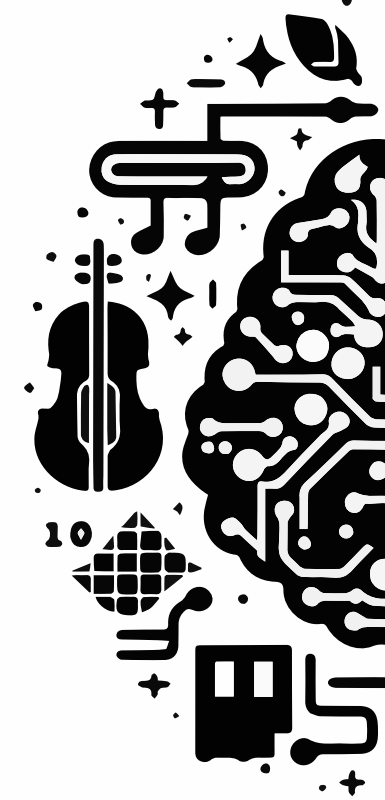


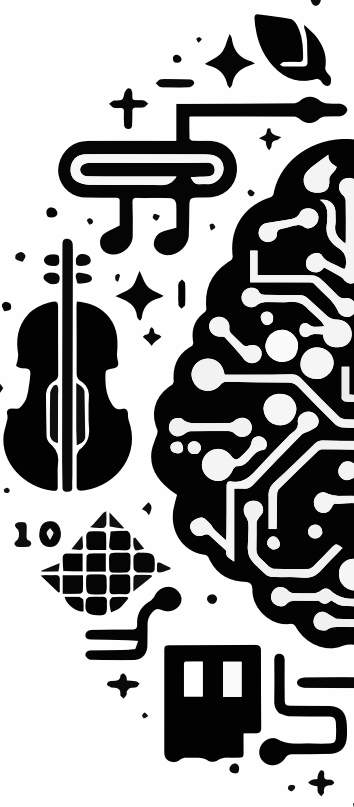
Practical Introduction to Structural and Diffusion MRI

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Why measure brain structure and connectivity?

- Brain structure, connectivity, and function are intimately related
- Examples
 - Injury can reduce local tissue volume and information processing
 - Disrupted connections between brain regions can affect brain function
 - Neuroplasticity and learning can drive structural tissue changes
- Key aspects of brain structure and connectivity are measurable noninvasively using MRI
 - T1-weighted imaging for anatomy
 - Diffusion imaging for tissue microstructure/connectivity
- Image analysis packages accelerate hypothesis testing
 - Structure: FreeSurfer
 - Connectivity: MRtrix, DSI Studio

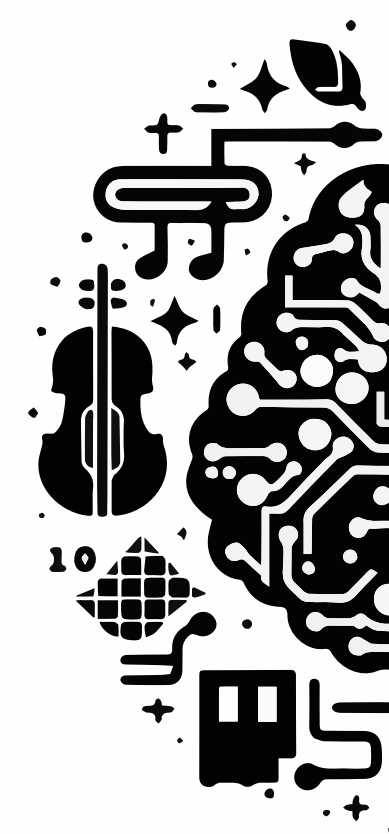
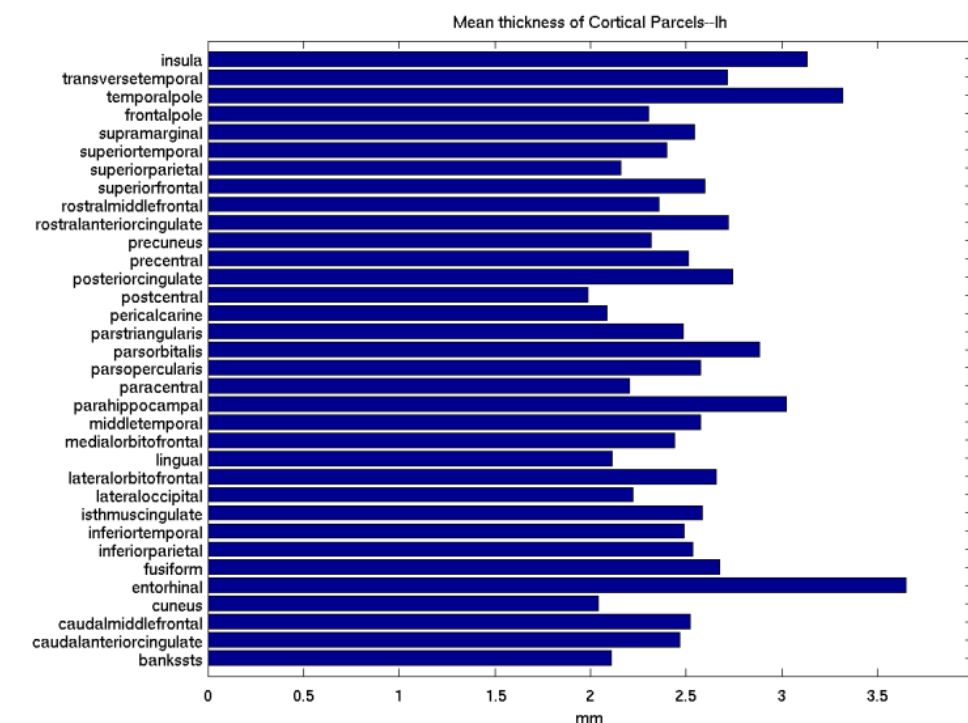
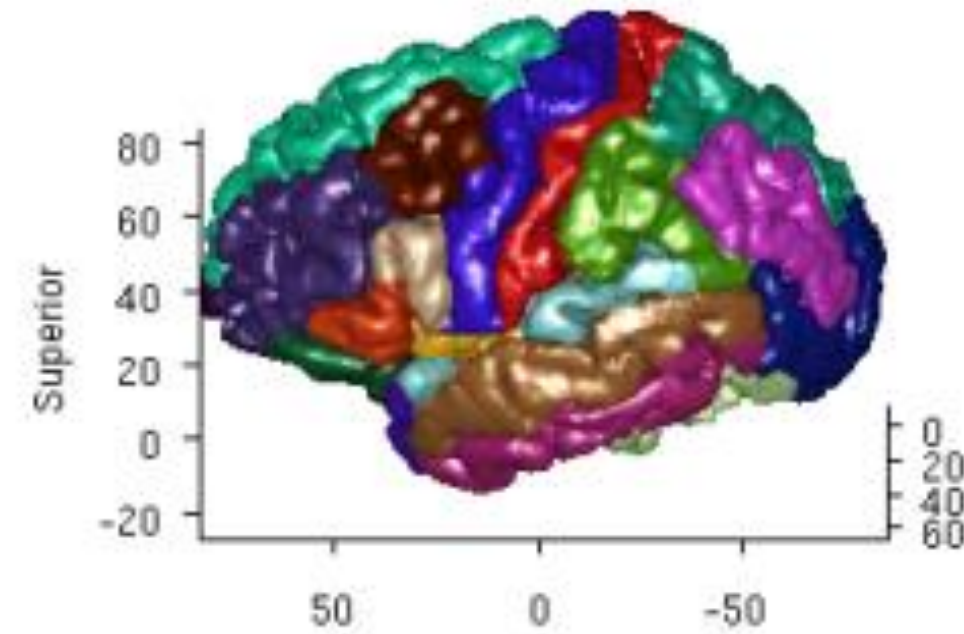


I. Structural analysis

- Goal: quantify the size or shape of brain structures
 - Find boundaries of the structure
 - Determine size/shape
- Requires good image quality
 - Contrast-to-noise ratio (CNR)
 - Resolution
 - Low distortion
 - Low artifacts

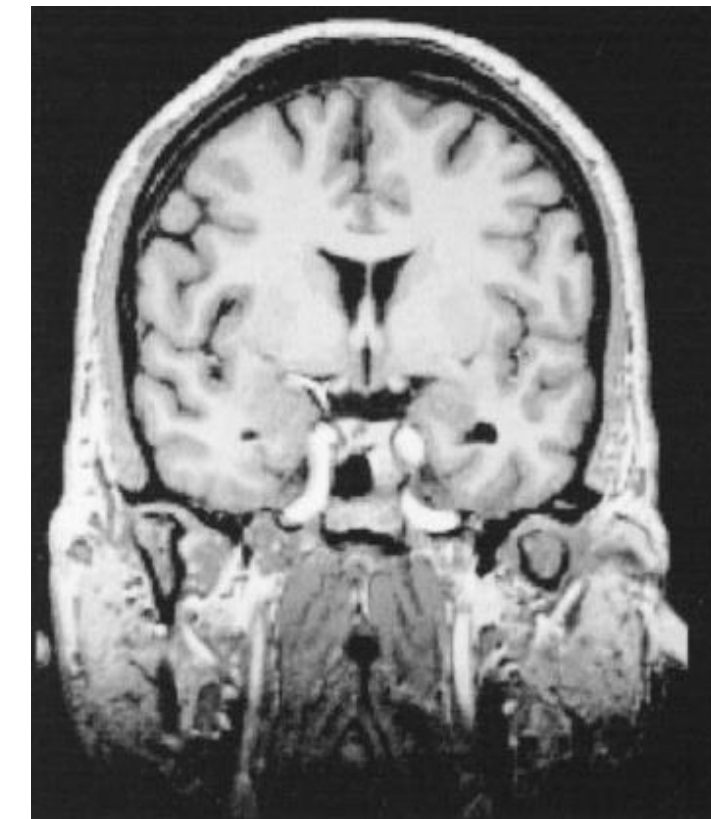
Example: cortical parcellation

- Automatically define cortical regions
- Measure parcel area, thickness, and volume
- Relies on segmenting the cortex from white matter and CSF/skull
- Performed by FreeSurfer, among other packages

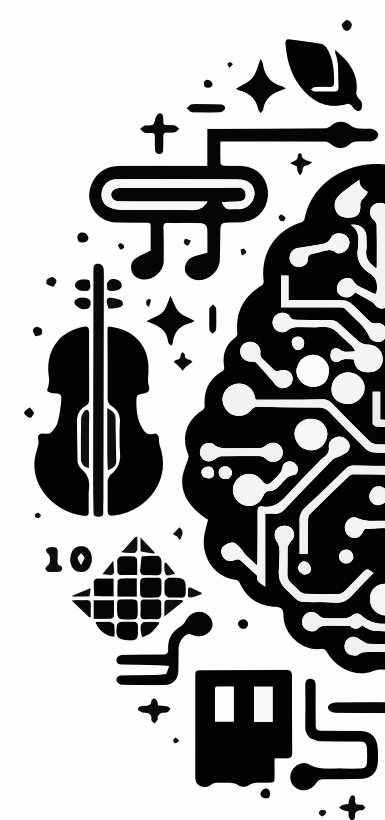


Computational steps

- Suppose we want to measure the thickness of the cortex (i.e., gray matter)
- How can we deal with
 - Spatially-dependent sensitivity?
 - Image warping?
 - Folded surface of the brain?
 - Identifying parcels?

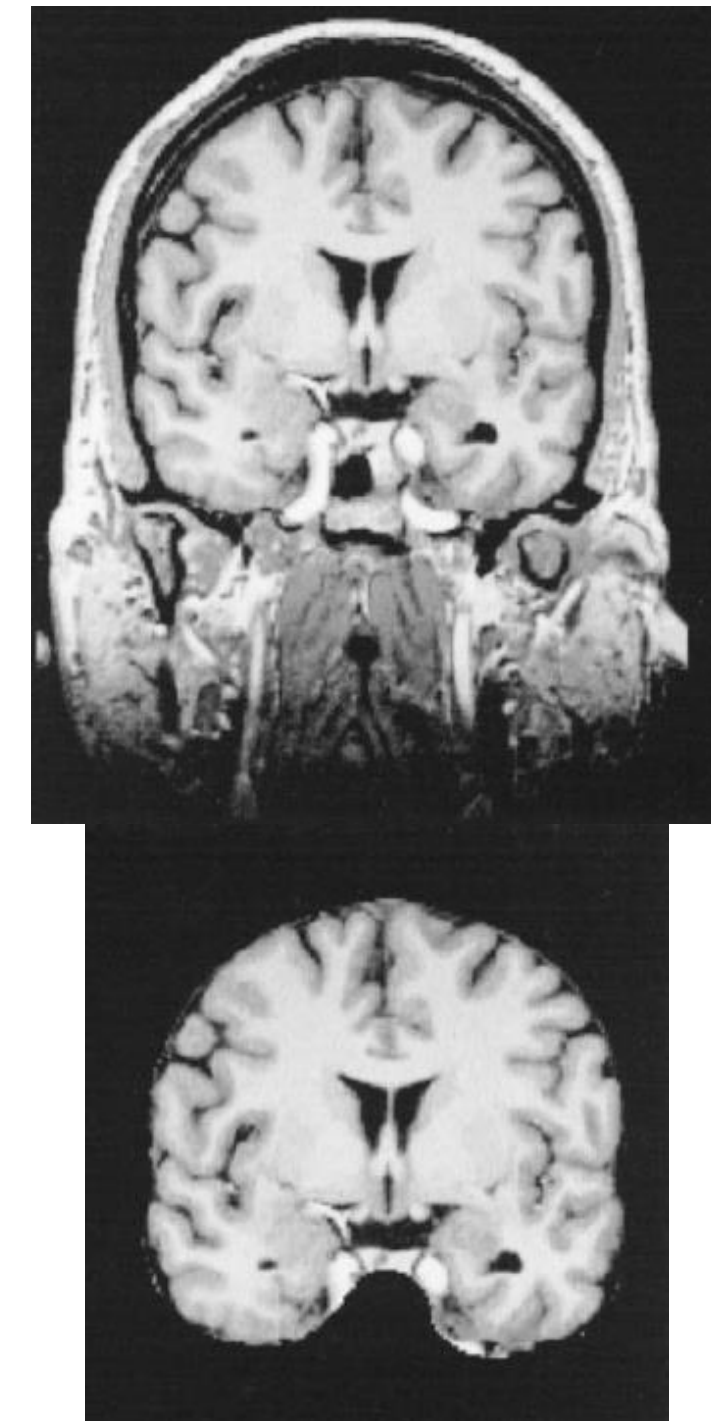


Dale et al (1999)

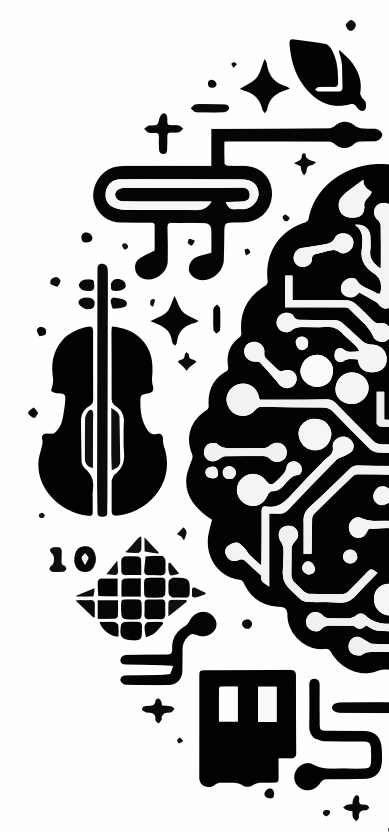


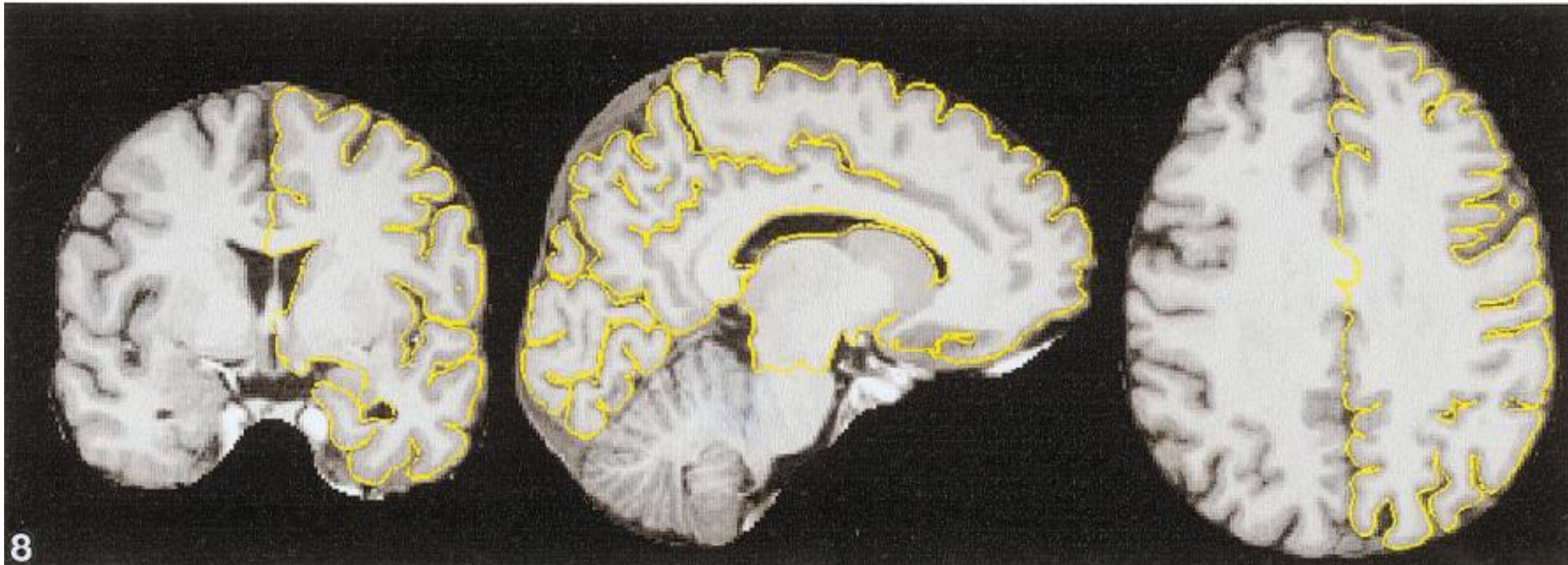
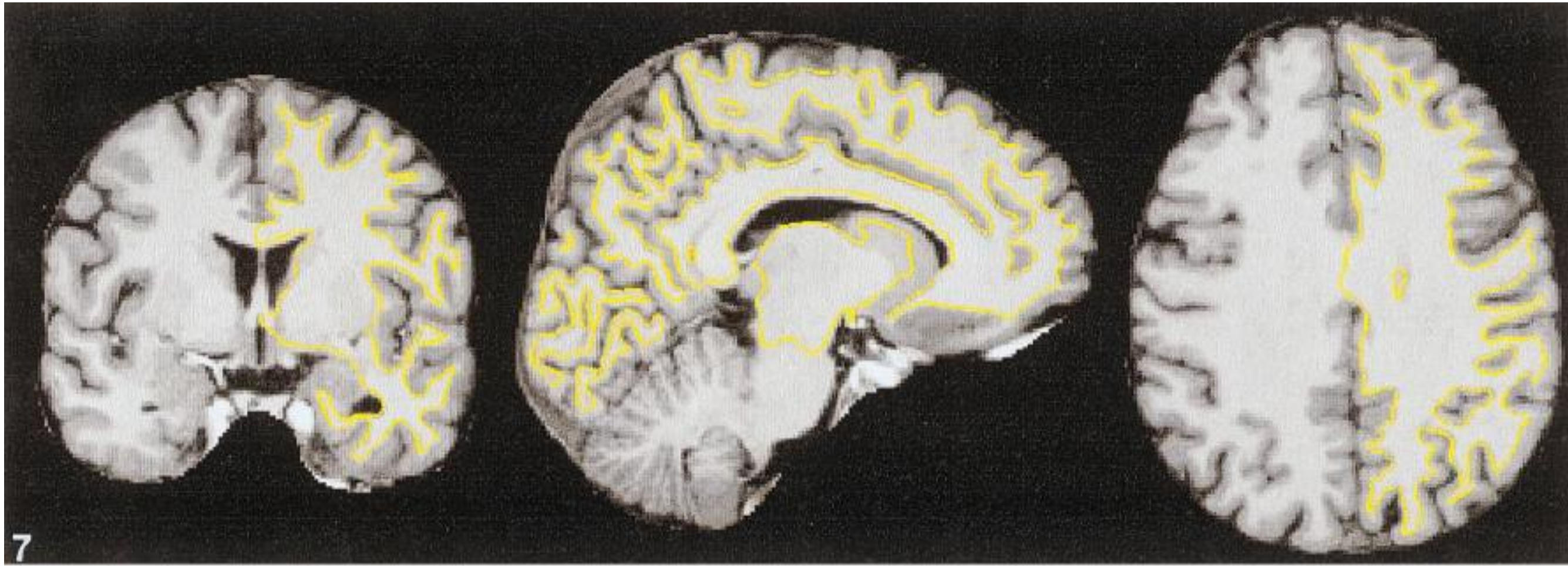
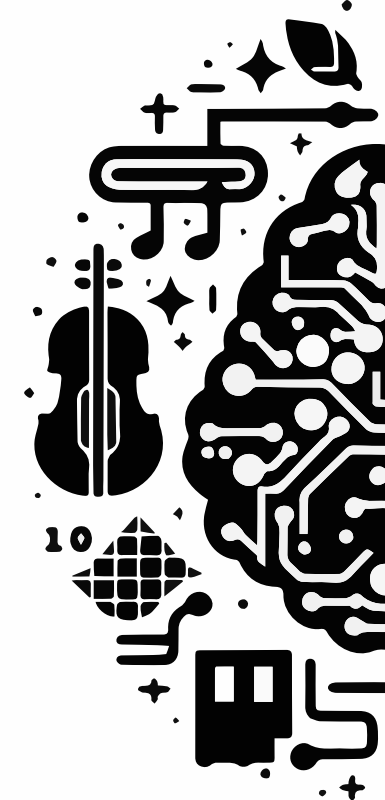
Computational steps

- Remove intensity variations across image to simplify segmentation
- Remove the skull and extracranial tissues from image (“skull-stripping”)
- Gray matter/white matter/CSF segmentation
- Separate hemispheres from each other and subcortical structures (assume spherical topology)
- Tessellate gray and white matter surfaces



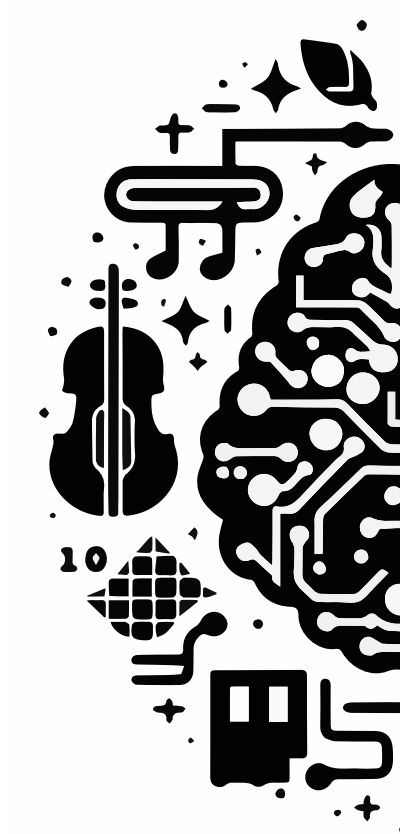
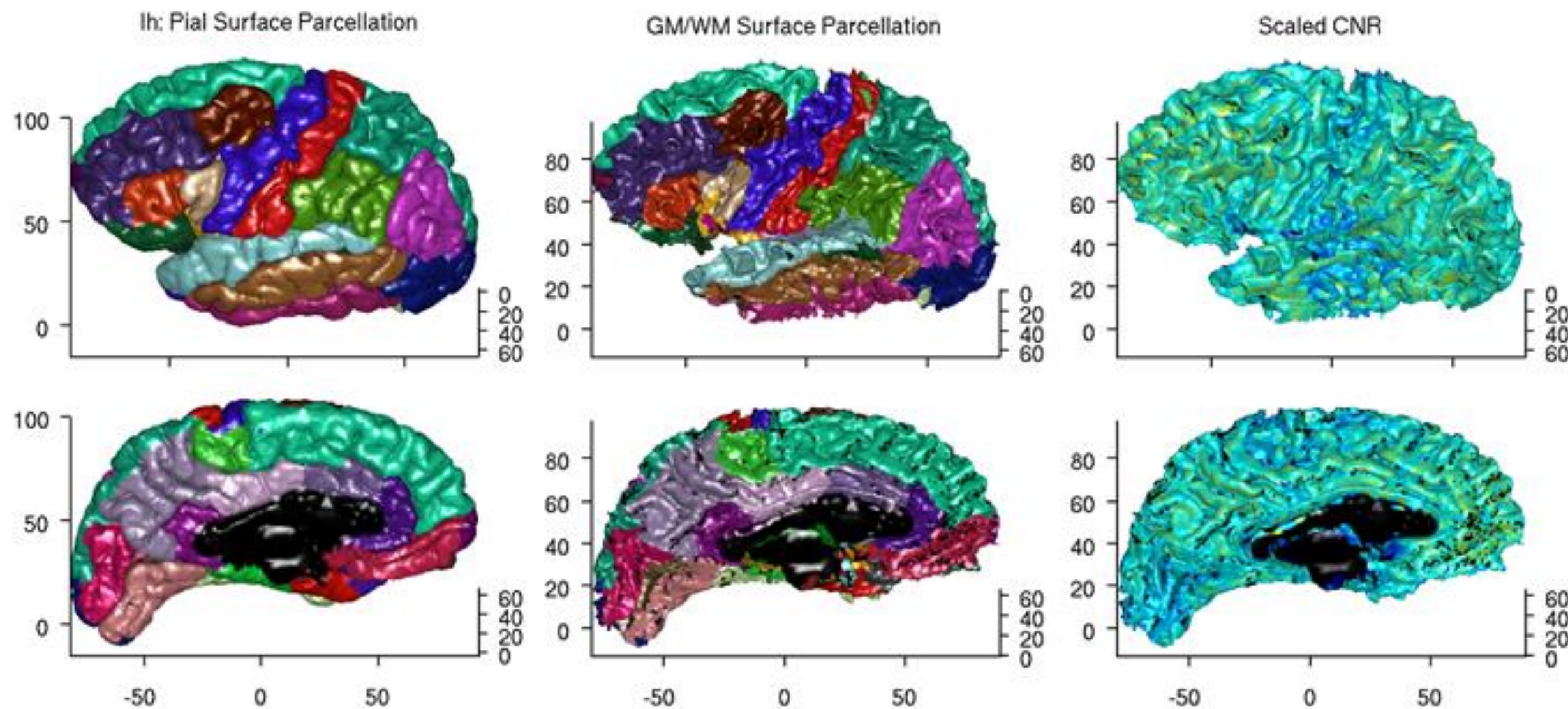
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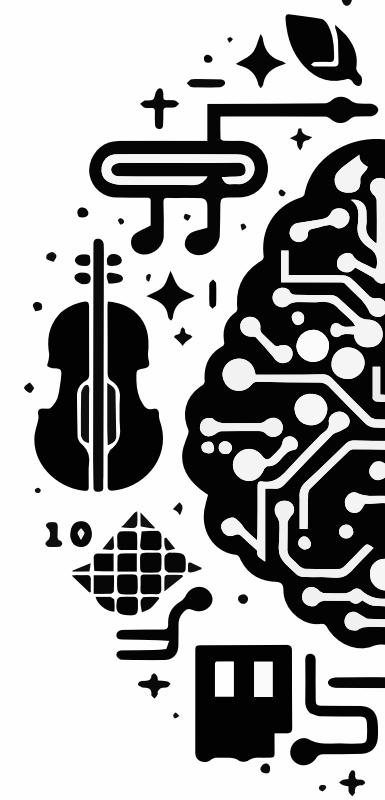




Classify points on cortical surface

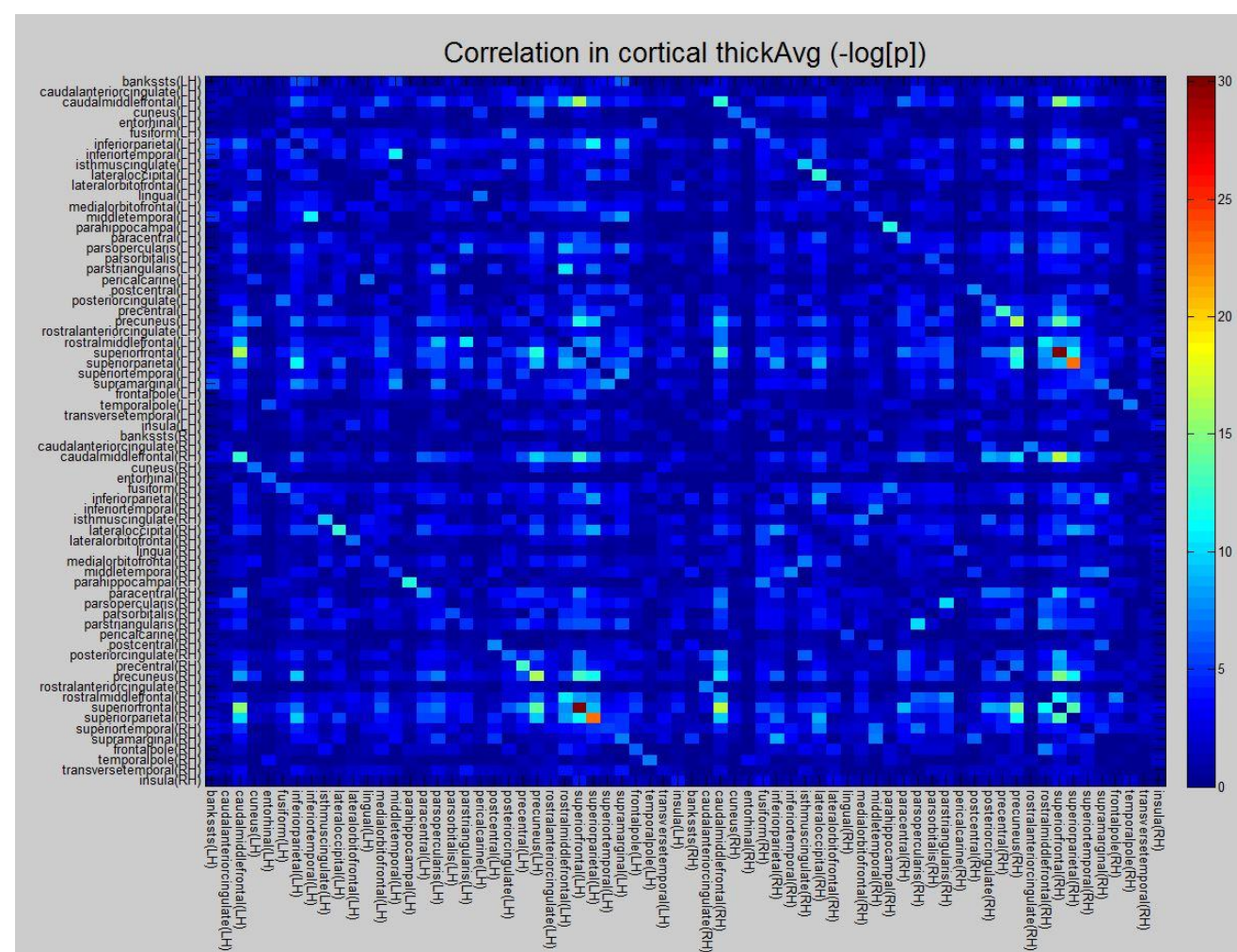
- The surface is modeled as a deformable surface
 - Balance smoothness with intensity-matching
- Labels are added using a reference atlas





Quantify cortical properties by parcel

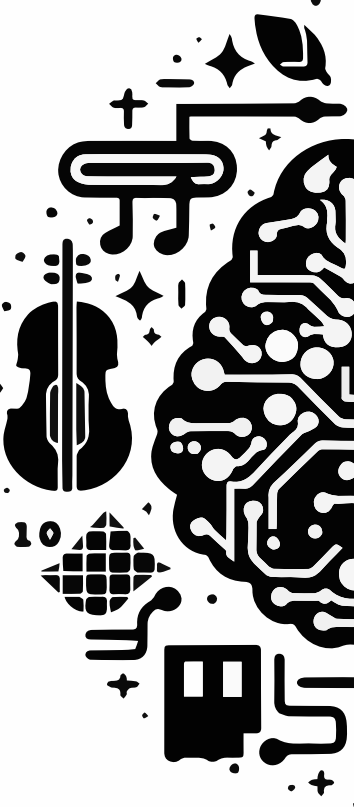
- Measure thickness of cortex in each region
- Many uses:
 - Test for changes over time (by parcel)
 - Assess group differences (by parcel)
 - Correlate thickness variations between parcels in a large group



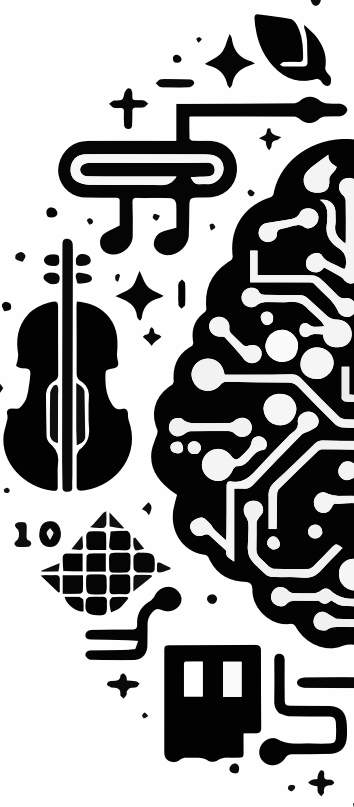
Large values in the correlation matrix indicate cortical regions that tend to vary together

Evidence that the regions are involved in the same networks

Practical issues



- FreeSurfer performs these steps automatically using a simple call:
 recon-all -i <T1w file.nii> -subject <your subject name> -all
 (come back the next day...)
- For more information on FreeSurfer, see
 - Fischl B, *FreeSurfer*. NeuroImage 62, 774-781 (2012).
 - <https://surfer.nmr.mgh.harvard.edu/fswiki/FreeSurferWiki>
- Runs on
 - Linux
 - MacOS
 - Windows in a VM
- Best way to learn is to dive in...

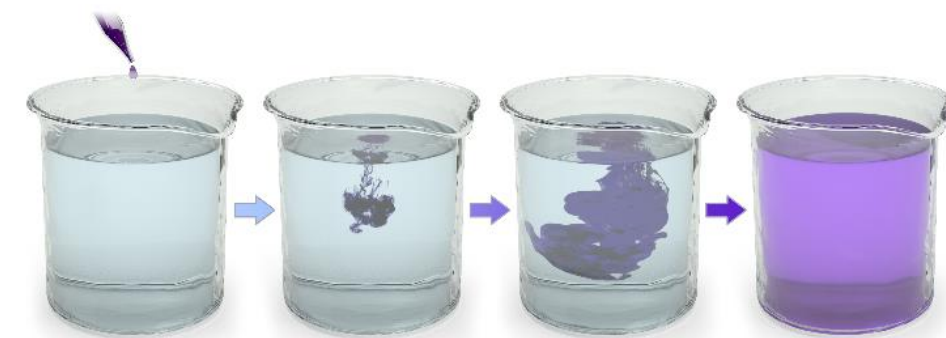


II. Tissue microstructure from diffusion MRI

- Microscopic movement of tissue water reflects
 - Density of cell membranes in each direction in space
 - Axon fiber orientation
- Paths that follow the local axon orientation coincide with fiber pathways
- Fiber pathways reveal long-range connections in the brain
- Connections can be assembled into brain networks

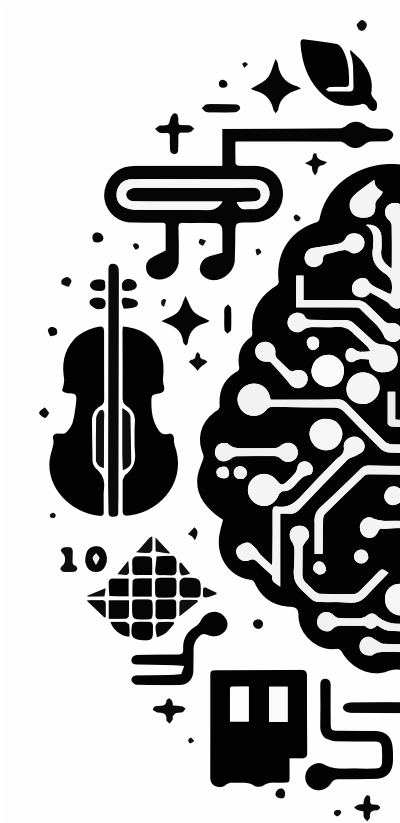
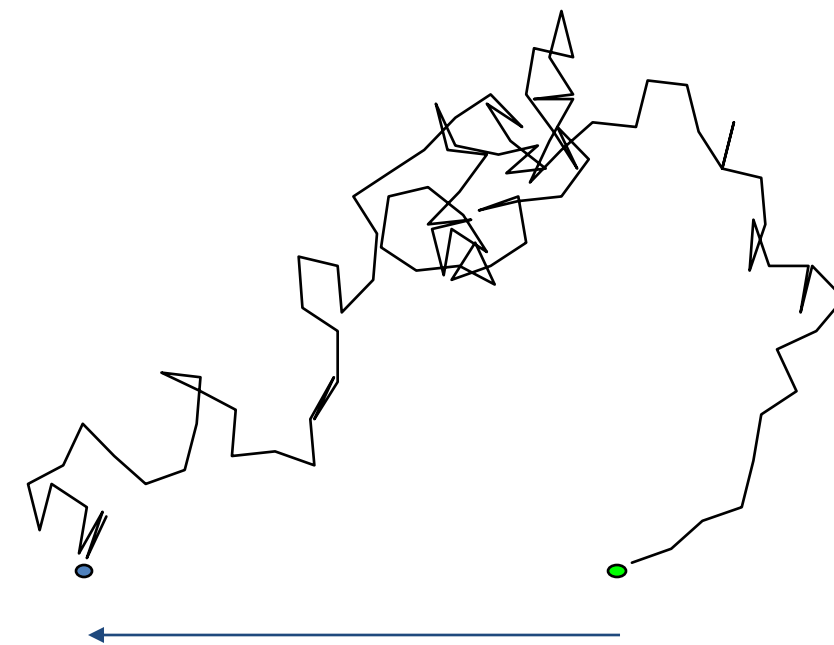
Free diffusion of water

- Random thermal motion
- No preferred direction (isotropic)
- Modeled as a random walk
- Net displacement:
 $\langle r^2 \rangle = 2DT$
- $D = 2.5 \text{ microns}^2/\text{msec}$



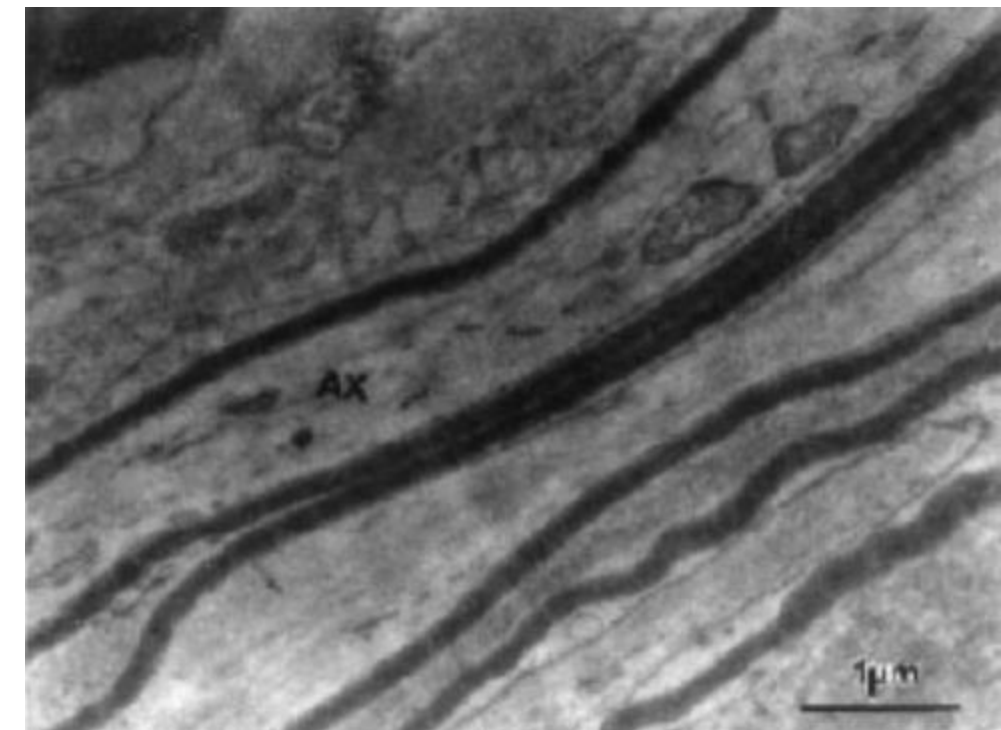
Diffusion

en.wikipedia.org

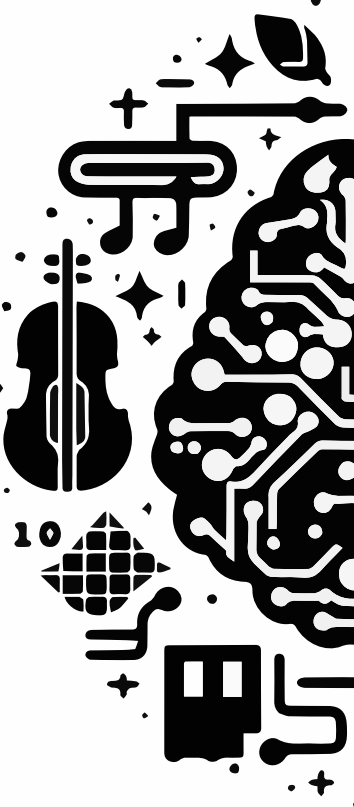


Water diffusion reflects tissue microstructure

- Diffusion of water in tissue
 - Constrained by cell membranes
 - Preferred direction of membranes -> preferred direction of water diffusion
- Largest displacements
 - Parallel to axons in brain
- Variation of displacements over orientations reflects
 - Membrane density
 - Membrane permeability
 - Fiber coherence (angular deviation)

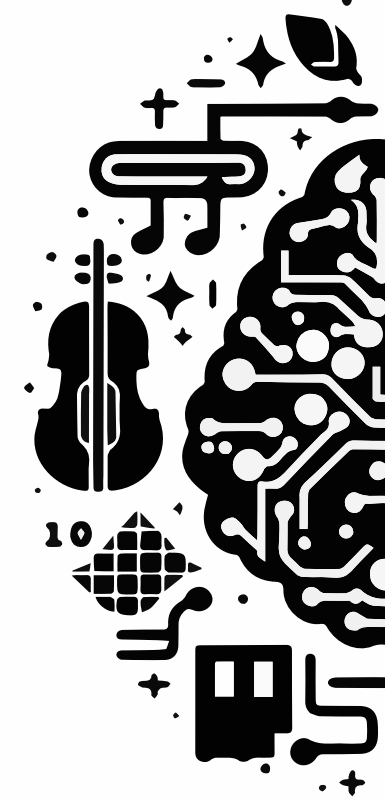
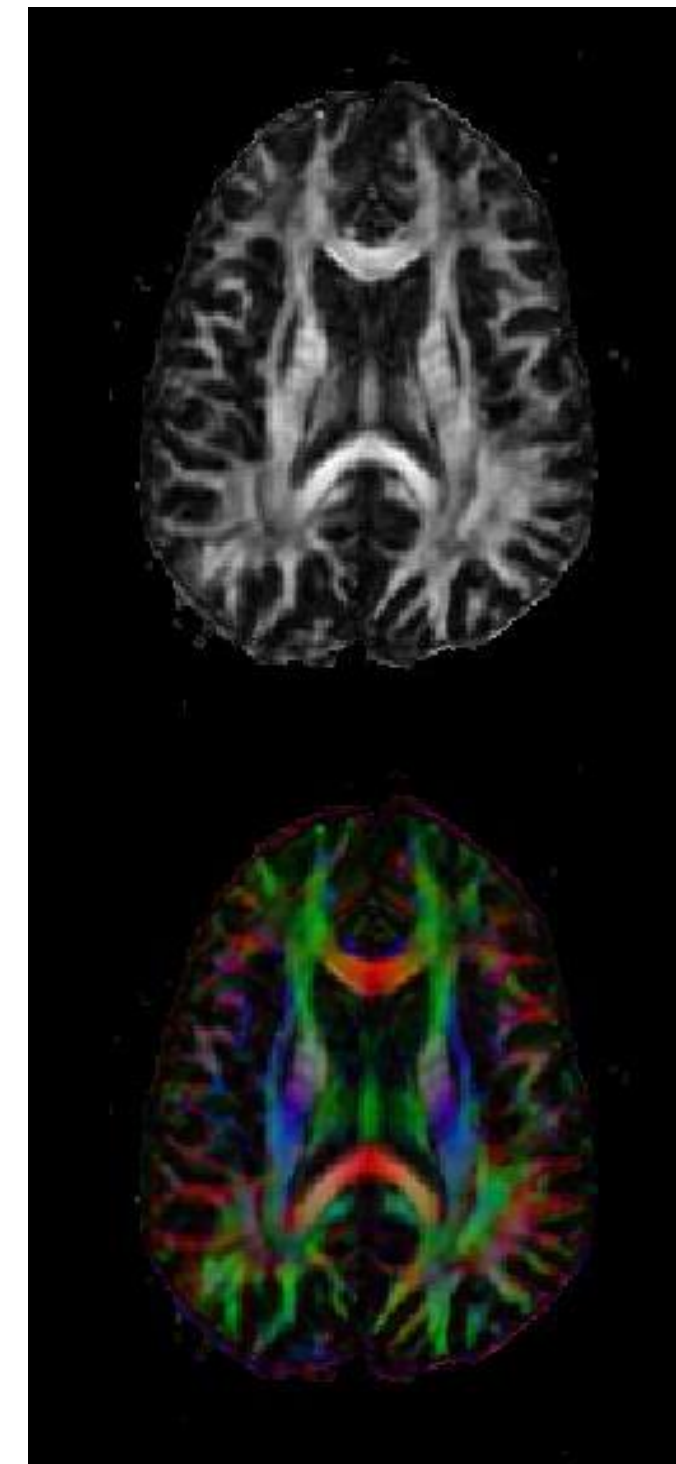


Beaulieu, *NMR Biomed*, 2002



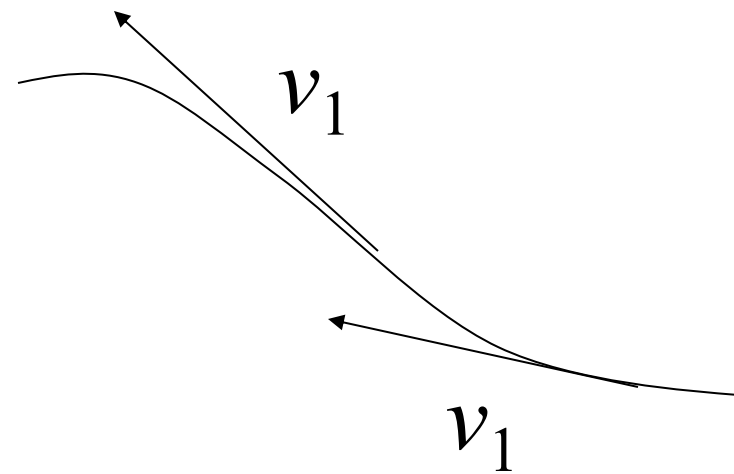
Diffusion Anisotropy reveals fiber bundle orientation

- Anisotropy maps
 - Bright in coherent white matter
 - Darker
 - Where fibers diverge
 - In gray matter
 - Fractional Anisotropy (FA):
 $0 \leq FA \leq 1$
- Orientation information
 - Color code FA by fiber direction
 - Red = Right/Left
 - Green = Anterior/Posterior
 - Blue = Superior/Inferior
- Reveals structure within white matter

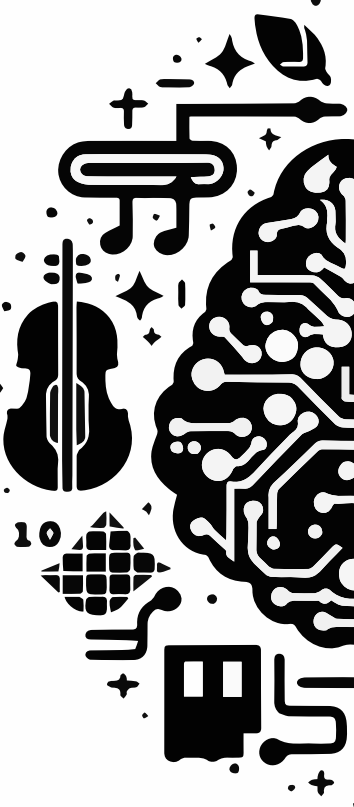
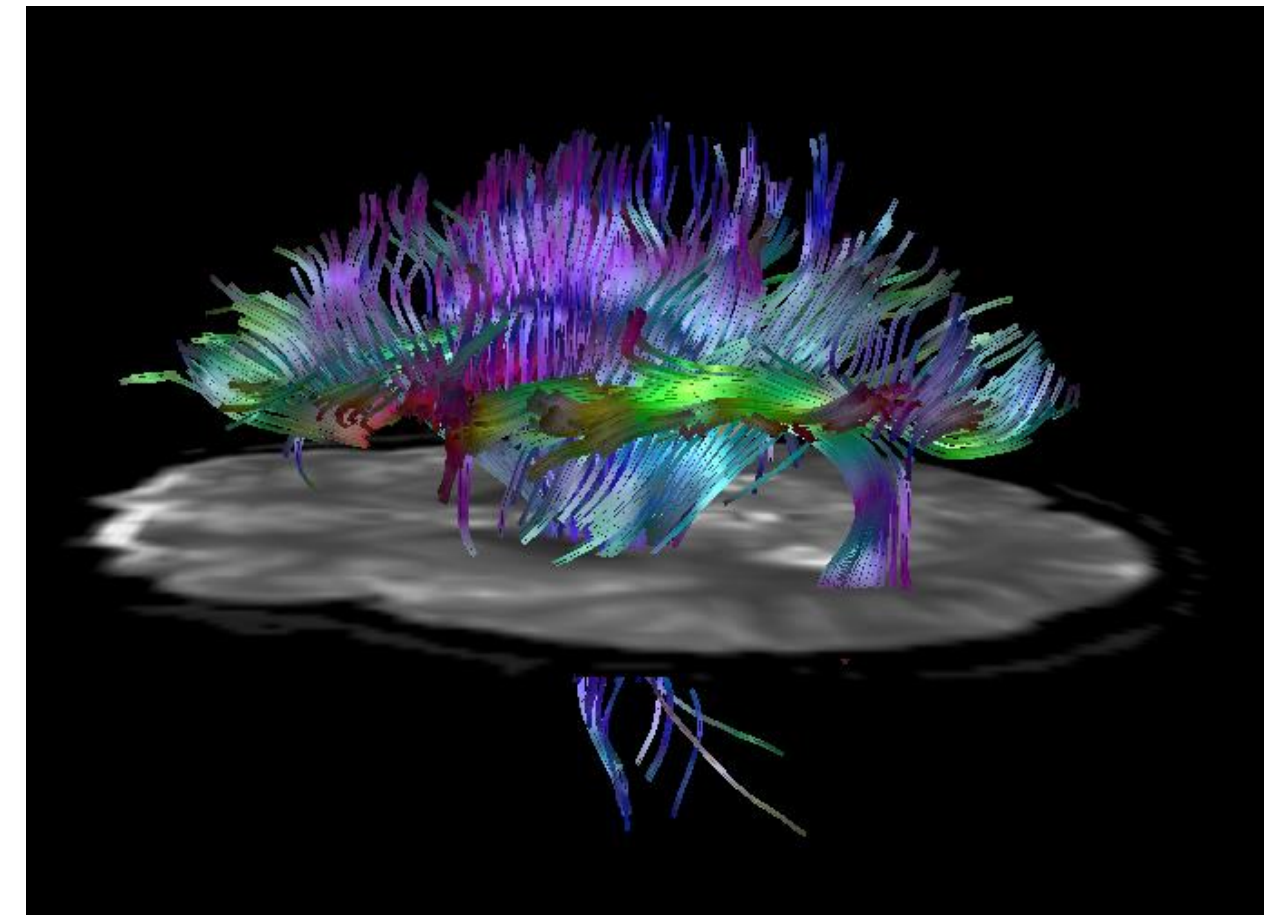


Fiber tracking

- Fiber paths calculated from fast diffusion direction

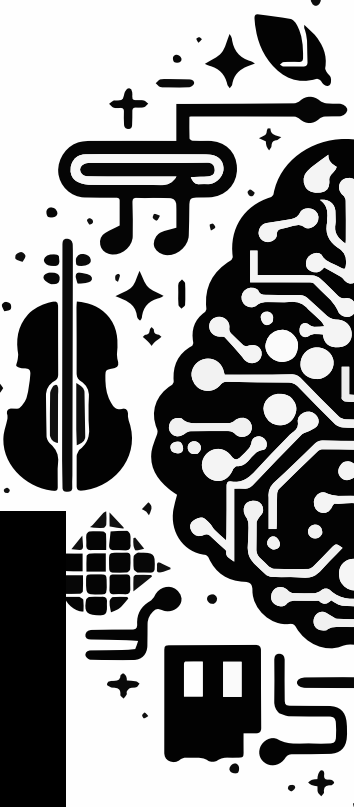
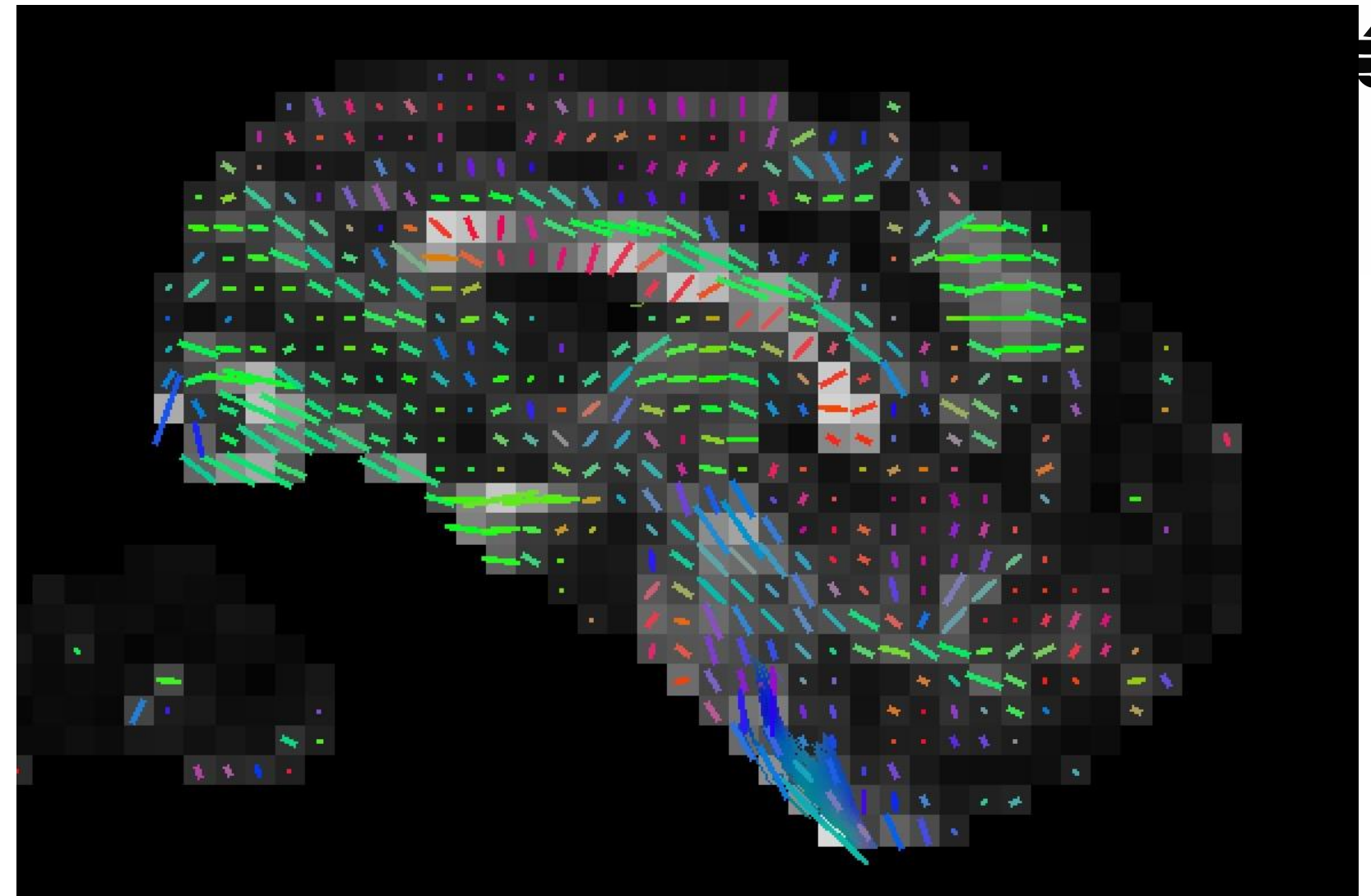


- Integrate starting from user-defined seed points



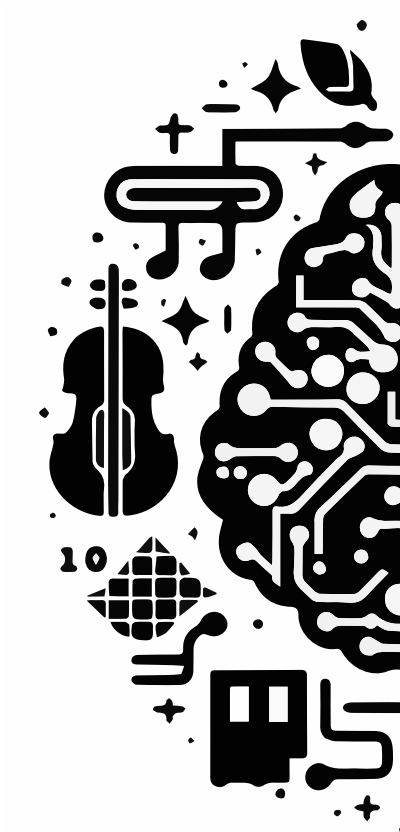
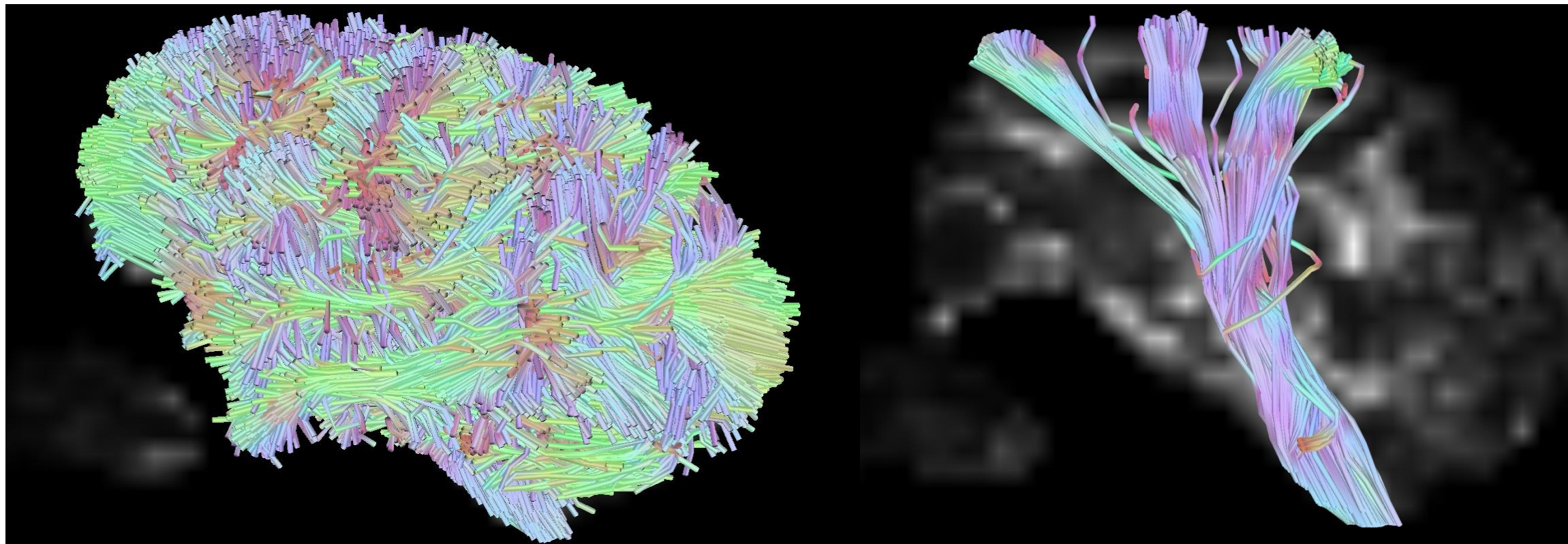
Steps in visualizing connectivity

- Read diffusion MR image files
- For each voxel,
 - Analyze signal as a function of diffusion measurement direction
 - Infer fiber direction, v
- Track fiber pathways through voxels
 - Using v as tangent to fiber (deterministic)
 - Allowing a range of possible tangents around v (probabilistic)

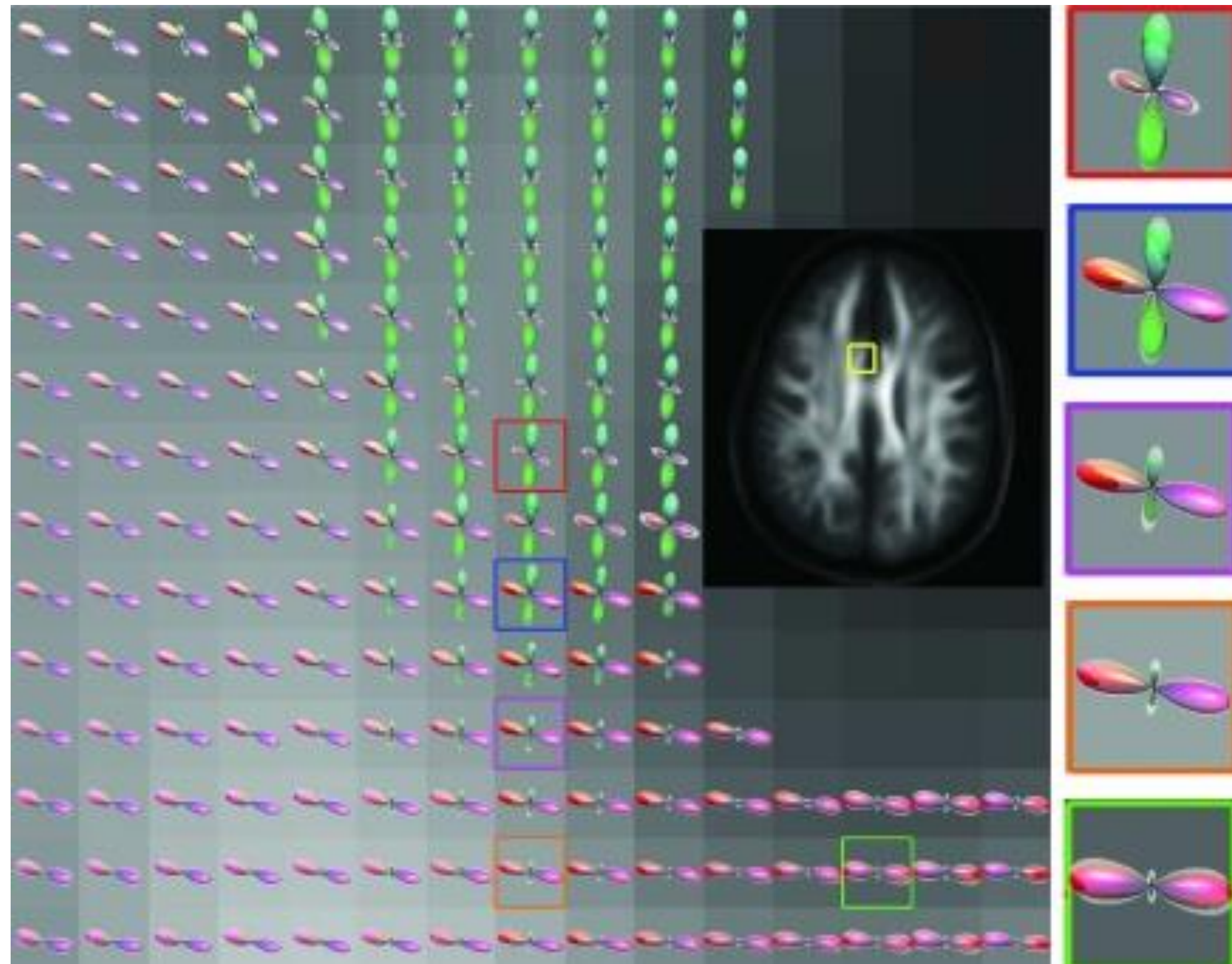
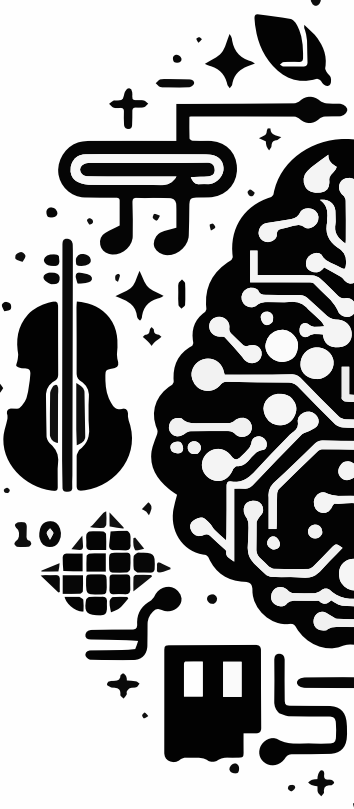


Characterizing pathways

- What DMRI can tell us
 - Where are the large white matter pathways?
 - What microstructural properties (e.g., FA, MD) do these fiber pathways have?
 - How are they affected by normal development, ageing, injury, disease, etc.?
- What DMRI cannot tell us (yet...)
 - How many axons are in a fiber (or how ‘strong’ is the connection)?
 - Where are all pathways in the brain?



High Angular Resolution Diffusion Imaging (HARDI) can provide fiber orientation distributions



Multiple levels of analysis

