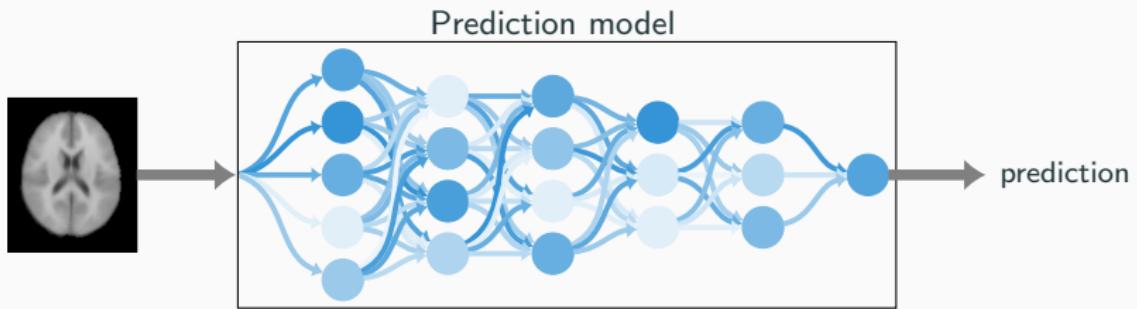


Detecting individual-level deviations in brain morphology in MCI patients

Esten Høyland Leonardsen

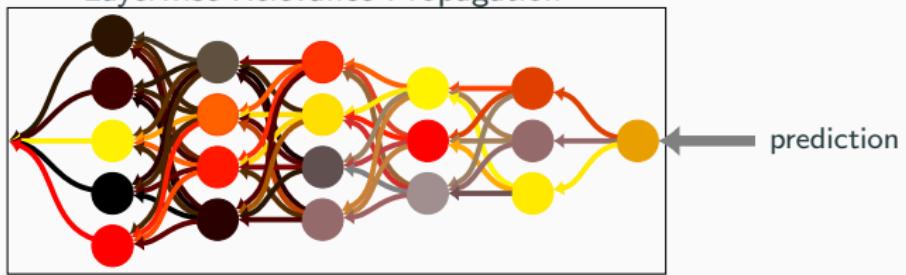
31.08.22

Explainable AI

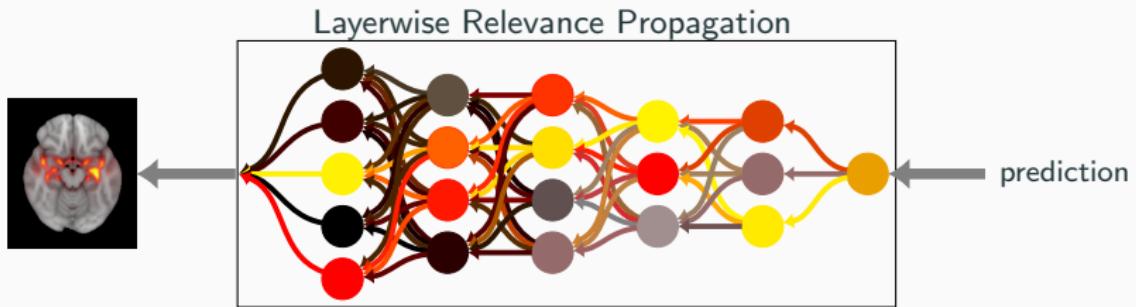


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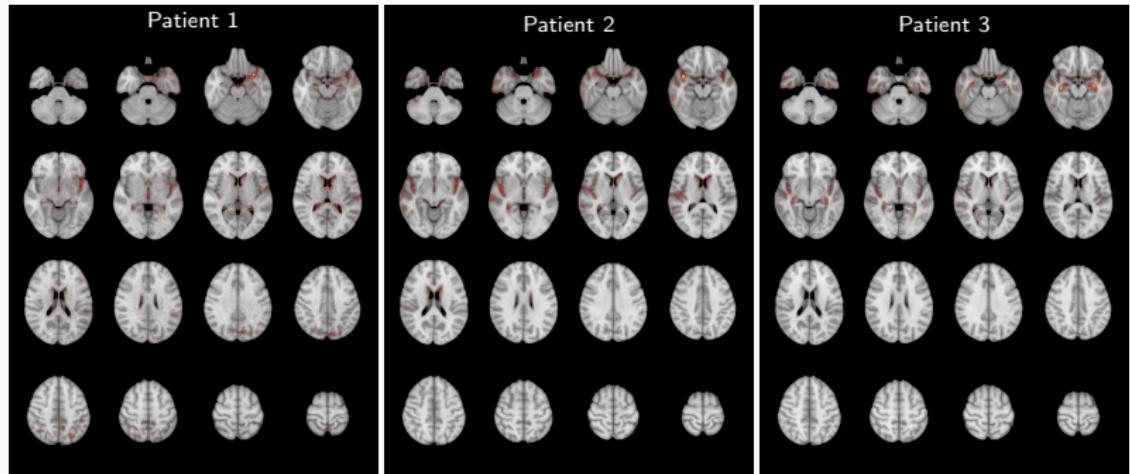
Layerwise Relevance Propagation



Explainable AI

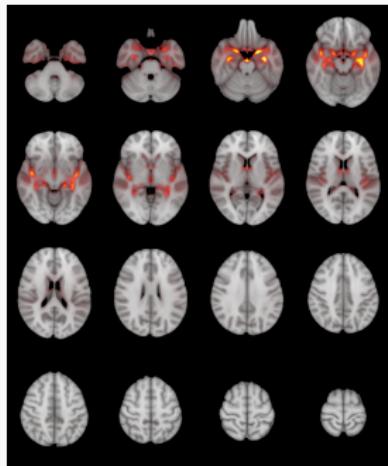


Relevance maps in dementia patients

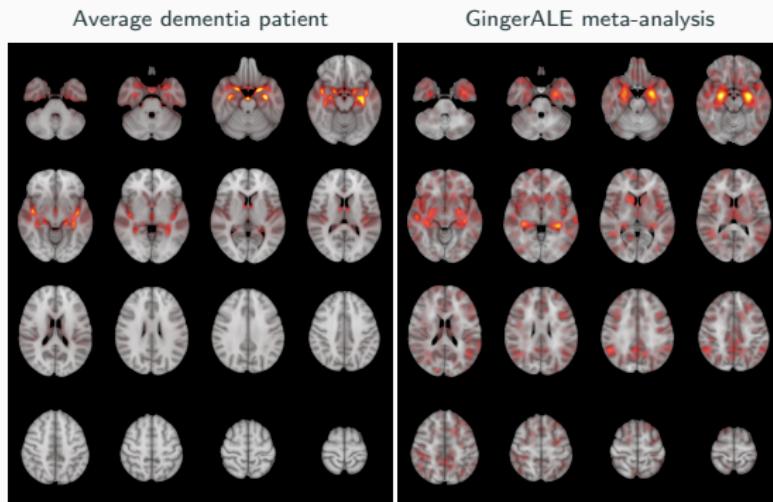


Relevance maps in dementia patients

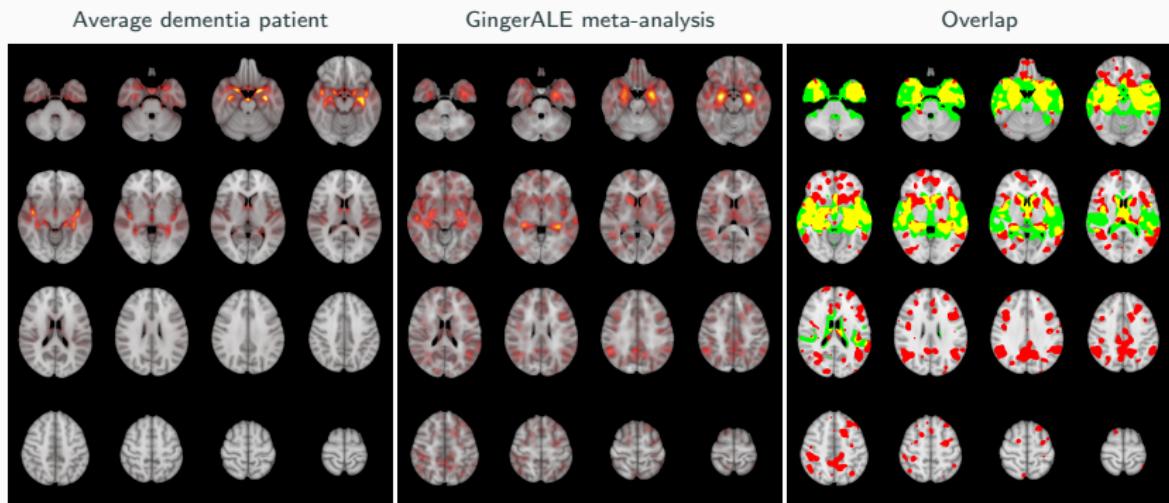
Average dementia patient



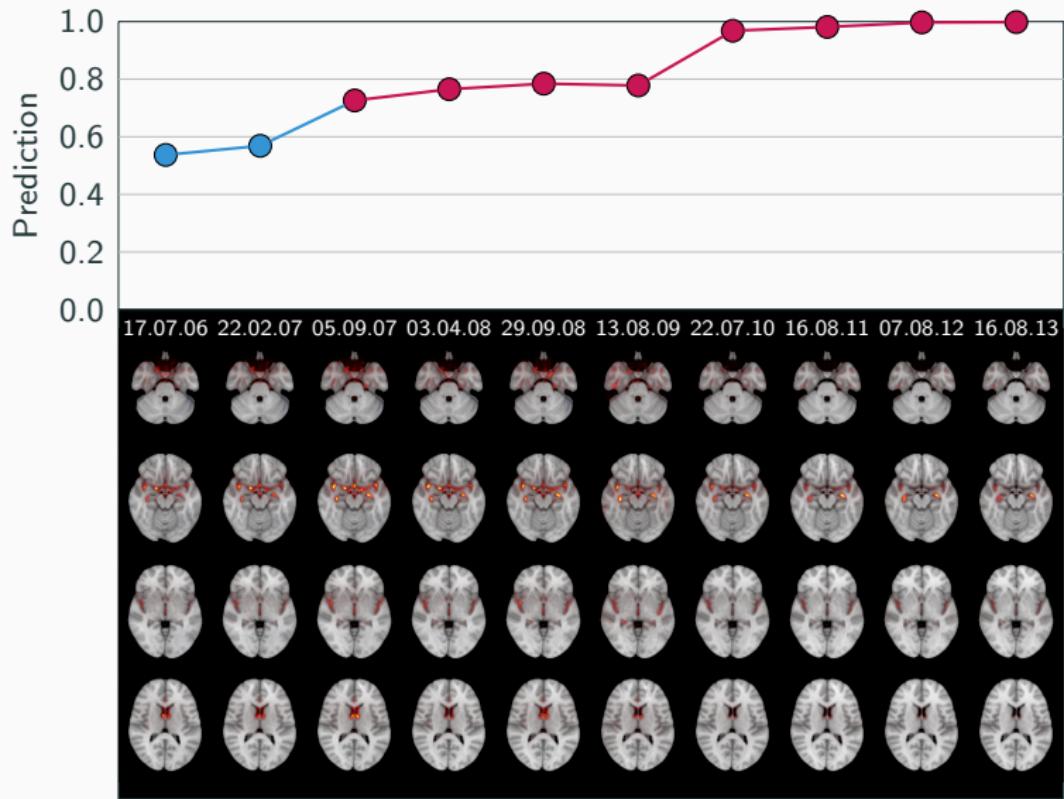
Relevance maps in dementia patients



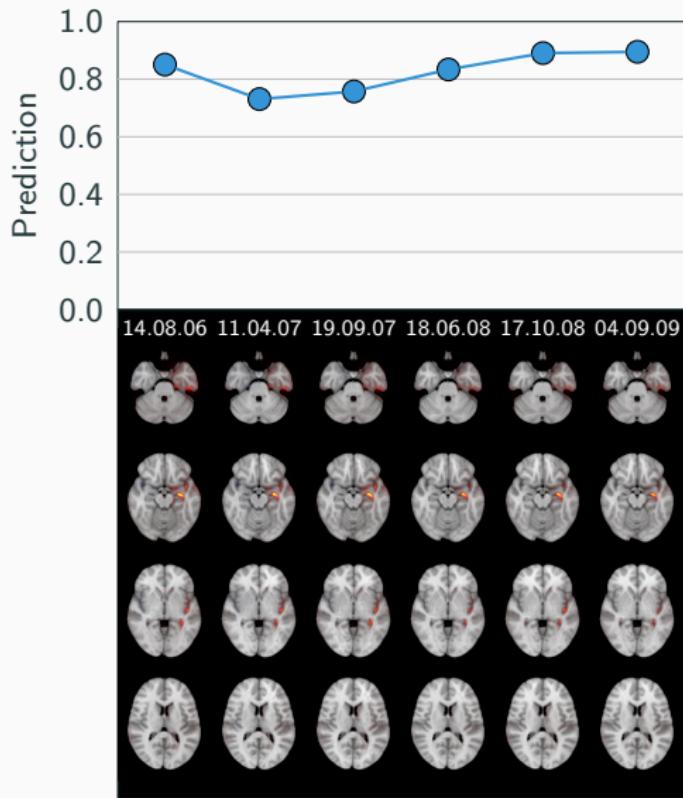
Relevance maps in dementia patients



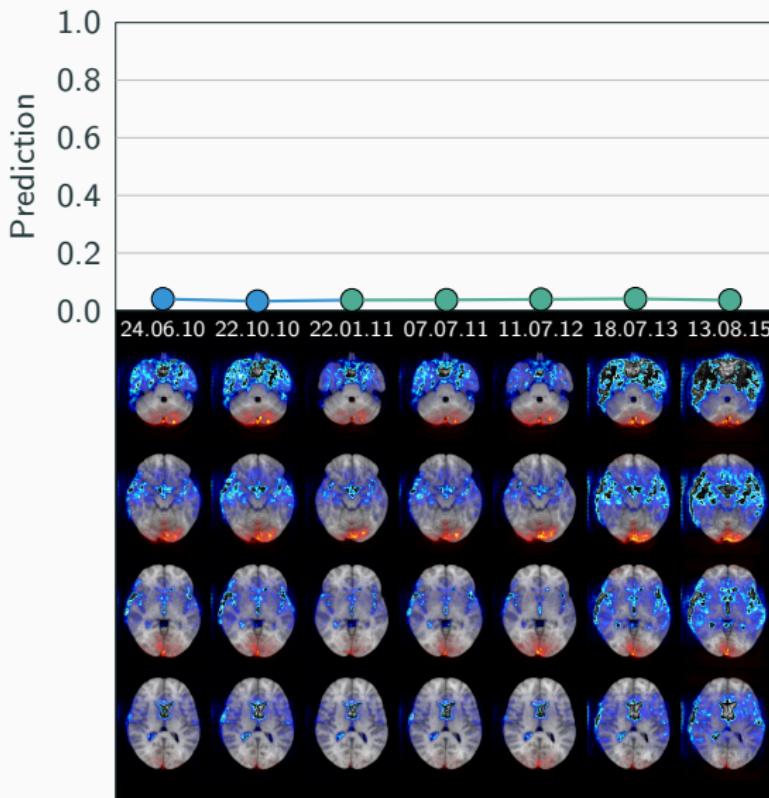
Relevance maps in MCI patients



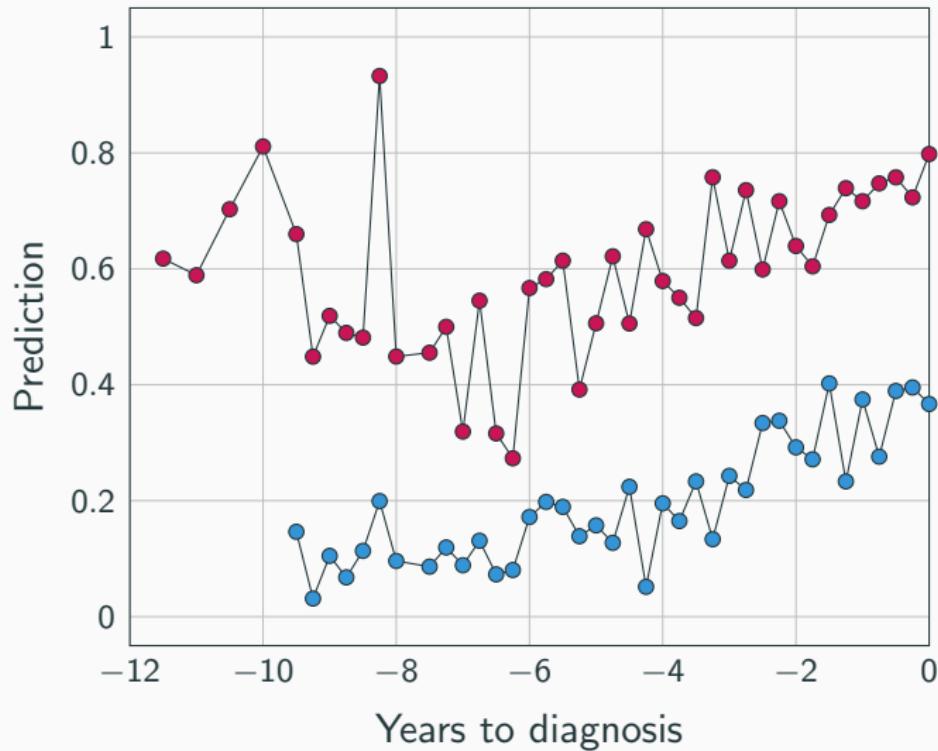
Relevance maps in MCI patients



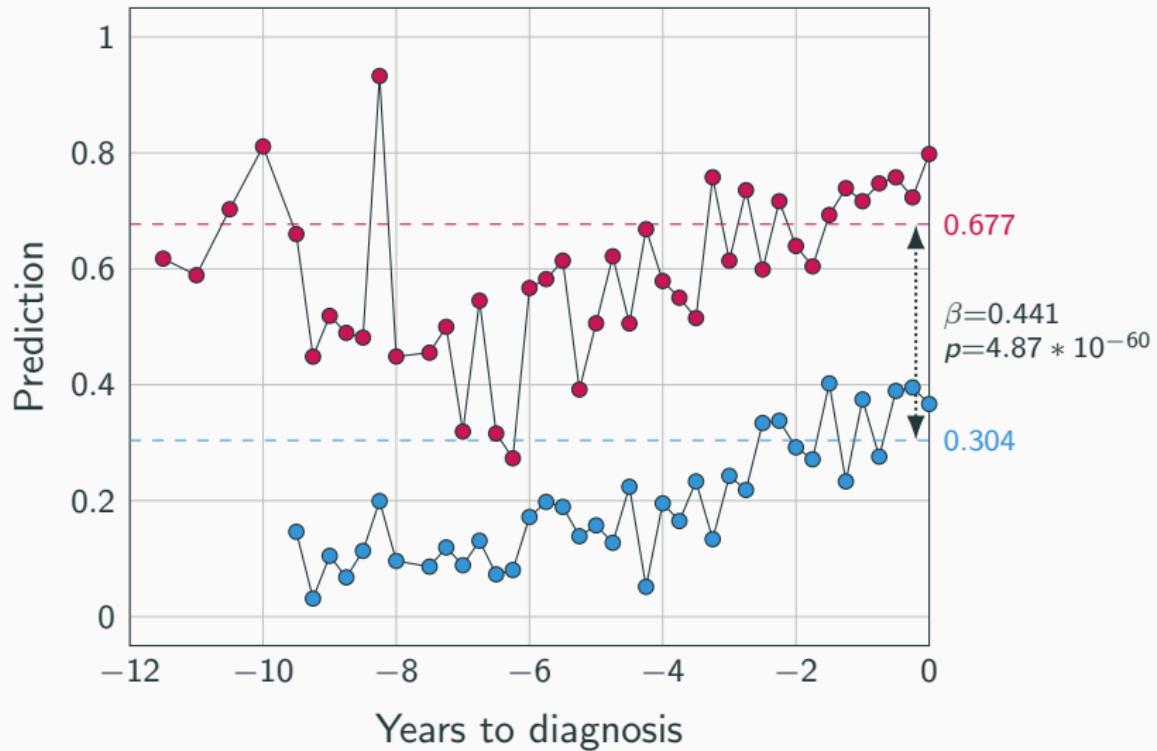
Relevance maps in MCI patients



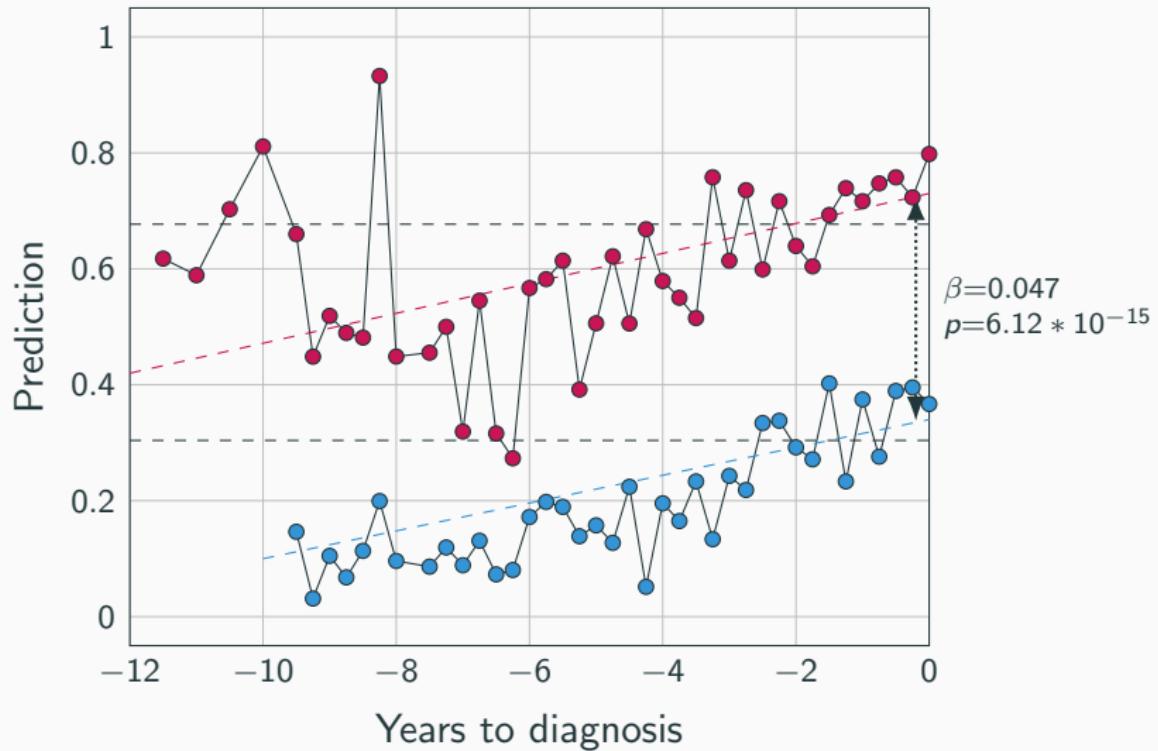
Relevance maps in MCI patients



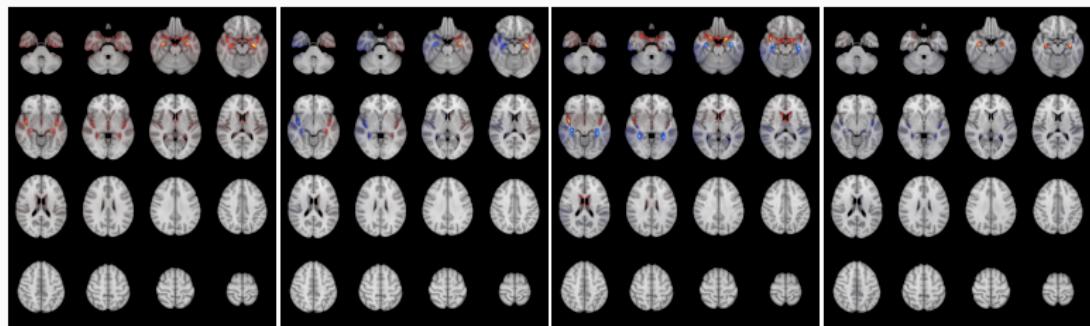
Relevance maps in MCI patients



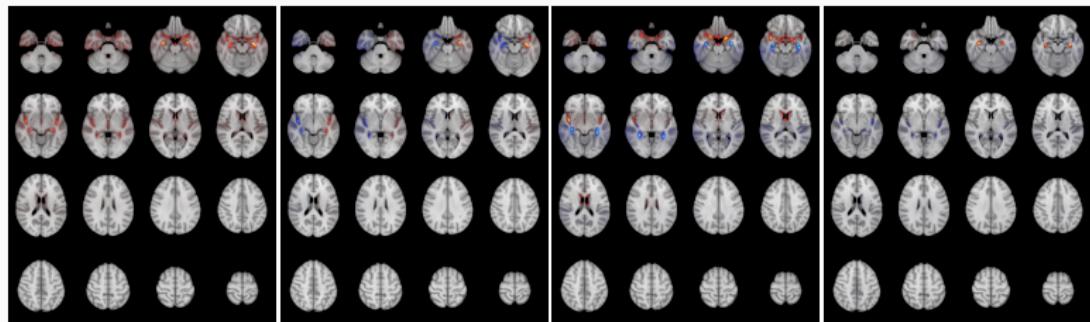
Relevance maps in MCI patients



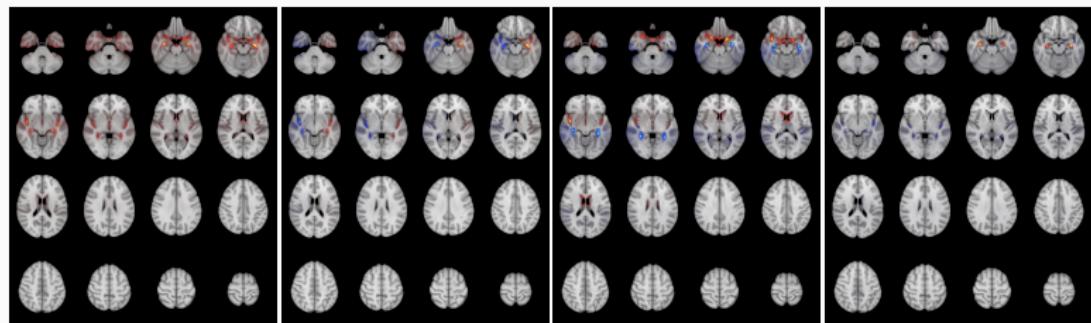
Relevance maps in MCI patients



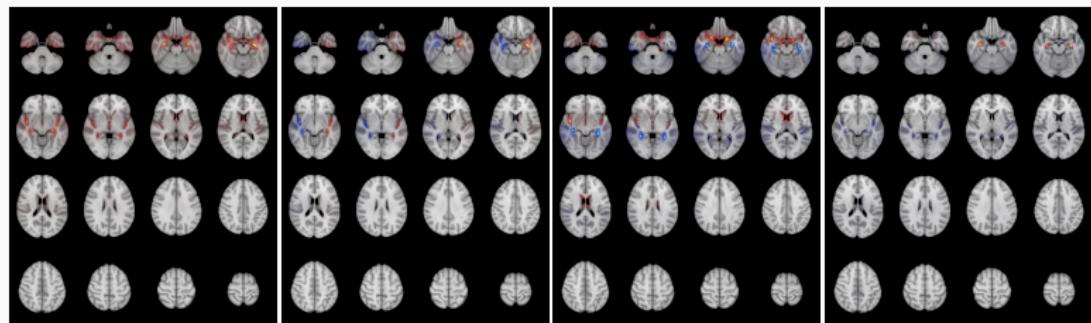
Relevance maps in MCI patients



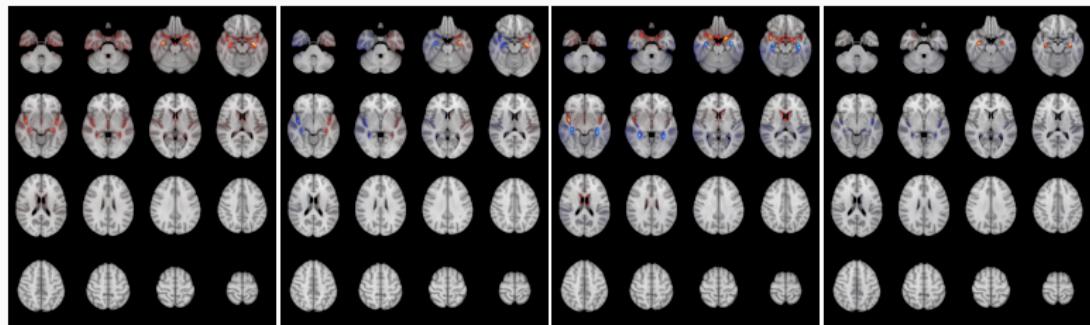
Relevance maps in MCI patients



Relevance maps in MCI patients



Relevance maps in MCI patients



Summary

- A pipeline for describing individual-level deviations in brain morphology related to dementia using deep learning and explainable AI
 - Corroborates existing knowledge
 - Is predictive of future outcomes
- Use cases?
 - Fully data-driven characterization of the brain which can be used for e.g. subtyping
 - Clinical tool?