



Pre- and Postnatal Exposure Periods for Child Health: The Rochester ECHO Project

Thomas G O'Connor

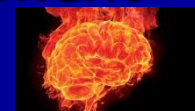
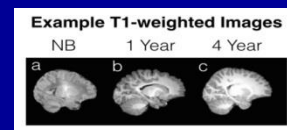
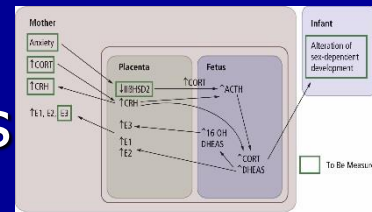
Wynne Center for Family Research
Department of Psychiatry
University of Rochester Medical Center

What is ECHO?

- An NIH-wide program to study Environmental influences on Child Health Outcomes
- ECHO supports “multiple, synergistic, longitudinal studies using existing study populations... to investigate [early] environmental exposures — including physical, chemical, biological, social, behavioral, natural and built environments — on child health and development”
- 4 outcomes are prioritized:
 - Upper and lower airway
 - Obesity
 - Pre-, peri-, and postnatal outcomes
 - Neurodevelopment
- Infrastructures for data and sample analysis, eg, CHEAR

What is oUR role in ECHO?

- Contribute '2' cohorts (~n=500) from Rochester and Magee/U Pittsburgh
- Contribute novel but synergistic data & concepts
- Uniquenesses/Quasi-uniquenesses:
 - Intensive assessments from 1st trimester
 - Intensive placental analysis
 - Neonatal and repeated MRI
 - Stress physiology + sex steroids + inflammation
 - Early immune mechanisms for child neurodevelopment and metabolic health
- Interconnectedness of neurodevelopment and metabolic outcomes



Rochester
UG3 OD022349

Psychiatry
Moynihan
O'Connor

OB
Barrett
Miller
Murphy
Pressman
Stodgell

Pediatrics
Amin
Caserta
Scheible

Neuroscience
/RCBI
Aslin
Foxe

Pathology
Katzman

UR
CRC
CTSI

Magee/U Pittsburgh

Cohort
Simhan

U Oregon

Brain Image
Processing
Fair

Placental Analytics

Placental
Processing
Salafia

UC Irvine

Magee
Cohort
Buss
Entringer
Wadhwa

What are the BIG ideas?

- Developmental Origins of Health and Disease (DOHaD)
 - *in utero* and early postnatal exposures instigate an adaptive response in the organism that is carried forward in development with persisting effects on behavior and biology
 - Prenatal maternal stress/anxiety may be one programming mechanism
- Maternal Immune Activation model
 - Alteration in maternal immune system may alter neurodevelopment in the child, at the extremes and within more normal variation
- Non-genetic intergenerational transmission of risk
 - Experiences pre-dating the pregnancy may alter maternal biology, which she brings to the pregnancy (and fetus)
- Inflammation as an organizing framework and developmental mechanism linking prenatal exposures and child health
- Developmental timing and the search for 'sensitive periods'

What are we doing (and when will we do it)?

PRE- PRENATAL

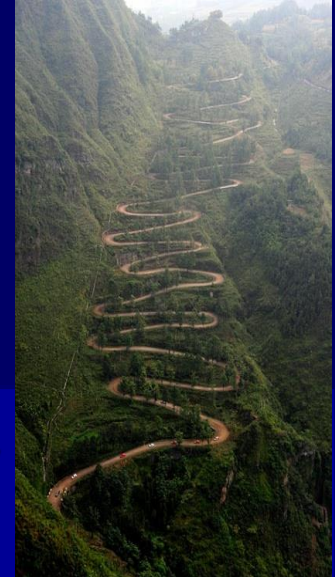
PERI- POSTNATAL



		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	Birth	1m	6m	1y	2y	3y	4y
Pre-pregnancy exposures (retrospective)	✓										
Prenatal exposures .demog .psychosoc .blood .urine .saliva .diet .records		✓	✓	✓							
Placenta/cord					✓						
Postnatal exposures .breast milk .caregiving .demog .psychosoc						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Child metabolic .DXA .anthropomet .blood .urine .saliva					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Child neurodev outcomes						MRI	Cog	MRI EEG Cog	EEG Cog	EEG Cog	MRI EEG Cog

Where are we at?

- Recruitment of pregnant women is well underway
 - Recruitment for another ~15 months
- Infant assessments are just beginning
- Neurodevelopmental assessments for 1-year assessment are now being developed ⓘ
- Biological samples (blood, urine, saliva, placental tissue, rectal swab, buccal cells, stool, CVF, nails) are being stored



What is needed to move forward and what are the opportunities?

- Practical: Opportunities abound for
 - shaping neurodevelopmental protocols, e.g., from 1 yr
 - assisting in collection of science
 - learning why psychologists [and neuroscientists] need to be bothered by placentae, T cells, and adipocytes
- Conceptual: Among the needed kinds of translations is that from peripheral “inflammation” – which we study directly and extensively – to “*neuro*-inflammation” – which we presume but only infer
- Procedural: Many different kinds of data are being collected that are *not* now spoken for by existing R01 or U grants

Questions