- $\bullet$  Introduction
- Relevant Questions
- Open resources
  - MRI
  - EEG
  - Data science
- Fun New Topics !!!
- OpenLabs: Possible Contribution
- References

### About me

#### • Doren

- computer engineering @BilkentTR
- -psychology & neuroscience @PaviaIT

### • Relevant-interests

- **FAIR** social/medical algorithms
- the implications of  ${\bf neuropsychiatry}$  in every day life
- open tools for understanding the human

#### • Others

- web-dev
- data-science
- geo-tools

## WARNING

The content is based on sparse readings of the literature.

It is by no means an overall introduction to neuroscience.

### INFO

The topics might be **overwhelming**, so feel free to jump in at anytime!

## **Relevant Questions**

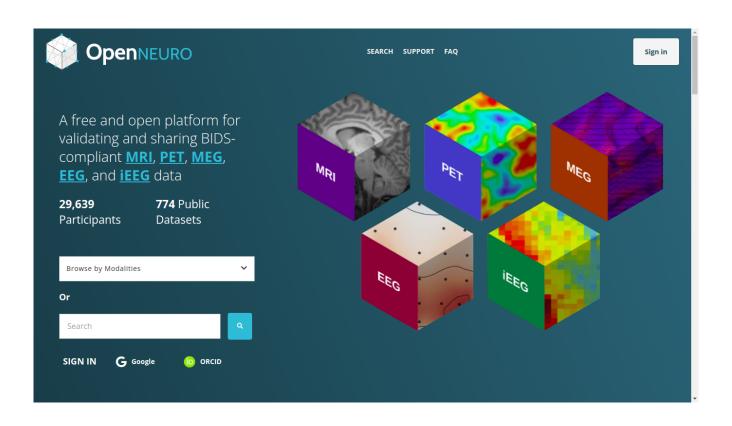
- How is it to be?
  - philosophy
  - cognitive, social, developmental
  - theoretical, computational
- When/where is something broken?
  - medical, imaging, electrophysiology
  - demographics, tests, MRI, EEG, genetics
- How to fix it?
  - therapy, pharmacology, neurotech
- Where can tech help?
  - kind of everywhere...

Fig. Computational simulation of the cerebellum.

## Mapping the fields

- The dimensions of neuroscience
  - temporal
  - spatial
  - biological depth
- How to handle complexity?
  - $-\,$  pick a field, run with it
  - $-\,$  can knowledge can translate

Fig. How different dimensions integrate.



# Neuroimaging

Can be useful for cognitive studies, stroke, oncology, or geriatrics.

You can use open datasets for studying diseases like AD, Autism, or Schizophrenia. The base idea of neuroimaging is that:

- brain consumes oxygen ~ brain activity
- $\bullet\,$ oxygen usage ~ magnetic resonance

Most analytical tools are built in MATLAB/C++ (afni, fsl). Lately added some python wrappers (nilearn, nipype).

Fig. Different types of MRI.

Fig. fMRI used for finding relevant nodes.

#### How to: Neuroimaging

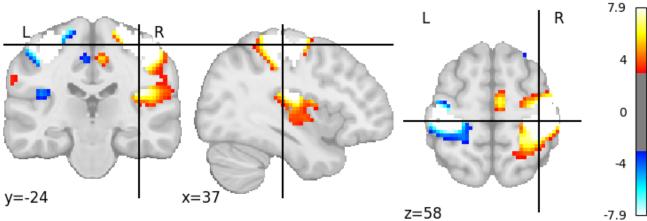


Figure 1: png

## ${\bf Getting\ started}\quad {\rm Ni\text{-}Edu}$

DartBrains

Andy's Brain Book: AFNI - a bit old, but good explanations.

Some Tools  $\P$ 

AFNI - step by step analysis - very good tool.

 ${\it FSL}$  - software analysis toolbox - more combinations.

nilearn - python pipeline of analysis, as shown above.

# ${\bf Electrophysiology}$

Can be useful for cognition, brain computer interfaces (BCI), epilepsy, or sleep studies.

There are open datasets for applying tools for recognizing brain waves that might be relevant to the clinical or cognitive studies. This can be helpful for prosthetics and cognitive trainings.

The main analytical tools are eeglab (MATLAB) and mne (python).

Fig. Open-BCI waves.

#### How to: Electrophysiology

Getting started  $\P$ 

UnivBern - EEG data processing

MNE documentation

Some Tools  $\P$ 

MNE - python tool for electrophysiology processing.

EEGLab - MATLAB tool for processing eeg.

EEG waves for Neuropsychiatry

## Data Science/ ML

Can be useful for multimodal data analysis, creating diagnostic/prognostic models for subjects.

The open datasets for complex cases like neurodegeneration or psychiatric diseases allow for building models that can target also single cases, and can provide baseline analysis.

The analytical tools can be statistical models based on R, python, or MATLAB.

Fig. Impairment level - disorder. FTLD, DLB, AD, VaD, MCI, Healthy

#### How to: Datascience for tabular medical data.

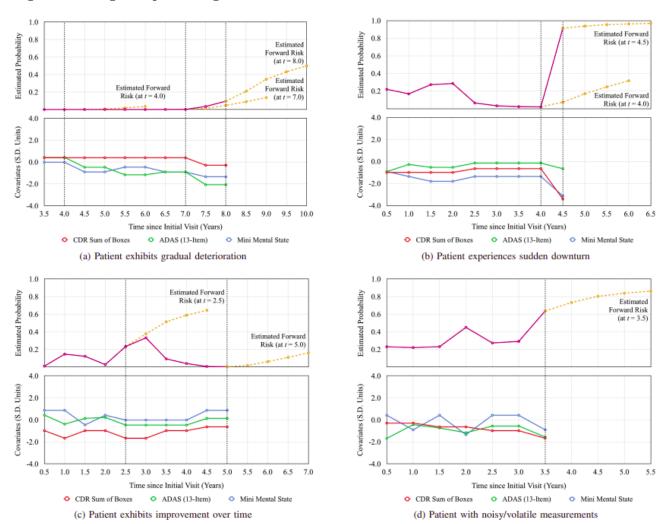
```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.scoring import f1_score # TODO: check which one is best
from lightgbm import LGBMClassifier

# get data
df = pd.read_csv('data/ADNI.csv')

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    df.drop('DX', axis=1), df['DX'], test_size=1/3, random_state=0
)

# create classifier
classifier = LGBMClassifier()
classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
print(f1_score(X_test, y_test))
```

#### Prognosis through deep learning models



# Fun New Topics !!!

- Neurotech: body control through brain waves!
- $\bullet\,$  Neurogenetics: comparing brains with evolution-related projects.
- Neuropsychology: body dysmorphia disorders.
- Neuropharmacology: developing drugs through open-science.

### OpenLabs: Possible Contribution

- BCI: test tools related to BCI in the lab (muse/OpenBCI headset).
- Testify: translate neuropsychological tests to ALB, help with standardization.
  - relevant for neurodegenerative diseases link to NACC study (extensive testing)
  - relevant for psychiatric diseases link to cambridge testing tool (open source)
- 3D-Brain: collaborate with fab-lab
  - OpenLabs-Tr creates a base structure
  - fab-lab fills the gaps through spongy material
  - Voila! You have THE SPONGY BRAIN!!!
- Hackathon: a hackathon for neuroscience in AL, including topics mentioned today.
  - neurohack-academy (great source!)
  - brainhack (possible partner)
  - neural-hack
- Open-source tools: translate tools to AL, improve existing MRI/EEG/Data-science tools.

## References

- Research

  - Prognosis: https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/ielaam/6221020/8984617/8765241-aam.pdf
- Open-\*
  - OpenNeuro
  - MNE-Python
  - EEGLab
  - Open-Targets