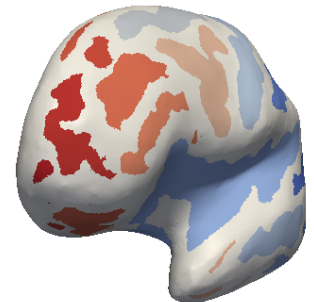
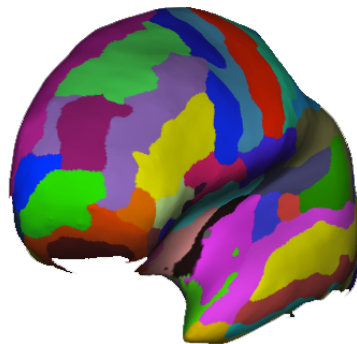
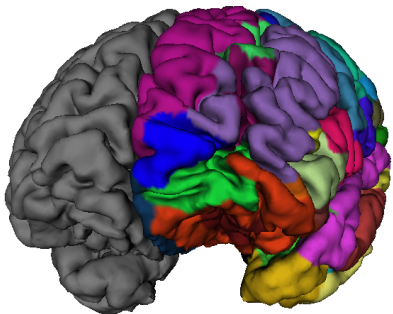


A Structural Shape Descriptor Database for Clinical Biomarkers

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CSE-577 Course Project

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Background and Context

- Our goal is to classify patients into those who respond well to treatment or not based on brain shape analysis measures.
- Apply automated feature extraction and shape analysis algorithms to brains of major depressive disorder (MDD) patients.
- Classify remitters and non-remitters.
- Remitters are depressed subjects who have post-SSRI treatment Hamilton depression scores less than or equal to seven.

The Dataset

| | Non-remitter (n=10) | Remitter (n=8) | p-value |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Age | 31.15 ± 11.28 | 34.30 ± 14.60 | 0.61 ⁺ |
| # Females (%) | 7 (70.00%) | 4 (50.00%) | 0.63* |
| # Not Recently Medicated (%) | 7 (70.00%) | 7 (87.50%) | 0.59* |
| # Suicide Attempters | 4 (40.00%) | 1 (14.29%) | 0.31* |
| Hamilton Depression Rating Scale | 24.40 ± 4.40 | 25.50 ± 7.09 | 0.69 ⁺ |
| Beck Depression Rating Scale | 26.90 ± 8.50 | 23.75 ± 11.62 | 0.52 ⁺ |
| Genotype | | | |
| CC | 1 (10.00%) | 3 (28.57%) | 0.53* |
| CG | 6 (60.00%) | 4 (57.14%) | |
| GG | 2 (20.00%) | 1 (14.29%) | |

*p-value from fisher's exact test

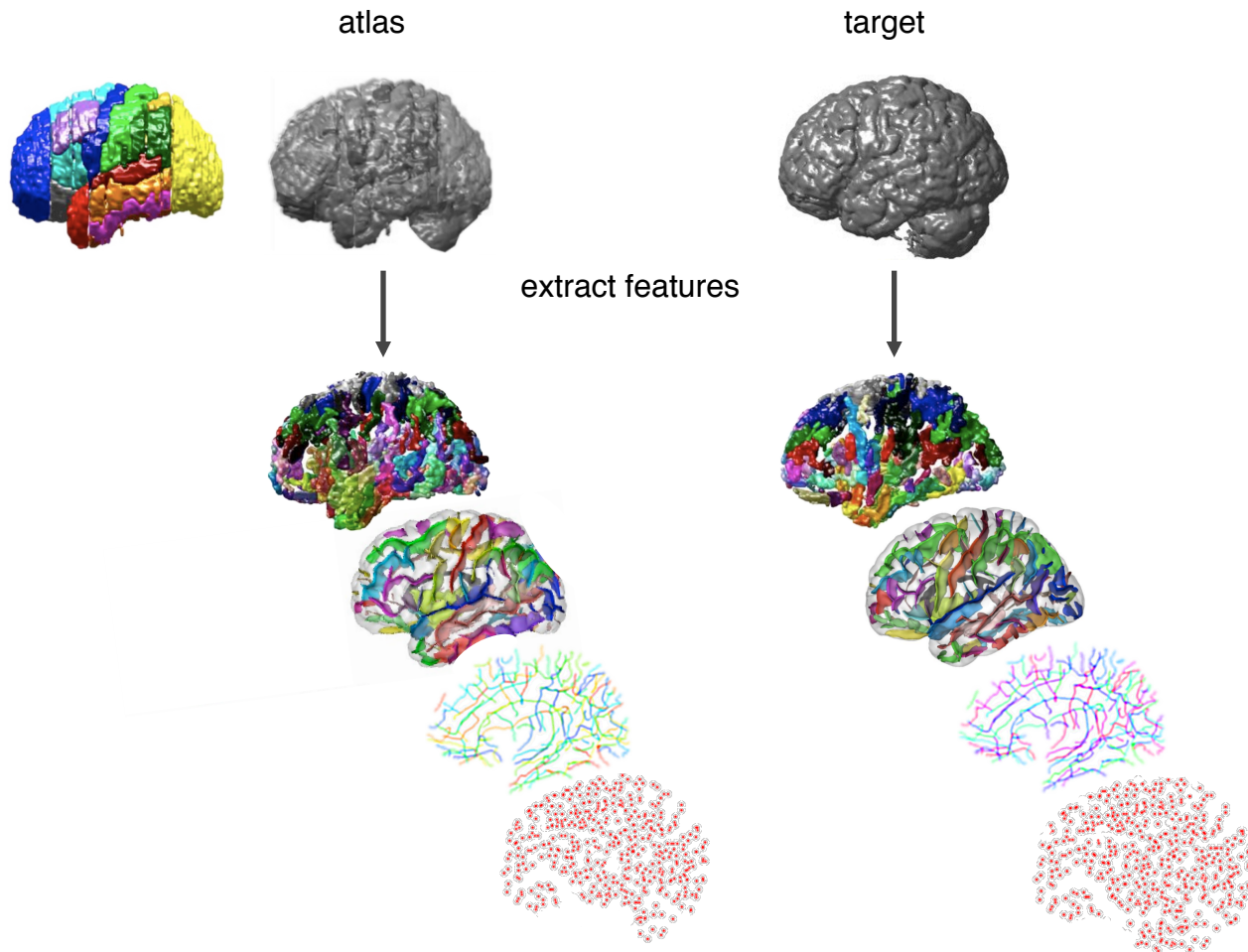
⁺p-value from 2 tailed Student's t-test

Workflow

- Extract features
- Quantify feature shapes
- Identify features
- Label brains
- Database features with labels

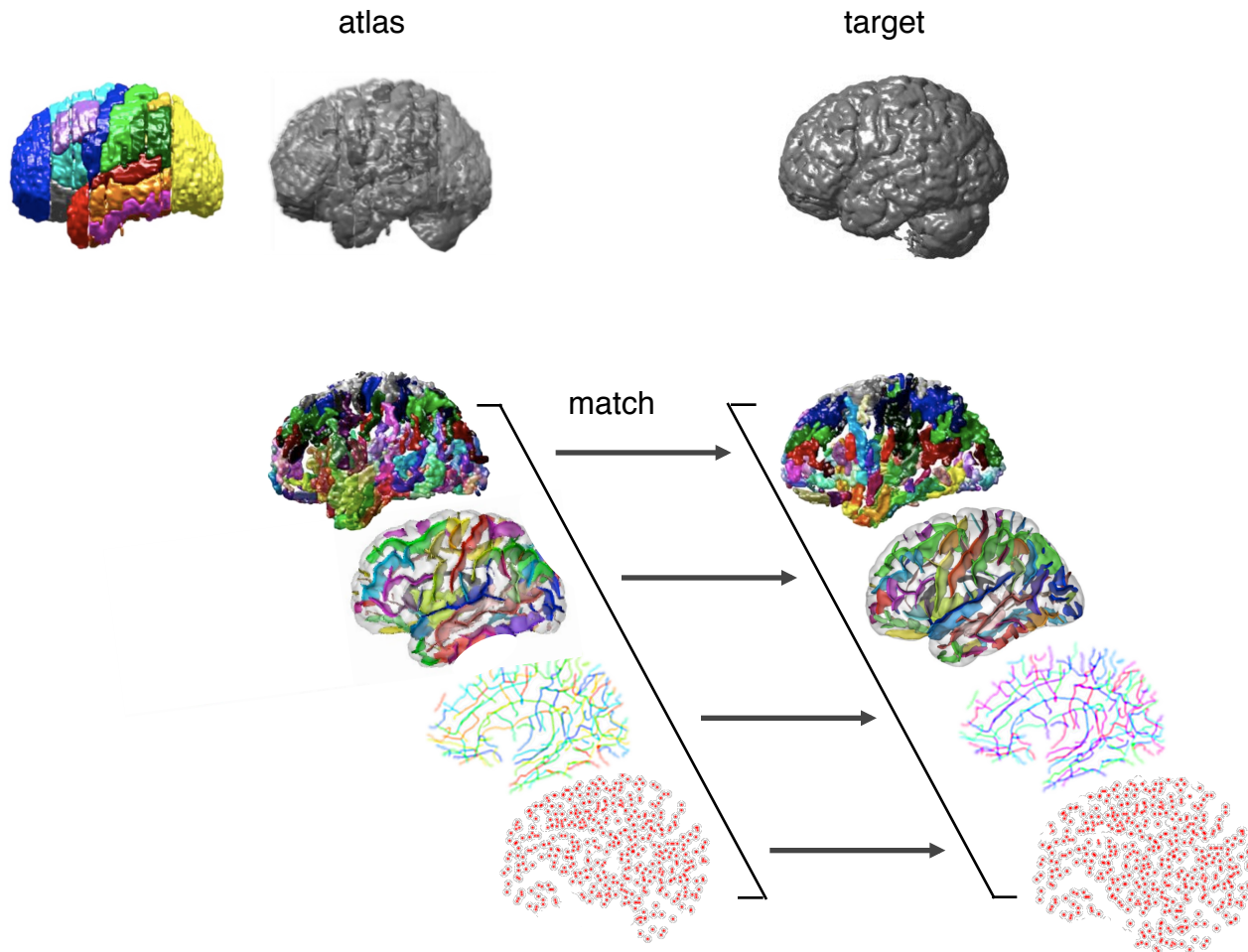
Feature-based labeling

Step 1: extract features



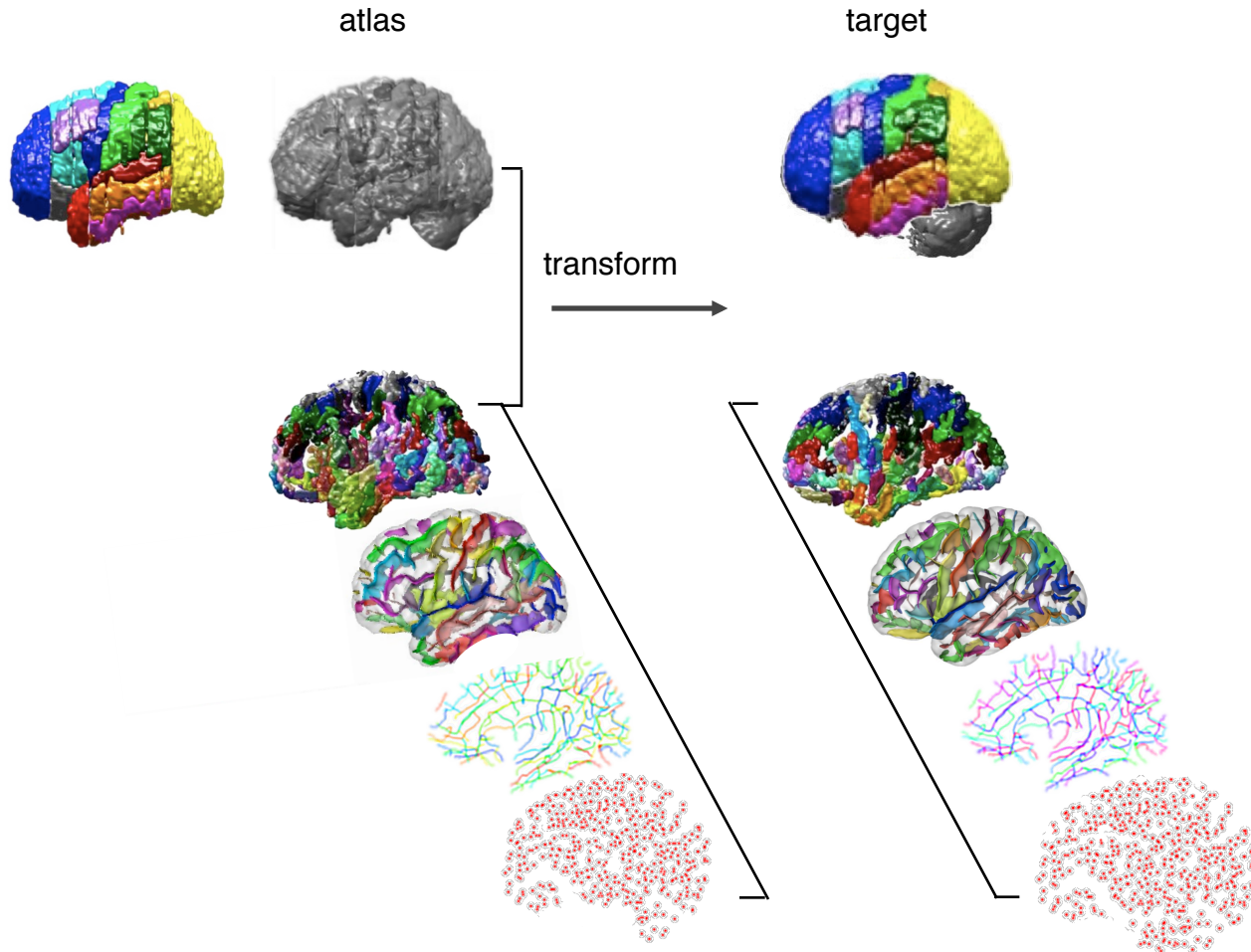
Feature-based labeling

Step 2: match atlas and target features



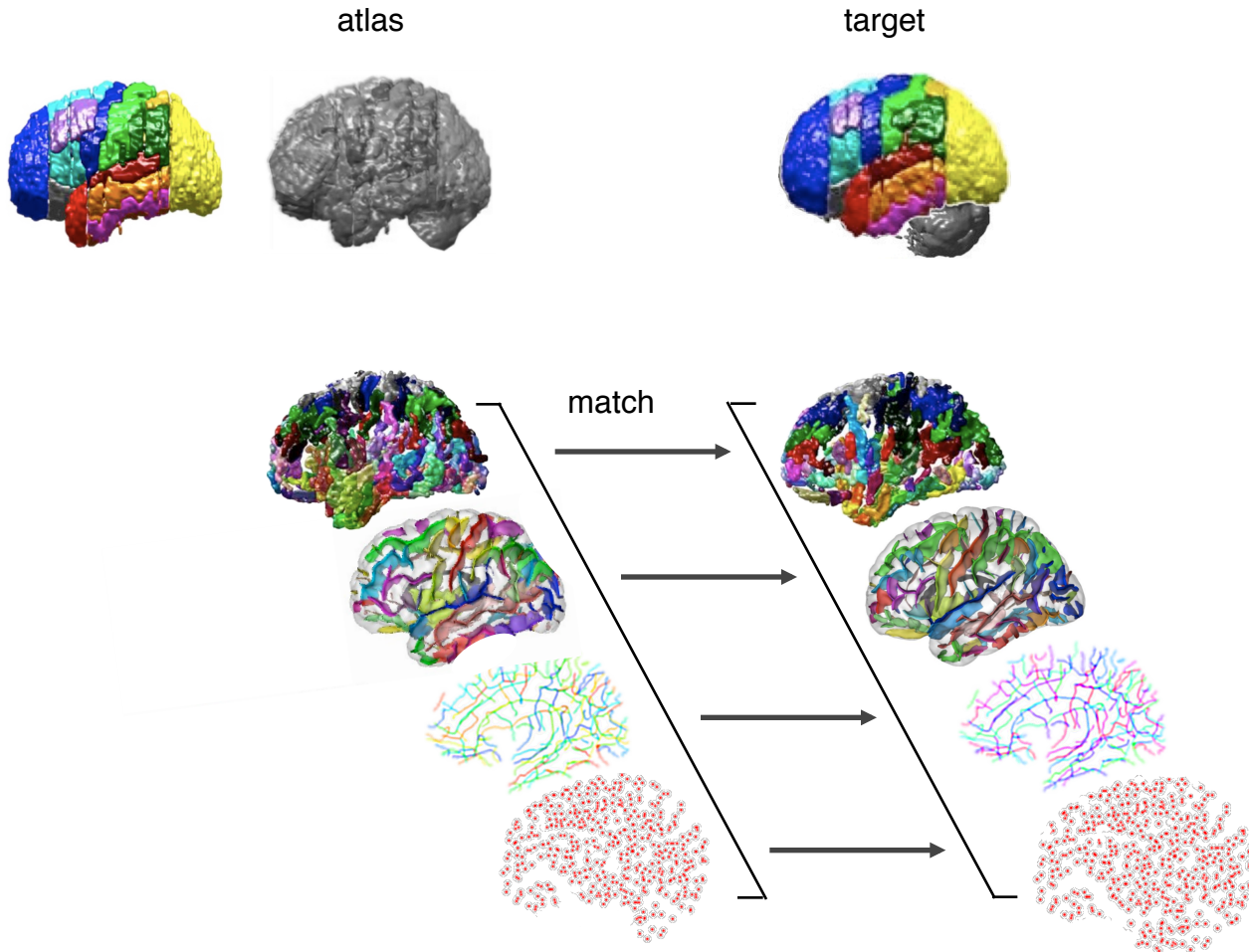
Feature-based labeling

Step 3: compute image + landmark-based registration transform from atlas to target



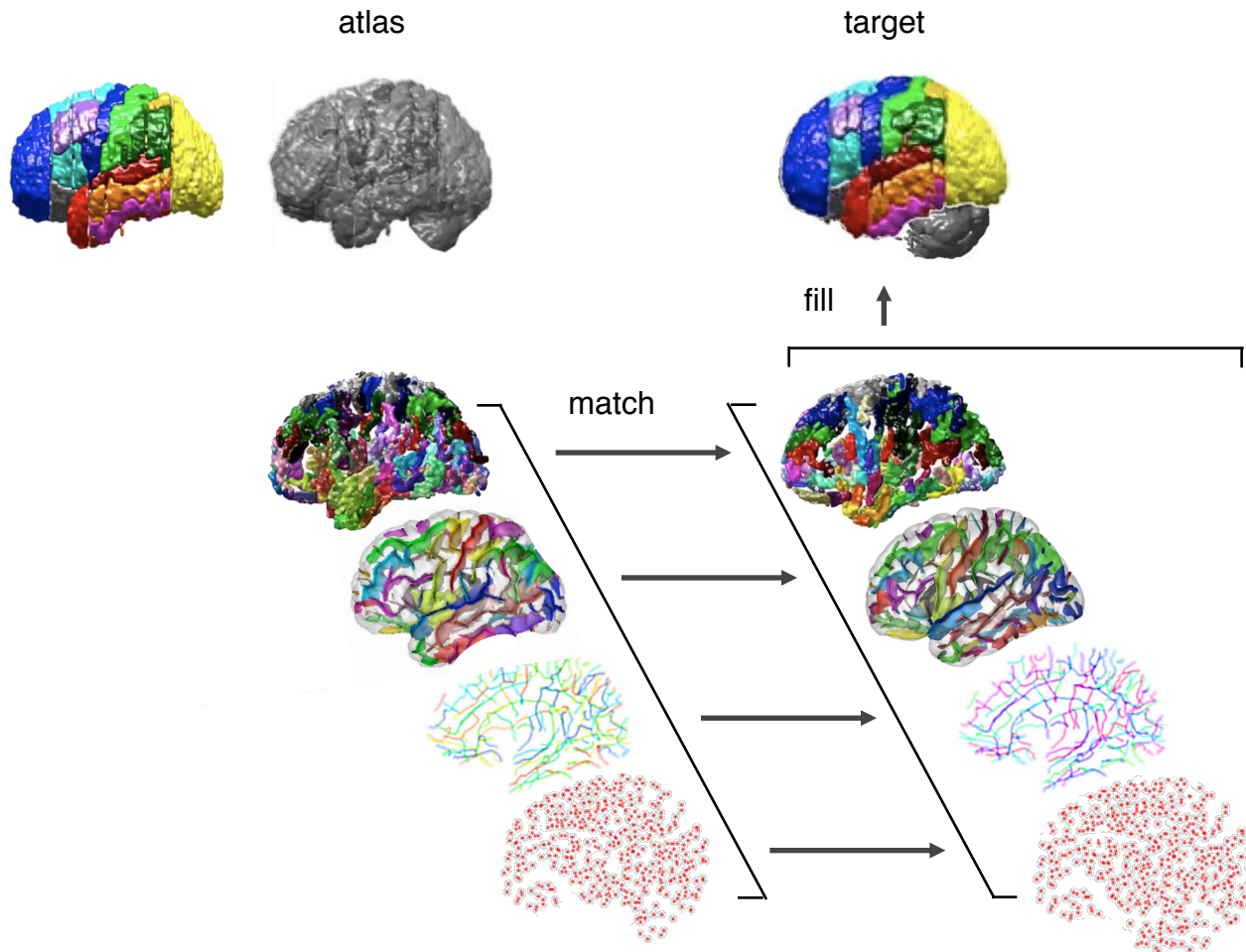
Feature-based labeling

Step 2: or match...

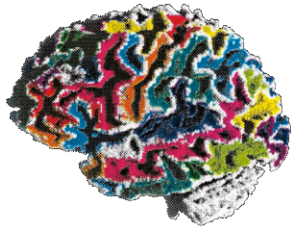


Feature-based labeling

Step 3: then propagate labels within inferred label boundaries?



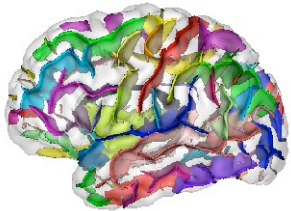
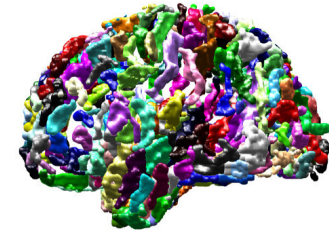
Feature-based labeling



3-D:

labeled
sulcal
sulcal

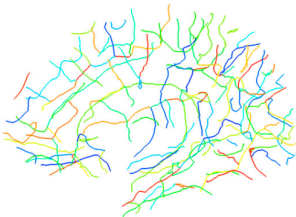
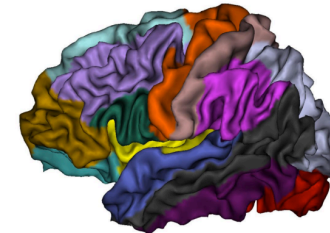
regions (manual)
basins
skeletons



2-D:

sulcal
gyral

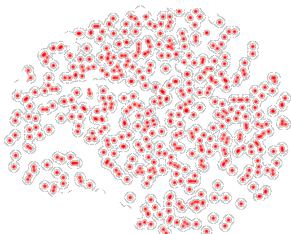
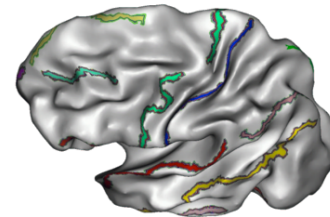
ribbons
surfaces



1-D:

sulcal
& gyral

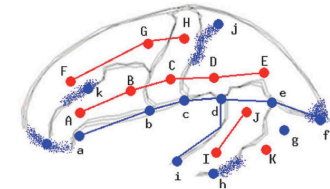
curves



0-D:

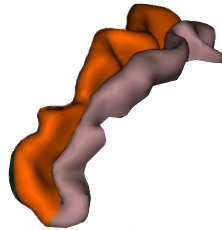
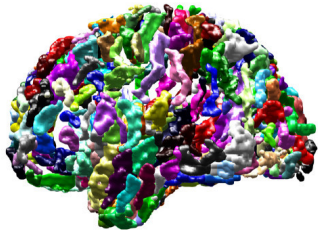
SIFT
sulcal

points
pits



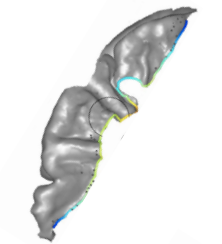
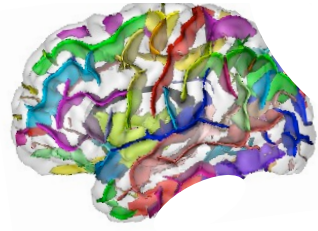
Candidate shape measures

3-D



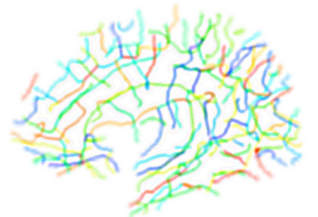
volume
surface area
lengths (thickness)
?

2-D



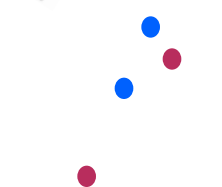
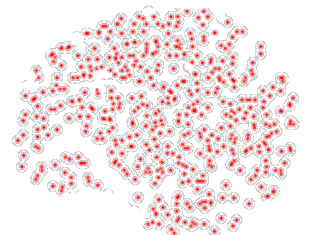
area
curvature
convexity
?

1-D



length
curvature
convexity
depth
thickness

0-D

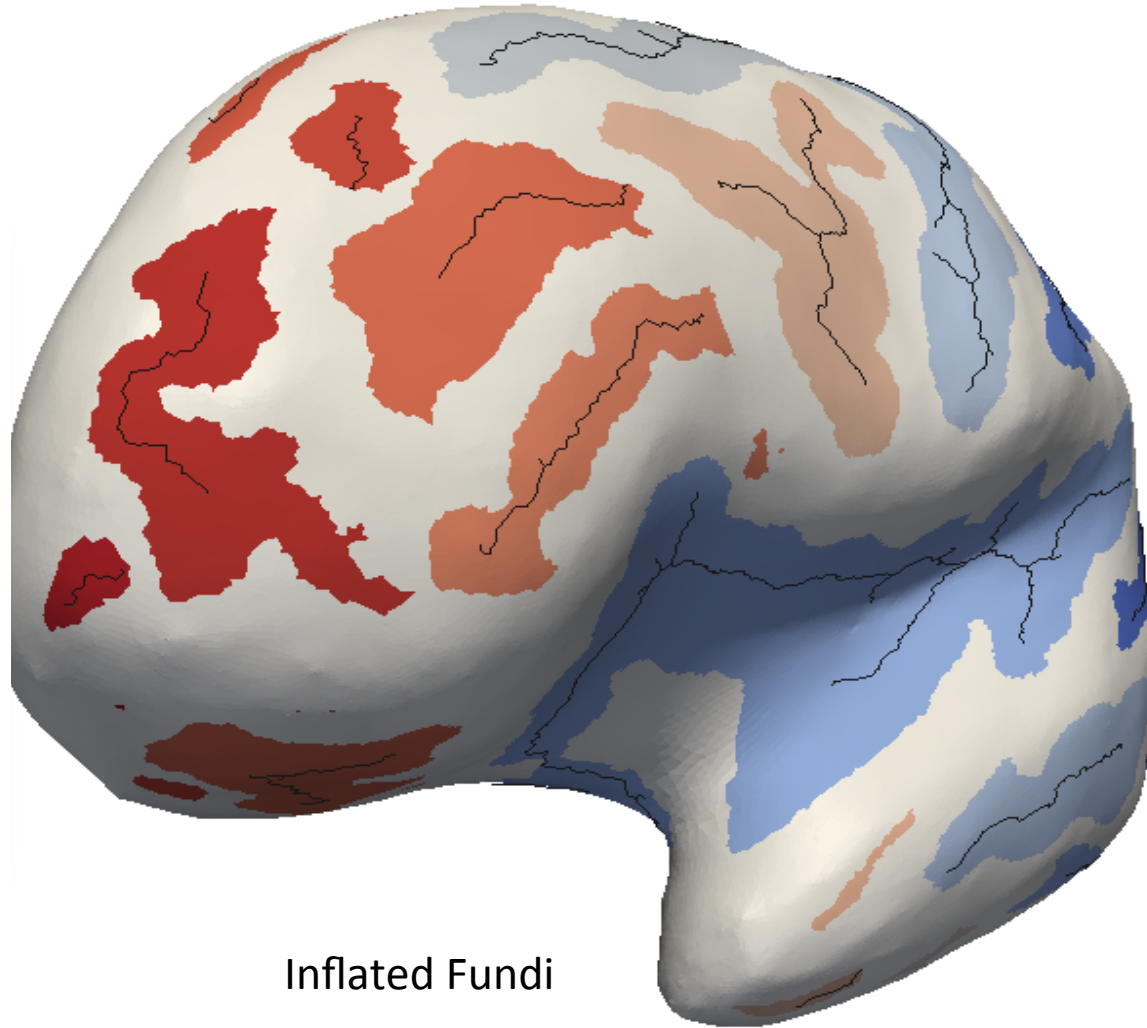


number of points
3-D convex hull volume
1-D sequence
?

Fundi Measurements

Measures:

- length
- curvature
- convexity
- depth
- thickness



Inflated Fundi

noSQL Graph Data Model

noSQL graph model of the Mindboggle database



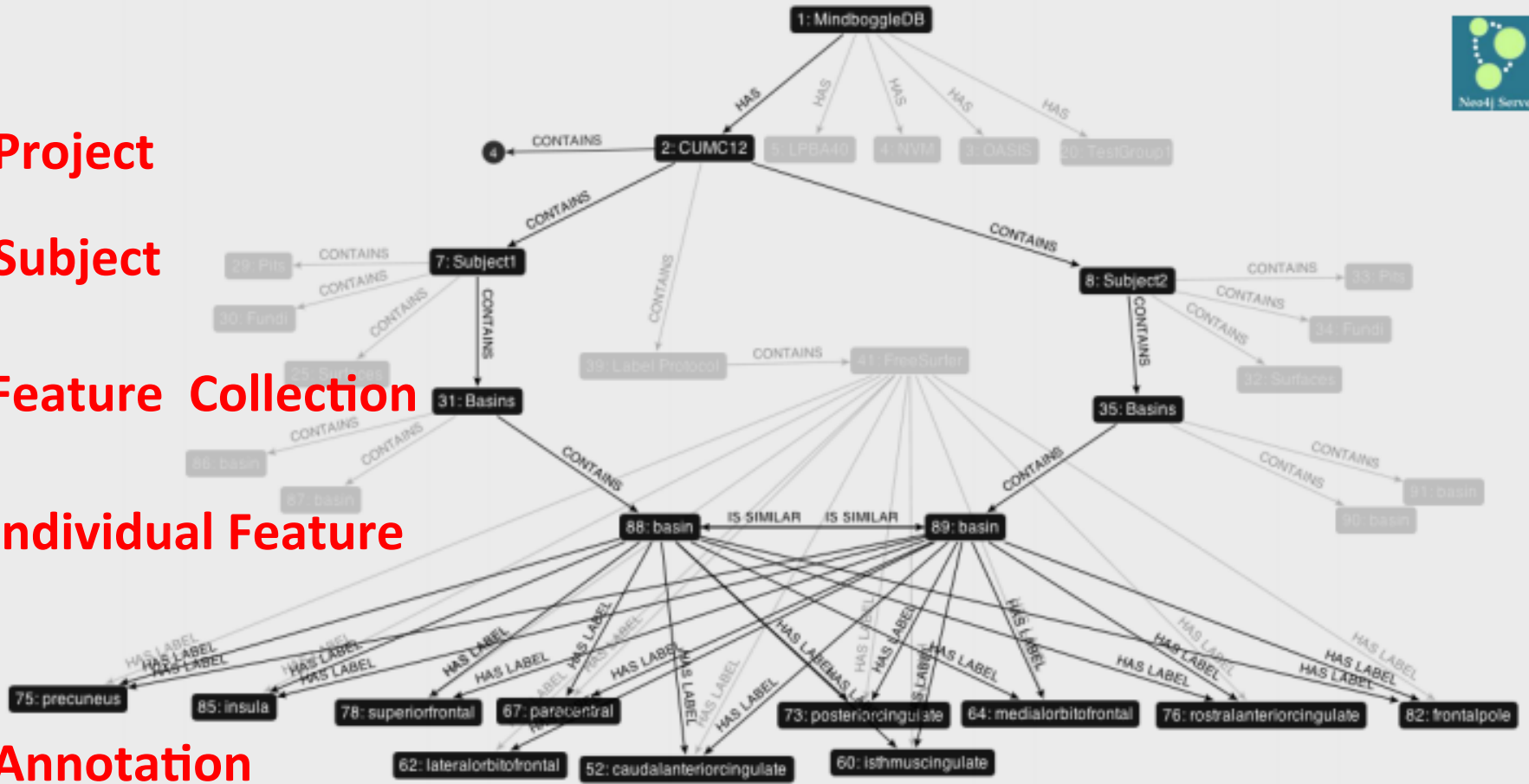
Project

Subject

Feature Collection

Individual Feature

Annotation



Screenshot

The screenshot displays a graph database interface with the following sections:

- Graph:** mindboggle - neo4jgraph[EmbeddedGraphDatabase [/tmp/mindboggledb]]
 - Buttons: [Browse Vertices](#), [Browse Edges](#)
- Extensions:**
 - tp:gremlin
- Edge [3]:**

| Out | Properties | In |
|--|---|--|
| Type:[vertex] ID:[4] convexity: 0.9376429915428162 name: fundus1 length: 538.0596923828125 thickness: 2.2000861167907715 curvature: 0.15455900132656097 element_type: fundus depth: 0.39478498697280884 | Type:[edge] ID:[3] Label:[contained_in] element_type: relationship | Type:[vertex] ID:[3] age: name: 50192 element_type: subject |

Future work

- Extend graph data model to accommodate inter-subject variability
- Query library
 - Extract measures needed for classification
 - Sub-graph mapping
- Annotation framework
 - Semantic labels from ontologies