

Study of brain single photon emission computed tomography in a sample of Egyptian children with autism

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The aim of this study is to study the functional neuroanatomical correlates of ASD in a sample of Egyptian autistic versus non-autistic children using brain SPECT, and to investigate the relationship between SPECT findings and scores of adaptive and maladaptive behavior. Thirty autistic children and 13 non autistic controls were examined using Technetium-99m HMPAO brain SPECT. The cortical regions of interests (ROIs) were the superior and inferior frontal, parietal, temporal, occipital, cerebellum, and basal ganglia. The complex dysfunction in some brain regions may be involved in the development of the autistic symptoms. SPECT is one of the investigation techniques that can give reliable information about the brain function in autistic children and their relation to the pattern of adaptation.