Introduction to Brain Extraction and Registration















What is Registration?







What is Registration?





Align images so that voxel location = anatomical location with accurate intensity values



What use is Registration?

Some common uses of registration:

Correcting

for motion

time

Combining across individuals in group studies: including fMRI & diffusion

Quantifying structural change







BET: Brain Extraction Tool

Brain / non-brain segmentation

Preparation step for registration and segmentation

Eliminates non-brain tissues with highly variable contrast and geometry (e.g. scalp, marrow, etc.)

- works best if some fat sat is used

Robust to bias fields (by using local intensity changes)



S.M. Smith; Fast robust automated brain extraction; HBM 17(3), 2002.

Works with a wide range of MRI sequences (TI,T2, etc.) and resolutions



Brain Surface Model

Extracted Brain Surface (not what we aim for here)

















Original



Brain Extracted



Brain Mask



Difficulties



Membranes Blood (sinus)

Marrow





Want to remove the majority of non-brain structures, leaving all the brain intact.

Leaving small pieces of non-brain is unimportant for linear registration, but it is important for segmentation.





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Brain Extraction and Registration

Summary:

- Registration aims to align images/structures
- Can transform the image to match others
- Important component in *all* group studies
- Can measure motion or anatomical change
- Brain extraction removes bulk of non-brain
- Some errors are to be expected
- Small, isolated errors are not a problem for registration (but would be for segmentation)