



Application of independent component analysis (ICA) to identify and separate tumor arterial input function (AIF) in dynamic contrast enhanced-MRI

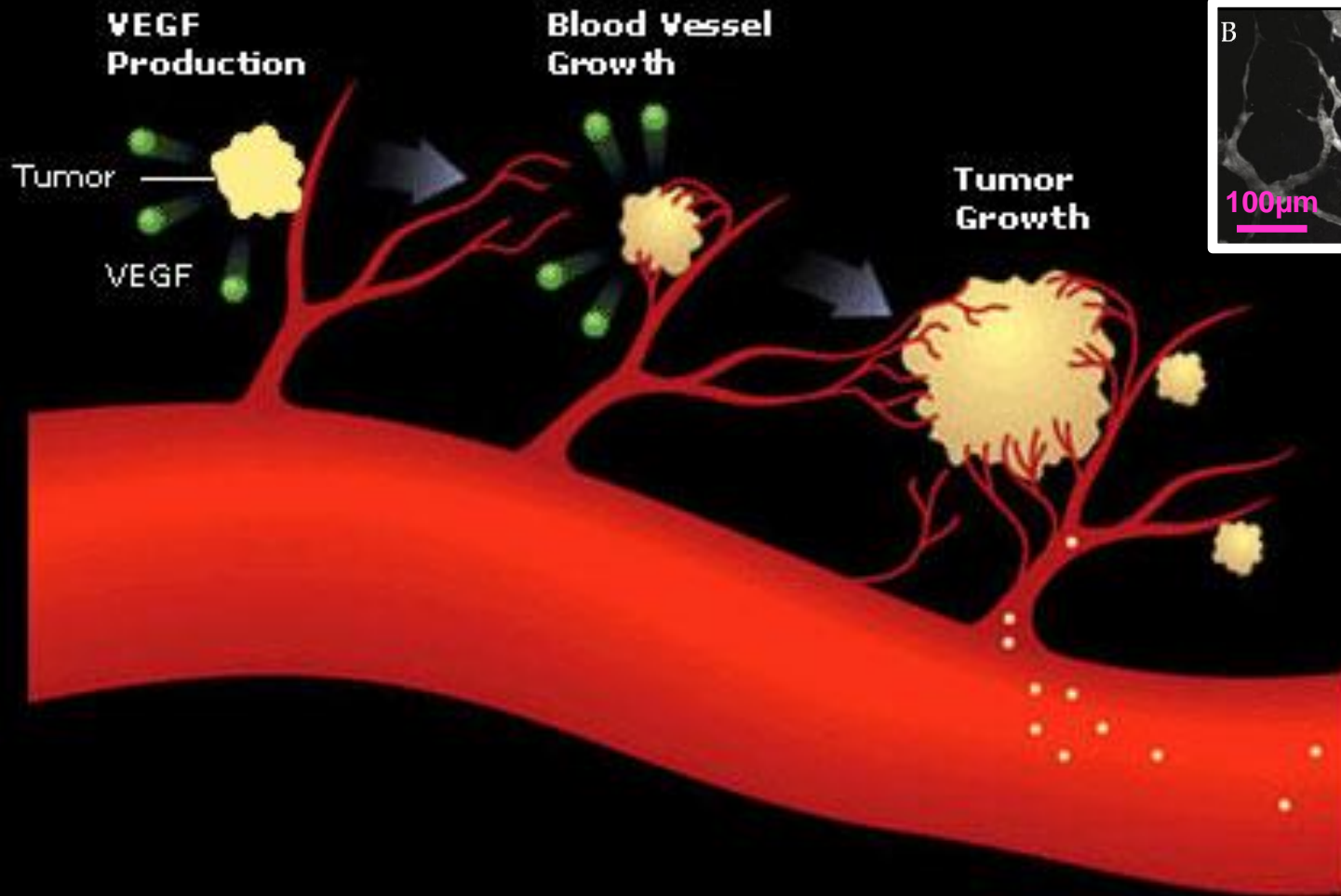
Hatef Mehrabian

Chaitanya Chandrana, Ian Pang, Rajiv Chopra, Anne Martel

Field MITACS conference

June 20, 2011

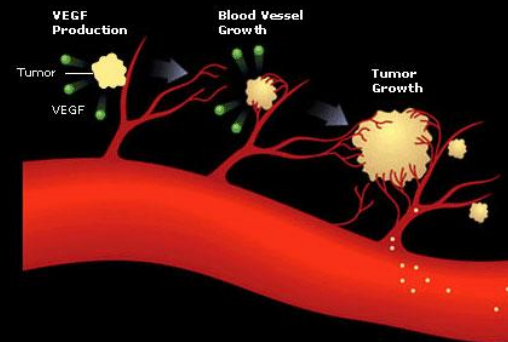
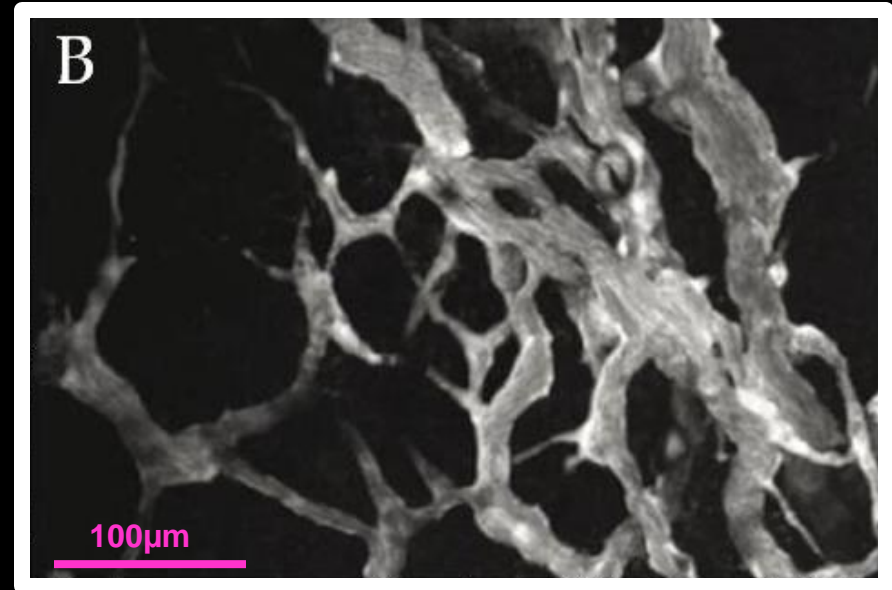
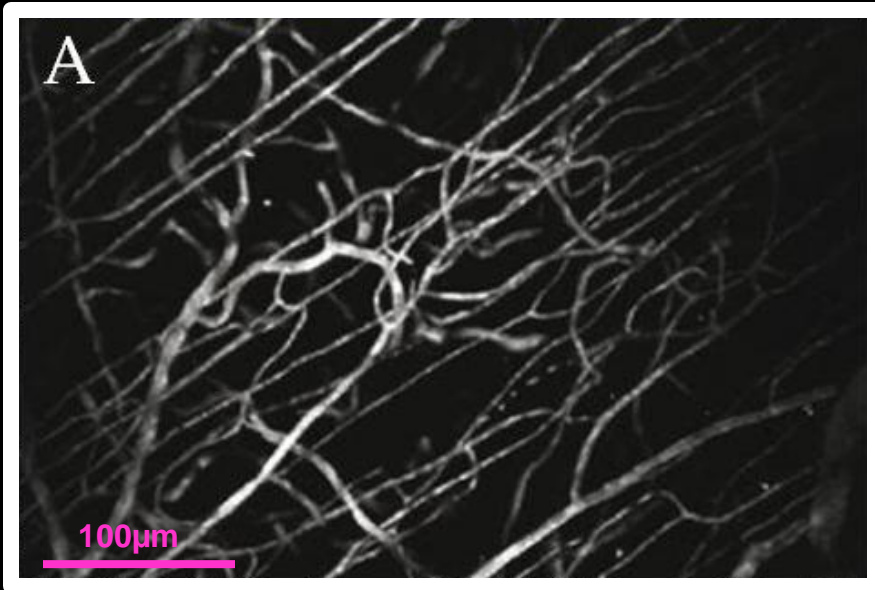
Tumor Angiogenesis



Illustrations: courtesy of http://www.reishiscience.com/Benefits_2.html

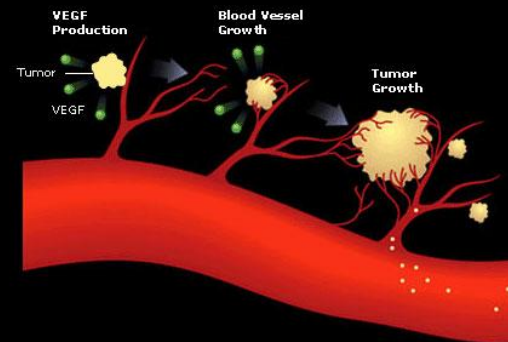
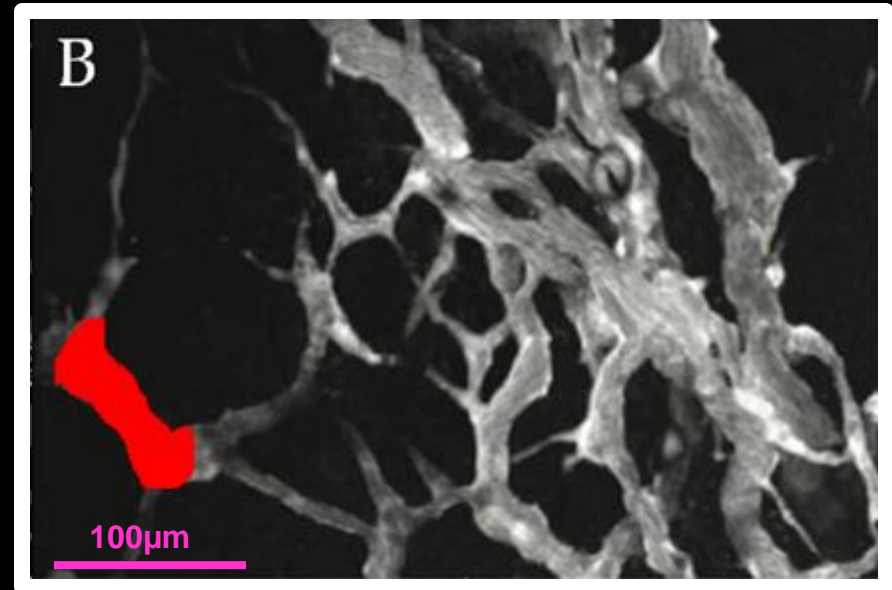
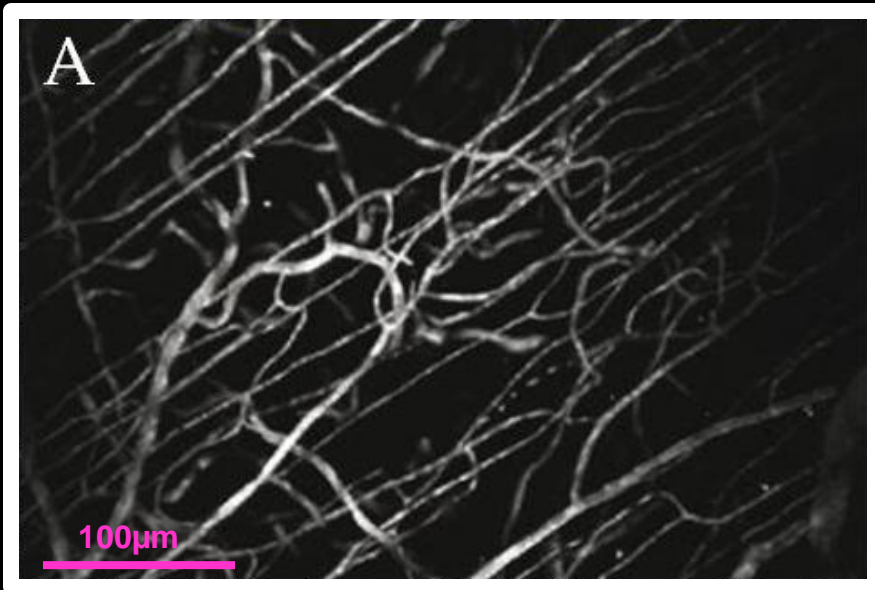
In-vivo images: D. Fukumura et al., MICROVASCULAR RESEARCH, 2007.

Tumor Vasculature



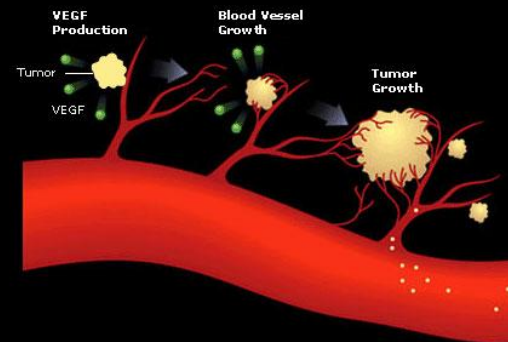
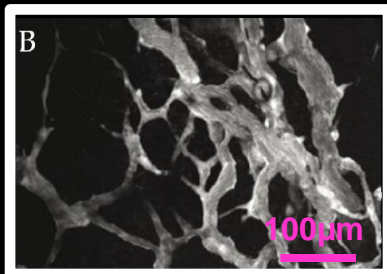
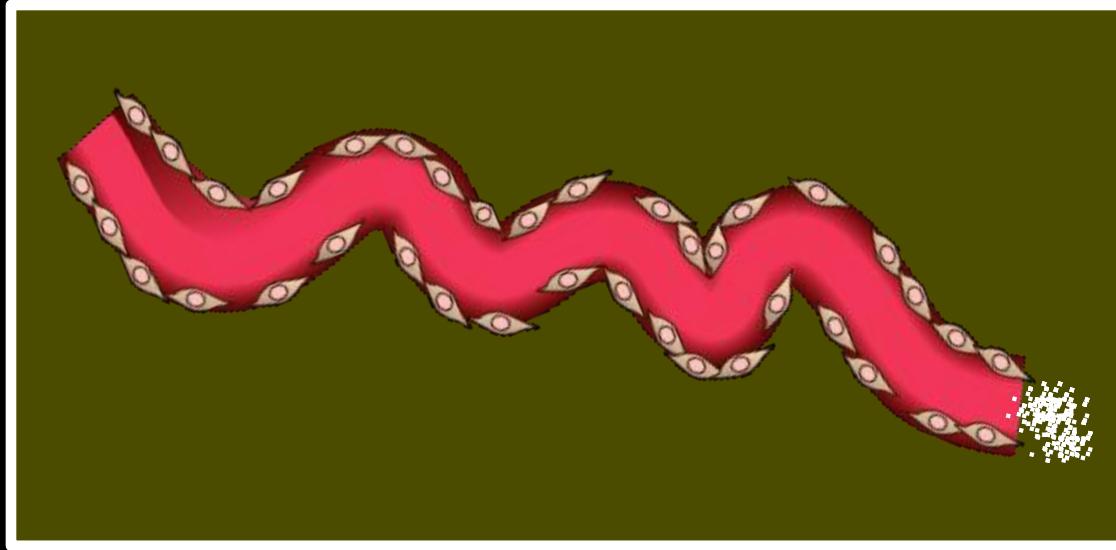
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Tumor Vasculature

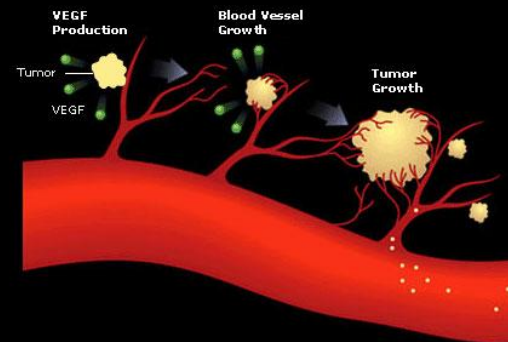
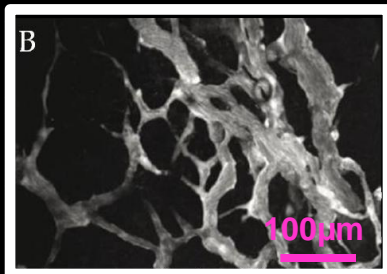
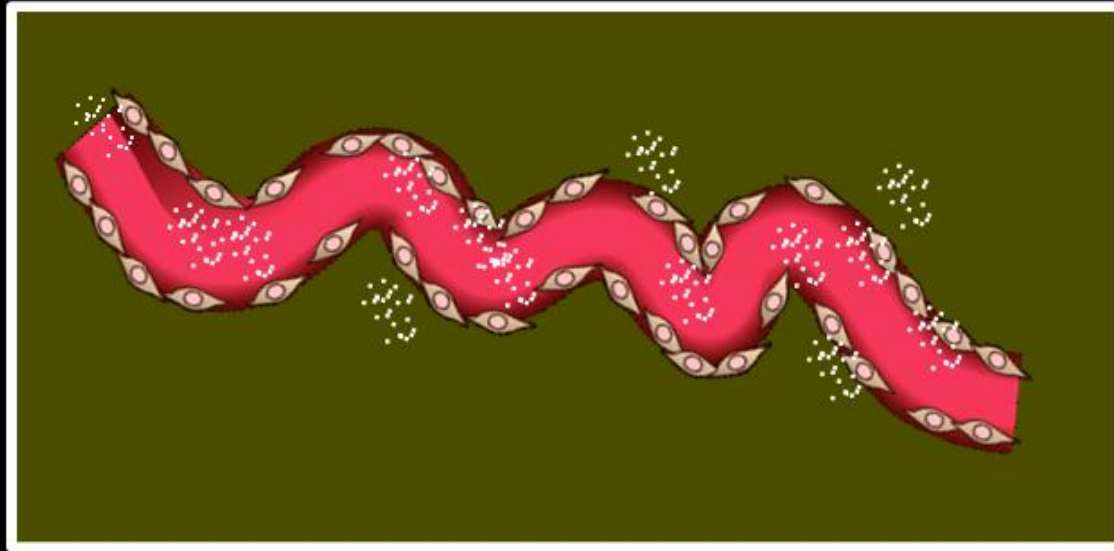


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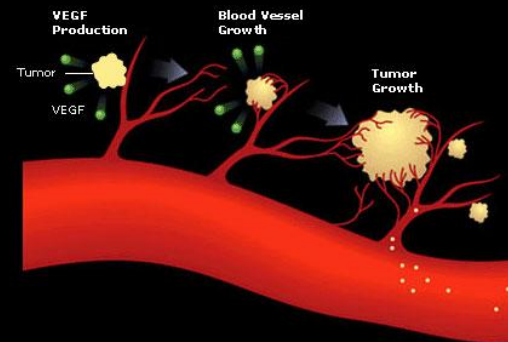
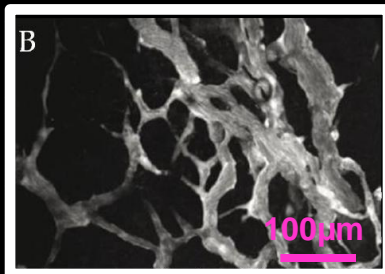
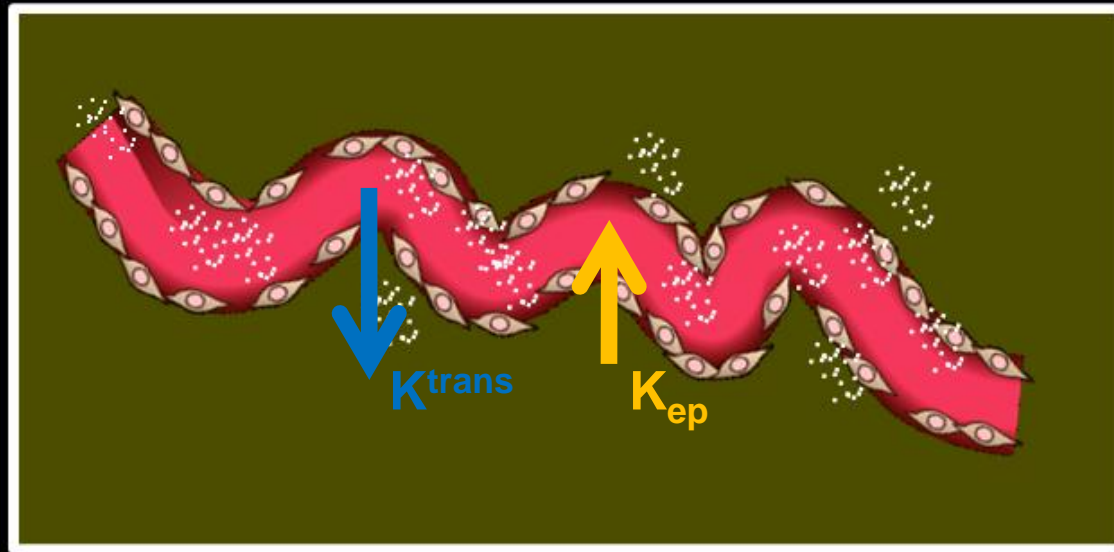
Pharmacokinetic Modeling



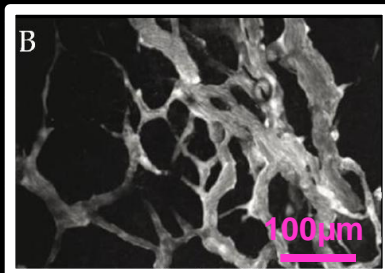
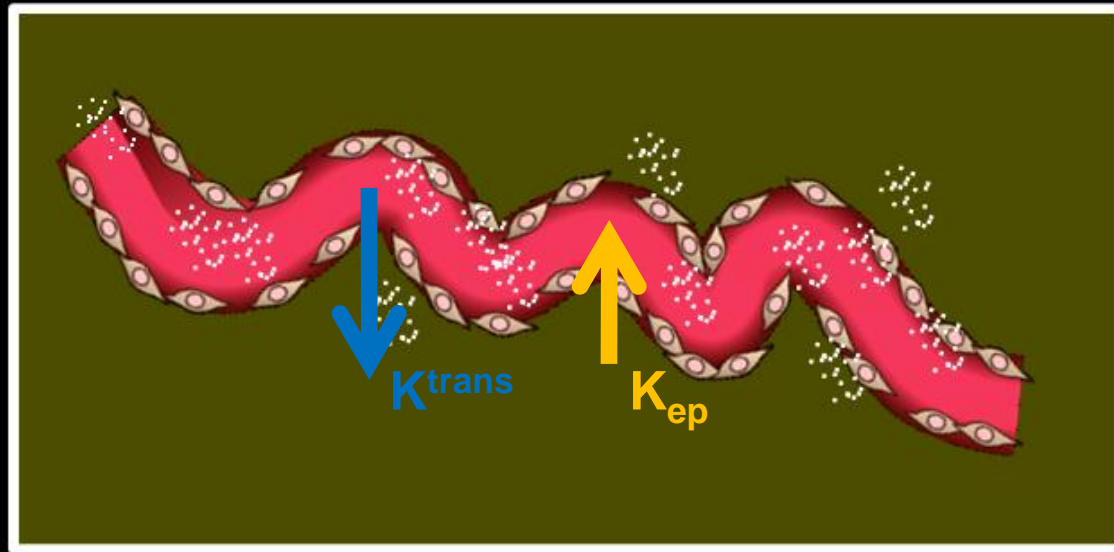
Pharmacokinetic Modeling



Pharmacokinetic Modeling

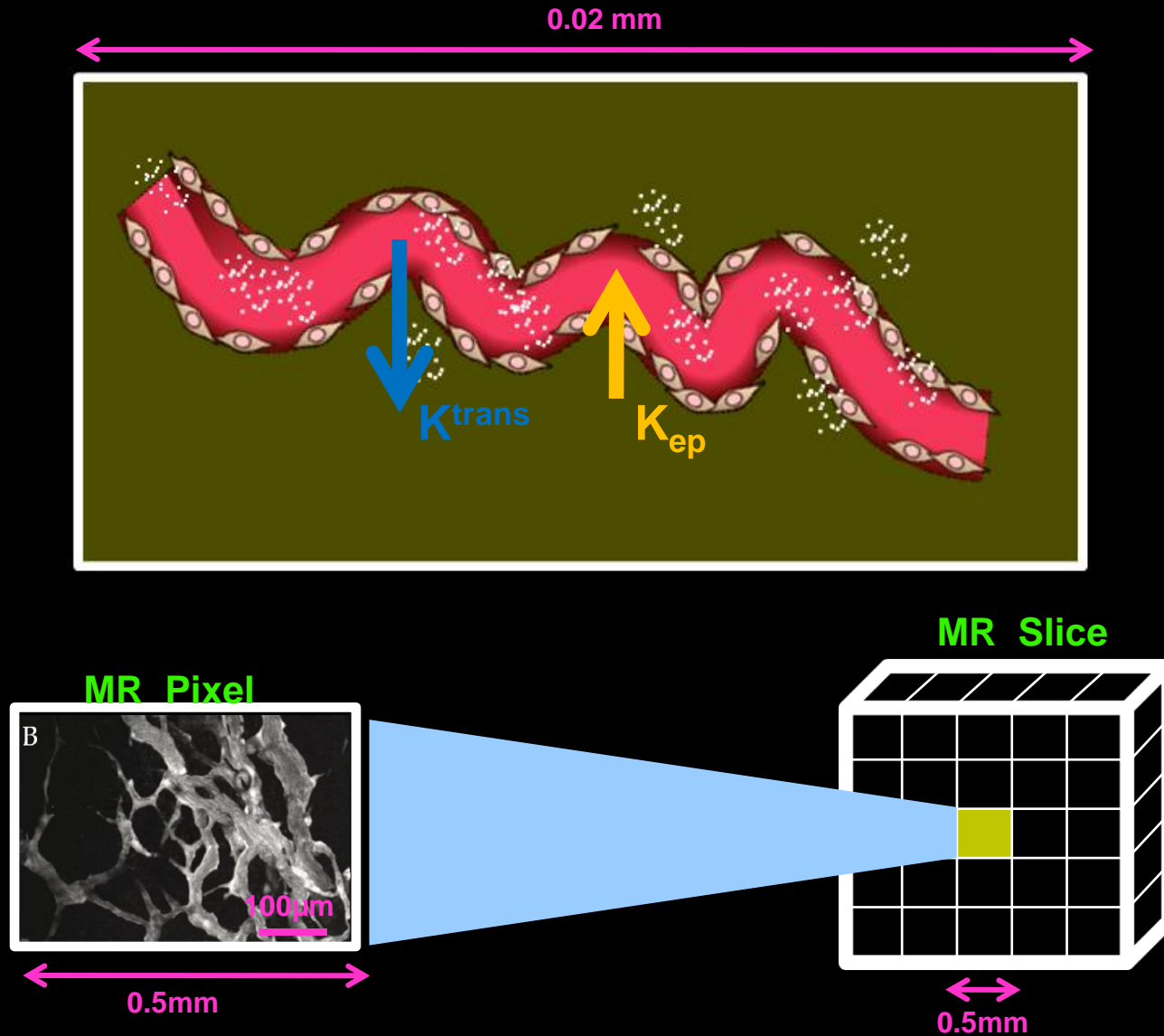


Pharmacokinetic Modeling

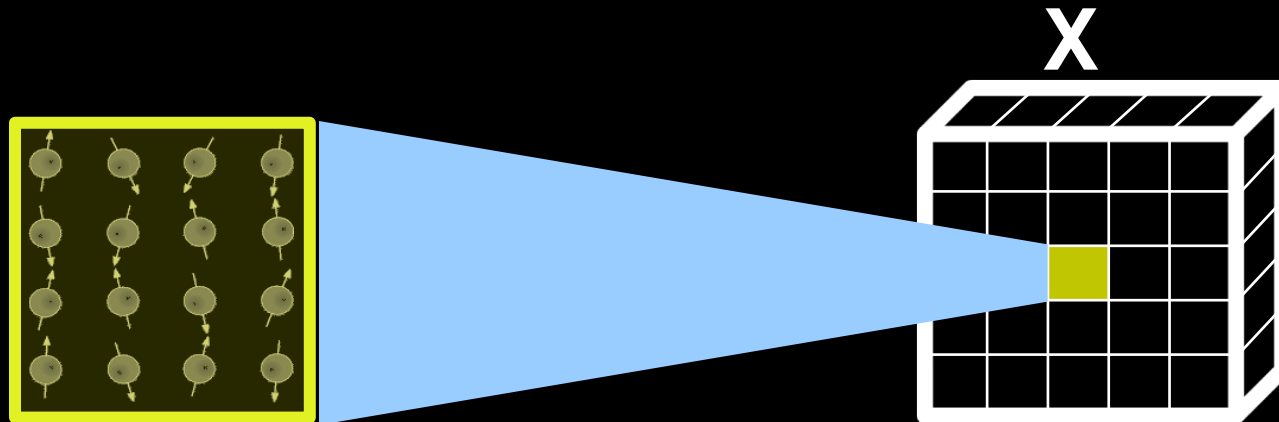
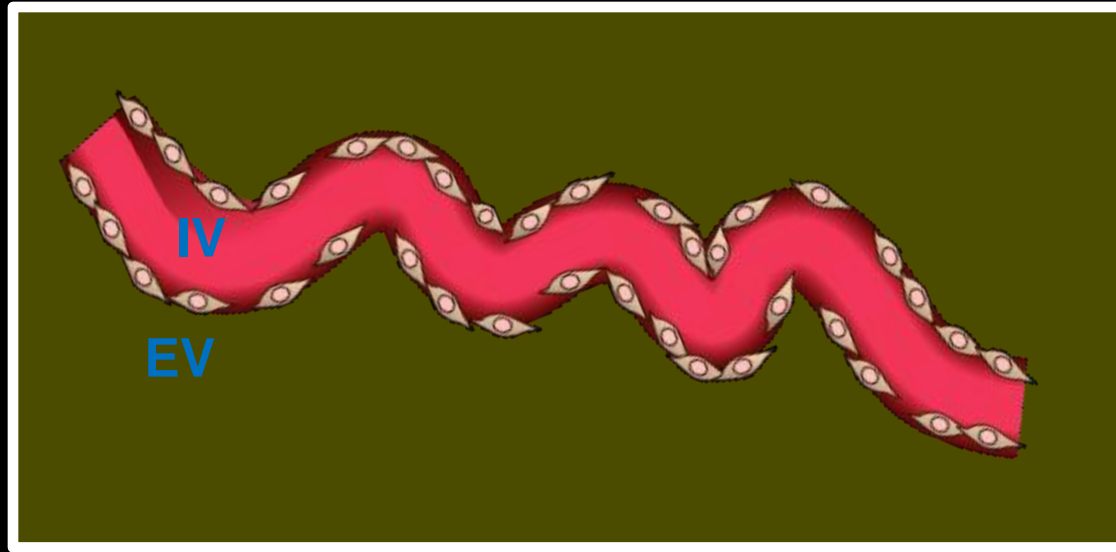


Renal Cell Carcinoma
DCE – MRI

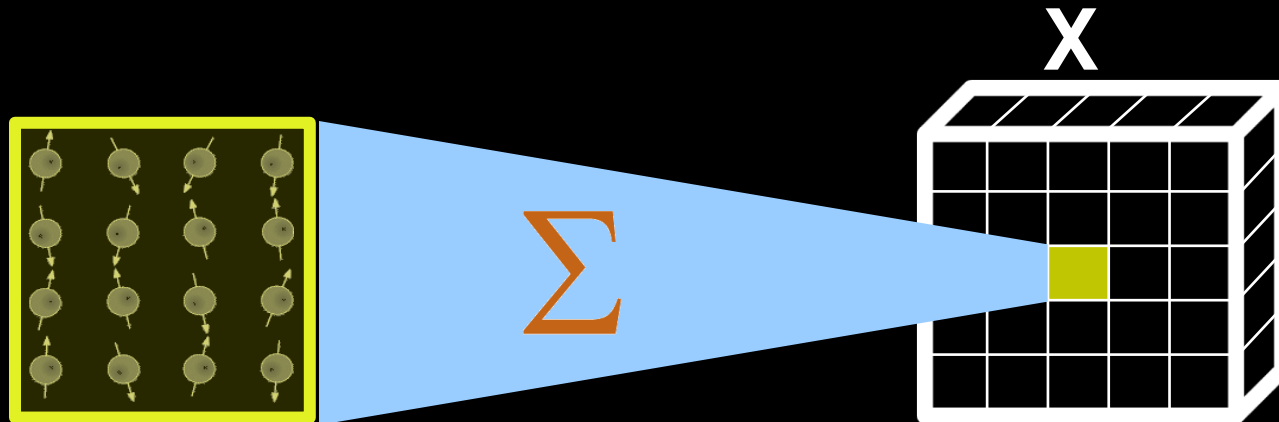
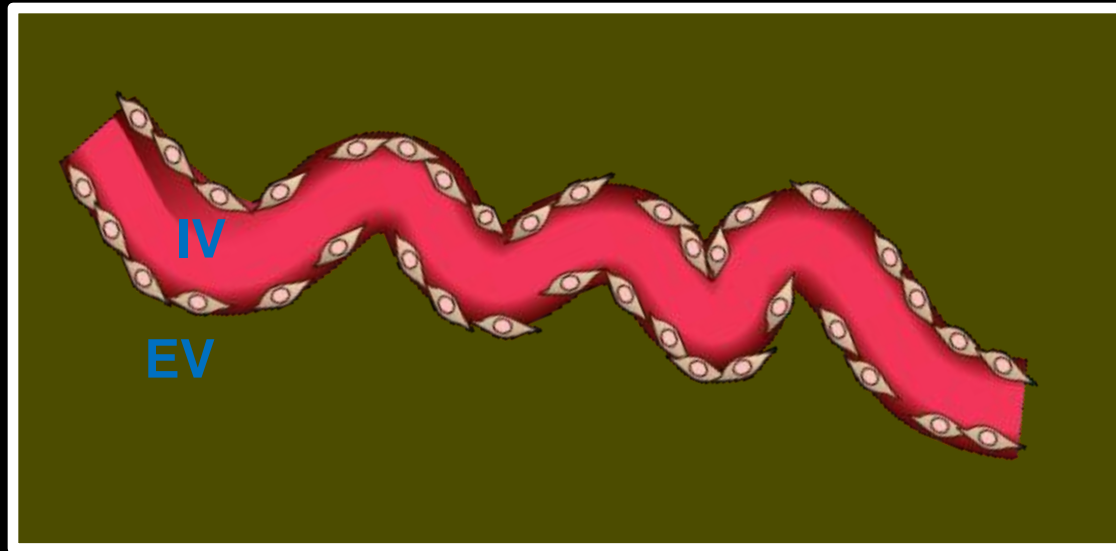
Pharmacokinetic Modeling



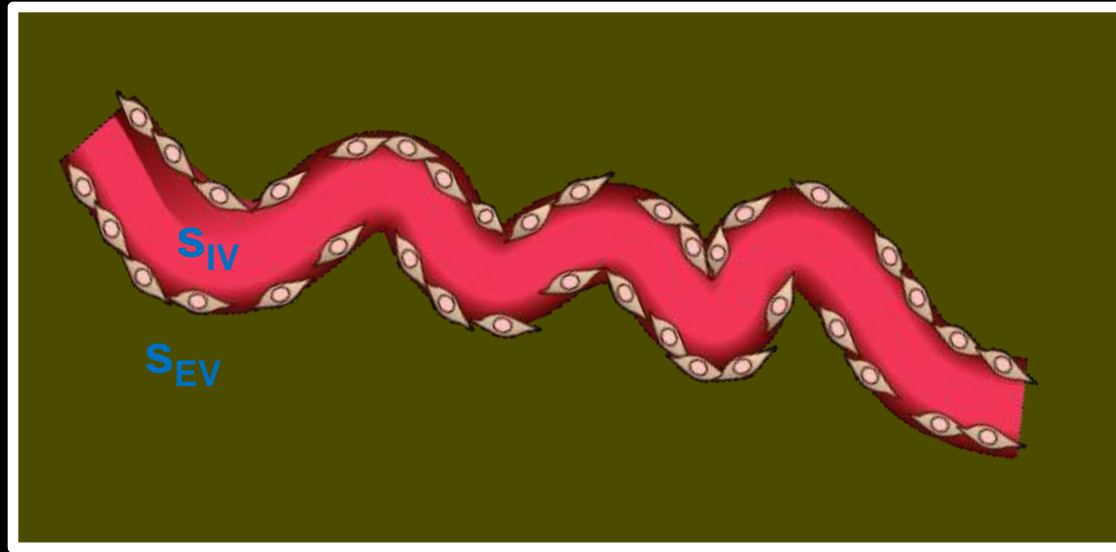
Dynamic Contrast Enhanced MRI



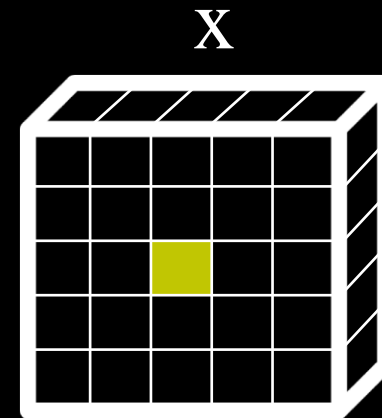
Dynamic Contrast Enhanced MRI



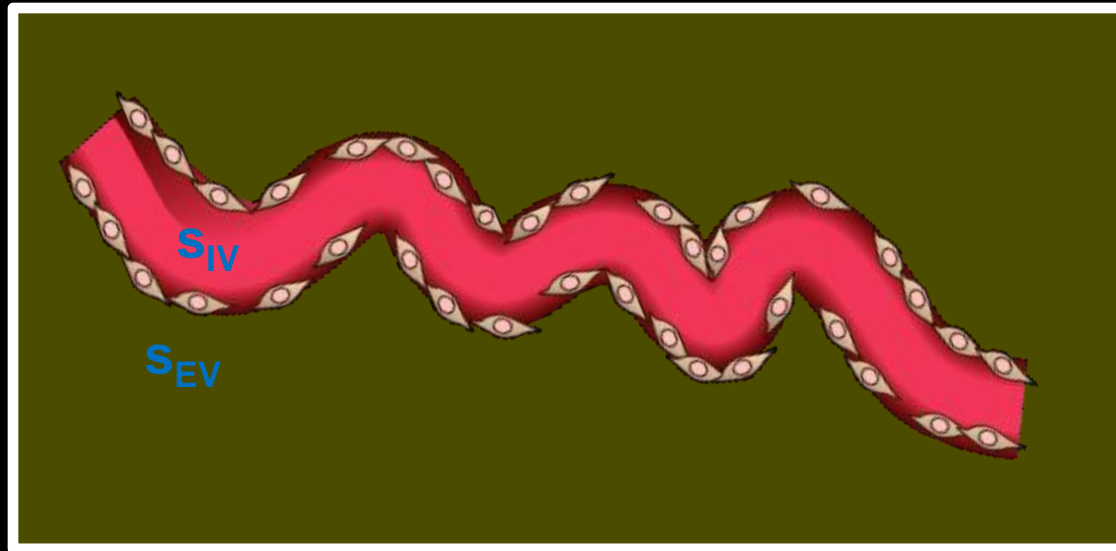
Dynamic Contrast Enhanced MRI



$\chi =$

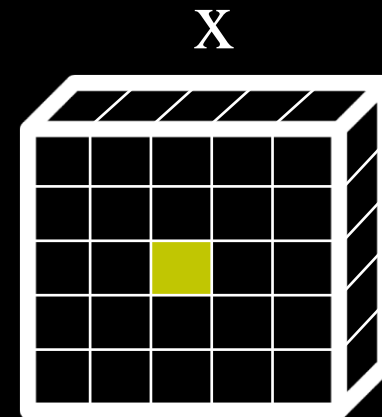


Dynamic Contrast Enhanced MRI

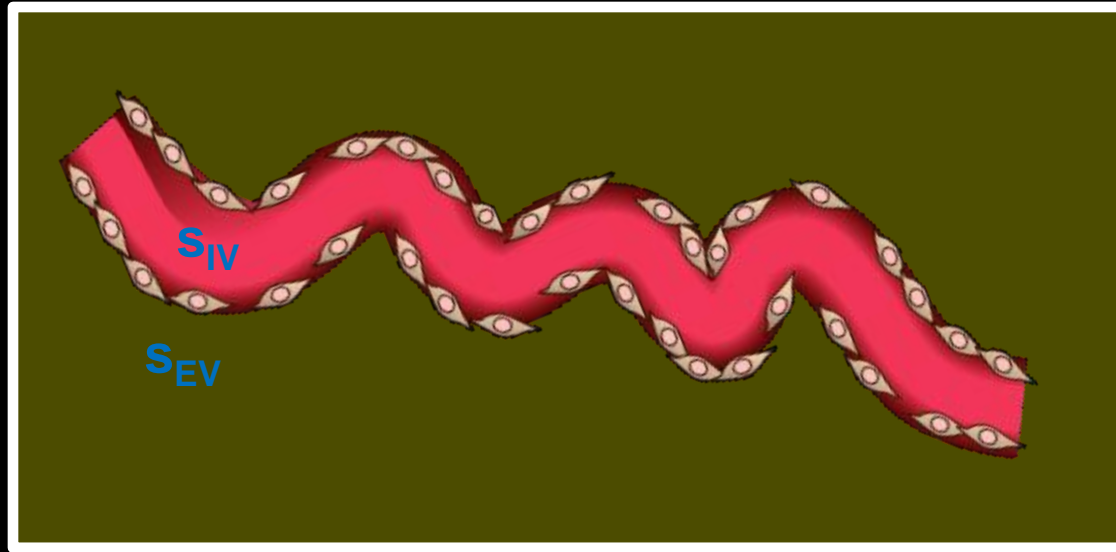


$$\chi = a_{IV} \times$$

a : contrast Concentration



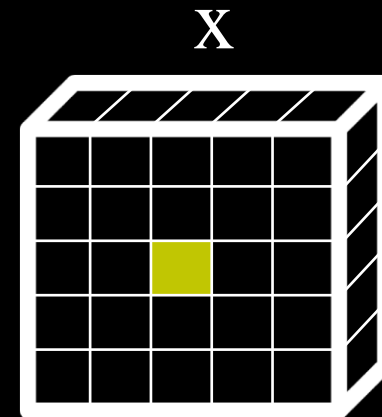
Dynamic Contrast Enhanced MRI



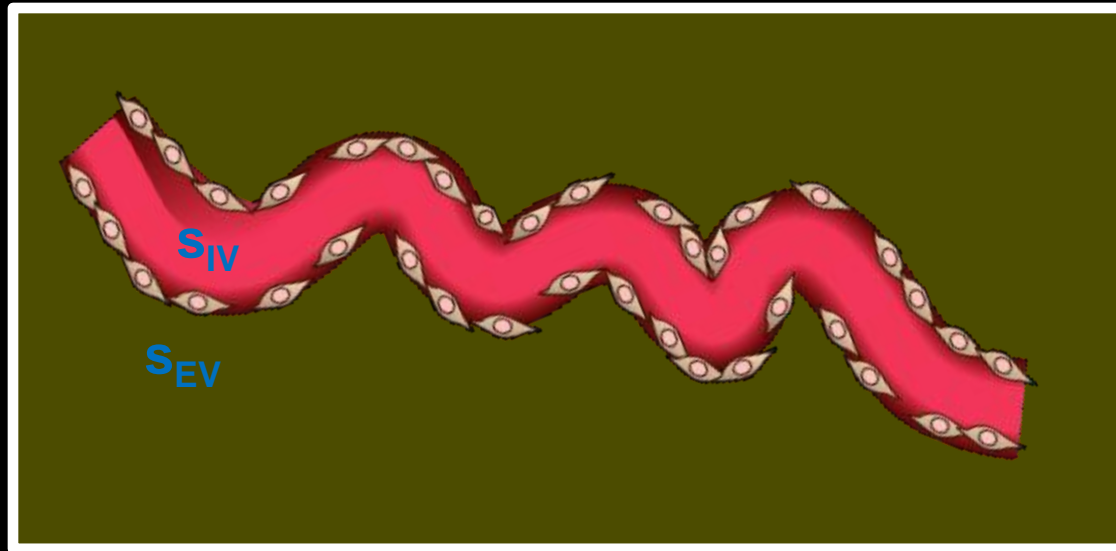
$$\chi = a_{IV} \times s_{IV} +$$

a : contrast Concentration

s : image



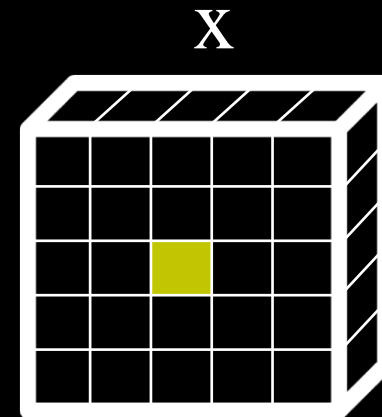
Dynamic Contrast Enhanced MRI



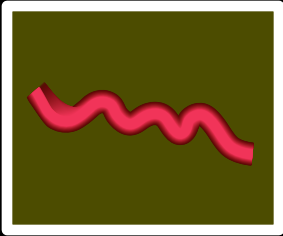
$$\chi = a_{IV} \times s_{IV} + a_{EV} \times s_{EV}$$

a : contrast Concentration

s : image



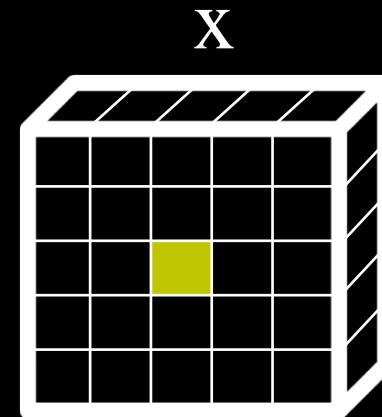
Dynamic Contrast Enhanced MRI



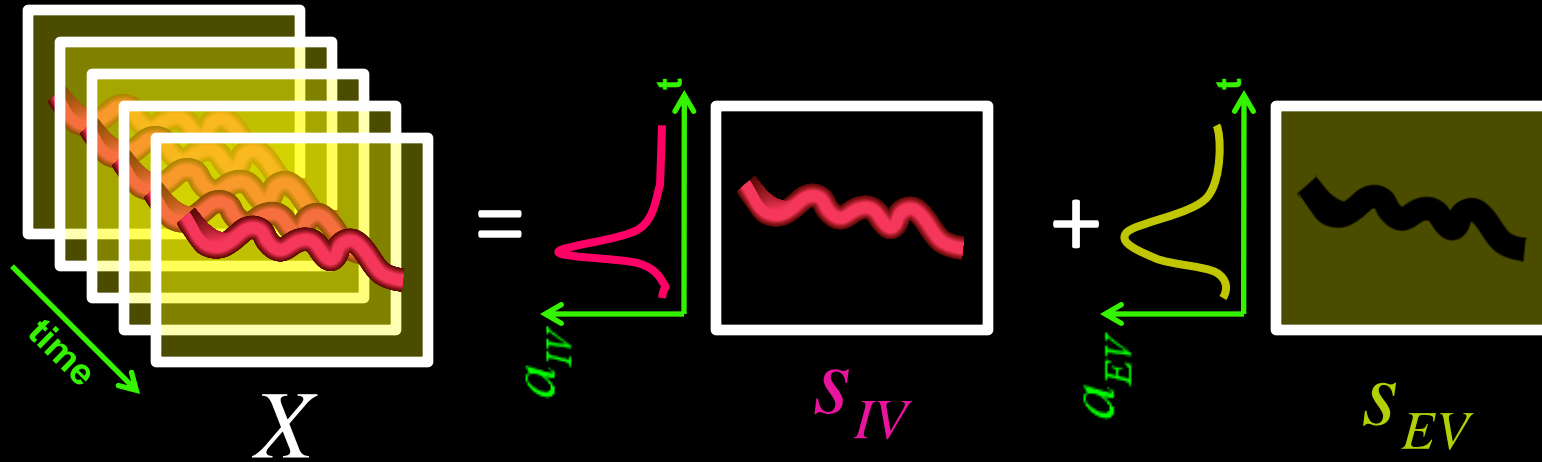
$$\mathcal{X} = a_{IV} \times s_{IV} + a_{EV} \times s_{EV}$$

a : contrast Concentration

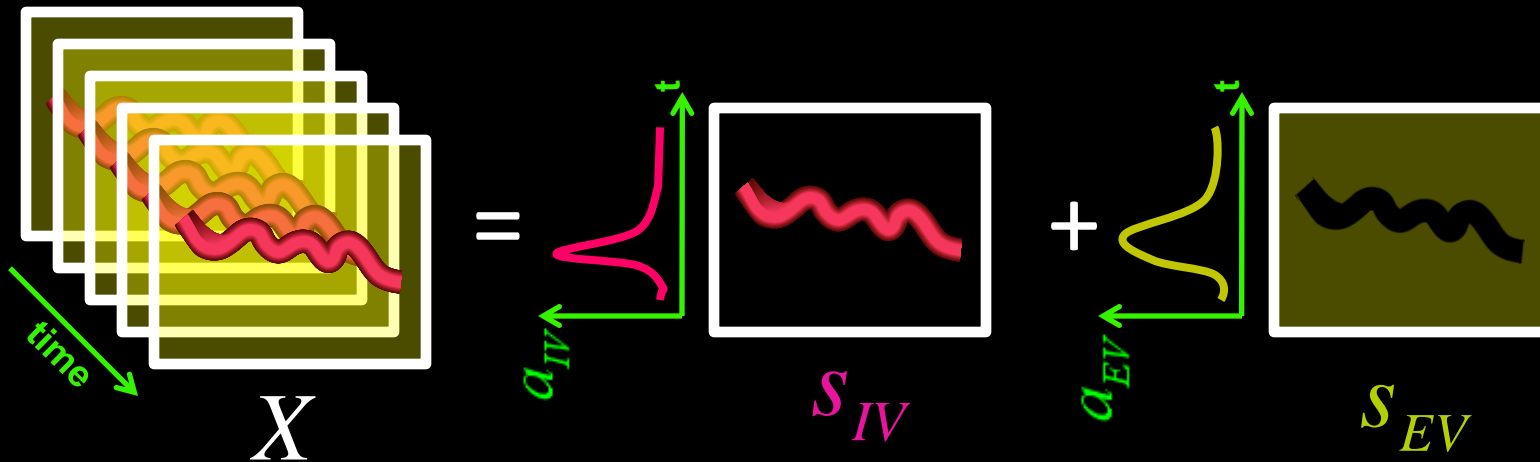
s : image



Independent Component Analysis



Independent Component Analysis



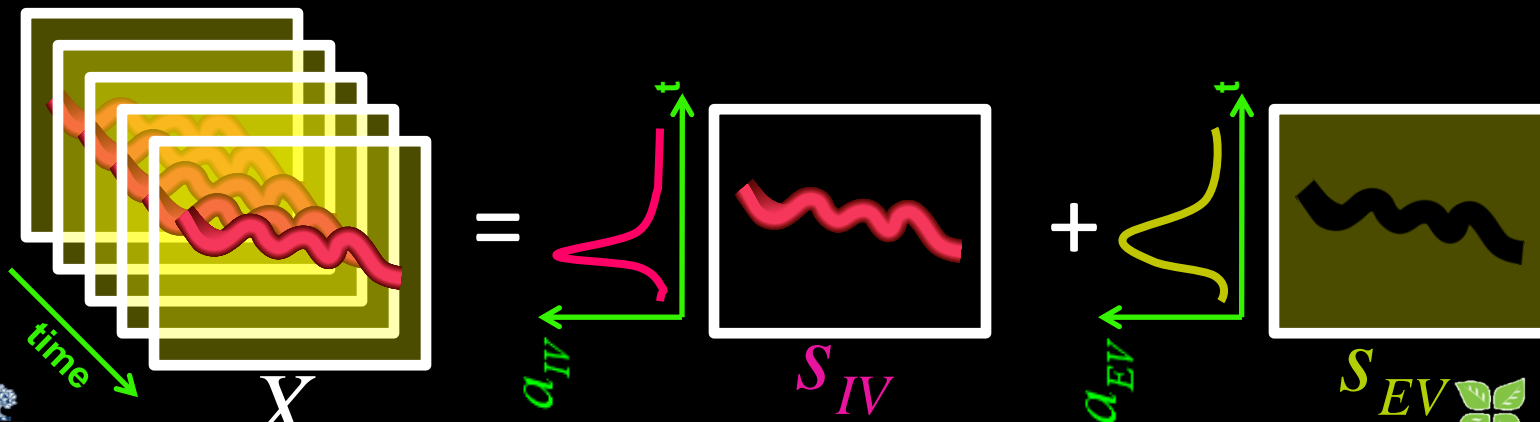
$$X = AS$$

$$X = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N]^T$$

$$A = [a_{IV}, a_{EV}]$$

$$S = [s_{IV}, s_{EV}]$$

Estimator: $F(X | A) = [s_{IV}, s_{EV}]$

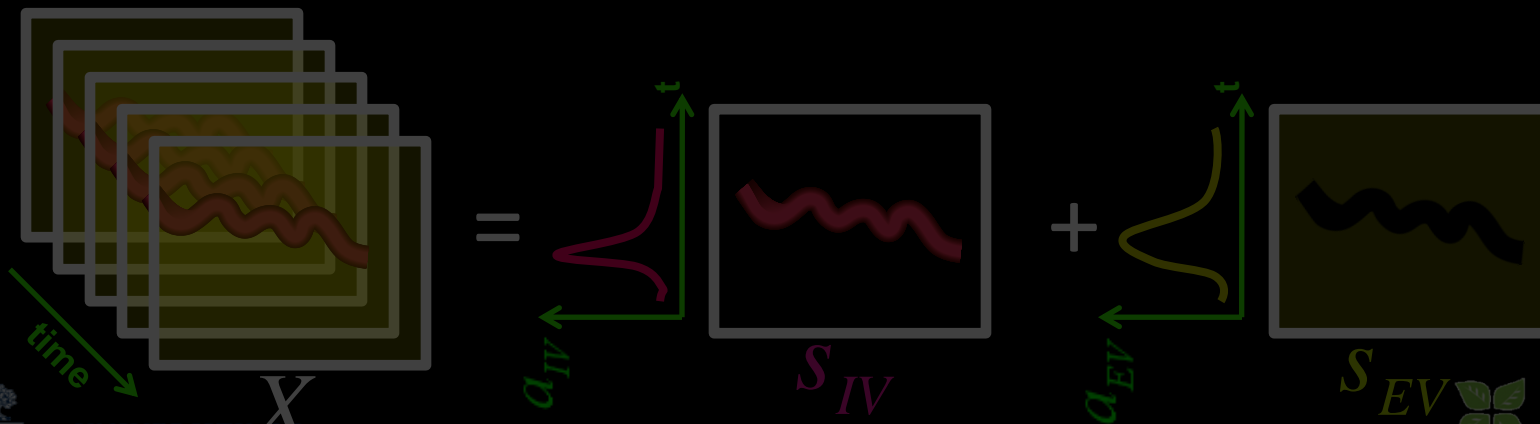


Maximum Likelihood Estimation

Estimator: $F(X | A) = [s_{IV}, s_{EV}]$

Maximum likelihood estimator corresponds to the value θ_{ML} that makes the obtained measurements more likely.

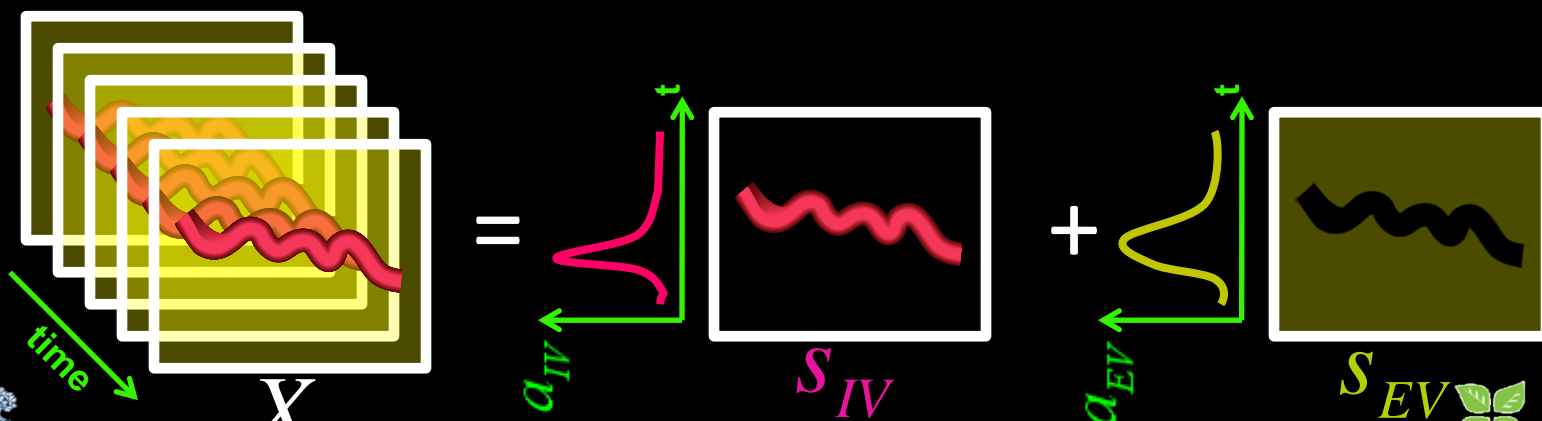
$$ML\{(X | \theta)\} = \arg \max_{\theta} \{p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N | \theta)\}$$



Maximum Likelihood Estimation

Estimator: $F(X | A) = [s_{IV}, s_{EV}]$

$$ML\{(X | A)\} = \arg \max_A \left[p\left([x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N]^T | A\right) \right]$$



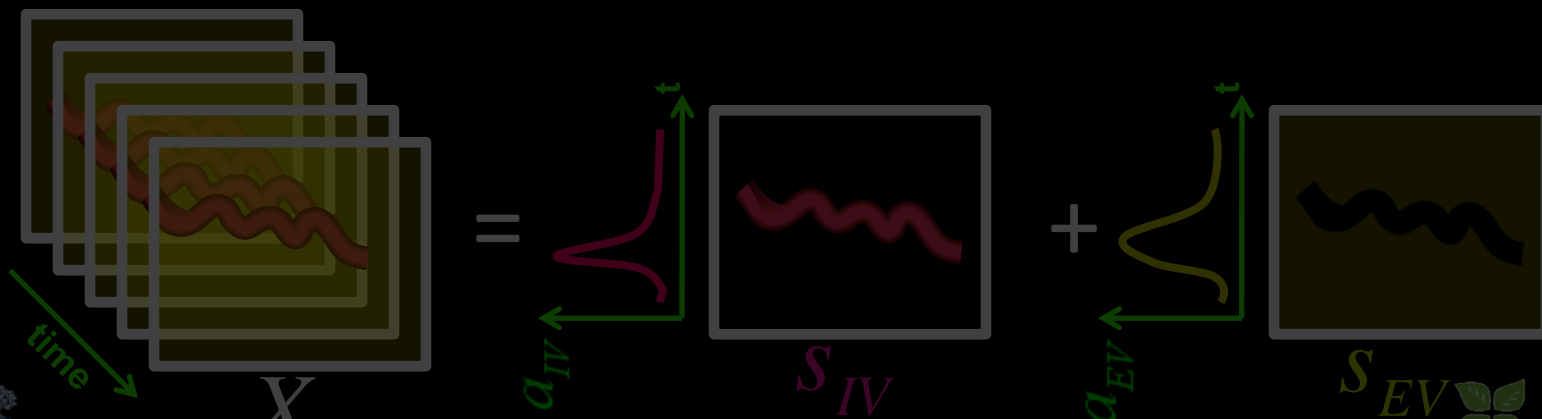
Maximum Likelihood Estimation

Estimator: $F(X | A) = [s_{IV}, s_{EV}]$

$$ML\{(X | A)\} = \arg \max_A \left[p\left([x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N]^T | A\right) \right]$$

$$X = AS$$

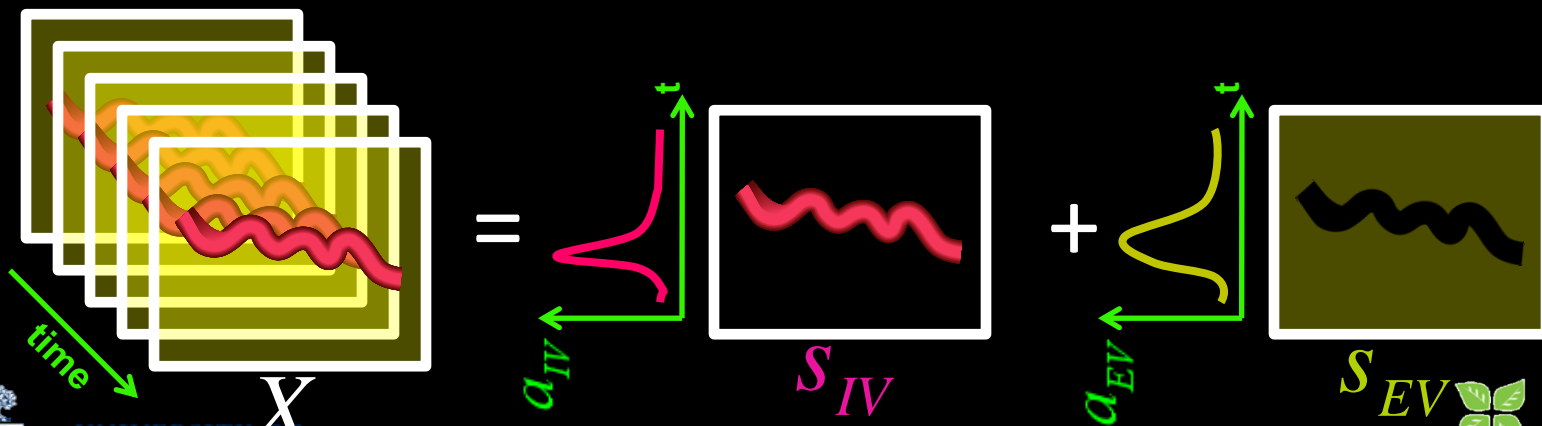
$$p(X) = p(AS) = |\det(A^{-1})| \times p(S)$$



Maximum Likelihood Estimation

Estimator: $F(X | A) = [s_{IV}, s_{EV}]$

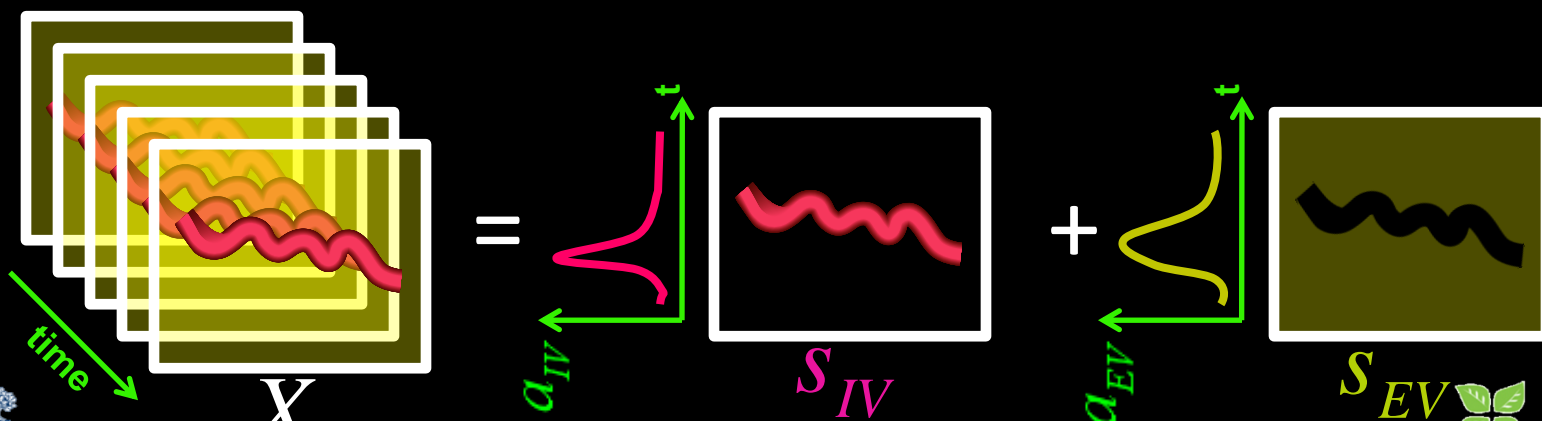
$$ML\{(X | A)\} = \arg \max_A \left[p\left([x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N]^T | A\right) \right]$$
$$= \arg \max_A \left[\left| \det(A^{-1}) \right| \times p(S | A) \right]$$



Maximum Likelihood Estimation

Estimator: $F(X | A) = [s_{IV}, s_{EV}]$

$$\begin{aligned} ML\{(X | A)\} &= \arg \max_A \left[p\left([x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N]^T | A\right) \right] \\ &= \arg \max_A \left[\left| \det(A^{-1}) \right| \times p(S | A) \right] \\ &= \arg \max_A \left[\left| \det(A^{-1}) \right| \times p([s_{IV}, s_{EV}] | A) \right] \end{aligned}$$



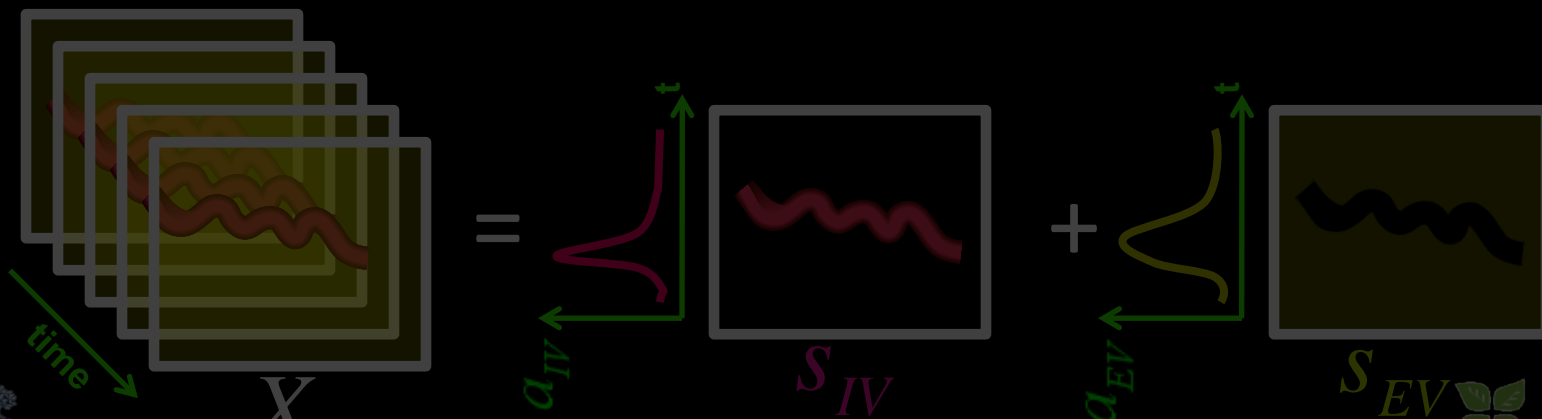
Maximum Likelihood Estimation

Estimator: $F(X | A) = [s_{IV}, s_{EV}]$

$$ML\{(X | A)\} = \arg \max_A \left[p\left(\left[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N\right]^T | A\right) \right]$$

If s_1 & s_2 are independent

$$p(s_1, s_2) = p(s_1) \times p(s_2)$$



Maximum Likelihood Estimation

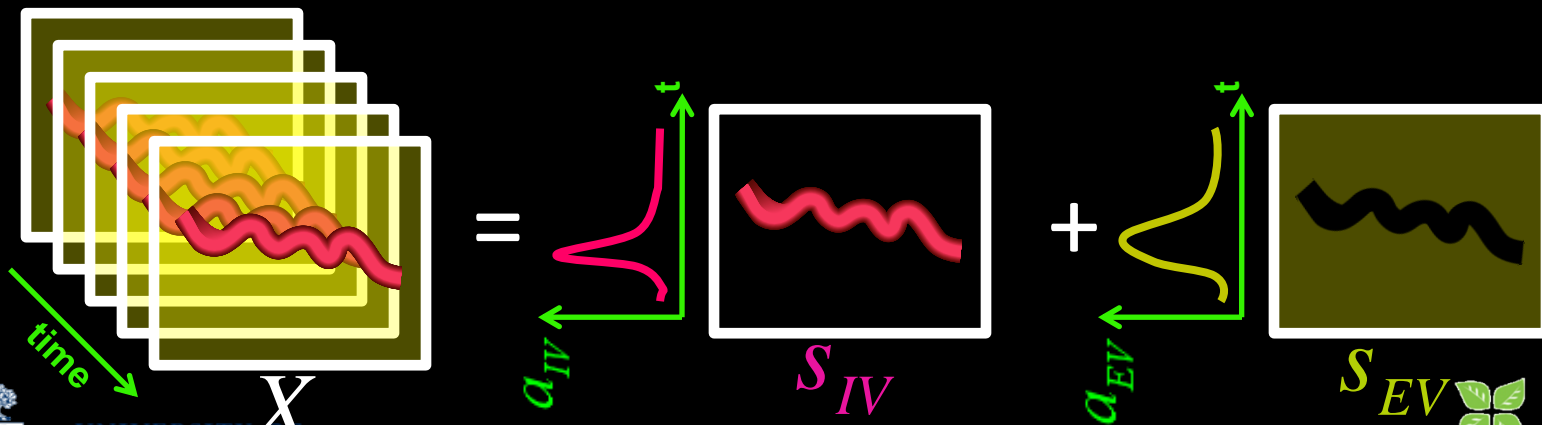
Estimator: $F(X | A) = [s_{IV}, s_{EV}]$

$$ML\{(X | A)\} = \arg \max_A \left[p\left([x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N]^T | A\right)\right]$$

$$= \arg \max_A \left[\left| \det(A^{-1}) \right| \times p(S | A) \right]$$

$$= \arg \max_A \left[\left| \det(A^{-1}) \right| \times p([s_{IV}, s_{EV}] | A) \right]$$

$$= \arg \max_A \left[\left| \det(A^{-1}) \right| \times p(s_{IV} | A) \times p(s_{EV} | A) \right]$$



Independent Component Analysis

$$ML\{(X | A)\} = \arg \max_A \left[\left| \det(A^{-1}) \right| \times p(s_{IV} | A) \times p(s_{EV} | A) \right]$$

Independent Component Analysis

$$ML\{(X | A)\} = \arg \max_A \left[\left| \det(A^{-1}) \right| \times p(s_{IV} | A) \times p(s_{EV} | A) \right]$$

$$p(s_i) = ?$$

$$p(s_i) = ?$$

$$p(s_i, s_j) = p(s_i) \times p(s_j)$$

$$\mu = E\{s_i\} = 0$$

$$\sigma^2 = E\{(s_i)^2\} = 1$$



$$p(s_i) = ?$$

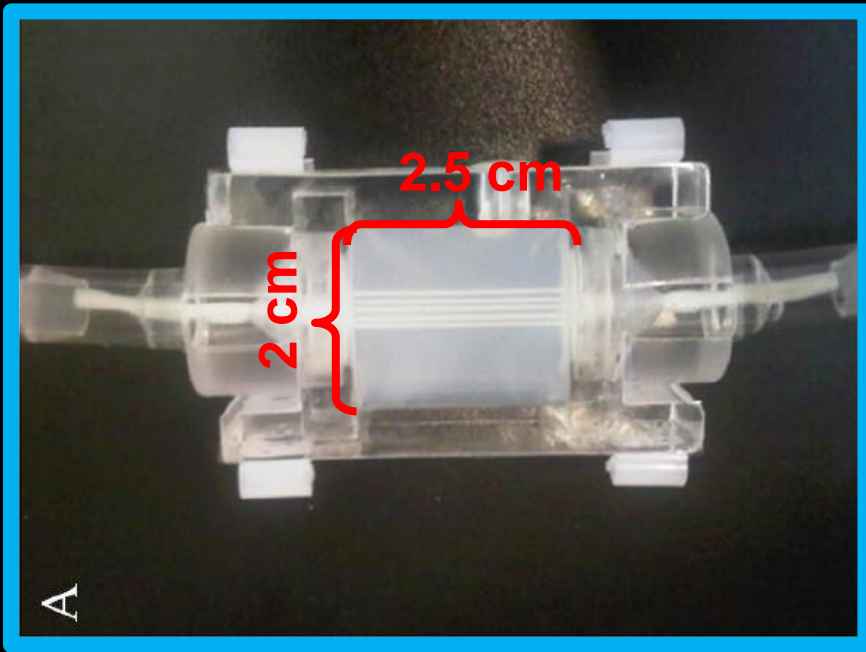
$$E \left\{ s_i \times \frac{\partial p(s_i)}{\partial s_i} - \frac{\partial^2 p(s_i)}{\partial s_i^2} \right\} > 0$$

Independent Component Analysis (ICA)

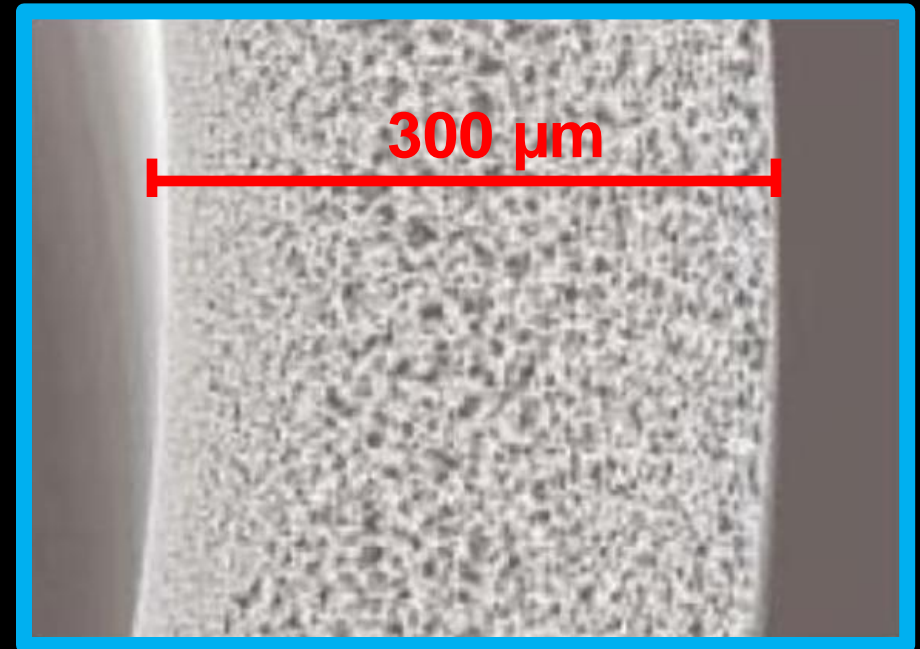
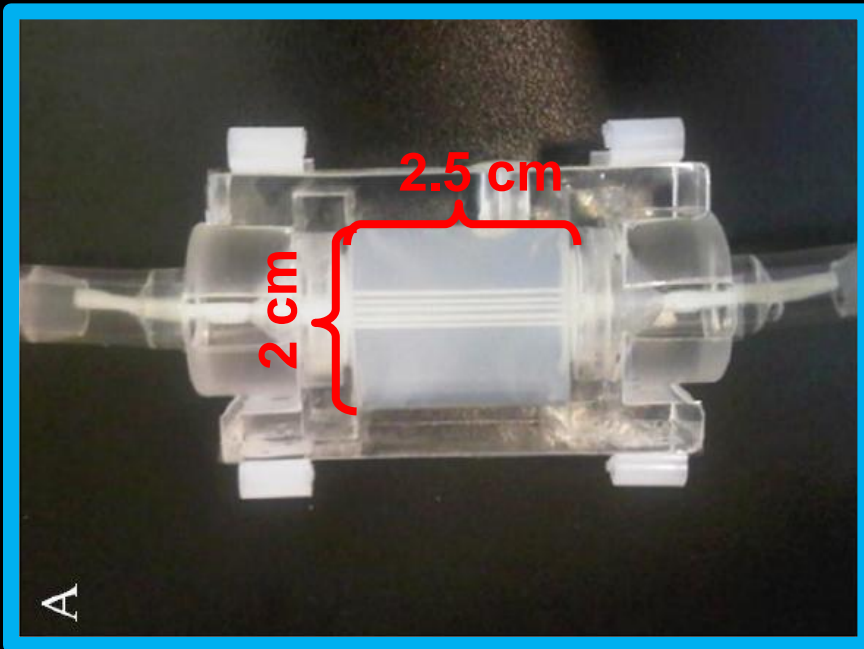
$$ML\{(X | A)\} = \arg \max_A \left[\left| \det(A^{-1}) \right| \times p(s_{IV} | A) \times p(s_{EV} | A) \right]$$

$$p(s_i) = \exp \left\{ \alpha_1 - 2 \log(\cosh(s_i)) \right\}$$

- Dialysis Tubing

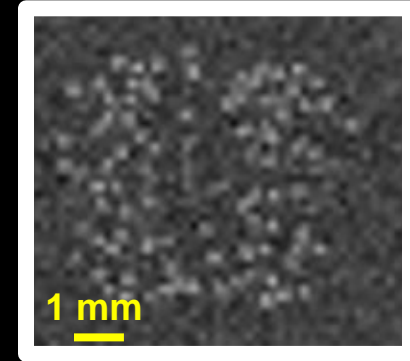


- Dialysis Tubing
- Pore size: 90-970 nm



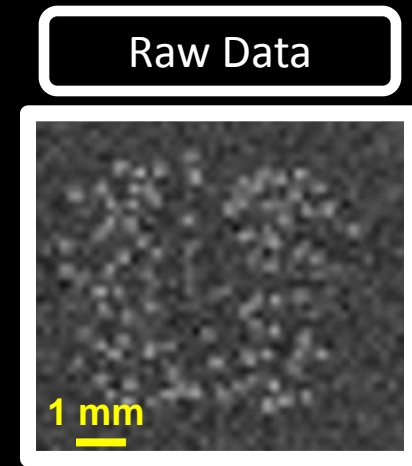
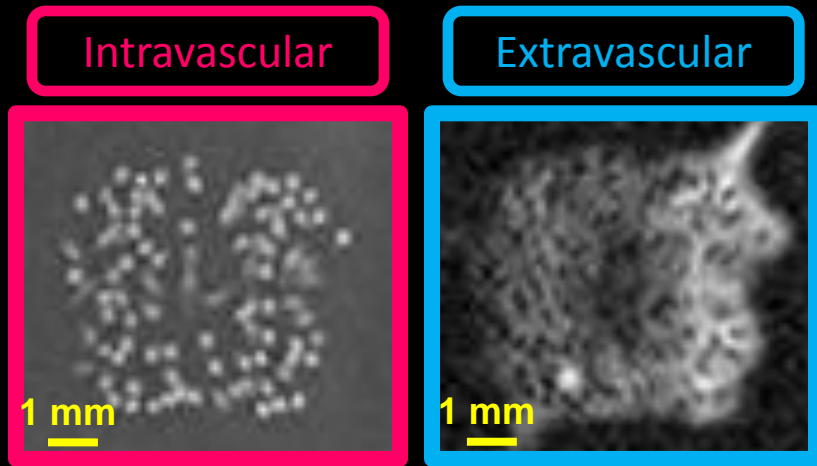
Phantom Study

Raw Data

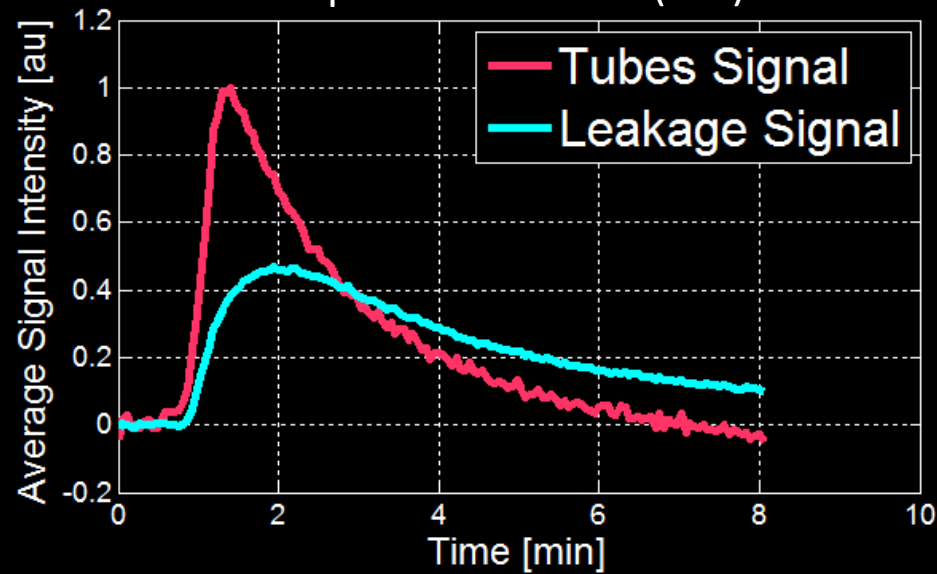


in-plane resolution= $300\mu\text{m}$

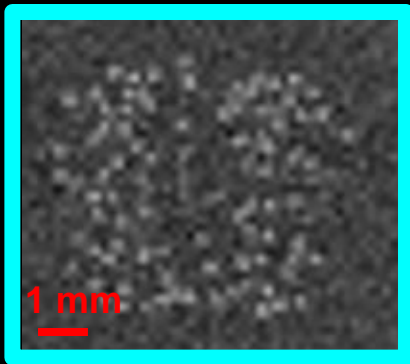
Phantom Study



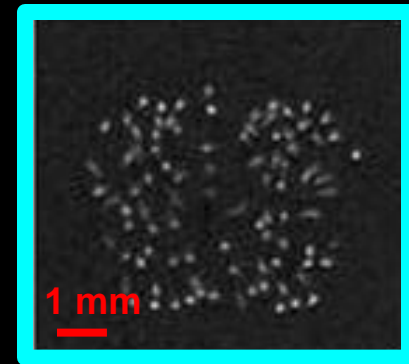
Separation Results (ICA)



- High resolution pre-contrast MR image

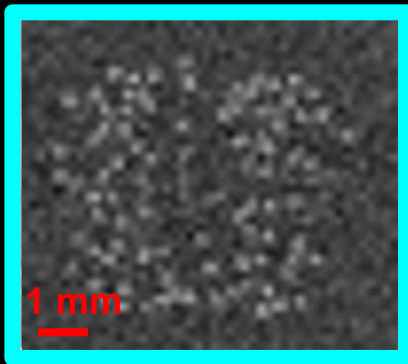


DCE MRI Dataset

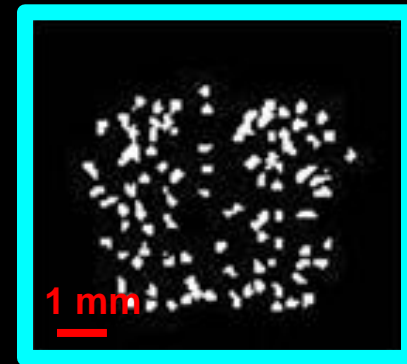


High Resolution (Pre-contrast)

- High resolution pre-contrast MR image
 - Thresholding \rightarrow Binary mask

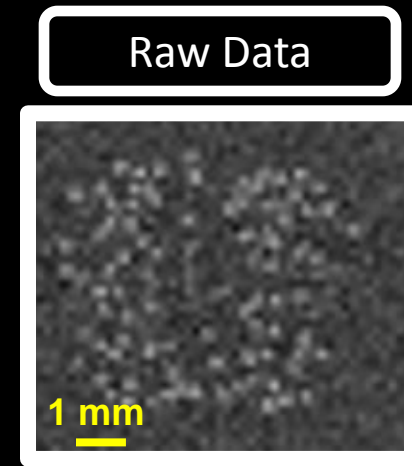
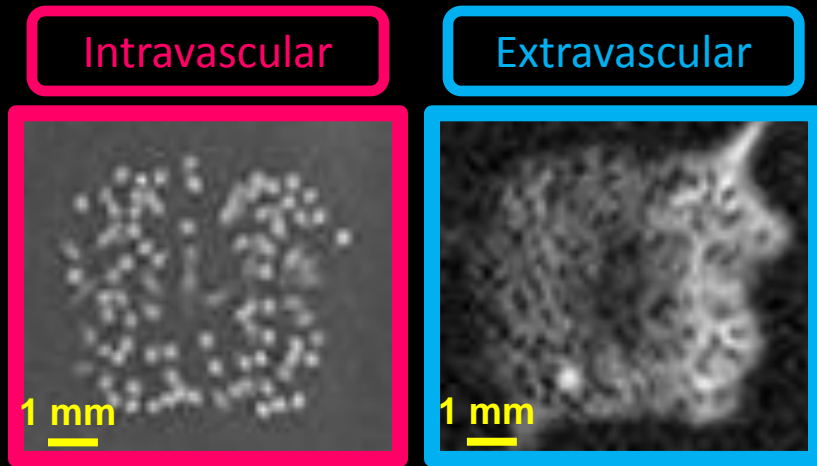


DCE MRI Dataset

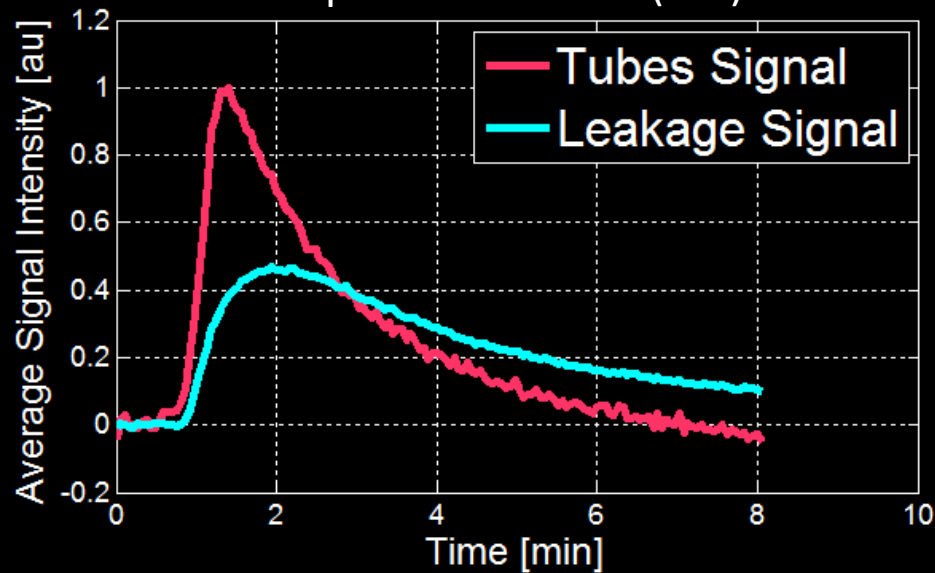


Mask

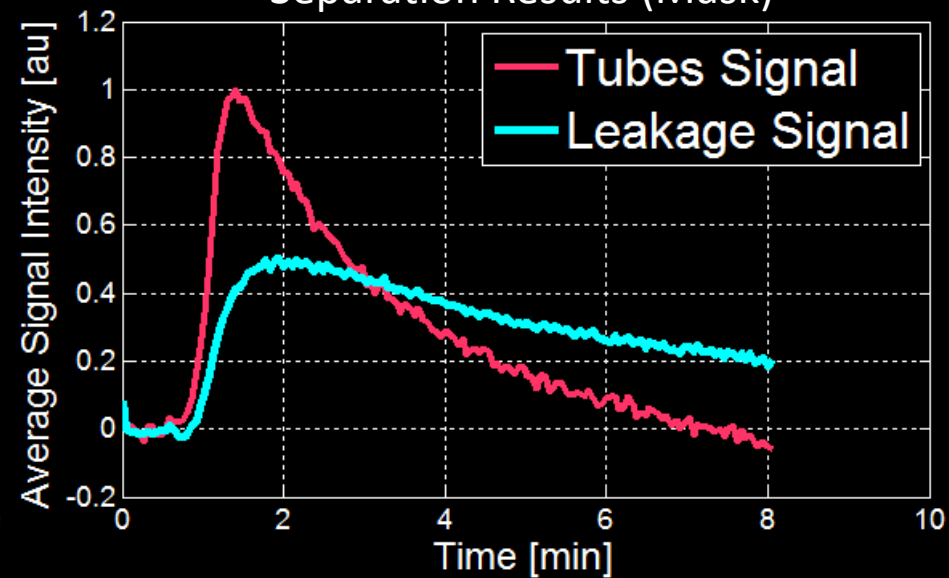
Phantom Study



Separation Results (ICA)

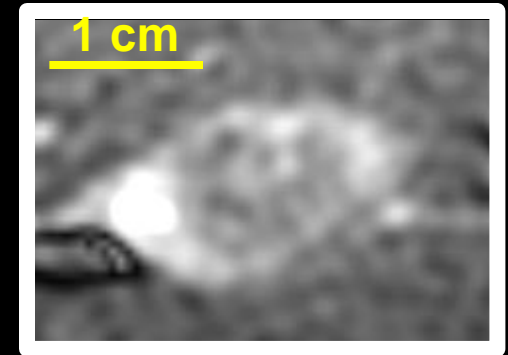


Separation Results (Mask)



In-vivo Experiment (MR data)

- Tumor in the Thigh muscle
- Imaged with US and MRI

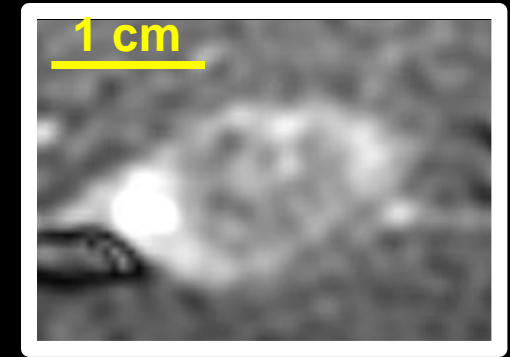
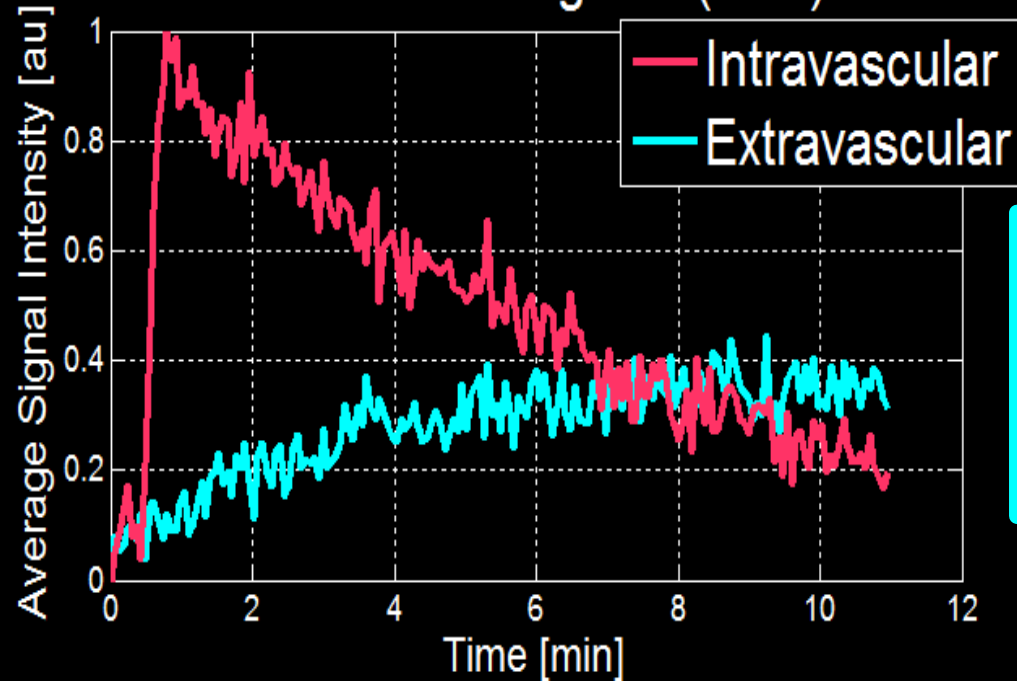


Raw Data

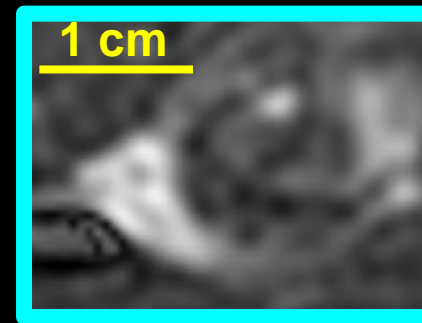
In-vivo Experiment (MR data)

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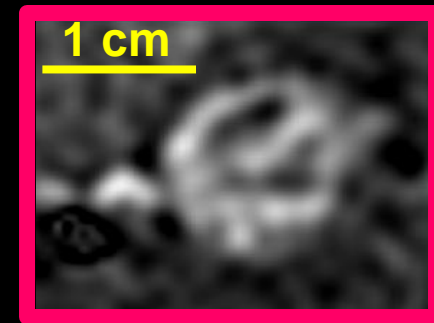
VX2 Tumor signals (MRI)



Raw Data



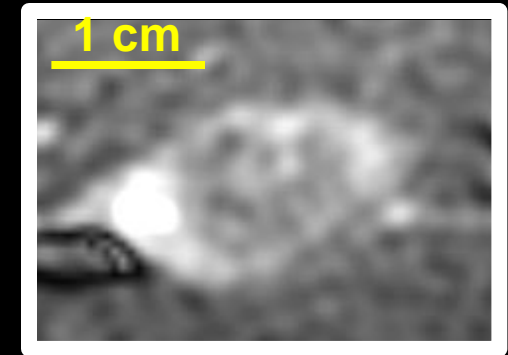
Extravascular



Intravascular

Ultrasound Contrast Agent (μ Bubbles)

- Tumor in the Thigh muscle
- Imaged with US and MRI

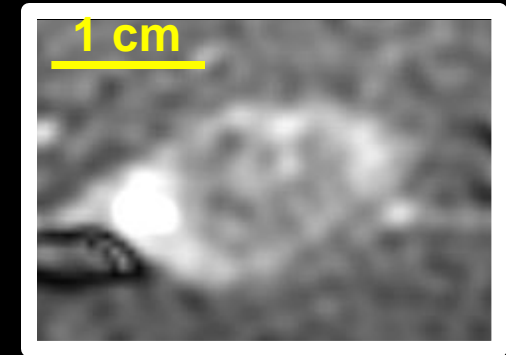


Raw Data



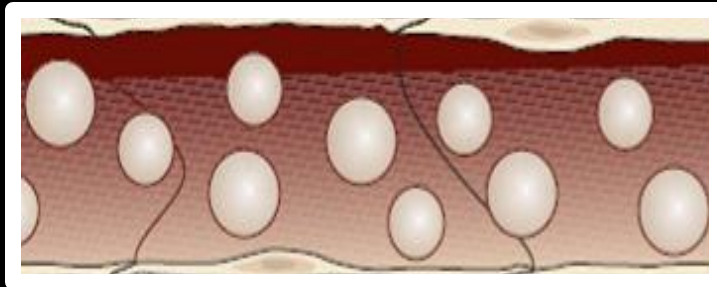
Ultrasound Contrast Agent (μ Bubbles)

- Tumor in the Thigh muscle
- Imaged with US and MRI



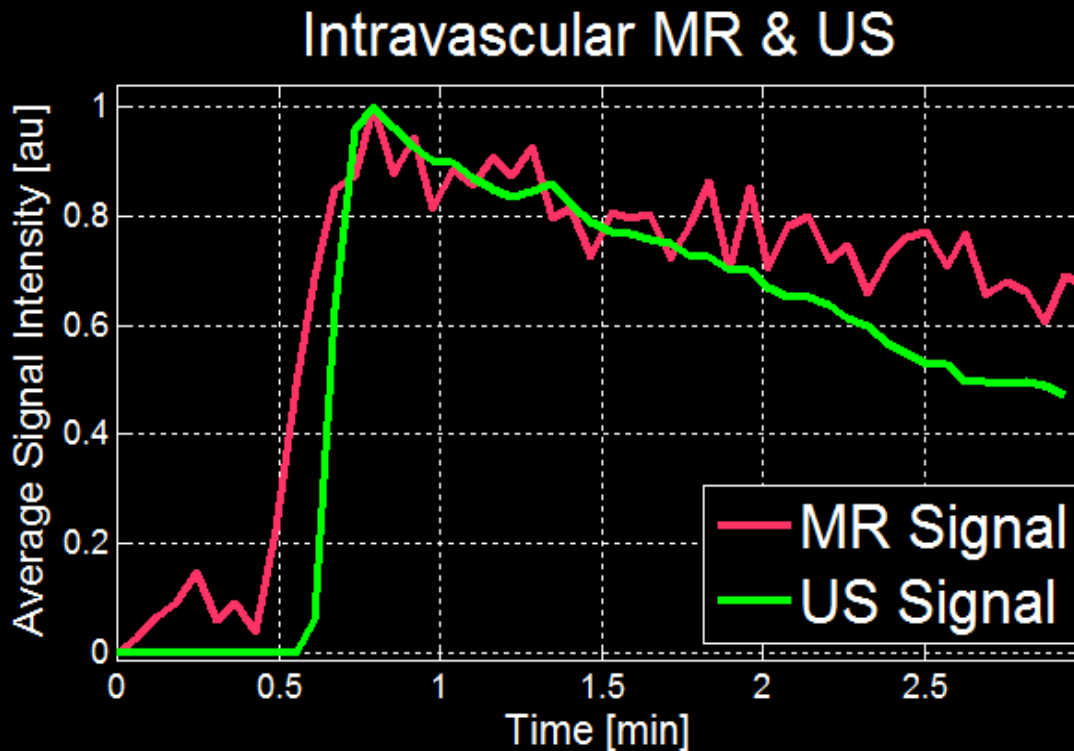
Raw Data

Circulating μ bubbles

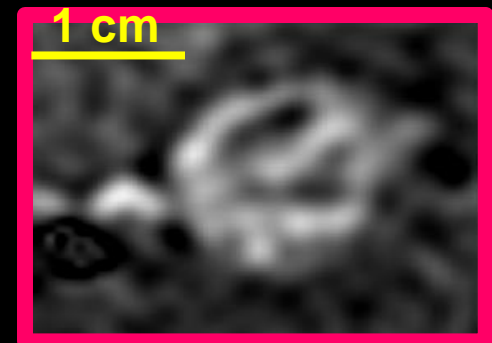


In-vivo Experiment (MRI vs. US)

- Ultrasound Imaging
- μ Bubbles stay intravascular



Raw Data- US



Intravascular-MR

Summary & Conclusions

- Tumor vasculature is heterogeneous and leaky
- MRI contrast agent is capable of leaking
- Tumor is characterized based on the tracer dynamics
- ICA is capable of separating the intravascular and extravascular compartments and identifying arterial input function
- Results of phantom and in-vivo experiment studies were promising

Acknowledgements



Ontario Institute
for Cancer Research



NSERC
CRSNG



UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO



Sunnybrook
RESEARCH INSTITUTE

