



# UC DAVIS M.I.N.D. INSTITUTE



## Clinical Research Studies

Study Title and Description	Age	Diagnosis
<p><b>Study ID. 75: A Randomized Multi-site Clinical Trial of Intervention for Infants at Risk for Autism: Early Start Denver Model</b></p> <p>The purpose of this study is to provide early diagnosis, assessment and monitoring and examine the effects of parent's use of the Early Start Denver Model intervention.</p>	12 - 24 months	Showing signs of autism, must live 30 minutes or 30 miles from M.I.N.D. Institute
<p><b>Study ID. 60: Joint Attention in Autism: An Intervention Study</b></p> <p>"Joint attention" is a term used to describe the coordination of a person's visual attention with an object he/she is looking at or motioning toward. We hope to learn what might improve joint attention deficits in young children recently diagnosed with autism.</p>	15 - 42 months	Autism diagnosis within the last 6 months
<p><b>Study ID. 9: Childhood Autism Risks from Genetics and the Environment ("CHARGE")</b></p> <p>We hope to determine if factors in the environment are associated with autism and other neurodevelopmental disorders in children and families. Parents and siblings of each child are also asked to participate. Call toll free (866) 550-5027 for enrollment in study.</p>	2 - 5 years	Autism spectrum disorder, or Developmental delay, or Typical development
<p><b>Study ID. 38: Autism Phenome Project</b></p> <p>The goal of this study is to define different types of autism. We will follow families over the next five to eight years to learn about different changes that occur as children grow.</p>	2 - 3½ years	Autism spectrum disorder, or Typical development
<p><b>Study ID. 91: Pharmacogenomics in Autism Treatment</b></p> <p>The purpose of this study is to see if we can use children's blood profile to predict their response to Risperidone. Participants are 4-18 years of age diagnosed with autism and severe behavioral problems in need of treatment with an atypical antipsychotic (risperidone). All participants will receive 8 weeks of active risperidone. We hope to learn more about how we can use the blood profiles of children to predict a positive response to risperidone.</p>	4 - 18 years	Autism, serious behavioral problems (such as tantrums), or aggression, self-injurious behavior, or combination of problems
<p><b>Study ID. 64: Innate Immunity and Cellular Activation in Autism</b></p> <p>We hope to learn more about how white blood cells react and what they produce in response to viruses and bacteria in patients with autism. The study will look at children's immune response by studying blood from children with autism and age-matched controls, including siblings.</p>	5 - 14 years	Autism, or Developmental delay, or Typical development
<p><b>Study ID. 86: Study of Fluoxetine in Autism</b></p> <p>The purpose of this study is to test efficacy and safety of fluoxetine relative to placebo in the treatment of repetitive behavior in pediatric outpatients with autism. This randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group, 14-week multicenter study will investigate the effect of fluoxetine orally dissolving tablet (ODT) on the repetitive behaviors in children and adolescents.</p>	5 - 17 years	Autistic spectrum disorder (ASD)
<p><b>Study ID. 10: Psychophysiology of Emotion in Neurodevelopmental Disorders</b></p> <p>The purpose of this study is to learn more about how the body responds to emotions. We hope this research will lead to better understanding and treatment of emotional difficulties in people with developmental disabilities.</p>	5 - 25 years 12 - 25 Autism	Fragile X syndrome, or Down syndrome, or Typical development
<p><b>Study ID. 74: Tourette Syndrome Blood Genomics</b></p> <p>We hope to learn more about the changes of gene expression in blood (measured by examining the RNA) of patients with Tourette syndrome and other diseases that are associated with the syndrome.</p>	5 - 65 years	Tourette syndrome, or Typical development 6 - 18 with ADHD
<p><b>Study ID. 5: Genotype-Phenotype Relationships in Fragile X Families</b></p> <p>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 - 80 years	Fragile X syndrome
<p><b>Study ID. 29: Evaluating the Limbic-Hypothalamci-Pituitary-Adrenocortical (LHPA) Axis in Children with Autism</b></p> <p>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>	6 - 12 years	High functioning Autism, or Typical development
<p><b>Study ID. 56: Developmental Studies of Tourette Syndrome and Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder</b></p> <p>We hope to learn more about the cognitive abilities and brain function in children with Tourette syndrome.</p>	7 - 13 years	Tourette syndrome
<p><b>Study ID. 36: Visuospatial Cognitive Deficit in Del22q11.2 Syndrome</b></p> <p>We hope to learn how the structure and functioning of the brain is affected in children with 22q11.2 deletion syndrome (VCFS/DiGeorge).</p>	7 - 14 years	22q11.2 deletion syndrome (VCFS/DiGeorge), or Typical development, or congenital heart disease
<p><b>Study ID. 37: Numerical Deficits Across Multiple Genetic Disorders</b></p> <p>This study investigates the neural basis of visuospatial and numerical cognition deficits in Fragile X, and Williams Syndrome populations.</p>	7 - 14 years	Females with Fragile X syndrome, or Williams syndrome
<p><b>Study ID. 62: Executive Control of Attention in Chromosome 22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome</b></p> <p>Many individuals with chromosome 22q11.2 deletion syndrome (VCFS/DiGeorge) score lower on tests of math and similar thinking abilities compared to test scores of verbal abilities. We are studying the brain and how it produces this kind of thinking.</p>	7 - 70 years	22q11.2 deletion syndrome (VCFS DiGeorge), or Typical development

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<p><b>Study ID. 31: Face Processing and Anxiety in Children with Autism</b></p> <p>We will evaluate whether abnormal fear processing contributes to the impairments in social behavior that are the hallmark of autism.</p>	8 - 12 years (males)	High functioning autism
<p><b>Study ID. 21: A Comparison Study of the Neuropsychological Functioning and Treatment of Children with ADHD and Autism Spectrum Disorder</b></p> <p>Through this study, we hope to learn more about ADHD and develop a better of neuropsychological measures to help us better understand how the brain responds to various tasks.</p>	8 - 12 years	8-12 ADHD, or 10-12 High functioning autism, or 8-12 Typical development
<p><b>Study ID. 70: Gender Differences in Autism</b></p> <p>The goal of this project is to understand more about gender-based differences, such as cognitive and social differences in autism.</p>	8 - 18 years	High functioning autism, or Asperger's syndrome, or PDD-NOS, or Typical development
<p><b>Study ID. 42: Assistive Technology Enhancement of Written Expression for Students with Neurodevelopmental Disorders</b></p> <p>We are interested in finding out whether specific computer software programs (Assistive Technology), with intensive training and support, can enhance written expression abilities of individuals with neurodevelopmental disorders.</p>	8 - 22 years	Fragile X syndrome, or Down syndrome, or Sex chromosome abnormalities, or Fetal alcohol syndrome, or Developmental delay
<p><b>Study ID. 61: Brain Dynamics of Simple Multisensory Integration in Autism Spectrum Disorders</b></p> <p>The goal of this study is to examine sensory integration in Children with autism spectrum disorders as compared to typical children.</p>	9 - 12 years	High Functioning Autism
<p><b>Study ID. 90: Mirror Neuron System Activation in Autism to Observation of Actions</b></p> <p>This study is to gain knowledge about how Mirror Neuron System (a network of brain areas important for social skills) works in children with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs).</p>	9 - 15 years	Autism, or Typical development
<p><b>Study ID. 79: A Compensatory Functional Neuroanatomy of ADHD</b></p> <p>We are conducting a brain imaging study on ADHD and working memory in children with ADHD or typical development.</p>	10 - 17 years	ADHD, or Typical development
<p><b>Study ID. 77: Biological Motion Perception in Autism: A Window into Social Cognition Deficits</b></p> <p>We hope to learn more about how perceptual skills develop, what changes take place in the brain during this development, and how skills of those with autism or fragile X may develop differently.</p>	12 - 18 years	Autism
<p><b>Study ID. 71: Psychopathology in Chromosome 22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome</b></p> <p>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>	12 - 22 years	22q11.2 deletion syndrome (VCFS/DiGeorge), or Fragile X premutation (Male), Fragile X syndrome (female), or Typical development
<p><b>Study ID. 69: Motivation of Autism</b></p> <p>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.</p>	18 - 40 years	High functioning autism, or Asperger's syndrome, or PDD-NOS, or Typical development
<p><b>Study ID. 76: Genetic and Brain Correlates of Memory and Emotion</b></p> <p>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>	18 - 45 years (males)	Fragile X syndrome premutation, or Typical development
<p><b>Study ID. 78: Markers of Autism Risk in Babies-Learning Early Signs ("MARBLES")</b></p> <p>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>	18+ years (females)	Mothers who have given birth to a child with autism spectrum disorder and are either pregnant or likely to become pregnant and live within 2 hours of Sacramento/Davis
<p><b>Study ID. 35: Action Tremor and Cognitive Functioning in Male Carriers of Fragile X Syndrome</b></p> <p>We are examining the relationship between the mutation of the Fragile X Mental Retardation1 gene (FMR1) and neurological symptoms such as involuntary tremors, problems with walking, difficulty with cognition, learning and memory.</p>	40+ years (males)	FMR1 premutation with tremors, or Typical development
<p><b>Study ID. 82: Genetic Analysis of Craniosynostosis</b></p> <p>This research study is being done to find out what causes craniosynostosis (congenital defects of the face and skull).</p>	All ages	Craniosynostosis

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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