# MINC meeting 2003 Pipelines: analyzing structural MR data

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#### Whither this talk?

- Provide a brief overview of what we can do with anatomical MRI (aMRI)
- Describe the procedure, including the necessary commands, for running Voxel Based Morphometry (VBM)
- Give a quick overview of our visualization tools.
- Outline other analysis possibilities

# A plug for aMRI

#### • Clinical:

- how is the patients' anatomy different from controls
- use of anatomical information to diagnose disorders
- Anatomy identification of macroscopic features.
- Psychology: does anatomy change with behavioural function?
  - ex: right hippocampus bigger in London taxi drivers

# **Population Analyses**

Voxel Based Morphometry	Tissue densities at every voxels
Asymmetry Analysis	Tissue asymmetry at every voxel
<b>Comparison of Volumes</b>	Whole brain, tissue type, or structure volumes
<b>Cortical Thickness Analysis</b>	Thickness at every vertex
<b>Deformation Analysis</b>	Deformation difference in registration towards model

### The image processing pipeline



## **Voxel Based Morphometry (VBM)**

- Looks at changes in tissue concentration.
- Fully automatic.
- Useable for all tissue types.
- Fairly simple procedure.
- Widely used.



From Paus et al, Science, 1999

#### **Non-uniformity correction**



nu\_correct native.mnc corrected.mnc

### Registration

#### Subject

# Model

#### Transform





# mritotal native.mnc to-tal.xfm

#### Resampling

#### Creates a volume that is:

- Non-uniformity corrected using the output of nu\_correct.
- Transformed using the output of mritotal.
- Given the same sampling as a model.

# mincresample -like model.mnc -transform to-tal.xfm corrected.mnc final.mnc

#### Classification





classify\_clean final.mnc classified.mnc

#### **Classification explained**



Set of spatial priors:

- Based on talairach space.
- Generated from tissue probability maps.
- Used to train classifier for each individual subject.
- Can handle multiple inputs (t1, t2, PD).
- Multiple outputs
  - GM, WM, CSF
  - Lesions.

#### Masking







cortical\_surface classified.mnc mask.obj 1.5
surface\_mask2 classified.mnc mask.obj masked.mnc



smooth\_mask -binvalue x -fwhm x masked\_cls.mnc map.mnc

#### **Tissue Density Explained**

#### • Tissue Density:

- Neighbourhood average of one tissue type.
- Size of neighbourhood can be specified.
- Resulting voxels have values between 0 (no voxels of that tissue type in that neighbourhood) and 1 (all voxels in neighbourhood of that tissue type).



#### **Statistical Modelling**

Linear Model

$$y = X\beta + \varepsilon$$

- y = tissue density map
- X = matrix of predictors
- $\beta$  = slope of predictors
- $\varepsilon$  = random variance
- *F* = significance of whole model
- t = significance of term within model

#### The GLIM file

Intercept - always 1

Predictor

Filename corresponding to tissue density file of each subject

Text file

Subject\_001\_smooth\_gm.mnc 1 25 Subject\_002\_smooth\_gm.mnc 1 32 Subject\_005\_smooth\_gm.mnc 1 38 Subject\_013\_smooth\_gm.mnc 1 15

glim\_image -t\_stat output.mnc t\_stat voxel column 2 matrix.glim

#### An aside on visualization



#### **Visualization 2: JIV**



#### JIV

- Java: runs
   over the
   internet.
- Great for sharing data with others.
- Able to show
   multiple volumes.

#### **Visualization 3: Display**



# Segmentation



#### **Cortical Thickness estimation**





#### Conclusions

#### • More questions?

– Sign up to the minc-users listserv!!

– Email me at jason@bic.mni.mcgill.ca