

A Connectomic Atlas of the Human Cerebrum—Chapter 14: Tractographic Description of the Frontal Aslant Tract

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In this supplement, we show a comprehensive anatomic atlas of the human cerebrum demonstrating all 180 distinct regions comprising the cerebral cortex. The location, functional connectivity, and structural connectivity of these regions are outlined, and where possible a discussion is included of the functional significance of these areas. In this chapter, we specifically address the regions integrating to form the frontal aslant tract.

KEY WORDS: Anatomy, Cerebrum, Connectivity, DTI, Functional connectivity, Human, Parcellations

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The frontal aslant tract (FAT) was first described in 2008 by two independent groups constructing and studying white matter atlases of the human cerebrum.^{1,2} They noted at the time short white matter tracts within the frontal lobe running between the superior and inferior frontal gyri that appeared to be connecting parts of the supplementary motor area (SMA) to Broca's area.^{1,2} Subsequent studies have demonstrated the FAT's importance as part of the language network, including functional roles in motor planning and speech production.^{3–5}

While diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) and gross anatomic dissection studies have clarified the structural anatomy of the FAT in some detail,^{3,6} little is known about its various cortical terminations. Recently, the Human Connectome Project published parcellation data redefining the human cortex.⁷ This provides a unique opportunity to elucidate the macro-connectome of the human cerebrum, in that high-resolution DTI tractography has been shown to accurately illustrate the anatomy of different white matter tracts in the brain.^{8–10}

In this study, we delineate the boundaries of the FAT utilizing the parcellation scheme

developed under the Human Connectome Project.⁷ Through diffusion spectrum imaging (DSI), we show the relationship between these parcellations and the FAT. We also provide a simplified tract map summarizing those regions with white matter connections integrating within this white matter tract. The purpose of this study is to present the structural connectivity of the FAT in an indexed, illustrated, and tractographically aided series of figures and tables for anatomic and clinical reference.

METHODS

Identification of Relevant Cortical Regions

The parcellation data entries within the first nine chapters of this supplement were reviewed to determine the specific cortical regions with structural connectivity in the distribution of the FAT. These data were tabulated, and connections between individual parcellations within the FAT were recorded. These results served as the basis for constructing simplified tractography maps of the SLF and performing deterministic tractography.

Deterministic Tractography

Publicly available imaging data from the Human Connectome Project was obtained for this study from the HCP database (<http://humanconnectome.org>, release Q3). Diffusion imaging with corresponding T1-weighted images from 10 healthy, unrelated controls were analyzed (Subjects IDs: 100307, 103414, 105115, 110411, 111312, 113619, 115320, 117112, 118730, 118932). A multishell diffusion scheme was used, and the b-values were 990, 1985,

ABBREVIATIONS: DSI, diffusion spectrum imaging; DTI, diffusion tensor imaging; FAT, frontal aslant tract; IFG, inferior frontal gyrus; MR, magnetic resonance; ROI, region of interest; SFG, superior frontal gyrus; SMA, supplementary motor area

TABLE Regions Integrating Within the FAT

Original parcellation	Terminations
6ma	44 FOP4 FOP3 MI
8BL	44 MI
s6-8	44 FOP4 6r
SFL	FOP4 FOP3 FOP1 MI

and 1980 s/mm^2 . Each b-value was sampled in 90 directions. The in-plane resolution was 1.25 mm. The diffusion data was reconstructed using generalized q-sampling imaging with a diffusion sampling length ratio of 1.25.¹¹

We performed brain registration to MNI space, wherein imaging is warped to fit a standardized brain model comparison between subjects. Tractography was performed in DSI studio using a region of interest approach to initiate fiber tracking from a user-defined seed region. A two region of interest (ROI) approach was used to isolate tracts. Voxels within each ROI were automatically traced with a maximum angular threshold of 45 degrees. When a voxel was approached with no tract direction or a direction change of greater than 45 degrees, the tract was halted. Tractography was stopped after reaching a maximum length of 800 mm. In some instances, exclusion ROIs were placed to exclude obvious spurious tracts that were not involved in the white matter pathway of interest. Tractographic results are shown only for regions of interest within the left cerebral hemisphere.

CONNECTIVITY OVERVIEW

Four parcellations of the superior frontal gyrus (SFG) show structural connectivity in the distribution of the FAT: 6ma, 8BL, S6-8, and SFL. Table summarizes the relevant cortical regions that integrate to form the tract. These regions show variable connections to regions 44, 6r, FOP1, FOP3, and FOP4 of the inferior frontal gyrus (IFG) and frontal operculum, as well as region MI of the anterior insula. Figure 1 illustrates a simplified tract map of the relevant structural connectivity of these cerebral parcellation data within the confines of the FAT. In addition, Figures 2 and 3 illustrate key DSI-based fiber tracking examples chosen for the strength and breadth of linked parcellation data. It should be noted that the figures and tables presented in this study do not imply directionality. Instead, supposed information transit is utilized as a simplified means for connectivity description.

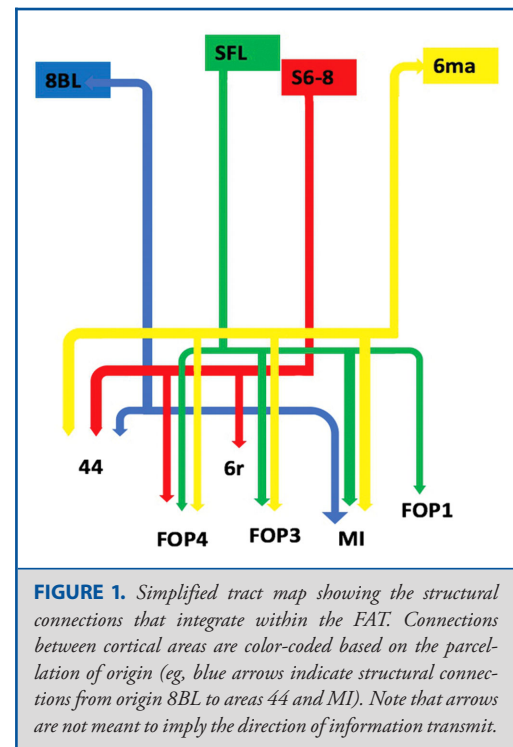


FIGURE 1. Simplified tract map showing the structural connections that integrate within the FAT. Connections between cortical areas are color-coded based on the parcellation of origin (eg, blue arrows indicate structural connections from origin 8BL to areas 44 and MI). Note that arrows are not meant to imply the direction of information transmit.

DISCUSSION

The SFG Parcellations

Of the four parcellations of the SFG that contribute to the FAT, two, areas 6ma and SFL, are part of the SMA. While these two parcellations are newly described by the HCP authors,⁷ the SMA is known to contribute to the initiation, planning, and production of ordered movements.¹² The two other regions, areas 8BL and S6-8, are part of the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex and appear to play a role in maintaining and processing spatial information.¹³

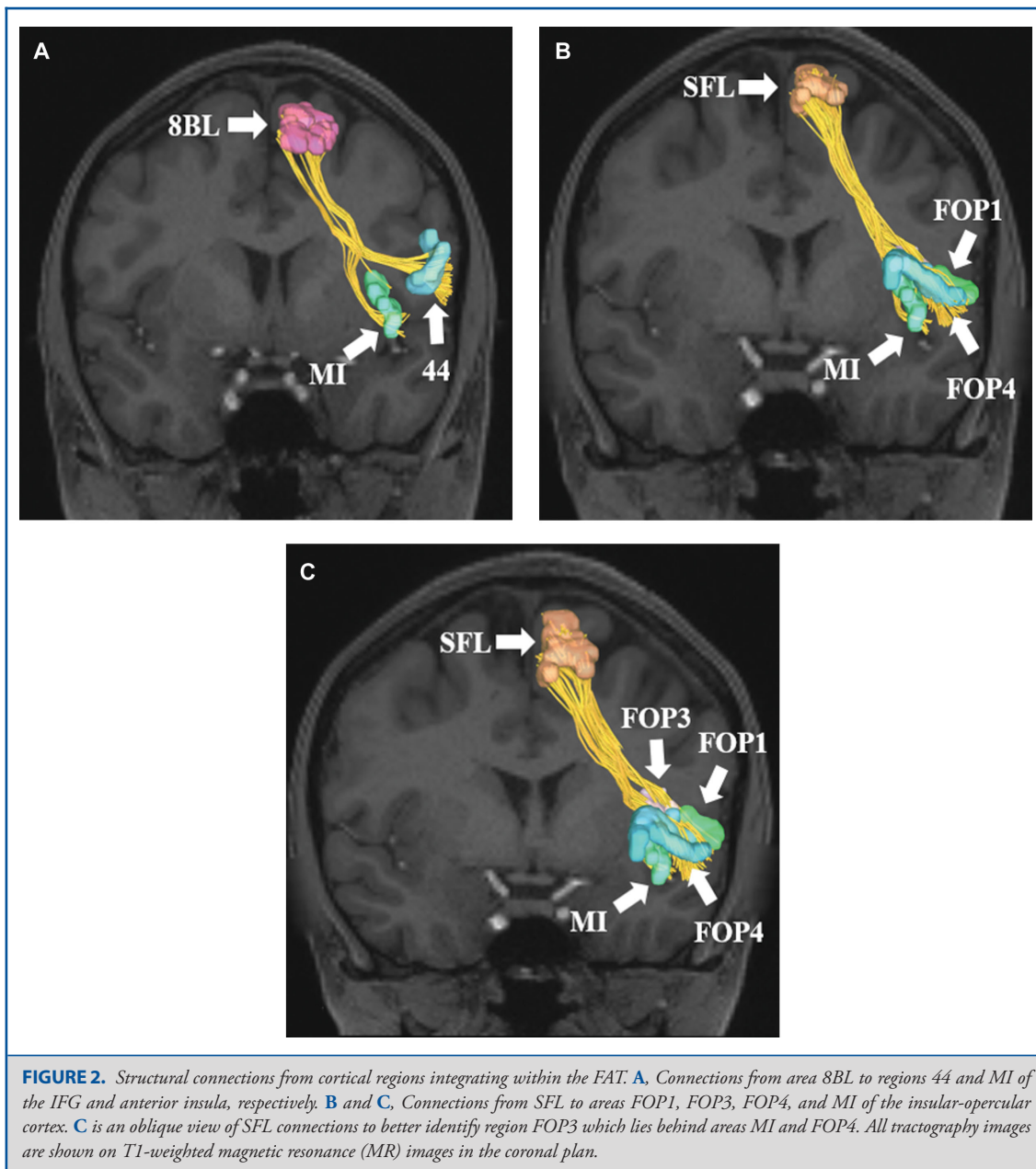
The Principle Connections of the FAT

SFG Connections to the IFG

All four SFG parcellations have connections to region 44 of the IFG. Area 44 is a principle component of the motor network that helps to guide the production of verbal and manual motion.¹⁴ Immediately posterior to region 44 is 6r, a parcellation that is not well studied, but appears to be functionally related to Broca's complex, a region of the cortex that includes Brodmann areas 44, 45, 46, 47, and the mesial supplementary motor region of area 6.¹⁵ Broca's complex has long been thought essential to the proper processing and function of language in humans.¹⁵

SFG Connections to the Frontal Operculum

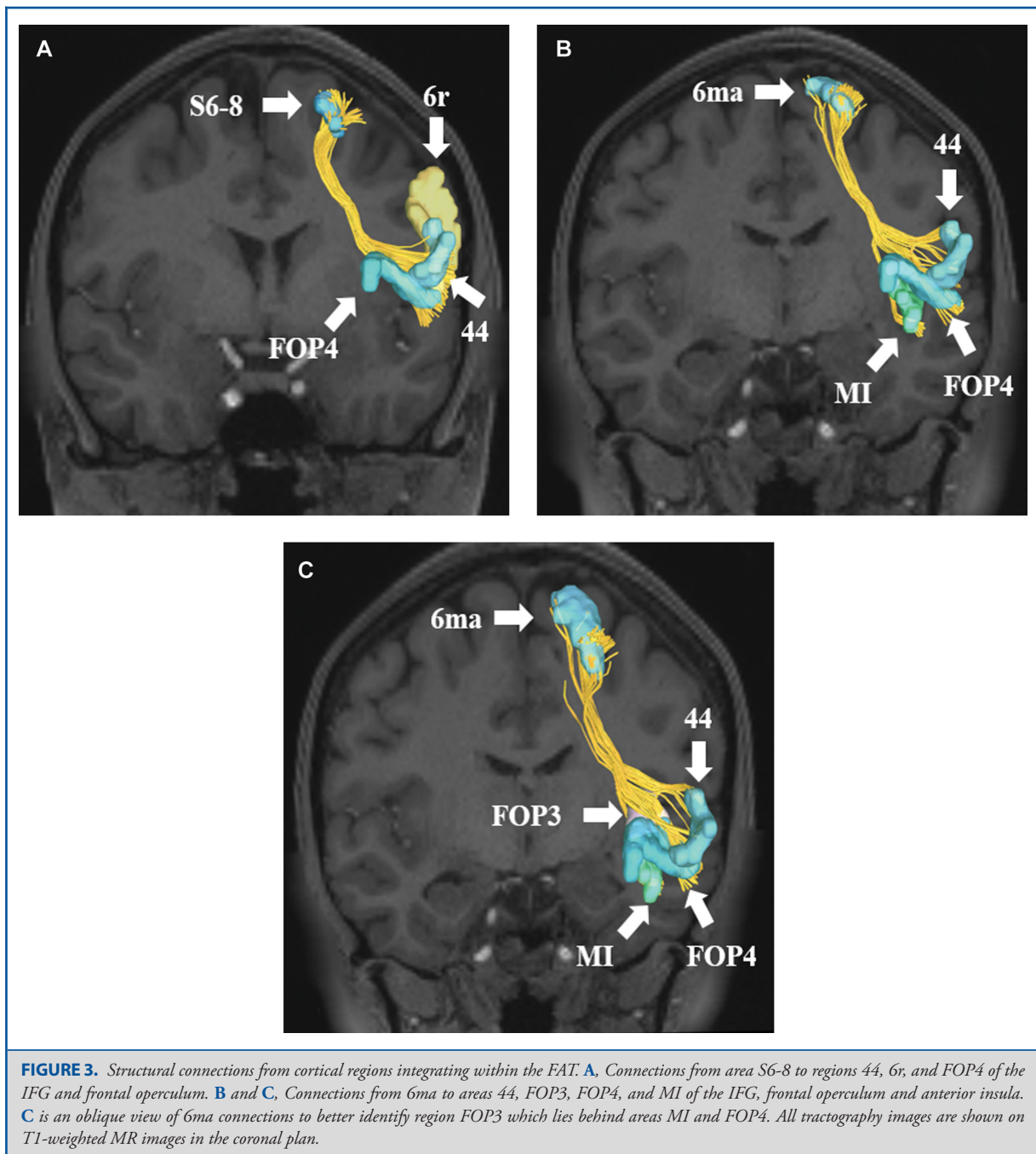
The SFG parcellations also have connections to the frontal operculum. Three regions (6ma, S6-8, and SFL) have connections to at least one of the FOP parcellations, all of which are



newly described by the HCP authors.⁷ Areas 6ma, S6-8, and SFL connect to FOP3 and FOP4. SFL also connects to FOP1. The frontal operculum is involved in the initiation of language as well as in language learning through the processes of lexical retrieval.^{16,17} Area FOP1 also appears to play a role in the imagination of abstract movement from a third-person perspective.¹⁸ It may also serve a nociceptive function, specifically the perception and transmission of pain information to limbic areas.¹⁹

SFG Connections to the Insula

Finally, three SFG parcellations, 6ma, 8BL, and SFL, have connections to area MI of the insula. The precise function of MI is not well understood, but the insula itself has been implicated in a diverse array of neural functions including autonomic nervous system control, human awareness and self-recognition, time perception, and decision making.^{20,21} What, if any influence, the SFG has on the anterior insula in



modulating, inhibiting, or activating such functions remains unclear.

The Anatomic and Functional Significance of the FAT

The FAT has previously been described as a lateralized fiber bundle that connects the ipsilateral superior and inferior frontal

gyri, connecting parts of the SMA to Broca's area.^{22,23} The connections between parcellations 6ma and SFL to area 44 are consistent with these results. The FAT is also known to be left lateralized and highly integrated into the pars opercularis, helping to explain the significance of the FAT in left-sided language processes such as the initiation of speech and verbal fluency.³

Several other studies have also implicated the FAT in orofacial movement,⁴ hand movement,⁵ and movement inhibition.⁵

Disruption of the FAT is also well known to cause language motor deficits. For example, awake brain surgery involving electrical stimulation of the left FAT has led to stuttering and speech arrest in multiple studies.^{24,25} Another study found that patients who underwent resection of frontal tumors abutting the FAT experienced transient speech initiation problems in the postoperative period.²⁶ Damage to the FAT also appears to play a role in the verbal fluency deficits in primary progressive aphasia as well as poststroke aphasia.^{27,28} White matter tracts, including the FAT, are also appear altered in autism spectrum disorder.²⁹ Reductions in tract integrity are specifically associated with impaired social interaction capability and communication suggesting the FAT plays a role in language development.²⁹

Beyond the language domain of human cognition, the FAT remains largely understudied. While we have identified connections to the frontal operculum and anterior insula, little is known about the activity of the FAT in relation to the functions of these regions and their corresponding parcellations. It is possible that the output from the SFG is modulating the activity of these regions or vice versa, but we do not yet know in what ways this modulation is occurring. In addition, there does not appear be any literature regarding the role of the FAT on decision making, human awareness, or self-recognition. Additional studies into the connectomics of the FAT and its modulatory effects on these regions will help explain these effects and refine our knowledge of the FAT.

CONCLUSION

The FAT is a relatively new white matter tract within the cerebrum connecting key parts of the SMA in the SFG to parcellations in the IFG, frontal operculum, and anterior insula. While the FAT is critical to the language network for appropriate speech production, its significance in other functional networks has yet to be fully elucidated. Further, sub-tract guided functional and anatomic studies are needed to enhance our understanding of the functional connectivity of the FAT. However, our tractographic map of this white matter pathway can serve as a reference point moving forward.

Disclosures

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