

# SUBTYPING EPILEPSY AND AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER WITH MULTIMODAL IMAGING

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<http://mica-mni.github.io>



# EPILEPSY AND AUTISM

HIGHLY COMMON DISORDERS

EARLY ONSET

PERSIST INTO ADULTHOOD

SYMPTOMATICALLY DIAGNOSED

CLASSIFICATIONS LARGELY  
IGNORE BIOLOGICAL ETIOLOGIES

LEADS TO DIVERSE COHORTS

POTENTIALLY COMPOSED OF  
MULTIPLE SUBTYPES

NOVEL APPROACHES FOR  
DIAGNOSIS AND STRATIFICATION



## NEUROIMAGING AS A TRANSFORMATIVE TOOL

PROBE MULTIPLE  
BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES IN VIVO

IDENTIFY SUBTYPES

FIND COMMONALITIES ACROSS DISEASES

PROVIDE PROGNOSTIC MARKERS

MONITOR DISEASE  
PROGRESSION AND INTERVENTION



# OUTLINE

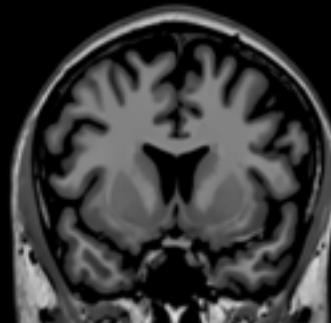
MULTIMODAL NEUROIMAGING:  
STRUCTURE, FUNCTION, NETWORKS

NEUROIMAGING SUBTYPING  
IN EPILEPTIC DISORDERS

NEUROIMAGING-DERIVED  
AUTISM SPECTRUM SUBTYPES

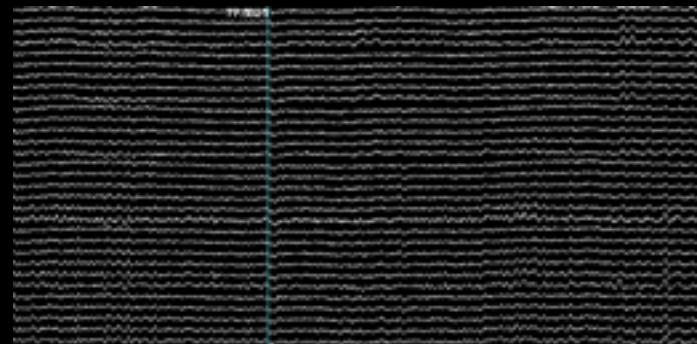
# MULTIPLE NEUROIMAGING MODALITIES

MRI



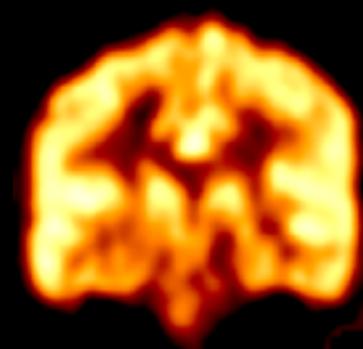
STRUCTURE  
FUNCTION

MEG/EEG



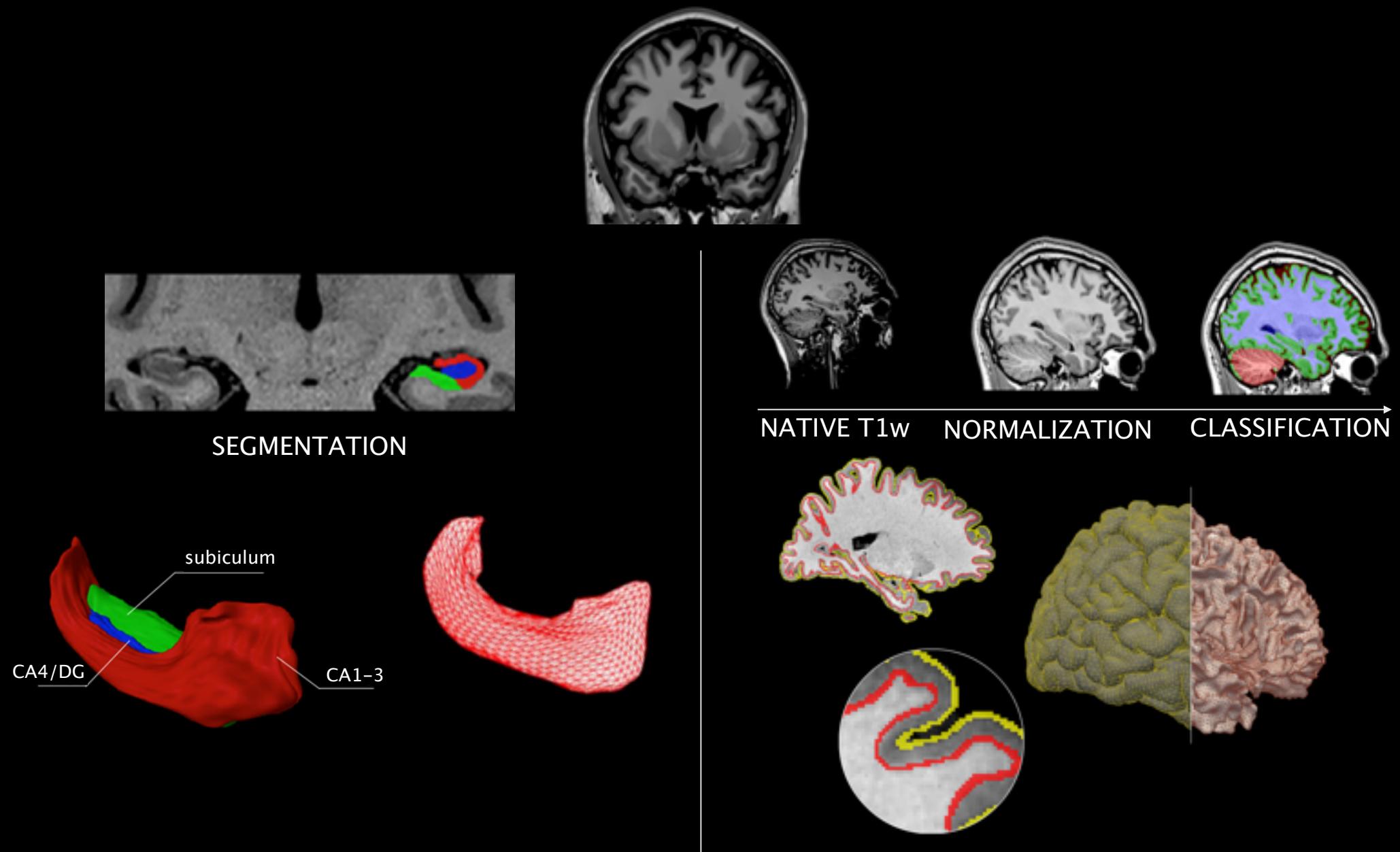
DYNAMICS

PET

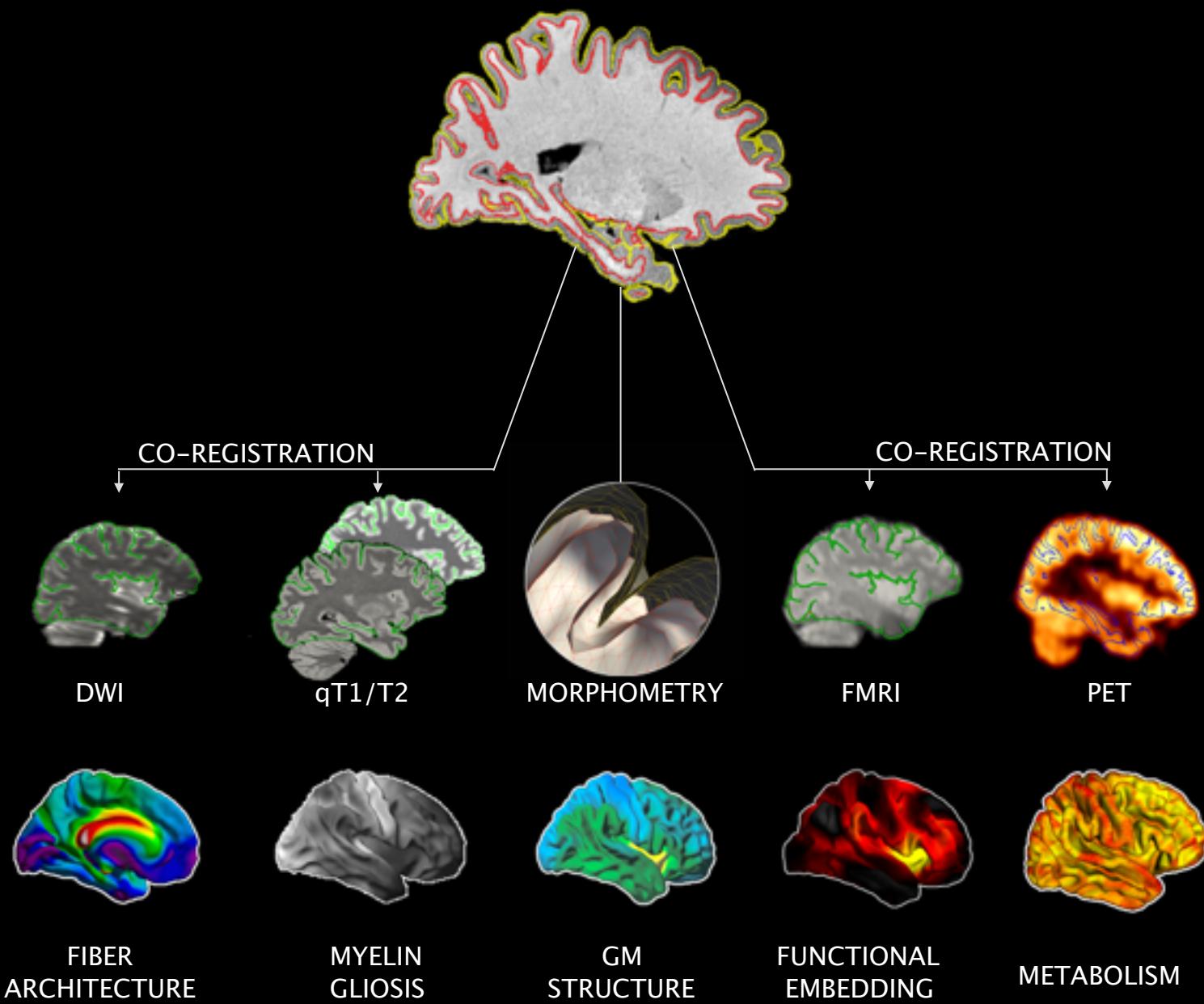


METABOLISM  
TRANSMITTERS

# DESCRIBING ANATOMY

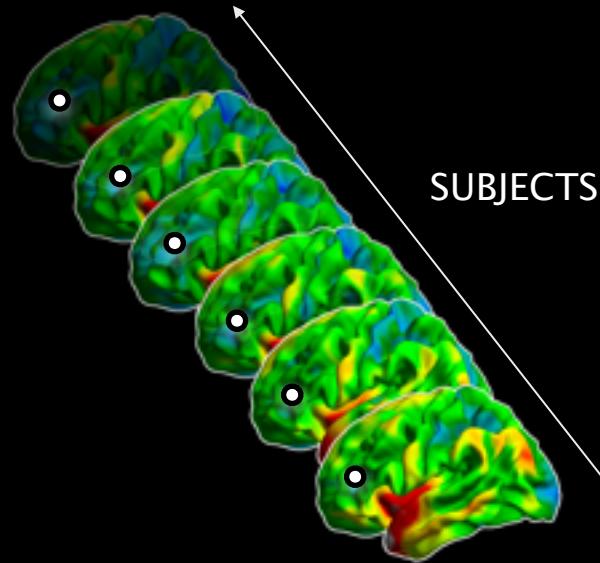


# MULTI-MARKER INTEGRATION

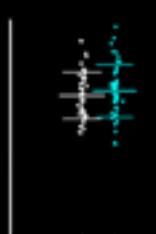


# REGIONAL STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

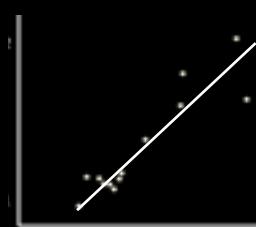
## CROSS-SECTIONAL ANALYSES



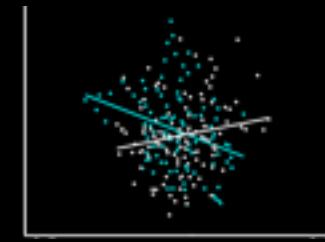
SUBJECTS



$$Y = 1 + G$$

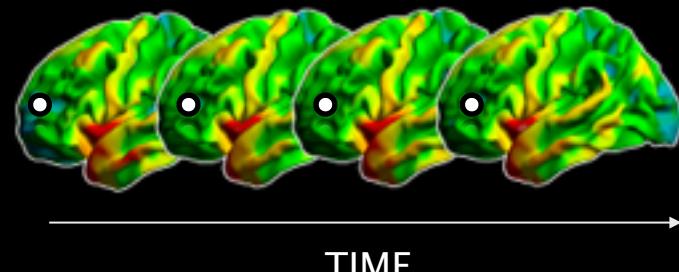


$$Y = 1 + A$$

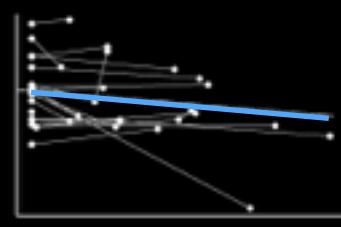


$$Y = 1 + G + A + G \times A$$

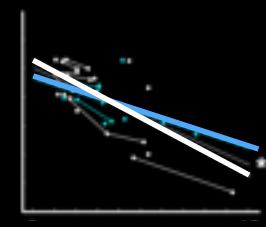
## LONGITUDINAL ASSESSMENTS



TIME



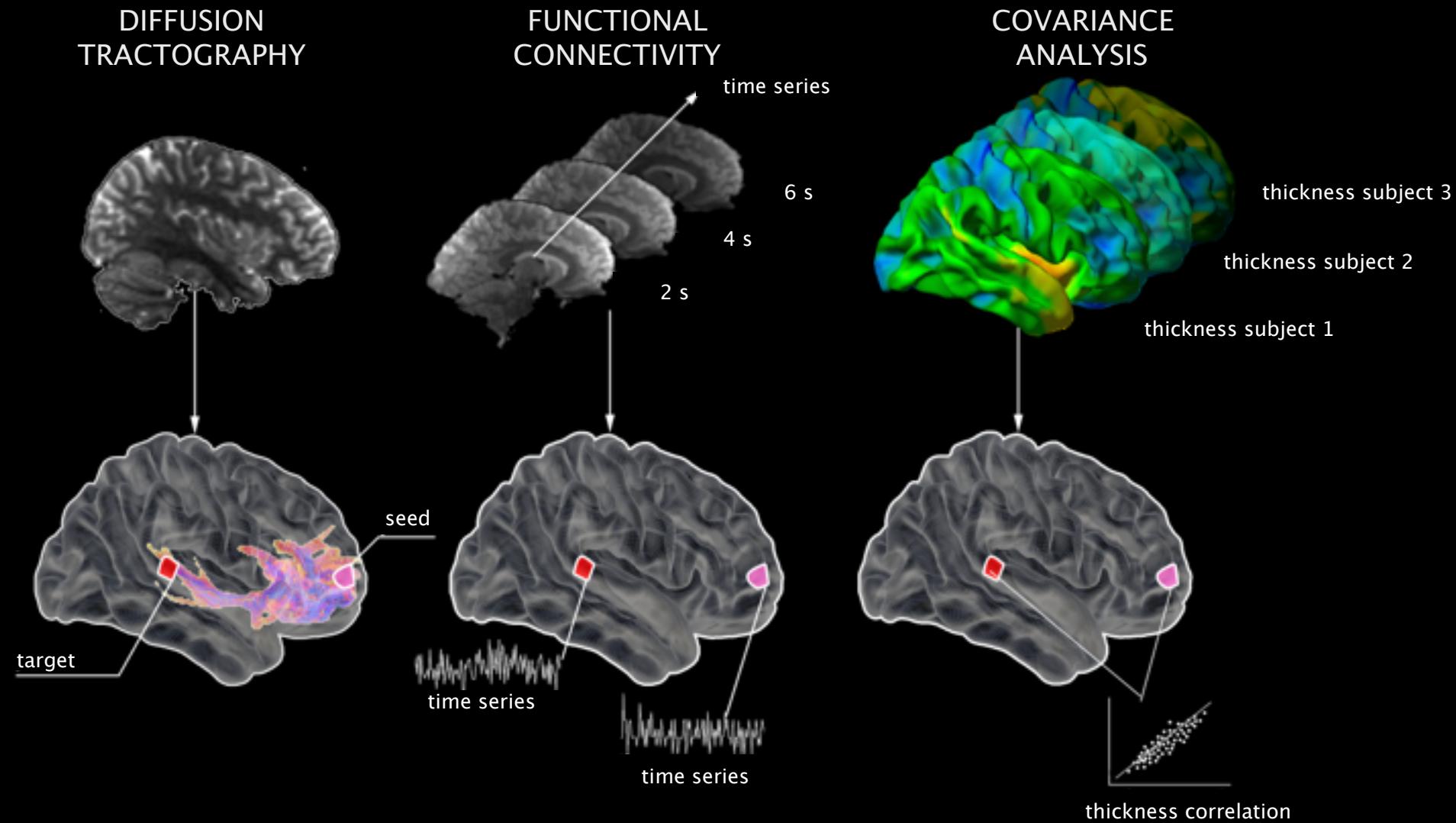
$$Y = 1 + r(S)$$



$$Y = 1 + ISI$$

$Y$  is univariate or multivariate data

# INTER-REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY ANALYSIS



Mori et al. (1999) Ann Neu  
Behrens et al. (2007) NIMG

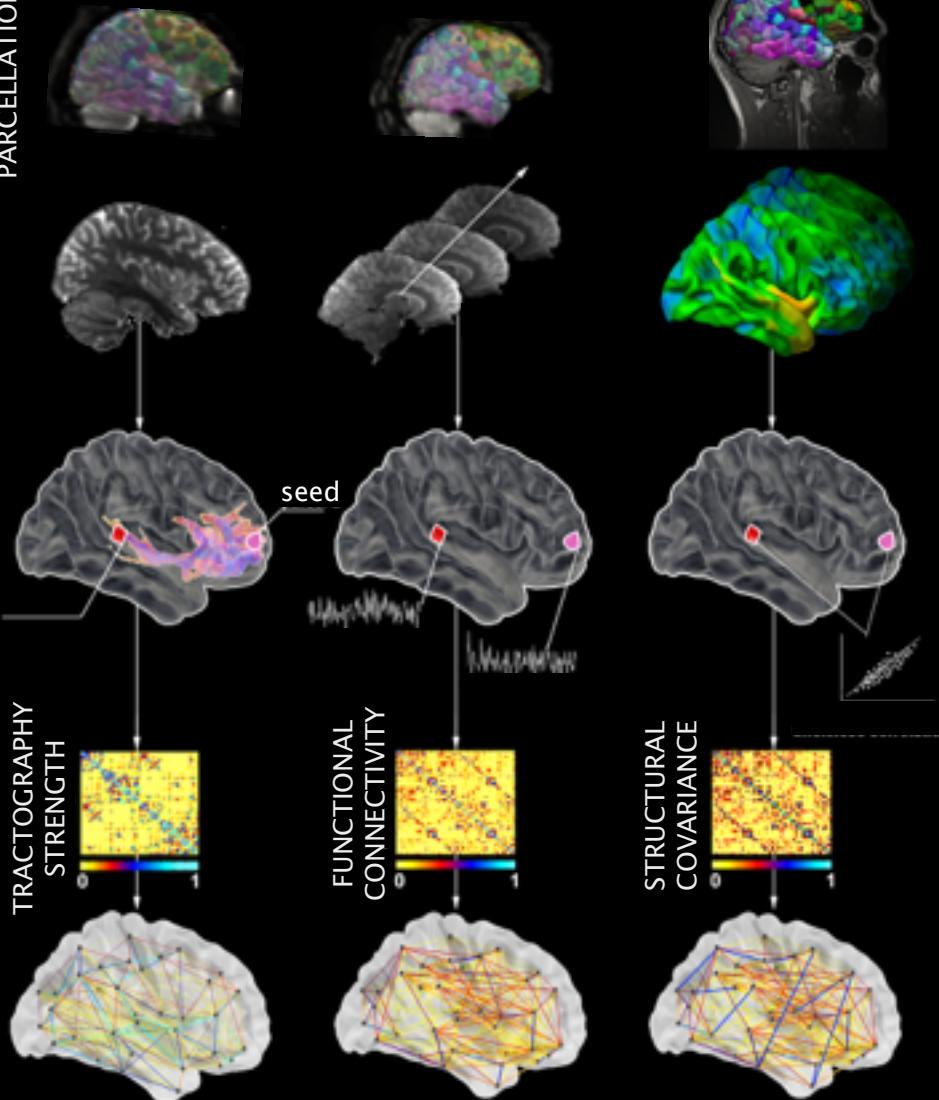
Friston (1994) HBM  
Smith (2012) NIMG

Lerch et al. (2006) NIMG  
Alexander-Bloch et al. (2013) NRN

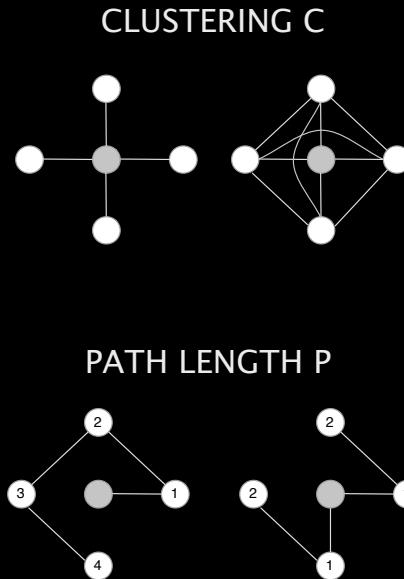
# CONNECTOME ANALYSIS

PARCELLATION

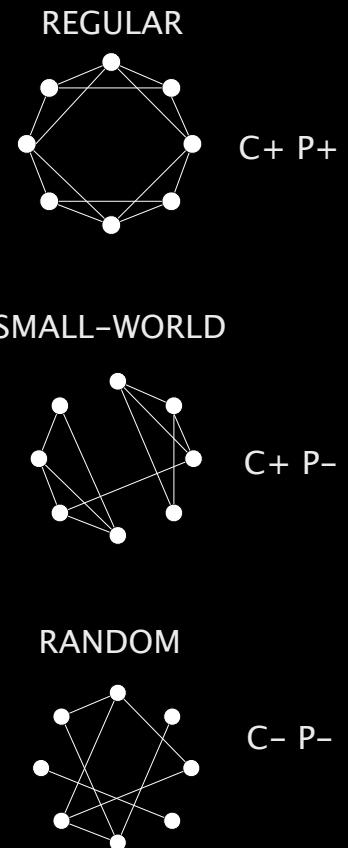
## SYSTEMATIC NETWORK GENERATION



## GRAPH THEORETICAL PARAMETERS

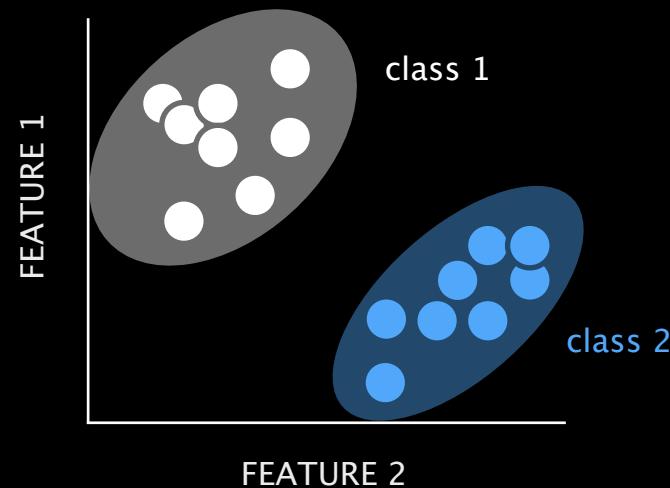


## TOPOLOGY CLASSIFICATION



# PATTERN LEARNING

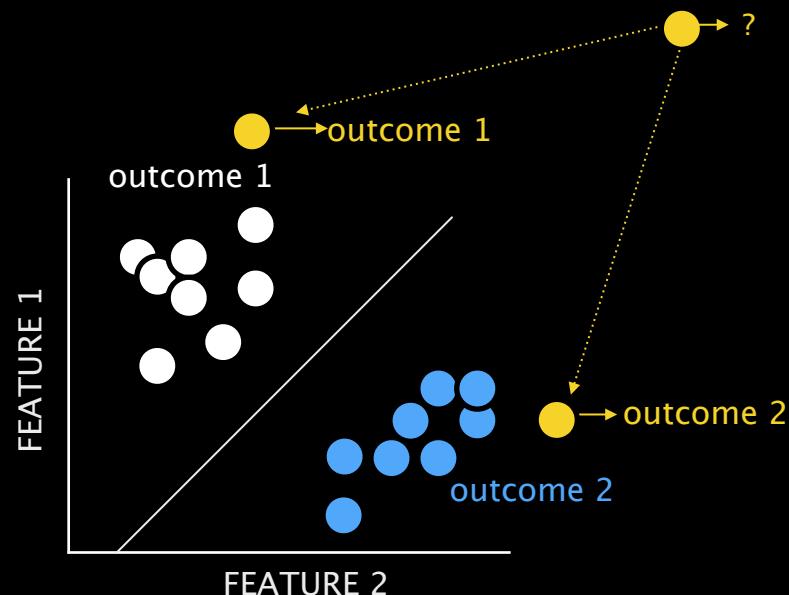
## UNSUPERVISED



GROUP CASES WITH  
SIMILAR FEATURES

K-MEANS, HIERARCHICAL CLUSTERING

## SUPERVISED



TRAIN FEATURE-OUTCOME MAPPING  
ON KNOWN CASE

PREDICT OUTCOME OF NEW CASE  
BASED ON ITS LOCATION IN FEATURE SPACE

LDA, SVM

EPILEPSY

CHRONIC SEIZURES

0.5–1.5% OF POPULATION

HETEROGENOUS

30% OF PATIENTS ARE  
DRUG-RESISTANT

MULTIDISCIPLINARY  
ASSESSMENT



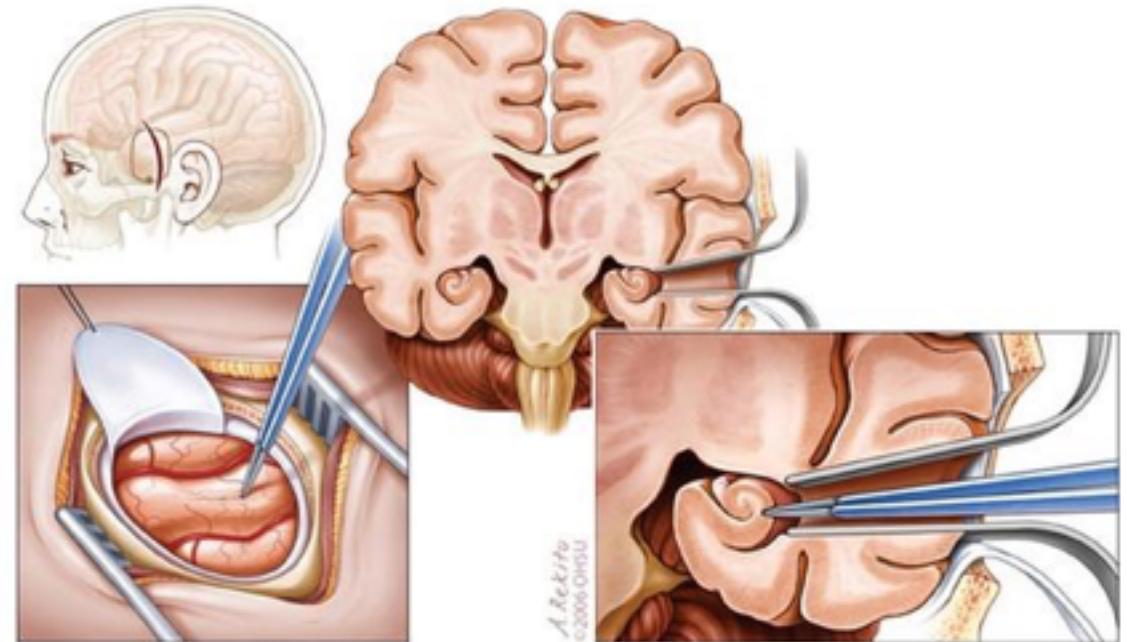
## TEMPORAL LOBE EPILEPSY

MOST COMMON DRUG-RESISTANT  
EPILEPSY IN ADULTS

SEIZURES ARISING FROM TL

ASSOCIATED WITH  
HIPPOCAMPAL SCLEROSIS

SURGERY MOST EFFECTIVE  
TREATMENT



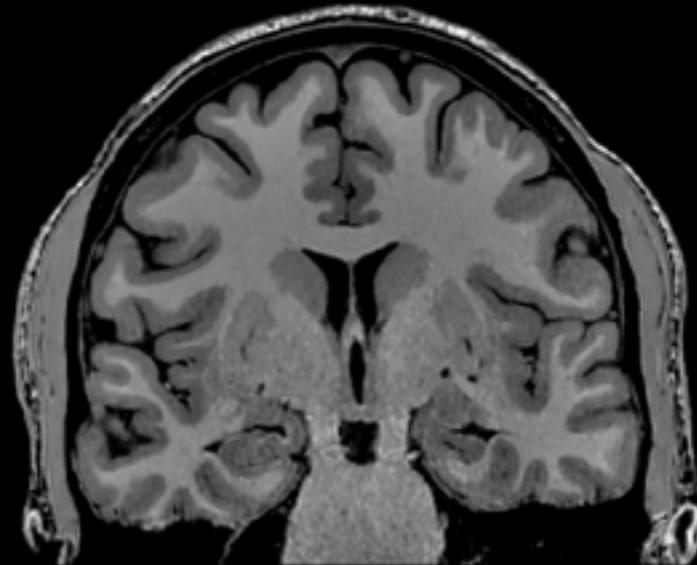
## HIPPOCAMPAL PATHOLOGY AND IMAGING IN TLE

MRI plays key role in detecting HS non-invasively

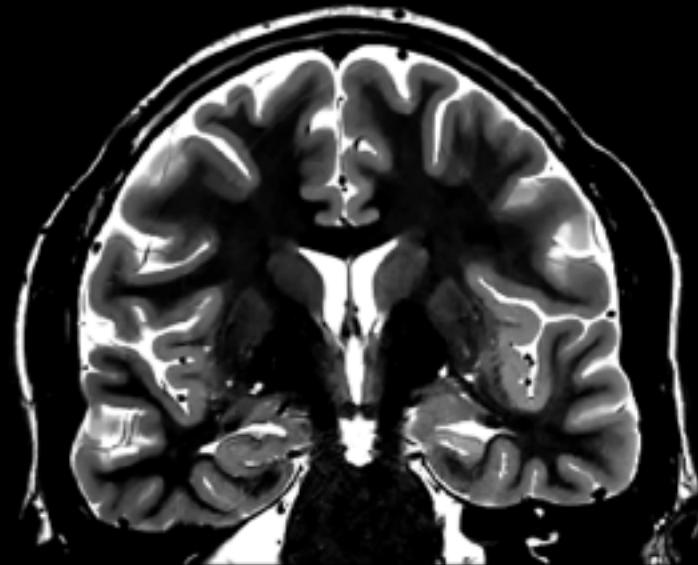
Atrophy and T2w increases can lateralize seizure focus in patients with HS

In the clinics: frequently done visually

Increasing proportions of patients with less remarkable anomalies



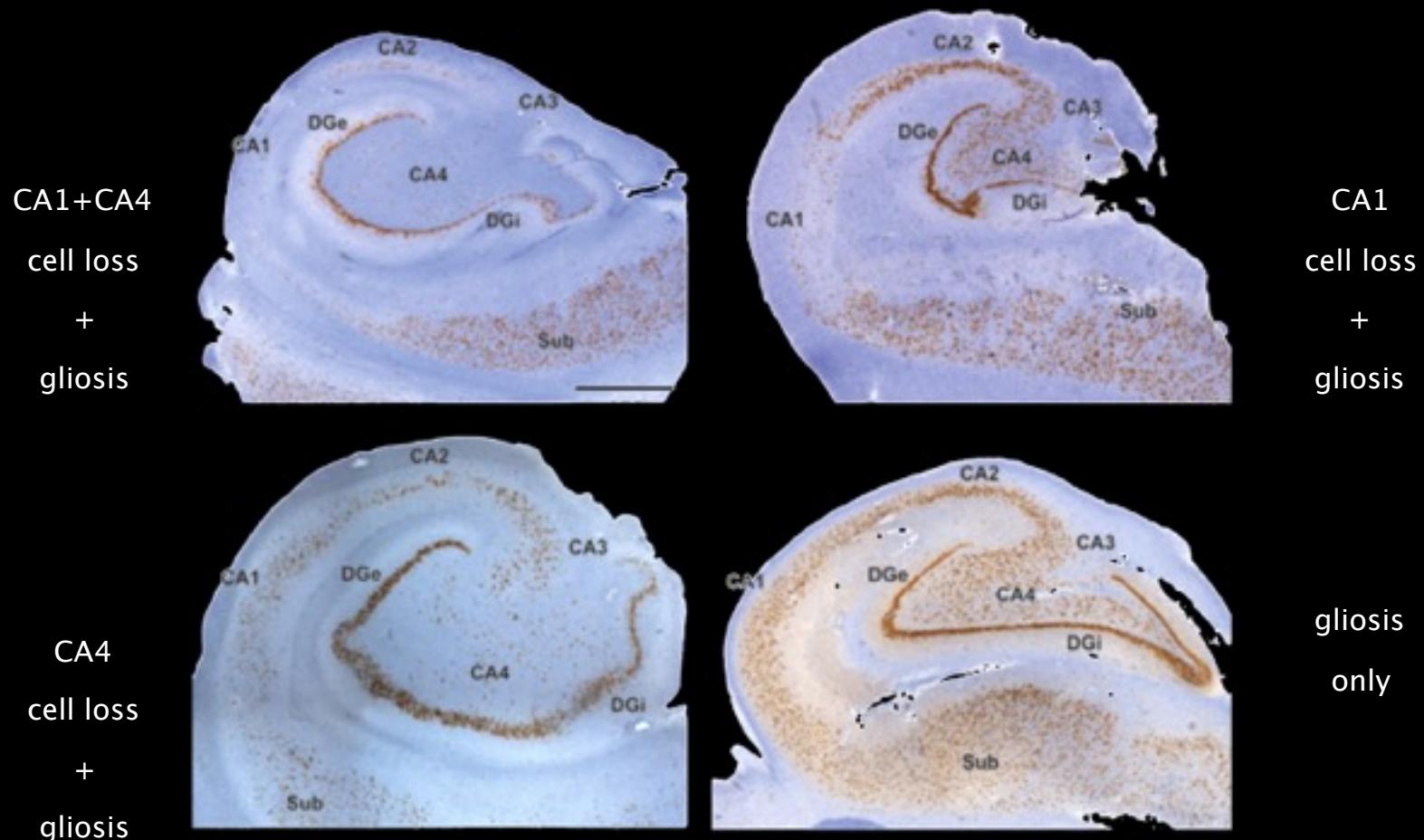
T1-weighted



T2-weighted

# TEMPORAL LOBE EPILEPSY

Pathological hallmark: hippocampal sclerosis (HS) – not a single entity



CAN WE IDENTIFY PATHOLOGICAL SUBTYPES IN VIVO?

## STUDY PURPOSE

IDENTIFY MRI SIGNATURES OF TLE-HS AND TLE-G

DESIGN:

Consecutive series of 39 unilateral TLE patients who had high resolution preoperative MRI, no mass lesions, surgical treatment, and ILAE HS scoring

20 TLE-HS (10 HS-1, 6 HS-2, 4 HS-3), 19 TLE-G

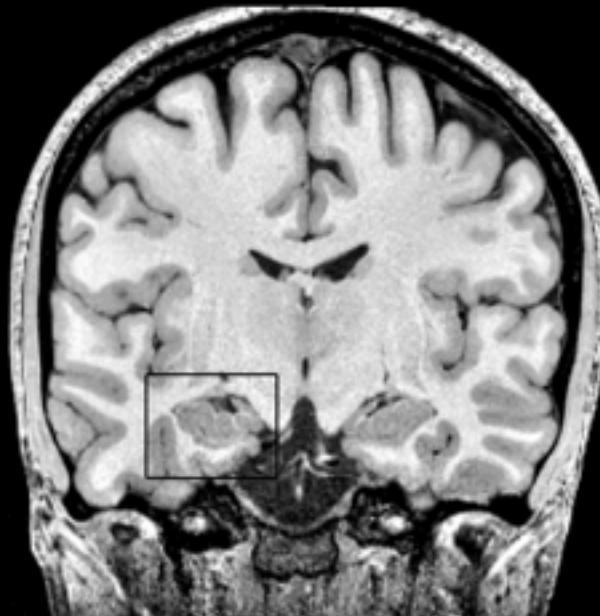
25 age- and sex-matched controls

Multi-modal 3T MRI in all, in addition to clinical imaging

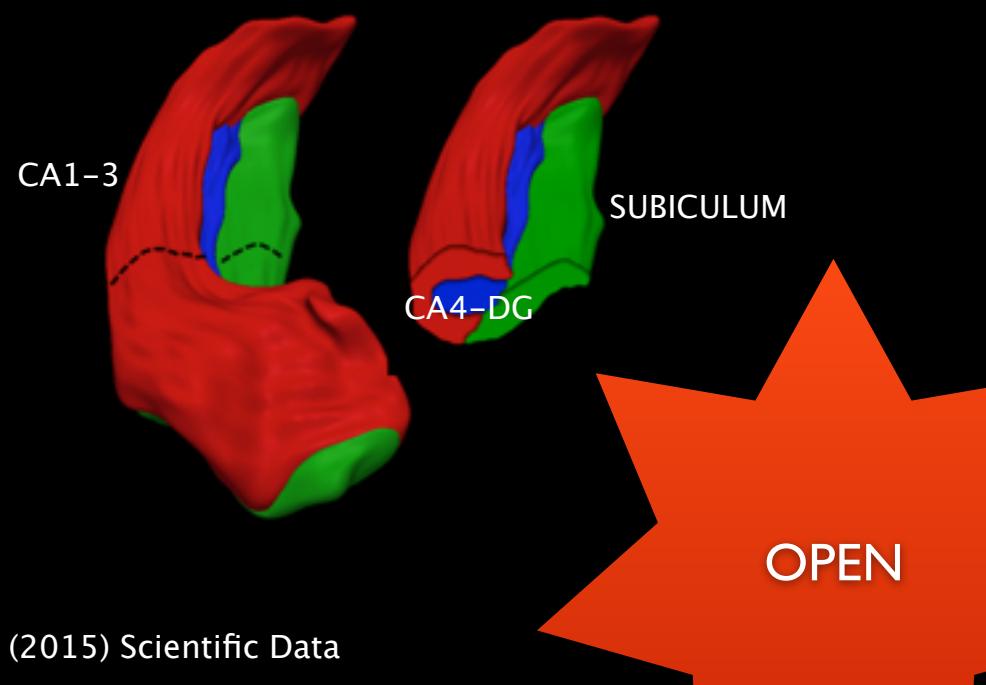
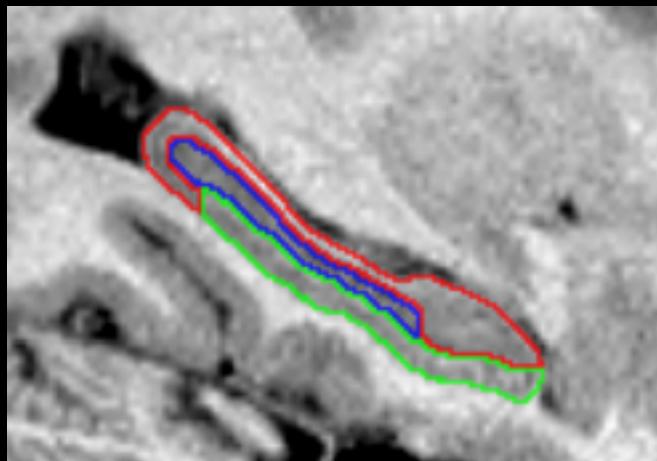
high-resolution T1w (0.6 mm, 2 averages), T2w (0.4×0.4×2.0 mm)

standard DWI and RS-FMRI

Hippocampal subfield segmentations in all

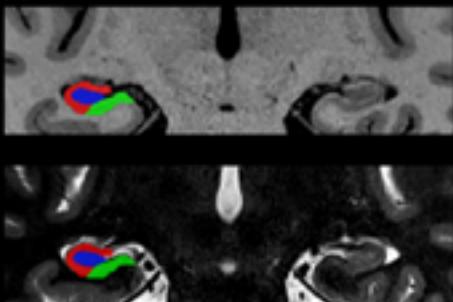


<https://www.nitrc.org/projects/mni-hisub25/>

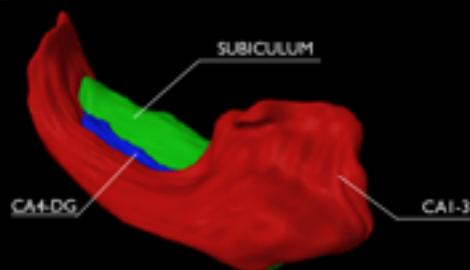


# IMAGE PROCESSING

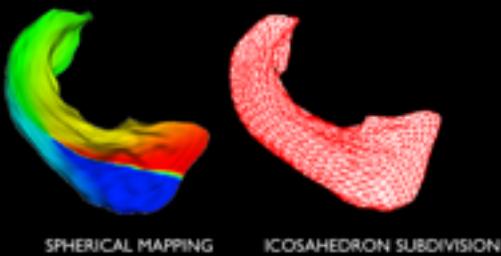
A SUBFIELD LABEL



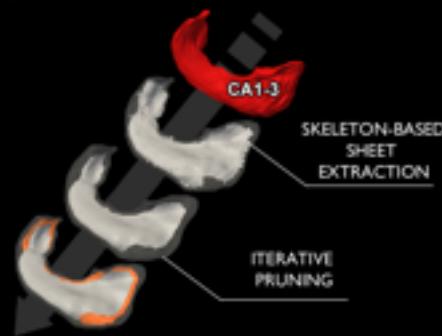
B SUBFIELD HULL REPRESENTATION



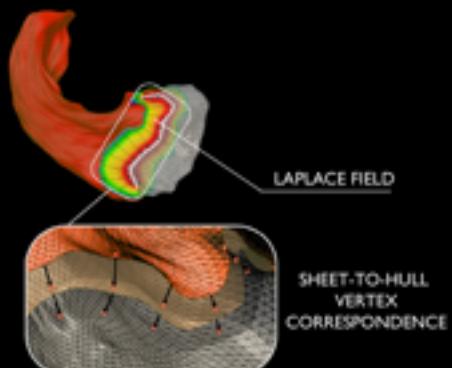
C SPHARDM-PDM PARAMETRIZATION OF OUTER HULL



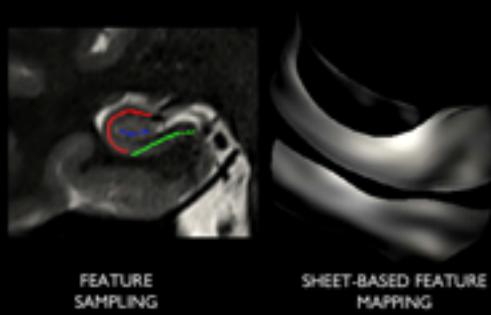
D GENERATION OF MEDIAL SHEET



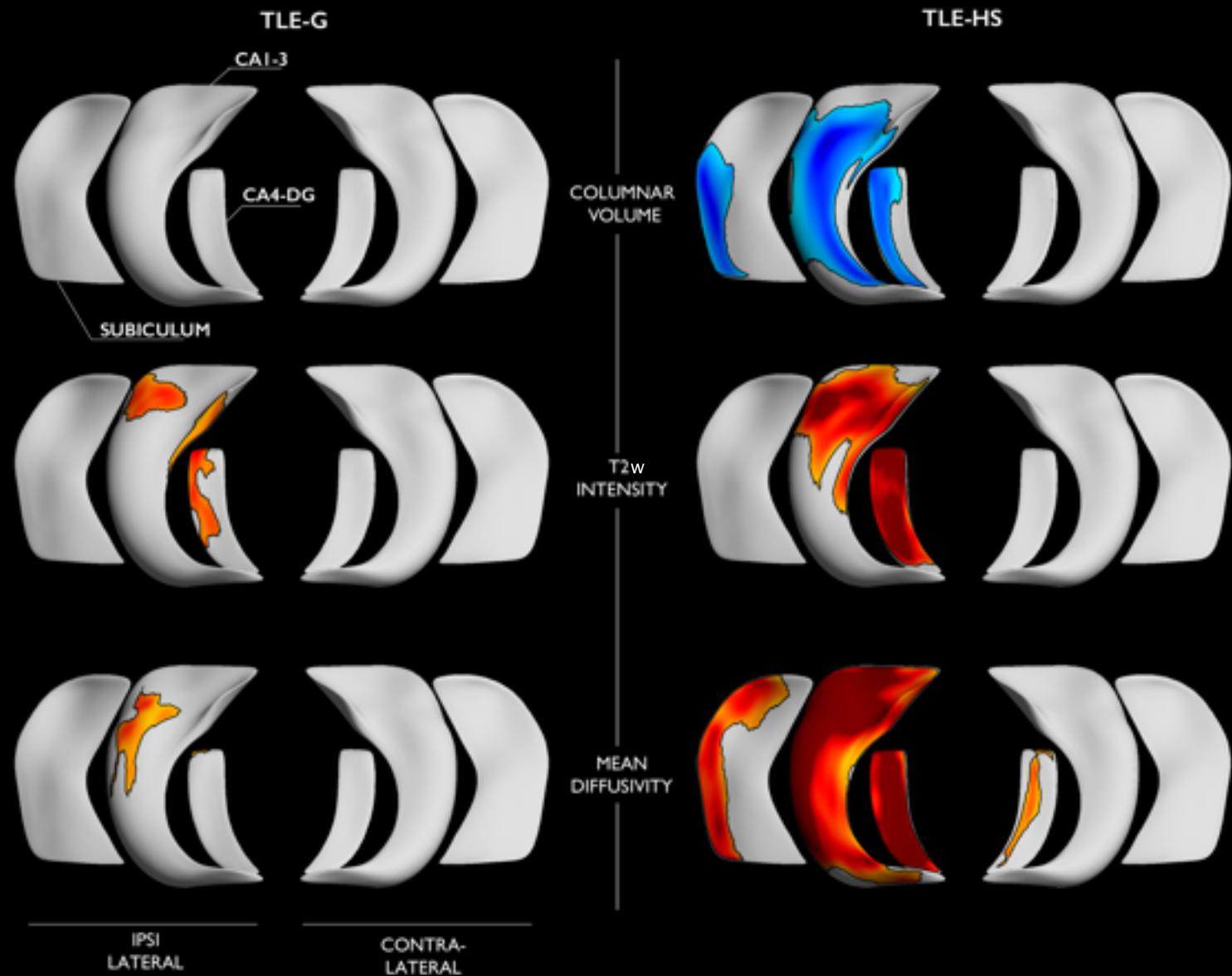
E PROPAGATING PARAMETRIZATION TO SHEET



F SHEET-BASED MEASURES



## FEATURE-SPECIFIC COMPARISON TO CONTROLS



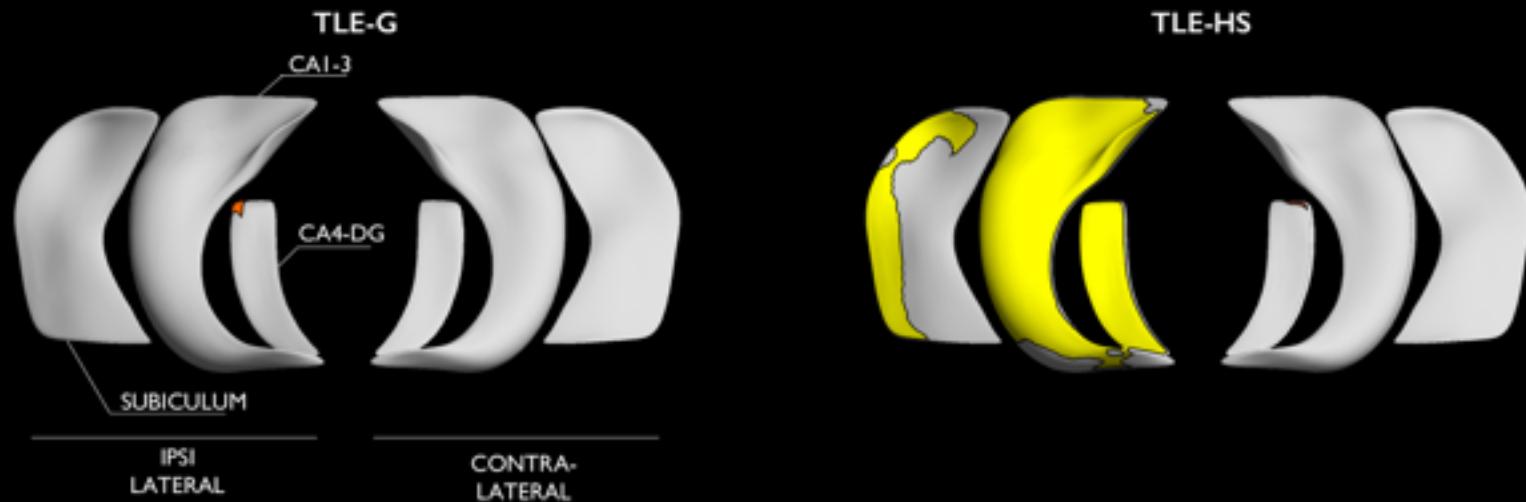
## DIRECT CONTRASTS

### B DIRECT CONTRAST: TLE-HS vs TLE-G



# MULTIVARIATE SYNTHESIS

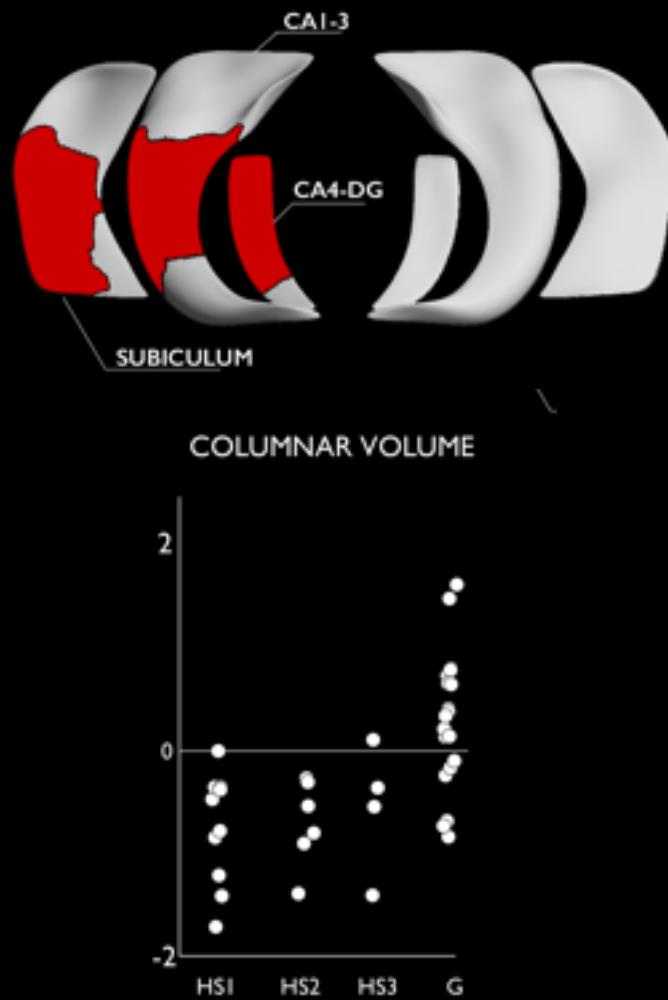
## A COMPARISON TO CONTROLS



## B DIRECT CONTRAST: TLE-HS vs TLE-G



## RELATION TO SPECIFIC HISTOLOGICAL HS GRADES

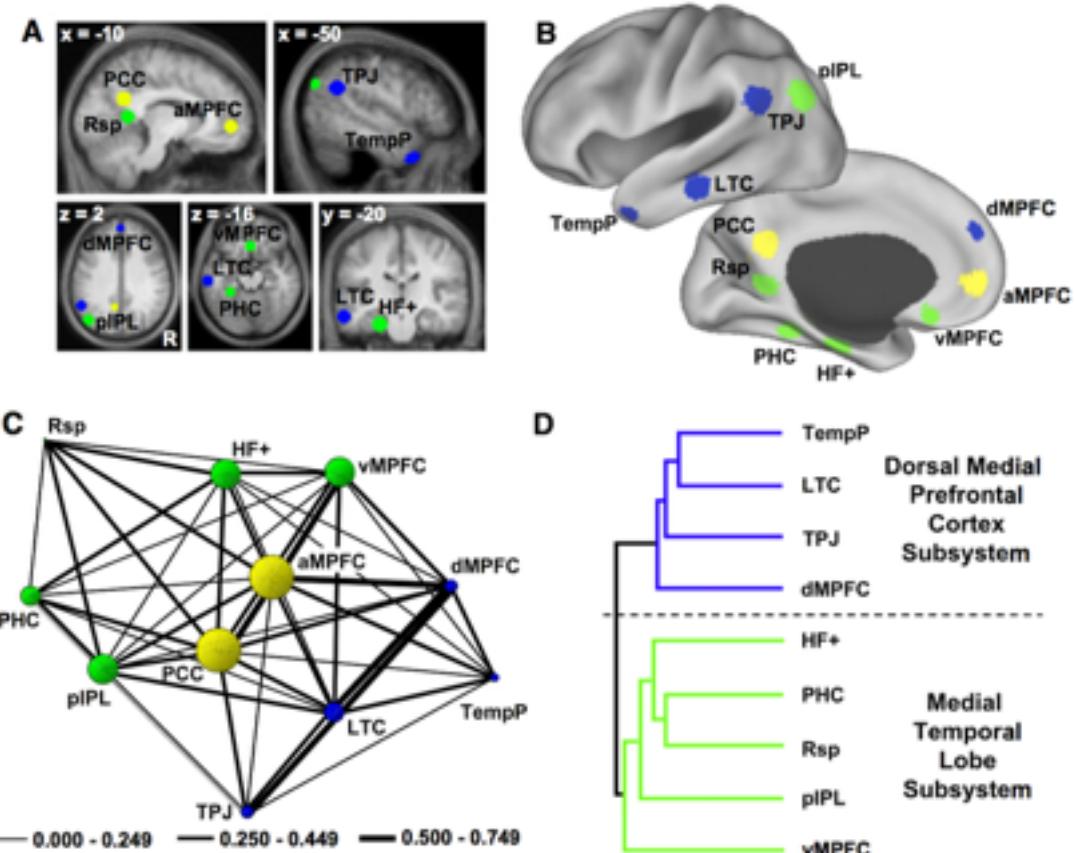


# FUNCTION

rs-FMRI ANALYSIS  
PROVIDE INFORMATION ON  
INTRINSIC FUNCTIONAL NETWORKS

HIPPOCAMPUS HIGHLY INTEGRATED  
WITH DMN

TLE-HS vs TLE-G:  
DISEASE MODEL TO PROBE  
STRUCTURE-FUNCTION RELATIONS

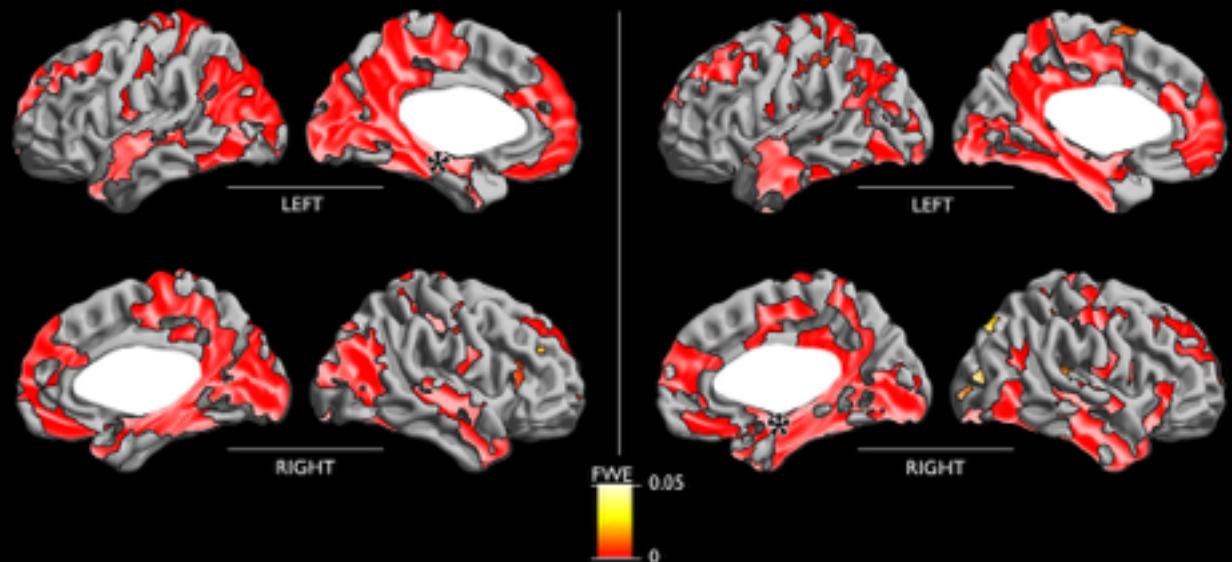


# FUNCTION

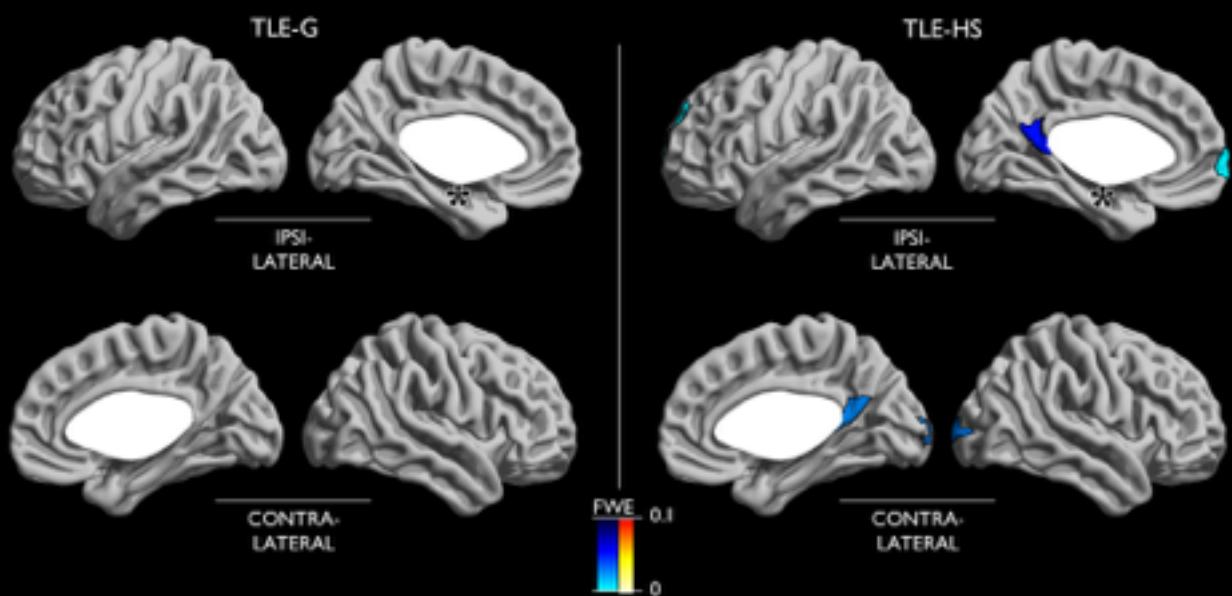
CONNECTIVITY IN CONTROLS  
CONFIRMS ROLE OF HIPPOCAMPUS  
IN DMN

DIVERGENCE BETWEEN TLE-HS  
AND TLE-G ALSO SEEN AT THE  
LEVEL OF FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY

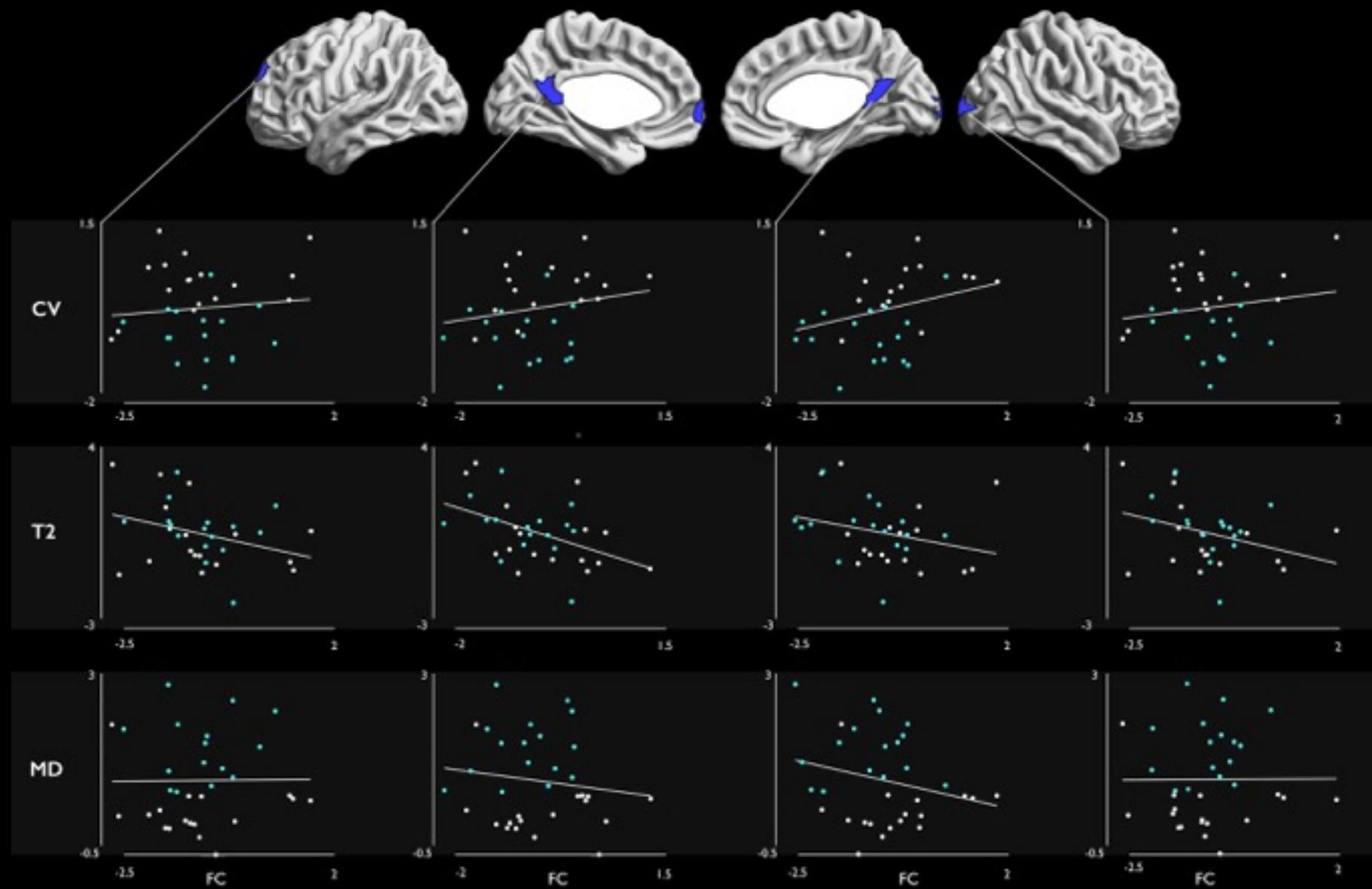
## A CONNECTIVITY IN CONTROLS



## B CONNECTIVITY ALTERATIONS IN TLE



# STRUCTURE-FUNCTION RELATIONSHIPS IN TLE





# Annals of NEUROLOGY

An Official Journal of the American Neurological Association and The Child Neurology Society

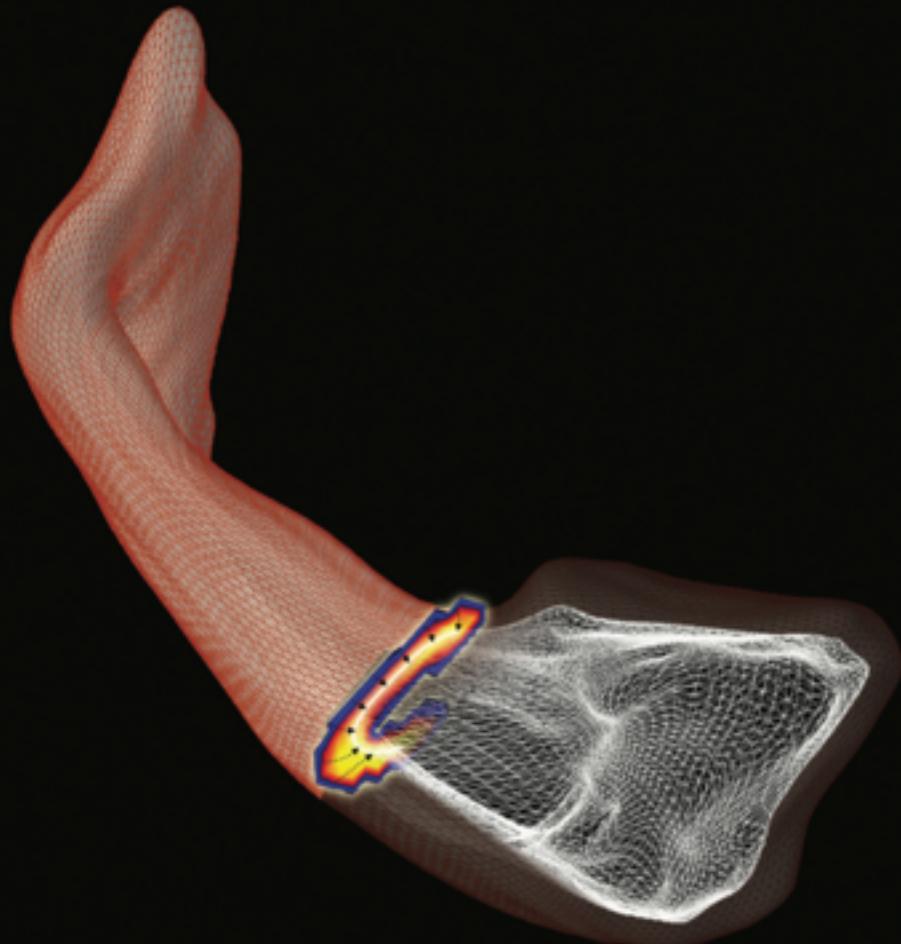
## HIPPOCAMPAL SUBTYPES

MRI PROBES LOCAL  
PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES

INDIVIDUALIZED PATHOLOGY  
PREDICTION POSSIBLE

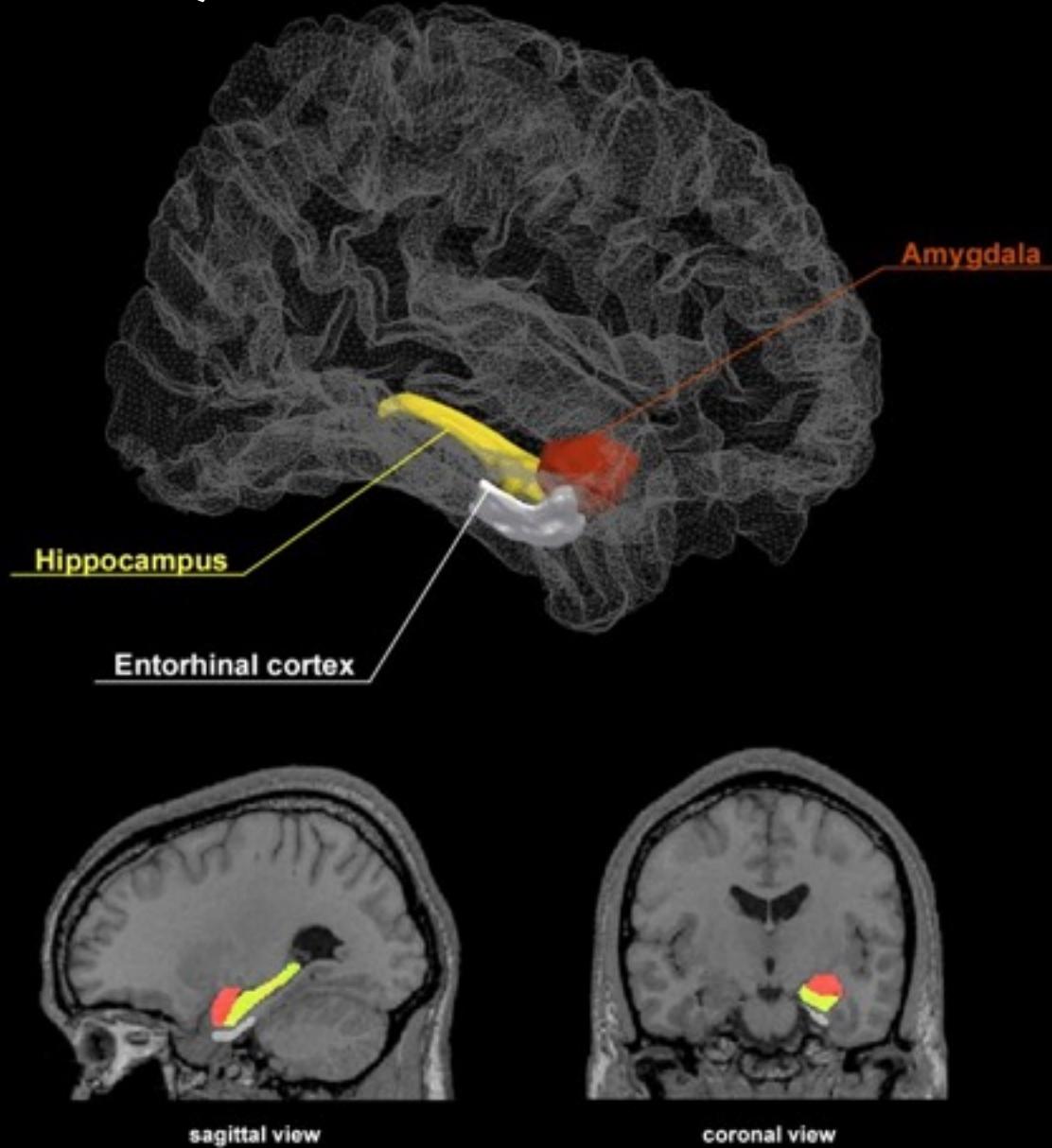
STRUCTURAL ANOMALIES  
RELATE TO FUNCTIONAL NETWORK  
EMBEDDING

TLE = SPECTRUM OF STRUCTURAL AND  
FUNCTIONAL ANOMALIES



IS TLE ADEQUATELY CAPTURED BY HIPPOCAMPUS ALONE?

## QUANTITATIVE IMAGING IN TLE



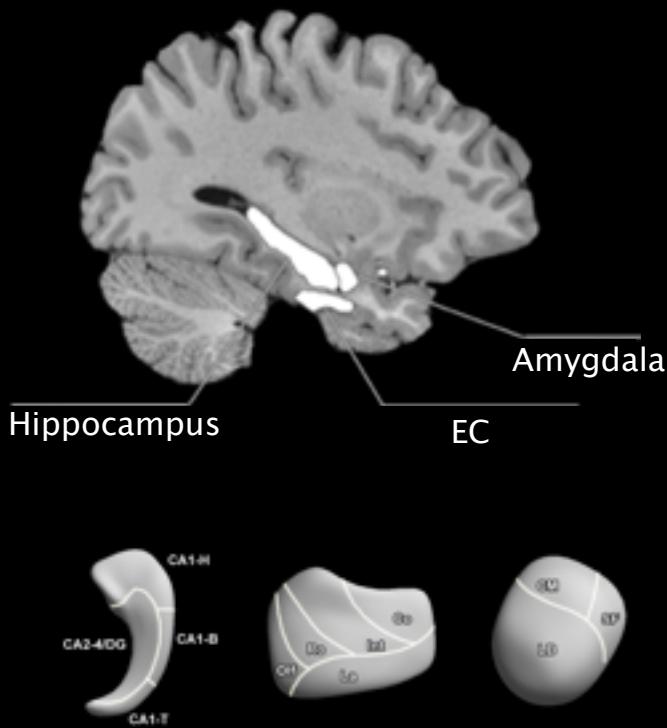
Cascino et al (1991) Annals of Neurology, Jackson et al (1995) Neurology

Kuzniecky et al (1999) Neurology, Bernasconi et al (2003) Brain

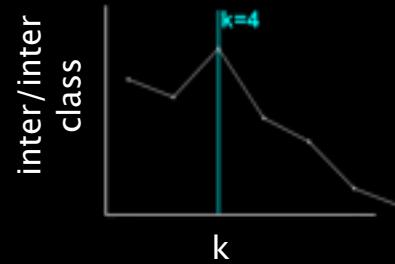
# MRI PROFILING AND SUBTYPING

## MESIOTEMPORAL PROFILING

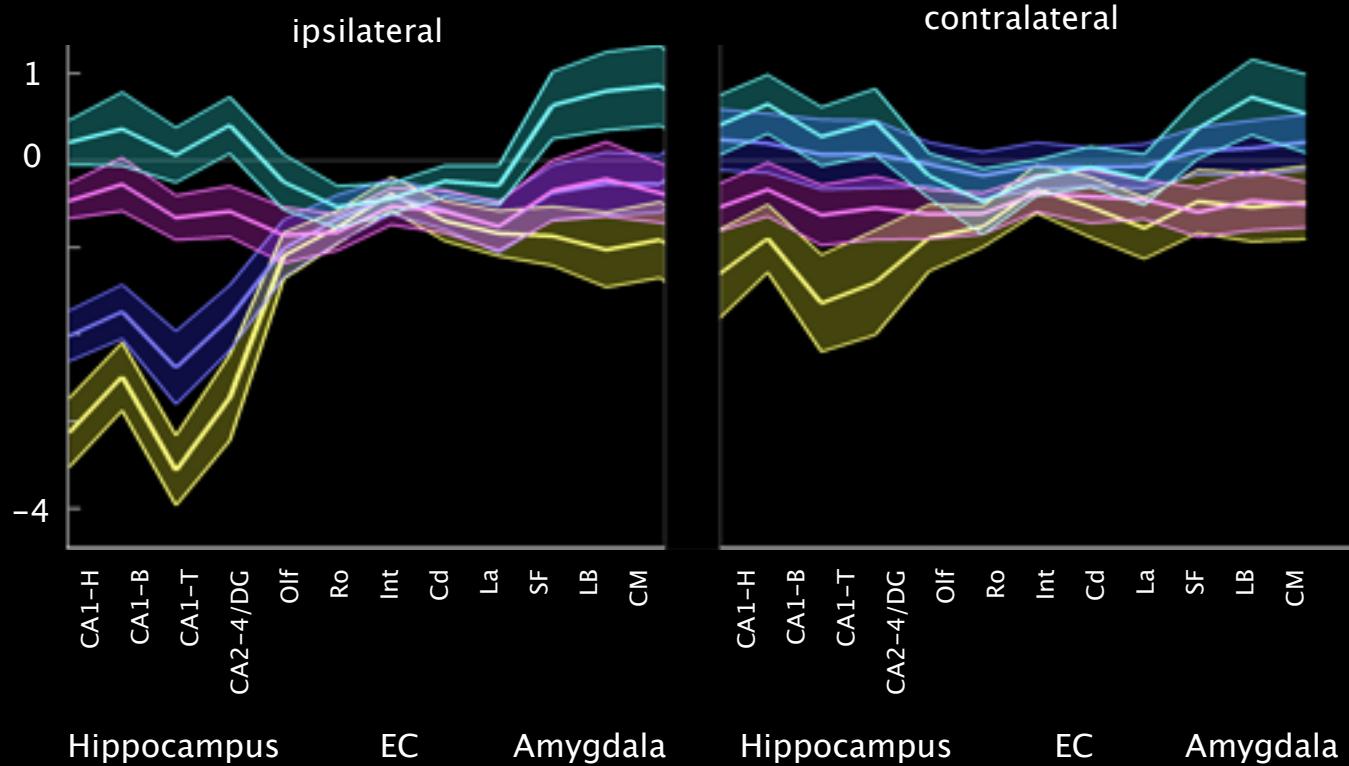
n=114



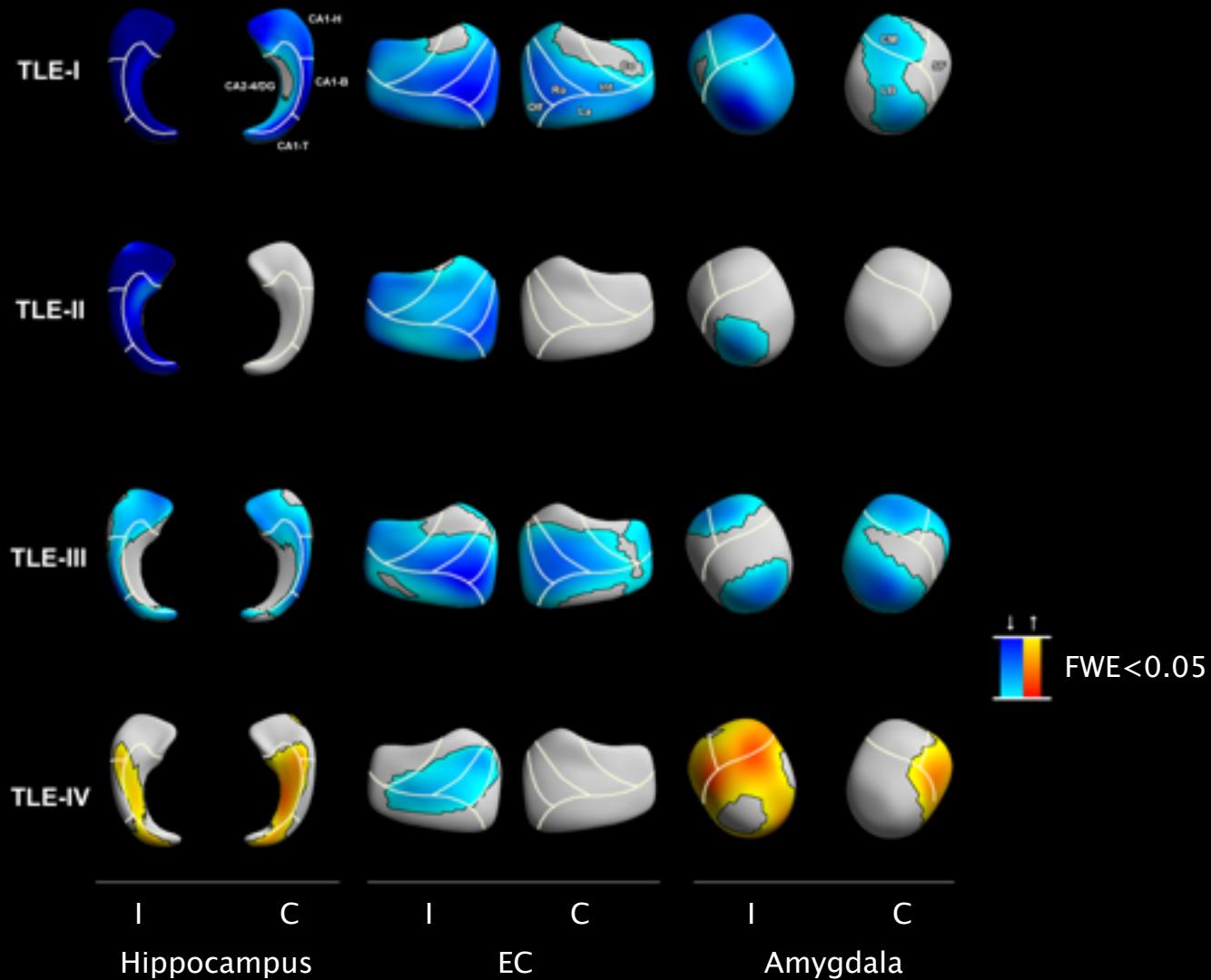
## CLUSTERING PATIENT SPECTRUM BASED ON MRI MORPHOMETRY



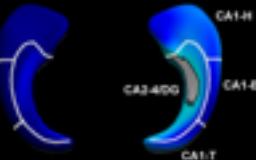
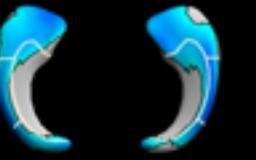
- TLE-I
- TLE-II
- TLE-III
- TLE-IV



## DATA-DRIVEN SUBCLASSES



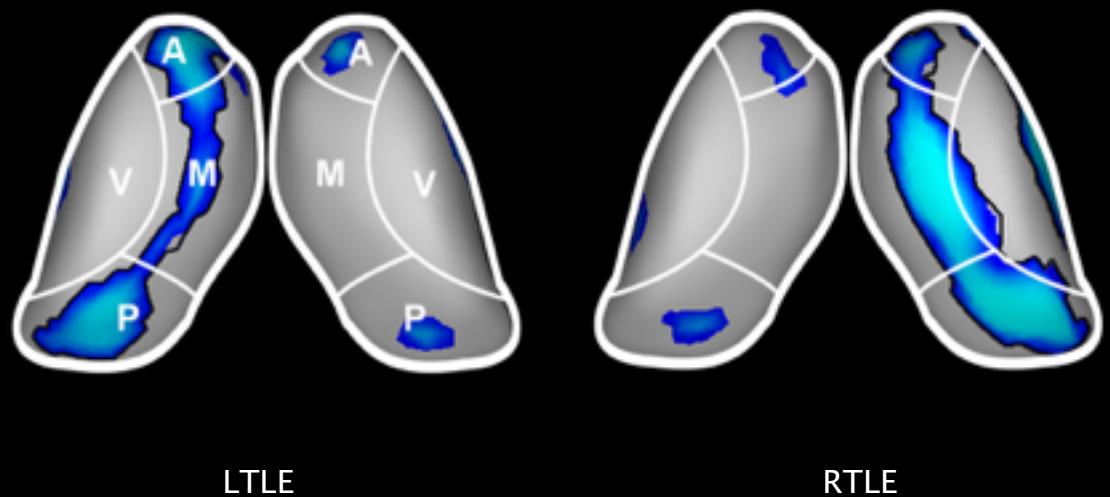
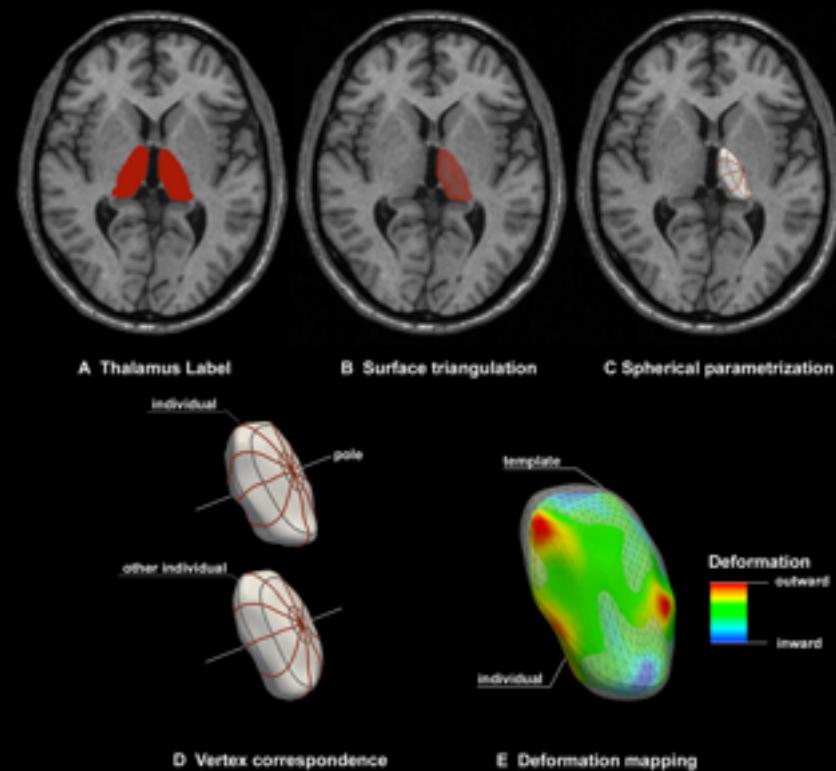
## RELATION TO IMAGING-INDEPENDENT CRITERIA

		HS/Gliosis	Engel-I	
TLE-I		71/29%	68%	<p><b>LDA outcome prediction:</b></p> <p>class + surface data: 92%</p> <p>surface-measures only: 81%</p> <p>volumetry: 71%</p>
TLE-II		72/28%	89%	
TLE-III		43/57%	65%	
TLE-IV		17/83%	44%	
	I C			
	Hippocampus			

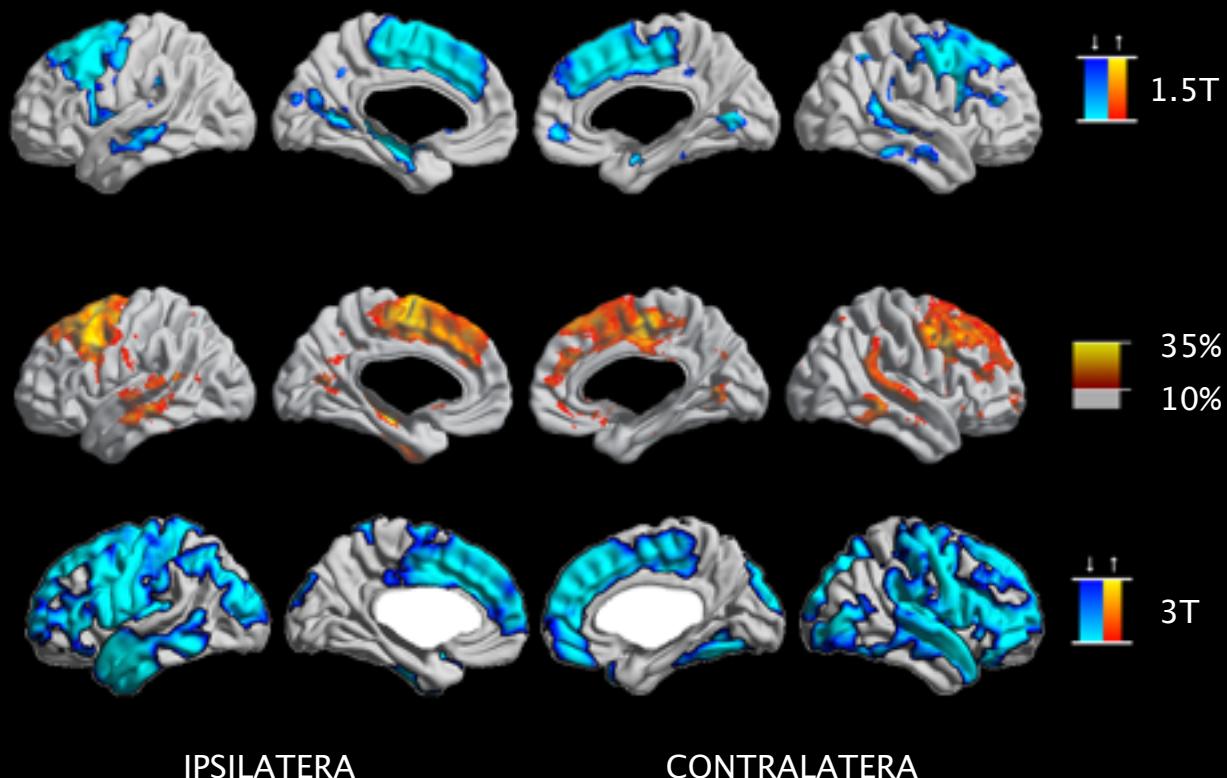
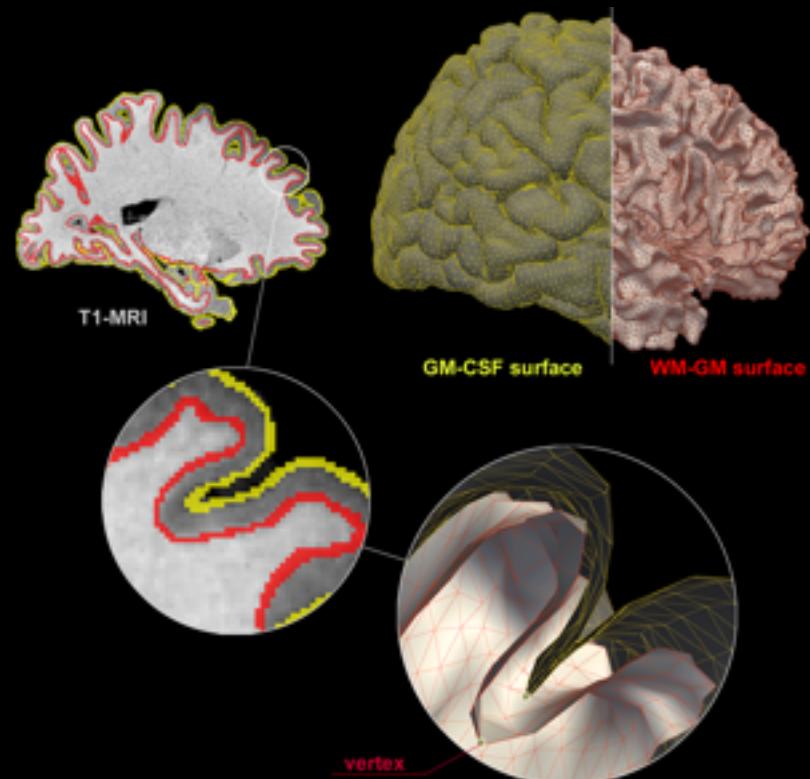
DO ANOMALIES EXTEND BEYOND THE MESIOTEMPORAL REGIONS?

## THALAMIC ANOMALIES

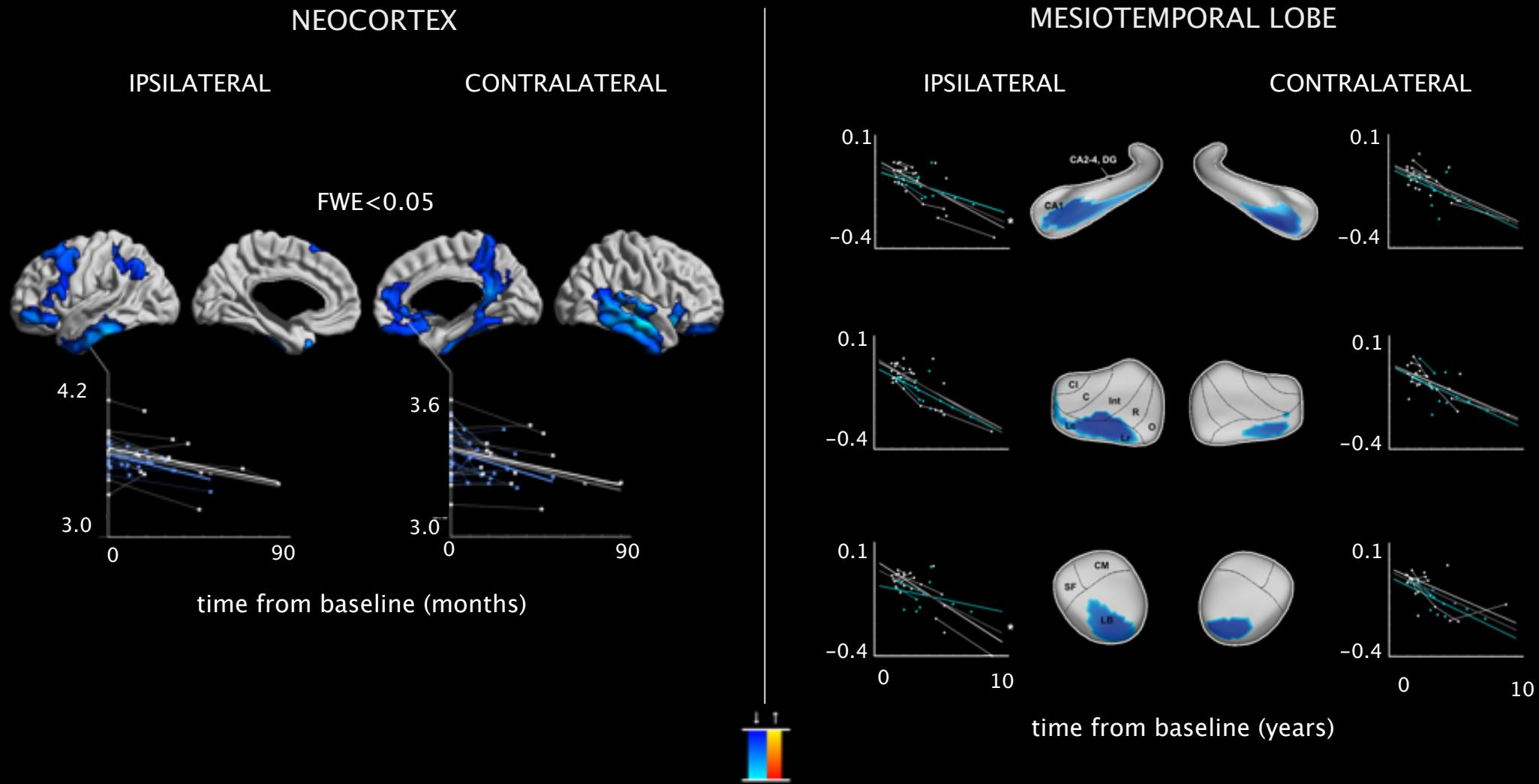
SPHARM-PDM analysis of thalamic local volume changes



## NEOCORTICAL ANOMALIES



# DISEASE PROGRESSION

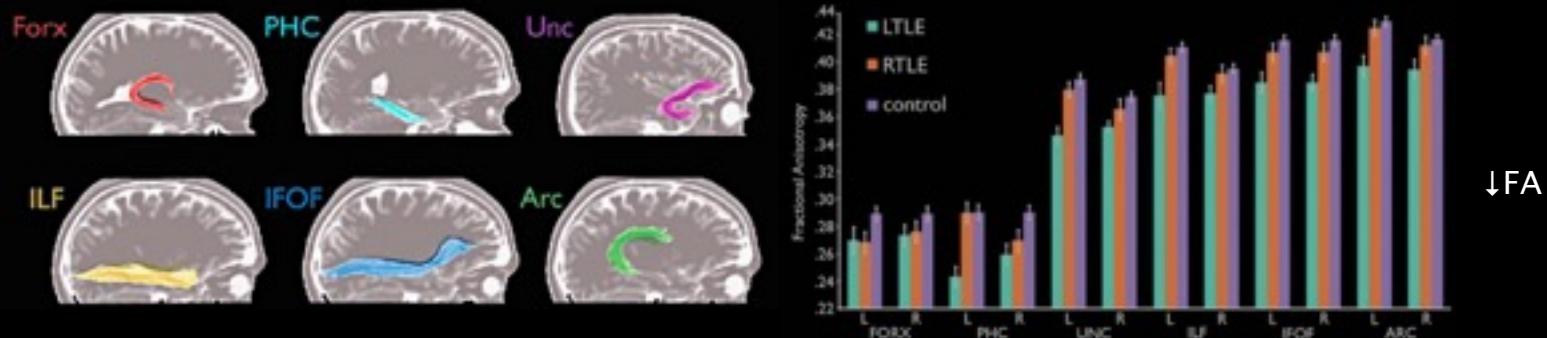


CROSS-SECTIONAL AGE-INTERACTION ANALYSIS:  
MORE MARKED AGE-DECLINE IN PATIENTS

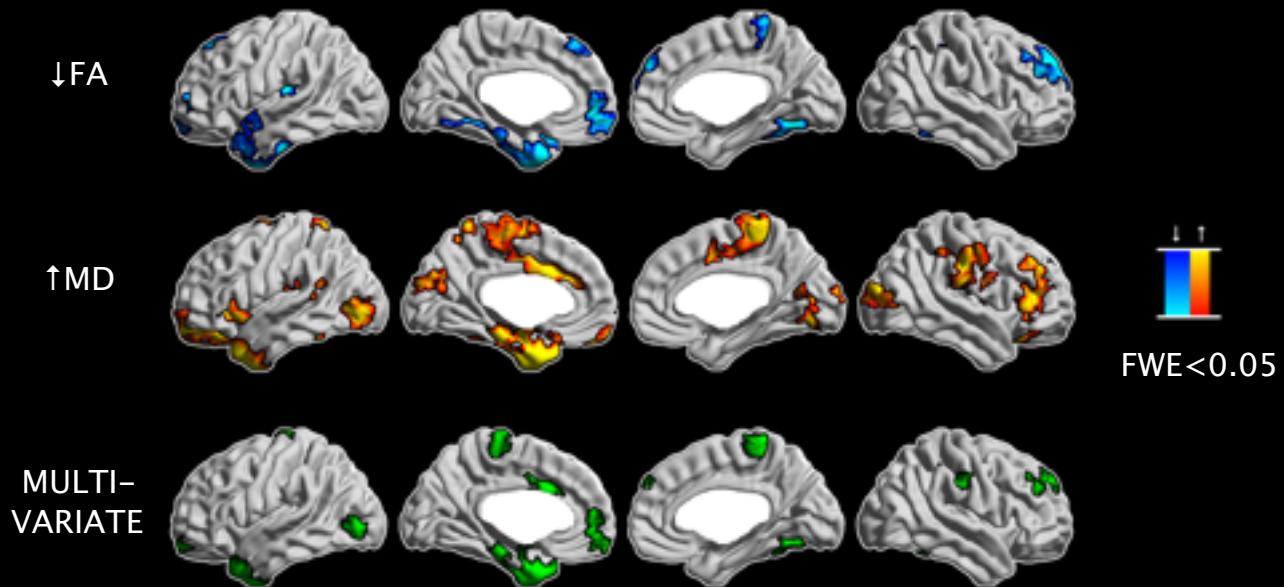
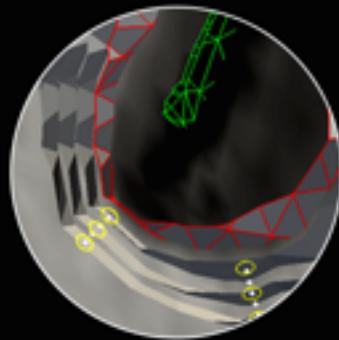
Bernhardt et al. (2009, 2010, 2013) Neurology

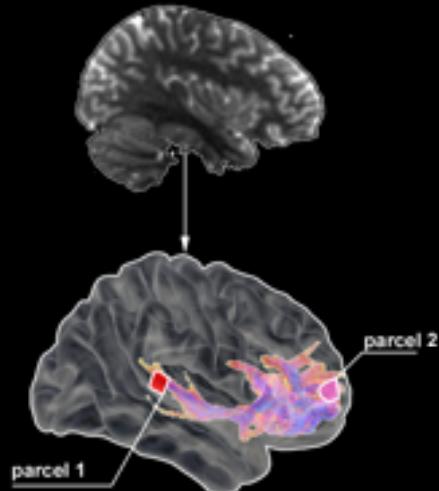
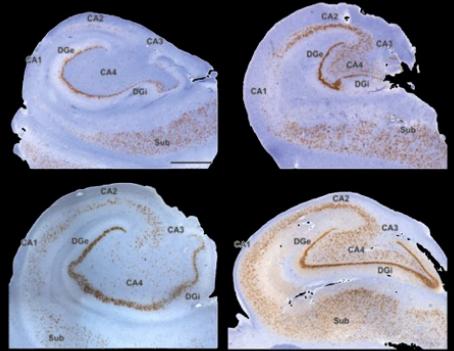
# WHITE MATTER ALTERATIONS

TRACTOGRAPHY-  
BASED WM BUNDLE  
ANALYSIS

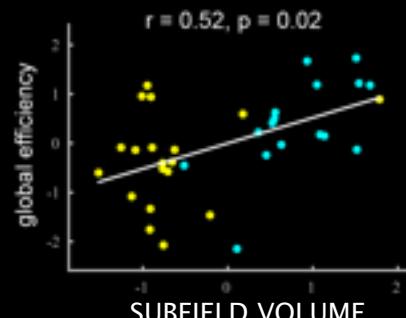
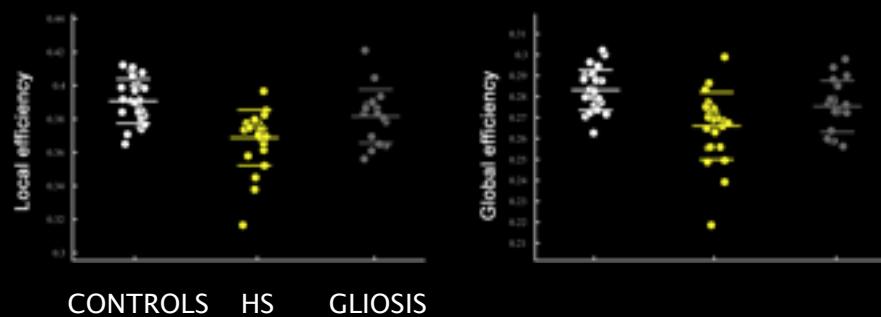
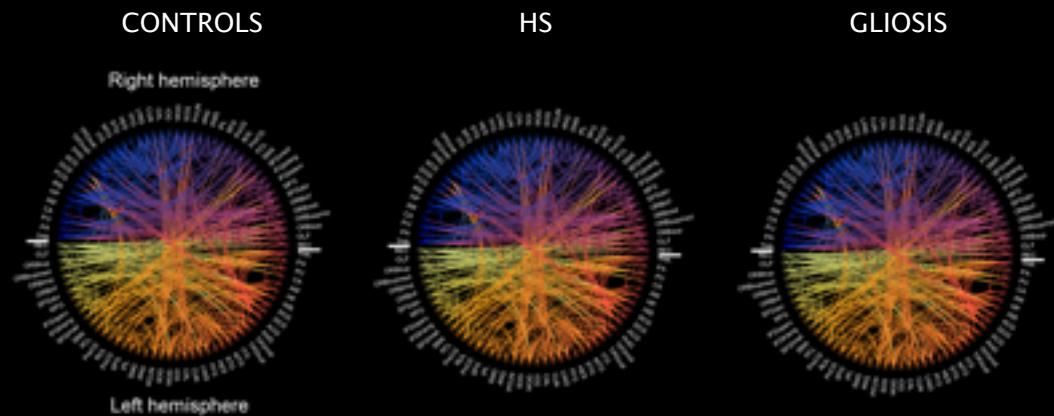


SURFACE-BASED  
WM SAMPLING  
[2MM DEPTH]





# LINKING MACRO/MICROLEVEL DISRUPTIONS



## INTERIM SUMMARY: EPILEPSY

### ANOMALIES BEYOND HIPPOCAMPUS

System-level compromise of grey matter, white matter

Most marked impact in limbic network

Longitudinal studies show progressive atrophy

### NEUROIMAGING SUBTYPING

Mesiotemporal subtypes: clinical and pathological divergence

Neuroprognostics: accurate prediction of long-term outcome

## AUTISM SPECTRUM CONDITIONS

MOST COMMON  
NEURODEVELOPMENTAL DISORDER

PERSISTS UNTIL ADULTHOOD

CORE DEFICITS  
IN SOCIAL COGNITION AND  
COMMUNICATION

DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPY CHALLENGED  
BY CONSIDERABLE HETEROGENEITY



# PREVIOUS STRUCTURAL MRI WORK

INCONSISTENT LOCATION OF FINDINGS

INCONSISTENT DIRECTION

MIXED INCLUSION CRITERIA

VARIABLE AGE RANGES

ONLY SMALL SAMPLES STUDIED



Available online at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)



*European Psychiatry* 23 (2008) 289–299

EUROPEAN  
PSYCHIATRY

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/ELJ/EPSY/>

Review

Towards a neuroanatomy of autism: A systematic review and meta-analysis of structural magnetic resonance imaging studies

Andrew C. Stanfield <sup>a,\*</sup>, Andrew M. McIntosh <sup>a</sup>, Michael D. Spencer <sup>a</sup>,  
Ruth Philip <sup>a</sup>, Sonia Gaur <sup>b</sup>, Stephen M. Lawrie <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Division of Psychiatry, School of Molecular and Clinical Medicine, University of Edinburgh, Royal Edinburgh Hospital, Edinburgh, EH10 5HF, UK  
<sup>b</sup>2790 Skypark Drive, Suite 307, Torrance, CA 90505, USA

Received 8 December 2006; received in revised form 16 April 2007; accepted 30 May 2007

Available online 31 August 2007

doi:10.1093/brain/awq279

Brain 2010; 133; 3745–3754 | 3745

BRAIN  
A JOURNAL OF NEUROLOGY

Age-related temporal and parietal cortical thinning  
in autism spectrum disorders

Gregory L. Wallace,<sup>1</sup> Nathan Dankner,<sup>1</sup> Lauren Kenworthy,<sup>1</sup> Jay N. Giedd<sup>2</sup> and Alex Martin<sup>1</sup>

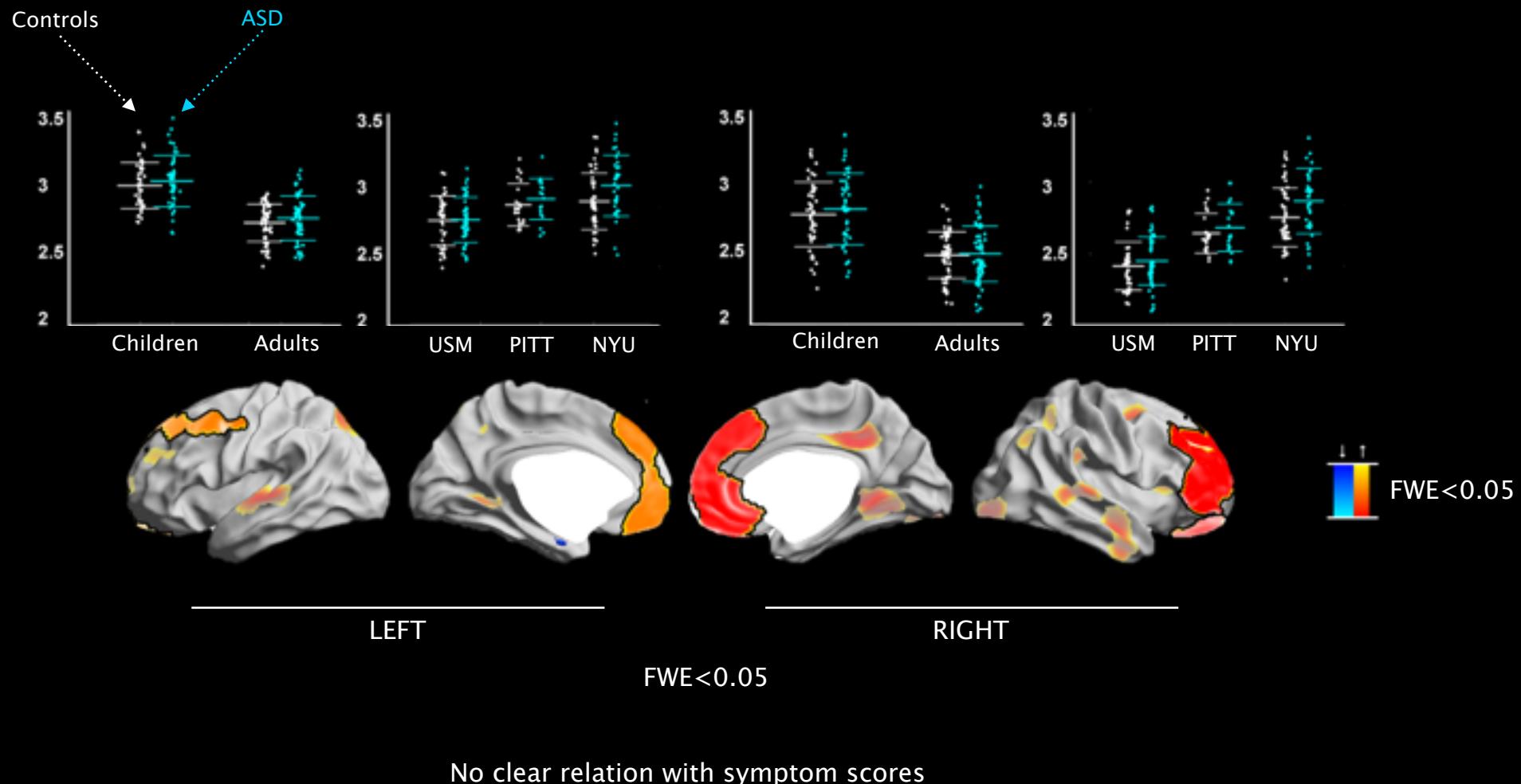
# BIG DATA ANALYSIS FOR STRUCTURAL BRAIN ANOMALIES IN AUTISM



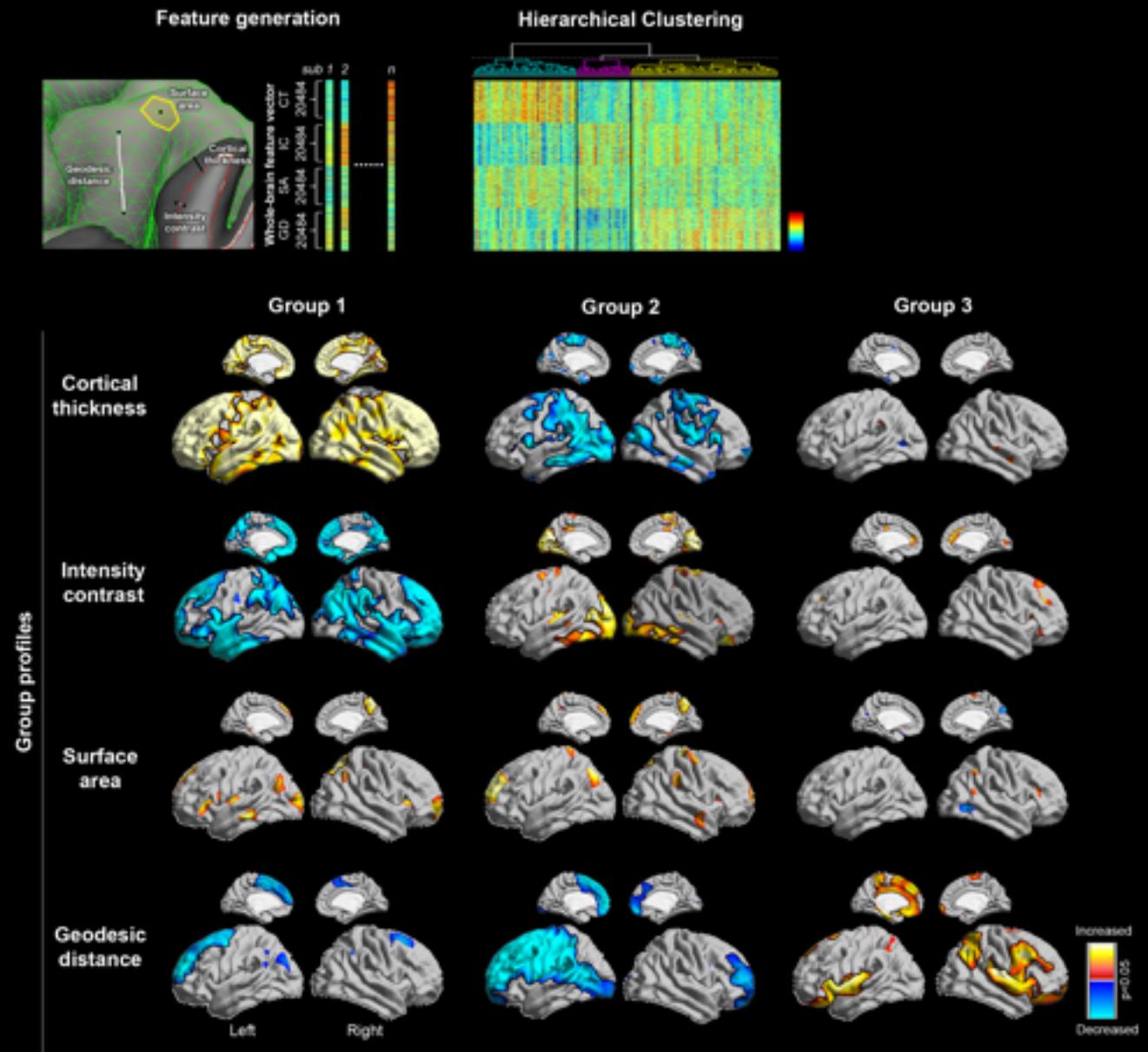
FMRI + SMRI + BASIC PHENOTYPING (AGE, SEX, IQ, DIAGNOSTIC)  
in 539 ASD and 537 controls  
17 sites

ADOS- and/or ADI-R available in all sites

# MULTI-CENTER MAPPING OF STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS

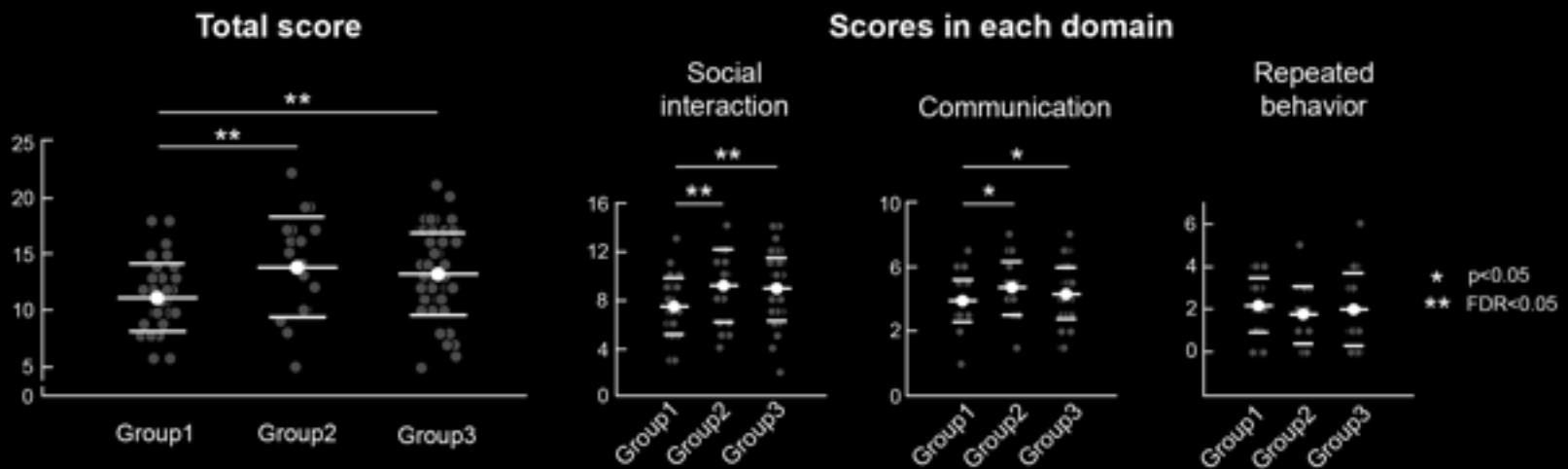


# SUBTYPING OF AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS



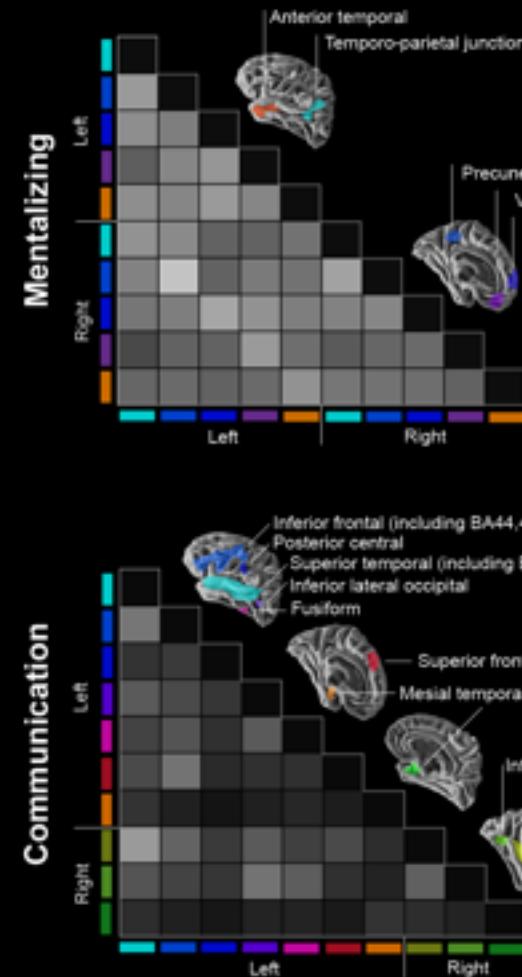
# TOWARDS A SUBTYPING OF AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS

ADOS profiles

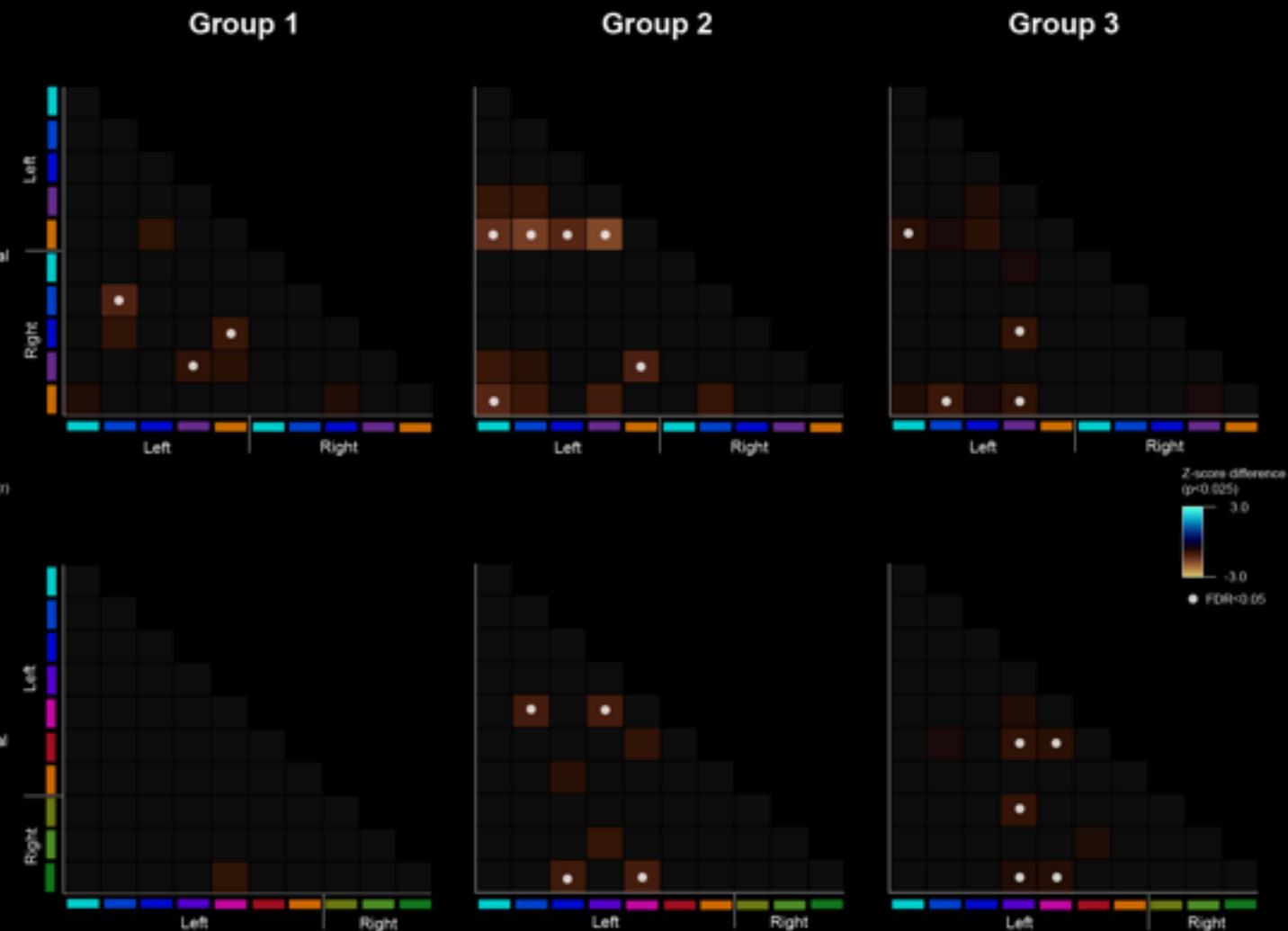


# TOWARDS A SUBTYPING OF AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS

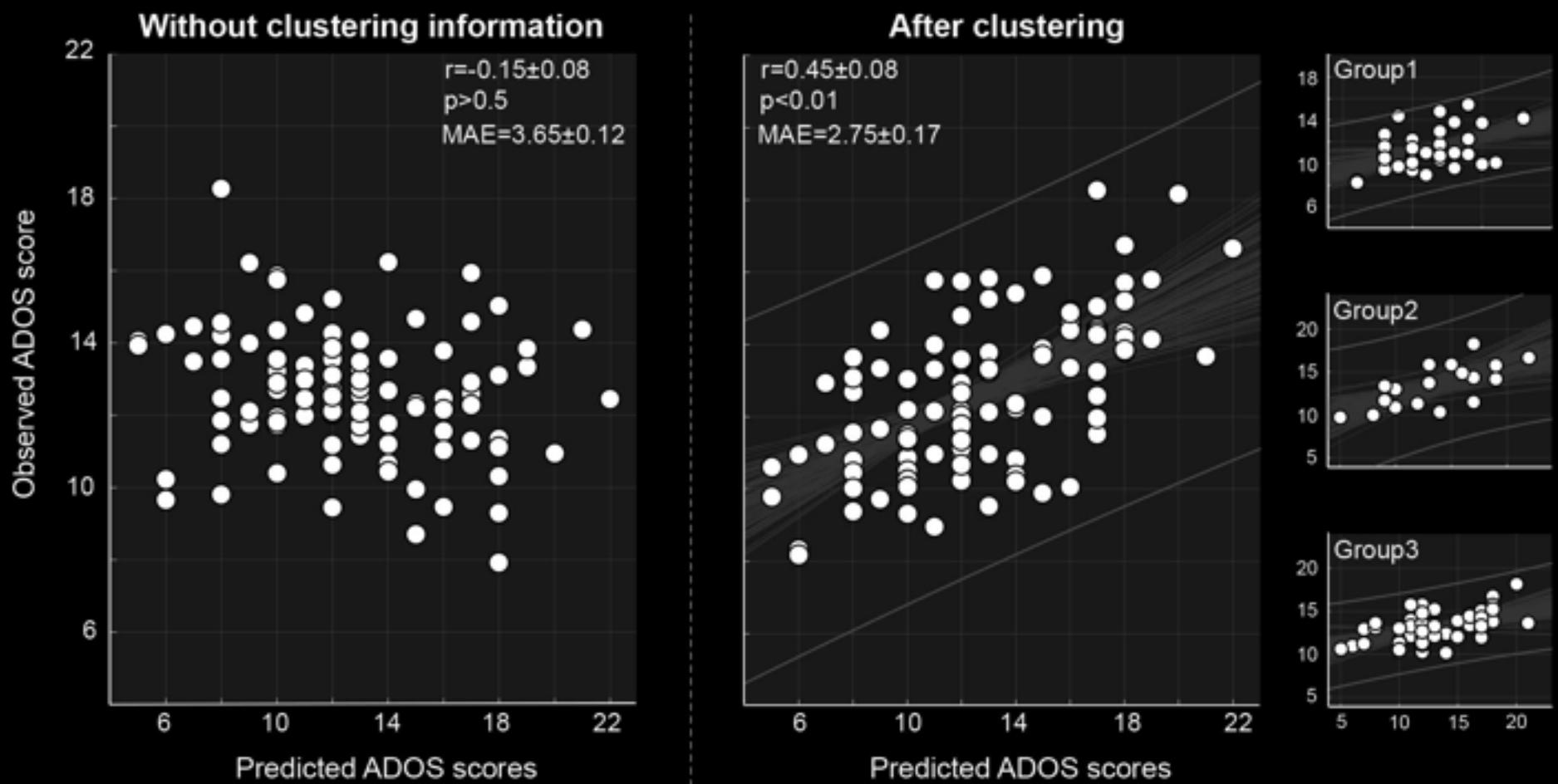
## Functional connectivity in controls



## Decreased connectivity in ASD



# SYMPTOM SEVERITY PREDICTION



## INTERIM SUMMARY: AUTISM

HIGH HETEROGENEITY

MOVING TOWARDS LARGE DATASETS (ABIDE1/2)

UNSUPERVISED TECHNIQUES MAY ORDER NEUROANATOMICAL VARIABILITY

MORE ACCURATE PREDICTION OF SYMPTOM LEVELS

MAY POTENTIALLY BE USEFUL TO CALIBRATE THERAPY

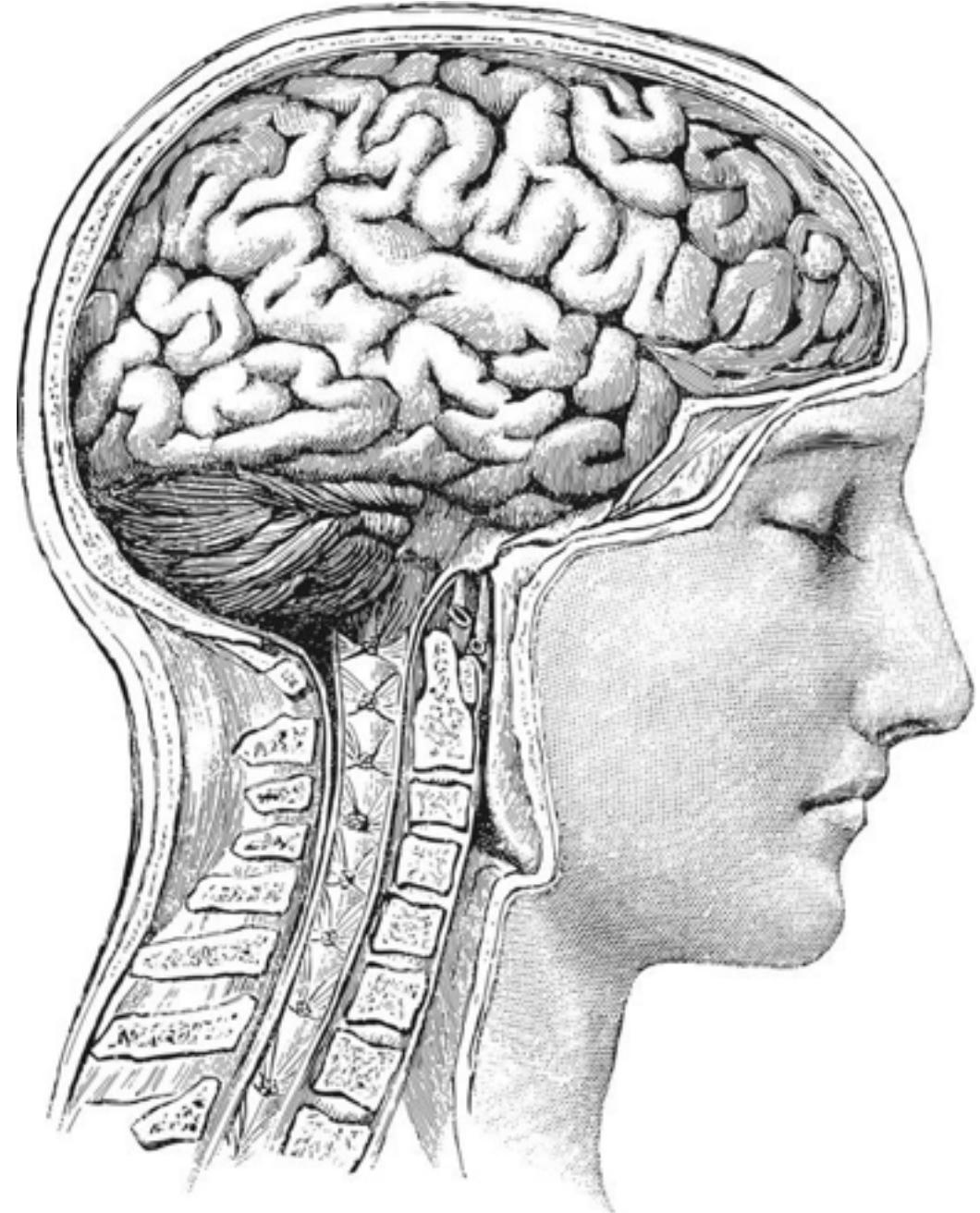
## SUMMARY

MRI PROVIDES IN VIVO INFORMATION ON  
MICROSTRUCTURE AND NETWORKS

STRUCTURE-FUNCTION ANALYSIS

EXPLICITLY ADDRESSING VARIABILITY  
IN EPILEPSY AND AUTISM MAY  
IMPROVE DIAGNOSTIC POWER

OPPORTUNITIES FOR VALIDATION  
THROUGH CLINICAL PIPELINES



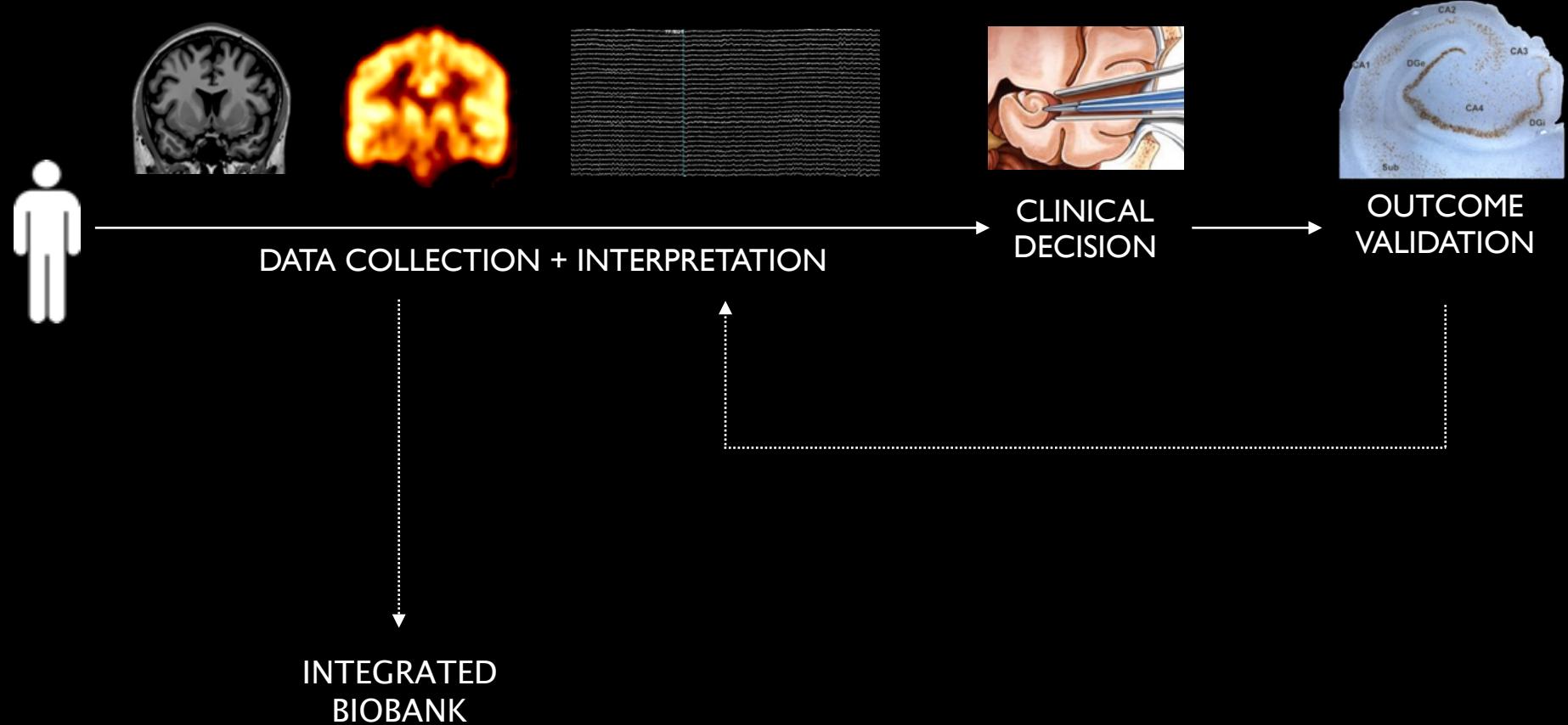
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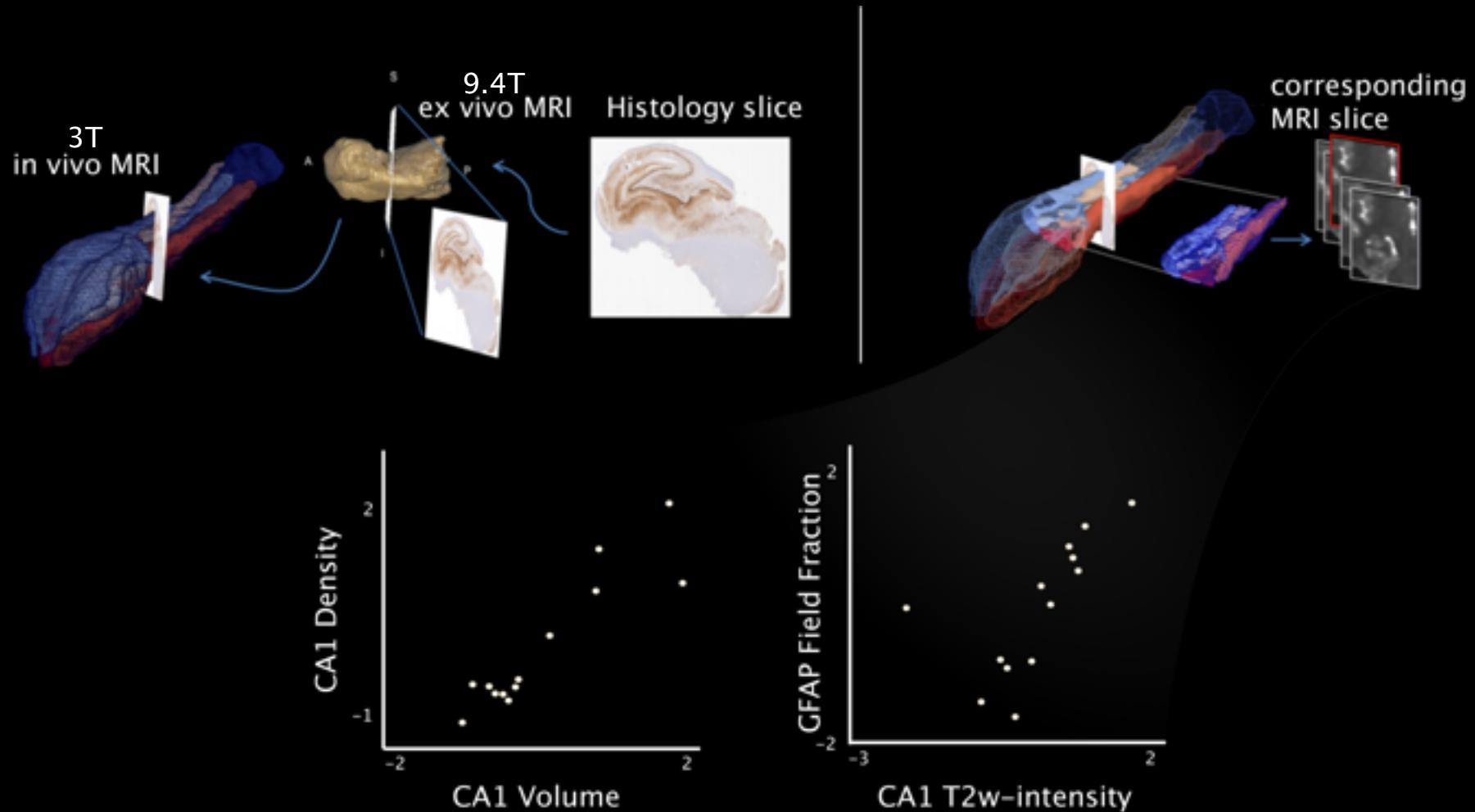
Epilepsy Group at MNI  
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Terry Peters

# PATIENT ORIENTED RESEARCH



# VALIDATION OF IN VIVO FINDINGS WITH QUANTITATIVE HISTOPATHOLOGY



SUBFIELD-SPECIFIC CORRELATIONS BETWEEN MRI AND HISTOLOGY

Goubran, Bernhardt, et al (2016) Hum Brain Mapp

# METABOLIC DIVERGENCE OF FOCAL EPILEPSY SYNDROMES

