Springer Theses

Recognizing Outstanding Ph.D. Research

Aims and Scope

The series "Springer Theses" brings together a selection of the very best Ph.D. theses from around the world and across the physical sciences. Nominated and endorsed by two recognized specialists, each published volume has been selected for its scientific excellence and the high impact of its contents for the pertinent field of research. For greater accessibility to non-specialists, the published versions include an extended introduction, as well as a foreword by the student's supervisor explaining the special relevance of the work for the field. As a whole, the series will provide a valuable resource both for newcomers to the research fields described, and for other scientists seeking detailed background information on special questions. Finally, it provides an accredited documentation of the valuable contributions made by today's younger generation of scientists.

Theses are accepted into the series by invited nomination only and must fulfill all of the following criteria

- They must be written in good English.
- The topic should fall within the confines of Chemistry, Physics, Earth Sciences, Engineering and related interdisciplinary fields such as Materials, Nanoscience, Chemical Engineering, Complex Systems and Biophysics.
- The work reported in the thesis must represent a significant scientific advance.
- If the thesis includes previously published material, permission to reproduce this must be gained from the respective copyright holder.
- They must have been examined and passed during the 12 months prior to nomination.
- Each thesis should include a foreword by the supervisor outlining the significance of its content.
- The theses should have a clearly defined structure including an introduction accessible to scientists not expert in that particular field.

More information about this series at http://www.springer.com/series/8790

Sidong Liu

Multimodal Neuroimaging Computing for the Characterization of Neurodegenerative Disorders

Doctoral Thesis accepted by the University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia



Author Dr. Sidong Liu School of Information Technologies The University of Sydney Sydney, NSW Australia Supervisor A/Prof. Weidong (Tom) Cai School of Information Technologies The University of Sydney Sydney, NSW Australia

 ISSN 2190-5053
 ISSN 2190-5061 (electronic)

 Springer Theses
 ISBN 978-981-10-3532-6
 ISBN 978-981-10-3533-3 (eBook)

 DOI 10.1007/978-981-10-3533-3
 ISBN 978-981-10-3533-3 (eBook)

Library of Congress Control Number: 2016963189

© Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd. 2017

This work is subject to copyright. All rights are reserved by the Publisher, whether the whole or part of the material is concerned, specifically the rights of translation, reprinting, reuse of illustrations, recitation, broadcasting, reproduction on microfilms or in any other physical way, and transmission or information storage and retrieval, electronic adaptation, computer software, or by similar or dissimilar methodology now known or hereafter developed.

The use of general descriptive names, registered names, trademarks, service marks, etc. in this publication does not imply, even in the absence of a specific statement, that such names are exempt from the relevant protective laws and regulations and therefore free for general use.

The publisher, the authors and the editors are safe to assume that the advice and information in this book are believed to be true and accurate at the date of publication. Neither the publisher nor the authors or the editors give a warranty, express or implied, with respect to the material contained herein or for any errors or omissions that may have been made. The publisher remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Printed on acid-free paper

This Springer imprint is published by Springer Nature The registered company is Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd. The registered company address is: 152 Beach Road, #22-06/08 Gateway East, Singapore 189721, Singapore

Supervisor's Foreword

Neuroimaging has transformed the way we study the human brain under both normal and pathological conditions. The anatomical and functional information in neuroimaging data has an important role in both brain research and clinical management of neurological and psychiatric disorders. In order to extract such information, advance our understanding of brain disorders and accelerate its translational impact, we need to develop innovative computational algorithms and methods to process and analyze these high-dimension and high-volume neuroimaging data.

Multimodal neuroimaging data, acquired from the same subject with different neuroimaging techniques or protocols, such as PET/CT, PET/MRI and MRI/DTI, enables us to explore the different brain functions and structures at the same time. However, computing the information in multimodal data is even more challenging, due to the inconsistent image temporal / spatial resolutions, contrasts, and qualities. As a result, multimodal neuroimaging computing always involves pre-processing, feature extraction, pattern recognition, and visualization techniques, varying in applications.

This book covers many aspects of brain image computing methods, and illustrates the scientific understanding of neurodegenerative disorders cohering around 4 general themes of multimodal neuroimaging computing, including neuroimaging data pre-processing, brain feature modeling, pathological pattern analysis, and translational model development. It demonstrates how multimodal neuroimaging computing techniques can be integrated and applied into neurodegenerative disease research and management, with many examples and case studies. It also contains a number of interesting extension topics, including longitudinal neuroimaging study, subject-centered analysis, and brain connectome. In all, this book introduces a series of innovative approaches and fundamental techniques in neuroimaging computing, which will greatly benefit the neuroscience researchers and neurology practitioners who are interested in medical image computing and computer-assisted interventions.

Sydney October 2016 A/Prof. Weidong (Tom) Cai

Abstract

Neurodegenerative disorders, such as Alzheimer's Disease (AD), Parkinson's Disease (PD), Vascular Dementia (VD) and Frontotemporal Dementia (FTD), will become a global burden over the forthcoming decade due to the increase of aging populations. The characterization of neurodegenerative disorders has an important role in patient care and treatment planning, especially in the early stage of the disease, since current disease modifying agents are mainly effective before the clinical symptoms appear.

The revolutionary non-invasive neuroimaging technologies have transformed the way we study the brain, and become an essential component in the management of neurodegenerative disorders. The growth of neuroimaging studies has spurred a parallel development of image computing methods, which focus on the computational analysis of the brain images using both computer science and neuroscience techniques.

Multimodal neuroimaging enhances the neuroscience research by compensating the shortcomings of individual imaging modalities and by identifying the common findings from different imaging sources. Multimodal neuroimaging has become one of the major drivers in neurodegeneration research due to the recognition of the clinical benefits of the multimodal data and better access to the imaging devices. There is an imperative need for the development of novel multimodal neuroimaging analysis methods to address the variations in spatiotemporal resolution and merge the biophysical/biochemical information in multimodal neuroimaging data, thus enabling more accurate characterization of the complex pattern of neurodegenerative pathologies.

This study aims to advance our understanding of neurodegeneration using the multimodal neuroiamging techniques. A series of models and methods were developed and further validated through a large-scale systematic analysis on the multimodal neuroimaging datasets acquired from over 800 subjects in the Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative (ADNI) cohort. We designed a set of pre-processing protocols to control the quality of the datasets, then proposed a number of hand-engineered and learning-based features to model the brain morphological and functional changes associated with neurodegeneration. We further

designed a multi-channel pattern analysis approach to identify the key brain regions associated with different neurodegenerative pathologies, and a cross-view pattern analysis approach to predict the synergy between these features in joint analysis of multimodal data. Finally, two clinical applications were developed to translate the research findings into improved diagnostic tools, both showing great potential in the management of Alzheimer's disease and mild cognitive impairment. A few extensions of these methods, including longitudinal neuroimaging analysis, subject-centered therapy, and brain connectome, are also demonstrated and discussed in this work.

Parts of this thesis have been published in the following journal articles:

- W. Cai, <u>S. Liu</u>, L. Wen, S. Eberl, M. Fulham, D. Feng, "3D Neurological Image Retrieval with Localized Pathology-Centric CMRGLC Patterns", *The IEEE 17th International Conference on Image Processing* (ICIP 2010), 3201–3204 (2010). [Reproduced with Permission]
- S. Liu, Y. Song, W. Cai, S. Pujol, R. Kikinis, X. Wang, D. Feng, "Multifold Bayesian Kernelization in Alzheimer's Diagnosis", *The 16th International Conference on Medical Image Computing and Computer Assisted Intervention* (MICCAI 2013), LNCS8150: 303–310 (2013). [Reproduced with Permission]
- S. Liu, W. Cai, L. Wen, D. Feng, "Neuroimaging Biomarker based Prediction of Alzheimer's Disease Severity with Optimized Graph Construction", *IEEE International Symposium on Biomedical Imaging* (ISBI 2013), 1324–1327 (2013). [Reproduced with Permission]
- S. Liu, S.Q. Liu, S. Pujol, R. Kikinis, D. Feng, W. Cai, "Propagation Graph Fusion for Multi-Modal Medical Content-Based Retrieval", *The 13th International Conference on Control, Automation, Robotics and Vision* (ICARCV 2014), 849–854 (2014). [Reproduced with Permission]
- W. Cai, <u>S. Liu</u>, Y. Song, S. Pujol, R. Kikinis, D. Feng, "A 3D Difference-of-Gaussian-based Lesion Detector for Brain PET", *The IEEE International Symposium on Biomedical Imaging* (ISBI 2014), 677–680 (2014). [Reproduced with Permission]
- S. Liu, W. Cai, L. Wen, D. Feng, S. Pujol, R. Kikinis, M. Fulham, S. Eberl, ADNI, "Multi-Channel Neurodegenerative Pattern Analysis and Its Application in Alzheimer's Disease Characterization", *Computerized Medical Imaging and Graphics* 38, 436–444 (2014). [Reproduced with Permission]
- S. Liu, W. Cai, S.Q. Liu, S. Pujol, R. Kikinis, D. Feng, "Subject-Centered Multi-View Feature Fusion for Neuroimaging Retrieval and Classification", *The IEEE International Conference on Image Processing* (ICIP 2015), 2505– 2509 (2015). [Reproduced with Permission]
- S.Q. Liu, <u>S. Liu</u>, F. Zhang, W. Cai, S. Pujol, R. Kikinis, D. Feng, ADNI, "Longitudinal Brain MR Retrieval with Diffeomorphic Demons Registration: What Happened to Those Patients with Similar Changes?", *The IEEE International Symposium on Biomedical Imaging* (ISBI 2015), 588–591 (2015). [Reproduced with Permission]
- S.Q. Liu, N. Hadi, S. Liu, S. Pujol, R. Kikinis, D. Feng, W. Cai, "Content-based Retrieval of Brain Diffusion Magnetic Resonance Image", *The* 37th European Conference on Information Retrieval Workshop on Multimodal Retrieval in the Medical Domain (ECIR MRMD 2015), LNCS 9059: 54–60 (2015). [Reproduced with Permission]

- S.Q. Liu, S. Liu, W. Cai, H. Che, S. Pujol, R. Kikinis, D. Feng, M. Fulham, ADNI, "Multi-Modal Neuroimaging Feature Learning for Multi-Class Diagnosis of Alzheimer's Disease", *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering* 62(4), 1132–1140 (2015). [Reproduced with Permission]
- S. Liu, W. Cai, S.Q. Liu, F. Zhang, M. Fulham, D. Feng, S. Pujol, R. Kikinis, "Multimodal Neuroimaging Computing: A Review of the Applications in Neuropsychiatric Disorders", *Brain Informatics* 2(3), 167–180 (2015). [Reproduced with Permission]
- 12. <u>S. Liu</u>, W. Cai, S.Q. Liu, F. Zhang, M. Fulham, D. Feng, S. Pujol, R. Kikinis, "Multimodal Neuroimaging Computing: The Workflows, Methods and Platforms", *Brain Informatics* **2(3)**, 181–195 (2015). [Reproduced with Permission]
- 13. <u>S. Liu</u>, W. Cai, S. Pujol, R. Kikinis, D. Feng, ADNI, "Cross-View Neuroimage Pattern Analysis in Alzheimer's Disease Staging", *Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience* **8**(23), (2016). [Reproduced with Permission]

Acknowledgements

Over the past four years, I have received support and inspiration from a great number of individuals. I would like to thank everyone who have helped me during this journey.

I would like to express my deepest appreciation to my supervisor, Assoc. Prof. Weidong Cai, for his excellent guidance and constant support. He has always encouraged me to think differently and to take advantage of my multidisciplinary background to enhance my research. He has also created many opportunities for me to meet world-renowned researchers and visit their labs. He has been a great mentor, colleague, and friend. Without his help, I would never have been able to finish this work.

I would also like to thank my associate supervisor, Prof. Dagan Feng, for providing excellent expertise and computing resources to support my Ph.D. study. Prof. Feng is the director of the Biomedical and Multimedia Information Technology (BMIT) Research Group at School of Information Technologies, University of Sydney. As one of the leading medical image analysis groups in Australia, the BMIT group comprises world-class researchers from various backgrounds with complementary skills from IT, biomedical engineering, medical imaging, and life sciences, at various stages of their careers from undergraduate students to senior professors and fellows. I am particularly indebted to Prof. Michael Fulham, Assoc. Prof. Stefan Eberl and Dr. Lingfeng Wen at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital (RPAH) for providing me strong mentorship with expertise in medical imaging research and critical clinical knowledge, together with full collaborative access to their state-of-the-art medical imaging facilities. In addition, I would like to thank my labmates Lelin Zhang, Siqi Liu, Fan Zhang, and Yang Song for brainstorming brilliant ideas in our lunchtime discussions, and Scott Lill for his great help on proofreading and polishing this work.

I am very grateful to Prof. Ron Kikinis and Dr. Sonia Pujol for offering me the opportunity to study at the Surgical Planning Lab (SPL), Harvard Medical School. During my one-year visit at SPL, I worked closely with physicians, computer scientists and engineers, and together we carried out translational research on brain

white matter pathway reconstruction and post-processing. This research experience has expanded my research capability, and improved my understanding of the translational medicine research. It is my honor to work with these distinguished scientists.

I gratefully acknowledge the funding sources that made my Ph.D. work possible. My research was funded by Australia Postgraduate Award (APA), University of Sydney International Scholarship (UsydIS), Alzheimer's Australia Dementia Research Foundation (AADRF) Top-Up Scholarship, Sydney University Graduate Union North America (SUGUNA) Scholarship, National Information and Communication Technologies Australia (NICTA) Summer Scholarship, University of Sydney Postgraduate Research Travel Scheme (PRTS) Grants, and Medical Image Computing and Computer Assisted Intervention Society (MICCAI) Student Travel Grants.

Finally and most importantly, I would like to thank my family for all their love and support. I am grateful for my parents, Xuesong Zhao and Yumin Liu, who raised me and my brother, Xiangnan, and supported us in all our pursuits. I am also thankful for my parents-in-law, Chunfang Bai and Xianzhong Yuan, who helped take care of my two lovely daughters, Anne and Emilia, so that I can focus on my research. Most importantly, I would like to express my gratitude towards my beautiful wife, Shuai Yuan, who has always trusted and stood by me through good and tough times. She has made significant sacrifices for our family and deserves more honor than me. The love of my family is the greatest blessing in my life.

Author's Declaration

I declare that the work in this dissertation was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the University's Regulations and Code of Practice for Research Degree Programmes and that it has not been submitted for any other academic award. Except where indicated by specific reference in the text, the work is the candidate's own work. Work done in collaboration with, or with the assistance of, others, is indicated as such. Any views expressed in the dissertation are those of the author.

October 2015

Sidong Liu

Contents

1	Intr	oduction	1
	1.1	An Overview of Neuroimaging	2
		1.1.1 Recent Advances in Neuroimaging	2
		1.1.2 Applications of Neuroimaging	6
	1.2	Neurodegenerative Disorders	9
		1.2.1 A Disabling Condition to Patients	9
		1.2.2 An Economic Burden to the Society	10
	1.3	Main Challenges	11
		1.3.1 Complexity of Disease Pathologies.	11
		1.3.2 Difficulties in Neuroimaging Computing.	13
	1.4	Main Contributions	15
	1.5	Structure of Thesis	17
	Refe	erences	18
2	Bac	kground	25
	2.1	Data Computing Layer	25
	2.1	Data Computing Layer. 2.1.1 Public Neuroimaging Databases	25 25
	2.1	Data Computing Layer. 2.1.1 Public Neuroimaging Databases 2.1.2 Neuroimaging Computing Packages	25 25 27
	2.12.2	Data Computing Layer.2.1.1Public Neuroimaging Databases2.1.2Neuroimaging Computing PackagesFeature Representation Layer.	25 25 27 28
	2.12.2	Data Computing Layer.2.1.1Public Neuroimaging Databases2.1.2Neuroimaging Computing PackagesFeature Representation Layer.2.2.1Brain Morphological Features.	25 25 27 28 28
	2.12.2	Data Computing Layer.2.1.1Public Neuroimaging Databases2.1.2Neuroimaging Computing PackagesFeature Representation Layer.2.2.1Brain Morphological Features2.2.2Brain Functional Features	25 25 27 28 28 28 29
	2.12.2	Data Computing Layer.2.1.1Public Neuroimaging Databases2.1.2Neuroimaging Computing PackagesFeature Representation Layer.2.2.1Brain Morphological Features2.2.2Brain Functional Features2.2.3Learning-Based Feature	25 25 27 28 28 29 29
	2.12.22.3	Data Computing Layer.2.1.1Public Neuroimaging Databases2.1.2Neuroimaging Computing PackagesFeature Representation Layer.2.2.1Brain Morphological Features2.2.2Brain Functional Features2.2.3Learning-Based FeaturePattern Analysis Layer.	25 25 27 28 28 29 29 30
	2.12.22.3	Data Computing Layer.2.1.1Public Neuroimaging Databases2.1.2Neuroimaging Computing PackagesFeature Representation Layer.2.2.1Brain Morphological Features.2.2.2Brain Functional Features.2.2.3Learning-Based FeaturePattern Analysis Layer.2.3.1Single-Variant Analysis	25 25 27 28 28 29 29 30 30
	2.12.22.3	Data Computing Layer.2.1.1Public Neuroimaging Databases2.1.2Neuroimaging Computing Packages2.1.2Neuroimaging Computing PackagesFeature Representation Layer.2.2.1Brain Morphological Features.2.2.2Brain Morphological Features.2.2.3Learning-Based Feature2.2.3Learning-Based FeaturePattern Analysis Layer.2.3.1Single-Variant Analysis2.3.2Multi-Variant Analysis	25 25 27 28 28 29 29 30 30 30
	2.12.22.32.4	Data Computing Layer.2.1.1Public Neuroimaging Databases2.1.2Neuroimaging Computing Packages2.1.2Neuroimaging Computing PackagesFeature Representation Layer.2.2.1Brain Morphological Features2.2.2Brain Functional Features2.2.3Learning-Based FeaturePattern Analysis Layer2.3.1Single-Variant Analysis2.3.2Multi-Variant AnalysisApplication Development Layer	25 25 27 28 28 29 29 30 30 30 30 32
	2.12.22.32.4	Data Computing Layer.2.1.1Public Neuroimaging Databases2.1.2Neuroimaging Computing Packages2.1.2Neuroimaging Computing PackagesFeature Representation Layer.2.2.1Brain Morphological Features.2.2.2Brain Functional Features.2.2.3Learning-Based FeaturePattern Analysis Layer.2.3.1Single-Variant Analysis2.3.2Multi-Variant AnalysisApplication Development Layer.2.4.1Supervised Models	25 25 27 28 29 29 30 30 30 30 32 32
	2.12.22.32.4	Data Computing Layer.2.1.1Public Neuroimaging Databases2.1.2Neuroimaging Computing Packages2.1.2Neuroimaging Computing PackagesFeature Representation Layer.2.2.1Brain Morphological Features2.2.2Brain Functional Features2.2.3Learning-Based FeaturePattern Analysis Layer2.3.1Single-Variant Analysis2.3.2Multi-Variant AnalysisApplication Development Layer2.4.1Supervised Models2.4.2Unsupervised Models	25 25 27 28 28 29 29 30 30 30 30 32 32 33

3	AD	NI Datasets and Pre-processing Protocols	41
	3.1	The ADNI MRI Subset	42
		3.1.1 Screening Criteria	42
		3.1.2 Pre-processing Protocols	42
	3.2	ADNI PET Subset	44
		3.2.1 Screening Criteria	44
		3.2.2 Pre-processing Protocols	44
	3.3	ADNI MRI-PET Subset	44
		3.3.1 Screening Criteria	44
		3.3.2 Pre-processing Protocols	47
	3.4	ADNI dMRI Subset	47
		3.4.1 Screening Criteria	47
		3.4.2 Pre-processing Protocols	47
	Refe	erences	49
4	Eno	ading the Nounadagenerative Features	52
4	EIIC	Encoding the Merrhalogical Eastures	33 52
	4.1	A 1.1. Convex Deced Mombalagical Feature Decemintant	50
		4.1.1 Convex-based Morphological Feature Descriptors	54
	4.0	4.1.2 Evaluation of Convex-Based Features.	50
	4.2	A 2.1 Neuro de concurrentino Legion Detection	51
		4.2.1 Neurodegenerative Lesion Detection	38
		4.2.2 DoG-Based Functional Feature Descriptors	39
	4.2	4.2.3 Evaluation of the DoG-Based Features	61
	4.3	A 2.1 Multimodal Pear Learning Engranded	62
		4.3.1 Multimodal Deep Learning Framework	62
	4.4	4.3.2 Evaluation of the Deep-Learning Features	65
	4.4	Summary	6/
	Refe	erences	68
5	Rec	ognizing the Neurodegenerative Patterns	71
	5.1	Channel-Based Pattern Analysis.	72
		5.1.1 Single-Channel Definition.	72
		5.1.2 Multi-Channel Voting	75
		5.1.3 Multi-Channel Analysis in Neuroimaging Retrieval	75
	5.2	View-Based Pattern Analysis	78
		5.2.1 Single-View Pattern Analysis	80
		5.2.2 Cross-View Pattern Analysis	85
		5.2.3 Performance Evaluation	87
	5.3	Summary	90
	Refe	erences	92
(A 11	holmon's Disease Staning and Duadiction	05
0		Optimized Crark Construction	95
	6.1	Optimized Graph Construction.	96
		0.1.1 Feature Extraction and Selection.	96
			-97

		6.1.3	Domain Knowledge-Based Graph Optimization	98
		6.1.4	Performance Evaluation	98
	6.2	Multif	Told Bayesian Kernelization	100
		6.2.1	Algorithm Overview	101
		6.2.2	K-Step: Single-Fold Kernelization	102
		6.2.3	B-Step: Bayesian Inference	102
		6.2.4	M-Step: Multifold Synthesis	103
		6.2.5	Performance Evaluation	104
	6.3	Summ	1ary	106
	Refe	erences		107
7	Neu	rnimag	ing Content-Based Retrieval	109
'	7 1	Prona	gation Graph Fusion	110
	/.1	7 1 1	Propagation Graph Construction	110
		712	Graph Fusion	112
		7.1.3	Validation on the ADNI MRI-PET Subset	113
	7.2	Geom	etric Mean Propagation Graph Fusion	114
		7.2.1	Affinity Matrix Construction.	115
		7.2.2	Affinity Matrix Fusion	116
		7.2.3	Validation on the ADNI MRI Subset	119
		7.2.4	Validation on the ADNI dMRI Subset	119
		7.2.5	PGF in Multimodal Classification	120
	7.3	Summ	ary	121
	Refe	erences	·	122
8	Con	clusion	s and Future Directions	125
Ū	8.1	Concl	usions	125
	8.2	Future	Directions	127
	Refe	erences		128
۸	nord		Abbraviations and Agranyms	121
A	pheno	ux A; A	ADDIEVIAUOUS AUU ACTOUYIUS	151
Aŗ	opend	lix B: I	CBM Brain Template	135

List of Figures

Figure 1.1	The strengths/limitations of sMRI (<i>blue</i>), dMRI (<i>green</i>), fMRI (<i>orange</i>), PET (<i>red</i>), EEG (<i>violet</i>) and multimodal	
	neuroimaging (grey). Figure reproduced with permission	
	from [68]	3
Figure 1.2	The explosive growth of use and development	
	of multimodal neuroimaging over the past 40 years	
	(1975–2014). Figure reproduced with permission from	
	[68]	6
Figure 1.3	Medical applications of multimodal neuroimaging in	
	neuropsychiatric disorders. Figure reproduced with	
	permission from [68]	7
Figure 1.4	The disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) of 291 diseases	
	and injuries based on the systematic analysis of	
	descriptive epidemiology from 1990 to 2010 in US.	
	Figure reproduced with permission from [68]	10
Figure 1.5	The projected annual cost of Alzheimer's disease over the	
	period between 2015 and 2050 in US [43]	11
Figure 1.6	The prevalence rate of dementia in different age groups in	
	Australia, 2009 [4]	12
Figure 1.7	The modality-specific and multimodal neuroimaging	
	computing workflows, and the neuroimaging computing	
	packages and platforms. Figure reproduced with	
	permission from [71]	14
Figure 2.1	The four layers of neuroimaging analysis architecture,	
	from data acquisition to application development. The	
	higher layers are based on the lower layers	26
Figure 2.2	Examples of CMRGlc maps, functional normalized	
	CMRGlc maps, t-maps and thresholded t-maps of an AD	
	patient and a FTD patient. These maps were registered to	
	the MNI coordinates using SPM. Figure reproduced with	
	permission from [10]	31

Figure 2.3	<i>First column</i> an example of the longitudinal screening scan (a) the follow up scan in 1 year (b), and their deformation field (c) after registration. <i>Second column</i> an	
	example of deformation-based query (d) and the two top	
	ranked retrieval results (\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}) with the most similar	
	longitudinal changes. Figure reproduced with permission	
	from [39]	34
Figure 3.1	An example of the segmented brain of a cMCI subject.	
8	Upper row: T1-weighted MRI scan: middle row: result of	
	tissue classification; <i>lower row</i> : segmentation generated	
	with MAPER [12]	43
Figure 3.2	The pre-processing pipeline for ADNI PET subset:	
e	(1) align PET to MRI; (2) non-linearly register MRI to a	
	template; (3) apply registration coefficients onto PET.	
	Figure reproduced with permission from [24]	45
Figure 3.3	The ICBM_152 template in the MNI coordinate system.	
	The template is labeled with a total of 83 brain regions as	
	listed in Appendix B	46
Figure 3.4	The examples of (a) DWI, (b) DTI, (c) fractional	
	anisotropy map and (d) tractography of the same	
	subject	48
Figure 3.5	An example of the symmetric brain inter-region matrix	
	color map with AAL ROIs. Each element in matrix is the	
	number of tracts filtered by a pair of ROIs.	
	Figure reproduced with permission from [20]	49
Figure 4.1	The surface model and convex hull of three cortical	
	regions. Left column the reconstructed surface models;	
	right column the corresponding 3D convex hulls of the	
	surface models in the <i>left column</i>	55
Figure 4.2	Examples of the detected lesional tissues of subjects in	
	three population groups, including a AD, b MCI and	60
E' 4.2	c NC. Figure reproduced with permission from [5]	60
Figure 4.3	illustration of the single-modal and multimodal deep	
	Eigure remedueed with normalision from [8]	62
Eigura 5 1	The projected PET petterns derived from individual	05
Figure 5.1	abappede. The color har indicates the statistical power	
	Figure reproduced with permission from [28]	74
Figure 5.2	The projected PET patterns derived from the integrated	/4
Figure 5.2	channel. The color har indicates the statistical power	
	Figure reproduced with permission from [28]	77
Figure 53	The MAP (%) for AD retrieval compared to DOM	11
1 15010 5.5	Baseline, TOST, SVM and EN approaches	
	Figure reproduced with permission from [28].	79
		. , ,

Figure 5.4	The MAP (%) for MCI retrieval compared to DOM,	
-	Baseline, TOST, SVM and EN approaches.	
	Figure reproduced with permission from [28]	80
Figure 5.5	The cross-view pattern analysis framework, which	
e	deduces the pathological patterns from different views and	
	explores the correlations between them. Figure reproduced	
	with permission from [30]	81
Figure 5.6	Projection of the weighted ROIs derived from each view	
e	onto the ICBM_152 template. Figure reproduced with	
	permission from [30]	84
Figure 5.7	Clustering results of 9 views in 2D space.	
C	Figure reproduced with permission from [30]	86
Figure 5.8	The classification performance on NC, MCI, and AD	
e	patients, using the combinations of the features. Blue the	
	MRI–MRI combination; <i>Red</i> the PET–PET combination;	
	Purple the MRI–PET combinations	88
Figure 5.9	The overall classification performance using the	
-	combinations of the features. Blue the MRI-MRI	
	combination; <i>Red</i> the PET–PET combination; <i>Purple</i> the	
	MRI–PET combinations	89
Figure 6.1	The performance gain responses (%) for individual	
-	predictors in AD, cMCI, ncMCI and NC groups.	
	Figure reproduced with permission from [13]	99
Figure 6.2	The work-flow of MBK algorithm with three major steps.	
	Figure reproduced with permission from [16]	101
Figure 6.3	The average classification accuracy of the training set in	
	each iteration of B -Step in MBK. Figure reproduced	
	with permission from [16]	105
Figure 6.4	The cost of diagnostic errors and kernelization errors	
	outputted in each iteration of B -Step in MBK.	
	Figure reproduced with permission from [16]	105
Figure 7.1	Basic propagation graph construction and fusion	111
Figure 7.2	A toy example of the subject-centered affinity matrix	
	construction	117
Figure 7.3	The comparison of the results derived from arithmetic	
	mean and geometric mean. Figure reproduced with	
	permission from [26]	118

List of Tables

Table 3.1	The parameters used in fiber tracking for the ADNI dMRI subset. Table reproduced with permission from [20]	47
Table 4.1	Left hippocampus and their morphological feature values	
	of four subjects, diagnosed with NC, ncMCI, cMCI	
	and AD, respectively. Table reproduced with permission	
	from [17]	54
Table 4.2	The classification precision (%) of NC, MCI and AD	
	subjects in the ADNI MRI subset using the MRI	
	features. Table reproduced with permission from [17]	57
Table 4.3	The classification accuracy, specificity and sensitivity (%)	
	of subjects in the ADNI MRI subset using	
	the MRI features. Table reproduced with permission	
	from [17]	57
Table 4.4	The classification precision (%) of NC, MCI and AD	
	subjects in the ADNI PET subset using the PET	
	features. Table reproduced with permission from [17]	61
Table 4.5	The classification accuracy, specificity and sensitivity (%)	
	of subjects in the ADNI PET subset using the PET	
	features. Table reproduced with permission from [17]	62
Table 4.6	The classification precision (%) of NC, MCI	
	and AD subjects in the ADNI MRI-PET subset using	
	the multimodal features. Table reproduced	
	with permission from [8]	66
Table 4.7	The classification accuracy, specificity and sensitivity (%)	
	of subjects in the ADNI MRI-PET subset	
	using the multimodal features. Table reproduced	
	with permission from [17]	66
Table 5.1	The channels defined in the proposed multi-channel	
	analysis framework. Digits in this table represent	
	the channel index. Table reproduced with permission	
	from [28]	72

Table 5.2	Scores of the 83 brain ROIs by multi-channel voting. Left column: the region index in the ICMB_152 template. Middle column: the brain structure labels.	
	Right column: the multi-channel voting scores.	
	Table reproduced with permission from [28]	76
Table 5.3	The cross-view KL divergence $(D_{KL}(Col Row))$	
	from the column item (Col) to the row item (Row).	
	Table reproduced with permission from [30]	86
Table 5.4	Pearson's correlation coefficient (ρ) between the precision	
	of NC, MCI and AD and the mutual divergence	
	of multi-view features. Table reproduced with	
	permission from [30]	91
Table 5.5	Pearson's correlation coefficient (ρ) between	
	the multi-class classification performance and	
	the mutual divergence of multi-view features.	
	Table reproduced with permission from [30]	91
Table 6.1	The classification results of AD, cMCI, ncMCI	
	and NC subjects in the ADNI MRI subset. True	
	is the truth labels, Assign is the assigned label.	
	Table reproduced with permission from [13]	99
Table 6.2	The diagnosis accuracy (%) evaluated using PET-MRI	
	features. Dgns. is the ground truth, Prdt.	
	is the prediction. Table reproduced with permission	
	from [16]	106
Table 7.1	The relevance criteria for AD, MCI, and NC, used	
	in computing the MAP (%). Table reproduced	
	with permission from [21]	113
Table 7.2	The $MAP \pm STD$ (%) in retrievals of NC, MCI	
	and AD subjects using single-modal features,	
	evaluated on the ADNI MRI-PET subset.	114
T.1.1. 7.2	The MAR + STR (7) is not in all of NG MGI	114
Table 7.3	The <i>MAP</i> \pm <i>SID</i> (%) in retrievals of NC, MCI	
	and AD subjects using multimodal features,	
	Table reproduced with normission from [21]	114
Table 74	Table reproduced with permission from [21]	114
Table 7.4	methods, avaluated on the ADNI MPI subset	
	Table reproduced with permission from [26]	110
Table 7.5	The MAP $(\%)$ of the paive concetenation method	119
1 auto 7.5	(CONCAT) and the PGE algorithm with	
	and without EN feature selection (EN-*), evaluated	
	on the ADNI dMRI subset Table reproduced	
	with nermission from [23]	120
		120

Table 7.6	The NC versus AD classification performance (%)	
	of PGFg-SVM and MK-SVM, evaluated	
	on the ADNI MRI subset. Table reproduced	
	with permission from [26]	121
Table 7.7	The NC versus MCI classification performance (%)	
	of PGFg-SVM and MK-SVM, evaluated on	
	the ADNI MRI subset. Table reproduced with	
	permission from [26]	121