QIBA fMRI Biomarker Committee (BC) Call

Wednesday, April 1, 2020 at 11 a.m. CT Call Summary

In attendance

Feroze Mohamed, PhD (Co-chair) David Soltysik, PhD (Co-chair) Jay J. Pillai, MD (Co-chair) Cathy Elsinger, PhD

Mai-Lan, Ho, MD Ichiro Ikuta, MD, MMSc Ho-Ling (Anthony) Liu, PhD Nancy Obuchowski, PhD Kiran Talekar, MD Jim Voyvodic, PhD **RSNA staff** Joe Koudelik Susan Stanfa

Review of Previous Call Summary

• The 03.18.2020 call summary was approved as presented

Profile

- Discussion continued re: <u>Neurosynth</u>, a platform for large-scale, automated synthesis of functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) data that can be used for a literature search on language studies
 - \circ $\;$ This resource also includes ROI maps available for download
 - \circ Consensus language activation maps created based on meta-analysis of data from published articles
- Dr. Ikuta referenced Yarkoni T, et al. Large-scale automated synthesis of human functional neuroimaging. 2011; 8(8):665-70.
- USC Laboratory of Neuro Imaging (LONI) brain atlases were mentioned
 - o Dr. Liu used the LPBA40 atlas to choose anatomical areas
 - The Neurosynth mask was multiplied by the anatomic mask
- The LPBA40 atlas is described in this paper: Shattuck DW, et al. <u>Construction of a 3D probabilistic atlas of</u> <u>human cortical structures</u>. *NeuroImage*. 2008; 39(3):1064 1080.
 - The construction of a digital brain atlas composed of data from manually delineated MRI data was described
 - The atlas was generated from a set of T1-weighted MRI volumes collected from 40 healthy volunteers
 - The atlas data sets produced by this research are being made available publicly via <u>website</u>; additionally, the anonymized individual subject data is available to investigators
 - The main product of this research, the probabilistic maps of brain structure, can be used as a basis for the analysis of various types of neuroimaging data. The atlases can be used to assign structure probabilities to new images by aligning the images and the atlas.
- Hsu AL, et al. <u>Presurgical resting-state functional MRI language mapping with seed selection guided by</u> <u>regional homogeneity</u>. *Magn Reson Med*. 2019 Dec 2. doi: 10.1002/mrm.28107. [Epub ahead of print]
 - During a prior call, Dr. Liu, one of the authors of this article, had explained the methodology and sent the mask to Dr. Vovyodic
 - \circ A search was performed in Neurosynth using the term, "language" and it yielded 1101 studies
 - Dr. Voyvodic had downloaded the atlas from Neurosynth, manipulated it, then compared it with Dr. Liu's mask
 - This process will be used to help create ROIs that may be able to differentiate certain aspects of tasks to be used in Profile
 - Laterality can be compared by making a symmetric version of the maps and seeing where activation appears in the Broca's (BA) and Wernicke's (WA) areas in the maps of particular individuals

- Neurosynth Map shows activation within an anatomical context, language-related areas are identified in MNI space reference atlas (from the Montreal Neurological Institute)
- o ROIs need be defined based on sound principles; Neurosynth deemed helpful
 - Key is to have ROIs that are anatomically appropriate and functionally relevant
 - Reproducibility data for all the ROIs and clusters are needed
- Neurosynth activation maps are functionally relevant because they are derived from a metanalysis
- Supplementary motor area (SMA) may be included as an ROI; the inferior frontal cortex is an ROI that could be used
- The language mask from the Neurosynth atlas is large and not specific; it needs to be divided into separate cluster areas
 - E.g., BA, WA, superior temporal, middle frontal, SMA
 - Large ROIs to be applied as the first step toward lateralization measures; they will be included if they colateralize
 - Localization analysis has to be cluster-based
 - For laterality, the ROIs will not need to be subdivided into clusters within relevant regions
 - o Broca's and Wernicke's areas to be included for lateralization
- The Profile needs to state that if a particular task is used, specific areas will be activated reproducibly; this will be easier to do when starting with a simpler approach such as Neurosynth

Next call: Wednesday, April 15, 2020 at 11 a.m. CT (1st & 3rd weeks of each month)

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