



Marco Loog

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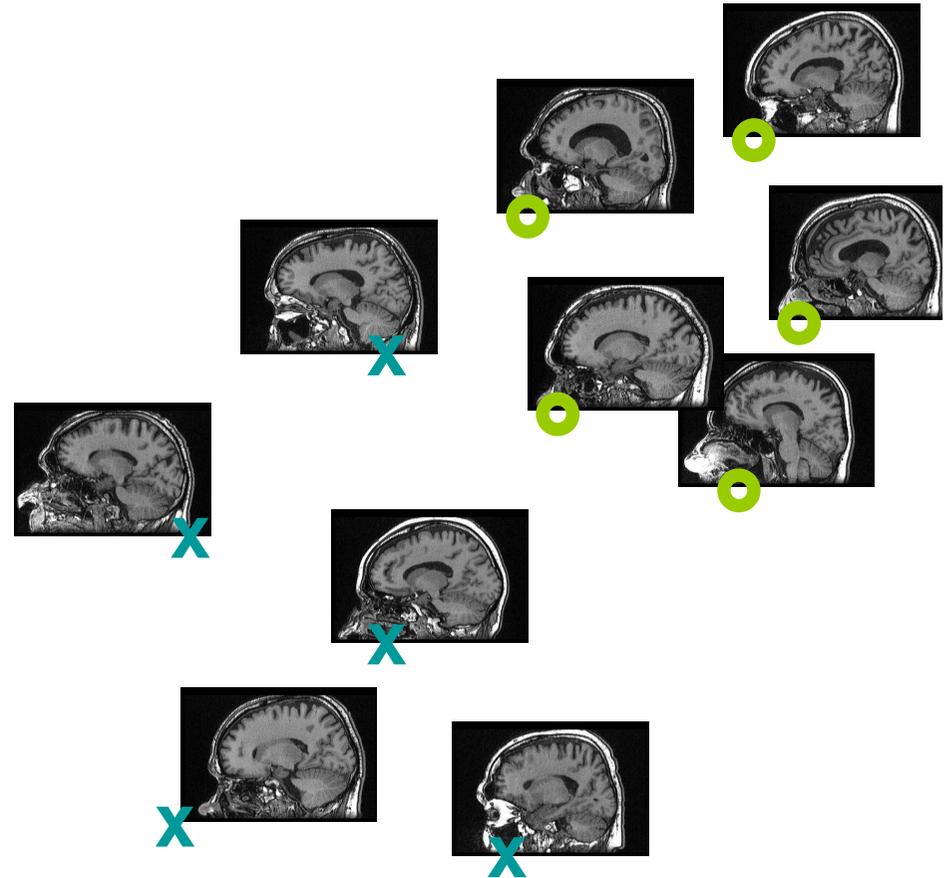
Imperial College
London

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Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam



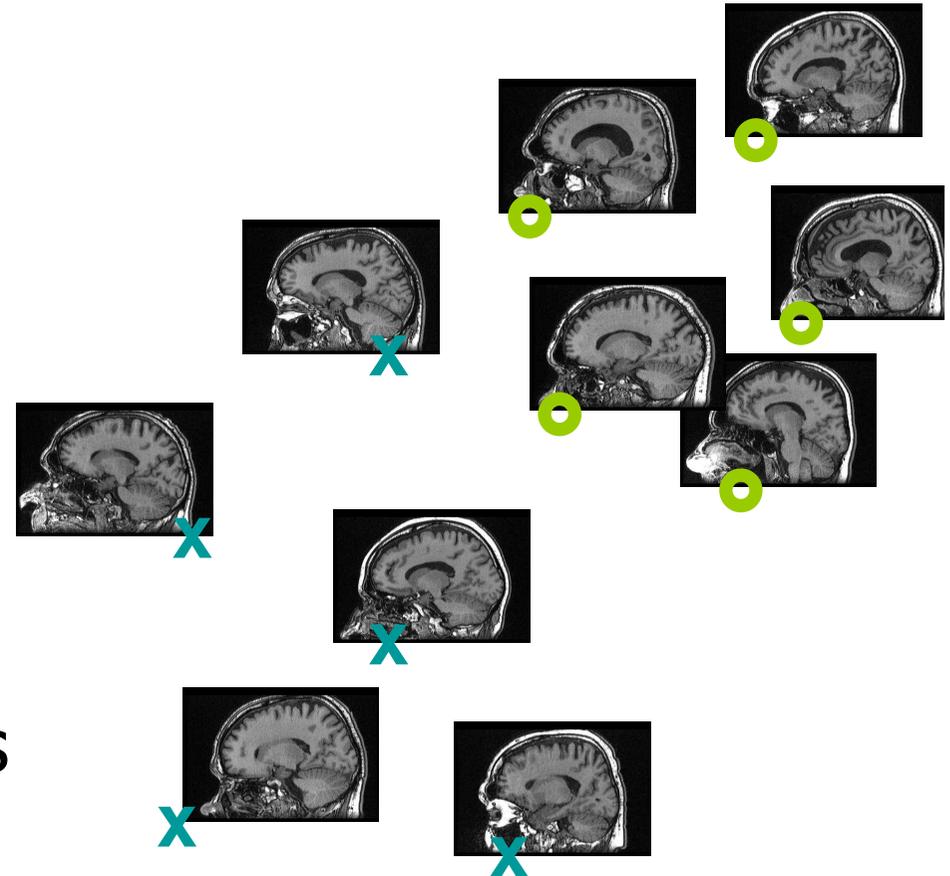
Standard Approach

- Features
 - Hippocampus volume
 - CSF volume
 - Cortex thickness
 - ...



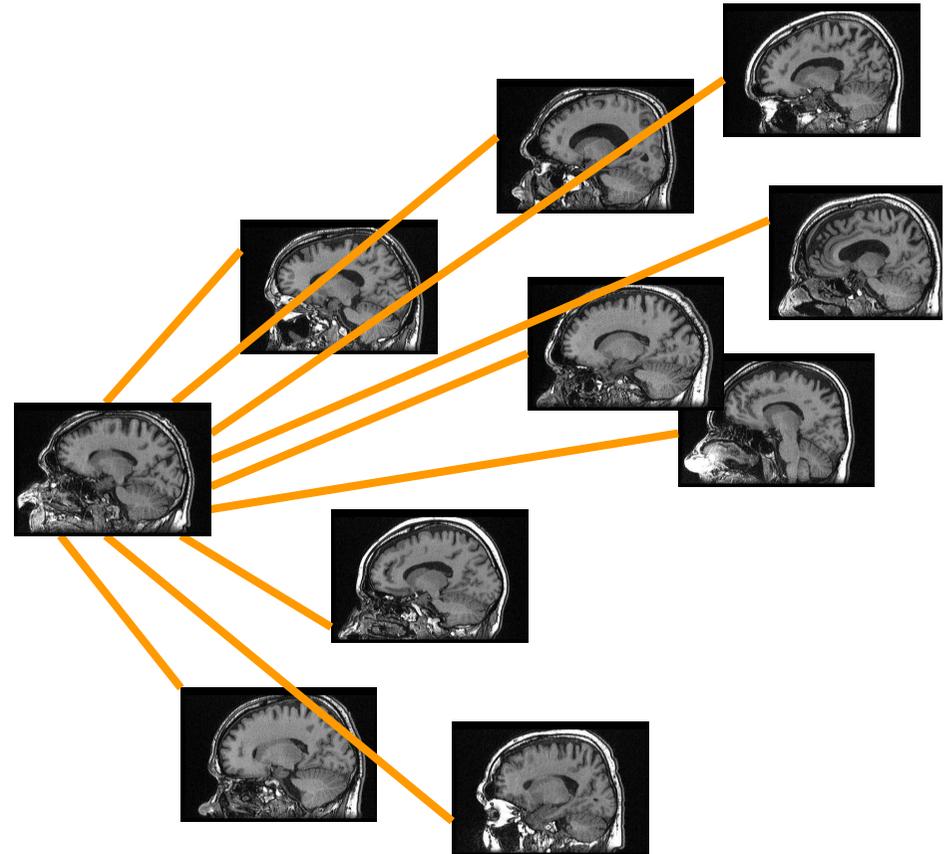
Standard Approach

- Features
 - Hippocampus volume
 - CSF volume
 - Cortex thickness
 - ...
- Morphological changes

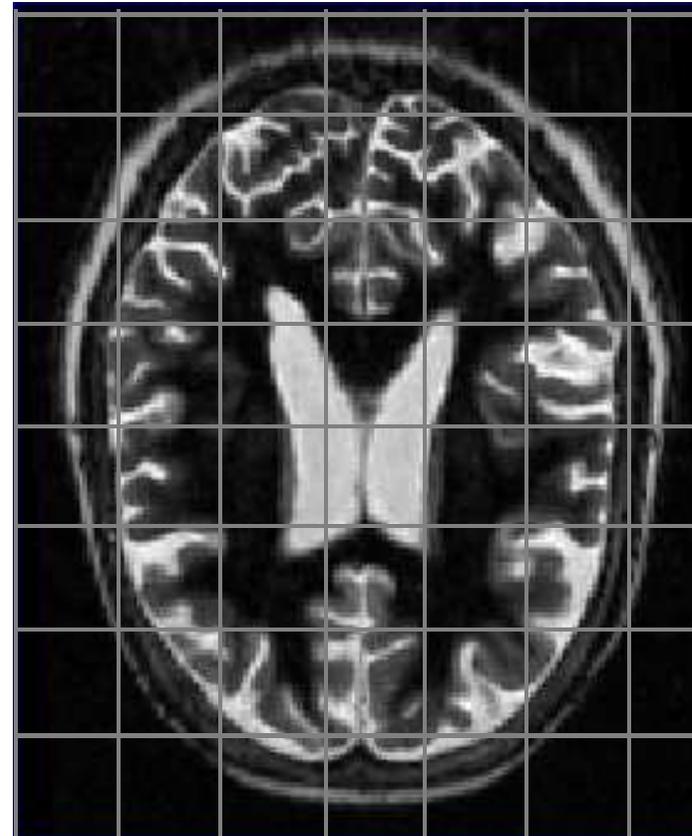
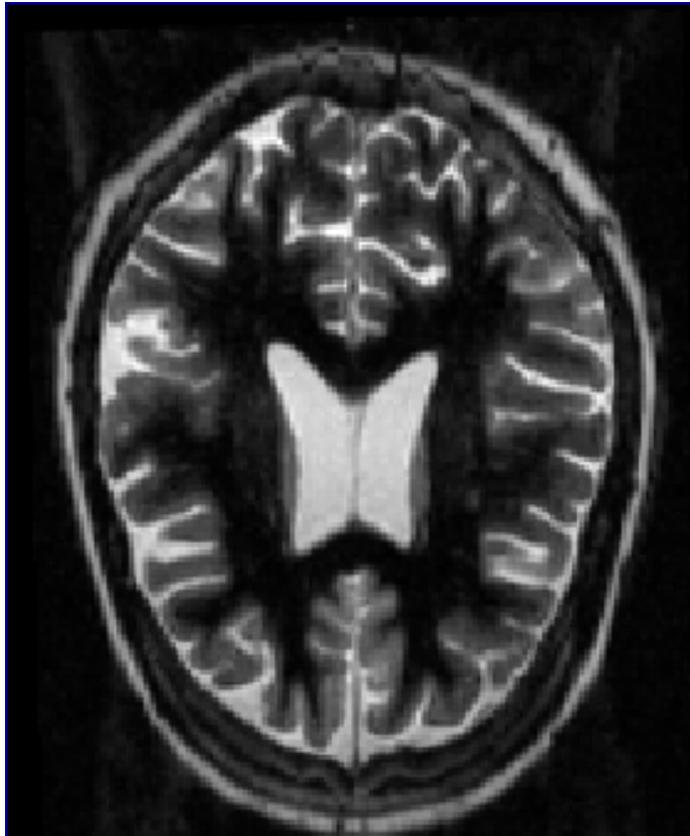


Dissimilarity Approach

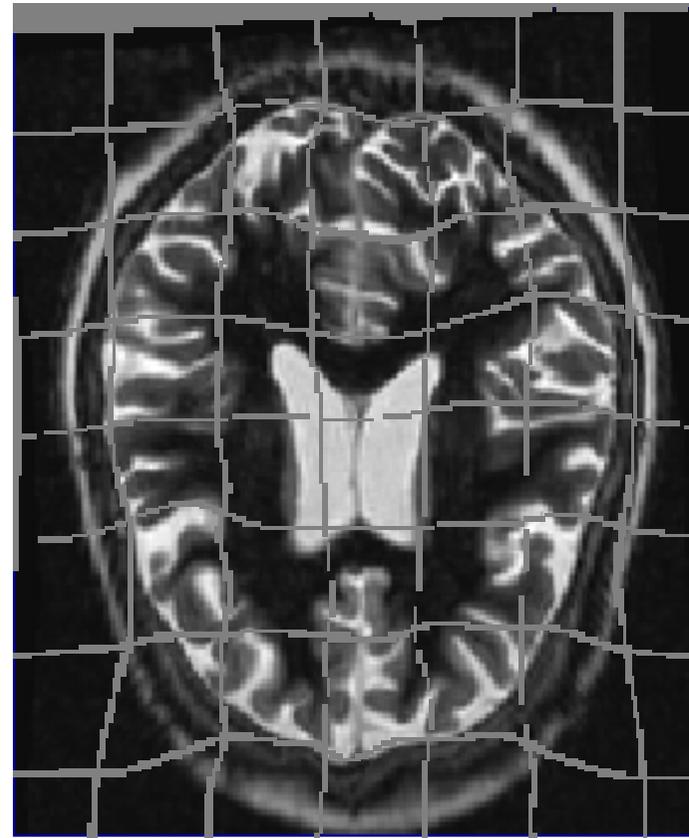
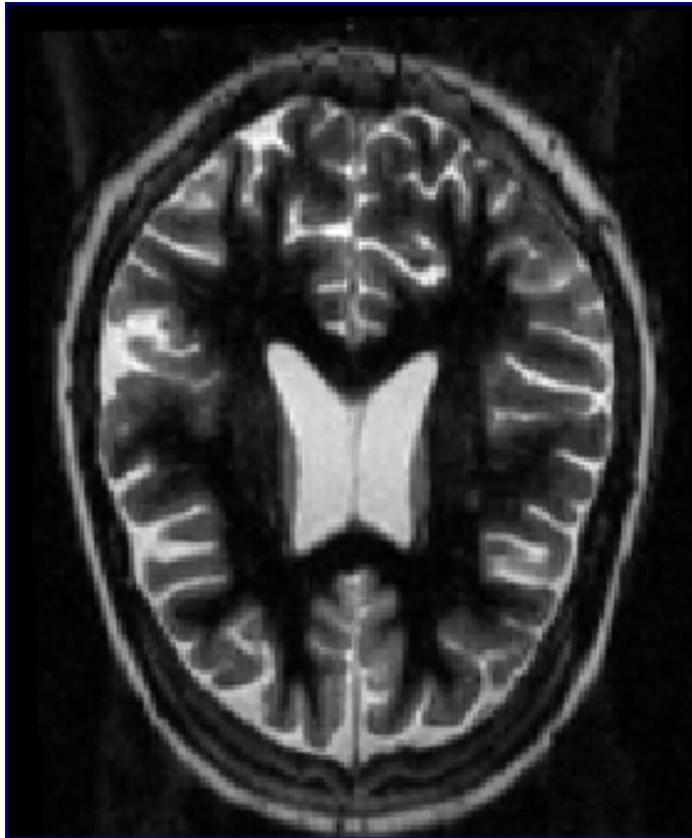
- Many brain structures related to dementia
- Whole-brain pairwise comparisons
- Similar anatomy implies small distance



Registration-based Dissimilarity

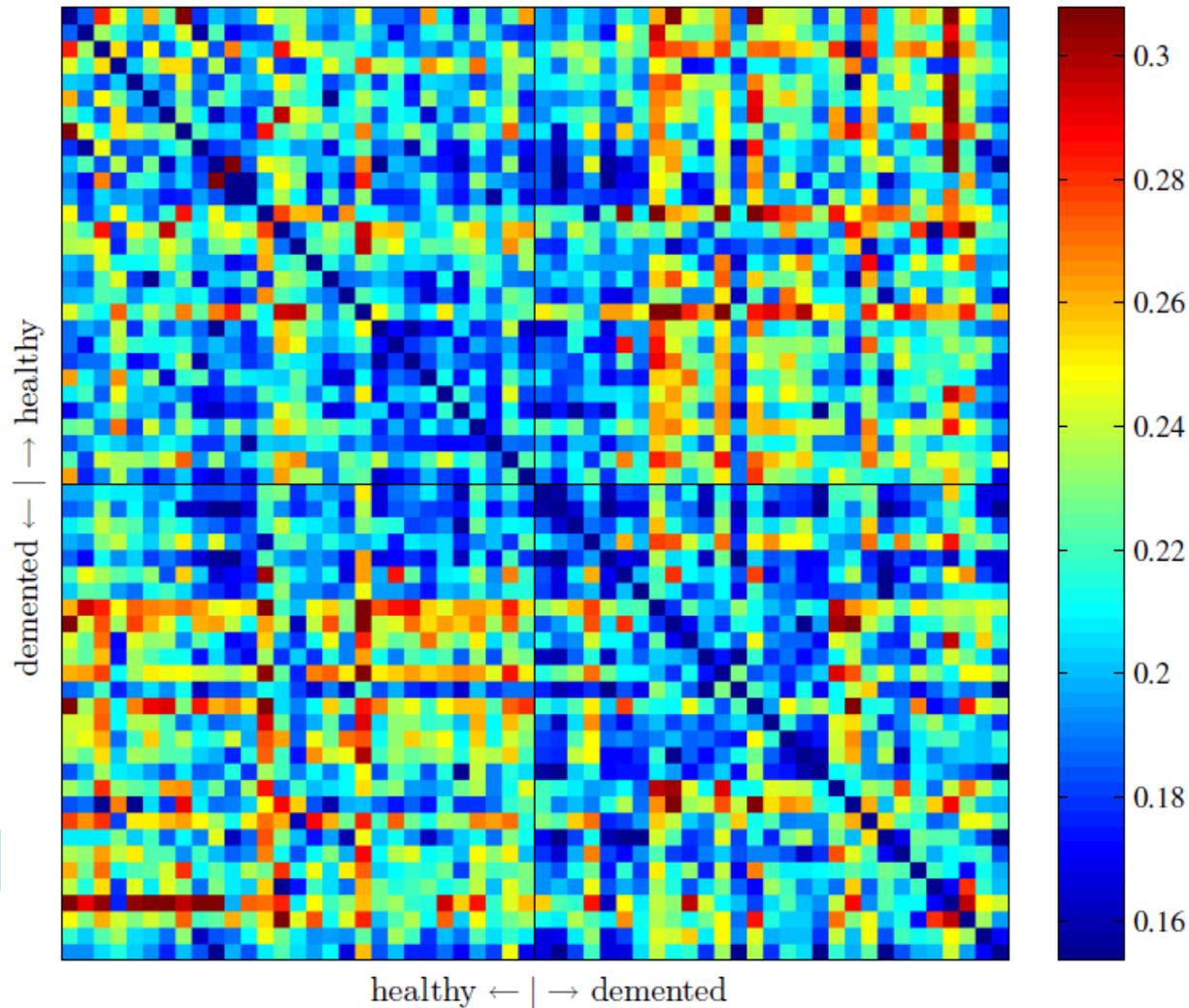


Registration-based Dissimilarity



Symm std log det J

Dissimilarity matrix D



Data & Classifier

- 3D MR brain data of Rotterdam Scan Study
 - 490 subjects : all healthy when scanned
 - 5 years later : 29 subjects developed clinical symptoms of dementia
 - Selected 29 age and gender matched controls that remained healthy
- NMC in dissimilarity space



Discussion

- Slight improvement over right hippocampus volume : error rate of 0.22
- Combining of classification results
- Overall error rates higher in some similar studies : prognostic vs. diagnostic

More Discussion

- Symm std log det J? Symm?
- kNN gave similar performance
- Various other simple classifiers [1NN, Fisher, regularized LDA, QDA, etc.] gave clearly worse results
- How to exploit knowledge that we are dealing with dissimilarity features?

Reference

- Klein, Loog, et al., *Early Diagnosis of Dementia Based on Intersubject Whole-Brain Dissimilarities*, International Symposium on Biomedical Imaging, 2010

