Solving the Cross-Subject Parcel Matching Problem: Comparing Four Methods Using Extrinsic Connectivity
Nathalie Gayraud, Guillermo Gallardo, Maureen Clerc, Demian Wassermann

To cite this version:
Nathalie Gayraud, Guillermo Gallardo, Maureen Clerc, Demian Wassermann. Solving the Cross-Subject Parcel Matching Problem: Comparing Four Methods Using Extrinsic Connectivity. OHBM 2018, Jun 2018, Singapore, Singapore. hal-01737366v2

HAL Id: hal-01737366
https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01737366v2
Submitted on 9 Apr 2018

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L’archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire HAL, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d’enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.
Solving the Cross-Subject Parcel Matching Problem: Comparing Four Methods Using Extrinsic Connectivity

Nathalie T.H. Gayraud ∗† Guillermo Gallardo ∗† Maureen Clerc † Demian Wassermann †

Introduction
Matching parcels across different subjects is an open problem in neuroscience. Even when produced by the same technique, parcellations tend to differ in the number, shape, and spatial localization of parcels across subject. To the best of our knowledge, no technique has been able to tackle this problem. In this work, we propose and compare four different methods to match parcels across subjects based on their extrinsic connectivity fingerprint. We test their performance by matching parcels of the Desikan atlas [4] across subjects, as its parcels have been shown to have consistent connectivity profiles across subjects [6]. Then, we repeat the experiment for a pre-existing groupwise parcellation based on structural connectivity [5], which has been show to be consistent across groups of subjects. The outline of our work can be seen in Figure 1. Our results show that our methods based on Optimal Transport (OT) and Kullback Leibler (KL) divergence achieve more than 99% of correct matches.

Table 1: Desikan Atlas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Correct Matches (%)</th>
<th>Average Matching Time (s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Optimal Transport</td>
<td>98.56 ± 1.88</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euclidean Distance</td>
<td>82.06 ± 10.6</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosine Distance</td>
<td>94.65 ± 3.03</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KL Divergence</td>
<td>88.98 ± 5.01</td>
<td>20.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Groupwise Parcellation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Correct Matches (%)</th>
<th>Average Matching Time (s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Optimal Transport</td>
<td>99.75 ± 1.28</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euclidean Distance</td>
<td>72.23 ± 18.0</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosine Distance</td>
<td>98.33 ± 2.40</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KL Divergence</td>
<td>99.61 ± 1.03</td>
<td>10.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Methods
We randomly select 60 subjects from the HCP500 dataset of the Human Connectome Project. Each subject possesses a coregistered cortical mesh of approximately 32k vertices per hemisphere. For each subject, we compute the cortico-cortical connectivity matrix with probabilistic tractography using the vertices of the subject’s cortical mesh. Each row in the matrix is a vertex connectivity vector, representing the probability that a connection exists between that vertex and the rest of the cortex’s vertices. We compute the connectivity fingerprint of a parcel by averaging its vertex connectivity vectors. Our criterion to compute the parcel matching between two subjects is the similarity between connectivity fingerprints. Due to the distance bias that occurs in tractography, a parcel tends to be highly connected to the vertices that compose it. To prevent the matching to be influenced by this bias, we disconnect them from the parcel.

To compute the parcel matching for a pair of subjects we consider one as origin and the other one as target. We then calculate the pairwise distance matrix across the parcel connectivity fingerprints, and match each origin parcel to its closest target parcel, using the measures: Euclidean distance; cosine distance; and KL divergence. The first two distances are commonly used to compare connectivity fingerprints, while the KL divergence is a dissimilarity measure between distributions. Additionally, we compute pairwise parcel matchings using Optimal Transport [3]. We produce an OT-based joint probability matrix as in [2] using the parcel’s connectivity fingerprints as feature vectors. The rows of this matrix indicate the amount of probability mass of a feature vector in the origin space which is transported onto each feature vector in the target space. We then match each origin parcel to the target parcel with the highest joint probability.

We apply all of these methods to match the Desikan atlas across every subject pair, and repeat the experiment for the groupwise extrinsic connectivity parcellation. To quantify the result of each technique, we compute the accuracy in terms of percentage of correctly matched parcels per pairwise matching.

Results
Table 1 shows the average accuracy and matching time of each method for 3540 pairwise experiments using the Desikan atlas. Table 2 displays the same results over the groupwise structural parcellation. For both experiments, the techniques based on OT and KL achieve the highest accuracy, although the KL based takes one order of magnitude more in time. The cosine distance based method achieves a XX% of accuracy while being the most time efficient.

∗Both authors contributed equally in this work.
†Université Côte d’Azur, Inria
Conclusions
In this work, we propose and compare four different methods to match parcels across subjects based on their connectivity fingerprint. Two of the methods achieve more than 98% of accuracy while still being time efficient.

Acknowledgment
This work has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the Horizon 2020 research and innovation program (ERC Advanced Grant agreement No 694665: CoBCoM - Computational Brain Connectivity Mapping).

References