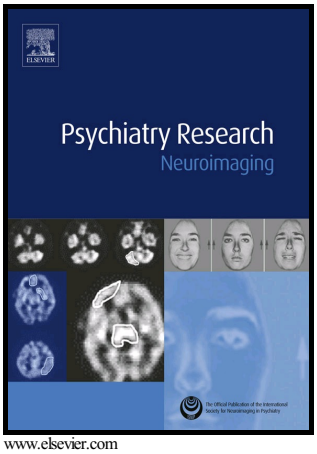

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Abstract

Bipolar I disorder (BD-I) is often misdiagnosed, leading to inadequate treatment and significant disability along with reduced quality of life. Recent neural models suggest that the reward circuitry is affected in bipolar disorder. The purpose of the present study was to identify structural abnormalities in the brain reward-processing neural circuitry among patients with BD-I. 21 patients with BD-I and 21 healthy controls (HC) participated in this study. Structural magnetic resonance imaging was performed. Region-of-interest (ROI) voxel-based morphometry analysis was applied to assess the presence of structural changes between the BD-I patient group and the control group. The results of