Metabolism, Neural Activation and Plasticity after TBI:

A Developmental Perspective









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Traumatic Brain Injury in Youth



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> THE NEW MATTEL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL UCLA



Summary

- **1. Introduction to Pediatric TBI**
- 2. Metabolism and Metabolic Therapy
- 3. Neural Activation and Pro-plasticity Therapy
- 4. Effects of Repeated Injury in Development
- 5. Conclusions





Traumatic Brain Injury: Epidemiology

#1 cause of death and acquired disability in children and adolescents!!



→ Male → Female

CDC 2004 Report: TBI in the United States

Age of Injury and Mechanism



Mechanism of Injury varies by Age



*ANOVA, p < 0.0001

Valino H, Breault J, et.al. in preparation, 2012

Summary

- 1. Introduction to Pediatric TBI
- 2. Metabolism and Metabolic Therapy
 - a) Neurometabolic Cascade
 - b) Alternative Fuel Metabolic Therapy
- 3. Neural Activation and Pro-plasticity Therapy
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Neurometabolic Cascade of mTBI: Basic Pathophysiology



Treating for Neuroprotection: Ketones as Fuel



Prins, et al., J Neurosci Res, 2005

Post-TBI transporter upregulation





Prins & Giza, Dev Nsci 2006

Summary

- 1. Introduction to Pediatric TBI
- 2. Metabolism and Metabolic Therapy
- 3. Neural Activation and Pro-plasticity Therapy
 - 1. Impaired glutamatergic neurotransmission and experiencedependent plasticity
 - 2. Restoration of plasticity using glutamate agonist
- 4. Effects of Repeated Injury in Development
- 5. Conclusions





Traumatic Brain Injury: Fluid Percussion



Fluid percussion injury effects

- Diffuse concussive injury
- Dura intact
- Followed by apnea and unresponsiveness to toe pinch
- Normal open-field behavior as early as 1 day post-injury
- Little, if any overt cell death in developing animals

Developmental TBI: NMDARs



Hippocampus: Ipsilateral CA1



NR2A mediated postsynaptic currents are selectively *reduced* after developmental TBI.

Li, et. al., National Neurotrauma Society abstract 2005

Protein levels of the NR2A subunit are selectively *reduced* after developmental TBI. NR1 & NR2B show little change.

Giza, Santa Maria & Hovda, J. Neurotrauma 2006

Post-TBI Impaired Activation: Functional MRI Condition 1 vs 3



Controls

TBI

During a spatial working memory task, children post-acutely following moderate-severe TBI show much less network activation

Cazalis F, et al., Society for Neuroscience, abstract, 2007

Imaging Post-TBI NMDAR Activation with phMRI: Rat

Control PID3-4

100%

75

50

25

0





DCS administration selectively increases hippocampal rCBV. This activation is abolished 3-4 days after developmental TBI.

Santa Maria N.S., et al., J Neurotrauma abstr 2009

Experimental Design:

SHAM SURGERY

STANDARD ENVIRONMENT

SHAM SURGERY



Enriched environment rearing for 17 days



STANDARD ENVIRONMENT





Enriched environment rearing for 17 days



TBI Early in Life Results in a Loss of Developmental Potential





Morris water maze performance *improves* after enrichment, but does NOT improve with enrichment after developmental TBI.

Giza, Griesbach and Hovda, Behav Brain Res 2005

What we have: FPI and NMDAR Summary



Why did NMDA receptor antagonists fail clinical trials for stroke and traumatic brain injury?

Chrysanthy Ikonomidou and Lechoslaw Turski



The concept of excitotoxicity led to the general idea that **GLUTAMATE WAS BAD** postinjury and should be blocked.

However, it is increasingly apparent that **GLUTAMATE CAN ALSO BE GOOD**.

Ikonomidou & Turski, Lancet Neurol, 2002

D-Cycloserine (DCS) Treatment Reverses TBI Dysfunction





D-cycloserine

- NMDAR co-agonist
- Binds at glycine site
- FDA approved agent (for TB)
- Good bioavailability
- Penetrates BBB



Treatment with DCS restores normal NR2A levels in rats

Santa Maria N.S., et al, J Neurotrauma abst 2007

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D-Cycloserine (DCS) Treatment Restores post-TBI Plasticity One-way



Treatment with DCS has no effect in sham rats, but given after developmental TBI, DCS improves spatial memory in adulthood preferentially in EE reared animals

Santa Maria N.S., et al., J Neurotrauma abst 2008

What we have: FPI and NMDAR Summary

Symapt cLivit	Measure	P19 FPI		DCS
NR2A RR Hermanner NR2B RR CAMRIN CAMRIN RR Camriner	Molecular	NR2A (PID4) Phos/total CAMKII (PID4)		Restored NR2A (PID4) Restored phos/total CAMKII (PID4)
	Electro- physiological	Evoked EPSC (PID4)		
	Behavioral (subacute)	NOR (PID4)	ļ	Restored NOR (PID4)
000	Behavioral (chronic)	MWM Trials to Criterion (PID40)		Restored MWM Trials to Criterion Restored MWM Probe Trial (PID40-50)
	phMRI (subcute)	∆rCBV (evoked) (PID3-5)	Į	

Future Clinical Directions



D - Cycloserine





....this?



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Concussion in juvenile rat

APP staining at Post-injury day 1





Conclusions



- 1. The developing brain has both resiliencies and vulnerabilities to TBI.
- 2. The neurometabolic cascade of TBI is distinct in the young brain, and metabolic therapy with alternative substrates may be an age-specific treatment.
- 3. The young brain is resilient to TBI but shows altered / impaired neural activation and plasticity.
- 4. Judicious use of glutamate agonists coupled with behavioral interventions can restore experience-dependent plasticity after TBI.
- 5. Repeated injury in the young brain can result in worse sequelae, depending upon the timing of the injuries.

PROTECT ALL THE BRAINS!!!

Unprotected Brain

