# Graph matching results with precision matrices

## alpha = 0.0125

```
In [346... import numpy as np
             import os
             from PIL import Image
             import scipy.io as sio
             import matplotlib.image as mpimg
             from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
             from matplotlib.gridspec import GridSpec
             import dataframe image as dfi
             from IPython.display import display
             import pandas as pd
             cwd = os.getcwd()
           # alphas 0, 1, 2, 3 correspond to: alpha paramter = 0, 0.0025, 0.0075, 0.0125
             alpha = 3
             results dir = str(cwd) + '/results/jupyter/precision/stroke/alpha' + str(alpha
             figures dir = results dir + 'figures/'
             # make results table.
             results dir = str(cwd) + '/results/jupyter/precision/stroke/alpha' + str(alpha
             results=loadmat(results dir + '/results.mat')
             results=results['results']
            def color negative red(val):
                 11 11 11
                Takes a scalar and returns a string with
                the css property `'color: red'` for negative
                 strings, black otherwise.
                 color = 'red' if (val < 0.05 and val > 0) else 'black'
                 return 'color: % s' % color
           import scipy.io as spio
             def loadmat(filename):
                 this function should be called instead of direct spio.loadmat
                 as it cures the problem of not properly recovering python dictionaries
                 from mat files. It calls the function check keys to cure all entries
                 which are still mat-objects
                 data = spio.loadmat(filename, struct as record=False, squeeze me=True)
                 return check keys (data)
             def check keys(dict):
                 checks if entries in dictionary are mat-objects. If yes
                 todict is called to change them to nested dictionaries
                 for key in dict:
                                               pio.matlab.mio5 params.mat struct):
Loading [MathJax]/jax/output/CommonHTML/fonts/TeX/fontdata.js
```

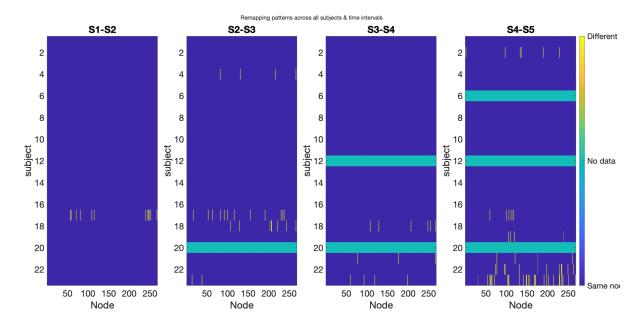
Remapping patterns across all subjects and time points:

- Subjects listed vertically, brain regions listed horizontally (left right)
- Purple ticks indicate the node was mapped to itself
- Yellow ticks indicate that the node was mapped to a different node (i.e. remapped)
- Turquoise blocks indicate no data for that subject

```
img1 = mpimg.imread(str(figures_dir+'remapping_raster_allsubjects_overtime.png
fig = plt.figure(constrained_layout=True, figsize=(30,30))
ax1 = fig.add_subplot(1,1,1)

ax1.imshow(img1)
ax1.axis('off')
```

Out[350... (-0.5, 2916.5, 1457.5, -0.5)



# Analysis 1

Correlation between each brain region's remap frequency and mean ChaCo scores across subjects

```
In [351... | # Analysis 1
          a1=results['corr w chaco']
          a1s1=a1['s1s2']
          a1s2=a1['s2s3']
          a1s3=a1['s3s4']
          a1s4=a1['s4s5']
          dict = {'Stat' : ['Pearson p', 'Pearson rho'],
                   'S1-S2' : [a1s1['p'], a1s1['rho']] ,
                   'S2-S3' : [a1s2['p'], a1s2['rho']] ,
                   'S3-S4' : [a1s3['p'], a1s3['rho']] ,
                   'S4-S5' : [a1s4['p'], a1s4['rho']]}
          df = pd.DataFrame(dict)
          df=df.set index('Stat')
          df=df.style.applymap(color negative red).set caption("Analysis 1")
          display(df)
          img2 = mpimg.imread(str(figures dir+'corr remapping chaco.png'))
          fig = plt.figure(constrained layout=True, figsize=(30,30))
          ax1 = fig.add subplot(1,1,1)
          ax1.imshow(img2)
          ax1.axis('off')
```

#### Analysis 1

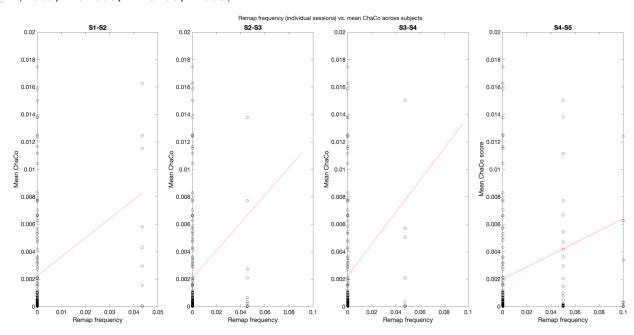
S1-S2 S2-S3 S3-S4 S4-S5

#### Stat

 Pearson p
 0.008617
 0.002855
 0.006975
 0.016791

 Pearson rho
 0.160175
 0.181546
 0.164455
 0.145969

Out[351... (-0.5, 2916.5, 1457.5, -0.5)



Top figure: remap frequency of each gray matter region, averaged across all pairs of sessions, versus the mean ChaCo score of that region across subjects. Bottom figure: remap frequency of each gray matter region, averaged across all pairs of sessions, versus the **log-transformed** mean ChaCo score of that region across subjects.

```
# Analysis 2 - Correlation between remap frequency and ChaCo scores - all sess
a2=results['corr w chaco allsessions']
dict = {'Stat' : ['Spearman p', 'Spearman rho', 'Pearson p', 'Pearson rho'],
        'Value' : [a2['pearson p'], a2['pearson rho'],a2['spearman p'],a2['spe
df2 = pd.DataFrame(dict)
df2=df2.set index('Stat')
df2=df2.style.applymap(color negative red).set caption("Analysis 2a")
display(df2)
img1 = mpimg.imread(str(figures dir+'corr remapping chaco allsessions.png'))
fig = plt.figure(constrained layout=True, figsize=(30,30))
ax1 = fig.add subplot(1,1,1)
ax1.imshow(img1)
ax1.axis('off')
a2b=results['corr w chaco allsessions log']
dict = {'Stat' : ['Pearson p', 'Pearson rho'],
        'Value' : [a2b['pearson p'], a2b['pearson rho']]}
df2b = pd.DataFrame(dict)
df2b=df2b.set index('Stat')
df2b=df2b.style.applymap(color negative red).set caption("Analysis 2b - log tr
display(df2b)
img2 = mpimg.imread(str(figures dir+'corr remapping chaco allsessions log.png'
fig = plt.figure(constrained_layout=True, figsize=(30,30))
ax1 = fig.add subplot(1,1,1)
ax1.imshow(img2)
ax1.axis('off')
```

Analysis 2a

Value

Stat

Spearman p 0.000004

Spearman rho 0.277096

Pearson p 0.100647

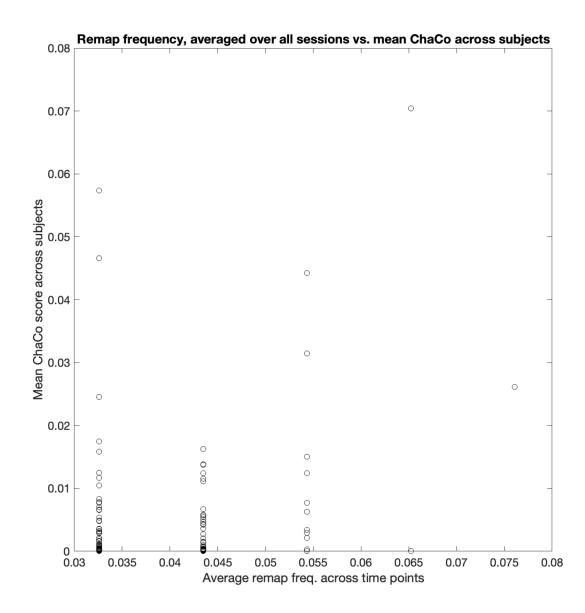
Pearson rho 0.100500

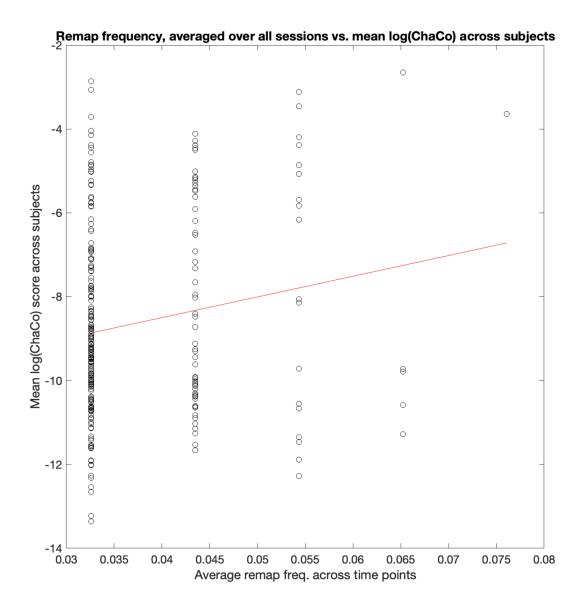
Analysis 2b - log
transformed data

Value

Stat

**Pearson p** 0.100647





Correlation between the number of swaps between 7 days and 14 days post-stroke and baseline impairment (day 7 Fugl-Meyer score)

Analysis 3

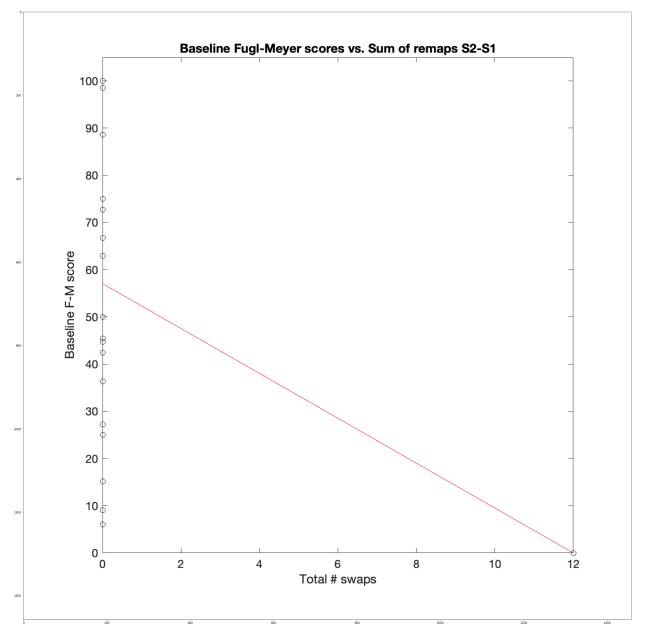
Value

Stat

**Pearson p** 0.092916

**Pearson rho** -0.376078

Out[353... <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7fac38298790>



# Analysis 4

Correlation between the number of swaps between day 7 and day 14 post-stroke and the degree of motor recovery at 6 months (6 month (S5) FM score - 1 week (S1) FM score)

```
'Value' : [a4['p'], a4['rho']]}

df4 = pd.DataFrame(dict)
    df4=df4.set_index('Stat')
    df4=df4.style.applymap(color_negative_red).set_caption("Analysis 4")
    display(df4)
    img1 = mpimg.imread(str(figures_dir+'baselineswaps_6monthFM.png'))
    fig = plt.figure(constrained_layout=True, figsize=(30,30))
    ax1 = fig.add_subplot(1,1,1)
    ax1.imshow(img1)
    ax1.axis('off')
```

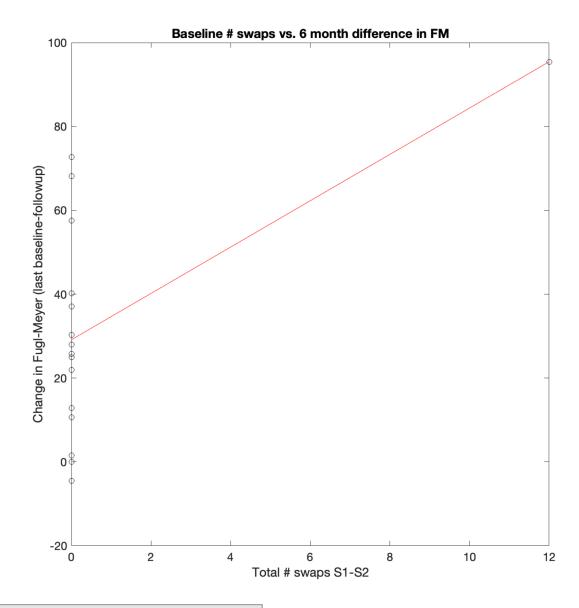
Value

Stat

Pearson p 0.021470

Pearson rho 0.537326

Out[354... (-0.5, 1457.5, 1457.5, -0.5)



Correlation between sum of remaps (across all pairs of sessions) and the change in FM scores (across all pairs of sessions)

Analysis 5

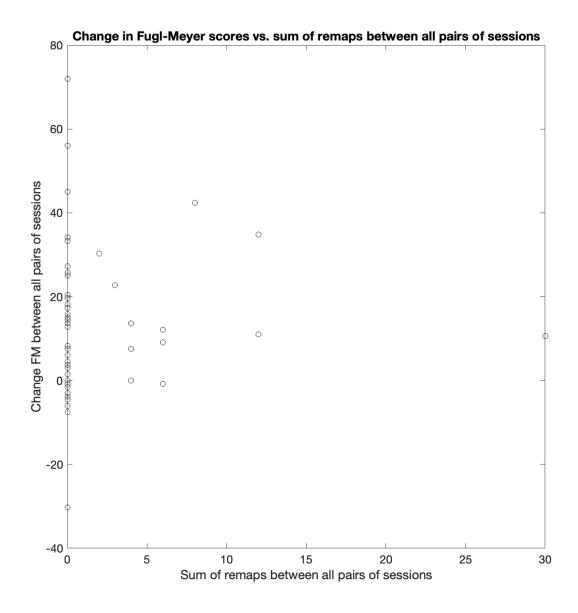
Value

Stat

**Spearman p** 0.029898

Spearman rho 0.238512

Out[355... (-0.5, 1457.5, 1457.5, -0.5)



Partial correlation analysis to determine the correlation between sum of remaps (across all pairs of sessions) and the change in FM scores (across all pairs of sessions) while accounting for age and sex.

	Sum remaps	Recovery	Age	Sex
p-values				
Sum remaps	0.000000	0.040928	0.910708	0.160645
Recovery	0.040928	0.000000	0.460306	0.587612
Age	0.910708	0.460306	0.000000	0.108752
Sex	0.160645	0.587612	0.108752	0.000000

# Analysis 7

Session-specific correlation bewteen amount of motor recovery between sessions, and the number of swaps between sessions

```
In [357...  # Analysis 7
          a7=results['corr_recovery_remap_sessionspecific']
          a7s1=a7['s1s2']
          a7s2=a7['s2s3']
          a7s3=a7['s3s4']
          a7s4=a7['s4s5']
          dict = {'Stat' : ['Pearson p', 'Pearson rho'],
                  'S1-S2' : [a7s1['p'], a7s1['rho']] ,
                  'S2-S3' : [a7s2['p'], a7s2['rho']],
                  'S3-S4' : [a7s3['p'], a7s3['rho']] ,
                  'S4-S5' : [a7s4['p'], a7s4['rho']]}
          df7 = pd.DataFrame(dict)
          df7=df7.set index('Stat')
          df7=df7.style.applymap(color negative red).set caption("Analysis 7")
          display(df7)
          img1 = mpimg.imread(str(figures dir+'remaps recovery sessionspecific.png'))
          fig = plt.figure(constrained layout=True, figsize=(40,40))
          ax1 = fig.add subplot(1,1,1)
          ax1.imshow(img1)
          ax1.axis('off')
```

Analysis 7

	S3-S4	S4-S5

```
        Pearson p
        0.402271
        0.004884
        0.730768
        0.068117

        Pearson rho
        0.192857
        0.589876
        0.079860
        0.415980
```

```
Out[357... (-0.5, 2082.5, 1905.5, -0.5)
```

Stat

