



Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México  
Facultad de Psicología  
Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatría  
“Ramón de la Fuente Muñiz”



# **Uso de bases de datos libres y reproducibilidad**

*Presenta:*  
***Josué Mendoza Arredondo.***

# Reproducibilidad

- **Repetible:** Mismo laboratorio, mismos datos, mismo código, ¿mismos resultados?
- **Reproducible:** Diferente laboratorio, mismos datos, mismo código, ¿mismos resultados?
- **Generalizable:** Diferente muestra, condiciones similares ¿mismas conclusiones?

# Crisis de reproducibilidad

The screenshot shows a news article from the journal **nature**. The header includes the word "nature" in large white letters and "International weekly journal of science" in smaller white letters. Below the header is a navigation bar with links: Home, News & Comment, Research, Careers & Jobs, Current Issue, Archive, Audio & Video, and For Authors. A secondary navigation bar shows the article's path: News & Comment > News > 2017 > December > Article. The main title of the article is "Over half of psychology studies fail reproducibility test". Below the title is a subtitle: "Largest replication study to date casts doubt on many published positive results." The author is listed as "Monya Baker". The publication date is "27 August 2015". At the bottom right of the article area are sharing and printing icons.

**nature** International weekly journal of science

Home | News & Comment | Research | Careers & Jobs | Current Issue | Archive | Audio & Video | For Authors

News & Comment > News > 2017 > December > Article

NATURE | NEWS

Over half of psychology studies fail reproducibility test

Largest replication study to date casts doubt on many published positive results.

Monya Baker

27 August 2015

# Crisis de reproducibilidad

The screenshot shows the homepage of the **nature** journal website. The header features the **nature** logo and the tagline "International weekly journal of science". Below the header is a navigation bar with links to Home, News & Comment, Research, Careers & Jobs, Current Issue, Archive, Audio & Video, and For Authors. A green banner across the page indicates the current section is "Essay". The main article title is "Why Most Published Research Findings Are False" by Monya Baker, published on 27 August 2015. The PLoS Medicine logo and URL are visible at the bottom left, along with the identifier 0696 and the publication details "August 2005 | Volume 2 | Issue 8 | e124".

**nature** International weekly journal of science

Home | News & Comment | Research | Careers & Jobs | Current Issue | Archive | Audio & Video | For Authors

News & Comment | Monya Baker | 2015 | December | Article

**Essay**

## Why Most Published Research Findings Are False

PLoS Medicine | www.plosmedicine.org

0696

August 2005 | Volume 2 | Issue 8 | e124

Monya Baker

27 August 2015

# Crisis de reproducibilidad

The image shows the cover of a journal issue. At the top, the word "nature" is written in white lowercase letters on a dark red background. To the right, the word "ANALYSIS" is written in large green capital letters, with a small graphic of vertical bars to its left. Below "ANALYSIS", the letters "Au" are visible. On the left side, there is a vertical column of text: "Essay" in a green box, followed by "Wh" and "Are" in large green letters, and "PLo" with a circular logo. A horizontal line separates this from the main article title. The title of the article is "Power failure: why small sample size undermines the reliability of neuroscience". Below the title, the authors' names are listed: Katherine S. Button<sup>1,2</sup>, John P. A. Ioannidis<sup>3</sup>, Claire Mokrysz<sup>1</sup>, Brian A. Nosek<sup>4</sup>, Jonathan Flint<sup>5</sup>, Emma S. J. Robinson<sup>6</sup> and Marcus R. Munafò<sup>1</sup>. To the right of the title, there is a small icon of a brain and the number "e124". At the bottom of the cover, the journal title "NATURE REVIEWS | NEUROSCIENCE" is at the left, and "VOLUME 14 | MAY 2013 | 365" is at the right.

nature

ANALYSIS

Essay

Wh

Are

PLo

Power failure: why small sample size undermines the reliability of neuroscience

Katherine S. Button<sup>1,2</sup>, John P. A. Ioannidis<sup>3</sup>, Claire Mokrysz<sup>1</sup>, Brian A. Nosek<sup>4</sup>,  
Jonathan Flint<sup>5</sup>, Emma S. J. Robinson<sup>6</sup> and Marcus R. Munafò<sup>1</sup>

NATURE REVIEWS | NEUROSCIENCE

VOLUME 14 | MAY 2013 | 365

# ¿Por qué es importante?

- Impacto de la investigación (e.g., tratamientos, políticas públicas).
- Naturaleza acumulativa de la ciencia.

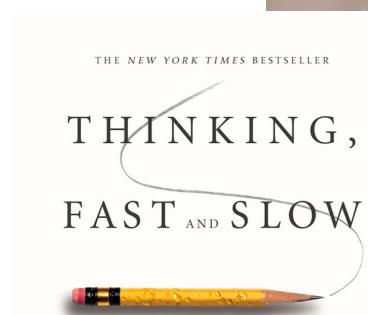
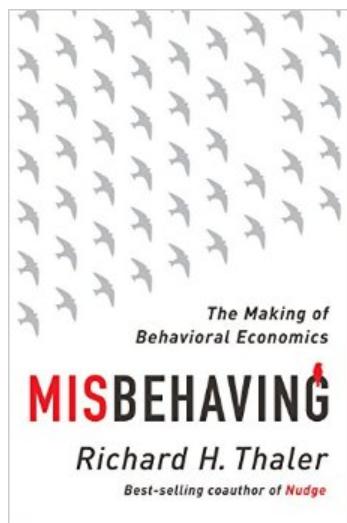
# ¿Qué hace a un campo de estudio particularmente vulnerable?

- Tamaños de muestra pequeños.
- Tamaños del efecto pequeños.
- Número de hipótesis puestas a prueba.
- Flexibilidad del diseño y análisis.
- Estructura de incentivos.

¿Qué hace a un campo de estudio particularmente vulnerable?

¿Alternativas?

# Es “natural”

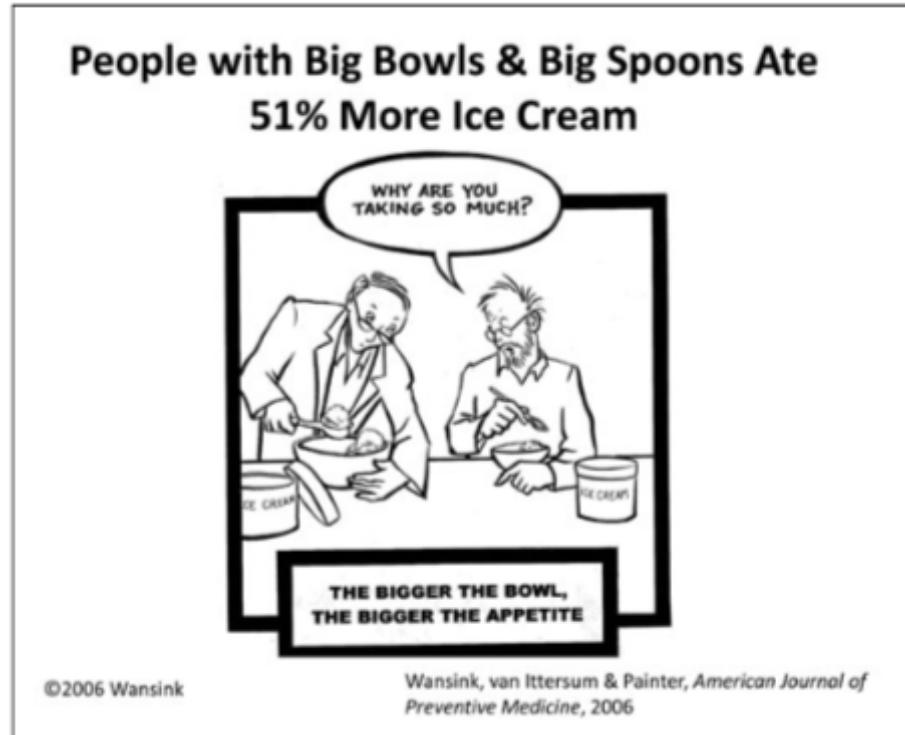


DANIEL  
KAHNEMAN

WINNER OF THE NOBEL PRIZE IN ECONOMICS

"[A] masterpiece... This is one of the greatest and most engaging collections of insights into the human mind I have read."—WILLIAM EASTERLY, *Financial Times*

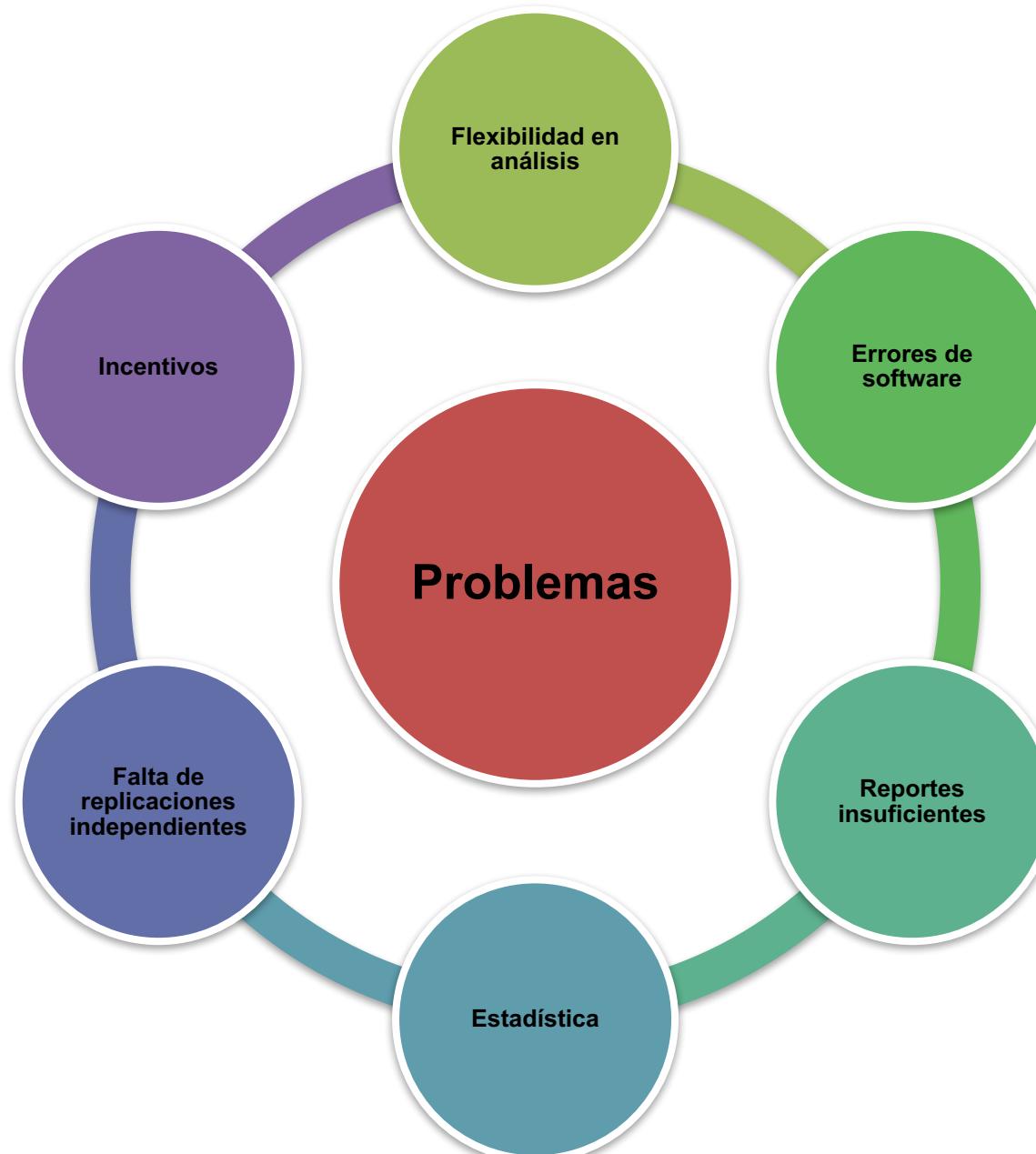
# Efecto del diseño



# ANALYSIS

## Scanning the horizon: towards transparent and reproducible neuroimaging research

# ¿Cómo diseñamos ciencia más reproducible?



# **ESTADÍSTICA**

# Potencia estadística y tamaño del efecto (Problema I)

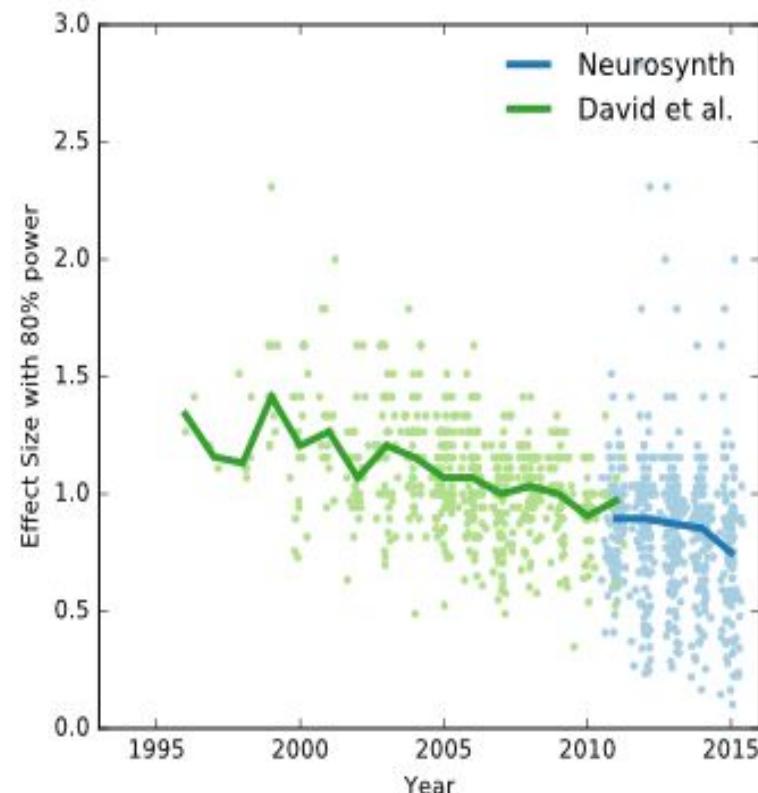
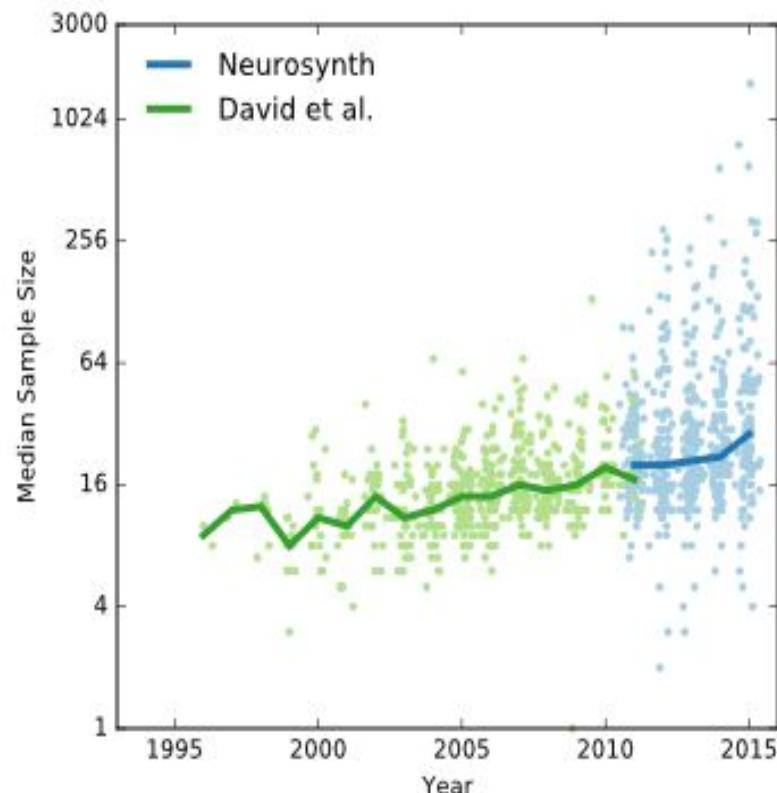
$$\text{power} = \mathbb{P}(\text{reject } H_0 \mid H_1 \text{ is true})$$

Capacidad de una prueba para **detectar evidencia**.

Una potencia baja no sólo **reduce** la probabilidad de encontrar un resultado si este existe, sino que también **aumenta** la probabilidad de que cualquier resultado que encuentres, sea falso.

# Potencia estadística y tamaño del efecto (Problema I)

Análisis de tamaño de muestra y tamaño del efecto con potencia .80 en los últimos 20 años.



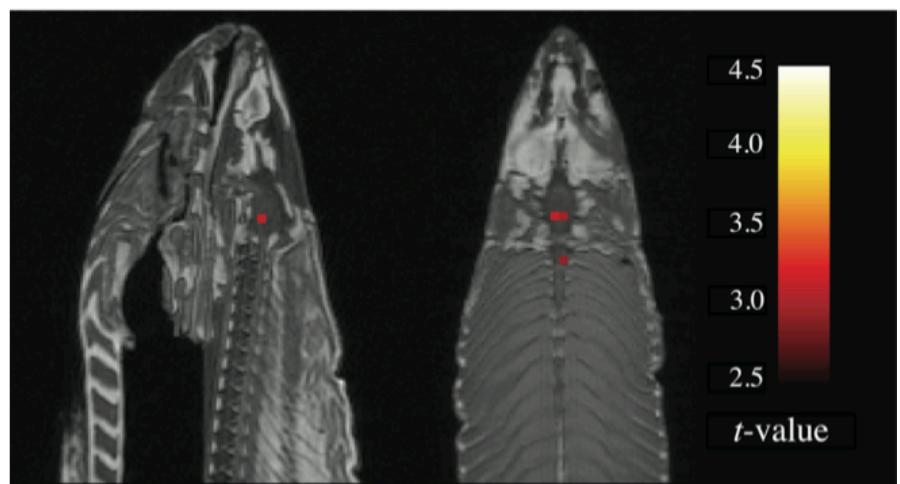
# Potencia estadística (Problema I)

- El tamaño medio de los estudios para fMRI en 2015 con múltiples grupos, fue de 19 sujetos, lo cual es menor a el mínimo estipulado de 20 por grupo (Simmons, et. al.).

# Múltiples comparaciones (Problema II)

La aproximación más común en análisis de fMRI es hacer pruebas **univariadas masivas**; es decir, se hace una prueba de hipótesis en cada voxel.

Si no se hace una corrección por múltiples comparaciones **la tasa de falsos positivos se infla**.



**¿Soluciones?**

# Potencia estadística (Solución)

- Calcular tamaño de muestra con base a análisis de poder previo.

Por ejemplo...

<http://neuropowertools.org/>

O

<http://fmripower.org/>

# Potencia estadística (Solución)



International Neuroimaging  
Data-Sharing Initiative

Colaboraciones con investigadores que  
hagan observaciones independientes

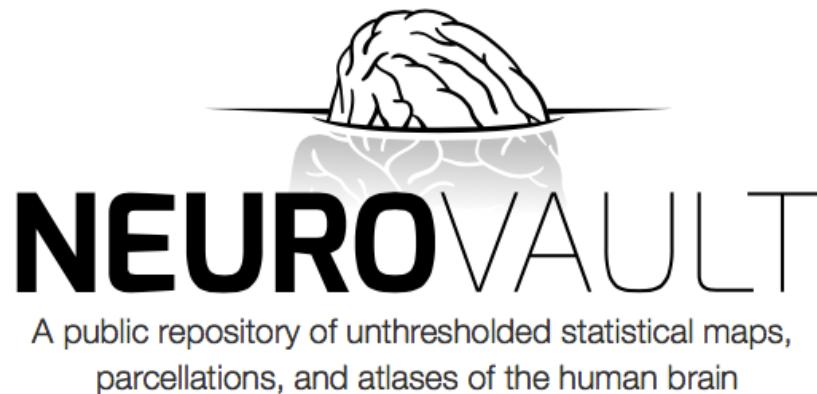
Restringir la búsqueda a una cantidad  
pequeña de regiones de interés (**ROIs**).

**Evitar SHARKing**

**SHARKing...**  
**(selecting hypothesized areas after results are known).**

# Múltiples Comparaciones (Solución)

- Corrección estadística (e.g., Bonferroni).
- Aproximaciones multivariadas.
- Compartir mapas sin los umbrales estadísticos.



<https://neurovault.org>

# **FLEXIBILIDAD EN EL ANÁLISIS**

# Flexibilidad en el análisis (Problema)

- El análisis de datos en fMRI implica una gran cantidad de pasos de preprocesamiento y análisis posterior.
- **Hasta 6,912 combinaciones diferentes de opciones en SPM y FSL.**

# Flexibilidad en el análisis (Problema)

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## **Despiking**

Despiking using AFNI

No despiking

## **Slice-timing correction**

Slice-timing correction

No slice-timing correction

## **Spatial normalization**

Normalization of  
functional images to  
the SPM EPI template

Normalization of  
anatomical images to  
the SPM T1 template

Normalization with  
segmentation using  
unified normalization

## **Spatial smoothing**

Smoothing with kernel  
of 4 mm FWHM

Smoothing with kernel  
of 8 mm FWHM

Smoothing with kernel  
of 12 mm FWHM

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# Flexibilidad en el análisis (Problema)

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## **Normalization-modeling order**

Normalize before modeling      Model before normalization

## **High-pass filtering**

High-pass filtering      No high-pass filtering  
using a cutoff of 128 s

## **Temporal autocorrelation correction**

AR(1) modeling      No correction for temporal  
autocorrelation

## **Run concatenation**

Runs concatenated      No run concatenation  
before model estimation

## **Model basis set**

Hemodynamic      Finite impulse response<sup>1</sup>,      Finite impulse response<sup>1</sup>,  
response function      time points 3–4      time by condition  
                            versus baseline      interaction

## **Head motion regression**

Six regressors<sup>2</sup>      Twelve      Twenty-four      No motion  
                            regressors<sup>3</sup>      regressors<sup>4</sup>      regression

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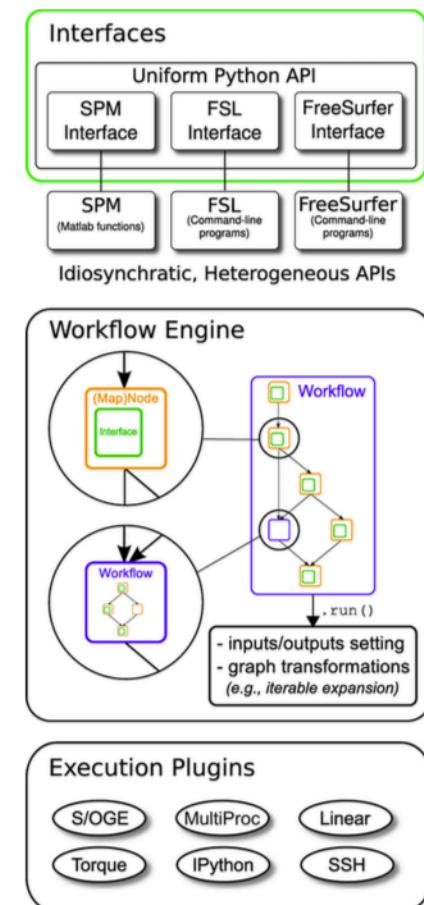
# Flexibilidad en el análisis (Solución)

- Describir claramente todos los pasos empleados



**Nipype:**  
**Neuroimaging in Python**  
**Pipelines and Interfaces**

<http://nipype.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>



# Flexibilidad en el análisis (Solución)

- Pre - registro

The screenshot shows the Open Science Framework (OSF) homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the OSF logo, "OSFHOME", "Search", "Support", "Donate", "Sign Up", and "Sign In". Below the navigation bar, there is a secondary navigation bar with links for "Reproducibility Project: Psychology", "Files", "Wiki" (which is highlighted in blue), "Analytics", "Registrations", and "Forks". On the far right of this bar is a search icon.

The main content area has a sidebar on the left containing a "Menu" section with "Project Wiki Pages" and "Component Wiki Pages". Under "Project Wiki Pages", the "Home" link is highlighted in blue. Other links include "Replicated Studies", "Replicator Resources", "Presentations", "Post-Publication Additions and Re", "Comments", "Replication of Janiszewski & Uy (2015)", "Replication of Reynolds & Besner (2015)", "Replication of Richeson & Trawalter (2015)", and "Replication of Payne, Burkley & St".

The main content area features a "View" button and a "Wiki Version" dropdown menu showing "(Current) Mallory C. Kidwell: 2016-03-03 19:38:23+00:00 UTC". The main title of the page is "Estimating the Reproducibility of Psychological Science" under "Open Science Collaboration".

The abstract states: "Abstract: Reproducibility is a defining feature of science, but the extent to which it characterizes current research is unknown. We conducted replications of 100 experimental and correlational studies published in three psychology journals using high-powered designs and original materials when available. Replication effects ( $Mr = .197$ ,  $SD = .257$ ) were half the magnitude of original effects ( $Mr = .403$ ,  $SD = .188$ ), representing a substantial decline. Ninety-seven percent of original studies had significant results ( $p < .05$ ). Thirty-six percent of replications had significant results; 47% of original effect sizes were in the 95% confidence interval of the replication effect size; 39% of effects were subjectively rated to have replicated the original result; and, if no bias in original results is assumed, combining original and replication results left 68% with significant effects. Correlational tests suggest that replication success was better predicted by the strength of original evidence than by characteristics of the original and replication teams."

The citation is: "Citation: Open Science Collaboration. (2015). *Estimating the reproducibility of psychological science*. *Science*, 349(6251), aac4716. doi: 10.1126/science.aac4716"

The "Contents" section includes a summary report link and a supplement only link. The "Replicated Studies" section provides a link to explore individual replication projects.

# Flexibilidad en el análisis (Solución)

- Pre - registro

 U.S. National Library of Medicine  
**ClinicalTrials.gov**

Find Studies ▾   About Studies ▾   Submit Studies ▾   Resources ▾   About Site ▾

[Home](#) > [Search Results](#) > Study Record Detail  Save this study Saved Studies (0)

Trial record **3 of 7** for: transcranial | Mexico  
[◀ Previous Study](#) | [Return to List](#) | [Next Study ▶](#)

**Treatment With Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation for Cocaine Addiction: Clinical Response and Functional Connectivity. (TMS\_COCA\_CONN)**

This study is currently recruiting participants.

See  [Contacts and Locations](#)

Verified July 2017 by Jorge J. González Olvera, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatría Dr. Ramón de la Fuente

Sponsor:  
Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatría Dr. Ramón de la Fuente

**ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier:**  
NCT02986438

First Posted: December 8, 2016  
Last Update Posted: July 24, 2017

**⚠** The safety and scientific validity of this study is the responsibility of the study sponsor and investigators. Listing a study does not mean it has been evaluated by the U.S. Federal Government. [Know the risks and potential benefits](#) of clinical studies and talk to your health care provider before participating. Read our [disclaimer](#) for details.

**Collaborator:**

National Council of Science and Technology, Mexico

**Information provided by (Responsible Party):**

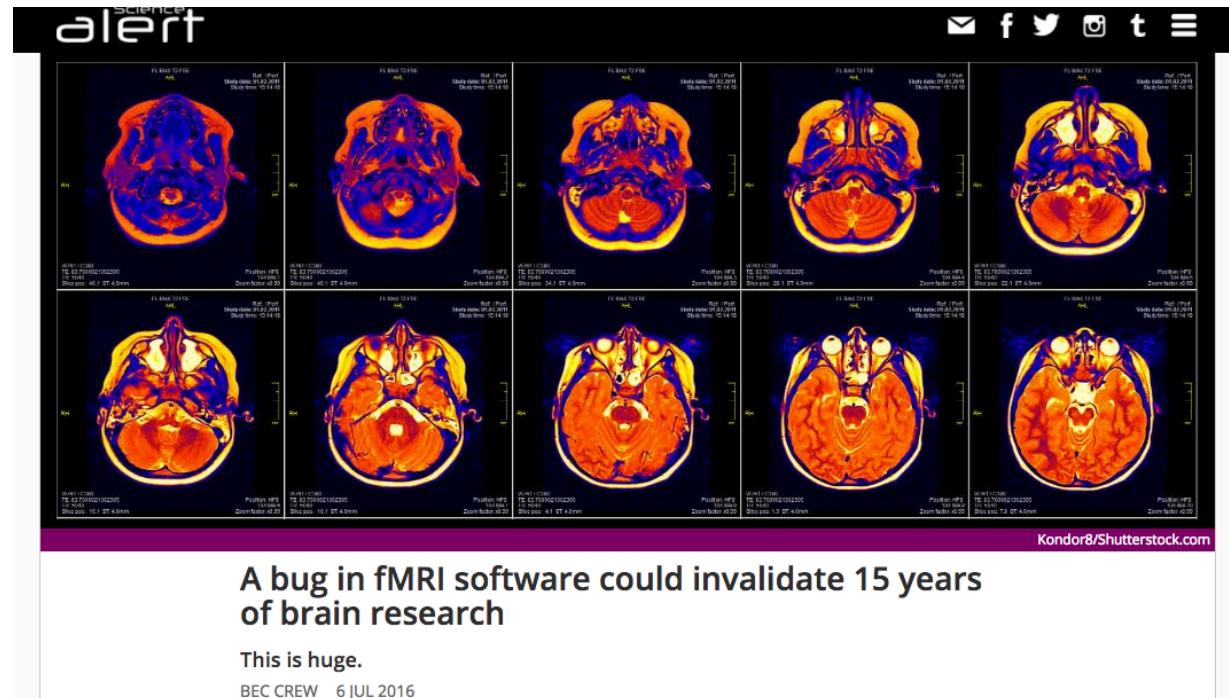
Jorge J. González Olvera, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatría Dr. Ramón de la Fuente

# **ERRORES DE SOFTWARE**

# Errores de software (Problema)

Conforme la **complejidad** del software que se usa **incrementa**, la probabilidad de '**bugs**' sin ser notados rápidamente aumenta también.

En un paquete de AFNI (*3dClustSim*), se econtró un error con 15 años de antigüedad, que inflaba el error de tipo I.



# Errores de software (Solución)

- Entrenamiento en programación.
- Entender qué hace el software (principalmente defaults).
- Código abierto.



# **REPORTES INSUFICIENTES**

# Reportes insuficientes (Problema)

Con el fin de evaluar si los análisis e inferencias son adecuados, los métodos deben de ser reportados con suficiente detalle.

Desafortunadamente, los estándares de reportes en fMRI siguen siendo pobres.

Múltiples comparaciones

Conclusiones sin soporte metodológico ni estadístico

Inferencia causal

# Reportes insuficientes (Solución)

Proponer nuevos estándares para el reporte de estudios.

Cuidar que cada conclusión tenga soporte correspondiente.

Compartir el código de análisis.

## Best Practices in Data Analysis and Sharing in Neuroimaging using MRI

Thomas E. Nichols<sup>1,\*</sup>, Samir Das<sup>2</sup>, Simon B. Eickhoff<sup>3</sup>, Alan C. Evans<sup>2</sup>, Tristan Glatard<sup>2</sup>, Michael Hanke<sup>4</sup>, Nikolaus Kriegeskorte<sup>5</sup>, Michael P. Milham<sup>6</sup>, Russell A. Poldrack<sup>7</sup>, Jean-Baptiste Poline<sup>8</sup>, Erika Proal<sup>9</sup>, Bertrand Thirion<sup>10</sup>, David C. Van Essen<sup>11</sup>, Tonya White<sup>12</sup>, B.T. Thomas Yeo<sup>13</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Warwick; <sup>2</sup>McGill University; <sup>3</sup>Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf;

<sup>4</sup>Otto-von-Guericke-University Magdeburg; <sup>5</sup>MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit; <sup>6</sup>Child Mind Institute; <sup>7</sup>Stanford University; <sup>8</sup>University of California, Berkeley;

<sup>9</sup>Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatría Ramón de la Fuente Muñiz & Neuroingenia; <sup>10</sup>Inria, Paris-Saclay University; <sup>11</sup>Washington University in St. Louis; <sup>12</sup>Erasmus University Medical Center; <sup>13</sup>National University of Singapore.

\*Correspondence: t.e.nichols@warwick.ac.uk.

### Abstract

## **Acquisition Reporting**

**Subject preparation.** Mock scanning. Special accommodations. Experimenter personnel.

**MRI system description.** Scanner. Coil. Significant hardware modifications. Software version.

**MRI acquisition.** Pulse sequence type. Imaging type. Essential sequence & imaging parameters.

Phase encoding. Parallel imaging method & parameters. Multiband parameters. Readout parameters. Fat suppression. Shimming. Slice order & timing. Slice position procedure. Brain coverage. Scanner-side preprocessing. Scan duration. Other non-standard procedures. T1 stabilization. Diffusion MRI gradient table. Perfusion: Arterial Spin Labeling MRI. Perfusion: Dynamic Susceptibility Contrast MRI.

**Preliminary quality control.** Motion monitoring. Incidental findings.

## **Preprocessing Reporting**

**General.** Intensity correction. Intensity normalization. Distortion correction. Brain extraction.

Segmentation. Spatial smoothing. Artifact and structured noise removal. Quality control reports.

Intersubject registration.

**Temporal/Dynamic.** Motion correction.

**fMRI.** T1 stabilization. Slice time correction. Function-structure (intra-subject) coregistration.

Function-structure (intra-subject) coregistration. Volume censoring. Resting state fMRI feature.

**Diffusion.** Gradient distortion correction. Diffusion MRI eddy current correction. Diffusion estimation.

Diffusion processing. Diffusion tractography.

**Perfusion.** Arterial Spin Labeling. Dynamic Susceptibility Contrast MRI

## **Statistical Modeling & Inference**

**Mass univariate analyses.** Variable submitted to statistical modeling. Spatial region modeled.

Independent variables. Model type. Model settings. Inference: Contrast/effect. Inference: Search region. Inference: Statistic type. Inference: P-value computation. Inference: Multiple testing correction.

**Functional connectivity.** Confound adjustment & filtering. Multivariate method: Independent Component Analysis. Dependent variable definition. Functional connectivity measure/ model. Effectivity connectivity. Graph analysis.

**Multivariate modeling & predictive analysis.** Independent variables. Features extraction and dimension reduction. Model. Learning method. Training procedure. Evaluation metrics: Discrete response. Evaluation metrics: Continuous response. Evaluation metrics: Representational similarity analysis. Evaluation metrics: Significance. Fit interpretation.

### **Results Reporting**

**Mass univariate analysis.** Effects tested. Extracted data. Tables of coordinates. Thresholded maps. Unthresholded maps. Extracted data. Spatial features.  
**Functional connectivity.** ICA analyses. Graph analyses: Null hypothesis tested.  
**Multivariate modeling & predictive analysis.** Optimized evaluation metrics.

### **Data Sharing**

**Define data sharing plan early.** Material shared. URL (access information). Ethics compliance. Documentation. Data format.  
**Database for organized data.** Quality Control procedures. Ontologies. Visualization. De-identification. Provenance and history. Interoperability. Querying. Versioning. Sustainability plan (funding).

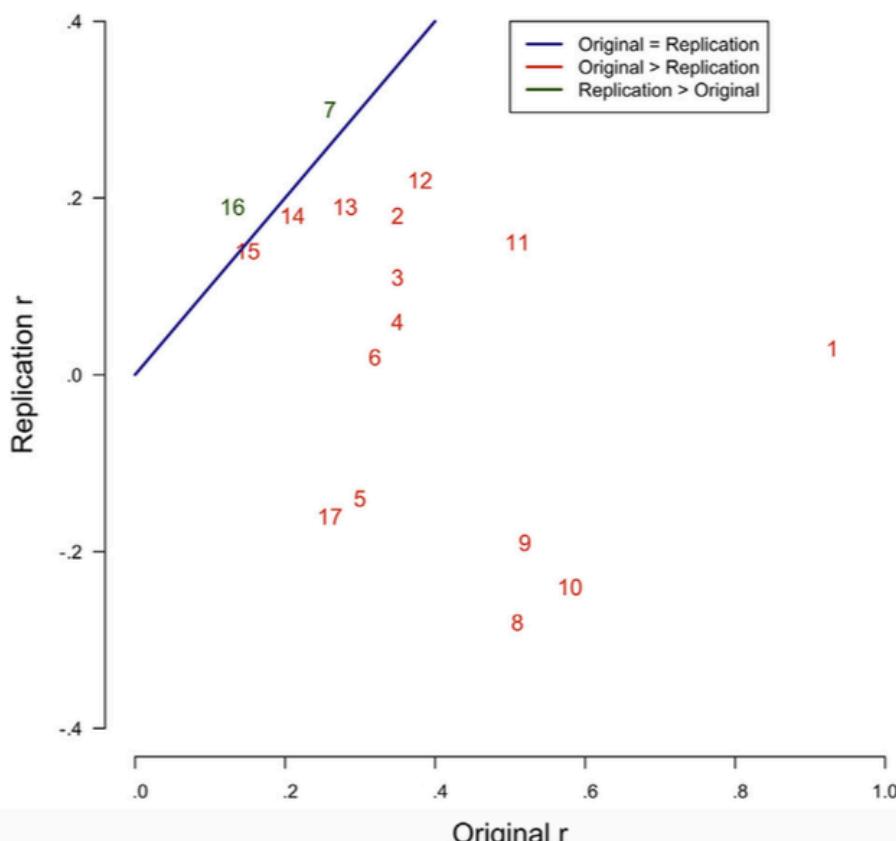
### **Reproducibility**

**Documentation.** Tools used. Infrastructure. Workflow. Provenance trace. Literate program implementing results. English language version.  
**Archiving.** Tools availability. Virtual appliances.  
**Citation.** Data. Workflow.

# **INCENTIVOS**

# Incentivos (Problema)

Existen pocos casos de replicabilidad directa en neuroimagen, debido al alto costo de este tipo de estudios; aunado al excesivo énfasis de la mayoría de las revistas con alto impacto en novedad más que en informatividad.

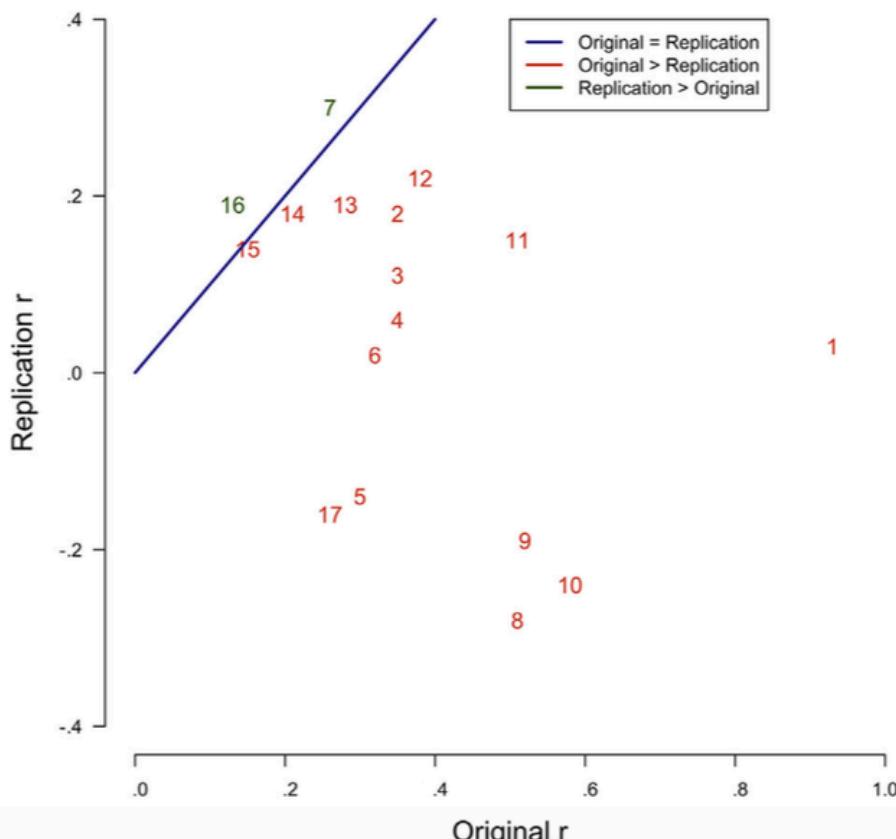


Sólo 2 de los 17 de los intentos mostraron mayor evidencia de un tamaño del efecto igual o mayor al estudio original; mientras que 8 aportaron evidencia de efecto nulo.

Esto sugiere que la replicabilidad de hallazgos en neuroimagen (particularmente correlaciones cerebro – comportamiento) son muy bajas.

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Esto sugiere que la replicabilidad de hallazgos en neuroimagen (particularmente correlaciones cerebro – comportamiento) son muy bajas.

# Incentivos (Solución)

- Volver a la replicabilidad más “atractiva”.



The image shows the header of the Organization for Human Brain Mapping (OHBM) website. It features a logo of a stylized brain with a globe, followed by the text "Organization for Human Brain Mapping" and the tagline "Advancing Understanding of the Human Brain". A search bar is partially visible on the right. Below the header is a navigation menu with links to "HOME", "ABOUT OHBM", "MEETINGS & EVENTS", "CHAPTERS & SIG", "RESOURCES", and "CAREER CENTER".

## Replication Award

The Organization for Human Brain Mapping, is pleased to announce the Call for Nominations for the Replication Award. The OHBM Replication Award recognizes the best replication study and highlights OHBM's commitment to reproducibility in neuroimaging research and helps begin to reshape the incentives towards replication.

Please submit your nomination [here](#) by Friday, January 12, 2018.

### Award Criteria:

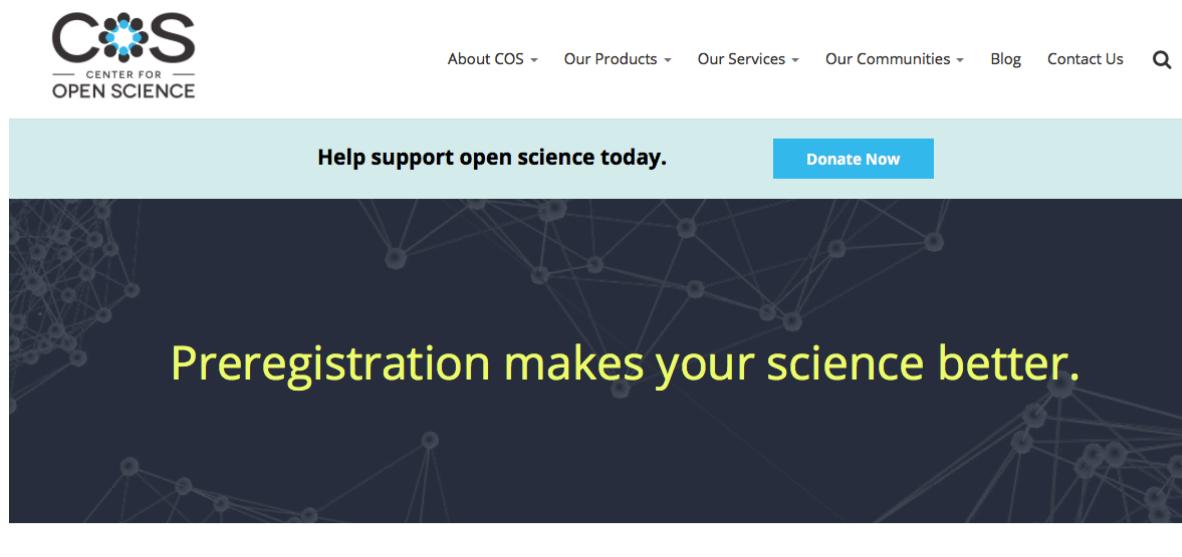
1. The study must meet the below definition of a replication study be relevant to the field of human neuroimaging
2. The study must be published in a peer-reviewed journal or deposited into a recognized preprint archive (such as biorXiv and arXiv) before the submission deadline- January 12, 2018.
3. **Please note: Current OHBM elected leadership are ineligible to receive OHBM Awards.**

### What is a Replication Study?

A replication study is a repetition of a published study procedure with minor changes to variables assumed not to be important for the measured phenomena (this depends on the experiment, but could include demographics, scanner model, visual stimuli delivery system, analysis strategy, etc.). Replication studies usually (but not always) have a larger sample size than the original study for appropriate statistical power, and are performed by a different team than the original study (but planning of a replication study can benefit from involvement of the original researchers). Even though minor changes between the original study and its replication are inevitable they should be minimized as much as possible.

# Incentivos (Solución)

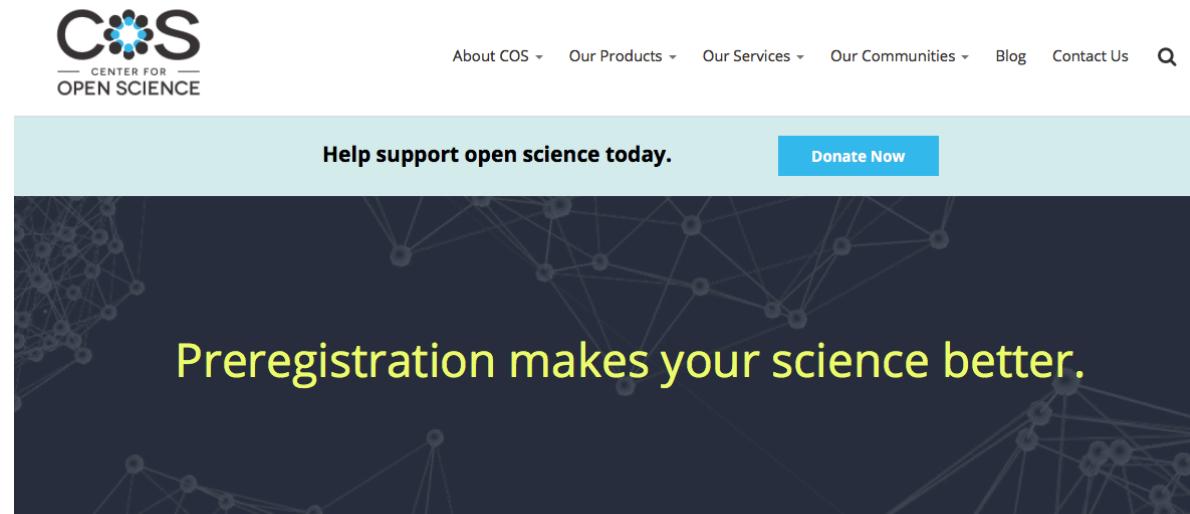
- Volver a la replicabilidad más “atractiva”.



If you have a project that is entering the planning or data collection phase, we'd like you to try out a preregistration. Through our **\$1 Million Preregistration Challenge**, we're giving away \$1,000 to 1,000 researchers who preregister their projects before they publish them. It's straightforward to complete and will really enhance your research output.

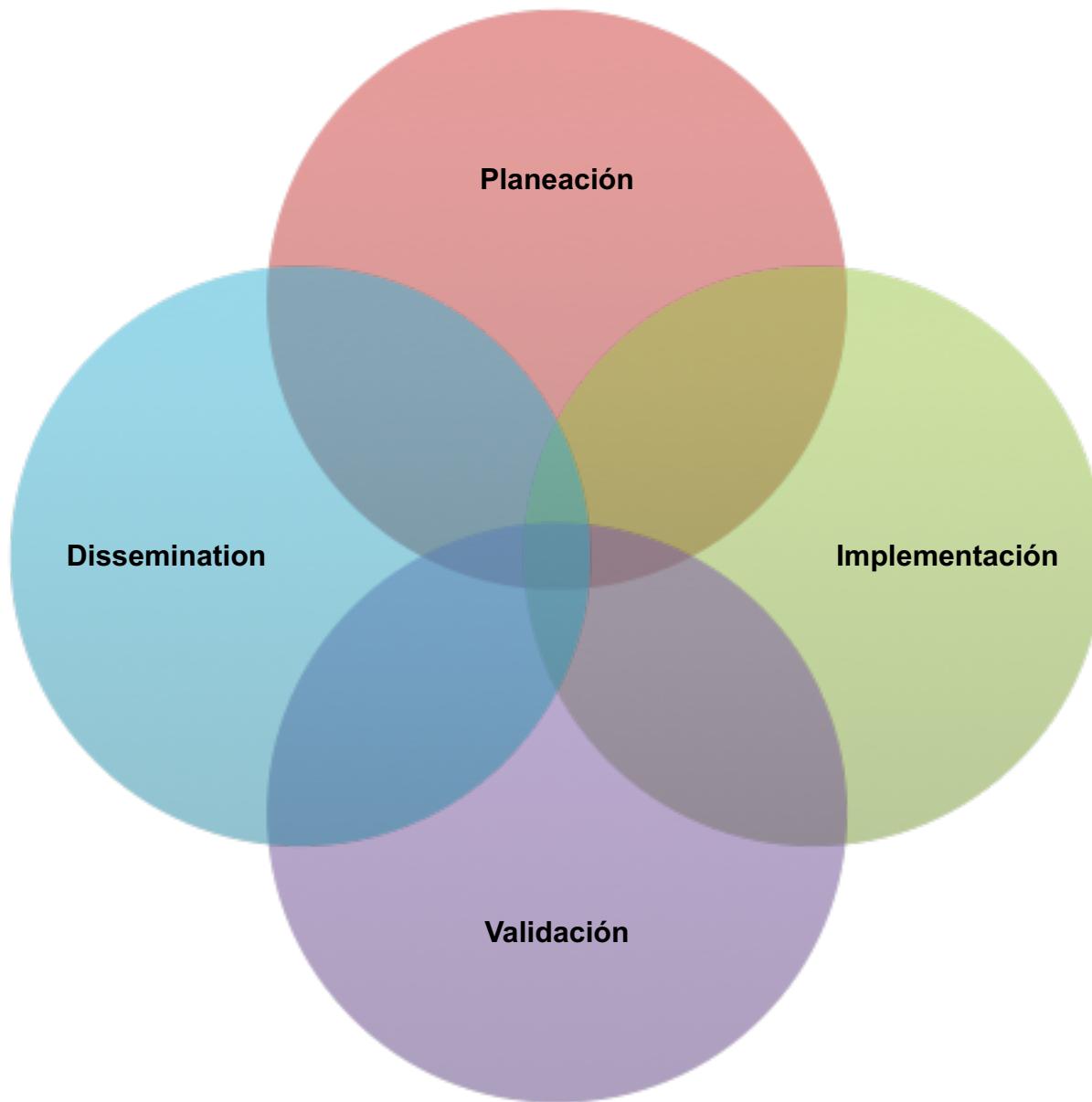
# Incentivos (Solución)

- Volver a la replicabilidad más “atractiva”.
- Revistas y revisores pidan prácticas de reproducibilidad como requisito.



If you have a project that is entering the planning or data collection phase, we'd like you to try out a preregistration. Through our **\$1 Million Preregistration Challenge**, we're giving away \$1,000 to 1,000 researchers who preregister their projects before they publish them. It's straightforward to complete and will really enhance your research output.

# Diseño ideal: *Towards the neuroimaging paper of the future*



# Planeación

- Análisis de poder estadístico – tamaño de muestra.
- Pre-registro (hipótesis, objetivos, métodos).

The screenshot shows the NeuroPower software interface. At the top, there is a dark red header bar with the following navigation links: NeuroPower, Home, NeuroPower, Tutorial, Methods, and FAQ. Below the header, there is a row of tabs: OVERVIEW, START, VIEWER, PEAK TABLE, MODEL FIT, POWER CALCULATION, POWER TABLE, and a red RESET button. The main content area features a large "Welcome!" heading. Below it, a paragraph of text provides instructions for first-time users. Underneath the text, there is a section titled "Overview of the different steps" which contains five numbered steps, each enclosed in a colored box:

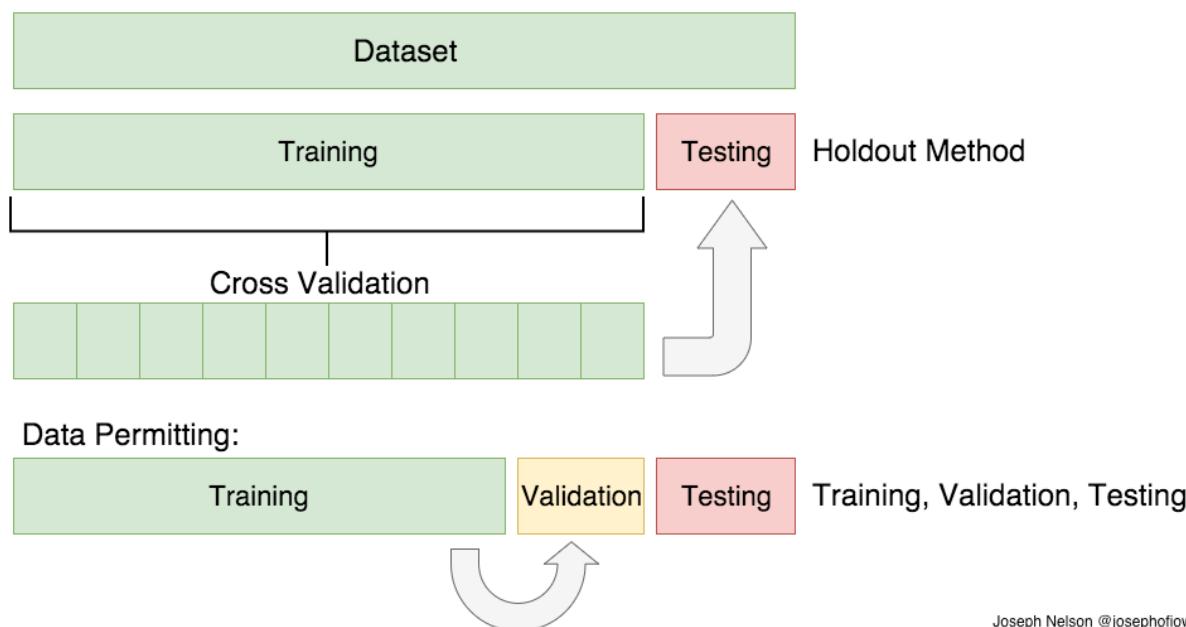
- PILOT DATA** (Red box): Before using this toolbox for power calculations, you need a pilot dataset. There are some important rules about what you can and cannot do with these data. Read the instructions carefully to make sure you don't harm the false positive rate of your study.
- 1. SPECIFY THE DATA** (Orange box): In the tab input you'll need to specify some parameters about the data and the experiment conducted. You can either upload data or link to an existing dataset.
- 2. LOOK AT THE DATA** (Yellow box): In the tab viewer you'll be able to see your dataset (if you have linked to your data). This allows you to confirm that we've obtained the right data.
- 3. EXTRACT PEAKS** (Green box): Our power calculations are based on the local maxima in the data. When you go to the peak table tab, the toolbox will extract the local maxima of your map and show you a table. Please allow a minute or two for this step to complete.
- 4. COMPUTE MODEL** (Green box): The key step of this toolbox is the estimation of the alternative distribution. In the tab model fit, you can visually inspect the fit of the model.
- 5. POWER ANALYSIS** (Blue box): In the tab power analysis you can see the power curves for your data, and you can specify your sample size and desired power. In the tab power table you'll then find a table with sample sizes and power.

# *Implementación*

- Código abierto.
- Control de versiones.
- Todos los pasos empleados en el análisis.

# Validación

- Validación interna y externa.
- Replicaciones independientes.

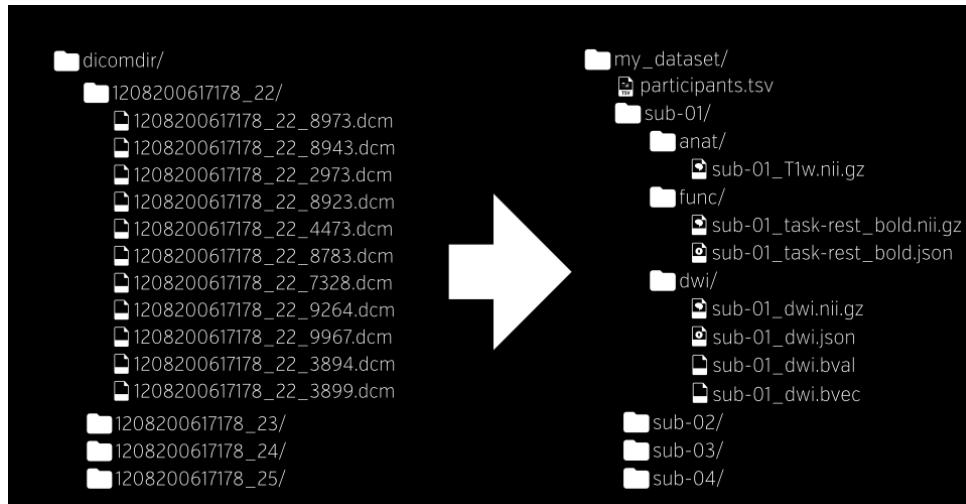
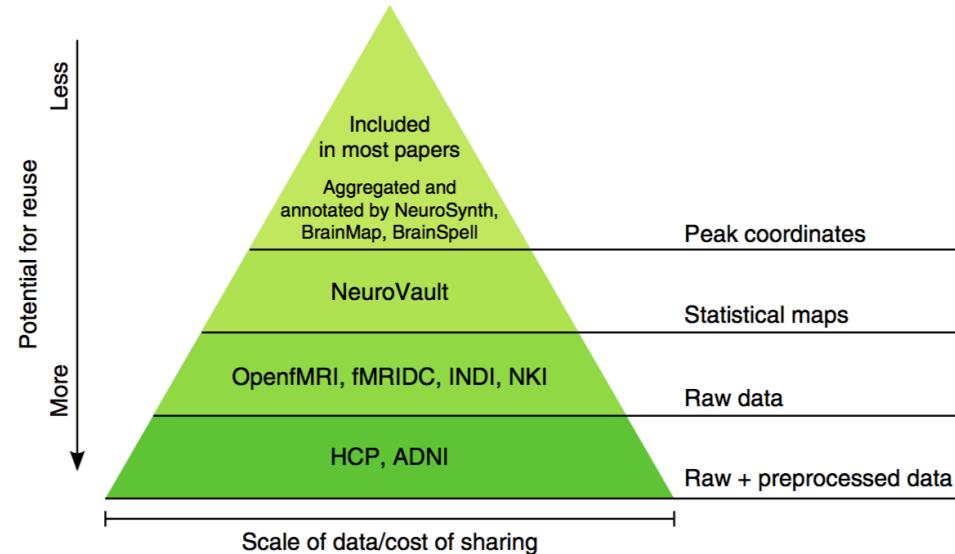


# *Divulgación*

- Reporte siguiendo estándares de transparencia y reproducibilidad.
- Compartir código de análisis y bases de **datos** (tanto procesados como crudos).

# Bases de datos abiertas

- Su rol en reproducibilidad.
- Estándares.



<http://bids.neuroimaging.io/>

# Ventajas

- Evaluación de replicabilidad.
- Colaboración (n mayores).
- Validación de resultados (e.g., CV en Machine-Learning).
- Evaluación de generalizabilidad de los resultados.
- Punto de partida para principiantes y sin recursos para pagar estudios con fMRI y n grandes.

# Algunas bases de datos

- OASIS: <http://www.oasis-brains.org>
- Child Mind Institute: [http://fcon\\_1000.projects.nitrc.org](http://fcon_1000.projects.nitrc.org)
- NKI: [http://fcon\\_1000.projects.nitrc.org/indi/pro/nki.html](http://fcon_1000.projects.nitrc.org/indi/pro/nki.html)
- ABIDE: [http://fcon\\_1000.projects.nitrc.org/indi/abide/](http://fcon_1000.projects.nitrc.org/indi/abide/)
- Neurovault: <https://neurovault.org>
- OpenfMRI: <https://openfmri.org>
- HCP: <https://www.humanconnectome.org/study/hcp-young-adult/data-releases>
- ADNI: <http://adni.loni.usc.edu>

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# **¡Gracias!**

[https://github.com/JosueMA/Curso\\_Neuroimagen\\_Reproducibilidad](https://github.com/JosueMA/Curso_Neuroimagen_Reproducibilidad)