



UC DAVIS M.I.N.D. INSTITUTE

Clinical Research Studies



Study Title and Description	Age	Diagnosis
<p>Study ID. 98: Infants at Risk for Autism: A Longitudinal Study (Sibling Study- Phase 2) This study tracks the early development of infants who have an older sibling with autism or typical development. We hope to learn more about the early warning signs and risk markers for autism, speech and language delay, and other developmental problems. Infants 9-months old or younger can enroll.</p>	<p>0 to 9 months</p>	<p>Infants with older siblings who are Typical or have Autism</p>
<p>Study ID. 111: A Pilot Study for Neuroimaging in 8-18 Month Old Infants This prospective, longitudinal study will examine low- and high-level visual processing differences in infants with fragile X syndrome, Down syndrome and typical development, in an attempt to elucidate where deficits do and do not exist in these disorders, and to guide new treatments. The information gained from this research will be utilized in future studies of early interventions using behavioral, medical and education-based treatments.</p>	<p>8-18 months</p>	<p>Typical Development</p>
<p>Study ID. 75: A Randomized Multi-site Clinical Trial of Intervention for Infants at Risk for Autism: Early Start Denver Model The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of the Early Start Denver Model intervention in comparison to community provided interventions. The study involves longitudinal follow at 3 month intervals over 2.5 years for the effect of different treatment models. An eligibility assessment is conducted prior to 24 months of age to determine presence of autism symptoms. All participants receive support regarding treatment and resources.</p>	<p>12 to 24 months</p>	<p>Showing signs of Autism, must live 30 minutes from M.I.N.D. Institute</p>
<p>Study ID. 116: Expanding the Reach of Toddler-Treatment in Autism Spectrum Disorder The goal is to develop and pilot test the use of telemedicine technology to deliver a manualized, parent-implemented intervention for families of children with ASD, ages 12-36 months. The intervention will use an Internet-based video conferencing program to teach families how to integrate the parent curriculum of the Early Start Denver Model (ESDM) into natural, developmentally and age-appropriate play activities and caretaking routines in their homes. Data will be collected on whether this teaching modality: (1) optimizes parenting intervention strategies for supporting children's social, affective, communicative, and play development; and (2) reduces ASD symptoms.</p>	<p>12 to 36 months</p>	<p>Autism or PDD-NOS</p>
<p>Study ID. 38: Autism Phenome Project (APP) The goals of this study are to define the different types of autism and generate a large database of information that researchers can use to further study neurodevelopmental disorders and child development. We are also going to follow-up with families over the next five to eight years in order to learn about different changes that occur as children grow. Families will be asked to return for at least one visit each year over the next four to six years.</p>	<p>2 to 3½ years</p>	<p>Autism Spectrum Disorder or Typical Development</p>
<p>Study ID. 110: Genomics and Phenomics Center: APP and AGRE-NIMH The Genomics and Phenomics Center study is a multi-center collaboration between the Autism Genetic Resource Exchange-National Institute of Mental Health and components of the established APP (see Study #38). AGRE-NIMH has been established as a repository (gene bank) source of genetic and family information that is made available to autism researchers worldwide. The GPC will allow a subset of subjects from multiplex autism families who are participating in the APP to participate in this collaboration with AGRE-NIMH, adding their genetic materials and de-identified family information to this resource.</p>	<p>2 to 3½ years</p>	<p>2 or More Family Members with Autism Spectrum Disorder</p>
<p>Study ID. 88: Fragile X Syndrome and Down Syndrome Baby Study This prospective, longitudinal study will examine low- and high-level visual processing differences in infants with fragile X syndrome, Down syndrome and typical development, in an attempt to elucidate where deficits do and do not exist in these disorders, and to guide new treatments. The information gained from this research will be utilized in future studies of early interventions using behavioral, medical and education-based treatments.</p>	<p>0 to 4 years</p>	<p>Fragile X Or Down Syndrome</p>

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<p>Study ID. 9: Childhood Autism Risks from Genetics and the Environment (CHARGE) This study is looking at factors in the environment that are associated with autism and other neurodevelopmental disorders in some children and families. Approximately 1,000 children will participate. Parents and siblings of each child are also asked to participate. Please note that children with autism spectrum disorder or developmental delay must be clients of Alta, North Bay, Valley Mountain, or East Bay Regional Center. For more information about CHARGE, please call toll free (866) 550-5027</p>	2 to 5 years	Autism Spectrum Disorder, Developmental Delay, or Fragile X
<p>Study ID. 104: Social-Affective Bases of Word Learning in Fragile X Syndrome and Autism This study investigates the language problems experienced by children with fragile X syndrome and/or autism. It involved a medical history exam, hearing evaluation, neuropsychological evaluation, behavioral testing, work learning tasks, semi-structured play interaction with parent and child, and a blood draw. Participants are asked to return 1.5 years later for a Time 2 visit. We are recruiting males (ages 4-10 years) with fragile X syndrome, fragile X syndrome with autism, and idiopathic autism, as well as males (2-5 years) with typical development.</p>	2 to 10* years	Males with Fragile X, Autism or Typical Development
<p>Study ID. 29: Evaluating the Limbic-Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenocortical (LHPA) Axis in Children with Autism We are examining how children with high functioning autism and children with typical development respond to stress. Saliva samples are collected when the child is home and when the child is exposed to a mock MRI. We are measuring the level of cortisol, a stress hormone, in the saliva samples.</p>	Males 8 to 12 years	Autism or Typical Development
<p>Study ID. 93: Fragile X Spectrum as a Model to Explore Neurogenetic Mechanisms of Cognitive Dysfunction To understand and quantify how variations in the mutation of the FMR1 gene produce a spectrum of cognitive dysfunction. A neurocognitive profile will be produced consisting of data from experimental cognitive testing and MRI.</p>	8 to 12 years and 20 to 40 years	Fragile X Syndrome
<p>Study ID. 61: Brain Dynamics of Simple Multisensory Integration in Autism Spectrum Disorders The goal of this study is to examine sensory integration in children with autism spectrum disorders through an EEG and structural MRI.</p>	10 to 13 years	Autism, PDD-NOS, and Asperger's
<p>Study ID. 71: Psychopathology in Chromosome 22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome A few small studies have demonstrated a variety of psychopathology in patients with 22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome. This study includes a specific age group and uses standardized measures to assess the frequency of psychopathology.</p>	Girls 12-13 years	22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome or Typical Development
<p>Study ID. 113: Hormonal Indices of Stress Reactivity and Coping in Children with Chromosome 22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome To further characterize the 22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome endophenotype by examining the impact of stress and anxiety on immunity as well as brain development and function. The study compares typically developing children with children diagnosed with 22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome. Saliva kit is sent home to families.</p>	7 to 14 years	22q11.2 Deletion or Typical Development
<p>Study ID. 114: Spatiotemporal Cognition in Chromosome 22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome This study focuses on the problems that some children have with thinking and reasoning about time, space, numbers and related areas of learning. The study also focuses on the brain and how it produces this kind of thinking. The long-term goal is to develop interventions to reduce the learning problems that children with chromosome 22q11.2 deletion syndrome and other developmental disorders have.</p>	7 to 14 years	22q.11.2 Deletion, Genetic Abnormalities or Typical Development
<p>Study ID. 56: Developmental Studies of Tourette Syndrome and Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder This study hopes to extensively characterize children with Tourette Syndrome on a variety of measures: behavioral, structural and functional MRI, salivary cortisol, and blood genomics. We hope to learn more about the cognitive abilities and brain function in children with Tourette Syndrome. Participants are 7-13 years of age with Tourette Syndrome or typical development.</p>	7 to 15 years	Tourette Syndrome or Typical Development
<p>Study ID. 96: A Single Dose, Open-Label Study Evaluating the Pharmacokinetics of an Oral Memantine HCL Modified-Release Formulation in Pediatric Patients with Autistic Spectrum Disorders The objective of this study is to evaluate the pharmacokinetics of an oral memantine HCl modified-release (MR) formulation in pediatric patients with Autistic Spectrum Disorders (ASD).</p>	5 to 16 years	Autism, PDD-NOS, or Asperger's
<p>Study ID. 79: A Compensatory Functional Neuroanatomy of ADHD We are conducting a brain imaging study on ADHD and working memory in children with ADHD or typical development.</p>	12 to 17 years	ADHD or Typical development

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<p>Study ID. 70: Gender Differences in Autism The goal of this project is to understand more about gender-based differences, such as cognitive and social differences, in autism. Females 8-11 years of age with High Functioning Autism, Asperger's Syndrome, PDD-NOS or typical developing participants. Males 8-18 years of age typically developing.</p>	8 to 18 years*	Autism, PDD-NOS, Asperger's or Typical Development
<p>Study ID. 89: Amygdala Function in Children and Adolescents with Fragile X Participants are asked to complete a brain imaging study, a measurement of reactions to startle, a series of interviews and questionnaires, and to provide a blood sample (if needed). The protocol is usually completed over 2 days.</p>	8 to 18 years	Fragile X and Typical Development
<p>Study ID. 117: Virtual Reality and Social Skills in Autism This study will help us understand where practice using virtual reality can help older children with autism improve their social attention and social competence. The first part of this research program will be to study whether interactions with a virtual peer group or in a virtual classroom can prove value added information about the social attention and social interaction difficulties of people with autism.</p>	8 to 18 years	Autism Spectrum and Typical Development
<p>Study ID. 10: Psychophysiology of Emotion in Neurodevelopmental Disorders The purpose of this study is to learn how the body responds to emotions. We hope this research will lead to a better understanding and treatment of emotional difficulties in people with developmental disabilities. Participants are 5 years and older with a diagnosis of Fragile X Syndrome, Down Syndrome, developmental delay, or typical development.</p>	5 to 25 years	Down Syndrome, Typical Development, or Fragile X
<p>Study ID. 69: Motivation of Autism This study is to use fMRI to better understand how the brain reacts when adults complete cognitive tasks involving the anticipation of a gain, loss, or no consequence of a reward. Participants complete questionnaires and an interview to assess for High Functioning Autism or Asperger's Syndrome. During the fMRI, participants are asked to complete several tasks by pressing a button on a box.</p>	12 to 40 years	Autism, PDD-NOS, Asperger's Syndrome, or Typical Development
<p>Study ID. 101: Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Flexible-Dose Evaluation of STX209 (Rbaclofen) Subjects will receive 4 weeks of treatment with STX209 and 4 weeks of treatment with placebo in a double-blind, cross-over study design. Each 4 week dosing period is followed up by a 2 week titrated withdrawal and a 7 day washout period between dosing periods. We are exploring the efficacy, safety and tolerability of STX209 for treatment of irritability in subjects with Fragile X.</p>	12 to 40 years	Fragile X
<p>Study ID. 94: The Relationship Between Exploratory and Exporative Behavior and the Noradrenergic System in ADHD This study is interested in the factors that influence whether or not adolescents and adults with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and adults without ADHD decide to stay on-task. We hope to learn more about the underlying brain chemistry behind decisions to stay on-task through noninvasive eyetracking.</p>	18 to 40 years	ADD, ADHD, and Typical Development
<p>Study ID. 76: Genetic and Brain Correlates of Memory and Emotion This study examines whether people with the fragile X premutation have emotional, social, and memory difficulties, and if so, to understand the brain's contribution to these difficulties. We also want to find out whether changes in fragile X gene function are related to these difficulties.</p>	Males 18 to 45 years	Fragile X Premutation or Typical Development
<p>Study ID. 74: Tourette Syndrome Blood Genomics The purpose of this study is to understand the changes of gene expression in the blood (measured by examining the RNA) of patients with Tourette's Syndrome and other diseases that are associated with the syndrome. Participants 5 to 65 years of age with Tourette's Syndrome or Obsessive Compulsive Disorder. Typically developing individuals from 5 to 19 and males and females 6-18 with ADHD. Participates 5 to 65 with Obsessive Complusive Disorder and/or ADHD in addition to Tourette's Syndrome are also eligible to participate.</p>	5 to 65 years*	Tourette's Syndrome, ADHD, OCD and Typical Development
<p>Study ID. 5: Genotype-Phenotype Relationships in Fragile X Families We are conducting medical and psychological assessments for immediate family members with proband Fragile X syndrome. The study focuses on identifying areas of specific deficits by relating the deficits.</p>	5 to 80 years	Fragile X Syndrome
<p>Study ID. 82: Genetic Analysis of Craniosynostosis This research is being done to find out what causes craniosynostosis (congenital defects of the face and skull). People with these abnormalities may participate.</p>	All Ages	Craniosynostosis

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<p>Study ID. 78: Markers of Autism Risk in Babies-Learning Early Signs (“MARBLE”) This study enrolls women who have a child diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder and who are currently pregnant or who plan to become pregnant in the near future. We will learn everything we can about their lives in an effort to see whether there is anything unusual that occurs during pregnancy that may be associated with the later diagnosis of autism.</p>	<p>Female 18 years and up</p>	<p>Mothers who have given birth to a child with autism spectrum disorder and are either pregnant, or likely to become pregnant. Must live within 2 hours of Sacramento Area</p>
<p>Study ID. 109: Early Autism Risk Longitudinal Investigation (“EARLI”) The EARLI study is a national research study looking at the potential biological and environmental risk factors that may contribute to the development of autism. The EARLI study will enroll a cohort of women at increased risk for having another child with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) to serve as a study population for a variety of observational studies on the etiology and natural history of ASDs. Women who have a biological child with ASD and who are no more than 20 weeks pregnant are eligible. Mothers will be followed throughout their pregnancies and they and their babies will be asked to participate in the study through their child’s third birthday.</p>	<p>Female 18 years and up</p>	<p>Mothers who have a biological child with Autism Spectrum Disorder and who are 20 weeks pregnant or less.</p>

The M.I.N.D. Institute is an international, multidisciplinary research organization, committed to excellence, collaboration and hope, striving to understand the causes and develop better treatments and ultimately cures for neurodevelopmental disorders. Standing shoulder to shoulder, families, scientists, physicians, educators, and administrators are working together to unlock the mysteries of the mind.

Call today to participate in our clinical research studies:
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