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Reducing Invalid Connections with Microstructure-Driven Tractography

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INTRODUCTION: Diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI) tractography has become the tool of choice to probe the human brain's white matter (WM) in vivo. However, tractography algorithms produce a large number of erroneous/invalid streamlines [1] largely due to complex ambiguous local fiber configurations (e.g. crossing, kissing or fanning). Moreover, the relationship between the resulting streamlines and the underlying WM microstructure characteristics, such as axon diameter, remains poorly understood [2]. The distinctive aspect of our tractography algorithm from previous methods is the active use of microstructural information about fascicles during the tracking. This enables us to solve areas of complex tissue configuration and separate parallel fascicles with different microstructure characteristics, hence improving the overall tractography process.

METHODS: We used the deterministic tractography AxTract [5] to simultaneously trace fascicles and estimate their axon diameter characteristics. The main hypothesis driving AxTract is that the mean diameter of the axons composing a fascicle varies slowly along its pathway [6]. AxTract locally selects the peak of the fiber Orientation Distribution Function (ODF) that better follows the microstructural information estimated in previous propagation directions. The microstructural information is estimated using the Active/Ax model [3] generalized to multiple fiber populations per voxel [7], implemented in the efficient AMICO framework [4]. AxTract estimates, in each fiber ODF peaks, the mean diameter associated to signal fitted cylinder response functions: the axon diameter index [3,4,7]. The axon diameter index is then used to select the propagation direction. AxTract streamlines are compared to the same deterministic tractography algorithm without using the axon diameter index information, referred as conventional deterministic tractography (CDT). The only difference between AxTract and CDT is thus the selection of the propagation direction at tracking positions with multiple direction: CDT always selects the propagation direction that minimizes the curvature of the streamline, AxTract selects the propagation direction with axon diameter index closest to the axon diameter index associated to the streamline [5].

DATASET: We used Phantomas to generate a kissing configuration between two fascicles and obtain the fascicle directions at each voxel. For each fascicle direction, the DWIs were independently generated for a distribution of parallel cylinder diameter, with a fixed distinct mean diameter per fascicle [7]. The synthetic DWIs were generated with the in vivo imaging protocol (details below) using Camino, and then contaminated with Rician noise at signal to noise ratio (SNR) 20. To evaluate reconstructed streamlines, we used the Tractometer [1] connectivity analysis. We report the Valid (VC) and Invalid Connections (IC) for both AxTract and CDT (VC: % of streamlines connecting expected regions of interest, IC: % of streamlines connecting unexpected regions of interest).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: Figure 1 (top row) shows the ground-truth directions used to generate the synthetic data and the peaks extracted from the fiber ODFs scaled by the axon diameter index estimated with AMICO. Figure 1 (middle and bottom rows) show the streamlines reconstructed using AxTract. VC increases from 52.5% with CDT to 87.2% with AxTract and the IC decreases from 42.6% to 8.5% respectively. This shows that AxTract can distinguish fascicles in complex architectures when these have different axon diameters. AxTract privileges following the direction which minimises the deviation from axon diameter index of the fascicle being traced while the CDT approach is to minimise the directional deviation. In doing so, AxTract is able to better resolve the kissing scenario and decreases the percentage of IC.

The changes in streamline count between AxTract and CDT across five fascicles of 34 healthy subjects are shown in Figure 2. It shows that using the same tractography parameters, only changing the selection of the propagation direction with AxTract, the mean relative changes in streamline count across the 34 subjects increases for most of the selected fascicles, e.g. the CST (left: 11.6%, right:11.6%) and the UF (left: 6.7%, right: 13.0%). This suggests that AxTract has a consistent effect on some of the reported fascicles reconstruction across subjects and possibly overall increasing VC. Further research is needed to validate these changes in the streamlines distribution in vivo. Figure 3 shows the average occurrence map of AxTract selecting a different propagation direction than CDT over the 34 subjects. AxTract changed the propagation direction in 38% of tracking steps where multiple directions were available. Figure 3 suggests this happen more frequently in crossing areas underneath to the cerebral cortex.

AxTract enables the possibility of solving the tracking through complex WM areas using axon diameters information and reducing invalid connections.