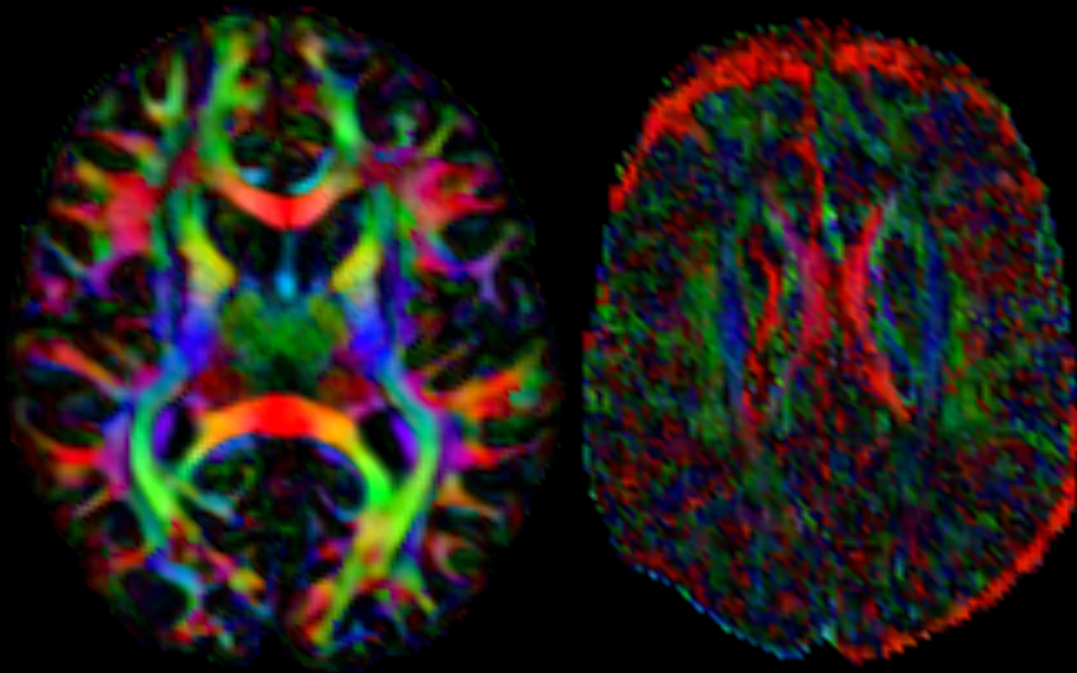


Identifying and Correcting Physiological and Systematic Artifacts in Diffusion MRI

Alexander Leemans



University Medical Center
Utrecht, the Netherlands

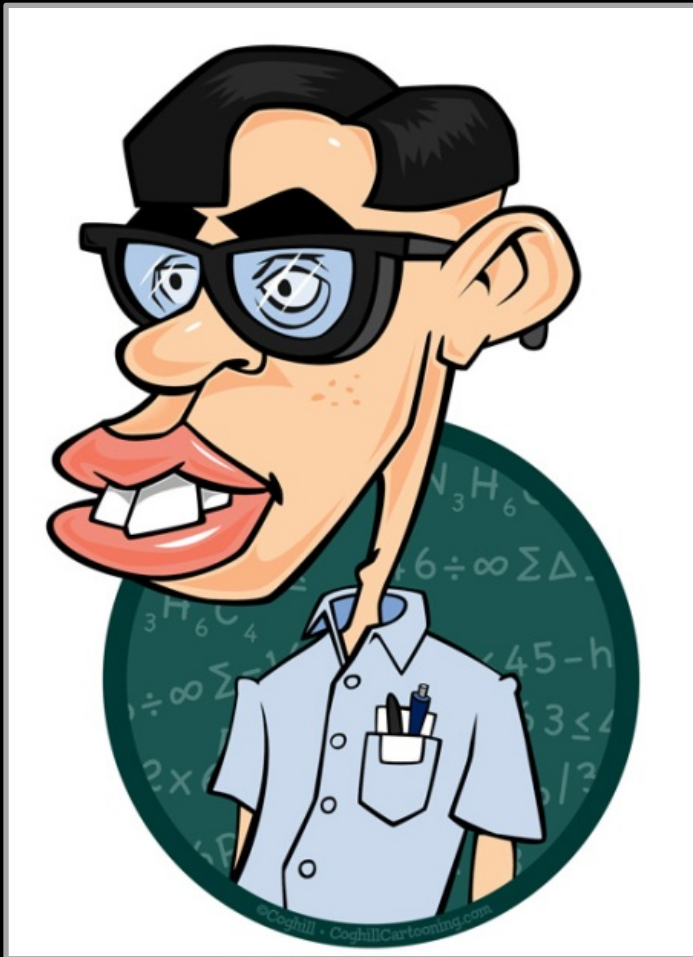


@Alex_Leemans

A typical day at the office...



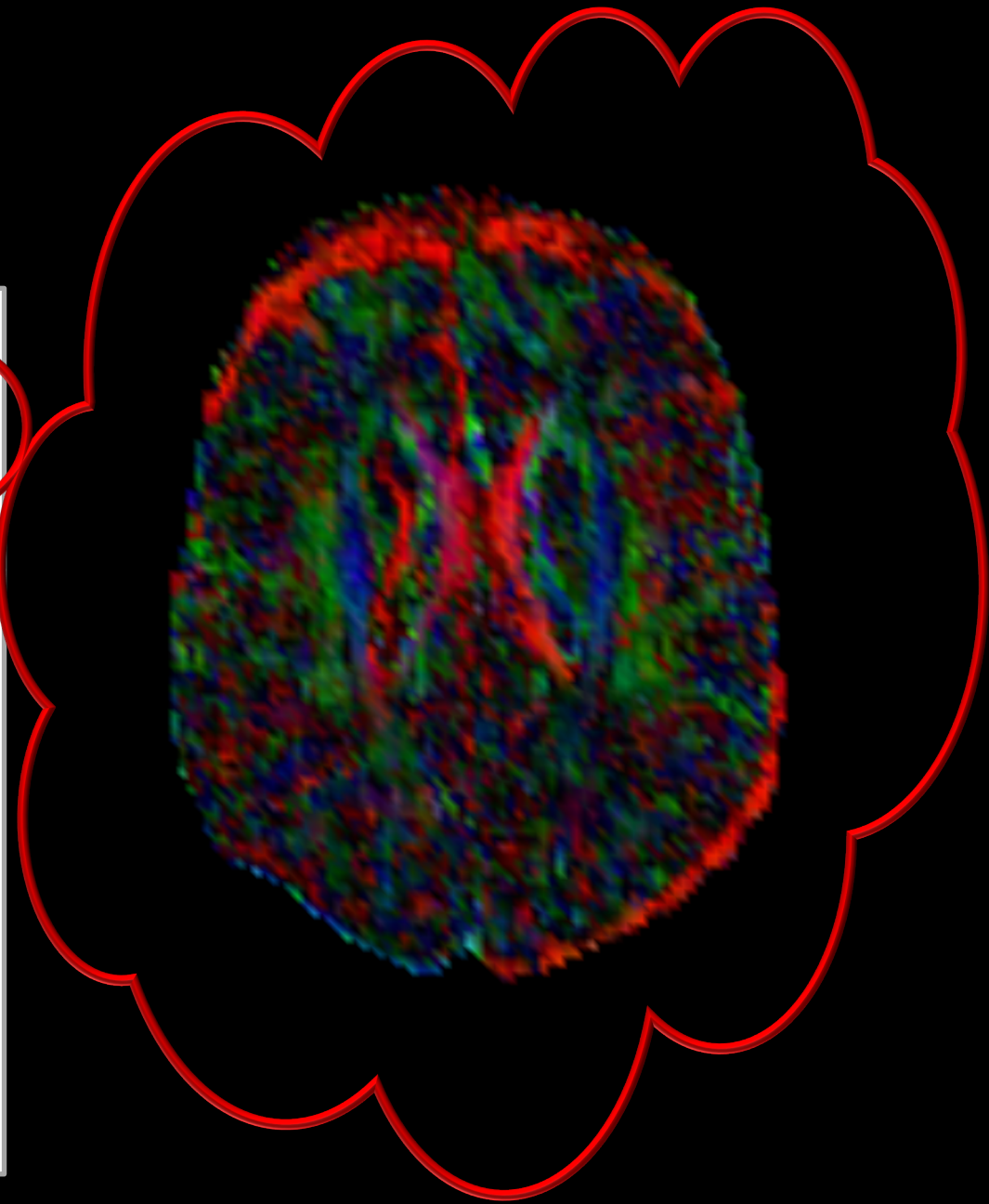
Hi Alex, I have been collecting “advanced DTI data”.
Can you help me with the analysis?*



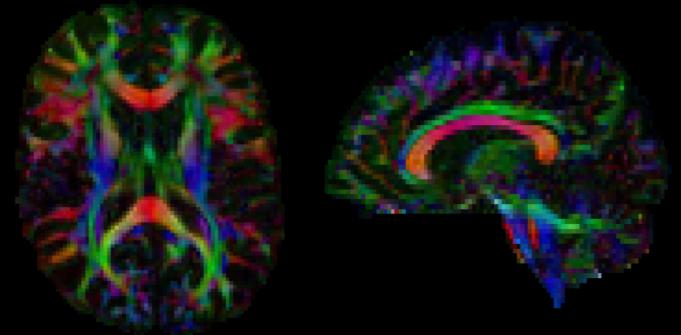
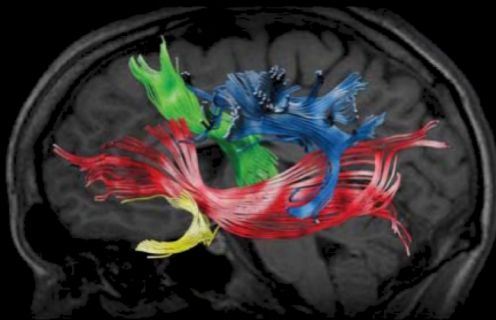
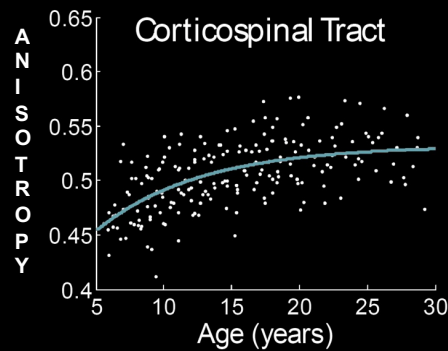
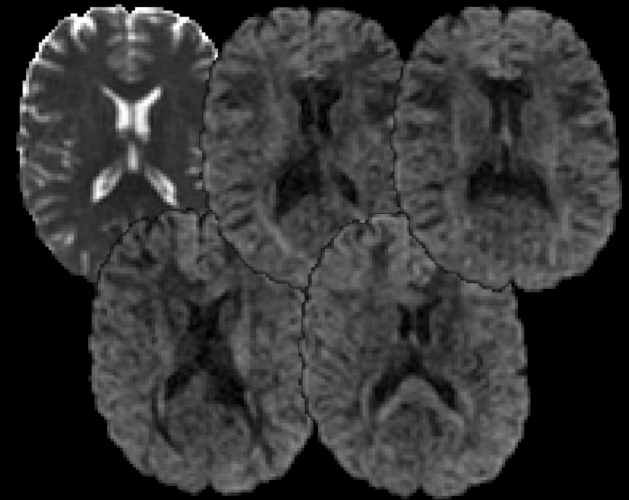
* Read: “Can you do the analysis for me?”



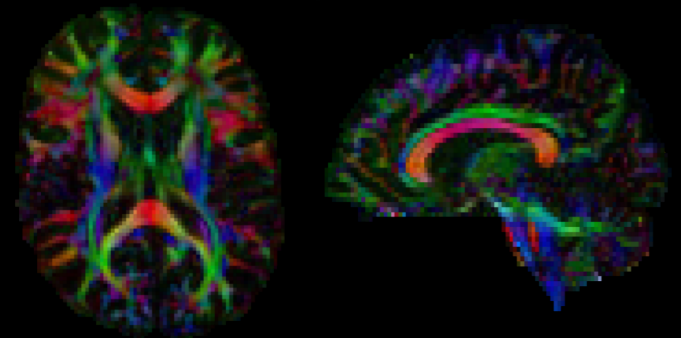
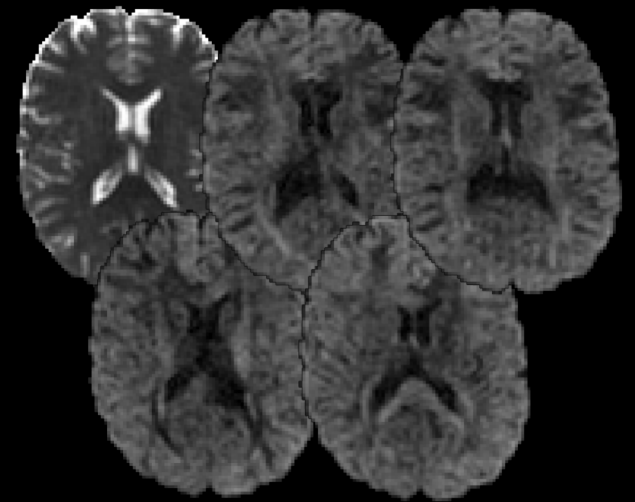
@Alex_Leemans



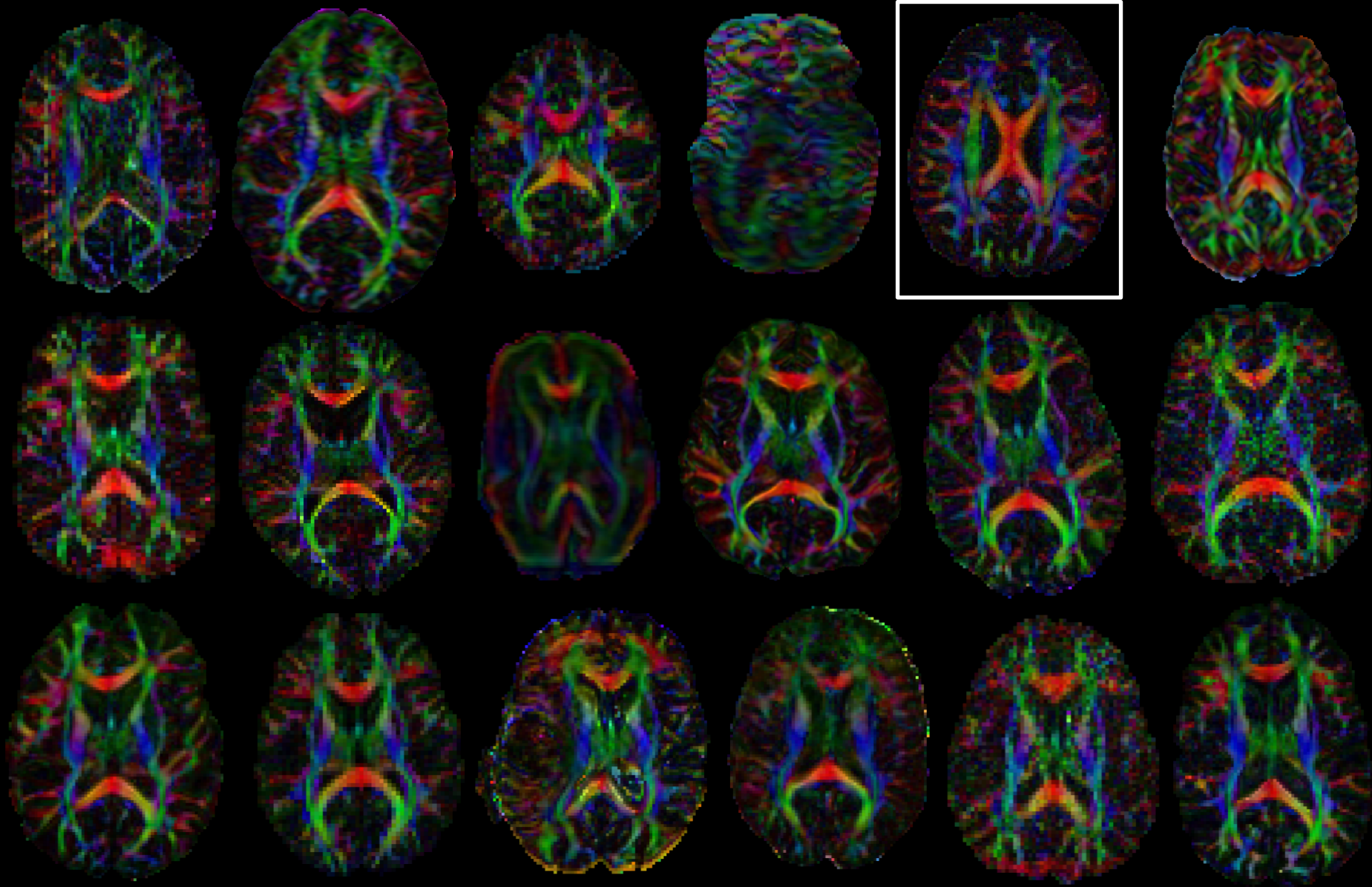
The pipeline ...



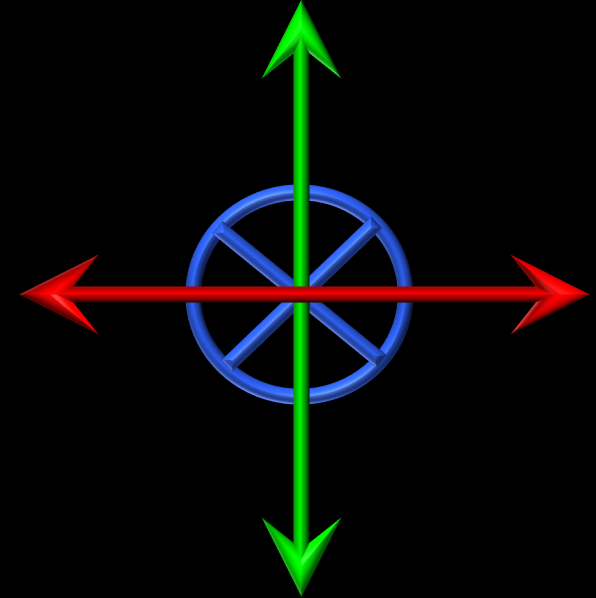
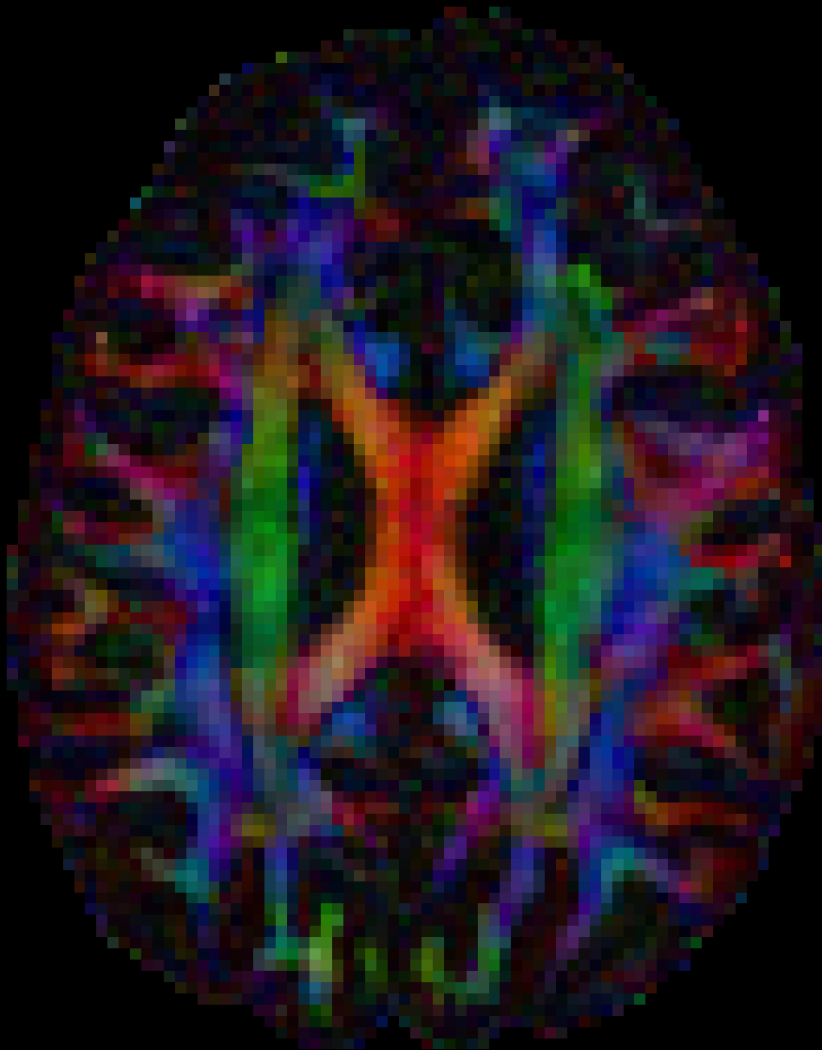
Data quality assessment ...



Data quality assessment ...

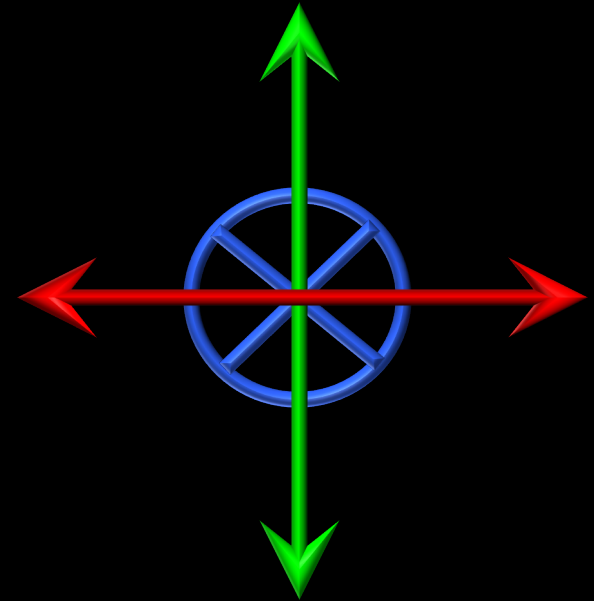
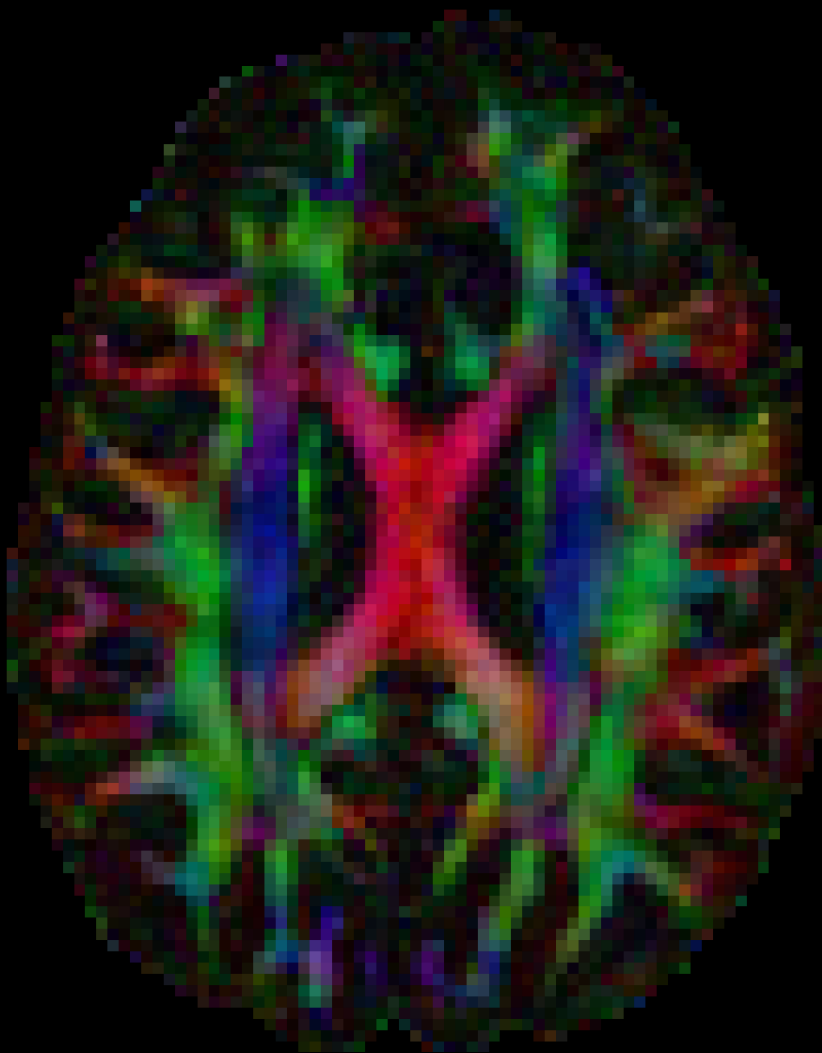


Data quality assessment ...



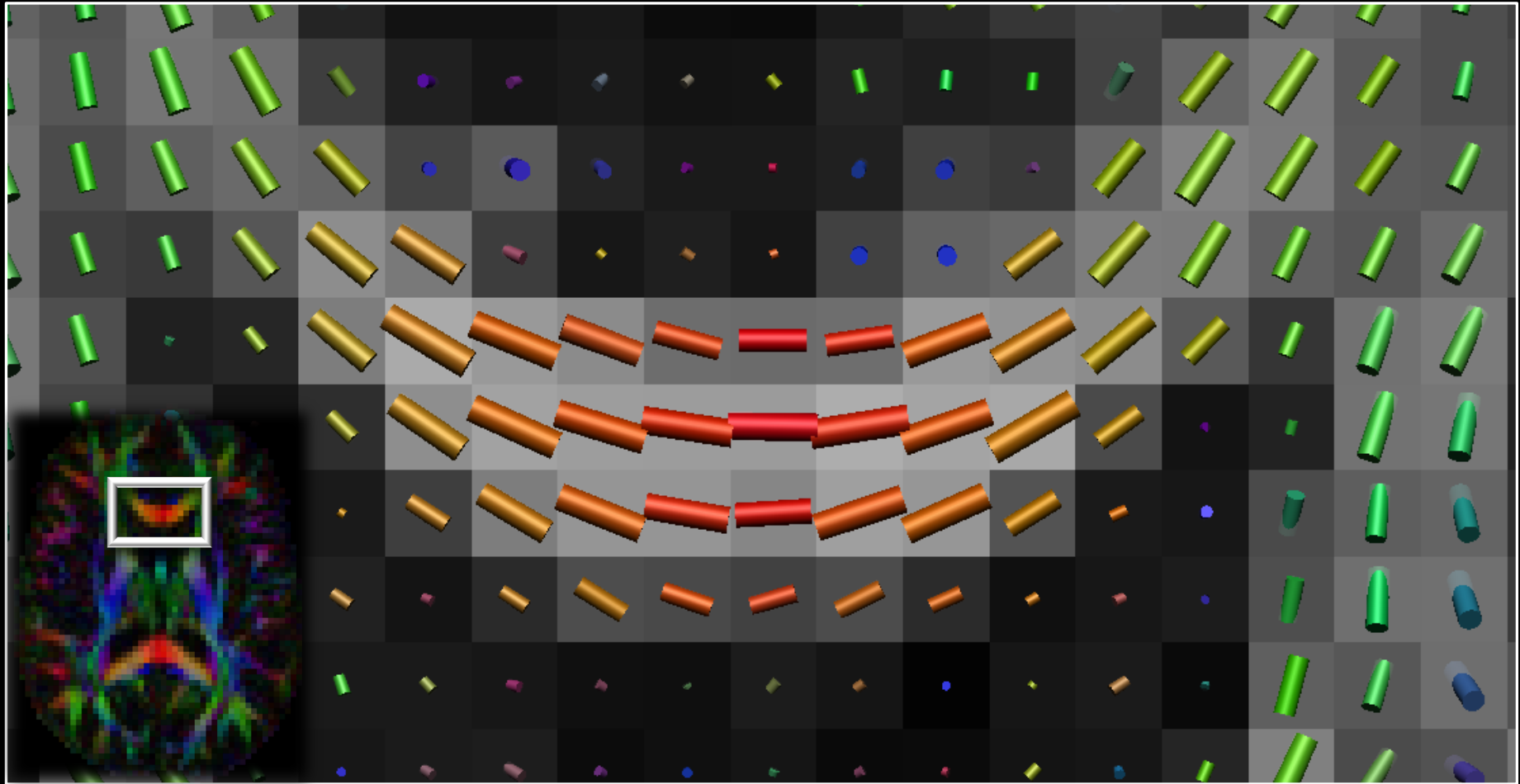
Color-encoding is
not conventional

Data quality assessment ...



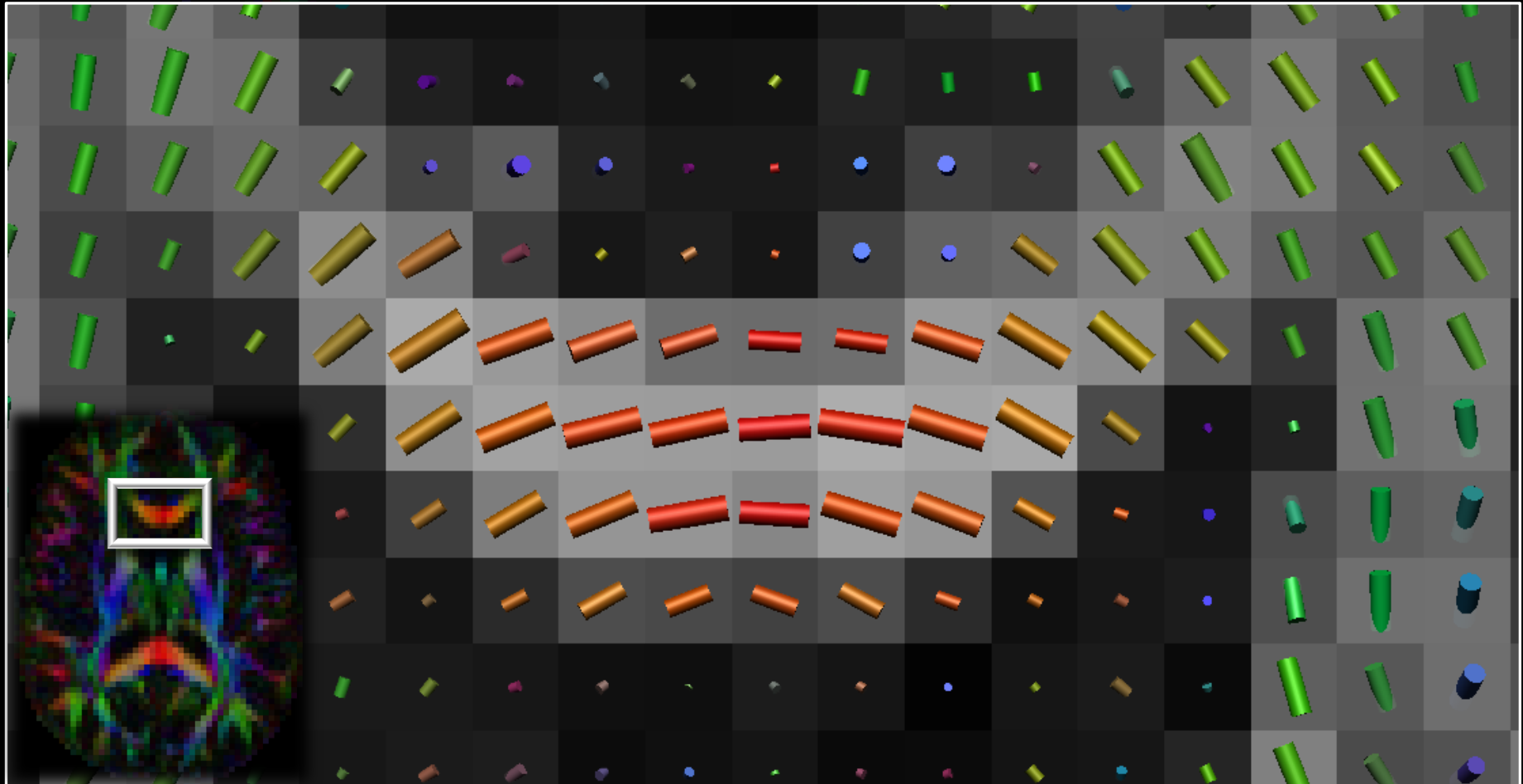
Conventional Color-
encoding

Data quality assessment ...



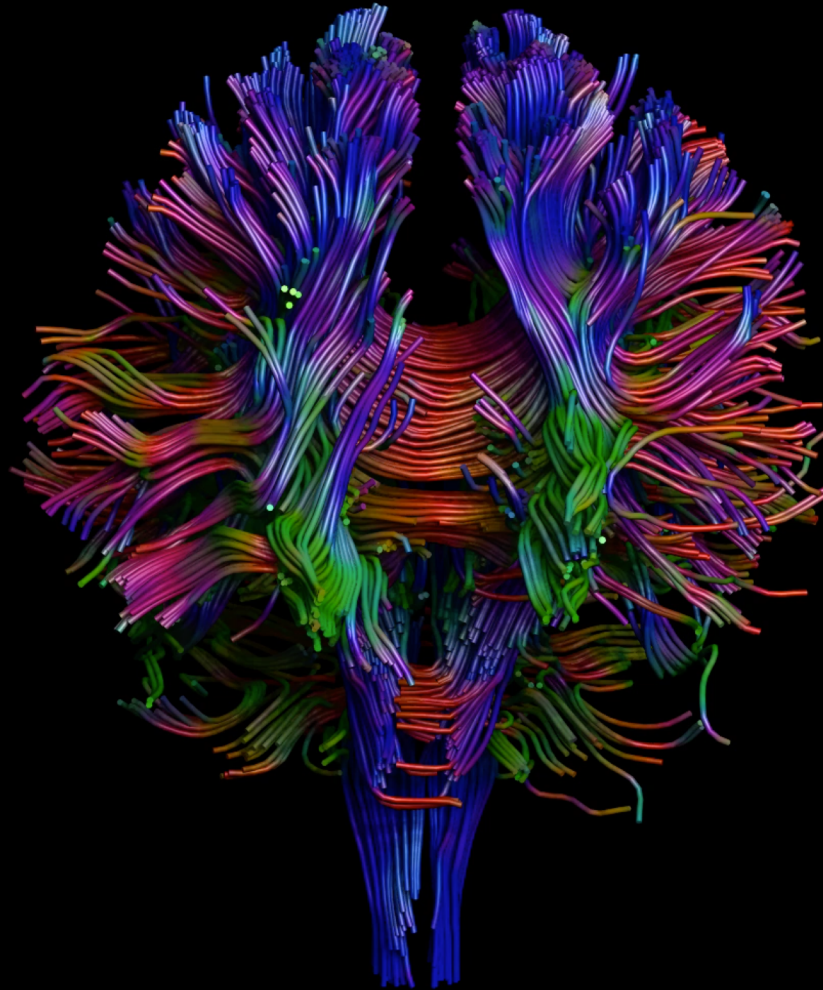
Correct diffusion gradient orientations

Data quality assessment ...



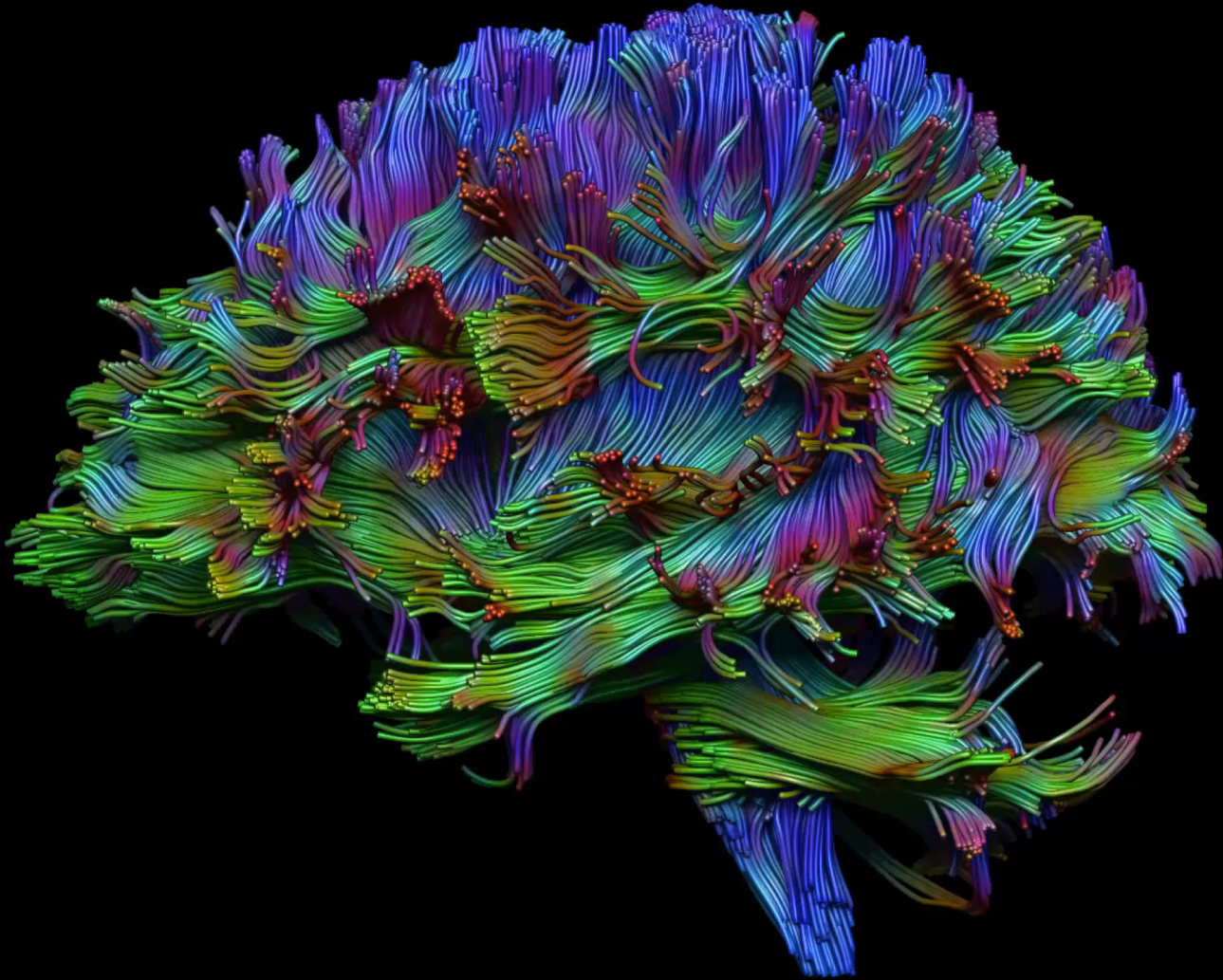
Incorrect diffusion gradient orientations

Data quality assessment ...



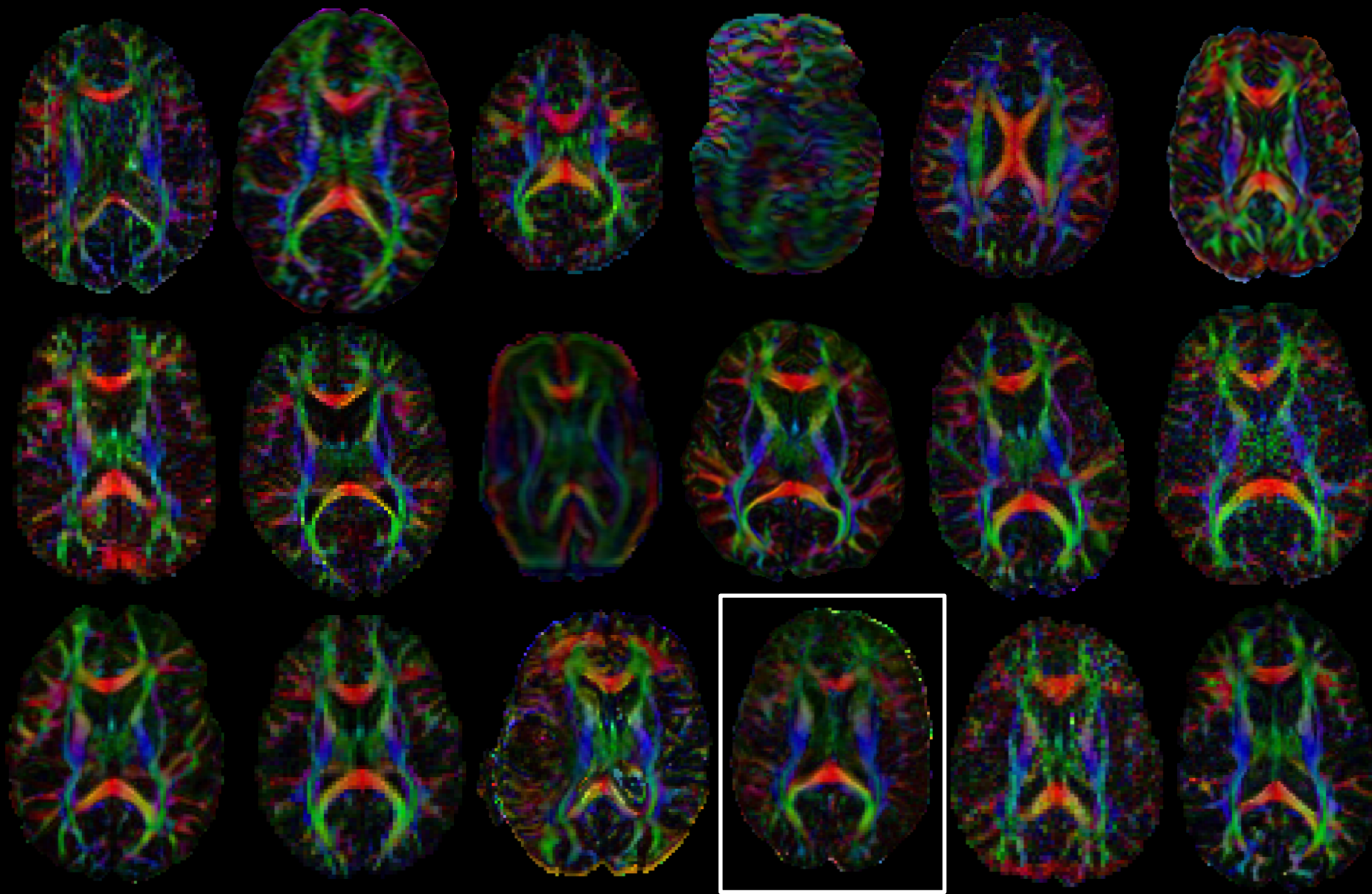
Incorrect diffusion gradient orientations

Data quality assessment ...

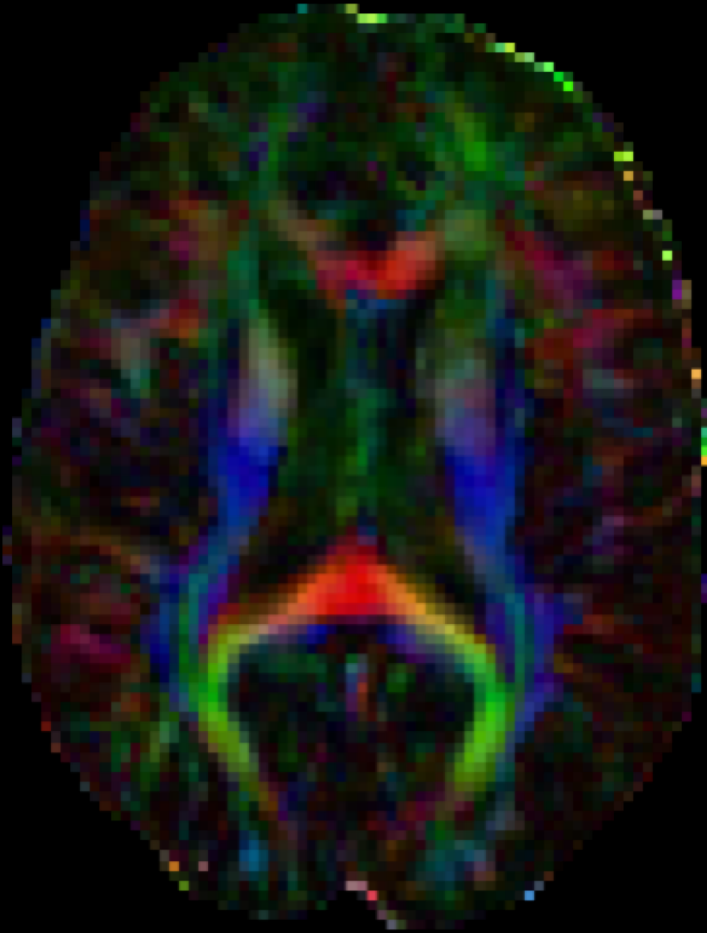


Correct diffusion gradient orientations

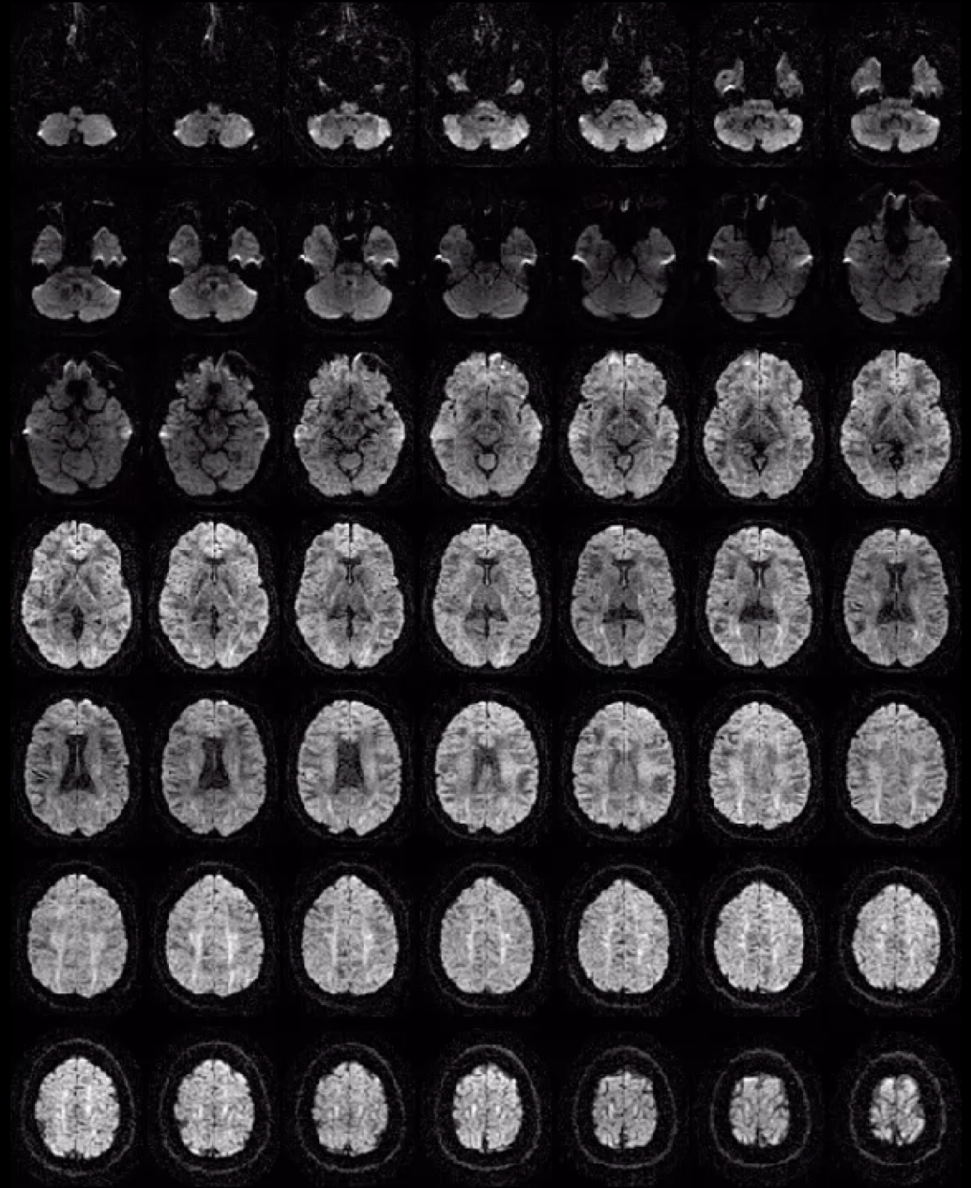
Data quality assessment ...



Data quality assessment ...



Look at your raw data!
Make a movie loop...



Data quality assessment ...

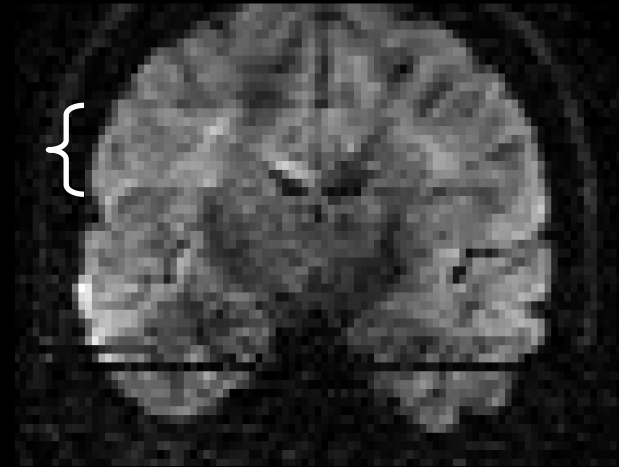
Different views!



Axial

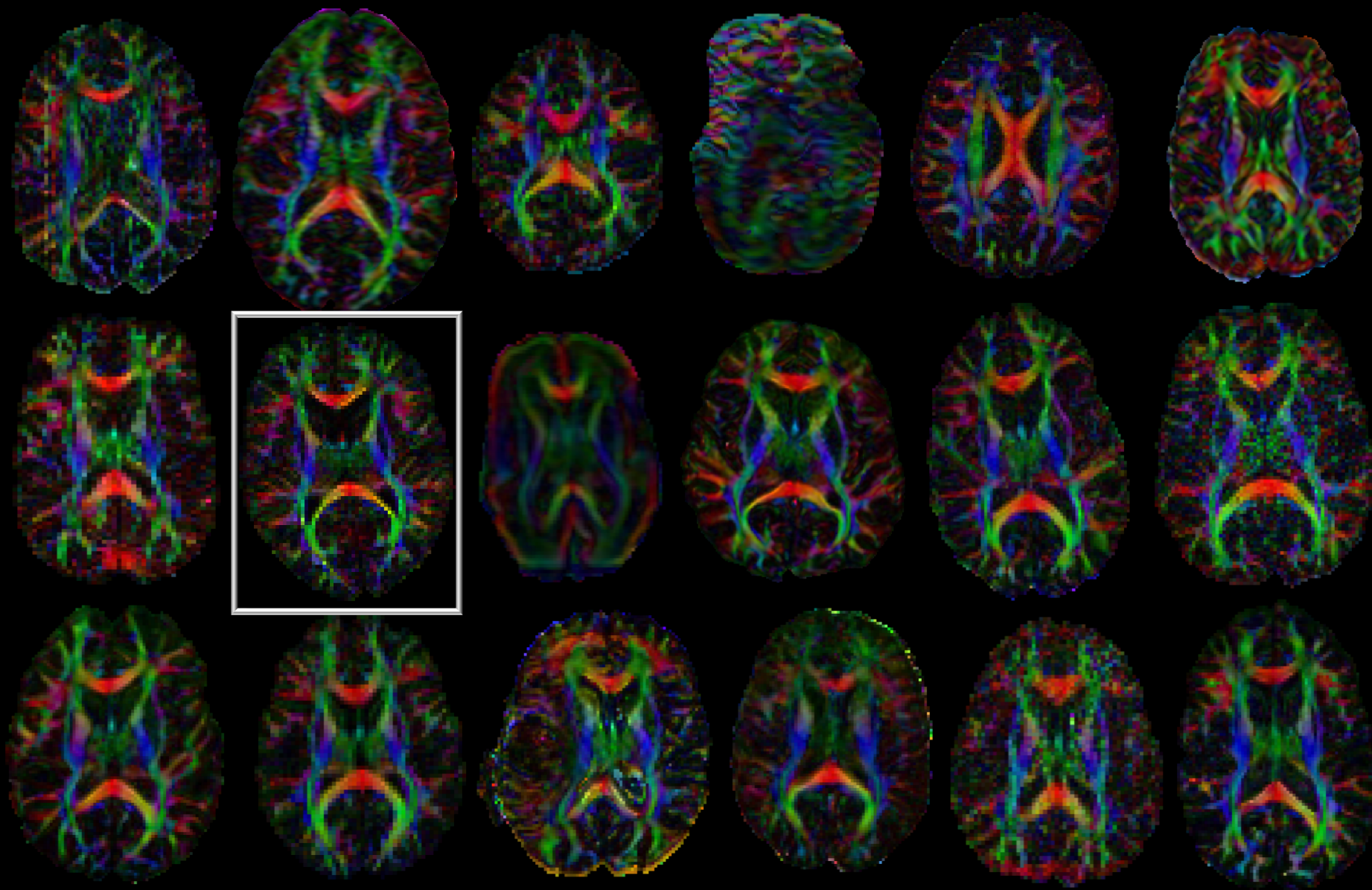


Sagittal

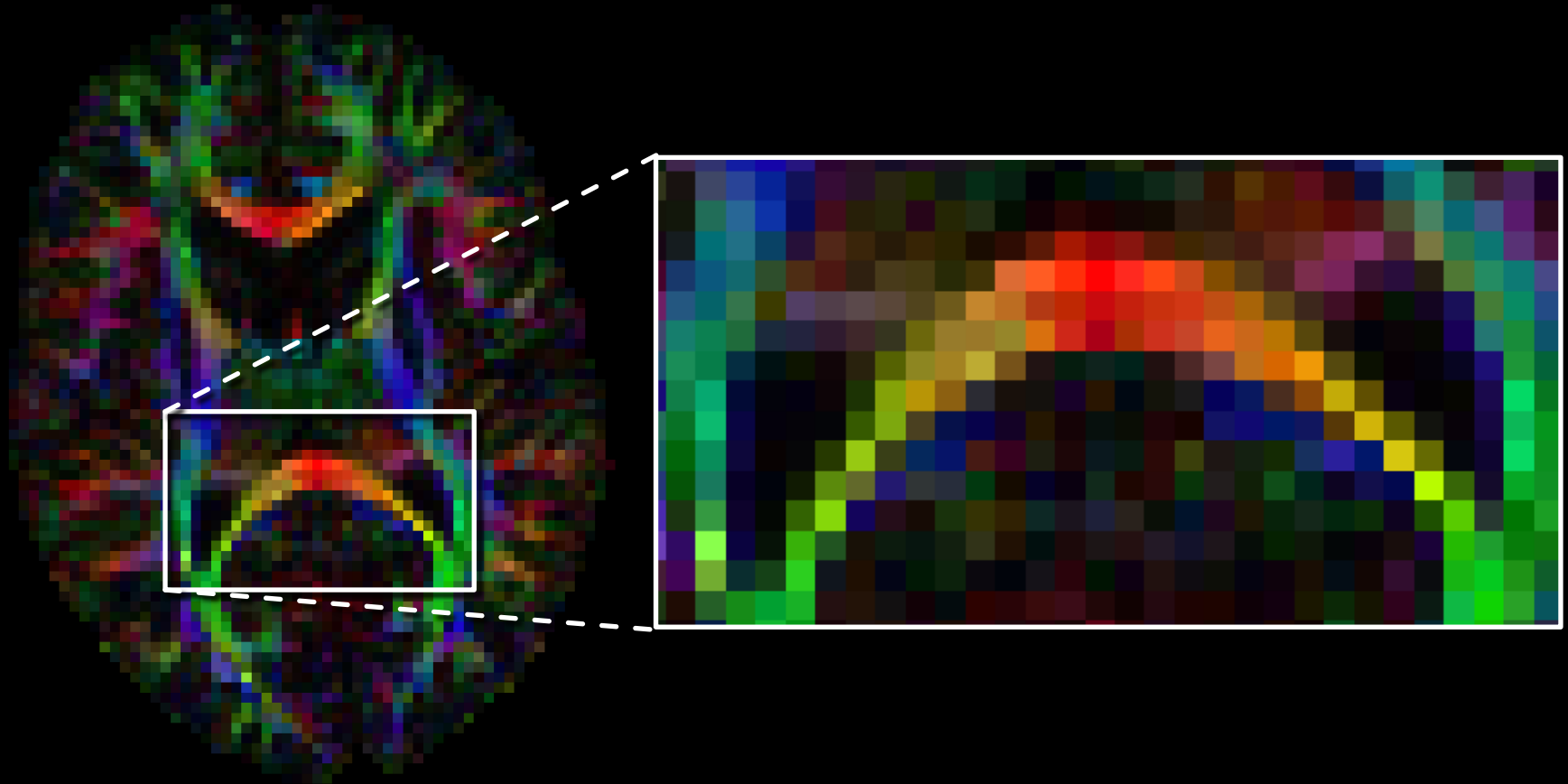


Coronal

Data quality assessment ...



Data quality assessment ...



Data quality assessment ...

“Physically Implausible Signals” (PIS)

$$S = S_0 e^{-b \cdot D}$$

S = diffusion weighted signal

S_0 = non-diffusion weighted signal

b = diffusion weighting

D = diffusion coefficient

Data quality assessment ...

“Physically Implausible Signals” (PIS)

$$S = S_0 \underbrace{e^{-b \cdot D}}_{< 1}$$
$$\rightarrow S < S_0$$

S = diffusion weighted signal

S_0 = non-diffusion weighted signal

b = diffusion weighting

D = diffusion coefficient

Data quality assessment ...

“Physically Implausible Signals” (PIS)

The painful reality ...

$$S > S_0$$

S = diffusion weighted signal

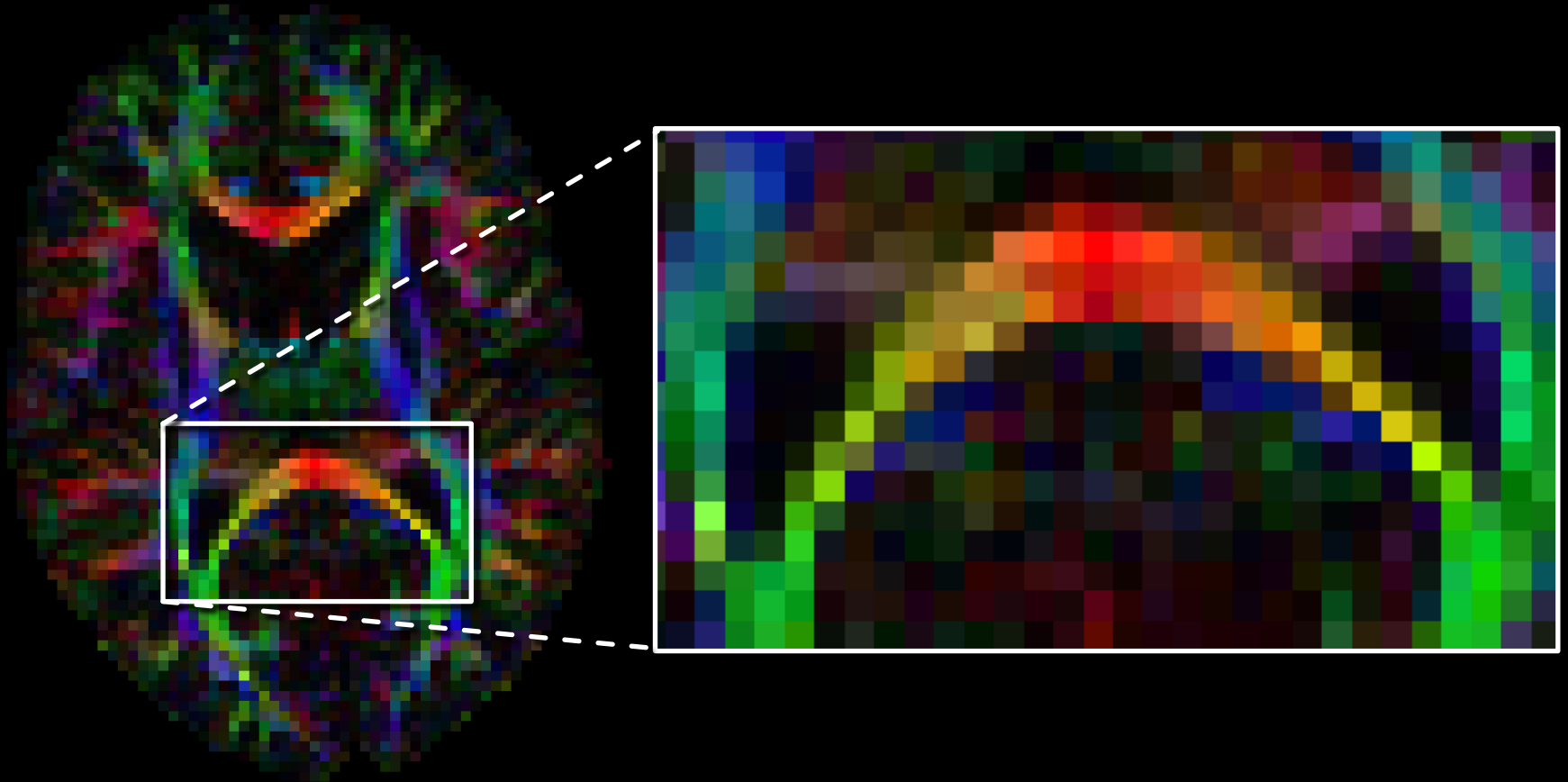
S_0 = non-diffusion weighted signal

b = diffusion weighting

D = diffusion coefficient

Data quality assessment ...

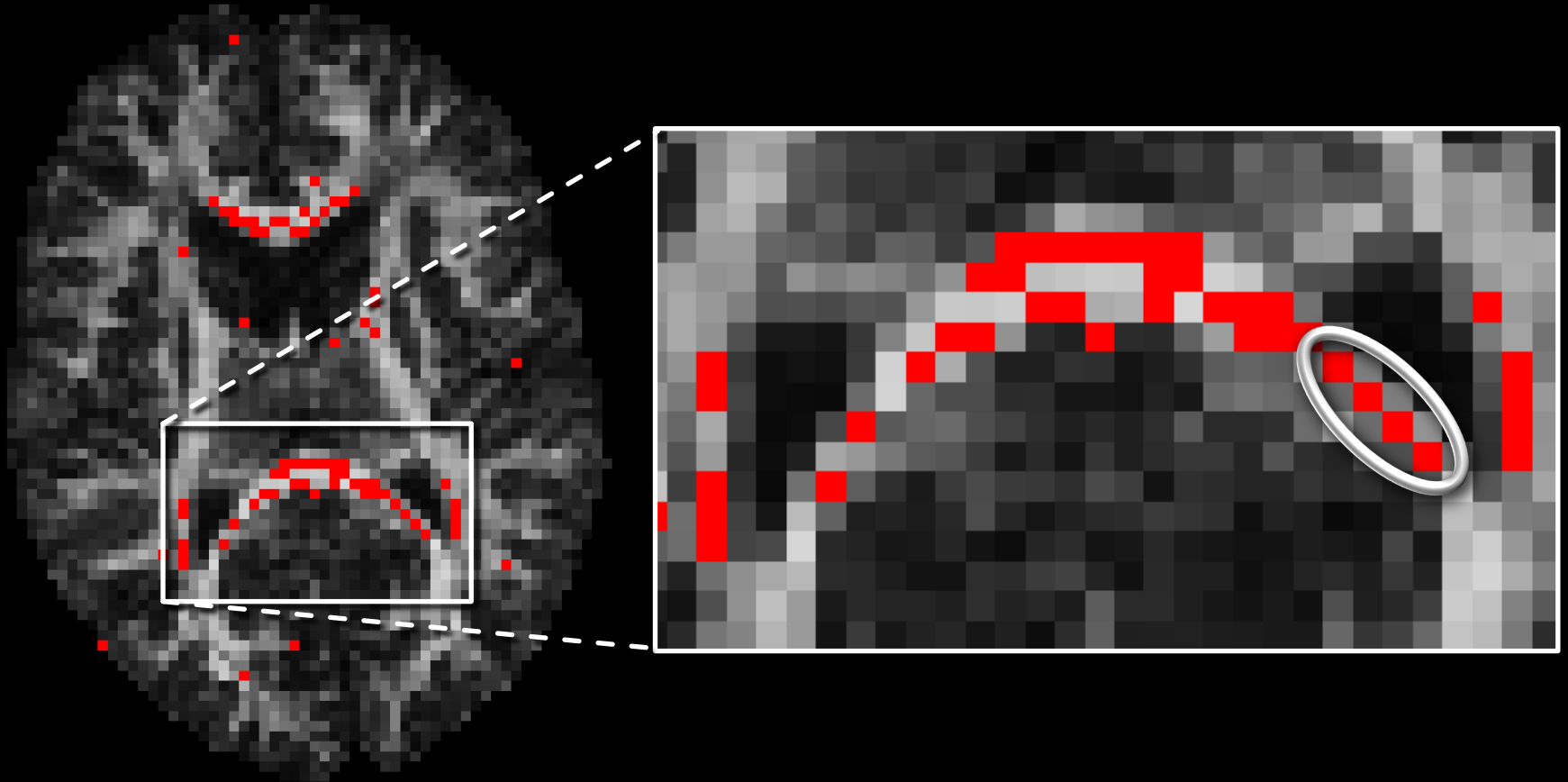
“Physically Implausible Signals” (PIS)



Color-coded fractional anisotropy (FA)

Data quality assessment ...

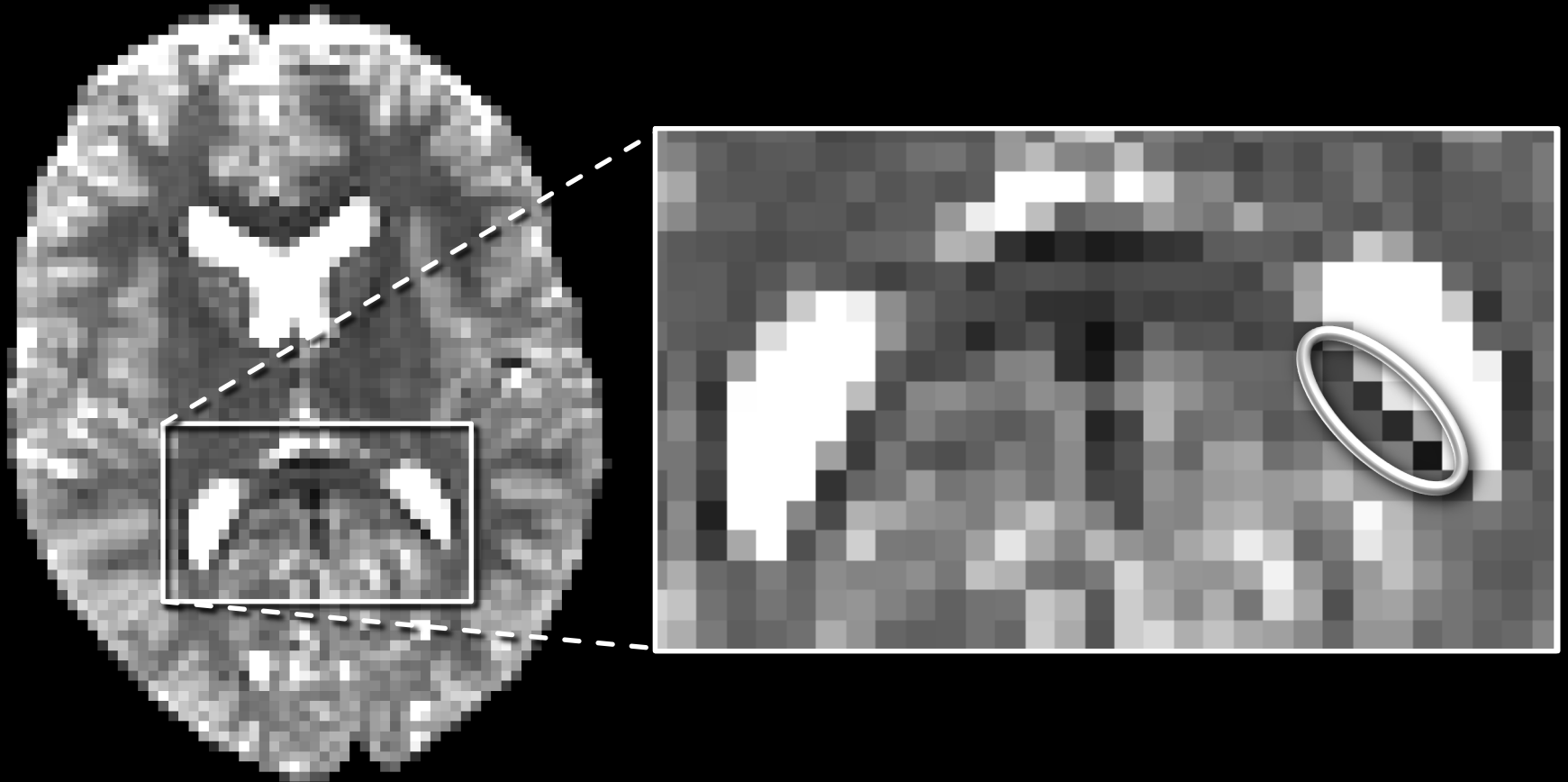
“Physically Implausible Signals” (PIS)



Regions with “PIS” ($S > S_0$) overlaid on FA!!!

Data quality assessment ...

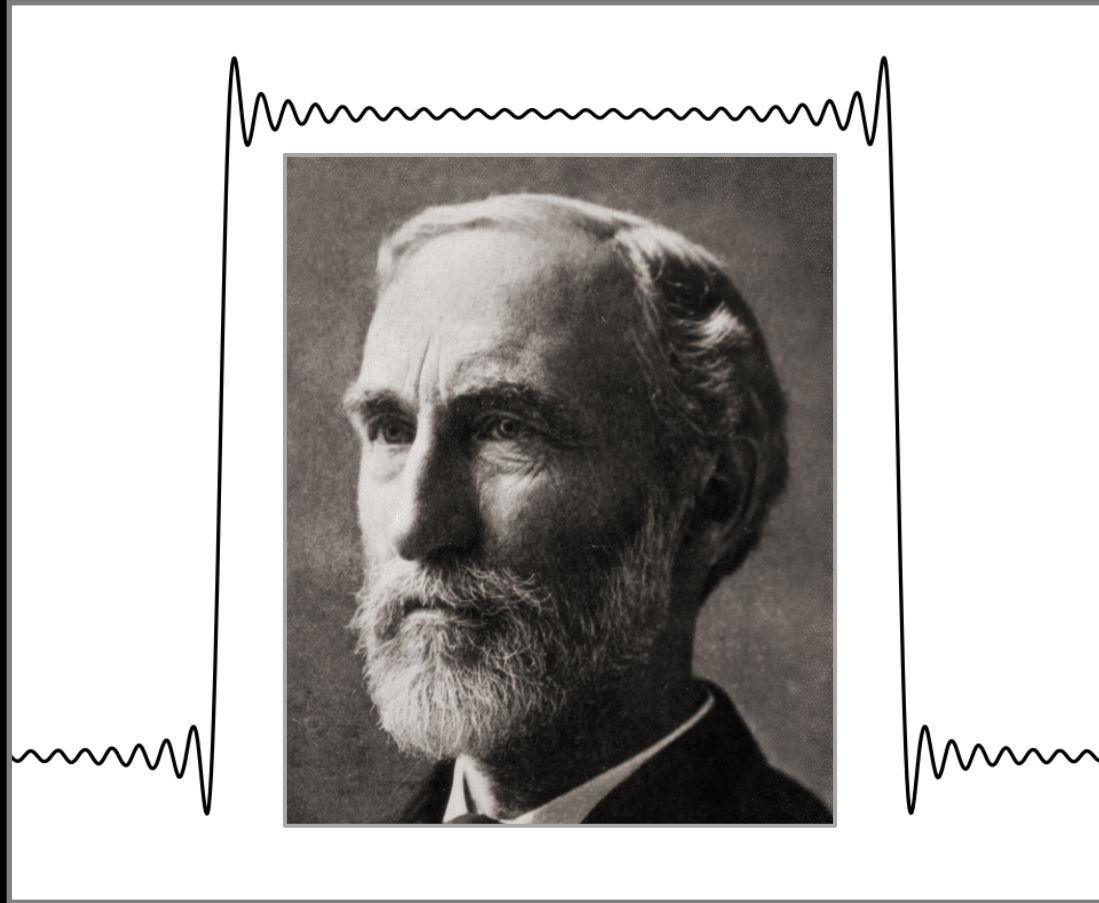
“Physically Implausible Signals” (PIS)



“PIS” → in regions with low S_0 values

Data quality assessment ...

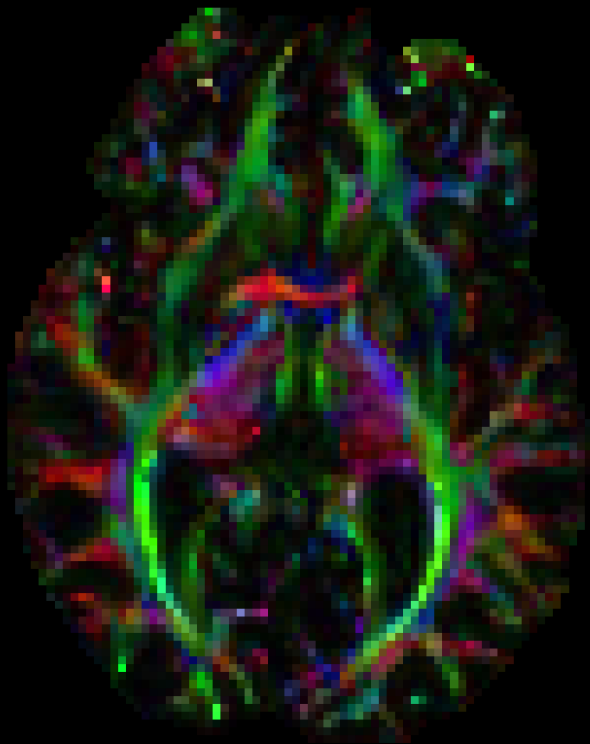
“Physically Implausible Signals” (PIS)



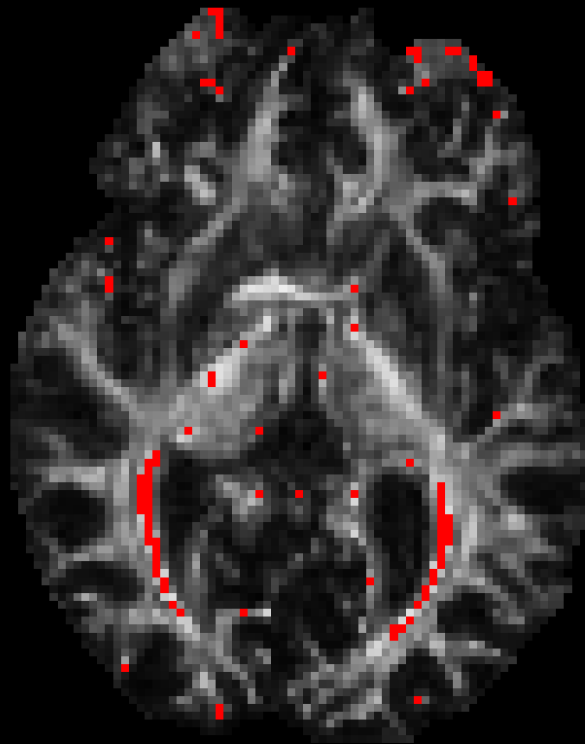
Josiah W. Gibbs

Data quality assessment ...

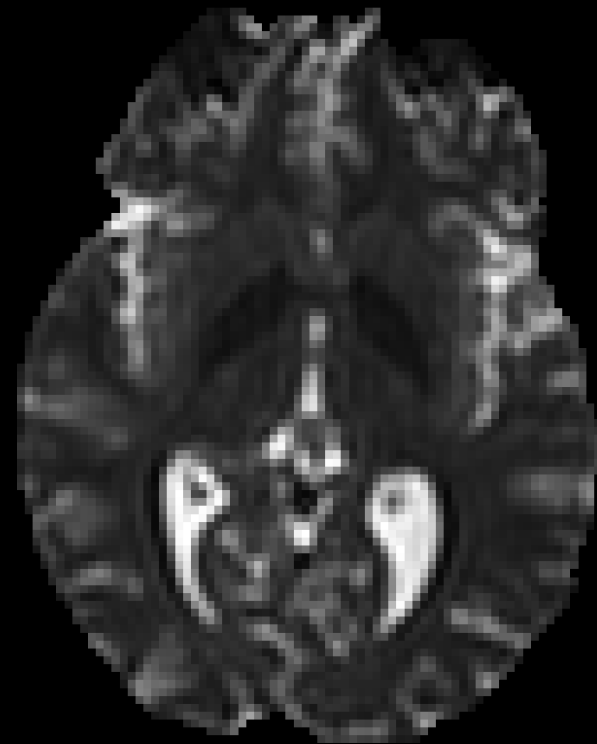
“Physically Implausible Signals” (PIS)



Color-coded FA



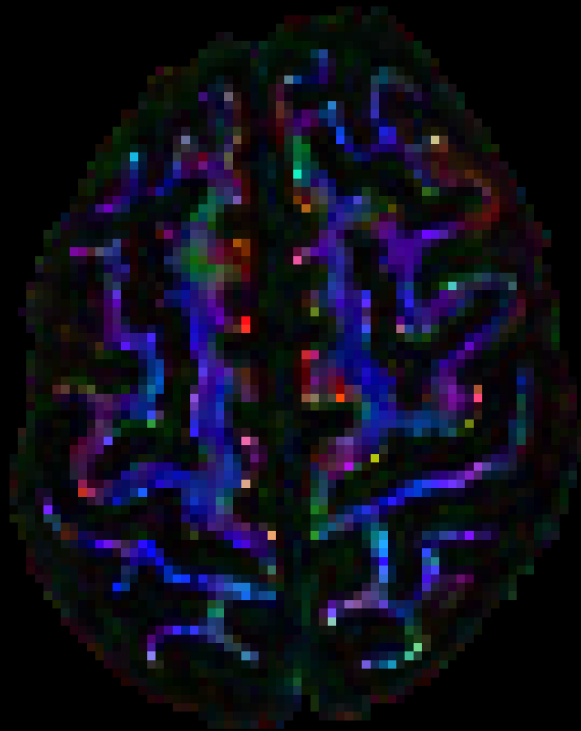
“PIS” on FA



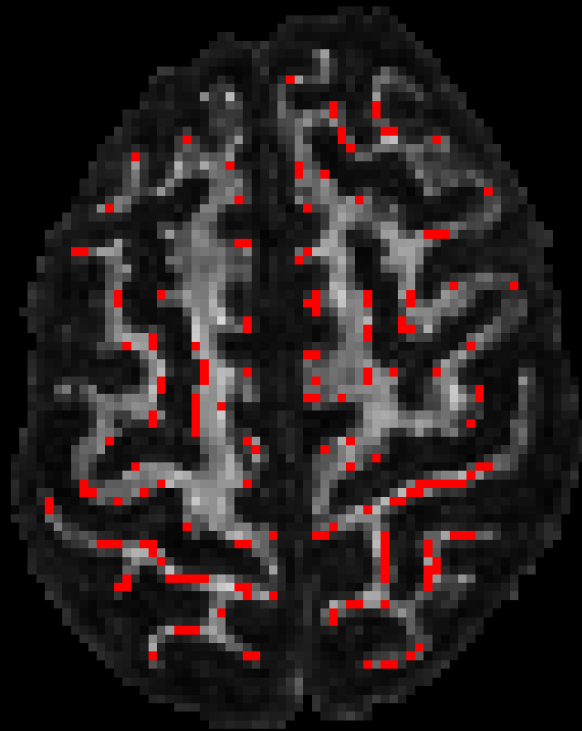
S_0

Data quality assessment ...

“Physically Implausible Signals” (PIS)



Color-coded FA



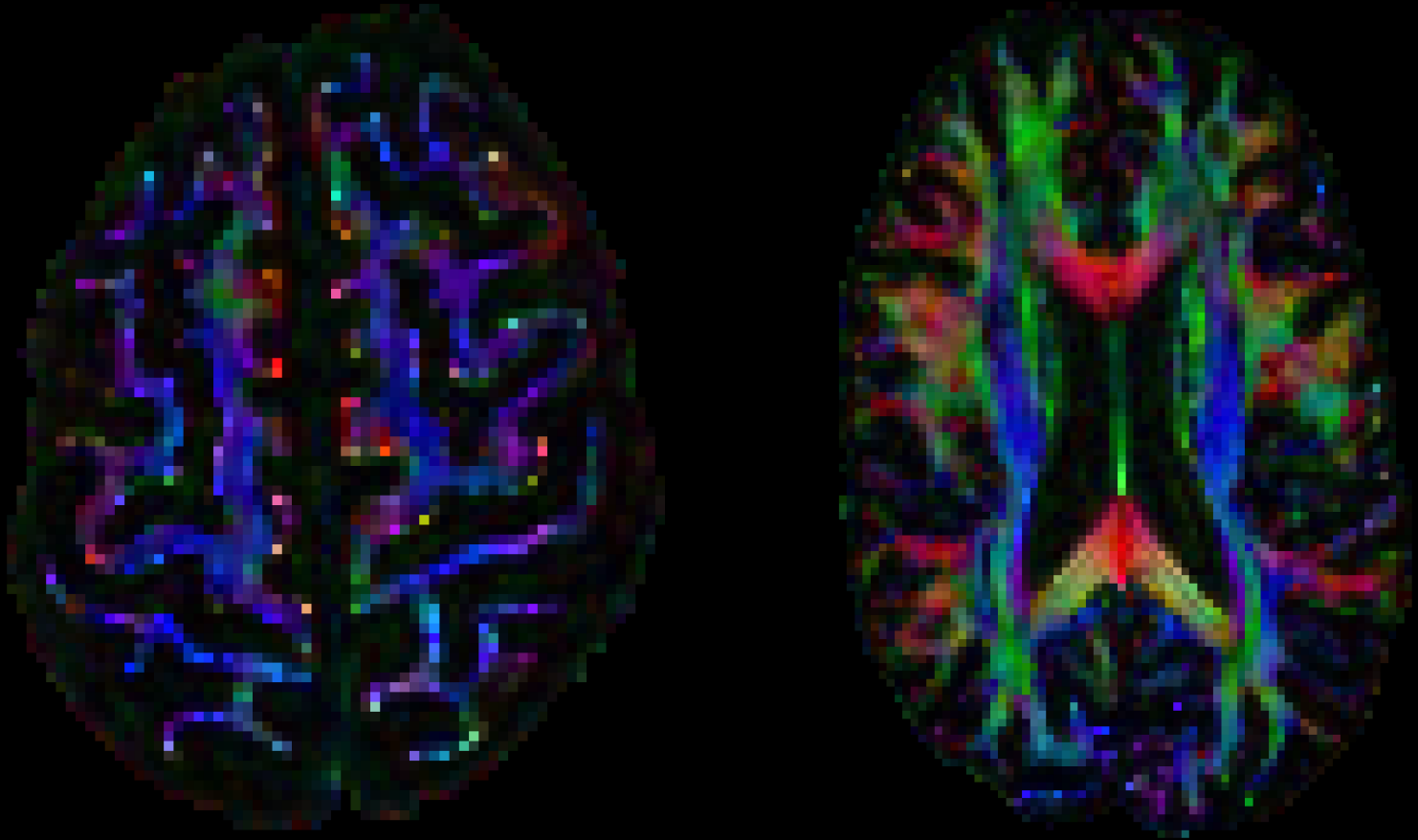
“PIS” on FA



S_0

Data quality assessment ...

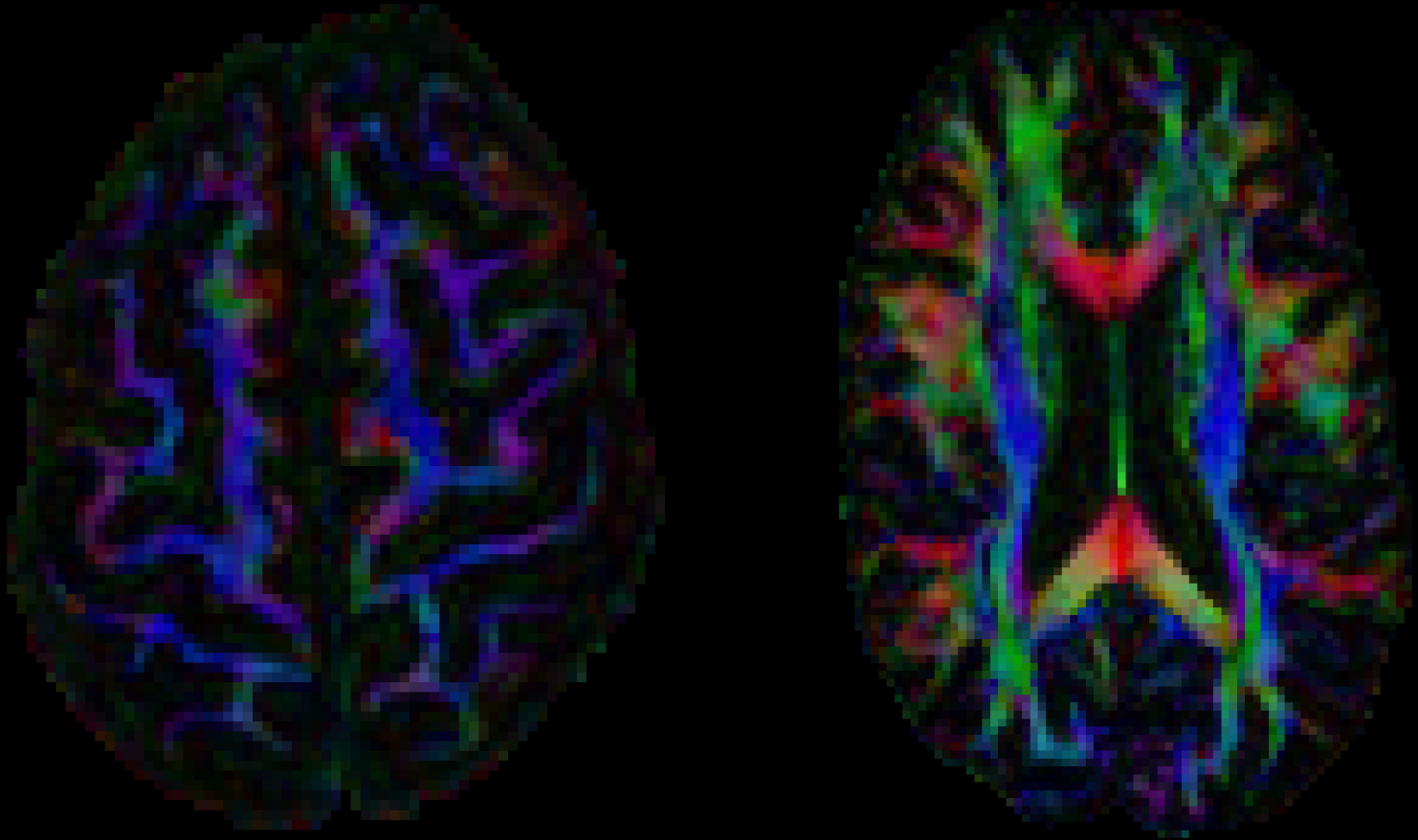
“Physically Implausible Signals” (PIS)



Before correcting for Gibbs ringing artifacts

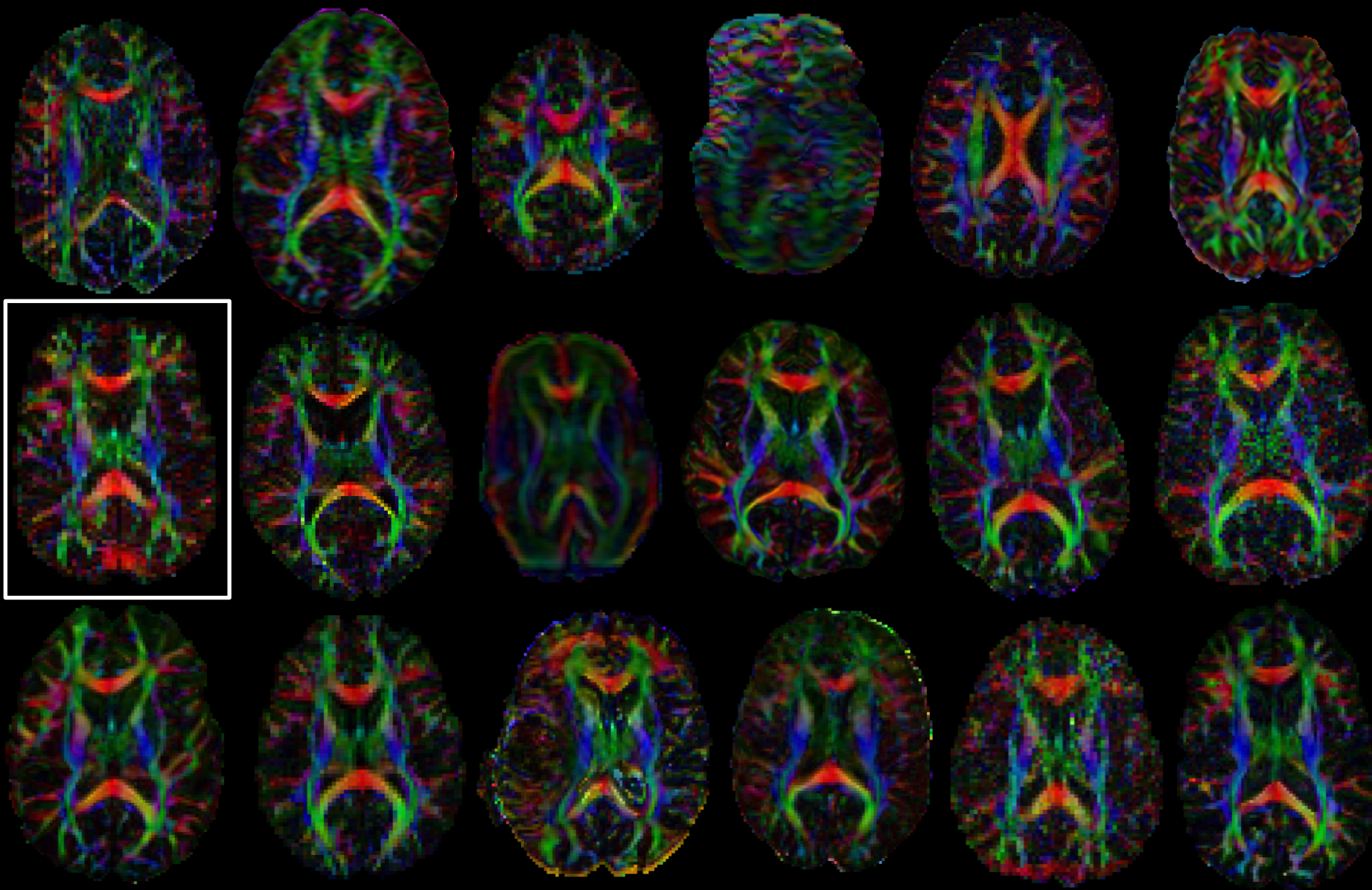
Data quality assessment ...

“Physically Implausible Signals” (PIS)



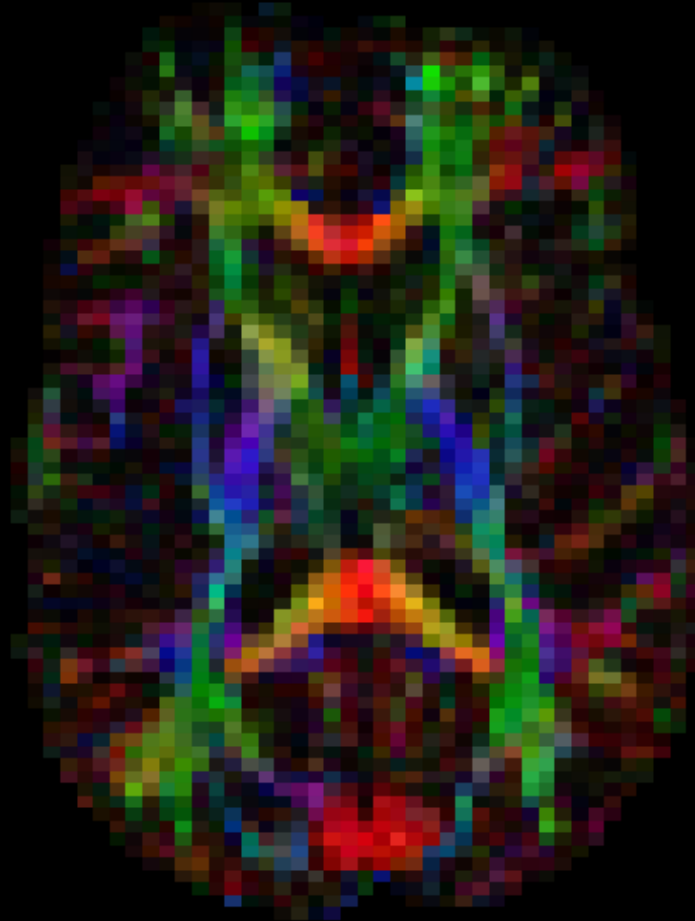
After correcting for Gibbs ringing artifacts

Data quality assessment ...



Data quality assessment ...

Residuals from the model estimation



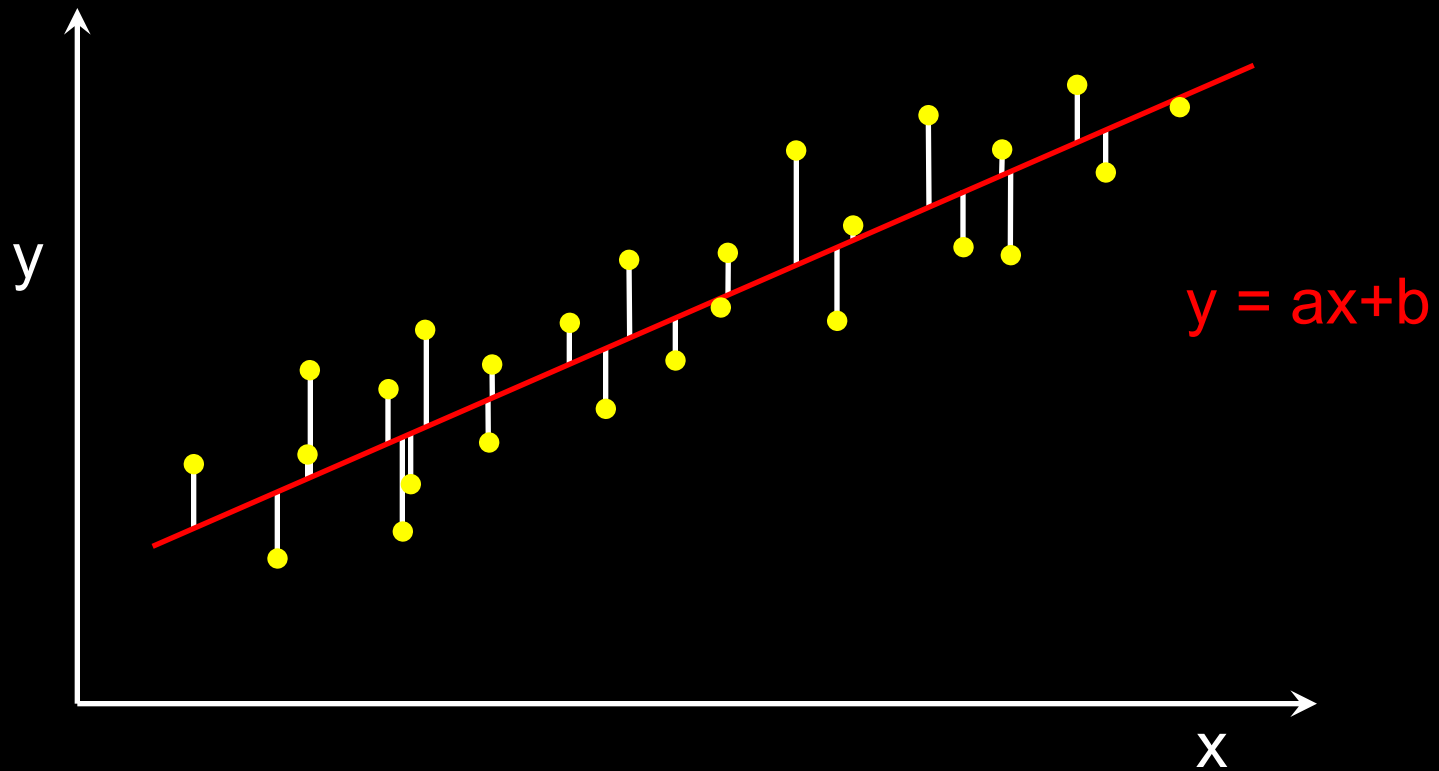
Data quality assessment ...

Residuals from the model estimation



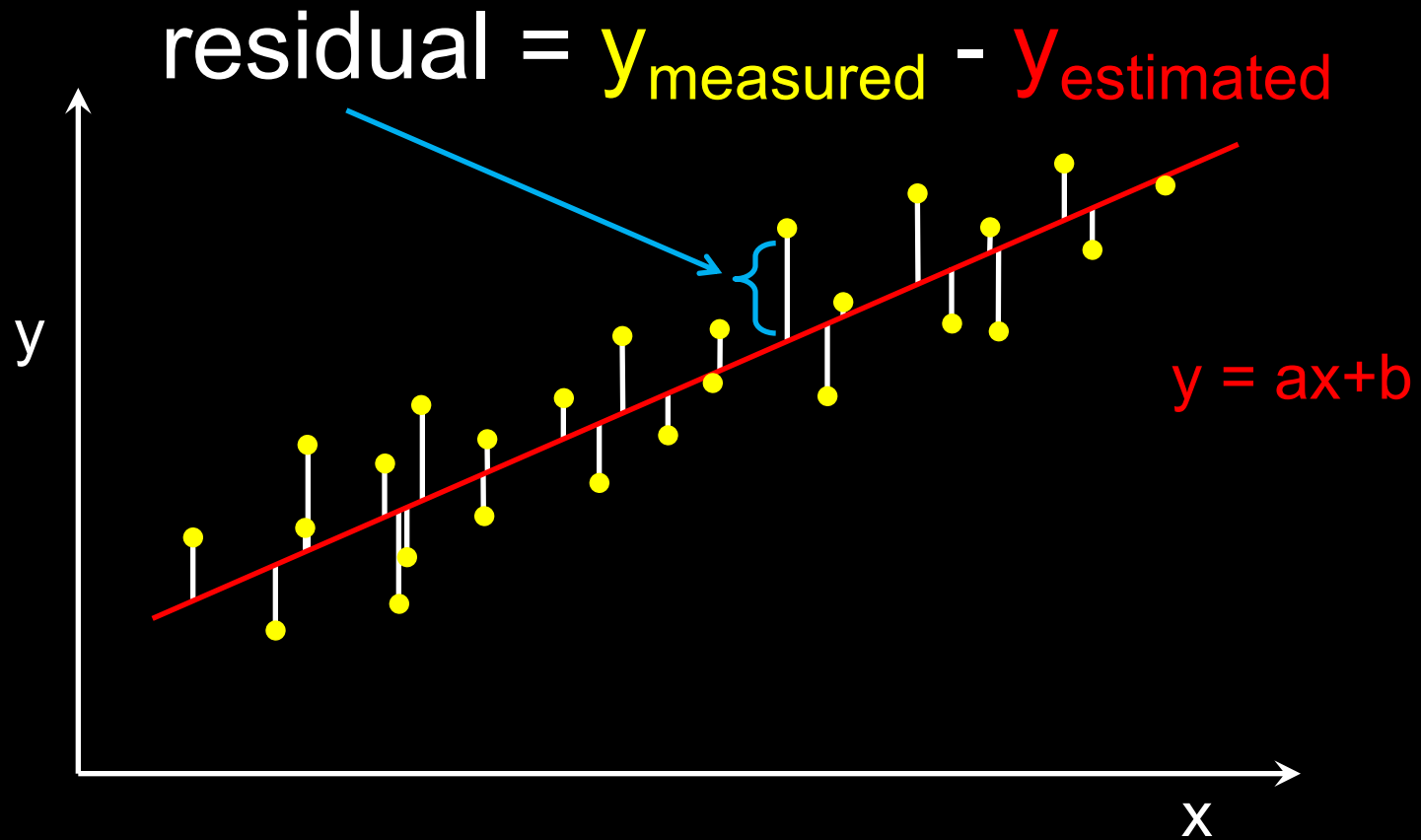
Data quality assessment ...

Residuals from the model estimation



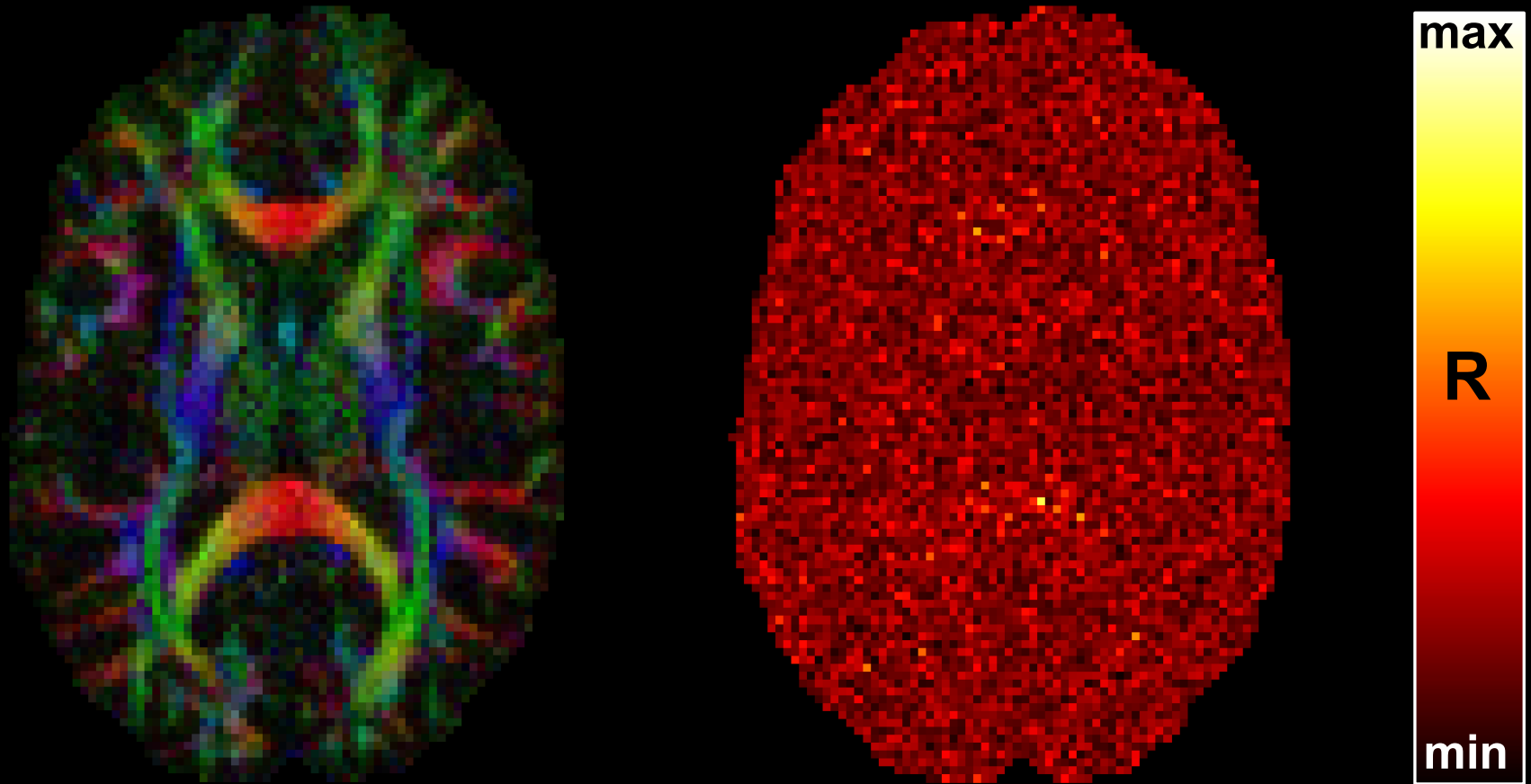
Data quality assessment ...

Residuals from the model estimation



Data quality assessment ...

Residuals from the model estimation



Good quality



Low values / uniformity

Data quality assessment ...

Residuals from the model estimation

◆ Human Brain Mapping 31:193–202 (2010) ◆

Addressing a Systematic Vibration Artifact in Diffusion-Weighted MRI

**Daniel Gallichan,^{1*} Jan Scholz,¹ Andreas Bartsch,² Timothy E. Behrens,¹
Matthew D. Robson,³ and Karla L. Miller¹**

¹*Centre for Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging of the Brain, John Radcliffe Hospital,
University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom*

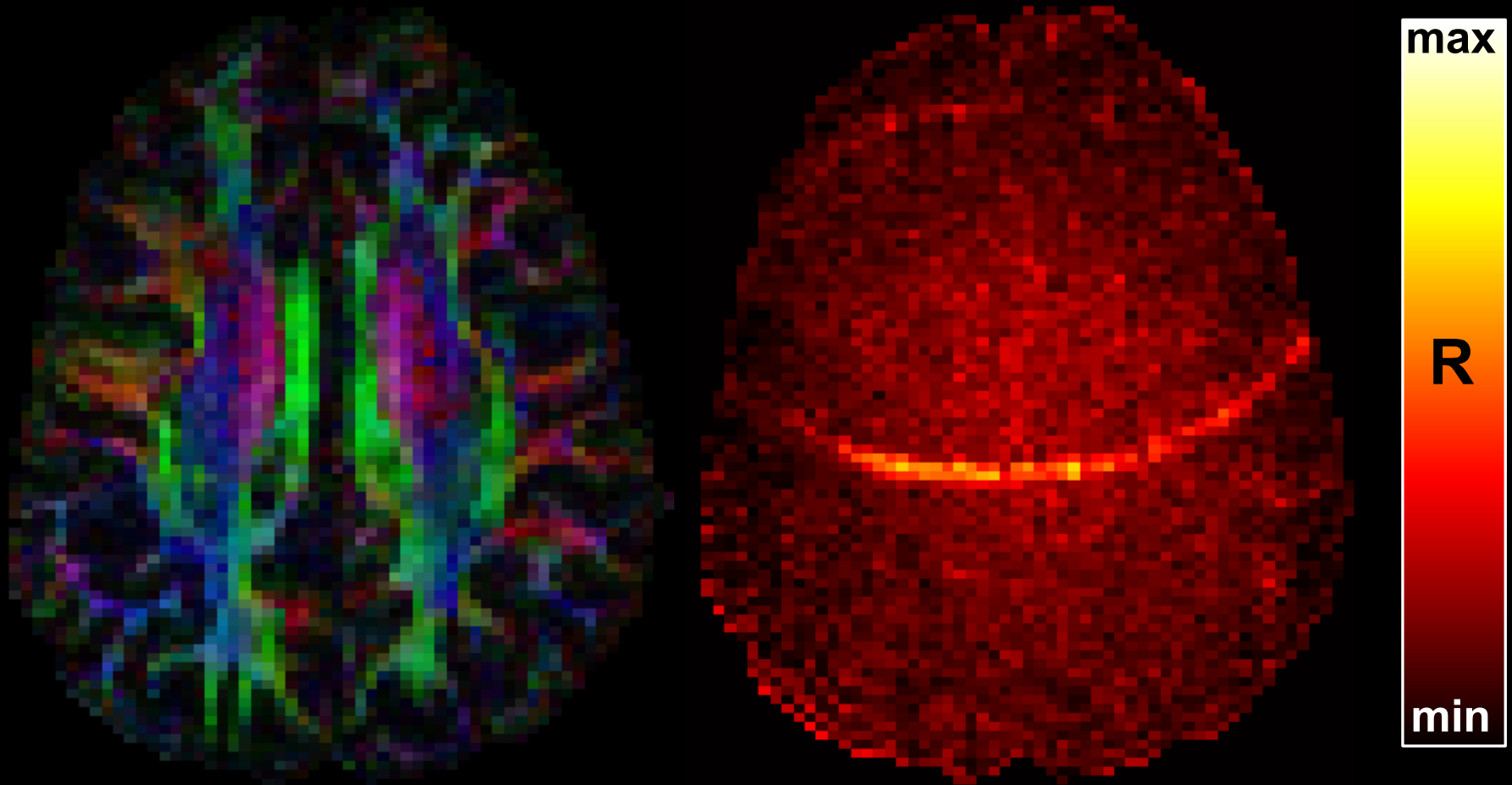
²*Department of Neuroradiology, University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany*

³*University of Oxford Centre for Clinical Magnetic Resonance Research, Oxford, United Kingdom*



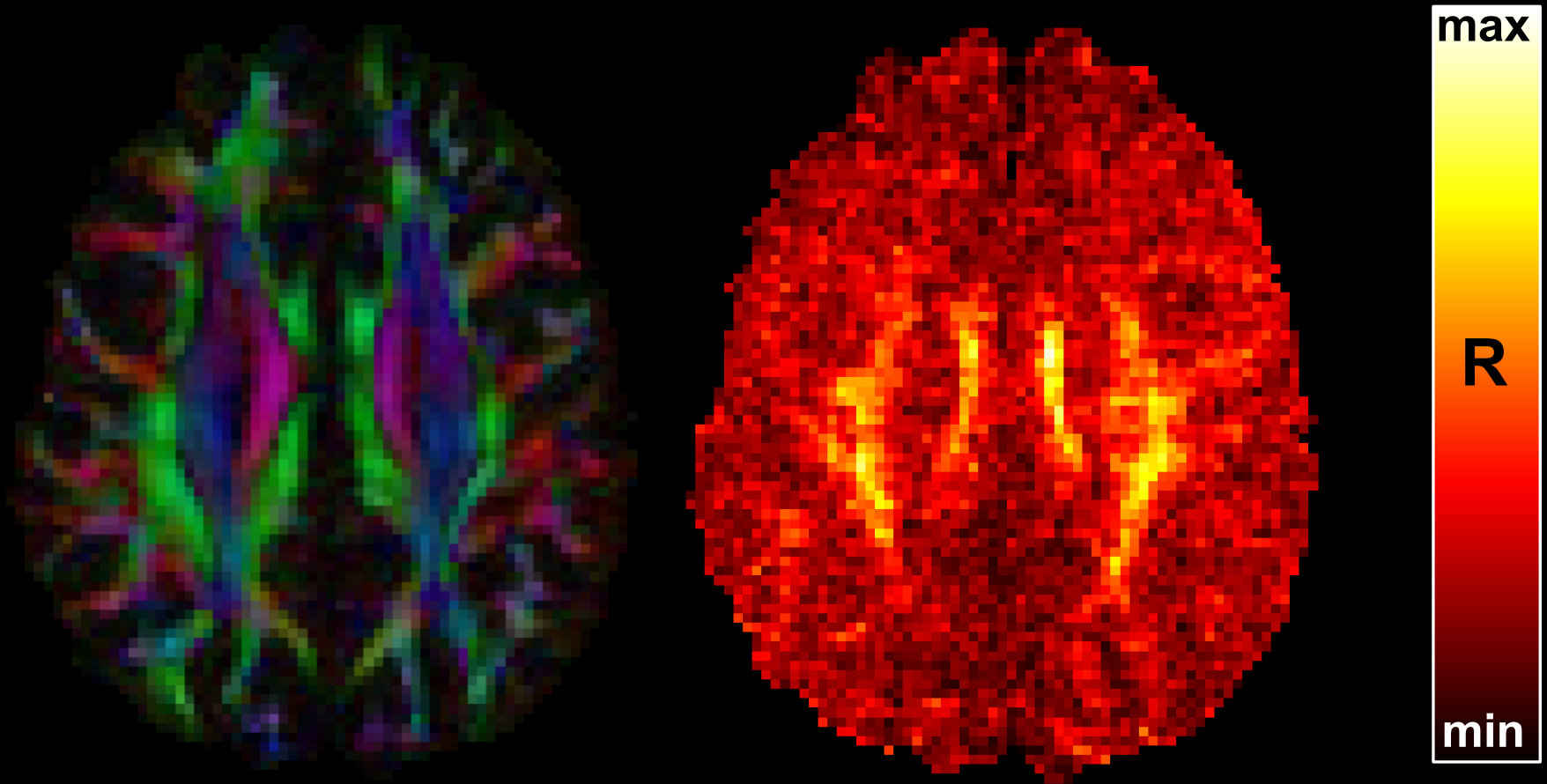
Data quality assessment ...

Residuals from the model estimation



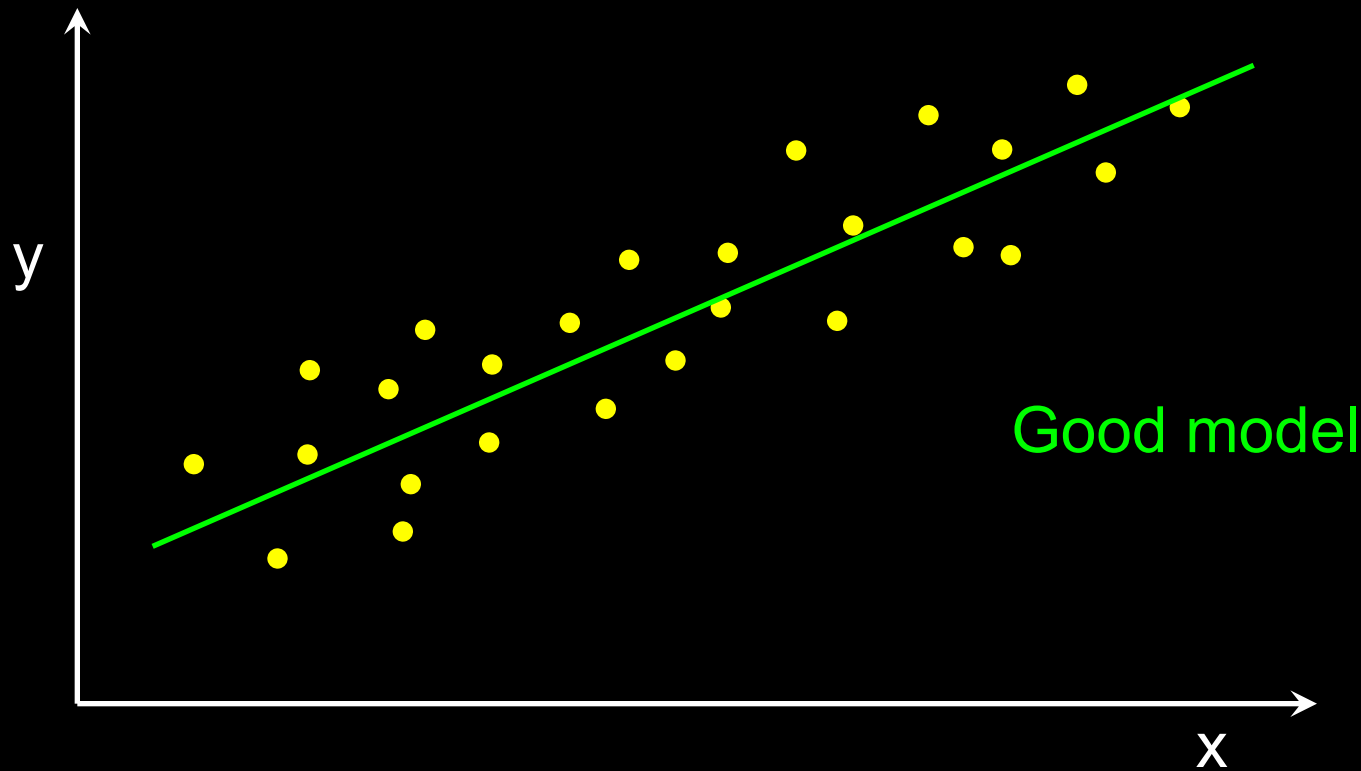
Data quality assessment ...

Residuals from the model estimation



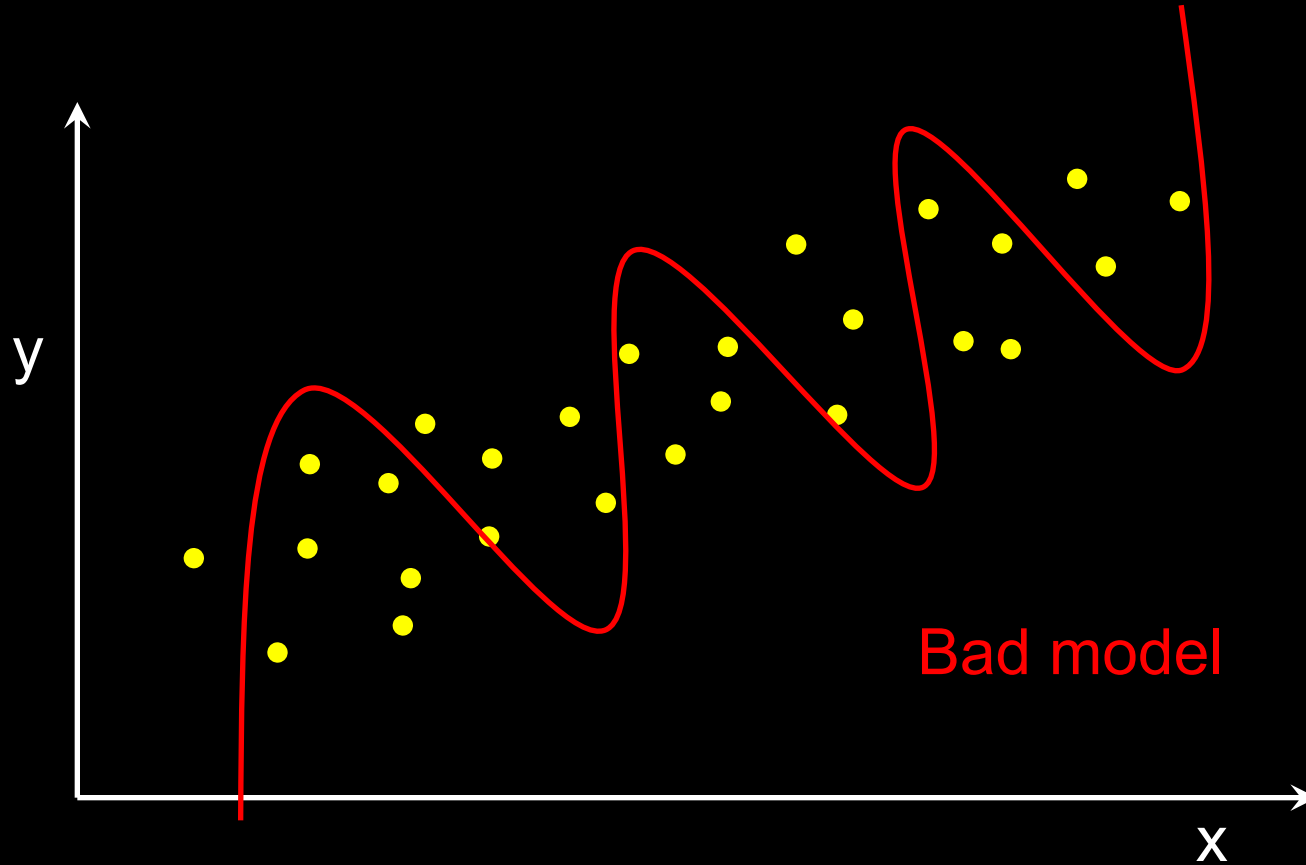
Data quality assessment ...

Residuals from the model estimation



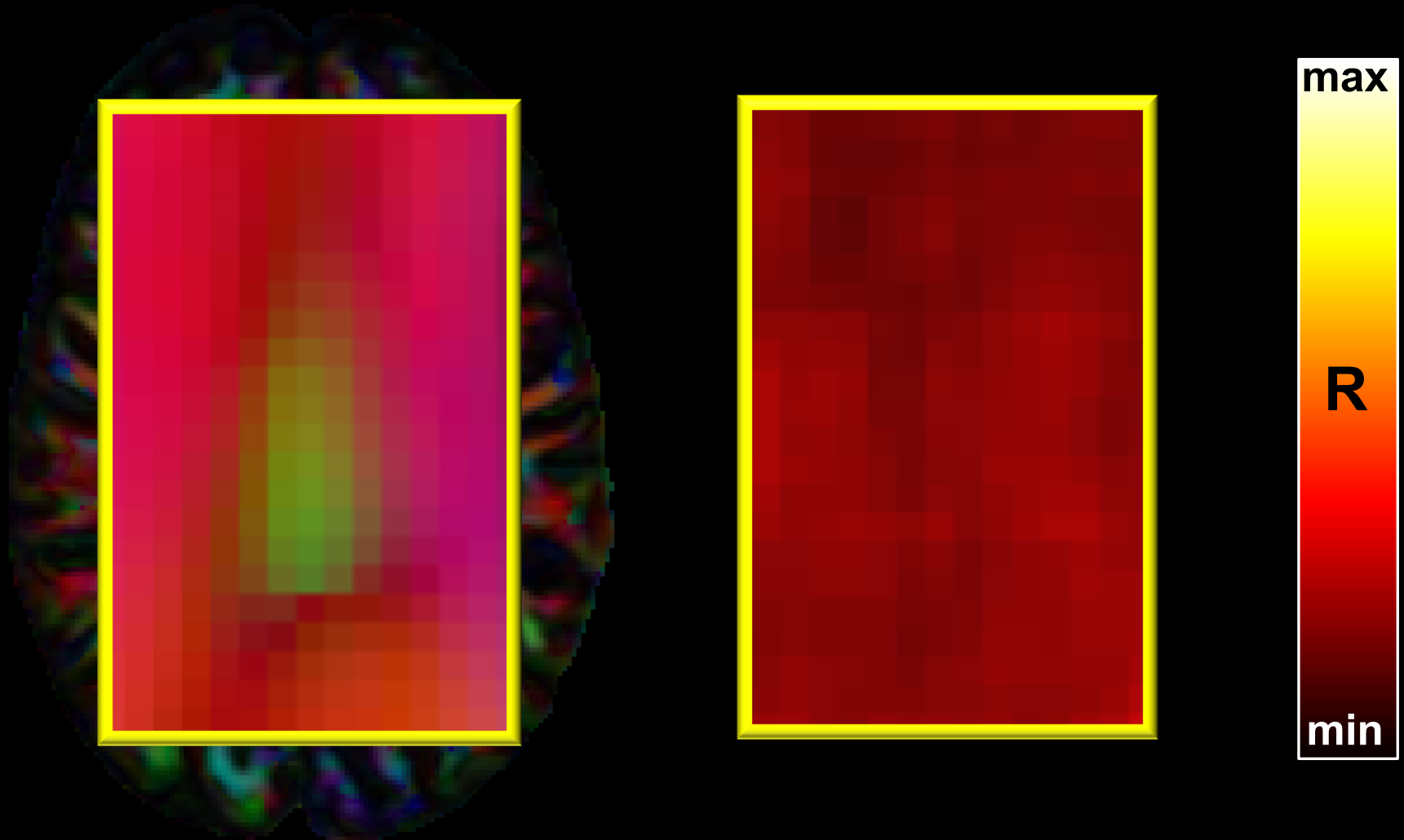
Data quality assessment ...

Residuals from the model estimation



Data quality assessment ...

Residuals from the model estimation



QA DIFFUSION



Data processing steps

1. Correction for signal intensity drift
2. Correction for subject motion and eddy current induced distortions
3. Correction for EPI deformations
4. Diffusion model *estimation* approaches

A confession by a dMRI scientist...

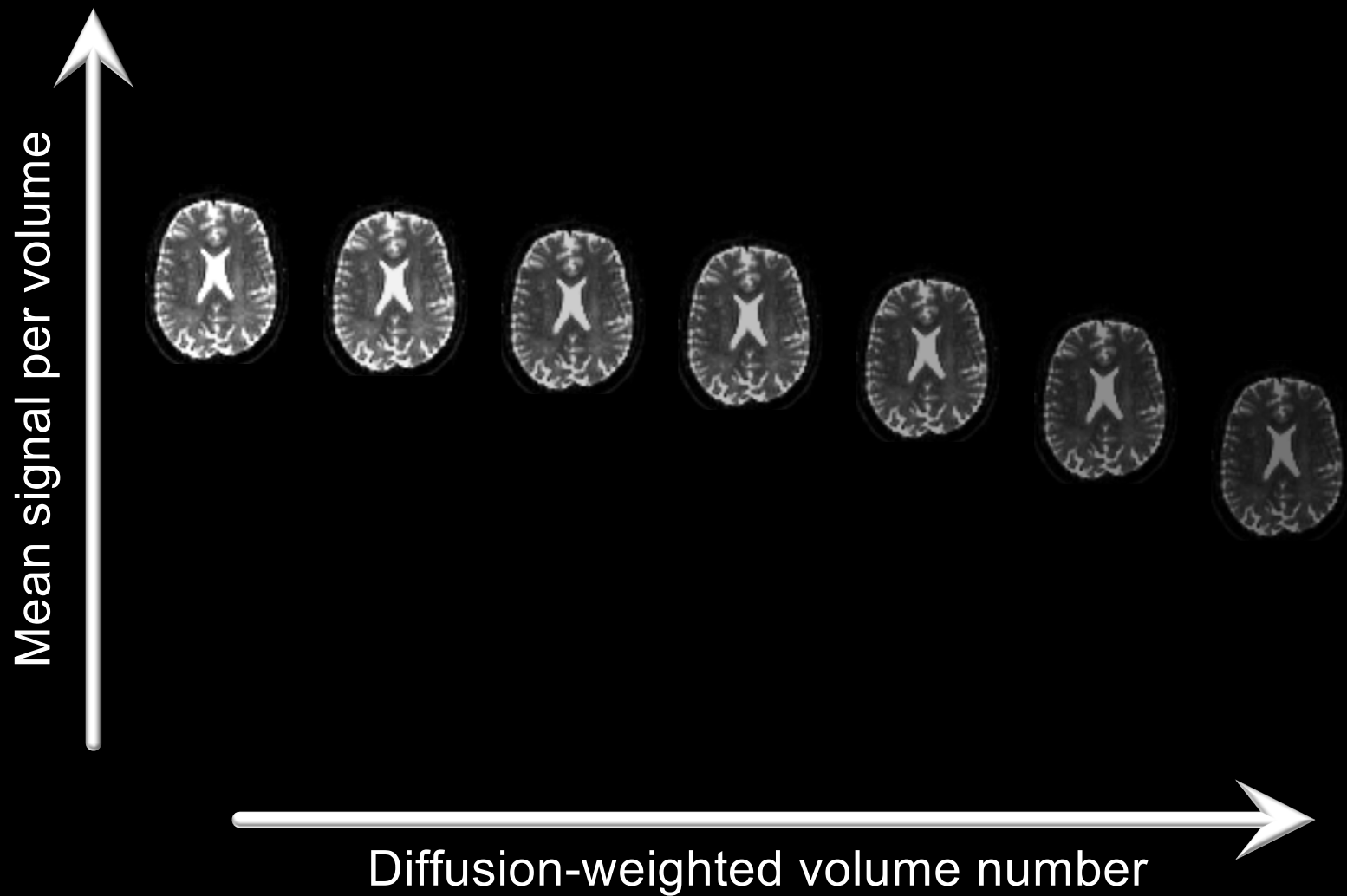


@Alex_Leemans

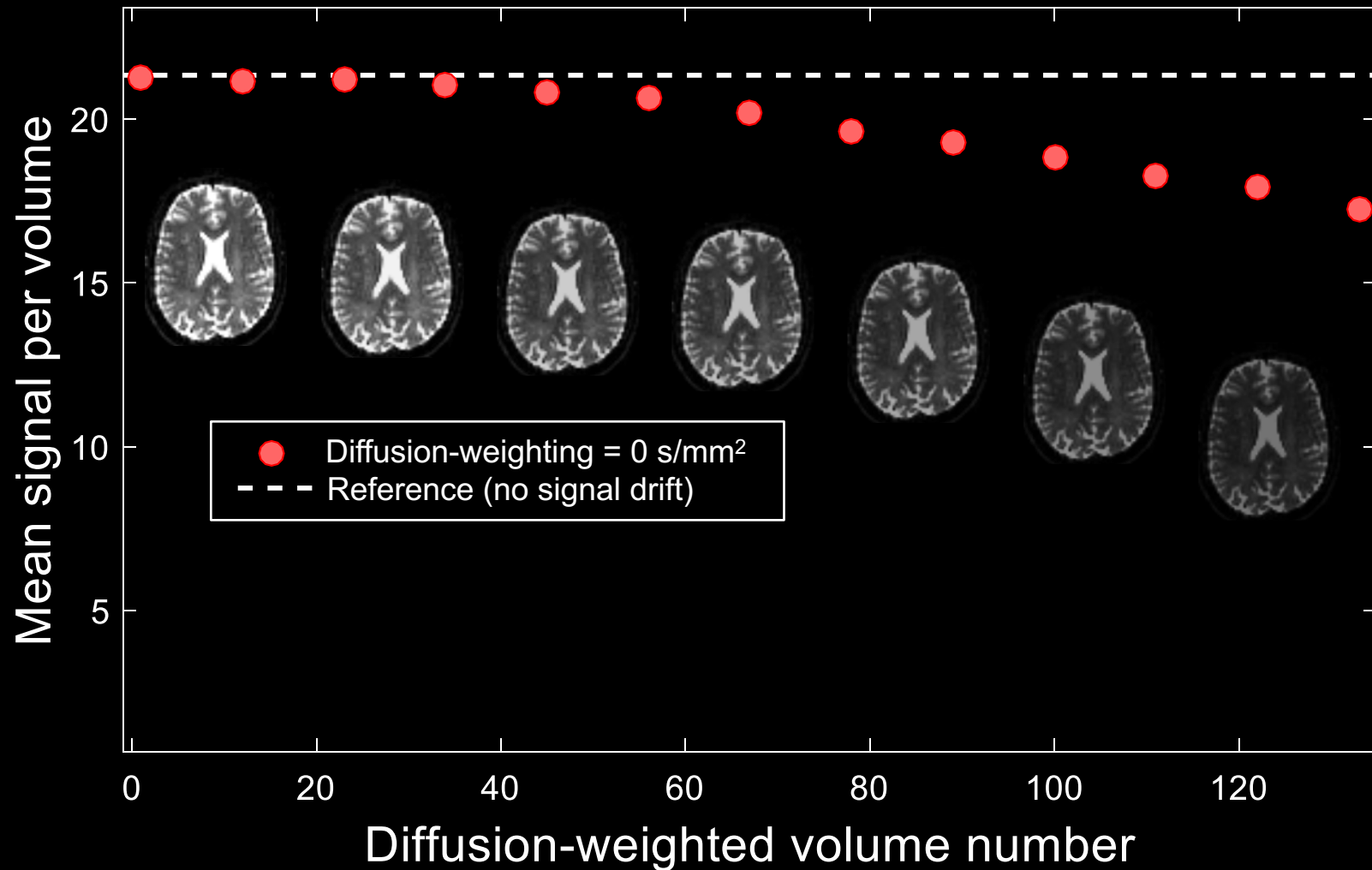
Data processing steps

1. Correction for signal intensity drift
2. Correction for subject motion and eddy current induced distortions
3. Correction for EPI deformations
4. Diffusion model *estimation* approaches

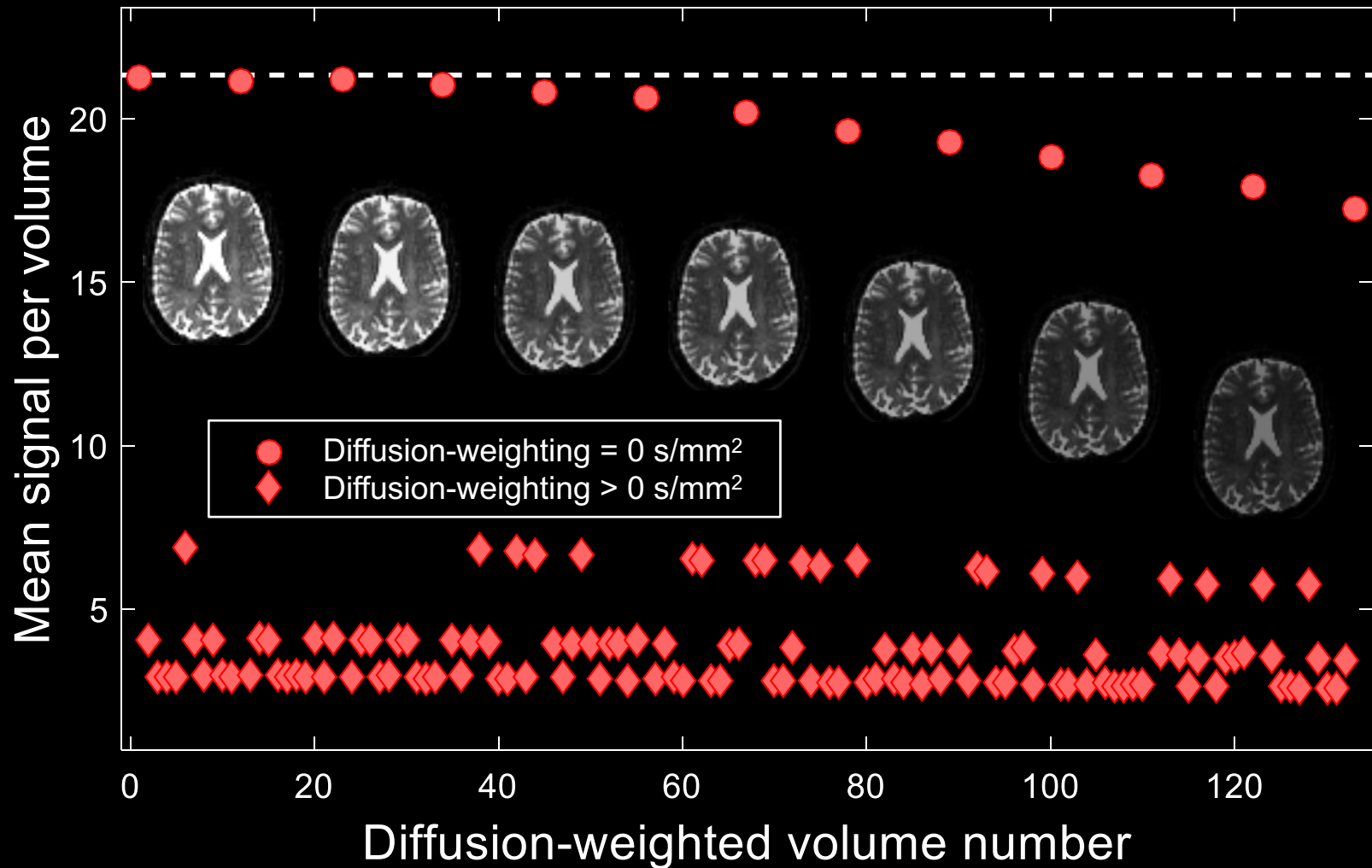
1. Correction for signal intensity drift



1. Correction for signal intensity drift

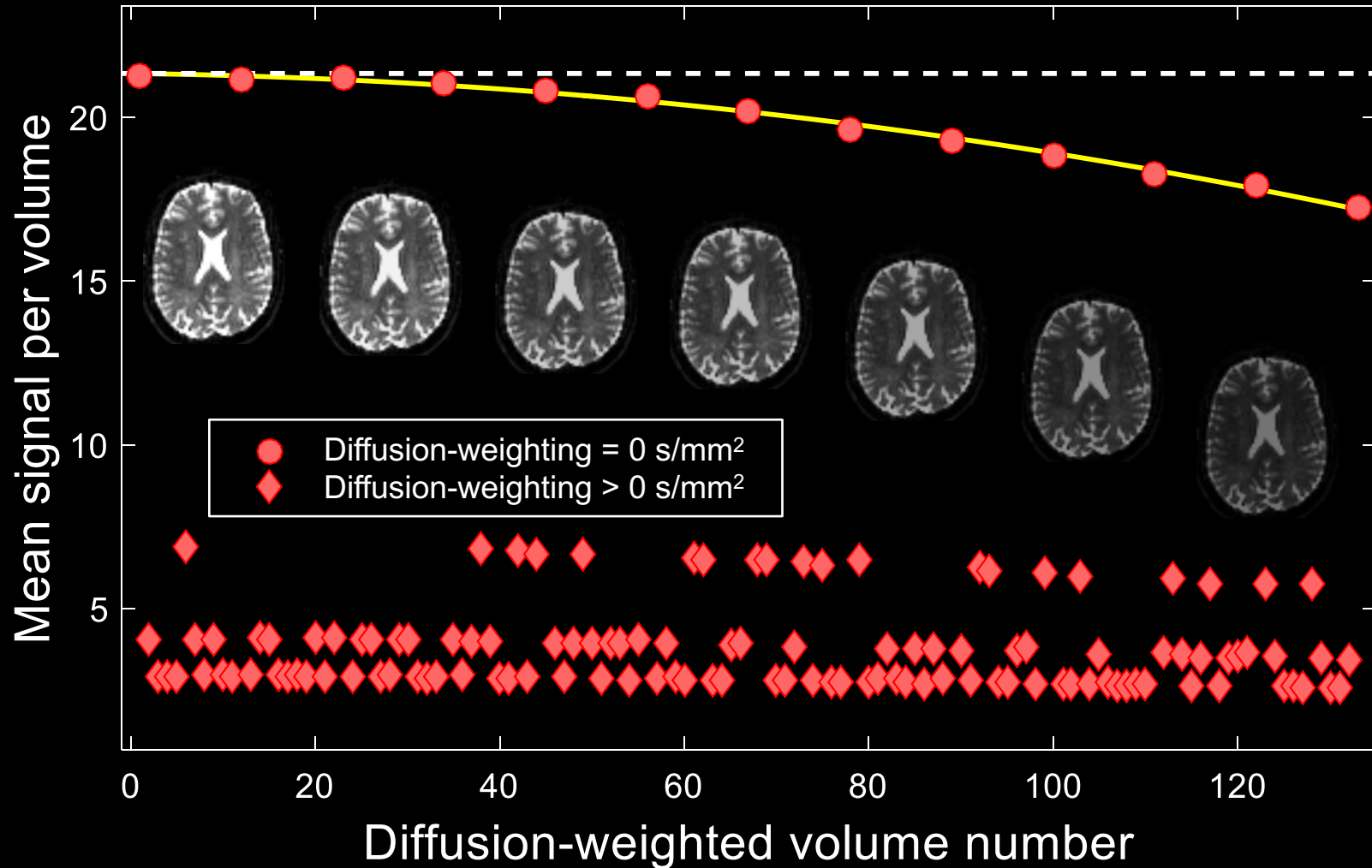


1. Correction for signal intensity drift



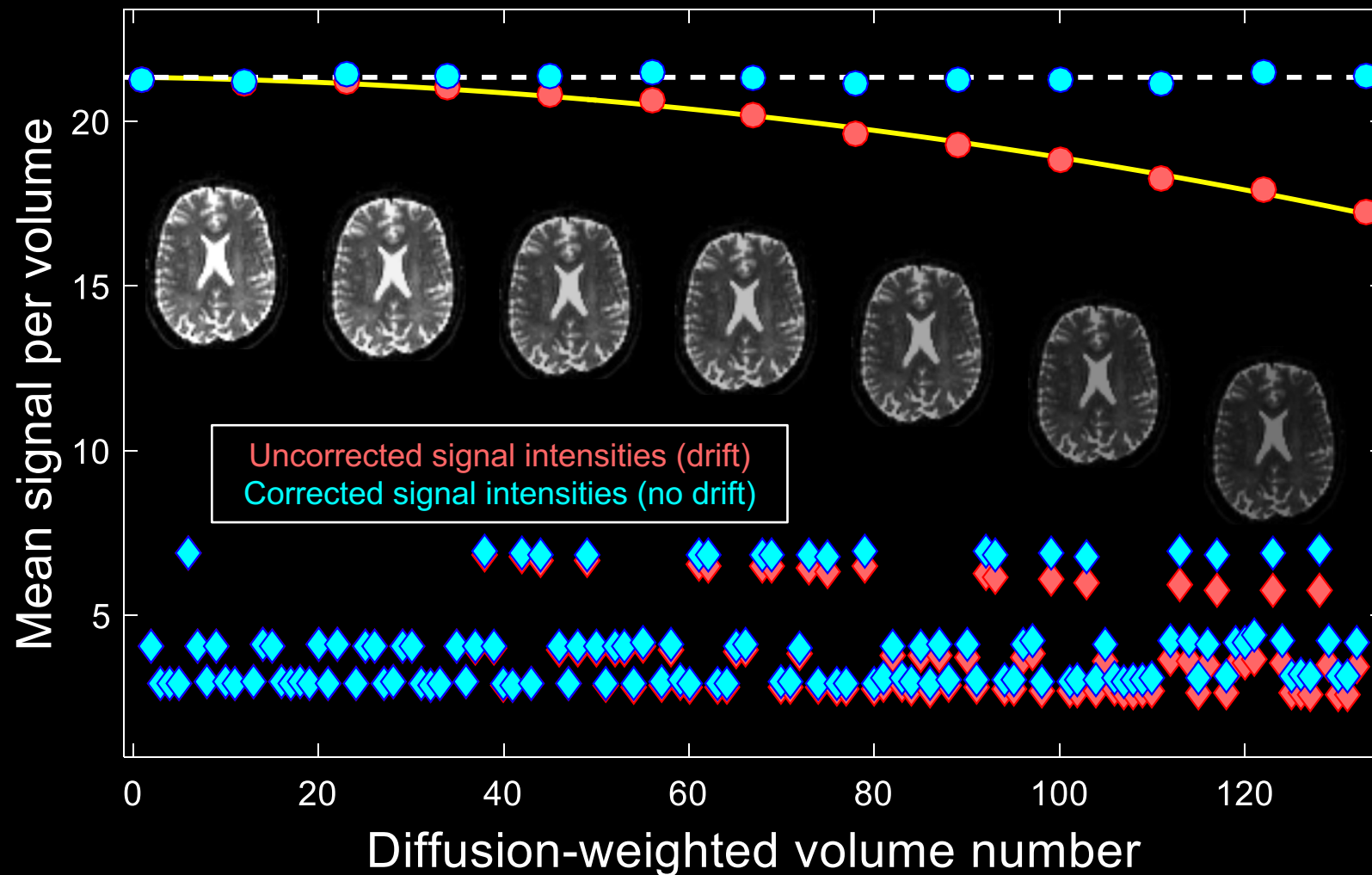
1. Correction for signal intensity drift

Low-degree polynomial fit to $b = 0$ s/mm² images

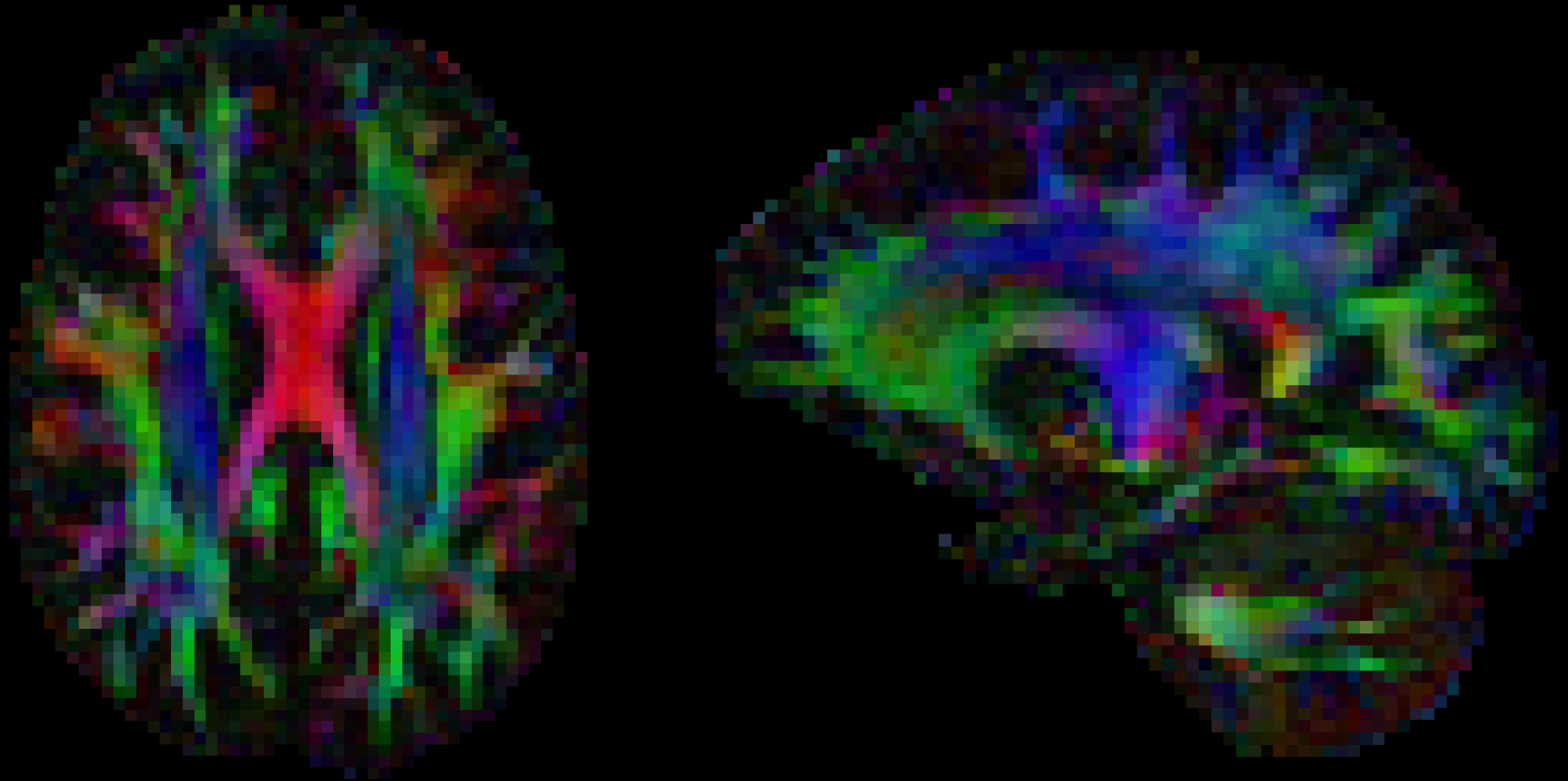


1. Correction for signal intensity drift

Low-degree polynomial fit to $b = 0$ s/mm² images

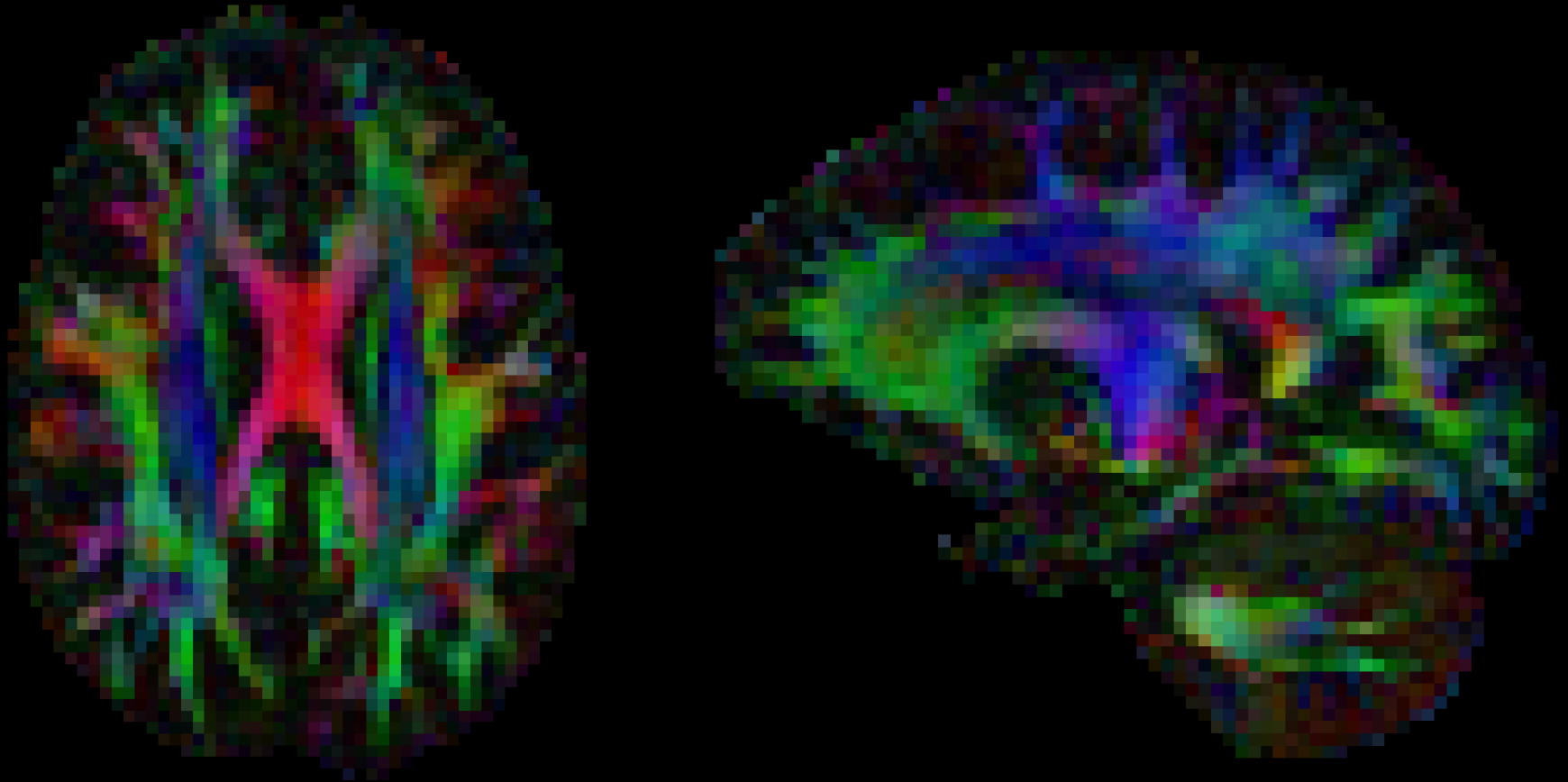


1. Correction for signal intensity drift



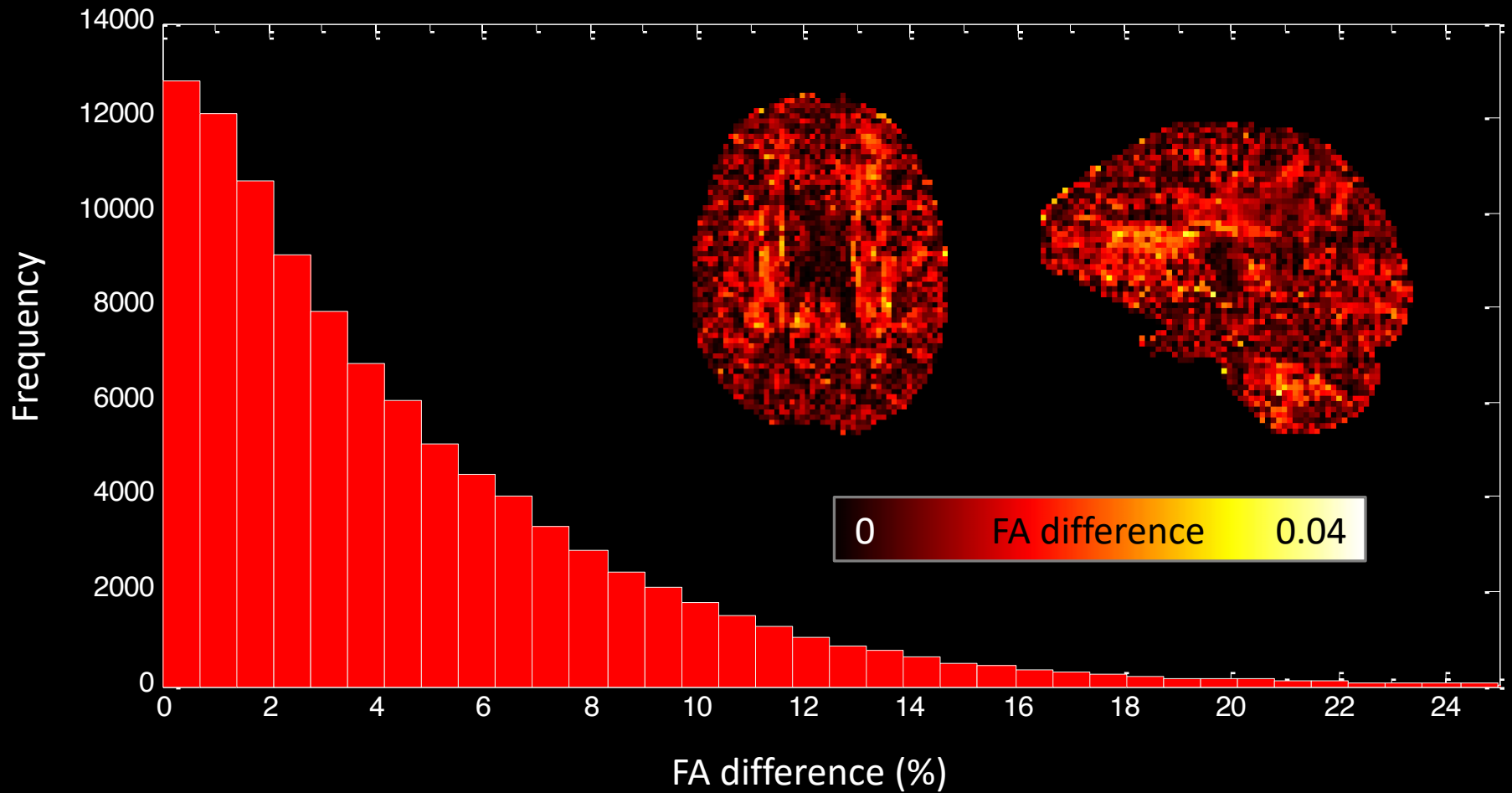
Before correcting for signal intensity drift

1. Correction for signal intensity drift



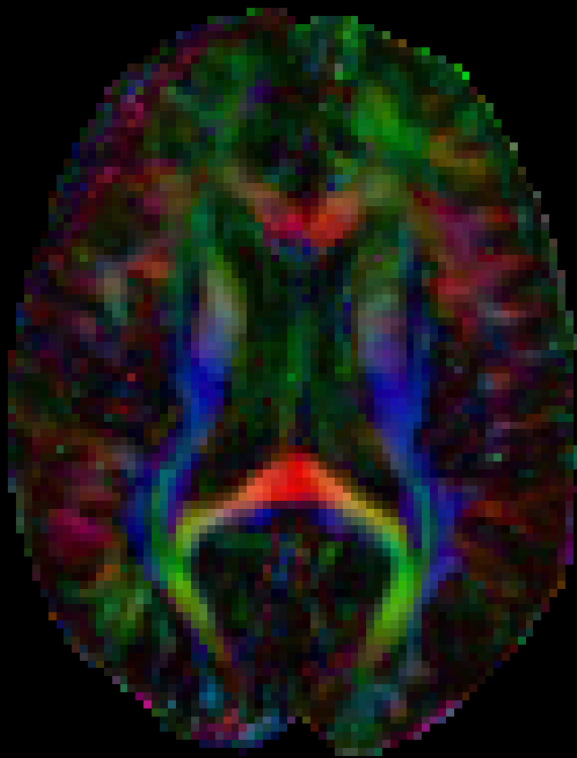
After correcting for signal intensity drift

1. Correction for signal intensity drift



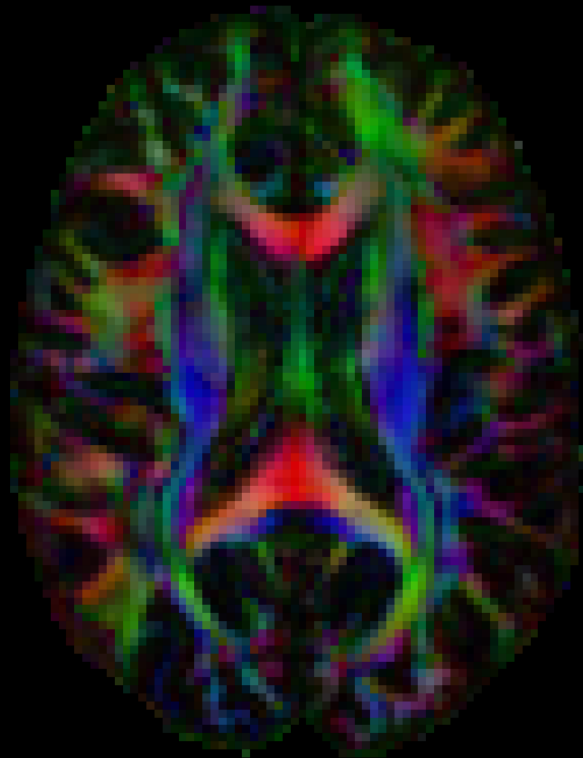
2. Correction for subject motion and eddy current induced distortions

Not corrected for subject motion

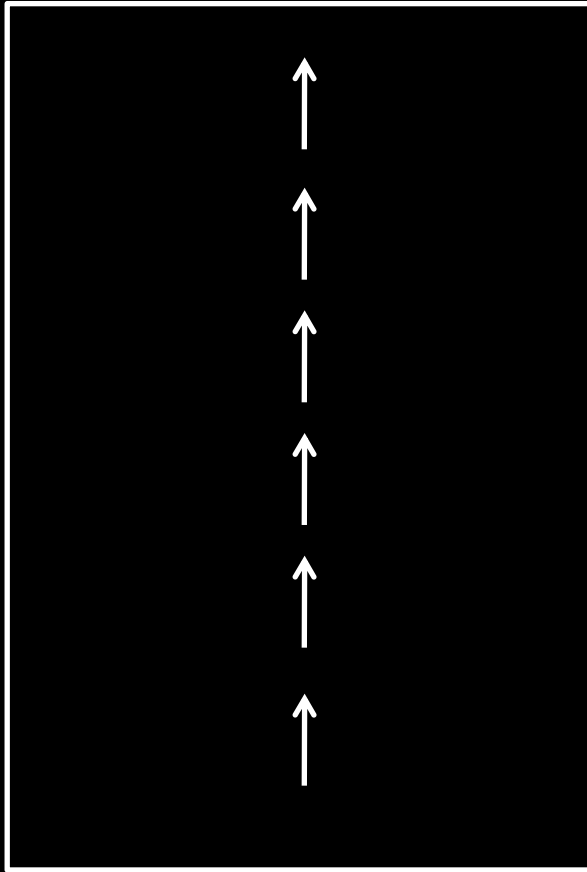


2. Correction for subject motion and eddy current induced distortions

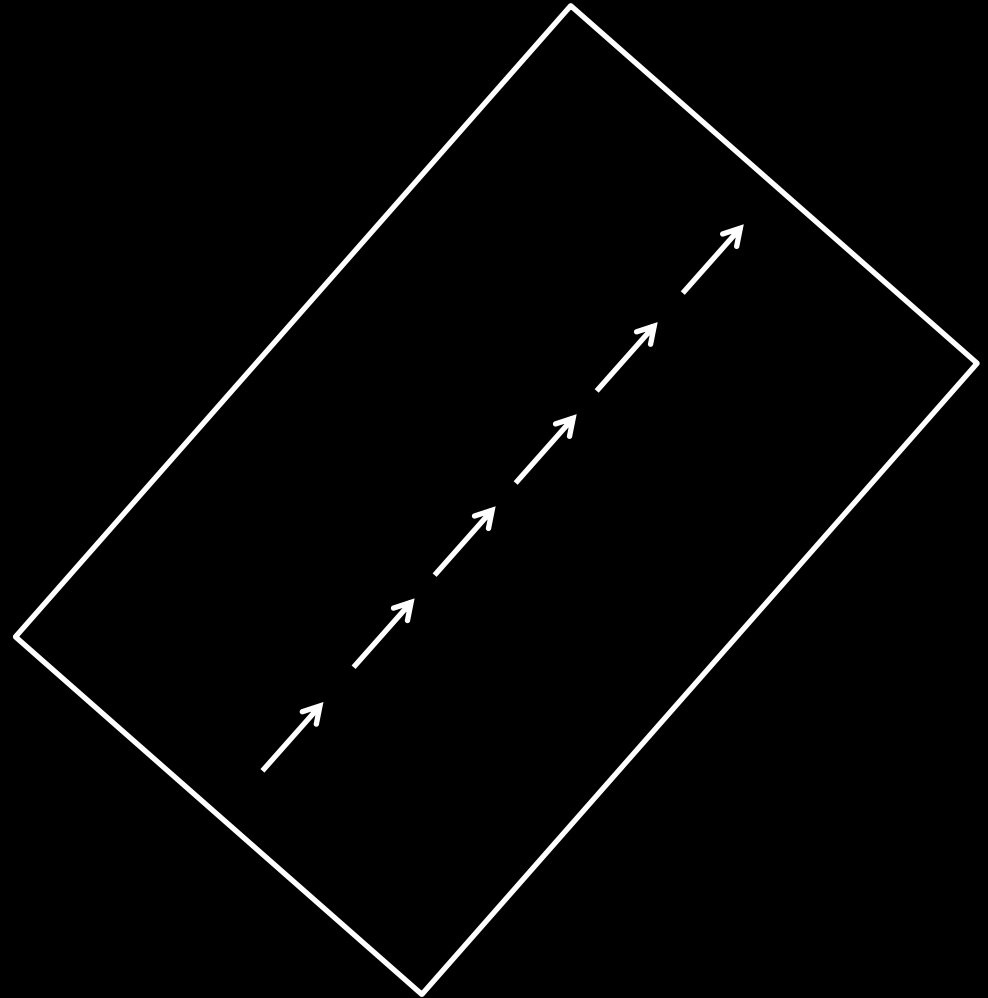
Corrected for subject motion



2. Correction for subject motion and eddy current induced distortions

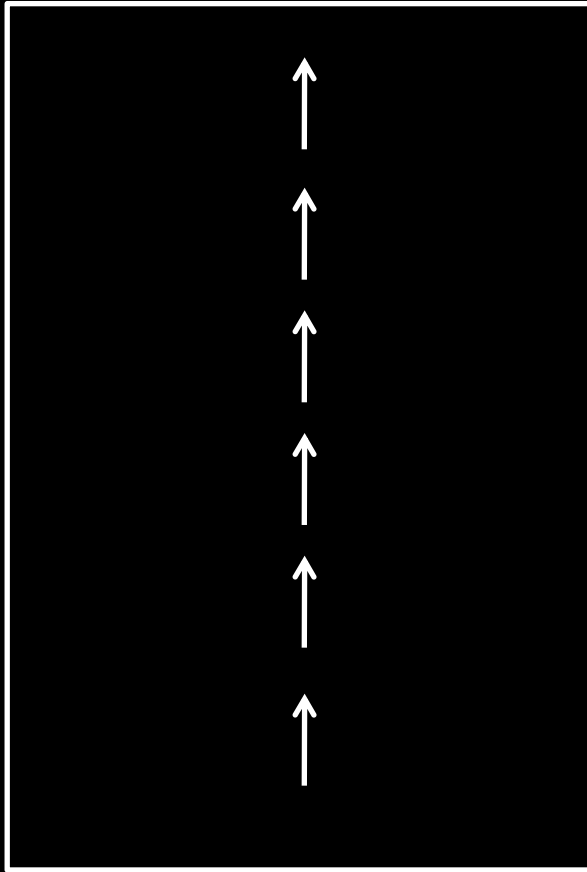


“Reference image”

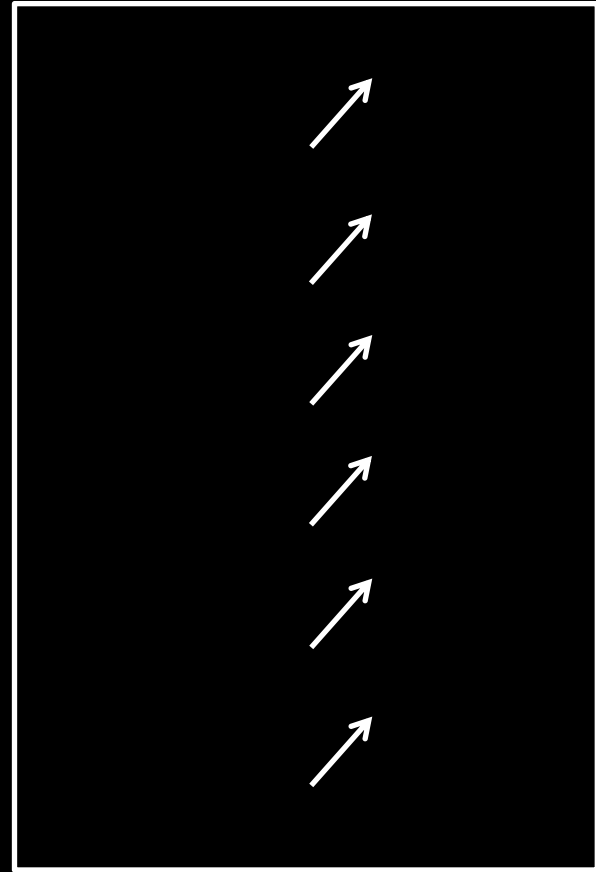


“Image with subject motion”

2. Correction for subject motion and eddy current induced distortions

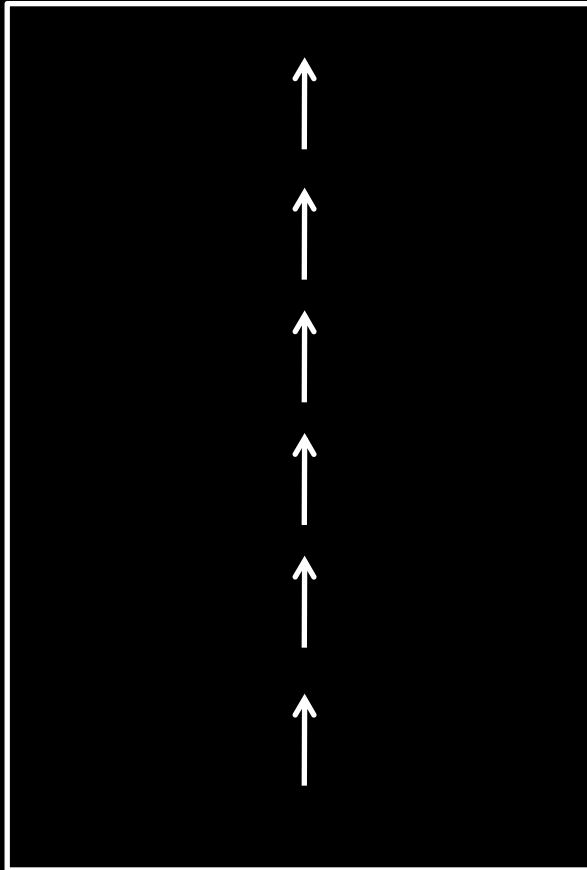


“Reference image”

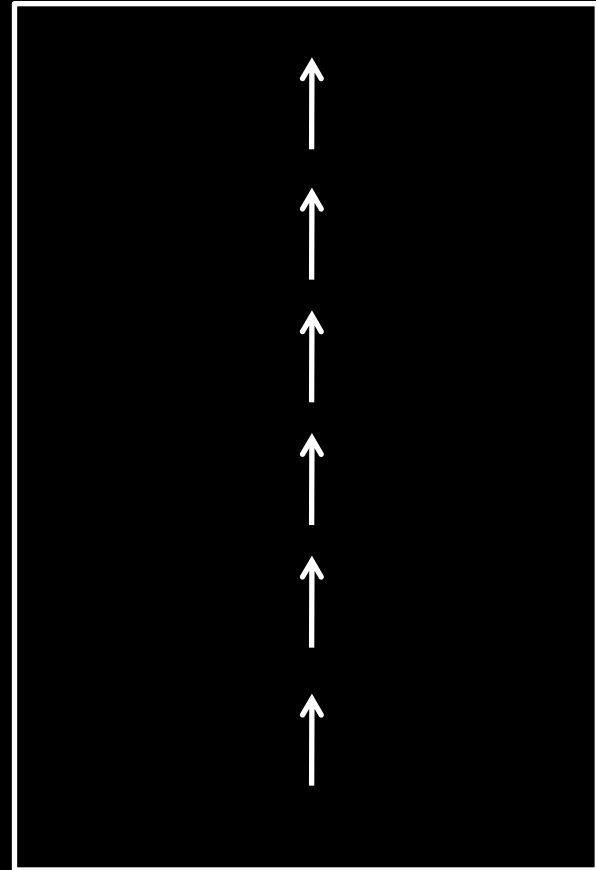


“Corrected image”
(no B-matrix rotation)

2. Correction for subject motion and eddy current induced distortions



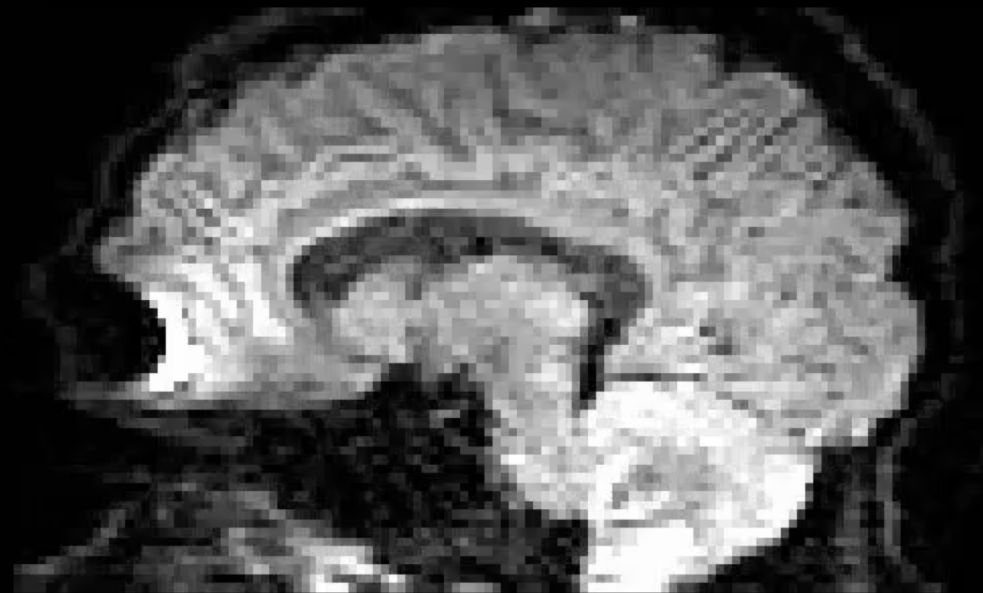
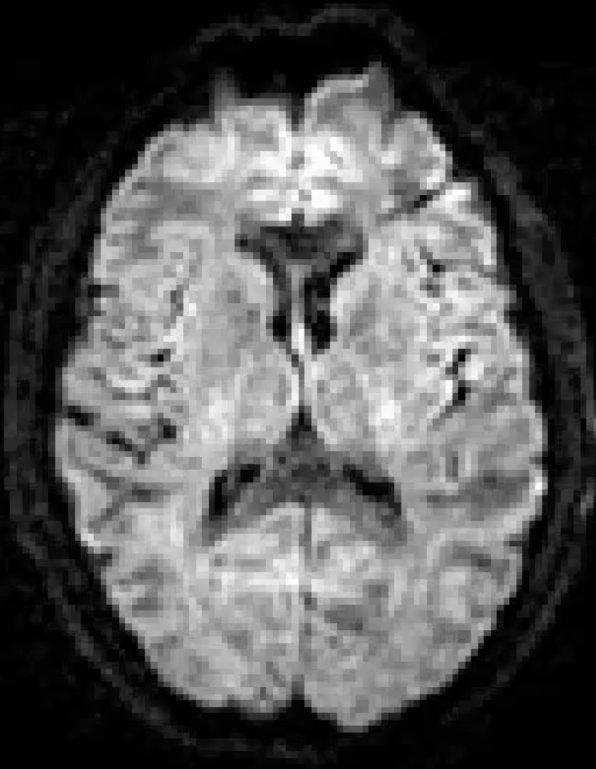
“Reference image”



“Corrected image”
(with B-matrix rotation)

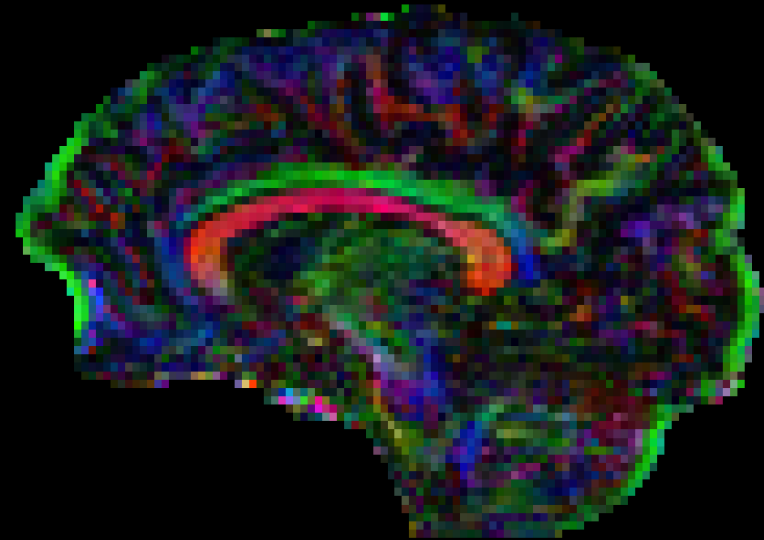
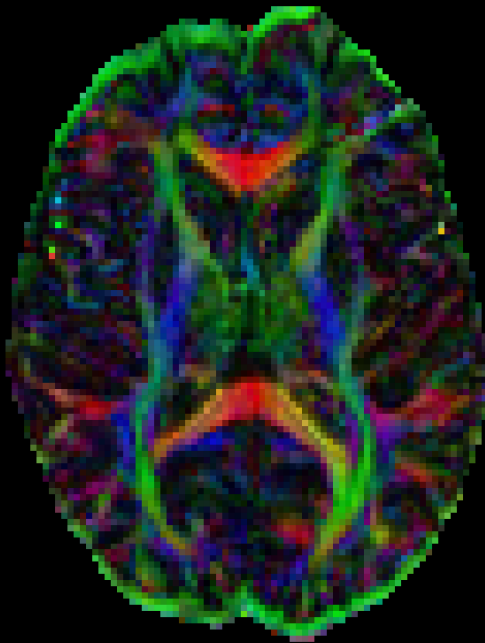
2. Correction for subject motion and eddy current induced distortions

“Eddy currents”



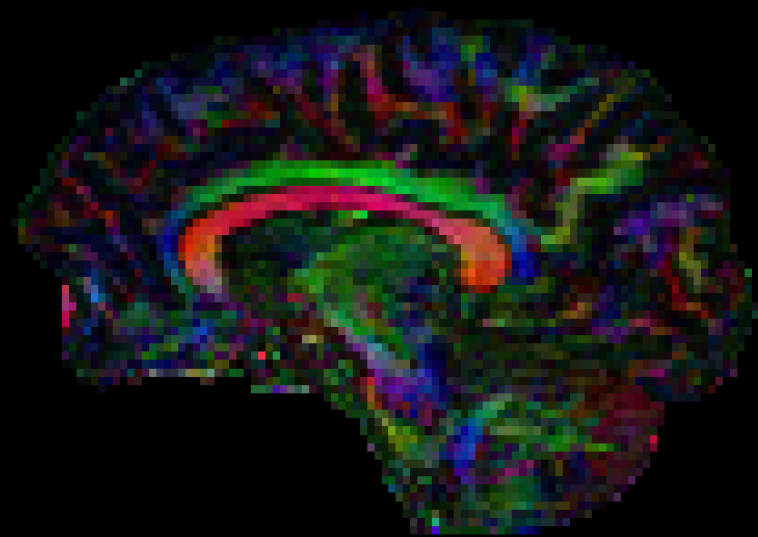
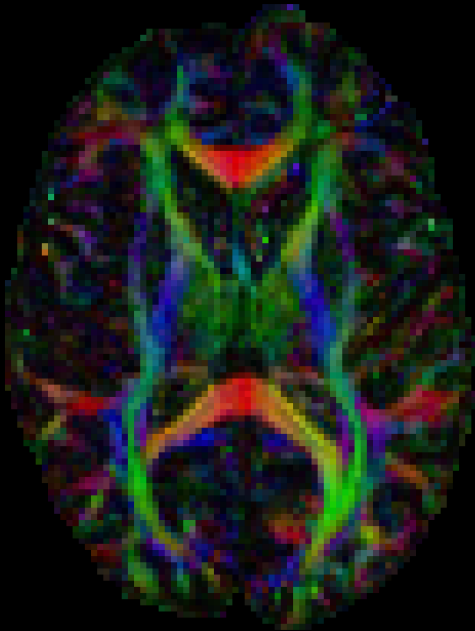
2. Correction for subject motion and eddy current induced distortions

Without eddy currents correction

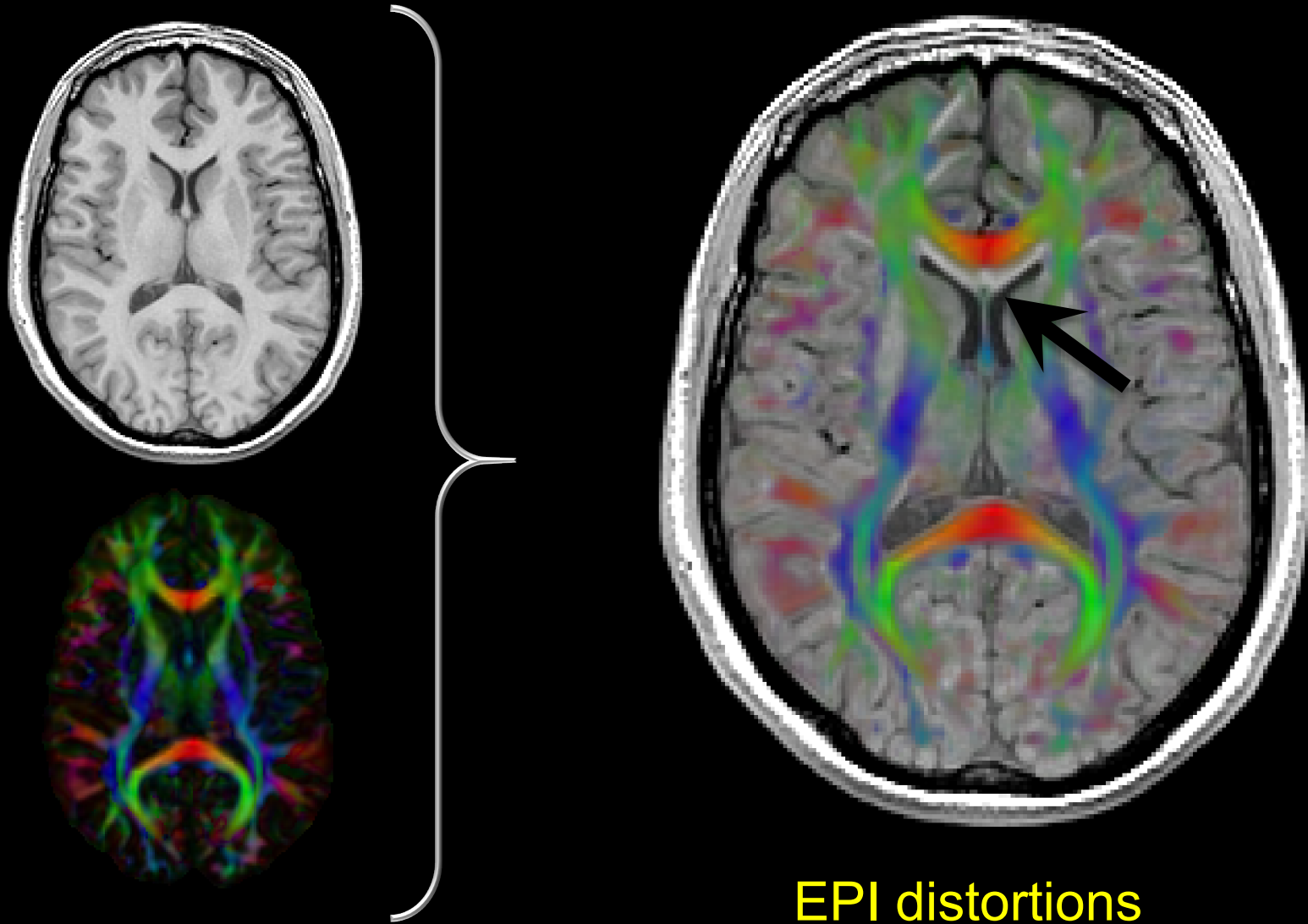


2. Correction for subject motion and eddy current induced distortions

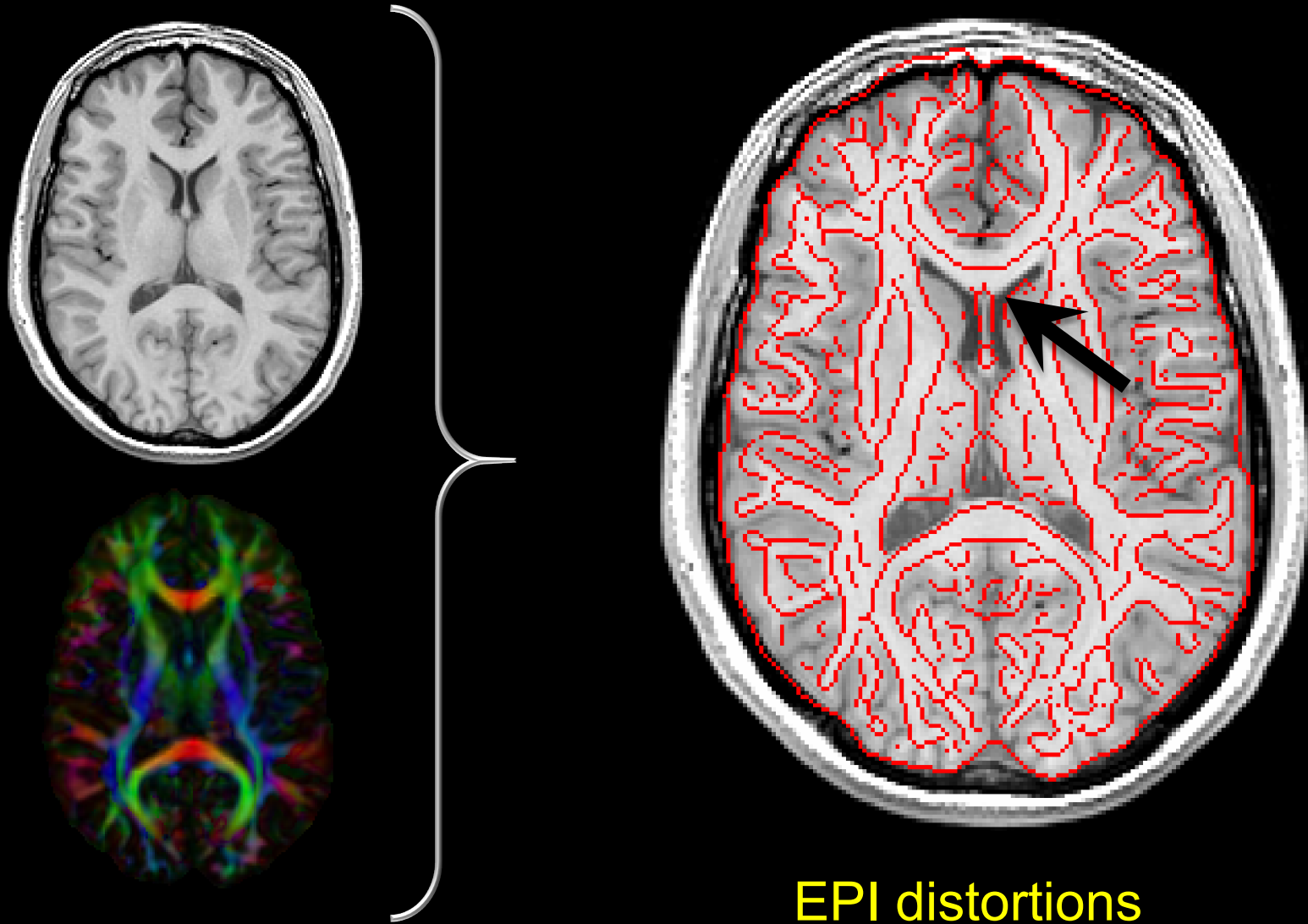
With eddy currents correction



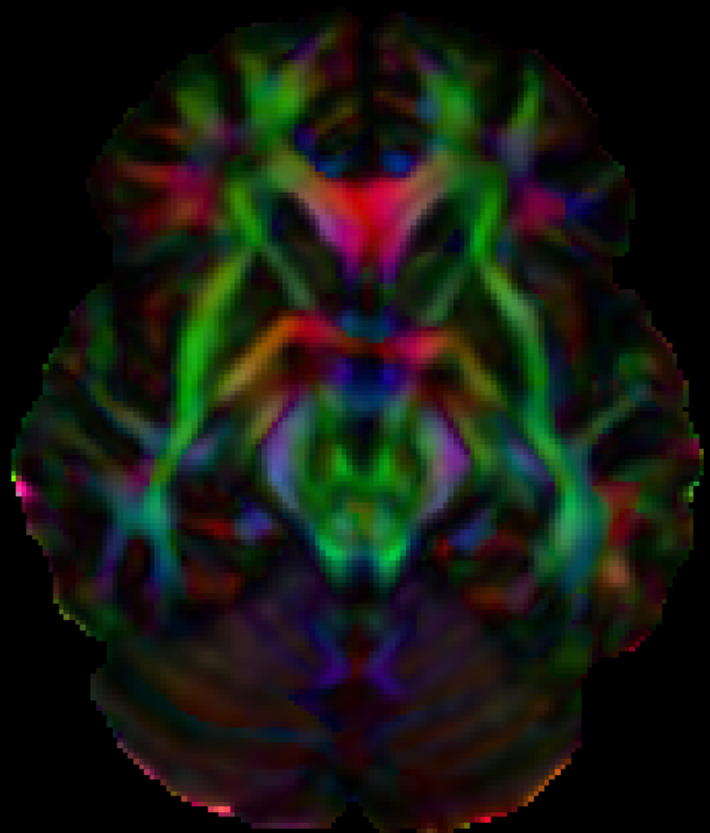
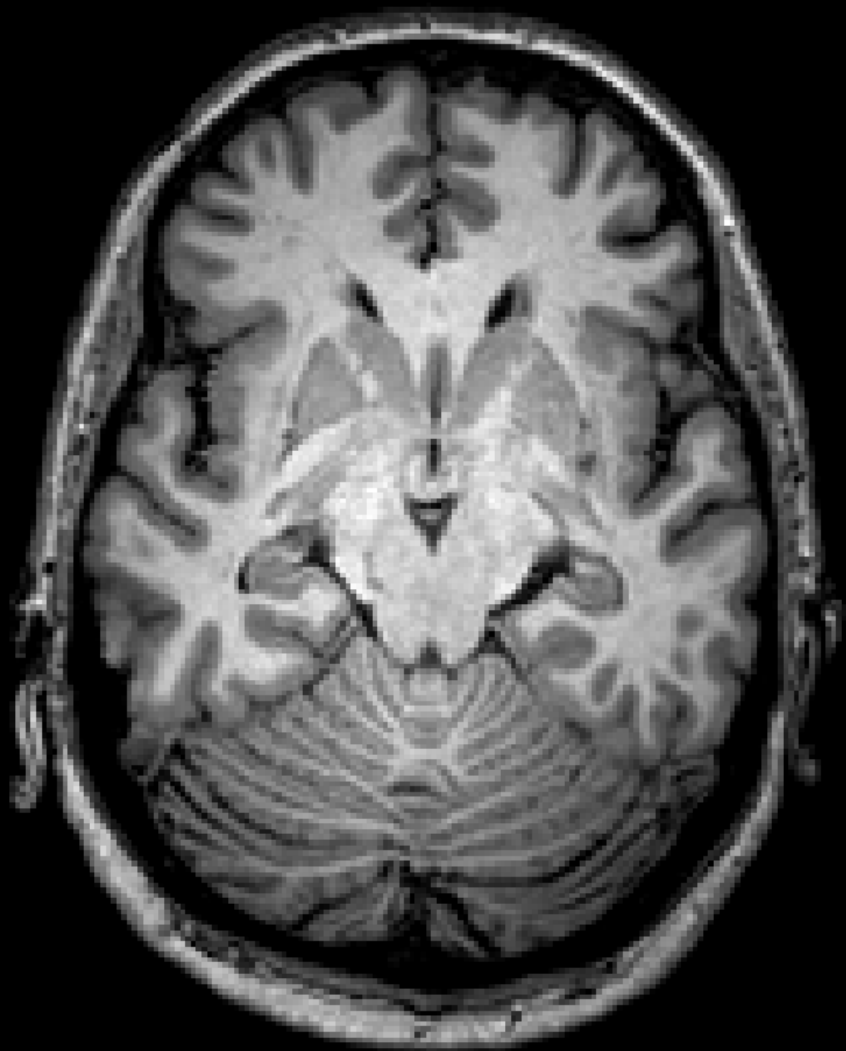
3. Correction for EPI deformations



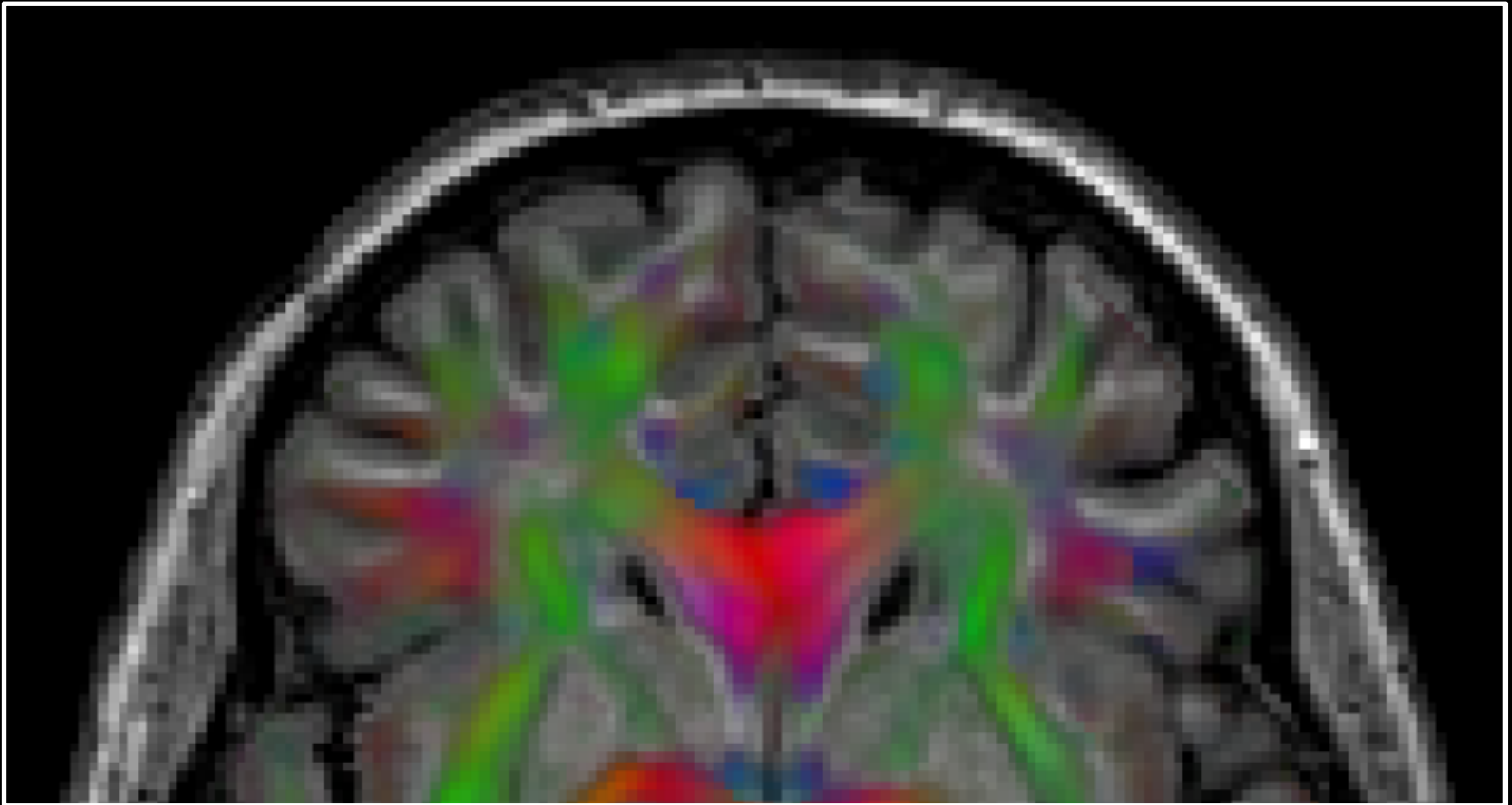
3. Correction for EPI deformations



3. Correction for EPI deformations

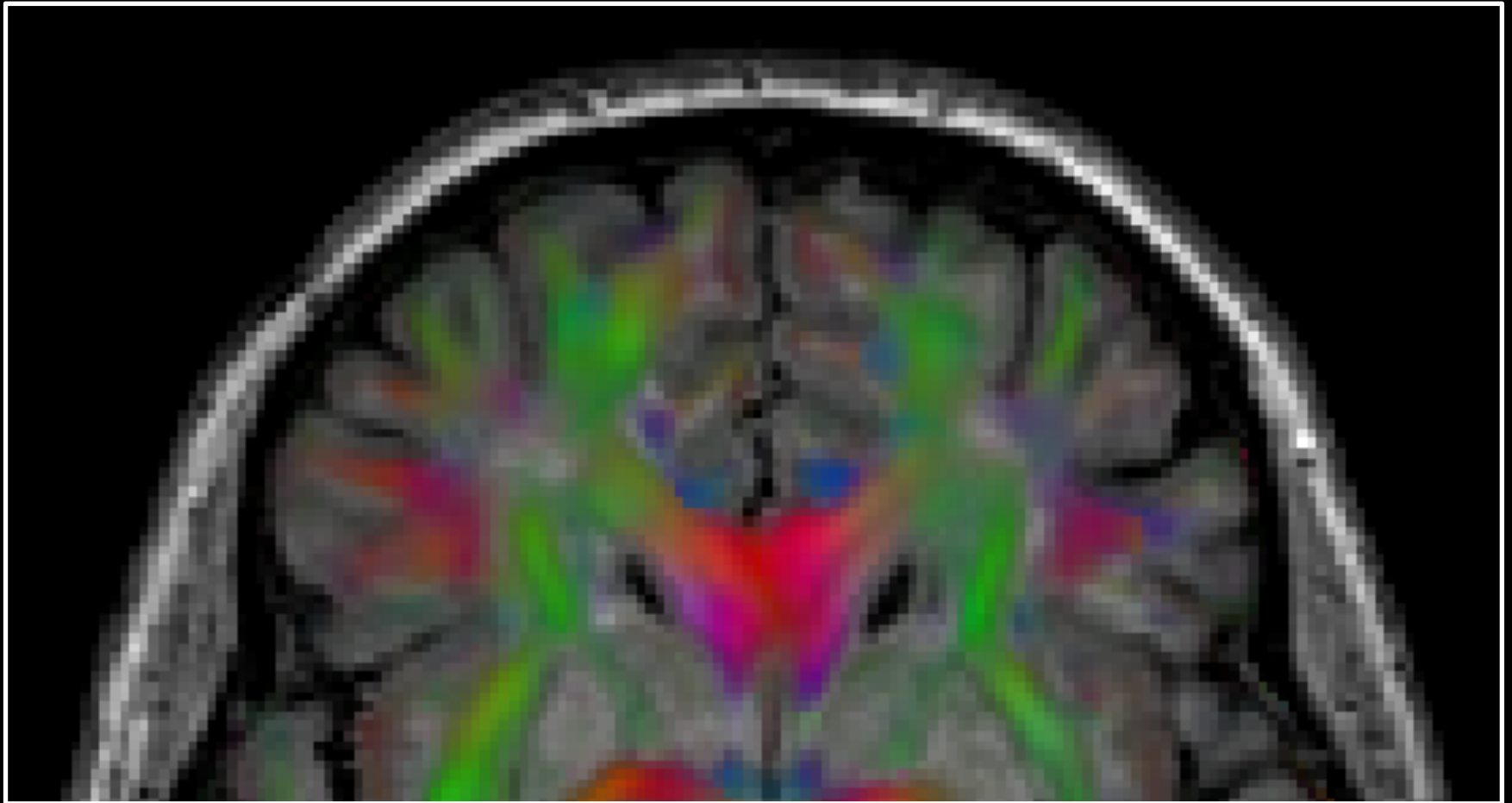


3. Correction for EPI deformations



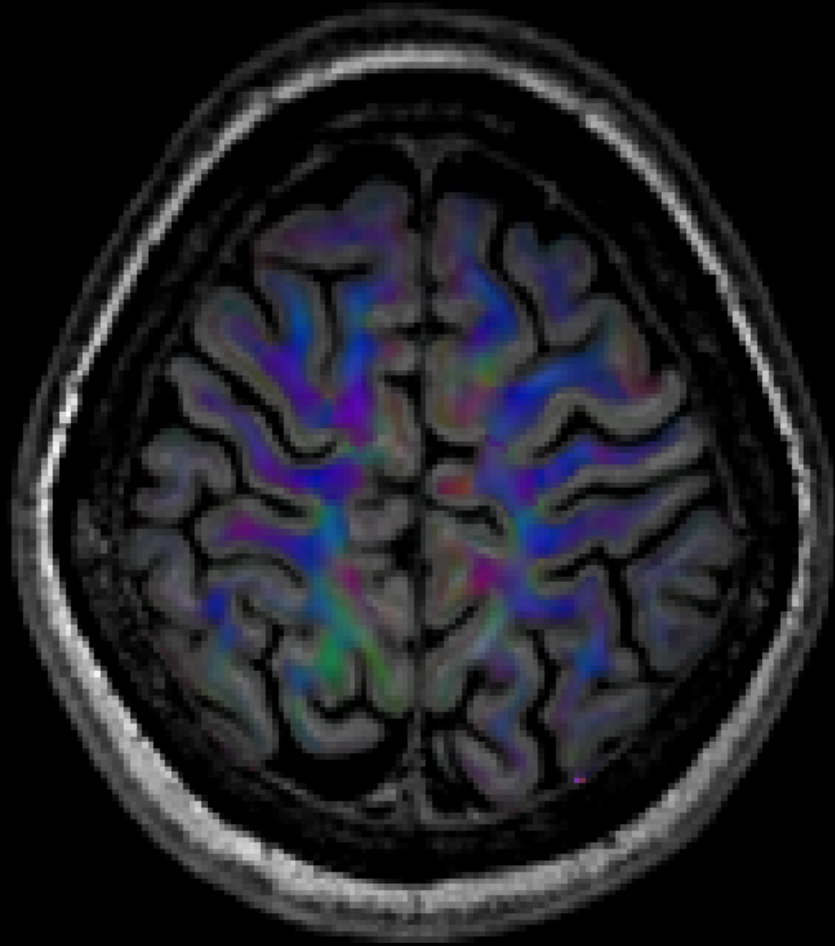
Without EPI distortion correction

3. Correction for EPI deformations

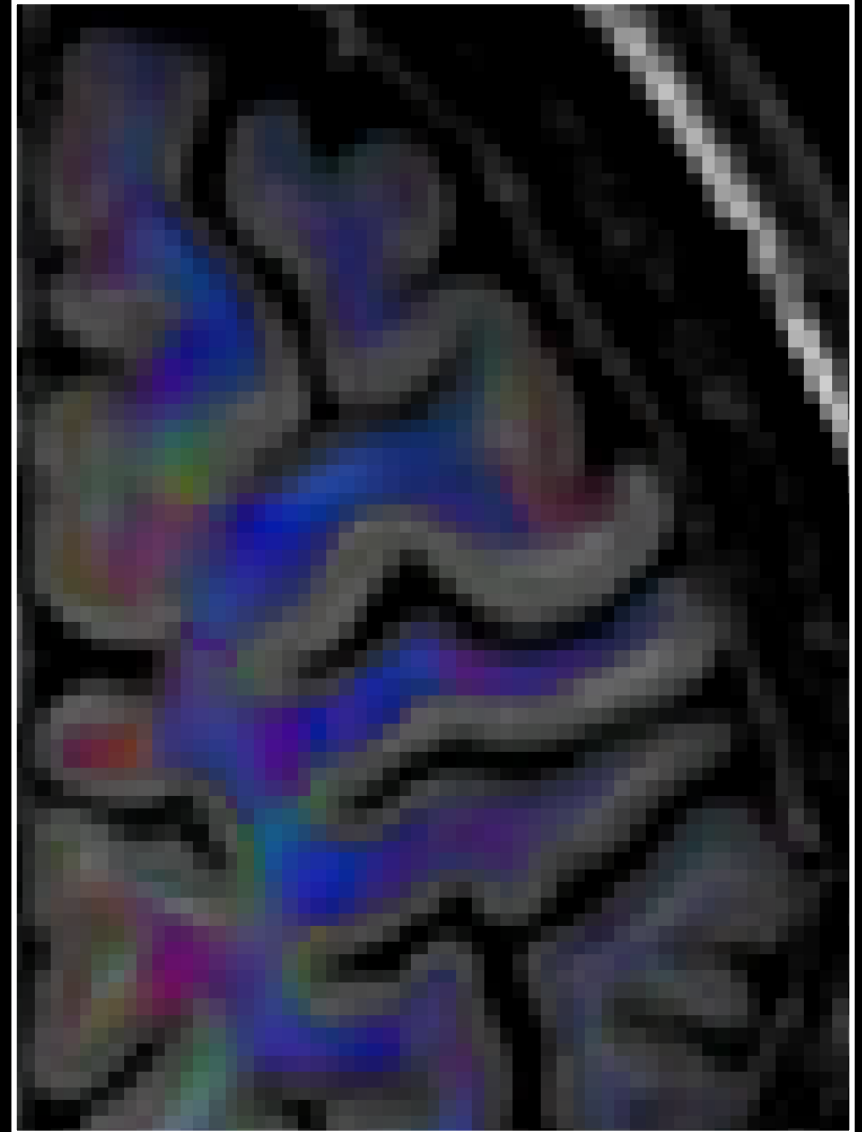


With EPI distortion correction

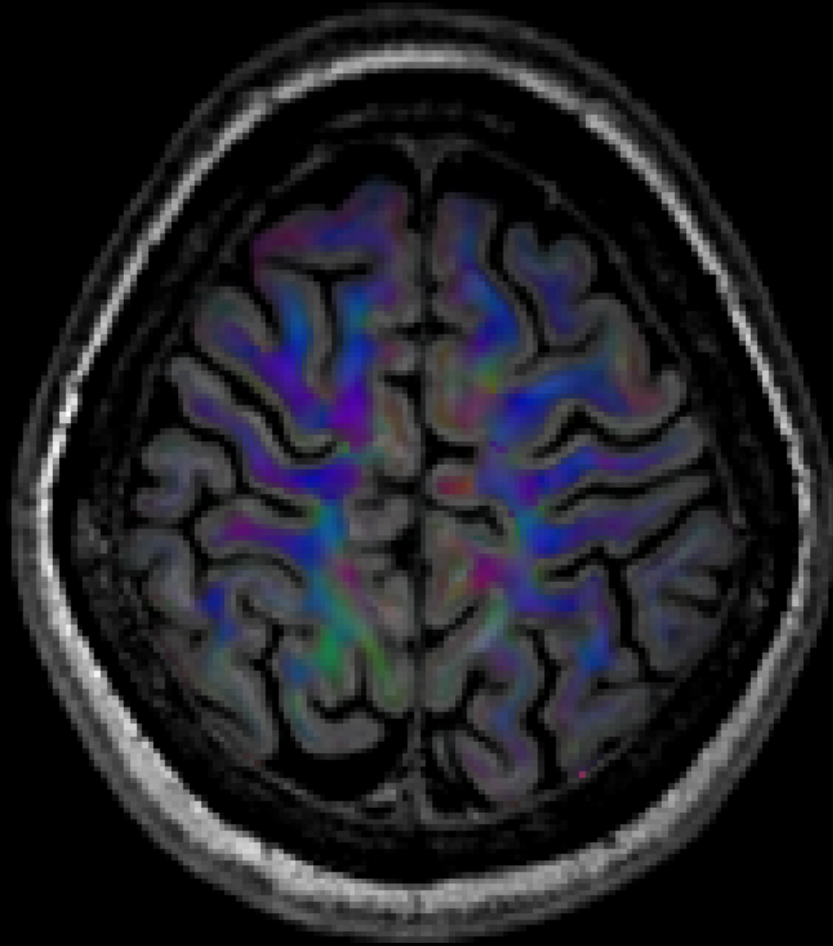
3. Correction for EPI deformations



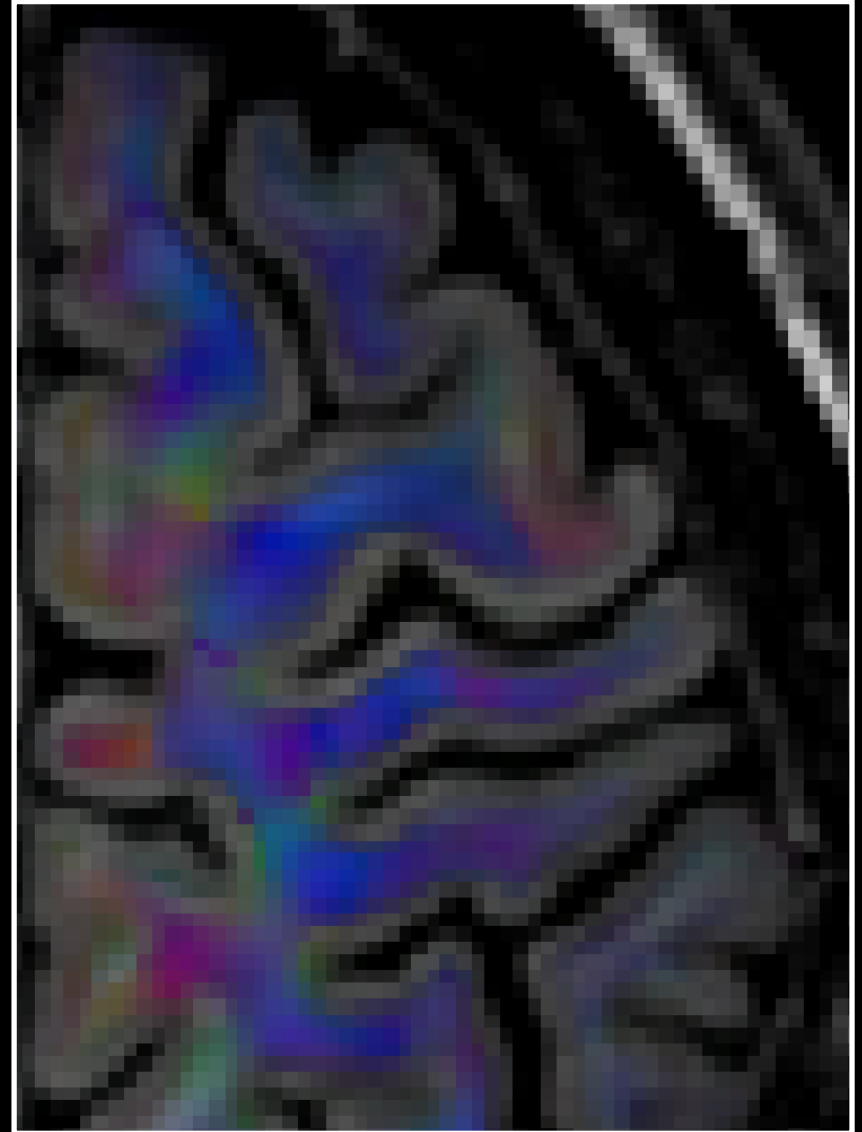
Without EPI distortion correction



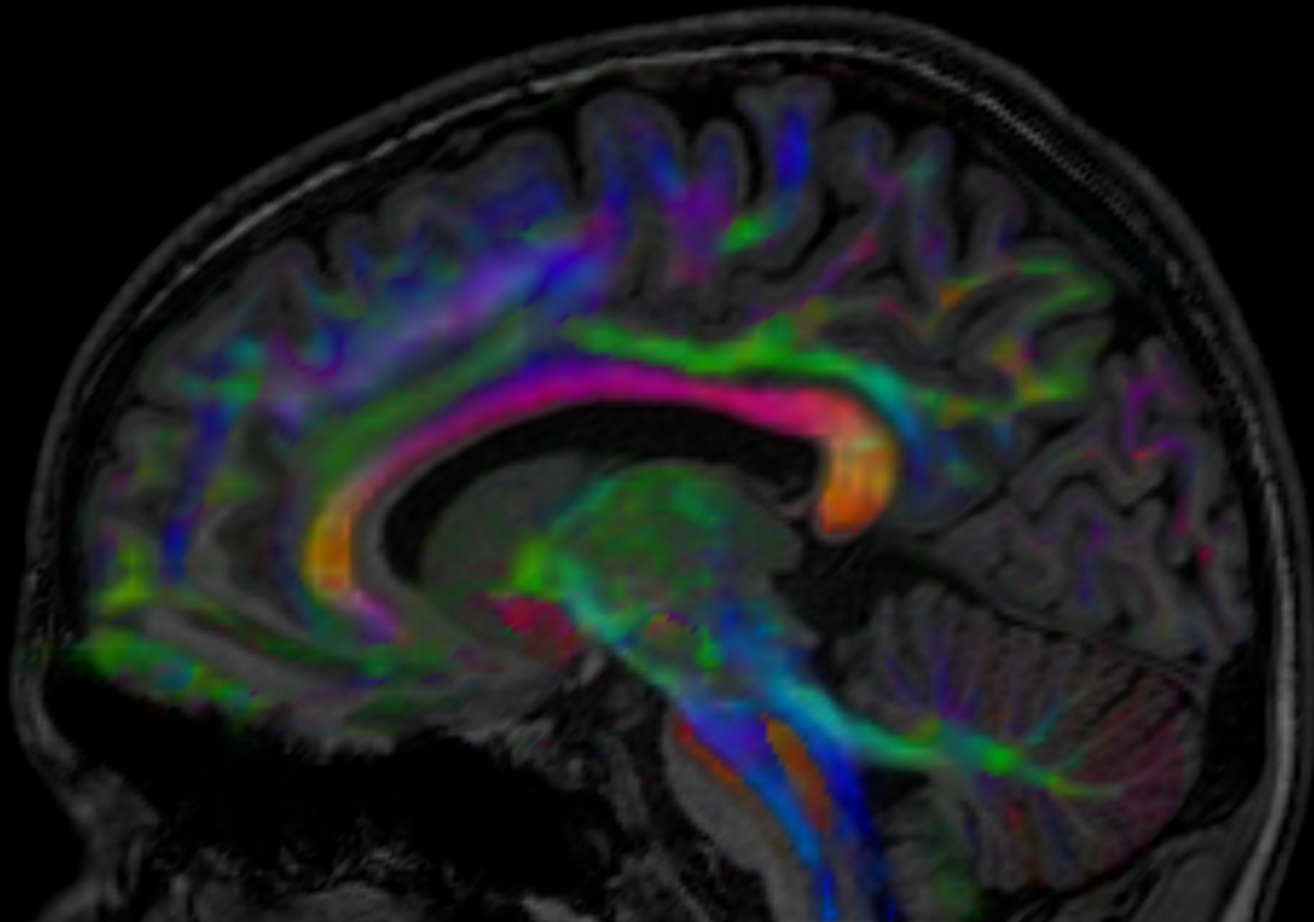
3. Correction for EPI deformations



With EPI distortion correction

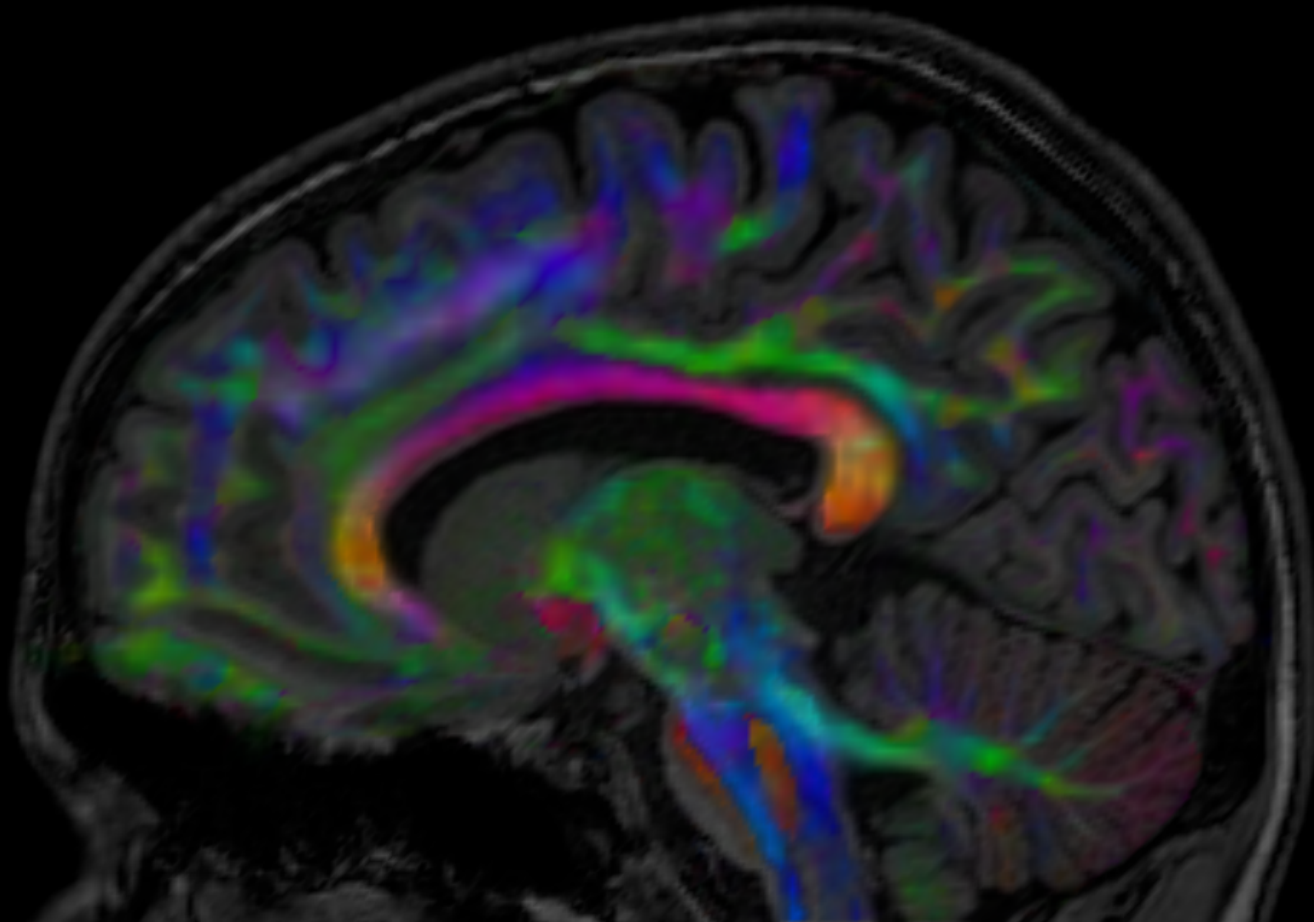


3. Correction for EPI deformations



Without EPI distortion correction

3. Correction for EPI deformations



With EPI distortion correction

Correction for combined subject motion + EC + EPI distortions

NeuroImage 171 (2018) 277–295



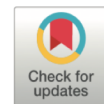
Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

NeuroImage

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/neuroimage



Susceptibility-induced distortion that varies due to motion: Correction in diffusion MR without acquiring additional data



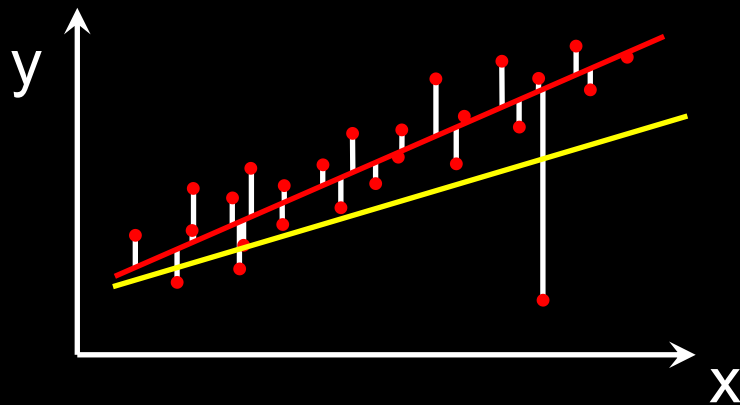
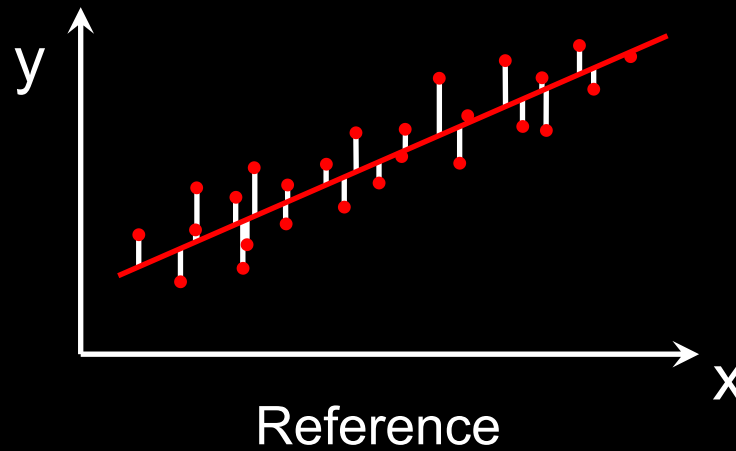
Jesper L.R. Andersson^{a,*}, Mark S. Graham^b, Ivana Drobnjak^b, Hui Zhang^b, Jon Campbell^a

^a FMRIB, Wellcome Centre for Integrative Neuroimaging, Nuffield Department of Clinical Neurosciences, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom

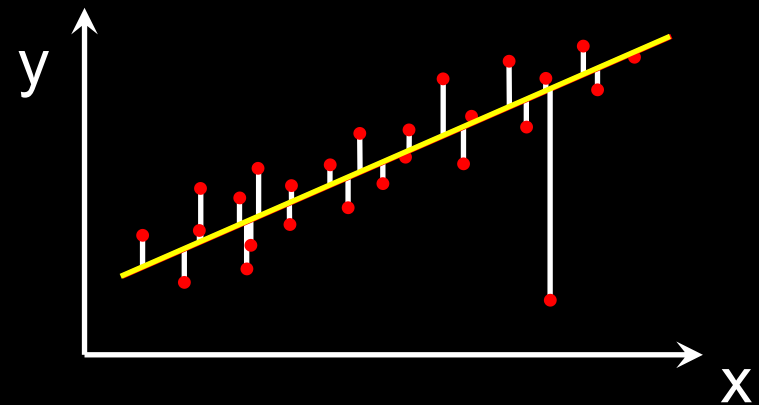
^b Centre for Medical Image Computing & Department of Computer Science, University College London, London, United Kingdom



4. Diffusion model estimation approaches

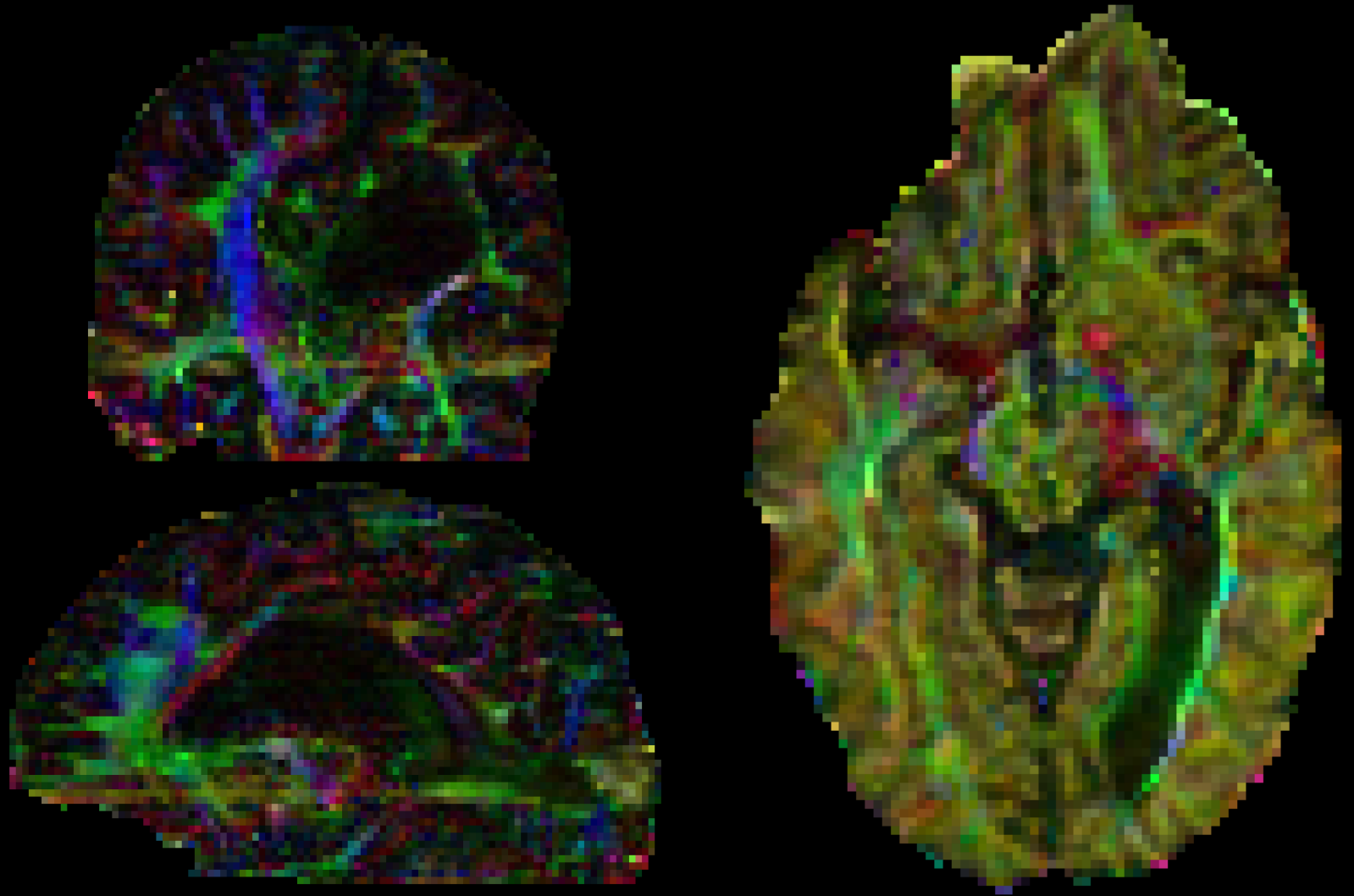


Ordinary least squares estimation



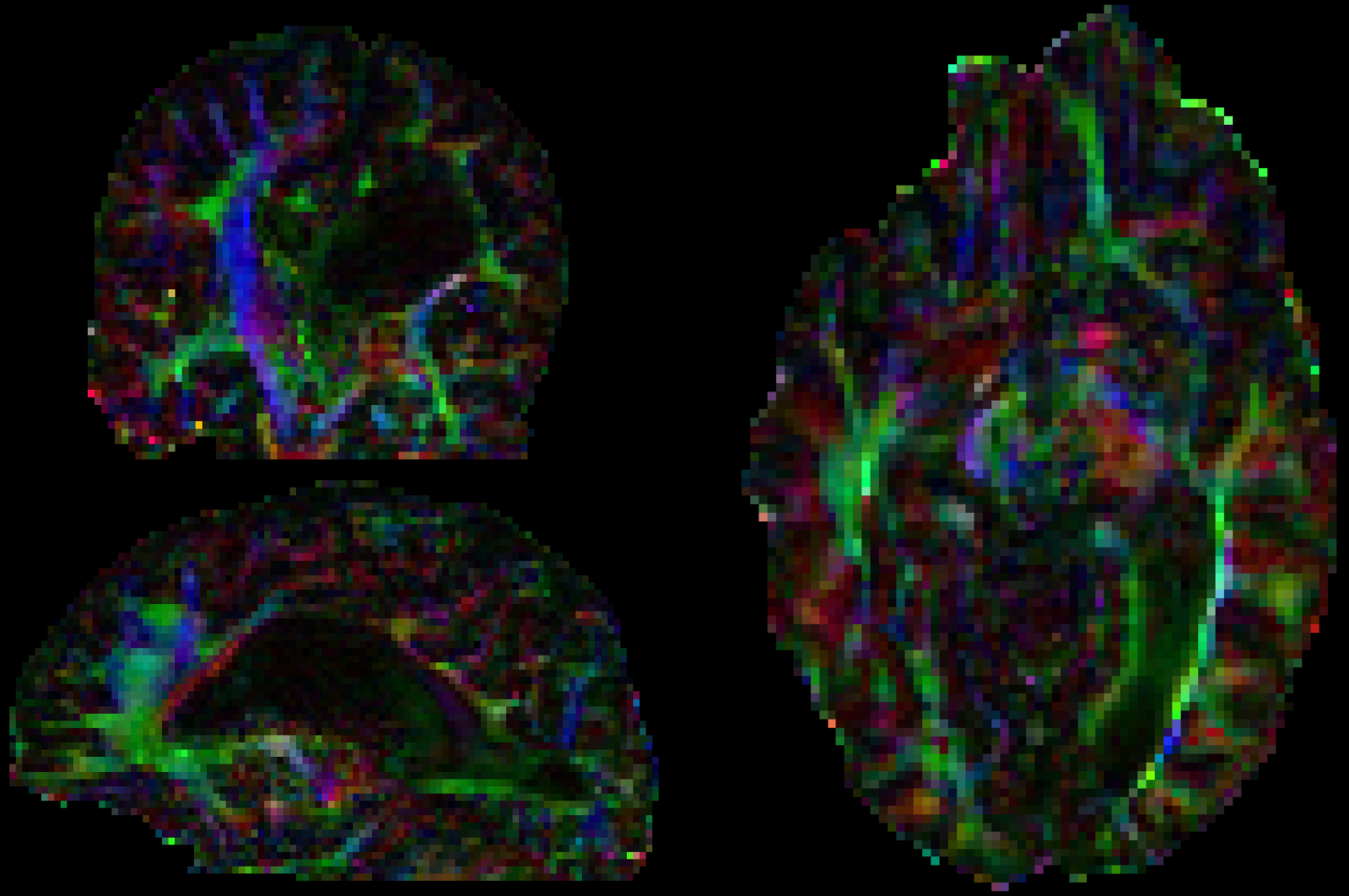
Robust estimation

4. Diffusion model estimation approaches



Ordinary least squares estimation

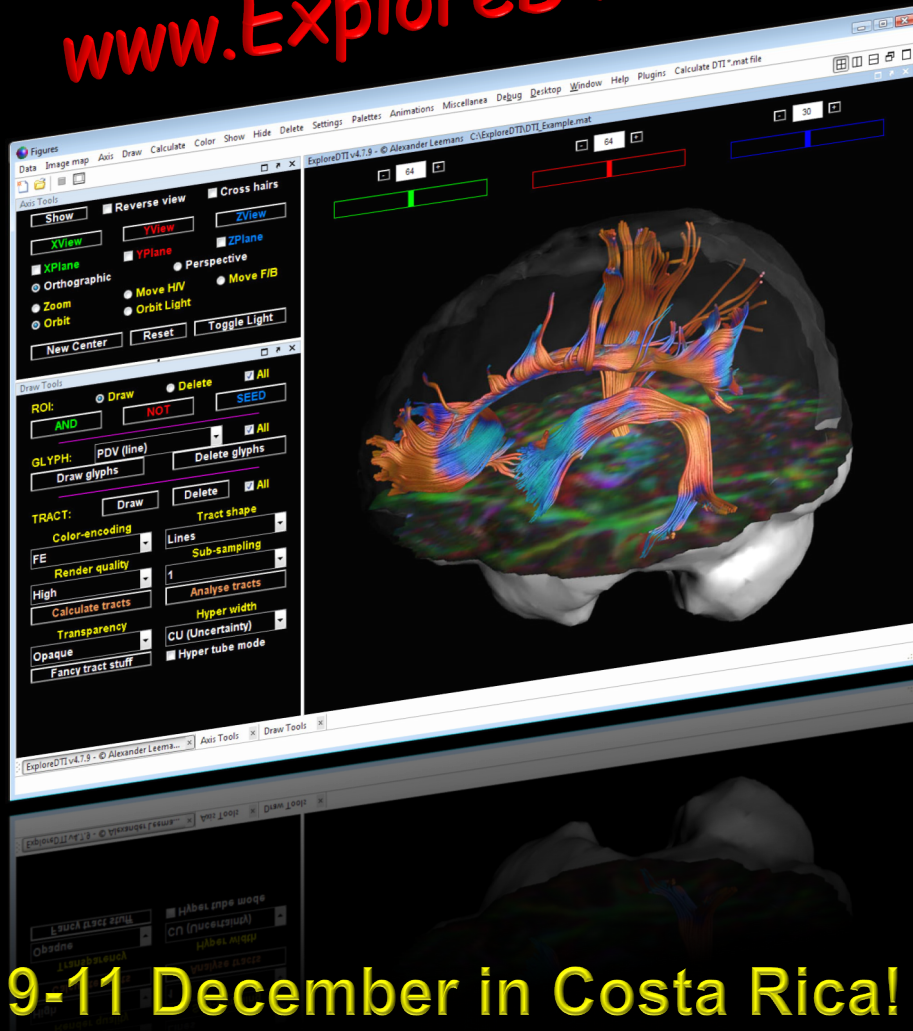
4. Diffusion model estimation approaches



Robust estimation

Acknowledgements

www.ExploreDTI.com



Stefan Sunaert
Christian Beaulieu
Donald Tournier
Tomas Paus
Susumu Mori
Russ Poldrack
Derek Jones
Drew Berry
Niek van der Aa
Yael Reijmer
Martijn Froeling
Karen Caeyenberghs

9-11 December in Costa Rica!

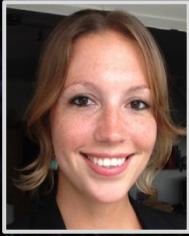


@Alex_Leemans

PROVIDI Lab (<http://www.providi-lab.org>)



J. Kok



H.M. Hulshof



H. Mesri



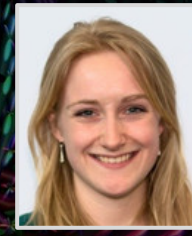
S. Dávid



O. Odish



E. O'Hanlon



I. Vos



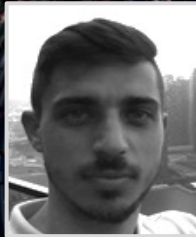
E. Christiaanse



B. Robalo



D. Aquino



A. De Luca



F. Guo



U. Roine



S. St-Jean



A. Van Rijn



S. Ishrat



A. Zhyalka

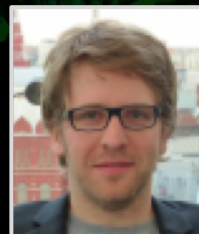
Alumni who moved on to bigger & better...



W. Haakma



W. Van Hecke



B. Jeurissen



S.B. Vos



J.-L. Hsu



J. Gooijers



C.M.W. Tax



D. Perrone



A. Heemskerk



T. Roine

Thank you for your attention!



@Alex_Leemans