# Sharing in neuroimaging: collecting with **Brainmap**, quantitatively analysing and sharing with **ANIMA**

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# Sharing in neuroimaging

- Relating brain and behavior
- Brainmap database
- Quantitative approaches
  - Meta-analyses
  - MACM
  - MACM-based CBP
- ANIMA
- Summary and perspectives

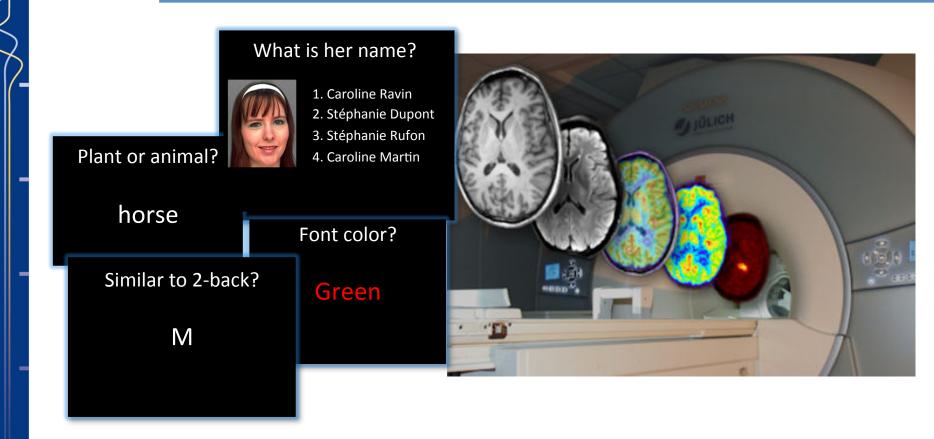


# Relating brain and behavior





# Relating brain and behavior



Task-based PET and fMRI studies

more than 20 000 published studies

Morphological studies (e.g.: VBM)

more than 1 000 published studies

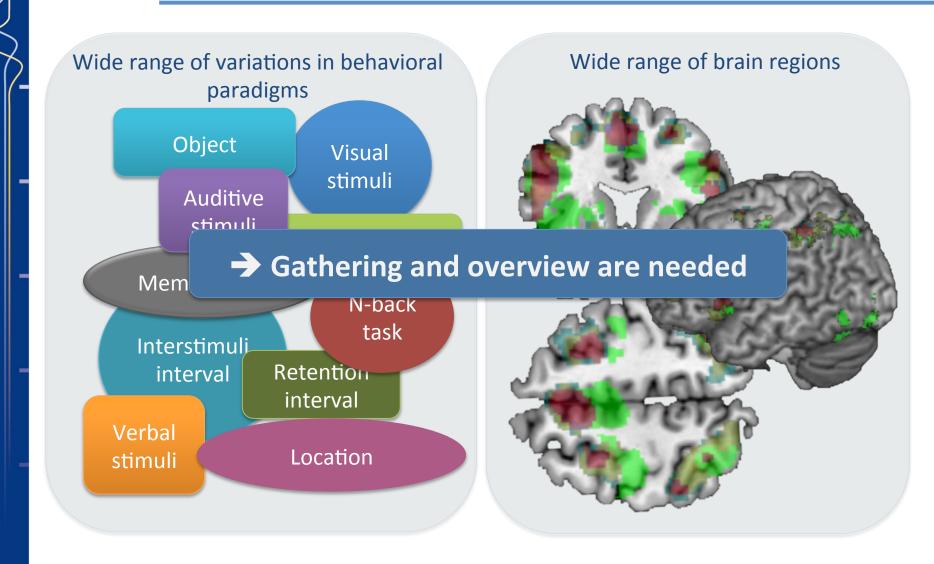


### **Functionally characterizing the insula**





### **Neuroimaging working memory**





### Gathering data: Brainmap database

- Database of published neuroimaging studies:
  - 2714 functional studies (13034 experiments)
  - 905 VBM studies (2892 experiments)
- Coordinate-based results
  - -x,y,z in MNI or talairach space
- Software and concepts for quantitative integration

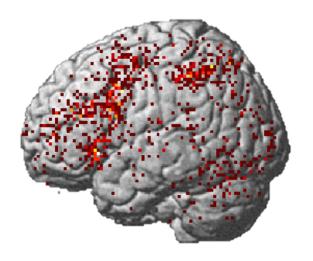


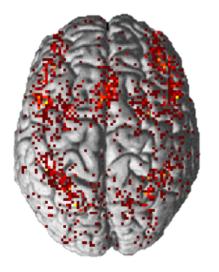


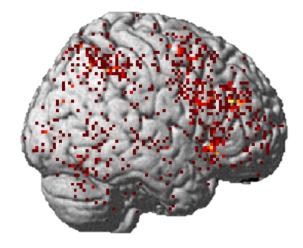


#### **Functional meta-analysis**

Brain regions most consistently activated by a particular type of function/paradigm/behavioral condition



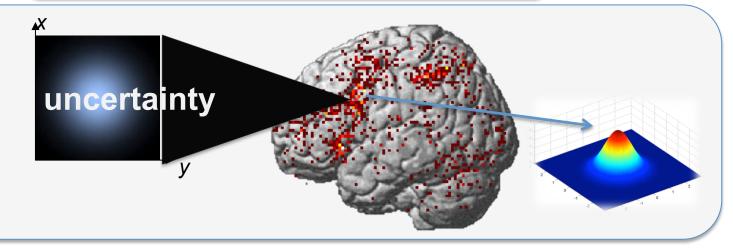




Where do these foci converge?

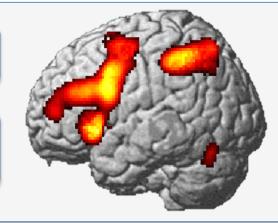


# Activation Likelihood Estimation (ALE)

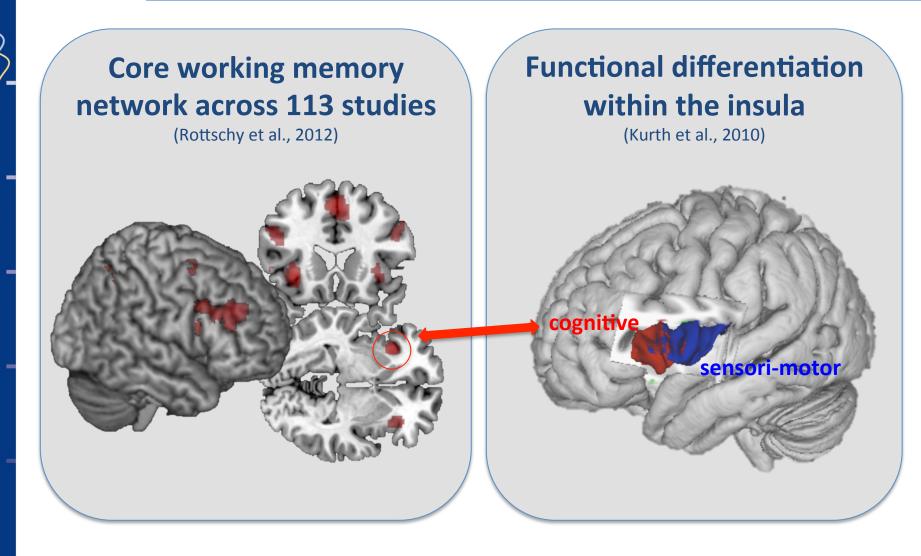


### **Union over experiments**

Significance assessed against random spatial association



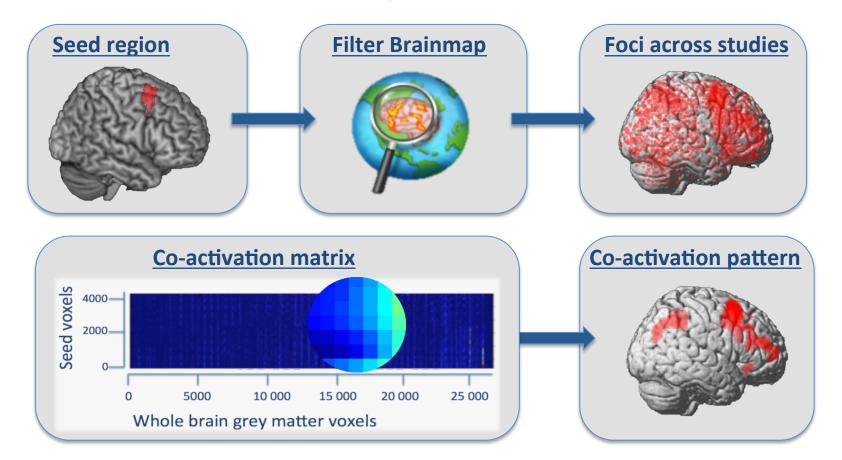






# MACM Meta-analytic Connectivity Modeling

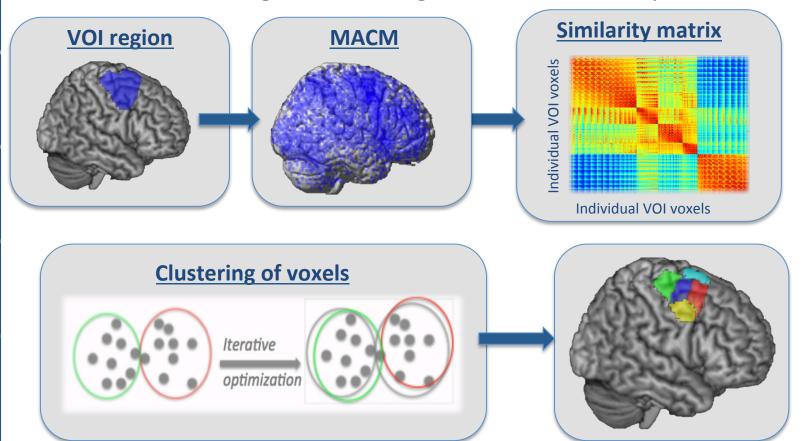
Identification of co-activation pattern of voxels of interest across studies

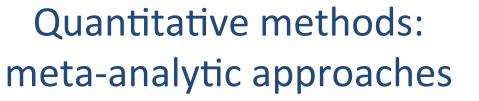




#### **MACM-based parcellation (MACM-CBP)**

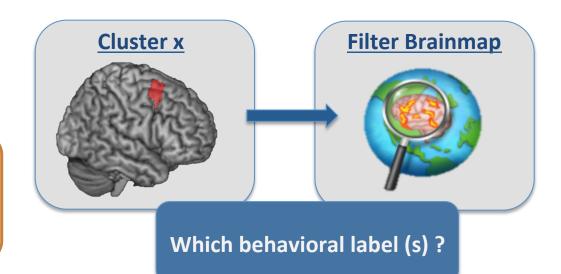
Parcellation of brain regions according to the co-activation pattern of their voxels







### **Functional decoding of clusters**



Search by location

**Paradigm Classes** 

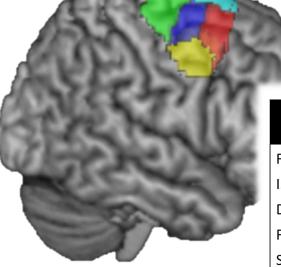
E.g.: n-back

**Behavioral Domains** 

**E.g.: working memory** 



#### **MACM-based CBP**



(Genon et al., in revisions)

#### **Functional decoding in Brainmap database**

ı		Rostral	Caudal	Central	Ventral	Dorsal
	Flexion/Extension					
	Isometric force					
	Drawing					
	Finger tapping					
	Sequence recall/learning					
	Visual pursuit/tracking					
	Visual attention/distractor					
	Saccades					
	Anti-saccades					
	Mental rotation					
	Imagined movement					
	N-back					
	WCST					

#### **VBM** meta-analysis

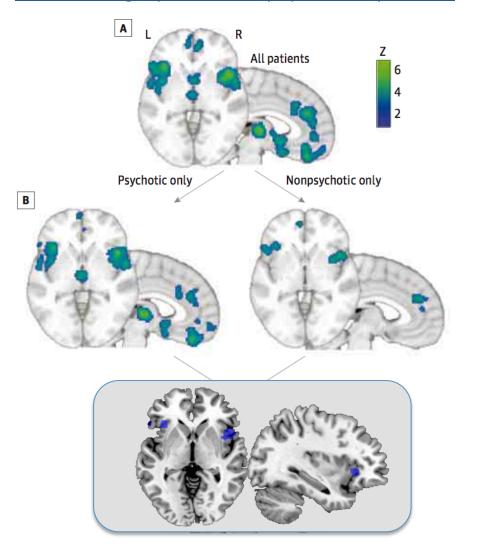


#### Goodkind et al., 2015:

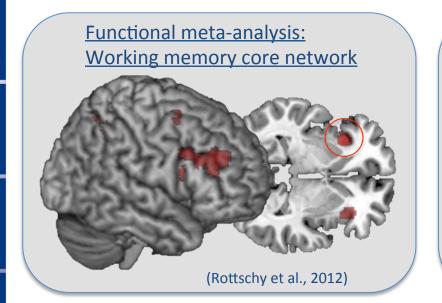
193 VBM studies:

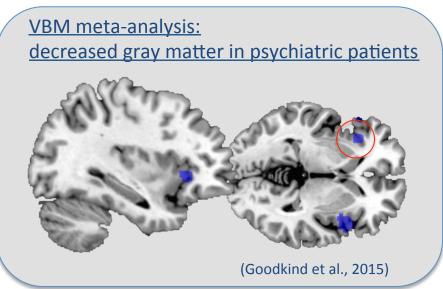
Schizophrenia
Major depression
Anxiety disorders
Substance abuse disorders
Obsessive-compulsive disorders

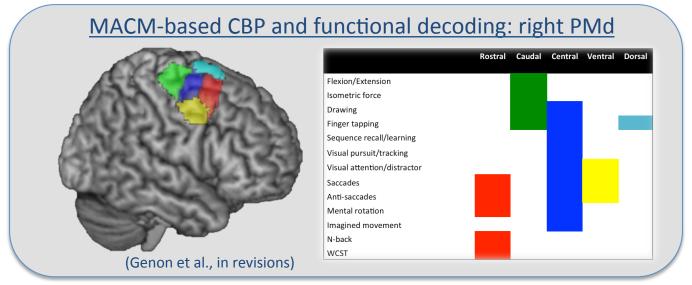
#### Decreased gray matter in psychiatric patients



# Outcomes of quantitative approaches to big data





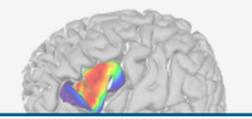


# Outcomes of quantitative approaches to big data

### **Archive of Neurolmaging Meta-Analysis**



[beta edition]



WELCOME

**Andrew Reid**, Danilo Bzdok, Sarah Genon, Robert Langner, Veronika Müller, Claudia Eickhoff, Felix Hoffstaedter, Edna-Clarisse Cieslik, Svenja Caspers, Peter Fox, Angela Laird, Katrin Amunts and Simon Eickhoff. **Neuroimage. In press.** 

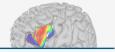
http://anima.modelgui.org/



### ANIMA: download data



[beta edition]





WELCOME QUERY SUBMIT ABOUT

Search by author: Sort by author A-Z 1-5 of 5 Rottschy Description Study Size **Files** Hardwick et al., 2013 We used activation likelihood estimation (ALE) meta-analysis to examine activations 1.7M A quantitative meta-analysis and review of motor related to motor learning (70 experiments). We searched for converging activations across different motor learning experiments and for specific activations related to serial response learning in the human brain. Neuroimage. 67: 283-297. time task (SRTT) and sensorimotor tasks. We found a consistent pattern of activity across paradigms in the dPMC, SMC, M1, S1, SPL, thalamus, putamen and cerebellum. Krall et al. 2015 We conducted activation likelihood estimation (ALE) meta-analyses to test competing 648.1K 5 The role of the right temporoparietal junction in hypotheses about the functional organization of the right temporoparietal junction (rTPJ). A conjunction analysis across ALE meta-analyses delineating regions consistently attention and social interaction as revealed by ALE recruited by reorienting of attention and false belief studies revealed the anterior rTPJ, meta-analysis. Brain Structure and Function. 220(2): 587-604 suggesting an overarching role of this specific region. An anatomical difference analysis revealed the posterior rTPJ as converging more with false belief than with reorienting of attention tasks. Additional meta-analytic connectivity mapping (MACM) and resting-state functional connectivity (RSFC) analyses showed that the posterior rTPJ has connectivity patterns with typical ToM (Theory of Mind) regions, whereas the anterior part of rTPJ coactivates with the attentional network. Müller et al. 2014 471.6K We examined whether cognitive flexibility is associated with gray matter volume (GMV) and functional connectivity (FC) of regions of a core network of multiple cognitive Interindividual differences in cognitive flexibility: influence of gray matter volume, functional connectivity demands as well as with different facets of trait impulsivity. Card-sorting performance correlated positively with GMV of the right anterior insula, FC between bilateral anterior and trait impulsivity. Brain Structure and Function, 220(4): 2401-2414. insula and midcingulate cortex/supplementary motor area, GMV, FC and impulsivity

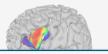
together accounted for more variance of card-sorting performance than every parameter



### ANIMA: download data



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#### Rottschy et al. 2012









Modelling neural correlates of working memory: A coordinate-based meta-analysis

Neuroimage. 60: 830-846.

C. Rottschy, R. Langner, I. Dogan, K. Reetz, A.R. Laird, J.B. Schulz, P.T. Fox, S.B. Eickhoff

ABSTRACT: Working memory subsumes the capability to memorize, retrieve and utilize information for a limited period of time which is essential to many human behaviours. Moreover, impairments of working memory functions may be found in nearly all neurological and psychiatric diseases. To examine what brain regions are commonly and differently active during various working memory tasks, we performed a coordinate-based meta-analysis over 189 fMRI experiments on healthy subjects. The main effect yielded a widespread bilateral fronto-parietal network. Further meta-analyses revealed that several regions were sensitive to specific task components, e.g. Broca's region was selectively active during verbal tasks or ventral and dorsal premotor cortex were preferentially involved in memory for object identity and location, respectively. Moreover, the lateral prefrontal cortex showed a division in a rostral and a caudal part based on differential involvement in task set and load effects. Nevertheless, a consistent but more restricted "core" network emerged from conjunctions across analyses of specific task designs and contrasts. This "core" network appears to comprise the quintessence of regions, which are necessary during working memory tasks. It may be argued that the core regions form a distributed executive network with potentially generalized functions for focusing on competing representations in the brain. The present study demonstrates that meta-analyses are a powerful tool to integrate the data of functional imaging studies on a (broader) psychological construct, probing the consistency across various paradigms as well as the differential effects of different experimental implementations.

Keywords: Activation likelihood estimation -- DLPFC -- Manipulation -- Memory load -- Short-term memory -- Storages

Submitted by: andrew Current version: 2

Last modified: 2015-02-01 18:05:08

Redistributable: true
ANIMA ID: 931420



### ANIMA: download data



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STUDY

**ELEMENTS** 

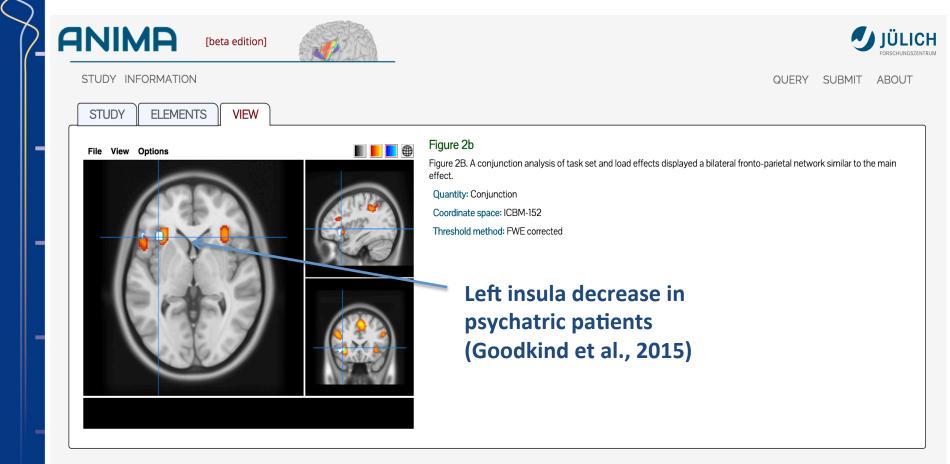
VIEW

#### Study elements for Rottschy et al. 2012:

Name	Туре	File	Caption	Size	View
Overview	VolumeViewerSession	meta_wm.vvs	Volume Viewer Session containing all figure images with appropriate colour mapping.	21.0M	
Figure 1	VolumeFile	WM_cFWE05_001_114.nii.gz	Figure 1. Main effect across all 189 working memory experiments revealing consistent bilateral activation of a fronto-parietal network.	49.0K	<b>(a)</b>
Figure 2b	VolumeFile	MoreWM_cFWE05_001_182.nii.gz	Figure 2B. A conjunction analysis of task set and load effects displayed a bilateral fronto-parietal network similar to the main effect.	22.9K	<b>(a)</b>
Figure 3b	VolumeFile	NbackSternbergVerbalNonvei.gz	Figure 3B. A conjunction analysis over verbal and non-verbal tasks revealed activation of a fronto-parietal network similar to the main effect.	8.5K	(8)
Figure 4b	VolumeFile	WhatWhere_uc05.nii.gz	Figure 4B. Conjunction analysis of object identity and object location.	87.6K	<b>(a)</b>
Figure 5	VolumeFile	WM_AND_MoreWM_cFWE05.nii.gz	Figure 5. The working memory core network. Left dominant bilateral activation of regions showing converging activations in each of the following analyses: task effects for n-back and Sternberg tasks, verbal and non-verbal tasks, load effects and all three phases (encoding, maintenance, recall).	21.0K	(8)

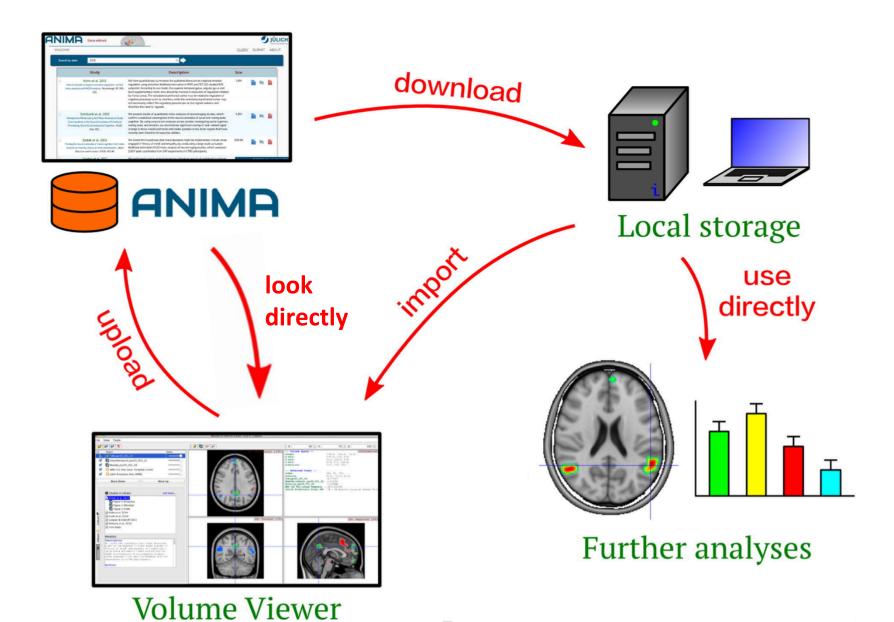


### ANIMA: compare data





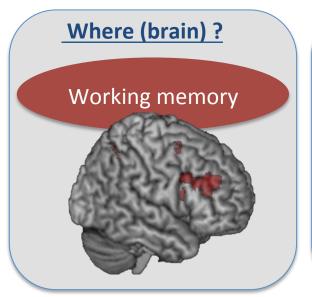
### **ANIMA: Overview**

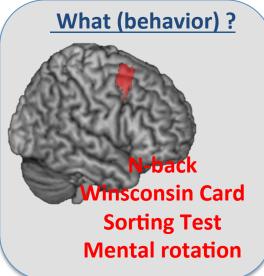


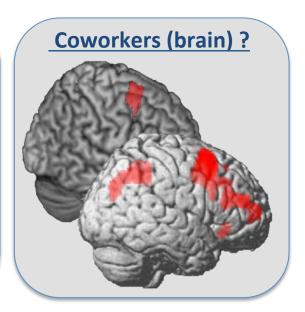


# Summary and perspectives

- Thousands of neuroimaging studies
- Brainmap collects and organizes the data
- Meta-analytic methods consolidate patterns









# Summary and perspectives

Sharing and integrating with ANIMA

 Collaborative neurosciences and Human Brain Project:



- Multimodal and multiscale brain atlases
  - Multiscale: from cell to structure entity
  - Multimodal: from structural to functional data

### Summary and perspectives

#### From structural properties to behavioral functions



#### **Structural**

Microstructure: Jubrain

Structural connectivity: PDT-based CBP

Resting state functional connectivity: RSFC-based CBP

Task-based functional connectivity: MACM-based CBP



**Behavioral functions?** 

Simon Eickhoff

Robert Langner

Veronika Müller

Edna Cieslik

**Andrew Reid** 

Danilo Bzdok

Julia Camilleri

Claudia Rottschy

Felix Hoffstaedter

Rachel Pläschke

Deepthi Varikuti

Alessandra Nostro



San Antonio

Peter T. Fox

Miami

Angela R. Laird

Düsseldorf

Katrin Amunts Alfons Schnitzler Karl Zilles

**Funding:** 







# Thank you for your attention.







### Structured behavioral taxonomy

### Behavioral d Cognition

Action
Execution
Speech
Imagination
Inhibition
Motor Learning
Observation
Preparation

Rest

Cognition Attention Language Orthography Phonology **Semantics** Speech **Syntax** Memory **Explicit** Implicit Working Music Reasoning Soma **Space** 

Emotion
Anger
Anxiety
Disgust
Fear
Happiness
Humor
Sadness

**Time** 

Attention

Langage

Orthography

Phonology

**Semantics** 

Speech

Syntax

Memory

**Explicit** 

Implicit

Working

Music

Reasoning

Soma

Space

**Time** 

### **Paradigm class**

Action Observation
Acupuncture
Anti-Saccades
Braille Reading
Breath-Holding
Classical Conditioning
Counting/Calculation
Cued Explicit Recognition
Deception Task
Deductive Reasoning
Delayed Match to Sample
Divided Auditory Attention
Drawing
Esting

#### **Examples of paradigm**

N-back

Sternberg task

Wisconsin Card Sorting Test

Grasping
Imagined Movement
Imagined Objects/Scenes
Isometric Force
Mental Rotation
Micturition Task
Music Comprehension/Production
n-back
Naming (Covert)
Naming (Overt)

Non-Painful Electrical Stimulation

**Non-Painful Thermal Stimulation** 

**Oddball Discrimination** 

**Orthographic Discrimination** Pain Monitor/Discrimination Paired Associate Recall **Passive Listening Passive Viewing Phonological Discrimination** Pitch Monitor/Discrimination Pointing **Posner Task** Reading (Covert) Reading (Overt) Recitation/Repetition (Covert) Recitation/Repetition (Overt) Rest **Reward Task** Saccades **Semantic Discrimination** Sequence Recall/Learning Simon Task Spatial/Location Discrimination Sternberg Task Stroop Task **Syntactic Discrimination Tactile Monitor/Discrimination** Task Switching **Theory of Mind Task Tone Monitor/Discrimination** Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Vibrotactile Monitor/Discrimination Visual Distractor/Visual Attention Visual Pursuit/Tracking **Wisconsin Card Sorting Test Word Generation (Covert) Word Generation (Overt)** Word Stem Completion (Covert) Word Stem Completion (Overt) Writing

Olfactory Monitor/Discrimination



• • •	BrainMap Sleuth 2.3.3					
	Functional Database     Sea	Voxel-Based Morphometry Database				
Choose your search criteria:						
+ -	Experiments \$ Paradigm Class  Experiments \$ Activation	† is † n-back †  † is † Activations Only †				
Choose your search logic: Experiments must match all \$\diamset\$ of the following groups of criteria  Paradigm Class						
g	Paradigm Class is n-back	Activation is Activations Only				
The BrainMap Func	tional database contains 2714 papers, 1	06 paradigm classes, 54271 subjects, 13034 experiments and 104291 locati Search				



# Sleuth

