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Psychological characteristics associated with the brain volume of patients with fibromyalgia

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Abstract

Fibromyalgia (FM) is a disease characterized by chronic widespread pain concomitant with psychiatric symptoms such as anxiety and depression. It has been reported that FM patients engage in pain catastrophizing. In this study, we investigated characteristics of the brain volume of female FM patients and the association between psychological indices and brain volume. Thirty-nine female FM patients and 25 female healthy controls (HCs) were recruited for the study, and five FM patients were excluded due to white matter lesions. The following analyses were performed: (1) T1-weighted MRI were acquired for 34 FM patients (age 41.6 ± 7.4) and 25 HCs (age 39.5 ± 7.4). SPM12 was used to compare their gray and white matter volumes. (2) Data from anxiety and depression questionnaires (State-Trait Anxiety Inventory and Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale), the Pain Catastrophizing Scale (subscales rumination, helplessness, magnification), and MRI were acquired for 34 FM patients (age 41.6 ± 7.4). Correlation analysis was done of the psychological indices and brain volume. We found that (1) The white matter volume of the temporal pole was larger in the FM patient group than in the HC group. (2) Correlation analysis of the psychological indices and gray matter volume showed a negative correlation between trait anxiety and the amygdala. For the white matter volume, positive correlations were found between depression and the brainstem and between magnification and the postcentral gyrus. Changes in the brain volume of female FM patients may be related to anxiety, depression, and pain catastrophizing.

Keywords Fibromyalgia, Voxel-based morphometry, Gray matter, White matter, Pain catastrophizing

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Introduction

Fibromyalgia (FM) is a disease characterized by chronic widespread pain concomitant with various physical and psychiatric symptoms such as fatigue, sleep disturbances, and depression. It has been reported that the prevalence of FM in the general population is 0.2–6.6% [1] and that it is common among middle-aged women [2]. Because FM patients have a reduced quality of life and significant limitations in social activities, there is an urgent need to understand the pathogenesis. Data on genetic, immunological, and psychosocial factors have been accumulated; however, at present there is no consistent pathological model of FM.

The pathogenesis of fibromyalgia has been found to be closely related to its psychological factors. Psychiatric symptoms such as depression and anxiety have been found to influence changes in pain thresholds [3, 4]. Regarding the psychiatric comorbidities of FM patients, it has been reported that the prevalence of psychiatric disorders is significantly higher in FM patients compared to healthy controls (HCs) and that depression is found in 20–80% and anxiety disorders in 20–60% [5, 6]. Pain catastrophizing is a common psychological factor of chronic pain [7]. Catastrophizing is a concept proposed by Albert Ellis and defined as an irrationally negative forecast of future events [8]. Pain catastrophizing refers to a maladaptive cognitive style in which the person overestimates present and future pain-related disability and is trapped in that belief [8]. In the treatment of FM, the therapeutic prognosis is defined by depression, anxiety, and pain catastrophizing, and pain becomes treatment-resistant when severe [9].

Recent technological advances in medical imaging equipment have resulted in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) being able to be used to elucidate the neural basis of pain and to capture structural changes in the brain of patients with chronic pain disorders. Brain morphological studies of FM have noted changes in several brain regions, including the cingulate cortex, medial prefrontal cortex, parahippocampal gyrus, postcentral gyrus, angular gyrus, and cerebellum [10–13], but the data are inconsistent and debatable. As mentioned as a limitation of these meta-analyses, this may be due to the lack of subtype and meta-regression analyses to control for relevant factors that may influence brain structural changes in FM patients, such as disease severity, disease duration, comorbidity, and emotional state. A study examining the correlation between the gray matter brain volumes and clinical symptoms of FM patients found a positive correlation between pain severity and the superior temporal gyrus, a positive correlation between trait anxiety and the medial orbitofrontal cortex, a negative correlation between psychological distress and the medial orbitofrontal cortex, and a positive correlation

between psychological distress and the cerebellum [14]. Another research group has reported that pain threshold correlates negatively with gray matter volume in the middle cingulate cortex (MCC), posterior cingulate cortex (PCC), and cerebellum and that the chronicity of pain correlates negatively with gray matter volume in the insular cortex and rolandic operculum [15].

Regarding white matter abnormalities, most studies have examined white matter microstructure using diffusion tensor imaging; in FM patients, changes have been noted in multiple white matter tracts, including the corpus callosum, internal capsule, and corona radiata [15–17], but are inconsistent and have limitations as well. Among the above, studies examining associations with clinical symptoms have noted associations with pain intensity and psychiatric symptoms such as depression and anxiety, so it would be useful to examine the pathogenesis of FM based on changes in white matter structures.

However, these previous studies have focused on changes in gray matter volume or white matter microstructure, with few studies examining changes in white matter volume. In addition, few neuroimaging studies have included pain catastrophizing, which is one of the psychological characteristics of FM patients. In this study, we investigated the characteristics of the brain volume of female FM patients, including white matter volume, and the association between brain volume and psychological indices, including pain catastrophizing, focusing on several brain regions involved in emotion. The cingulate cortex is involved in emotional processing, memory, and learning and serves as a hub for various brain regions [18]. The cerebellum has traditionally been thought to be associated with motor control, but recently it has been revealed that it is also involved in cognition, emotion, and personality traits [19]. In particular, Crus1 of the cerebellum is thought to be responsible for social cognition, which involves inferring intentions and mental states from the behavior of others [20]. These regions have been noted to have altered brain volumes in meta-analyses of FM brain morphology studies [10, 11]. These previous studies reported changes in gray matter; however, we thought it would be useful to examine white matter changes in that region because gray matter affects the corresponding white matter in healthy subjects [21] and patients with neurological and psychiatric disorders [22, 23], although not with fibromyalgia. Other important regions for emotion and emotional processing are the temporal pole (TP) [24] and the amygdala [25]. The uncinate fasciculus, a white matter tract that connects the rostral temporal regions such as the TP and amygdala to the frontal lobe and is involved in memory and social-emotional processing, has been reported to be abnormal in psychiatric disorders [26, 27]. Therefore,

we considered it highly likely that abnormal gray and white matter volumes in those brain regions would also be found in fibromyalgia, which is often associated with psychiatric symptoms. In addition, when focusing on pain catastrophizing, we hypothesized that the brain regions associated with pain [28] (insula [29], postcentral gyrus [30], and brainstem [31]) would be abnormal, and examined changes in their gray matter and white matter volumes.

Methods

Participants

The data of 39 right-handed Japanese female FM patients who visited Kyushu University Hospital between 2014 and 2020 was available for study. All had had MRI taken and psychological indices administered during that period. The diagnosis of FM was made by an experienced psychosomatic physician following the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) 2010 diagnostic criteria [32]. According to these criteria, fibromyalgia is diagnosed when the following three criteria are met: (1) widespread pain index (WPI) ≥ 7 and symptom severity (SS) ≥ 5 , including fatigue, waking unrefreshed, and cognitive symptoms, or WPI 3–6 and SS ≥ 9 , (2) persistence of clinical symptoms for at least three months, and (3) absence of other conditions that would explain the chronic pain. HCs were recruited from the local population by advertisement. They were 25 right-handed Japanese women without any history of chronic pain or psychiatric disorder. All participants gave written informed consent before the study. The study was approved by the ethics committee of Kyushu University Hospital (29–543).

Of the 39 patients recruited to the FM group, the data of 34 were available for the analysis after excluding five with white matter lesions that might prevent accurate segmentation. Because of the apparent effects of sex on brain structure [33], this study included only female patients to exclude its confounding. Age was also included in the covariates to exclude the effect of age on brain structure [34]. As a reference, 25 HCs and 25 age-matched FM patients were selected from the 34 participant FM group to be included in the analysis of the comparisons between the two groups.

Psychological assessment

Psychological indices were given as self-administered questionnaires. The Japanese version of the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) was used to assess depression [35, 36] and the Japanese version of the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) to assess anxiety [37, 38]. The STAI assesses two types of anxiety: state anxiety (anxiety currently felt) and trait anxiety (tendency to feel anxiety). The Japanese version of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) was

used to assess psychological distress [39, 40]. The HADS consists of two subscales: depression and anxiety. The Japanese version of the Pain Catastrophizing Scale (PCS) was used to assess pain catastrophizing [41, 42]. The PCS consists of three subscales: rumination, helplessness, and magnification. The reliability and validity of the Japanese versions of the psychological indices used have been verified and reported (CES-D [36], STAI [37], HADS [39], and PCS [41]).

Only CES-D and STAI were administered to the HC group: of the 25 HCs, three had missing measurement data on CES-D as did three on STAI, so their data were excluded from the analysis.

MRI data acquisition

MRI data were acquired on a 3.0-Tesla MRI scanner (Achieva TX, Philips Healthcare, Best, The Netherlands). T1-weighted 3D images were collected using a magnetization prepared rapid gradient echo (MP-RAGE) sequence with the following parameters: repetition time = 7.9 ms, echo time = 3.7 ms, flip angle = 9°, field of view = 256 × 256 mm, acquisition matrix = 256 × 256, number of slices = 200 slice thickness = 1.0 mm.

MRI data analysis

The T1-weighted images were manually checked for morphological abnormalities, brain lesions and artifacts. White matter lesions were observed in five FM patients, so the data of these five were excluded from the analysis. The other T1-weighted images were aligned to the anterior-posterior commissures line to correct for head tilt. Data processing and analysis were done using Statistical Parametric Mapping 12 (SPM12 <http://www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm>). Voxel-based morphometry (VBM) was performed using SPM12 running in MATLAB R2013b (MathWorks, Inc., Natick, MA, USA). In brief, we performed segmentation of gray matter, white matter, and cerebrospinal fluid and spatial normalization onto the Montreal Neurological Institute (MNI) space using the Diffeomorphic Anatomical Registration using Exponentiated Lie Algebra (DARTEL) algorithm [43]. The gray matter/white matter maps were then smoothed with an 8 mm full width at half maximum isotropic gaussian kernel.

The preprocessed data of all subjects were entered into a full factorial analysis (analysis of covariance) using the SPM12 general linear model. Age and total brain volume were included as covariates in the model. In the comparison of FM patients and HCs, we examined differences in regional gray matter/white matter volumes of the whole brain or regions of interest (ROIs). In the correlation analysis, we examined the correlation between each psychological index and its subscales and the regional gray matter/white matter volumes of the whole brain or ROIs

Table 1 Participant age and psychological characteristics

| | HC (n=25) * | FM (n=34) | FM (n=25) | p value | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | 25 HC vs. 34 FM | 25 HC vs. 25 FM |
| Age | 39.5±7.4 | 41.6±7.4 | 39.7±6.7 | 0.29 | 0.92 |
| CES-D | 7.3±6.1 | 30.2±12.6 | 31.8±11.8 | <0.001 | <0.001 |
| STAI | | | | | |
| State | 37.0±12.1 | 55.7±10.8 | 56.5±10.8 | <0.001 | <0.001 |
| Trait | 36.9±10.5 | 59.6±12.8 | 60.4±12.5 | <0.001 | <0.001 |
| HADS | | | | | |
| Depression | | 11.0±4.4 | 11.4±4.1 | | |
| Anxiety | | 10.5±4.2 | 10.5±3.7 | | |
| PCS | | | | | |
| total | | 32.7±12.0 | 33.2±11.4 | | |
| Rumination | | 14.2±4.7 | 14.5±4.5 | | |
| Helplessness | | 11.8±5.0 | 11.9±4.2 | | |
| Magnification | | 6.7±3.6 | 6.8±3.7 | | |

*CES-D (n=22), STAI (n=22)

of the FM patients. Findings were considered significant at a cluster level of $p < 0.05$ corrected for multiple comparisons (family-wise error FWE). As ROIs, we used the cingulate cortex, cerebellum, amygdala, TP, insula, postcentral gyrus, and brainstem. We defined all ROIs using the WFU_PickAtlas that incorporates the automatic anatomical labeling (AAL) atlas and assessed left and right ROIs combined. Four ROIs (cingulate cortex, cerebellum, TP, amygdala) were used for the results of the between group comparison, two (TP, amygdala) for the results of the correlation analysis with trait anxiety, and three (insula, postcentral gyrus, brainstem) for the results of the correlation analysis with catastrophizing. We performed a multiple comparison correction for the number of ROIs using the Bonferroni method.

Statistical analysis

The data of 34 FM patients and 25 HCs were available for between group comparisons with age and total brain volume as covariates, and the data of 34 FM patients were available for the correlation analysis of the psychological indices and brain volume with age as covariates. In addition, to exclude the effect of age on brain structure more strictly, we compared the gray and white matter volumes of 25 FM patients and 25 age matched HCs, with total brain volume as covariates.

Comparison of the psychological indices was performed using the data of the CES-D and STAI. Normality was assessed by the Shapiro-Wilk normality test. In the case of normal distribution, statistical differences between groups were analyzed by Student's t-test for normal distribution and by the Kruskal-Wallis test for non-normal distribution.

Results

Between-group differences in psychological indices

The psychological indices of the 25 HCs, the 34 FM patients, and the 25 age matched FM patients are shown in Table 1. The between group comparison showed that the scores on the CES-D and STAI were significantly higher in the FM group (each $p < 0.0001$).

Between-group differences in brain volume

No significant difference in the gray or white matter volume of the 34 FM patients compared to the 25 HCs was found in whole-brain analysis. ROI analysis showed an increased white matter volume in the TP of the FM group ($p_{FWE} < 0.05$, ROI: TP) (Table 2) (Fig. 1) In the comparison of the 25 FM patients and the 25 age matched HCs, ROI analysis showed an increased white matter volume in the TP of the FM group ($p_{FWE} < 0.05$, ROI: TP) (Table 2). However, the result was not significant after correcting for the number of ROIs.

Correlation analysis for the whole brain

Whole-brain correlation analysis with the psychological indices showed a positive correlation between depression on the HADS and white matter volume in brain regions ranging from the pons to the medulla oblongata ($p_{FWE} < 0.05$) (Table 3) (Fig. 2).

Correlation analysis with ROIs

Correlation analysis with psychological indices using ROIs showed a negative correlation between trait anxiety and gray matter volume in the bilateral amygdala ($p_{FWE} < 0.05$, ROI: amygdala) (Table 4.) (Fig. 3.). The result was significant after correcting for the number of ROIs. We also found positive correlations between magnification of the PCS and the white matter volume of the postcentral gyrus ($p_{FWE} < 0.05$, ROI: postcentral gyrus) (Table 3) (Fig. 4). However, the result was not significant after correcting for the number of ROIs.

Table 2 Regions of greater white matter volume for fibromyalgia patients than for healthy controls

| Brain region | MNI coordinates | | | cluster size | peak t value | p value (FWE) |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----|-------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | x | y | z | | | |
| 34 FM > 25 HC | | | | | | |
| R Temporal Pole | 40.5 | 7.5 | -37.5 | 198 | 5.16 | 0.021 |
| 25 FM > 25 HC | | | | | | |
| R Temporal Pole | 40.5 | 7.5 | -37.5 | 92 | 4.57 | 0.043 |

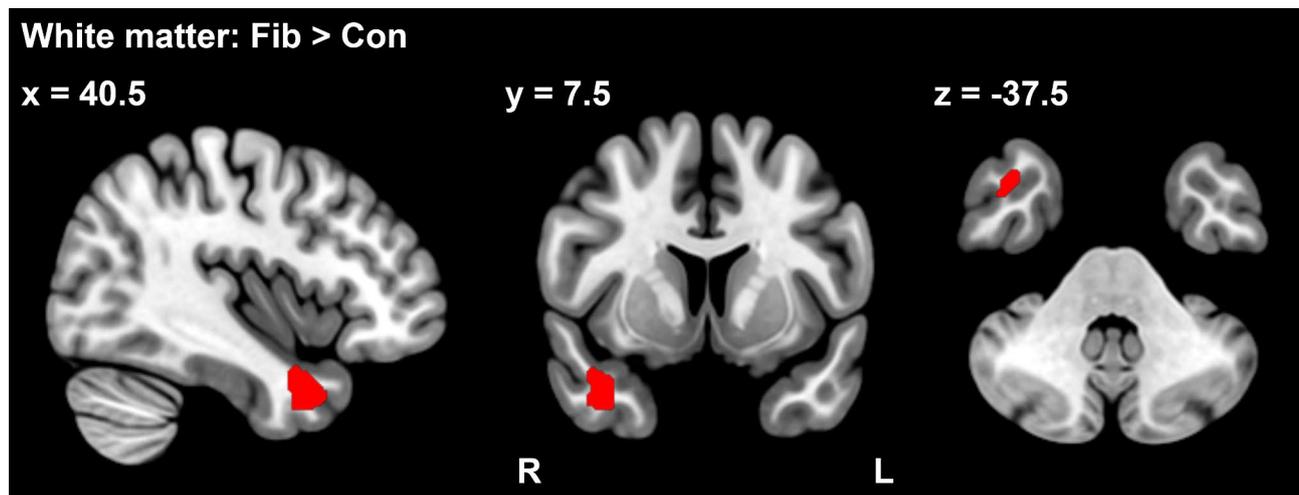


Fig. 1 Between-group differences in white matter volume. Fibromyalgia patients had a significant increase of white matter volume in the right temporal pole (TP) (red area), compared to healthy controls ($p_{FWE} < 0.05$, ROI: TP).

Table 3 Relation of regional white matter volume with the psychological characteristics of fibromyalgia patients

| Brain region | MNI coordinates | | | cluster size | peak t value | p value (FWE) |
|---|-----------------|-------|-----|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | x | y | z | | | |
| Positive correlation with HADS (Depression) | | | | | | |
| Medulla~Pons | 0 | -34.5 | -48 | 4251 | 5.27 | <0.001 |
| Positive correlation with PCS (Magnification) | | | | | | |
| R Postcentral gyrus | 42 | -28.5 | 51 | 237 | 5.33 | 0.032 |

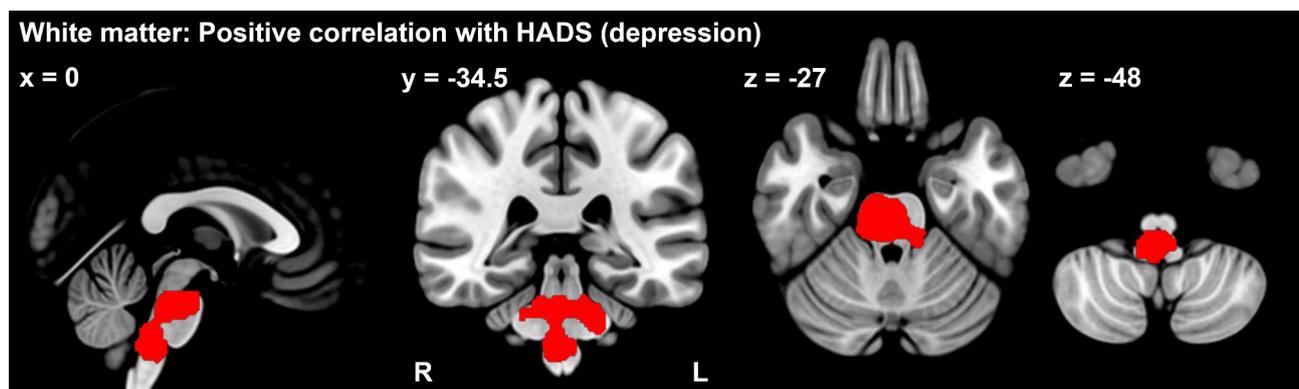


Fig. 2 Correlation analysis results for the white matter volume of the whole brain. Fibromyalgia patients had a significant, positive correlation between white matter volume in the brain stem (red area) and the HADS (depression) ($p_{FWE} < 0.05$, whole brain)

Table 4 Relation of regional gray matter volume with the psychological characteristics of fibromyalgia patients

| Brain region | MNI coordinates | | | cluster size | peak t value | p value (FWE) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|----|-------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | x | y | z | | | |
| Negative correlation with STAI-T | | | | | | |
| L Amygdala | -16.5 | -3 | -13.5 | 55 | 4.23 | 0.019 |
| R Amygdala | 21 | -6 | -13.5 | 36 | 3.92 | 0.024 |

Discussion

This study used VBM to investigate differences in the brain volume of FM patients and HCs and the association between psychological traits and the brain volume of FM patients. By focusing on changes in white matter volume

as well as gray matter, we were able by ROI analysis (uncorrected) to report for the first time that FM patients had greater white matter volume in the TP than did HCs. The correlation analysis of psychological indices and the gray matter volume of the FM group showed a negative

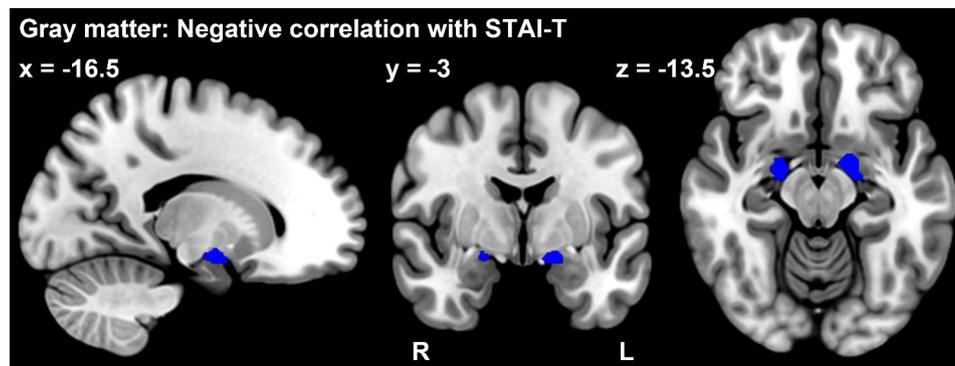


Fig. 3 Correlation analysis results for the gray matter volume in ROIs. Fibromyalgia patients had a significant, negative correlation between the gray matter volume of the amygdala (blue area) and the STAI (trait anxiety) ($p_{FWE} < 0.05$, ROI: amygdala)

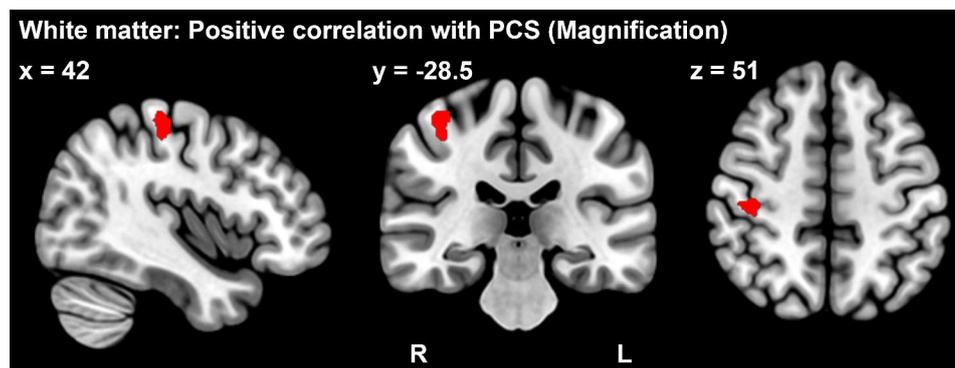


Fig. 4 Correlation analysis results for the white matter volume in ROIs. Fibromyalgia patients had a significant, positive correlation between white matter volume in the postcentral gyrus (red area) and PCS (magnification) ($p_{FWE} < 0.05$, ROI: postcentral gyrus)

correlation between trait anxiety and the amygdala, also by ROI analysis (corrected). The correlation analysis of psychological indices and white matter volume showed positive correlations between depression and the brainstem by whole brain analysis, and between magnification and the postcentral gyrus by ROI analysis (uncorrected). In particular, an association between pain catastrophizing, a psychological feature of FM patients, and brain volume was revealed for the first time. However, the impact of the results of the between group comparison and the correlation with magnification is unclear because the results were not significant after correcting for the number of ROIs.

We found that the FM group had a greater white matter increase in the right TP when compared to the HC group, which might reflect cognitive distortions specific to FM patients. The TP is a phylogenetically recent cell structure and unique to primates, which suggests that it is responsible for high level cognitive function [24]. Recent studies have reported that it is responsible for several different functions, including high-order visual perception, such as faces and complex objects [44], verbal semantic memory [45], autobiographical memory [46], and social cognition [47], such as emotional processing and empathy. Previous studies on white matter

volume have reported increased volume in the right TP, with higher automatic thoughts scores in healthy subjects [48]. Automatic thoughts are thoughts or images that come to mind momentarily when an event occurs. If they are overly negative, they can lead to depression [49] and emotional and behavioral problems [50]. An association between automatic thoughts and pain-related disorders has also been noted, with reports that patients with irritable bowel syndrome [51] and tension-type headache [52] have higher automatic thoughts scores than HCs. Moreover, Chronic pain patients with depression have been found to have significantly more negative automatic thoughts than patients without depression or healthy controls [53]. Functional MRI studies have shown that the higher the fear of pain, the greater the TP activation during pain anticipation in healthy subjects [54], and that TP activation is greater during pain stimulation in patients with migraine than HCs [55]. White matter volume change in the TP might be associated with negative automatic thoughts or chronic pain processing, as shown by the FM group in this study also scoring higher in depression.

On the other hand, there was no between group difference in gray matter volume, which is inconsistent with previous studies, but this may be due to the

heterogeneous population of the FM group. Previous studies comparing the brain volume of FM patients and HCs have noted changes in various brain regions, with inconsistent results [14, 34, 56–61]. Most of these studies used the ACR 1990 diagnostic criteria [62], which diagnoses FM by focusing on the number of tender points, as inclusion criteria for their FM group. Our study used the ACR 2010 diagnostic criteria. These criteria include clinical symptoms other than pain and have increased specificity; however, they allow fibromyalgia to be diagnosed only based on clinical symptoms, thus the possibility remains that the FM group is a heterogeneous population. This may have influenced the inconsistent results for the brain volume characteristics of the FM patients.

Our correlation analysis between gray matter volume and the psychological indices of FM patients showed that the gray matter volume in the amygdala decreased with higher trait anxiety. The amygdala plays an important role in brain circuits related to anxiety and fear. The amygdala receives input from the cortex and thalamus, integrates and processes this information, and projects it to several regions, including the periaqueductal gray matter basal nucleus of the striatum, hypothalamus, and dorsal vagal complex, to bring anxiety- and fear-related behavior such as avoidance [63]. A meta-analysis examining amygdala size in patients with chronic pain found significantly higher emotional stress and significantly smaller amygdala volume compared to healthy controls, consistent with the present results [64]. Previous studies examining correlates of trait anxiety have reported an association between trait anxiety and both increased and decreased amygdala volume in healthy subjects [65, 66], whereas, for pathological conditions such as panic disorder, it has been reported that decreased amygdala volume is associated with higher trait anxiety [67]. The negative correlation between trait anxiety and gray matter volume in the amygdala found in this study may reflect pathological anxiety in FM patients.

Our correlation analysis of white matter volume and the psychological indices of FM patients showed that the white matter volume in brain regions ranging from the pons to the medulla oblongata and cerebellum increased with higher depression. A previous study reported that patients with major depressive disorders (MDD) have a larger white matter volume, ranging from the midbrain to the upper pons, compared to HCs [68], which overlaps with the brain regions where volume changes were observed in this study. This region contains the raphe nuclei, a cell population of serotonergic neurons that is related to depression [69]. In addition, a study using diffusion tensor imaging analysis found that patients with MDDs have greater mean diffusivity values in the pons, indicating the possible presence of demyelination and inflammation [70]. A study using resting-state functional

brain imaging analysis found that patients with MDDs have increased functional connectivity between the medulla oblongata and inferior parietal lobes [71]. There is growing evidence for a link between depression and the brainstem. The white matter volume change in the brainstem shown in this study may reflect change due to the depression of FM patients, similar to the changes observed for MDDs. Moreover, the brain region contains the locus coeruleus (LC), where noradrenergic neurons are assembled. Noradrenaline is associated not only with depression but also with pain processing, and the LC plays an important role in the descending pain inhibitory system [31]. It has been shown that as the pain becomes chronic, the activity of the LC gradually decreases and the descending pain inhibitory system is impaired [72], which may be reflected by the change in pontine volume.

In addition, our correlation analysis of white matter volume and the psychological indices of FM patients showed that the white matter volume in the right postcentral gyrus increased with stronger pain magnification. The postcentral gyrus corresponds to the primary somatosensory cortex and is closely associated with chronic pain. It is hypothesized that peripheral nerve and tissue injury causes synaptic remodeling of the postcentral gyrus via astrocytes, inducing local hyperactivity of the postcentral gyrus in response to peripheral stimuli [30]. Previous studies using diffusion tensor imaging have reported abnormalities of the postcentral gyrus of patients with FM [73] and other pain-related disorders (irritable bowel syndrome [74], and neuropathic pain [75]). This indicates that white matter volume in the postcentral gyrus might be associated with the pain magnification of pain-related patients.

This study has several limitations. First, although it is relatively large compared to other studies that have examined the brain volume of FM patients, the sample size is still considered to be moderate, thus future study with larger sample size is needed. In addition, although the sample size for this study was selected according to previous publications, power analysis was not performed. Second, as a cross-sectional study, it is not clear if the changes in brain volume revealed in this study are responsible for the psychological symptoms of FM. Longitudinal studies that examine brain volume and psychological symptoms before and after treatment intervention are warranted. Third, the HCs did not complete the HADS and PCS indices. Although not having this data may have limited our discussion, the mean scores of the FM patients were higher than those of the healthy subjects reported in previous studies [39, 41]. Fourth, as noted in the discussion, the results of between group comparison and the correlation with magnification were not significant after performing multiple comparison correction for the number of ROIs. On the other hand,

the result of the correlation with trait anxiety remained significant.

In summary, FM patients were found to have a larger white matter volume in the TP than did HCs: the change may be associated with negative automatic thoughts. In addition, the trait anxiety, depression, and magnification of pain catastrophizing of FM patients may be associated with the gray matter volume in the amygdala, white matter volume in the pons and medulla oblongata, and white matter volume in the right postcentral gyrus, respectively.

List of Abbreviations

| | |
|---------|---|
| AAL | Automatic anatomical labeling |
| ACR | American College of Rheumatology |
| CES-D | Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale |
| DARTEL | Diffeomorphic Anatomical Registration using Exponentiated Lie Algebra |
| FM | Fibromyalgia |
| FWE | Family-wise error |
| HADS | Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale |
| HC | Healthy control |
| LC | Locus coeruleus |
| MDD | Major depressive disorders |
| MNI | Montreal Neurological Institute |
| MP-RAGE | Magnetization prepared rapid gradient echo |
| MRI | Magnetic resonance imaging |
| PCS | Pain Catastrophizing Scale |
| ROI | Regions of interest |
| SPM12 | Statistical Parametric Mapping 12 |
| STAI | the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory |
| TP | Temporal pole |

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

Authors' contributions

S.I., K.Y., M.H., and K.A. contributed to the conception and design of the study. M. H., S.E., N.H., T.T., M.G., C.H., K. A. and A.H. contributed to the acquisition data. S.I. and K.Y. contributed to the analysis and interpretation of data and drafted the manuscript. N.S. organized and revised the draft critically. All the authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding

This study was supported in part by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan (JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number JP16K15414, JP19H03752 and JP20K03417); by Health and Labour Sciences Research Grants of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan (JP19FG2001 and JP20FC1056); and by the Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (JP19ek0610015h0003 and JP19dm0307104).

Data Availability

The data that support the findings of this study are available on request from the corresponding author KY. The data are not publicly available due to their containing information that could compromise the privacy of research participants.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of Kyushu University (Fukuoka, Japan, Approval Number: 29–543). Written informed consent was obtained from all participants.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

We have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Received: 14 April 2023 / Accepted: 16 October 2023

Published online: 24 October 2023

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