



Real-time fMRI & Neurofeedback

ESCAN 2024 Tutorial

by Florian Krause & Michael Luehrs

Welcome

Tutorial overview

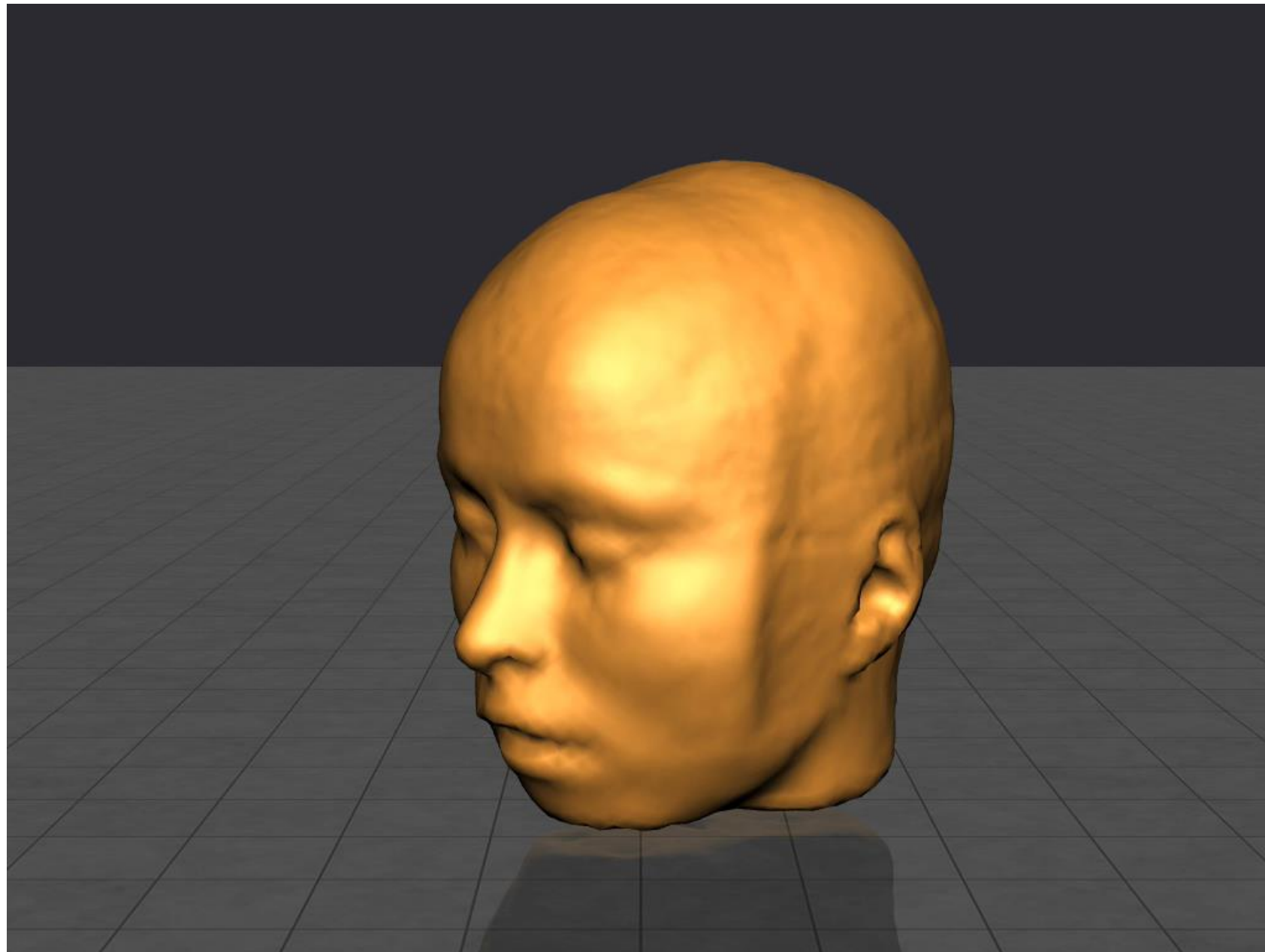
15:30 – 15:45	Introduction	<i>(Florian)</i>
15:45 – 16:15	The real-time setup	<i>(Michael)</i>
16:15 – 16:45	Designing a neurofeedback study	<i>(Florian)</i>
16:45 – 17:00	-- Break --	
17:00 – 17:45	Data preprocessing & analysis	<i>(Michael)</i>
17:45 – 18:00	A future outlook	<i>(Florian)</i>
18:00 – 18:30	Q&A/discussion session	





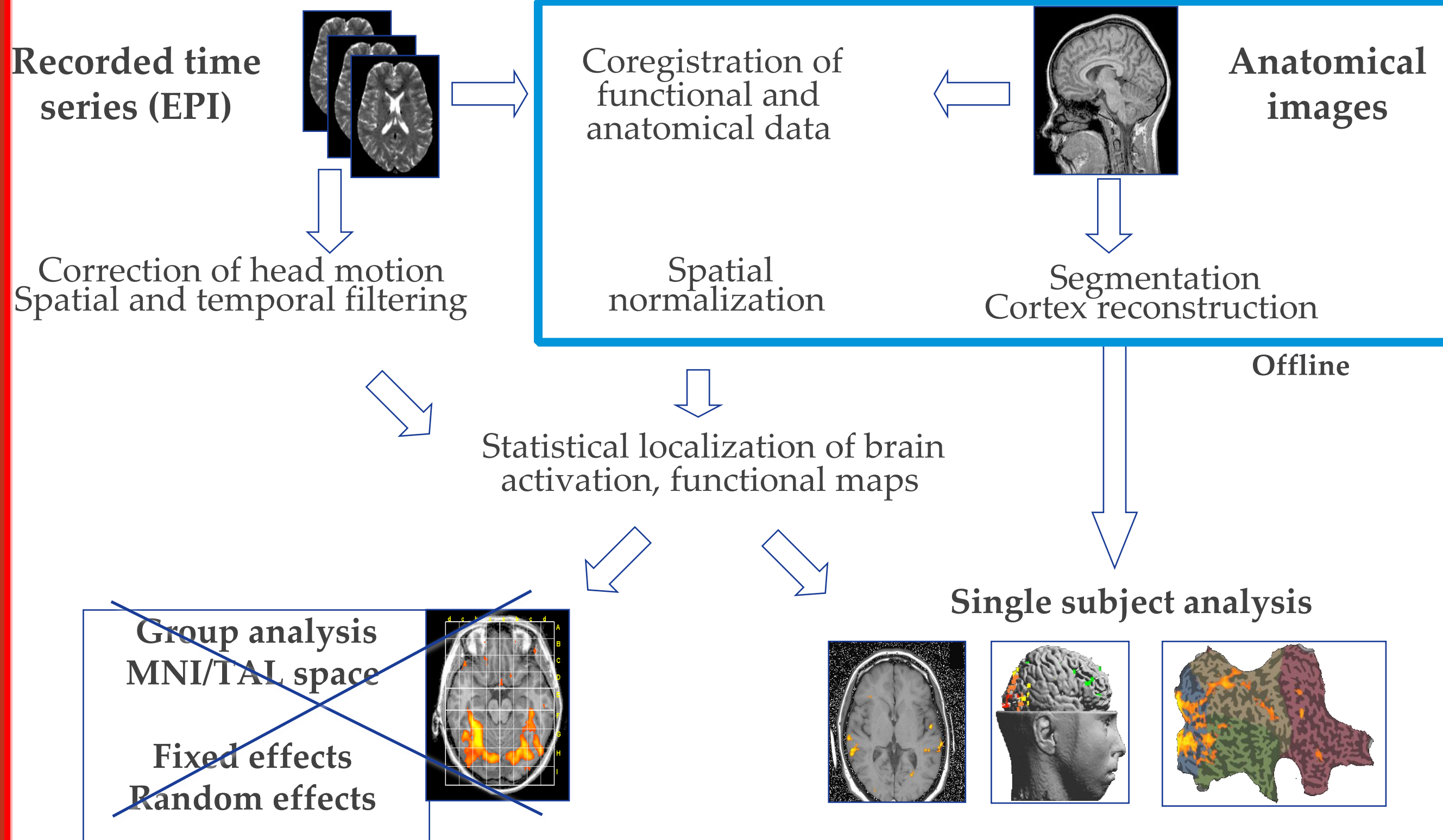
Real-time fMRI

- Analyse fMRI data directly *during image acquisition*



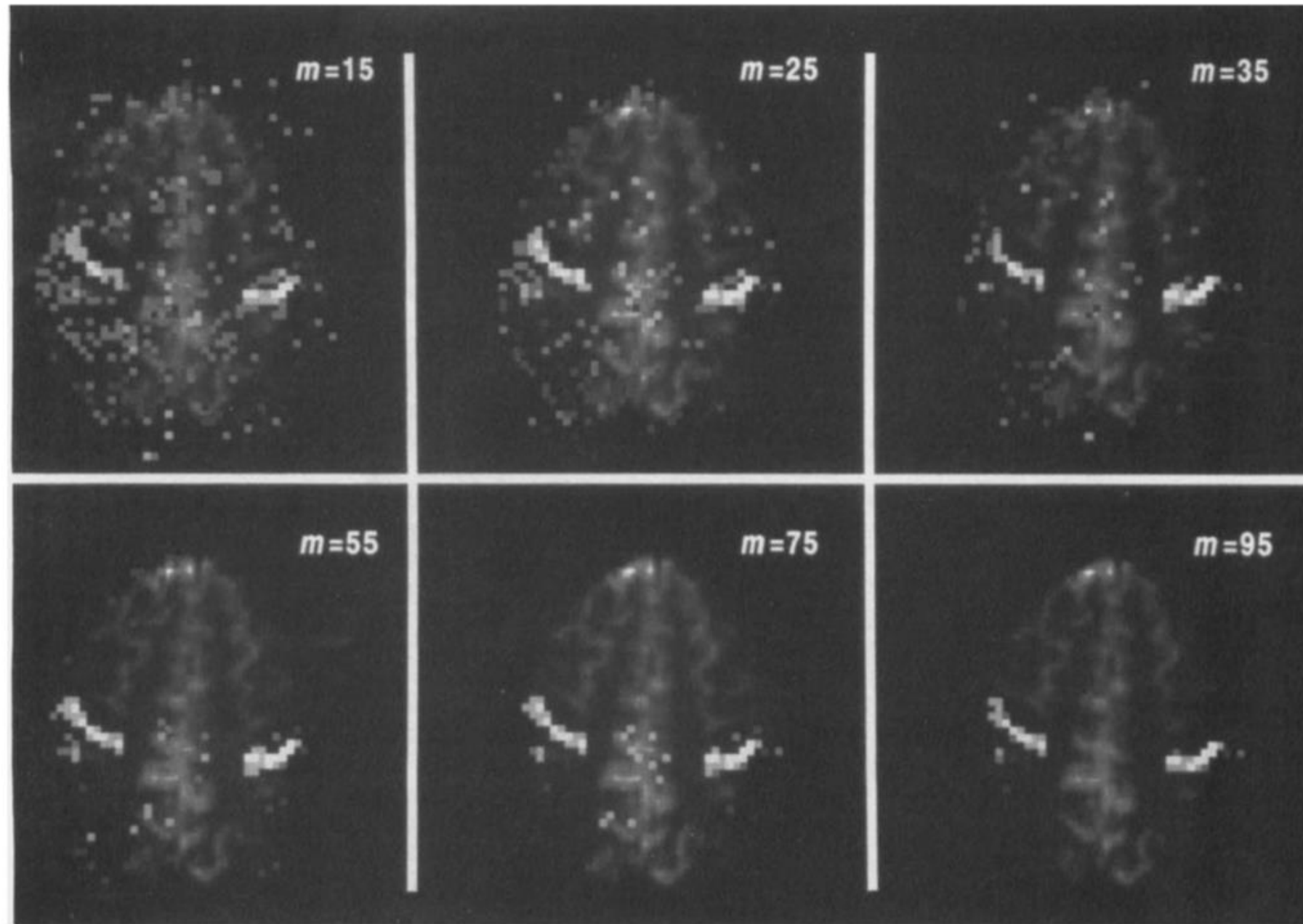


fMRI analysis



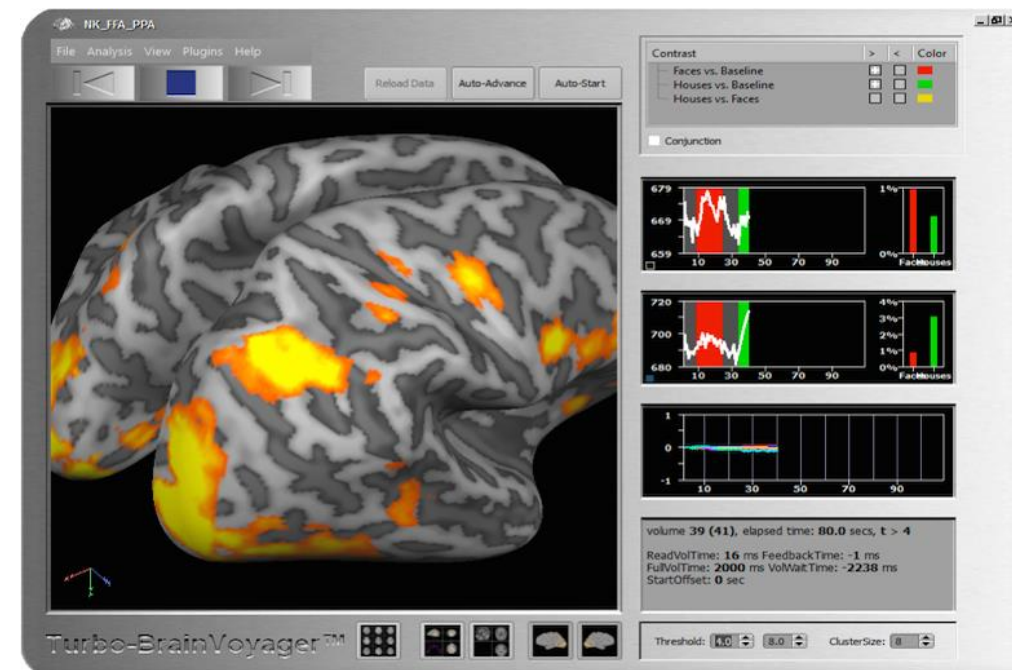
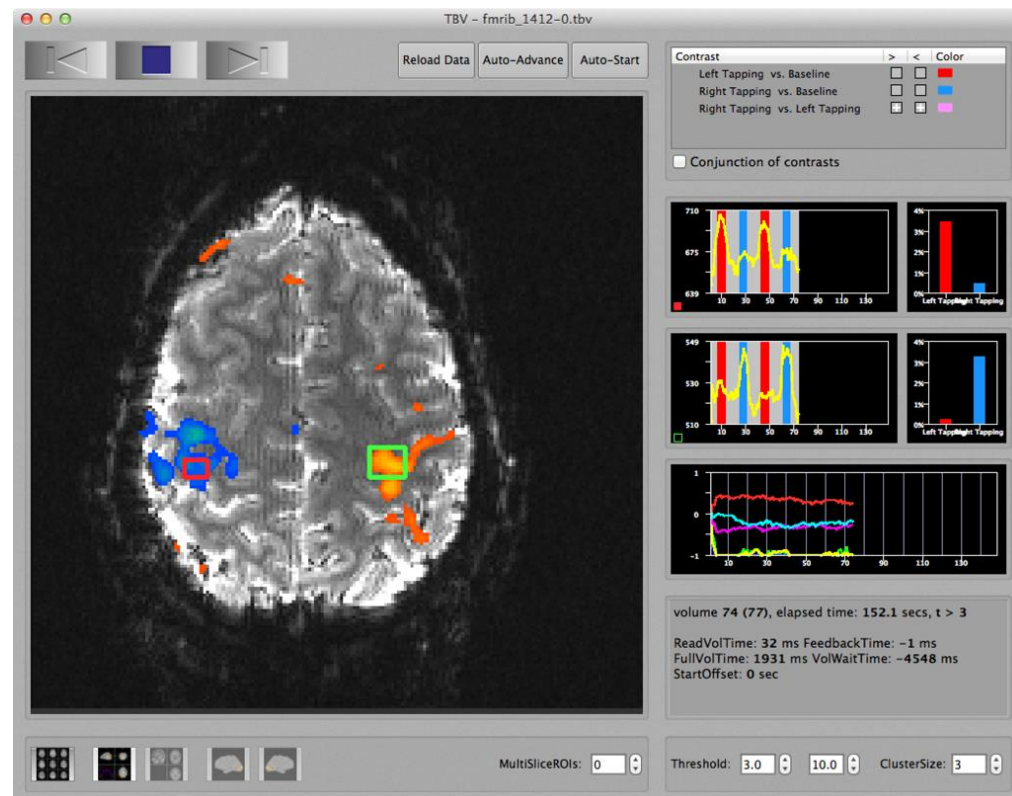


First real-time fMRI

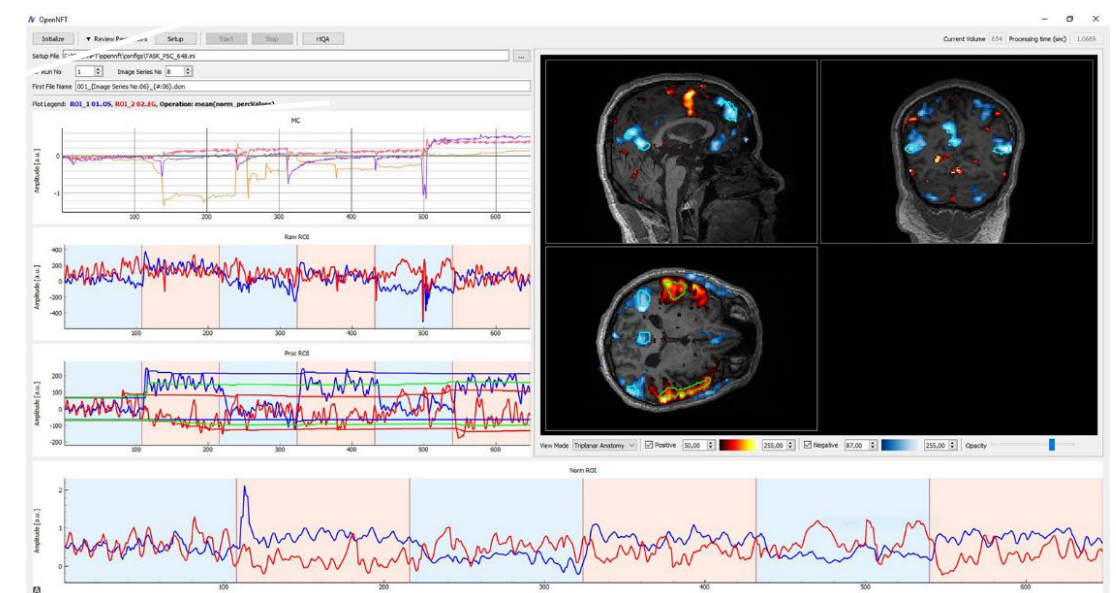
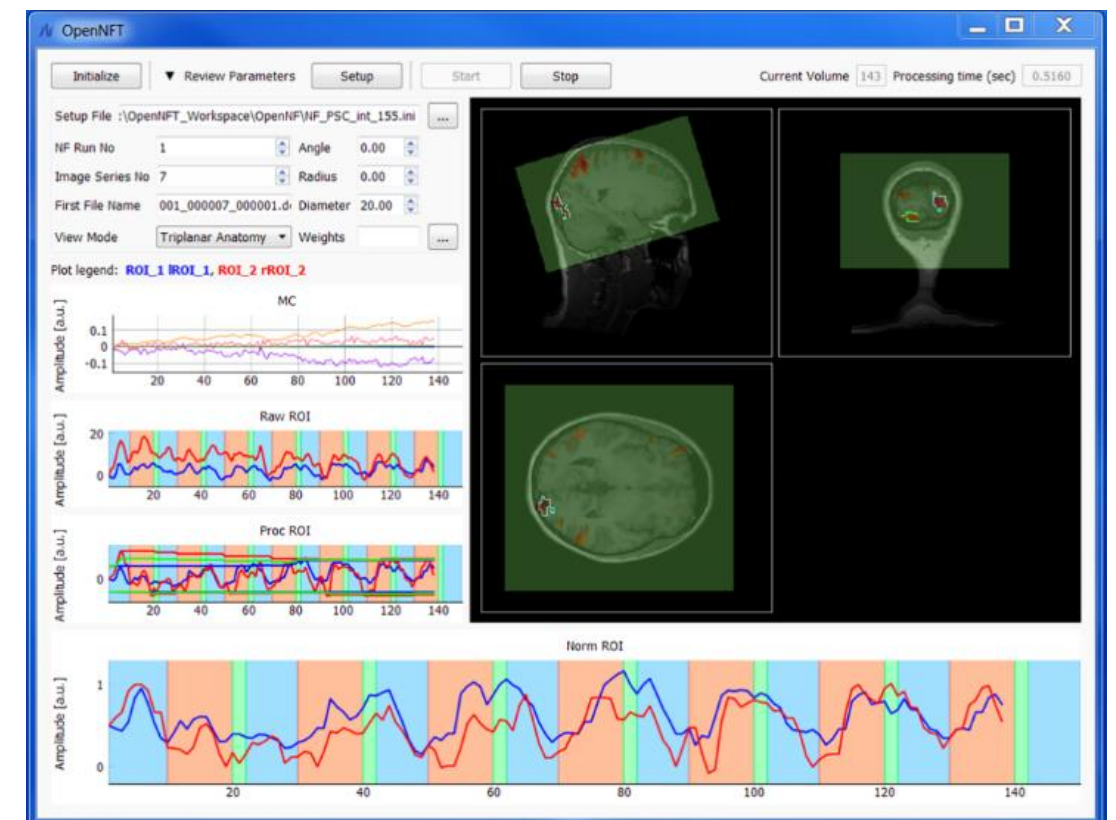




Real-time fMRI today



Turbo-BrainVoyager (Brain Innovation)



OpenNFT (Koush et al., 2017)



Real-time analysis

During functional runs, the following computations are repeatedly performed in real-time fMRI within the time window of one data point (one functional brain volume):

- Reading of EPI slices into working memory
- 3D motion correction
- 3D spatial smoothing (optional)
- Incremental statistical analysis (RLS GLM)
- Drift removal via design matrix (confound predictors)
- Incremental event-related averaging
- Thresholding, clustering and colour-coding of resulting statistical maps
- Advanced visualisations in volume and surface space (Goebel, 2001)
- Real-time ICA (Esposito et al 2003, *Neuroimage*, 20, 2009)
- Real-time SVM Classifier (LaConte et al., 2007; Sorger et al., 2010)
- Real-time RSA (Ciarlo et al., 2022)



Real-time data export

MRI console computer (GE, PHILIPS, SIEMENS) Real-time data analysis computer



IP: 192.168.1.1



IP: 192.168.1.2

Network
connection



Both computers have to be in the same network to access the shared folder provided by the Turbo-BrainVoyager computer. The folder can be reached on the defined location.

Shared folder "rtfmri"



Location: \\192.168.1.2\rtfmri



Applications of real-time fMRI

- Allows for *quality assurance*:
 - How much head motion?
 - Are statistical maps and time courses o.k.?
 - Stop scanning or repeat runs
- Allows for *adaptive* fMRI experiments:
 - The decision when to start the next condition/block of an experiment can be based on observed levels of activity in brain areas (reflecting e.g. learning)
- Prerequisite for advanced applications, such as *Brain-Computer Interfaces (BCI)*

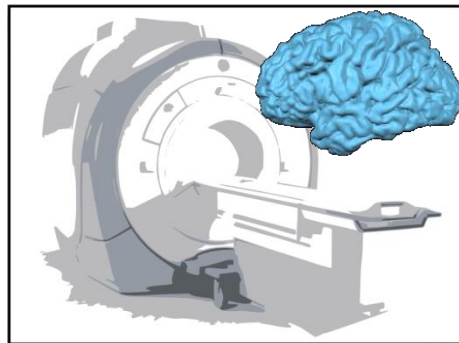


Real-time fMRI for BCI

Real-time data export



MRI



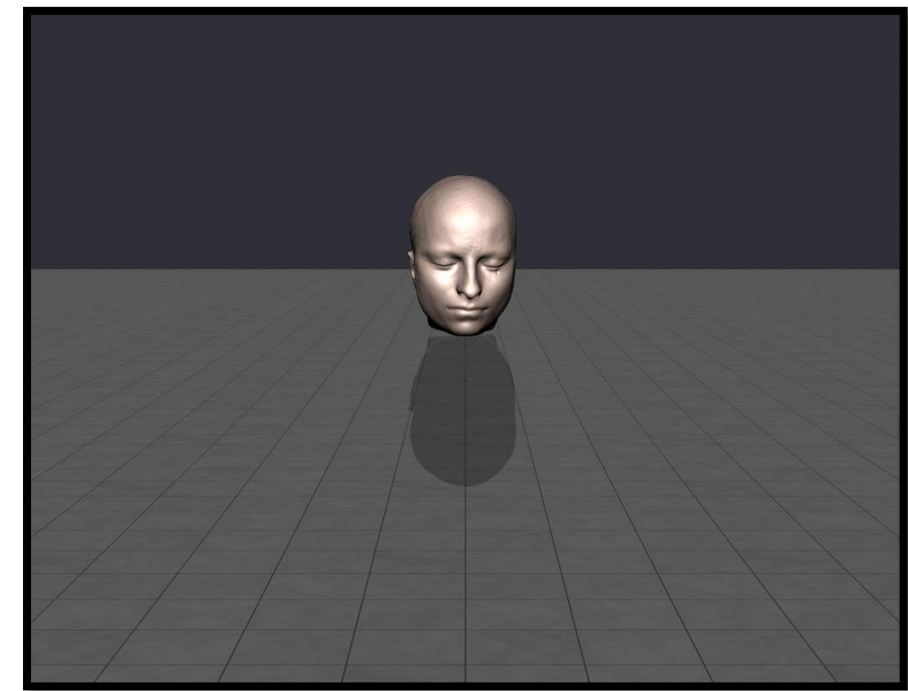
Real-time data analysis

decoder /
translator

BCI

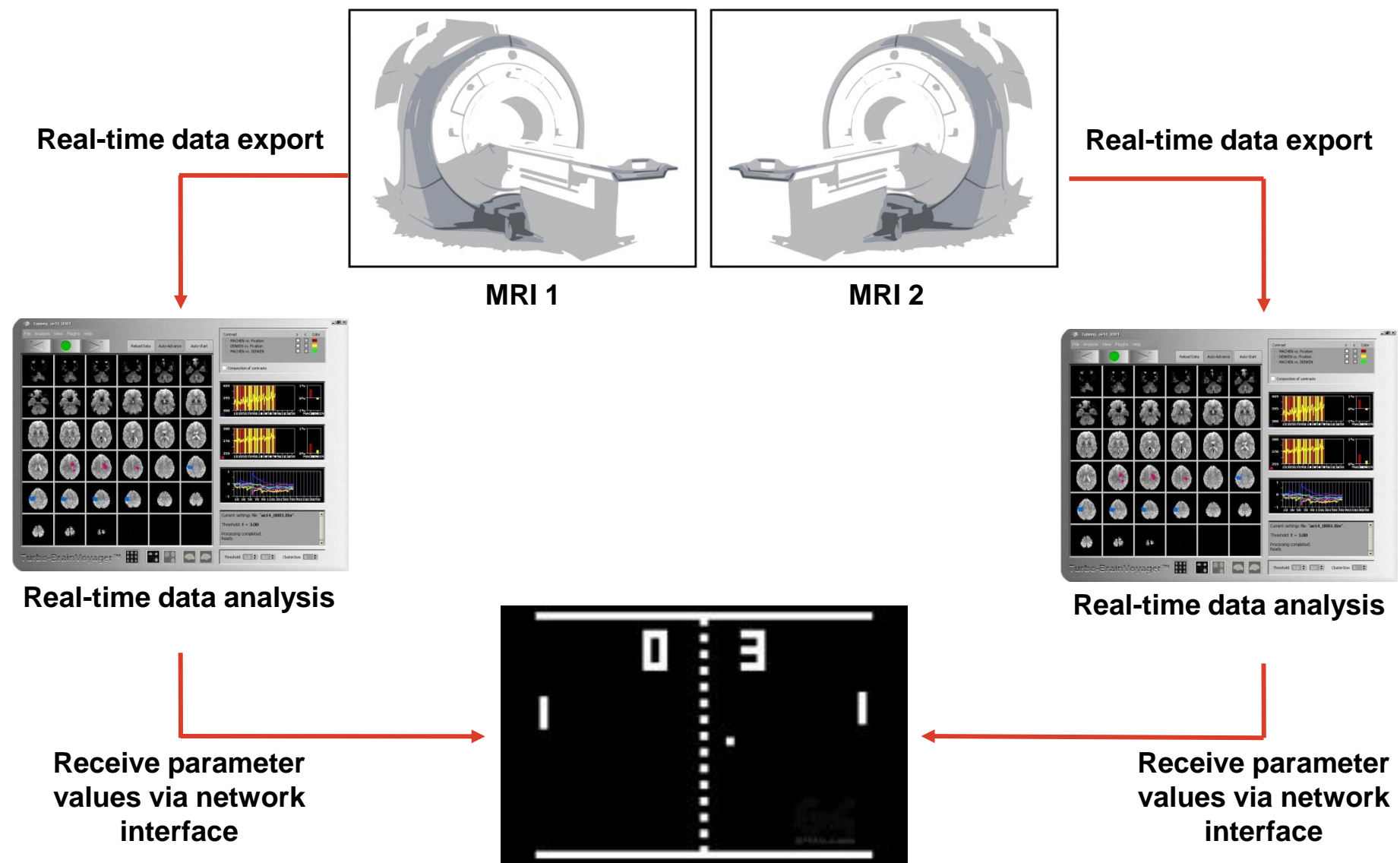
“E”

optional: effect feedback





Hyper Scanning



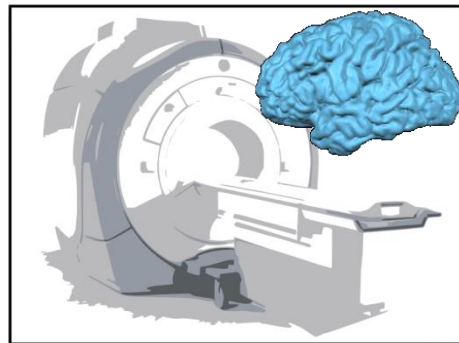


Real-time fMRI for Neurofeedback

Real-time data export



MRI



Real-time data analysis

brain activity derived signal

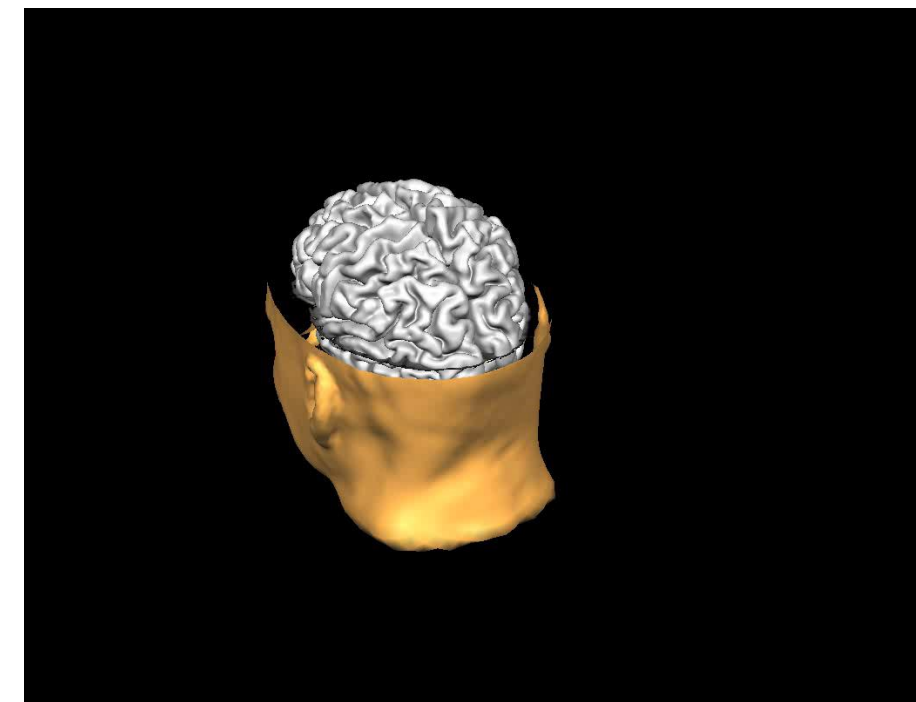
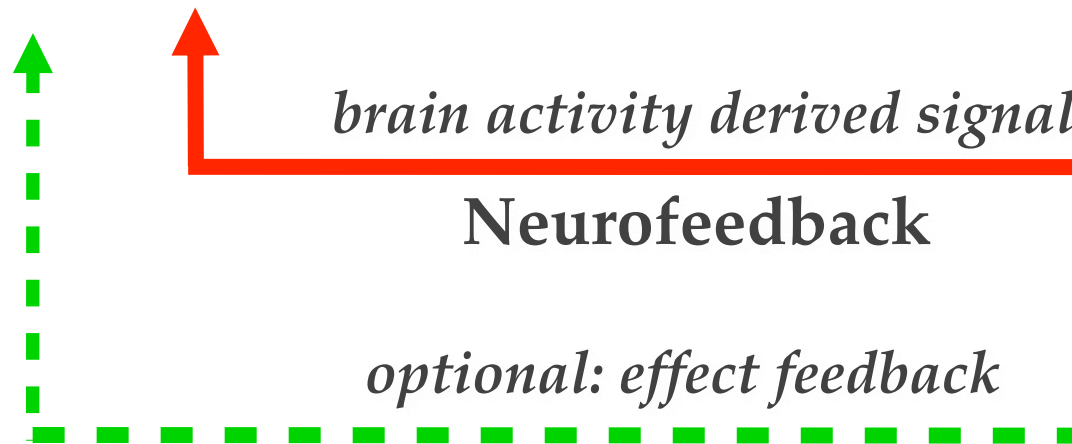
Neurofeedback

*decoder /
translator*

BCI

optional: effect feedback

“E”





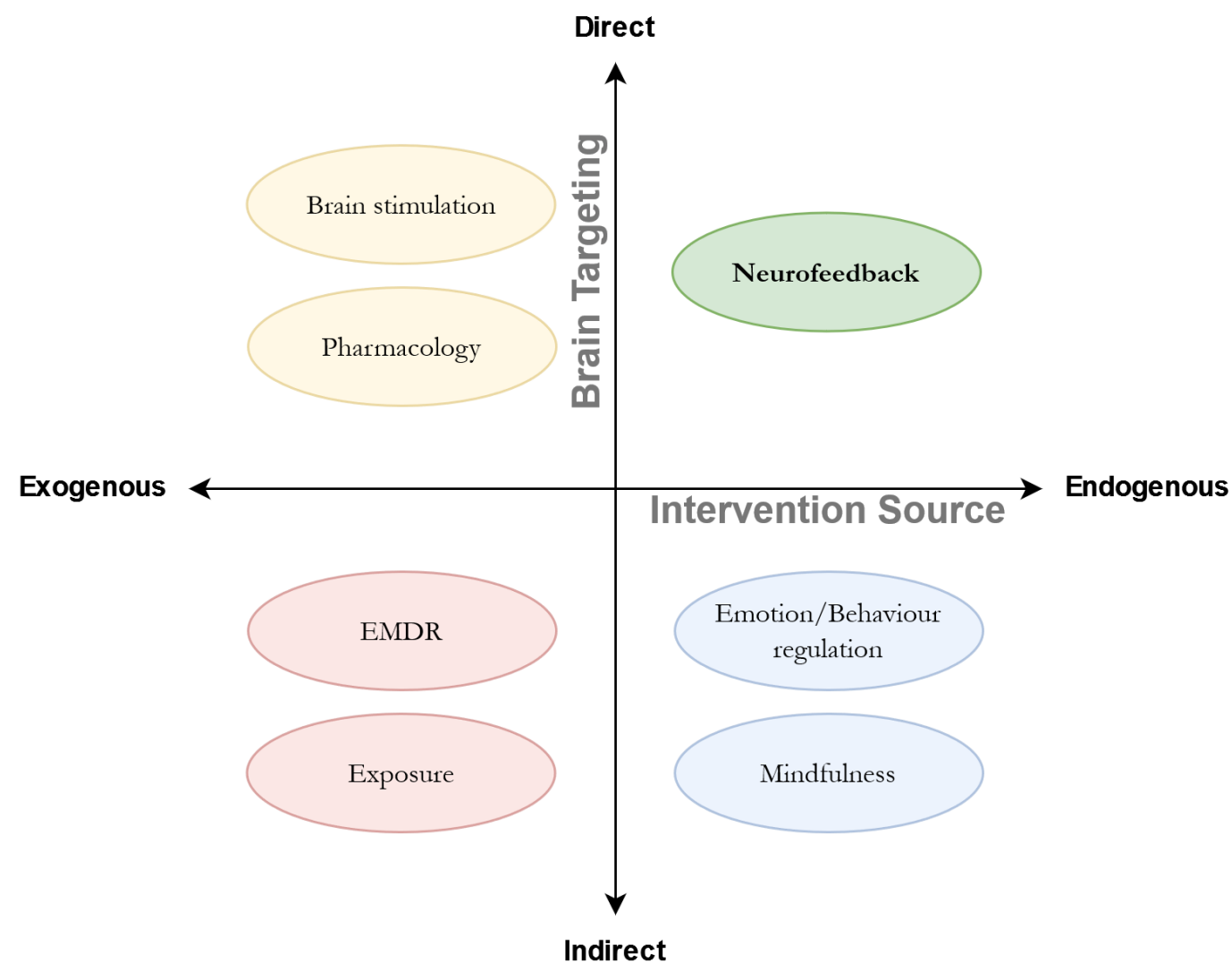
Neurofeedback

- Form of biofeedback in which an individual is informed about a signal from their brain to facilitate *self-regulation of neural substrates* that underlie a specific behaviour or pathology
- Neurofeedback training may be considered to be a form of *instrumental learning*



Non-invasive neuromodulation

- In conventional neuroimaging, behaviour is the independent variable and the neural activity is the dependent one
- *NF makes neural activity the independent variable, and behaviour the dependent one*



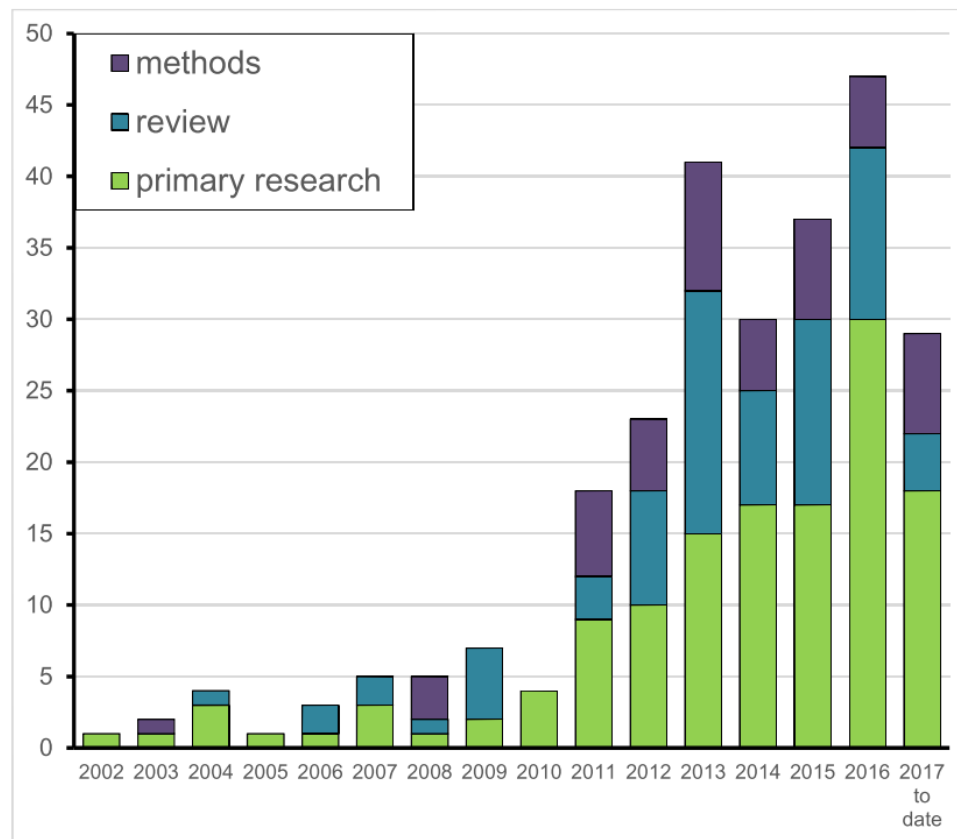


Florian Krause - Neurofeedback

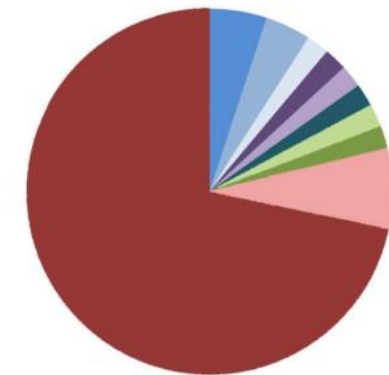
Real-time fMRI Neurofeedback (rtfMRI-NF)

Neurofeedback with fMRI: A critical systematic review

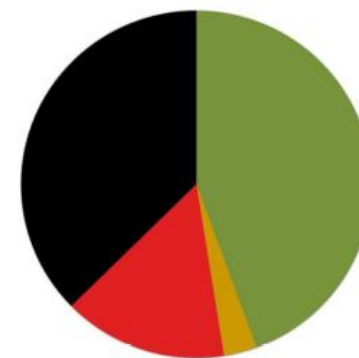
Robert T. Thibault ^{a, b} ✉, Amanda MacPherson ^a, Michael Lifshitz ^{a, b}, Raquel R. Roth ^a, Amir Raz ^{a, b, c, d} ✉



C. Participant distribution

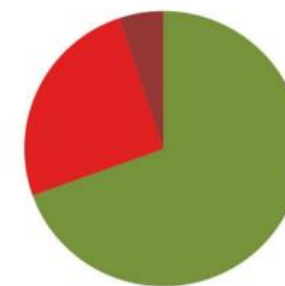


A. Overall successful behavioral change



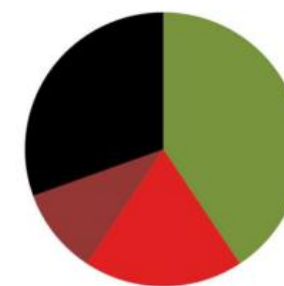
Yes (44)
Yes, no statistics (3)
No (15)
No behavior measure (37)

B. Compared to baseline or first trial



Yes (41)
No (15)
Do not report (3)

C. Compared to control

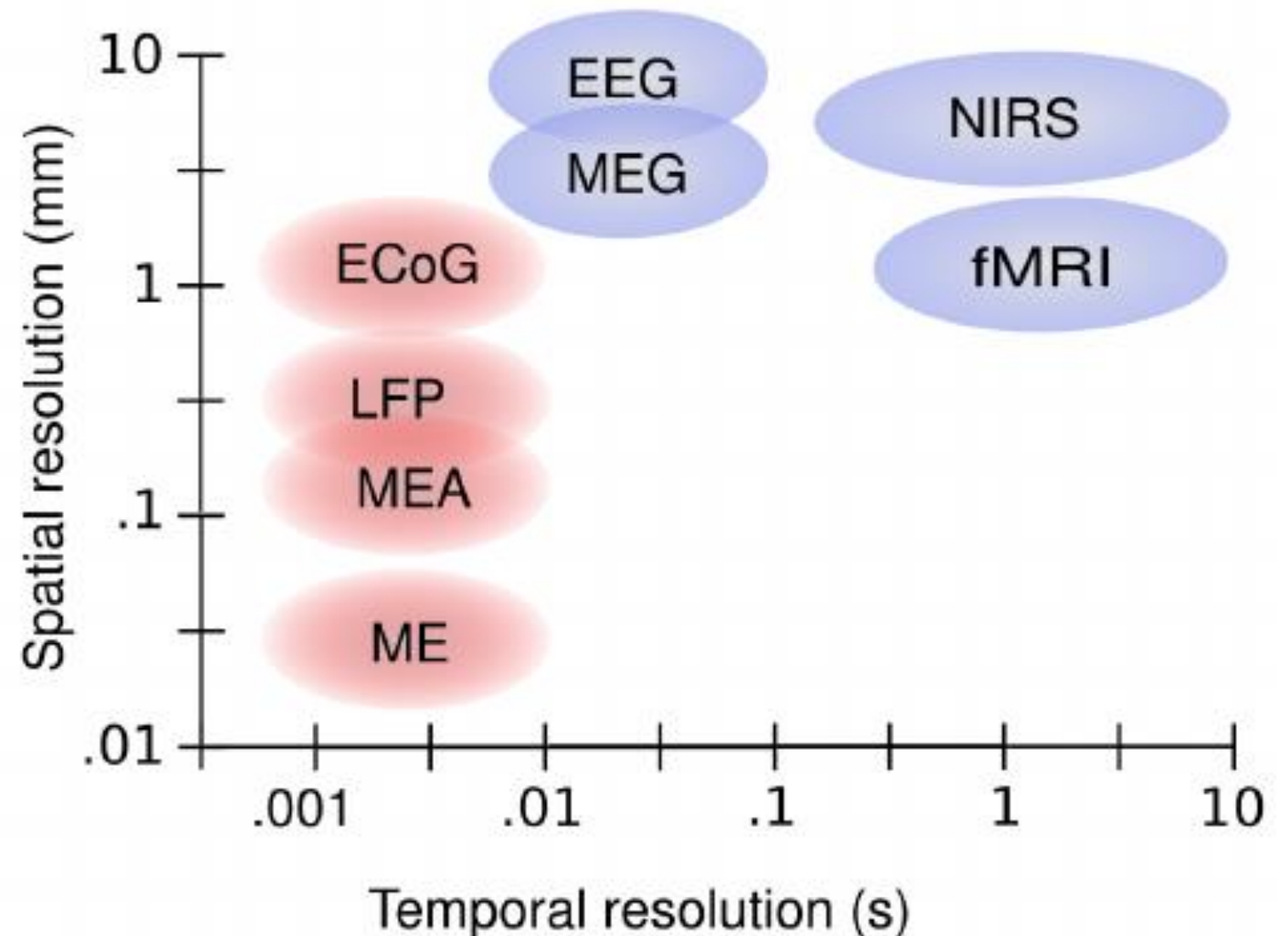


Yes (24)
No (11)
Do not report (6)
No control (18)



fMR... Why?

- **Slow**
- **Loud**
- **Non-mobile**
- **Low availability**
- **(Unnatural) Lying position**
- **Expensive**

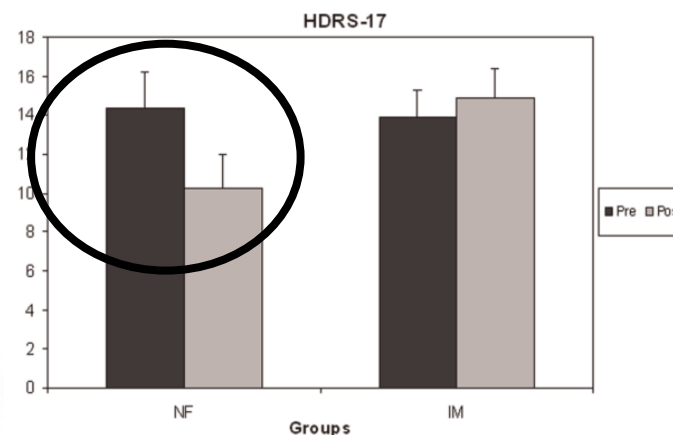
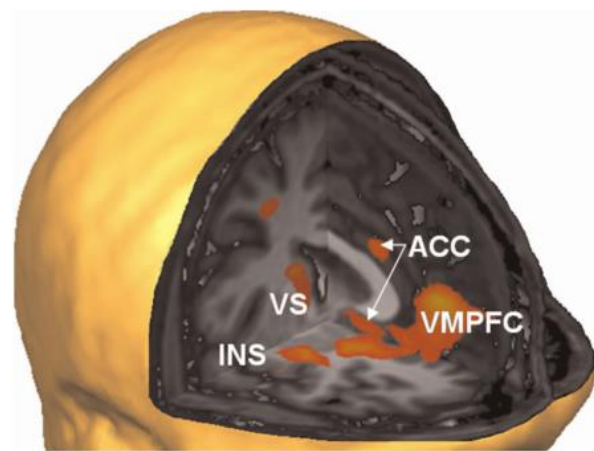




rtfMRI-NF for specific brain areas

Real-Time Self-Regulation of Emotion Networks in Patients with Depression

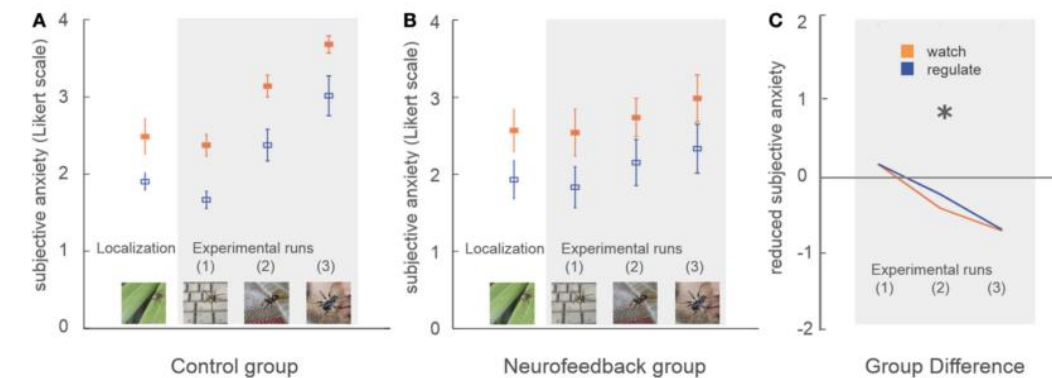
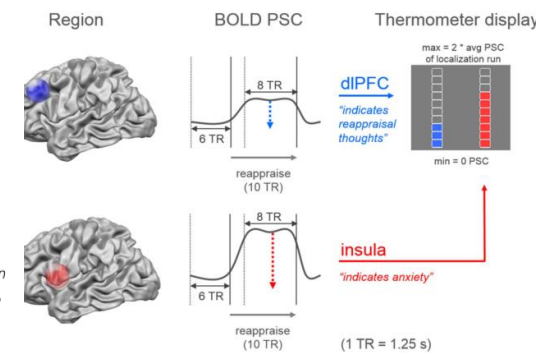
David E. J. Linden^{1,2,3*}, Isabelle Habes^{1,3}, Stephen J. Johnston⁴, Stefanie Linden⁵, Ranjit Tatineni⁶, Leena Subramanian¹, Bettina Sorger³, David Healy^{1,6}, Rainer Goebel³



fMRI neurofeedback facilitates anxiety regulation in females with spider phobia

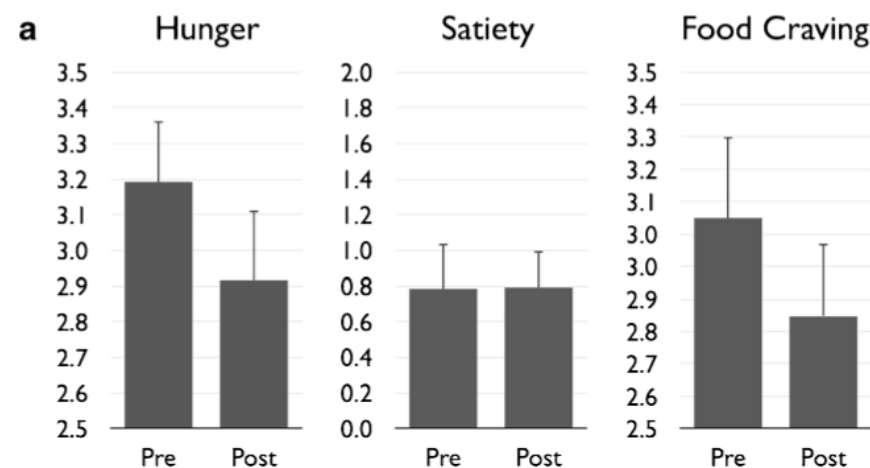
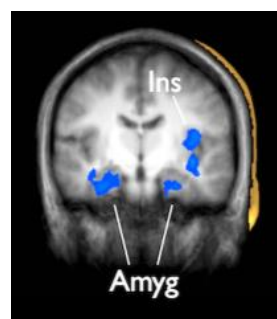
Anna Zilverstand^{1,2*}, Bettina Sorger¹, Pegah Sarkheil^{1,3} and Rainer Goebel^{1,4}

¹ Department of Cognitive Neuroscience, Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands, ² Department of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, USA, ³ Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, RWTH Aachen University Hospital, Aachen, Germany, ⁴ Department of Neuroimaging and Neuromodelling, Netherlands Institute for Neuroscience, Amsterdam, Netherlands



Neurofeedback of visual food cue reactivity: a potential avenue to alter incentive sensitization and craving

Niklas Ihssen^{1,2} • Moses O. Sokunbi^{1,3,4} • Andrew D. Lawrence¹ • Natalia S. Lawrence⁵ • David E. J. Linden^{1,3}



Real-Time fMRI Neurofeedback with War Veterans with Chronic PTSD: A Feasibility Study

Mattia I. Gerin^{1,2,3,4†}, Harlan Fichtenholtz^{5,6,7†}, Alicia Roy^{5,6}, Christopher J. Walsh⁴, John H. Krystal^{5,6}, Steven Southwick^{5,6} and Michelle Hampson^{4,6*}

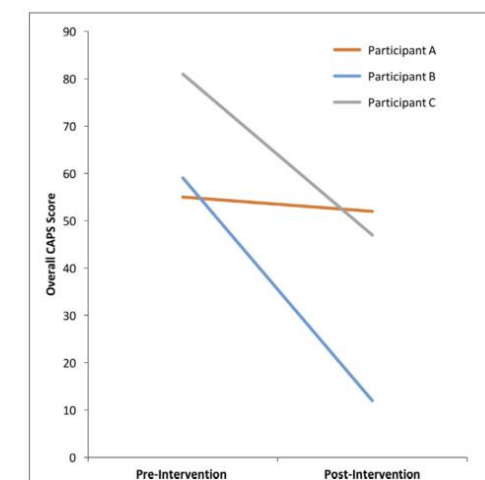


FIGURE 2 | CAPS scores before and after the NF intervention.



Questions?

