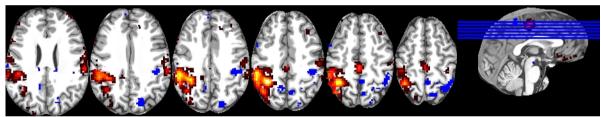
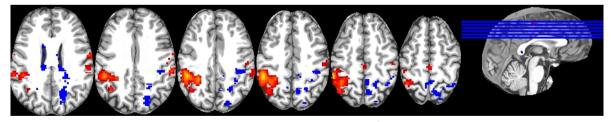
# An a contrario approach for the detection of activated brain areas in fMRI

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Locally multivariate a contrario



Massively univariate GLM

**Monitor 18** 













#### Introduction





- The main method to detect activation patterns in individuals is the massively univariate General Linear Model.
  - Each voxel is analyzed independently
  - Gaussian smoothing is used as a pre-processing step.
- The a contrario approach, from the computer vision community is a locally multivariate procedure.
  - Each voxel is analyzed with its neighborhood
  - No pre-smoothing of the data is required.

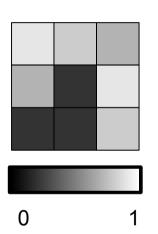


#### Method

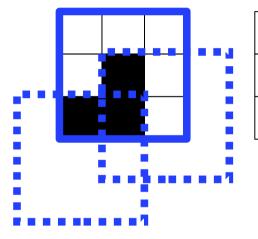




• The a contrario approach, a locally multivariate procedure:



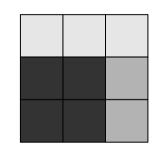




3. Rare event count per region

3

3



4. Region-based probability

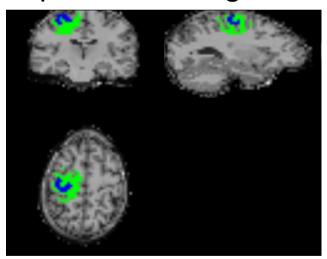


### Validation

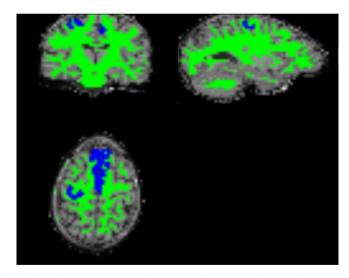




- Data
  - 12 healthy subjects
  - 3 BOLD fMRI sessions of a block motor paradigm
- Computation of 2 ground truths



Local ground truth: activation of the hand motor area (grey matter) and no activation of the surrounding white matter



Global ground truth: activation of the hand motor area and supplementary motor area (grey matter) and no activation of the white matter

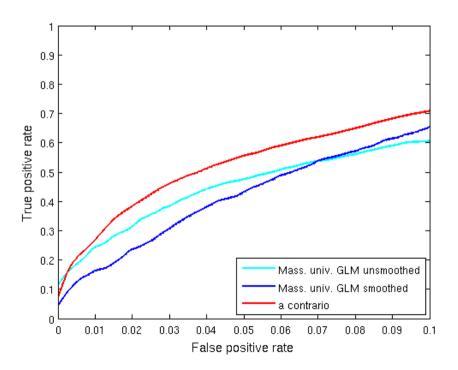


#### Results

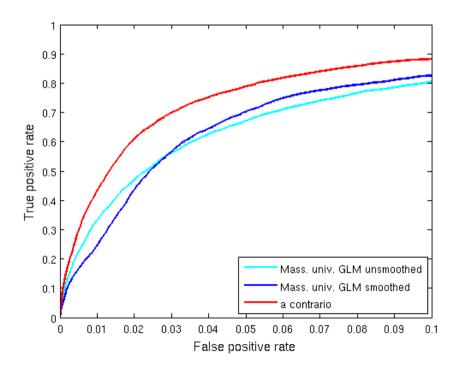




**Local ground truth**: activation of the hand motor area (grey matter) and no activation of the surrounding white matter



Global ground truth: activation of the hand motor area and supplementary motor area (grey matter) and no activation of the white matter

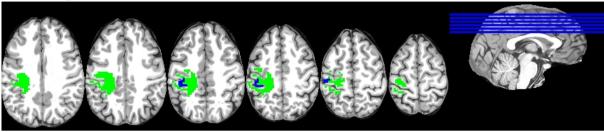




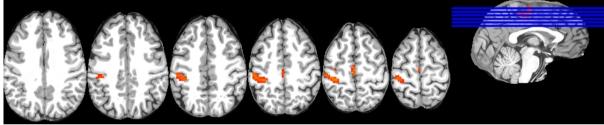
## Results



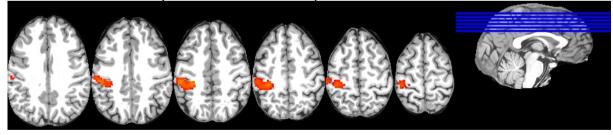




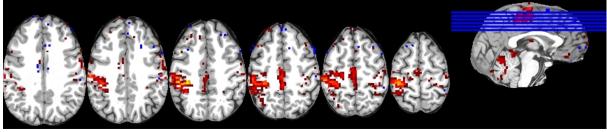
A contrario



GLM smoothed (FWHM = 6 mm<sup>3</sup>)



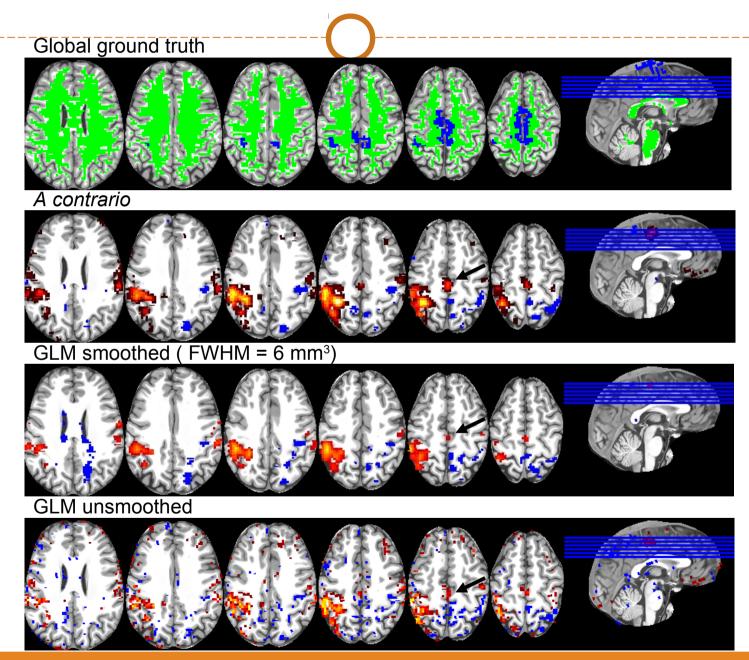
**GLM unsmoothed** 





## Results







#### Conclusion





- We proposed a new a contrario approach to detect fMRI activations.
- This method displayed better spatially defined activations with a more interesting trade-off between sensitivity and specificity by comparison to the standard massively univariate GLM.