**Subcortical Shape Alterations in Major Depressive Disorder:
Findings from the ENIGMA Major Depressive Disorder Working Group**

Short title: Subcortical shape alterations in depression

Tiffany C. Ho, Ph.D.[1,2]*, Boris Gutman, Ph.D.[3]*, Elena Pozzi, M.Sc.[4,5], Hans J. Grabe, M.D.[6], Norbert Hosten, M.D.[7], Katharina Wittfeld, Ph.D.[6], Henry Völzke, M.D.[8], Bernhard Baune, Ph.D.[9,10], Udo Dannlowski, M.D., Ph.D.[9], Katharina Förster, M.Sc.[9], Dominik Grotegerd, Ph.D.[9], Ronny Redlich, Ph.D.[9], Andreas Jansen, Ph.D.[11], Tilo Kircher, M.D., Ph.D.[11], Axel Krug, Ph.D.[11], Susanne Meinert, M.Sc.[9], Igor Nenadic, M.D., Ph.D.[11], Nils Opel, M.D.[9], Richard Dinga, M.Sc.[12], Dick J. Veltman, M.D., Ph.D.[12], Knut Schnell, M.D.[13], Ilya Veer, Ph.D.[14], Henrik Walter, M.D., Ph.D.[14], Ian H. Gotlib[2], Matthew D. Sacchet[1], André Aleman, Ph.D.[15], Nynke A. Groenewold, Ph.D.[15,16], Dan J. Stein, M.D., Ph.D.[17], Meng Li, Ph.D.[18], Martin Walter, M.D., Ph.D.[19], Neda Jahanshad, Ph.D.[20], Paul M. Thompson, Ph.D.[20], Philipp G. Sämann, M.D., Ph.D.[21], Lianne Schmaal, Ph.D.[5,22]

[1]Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford, CA USA
[2]Department of Psychology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA USA
[3]Department of Biomedical Engineering, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, IL USA
[4]Melbourne Neuropsychiatry Centre, Department of Psychiatry, The University of Melbourne & Melbourne Health, Melbourne, Australia
[5]Orygen, The National Centre of Excellence in Youth Mental Health, Parkville, Australia
[6]Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medicine Greifswald, Germany and German Centre of Neurodegenerative Diseases (DZNE) site Greifswald/Rostock, Germany
[7]Department of Diagnostic Radiology and Neuroradiology, University Medicine Greifswald, Germany
[8]Institute for Community Medicine, University Medicine Greifswald, Germany
[9]Department of Psychiatry, University of Münster, Münster, Germany
[10]Department of Psychiatry, Melbourne Medical School, The University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia
[11]Department of Psychiatry, Philipps-University Marburg, Germany
[12]Department of Psychiatry, Amsterdam University Medical Centers, VU University Medical Center, GGZ inGeest, Amsterdam Neuroscience, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
[13]Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany
[14]Division of Mind and Brain Research, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy CCM, Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, corporate member of Freie Universität Berlin, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, and Berlin Institute of Health, Berlin, Germany
[15]University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, Department of Neuroscience, Groningen, The Netherlands
[16]University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, Interdisciplinary Center Psychopathology and Emotion regulation (ICPE), Groningen, The Netherlands
[17]Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, South Africa
[18]Max Planck Institute for Biological Cybernetics, Tuebingen, Germany
[19]Department of Psychiatry, University Tuebingen, Germany
[20]Imaging Genetics Center, Mark & Mary Stevens Neuroimaging & Informatics Institute, Keck USC School of Medicine, Marina del Rey, CA, USA
[21]Department of Psychiatry, Max Planck Institute, Tuebingen, Germany
[22]Centre for Youth Mental Health, The University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia

*Correspondence to:
Tiffany C. Ho, Ph.D.
Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences
Stanford University

Stanford, CA 94503
E-mail: tiffnie@stanford.edu

OR

Boris Gutman, Ph.D.
Department of Biomedical Engineering
Illinois Institute of Technology
Chicago, IL 60616
E-mail: bgutman1@iit.edu

Abstract

Alterations in regional subcortical brain volumes have been widely investigated as part of the efforts of an international consortium, ENIGMA, to determine reliable structural brain signatures for Major Depressive Disorder (MDD). Given that subcortical structures are comprised of distinct subfields, we sought to build significantly from prior work to precisely map localized MDD-related differences in subcortical regions using shape analysis. In this meta-analysis of subcortical shape from the ENIGMA-MDD working group, we compared 1,781 patients with MDD and 2,953 healthy controls (CTL) on individual measures of shape metrics (thickness and surface area) on the surface of seven bilateral subcortical structures: nucleus accumbens, amygdala, caudate, hippocampus, pallidum, putamen, and thalamus. Harmonized data processing and statistical analyses were conducted locally at each site, and findings were aggregated by meta-analysis. Relative to CTL, patients with MDD had lower surface area in the subiculum of the hippocampus, the basolateral amygdala, and the nucleus accumbens shell. Relative to CTL, patients with adolescent-onset MDD (≤ 21 years) had lower thickness and surface area of the subiculum of the hippocampus and the basolateral amygdala. Relative to first-episode MDD, recurrent MDD patients had lower thickness and surface area in the CA1 of the hippocampus and the basolateral amygdala. Our results suggest that previously reported MDD-associated volumetric differences may be localized to specific subfields of these structures that have been shown to be sensitive to the effects of stress, with important implications for mapping treatments to patients based on specific neural targets and key clinical features.

Introduction

Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) is one the leading causes of disability worldwide, with relatively high rates of lifetime prevalence and recurrence (World Health 2017). MDD is often triggered by stressful experiences and is commonly associated with various affective symptoms (e.g., abnormalities in emotion regulation, reduced motivation in the face of positive incentives, sustained experiences of negative affect (Davidson et al 2002; Woody and Gibb 2015), as well as with cognitive deficits (e.g., attention, learning, working memory, processing speed, motor functioning (McIntyre et al 2013)). Several subcortical regions – particularly the hippocampus, amygdala, and structures of the striatum – through their connections with one another and with cortical structures, are important for supporting a number of these cognitive and affective processes that are disturbed in MDD (Davidson et al., 2002). In a recent multi-site effort, we examined morphological alterations at the level of subcortical gray matter volumes in MDD (Schmaal et al 2016), and found lower total hippocampal volumes, mainly driven by patients with recurrent episodes and by patients with a relatively early age of onset (i.e., prior to age 21). Despite the large study sample size and homogeneous analysis protocols, no statistically significant group differences emerged for any of the other subcortical structures. It is possible, however, that such aggregate measures of volume are either insensitive to local volumetric effects or that they obscure heterogeneous local effects by averaging out more complex shape effects. In this respect, the analysis of shape parameters may represent a more sensitive approach. Beyond this, local variations in shape measures are highly heritable, and specific genetic variants may affect only localized regions of the structure (Hibar et al 2015; Roshchupkin et al 2016), but also to provide insight into the anatomical relation with important clinical variables, such as illness onset and recurrence, as well as the ability to detect fine-grained changes that may be particularly helpful in the context of monitoring intervention targets with more specificity.

Indeed, all of the subcortical structures that have been implicated in MDD contain functionally distinct subregions (Roddy et al 2018). For example, the hippocampus is not a singular unit, but consists of several subregions, including the cornu ammonis subfields (CA) 1-4, dentate gyrus (DG), and the subiculum (SUB). While the more dorsal regions are involved in memory formation and spatial cognition, the ventral regions subserve affective processing (Fanselow and Dong 2010). Most hippocampal subregions are sensitive to effects of glucocorticoids and psychosocial stress (Teicher et al 2012; Wang et al 2013), with reported reductions in individuals with MDD compared to healthy controls, particularly in CA1, CA3, DG, and SUB (Bearden et al 2009; Boldrini et al 2010; Han et al 2016; Treadway et al 2015). Importantly, there is evidence from both functional and structural imaging that these stress-sensitive subfields of the hippocampus are especially vulnerable to environmental factors that influence their development (Teicher et al 2012). In this context, early life stress may explain prior reports of reduced hippocampal volume in MDD (Frodl et al 2016; Schmaal et al 2016) by influencing hippocampal development to increase risk for MDD.

Similarly, the amygdala contains functionally distinct subregions. Based on anatomical tracing studies and cellular architecture, two primary nuclei subpopulations in the amygdala have been identified: the basolateral and centromedial amygdala (BLA, CMA) (Mosher et al 2010; Sah et al 2003). The CMA, with its reciprocal connections with the basal ganglia, midbrain, and brain stem, appears to be involved in allocating attention and generating the appropriate autonomic responses to environmental stimuli. In contrast, the BLA, with its connections to the CMA and with extensive cortical regions, is primarily involved in evaluating the emotional content of sensory inputs and plays a major role in threat responses (Mosher et al 2010; Terburg et al 2018). Although some post mortem evidence suggests that MDD selectively affects the receptors and number of nuclei in the BLA (Karolewicz et al 2009; Rubinow et al 2016), it is not clear if MDD is associated with larger or smaller BLA volume. Several confounding variables related to disease burden (e.g., age of illness onset, recurrence, medication usage) likely contribute to these discrepant results (Hamilton et al

2008; Kronenberg et al 2009; Rubinow et al 2016; van Eijndhoven et al 2009). Another possibility is that associations of MDD with amygdala volumes are specific to certain subdivisions and are not easily detected when the total amygdala volume is used (Schmaal et al 2016).

Finally, the striatum is comprised of the dorsal striatum (caudate, putamen) and ventral striatum (nucleus accumbens; NAcc). Cytoarchitectural, histological, and functional imaging evidence suggests that the caudate head is more strongly related to affective and cognitive processes, whereas the caudate body/tail is more centrally involved with processing sensory inputs to shape perception and action (Robinson et al 2011). Similarly, the ventral putamen has a more prominent role in processing emotions in a motivational context, whereas the dorsal putamen, along with other nuclei in the basal ganglia, is primarily responsible for motor learning (Haber 2016; Haber and Knutson 2010). The NAcc – situated adjacent to the medial and ventral parts of the caudate and putamen – contains a shell (NAcc-s) and a core. The nuclei of the NAcc-s are structurally distinct from those in the core and have different functional roles (Bertran-Gonzalez et al 2008; Heimer et al 1991). While neurons in the core project to the pallidum, substantia nigra, and other motor areas, NAcc neurons project to the extended amygdala and ventral tegmental area that are involved in processing pleasure signals, motivational salience, and reward-based reinforcement (Richard et al 2013). Aversive stressful events may lead to striatal dopamine release, underscoring a role of the striatum in stress-related diseases including MDD (Richard et al 2013). Structural alterations in these striatal subregions have also been associated with motivation- and reward-related disturbances – ranging from blunted responses to positive reinforcers and biases towards negative feedback – in patients with MDD (Francis et al 2015; Martin-Soelch 2009; Pizzagalli et al 2009).

MDD is most likely characterized by specific associations with functionally distinct subregions within the hippocampus, amygdala, striatum, and other subcortical structures (e.g.,

Ho & Gutman, 6

thalamus). It is important to note, however, that characterizing local patterns in subcortical surfaces has traditionally been challenging due to the lack of identifiable surface landmarks that are more common in cortical surfaces (e.g., deep sulcal patterns). Further, relying on smaller samples from individual sites may not provide sufficient statistical power to detect subtle effects in subcortical shape or to reliably overcome variation due to methodological (e.g., preprocessing pipeline, scanner idiosyncrasies) or clinical factors (e.g., age of illness onset, recurrence, and medication exposure). In this context, the lack of detectable volumetric differences in the amygdala, caudate, putamen, and NAcc between MDD and CTL in our previous meta-analytic study may be due to the fact that we did not use shape analyses to examine these important subdivisions (Schmaal et al 2016).

To address these knowledge gaps, we conducted a multi-site meta-analytic investigation to test whether MDD patients, and whether specific subgroups of MDD based on important clinical characteristics, show differences from controls in subcortical shape. Specifically, we applied meta-analytic models on effect sizes generated from 10 study cohorts from 6 different countries participating in the MDD Working Group of the international ENIGMA consortium. Each study site applied a well-validated harmonized preprocessing pipeline and conducted statistical models on high-resolution T1-weighted MRIs, yielding site-level summary statistics of volume and shape for seven bilateral subcortical regions from 1,781 patients diagnosed with MDD and 2,953 healthy controls (CTL).

Guided by findings from our prior meta-analysis in which we reported that the most robust difference between individuals with MDD and CTL was smaller hippocampal volume (Schmaal et al., 2015), and from recent work indicating that CA1, CA3, DG, and SUB are associated with exposure to aversive stressful experiences (Teicher et al 2012) and MDD (Han et al 2016; Treadway et al 2015), we hypothesized that patients with MDD would exhibit reductions in these hippocampal subregions. Given previously documented effects of age of illness onset and recurrence of illness on subcortical volumes (primarily the amygdala and

hippocampus; Hamilton et al 2008; Schmaal et al 2016), we also sought to stratify groups according to these clinical characteristics: early (prior to age 21) versus later (after age 21) onset MDD and first-episode versus recurrent-episode. We also report additional exploratory analyses of medicated and non-medicated patients (each compared separately to CTL) and dimensional associations between subcortical shape and depression severity (clinician-rated as well as self-reported) among patients with MDD.

Materials and Methods

Samples

Ten participating sites in the MDD Working Group of ENIGMA consortium (Schmaal et al 2017; Schmaal et al 2016; Thompson et al 2014) applied harmonized preprocessing and statistical models on structural T1-weighted MRIs, yielding site-level summary statistics of subcortical volume and shape from a total of 4,734 participants (1,781 patients with MDD and 2,953 CTL). Detailed demographics, clinical characteristics, and exclusionary criteria for study enrollment for each site are presented in supplemental Table S1. All participating sites obtained approval from their respective local institutional review boards and ethics committees. All study participants provided written consent at their local site.

Clinical variables of interest

We selected specific clinical variables of interest based on prior work demonstrating their effects on aggregate subcortical volumes in MDD (Hamilton et al 2008; Schmaal et al 2016). These variables included: age of illness onset, number of episodes, and the severity of depressive symptoms at the time of scan as measured by the clinician-rated 17-item Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS-17; Hamilton 1960) or the 21-item self-report Beck Depression Inventory (BDI; Beck et al 1961). Consistent with our prior work, we considered participants with earlier or adolescent onset (EO) to be those who developed first episodes at or before age 21, and participants with later or adult onset (LO) to be those who developed

first episodes after age 21 (Schmaal et al 2016). We defined recurrent-episode MDD (RECUR) to be those who experienced more than one major depressive episode (Schmaal et al 2016). As a supplemental analysis (because the majority of sites did not include detailed information on lifetime medication usage, dosage, or adherence), we also compared MDD groups on the basis of antidepressant medication usage at the time of scan.

Image processing and analysis

All participating sites collected anatomical T1-weighted MRI brain scans locally at each site, where they were analyzed using the fully-automated and validated segmentation software FreeSurfer version 5.3 (Fischl 2002), with the exception of 3 sites which used version 5.0 or 5.1 (see Table S1). A subset of these subcortical measures have been previously published (Frodl et al 2016; Renteria et al 2017; Schmaal et al 2016); however, none of these prior meta-analyses from the MDD Working Group of ENIGMA conducted shape analyses. Image acquisition parameters and software descriptions for each sample are presented in supplemental Table S1. The 7 bilateral subcortical segmentations were: the nucleus accumbens, amygdala, caudate, hippocampus, pallidum, putamen, and thalamus (as well as lateral ventricles and total intracranial volume, ICV). All segmentations were visually inspected for accuracy following standardized protocols (http://enigma.ini.usc.edu/protocols/imaging-protocols/).

We analyzed shape using the ENIGMA-Shape protocol (http://enigma.usc.edu/ongoing/enigma-shape-analysis/), for which test-retest reliability has been previously validated (Hibar et al., 2017). Briefly, shapes were extracted using the FreeSurfer 5.3 parcellation, followed by a topological correction and mild smoothing based on the topology-preserving level set algorithm (Gutman et al 2015). As in prior work, after registering shapes to standardized templates, we then defined two vertex-wise measures of space morphometry which facilitated comparisons of subcortical shape: *radial distance*, as derived from the medial model (Gutman et al 2015; Gutman et al 2012), which yields a measure of "shape thickness," and the *Jacobian determinant*, as derived from tensor based

morphometry (TBM; Gutman et al 2015; Wang et al 2011), which yields a metric of localized tissue reduction or enlargement of surface area (relative to the respective template shape). Because the Jacobian represents the ratio of the area in the individual shape relative to the area in the template at the corresponding vertex – and because this is not Gaussian in distribution – we used the logarithm of the Jacobian in all analyses examining shape surface area, as this tends to be closer to Gaussian. A useful feature of the ENIGMA-Shape pipeline is that results are based on bilateral shape measures (i.e., templates for corresponding left and right regions are vertex-wise registered after reflecting one of them, and summed vertex-wise). Importantly, our registration algorithm provides a unique and stable matching between datasets, allowing us to efficiently meta-analyze the effects of MDD across datasets (as in Roshchupkin et al 2016). See "Image processing and analysis" under the Supplemental Information for more details on the pipeline for subcortical shape analysis and on quality control procedures.

Each of the 10 study sites applied the subcortical shape pipeline and ran *a priori* statistical models (for details, see "Statistical framework for meta-analyses", below) that were guided by discussions with ENIGMA-MDD members and previous work (Schmaal et al 2017; Schmaal et al 2016) to generate summary statistics for inclusion in our meta-analyses.

Site-specific statistical models

To harmonize analyses across sites, a set of standardized scripts to compute mass univariate statistics was distributed to all participating sites via the ENIGMA-Git page (https://github.com/ENIGMA-git/ENIGMA/tree/master/WorkingGroups). Each study site performed mass univariate (per-vertex, per-measure) analysis for all the linear models proposed in the present study (see Table 1). Specifically, for our primary statistical models of interest, subcortical shape measures of thickness (radial distance) and surface area (log of the Jacobian determinant) were the outcome variables, and a binary group indicator variable (e.g., 0=CTL, 1=MDD) was the predictor of interest, with age, sex (as a factor), and total ICV as covariates. Secondary analyses included the following planned comparisons: early onset

MDD (EO) vs. CTL; later onset MDD (LO) vs. CTL; EO vs. LO; recurrent episode MDD (RECUR) vs. CTL; first episode MDD (FIRST) vs. CTL; RECUR vs. FIRST. We also tested for associations with HDRS-17 and BDI scores (separately) within the MDD group only. Our exploratory analyses included comparing groups based on antidepressant usage at the time of scan (MED vs. CTL, and NON vs. CTL), as well as testing whether sex and age significantly interacted with diagnostic group in the primary analysis (MDD vs. CTL) to explain variation in subcortical shape measurements.

Meta-analytic framework and correction for multiple comparisons

The resulting group-level maps of effect sizes (i.e., Cohen's *d* for the group comparisons and Pearson's *r* for the dimensional analyses), regression parameters, and confidence intervals, as well as basic site information, were aggregated for mass univariate meta-analysis. As performed in Schmaal et al 2017; Schmaal et al 2016, we conducted meta-analyses which pooled each site's effect sizes, for each region, using an inverse variance-weighted random-effects model as implemented in the R package *metafor* (version 1.9-1) and fit with REML (https://cran.r-project.org/). One advantage of random effects models is that they allow effect sizes to vary across studies due to study-specific differences (e.g., mean age); random effects models therefore weight within-study as well as between-study variance in the pooled effect size estimates to mitigate bias or undue influence from the largest samples in the meta-analysis (Borenstein et al 2010).

Maps of *p*-values resulting from the meta-analysis were corrected for multiple comparisons using a modified searchlight false discovery rate (FDR) procedure set to *p*<0.05 (for details on procedures and code, see Langers et al 2007). We applied this correction globally across all seven bilateral subcortical regions and measures (thickness, surface area) for each linear model, as well as locally (i.e., independently in each subcortical region and for each measure). Importantly, both correction methods provide opportunity for valid inferences in the sense of controlling for FDR. In the global case, we control the FDR over all regions

simultaneously; in the local case, we interpret each region's regression analysis for each measure independently of all other regions. See "Meta-analytic framework and correction for multiple comparisons" in the Supplement for more details.

Results

We conducted analyses using a conservative global FDR-correction (i.e., correction across the surfaces of all structures assessed, see previous section). However, we also report local FDR-correction (i.e., correction across the surface for a single structure), which is more appropriate for examining effects within specific structures that we hypothesized would yield MDD-related effects based on previous independent investigations: hippocampus, amygdala, and striatum. Nevertheless, for comprehensiveness, we conducted and report below local FDR-corrected results from all seven bilateral subcortical structures.

Global FDR-corrected effects

MDD versus CTL (and interaction effects with age and sex)

There were no significant differences between MDD and CTL, and no significant interactions between diagnostic group and age or sex.

EO versus CTL

Relative to CTL, EO had lower thickness in the hippocampus (Cohen's d = -0.17) and amygdala (Cohen's d = -0.16), and smaller surface area in the hippocampus (Cohen's d = -0.18) and amygdala (Cohen's d = -0.17). The strongest effects were primarily in the surface area of the SUB, CA2/3, and BLA. See Table 1 and Figure 1 for more details.

LO versus CTL

There were no significant differences between LO and CTL.

EO versus LO

There were no significant differences between EO and LO.

RECUR versus CTL

There were no significant differences between RECUR and CTL.

FIRST versus CTL

There were no significant differences between FIRST and CTL.

RECUR versus FIRST

Relative to FIRST, RECUR had lower thickness in the hippocampus (Cohen's d = -0.17) and amygdala (Cohen's d = -0.17), and smaller surface area in the hippocampus (Cohen's d = -0.17) and amygdala (Cohen's d = -0.18). These effects were primarily in the surface area of the CA1 and BLA. Relative to FIRST, RECUR also had both greater thickness (Cohen's d = 0.18) and greater surface area (Cohen's d = 0.18) in the medial posterior thalamus. See Table 1 and Figure 2 for more details.

Associations with Depression Severity

There were no significant associations with depressive symptom severity using HDRS-17 or BDI scores in any subcortical structural outcome measures.

Local FDR-corrected effects

MDD versus CTL (and interaction effects with age and sex)

Relative to CTL, MDD exhibited lower caudate thickness (Cohen's d = -0.20) and smaller hippocampal (Cohen's d = -0.11), amygdala (Cohen's d = -0.11), and NAcc (Cohen's d = -0.12) surface area. These effects were found for the surface area of SUB, BLA, and NAcc-s.

See Table 1 and Figure 3 for more details. We found no significant interaction effects of diagnostic group with either age or sex.

EO versus CTL

Relative to CTL, EO exhibited lower hippocampal (Cohen's d = -0.17) thickness, and smaller hippocampal (Cohen's d = -0.17) and amygdala (Cohen's d = -0.17) surface area. These effects were found primarily in the SUB and BLA, consistent with the global FDR-corrected results. See Table 1 and Figure S1 for more details.

LO versus CTL

Relative to CTL, LO exhibited smaller nucleus accumbens (Cohen's d = -0.13) and caudate (Cohen's d = -0.17) surface area. These effects were found in the NAcc-s and caudate body. See Table 1 and Figure S1 for more details.

EO versus LO

There were no significant differences between EO and LO.

RECUR versus CTL

Relative to CTL, RECUR exhibited lower amygdala (Cohen's d = -0.13) thickness, and smaller amygdala (Cohen's d = -0.13) and NAcc (Cohen's d = -0.13) surface area. These effects were found primarily in the BLA and NAcc-s. See Table 1 and Figure S2 for more details.

FIRST versus CTL

Relative to CTL, FIRST exhibited smaller hippocampal (Cohen's d = -0.17) and caudate (Cohen's d = -0.15) surface area. These effects were found primarily in the CA2/3 regions and caudate head. See Table 1 and Figure S3 for more details.

RECUR versus FIRST

Relative to FIRST, RECUR exhibited lower amygdala (Cohen's d = -0.17) as well as greater thalamic thickness (Cohen's d = 0.17), and enlarged thalamic surface area (Cohen's d = 0.16). These effects were found primarily in BLA amygdala and the medial posterior thalamus. See Table 1 and Figure S4 for more details.

Supplemental results of group comparisons based on antidepressant usage

Please see Table 1 for a summary of these results at both global and local FDR-corrected thresholds, and the Supplemental Information and Figures S5-S7 for more details.

Discussion

The present study represents the largest investigation of subcortical shape in MDD to date. We identified reductions in the thickness and surface area of the subiculum (SUB) of the hippocampus and the basolateral amygdala (BLA) that appear to be driven by groups of patients with an adolescent age of onset (i.e., prior to age 21 years). Further, recurrence of depression (i.e., more than one episode of MDD), respectively. Our results address limitations in our current understanding of neural substrates of MDD, revealing group differences that are manifested in nuanced changes in subcortical morphometry. These patterns may offer insight into important clinical influences on the brain basis of MDD.

In our initial study from the ENIGMA-MDD Working Group, we found significant reductions in hippocampal volume that were primarily driven by patients who had an age of onset of depression prior to 21 years (and/or patients experiencing recurrent episodes of MDD; Schmaal et al 2016). Our present finding that smaller surface area of the SUB differs between early-onset MDD and CTL suggests that stress plays a key role in the development of MDD, consistent with broader theoretical literature (Hammen 2005). The SUB receives input from other subfields of the hippocampus (especially CA1), has reciprocal connections

with the hypothalamic nuclei, and sends projections to several subcortical and cortical targets, making it a key structure that regulates the HPA axis (Lowry 2002; O'Mara 2005). Post mortem data further indicate that human SUB may contain a higher density of glucocorticoid binding sites than CA1–4 or even the DG (Kim et al 2015; Sarrieau et al 1986). In this context, our results are consistent with preclinical and clinical models of MDD that posit that environmental stressors trigger depressive episodes through stress-induced increases in glucocorticoid levels that, in turn, shrink dendrites and reduce the number of spines in the hippocampus, resulting in atrophy (Frodl et al 2008; McEwen et al 2015; Tata and Anderson 2010). Given evidence that the SUB is especially vulnerable to environmental input early in life such that there may be sensitive or critical windows of development in this structure (Teicher et al 2012), our findings are also consistent with the idea that the effects of early-onset MDD on hippocampal volume may be partially explained by exposure to stress, including childhood adversity, which is strongly associated with an earlier age of MDD onset (Kessler et al 2010; McLaughlin et al 2010). Future longitudinal studies are needed to examine whether reductions in the hippocampus, and specifically in the SUB, mediate links between childhood maltreatment and the development of (early-onset) MDD.

In our present study, we report that patients with recurrent MDD exhibited reduced basolateral amygdala (BLA), reduced caudate body, reduced shell of the NAcc (NAcc-s), and enlarged medial posterior thalamus. Our finding of reduced BLA in patients with recurrent MDD relative to those in their first episode – as well as lower BLA in patients with recurrent MDD relative to CTL (in regional analyses) – clarifies conflicting data in the extant literature on the effects of MDD on amygdala volume and is consistent with the role of the BLA in responding to threats and stressors in the environment (Terburg et al 2018). Indeed, previous studies have documented that age of onset, number of episodes, and antidepressant medication affect amygdala volume in people with MDD (Hamilton et al 2008; Kronenberg et al 2009; Rubinow et al 2016; Schmaal et al 2016; van Eijndhoven et al 2009). Interestingly, in our supplemental analyses examining patients who were medicated (at the

time of scan) and also those who were not medicated versus CTL, we did not find evidence of enlarged amygdala volume, as was reported in a meta-analysis from a decade ago (Hamilton et al 2008). Given some overlap in sites and samples, it is not surprising our results are more aligned with our prior meta-analysis of aggregate subcortical volumes, where we reported a trend that individuals with MDD exhibit reduced amygdala volume compared to healthy controls (Schmaal et al 2016). Thus, the use of shape analysis in this well-powered meta-analysis allowed us to not only detect more nuanced effects of MDD on amygdala morphometry but also to discover that recurrence of MDD is an important clinical characteristic associated with this neural marker.

In our prior meta-analysis of aggregate subcortical volumes in MDD, we did not detect differences between MDD and CTL in striatal volumes (Schmaal et al 2016). In contrast, in the regional analyses of the present meta-analysis, we detected smaller caudate body and shell of the NAcc (NAcc-s) in MDD compared to CTL and smaller NAcc-s in recurrent MDD compared to CTL. The NAcc-s receives projections primarily from other limbic structures, including the hippocampus and amygdala, and is regarded by several researchers to comprise, in part, mesolimbic pathways (Deutch and Cameron 1992) and the extended amygdala (Alheid and Heimer 1988). Work in animals has demonstrated that, compared to the NAcc core, the NAcc-s contains higher concentrations of both dopamine and serotonin; these two divisions of the NAcc also responded differentially to pharmacological and environmental challenges, with haloperidol (an antipsychotic) affecting dopamine metabolism more in the core but stress (via an immobilization paradigm) selectively increasing dopamine release in the NAcc-s (Deutch and Cameron 1992; Scheggi et al 2002). Interestingly, injecting phencyclidine into the NAcc-s – but not the core – results in reward activity, suggesting that the NAcc-s is specifically implicated in reward effects (Carlezon and Wise 1996). Growing evidence indicates that neurons in the NAcc-s are involved in several processes that are disturbed in MDD, including encoding pleasure signals, integrating motivational salience, and supporting reward-based reinforcement learning (Heller et al

2009; Misaki et al 2016; Whitton et al 2015). While more research in this area is clearly needed, our results are consistent with neurobiological models of anhedonia and melancholic MDD that implicate mesolimbic dysfunction and suggest that the NAcc-s – along with the BLA – may be candidate treatment targets or biomarkers.

Finally, our finding of greater thalamic thickness and surface area in recurrent patients with MDD relative to first-episode patients is an intriguing result that requires more research. While one study of postmortem samples reported more neurons in the mediodorsal and anteromedial nuclei of the thalamus in people diagnosed with MDD relative to CTL (Young et al 2004), others have reported larger thalamic volumes in first-episode treatment-naïve patients with MDD (Qiu et al 2014; Zhao et al 2014). Interestingly, in a meta-analysis by Bora et al., late-life depression was associated with smaller thalamic volume (Bora et al 2012). Lithium usage is associated with larger thalamic volumes in patients with bipolar disorder (Lopez-Jaramillo et al 2017; Lyoo et al 2010), but it is unclear from our data as well as in the current literature what the role of mood stabilizing medications are on brain structure in patients with MDD. As we report in the Supplementary Information, patients receiving antidepressant treatment at the time of scan did not differ, on average, in thalamus thickness or surface area compared to CTL. It will be important for future research to carefully consider the role of the thalamus in MDD and determine how illness recurrence and/or medication usage affects morphometry of this structure.

It is worth noting some nuances in interpreting results from the two FDR-correction approaches in light of our global analyses indicating smaller CA1 in patients with recurrent depression versus first-episode depression but no differences in hippocampal shape between these two clinical groups in our regional analyses. Generally, local-FDR correction is more permissive: if some location in one of the regions passes the global-FDR threshold for significance, then some location in one of the regions will pass that region's local threshold. However, these two regions may or may not be the same. For example, suppose

there are two regions, one of which exhibits a greater overall effect than the other. That is, the local critical p-value will be higher (i.e., more permissive) for the first and lower (i.e., more stringent) for the second, while the global critical p-value will lie somewhere between the two localized values. Now, suppose some location in the first meets significance at the global threshold, but no location for the second region meets significance at its respective local threshold. In this instance, when viewing these results from the basis of a global-FDR correction only, the first region would appear to exhibit a more significant effect (even though it actually has a relatively smaller effect compared to the second region). Thus, both correction methods provide opportunity for valid inferences in the sense of controlling for FDR; we therefore tested and report results from both global-FDR and local-FDR correction thresholds.

Overall, our effect sizes are small; nevertheless, they are comparable to what we have reported in prior meta-analytic investigations comparing MDD and CTL in subcortical and cortical regions (Schmaal et al 2017; Schmaal et al 2016). Further, for several of our analyses, the percentage of surface area or thickness of the subcortical structure demonstrating significant effects was sizable; for instance, relative to controls, patients with early-onset MDD showed a reduction of over 22% of hippocampal surface area. Given the heterogeneity of MDD as a disorder and the likely clinical heterogeneity across the different study sites (e.g., illness duration, medication usage), it may be that several of the findings we report here represent nuanced yet core variations in subcortical subregions as a function of clinical characteristics in MDD (e.g., early-onset depression, recurrent depression, etc).

Strengths, limitations, and future directions

As the first multi-site meta-analytic study of subcortical shape in MDD, major strengths of our investigation include the large number of observations sampled from several sites across the world combined with the use of harmonization and standardized quality control across all of these sites. Our large sample size provided us adequate statistical power to detect nuanced

effects of MDD on subcortical shape and also allowed us to include and correct for all 7 subcortical structures in our analyses.

Despite the harmonized preprocessing protocols and statistical analyses, one limitation of our meta-analytic investigation is that because we combined pre-existing data across worldwide samples, data collection protocols (e.g., scan sequences, depression measurements) were not harmonized. Therefore, there may be important sources of heterogeneity in both imaging acquisition protocols and in clinical assessments that will need to be considered in future investigations. Finally, as we alluded to previously, investigating the effects of antidepressant medication was challenging in the present study, as the majority of sites did not collect detailed information on history, duration/adherence, type, and dosage of antidepressant treatment. Future research studies focused on collecting detailed information on lifetime, as well as current, medication usage in patients with MDD are needed, to better understand how various antidepressants affect brain structure.

Conclusions

We identified reductions in stress-sensitive subfields of the hippocampus, particularly in the subiculum, and in the basolateral amygdala in patients MDD compared to CTL; these effects were driven by patients with an earlier onset of depression. Examining nuances in subcortical shape may help disentangle the complex clinical influences on the brain basis of MDD and potentially identify intervention more precise intervention targets or more sensitive biomarkers of treatment response.

Ho & Gutman, 20

Table 1. List of primary (bolded) and supplemental statistical analyses. All site-specific analyses included age, sex (as a factor), and intracranial volume (ICV) as covariates and all meta-analytic models pooled each sample's effect sizes (i.e., d or r) using an inverse variance-weighted random effects model. For more information on each study site, please see Table S1. Thickness is measured by radial distance and surface area is measured using tensor-based morphometry. See Figures 1-2 for more details on results from the primary analyses surviving global-FDR correction, Figures 3 and S1-S4 for more details of results from the primary analyses surviving local-FDR correction, and Figures S5-S7 for results on the supplemental analyses. MDD=Major Depressive Disorder; CTL=healthy controls; EO=early-onset MDD (≤ 21 years old); LO=later-onset MDD (> 22 years old); FIRST=first-episode MDD; RECUR=recurrent-episode MDD; MED=medicated at time of scan; NON=not medicated at time of scan; HDRS-17=Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (17 items); BDI=Beck's Depression Inventory; n.s.=no significant effects; †interactions between age and sex (separately) were also tested; # indicates dimensional analyses conducted within MDD only.

Statistical Model	# of MDD / # of CTL / total sample size	# of sites	Global-FDR Correction Results for Thickness (Cohen's d / % affected)	Global-FDR Correction Results for Surface Area (Cohen's d / % affected)	Local-FDR Correction Results for Thickness (Cohen's d / % affected)	Local-FDR Correction Results for Surface Area (Cohen's d / % affected)
MDD v. CTL†	1781 / 2953 / 4734	10	n.s.	n.s.	Caudate: -0.199 / 0.80%	Hipp: -0.113 / 1.55% Amyg: -0.108 / 4.87% NAcc: -0.124 / 8.64%
EO v. CTL	476 / 2879 / 3355	9	Hipp: -0.172 / 4.51% Amyg: -0.164 / 4.23%	Hipp: -0.180 / 22.52% Amyg: -0.168 / 6.01%	Hipp: -0.173 / 3.70%	Hipp: -0.167 / 32.20% Amyg: -0.169 / 5.49%
LO v. CTL	1028 / 2879 / 3907	9	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	NAcc: -0.129 / 1.41% Caudate: -0.172 / 5.51%
EO v. LO	1028 / 476 / 1504	9	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
RECUR	1273 /	10	n.s.	n.s.	Amyg: -0.126 /	Amyg: -0.127 /

v. CTL	2953 / 4226				4.27%	5.09% NAcc: -0.125 / 10.10%
FIRST v. CTL	500 / 2879 / 3379	9	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	Hippocampus: -0.172 / 1.72% Caudate: - 0.154 / 7.63%
RECUR v. FIRST	1174 / 500 / 1674	9	Hipp: -0.173 / 1.61% Amyg: -0.174 / 3.45% Thal: 0.177 / 6.79%	Hipp: -0.174 / 1.94% Amyg: -0.183 / 0.52% Thal: 0.176 / 7.68%	Amyg: -0.168 / 4.81% Thalamus: 0.171 / 8.82%	Thal: 0.159 / 14.80%
MED v. CTL	976 / 2879 / 3855	9	Hipp: -0.139 / 2.99% Caudate: - 0.133 / 9.73%	Hipp: -0.136 / 9.32% Caudate: - 0.140 / 2.31% NAcc: -0.143 / 22.10%	Caudate: - 0.125 / 16.40%	Hippocampus: -0.133 / 9.93% NAcc: -0.140 / 26.90%
NON v. CTL	797 / 2933 / 3730	9	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	Amyg: -0.135 / 13.90%
HDRS-17#	720	4	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s
BDI#	760	6	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s

Figure 1. Global-FDR Corrected Results for EO v. CTL. A) Surface area effects in the amygdala and hippocampus from a superior view (left) and an inferior view (right) **B)** Surface area effects overlaid on the FreeSurfer v. 5.3 hippocampal subfield atlas (mirrored). Colored bars correspond to range of effect sizes (Cohen's *d*). All results are based on bilateral shape measures (i.e., templates for corresponding left and right regions are vertex-wise registered after reflecting one of them, and summed vertex-wise). See Table 1 in the main text for more information.

Figure 2. Global-FDR Corrected Results for RECUR v. FIRST. A) Surface area effects in the amygdala, hippocampus, and thalamus from a superior view (left) and an inferior view (right) **B)** Surface area effects overlaid on the FreeSurfer v. 5.3 hippocampal subfield atlas. Color bars correspond to range of effect sizes (Cohen's *d*). All results are based on bilateral shape measures (i.e., templates for corresponding left and right regions are vertex-wise registered after reflecting one of them, and summed vertex-wise). See Table 1 in the main text for more information.

Figure 3. Local-FDR Corrected Results for MDD v. CTL. A) Surface area effects in the amygdala, hippocampus, and nucleus accumbens from an inferior view (right) **B)** Surface area effects overlaid on the FreeSurfer v. 5.3 hippocampal subfield atlas. Color bars correspond to range of effect sizes (Cohen's *d*). All results are based on bilateral shape measures (i.e., templates for corresponding left and right regions are vertex-wise registered after reflecting one of them, and summed vertex-wise). See Table 1 in the main text for more information.

References

Alheid GF, Heimer L (1988): New perspectives in basal forebrain organization of special relevance for neuropsychiatric disorders: the striatopallidal, amygdaloid, and corticopetal components of substantia innominata. *Neuroscience* 27:1-39.

Bearden CE, Thompson PM, Avedissian C, Klunder AD, Nicoletti M, Dierschke N, et al (2009): Altered hippocampal morphology in unmedicated patients with major depressive illness. *ASN Neuro* 1.

Beck AT, Ward CH, Mendelson M, Mock J, Erbaugh J (1961): An inventory for measuring depression. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 4:561-571.

Bertran-Gonzalez J, Bosch C, Maroteaux M, Matamales M, Herve D, Valjent E, et al (2008): Opposing patterns of signaling activation in dopamine D1 and D2 receptor-expressing striatal neurons in response to cocaine and haloperidol. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience* 28:5671-5685.

Boldrini M, Santiago AN, Hen R, Dwork AJ, Rosoklija GB, Tamir H, et al (2010): Hippocampal granule neuron number and dentate gyrus volume in antidepressant-treated and untreated major depression. *Neuropsychopharmacology* 38:1068-1077.

Bora E, Harrison BJ, Davey CG, Yucel M, Pantelis C (2012): Meta-analysis of volumetric abnormalities in cortico-striatal-pallidal-thalamic circuits in major depressive disorder. *Psychol Med* 42:671-681.

Borenstein M, Hedges LV, Higgins JP, Rothstein HR (2010): A basic introduction to fixed-effect and random-effects models for meta-analysis. *Res Synth Methods* 1:97-111.

Carlezon WA, Jr., Wise RA (1996): Rewarding actions of phencyclidine and related drugs in nucleus accumbens shell and frontal cortex. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience* 16:3112-3122.

Davidson RJ, Pizzagalli D, Nitschke JB, Putnam K (2002): Depression: perspectives from affective neuroscience. *Annu Rev Psychol* 53:545-574.

Deutch AY, Cameron DS (1992): Pharmacological characterization of dopamine systems in the nucleus accumbens core and shell. *Neuroscience* 46:49-56.

Fanselow MS, Dong HW (2010): Are the dorsal and ventral hippocampus functionally distinct structures? *Neuron* 65:7-19.

Fischl B (2002): FreeSurfer. *Neuroimage* 62:774-781.

Francis TC, Chandra R, Friend DM, Finkel E, Dayrit G, Miranda J, et al (2015): Nucleus accumbens medium spiny neuron subtypes mediate depression-related outcomes to social defeat stress. *Biol Psychiatry* 77:212-222.

Frodl T, Janowitz D, Schmaal L, Tozzi L, Dobrowolny H, Stein DJ, et al (2016): Childhood adversity impacts on brain subcortical structures relevant to depression. *J Psychiatr Res* 86:58-65.

Frodl TS, Koutsouleris N, Bottlender R, Born C, Jager M, Scupin I, et al (2008): Depression-related variation in brain morphology over 3 years: effects of stress? *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 65:1156-1165.

Gutman BA, Jahanshad N, Ching CR, Wang Y, Kochunov PV, Nichols TE, et al (2015): Medial Demons Registration Localizes The Degree of Genetic Influence Over Subcortical Shape Variability: An N= 1480 Meta-Analysis. *Proc IEEE Int Symp Biomed Imaging* 2015:1402-1406.

Gutman BA, Wang Y, Rajagopalan P, Toga AW, Thompson PM (2012): Shape matching with medial curves and 1-D group-wise registration. *Biomedical Imaging (ISBI), 2012 9th IEEE International Symposium on*: IEEE, pp 716-719.

Haber SN (2016): Corticostriatal circuitry. *Dialogues Clin Neurosci* 18:7-21.

Haber SN, Knutson B (2010): The reward circuit: linking primate anatomy and human imaging. *Neuropsychopharmacology* 35:4-26.

Hamilton JP, Siemer M, Gotlib IH (2008): Amygdala volume in major depressive disorder: a meta-analysis of magnetic resonance imaging studies. *Mol Psychiatry* 13:993-1000.

Hamilton M (1960): A rating scale for depression. *Journal of neurology, neurosurgery, and psychiatry* 23:56.

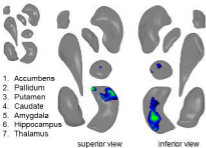Hammen C (2005): Stress and depression. *Annu Rev Clin Psychol* 1:293-319.

Han KM, Won E, Sim Y, Tae WS (2016): Hippocampal subfield analysis in medication-naive female patients with major depressive disorder. *J Affect Disord* 194:21-29.

Heimer L, Zahm DS, Churchill L, Kalivas PW, Wohltmann C (1991): Specificity in the projection patterns of accumbal core and shell in the rat. *Neuroscience* 41:89-125.

Heller AS, Johnstone T, Shackman AJ, Light SN, Peterson MJ, Kolden GG, et al (2009): Reduced capacity to sustain positive emotion in major depression reflects diminished maintenance of fronto-striatal brain activation. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 106:22445-22450.

Hibar DP, Stein JL, Renteria ME, Arias-Vasquez A, Desrivieres S, Jahanshad N, et al (2015): Common genetic variants influence human subcortical brain structures. *Nature* 520:224-229.

Karolewicz B, Szebeni K, Gilmore T, Maciag D, Stockmeier CA, Ordway GA (2009): Elevated levels of NR2A and PSD-95 in the lateral amygdala in depression. *Int J Neuropsychopharmacol* 12:143-153.

Kessler RC, McLaughlin KA, Green JG, Gruber MJ, Sampson NA, Zaslavsky AM, et al (2010): Childhood adversities and adult psychopathology in the WHO World Mental Health Surveys. *Br J Psychiatry* 197:378-385.

Kim EJ, Pellman B, Kim JJ (2015): Stress effects on the hippocampus: a critical review. *Learn Mem* 22:411-416.

Kriegeskorte N, Goebel R, Bandettini P (2006): Information-based functional brain mapping. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 103:3863-3868.

Kronenberg G, Tebartz van Elst L, Regen F, Deuschle M, Heuser I, Colla M (2009): Reduced amygdala volume in newly admitted psychiatric in-patients with unipolar major depression. *J Psychiatr Res* 43:1112-1117.

Langers DR, Jansen JF, Backes WH (2007): Enhanced signal detection in neuroimaging by means of regional control of the global false discovery rate. *Neuroimage* 38:43-56.

Lopez-Jaramillo C, Vargas C, Diaz-Zuluaga AM, Palacio JD, Castrillon G, Bearden C, et al (2017): Increased hippocampal, thalamus and amygdala volume in long-term lithium-treated bipolar I disorder patients compared with unmedicated patients and healthy subjects. *Bipolar Disord* 19:41-49.

Lowry CA (2002): Functional subsets of serotonergic neurones: implications for control of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis. *J Neuroendocrinol* 14:911-923.

Lyoo IK, Dager SR, Kim JE, Yoon SJ, Friedman SD, Dunner DL, et al (2010): Lithium-induced gray matter volume increase as a neural correlate of treatment response in bipolar disorder: a longitudinal brain imaging study. *Neuropsychopharmacology* 35:1743-1750.

Martin-Soelch C (2009): Is depression associated with dysfunction of the central reward system? *Biochem Soc Trans* 37:313-317.

McEwen BS, Bowles NP, Gray JD, Hill MN, Hunter RG, Karatsoreos IN, et al (2015): Mechanisms of stress in the brain. *Nat Neurosci* 18:1353-1363.

McIntyre RS, Cha DS, Soczynska JK, Woldeyohannes HO, Gallaugher LA, Kudlow P, et al (2013): Cognitive deficits and functional outcomes in major depressive disorder: determinants, substrates, and treatment interventions. *Depress Anxiety* 30:515-527.

McLaughlin KA, Green JG, Gruber MJ, Sampson NA, Zaslavsky AM, Kessler RC (2010): Childhood adversities and adult psychiatric disorders in the national comorbidity survey replication II: associations with persistence of DSM-IV disorders. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 67:124-132.

Misaki M, Suzuki H, Savitz J, Drevets WC, Bodurka J (2016): Individual Variations in Nucleus Accumbens Responses Associated with Major Depressive Disorder Symptoms. *Sci Rep* 6:21227.

Mosher CP, Zimmerman PE, Gothard KM (2010): Response characteristics of basolateral and centromedial neurons in the primate amygdala. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience* 30:16197-16207.

O'Mara S (2005): The subiculum: what it does, what it might do, and what neuroanatomy has yet to tell us. *J Anat* 207:271-282.

Pizzagalli DA, Holmes AJ, Dillon DG, Goetz EL, Birk JL, Bogdan R, et al (2009): Reduced caudate and nucleus accumbens response to rewards in unmedicated individuals with major depressive disorder. *The American journal of psychiatry* 166:702-710.

Qiu L, Lui S, Kuang W, Huang X, Li J, Zhang J, et al (2014): Regional increases of cortical thickness in untreated, first-episode major depressive disorder. *Transl Psychiatry* 4:e378.

Renteria ME, Schmaal L, Hibar DP, Couvy-Duchesne B, Strike LT, Mills NT, et al (2017): Subcortical brain structure and suicidal behaviour in major depressive disorder: a meta-analysis from the ENIGMA-MDD working group. *Transl Psychiatry* 7:e1116.

Richard JM, Castro DC, Difeliceantonio AG, Robinson MJ, Berridge KC (2013): Mapping brain circuits of reward and motivation: in the footsteps of Ann Kelley. *Neurosci Biobehav Rev* 37:1919-1931.

Robinson JL, Laird AR, Glahn DC, Blangero J, Sanghera MK, Pessoa L, et al (2011): The functional connectivity of the human caudate: an application of meta-analytic connectivity modeling with behavioral filtering. *Neuroimage* 60:117-129.

Roddy DW, Farrell C, Doolin K, Roman E, Tozzi L, Frodl T, et al (2018): The Hippocampus in Depression: More Than the Sum of Its Parts? Advanced Hippocampal Substructure Segmentation in Depression. *Biol Psychiatry*.

Roshchupkin GV, Gutman BA, Vernooij MW, Jahanshad N, Martin NG, Hofman A, et al (2016): Heritability of the shape of subcortical brain structures in the general population. *Nat Commun* 7:13738.

Rubinow MJ, Mahajan G, May W, Overholser JC, Jurjus GJ, Dieter L, et al (2016): Basolateral amygdala volume and cell numbers in major depressive disorder: a postmortem stereological study. *Brain Struct Funct* 221:171-184.

Sah P, Faber ES, Lopez De Armentia M, Power J (2003): The amygdaloid complex: anatomy and physiology. *Physiol Rev* 83:803-834.

Sarrieau A, Dussaillant M, Agid F, Philibert D, Agid Y, Rostene W (1986): Autoradiographic localization of glucocorticosteroid and progesterone binding sites in the human post-mortem brain. *J Steroid Biochem* 25:717-721.

Scheggi S, Leggio B, Masi F, Grappi S, Gambarana C, Nanni G, et al (2002): Selective modifications in the nucleus accumbens of dopamine synaptic transmission in rats exposed to chronic stress. *Journal of neurochemistry* 83:895-903.

Schmaal L, Hibar DP, Samann PG, Hall GB, Baune BT, Jahanshad N, et al (2017): Cortical abnormalities in adults and adolescents with major depression based on brain scans from 20 cohorts worldwide in the ENIGMA Major Depressive Disorder Working Group. *Mol Psychiatry* 22:900-909.

Schmaal L, Veltman DJ, van Erp TG, Samann PG, Frodl T, Jahanshad N, et al (2016): Subcortical brain alterations in major depressive disorder: findings from the ENIGMA Major Depressive Disorder working group. *Mol Psychiatry*.

Tata DA, Anderson BJ (2010): The effects of chronic glucocorticoid exposure on dendritic length, synapse numbers and glial volume in animal models: implications for hippocampal volume reductions in depression. *Physiol Behav* 99:186-193.

Teicher MH, Anderson CM, Polcari A (2012): Childhood maltreatment is associated with reduced volume in the hippocampal subfields CA3, dentate gyrus, and subiculum. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 109:E563-572.

Terburg D, Scheggia D, Triana Del Rio R, Klumpers F, Ciobanu AC, Morgan B, et al (2018): The Basolateral Amygdala Is Essential for Rapid Escape: A Human and Rodent Study. *Cell* 175:723-735 e716.

Thompson PM, Stein JL, Medland SE, Hibar DP, Vasquez AA, Renteria ME, et al (2014): The ENIGMA Consortium: large-scale collaborative analyses of neuroimaging and genetic data. *Brain Imaging Behav* 8:153-182.
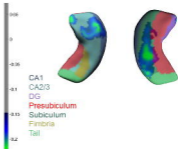
Treadway MT, Waskom ML, Dillon DG, Holmes AJ, Park MTM, Chakravarty MM, et al (2015): Illness progression, recent stress, and morphometry of hippocampal subfields and medial prefrontal cortex in major depression. *Biol Psychiatry* 77:285-294.

van Eijndhoven P, van Wingen G, van Oijen K, Rijpkema M, Goraj B, Jan Verkes R, et al (2009): Amygdala volume marks the acute state in the early course of depression. *Biol Psychiatry* 65:812-818.

Wang Q, Van Heerikhuize J, Aronica E, Kawata M, Seress L, Joels M, et al (2013): Glucocorticoid receptor protein expression in human hippocampus; stability with age. *Neurobiology of aging* 34:1662-1673.

Wang Y, Song Y, Rajagopalan P, An T, Liu K, Chou YY, et al (2011): Surface-based TBM boosts power to detect disease effects on the brain: an N=804 ADNI study. *Neuroimage* 56:1993-2010.

Whitton AE, Treadway MT, Pizzagalli DA (2015): Reward processing dysfunction in major depression, bipolar disorder and schizophrenia. *Curr Opin Psychiatry* 28:7-12.

Woody ML, Gibb BE (2015): Integrating NIMH Research Domain Criteria (RDoC) into Depression Research. *Curr Opin Psychol* 4:6-12.

World Health O (2017): Depression and other common mental disorders: global health estimates, Vol 2018.

Young KA, Holcomb LA, Yazdani U, Hicks PB, German DC (2004): Elevated neuron number in the limbic thalamus in major depression. *The American journal of psychiatry* 161:1270-1277.

Zhao YJ, Du MY, Huang XQ, Lui S, Chen ZQ, Liu J, et al (2014): Brain grey matter abnormalities in medication-free patients with major depressive disorder: a meta-analysis. *Psychol Med* 44:2927-2937.
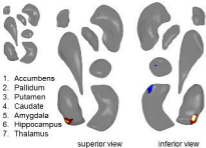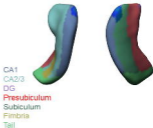
A   Surface Area

1. Accumbens
2. Pallidum
3. Putamen
4. Caudate
5. Amygdala
6. Hippocampus
7. Thalamus

superior view   inferior view

B   Hippocampal Surface Area

CA1
CA2/3
DG
Presubiculum
Subiculum
Fimbria
Tail

A. Surface Area

1. Accumbens
2. Pallidum
3. Putamen
4. Caudate
5. Amygdala
6. Hippocampus
7. Thalamus

superior view   inferior view

B. Hippocampal Surface Area

CA1
CA2/3
DG
Presubiculum
Subiculum
Fimbria
Tail

A Surface Area

nucleus accumbens

amygdala

hippocampus

superior view   inferior view

B Hippocampal Surface Area

CA1
CA2/3
DG
Presubiculum
Subiculum
Fimbria
Tail