Mindboggle project overview

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LabGab

Forrest Bao (Texas Tech)
Anatomical feature extraction

Noah Lee
Alt. features (spectral, machine learning)
Graph-based feature database

Yrjö Häme
Feature matching

Denis Peruzzo
Feature graph matching
DTI tractography

Mireia Montanola (intern)
Surface parametrization

Brian Avants (UPenn)
Diffeomorphic registration

How should we label brains?

► 1. Manual labeling

2. Functional mapping

3. Tractography-based segmentation

4. Registration-based labeling

5. Feature matching

Sulcus definitions

Gyrus definitions

SFG
SPL
MFG
PrG
PoG
SMG
AnG
SOG
OpIFG
occ-ant
MOG
TrIFG
STG
OFC
OrIFG
MTG
IOG
ITG

Volume and surface data
(labeled in volumes **and** surfaces)

LPBA40 (V)

LPBA40 (S)

FS40 (S)

FS40 (V)

How should we label brains?

1. Manual labeling

2. Functional mapping

3. Tractography-based segmentation

▶ 4. Registration-based labeling

5. Feature matching

4. Registration-based labeling

atlas

target

Step 1: compute the registration transform
from the atlas to the target

atlas

target

transform

Step 2:   apply the transform to the atlas labels

atlas

target

transform

How should we label brains?

1. Manual labeling

2. Functional mapping

3. Tractography-based segmentation

4. Registration-based labeling

► 5. Feature matching

5. Feature matching

Sulcus structures

3-D: basins
          skeletons

2-D: ribbons
          surfaces

1-D: curves

0-D: points
          pits

sulcus **basins**

Sulci
Sulcal Regions
Gyral Regions

catchment basins begin
filling with water

watershed line forms here

ideal segmentation

Rettman et al. 2002, Lohmann et al., 2000

sulcus **skeletons**

sulcus **ribbons**

sulcus & gyrus **surfaces**

Laplace-Beltrami operator **surfaces**

sulcus **curves**

sulcus **curves**

sulcus **curves**

sulcus **curves**

sulcus **pits**

Combine stuctures in a nested hierarchy

3-D

2-D

1-D

0-D

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
...

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).

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

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

Combine structures across modalities

A gray/white matter surface (left lateral view) with visible sulcal pits highlighted (cyan circles). These features go by different names (sulcal roots, buried or annectant gyrii, plis de passage) and may be well conserved structures formed early in development.

DTI connectivity graph (same subject). Vertices represent all extracted sulcal pits and each edge width indicates a connection probability greater than 0.01 between two vertices (and does not follow a tractography path).

Match "brain graphs"

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.

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