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Different Characteristics of the Corticospinal Tract According to the Cerebral Origin: DTI Study

J.P. Seo and S.H. Jang



ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Little is known about differences in corticospinal tract fibers according to cerebral origin. Using diffusion tensor tractography, we attempted to investigate the characteristics of the CST according to the cerebral origin in the human brain.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Thirty-six healthy subjects were recruited for this study. A 1.5T Gyroscan Intera system was used for acquisition of DTI. CSTs were reconstructed by selection of fibers passing through seed and target ROIs: seed ROIs, the area of the CST at the pontomedullary junction; target ROIs, the primary motor cortex, the primary somatosensory cortex, the dorsal premotor cortex, and the supplementary motor area.

RESULTS: A significant difference in tract volume was observed in each ROI ($P < .05$): M1 (2373.6, 36.9%), S1 (2037.7, 31.7%), SMA (1588.0, 24.7%), and dPMC (429.8, 6.7%). Regarding fractional anisotropy values, the dPMC or SMA showed higher values than the M1 or S1; however, the opposite occurred in terms of the mean diffusivity value ($P < .05$). In addition, fractional anisotropy and mean diffusivity values of the dPMC differed from those of the SMA ($P < .05$); in contrast, no significant difference was observed between the M1 and S1 ($P > .05$).

CONCLUSIONS: Tract volume was found to differ according to cerebral origin and was, in descending order, M1, S1, SMA, and dPMC. In addition, the directionality and diffusivity of CST fibers in the SMA and the dPMC differed from those of the M1 and S1, which showed similar characteristics.

ABBREVIATIONS: CST = corticospinal tract; dPMC = dorsal premotor cortex; M1 = primary motor cortex, S1 = primary somatosensory cortex; SMA = supplementary motor area

The corticospinal tract is a major neural tract for motor function in the human brain.¹⁻⁵ The CST is known to be involved mainly in movement execution of distal extremities, particularly fine-motor activities of the hand.¹⁻⁵ The CST originates from various cortical areas, such as the secondary motor area, the parietal cortex, and the primary motor cortex. The multiple cerebral origins of the CST appear to be important in terms of multiple functions of CST fibers and motor recovery mechanisms: perilesional reorganization following M1 injury.⁶⁻¹⁰ Many previous studies have reported differences in characteristics of CST fibers, in terms

of the amount of CST fibers and function, according to the origin of the cerebral cortex.¹¹⁻¹⁸ Most of these studies have used animal brains because only postmortem histologic studies or microelectrode stimulation studies have been used for research on the human brain.^{11,14-17}

By contrast, diffusion tensor tractography, a technique derived from DTI, allows 3D visualization and estimation of the CST.¹⁹⁻²¹ Several diffusion tensor tractography studies have reported the characteristics of the whole CST²²⁻²⁴; however, little is known about differences in CST fibers according to the cerebral origin.¹⁷

In the current study, by using diffusion tensor tractography, we attempted to investigate the characteristics of the CST according to the cerebral origin in the human brain.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Subjects

We recruited 36 healthy right-handed subjects (mean age, 34.2 years; range, 20~49 years; male, 18 subjects [mean age, 33.5 years; range, 20~48 years]; female, 18 subjects [mean age, 34.9 years; range, 20~49 years]) with no previous history of neurologic, psy-

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chiatric, or physical illness. All subjects understood the purpose of the study and provided written informed consent before participation. The study protocol was approved by our local institutional research board.

Diffusion Tensor Image

DTI data were obtained by using a Synergy-L sensitivity encoding head coil on a 1.5T Gyroscan Intera system (Philips, Best, the Netherlands) equipped with single-shot echo-planar imaging. For each of the 32 noncollinear diffusion-sensitizing gradients, we acquired 67 contiguous sections parallel to the anterior/posterior commissure line. Imaging parameters were as follows: acquisition matrix = 96×96 , reconstructed to matrix = 128×128 , FOV = $221 \times 221 \text{ mm}^2$, TR = 10,726 ms, TE = 76 ms, parallel imaging reduction factor (sensitivity encoding factor) = 2, EPI factor = 49, $b = 1000 \text{ s/mm}^2$, NEX = 1, and a section thickness of 2.3 mm (acquired isotropic voxel size, $2.3 \times 2.3 \times 2.3 \text{ mm}^3$).

Fiber Tracking

The Oxford Centre for Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging of the Brain (FMRIB) Software Library (www.fmrib.ox.ac.uk/fsl) was used for analysis of diffusion-weighted imaging data. Affine multiscale 2D registration was used for correction of head motion effect and image distortion due to eddy currents. A probabilistic tractography method, based on a multifiber model, was used in performance of fiber tracking, which was applied in the present study using tractography routines implemented in FMRIB Diffusion (5000 streamline samples, 0.5-mm step lengths, curvature thresholds = 0.2).²⁵⁻²⁷

CSTs for the M1, the primary somatosensory cortex, dorsal premotor cortex, and supplementary motor area were determined by selection of fibers passing through seed and target ROIs. Seed ROIs were placed at the CST portion of the pontomedullary junction on the color map. Placement of target ROIs was as follows: 1) the primary motor cortex (anterior boundary: precentral sulcus; posterior boundary: central sulcus; medial boundary: the midline between the right and left hemispheres; lateral boundary: the line passing through the lateral margin of the precentral knob and horizontal to the midline); 2) the primary somatosensory cortex (anterior boundary: central sulcus; posterior boundary: postcentral sulcus; medial boundary: the midline between the right and left hemispheres; lateral boundary: the line passing through the lateral margin of the precentral knob and horizontal to the midline between the right and left hemispheres); 3) the dorsal

premotor cortex (anterior boundary: the line joining the anterior extent of the SMA; posterior boundary: precentral sulcus; medial boundary: the lateral margin of the SMA; lateral boundary: the line passing through the lateral margin of the precentral knob and horizontal to the midline); 4) the supplementary motor area (anterior boundary: the line drawn through the anterior commissure perpendicular to the anterior/posterior commissure line; posterior boundary: anterior margin of M1; medial boundary: midline between the right and left hemispheres; lateral boundary: the line 10.6% lateral from the midline, the ratio of 15 mm to the maximum width of the Montreal Neurological Institute atlas) (Fig 1).^{9,28,29} Of 5000 samples generated from each seed voxel, results for each contact were visualized thresholds and weightings of tract probability at a minimum of 1 streamline through each voxel for analysis. Values of fractional anisotropy, mean diffusivity, and tract volume of the CSTs were measured.

Statistical Analysis

The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software (Version 15.0; SPSS, Chicago, Illinois) was used for data analysis. Using 1-way ANOVA with the least significant difference post hoc test, we determined the differences in values for tract volume, fractional anisotropy, and mean diffusivity among CSTs from the M1,

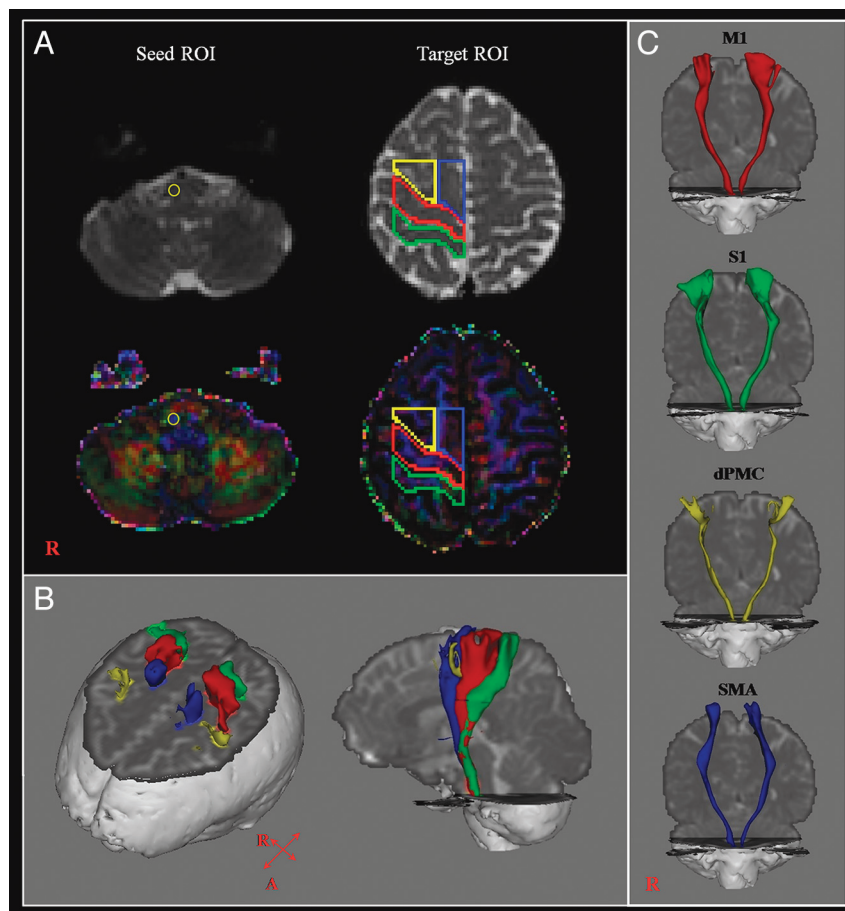


FIG 1. A, The seed ROI was placed on the pontomedullary junction (CST area). Target ROIs were placed on the primary motor cortex (red), the primary somatosensory cortex (green), the dorsal premotor cortex (yellow), and the supplementary motor area (blue). B, CSTs were reconstructed in both hemispheres. Red indicates CSTs for the primary motor cortex; green, CSTs for the primary somatosensory cortex; yellow, CSTs for the dorsal premotor cortex; blue, CSTs for the supplementary motor area. C, CSTs from each ROI were reconstructed in both hemispheres.

Comparison of DTI parameters among corticospinal tracts for the primary motor cortex, primary somatosensory cortex, dorsal premotor cortex, and supplementary motor area

	Tract Volume	FA	MD
M1	2373.6 (577.6)	0.40 (0.03)	0.90 (0.07)
S1	2037.7 (577.3)	0.40 (0.03)	0.92 (0.08)
dPMC	647.0 (619.3)	0.48 (0.05)	0.81 (0.06)
SMA	1307.2 (738.9)	0.46 (0.04)	0.86 (0.06)
<i>P</i> value in CSTs for			
M1 and those for the S1	.005	.634	.160
M1 and those for the dPMC	.000	.000	.000
M1 and those for the SMA	.000	.000	.002
S1 and those for the dPMC	.000	.000	.000
S1 and those for the SMA	.000	.000	.000
dPMC and those for the SMA	.000	.008	.000

Note:—FA indicates fractional anisotropy; MD, mean diffusivity, $MD \times 10^{-3} (\text{mm}^2/\text{s})$. Values represent mean ($\pm$ SD); post hoc least significant difference test was used for comparisons of DTI parameters.

S1, dPMC, and SMA. The independent *t* test was used for determination of the difference in values of tract volume, fractional anisotropy, and mean diffusivity from each CST between the right and left hemispheres. The significance level for the *P* value was set at .05.

RESULTS

CSTs from the M1, S1, and SMA were reconstructed in 72 hemispheres of 36 healthy subjects. By contrast, CSTs from the dPMC were reconstructed in 56 (77.8%) of 72 hemispheres. Therefore, we performed an analysis of data from CSTs having a cerebral origin for the 56 hemispheres; all CSTs were reconstructed.

A summary of mean values for tract volume, fractional anisotropy, and mean diffusivity of the CSTs is shown in the Table. Tract volumes differed significantly among each ROI ($P < .05$) and were, in order, the following: M1 (2373.6, 37.3%), S1 (2037.7, 32.0%), SMA (1307.2, 20.5%), and dPMC (647.0, 10.2%). With regard to fractional anisotropy values, CSTs from the dPMC were significantly higher than CSTs for the M1, S1, and SMA ($P < .05$). In addition, CSTs from the SMA were significantly higher than CSTs for the M1 and S1 ($P < .05$). However, no significant differences were observed between CSTs for the M1 and S1 ($P > .05$). As for mean diffusivity values, CSTs from the dPMC were significantly lower than CSTs for the M1, S1, and SMA ($P < .05$). CSTs from the SMA were also significantly lower than CSTs for the M1 and S1 ($P < .05$). By contrast, no significant difference was observed between CSTs from the M1 and S1 ($P > .05$).

In comparison with the DTI parameters between hemispheres, fractional anisotropy values of the CSTs for the M1 and S1 of left hemisphere were significantly higher than those of the right hemisphere ($P < .05$). By contrast, mean diffusivity values of the CSTs for the M1, S1, and dPMC of the right hemisphere were significantly higher than those of left hemisphere ($P < .05$). Tract volume of the CSTs from the SMA of the left hemisphere was significantly higher than those of the right hemisphere ($P < .05$).

DISCUSSION

In the current study, we investigated the characteristics of the CST according to the cerebral origin. We found the following: 1) Tract volumes differed significantly in each ROI, in the following order: M1 (37.3%), S1 (32.0%), SMA (20.5%), and dPMC (10.2%). 2) Regarding fractional anisotropy values, the dPMC or SMA showed higher values than the M1 or S1; however, the opposite was true in terms of mean diffusivity values. In addition, fractional anisotropy and mean diffusivity values of the dPMC differed significantly from those of the SMA. In contrast, no significant difference in either value was observed between the M1 and S1. Tract volume is determined by counting the number of voxels contained within a neural tract.³⁰ Consequently, an increment of tract volume may indicate the increment of fiber number in a neural tract. Our results for tract volume suggest that the number of CST fibers is the same as the order of the tract volume.

On the other hand, fractional anisotropy value indicates the degree of directionality of water diffusion and has a range of zero (completely isotropic diffusion) to 1 (completely anisotropic diffusion).^{31,32} It represents the white matter organization: In detail, the degree of directionality and integrity of white matter microstructures, such as axon, myelin, and microtubule, and mean diffusivity values, indicate the magnitude of water diffusion.^{31,32} Therefore, our results for values of fractional anisotropy and mean diffusivity appear to indicate that CST fibers from the dPMC or SMA have the characteristics of higher anisotropy and lower diffusivity than those of the M1 and S1; and CST fibers from the M1 and S1 have similar anisotropy and diffusivity. Characteristics of the S1, the second largest source of CST fibers, which has DTI characteristics that are similar to those of the M1, appear to have an association with the high incidence of reorganization into the S1 following M1 infarct in patients with stroke.^{10,33-35}

Several previous studies have reported the distribution of the CST origin in the cerebral cortex in primates.^{11,12,14,17} In 1961, Russell and Demyer¹¹ reported that in the macaque rhesus, 31% of the descending fibers in the pyramid originated from the M1, 29% from the premotor cortex, and 40% from the parietal lobe. In 1994, in a retrograde transported fluorescent tracer-labeling study of the macaque, Galea and Darian-Smith¹⁴ found that the contralateral CST was projected mostly from area 4 (35%), and also originated from the adjacent areas as follows; dPMC (6%), SMA (15%), postarcuate cortex (2.6%), cingulate cortex (10%), and parietal cortex (3a: 2.2%; 3b/1: 9%; 2/5: 13%; secondary somatosensory cortex and insula: 3.4%). With regard to the human brain, Jane et al in 1967¹² reported that 60% of CST fibers originated from the precentral gyrus and that the remaining fibers originated from the premotor cortex and parietal lobe. They estimated the amount of the CST in a patient who had shown involuntary movements in the left upper and lower extremities since 2.5 years of age. She underwent ablation of the right precentral gyrus 2 times at 27 and 31 years of age. When she died at 51 years of age due to a left intracerebral hemorrhage, they found that the amount in the right pyramid was 40% of the left pyramid. As a result, they reported that 60% of the CST originated from the precentral gyrus.

Kumar et al in 2009¹⁷ recently reported on the origin of the CST by using diffusion tensor tractography. DTI was performed

in 42 healthy children (2.6–12.7 years of age). They reconstructed the CST by placement of 2 ROIs (pons and corona radiata) and found that the CST originated from both the pre- and postcentral gyri (71.4%), the precentral gyrus only (19%), and the postcentral gyrus only (7.1%). By contrast, because reconstruction by using diffusion tensor tractography in the cerebral cortex is not accurate, we placed ROIs in the cerebral cortex instead of the corona radiata.

Many previous studies have reported the different functions and characteristics of the CST according to the cerebral origin.^{6–9,15,16} However, a few studies have reported the anatomic difference between the M1 and SMA.^{16,36,37} In 1996, Dum and Strick³⁶ investigated the pattern of spinal termination of efferents from the SMA and M1 by using an anterograde transport method in macaque monkeys. They found that the extent and attenuation of the M1 labeling were greater than those in the SMA. Subsequently, Maier et al in 1997³⁷ demonstrated that the projections from the M1 occupied 21%–65% and those from the SMA, 1%–6% by using densitometric analysis in the macaque monkey. In 2002, the same research group investigated differences in hand representations of the M1 and SMA by using the same method in the macaque monkey.¹⁶ They reported that corticospinal projections from the M1 showed far greater attenuation and occupied a much greater proportion of hand muscle motor nuclei than those of the SMA.

However, many studies have reported differences in function of the CST according to the cerebral origin, as follows^{6–9}: M1, execution of movement; SMA, planning and coordination of internally generated movement; PMC, involved in visually guided movements; and somatosensory cortex, descending control of sensory afferent input generated by movements. These different functions appear to have an association with different clinical manifestations, such as weakness, apraxia, and impaired sensory coordination.

CONCLUSIONS

We found that the tract volume differed according to cerebral origin: M1 (37.3%), S1 (32.0%), SMA (20.5%), and dPMC (10.2%). In addition, DTI characteristics of CST fibers differed according to the cerebral origin: The directionality and diffusivity of CST fibers from the SMA and dPMC differed from those of the M1 and S1, which showed similar characteristics.

In this study, several limitations should be considered. We think that due to the different boundaries of ROIs, direct comparison of these results with those of previous studies is problematic. For ROIs of the M1, S1, and dPMC between the midline and lateral margin of the precentral knob, we excluded the lateral portion (lateral area of the dPMC, the ventral PMC, and the face somatotopy of the M1 and S1) from the lateral margin of the precentral knob because its reconstruction might not be accurate, for the following reasons: 1) The angle from the lateral area from the lateral margin of the precentral knob was too steep, and 2) the crossing-fiber effect of the superior longitudinal fasciculus and arcuate fasciculus can hinder exact reconstruction. By contrast, we included all SMA proper. This might cause underestimation of the relative numbers of CST fibers of the M1, S1, and dPMC, compared with other cerebral areas.

In addition, in interpretation of our results, the limitations of DTI should be considered. Although diffusion tensor tractography is a powerful anatomic imaging tool, with the capacity to demonstrate gross fiber architecture, it has several limitations in reconstruction of neural tracts.^{38–41} In particular, regions of fiber complexity and crossing can prevent full reflection of the underlying fiber architecture by diffusion tensor tractography. Therefore, we think that further studies to overcome these limitations are necessary.

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