Establishing correspondences across brain images: surface- vs. volume-based registration and a new way to manually label brains

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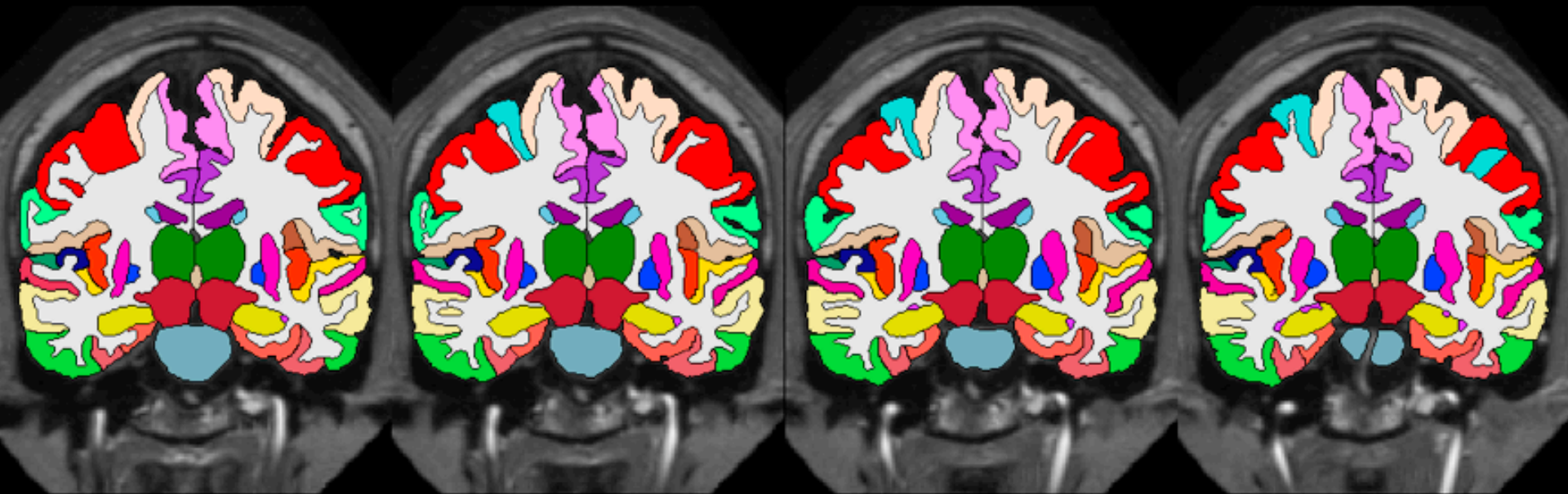
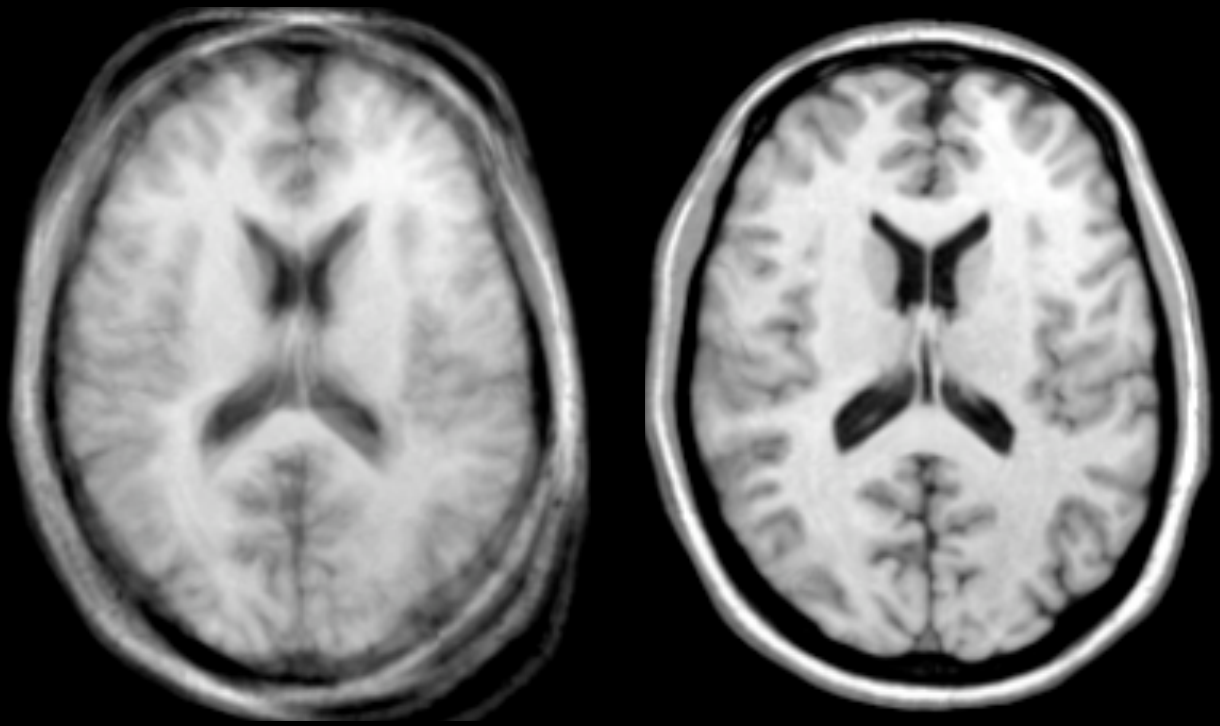
http://www.mindboggle.info/lectures

PICS Journal Club (4/22/2010)



Establishing correspondences across brain images: surface- vs. volume-based registration

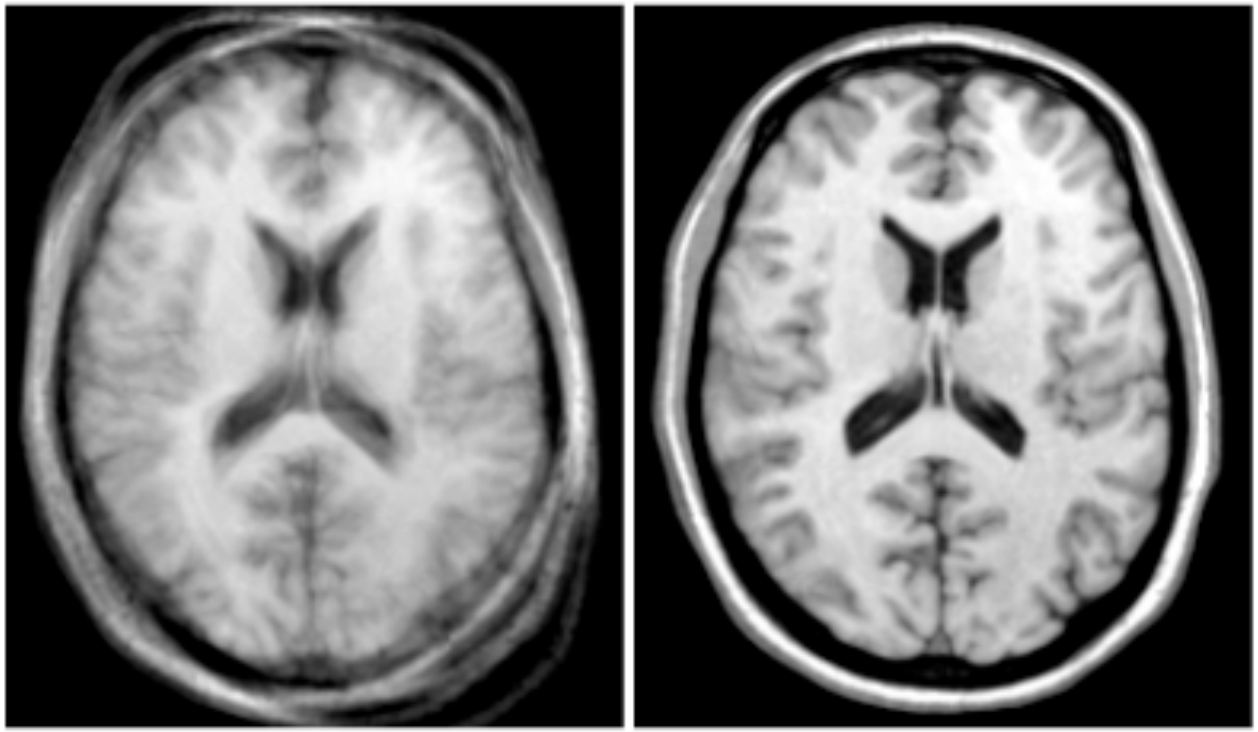
What types of registration are there?



Classify by...

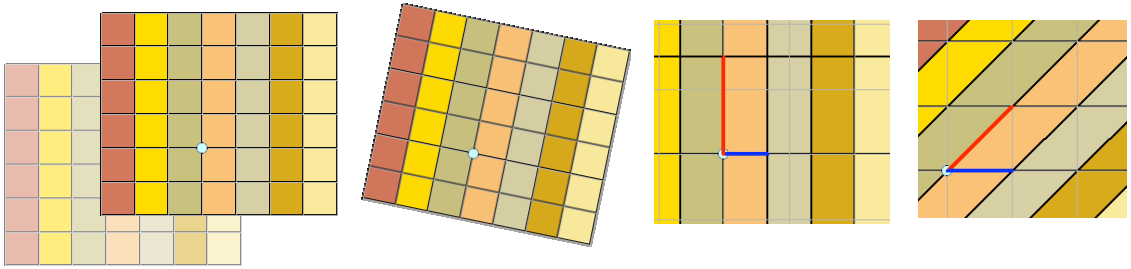
http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/hbm.460030304

...number of degrees of freedom (dof)



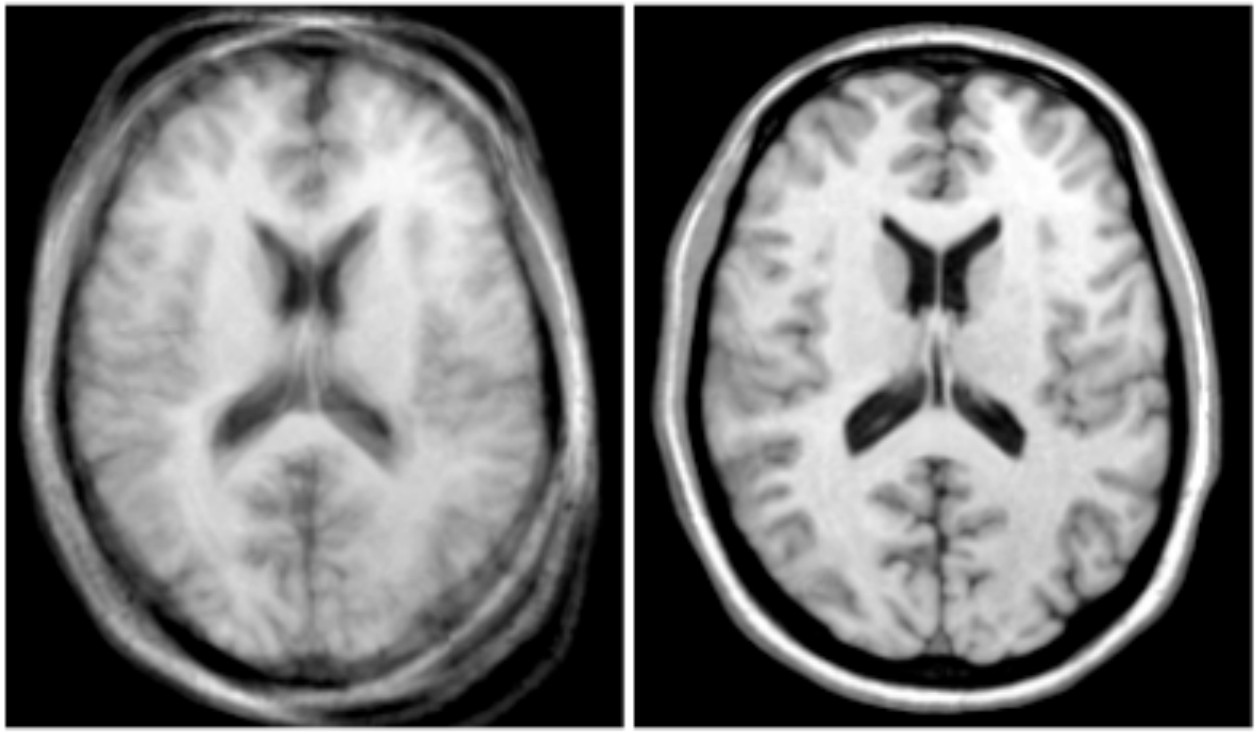
affine (12 dof) nonlinear (>12 dof)

12 dof: 3 translations, 3 rotations, 3 scales, 3 shears



http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/hbm.460030304

...registration steps

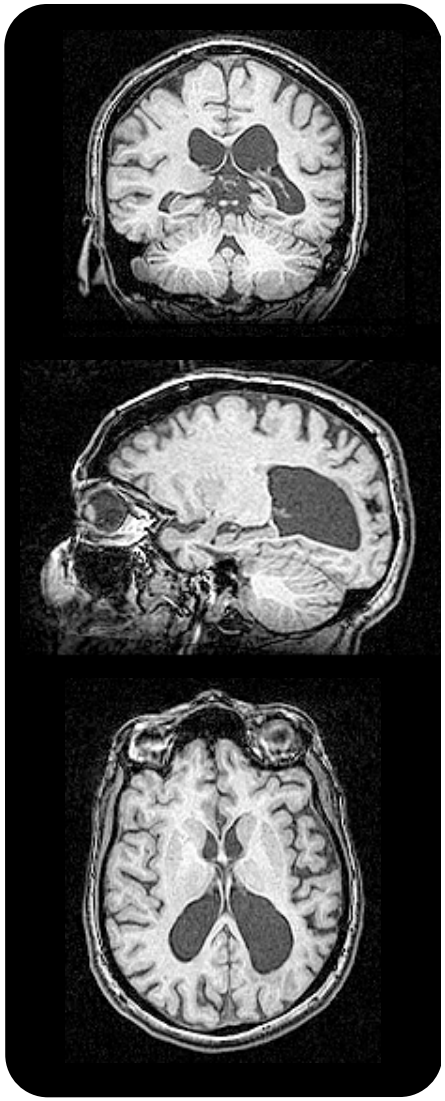


1. Similarity metric: (n)CR, SSD, MSD, (n)CC, MI,...
2. Transformation model: affine, piecewise linear, nonlinear,...
3. Regularization method: multi-resolution/scale, Gaussian blur,...
4. Optimization strategy: simplex, gradient descent,...
5. Interpolation type: nearest-neighbor, trilinear, cubic, sinc,...

http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/hbm.460030304

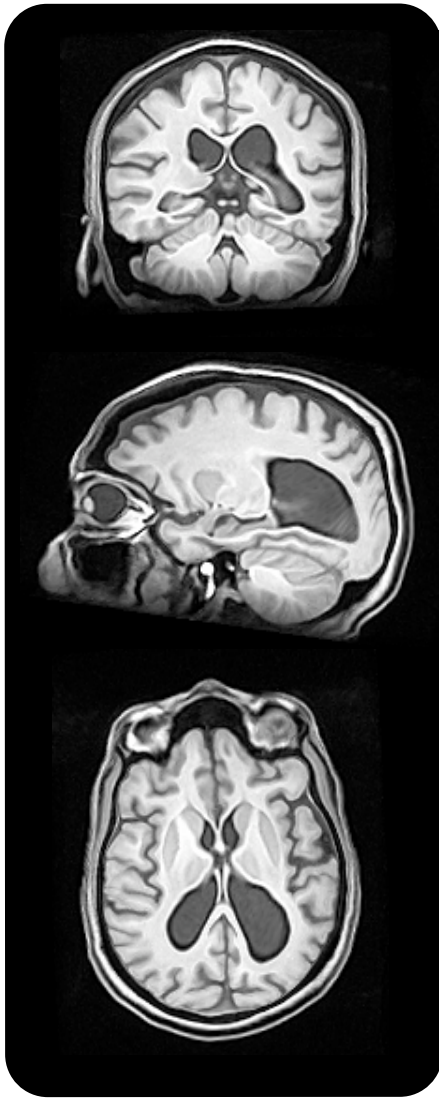
Challenging example

template

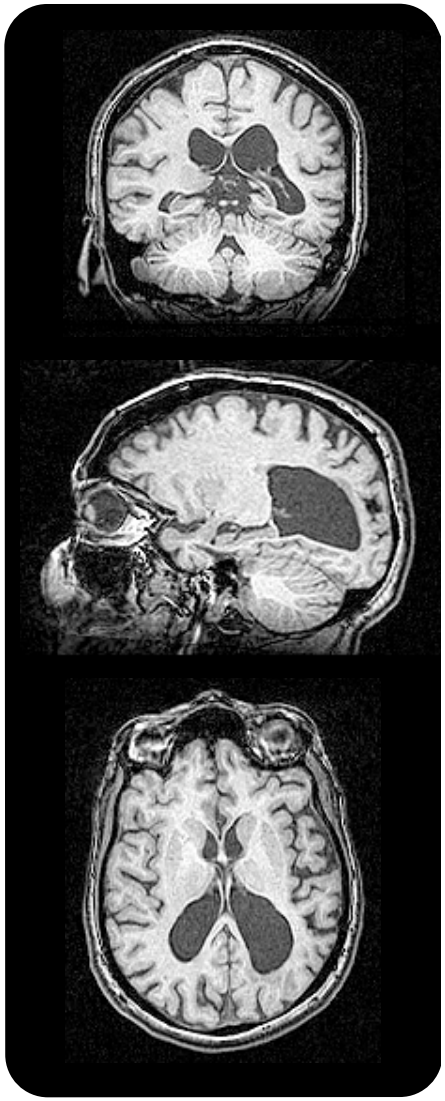


target

What are some applications?

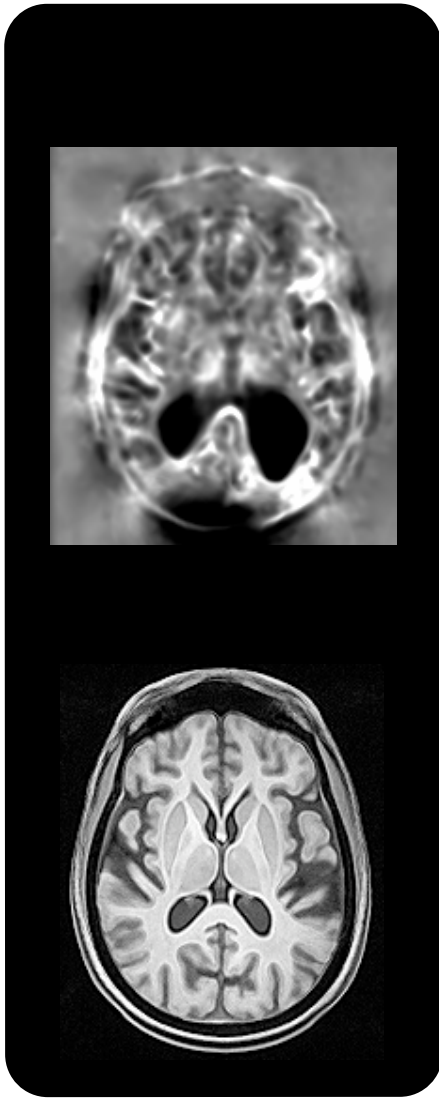


template
to target

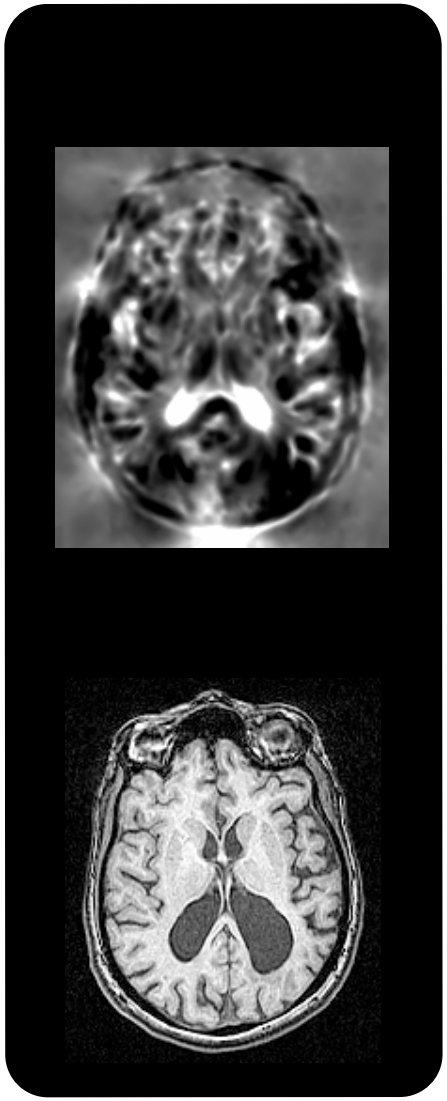


target

1. morphometry

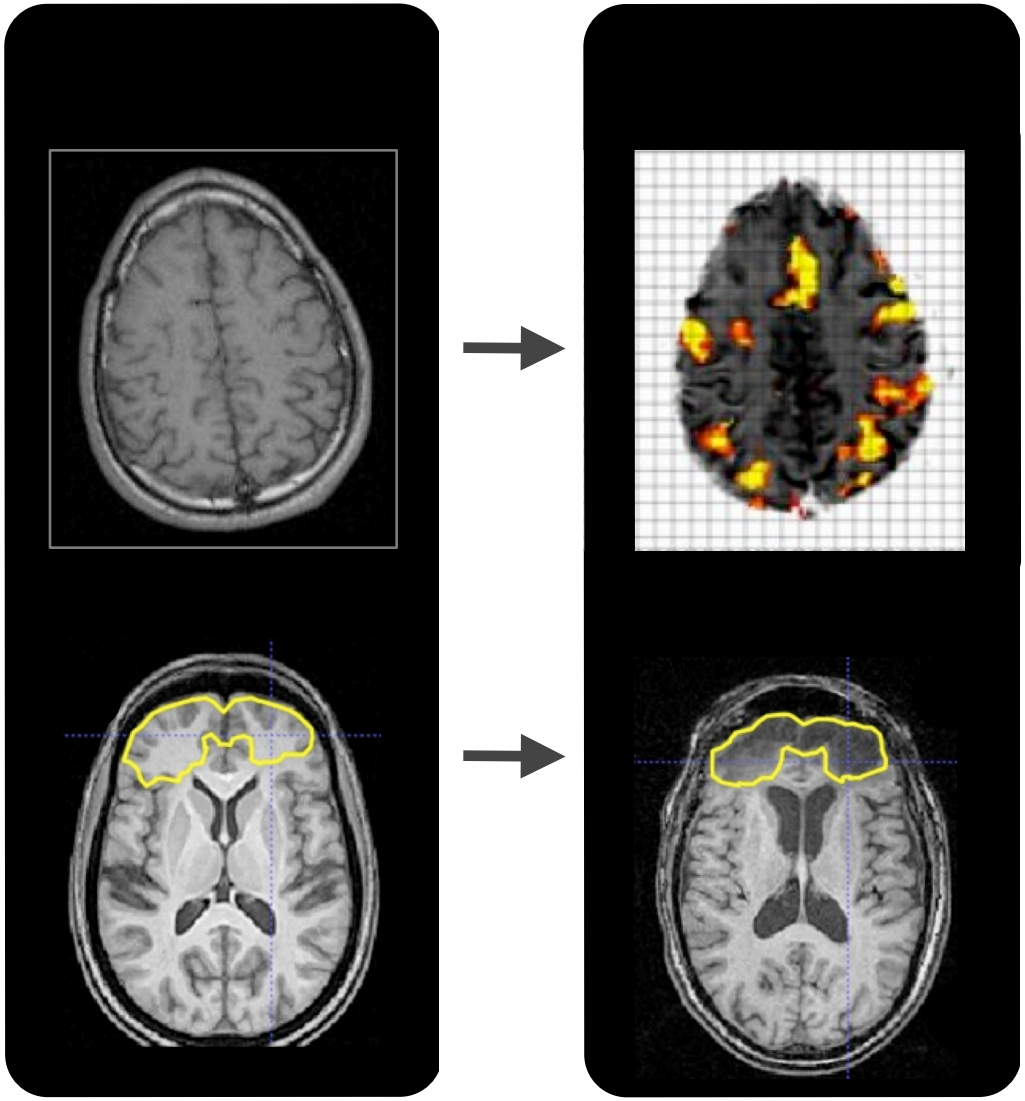


template

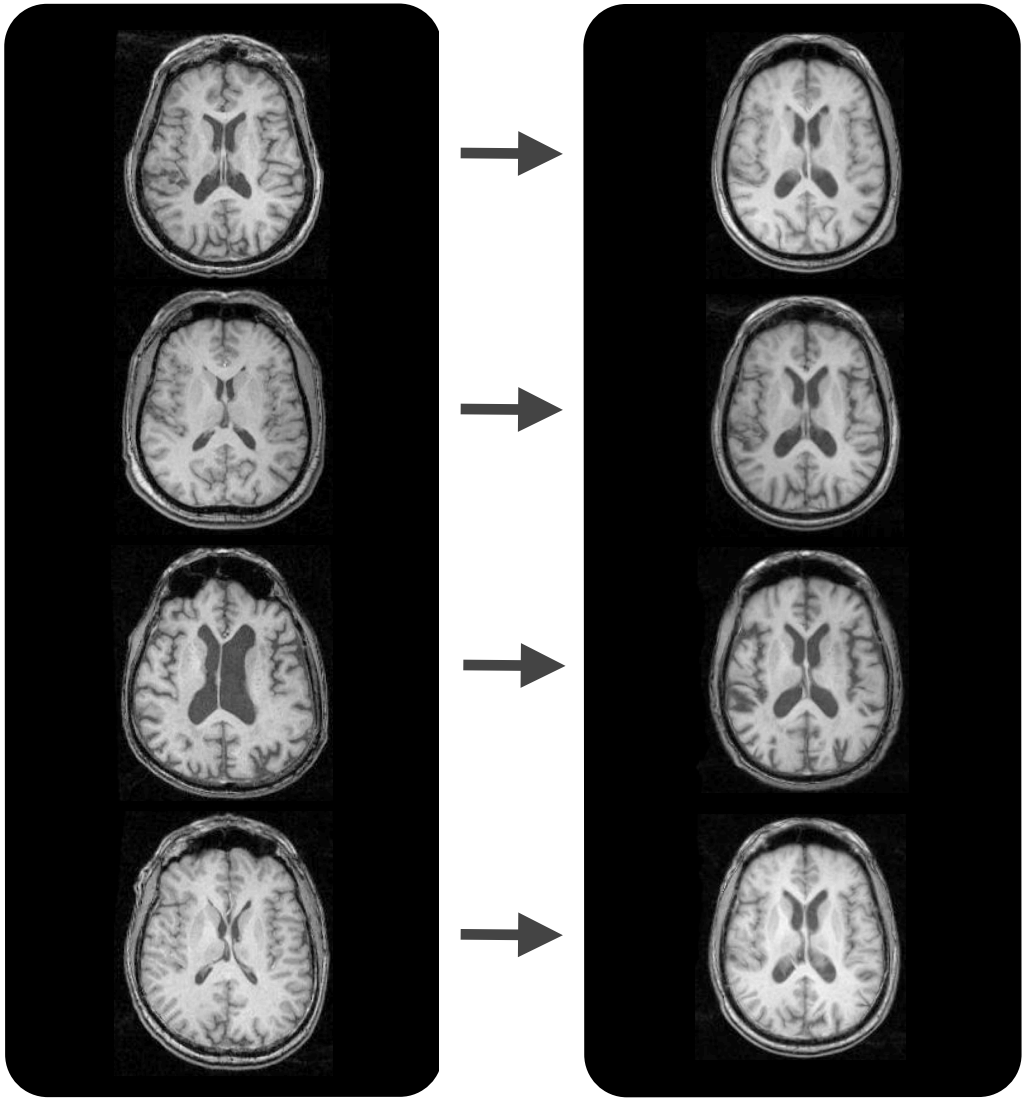


target

2. anatomical localization



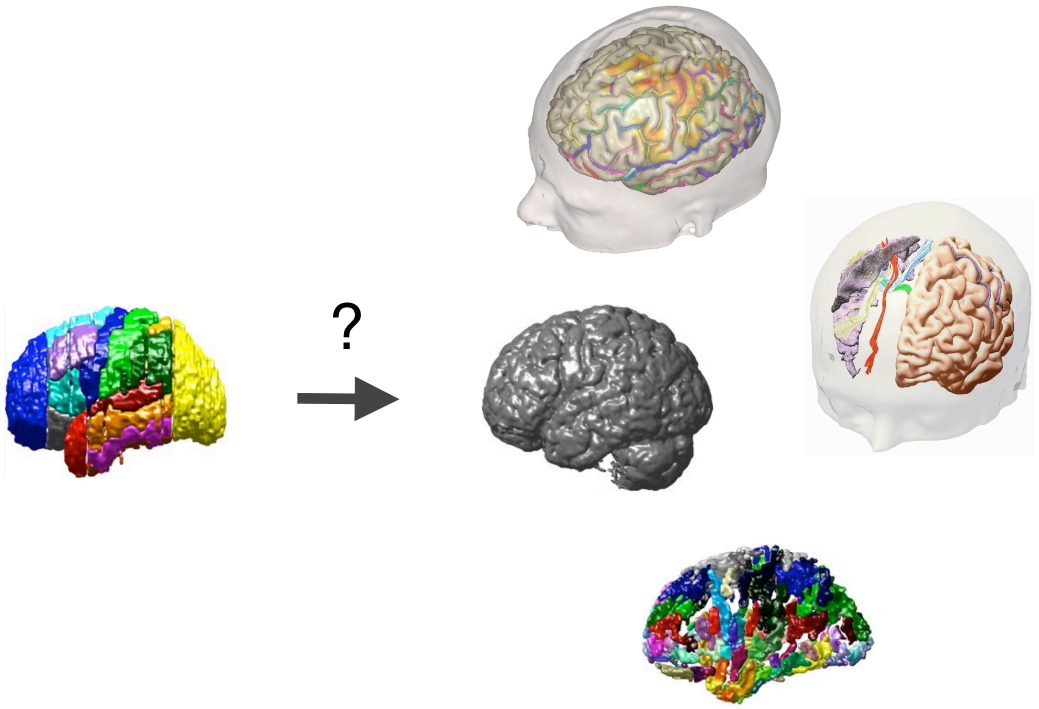
3. “spatial normalization” for group analysis



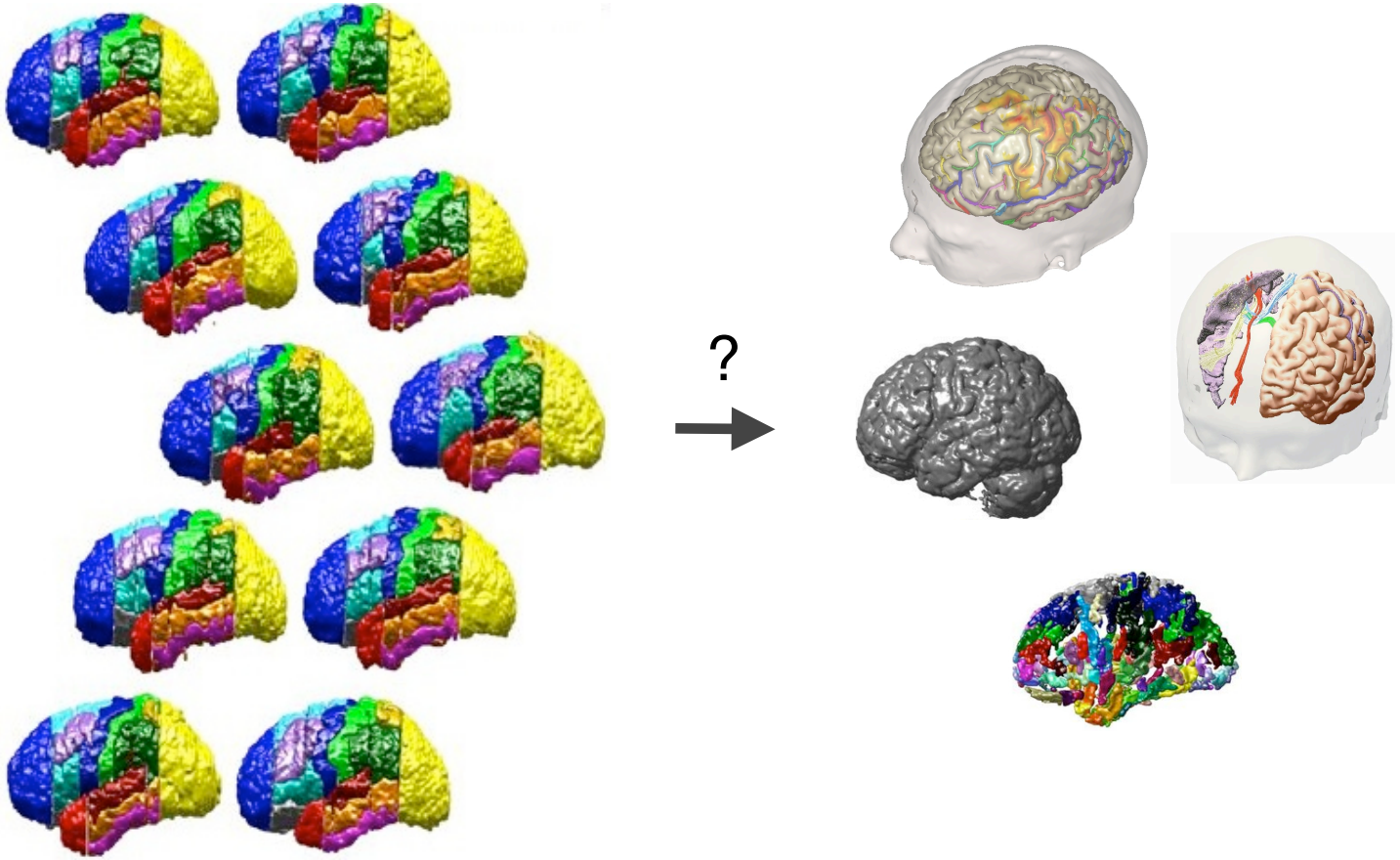
targets

template space

4a. atlas-based labeling

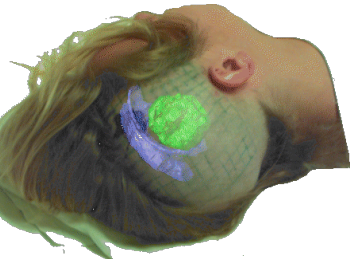


4b. multi-atlas labeling

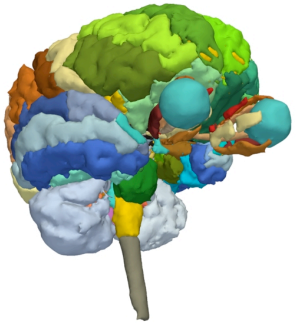


Why label brains?

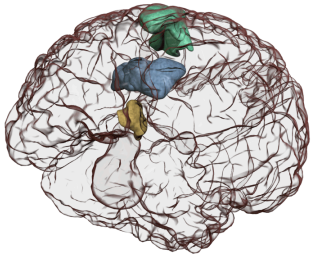
(1) labels serve as a visual guide and teaching tool



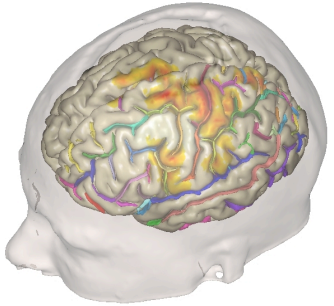
- guide neurosurgery
- teach brain anatomy



(2) labels break up data within a brain

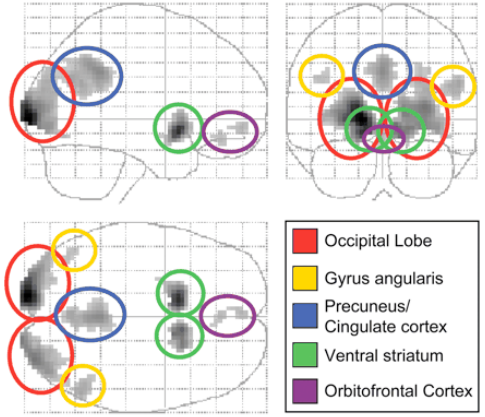


- quantify data by brain region
- assign results to brain regions



(3) labels establish correspondences across brains

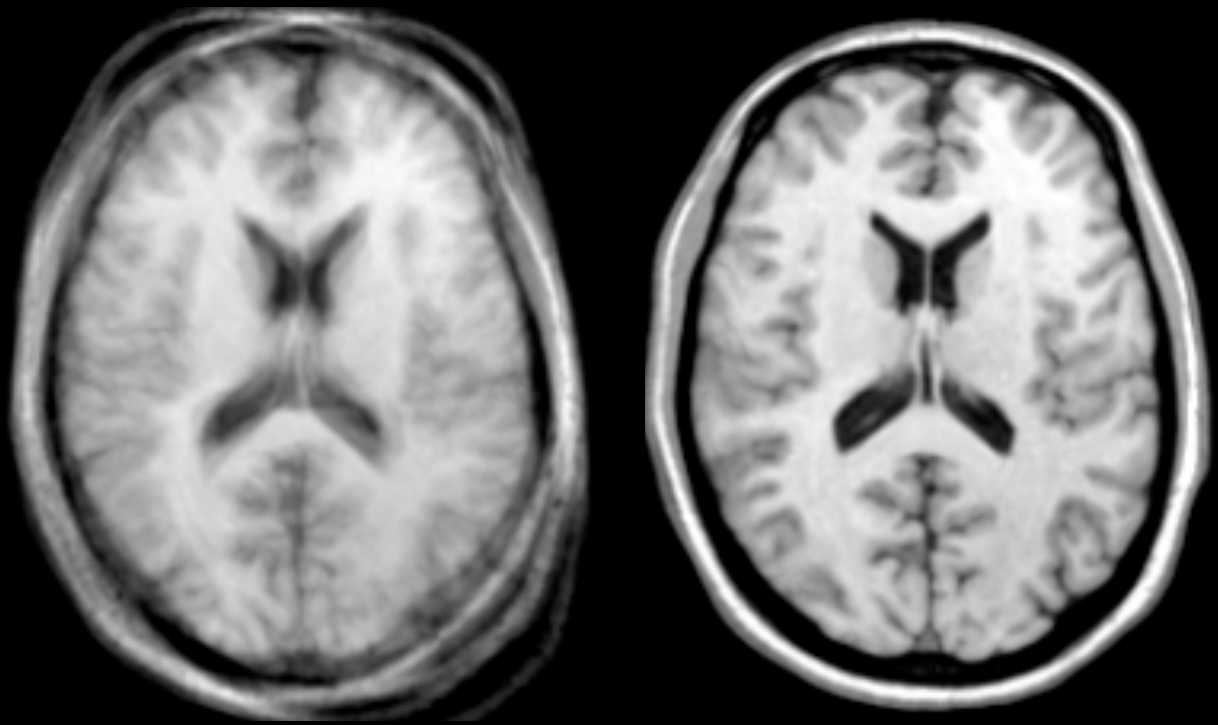
- compare individuals within a study
- compare results across studies
- communicate results with a common language



http://www.cbd.ucla.edu/bios/iacoboni.html, http://brainvisa.info/, http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1145876
http://groups.csail.mit.edu/vision/medical-vision/past-projects.html, http://www.spl.harvard.edu/publications/item/view/1265

How accurate is a registration?

How accurate is the *anatomical* correspondence?



http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/hbm.460030304

“Evaluation of 14 nonlinear deformation algorithms applied to human brain MRI registration”

NeuroImage (2009)
http://www.mindboggle.info/papers/

Software	Similarity metric	Transformation
SyN	CC	bi-directional diffeomorphism (D)
ART	nCC	FFD based on cubic splines (H, np)
IRTK	nMI	cubic B-splines
SPM5 DARTEL	multinomial model: congealing	FDM of viscosity field (Dc)
JRD-fluid	Jensen-Rényi divergence	viscous fluid; variational calculus (D)
Diffeomorphic Demons	SSD	displacement field (D, np)
FNIRT	SSD	cubic B-splines
ROMEO	displaced frame difference	local affine
ANIMAL	CC	local translations
SICLE	SSD	3-D Fourier series (D)
SPM5 Unified Segment	generative segmentation	discrete cosine transforms
SPM5 “SPM2-type”	MSD	discrete cosine transforms
SPM5 Normalize	MSD	discrete cosine transforms
AIR	MSD	5th-order polynomial warps
FLIRT (linear)	nCR	linear, rigid-body

n = normalized
CC = cross-correlation
CR = correlation ratio
MI = mutual information
MSD = mean of squared differences
SSD = sum of squared differences

D = diffeomorphic
Dc = diffeomorphic, constant over time
FDM = finite difference model
FFD = free-form deformation
H = homeomorphic
np = nonparametric

“Evaluation of volume-based and surface-based brain image registration methods”

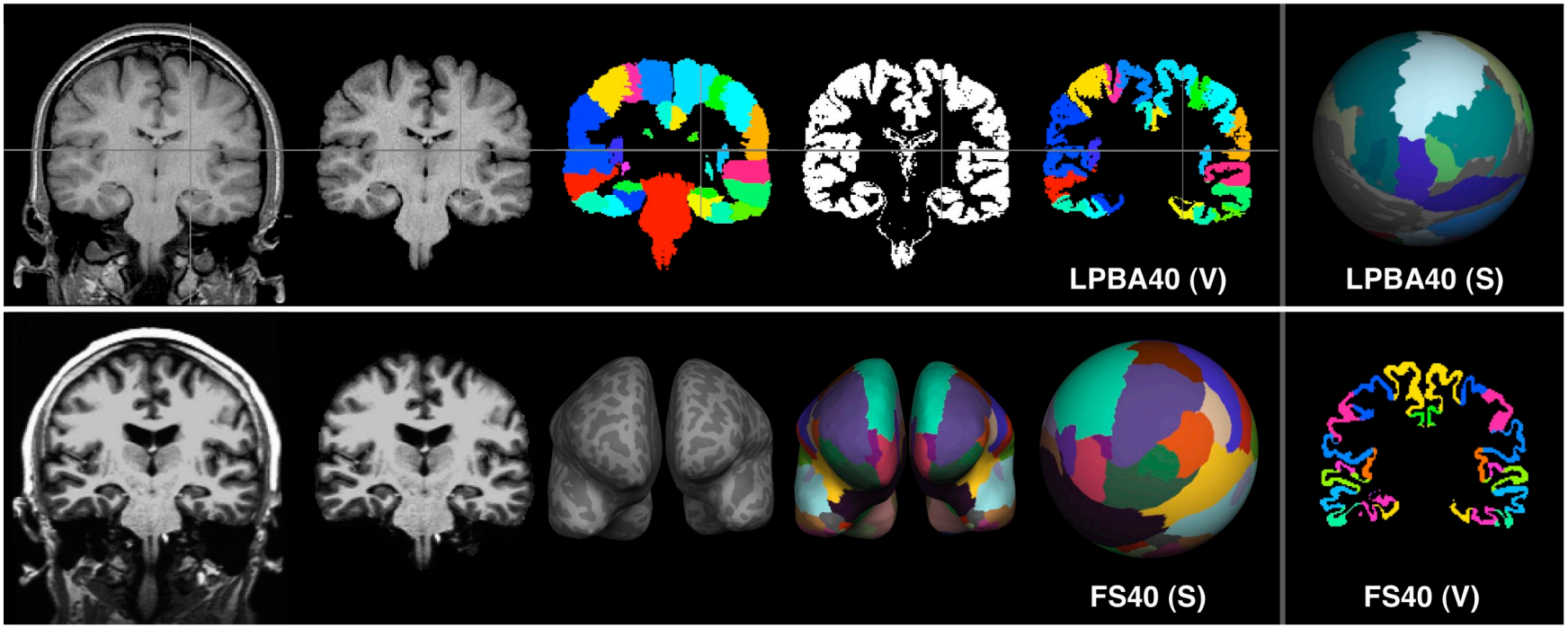
NeuroImage (2010)
http://www.mindboggle.info/papers/

Collaborators:	Software:	Space:
Satrajit S. Ghosh		
Brian Avants, James C. Gee	ANTS (SyN)	volume
Babak Ardekani	ART	volume
Bruce Fischl	FreeSurfer	surface
B.T.T. Yeo	Spherical Demons	surface

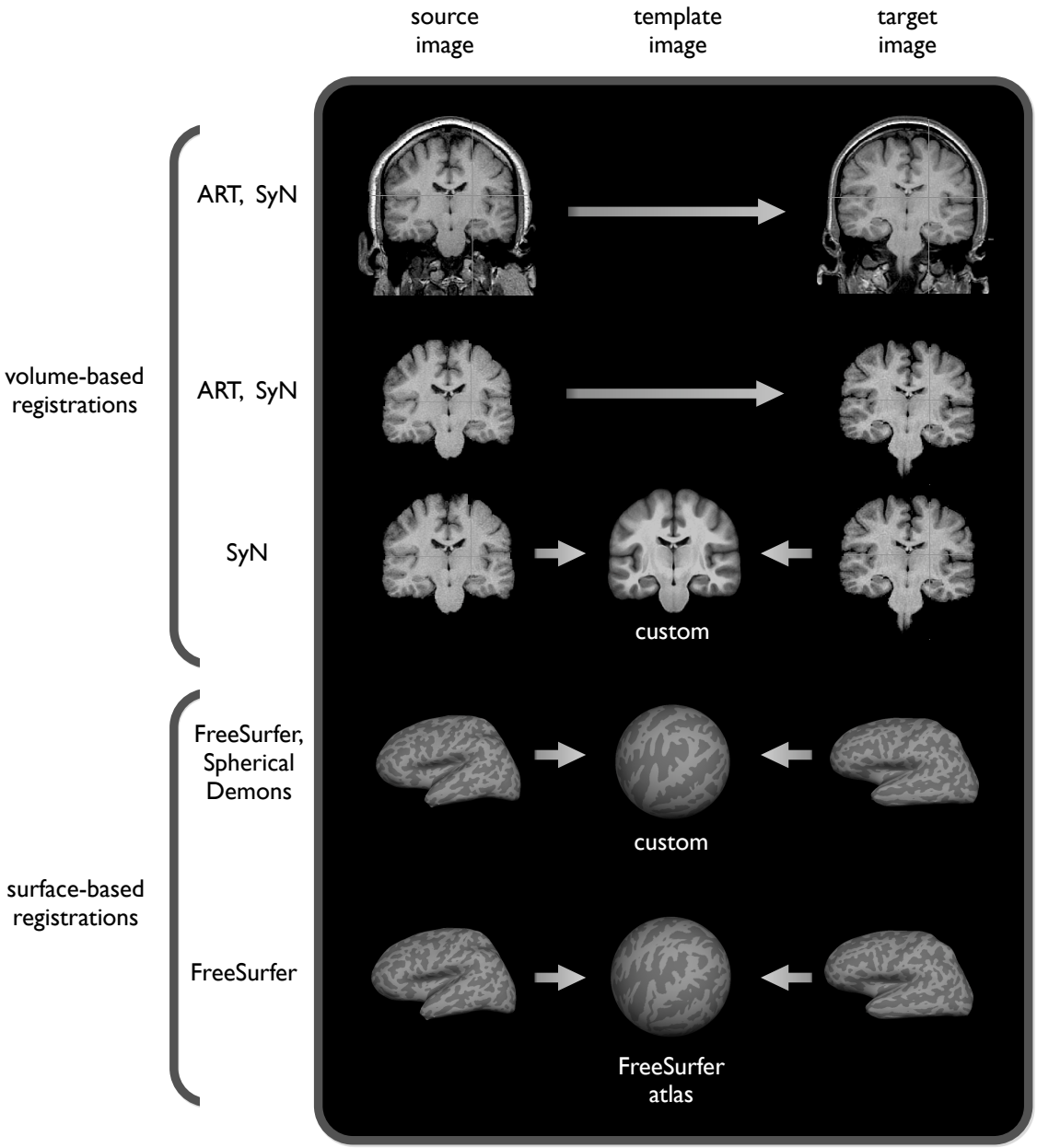
- first study to compare volume and surface registration methods
- first study to compare whole-head and brain-only image registrations
- compares registration accuracy with and without custom templates
- >16,000 registrations
- 80 manually labeled brain images for evaluation
- 2 different brain labeling protocols

Volume and Surface data

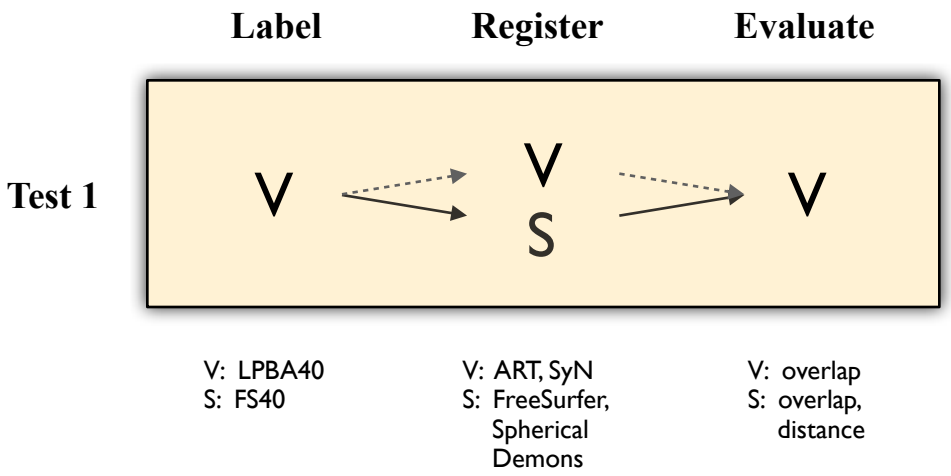
(labeled in volumes **and** surfaces)



Registrations

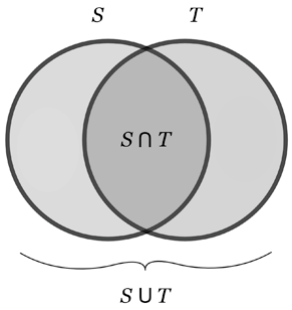


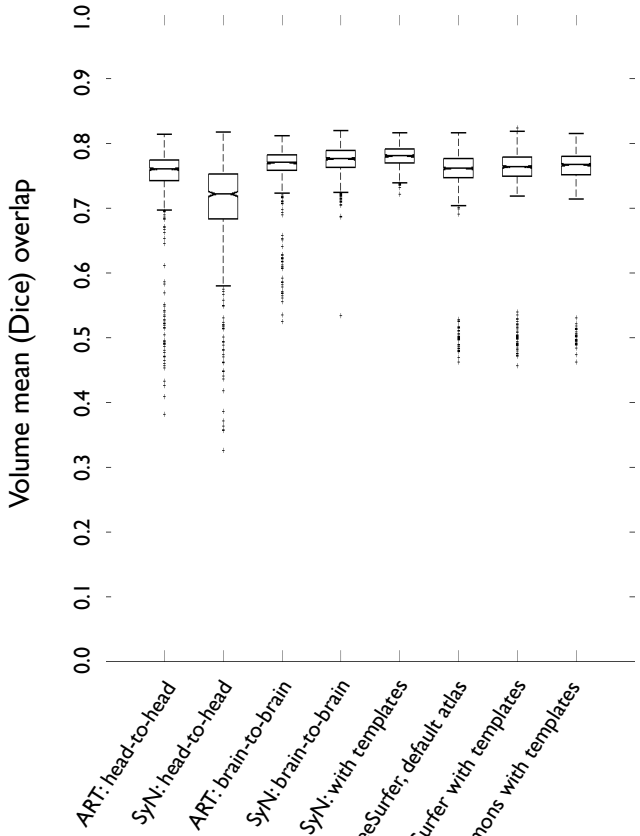
Test 1: Volume labels and evaluation



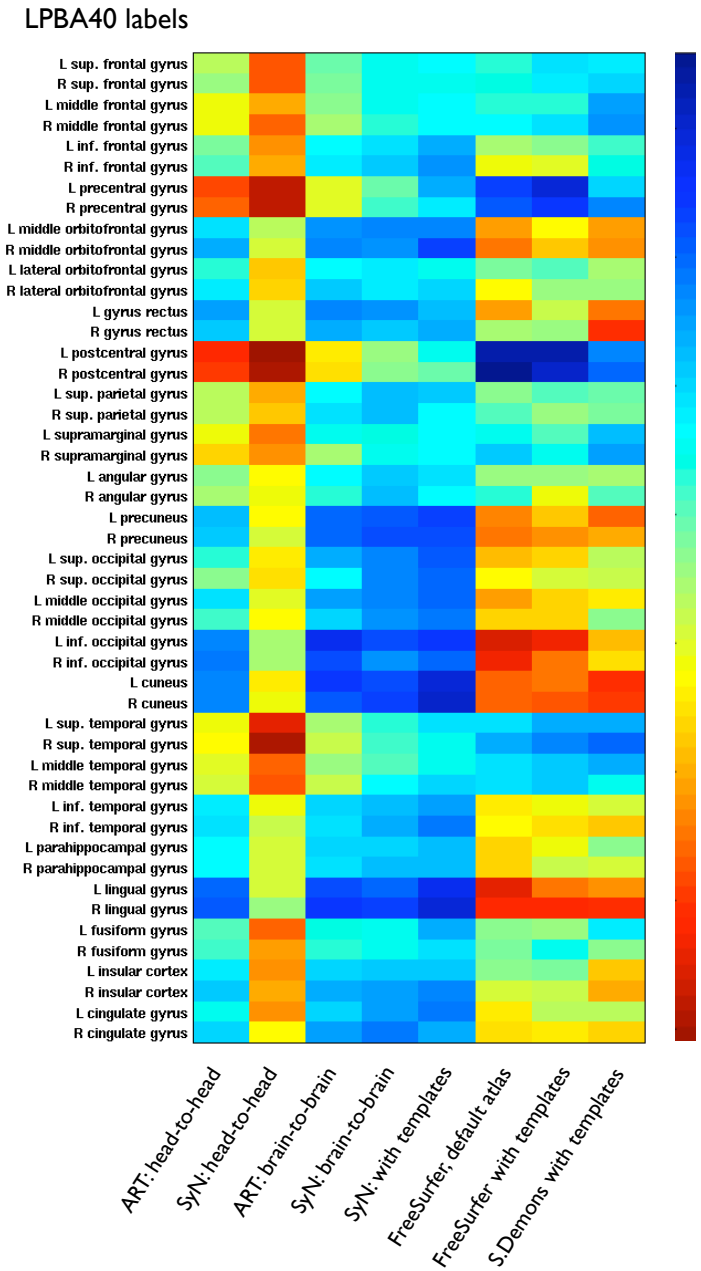
Test 1: volume labels, volume evaluation

Mean Overlap (Dice): $MO = \frac{2\sum_r |S_r \cap T_r|}{\sum_r (|S_r| + |T_r|)}$





Test 1: indifference-zone ranking



Each color cell represents the average score for a given region and for a given algorithm, averaged over 760 registrations.

Blue indicates higher accuracy.

The scores are {–1, 0, 1} values indicating the pairwise performance of the algorithm relative to each of the other methods.

Test 1 results

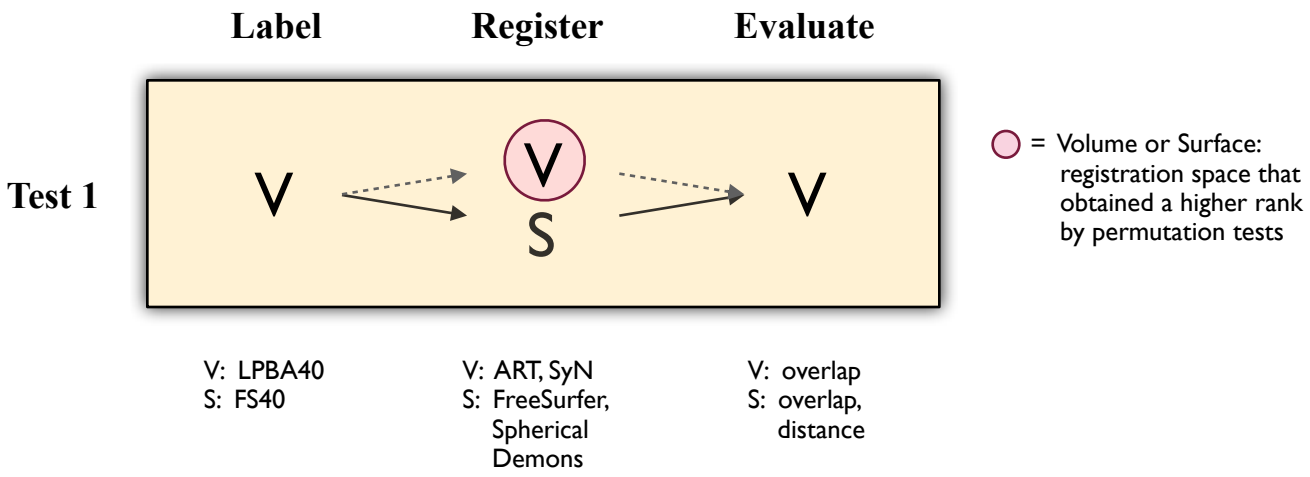
Permutation test

Volume registration methods	
Rank 1	SyN with custom templates
Rank 2	SyN ART

Permutation test

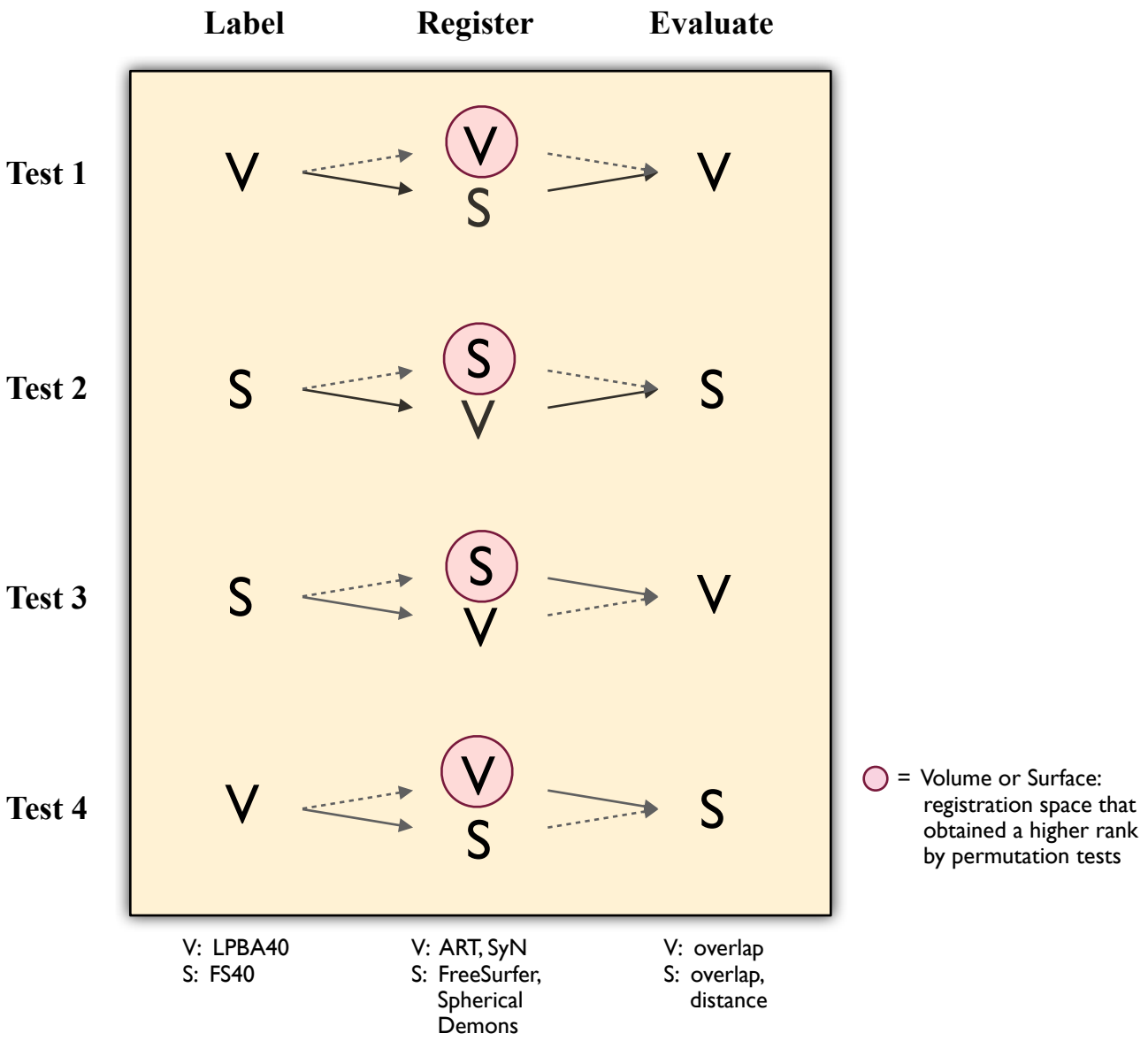
Surface registration methods	
Rank 1	FreeSurfer with custom templates Spherical Demons with custom templates
Rank 2	FreeSurfer with default atlas

Test 1 results

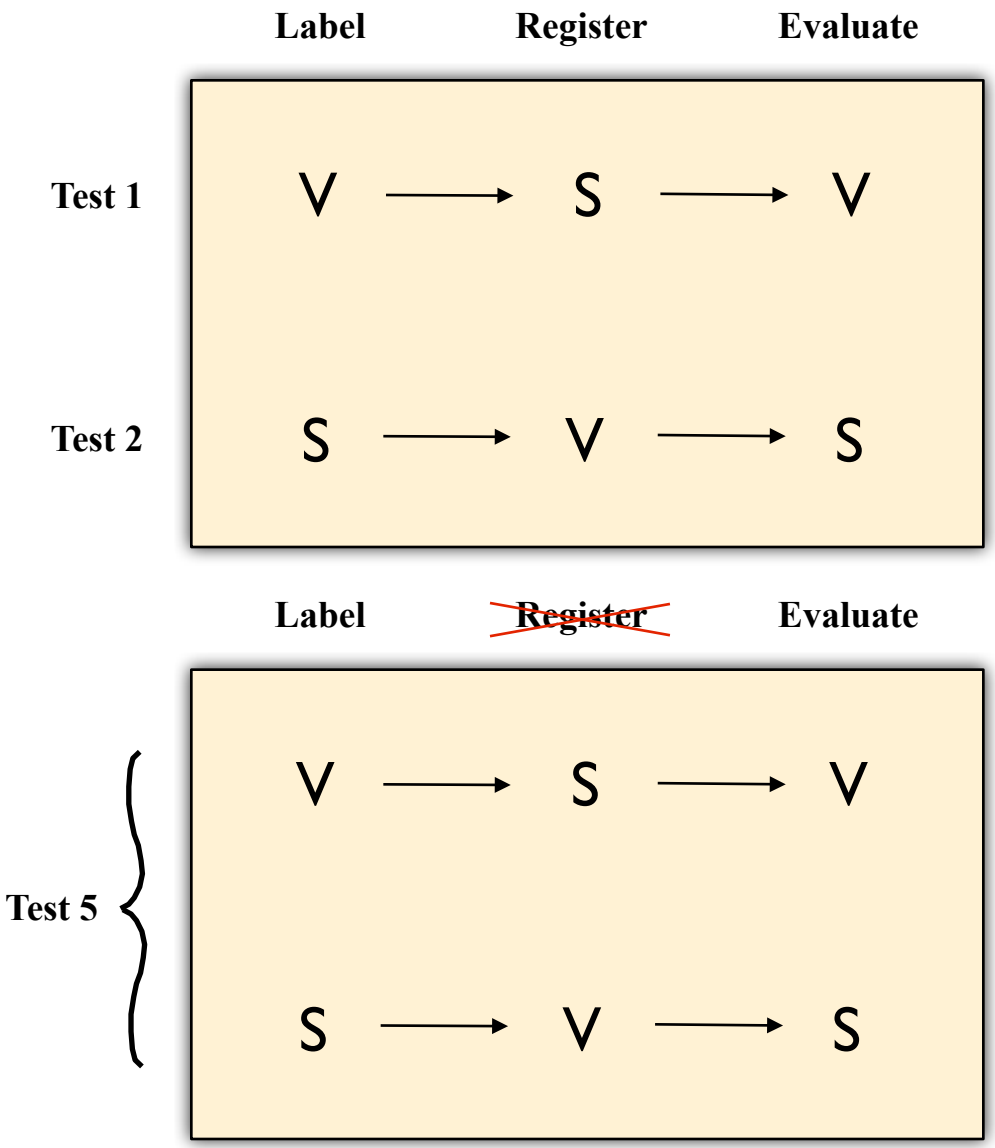


Double resampling results in a bias against surface-based registrations.

Tests 1-4 results



Tests 5: resampling error



Conclusions

1. Brain extraction aids volume registration.

2. Custom templates improve registration over direct pairwise registration.

3. Resampling volume labels on surfaces or surface labels on volumes precludes a fair comparison between surface and volume registration methods.

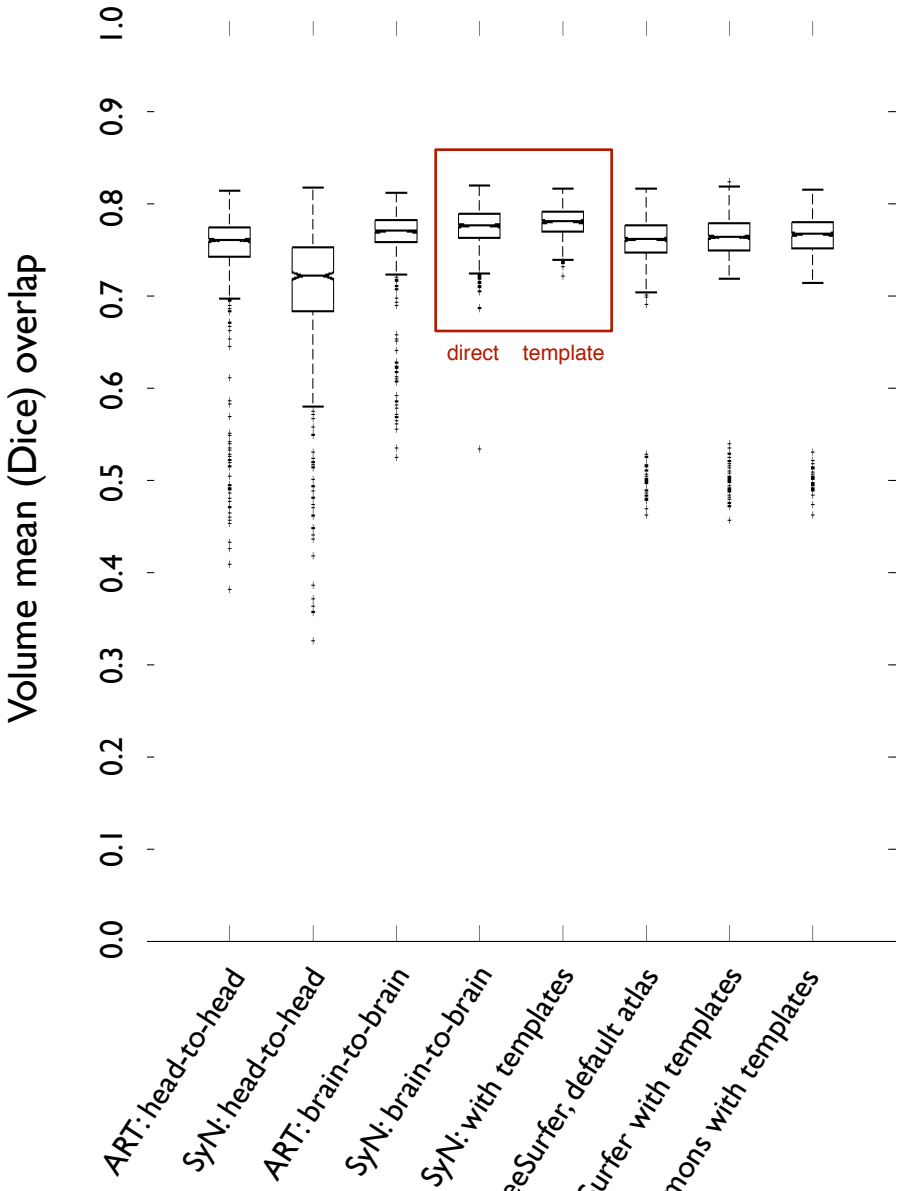
Conclusions

1. Brain extraction aids volume registration.

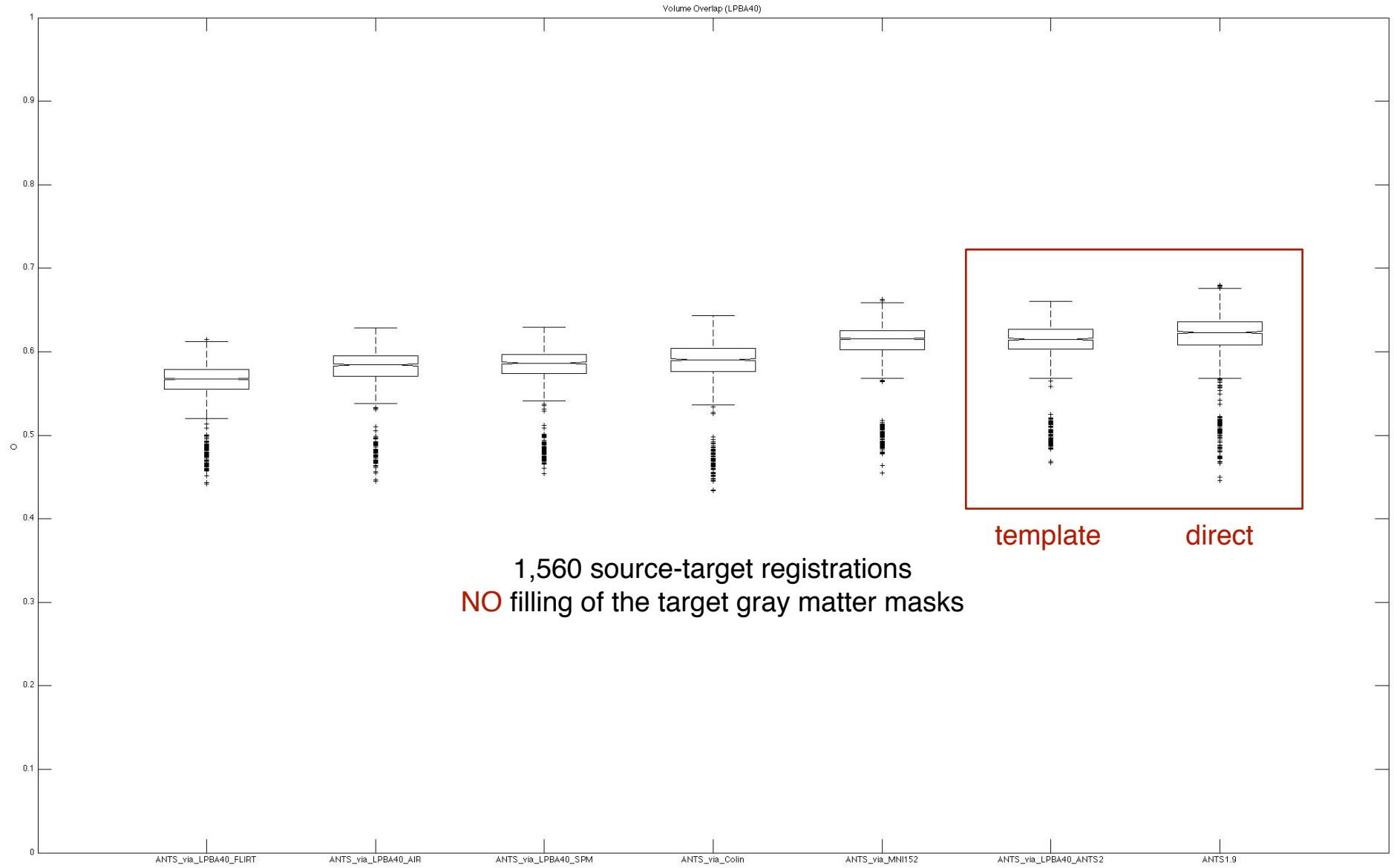
2. Custom templates improve registration over direct pairwise registration. ?

3. Resampling volume labels on surfaces or surface labels on volumes precludes a fair comparison between surface and volume registration methods.

Template vs. direct brain-to-brain registration



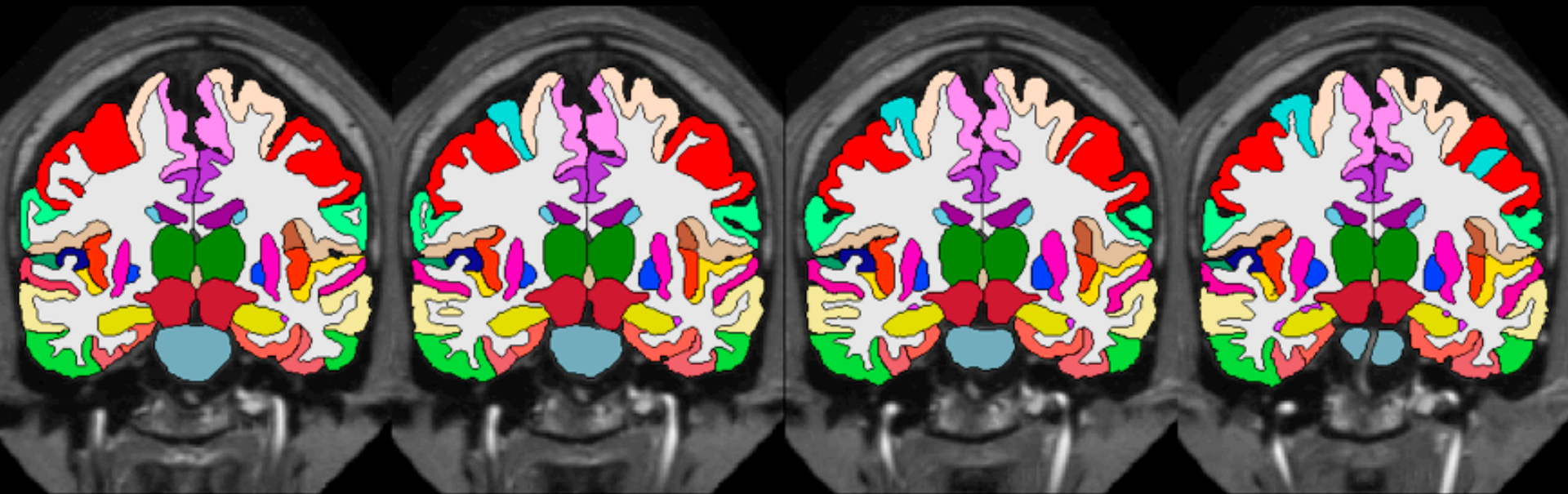
Template vs. direct brain-to-brain registration



1,560 source-target registrations

NO filling of the target gray matter masks

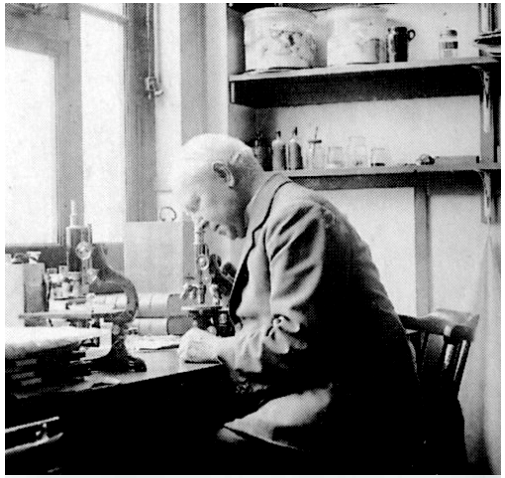
Establishing correspondences across brain images: surface- vs. volume-based registration and a new way to manually label brains

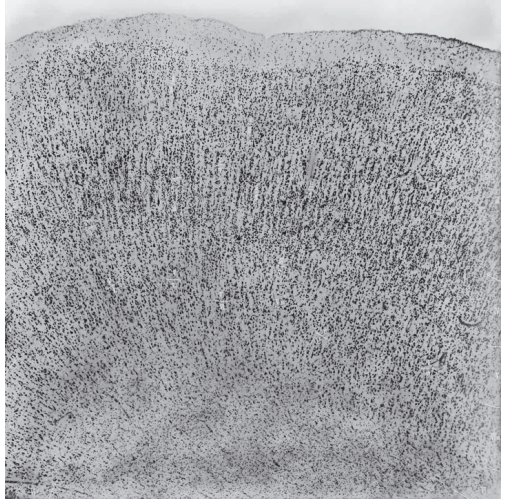


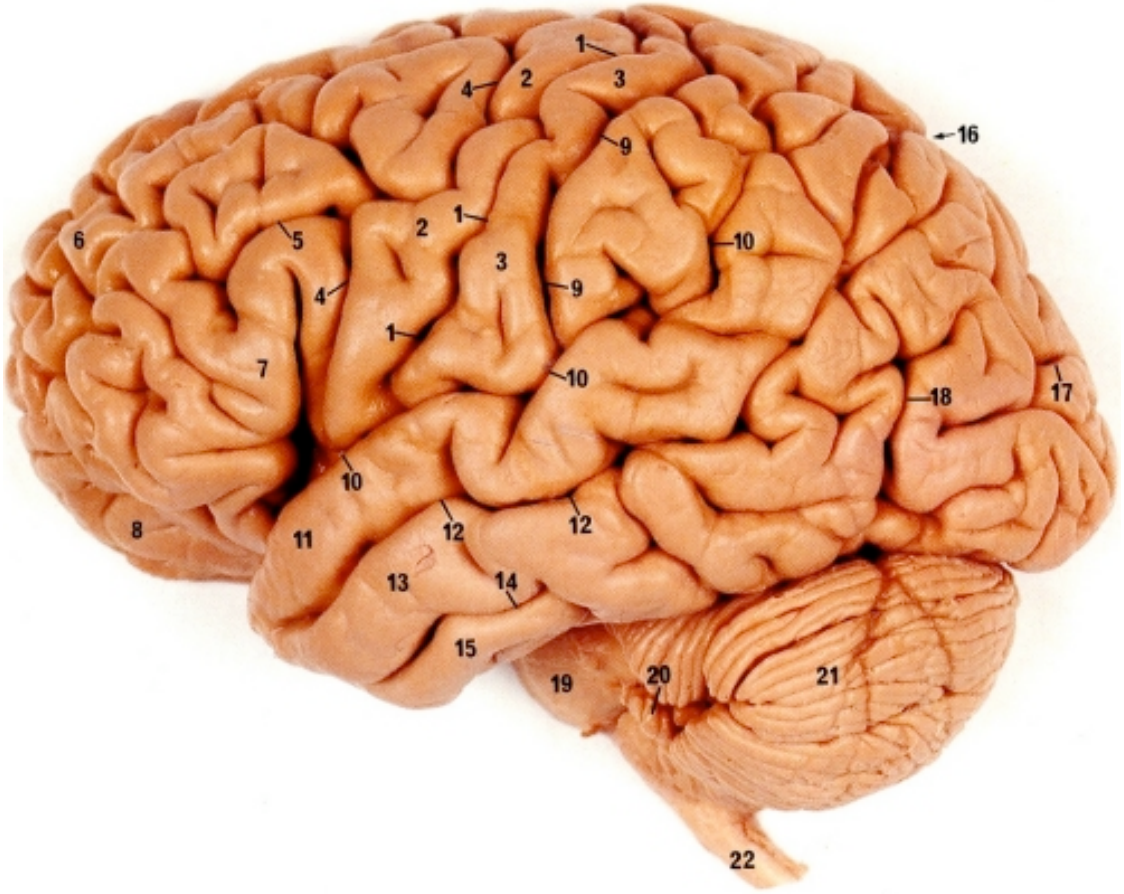
http://www.wired.com/medtech/health/magazine/17-04/ff_brainatlas

brain anatomy

histology (microscopic)
gross anatomy (macroscopic)



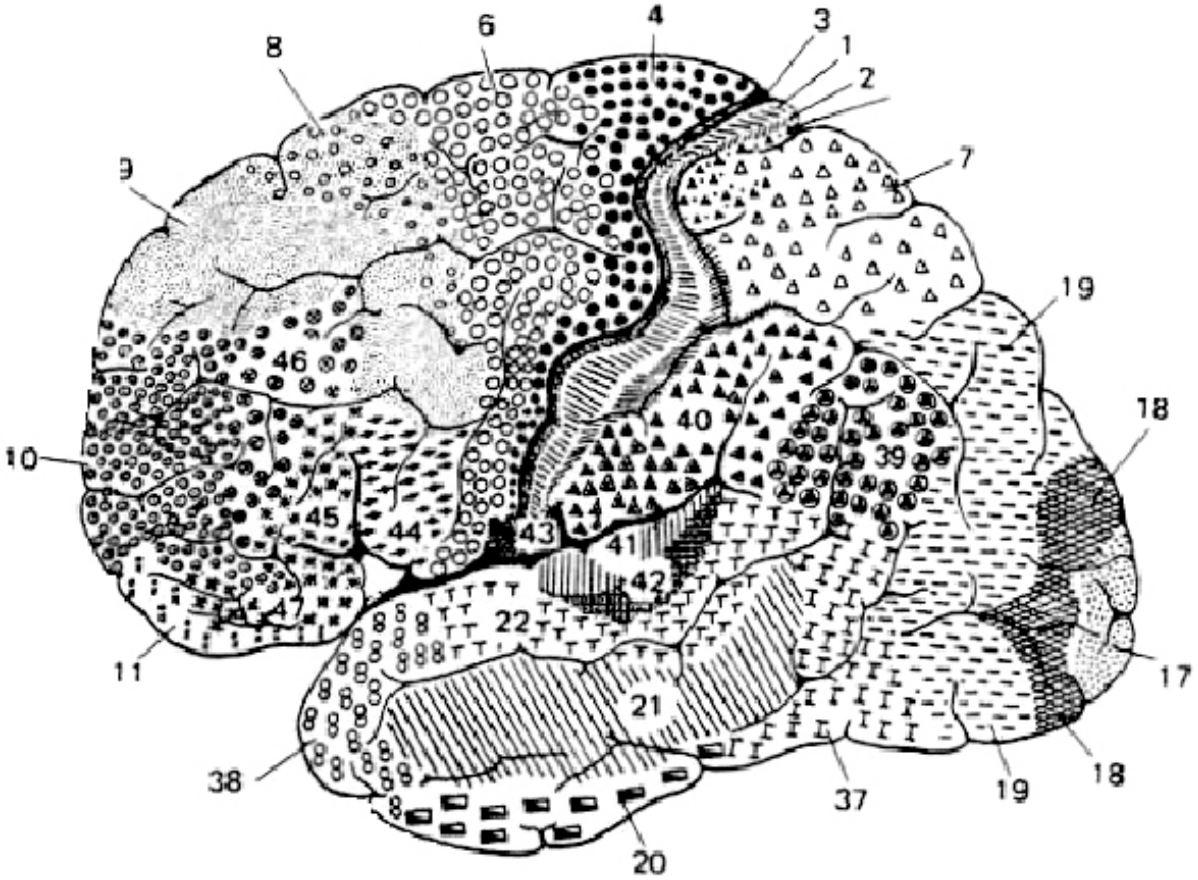




brain anatomy

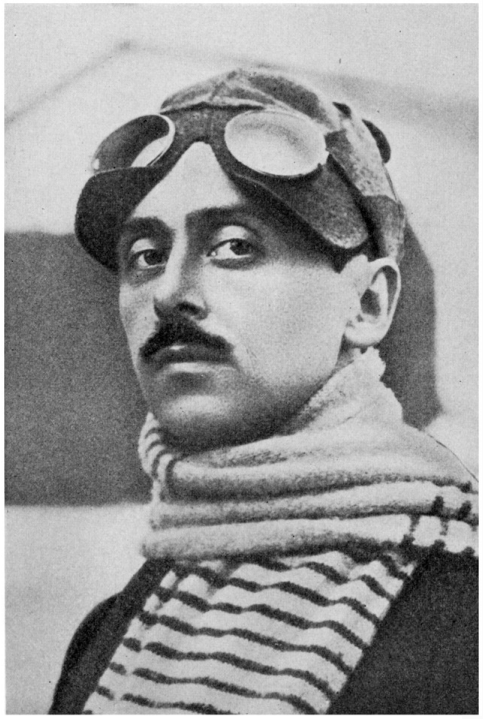
histology (microscopic)

Korbinian Brodmann
(1868-1918)



brain anatomy

histology (microscopic)



Constantin von Economo
(1876-1931)

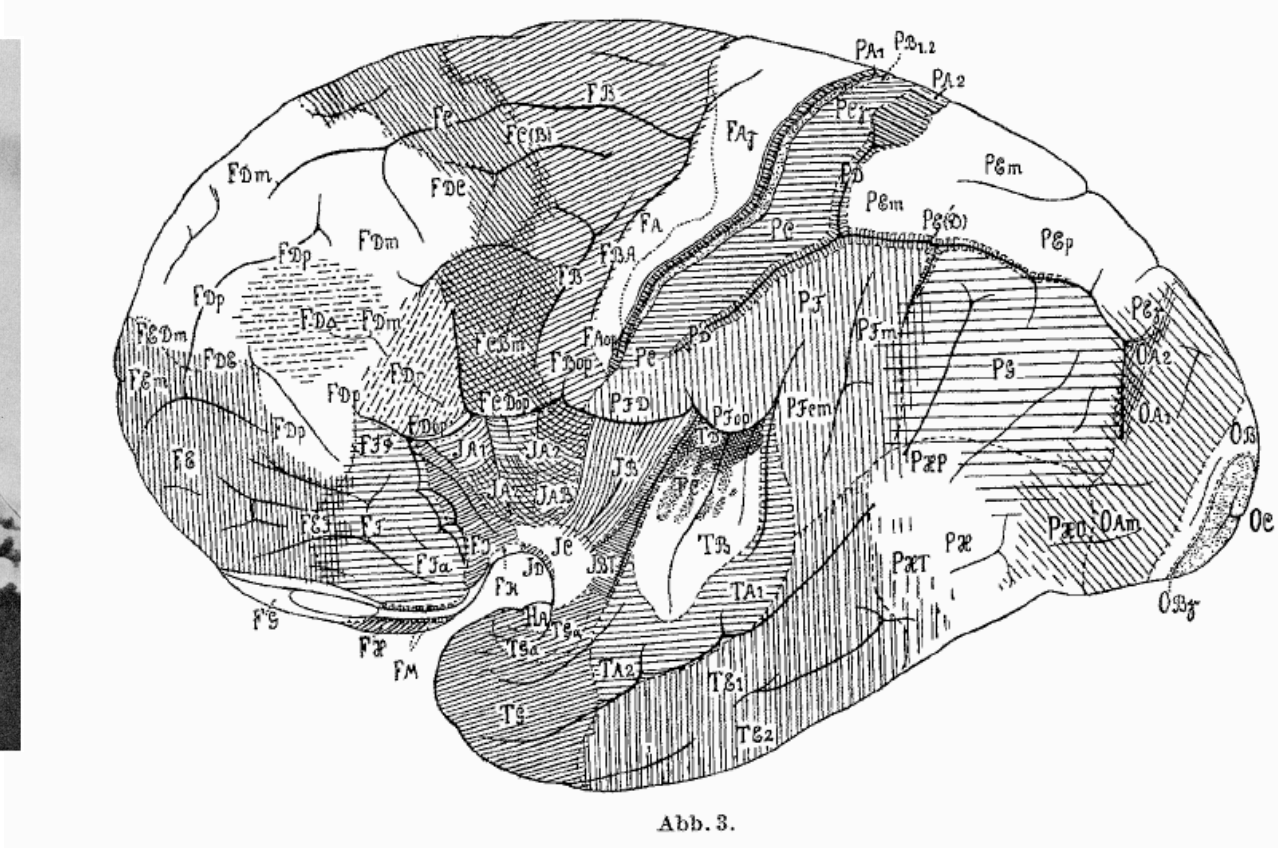
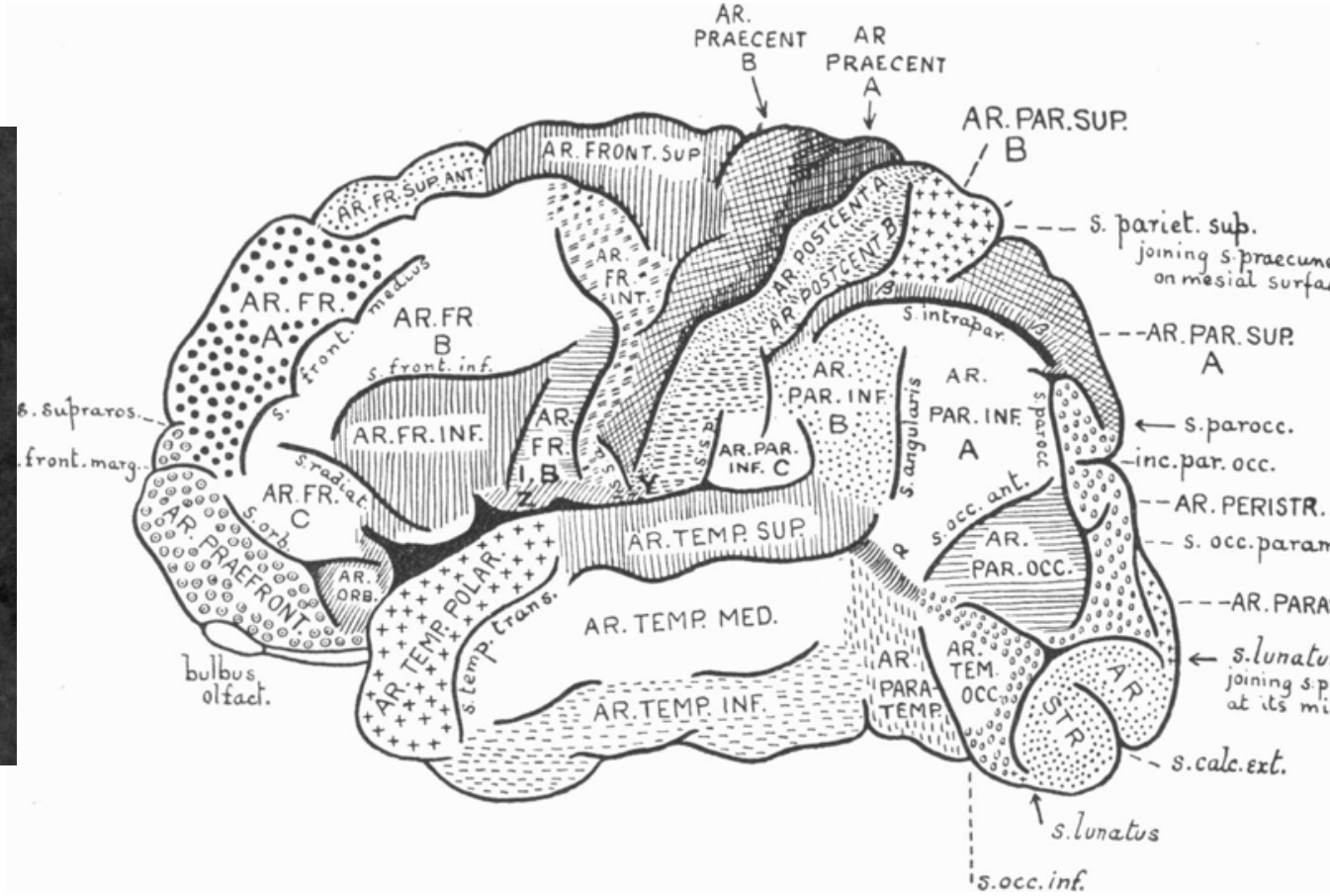


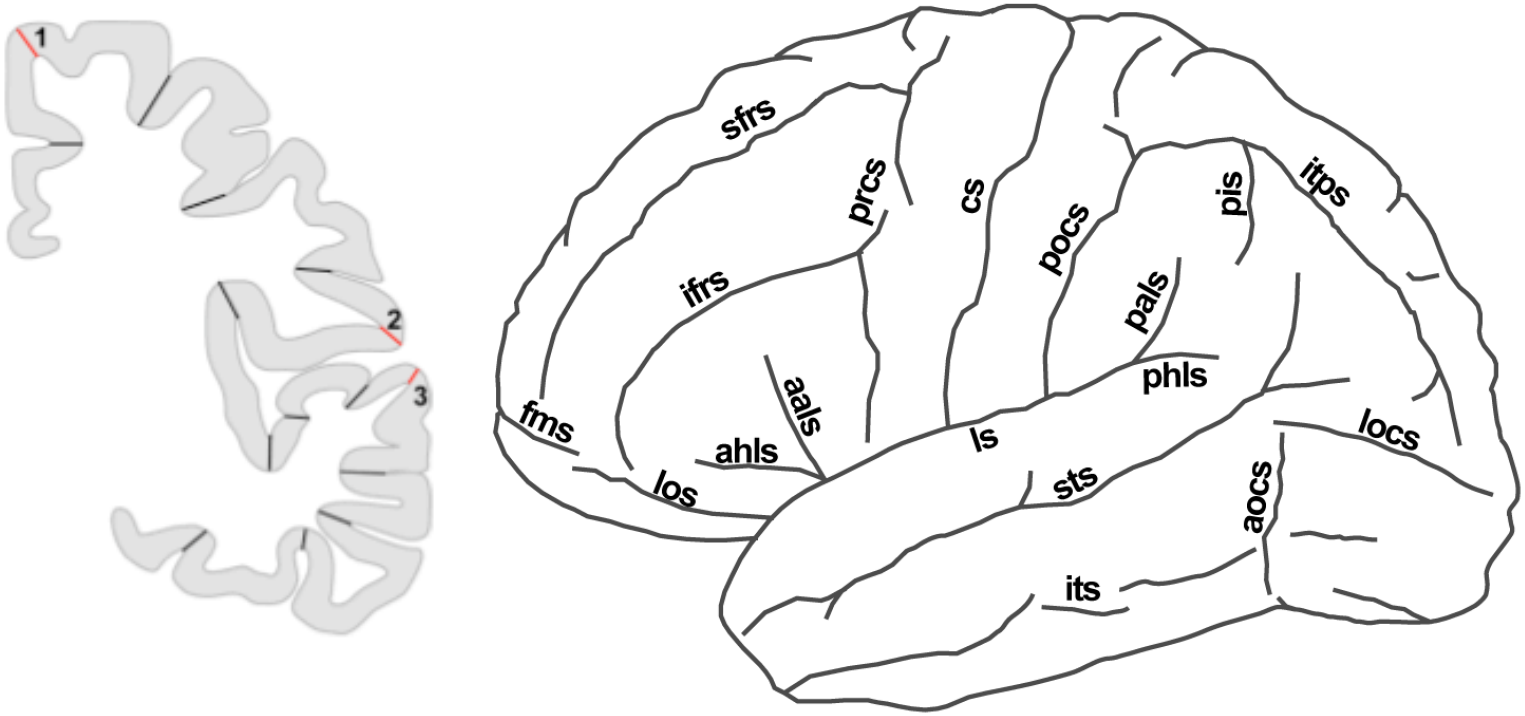
Abb. 3.

brain anatomy

gross anatomy (macroscopic)

Sir Grafton Elliot Smith
(1871-1937)

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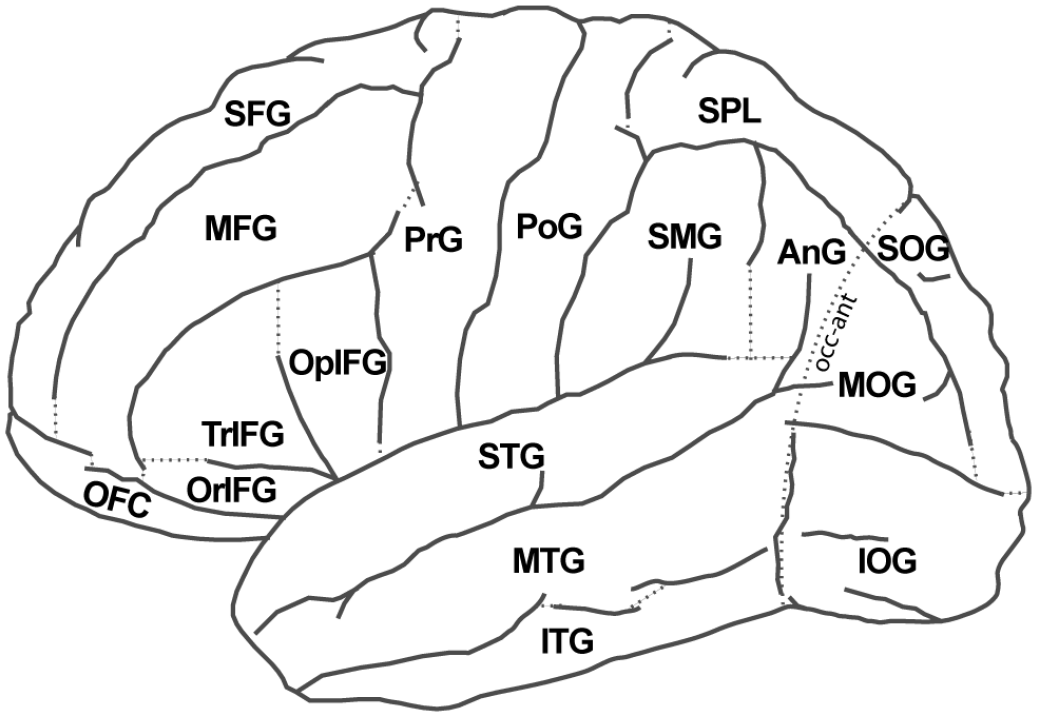
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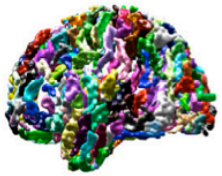


brainCOLOR Collaborative Open Labeling Online Resource

Proposed Cortical Parcellation Protocol: SURVEY 1 SURVEY 2

Neuromorphometrics has developed a cortical parcellation (anatomical labeling) protocol that will be used by trained personnel to manually label an initial set of at least 800 to 1,000 T1-weighted MRI brain volumes as part of three different NIH-funded grants (find out more).

This protocol is derived from some of the best and most frequently used parcellation methods established by other research groups. From a detailed review of these methods, including their anatomic validity and consistency across brains, Jason Tourville and Ruth Carper have extracted the best approaches from each of these research groups and consolidated them into a single parcellation protocol.

The anatomically labeled brain images will be made publicly available online as a free, downloadable resource. In order to ensure that these anatomical labels are meaningful and useful to the neuroscientific community, we urge you to take the following two surveys.

SURVEY 1, below, collects your comments regarding the protocol.
SURVEY 2 takes recommendations for additional datasets you wish to have us manually label.

Instructions
For each survey, please fill in your name and email address, fill in the survey and click the Submit button at the bottom of the survey.

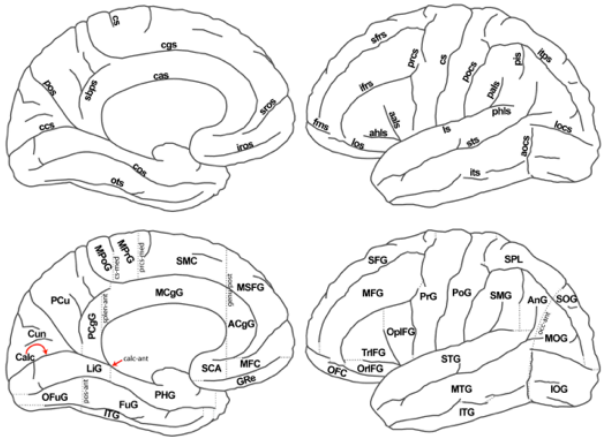


Figure 2. Region-delimiting sulci (top) and proposed regions of interest (bottom) of the medial (left) and lateral (right) cortical surfaces are schematized (see lists above for abbreviation definitions). All regions, including optional regions are shown with the exception of entorhinal cortex. Boundaries not formed by sulci are indicated by dotted lines. Dividing planes are labeled (all lower case; dotted lines that are not labeled represent simple extensions of sulci). The curved arrow from the Calcarine Cortex ROI (Calc) to the calcarine sulcus indicates that the ROI lies within the sulcus.

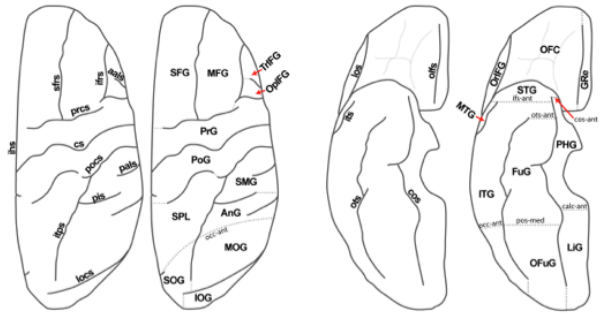
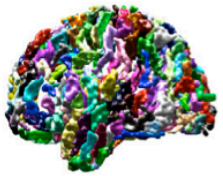


Figure 3. Sulci and ROIs are shown on the dorsal (left group) and ventral (right group) surfaces. Boundaries not formed by sulci are indicated by dotted lines. Dividing planes are labeled (all lower case; dotted lines that are not labeled represent simple extensions of sulci).



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Proposed Cortical Parcellation Protocol: SURVEY 1 SURVEY 2

Frontal Lobe (FL): Lateral Surface

Precentral Gyrus (PrG)

Anterior: precentral sulcus --- Posterior: central sulcus --- Superior: superior margin of the interhemispheric fissure --- Inferior: lateral margin of the dorsal bank of the lateral fissure

Superior Frontal Gyrus (SFG)

Anterior: frontomarginal sulcus --- Posterior: precentral sulcus / plane prcs-med --- Medial: superior margin of interhemispheric fissure --- Inferior: anteriorly: lateral orbital sulcus; posteriorly: middle frontal sulcus

Middle Frontal Gyrus (MFG)

Posterior: precentral sulcus --- Superior: superior frontal sulcus --- Inferior: anteriorly: lateral orbital sulcus; posteriorly: inferior frontal sulcus

Inferior Frontal Gyrus (IFG)

Posterior: precentral sulcus --- Superior/anterior: anteriorly: lateral orbital sulcus; posteriorly: inferior frontal sulcus --- Inferior: anteriorly: lateral orbital sulcus; posteriorly: lateral orbital sulcus / posterior projection from the posterior limit of the lateral orbital sulcus to the lateral sulcus

Regions of interest included in the protocol

ACgG	anterior cingulate gyrus
AIns*	anterior insula
AnG	angular gyrus
Calc*	calcarine cortex
CgG	cingulate gyrus
CO	central operculum
Cun	cuneus
Ent	entorhinal area
FO	frontal operculum
FuG	fusiform gyrus
GRe	gyrus rectus
IFG	inferior frontal gyrus
IOG	inferior occipital gyrus
ITG	inferior temporal gyrus
LiG	lingual gyrus
MCgG*	middle cingulate gyrus
MFC*	medial frontal cortex
MFG	middle frontal gyrus
MOG*	middle occipital gyrus
MPoG	postcentral gyrus, medial segment
MPrG	precentral gyrus, medial segment
MSFG	superior frontal gyrus, medial segment
MTG	middle temporal gyrus
OFC*	orbitofrontal cortex
OFuG*	occipital fusiform gyrus
OpIFG	opercular part of the inferior frontal gyrus
OrIFG	orbital part of the inferior frontal gyrus
PCgG	posterior cingulate gyrus
PCu	precuneus
PHG	parahippocampal gyrus
PIns*	posterior insula
PO	parietal operculum
PoG	postcentral gyrus
PP*	planum polare
PrG	precentral gyrus
PT*	planum temporale
SCA	subcallosal area
SFG	supereior frontal gyrus
SMC*	supplementary motor cortex
SMG	supramarginal gyrus
SOG	superior occipital gyrus
SPL	superior parietal lobule
STG	superior temporal gyrus
TriFG	triangular part of the inferior frontal gyrus
TTG	transverse temporal gyrus

* not included in the NeuroNames database

Sulci included in the protocol and their abbreviations

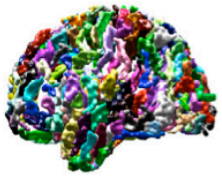
aals	anterior ascending ramus of the lateral sulcus
ahls	anterior horizontal ramus of the lateral sulcus
aocs	anterior occipital sulcus
cas	callosal sulcus
ccs	calcarine sulcus
cgs	cingulate sulcus
cis	central insular sulcus
cos	collateral sulcus
crs	circular insular sulcus
cs	central sulcus
fms*	frontomarginal sulcus
ftts*	first transverse temporal sulcus
hs*	Heschl's sulcus
ifrs	inferior frontal sulcus
ihs*	interhemispheric sulcus
itts*	intermediate transverse temporal sulcus
iros	inferior rostral sulcus
itps	intraparietal sulcus
its	inferior temporal sulcus
locs	lateral occipital sulcus
los	lateral orbital sulcus
ls	lateral sulcus
olfs	olfactory sulcus
ots	occipitotemporal sulcus
pals	posterior ascending ramus of the lateral sulcus
phls	posterior horizontal ramus of the lateral sulcus
pis*	primary intermediate sulcus
pocs	postcentral sulcus
pos	parietooccipital sulcus
prcs*	precentral sulcus
sbps	subparietal sulcus
sfrs	superior frontal sulcus
sros	superior rostral sulcus
sts	superior temporal sulcus

* not included in the NeuroNames database

Dividing planes included in the protocol and their abbreviations

The following dividing planes are used in the protocol.
Planes are coronal unless specified otherwise:

calc-ant	anterior limit of the calcarine sulcus
cos-ant	anterior limit of the collateral sulcus
cs-med	dorsomedial limit of the central sulcus;
genu-post	marked by the posterior limit of the genu of the corpus callosum
ifs-ant	anterior limit of the inferior temporal sulcus
occ-ant	oblique medial-lateral plane given by a line drawn through points at (i) ventrolateral limit of the anterior occipital sulcus, (ii) jnct of the lateral occipital sulcus and the anterior occipital sulcus, and (iii) the dorsomedial limit of the parietooccipital sulcus
ots-ant	anterior limit of the occipitotemporal sulcus
prcs-med	dorsomedial limit of the precentral sulcus
prcs-lat	ventrolateral limit of the precentral sulcus
pocs-lat	ventrolateral limit of the postcentral sulcus
pos-ant	anterior limit of the ventral bank of the parietooccipital sulcus
tf-jnct	junction of the temporal and frontal lobes
splen-ant	anterior limit of the splenium of the corpus callosum



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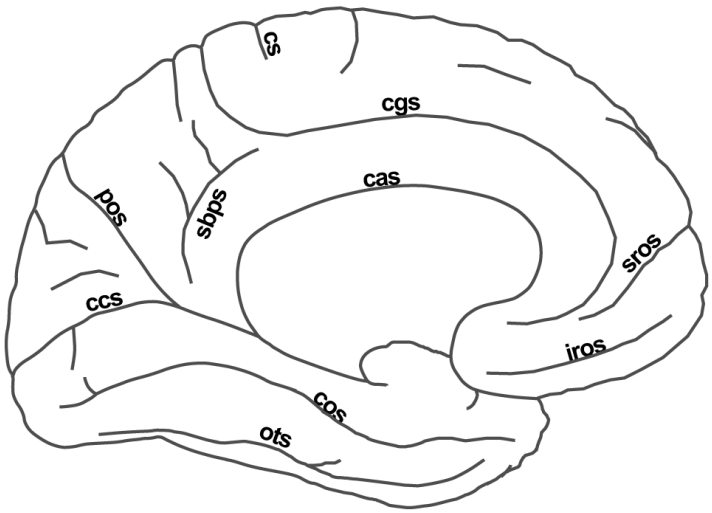

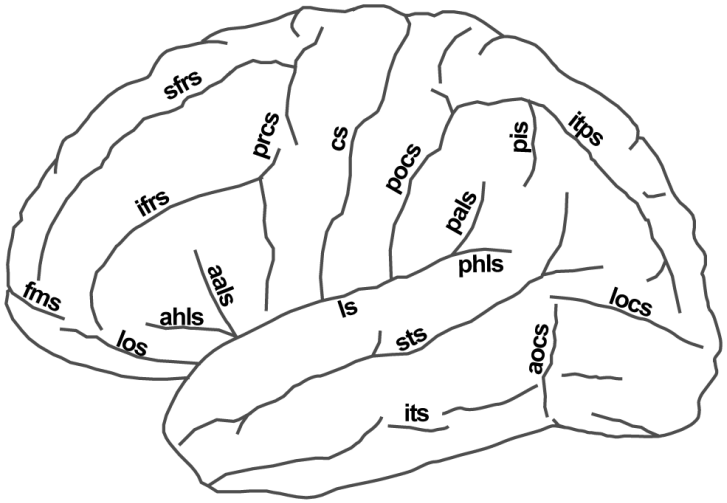

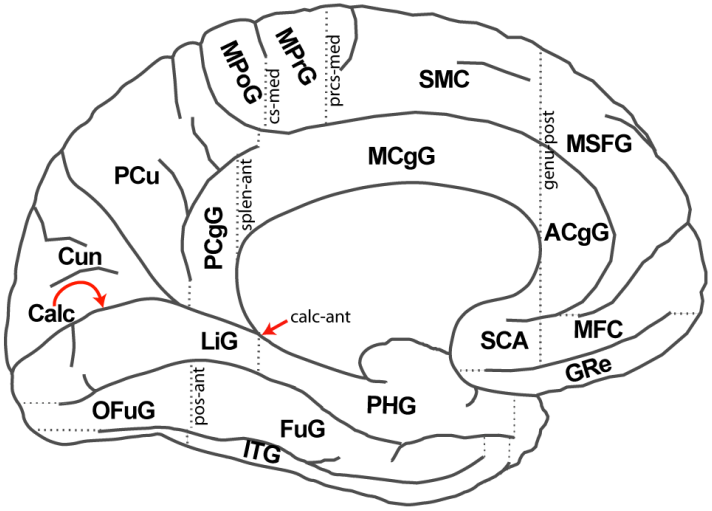

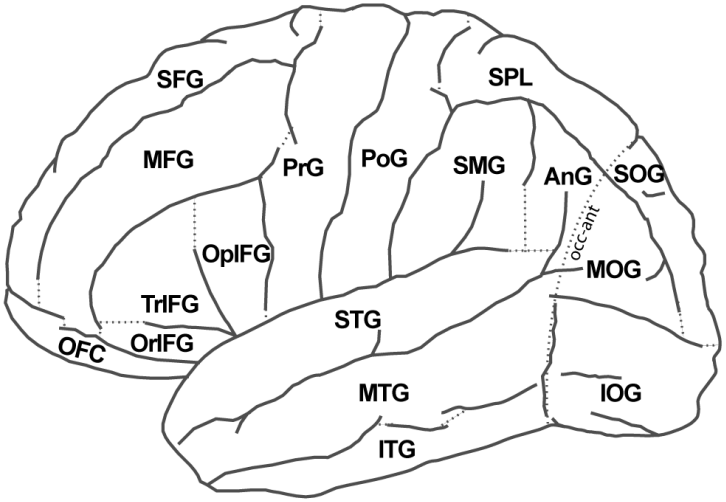

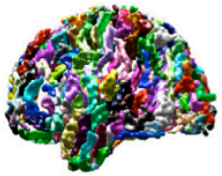

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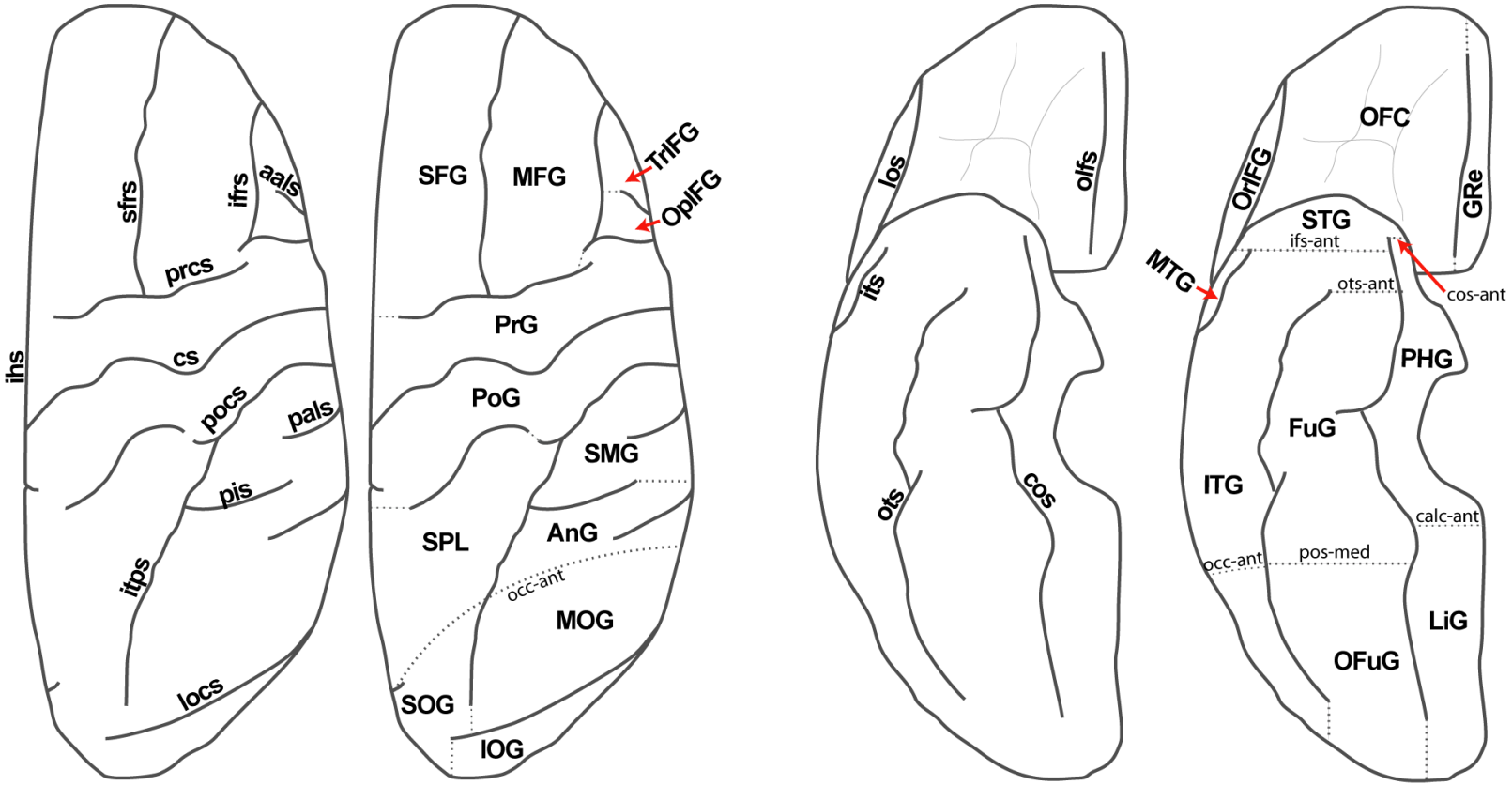

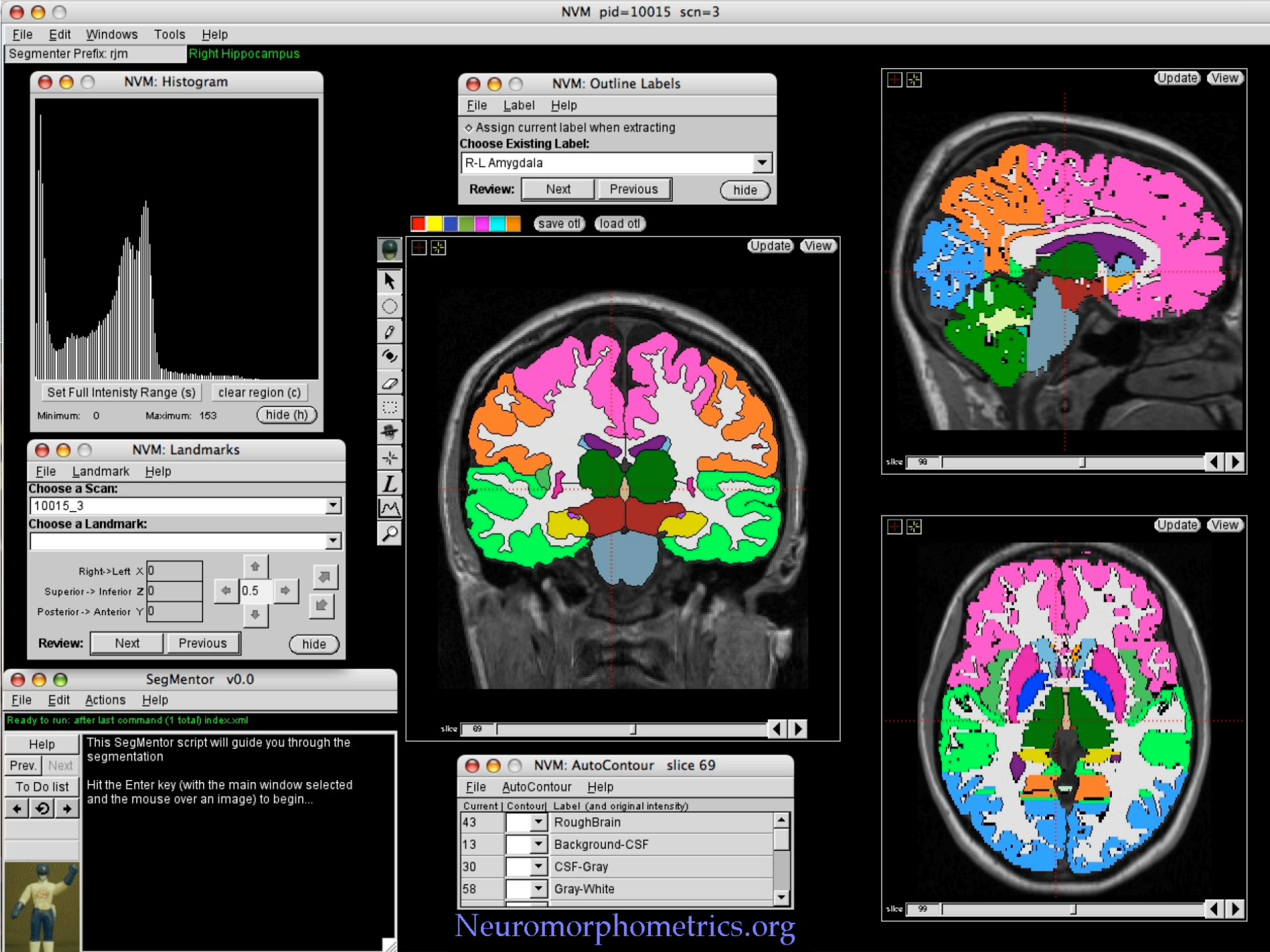
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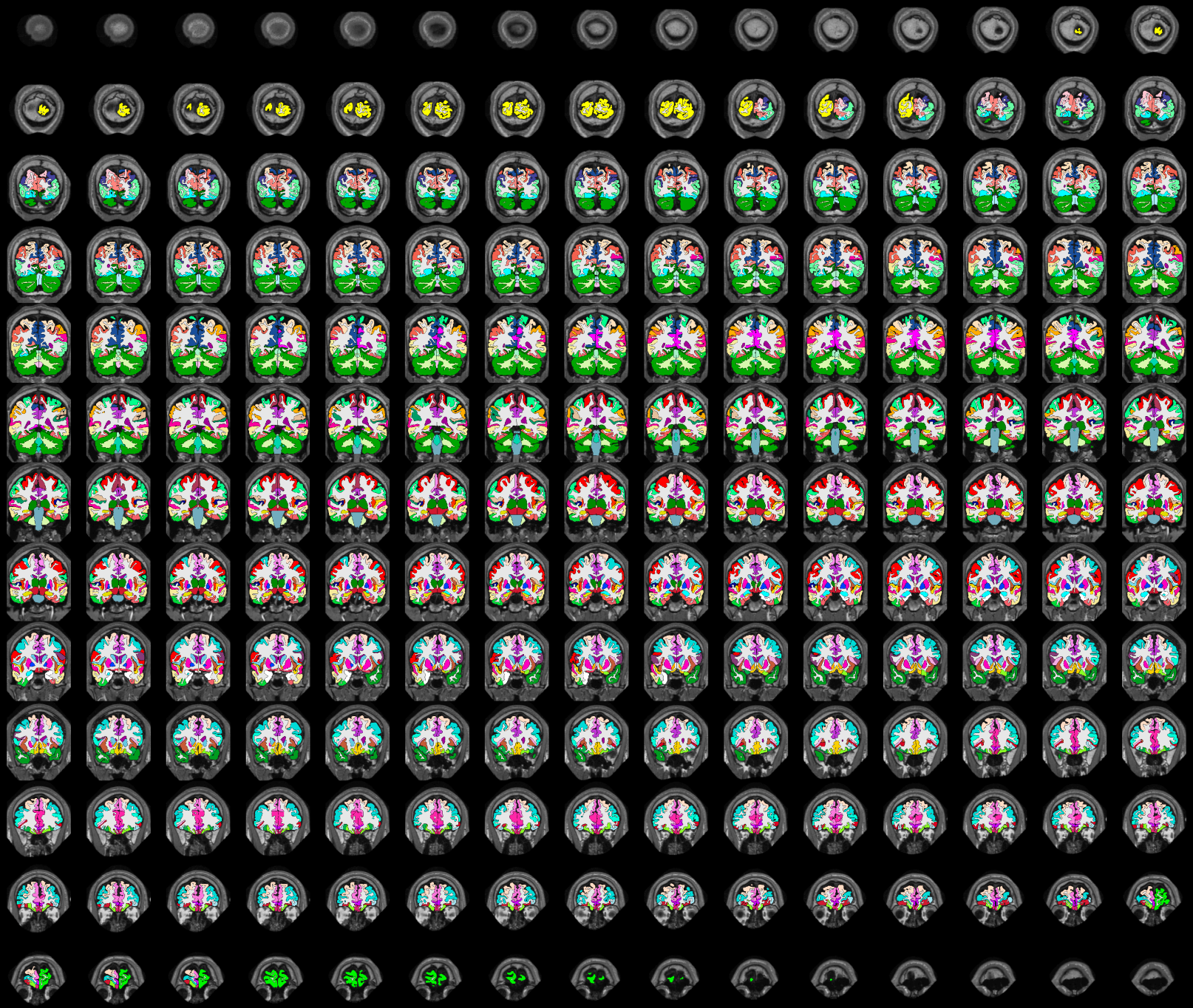

Questions? arno@mindboggle.info

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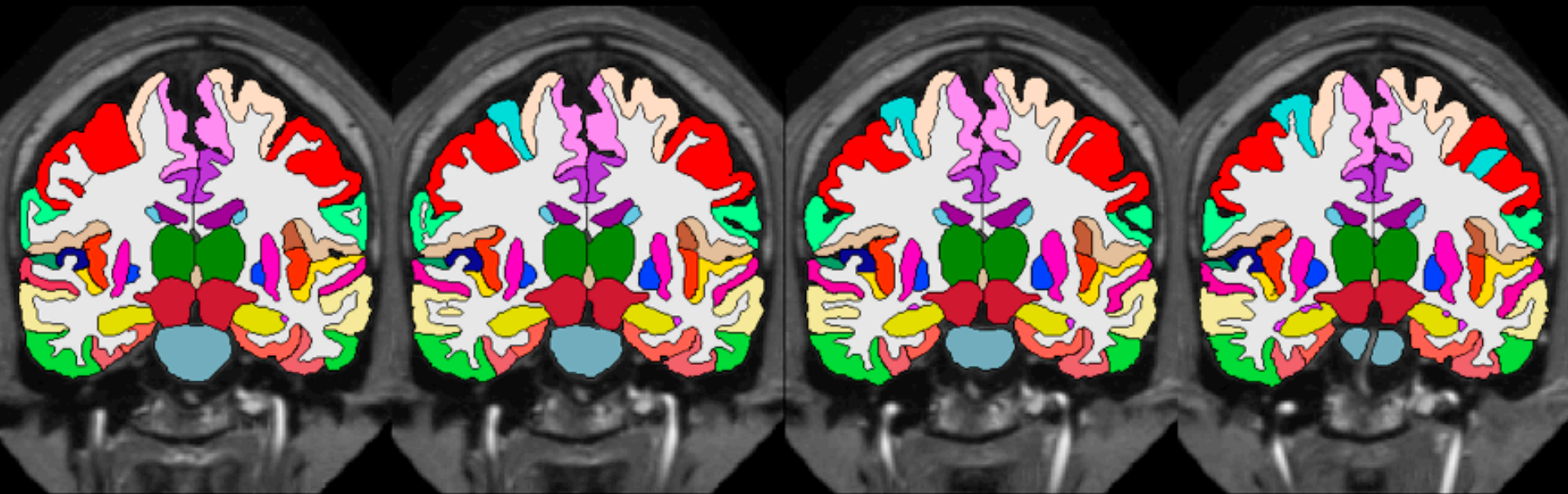
Registration examples used in the slides:
http://www.picsl.upenn.edu/ANTS/ and presentation by Brian Avants

Recent review of brain registration algorithms:
“Brain functional localization: a survey of image registration techniques”
IEEE Trans Med Imaging. 2007. 26(4): 427-451. (330 references!)