

Characterization of Neurodegeneration Processes in Multiple Sclerosis using MRS and DTI

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Multiple Sclerosis

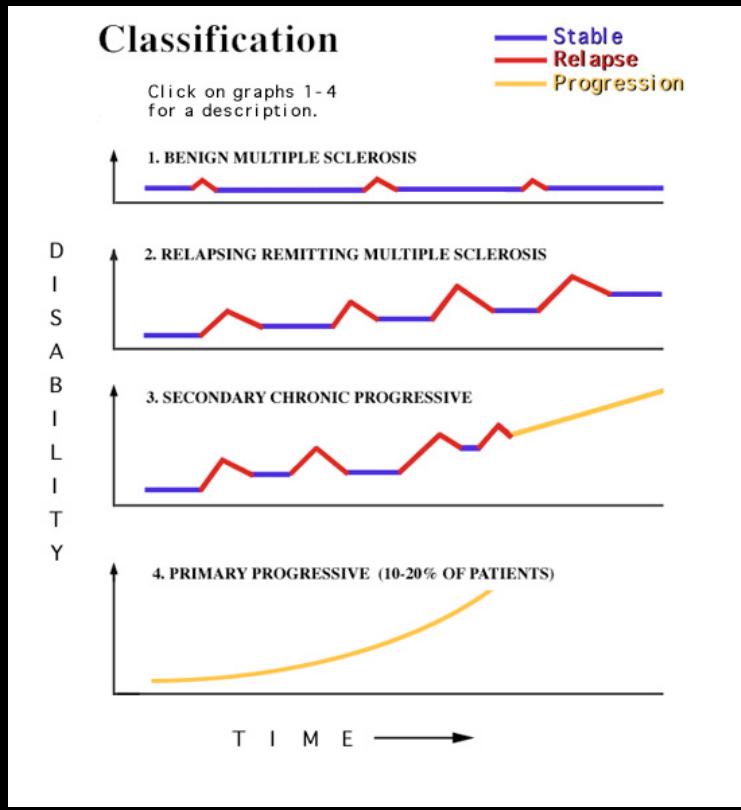
- Clinical forms

CIS : Clinically isolated syndrome

RR : Relapsing Remitting

SP : Secondary Progressive

PP : Primary Progressive



- Chronic disease

- Inflammation
- Demyelination & remyelination
- Axonal damage
- Gliosis...

- MRI evaluation

- Lesion load

→ inflammation

- Poor correlation disability
= “Clinical-MRI” paradox

→ neurodegenerative

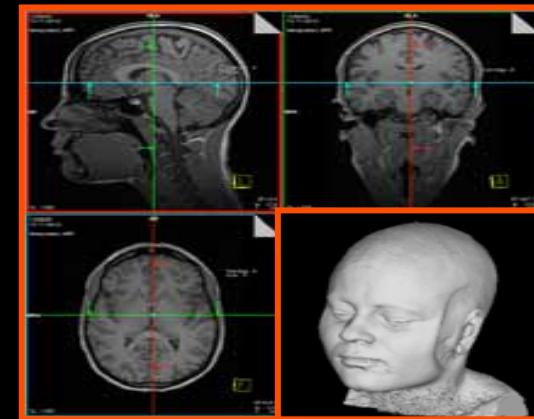
Objectives

- Characterization of inflammation and neurodegenerative processes with functional markers
 - Metabolism: NAA, Cho, Cr, Ins
 - Diffusivity: FA, ADC and $\lambda 1$, $\lambda 2$, $\lambda 3$
 - In different clinical forms
 - Relapsing Remitting (RR)
 - Secondary progressive (SP)
 - Primary progressive (PP)
- ➡ Predict patient evolution and adapt therapy

Multimodal & Longitudinal

100 patients (25 of each clinical form) examined every 6 months during 3 years

- Population
 - 30 patients : 10 RR, 10 SP, 10 PP
 - 10 controls
- MRI protocol
 - 3D-T1, T2, Flair
 - MR Spectroscopic Imaging
 - Diffusion Tensor Imaging
- Sonata Siemens 1.5T
 - Gradients 40 mT/m
 - 8 channel headcoil



MICCAI - NY - 9/6/08

Functional changes in MS

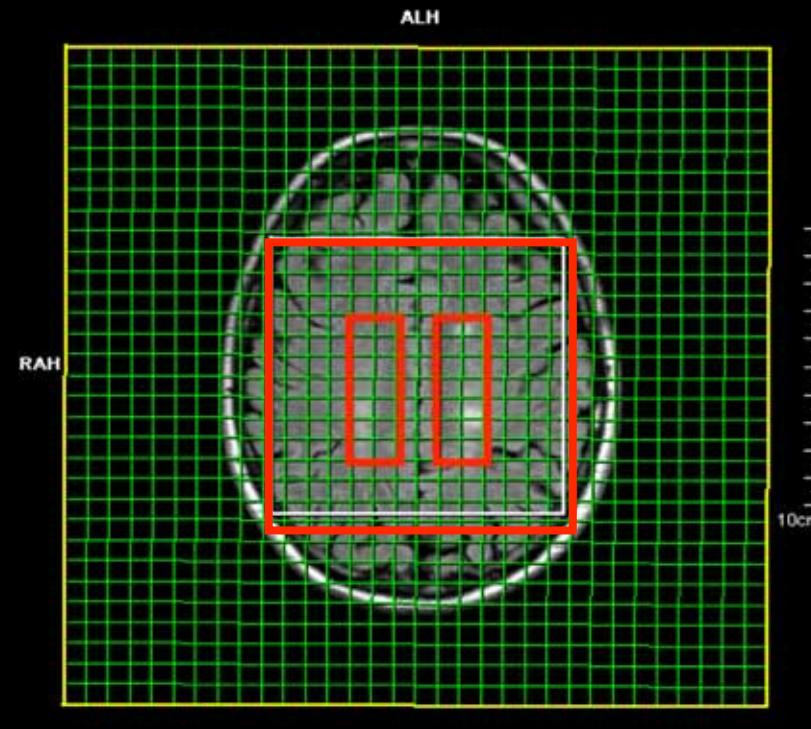
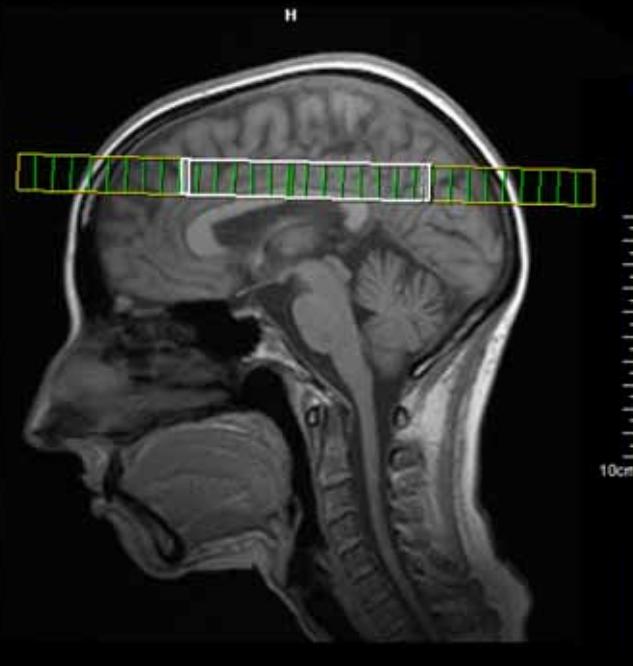
Metabolic markers	Interpretation	Diffusivity markers
↑ Cho	Demyelination	↑ ADC
↑ Ins	Inflammation	↓ FA
↑ Lac	Gliosis	↑ λa
↓ NAA	Axonal integrity	↑ λr
	Neurodegenerative	



In acute lesions
In normal appearing white matter
In normal appearing gray matter ...
cortical & subcortical

Spectroscopy protocol

- MR Spectroscopic Imaging
 - 2 slices with PRESS + 8 OVS
 - TR = 1570ms, TE = 135ms, VOI = $100 \times 100 \times 15 \text{ mm}^3$



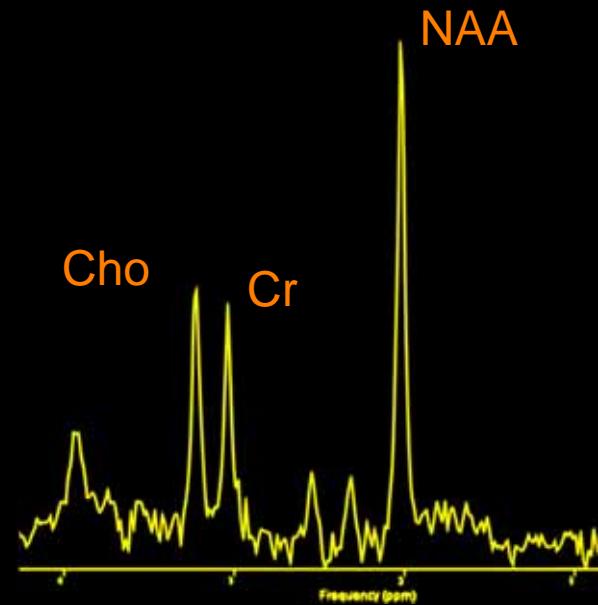
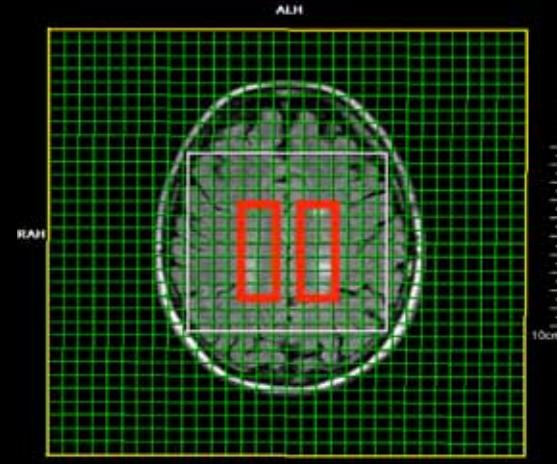
MRSI processing

- Software: jMRUI
- Parameters
 - Water suppression by HSLVD
 - 1.4 Hz lorentzian apodization

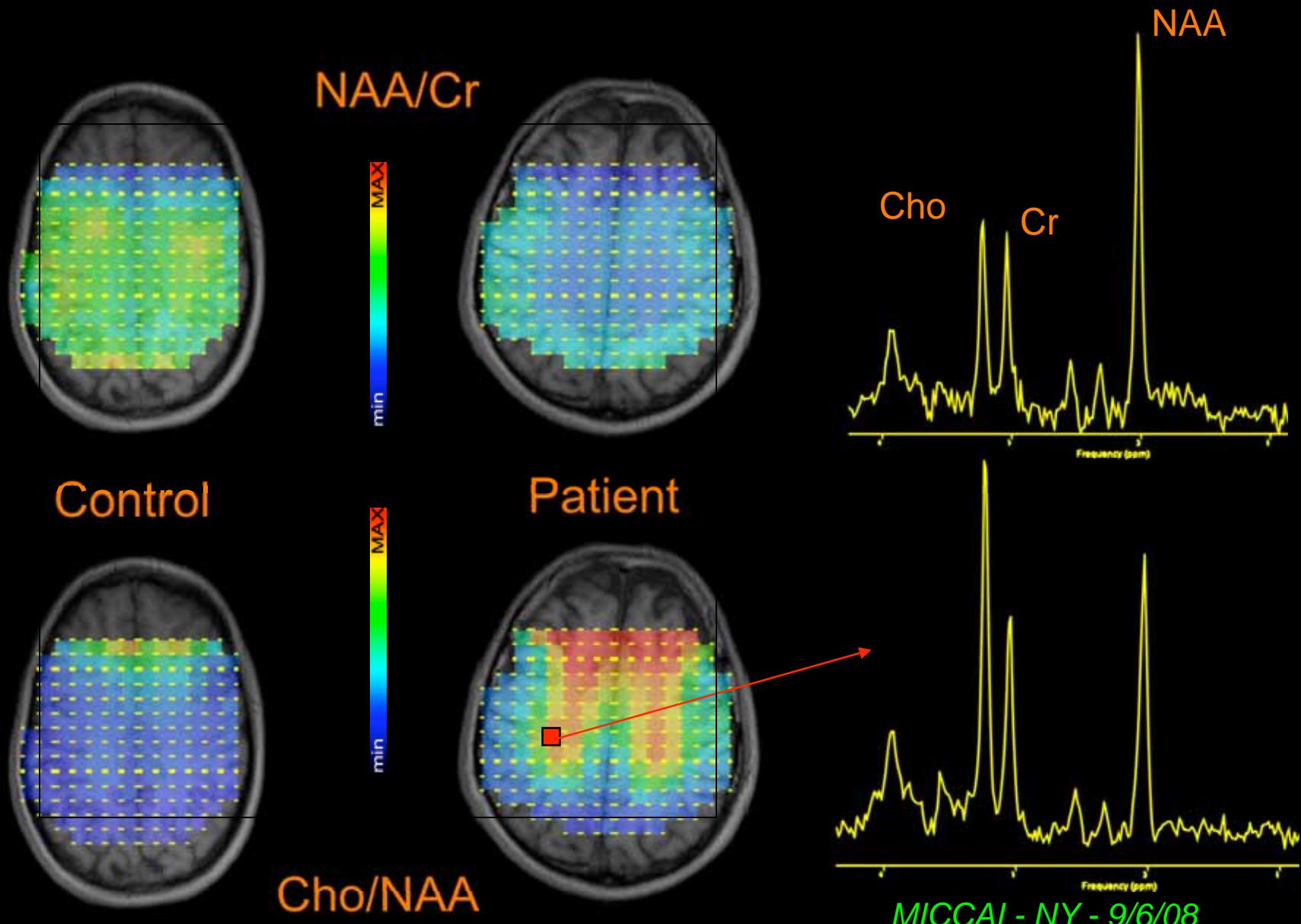
- Quantification by QUEST

Semi-parametric time-domain algorithm
with basis-set (NAA, Cho, Cr, Ins) from
NMRScope quantum mechanic simulator

- Baseline estimation
by subtraction method (15 pts)

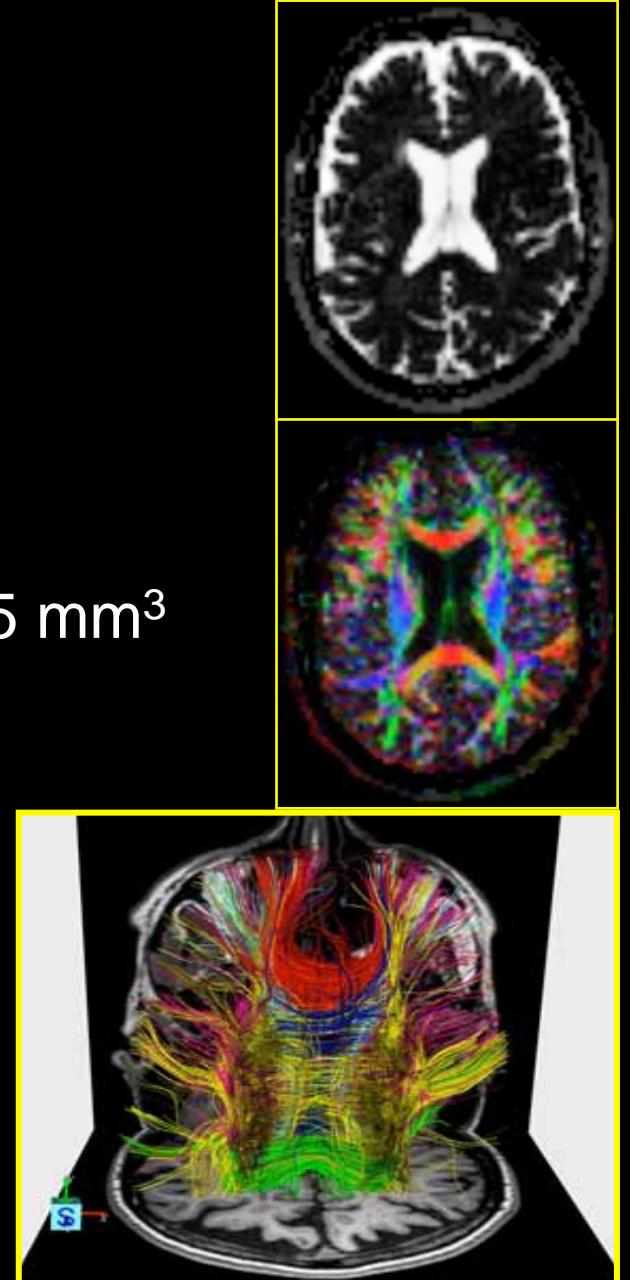


Metabolic Results

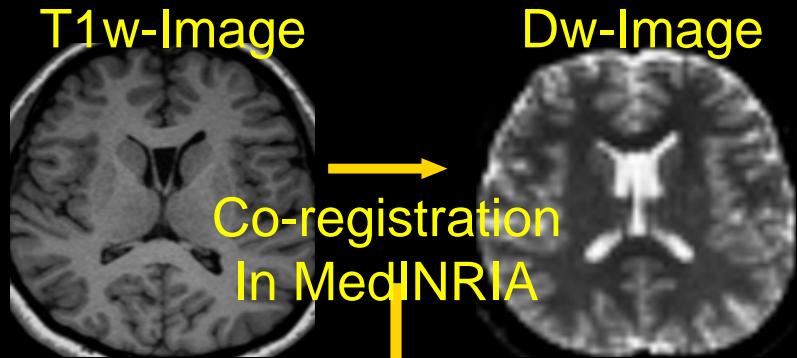


DTI protocol

- Acquisition
 - EPI sequence 128 x 128
 - 51 axial slices in AC-PC
 - Isotropic resolution of 2.5 x 2.5 x 2.5 mm³
 - 24 directions with b=1000 s/mm²
- Processing: MedINRIA
 - Images of ADC & FA
 - Fiber tracking on all brain and ROIs



DTI pre-processings



Affine Transformation

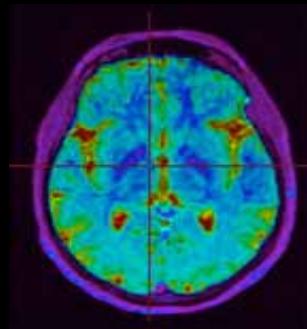
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrix :

$$[A_{11} \ A_{12} \ A_{13} \ A_{21} \ A_{22} \ A_{23} \ A_{31} \ A_{32} \ A_{33} \ t_1 \ t_2 \ t_3]$$

Translation Vector

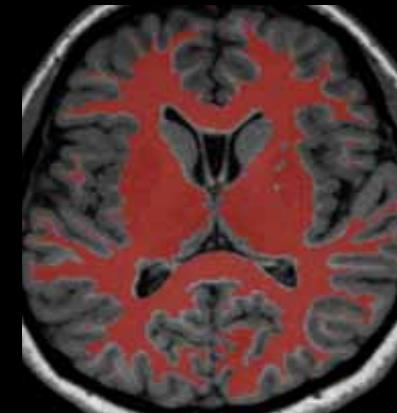
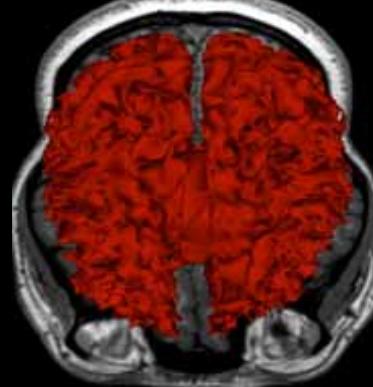
$$T = \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ t_2 \\ t_3 \end{bmatrix}$$



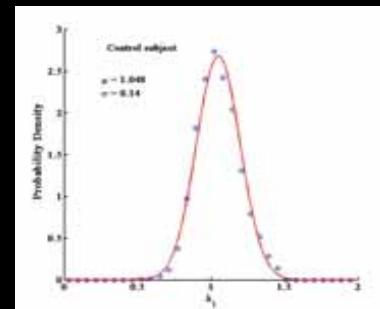
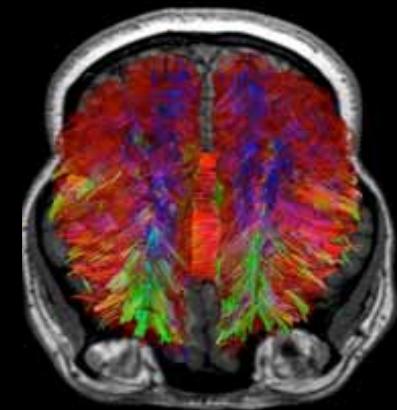
Fusion of
T1w- and
Dw- images
co-registered

Global WM analysis

Segmentation
with FAST-FSL
of WM tissue on
T1w-image

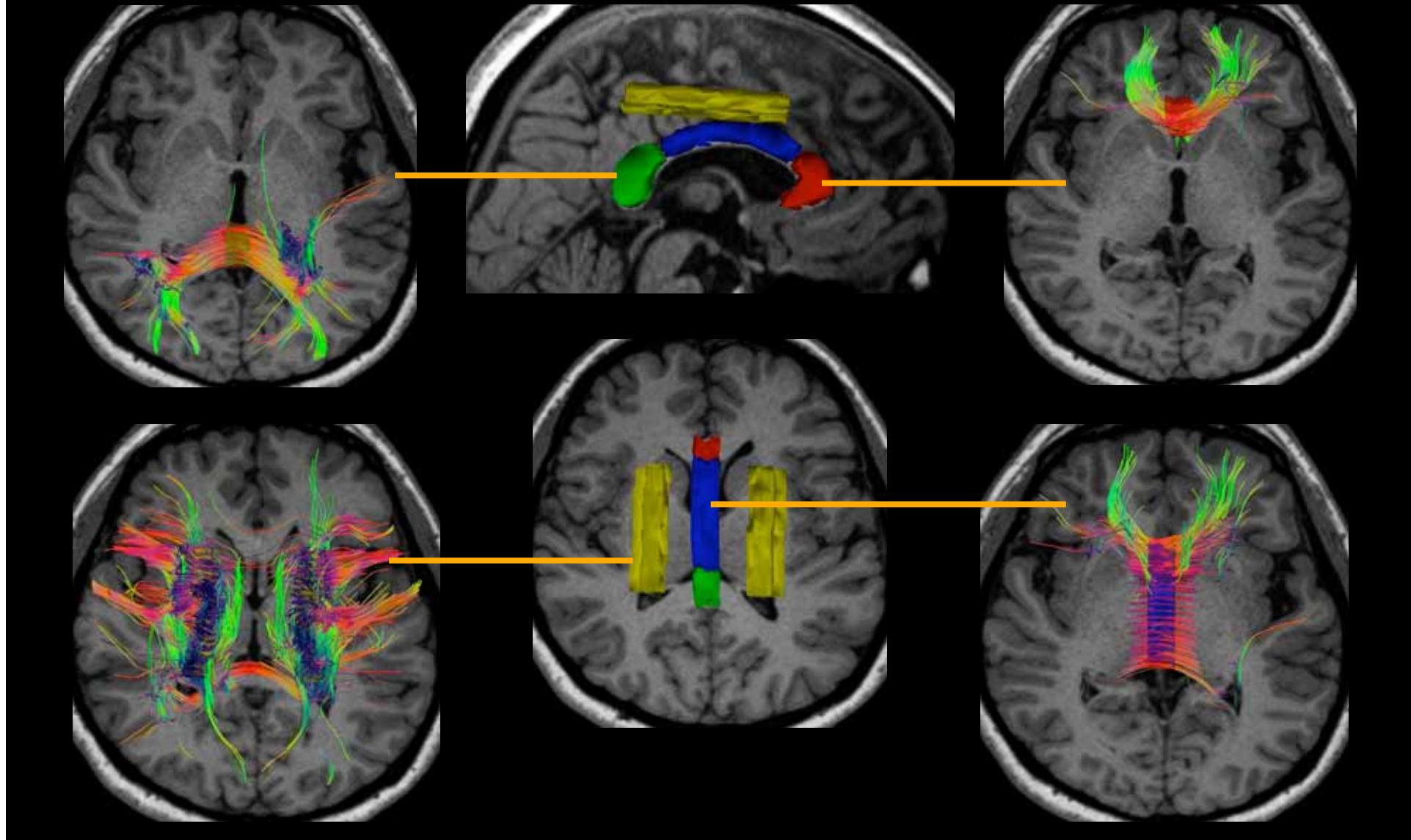


Import of ROI
in MedINRIA



Fit of FA, ADC, & λ
histogram values
in Matlab

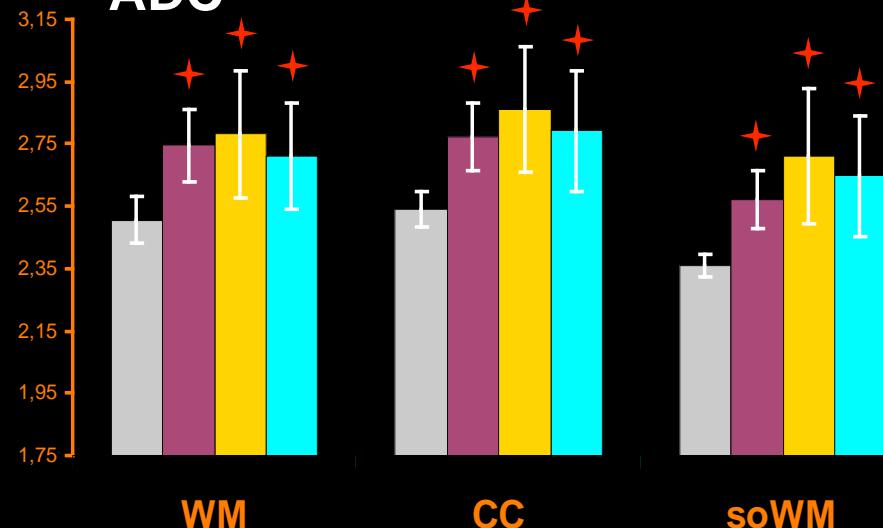
Manual selection of Corpus Callosum & SoWM ROIs



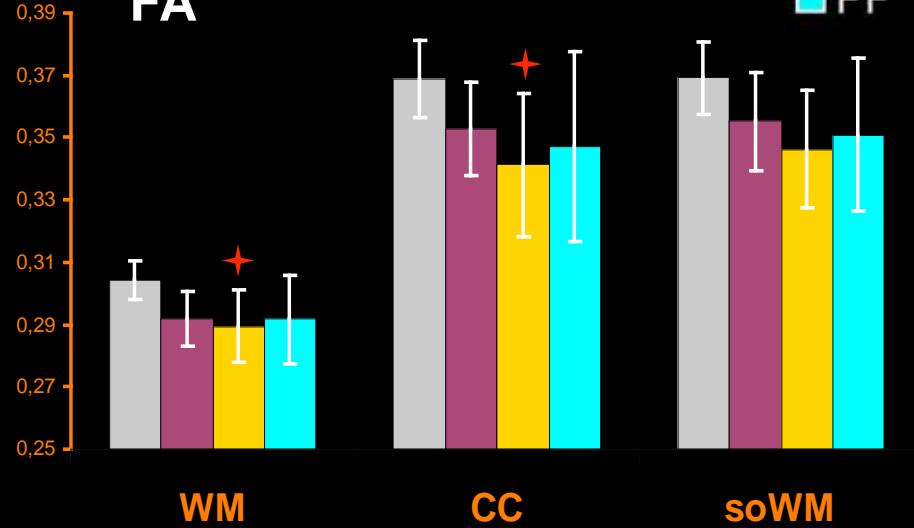
Diffusivity Results in Fibers

■ C
■ RR
■ SP
■ PP

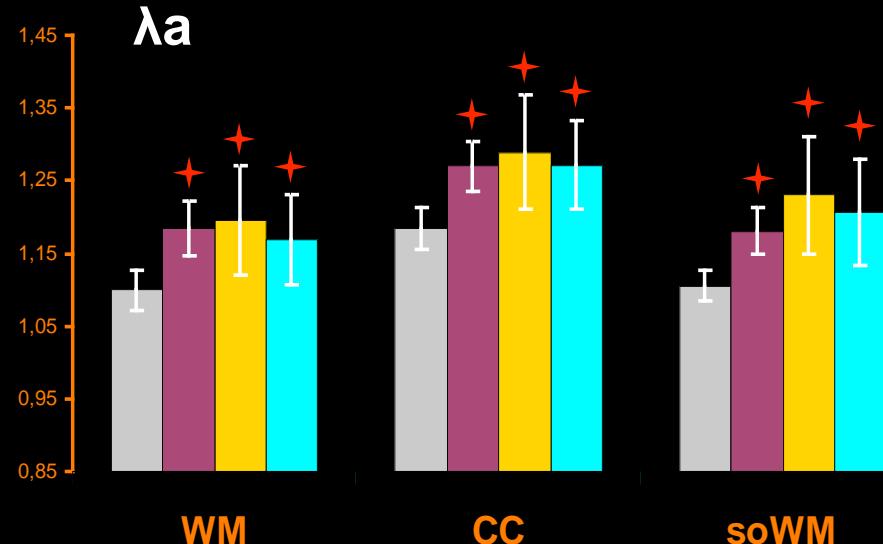
ADC



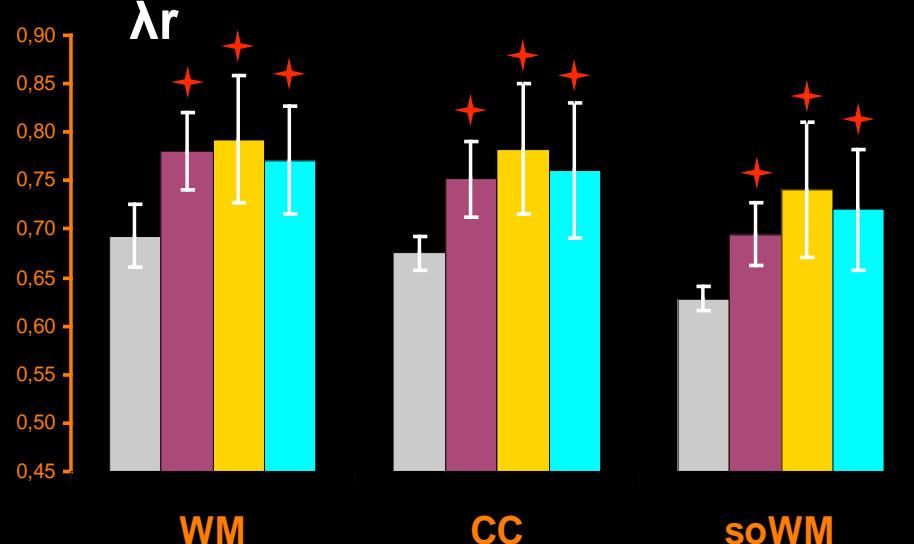
FA



λ_a

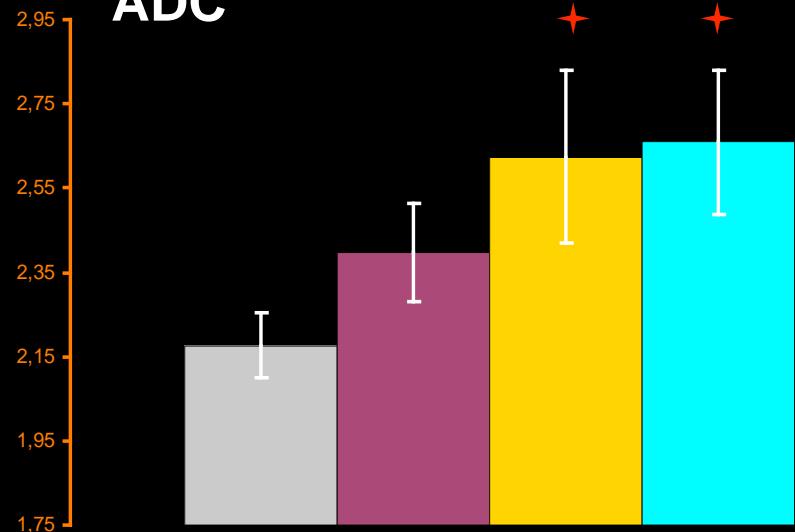


λ_r

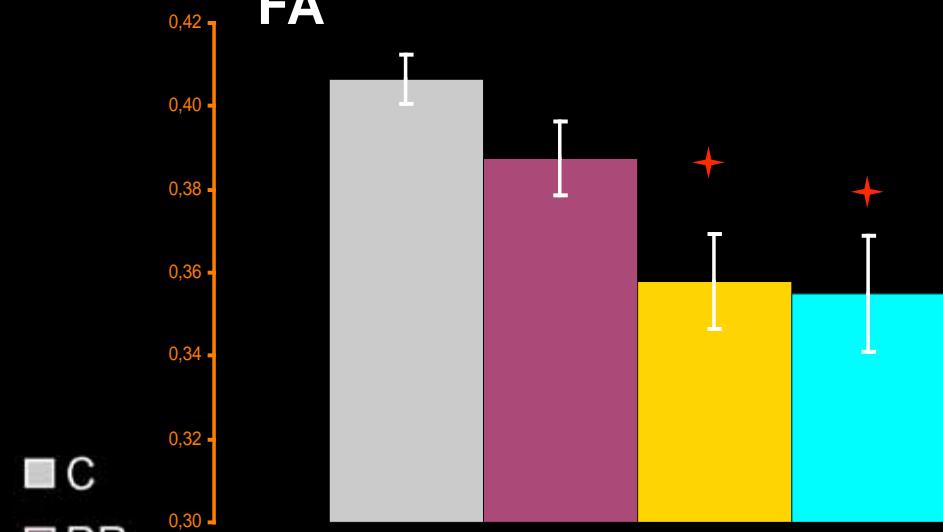


Diffusivity Results in SoWM ROI

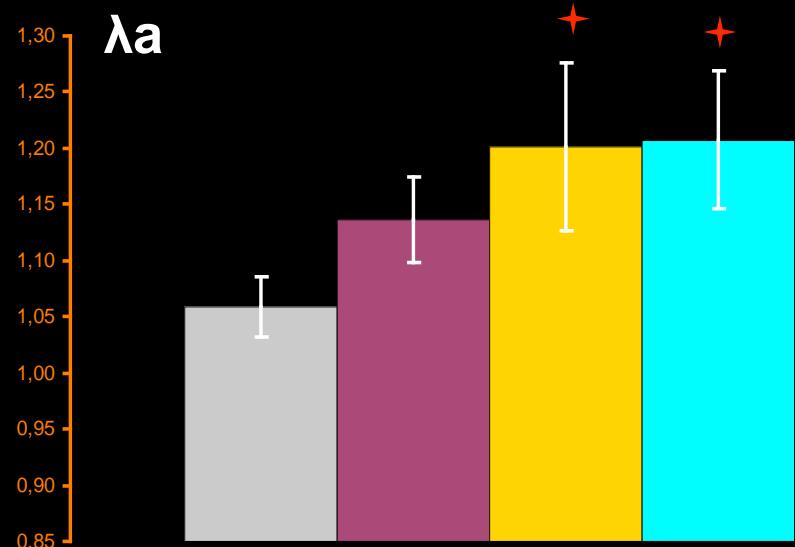
ADC



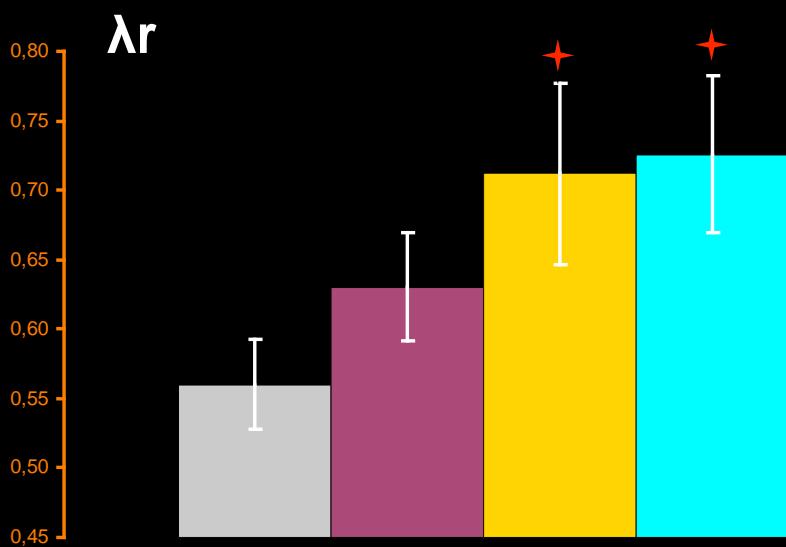
FA



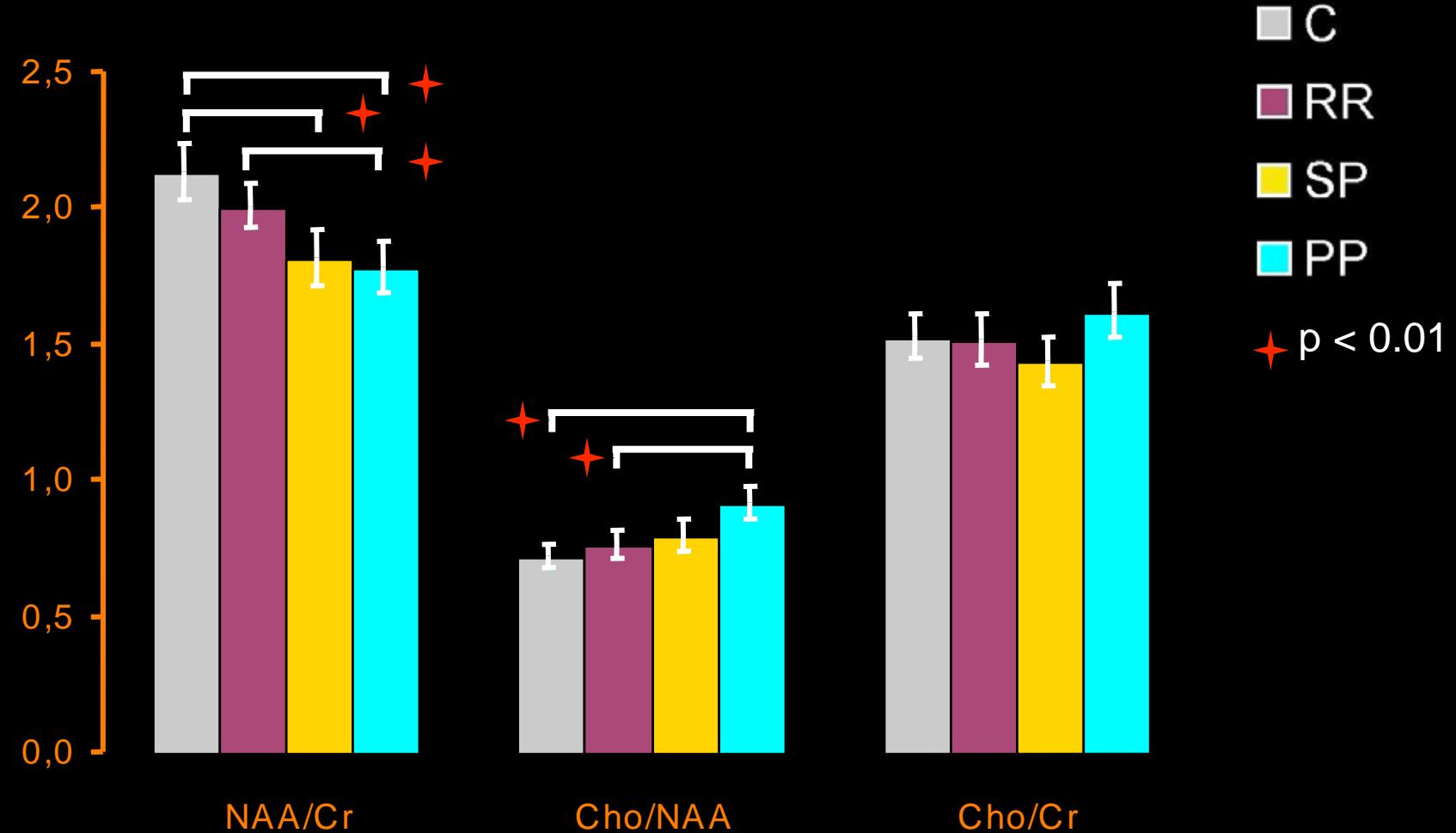
λ_a



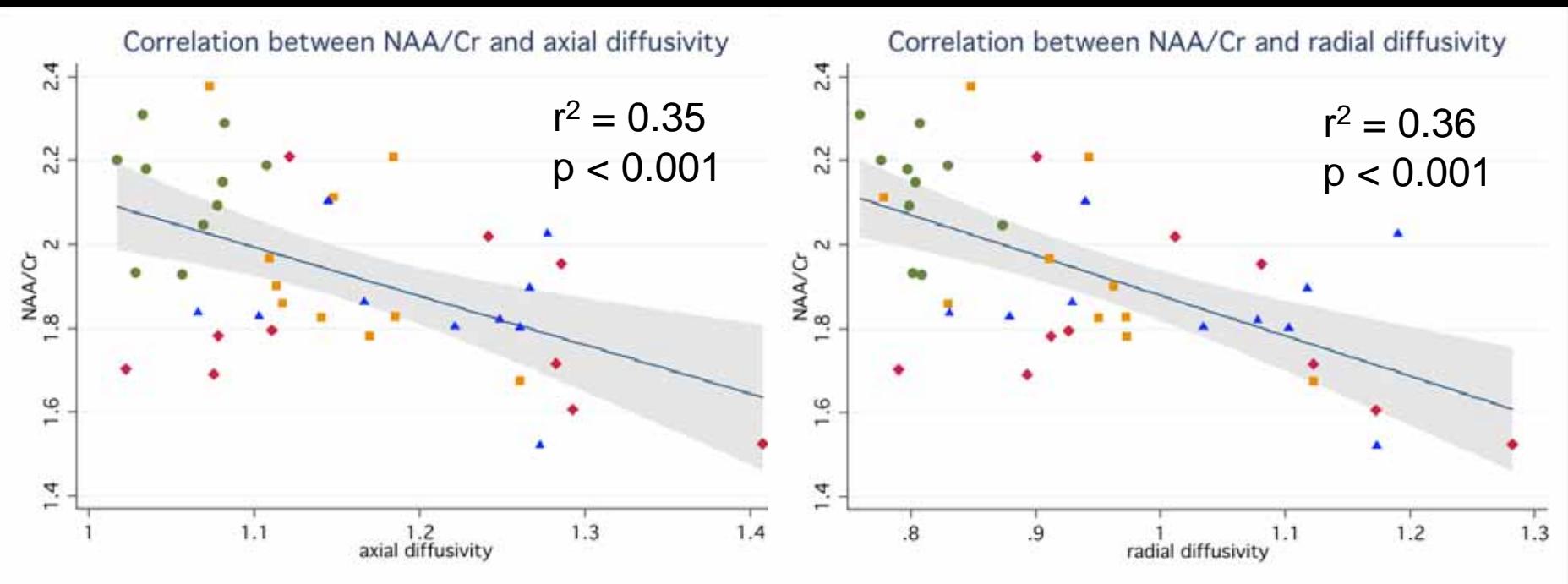
λ_r



Metabolic Results

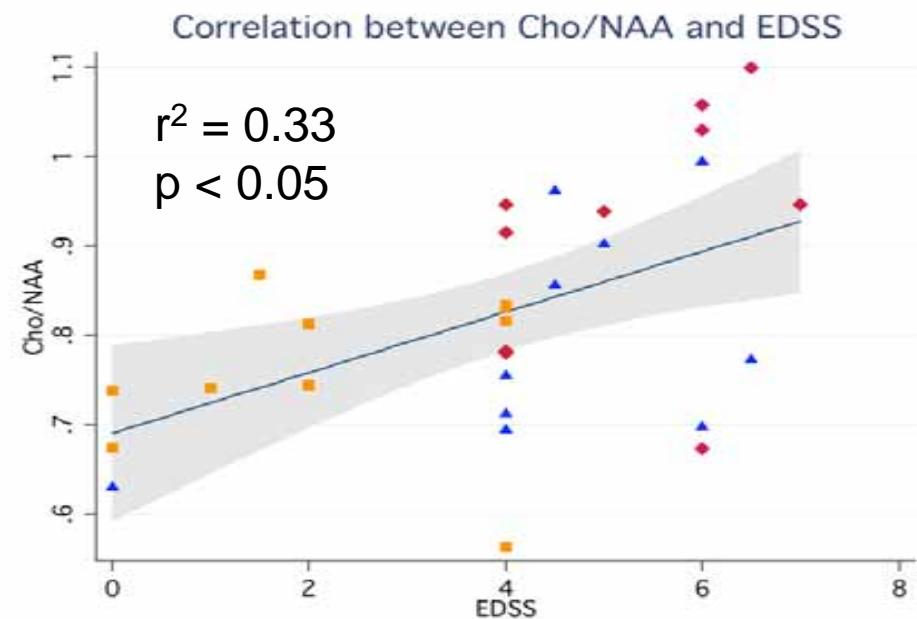
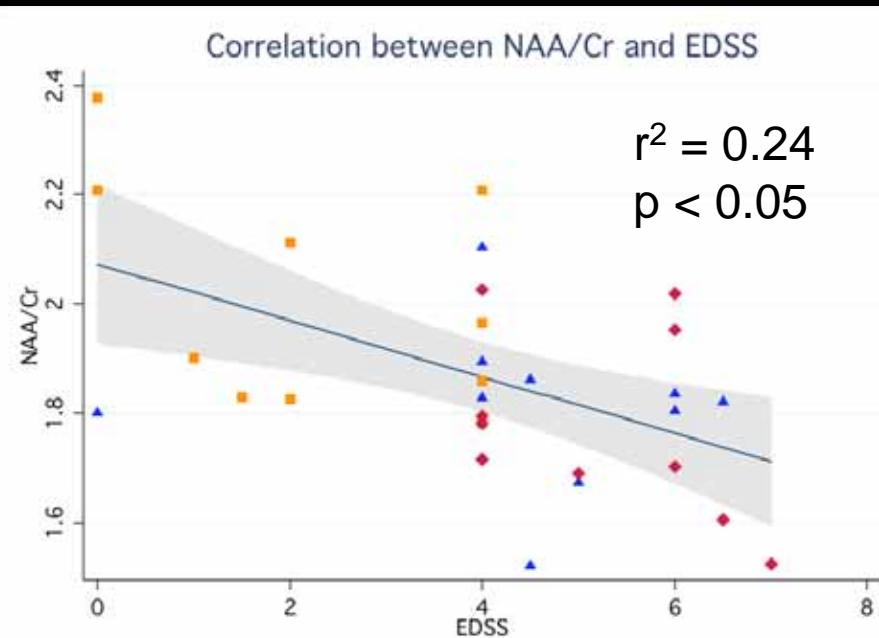


Correlation between metabolism and diffusivity



- Controls
- RR
- ▲ SP
- ◆ PP

Correlation between metabolism and clinical handicap



- Controls
- RR
- ▲ SP
- ◆ PP

Discussion

- Correlation between metabolic and diffusivity markers reflecting both inflammatory and neurodegenerative processes
- MRSI confirm \uparrow Cho and \downarrow NAA in SP and PP
 - Significant correlation between metabolism and disability
 - Significant increase of Cho/NAA ration in PP form being more specific marker of severe inflammation process
- DTI shows \uparrow ADC, \downarrow FA, $\uparrow \lambda_a$ & $\uparrow \lambda_r$ in RR, SP & PP
 - At different extents between clinical forms
 - No correlation with disability
 - Larger increase in λ_r than λ_a that may reflect greater changes in membrane porosity than in axonal integrity

Conclusion

- MRSI & DTI provide markers :
 - Sensitive to inflammatory and neurodegenerative processes
 - Correlate or not with disability
- Investigation of clinical status (EDSS & MSFC) and its correlation with functional markers
- Analyze in each patient
 - Longitudinal changes
 - Correlation between functional markers and disability
- Measure the evolution rate in each patient
- Predict its clinical form for a better therapeutic approach

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