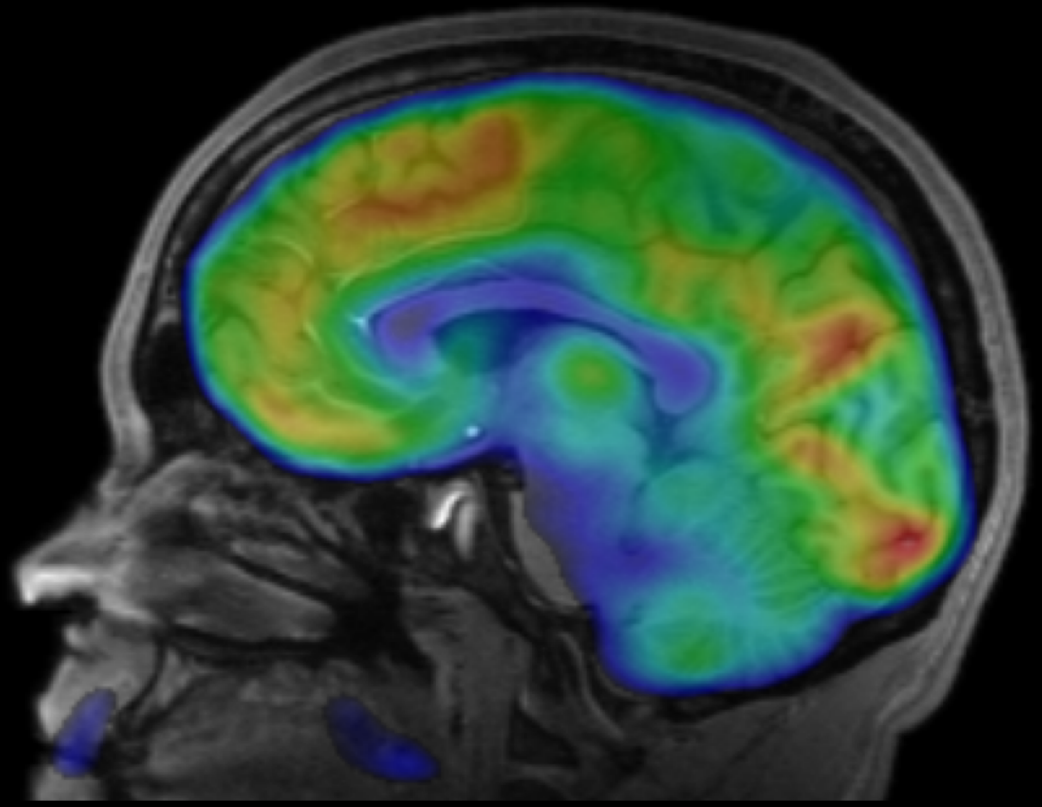
INTRO TO BRAIN IMAGING



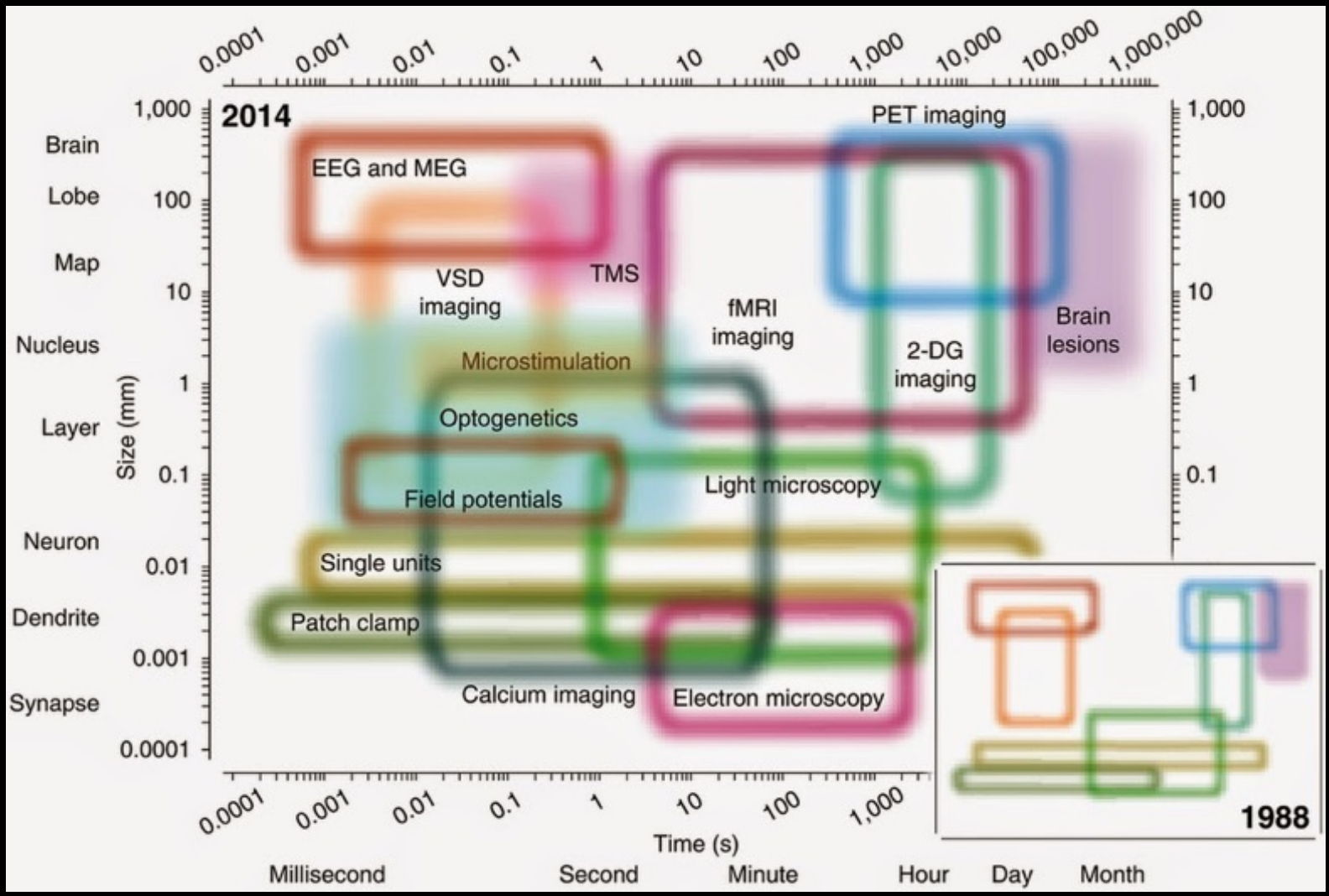
February 5, 2020

Tom Morin

Agenda

- **How does MRI work?**
- Structural vs. Functional MRI
  - What is BOLD signal?
- Three Ways to Look at fMRI Data
  - Activity Maps
  - Neural Decoding
  - Functional Connectivity Networks
- The future…

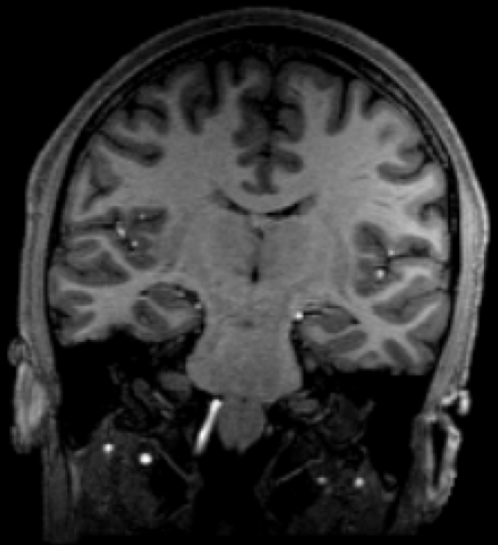
Temporal & Spatial Resolution



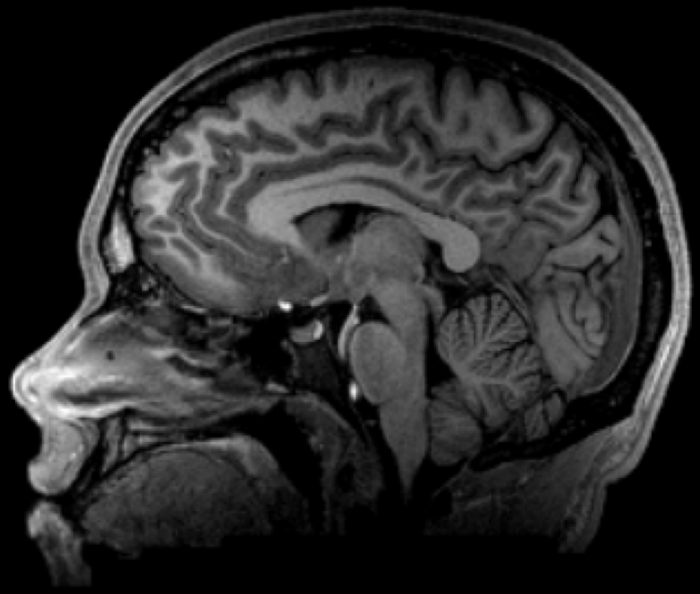
Sejnowski, et al. 2014

What am I Looking at?

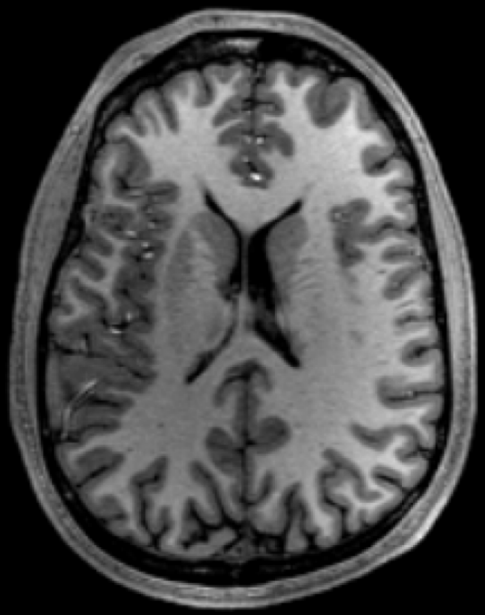
Coronal



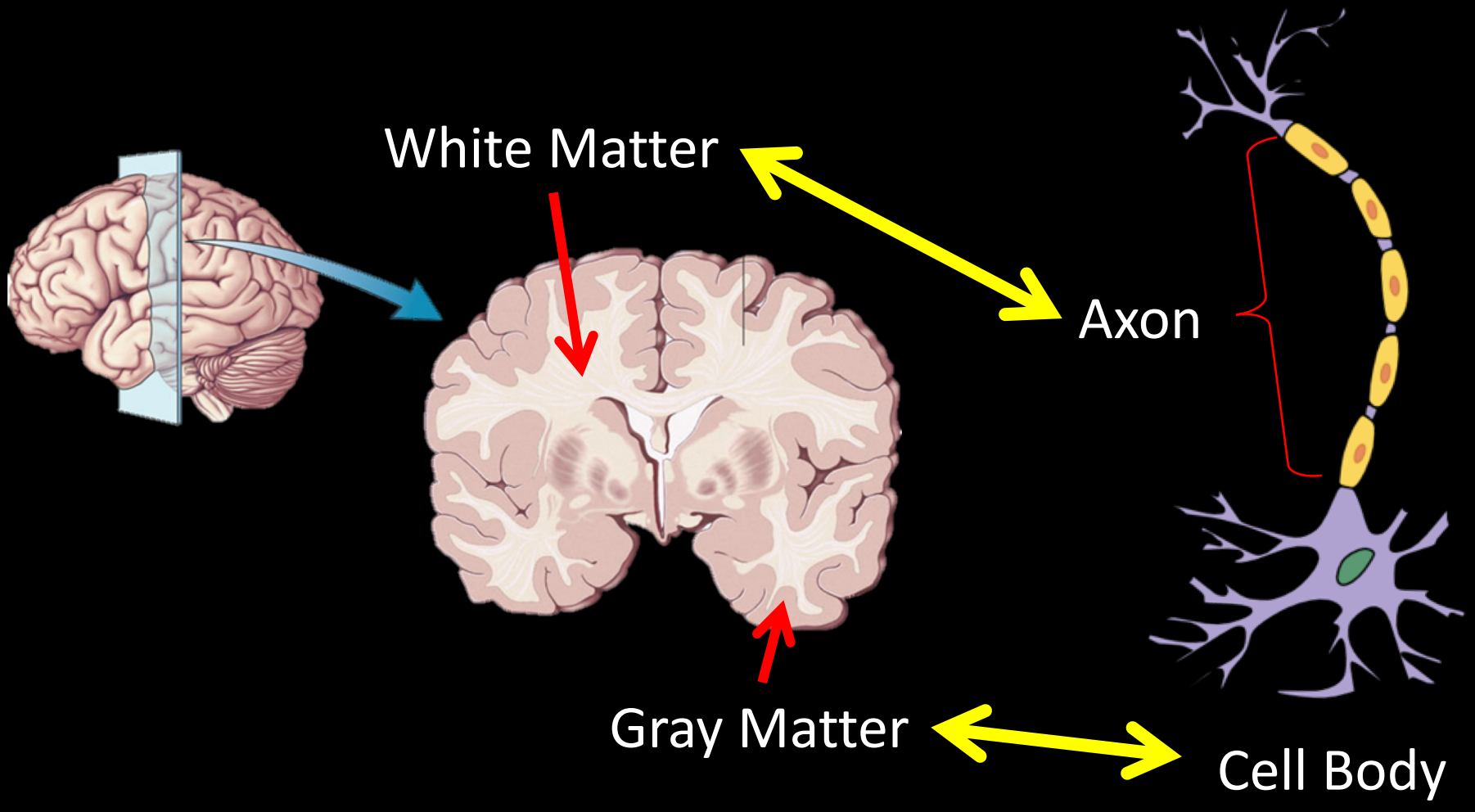
Sagittal



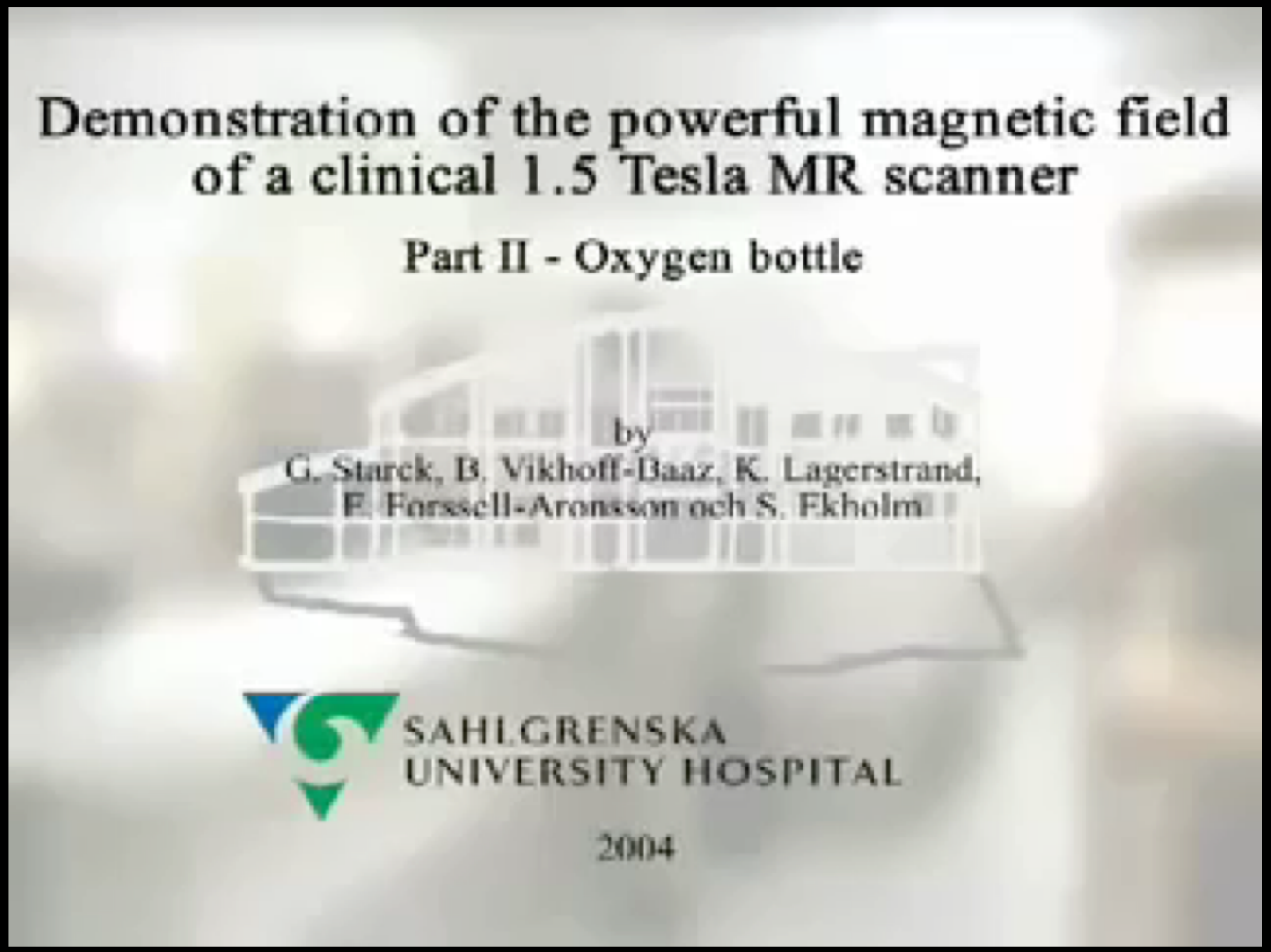
Axial



Quick Brain Anatomy Review



MR Safety

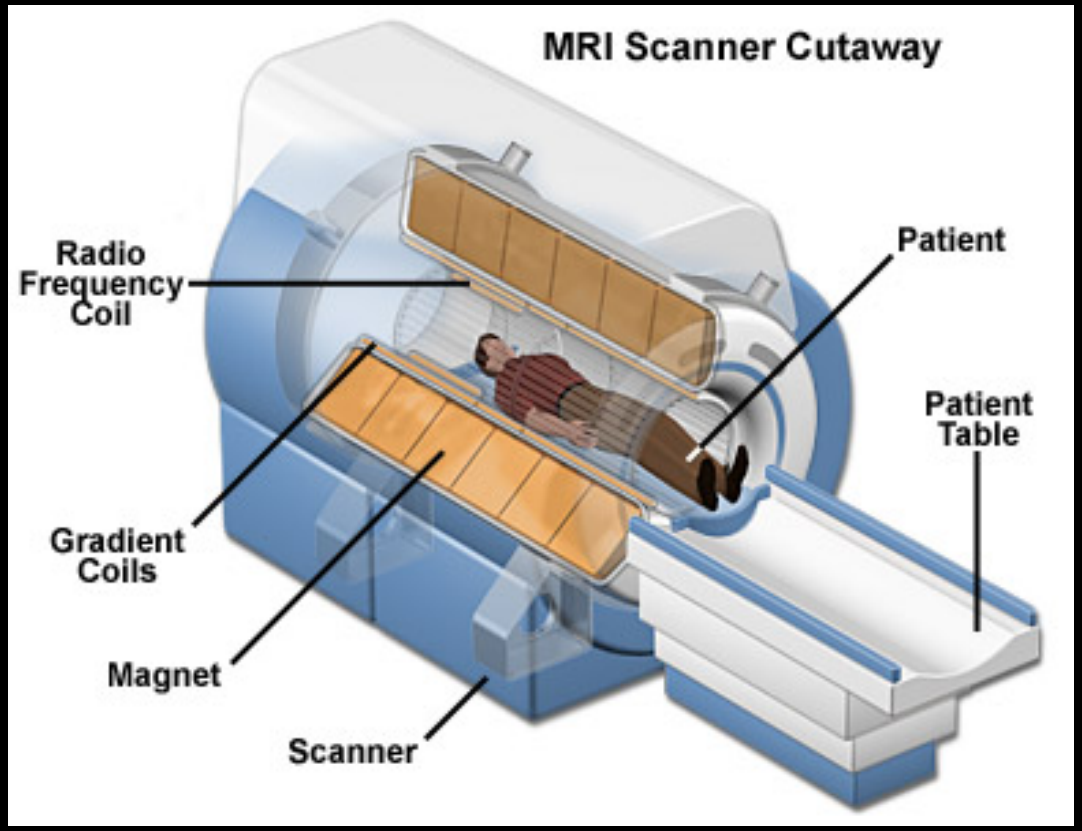


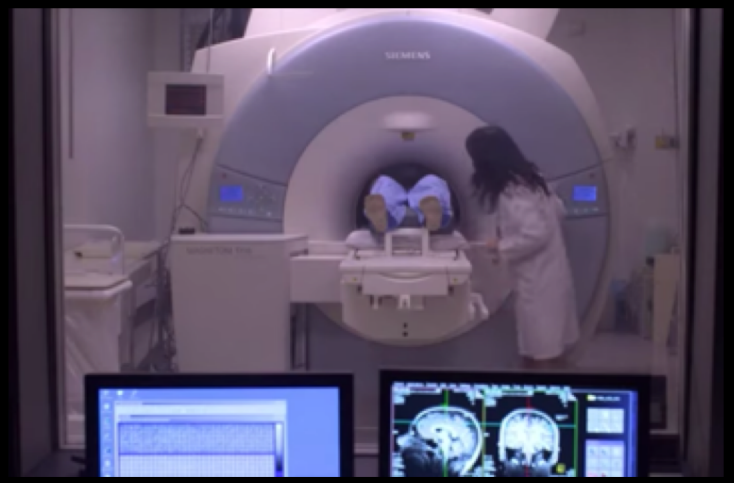
O_2 Tank vs. Watermelon:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=plvIEf7JsK

What Does MRI Sound Like?

MRI Sounds:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xS_V_Oge

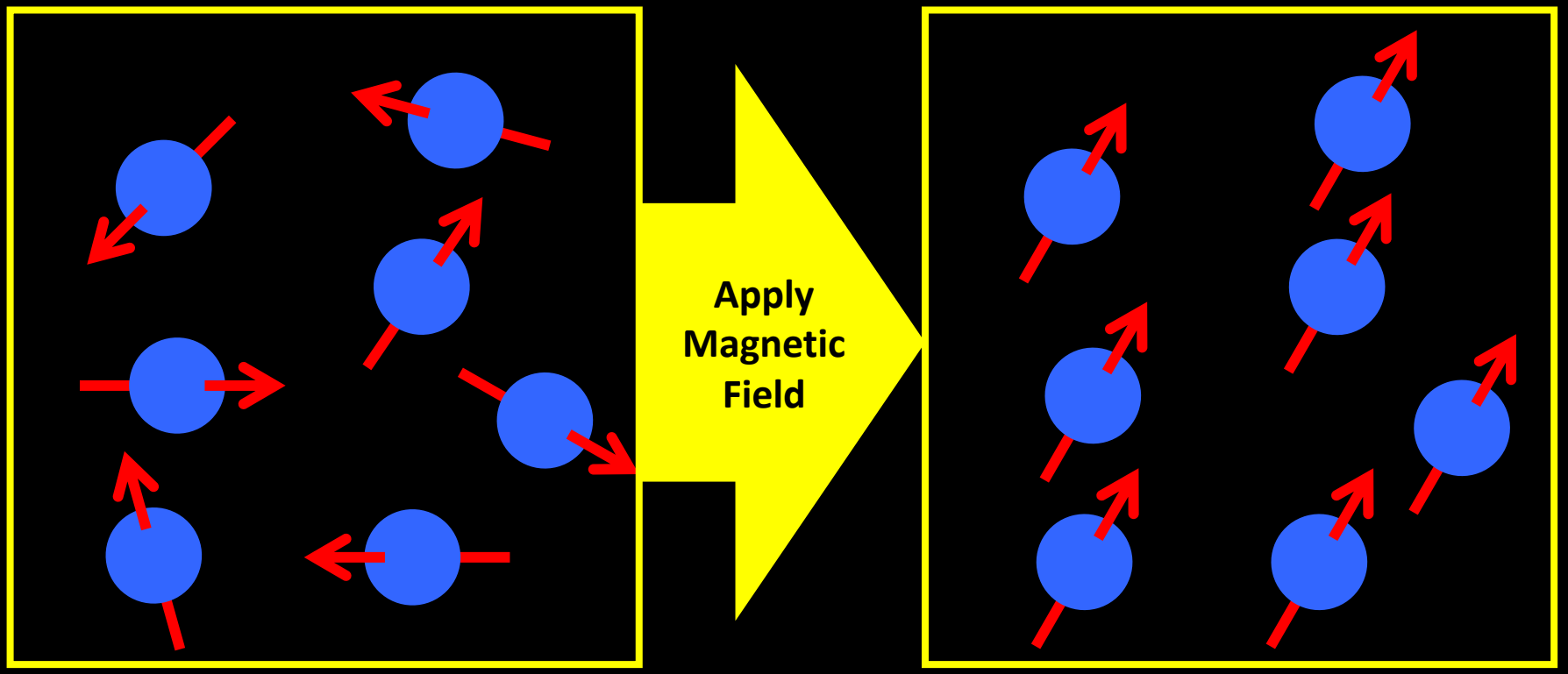
How Does MRI Work?





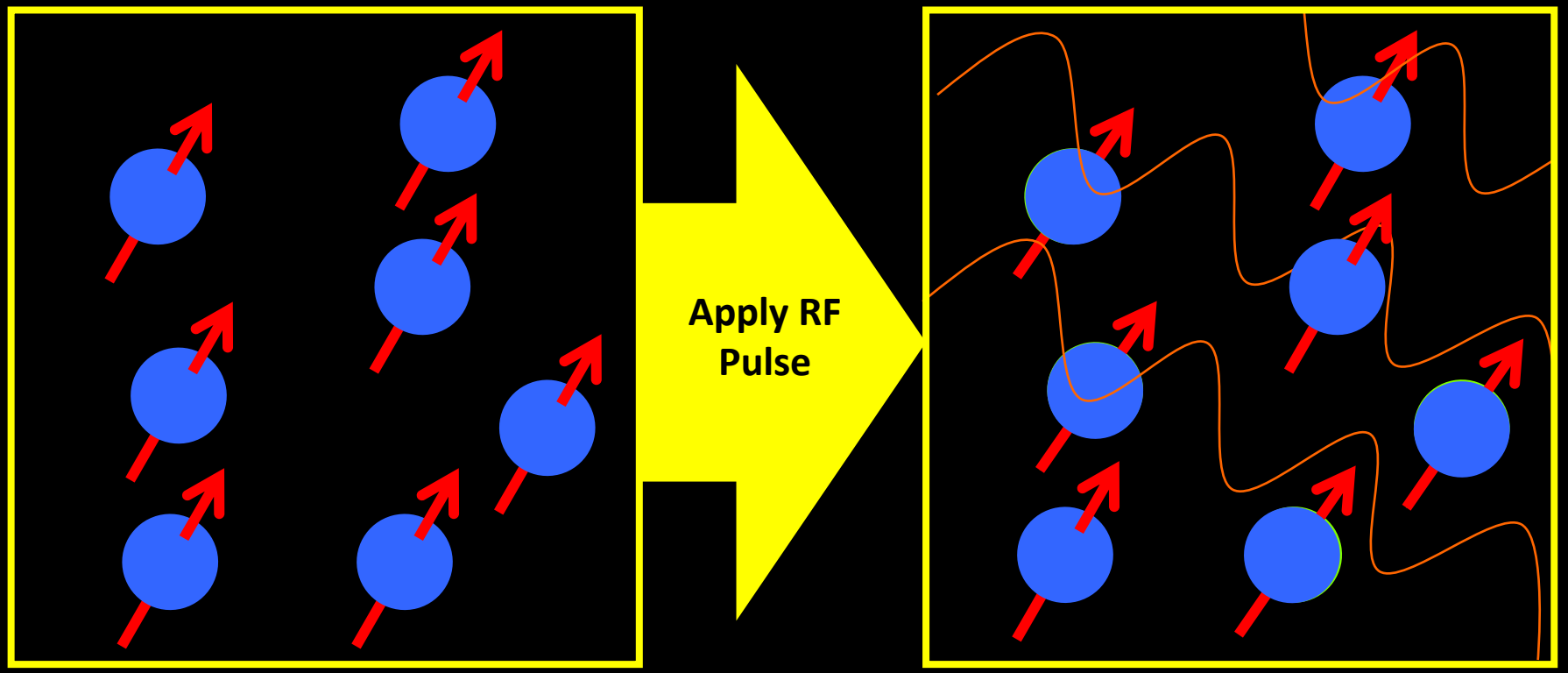
Magnetic Resonance Imaging

1. Place subject in a strong magnetic field
   - Protons align to the direction of the field



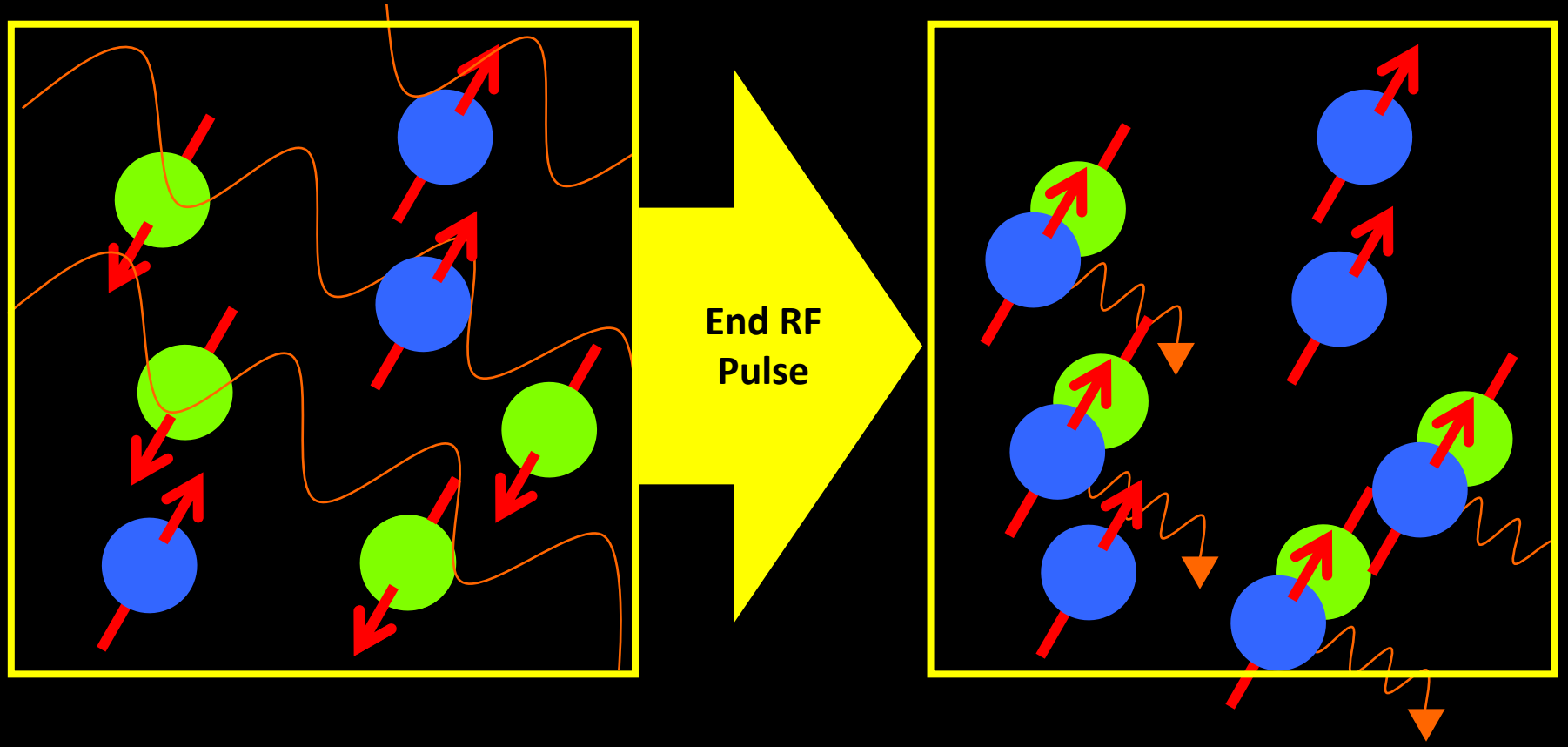
Magnetic Resonance Imaging

2. Apply a radiofrequency pulse, temporarily sending some protons into an excited state

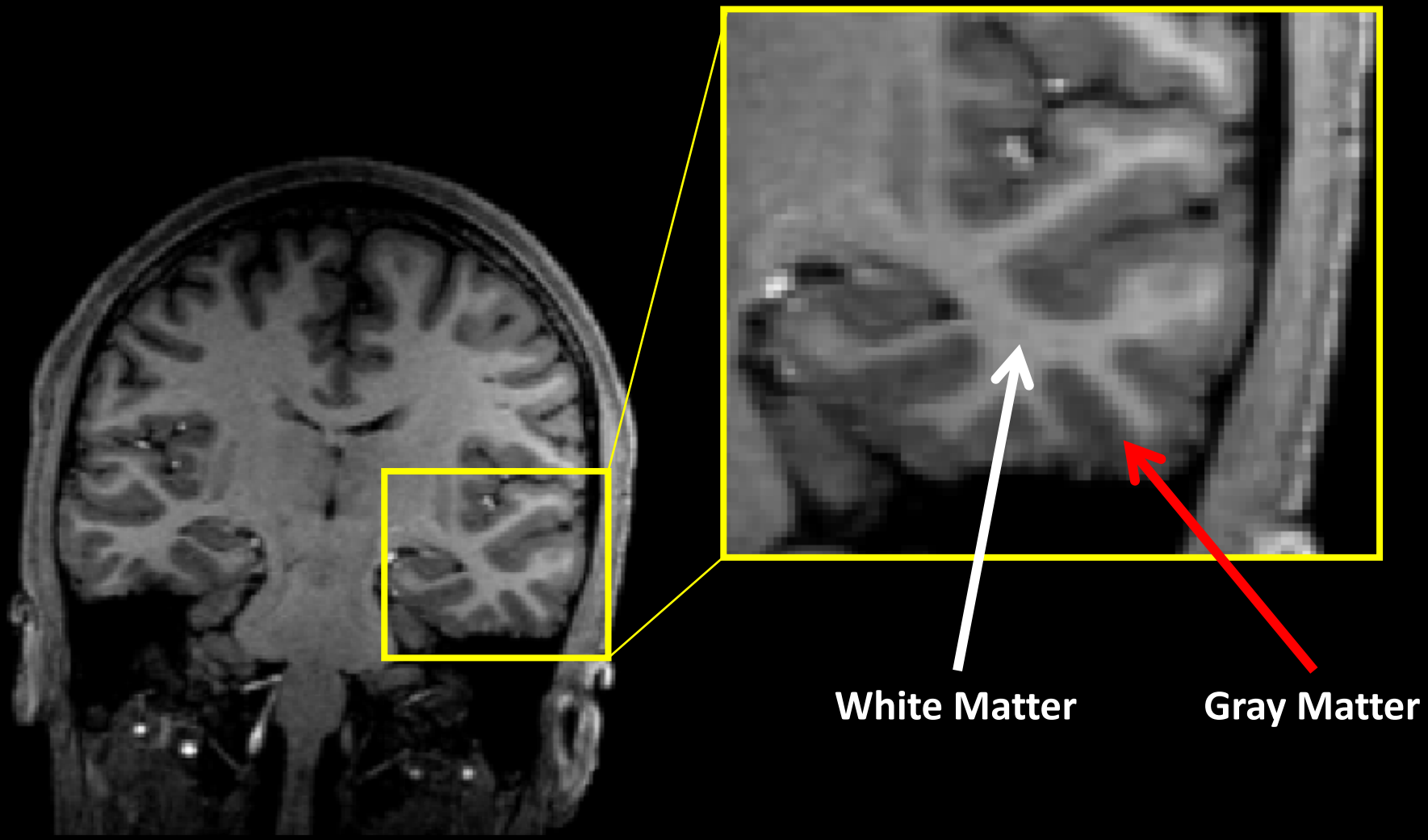


Magnetic Resonance Imaging

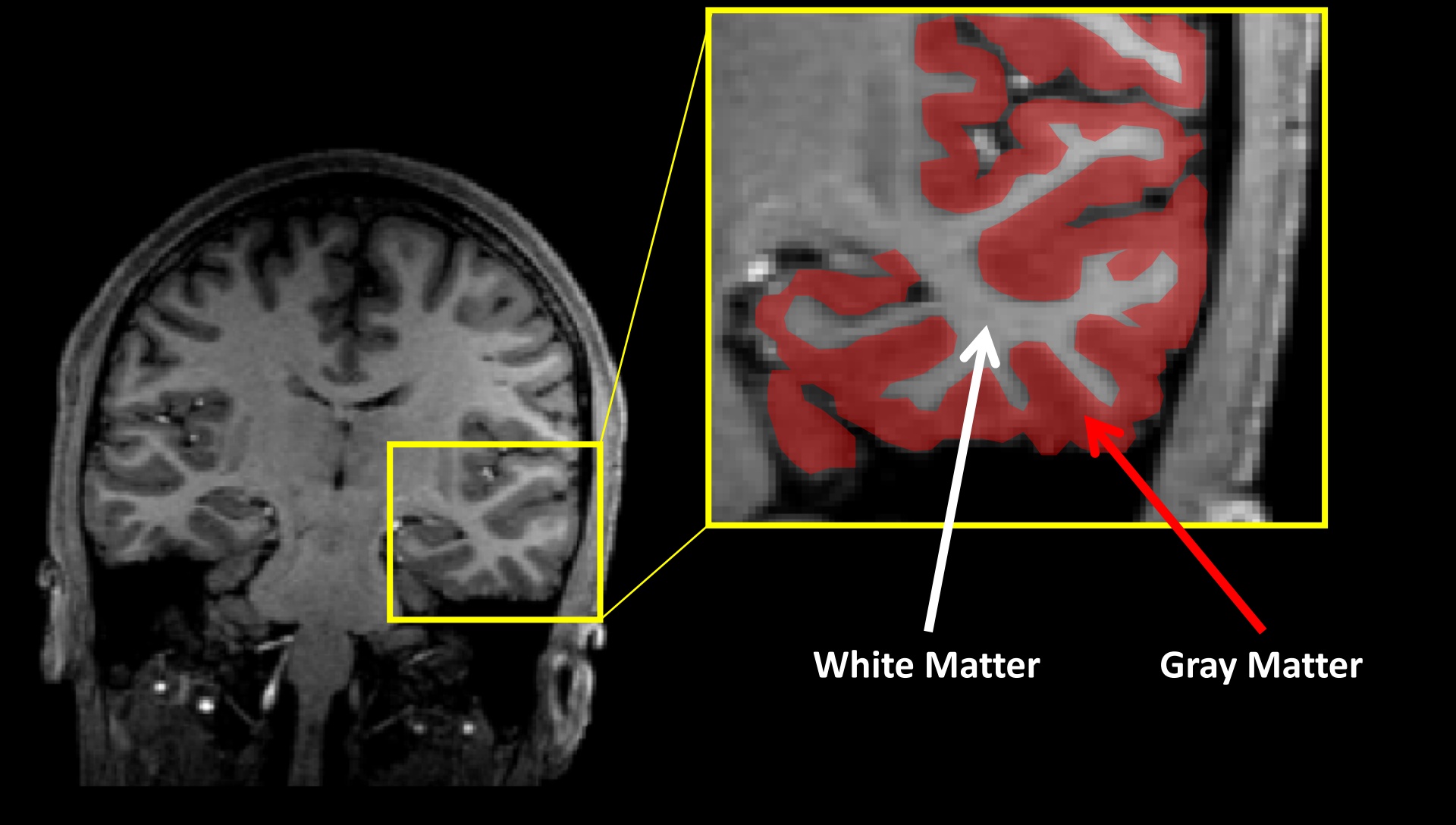
3. End the pulse, allowing protons to relax back
   - As they relax, the protons release energy in the form of radiowaves, that is detected by RF coils



MR Signal Differs for Each Tissue



MR Signal Differs for Each Tissue



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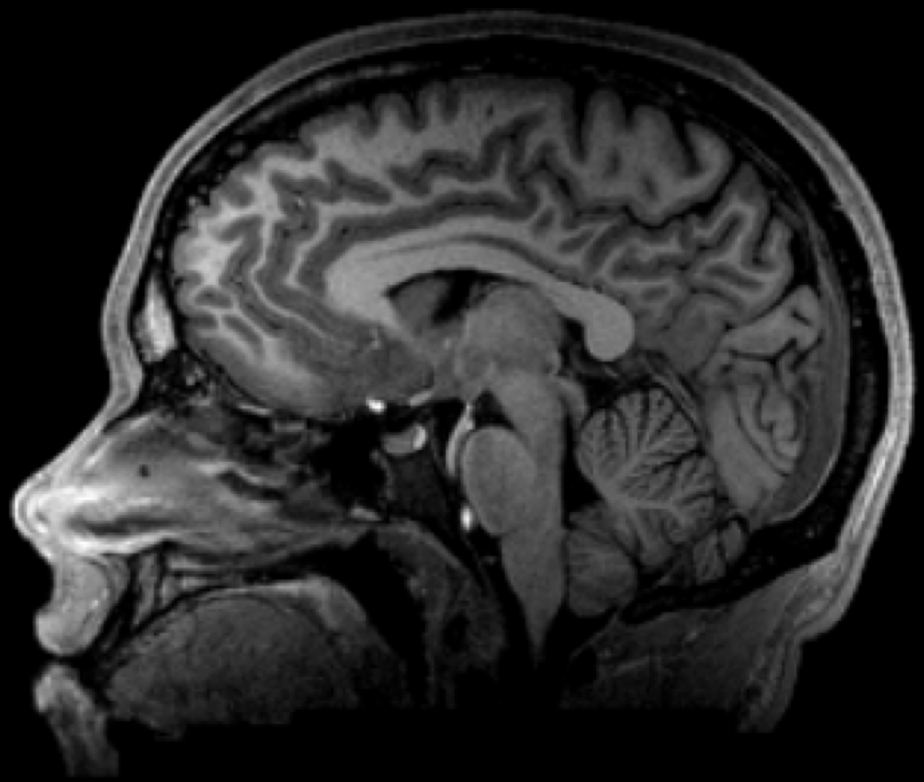
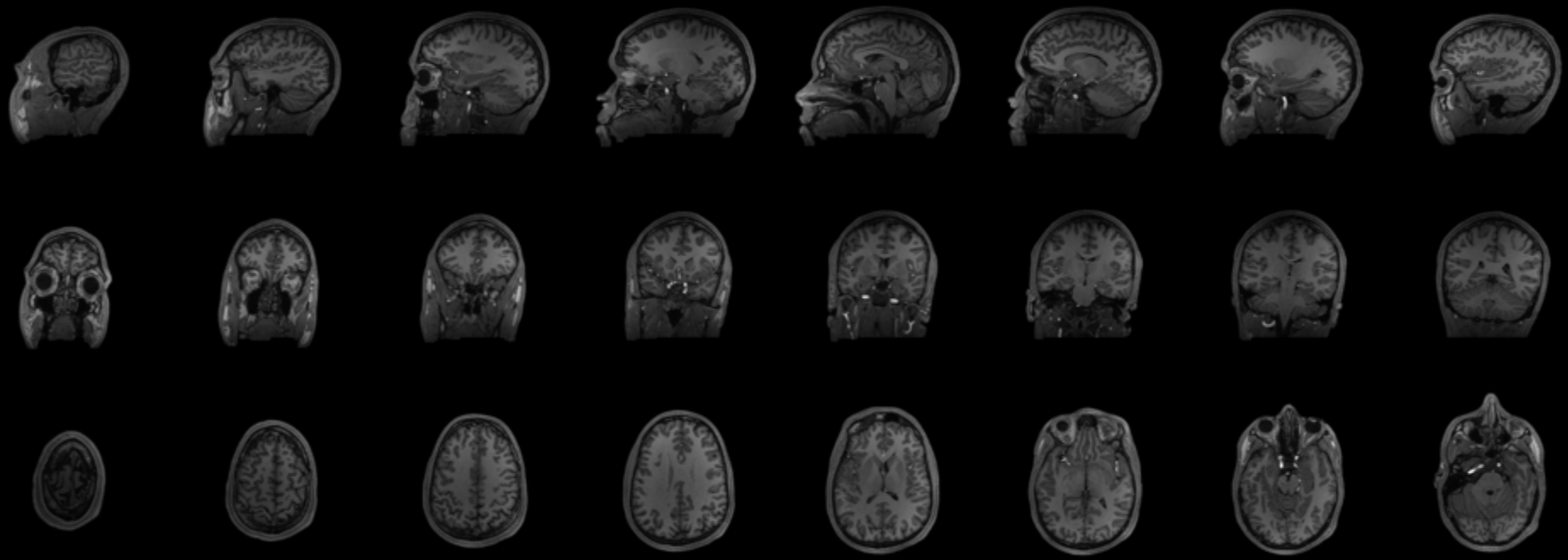
Structural MRI

- 5-10 minutes to acquire
- ~1mm resolution
- 3-Dimensional
  - Acquired in slices



We Acquire One Slice at a Time

- Online Example of Brain Slices:
  - http://www.tmmorin.com/brain_images/T1_june2016.html

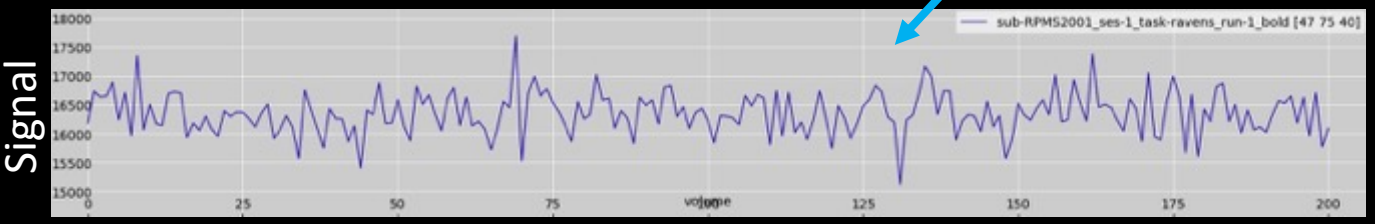


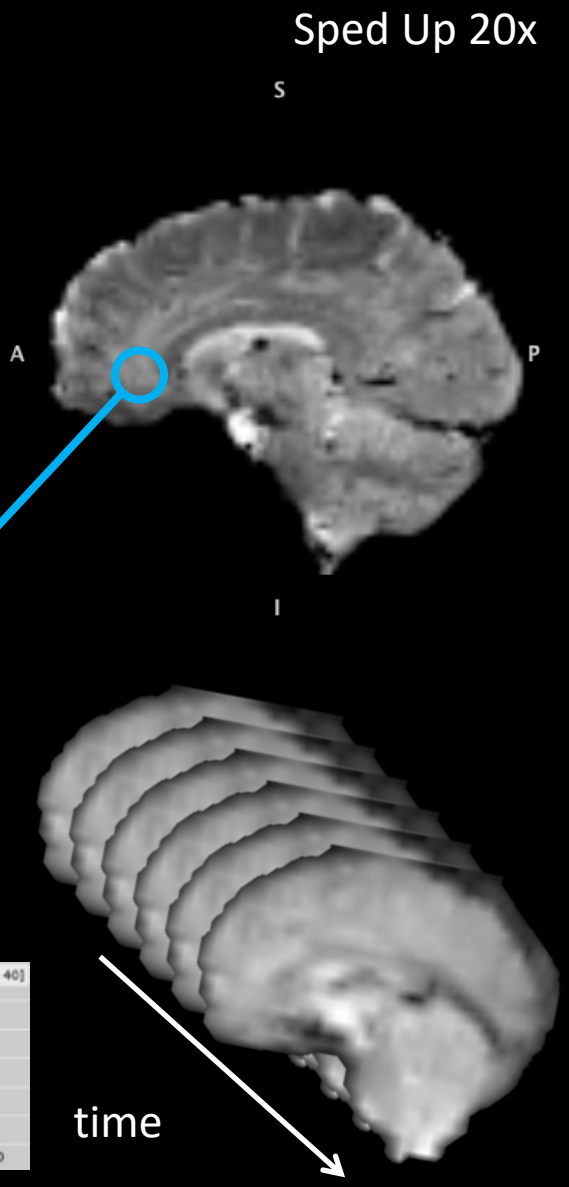
Functional MRI (fMRI)

- 4D “Video” of BOLD signal
  - An entire brain scan is acquired every 2-3 seconds (sometimes faster)
- Temporal Resolution:

  500 – 3000ms
- Spatial resolution:

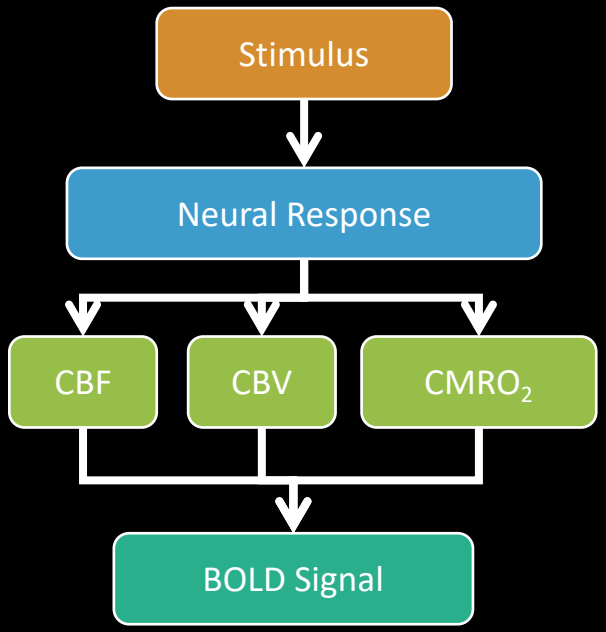
  ~2-3mm^3

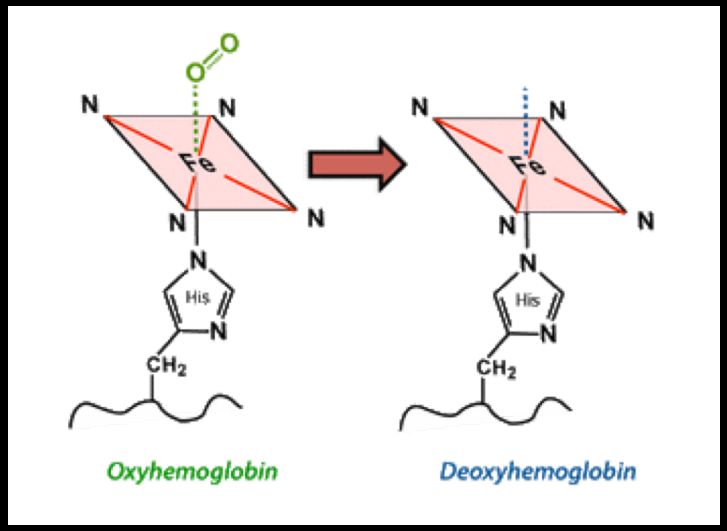




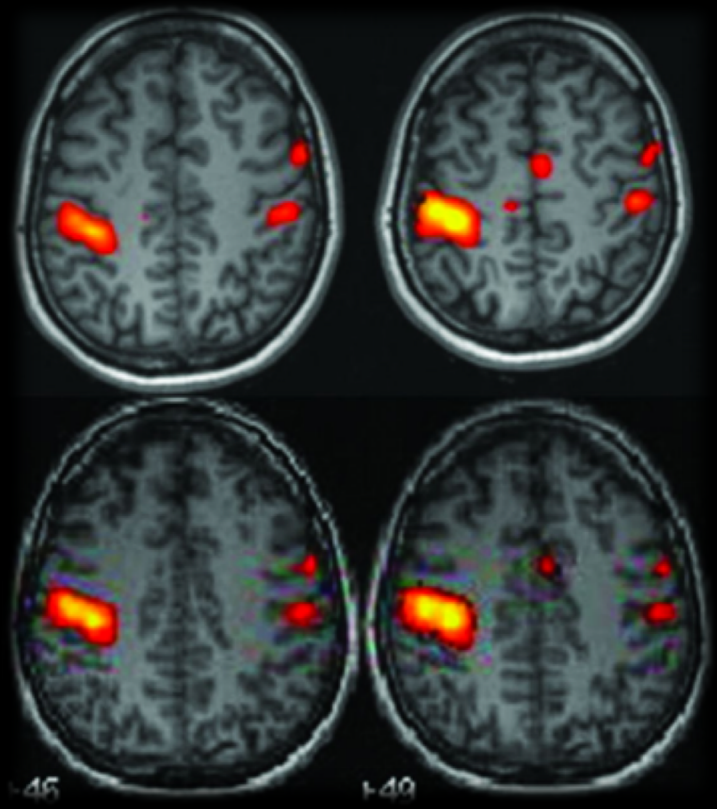
Blood Oxygen Level Dependent (BOLD) Signal

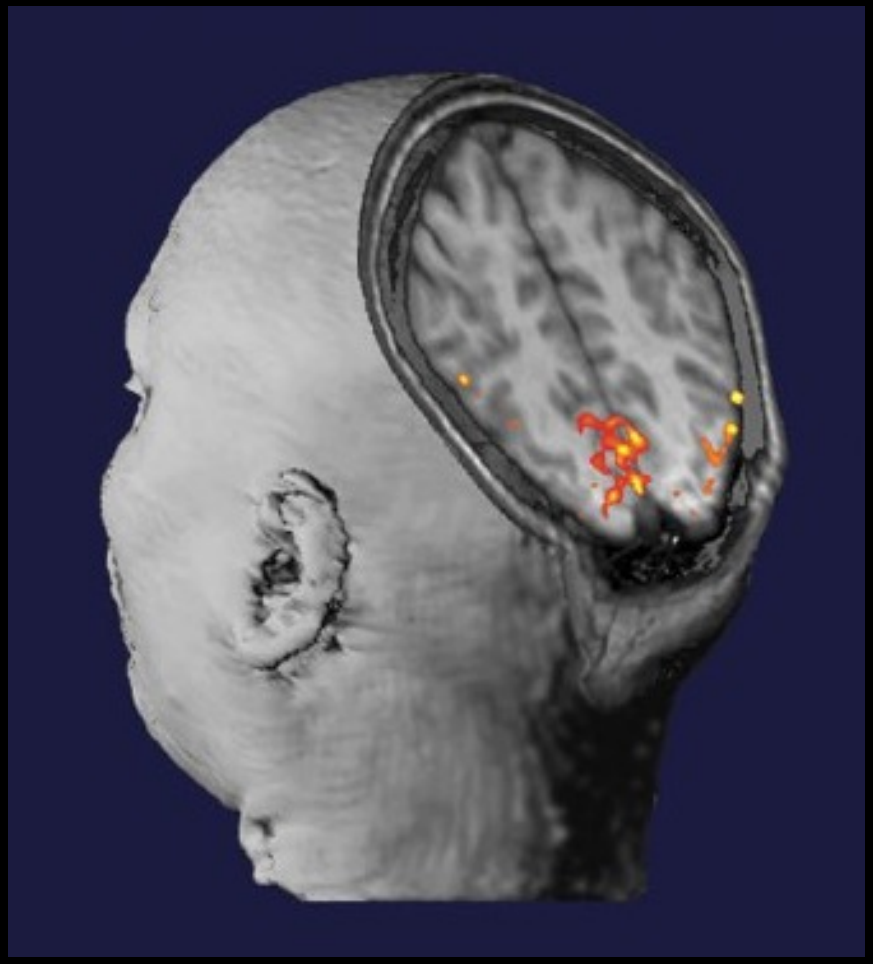
- Active neurons require oxygen as fuel.
- Brain regions with more oxyhemoglobin have increased BOLD signal and appear brighter.
- Oxyhemoglobin is diamagnetic (not affected by the magnetic field), deoxyhemoglobin is paramagnetic





Functional MRI (fMRI)





Aside: fMRI History

- Much of the pioneering research for fMRI was conducted here in Boston at MGH
- Published on the cover of *Science* in 1991

http://www.fmri25.org/behind-the-cover/

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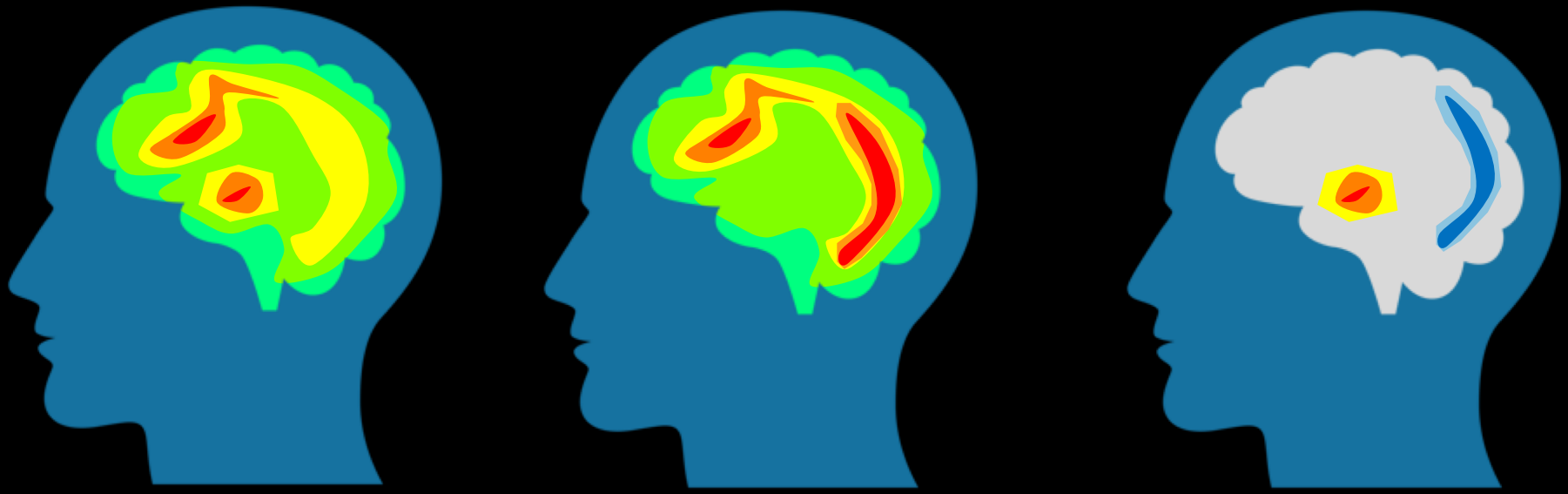
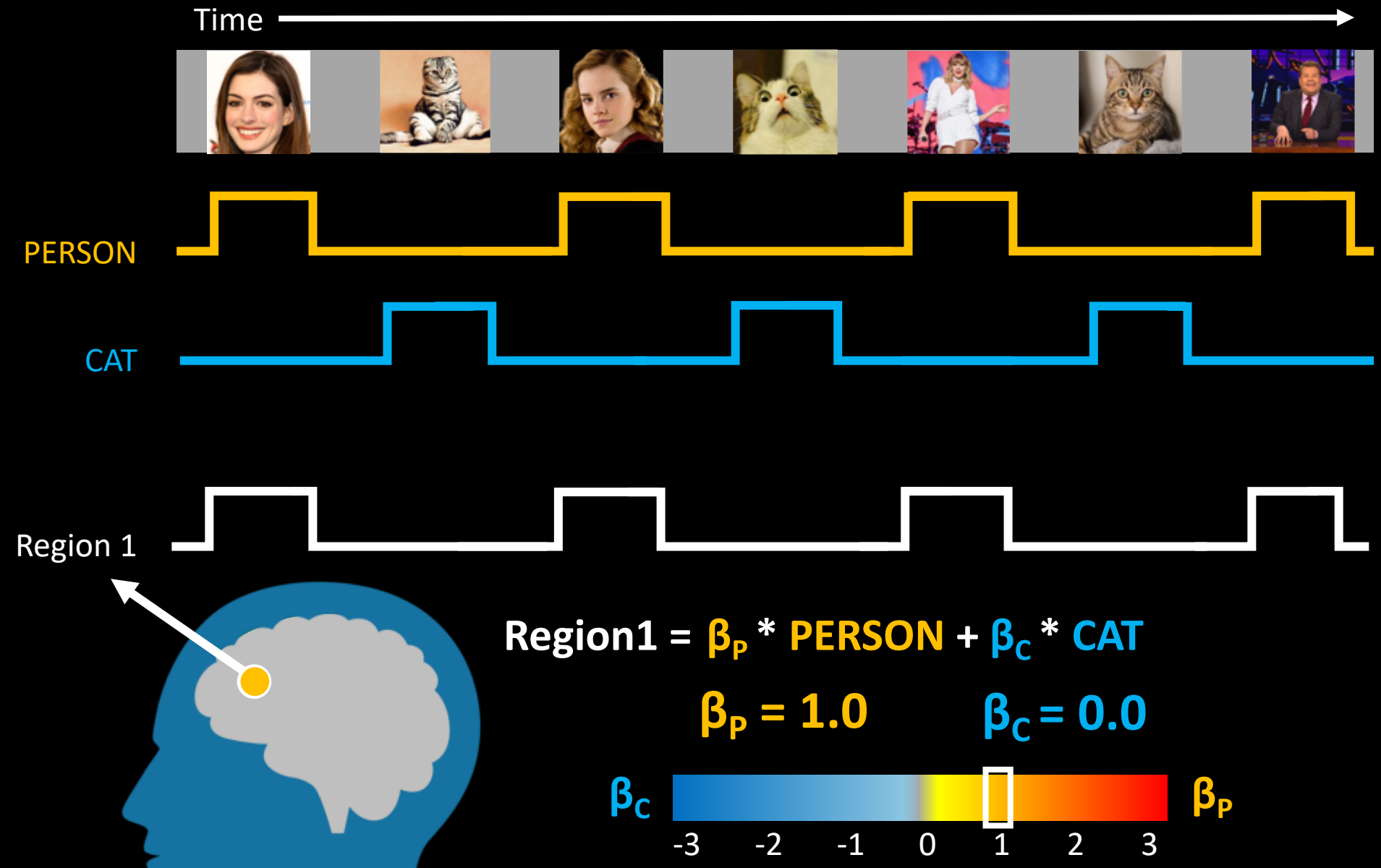
Image Subtraction



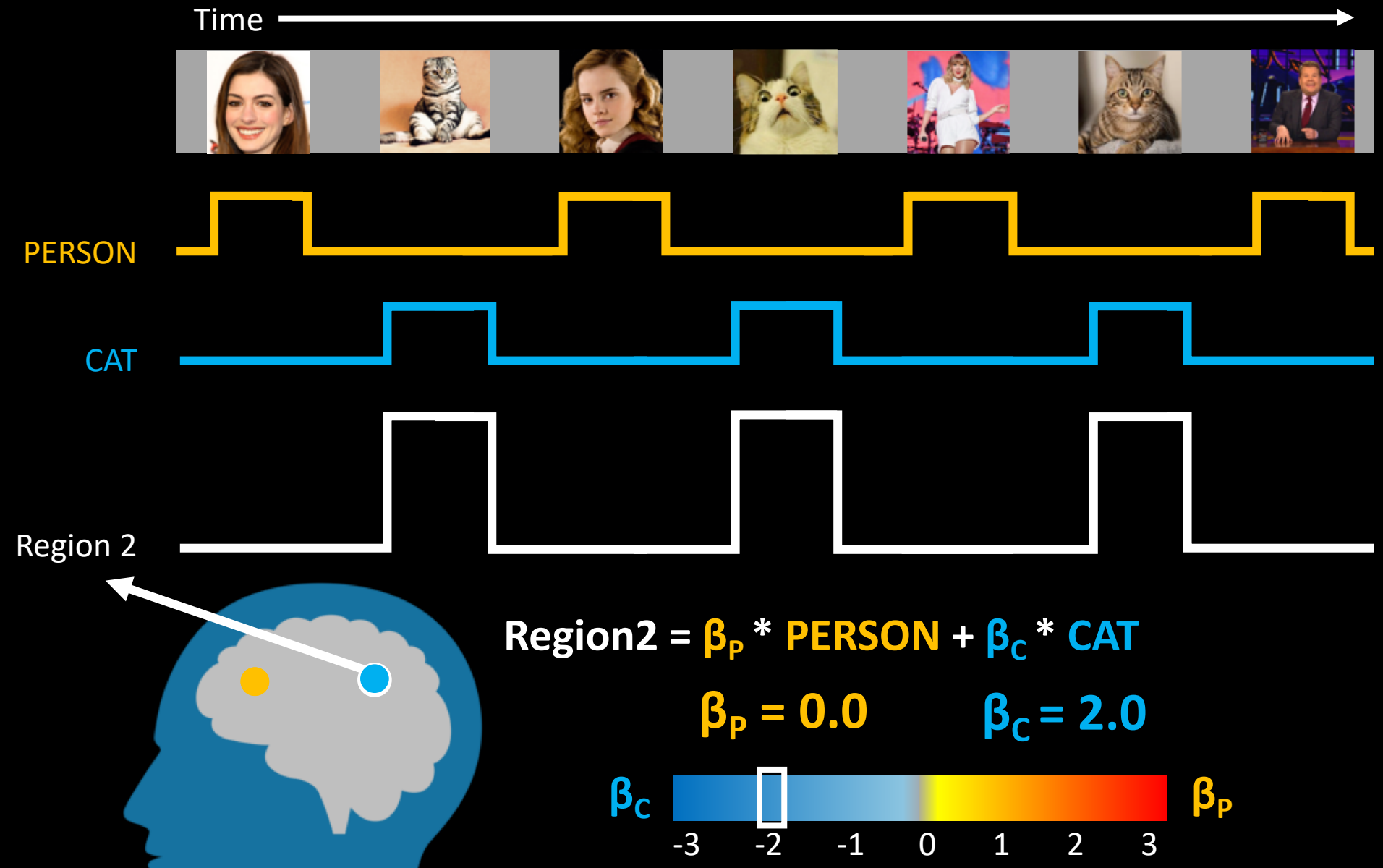
CONDITION A - CONDITION B = ACTIVATION MAP

A > B

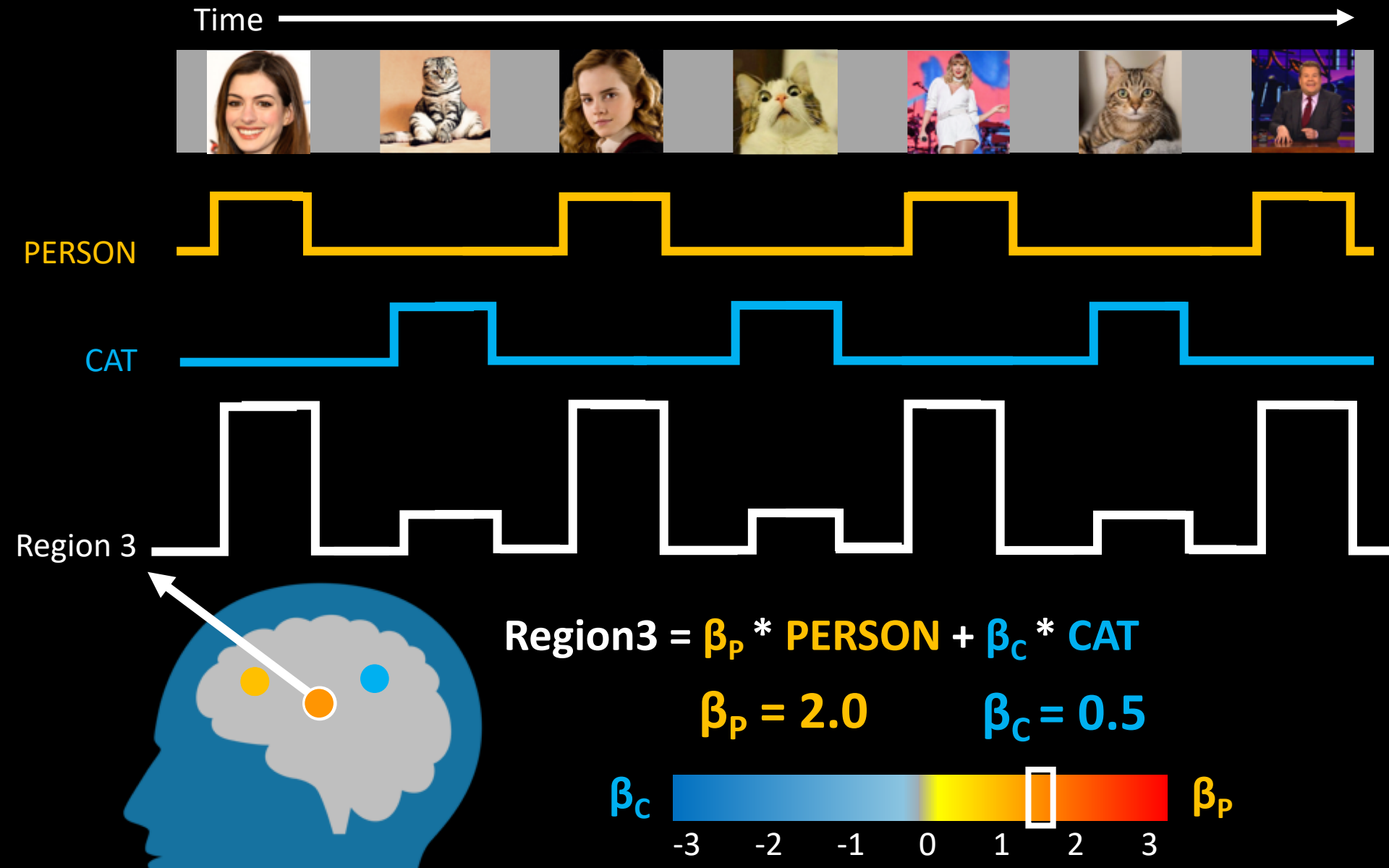
General Linear Model



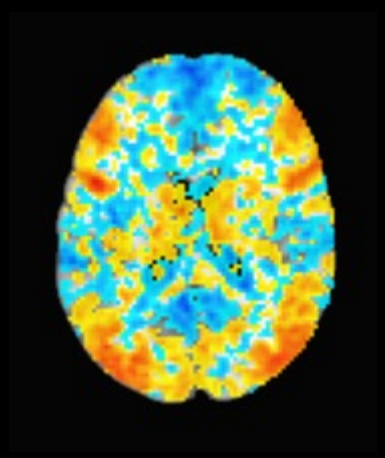
General Linear Model

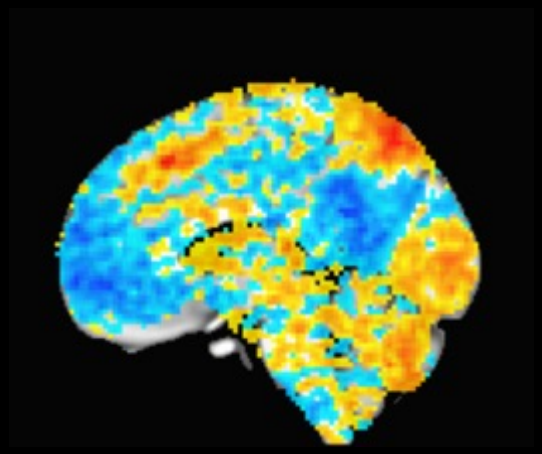


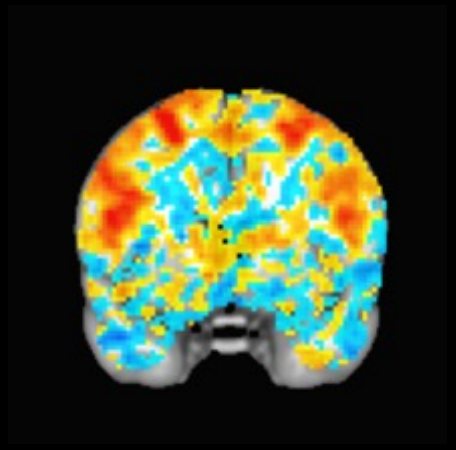
General Linear Model



Thresholding the Image

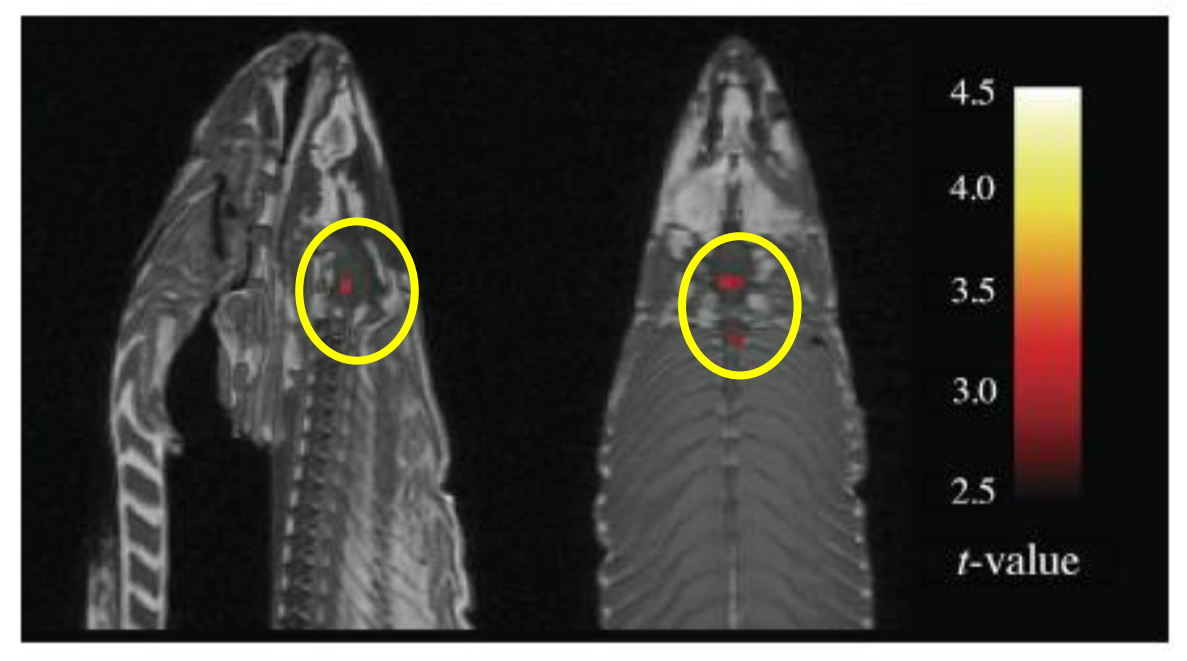






Limitations

- fMRI is noisy! (you can have **false positives**)
- Dead salmon shows “neural activity”



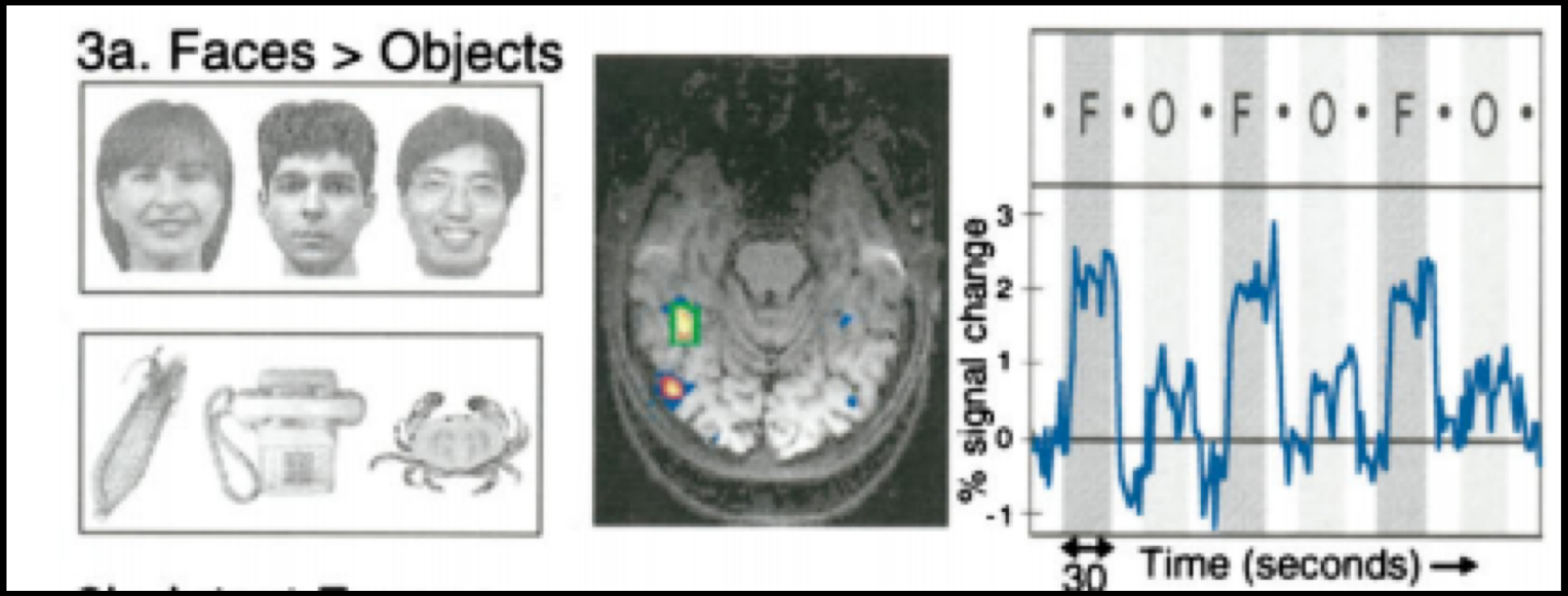
Bennett, et al. (2009)

Finding Functional Brain Regions

- Nancy Kanwisher, pioneering researcher in fMRI
- Showed we can localize brain regions that show increased activation associated with a cognitive task

Finding Functional Brain Regions

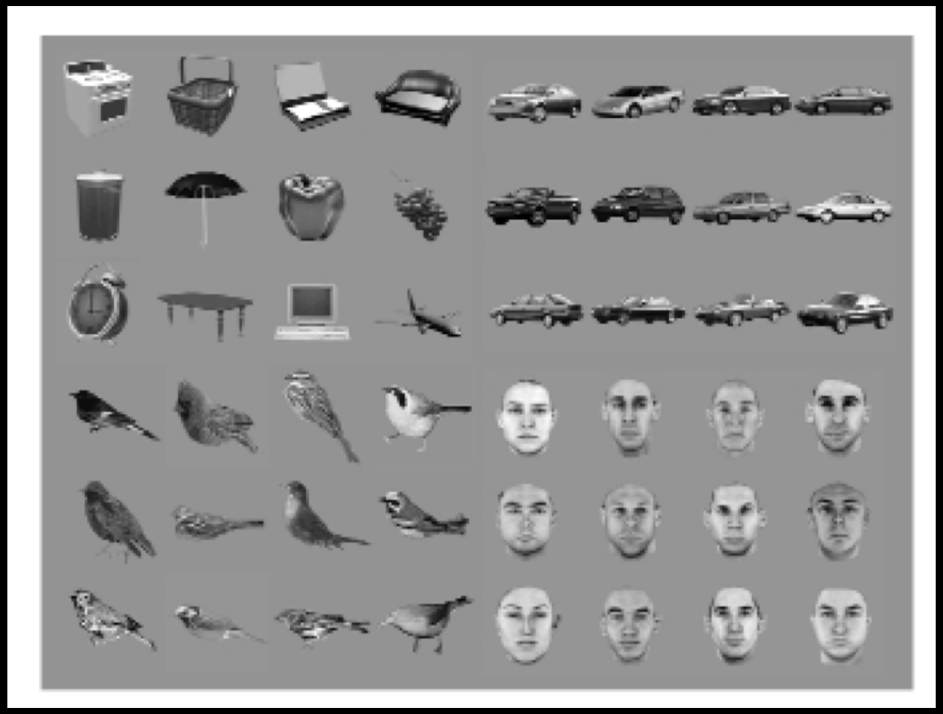
- Design a Task/Control Paradigm

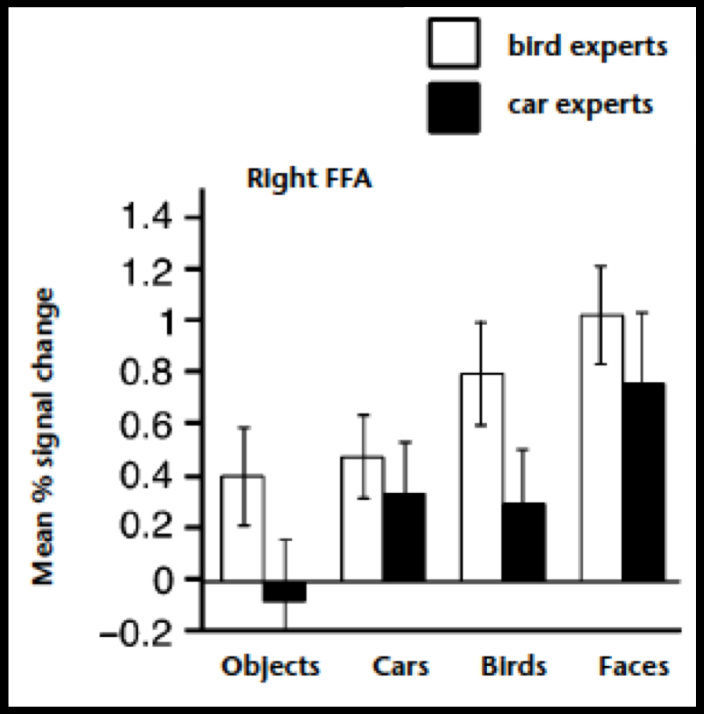


Kanwisher, et al. (1997)

Is the FFA Face-Specific?

- Car Experts & Bird Experts show increased FFA activation when viewing cars/birds compared to viewing objects

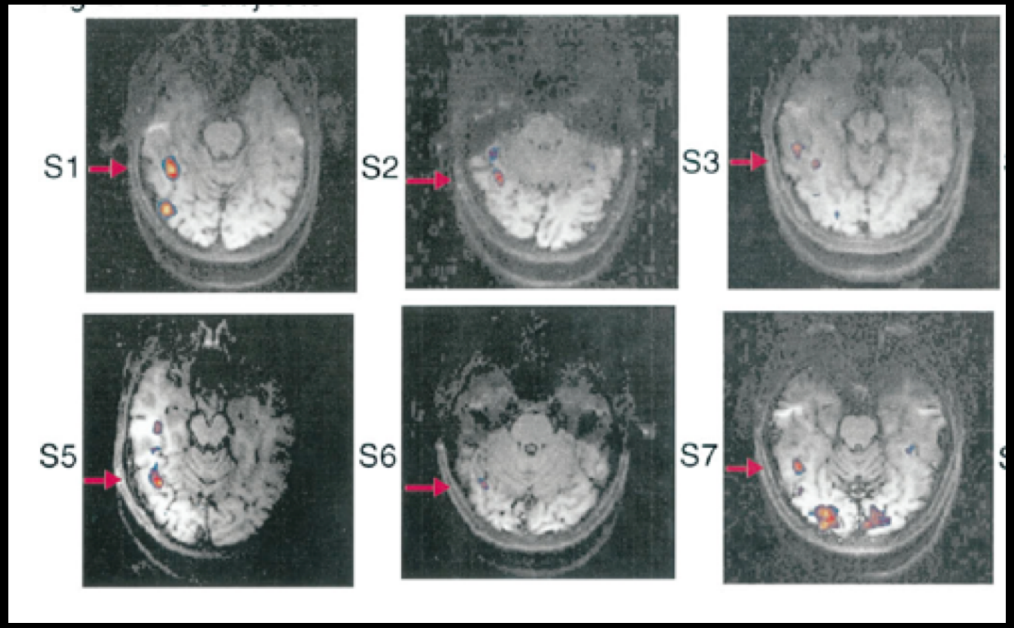




Gauthier, et al. (2000)

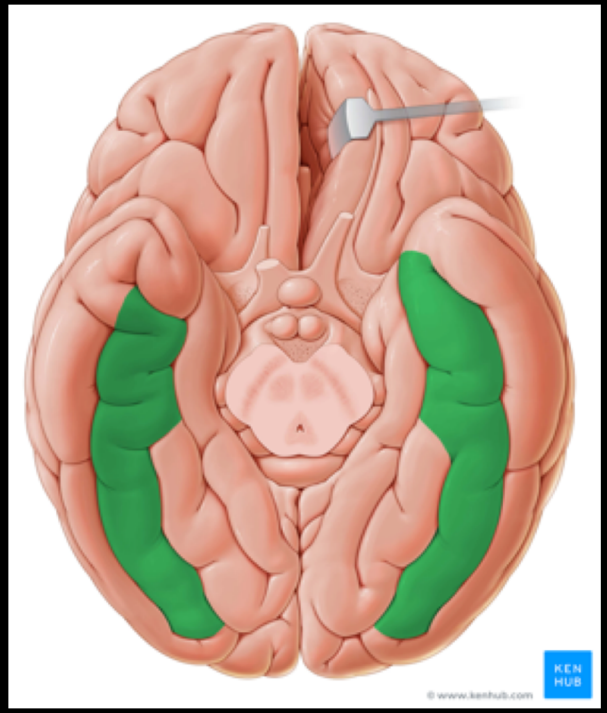
Functional vs. Anatomical Regions

Functional: Fusiform Face Area



Kanwisher, et al. (1997)

Anatomical:
Fusiform Gyrus



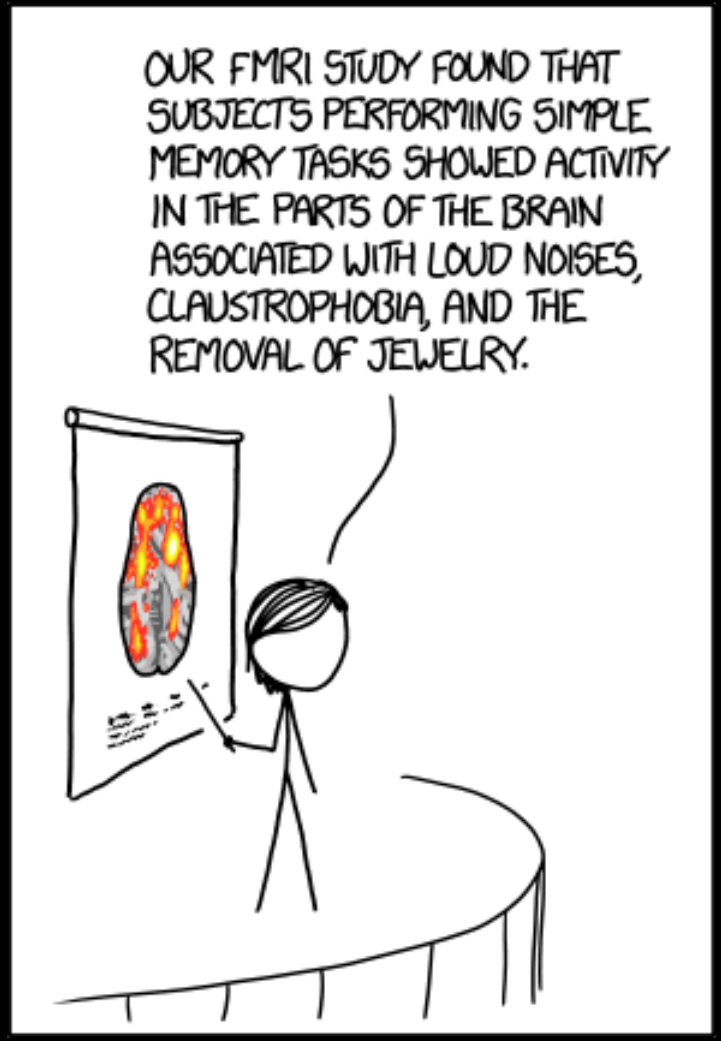
kenhub.com

Limitations

- This is “macro” imaging
  - Our best resolution is about $1mm^3$
  - About half a billion synapses per voxel
- The temporal resolution fMRI is in seconds
  - EEG can measure brain activity in milliseconds
  - Neurons can fire hundreds of times per second
- Participants are lying down in a dark, loud, crammed tunnel

Forum Responses

- **<u>Response from Last Year</u>**: "While I've never had a MRI before I've heard that they're both incredibly loud and time consuming. … I'm wondering if [Kanwisher's] studies take into account the distractions of the noise of the MRI and the overall feeling of being in an MRI machine. These could possibly be confounding variables that affect her study."



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  - **Neural Decoding**
  - Functional Connectivity Networks
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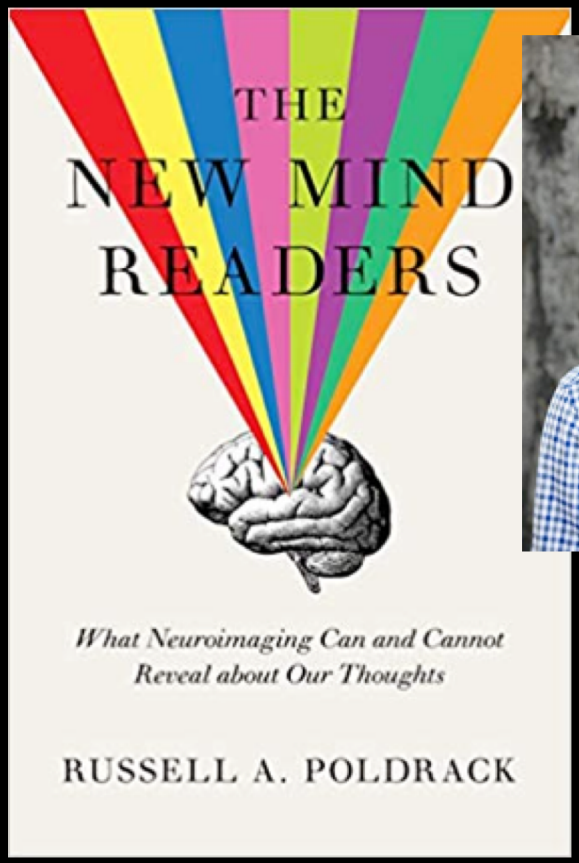
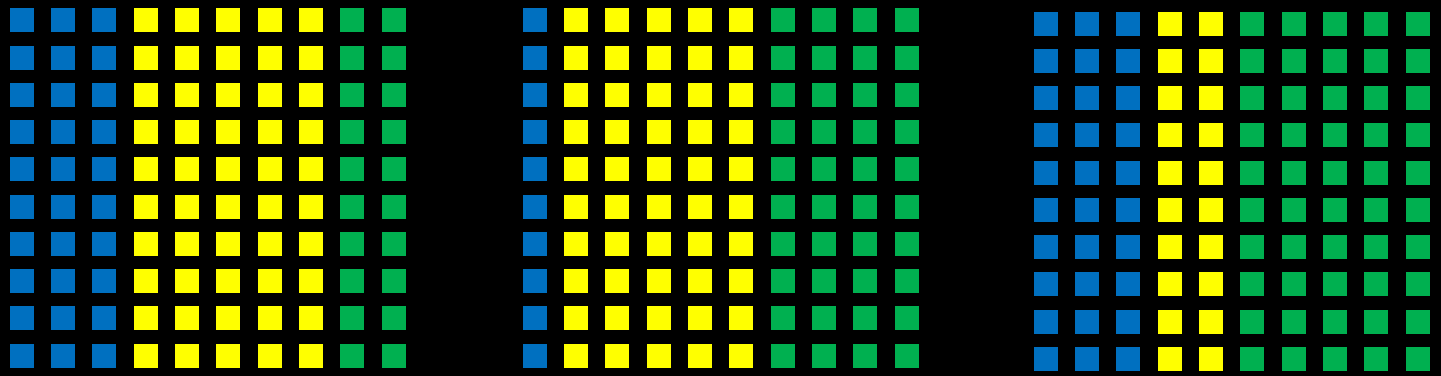
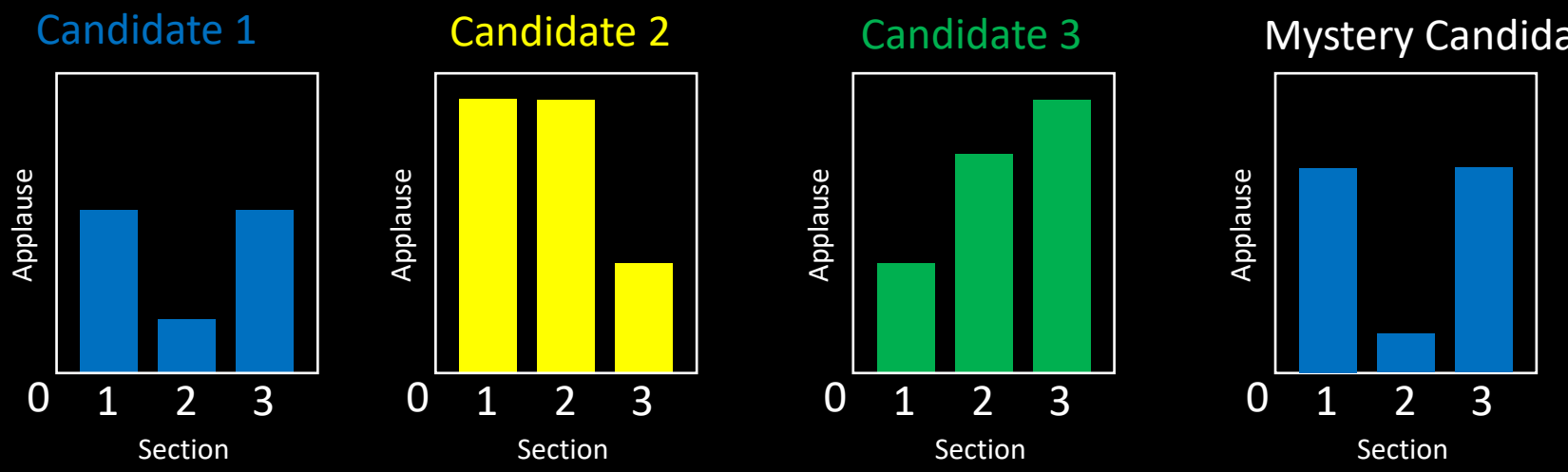
Neural Decoding



- Described in the homework reading
- Also known as: Multivoxel Pattern Analysis (MVPA)

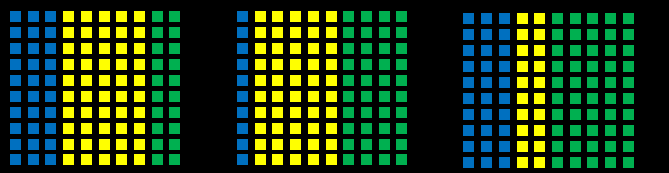
Neural Decoding Analogy: Audience Applause



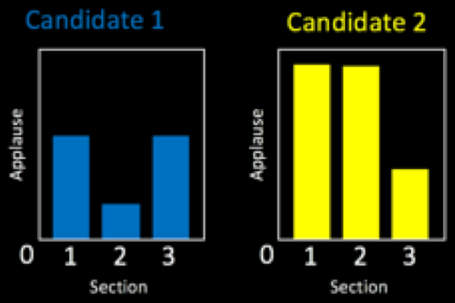


Neural Decoding Analogy

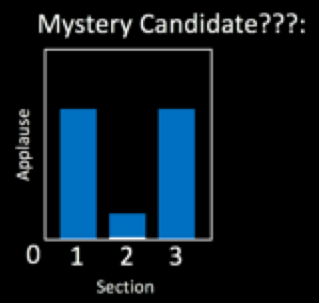
- Audience Sections = Brain Regions
- Candidates = Stimuli
- Applause Levels = Brain Activation (BOLD signal)
- Graphs = Activity Patterns



Training Set:

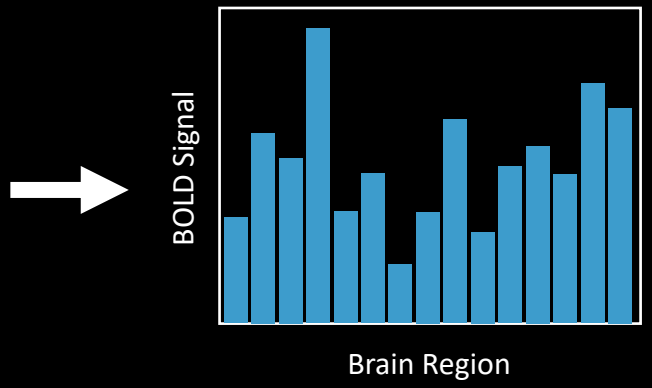


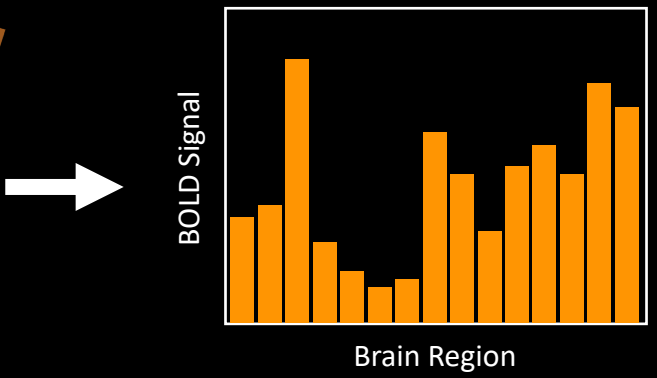
Test:



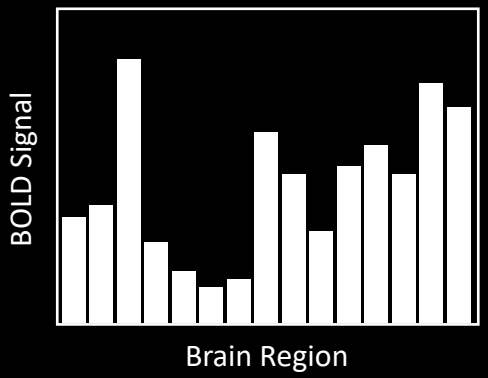
Neural Decoding

TRAINING SET:



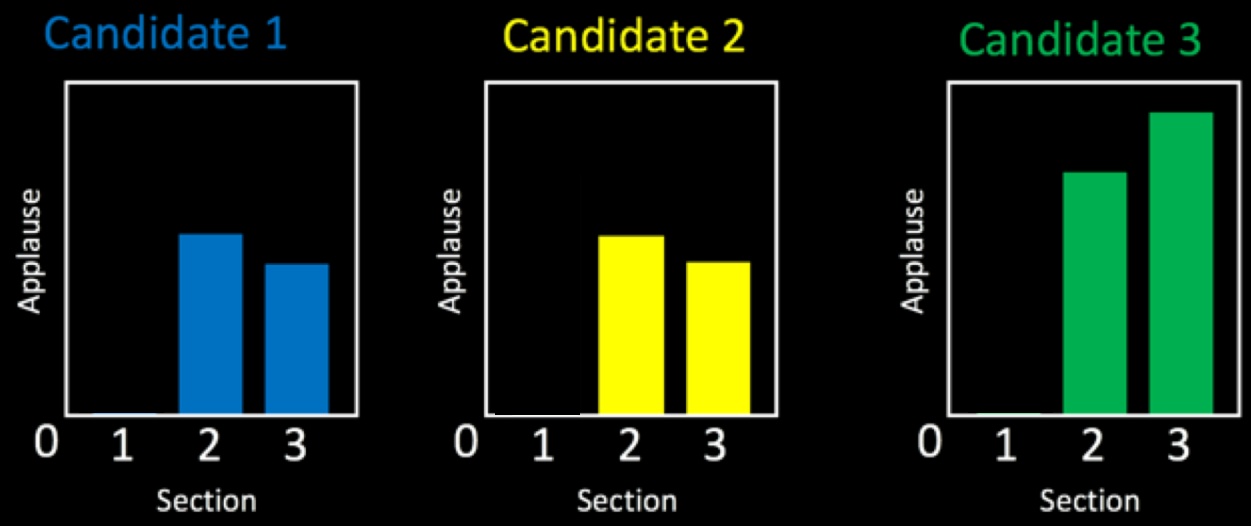


TEST ITEM:



Sensitivity Analysis

- Run the neural decoding analysis many times
- Each time, “perturb” activity in a different brain region, and see how it affects the results (drown out applause in one audience section)
- If this worsens the decoding, then this region is important for representing information about these stimuli
  - For example, removing section 1 in the plots below makes it difficult to differentiate Candidate 2 from Candidate 3.



Neural Decoding Example

- Hanson, et al. (2001) conducted a neural decoding analysis on faces, objects, houses, etc.
- Found that FFA activity contains information about these different categories

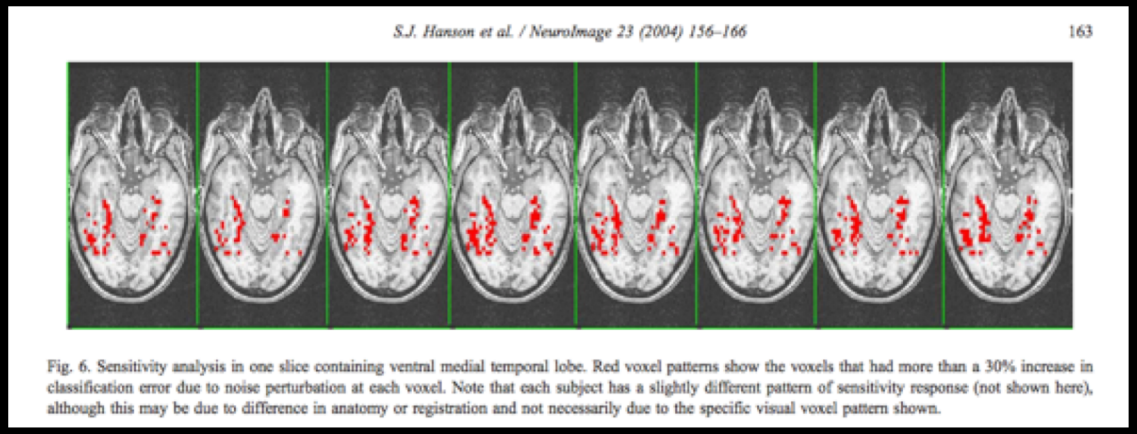
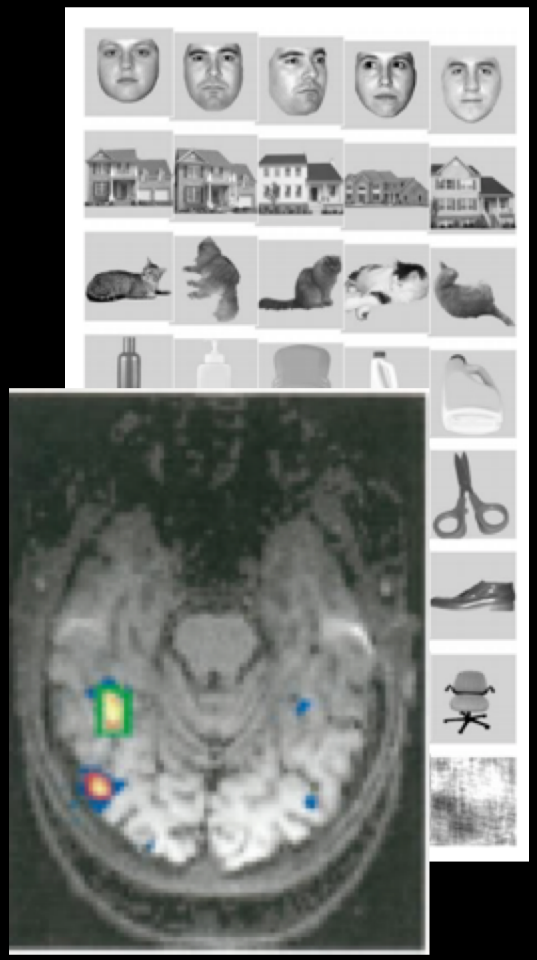


Fig. 6. Sensitivity analysis in one slice containing ventral medial temporal lobe. Red voxel patterns show the voxels that had more than a 30% increase in classification error due to noise perturbation at each voxel. Note that each subject has a slightly different pattern of sensitivity response (not shown here), although this may be due to difference in anatomy or registration and not necessarily due to the specific visual voxel pattern shown.



Kanwisher, et al. (1997)

Issues surrounding Neural Decoding & Machine Learning

- Are certain applications ethical (or even possible)?
  - Lie Detection?
  - Detection of “true” pain?
  - Detection of consciousness in coma patients?
- Training Data has a huge influence
  - Algorithms are best if trained on individual subjects
  - Like any machine-learning project, a diverse training dataset is necessary

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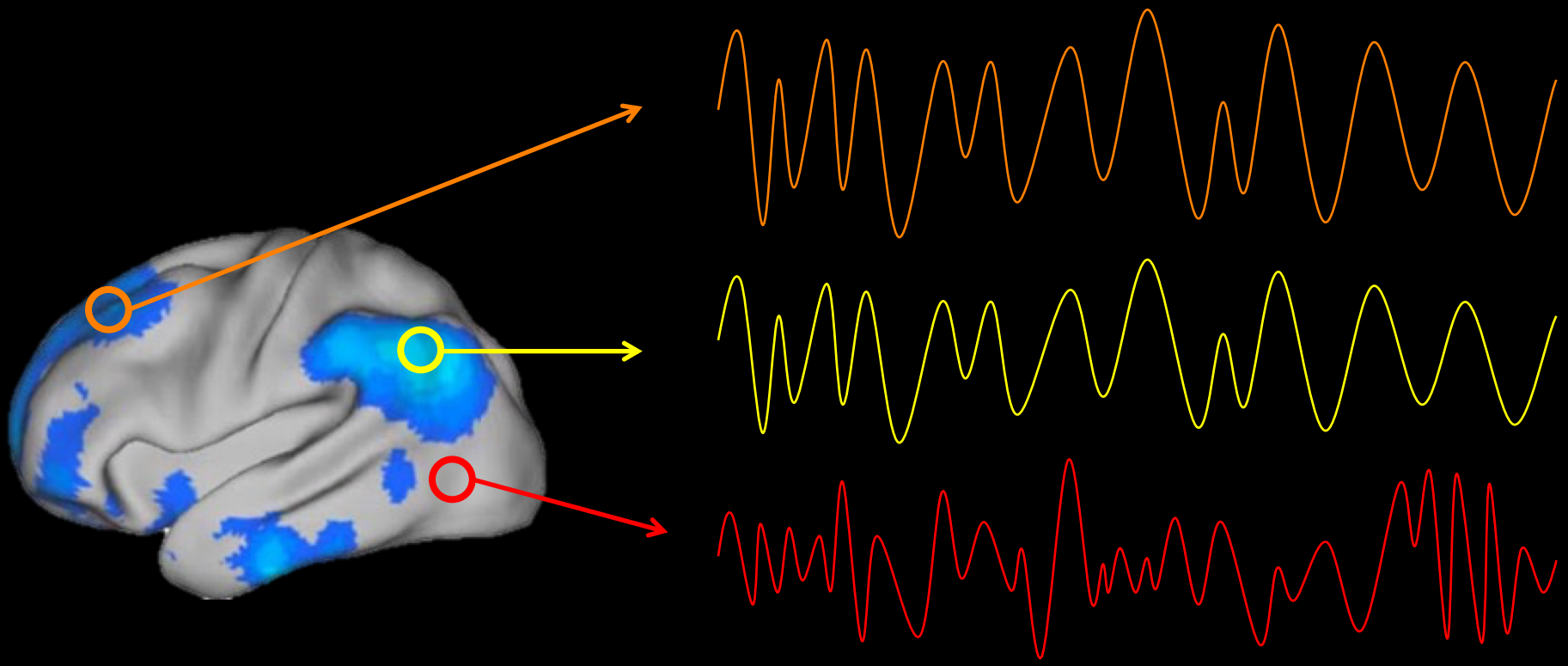
Aside: Cortical Surface

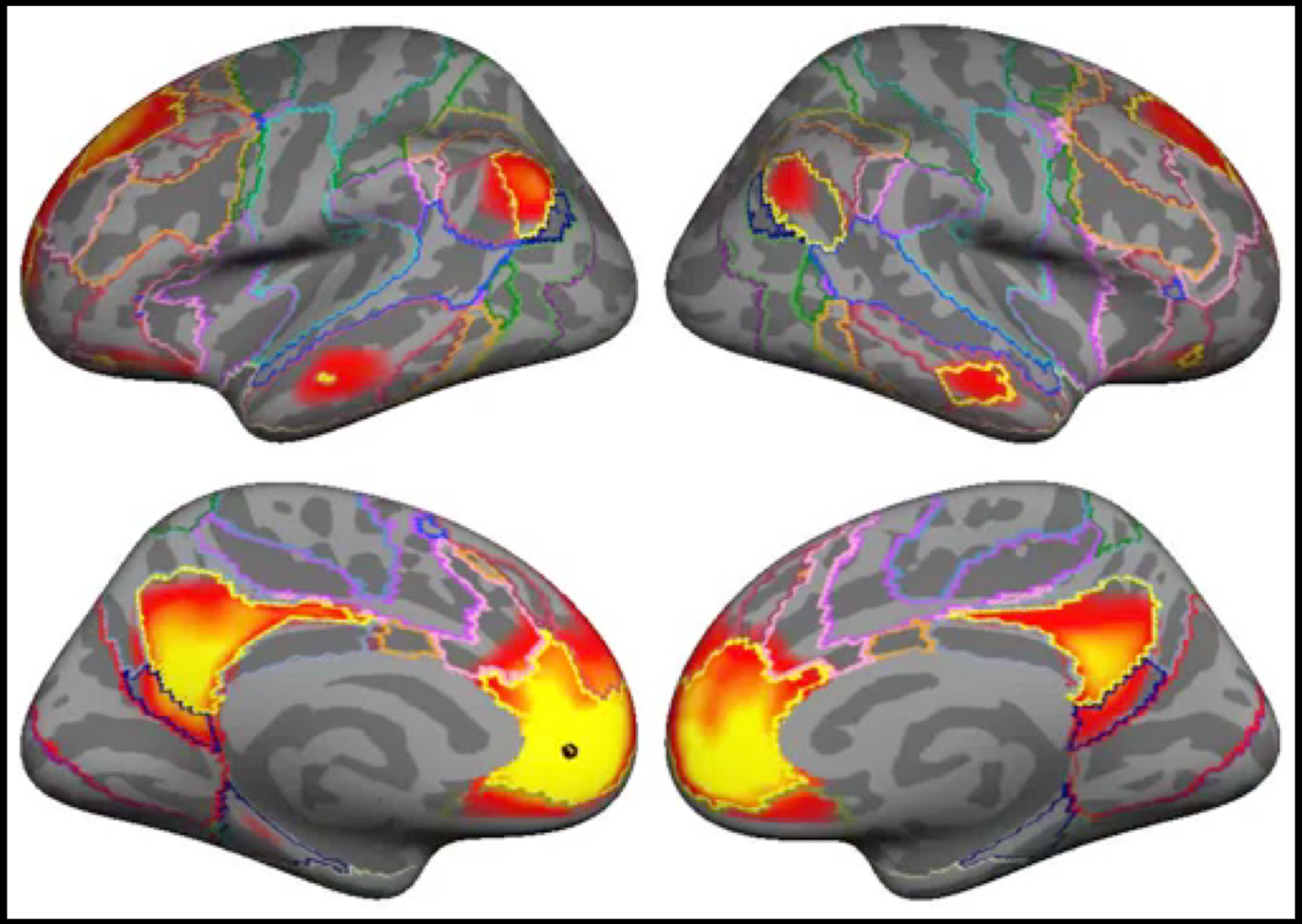
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aj-d8PZMXt8

Functional Connectivity

- How do spontaneous fluctuations in BOLD signal **correlate** between brain regions?



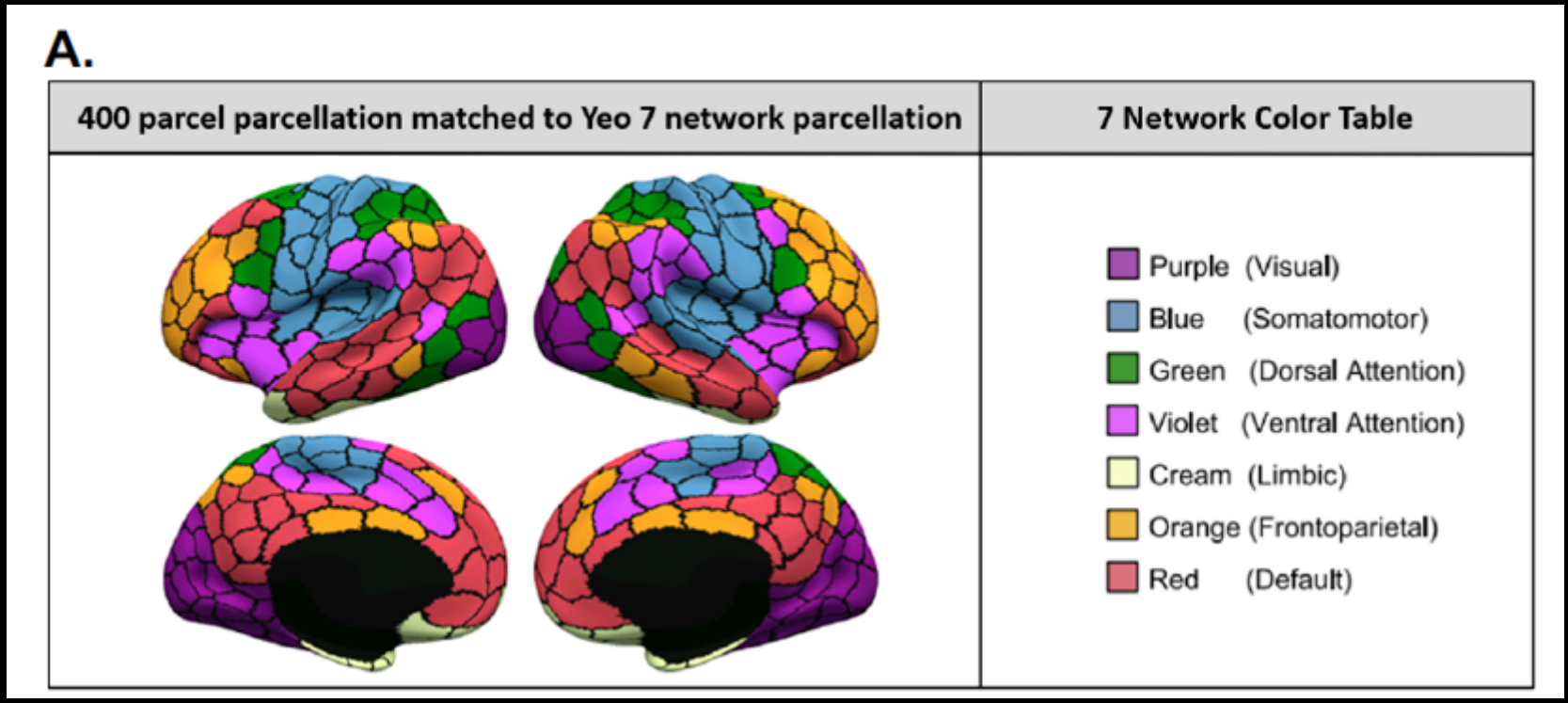
Functional Connectivity Networks



Yeo, et al. 2011

Functional Connectivity Networks

Yeo 7 Network Parcellation

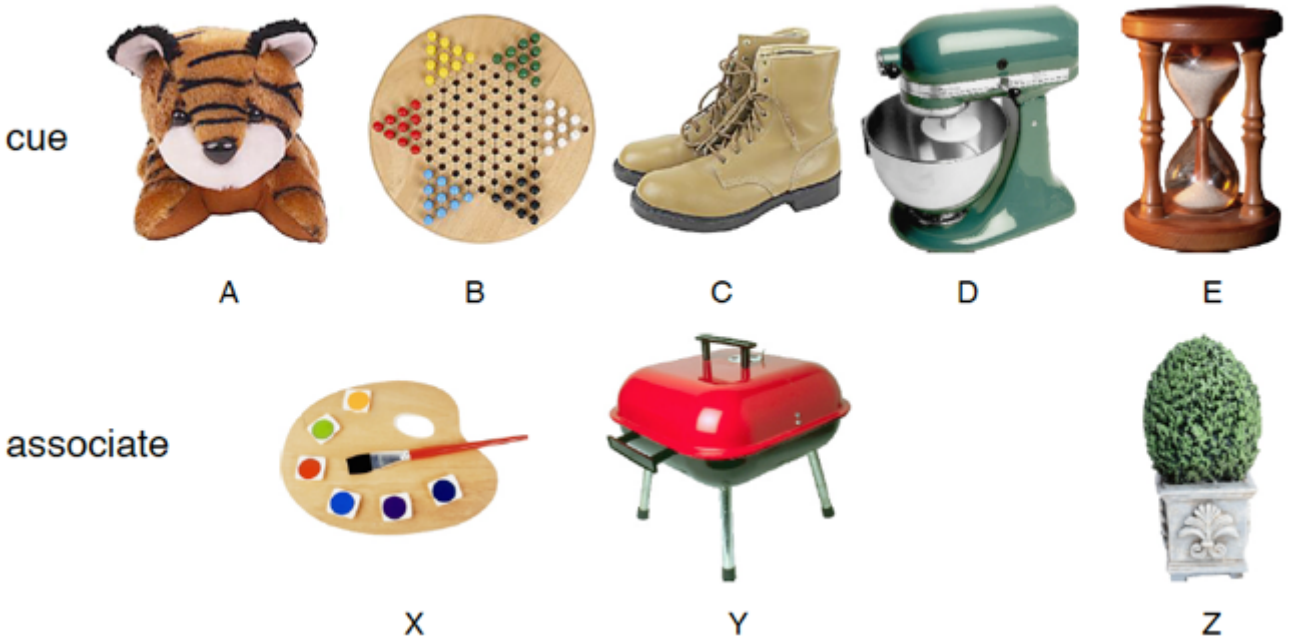


Schaefer, et al. 2018

Context Dependent Rule Learning Task

Research Question: How does the brain's functional network structure support rule-learning?

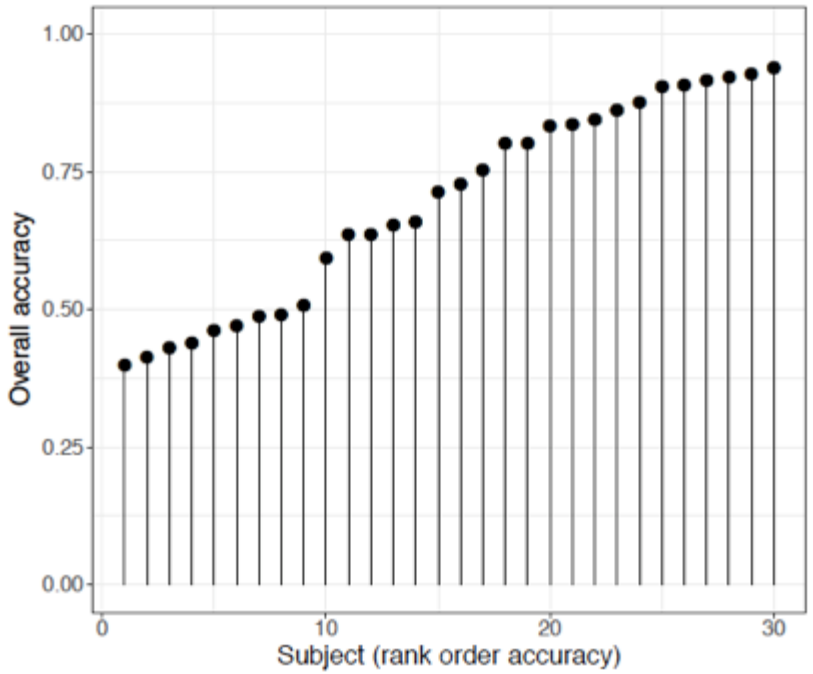
Task: Learn which pairs of objects go together during fMRI scanning.



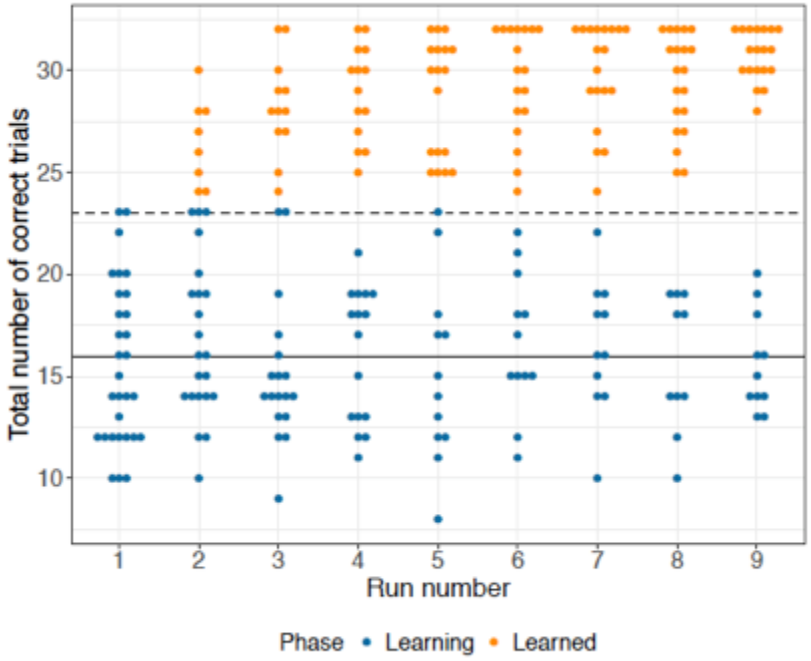
Incorrect

Learning Varies Across Subjects

Overall Accuracy

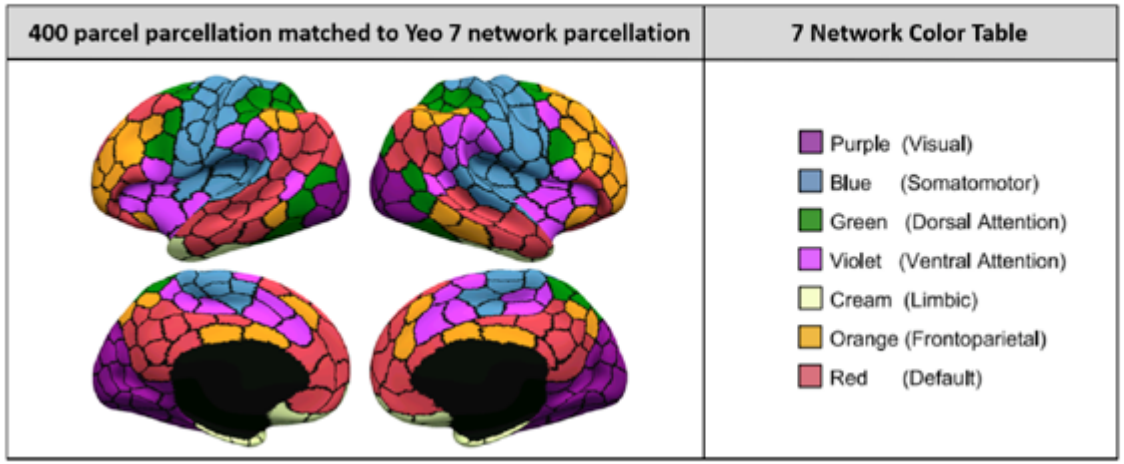


Accuracy for Each Scan Run

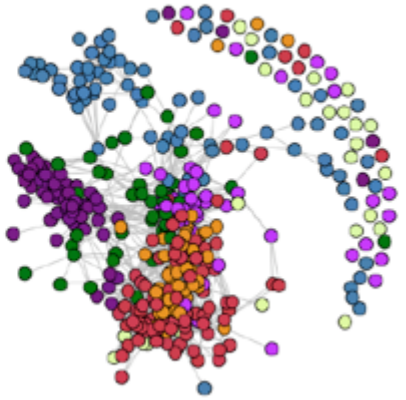


Brain Networks During Learning

A.



B.



Nodes: 400 brain regions

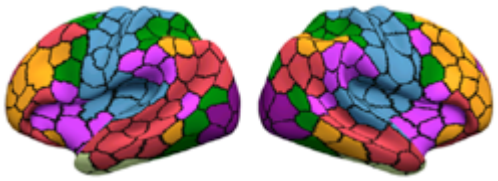
Edges: Pearson Correlation, of BOLD signal between regions

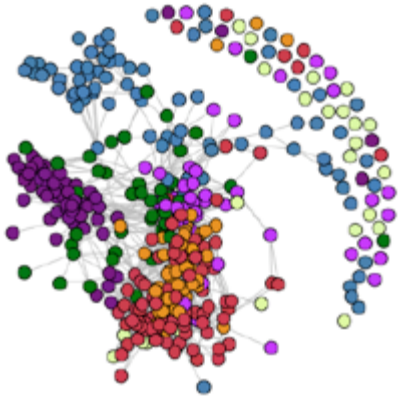
Decoration: Color, based on Functional Connectivity Network Membership

Repeated for each of 9 scanning runs, and for each of 30 subjects

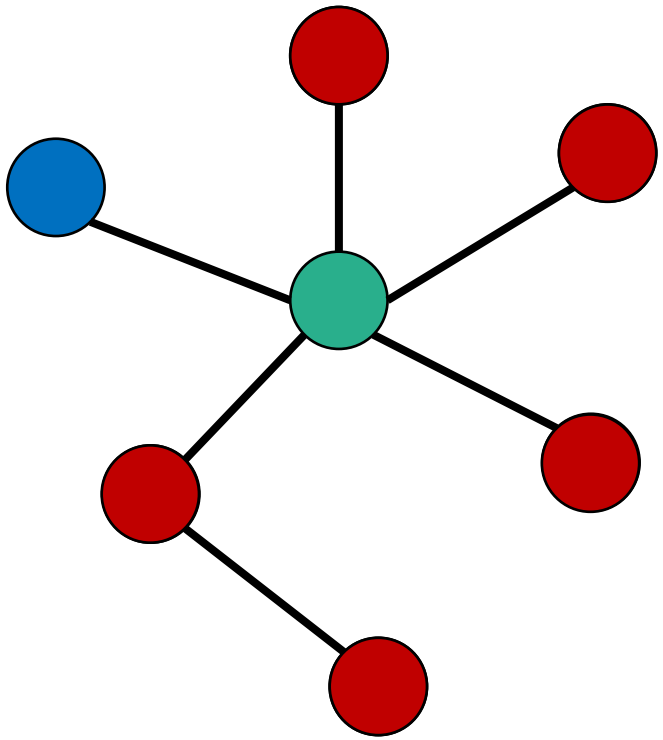
Empirical Questions

- During the rule learning task, which brain regions play a “central role”?
  - Regions that are central to the network integrate information from many other regions.
  - It’s possible that central regions are important for coordinating a strategy.
- Does this differ between successful and unsuccessful learners?





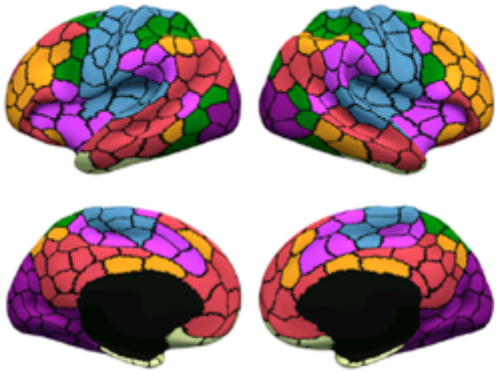
Betweenness Centrality

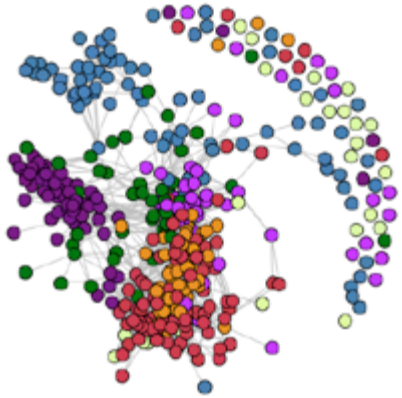


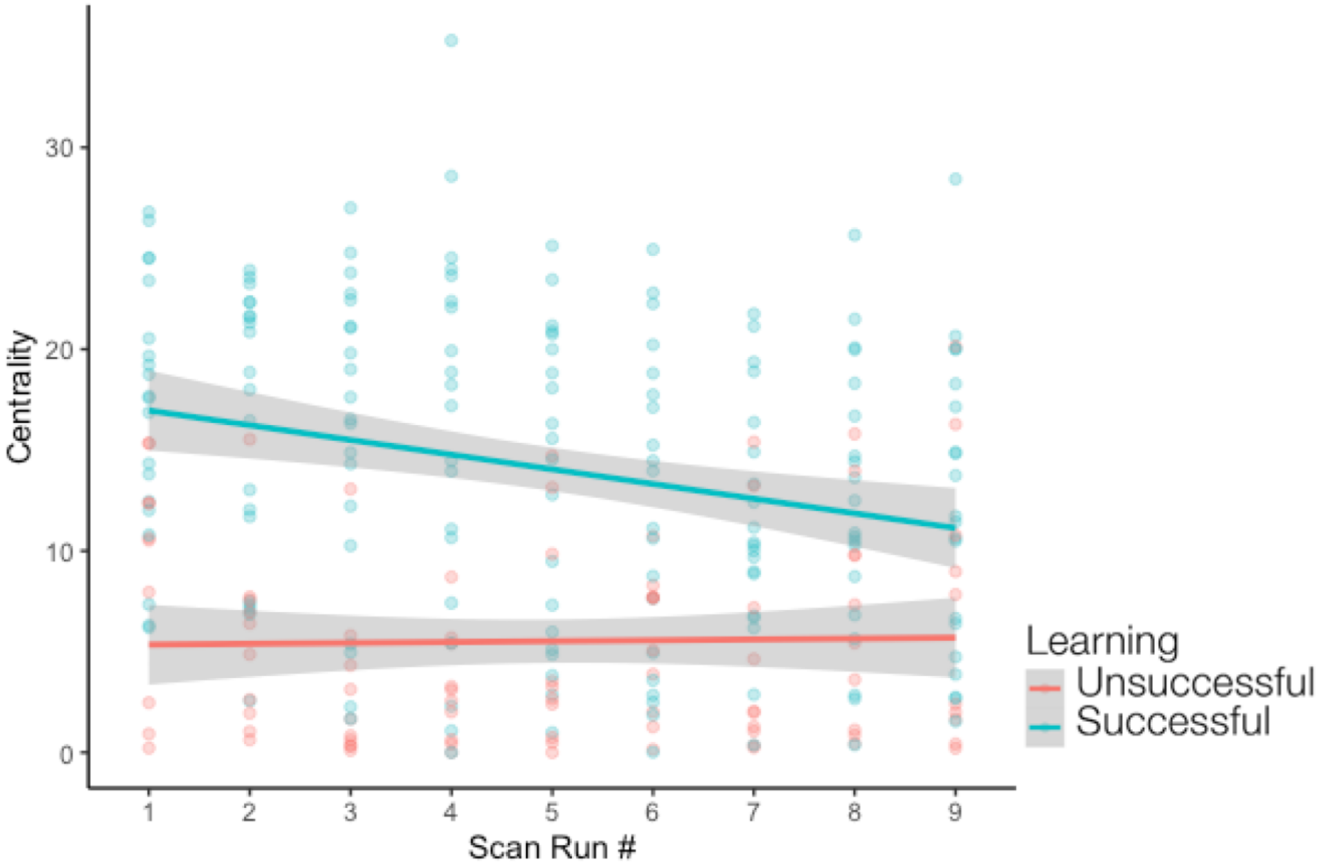
Centrality Points

| | |

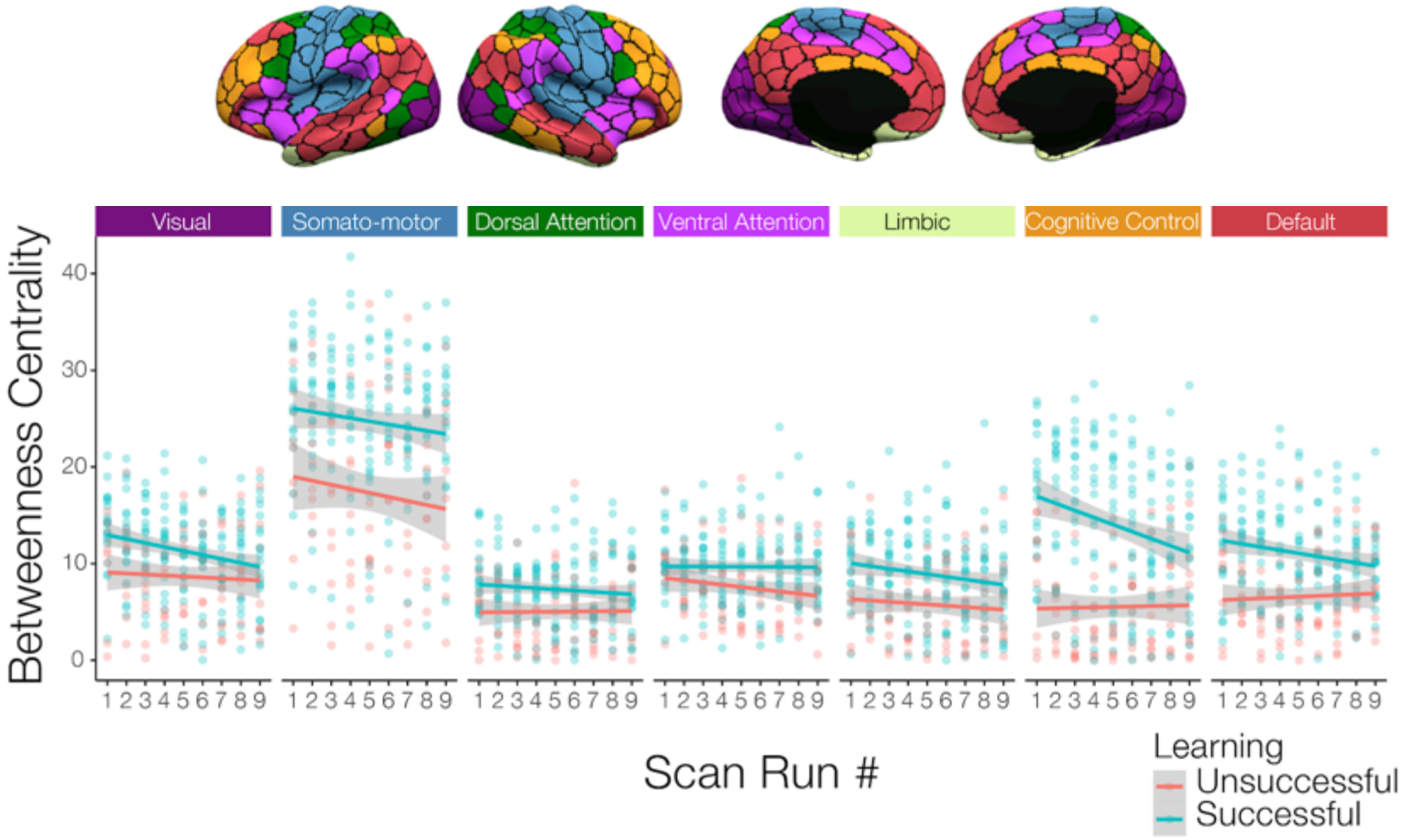
Centrality of the Cognitive Control Network During Rule Learning





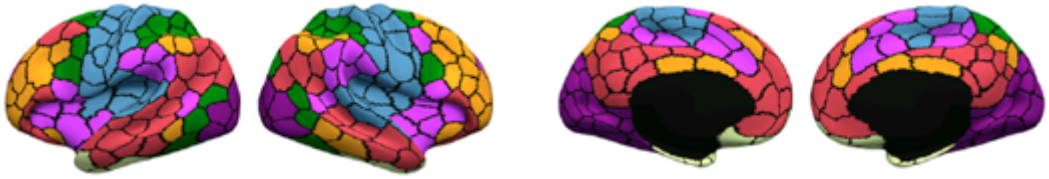


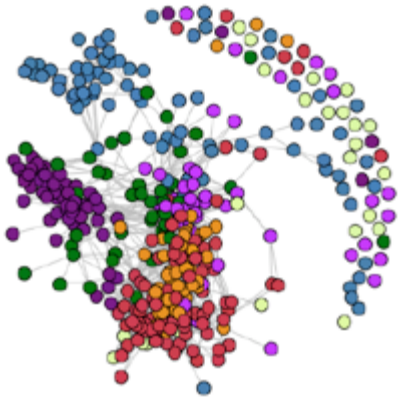
Centrality and Rule Learning



Preliminary Takeaways

- Overall, all brain regions are more central in successful learners, suggesting stronger overall functional connectivity
- Cognitive Control Network is more central early on during for successful learners
  - This could indicate that the Cognitive Control Network is important for forming a strategy
  - Once the task becomes automatic, the CCN can take a back-seat





Limitations of Network Science Methods

- Network statistics is a new field and the correct mathematical methods are not quite settled:
- These methods are computationally complex, requiring advanced computers for large datasets
- As a correlational measure, functional connectivity must be interpreted carefully (What does it mean for two regions to be “functionally connected”?)

Agenda

- How does MRI work?
- Structural vs. Functional MRI
  - What is BOLD signal?
- Three Ways to Look at fMRI Data
  - Activity Maps
  - Neural Decoding
  - Functional Connectivity Networks
- **The future…**

The Future is Now

- Dylan Williams, 21 year-old student at Tufts in 2012 when he was hit by a car
- Deemed “minimally conscious” by physicians at MGH
- Dr. Brian Edlow was conducting research at the time imaging unconscious individuals with fMRI
- Brain responded to music and language sounds
- Dylan regained consciousness a few days later

https://giving.massgeneral.org/fmri-reveals-brains-secrets/

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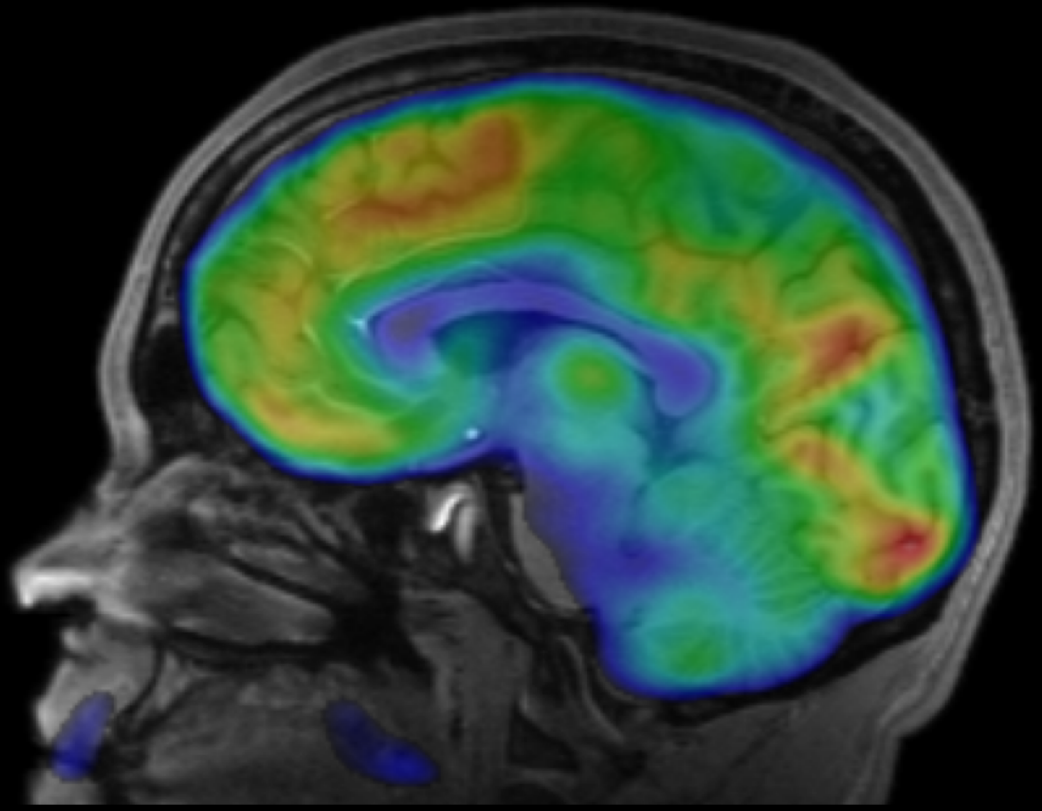
Dr. Nathan Ward

Questions?



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