Psychological Medicine

cambridge.org/psm

Using resting-state intrinsic network connectivity to identify suicide risk in mood disorders

Jonathan P. Stange[1], Lisanne M. Jenkins[2], Stephanie Pocius[3], Kayla Kreutzer[1], Katie L. Bessette[1], Sophie R. DelDonno[1], Leah R. Kling[1], Runa Bhaumik[1], Robert C. Welsh[3], John G. Keilp[4], K. Luan Phan[5] and Scott A. Langenecker[3]

[1]University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA; [2]Northwestern University, Chicago, IL, USA; [3]University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, USA; [4]Columbia University, New York, NY, USA and [5]The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, USA

Original Article

Cite this article: Stange JP *et al* (2020). Using resting-state intrinsic network connectivity to identify suicide risk in mood disorders. *Psychological Medicine* **50**, 2324–2334. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291719002356

Received: 6 May 2018
Revised: 11 August 2019
Accepted: 15 August 2019
First published online: 10 October 2019

Key words:
Depression; fMRI; intrinsic networks; mood disorders; neural networks; neuroimaging; resting-state connectivity; suicide

Author for correspondence:
Scott A. Langenecker,
E-mail: s.langenecker@hsc.utah.edu

Abstract

Background. Little is known about the neural substrates of suicide risk in mood disorders. Improving the identification of biomarkers of suicide risk, as indicated by a history of suicide-related behavior (SB), could lead to more targeted treatments to reduce risk.

Methods. Participants were 18 young adults with a mood disorder with a history of SB (as indicated by endorsing a past suicide attempt), 60 with a mood disorder with a history of suicidal ideation (SI) but not SB, 52 with a mood disorder with no history of SI or SB (MD), and 82 healthy comparison participants (HC). Resting-state functional connectivity within and between intrinsic neural networks, including cognitive control network (CCN), salience and emotion network (SEN), and default mode network (DMN), was compared between groups.

Results. Several fronto-parietal regions ($k > 57$, $p < 0.005$) were identified in which individuals with SB demonstrated distinct patterns of connectivity within (in the CCN) and across networks (CCN-SEN and CCN-DMN). Connectivity with some of these same regions also distinguished the SB group when participants were re-scanned after 1–4 months. Extracted data defined SB group membership with good accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity (79–88%).

Conclusions. These results suggest that individuals with a history of SB in the context of mood disorders may show reliably distinct patterns of intrinsic network connectivity, even when compared to those with mood disorders without SB. Resting-state fMRI is a promising tool for identifying subtypes of patients with mood disorders who may be at risk for suicidal behavior.

Introduction

Suicide is the second leading cause of death among young adults in the USA and most often occurs within the context of mood disorders (Nock *et al*., 2010). However, existing predictive models have had only modest success in estimating suicide risk (Franklin *et al*., 2017; Chang *et al*., 2016; May and Klonsky, 2016; Rudd, 2006; Panagioti *et al*., 2009). One of the strongest risk factors for suicide is having a previous suicide attempt (Valtonen *et al*., 2006; Lewinsohn *et al*., 1994; Brown *et al*., 2000). There is an urgent need for a more precise understanding of risk factors, including those based in neurobiology, to develop better predictive models and targeted treatments to reduce the collective burden of suicide.

Empirical research over the past few decades has identified numerous psychological factors associated with suicide risk (Hawton *et al*., 2005, 2013). These have included cognitive risk factors such as negative cognitive styles, ruminative brooding, self-criticism, impulsivity, and hopelessness (Stange *et al*., 2014, 2015; Kleiman *et al*., 2014; Miranda *et al*., 2013; Klonsky and May, 2010; Oquendo *et al*., 2004), neuropsychological impairments within cognitive control, cognitive inflexibility and problem-solving (Miranda *et al*., 2012; Keilp *et al*., 2001, 2008, 2013, 2014a,b; Malhi *et al*., 2013; van Heeringen *et al*., 2011), interpersonal factors such as thwarted belongingness and perceived burdensomeness (Van Orden *et al*., 2010), and difficulties with emotion regulation (Anestis and Joiner, 2011; Pisani *et al*., 2013; Bekh Bradley *et al*., 2011). Researchers have also pursued neurobiological factors that might improve these predictive models via brain-based correlates of suicide risk using fMRI (Chang *et al*., 2016; Drysdale *et al*., 2017; van Heeringen *et al*., 2014; Serafini *et al*., 2016; Lippard *et al*., 2014).

The emergence of fMRI to probe neural networks has led to the development of tools that might be used to better understand the heterogeneity within mood disorders, by identifying intermediate phenotypes (Drysdale *et al*., 2017; Hasler and Northoff, 2011; Insel *et al*., 2010; Insel and Cuthbert, 2015), including biomarkers representing suicide risk via past suicide attempt (van Heeringen *et al*., 2014; Serafini *et al*., 2016). One fMRI tool that holds

© Cambridge University Press 2019

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

promise for identifying mood disorder subtypes is resting-state functional connectivity (rs-fMRI) (e.g. Drysdale *et al.*, 2017). Three major intrinsic connectivity networks have been identified (Menon, 2011; Seeley *et al.*, 2007) that may be particularly relevant for understanding regions associated with individual differences in suicide risk. These include the cognitive control network (CCN), a system involving fronto-parietal and dorsal attention networks that is critical for problem-solving and executive functioning; the salience and emotional network (SEN), which is active in response to stimuli relevant to current goals, including emotional stimuli, and involves limbic and ventral attention networks; and the default mode network (DMN), which is active during self-focused thought and when not engaged with external stimuli (Buckner *et al.*, 2008). Recently, researchers have called for rs-fMRI studies to identify features in these intrinsic connectivity networks among individuals at risk for suicide, as few such studies currently exist (Serafini *et al.*, 2016).

A few recent studies of rs-fMRI have provided evidence that these intrinsic networks may help to differentiate individuals with suicide risk. Individuals with a suicide attempt history had less connectivity within CCN (Cao *et al.*, 2015) and DMN regions (Zhang *et al.*, 2016), and elevated connectivity within the SEN (Kang *et al.*, 2017; Kim *et al.*, 2017). Suicidal ideation (SI) also has been associated with attenuated connectivity within the left CCN (Ordaz *et al.*, 2018), elevated connectivity within the SEN (Kang *et al.*, 2017; Kim *et al.*, 2017; Du *et al.*, 2017), and decreased connectivity between SEN and DMN regions (Du *et al.*, 2017; Chase *et al.*, 2017). Other studies that did not specifically report on suicide outcomes have linked differences in intrinsic connectivity networks to behavioral characteristics associated with suicidal behavior in depression, including rumination in association with the DMN and CCN (Rogers and Joiner, 2017; Kaiser *et al.*, 2015; Hamilton *et al.*, 2011; Jacobs *et al.*, 2014, 2016; Stange *et al.*, 2017; Marchetti et al., 2012), self-focused thought and the DMN (Hamilton *et al.*, 2011; Marchetti et al., 2012), poor inhibitory control and attenuated connectivity within the CCN (Stange *et al.*, 2017), abnormal association of the self with negative emotions (SEN and DMN; Hamilton *et al.*, 2011; Jacobs *et al.*, 2016), and emotion dysregulation (SEN and CCN; Serafini *et al.*, 2016; Jacobs *et al.*, 2014).

Convergent evidence from task-based fMRI has suggested that these intrinsic networks are relevant to cognitive and affective processes involved in suicide risk (van Heeringen *et al.*, 2014; Lippard *et al.*, 2014). These studies have indicated reduced activation in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (dlPFC) and orbitofrontal cortex in individuals with a history of SB during decision-making tasks (Jollant *et al.*, 2011; Zhang *et al.*, 2014). A recent meta-analysis of six studies found two regions in the right dorsal and rostral ACC in which individuals with a history of SB showed greater activation than matched psychiatric controls while viewing/making decisions about angry faces and during response inhibition in a go/no-go task; and a right posterior cingulate cortex (PCC) cluster in which SB history showed greater activation than psychiatric controls while viewing happy faces (Jollant *et al.*, 2011). The authors concluded that these findings support the putative role of disturbed emotion processing in suicide risk, as the rostral ACC is involved in managing emotional states and emotional interference during such tasks. Although these results provide promising insights into emotional dyscontrol in individuals having experienced or at risk for SB, task-based fMRI is inherently limited by the specific nature of the task demands during fMRI acquisition (Serafini *et al.*, 2016). In contrast, examining intrinsic networks during rest may have multiple complementary benefits. For example, it provides a measure of the overall integrity of the network with some degree of generalizability to a variety of contexts (Menon, 2011; Smith *et al.*, 2009; although see Spreng, 2012). Resting-state scans also are more easily administered and analyzed than task-based designs and thus may be more readily translated to clinical practice for detection and possible intervention (Fischer *et al.*, 2016). Furthermore, few studies have taken an explicitly network-based approach with rs-fMRI in individuals with a history of SB, which holds promise for identifying markers of suicide risk as well as network targets for treatment (Drysdale *et al.*, 2017; Ge *et al.*, 2017).

We examined rs-fMRI within three intrinsic connectivity networks (CCN, SEN, and DMN) among individuals with mood disorders who either had a history of SB, a history of SI but not SB, or no history of SB or SI (MD), as well as healthy comparison participants (HC). All SB, SI, and MD participants were in remission, to reduce the influence of current symptom profile on subtype delineation. Given the lack of rs-fMRI studies among individuals with SBs, our hypotheses were based on behavioral studies of SBs as well as prior findings comparing individuals with mood disorders to HCs. Prior work has indicated that individuals with a history of SB exhibit greater behavioral deficits in cognitive control than depressed individuals without a history of SB and HCs (Miranda *et al.*, 2012; Keilp *et al.*, 2001, 2008, 2013, 2014a,b; Malhi *et al.*, 2013; van Heeringen *et al.*, 2011). Furthermore, hypoconnectivity within the CCN has been documented in active and remitted depression and in association with poorer course of depression (Kaiser *et al.*, 2015; Stange *et al.*, 2017; Sacchet *et al.*, 2016). Thus, we anticipated that individuals with SB would exhibit attenuated connectivity within the CCN relative to SI, MD, and HC groups. Given the dearth of previous literature on rs-fMRI in other intrinsic connectivity networks in relation to SB, analyses involving connectivity within the SEN and DMN were exploratory.

Method

Participants and procedures

Participants were recruited using flyers and internet postings from the University of Michigan (UM) and the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC). The research was approved by the IRB at each site, and all participants provided written informed consent. Participants were recruited based on having either no prior history of psychopathology, or having a mood disorder in the remitted state. The SB group comprised 18 individuals (three UM, 15 UIC) with a history of suicide-related behavior (SB), determined with the Diagnostic Interview for Genetics Studies (DIGS; Nurnberger *et al.*, 1994) or the SCID (Shankman *et al.*, 2018); all individuals in the SB group also had a mood disorder (all $n = 17$ remitted MDD; $n = 1$ bipolar II). Individuals were considered in the SB group if they endorsed a question on the diagnostic interview indicating that they had ever tried to kill themselves (see Table 1). The SI group comprised 60 individuals (10 UM, 50 UIC) with a history of SI but no SB, and who had a history of major depressive disorder ($n = 56$) or bipolar disorder ($n = 3$ bipolar I; $n = 1$ bipolar II). SI was determined by individuals endorsing thoughts about death, wishing one were dead, or thinking about taking one's own life, during a lifetime depressive episode on the DIGS. The MD group comprised 52 individuals

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291719002356 Published online by Cambridge University Press

(6 UM, 46 UIC) with a history of major depressive disorder (n = 50) or bipolar disorder (n = 1 bipolar I; n = 1 bipolar II). All individuals with a mood disorder (SB, SI, and MD groups) were in full remission at the time of the study, as defined by DSM-IV-TR criteria. The HC group comprised 82 individuals (19 UM, 63 UIC) who did not meet current or past criteria for any Axis I psychiatric disorder (see Table 2). Participants were recruited from within two studies of remitted mood disorders. Participants were between 18 and 29 years of age (67% Female), so as to minimize cumulative effects of illness and effects of age. Nine participants were taking psychotropic medications at the time of scanning (n = 7 MD; n = 2 SB[1]). All participants completed a battery of cognitive and diagnostic measures, followed by an MRI scan.

Symptom measures

The 17-item Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAM-D; Hamilton, 1960) and 14-item Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAM-A; Hamilton, 1959), are widely-used interview-based measures of depression and anxiety symptom severity, respectively, and were administered by trained evaluators to assess symptoms.

fMRI acquisition and functional connectivity MRI preprocessing

Eyes-open, resting scans were collected over eight minutes on a 3.0 T GE scanners (Signa scanner at UM, and Discovery scanner at UIC). Both sites used TRs of 2000 ms and a total of 240 TRs for the resting scans. Several steps were taken to reduce the potential impact of sources of noise and artifact. Slice timing was completed with SPM8 (http://www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm/doc/) and motion correction algorithms were applied using FSL (http://fsl.fmrib.ox.ac.uk/fsl/fslwiki/). Coregistration of structural images to functional images was followed with spatial normalization of the coregistered T1-spgr to the Montreal Neurological Institute (MNI) 152 brain template. The resulting normalization matrix then was applied to the slice-time-corrected time-series data. These normalized T2* time-series data were spatially smoothed with a 5 mm Gaussian kernel resulting in T2* images with isotropic voxels, 2 mm on each side. Time-series data were de-trended and mean-centered. Motion parameters were regressed out (Jo *et al.*, 2013). The movement also was addressed in connectivity analyses by regressing out the top 5 PCA components of the masked white matter and CSF signals, as recommended in the recent literature (Jo *et al.*, 2013; Power *et al.*, 2012, 2014, 2017; Behzadi *et al.*, 2007). Finally, time-series were band-pass filtered over 0.01–0.10 Hz. Correlation coefficients were calculated between mean time course for seed regions and all other voxels of the brain, resulting in a three-dimensional correlation coefficient image (r image). These r images were transformed to z scores using a Fisher transformation.

See online Supplementary Method for additional details on the acquisition and preprocessing of fMRI data.

Table 1. Descriptive information about intent and lethality of most serious suicide attempt (n = 18) from the Diagnostic Interview for Genetic Studies (Nurnberger *et al.*, 1994)

Description	*n* (%)
Intent[3]	
1 (minimal intent, manipulative gesture)	3 (18%)
2 (definite but ambivalent)	6 (35%)
3 (serious intent, expected to die)	8 (47%)
Lethality	
1 (no danger)	4 (24%)
2 (minimal)	2 (12%)
3 (mild)	4 (24%)
4 (moderate)	7 (41%)

Quantitative information is unavailable for one individual whose suicide attempt was evaluated using the SCID (Shankman *et al.*, 2018), which uses a different rating system.

Defining the CCN, SEN, and DMN

In line with the triple-network model of Menon (2011), to test hypotheses related to the CCN, SEN, and DMN, masks were created of these three networks based on Yeo *et al.* (2011). The CCN was created by combining the dorsal attention and fronto-parietal network masks. The SEN was created by combining ventral attention and limbic networks, along with bilateral amygdala, ventral striatum, and subgenual anterior cingulate (which were added to the network masks using the WFU pickatlas), as subcortical areas were not included in Yeo *et al.*'s (2011) analysis. The DMN was the same mask as from Yeo *et al.* (2011), with the addition of bilateral anterior hippocampus (HPF). The triple-network model is presented here for simplicity; our definition of networks was consistent with prior work (Menon, 2011; Seeley *et al.*, 2007).

In addition to the three network masks, a separate second-level model was created from seeds within each of the three networks (Menon, 2011; Yeo *et al.*, 2011) to identify regions of suprathreshold connectivity. Each of these three models contained two bilateral seeds[2] within a given network. Based on Yeo *et al.* (2011), the CCN model contained dlPFC and inferior parietal lobule (IPL) seeds; the SEN model contained amygdala and inferior ventral striatum seeds; and the DMN model contained PCC and HPF seeds. Each of the three network masks was used with each of the three network seed models to examine within- and between-network connectivity [e.g. for the CCN seed model, we examined the averaged connectivity between the four seeds (bilateral dlPFC and IPL) and each of the three network masks (CCN, SEN, and DMN)]. For any regions identified as differing between groups within a given network seed model (e.g. the CCN seed model), we then examined how groups differed in connectivity between the region and each of the other two sets of network seeds (e.g. with the SEN and DMN seed models). Covariates in each SPM model included site, sex, and head movement.

[1]Both of the n = 2 individuals in the SB group who were taking psychiatric medication were taking an antidepressant (trazodone or sertraline). Individuals in the MD group were taking antidepressants (buproprion, trazodone, fluoxetine, sertraline, escitalopram, venlafaxine), mood stabilizers (lamotrigine, valproate, lithium, oxcarbazepine), antipsychotics (risperidone), and benzodiazepines (alprazolam).

[2]Seeds were spherical: In the CCN, dlPFC (PFClp; Coordinates: −45, 29, 32; 45, 29, 32), IPL (PGa; Coordinates: −52, −50, 49; 52, −50, 49); in the SEN, amygdala (−23, −5, −19; 23, −5, −19), VSi (−9, 9, −8; 9, 9, −8); in the DMN, PCC (−5, −49, −25; 5, −49, −25), HPF (−30, −12, −18; 30, −12, −18); each seed contained 19 voxels.

[3]Post-hoc analyses examined extracted fMRI data separately among individuals with serious intent (see online Supplementary Results and Supplementary Fig. S2).

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291719002356 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Table 2. Demographic comparisons between groups

	HC ($n = 82$)	MD ($n = 52$)	SI ($n = 60$)	SB ($n = 18$)
	M (SD)/*N* (%)	*M* (SD)/*N* (%)	*M* (SD)/*N* (%)	*M* (SD)/*N* (%)
Female	49 (60%)	35 (67%)	41 (68%)	16 (89%)
Age	21.34 (2.45)	22.53 (3.21)	22.18 (2.70)	21.44 (1.50)
Site UIC	63 (77%)	46 (88%)	50 (83%)	15 (83%)
Race				
White/Caucasian	51 (62%)	33 (63%)	33 (55%)	9 (50%)
Asian/Indian	25 (30%)	6 (12%)	16 (27%)	3 (17%)
Black or African American	2 (2%)	9 (17%)	6 (10%)	4 (22%)
More than one/other	1 (1%)	3 (6%)	2 (4%)	2 (11%)
Latino(a)	3 (4%)	1 (2%)	2 (4%)	0 (0%)
Middle Eastern	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)
Hamilton Depression Rating Scale*	0.45 (0.90)	4.45 (6.46)	2.83 (4.19)	5.47 (4.52)
Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale*	0.88 (1.41)	4.95 (5.17)	3.35 (4.43)	5.57 (4.35)
Age at onset	n/a	15.74 (4.29)	15.72 (3.85)	14.71 (2.82)
Number of depressive episodes	n/a	2.24 (1.13)	2.15 (1.23)	2.47 (1.12)
Education	14.67 (1.53)	14.50 (1.75)	14.90 (1.62)	14.06 (1.16)
Estimated verbal IQ	106.65 (8.86)	107.58 (7.63)	107.95 (10.24)	104.94 (9.04)

HC, Healthy comparison participants; MD, mood disorder with no suicide-related behavior; SI, history of suicidal ideation; SB, history of suicide-related behavior.
*$p < 0.05$ (SB > HC; SI > HC; MD > HC; SB = SI = MD).

Statistical analyses

The three network models described above were evaluated in SPM8. The threshold of significance reported for the fMRI analyses was $p < 0.005$ and $k = 57$ (3dClustsim with the whole brain corrected p value of 0.01 per analysis). Analyses used the relevant network mask for interpreting regions of activation. The main effect (ANCOVA F test) of group contrasts were used to examine regions of connectivity in which groups differed from one another within each of the three network models, which were, in turn, masked by each of the three network masks and a gray matter mask. Using MarsBaR (Brett *et al.*, 2002), average beta weights were extracted from each of these regions of group difference, to examine connectivity between these regions and each of the three network seed models. Extracted data then were compared between the three groups using ANOVAs; significant ANOVAs were followed up with Tukey's corrected t tests for pairwise comparisons. Exploratory post-hoc nonparametric correlations examined how data extracted from clusters above were associated with illness characteristics (age of onset, number of prior depressive episodes, and current symptoms of depression and anxiety; see online Supplementary Material). A subset of participants ($n =$ 38 HC; $n = 20$ MD; $n = 25$ SI; $n = 11$ SB) also completed a second resting-state fMRI scan one to four months later, allowing us to examine the stability of group differences in connectivity identified at the first scan. Data were extracted from regions that differed between groups at the first scan, and were extracted from the same regions at the second scan, and were compared using pairwise t tests.

For descriptive purposes, we conducted a post-hoc classification analysis to examine the accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity of using data extracted from clusters identified by the models to classify individuals according to group membership. We considered an approach to the construction of classifiers from imbalanced group datasets, in which the minority class (SB, with the smallest sample size) is over-sampled by creating 'synthetic' examples (SMOTE; Chawla *et al.*, 2002). We generated synthetic examples by varying the percentages of samples added to the data set and applied a 10-fold cross-validated Logistic classifier. The classification algorithms were run for five comparisons (SB *v.* SI; SB *v.* MD; SB *v.* HC; SB *v.* SI + MD; and SB *v.* SI + MD + HC), using data extracted from clusters identified at the Time 1 scan and from these same regions at Time 2.

Results

The SB, SI, and MD groups had higher levels of residual symptoms of depression and anxiety than the HC group, but groups did not differ in any other illness characteristics or demographics (Table 2).

Cognitive control network seeds model

In the CCN seeds model, the main effect of group contrast yielded one cluster within the CCN mask that differed by group, and no clusters within either the SEN or DMN masks (Table 3; Fig. 1). This region was in the right middle frontal gyrus (MFG). Individuals with a history of SB had significantly less connectivity between this right MFG region and the CCN seeds than did either the MD group ($p < 0.01$) or the HC group ($p = 0.001$); the SB group had descriptively, but not significantly, less connectivity than the SI group ($d = 0.56$, $p = 0.17$; online Supplementary Table S1). The main effect of group contrast did not identify any regions within either the SEN or DMN masks in which groups differed in degree of connectivity to the CCN seeds.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291719002356 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Table 3. Regions of significant connectivity within three network models from main effect of group contrast comparing individuals with history of suicide-related behavior (SB), individuals with history of suicidal ideation only (SI), individuals with a mood disorder with no history of SI or SB (MD), and healthy comparison participants (HC), and masks for each of three networks

				MNI Coordinates				
Model/Mask	Lobe	Gyrus	BA	x	y	z	Peak Z	Cluster voxels
Cognitive Control Network (CCN) Seed Model								
CCN Mask	Frontal	Middle	9	44	12	42	3.88	89
SEN Mask	n/a							
DMN Mask	n/a							
Salience and Emotional Network (SEN) Seed Model								
CCN Mask	Occipital	(Precuneus)	7	16	−72	38	3.32	129
	Frontal	Middle/Superior	10,46	46	48	12	3.49	79
	Frontal	Middle/Inferior	8	26	14	48	3.74	89
SEN Mask	n/a							
DMN Mask	n/a							
Default Mode Network (DMN) Seed Model								
CCN Mask	Frontal	Middle/Inferior	9	44	12	42	3.88	89
SEN Mask	n/a							
DMN Mask	n/a							

BA, Brodmann area. *x*, *y*, *z* = MNI (Montreal Neurological Institute) coordinates of significant peak effects.

We then evaluated cross-network connectivity by examining how groups differed in connectivity between these above two CCN clusters and each of the other two networks. Connectivity with the right MFG cluster did not differ between groups for the SEN seeds [$F_{(3,\ 208)} = 1.91$, $p = 0.13$] or the DMN seeds [$F_{(3,\ 208)} = 1.99$, $p = 0.12$].

Salience and emotional network seeds model

In the SEN seeds model, the main effect of group contrast identified three clusters in the CCN mask, and no clusters within either the SEN or the DMN masks (Table 3). The first region was in the right precuneus; individuals with SI had significantly less connectivity between this region and the SEN seeds than did the SB ($p < 0.01$), MD ($p = 0.04$), or HC ($p < 0.001$) groups; no other pairwise comparisons were significant ($ps > 0.51$). The second region was in the right middle/superior frontal gyrus (MFG/SFG); similarly, individuals with SI had significantly less connectivity between this region and the SEN seeds than did the SB ($p = 0.04$), MD ($p = 0.01$), or HC ($p < 0.001$) groups; no other pairwise comparisons were significant ($ps > 0.69$). The third region was in the right middle/inferior frontal gyrus (MFG/IFG); again, individuals with SI had significantly less connectivity between this region and the SEN seeds than did the SB ($p = 0.03$), MD ($p = 0.001$), or HC ($p = 0.02$) groups; no other pairwise comparisons were significant ($ps > 0.49$).

We then examined how groups differed in connectivity between these three regions and each of the other two networks. Connectivity with the CCN seeds did not differ between groups for the right precuneus cluster [$F_{(2,\ 209)} = 2.56$, $p = 0.06$] or the right MFG/IFG cluster [$F_{(2,\ 209)} = 1.27$, $p = 0.29$]. The right MFG/IFG cluster differed by group at a trend level [$F_{(2,\ 209)} = 2.21$, $p = 0.09$], with the SB group demonstrating descriptively, but not significantly, less connectivity than each of the other groups from the right MFG/IFG to the CCN, consistent with a medium-to-large effect size ($ds = 0.59–0.68$; $ps = 0.06–0.27$). Connectivity with the DMN seeds differed for the right MFG/IFG cluster [$F_{(2,\ 209)} = 3.27$, $p = 0.02$], such that individuals with a history of SI had significantly less connectivity with the DMN seeds than did the MD group ($p = 0.02$); no other pairwise comparisons were significant ($ps > 0.08$). Connectivity with the DMN seeds did not differ between groups for the right precuneus cluster [$F_{(2,\ 209)} = 1.36$, $p = 0.26$] or the right MFG/SFG cluster [$F_{(2,\ 209)} = 0.89$, $p = 0.45$].

Default mode network seeds model

In the DMN seeds model, the main effect of group contrast yielded one cluster within the CCN mask (right MFG/IFG) that differed by group (Table 3; Fig. 1), and no clusters within either the SEN or the DMN masks (Table 3). Individuals with SB had less connectivity between this right MFG/IFG region and the DMN seeds than did the MD group ($p = 0.04$) and HCs ($p < 0.005$), and had descriptively, but not significantly, less connectivity than the SI group consistent with a medium effect size ($d = 0.43$, $p = 0.43$). The SI group also had less connectivity than did the HC group ($p = 0.01$). Other pairwise comparisons were not significant ($ps > 0.32$).

We then examined how groups differed in connectivity between the right MFG/IFG region and each of the other two sets of network seeds. Connectivity between the right MFG/IFG and the CCN seed model differed significantly between groups [$F_{(2,\ 209)} = 3.41$, $p = 0.02$]; individuals with SB exhibited significantly less connectivity than did the MD group ($p = 0.04$) and HCs ($p = 0.02$), and also had descriptively, but not significantly, less connectivity than the SI group consistent with a medium effect size ($d = 0.45$, $p = 0.27$).

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291719002356 Published online by Cambridge University Press

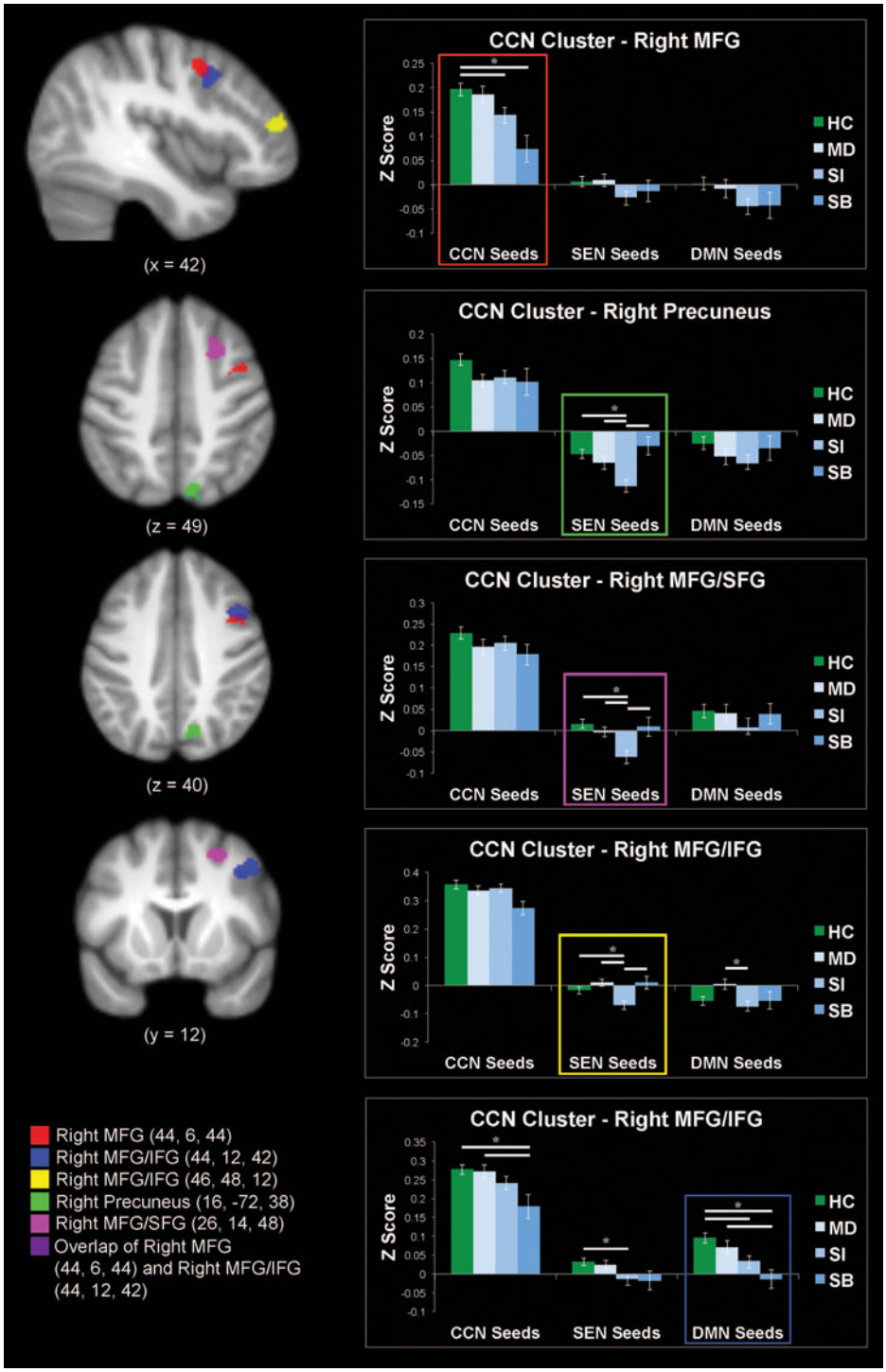


Fig. 1. Spatial maps of significant main effect contrasts, and extracted values within each contrast cluster plotted by group and by network seed model (error bars represent standard errors from the mean of each group within each contrast; colored boxes represent the model that was used to identify the cluster).

Connectivity between this right MFG/IFG region and the SEN seed model did not differ significantly between groups [$F_{(2,\ 209)} = 1.91$, $p = 0.13$].

Stability of group differences

Extracted data from the four regions in connectivity with the three network masks at Time 1 (12 variables) did not differ significantly at the second scan ($ts < 1.64$, $ps > 0.10$), providing evidence that network connectivity with these regions relevant to SB are stable over time (see online Supplementary Fig. S1). In addition, effect sizes of group differences (particularly those between SB relative to the other two groups) were similar at Time 2 relative to Time 1 (see online Supplementary Table S1).

Sensitivity and specificity of classification, and supplemental analyses

At a post-hoc level, prediction of group membership (using the seed-node connectivity values that differed between groups) was

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291719002356 Published online by Cambridge University Press

achieved with good accuracy (79–86%), sensitivity (80–87%), and sensitivity (78–88%) (Table 4). Prospective data were available for a subset of participants in the subsequent year ($n = 7$ SB, $n = 97$ MD; see online Supplementary Material); a greater proportion of individuals in the SB group (43%) had engaged in future SB or required a higher level of care than outpatient treatment (e.g. inpatient care), relative to individuals in the MD Group (5%). Additional analyses of site effects (which did not affect the predictive model) are included in online Supplementary Material.

As prior studies have suggested that most individuals with mood disorders experience SI during depressive episodes (Nock *et al.*, 2010), a set of alternate models collapsed the MD and SI groups into one group, and thus compared SB, MD (with or without SI), and HC groups (see online Supplementary Results).

Discussion

The aim of the present study was to use rs-fMRI to identify possible neural mechanisms underlying suicide risk in mood disorders, as defined by past SB (Valtonen *et al.*, 2006; Lewinsohn *et al.*, 1994; Brown *et al.*, 2000). We identified intrinsic network connectivity with several right-lateralized brain regions that distinguished amongst individuals with past SB, individuals with a mood disorder with no past SB (some of whom had experienced SI), and healthy individuals. Intrinsic network connectivity effects were stable over time and identified group membership with good accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity. In addition, group differences in connectivity demonstrated some specificity to SB rather than to SI in general with moderate effect sizes, although larger sample sizes are needed in future studies to evaluate their significance. These results suggest that individuals with a mood disorder who have a history of an SB may have distinct, trait-like patterns of connectivity within and between intrinsic networks that facilitate cognitive control and self-focused thought. They also suggest that rs-fMRI might be a promising tool for identifying neural underpinnings of suicide risk in the context of a mood disorder.

We hypothesized that individuals with SB would show attenuated connectivity within the CCN relative to MD and HC groups. Consistent with this hypothesis, individuals with SB demonstrated less connectivity between the CCN seeds and the right MFG, a key region of the CCN, relative to individuals with a history of SI (a medium effect size), and relative to MD and HC groups (consistent with large effect sizes). This finding complements prior work showing attenuated connectivity within the CCN among individuals with active and remitted MDD (Kaiser *et al.*, 2015; Stange *et al.*, 2017), in individuals at risk for depression (Clasen *et al.*, 2014), and among those with SI (Ordaz *et al.*, 2018), and extends these results to individuals with past SB. These results also are consistent with one previous analysis of individuals with SB outside of the context of a mood disorder, which found attenuated regional homogeneity in bilateral MFG relative to individuals without a history of SB (Cao *et al.*, 2015). Attenuated connectivity between the CCN and the right MFG at rest may be indicative of disruptions in the neural circuitry supporting adaptive cognitive control (Stange *et al.*, 2017). These impairments might interfere with the ability to divert attentional resources and prevent oneself from acting on impulsive or suicidal thoughts, hence conferring vulnerability to SBs.

Within the DMN seed model, a second CCN region within the right MFG was identified as differing between groups. In this analysis, individuals with an SB history showed less connectivity between this key cognitive control region and the DMN seeds, relative to the other groups (with effect sizes ranging from medium to large). Although speculative, one plausible explanation is that individuals with less MFG-to-DMN connectivity might be less able to engage CCN resources to flexibly disengage from negative self-focused thought. Given that the DMN is active during rest and during self-reflection such as rumination, and that the CCN facilitates cognitive control functions, individuals who have difficulty stopping themselves from ruminating while at rest might show less functional synchronization of these networks. As rumination is associated with risk for SI and suicide behavior (Rogers and Joiner, 2017; Surrence *et al.*, 2009; Burke *et al.*, 2016; Stange *et al.*, 2015), future work might investigate whether disruptions in connectivity between these regions might lead to future suicidal behavior, with rumination as one candidate behavioral mechanism (Hamilton *et al.*, 2011). Indeed, in our data, individuals with SI and SB both demonstrated attenuated right MFG to DMN connectivity relative to HCs, although only SB differed from MD, suggesting that less connectivity between these regions is associated with greater likelihood of suicidal behavior (see Fig. 1).

In contrast, three CCN regions (right precuneus, MFG/IFG, and MFG/SFG) were identified in which individuals with a history of SI exhibited more negative connectivity with the SEN seeds, relative to each of the other three groups. It is not entirely clear why these differences would characterize individuals with SI, but not those with SB or those with a mood disorder without SI. It may be that individuals who only present with SI, but who do not progress to SB, have a different phenotype of mood disorder. The dorsal right IFG plays a prominent role in facilitating inhibitory control and ventral IFG is critical for reorienting attention to salient stimuli (Levy and Wagner, 2011; Sebastian *et al.*, 2016), and both subregions are involved with the successful regulation of distracting emotions (Dolcos *et al.*, 2006). Prior work also has linked attenuated resting-state connectivity between the IFG and sgACC with higher levels of rumination in MDD (Connolly *et al.*, 2013). Thus, a lack of connectivity between the clusters in the right IFG and SFG and the SEN might represent a tendency to be distracted by salient emotional stimuli in the internal or external environment, perhaps resulting in difficulty with flexibly adapting attentional control toward meeting long-term goals. For individuals with a mood disorder, deficits in the neural circuitry of inhibition and regulation such as these might also lead to thoughts about ways to escape distress, which could manifest as SI (Serafini *et al.*, 2016; Malhi *et al.*, 2013). Longitudinal studies are needed to examine these hypotheses. An alternative is that some individuals in the sample who have attempted suicide in the past might have developed protective or compensatory strategies that make them less likely to engage with thoughts of suicide, which potentially could lead to more normalized patterns of connectivity between these network regions. It is worth noting, however, that group differences between these CCN regions and the SEN seeds were attenuated at the second scan, as the SB group looked more similar to the SI group (online Supplementary Fig. S1, online Supplementary Table S1). Thus, this speculative interpretation of these group differences requires replication before further comment can be made.

It is promising that these analyses identified three clusters in which the SB group differed from the other two groups in connectivity within and across networks. However, these results highlight that more work needs to be done in identifying suicide risk above and beyond depression history and previous attempts. This is particularly true given that the sensitivity of the clusters

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291719002356 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Table 4. Accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity of classification of group membership based on extracted data from main effect contrasts of regions of significant connectivity within the three network models at Time 1, and from these same regions at Time 2

Scan	SB *v.* HC	SB *v.* SI	SB *v.* MD	SB *v.* SI + MD	SB *v.* SI + MD + HC
Time 1					
Accuracy	82.2%	78.9%	84.9%	85.5%	84.9%
Sensitivity	81.5%	79.6%	87.0%	86.1%	81.3%
Specificity	82.9%	78.3%	82.7%	84.8%	87.6%
Time 2					
Accuracy	70.4%	61.5%	67.9%	77.5%	82.5%
Sensitivity	60.6%	55.6%	78.8%	72.7%	80.7%
Specificity	78.9%	68.0%	50.0%	82.2%	84.3%

SB, history of suicidal behavior; SI, history of suicidal ideation; MD, no suicidal behavior with mood disorder; HC, healthy comparison.

identified for distinguishing between SB and SI groups was somewhat attenuated when participants were re-scanned at Time 2. This future work could include further refining our understanding of the neurobiology of suicide, but also should include examining interactions between biological factors and environmental contexts that may precipitate SI and suicide attempt (Kleiman and Nock, 2018; Stange et al. 2019). In addition to examining the interactive influence with the environment, future studies could examine and replicate these specific connectivity patterns *a priori*, to validate the role of these regions in suicide risk.

Although there were numerous strengths of this study, such as the use of a remitted sample with individuals early in the course of illness, and being one of few studies to examine rs-fMRI among individuals with a history of SB, several limitations must be noted. First, the size of the SB group was small given that this was a secondary analysis of a study sample collected for other purposes (intended to assess individuals with remitted mood disorders), and not all individuals had full intent to die when they engaged in SBs; nevertheless, results appeared consistent in the subset of SB participants with intent to die (see online Supplementary Fig. S2). Future studies in this area may benefit from a more focused investigation on specific regions identified by studies such as the present one, which might reduce the likelihood of experiment-wise type I error. Independent replication and meta-analysis remain the most formidable tools to reduce type I errors, yet type II errors remain a concern. Moreover, future studies could specifically recruit SI–/SB–, SI+/SB–, and SI+/SB+ samples of equal size to better delineate neural features associated with prior report of SI *v.* SB. It is possible that some instances of lifetime SI were missed within the MD group, if individuals only experienced SI outside of the context of a depressive episode (as measured with the DIGS depression module). We only were able to prospectively evaluate future SI or SBs in a subset of those who were initially studied, and SB could have led to a greater degree of dropout. Future work should examine these specific patterns of network connectivity as possible vulnerability factors for SI and suicide behavior prospectively, in larger samples. Prospective studies of individuals who may be at risk but who do not have past SB are also called for, to better distinguish between 'risk' and 'scarring' effects of past attempts (Just *et al.*, 2001).

Furthermore, we compared individuals during the remitted state of illness to evaluate potentially trait-like risk markers; although this represents a strength in that it minimizes the potentially confounding influence of current mood state, it is possible that different brain regions would distinguish between the groups when individuals are in an acute depressive episode (e.g. Brady *et al.*, 2017; Rey *et al.*, 2016). Studying individuals who are in remission may have decreased the overall sensitivity of these analyses, as individuals with remitted mood disorders have relatively low profiles of current symptoms and suicidal thinking. Our aim was to study individuals early in the course of illness of mood disorders to reduce the effects of cumulative mood episodes, increasing age, and additional suicidal behavior (e.g. medical complications); however, the focus on adults under age 30 may limit the generalizability to older adult populations who potentially could show different patterns of connectivity. Although data from the network regions classified the SB group with good accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity, it is important to note that we did not use an independent sample to validate these regions and to account for possible biases in predictor selection. Thus, these results are viewed in the context of clarifying the degree and effect of predictors while accounting for potential shared variance, but should not be viewed as independent or corroborative (Bzdok and Yeo, 2017; Kriegeskorte *et al.*, 2009). Finally, recent data have demonstrated that the use of 12-min resting-state scans can ascertain more reliable connectivity values (Birn *et al.*, 2013).

The present study represents an initial step toward using rs-fMRI to identify neurobiologically-derived subgroups of individuals with mood disorders who may be at risk for suicide. By improving predictive models of suicide risk, this work – in combination with improved clinical assessment – may help us to better understand the mechanisms underlying suicide risk (Desmyter *et al.*, 2013; Fischer *et al.*, 2016), and to better identify those at highest risk.

Supplementary material. The supplementary material for this article can be found at https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291719002356

Financial support. This work was supported by NIMH grant MH 091811 and MH 101487 (SAL), and UIC Clinical and Translational Science Awards Program NCATS UL1TR000050 and 1S10RR028898. Jonathan P. Stange was supported by grants 1K23MH112769-01A1 and 5T32MH067631-12 from NIMH.

Conflict of interest. None.

References

Anestis MD and Joiner TE (2011) Examining the role of emotion in suicidality: negative urgency as an amplifier of the relationship between components of the interpersonal–psychological theory of suicidal behavior and lifetime number of suicide attempts. *Journal of Affective Disorders* **129**, 261–269.

Behzadi Y, Restom K, Liau J and Liu TT (2007) A component based noise correction method (CompCor) for BOLD and perfusion based fMRI. *Neuroimage* **37**, 90–101.

Bekh Bradley D, DeFife JA, Guarnaccia C, Phifer MJ, Fani MN, Ressler KJ and Westen D (2011) Emotion dysregulation and negative affect: association with psychiatric symptoms. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* **72**, 685–691.

Birn RM, Molloy EK, Patriat R, Parker T, Meier TB, Kirk GR, Nair VA, Meyerand ME and Prabhakaran V (2013) The effect of scan length on the reliability of resting-state fMRI connectivity estimates. *Neuroimage* **83**, 550–558.

Brady Jr. RO, Tandon N, Masters GA, Margolis A, Cohen BM, Keshavan M and Öngür D (2017) Differential brain network activity across mood states in bipolar disorder. *Journal of Affective Disorders* **207**, 367–376.

Brett M, Anton J-L, Valabregue R and Poline J-B (2002) Region of interest analysis using an SPM toolbox [abstract]. *Presented at the 8th International Conference on Functional Mapping of the Human Brain*. Available on CD-ROM in NeuroImage 16.

Brown GK, Beck AT, Steer RA and Grisham JR (2000) Risk factors for suicide in psychiatric outpatients: a 20-year prospective study. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* **68**, 371–377.

Buckner RL, Andrews-Hanna JR and Schacter DL (2008) The brain's default network. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* **1124**, 1–38.

Burke TA, Connolly SL, Hamilton JL, Stange JP, Abramson LY and Alloy LB (2016) Cognitive risk and protective factors for suicidal ideation: a two year longitudinal study in adolescence. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology* **44**, 1145–1160.

Bzdok D and Yeo BT (2017) Inference in the age of big data: future perspectives on neuroscience. *Neuroimage* **155**, 549–564.

Cao J, Chen JM, Kuang L, Ai M, Fang WD, Gan Y, Wang W, Chen XR, Xu XM, Wang HG and Lv Z (2015) Abnormal regional homogeneity in young adult suicide attempters with no diagnosable psychiatric disorder: a resting state functional magnetic imaging study. *Psychiatry Research: Neuroimaging* **231**, 95–102.

Chang BP, Franklin JC, Ribeiro JD, Fox KR, Bentley KH, Kleiman EM and Nock MK (2016) Biological risk factors for suicidal behaviors: a meta-analysis. *Translational Psychiatry* **6**, e887.

Chase HW, Segreti AM, Keller TA, Cherkassky VL, Just MA, Pan LA and Brent DA (2017) Alterations of functional connectivity and intrinsic activity within the cingulate cortex of suicidal ideators. *Journal of Affective Disorders* **212**, 78–85.

Chawla NV, Bowyer KW, Hall LO and Kegelmeyer WP (2002) SMOTE: synthetic minority over-sampling technique. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research* **16**, 321–357.

Clasen PC, Beevers CG, Mumford JA and Schnyer DM (2014) Cognitive control network connectivity in adolescent women with and without a parental history of depression. *Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience* **7**, 13–22.

Connolly CG, Wu J, Ho TC, Hoeft F, Wolkowitz O, Eisendrath S, Frank G, Hendren R, Max JE, Paulus MP, Tapert SF, Banerjee D, Simmons AN and Yang TT (2013) Resting-state functional connectivity of subgenual anterior cingulate cortex in depressed adolescents. *Biological Psychiatry* **74**, 898–907.

Desmyter S, Bijttebier S and van Heeringen K (2013) The role of neuroimaging in our understanding of the suicidal brain. *CNS & Neurological Disorders-Drug Targets* **12**, 921–999.

Dolcos F, Kragel P, Wang L and McCarthy G (2006) Role of the inferior frontal cortex in coping with distracting emotions. *NeuroReport* **17**, 1591–1594.

Drysdale AT, Grosenick L, Downar J, Dunlop K, Mansouri F, Meng Y, Fetcho RN, Zebley B, Oathes DJ, Etkin A, Schatzberg AF, Sudheimer K, Keller K, Mayberg HS, Gunning FM, Alexopoulos GS, Fox MD, Pascual-Leone A, Voss HU, Casey BJ, Dubin MJ and Listen C (2017) Resting-state connectivity biomarkers define neurophysiological subtypes of depression. *Nature Medicine* **23**, 28–38.

Du L, Zeng J, Liu H, Tang D, Meng H, Li Y and Fu Y (2017) Fronto-limbic disconnection in depressed patients with suicidal ideation: a resting-state functional connectivity study. *Journal of Affective Disorders* **215**, 213–217.

Fischer AS, Keller CJ and Etkin A (2016) The clinical applicability of functional connectivity in depression: pathways toward more targeted intervention. *Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging* **1**, 262–270.

Franklin JC, Ribeiro JD, Fox KR, Bentley KH, Kleiman EM, Huang X, Musacchio KM, Jaroszewski AC, Chang BP and Nock MK (2017) Risk factors for suicidal thoughts and behaviors: a meta-analysis of 50 years of research. *Psychological Bulletin* **143**, 187–232.

Ge R, Blumberger DM, Downar J, Daskalakis ZJ, Dipinto AA, Tham JC, Lam R and Vila-Rodriguez F (2017) Abnormal functional connectivity within resting-state networks is related to rTMS-based therapy effects of treatment resistant depression: a pilot study. *Journal of Affective Disorders* **218**, 75–81.

Hamilton M (1960) A rating scale for depression. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery, and Psychiatry* **23**, 56–62.

Hamilton M (1959) The assessment of anxiety states by rating. *British Journal of Medical Psychology* **32**, 50–55.

Hamilton JP, Furman DJ, Chang C, Thomason ME, Dennis E and Gotlib IH (2011) Default-mode and task-positive network activity in major depressive disorder: implications for adaptive and maladaptive rumination. *Biological Psychiatry* **70**, 327–333.

Hasler G and Northoff G (2011) Discovering imaging endophenotypes for major depression. *Molecular Psychiatry* **16**, 604.

Hawton K, Sutton L, Haw C, Sinclair J and Harriss L (2005) Suicide and attempted suicide in bipolar disorder: a systematic review of risk factors. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* **66**, 693–704.

Hawton K, i Comabella CC, Haw C and Saunders K (2013). Risk factors for suicide in individuals with depression: a systematic review. *Journal of Affective Disorders* **147**, 17–28.

Insel TR and Cuthbert BN (2015) Brain disorders? Precisely. *Science* **348**, 499–500.

Insel T, Cuthbert B, Garvey M, Heinssen R, Pine DS, Quinn K, Sanislow C and Wang P (2010) Research domain criteria (RDoC): toward a new classification framework for research on mental disorders. *American Journal of Psychiatry* **167**, 748–751.

Jacobs RH, Jenkins LM, Gabriel LB, Barba A, Ryan KA, Weisenbach SL, Verges A, Baker AM, Peters AT, Crane NA and Gotlib IH (2014) Increased coupling of intrinsic networks in remitted depressed youth predicts rumination and cognitive control. *Public Library of Science One* **9**, e104366.

Jacobs RH, Barba A, Gowins JR, Klumpp H, Jenkins LM, Mickey BJ, Ajilore O, Peciña M, Sikora M, Ryan KA and Hsu DT (2016) Decoupling of the amygdala to other salience network regions in adolescent-onset recurrent major depressive disorder. *Psychological Medicine* **46**, 1055–1067.

Jo HJ, Gotts SJ, Reynolds RC, Bandettini PA, Martin A, Cox RW and Saad ZS (2013) Effective preprocessing procedures virtually eliminate distance-dependent motion artifacts in resting state FMRI. *Journal of Applied Mathematics* http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2013/935154.

Jollant F, Lawrence NL, Olié E, Guillaume S and Courtet P (2011) The suicidal mind and brain: a review of neuropsychological and neuroimaging studies. *The World Journal of Biological Psychiatry* **12**, 319–339.

Just N, Abramson LY and Alloy LB (2001) Remitted depression studies as tests of the cognitive vulnerability hypotheses of depression onset: a critique and conceptual analysis. *Clinical Psychology Review* **21**, 63–83.

Kaiser RH, Andrews-Hanna JR, Wager TD and Pizzagalli DA (2015) Large-scale network dysfunction in major depressive disorder: a meta-analysis of resting-state functional connectivity. *JAMA Psychiatry* **72**, 603–611.

Kang SG, Na KS, Choi JW, Kim JH, Son YD and Lee YJ (2017) Resting-state functional connectivity of the amygdala in suicide attempters with major depressive disorder. *Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry* **77**, 222–227.

Keilp JG, Gorlyn M, Oquendo MA, Burke AK and Mann JJ (2008) Attention deficit in depressed suicide attempters. *Psychiatry Research* **159**, 7–17.

Keilp JG, Sackeim HA, Brodsky BS, Oquendo MA, Malone KM and Mann JJ (2001) Neuropsychological dysfunction in depressed suicide attempters. *American Journal of Psychiatry* **158**, 735–741.

Keilp JG, Gorlyn M, Russell M, Oquendo MA, Burke AK, Harkavy-Friedman J and Mann JJ (2013) Neuropsychological function and suicidal behavior: attention control, memory and executive dysfunction in suicide attempt. *Psychological Medicine* **43**, 539–551.

Keilp JG, Beers SR, Burke AK, Melhem NM, Oquendo MA, Brent DA and Mann JJ (2014a) Neuropsychological deficits in past suicide attempters with varying levels of depression severity. *Psychological Medicine* **44**, 2965–2974.

Keilp JG, Wyatt G, Gorlyn M, Oquendo MA, Burke AK and Mann JJ (2014b) Intact alternation performance in high lethality suicide attempters. *Psychiatry Research* **219**, 129–136.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291719002356 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Kim K, Kim SW, Myung W, Han CE, Fava M, Mischoulon D, Papakostas GI, Seo SW, Cho H, Seong JK and Jeon HJ (2017) Reduced orbitofrontal-thalamic functional connectivity related to suicidal ideation in patients with major depressive disorder. *Scientific Reports* **7**, 15772.

Kleiman EM and Nock MK (2018) Real-time assessment of suicidal thoughts and behaviors. *Current Opinion in Psychology* **22**, 33–37.

Kleiman EM, Riskind JH, Stange JP, Hamilton JL and Alloy LB (2014) Cognitive and interpersonal vulnerability to suicidal ideation: a weakest link approach. *Behavioral Therapy* **45**, 778–790.

Klonsky ED and May A (2010) Rethinking impulsivity in suicide. *Suicide Life-Threat Behavior* **40**, 612–619.

Kriegeskorte N, Simmons WK, Bellgowan PS and Baker CI (2009) Circular analysis in systems neuroscience: the dangers of double dipping. *Nature Neuroscience* **12**, 535.

Levy BJ and Wagner AD (2011) Cognitive control and right ventrolateral prefrontal cortex: reflexive reorienting, motor inhibition, and action updating. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* **1224**, 40–62.

Lewinsohn PM, Rohde P and Seeley JR (1994) Psychosocial risk factors for future adolescent suicide attempts. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* **62**, 297–305.

Lippard ET, Johnston JA and Blumberg HP (2014) Neurobiological risk factors for suicide: insights from brain imaging. *American Journal of Preventative Medicine* **47**, S152–S162.

Malhi GS, Bargh DM, Kuiper S, Coulston CM and Das P (2013) Modeling bipolar disorder suicidality. *Bipolar Disorders* **15**, 559–574.

Marchetti I, Koster EH, Sonuga-Barke EJ and De Raedt R (2012) The default mode network and recurrent depression: a neurobiological model of cognitive risk factors. *Neuropsychology Review* **22**, 229–251.

May AM and Klonsky ED (2016) What distinguishes suicide attempters from suicide ideators? A meta-analysis of potential factors. *Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice* **23**, 5–20.

Menon V (2011) Large-scale brain networks and psychopathology: a unifying triple network model. *Trends in Cognitive Science* **15**, 483–506.

Miranda R, Gallagher M, Bauchner B, Vaysman R and Marroquín B (2012) Cognitive inflexibility as a prospective predictor of suicidal ideation among young adults with a suicide attempt history. *Depression and Anxiety* **29**, 180–186.

Miranda R, Valderrama J, Tsypes A, Gadol E and Gallagher M (2013) Cognitive inflexibility and suicidal ideation: mediating role of brooding and hopelessness. *Psychiatry Research* **210**, 174–181.

Muschelli J, Nebel MB, Caffo BS, Barber AD, Pekar JJ and Mostofsky SH (2014) Reduction of motion-related artifacts in resting state fMRI using aCompCor. *Neuroimage* **96**, 22–35.

Nock MK, Hwang I, Sampson NA and Kessler RC (2010) Mental disorders, comorbidity and suicidal behavior: results from the National Comorbidity Survey Replication. *Molecular Psychiatry* **1**, 868–876.

Nurnberger JI, Blehar MC, Kaufmann CA, York-Cooler C, Simpson SG, Harkavy-Friedman J, Severe JB, Malaspina D and Reich T (1994) Diagnostic interview for genetic studies: rationale, unique features, and training. *Archives of General Psychiatry* **51**, 849–859.

Oquendo MA, Galfalvy H, Russo S, Ellis SP, Grunebaum MF, Burke A and Mann JJ (2004) Prospective study of clinical predictors of suicidal acts after a major depressive episode in patients with major depressive disorder or bipolar disorder. *American Journal of Psychiatry* **161**, 1433–1441.

Ordaz SJ, Goyer MS, Ho TC, Singh MK and Gotlib IH (2018) Network basis of suicidal ideation in depressed adolescents. *Journal of Affective Disorders* **226**, 92–99.

Panagioti M, Gooding P and Tarrier N (2009) Post-traumatic stress disorder and suicidal behavior: a narrative review. *Clinical Psychology Review* **29**, 471–482.

Pisani AR, Wyman PA, Petrova M, Schmeelk-Cone K, Goldston DB, Xia Y and Gould MS (2013) Emotion regulation difficulties, youth-adult relationships, and suicide attempts among high school students in underserved communities. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* **42**, 807–820.

Power JD, Barnes KA, Snyder AZ, Schlaggar BL and Petersen SE (2012) Spurious but systematic correlations in functional connectivity MRI networks arise from subject motion. *Neuroimage* **59**, 2142–2154.

Power JD, Mitra A, Laumann TO, Snyder AZ, Schlaggar BL and Petersen SE (2014) Methods to detect, characterize, and remove motion artifact in resting state fMRI. *Neuroimage* **84**, 320–341.

Power JD, Plitt M, Laumann TO and Martin A (2017) Sources and implications of whole-brain fMRI signals in humans. *NeuroImage* **146**, 609–625.

Rey G, Piguet C, Benders A, Favre S, Eickhoff SB, Aubry JM and Vuilleumier P (2016) Resting-state functional connectivity of emotion regulation networks in euthymic and non-euthymic bipolar disorder patients. *European Psychiatry* **34**, 56–63.

Rogers ML and Joiner TE (2017) Rumination, suicidal ideation, and suicide attempts: a meta-analytic review. *Review of General Psychology* **21**, 132–142.

Rudd MD (2006) Fluid vulnerability theory: a cognitive approach to understanding the process of acute and chronic risk. In Ellis TE (ed), *Cognition and Suicide: Theory, Research, and Therapy*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, pp. 355–368.

Sacchet MD, Ho TC, Connolly CG, Tymofiyeva O, Lewinn KZ, Han LK, Blom EH, Tapert SF, Max JE, Frank GK and Paulus MP (2016) Large-scale hypoconnectivity between resting-state functional networks in unmedicated adolescent major depressive disorder. *Neuropsychopharmacology* **41**, 2951–2960.

Sebastian A, Jung P, Neuhoff J, Wibral M, Fox PT, Lieb K, Fries P, Eickhoff SB, Tüscher O and Mobascher A (2016) Dissociable attentional and inhibitory networks of dorsal and ventral areas of the right inferior frontal cortex: a combined task-specific and coordinate-based meta-analytic fMRI study. *Brain Structure and Function* **221**, 1635–1651.

Seeley WW, Menon V, Schatzberg AF, Keller J, Glover GH, Kenna H, Reiss AL and Greicius MD (2007) Dissociable intrinsic connectivity networks for salience processing and executive control. *Journal of Neuroscience* **27**, 1349–1356.

Serafini G, Pardini M, Pompili M, Girardi P and Amore M (2016) Understanding suicidal behavior: the contribution of recent resting-state fMRI techniques. *Frontiers in Psychiatry* **7**, https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyt.2016.00069.

Shankman SA, Funkhouser CJ, Klein DN, Davila J, Lerner D and Hee D (2018) Reliability and validity of severity dimensions of psychopathology assessed using the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-5 (SCID). *International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research* **27**, e1590.

Smith SM, Fox PT, Miller KL, Glahn DC, Fox PM, Mackay CE, Filippini N, Watkins KE, Toro R, Laird AR and Beckmann CF (2009) Correspondence of the brain's functional architecture during activation and rest. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA* **106**, 13040–13045.

Spreng RN (2012) The fallacy of a 'task-negative' network. *Frontiers in Psychology* **3**, 145.

Stange JP, Sylvia LG, da Silva Magalhães PV, Miklowitz DJ, Otto MW, Frank E, Berk M, Hansen NS, Dougherty DD, Nierenberg AA and Deckersbach T (2014) Extreme attributions predict suicidal ideation and suicide attempts in bipolar disorder: prospective data from STEP-BD. *World Psychiatry* **13**, 95–96.

Stange JP, Hamilton JL, Burke TA, Kleiman EM, O'Garro-Moore JK, Seligman ND, Abramson LY and Alloy LB (2015) Negative cognitive styles synergistically predict suicidal ideation in bipolar spectrum disorders: a 3-year prospective study. *Psychiatry Research* **226**, 162–168.

Stange JP, Bessette KL, Jenkins LM, Peters AT, Feldhaus C, Crane NA, Ajilore O, Jacobs RH, Watkins ER and Langenecker SA (2017) Attenuated intrinsic connectivity within cognitive control network among individuals with remitted depression: temporal stability and association with negative cognitive styles. *Human Brain Mapping* **38**, 2939–2954.

Stange JP, Kleiman EM, Mermelstein RJ, and Trull TJ (in press) Using ambulatory assessment to measure dynamic risk processes in affective disorders. *Journal of Affective Disorders* https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2019.08.060.

Surrence K, Miranda R, Marroquín BM and Chan S (2009) Brooding and reflective rumination among suicide attempters: cognitive vulnerability to suicidal ideation. *Behaviour Research and Therapy* **47**, 803–808.

Valtonen HM, Suominen K, Mantere O, Leppamaki S, Arvilommi P and Isometsa ET (2006) Prospective study of risk factors for attempted suicide among patients with bipolar disorder. *Bipolar Disorders* **8**, 576–585.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291719002356 Published online by Cambridge University Press

van Heeringen K, Godfrin K and Bijttebier S (2011). Understanding the suicidal brain: a review of neuropsychological studies of suicidal ideation and behavior. In O'Connor RC, Platt S and Gordon J (eds.), *International Handbook of Suicide Prevention: Research, Policy and Practice*. New York: Wiley, pp. 151–167.

van Heeringen K, Bijttebier S, Desmyter S, Vervaet M and Baeken C (2014) Is there a neuroanatomical basis of the vulnerability to suicidal behavior? A coordinate-based meta-analysis of structural and functional MRI studies. *Frontiers Human Neuroscience* **8**, 824.

Van Orden KA, Witte TK, Cukrowicz KC, Braithwaite SR, Selby EA and Joiner Jr. TE (2010) The interpersonal theory of suicide. *Psychological Review* **117**, 575–600.

Yeo BT, Krienen FM, Sepulcre J, Sabuncu MR, Lashkari D, Hollinshead M and Roffman JL (2011) The organization of the human cerebral cortex estimated by intrinsic functional connectivity. *Journal of Neurophysiolog* **106**, 1125–1165.

Zhang H, Chen Z, Jia Z and Gong Q (2014) Dysfunction of neural circuitry in depressive patients with suicidal behaviors: a review of structural and functional neuroimaging studies. *Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry* **53**, 61–66.

Zhang S, Chen JM, Kuang L, Cao J, Zhang H, Ai M, Wang W, Zhang SD, Wang SY, Liu SJ and Fang WD (2016) Association between abnormal default mode network activity and suicidality in depressed adolescents. *BMC Psychiatry* **16**, 337.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291719002356 Published online by Cambridge University Press