

Processing fMRI Data in R

https://github.com/muschellij2/Neuroimaging_in_R

John Muschelli http://johnmuschelli.com/Neuroimaging_in_R/fmri_proc.html
April 10, 2016

Main Software: fMRI/MRI Processing

- I don't process my data
- MATLAB/SPM
- R
- Python/Nipype
- BrainVoyager/FreeSurfer/AFNI
- Other
- Stata/SAS (just kidding)

Main Software: Statistical Analysis

- MATLAB/SPM
- R
- Python/Pandas
- SAS
- Stata/SPSS
- Other/Excel

Are these the same?

- Yes
- No

I use R

Why R?

- Statistical tools are state of the art
 - SAS/Stata do not currently support imaging
- R statistical tools > MATLAB/Python (opinion)
 - maybe not machine learning (scikit-learn)
- Statistics programs commonly teach it
- Packages have been developed for imaging
- Shiny

Data used from NITRC

Multi-sequence MRI dataset from Kirby 21
(<https://www.nitrc.org/projects/multimodal>):

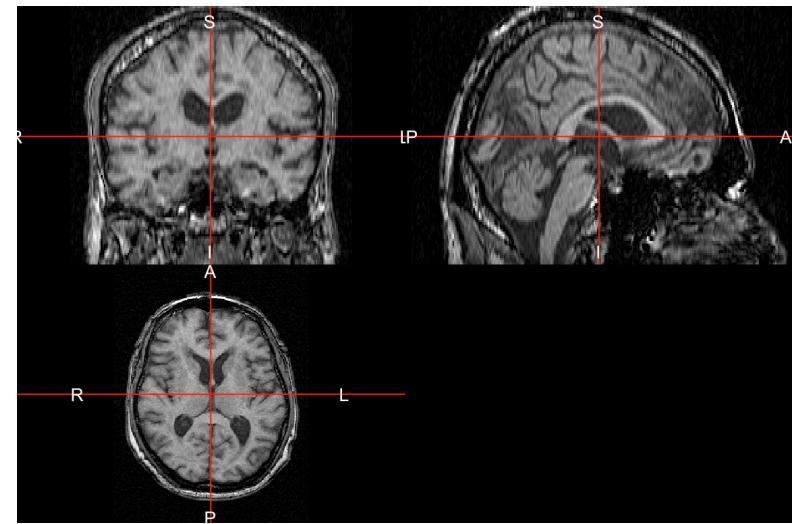
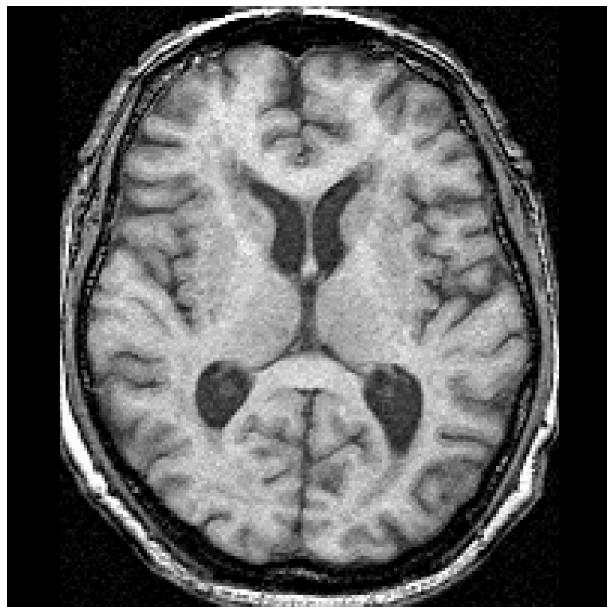
- Using 2 MRI sequences: fMRI, MPRAGE

files

	anatomical	functional
"KKI2009-19-MPRAGE.nii.gz"		"KKI2009-19-fMRI.nii.gz"

oro.nifti (Brandon Whitcher, CRAN)

- Can read/write NIfTI/ANALYZE files
- Implements the `nifti` object (S4)
 - Use it like an array
 - Includes meta data relevant to images
- Has useful plotting functions `image.nifti`, `orthographic`



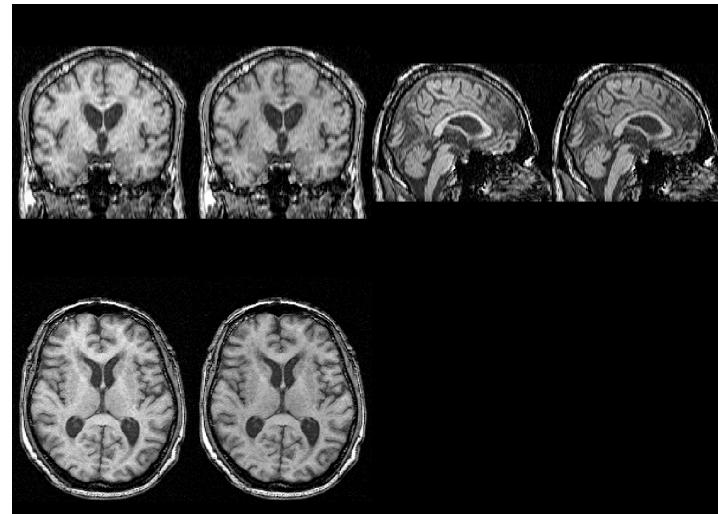
spm12r (me, CRAN)

Requires MATLAB (installs SPM to R library)

- `spm12_slice_timing` - slices are not taken instantaneously
- `spm12_realign` - people move
- `spm12_coregister` - structural imaging is higher resolution
- `spm12_segment` - where's the gray matter?
- `spm12_normalize` - brains look better in MNI
- `spm12_smooth` - turn that noise down

fslr (me, CRAN)

- Relies **heavily** on the `nifti` object
- Wraps FSL - a popular neuroimaging suite
 - `fslmaths` - image manipulation
 - `fslstats` - image statistics
 - `fslbet` - brain extraction/skull stripping
- Adds some plotting functionality `ortho2`, `double_ortho`



fslr (me, CRAN)

- `fsl_slicetimer` - slices are not taken instantaneously
- `mcflirt` - people move
- `flirt` - structural imaging is higher resolution
- `fast` - where's the gray matter? (not that fast)
- `flirt+fnirt` - brains look better in MNI
- `fslsmooth` - turn that noise down

Number of Downloads (RStudio CRAN)

Package	All_Time	Last_Week
oro.nifti	18764	100
fslr	6906	56
spm12r	1020	30

The **nifti** object

fslr: `readnii` wraps `oro.nifti::readNIfTI`:

```
library(fslr)
img = readnii(files["functional"]); print(img)
```

NIfTI-1 format

```
Type          : nifti
Data Type     : 16 (FLOAT32)
Bits per Pixel : 32
Slice Code    : 0 (Unknown)
Intent Code   : 0 (None)
Qform Code    : 1 (Scanner_Anat)
Sform Code    : 0 (Unknown)
Dimension     : 80 x 80 x 37 x 210
Pixel Dimension: 3 x 3 x 3.97 x 1
Voxel Units   : mm
Time Units    : Unknown
```

fslr: Slice Timing Correction

`fsl_slicetimer` will do slice timing correction

```
tr = 2 # 2 seconds
first_scan = floor(10.0 / tr) + 1 # 10 seconds "stabilization of signal"
img = subset_4d(img, first_scan:ntim(img))
aimg = fsl_slicetimer(img, tr = 2, indexing = "up", acq_order = "contiguous")
print(dim(aimg))
```

```
[1] 80 80 37 205
```

```
print(voxdim(aimg))
```

```
[1] 3.000000 3.000000 3.972973
```

Orthographic View

```
library(fslr); median_image = apply(aimg, c(1, 2, 3), median)  
ortho2(median_image)
```

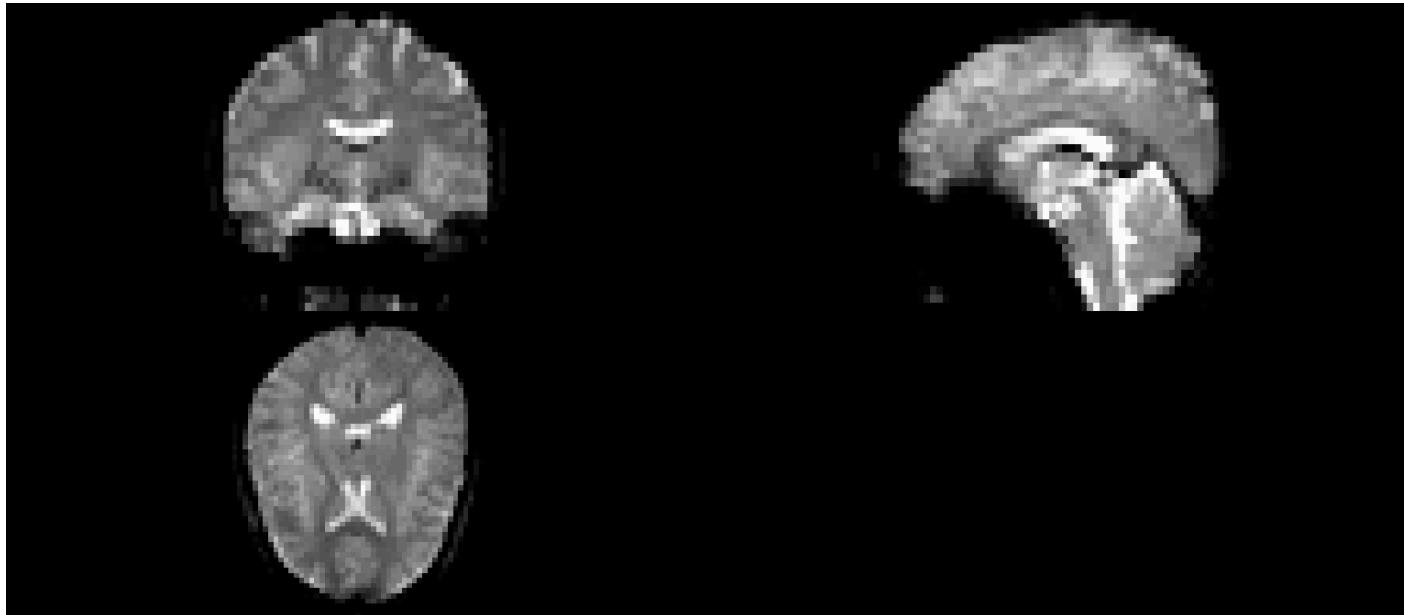
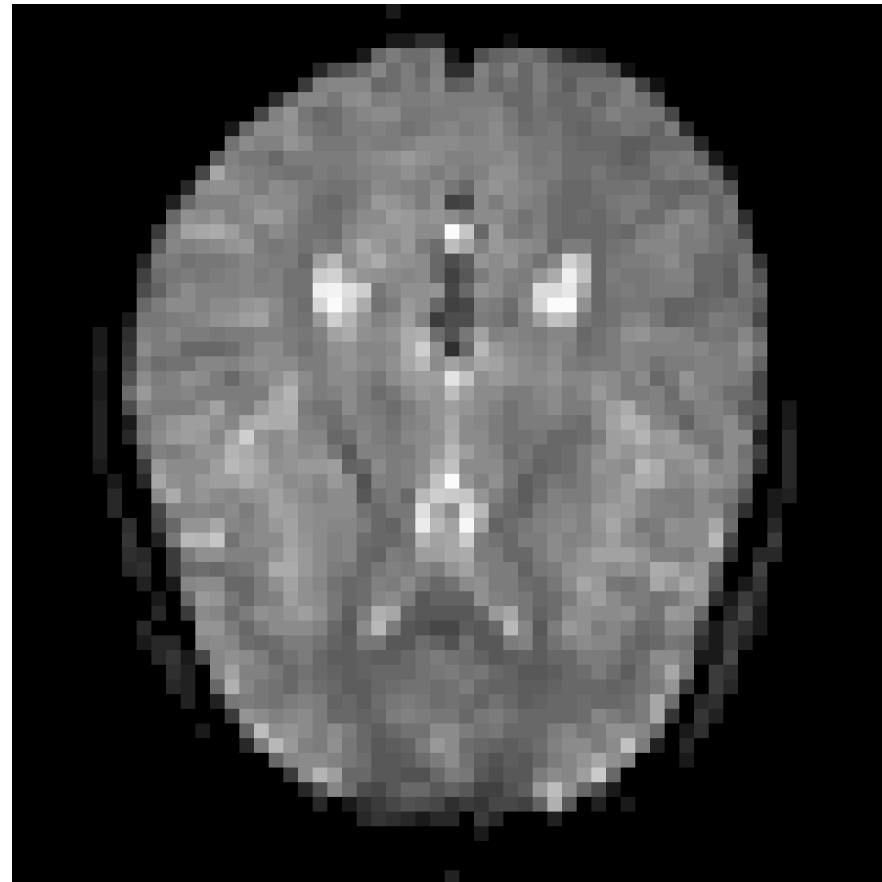


Image Slice View

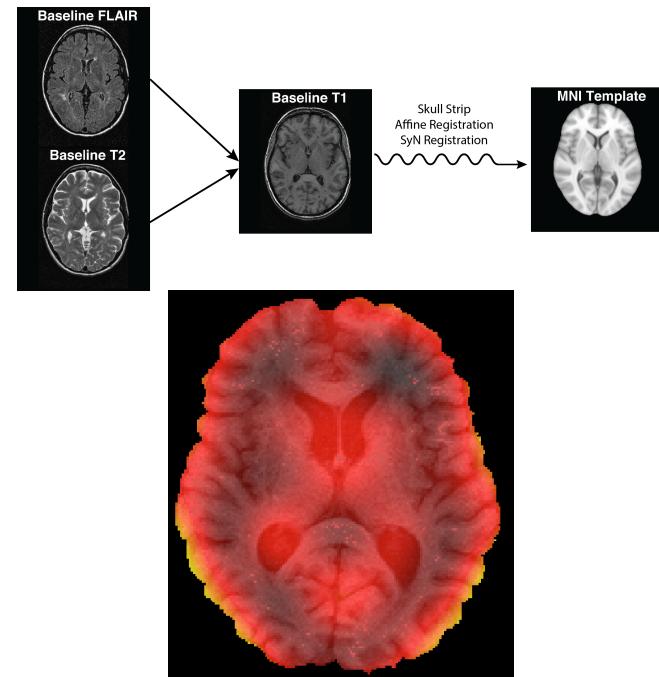
```
image(median_image, z = 18, plot.type = "single")
```



ANTsR (Brian Avants, GitHub)

Located at <https://github.com/stnava/ANTsR>

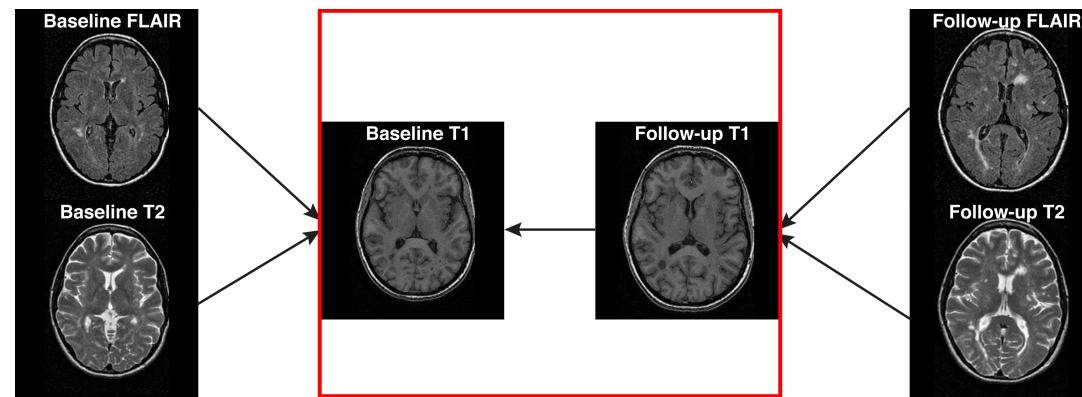
- Re-implements ANTs **within R** using ITK/C++ (fast)
 - actively maintained (sometimes lacking documentation)
- N3/N4 Inhomogeneity correction
- Image Registration
- Reads/writes data using pointers
(not in memory)
 - not as intuitive/not exactly array-like



extrantsr ("extra ANTsR", me, GitHub)

Located at <https://github.com/muschelli2/extrantsr>

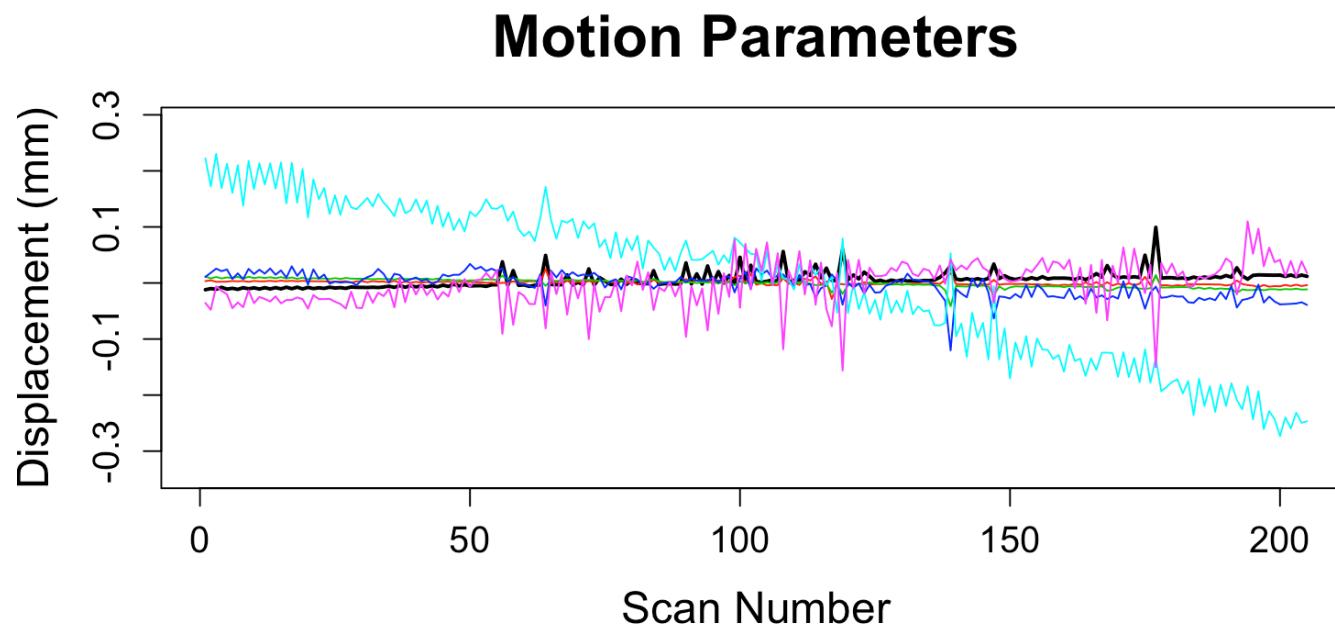
- Wraps ANTsR functionality
 - Allows `nifti` object use
 - Has `ants2oro` conversion for ANTs images to `nifti`
- Adds commonly done pipelines for neuroimaging
- I use this heavily for my imaging analyses



Motion Correction/Calculation

- `antsMotionCalculation` calculates motion parameters (`rp`)
- Also the motion-corrected image

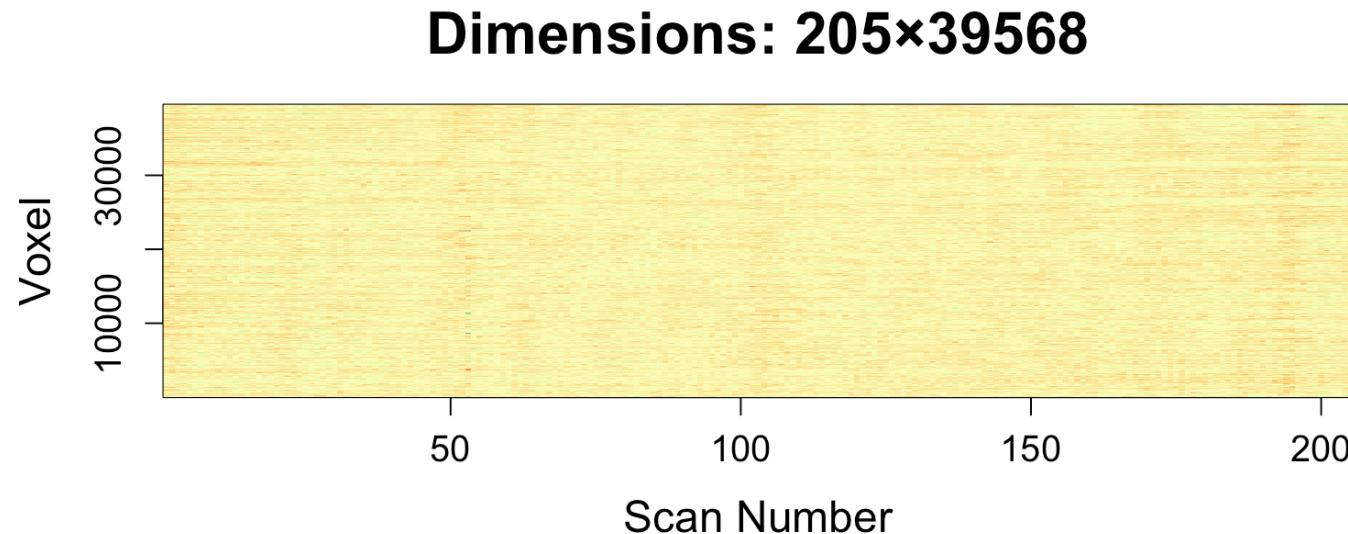
```
motionCorrectionResults = antsMotionCalculation(  
    boldImage, fixed = average_image, txttype = "Rigid")
```



Let's Make a Matrix!

`timeseries2matrix` creates matrix, $[Math Processing Error]$ voxels in mask

```
averageImage = getAverageOfTimeSeries(moco_img)
boldMatrix = timeseries2matrix(img = moco_img, mask = averageImage > mean(averageImage))
print(dim(boldMatrix))
```

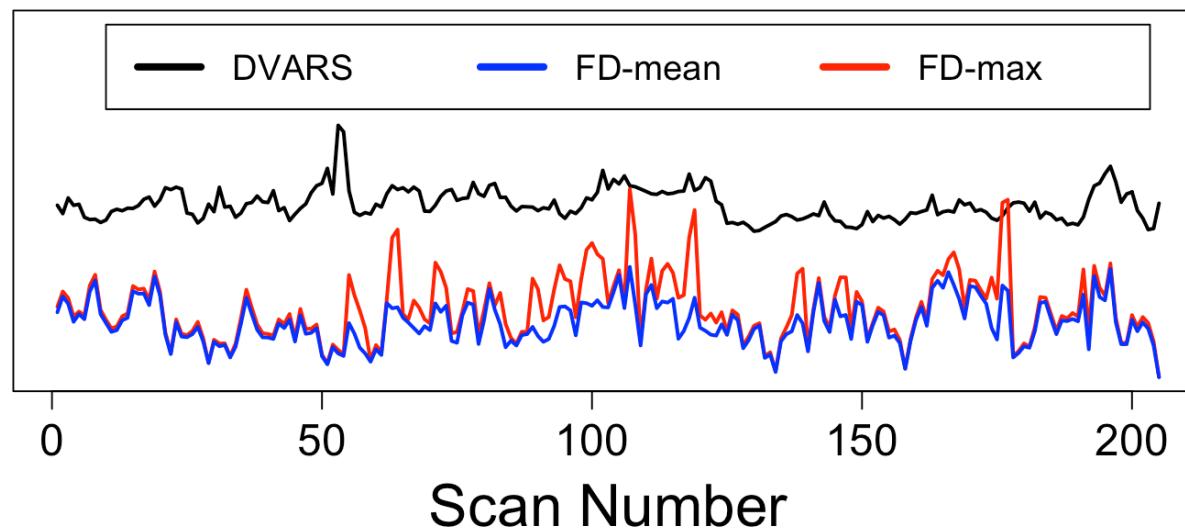


DVARS - RMS change in BOLD

computeDVARS does what the names says

```
DVARS = computeDVARS(boldMatrix)  
fd = motionCorrectionResults$fd
```

DVARS and Framewise Displacement

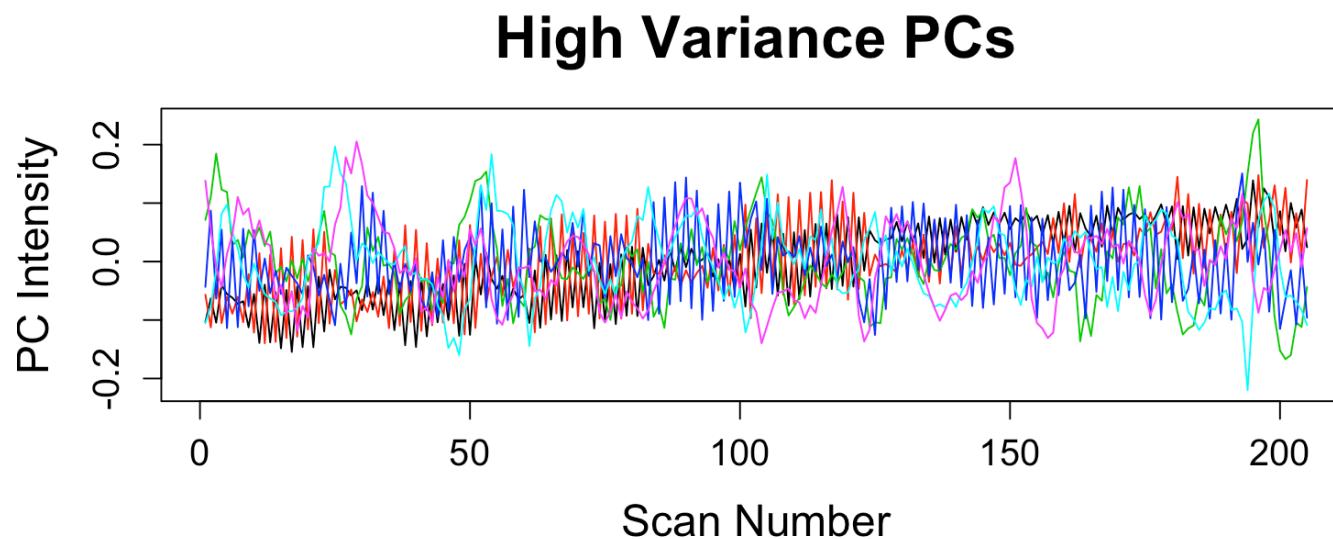


Nuisance Variables: CompCor

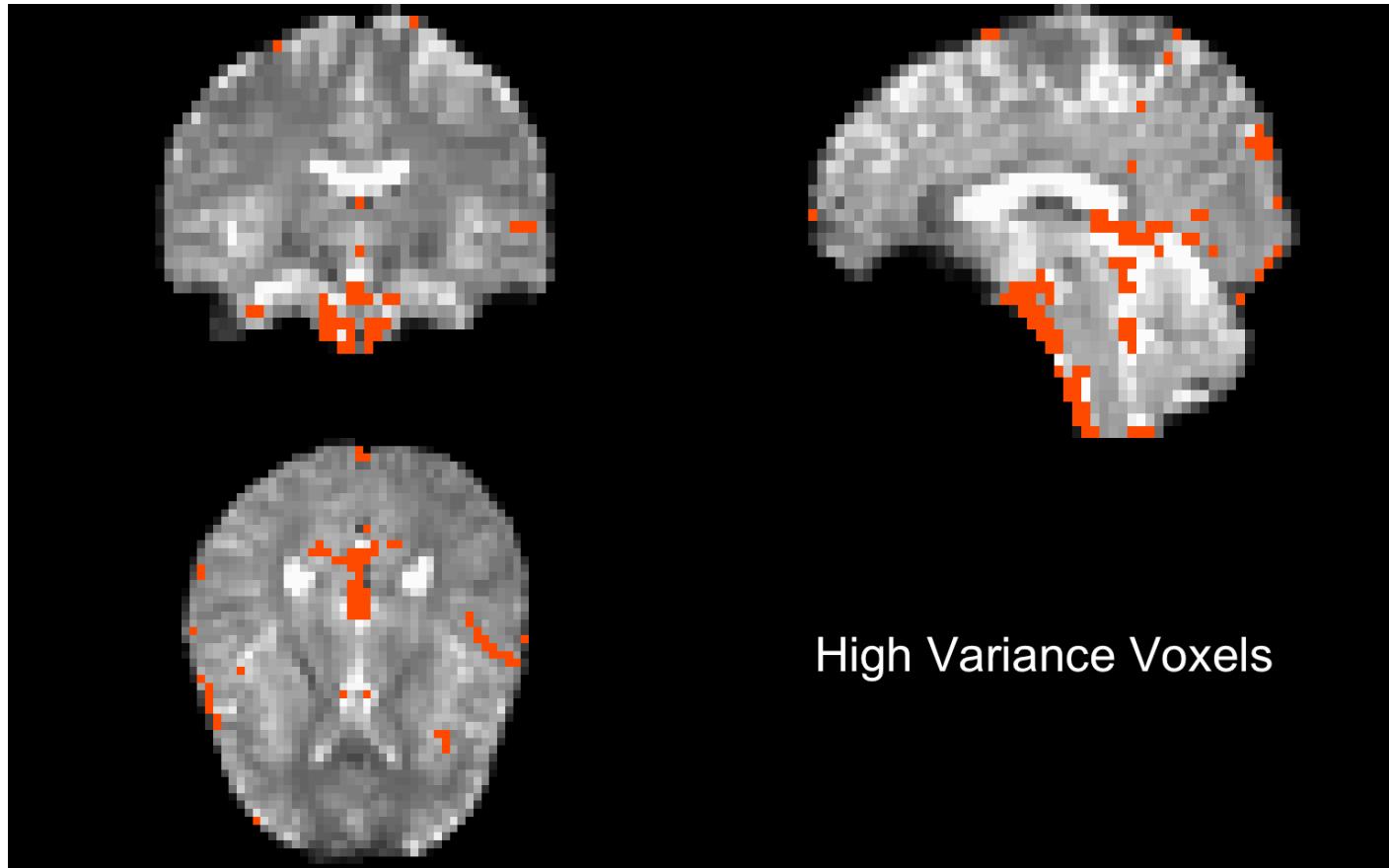
compcor: PCA on high-variance voxels (Behzadi et al. 2007)

- have to specify number of components

```
compCorNuisanceVariables = compcor(moco_img, maskImage, ncompcor = 6)
nuisanceVariables = cbind(moco_params, compCorNuisanceVariables)
```



Nuisance Variables: CompCor Voxels



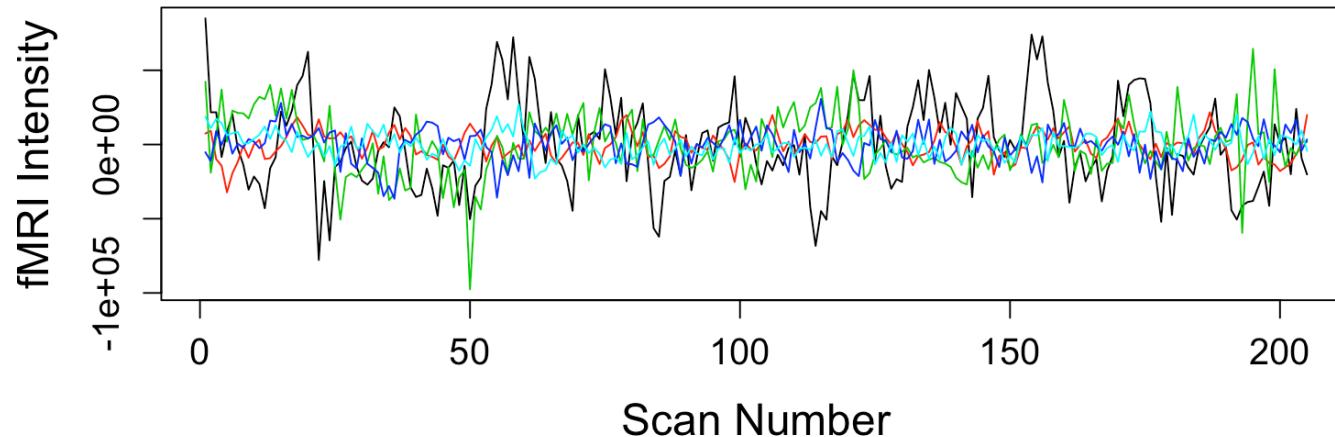
High Variance Voxels

Nuisance Regression and Filtering

`lm` works great here for regression [Math Processing Error]

```
nuisanceVariables = scale(nuisanceVariables)
nuisance_mod = lm(boldMatrix ~ nuisanceVariables)
rMatrix = residuals(nuisance_mod)
```

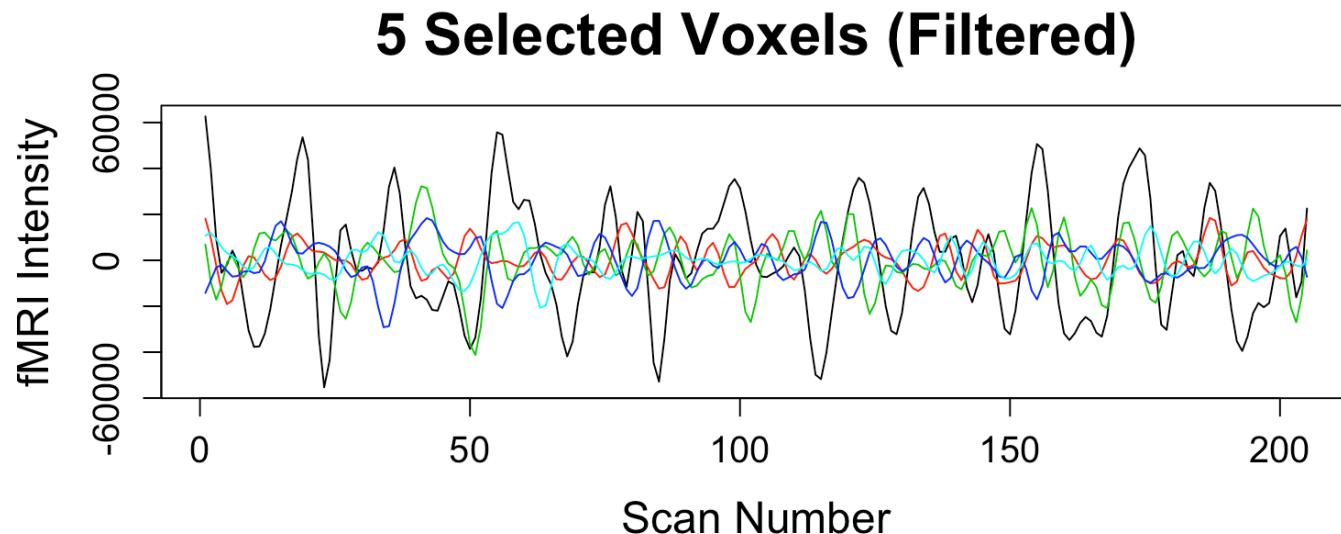
5 Randomly Selected Voxels



Filtering the frequencies

- frequencyFilterfMRI calls mFilter::cffilter

```
rMatrix = frequencyFilterfMRI(rMatrix, tr = 2, freqLo = 0.01, freqHi = 0.1, opt = "trig")
```

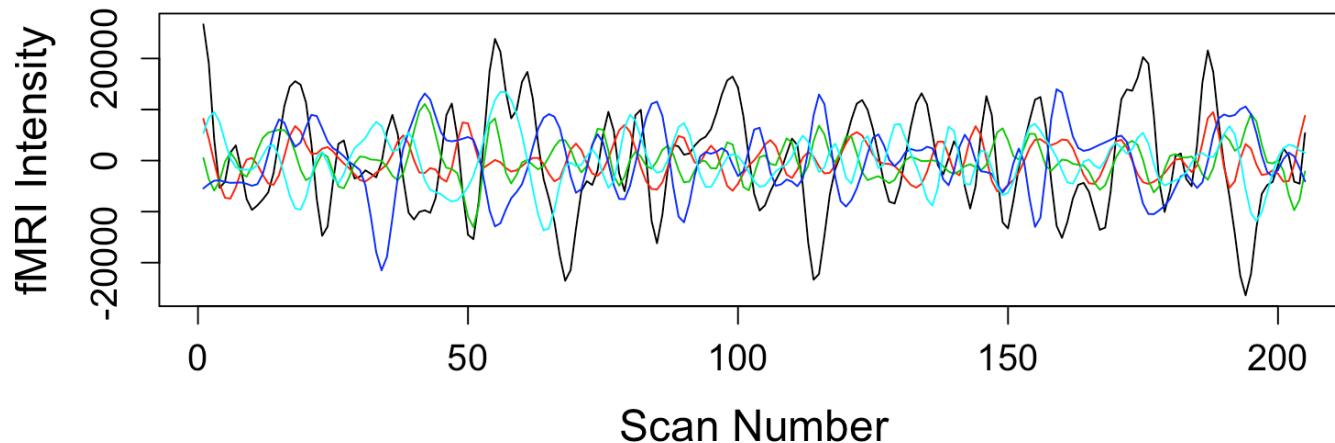


Smooth Image

- `smoothImage` - Gaussian smoothing FWHM = 6mm [Math Processing Error]

```
cleanBoldImage = matrix2timeseries(boldImage, maskImage, rMatrix)
smoothCleanBoldImage = smoothImage(cleanBoldImage, sigma = c(rep(6, 3), 0), FWHM = TRUE)
```

5 Selected Voxels (Smoothed)



What Else Do We Need?

Not covered

- fmri package (ask Joerg)
- AnalyzeFMRI
- cudaBayesreg

Bibliography

Behzadi, Yashar, Khaled Restom, Joy Liau, and Thomas T Liu. 2007. "A Component Based Noise Correction Method (CompCor) for BOLD and Perfusion Based fMRI." *Neuroimage* 37 (1). Elsevier: 90–101.