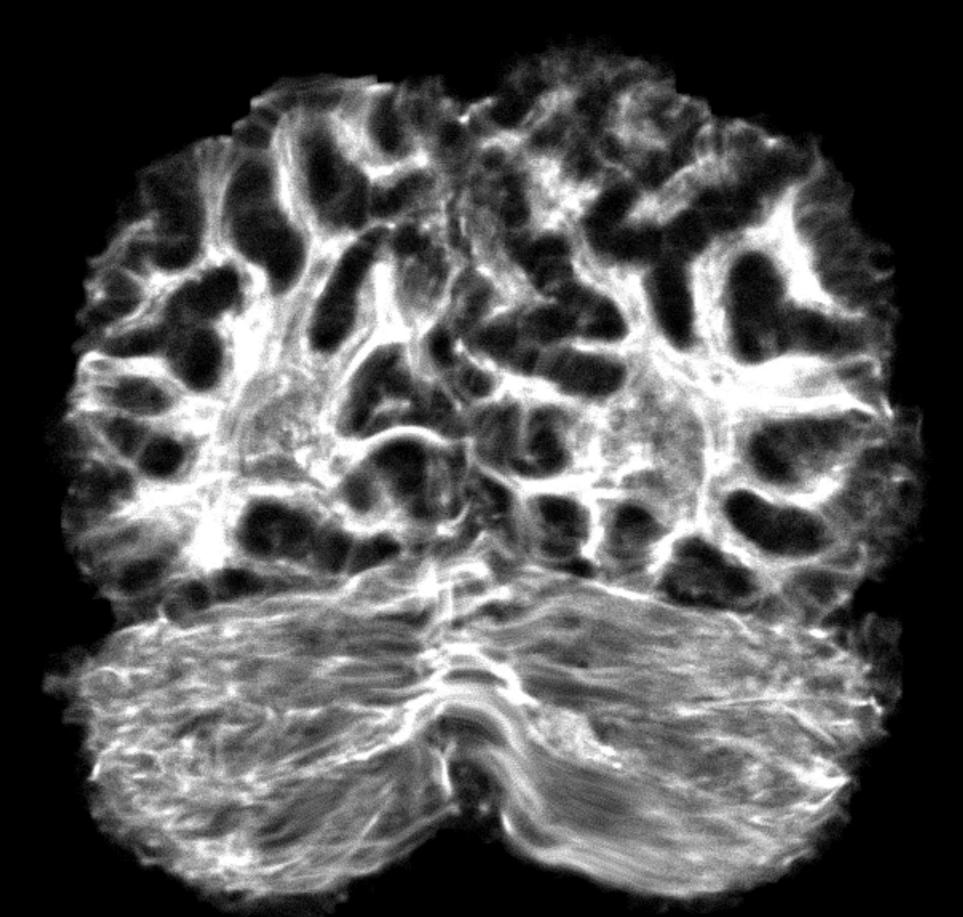


#### Tract-Density Imaging

[Calamante Neurolmage 2010]

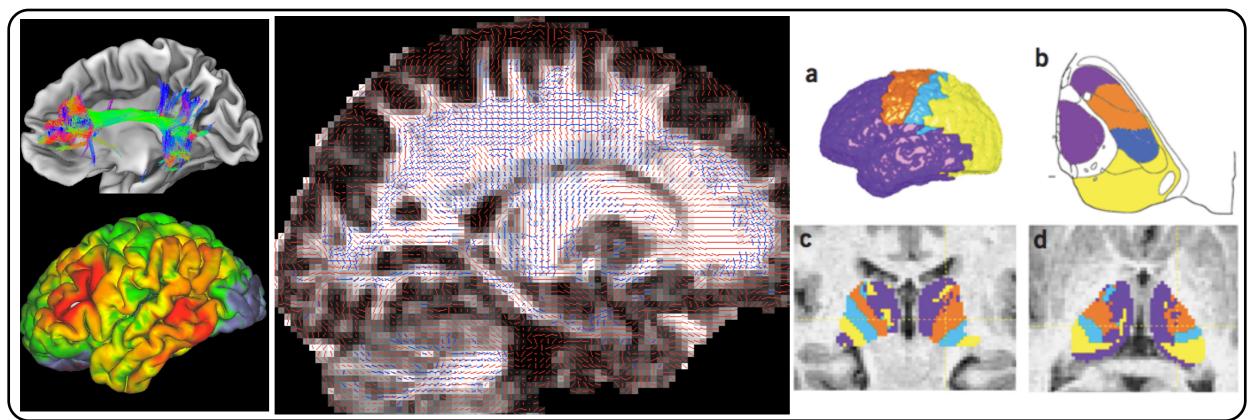
Single HCP subject TDI @ 0.2mm



# BS

# Diffusion Tractography

- Goal of tractography
- Estimating Fibre Orientations BEDPOSTX
- Probabilistic Tractography PROBTRACKX
- ProbtrackX outputs
- Tractography limitations

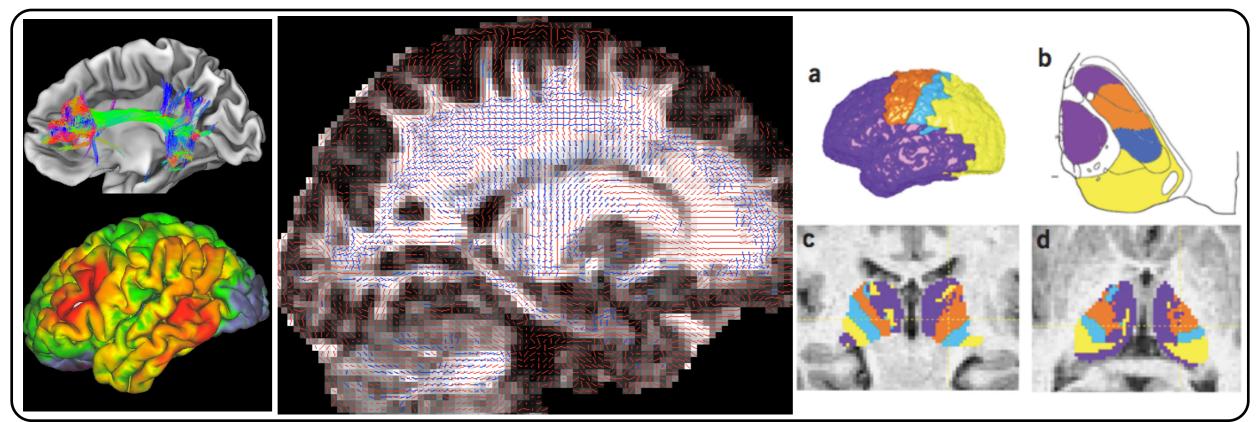


# BS

# Diffusion Tractography

#### • Goal of tractography

- Estimating Fibre Orientations BEDPOSTX
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#### What is Tractography?

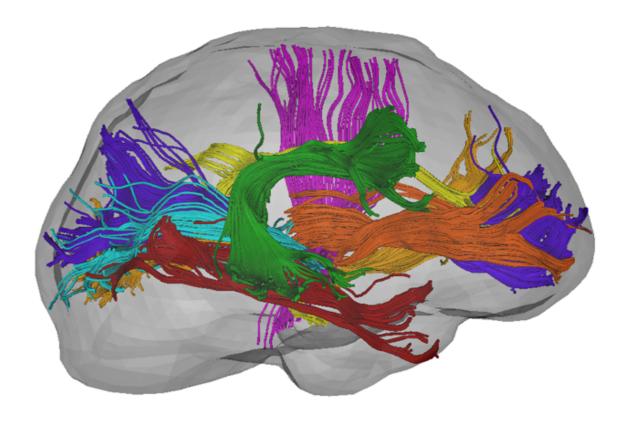


Post-mortem dissection of some white matter fibre bundles (tracts)

Williams, Gluhbegovic, and Jew, "The Human Brain: Dissections of the Real Brain", Virtual Hospital, University of Iowa, 1997

#### Tractography

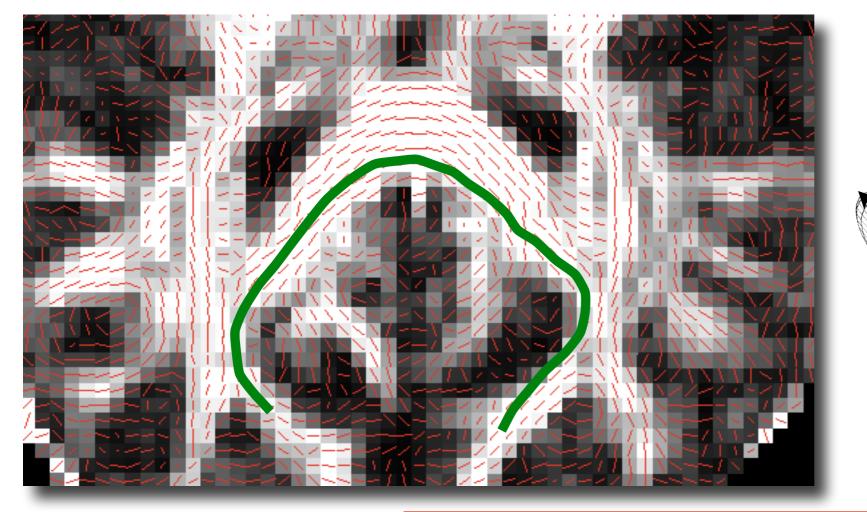
The post-imaging reconstruction of fibre bundles/ anatomical connections in the brain using a set of DW images. (in-vivo virtual dissection)



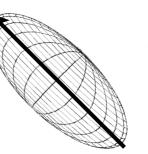


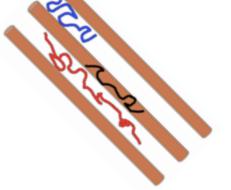
## DTI tractography

**v**<sub>1</sub> map Principal Diffusion Direction



Principal Diffusion Direction



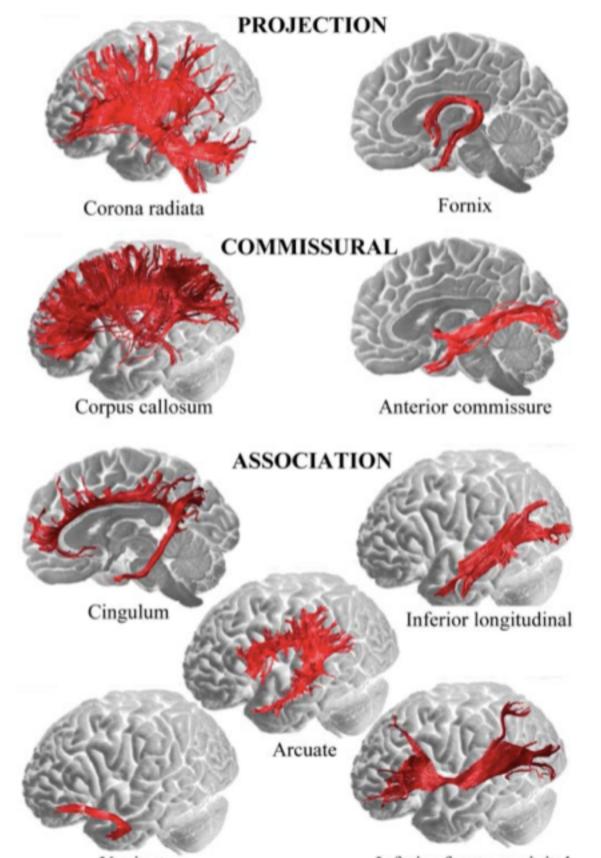


#### Assumption:

Direction of maximum diffusivity (in anisotropic voxels) is an <u>estimate</u> of the major fibre orientation.



## **DTI tractography**



Uncinate

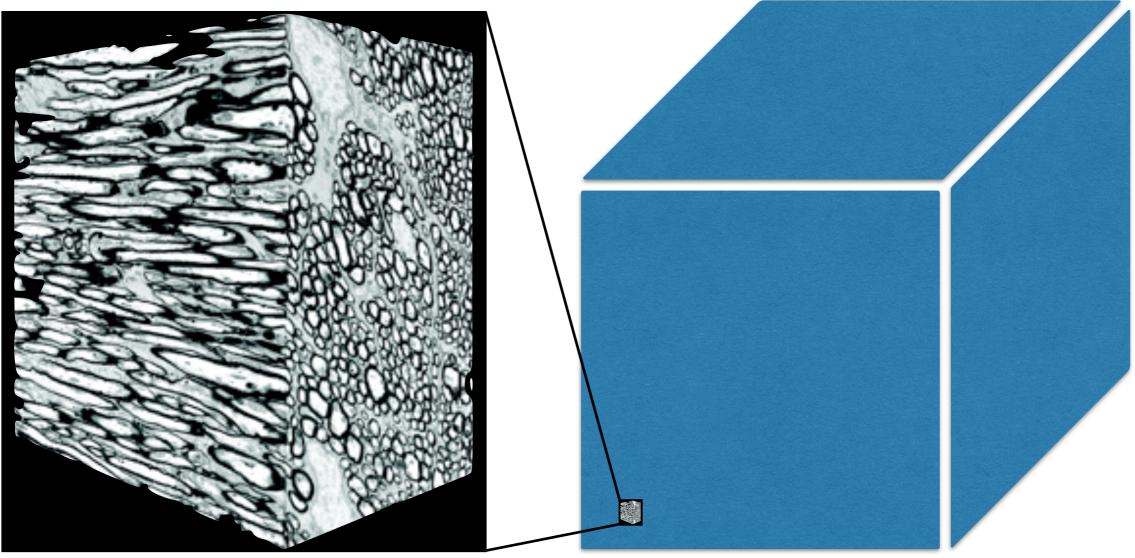
Inferior fronto-occipital



### Problems of scale

Voxel size (~I-2 mm)

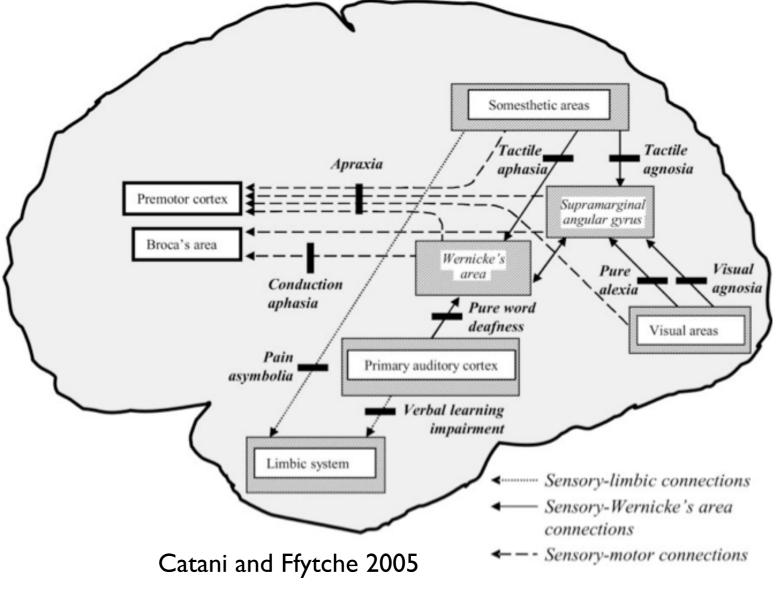
## Microscopic view of white matter axon size (~µm)



Ohno et al. 2013

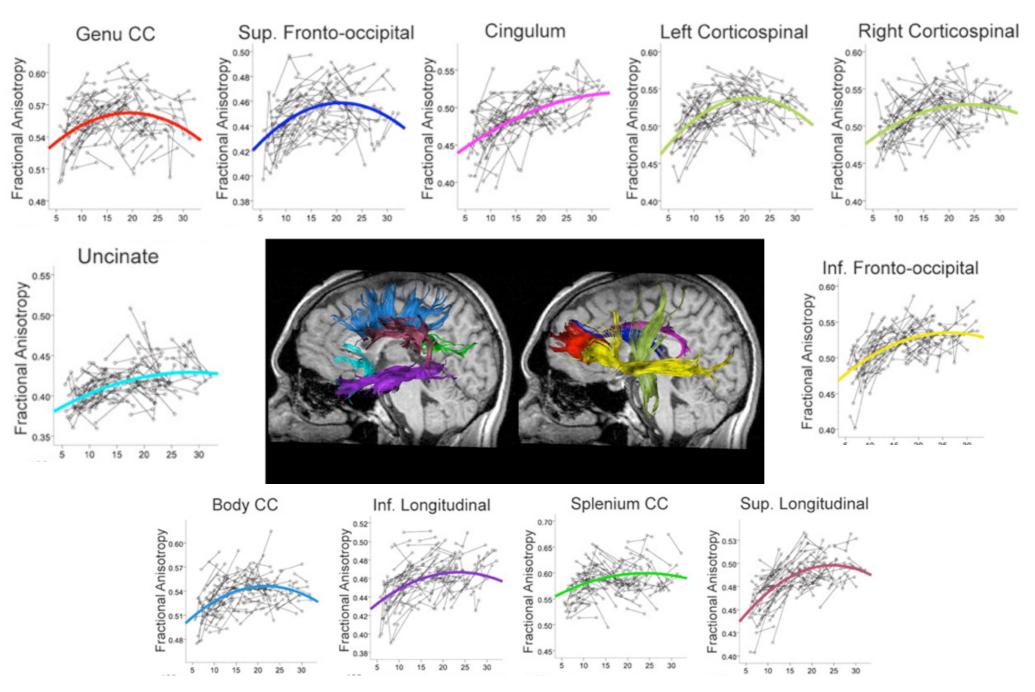
## Connectivity - Why do we care?

- White matter (dys)connectivity is thought to form the substrate for many different neurological and psychiatric disorders.



## Connectivity - Why do we care?

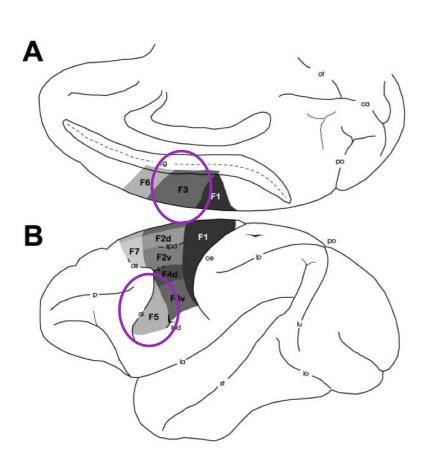
- Tractography provides non-invasive localisation and semi-quantitative biomarkers

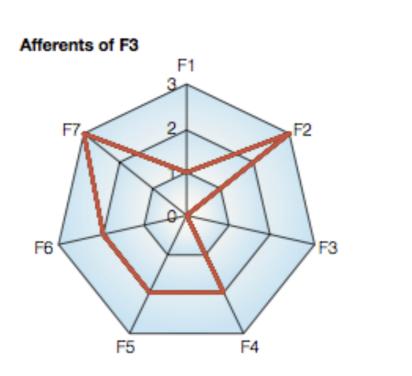


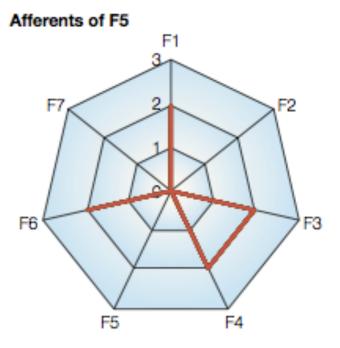
## Connectivity - Why do we care?

- Connections constrain function

- Different regions have distinct connectivity fingerprints



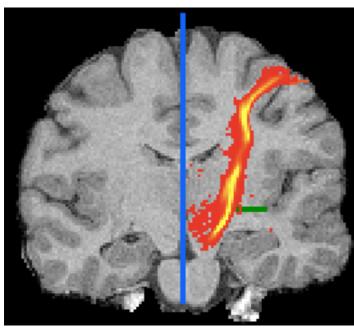


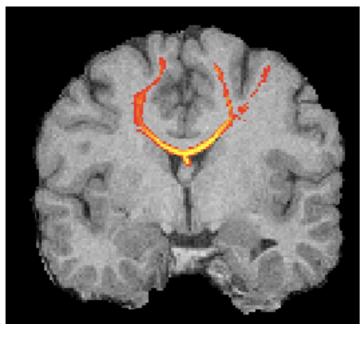


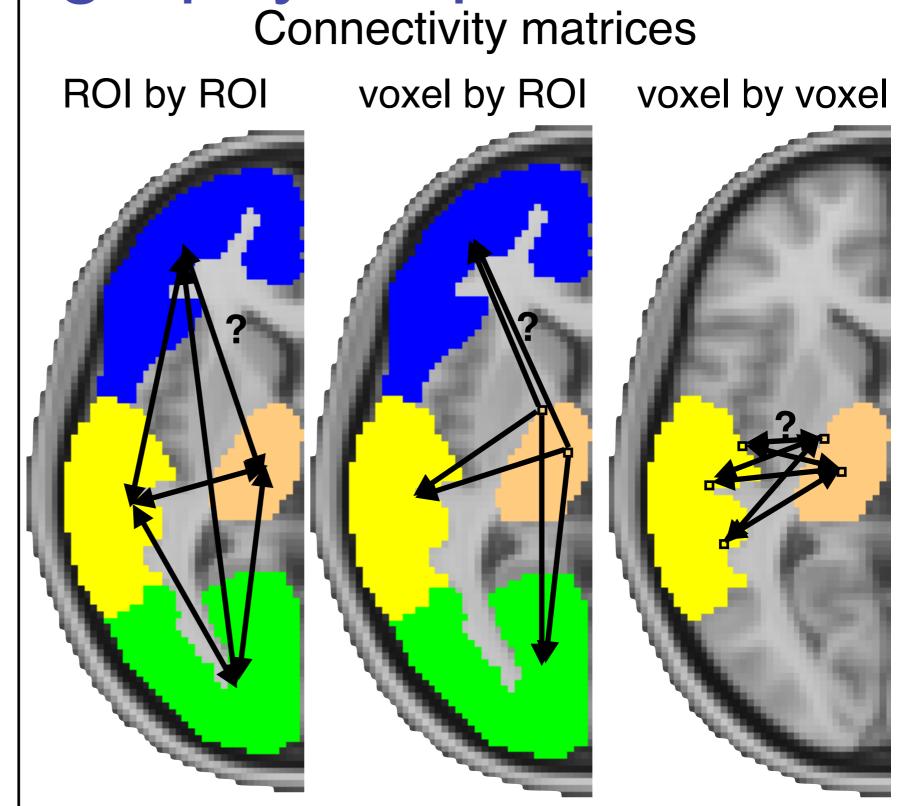
Passingham et al. 2002

## Tractography outputs

# Known white matter tracts



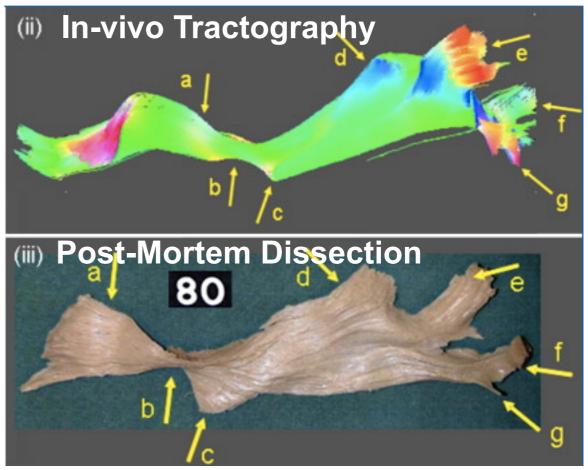






#### What does tractography offer?

- + non-invasive
- + in-vivo
- + whole brain
- + can address new questions



Lawes et al. 2008

### ...But

- low resolution (large bundles)
- indirect (diffusion paths)
- error prone (MRI is noisy)
- difficult to interpret quantitatively