

Multimodal Analysis of Neural Dynamics across Neurological Disorders

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My research (interests



Alzheimer's disease: A progressive neurodegenerative disease characterized by build-up of amyloid-beta plaques and tau neurofibrillary tangles in the brain; the leading cause of dementia worldwide

Single-cell transcriptomics: Measuring genes in individual cells (or nuclei) to understand cell type- and brain region-specific gene expression changes in a given disease space

Multimodal neuroimaging: Integrating different types of structural and functional neuroimaging to study complex and longitudinal disease-related change in real-time

Neural activity dynamics: Studying the temporal patterns of activity in brain regions and distributed networks.

Using functional neuroimaging to measure local, pairwise, and network activity



What can we learn from representing brain networks as a complex system?

A complex system is a collection of interconnected elements that exhibit emergent behaviors that are not explicitly present in the individual parts



Multivariate time series (MTS) representation





Can we leverage statistics derived from interdisciplinary domains to more comprehensively characterize brain dynamics in health and disease?

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What can we learn from representing brain networks as a complex system?

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hctsa

data distribution

skewness outliers

highly

comparative

correlation properties

time-series

analysis

A complex system is a collection of interconnected elements that exhibit emergent behaviors that are not **explicitly present** in the individual parts





fALFF . . . And 7,000+ others A whole new world Pearson correlation . . . And 230+ others

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Process

Highly comparative time-series analysis for case-control classification



SCZ = Schizophrenia; BPD = Bipolar disorder; ADHD = Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder; ASD = Autism spectrum disorder

Highly comparative time-series analysis for case-control classification



 \times 10-fold cross-validation

\times 10 repeats



Predict class labels and measure (balanced) accuracy

- Computationally simple
- Interpretable outputs
- Interpretable feature weights*

SVM animation from https://torchbearer.readthedocs.io/en/0.1.7/examples/svm linear.html

Bryant et al., manuscript in preparation

Finding #1: Individual brain regions exhibit distinctively altered dynamics across disease states



Key notes:

- Working with a data-driven subset of the available hctsa feature space (cf. Lubba et al. Data Min Knowl Disc 2019)
- Top performing regions in schizophrenia classification are in the medial occipital lobe (bilateral cuneus + pericalcarine)
- Statistically significant performance of subcortical structures like the thalamus across conditions (where available)
- Interhemispheric asymmetry in ADHD classification performance

Bryant et al., manuscript in preparation

Finding #2: Individual **properties of neural activity** are **globally altered** throughout the brain **across disorders**



Key notes:

- Periodicity is altered throughout the brain across disorders, although in different ways
- Lower Wang's periodicity suggests faster fluctuations in BOLD activity in the given brain region relative to controls
- Standard deviation and mean are stronger performers in SCZ and BPD

Bryant et al., manuscript in preparation

Finding #3: Pairwise feature analysis suggests alterations to diverse types of functional connectivity across the brain per disorder





Intersection of **local (regional) dynamics** and **pairwise coupling** as features that distinguish clinical groups from control groups



Bryant et al., manuscript in preparation

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Shifting (i): Thinking about how **neural activity** changes relate to **Alzheimer's disease neuropathology**

Proof of principle:

- Extraction of interpretable brain regions and timeseries features that are informative in case-control classification
- Generalizable framework to link insights from univariate and pairwise neural activity dynamics in any disease state



Rahman & Lendel Mol Neurodegen (2021)

<u>Neuroimage Clin.</u> 2021; 29: 102527. Published online 2020 Dec 8. doi: <u>10.1016/j.nicl.2020.102527</u> PMCID: PMC7750170 PMID: 33341723

A prospective cohort study of prodromal Alzheimer's disease: Prospective Imaging Study of Ageing: Genes, Brain and Behaviour (PISA)

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Goals for second half of my PhD:

- Apply methods from the first half of my thesis to identify early changes in neural activity in preclinical Alzheimer's disease
- Investigate how the deposition of Aβ plaques disrupts neural activity in specific brain regions up through distributed networks

The **default mode network** is **spatially** and **functionally** associated with **Aβ plaque deposition**

Default Mode Network (DMN)



Key players: Posterior cingulate cortex Cuneus Medial prefrontal cortex Inferior parietal lobule



Active during: Wakeful rest Autobiographical memory Thinking about others

Spread of $A\beta$ plaque pathology



Hampel et al. Mol Psych (2021)

Analysing **DMN activity dynamics** in the context of high- vs. **lowamyloid plaque burden** in mild cognitive impairment



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Preliminary finding: features related to **power spectrum shape** and **lagged self-correlation structure** distinguish high- vs. low-amyloid brains



Example high-performing power spectrum shape feature:

SP_Summaries_fft.wmax_75



Unpublished work

Thank you!



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