Mindboggle

update / lowdown

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Works in progress talk

www.mindboggle.info/lectures

Forrest Bao
graduate student (Texas Tech)
Anatomical feature extraction

Noah Lee
postdoctoral research scientist
Graph-based feature database

Yrjö Häme
graduate student
Feature matching

Denis Peruzzo
former postdoc
Feature graph matching

Mireia Montañola
visiting graduate student <u>as of today!</u>
Surface wrangling

Brian Avants
assistant professor (UPenn)
Diffeomorphic registration

Mindboggle project overview

1. Manually label brain images

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→ Publicly available labeled data

Mindboggle project overview

1. Manually label brain images

➔ Publicly available labeled data

2. Extract brain structures, characterize their shapes

Ribbon (R)

Basin (B)

Fundus (F)

Pit (P)

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Labeling protocols

ex: BrainCOLOR

Labeling in volumes vs. surfaces

LPBA40 (V)

FS40 (S)

http://www.mindboggle.info/papers/

NVM pid=10015 scn=3

File Edit Windows Tools Help

Segmenter Prefix: rjm   Right Hippocampus

NVM: Histogram

Set Full Intenisty Range (s)   clear region (c)

Minimum: 0   Maximum: 153   hide (h)

NVM: Landmarks

File Landmark Help

Choose a Scan:
10015_3

Choose a Landmark:

Right->Left X 0
Superior -> Inferior Z 0   0.5
Posterior -> Anterior Y 0

Review: Next   Previous   hide

SegMentor v0.0

File Edit Actions Help

Ready to run: after last command (1 total) index.xml

Help
Prev. Next
To Do list

This SegMentor script will guide you through the segmentation

Hit the Enter key (with the main window selected and the mouse over an image) to begin...

NVM: Outline Labels

File Label Help

◇ Assign current label when extracting
Choose Existing Label:
R-L Amygdala

Review: Next   Previous   hide

save otl   load otl

Update View

slice 69

Update View

slice 98

NVM: AutoContour   slice 69

File AutoContour Help

Current	Contour	Label (and original intensity)
43		RoughBrain
13		Background-CSF
30		CSF-Gray
58		Gray-White

Neuromorphometrics.org

Update View

slice 99

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Data to label

N (#scans/subj)	#modalities	Data
20 (2)	1	OASIS
21 (2)	8	MMRR
40 (2)	5	EMBARC
>20 (1)	6	PTBP

OASIS *http://www.oasis-brains.org/* T1

MRI Multimodal Reproducibility Resource
http://www.nitrc.org/projects/multimodal/
MPRAGE, FLAIR,
resting state fMRI,
B0 and B1 field maps,
ASL, VASO, DTI,
quantitative T1 mapping,
quantitative T2 mapping,
magnetization transfer imaging

Multi-Modal MRI Reproducibility Resource Images
a. MPRAGE   b. FLAIR   c. T2w   d. DTI - Ref.   e. DTI - DW
f. qT2 - 30ms   g. qT2 - 80ms   h. MT - Ref   i. MT - 1.5 kHz   j. qT1 - 15°   k. qT1 - 60°
l. B0 Ph.: 8 ms   m. B0 Ph.: 9 ms   n. B1 Fieldmap   o. ASL   p. fMRI   q. VASO

EMBARC
http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/rfa-files/RFA-MH-10-040.html
T1, fMRI and resting state fMRI, DTI, ASL, EEG

Pediatric Template for Brain Perfusion (UCLA)
http://projectreporter.nih.gov/project_info_description.cfm?icde=0&aid=7802848
T1, DTI, MT, perfusion, concurrent ASL/BOLD sequence and resting state fMRI

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Extract brain structures

3-D basins

surfaces
ribbons

curves

points

Sulci / Sulcal Regions / Gyral Regions

catchment basins begin filling with water

watershed line forms here

ideal segmentation

sulcus **basins**

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sulcus **skeletons**

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sulcus & gyrus **surfaces**

Cachia et al., 2003, Clouchoux et al., 2006

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sulcus **ribbons**

sulcus **curves**

Li et al., 2008, Kao et al., 2007

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sulcus **pits**

Regis et al., 2005, Im et al., 2010, Lohmann et al., 2007

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Combine structures in a nested hierarchy?

3-D

2-D

1-D

0-D

Combine structures in a nested hierarchy?

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Combine basins, fundi, and pits in a nested hierarchy

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Combine basins, fundi, and pits in a nested hierarchy

Combine basins, fundi, and pits in a nested hierarchy

Combine basins, fundi, and pits in a nested hierarchy

Characterize their shapes: **features**

3-D

volume
surface area
lengths (thickness)
...

2-D

area
curvature
convexity
spectral components
...

1-D

length
curvature
convexity
...

0-D

3-D convex hull volume
1-D sequence along a curve
...

Laplace-Beltrami operator shape characterization

2nd spectra   ...   6th spectra   ...   8th spectra

Global to local

LBO on sulcal basin   LBO on sulcal basins of left hemisphere

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Represent nested features within a graph-based data model

Surface patches

Sulcus folds + subfolds

Structures within a subfold

Ribbon (R)

Basin (B)

Fundus (F)

Pit (P)

Feature graph model

B ← R ← F

Has label L

Part of

P1 ↔ P2 ↔ P3 ↔ P4

Connected to

Top: structures: surface patches fragmented by application of the Laplace-Beltrami operator, sulcus folds and subfolds, and structures within a subfold.
Bottom: schematic diagrams representing the hierarchical relationships among nested structures.
Bottom right: features as properties of edges (relationships: Part of, Connected to, Has label) and nodes (geometric, shape, spectral, and connectivity measures).

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Mindboggle 2: feature-based labeling

atlas

target

Mindboggle 2: feature-based labeling

Step 1: extract structures, compute their features

atlas   target

Mindboggle 2: feature-based labeling

Step 2: match atlas and target features

atlas

target

match

Mindboggle 2: feature-based labeling

Step 3: register atlas and target structures

atlas

target

transform

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Mindboggle 2: feature-based labeling

Step 2: or match features...

atlas

target

match

Mindboggle 2: feature-based labeling

Step 3: then propagate labels within inferred label boundaries

atlas

target

match

fill

Mindboggle 2: feature extraction
feature matching
feature-based labeling

atlas

target

extract

fill

match

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Feature matching

Matching strategies include:

1. MAP Bayesian framework used in face recognition (Moghaddam, 1999)

2. Graph matching:

- graph analysis measures (NetworkX, Brain Connectivity Toolbox)

- queries in the graph-based database (Neo4J)

Early attempt at subgraph extraction (upper row) and matching (lower row).
These graphs were constructed from (left to right) a remitter, non-remitter, and control subject.
The subgraphs in red in the lower row have the highest small-worldness ratio.

Evaluation of structures

TEST 1: Consistency across subjects:

Measure average distance between landmarks in one subject
and landmarks in another co-registered subject

Result: very similar results across 3 fundus extraction algorithms

Problem: bias in favor of greater number of voxels

Evaluation of structures

TEST 2: Consistency between structures and label boundaries:

Measure average distance between landmarks and label borders

Result: very similar results across 3 fundus extraction algorithms

Problem: bias against fundi in lesser folds, where there may not be label borders

Evaluation of structures

TEST 3: Impact of registration accuracy:
Measure overlap between manual target labels and landmark-driven manual source labels

Results: Preliminary results suggest that fundus-driven registrations
improve registration accuracy, but results between algorithms
are very similar to one another.

Evaluation of structures

TEST 4: Consistency between different types of structures:

Measure average minimum distance from pits to fundi

Results: Mindboggle pits used to generate fundi, so clearly the winner

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