

# Clinical fMRI & DTI

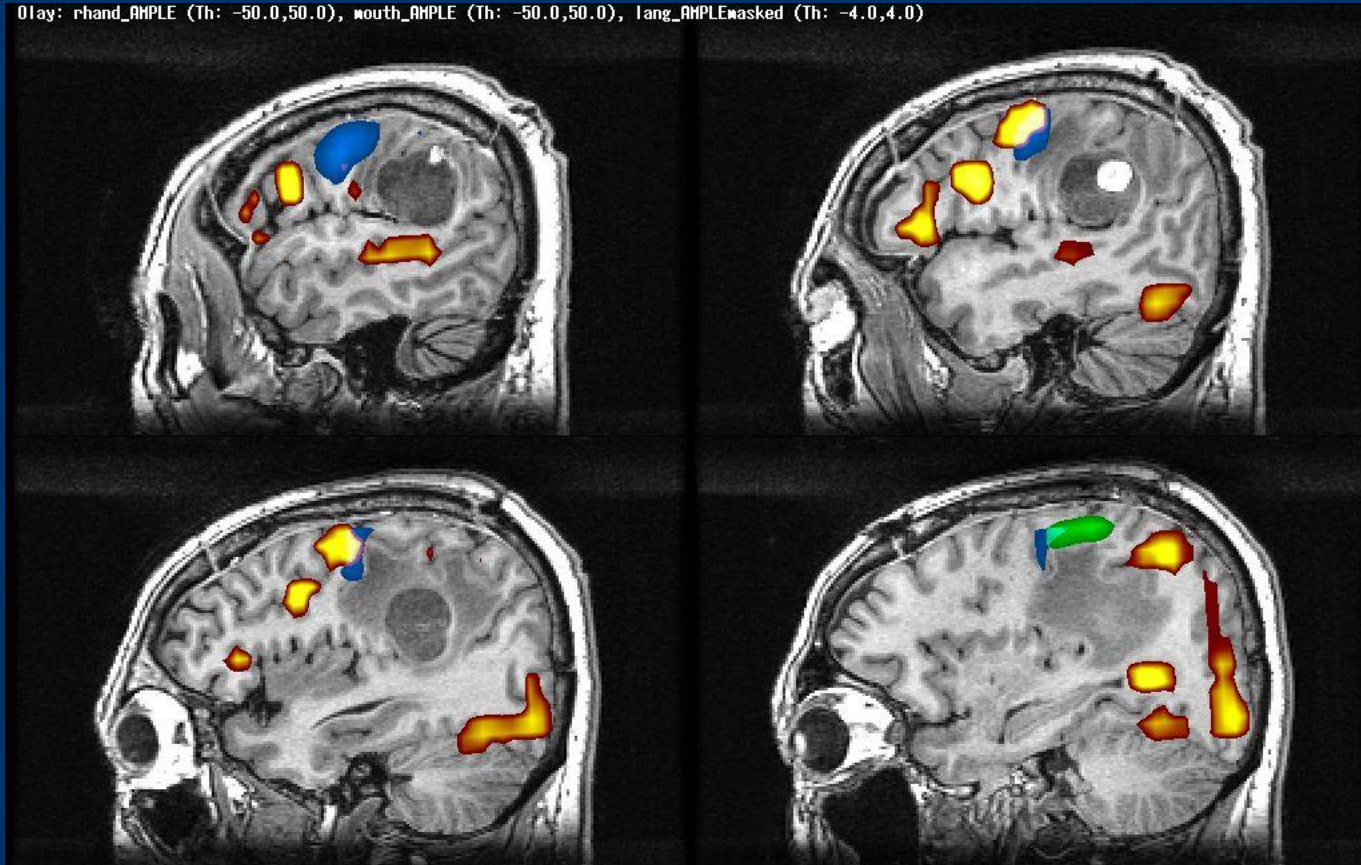
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# Acknowledgements

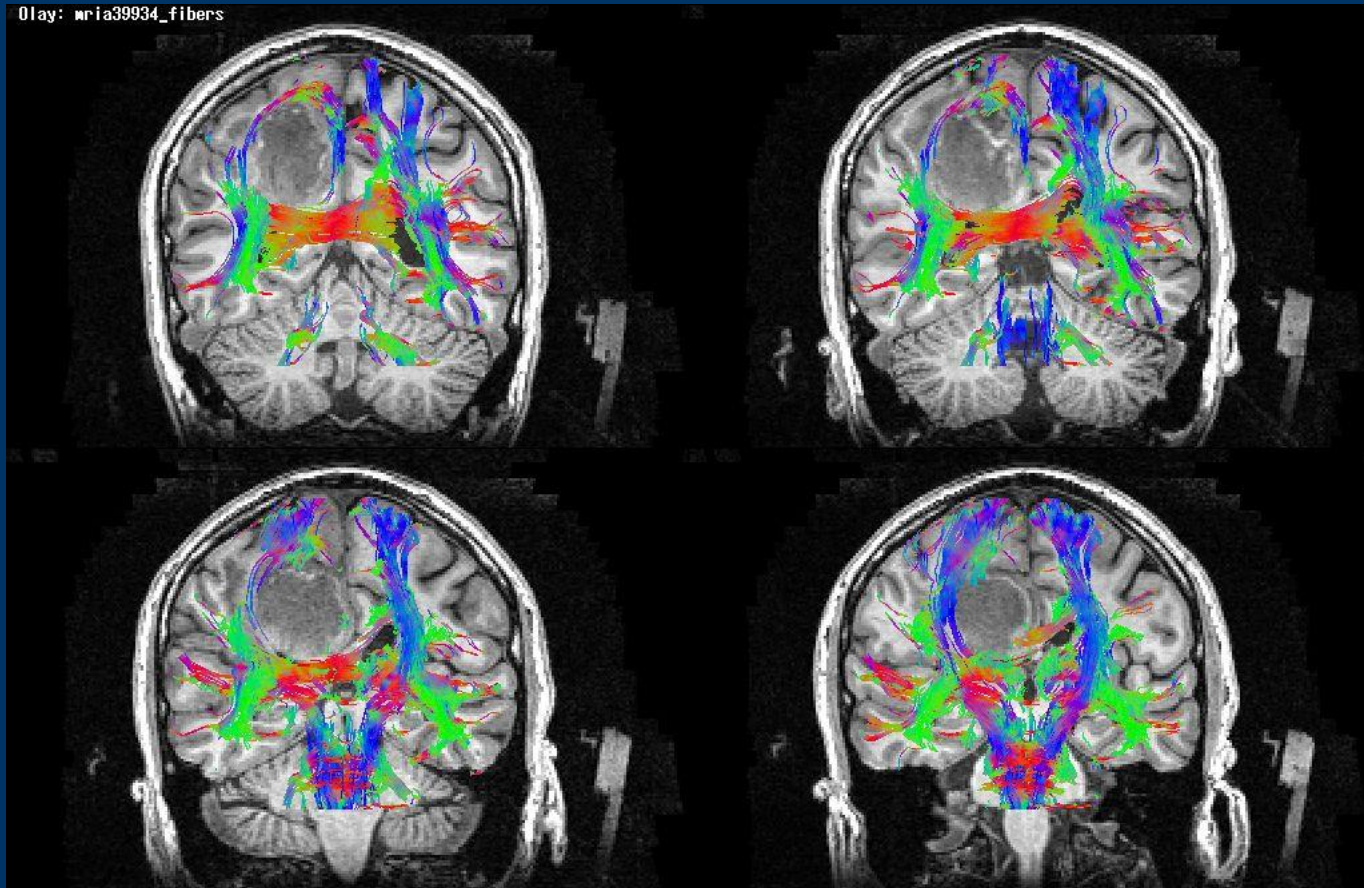
- Allan Friedman, MD - Neurosurgeon
  - James Carter, PA – Neurosurgery
  - Jeffrey Petrella, MD - Neuroradiologist
- 
- Brain Imaging and Analysis Center
  - Department of Radiology
  - QIBA – Radiological Society of N. America

Functional MRI (fMRI) is primarily used clinically to map speech and motor function

01ay: rhand\_AMPLE (Th: -50.0,50.0), mouth\_AMPLE (Th: -50.0,50.0), lang\_AMPLEwasked (Th: -4.0,4.0)



# Diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) is used to map major white matter tracts



# fMRI & DTI

## Clinical goals

- Determine location and borders of eloquent (essential) cortical areas relative to lesions
- Determine location of major white-matter tracts connecting eloquent areas
- Evaluate risk of post-surgical functional deficits
- Decide whether surgery is advisable
- Plan surgical approach and extent of resection
- Decide whether intraoperative mapping is necessary

# fMRI & DTI

## Technical goals

- Identify eloquent brain areas  
[sensitivity & specificity]
- Map location relative to anatomy and pathology  
[image registration]
- Evaluate laterality of language dominance  
[relative activation]
- Map edges of areas and proximity to lesion  
[thresholding & quantitative reproducibility]
- **Measure brain connectivity \***
- **Measure brain function (or change in function) \***

\* - not yet reliable for clinical use

# Clinical fMRI/DTI exam

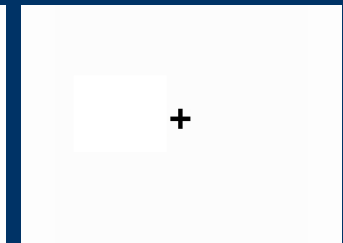
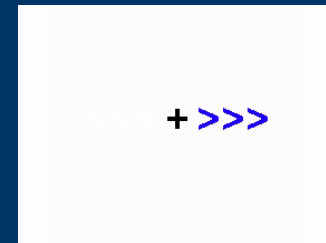
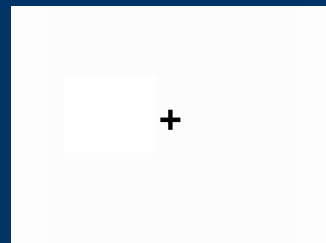
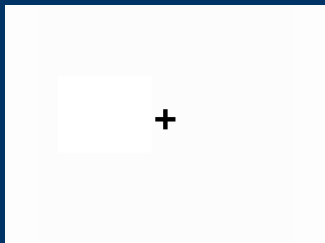
- 10 min pre-scan assessment and training
- 45 min MRI session
  - 10 min anatomical scans (T1 & FLAIR)
  - 15-20 min fMRI – 3-4 tasks (4 min each)
  - 5 min 30-direction DTI scan
- 30-60 min post-scan image analysis
  - Registration of fMRI and DTI with T1 images
  - fMRI statistical analysis of “active” voxels
  - Overlay of fMRI and DTI on anatomical images
- Neuroradiological interpretation

# Tasks involve simple visual cues and alternating block designs

## Bilateral hand motion task



## Alternating side motion





# Language mapping – fMRI for locating brain areas involved in speech

Patients perform a silent sentence-completion task

Old MacDonald had  
a \_\_\_\_\_ .

15s

vs

Bnd MwjGhdchkj ckr  
n \_\_\_\_\_ .

15s

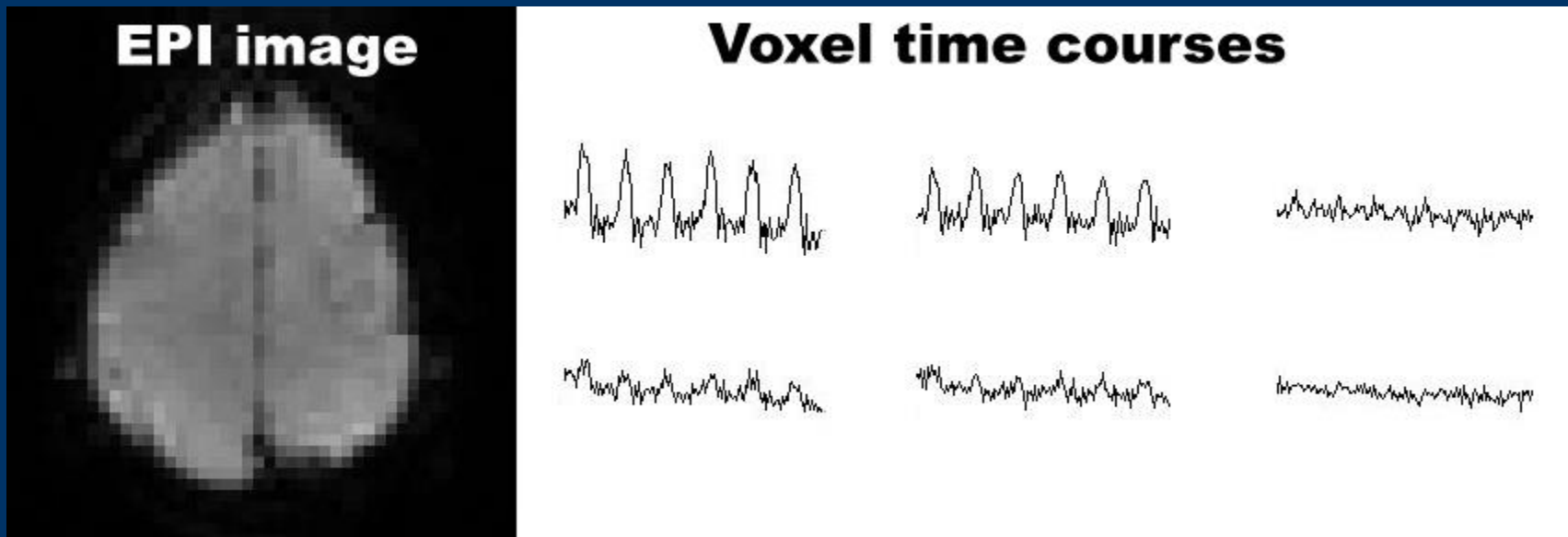
The “task” condition makes the patient use “comprehension”, “word finding”, and “expressive” speech areas. It also involves vision and eye movement.

The “control” condition attempts to match vision function and eye movement, but with no language components.

# Image acquisition

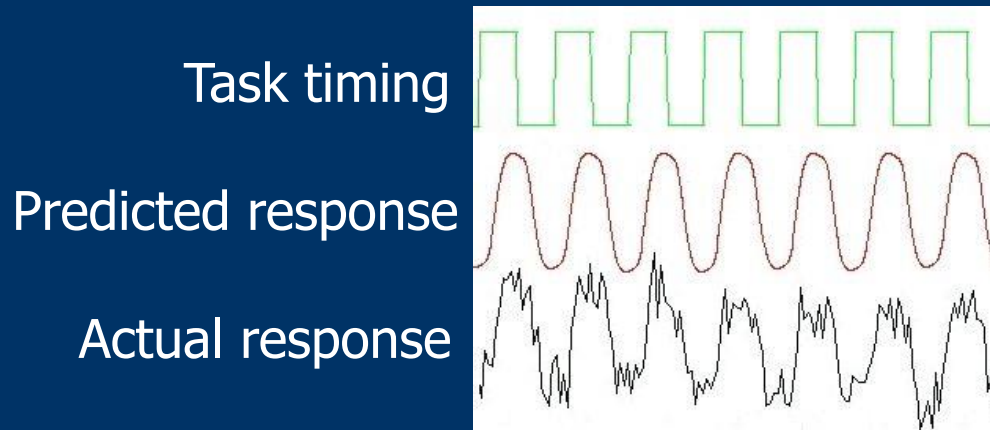
During a  $\sim 5$ -minute fMRI scan the patient performs many cycles of a simple task.

20-30 echo-planar images are acquired every TR ( $\sim 1.5$ s),  
This yields a time series of  $\sim 200$  brain image volumes.  
Image intensity varies with the task in some voxels.



# Statistical image processing

Compare the timing of the observed fluctuations in the fMRI images to the expected fluctuations of the BOLD response.



Comparison methods:

- image subtraction
- t-test differences
- frequency analysis (FFT)
- temporal correlation
- General Linear Model (analysis of variance)

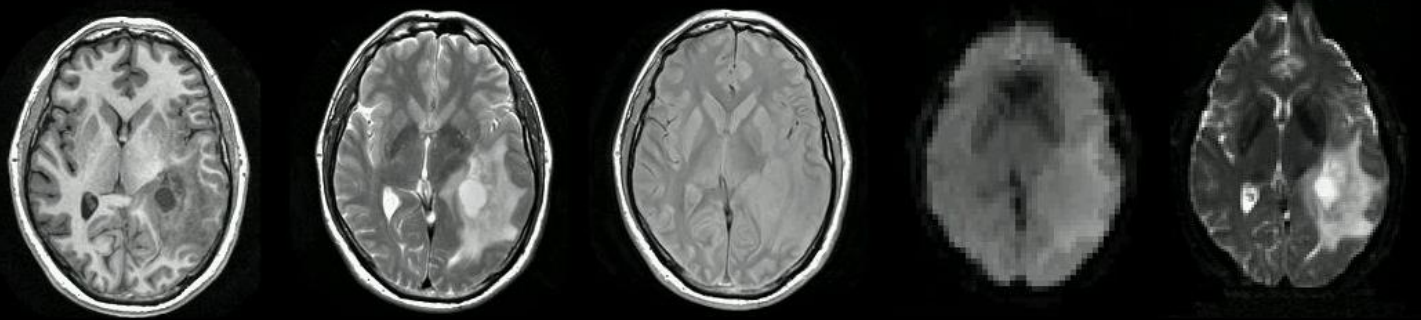
Statistical significance identifies “active” voxels (statistical value above some minimum threshold)

Thresholded “map” of active voxels is overlaid on MR images

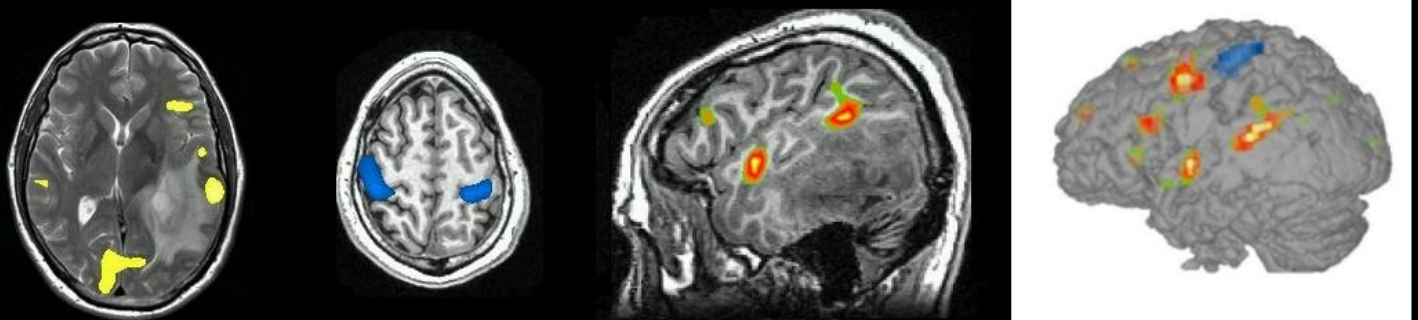


# fMRI and DTI maps involve post-processing

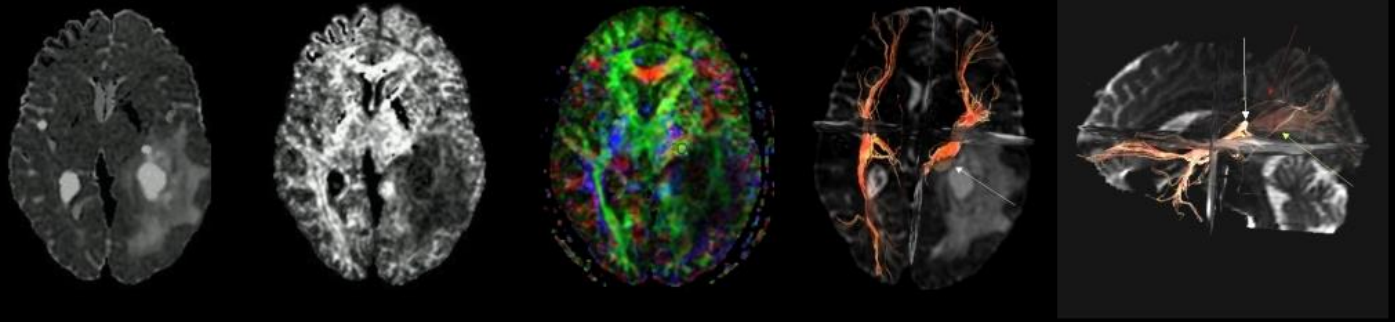
Anatomical  
Images



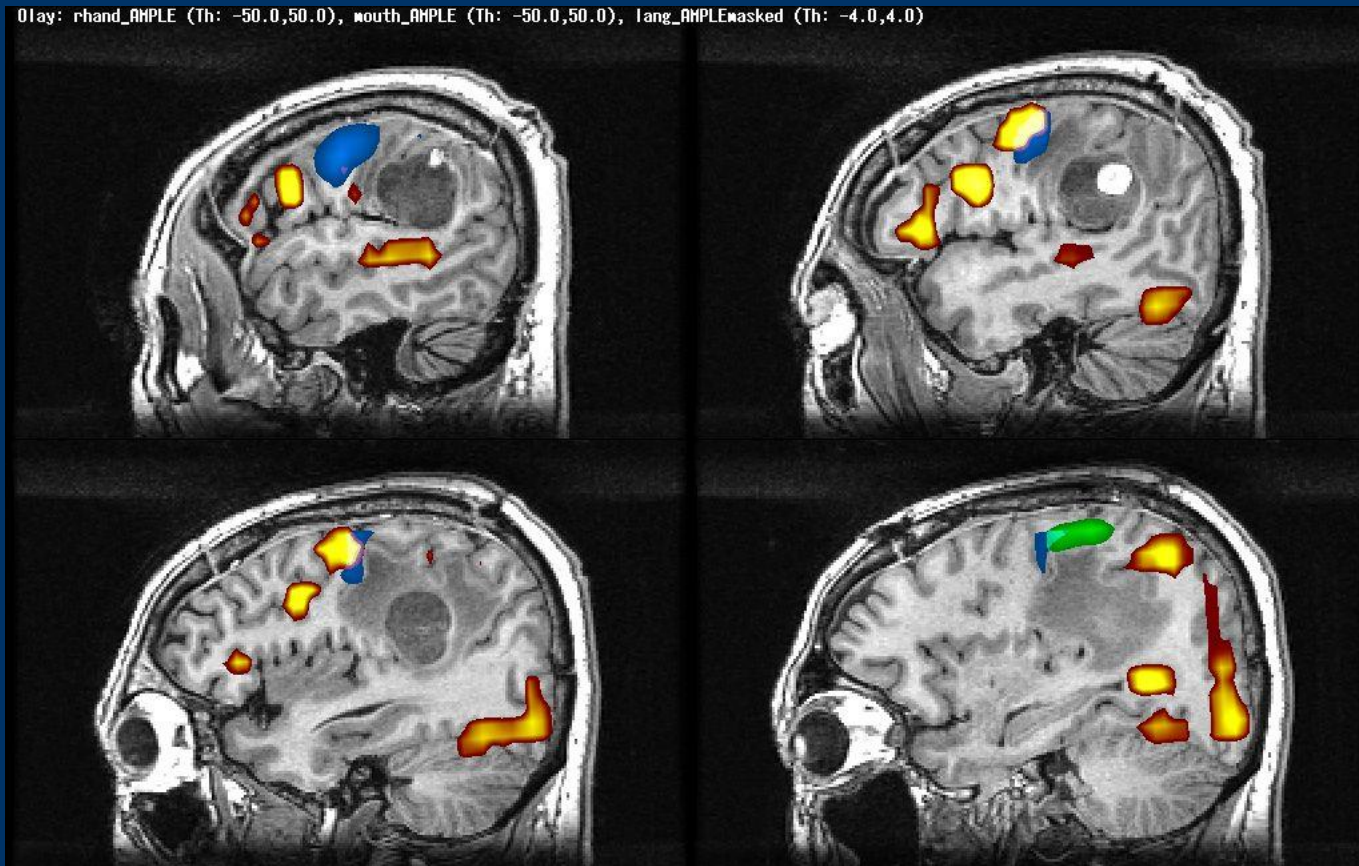
fMRI statistical  
maps, overlaid  
on anatomy or  
brain surface



Diffusion maps  
and white-matter  
tracts from DTI



# Summary fMRI maps can combine multiple task areas and pathology

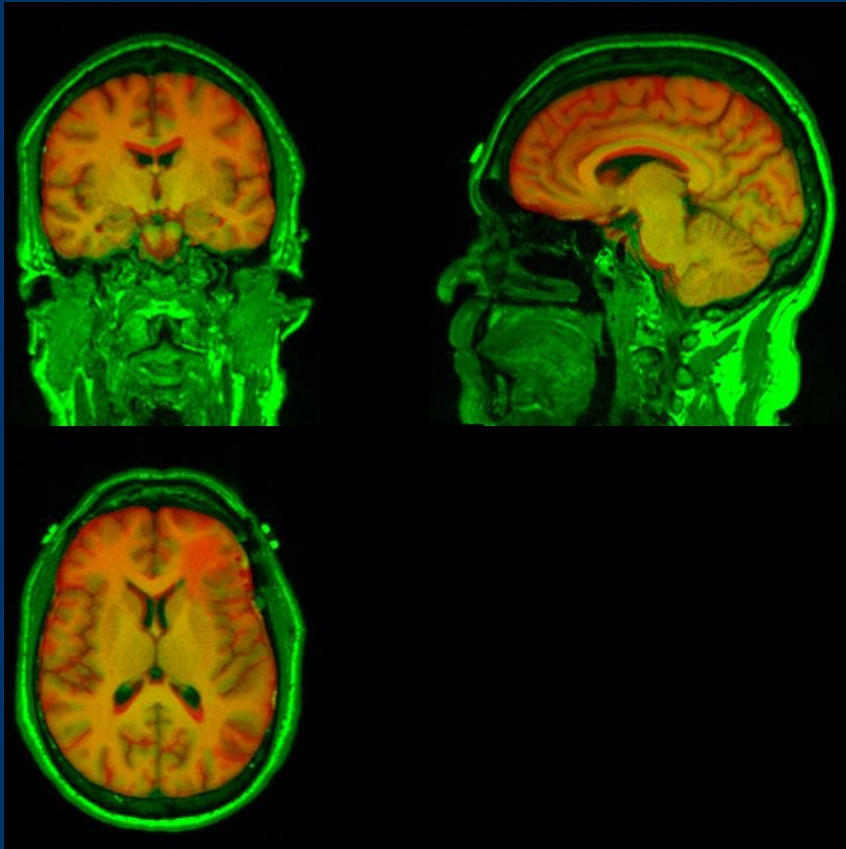


Yellow=Language

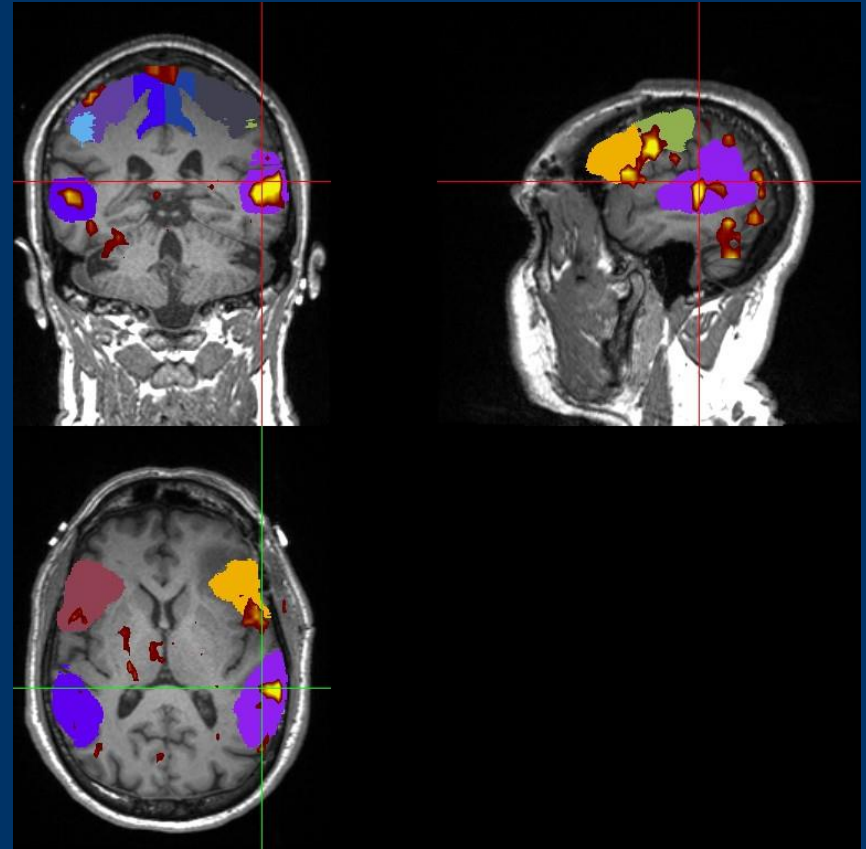
Blue=Mouth

Green=Hands

# Quantifying fMRI activations



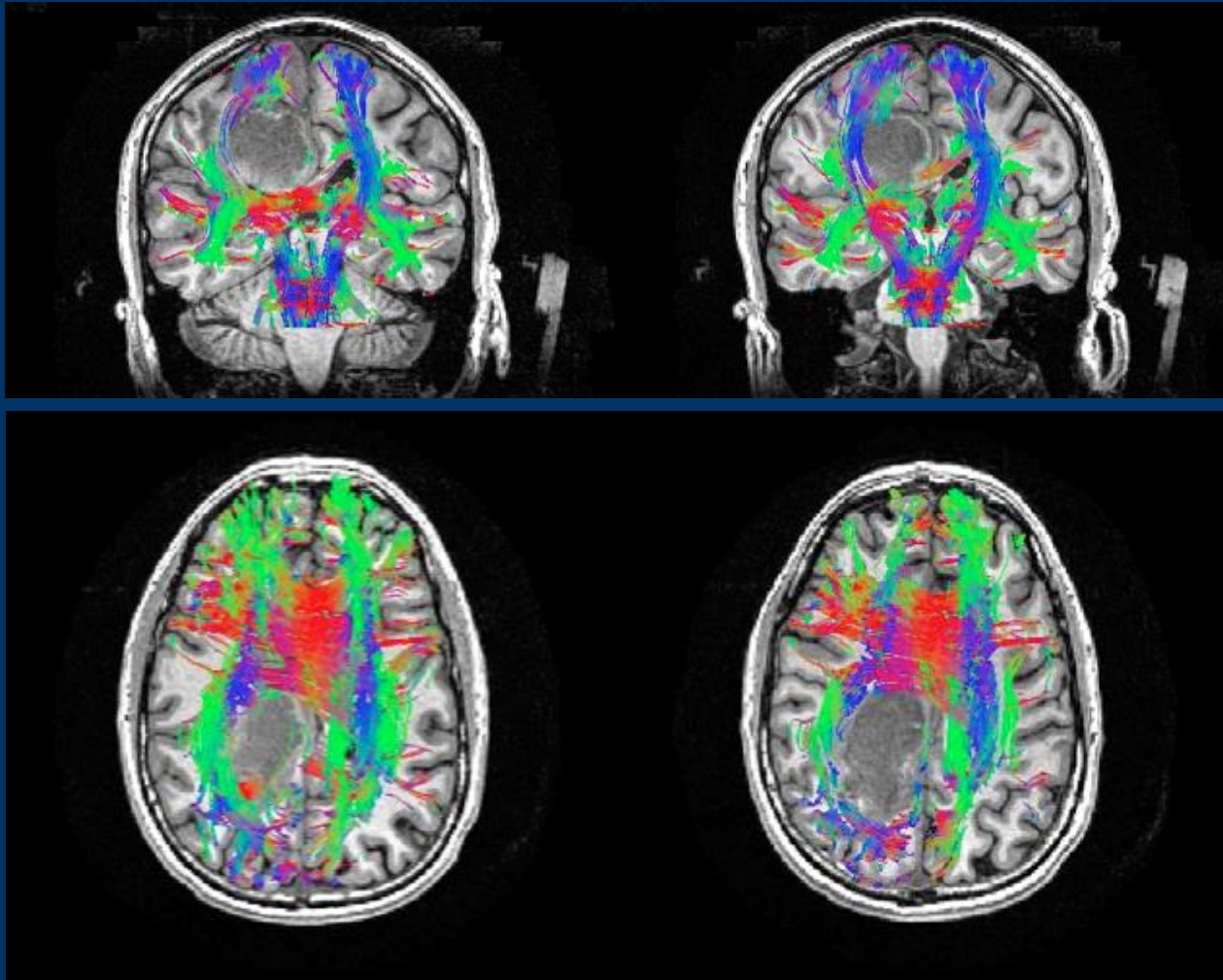
Align atlas brain (MNI152)  
to patient brain



Measure activation, L vs R,  
in selected ROIs

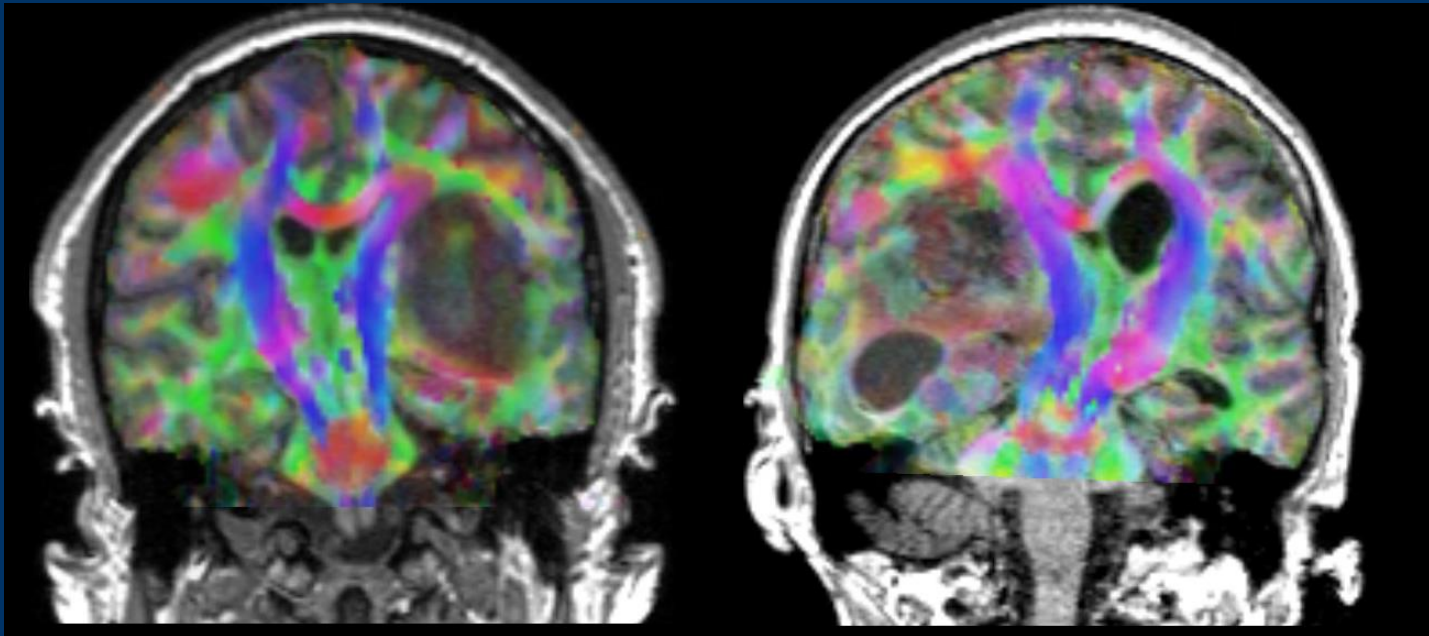
Laterality Index:  $(\text{LeftActiv} - \text{RightActiv}) / (\text{LeftActiv} + \text{RightActiv})$

# Overlay DTI fiber tracks on anatomy



3-D DTI fiber-tracks are generated interactively using specialized image processing software

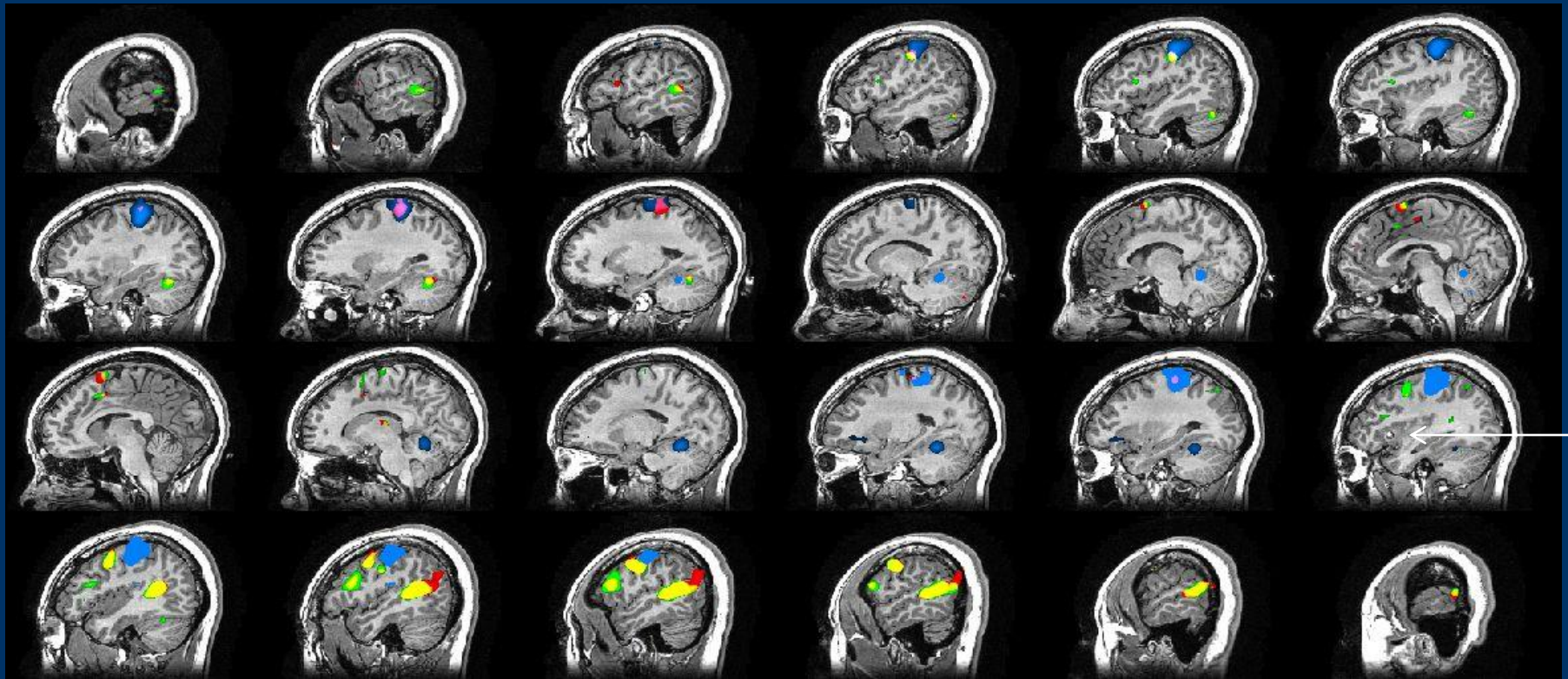
# Overlay DTI color-coded FA map on anatomy



Color-coded FA maps are generally produced by MR scanner software automatically at end of scan

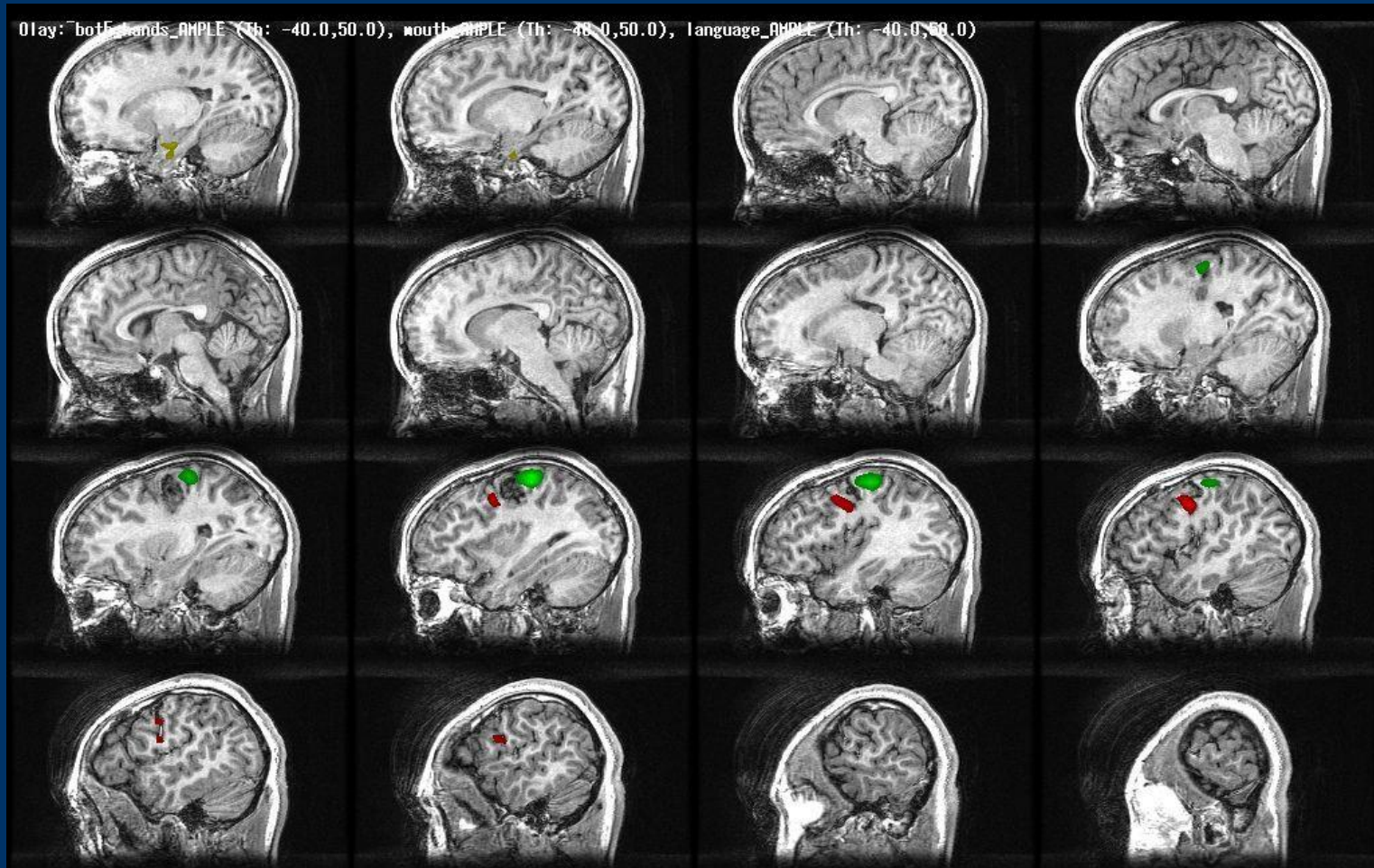


# Example fMRI results: LH 23yo F with cancer



Yellow – 1<sup>st</sup> sentence-completion map  
Green – 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence-completion map  
Blue – hand movement map

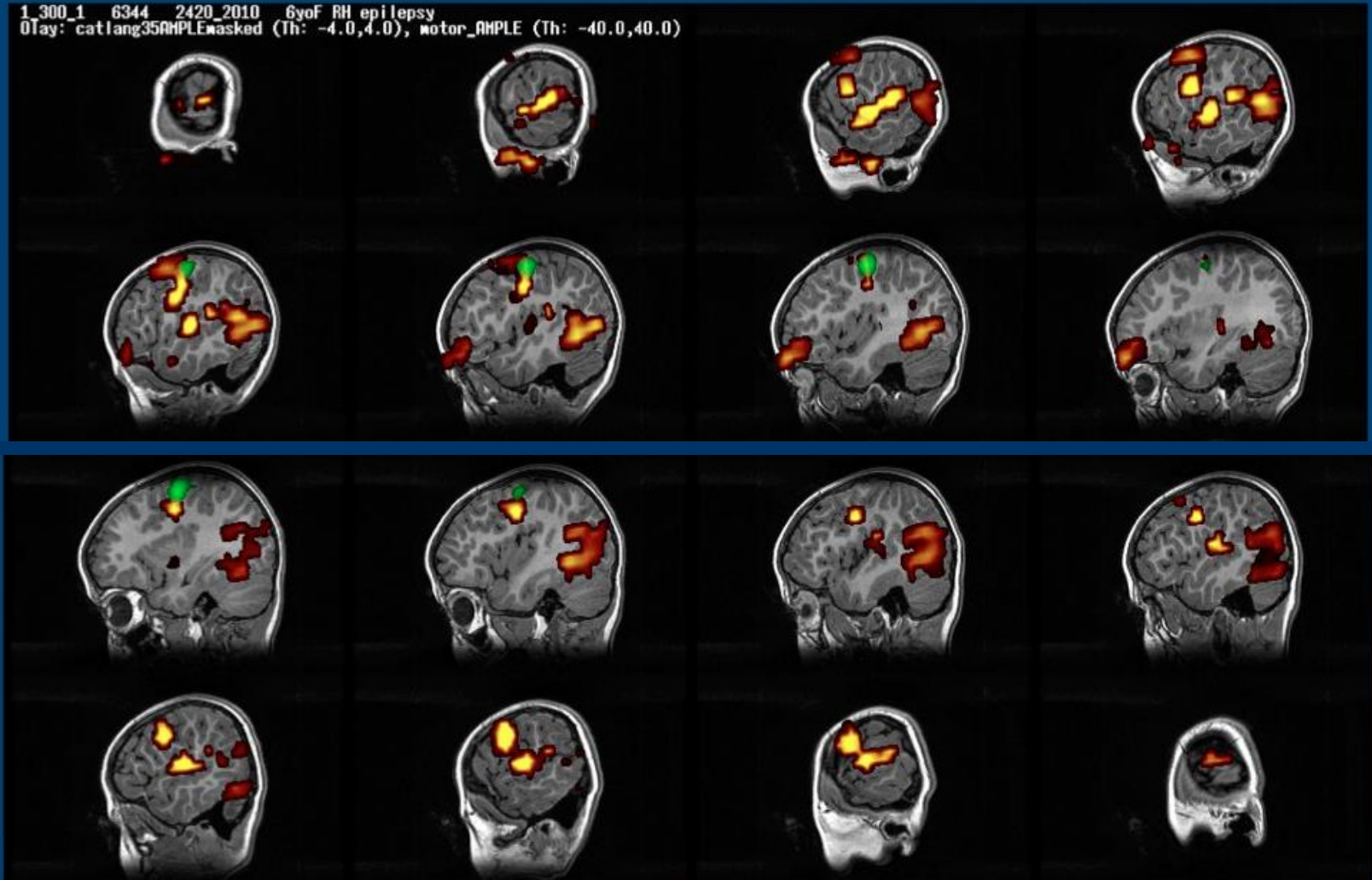
# RH 10yo F with AVM



Green – hand movement map  
Red – mouth movement map

# RH 6yo F with Epilepsy

1\_300\_1 6344 2420\_2010 6yoF RH epilepsy  
DTay: catlang35AMPLEmasked (Th: -4.0,4.0), motor\_AMPLE (Th: -40.0,40.0)



Yellow/Red – storybook language map  
Green – hand movement map