

# Searching for the Cause of Autism:

*How genetics and social  
experience may intersect*

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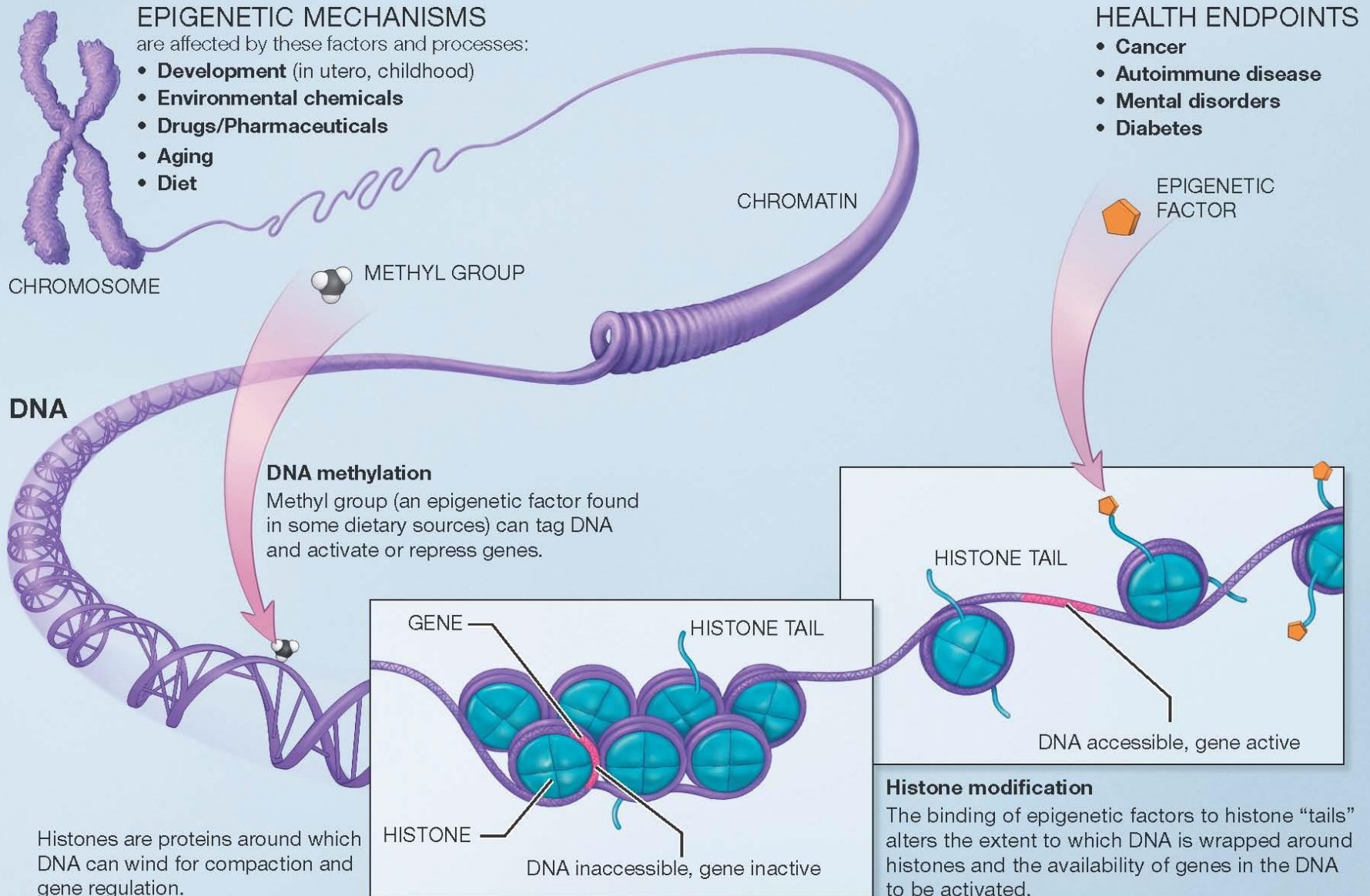
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# Epigenetic Regulation of Infant Development

- 1) Cognitive Development
- 2) Stress Reactivity
- 3) Social / Emotional Development

# Phenotype of Autism

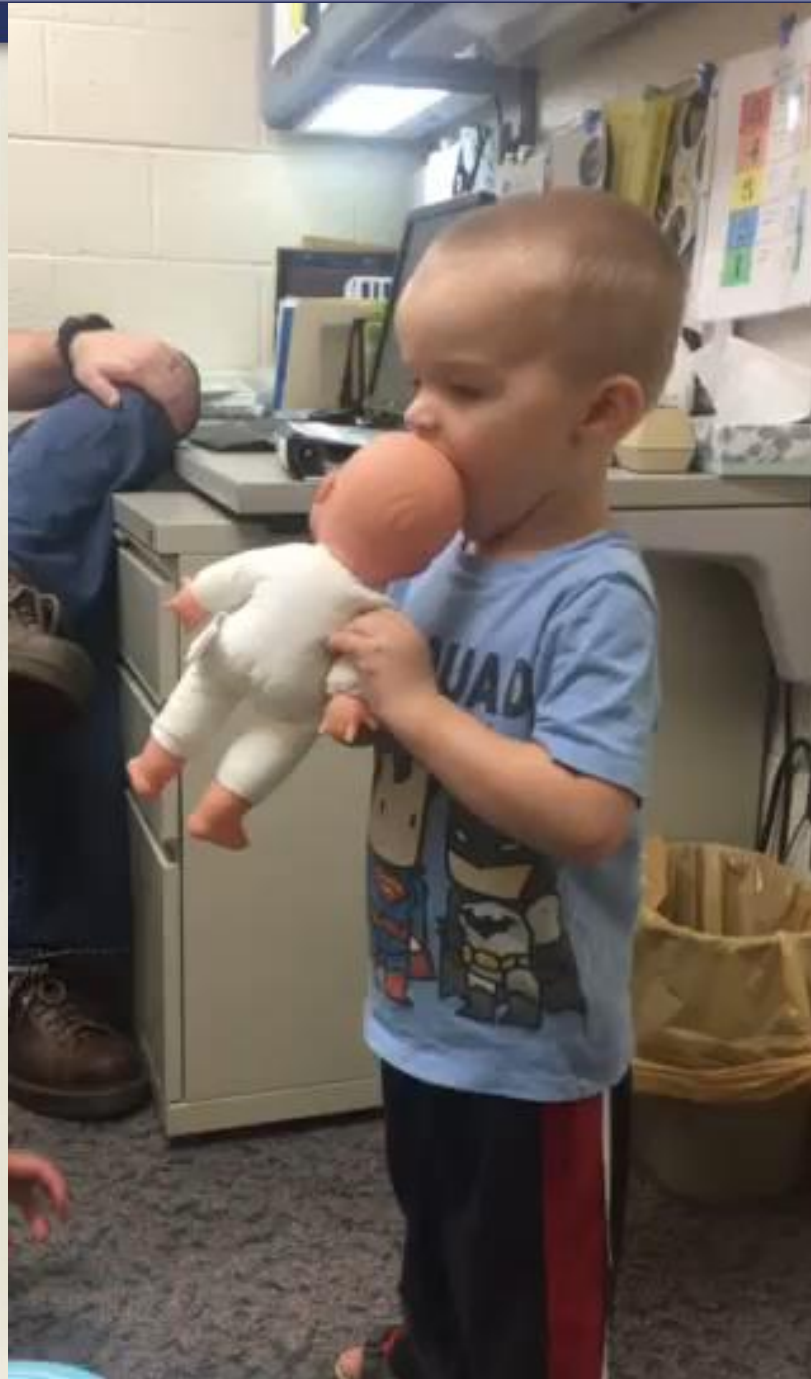
## 1. Difficulties in Social Communication/ Social Interaction

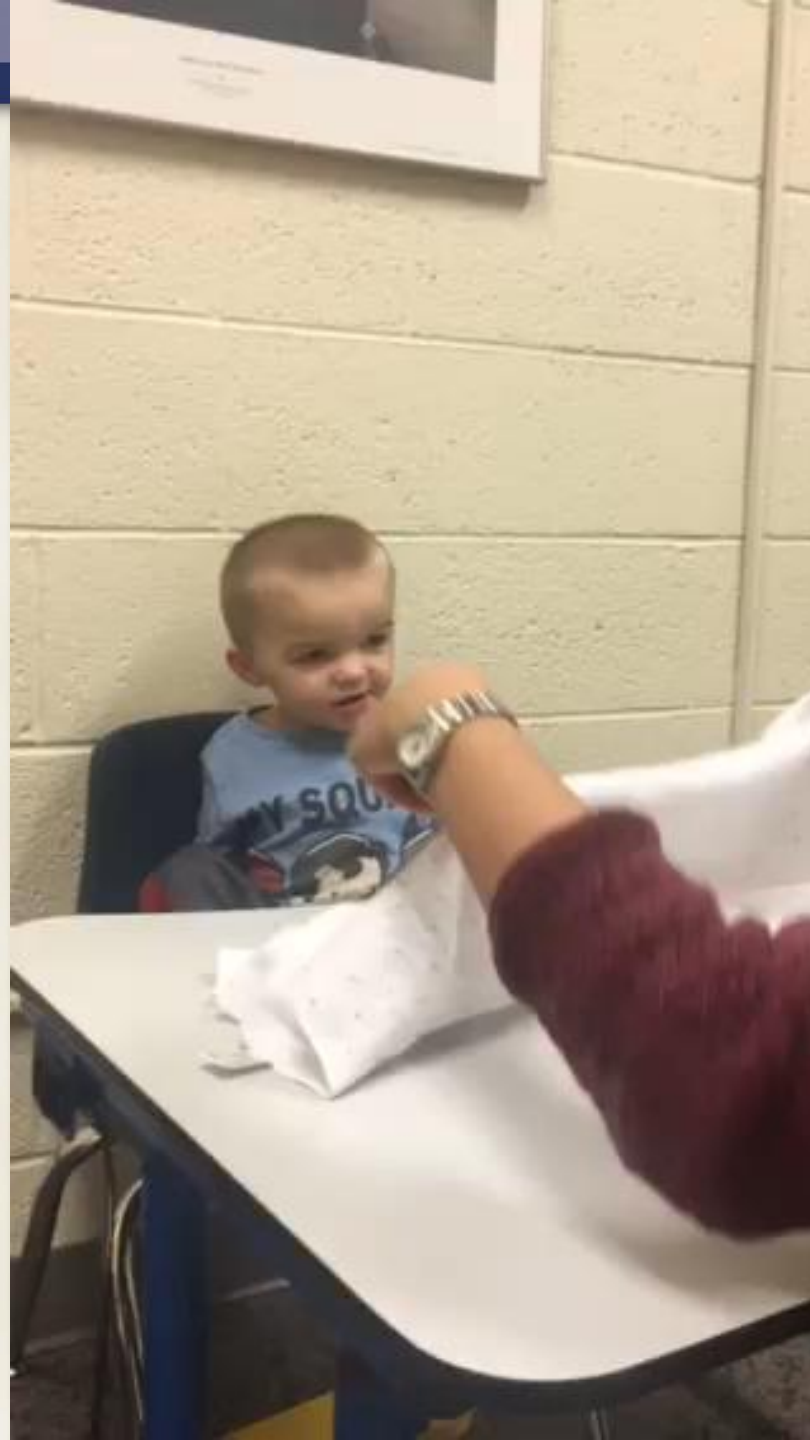
- Difficulty engaging in back-and-forth conversation
- Difficulties with nonverbal communication
- Difficulty understanding social relationships

## 2. Restricted/Repetitive Behaviors

- Repetitive body movements, use of objects, or speech
- Insistence on sameness
- Unusually strong interests
- Unusual interest in sensory aspects of the environment







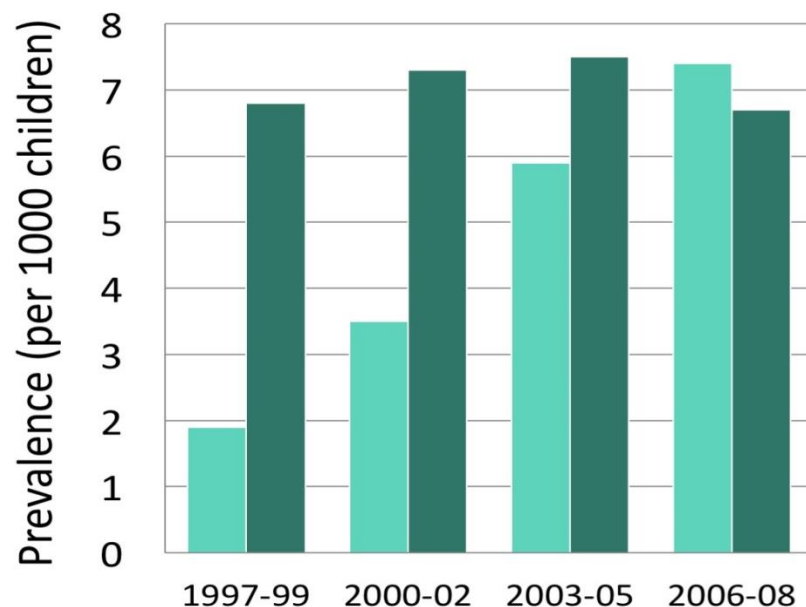
# The Problem

- Impact of diagnosis on individual families
- Estimated prevalence has increased:
  - 2-5 in 10,000 (in 1977) to 1 in 45 today in US (Xu, Strathearn, Bao, 2018)
- Possible reasons:
  - Broadened diagnostic criteria
  - Inclusion of cases with known genetic causes or severe mental retardation
  - True increase in prevalence?
- Implications for public health:
  - Escalating demand for education and therapeutic resources, with intensive therapy currently the only recognized intervention

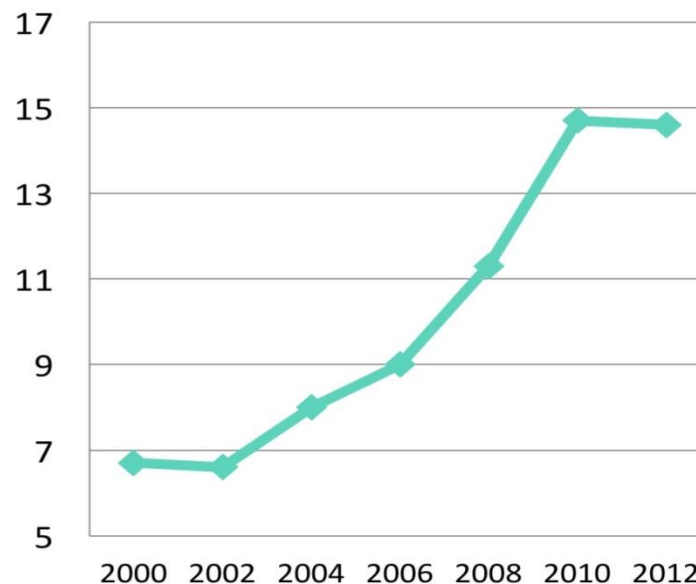
# The Problem

## Prevalence Rates of Autism in the United States (1997 to 2012)

Parent Report of Children  
Aged 3-17 years<sup>1</sup>



Community Services Survey  
of Children Aged 0-8 years<sup>2</sup>



■ Autism ■ Intellectual Disability

◆ Autism or PDD

<sup>1</sup>*Pediatrics*. 2011;127(6):1034-42. <sup>2</sup>*MMWR Surveillance Summary*. 2016;65(3):1-23.  
PDD, Pervasive developmental disorder.



# Proposed Etiologies

- 1940s
  - “Infantile autism” first described by Kanner (1943) and later, by Hans Asperger
  - Initially thought to be of neuropathological origin
- 1950s
  - Described as “Refrigerator Mother” Syndrome, implicating parenting deficiencies
- 1970s
  - Twin studies suggest genetic etiology
- 1990s
  - Widespread public concern about “environmental etiology” e.g. MMR vaccination
- 2000s
  - Proposed genetic predisposition with “second hit” from environmental factors

# Associated Family Characteristics

Parent of autistic children more likely to display:

- Social reticence
- Communication difficulties
- Preference for routines and difficulty with change
- Recurrent depression and anxiety disorders
- Increased head circumference

# Etiology of Autism

Genetic  
Etiology



# Etiology of Autism



Environmental  
Etiology

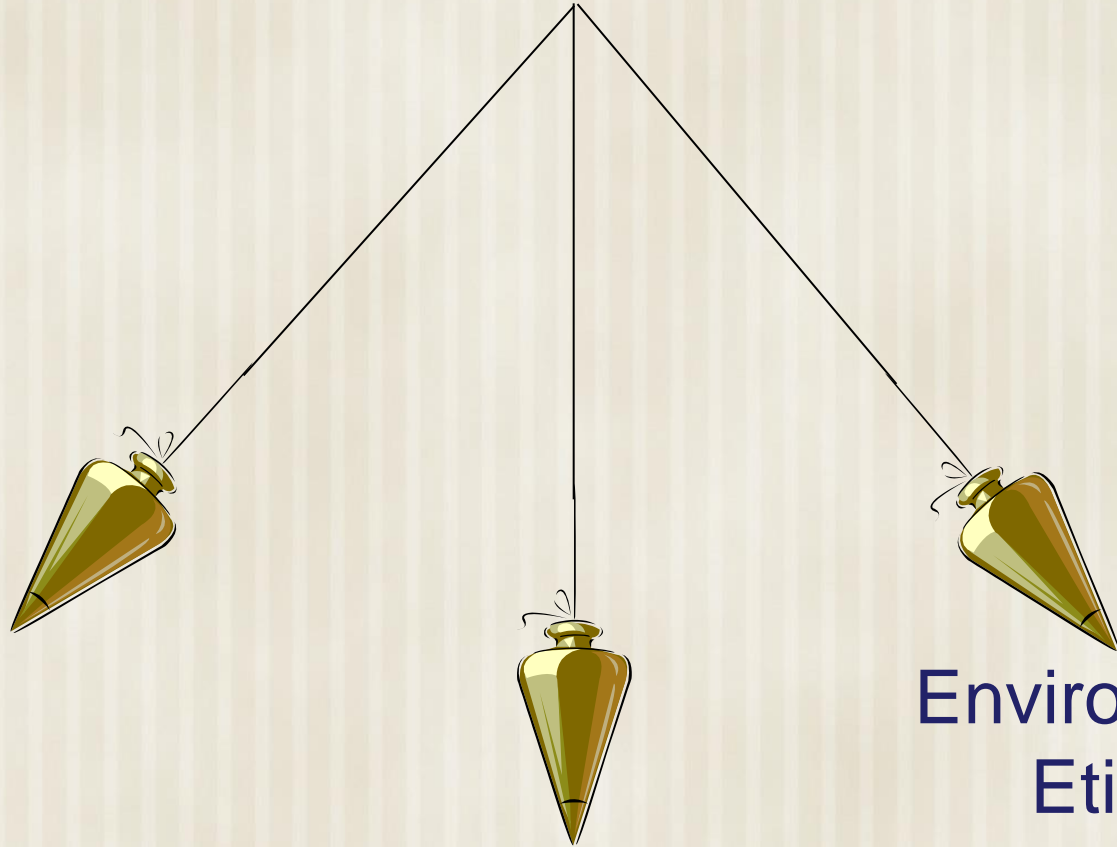


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# Etiology of Autism

Genetic  
Etiology



Environmental  
Etiology

Genetic Predisposition +  
Environmental “2<sup>nd</sup> Hit”

# Evidence for Genetic Etiology

- Increased incidence in siblings
  - Almost 100-fold increase in relative risk compared with general population
- Higher concordance rate in monozygotic twins
  - 36-91% compared with <1% in dizygotic twins
- Association with several specific genetic disorders, e.g.
  - Fragile X disorder, Angelman Syndrome
  - Rett Syndrome

# Evidence for Genetic Etiology (cont.)

- Genetic susceptibility markers identified on genome-wide array analyses
  - Genes encoding for neuronal cell adhesion molecules (Wang, 2009)
  - Copy number variations (Glessner, 2009)
  - Genes regulated by neuronal activity (Morrow, 2008)
- However, individual markers explain only small amount of variance
- Epigenetic factors

# DNA Methylation and Epigenetics

- Early life somatosensory stimulation results in hypomethylation of stress gene promoter, resulting in enhanced hippocampal stress hormone receptor expression and a reduced HPA stress response
- Could early life experience play an epigenetic role in the development of neurodevelopmental disorders, such as autism?



# Evidence for Social/ Environmental Factors in Autism

- A high proportion of Romanian adoptees with severe early privation found to display autistic features (6% + 6% with milder autistic features)
  - Symptoms related to severity of deprivation
  - Indistinguishable from other autistic patients on ADI/ADOS
  - Differences includes equal sex ratio, normal head circumference, and some improvement by age 6
- Higher rates of autism also seen in congenitally blind children

# Evidence for Social/ Environmental Factors in Autism

- Abundance of literature supporting the role of maternal behavior in programming infant neural development
  1. **Cognitive development** (hippocampal L-LTP, synaptogenesis, spatial learning and memory)
  2. **Stress reactivity** (CRF production, GR and Carbamazepine A receptor expression, behavioral manifestations of anxiety)
  3. **Social behavior** in female offspring (Oxytocin and estrogen receptor expression, licking/ grooming/ nursing behaviors)

# Oxytocin

- 9 amino acid peptide synthesized in the hypothalamus and released into the bloodstream via the post pituitary
  - Uterine contraction in childbirth
  - Milk let down during suckling
- Central neuromodulatory effects also present
  - Maternal care
  - Female pair bonding (voles)
  - Decreases infant isolation distress call
  - Improved social memory and spatial learning/memory (e.g. mouse knockout models) (Ferguson et al, 2000)
  - Pup grooming/stereotypies (Pederson, 2002)
- Released in CNS in response to non-noxious sensory stimulation (light touch, warmth, etc)

# Oxytocin (OT) and Autism

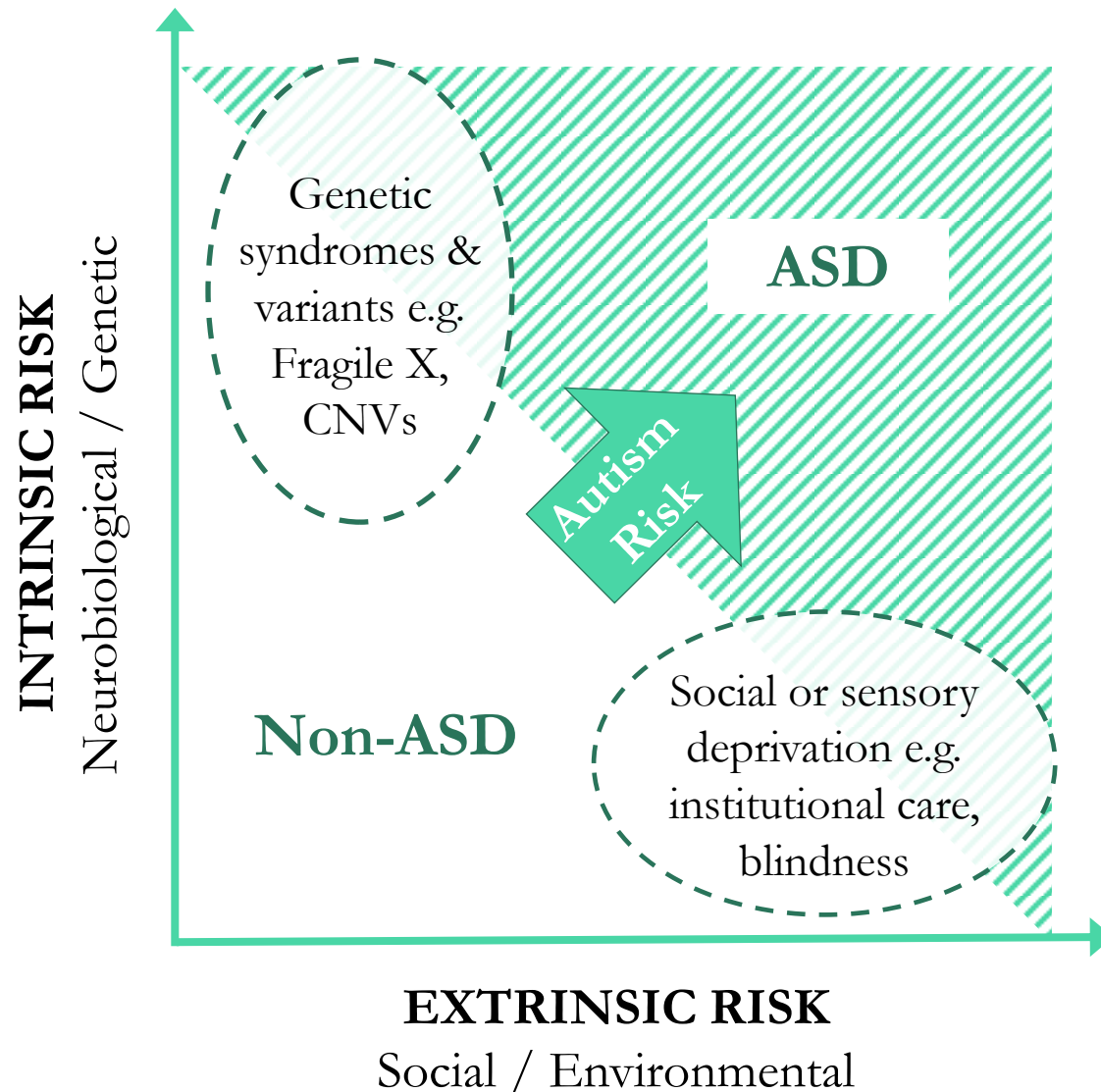
- Adults with autism have lower plasma OT concentrations than controls (Modahl, 1998; Green, 2001)
- Intravenous OT infusion reduces stereotypic behaviors in adults with autism (Hollander, 2003)
- Intranasal OT results in enhanced emotion recognition (Guastella, 2010) and social behavior (Andari, 2010).

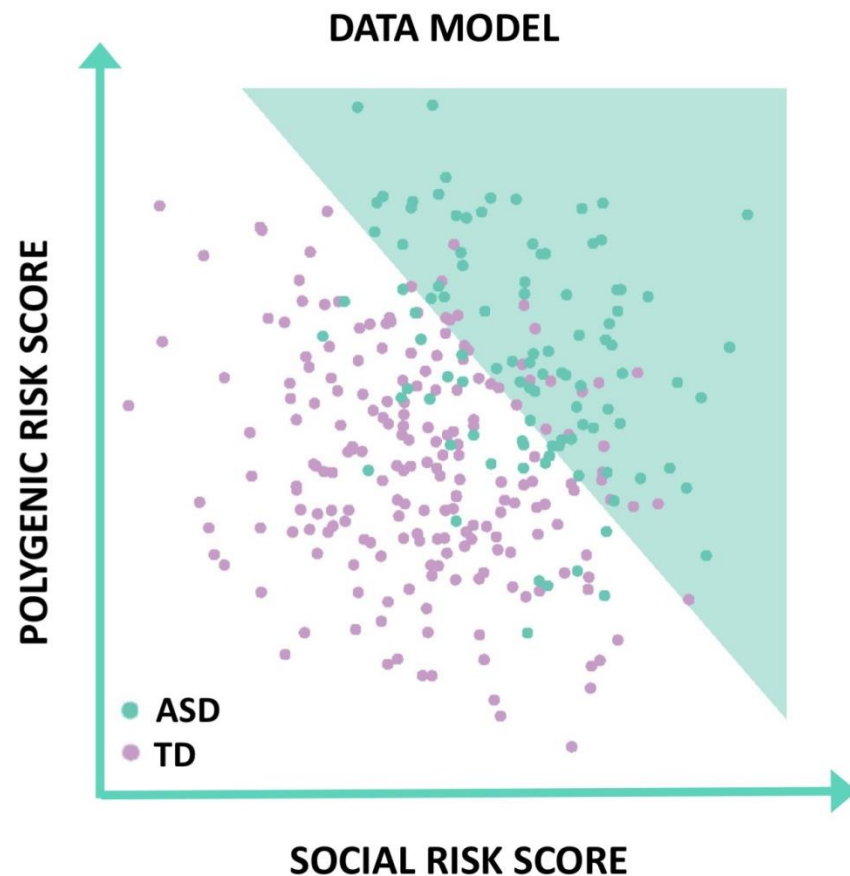
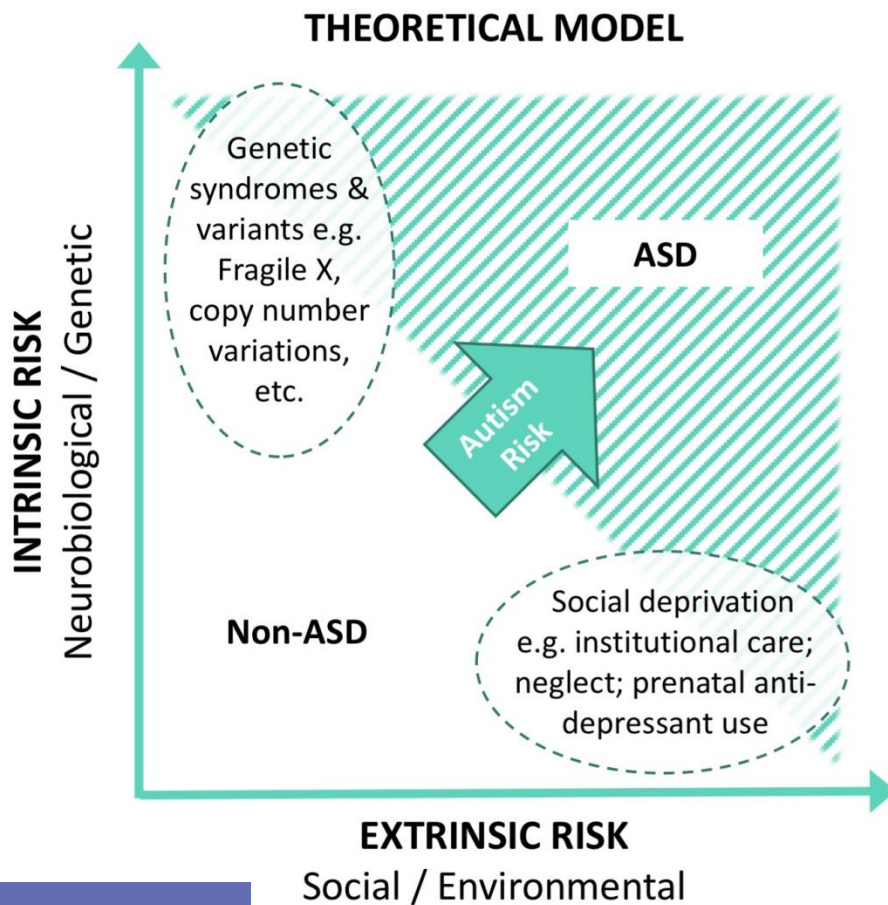


# Face Processing and Autism

- Key role of social perception in the development of autism
- Face processing impaired in children with autism (ERP and fMRI studies)
- Development of face perception occurs during infancy and early childhood
- Eye gaze aversion, a core characteristic of autism, is not present from birth, but develops over the first 6 postnatal months (Jones and Klin 2013).

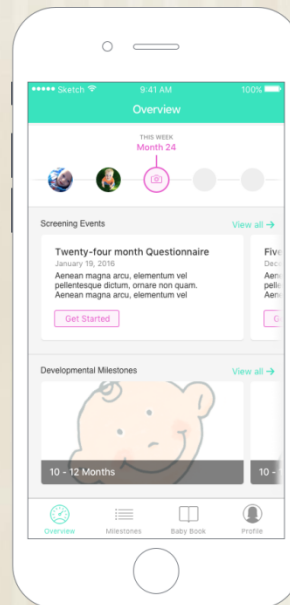
# Theoretical Model of Autism Risk



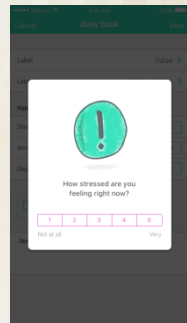
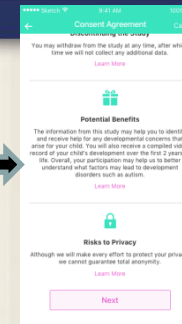
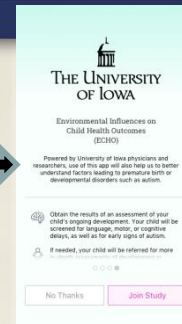
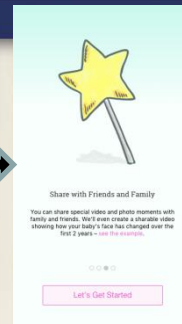


# Study Design

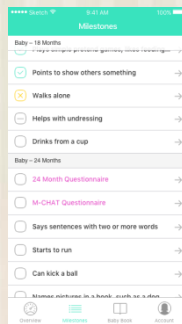
- Enroll pregnant women and download smart phone app
- Collect data during pregnancy
  - Experience of stress, depression, social support, pregnancy complications
- Video record infant/child social development using smart phone over first 2 postnatal years
- Test for polygenic risk for autism from newborn blood samples
- Screen for autism or other developmental delays at 2 years



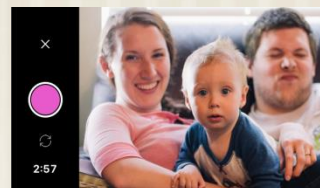
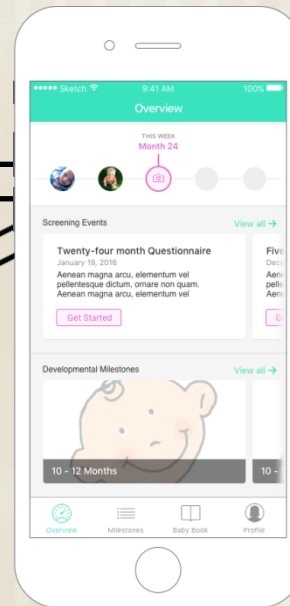
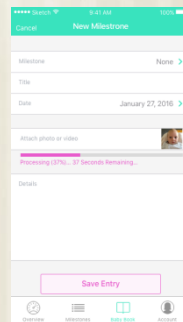




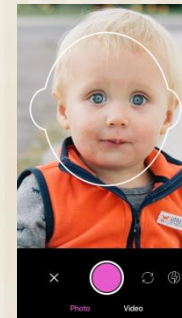
ECOLOGICAL  
MOMENTARY  
ASSESSMENTS  
(EMA)



DEVELOPMENTAL  
MILESTONE SCREENING  
AND CAPTURE



VIDEOTAPED SOCIAL BEHAVIOR



VIRTUAL BABY BOOK  
PHOTOS AND VIDEOS



BABY FACE  
MORPH  
VIDEO



9:41 AM

100%  



Baby Steps



Phone



Mail



Messages



Safari

# Future Plans

- Complete smart phone app development
- Marketing campaign throughout Iowa to enroll pregnant women in study
  - Work with local obstetricians and practitioners
  - Advertisements
  - Social media presence
- Expand to other states and overseas
  - Collaborators in Shenzhen, China