Visualizing Statistics of Brain Perfusion Data





Helwig Hauser (in coop. with **Sylvia Glaßer** et al.), MedViz Seminar 2010-10-08



Project Overview







- the Univ. of Magdeburg (group of Prof. Preim)
- the Univ. of Bergen (myself et al.)
- others (Arvid, Atle Bjørnerud from Rikshospitalet, ...)
- Follow-up research wrt. Steffen Oeltze's work
 - was here in Bergen, too
 - we worked out an interactive visual analysis approach for medical perfusion data [TVCG 2007, ...]
 - defended his PhD this year (magna cum laude!)
- Sylvia's project (on-going!)
 - own work (best paper of VMV 2009, ...)
 - here on brain tumor data from Atle Bjørnerud

Motivation & Medical Background

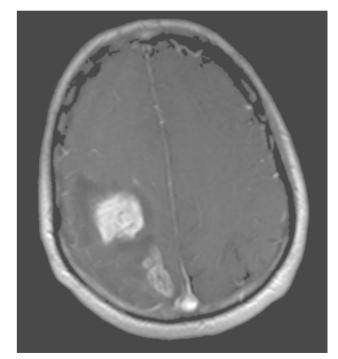


 Glioblastoma: most common and most aggressive type of primary brain tumor



■ Tumor Distinction:

- low-grade tumors: well-differentiated; not really benign, but still better prognosis for patient
- high-grade tumors: undifferentiated; malignant, worse prognosis



example of a high grade glioblastoma (T1 image sequence, image courtesy A. Bjørnerud)

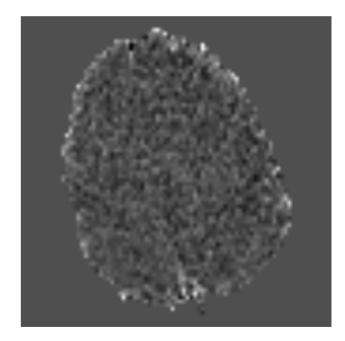
Motivation & Medical Background





Current focus:

- tumor heterogeneity (to differentiate between low-grade and high-grade, if possible)
- interactive visual analysis based on quantitative and descriptive perfusion parameters (data-near)



T2* image with glioblastoma (image courtesy : A. Bjørnerud)

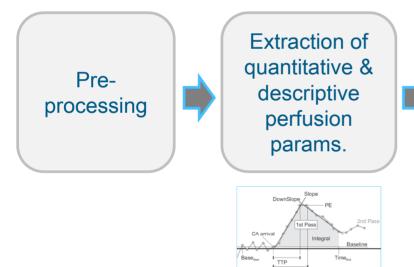
Visualization Pipeline







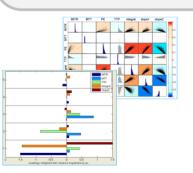
- statistical analysis (correlation analysis, PCA, etc.)
- interactive visualization



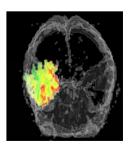
Statistical analysis

 heterogeneity (based on local correlations)

• PCA



Interactive visual expl. & analysis of dataset



Quantitative Perfusion Parameters





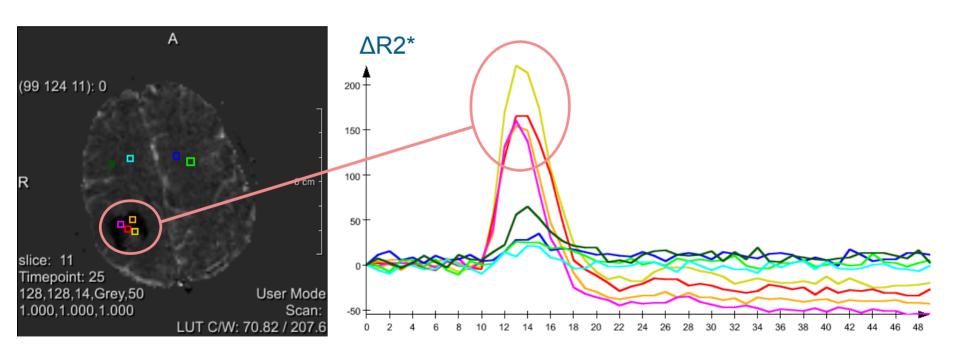
- Cerebral blood volume (CBV)
 - total volume of blood traversing a given region of brain [ml of blood per 100 grams of brain tissue]
- Cerebral blood flow (CBF)
 - volume of blood traversing a given region of brain per unit time
 [ml of blood per 100 gr of brain tissue per minute]
- Mean transit time (MTT)
 - MTT = CBV / CBF
 - average time for blood to traverse between arterial inflow and venous outflow [s]
- Derived with NordicICE software
- CBF and MTT not yet so much studied in the context of oncologic imaging (even though much used in stroke imaging)

Descriptive Perfusion Parameters





- Derived from the ΔR2*-Curve,
 ΔR2*: relative concentration time curves
- Example of ΔR2* dataset with markers and corresponding curves for tumor and brain tissue



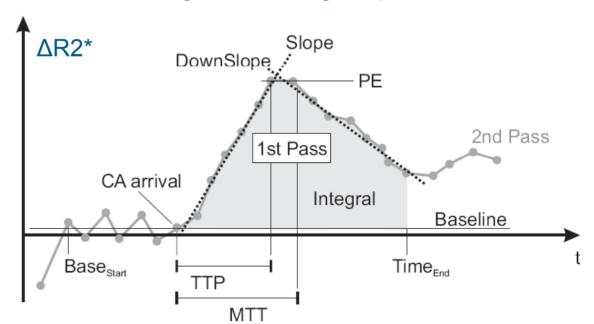
Descriptive Perfusion Parameters



Most common descriptive perfusion parameters



- PE ... maximum value of the curve
- TTP ... point in time where PE occurs
- Integral ... the approximated area between curve and baseline
- **Mean Transit Time** (MTT) ... the 1st moment of the curve
- Slope ... steepness of ascending curve during 1st pass
- Maximum Intensity-Time Ratio (MITR) ... steepness of ascending curve, ratio of PE and TTP
- **DownSlope** ... steepness of descending curve during 1st pass



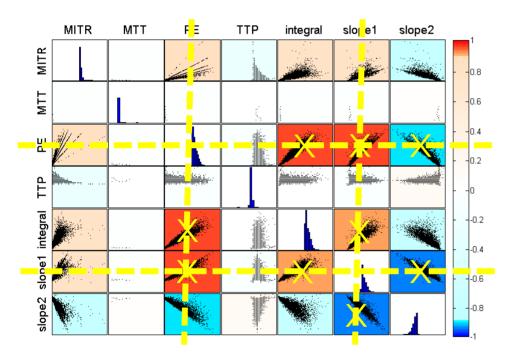
Statistical Analysis of Descr. Perf. Params.



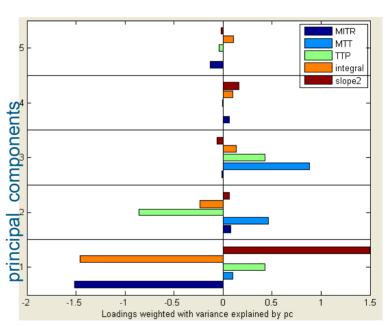




Trends via principal component analysis (PCA)



saturated colors indicate high correlation between parameters



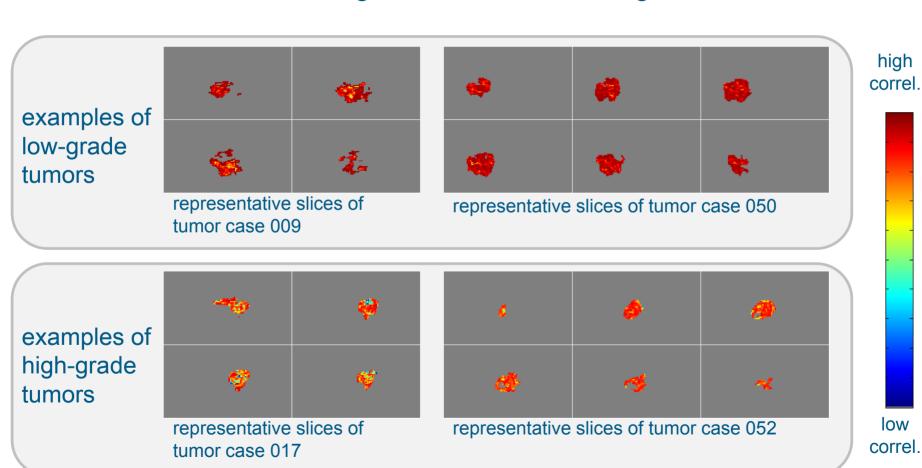
each principal component represents a trend of the data





Correlation of quant. parameters CBF & CBV

→ first results indicate higher correlation for low-grade tumors

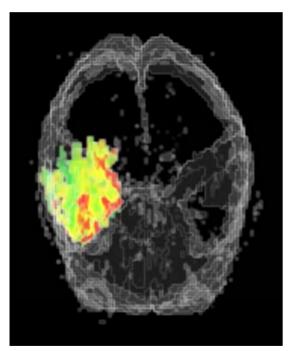




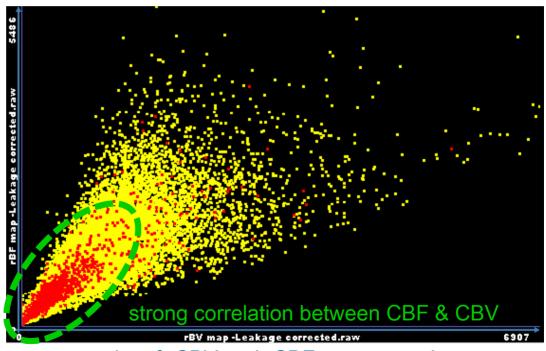




 Starting point: quantitative perfusion parameters of low-grade tumor



3D view of brain (gray) and tumor (color is assigned to integral)

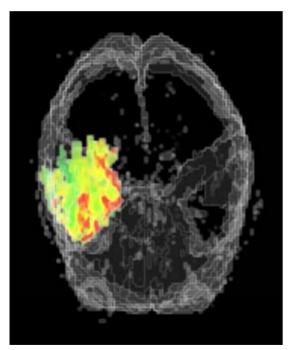


scatterplot of rCBV and rCBF, tumor voxels are highlighted in red

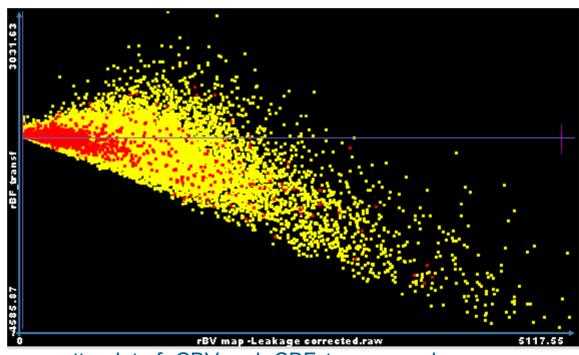








3D view of brain (gray) and tumor (color is assigned to integral)



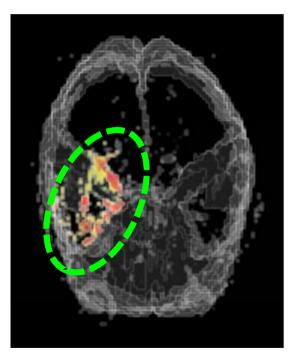
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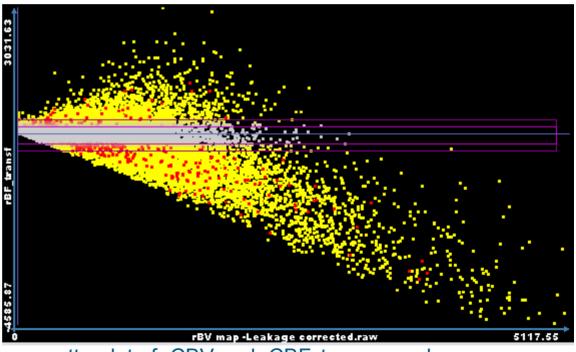
Exclude highly correlated values



A tumor part at the right boundary with high integral values remains
→ possible indication for high neoangiogenetic activity at boundary



3D view of brain (gray) and tumor (color is assigned to integral)

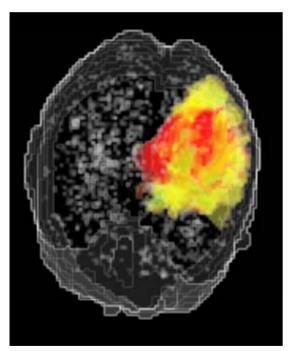


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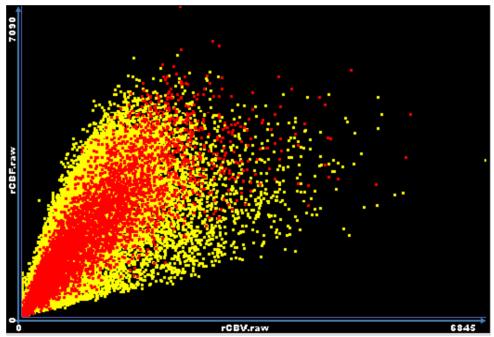








3D view of brain (gray) and tumor (color is assigned to integral)



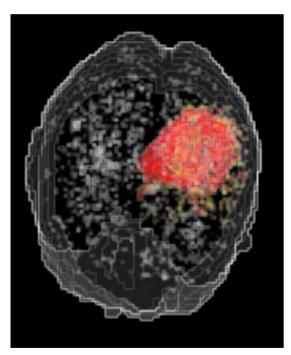
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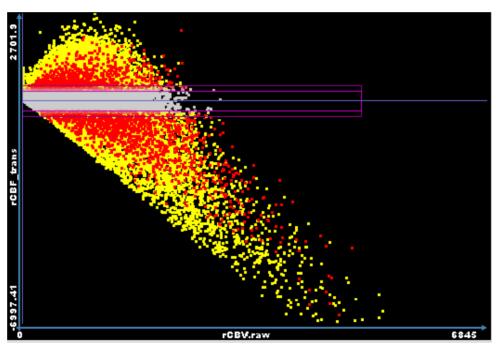




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3D view of brain (gray) and tumor (color is assigned to integral)



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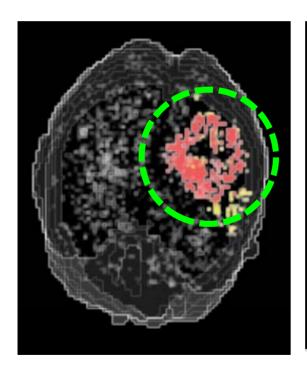


Restrict visualization to a slice

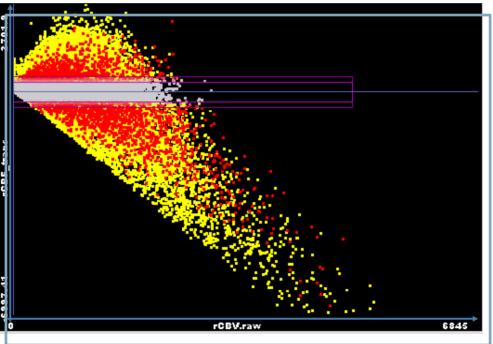


A ring-shaped tumor part with high Integral values remains

→ bigger areal with high neoangiogenetic activity



3D View of brain (gray) and tumor (color is assigned to Integral)



Scatterplot of rCBV and rCBF, tumor voxels are highlighted in red

Next Steps



 Adaption of the visual analysis to descriptive perfusion parameters and PCA trends



- → model-free approach
- Comparison of all results for low-grade and highgrade tumors to learn about tumor's heterogeneity
- Additional comparison with longitudinal study involving brain datasets that develop from low-grade into high-grade tumors

Acknowledgements







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