

Imaging Brain Iron with Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping (QSM)

Thiti (Nob) Premrudeepreechacharn

Outline

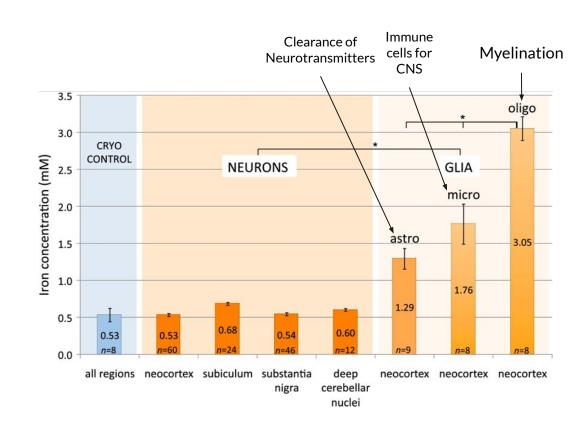
- Why study iron in the brain
- How can QSM help us with studying iron in the brain
- Current workflow ⇒ Custom end-to-end pipeline

What is brain iron?

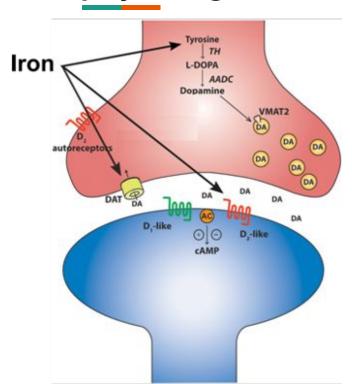
Iron is important for numerous processes in brain

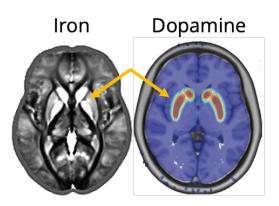
Iron is an essential co-factor for a number of biochemical and enzymatic reactions that are critical to brain function.

- Neurotransmitter synthesis
- Myelination
- Metabolism

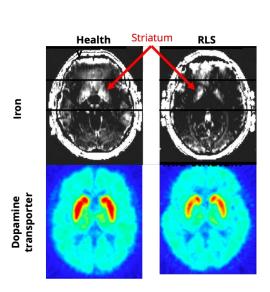


Iron is tied to dopaminergic system in both physiological and pathological cases





Larsen & Luna, *Dev. Cogn. Neurosci. 2015*Larsen et al., *Nature Communications 2020*Larsen et al., *Journal of Neuroscience 2020*



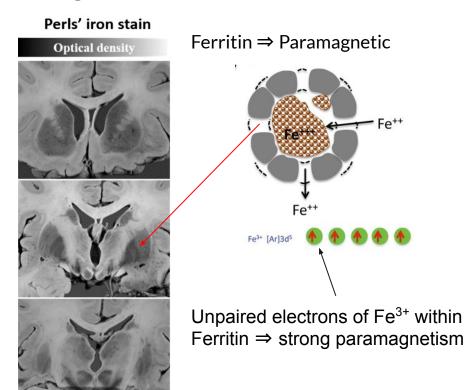
Haba-Rubio et al., 2005 Earley et al., 2011

Outline

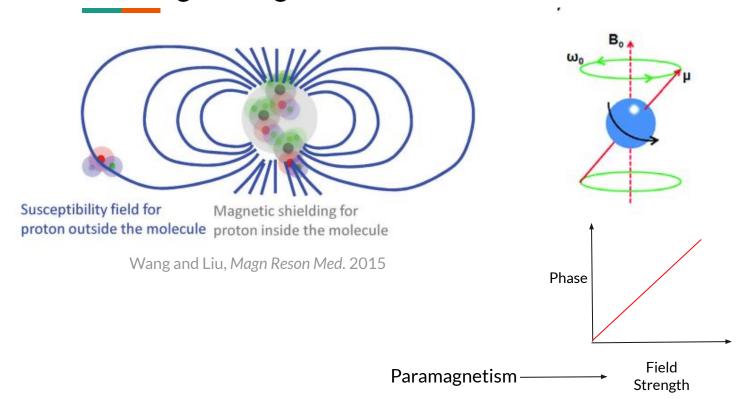
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How can we measure iron with MRI?

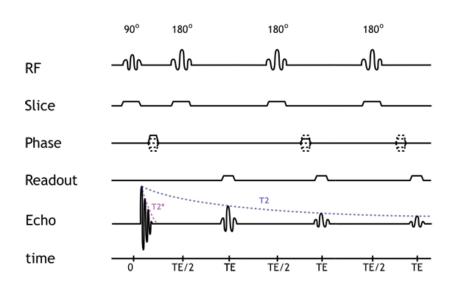
Iron is paramagnetic

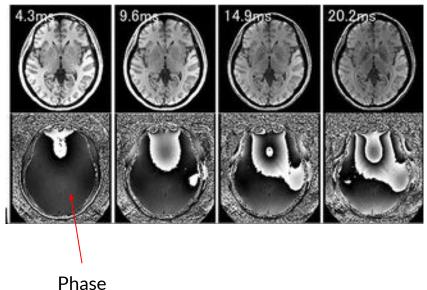


Tissue magnetization generates its own magnetic field affecting MRI signal

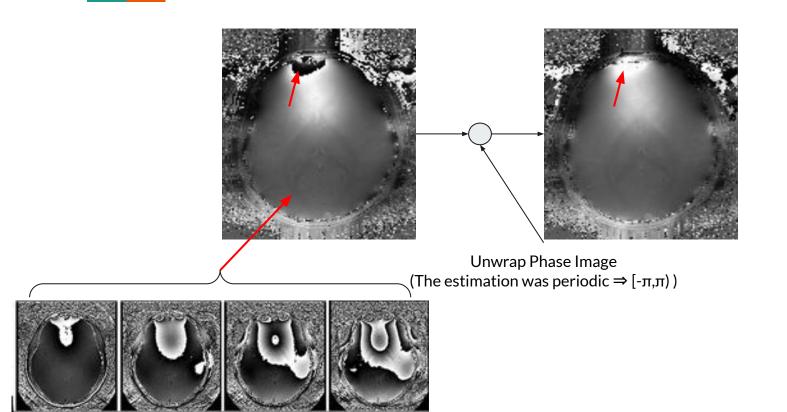


Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping (QSM) starts with estimation of total field from MRI phase image



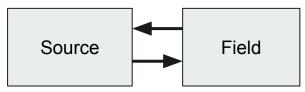


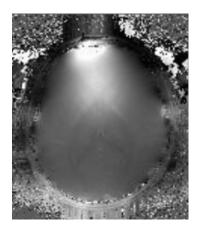
Total Field Phase Image has jumps and needs to be unwrapped



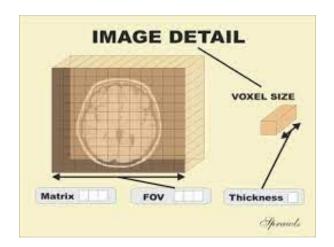
We have total field, but there are challenges for QSM

Challenge #1: Excessive number of sources

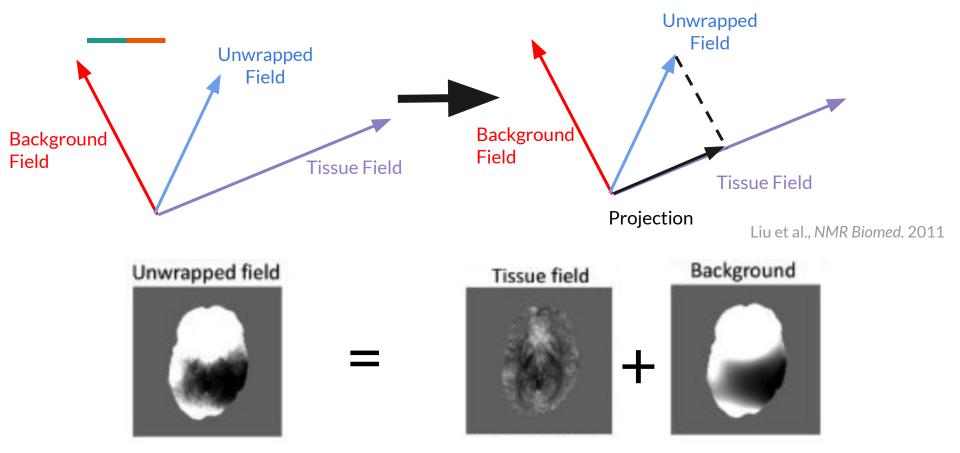




sources > # detectors

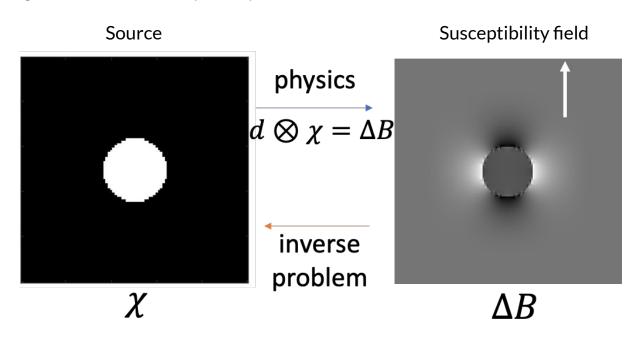


Solution #1: Background Field Removal

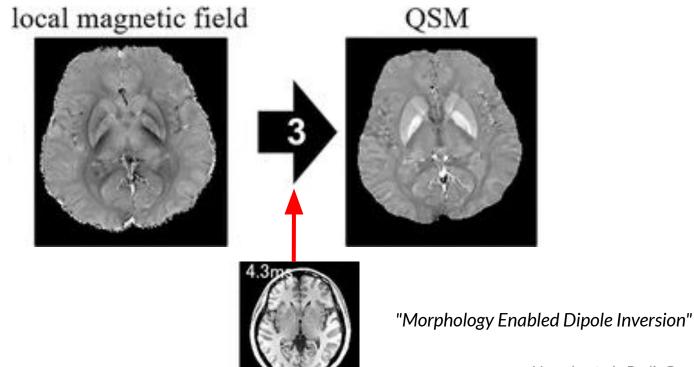


We now have tissue field, but still have another challenge

Challenge #2: Field-to-Susceptibility Inversion

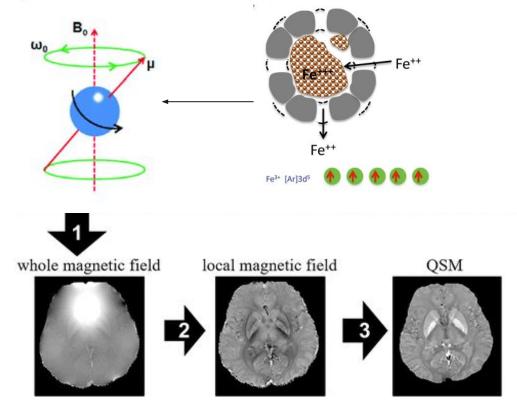


Dipole Inversion is needed to get the susceptibility mapping



Summary for QSM section

- Ferritin stores iron
- External magnetic field changes how the water spin
- QSM measures susceptibility through MRI signal phase
- QSM overcome challenges
 - Background Field Removal
 - Dipole Inversion

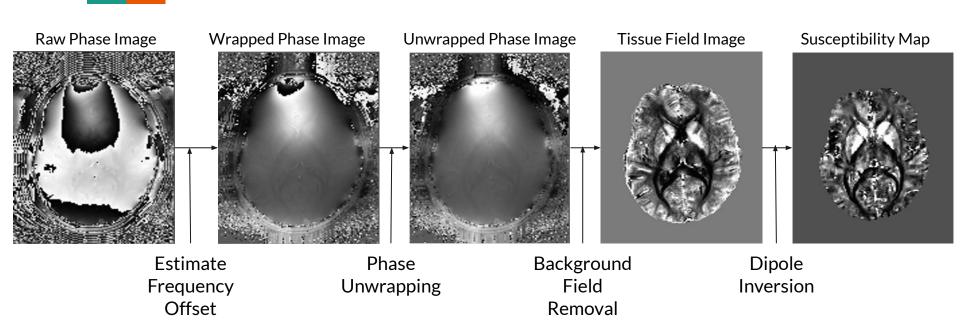


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That is great, but what have you done so far though?

Pipeline



Dataset

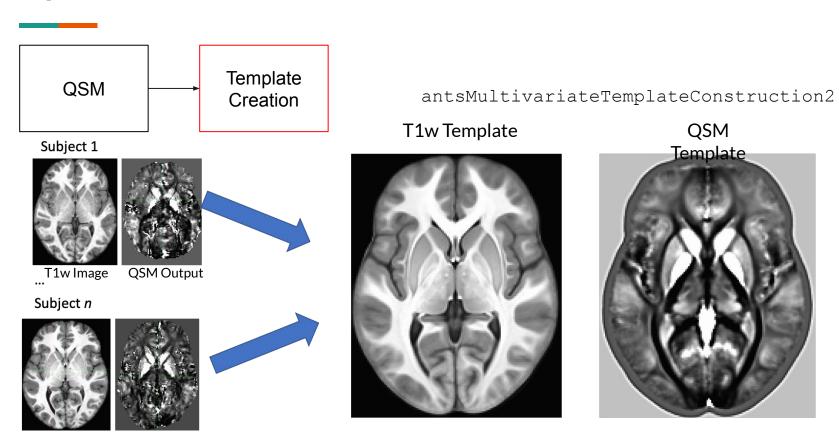
EF

- ~175 subjects
- 3 timepoints
- Age: 8-19
- Psychosis Spectrum
- ADHD
- Typically Developing

MOTIVE

- ~154 subjects
- 2 timepoints
- Age: 16-28
- Psychosis Spectrum
- Typically Developing

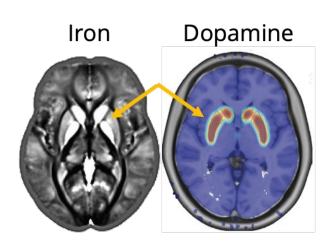
Pipeline



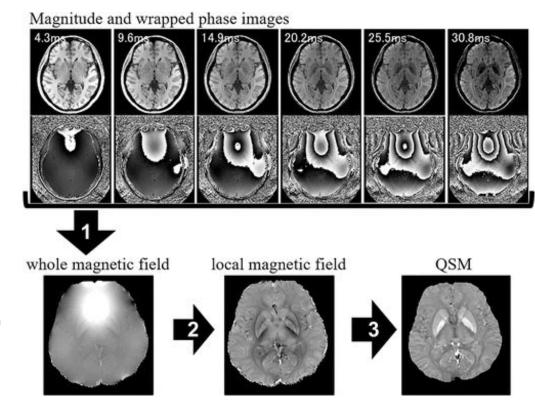
Future Directions

- Differences in QSM level between Psychosis and TD youths
- Reproducible pipeline for other studies

Summary



Larsen & Luna, *Dev. Cogn. Neurosci. 2015*Larsen et al., *Nature Communications 2020*Larsen et al., *Journal of Neuroscience 2020*



Harada et al., RadioGraphics. 2022

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Thank you!!