



# Voxel Based Morphometry (VBM)

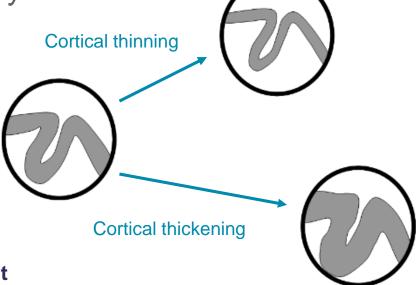
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### Overview of VBM

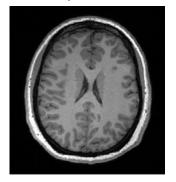
- Voxel-wise grey-matter (GM) volume analysis
- Very widely used technique to investigate GM changes
  - Volume/density changes between populations
  - Correlations with cognitive metrics or clinical scores



Fully automated



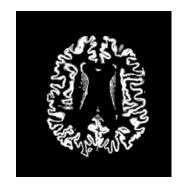
20 year old





80 year old





From John Ashburner

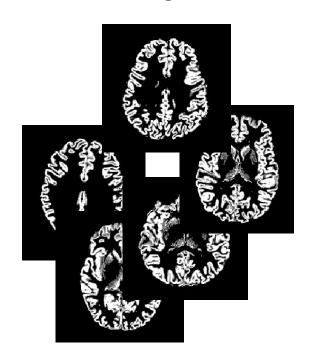
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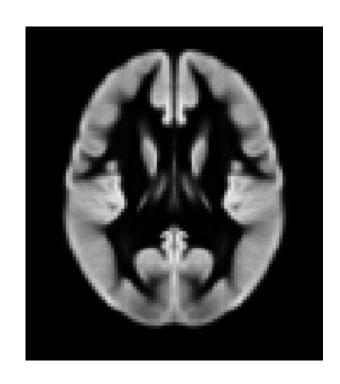
1. Extracting brain information: brain extraction and tissue segmentation



- 2. Creating the template: make a study-specific template
- Iteratively register all GM images to generate a representative template
- Equal number of images from each group



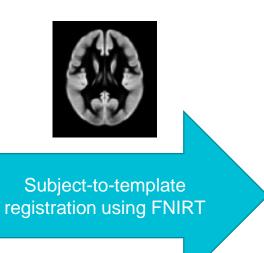
Iterative image registration



### 3. Processing the native GM images:

Non-linear registration to the template

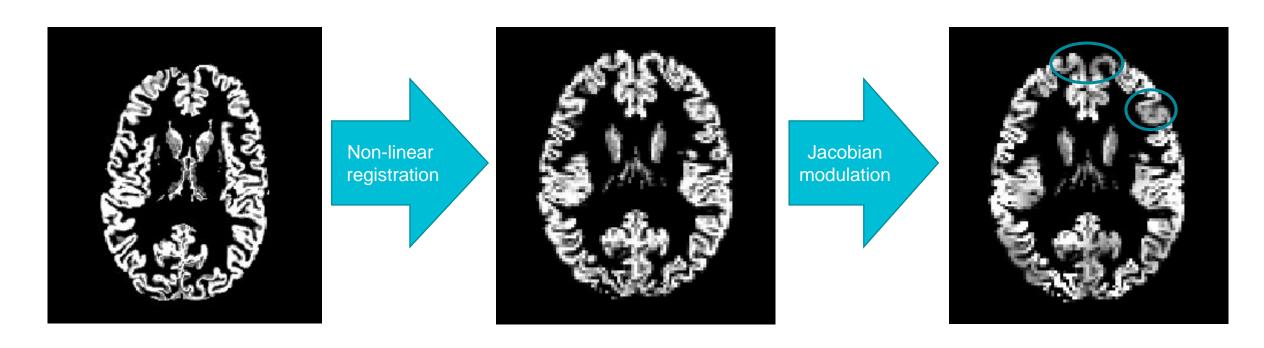






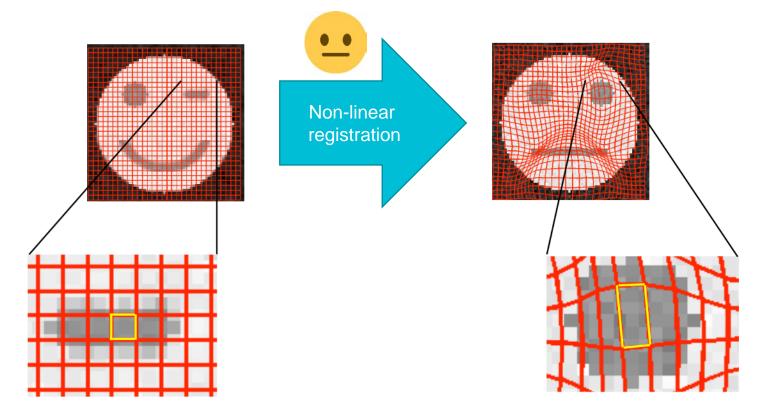
### 3. Processing the native GM images:

• Jacobian modulation to compensate for contraction/enlargement during non-linear registration



#### 3. Processing the native GM images:

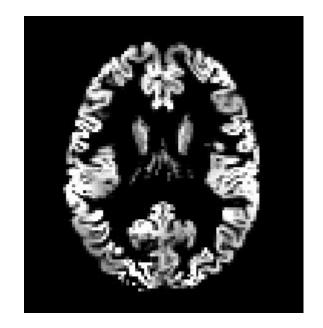
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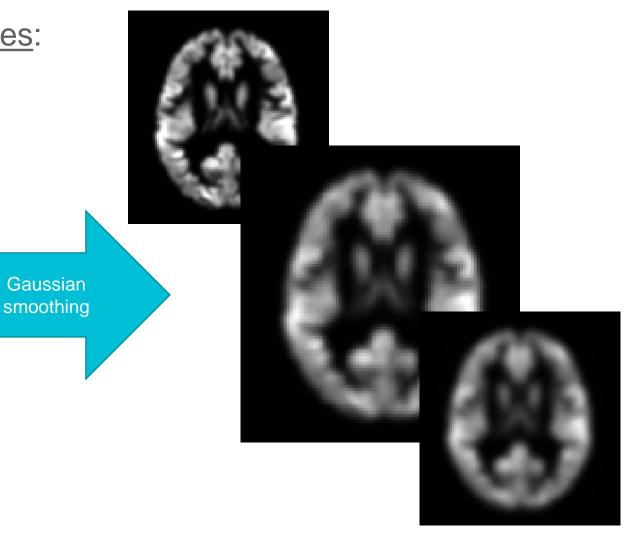


From Mark Jenkinson

3. Processing the native GM images:

• Smoothing with Gaussian kernel

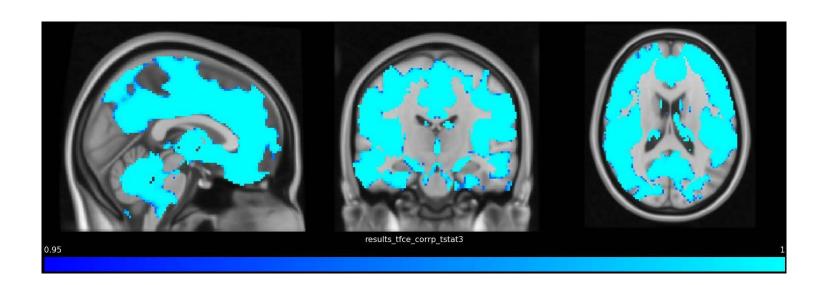


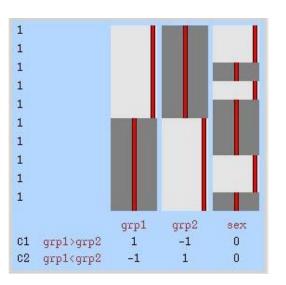


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### 4. Statistical analysis:

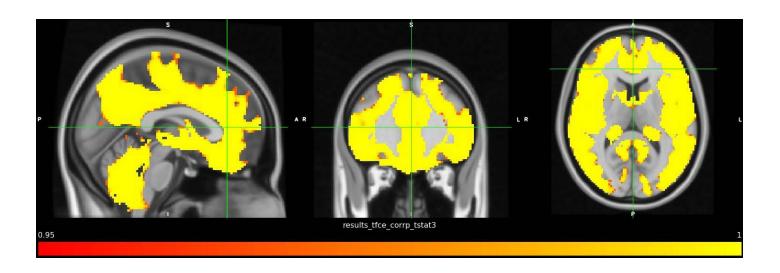
- Create the design matrix
- Use **randomise** for non-parametric inference

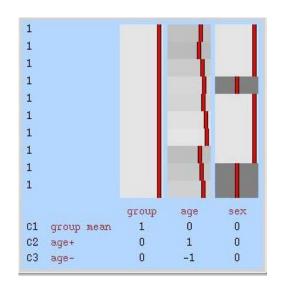


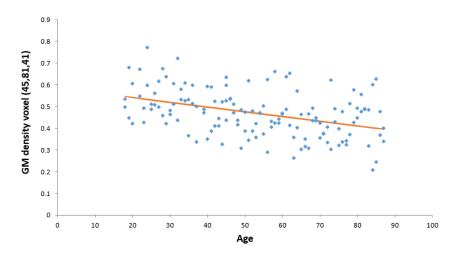


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### Interpretation of results

• VBM results are sensitive to real GM volume changes



Also sensitive to changes in folding





- But can also reflect processing errors:
  - poor registration





segmentation mistakes









# **Questions?**

