

# The dyslexic brain before and after literacy - unifying structural signs



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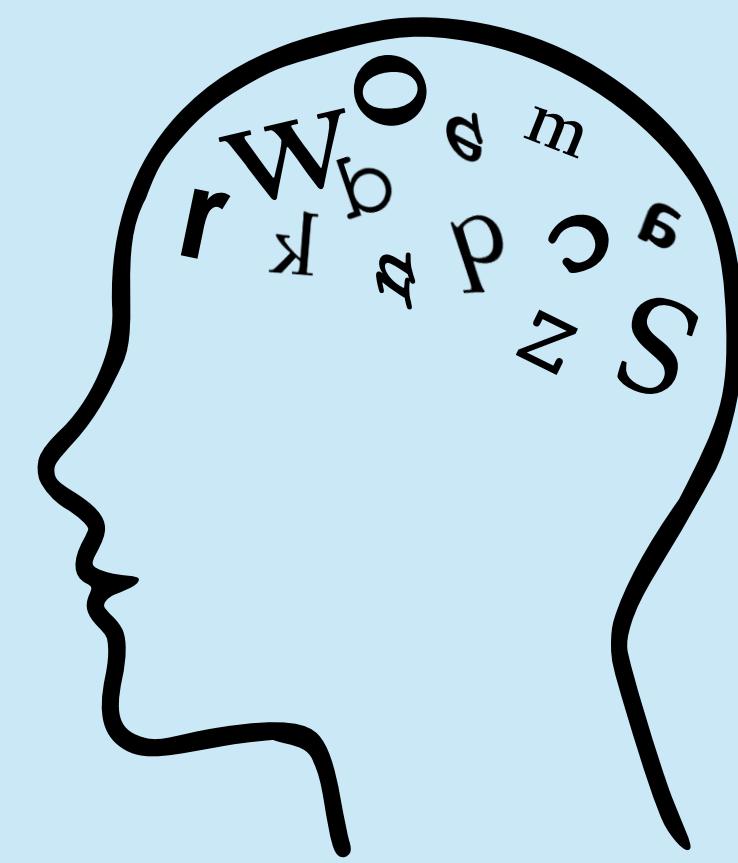
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## Introduction

Disentangling **neurobiological predisposition** from the **effect of literacy instruction**:

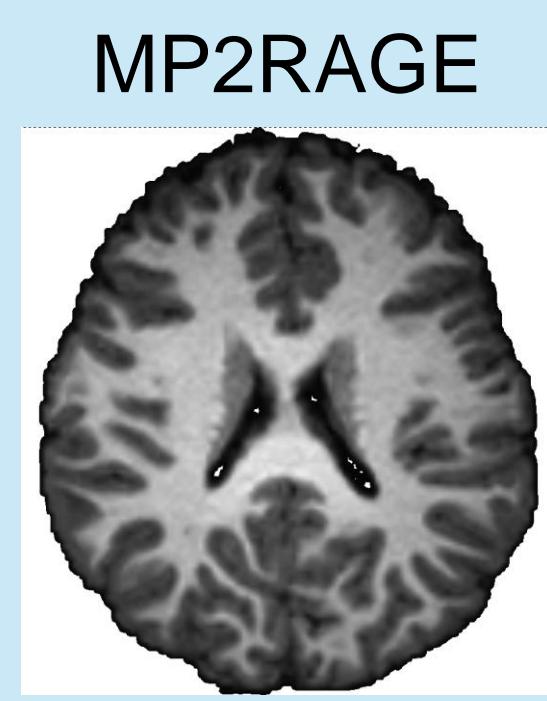
Which cortical features classify as **cause for developmental dyslexia?**



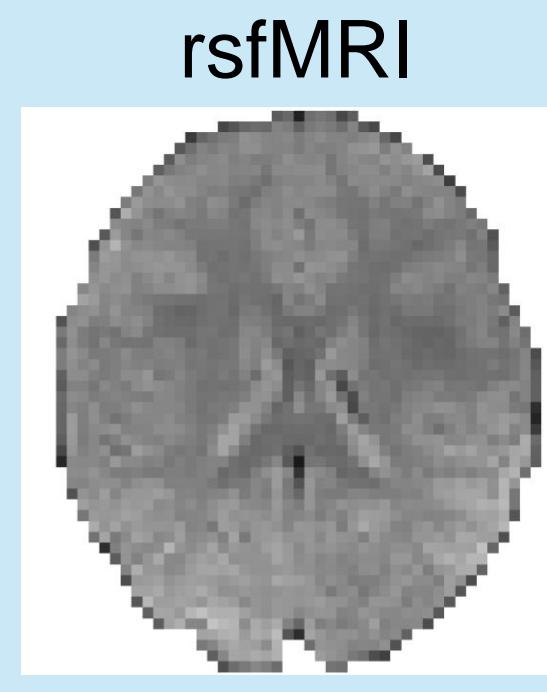
Changes in which cortical measures are a **consequence of being dyslexic?**

Goswami, 2015

## Data processing



CAT12  
Gaser & Dahnke, 2016



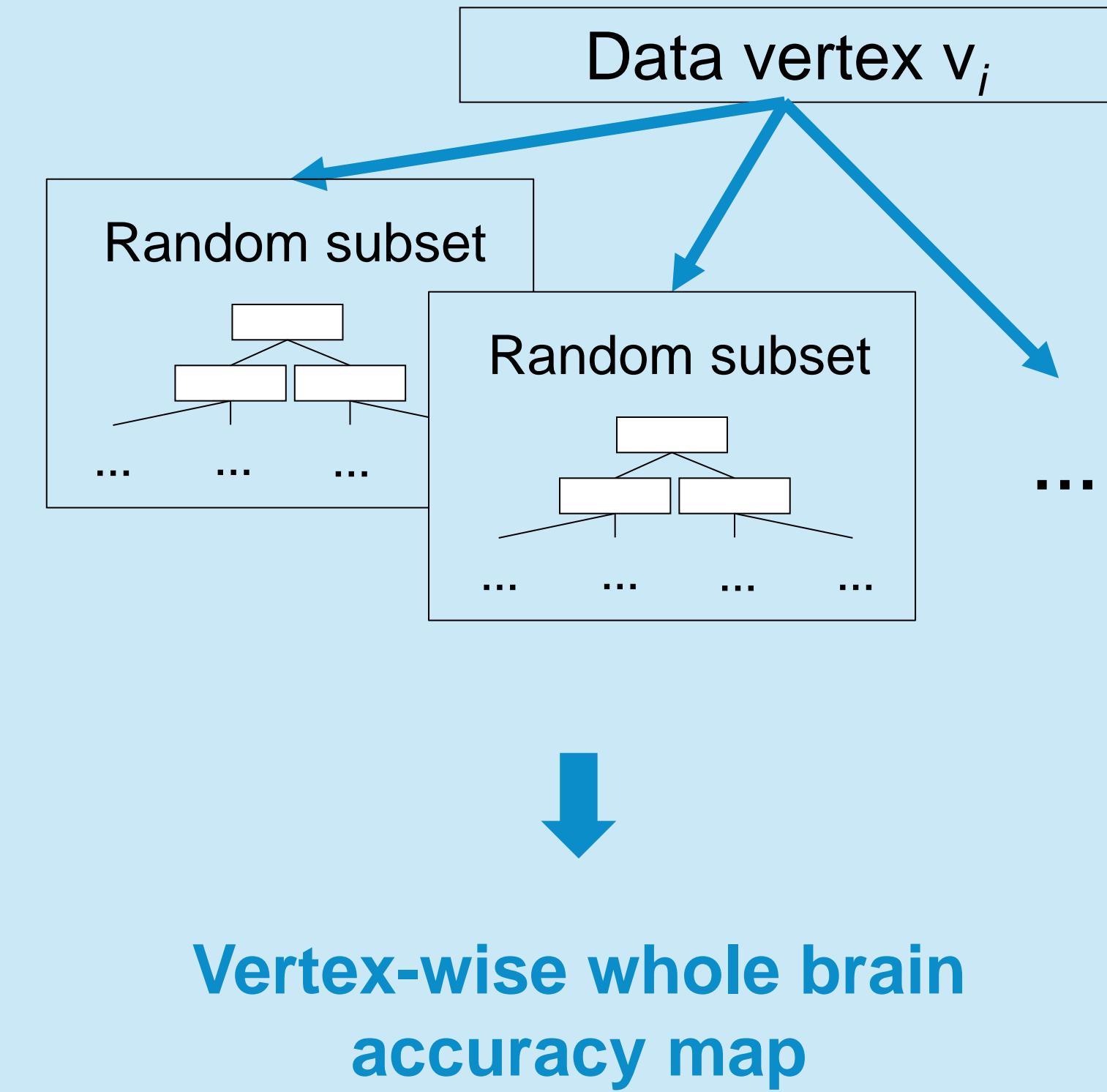
DPARFS  
Chao-Gan & Yu-Feng, 2010

- Cortical thickness (**CT**)  
Yotter et al., 2011  
Cortical folding complexity (**CF**)  
Yotter et al., 2011  
Gyration index (**GI**)  
Luders et al., 2006  
Sulcus depth (**SD**)  
Quantitative T1 (**T1w**)  
Fractional amplitude of low frequency fluctuations (**fALFF**)  
Zou et al., 2008  
Regional functional homogeneity (**ReHo**)  
Zang et al., 2004

adjusted for covariates

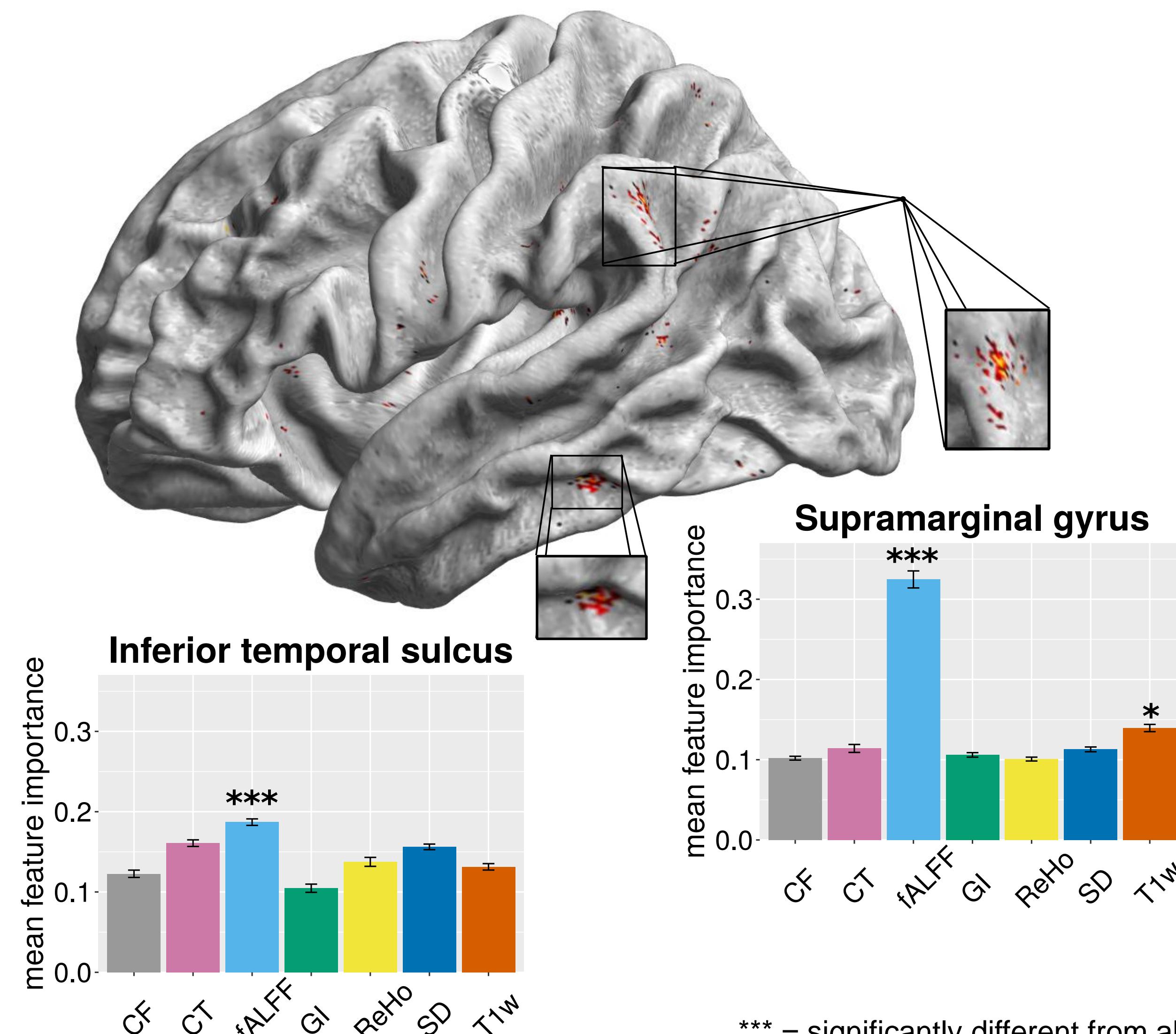
## Vertex-wise random forest classification

Breiman, 2001

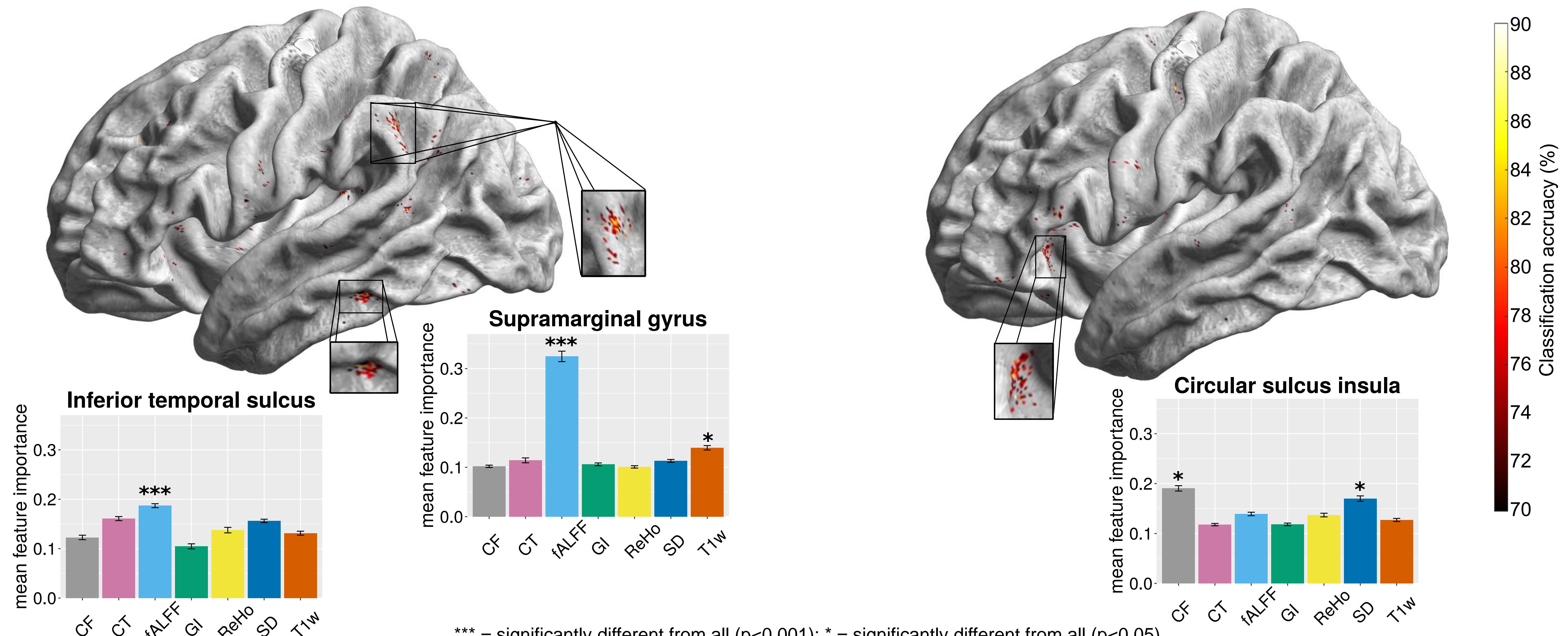


## Results

### Before literacy instruction (5 years)



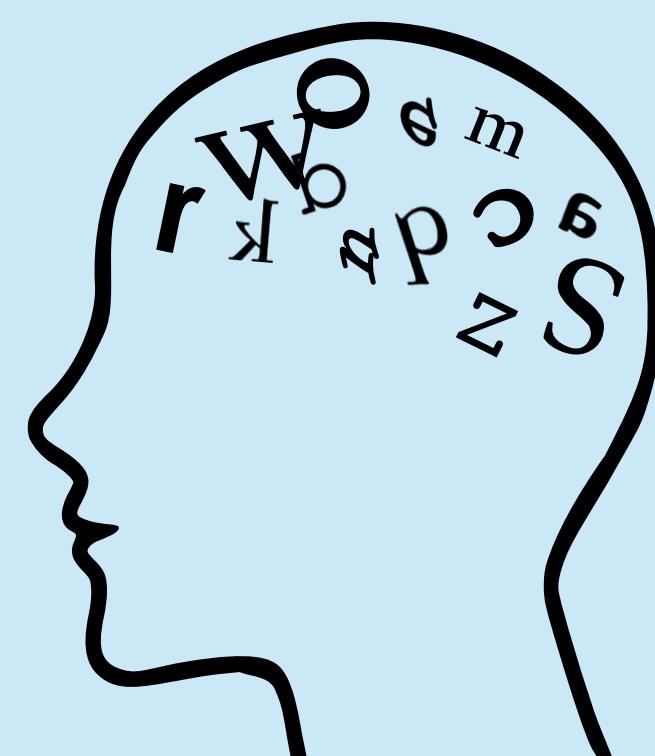
### After literacy instruction (8 years)



## Discussion & Conclusion

### Before literacy instruction

- Left occipito-temporal cortex
  - close to the 'visual word form area'Skeide et al., 2016
- Left supramarginal gyrus
  - grey matter increase with literacyCarreiras et al., 2009
- Left **superior temporal sulcus**
  - integration of letters and speech soundsvan Attefeldt et al., 2004



### After literacy instruction

- Left circular sulcus of the insula
  - deficient temporal processing of speech and non-speech soundsSteinbrink et al., 2009
- Left **superior temporal sulcus**
  - integration of letters and speech soundsvan Attefeldt et al., 2004

Classification performance is **differentially driven by various cortical features**.

Discriminative of dyslexia outcome prior to reading: **Regions later forming the reading network**

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