



*Target identification in functional neurosurgery:
A preliminary assessment of the variability of the
Ventral Intermediate Nucleus through MR
structural connectivity analysis from Human
Connectome Project*

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Transcranial Magnetic Resonance-guided Focused Ultrasound Surgery (tcMRgFUS) at 1.5T

Surgical therapy using magnetic resonance-guided focused ultrasound (Magnetic Resonance guided Focused Ultrasounds Surgery MRgFUS) is a modern and non-invasive ablative technique

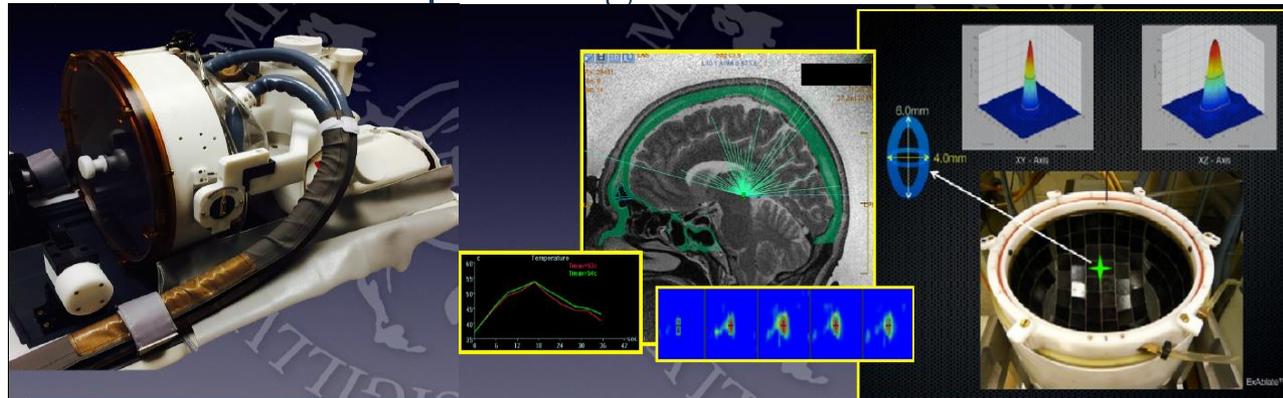
Recent technological developments enabled MRI-guided therapeutic application of HI-FU to the brain (transcranial MRgFUS - tcMRgFUS)



This Focused Ultrasound (**FUS**) equipment

(ExAblate 4000, InSightec Ltd. - Haifa, Israel)

consists of an hemispheric **1024-element phased-array** transducer
operating at **650 kHz**





Essential Tremor interferes with main daily activities like:

- Eating
- Drinking
- Writing
- Typing
- Personal Hygiene





General principles

- Treat only if bothersome
- The longer the tremor has been there the more difficult treatment will be
- Limb tremor responds much better than head/neck to oral tremor

Pharmacologic

- Mainly for not heavy tremors

Surgery

- Stereotactic Radiation Surgery (**SRS**)
- Radiofrequency ablation (**RFA**)
- Deep Brain Stimulation (**DBS**)
- Magnetic Resonance guided Focused Ultrasounds Surgery (**MRgFUS**)



tcMRgFUS offers an **incisionless** approach to treat movement disorders



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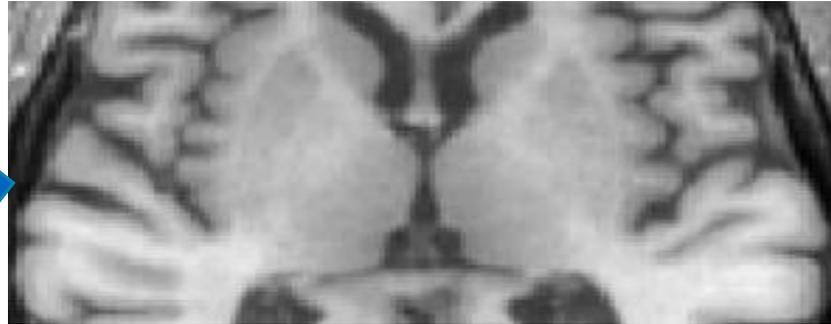
The **ventral intermediate nucleus (VIM)** of the thalamus is an established **surgical target** for these diseases



tcMRgFUS

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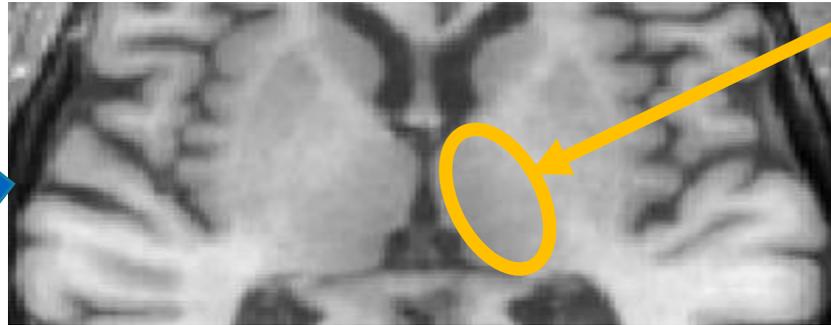
The **VIM** is **not** readily **visible** on **conventional MR** imaging



tcMRgFUS

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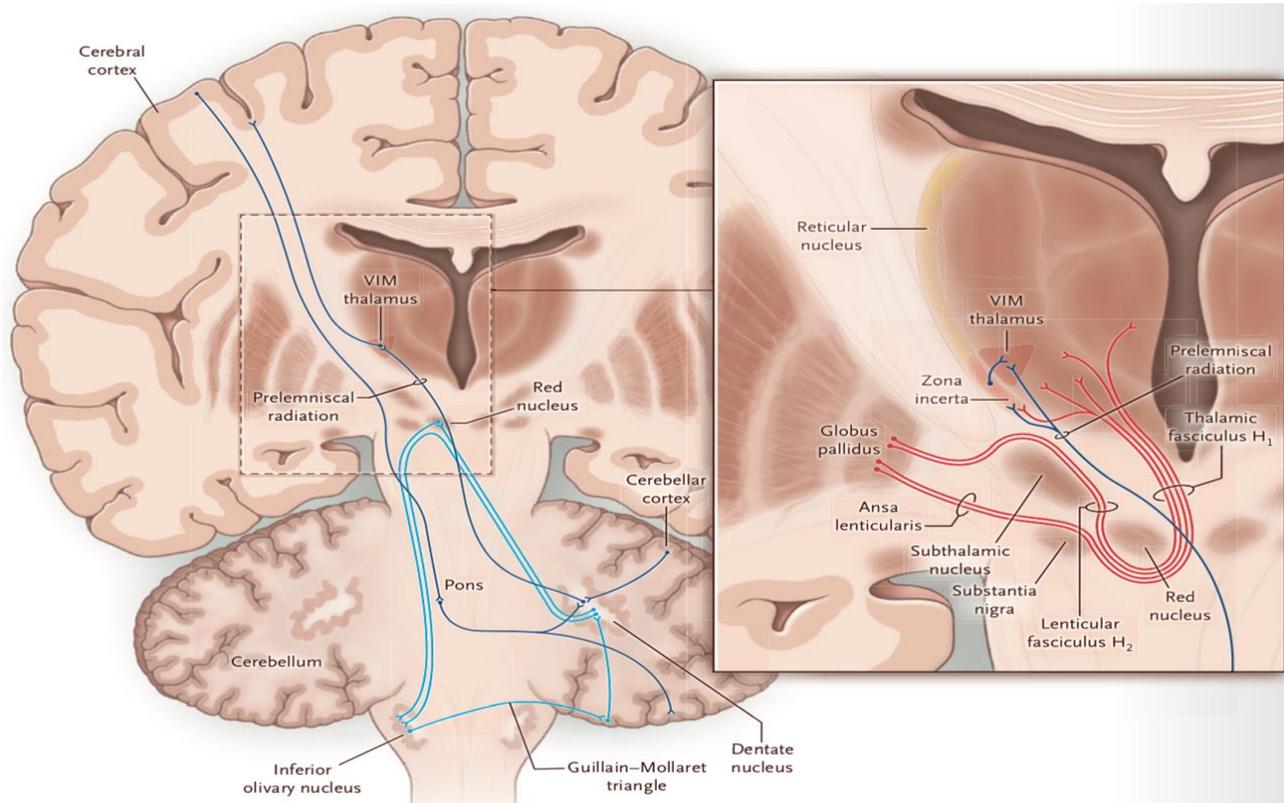


Thalamus

The **VIM** is **not** readily **visible** on **conventional MR** imaging



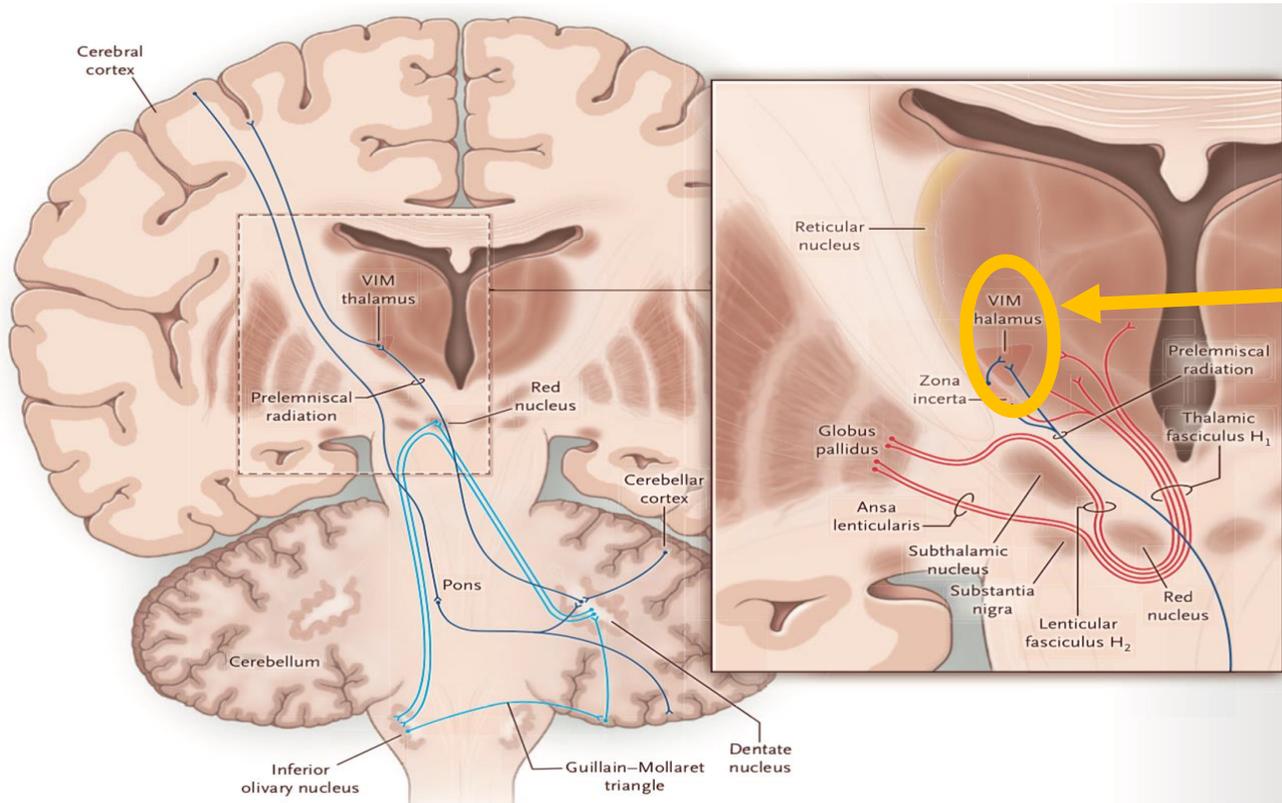
Cerebellar-thalamo-cortical tract



(Calzavara et al., 2005; Darian-Smith et al., 1990; Dum 56 and Strick, 2003; Gallay et al., 2008)



Cerebellar-thalamo-cortical tract



VIM



tcMRgFUS allows to carry out a real neurofunctional exploration to confirm and optimize the lesion target before inducing a permanent brain injury

The choice of treatment target is based on stereotaxic coordinates



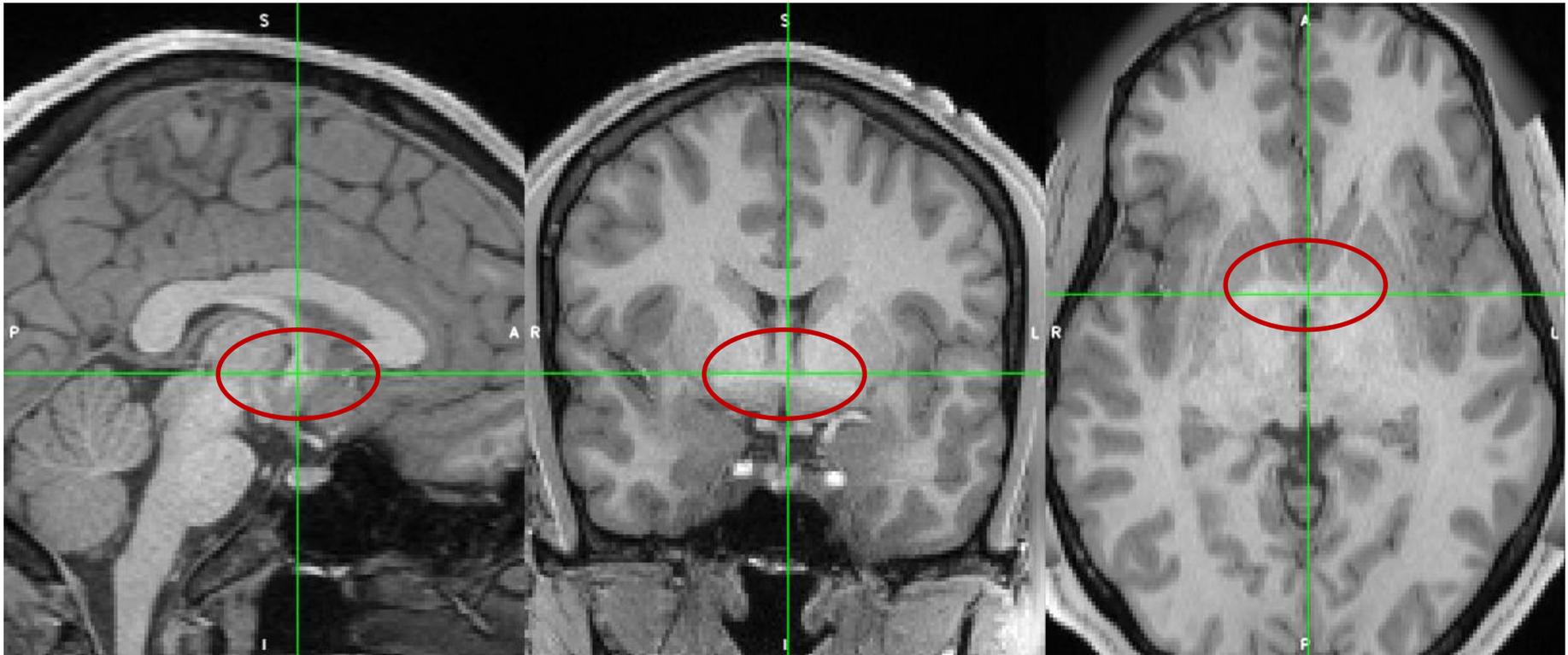
STEREOTAXIC COORDINATES

- AP direction = $(AC-PC \text{ length})/3 - 2 \text{ mm}$ anterior to PC
- ML direction = Midline ± 12 to 14 mm ; (12.5 mm used in this study)
- SI direction = 0 mm

Akram et al., 2018

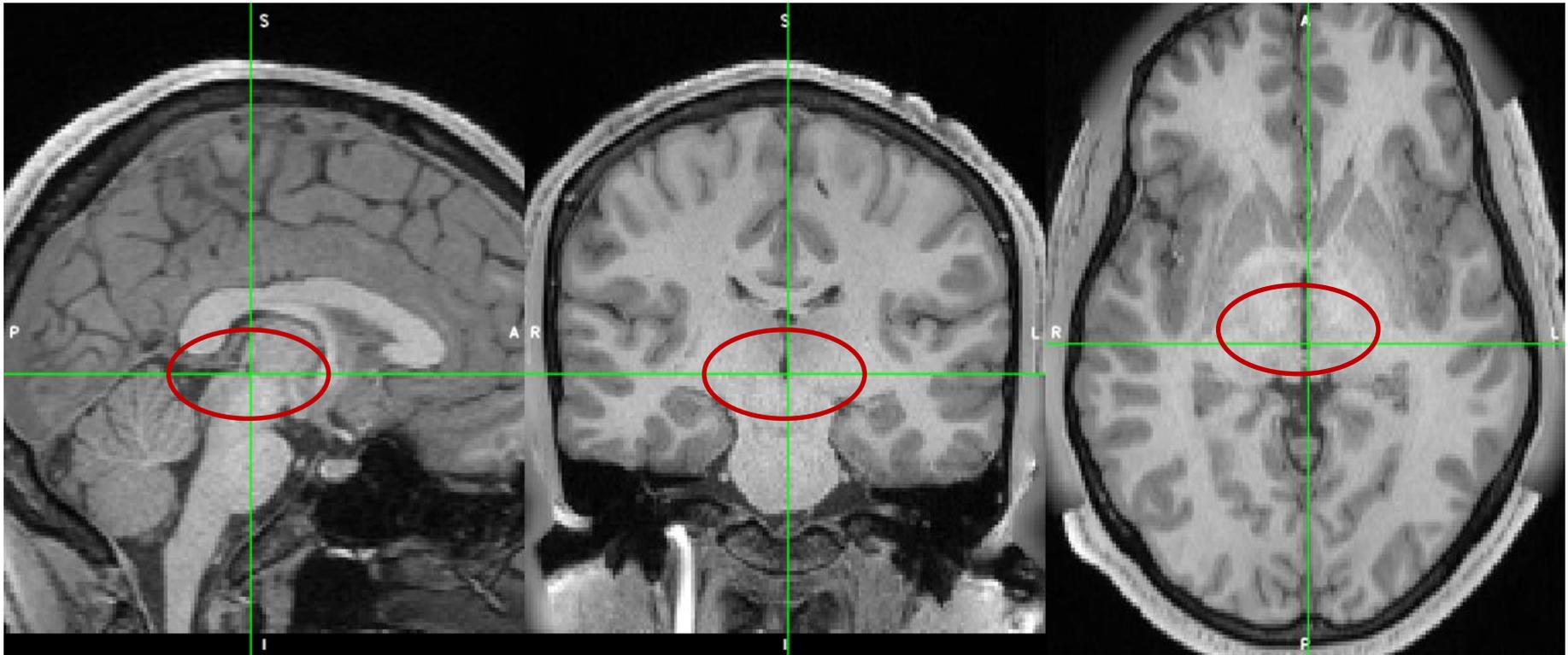


AC COORDINATES



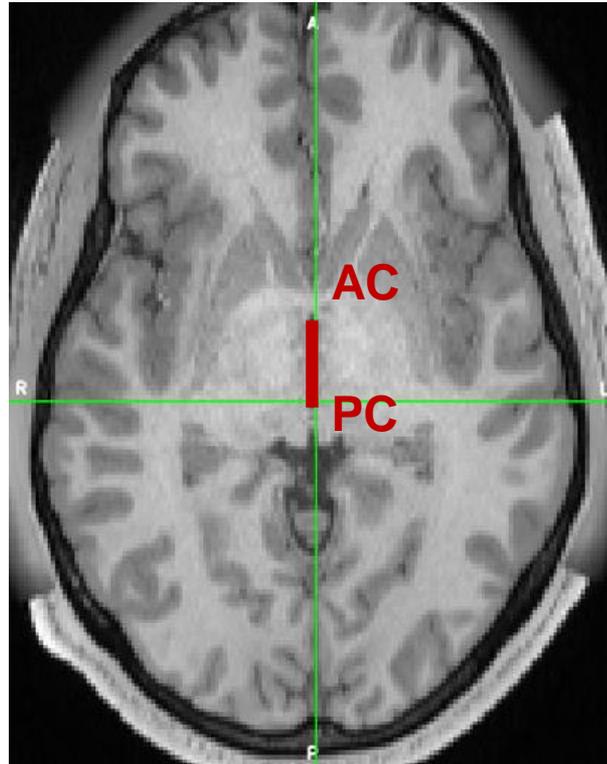


PC COORDINATES



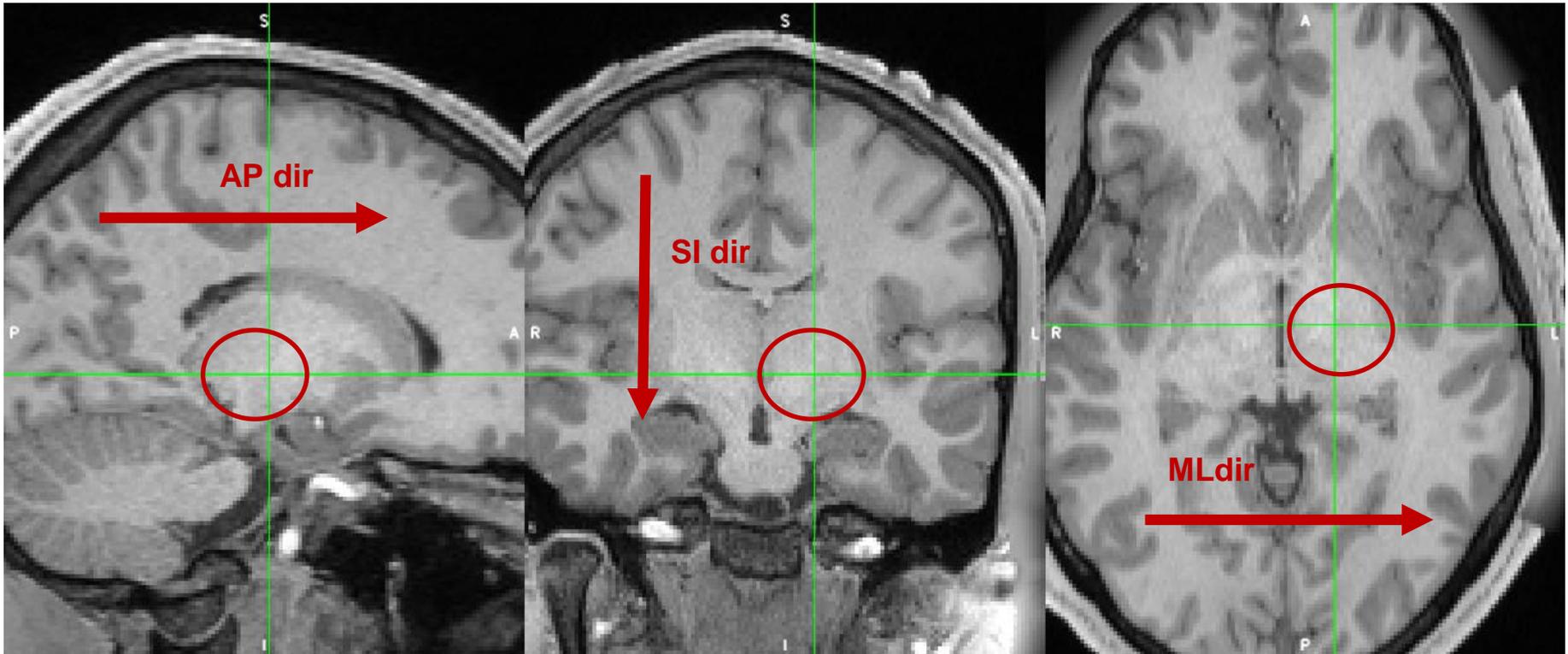


AC-PC LINE



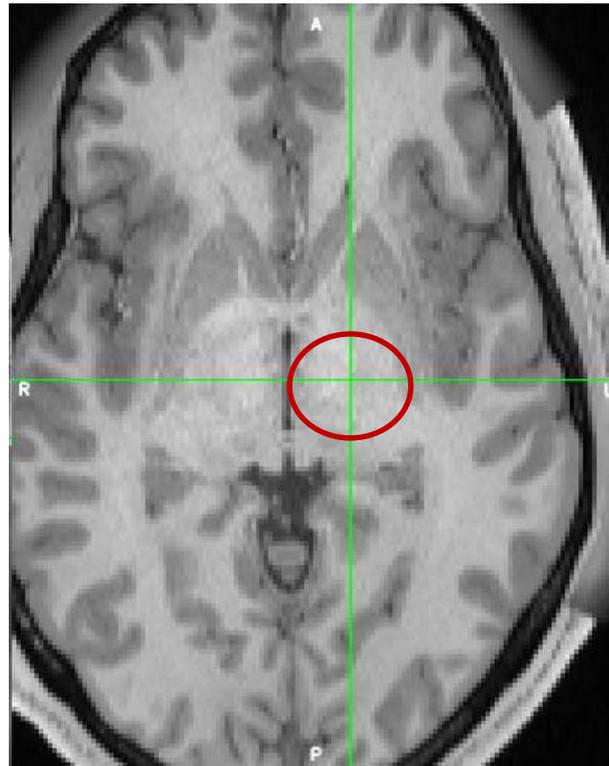


STEREOTAXIC COORDINATES





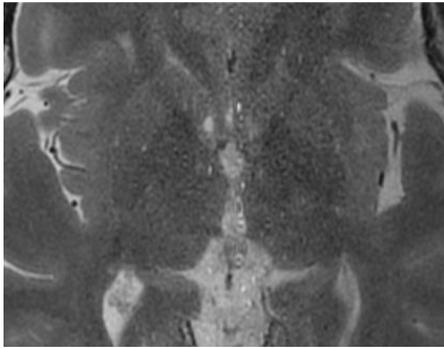
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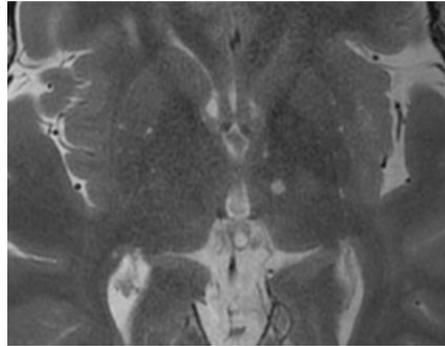


tcMRgFUS - “live” MR imaging

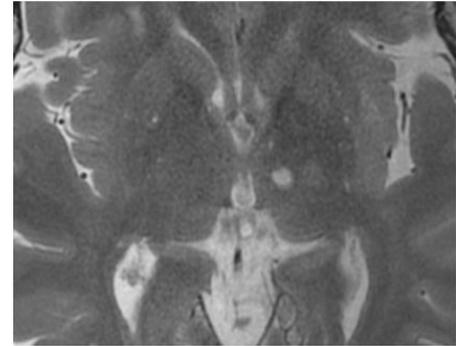
The **optimization** of the treatment **target** is carried out based on the **patient's feedback** during the **procedure** itself



First MRI Scan



13th sonication



16th sonication

Many low power sonications

Optimization of the treatment target on patient's feedback

NO PERMANENT LESION

Few sonications at **high** power

PERMANENT LESION



As conventional magnetic resonance imaging (**MRI**) **lacks of intrinsic contrast** to identify **VIM**, interest towards **advanced MRI techniques** for personalized targeting is currently growing

The aim of this study is to identify the **VIM** with a more accurate method



The **Human Connectome Project** aims to provide an unparalleled compilation of **neural data**, an interface to **graphically navigate** this data and the opportunity to achieve never before realized conclusions about the **living human brain**

Diffusion and **anatomical** neuroimaging data from the Human Connectome Project are **openly available** to the **scientific community for examination and exploration**. These include brain image and results volumes obtained from the advanced **Siemens 3T Connectom imaging system**.



- **SEGMENTATION OF THE CEREBRAL CORTEX**
- **PROBABILISTIC TRACTOGRAPHY**
- **THALAMIC PARCELLATION**
- **STUDY OF VARIABILITY OF THE VENTRAL INTERMEDIATE NUCLEUS**



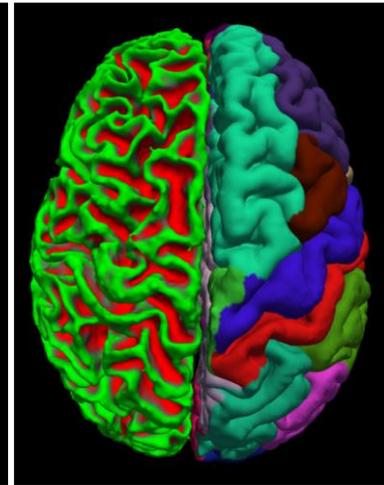
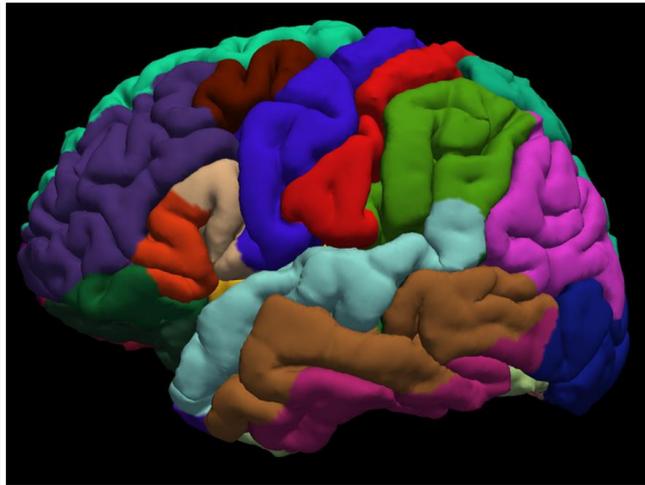
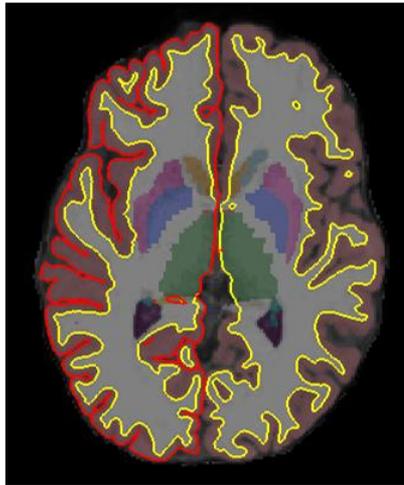
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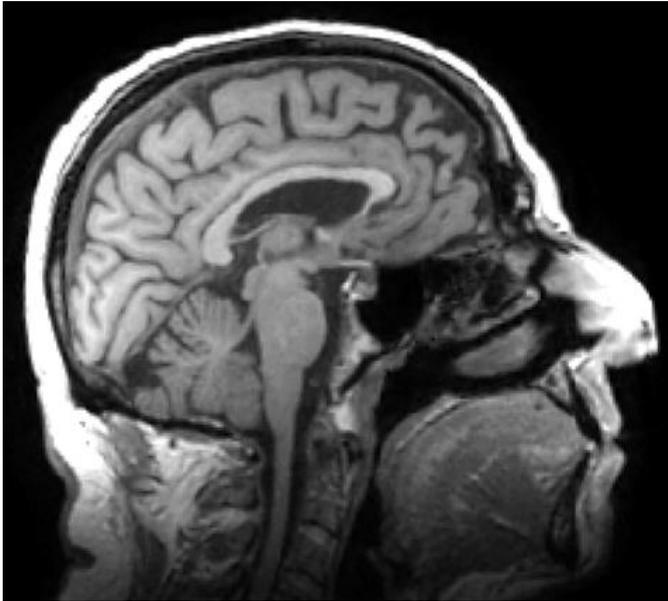
SEGMENTATION

The **T₁w FSPGR 3D** datasets (1x1x1mm³) were used

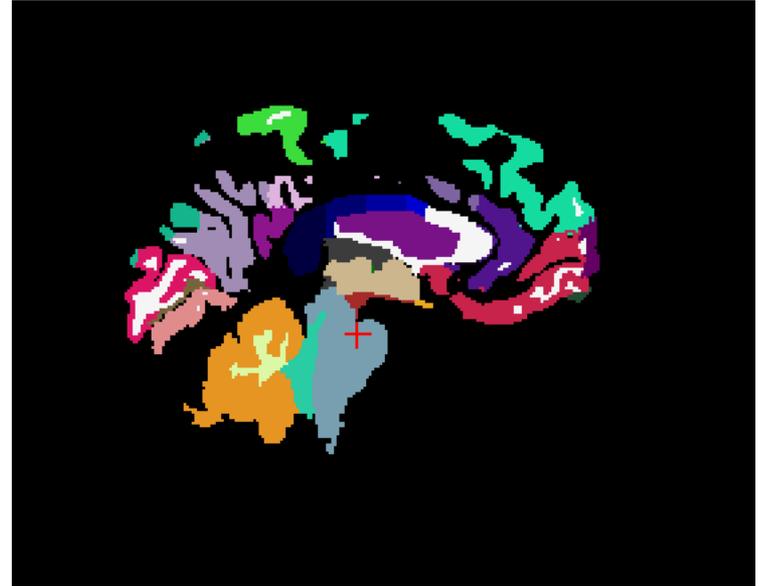
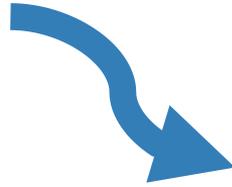
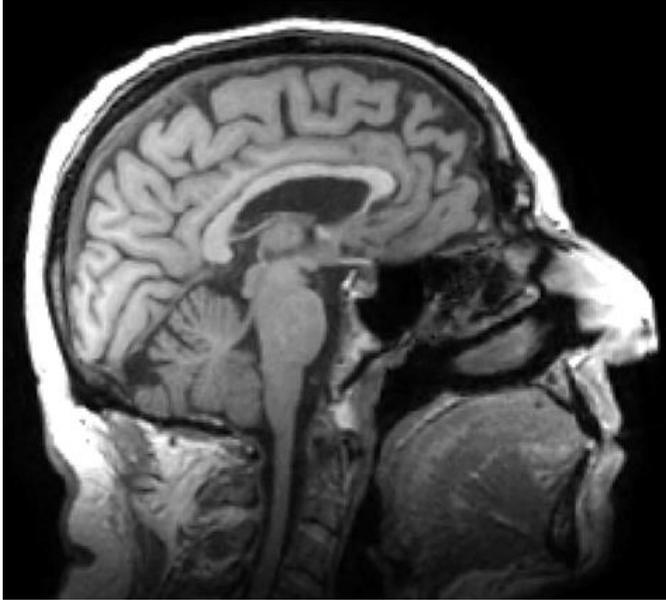
The **FreeSurfer 6.0** workflow was used to segment
both the cortical and deep gray matter



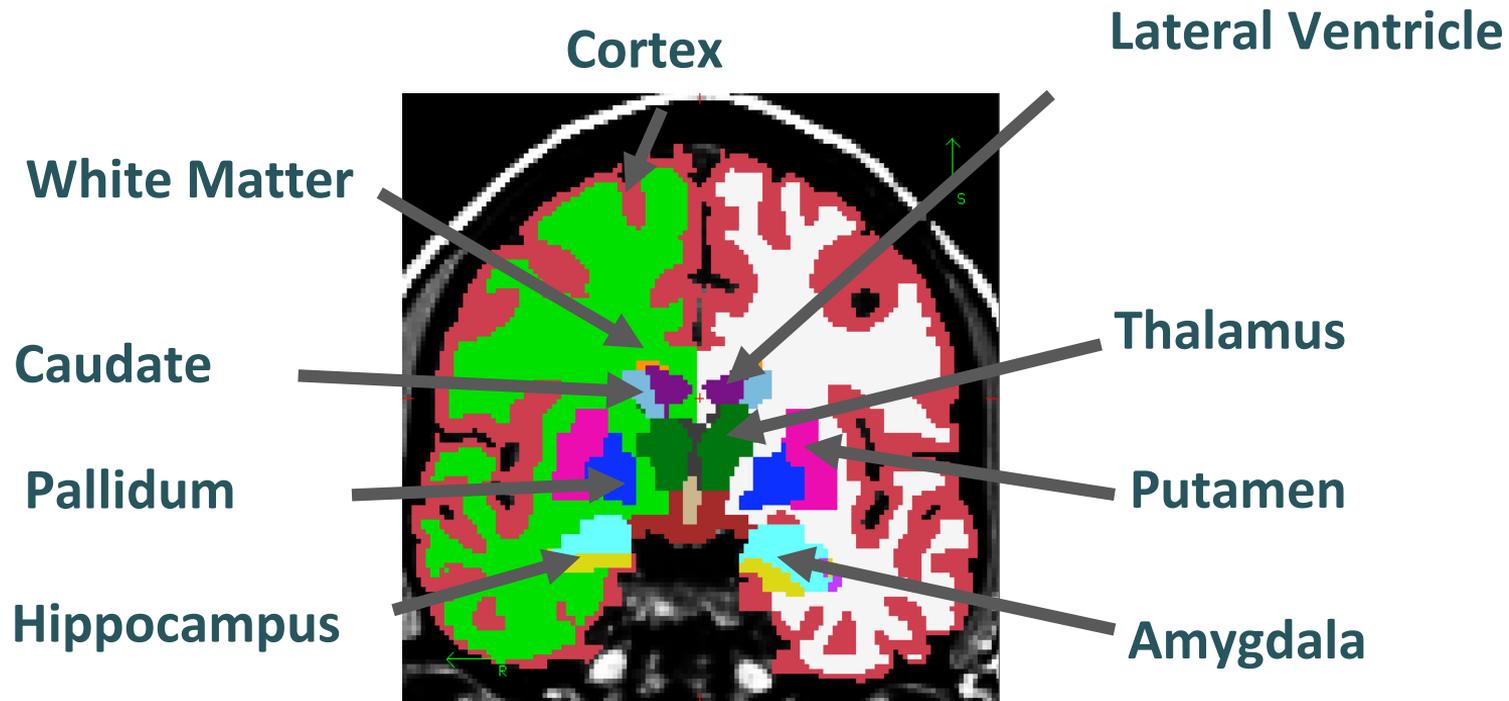
CORTICAL SEGMENTATION



CORTICAL SEGMENTATION



SUBCORTICAL SEGMENTATION





Creation of masks using Python scripts of:

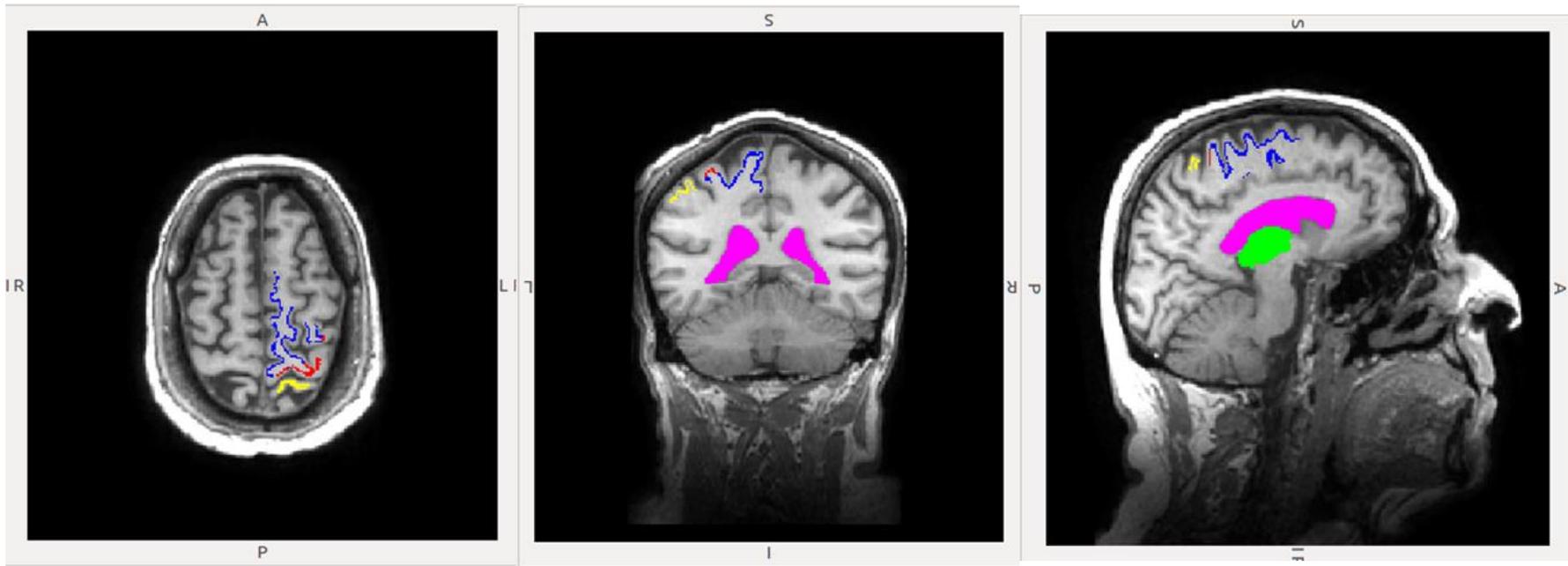
- thalamus
- ventricles
- precentral gyrus
- postcentral gyrus
- Brodman area 6
- Cerebellar cortex



Nibabel - Neuroimaging in Python



SEGMENTATION



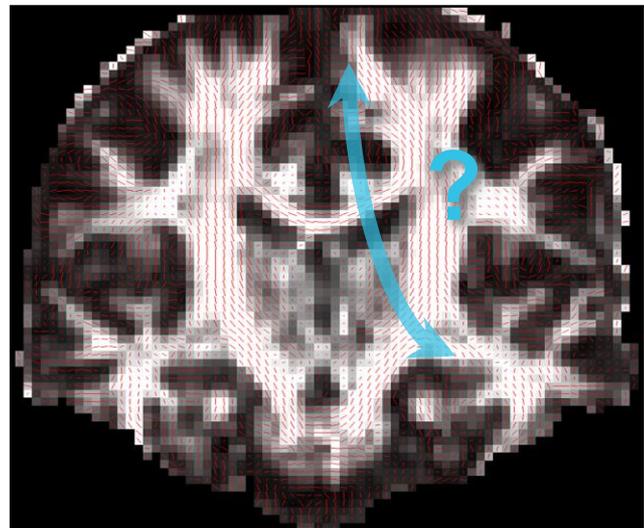
- VENTRICLES
- RIGHT THALAMUS
- BRODMAN AREA 6
- PRECENTRAL GYRUS
- POSTCENTRAL GYRUS



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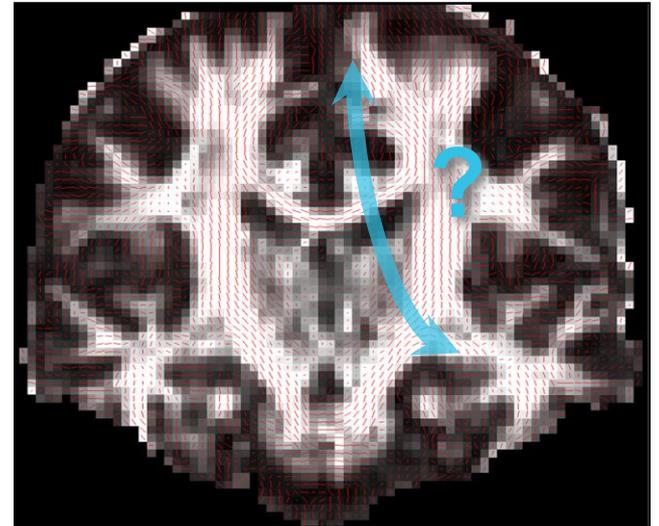


- Use at each voxel **local diffusion orientation** to determine **pathway** between distant brain regions



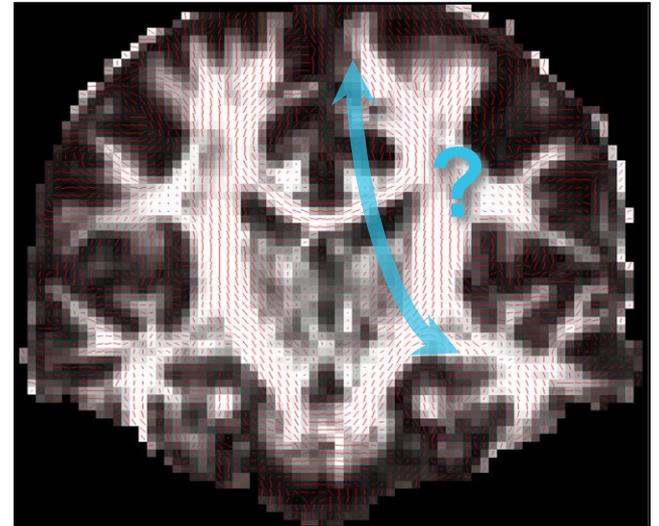


- Use at each voxel **local diffusion orientation** to determine **pathway** between distant brain regions
- Local orientation comes from diffusion model fit (**tensor, ball-and-stick, etc.**)





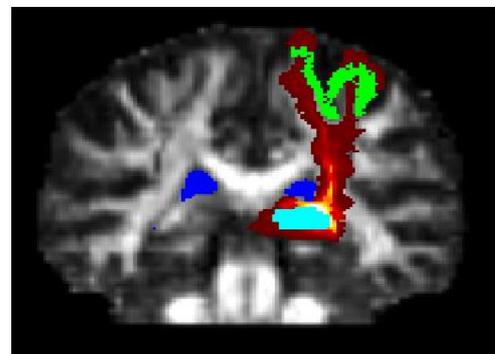
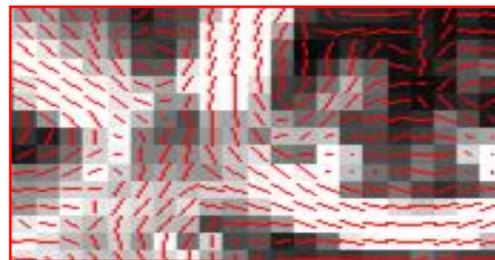
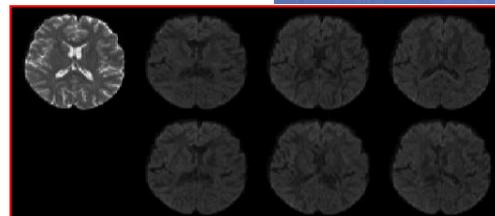
- Use at each voxel **local diffusion orientation** to determine **pathway** between distant brain regions
- Local orientation comes from diffusion model fit (**tensor, ball-and-stick, etc.**)
- **Deterministic vs. probabilistic tractography:**
 - Deterministic** assumes a single orientation at each voxel
 - Probabilistic** assumes a distribution of orientations



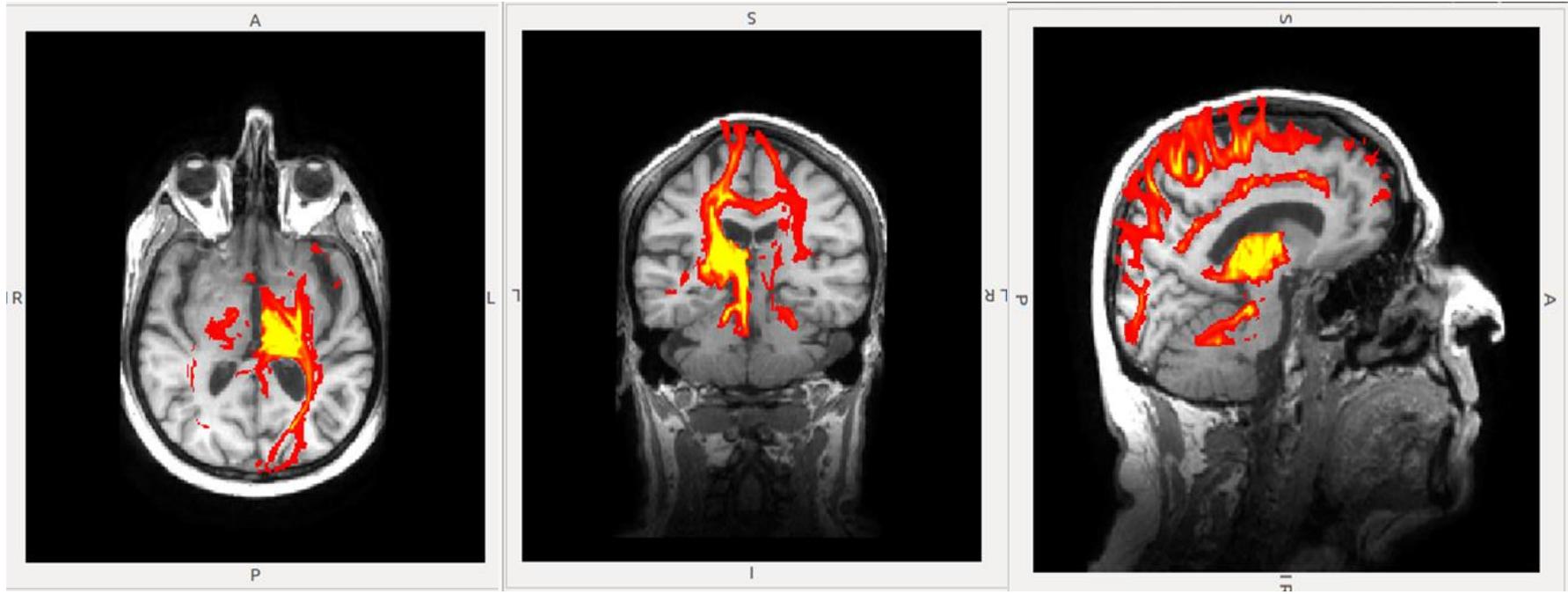


Data analysis steps

- **Pre-processing of images**
FSL: eddy-correct, rotate-bvecs
- **Fitting a diffusion model at every voxel**
FSL: Ball-and-stick (bedpostx)
- **Reconstructing pathways**
FSL: Probabilistic tractography (probtrackx)
using ball-and-stick model



PROBABILISTIC TRACTOGRAPHY





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Constrained to connection of **two** specific end **regions**

Seeds:

→ **Thalamus**

Target:

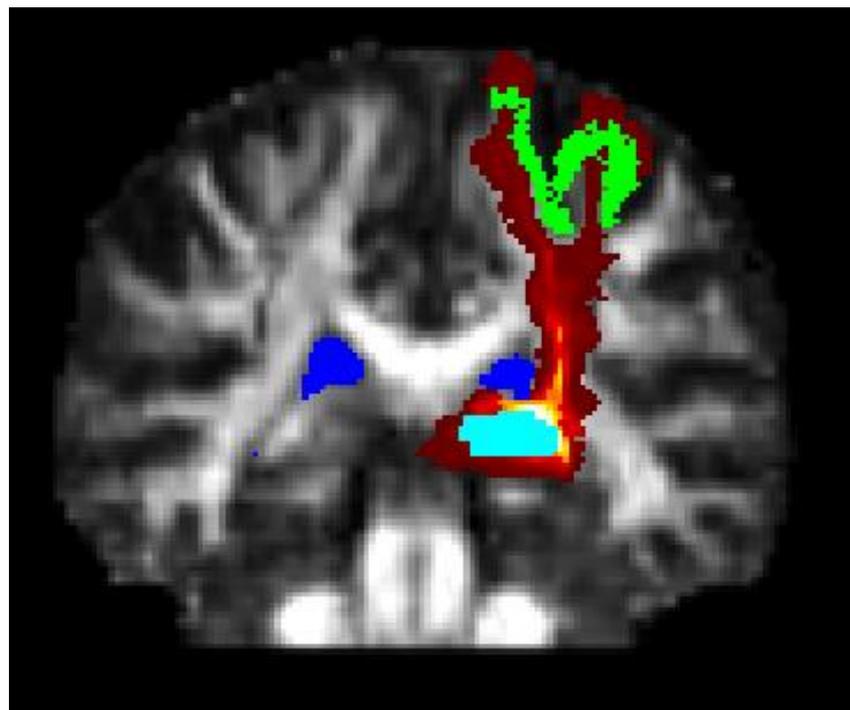
→ **pre-central gyrus**

→ **post-central gyrus**

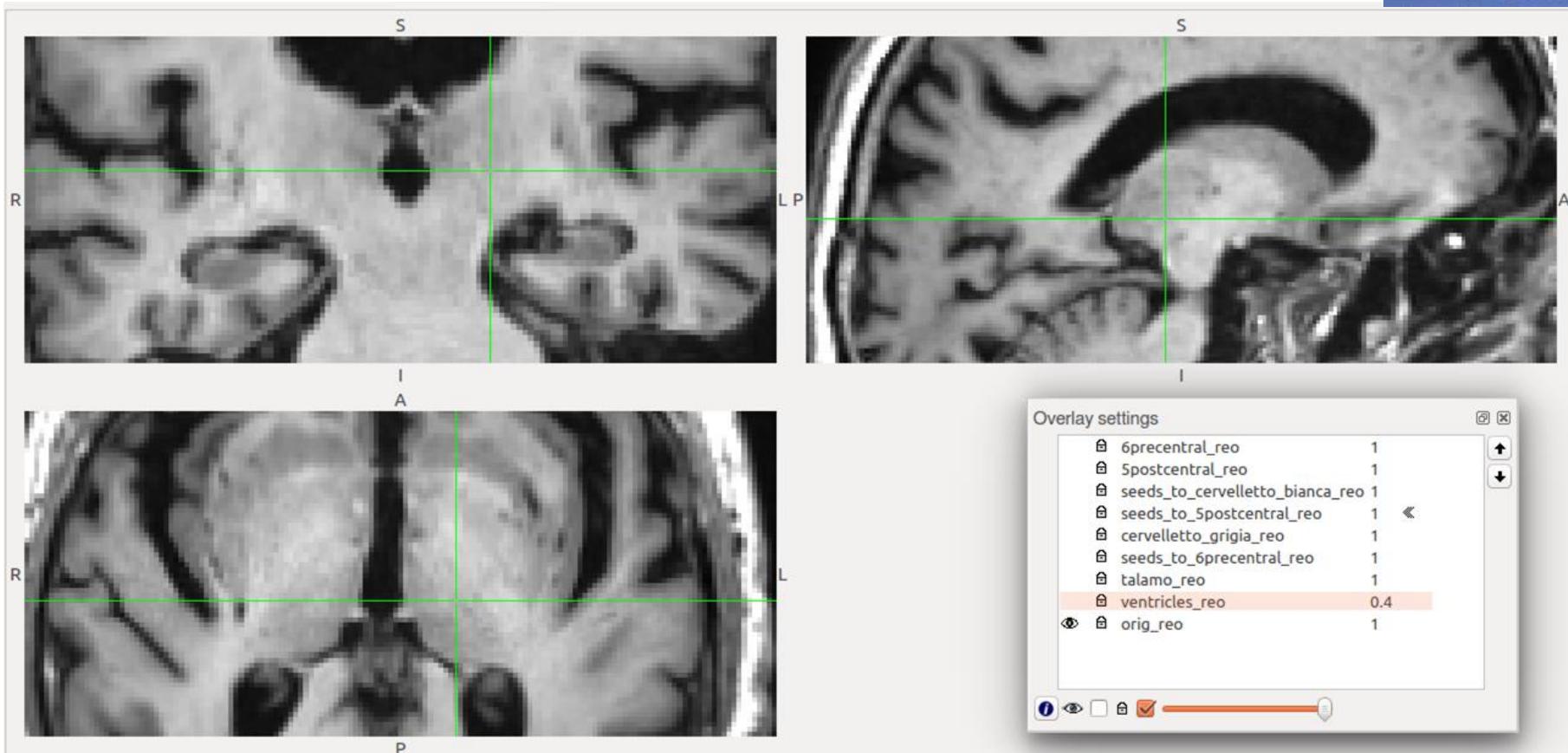
→ **Cerebellar cortex**

Regions excluded:

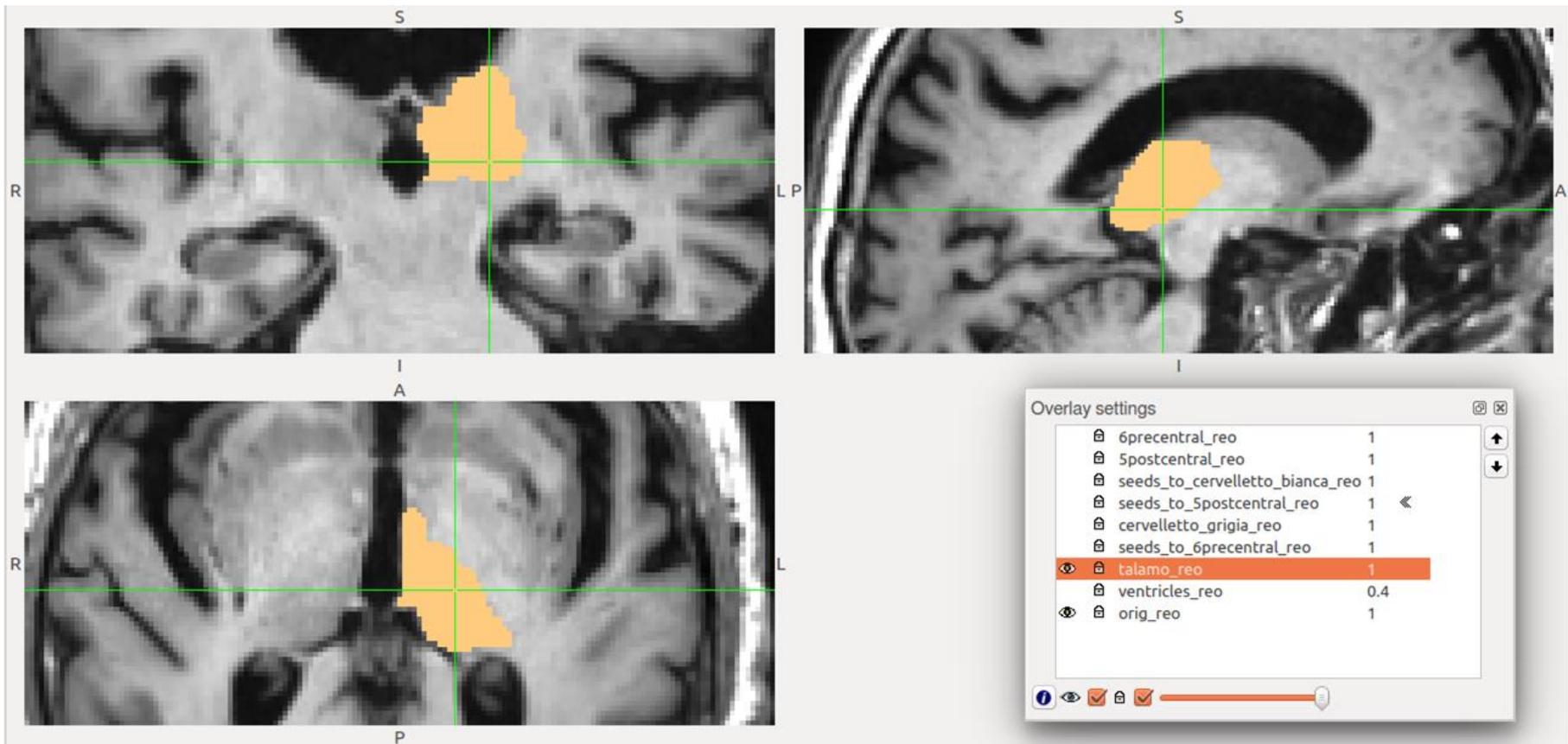
→ **Ventricles**



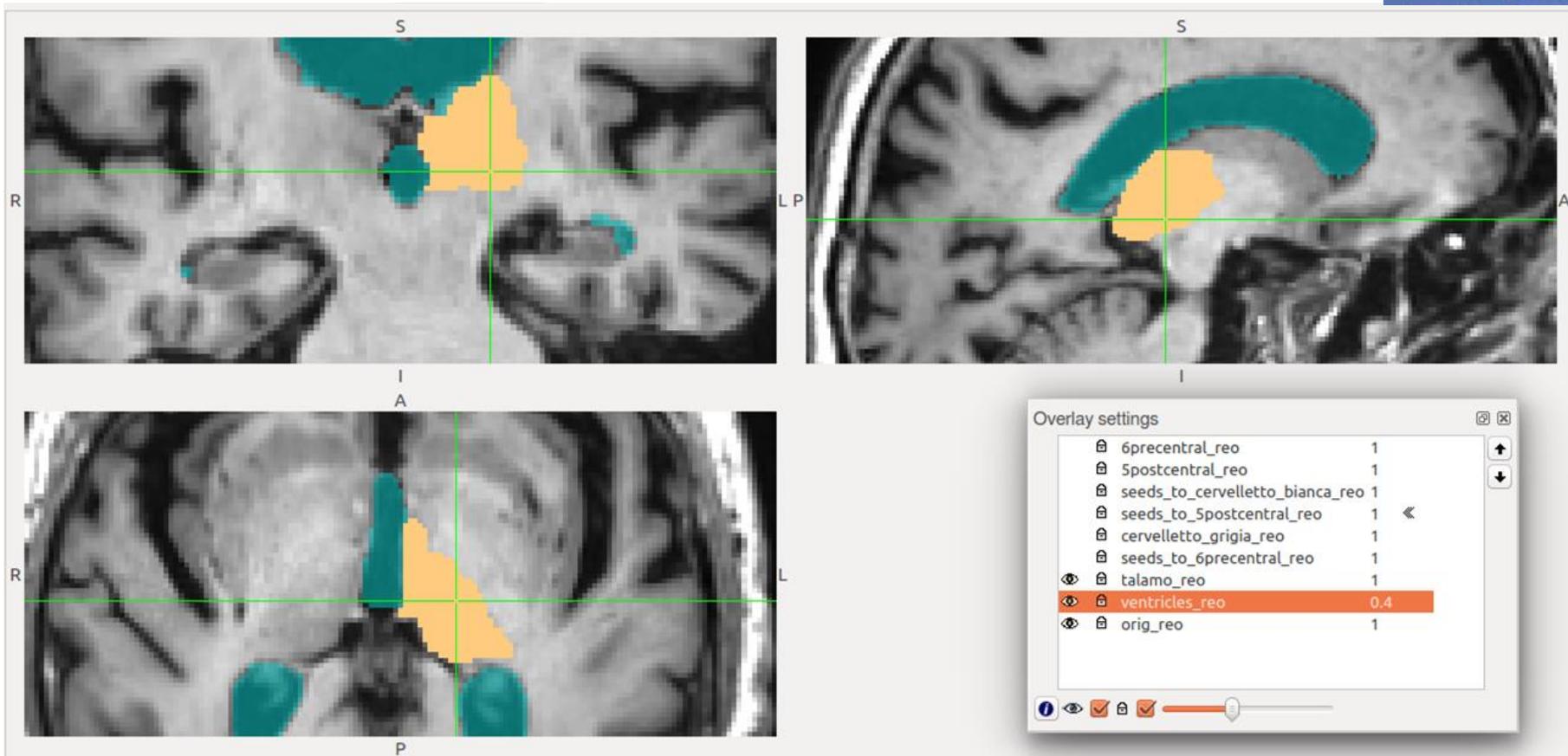
THALAMIC PARCELLATION



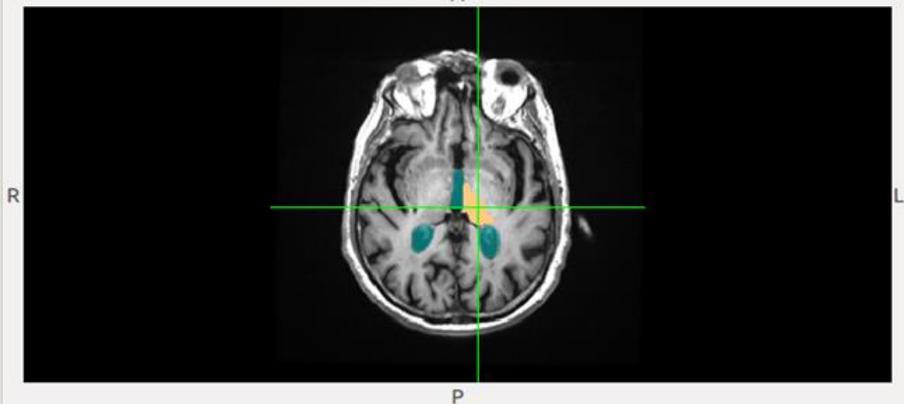
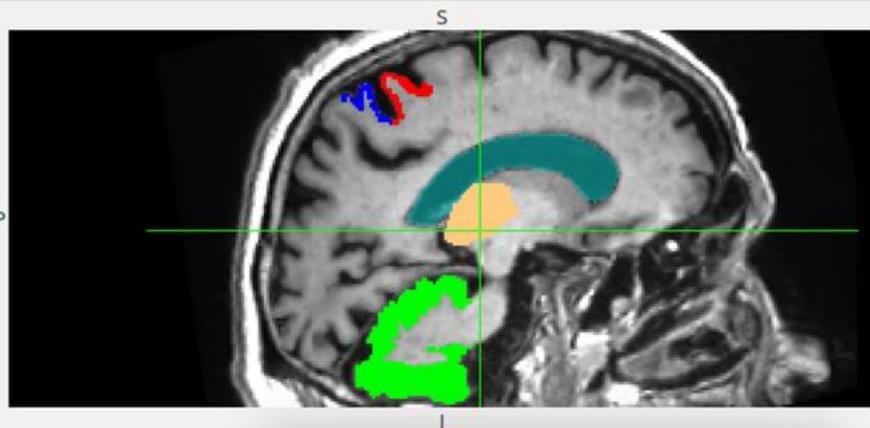
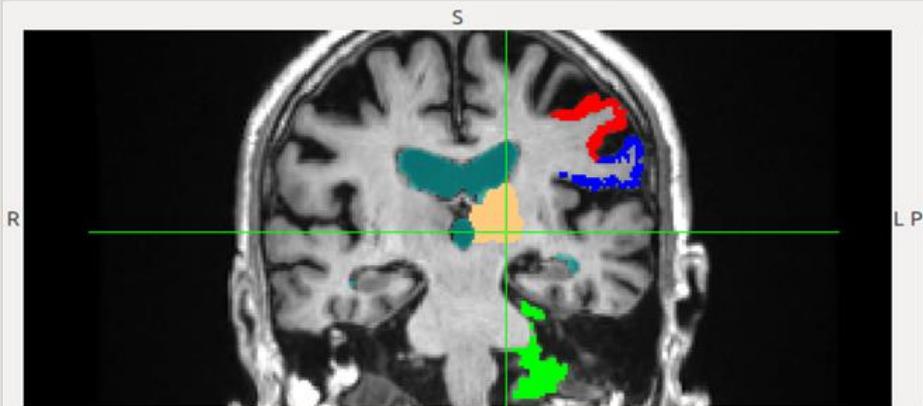
THALAMIC PARCELLATION



THALAMIC PARCELLATION



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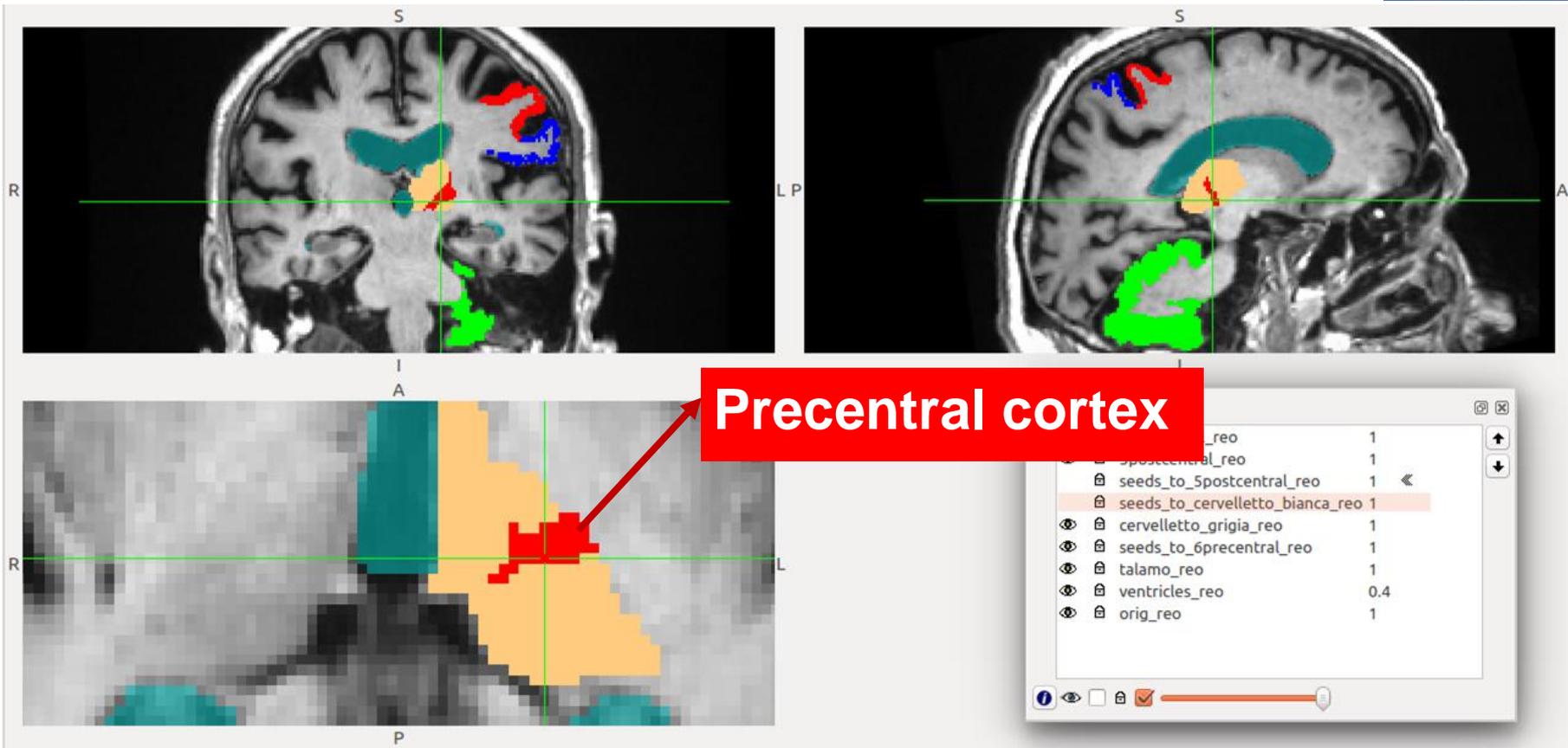


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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	seeds_to_cervelletto_bianca_reo	1	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	cervelletto_grigia_reo	1	
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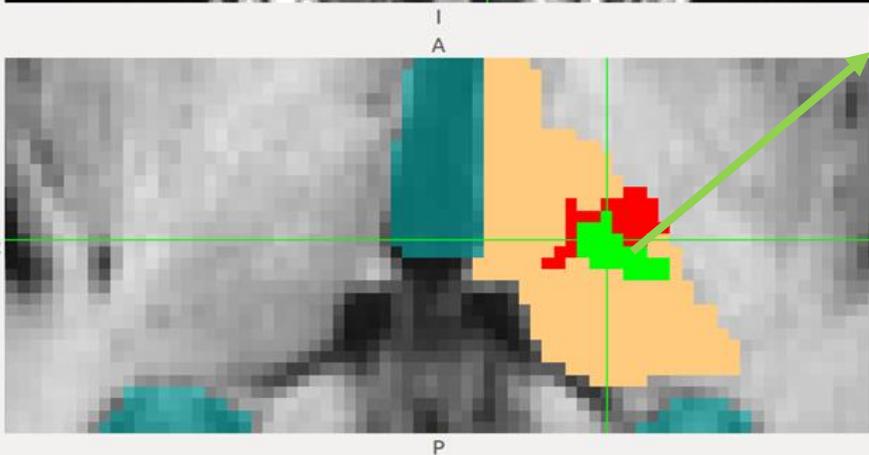
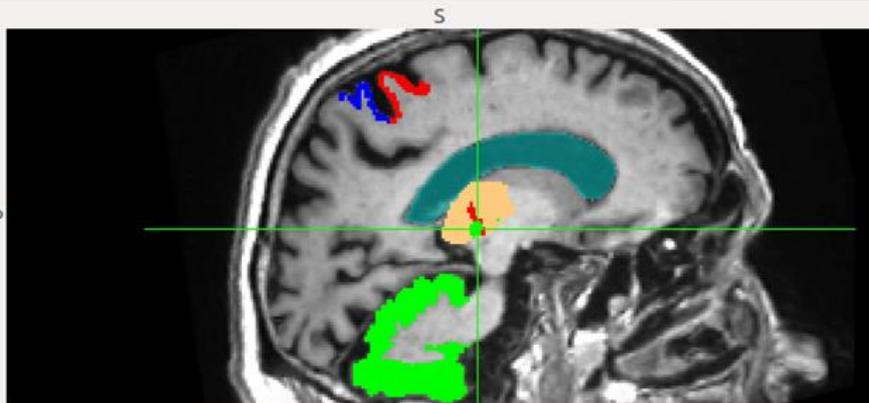
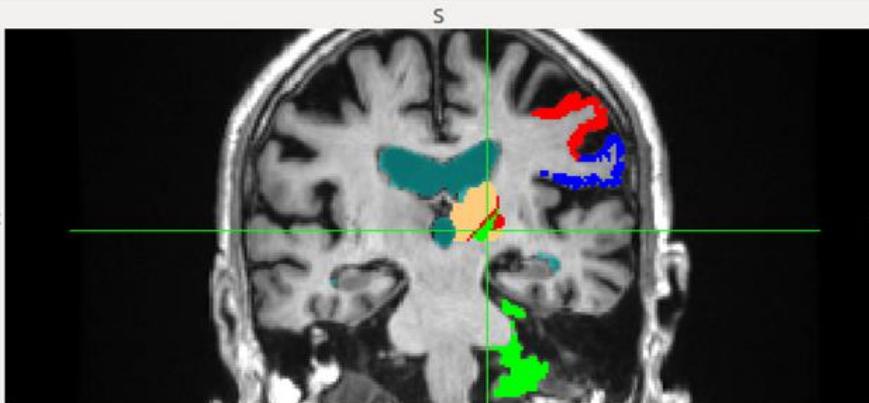


THALAMIC PARCELLATION





THALAMIC PARCELLATION

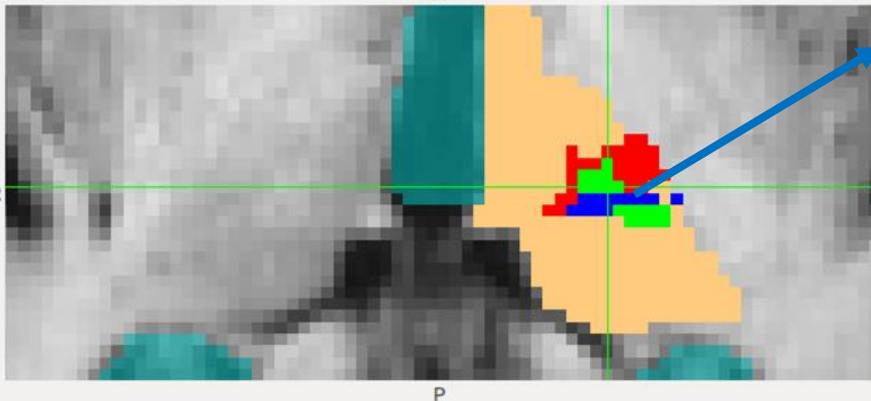
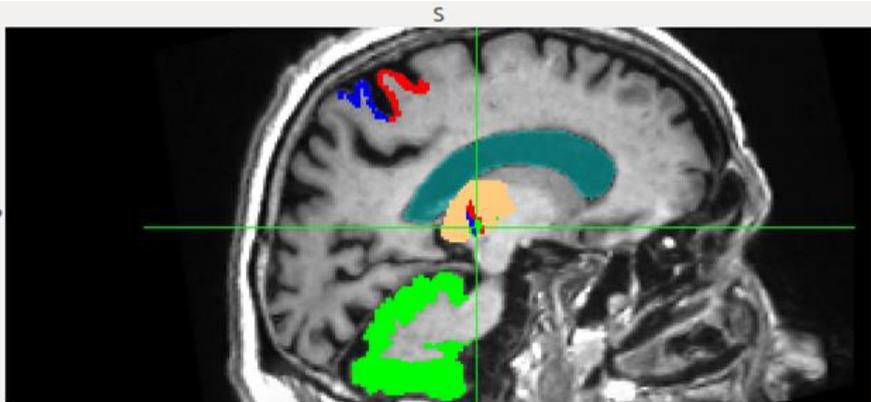
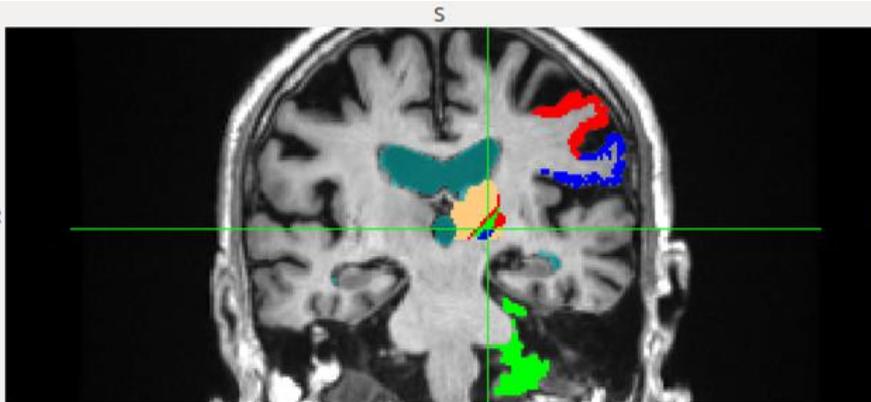


Cerebellar cortex

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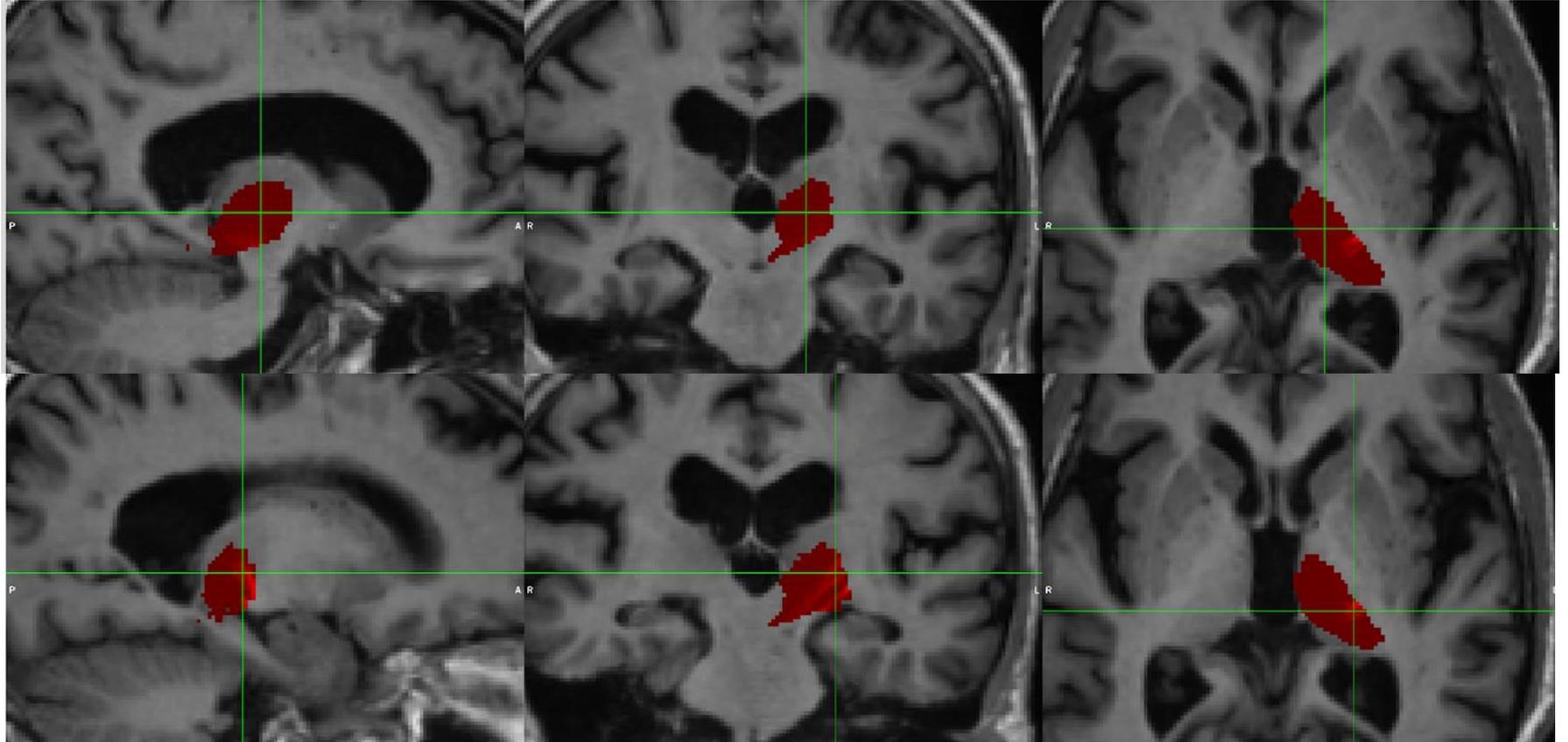
THALAMIC PARCELLATION



Postcentral cortex

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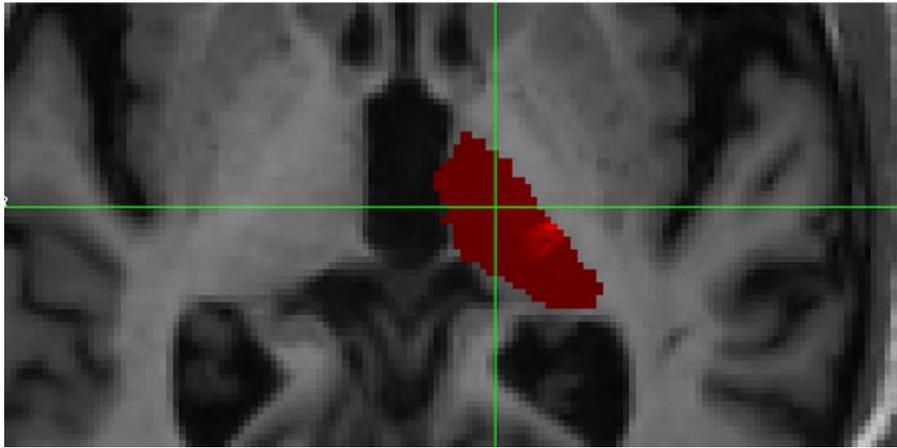
THALAMIC PARCELLATION vs CLASSIC TARGETING



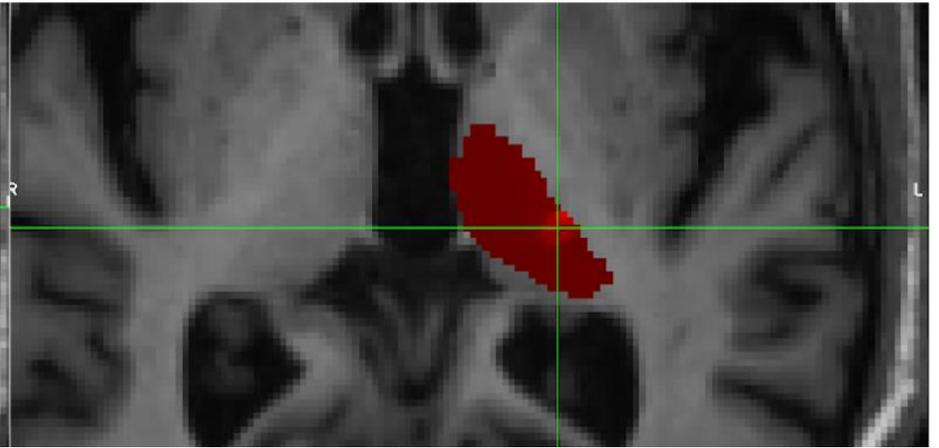
THALAMIC PARCELLATION vs CLASSIC TARGETING



CLASSIC TARGETING



THALAMIC PARCELLATION



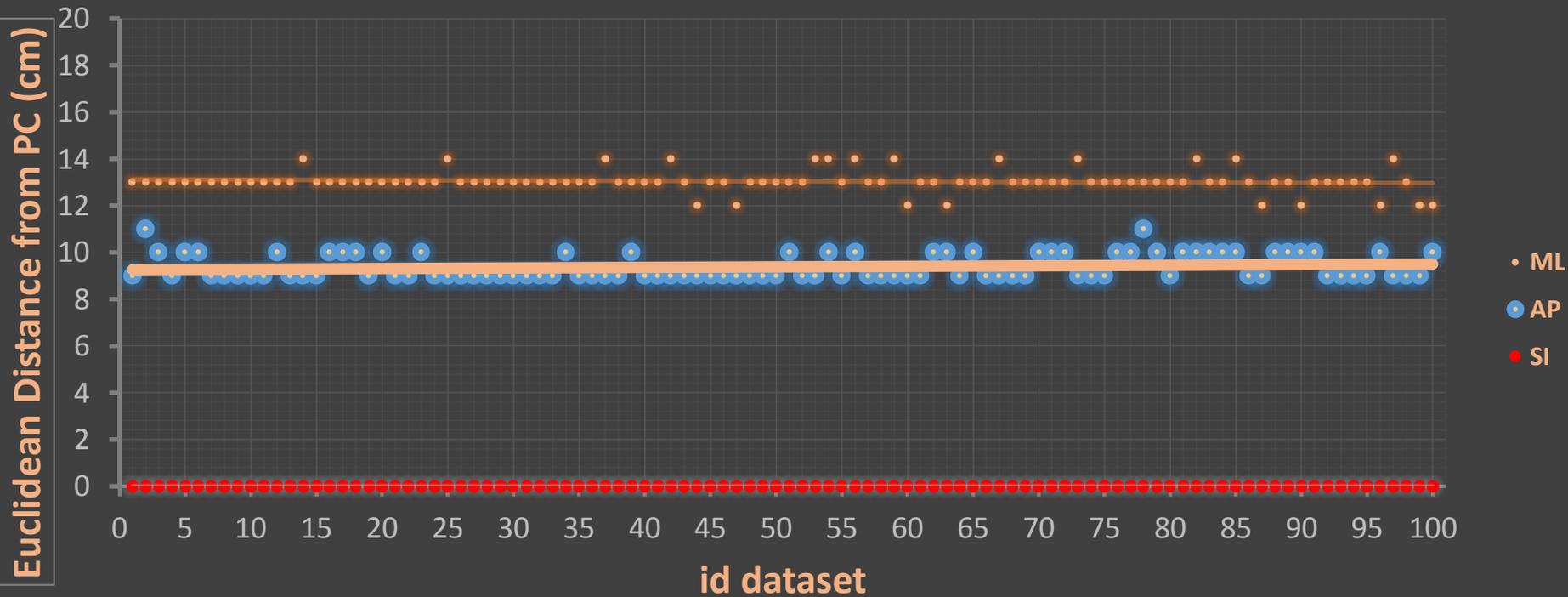


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RESULTS



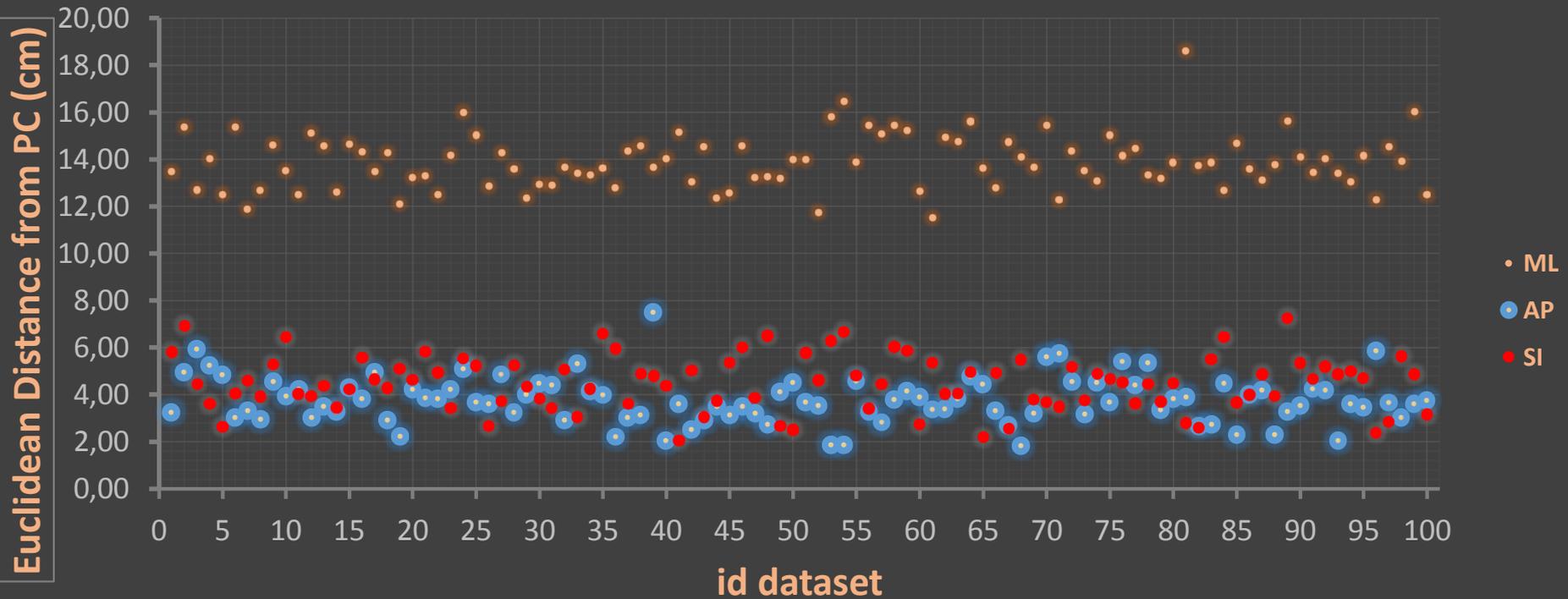
stereotaxic coordinates-based dx-VIM Distance from PC

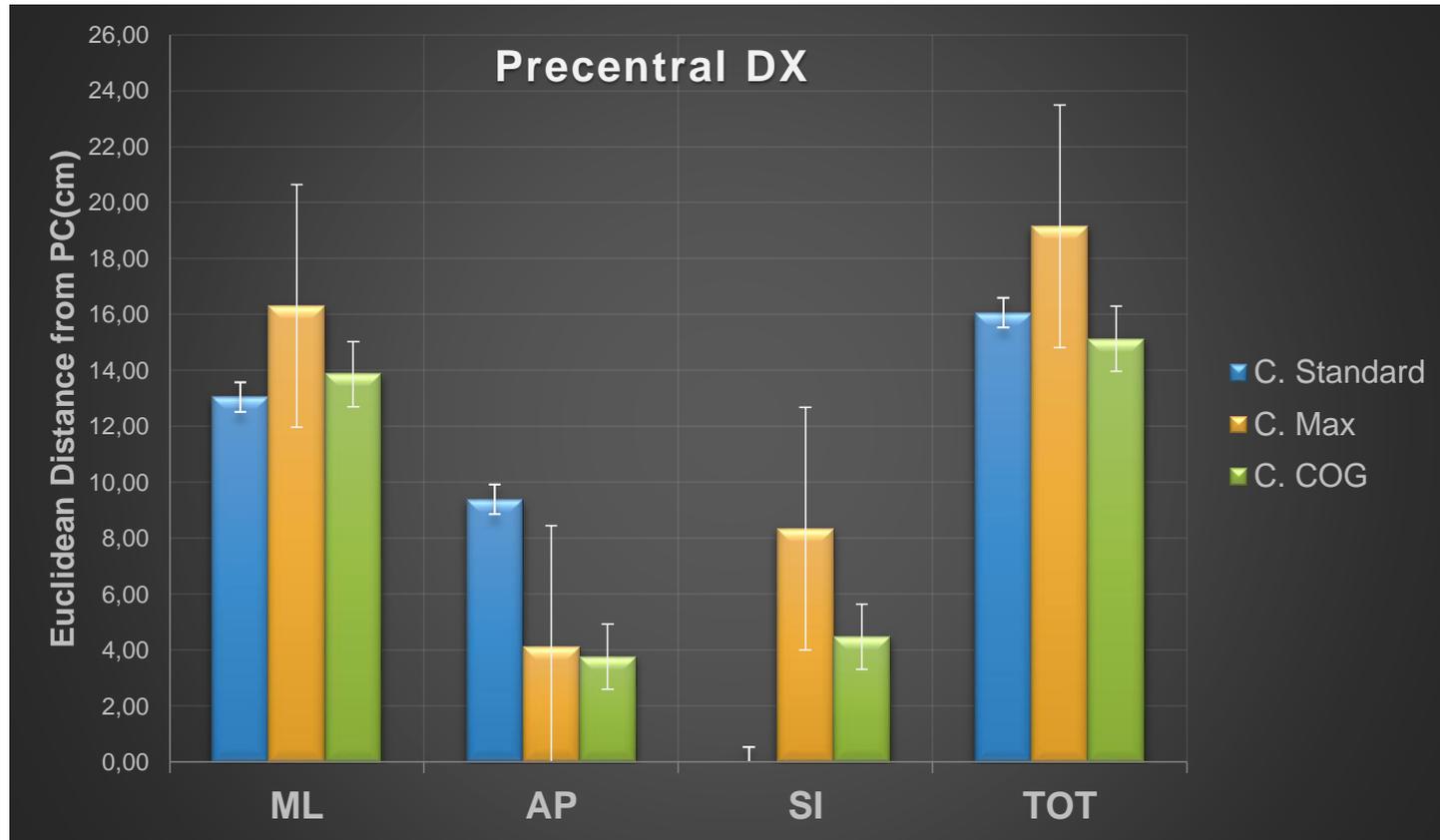


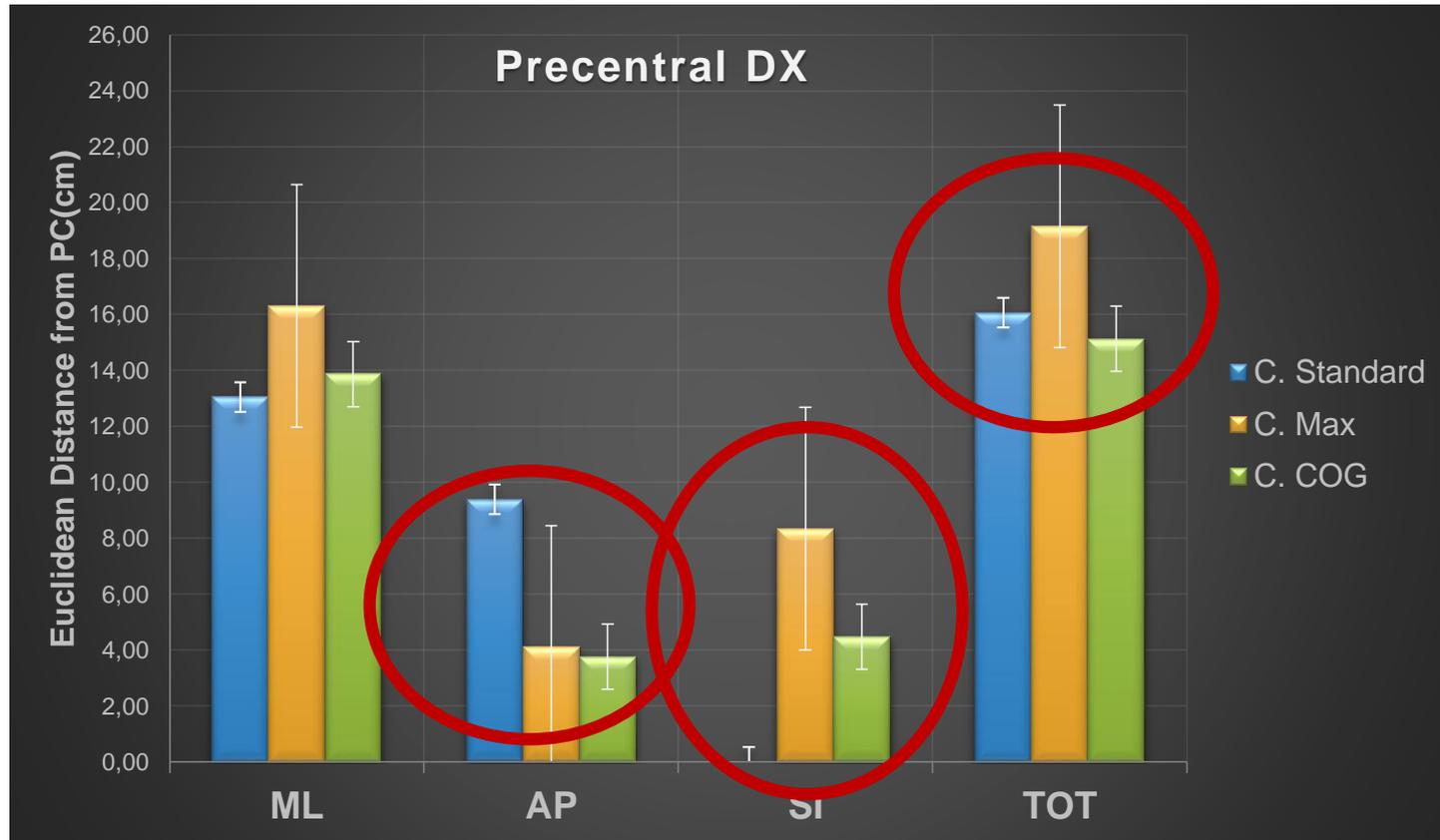
RESULTS

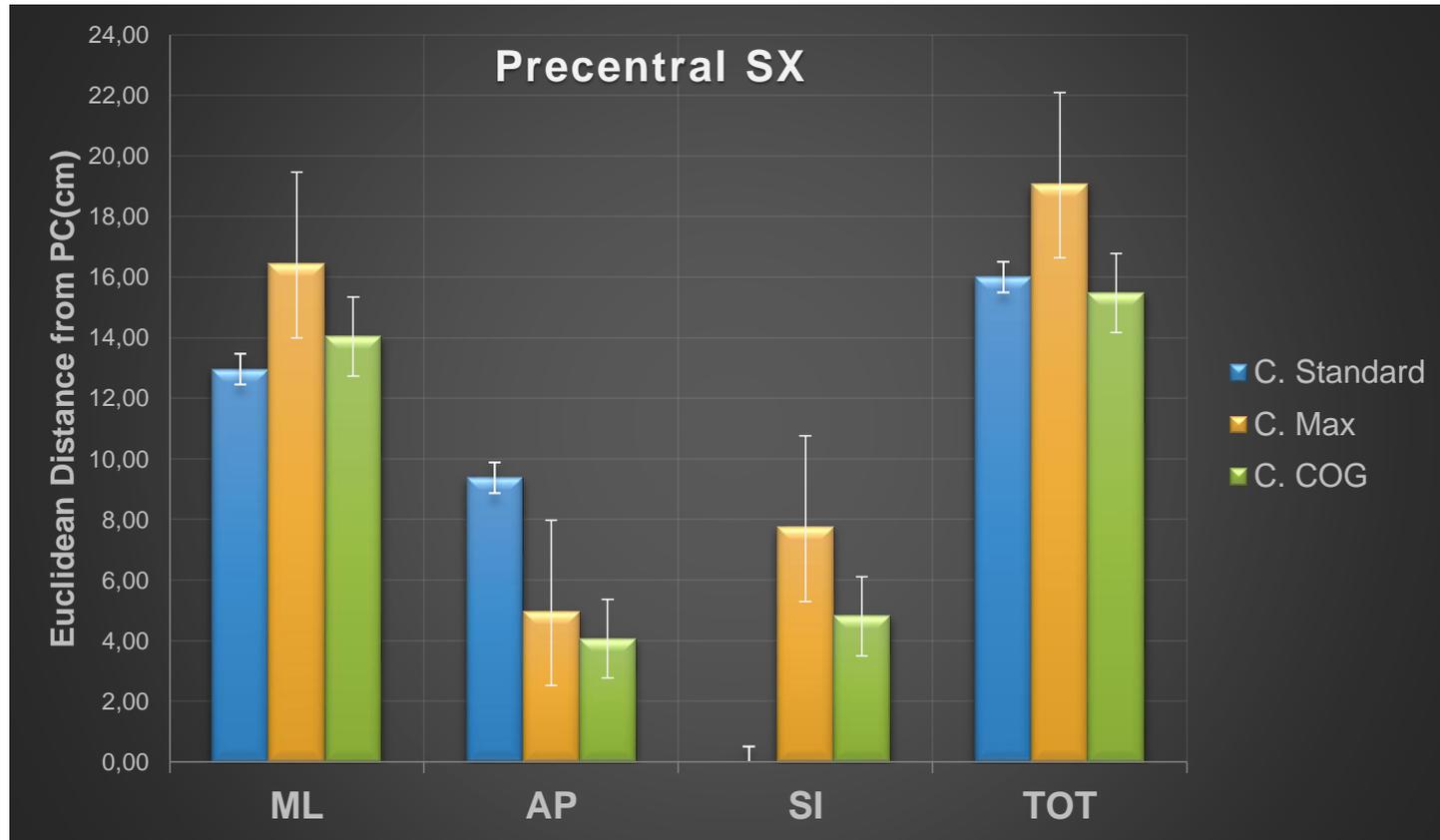


Tractography-based dx-VIM Distance from PC

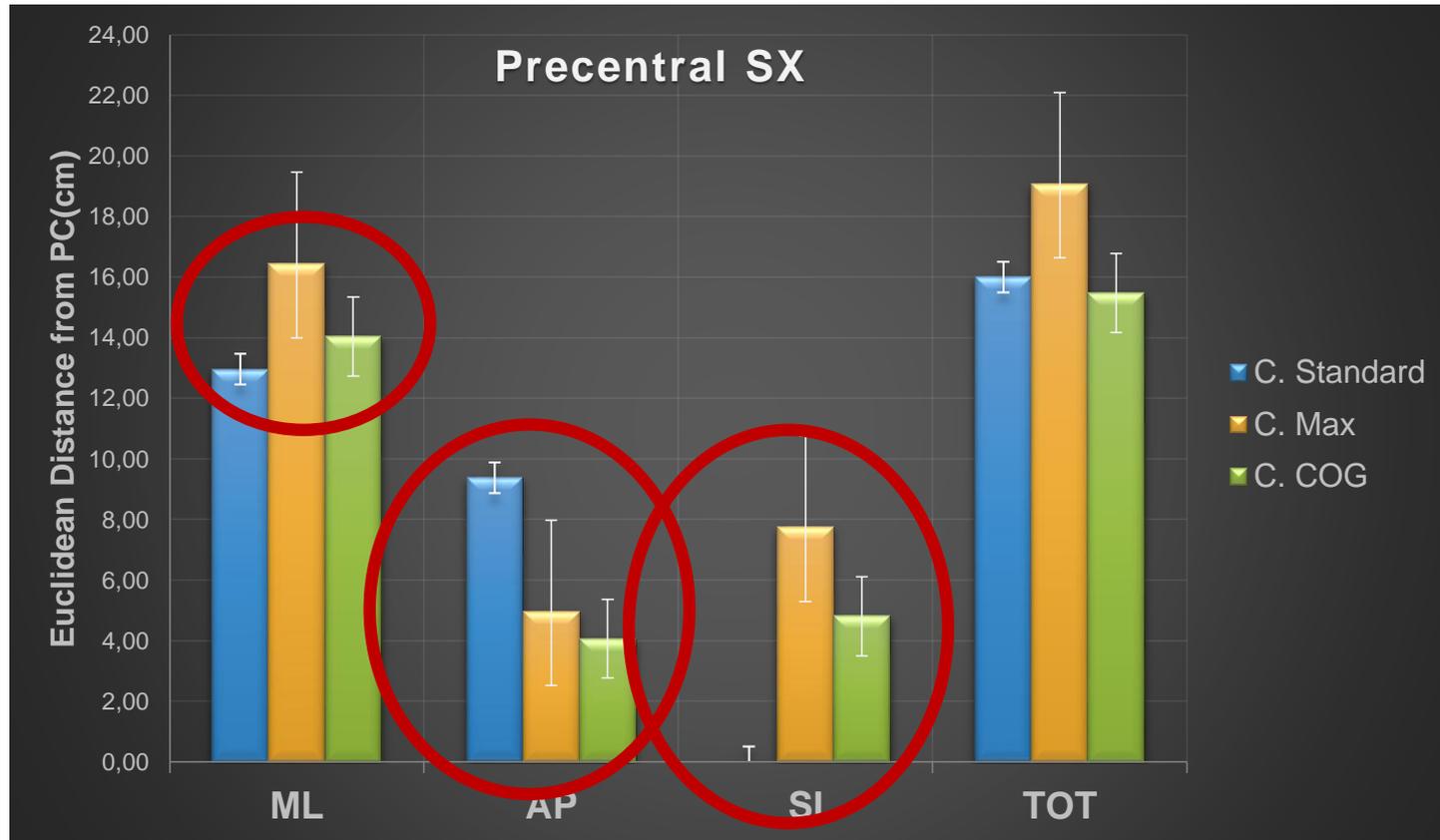




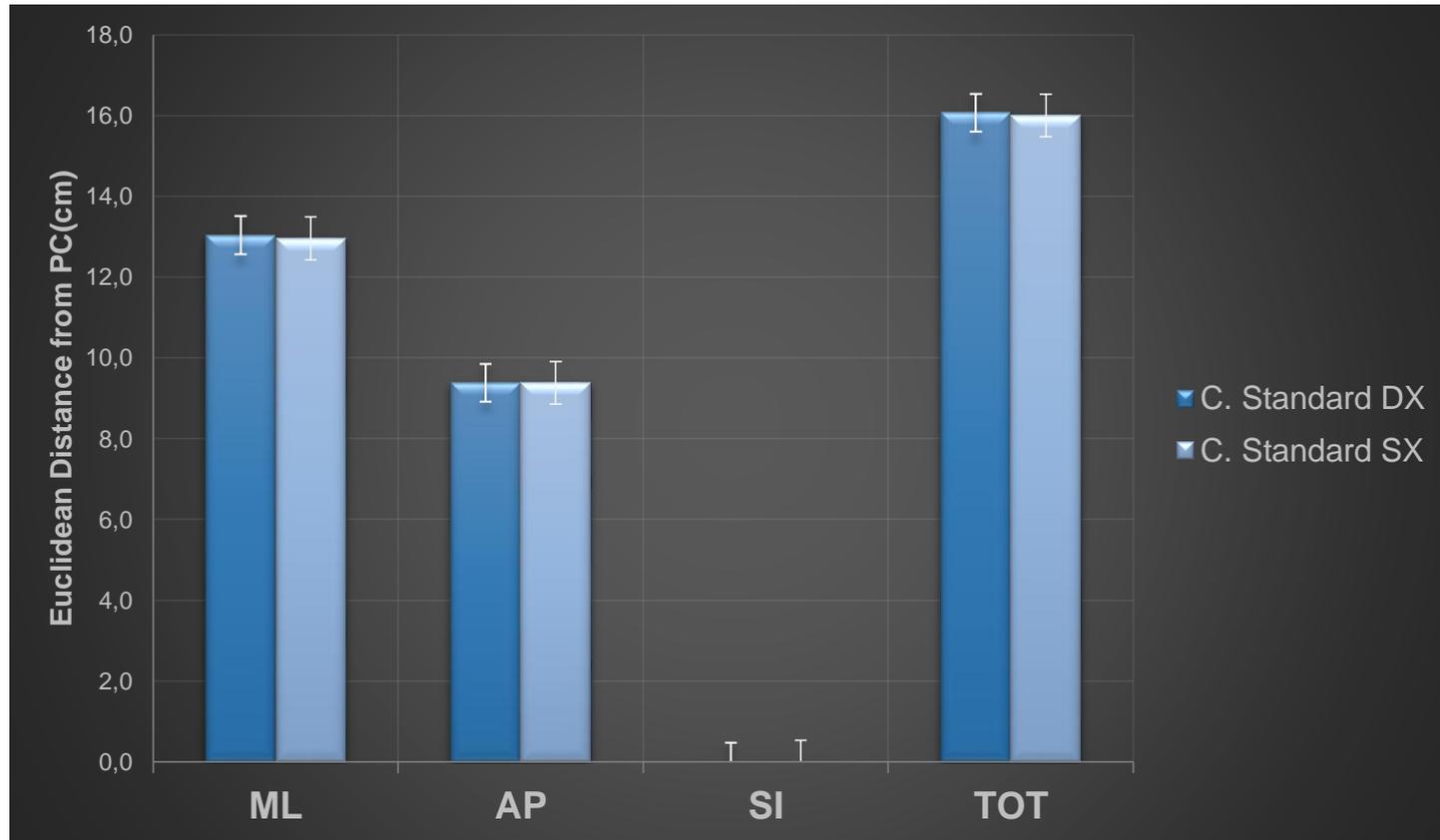




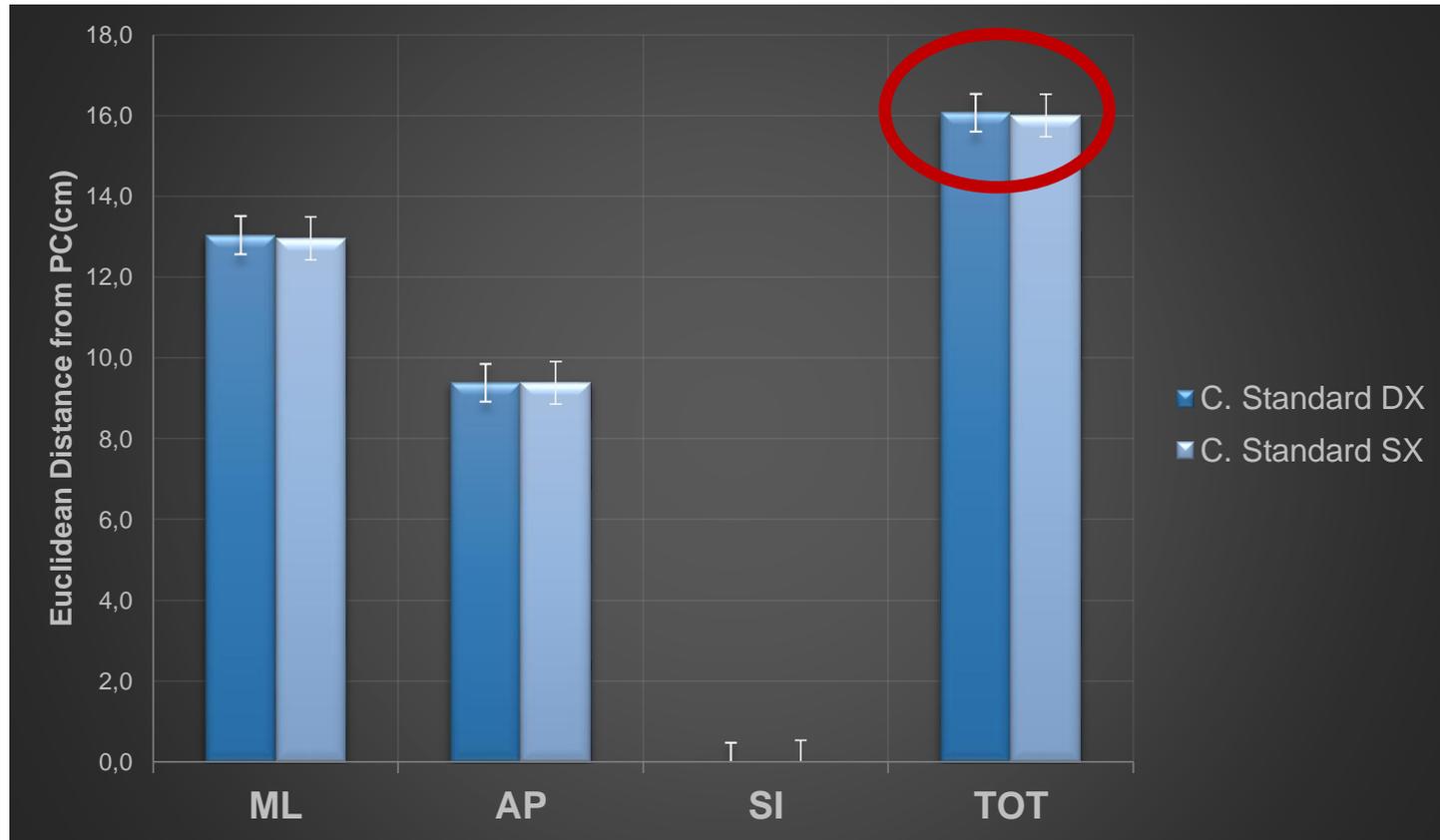
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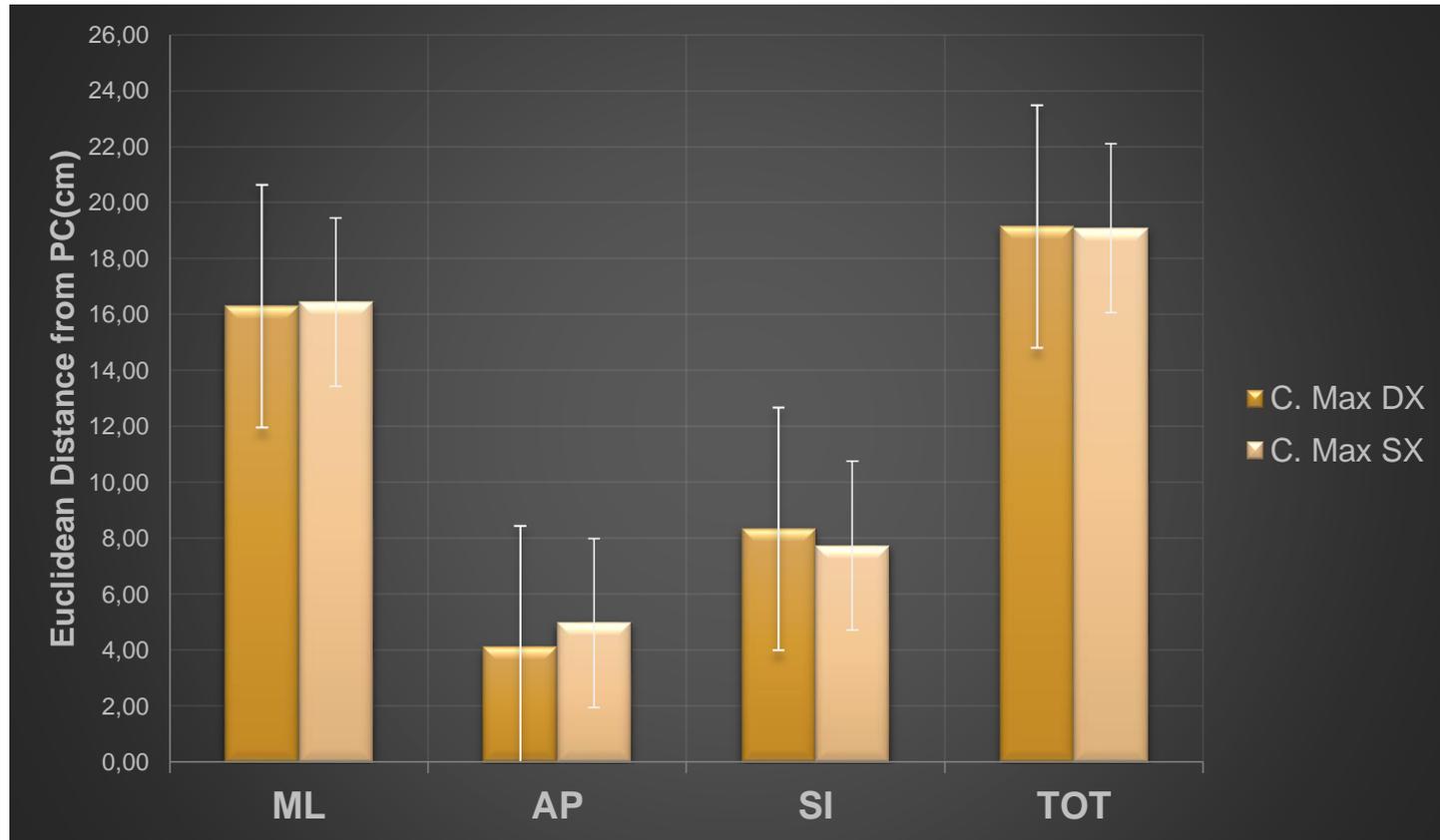
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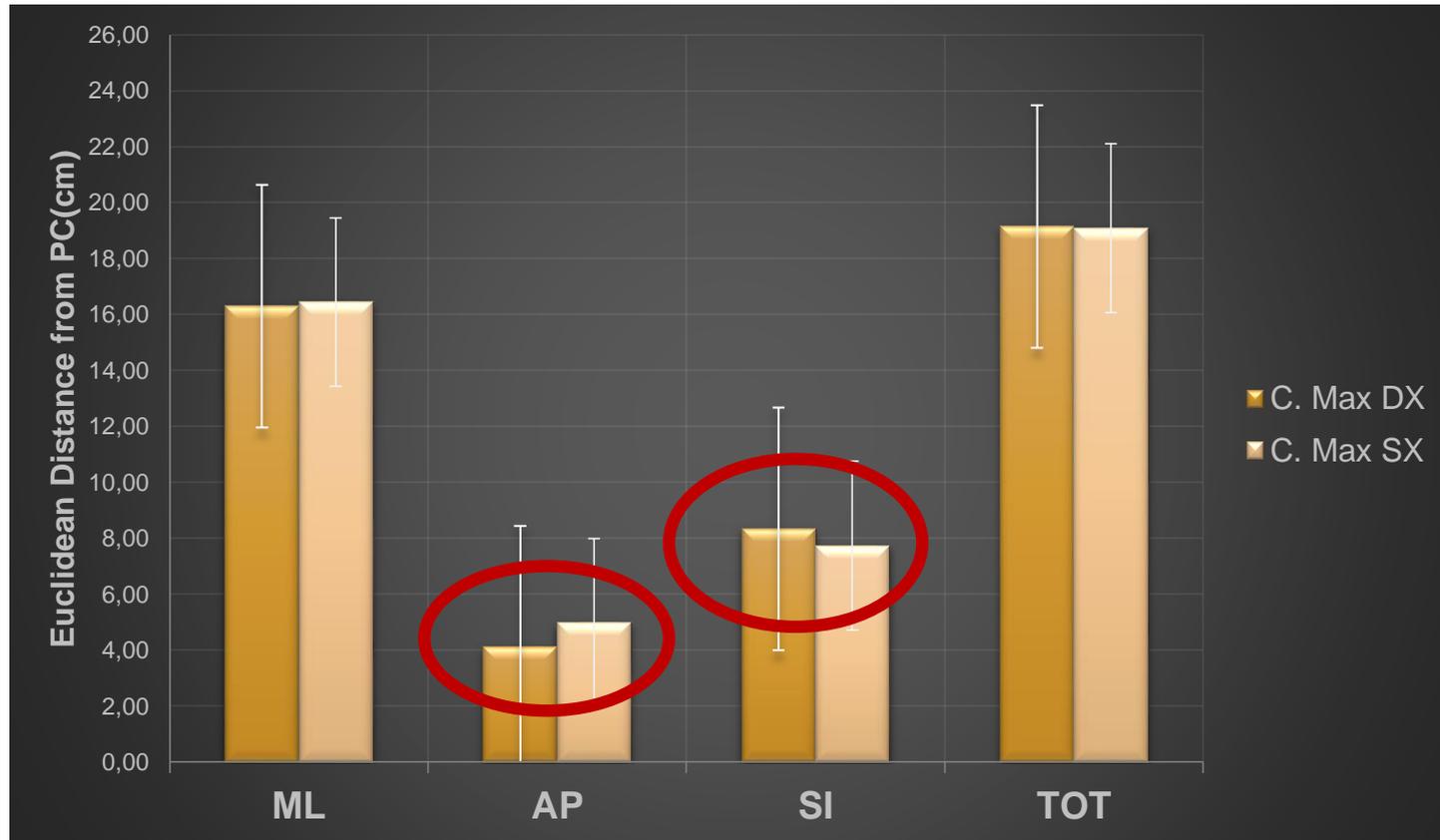
RESULTS



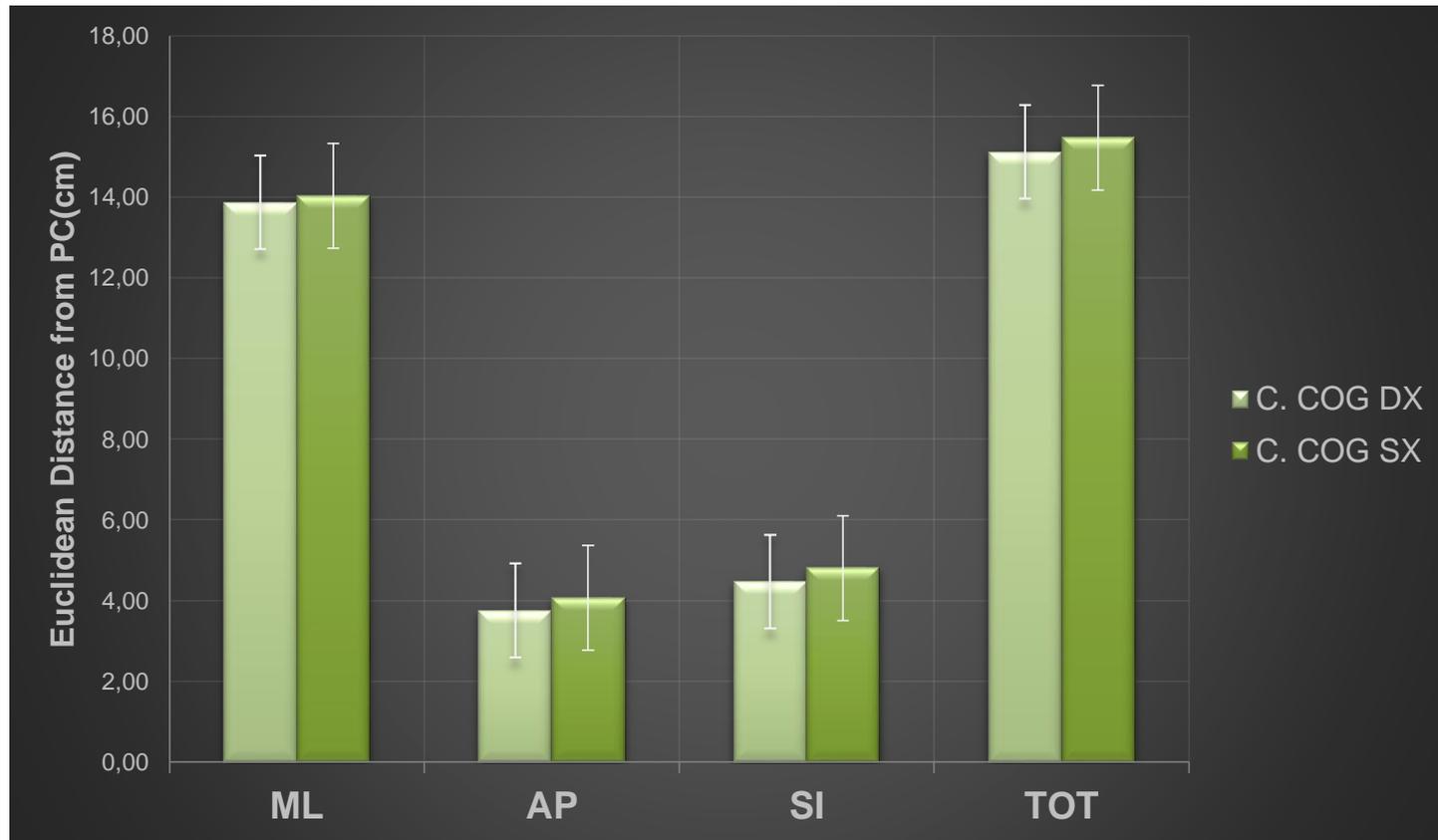
RESULTS



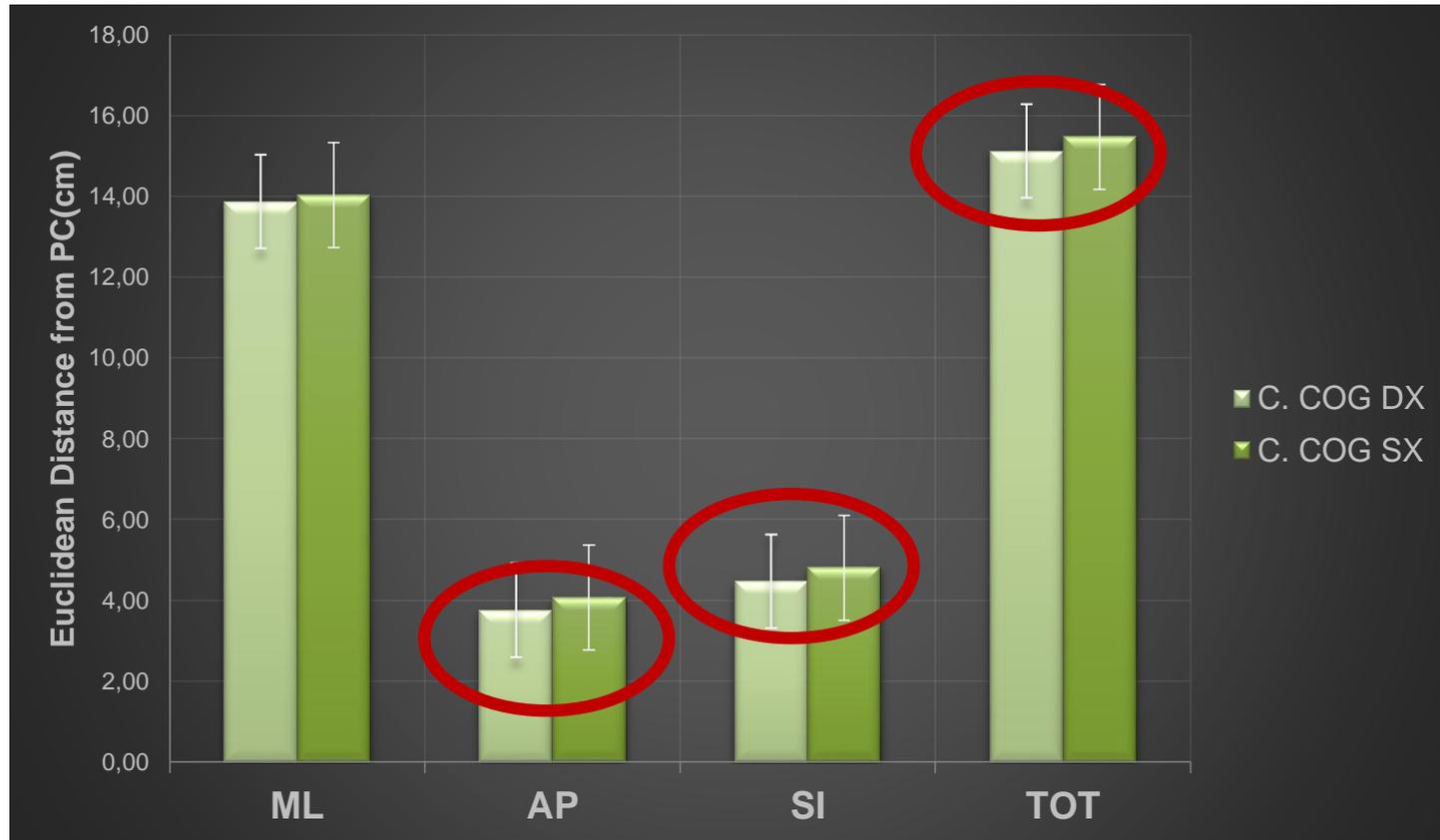
RESULTS



RESULTS



RESULTS



CONCLUSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES





- The **Vim** is a key **target** for the surgical treatment of **tremor**, yet current approaches using **atlasbased localisation fail** to capture **interindividual variability**



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- In all cases it was possible to represent the major groups of **thalamic nuclei** that are **connected** to the **cortex**



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- In all cases it was possible to represent the major groups of **thalamic nuclei** that are **connected** to the **cortex**
- We have shown that **tractography-defined Vim localization** can effectively **capture anatomical variability** *in vivo*



- The **Vim** is a key **target** for the surgical treatment of **tremor**, yet current approaches using **atlasbased localisation fail** to capture **interindividual variability**
- In all cases it was possible to represent the major groups of **thalamic nuclei** that are **connected** to the **cortex**
- We have shown that **tractography-defined Vim localization** can effectively **capture anatomical variability** *in vivo*
- These analyses will be applied **in a predictive way** during the planning of the **tcMRgFUS** treatments and could allow the **temporal optimization**



Project GR-2016-02364526 (Ricerca Finalizzata 2016 - Giovani Ricercatori): “*Trans-cranial MRgFUS for the treatment of medication refractory essential tremor: Italian and world-first trial using a 1.5T MR unit.*”



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Ministero della Salute



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Thank you!

