

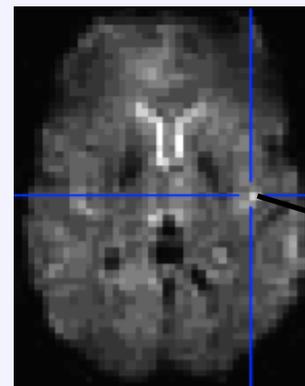
Large-scale automated synthesis of human functional neuroimaging data.

Yarkoni, T., Poldrack, R. A., Nichols, T. E., Van Essen, D. C., & Wager, T. D. (2011). *Nature Methods*, 8(8), 665–670.

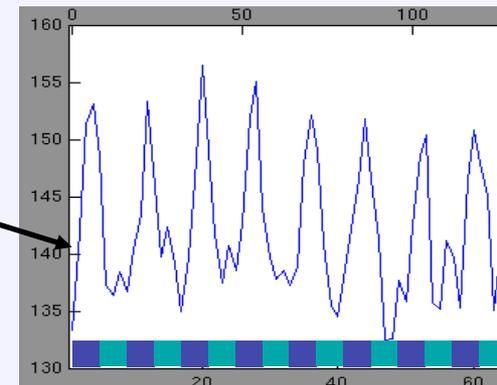
Presentation by Thomas Nichols, PhD
Department of Statistics, Warwick Manufacturing Group
University of Warwick

Understanding the Brain with Functional Neuroimaging

- ~20 years of “functional neuroimaging”
 - Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI)
 - Measures changes in blood flow
- Cognitive Neuroscience
 - Correlating brain activity with cognition, behavior, emotion, pain, etc.
 - “Brain Mapping”



Single fMRI Image



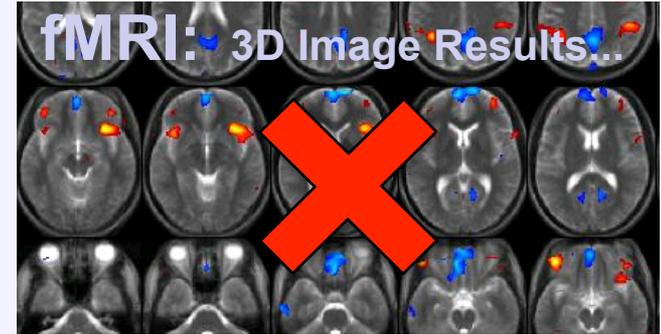
fMRI Time Series

Meta-Analysis for Brain Imaging

- Meta-Analysis
 - Integration of results from multiple studies
 - To increase power from pooling studies
 - To discover which results generalize, which are idiosyncratic
- fMRI – an explosion of studies
 - 2 papers in 1993 → 2446 papers in 2010
 - Sample sizes small (10-20 subjects)
- Great need for fMRI meta-analysis
 - But several challenges...

Imaging Meta-Analysis

- Authors don't share their image data
- Only coordinates available
 - x,y,z peaks of activation maps
 - In standard brain atlas coordinates
- Meta-analysis
 - x,y,z peak manually collected from papers



x, y, z
atlas
coordinates

Results Table of Coordinates

Standard reporting format for a fMRI publication

Activations and deactivations with maternal love								
	Left				Right			
	x	y	z	Z	x	y	z	Z
<i>Activations (Brodmann area)</i>								
Middle insula (14)*	-42	8	-4	3.97	46	12	-6	3.22
Anterior cingulate dorsal (24)*	-10	26	30	2.85	10	34	18	2.75
Anterior cingulate ventral (24)	-8	44	-6	3.89	10	44	-6	1.87
Caudate nucleus	-22	2	16	2.37	14	-2	18	2.67

Imaging Meta-Analysis: Problem

- Manual 'harvesting of points'
 - x,y,z peak **manually** collected from papers
 - Topic of paper **manually** scored
 - Vision study? Emotion study? Memory study?
 - Prone to error, limits number of studies considered

Results Table of Coordinates

Standard reporting format for a fMRI publication

x, y, z atlas coordinates

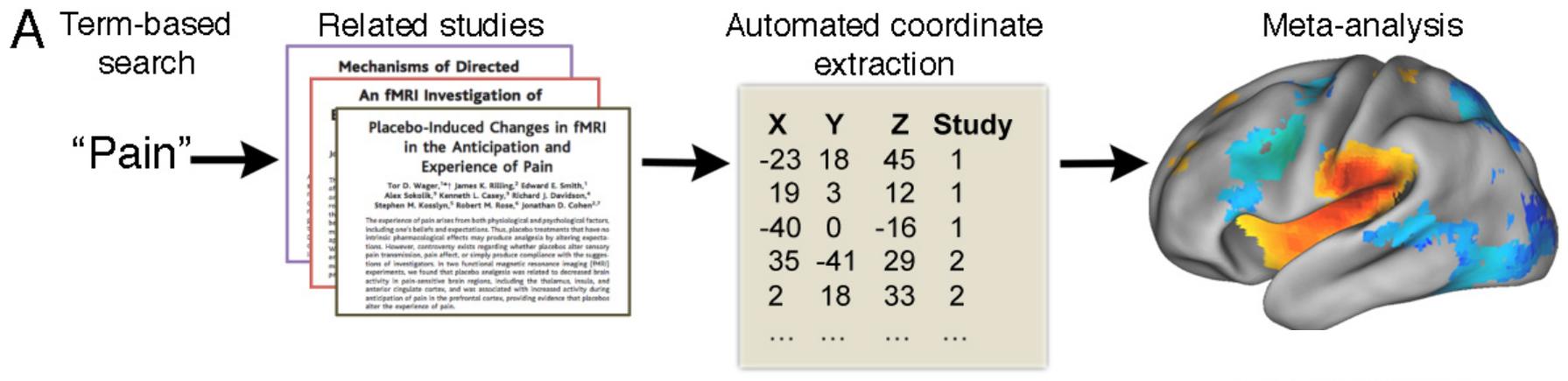
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“Neurosynth” – automated neuroimaging meta-analysis

- Uses HTML versions of published papers
- From each paper...
 - Extracts x,y,z coordinates
 - Records word frequency
 - Occurrence per 1000 words
 - e.g. “pain” occurs 6 times per 1000 words
- Then can relate locations to topics
 - e.g. does a given brain area associate more with “pain” or “memory”?

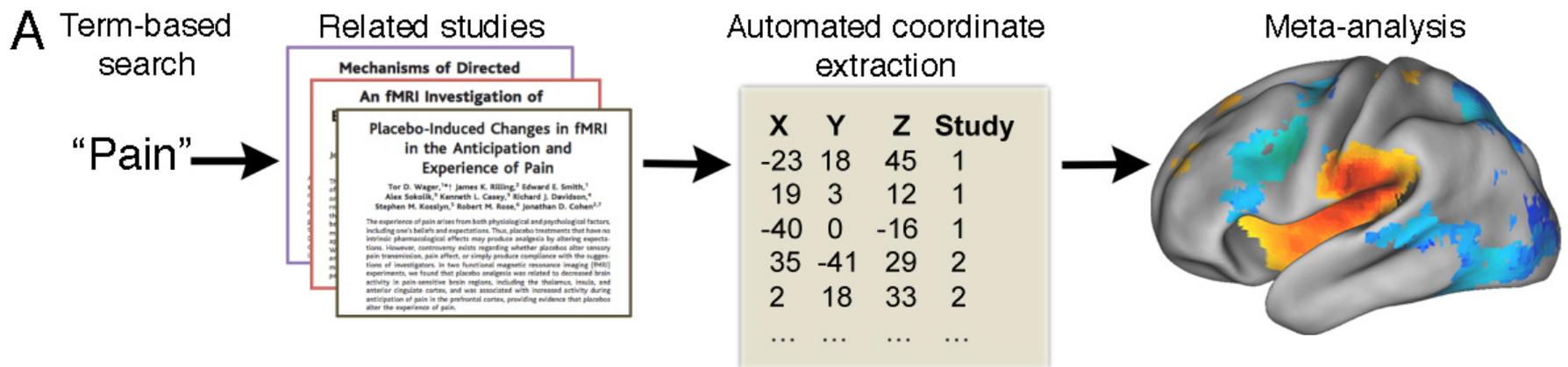
Key Details

- Data sample
 - 17 journals
 - 3,489 articles
 - 100,953 x,y,z coordinate locations
 - 10,000 words



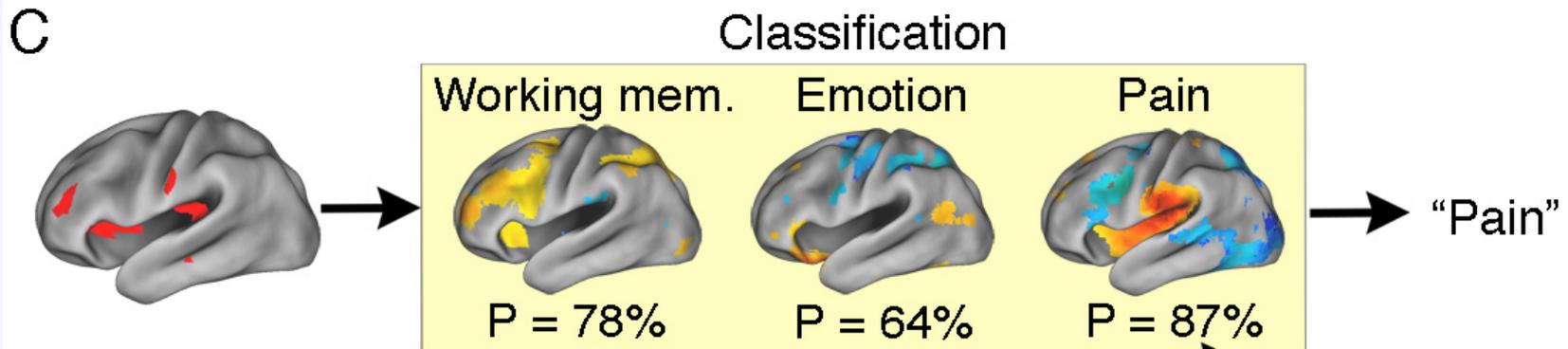
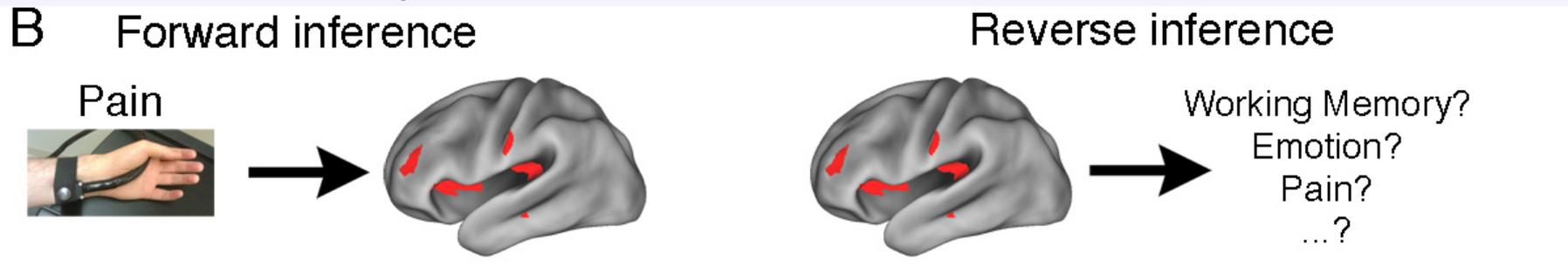
Key Details

- For study i
 - Brain activation present (w/in 10 mm) or not
 $A_{ij} \in \{0, 1\}$
at voxel j
 - For term k present (> 1 in 1000 words) or not
 $T_{ik} \in \{0, 1\}$
- $P(A|T_k=1)$ gives “forward inference”
 - Probability of activation in studies with term k



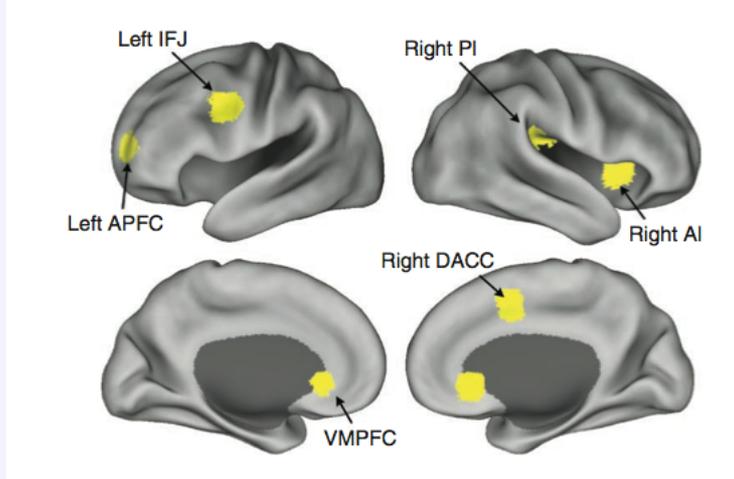
Key Details

- $P(T_k=1|A)$ gives “reverse inference”
 - Given a new study with activation A, predict term k associated with study
 - Naïve Bayes
 - Independence assumed between brain voxels
 - “Smoothing” used – add one “hit”, one “miss”
 - Corresponds to Bernoulli MAP estimator



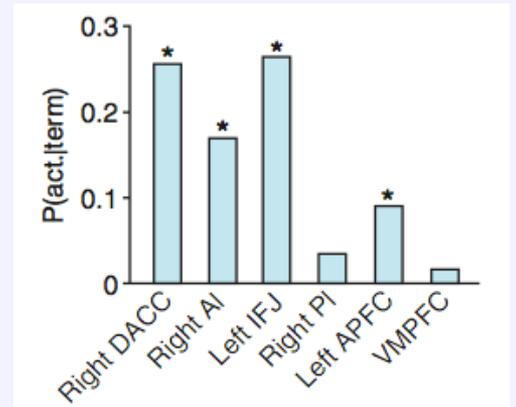
Key Results

- Forward & Reverse Inferences
 - Some areas weakly associated (forward), but highly specific (reverse)
 - Some areas strongly associated (forward), but not specific (reverse)

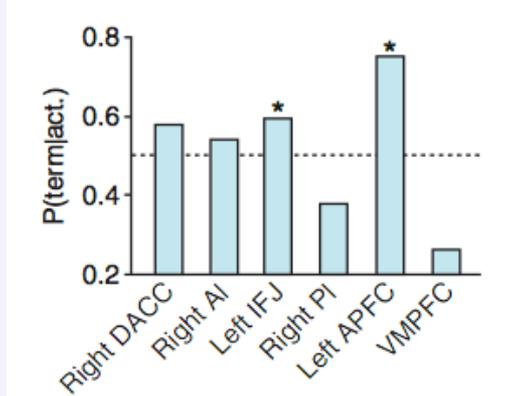


Term:
“pain”

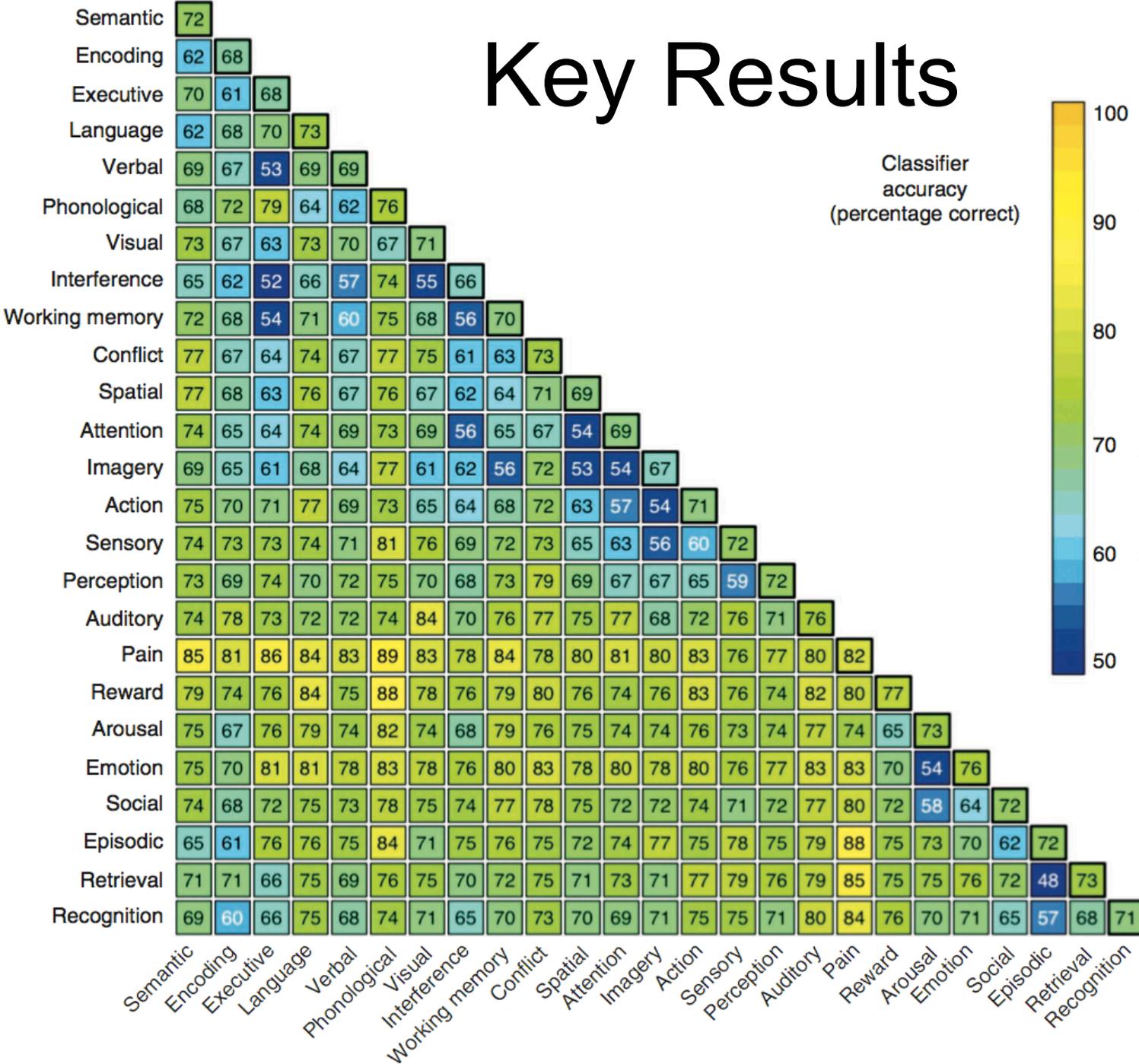
Forward Inference



Reverse Inference



Key Results



- Pairwise term classification
 - Based on coordinate data
- “pain” most different
- “Attention” & “Interference” very similar

Limitations

- Coordinate harvesting imperfect
 - Difficult to parse all HTML tables
- Terms are not true “topics”
 - An author can use many terms not directly about their own experiment
- Naïve Bayes
 - Voxels clearly dependent

Conclusions

- Automated neuroimaging meta-analysis
- Applies text-mining and classification techniques, to...
 - Speed and automate data collection
 - Provide “reverse” inferences
 - Explore relationship between different terms in literature
- On line tool
 - <http://www.neurosynth.org>