

Machine-Learning for Neuroimaging

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State of the art

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- A statistical view
- Regression and Classification
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Introduction

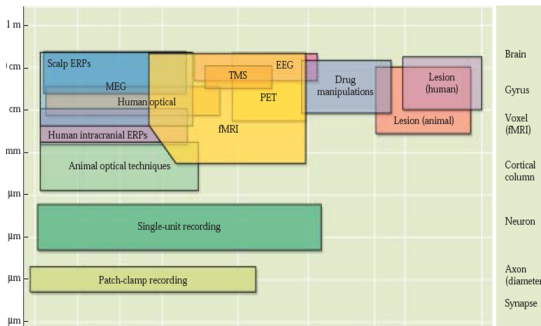
Neuroimaging 101

NMR Techniques

- MRI
- GMD
- fMRI
- BOLD

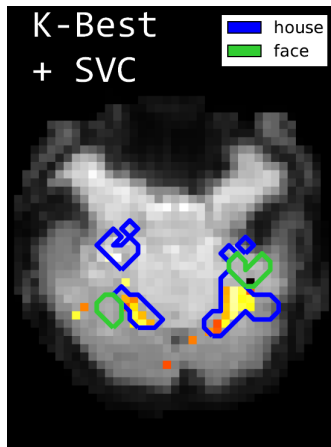
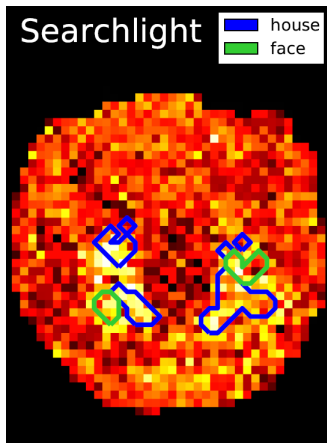
Other techniques

- PET
- MEG/EEG
- NIRS/SPIR
- ...



Techniques

Selecting part of interest



Regression and Classification

■ Support Vector Machine

- Find an hyperplane that maximizes the distance of the closest points.
- Focus on the max margin size.

■ Logistic Regression

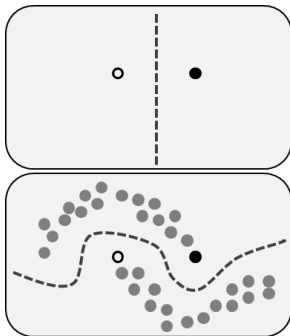
- Find an hyperplane that maximize the probability ($P(Y = y|X)$) for points to be on the good side.
- Uses a likelihood function.

Table 1 | Five fold cross validation accuracy scores obtained for different values of parameter C ($\pm SD$), best scores are shown in bold.

C value	0.0005	0.001	0.005	0.01	0.05	0.1
ℓ_1 Logistic regression	0.50 \pm 0.02	0.50 \pm 0.02	0.57 \pm 0.13	0.63 \pm 0.11	0.70 \pm 0.12	0.70 \pm 0.12
ℓ_2 Logistic regression	0.60 \pm 0.11	0.61 \pm 0.12	0.63 \pm 0.13	0.63 \pm 0.13	0.64 \pm 0.13	0.64 \pm 0.13
ℓ_1 SVM classifier (SVC)	0.50 \pm 0.06	0.55 \pm 0.12	0.69 \pm 0.11	0.71 \pm 0.12	0.69 \pm 0.12	0.68 \pm 0.12
ℓ_2 SVM classifier (SVC)	0.67 \pm 0.12	0.67 \pm 0.12	0.67 \pm 0.12	0.66 \pm 0.12	0.65 \pm 0.12	0.65 \pm 0.12

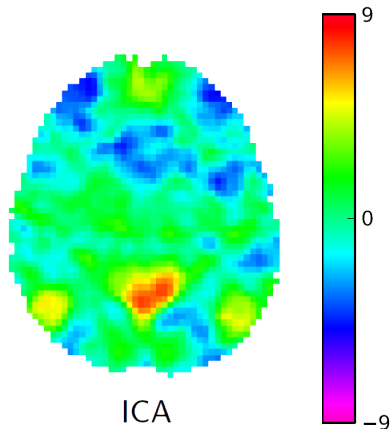
Semi-supervised learning

- Inputs : Labeled and non-labeled data
- Clustering for classification
 - LDS : Low-density separation
 - TSVM : Transductive SVM



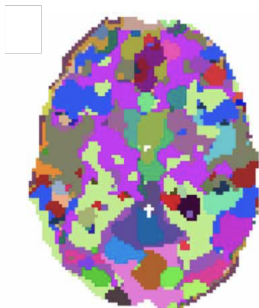
Extracting brain's network with ICA

- Limits Neuroimaging
- Need for cognitive ontology (BrainMap Database)
- Improving Reverse Inference

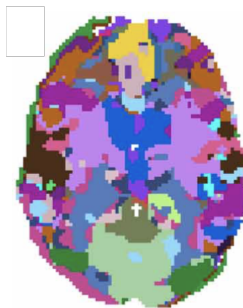


Clustering with K-means approach

- Each voxels is assigned to the nearest center, forming clusters



Kmeans, 1000 clusters

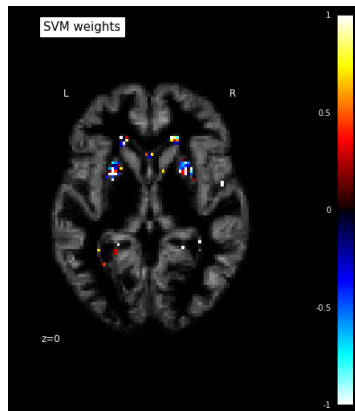


Kmeans, 100 clusters

Case studies

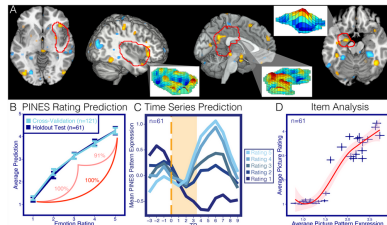
Age and dementia prediction

- Record MRI based on GMD.
- Train a dementia classification model and an age regression model.
- Look at the involved parts of the brain.



Feelings and emotions

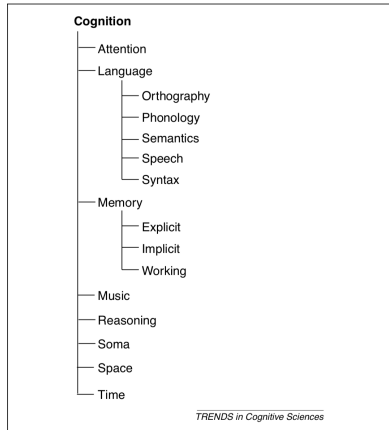
- Showing uncomfortable pictures while recording fMRI (BOLD).
- Getting "bad feeling grades" back (1 to 5)
- Train the model and evaluate it using K-Fold cross-validation



Conclusion

Reverse inference Limits

- Neuroimaging limits
- Need for cognitive ontology (BrainMap Database)
- Improving Reverse Inference



1. Russell A. Poldrack, Can cognitive processes be inferred from neuroimaging data ?, In Trends in Cognitive Sciences, Volume 10, Issue 2, 2006, Pages 59-63, ISSN 1364-6613, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2005.12.004>.

The future of machine learning for Neuroimaging

- Be able to detect and understand physical disease such as ADHD
- Be able to detect and understand mental disease such as schizophrenia
- European Brain Project



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