

# Functional MRI at the NIH

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Section on Functional Imaging Methods

<http://fim.nih.nih.gov>

Laboratory of Brain and Cognition

&

Functional MRI Facility

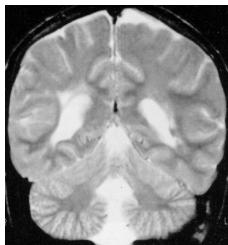
<http://fmrif.nih.nih.gov>



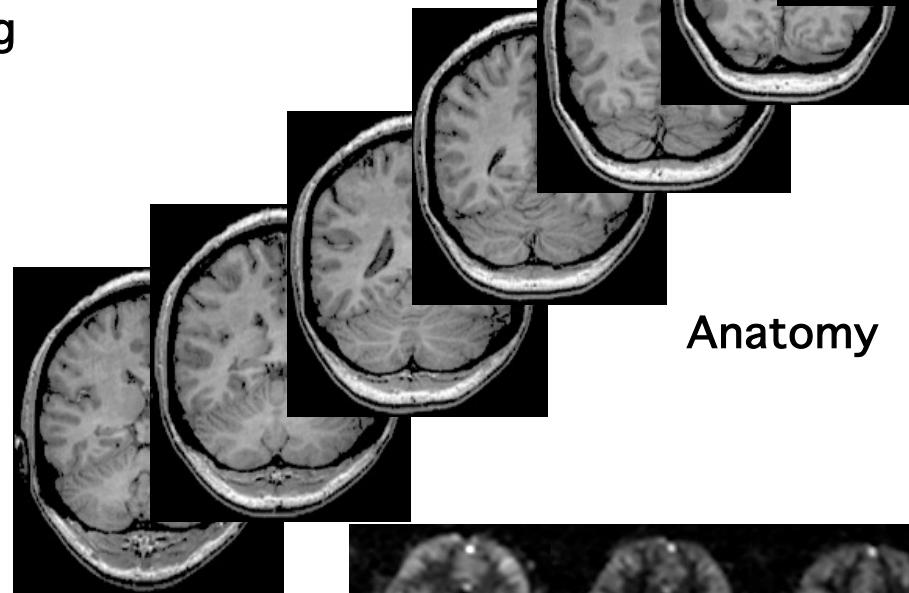
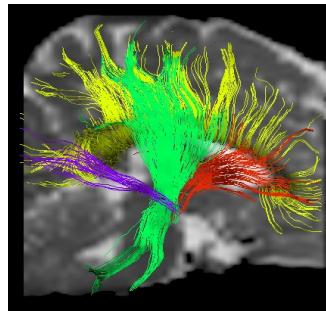
## Venography



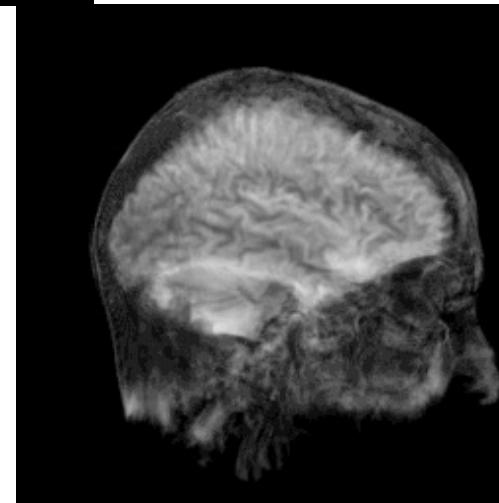
T1 weighted    T2 weighted



## Fiber Track Imaging



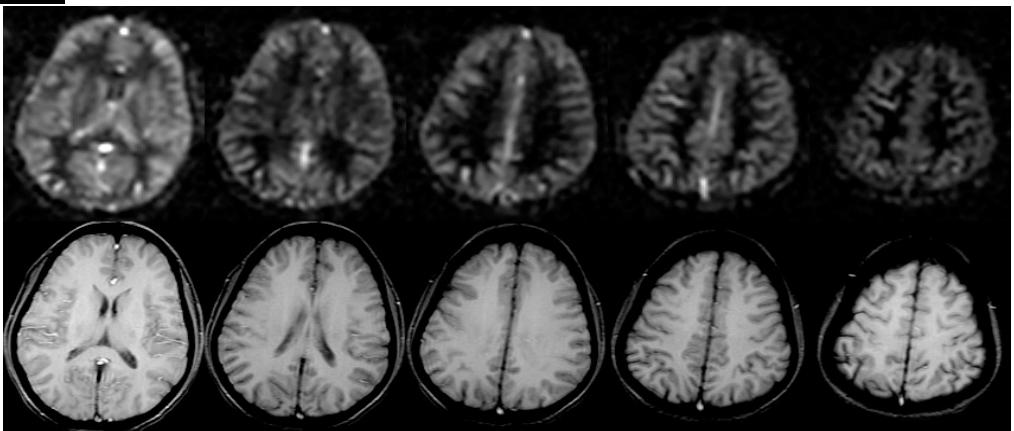
Anatomy



## Angiography

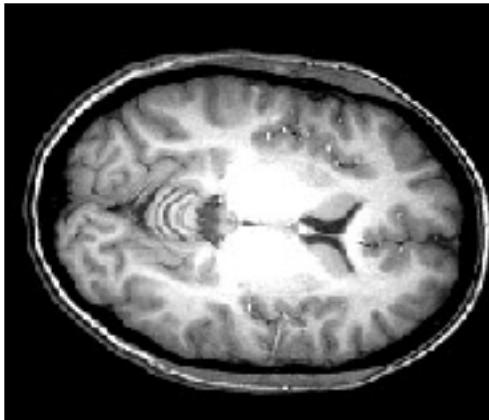


Perfusion



# MRI vs. fMRI

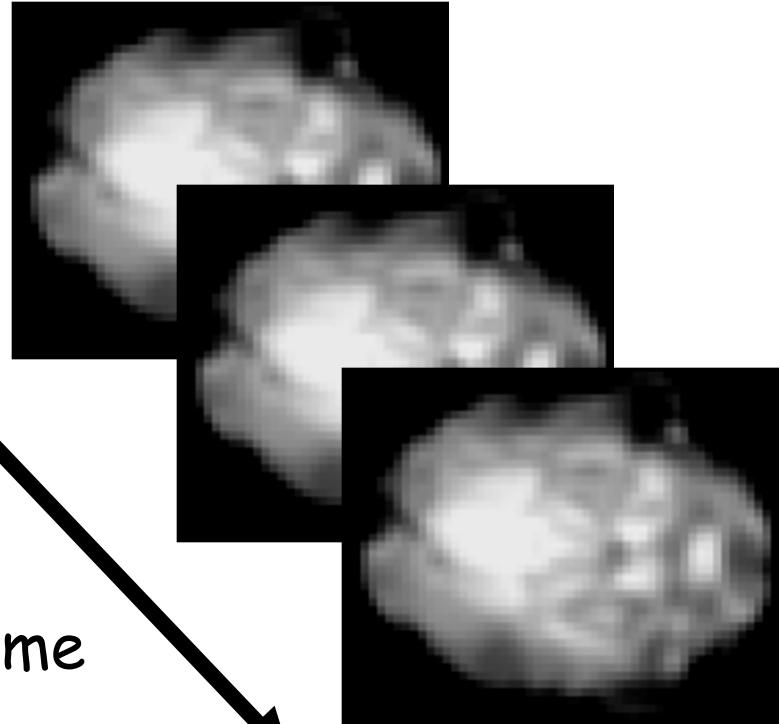
MRI



one image

high resolution  
(1 mm or less)

fMRI

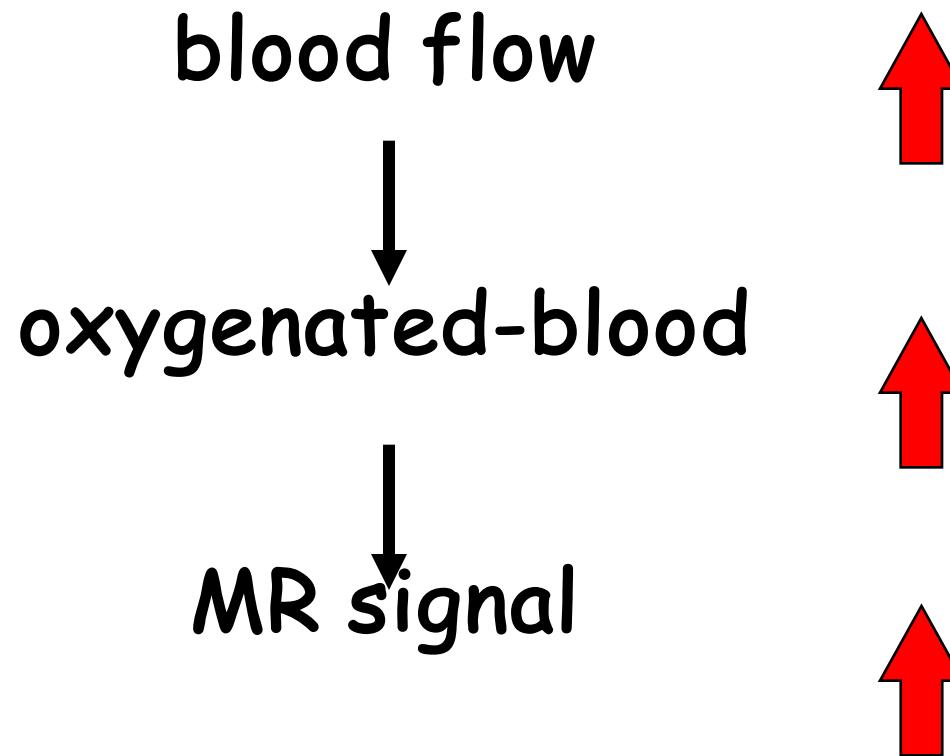


many images  
(e.g., every 2 sec for 5 mins)

low resolution  
(1.5 to 4 mm)



# BOLD (Blood Oxygen Level Dependent) Contrast



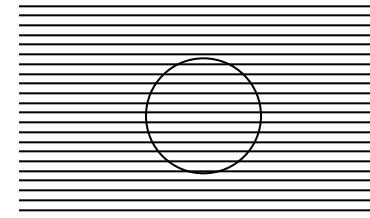
# Basis of BOLD Contrast

Oxygenated and deoxygenated red blood cells have different magnetic properties

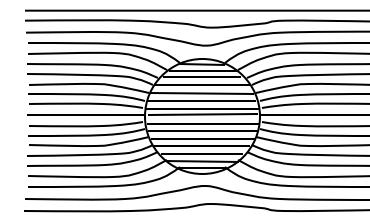


red blood cells

oxygenated



deoxygenated

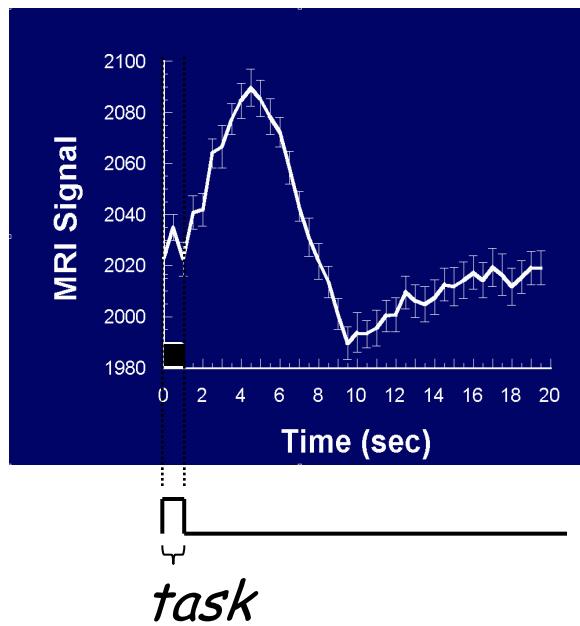
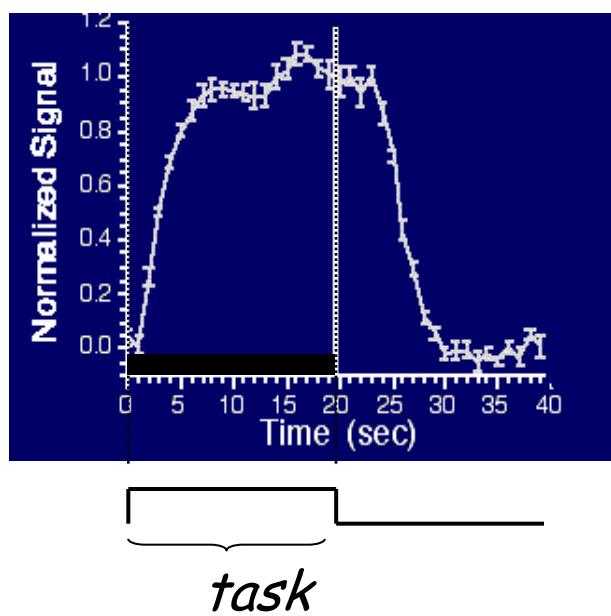


L. Pauling, C. D. Coryell, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 22, 210-216, 1936.

K.R. Thulborn, J. C. Waterton, et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 714: 265-270, 1982.

S. Ogawa, T. M. Lee, A. R. Kay, D. W. Tank, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87, 9868-9872, 1990.

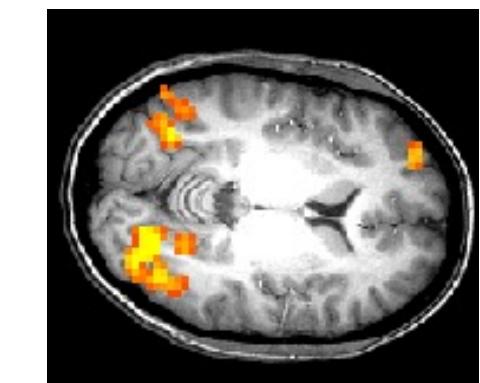
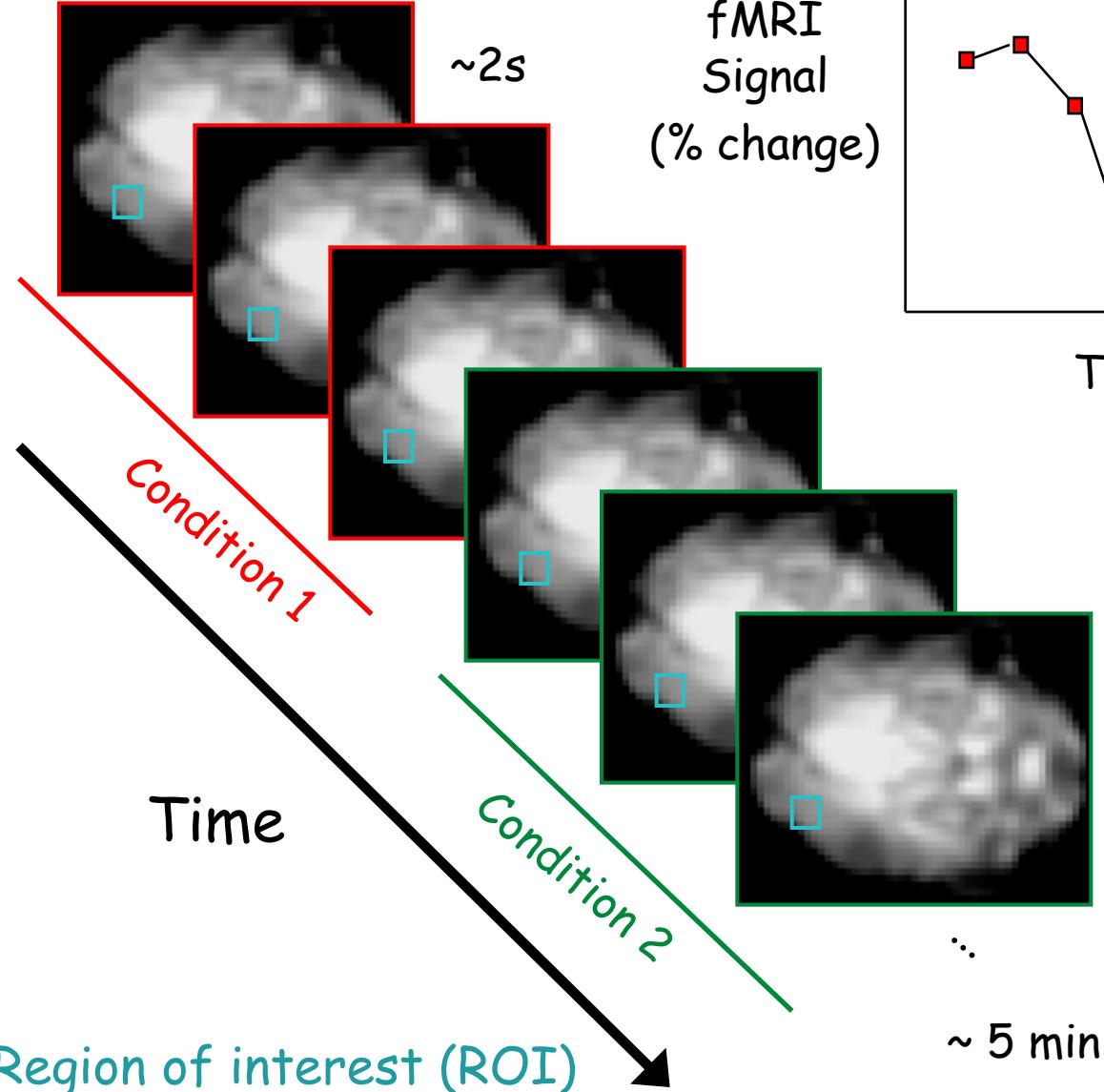
# BOLD Contrast Imaging





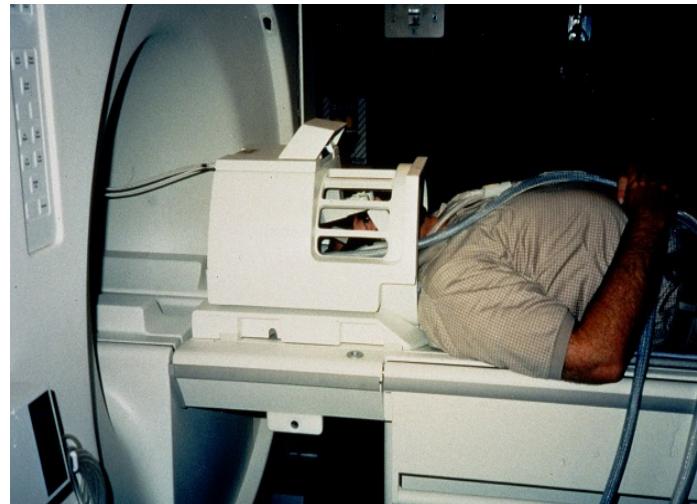
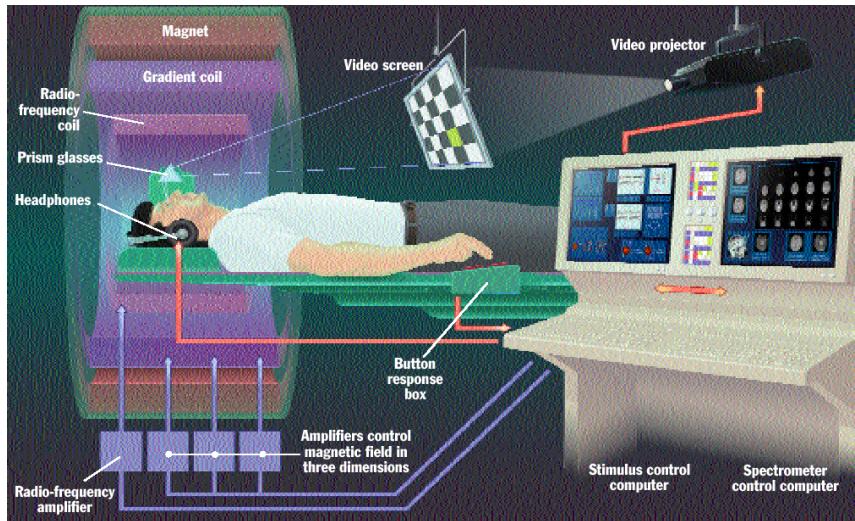
# Activation Statistics

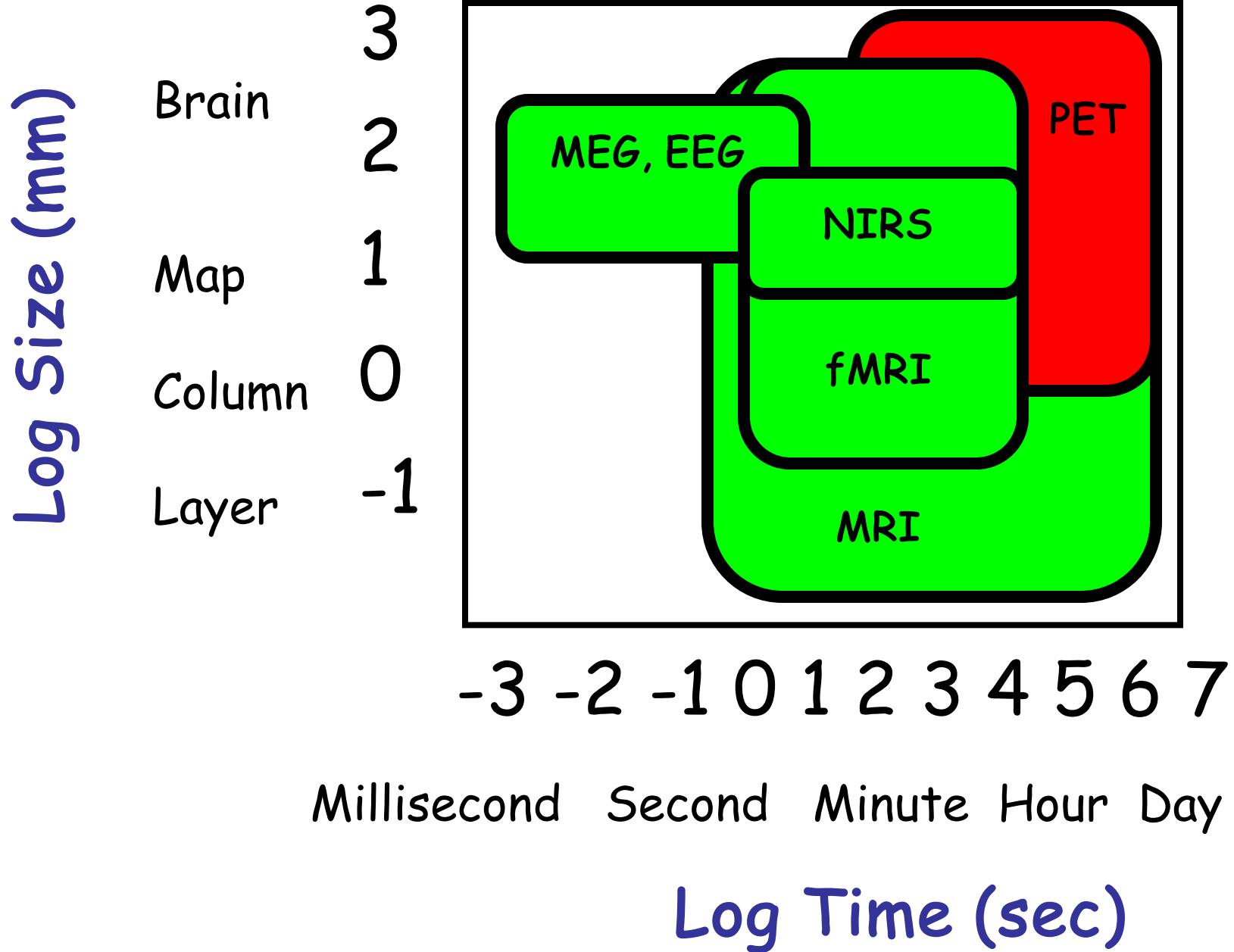
Functional images



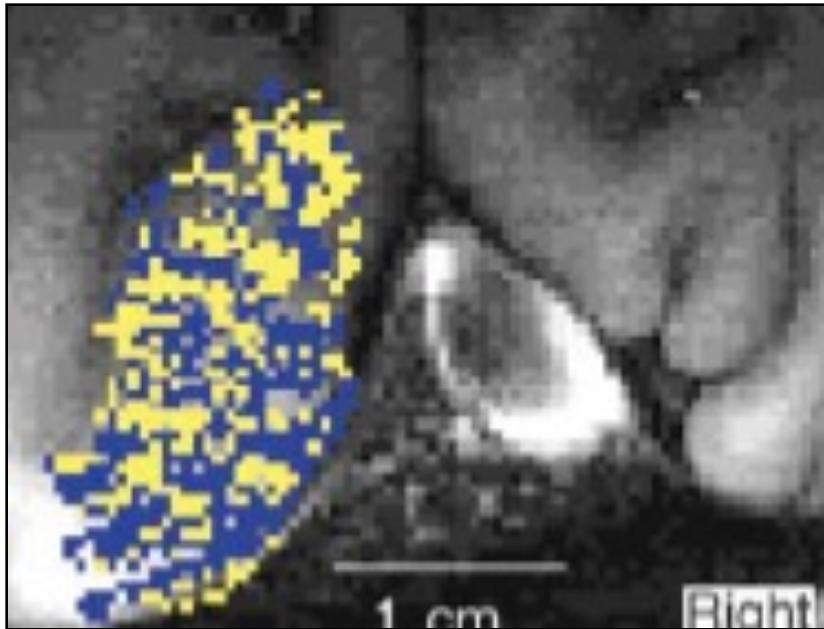
Statistical Map  
superimposed on  
anatomical MRI image

# fMRI Setup



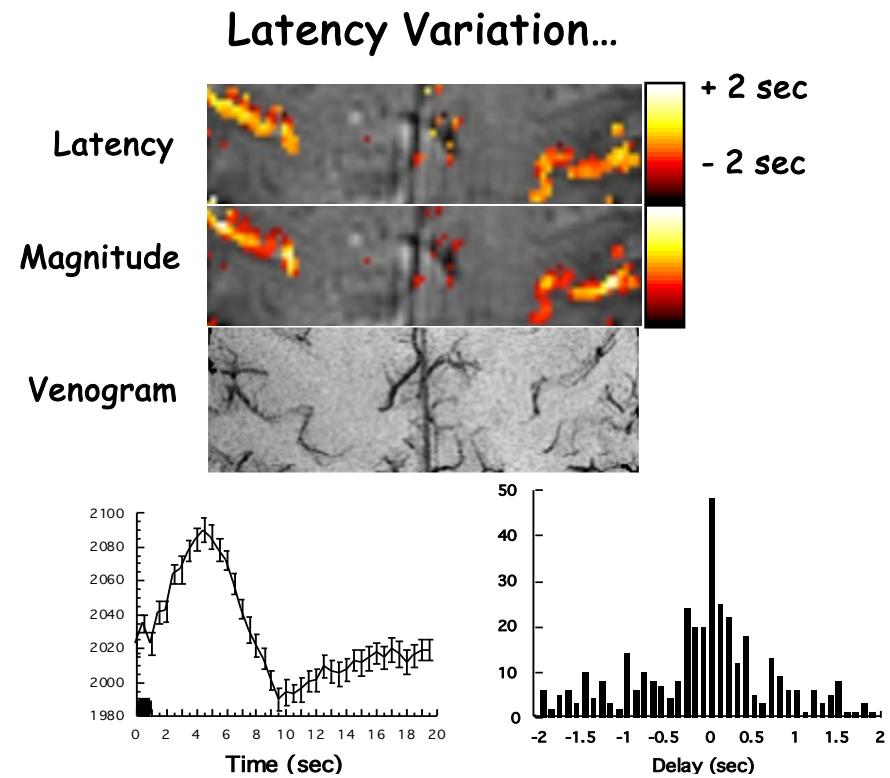


# Spatial and Temporal Resolution



Cheng, et al. (2001) Neuron, 32:359-374

Spatial



P. A. Bandettini, (1999) "Functional MRI" 205-220.

Temporal

# Interpretation

Neuronal Activation

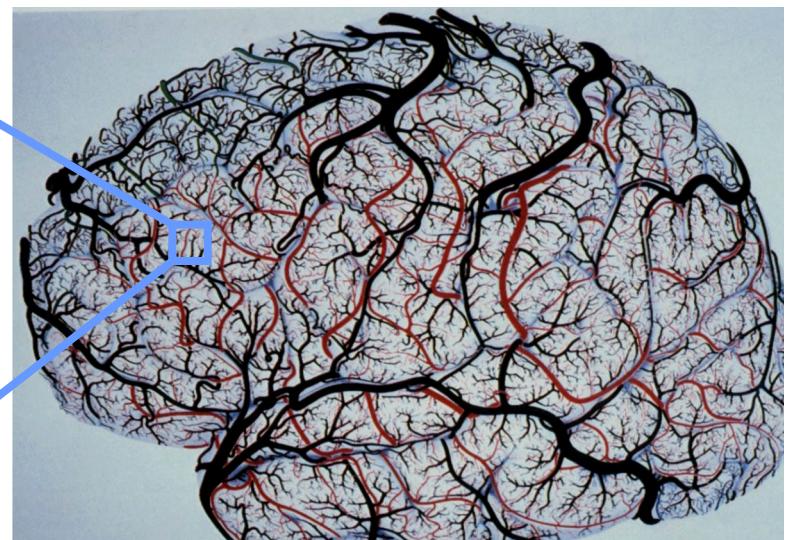
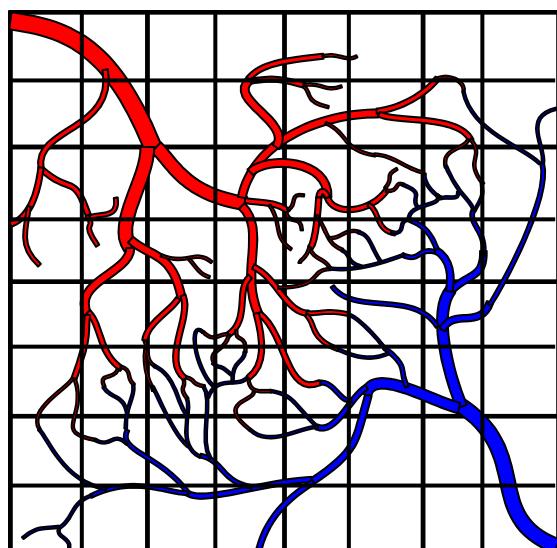


Hemodynamics

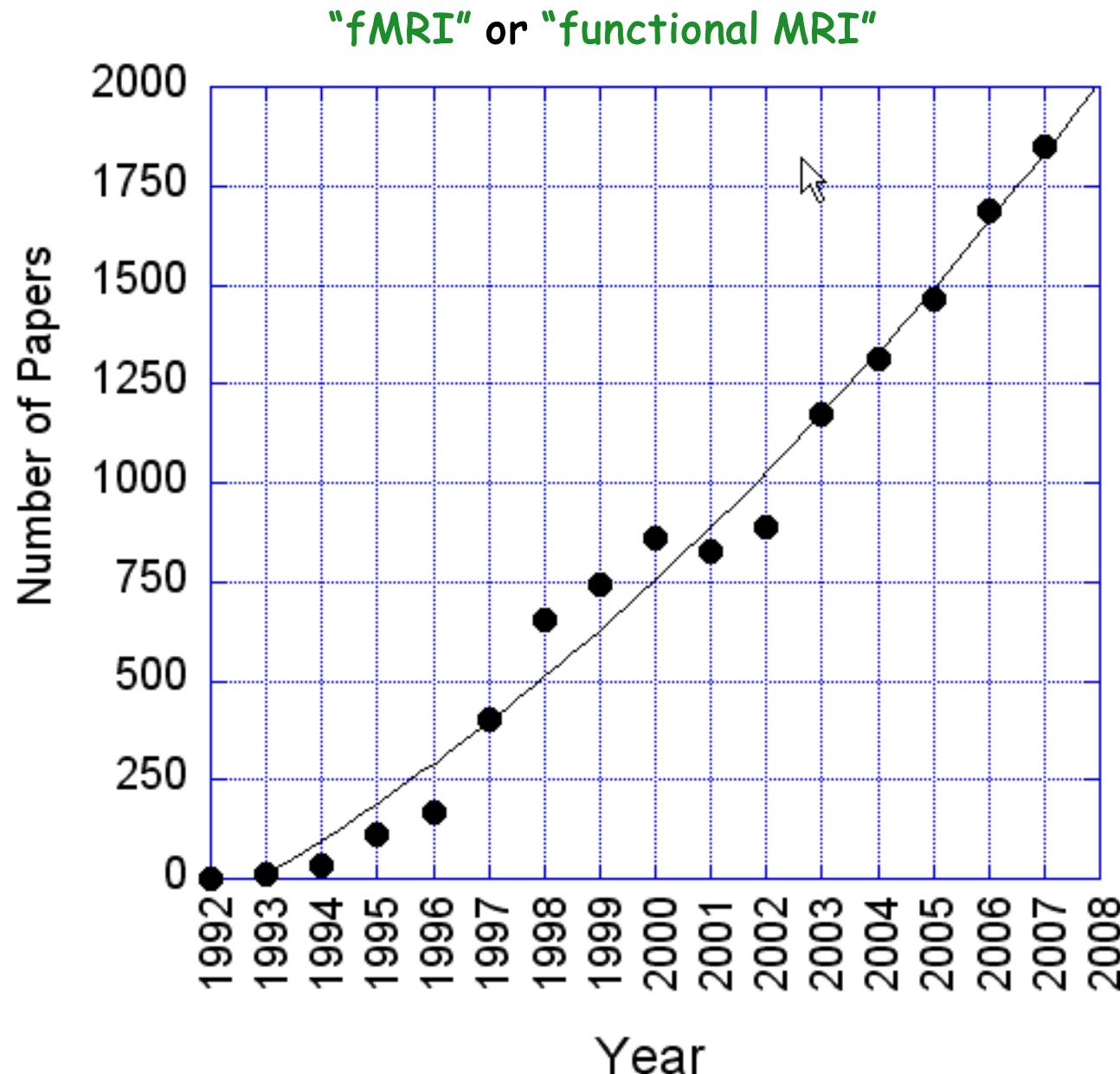
Measured Signal



Noise

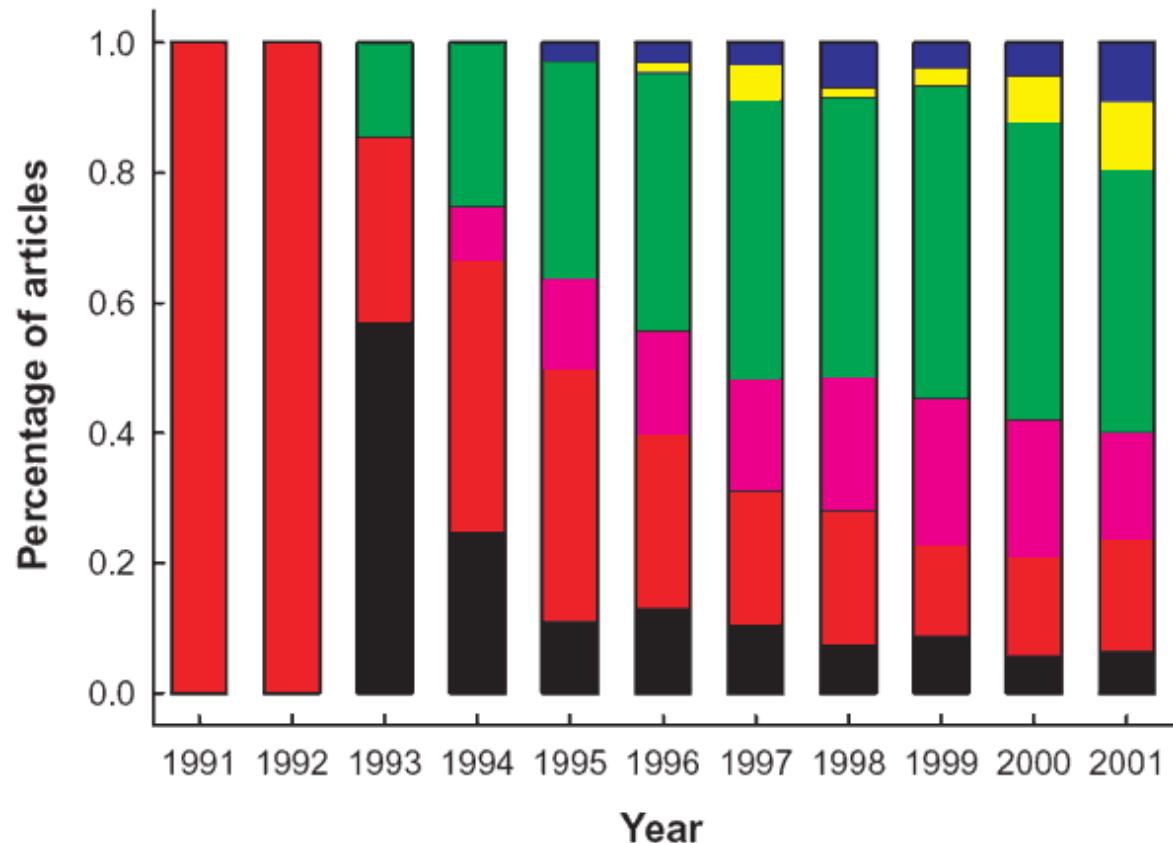


# Scopus: Articles or Reviews Published per Year



## Type of fMRI research performed

Motor  
Primary Sensory  
Integrative Sensory  
Basic Cognition  
High-Order Cognition  
Emotion



J. Illes, M. P. Kirsch, J. D. E. Gabrielli,  
Nature Neuroscience, 6 (3) p.205, 2001

# Users

## NIMH:

Peter Bandettini, Ph.D.  
Chris Baker, Ph.D.  
Karen Berman, M.D.  
James Blair, Ph.D.  
Jay Giedd, M.D.  
Christian Grillon, Ph.D.  
Wayne Drevets, M.D.  
Ellen Liebenluft, M.D.  
Alex Martin, Ph.D  
Husseini Manji, M.D.  
Andreas Meyer-Lindenberg, M.D.  
Mort Mishkin, Ph.D  
Elizabeth Murray, Ph.D  
Daniel Pine, M.D.  
Judith Rapaport, M.D.  
Jun Shen, Ph.D.  
Susan Swedo, M.D.  
Leslie Ungerleider, Ph.D.  
Daniel Weinberger, M.D.

## NINDS:

Roscoe Brady, M.D.  
Leonardo Cohen, M.D.  
Jeff Duyn, Ph.D.  
Jordan Grafman, Ph.D.  
Mark Hallet, Ph.D.  
John Hallenbeck, M.D.  
Alan Koretsky, Ph.D.  
Christy Ludlow, Ph.D.  
Henry F. McFarland, M.D.  
Edward Oldfield, M.D.  
William Theodore, M.D.

## NIAAA:

Daniel Hommer, M.D.

## NICHD:

Peter Basser, Ph.D.  
Allen Braun, M.D.

## NCI:

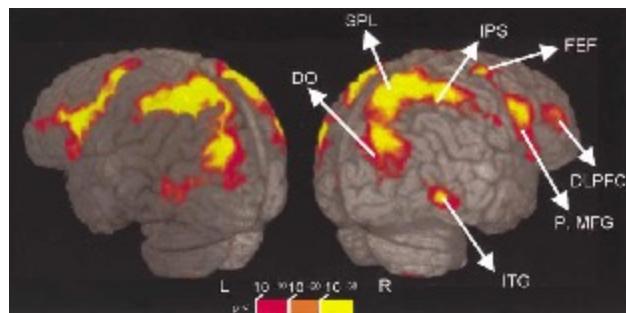
Kathy Warren, M.D.

# fMRI Studies at the NIH..

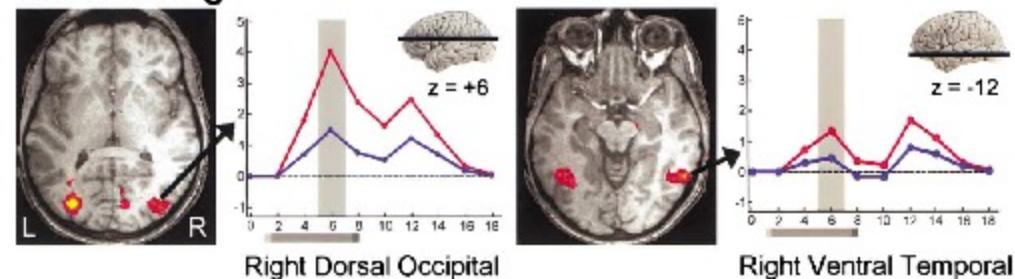
- Epilepsy
- Visual processing
- Mood disorders
- Learning
- Habituation
- Plasticity/Recovery
- Motor Function
- Auditory processing
- Attention
- Language
- Speech
- Stroke
- Social Interaction
- Development
- Aging
- Genetics
- Decision making

# Neural Correlates of Visual Working Memory: fMRI Amplitude Predicts Task Performance

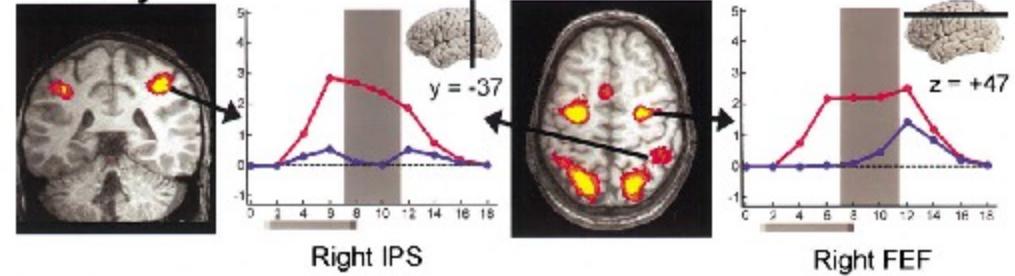
Luiz Pessoa,<sup>1</sup> Eva Gutierrez, Peter A. Bandettini,  
and Leslie G. Ungerleider  
Laboratory of Brain and Cognition  
National Institute of Mental Health  
National Institutes of Health  
Bethesda, Maryland 20892



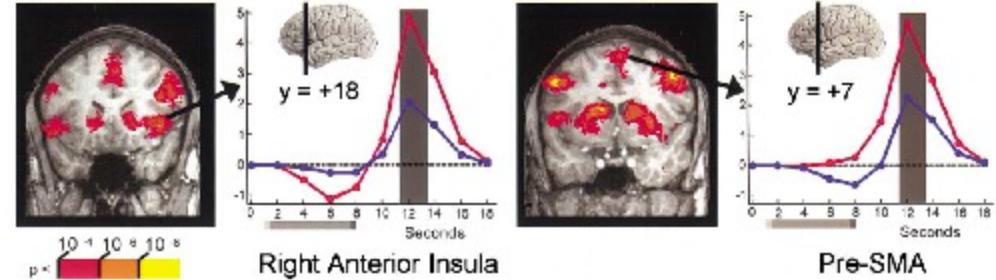
## A. Encoding



## B. Delay



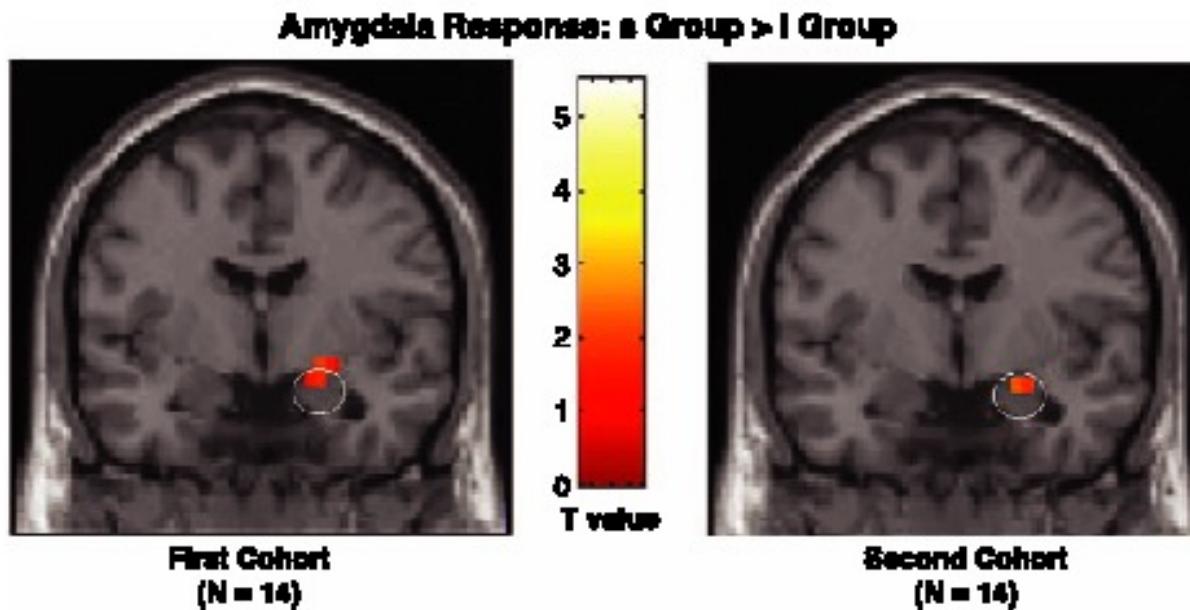
## C. Test



Comparison of two groups of *normal* individuals with differences in the Serotonin Transporter Gene

# Serotonin Transporter Genetic Variation and the Response of the Human Amygdala

Ahmad R. Hariri,<sup>1</sup> Venkata S. Mattay,<sup>1</sup> Alessandro Tessitore,<sup>1</sup>  
Bhaskar Kolachana,<sup>1</sup> Francesco Fera,<sup>1</sup> David Goldman,<sup>2</sup>  
Michael F. Egan,<sup>1</sup> Daniel R. Weinberger<sup>1\*</sup>



# Uses

## Understanding normal brain organization and changes

- networks involved with specific tasks (low to high level processing)
- changes over time (seconds to years)
- correlates of behavior (response accuracy, performance changes...)

## Clinical research

- correlates of specifically activated networks to clinical populations
- presurgical mapping

# Future Uses

## Complementary use for clinical diagnosis

- utilization of clinical research results
- prediction of pathology

## Clinical treatment and assessment

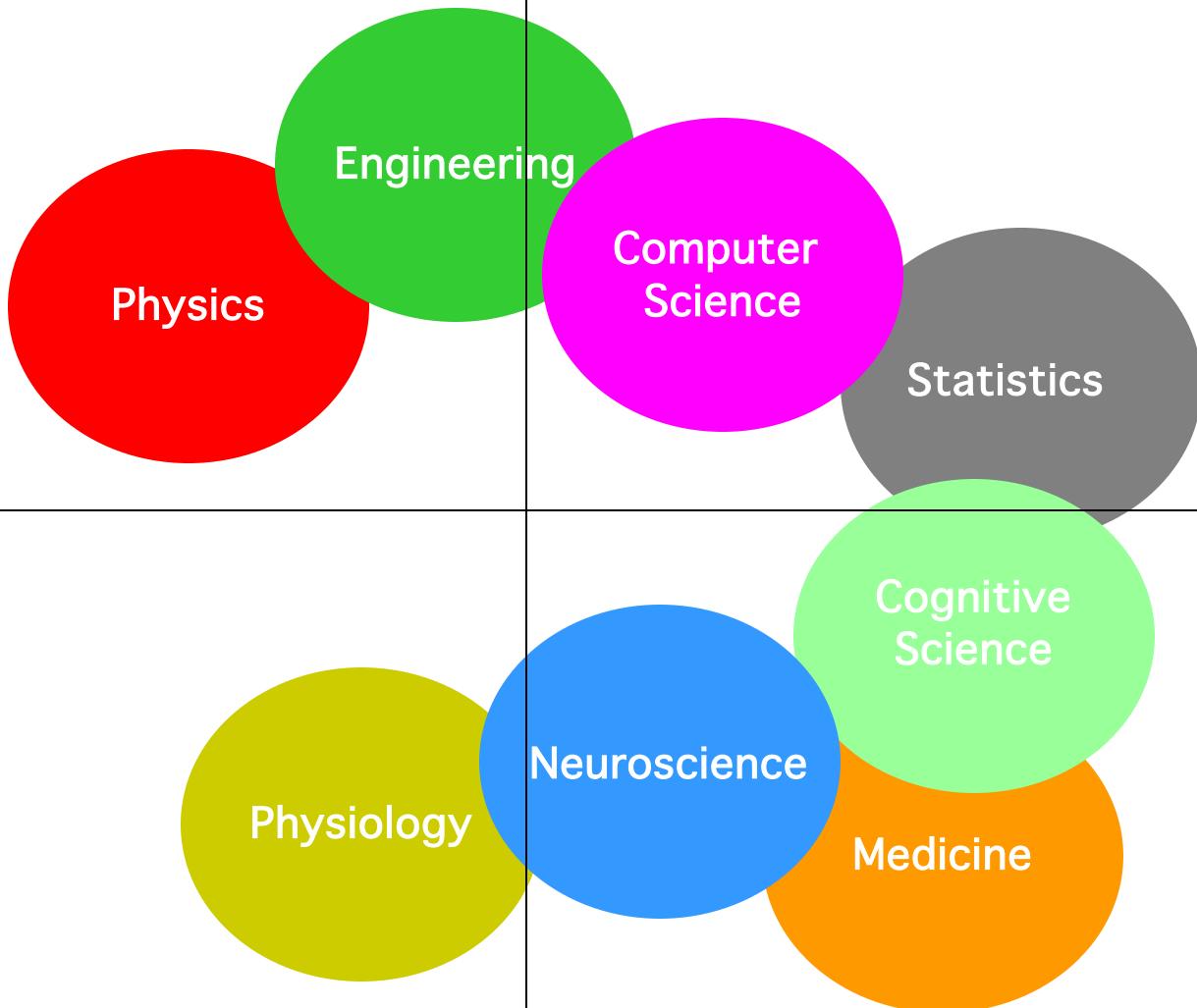
- drug, therapy, rehabilitation, biofeedback
- epileptic foci mapping
- drug effects

## Non clinical uses

- complementary use with behavioral, anatomical, other modality results
- lie detection
- prediction of behavior tendencies
- brain/computer interface

# Technology

# Methodology



# Interpretation

# Applications