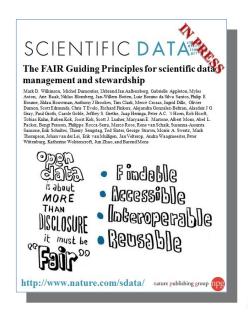
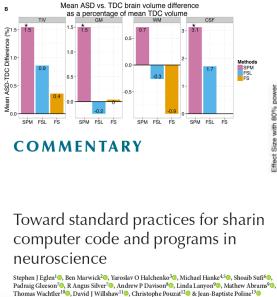
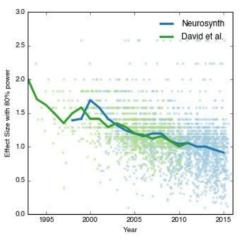
Reproducible, efficient and reusable neuroimaging research

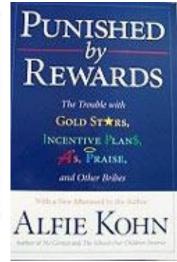
Jean-Baptiste Poline

Henry Wheeler Jr. Brain Imaging Center UC Berkeley









Data

Code

Statistics

Culture

Outline

- Reproducibility issues: examples in biosciences, psychology and in neuroimaging
- Causes:
 - Data, Informatics, Statistics, Cultural
- Solutions:
 - Some directions
- Conclusions



Some remarkable examples

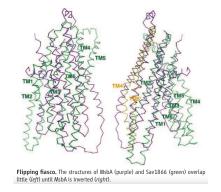
In Biology

- Amgen replication
- Protein structure flip
- Forensic analysis: data row shift
- HeLa contamination of cell lines
- In Neuroimaging:
 - Imaging genetics
 - Flexibility in analysis
 - Replication of neuroimaging study
- (Psychology: Nosek et al)



Amgen replication

- 53 papers examined at Amgen in preclinical cancer research, Begley and Ellis, Nature, 2012 findings were confirmed in only 6 (11%)
- G. Chang: 3 Science, 1 PNAS,
 1 J Mol Biol retracted



Baggerly and Coombes Forensic of Potti analyses:

"with poor documentation and irreproducibility even well meaning investigator may argue for drug that are contraindicated to some patients"



HeLa and cell line contamination

- Cell lines used to explore basic questions, e.g. how cancers and normal tissues respond to drug - assumed to retain the properties of the original tissue
- Cell lines can be contaminated by other cells that outgrow the original cells
- A problem shown by Nelson-Rees (1970s), R Nardone (2007), C. Korch (2015)

A tale of two impostors

Christopher Korch estimated the impact of research on two cell lines, HEp-2 and INT 407. Due to contamination long ago, both are now widely acknowledged to be composed of cancer cells called HeLa.

HEp-2

5789

ARTICLES

in **1182** journals may have used HEp-2 inappropriately, producing an estimated **174,000** citations

INT-407 1336

ARTICLES

in **271** journals may have used INT 407 inappropriately, producing an estimated **40.000** citations

\$713

Estimated amount spent on the original articles published on **INT 407** and **HEp-2**

\$3.5
BILLION

Estimated amount spent on subsequent work based on those papers

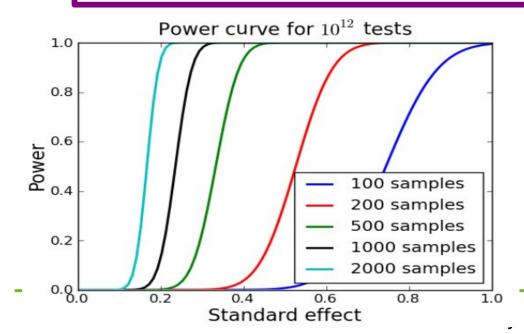
J. Neimark, Science, 2015, Korch 2015



Imaging Genetics GWAS

Stein et al., 2012, Nature Genetics, study of the hippocampal volume in more than 7+10k subjects

Previously identified candidate polymorphisms associated with hippocampal volume in general showed little association within our meta-analysis:(



1000 subjects, 80% power effect size needs to be > .26

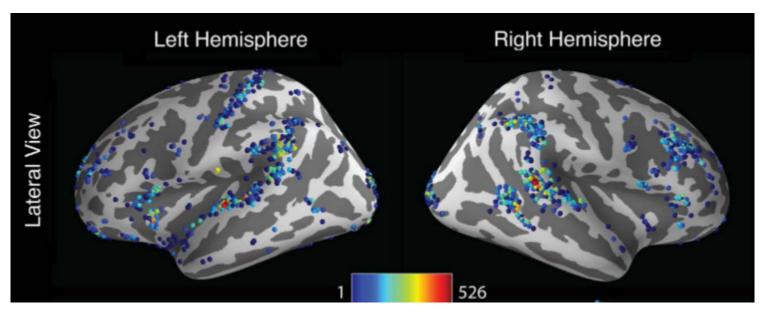
APOE: .22



Estimating analytic flexibility of fMRI

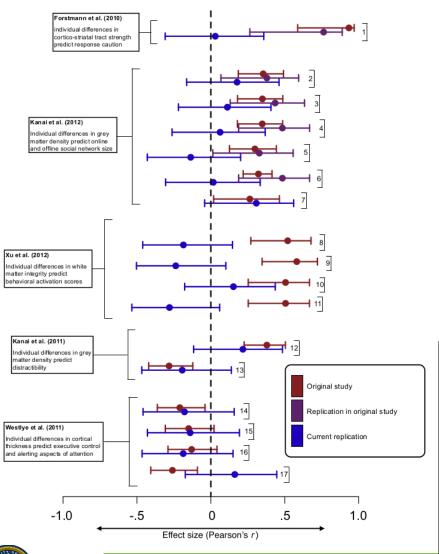
J. Carp, frontiers Neuroscience, 2012

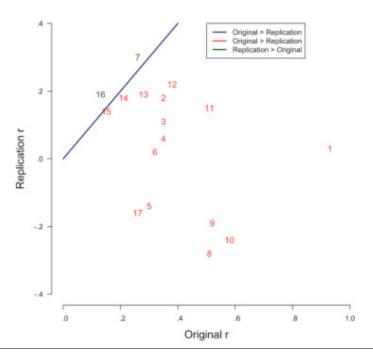
- A **single** event-related fMRI experiment to a large number of unique analysis procedures
- Ten analysis steps for which multiple strategies appear in the literature : 6,912 pipelines
 Maximum peak





Brain Behaviour Correlation





Boekel et al, Cortex, 2015

8 out of a total of 17 hypothesized effects were contradicted with moderate or strong levels of evidence



Reproducibility issues: Causes

- Informatics: software and data
- Statistics
 - P-value interpretation, P-hacking, File drawer
 - Power
- Social / cultural



Informatics Causes: software and data

Data

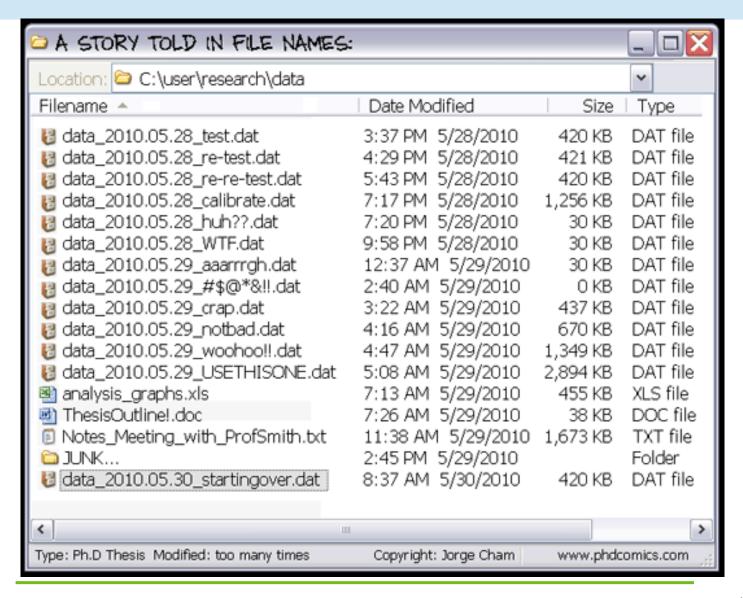
- Still massively not available
- Data errors (eg excel spread sheet)
- Data versioning

Software

- Most of our mainstream software package do not have unit testing / CI
- Recent bugs (RFT limitation? AFNI?)
- Home made scripts



Data



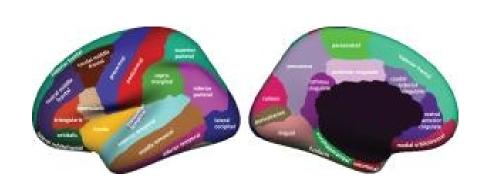


Software issues - misuse

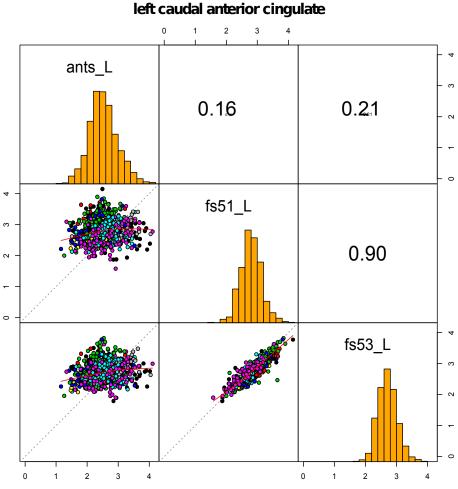
- 1990's: software industry realizes that: "untested code is broken code"
- The unit and integration testing framework started to be developed, coverage introduced
- Neuroimaging software have bugs many unknown?
- How do you test the script that you inherit from the previous PhD/Postdoc?



Tools matter: Ants, FS5.1, FS5.3

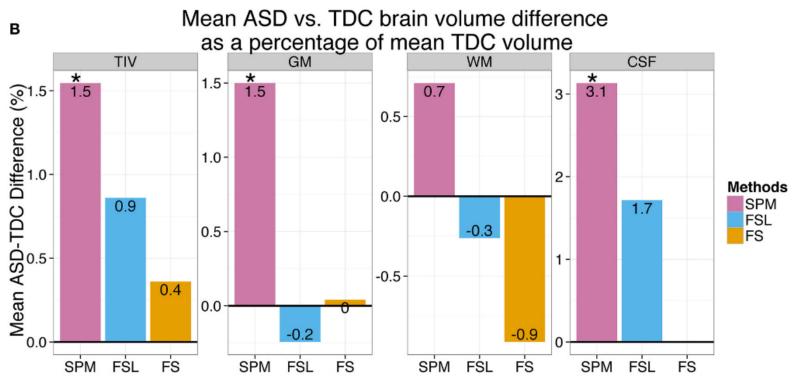


D.N. Kennedy, E. Dickie, S.M. Hodge, R.C. Craddock, J-B. Poline





Software, version, OS



G. Katuwal, frontiers Brain Imaging Methods, 2016

- Change from FSL to SPM?
- Change from v.1.12 to v.2.1 ?
- Change from cluster A to cluster B? Cf Glatard et. al., frontiers, 2015

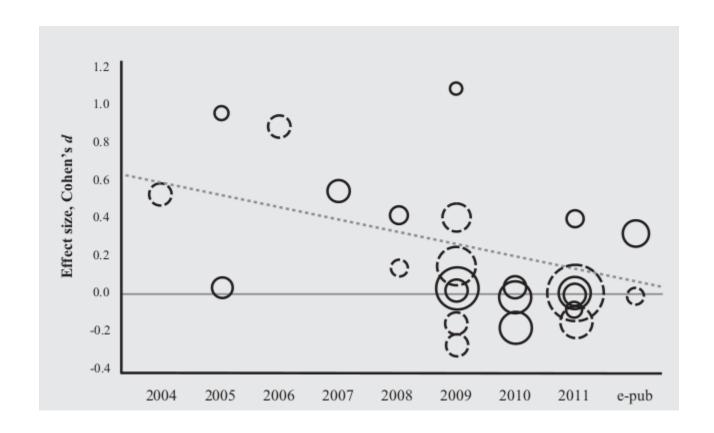


D. Donoho on software

"The scientific method's central motivation is the ubiquity of error - the awareness that mistakes and self-delusion can creep in absolutely anywhere and that the scientist's effort is primarily expended in recognizing and rooting out error." David Donoho et al. (2009)



Statistical causes: evil p-value?



Molendijk, 2012: BDNF and hippocampal volume

See also: Mier, 2009: COMT and DLPFC

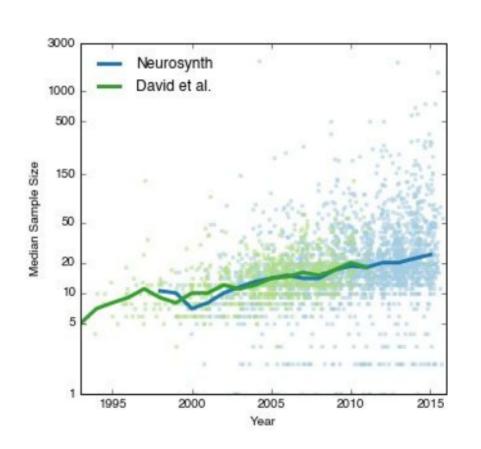


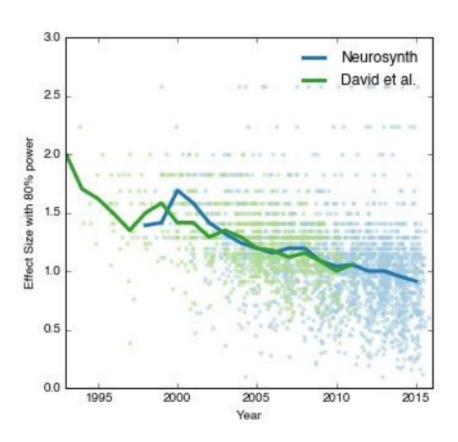
Power issues

Open access, freely available online Essay **Why Most Published Research Findings** 100 **Are False** John P. A. Ioannidis 80 Post-study probability (%) 60 40 80% power 16 30% power 20 14 -30 10% power 12 --25 0 10 -20 0.8 1.0 **2** 8 100 6 -10 Relative bias of research finding (%) 4 80 2 -3140 459 5160 6170 1280 6180 60 Power (%) 20 Button et al., NNR, 2013 0 60 80 20 40 100 Statistical power of study (%)



Power - Effect size issues





Poldrack et al., Nature Neuro. Rev., 2016



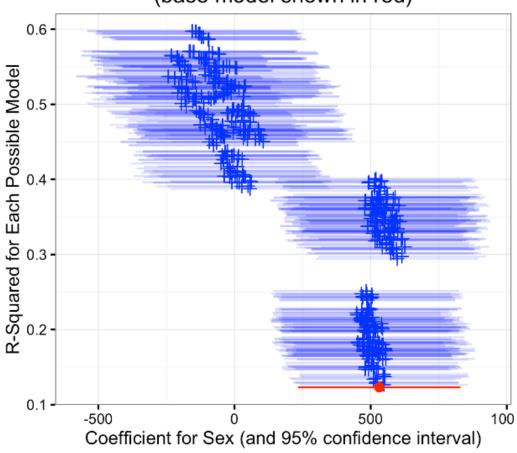
Effect and sample sizes

Paradigm	Intersection mask	mask size (vox)	Cohen D			BOLD		
			P10	median	P90	P10	median	P90
MOTOR	Bilateral Precentral Gyrus	12894	0.158	0.628	1.070	0.505	2.707	8.582
	Bilateral Supplementary motor cortex	3418	0.211	0.716	1.197	0.911	4.033	12.510
	Left putamen	1532	0.114	0.513	0.864	0.586	2.388	4.318
	Right putamen	1437	-0.008	0.369	0.749	-0.045	1.696	3.609
WM	Bilateral Middle frontal gyrus	7116	0.101	0.474	0.837	0.130	0.986	2.504
EMOTION	Left amygdala	1133	0.265	0.534	1.065	0.516	1.198	3.379
	Right amygdala	1082	0.308	0.645	1.140	0.581	1.350	3.557
GAMBLING	Left accumbens	455	0.138	0.310	0.461	0.369	0.849	1.440
	Right accumbens	417	0.141	0.332	0.488	0.373	0.981	1.618



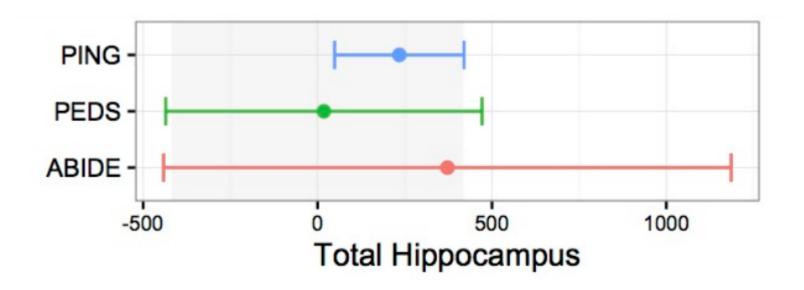
Effect size: more issues (PING)

Change in Sex Estimate and R-Squared with Changes in Model Components (base model shown in red)





Classic power issues





Reproducibility issues: Causes

- Informatics: software and data
- Statistics
- Social / cultural
 - Lessons from issues
 - P. Smaldino: the evolution of bad science
 - R. Horton in The Lancet
 - Conclusion



Lessons learned: Social aspects

Begley:

- For results that could not be reproduced, data were not routinely analysed by investigators blinded to the experimental versus control groups
- Locher, Chang's colleague, reports:

"I think he was on **immense pressure to get the first structure**, and that's what made him push the limits of his data"

- Baggerly:
 - Forensic possible because: <u>data</u>, time, expertise were available
 - No "life science" journal would take the paper



Lessons learned: Social aspects

HeLa

- ICLAC Initiative from scientists, not by funding agencies, not by journals
- C. Korch: even after scientists are convinced their favorite cell line is contaminated, they may keep studying it.
- Donoho:

"Publication is the advertisement, the scholarship is in the code"

- Eklund:
 - Train users to advance methods, Develop tests and checks for assumptions, prefer non parametric
- Button / Ioannidis / Poldrack:
 - We need more accessible and well documented data



The natural selection of bad science

- "... argues that some of the most powerful incentives in contemporary science actively encourage, reward, and propagate poor research methods and abuse of statistical procedures."
- ...between 1974 and 2014, the frequency of the words "innovative," "groundbreaking," and "novel" in PubMed abstracts increased by 2500% or more (Vinkers, Tijdink & Otte, 2015).

P. Smaldino and R. McElreath, Royal Society Open Science 2016



The natural selection of bad science

- The more any quantitative social indicator is used for social decision-making, the more subject it will be to corruption pressures and the more apt it will be to distort and corrupt the social processes it is intended to monitor.
 - Donald T. Campbell (1976, p. 49)

- "I've been on a number of search committees. I don't remember anybody looking at anybody's papers. Number and IF [impact factor] of pubs are what counts.
 - Terry McGlynn (realscientists) (21 October 2015, 4:12 p.m. Tweet.)

