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► **To cite this version:**

Sylvain Takerkart, Guillaume Auzias, Lucile Brun, Olivier Coulon. Mapping Cortical Shape Differences Using a Searchlight Approach Based On Classification of Sulcal Pit Graphs. International Symposium on Biomedical Imaging: From Nano to Macro, Apr 2015, Brooklyn, United States. hal-01112776

HAL Id: hal-01112776

<https://hal.science/hal-01112776>

Submitted on 3 Feb 2015

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MAPPING CORTICAL SHAPE DIFFERENCES USING A SEARCHLIGHT APPROACH BASED ON CLASSIFICATION OF SULCAL PIT GRAPHS.

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ABSTRACT

Studying cortical anatomy by examining the deepest part of cortical sulci, the *sulcal pits*, has recently raised a growing interest. In particular, constructing structural representations from patterns of pits has proved a promising approach. This study follows up in this direction and brings two main contributions. First, we introduce a graph kernel adapted to sulcal pit graphs, in order to perform classification of patterns of sulcal pits using support vector machines directly in graph space. Second, we design a multivariate searchlight technique that enables the localization of informative patterns of sulcal pits. We demonstrate the relevance of our approach by studying cortical differences between male and female subjects using a large dataset of 134 subjects.

Index Terms— brain, mri, classification, mapping, searchlight, cortex, anatomy, sulcus, sulcal pit, graph, kernel

1. INTRODUCTION

In the past few years, the topography of the cortical surface has raised a lot of interest, in particular to find biomarkers of pathologies [1, 2] or exhibit differences associated to functional specificities [3]. Behind the large apparent variability of cortical folding patterns, a specific attention has been brought to the deepest part of sulci, either to elaborate theoretical models of cortical anatomy and development [4], or to automatically extract robust cortical landmarks. For the latter, the work of Im has been particularly important in defining the concept of *sulcal pits*. Sulcal pits are defined as local maxima of depth within each cortical fold [5]. They can be extracted, together with their associated sulcal basins, via a watershed algorithm performed on a sulcal depth map defined on the mesh of the cortical surface [5, 6]. Sulcal pits have been linked with genetic factors [7] or developmental pathologies [1].

The challenge in using sulcal pits is to find stable patterns within a population, despite the apparent inter-subject variability. To do so, it is essential to have a good representation of folding patterns. Sulcal pits define sulcal basins that parcellate the surface of the neo-cortex (Fig. 1), and the adjacency of neighboring sulcal basins can be used to define sulcal

pit graphs. Such representations of local anatomical patterns have been successfully analysed at the brain lobe level using a spectral graph-matching technique [7, 1].

In this work we introduce a multivariate technique that enables to localize more precisely the differences between populations from local patterns of sulcal pits. It relies on two main contributions: i) the design of graph kernel that allows the group classification to be performed directly in graph space; this kernel has very few parameters that can be efficiently inferred from the data; ii) the definition of a searchlight mapping strategy [8] that enables to localize the discriminant patterns. In what follows, we describe our method and demonstrate its effectiveness by mapping differences between male and female subjects using a large dataset.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Extracting sulcal pits

In order to localize the sulcal pits, we used a modified version of the procedure initially proposed in [5], designed to yield reproducible sulcal pits [6]. First, we estimated the sulcal depth map for each subject using the depth potential function, a measure that integrates both curvature and convexity information [9]. Then, we applied a *watershed by flooding* algorithm to extract depth maxima and their corresponding sulcal basins on the mesh (Fig. 1). A merging of sulcal basins was performed during the flooding in order to filter spurious extrema caused by noise in the depth map. Merging parameters were optimized as described in [6] (see also [5]).

For each subject, we obtain a set of pits $\mathcal{P} = \{p_i\}_{i=1}^N$ and their basins $\{B_i\}_{i=1}^N$ ($\forall i$, p_i is the deepest point of B_i). Note that i) the basins form a complete parcellation of the cortical surface and ii) the number of pits N can vary across subjects.

2.2. Representing patterns of sulcal pits as graphs

A natural way to formally represent a pattern formed by a set of pits, including their spatial organization, is to construct a graph. We here use the method proposed in [7].

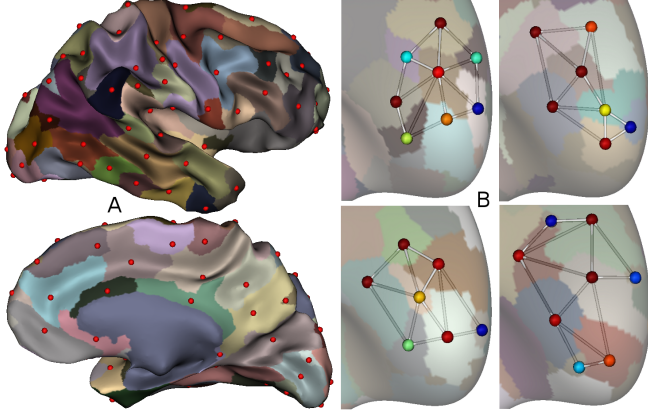


Fig. 1. A. Illustration of the sulcal pits and their basins on one subject. B. Examples of sulcal pit graphs in the right frontal lobe for four subjects (the color of the nodes encodes the relative depth of the pit, from red (deep) to blue (shallow)).

For a given subset $\bar{\mathcal{P}} \subset \mathcal{P}$ of M pits ($M \leq N$), we define a node of the graph for each pit $p_i \in \bar{\mathcal{P}}$. The graph edges are then given by the spatial adjacency of their associated basins: this defines a binary adjacency matrix $\mathcal{A} = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times M}$ ($a_{ij} = 1$ if B_i and B_j are adjacent, and 0 otherwise), that encodes the spatial organization of neighboring pits. In order to better characterize the pattern of pits, we add two attributes to each graph node: i) its depth d_i , because it is an intrinsic characteristic of the pit, and ii) the 3d coordinates X_i of the corresponding vertex on the sphere after surface based-alignment to a common template performed in *freesurfer*, so that we can compare the locations of the graph nodes across subjects. Let $\mathcal{D} = \{d_i\} \in \mathbb{R}^M$ be the vector of depth values and $\mathcal{X} = \{X_i\} \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times 3}$ be the matrix of coordinates of all graph nodes.

Any pattern of sulcal pits can therefore be fully represented by an attributed graph defined as $G = (\bar{\mathcal{P}}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{X})$. Examples of sulcal pit graphs are shown on Fig. 1.

2.3. Graph-based support vector classification

Our first contribution is to introduce a new graph kernel that measures the similarity between two graphs $G = (\bar{\mathcal{P}}^G, \mathcal{A}^G, \mathcal{D}^G, \mathcal{X}^G)$ and $H = (\bar{\mathcal{P}}^H, \mathcal{A}^H, \mathcal{D}^H, \mathcal{X}^H)$. Equipped with such a kernel, one can use the *kernel trick* to perform classification directly in graph space using a support vector machine (see for instance [10]). Similarly to previous work dedicated to inter-subject multi-voxel pattern analysis of functional MRI [11], we designed a kernel that exploits all the features of the sulcal pit graphs defined in 2.2.

Kernel definition. Our kernel compares all pairs of nodes (i.e potential edges) g_{ij} and h_{kl} , respectively in G and H , without trying to perform a one-to-one pit-matching as in [7]. As such, it belongs to the class of walk-based graph kernels

[12] and uses the most elementary walks, of length one. It combines (see eq. 4) the different features of the graphs by using several sub-kernels within the convolution kernel framework [13]. A first sub-kernel aims at ensuring that the comparisons are performed only if g_{ij} and h_{kl} are actual edges. This is done with the linear kernel on the binary entries of the adjacency matrices:

$$k_a(g_{ij}, h_{kl}) = a_{ij}^G \cdot a_{kl}^H, \quad (1)$$

which takes the value 1 if $a_{ij}^G = a_{kl}^H = 1$ and 0 otherwise. A second sub-kernel uses a product of gaussian kernels on the coordinates of the nodes of g_{ij} and h_{kl} :

$$k_x(g_{ij}, h_{kl}) = e^{-\|X_i^G - X_k^H\|^2 / 2\sigma_x^2} \cdot e^{-\|X_j^G - X_l^H\|^2 / 2\sigma_x^2}. \quad (2)$$

In practice, k_x acts as a spatial filter that weights the comparisons of edges with their proximity, thus eliminating the comparisons of edges that are far away from each other and allowing for inter-subject variability (if edges are close, but not perfectly matched across subjects). Finally, the last sub-kernel compares the depth attributes using the same principle:

$$k_d(g_{ij}, h_{kl}) = e^{-\|d_i^G - d_k^H\|^2 / 2\sigma_d^2} \cdot e^{-\|d_j^G - d_l^H\|^2 / 2\sigma_d^2} \quad (3)$$

The full kernel is defined as the combination of the three sub-kernels applied on all pairs of nodes of G and H :

$$K(G, H) = \sum_{i,j=1}^{M_G} \sum_{k,l=1}^{M_H} k_a(g_{ij}, h_{kl}) \cdot k_x(g_{ij}, h_{kl}) \cdot k_d(g_{ij}, h_{kl}) \quad (4)$$

Note that the number of nodes M_G and M_H in G and H can be different.

Estimating hyper-parameters. The value of the two bandwidth parameters σ_x and σ_d need to be chosen. We adapt a standard heuristic (used for vector inputs to a gaussian kernel) that selects the median euclidean distance between all observations in the training dataset. We here use for σ_x and σ_d the median euclidean distance between the coordinates and depth attributes of the nodes in all graphs available at training time. The values of these parameters are therefore estimated directly and easily from the training dataset, using this heuristic which was proved efficient [11].

2.4. Searchlight mapping

Our second contribution consists in setting up a searchlight method aimed at mapping the discriminative power of local patterns formed by sulcal pits across populations. The so-called searchlight method [8] consists in using a multivariate statistical model in a sliding window that defines a local neighborhood and moves along the space of interest. A summary statistic computed from this model (for instance the accuracy of a classifier) is then assigned to the center of the

window, thus yielding a spatial map that allows the localization of the informative patterns. More specifically, in order to construct a searchlight scheme for a given task, one needs to define i) the space of interest, ii) the spatial sampling strategy of this space, iii) how to define local patterns at each location, iv) the statistical model that addresses the task itself (in our case: group discrimination) and v) the summary statistic to be mapped onto the space of interest. Below, we instantiate these five items to define our pit-based searchlight method.

Since sulcal pits are defined as local depth extrema on the cortex, it is natural to perform our searchlight strategy along the cortical surface (i). Because the size of the sulcal patterns of interest are far larger than the triangles comprising the cortical mesh, it is not necessary to sample the cortex using each vertex of the mesh. We therefore consider a coarser set of Q evenly distributed points over the spherical template provided with *freesurfer* and map those onto the cortex of each subject (ii). At each of these points and for each subject, we apply the graph construction described in 2.2 using the set of pits \mathcal{P} located within a given radius R from the center of the neighborhood (iii). Then, we estimate a non linear support vector classifier to discriminate the populations based on the local sulcal pit graphs, using our graph kernel 2.3 (iv). We compute the classifier accuracy using a cross-validation, and use the average accuracy \bar{a} across folds as the summary statistic to build our information map (v). In order to assess whether this accuracy is significantly above chance level, we use a non parametric permutation test that provides a p -value for the null hypothesis of no differences between populations.

3. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Mapping gender differences

The Open Access Series of Imaging Studies (OASIS, www.oasis-brains.org) cross-sectional database offers a collection of 416 subjects aged from 18 to 96. For each subject, three to four individual T1-weighted MP-RAGE scans were obtained on a 1.5T Vision system (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) with the following protocol: in-plane resolution = 256x256 (1 mm x 1 mm), slice thickness = 1.25 mm, TR = 9.7 ms, TE = 4 ms, flip angle = 10, TI = 20 ms, TD = 200 ms. Images were co-registered and averaged to create a single image with a high contrast-to-noise ratio. From this database, we selected two groups of 67 male and 67 female healthy right-handed subjects, aged 18 to 34, matched in age.

Using this data, our goal was to map gender differences from local patterns of sulcal pits. At each point of the searchlight, a binary classification problem (males vs. females) was solved using the graph-based classifier defined previously. The average classification accuracy \bar{a} was estimated using a 10-fold cross-validation that ensured gender balance in both the training and test datasets for each fold. The number of searchlight locations Q on the cortex was set to 300, and the

radius of the neighborhood to $R = 50mm$.

3.2. Results and discussion

We found several regions for which the classification accuracy \bar{a} was significantly above chance level (0.5), i.e for which the probability of the null hypothesis of no difference between males and females was $p < 0.001$. The corresponding accuracy scores were between $\bar{a} = 0.61$ and $\bar{a} = 0.63$. As visible on Fig. 2, the three main regions are : i) a compact set of 4 searchlight locations at the dorsal anterior extremity of the right frontal lobe, ii) a location at the junction between the right inferior temporal sulcus and the occipital-temporal junction, and iii) a location in the left calcarine sulcus. Although previous studies using standard voxel- or surface-based morphometry [14, 15] do not report differences directly related to folding, they indicate that several other anatomical characteristics (grey matter volume, density, thickness or cortical area) correlate with our results by finding corresponding regions. In particular, local differences in grey matter volume are to some extent predictive of the differences shown by our results, because they embed information about both cortical surface area, which is linked to folding, and cortical thickness, which can induce local depth changes.

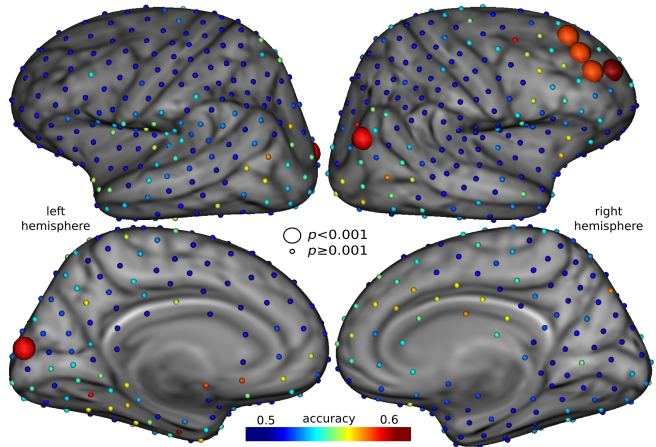


Fig. 2. Mapping of the informative patterns of sulcal pits for gender differences. Each sphere is one of the $Q = 300$ searchlight locations. Their color encodes the classification accuracy \bar{a} . The large spheres indicate the locations for which \bar{a} is significantly above chance level ($p < 0.001$).

Therefore, our searchlight scheme is able to detect local anatomical differences between genders that are consistent with the standard morphometry literature. However, another study that examined group differences between sulcal pit graphs did not find any differences between genders (auxiliary result in [1]). We list hereafter four potential reasons that could explain this disagreement: i) our dataset was much larger (134 vs. 26 subjects); ii) our pit detection algorithm

is slightly different [6]; iii) our kernel provides a graph similarity measure that might be sensitive to distinct properties of the graphs; iv) their study focused on brain lobes, whereas we consider smaller neighborhoods; it might be that the discriminant information lies at a finer scale than brain lobes. Further investigations will be needed to decipher which of these four factors contribute to the gain in sensitivity apparently offered by our framework.

This is the first time that a searchlight approach is proposed for studying local patterns of cortical shape. The main strength of this approach is to overcome the intrinsic limitations of ROI-based approaches since the regular sampling of the surface implies an overlap between patterns. Furthermore, varying the size of the neighborhood (here the radius R) enables to study different spatial scales, which is necessary in clinical applications to deal with various pathologies. The second strength of our approach is the use of a similarity measure that is a positive definite kernel. This opens to using any kernel method, meaning we can tackle various tasks such as classification but also regression or clustering. Our approach is therefore powerful for localizing effects and versatile because opened to numerous applications.

4. CONCLUSION

We have introduced a multivariate searchlight mapping technique that uses a graph-based support vector classifier to localize informative patterns of sulcal pits. We have showed that our framework can detect anatomical gender differences that are consistent with the literature. This versatile and powerful pit-based searchlight approach should therefore find numerous applications related to clinical populations.

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