# ANALYSIS OF FUNCTIONAL MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING DATA USING SPM99:

## **VOXEL-BASED MORPHOMETRY**

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## **SPM: VOXEL-BASED MORPHOMETRY**

#### 37. Voxel-Based Morphometry: Preparing anatomical images

#### Converting anatomical files for VBM

- ftp anatomical scans from E-Film or reload anatomical scans to your directory
- If scans are in dicom (\*.dcm) format, convert to Analyze format using <u>dcmtoSPM</u> script in terminal window
- Are the files in the present working directory: *Y*
- Are these dicom images: *Y*
- Enter the file prefix, e.g., *s66*

#### **Preparing Headers**

- Run *matlab* and *SPM*
- Select <u>Defaults</u> from main menu
- Select defaults for **spatial normalization**
- Check that spatial normalisation parameters for parameter estimation are set to radiological
- Select <u>Header Edit</u> from main menu
- Image dimensions pixels: e.g., 256 256 124 (matrix size=256x256; number of slices=132)
- Voxel dimensions mm: (enter width, height, slice thickness) e.g., .78125 .78125 2.2 (n.b.: width = height = FOV/image dimension, e.g., 200/256 = .78125; note if there is spacing between slices, this should be added or subtracted from slice thickness)
- Datatype: *uint16* (for T1 weighted images)
- Apply to images: select the anatomical image (<u>a.img</u>)

#### **Reorienting images**

- Select **<u>Display</u>** from main menu
- Resize y to -1
- If the image is upside down, resize z to -1
- Find AC, take down crosshair co-ordinates
- Put co-ordinates (with signs reversed) into table as translations right, fwd and up
- Check origin is at the AC by entering crosshair co-ordinates  $\theta \ \theta \ \theta$
- Click <u>re-orient</u> images to make AC the origin, select the anatomical (<u>a.img</u>) and click <u>okav</u> to flipping images

### 38. Voxel-Based Morphometry: The Good Method

#### Segmentation

• Select Segment from main menu



- Number of subjects: 1
- Select the MRI image to segment (<u>a.img</u>)
- Are these images spatially normalised? <u>No</u>
- Correct intensity inhomogeneities? Select "a little"
- Save inhomogeneity corrected images? <u>Yes</u>
- Outputs: creates <u>a seg1.img</u> (grey matter), <u>a seg2.img</u> (white matter) and <u>a seg3img</u> (csf)

#### **Extracting Brain**

- Select <u>Render</u> from main menu
- Select <u>Xtract</u> Brain
- Select images: Select grey (<u>a seg1.img</u>) and white (<u>a seg2.img</u>) images
- Save extracted brain
- Output: creates brain a.img

#### Creating grey\_clean image

- Select <u>ImCalc</u> from main menu
- Select images (<u>a seg1.img</u>, <u>a seg2</u> and <u>brain a.img</u>)
- Name output file (*grey\_clean*)
- Enter formula to apply to images (i1./(i1 + i2 + eps). \*i3
- Output: creates grey clean.img

#### Normalisation

- Select Normalisation from main menu
- Select "determine and write parameters"
- Number of subjects: 1
- Image to determine from: select grey clean.img
- Image to write to: select <u>a.img</u>
- Template: Select gray.img (from directory: users/crawley/spm99/apriori)
- Interpolation?: Select <u>Sinc Interpolation</u>
- Output: creates <u>na.img</u>

#### Segmentation

- Select <u>Segment</u> from main menu
- Number of subjects: 1
- Select the MRI image to segment: **<u>na.img</u>**
- Are these images spatially normalised? <u>Yes</u>
- Correct intensity inhomogeneities? Select "<u>a little</u>"
- Save inhomogeneity corrected images? <u>Yes</u>
- Output: creates <u>na seg1.img</u> (grey), <u>na seg2.img</u> (white) and <u>na seg3.img</u> (csf)

#### Extract Brain (creates brain\_na.img)

- Select <u>Render</u>
- Select <u>Xtract</u> brain
- Select images: Select grey (na seg1.img) and white (na seg2.img) images
- Save extracted brain
- Output: creates brain na.img

#### Creating a n\_grey\_clean image

- Select <u>ImCalc</u> from main menu
- Select images: na seg1.img, na seg2.img and brain na.img
- Name output file: *n\_grey\_clean*
- Enter formula: (*i1./(i1 + i2 + eps*).\**i3*
- Output: creates <u>n grey clean.img</u>

#### Smoothing

- Select <u>Smooth</u> from main menu
- Select image to smooth: <u>**n** grey clean.img</u>
- Smoothing kernel: *12mm*
- Output: creats sn grey clean.img

#### Modulation

- In matlab terminal, type: *spm\_modulate*
- Select <u>sn3d.mat</u> file (created during normalisation)
- Select image to modulate: sn grey clean.img
- Output: creates msn grey clean.img

#### **39. Voxel-Based Morphometry: Model of differences between groups**

- Select <u>Basic models</u> from main menu
- Select <u>two-sample t test</u>
- Select images Group 1: select <u>msn grey clean.img</u> files for subjects in Group 1
- Select images Group 2: select <u>msn grey clean.img</u> files for subjects in Group 2
- Grand mean scaling?: <u>No</u>
- Explicitly mask images?: <u>No</u>
- Global Calculation?: <u>Omit</u>
- Estimate? <u>Now</u>

#### 40. Voxel-Based Morphometry: Model of correlation between structure and performance

- Select **<u>Basic models</u>** from main menu
- Select <u>Simple Regression (correlation)</u> (if one variable; if more, select <u>Multiple Regression</u>)
- Select images: select <u>msn grey clean.img</u> files for subjects
- Covariate: Right click, select Load text file, and load textfile of behavioural scores
- Name covariate: e.g., *memory\_scores*
- Grand mean scaling?: <u>No</u>
- Explicitly mask images?: <u>No</u>
- Global Calculation?: <u>Omit</u>
- Estimate? <u>Now</u>