Consequence of intraventricular hemorrhage on neurovascular coupling evoked by speech syllables in preterm neonates
Mahdi Mahmoudzadeh, Ghislaine Dehaene-Lambertz, Guy Kongolo, Marc Fournier, Sabrina Goudjil, Fabrice Wallois

To cite this version:
Mahdi Mahmoudzadeh, Ghislaine Dehaene-Lambertz, Guy Kongolo, Marc Fournier, Sabrina Goudjil, et al.. Consequence of intraventricular hemorrhage on neurovascular coupling evoked by speech syllables in preterm neonates. Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience, 2018, 30, pp.60-69. 10.1016/j.dcn.2018.01.001. hal-02324673

HAL Id: hal-02324673
https://hal.science/hal-02324673v1
Submitted on 22 Oct 2019

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L’archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire HAL, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d’enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.
Consequence of intraventricular hemorrhage on neurovascular coupling evoked by speech syllables in preterm neonates

Mahdi Mahmoudzadeh, Ghislaine Dehaene-Lambertz, Guy Kongolo, Marc Fournier, Sabrina Goudjil, Fabrice Wallois

ABSTRACT

Intraventricular Hemorrhage (IVH) is the leading cause of neurological and cognitive impairment in preterm neonates with an incidence that increases with increasing prematurity. In the present study, we tested how preterm neonates with IVH react to external stimulation (i.e. speech syllables). We compared their neural responses measured by electroencephalography (EEG), and hemodynamic responses measured by functional near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS), with those of healthy preterms. A neural response to syllables was observed in these infants, but did not induce a vascular response in contrast with healthy neonates. These results clearly demonstrate that the cerebral vascular network in IVH preterm neonates was unable to compensate for the increased metabolism resulting from neuronal activation in response to external stimulation. Optical imaging is thus a sensitive tool to identify altered cerebral hemodynamic in critically ill preterms before behavioral changes are manifested or when only minor abnormalities on other functional monitoring techniques such as EEG are visible. We propose that a multi-modal approach provides unique opportunities for early monitoring of cognitive functions and opens up new possibilities for clinical care and recommended practices by studying the difficulties of the premature brain to adapt to its environment.

1. Introduction

Efficient brain functions depend on the integrity of the neural system that processes and produces information and the vascular system that provides oxygen and other energetic substrates. They also rely on the functionality of the fine tuning between the two systems as defined by the neurovascular coupling. Intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH) is the most common neurovascular complication of prematurity. It can be considered as a model of an alteration of the vascular system at this early period of development. It occurs very early, during the first 3 days of life. The etiopathogenesis of IVH is complex, but mainly involves fragility of the capillaries in the germinal matrix (GM), which are sensitive to anoxic mechanisms. IVH is graded from 1 to IV, according to the degree of bleeding and extension from the germinal matrix in which the first bleeding into the cerebral parenchyma occurs. Accumulation of blood inside the ventricles (grade I and II) can lead to ventricular distension (grade III) and rupture of the ventricular walls, resulting in extension of bleeding inside the parenchyma (grade IV) (Larroque et al., 2003). Infants with IVH have a lower and poorly regulated cerebral blood flow (Alderliesten et al., 2013; Perlman et al., 1983; Van Bel et al., 1987).

Although hemodynamic responses evolve in the course of development (Colonnese et al., 2008; Nourhashemi et al., 2017), a neurovascular coupling (NVC) can be observed with Near Infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS) in early premature neonates in different physiological conditions including spontaneous bursts of ongoing cortical activity (Roche-Labarbe et al., 2007) and in response to external stimulation in different domains: nociception (Bartocci et al., 2006; Maimon et al., 2013), somatosensory (Bartocci et al., 2006), visual (Colonnese et al., 2010) and auditory perception (Bisiacchi et al., 2009). It is also seen in epileptic discharges in premature (Wallois et al., 2010). As intraventricular Haemorrhage (IVH) affects the neurovascular coupling to spontaneous bursts of cortical activities (Roche-Labarbe et al., 2007), it might also impact the vascular supply following external stimulation and may be part of the negative consequences of IVH on cognitive development. Impairments of higher cognitive functions, including language (Magill-
Evans et al., 2002), are common in IVH premature. Therefore it is mandatory to develop new approach to address the efficiency of the neuro-vascular interactions at this early stage of development considering the strong cognitive impact that might have such a precocious dysfunction.

In our previous work using both High Density EEG (HD-EEG) and High Density functional Near Infrared Spectroscopy (HD-fNIRS), we have shown that 28–30 wGA healthy neonates already process several dimensions of speech. They react to a change of phoneme (ba vs. ga) and to a change of voice (male vs. female) by an increase in the neuro-vascular coupling, using parallel networks within the superior temporal regions and extending into the inferior frontal regions (Mahmoudzadeh et al., 2013; Mahmoudzadeh et al., 2017) with a very similar pattern to that observed in full-term neonates (Pena et al., 2003; Telkemeyer et al., 2009), older infants (Hyde et al., 2010) and adults (Celsius et al., 1999). We therefore used our experimental paradigm in a small group of eight 28–32 wGA neonates with high-grade IVH to examine whether severely injured premature vascular networks are able to react to exogenous qua i ecologic stimulation and how the two arms of the neurovascular system adapt to stimulation when the vascular system is altered. We recorded the neural response by high-density EEG and the vascular response by optical imaging while these infants were listening to speech syllables. We compared the results to previously published results obtained in age-matched healthy preterms (Mahmoudzadeh et al., 2013; Mahmoudzadeh et al., 2017). We hypothesized that during the risk period for IVH, immature germinal matrix which is richly supplied with microvessels lack tight neurovas- cular junctions. Thus, cerebral hemodynamic response might be unable to adapt to exogenous stimulation in infants with IVH.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Participants

Eight preterm neonates (6 males; mean gestational age (GA) at test: 30.5 weeks GA, Table 1) with high-grade (III or IV) intraventricular hemorrhage were tested at a median postnatal age of 7 days (range 1–36) and compared to previously published data obtained in 12 healthy preterm neonates by optical topography (8 Males, mean GA at test: 30.7 weeks GA ± 1.5) and in 19 healthy preterm neonates by Event–Related–Potentials (ERPs) (11 males; mean GA at test: 30.4 weeks GA ± 1.4) (Mahmoudzadeh et al., 2013; Mahmoudzadeh et al., 2017). The patients were recruited as IVH grade III and IV based on the grading of severity of Germinal Matrix–Intraventricular Hemorrhage (GM-IVH) by Ultrasound Scan. MRI was not performed because of ethical issue due to the challenge to move clinically instable neonates to MRI. The parents were informed on the goals of the study and provided their written informed consent. The study was approved by the local ethics committee of Amiens University Hospital (CPP Nord- Ouest II) according to the guidelines of the Declaration of Helsinki of 1975 (ref ID-RCB 2008-A00728-47).

2.2. Experimental paradigm

Four syllables (/ba/and/ga/, produced by male and female speakers) were matched for intonation, intensity, total duration (285 ms), prevoicing and voiced coarticulation transition duration (40/ 45 ms) (Mahmoudzadeh et al., 2013; Mahmoudzadeh et al., 2017). They were presented at a comfortable hearing level (≈70 dB) via speakers placed at the infant’s feet, by series of four (Stimulus Onset Asynchrony = 600 ms) according to a block design (20 s of stimulation followed by 40 s of silence) for a total duration of 108 min. Each block comprised 20 syllables (five 4-syllable trials separated by an inter-trial interval of 1600 ms (Fig. 1B)). The design comprised three types of blocks in which the responses to a change of voice (male vs. female) and a change of phoneme (ba vs. ga) could have been analyzed. However, given the weak response in each individual and the small number of infants, we focused on the main response to syllables and we merged all blocks and all types of trials as a lack of a significant response to a change of syllable in these conditions can be related to a weak statistical power rather than to a genuine deficit. The sleep state was checked during ERP analysis based on the EEG cardiac and respiratory features by the experienced clinical neurophysiologist (F.W.) (Wallois, 2010).

2.3. HD-ERP recording

EEG was recorded at the bedside using Ag/AgCl surface electrodes and a nasion reference at a sampling rate of 2048 Hz, amplified by A.N.T." (Enschede, The Netherlands) and DC-50 Hz filtered. The impedence of electrodes was kept below 5 kΩ. The number of electrodes (31–61) was determined by the infant’s head circumference in order to maintain a regular inter-electrode space (center-to-center) of about 1.5 cm. Four caps were used to cover the range of head circumferences observed at this age. In all infants, a minimum of 31 electrodes were placed on the classical 10–20 points and supplementary electrodes were

| Infant No. | Gender | GA at birth (weeks) | GA at test (weeks) | Birth (g) | Weight (g) | EEG Appear 1 min | Appear 5 min | Brain US | Delivery | Presentation | Clinical conditions (Etiology) |
|------------|--------|---------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|------------------|-------------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1          | M      | 29 4/7              | 30                 | 1330     | A          | 6                |             | IVH3    | Cesarean |             | Twin                       |
| 2          | M      | 25 4/7              | 28 5/7             | 950      | A          | 3                |             | IVH3    | Vaginal  | Cephalic   | metrorrhagia               |
| 3          | M      | 27 2/7              | 32                 | 1160     | A          | 8                |             | IVH3    | Cesarean |             | transverse placenta praevia, AFH |
| 4          | F      | 30 3/7              | 31 6/7             | 1450     | N          | 9                | 10          | IVH3    | Cesarean |             | Cephalic Twin              |
| 5          | M      | 31 1/7              | 31 4/7             | 1080     | A          | 10               | 10          | IVH4    | Cesarean | Cephalic   | Twin                       |
| 6          | F      | 27                 | 32 1/7             | 995      | A          | 0                | 5           | IVH4    | Vaginal  | Breech     | Twin, Preeclampsia          |
| 7          | M      | 26 5/7              | 29 2/7             | 1000     | A          | 3                | 6           | IVH4/3  | Vaginal  | Cephalic   | Twin                       |
| 8*         | M      | 28 3/7              | 29                 | 1200     | A          | 8                | 9           | IVH3    | Vaginal  | Cephalic   | Twin                       |

M: Male; F: Female; GA: Gestational Age; EEG: Electroencephalogram; Cranial US: Cranial ultrasound; N: Normal; A: Abnormal; RPH: RetroPlacental Hematoma; PROM: Premature Rupture Of Membranes. AFH: Acute fetal hypoxia (* subject was removed from optical imaging study).
2.4. HD-fOI recording

We used a multichannel frequency-domain-based optical imaging system (Imagent, ISS Inc., Champaign, IL) to acquire changes in oxygenated hemoglobin and deoxygenated hemoglobin concentrations during the auditory stimulation task. Imagent is a frequency-domain tissue spectrometer comprising 32 intensity-modulated laser diodes at two wavelengths ($\lambda$ = 690 nm and 830 nm) coupled to optical fibers, and four gain-modulated photomultiplier tube (PMT) detectors to collect the signal separately at both wavelengths. The modulation frequency of the laser intensity was 110 MHz, and the cross-correlation frequency for heterodyne detection was 5 kHz. The reflected light was collected in photomultiplier tubes (PMT) and demodulated. The average output power of the lasers was about 0.5 mW and the acquisition rate of the optical system was 9.1912 Hz (about one sample every 110 ms). To evaluate the sleep state during HD-NIRS recording, the changes in respiration and any ocular movement were precisely noted by the well experienced clinical electrophysiologist technician, based on the classical criteria (Lamblin et al., 1999).

2.4.1. Optical imaging probe

A special probe made from soft, flexible foam (thickness = 5 mm) was designed to comfortably maintain the source and detector fibers on the infant’s head. A patch comprising two detectors and eight emitters (optodes) perpendicular to the head surface was placed on each side of the head. Each of the eight optodes contained two wavelength emitter glass fibers (690 and 830 nm). The probe was smoothly secured to the infant’s head to cover the perisylvian areas on each side with straps and foam padding. The probe was designed as a round-grid layout, maintaining a distance of 15 mm between the optodes (Fig. 1A). This layout allowed 10 measuring points (channels) that were simultaneously sampled on each hemisphere.
size was similar in both groups confirming that there was no hydrocephaly or dilatation of the head as reported by ultrasound. We thus designed a round-grid layout, keeping a distance of 15 mm between the optodes (Fig. 1). This layout allowed 10 measuring points (hereafter called channels) that were simultaneously sampled on each hemisphere.

As the precedent study, our initial goal was to simultaneously record HD-NIRS and HR-ERPs. Therefore we designed an experimental protocol which fitted the constraints of both methods. Due to technical difficulties and lack of space in the design of a probe carrying both optodes and electrodes, we did not succeed to record HD-NIRS and HR-ERPs at the same time. To maximize reproducibility, we paid attention to conduct both studies on the same day and with the same design. It is unlikely that age or treatment would have been compelling parameters for the reproducibility of the effect of the task performed at few minutes or hours distance. Although ERPs were extracted from discontinuity periods during quite sleep while NIRS was continuously monitored over discontinuity periods and bursts of activity. Because the burst of activity induced a diffuse not localized neurovascular coupling (Roche-Labarbe et al., 2007) that is much smaller than the one evoked by exogenous stimuli, it might impact only slightly and non-selectively the exogenous localized evoked responses.

2.5. Data processing and statistical analyses

Data processing and statistical analysis were similar to those performed in our previous studies in healthy preterm neonates (Mahmoudzadeh et al., 2013; Mahmoudzadeh et al., 2017). StO2 was calculated as \[\frac{[\text{HbO}]}{[\text{HbO}] + [\text{Hb}]}\] (for more details see (Hueber et al., 1999; Metz et al., 2013).

2.6. HD-fOII data processing

The Modified Beer Lambert Law was applied to the signals at the two wavelengths (690 and 830 nm) in order to convert the signal intensities into relative changes in (de)oxy-hemoglobin concentration. A z-score-based algorithm was used to reject artifacted signals: as individual features, such as skull thickness and hair color, influence signal strength. It was also employed to normalize the data between subjects as Z-score based algorithm converts all signals to a common scale with an average of zero and standard deviation of one. The block was marked for rejection if at any time during the 30 s of the time-window \([-5 + 25s]\), this value exceeded the threshold (z-score: 4). This procedure was applied to each channel. When one or more channels contained an artifact, the entire block was rejected. The remaining cleaned \([\text{HbO}]\) and \([\text{Hb}]\) signals were band-pass filtered \([0.03-0.5 \text{ Hz}]\) to eliminate physiologic noise (e.g. slow drifts, arterial pulse oscillations \(\sim 164 \text{ BPM, Beats Per Minutes}\)). Both signals were segmented relative to the onset of each block \((-5 \text{ to } +25s)\). A linear detrend, followed by a baseline correction on the 5 s preceding the onset of the block were performed on the segments \([-5, +25s]\). Finally, the segments were averaged in each subject for \([\text{Hb}]\) and \([\text{HbO}]\). An average of 75 blocks were included for healthy infants \(61-96 \text{ blocks}\), and 78 for IVH infants \(67-99 \text{ blocks}\).

EEG at this age consists of bursts of high voltage activity followed by period of weak voltage (“Tracé discontinu”). These bursts of activity could affect the hemodynamic response but could not be discarded because the EEG and NIRS were not simultaneously recorded. However, assuming that spontaneous bursts of electrical activity are random relative to the stimulation, the hemodynamic response to this endogenous activity is neutralized through the average process, and thus should not affect the hemodynamic response locked to the exogenous stimuli. In addition, cerebral hemodynamic responses induced by endogenous activity in preterm neonates (both healthy and pathological cases) have a relatively poor signal-to-noise ratio (Roche-Labarbe et al., 2007) compared to hemodynamic evoked response due to exogenous stimuli (Fig. 3 current study).

2.7. Optical data visualization

In order to visualize the location of the brain activity measured with our optical system, we used a realistic head model of a 30 wGA premature neonate, provided by J. Dubois and P. Hüppi (Department of Pediatrics, Geneva University Hospitals, Geneva, Switzerland) (see (Dubois et al., 2008) for a precise description of the steps to obtain a head and brain mesh from T2w magnetic resonance images). A virtual layout was applied on the head model using the same preauricular biomarkers as reference positions as those of real infants. This layout was used to determine the position of each virtual NIRS acquisition channel relative to the preterm’s brain (Fig. 1). Each pair of NIRS emitters and detectors was then used to compute the optical signal propagation in the brain according to a photon migration model (Sassaroli et al., 2006). This step resulted in brain volume filling with information following the “banana shape” of the light propagation between emitters and each of the neighboring detectors, using the photon path modeled by the prescribed hitting density function. The individual photon migration probability distributions obtained were then combined using a tricubic spatial interpolation step in order to consider the interaction between the individual distributions. For visualization purposes, the volume-based information was projected onto the infant’s brain areas covered by the optical probe with a color scale proportional to the amplitude of the response.

The mean signal obtained in each subject was averaged over the 12/7 normal/IVH infants (grand average) for \([\text{Hb}]\) and \([\text{HbO}]\). At each time step (every \(\sim 110 \text{ ms}\)) of the sampling frequency \(9.19 \text{ Hz}\) of these grand averages, we computed a surface-based topographic color map as described above to create a video animation of the brain activity throughout the duration of stimulation (Video S1).

2.8. Statistical analysis

Hemodynamic response can be characterized by two parameters: amplitude and duration of the response, that are summarized by the area under the curve (AUC) computed for each channel and in each infant. The AUC provides information reflecting the accumulative variation of HbO concentration during the whole stimulation period. Therefore, AUC is more suitable than an amplitude peak difference signal to estimate between healthy and IVH conditions (Fig. S1) (for more detail please see Mahmoudzadeh et al. (2013)). We limited our analyses to the HbO signal, which presented a better signal-to-noise ratio than Hb (Bortfeld et al., 2009; Bortfeld et al., 2007; Homae et al., 2006; Homae et al., 2007; Minagawa-Kawai et al., 2007; Pena et al., 2003; Saito et al., 2007).
2.9. HD-ERP data processing

EEG was band-pass filtered (1–20 Hz), down-sampled to 512 Hz, segmented in 4 s epochs ([−0.5 + 3.5]) time-locked to the first syllable of the trial, and baseline corrected to the 200 ms before S1 onset. At this age, background EEG is marked by long periods of low voltage activity (around 10 μV) interrupted by bursts of high voltage activity with an amplitude of about 300 μV. We used an automatic artifact-rejection procedure to discard these high-activity periods first because this high-voltage background activity would prevent detection of ERPs (i.e., the signal to noise ratio is too low) and second because neonates do not present the same neural state during these periods and the silent period. The thresholds for the automatic rejection procedure were determined after visual inspection of the data in order to reject bursts of high voltage activity: Individual channels were rejected when their absolute amplitude exceeded 50 μV or when a local amplitude jump between ten successive time-points exceeded 30 μV. A channel was rejected for the entire session if it was rejected on more than 70% of the trials. The entire trial was rejected if more than 15% of the channels were rejected. An average of 319 trials were included for healthy infants (141–510 trials), and 248 for IVH infants (77–493 trials). To obtain a smooth topography for all head sizes, we used interpolation for areas in between the available electrodes (Fig. 2c). The 2D spline interpolation accounts for the different geometry of the head using one value for each channel and the x and y coordinates, the values between electrodes are interpolated and plotted.

For statistical analysis, we considered the 43 most common electrodes among the IVH group (AFz, Fz, FCz, Cz, CPz, Pz, Oz on the midline and AF8, AF4, F8, F6, F4, F2, FC4, FC2, C4, C2, CP6, CP4, CP2, TP8, P6, P4, P2, O2, and the symmetrical left locations), discarding electrodes and their symmetric locations on the other hemisphere, for which data were available for less than 5 (/8) IVH infants.

2.10. Statistical analysis

In healthy preterm neonates, our syllables evoke a complex series of 4 peaks with latencies at 84, 244, 378 and 576 ms, whose amplitude decreases with the repetition of the syllables in the trial, a phenomenon known as habituation or repetition suppression, also reported in post-term babies (Dehaene-Lambertz and Dehaene, 1994) and adults (Woods and Elmasian, 1986). Our goal was to study whether infants with IVH, compared to healthy preterms, displayed a neural response to syllables with similar peaks, and habituation pattern. However, lesions in function of their size and localisation, may distort the evoked response on the scalp by altering the diffusion of the electrical field. Thus the voltage topography in different IVH infants might differ from the normal population even if syllables are correctly processed. Therefore, in addition to statistical test on the ERP peak amplitude and latencies (Student’s t-test on combined frontal electrodes [FP1, FPz,FP2]), we considered the whole set of electrodes and we performed two analyses, the first one to address the amplitude of the response and the second one the topography. First, to examine whether habituation was also present, we computed the global field power (or spatial standard deviation, i.e. across electrodes) of the voltage at each time-point in each neonate. If a brain source is activated, a negative and a positive pole are observed on the scalp, increasing the voltage difference between electrodes and thus the standard deviation across electrodes (i.e. GFP). Therefore the neural activity peaks, which correspond to GFP maxima, can be determined independently of the voltage topography (Brunet et al., 2011; Murray et al., 2008; Skrandies, 1990). GFP is sensitive to the amplitude of the electrical activity and we previously showed that its value around the peaks decreased with the repetition of the syllables in healthy preterms.
stimulation (20 s). This response was pronounced for the healthy neonates, with a significant increase in HbO (red lines), Hb (blue lines) changes for healthy (solid lines) and IVH (dotted lines) neonates during auditory stimulation. Horizontal red thick bars indicate the period of the stimulation (20 s). This response was pronounced for the healthy neonates, with a significant increase in HbO (red lines), Hb (blue lines) changes for healthy (solid lines) and IVH (dotted lines) neonates during auditory stimulation. Horizontal red thick bars indicate the period of the stimulation. The hemodynamic response in both hemispheres was weak in IVH neonates compared to healthy infants. (For interpretation of the figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

(Mahmoudzadeh et al., 2017). Therefore to evaluate whether syllables can elicit a neural auditory response in IVH neonates and whether this ERP is modulated by syllable repetition, we averaged the GFP values across a 40 ms time-window centered on the peaks previously determined in the healthy infants (i.e. 84, 244, 378 and 576 ms, Mahmoudzadeh et al., 2017) and entered these values in an ANOVA with peaks (2–3–4) and repetition (1–3) as within-subject factors and group (IVH vs. Healthy) as between-subjects factors. The effect of repetition cannot be studied for peak 1, as peak 4 of the previous syllable peaks at 576 ms and consequently still presents a high amplitude at the latency of P1 (84 ms), given our SOA of 600 ms (Fig. 2).

Second, we examined the degree of similarity of the topographies of the responses in the IVH and healthy groups: We used a spatial filtering procedure (Schurger et al., 2013) in which the voltage map in each subject is compared to a template at each time point in order to determine the distance between both maps. To serve as templates (or spatial filters), we created three 2D maps corresponding to the peaks 2, 3, and 4 in the healthy group: The voltage was averaged across a 40 ms time-window centered on each peak following S1 and normalized, to create three template maps. The template is performed from the healthy data. Then each infant, healthy and IVH, is compared to the template. In the case of the healthy infants, the template is computed on all infants minus the one who is compared. Thus for each subject (healthy and IVH), the spatial filtering procedure is equivalent and provides the similarity between each infant and the template. The procedure is done for each time-point over the entire trial for each map and not restricted to the time-window on which each template was computed, as we might have expected delayed responses in IVH infants. Note that, for each of the healthy neonates, the templates were computed by excluding the infant considered (i.e. on 18 infants instead of 19) to avoid data dependency. Finally, each of the three time-series was averaged in each infant over a 100 ms time-window centered on the peak value (244, 378 or 576 ms) after each of the four syllables, then entered in an ANOVA with repetition (1–4) as within-subject factor and group (IVH vs Healthy) as between-subject factor.

3. Results

3.1. Cerebral hemodynamic responses to syllables in preterms

As previously reported, the hemodynamic response in healthy preterm neonates consists of an increase in HbO and a decrease in Hb, which peak at around 7 s after onset of stimulation with specific patterns depending on the channel location over the right and left perisylvian areas (Mahmoudzadeh et al., 2013) for a detailed description of these results). A weak response was observed in IVH preterms (see Fig. 3B, video S1): AUCs (Fig. 3C) were significantly smaller in both hemispheres (LH p < 0.005, RH p < 0.01) during the first 10 s of stimulation in IVH preterms compared to healthy neonates. The response was also less extensive with significant activations only observed in the right Superior Temporal Gyrus (STG) in IVH infants contrasting with the widespread response recorded over all channels in healthy preterms (video S1, Fig. S1). We found no significant association between response magnitude and the location and extension of IVH. This is due, at least in part, to the weak hemodynamic response in IVH population making a statistical analysis of the magnitude difficult. Nevertheless, in IVH preterms, the RH variance was much greater than LH with an interquartile range (IQR) of (IQR_RH = 1.35 vs IQR_LH = 0.5; median_RH = 0.59 vs median_LH = 0.41) indicating greater variability of hemodynamic response in the right hemisphere than in the left hemisphere.

3.2. Event-related potentials

In healthy preterm neonates, four peaks were recorded at 84, 244, 378 and 576 ms after each syllable with a decrease in the amplitude of the peak when syllables were repeated (Mahmoudzadeh et al., 2017). Fig. 2B (right) shows that the ERP peaks and through have lower amplitudes and longer latencies in IVH group over the frontal electrodes (FP1- FPz-FP2). The global field power averaged around these peaks after each of the four syllables constituting a trial was compared in healthy and pathological infants (see Fig. 2D). No group effect was observed (F(1,25) < 1). A main effect of repetition was observed (F(3,75) = 14.5, p < 0.001, which did not interact with the group (F(3,75) < 1). In both groups, the effect of repetition was significant.
were the superior temporal lobe and in the planum temporale (Dehaene-ward for voice), suggesting that similar generators are probed by both involved in language discrimination (leftward for phonemes and right-sphere leading to the hypothesis of a faster maturation of this asymmetries appear to be more general and favouring the right hemi-sphere at this age (Ardila and Ostrosky-Solis, 1984) whose vascular network might have been more developed and thus resistant at the time of the initial hypoxic event. Abnormal neurovas-cular coupling to pathological spontaneous EEG discontinuity has already been reported in IVH premature neonates (Roche-Labarbe et al., 2007). Here, we observed that there is also an inability of the IVH brain to modulate its vascular supply in response to an external gentle stimula-tion, i.e. series of brief syllables presented at normal hearing level. Brain oxygen saturation at rest was not different from that observed in controls (Fig. 3A), suggesting that cerebral hypoxia was probably not responsible for the altered cerebral hemodynamics. More likely the absence of hemodynamic responses to syllabic stimuli might be due to an impaired fine tuning of the coupling between the neuronal and vascular compartments (Roche-Labarbe et al., 2007), or an altered vascular function (e.g. elasticity) or an impairment of the cerebral autoregulation in IVH preterms (Perlman et al., 1983; Van Bel et al., 1987). At rest, many studies from different imaging modalities have described altered vascular function consisting in a decrease in CBF and CBV in IVH preterms: $^{133}$Xe clearance (Ment et al., 1981; Pryds et al., 1989), positron emission tomography (PET) (Volpe et al., 1983), echocardiographic measurement (Osborn et al., 2002) and NIRS (Meek et al., 1999). Recently decrease in CMRO2 was also observed con-comitantly with a decrease in CBF using combined DCS-NIRS mea-surements (Lin et al., 2016). This lack of oxygen compensation needed by the neural tissue might result in a decrease in neuronal activity at rest and even in cellular death (including astrocytes) due to hemorrhage (Gram et al., 2014). Such impact on neuronal activity is well known in IVH patients, notably grade III and IV in whom disorganized EEG with pathological discontinuities are observed (Olischar et al., 2007; Tich et al., 2007). In preterm infants, most neurons have not achieved their final destinations and, even when they have reached their target loca-tion, their functional maturation and connectivity have not yet been completed. Similarly, astrocytes are also immature, affecting their functional efficiency in terms of neurotransmitter reuptake and neu-rovascular coupling. Too many factors are currently unknown to pro-pose a precise model of the neuronal and hemodynamic response at this age, but we can at least assume that hemorrhage might attenuate the neuronal response to the exogenous stimulus (shortage of neuro-transmitters, reduced integrity of white and grey matter and functional network change metabolic supplement) leading to less numerous and less efficient neurons responding to the repeated stimulation as ex-pressed by the changes in ERP amplitude and increased latencies in case of IVH. Unfortunately because of ethical issues in these fragile pre-mature, MRI was not feasible to evaluate mesoscopically the neuronal loss. Thus the reference image tool rely on the ultrasounds that have poor spatial resolution. In the context of our paradigm, repeated syllables increase the neural activity even to a lesser extent, the resulting increased metabolic demand should therefore have increased (even to a lesser extent) the amplitude of the hemodynamic response whatever the amount of neuronal loss. It is accepted that the quantitative coupling relationship is largely influenced by the type and dosage of anesthesia, including the actions on neural processing, vasoactive signal trans-mission, and vascular reactivity (Masamoto and Kanno, 2012).
Therefore an effect of anesthetic cannot be completely ruled out. Only 3 out of 9 IVH premature were under sedation (Table 2) which is not different than in the control population. But because ERPs are only scantly modified compared to hemodynamic responses, it would suggest that, if it has any effect, the sedation may affect more the circulatory system than the neural auditory one (Table 3).

Several studies have already shown the effects of IVH of preterm infants on oxygenation and cerebral hemodynamics. Lin et al. (Lin et al., 2016) have observed consistently lower CBF i and CMRO2 i in ELGA neonates with low-grade GMH-IVH compared to neonates without hemorrhages. Verhagen et al. (Verhagen et al., 2010) have shown that preterm infants with GMH-IVH had lower regional cerebral oxygenation (rcSO2) and higher fractional tissue oxygen extraction (FTOx) during the first 2 weeks after birth irrespective of the grade of GMH-IVH. This suggests that cerebral perfusion is decreased persistently for 2 weeks in infants with GMH-IVH, even in the presence of mild hemorrhages. The mismatch between neuronal and vascular responses suggests a different impact of cerebral hemodynamics instability on the neuronal and vascular systems. Whereas an cerebral hemodynamics instability may create a focal neural lesion, its effect on the vascular system might be more global by inhibiting its capacities to adapt to neuronal activation, even at distance of the initial lesion. This general lack of modulation of the vascular supply may participate to the well-known neurodevelopmental difficulties of prematurely born infants, especially when they have experienced IVH (Marret et al., 2013). By decreasing or even disabling the neurovascular coupling in response to endogenous (Roche-Labarbe et al., 2007) or external sensory stimuli (as in the present study), IVH may induce further neuronal dysfunction in

Therefore an effect of anesthetic cannot be completely ruled out. Only 3 out of 9 IVH premature were under sedation (Table 2) which is not different than in the control population. But because ERPs are only scantly modified compared to hemodynamic responses, it would suggest that, if it has any effect, the sedation may affect more the circulatory system than the neural auditory one (Table 3).

Several studies have already shown the effects of IVH of preterm infants on oxygenation and cerebral hemodynamics. Lin et al. (Lin et al., 2016) have observed consistently lower CBF and CMRO2 compared to neonates without hemorrhages. Verhagen et al. (Verhagen et al., 2010) have shown that preterm infants with GMH-IVH had lower regional cerebral oxygenation (rcSO2) and higher fractional tissue oxygen extraction (FTOx) during the first 2 weeks after birth irrespective of the grade of GMH-IVH. This suggests that cerebral perfusion is decreased persistently for 2 weeks in infants with GMH-IVH, even in the presence of mild hemorrhages. The mismatch between neuronal and vascular responses suggests a different impact of cerebral hemodynamics instability on the neuronal and vascular systems. Whereas an cerebral hemodynamics instability may create a focal neural lesion, its effect on the vascular system might be more global by inhibiting its capacities to adapt to neuronal activation, even at distance of the initial lesion. This general lack of modulation of the vascular supply may participate to the well-known neurodevelopmental difficulties of prematurely born infants, especially when they have experienced IVH (Marret et al., 2013). By decreasing or even disabling the neurovascular coupling in response to endogenous (Roche-Labarbe et al., 2007) or external sensory stimuli (as in the present study), IVH may induce further neuronal dysfunction in
addition to that due to immaturity (Therien et al., 2004), and may constitute a supplementary risk factor for cerebral palsy, hearing impairment, lower IQ and lower vocabulary, reading and mathematical achievement test scores observed in prematurely born children (Marret et al., 2013).

5. Conclusion

This study demonstrates the value of optical imaging to identify cerebral hemodynamic abnormalities in critically ill preterms before behavioral changes are manifested or only minor abnormalities on other functional monitoring techniques such as EEG are visible. In situations of vascular disorders, such as grade I and II IVH, patent ductus arteriosus and ischemic stroke, EEG and ERP may be either normal or only transiently altered. In this context, multimodal imaging combining HD functional optical imaging and HD-ERP might be helpful to more clearly understand the whole neurovascular unit (neuronal and vascular), its pathology and its deleterious impact. Larger multicentric studies are required to further and more precisely evaluate the effect of different level of IVH on the brain electrical and hemodynamic responses to different stimuli. As these infants are particularly fragile and difficult to move to a scanner, fNIRS might represent an alternative to fMRI (Wallois et al., 2012).

Author contribution statement

F.W., G.D.-L. and M.M. designed research; M.M., G.K. and S.G. performed research; M.M., G.D.-L. and M.F. analyzed data; and M.M., G.D.-L. and F.W. wrote the paper.

Disclosure/Conflict of interest

The authors have indicated they have no financial relationships relevant to this article to disclose. The other authors have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

Acknowledgement

This work was supported by the Région Picardie and the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dcn.2018.01.001.

References

Alderliesten, T., Lemmers, P.M., Smirius, J.J., van de Vosse, R.E., Baerts, W., van Bel, F., 2013. Cerebral oxygenation, extraction, and autoregulation in very preterm infants and neurosensory and cognitive disabilities during childhood: The EPIPAGE cohort study. PLoS One 8, e62683.

Akerstrom, B., Ley, D., 2014. Extracellular hemoglobin – mediator of inflammation and cell death in the chroid plexus following preterm intraventricular hemorrhage. J. Neuroinflammation 11, 200.

Aldinger, K.A., Dessel, P., Beer, B., 2003. Inflammatory processes in the choroid plexus following preterm intraventricular hemorrhage. Am. J. Perinatol. 20, 249–256.

Aldini, A., Ostrovsky-Solis, F., 1984. The Right Hemisphere: Neurology and psychiatric in

Alderliesten, T., Lemmers, P.M., Smarius, J.J., van de Vosse, R.E., Baerts, W., van Bel, F., 2013. Cerebral oxygenation, extraction, and autoregulation in very preterm infants and neurosensory and cognitive disabilities during childhood: The EPIPAGE cohort study. PLoS One 8, e62683.

Akerstrom, B., Ley, D., 2014. Extracellular hemoglobin – mediator of inflammation and cell death in the chroid plexus following preterm intraventricular hemorrhage. J. Neuroinflammation 11, 200.

Aldinger, K.A., Dessel, P., Beer, B., 2003. Inflammatory processes in the choroid plexus following preterm intraventricular hemorrhage. Am. J. Perinatol. 20, 249–256.

Alderliesten, T., Lemmers, P.M., Smarius, J.J., van de Vosse, R.E., Baerts, W., van Bel, F., 2013. Cerebral oxygenation, extraction, and autoregulation in very preterm infants and neurosensory and cognitive disabilities during childhood: The EPIPAGE cohort study. PLoS One 8, e62683.

Akerstrom, B., Ley, D., 2014. Extracellular hemoglobin – mediator of inflammation and cell death in the chroid plexus following preterm intraventricular hemorrhage. J. Neuroinflammation 11, 200.

Aldinger, K.A., Dessel, P., Beer, B., 2003. Inflammatory processes in the choroid plexus following preterm intraventricular hemorrhage. Am. J. Perinatol. 20, 249–256.

Alderliesten, T., Lemmers, P.M., Smarius, J.J., van de Vosse, R.E., Baerts, W., van Bel, F., 2013. Cerebral oxygenation, extraction, and autoregulation in very preterm infants and neurosensory and cognitive disabilities during childhood: The EPIPAGE cohort study. PLoS One 8, e62683.

Akerstrom, B., Ley, D., 2014. Extracellular hemoglobin – mediator of inflammation and cell death in the chroid plexus following preterm intraventricular hemorrhage. J. Neuroinflammation 11, 200.

Aldinger, K.A., Dessel, P., Beer, B., 2003. Inflammatory processes in the choroid plexus following preterm intraventricular hemorrhage. Am. J. Perinatol. 20, 249–256.

Alderliesten, T., Lemmers, P.M., Smarius, J.J., van de Vosse, R.E., Baerts, W., van Bel, F., 2013. Cerebral oxygenation, extraction, and autoregulation in very preterm infants and neurosensory and cognitive disabilities during childhood: The EPIPAGE cohort study. PLoS One 8, e62683.

Akerstrom, B., Ley, D., 2014. Extracellular hemoglobin – mediator of inflammation and cell death in the chroid plexus following preterm intraventricular hemorrhage. J. Neuroinflammation 11, 200.

Aldinger, K.A., Dessel, P., Beer, B., 2003. Inflammatory processes in the choroid plexus following preterm intraventricular hemorrhage. Am. J. Perinatol. 20, 249–256.

Alderliesten, T., Lemmers, P.M., Smarius, J.J., van de Vosse, R.E., Baerts, W., van Bel, F., 2013. Cerebral oxygenation, extraction, and autoregulation in very preterm infants and neurosensory and cognitive disabilities during childhood: The EPIPAGE cohort study. PLoS One 8, e62683.

Akerstrom, B., Ley, D., 2014. Extracellular hemoglobin – mediator of inflammation and cell death in the chroid plexus following preterm intraventricular hemorrhage. J. Neuroinflammation 11, 200.

Aldinger, K.A., Dessel, P., Beer, B., 2003. Inflammatory processes in the choroid plexus following preterm intraventricular hemorrhage. Am. J. Perinatol. 20, 249–256.

Alderliesten, T., Lemmers, P.M., Smarius, J.J., van de Vosse, R.E., Baerts, W., van Bel, F., 2013. Cerebral oxygenation, extraction, and autoregulation in very preterm infants and neurosensory and cognitive disabilities during childhood: The EPIPAGE cohort study. PLoS One 8, e62683.

Akerstrom, B., Ley, D., 2014. Extracellular hemoglobin – mediator of inflammation and cell death in the chroid plexus following preterm intraventricular hemorrhage. J. Neuroinflammation 11, 200.

Aldinger, K.A., Dessel, P., Beer, B., 2003. Inflammatory processes in the choroid plexus following preterm intraventricular hemorrhage. Am. J. Perinatol. 20, 249–256.

Alderliesten, T., Lemmers, P.M., Smarius, J.J., van de Vosse, R.E., Baerts, W., van Bel, F., 2013. Cerebral oxygenation, extraction, and autoregulation in very preterm infants and neurosensory and cognitive disabilities during childhood: The EPIPAGE cohort study. PLoS One 8, e62683.

Akerstrom, B., Ley, D., 2014. Extracellular hemoglobin – mediator of inflammation and cell death in the chroid plexus following preterm intraventricular hemorrhage. J. Neuroinflammation 11, 200.

Aldinger, K.A., Dessel, P., Beer, B., 2003. Inflammatory processes in the choroid plexus following preterm intraventricular hemorrhage. Am. J. Perinatol. 20, 249–256.

Alderliesten, T., Lemmers, P.M., Smarius, J.J., van de Vosse, R.E., Baerts, W., van Bel, F., 2013. Cerebral oxygenation, extraction, and autoregulation in very preterm infants and neurosensory and cognitive disabilities during childhood: The EPIPAGE cohort study. PLoS One 8, e62683.

Akerstrom, B., Ley, D., 2014. Extracellular hemoglobin – mediator of inflammation and cell death in the chroid plexus following preterm intraventricular hemorrhage. J. Neuroinflammation 11, 200.

Aldinger, K.A., Dessel, P., Beer, B., 2003. Inflammatory processes in the choroid plexus following preterm intraventricular hemorrhage. Am. J. Perinatol. 20, 249–256.

Alderliesten, T., Lemmers, P.M., Smarius, J.J., van de Vosse, R.E., Baerts, W., van Bel, F., 2013. Cerebral oxygenation, extraction, and autoregulation in very preterm infants and neurosensory and cognitive disabilities during childhood: The EPIPAGE cohort study. PLoS One 8, e62683.

Akerstrom, B., Ley, D., 2014. Extracellular hemoglobin – mediator of inflammation and cell death in the chroid plexus following preterm intraventricular hemorrhage. J. Neuroinflammation 11, 200.

Aldinger, K.A., Dessel, P., Beer, B., 2003. Inflammatory processes in the choroid plexus following preterm intraventricular hemorrhage. Am. J. Perinatol. 20, 249–256.

Alderliesten, T., Lemmers, P.M., Smarius, J.J., van de Vosse, R.E., Baerts, W., van Bel, F., 2013. Cerebral oxygenation, extraction, and autoregulation in very preterm infants and neurosensory and cognitive disabilities during childhood: The EPIPAGE cohort study. PLoS One 8, e62683.

Akerstrom, B., Ley, D., 2014. Extracellular hemoglobin – mediator of inflammation and cell death in the chroid plexus following preterm intraventricular hemorrhage. J. Neuroinflammation 11, 200.

Aldinger, K.A., Dessel, P., Beer, B., 2003. Inflammatory processes in the choroid plexus following preterm intraventricular hemorrhage. Am. J. Perinatol. 20, 249–256.
preterms younger than 30 weeks gestational age with peri-/intraventricular hae-
morrhage. Acta Paediatr. 96, 1743–1750.
Oostenveld, R., Fries, P., Maris, E., Schoffelen, J.M., 2011. FieldTrip: open source soft-
ware for advanced analysis of MEG, EEG, and invasive electrophysiological data.
Comput. Intell. Neurosci. 2011, 156869.
Osborn, D.A., Evans, N., Kluckow, M., 2003. Hemodynamic and antecedent risk factors of
early and late periventricular/intraventricular hemorrhage in premature infants.
Pediatrics 112, 33–39.
Penia, M., Maki, A., Kovacic, D., Dehaene-Lambertz, G., Koizumi, H., Bouquet, F., Mehler,
J., 2003. Sounds and silence: an optical topography study of language recognition at
birth. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. 100, 11702–11705.
Perani, D., Saccuman, M.C., Scifo, P., Spada, D., Andreoli, G., Rovelli, R., Baldoli, C.,
Koelsch, S., 2010. Functional specializations for music processing in the human
newborn brain. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. 107, 4758–4763.
Perlman, J.M., Nelson, J.S., McAlister, W.H., Volpe, J.J., 1983. Intracerebellar hemor-
rhage in a premature newborn: diagnosis by real-time ultrasound and correlation
with autopsy findings. Pediatrics 71, 159–162.
Perlman, J., Herscovitch, P., Perlman, J.M., Raichle, M.E., 1983. Positron emission to-
mography in the newborn: extent of impairment of regional cerebral blood
flow with intraventricular hemorrhage and hemorrhagic intracerebral involvement. Pediatrics
72, 589–601.
Roche-Labarbe, N., Wallois, F., Ponchel, E., Kongolo, G., Grebe, R., 2007. Coupled oxy-
genation oscillation measured by NIRS and intermittent cerebral activation on EEG in
premature infants. Neuroimage 36, 718–727.
Saito, Y., Kondo, T., Aoyama, S., Fukumoto, R., Konishi, N., Nakamura, K., Kobayashi, M.,
Toshima, T., 2007. The function of the frontal lobe in neonates for response to a
prosodic voice. Early Hum. Dev. 83, 225–230.
Sassaroli, A., Tong, Y., Frederick, B., Renshaw, P., Fantini, S., 2006. Calculations of BOLD
signals by use of NIRS photon migration hitting density functions. Biomedical Optics,
Technical Digest (CD). Optical Society of America http://dx.doi.org/10.1364/BIO.
2006.ME30. paper ME30.
Schurger, A., Marti, S., Dehaene, S., 2013. Reducing multi-sensor data to a single time
course that reveals experimental effects. BMC Neurosci. 14, 122.
Skrandies, W., 1990. Global field power and topographic similarity. Brain Topogr. 3,
137–141.
Telkemeyer, S., Rossi, S., Koch, S.P., Nierhaus, T., Steinbrink, J., Poeppel, D., Obrig, H.,
Wartenburger, I., 2009. Sensitivity of newborn auditory cortex to the temporal
structure of sounds. J. Neurosci. 29, 14726–14733.
Therien, J.M., Worwa, C.T., Mattia, F.R., deRegnier, R.A., 2004. Altered pathways for
auditory discrimination and recognition memory in preterm infants. Dev. Med. Child
Neurol. 46, 816–824.
Thich, S.N., d’Allest, A.M., Villepin, A.T., de Belliscize, J., Walls-Esquível, E., Salefranque,
P., Lamblin, M.D., 2007. Pathological features of neonatal EEG in preterm babies
born before 30 weeks of gestational age. Neurophysiol. Clin. 37, 325–370.
Van Bel, F., Van de Bor, M., Stijnen, T., Baan, J., Raas, J.H., 1987. Aetiologic role of
cerebral blood flow alterations in development and extension of peri-intraventricular
haemorrhage. Dev. Med. Child Neurol. 29, 601–614.
Verhagen, E.A., Ter Horst, H.J., Koating, P., Marti, A., Van Braeckel, K.N., Bos, A.F.,
2010. Cerebral oxygenation in preterm infants with germinal matrix-intraventricular
hemorrhages. Stroke 41, 2901–2907.
Volpe, J.J., Herscovitch, P., Perlman, J.M., Raichle, M.E., 1983. Positron emission to-
mography in the newborn: extensive impairment of regional cerebral blood flow with
intraventricular hemorrhage and hemorrhagic intracerebral involvement. Pediatrics
72, 589–601.
Wallois, F., Porte, C., Heberle, C., Grebe, R., 2010. EEG-NIRS in epilepsy in children and
neonates. Neurophysiol. Clin. 40, 281–292.
Wallois, F., Mahmoudzadeh, M., Patil, A., Grebe, R., 2012. Usefulness of simultaneous
EEG-NIRS recording in language studies. Brain Lang. 121, 110–123.
Wallois, F., 2010. Synopsis of maturation of specific features in EEG of premature neo-
nates. Neurophysiol. Clin. 40, 125–126.
Woods, D.L., Elmasian, R., 1986. The habituation of event-related potentials to speech
sounds and tones. Electroencephalogr. Clin. Neurophysiol. 65, 447–459.