

Atlas Building in DTI

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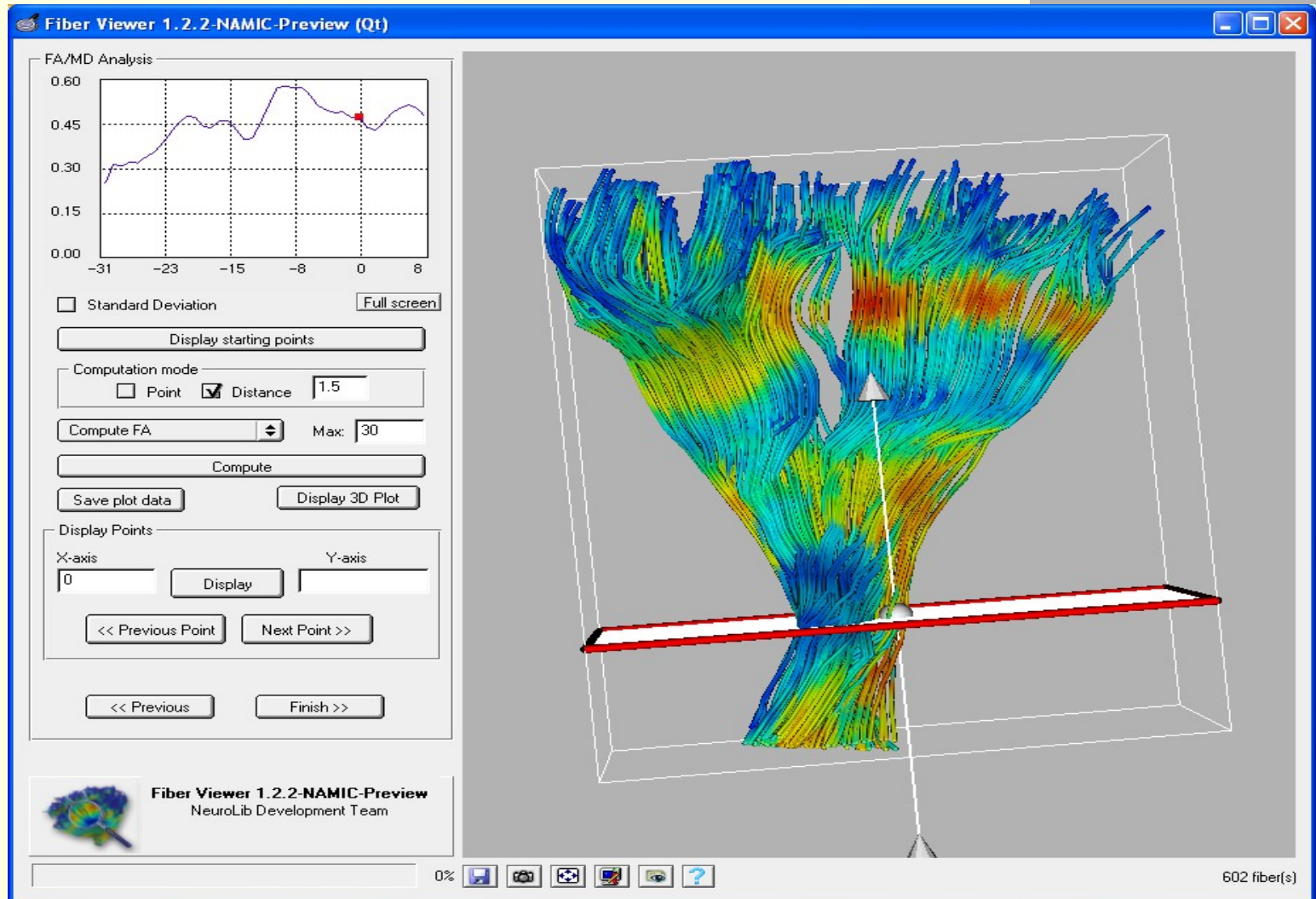
Outline

- Quantitative Tract Analysis
- Atlas-Building Methodology
- Application Areas
- Experiments
- Future Work

Quantitative Tract Analysis

- Isabelle Corouge
- Tractography
- Clustering of bundles
- Tensors statistics along fiber tract bundles

FiberViewer



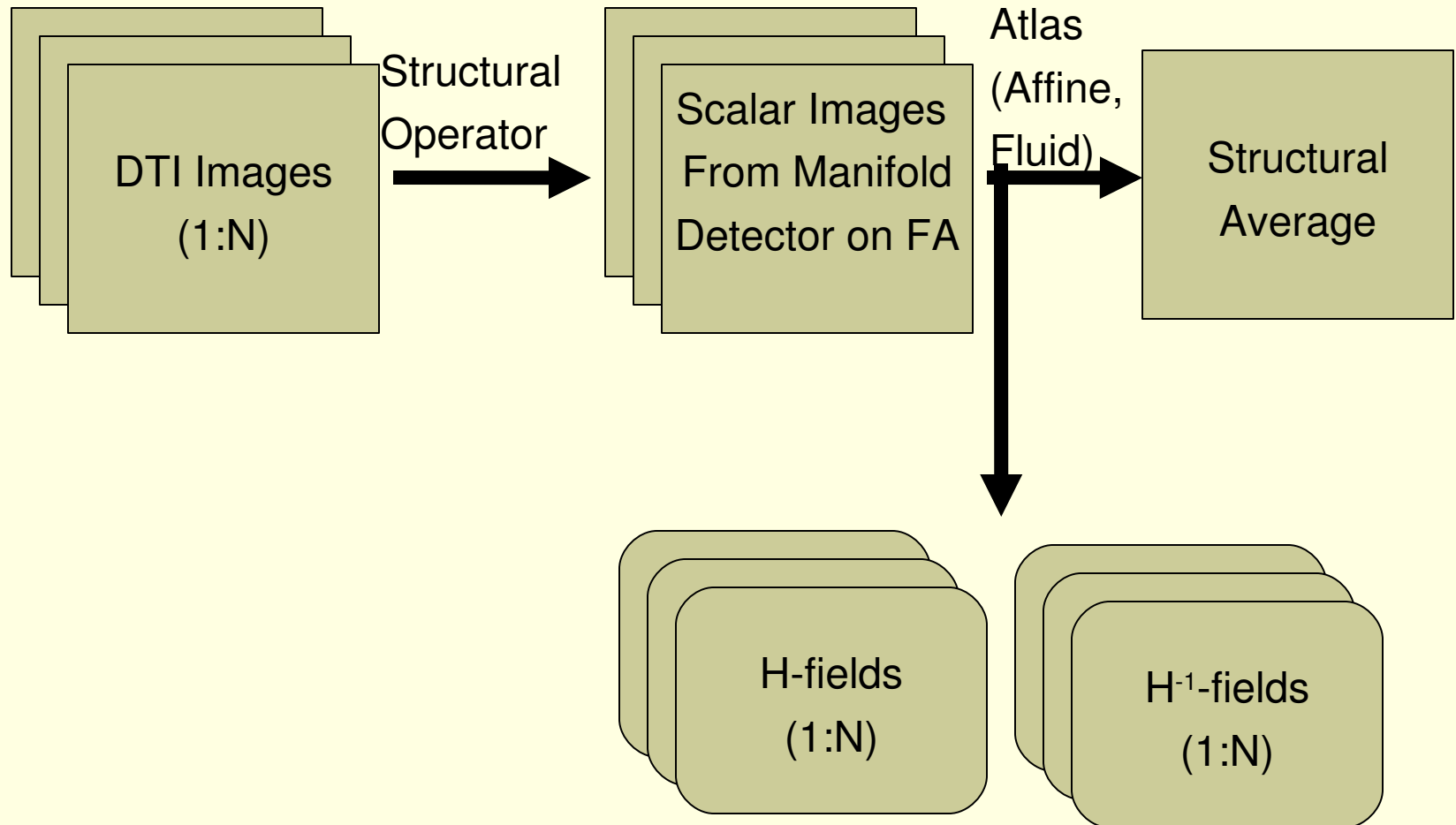
Problem Description

- Problem: Strategy for inter-patient comparison of DTI.
- Ideas
 - Solution should be fairly automatic
 - Atlas-building (Common coordinate system)
 - Framework that can answer many group comparison questions
 - Quantitative tract analysis
 - Region based analysis

Atlas Building in DTI

- Want to apply atlas building to DTI
- Challenges
 - Registration
 - Interpolation/Averaging
- Initial test
 - 5 DTI scans of 1 year old subjects

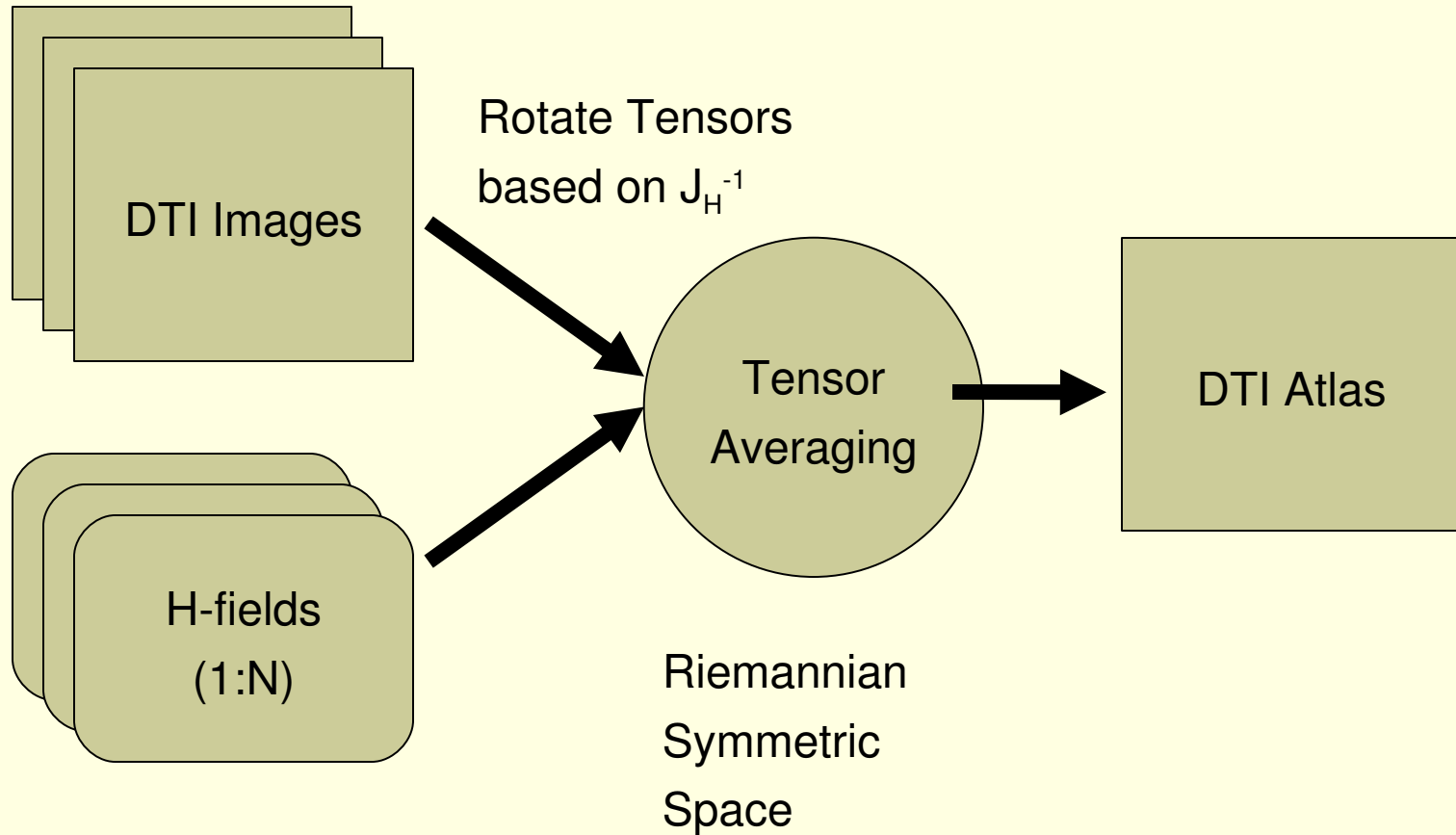
Registration



Registration Optimization

- Align template image (I_0) to coordinate system using T2 atlas
- Align remaining images (I_1-I_n) to template using affine alignment of structural image
- Use affine parameters to initialize diffeomorphic deformation fields for deformable registration
- Run deformable registration procedure of Joshi, Davis, et al.

Atlas formation



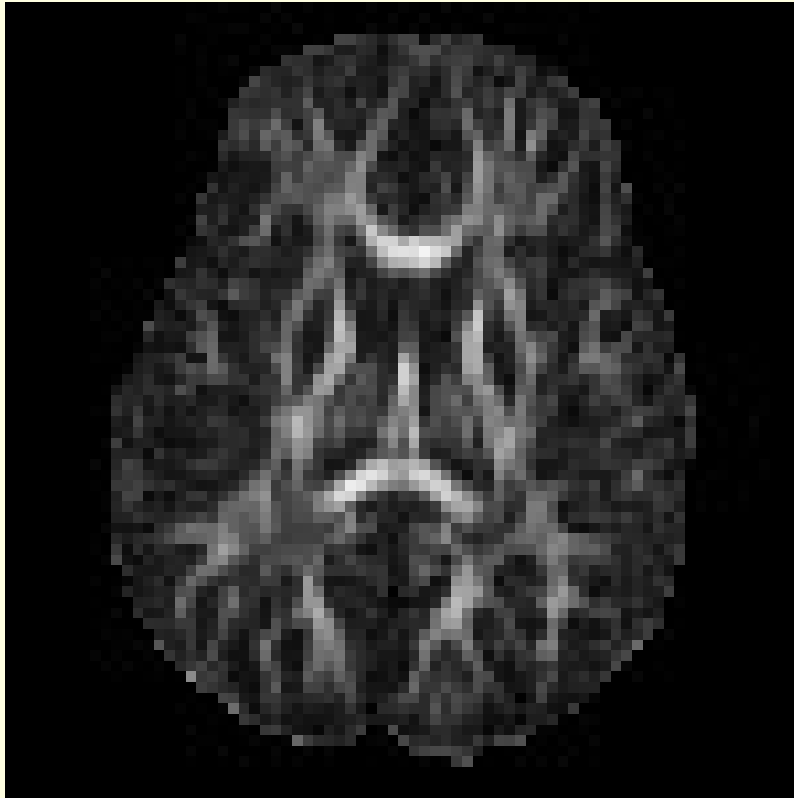
Registration Application

- Apply deformation field to each image
 - Finite strain model for tensor reorientation (Alexander)
 - Riemannian statistics (Fletcher, Pennec)
 - Log-Euclidean scheme with linear interpolation (Arsigny)
- Average deformed tensor volumes to create affine, deformable atlases

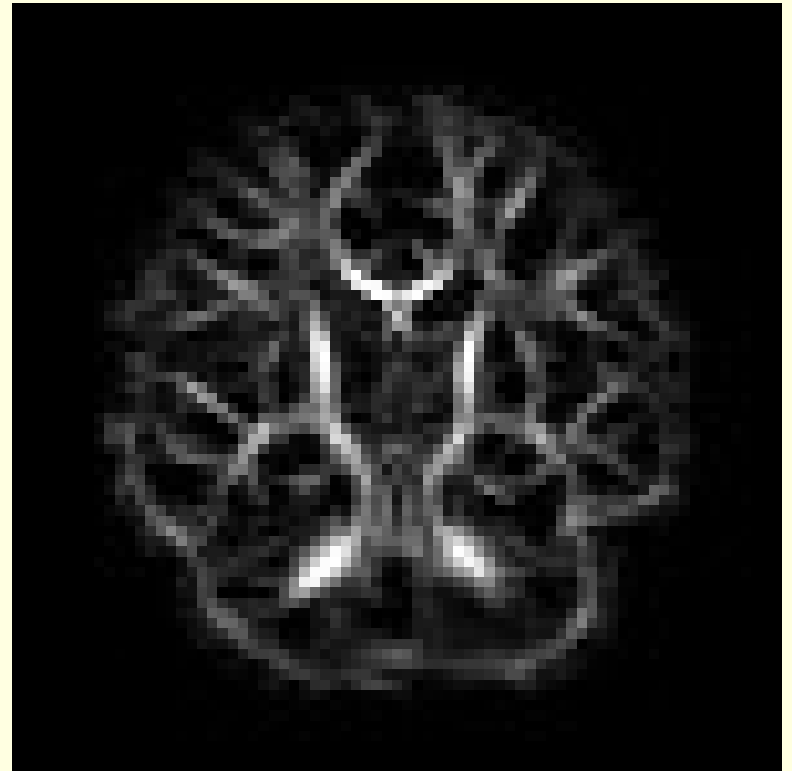
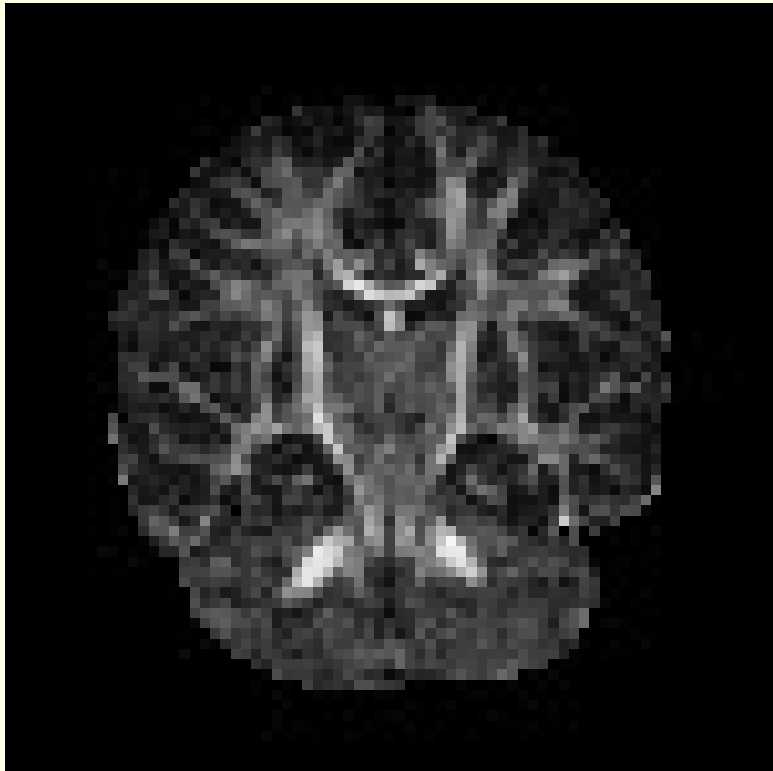
Structural Image

- Want images aligned by geometry of fiber tracts
- FA occurs in thin manifolds
 - sheets
 - tubes
- FA" highlights fiber geometry (maximum eigenvalue)
- FA" does not directly optimize correspondence of tensor derived property

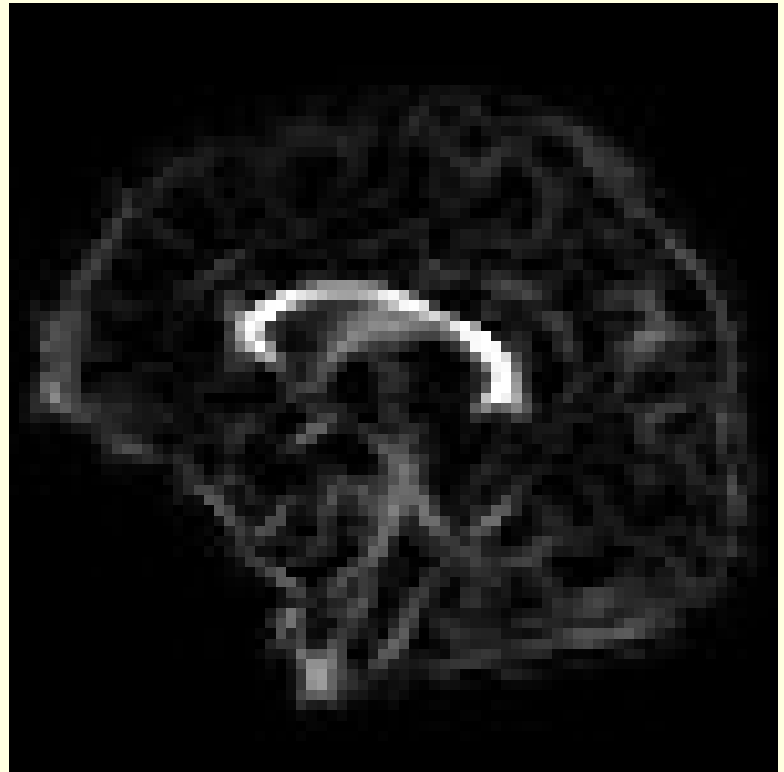
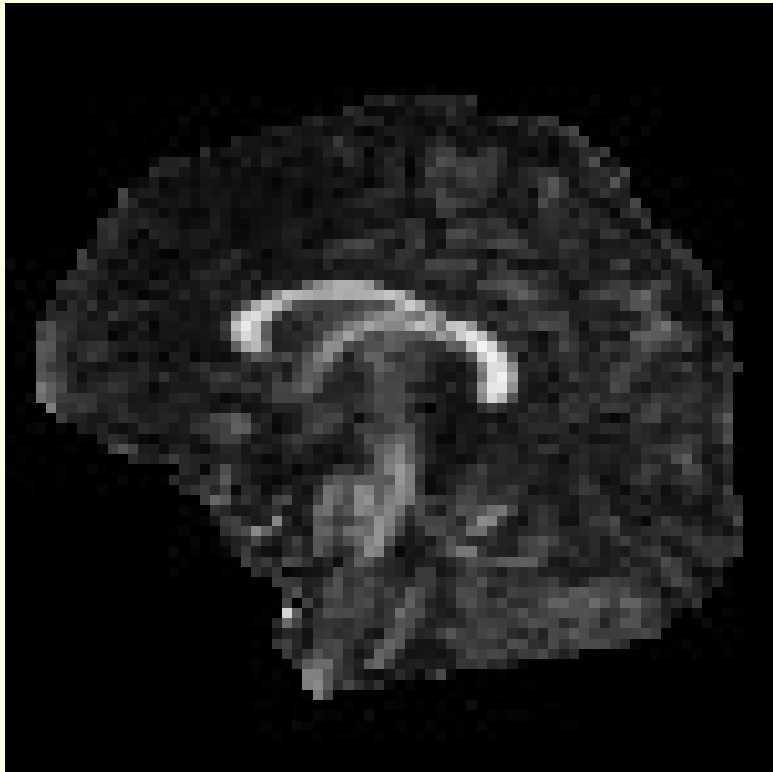
FA image and Curvature Image



FA image and Curvature Image



FA image and Curvature Image



Spatial Transformation of DTI

- Tensors contain **oriented** measurements
- Diffusion measurements are physical measurements (in s/mm^2)
- For global transformation extract the rotation component
- For deformable transformation extract the local rotation of local linear approximation

Graphic Spatial Transformation

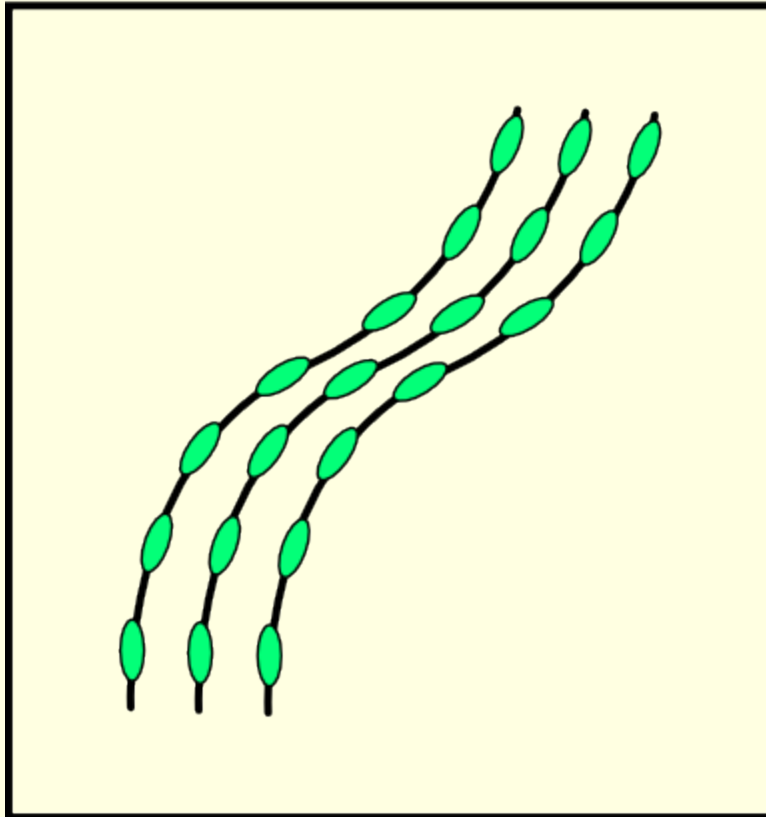


Image A

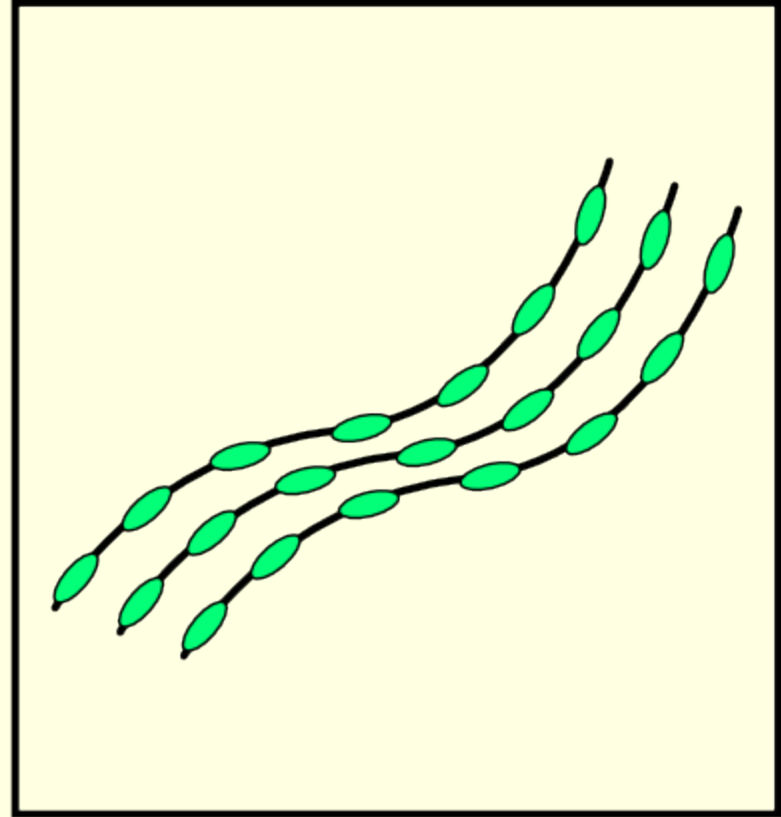


Image B

Mathematics of Spatial Transformation

$h(x)$ is a mapping from \mathbb{R}^3 to \mathbb{R}^3 . $h(x)$ can be locally approximated as a linear function.

$$h(x) = x + Fx$$

F is the local Jacobian of the transformation and can be processed the same as for a global transformation. SVD can be used to extract the rotation component of F .

$$F = UR$$

$$D' = RDR^T$$

Processing of DTI

- Diffusion tensors are symmetric positive-definite matrices which can be interpreted as covariance matrices of Brownian motion
- Riemannian symmetric spaces (Fletcher, Pennec)

$$\hat{D} = \exp \left(\sum_{i=1}^N w_i \log(D_i) \right)$$

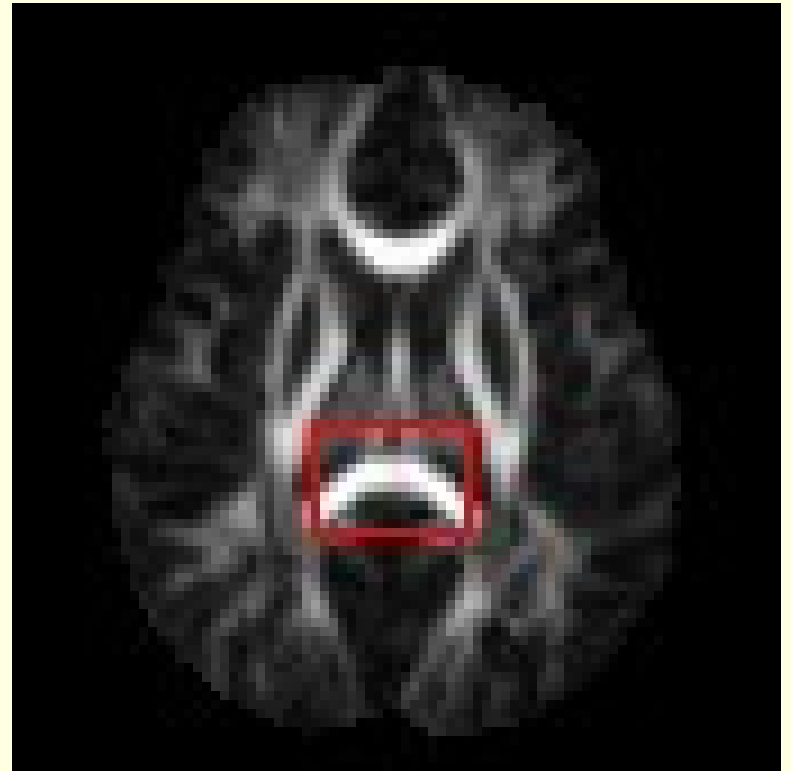
DTI Atlas

- An atlas is created of the mean diffusion tensor at each voxel
- Tensor images are aligned in atlas space
 - Statistics of voxels
 - Warp of fiber tracts

Average Atlases

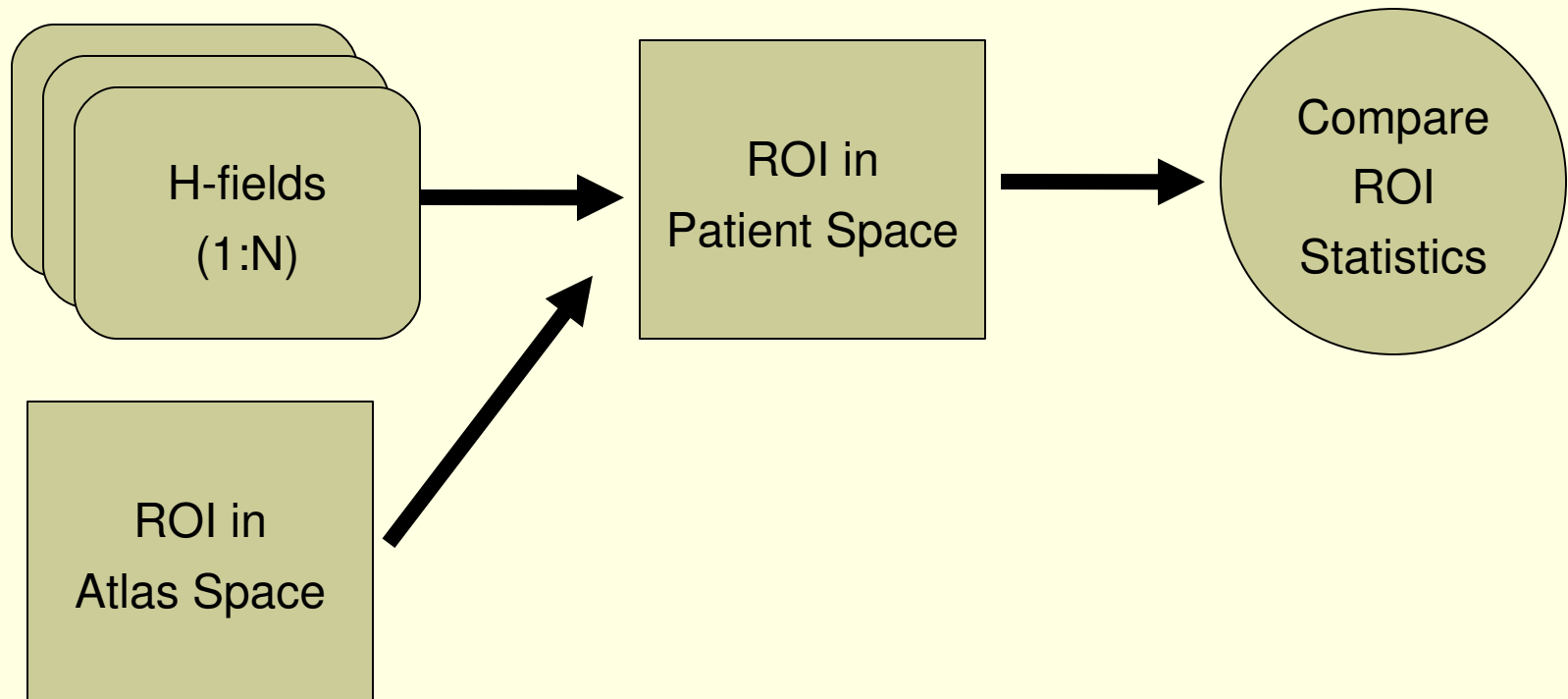


Affine Atlas

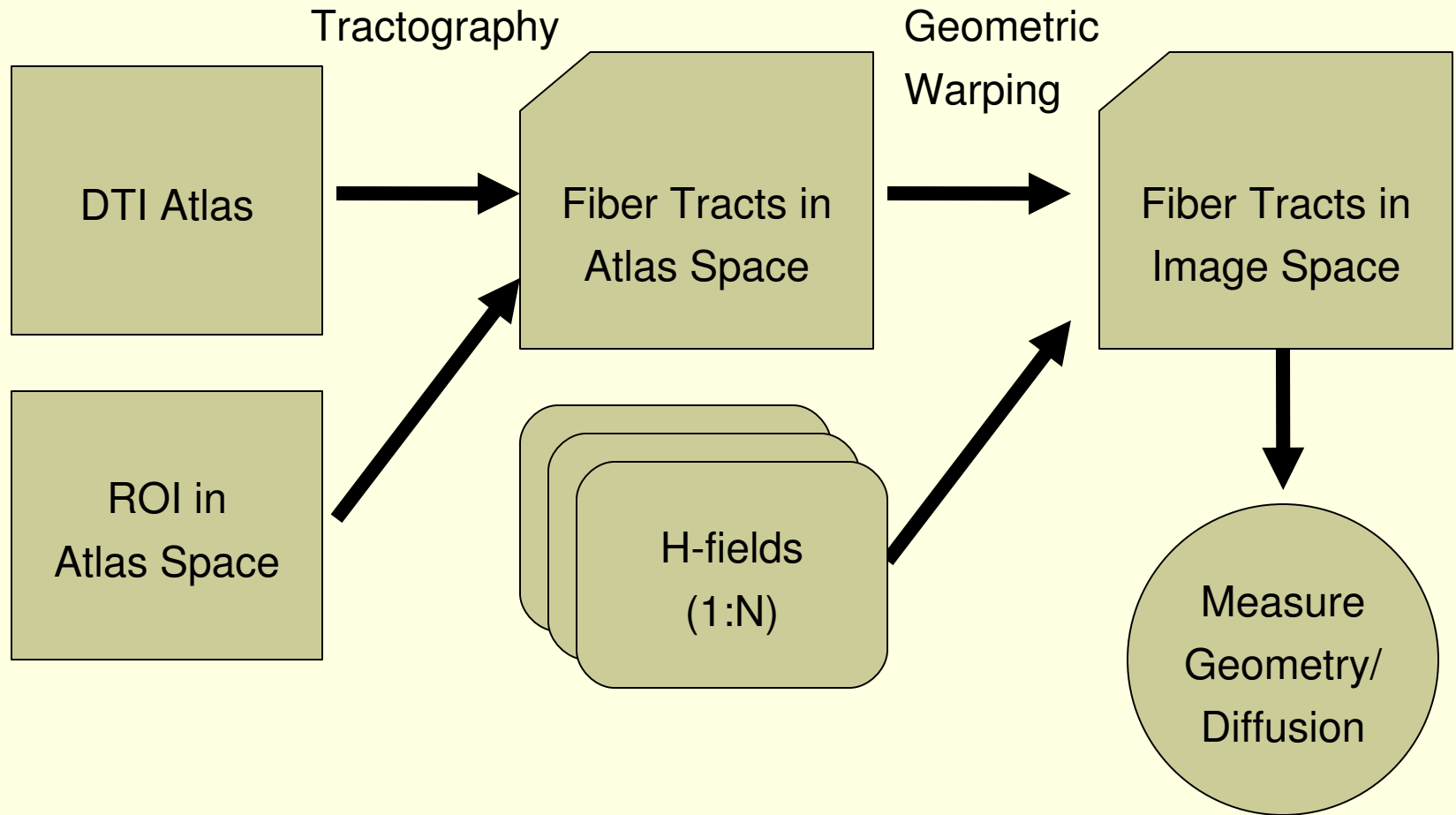


Deformable Atlas

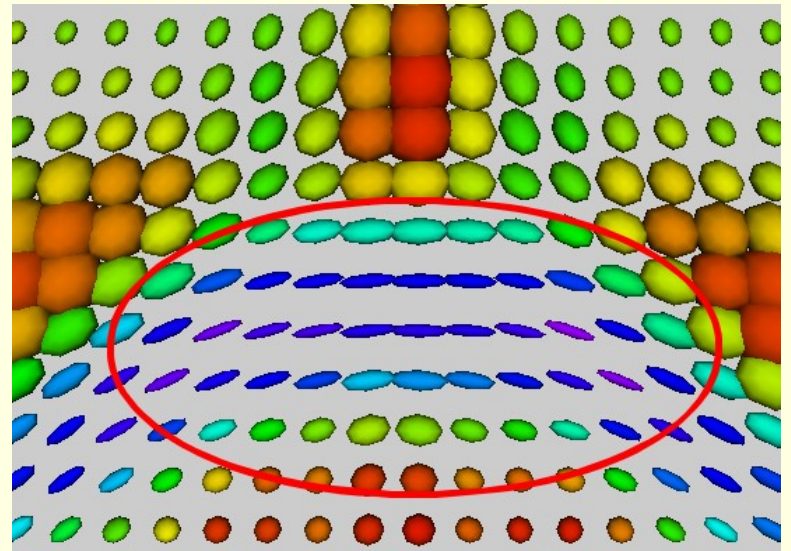
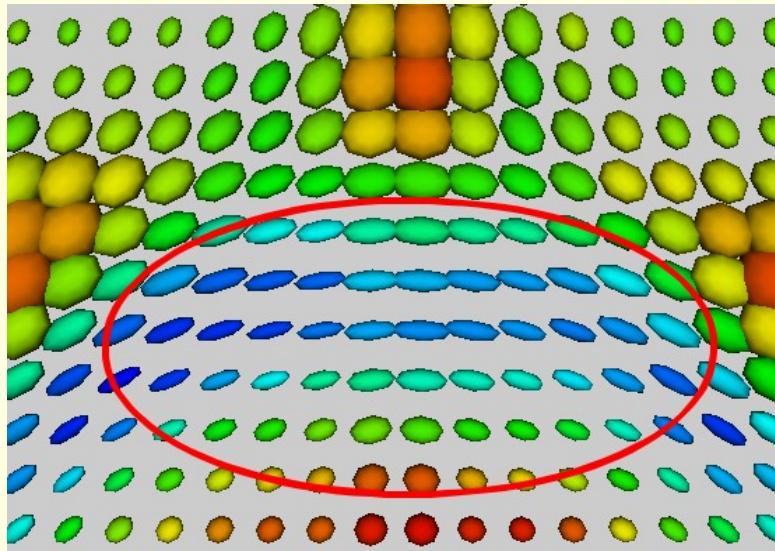
ROI Properties



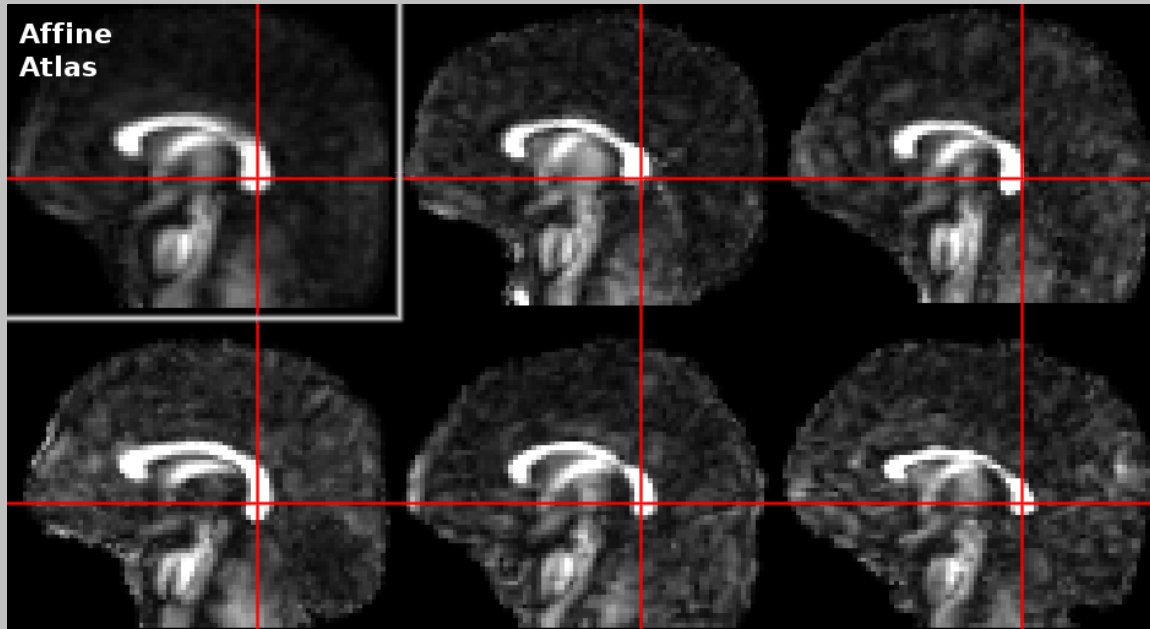
Tract Properties



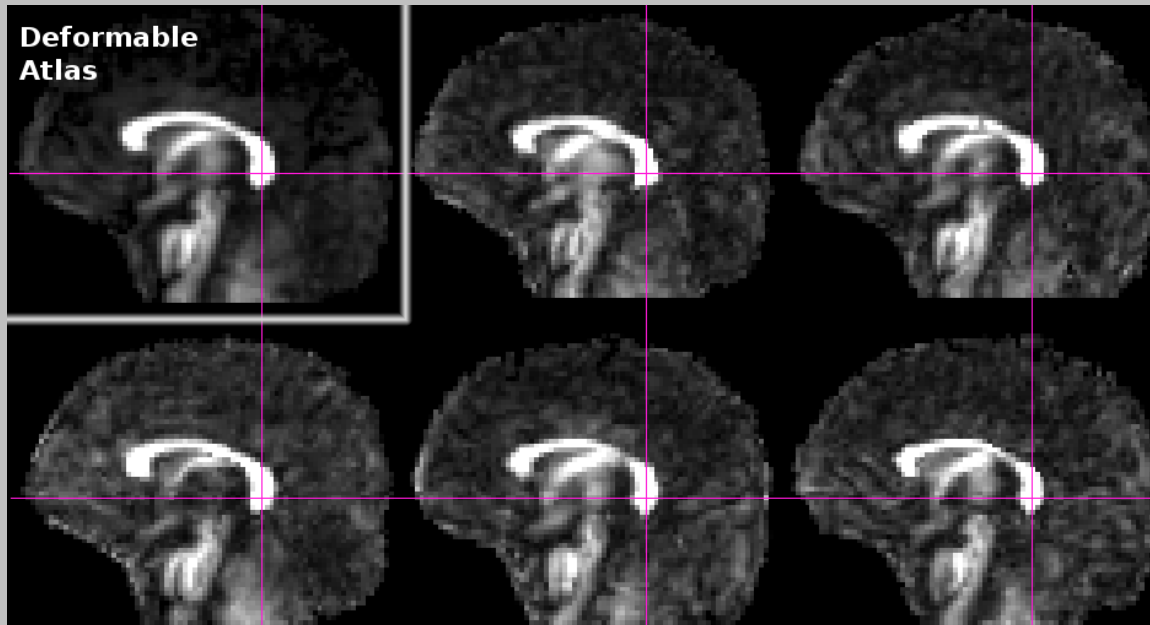
Average Atlases



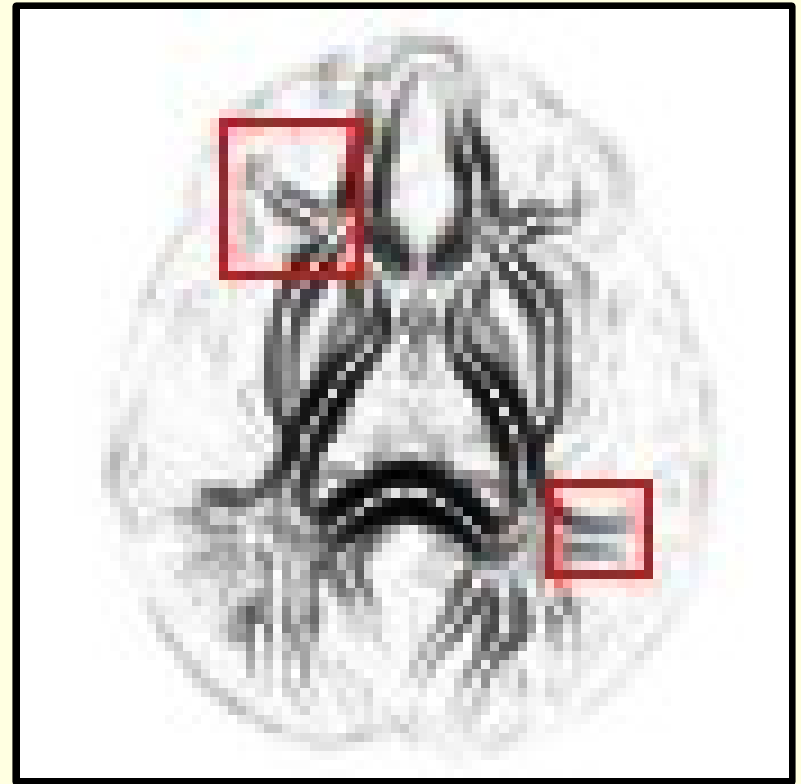
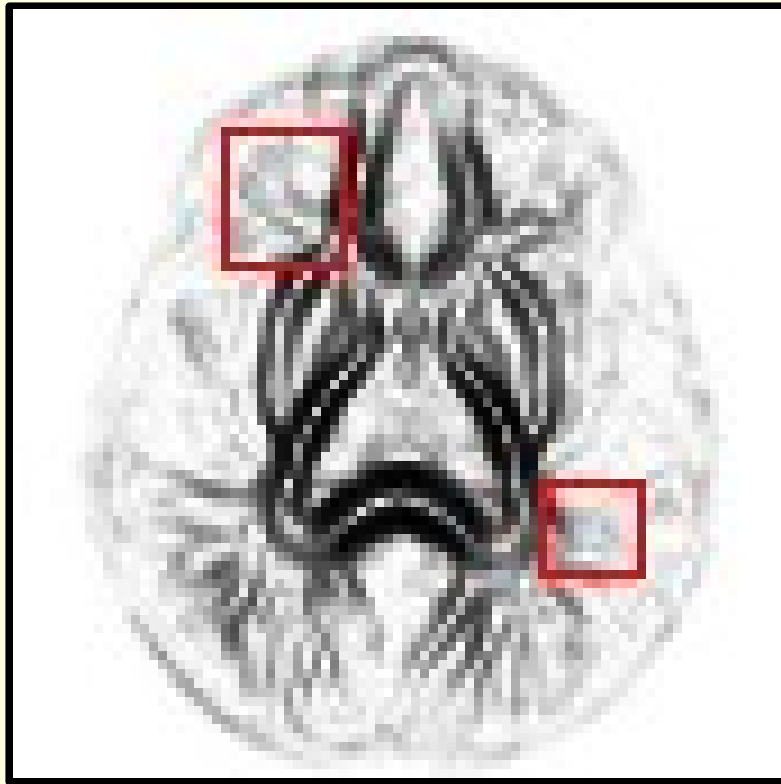
**Affine
Atlas**



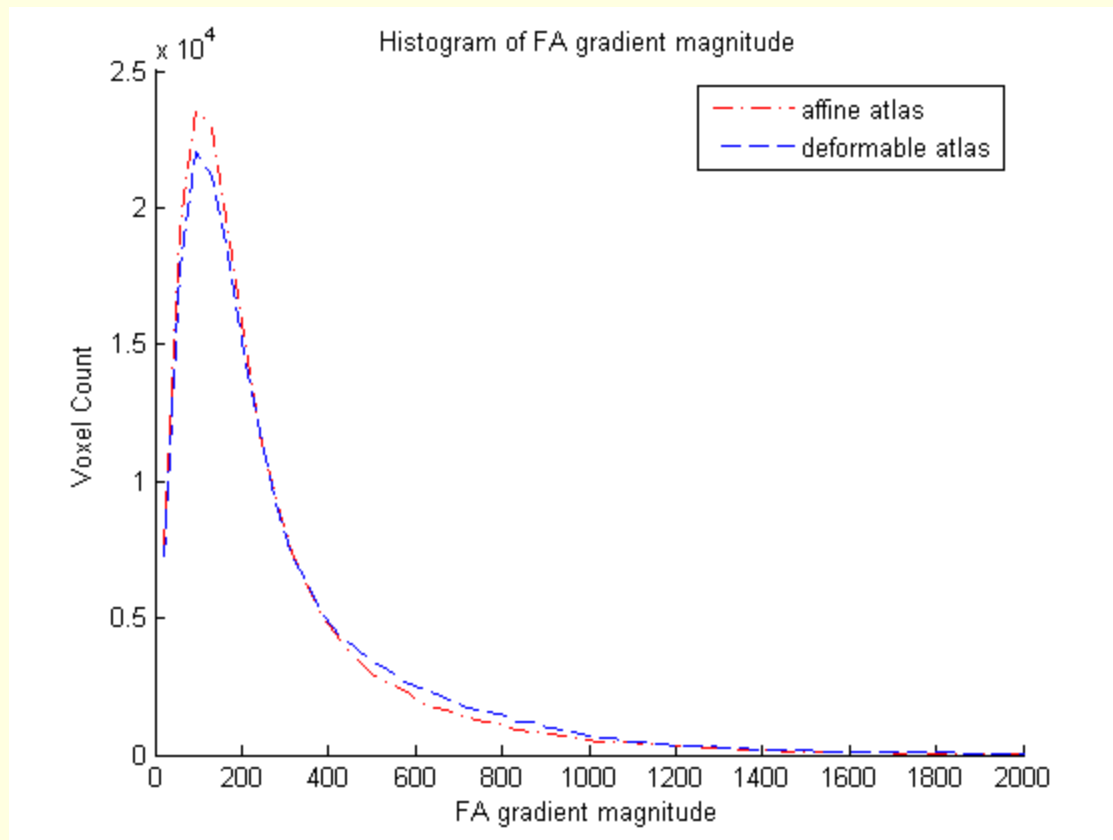
**Deformable
Atlas**



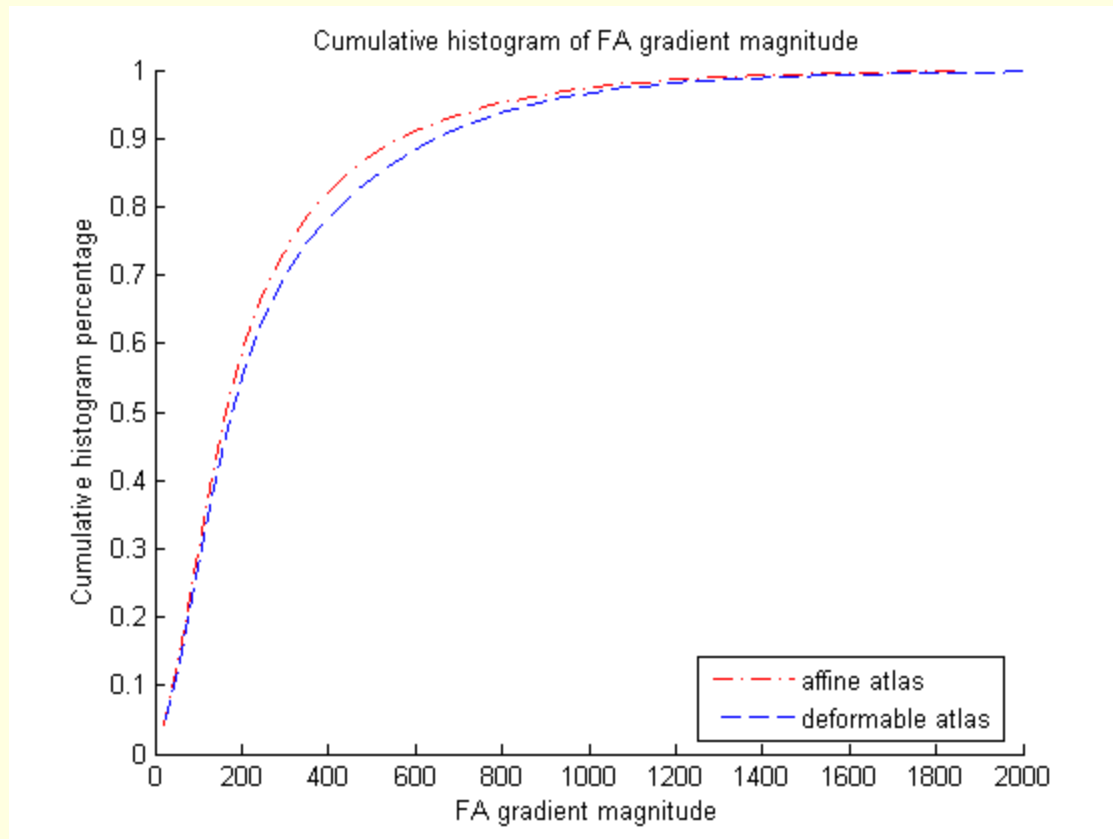
Gradient Magnitude Visualization



Histogram



Cumulative Histogram



Atlas-Based Tractography

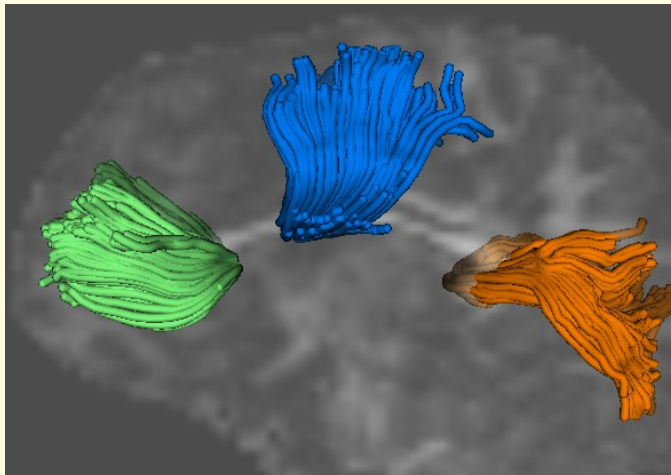


Image A

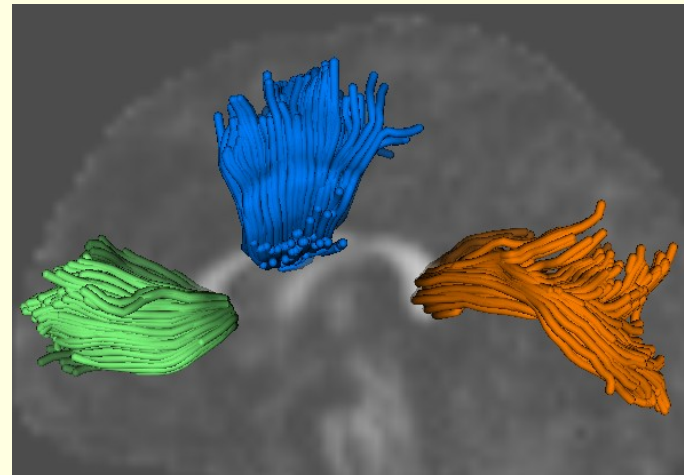
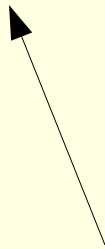
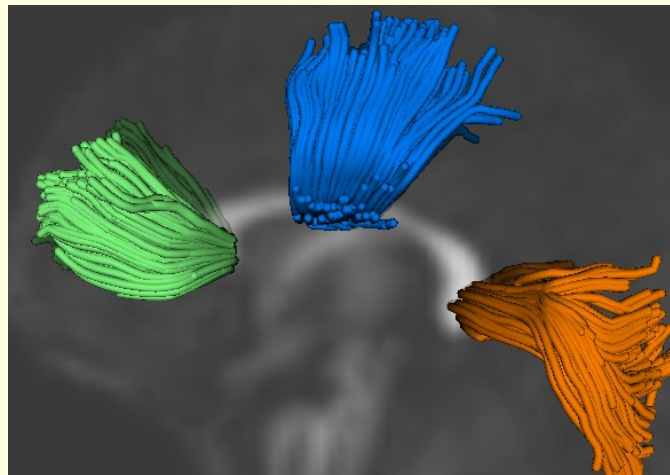
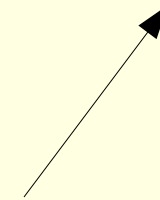


Image B



Atlas

Warped Tractography

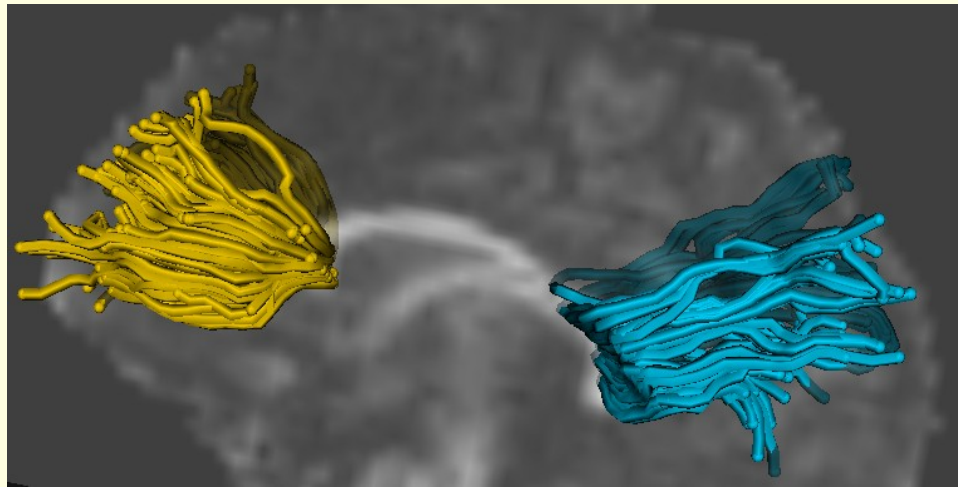


Image A

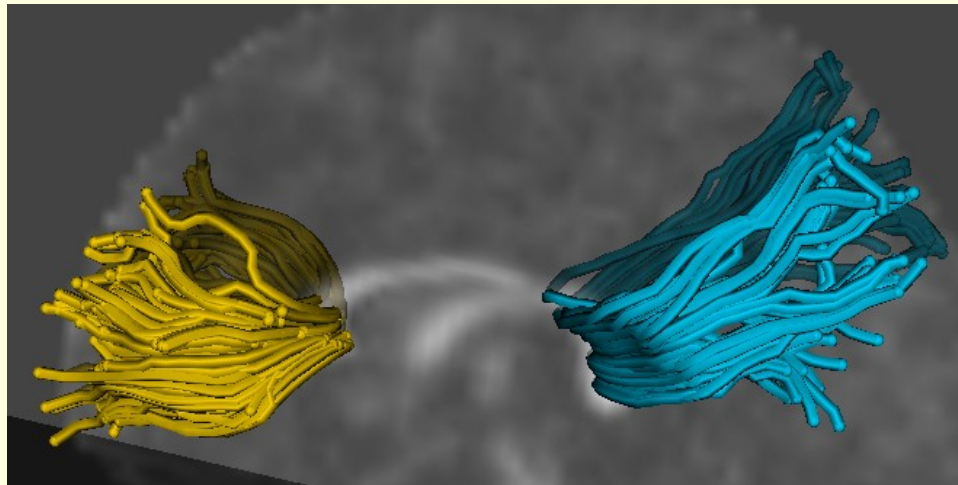
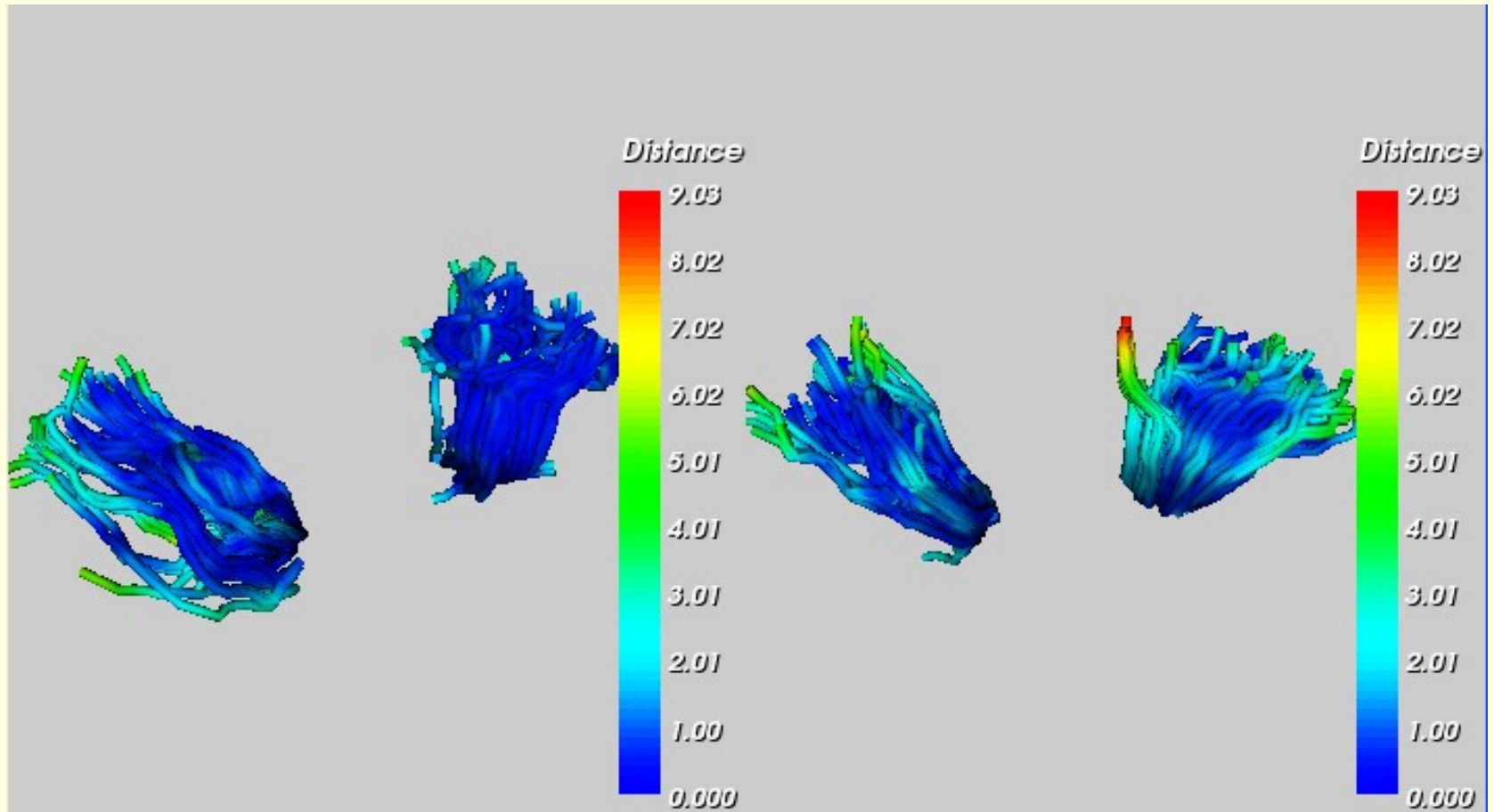


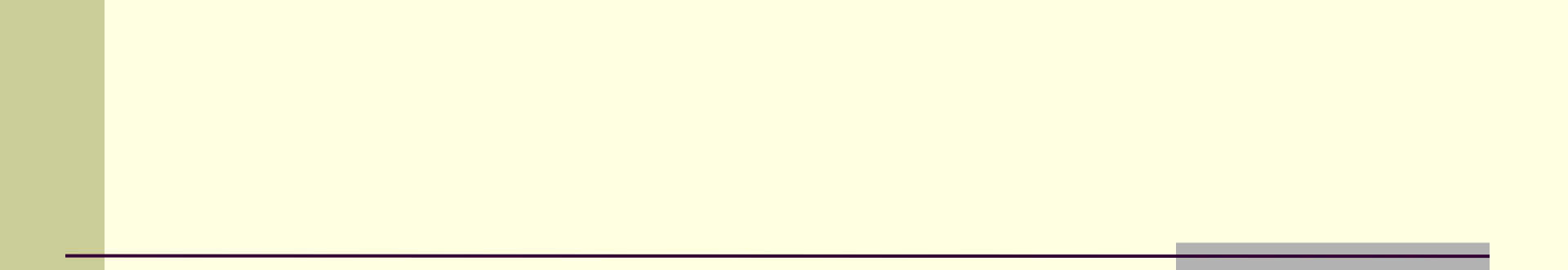
Image B

Initial Quantitative Comparison



In Progress

- Atlas construction on 50 datasets neonates, 1 year, 2 year
- Statistical analysis of fibers traced in atlas and warped to individual images
 - Tensor hypothesis testing
 - Tract analysis



Comments or Questions?