



# Brain Imaging: data management & processing

---

David Rodriguez Gonzalez

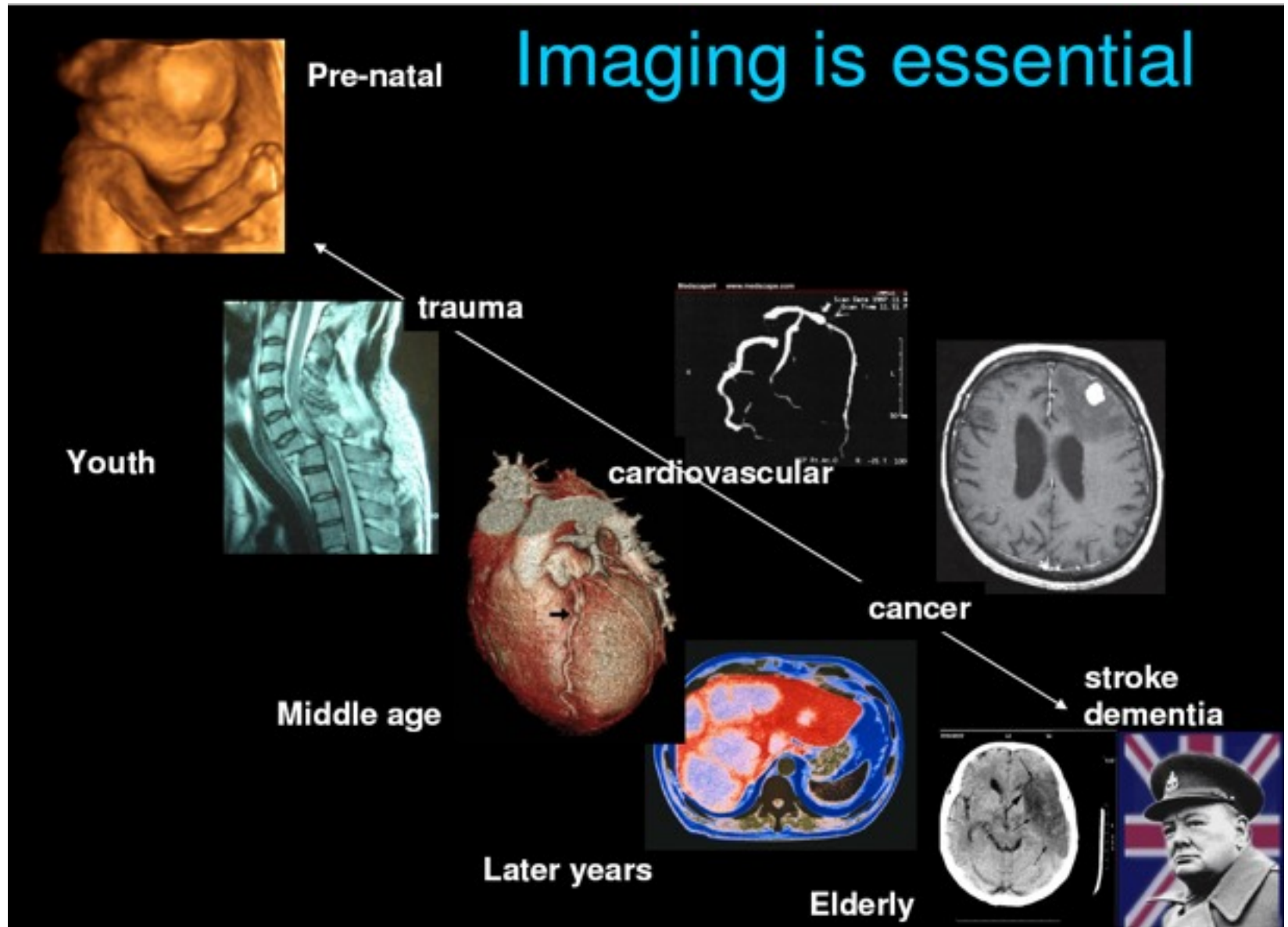
Fan Zhu

DIR & BRIC

SINAPSE collaboration

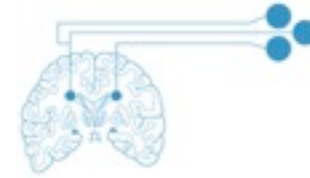


The following Universities are charitable bodies, registered in Scotland, with registration numbers as below.



# The SINAPSE Project

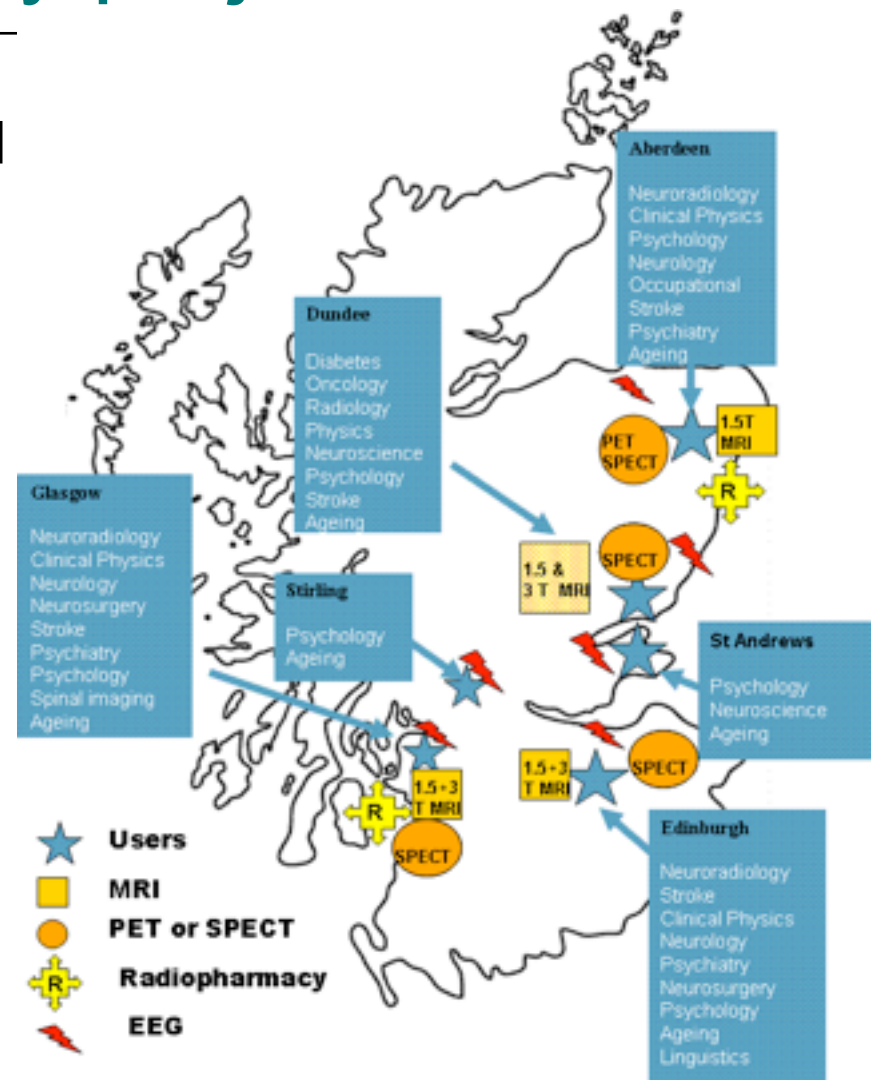
---



- Stands for ***Scottish Imaging Network: a Platform for Scientific Excellence***.
- Pooling initiative of six Scottish universities: Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Stirling.
- Main objectives:
  - develop imaging expertise,
  - support multi-centre clinical research in conjunction with the Clinical Research Networks,
  - improve the ability of neuroscientists to collaborate on clinical trials,
  - have a direct impact on patient health.

# SINAPSE priority projects

- Stroke, the brain and the blood-brain interface
- Ageing brain to dementia
- Novel molecular imaging markers for major psychiatric disorders
- Innovative radiotracers for CNS inflammation





# DIR involvement

---

- Information governance & data de-identification
  - Networking
  - Development of de-identification tool
- Data sharing infrastructure
  - Facilitating multi-centre studies
- Portal for brain imaging
  - Improving usability
- Image Analysis methods



# Data in SINAPSE

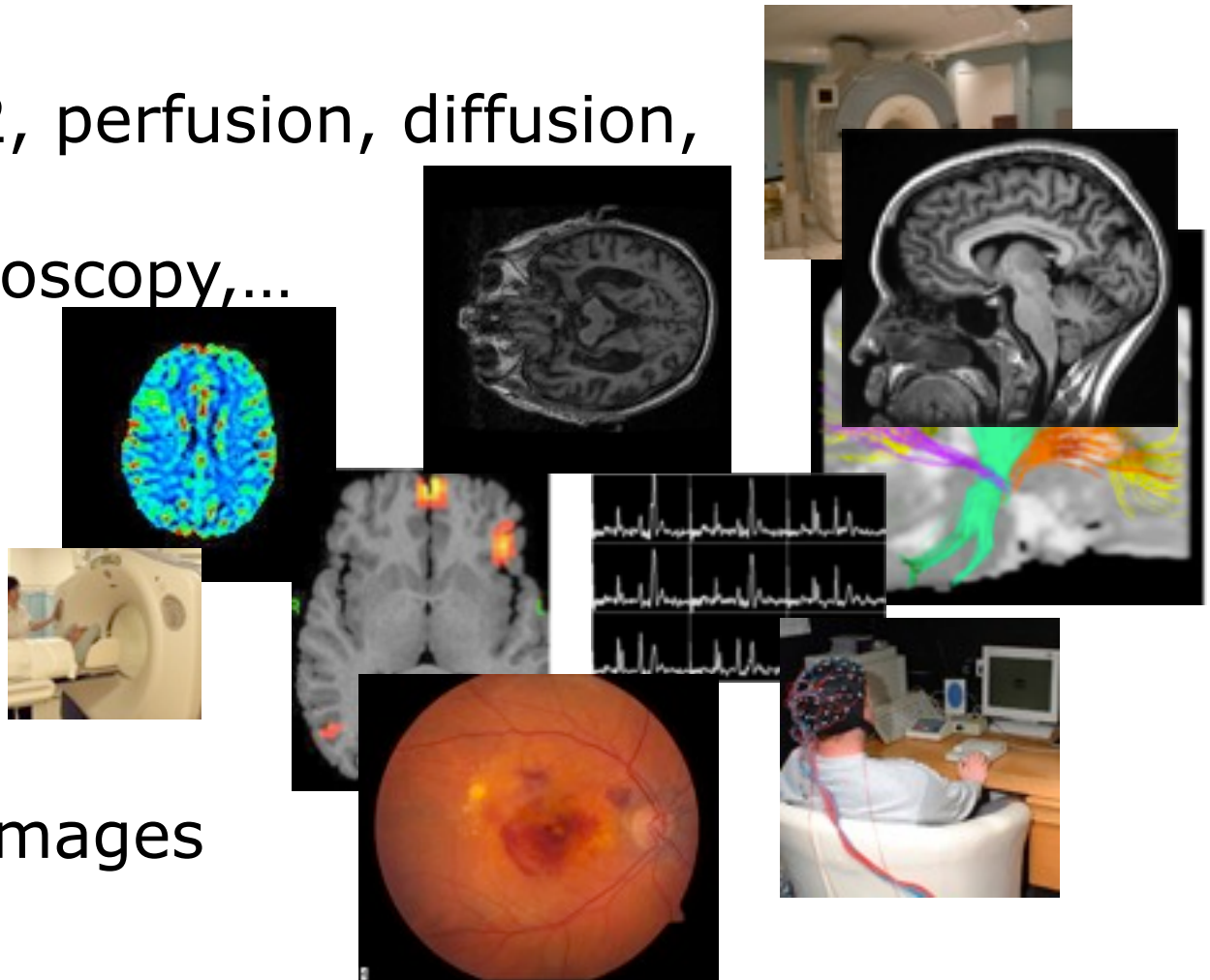
---

- MRI:
  - T1, T2, perfusion, diffusion,
  - fMRI,
  - spectroscopy,...
- CT
- PET
- EEG
- Retinal Images

Images from SINAPSE, NIH and D. Clunie

# Data in SINAPSE

- MRI:
  - T1, T2, perfusion, diffusion,
  - fMRI,
  - spectroscopy,...
- CT
- PET
- EEG
- Retinal Images



Images from SINAPSE, NIH and D. Clunie



# Data Sharing

---

- Information governance and Privacy protection
  - MIDAS
  - DICOM Confidential
- Centralised storage
  - Server in ECDF (Edinburgh Computing and Data Facilities)
  - Storage space and databases
- Other: Portal & automatised QA



# Data Protection Act

---

- UK's Data Protection Act (1998). Implements the European Community Data Protection Directive 1995.
- Establish individuals' rights on data held about them and obligations for organisations or people processing personal data.
- Personal data must be processed in a fair and lawful manner.
  - 8 DPA principles.
- Other legislation pieces apply to medical data.
  - Common law: duty of confidentiality.
  - Human Rights Act 1998 (article 8).

# MIDAS meeting (18<sup>th</sup> March 2009)

---

- **M**edical **I**maging **D**ata **A**ccess and **S**haring
- Hosted in the e-Science Institute
- Brought together representatives from the NHS Scotland & the universities
- Successful meeting with useful discussion
  - Came out with a roadmap for improving the data sharing between both sides
  - Report circulated between attendees
- Two follow-up meetings in September 2010 and March 2011



# DICOM Confidential

---

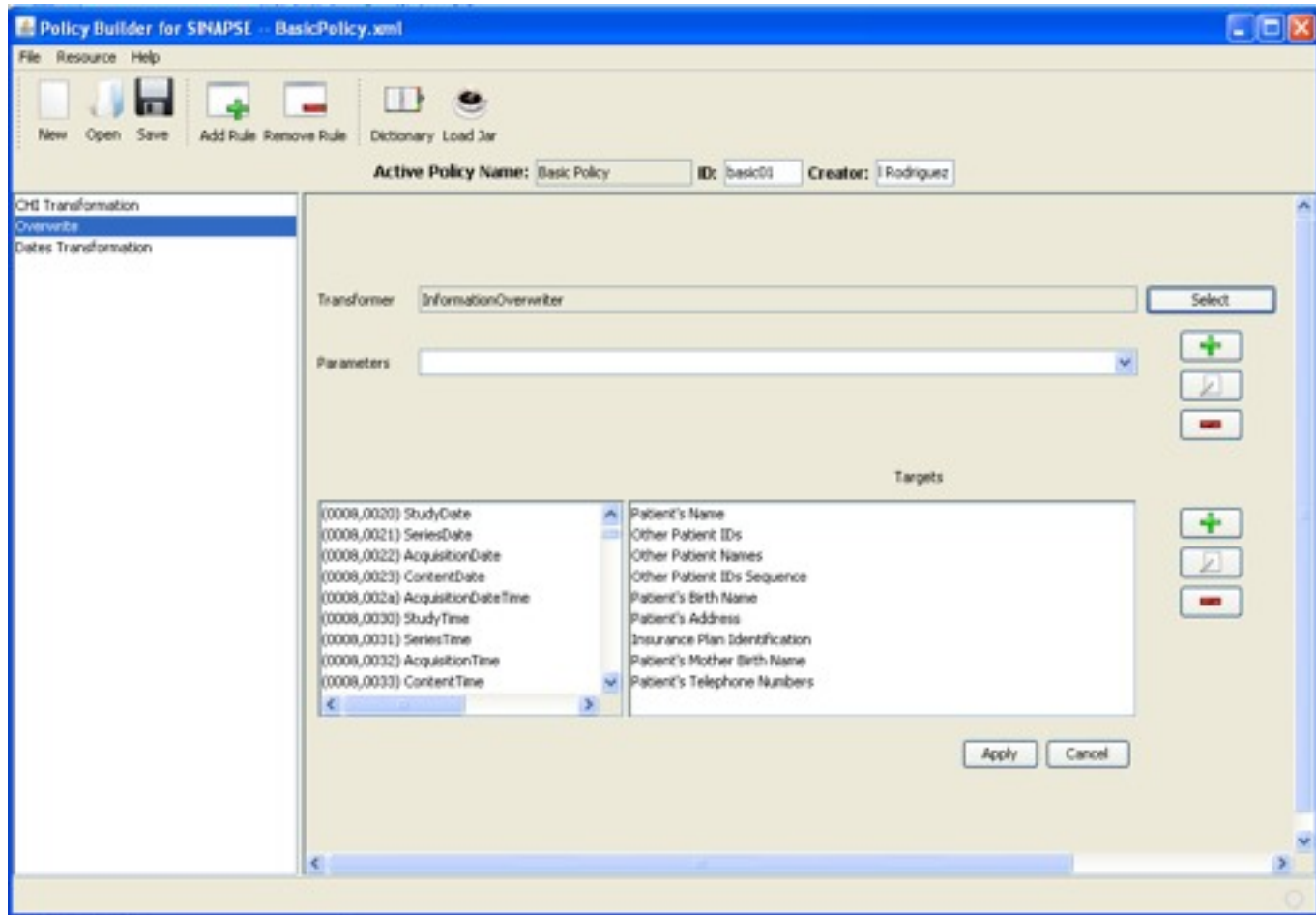
- A DICOM de-identification toolkit
  - Implemented in Java
  - Highly configurable
  - Configurable pipeline for chaining different operations
- Privacy Policies expressed in XML documents
  - PolicyEditor: a graphical policies creation tool
- Transformation classes distributed in signed jar files
- DICOM read/write through an interface that allows using different libraries
  - dcm4che2
  - pixelmed



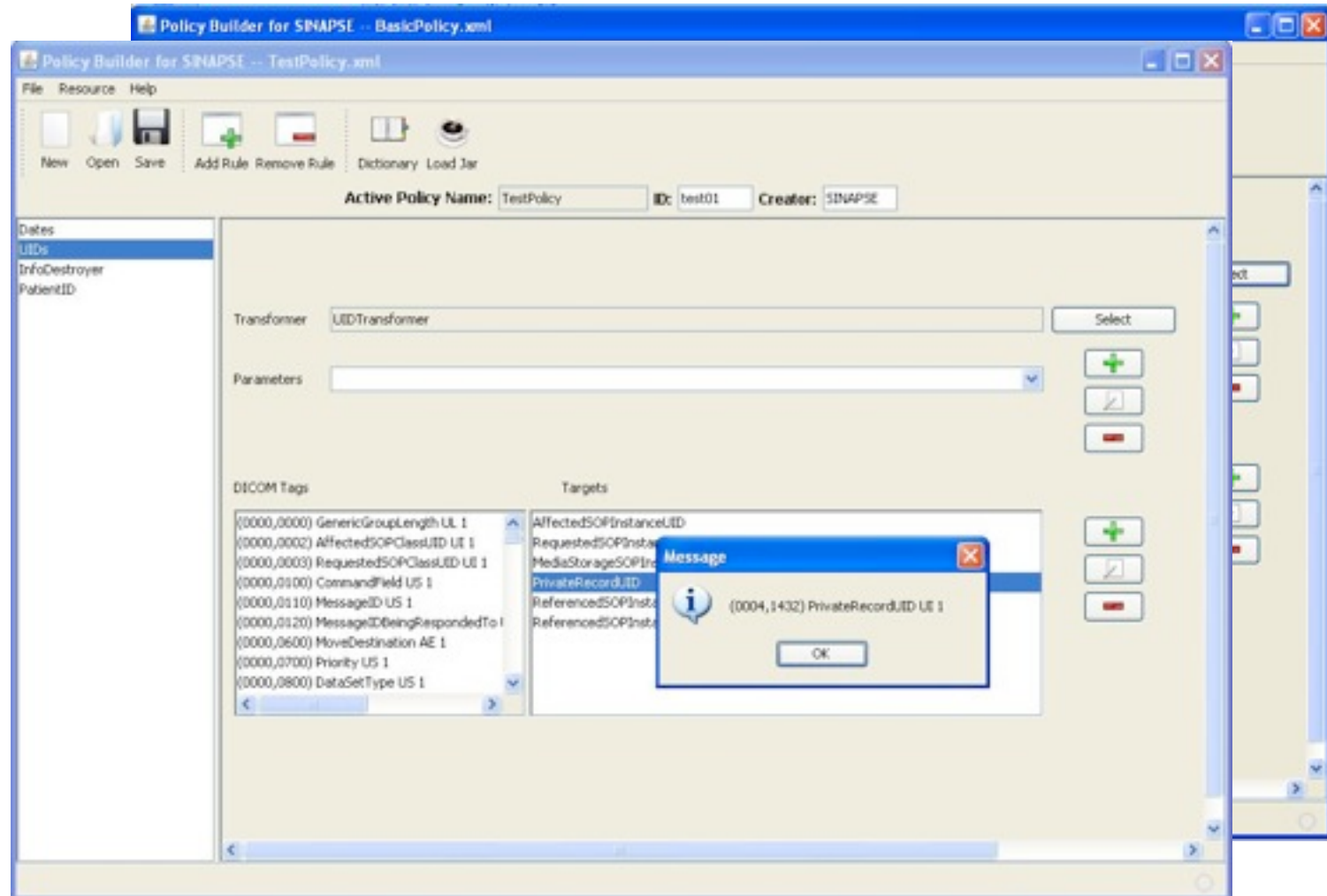
# Policy Editor

---

# Policy Editor



# Policy Editor





# MRI QA in SINAPSE

---

- QA is used to monitor the performance of MRI scanners
  - particularly important in multicentre imaging studies
- Previous work in SINAPSE towards establishing a common QA protocol
  - 7 participant MR scanners in 4 centres
  - Framework for monitoring the quality of the data
  - It will facilitate the combination of data between centres

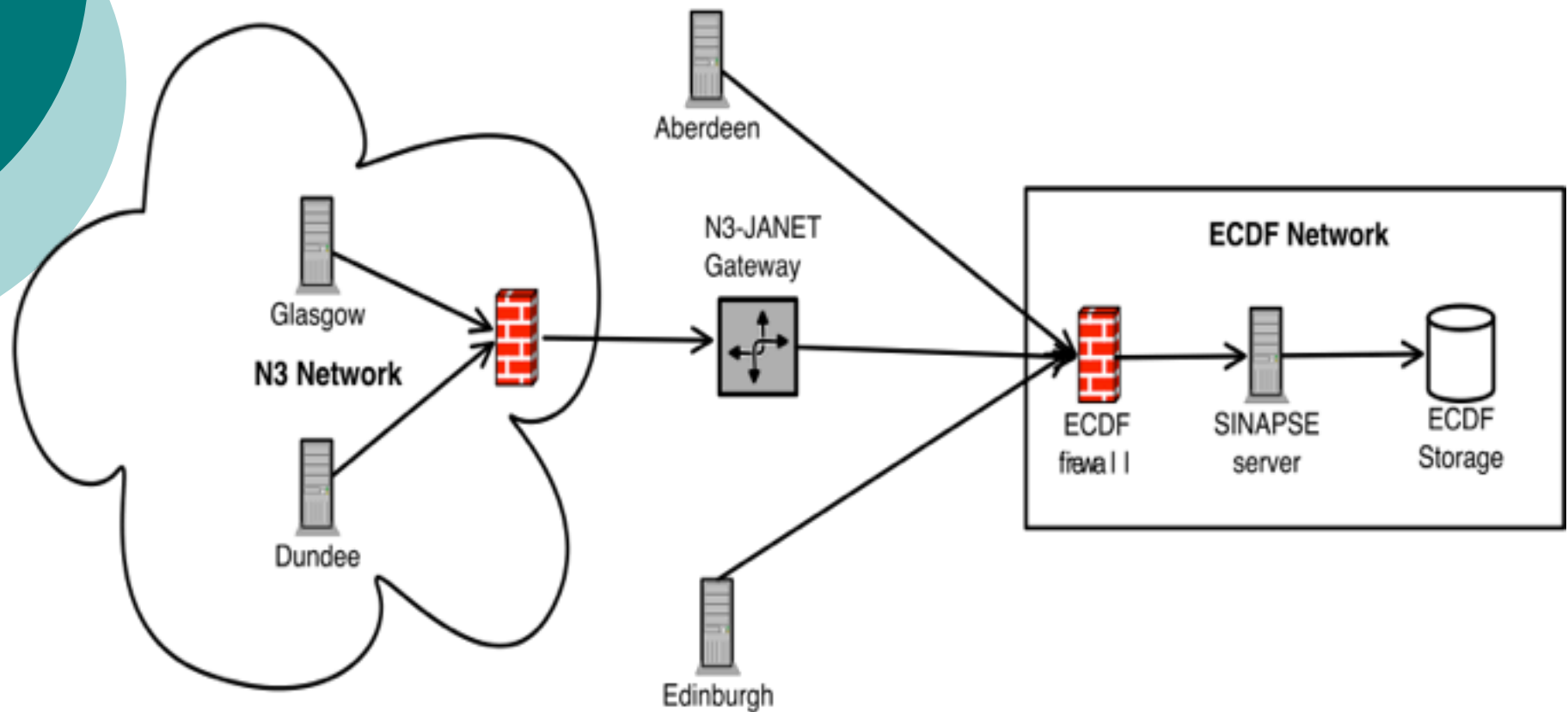


# Motivation for an automatic system

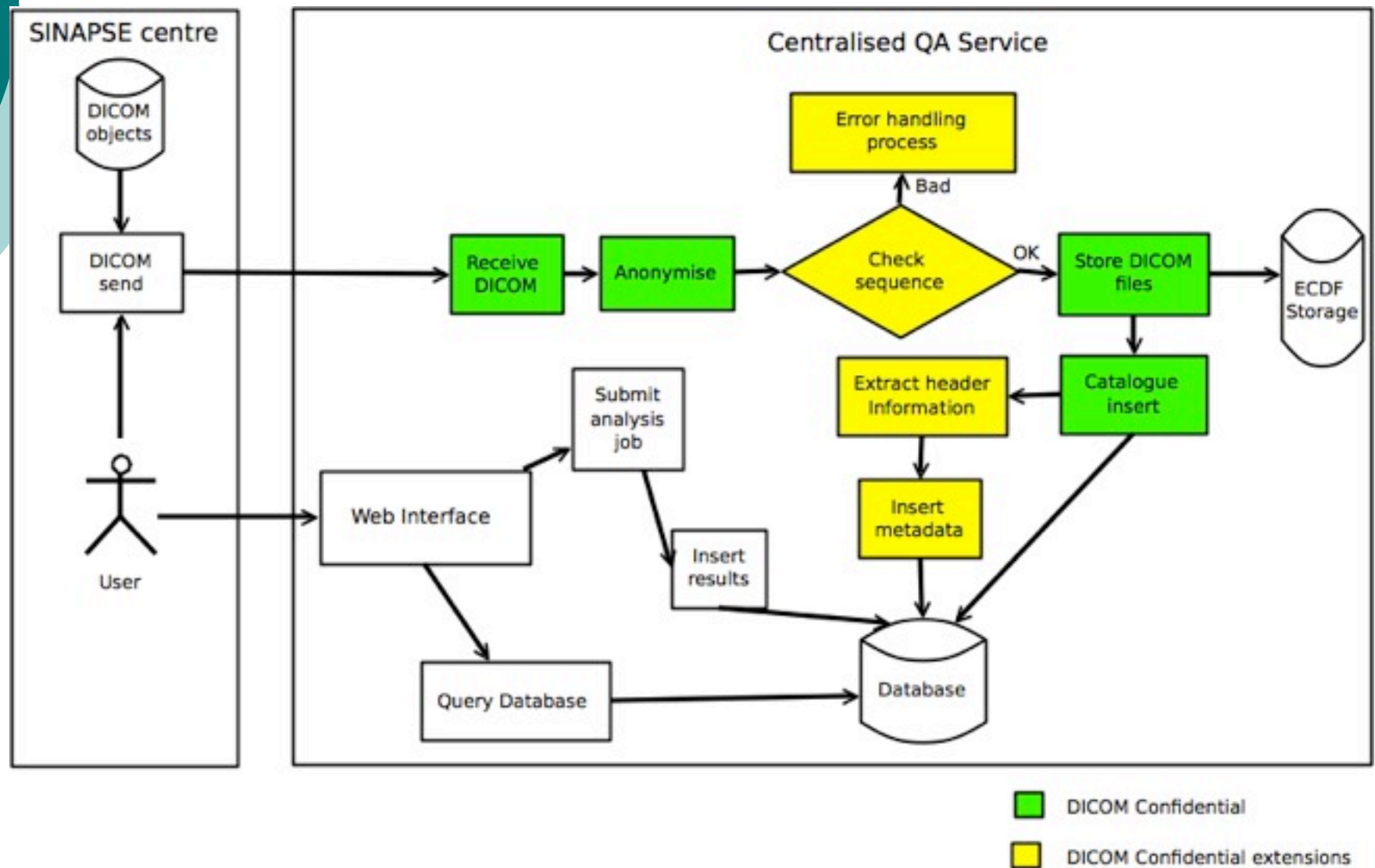
---

- Remove the burden of some manual tasks currently being done in the centres
- Allow checking the correctness of the sequence parameters used
- Ensure the consistency of the software used for the analysis and
- Facilitate the reanalysis of the data
- Enforce (pseudo-)anonymisation policies across collaborations

# Network Configuration



# Automatised MRI QA flowchart

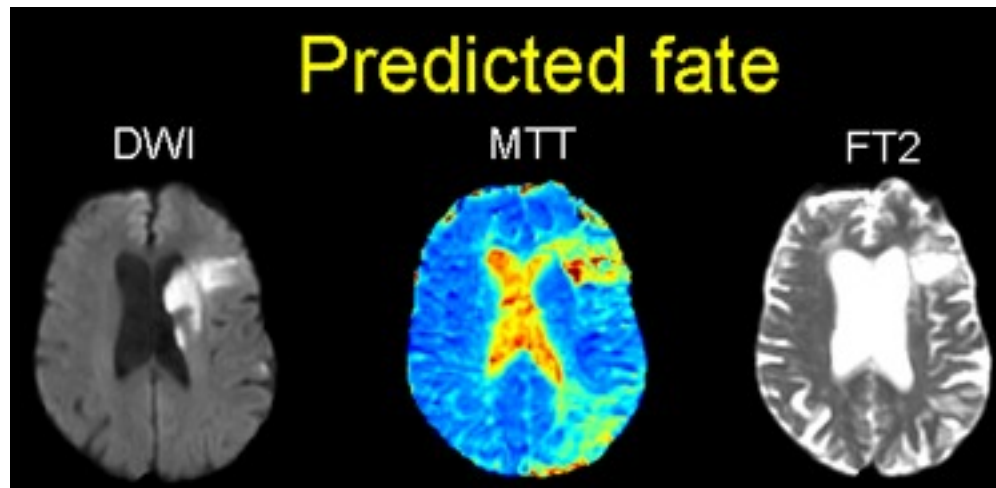


# Example Image Analysis

## Application: Stroke

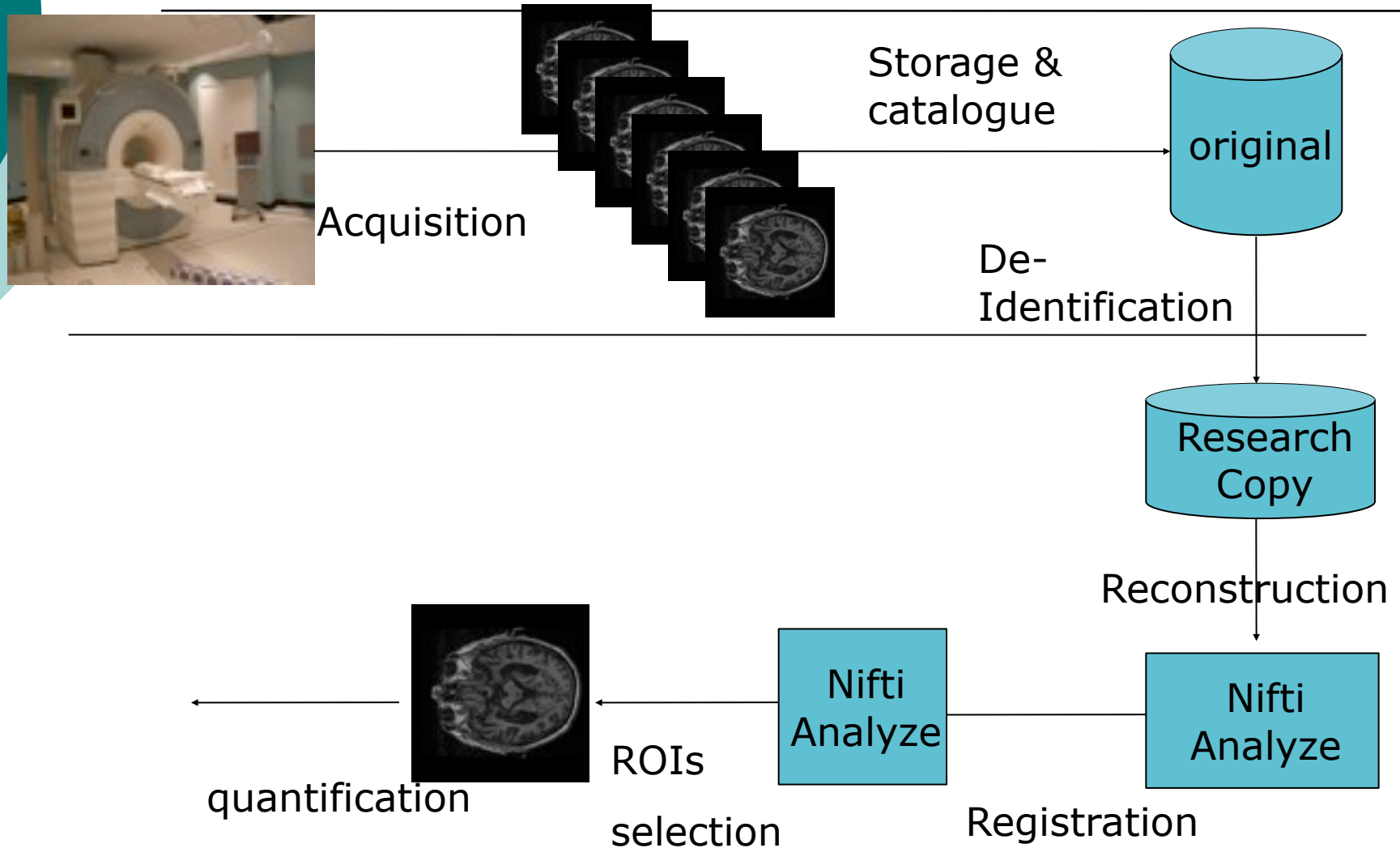
---

- Identifying the potentially salvageable tissue so that treatment can be delivered effectively



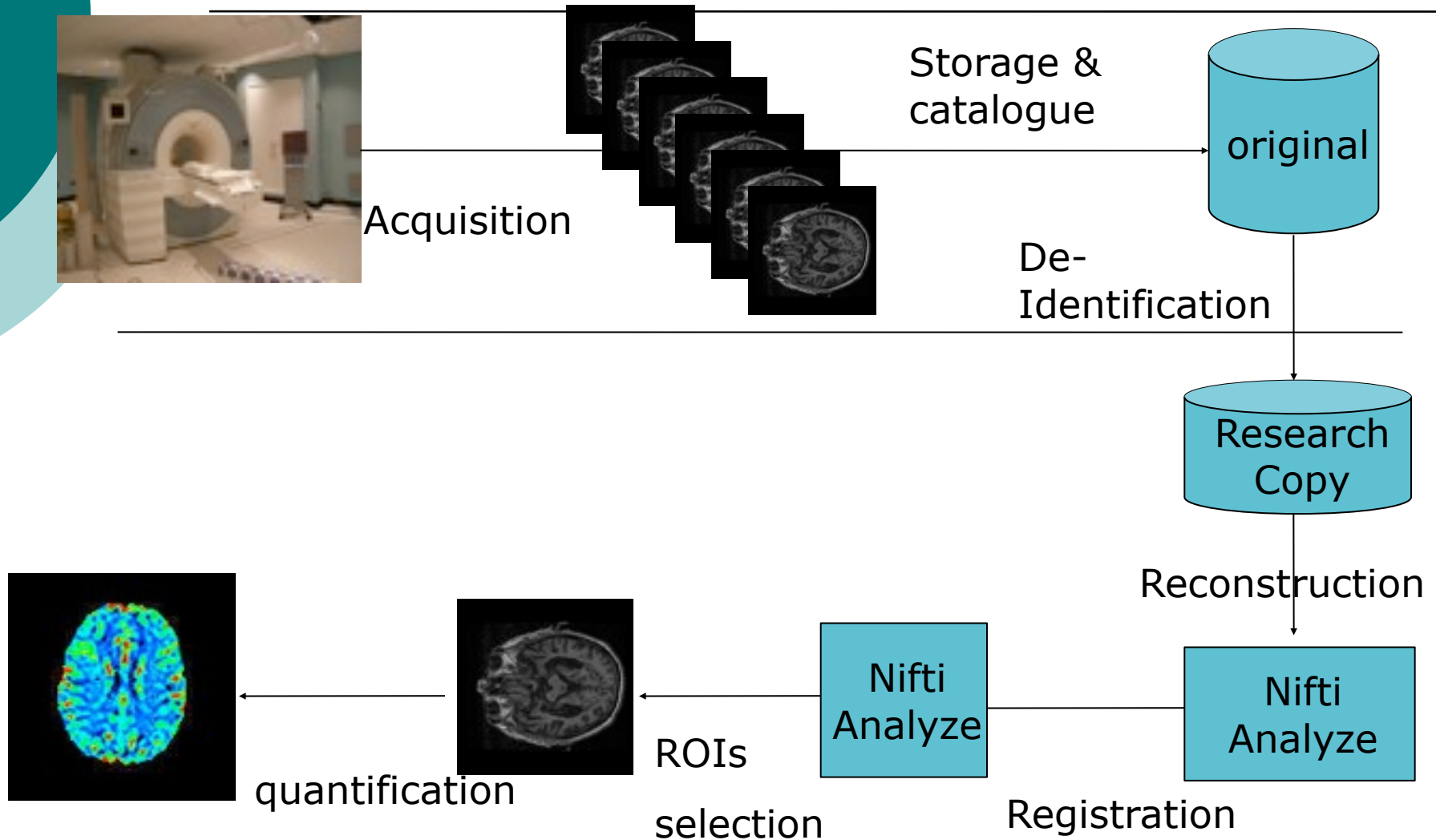
# Example Image Analysis

## Application: Stroke



# Example Image Analysis

## Application: Stroke





# RapidBrain

---

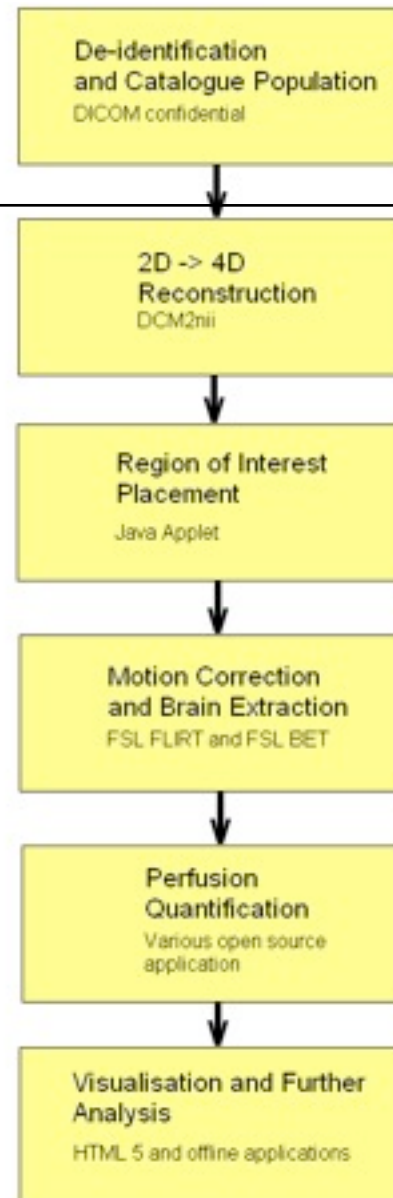
- In collaboration with ECDF and BRIC
  - A production portal at ECDF almost finished
- Brain perfusion image as example
- Main developments:
  - General solution for portal single sign-on authentication to the cluster
  - Databases: catalogue and application workflow support
  - Application specific portlets



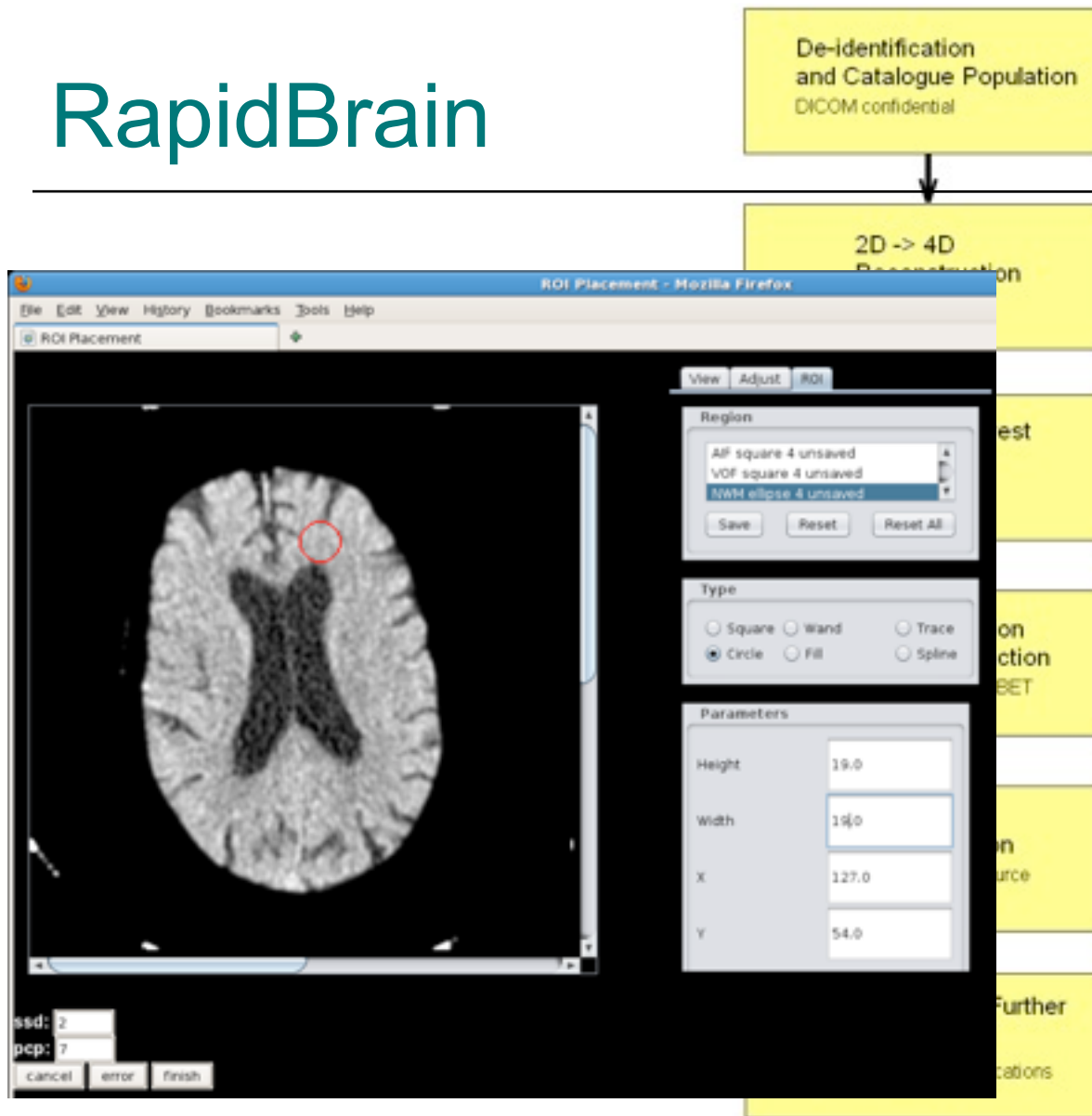
# RapidBrain

---

# RapidBrain

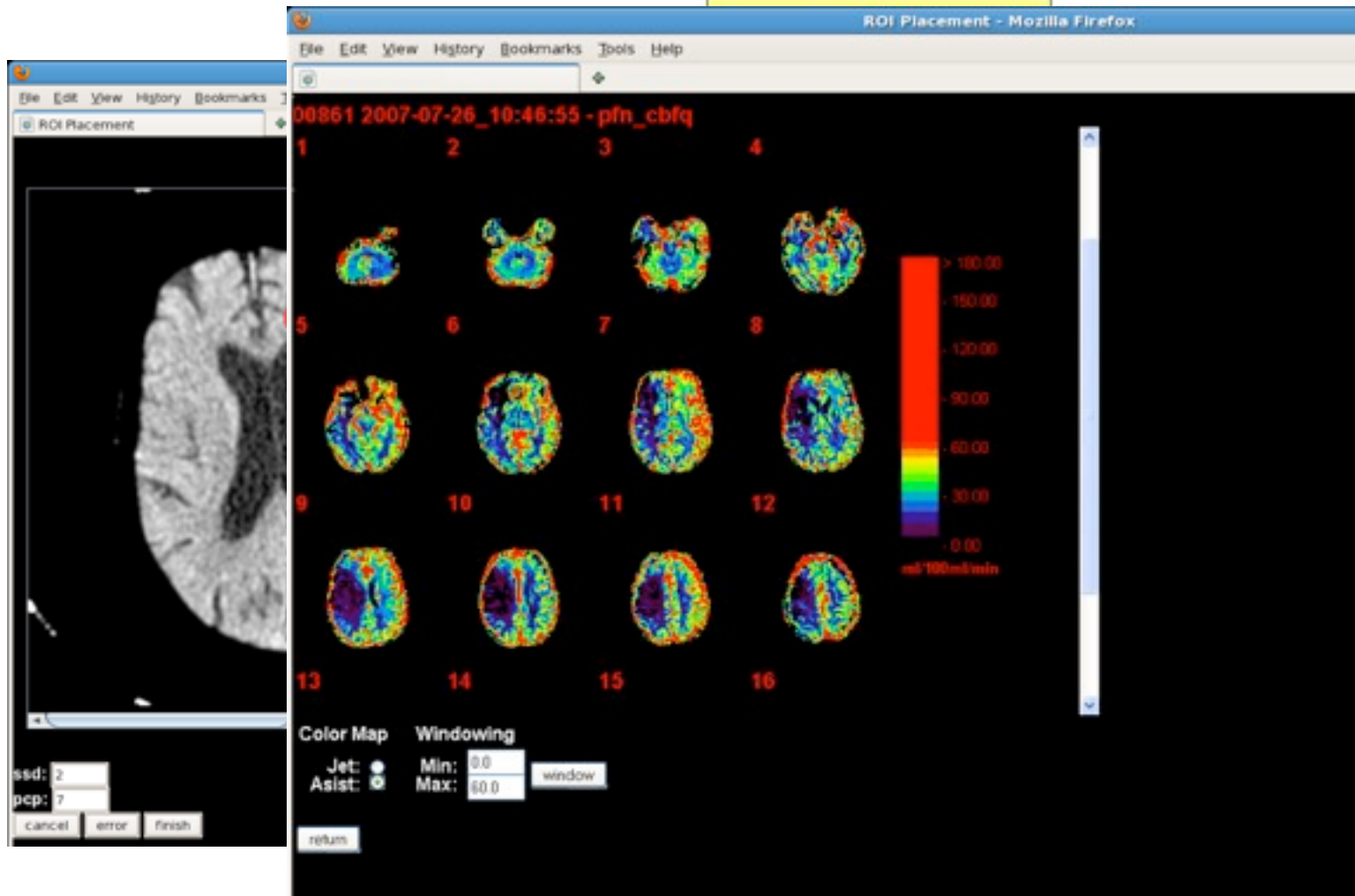


# RapidBrain



# RapidBrain

De-identification  
and Catalogue Population  
DICOM confidential





**Fan Zhu**

# Perfusion Quantification

---

# Perfusion Quantification

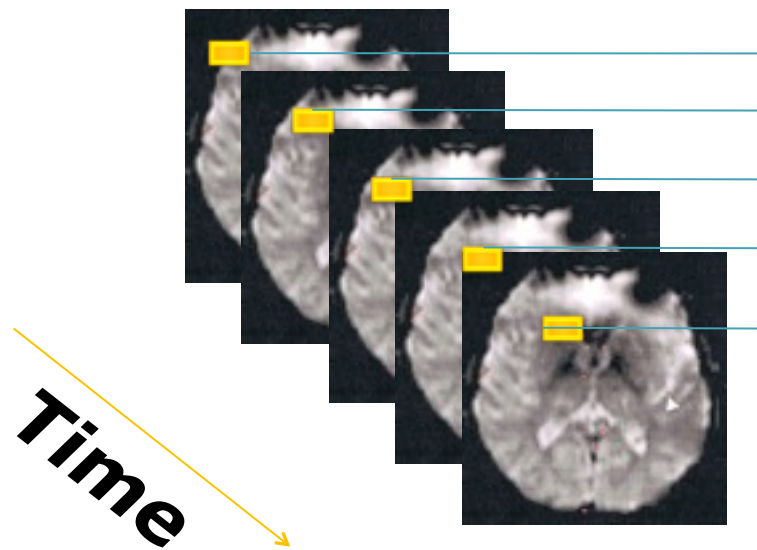
---



+ Contrast Agent Injection

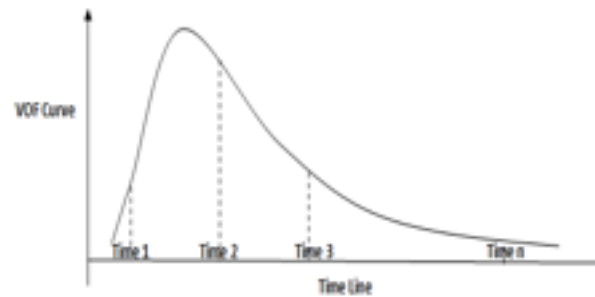
# Perfusion Quantification

---



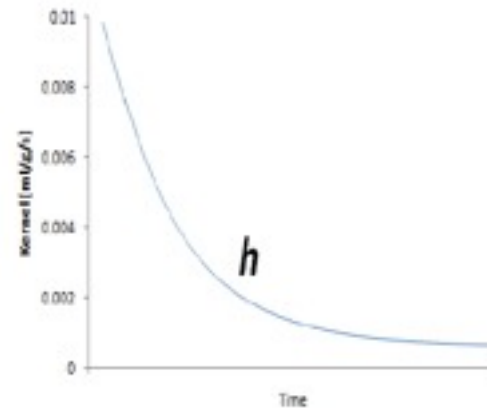
# Perfusion Quantification

---



# Perfusion Quantification

---



# GPGPU implementation

---

- Results needed in quasi-real time if we want clinical application
  - Some methods like local AIFs take up to 20 minutes
- Deconvolution is ideally parallel as the processing of each voxel is independent



# GPGPU implementation

---

- Results needed in quasi-real time if we want clinical application
  - Some methods like local AIFs take up to 20 minutes
- Deconvolution is ideally parallel as the processing of each voxel is independent

# GPGPU Speedup

---

Number of Voxels	Number of Time intervals	Overall Running Time	Parallel Version
CT 512*512*2	32	9 min	2.25 min
MR 128*128*15	80	24 min	8 min

Speed up factor: 3 - 4

# Noise Reduction using GPR

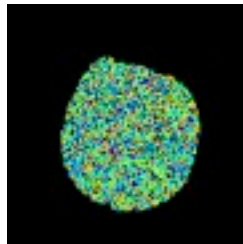
---

- Low contrast-to-noise ratio
  - CT data especially
  - Gaussian noise
- Noise is enlarged in deconvolution
  - ill-conditioned problem

# Noise Reduction using GPR

---

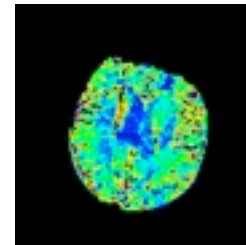
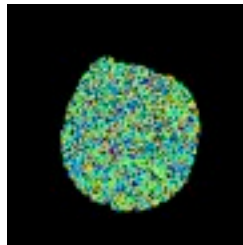
- Low contrast-to-noise ratio
  - CT data especially
  - Gaussian noise
- Noise is enlarged in deconvolution
  - ill-conditioned problem



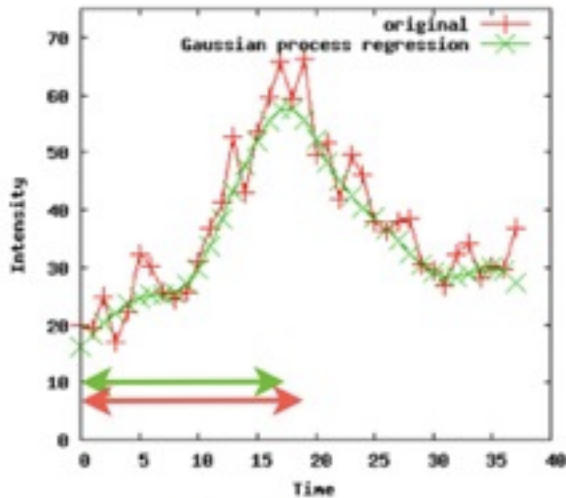
# Noise Reduction using GPR

---

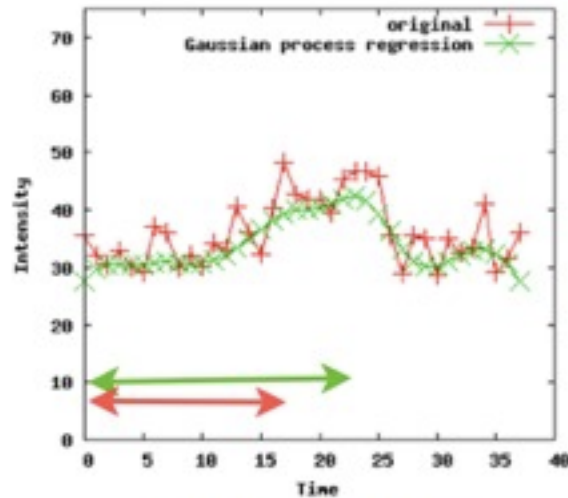
- Low contrast-to-noise ratio
  - CT data especially
  - Gaussian noise
- Noise is enlarged in deconvolution
  - ill-conditioned problem



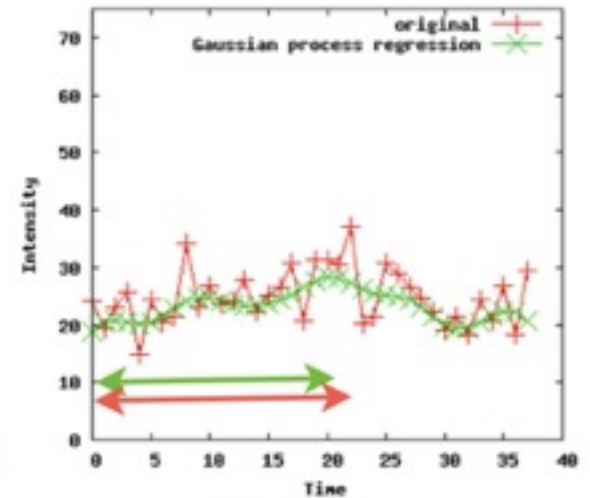
# Noise reduction using GPR



(a) Artery

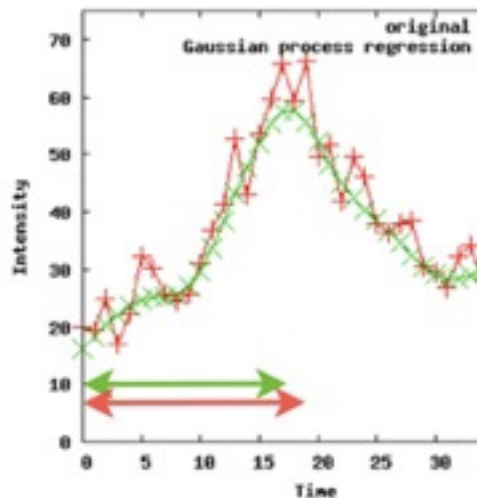


(b) Grey Matter

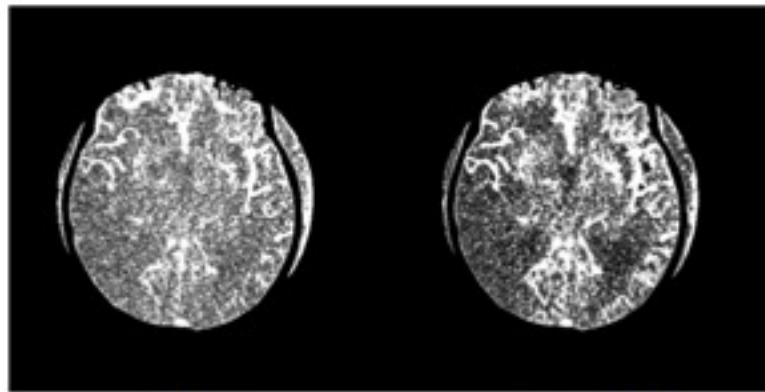


(c) White Matter

# Noise reduction using GPR

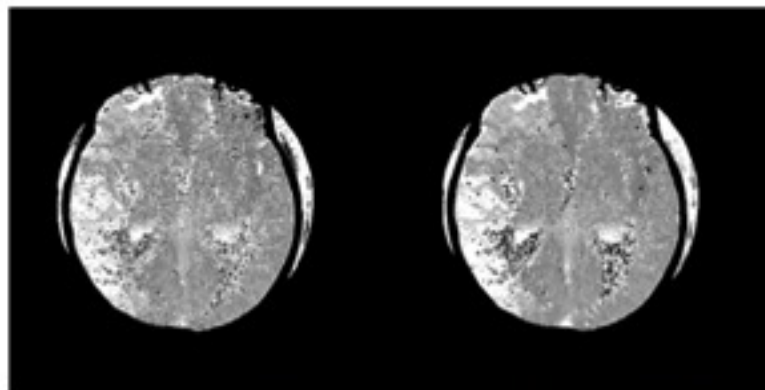


(a) Artery



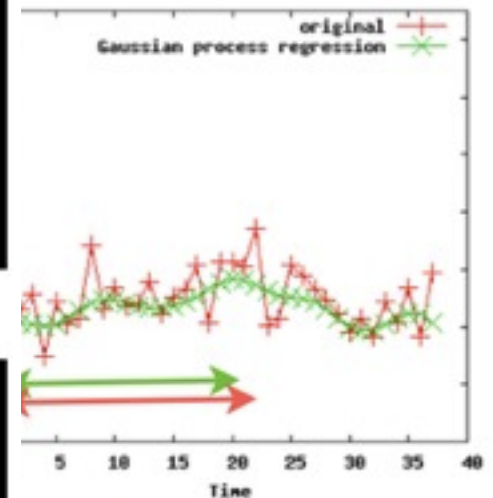
(a) Raw CBF

(b) Denoised CBF



(c) Raw TTP

(d) Denoised TTP



(c) White Matter

# Questions

---

