



# FMRI analysis using GNN

## Members:

1. Manishkumar Alagumalai
2. Rishit Puri
3. Aathirai Senthilkumar Thamaraiselvi
4. Aravind Sivakumar
5. Aaditya Dharne

# Overview



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  - i. GCN
  - ii. Edge Conv Layers
  - iii. GAT
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5. Result comparison

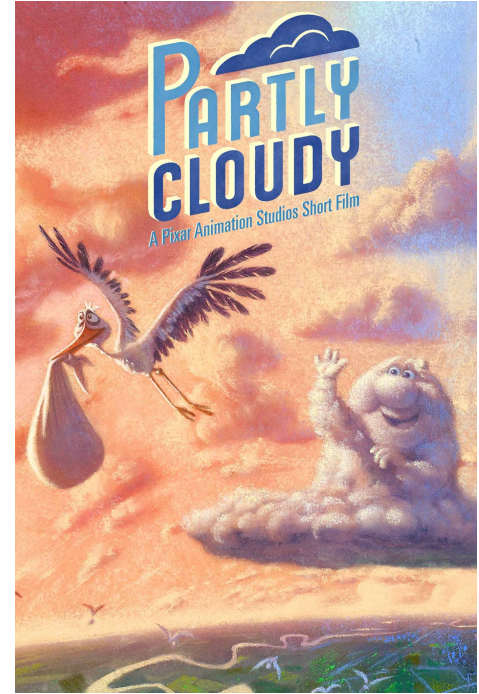
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# Project explanation

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- The brain can be conceptualized as a complex network where each brain region is a node and connections between regions represent functional interactions.
  - MRI data of 3–12 year old children and adults during viewing of a short animated film, Pixar “[Partly Cloudy](#)”.
  - Binary prediction problem.

Goal:

- To predict if the participant watching the animated film is adult or a child.



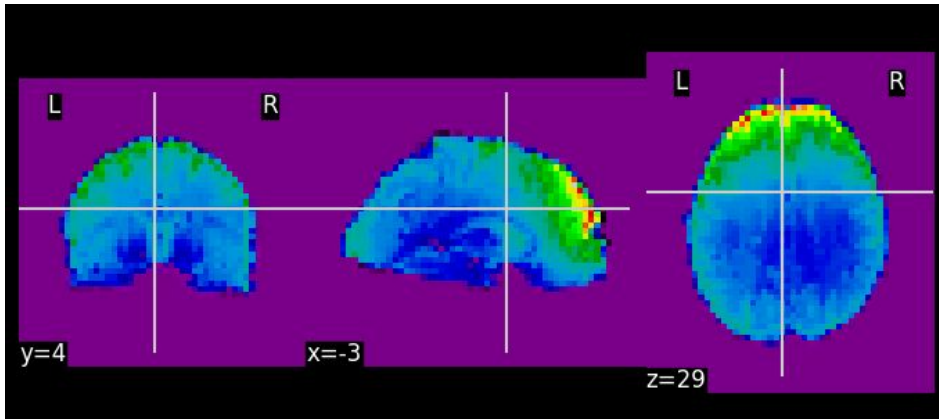
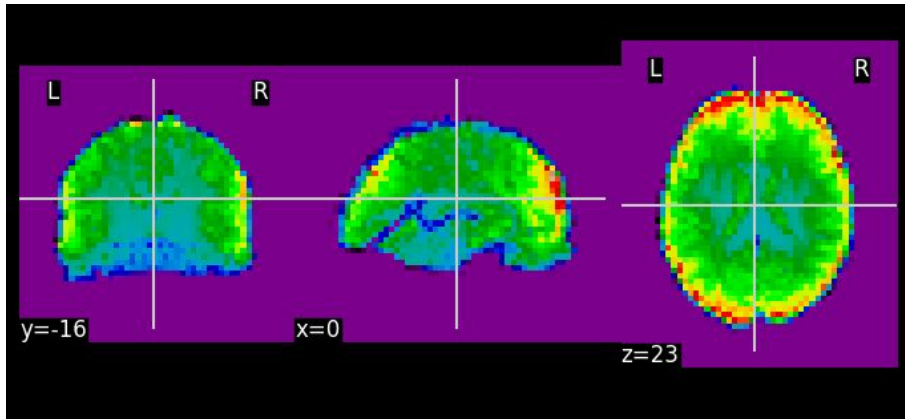
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# Dataset



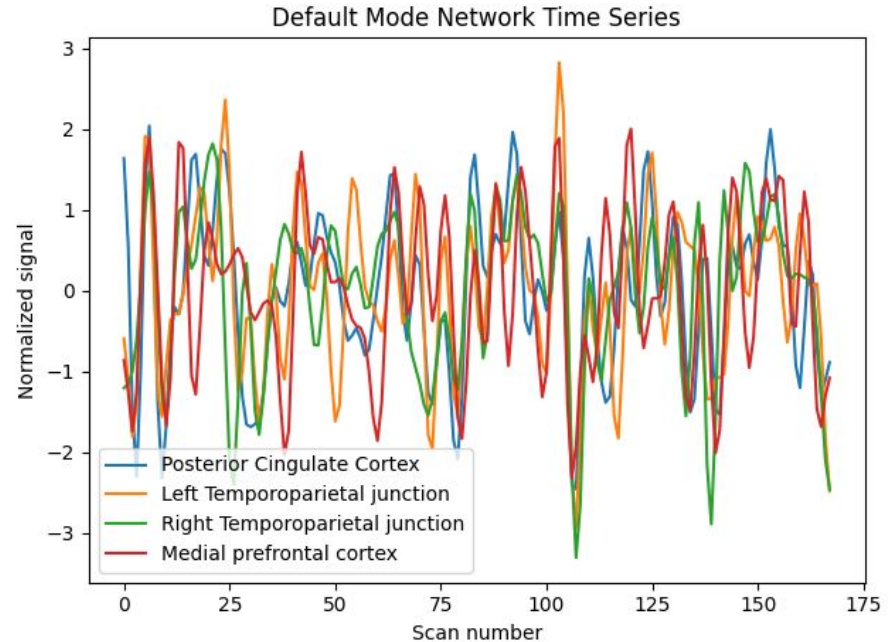
- Dataset is taken from a open platform - OpenNeuro.
- An atlas that parcellates the brain into ROIs is used.
- This 155-subject dataset has already had a popular preprocessing pipeline run on it known as fMRIPrep.
- A confounds file is used to regress out noise. This confounds file, is generated by fMRIPrep.

# Plots of images in the dataset



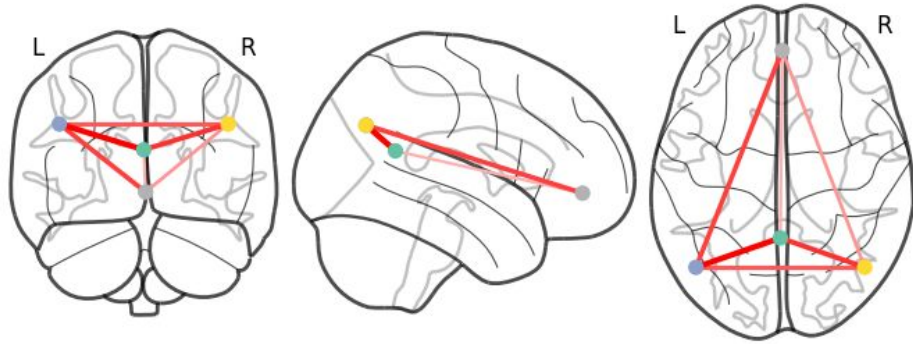
# Image converted to Time series data

- BOLD measurements give us information about how active each ROI is within the brain over time.
- ROIs are clusters of brain cells, and our bodies send more oxygen-rich blood to these cells when they become active.
- These local changes in blood-oxygen levels are measured by the MRI machine



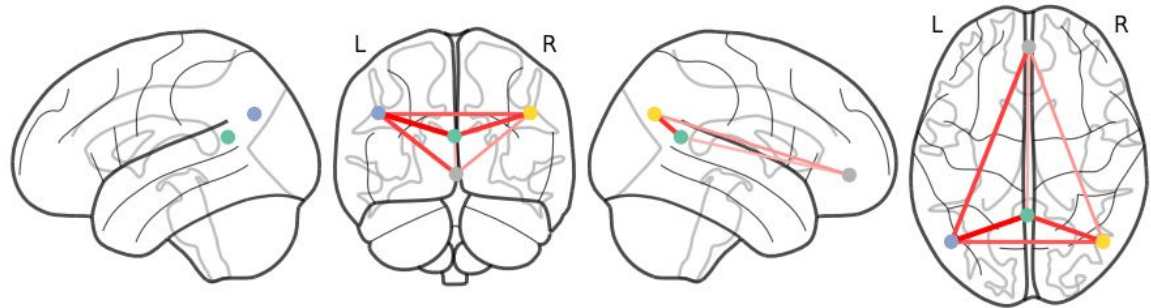


### Default Mode Network Connectivity



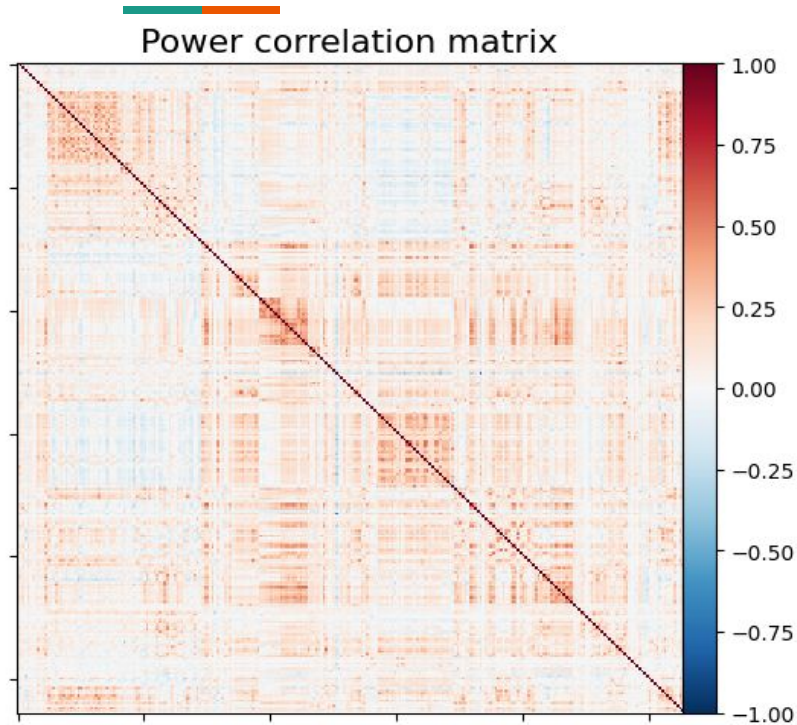
- Compute partial correlation matrix.
- Visualisation of the graph of connection.

### Connectivity projected on hemispheres

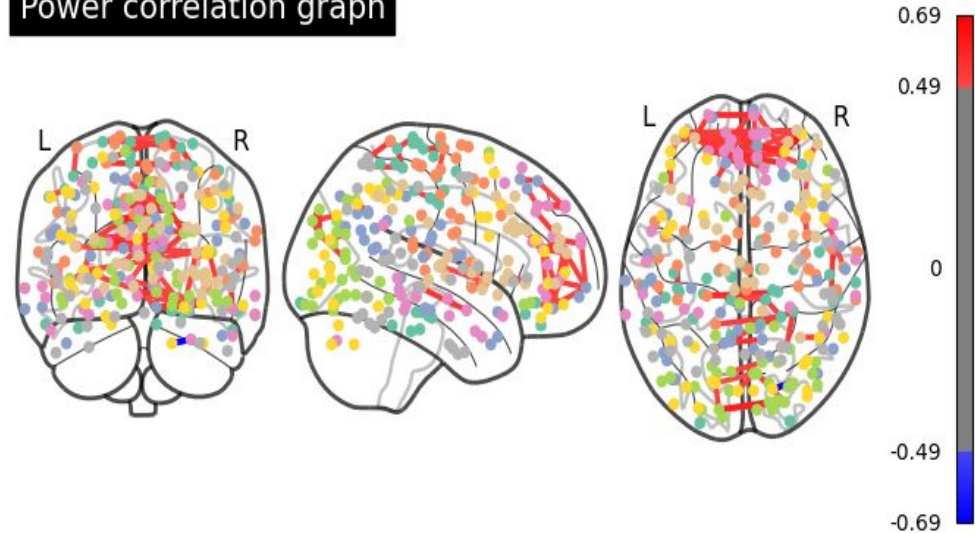


- Visualisation of the graph of connection with hemispheric projections.

# Correlation calculation using Power Atlas

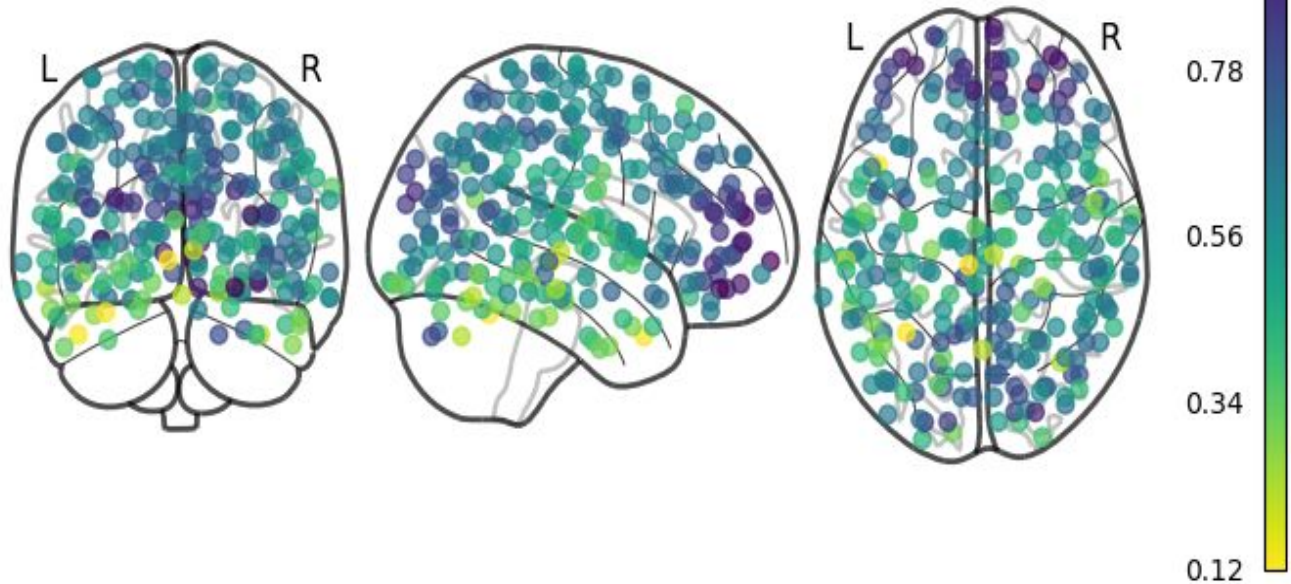


Power correlation graph



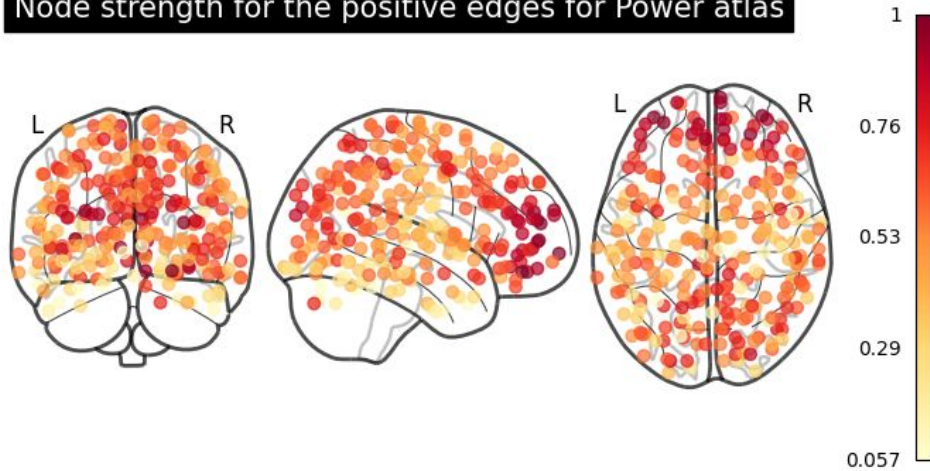
# Edge Strength visualisation

Node strength for absolute value of edges for Power atlas

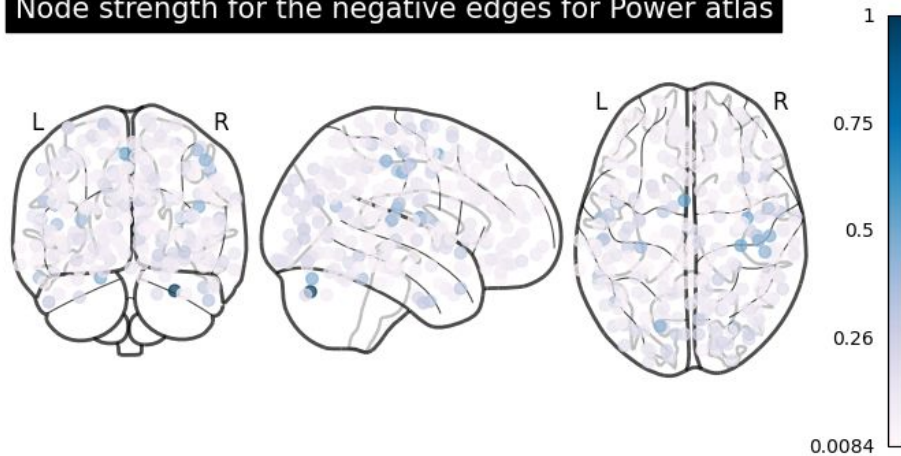


# Positive and negative structure of the Edge strength

Node strength for the positive edges for Power atlas

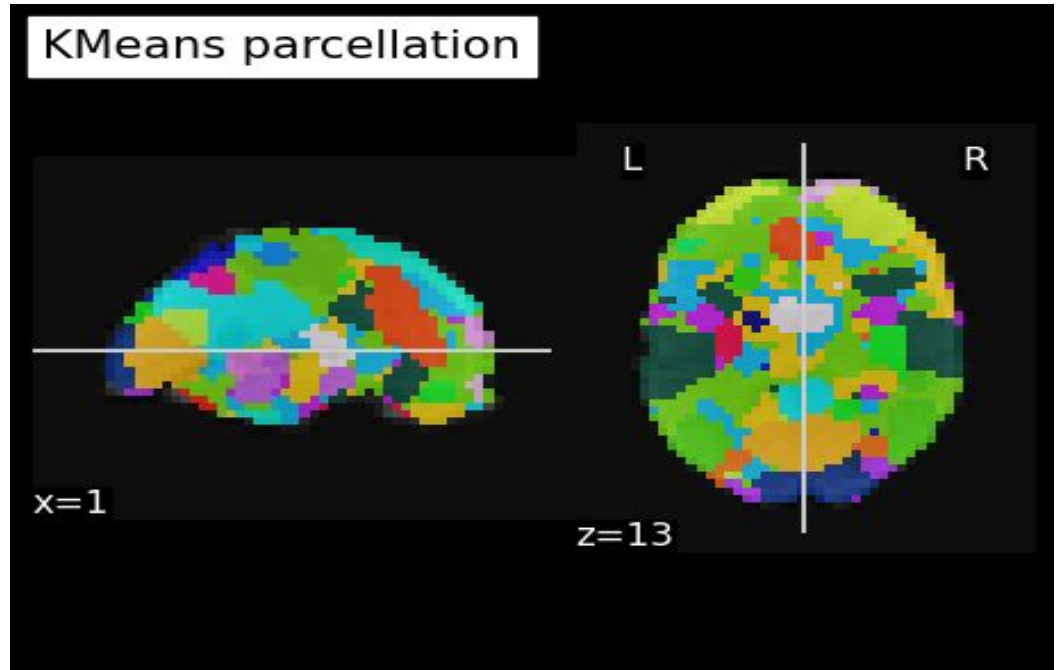


Node strength for the negative edges for Power atlas



# K means clustering analysis

- 30 clusters.
- Standardization and smoothing performed before clustering analysis.



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# Dataset preparation



**NiLearn** is a Python package that performs machine learning on neuroimaging data.

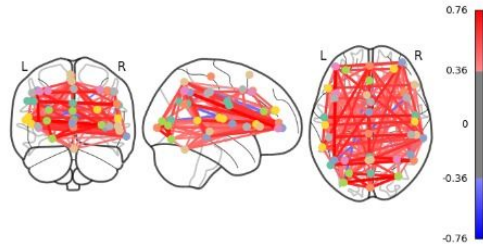
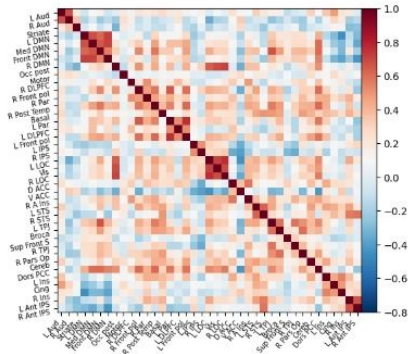
**Step 1:** Download dataset and Atlas from OpenNeuro. (Preprocessing pipeline fMRIPrep already run on the dataset)

**Step 2:** Get brain signal time series data from the ROIs defined by the atlas. Regress out noise using confounds file generated by fMRIPrep.

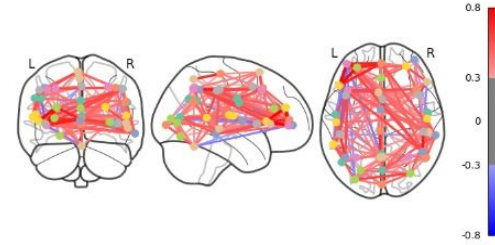
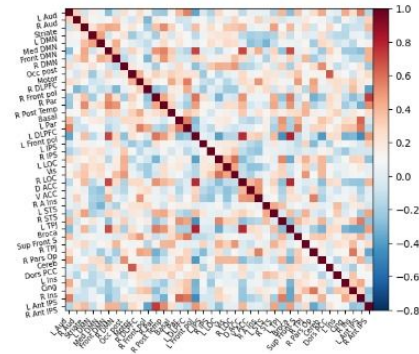
**Step 3:** Calculate correlation matrices using the time series data.



# Step 3: Correlation Graph samples



Adult



Child





## How train and test dataset is created

- We create graph matrix using the correlated features and pass that matrix to networkx function to create a dataset format that can be used in GNN algorithms.
- We split the entire dataset by 80% for training and 20% for test.
- We also maintain a label list with values 1(child) and 0(adult). We use the list to compare the prediction from the model with the original label list.

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**Models trained**



# Hyperparameters

- Epochs trained: 30
- Activation function - Relu, Softmax(last layer)
- Optimizer - Adam
- Learning rate - 0.005, 0.01
- Loss function - NLLLoss



# Models

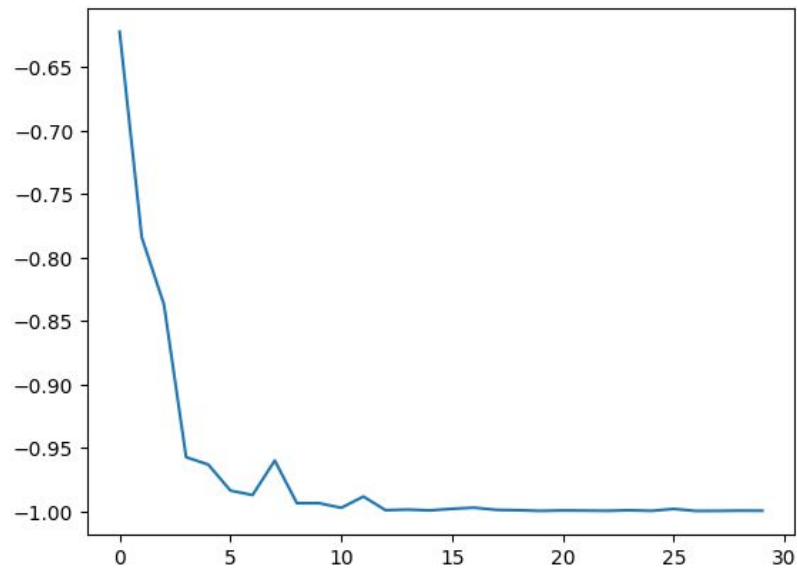
1. GCN Conv Layers
2. EDGE Conv Layers
3. GAT
4. Graph Sage
5. Graph Neural ODE



## GCN Conv layers

Train: 100.00%,

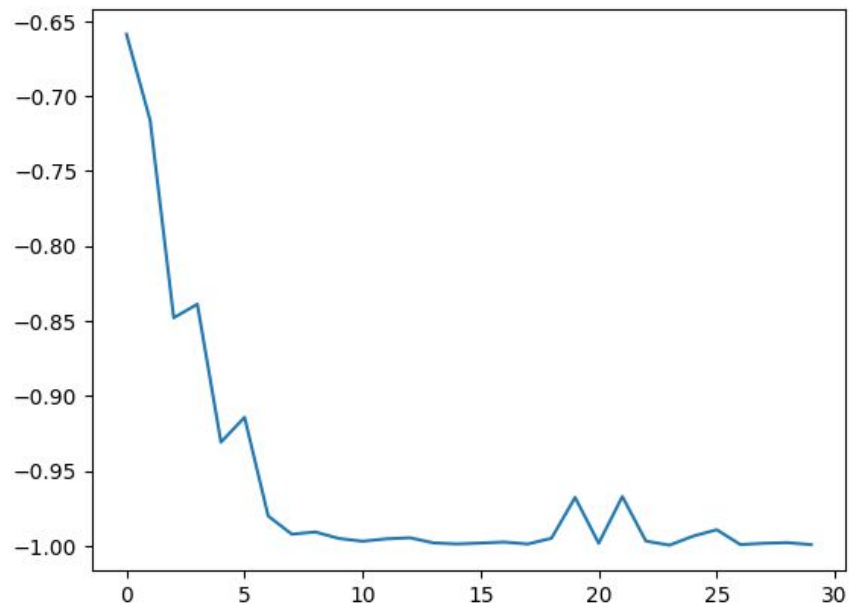
Test: 77.42%



## EDGE Conv layers

Train: 100.00%

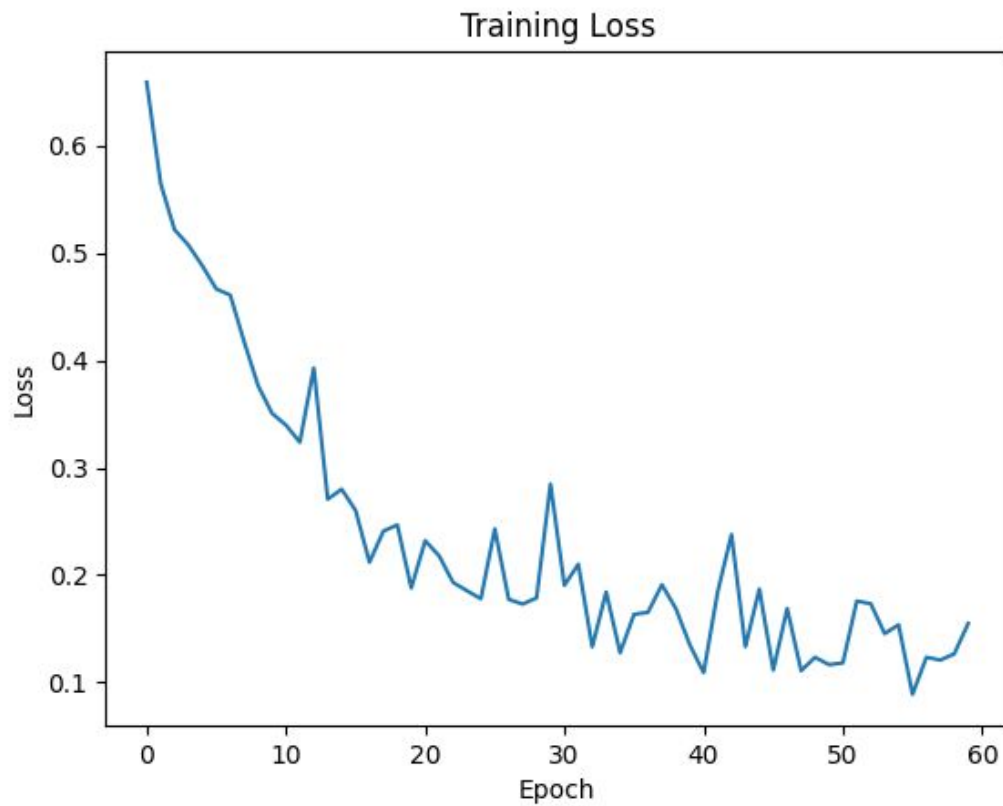
Test: 87.10%



# GAT

Train Acc: 98.39%

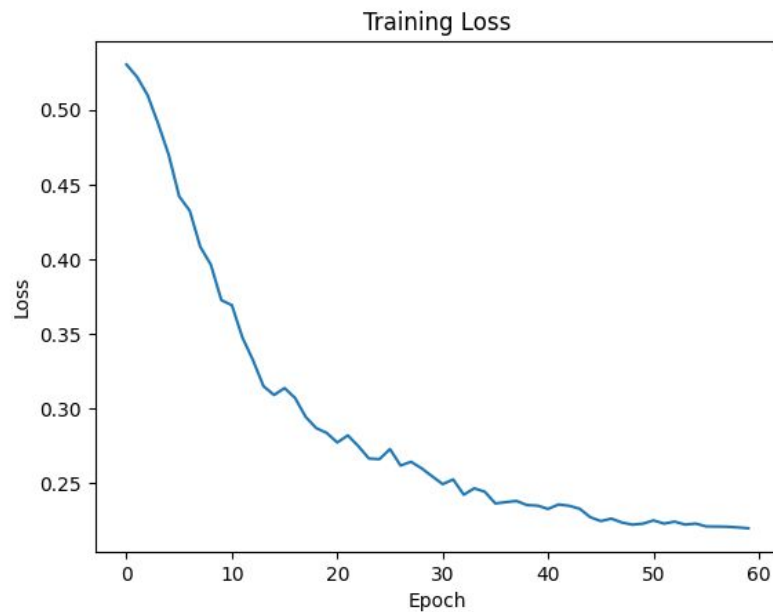
Test Acc: 93.55 %



# Graph Sage

Train Acc: 100%

Test Acc: 96.77%

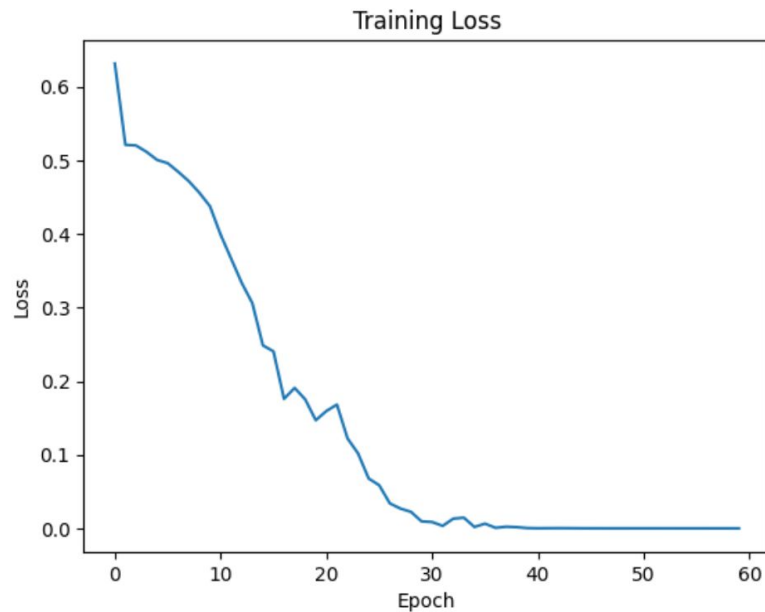




# Graph Neural ODE

Train Acc: 100%

Test Acc: 93%





## Comparison table

Model	No of epochs trained	Test accuracy(%)
GCN Conv Layers	30	77.42
EDGE Conv Layers	30	87.10
GAT	30	93.55
Graph Neural ODE	30	93.55
Graph Sage	30	96.77



# Summary



# References

- [1] Richardson, H., Lisandrelli, G., Riobueno-Naylor, A. et al. Development of the social brain from age three to twelve years. Nat Commun 9, 1027 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-03399-2>
- [2]<https://medium.com/stanford-cs224w/gnns-in-neuroscience-graph-convolutional-networks-for-fmri-analysis-8a2e933bd802>
- [3][3][https://nilearn.github.io/stable/auto\\_examples/03\\_connectivity/plot\\_multi\\_subject\\_connectome.html#sphx-glr-auto-examples-03-connectivity-plot-multi-subject-connectome-py](https://nilearn.github.io/stable/auto_examples/03_connectivity/plot_multi_subject_connectome.html#sphx-glr-auto-examples-03-connectivity-plot-multi-subject-connectome-py)
- [4][https://nilearn.github.io/dev/auto\\_examples/03\\_connectivity/plot\\_sphere\\_based\\_connectome.html](https://nilearn.github.io/dev/auto_examples/03_connectivity/plot_sphere_based_connectome.html)
- [5][https://nilearn.github.io/stable/auto\\_examples/03\\_connectivity/plot\\_data\\_driven\\_parcellations.html](https://nilearn.github.io/stable/auto_examples/03_connectivity/plot_data_driven_parcellations.html)