



Voxel Based Morphometry (VBM)

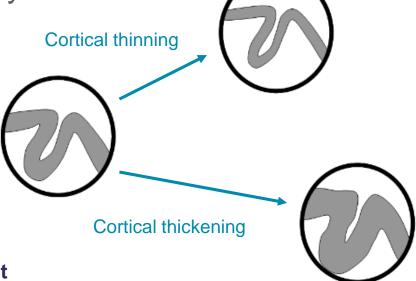
Marta M. Correia
MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit

Overview of VBM

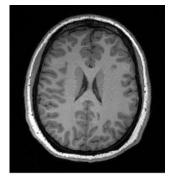
- Voxel-wise grey-matter (GM) volume analysis
- Very widely used technique to investigate GM changes
 - Volume/density changes between populations
 - Correlations with cognitive metrics or clinical scores



Fully automated



20 year old





80 year old





From John Ashburner

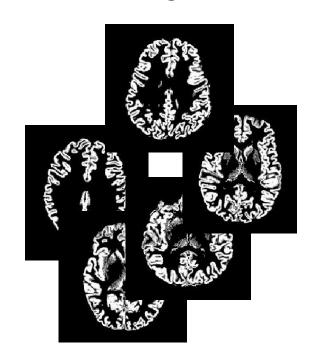
mrc-cbu.cam.ac.uk

MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit

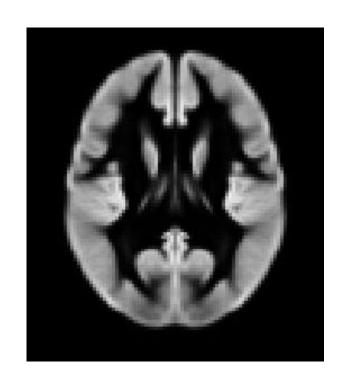
1. Extracting brain information: brain extraction and tissue segmentation



- 2. Creating the template: make a study-specific template
- Iteratively register all GM images to generate a representative template
- Equal number of images from each group



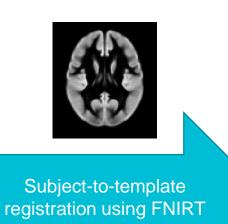
Iterative image registration



3. Processing the native GM images:

Non-linear registration to the template

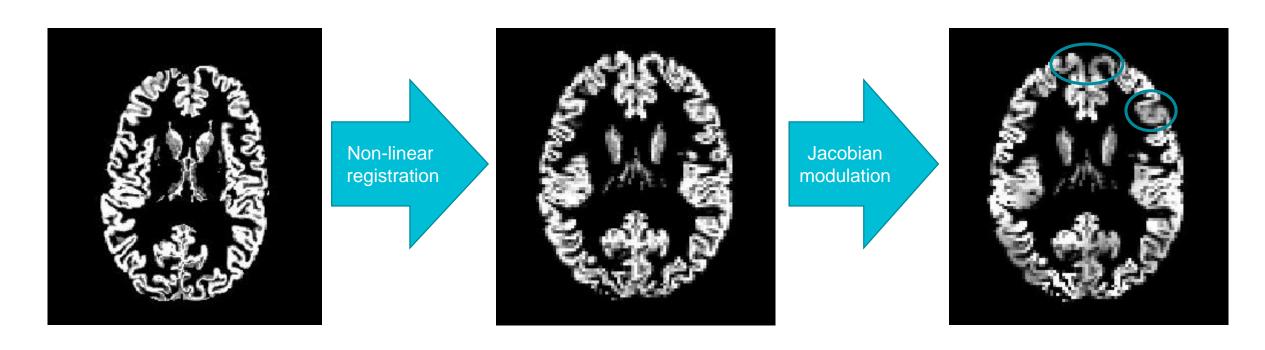






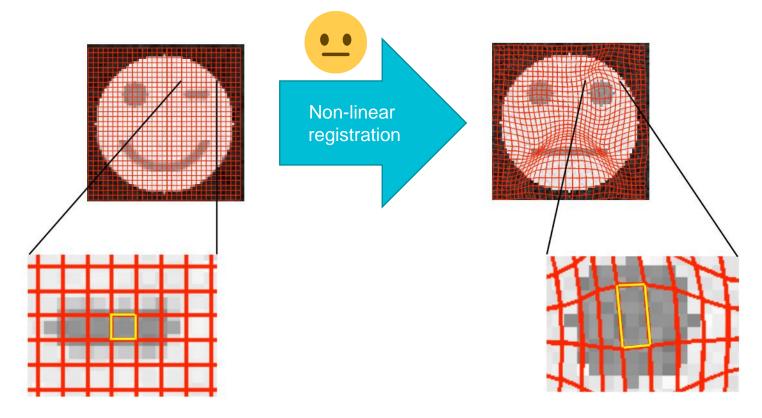
3. Processing the native GM images:

• Jacobian modulation to compensate for contraction/enlargement during non-linear registration



3. Processing the native GM images:

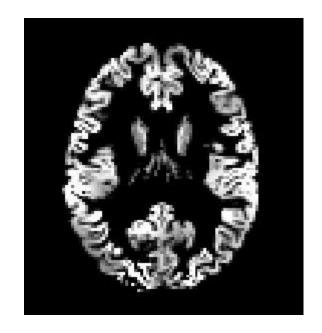
• Jacobian modulation to compensate for contraction/enlargement during non-linear registration

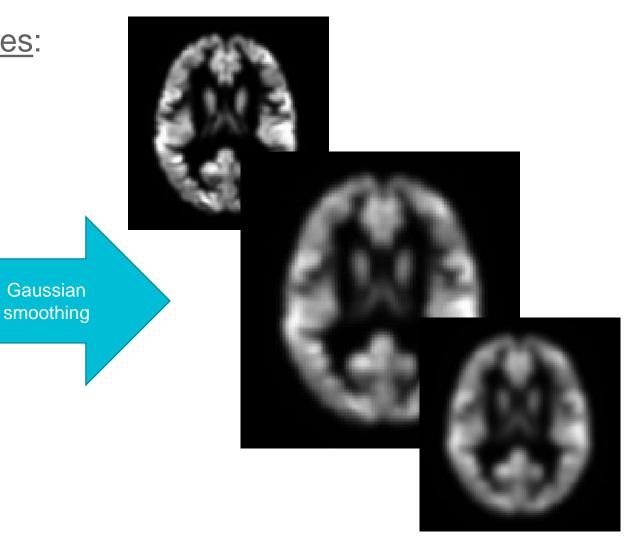


From Mark Jenkinson

3. Processing the native GM images:

Smoothing with Gaussian kernel

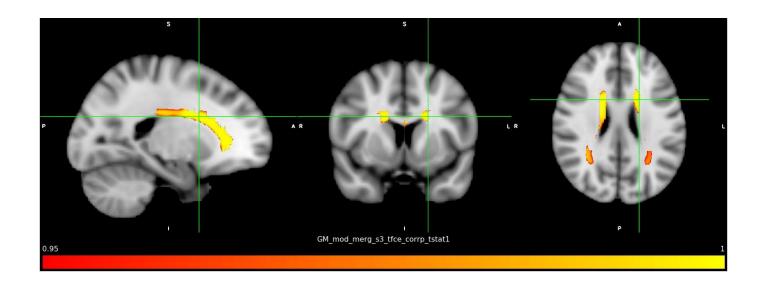


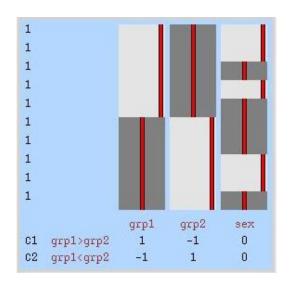


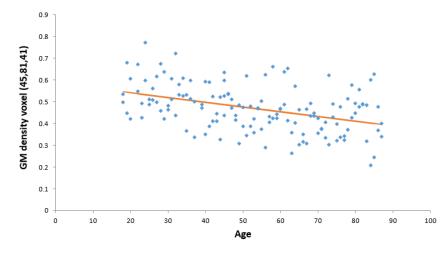
mrc-cbu.cam.ac.uk

4. Statistical analysis:

- Create the design matrix
- Use randomise for non-parametric inference







Interpretation of results

VBM results are sensitive to real GM volume changes



Also sensitive to changes in folding





- But can also reflect processing errors:
 - poor registration





• segmentation mistakes









Thank you

