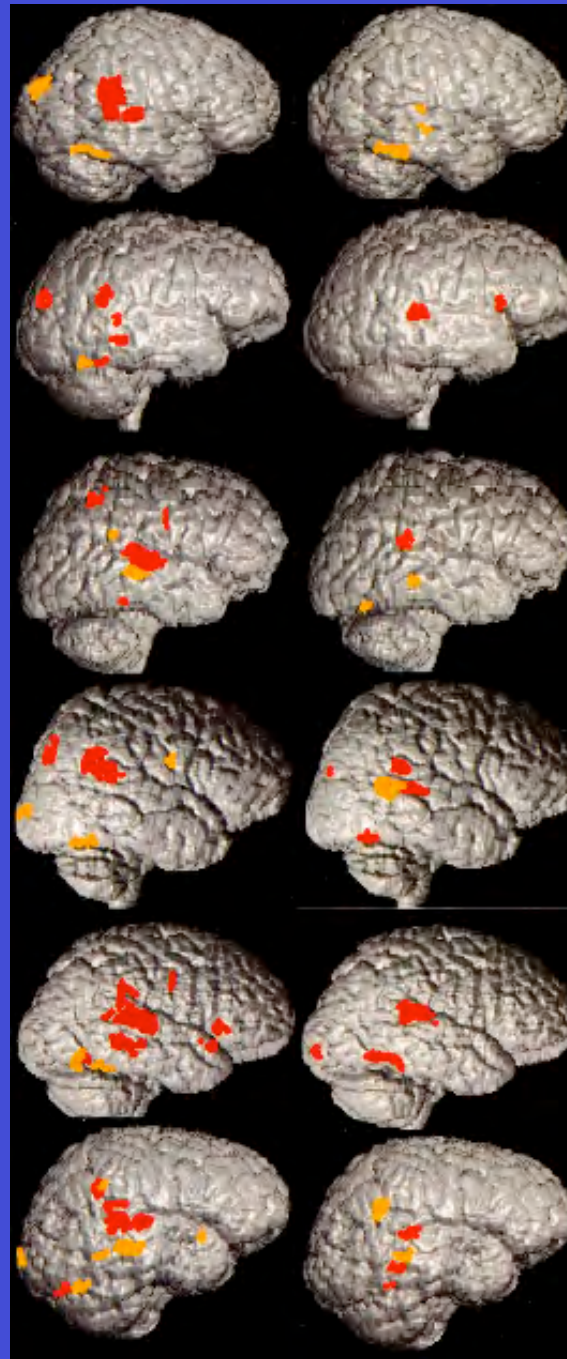
### Increased activation

Left  
Superior Temporal  
Gyrus

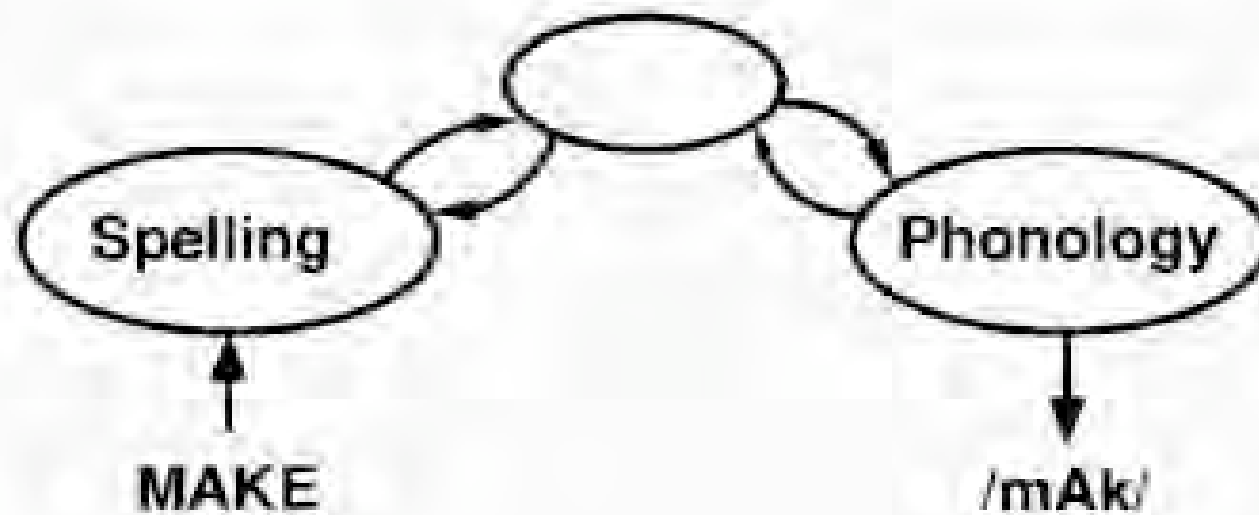
Simos et al. (2002)

## Training Reductions

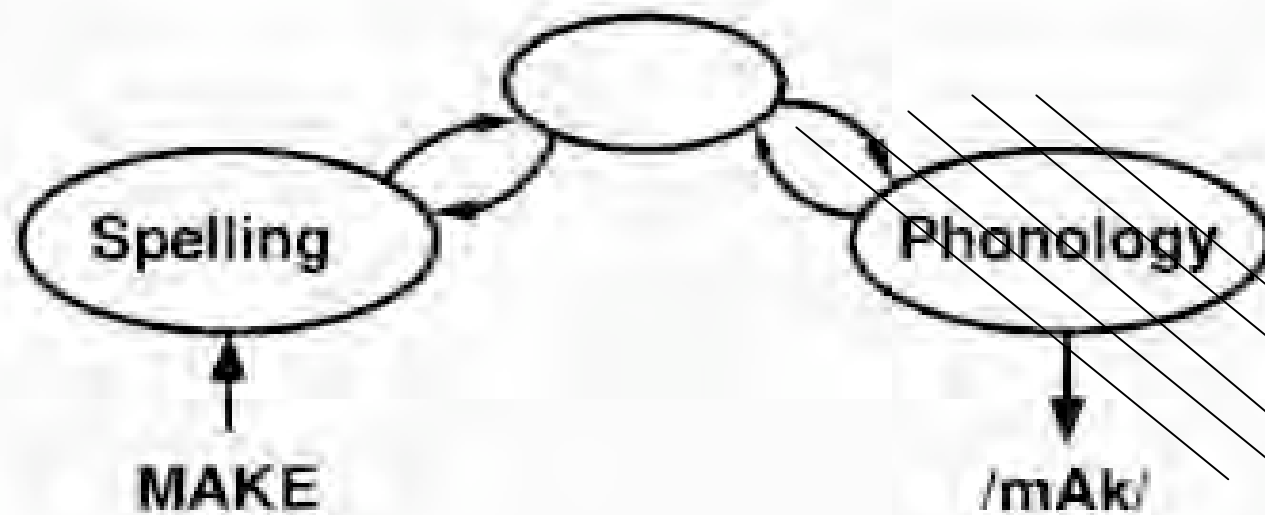
## Reductions in Right Superior Temporal Gyrus



Simos et al. (2002)

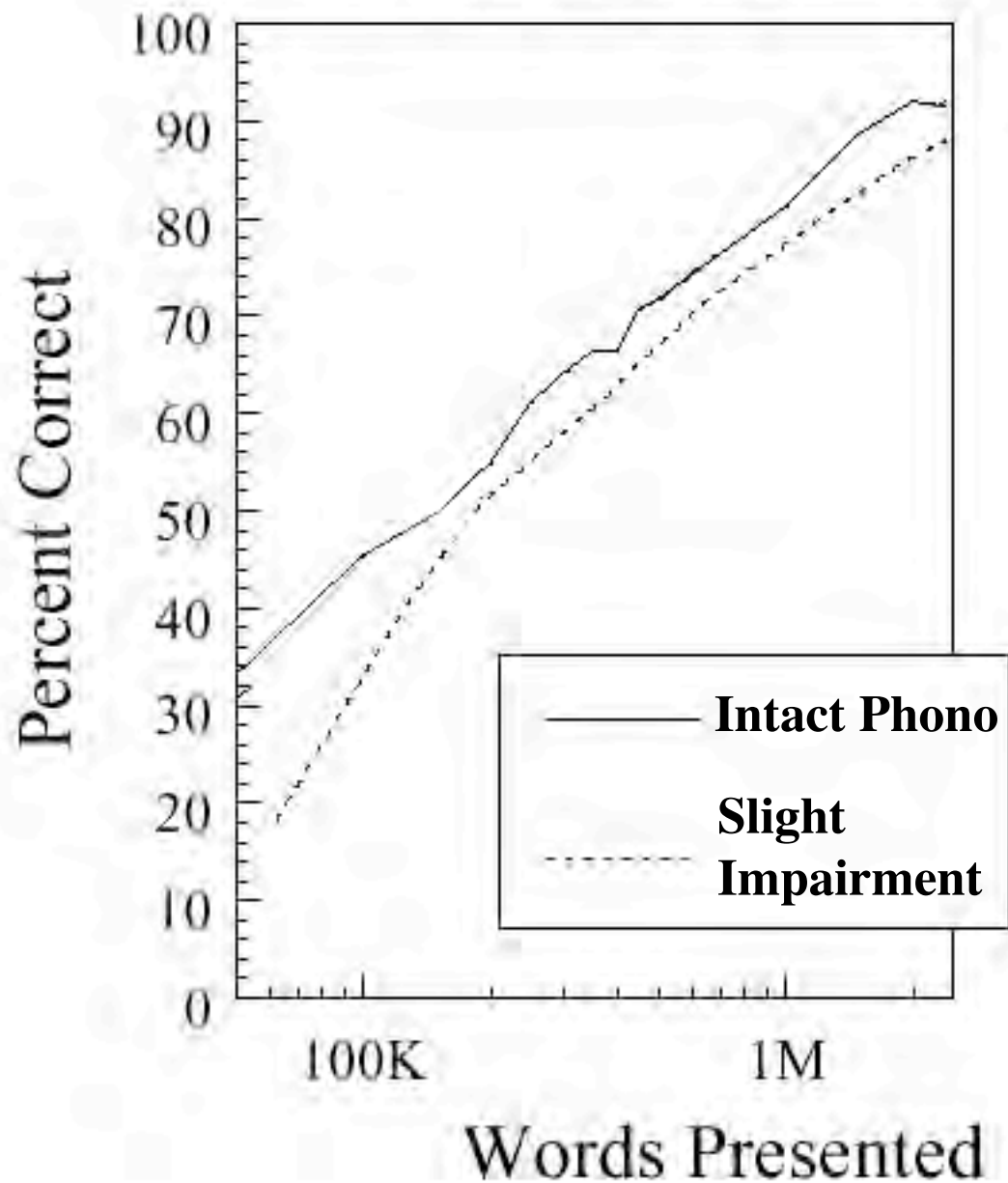


**Harm, McCandliss, & Seidenberg (2003)**



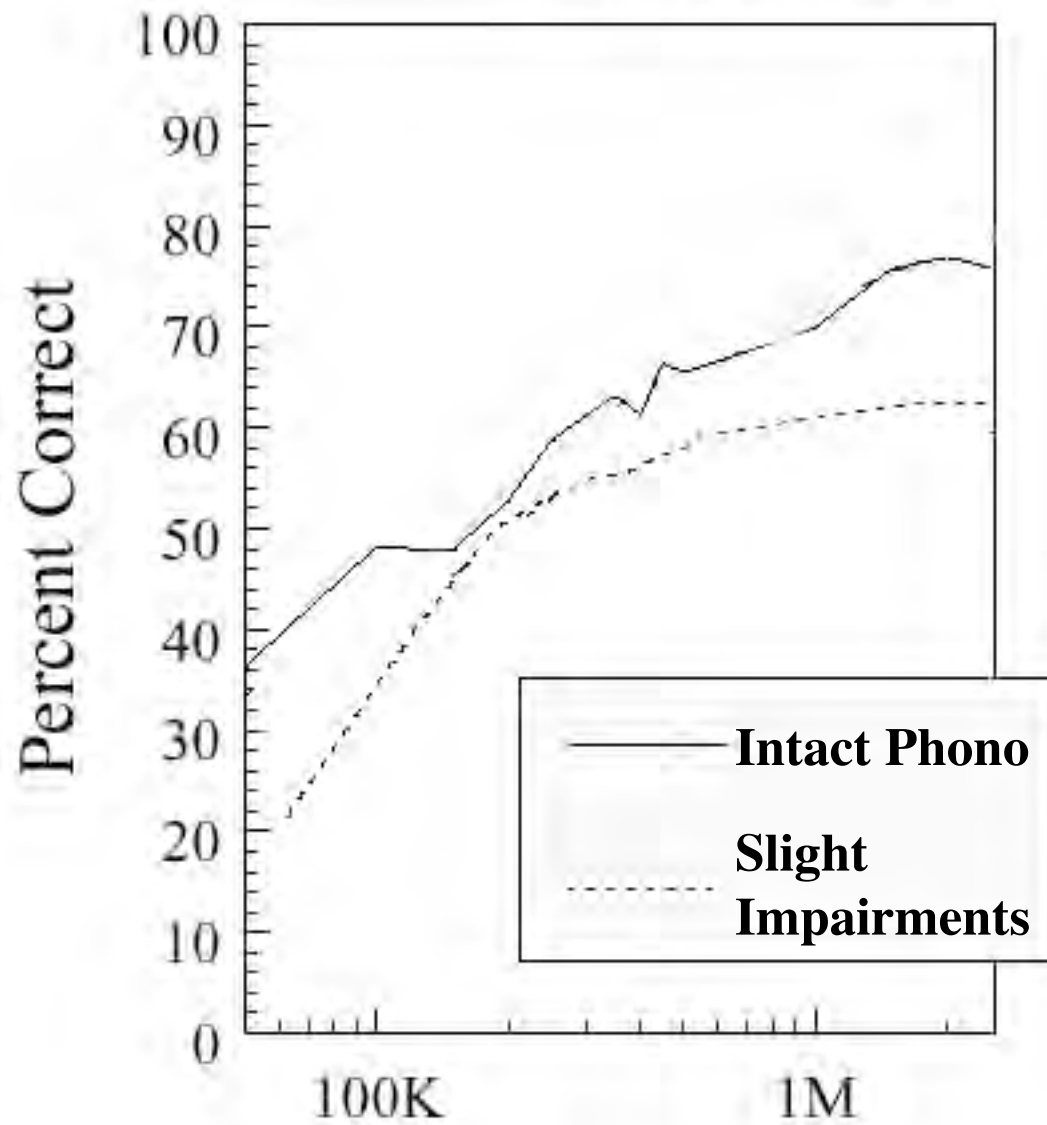
**Harm, McCandliss, & Seidenberg (2003)**

## Training Set

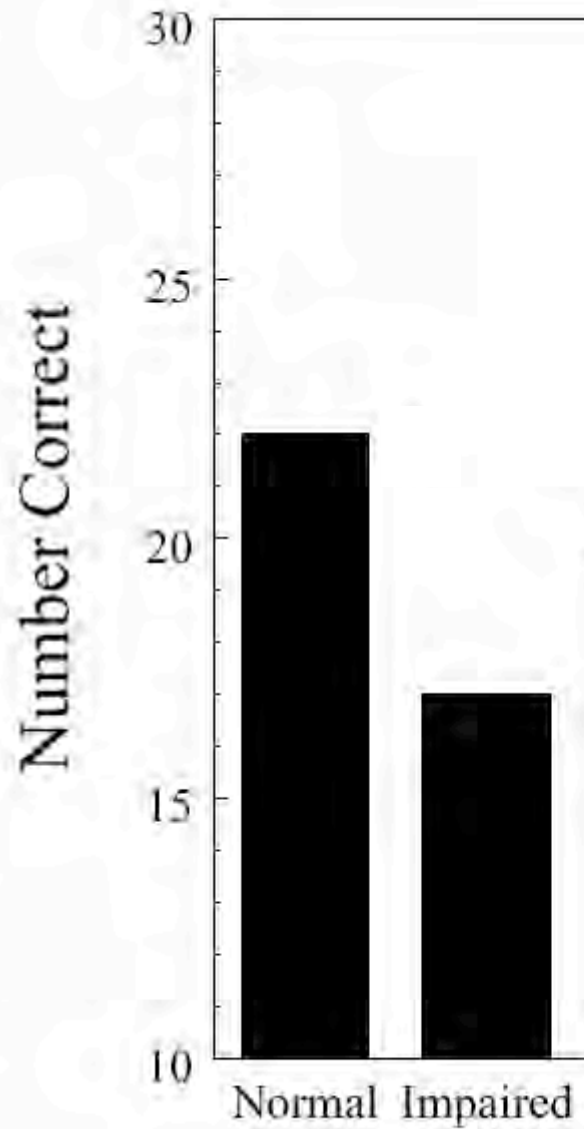




# Nonwords

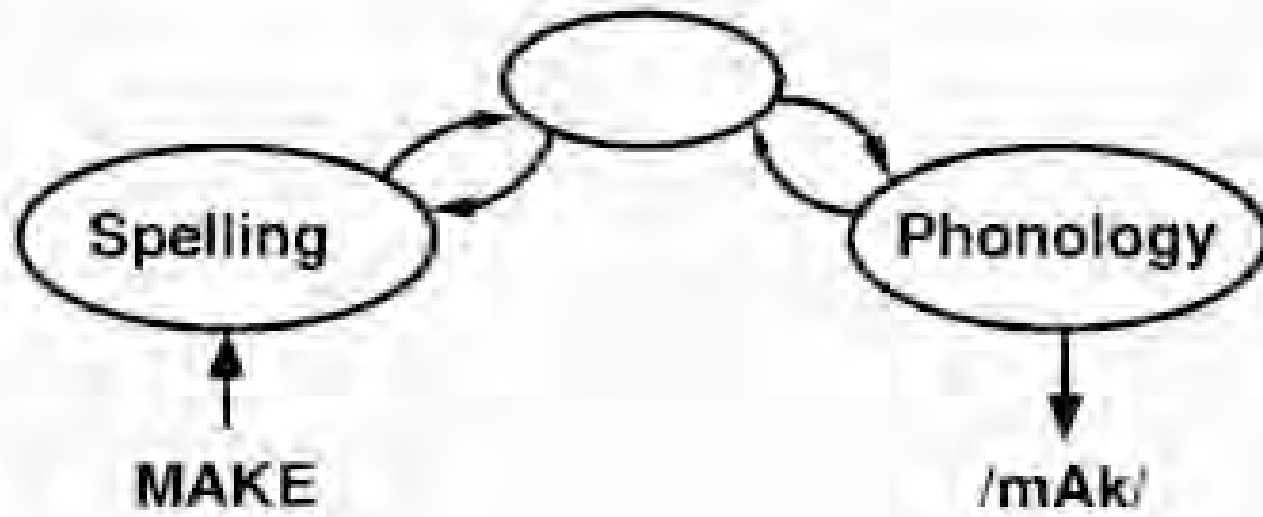






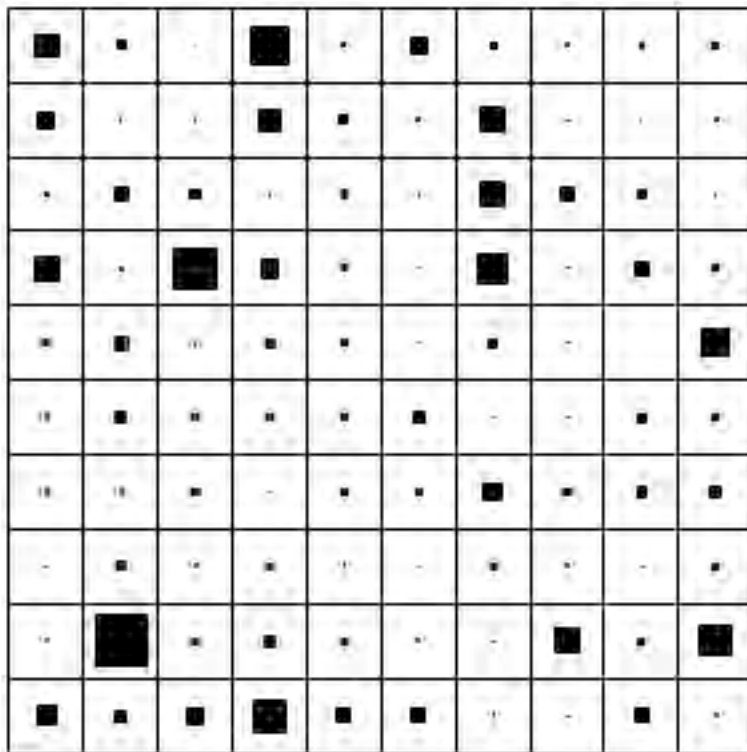
**Harm, McCandliss, & Seidenberg (2003)**

?

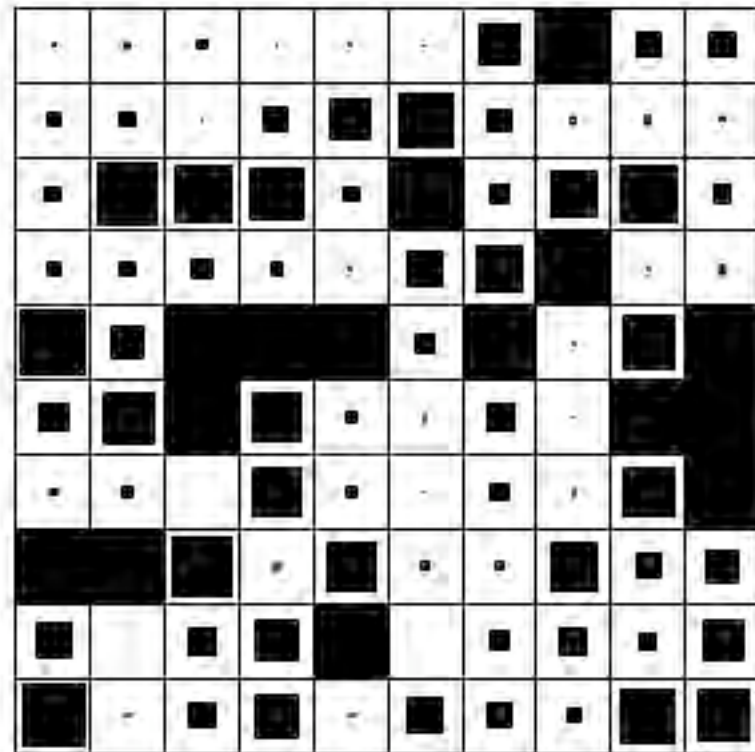


# Subtraction Images (Mean differences MEAT, EAT, TREAT)

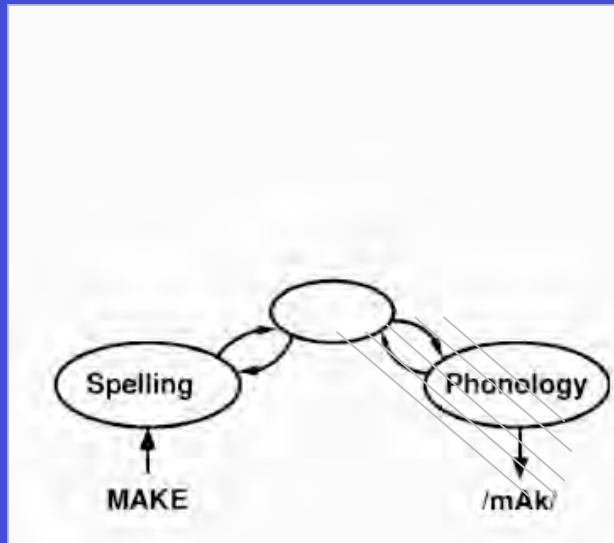
## Normal



## Slightly Impaired



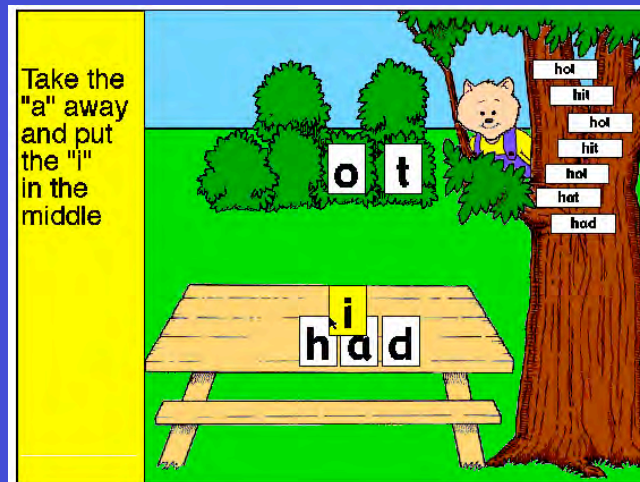
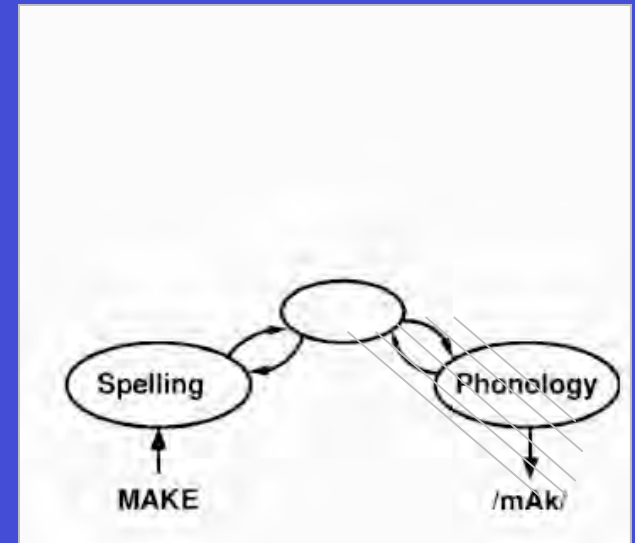
## Before Intervention



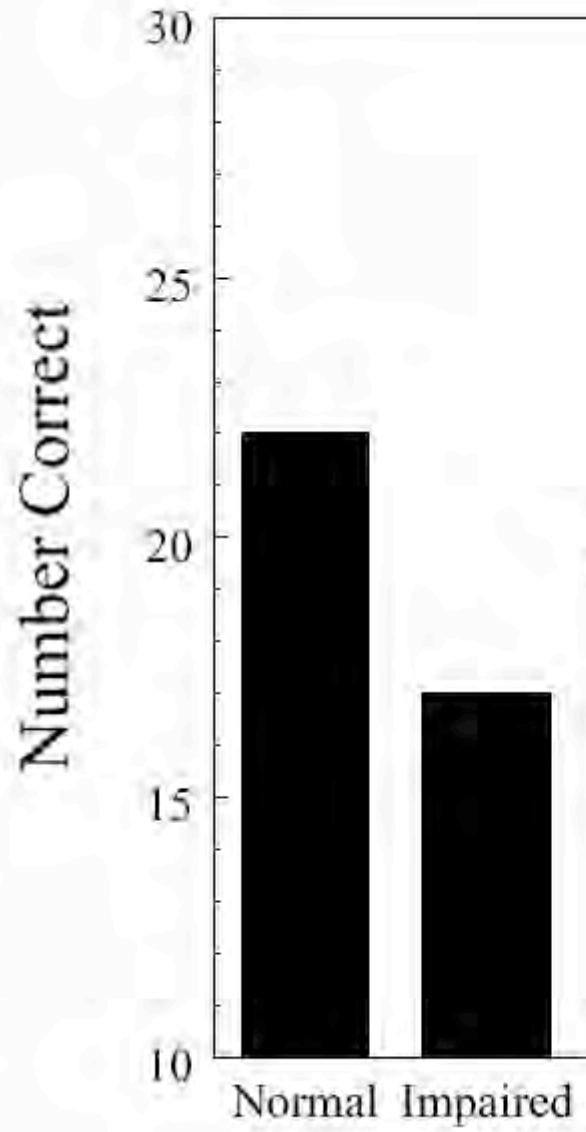
?

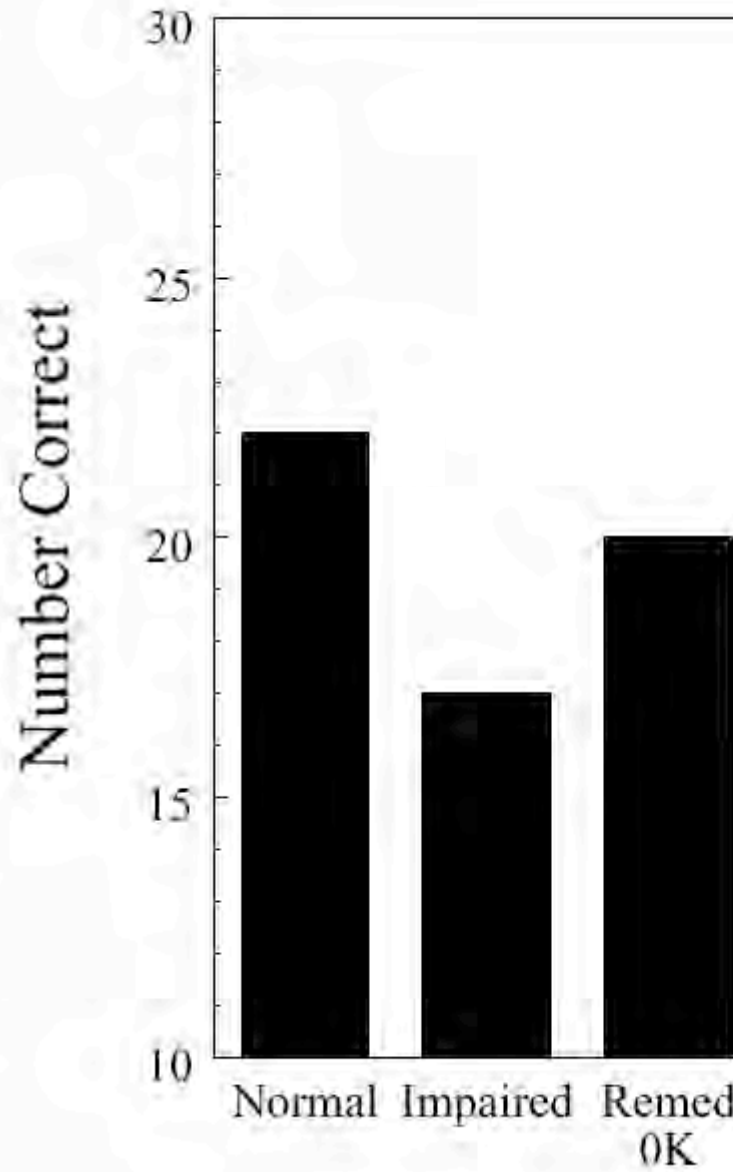


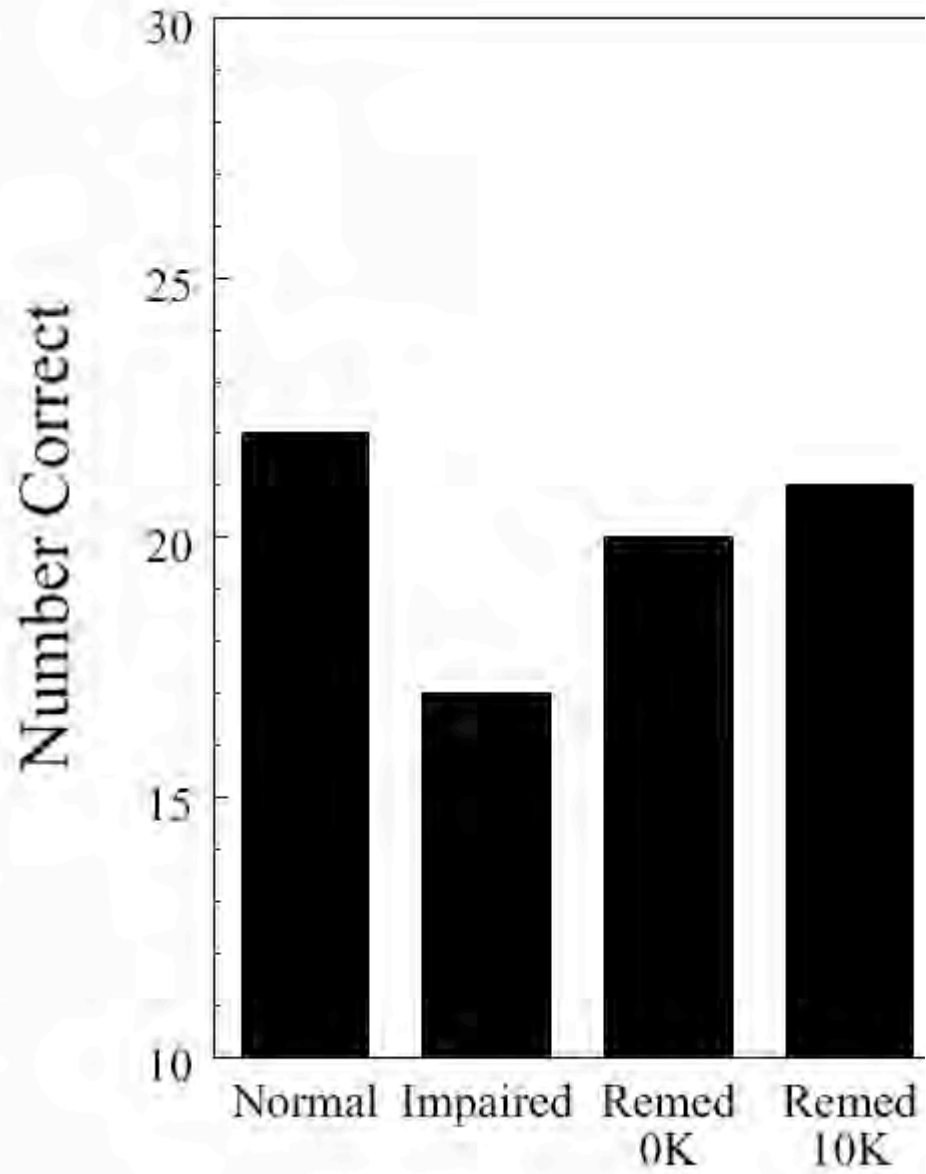
## After Intervention

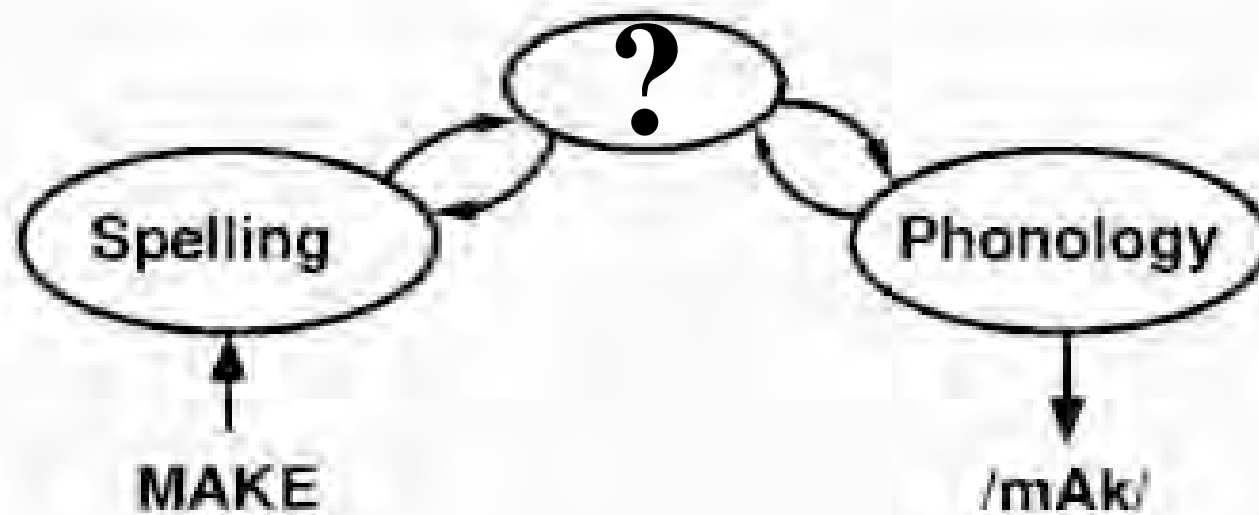


Harm, McCandliss & Seidenberg (2000)

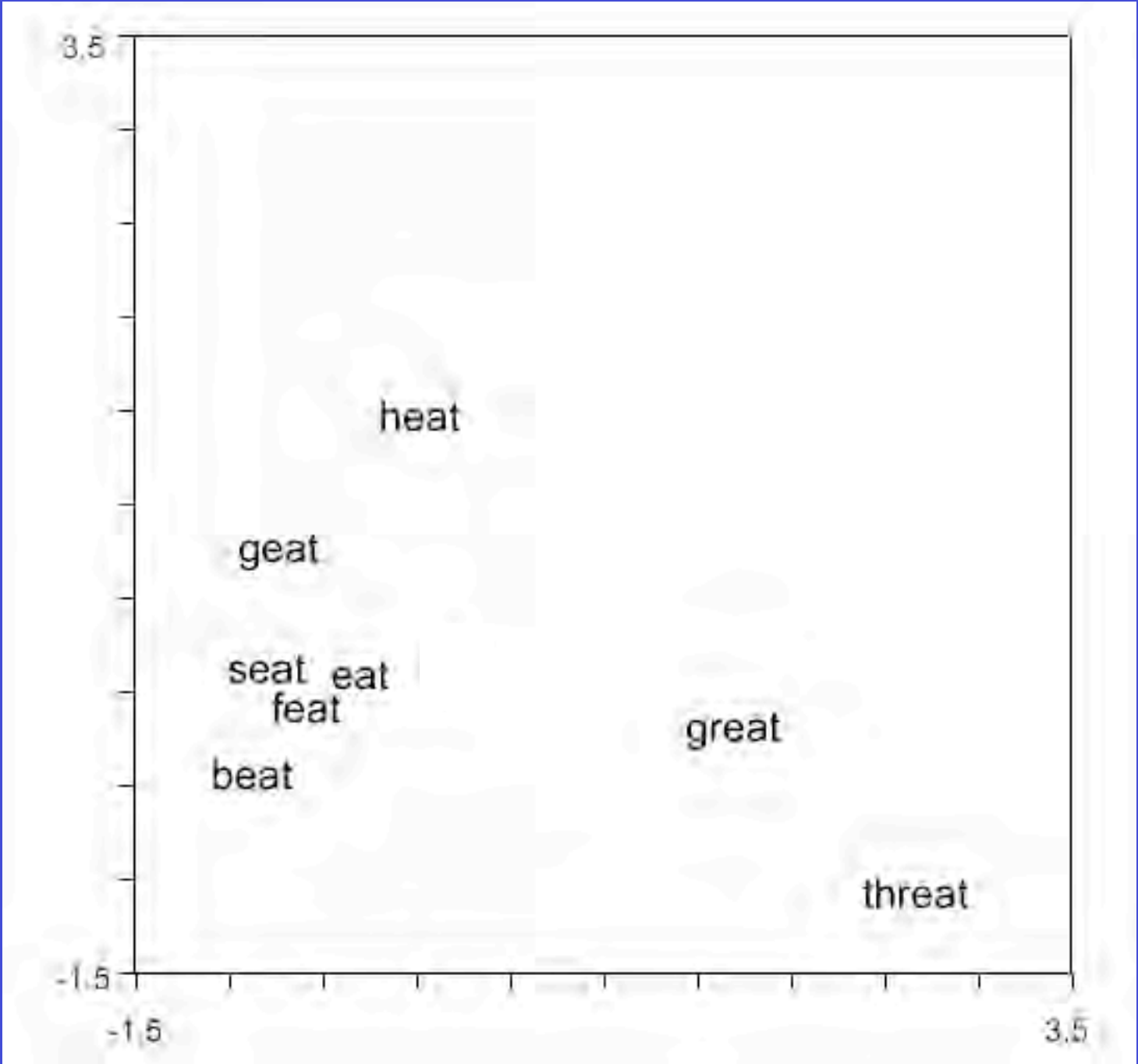


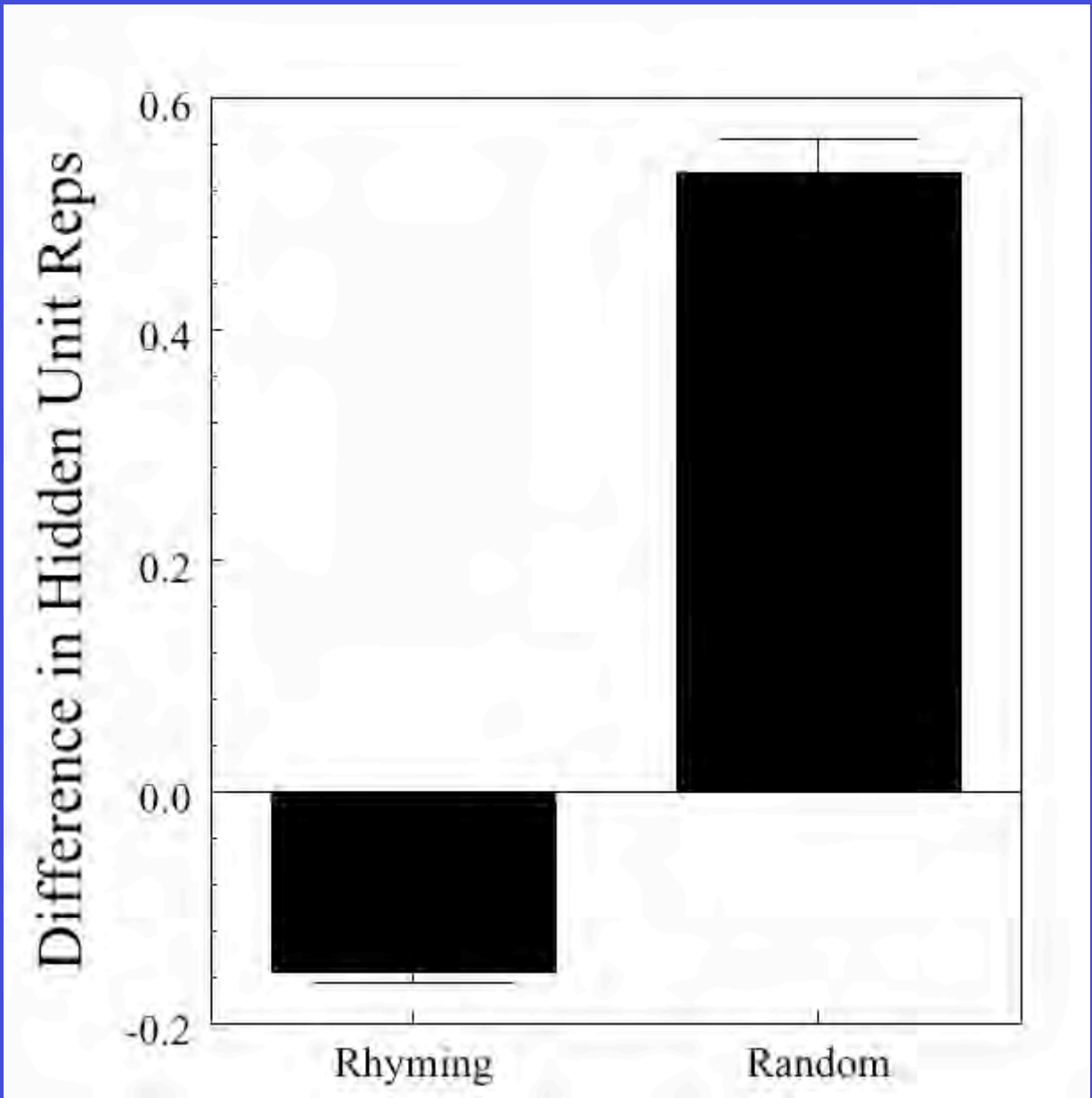


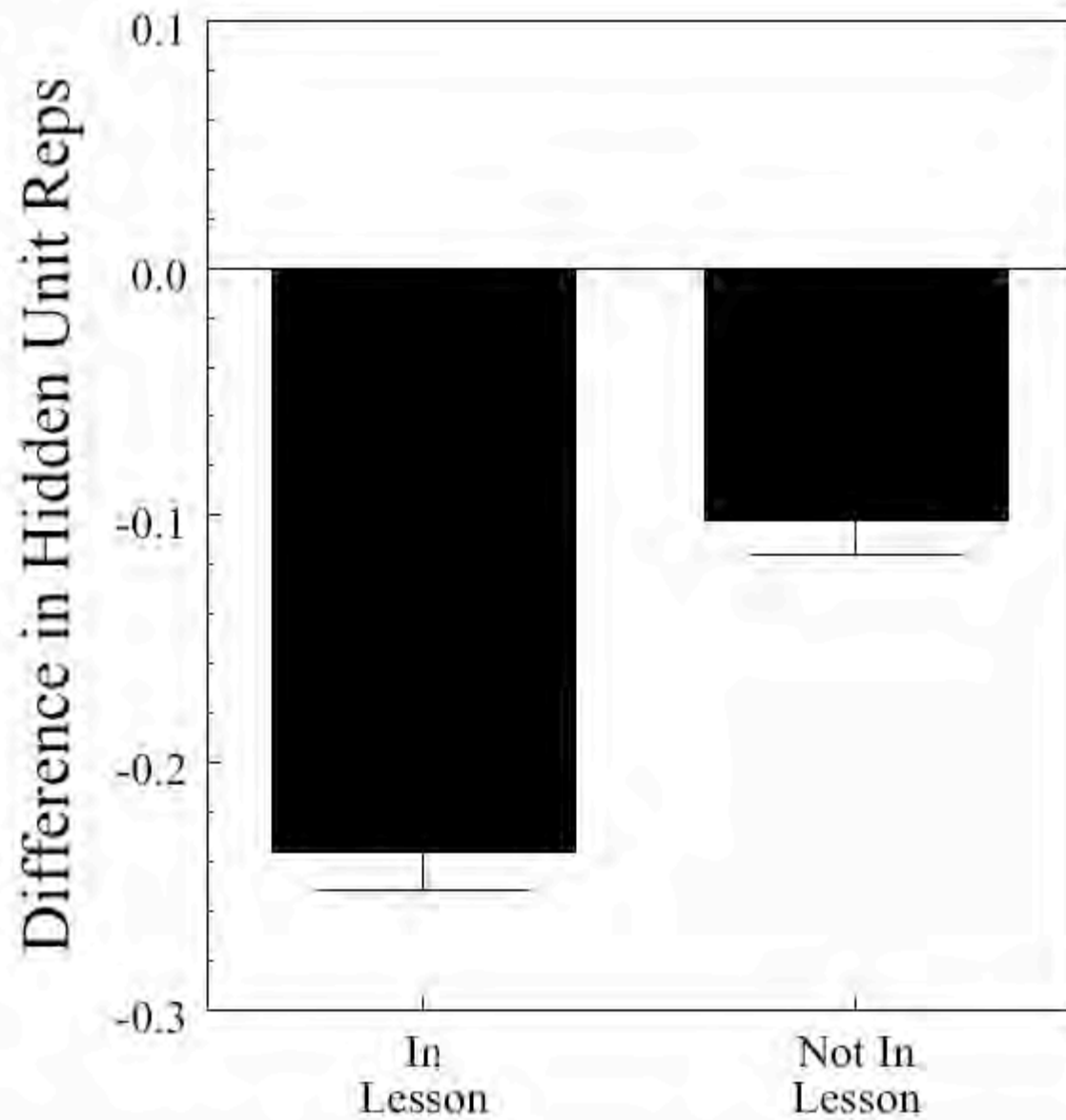












# Cognitive Neuroscience of Reading Ability/Disability

- Functional organization in experts
- Organization of function during development
- Physiological and anatomical correlates of individual differences
- Functional plasticity related to reorganization during intervention

*“We cannot understand how the mature system works until we understand how it is constructed in development, and we cannot fully understand that process of normal construction without understanding how development can go awry.”*

– Johnson & Pennington (1999)

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