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ADAPTIVE EXPERIMENTAL CONDITION SELECTION IN EVENT-RELATED FMRI

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ABSTRACT

Standard Bayesian analysis of event-related functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) data usually assumes that all delivered stimuli possibly generate a BOLD response everywhere in the brain although activation is likely to be induced by only some of them in specific brain areas. Criteria are not always available to select the relevant conditions or stimulus types (e.g. visual, auditory, etc.) prior to estimation and the unnecessary inclusion of the corresponding events may degrade the results. To face this issue, we propose within a Joint Detection Estimation (JDE) framework, a procedure that automatically selects the conditions according to the brain activity they elicit. It follows an improved activation detection that we illustrate on real data.

Index Terms— Model specification, Stimulus type selection, Joint detection-estimation, Bayesian hierarchical modelling, Functional magnetic resonance imaging

1. INTRODUCTION

Functional MRI is based on the analysis of Blood Oxygen Level Dependent (BOLD) signals that reflect neuronal mass activity in the brain [1]. Within-subject analysis relies on both (i) a detection step to localize which brain regions are activated by a given stimulus type, and on (ii) an estimation step to recover the underlying BOLD signal dynamics through the estimation of the Hemodynamic Response Function (HRF). In [2], a Bayesian detection-estimation approach (JDE) which jointly addresses (i)-(ii) in a brain region (parcel)-based manner, has been proposed for event-related experimental designs. An important challenge in designing and analyzing such event-related fMRI experiments is how to optimize the accuracy with which the activation probabilities can be evaluated and the event-related hemodynamic response to different stimuli estimated. Most approaches have related this issue to the optimization of the inter-stimulus-interval (ISI) as this is one of the only relevant factors genuinely under the experimenter’s control [3]. Once the data has been acquired, a crucial issue concerns the design of the activation model: most often, this question is addressed in the General Linear Model (GLM) context by comparing different model structures using Fisher tests between reduced and full models. In the JDE framework, this model definition becomes parcel-specific so as to account for spatial hemodynamic variability. Then, to optimize the activation probabilities, it makes sense to consider the most sparse model by assessing the relevance to include or not each of the experimental conditions in a specific parcel. The activation of interest is likely to be induced by only a subset of these conditions that may depend on the functional segregation of local brain areas and the cognitive task. The relevant stimulus types may fluctuate across regions making this optimization procedure a complex combinatorial task.

In this paper, we address this issue as a model specification problem within the JDE framework. By contrast to model selection approaches (such as in [4]) that require to compare the performance of several models and select the most appropriate one, we propose a single parsimonious procedure that includes the automatic selection of the experimental conditions that best explain brain activity. This is done by introducing for each stimulus type an additional binary variable as a measure of its relevance (in terms of evoked activity). In a regression context, the idea of adding such indicator variables is usually referred to as variable selection (see e.g. [5]) and has been used in [6, 7] to assess evoked brain activity. In the JDE framework, this activity detection task is already handled within the model in a more general way. Activated and unactivated voxels are modelled using a two-class Gaussian mixture instead of a Bernoulli-Gaussian prior [6, 7]. Our use of binary variables is then rather oriented toward the selection of stimulus types which has to be done across the whole set of voxelwise regressions.

In Section 2, we detail how the JDE framework allows a straightforward characterization of relevant stimulus types, and therefore how we optimize the degree of model sparsity by selecting the appropriate variables. Section 3 is devoted to the stochastic inference of our adaptive model. In Section 4, the proposed approach is validated on a real fMRI dataset acquired during fast event-related design: we show a better determination of activated brain regions from noisy fMRI time series. A conclusion is drawn in Section 5.

2. PARSIMONIOUS JOINT DETECTION ESTIMATION

A vector is by convention a column vector. The transpose is denoted by T. Unless stated otherwise, subscripts j, m and i are respectively indexes over voxels, stimulus types and mixture components (activation classes). The Gaussian distribution with mean μ and variance Σ is denoted using \( \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma) \).

2.1. Missing and observed variables

The parcel-based model of the BOLD signal described in [2] can be recast in a missing data framework. For a given brain parcel γ, the observed data is denoted by \( y = \{y_j, j \in \gamma\} \) where \( y_j \) is a N-dimensional vector representing the fMRI time course measured at voxel \( j \in \gamma \). Additional non observed variables are introduced:

1) The Neural Response Levels (NRLs) \( a = \{a^m, m = 1 : M\} \) with \( a^m = \{a_j^m, j \in \gamma\} \) where \( M \) is the number of experimental conditions (or stimulus types) and \( a_j^m \) relates voxel by voxel the response to the stimulus \( m \).
2) The HRF function denoted by \( h = [h_0, h_{\Delta t}, \ldots, h_{D\Delta t}]^T \) is a \( (D+1) \)-real valued vector with \( \Delta t \) the sampling period of the HRF.
3) The activation class assignments \( q = \{q^i, m = 1 : M\} \) where \( q^i = \{q_j^i, j \in \gamma\} \) represent the activation classes with \( q_j^i = i \) meaning that voxel \( j \) lies in activation class \( i \) for the \( m \)th experi-
mental condition. Typically the number of classes is 2 for activated 
(i = 1) and unactivated (i = 0) voxels, while the case of deactiva-
tions has been addressed in [8].

In addition, in our parsimonious context, our goal is to account 
for the fact that only a subset of the M stimulus types are necessary 
to explain the evoked BOLD signal in a given parcel. A stimulus type 
will be identified as irrelevant for the data under consideration if the 
number of activated voxels for this stimulus type is too small. In this 
case, we consider that such evoked activity is artifactual and decide 
that the stimulus type should be discarded from the model definition.

To encode such information, we then add another set of M missing 
binary variables \( w = \{ w^m, m = 1 : M \} \) where \( w^m = 1 \) means 
that the \( m \)th stimulus type is relevant while \( w^m = 0 \) means that 
it can be discarded. The observed and missing variables are then 
linked through the following generative model implying additional 
parameters to be estimated or fixed as specified below.

\[
\forall j \in \gamma, \quad y_j = \sum_{m=1}^{M} w^m_a^m X^m h + \varepsilon_j, \tag{1}
\]

where \( X^m \) denotes the \( N \times (D + 1) \) binary matrix that codes 
the arrival times of the events of type \( m \) which are approximated 
to fit a \( \Delta t \)-sampled grid. \( \varepsilon_j \)'s stand for the noise \( (\sigma_j^2) \) and 
physiological artifacts (as accounted for by \( \beta \) a low frequency orthogonal 
\( N \times L \) matrix) and are independent and normally distributed, 
\( \varepsilon_j \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_j^{-1}) \), with \( \sigma_j = \frac{1}{\beta_j} (I_N - \beta \beta^T) \) ( \( I_N \) is the \( N \times N \) identity matrix). 
More details can be found in [2].

2.2. Hierarchical model of the complete data distribution

With standard additional assumptions, not detailed here and denot-
ing by \( \theta \) the whole set of unknown parameters, the joint distribution 
\( p(y, w, a, h, q, \theta) \) can be decomposed as follows:

\[
p(y | w, a, h, \theta) p(a | w, q, \theta) p(w | q, \theta) p(h | \theta) p(q | \theta) p(\theta).
\]

To fully define the model, we now specify each term in turn.

The \( p(y | w, a, h, \theta) \) term. From (1), it comes that:

\[
p(y | w, a, h, \theta) = \prod_{m=1}^{M} p(y_j | w^m, a^m, h, \theta)
\]

with \( (y_j | w, a, h, \theta) \sim \mathcal{N}(\sum_{m=1}^{M} w^m a^m X^m h, Q_j^{-1}) \).

The \( p(a | w, q, \theta) \) term. As usually assumed [2], different types of 
stimulus induce statistically independent NLRSs. The assignment vari-
ables \( q^m \) are then introduced to segregate activated from unac-
tivated voxels. Among voxels, the NLRSs are assumed to be independent 
conditionally on the \( q^m \)'s so that putting together all stimulus types 
we get:

\[
p(a | w, q, \theta) = \prod_{m=1}^{M} \prod_{j \in \gamma} p(a_j | w^m, q_j^m, \theta), \quad \text{where we further assume that}
\]

\( (a^m_j | w^m = 1, q^m = i, \theta) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_i^m, \nu_i^m) \)

for \( i \in \{0, 1\} \) and \( (a^m_j | w^m = 0, q^m = i, \theta) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \nu_0^m) \).

The Gaussian parameters \( \{ \mu_i^m, \nu_i^m, \nu_0^m, m = 1 : M \} \) need to be estimated 
but we set \( \nu_0^m = 0 \) for all \( m \). The idea is that for a relevant stimulus 
type \( (w^m = 1) \), the distribution of \( a_j^m \) depends on the activation 
state \( q_j^m \) in voxel \( j \) while for an irrelevant stimulus type \( (w^m = 0) \), 
\( q_j^m \) has no influence on \( a_j^m \), which is distributed around 0 to account 
for the absence of response to stimulus type \( m \).

The \( p(w | q, \theta) \) term. The binary variables \( w \) are independent 
across stimulus types, \( p(w | q, \theta) = \prod_{m=1}^{M} p(w^m | q^m, \theta) \) and follow 
Bernoulli distributions whose probabilities of success are given 
via a logit link to the number of activated voxels as given by \( q^m \),

\[
P(w^m = 1 | q^m, \theta) = \mathcal{F}(\sum_{j \in \gamma} q_j^m), \quad \text{where} \mathcal{F} \text{ is the sigmoid function}
\]

\( \mathcal{F}(x; \tau_1, \tau_2) = (1 + \exp(-\tau_1(x - \tau_2)))^{-1} \) with \( \tau_1 \) controlling 
the slope of the sigmoid and \( \tau_2 \) the inflection point that can be seen 
as a relevance threshold above which the stimulus type will be con-
considered as relevant with a high probability.

The \( p(h | \theta) \) term. Akin to [9, 2], we introduce constraints in the 
HRF prior that favor smooth variations in \( h \) (see [9] for details).

The \( p(q | \theta) \) term. As in [2], we assume prior independence between 
stimulus types regarding the activation class assignments. It follows 
that \( p(q | \theta) = \prod_{m=1}^{M} p(q^m | \beta^m) \) where we assume in addition that 
\( p(q^m | \beta^m) \) is a 2-class Potts model with interaction parameter \( \beta^m \) 
(see [2] for details).

The \( p(\theta) \) term. \( \theta = \{ \sigma_j^2, \mu_i^m, \nu_i^m, \nu_0^m, \tau_1, \tau_2, \beta^m, j \in \gamma, m = 1 : M \} \).

Following [2], these parameters will be inferred upon the posterior 
distribution except for the additional parameters \( \tau_1 \) and \( \tau_2 \) involved 
in the \( \mathcal{F} \) logit link which are fixed as indicated in Section 4.

3. MARKOV CHAIN MONTE CARLO ESTIMATION

Our Bayesian model is too complex to be amenable to analytical 
calculations. Hence, we resort to Gibbs sampling to sample from 
the posterior distribution \( p(w, a, h, q, \theta | y) \). Compared to [2], 
this implies adding a sampling block for the binary variables \( w \) and 
discussing their impact on other blocks. Here, of particular interest 
are the estimates of the posterior probabilities \( p(w^m = 1 | y) \) for 
the stimulus types and \( p(q^m = 1 | y) \) for the voxels class assignments.

Both are obtained by averaging after some burn-in period a series of 
Monte Carlo iterates from the joint posterior distribution. We can 
then derive respectively a relevance profile (a \( M \)-dimensional vec-
tor of 0 and 1 depending on whether a stimulus type is relevant 
or not) and an activation map for each stimulus type by thresholding 
the corresponding probability estimate. Following [6], the thresh-
hold is in practice set to 0.872 which approximately corresponds to a 
p-value of 0.05.

To focus on the relevance variables, within the Gibbs sampler, 
the \( w^m \) iterates are sampled from \( \{ p(w^m | y, w^{m'}, a, q^{m'}, h, \theta) \} \) 
where \( \{ w^{m'}, m' \neq m \} \) is proportional to

\[
p(w^m | q^m, \theta) \prod_{j \in \gamma} p(y_j | w, a_j, h, \theta) \prod_{j \in \gamma} p(a_j^m | w^m, q^m_j, \theta).
\]

To compute the probability of \( w^m \) to be sampled at 0, we set 
\( w^m = 0 \) in the above expression that then simplifies:

\[
p(w^m = 0 | q^m, \theta) = 1 - \mathcal{F}(\sum_{j \in \gamma} q^m_j), \quad p(y_j | w, a_j, h, \theta) \text{ does not depend on } a_j \text{ anymore and } 
p(a_j^m | w^m, q^m_j, \theta) = \mathcal{N}(\mu_j^m, \nu_j^m) \text{ does not depend on } q^m_j.
\]

It follows that the probability to generate \( w^m = 0 \) can be impacted in turn by the number of activated 
voxels for type \( m \) i.e. \( \sum_{j \in \gamma} q^m_j \) via the first term above, by the 
NRDs for type \( m \) i.e. \( \{ a_j^m, j \in \gamma \} \) via the second term and by 
\( \{ y_j, a_j^m, m' \neq m, j \in \gamma, h \} \) via the third term. Each of these 
groups of variables act independently on different parts of the 
sampled conditional probability. More specifically, the first term 
increases when the number of activated voxels decreases but the other 
terms are not affected by \( q^m \). Similarly, if \( a_j^m \to 0 \), the third term 
increases but the others are not impacted. Then, the second term 
increases when the \( y_j \)'s are well explained by the model without 
type \( m \) or equivalently when the current noise model parameters 
can accommodate the absence of stimulus type \( m \).

The generated values of \( w^m \) have in turn an effect on the other 
simulated variables and in particular on the activation class assign-
ments \( q^m \) which are more likely to favor inactivity when \( w^m = 0 \) 
(this is illustrated in Figs. 1-2). If \( w^m = 1 \), \( w^m \) has no direct 
effect on the class assignments as both inactivity and activity can arise 
depending on the observed data.
4. RESULTS ON REAL fMRI DATASETS

We considered real unsmoothed fMRI data recorded during an experiment designed to map auditory, visual and motor brain functions as well as higher cognitive tasks such as number processing and language comprehension. It consists of a single session of $N = 128$ scans lasting 2.4s each, yielding 3-D volumes composed of $79 \times 95 \times 46$ voxels. The paradigm is a fast event-related design comprising eighty auditory, visual and motor stimuli of ten types (auditory and visual sentences, auditory and visual calculations, left/right auditory and visual clicks, horizontal and vertical checkerboards). The average ISI is of 3.76s with a standard deviation of 1.99s.

To better assess the impact of the relevance variables $w$, it is necessary to focus on a brain region $\gamma$ where some of the types above are likely to be irrelevant. To this end, we focused on the left visual area (390 voxels) where it is well known that visual stimuli are more likely to induce activity than auditory ones. We compared the proposed model referred to as the parsimonious model with the complete model where all the 10 stimulus types are included without introducing $w$ and allowing selection. Posterior mean estimates have been computed over 150000 realizations of the Gibbs sampler after a burn-in period of 50000 iterations. For our first model assessment, we did not investigate the efficiency of the MCMC sampling scheme. Regarding the model specification, we set $\tau_1 = 1$ and $\tau_2 = 273$ which is equivalent to 70% of the studied region. The value of $\tau_2$ impacts the prior probability of a stimulus type to be relevant. For illustrative purposes and to emphasize differences between the two models, $\tau_2$ is set to a relatively high value which $a priori$ slightly favors the apparition of irrelevant stimulus types. The exact influence of $\tau_2$ depends on the underlying Potts models for the activation class assignments $q$ and would require more investigations to be specified in more details. Note however, that for smaller $\tau_2$ values, the relevant stimulus types are still detected but possibly with additional ones.

The parsimonious model reports as irrelevant the auditory calculation, left/right auditory clic and auditory sentence types with estimated posterior probabilities $p(w_m = 0 \mid y)$ of $0.822, 0.859, 0.940$ and $0.935$. The other 6 visual stimulus types are estimated as relevant with probability 1. This observation is consistent with our prior knowledge and suggests the ability of the parsimonious model to correctly select the relevant stimulus types and discard the others. The corresponding activation class assignments ($q_i^{m}$’s) are then more likely estimated to 0 for irrelevant types (see Fig. 1(b) and Fig. 2(a) where no voxels are above the 0.872 threshold). In contrast, the complete model tends to find meaningless activations for all conditions as illustrated in Fig. 1(a) and Fig. 2(a) where activations are found for a number of voxels (301 are above the 0.872 threshold) in the left visual region for auditory calculation, which should not induce evoked activity. Fig. 2 also shows the histograms of the estimated $p(q_i^{m} = 1 \mid y)$ for a relevant stimulus type (vertical checkboard). In this case, the activation maps and the numbers of voxels over the 0.872 threshold are similar for the parsimonious (264 voxels) and complete (267 voxels) models.

To further demonstrate the gain induced by selecting stimulus types, we focus on the improvement provided by the parsimonious model on relevant stimulus types compared to the complete model whose estimates can be degraded by overfitting i.e., by modelling the numerous irrelevant stimulus types. Fig. 3 shows normalized contrasts maps of the 6 visual conditions versus the 4 auditory conditions. The parsimonious model leads to more sensitive results as activations in the left visual region are better highlighted with the parsimonious model than with the complete model. A larger number of voxels shows close to maximum contrasts with a lower dispersion in the parsimonious case as also emphasized in Fig. 4 with the histograms of the normalized contrasts for values greater than 2.

Considering the estimation of the Gaussian prior mixture model, as shown in Fig. 5(a), for the auditory stimulus types (suspected as irrelevant for the brain region under consideration), the complete model leads to very overlapped estimated components with a higher variance for the unactivated class. In addition, for relevant visual stimulus types (e.g. Fig. 5(c)), the complete model shows more uncertainty with higher variances. In contrast, the parsimonious model yields consistent and better separated estimates of the Gaussian components for all stimulus types (Fig. 5(b)-(d)). Note that for visual stimuli, the two models give similar mean values.

Finally, Fig. 6 shows the estimated HRF shapes for both models in the visual area under study. The proximity of the main HRF features (peak value, time-to-peak and time-to-undershoot) suggests that the modifications introduced in our parsimonious model act more on the spatial features of the activation maps than on the recovery of the HRF shape.

![Fig. 1. Maps of activation class assignments for irrelevant auditory calculation stimuli within the considered left occipital region of interest superimposed to the anatomical image: the complete model (a) misleadingly shows a lot of activated voxels (in red) while the parsimonious model (b) shows unactivated ones (in yellow). Neurological convention: left is left.](image)

![Fig. 2. Histograms of the estimated posterior probabilities of activation $p(q_i^{m} = 1 \mid y)$ for an irrelevant (a) and a relevant (b) stimulus type.](image)

5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

We proposed to go beyond the standard event-related fMRI data analysis which assumes that all delivered stimuli induce a BOLD response and models them as effects of interest in the GLM context. Using a Bayesian hierarchical approach we further explored the variable selection principle, used previously to detect evoked brain activity [6], as a tool to perform relevant condition selection. Experiments on real data suggested the ability of our model to accurately select and exploit the most relevant stimulus types. Our parsimonious model improves the statistical significance of the detected...
Fig. 3. Normalized contrast maps of the 6 visual conditions vs the 4 auditory ones in the left occipital region superimposed on the anatomical image: (a) complete model and (b) parsimonious model. More voxels show close to maximum contrasts in the parsimonious case. Neurological convention: left is left.

Fig. 4. Superimposed normalized contrast histograms for contrasts greater than 2 for the complete and parsimonious models. Higher contrasts are observed for the complete model but the majority of the contrasts show smaller values than in the parsimonious case.

Fig. 5. Estimated prior Gaussian mixture model components for two stimulus types, Auditory calculation (first row) and Vertical checkboard (second row) and both models.

Fig. 6. Estimated HRFs in the visual region considered for the complete and parsimonious models. The two estimates show similar features.

6. REFERENCES


