

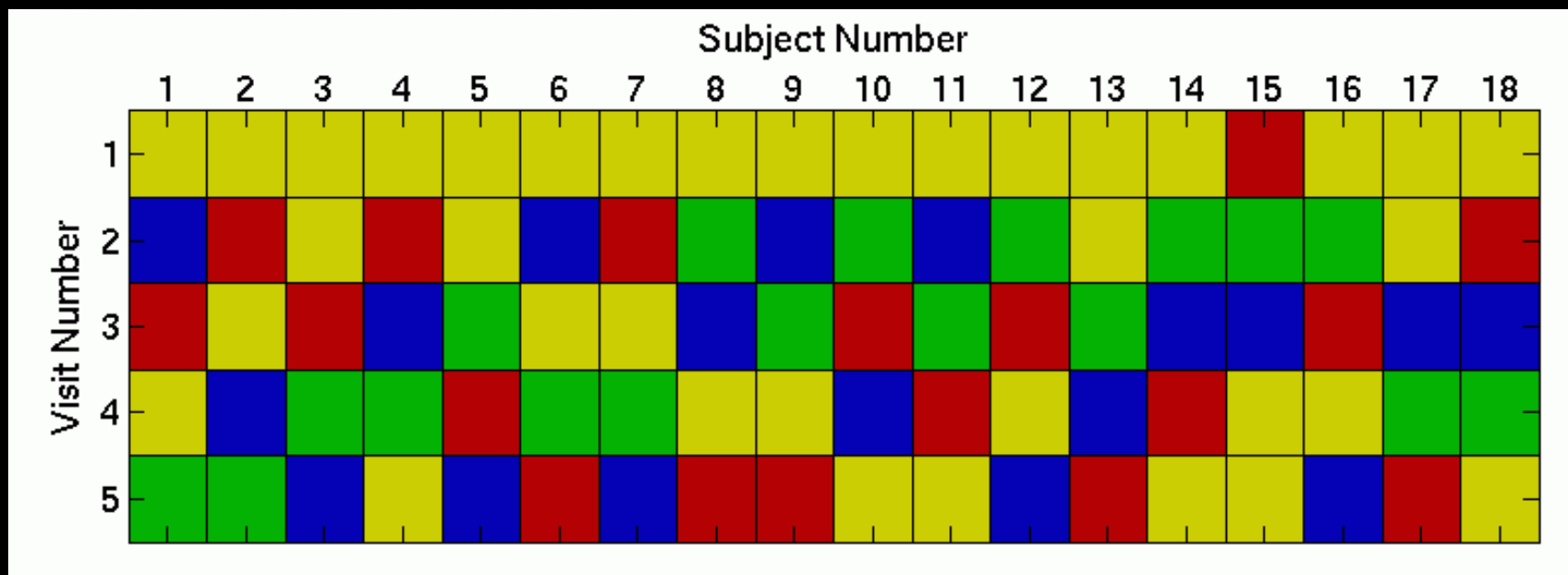
Intersite effects in task-based fMRI: the fBIRN Traveling Subjects

Douglas N. Greve

Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging,
Massachusetts General Hospital, Charlestown, MA
Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA



fBIRN Traveling Subjects



Yale (Siemens)

BWH (GE)

MGH (Siemens)

Duke (GE)

- Acquisition parameters closely matched across site
- Working memory paradigm

Outline

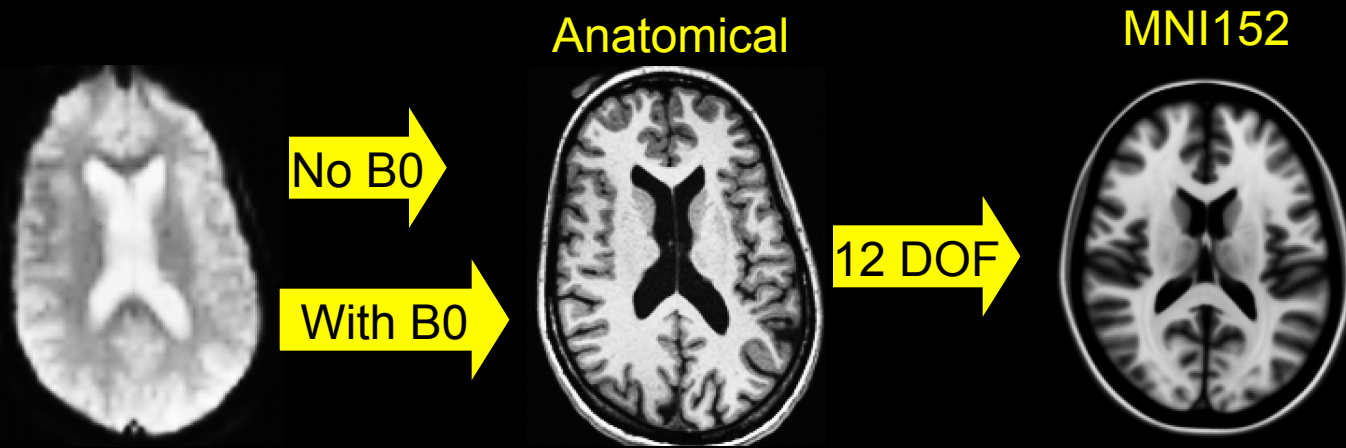
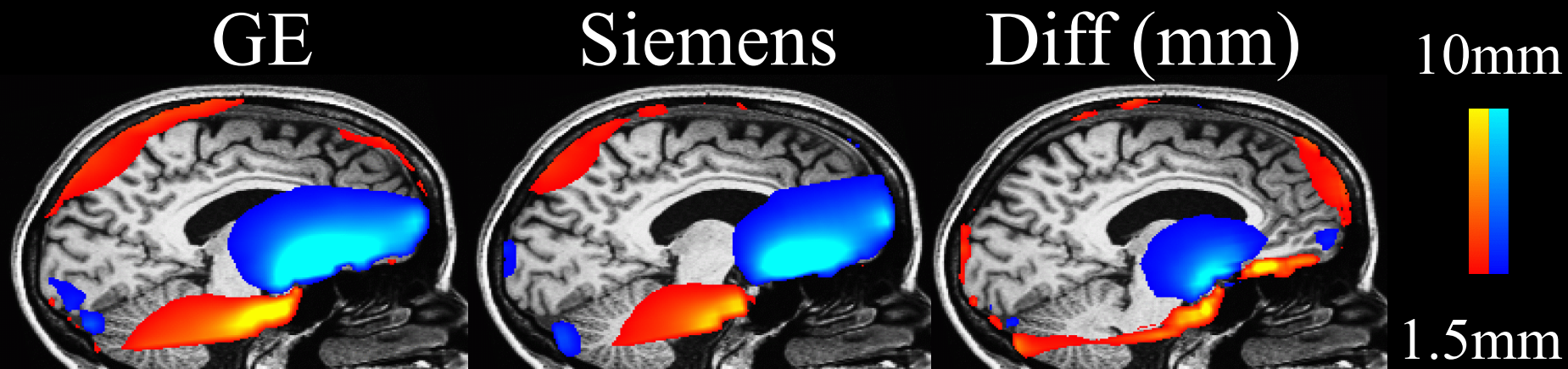
- fMRI Analysis manipulations
- Scanner QA/QC
- Subject Motion

Analysis Manipulations

1. B0 Distortion Correction
2. Functional-Structural Registration method
3. Intensity Scaling

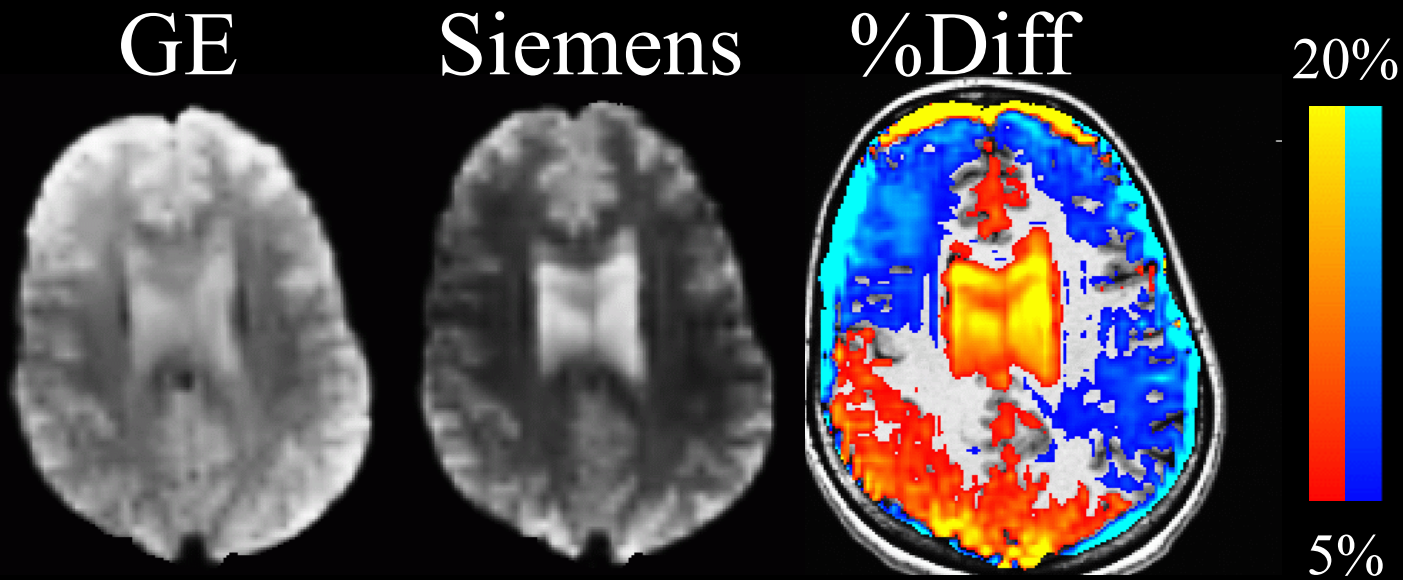
Look for site effects in paired differences in group maps in MNI152 space.

B0 Distortion Site Effects



BBR = Boundary-based registration

Site Effects in Bias Field, Intensity Inhomogeneity

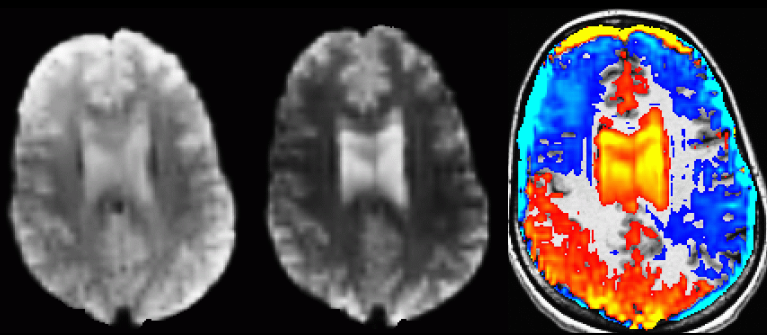


Mean brain intensity is the same.

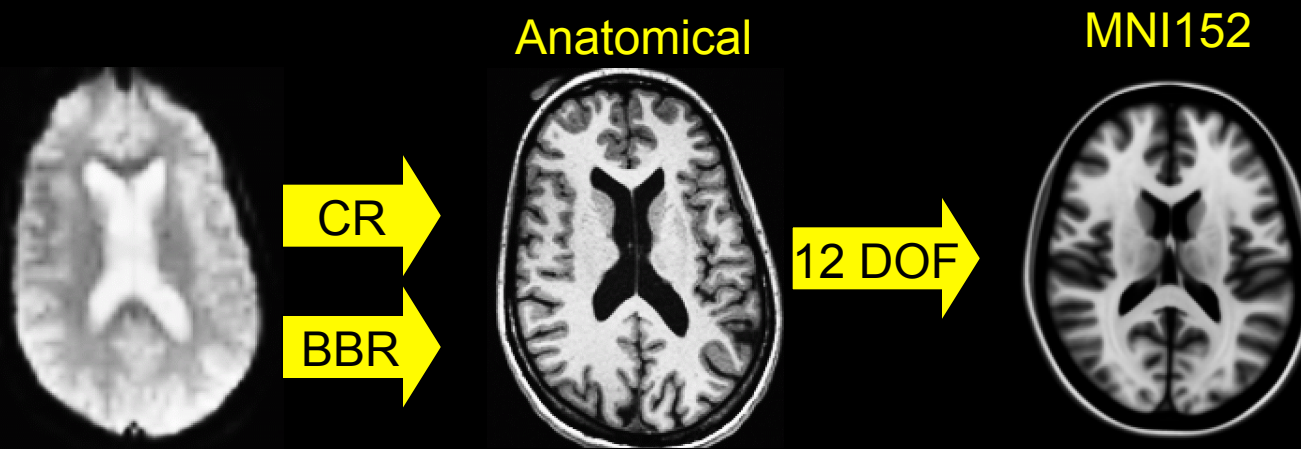
Bias Field and Scaling

Scaling Methods

- Grand mean – divide functional by mean across all voxels and time points
- Voxel-wise – divide each voxel by temporal mean



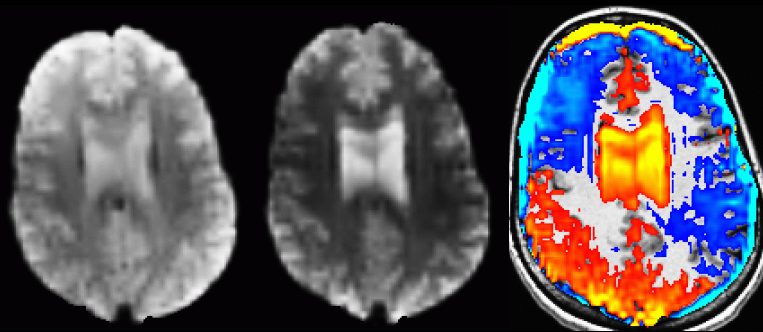
Bias Field and Registration



CR = Correlation Ratio – Sensitive to bias fields

BBR = Boundary-based registration – Insensitive to bias fields

(Greve and Fischl, NI, 2009), see also Local Pearson Correlation (LPC),
Saad et al, NI, 2009



Experimental Manipulations

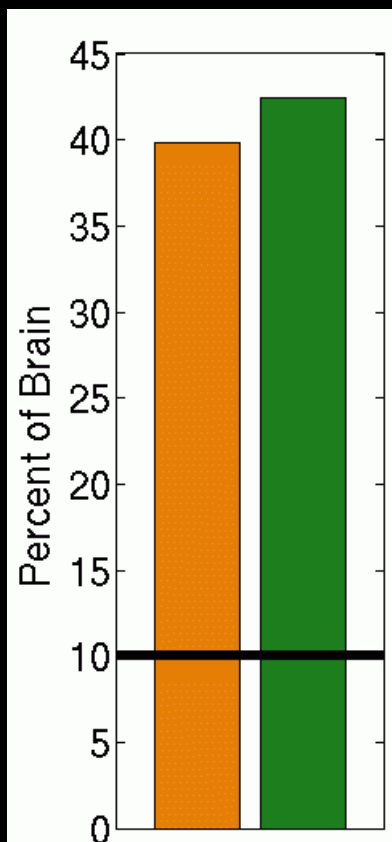
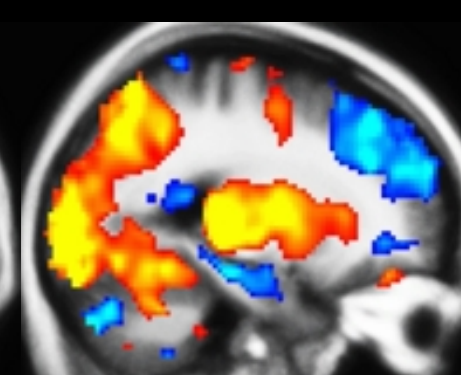
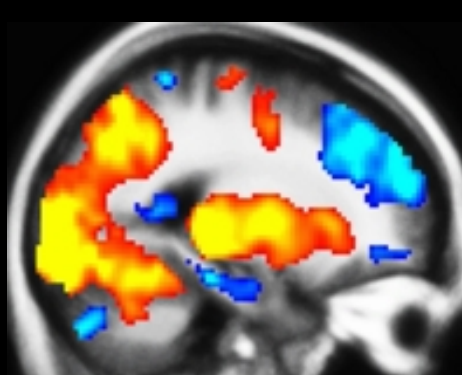
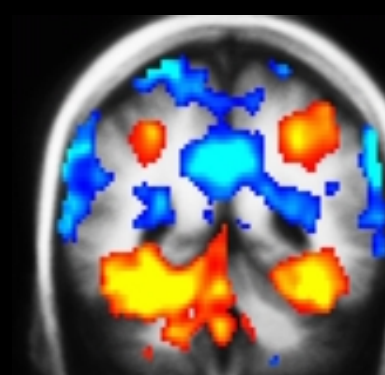
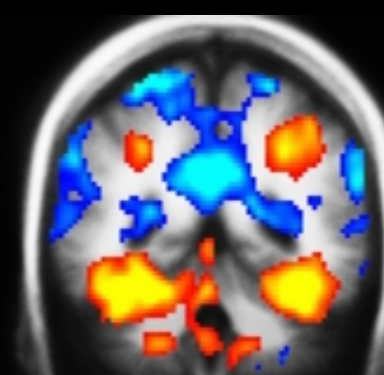
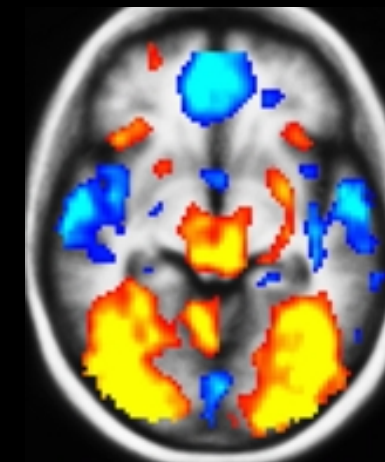
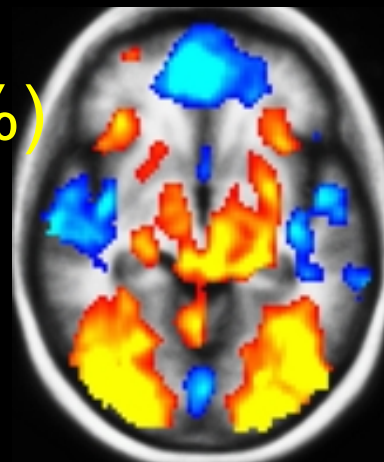
	Method 1	Method 2
B0 Correction	Off	On
Registration Method	CR	BBR
Intensity Scaling	Global	Voxel-wise

Task Activation

- Widespread activation (40%)
- Modest Increase (6%)

Method 1

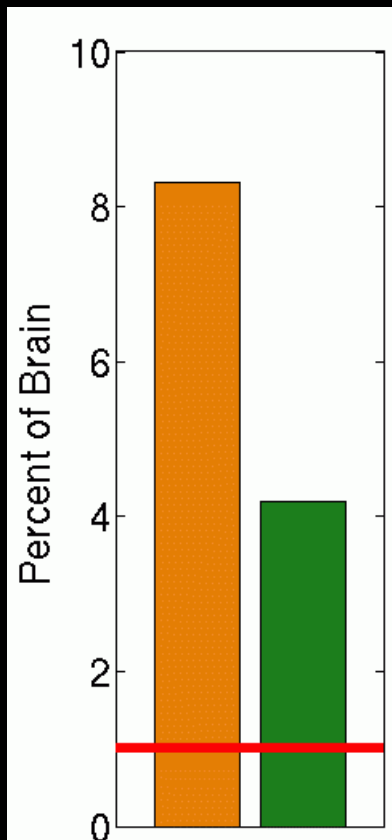
Method 2



$p < .01$

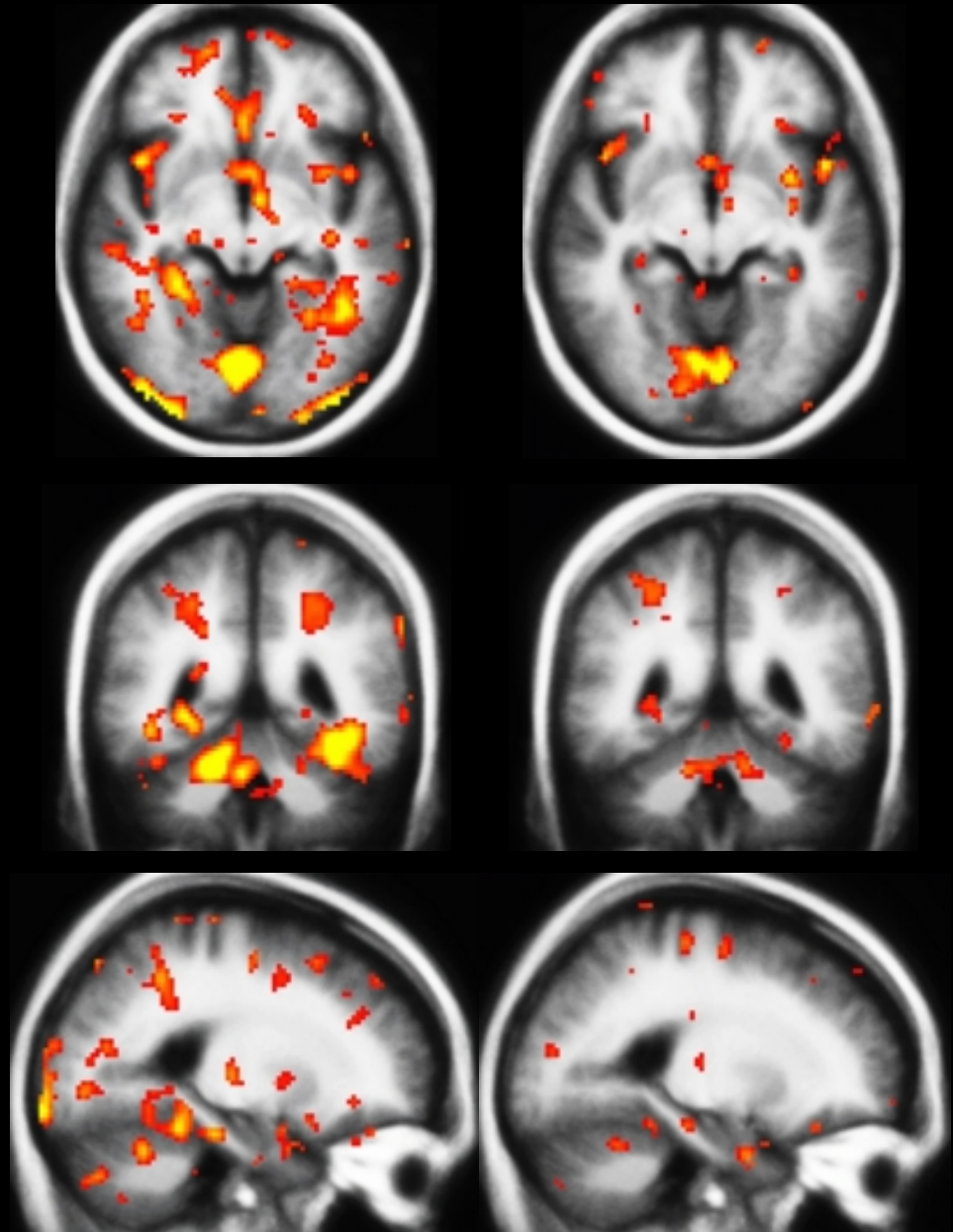
Site Effect

- Reduced by 65%
- Mostly Duke-MGH



Method 1

Method 2



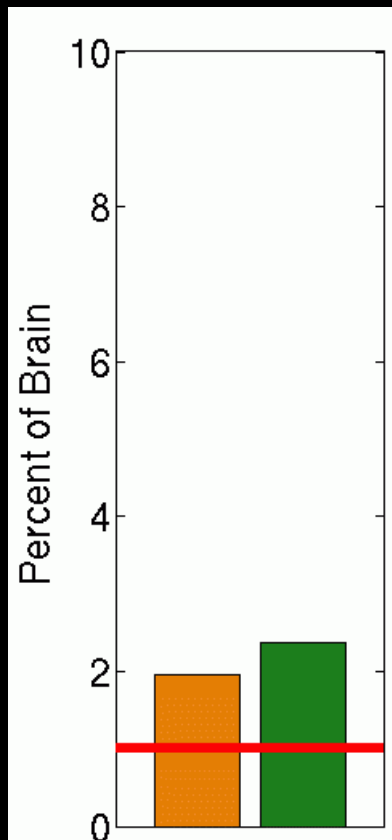
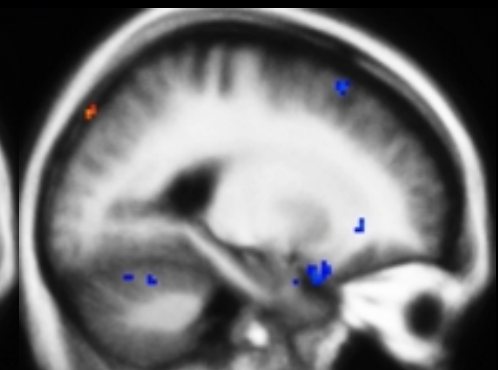
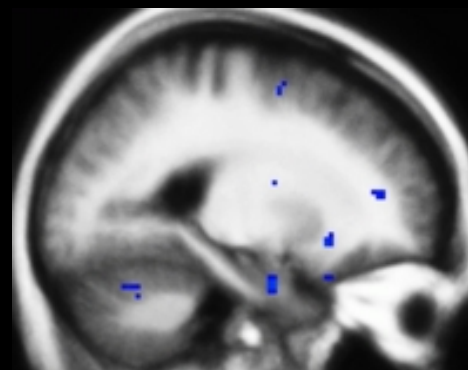
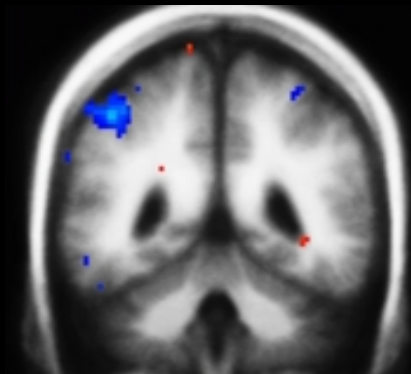
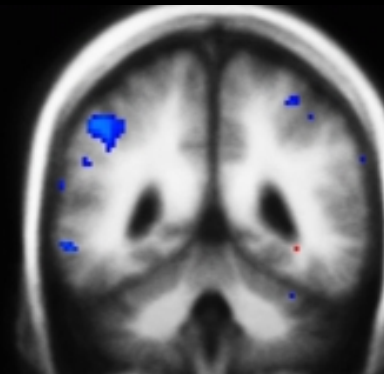
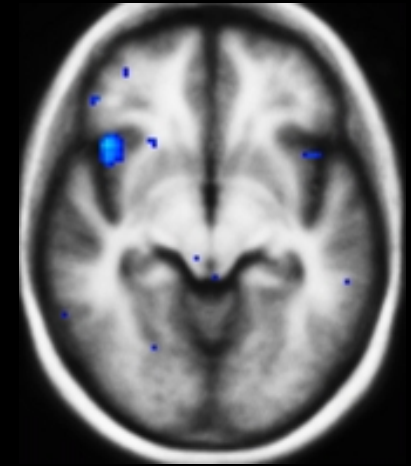
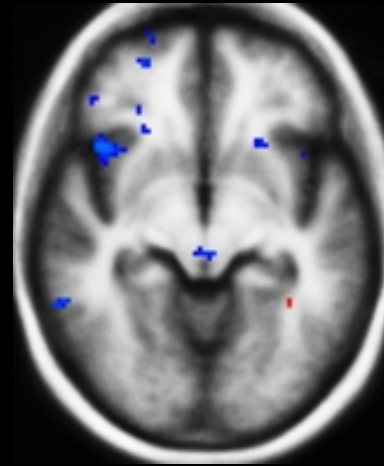
$p < .01$

Visit Effect

- Very small
- Left anterior insula (same)
- Remainder different

Method 1

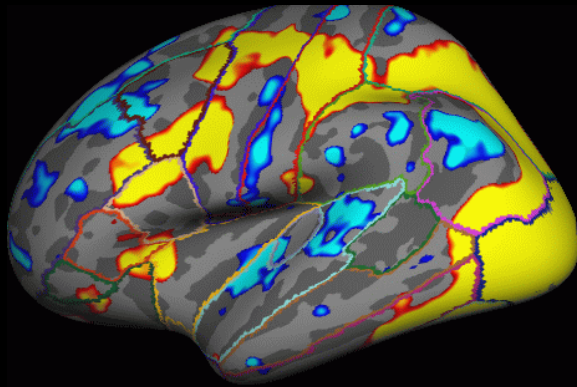
Method 2



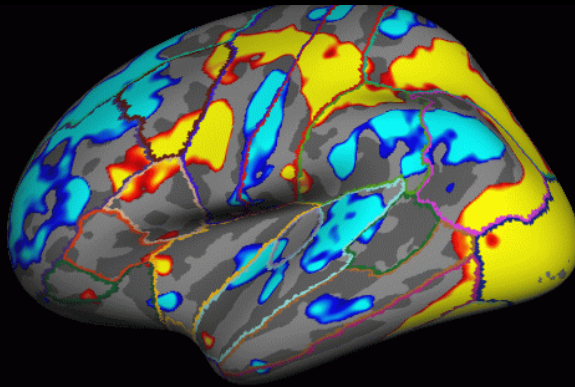
$p < .01$

Working Memory Paradigm: Distracting Pictures vs Baseline

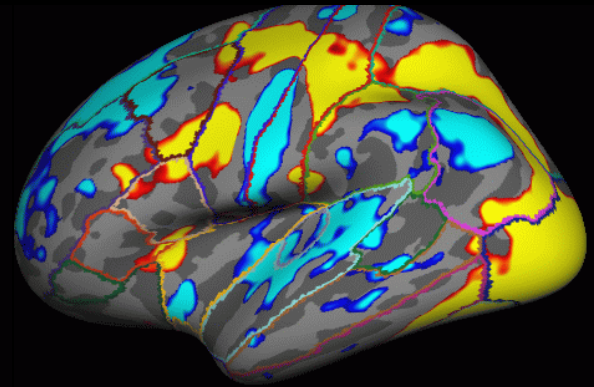
Duke



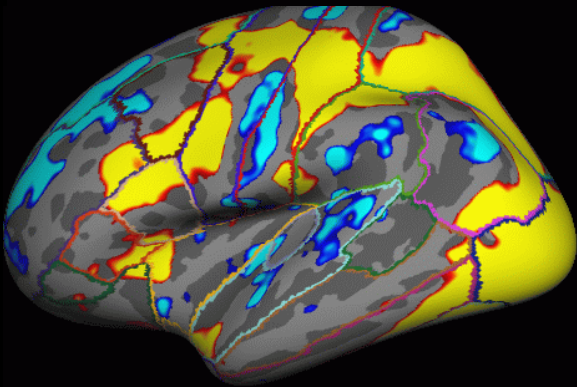
BWH



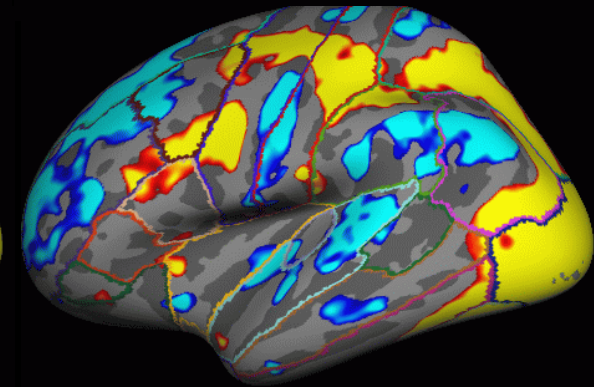
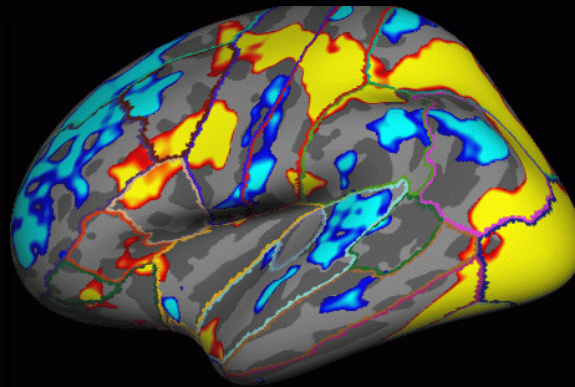
MGH



Yale1



Yale2



Scanner Quality Control/Assurance

Sources of Scanner-related Variance

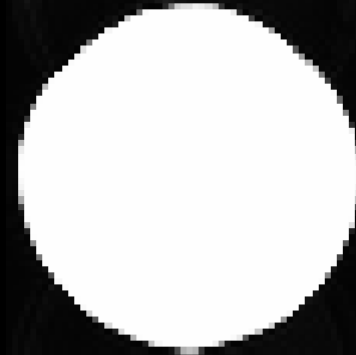
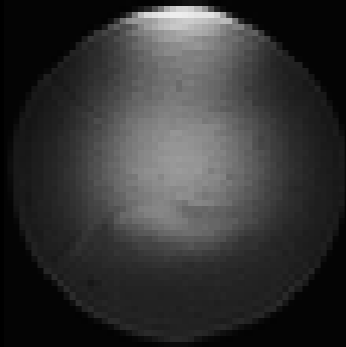
- Background/Thermal
- Scanner Instability

How big relative to scanner-unrelated variance?
eg, physiological noise

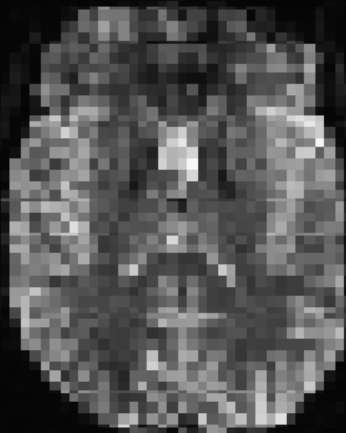
Scanner Noise and Instability

Low Flip Angle High Flip Angle

Phantom

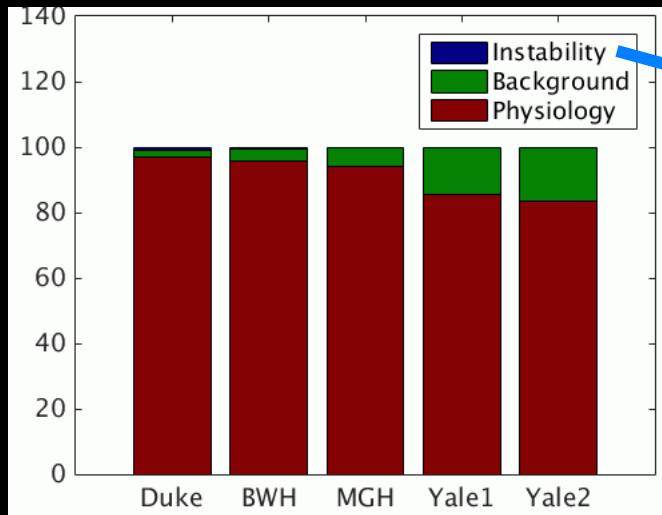


Human

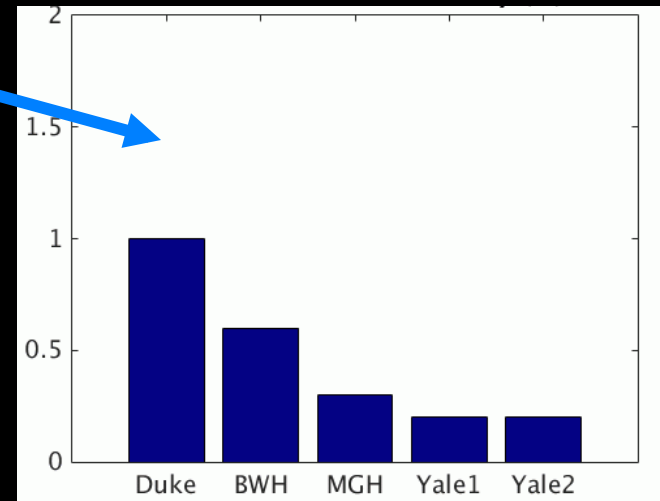


Variance Composition (%)

Three Noise Sources

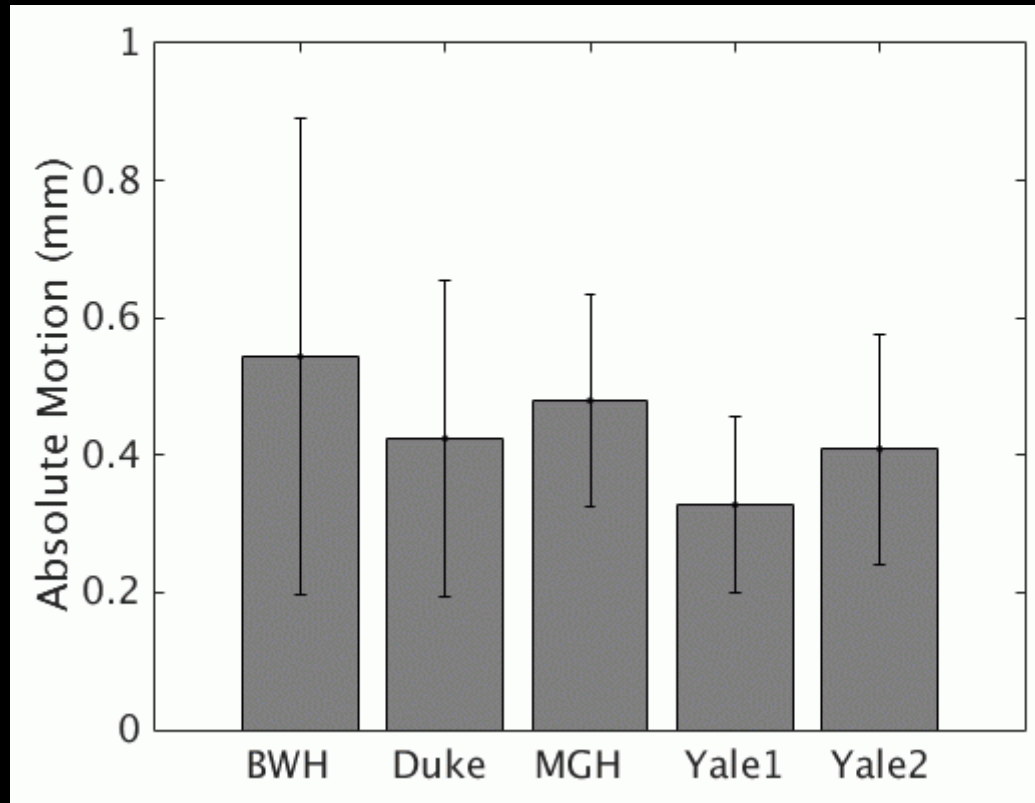


Scanner Instability



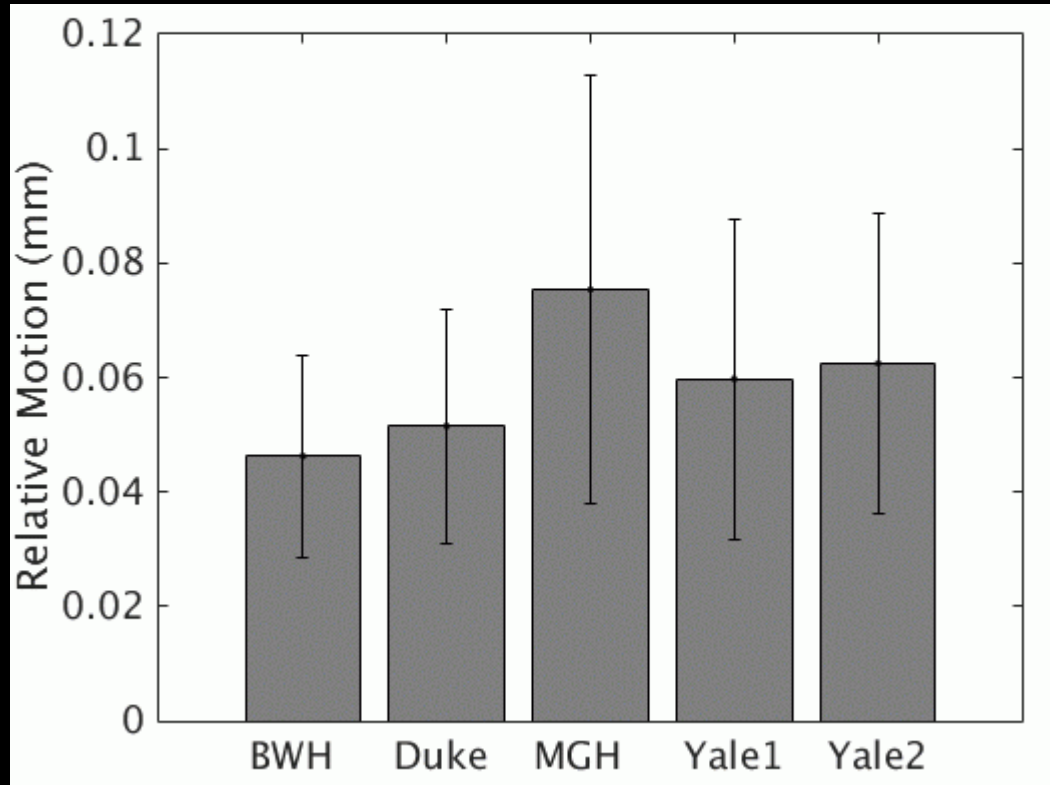
- Physiological noise (including motion) dominates
- Background (Thermal) noise more for Yale, but still small
- Instability negligible
- Assumes smoothing by 5mm FWHM
- Repeatability (Yale1 vs Yale2)

Max Absolute Motion



- Max RMS deviation from middle time point
- No significant differences between site

Relative Motion



- Max RMS deviation from previous time point
 - Frame-wise displacement
- Significant differences between site

Conclusions

- Site effects are detectable
 - Worse-case scenario
- Manipulations:
 - B0 – biggest effect
 - Registration Method – moderate
 - Intensity Scaling – small effect
- Scanner noise negligible
- Site effect in relative motion (not abs)

Thanks to fBIRN and Collaborators!



Comparison Methods

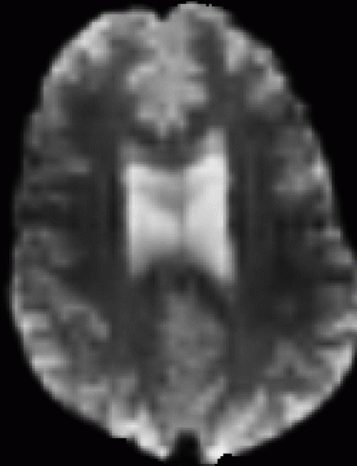
1. Site Effect: Percentage of brain $p < .01$ in Repeated Measures ANOVA
2. Main Task: Percentage of brain $p < .01$ in group/site average.
3. Visit Effect: Percentage of brain $p < .01$ in Visit Difference (paired-t test)

(Some) Site Differences

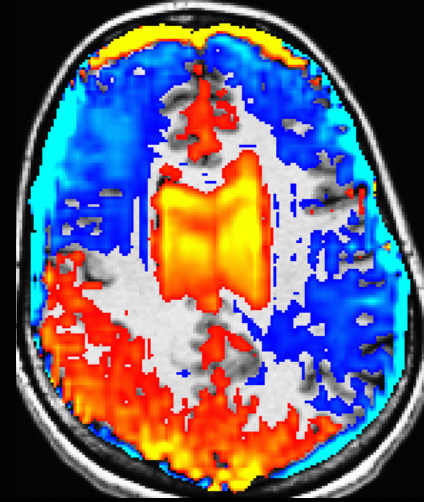
GE



Siemens



%Diff

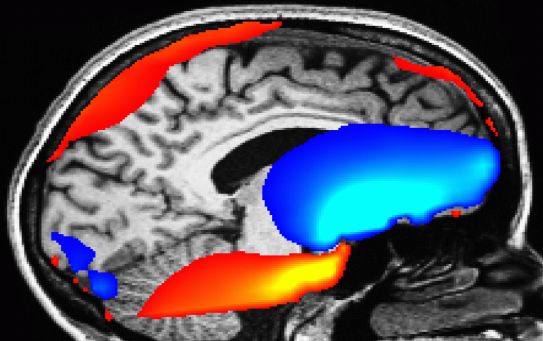


20%

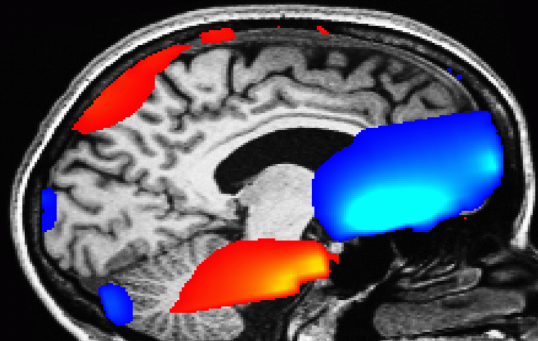


5%

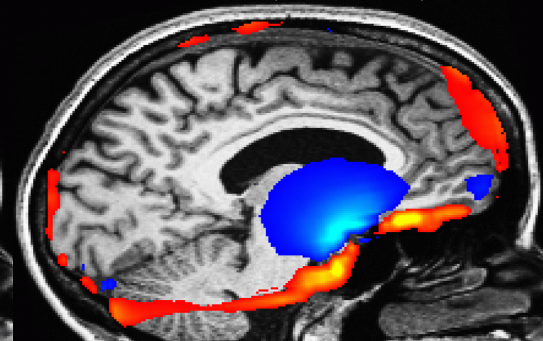
GE



Siemens



Diff (mm)

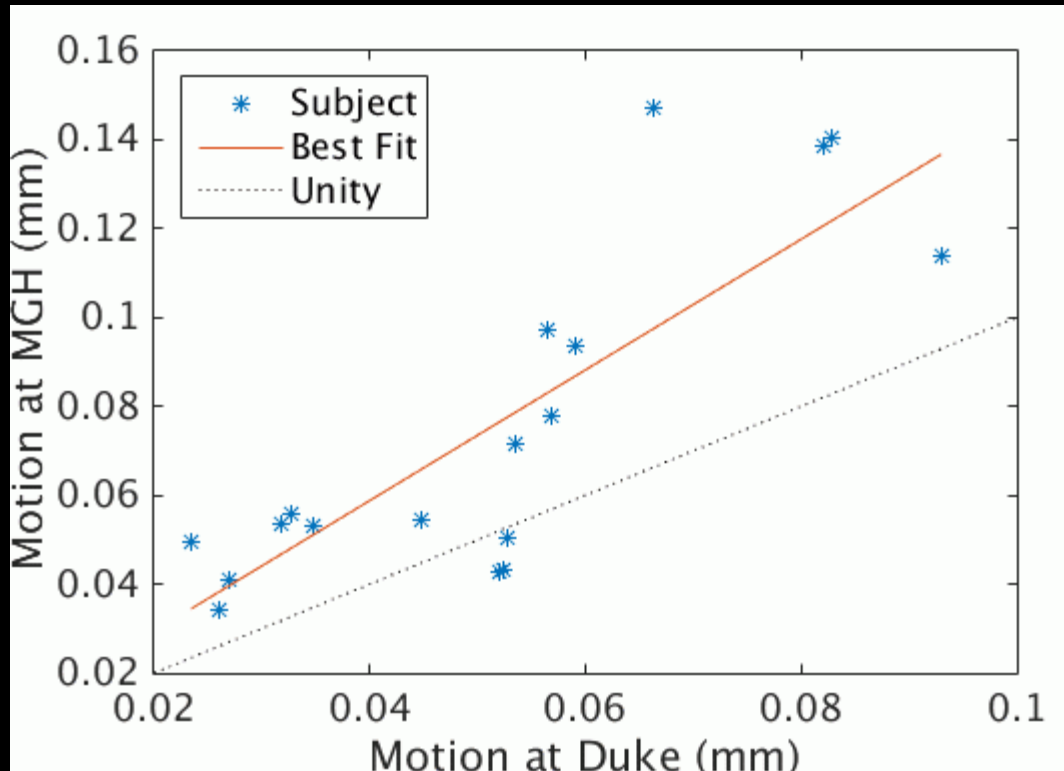


10mm



1.5mm

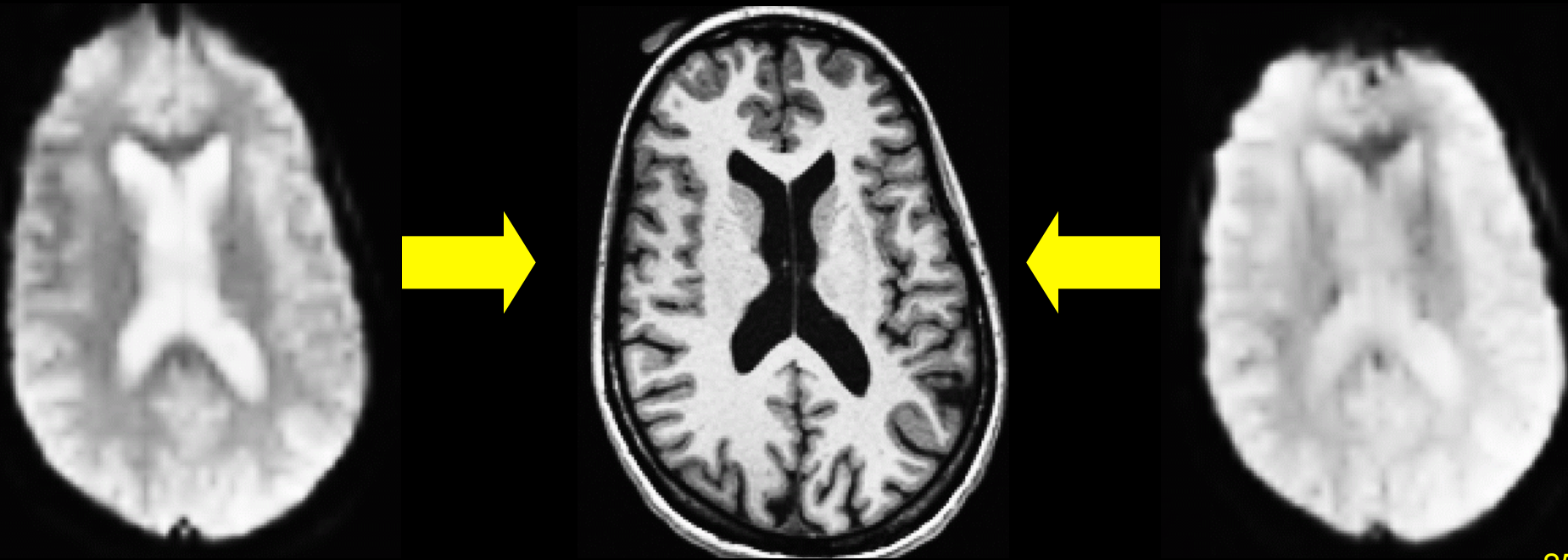
Relative Motion



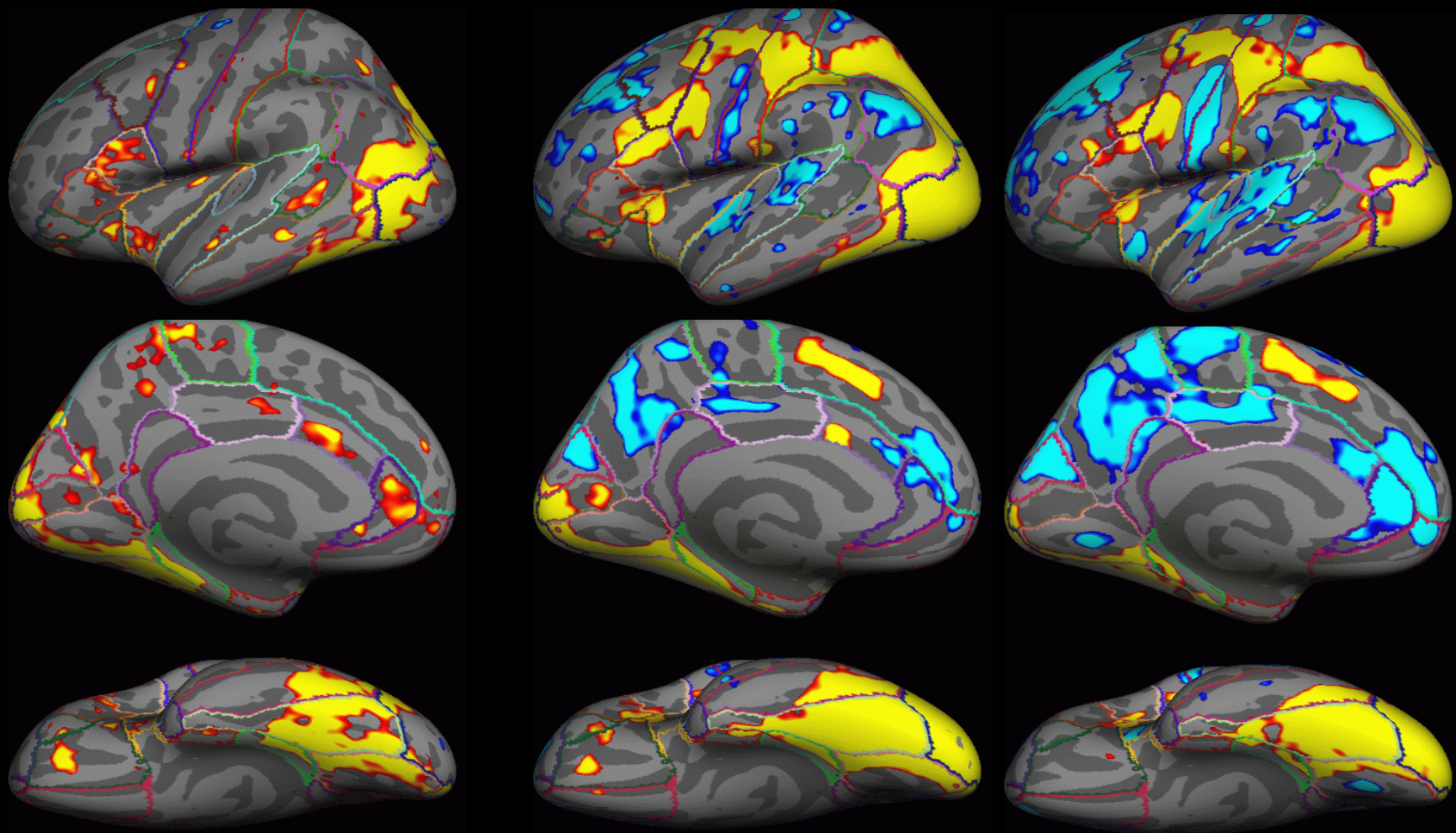
- Relative motion is a subject trait (van Dijk 2010)
- $MGH = 1.4 * Duke$

Effect of Cross-site inconsistencies

- Registration to anatomical or common space
- Hemodynamic Response Amplitude Estimation



Pair-wise Differences

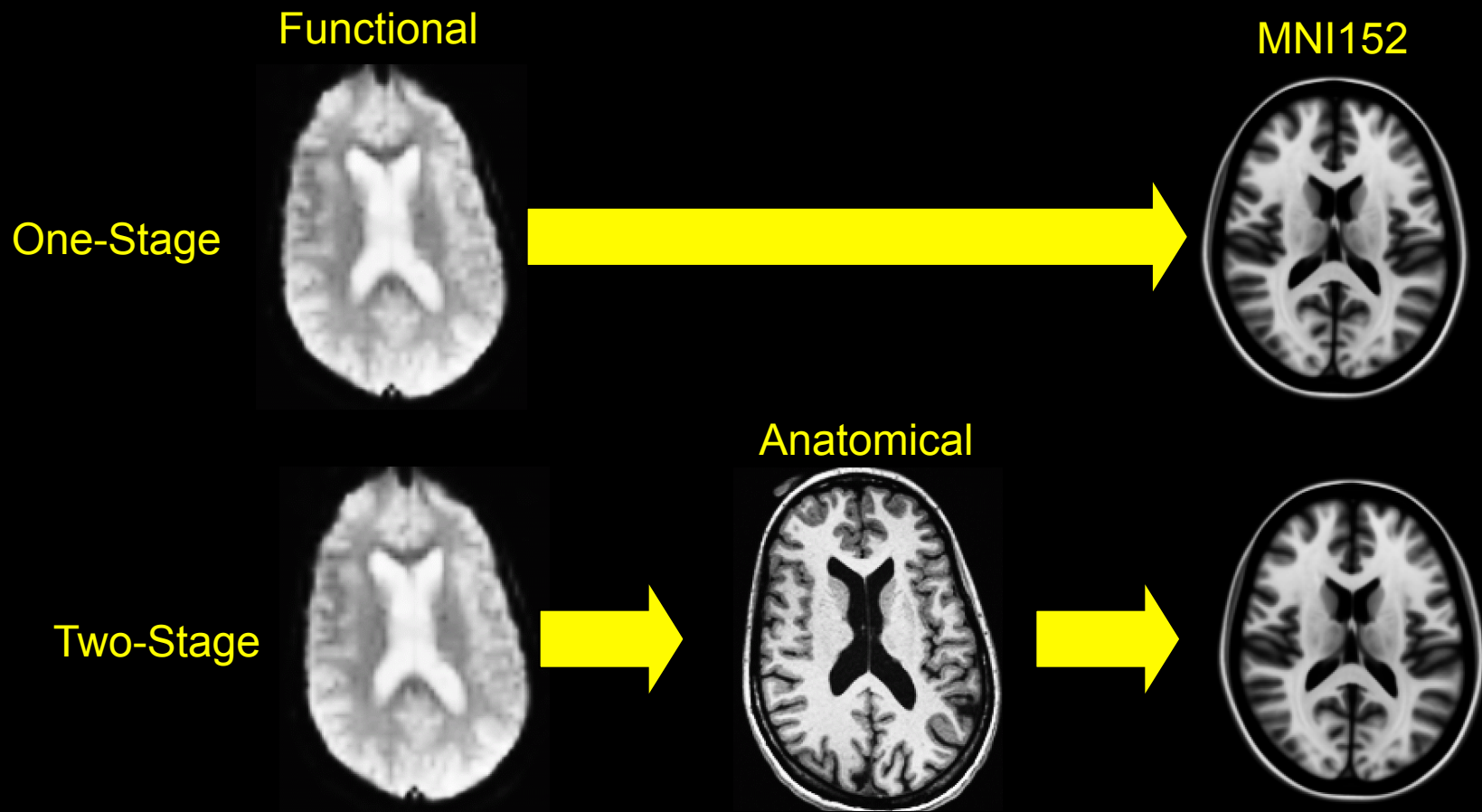


Duke-MGH

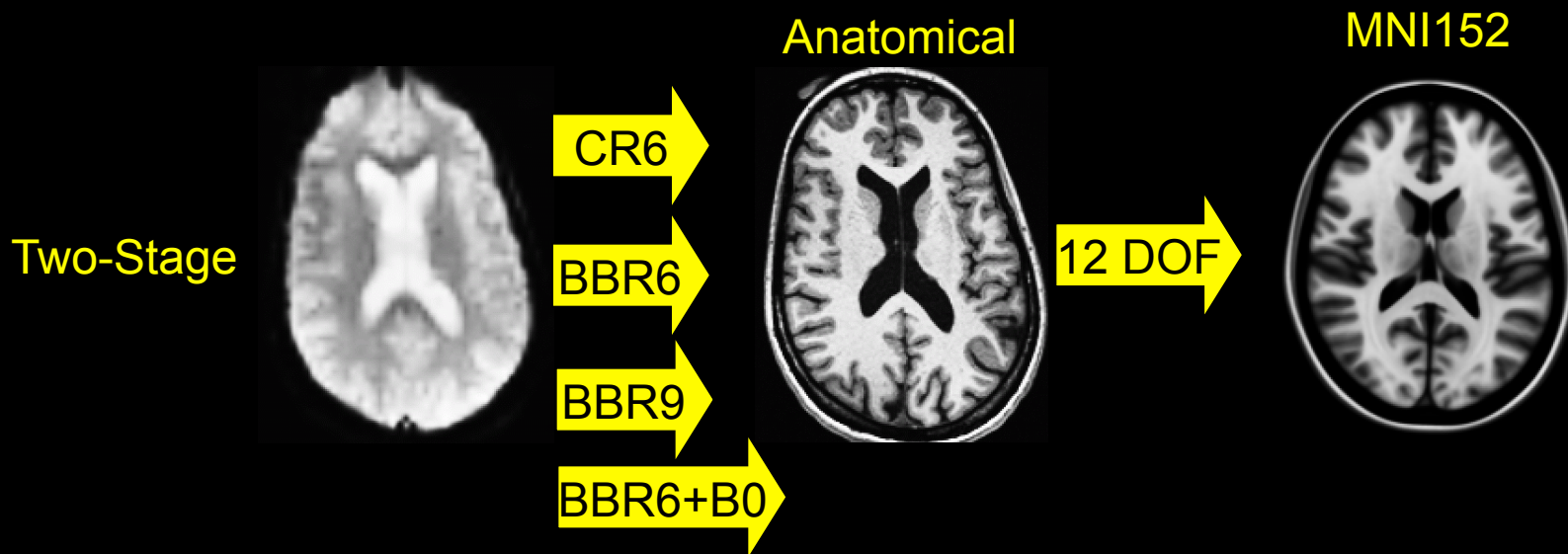
Duke

MGH

Registration to MNI152



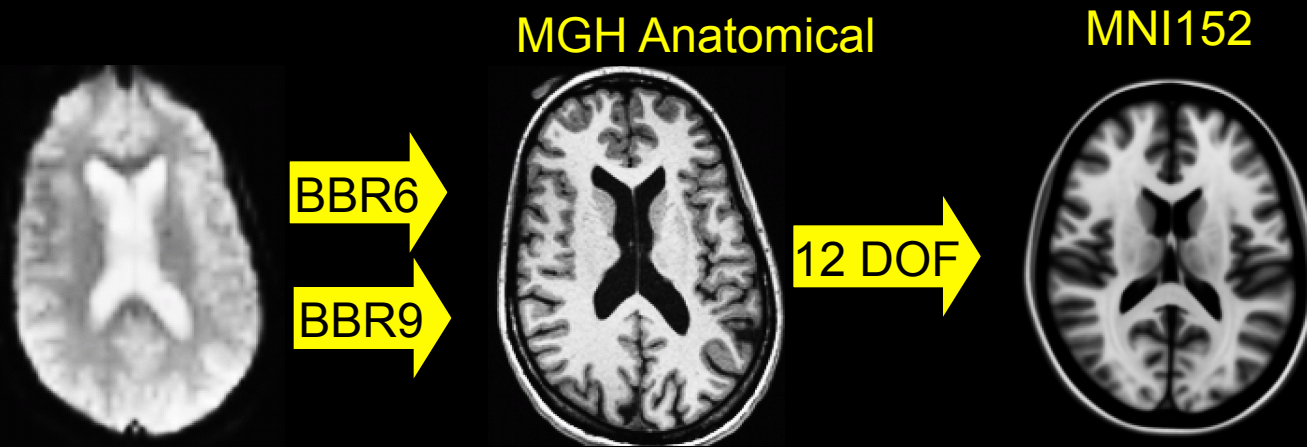
Functional-Anatomical Registration



CR = Correlation Ratio

BBR = Boundary-based registration (Greve and Fischl, NI, 2009),
see also Local Pearson Correlation, Saad et al, NI, 2009

Metric Scaling in Functional-Anatomical Registration



BBR6 = Boundary-based registration with 6DOF (translation, rotation)

BBR9 = Boundary-based registration with 9DOF (translation, rotation, scale)

Metric Scaling Factors based on within-site Functional-Anatomical Registration

	R-L	A-P	S-I
Duke (GE)	0.9685	0.9836	0.9537
BWH (GE)	0.9816	1.0014	0.9613
MGH (Si)	0.9705	0.9922	0.9671
Yale (Si)	0.9716	1.0109	0.9712