

Brain Sex Styles: A Real Image for Gender Discrimination and Response to the Neurocognitive Stimuli

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Abstract

Brain sex does not always closed and matches the body sex, which is biologically acquired during intrauterine life and it was affected by environmental factors that affect brain wiring developments of life events. The aim of present study is estimating the neurocognitive function depending on brain sex matters rather than the biological sex in normal healthy volunteers. A total number of 126 participants fills and sign a special brain sex matter questionnaire as yes or no, which includes a special and general question. After, completing this questionnaire the participants were divided into four groups, group I: as very male brain sex, group II: as very female brain sex, group III: as intermediate male brain sex and group IV: as intermediate female brain sex, then each group performed a neurocognitive test by a Leeds psychomotor battery tester. The psychomotor performance task and cortical arousal activity differences between very male brain sex and very female brain sex there is significant differences in TRT $p < 0.01$ but there is no any significant of differences in any other parameters $p > 0.05$. While, psychomotor performance task and cortical arousal activity differences between very female brain sex and intermediate female brain sex, there are significant differences only in MRT between the two groups $p = 0.005$.

Conclusion: Biological sex with very male brain sex matter has a superior neurocognitive function.

Keywords: Brain sex; Neurocognitive function

Introduction

Brain sex does not always closed and matches the body sex which is biologically acquired during intrauterine life and it was affected by various environmental factors (that affect brain wiring developments of life events) and sex hormones that act as neuromodulator on brain neurotransmitters therefore, brainsex is fashioned from these components which are energetic and interactive to constrain the gender behavior [1].

Previous research showed a biological dissimilarity between males and females were the influential tool of individual talent for how he or she think and react to others, this difference based on brain sex not on biological sex [2].

Additionally, human and animal research studies were revealed the males are mainly used because of their hormone levels do not differ episodically as in females, so any findings in male study individuals are interpreted to females, but; recently a psychoanalysis of various gender neurocognitive studies show no superior changeability than those with males, thus; brain gender differences are sexy[3].

Many fruitful social cognitive studies demonstrated that females of all ages are superior and outperform males on intellectual examinations necessitating emotion/recognition inter-relationships, additionally, empathy sex differences that appear with infancy period persist in development, thus brain sex be innately programmed and affected by culture, social learning and lifestyle then hormonal changes leads to more fixed experience that affect human brains [4].

Brain sex differences are not only functional, but many anatomical differences are documented through sophisticated radiological imaging and histochemical studies that revealed an area called ventral prefrontal cortex (VPC) which is responsible and involved for interpersonal judgment and social cognition is larger in female than male , also; size of straight gyrus (SG) is more in female than male and influenced by prenatal hormones ,where its size is correlated with social cognition and cognitive function regardless of gender[5].

Consequently, brain sex of biological gender can be assessed by gender questionnaire which could evaluate and estimate femininity versus masculinity apart from their biological gender depending on their personality and interest since;brain sex is correlated more with biological sex than with the brain anatomical changes [6].

Therefore, the aim of present study is estimating the neurocognitive function depending on brain sex matters rather than the biological sex in normal healthy volunteers.

Subjects and Methods

This study was carried out at Department of Clinical Pharmacology, College of Medicine, Al-mustansiriya University, in Baghdad-Iraq from May to August 2015. Volunteers, was meeting and interviewed on their healthy status. Exclusion criteria for the volunteers were

psychiatric, sleep, neurological and other medical disorders. All volunteers were advised not to drink caffeine, stimulant drugs and alcohol containing beverage for at least five days before starting the study. The volunteers enrolled in this study signed a learned permission for their contribution to this study, according to the Declaration of Helsinki. The research protocol was endorsed and approved by an independent ethics and the scientific committee in Department of Clinical Pharmacology and College Medical Board.

A total number of 126 participants (60 males and 66 females) with mean age of 23 years (22-24 years range), were recruited from College of Medicine, Al-Mustansiriya University.

Determination of Brain Sex: All participants fill and sign a special brain sex matter questionnaire as yes or no, which includes a special and general questions it, contains 1-20 scores, if YES answered for 1,3,6 ,7,9,10, 11,14,15,17 the score was equal one point for each, while; if YES answered for 2,4,5,8,12,13,16,18,19,20 the score was equal to zero point for each, after totaling the scores 1score=very male brain sex, 20 scores =very female brain sex and between 1-20 scores =intermediate brain sex(www.brainsmatters.com)[7]. Then, use of calipers or ruler to measure digit length from middle of bottom creases to the top of the digit in cm, and measuring 2D:4D ratio which may be <1(short ratio) or >1(long ratio), also, this questionnaire correlates with index and ring digits lengths for both right and left hands (index finger shorter than ring finger indicates a male brain sex and vice versa). After, completing this questionnaire the participants were divided into four groups as very male brain sex group II: as very female brain sex, group III: as intermediate male brain sex and group IV: as intermediate female brain sex, then each group performed a neurocognitive tests that measured by a special device called a Leeds psychomotor battery tester (Zac-Gmbh.D-8346-Simbach/Inn), which measure the followings:

Cortical Arousal Activity (CAA):A preparation period of the test was permitted and supported, this test done in a dim room. The device calculates record and lists the results. The Leeds psychomotor battery tester contains four red emitting diodes located in the corner of 1cm square in excess of a black panel, each participant should sit in front of device to ensuring 75-100cm of distance between the device and eyes, which permits a binocular vision for flicker-fusion perception and discrimination, the flicker occurs at frequency that ranged from 1-60Hz. On an elevating trail, the participant observes the four red lights flickering and should press the key as soon as possible when as they emerge fused this called critical ascending or fusion frequency (ACFF), while; perception of fusion light till to be flickering called descending or flicker frequency (DCFF).

The average of four-five fusions and flickers symbolizing and representing the cortical arousal activity, deterioration in either ACFF or DCFF indicating arousal disorders, moreover; when ACFF value more than 30 Hz (near 60 Hz) and DCFF value less than 30Hz (near 1Hz) indicating a good arousal activity, and from the above values a critical flicker fusion frequency (CFFF) can be estimated where $CFFF = DCFF + ACFF/2$ [8].

Psychomotor Performance Task (PPT) : Leeds psychomotor performance a device was applied for estimations of total reaction time in ms (TRT), which is regarded as an indicator for evaluation of sensori motor response to the critical stimuli. Participants placed the index finger on the central button and instructed to press urgent red appearance sites as soon as possible, the mean of five consecutive readings is recorded and listed on digital screen as total reaction time in ms (TRT) and recognition reaction time in ms (RRT). TRT represents the time for the onsets of a stimulus to the end of the reaction in ms, while RRT represents the time for the onsets of a stimulus to the

beginning of motor action consequently, TRT minus RRT equal to movement reaction time (MRT) which represent the time from the end of stimulus recognition to the end of motor actions.

Statistical Analysis

The results are presented as mean ± SE, and they analyzed by using paired and unpaired student t-test with a simple correlation, taking probability (p<0.05) as the lower border of significance.

Results

After, completing brain sex matter questionnaire the participants were divided into four groups: Group I: 55 participants as very male brain sex (30 males and 25 females), Group II: 22 participants as very female brain sex (18 females and 4 males), Group III: 30 participants as intermediate male brain sex (20 males and 10 females) and Group IV: 19 participants as intermediate female brain sex (13 females and 6 males), Figure 1.

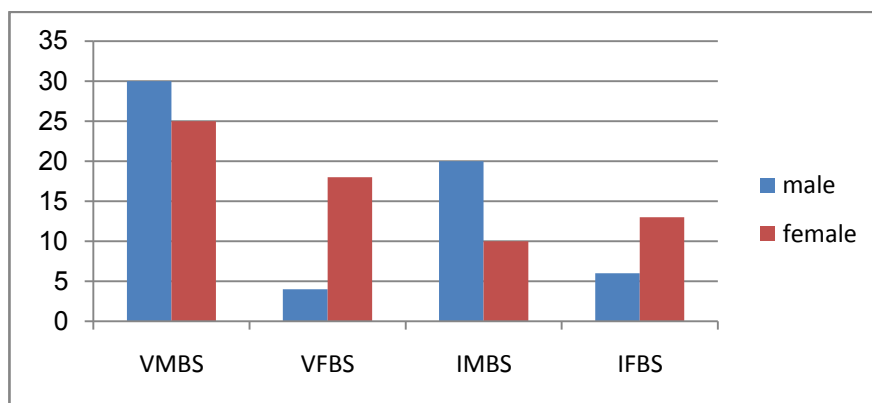


Figure 1: Gender differences and participations in brain sex matters VMBS(Very Male Brain Sex), VFBS(Very Female Brain Sex), IMBS(Intermediate Male Brain Sex), IFBS(Intermediate Female Brain Sex).

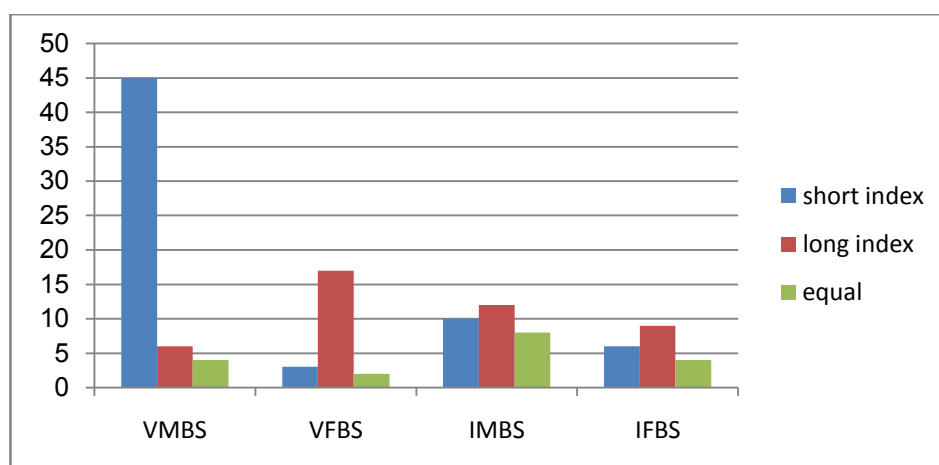


Figure 2: The associations between brain sex matters and length of dominant hand index finger VMBS(81.81% short digit, 10.90% long index,7.27% equal digit), VFBS(long digit 77.27%, short index, long index 13.63%,equal digit 9.090%), IMBS(short index 33.33%,long index 40%,equal digit 26.66%), IFBS(long index 42.10%,short index 31.57%,equal digit 26.31%).male (47.61%),female (52.38%)

Brain sex is correlated with short or long index finger of the dominant hand ,in very male brain sex (VMBS) is associated with short index finger as compared with ringer finger of the same hand while, in very female brain sex (VFBS) is associated with long index finger as compared with ringer finger of the same hand,Figure2.

The characteristics of the results of cortical arousal activity and psychomotor performance task testes after one sample statistics are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Presentation and characteristic of participant groups

One-Sample Statistics				
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
TRT1	55	747.2000	54.87676	7.39958
TRT2	22	721.7273	64.08118	13.66215
TRT3	30	738.5333	62.17702	11.35192
TRT4	18	723.0000	86.59575	20.41081
RRT1	55	411.5636	55.03627	7.42109
RRT2	22	397.1818	43.82284	9.34306
RRT3	30	428.5333	52.14683	9.52067
RRT4	18	373.3889	33.85634	7.98002
MRT1	18	333.2479	.02070	.00488
MRT2	18	324.5872	.07858	.01852
MRT3	18	324.7346	.10683	.02518
MRT4	18	349.5644	.26427	.06229
ACFF1	55	31.2564	1.17407	.15831
ACFF2	22	31.3182	1.04135	.22202
ACFF3	30	31.2700	1.30414	.23810
ACFF4	18	31.5956	1.08070	.25472
DCFF1	55	28.1655	1.09193	.14724
DCFF2	22	28.1409	.91841	.19581
DCFF3	30	28.4467	.90848	.16586
DCFF4	18	28.1167	.98234	.23154
CFFF1	55	29.5720	.07749	.01045
CFFF2	22	29.6198	.20329	.04334
CFFF3	18	29.7800	.14390	.03392
CFFF4	18	29.6489	.18550	.04372

1= very male brain sex, 2= very female brain sex, 3= intermediate male brain sex, 4= intermediate female brain sex, TRT (Total Reaction Time), RRT (Recognition Reaction Time), MRT (Movement Reaction Time), ACFF (Ascending Critical Fusion Frequency), DCFF (Descending Critical Flicker Frequency), CFFF (Critical Flicker-Fusion Frequency).

To establish the correlation and dependability between parameters of cortical arousal activity and psychomotor performance task in enrolled participants, TRT is weakly

correlated with RRT $r=0.26$,Figure 3, while DCFF is highly correlated with ACFF $r=0.79$,Figure 4.

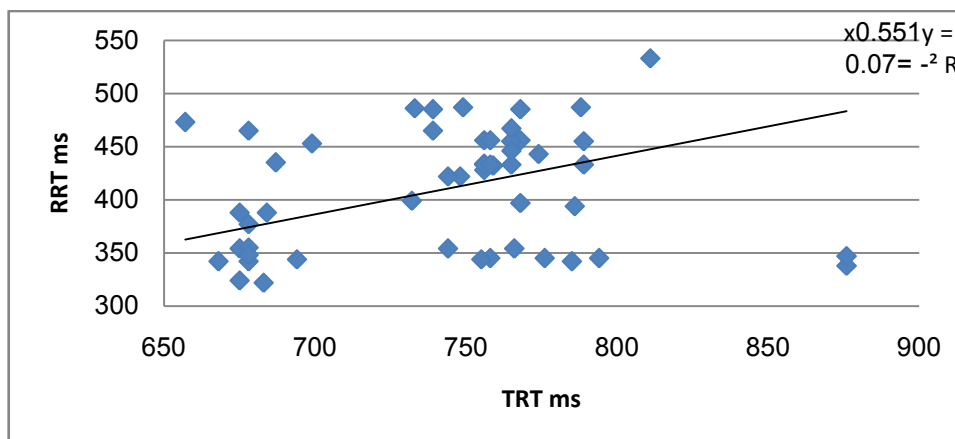


Figure 3: Weak correlations between TRT and RRT $r=0.26$, in enrolled participants.

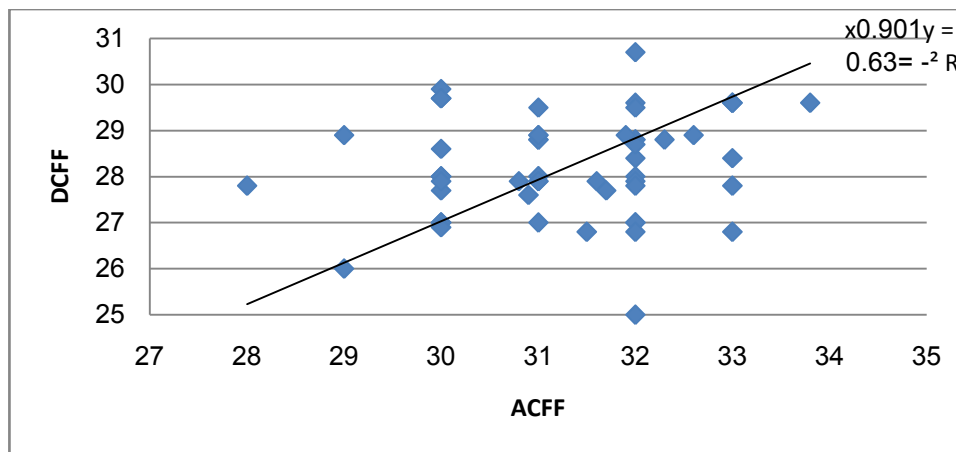


Figure 4: High positive correlations between DCFF and ACFF $r=0.79$, in enrolled participants.

Regarding psychomotor performance task and cortical arousal activity differences between very male brain sex and very female brain sex there are significant differences in

TRT $p<0.01$ but there is no any significance of differences in any other parameters $p>0.05$, Table 2.

Table 2: Psychomotor performance task and cortical arousal activity differences between very male brain sex and very female brain sex

Neurocognitive variables	VFBS(n=55)	VMBS(22)	P
TRT ms	729.3636±13.447	721.727±13.662	.001**
RRT ms	396.136±11.229	397.18±9.343	.10
MRTms	333.247±.0048	324.587±.0185	.149
ACFF	31.18±.23	31.31±.22	.675
DCFF	27.90±.27	28.14±.19	.164
CFFF	29.56±.01	29.61±.04	.727

Data are expressed as mean ± SE, VMBS (Very Male Brain Sex), VFBS (Very Female Brain Sex), TRT (Total Reaction Time), RRT (Recognition Reaction Time), MRT (Movement Reaction Time), ACFF (Ascending Critical Flicker Frequency), DCFF (Descending Critical Flicker Frequency), CFFF (Critical Flicker-Fusion Frequency). ** $p<0.01$

While, psychomotor performance task and cortical arousal activity differences between very female brain sex and intermediate female brain sex, there is significant

differences only in MRT between the two groups $p=0.005$, Table 3.

Table 3: Psychomotor performance task and cortical arousal activity differences between very female brain sex and intermediate female brain sex

Neurocognitive variables	VFBS(n=55)	IFBS(n=30)	P
TRT ms	729.3636±13.447	738.533±11.351	.244
RRT ms	396.136±11.229	411.351±11.351	.610
MRTms	333.247±.0048	324.734±.025	.005**
ACFF	31.18±.23	31.27±.23	.150
DCFF	27.90±.27	28.44±.16	.560
CFFF	29.56±.01	29.78±.03	.867

Data are expressed as mean ± SE, VFBS (Very Female Brain Sex), IFBS (Intermediate Female Brain Sex), TRT (Total Reaction Time), RRT (Recognition Reaction Time), MRT (Movement Reaction Time), ACFF (Ascending Critical Fusion Frequency), DCFF (Descending Critical Flicker Frequency), CFFF (Critical Flicker-Fusion Frequency). ** $p<0.01$

Moreover, there is no significance of differences between very male brain sex and intermediate male brain sex

regarding the psychomotor performance task and cortical arousal activity $p > 0.05$, Table 4.

Table 4: Psychomotor performance task and cortical arousal activity differences between very male brain sex and intermediate male brain sex

Neurocognitive variables	VMBS(n=22)	IMBS(n=18)	P
TRT ms	721.727±13.662	723.0±20.41	.330
RRT ms	397.18±9.343	373.388±7.98	.999
MRTms	324.587±.0185	349.56±.062	.165
ACFF	31.31±.22	31.59±.25	.514
DCFF	28.14±.19	28.11±.23	.698
CFFF	29.61±.04	29.64±.043	.650

Data are expressed as mean ± SE, VMBS (Very Male Brain Sex), IMBS (Intermediate Male Brain Sex), TRT (Total Reaction Time), RRT (Recognition Reaction Time), MRT (Movement Reaction Time), ACFF (Ascending Critical Fusion Frequency), DCFF (Descending Critical Flicker Frequency), CFFF (Critical Flicker-Fusion Frequency).

In the same manner, there is no significance of differences between intermediate female brain sex and intermediate

male brain sex regarding the psychomotor performance task and cortical arousal activity $p > 0.05$, Table 5.

Table 5: Psychomotor performance task and cortical arousal activity differences between intermediate female brain sex and intermediate male brain sex

Neurocognitive variables	IFBS(n=30)	IMBS(n=18)	P
TRT ms	738.533±11.351	723.0±20.41	.238
RRT ms	411.351±11.351	373.388±7.98	.456
MRTms	324.734±.025	349.56±.062	.892
ACFF	31.27±.23	31.59±.25	.551
DCFF	28.44±.16	28.11±.23	.648
CFFF	29.78±.03	29.64±.043	.390

Data are expressed as mean ± SE, IMBS (Intermediate Male Brain Sex), IFBS (Intermediate Female Brain Sex), TRT (Total Reaction Time), RRT (Recognition Reaction Time), MRT (Movement Reaction Time), ACFF (Ascending Critical Fusion Frequency), DCFF (Descending Critical Flicker Frequency), CFFF (Critical Flicker-Fusion Frequency).

Results of the present study demonstrated a significant differences in both TRT and MRT mean differences in psychomotor performance task and cortical arousal activity

between very male brain sex and very female brain sex TRT difference was significant $p < 0.05$, while MRT difference was highly significant $p < 0.01$, Table 6.

Table 6: Mean differences in psychomotor performance task and cortical arousal activity between very male brain sex and very female brain sex.

Neurocognitive variables	Paired Differences					t	p
	Mean	SD	SE	95% C I			
				Lower	Upper		
TRT1-TRT2	7.63636	15.94498	3.39948	.56676	14.70597	2.246	.036*
RRT1 -RRT2	1.04545-	26.51590	5.65321	-12.80195-	10.71104	-.185-	.855
MRT1-MRT2	8.66067	.07383	.01740	8.62395	8.69738	497.709	.000**
ACFF1-ACFF2	-.13636-	1.58251	.33739	-.83801-	.56528	-.404-	.690
DCFF1 - DCFF2	-.24091-	1.78210	.37994	-1.03105-	.54923	-.634-	.533
CFFF1 - CFFF2	-.05523-	.21258	.04532	-.14948-	.03902	-1.219-	.237

1= very male brain sex, 2= very female brain sex, TRT (Total Reaction Time), RRT (Recognition Reaction Time), MRT (Movement Reaction Time), ACFF (Ascending Critical Fusion Frequency), DCFF (Descending Critical Flicker Frequency), CFFF (Critical Flicker-Fusion Frequency). * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

Discussion

Results of present study demonstrated that most of enrolled participants were a very male sex brain matter (VMBS) while; the least fashioned as an intermediate female brain sex (IFBS), thus; this randomized and gender equalized study indicated that VMBS is predominant regardless of body gender types but, this brain sexes matter classification was mainly correspond with the numbers of enrolled male or female gender ,these findings are in corresponding with other studies that showed females and males differ not only in their physical features or reproductive function, but as well in many other attributes ,including the means they explain intellectual processes , this behavioral diversity is minimal and may be the consequences of experience developments and sex hormone effects on brain organization which lead to brain familiarity that was independent from physiological and biological predisposition [9].

Also, this study showed a strong association with very male brain sex and short index finger of the dominant hand, while very female brain sex was associated with a long index finger of the dominant hand, whereas intermediate brain sex was mainly associated with equal index-ring length ratio. Many digits distribution ratios studied revealed that index finger (2nd digit) and ring digit (4th digit) is affected by prenatal androgen, thus a ratio of 2D:4D if more than 1 indicates a long index while if the ratio less than 1 indicates a short index digit, the difference in ratio of 2D:4D is sexually dimorphic more in males than females [10]. A numeral of studies has shown a correlation of 2D:4D ratios between behavioral types regarding brain sex, thus; estradiol: testosterone ratio is correlated with 2D:4D ratio, moreover, female with congenital adrenal hyperplasia has higher 2D:4D ratio, while male with a testicular feminizing syndrome (androgen insensitivity syndrome) is associated with lower 2D:4D (female style) [11].

Short 2D:4D ratio was associated with good academic performances and psychomotor performances in male and lesbian attitude in females, while the long 2D:4D ratio was associated with good tactile perception and high intelligent scores in male, but with personality disorder in females [12].

Furthermore ,this study pointed out to the significant neurocognitive differences among brain sex matters ,very male brain sex fashioned better reaction time than very female brain sex as showed with shorter total reaction time as compared with long total reaction time in very female brain sex ,while intermediate female brain sex to react better than very female brain sex at movement reaction time ,they differed significantly ,therefore, very male brain sex had better psychomotor performance and arousal activity in comparison with other brain sex matters.

Female and male brains have significant differences, male brains use left hemisphere for language function and right

hemisphere for visuo-spatial stimuli processing, while, female brains use right and left hemispheres for language and visuo-spatial stimuli processing this makes male brains more task oriented and more systemizing than female brains and less affected by emotional stimuli [13].

Animal models study showed that if a rodent male at post delivery period deprived of androgen by castration a female behavior will expresses, while if a rodent female exposed to androgen a male behavior will develop, this effects explains the hormonal effect on brain behaviors at postnatal life which is not true to later life, therefore optimal androgen level may be responsible for brain sex behavior since a low level in male and high level in female improved psychomotor performances this explaining the psychomotor performance changes throughout menstrual cycle[14].

Gender individuality and brain sex orientation are related to the size of hypothalamus which is larger in male than female [15], this clarified the domination of very male brain sex matter in most of the participant males in the current study, furthermore; corpus callosum is larger in female, permits more communication between right and left hemispheres in females, frontal lobe which is a site for problem solving and decision making also is larger in female, but parietal lobe which is a site for sensory processing and space perception is larger in male this suggests a different gender pathway in stimuli processing and reaction[16], also female brains has more serotonin receptors with low serotonin transporters than male[17] this explains the low female response to the cortical arousal and psychomotor stimuli in the present study.

Moreover, male outperform female in the most spatial and psychomotor tasks, but in contrast female outperform male in verbal memory consequently, brain function and structure changes is more correlated with biological sex but, preference of gender trait for feminine or masculine styles is certainly created by brain sex matter sum behavior as male or female brain sex depending on nature and nurture [18].

Finally, male brains are wired from front to back with a few inter-sphere connections and vice versa in the female leads to high-quality sensorimotor speed accuracy in male and good face-social cognition in female [19].

Most of the present findings are in corresponding with the present study, which indicated a very male brain sex matter outperform very female brain sex in psychomotor performance without significant difference in other neurocognitive abilities.

Conclusion

Biological sex with very male brain sex matter has superior neurocognitive function.

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