

Towards reproducible neuroimaging across different analysis pipelines

Camille Maumet

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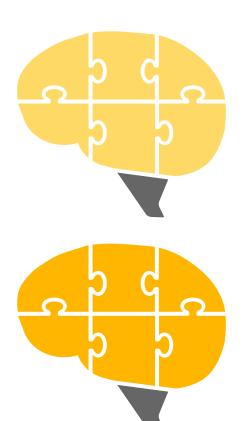
Submitted on 15 Oct 2024

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Seminar at Institut de Neurosciences de la Timone: INT (Marseille) October 14, 2024





Towards reproducible neuroimaging

across different analysis pipelines

Camille Maumet

Inria, Univ Rennes, Inserm, CNRS, IRISA











A crisis in experimental research

The reproducibility crisis has led to reduced confidence in research findings

Low reproduction rates in many fields

Cancer research: <11% Psychology: 36%

Medicine: 44%

(Begley & Ellis 2012) (Open Science Collab 2016) (Ioannidis 2005)

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Wasted money
& effort for
research



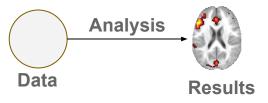
Delayed translation into clinical practice

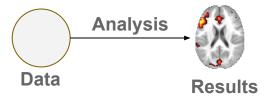


Reduced trust in science

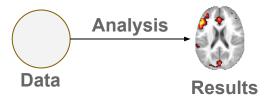


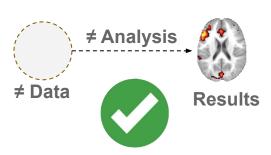


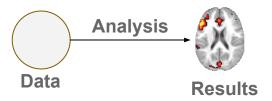


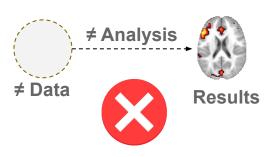


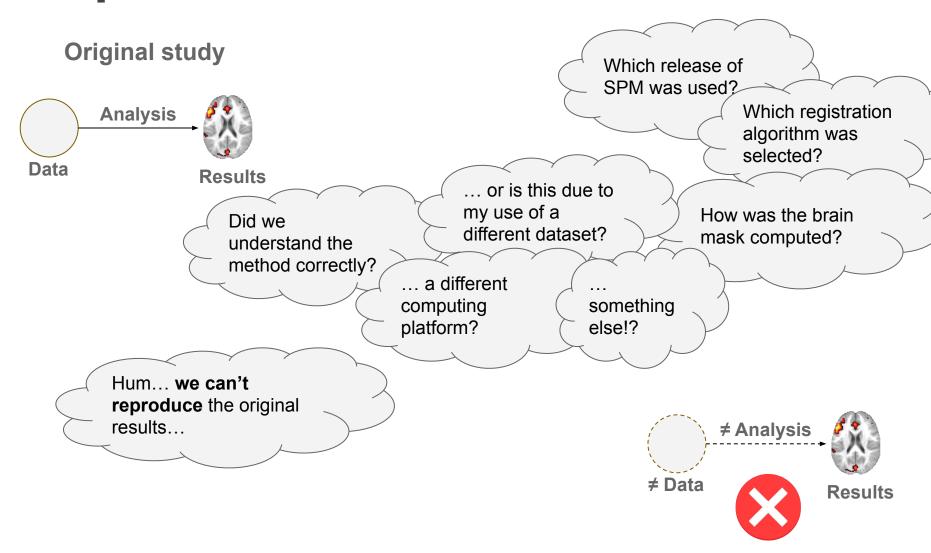






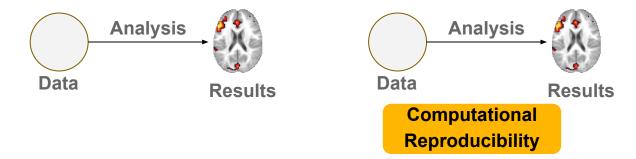


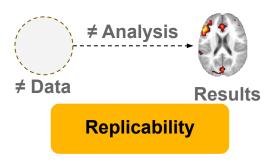


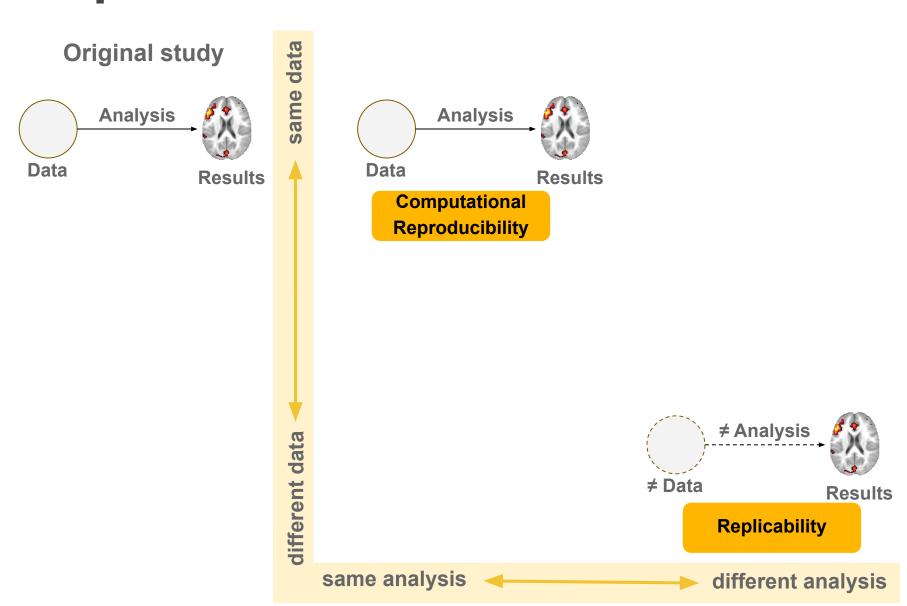


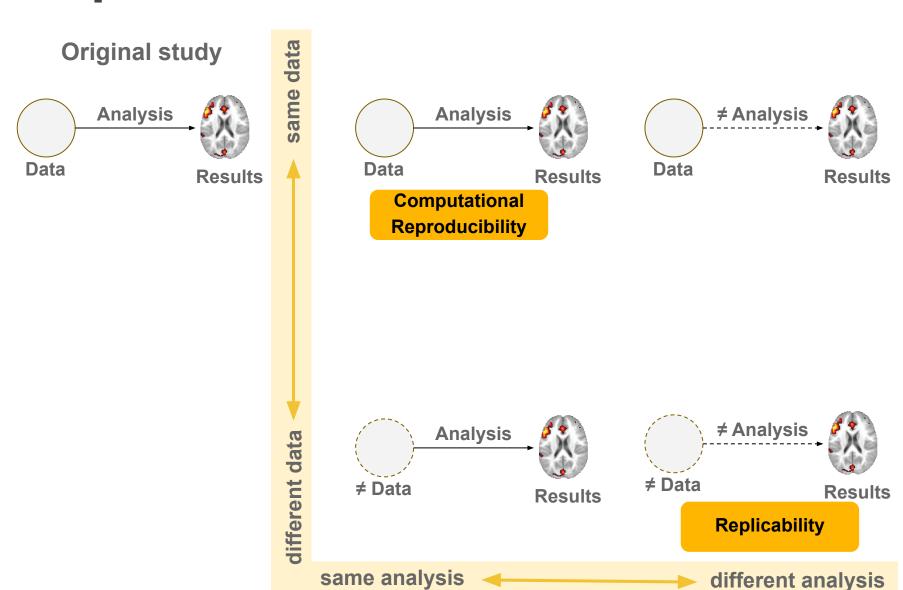


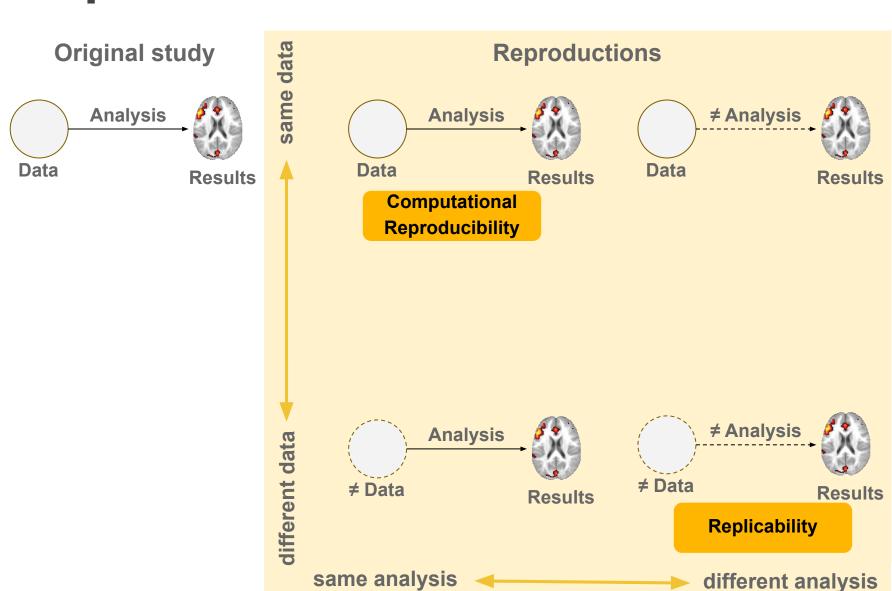














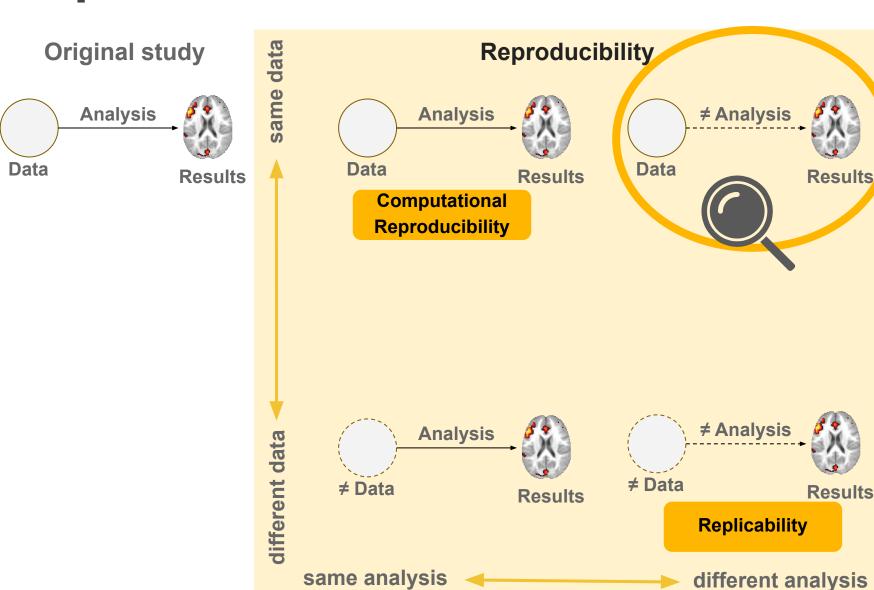


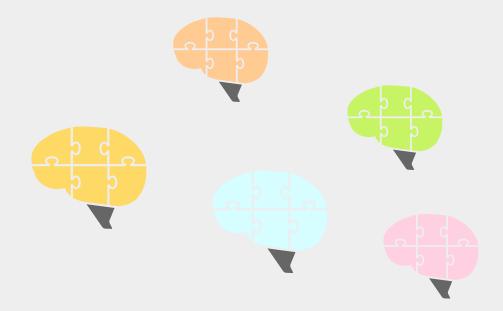
On our way to fix irreproducibility...

Original study Reproducibility same data **Analysis Analysis** ≠ Analysis **Data Data Data** Results Results Results **Computational** Reproducibility **≠ Analysis Analysis** different data ≠ Data ≠ Data Results Results Replicability same analysis different analysis

Original study same data Reproducibility **Analysis Analysis ≠ Analysis Data Data Data** Results Results Results **Computational** Reproducibility ≠ Analysis **Analysis** different data ≠ Data ≠ Data Results Results Replicability same analysis different analysis

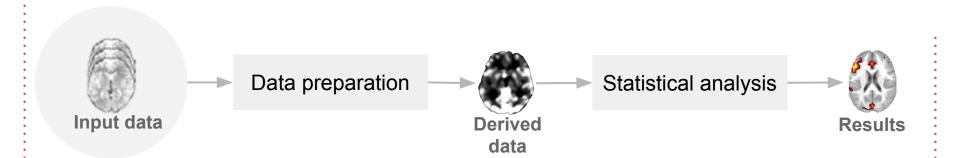
Original study Reproducibility same data **Analysis Analysis** ≠ Analysis **Data Data Data** Results Results Results **Computational** Reproducibility **≠ Analysis Analysis** different data ≠ Data ≠ Data Results Results Replicability same analysis different analysis



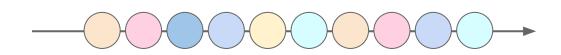


Different pipelines... different results?



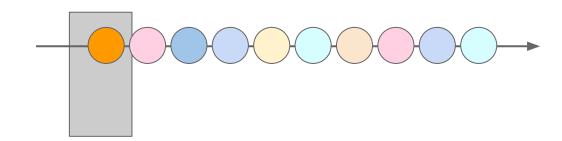






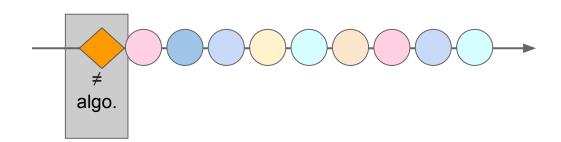




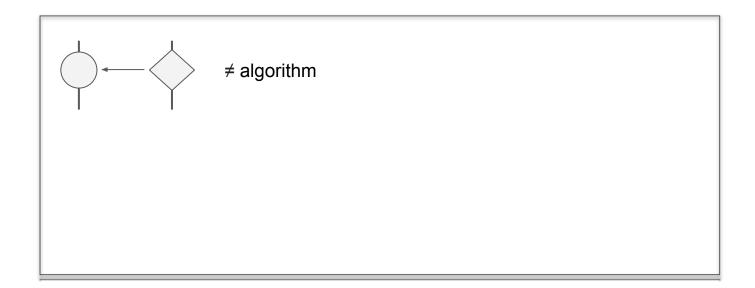




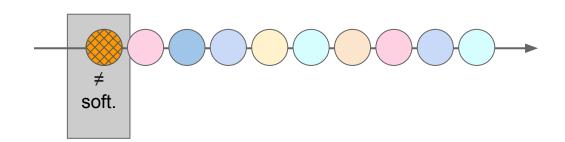




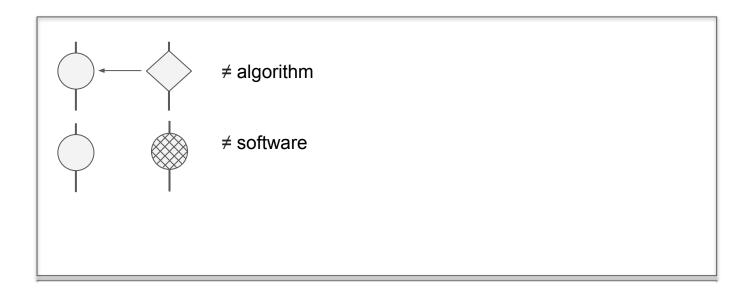




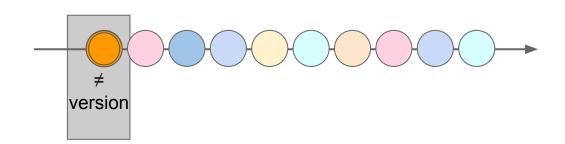




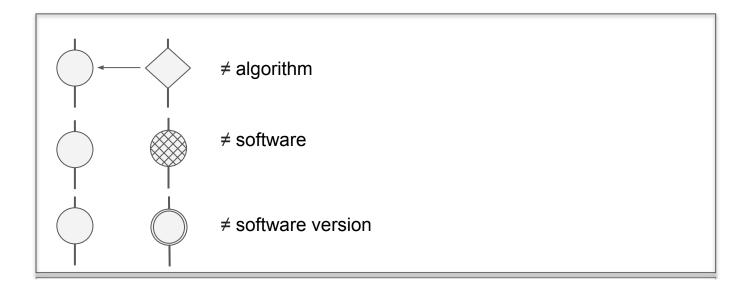




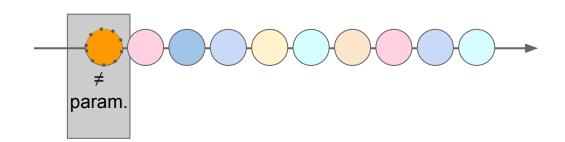




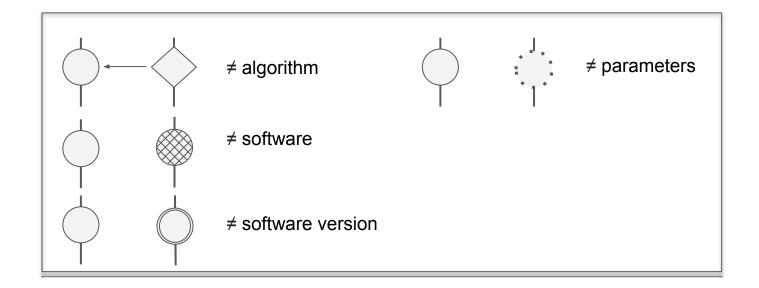




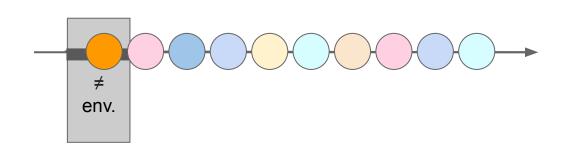




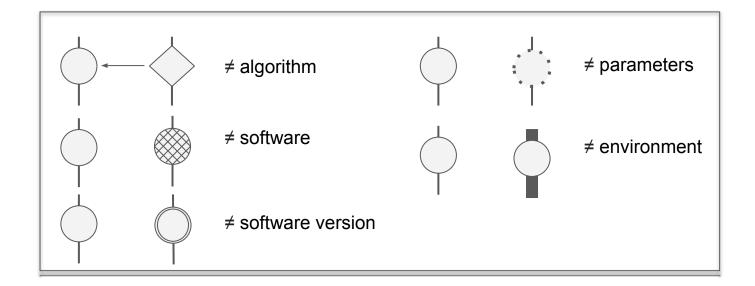




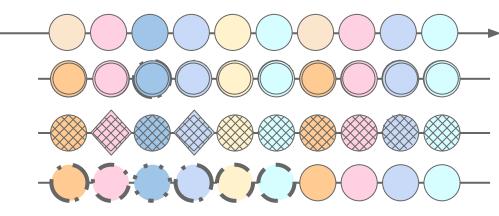






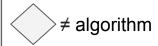


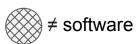


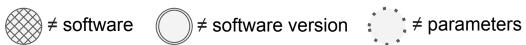


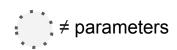


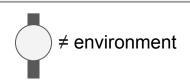
... and many more...



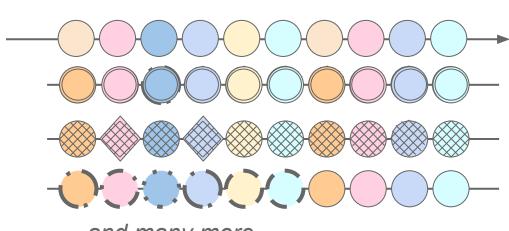






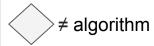


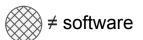




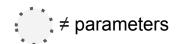


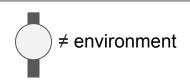
... and many more...







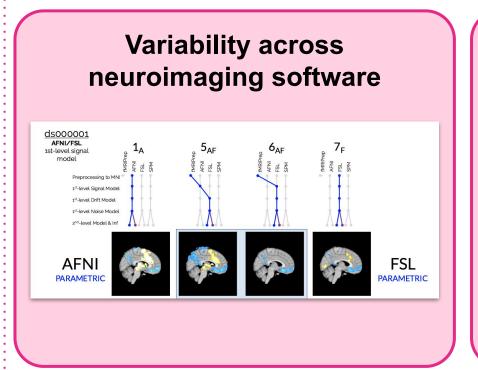




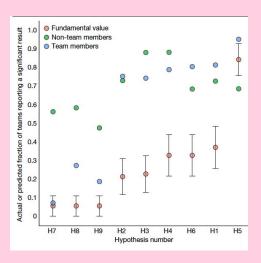
A family of acceptable pipelines

over 10³⁰ combinations...

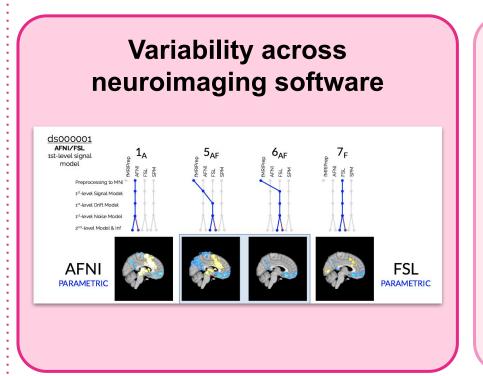
Different pipelines... different results?



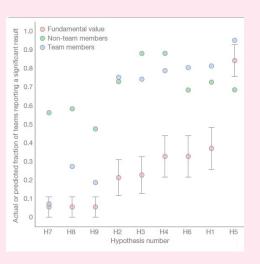
Variability across neuroimaging experts



Different pipelines... different results?



Variability across neuroimaging experts



Variability across neuroimaging software





Alex Bowring Tom Nichols Oxford Uni. (UK)

Principles of functional MRI



Variability across neuroimaging software





Principles of functional MRI



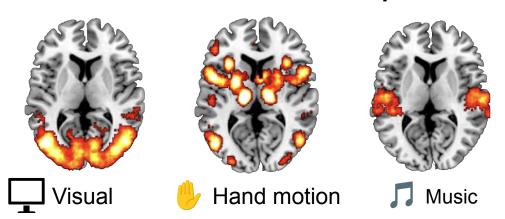


Alex Bowring Tom Nichols Oxford Uni. (UK)

Principles of functional MRI



fMRI results: Activations maps





Alex Bowring Tom Nichols Oxford Uni. (UK)

Principles of functional MRI



Goal 1: Investigate the variability observed in fMRI results when using different software packages



Alex Bowring Tom Ni Oxford Uni. (UK)

Principles of functional MRI

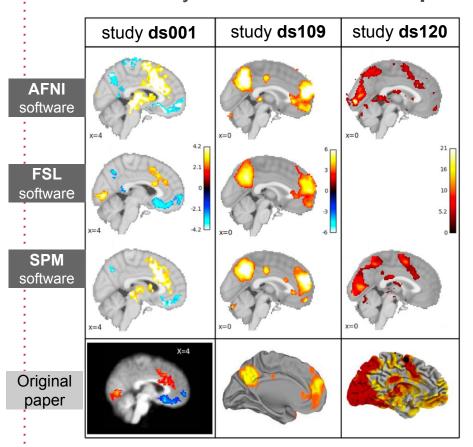


Goal 1: Investigate the variability observed in fMRI results when using different software packages

- Reproduced 3 studies from the literature
- Using 3 fMRI software: AFNI, FSL, SPM (used in 80% literature (Carp, 2012))
- Pipelines aligned using available configurations.

Alex Bowring Tom Nichols
Oxford Uni. (UK)

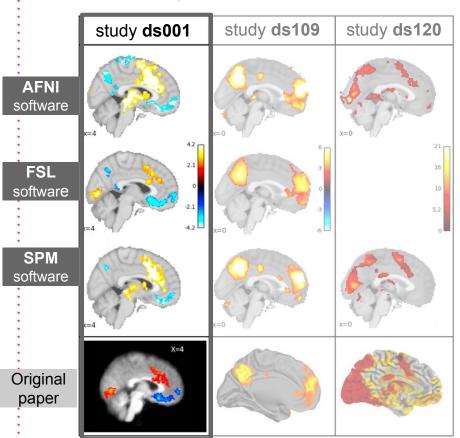
Variability in the activation maps



Alex Bowring Tom Nichols

Oxford Uni. (UK)

Variability in the activation maps

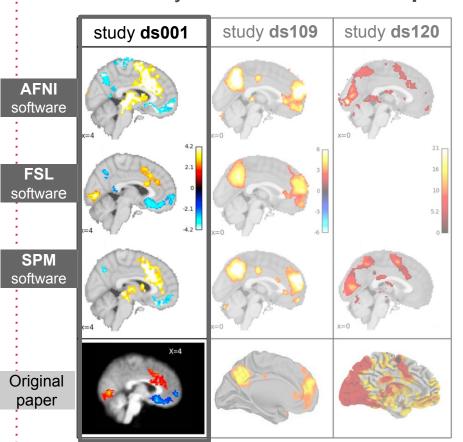


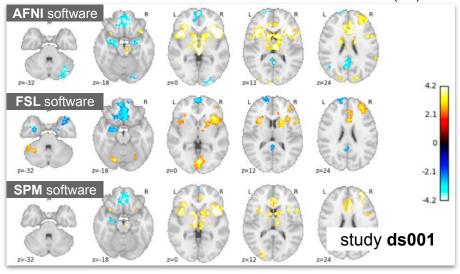




Alex Bowring Tom Nichols Oxford Uni. (UK)

Variability in the activation maps



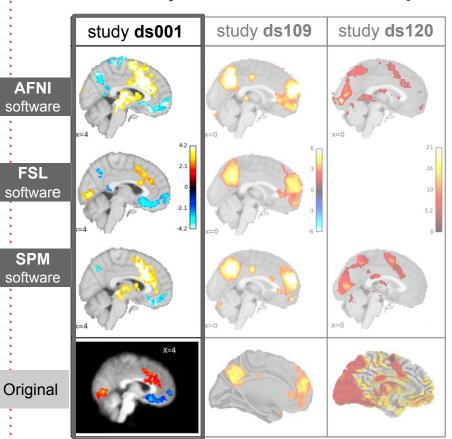


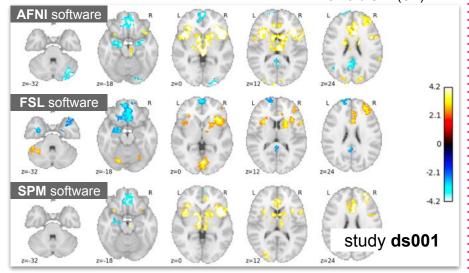


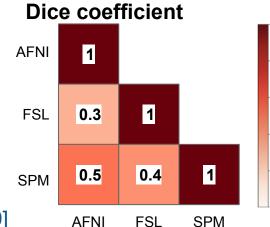


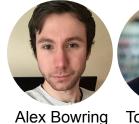
Alex Bowring Tom Nichols Oxford Uni. (UK)

Variability in the activation maps











Variability in the unthresholded statistic maps

	study ds001	study ds109	study ds120
AFNI software	Z=15	L Z=15	Z=15
FSL software	2.1 0 2.1 -2.1 4.2	Z=15 R 6 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	21 16 10 5.2
SPM software	Z=15	L Z=15	z=15

Correlations

AFNI vs. FSL	0.62
AFNI vs. SPM	0.61
FSL vs. SPM	0.68

Conclusion: The choice of software impacted both the final activation and statistic maps.





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Goal 2: Investigate how remaining differences in software implementations can explain the observed differences

Study ds001 1. Preprocessing 2. Subject-level Signal 3. Subject-level Noise 5. Group-level Stat

FSL software

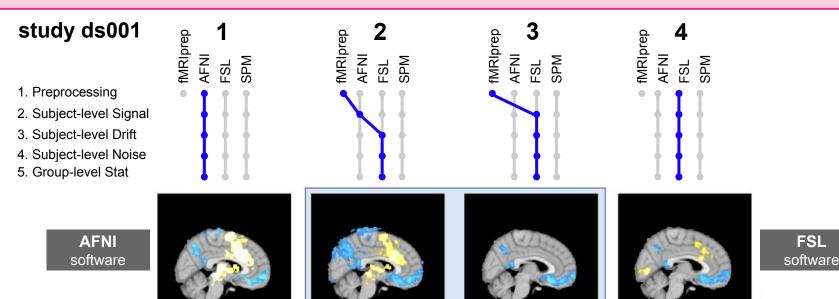
[Bowring Nichols* Maumet*, HBM 2021]





Alex Bowring Tom Nichols Oxford Uni. (UK)

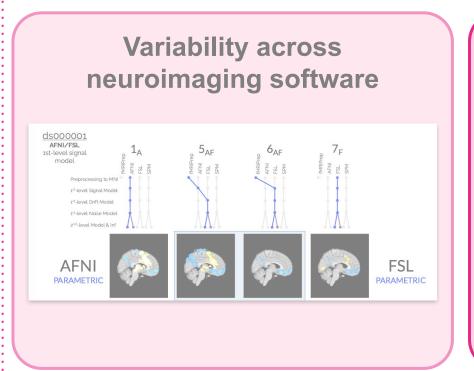
Goal 2: Investigate how remaining differences in software implementations can explain the observed differences



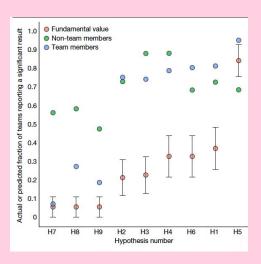
Conclusion: 1 main contributing factor was found but different for each study

[Bowring Nichols* Maumet*, HBM 2021]

Different pipelines... different results?



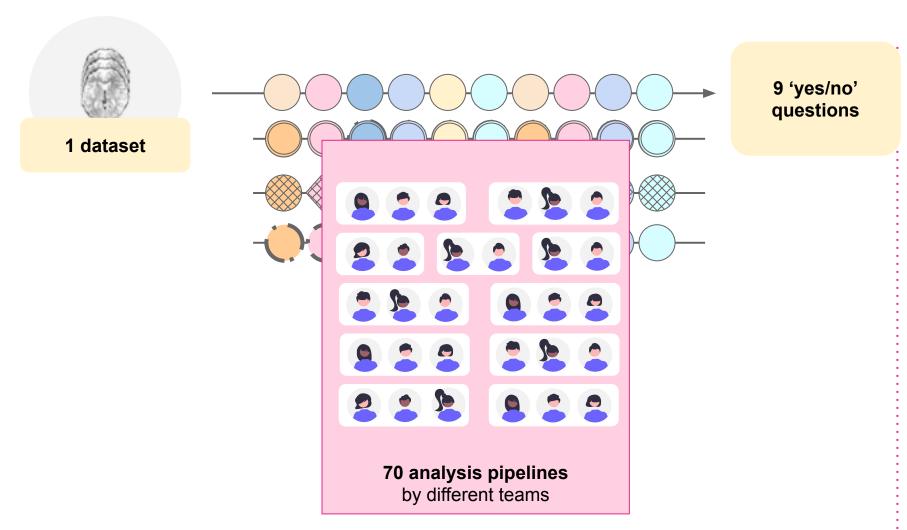
Variability across neuroimaging experts





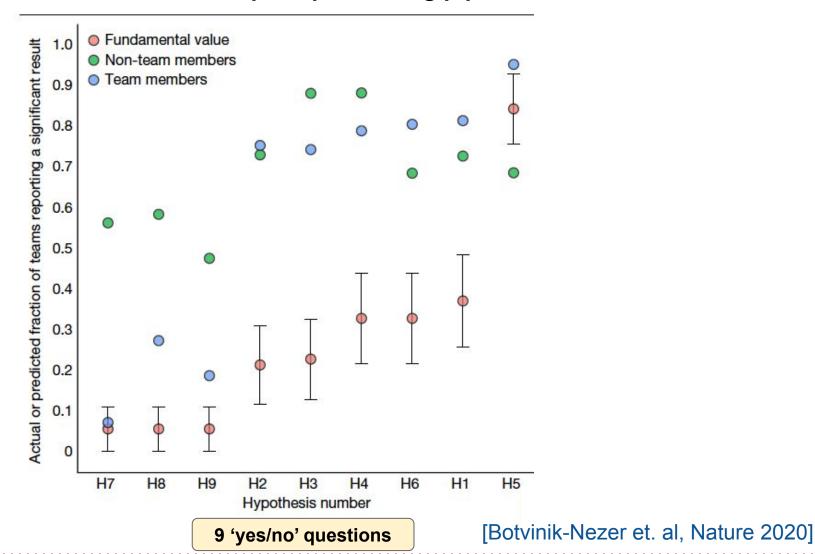
9 'yes/no' questions

[Botvinik-Nezer et. al, Nature 2020]

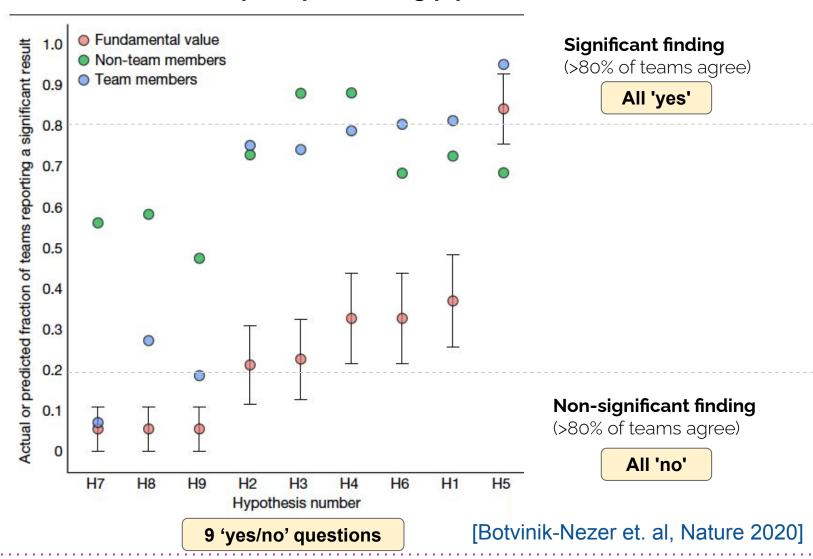


Credits: Teams <u>undraw.co</u>.

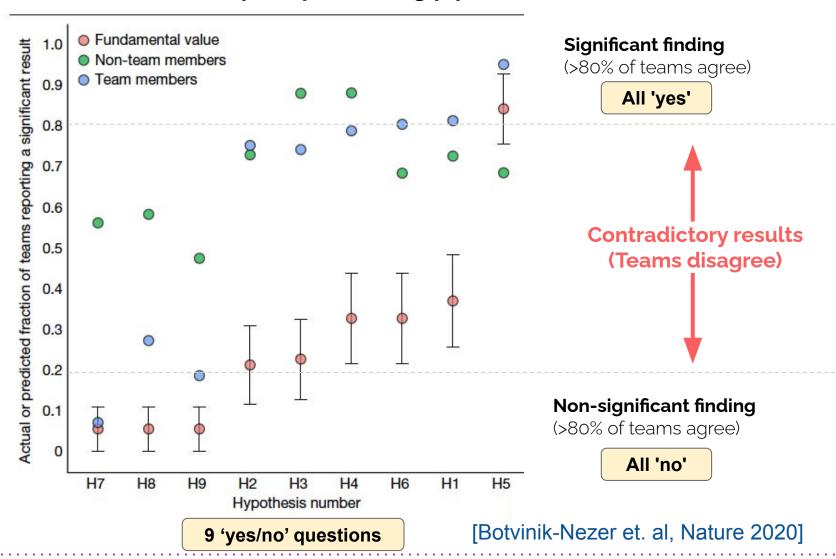
Results over the 70 post-processing pipelines:

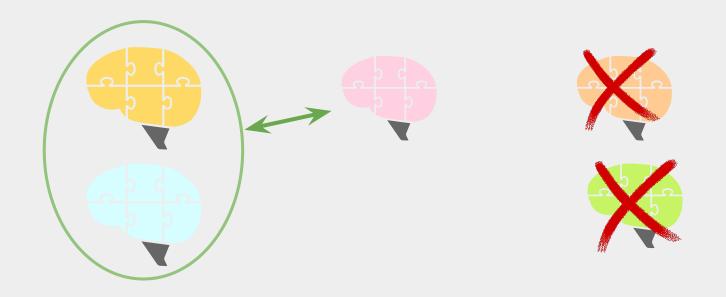


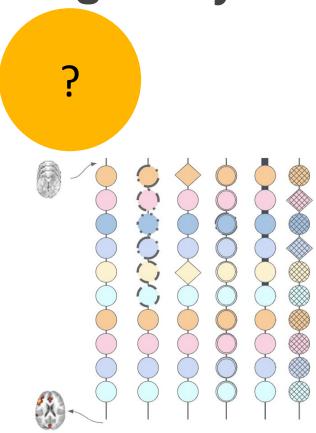
Results over the 70 post-processing pipelines:

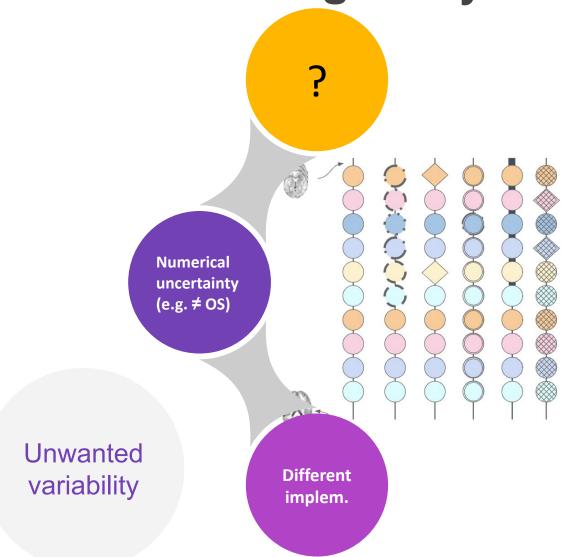


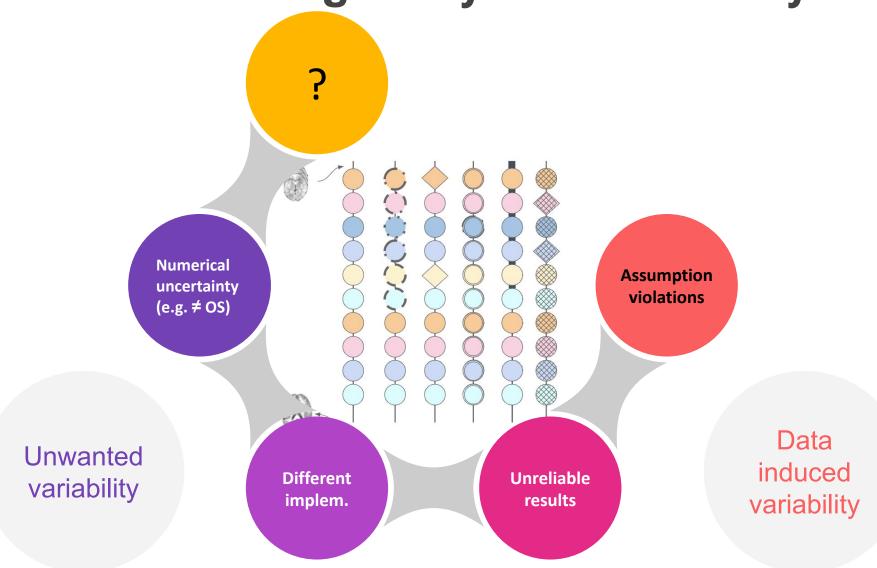
Results over the 70 post-processing pipelines:

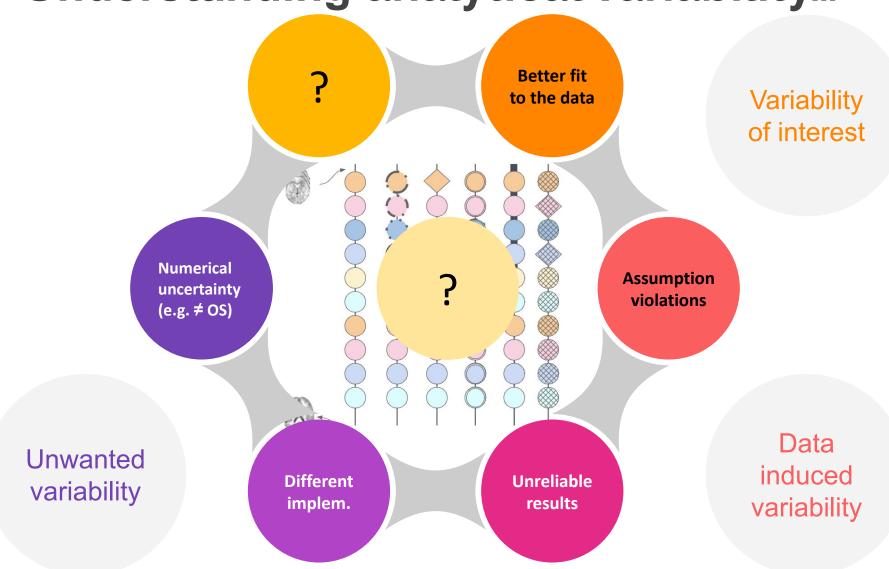


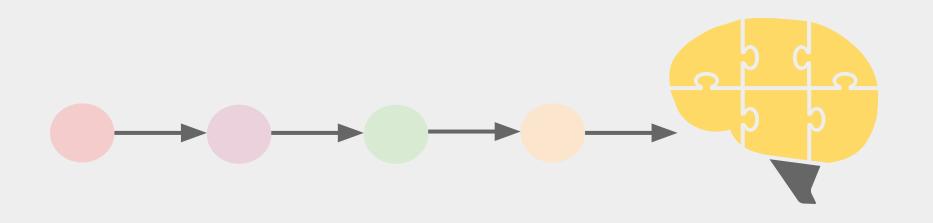






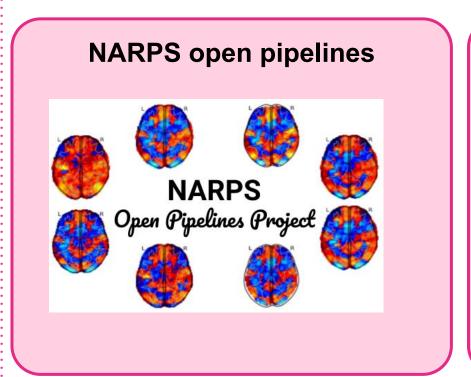


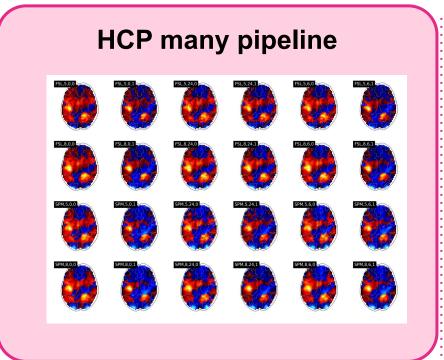




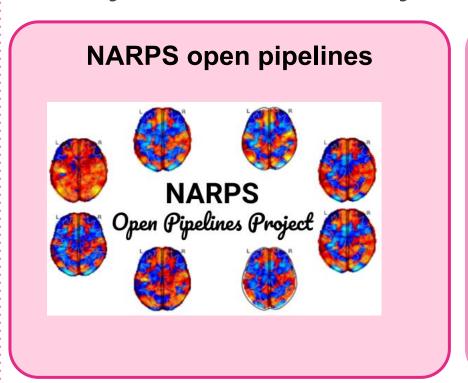
Describing the neuroimaging pipeline space

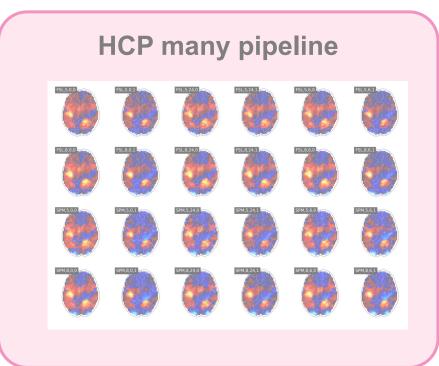
Open code and data to investigate analytical variability





Open code and data to investigate analytical variability







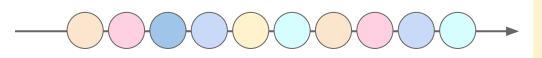




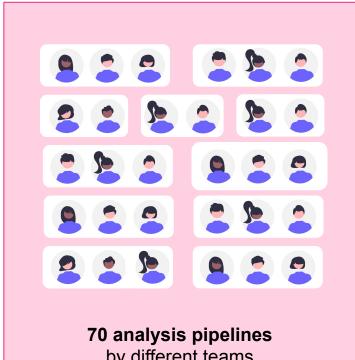
Jérémy Germani Lefort-Besnard



1 dataset



9 'yes/no' questions



by different teams







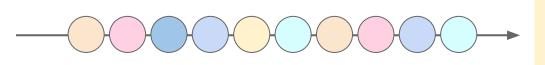
Elodie Germani



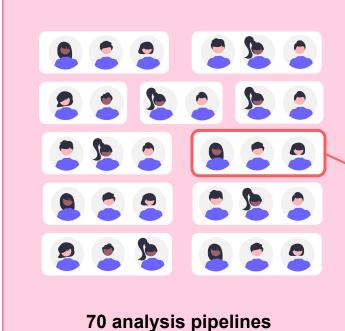
Jérémy Lefort-Besnard



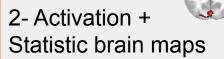
1 dataset



9 'yes/no' questions



70 analysis pipelines by different teams 1- Q1: "yes"



3- Textual COBIDAS-compliant description of the methods

Credits: Teams undraw.co.







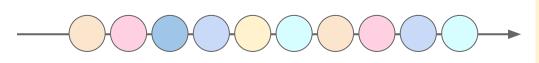
Boris Clenet

Elodie Germani

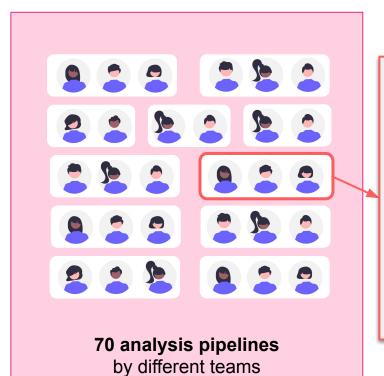
Jérémy Lefort-Besnard



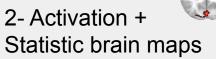
1 dataset



9 'yes/no' questions



1- Q1: "yes"



3- Textual COBIDAS-compliant description of the methods

+ Code



https://github.com/Inria-Empenn/narps_open_pipelines/

Credits: Teams <u>undraw.co</u>.







Germani

Jérémy Lefort-Besnard



Credits - This project was presented and received contributions during the following events:

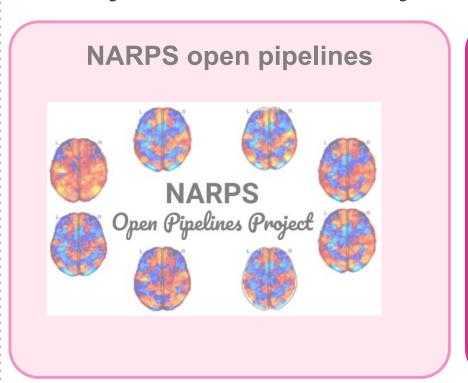
- Empenn hackathon (February 2024)
- Brainhack Marseille 2023 (December 2023)
- ORIGAMI lab hackathon (September 2023)
- OHBM Brainhack 2023 (July 2023): Arshitha Basavaraj, Boris Clénet, Rémi Gau, Élodie Germani, Yaroslav Halchenko, Camille Maumet, Paul Taylor.
- <u>e-ReproNim FENS NENS Cluster Brainhack</u> (June 2023): Liz Bushby, Boris Clénet, Michael Dayan, Aimee Westbrook.
- OHBM Brainhack 2022 (June 2022): Elodie Germani, Arshitha Basavaraj, Trang Cao, Rémi Gau, Anna Menacher, Camille Maumet.

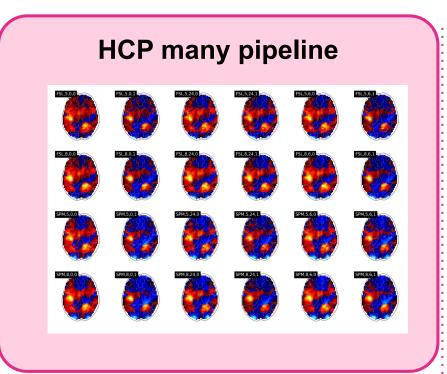
Open code



https://github.com/Inria-Empenn/narps_open_pipelines/

Open code and data to investigate analytical variability





HCP many pipeline





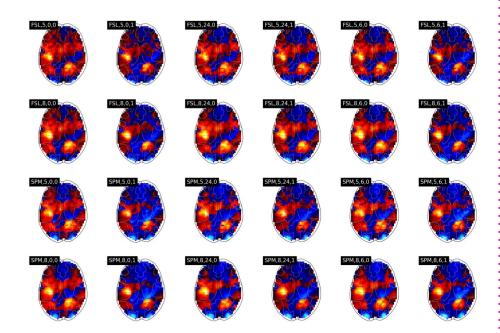


Elodie Germani

Pierre Maurel

Elisa Fromont

- 1 dataset
 - HCP Young Adult
- 24 pipelines
 - FSL, SPM / 2 HRF /2 smoothing / 3 motion regressors
- 1080 participants and
 1000 groups (50 subjects)

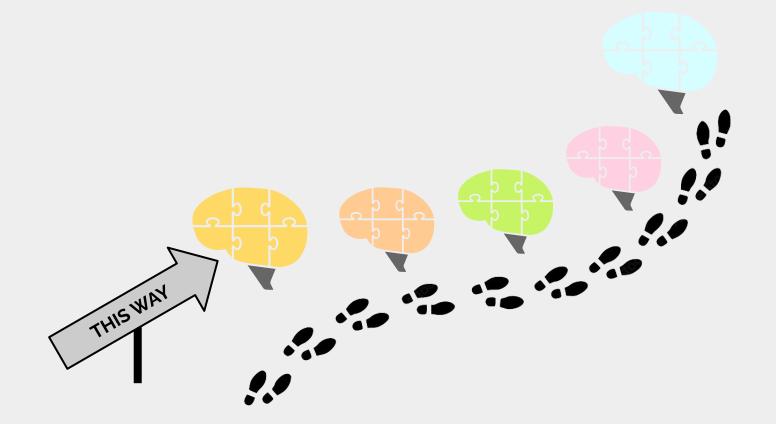


Shared data (in compliance with GDPR)



https://publicneuro-catalogue.netlify.app

[Germani et al, preprint hal:inserm-04356768]



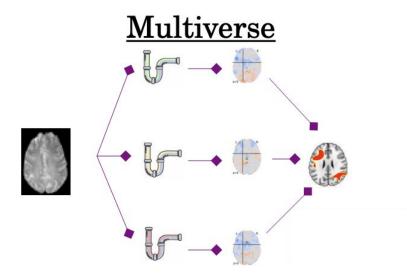
Which solutions for practitioners?





Jérémy Lefort-Besnard

Oxford Uni. (UK)

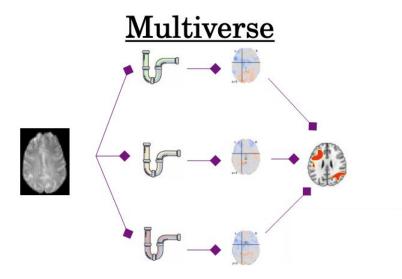




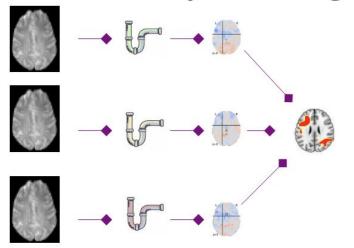


Lefort-Besnard

Jérémy Oxford Uni. (UK)



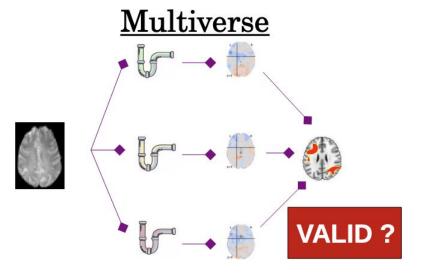
Traditional analysis setting



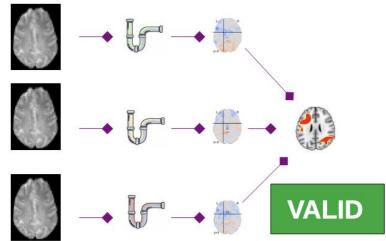


Lefort-Besnard

Tom Nichols Oxford Uni. (UK)



<u>Traditional</u> analysis setting



Goal: Investigate the validity of same-data meta-analysis methods





Jérémy Lefort-Besnard

Tom Nichols Oxford Uni. (UK)

Meta-Analysis

Same-Data Meta-Analysis

Stouffer

$$Z_j^{\mathrm{S}} = rac{ar{Y}_j}{\sqrt{1/K}}$$
 Z_j^{S}

Average standardized

SDMA Stouffer

$$Z_j^{\mathrm{SS}} = rac{ar{Y}_j}{\sqrt{\mathbf{1}_k^{\top} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{1}_k / K^2}}$$

Average standardized accounting for dependence

Consensus **SDMA** Stouffer

$$Z_j^{\rm CSS} = Z_j^{\rm SS} - \langle Z^{\rm SS} \rangle + \mu_C$$

Average standardized accounting for dependence, and shifted empirically

Consensus **Average**

$$Z_j^{\mathrm{CA}} = \frac{\bar{Y}_j - \langle \bar{Y} \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle \langle \bar{Y} \rangle \rangle}} \sigma_C + \mu_C$$
 $Z_j^{\mathrm{SG}} = \frac{\mathbf{1}^\top \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{Y}_j}{\sqrt{\mathbf{1}^\top \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{1}}}$

Average, scaled and shifted empirically

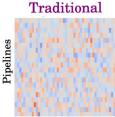
SDMA GLS

$$Z_j^{\text{SG}} = \frac{\mathbf{1}^{\top} \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{Y}_j}{\sqrt{\mathbf{1}^{\top} \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{1}}}$$

Optimal average, standardized

Valid 4.7%

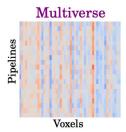
Valid 4.7% Valid 4.8% Valid 4.8% Valid 4.4%



Voxels

Invalid 30%

Valid 4.9% Valid 5.0% Valid 5.0% Valid 4.9%

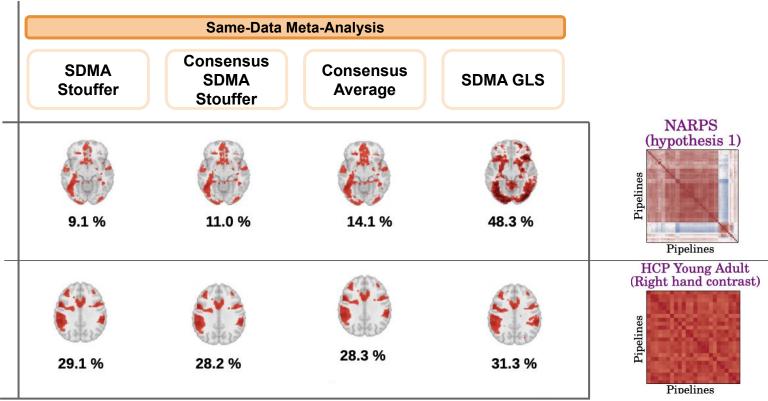


P<0.05 (uncorrected)





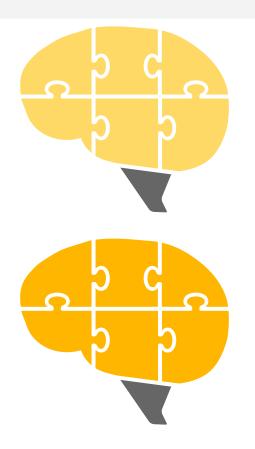




P<0.05 (uncorrected)

Seminar at INT October 14, 2024





Towards reproducible neuroimaging across different analysis pipelines

Camille Maumet

Thank you!

Credit: Presentation template and icons by <u>SlidesCarnival</u>, adapted



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