

# Using MRI to link Microstructure and Macrostructure

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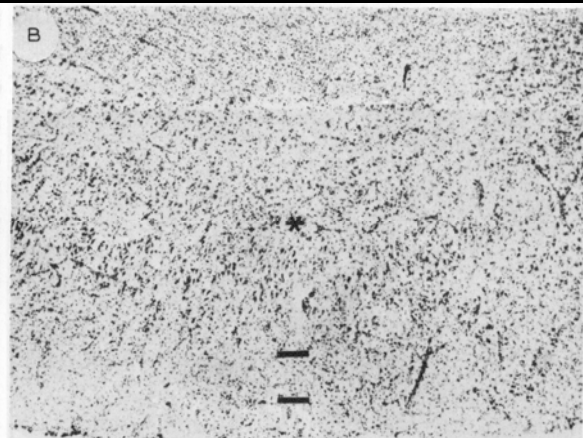
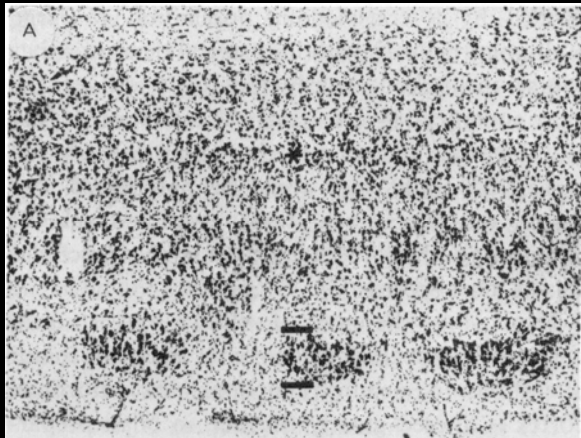


# Histology in Alzheimer's Disease

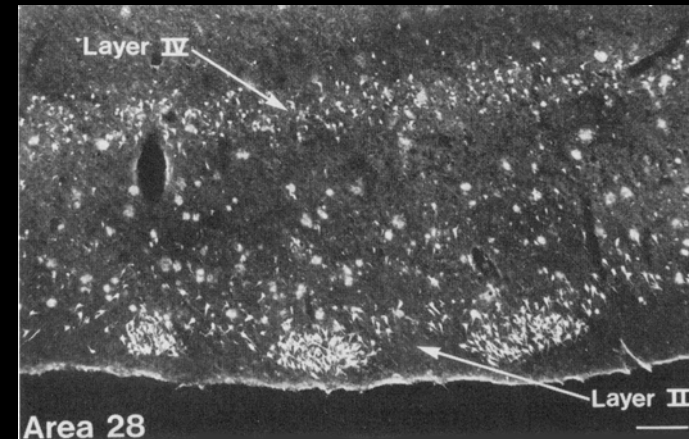
## (entorhinal cortex=BA28)

CONTROL

AD



Nissl Stain



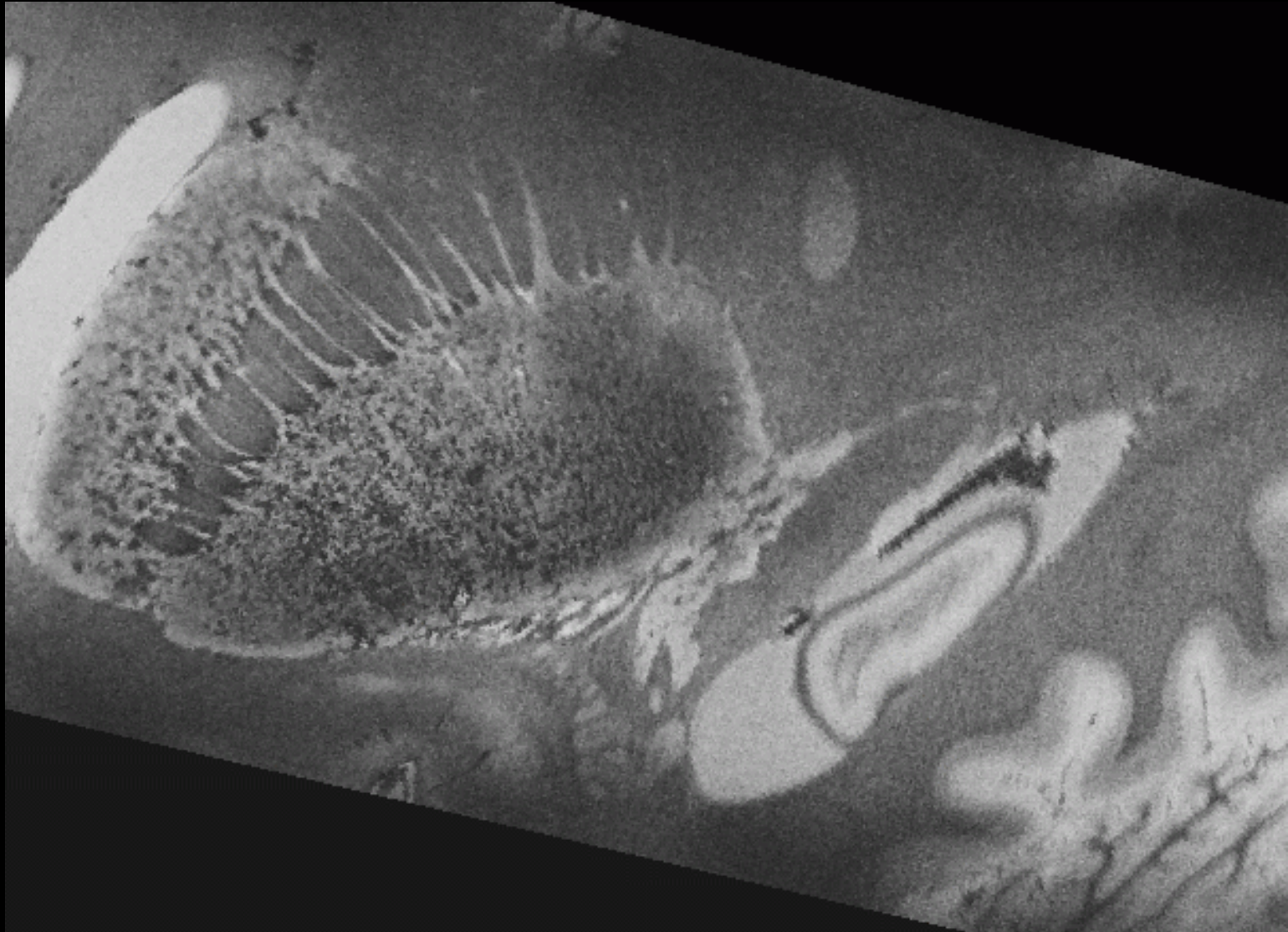
thioflavin S  
(neurofibrillary tangles  
and neuritic plaques)

Thanks to Brad Hyman and Jean Augustinack for this slide.

# Why Image *ex vivo* brains?

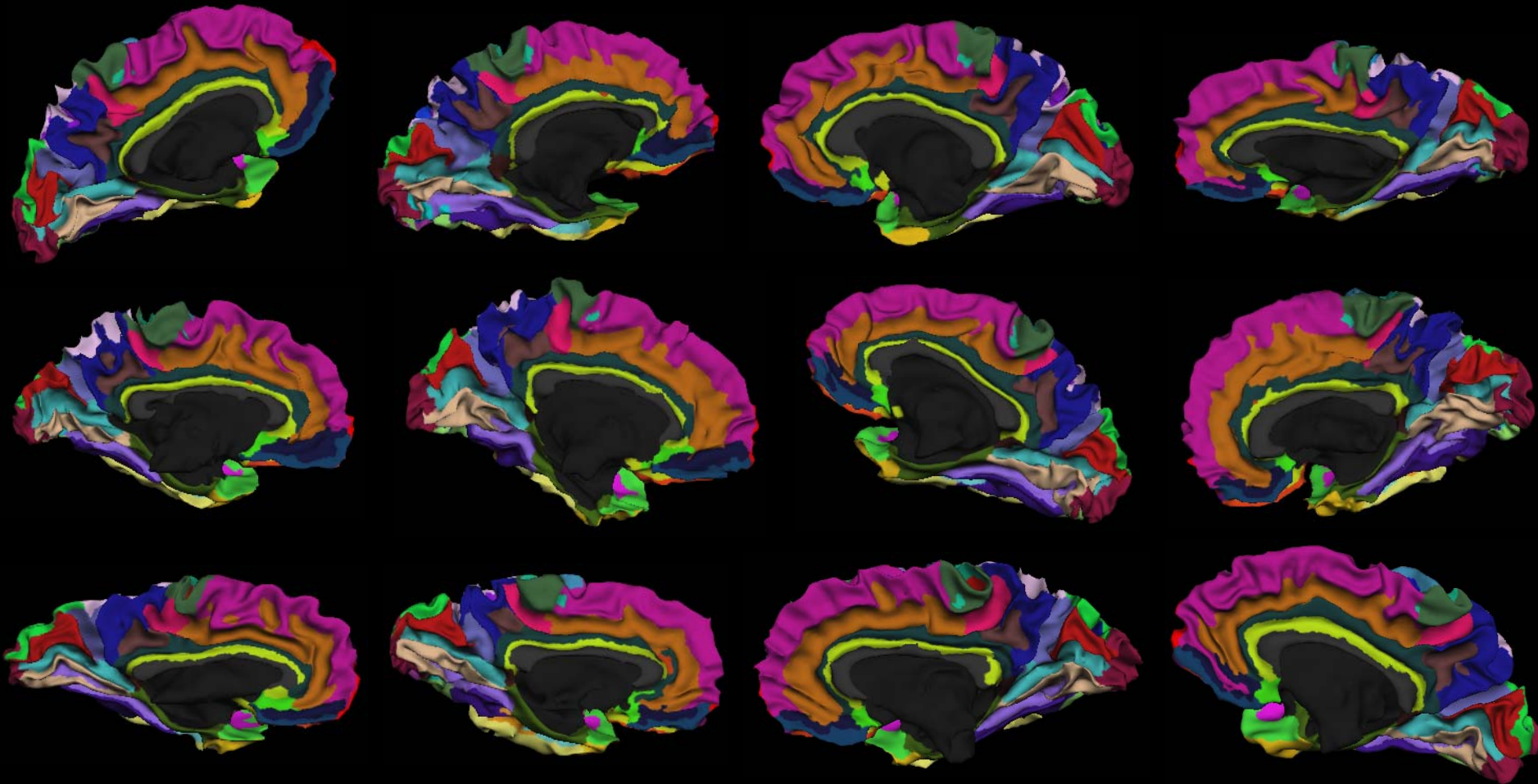
Can obtain orders of magnitude more SNR than *in vivo*, allowing the direct visualization of otherwise (almost) undetectable histological properties.

# Imaging Cytoarchitecture (150 $\mu$ m)



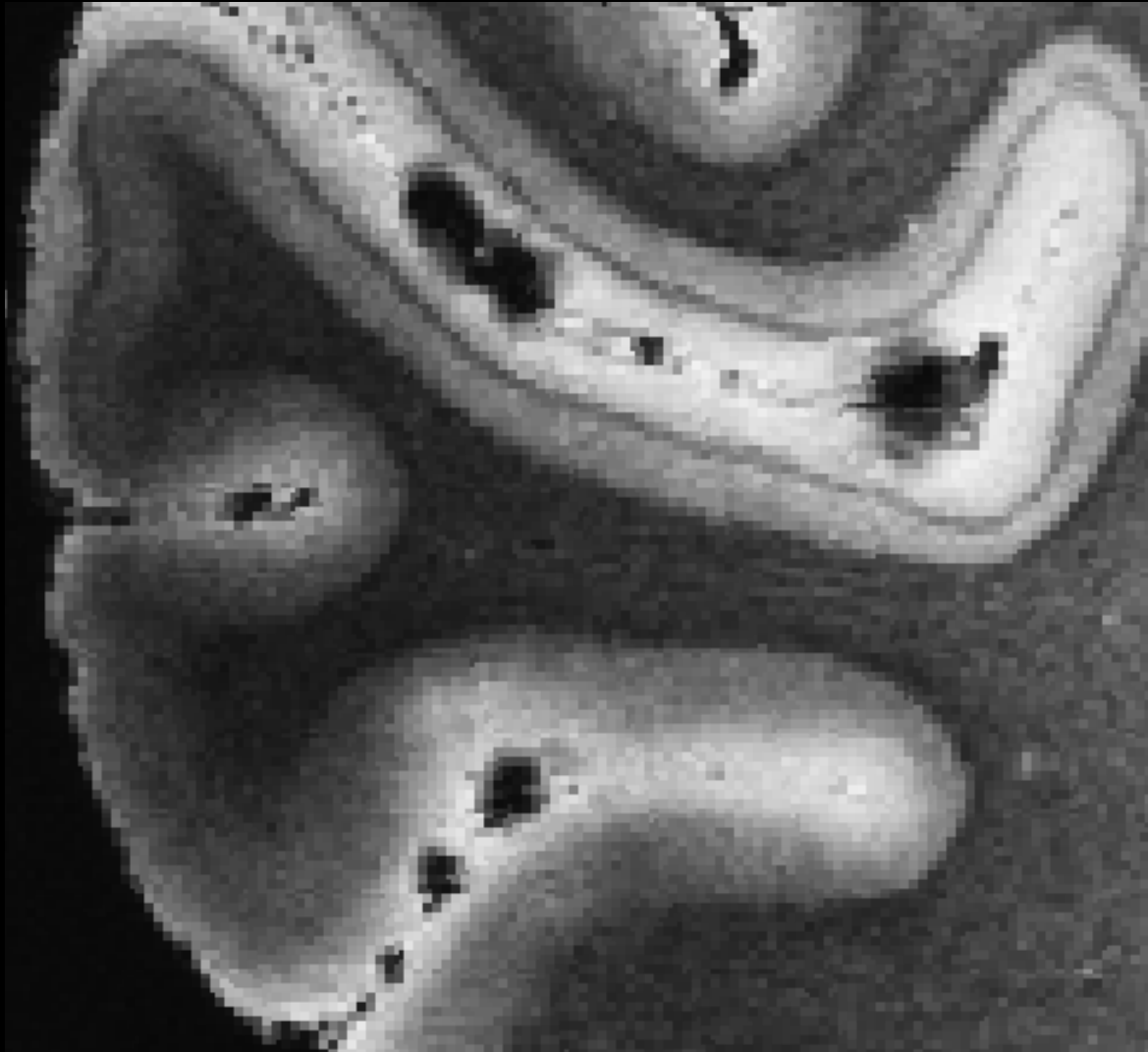
(that's why they call it the striatum)

# Automatic Parcellation of *ex vivo* Hemispheres



Thanks to Brian T Quinn for helping generate these results

# Delineating Area 17



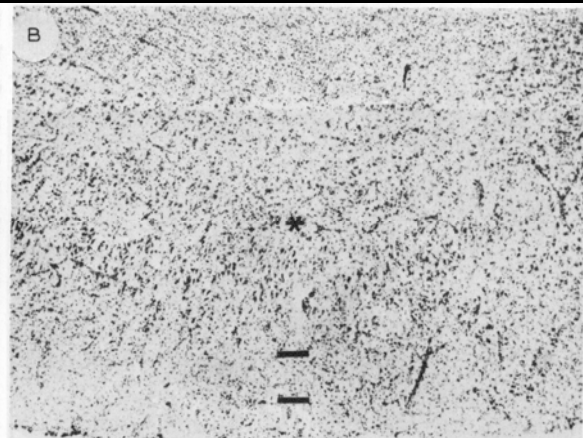
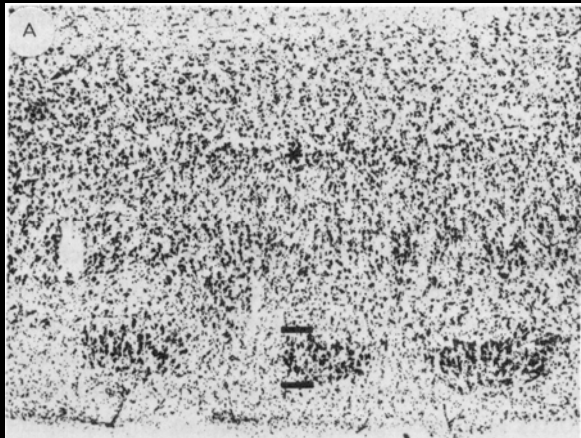
7T, 160 $\mu$ m isotropic, NEX=2, 4 echos, TR=55 ms, esp 13ms,  $\alpha=10^\circ$

# Histology in Alzheimer's Disease

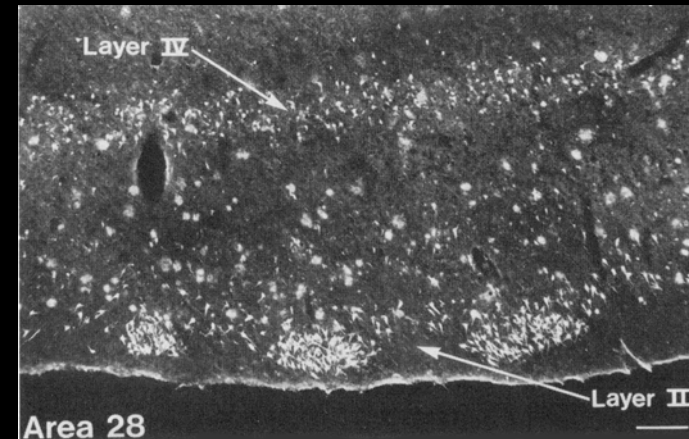
## (entorhinal cortex=BA28)

CONTROL

AD



Nissl Stain



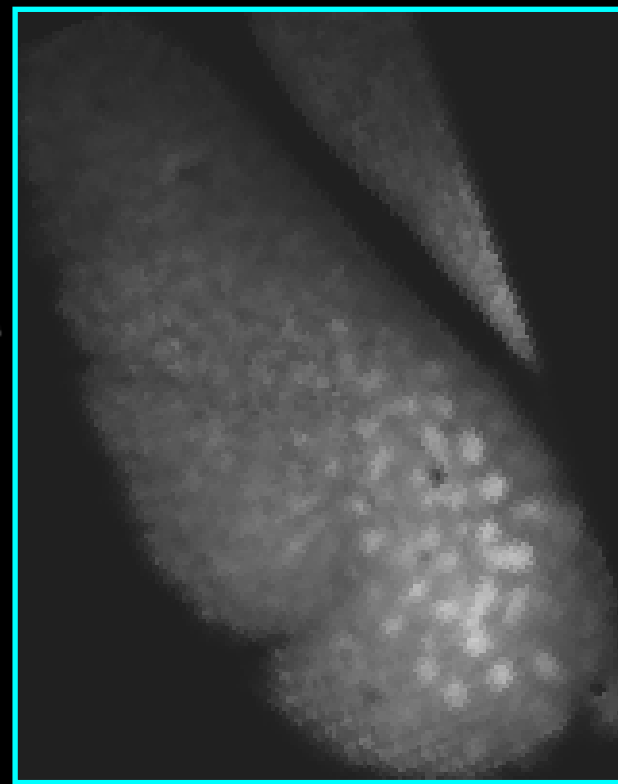
thioflavin S  
(neurofibrillary tangles  
and neuritic plaques)

Thanks to Brad Hyman and Jean Augustinack for this slide.

# Delineating Area 28



—  
1mm



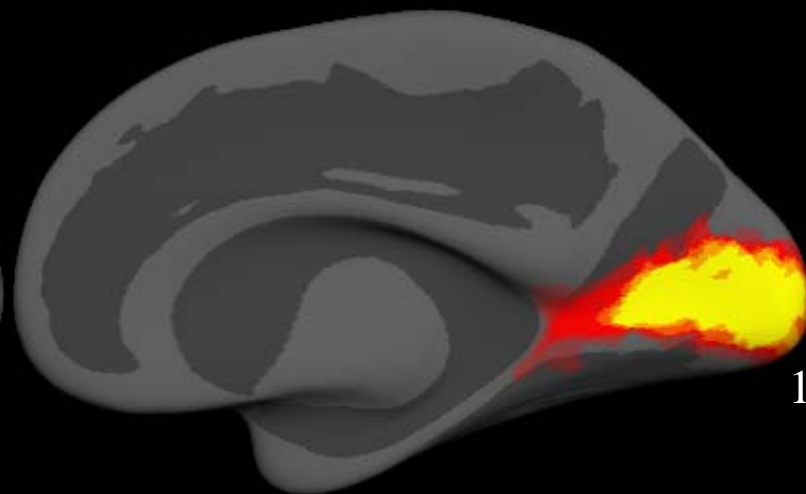
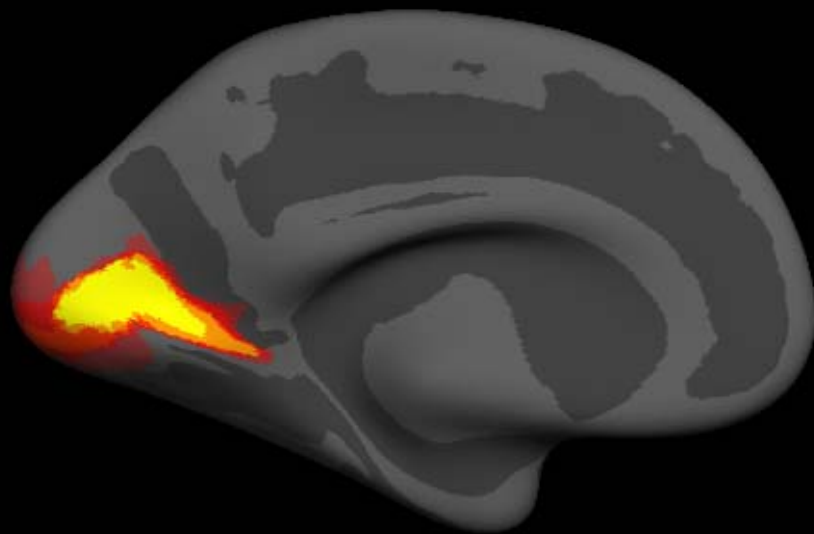
Tangential section  
through layer II



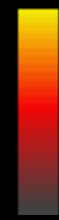
# Predicting Brodmann Areas from MRI

(only 5-6 hemispheres/area)

AREA  
17

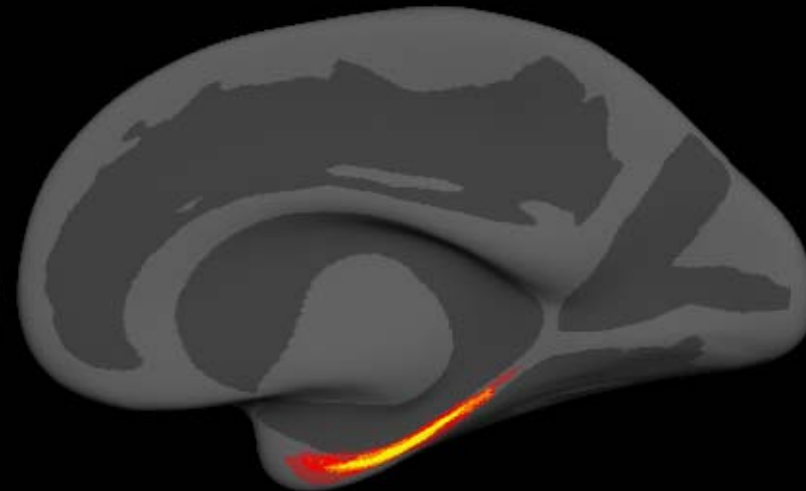
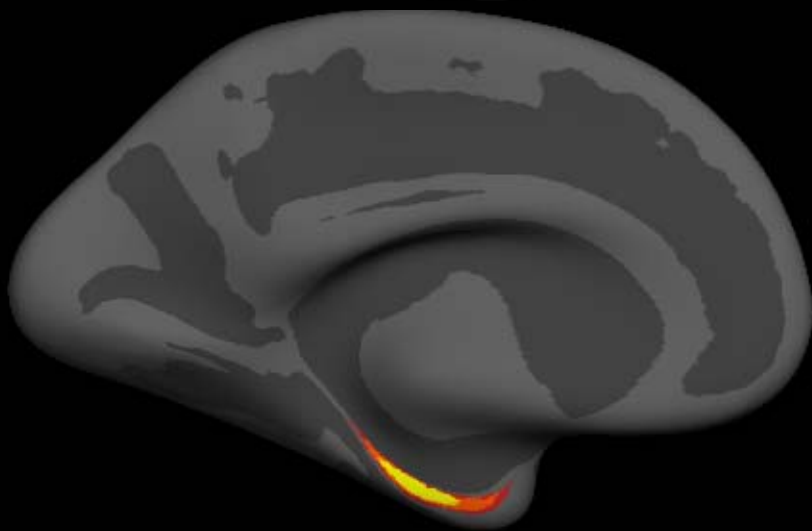


100%



0%

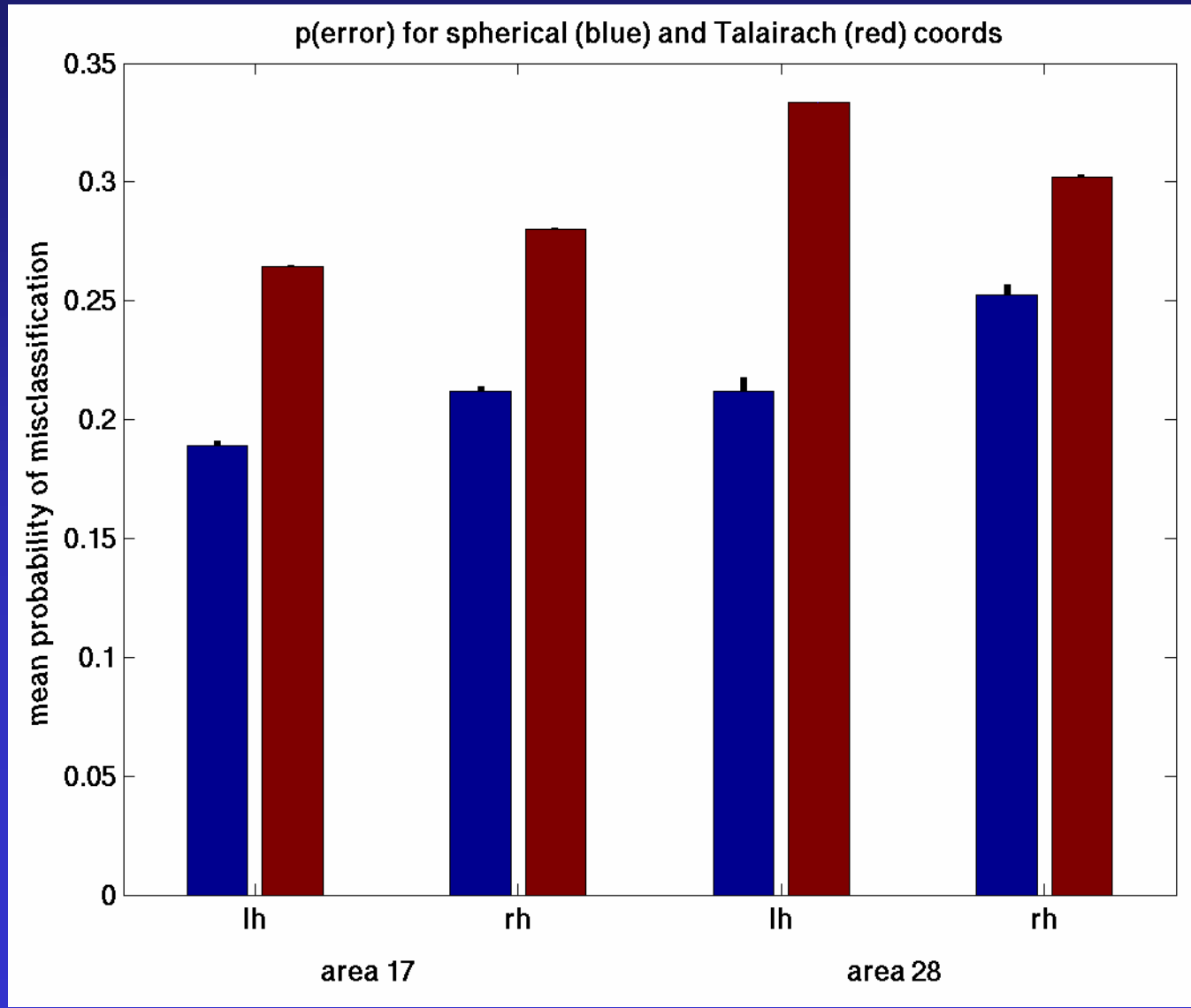
AREA  
28



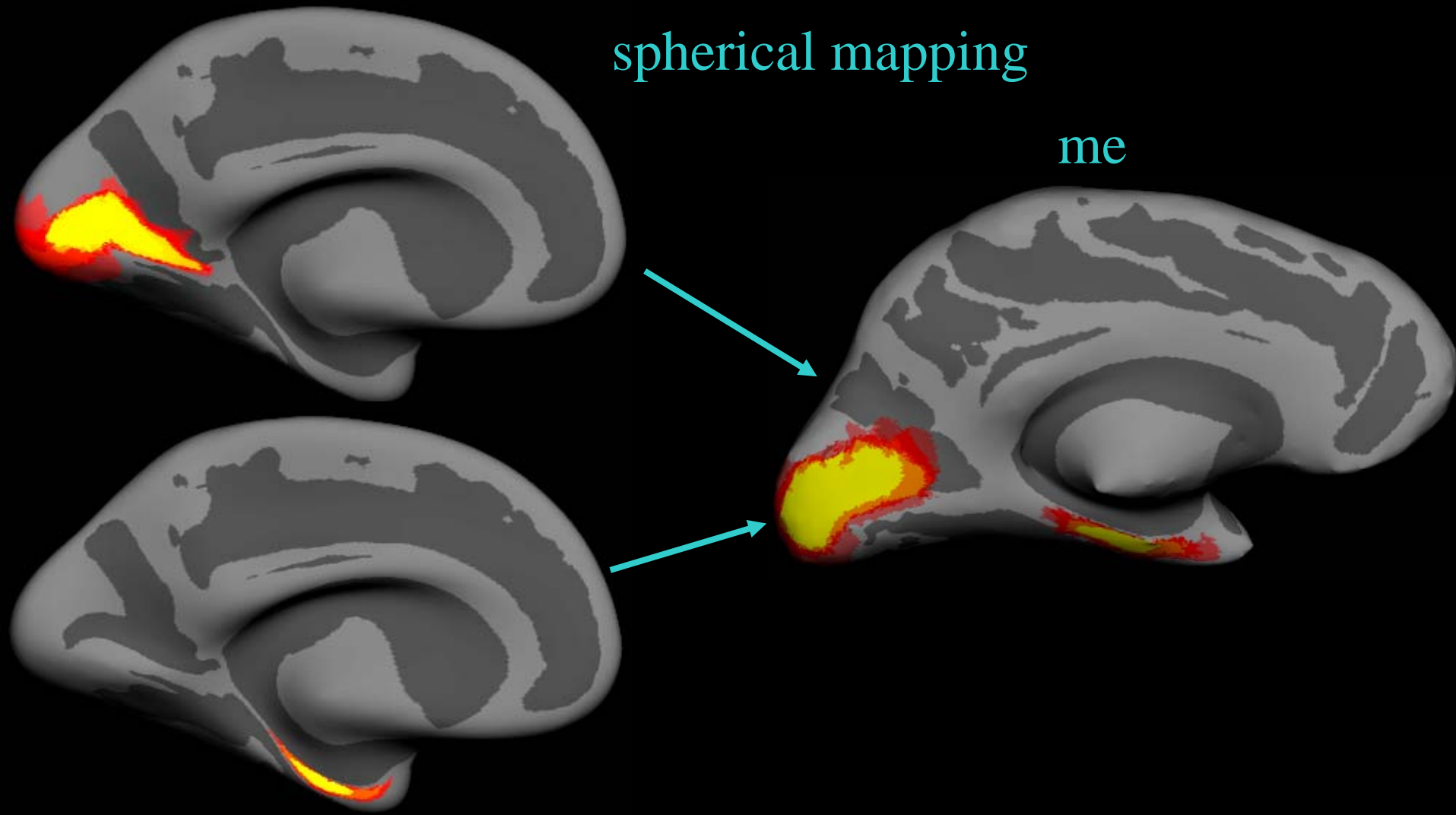
LEFT

RIGHT

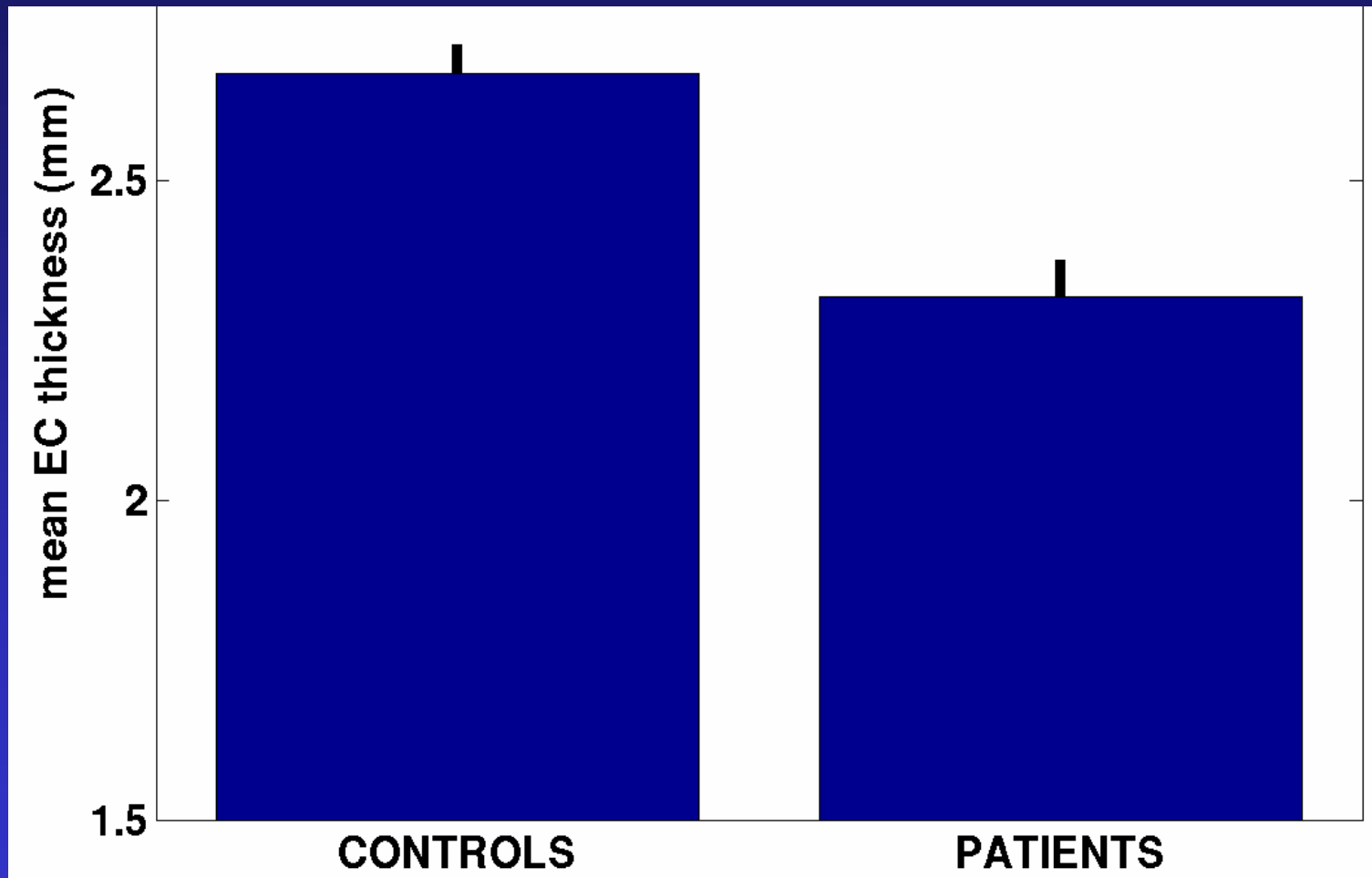
# Comparing Coordinate Systems and Brodmann Areas



# Making *in vivo* Predictions



# Assessing Degeneration in AD



Thickness difference in cytoarchitecturally defined entorhinal cortex between 57 patients (22 CDR 1, 35 0.5) and 58 controls ( $p < 10^{-5}$ ).

# How to visualize additional areas/borders?

1. Increase SNR by building phased arrays (in collaboration with Larry Wald, Graham Wiggins and Siemens).
2. Determine borders with standard histology, and align histological images with MR (in collaboration with Gheorghe Postelnicu and Jean Augustinack).
3. MR Histology – make histological stains MR visible (in collaboration with Christian Farrar, Megan Blackwell, Jean Augustinack and Bruce Rosen).

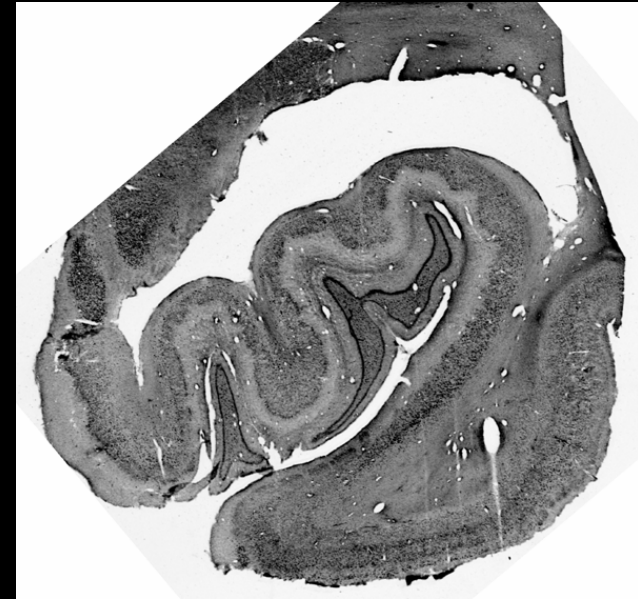
# Transferring Histological Information to MRI



MRI



Block Face



Nissl Stain

Joint work with Jean Augustinack, Matt Frosch, Gheorghe Postelnicu and Andre van der Kouwe

# Entropy-based Rigid Registration

**ML** (Leventon and Grimson, 1998) similarity metric drawback:

- The model is specified by a pair of manually aligned images → all histograms should coincide
- The metric is sensitive to the overlapping area of the 2 images

Entropy  $H(X) = \sum_x p_X(x) \log_2(p_X(x))$

Joint Entropy  $H(X, Y) = \sum_{x,y} p(x, y) \log_2(p(x, y))$

Mutual Information  $MI(X, Y) = H(X) + H(Y) - H(X, Y)$

Use *Mutual Information (MI)* or *Joint Entropy (JE)* as similarity metric:

- No need to use prior manually aligned pair;
- Robust to change in direction of contrast

Drawbacks:

- Does not take spatial correlations in the image into account.

# Proposed Solution

- Use MI or JE and consider a texture filter instead of the noisy histology slice

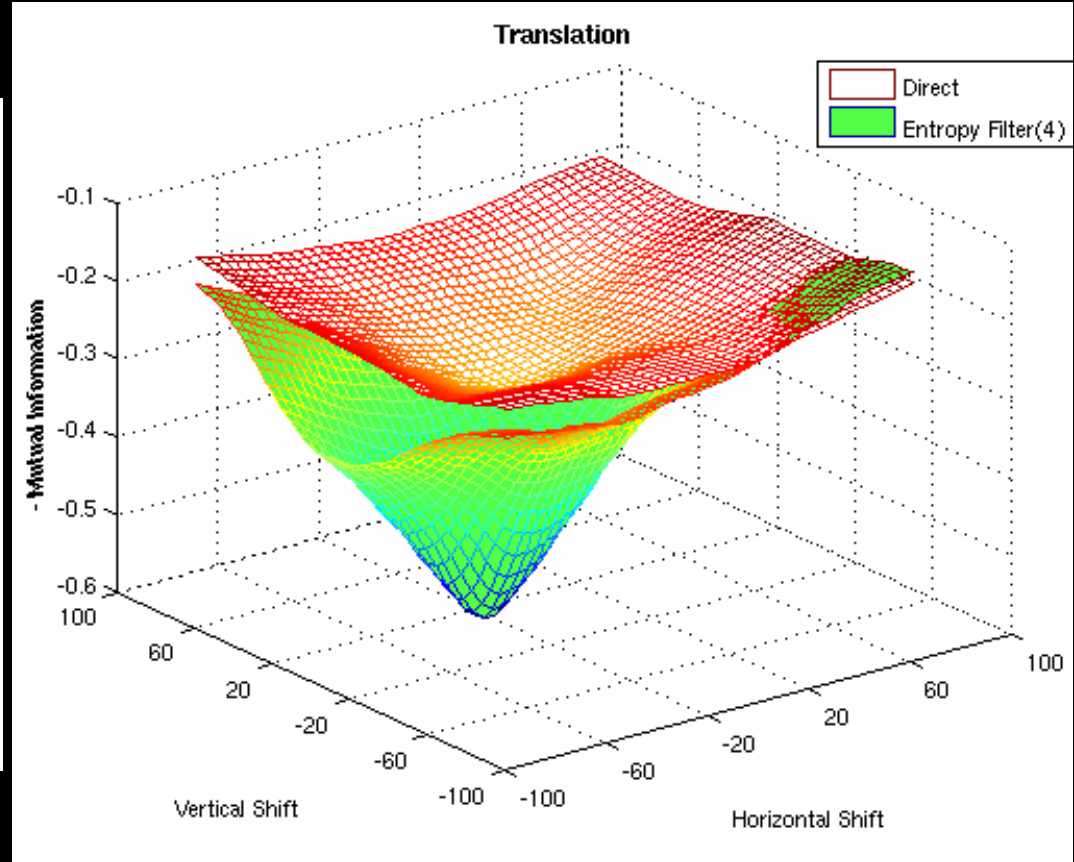
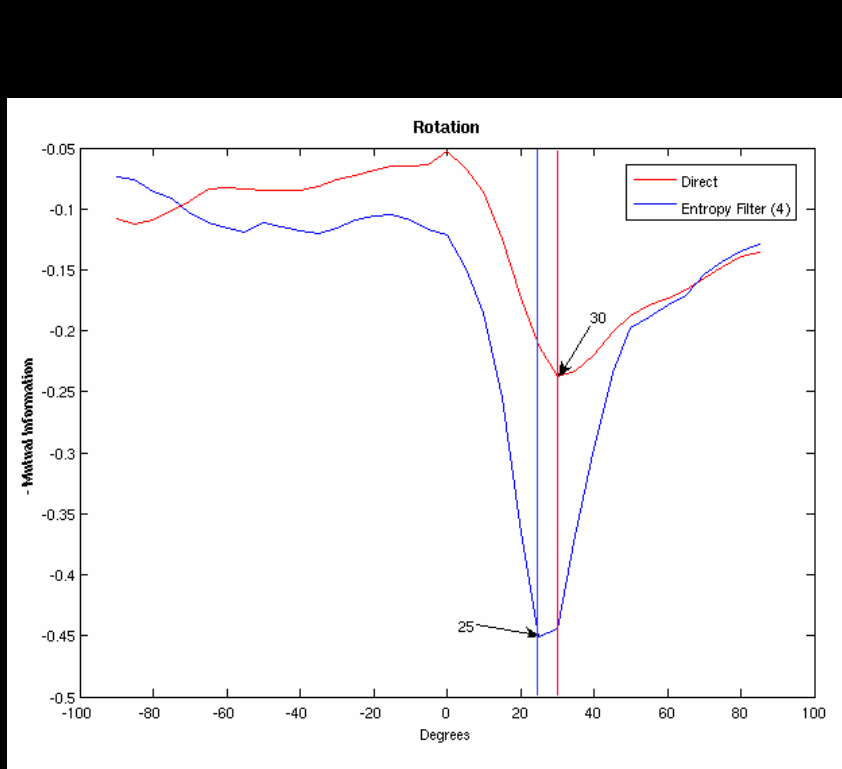
Entropy filter size  $r$

$$EF_r(i, j) = H(I(i \pm r, j \pm r))$$



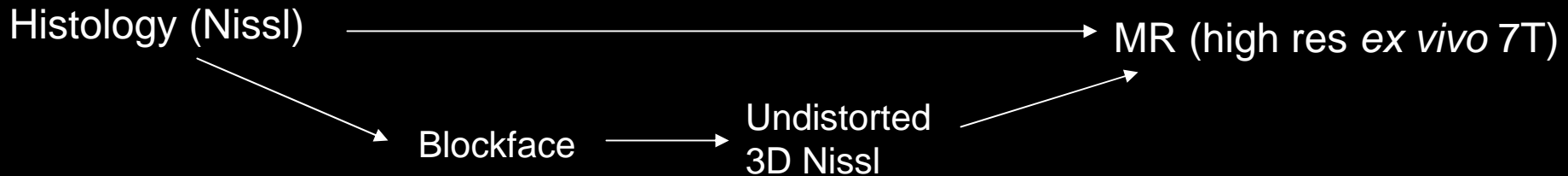


# Probing Capture Regions (Mutual Information)



# Histology Volume Reconstruction and Registration with MR data

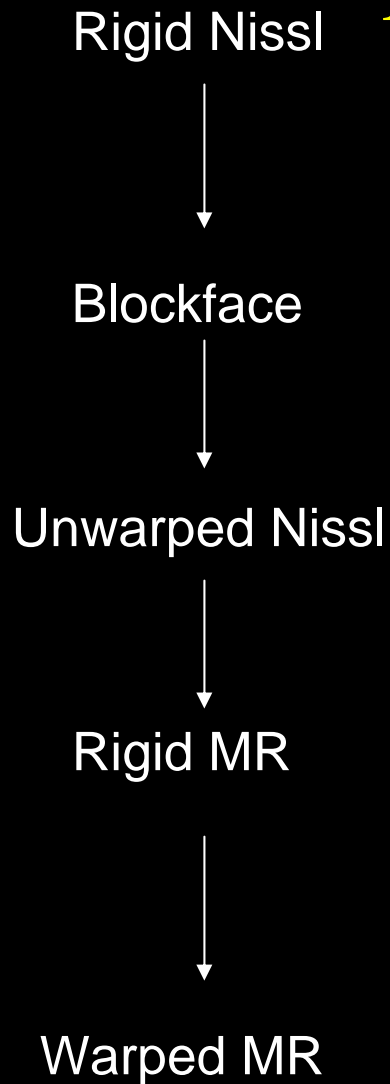
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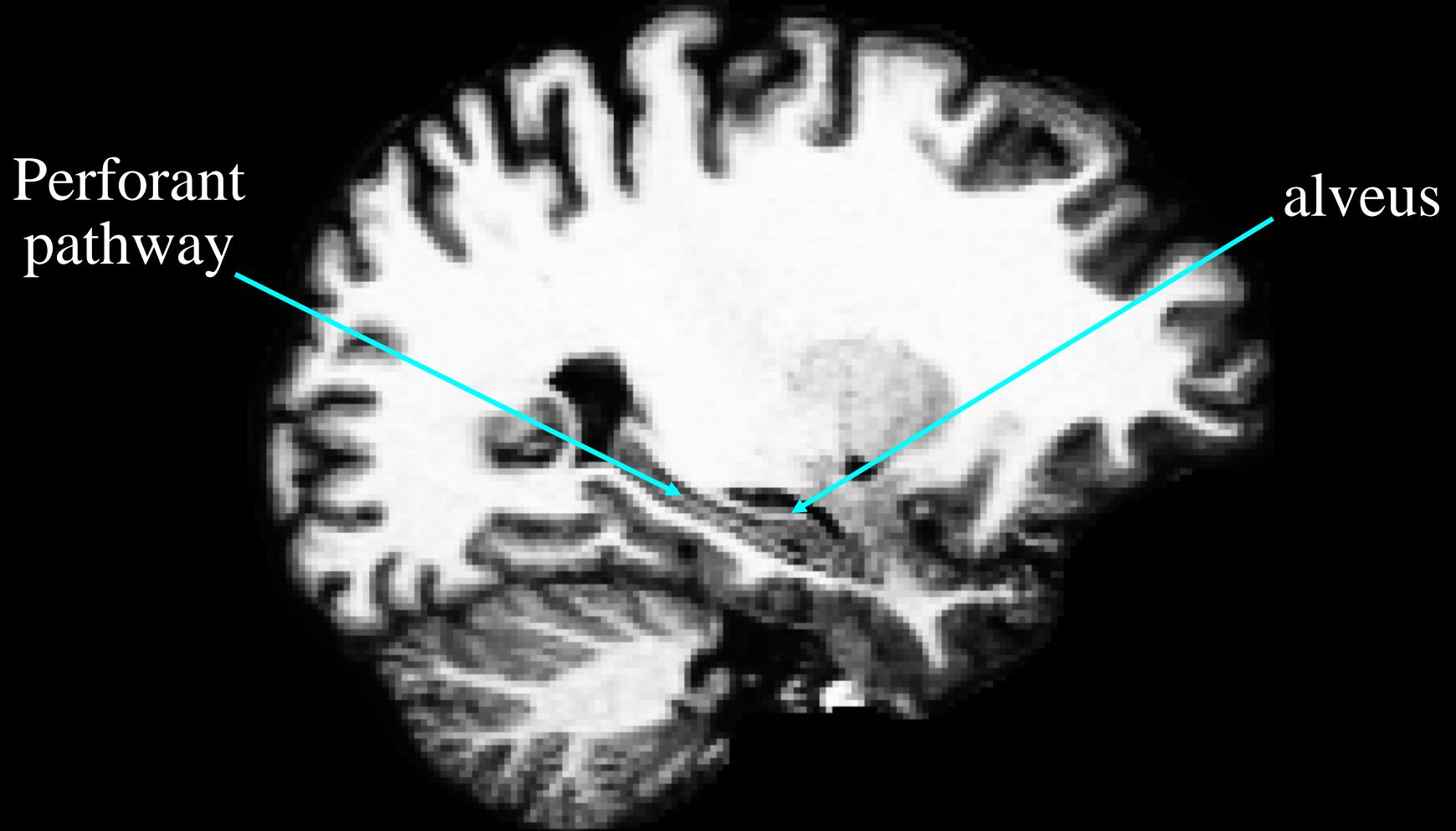
## Steps:

1. Reconstruct a 3D volume from the histology slices
  - Automatic rigid registration with the blockface pictures;
  - Correct mounting distortions (elastic warping)
2. Align histology volume to the MR
  - Rigid registration (3D)
  - In this case → also non-rigid (tubing problems and MR distortions)

# Overview of the MR->Histology Registration

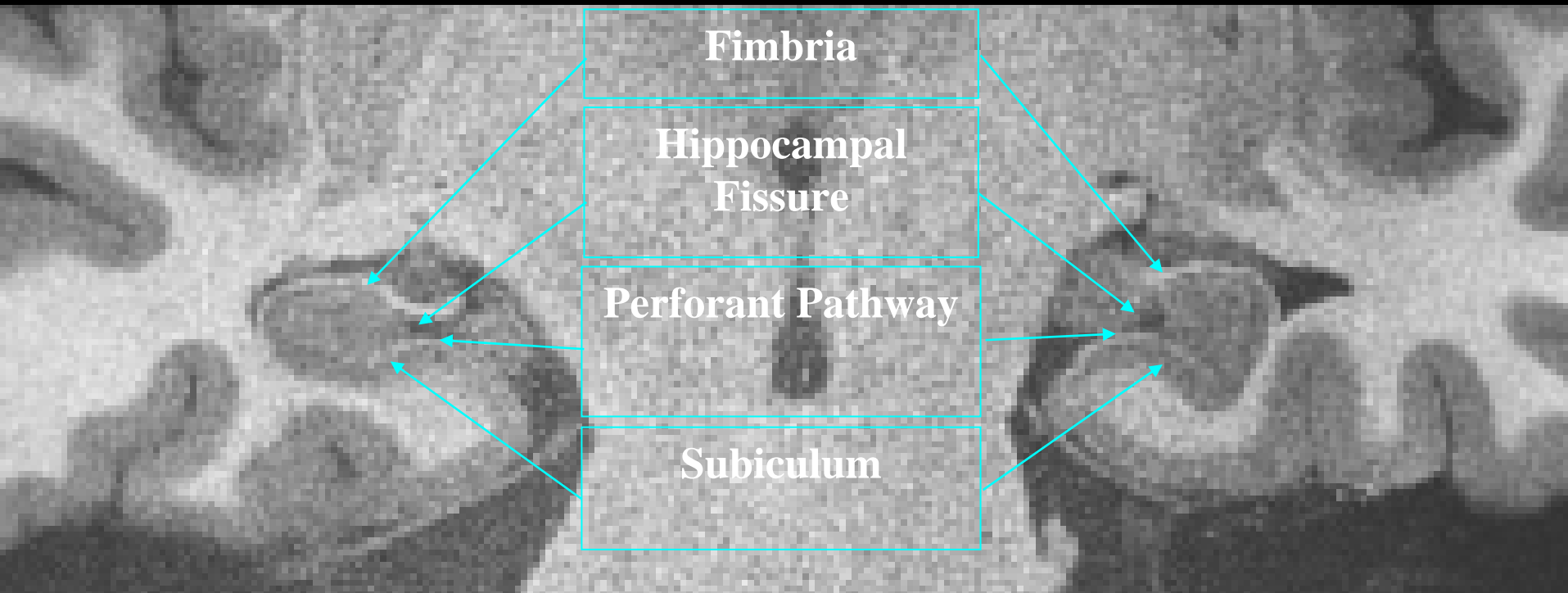


# High Resolution Hippocampal Modeling



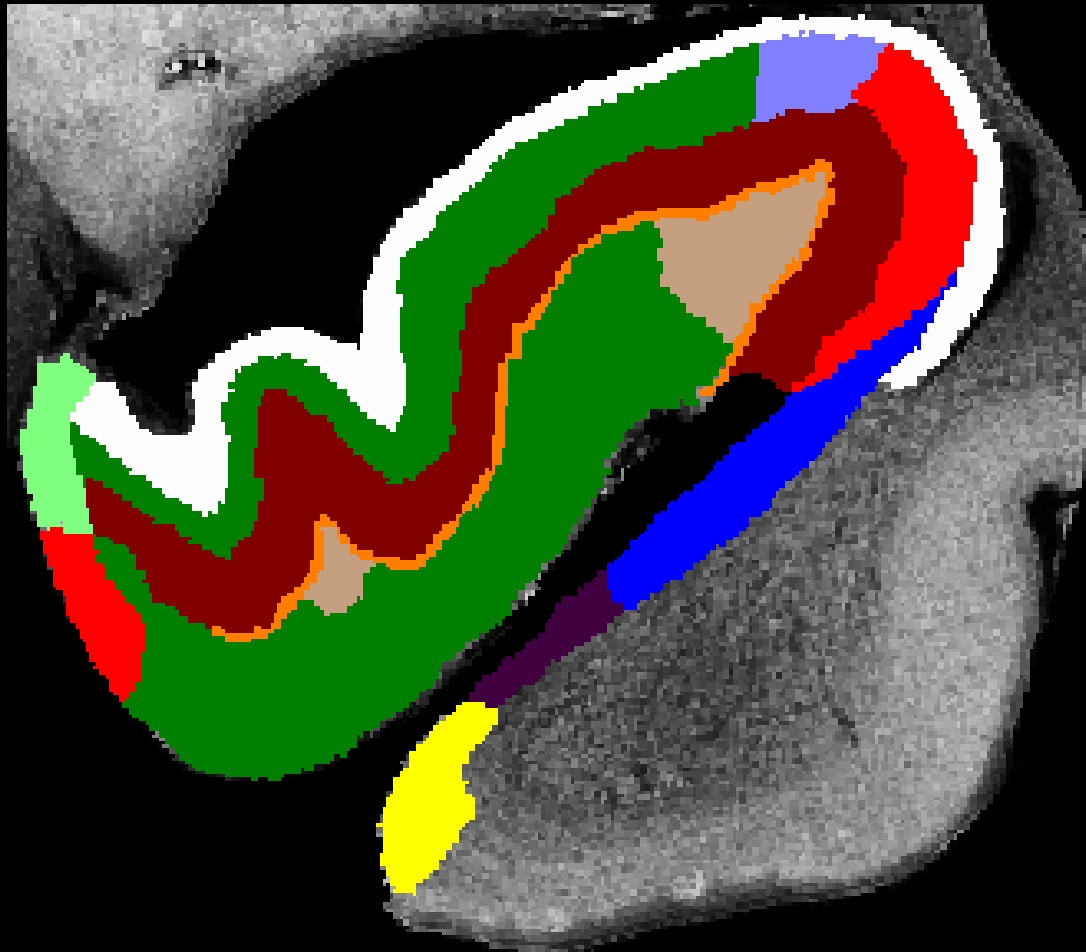
Even in standard 1mm MP-RAGE can discern hippocampal substructures (e.g. alveus, perforant pathway)

# High Resolution *in vivo* Hippocampal Imaging



3T MP-RAGE, 400 $\mu$ m isotropic, 8 channel phased-array, TE=4.54msec, TI=1sec,  $\alpha=12^\circ$ , NEX=4 (12.5 minutes/scan)

# High Resolution Hippocampal Modeling



# Inferring *in vivo* Structure

1. Compute linear transform that maximizes overlap with *in vivo* segmentation (Dice coefficient).

$$L = \arg \max_{\mathbf{r}} \frac{\iiint I(\mathbf{r}) \wedge H(L\mathbf{r})}{\iiint I(\mathbf{r}) \vee H(L\mathbf{r})}$$

2. Compute nonlinear transform that maximizes overlap while minimizing metric distortion.

$$J = \lambda_d J_d + \lambda_P J_P + \lambda_B J_B + J_S$$

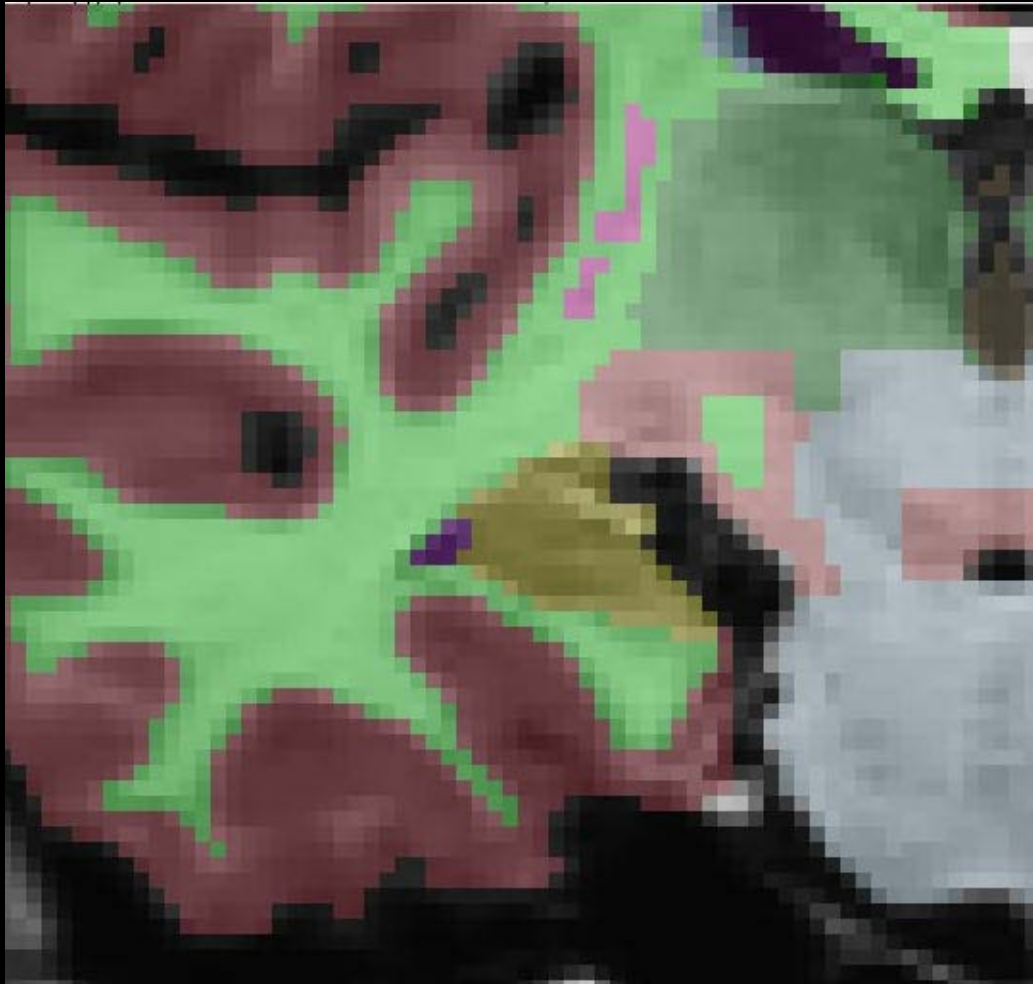
# High res *ex vivo* model morphed into register with *in vivo* data



1mm MP-RAGE

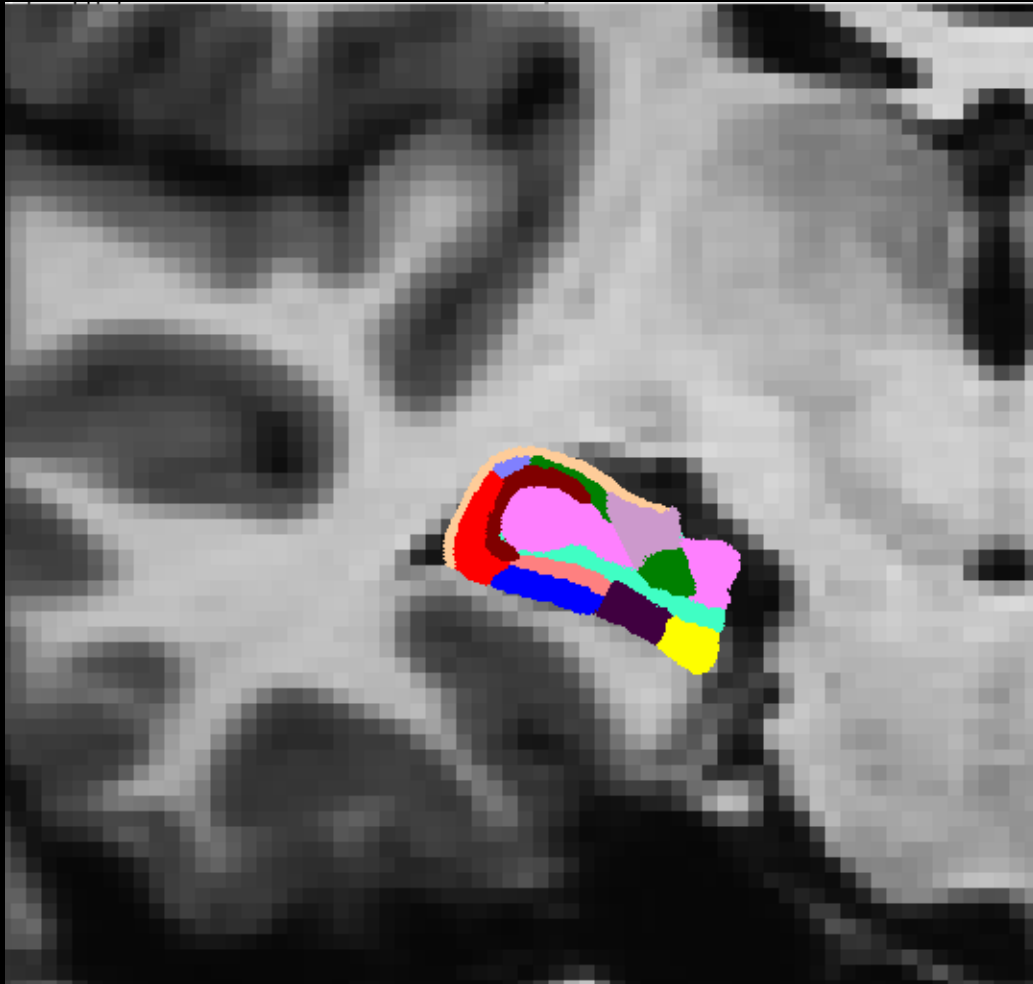


# High res *ex vivo* model morphed into register with *in vivo* data



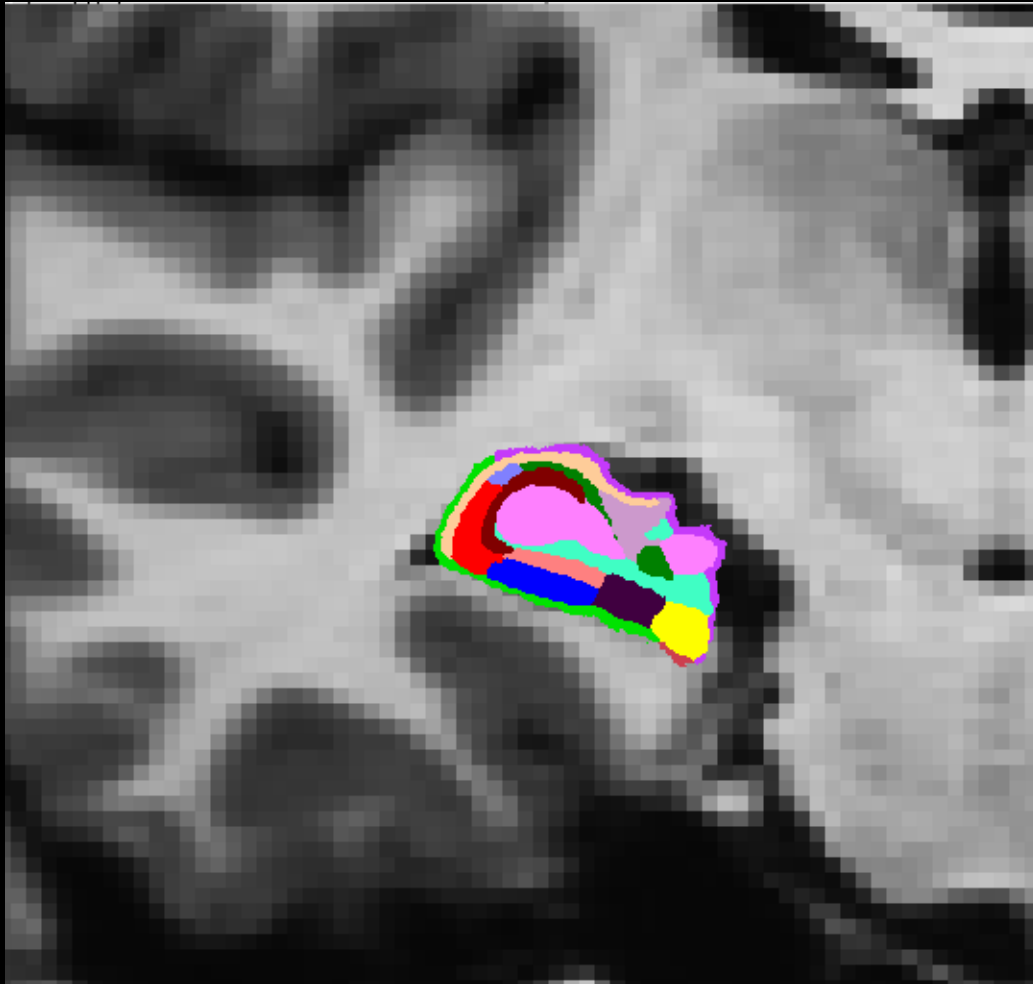
Whole-Brain Segmentation

# High res *ex vivo* model morphed into register with *in vivo* data



Linear Registration

# High res *ex vivo* model morphed into register with *in vivo* data



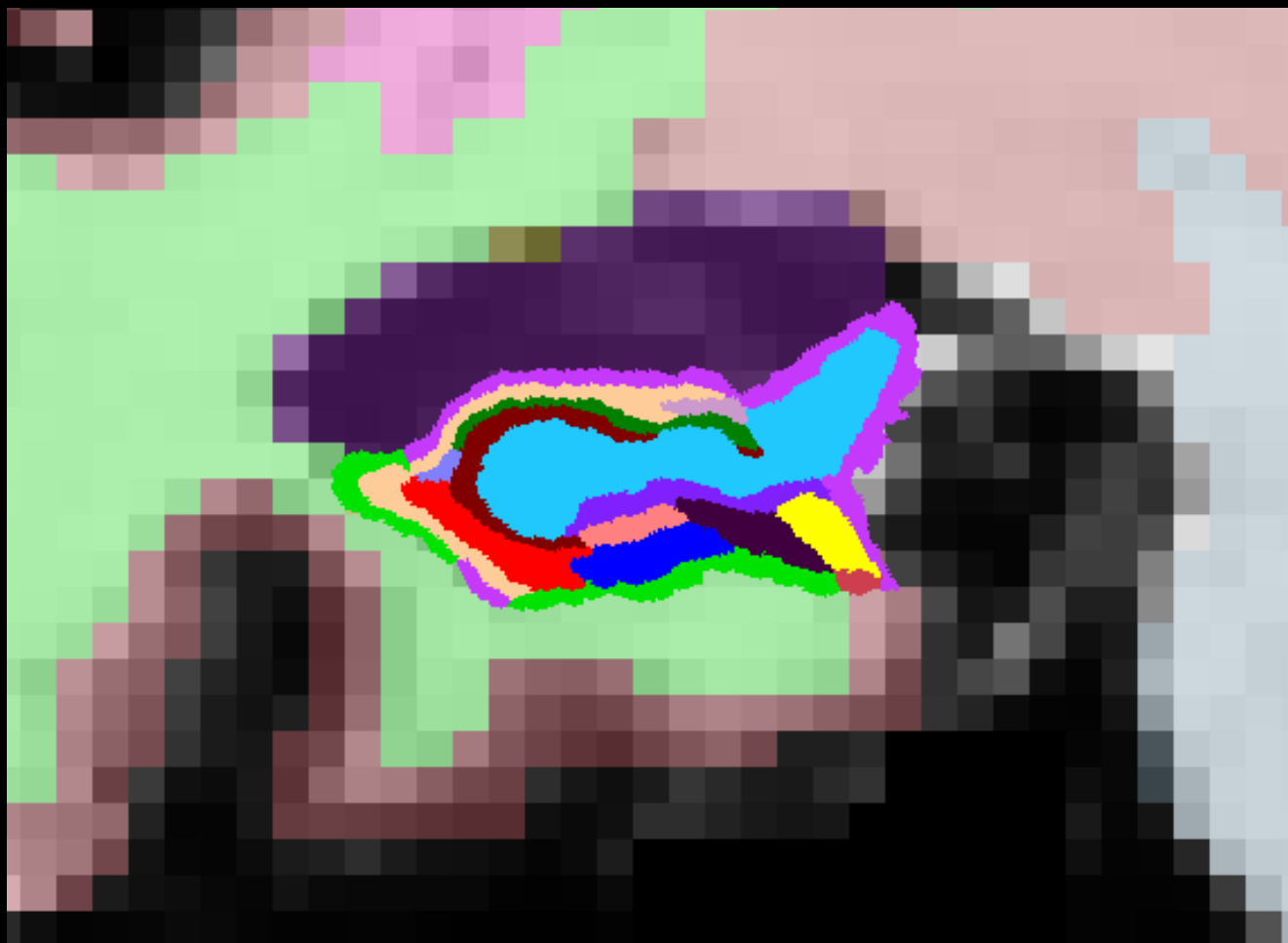
Nonlinear Registration

# Using Intensity Information

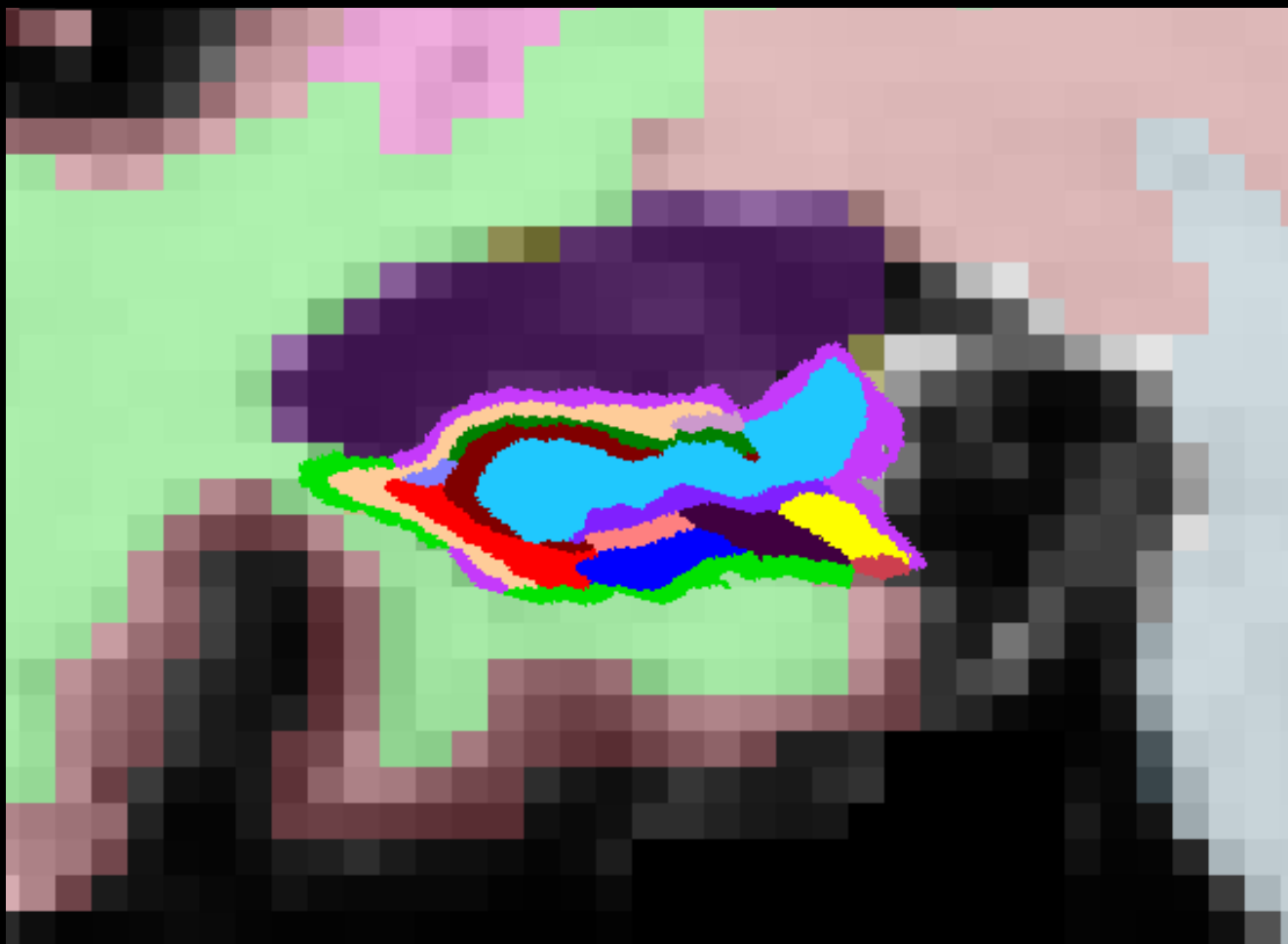


$$J_P = \iiint_k \left( \frac{I(\mathbf{r} + \mathbf{w}_k) - \frac{\sum_{n \in N(k)} c(|n-k|) \mu_n v_n(\mathbf{w}_k)}{\sum_{n \in N(k)} c(|n-k|) v_n(\mathbf{w}_k)}}{\sum_{n \in N(k)} c(|n-k|) v_n(\mathbf{w}_k)} \right)^2 d\mathbf{k}$$

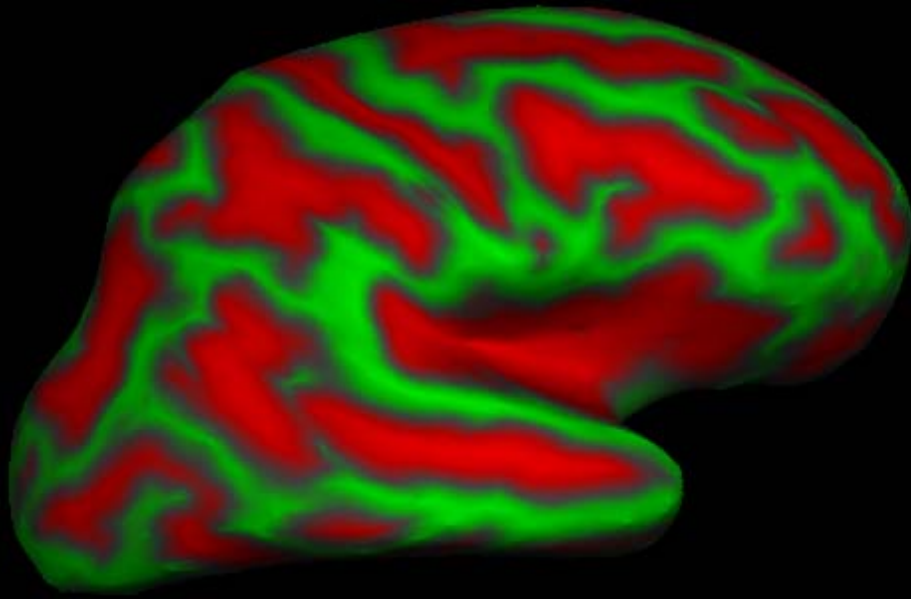
# Preliminary Results: Initial



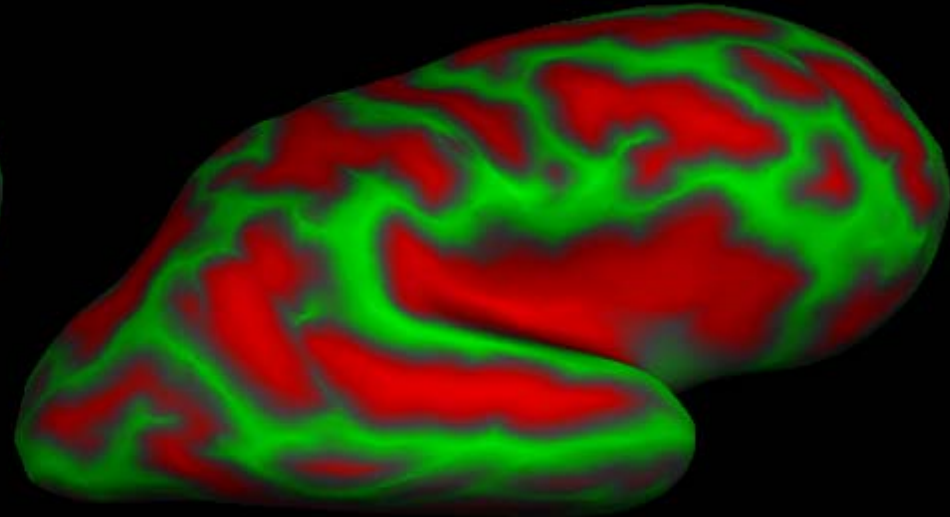
# Preliminary Results: Deformed



# Direct Validation: *in vivo* and *ex vivo* scans of same subject



*in vivo*



*ex vivo*

Thanks to Xiao Han for helping generate these results

# Hippocampal Labeling: Direct Validation



Outline of subiculum

Thanks to Xiao Han for helping generate these results

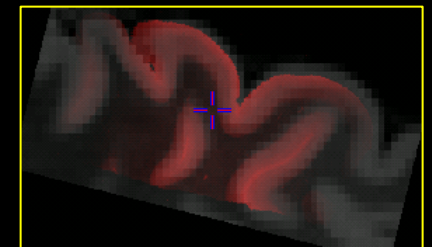
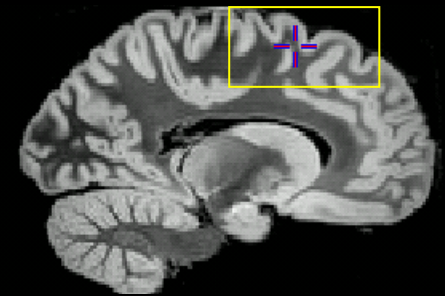
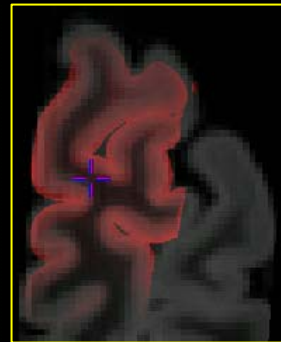
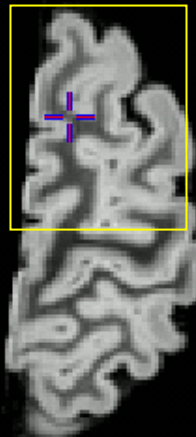
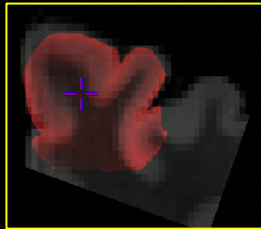


# *Ex vivo* DTI studies in human cortex

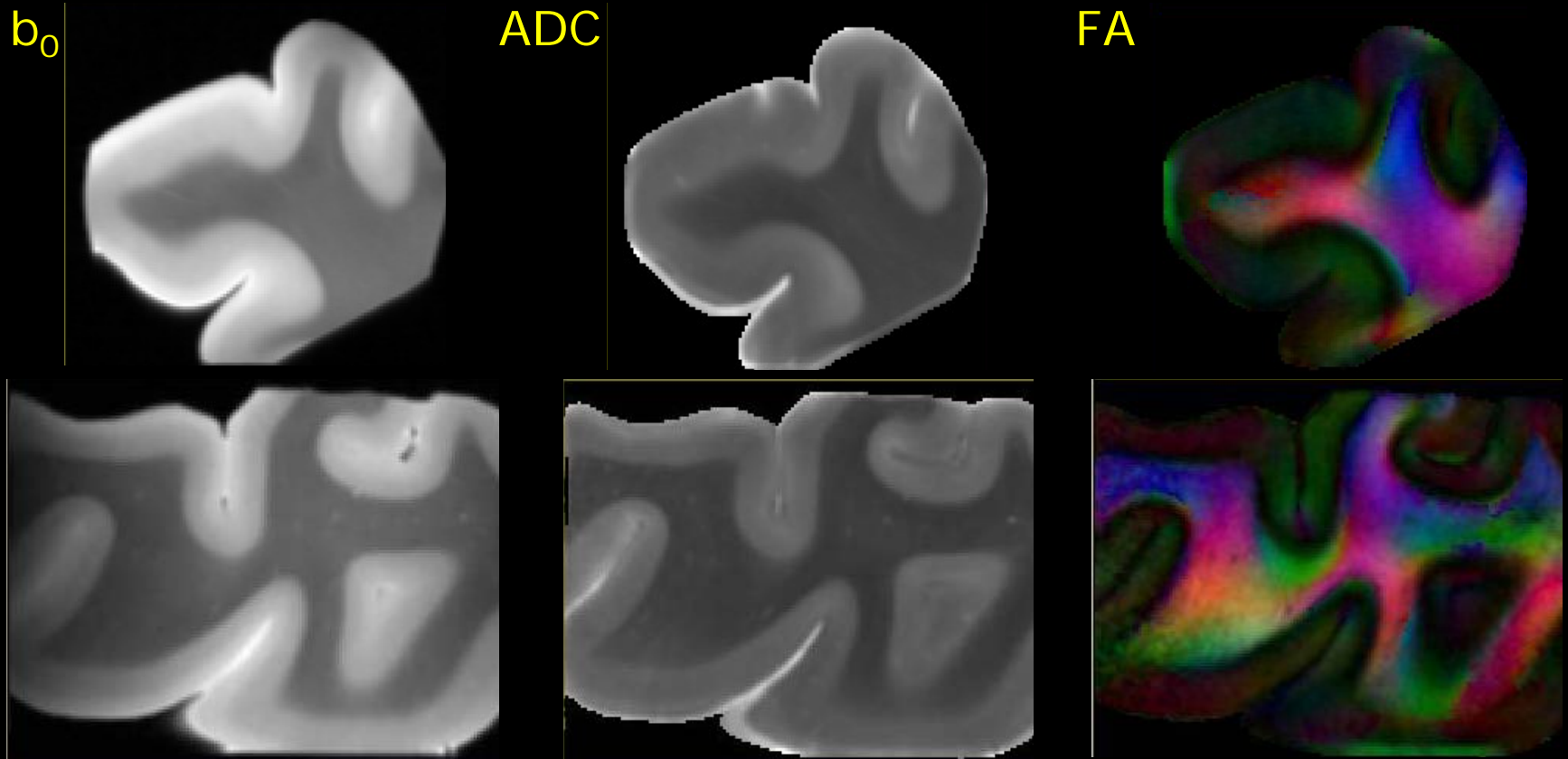
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- Normal adult male premotor cortex
- Cut from an entire fixed hemisphere
- 225 $\mu$ m isotropic resolution
- $b=4,000$   $\text{smm}^{-2}$

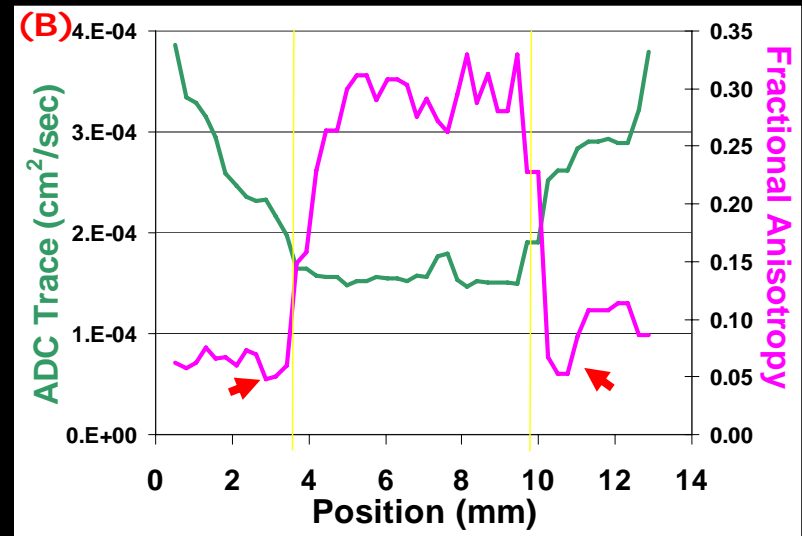
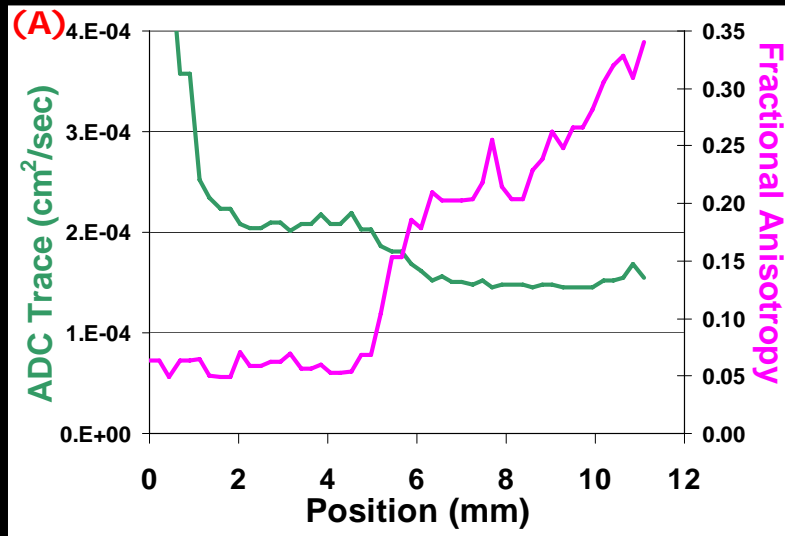
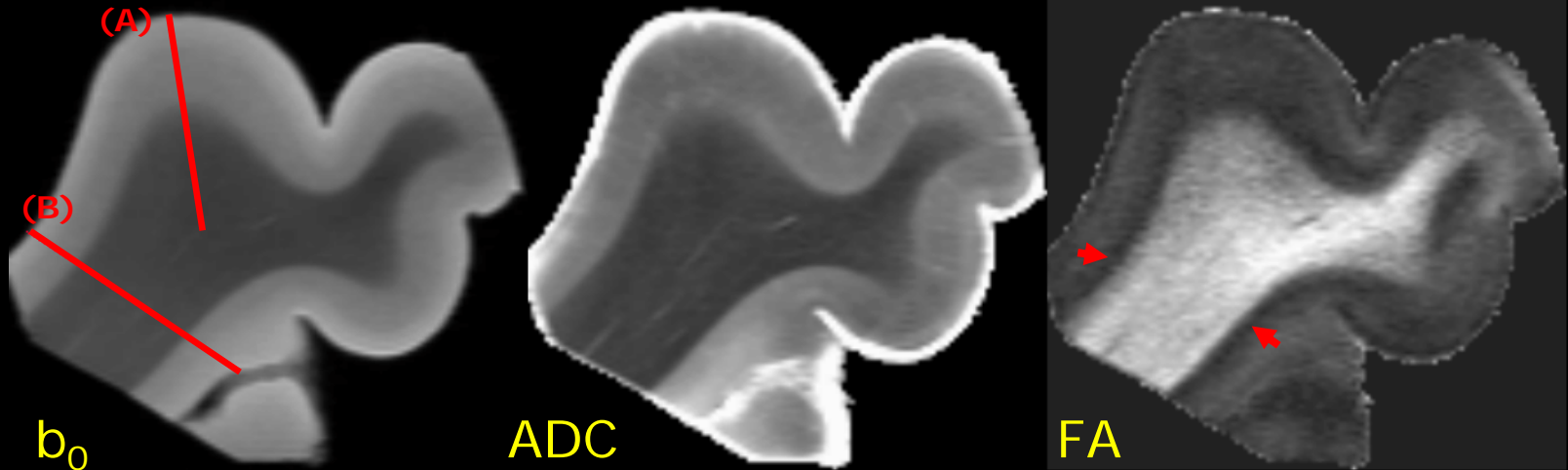


# Ex vivo normal human cortex

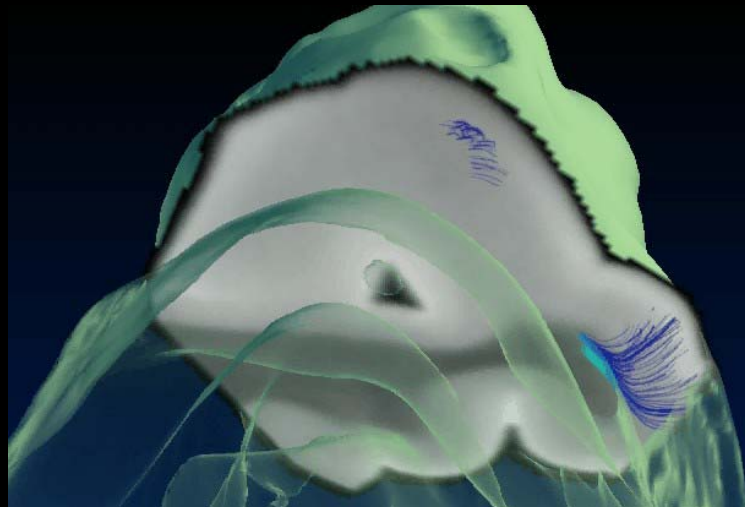
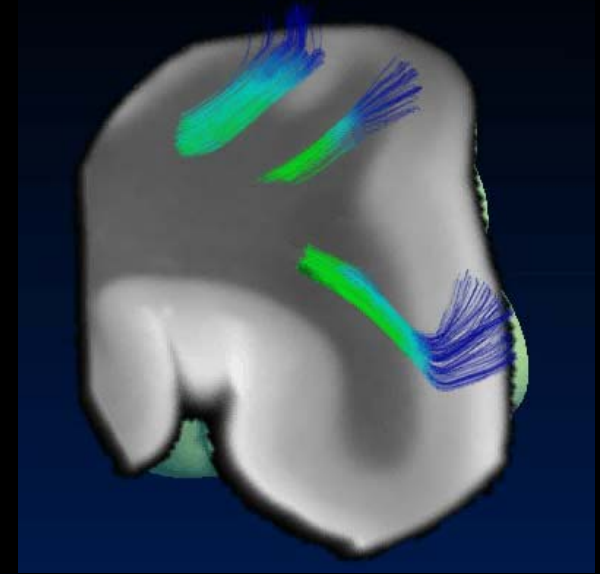
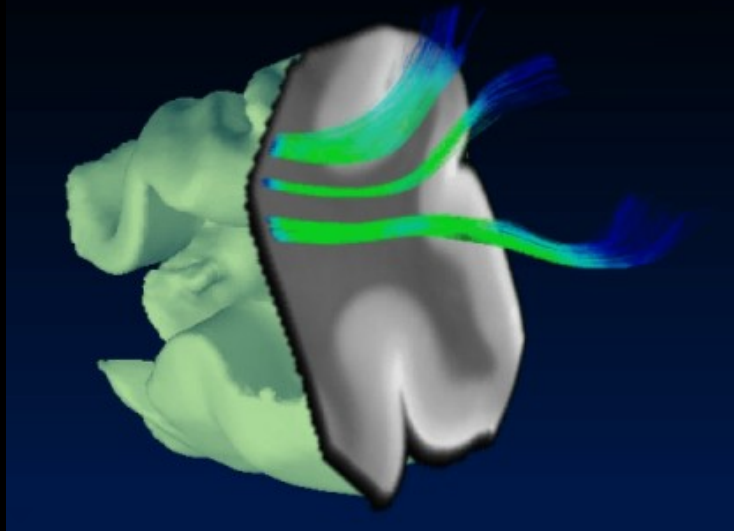
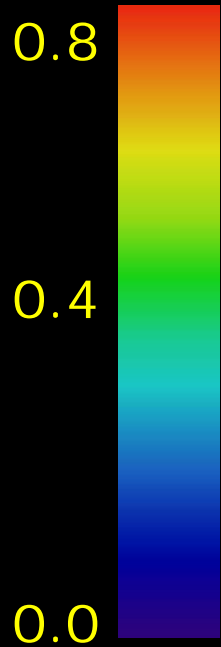


	FA	ADC $\times 10^{-3} \text{cm}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$
White Matter	$0.3 \pm 0.05$ (0.15 – 0.45)	$0.154 \pm 0.004$
Gray Matter	$0.09 \pm 0.01$	$0.249 \pm 0.018$
G-W Interface	$0.05 \pm 0.01$	$0.256 \pm 0.014$

# Ex vivo normal human cortex



# DTI Tractography in the cortex (250um isotropic)

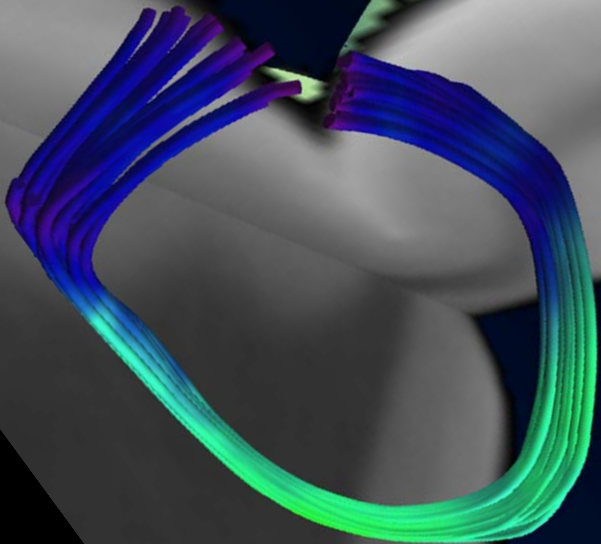


ROIs seeded in  
white matter  
tract

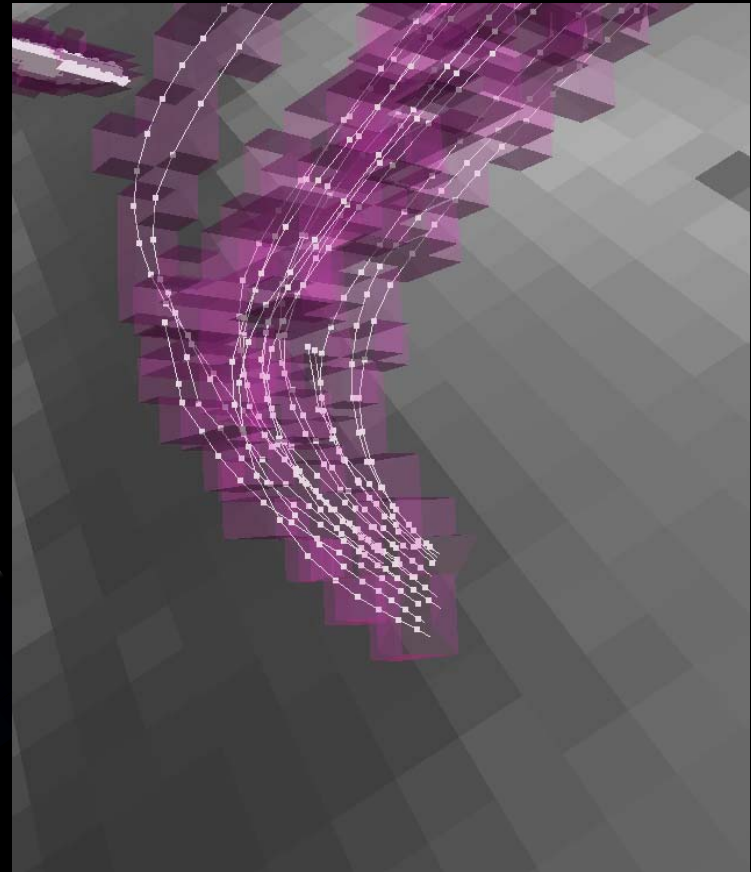
de Crespigny,  
D'Arceuil, Concha  
MGH

# DTI Tractography in the cortex

ROIs seeded in cortical GM



Short association fibers?  
Sharp 90° bend?



Turn into the cortex is smooth, FA is low here

# *DSI* Tractography in human cortex

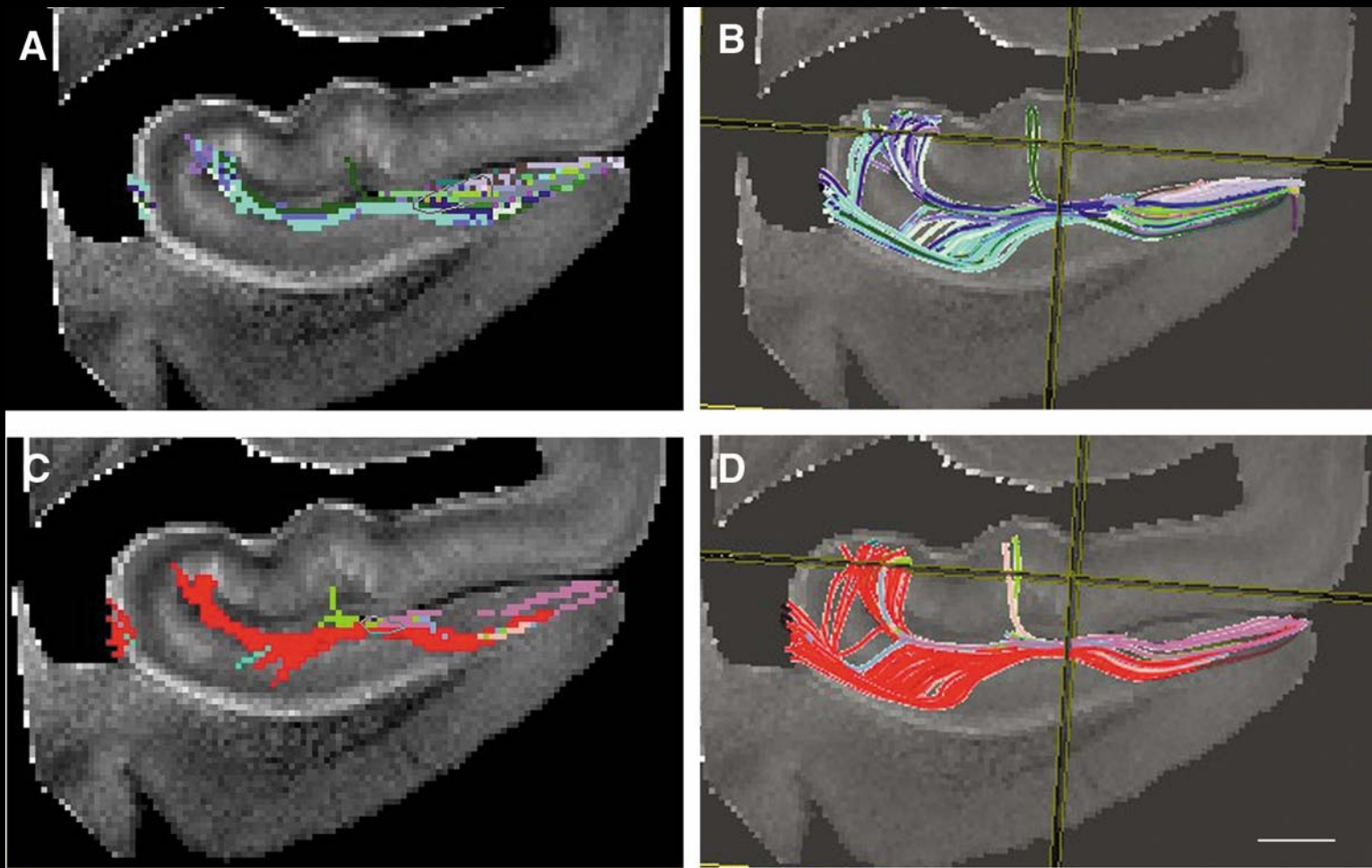
*DSI in fixed cortex: 4.7T, 3D EPI, 450 $\mu$ m, 1 NEX, 9 hours, b=40,000, 514drns, (truncated 11<sup>3</sup> cube)*

Fibers ending on slice; arrow posterior

bank of sulcus

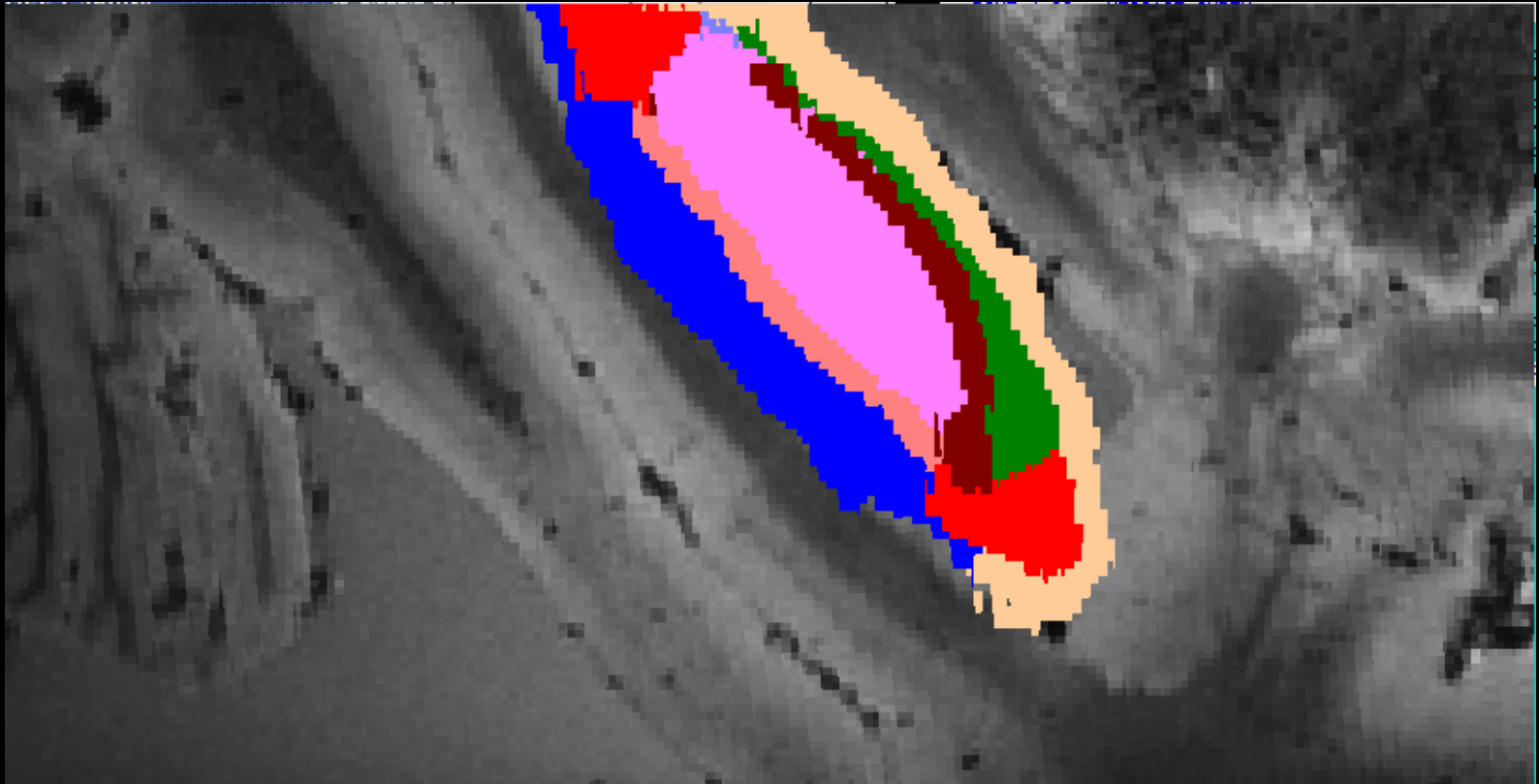


# Modeling Fiber Tracts in the Hippocampus



Priors for Tractography?

# Hippocampal Labeling: Direct Validation



In vivo labeling mapped to ex vivo scan (200 $\mu$ m)

Thanks to Xiao Han for helping generate these results

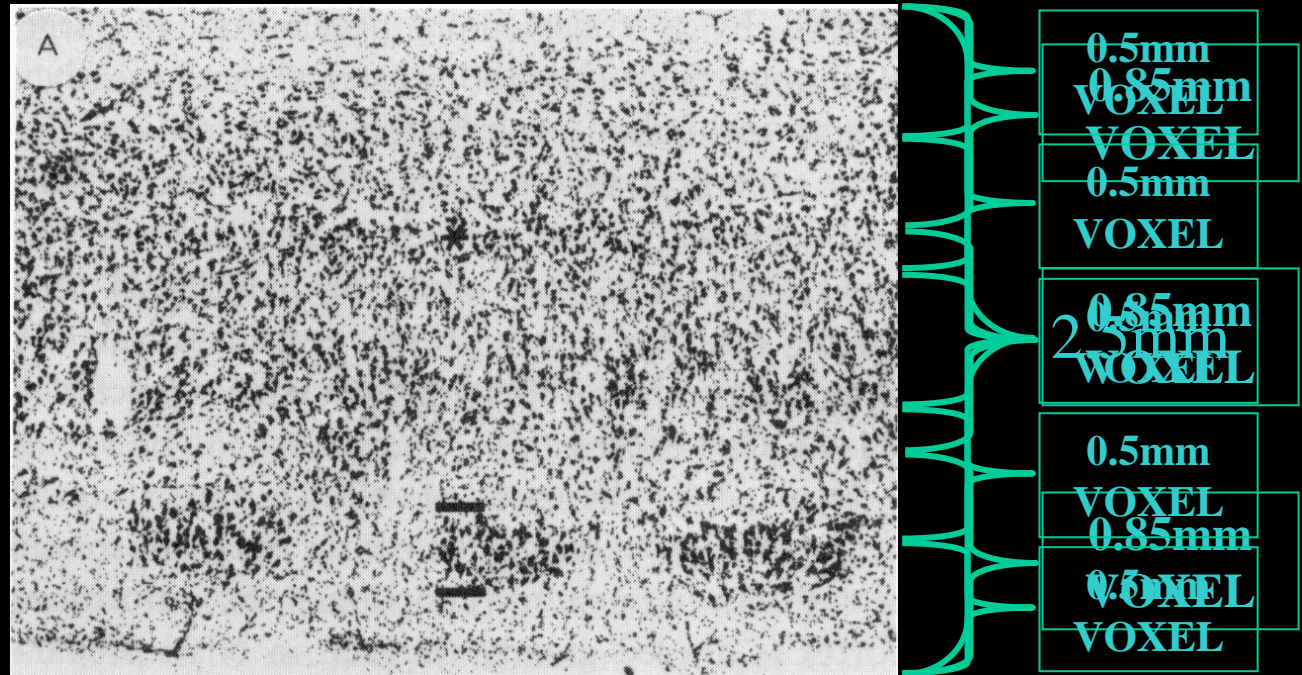


# *in vivo* Imaging of Laminar Structure

Can we detect laminar structure in the distribution of intensities across the cortical ribbon?

# Imaging Markers of the Underlying Meyelo- and Cytoarchitecture

Entorhinal  
Cortex



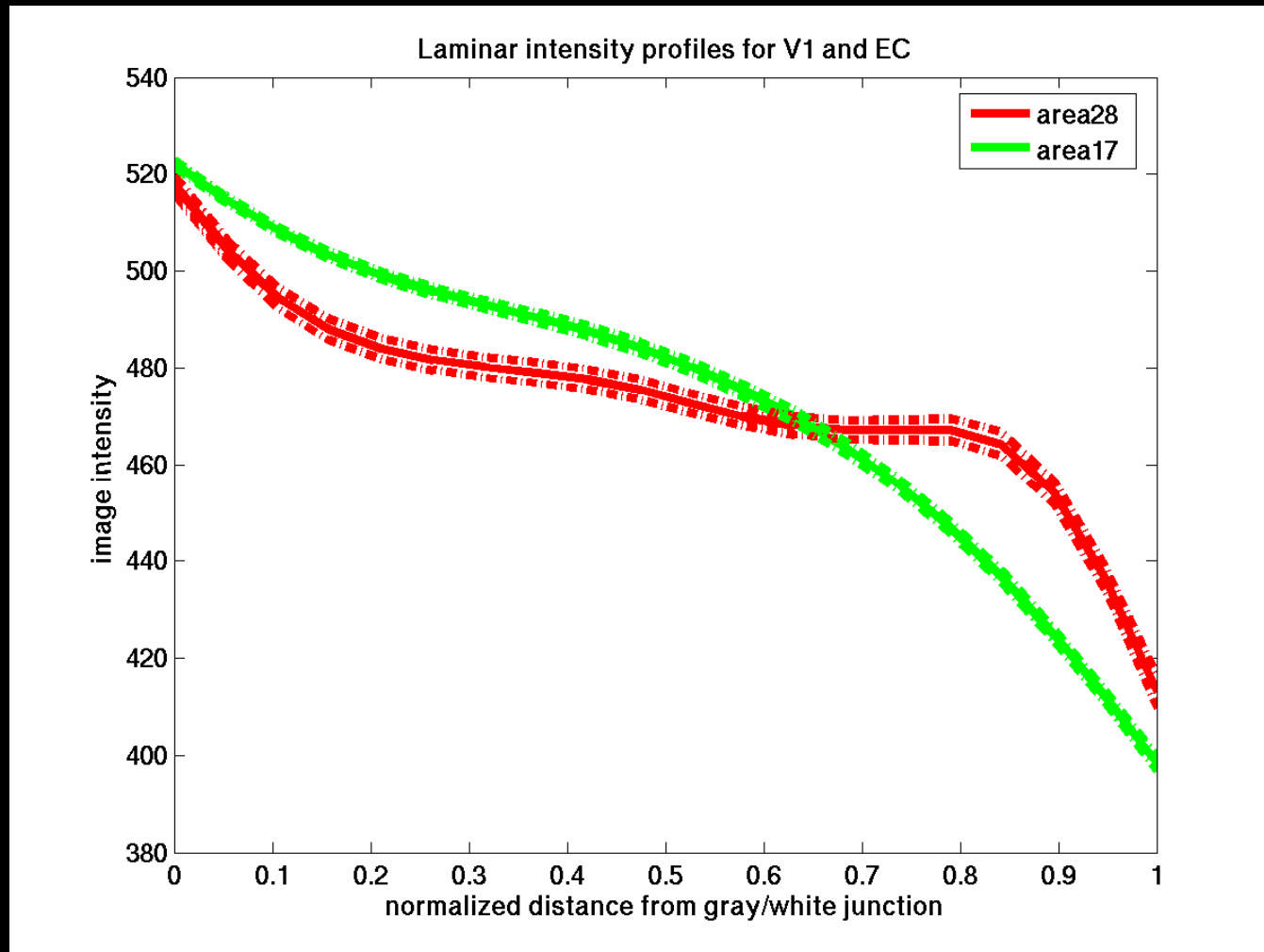
The laminar distribution of cell types and degree of myelin should be detectable *in vivo*!

# Imaging Temporal Visual Cortex

Are there structural differences between functionally defined regions and the surrounding cortex?

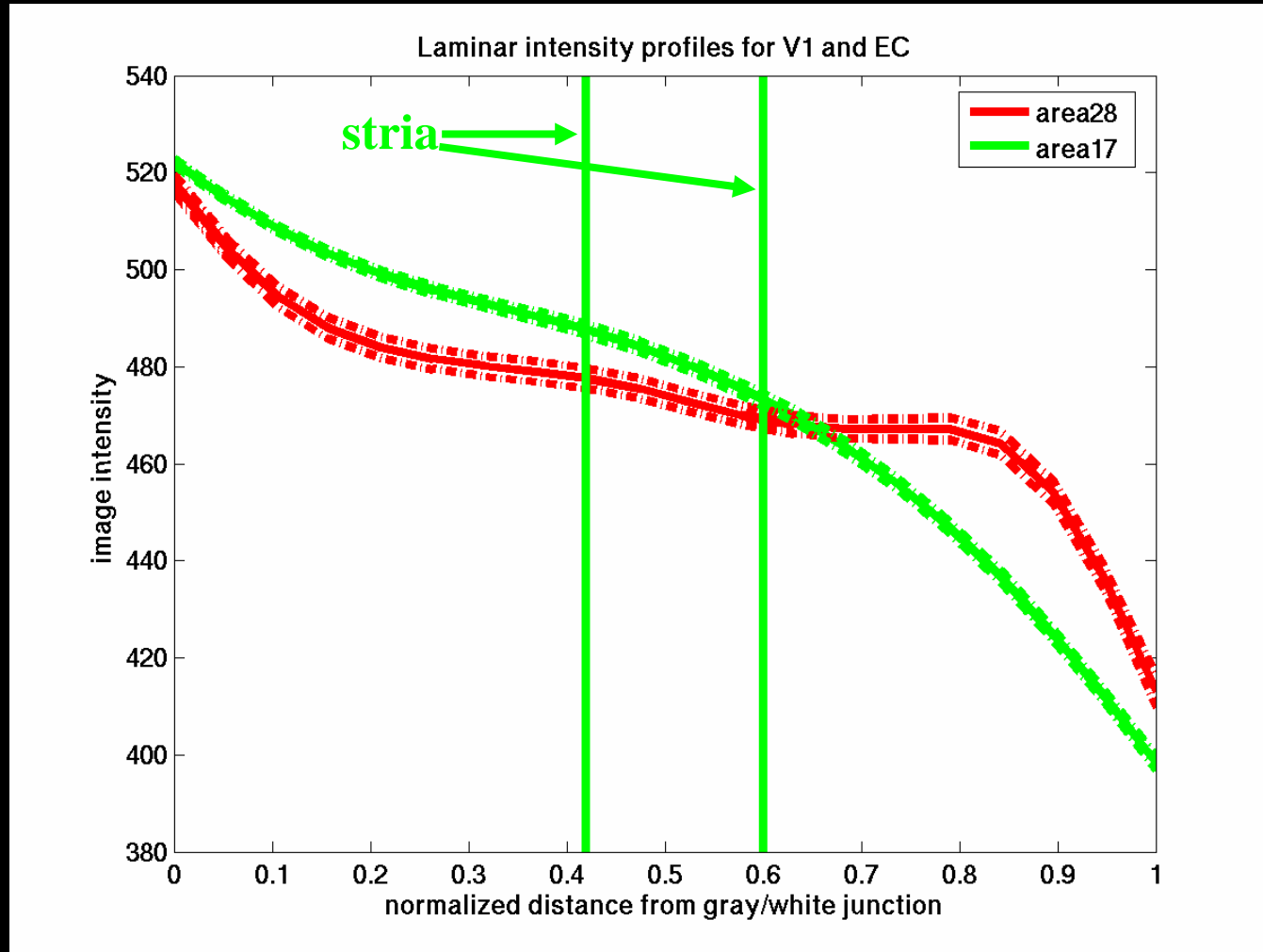
Specifically, can we use signal intensity and/or T1 as a surrogate marker for degree of myelination?

# Using Laminar Intensity Profiles



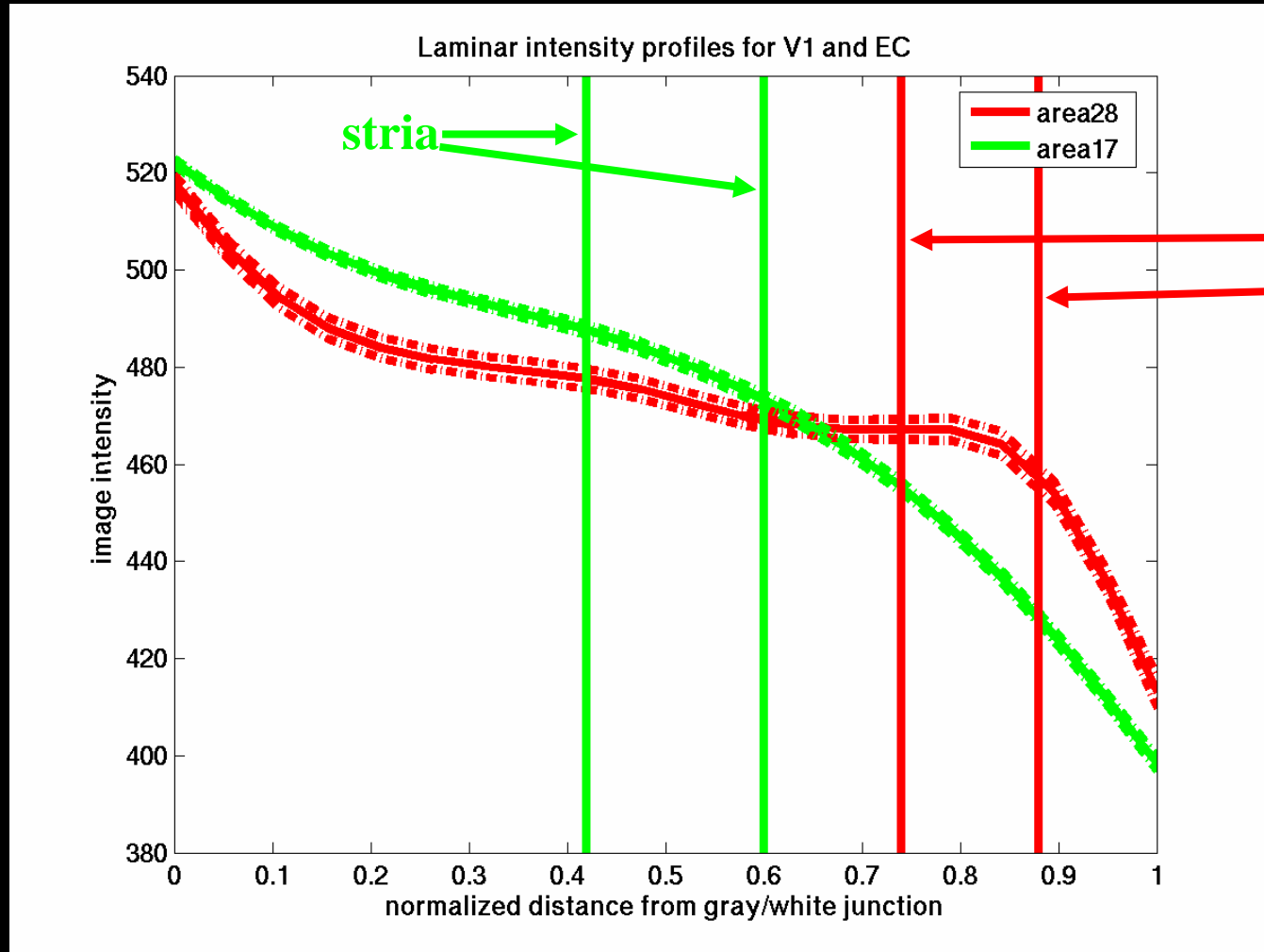
Intensity profiles across cortical ribbon in 500mm mp-range (NEX=4)

# Using Laminar Intensity Profiles



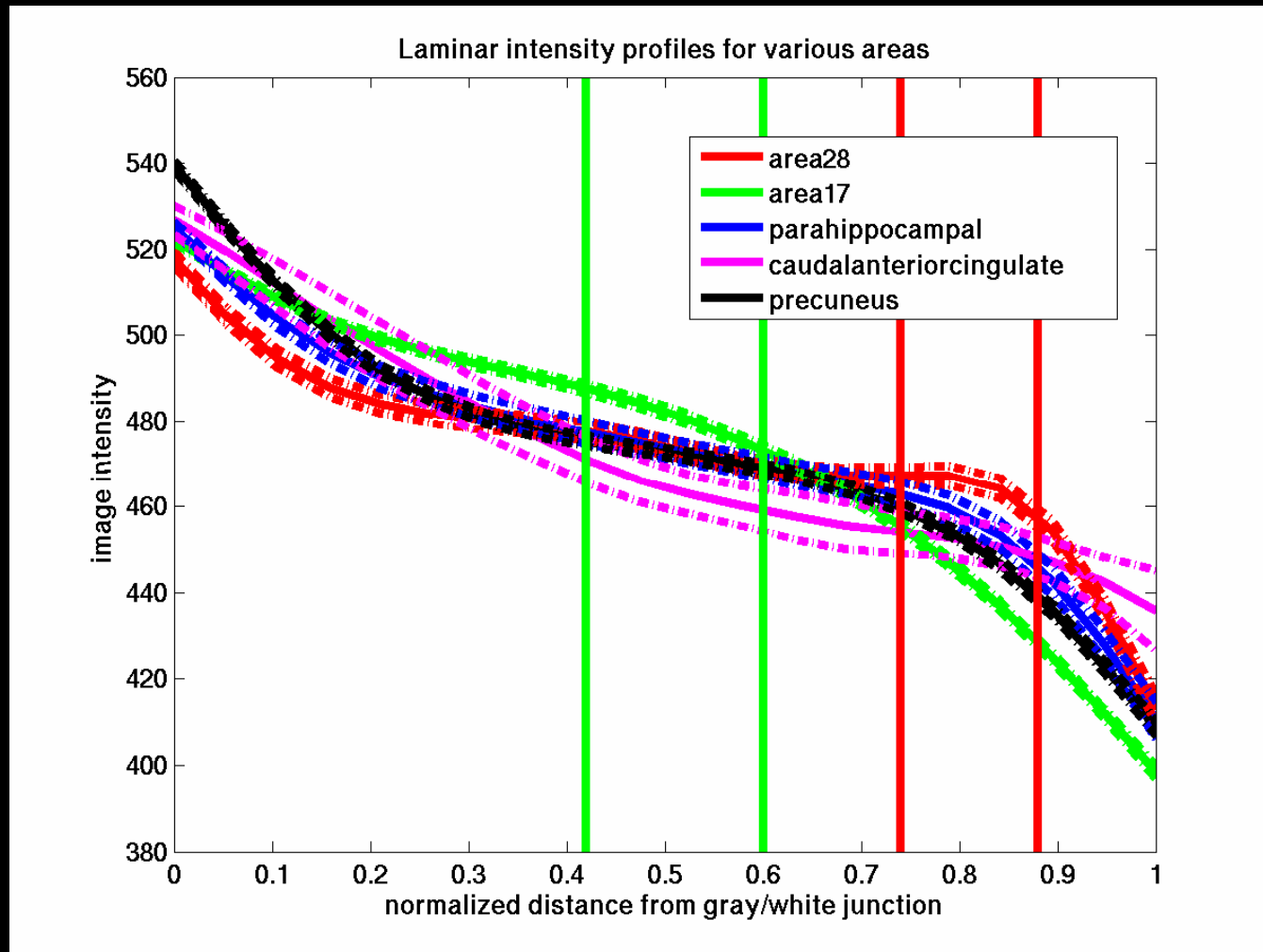
Intensity profiles across cortical ribbon in 500mm mp-range (NEX=4)

# Using Laminar Intensity Profiles



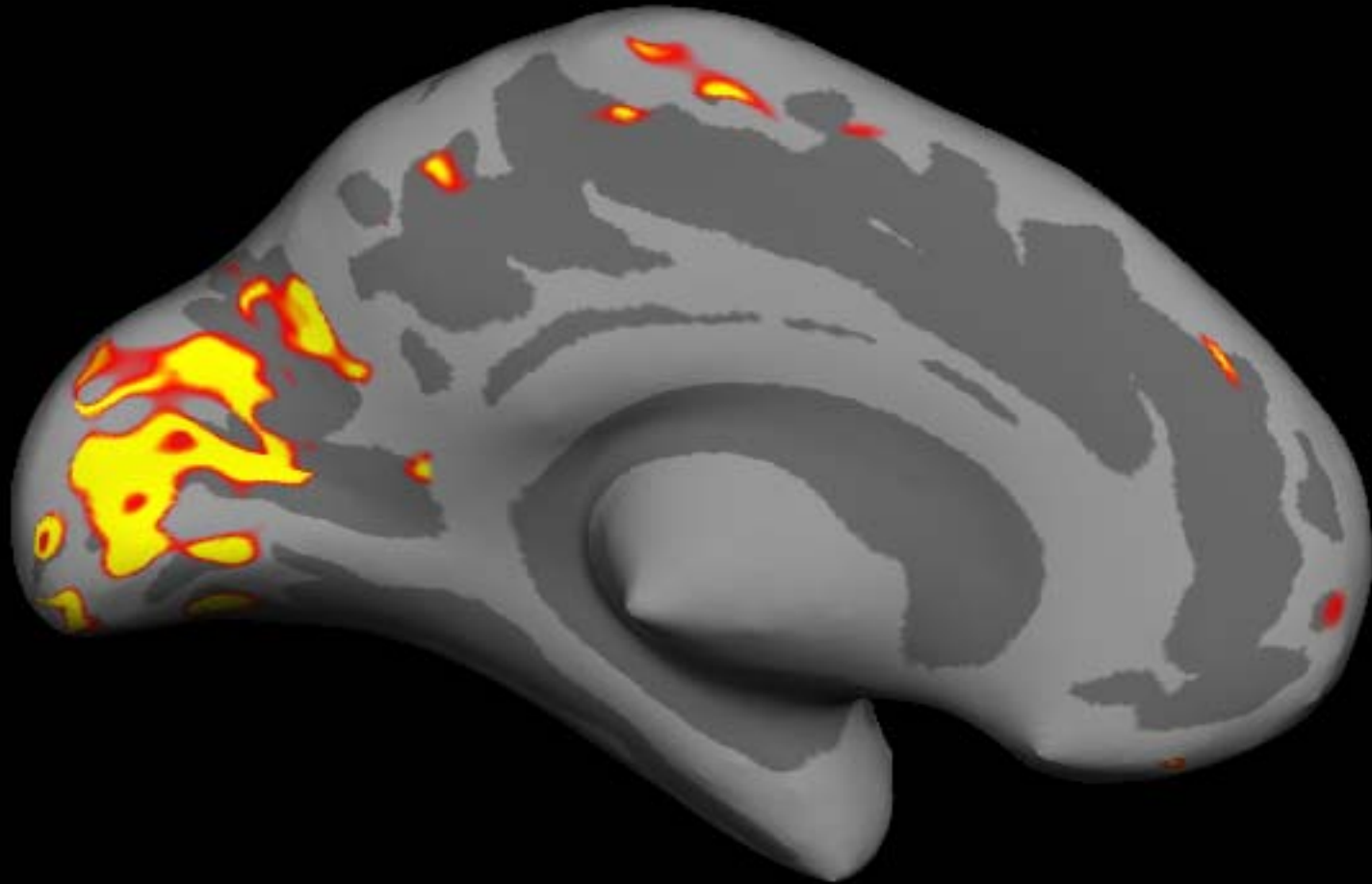
Intensity profiles across cortical ribbon in 500mm mp-range (NEX=4)

# Using Laminar Intensity Profiles



Intensity profiles across cortical ribbon in 500mm mp-range (NEX=4)

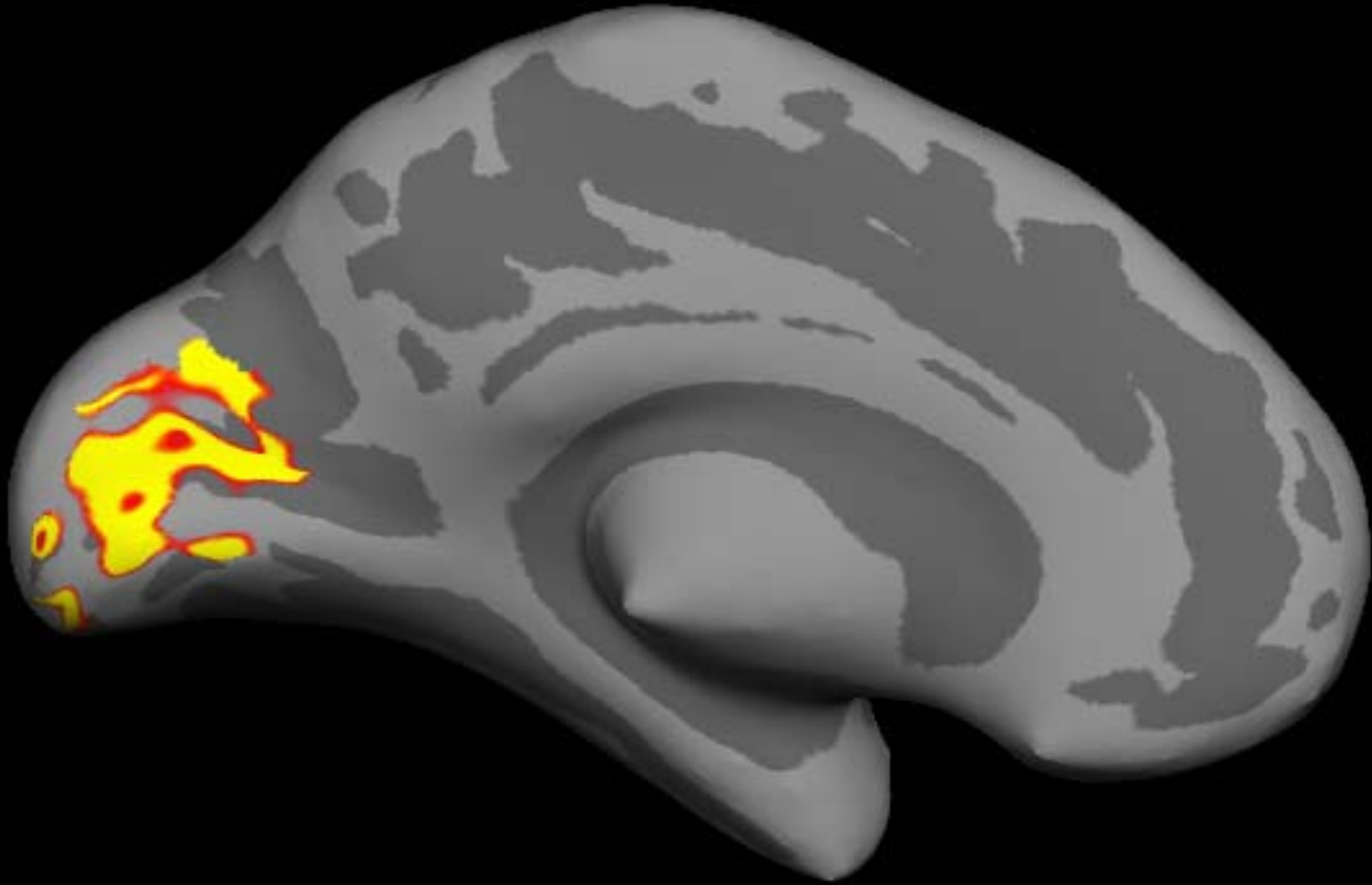
# Finding V1 (BA 17)



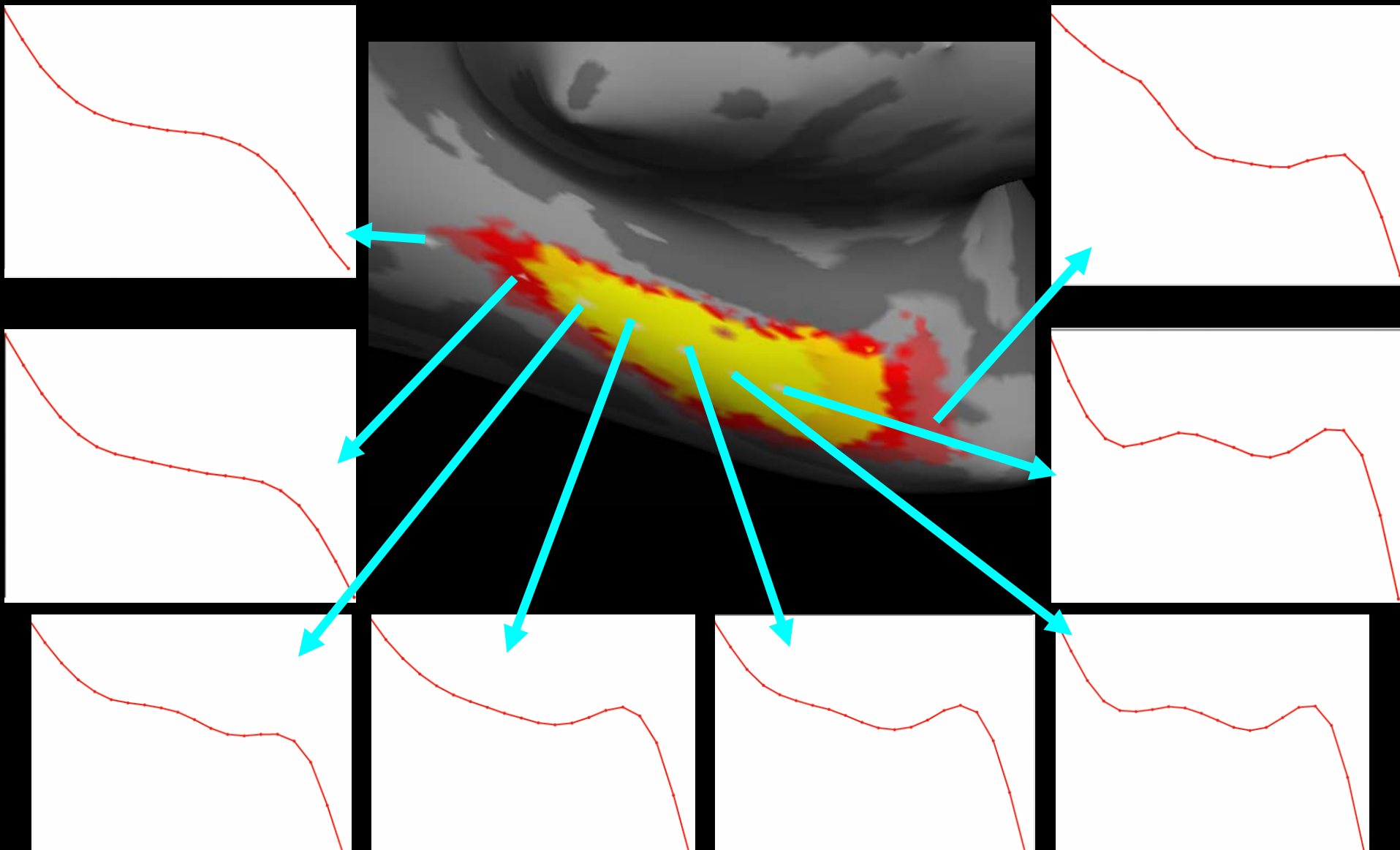
Likelihood



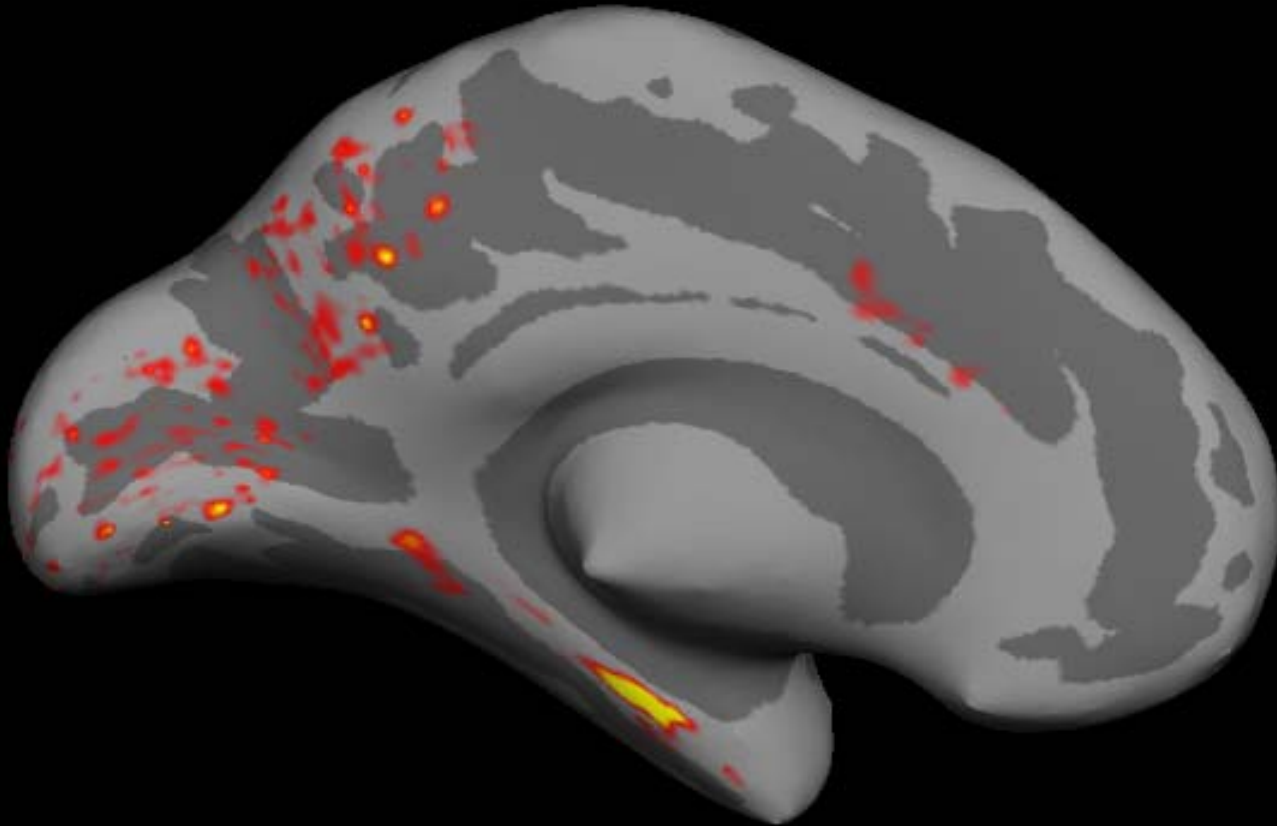
# Finding V1 (BA 17)



# How Selective are Profiles?

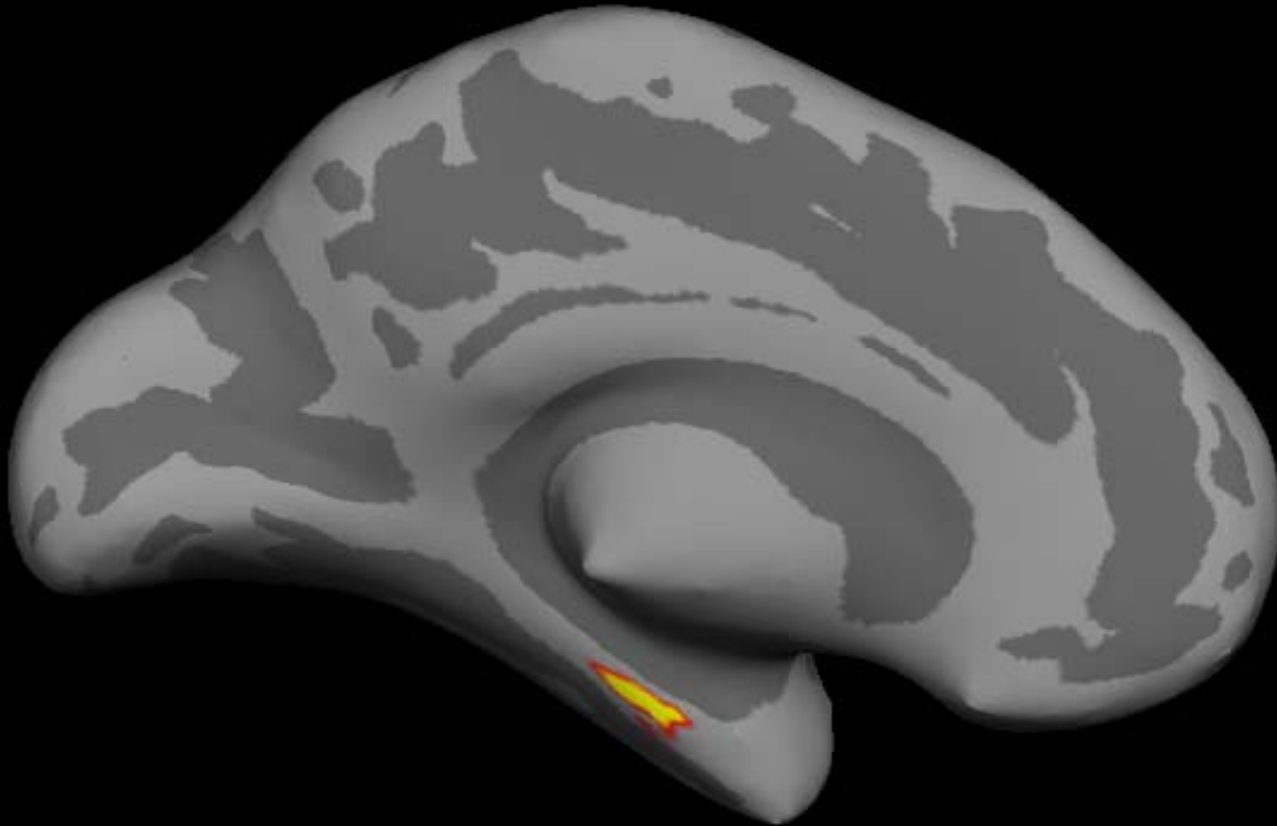


# Finding Entorhinal Cortex (BA 28)



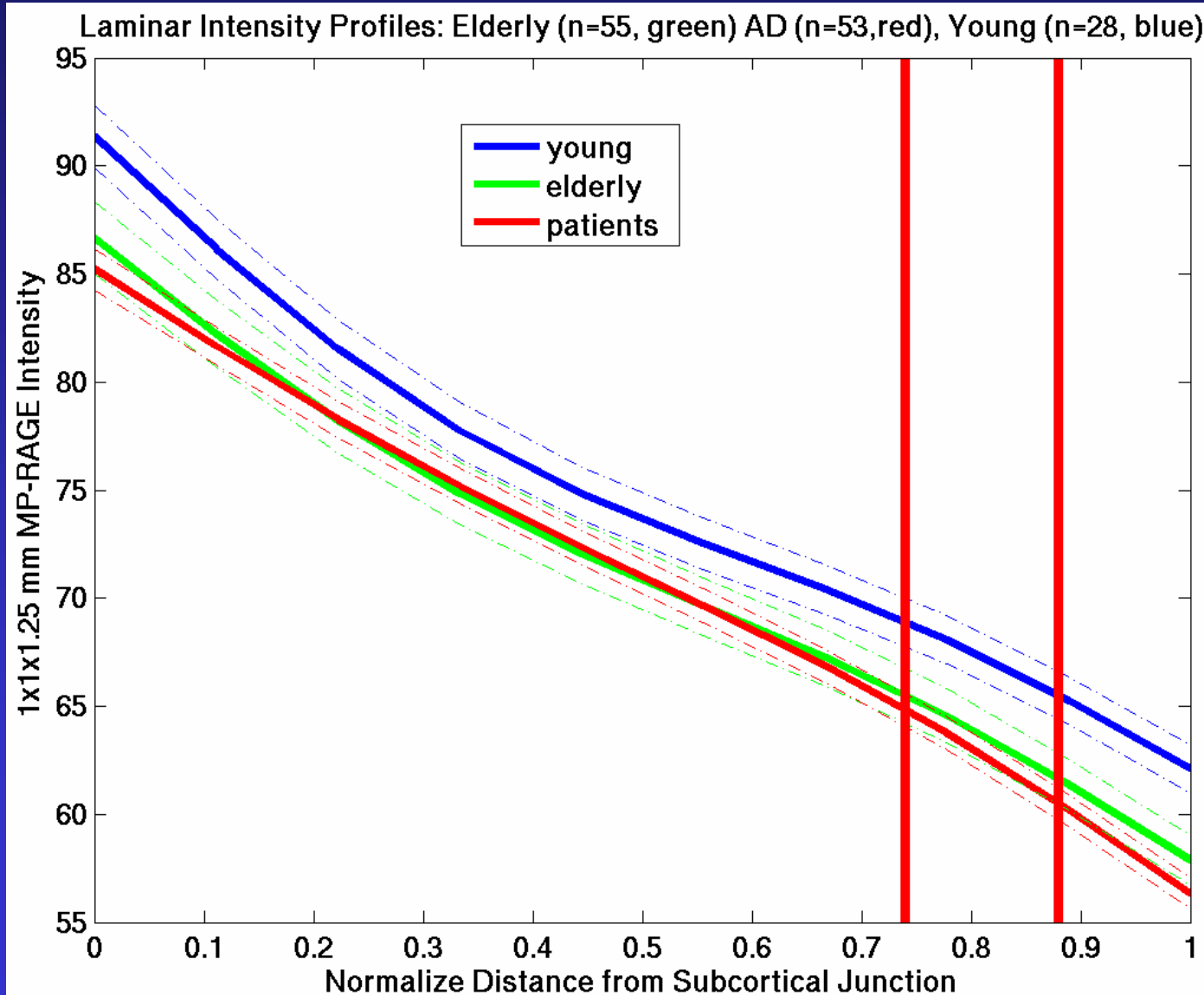
Correlation of EC intensity profile across a different hemisphere

# Finding Entorhinal Cortex (BA 28)



Posterior density of EC (product with prior)

# Young, Elderly and AD EC Profiles (not normalized, 1mm isotropic)



# Acknowledgements

## MGH

Andre van der Kouwe

Doug Greve

David Salat

Jean Augustinack

Evelina Busa

Jenni Pacheco

Niranjini Rajendran

Brad Dickerson

Gheorghe Postelnicu

Brian T Quinn

Oxford University

Mark Jenkinson

Siemens

Andreas Potthast

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Diana Rosas

Larry Wald

Graham Wiggins

Chris Wiggins

Megan Blackwell

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John Fisher

Nancy Kanwiser

Becca Schwarzlose

Polina Golland

Peng Yu

Florent Ségonne

HMS/MEEI

Jennifer Melcher

Irina Sigalovsky



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