MODEL SELECTION FOR MR STUDIES OF STROKE

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Acute Stroke Chronic Stroke MR, PET & Analysis

Acute Stroke	Chronic Stroke	MR, PEI & Andiysis		
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53 YO male arrives in ER at 17:50 by ambulance with L-sided flaccid paralysis, slurred speech, deviation of eyes to right, perseveration. Wife found him lying on floor at 17:30. Patient spoke normally with son at 17:00.

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DISCHARGE SUMMARY

Discharged to rehab. 28 days after admission.

Hospital course:

massive stroke + edema. Received tPA. Admitted to NNICU. Intubated. Craniectomy x2. Coma. DNR/DNI per family. Gradually improved & extubated. Pneumonia. Remaining dense hemiplegia, hemi-sensory loss, L homonymous hemianopsia.



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CLINICALTRIALS

MR perfusion & penumbra estimates have no predictive value for clinical outcomes





PERFUSION PERVOXEL

Observed tracer concentration C comprises:



PERFUSION PERVOXEL

Other common perfusion metrics:

Cerebral blood volume (fraction):

$$V_{\vec{r}} = \int^{\infty} dt' C_{\vec{r}}(t') \left/ \int^{\infty} dt' C_{\vec{r},a}(t') \right.$$

Mean transit time: $T_{ec{r}}\equiv V_{ec{r}}\,/F_{ec{r}}$, viz.



MR

- **Physically:** Bloch equations with fluid dynamics terms (*Torrey, Phys. Rev.* 104:563-565 (1956))
- Impractical for non-Newtonian, pulsatile flow of blood through "disordered" arterial, capillary & venous networks
- **N.B.:** upon oxygen-extraction in capillary beds, hemoglobin becomes paramagnetic
- **Traditionally:** assume intrinsic T_1, T_2 dynamics may be factored, leaving stationary relaxivity near the bolus passage of Gd:

$$\frac{\|M_{\vec{r}}(t)\|}{\int^{t_{\vec{r},0}} dt' M_{\vec{r}}(t')} \approx \exp\left[-\int^t dt' \mathscr{R}_{\vec{r}}(t')\right] = \exp\left[-\widetilde{\mathscr{R}}_{\vec{r}} \int^t dt' C_{\vec{r}}(t')\right]$$

QUESTIONABLE ASSUMPTIONS

- Arterial supply estimated from average of major arterial branches: $C_{\vec{r},a}(t) \Longrightarrow \overline{C_a(t)}$
- $F_{\vec{r}}, R_{\vec{r}}(t), V_{\vec{r}}$ estimated from SVD of convolution with averaged arterial supply $\overline{C_a(t)}$ using singular value thresholds ~20%

• Tracer conc. estimated from: $\log \|M_{\vec{r}}(t)\|$ Problems

• Not needed by Bayesian inference...

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BAYESIAN ANALYSIS} \\ \text{Gamma-variate: } \mathscr{G}_{\vec{r}}(\alpha,\beta,t_0,t) &= \left[\frac{1}{\beta^{\alpha+1}\Gamma(\alpha+1)}(t-t_0)^{\alpha}e^{-\beta(t-t_0)}\right]_{\vec{r}} \\ \text{Residue func:: } R_{\vec{r}}(t) \approx e^{-t/T_{\vec{r}}} \left[\sum_{m=0} c_{\vec{r},m} \left(\frac{t}{T_{\vec{r}}}\right)^m\right] \xrightarrow{\text{model sel.}} e^{-t/T_{\vec{r}}} \\ \text{Forward Problem: } \frac{\|M_{\vec{r}}(t)\|}{\int^{t_{\vec{r},0}} dt' M_{\vec{r}}(t')} \approx \exp\left[-\overline{\kappa} \widetilde{\mathscr{R}}_{\vec{r}} \int_{t_{\vec{r},0}}^t dt' \int_{t_{\vec{r},0}}^{t'} dt'' \dots \\ \dots \sum_{\substack{n=0\\\text{model sel.}}} F_{\vec{r},n} \mathscr{G}_{\vec{r}}(\alpha,\beta,t_{0,n},t'') R_{\vec{r}}(t'-t'',T_{\vec{r}})\right] \end{aligned}$$

BAYESIAN ANALYSIS

- Priors for parameters factored into independent, physiologically consistent Gaussians
- Marginalized likelihoods from Jeffreys' priors
- Joint posterior probabilities estimated with simulated annealing, Markovchain Monte Carlo, Metropolis-Hastings sampling

Lee, et al. Magn. Res. Med. 63:1305–1314 (2010) Shimony, et al. Bayesian Inf. & Max. Ent. Methods in Sci. & Eng. 55:805-815 (2006)







CASE 7377

Chronic moyamoya disease in a 45 YO male with minimal symptoms.

Enrolled in RO1 NS051631-04.

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COMPUTATION

IBM e I 350 Cluster: 7x x3950 M2 SMP nodes, I 6 quad core 2.4 GHz Xeon E7440 ea., **448 cores, < 17 Tflops** total

Qlogic 9240, DDR 288-port **Infiniband Switch**; 8000F GigE leaf & 8000R GigE aggregation switches

Management, Login, Gateway, General Parallel Filesystem: 9x x3650 M2 nodes, dual quad core Xeon L5520, Mellanox ConnectX 2-port, 4x DDR HCA, 4 Gb HBA ea.

DS4700 **storage controller**: 3x DS4000 EXP810 expansions

Pending: IBM iDataPlex Cluster: 168x dx360 M2 nodes, dual quad core 2.66 GHz Xeon X5550 (Nehalem-EP) ea., **1344 cores, < 57 Tflops** total

Single-model analysis, single perfusion-weighted EPI study:

~10¹⁷ flop, ~30 min

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NEXT STEPS?

- Evidence (marginal likelihood, marginal density of data, prior predictive, viz., $Z = \int L(\theta)\pi(\theta)d\theta$)
- More informative priors: clinical information?
- Oxygen metabolism

SUMMARY

MR evaluations of stroke have been <u>unable</u> to predict clinical outcomes.

Bayesian inference provides new models & metrics that may improve evaluation of stroke patients

Clinical trials are underway

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