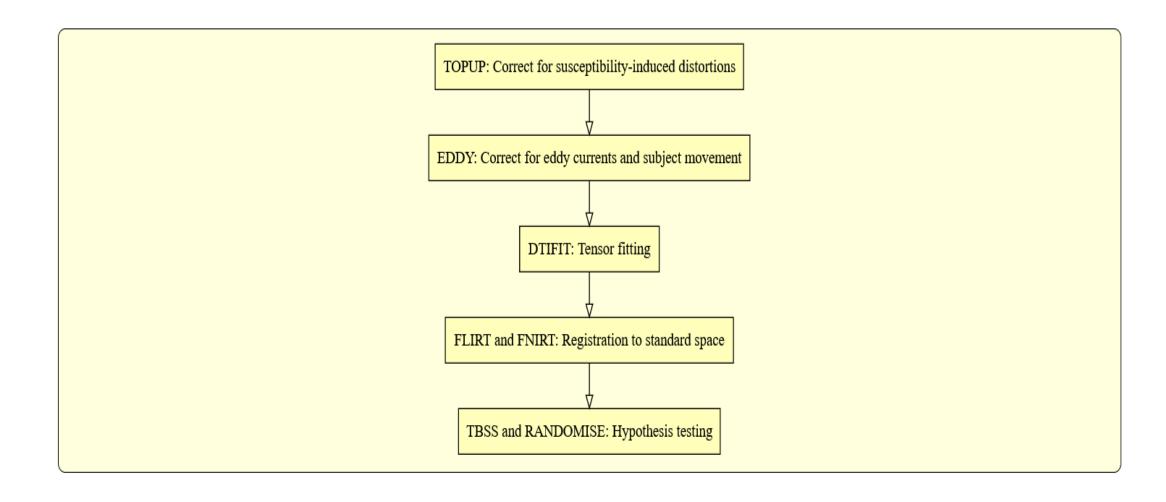




# DTI Model Fitting and Group Analysis in FSL

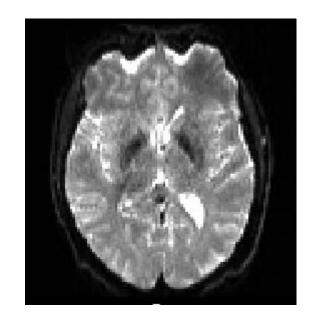
Marta M. Correia
MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit

## Overview of the FSL Diffusion Toolbox pipeline

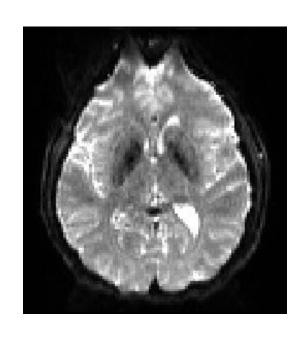


## **TOPUP: correction for EPI distortions**

• EPI distortion due to B0 inhomogeneity depends on phase-encode direction



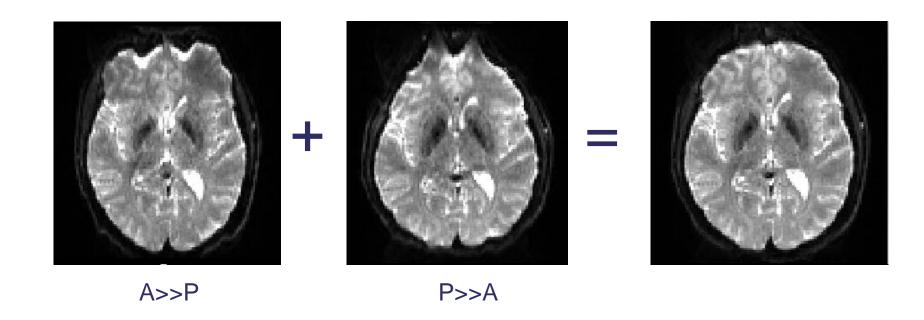
A>>P



P>>A

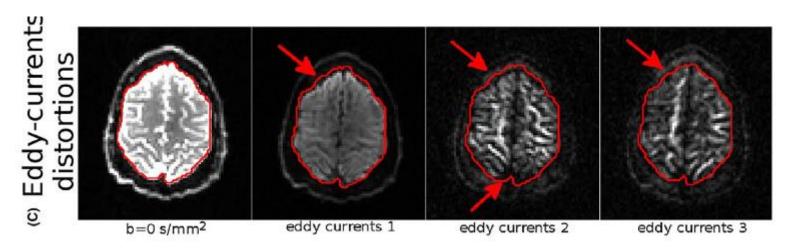
## **TOPUP:** correction for EPI distortions

- EPI distortion due to B0 inhomogeneity depends on phase-encode direction
- Can it be corrected?



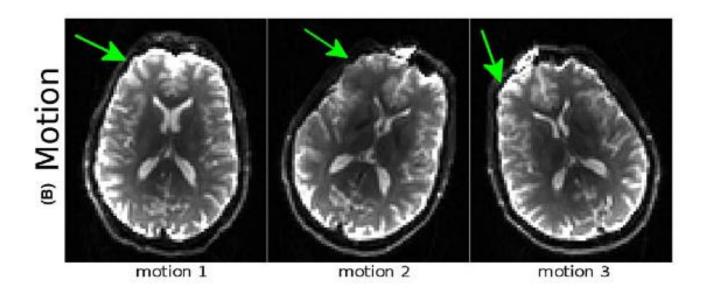
## EDDY: correction for eddy currents and motion

- Eddy-current distortions occur due to the rapid switching of diffusion gradients.
- Depend on gradient magnitude and direction.
- They affect the diffusion weighted images (DWI) but not the b=0 image.
- Results in mismatching between b=0 and DWI volumes.



## EDDY: correction for eddy currents and motion

- Motion artefacts occur due to involuntary head movements.
- Results in mismatching between DWI volumes.
- Can also result in signal changes due to coil sensitivity.



## **EDDY QC: quality control**

For individual subjects: eddy\_quad

#### Volume-to-volume motion

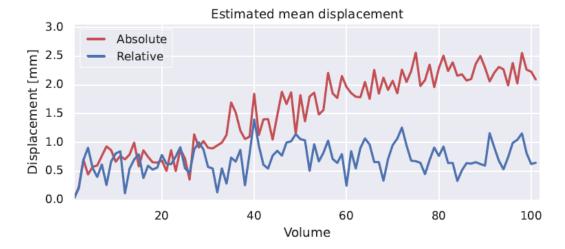
Average abs. motion (mm)	1.52
Average rel. motion (mm)	0.70
Average x translation (mm)	0.10
Average y translation (mm)	-0.90
Average z translation (mm)	0.98
Average x rotation (deg)	-0.02
Average y rotation (deg)	0.19
Average z rotation (deg)	-0.15

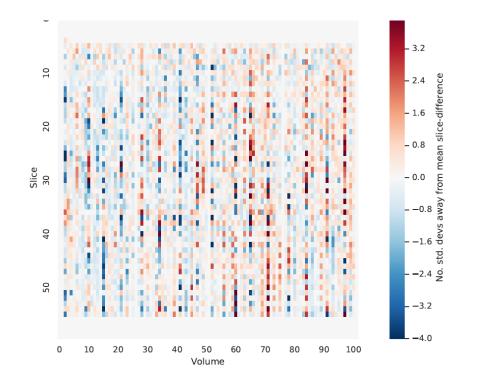
#### **Outliers**

Total outliers (%)	0.45
Outliers (b=700 s/mm²)	2.71
Outliers (b=1200 s/mm²)	0.00
Outliers (b=2800 s/mm²)	0.00
Outliers (PE dir=[0. 1. 0.])	0.42

#### SNR/CNR

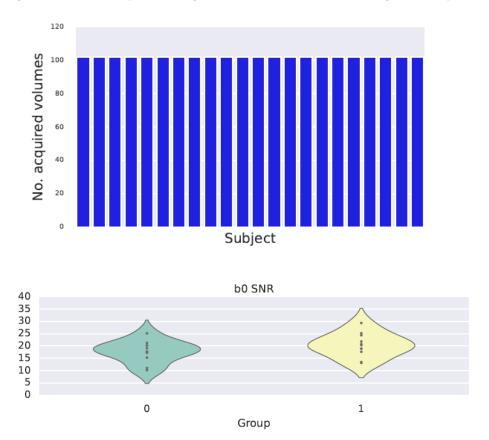
Average SNR (b=0 s/mm²)	17.57
Average CNR (b=700 s/mm <sup>2</sup> )	0.96
Average CNR (b=1200 s/mm <sup>2</sup> )	1.33
Average CNR (b=2800 s/mm <sup>2</sup> )	1.54

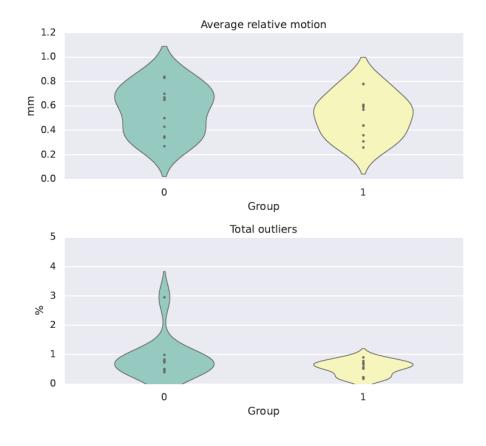




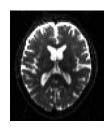
# **EDDY QC: quality control**

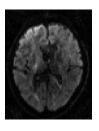
Study-wise quality control: eddy\_squad



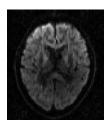


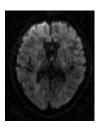
# DTIFIT: diffusion tensor model fitting

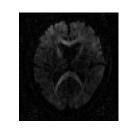


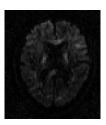


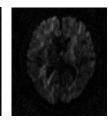


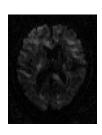






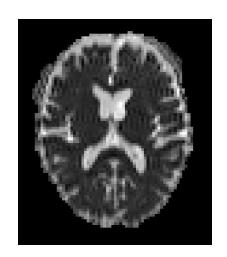


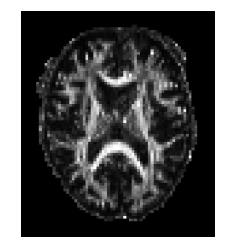


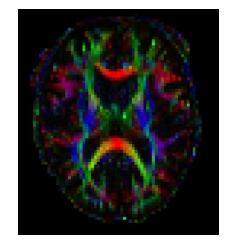


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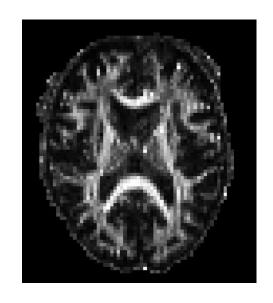


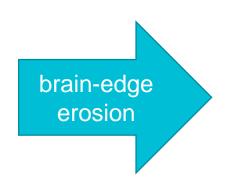
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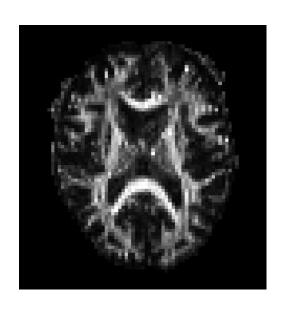
mrc-cbu.cam.ac.uk

### 1. Preparing FA data for TBSS:

- Rename files
- New folder structure
- Erode FA images to reduce brain-edge artefacts

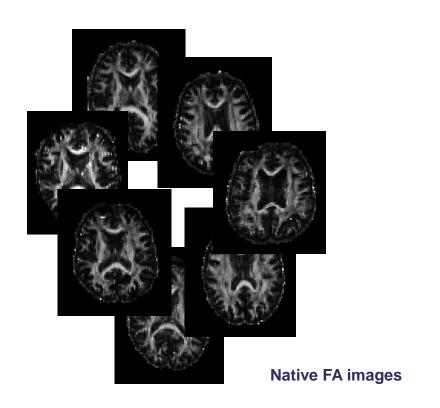


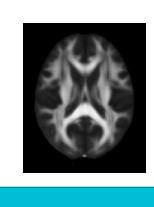




### 2. Registering the FA data:

Register FA images to the FMRIB58\_FA template using non-linear registration (FNIRT)



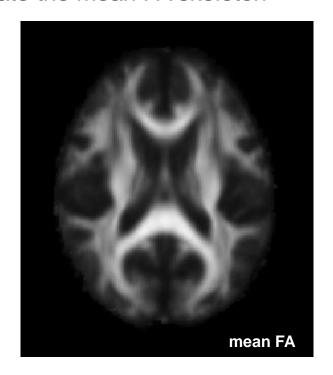


Subject-to-template registration using FNIRT

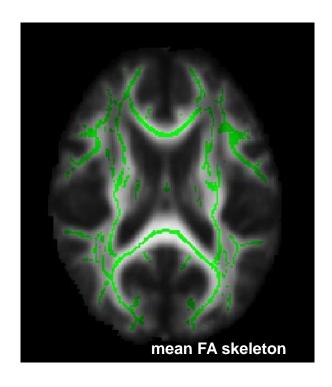


#### 3. Post-registration processing:

- Average all registered FA images
- Create the mean FA skeleton

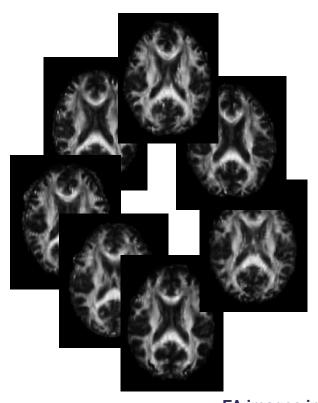




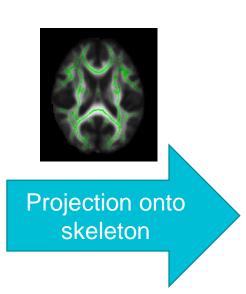


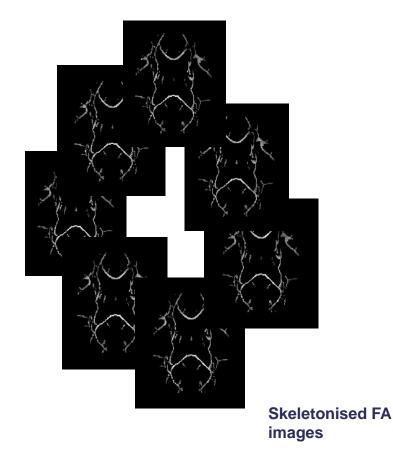
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4. Projecting each subject's FA map onto the skeleton:





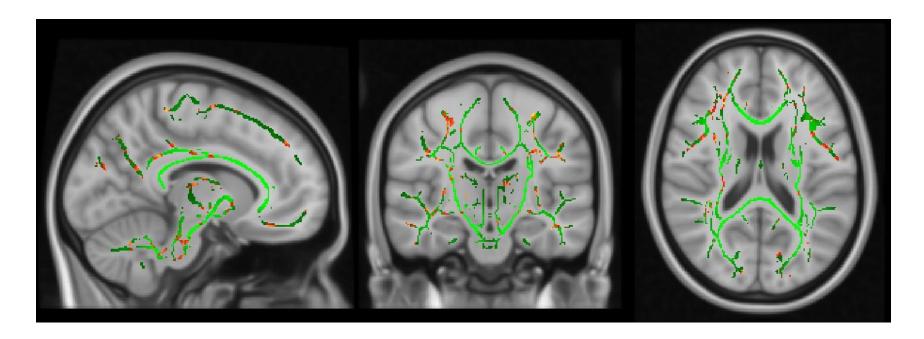




# **VBM** using **FSL** tools

## 5. Statistical analysis:

- Create the design matrix
- Use **randomise** for non-parametric inference



## Interpretation of results

- FA skeleton <u>does not</u> represent the center of a specific WM tract.
- Significance maps should be interpreted with care: post-registration misalignments and voxel misassignments may confound the FA values from structures in close proximity.
- Choice of parameters, e.g. the registration target, can lead to large variation in the FA skeleton and subsequently the statistical results.



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

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Methodological considerations on tract-based spatial statistics (TBSS)



Michael Bach <sup>a,b</sup>, Frederik B. Laun <sup>a,b</sup>, Alexander Leemans <sup>c</sup>, Chantal M.W. Tax <sup>c</sup>, Geert J. Biessels <sup>d</sup>, Bram Stielties <sup>a</sup>, Klaus H. Maier-Hein <sup>a,e,\*</sup>





# Thank you

