Human Brain's Unique Parallel Pathways



In a study comparing human brain communication networks with those of macaques and mice, EPFL researchers found that only the human brains transmitted information via multiple parallel pathways, yielding new insights into mammalian evolution.

When describing brain communication networks, EPFL senior postdoctoral researcher Alessandra Griffa likes to use travel metaphors. Brain signals are sent from a source to a target, establishing a polysynaptic pathway that intersects multiple brain regions "like a road with many stops along the way."

She explains that structural brain connectivity pathways have already been observed based on networks ("roads") of neuronal fibers. But as a scientist in the Medical Image Processing Lab (MIP:Lab) in EPFL's School of Engineering, and a research coordinator at CHUV's Leenaards Memory Centre, Griffa wanted to follow patterns of information transmission to see how messages are sent and received. In a study recently published in *Nature Communications*, she worked with MIP:Lab head Dimitri Van de Ville and SNSF Ambizione Fellow Enrico Amico to create "brain traffic maps" that could be compared between humans and other mammals.

To achieve this, the researchers used open-source diffusion (DWI) and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) data from humans, macaques, and mice, which was gathered while subjects were awake and at rest.

The DWI scans allowed the scientists to reconstruct the brain "road maps", and the fMRI scans allowed them to see different brain regions light up along each "road", which indicated that these pathways were relaying neural information.

They analyzed the multimodal MRI data using information and graph theory, and Griffa says that it is this novel combination of methods that yielded fresh insights.

"What's new in our study is the use of multimodal data in a single model combining two branches of mathematics: graph theory, which describes the polysynaptic 'roadmaps'; and information theory, which maps information transmission (or 'traffic') via the roads.

"The basic principle is that messages passed from a source to a target remain unchanged or are further degraded at each stop along the road, like the telephone game we played as children."

The researchers' approach revealed that in the non-human brains, information was sent along a single "road", while in humans, there were multiple parallel pathways between the same source and target. Furthermore, these parallel pathways were as unique as fingerprints, and could be used to identify individuals.

"Such parallel processing in human brains has been hypothesized, but never observed before at a whole-brain level," Griffa summarizes.

Potential insights for evolution and medicine

Griffa says that the beauty of the researchers' model is its simplicity, and its inspiration of new perspectives and research avenues in evolution and computational neuroscience. For example, the findings can be linked to the expansion of human brain volume over time, which has given rise to more complex connectivity patterns.

"We could hypothesize that these parallel information streams allow for multiple representations of reality, and the ability to perform abstract functions specific to humans."

She adds that although this hypothesis is only speculative, as the *Nature Communications* study involved no testing of subjects' computational or cognitive ability, these are questions that she would like to explore in the future.

"We looked at how information travels, so an interesting next step would be to model more complex processes to study how information is combined and processed in the brain to create something new."

As a memory and cognition researcher, she is especially interested in using the model developed in the study to investigate if parallel information transmission could confer resilience to brain networks, and potentially play a role in neurorehabilitation after brain injury, or in the prevention of cognitive decline in pathologies of advanced age.

"Some people age healthily, while others experience cognitive decline, so we'd like to see if there is a relationship between this difference and the presence of parallel information streams, and whether they could be trained to compensate neurodegenerative processes."

By Celia Luterbacher – EPFL

What are Digital Certificates?

Digital certificates for mental health professionals are electronic documents used to certify the identity, qualifications, and credentials of individuals in the field of mental health. NAMA will begin issuing digital certificates to new Specialists in 2024. Here's a summary of their upgrade aspects:

- 1. **Identity Verification**: Digital certificates help in verifying the identity of the mental health professional. They contain personal information like name, professional title, and the organization they are affiliated with.
- 2. Credential Authentication: They confirm the professional's qualifications, such as degrees, licenses, and certifications. This assures clients and colleagues that the individual is qualified to practice in their field.
- 3. Security and Privacy: Digital certificates often include cryptographic keys for secure communication. This is particularly important for protecting sensitive client information and ensuring confidentiality in digital interactions.
- 4. **Electronic Signatures**: These certificates can be used to digitally sign documents, such as treatment plans or consent forms, validating their authenticity and integrity.
- 5. **Compliance with Regulations**: They help mental health professionals comply with legal and ethical standards, such as HIPAA in the United States, which mandates the protection of patient health information.
- 6. **Online Verification**: Clients, insurance companies, and other professionals can verify the credentials of a mental health professional online, enhancing trust and transparency in the profession.
- 7. Ease of Use: Digital certificates simplify the process of credential verification, making it more efficient compared to traditional paper-based methods.

- 8. Elevate professional identity with prestigious, easily shareable digital certificates that announce your achievements and expertise.
- 9. Experience the confidence of validated expertise with digital certificates that recognize professional growth and commitment to mastering a specific specialty.
- 10. Enhance your online presence with digital credentials that seamlessly integrate with professional profiles, websites, and email signatures.

In summary, digital certificates for anger management and mental health professionals are essential tools for establishing trust, ensuring privacy, and maintaining compliance in the increasingly digital landscape of healthcare.

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