

Neuronal Current Imaging

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&
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NIMH
National Institute
of Mental Health



Primary People Involved

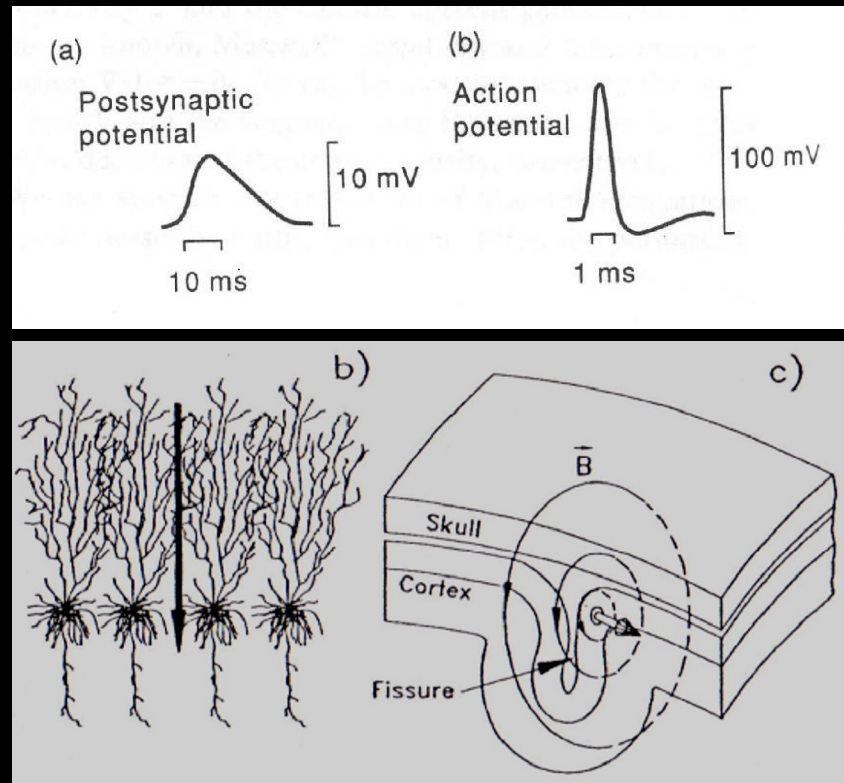
Jerzy Bodurka

Natalia Petridou

Frank Ye

Rasmus Birn

The Basic Idea...



100 fT at on surface of skull

J.P. Wikswo Jr et al. *J Clin Neurophys* 8(2): 170-188, 1991

Derivation of B field generated in an MRI

voxel by a current dipole

Single dendritic tree having a diameter d , and length L behaves like a conductor with conductivity σ . Resistance is $R=V/I$, where $R=4L/(\pi d^2 \sigma)$. From Biot-Savart:

$$\mathbf{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\mathbf{Q}}{r^2} = \frac{\mu_0}{16} \frac{d^2 \sigma V}{r^2}$$

by substituting $d = 4\mu\text{m}$, $\sigma \approx 0.25 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$, $V = 10\text{mV}$ and

$r = 4\text{cm}$ (measurement distance when using MEG) the resulting value is: **$B \approx 0.002 \text{ fT}$**

Because **$B_{\text{MEG}} = 100 \text{ fT}$** is measured by MEG on the scalp, ($0.002 \text{ fT} \times 50,000 = 100 \text{ fT}$), must coherently act to generate such field. These bundles of neurons produce, within a typical voxel, $1 \text{ mm} \times 1 \text{ mm} \times 1 \text{ mm}$, a field of order:

$$B_{\text{MRI}} = B_{\text{MEG}} \left(\frac{r_{\text{MEG}}}{r_{\text{MRI}}} \right)^2 = B_{\text{MEG}} \left(\frac{4 \text{ cm}}{0.1 \text{ cm}} \right)^2 = 1600 B_{\text{MEG}}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{\text{MRI}} \approx 0.2 \text{ nT}$$

J. Bodurka, P. A. Bandettini. *Toward direct mapping of neuronal activity: MRI detection of ultra weak transient magnetic field changes.* **Magn. Reson. Med.** 47: 1052-1058, (2002).

Some background...

G. C. Scott, M. L. Joy, R. L. Armstrong, R. M. Henkelman, *RF current density imaging homogeneous media*. **Magn. Reson. Med.** 28: 186-201, (1992).

M. Singh, *Sensitivity of MR phase shift to detect evoked neuromagnetic fields inside the head*. **IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science.** 41: 349-351, (1994).

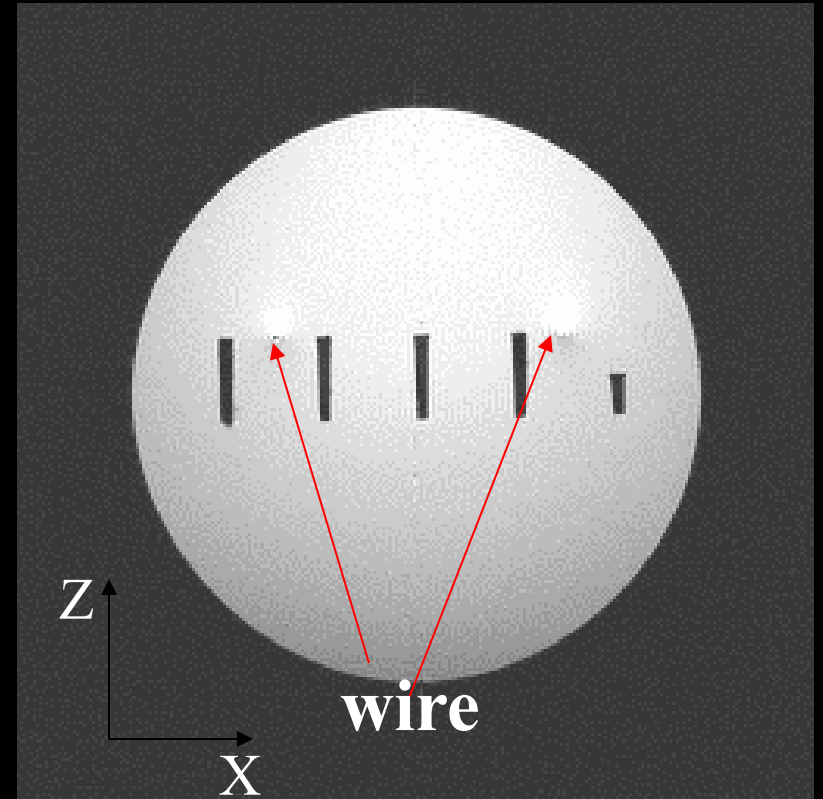
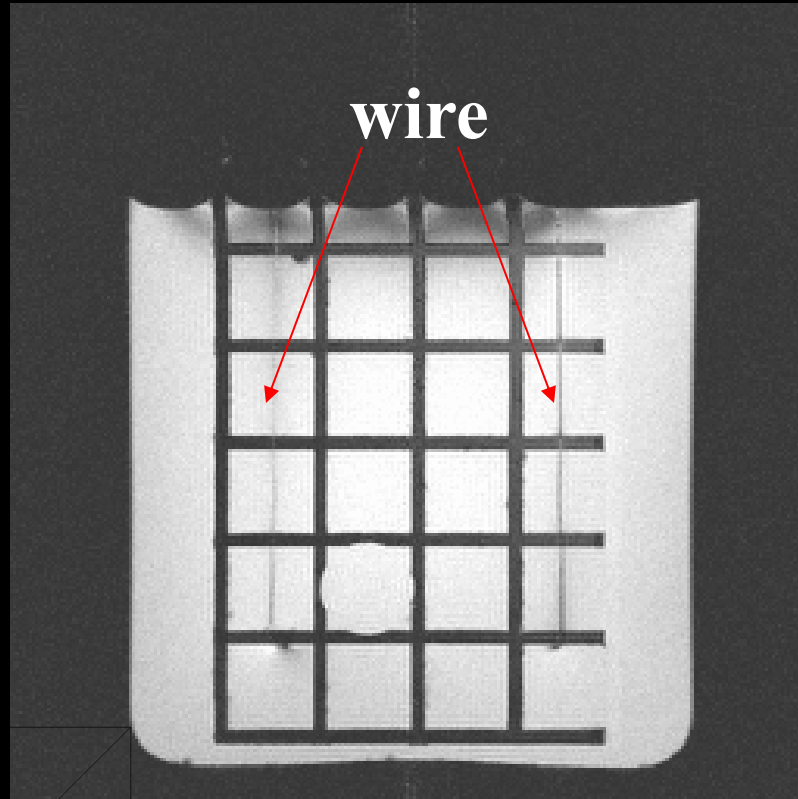
H. Kamei, J. Iramina, K. Yoshikawa, S. Ueno, *Neuronal current distribution imaging using MR*. **IEEE Trans. On Magnetics**, 35: 4109-4111, (1999)

J. Bodurka, P. A. Bandettini. *Toward direct mapping of neuronal activity: MRI detection of ultra weak transient magnetic field changes*. **Magn. Reson. Med.** 47: 1052-1058, (2002).

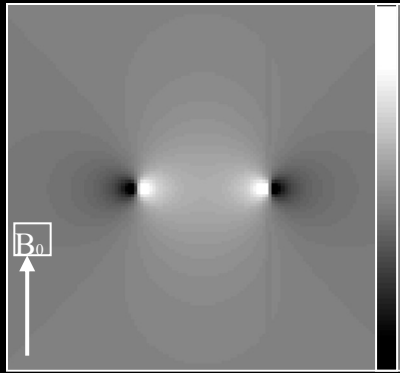
D. Konn, P. Gowland, R. Bowtell, *MRI detection of weak magnetic fields due to an extended current dipole in a conducting sphere: a model for direct detection of neuronal currents in the brain*. **Magn. Reson. Med.** 50: 40-49, (2003).

J. Xiong, P. T. Fox, J.-H. Gao, *Direct MRI Mapping of neuronal activity*. **Human Brain Mapping**, 20: 41-49, (2003)

Current Phantom Experiment

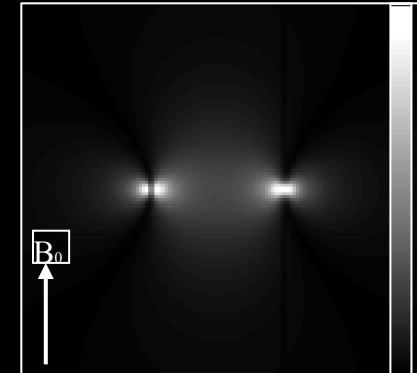


calculated $B_c \parallel B_0$



Simulation

calculated $|\Delta B_c| \parallel B_0$



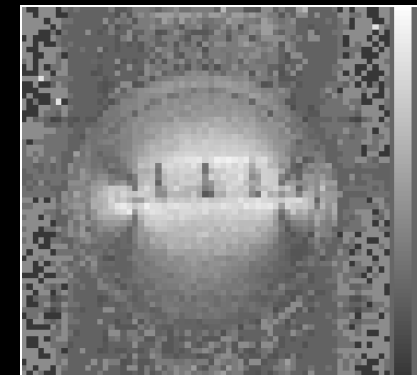
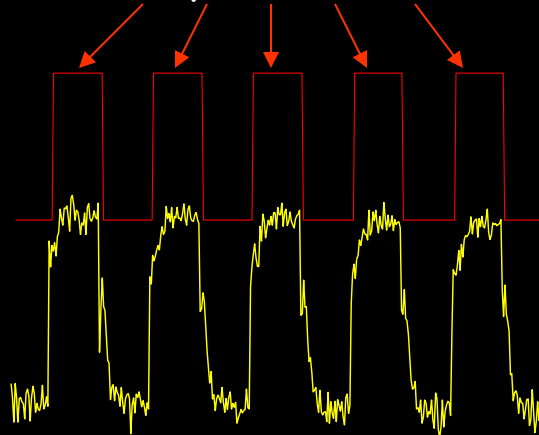
$\Delta\phi \cong 20^\circ$



Correlation image

Measurement

70 μA current



Spectral image

Single shot GE EPI

J. Bodurka, P. A. Bandettini. Toward direct mapping of neuronal activity: MRI detection of ultra weak transient magnetic field changes, *Magn. Reson. Med.* 47: 1052-1058, (2002).

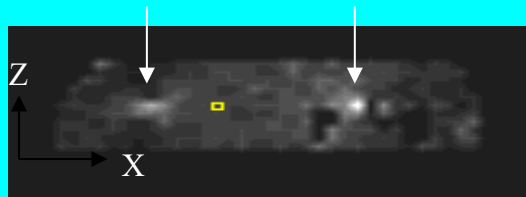
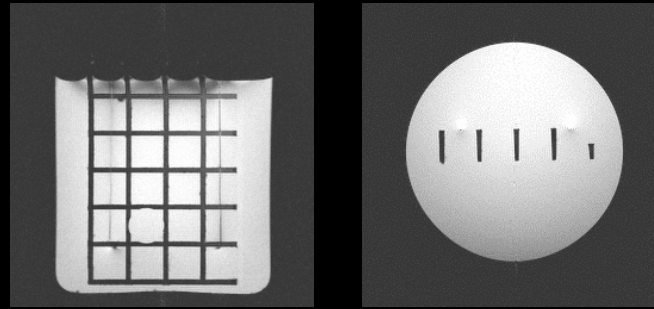
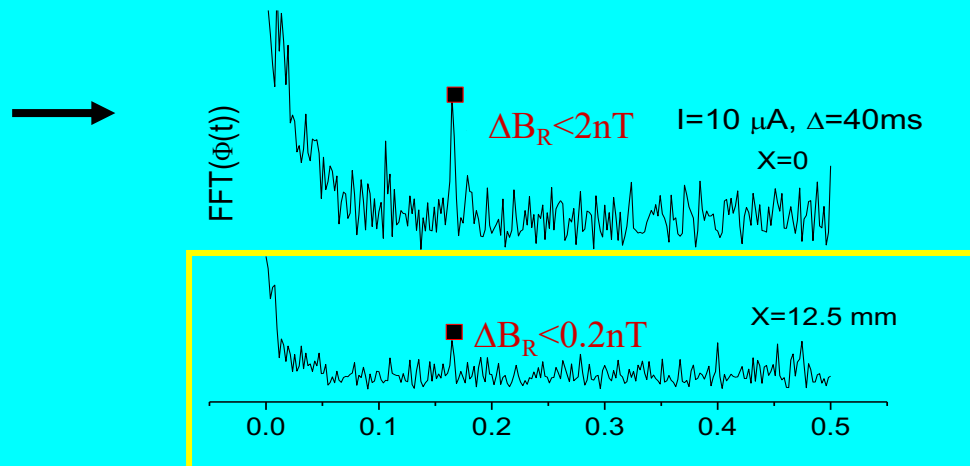
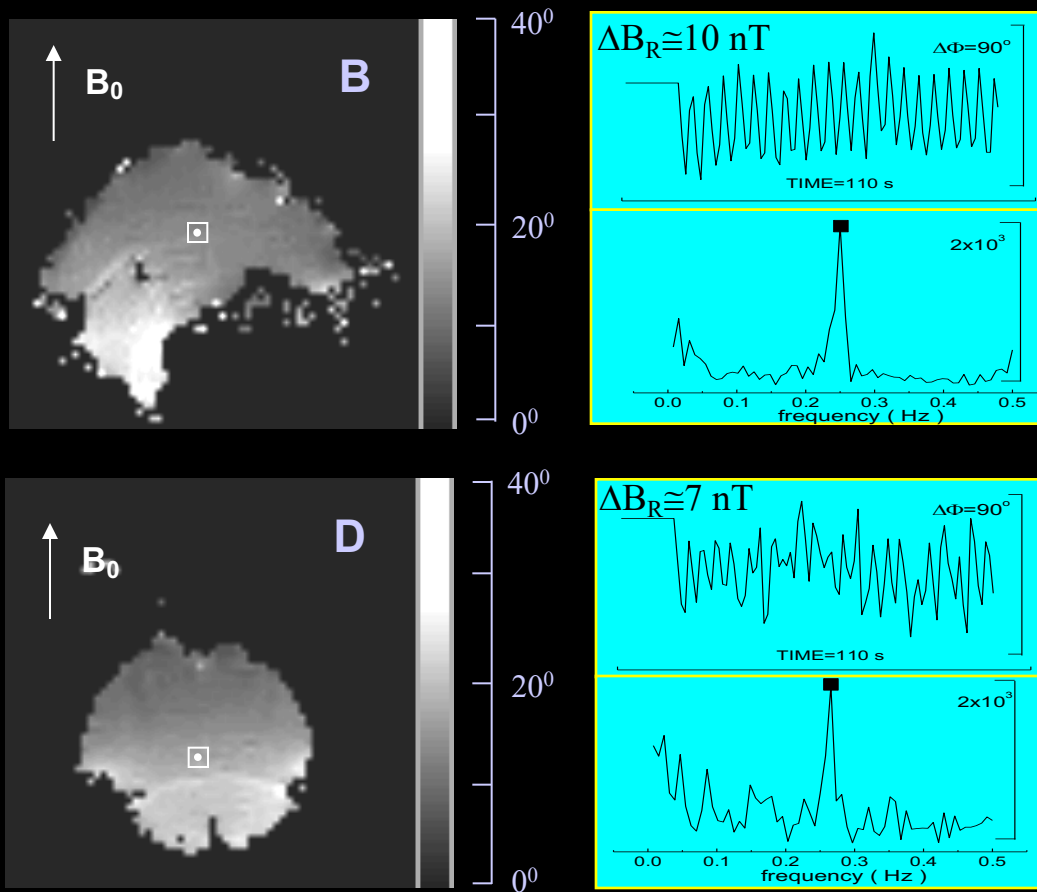


Figure 1

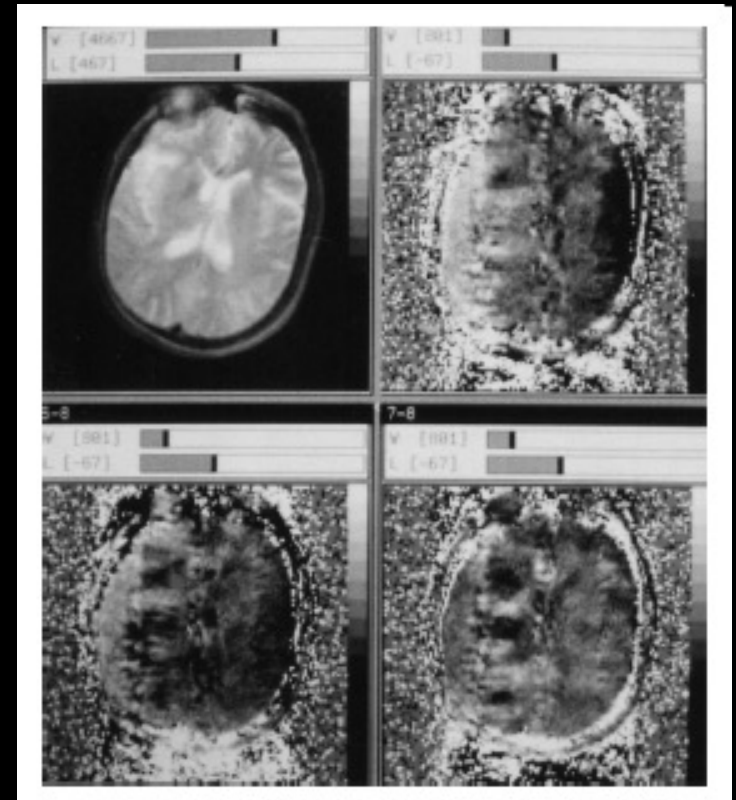
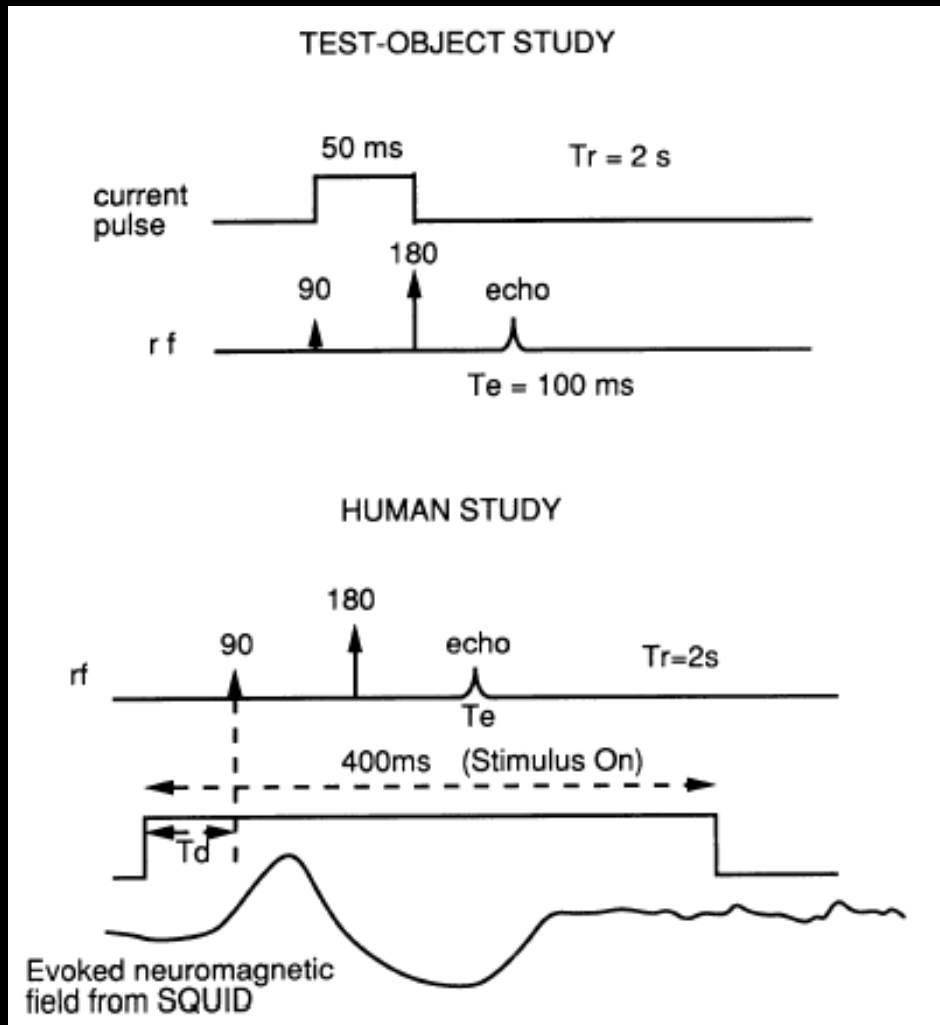


J. Bodurka, P. A. Bandettini. Toward direct mapping of neuronal activity: MRI detection of ultra weak transient magnetic field changes, *Magn. Reson. Med.* 47: 1052-1058, (2002).

Human Respiration



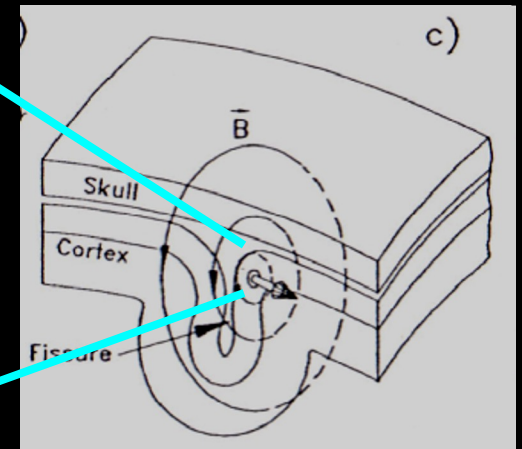
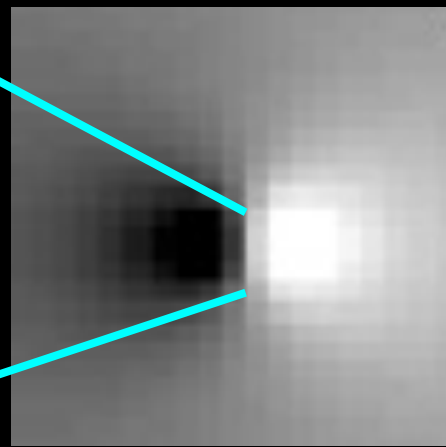
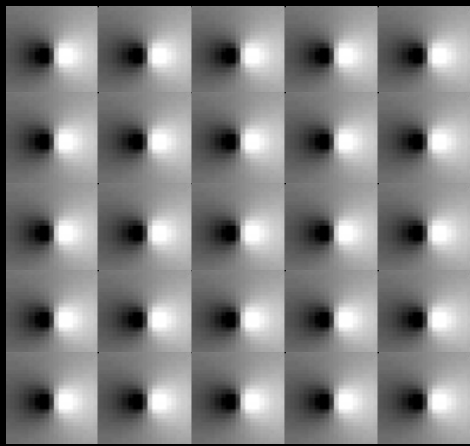
The use of spin-echo to “tune” to transients..



M. Singh, *Sensitivity of MR phase shift to detect evoked neuromagnetic fields inside the head.*

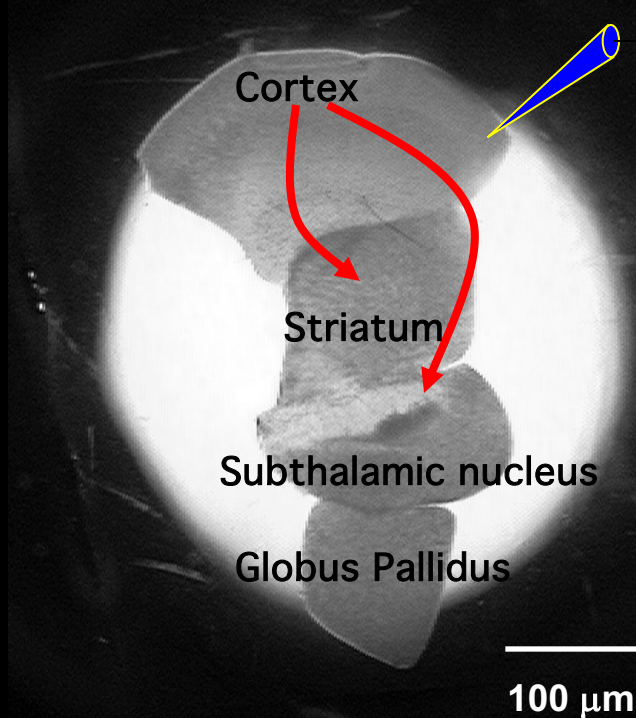
IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science. 41: 349-351, (1994).

Phase vs. Magnitude...

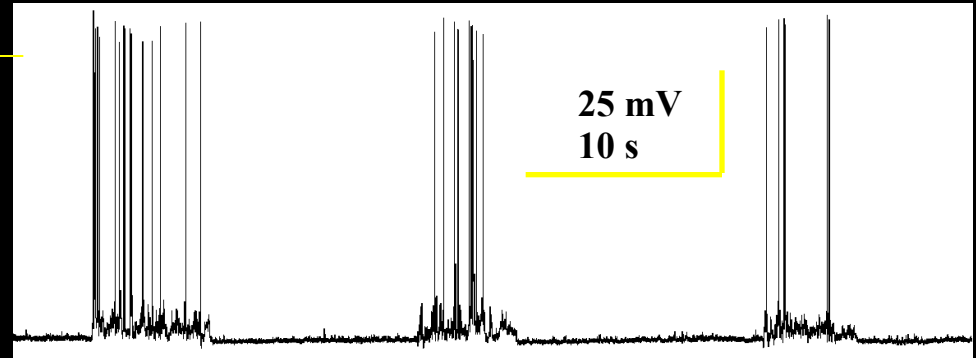


0.1 to 0.3 Deg.

in vitro model



Patch electrode recording

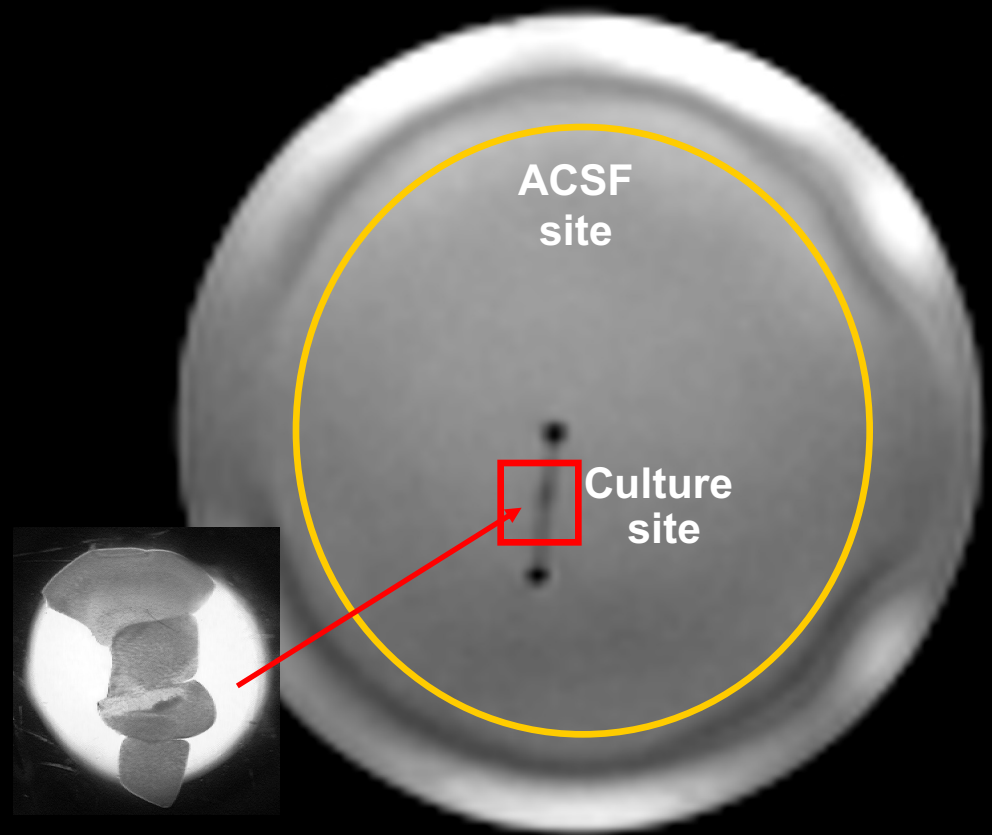
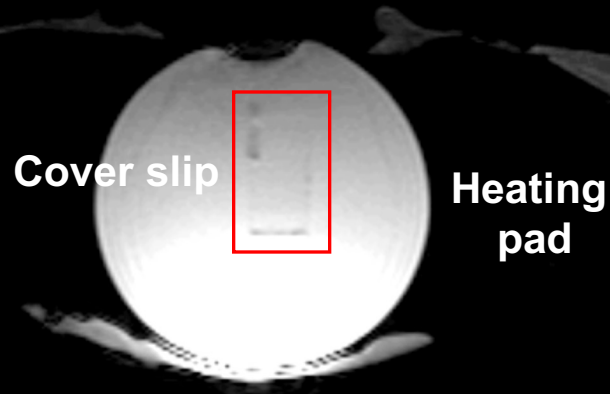


- coronal sections of newborn-rat brains ; in-plane: $\sim 1\text{mm}^2$, thickness: $\sim 60\text{-}100\ \mu\text{m}$

Neuronal Population: 10,000-50,000

- Spontaneous synchronized activity ; current: $\sim 180\text{nA}\text{-}2\ \mu\text{A}$, ΔB : $\sim 60\text{pT}\text{-}0.5\text{nT}$

methods - *imaging*



Imaging

- 3T, Surface coil receive
- FSE structural images (256x256)
- SE EPI single shot, TE: 60ms, TR:1s, flip angle: 90⁰,
FOV: 18cm, matrix: 64x64, 4 slices (3mm)

methods - *imaging*

Six Experiments

two conditions per experiment

Active

600 images

neuronal activity present

Inactive

600 images

neuronal activity terminated

via TTX administration

methods - *analysis*

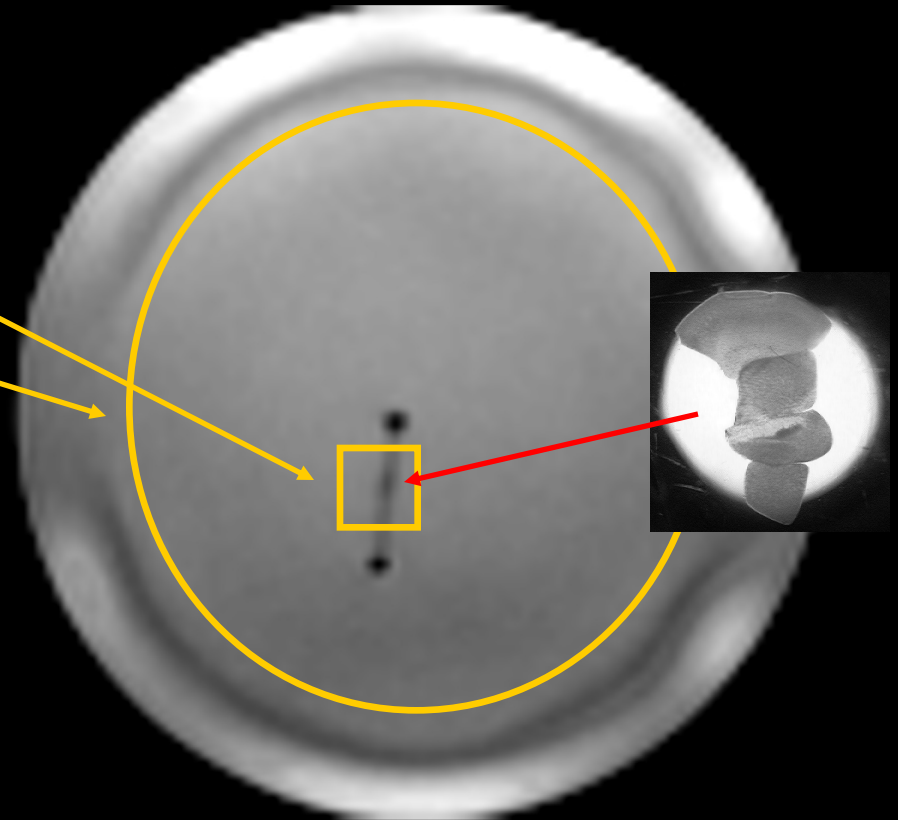
Phase images

- Spectrum for each voxel
- Two voxel groups (all slices)

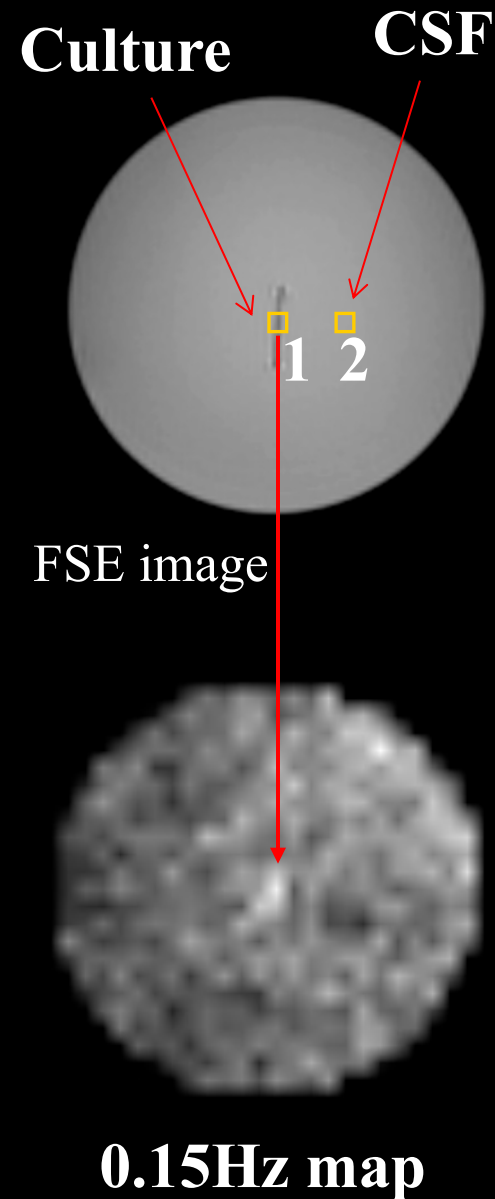
Culture (~9 voxels)

CSF (~420 voxels)

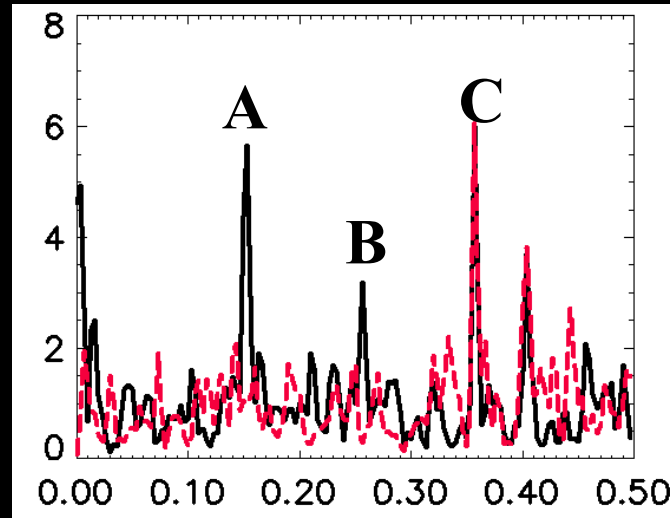
Principal Component Analysis
of the Spectrum
per group



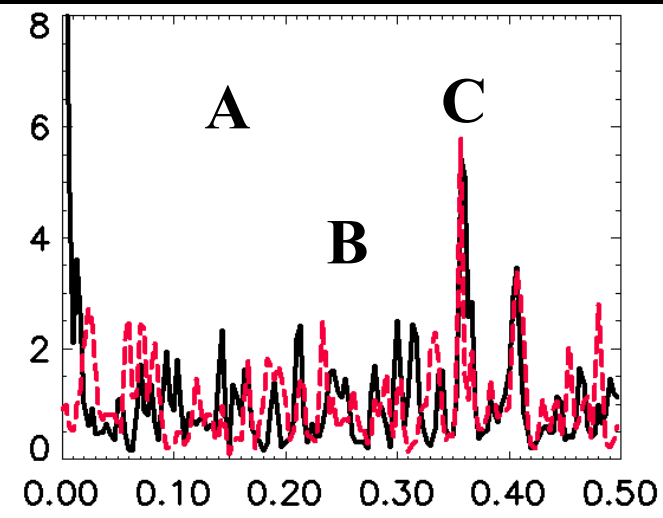
results



1: culture



2: CSF



Active condition: black line

Inactive condition: red line

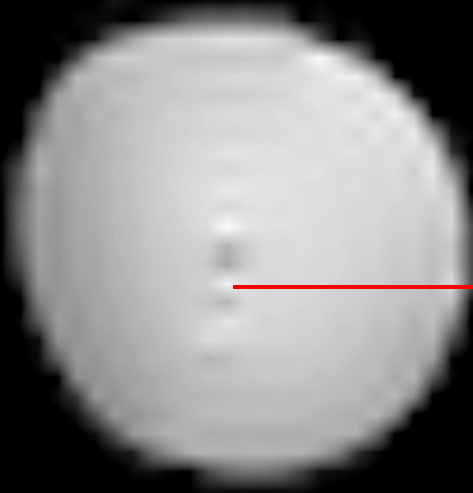
A: 0.15 Hz activity, on/off frequency

B: activity

C: scanner noise (cooling-pump)

results

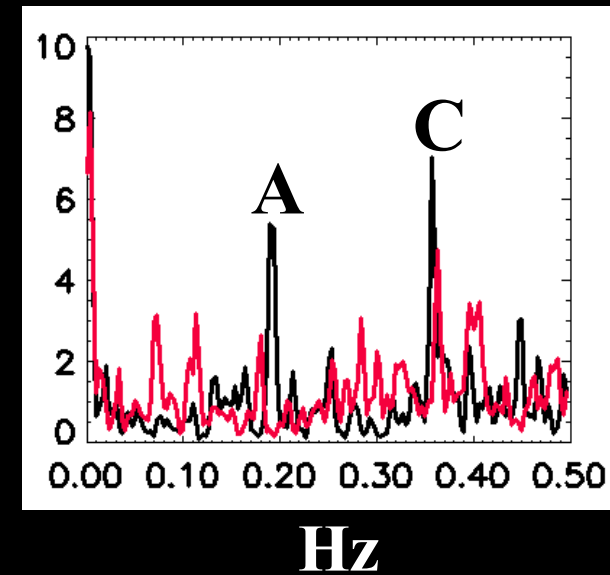
Echo Planar Image



0.19Hz map



Culture



A: 0.19 Hz activity

C: scanner cooling-pump

Active condition: black line

Inactive condition: red line

Strategies for Detection

- Time shifted sampling
- Under sampling

Time shifted sampling

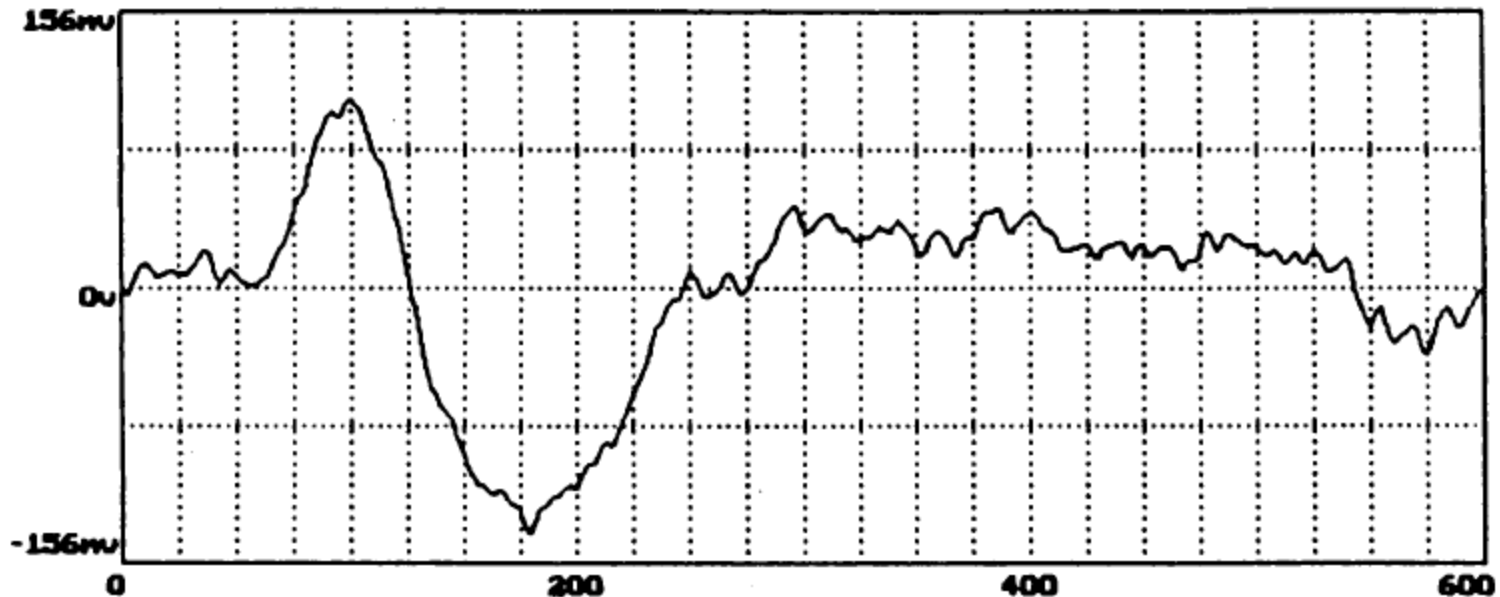


Fig. 4. A typical neuromagnetic field measurement normal to the head in response to auditory stimulation. A 50 ms wide prominent peak is seen at about 100 ms post-stimulus, followed by a wider, polarity reversed peak at about 200 ms.

Undersampling

8 Hz alternating checkerboard

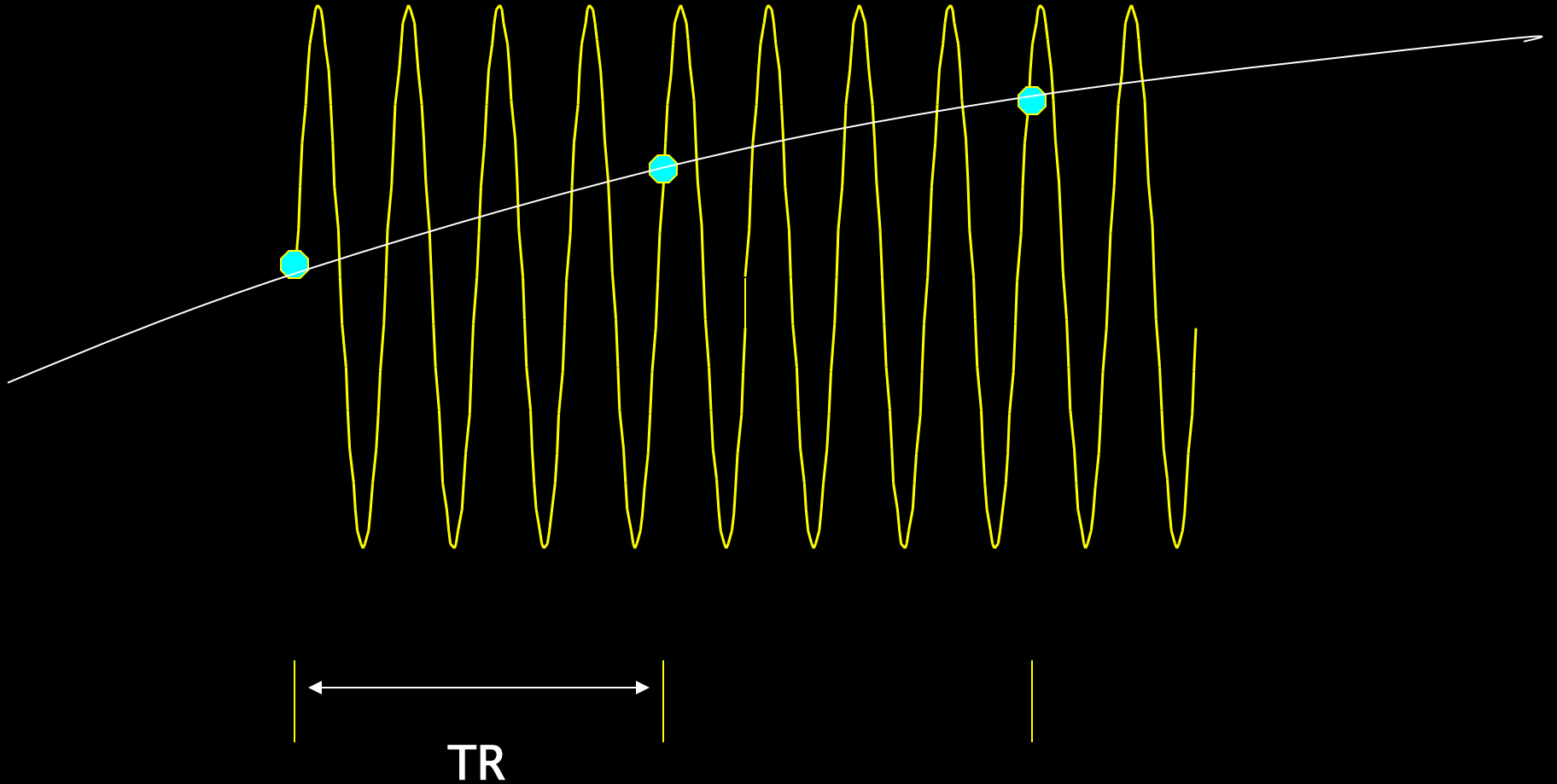
MEG

Photodiode

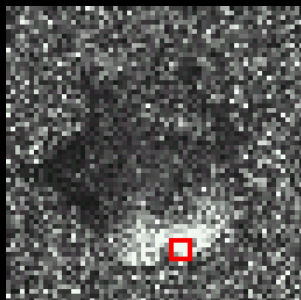


Undersampling

Alternating Checkerboard Frequency

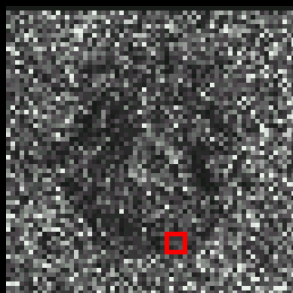
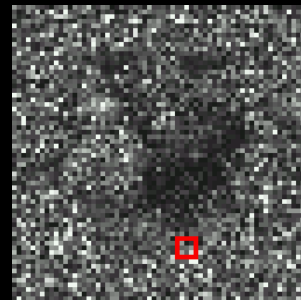


Closed

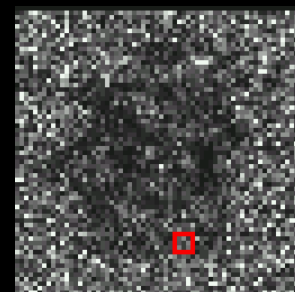


Phase 0.12Hz

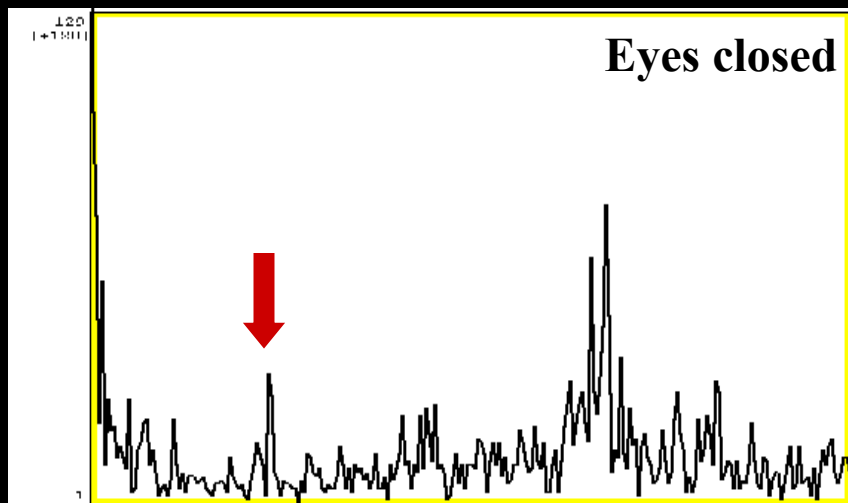
Open



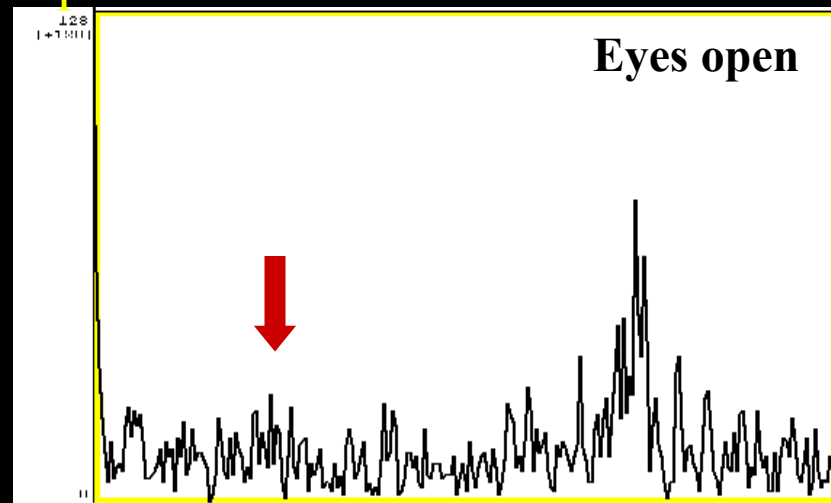
Magnitude 0.12 Hz



Power spectra



0.5 Hz



0.5 Hz

Caution, Despair, Hope...

- Need to rule out BOLD or other mechanisms
- Noise is larger than effect
- MR sampling rate is slow
- Neuronal activation timing is variable and unspecified
- Models describing spatial distribution and locally induced magnetic fields remain relatively uncharacterized...therefore could be off by up to an order of magnitude.
- Well characterized stimuli
- “Transient-tuned” pulse sequences (spin-echo, multi-echo)
- Sensitivity and/or resolution improvements
- Simultaneous electrophysiology – animal models?
- Synchronization improvements.