Structural Brain Abnormalities of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder With Oppositional Defiant Disorder


ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is associated with structural abnormalities in total gray matter, basal ganglia, and cerebellum. Findings of structural abnormalities in frontal and temporal lobes, amygdala, and insula are less consistent. Remarkably, the impact of comorbid oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) (comorbidity rates up to 60%) on these neuroanatomical differences is scarcely studied, while ODD (in combination with conduct disorder) has been associated with structural abnormalities of the frontal lobe, amygdala, and insula. The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of comorbid ODD on cerebral volume and cortical thickness in ADHD.

METHODS: Three groups, 16 ± 3.5 years of age (mean ± SD; range 7–29 years), were studied on volumetric and cortical thickness characteristics using structural magnetic resonance imaging (surface-based morphometry): ADHD + ODD (n = 67), ADHD-only (n = 243), and control subjects (n = 233). Analyses included the moderators age, gender, IQ, and scan site.

RESULTS: ADHD + ODD and ADHD-only showed volumetric reductions in total gray matter and (mainly) frontal brain areas. Stepwise volumetric reductions (ADHD + ODD < ADHD-only < control subjects) were found for mainly frontal regions, and ADHD + ODD was uniquely associated with reductions in several structures (e.g., the precuneus). In general, findings remained significant after accounting for ADHD symptom severity. There were no group differences in cortical thickness. Exploratory voxelwise analyses showed no group differences.

CONCLUSIONS: ADHD + ODD and ADHD-only were associated with volumetric reductions in brain areas crucial for attention, (working) memory, and decision-making. Volumetric reductions of frontal lobes were largest in the ADHD + ODD group, possibly underlying observed larger impairments in neurocognitive functions. Previously reported striatal abnormalities in ADHD may be caused by comorbid conduct disorder rather than ODD.

Keywords: ADHD, Comorbidity, Cortical thickness, ODD, SBM, Structural MRI

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biopsych.2017.07.008

Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is one of the most common childhood psychiatric disorders and is defined by developmentally inappropriate levels of inattention, and/or hyperactivity/impulsivity (1). Neuroanatomical findings most consistently reported for ADHD are reduced total gray matter volume and reduced volume of the basal ganglia and the cerebellum. For the latter, cortical thickness abnormalities are also associated with ADHD. In addition, volumetric reductions and reduced cortical thickness of the frontal and temporal lobes have been reported, although less consistently [for reviews, see (2,3)]. Finally, some studies reported volumetric abnormalities in the amygdala and insula to be related to ADHD, but the findings are inconsistent, especially for the amygdala (4–9).

A potential explanation for the inconsistent neuroanatomical findings may be the presence of comorbid disorders in the studied ADHD samples, such as oppositional defiant disorder (ODD). ODD is present in up to 60% of clinically referred children with ADHD (10–12) and is defined by a persistent pattern of irritable and angry mood, vindictiveness, and developmentally inappropriate, negativistic, defiant, and disobedient behavior toward authority figures (1). Compared with individuals with only ADHD or ODD, individuals with ADHD + ODD show an earlier age of onset for both ADHD and ODD symptoms, exhibit more physical aggression and delinquency, show more functional impairments, such as poorer working memory, inhibition, temporal processing, and emotion recognition, and have a considerably worse prognosis (11,13,14).

Surprisingly, most studies on neuroanatomical correlates of ADHD did not investigate or report on the presence of comorbidities, such as ODD, resulting in relatively few studies investigating ADHD-only samples. The few studies in ADHD-only samples were less likely to find volumetric abnormalities in the frontal cortex than studies that included comorbid individuals [for an overview, see (15)]. They also showed that
accounting for the presence of comorbid ODD significantly influenced findings, with either larger abnormalities in indi-
viduals with ADHD+ODD (16) or more abnormalities asso-
ciated with ADHD after controlling for comorbid ODD (17). In
addition, studies assessing ADHD-only groups showed no
volumetric abnormalities in the amygdala (4,6,7), and abnor-
malities in the insula were accounted for by comorbid ODD (8).
For cortical thickness, an influential study showed a delay in
cortical development for individuals with ADHD, but of that
sample 35% of the individuals had a comorbid diagnosis of
ODD (3,18). Thus, previous findings may not purely reflect
neuroanatomical characteristics of ADHD but may be con-
founded by comorbid ODD.

An alternative explanation for the inconsistent neuroana-
tomical findings for ADHD could be the age of included par-
ticipants. According to the maturational delay hypothesis (18),
individuals with ADHD show a maturational lag in brain
development compared with typically developing control (TDC)
subjects. According to this theory, the maturational lag is most
prominent in prefrontal regions and has been reported to
correspond with a 3-year delay, with TDC subjects attaining
their peak cortical thickness at 7.5 years of age and individuals
with ADHD at 10.5 years of age (18). In addition, it has been
reported that structural abnormalities in the basal ganglia
normalize with age (2,19). However, in contrast with the
maturational delay hypothesis, structural abnormalities in the
anterior cingulate cortex seem to persist into adulthood (2,20).
Hence, studying the impact of comorbid ODD and age is
pivotal to understanding the heterogeneity in findings.

So far, no studies on neuroanatomical correlates exclusively
focused on individuals with ODD-only or on ADHD+ODD.
Rather, studies included mixed samples of children with ADHD
with and without comorbid ODD, or included children with both
(comorbid) ODD and conduct disorder (CD) (a related disorder
for which ODD is often a precursor) (21). The studies that focused on
volumetric characteristics of individuals with ODD/CD with
and without comorbid ADHD consistently reported reduced
volumes of the amygdala, insula, and frontal lobe [for a review,
see (21)]. Furthermore, it has been reported that CD is associated
with volumetric abnormalities in frontal areas, while this asso-
ciation seemed relatively weak for ADHD-only (15). In terms of
cortical thickness, one study investigated an ODD/CD sample
and reported a decreased overall mean cortical thickness and
thinning of the cingulate, prefrontal, and insular cortices (22).

To summarize, while neuroanatomical abnormalities in
ADHD-only appear to be most strongly related to the frontal
regions, ADHD+ODD appears associated with abnormalities in
the frontal regions, amygdala, and insula. The overlap in
affected brain areas may explain inconsistencies in reported
abnormalities for frontal areas in ADHD, because these may be
driven (partly) by the presence of comorbid ODD or by a
combined effect of both disorders. So far, the literature does
not answer the question on whether previously reported
abnormalities in ADHD reflect neuroanatomical characteristics
of ADHD or rather of comorbid ODD. Therefore, a comparison
between individuals with ADHD+ODD and individuals with
ADHD-only would be highly informative in terms of specificity
of findings for ADHD. This may also clarify whether previously
reported structural abnormalities in the amygdala and insula
were driven by comorbid ODD.

The current study aimed to disentangle brain abnormalities
associated with ADHD versus ADHD+ODD by comparing
these diagnostic groups to TDC subjects across a broad age
range from childhood to late adolescence. We studied the
impact of age in order to test whether individuals with ADHD
showed a maturational delay in neuroanatomical development.
To meet these aims, neuroanatomical volumes and cortical
thickness were compared between a large sample of
individuals with ADHD without ODD (ADHD-only), individuals
with ADHD and ODD (ADHD+ODD), and TDC subjects. We
hypothesized that 1) abnormalities in the basal ganglia and
amygdala and the insula would be driven by ODD rather than by ADHD and hence would be predominantly
present in the ADHD+ODD group rather than the ADHD-only
group. Furthermore, we speculated that 3) abnormalities in
the frontal lobes would be more pronounced in the
ADHD+ODD group than in the ADHD-only group but would be
present in both, given that previous studies have implicated
the frontal lobe in both ADHD and ODD.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Participants
Participants were selected from the NeuroIMAGE cohort [for
a full description, see the Supplement and (23)]. Inclusion criteria
for the current study were as follows: European Caucasian
descent, IQ ≥ 80 (as estimated with the vocabulary and block
design subtests of an age-appropriate Wechsler Intelligence
Scale for Children or Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale),
and no diagnosis of autism/Asperger’s anxiety disorder/
depression/epilepsy/general learning difficulties/brain disor-
ders/know genetic disorders (e.g., fragile X syndrome or
Down syndrome). Control subjects were not allowed to have
a previous or current diagnosis of ADHD, ODD, or any other
psychiatric disorder. A total of 1069 participants contributed
data to NeuroIMAGE: 751 participants from ADHD families
(participants in the ADHD-only or ADHD+ODD group and their
biological siblings) and 318 participants from control families
(participants in the TDC group and their biological siblings
[23]. For the current study, only individuals with a current
ADHD diagnosis, with comorbid ODD (n = 67) and without
comorbid ODD (n = 243), and TDC subjects (n = 233) were
included. Not all participants in the NeuroIMAGE study un-
derwent a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scanning ses-
sion because of contraindications for MRI.

Diagnostic Assessment
A full description of the diagnostic assessment has been
provided in previous work [Supplement and (24)]. In short,
participants were diagnosed with ADHD or ODD according
to DSM-IV criteria. Individuals in the ADHD+ODD group
qualified for a diagnosis of both ADHD and ODD, while in-
dividuals in the ADHD-only group only qualified for a diag-
nosis of ADHD. A diagnostic algorithm was applied to create
a combined symptom count from the questionnaires and
interview.
MRI Acquisition and Analysis

MRI data were acquired on a 1.5T Siemens Sonata (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) scanner (used at the Amsterdam scanning site) and on a Siemens Avanto scanner (used at the Nijmegen scanning site). Both sites used a standard identical 8-channel phased array coil and closely matched scan parameters (Supplement).

Cortical reconstruction and volumetric segmentation were performed with FreeSurfer software version 5.3 with default settings (http://surfer.nmr.mgh.harvard.edu) (see the Supplement for the investigated areas and quality assurance procedures). FreeSurfer is an image processing pipeline including a volume-based route to subcortical segmentation (25), and a surface-based route to create a three-dimensional reconstruction and parcellation of the cortical sheet (26,27).

From FreeSurfer parcellations and segmentations (27) we calculated total gray matter, total cortical matter, and cortical and subcortical volumes, as well as bilateral volumes for each brain region. In addition, FreeSurfer was used to calculate cortical thickness measures. Regions were based on the Desikan-Killiany atlas (27), and an overview of investigated areas can be found in the Supplement.

Procedure

The current study was part of a comprehensive assessment protocol encompassing phenotypic, neurocognitive, and MRI assessments (23) (details in the Supplement). Informed consent was signed by all participants (for participants < 12 years of age, only parents signed informed consent; for participants 12–18 years of age, both the participants and their parents signed; for participants > 18 years of age, only the participants signed). The study was approved by the local ethics committees.

Statistical Analyses

Groups were compared on demographic characteristics using analysis of variance or $\chi^2$ tests. All analyses that tested group differences in neuroanatomical characteristics were performed using the mixed models procedure in SPSS software (version 21.0; IBM Corp., Amonk, NY). Mixed model analyses were performed with a random intercept, with an exchangeable structure for family, to account for the hierarchical structure due to family relations (siblings with ADHD in the diagnostics group or siblings without ADHD in the control group) in the data. Group differences were examined as a fixed effect. To correct for multiple testing, false discovery rate (FDR)–corrected results were reported (maximum acceptable FDR of 5%), based on the sequential Benjamini–Hochberg FDR correction algorithm (28). When an overall significant main effect of group was found, post hoc pairwise group comparisons (least significant difference) were assessed.

Linear interaction effects between group and possible moderator variables (age [linear/nonlinear], gender, IQ, medication use, and scan site) were assessed. When a significant interaction effect was present, the main effect of the moderator and interaction effect between group and moderator were added to the model. In that case, interactions were plotted to clarify the direction of the interaction. When the interaction term was not significant, but only a main effect was found, the variable was included in the model as a covariate.

RESULTS

A total of 542 participants took part in this study: 67 participants with ADHD+ODD, 243 participants with ADHD-only, and 233 TDC subjects. The mean age was 16 years (SD 3.5 years [range 7–29 years]), and individuals from the three groups where similarly spread out across the age range. Table 1 shows additional group characteristics. The diagnostic groups did not differ from the TDC group in age ($p > .225$, both diagnostic groups) but did differ in IQ ($p < .001$, both diagnostic groups; higher IQ in the control group) and gender ($p < .001$ for ADHD-only, $p = .026$ for ADHD-ODD; more females in the control group). Furthermore, the diagnostic groups showed higher levels of total ADHD, hyperactive and inattentive symptoms, and ODD symptoms compared with the control group ($p < .001$ for both diagnostic groups; fewer symptoms in the control group). The ADHD+ODD and ADHD-only groups did not differ from each other in IQ ($p = .532$) or gender ($p = .803$). However, compared with the ADHD-only group, the ADHD+ODD group showed a higher level of ODD symptoms ($p < .001$) as well as a higher level of total ($p < .001$), hyperactive ($p = .021$), and inattentive ($p < .001$) ADHD symptoms. Given these differences in ADHD symptom count between diagnostic groups, sensitivity analyses were performed for those regions for which group differences were observed between the diagnostic groups. For these analyses, total ADHD symptom count was entered as a covariate.

We found no significant interactions between group and gender, IQ, medication use, or scan site. However, age (linear only), gender, IQ, and scan site added significantly to the model for the majority of the structures. Therefore, these variables were included as covariates in all models. For the volumetric analyses, total intracranial volume was added as an additional covariate. Results for the main group comparisons are shown in Supplemental Table S1 (volume) and Supplemental Table S2 (cortical thickness), including the post hoc comparisons after FDR correction. Table 2 shows the results of the sensitivity analyses (accounting for ADHD symptom severity) for the diagnostic groups that survived FDR correction.

Group Effects

Total Cortical, Gray Matter, and Subcortical Gray Matter Volume. For total cortical volume ($p_{FDR\text{-corrected}} = .001$) and total gray matter volume ($p_{FDR\text{-corrected}} = .001$), both diagnostic groups showed reduced volumes compared with the control group but did not differ from each other ($p = .103$ and $p = .126$, respectively). There were no group differences for total subcortical gray matter volume.

Cortical Volumes. There were several main group effects (Figures 1–3 and Supplemental Table S1). Post hoc analysis showed areas for which one or both of the diagnostic groups differed from controls and areas for which the diagnostic groups also differed from each other. Structures that showed volumetric reductions in both diagnostic groups compared with the control group included the lateral orbitofrontal (left $p_{FDR\text{-corrected}} < .001$; right $p_{FDR\text{-corrected}} < .001$), isthmus (left $p_{FDR\text{-corrected}} = .006$; right $p_{FDR\text{-corrected}} < .001$), inferior parietal gyrus (left $p_{FDR\text{-corrected}} < .001$; right $p_{FDR\text{-corrected}} = .015$), caudal middle
Table 1. Group Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>ADHD+ODD (n = 67)</th>
<th>ADHD-Only (n = 243)</th>
<th>TDC (n = 233)</th>
<th>Group Comparisons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, Years (Range)</td>
<td>16.3 ± 3.2 (8–22)</td>
<td>17.0 ± 3.5 (7–25)</td>
<td>16.6 ± 3.6 (7–29)</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IQ</td>
<td>98.0 ± 11.2</td>
<td>96.9 ± 16.1</td>
<td>105.9 ± 13.9</td>
<td>ADHD+ODD &lt; TDC, ADHD-only &lt; TDC, ADHD+ODD = ADHD-only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Gender, %</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>ADHD+ODD &gt; TDC, ADHD-only &gt; TDC, ADHD+ODD = ADHD-only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scan Site (Amsterdam), %</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>ADHD+ODD &lt; TDC, ADHD-only &lt; TDC, ADHD+ODD = ADHD-only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medication Use, mg</td>
<td>58,373 ± 49,668</td>
<td>61,848 ± 57,795</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADHD Total Symptoms</td>
<td>14.3 ± 2.5</td>
<td>12.9 ± 3.0</td>
<td>1.3 ± 2.4</td>
<td>ADHD+ODD &gt; ADHD-only, ADHD+ODD &gt; TDC, ADHD-only &gt; TDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperactive Symptoms</td>
<td>6.6 ± 2.1</td>
<td>5.8 ± 2.4</td>
<td>0.5 ± 1.2</td>
<td>ADHD+ODD &gt; ADHD-only, ADHD+ODD &gt; TDC, ADHD-only &gt; TDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inattentive Symptoms</td>
<td>7.8 ± 1.2</td>
<td>7.1 ± 1.8</td>
<td>0.8 ± 1.6</td>
<td>ADHD+ODD &gt; ADHD-only, ADHD+ODD &gt; TDC, ADHD-only &gt; TDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODD Symptoms</td>
<td>5.1 ± 1.2</td>
<td>1.0 ± 1.8</td>
<td>0.0 ± 0.5</td>
<td>ADHD+ODD &gt; ADHD-only, ADHD+ODD &gt; TDC, ADHD-only &gt; TDC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values presented as percent or mean ± SD (range), ADHD, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder; NS, not significant; ODD, oppositional defiant disorder; TDC, typically developing control subject. *p < .001. **p < .05. ***p < .01.

A cumulative stimulation medication intake, calculated by multiplying treatment duration and mean daily dose, corrected for age (53).

As measured using the combination of the Kiddie Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School-Age Children-Present and Lifetime version and Conners Scale total, inattentive, and hyperactive/impulsive symptoms.

frontal (left, \( p_{\text{FDR-corrected}} = .002 \); right, \( p_{\text{FDR-corrected}} = .002 \)), right parahippocampal gyrus (\( p_{\text{FDR-corrected}} < .001 \)), right medial orbitofrontal gyrus (\( p_{\text{FDR-corrected}} < .001 \)), right superior frontal gyrus (\( p_{\text{FDR-corrected}} = .002 \)), left precentral gyrus (\( p_{\text{FDR-corrected}} = .004 \)), right rostral middle frontal gyrus (\( p_{\text{FDR-corrected}} = .005 \)), and left lateral occipital gyrus (\( p_{\text{FDR-corrected}} = .005 \)).

Several of the structures showed a stepwise significant reduction in volume, with the largest volumetric reduction in the ADHD+ODD group, followed by the ADHD-only group, compared with the control group. These structures were the lateral orbitofrontal, right medial orbitofrontal, right superior frontal, right caudal middle frontal, and left inferior parietal gyrus (Figure 1). Finally, there were five areas showing a disorder-specific volumetric reduction compared with controls (Figure 2). For the left rostral middle frontal (\( p_{\text{FDR-corrected}} = .002 \)), left medial orbitofrontal (\( p_{\text{FDR-corrected}} = .004 \)), right precuneus (\( p_{\text{FDR-corrected}} = .005 \)), and left pars triangularis (\( p_{\text{FDR-corrected}} = .007 \)), the ADHD+ODD group showed a

Table 2. Results of Diagnostic Group Comparisons Accounting for ADHD Symptom Severity—Volume

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Lateralization</th>
<th>ADHD+ODD (n = 67)</th>
<th>ADHD-Only (n = 243)</th>
<th>Main Effect of Group</th>
<th>Post Hoc Group Comparisons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linear Volumetric Reduction, mL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral orbitofrontal</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>8.69 ± 1.43</td>
<td>8.95 ± 1.09</td>
<td>( F_{1,391} = 5.24^{a} )</td>
<td>ADHD-only &gt; ADHD+ODD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>8.45 ± 1.51</td>
<td>8.72 ± 1.06</td>
<td>( F_{1,300} = 5.53^{a} )</td>
<td>ADHD-only &gt; ADHD+ODD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medial orbitofrontal</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>5.72 ± 0.87</td>
<td>5.89 ± 0.69</td>
<td>( F_{1,297} = 6.63^{a} )</td>
<td>ADHD-only &gt; ADHD+ODD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caudal middle frontal</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>6.93 ± 1.57</td>
<td>7.22 ± 1.28</td>
<td>( F_{1,295} = 3.38 )</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferior parietal gyrus</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>13.83 ± 2.51</td>
<td>14.32 ± 2.04</td>
<td>( F_{1,299} = 6.19^{a} )</td>
<td>ADHD-only &gt; ADHD+ODD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior frontal gyrus</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>25.58 ± 3.63</td>
<td>26.08 ± 3.11</td>
<td>( F_{1,295} = 4.38^{a} )</td>
<td>ADHD-only &gt; ADHD+ODD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disorder Specificity, mL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rostral middle frontal</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>18.89 ± 3.14</td>
<td>19.32 ± 2.80</td>
<td>( F_{1,294} = 7.69^{a} )</td>
<td>ADHD-only &gt; ADHD+ODD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medial orbitofrontal</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>5.58 ± 0.93</td>
<td>5.83 ± 0.76</td>
<td>( F_{1,301} = 7.04^{a} )</td>
<td>ADHD-only &gt; ADHD+ODD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precuneus</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>10.99 ± 1.56</td>
<td>11.23 ± 1.44</td>
<td>( F_{1,286} = 4.57^{a} )</td>
<td>ADHD-only &gt; ADHD+ODD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pars triangularis</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>3.99 ± 0.61</td>
<td>4.20 ± 0.70</td>
<td>( F_{1,300} = 6.46^{a} )</td>
<td>ADHD-only &gt; ADHD+ODD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle temporal gyrus</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>12.32 ± 1.97</td>
<td>12.68 ± 1.84</td>
<td>( F_{1,301} = 4.09^{a} )</td>
<td>ADHD-only &gt; ADHD+ODD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values presented as mean ± SD. ADHD, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder; ODD, oppositional defiant disorder. *p < .05. **p < .01.
reduced volume compared with both the control group and the ADHD-only group (that did not differ from each other; $p = .311$, $p = .566$, $p = .087$, and $p = .332$, respectively). For the left middle temporal gyrus ($p_{FDR-corrected} = .010$), the ADHD+ODD group showed a reduced volume compared with the control group, but not compared with the ADHD-only group ($p = .050$). The control and ADHD-only groups did not differ ($p = .104$).

Results of post hoc exploratory whole-brain voxelwise group comparisons showed no clusters surviving FDR-corrected voxelwise multiple comparisons. Uncorrected ($p < .0001$) voxelwise results largely overlapped with the findings using a region of interest approach (Figure 1 and Supplemental Figures S1–S3).

**Subcortical Volumes.** There were no main group effects for any of the subcortical structures.

**Cortical Thickness.** There were no main group effects for cortical thickness of any of the structures (Supplemental Table S2).

**Effects of Group by Age.** We found no significant linear or quadratic interactions between group and age for any of the volumes or for cortical thickness surviving FDR correction. Thus, the interactions were not included in the models.

**Sensitivity Analysis Diagnostic Groups**

For all 11 structures that showed differences between the diagnostic groups (Table 2), the analyses were rerun for the diagnostic groups while accounting for total number of ADHD symptoms. For five of the six structures, the finding of stepwise greater volumetric reductions in the ADHD+ODD group compared with the ADHD-only group remained significant (right medial orbitofrontal $p_{FDR-corrected} = .011$, left inferior...
parietal gyrus $P_{\text{FDR-corrected}} = .013$, right lateral orbitofrontal $P_{\text{FDR-corrected}} = .019$, left lateral orbitofrontal $P_{\text{FDR-corrected}} = .023$, and right superior frontal $P_{\text{FDR-corrected}} = .037$). Finally, for all four structures, the ADHD–ODD–specific reduction remained significant (left rostral middle frontal $P_{\text{FDR-corrected}} = .006$, left medial orbitofrontal $P_{\text{FDR-corrected}} = .008$, left pars triangularis $P_{\text{FDR-corrected}} = .012$, and right precuneus $P_{\text{FDR-corrected}} = .033$). The disorder–specific reduction in the left middle temporal gyrus for the ADHD–ODD compared with the control group, became also significant between the ADHD–ODD and ADHD-only group ($p = .044$).

**DISCUSSION**

We found several structures that showed volumetric abnormalities in the ADHD–ODD and/or ADHD-only group compared with TDC subjects. Frontal regions showed the hypothesized linear decrease in volume (ADHD–ODD < ADHD-only < controls). Unlike others (29), we found no lateralization for the volumetric abnormalities. After accounting for ADHD symptom severity, most of the linear volumetric reductions and all disorder–specific volumetric reductions for the ADHD–ODD group persisted. We found no cortical thickness abnormalities. Finally, there were no interactions between group and age for our outcome measures.

Our results show that abnormalities in frontal regions are most strongly pronounced in the ADHD–ODD group compared with the ADHD-only group, in line with our hypothesis. For the left pars triangularis, left medial orbitofrontal, and left rostral middle frontal gyri, ADHD–ODD group–specific volumetric abnormalities were present. In addition, for the lateral orbitofrontal, right medial orbitofrontal, right caudal middle frontal, and right superior frontal gyrus, a linear volumetric decrease was present, with the largest reductions in the ADHD–ODD group, followed by the ADHD-only group. Most group differences remained present after controlling for ADHD symptom severity, suggesting that these larger abnormalities are driven by both ADHD and ODD and result in a “double burden.” This finding is in line with neurocognitive findings of impairments in inhibitory control, attention, decision making, and working memory, all functions that are heavily dependent on integrity of the (superior) frontal cortex, for both individuals with ADHD and individuals with ODD, and the observation that these neurocognitive impairments are worse in the comorbid group (3,10,30). Consistent with these findings, we found a similar linear decrease in volume of the left inferior parietal gyrus over the groups that also remained present when controlling for ADHD severity. Thus, in line with the literature showing a neurocognitive double burden for individuals with ADHD–ODD, this group also shows greater reductions in neuroanatomical volumes than individuals with ADHD-only.

The results also showed structural abnormalities in brain regions for which we had no specific hypotheses. Similar volumetric reductions in both diagnostic groups were present for global measures of total gray matter and total cortical volume. In addition, areas with similar volumetric reductions included the isthmus of the cingulate gyrus, right parahippocampal gyrus, right inferior parietal gyrus, left lateral occipital gyrus, and the left precentral gyrus. These findings
are in line with previous studies showing widespread structural abnormalities in ADHD with and without comorbid ODD (2,3,20). These areas, among others, are associated with neurocognitive impairments frequently observed in individuals with ADHD and ODD, such as social learning, spatial working memory, reward processing, and motor functioning (3,10,30–32).

Disorder-specific abnormalities for the ADHD+ODD group were observed in the right precuneus, one of the structures that are associated with self-reflection processing, awareness, and feelings of guilt (33,34), and the left middle temporal gyrus, one of the structures that are associated with empathic processing (33). Abnormalities of the precuneus have been related to ODD/CD in a recent meta-analysis (21) and are in line with both observed neurocognitive impairments associated with ODD and with theoretical models on ODD that suggest that impairments in social skills, such as the failure to exhibit socially relevant behaviors and lack of guilt, are key features of the disorder (34–36). The left middle temporal gyrus, among other structures, is involved in empathic processing and has been linked to antisocial personality disorder and psychopathy, disorders that are related to ODD and show similar behavioral problems in terms of a lack of adequate empathic responses (10,37).

There was no evidence that volumetric abnormalities in the basal ganglia or cerebellum were specific for ADHD, which was not as hypothesized, because these were not present. Likewise, we found no evidence for cortical thickness abnormalities in either of the diagnostic groups, in contrast with previous studies (18). The absence of these abnormalities may be related to the mean age of our sample (16 years), which is relatively old compared with other studies (38). Especially for cortical thickness, the abnormalities seem to normalize with age (39,40). For the basal ganglia specifically, our sample with ADHD may have outgrown their deficits, as suggested in an extensive review that reported that adults with ADHD no longer show those abnormalities (2,41).

Our second hypothesis—that abnormalities in the amygdala and the insula would be driven by ODD rather than by ADHD—was not confirmed. One possible explanation is that previously reported abnormalities in amygdala and insula in ADHD+ODD groups are driven by the presence of comorbid CD, a comorbid condition that was absent in our sample. This suggestion is supported by the fact that in previous studies that showed an association between abnormalities in the amygdala and the insula and ODD/CD, onl mixed samples of individuals with ODD and/or CD, rather than individuals with ODD-only, were assessed (15,42). Thus, since ODD has frequently been reported as a milder form of CD and possibly acts as a precursor for CD, it may be possible that these striatal structures may not be affected in ODD (43).

We found no support for the maturational delay hypothesis in terms of volume or cortical thickness. Although our sample was on average relatively old compared to earlier studies on brain development in ADHD, the age range was large enough to be able to detect possible developmental differences. Since the maturational delay seems most prominent in late childhood (7–13 years of age) and our sample ranged up to 29 years, a small effect of age may have been missed. Therefore, we reanalyzed our data in an age-restricted subsample (7–13 years of age), with similar results (data not shown). It must be acknowledged that the cross-sectional design of our study limits the interpretability of the developmental results, and a longitudinal design would be required to specifically test the maturational delay hypothesis. Nevertheless, our findings are based on a large, well-defined sample following strict inclusion criteria and are in line with a recent longitudinal study including a large sample of children with ADHD (44). This suggests that maybe the maturational delay hypothesis holds true for a specific subset of individuals with ADHD, but not all.

Our study has some important strengths, such as the large sample and well-defined groups, but there are also some limitations. First, it would have been valuable to also have an ODD-only group to investigate whether the stronger abnormalities in the comorbid group are indeed related to ODD or rather to an interaction between ADHD and ODD. Second, even though we statistically controlled for effects of age, gender, and IQ, this is not the same as investigating matched groups. It is therefore possible that we missed small effects of subtle neuroanatomical abnormalities. Third, most previous studies in ADHD used voxel-based morphometry approaches, while the current study used a surface-based morphometry approach. This was preferred because surface-based morphometry has been shown to be most robust across different scanners (45). Although surface-based morphometry and voxel-based morphometry are different approaches, results in terms of cortical volume from both approaches are highly correlated (46). Furthermore, our voxelwise results were nonsignificant. Although the approaches differ substantially, both have their merits and they may be seen as complementary (47). In addition, our findings did largely overlap with the uncorrected voxelwise results, indicating that abnormalities were distributed rather than focal. Fourth, the prevalence of comorbid ODD in our sample is relatively low (22%) compared to other studies, but is in line with the idea that comorbid problems in ADHD emerge early in childhood and remit during adolescence (48), and is a consequence of the strict inclusion criteria applied (e.g., no mood/anxiety disorders, no CD). However, ODD severity was still comparable with other studies (mean 5.2 [range 4–8] symptoms).

Taken together, our study showed that both individuals with ADHD-only and ADHD+ODD show volumetric reductions in total gray matter and in brain areas crucial for attention, (working) memory, and decision making, but do not show abnormalities in similar brain areas in cortical thickness. Given the absence of cortical thickness abnormalities, the observed volumetric reductions are most likely driven by reduced surface area development of the involved structures (49). Post hoc analyses confirmed reduced surface area for the diagnostic groups for the majority (79%) of structures for which volumetric reductions were observed (Supplemental Figure S3). This is in line with a study that showed regional variation in the contribution of thickness and surface area to volumetric differences (50). For the other areas, it may be that small abnormalities in cortical thickness and surface area together resulted in the observed volumetric reductions, but this remains speculative. In addition, the volumetric reductions in the frontal lobes were largest in the ADHD+ODD group, possibly underlying the larger impairments in neurocognitive
functions commonly observed in this comorbid group (24,51,52). Thus, individuals with ADHD + ODD seem to face a double burden and show an accumulation of the deficits associated with each of the separate disorders. Moreover, there were disorder-specific abnormalities for the ADHD + ODD group not only in the frontal regions, but also in the precuneus and the middle temporal gyrus, in line with neurocognitive findings of impairments in social skills in individuals with (co-morbid) ODD.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND DISCLOSURES

This work was supported by National Institutes of Health Grant Nos. R01MH62873 and R13MH059126 and National Institute of Mental Health Grant No. R01MH094469 (to SVF), Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research Large Investment Grant No. 1750102007010 and Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research Brain and Cognition Grant No. 056-24-011 (to JKB), European Union Seventh Framework Programs AGGRESSO-TYPE (Grant No. 602805 to BF) and MATRICS (Grant No. 603016 to PJH and CAH), and by grants from Radboud University Medical Center (to JKB), University Medical Center Groningen and Accare (to PJH and CAH), and Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (to JO). BF is supported by a Vici grant from the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (016-310-668).

JKB has been in the past 3 years a consultant to, member of the advisory board, and/or speaker for Eli Lilly, Janssen Cilag BV, Lundbeck, Medice, Roche, Servier, and Shire. He is not an employee of any of these companies. He has no other financial or material support, including expert testimony, patents, and royalties. BF received an educational speaking fee from Merz. PJH has been in the past 5 years a consultant to or member of the advisory board for Shire. JO has received unrestricted investigator initiated research grants from Shire Pharmaceuticals. SVF received income, travel expenses, and/or research support from and/or has been on an advisory board for Akili Interactive Labs, Alcobra, CogCubed, Impax, Ironshore, NeuroLifeSciences, Neurovance, Pfizer, Shire, and VAYA Pharma and has received research support from the K.G. Jebsen Centre for Research on Neuropsychiatric Disorders, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway. With his institution, he has US patent US201303217707 A1 for the use of sodium-hydrogen exchange inhibitors in the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. In previous years, he received consulting fees or was on advisory boards or participated in continuing medical education programs sponsored by Alcobra, Eli Lilly, Janssen, McNeil, Novartis, Otsuka, Pfizer, and Shire. Dr. Farahian receives royalties from books published by Guilford Press (Straight Talk about Your Child’s Mental Health), Oxford University Press (Schizophrenia: The Facts), and Elsevier (ADHD: Non-Pharmacologic Treatments). All other authors report no biomedical financial interests or potential conflicts of interest.

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