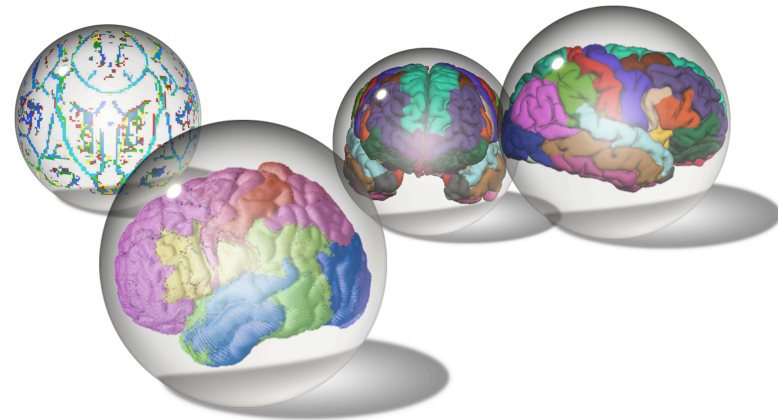
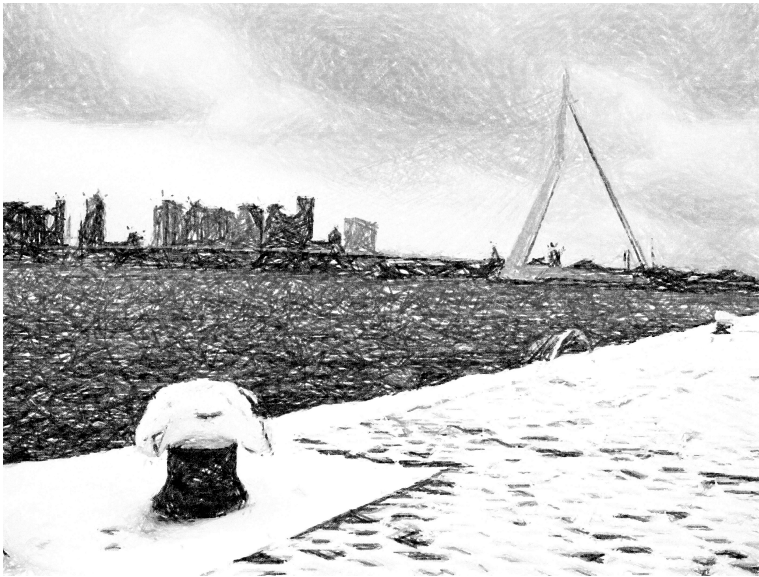
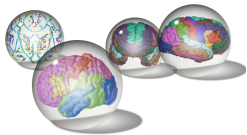


Harmonizing DTI data: Mind Research Network, Oxford, and Rotterdam, a view from the trenches

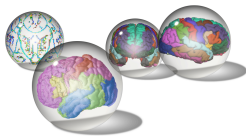


Tonya White, MD, PhD
Associate Professor of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, Netherlands



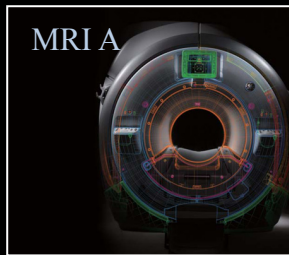
Sources of Noise

- Physiological noise
- B_0 inhomogeneity
 - Imperfect shimming
 - Imperfections in B_0 field
 - Localized susceptibility differences
- Eddy currents
- Hardware instability
 - Time variant (drift)

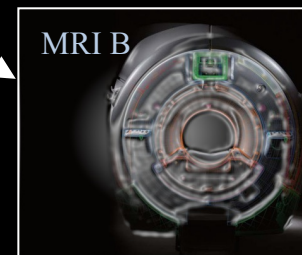


Within- versus across-site differences

DTI Time 1



DTI Time 2



Study (FA)

Within-scanner

Between-scanners

Pfefferbaum et al. (2003)

1.9-2.6%

4.5-7.5%

Cercignani et al. (2003)

5.45

7.71%

White et al. (2009)

5.0-7.2%

Vollmar et al. (2010)

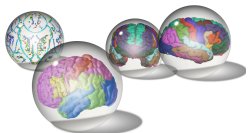
0.8-3.0%

1.0-4.1%

Teipel et al. (2011)

14%

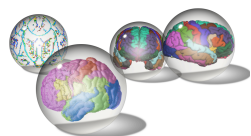
ENIGMA DTI – Johanshad et al. (2012) & Kochunov et al. (2014)



The MCIC Collection: A Shared Repository of Multi-Modal, Multi-Site Brain Image Data from a Clinical Investigation of Schizophrenia

Randy L. Gollub • Jody M. Shoemaker • Margaret D. King • Tonya White • Stefan Ehrlich • Scott R. Sponheim • Vincent P. Clark • Jessica A. Turner • Bryon A. Mueller • Vince Magnotta • Daniel O’Leary • Beng C. Ho • Stefan Brauns • Dara S. Manoach • Larry Seidman • Juan R. Bustillo • John Lauriello • Jeremy Bockholt • Kelvin O. Lim • Bruce R. Rosen • S. Charles Schulz • Vince D. Calhoun • Nancy C. Andreasen

The MCIC imaging and clinical data are available through the COINS (Collaborative Informatics Neuroimaging Suite) database (Scott et al. 2011) and may be freely used with no restrictions.



University of Minnesota

Patients n = 27

Controls n = 22

Siemens Trio 3 T

12 directions

Massachusetts General Hospital

Patients n = 28

Controls n = 21

Siemens Sonata 1.5 T

60 directions



University of New Mexico

Patients n = 41

Controls n = 43

Siemens Sonata 1.5 T

12 directions

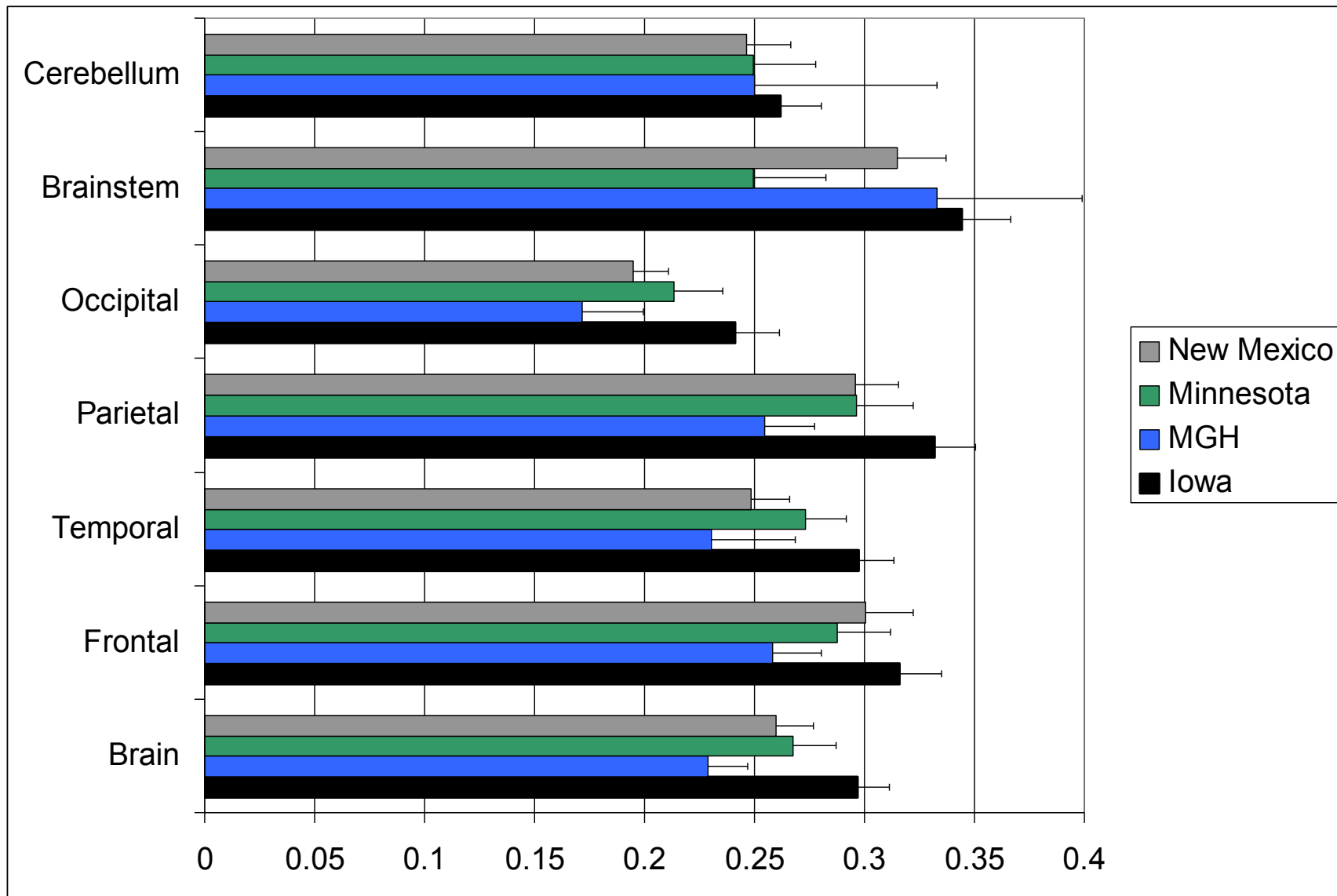
University of Iowa

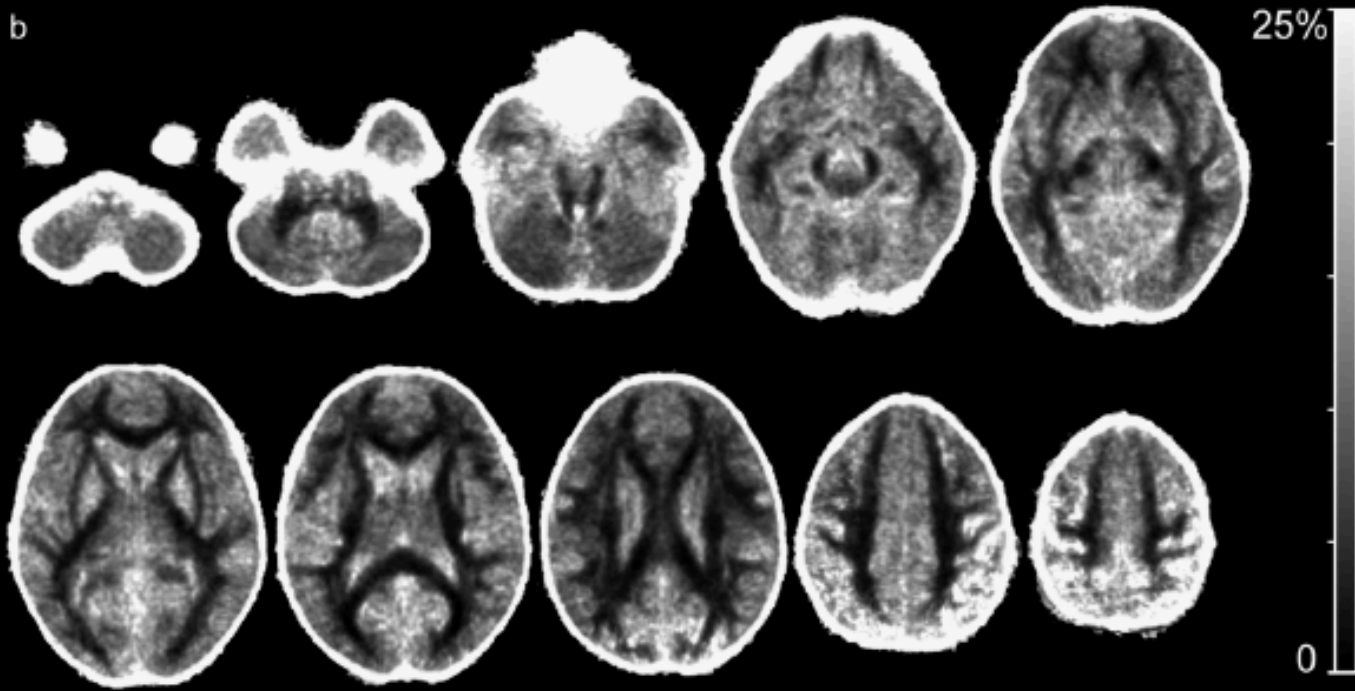
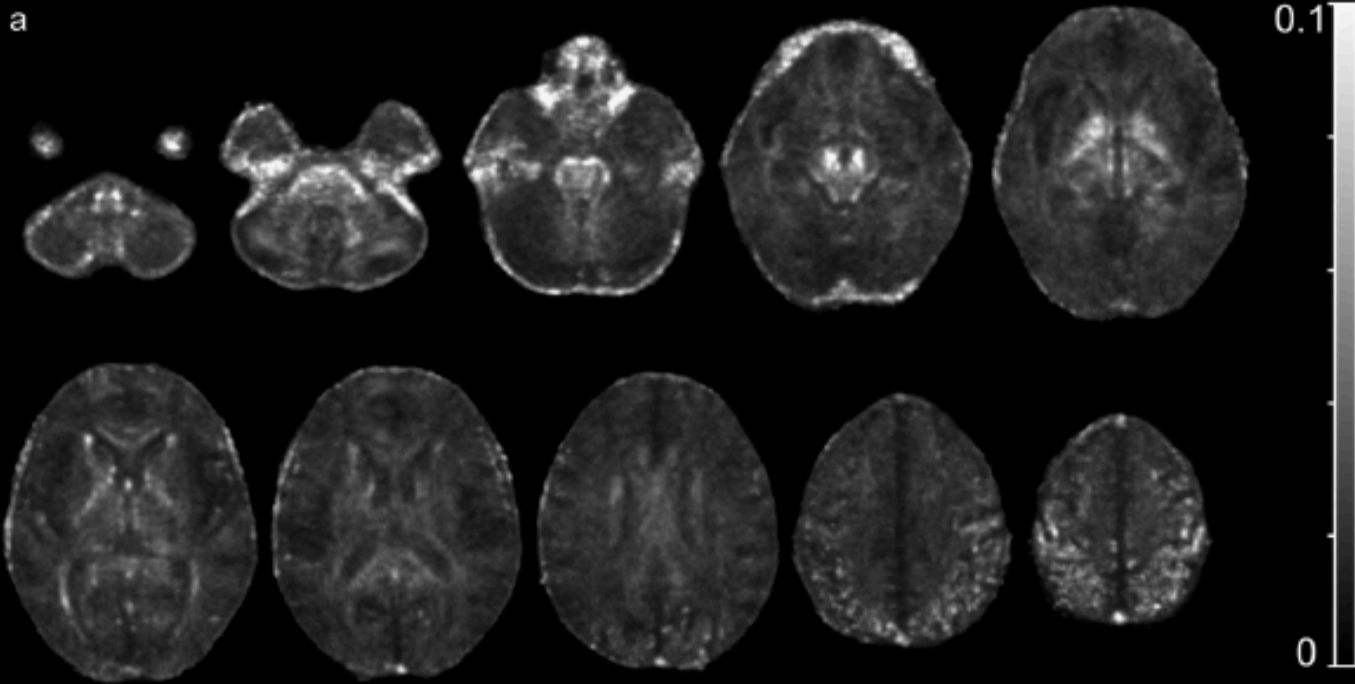
Patients n = 19

Controls n = 52

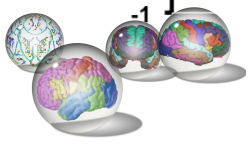
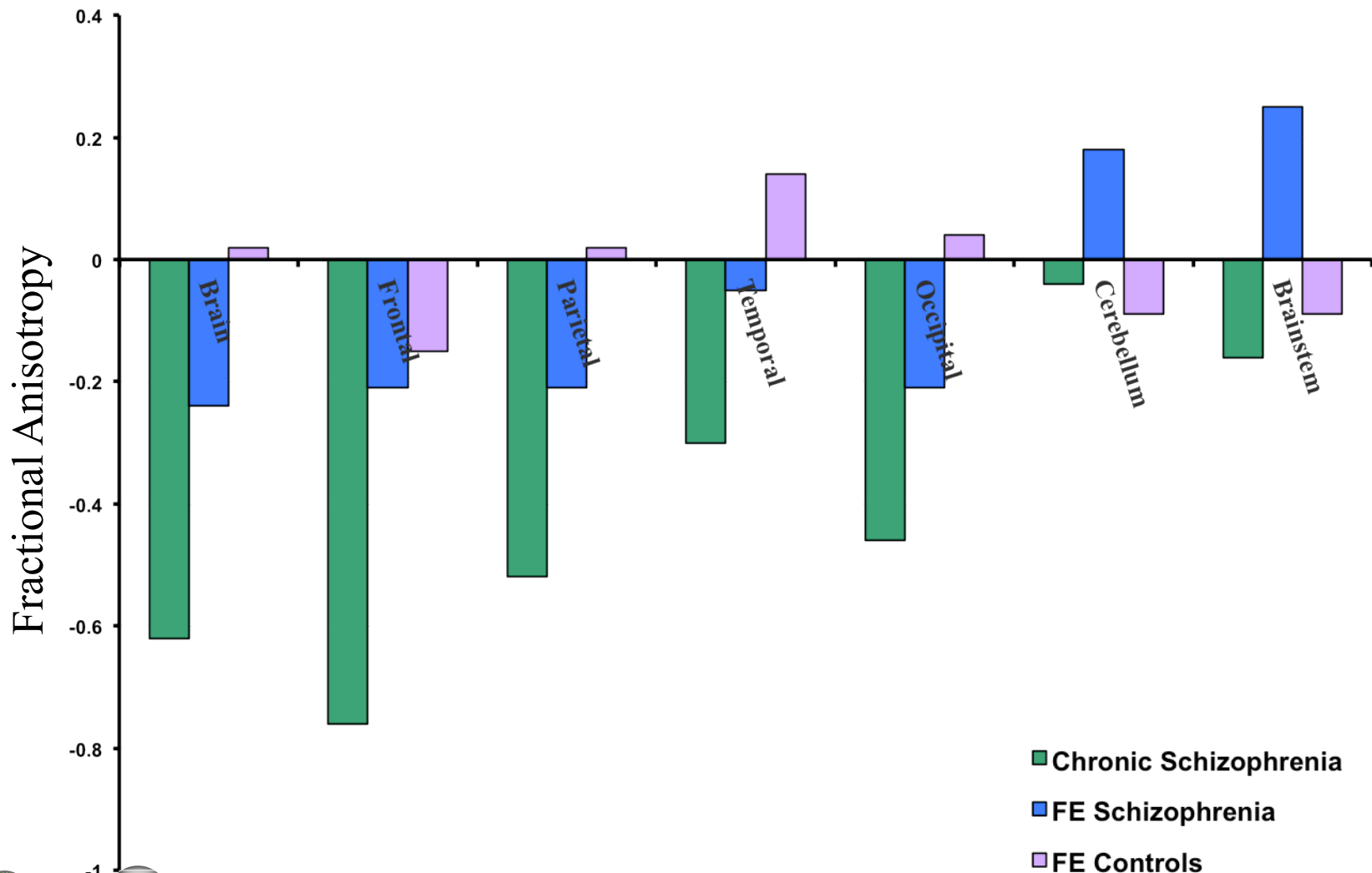
Siemens Trio 3 T

6 directions





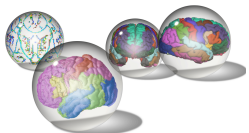
Z-Transformed Measures of Fractional Anisotropy

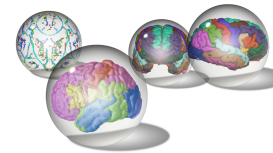
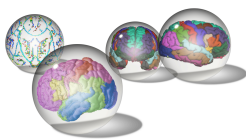
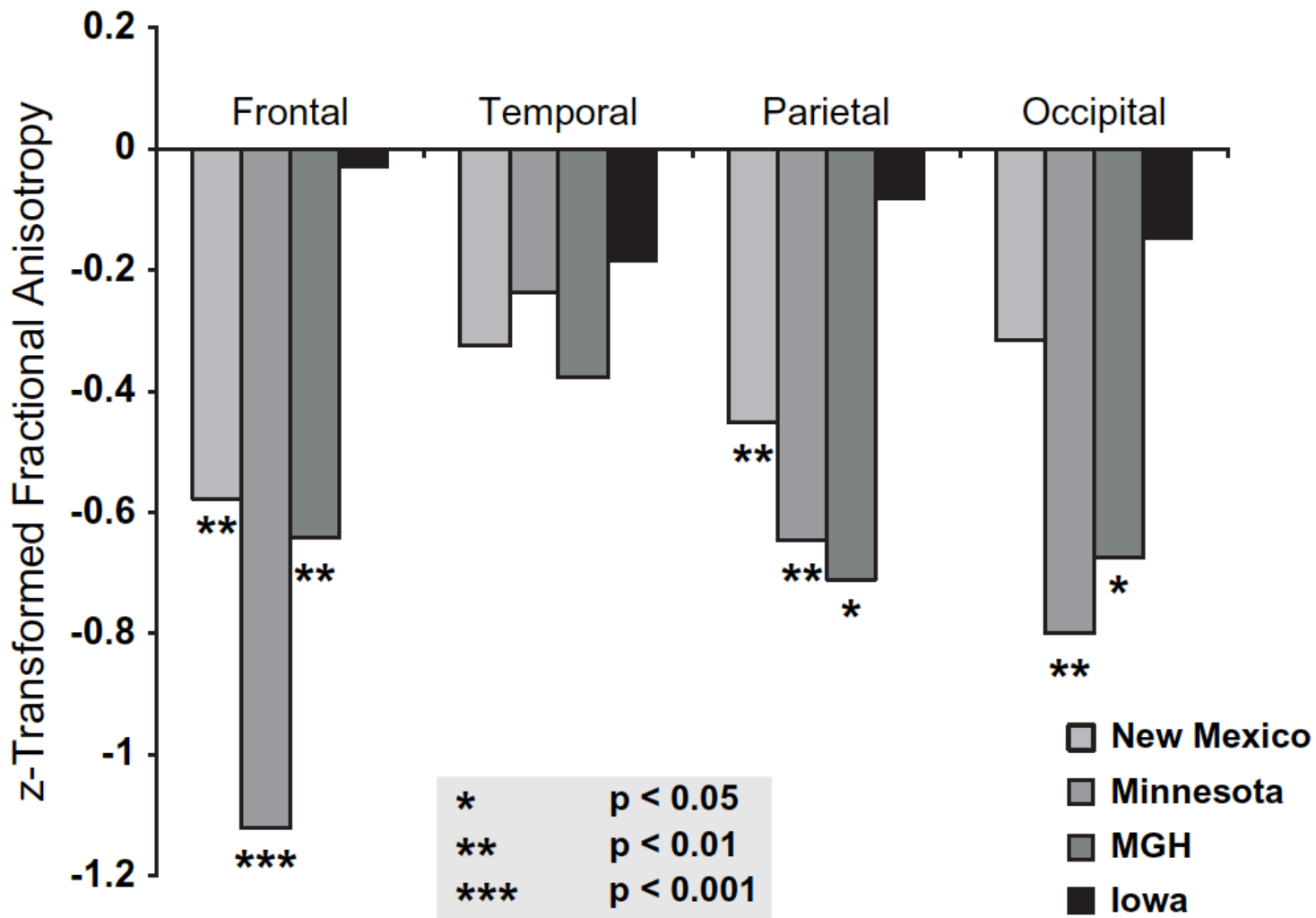


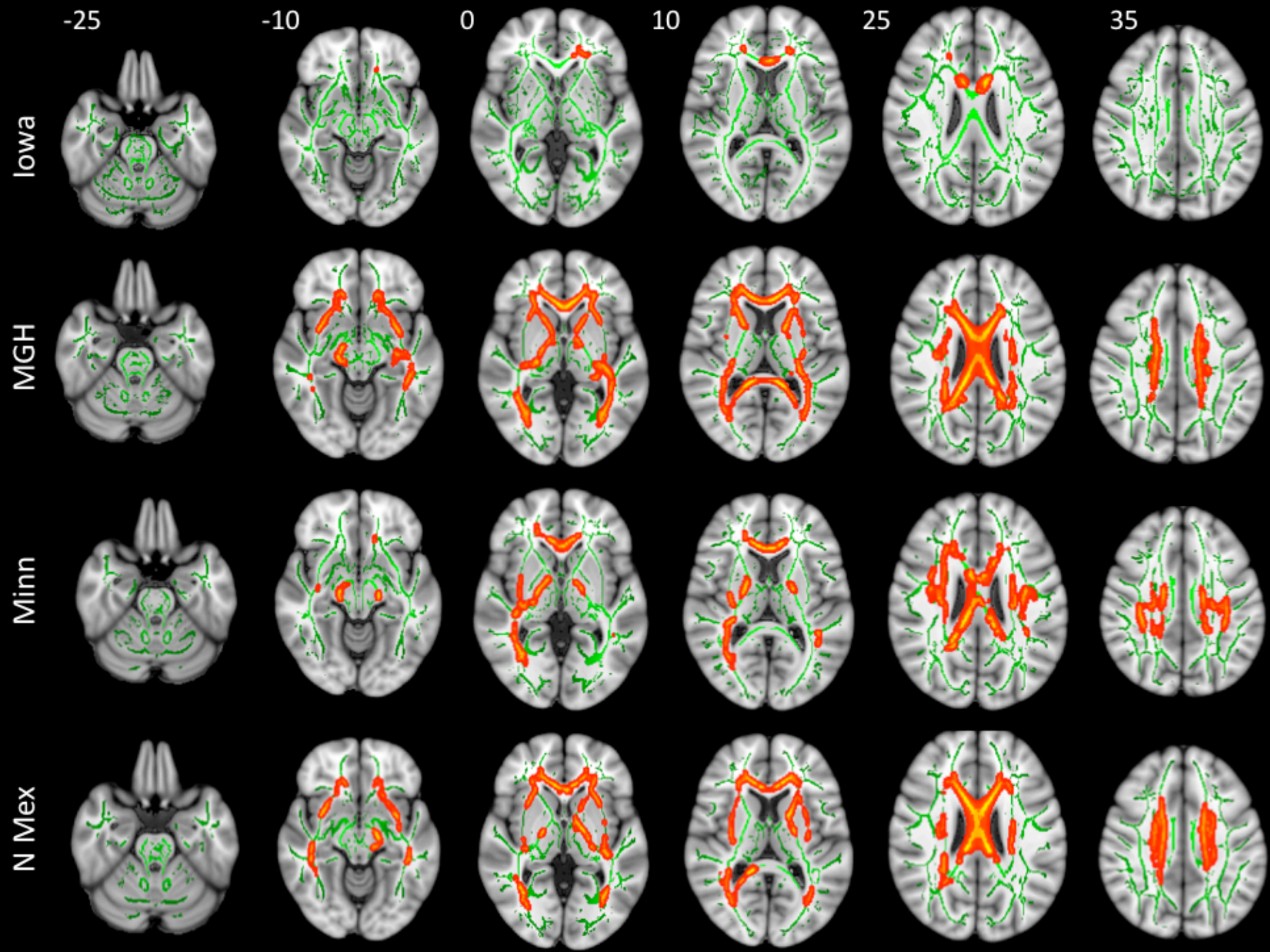
■ Chronic Schizophrenia
■ FE Schizophrenia
■ FE Controls



“The limitations of the study are that the original data were assembled from 4 different regions of the U.S., that both 3 T and 1.5 T scanners were used, that protocols were not standardized/designed a priori, and that subject samples from each of the regions were not very large. Therefore, any conclusions must necessarily address these possible confounds and this is also well addressed in the discussion section. No measure is provided on how well results from the different sites measure up, that is no subject seemed to have been examined at more than one site.”

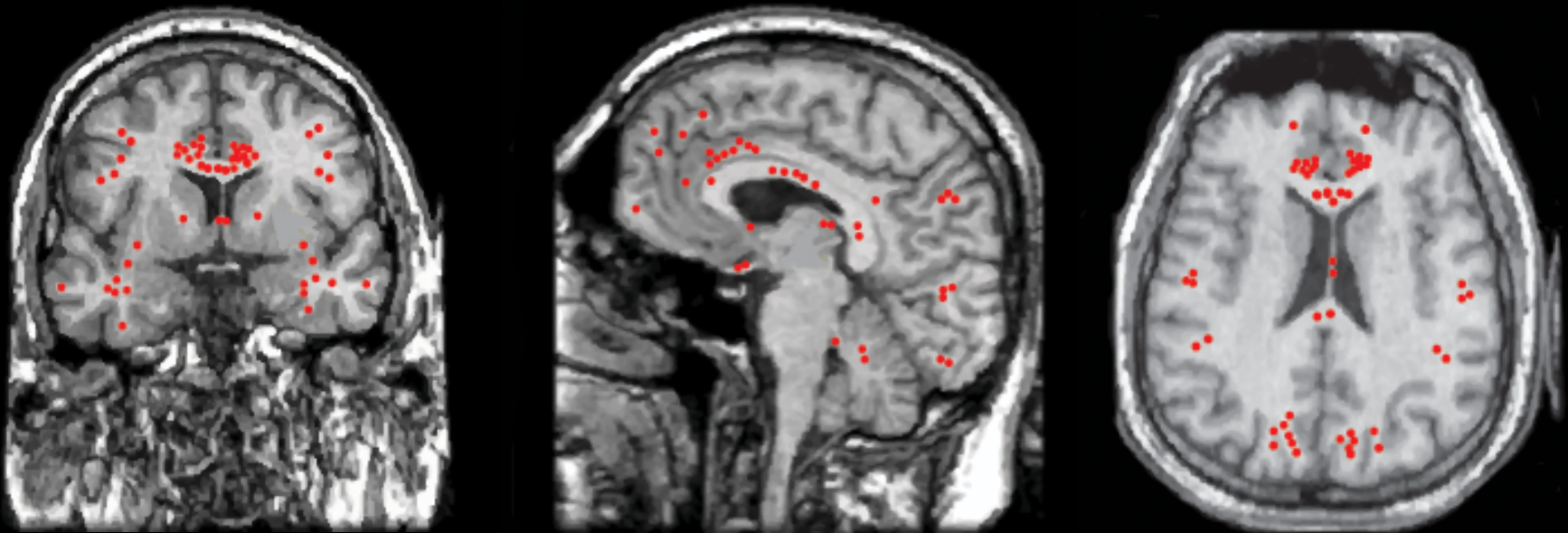


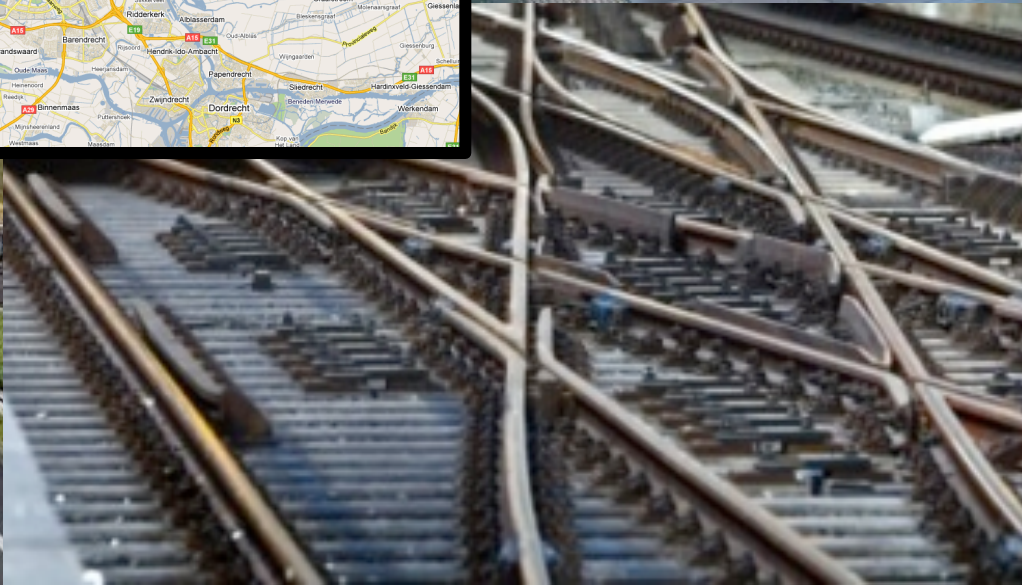
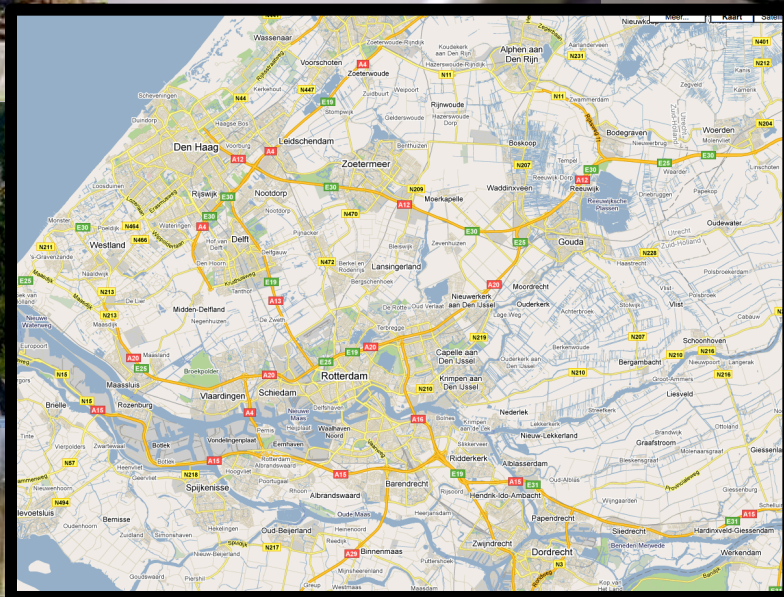


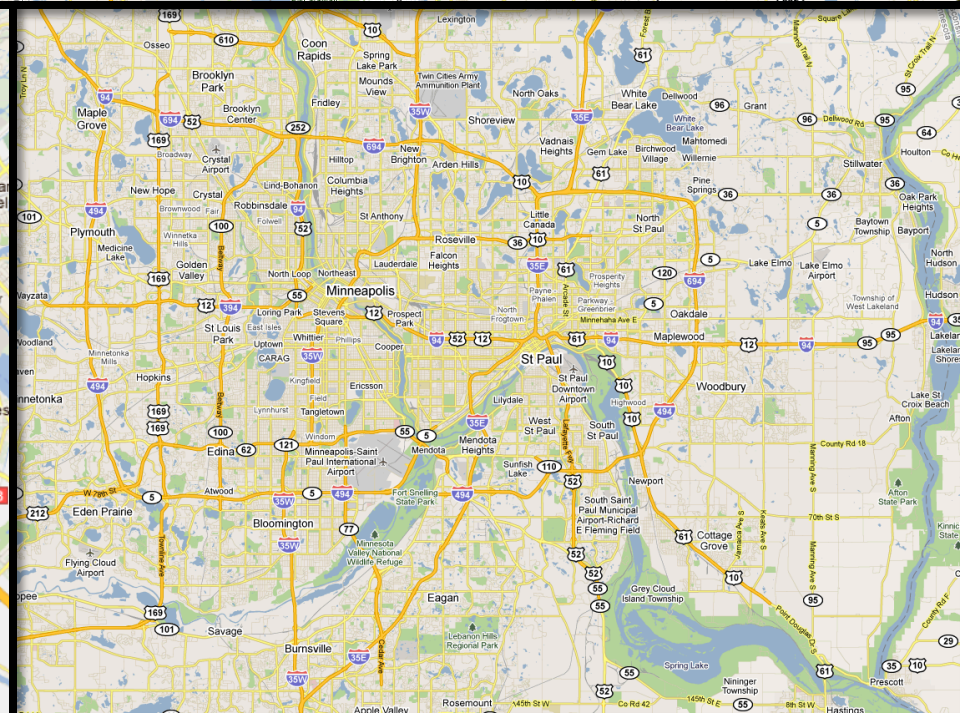
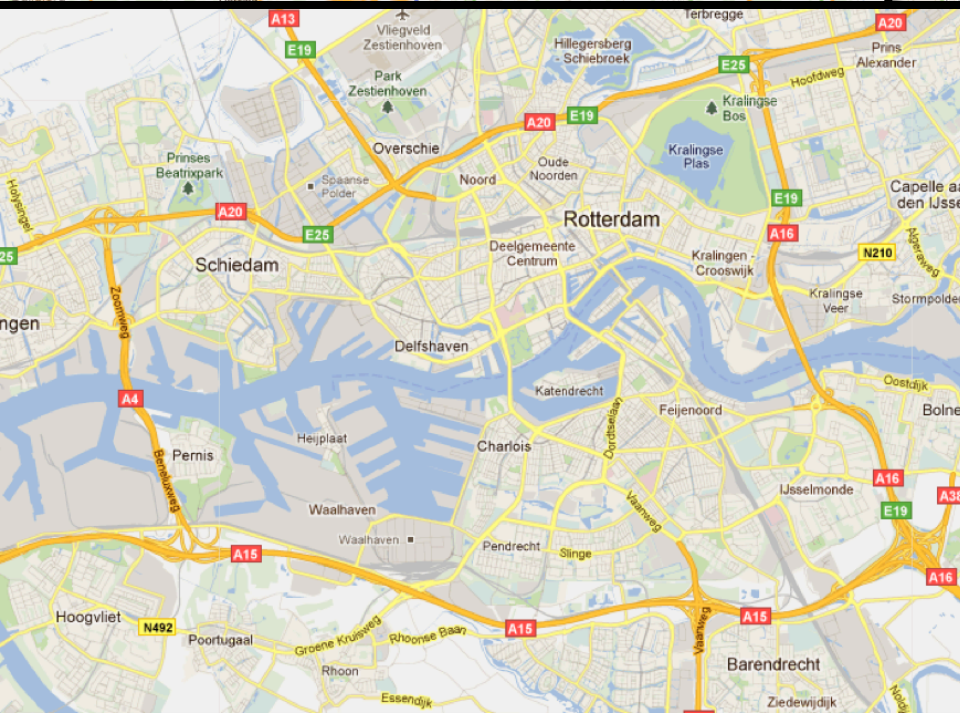
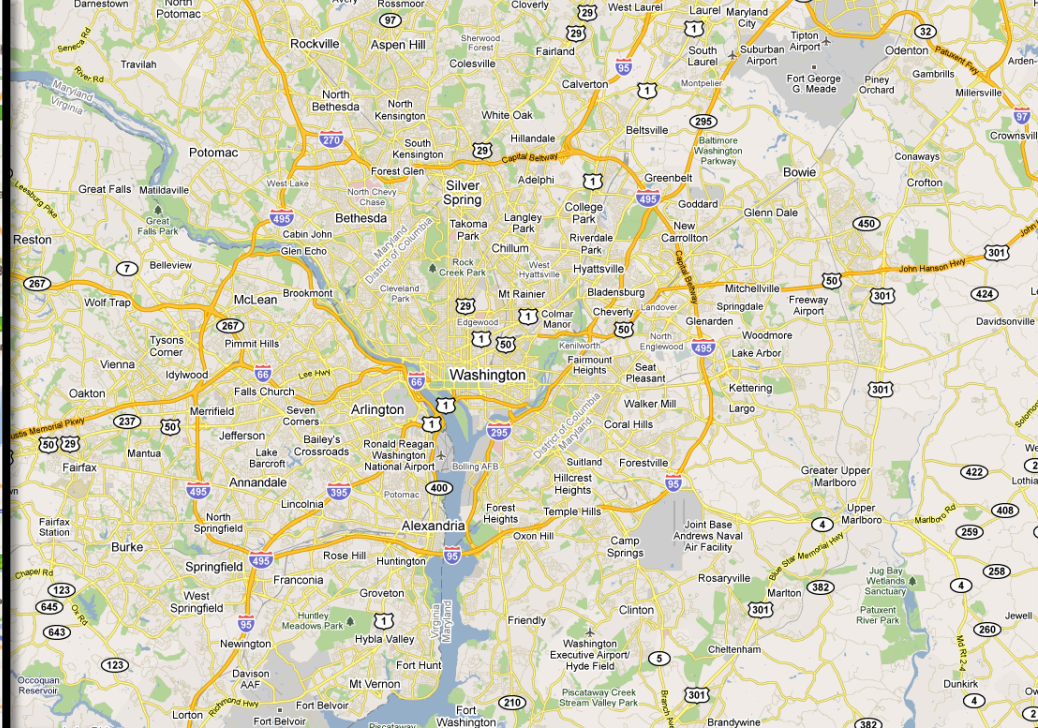


White Matter Abnormalities in Schizophrenia

Summary of 50+ Studies





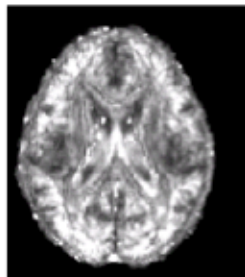
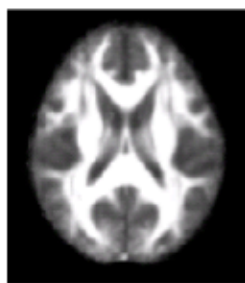


A

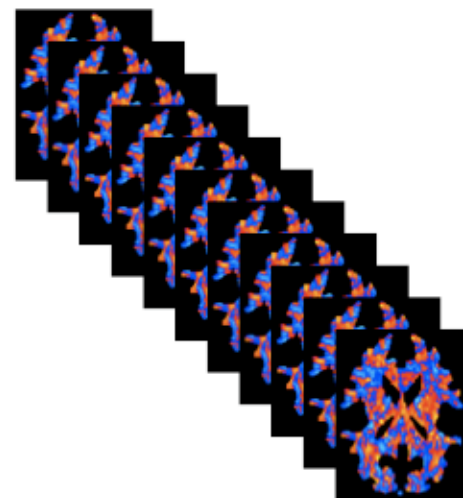
Individual FA Images in
Standard Space

B

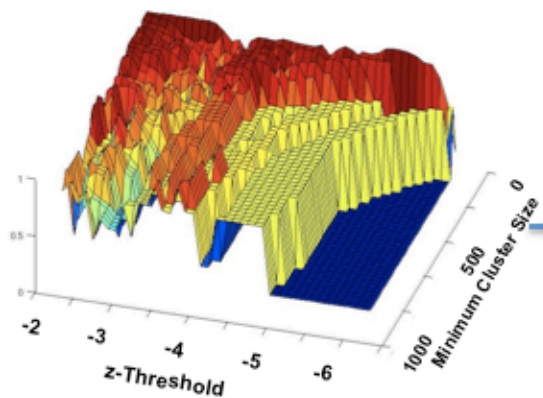
Group Mean FA Image



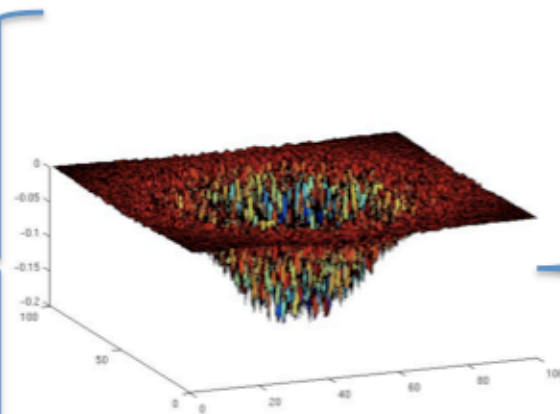
Group Standard
Deviation FA Image

C

Individual z-Transformed
FA Images

F

Evaluation of Size and Threshold
for individual 'Potholes'

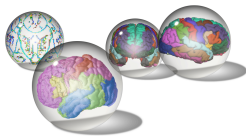
E

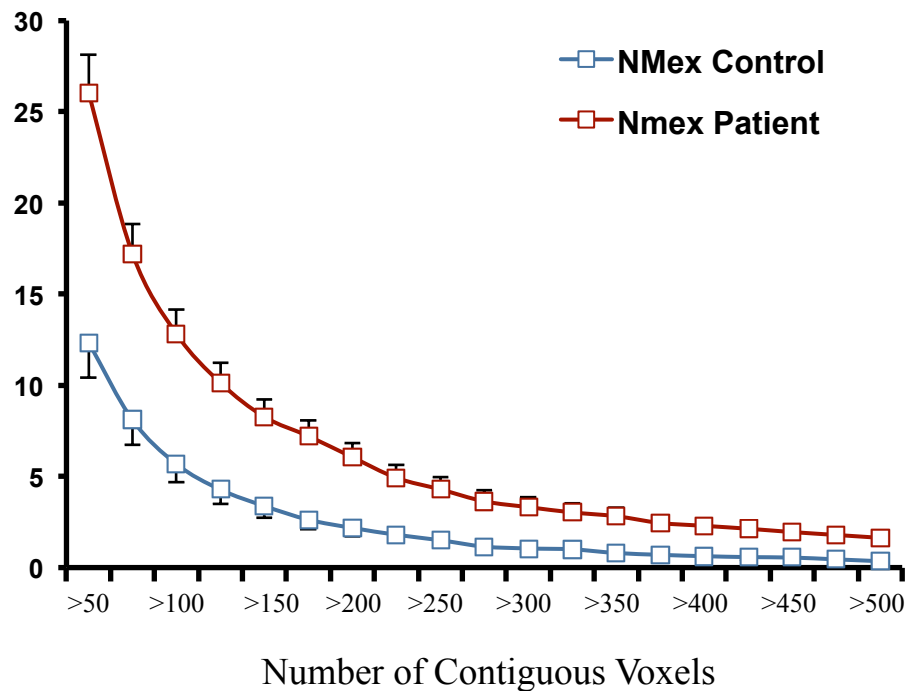
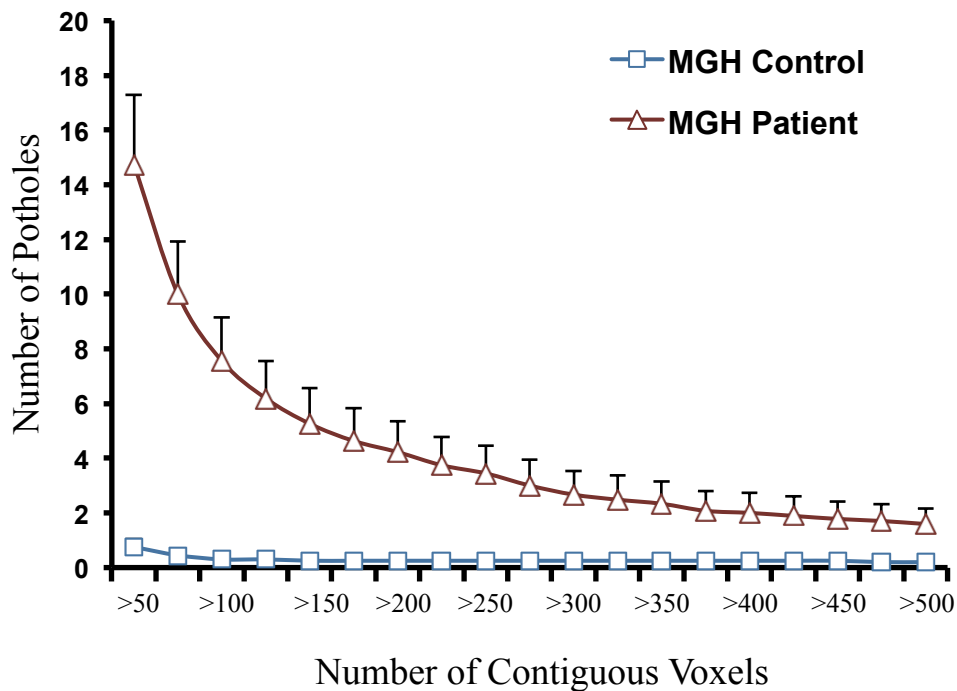
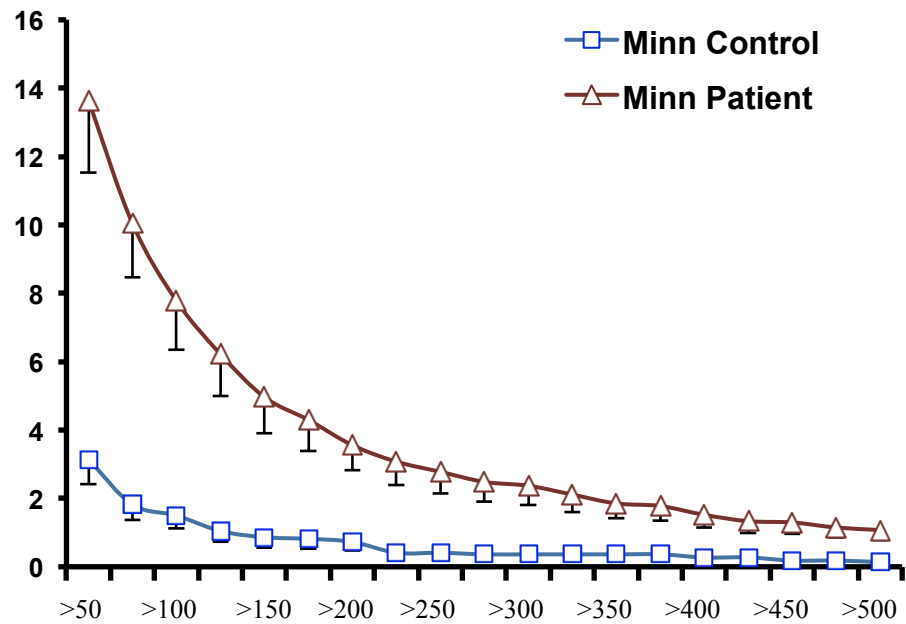
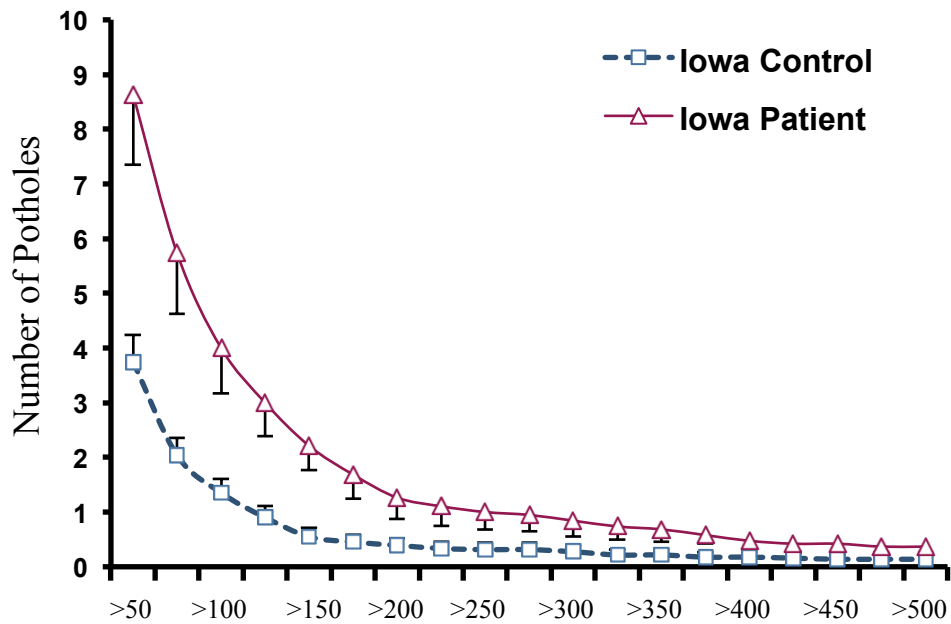
Threshold & Calculation
of number of 'Potholes'

D

Individual Images Masked to ROI

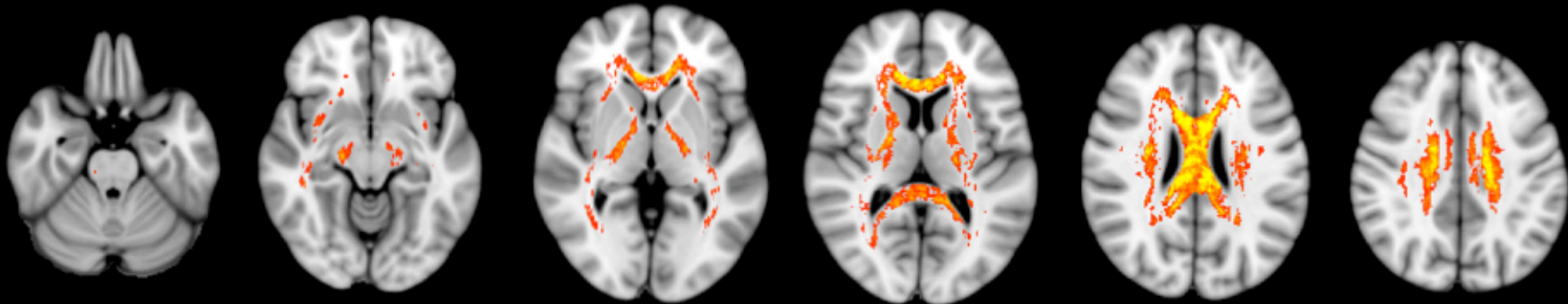
Potholes in nature





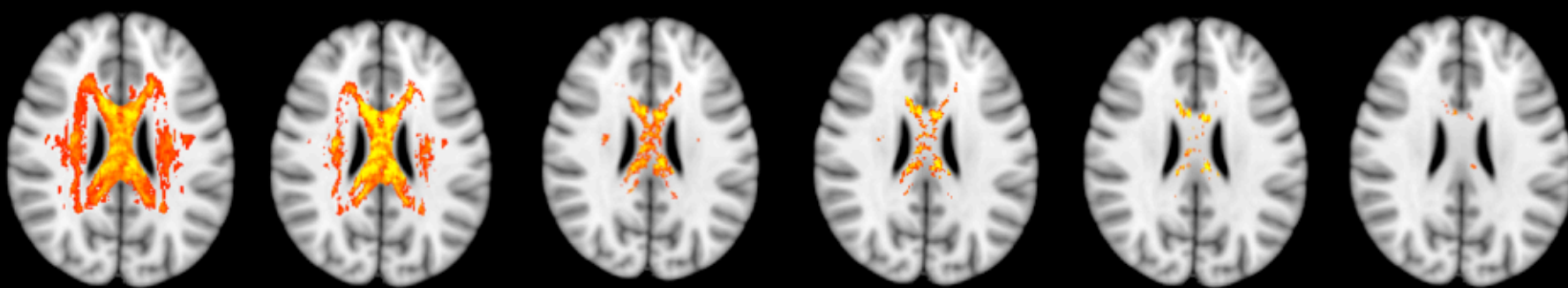
$z =$ -25 -10 0 10 25 35

A



Spatial Location of at Least Six Overlapping Potholes in Patients

B



1 6 8 10 12 15

Number of Overlapping Potholes at $z = -25$

Oxford Data



Subjects

- Schizophrenia spectrum
 - n = 42 (24 males / 19 females)
 - Mean age: 17.0 (SD 1.8) years
- Bipolar affective disorder
 - n = 13 (6 males / 7 females)
 - Mean age: 15.4 (SD 2.1) years
- Obsessive compulsive disorder
 - n = 17 (9 males / 8 females)
 - Mean age: 16.2 (SD 1.6) years
- Controls
 - n = 29 (15 males / 14 females)
 - Mean age: 16.5 (SD 2.0) years

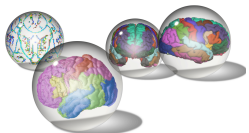


Sequence Acquisition

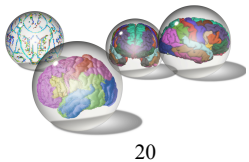
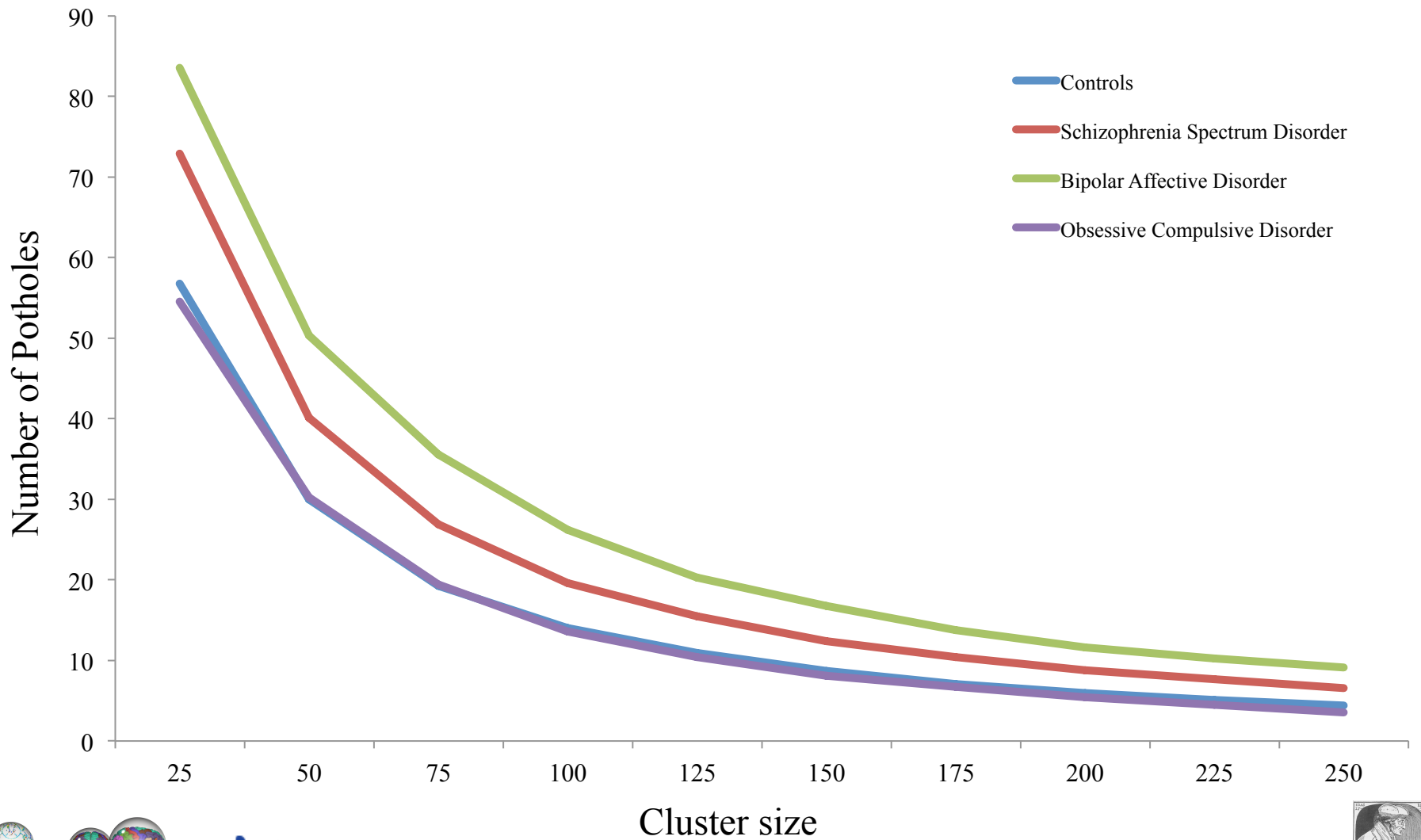
1.5 Tesla

2.5 x 2.5 x 2.5 mm

60 directions



Potholes in Oxford Data



20

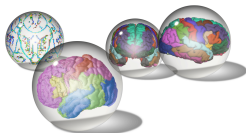


Erasmus
MC
WC

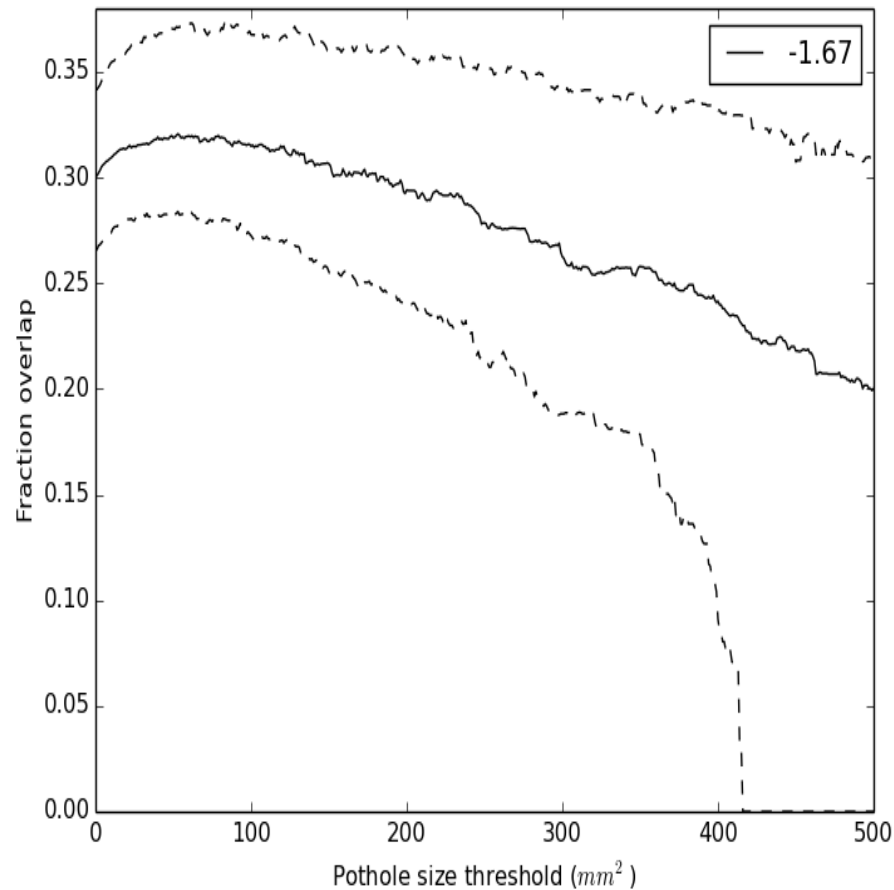
Intra-scanner correlation of number of potholes between runs



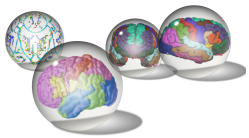
	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3
Run 1	1	0.95	0.96
Run 2	0.95	1	0.93
Run 3	0.96	0.93	1



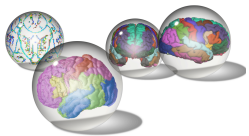
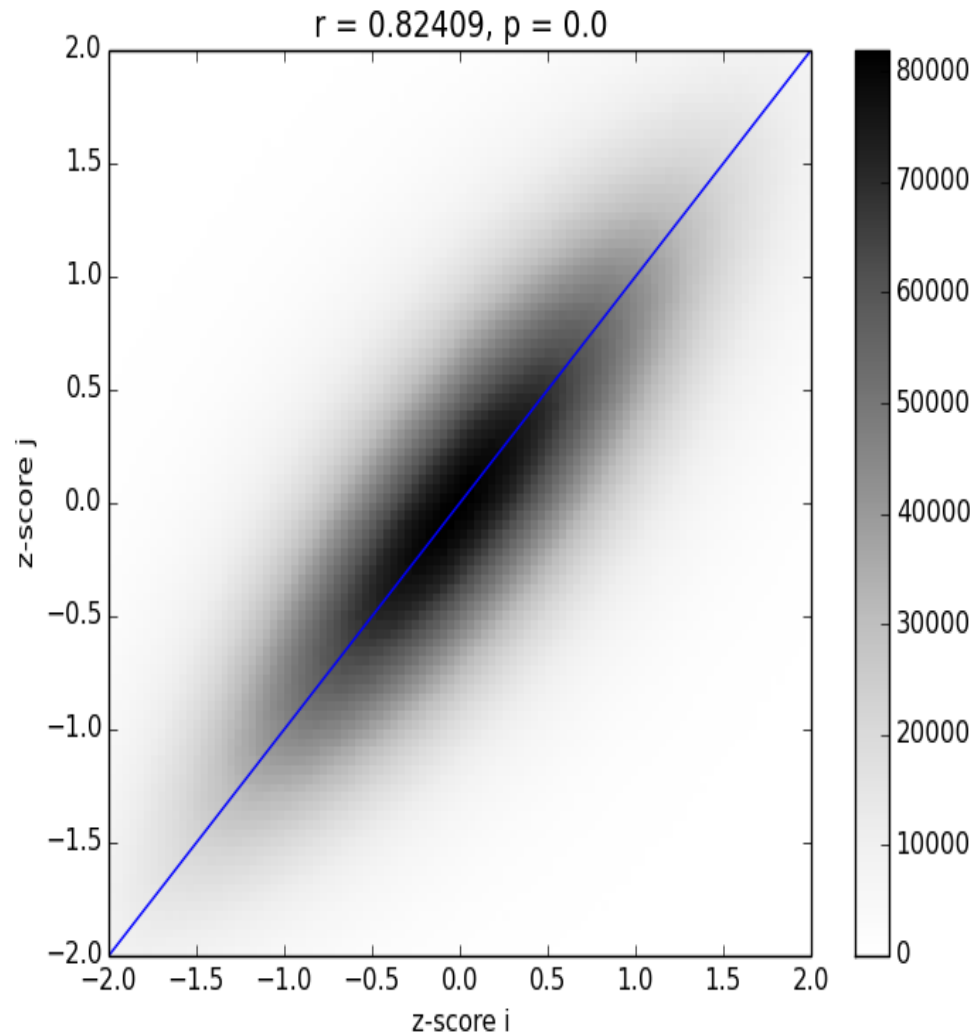
Spatial overlap of potholes at time 1, 2 & 3 as a function of cluster size threshold



$$\varphi = \frac{A_j \cap A_k}{A_j \cup A_k}$$

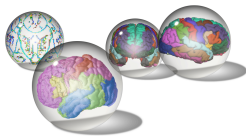
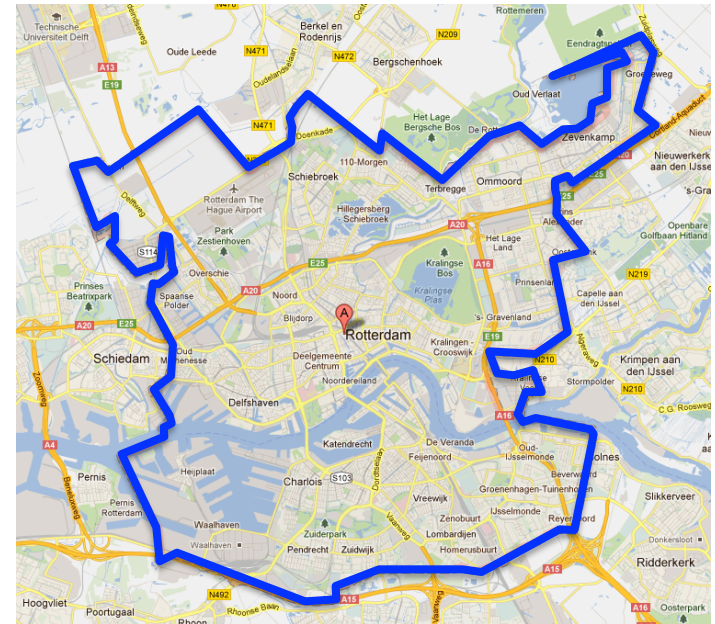


Scatter plot of z-scores



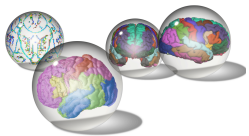
Generation R Study Design

- Prospective cohort design
- 9,778 mothers and their children
- Born between 2002 and 2006
- Plan is to follow the children into young adulthood
- Goal to describe normal and abnormal patterns of growth and development

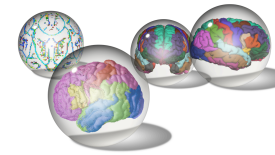
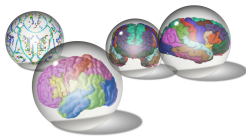
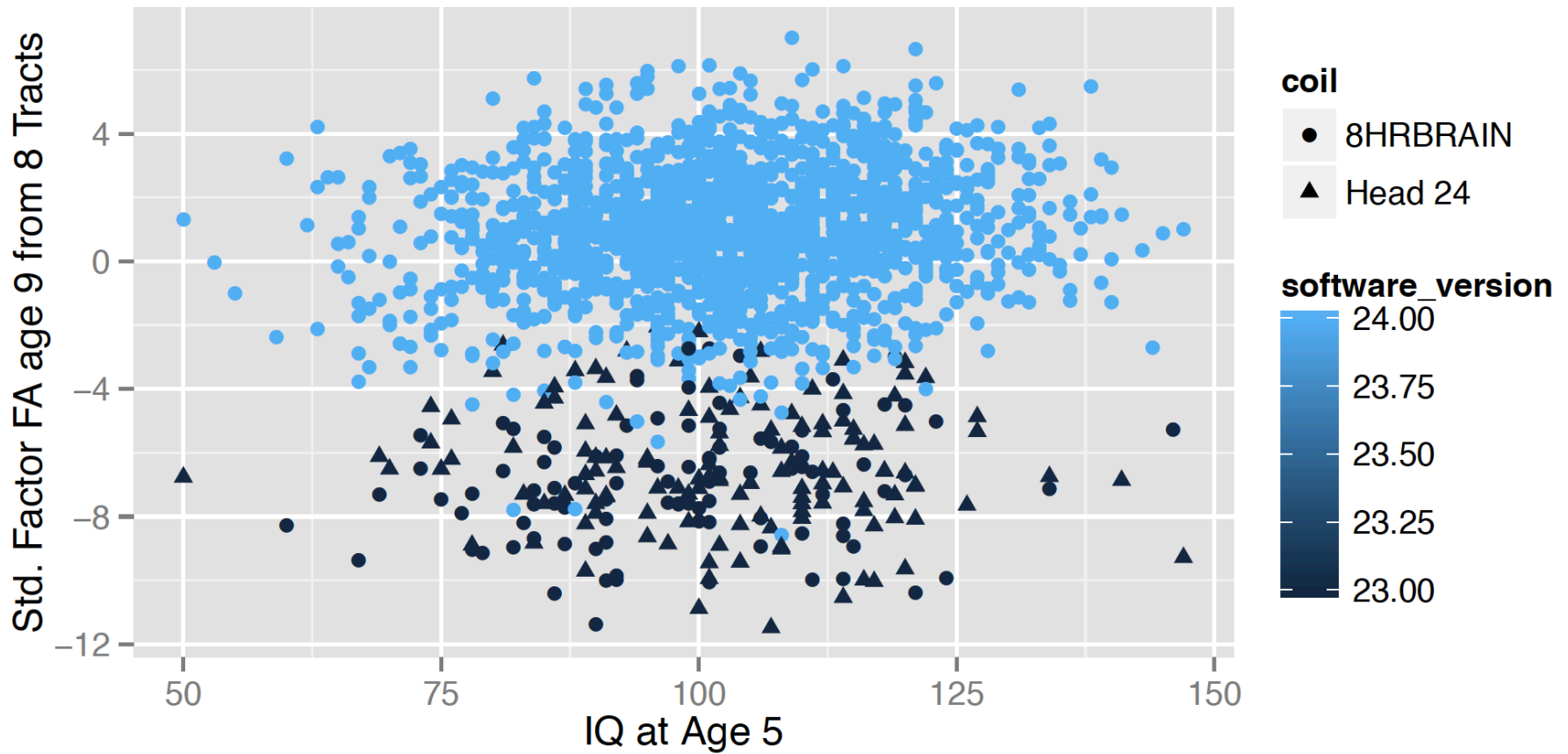


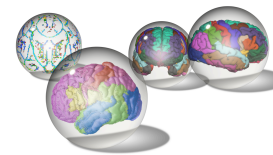
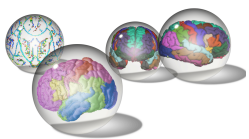
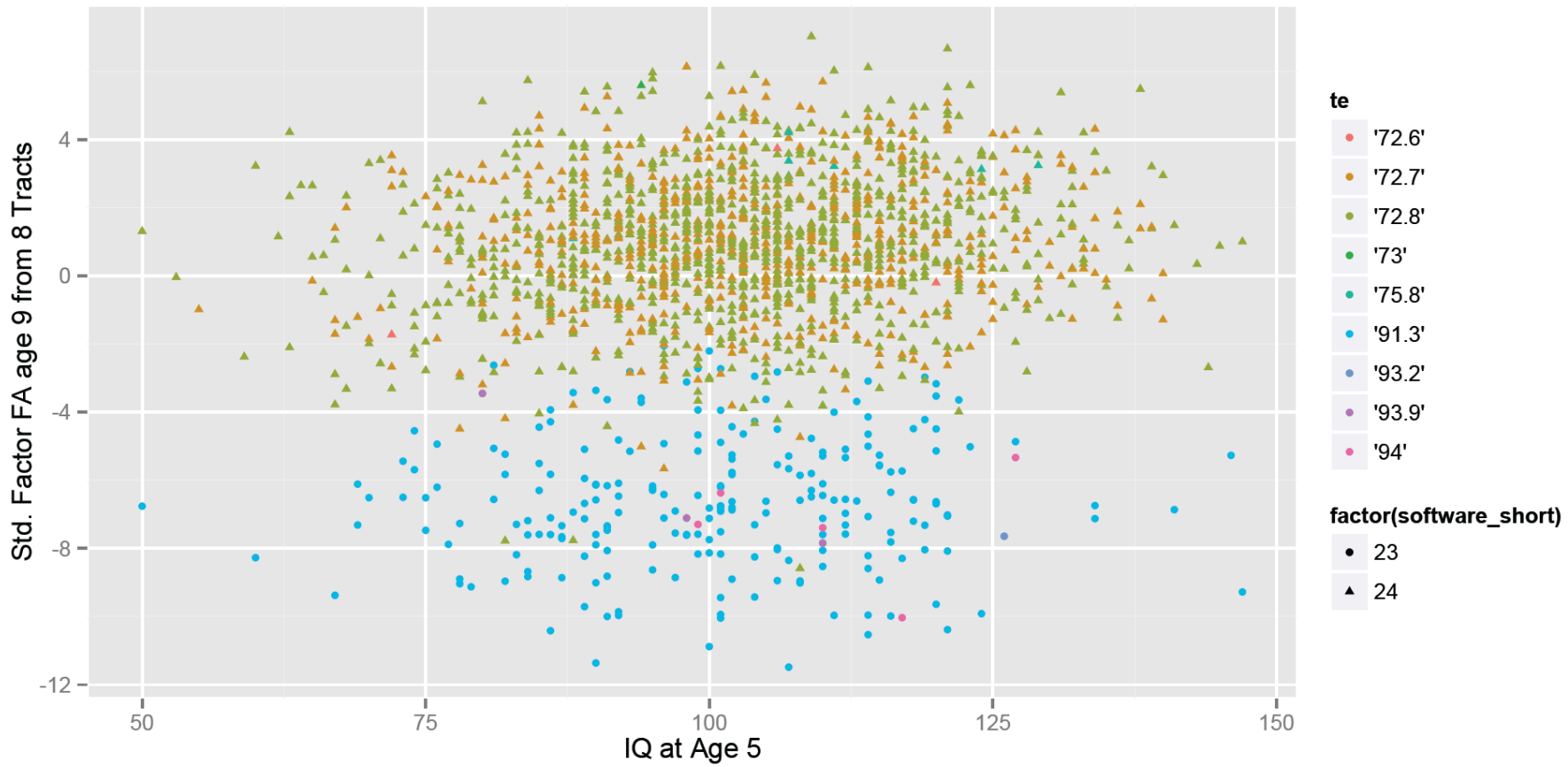
Generation R Neuroimaging

- Pilot/feasibility study: Began September 2009
 - Completed phase I in July 2013
 - 1,070 six to eight year old children scanned
 - 2013: Dedicated Scanner Installed
 - Began scanning Focus @ 9 cohort in April 2013
 - Scanned over 3,500 nine to ten year old children to date.
 - Averaging 140 – 160 children per month
 - Goal of 5,000 children scanned at time 2
 - Then begin scanning at time 3



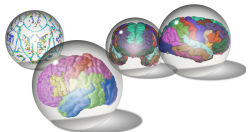
Effect of Scanner Head Coil and Software Version





Conclusions

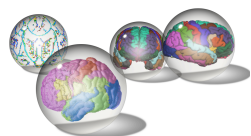
- Harmonization should also consider harmonization in demographics and an accurate classification of the clinical phenotype
- Specific image processing algorithms are associated with corresponding assumptions.
- Decreasing the inter-site image acquisition variability can be achieved by:
 - Selecting similar sequence parameters and scanners
 - Non-linear registration approaches
 - Focal ROI's (corpus callosum) or whole brain DWI measures
- Big data is good





DTI data – different scanners and acquisition sequences were used at the different sites. No information is provided on reliability of measures between scanners as could be obtained by imaging the same individuals on scanners at each site.

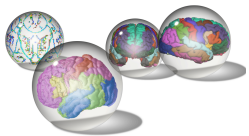
This is an excellent point and prior to the current study, a reliability study was performed where subjects traveled between sites and were scanned. However, since then one site (Iowa) upgraded from a 1.5 Tesla GE to a 3 Tesla Siemens scanner and several sites altered their DTI sequences. After these changes in scanner updates and sequences were made, we lacked the resources to perform a second reliability study. To address site related differences, we have analyzed and presented the data for each site separately, as shown in Figure 2. We agree that had we been able to repeat the reliability study it would be a very valuable contribution to this paper and the literature at large.



Thank you for your attention



vrienden van het
Sophia



Neuroimaging

- **GE 3 Tesla 750 System**

- 8 Channel head coil

- **High-resolution structural MRI**

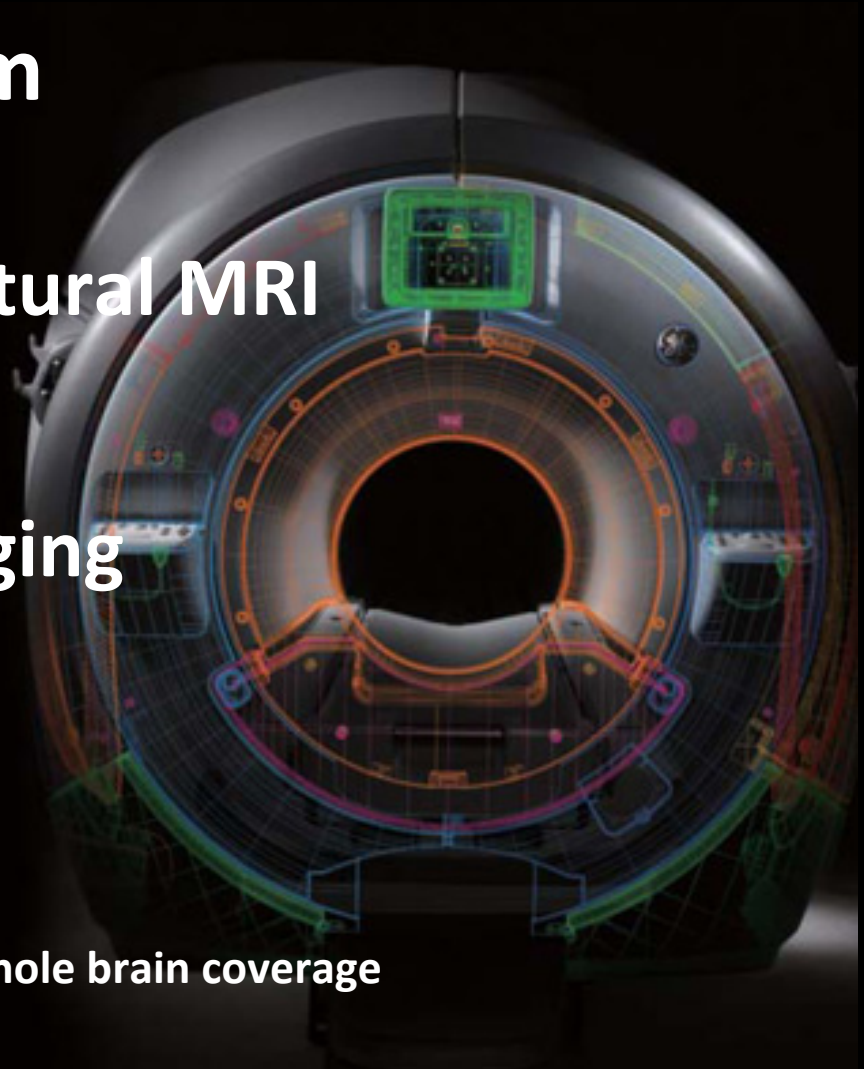
- T1 FLASH sequence
- 0.9 mm isotropic resolution

- **Diffusion Tensor Imaging**

- 2 mm isotropic resolution
- 35 directions

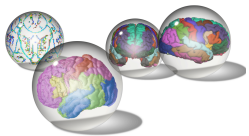
- **Functional MRI**

- Gradient Echo (BOLD) sequence
- 4 mm isotropic resolution with whole brain coverage

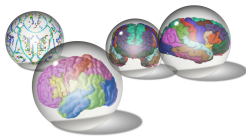
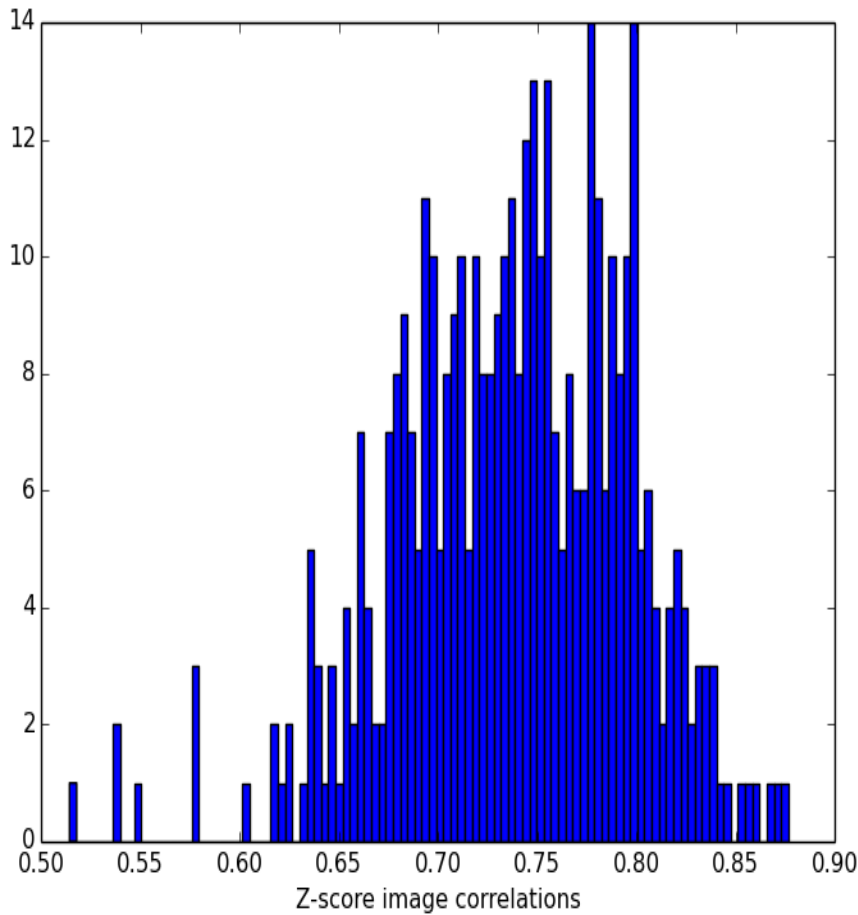


Methods

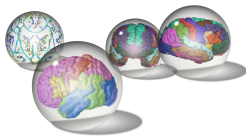
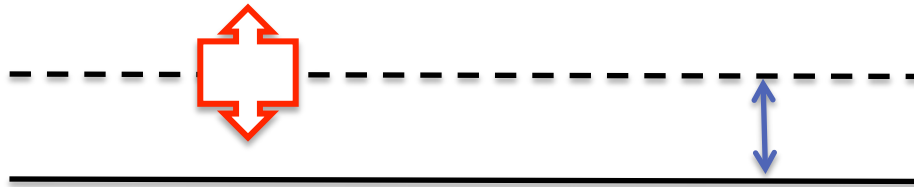
- Preprocessing:
 - Eddy-current corrected and upsampled to 1mm isotropic (Elastix)
 - Rotated gradient tables with eddy current according to transform parameters
 - Brain mask generated
 - Fit tensors, generate FA images (dtifit)
 - Registration to MNI 152 (Elastix):
 - Rigidly registered all 3 repetitions to their mean space
 - Registered mean FA image to MNI152 (affine + b-spline)
 - Applied rigid + affine + b-spline registrations to each repetition



Distribution of z-score correlations

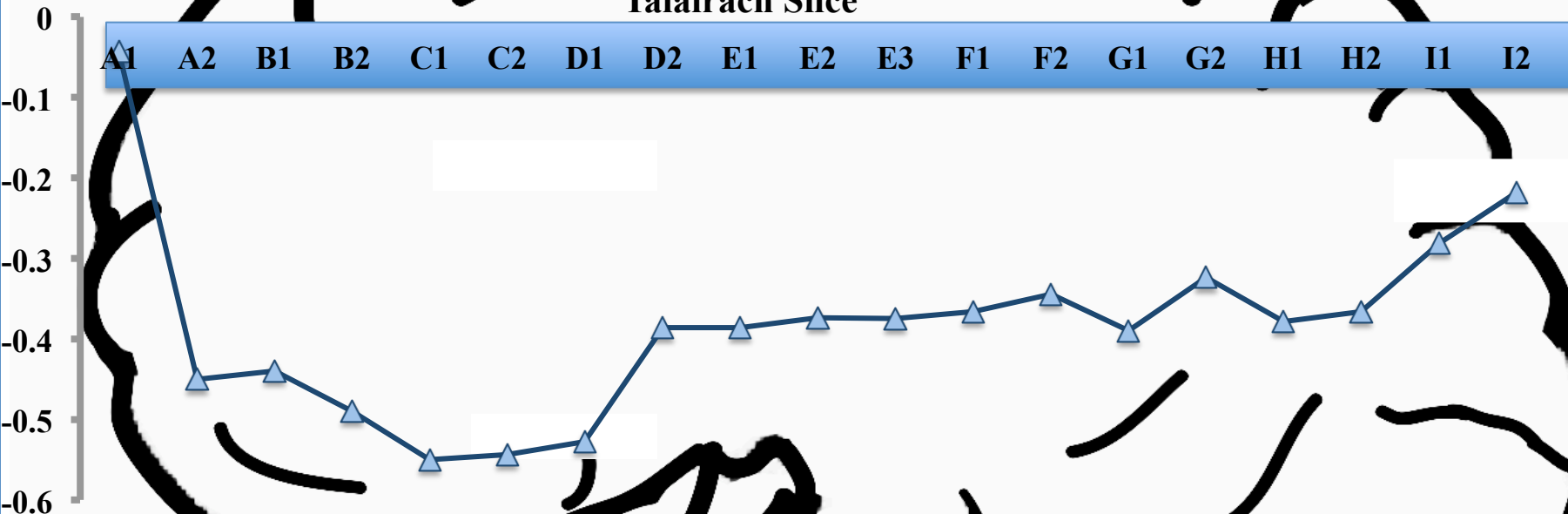
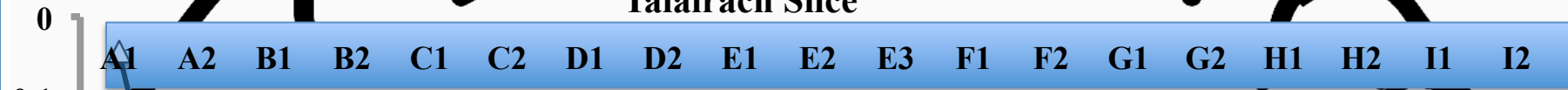


Accuracy versus Precision



z-score

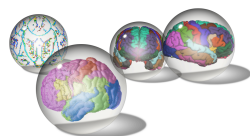
Talairach Slice



Group Difference in Number of Potholes



	Controls	Sz	BPAD	OCD
Controls		p = 0.012	p = 0.003	n.s.
Sz			n.s.	p = 0.03
BPAD				p = 0.03
OCD				

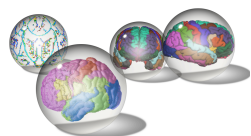


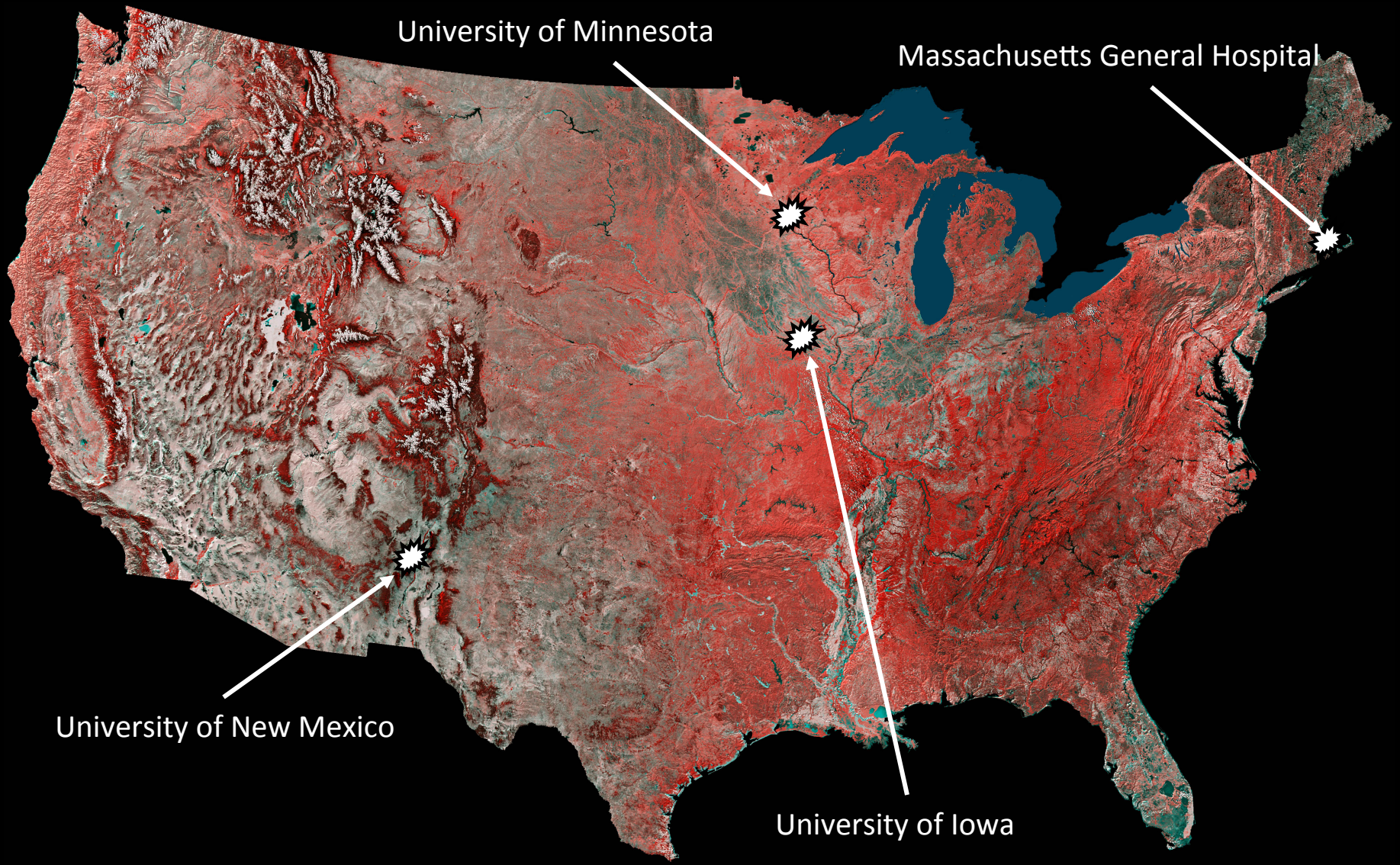
Threshold: $z < -2$
Blobsize > 100 voxels



Overview

- Mind Research Network
 - Combining multisite data
- Oxford
 - Scan/rescan reliability
- Rotterdam
 - Combining time 1/time 2 data





University of Minnesota

Massachusetts General Hospital

University of New Mexico

University of Iowa

The Mind Research Network