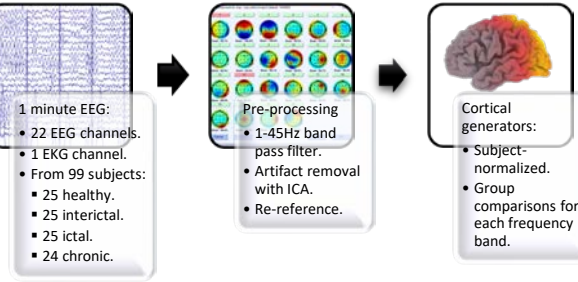


Cerebral cortical activity in migraine: a LORETA analysis

Filipchuk M.¹, Castro Zamparella T.¹, Carpinella M.¹, Conci Magris D.M.¹, Lisicki M.¹
¹Neuroscience Unit, Conci Carpinella Institute, Cordoba, Argentina



OBJECTIVE: to evaluate cortical activity in episodic and chronic migraine patients compared to healthy controls.

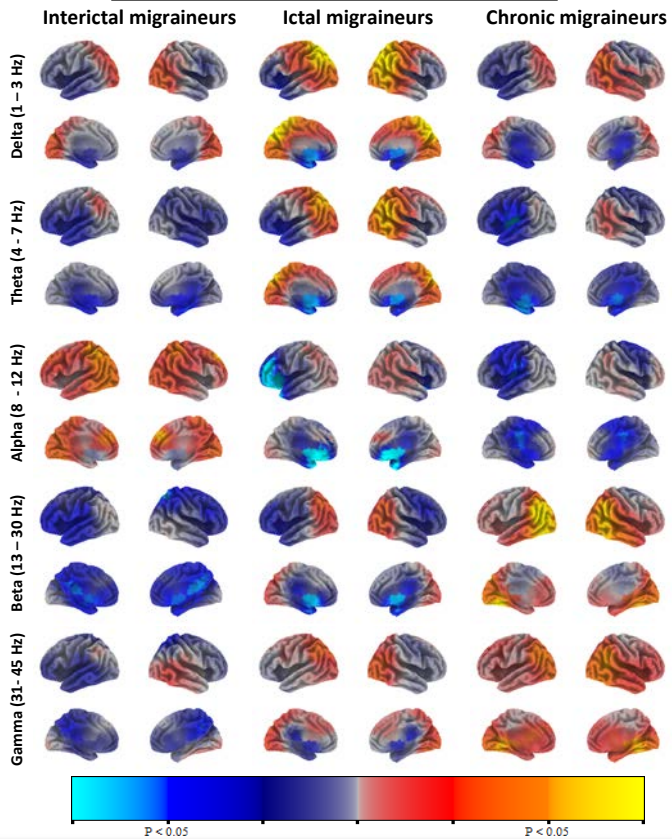


eLORETA cortical generator maps obtained were used for statistical comparisons (whole brain, voxel-wise)

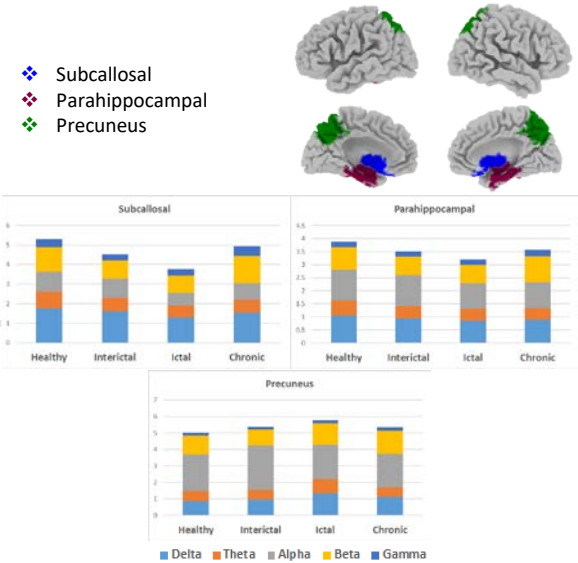
RESULTS:

- Marked differences in resting-state cerebral activity were consistently found in the subcallosal (BA25), parahippocampal (BA28, BA34, BA35, BA36) and precuneus (BA7) regions.
- A multivariate statistical comparison from data extracted from these regions showed significant differences for the interaction group-region- frequency band.

DIFFERENCES WITH HEALTHY CONTROLS



DATA DRIVEN REGIONS OF INTEREST



CONCLUSIONS:

- Differences involve several regions, some of which have been previously linked to the disease under alternative approaches.
- eLORETA directly evaluates brain activity and not proxys, as do fMRI and PET.
- Band-specific information could provide valuable clues regarding different levels of neural hierarchy.
- Further research is required to help explain the pathophysiological significance of these observations.