



Diffusion MRI Analysis

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Brain Anatomy



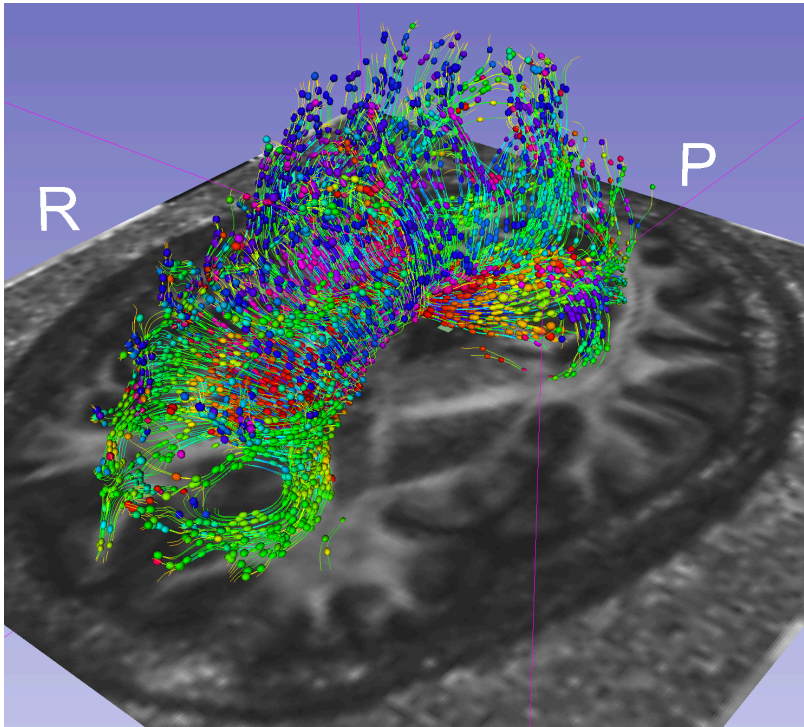
- White matter ~45% of the brain
- Myelinated nerve fibers (~ 10 μm axon diameter)

White Matter Exploration



Jules Joseph Dejerine (*Anatomie des centres nerveux* (Paris, 1890-1901): Atlas of Neuroanatomy based on myelin stained preparation

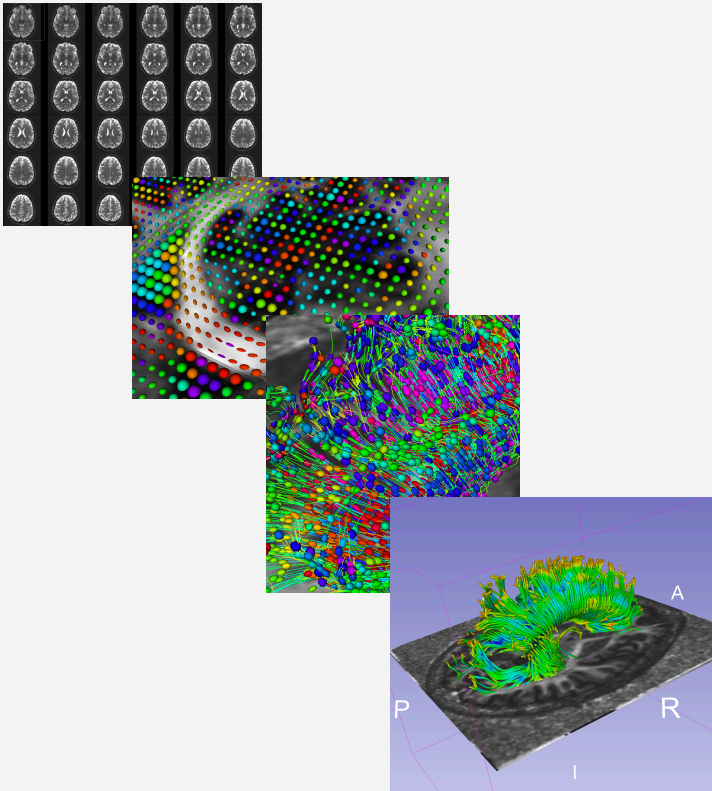
White Matter Exploration



First non-invasive window on the organization of brain white matter pathways *in-vivo*

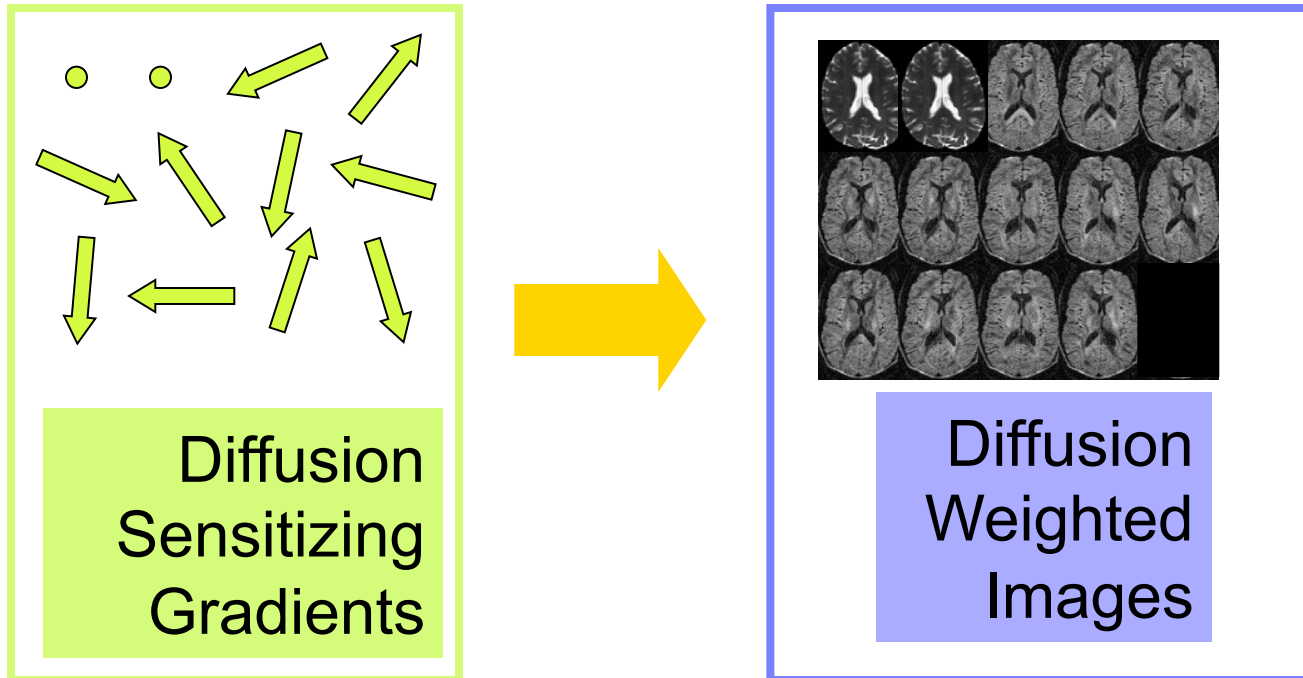
Tutorial Outline

This tutorial is an introduction to the fundamentals of Diffusion MRI analysis, from the estimation of diffusion tensors to the interactive 3D visualization of fiber tracts.



Tutorial dataset

The tutorial dataset DiffusionMRI_tutorialData is a Diffusion Weighted MR scan of the brain acquired with 41 gradient directions and one baseline.



The dataset is available on the Slicer Training Compendium (www.slicer.org)

Tutorial software



The screenshot shows the 3DSlicer website homepage. At the top left is the 3DSlicer logo, a stylized sphere with a grid. To its right is the text "3DSlicer" and a description: "A multi-platform, free and open source software package for visualization and medical image computing". A search bar is located to the right of the description. Below the description are four buttons: "Download", "Tutorials", "Reference", and "Feedback".

On the left side, there is a "Slicer Wiki" section with a "Download" button and a list of links: "About Slicer" (Introduction, Acknowledgments, Contact Us), "Resources" (For Users, For Developers, Commercial Use, NCIA, Publication DB, Image Gallery, Slicer Community, Source Code, Licensing, Mailing Lists, Web Archive).

The main content area features three columns of images illustrating the software's capabilities: "Powerful processing." (showing medical image processing), "Streamlined interface." (showing a 3D model of a brain), and "Extensible platform." (showing a 3D model of a hand). Below these images is a large banner for "3D Slicer version 4.0" with the website URL "www.slicer.org".

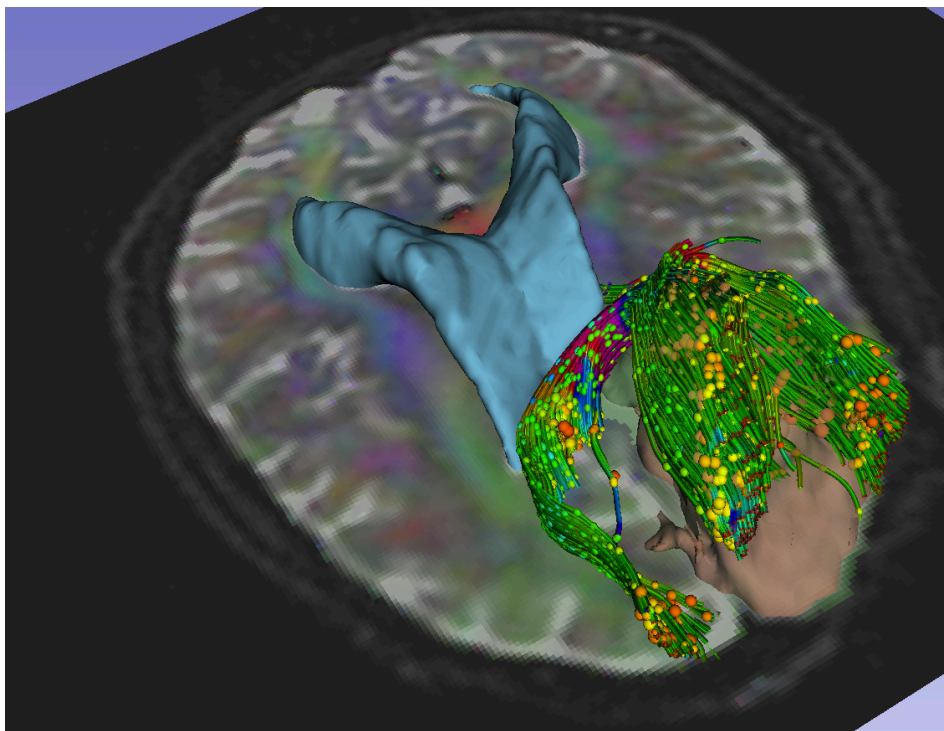
At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with copyright information: "Content of this site is Copyright 2012 BWH and 3D Slicer contributors, unless otherwise noted. Contact webmaster@bwh.harvard.edu for questions about the use of this site's content. See here for more information about the web infrastructure."

The tutorial uses the 3DSlicer version 4.1 software available at www.slicer.org

Disclaimer

It is the responsibility of the user of 3DSlicer to comply with both the terms of the license and with the applicable laws, regulations and rules. Slicer is a tool for research, and is not FDA approved.

3DSlicer



3D Slicer is a multi-institution effort supported by the National Institutes of Health.

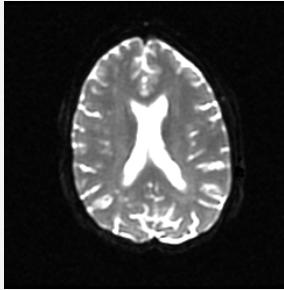
- An **end-user application** for image analysis
- An **open-source environment** for software development
- A software platform that is both **easy to use** for clinical researchers and **easy to extend** for programmers

Learning Objectives

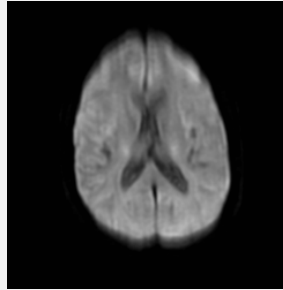
Following this tutorial, you'll be able to

- 1) Estimate a tensor volume from a set of Diffusion Weighted Images
- 2) Understand the shape and size of the diffusion ellipsoid
- 3) Reconstruct DTI tracts from a pre-defined region of interest
- 4) Interactively visualize DTI tracts seeded from a fiducial

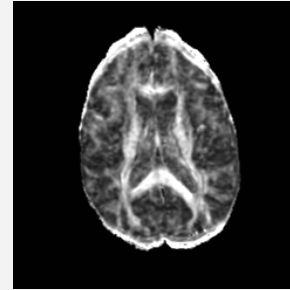
MR Diffusion Analysis Pipeline



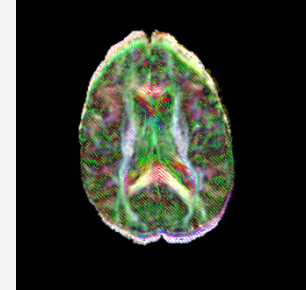
DWI
Acquisition



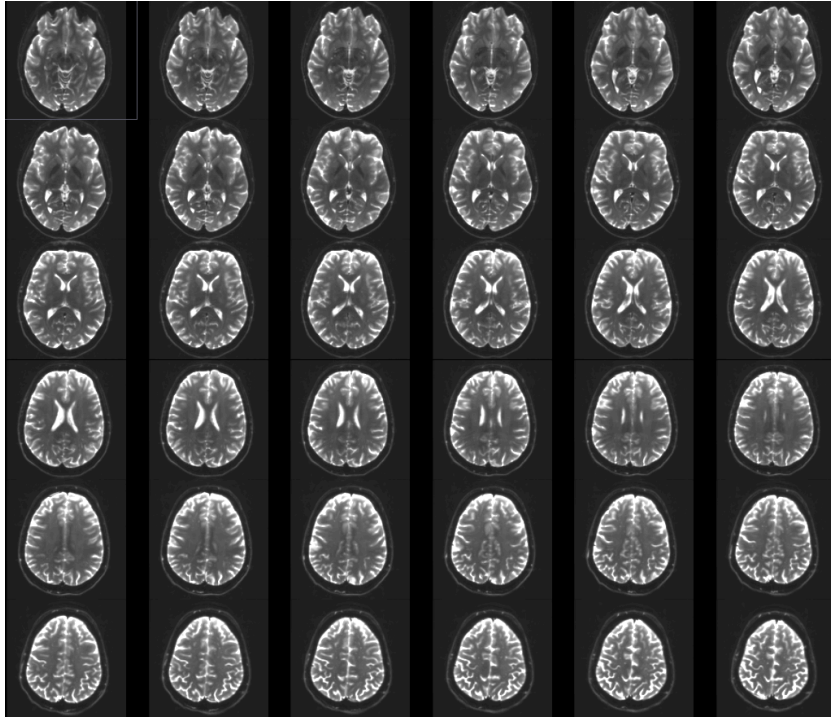
Tensor
Calculation



Scalar
Maps

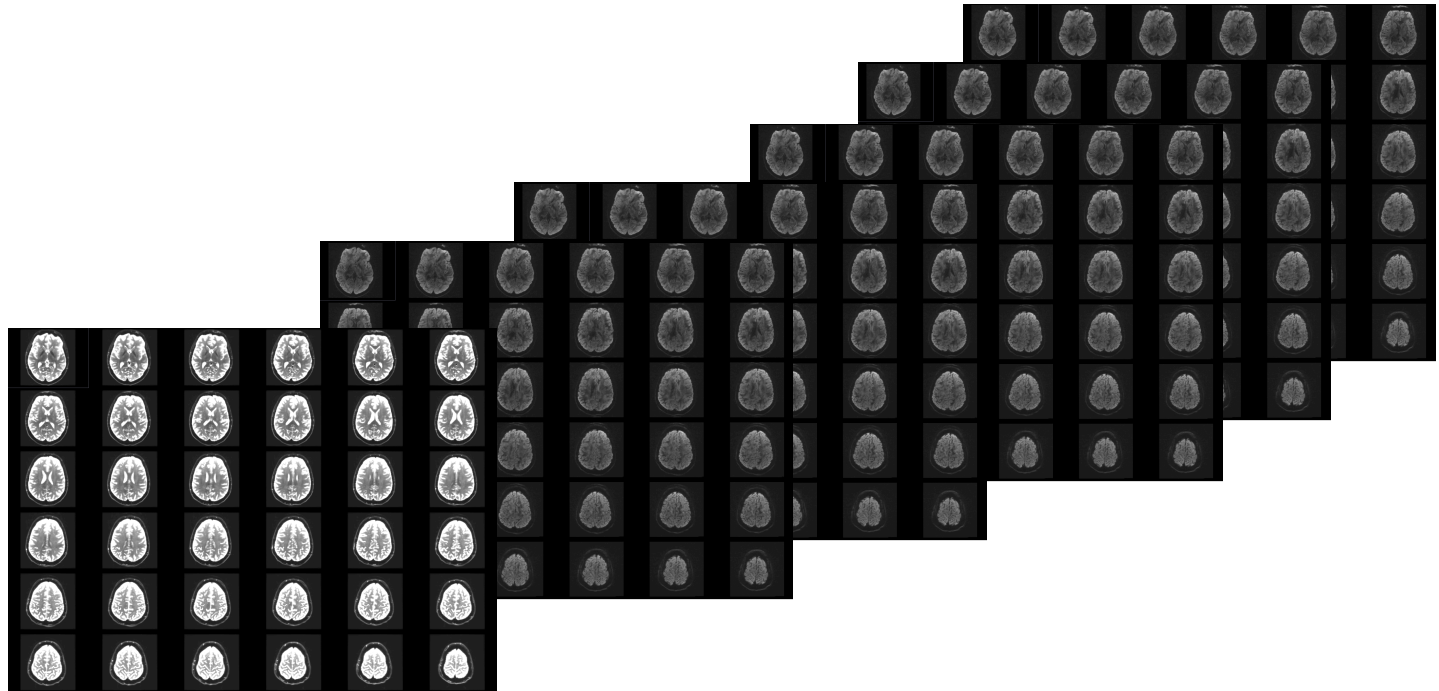


3D
Visualization



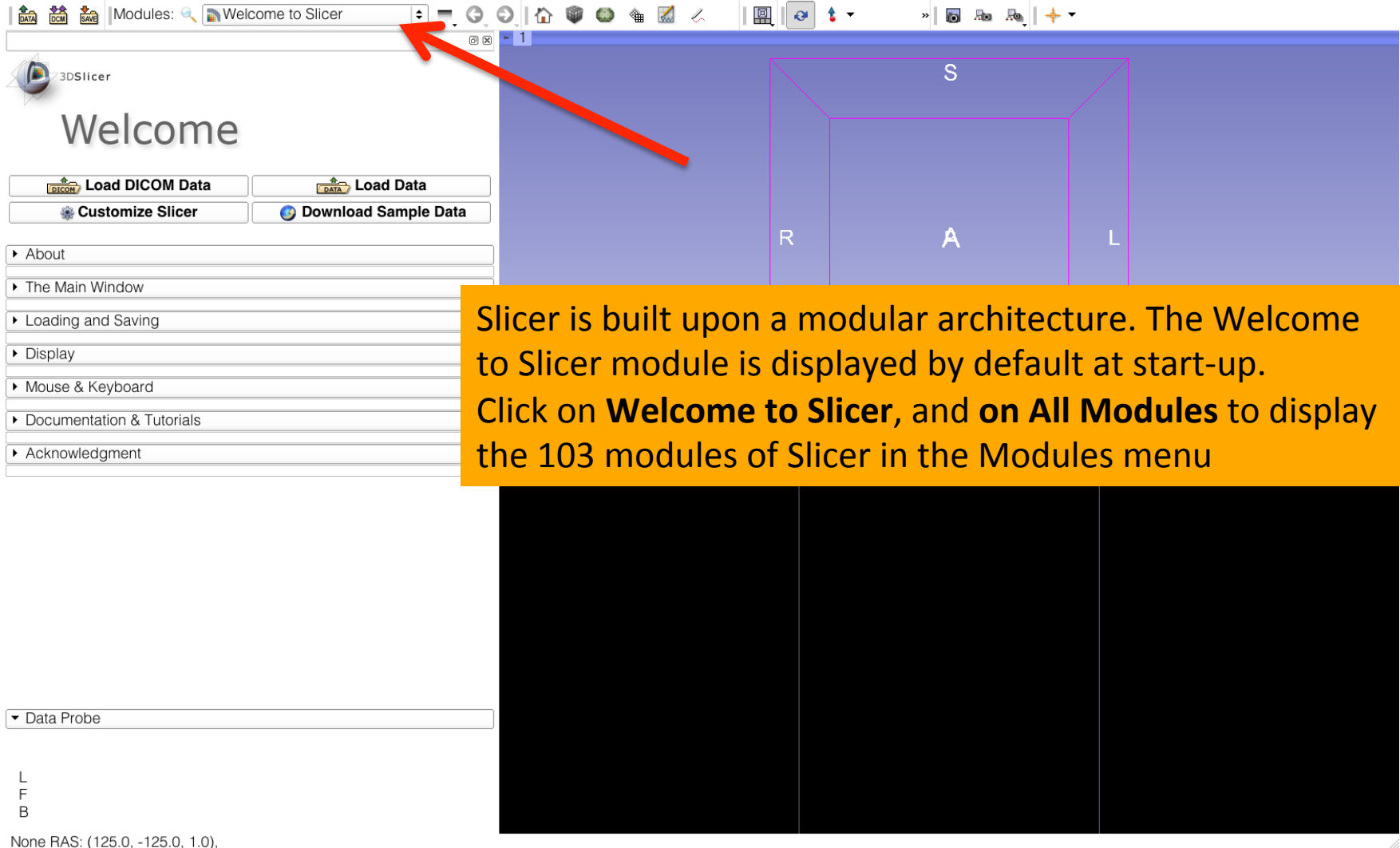
Part 1: From DWI images to Tensors

Understanding the DWI dataset



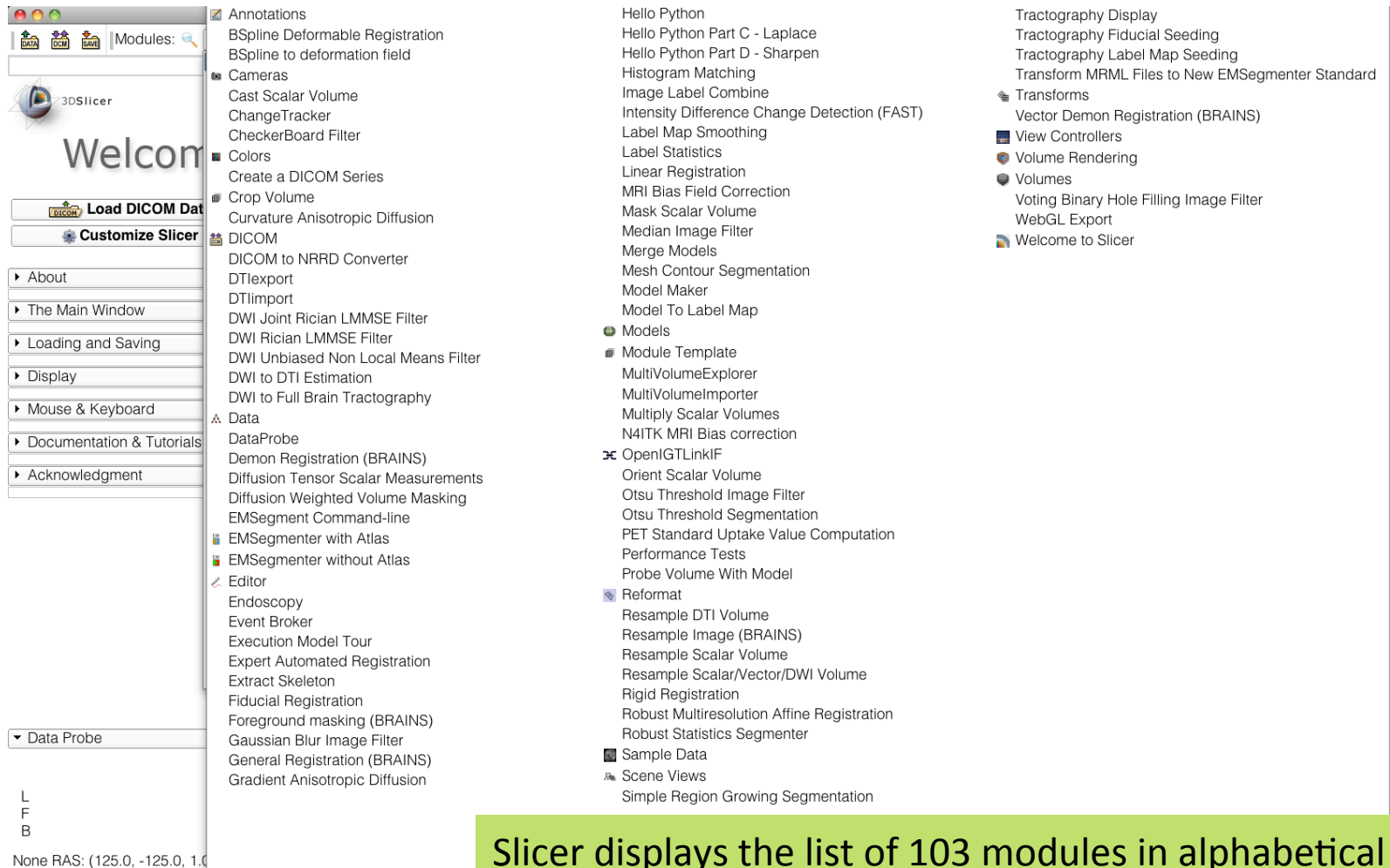
The Diffusion Weighted Imaging (DWI) dataset is composed of 1 volume acquired without diffusion-sensitizing gradient, and 41 volumes acquired with 41 different diffusion-sensitizing gradient directions.

Start the Slicer Software



Slicer is built upon a modular architecture. The Welcome to Slicer module is displayed by default at start-up. Click on **Welcome to Slicer**, and on **All Modules** to display the 103 modules of Slicer in the Modules menu

Start the Slicer software



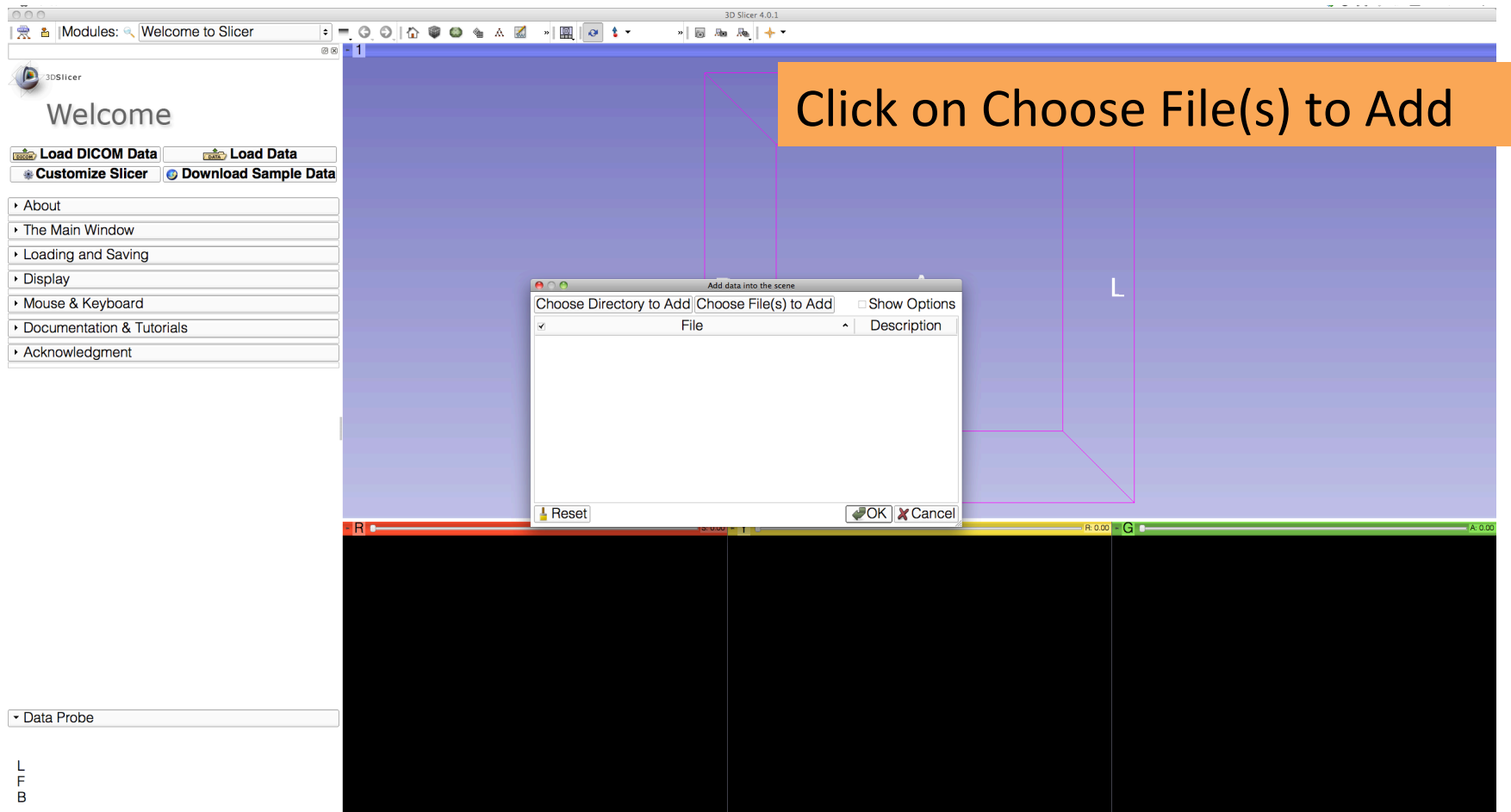
Slicer displays the list of 103 modules in alphabetical order.

Loading the DWI dataset

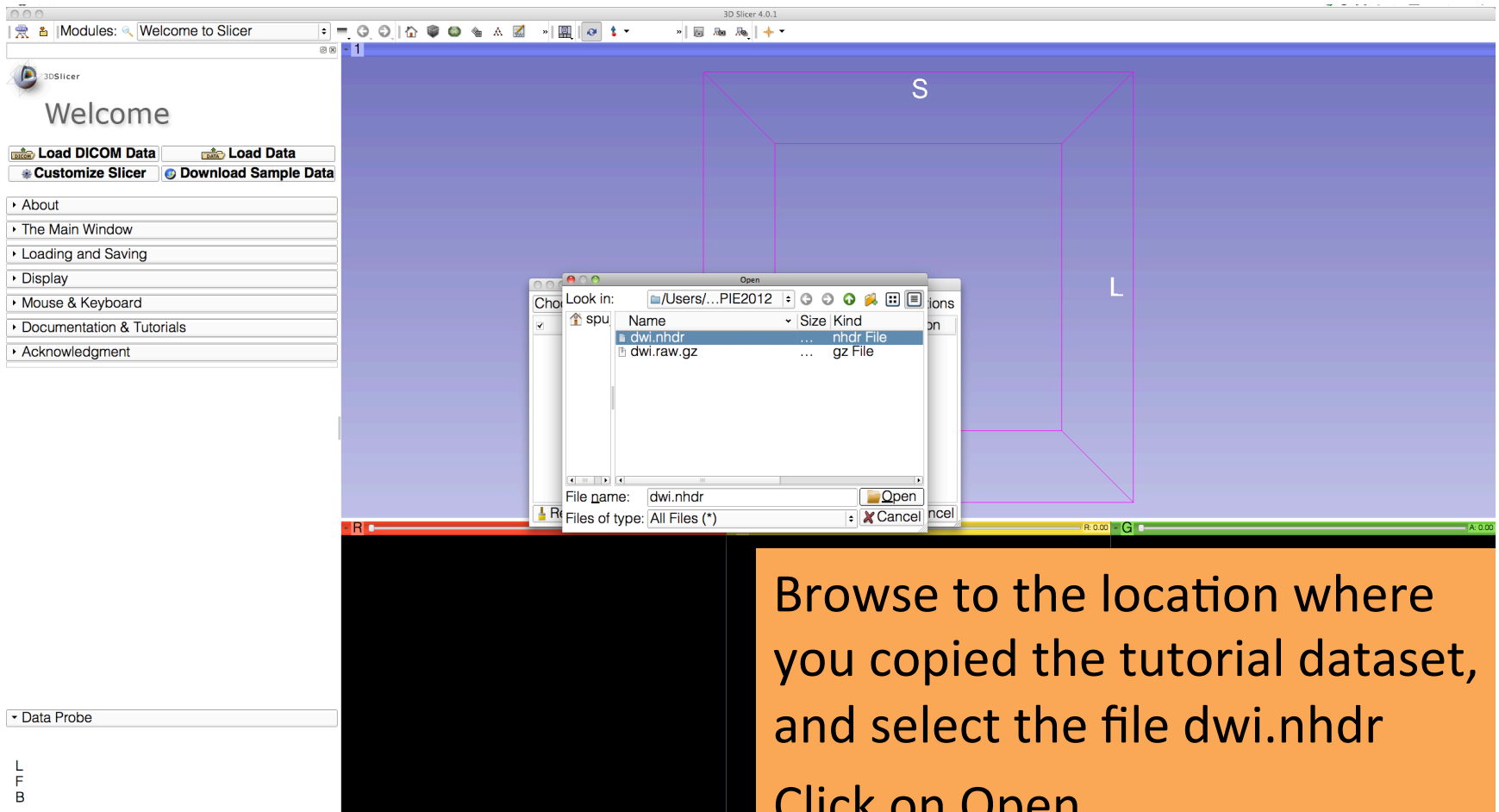
The screenshot displays the 3DSlicer software interface. On the left is a 'Welcome' sidebar with a menu of topics: About, The Main Window, Loading and Saving, Display, Mouse & Keyboard, Documentation & Tutorials, and Acknowledgment. Below this is a 'Data Probe' dropdown menu and the text 'L F B None RAS: (125.0, -125.0, 1.0)'. The main window shows a top toolbar with icons for DATA, DICOM, and SAVE. A search bar contains 'Welcome to Slicer'. The central area is a 3D view with axes labeled S (Superior-Inferior), R (Right-Left), and I (Anterior-Posterior). An orange callout box with a purple border points to the 'Load Data' button in the 'Welcome' menu. The bottom status bar shows coordinate values: R: 0.00, Y: 0.00, R: 0.00, G: 0.00, A: 0.00.

Click on **Load Data** in the GUI panel of the Welcome menu.

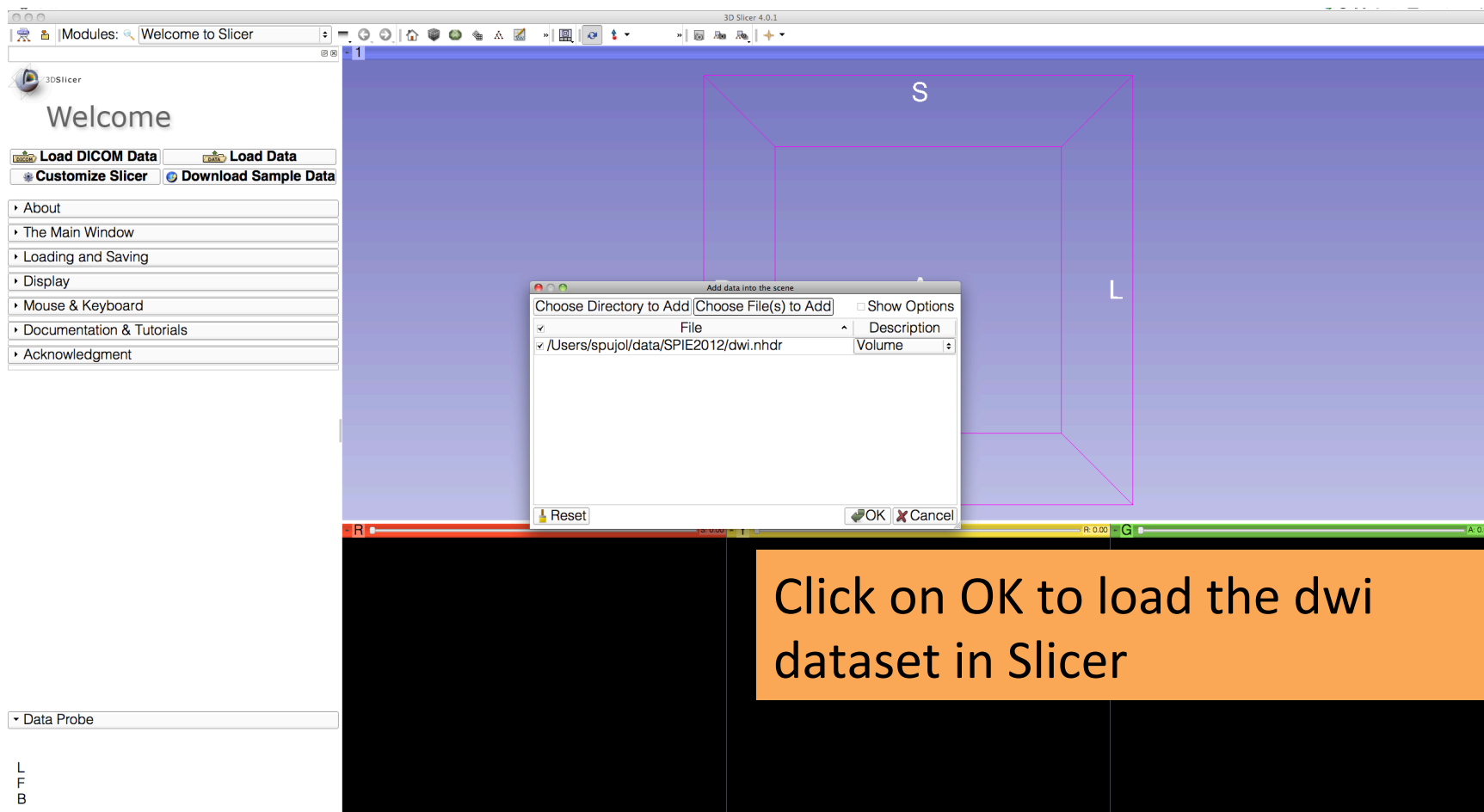
Loading the DWI dataset



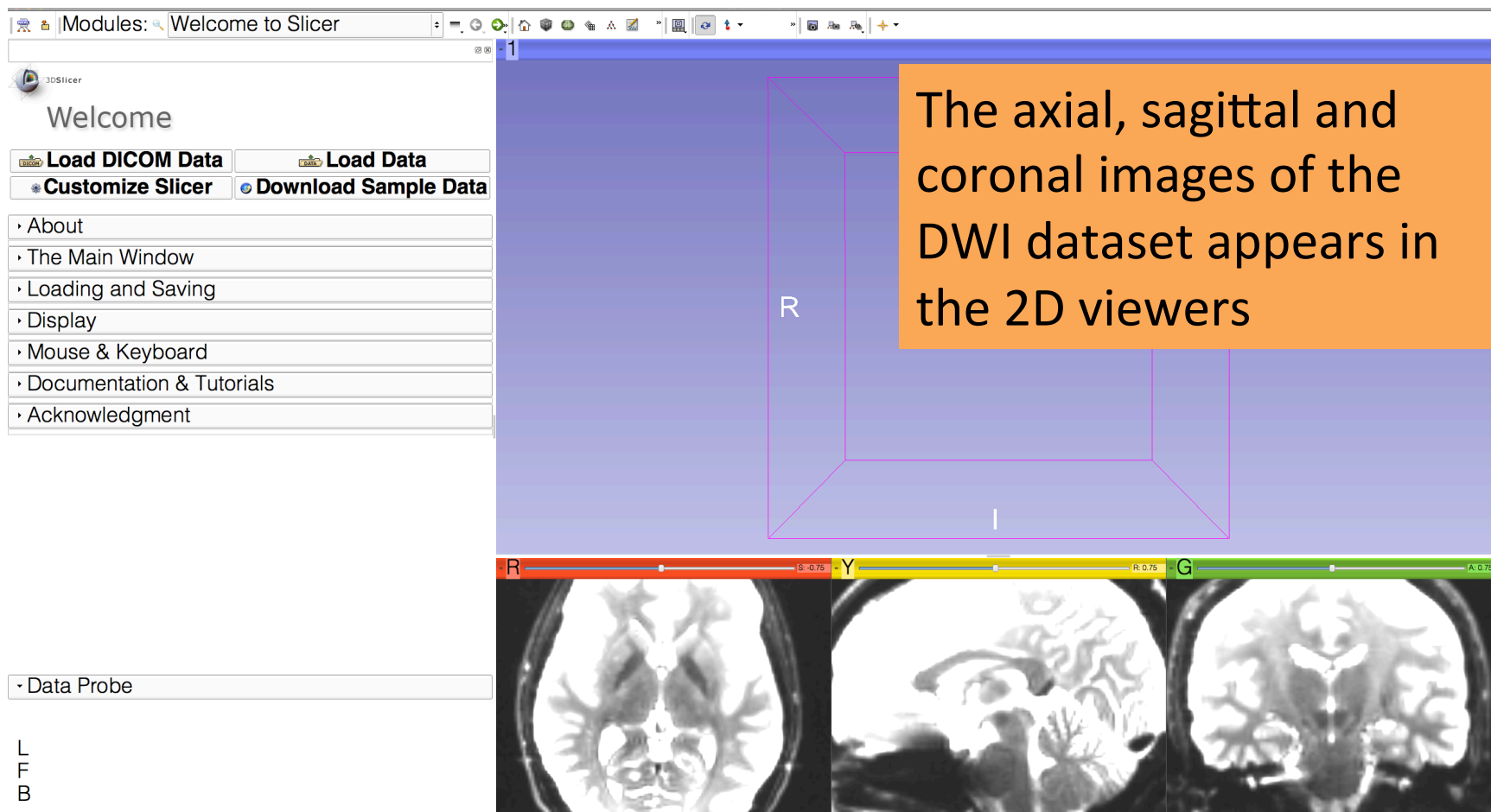
Loading the DWI dataset



Loading the DWI dataset



Loading the DWI dataset



Adjusting Window and Level

The screenshot shows the 3D Slicer software interface. The top menu bar includes 'Modules' and 'Volumes'. The left sidebar contains the 'Volumes' module settings, including 'Active Volume dwi', 'Volume Information', 'Display', 'Scalar Display', 'DWI Component' (set to 0), 'Lookup Table' (set to Grey), 'Interpolate' (checked), and 'Window Level editor presets'. The 'W/L' section shows 'W: 532' and 'L: 272'. A red arrow points to the 'Threshold' slider, which is currently set to 'Off' with a range from 0.00 to 4040.00. The main 3D view shows a brain scan with a purple wireframe box and a white 'R' label. An orange callout box contains the text: 'Select the module Volumes from the modules menu. Adjust the window and display of the baseline image using the W/L slider'. Below the 3D view are three 2D slices: a coronal slice (labeled 'R'), a sagittal slice (labeled 'S: -0.75'), and an axial slice (labeled 'R: 0.75' and 'G').

Select the module Volumes from the modules menu.
Adjust the window and display of the baseline image using the W/L slider

L
F
B

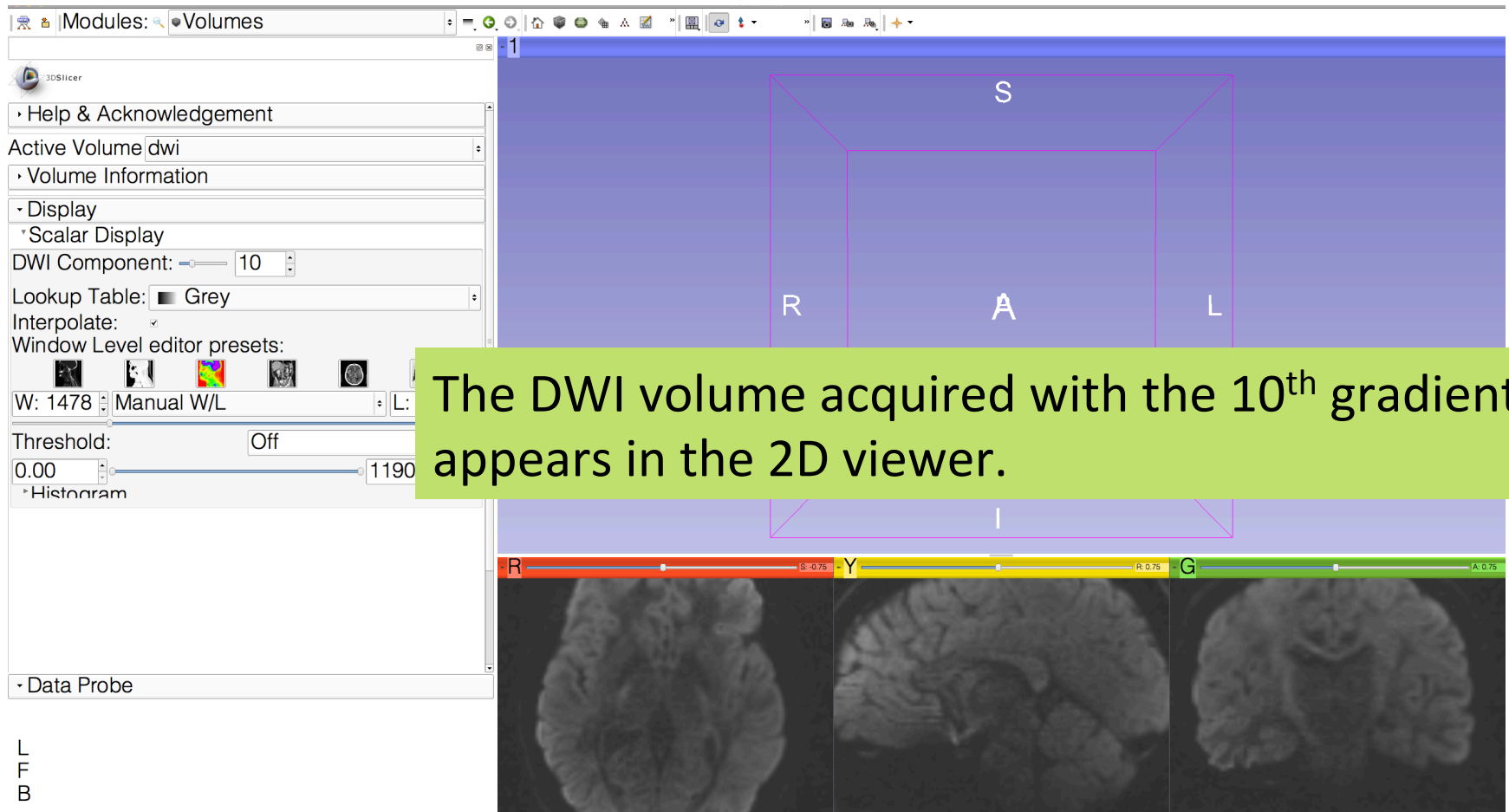
Exploring the DWI dataset

The screenshot shows the 3D Slicer software interface. The 'Volumes' module is active. In the 'Display' section, 'Scalar Display' is selected, and the 'DWI Component' is set to 0. A red arrow points to this dropdown menu. Below it, the 'Lookup Table' is set to 'Grey'. The 'Window Level editor' shows 'W: 1478' and 'L: 529'. The 'Histogram' section is visible at the bottom. The main view area shows a 3D volume with a red arrow pointing to it. Below the 3D view, three 2D slices are displayed: a coronal slice (labeled 'R'), a sagittal slice (labeled 'Y'), and an axial slice (labeled 'G').

The baseline image corresponds to the DWI Component #0.

Select the DWI component #10, which corresponds to the 10th diffusion sensitizing gradient

Exploring the DWI dataset



L
F
B

Exploring the DWI dataset

Adjust the window and display of the baseline image using the W/L slider

W: 585 Manual W/L L: 400

Threshold: Off

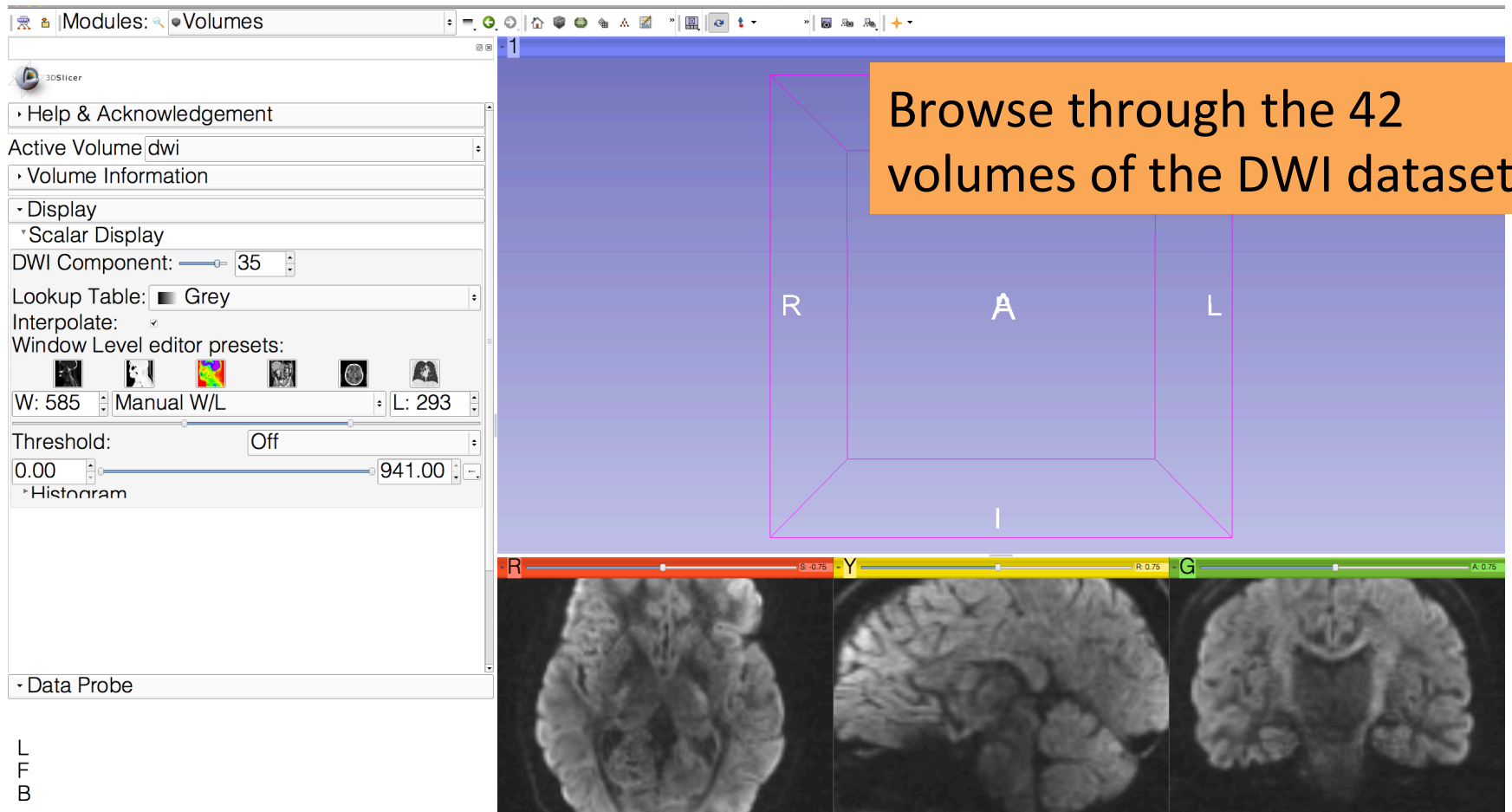
0.00 1190.00

R A L I

R Y G

L
F
B

Exploring the DWI dataset



Exploring the DWI dataset

Left click on the pin button in the top left corner of the red viewer to display the slice menu.

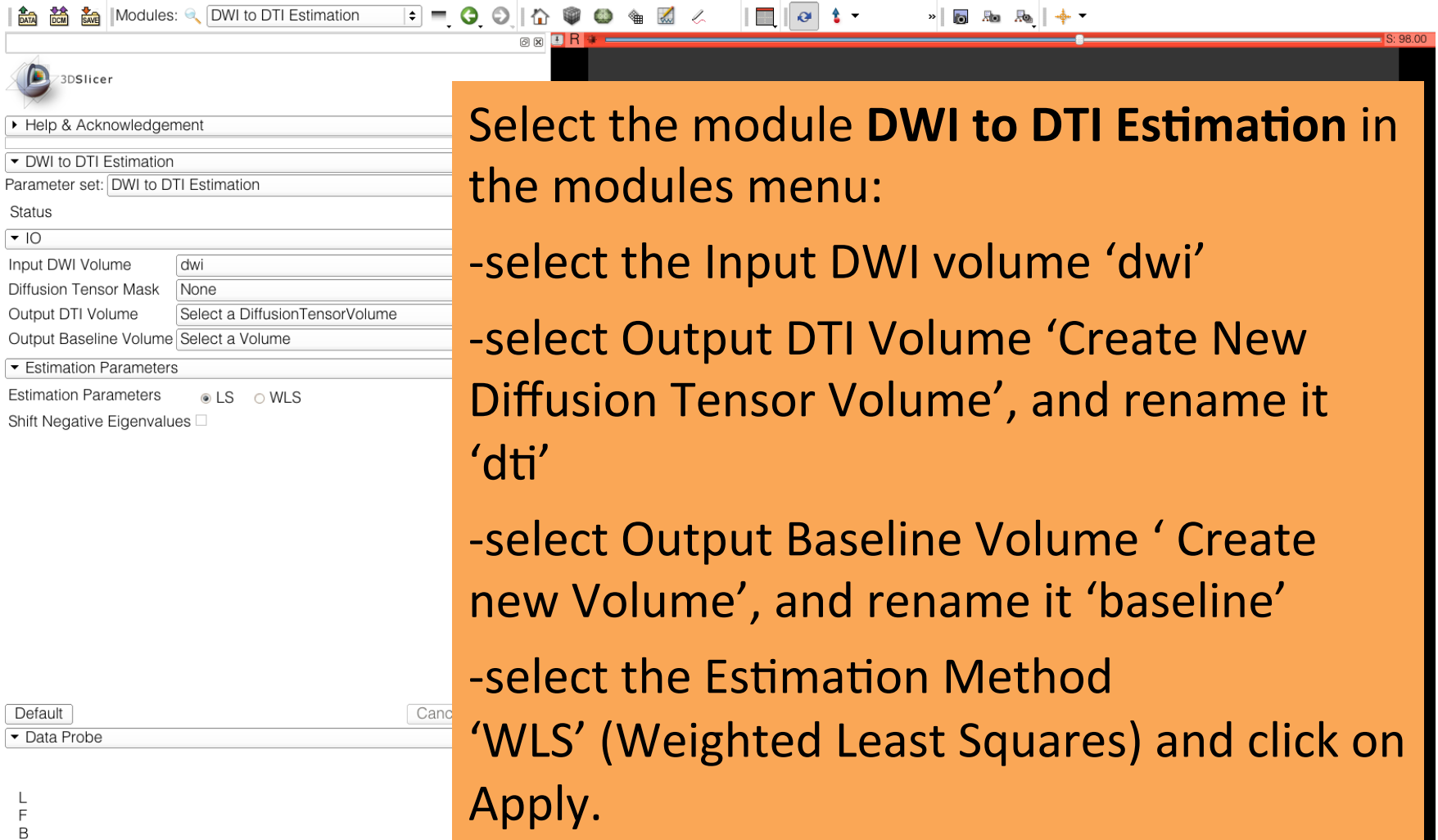
Click on the 'links' icon to link all three viewers, and click on the 'fit image to window icon'.

L
F
B

Exploring the DWI dataset

The screenshot shows the 3D Slicer 4.0.1 interface. The top toolbar contains a viewing menu with icons for different layouts. A red arrow points to the 'R' icon, which represents the 'Red Slice Only' layout. An orange callout box with white text says: "Select the 'Red Slice Only' Layout from the viewing menu". The main window displays a grayscale axial DWI brain scan. The left sidebar shows the 'Volumes' panel with various settings for the active volume 'dwi', including 'Display', 'Scalar Display', 'DWI Component' (set to 10), 'Lookup Table' (set to Grey), 'Interpolate' (checked), 'Window Level editor presets', 'W: 694', 'Manual W/L', 'L: 343', 'Threshold' (set to Off), and 'Histogram'. The bottom left corner has the letters 'L', 'F', and 'B' stacked vertically.

Diffusion Tensor Estimation



Select the module **DWI to DTI Estimation** in the modules menu:

- select the Input DWI volume 'dwi'
- select Output DTI Volume 'Create New Diffusion Tensor Volume', and rename it 'dti'
- select Output Baseline Volume 'Create new Volume', and rename it 'baseline'
- select the Estimation Method 'WLS' (Weighted Least Squares) and click on Apply.

Diffusion Tensor Estimation

3D Slicer 4.1.0-rc1-2012-03-15

Modules: DWI to DTI Estimation

3DSlicer

Help & Acknowledgement

DWI to DTI Estimation

Parameter set: DWI to DTI Estimation

Status Completed 100%

IO

Input DWI Volume dwi

Diffusion Tensor Mask None

Output DTI Volume dti

Output Baseline Volume baseline

Estimation Parameters

Estimation Parameters LS WLS

Shift Negative Eigenvalues

Default

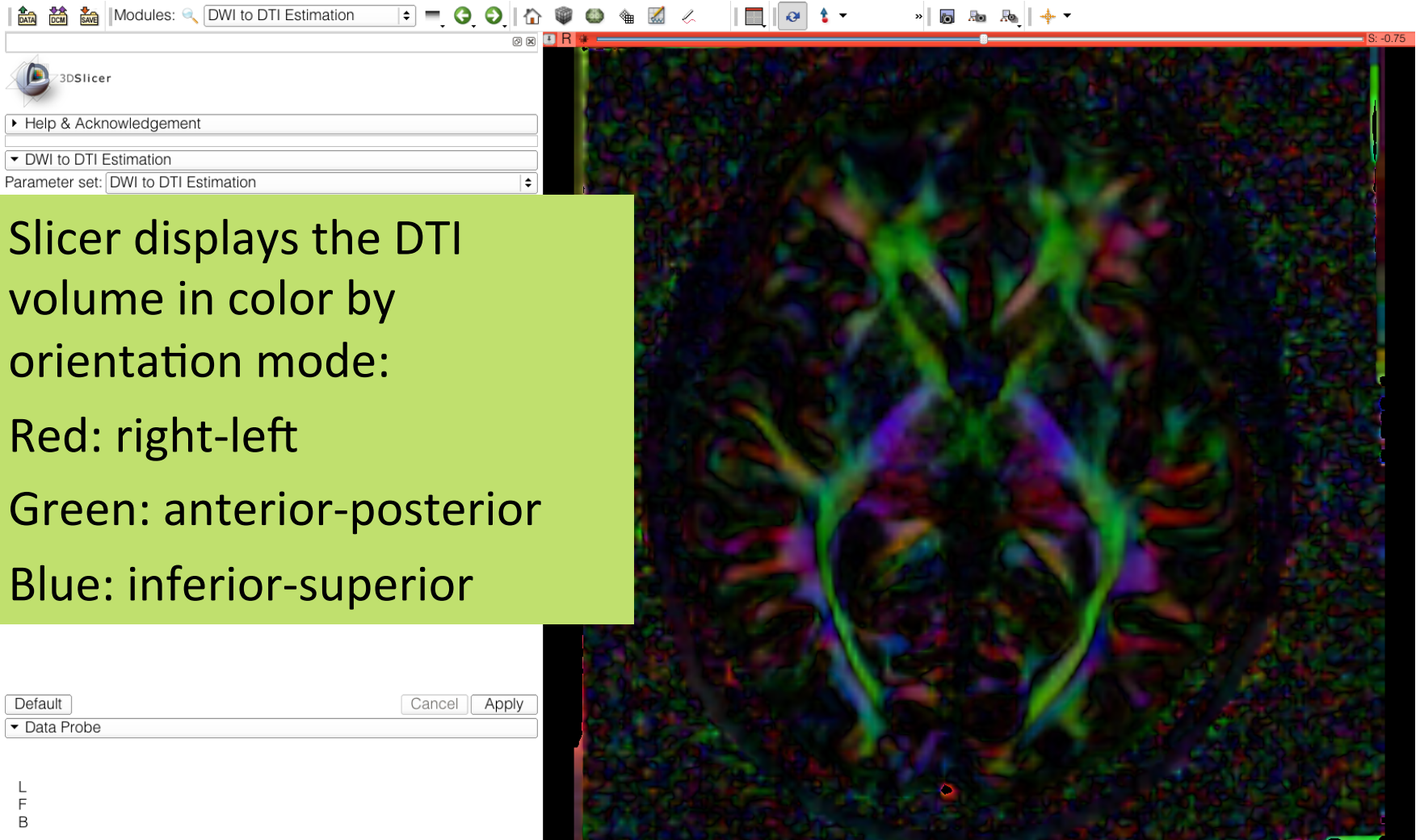
Cancel Apply

Data Probe

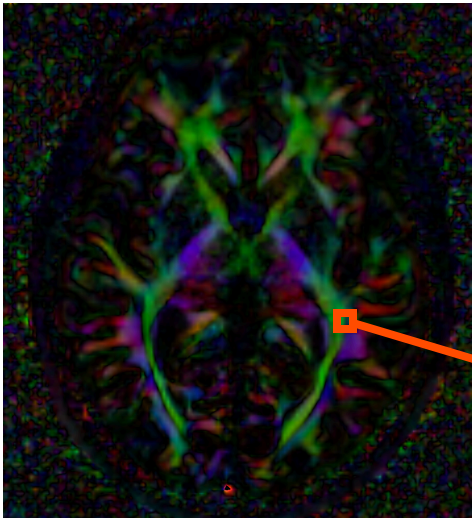
L
F
B

Select the volume 'dti' in the red viewer

Diffusion Tensor Estimation



Diffusion Tensor Data



$$S_i = S_0 e^{-b \hat{g}_i^T \underline{D} \hat{g}_i}$$

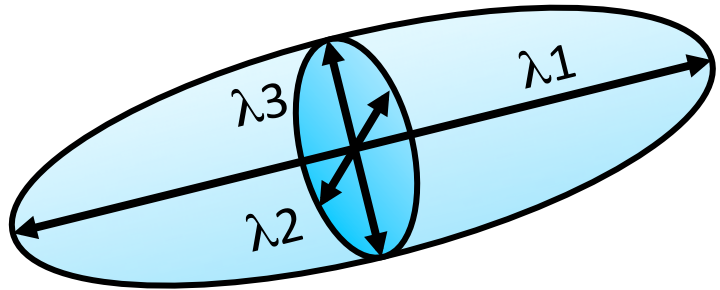
Stejskal-Tanner equation (1965)

$$\underline{\mathbf{D}} = \begin{bmatrix} D_{xx} & D_{xy} & D_{xz} \\ D_{yx} & D_{yy} & D_{yz} \\ D_{zx} & D_{zy} & D_{zz} \end{bmatrix}$$

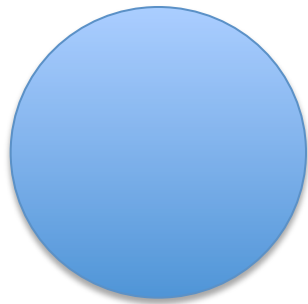
The diffusion tensor $\underline{\mathbf{D}}$ in the voxel (I,J,K) is a 3x3 symmetric matrix.

Diffusion Tensor

- The diffusion tensor \underline{D} in the voxel (I,J,K) can be visualized as an ellipsoid, with the eigenvectors indicating the directions of the principal axes, and the square root of the eigenvalues defining the ellipsoidal radii.
- Scalar maps can be derived from the rotationally invariant eigenvalues λ_1 , λ_2 , λ_3 to characterize the size and shape of the diffusion tensor.

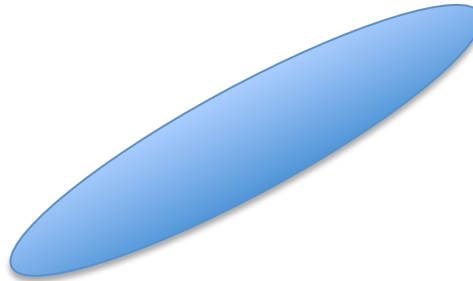


Diffusion Tensor Shape



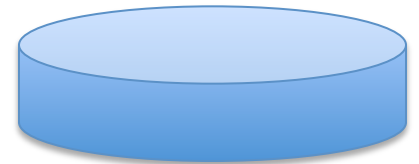
$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3$$

Isotropic media
(CSF, gray matter)



$$\lambda_1 \gg \lambda_2, \lambda_3$$

Anisotropic media
(white matter)

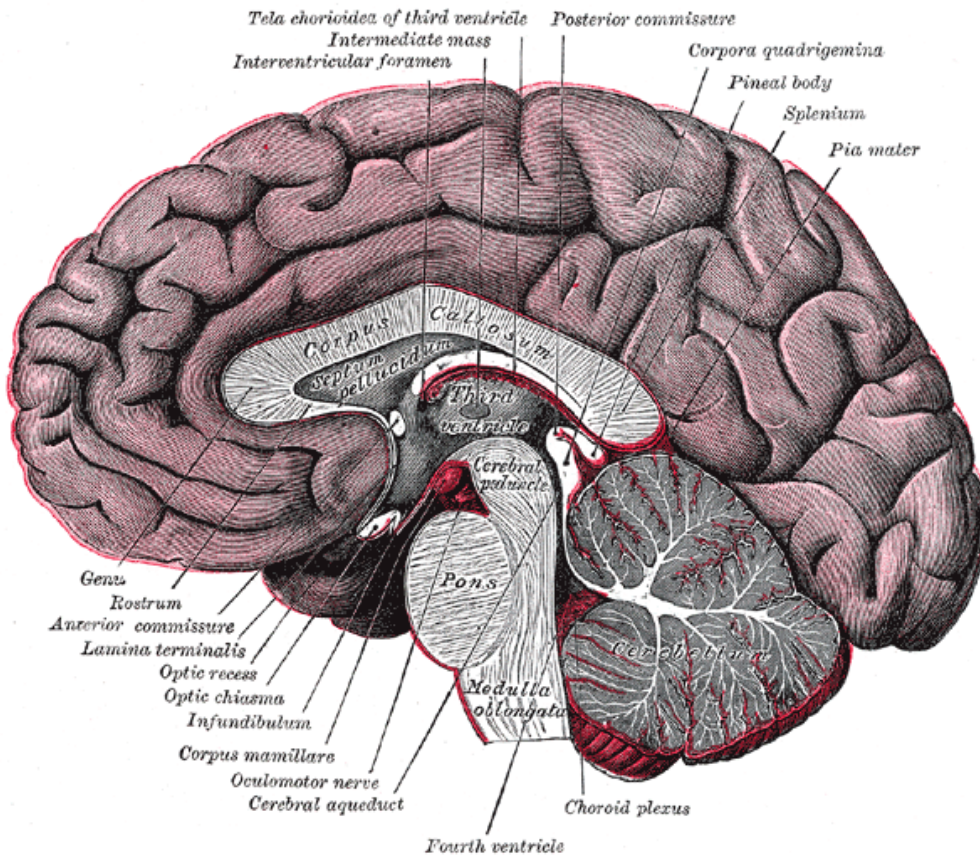


$$\lambda_1 \sim \lambda_2 \gg \lambda_3$$

Exploring the Diffusion Tensor Data

The screenshot shows the 3DSlicer interface with the 'DWI to DTI Estimation' module active. The main view displays a colorful DTI volume. An orange box contains the instruction: 'Browse through the dti volume using the slider, and try identify the corpus callosum'. A red arrow points to a slider control on the top toolbar. The bottom left shows a 'Data Probe' panel with 'Default' and 'Data Probe' options, and 'L', 'F', 'B' orientation labels.

Corpus Callosum



The corpus callosum is a broad thick bundle of dense myelinated fibers that connect the left and right hemisphere. It is the largest white matter structure in the brain

Image from Gray's Anatomy

Exploring the Diffusion Tensor Data

The image shows the 3DSlicer software interface. On the left, the 'DWI to DTI Estimation' module is active, with the following settings:

- Parameter set: DWI to DTI Estimation
- Status: [Progress bar]
- IO:
 - Input DWI Volume: dwi
 - Diffusion Tensor Mask: None
 - Output DTI Volume: dti
 - Output Baseline Volume: baseline
- Estimation Parameters:
 - Estimation Parameters: LS WLS
 - Shift Negative Eigenvalues:

Buttons for 'Default', 'Cancel', and 'Apply' are visible at the bottom of the parameter panel. A 'Data Probe' section is also present.

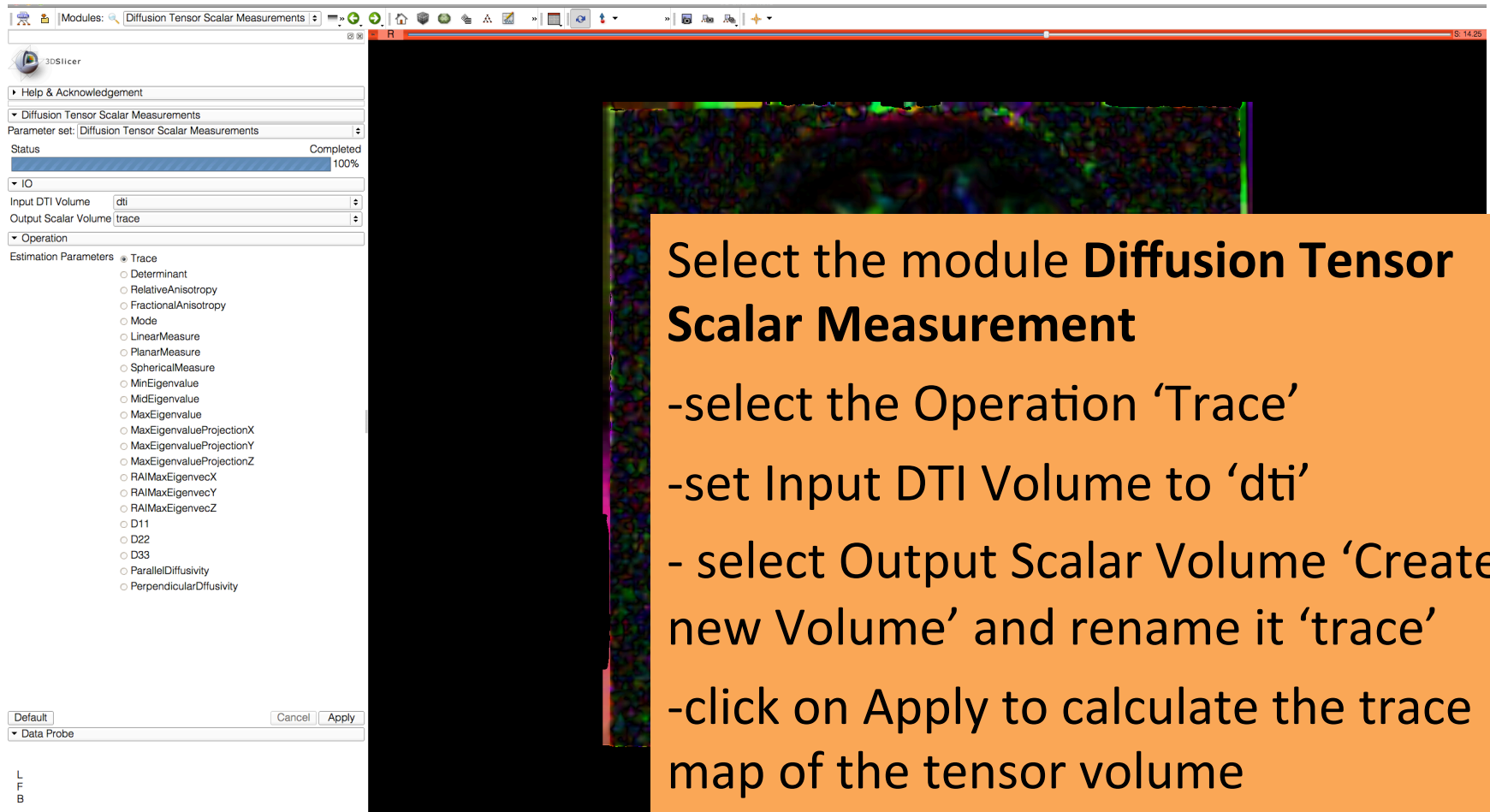
On the right, a brain scan is displayed in a color-coded DTI format. A red arrow points to a central white structure, which is labeled 'Corpus Callosum' in a green box. The scan shows the characteristic X-shape of the corpus callosum in the axial plane.

Characterizing the Size of the tensor: Trace

$$\text{Trace}(D) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3$$

- Trace(D) is intrinsic to the tissue and is independent of fiber orientation, and diffusion sensitizing gradient directions
- Trace(D) is a clinically relevant parameter for monitoring stroke and neurological condition (degree of structural coherence in tissue)
- Trace(D) is useful to characterize the size of the diffusion ellipsoid

Characterizing the Size of the tensor: Trace



Select the module **Diffusion Tensor Scalar Measurement**

- select the Operation 'Trace'
- set Input DTI Volume to 'dti'
- select Output Scalar Volume 'Create new Volume' and rename it 'trace'
- click on Apply to calculate the trace map of the tensor volume

Trace

3DSlicer

Diffusion Tensor Scalar Measurements

Parameter set: Diffusion Tensor Scalar Measurements

Status Completed
100%

IO

Input DTI Volume dti

Output Scalar Volume trace

Operation

- LinearMeasure
- PlanarMeasure
- SphericalMeasure
- MinEigenvalue
- MidEigenvalue
- MaxEigenvalue
- MaxEigenvalueProjectionX
- MaxEigenvalueProjectionY
- MaxEigenvalueProjectionZ
- RAI_MaxEigenvecX

Default

Data Probe

Red RAS: (16.9, 30.4, -0.8) Axial Sp: 1.5

L None ()

F None ()

B trace (53, 44, 47) 0.001736

The trace image appears in the red viewer

Trace

3D Slicer 4.1.0-rc1-2012-03-15

Modules: Diffusion Tensor Scalar Measurements

3DSlicer

Help & Acknowledgement

Diffusion Tensor Scalar Measurements

Parameter set: Diffusion Tensor Scalar Measurements

Status Completed 100%

IO

Input DTI Volume dti

Output Scalar Volume trace

Operation

Estimation Parameters

- Trace
- Determinant
- RelativeAnisotropy
- FractionalAnisotropy
- Mode
- LinearMeasure
- PlanarMeasure
- SphericalMeasure

Default

Data Prob

L
F
B

Axial

1.00 None

0.40 dti

1.00 trace

Select the volume 'trace' in the Background viewer, and the volume 'dti' in the Foreground viewer

Set the opacity of the dti volume to 0.40

Trace

3D Slicer 4.1.0-rc1-2012-03-15

Modules: Diffusion Tensor Scalar Measurements

Diffusion Tensor Scalar Measurements
Parameter set: Diffusion Tensor Scalar Measurements
Status: Completed 100%

Input DTI Volume: dti
Output Scalar Volume: trace

None
dti
trace

Move the mouse cursor in the 2D view, and observe the values of the trace in the corpus callosum and in the adjacent gray matter.

MaxEigenvalue
MaxEigenvalueProjectionX
MaxEigenvalueProjectionY
MaxEigenvalueProjectionZ
RAIMaxEigenvecX

Default Cancel Apply

Data Probe

Red RAS: (10.3, 23.7, 18.8) Axial Sp: 1.5
L None ()
F dti (57, 48, 60) ColorOrientation 0
B trace (57, 48, 60) 0.002243

Trace

Note how the Trace values are fairly uniform in both white and gray matter, even if the tissues are different in structure.

3D Slicer 4.1.0-rc1-2012-03-15

Modules: Diffusion Tensor Scalar Measurements

Diffusion Tensor Scalar Measurements

Parameter set: Diffusion Tensor Scalar Measurements

Status: Completed 100%

MaxEigenvalueProjectionX
MaxEigenvalueProjectionY
MaxEigenvalueProjectionZ
RAIMaxEigenvecX

Default

Cancel Apply

Data Probe

Red RAS: (10.3, 23.7, 18.8) Axial Sp: 1.5




L None ()

F dti (57, 48, 60) ColorOrientation 0

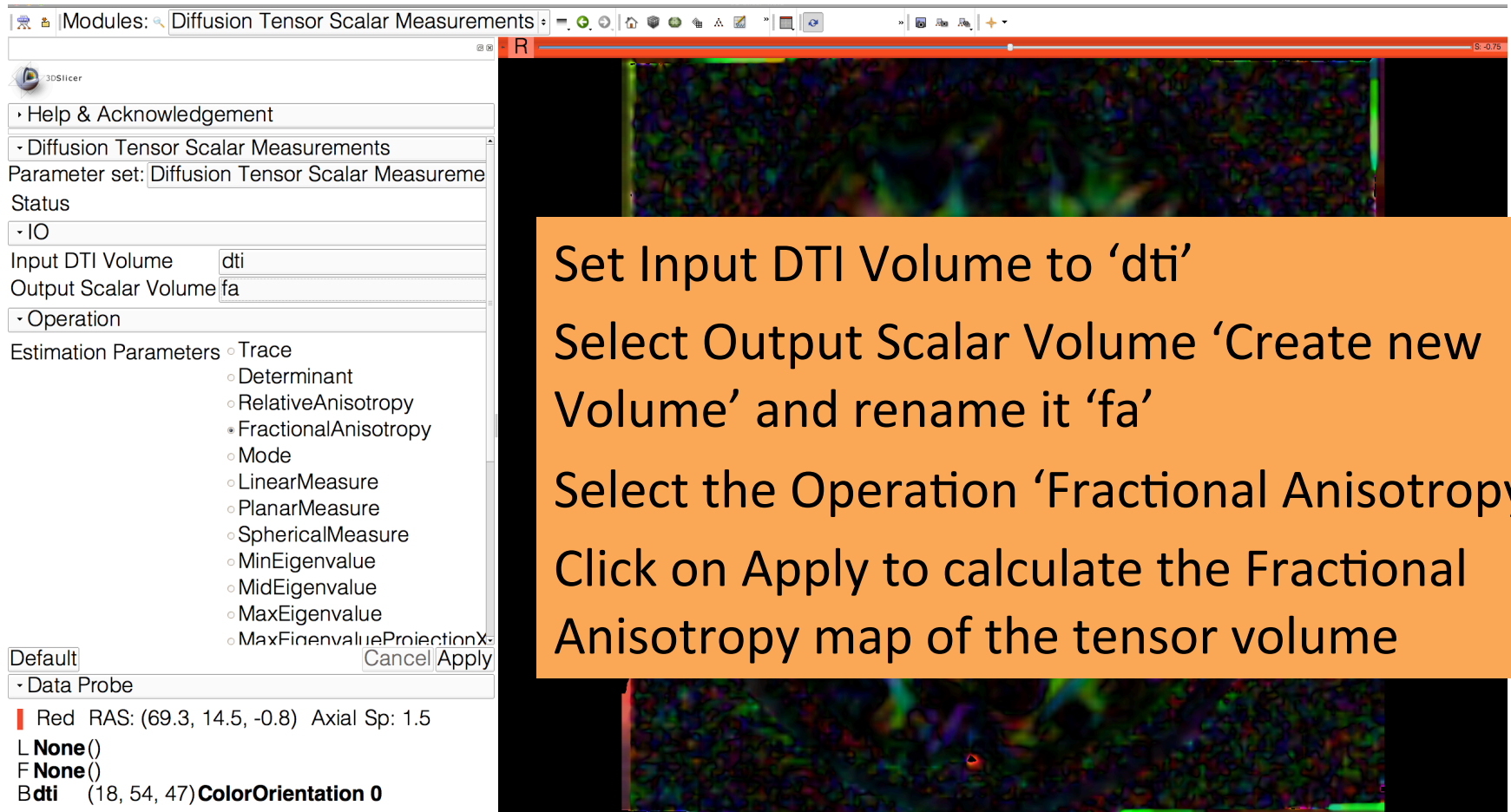
B trace (57, 48, 60) 0.002243

Scalar Maps: Fractional Anisotropy

$$FA(D) = \frac{\sqrt{(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)^2 + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_3)^2 + (\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)^2}}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2}}$$

- FA(D) is intrinsic to the tissue and is independent of fiber orientation, and diffusion sensitizing gradient directions
- FA(D) is useful to characterize the shape (degree of 'out-of-roundness') of the diffusion ellipsoid'
- Low FA:   High FA: 

Characterizing the Shape of the tensor: Fractional Anisotropy



3D Slicer

Modules: Diffusion Tensor Scalar Measurements

- Help & Acknowledgement
- Diffusion Tensor Scalar Measurements

Parameter set: Diffusion Tensor Scalar Measureme

Status

• IO

Input DTI Volume

Output Scalar Volume

• Operation

Estimation Parameters

- Trace
- Determinant
- RelativeAnisotropy
- FractionalAnisotropy
- Mode
- LinearMeasure
- PlanarMeasure
- SphericalMeasure
- MinEigenvalue
- MidEigenvalue
- MaxEigenvalue
- MaxEigenvalueProjectionX

Default

• Data Probe

Red RAS: (69.3, 14.5, -0.8) Axial Sp: 1.5

L None()

F None()

B dti (18, 54, 47) ColorOrientation 0

Cancel Apply

Set Input DTI Volume to 'dti'

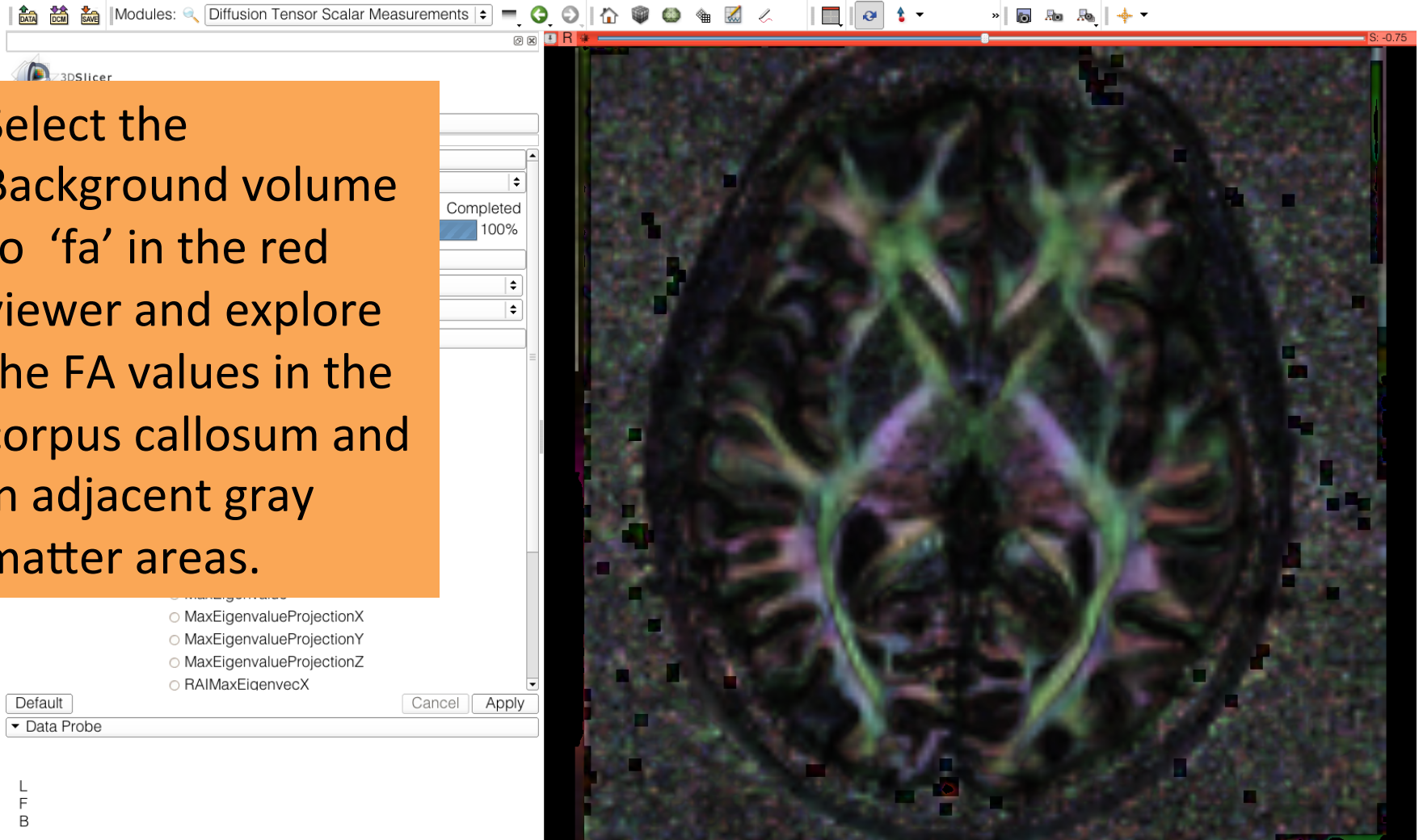
Select Output Scalar Volume 'Create new Volume' and rename it 'fa'

Select the Operation 'Fractional Anisotropy'

Click on Apply to calculate the Fractional Anisotropy map of the tensor volume

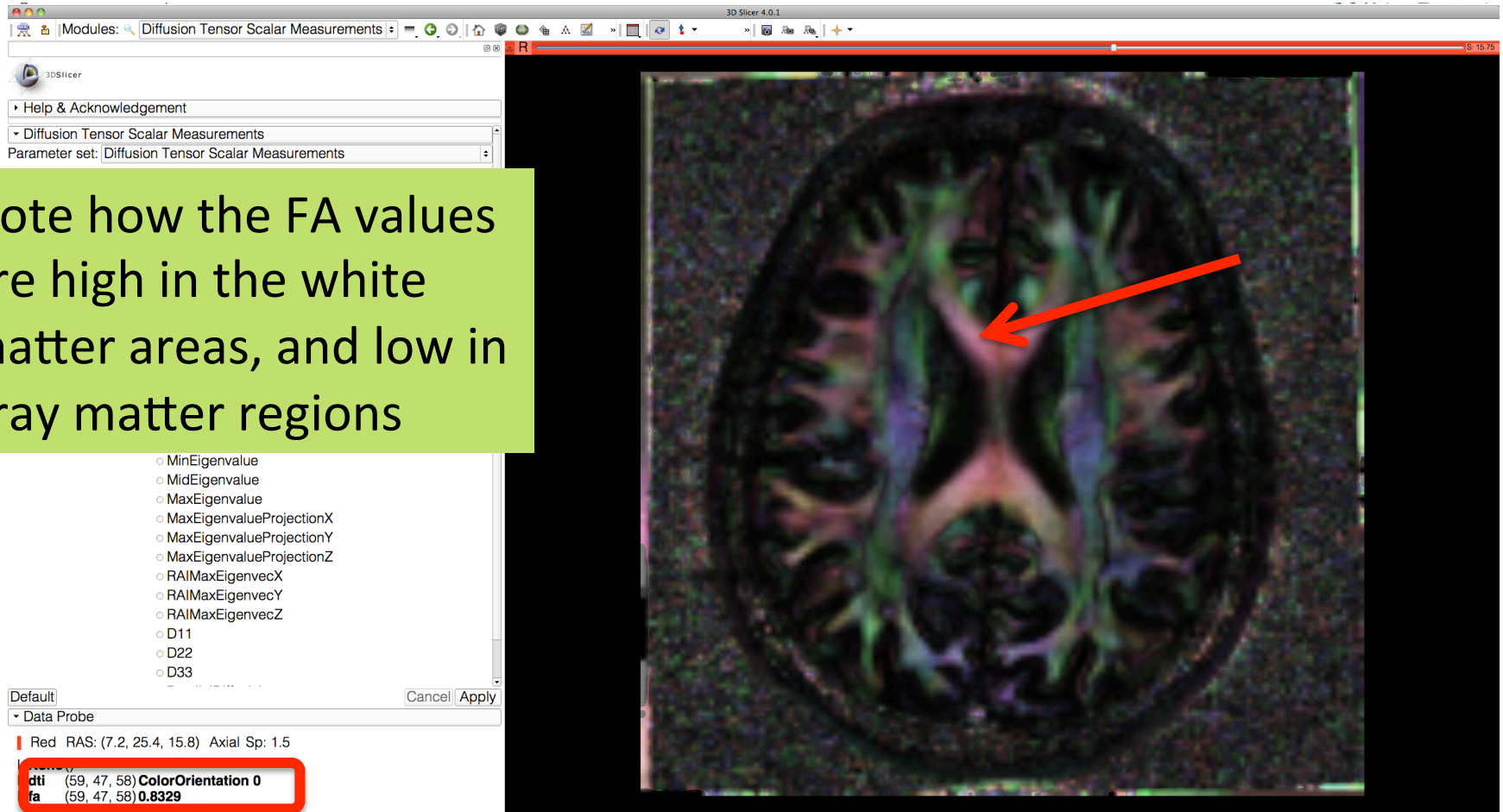
Fractional Anisotropy

Select the Background volume to 'fa' in the red viewer and explore the FA values in the corpus callosum and in adjacent gray matter areas.



Fractional Anisotropy

Note how the FA values are high in the white matter areas, and low in gray matter regions



The screenshot shows the 3D Slicer 4.0.1 interface. The 'Diffusion Tensor Scalar Measurements' panel is open, displaying a list of parameters with radio buttons. The 'Data Probe' section shows the current selection: 'Red RAS: (7.2, 25.4, 15.8) Axial Sp: 1.5'. Below this, a table lists the data for 'dti' and 'fa' at the selected location:

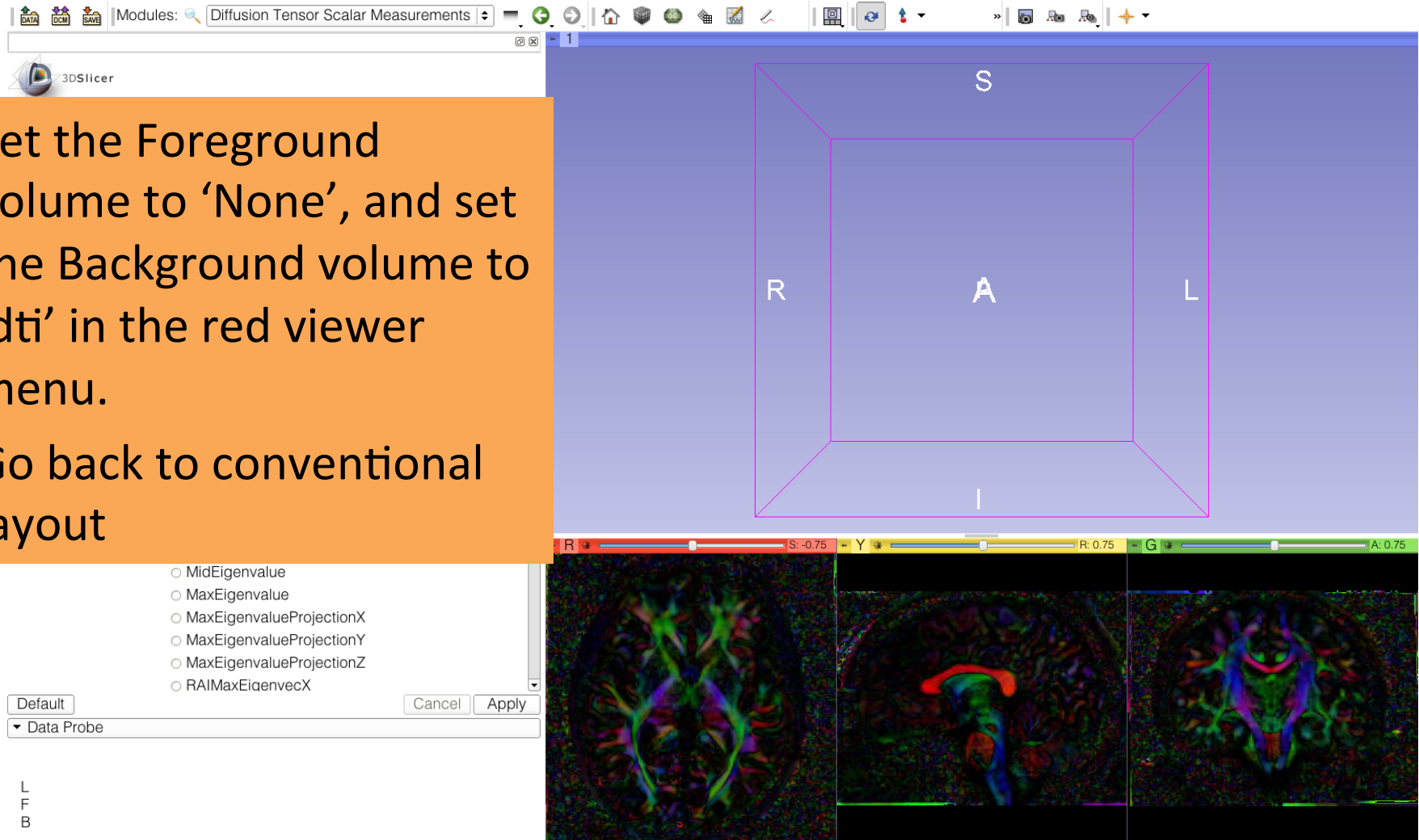
dti	(59, 47, 58)	ColorOrientation 0
fa	(59, 47, 58)	0.8329

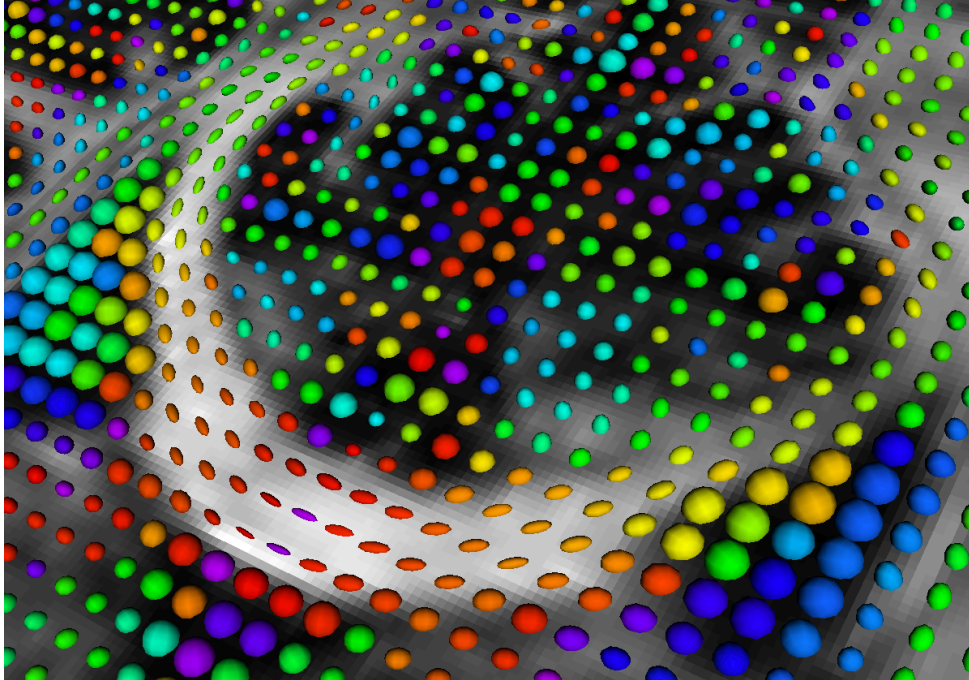
The main window displays an axial brain MRI slice with a color-coded FA map. A red arrow points to a white matter region, indicating high FA values.

Fractional Anisotropy

Set the Foreground volume to 'None', and set the Background volume to 'dti' in the red viewer menu.

Go back to conventional layout





Part 2: Visualizing the tensor data

3D Visualization: Glyphs

Select the module **Volumes**, and set the Active Volume to 'dti'

Change the Scalar Mode to Fractional Anisotropy in the Scalar Display panel.

L
F
B

3D Visualization: Glyphs

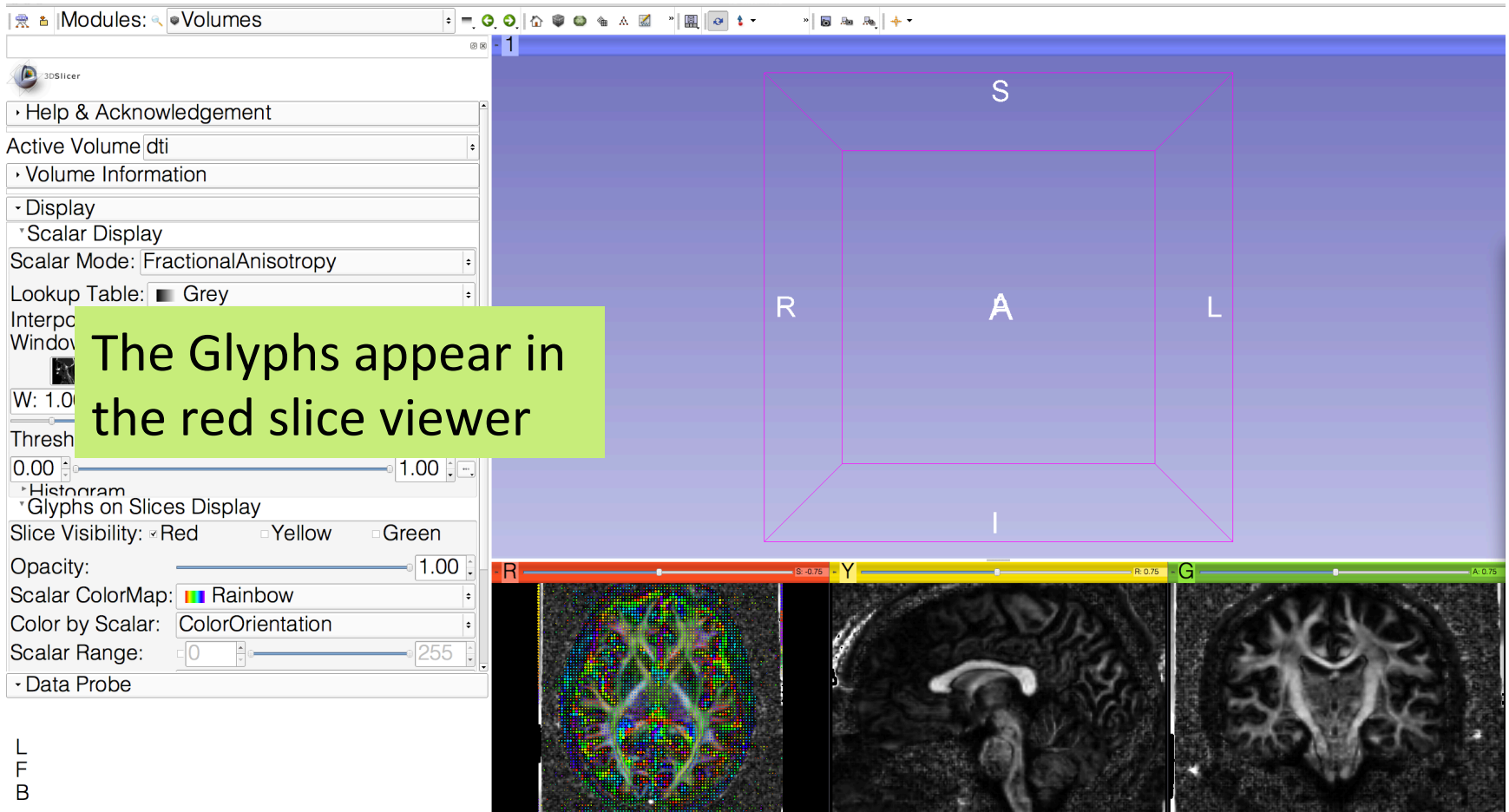
The screenshot shows the 3D Slicer software interface. The 'Volumes' module is active. The 'Display' panel is expanded to show 'Scalar Display' settings. A red arrow points to the 'Auto W/L' button in the 'Window Level editor' section. Below this, the 'Glyphs on Slices Display' panel is highlighted with a red box. It shows 'Slice Visibility' with 'Red' selected, 'Opacity' at 1.00, 'Scalar ColorMap' set to 'Rainbow', and 'Color by Scalar' set to 'FractionalAnisotrop'. The 'Scalar Range' is also set to 0.00 to 1.00. The main 3D view shows three orthogonal slices (R, A, L) with a blue background. At the bottom, three grayscale slices are visible, labeled L, F, and B.

Click on Auto W/L to adjust the Window and Level values of the display

In the **Glyphs on Slices Display** panel, set the Color by Scalar parameter to 'ColorOrientation', and check Slice Visibility 'Red' '

L
F
B

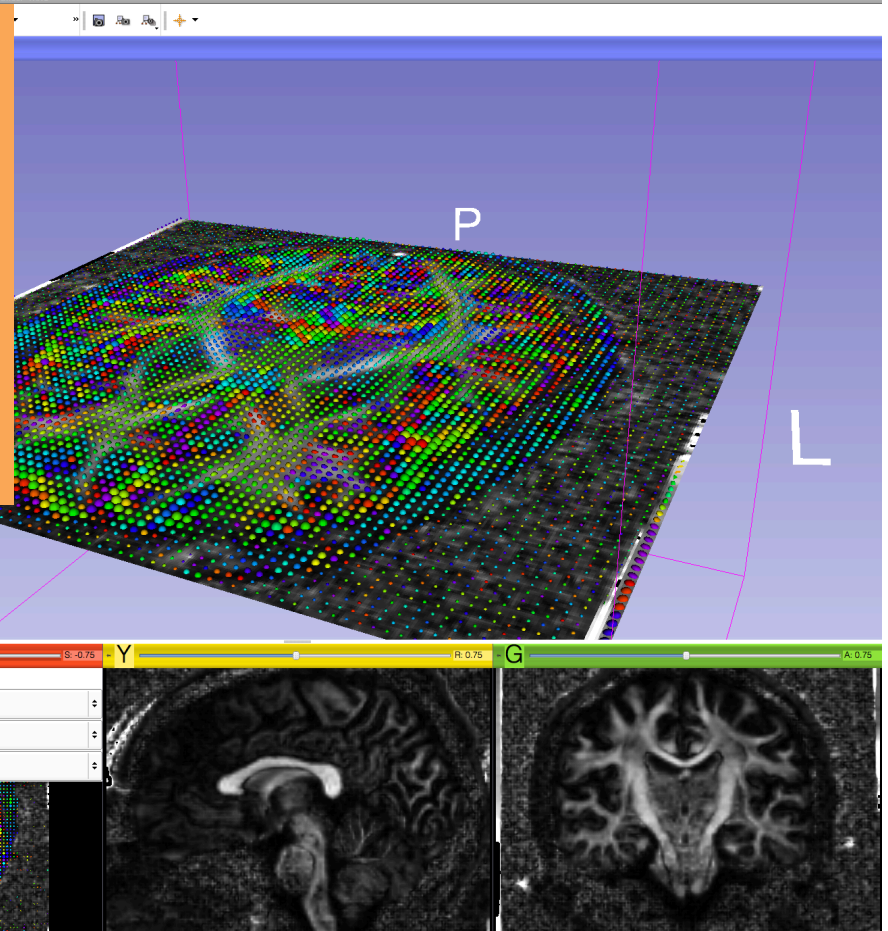
3D Visualization: Glyphs



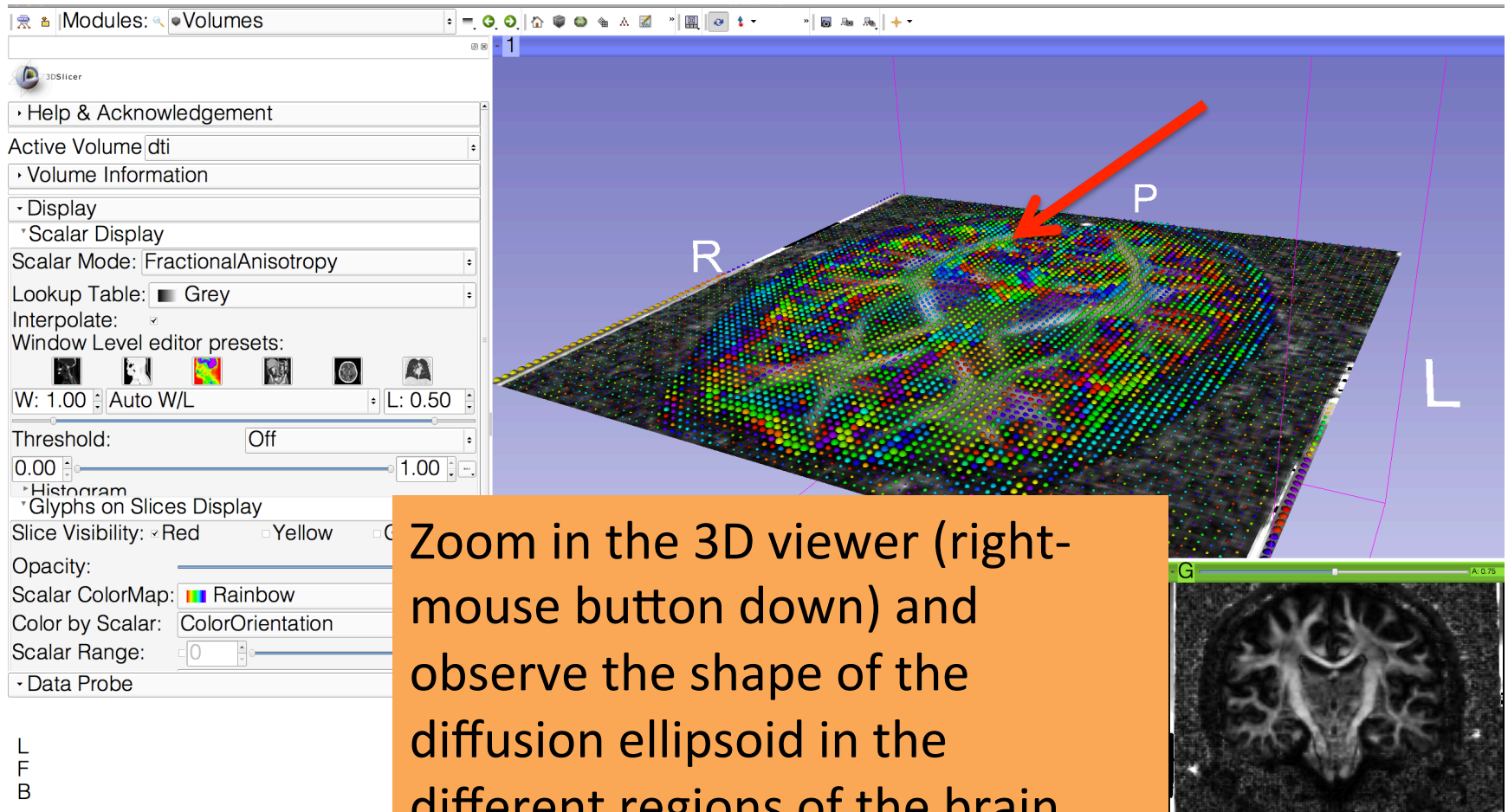
3D Visualization: Glyphs

Click on the link icon in the red slice viewer to unlink the three viewers.

Click on the eye icon to display the glyphs superimposed on the FA image in the 3D Viewer



3D Visualization: Glyphs



3D Visualization: Glyphs

Note the orientation of diffusion ellipsoid of the splenium of the corpus callosum (posterior part)

Window Level editor presets.

W: 1.00 | Auto W/L | L: 0.50

Threshold: Off

0.00 | 1.00

Histogram

Glyphs on Slices Display

Slice Visibility: Red Yellow Green

Opacity: 1.00

Scalar ColorMap: Rainbow

Color by Scalar: ColorOrientation

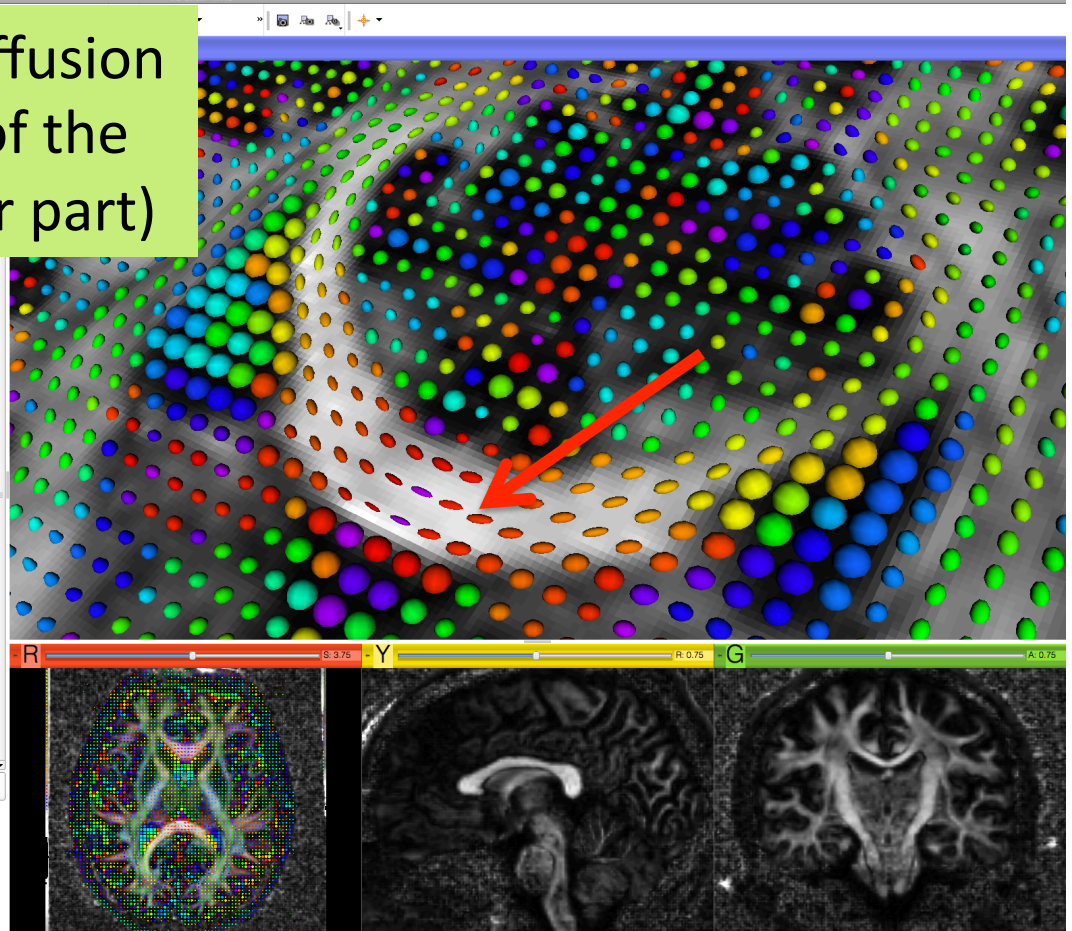
Scalar Range: 0 | 255

Glyph Type: Ellipsoids

Scale Factor: 45.00

Spacing: 5.00

- Data Probe



L
F
B

3D Visualization: Glyphs

Change the Glyph Type to 'Lines', and move the mouse inside the 3D viewer to refresh the display.

Threshold: Off

0.00 1.00

Histogram

Glyphs on Slices Display

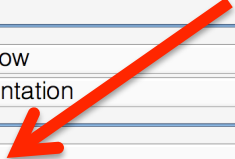
Slice Visibility: Red Yellow Green

Opacity: 1.00

Scalar ColorMap: Rainbow

Color by Scalar: ColorOrientation

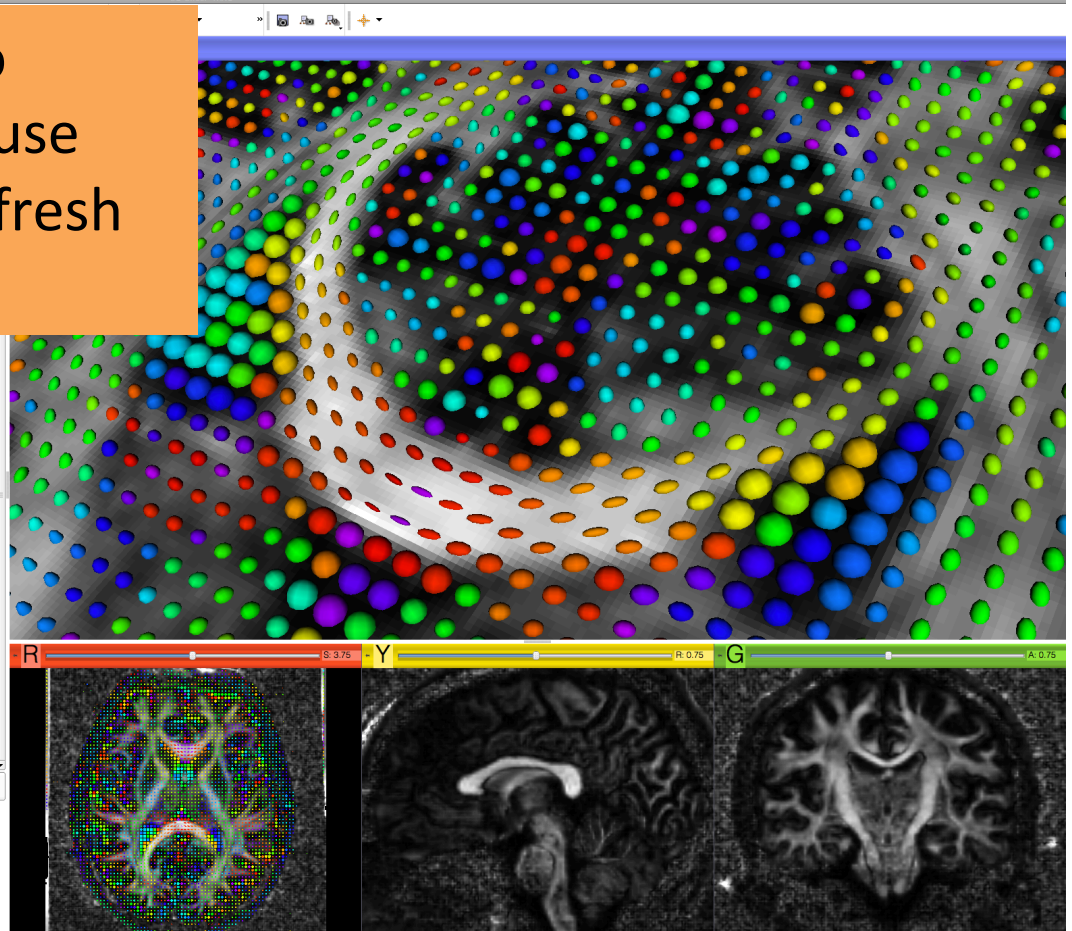
Scalar Range: 0 255

Glyph Type: Ellipsoids 

Scale Factor: 45.00

Spacing: 5.00

Data Probe



L
F
B

3D Visualization: Glyphs

Slicer displays the glyphs as lines that represent the principal direction of diffusion (main eigenvector)

Threshold: Off

0.00 0.00

Histogram

Glyphs on Slices Display

Slice Visibility: Red Yellow Green

Opacity: 1.00

Scalar ColorMap: Rainbow

Color by Scalar: ColorOrientation

Scalar Range: 0 255

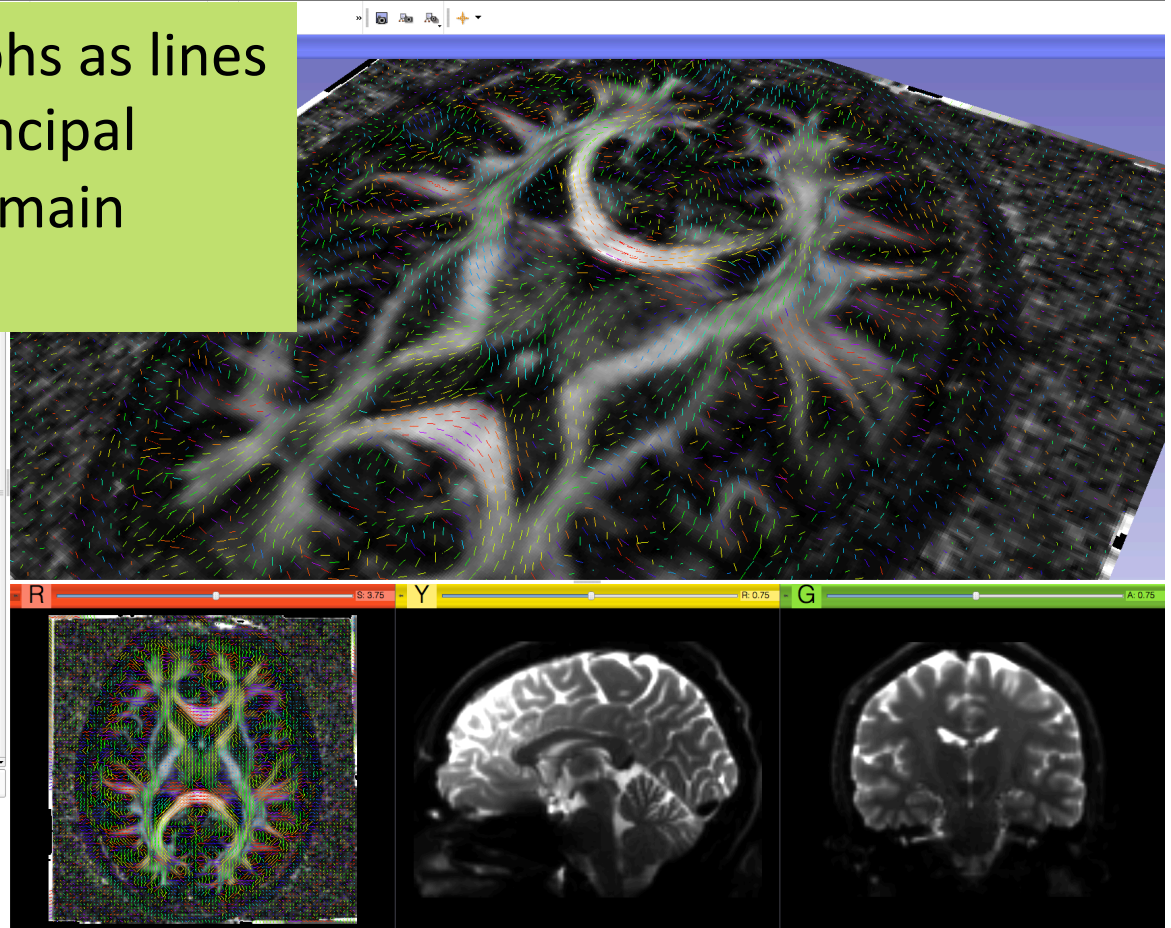
Glyph Type: Lines

Scale Factor: 45.00

Spacing: 5.00

Glyph EigenVector: Major

Data Probe



3D Visualization: Glyphs

Select Red Slice Only layout in the layout menu

Window Level editor presets:

W: 1.00 | Auto W/L | L: 0.50

Threshold: Off
0.00 | 0.00

Histogram
Glyphs on Slices Display
Slice Visibility: Red Yellow Green

Opacity: 1.00

Scalar ColorMap: Rainbow

Color by Scalar: ColorOrientation

Scalar Range: 0 | 255

Glyph Type: Lines

Scale Factor: 18.00

Spacing: 15.00

Glyph EigenVector: Major

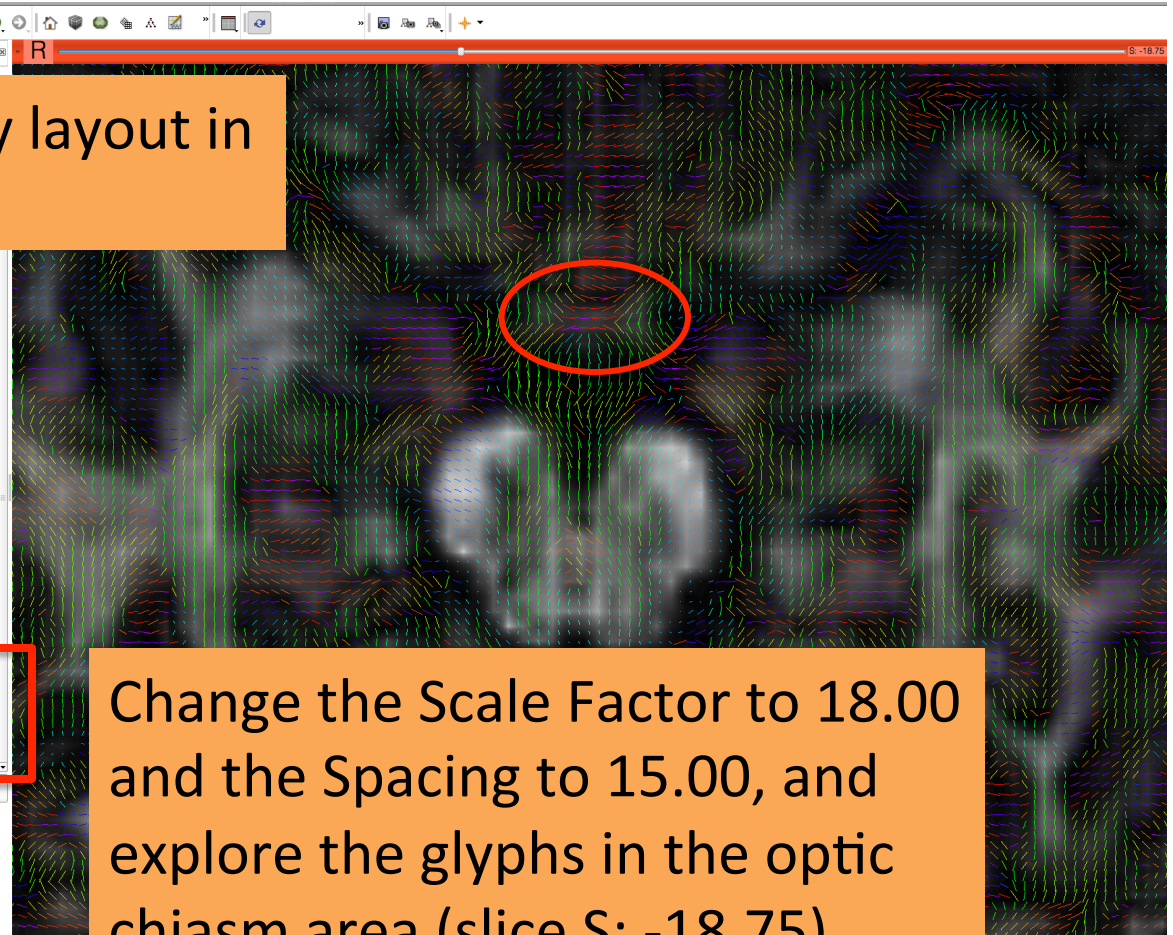
Data Probe

Red RAS: (-36.4, 27.1, -18.8) Axial Sp: 1.5

L None()

F dti (88, 46, 35) FractionalAnisotropy 0.07395

B dti (88, 46, 35) FractionalAnisotropy 0.07395



Change the Scale Factor to 18.00 and the Spacing to 15.00, and explore the glyphs in the optic chiasm area (slice S: -18.75)

Optic Chiasm

The optic chiasm corresponds to the part of the brain where the optic nerves cross.

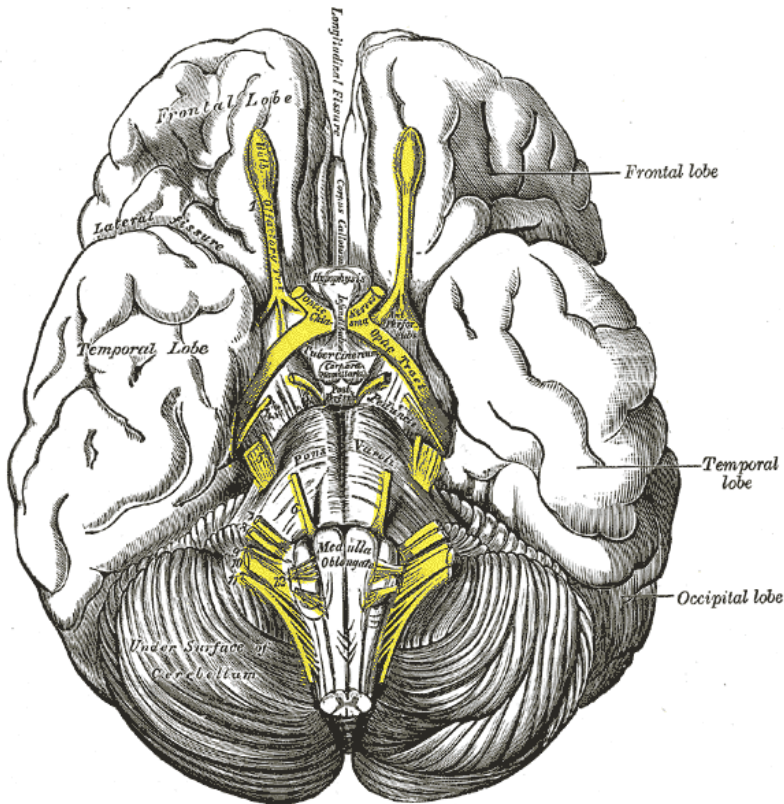
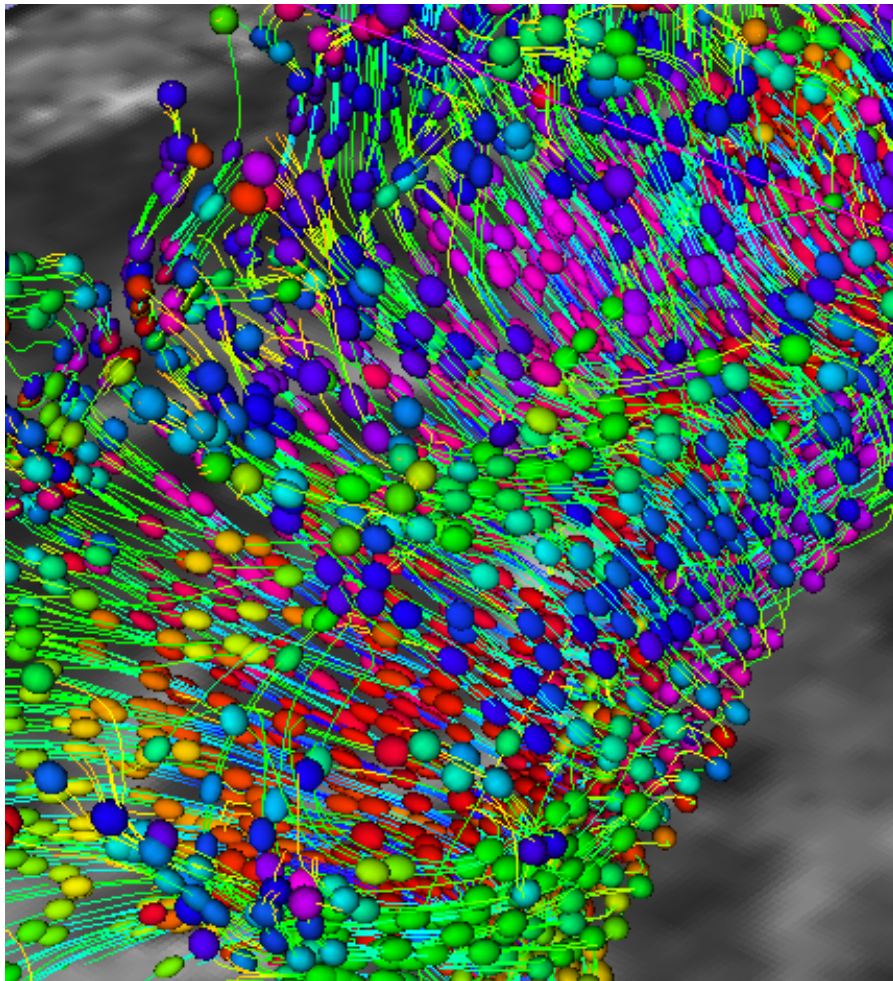


Image from Gray's Anatomy

3D Visualization: Glyphs

Go back to the conventional layout, unselect Slice Visibility 'red', and click on the eye icon in the red viewer to turn off the visibility of the red slice in the 3D viewer

R S G

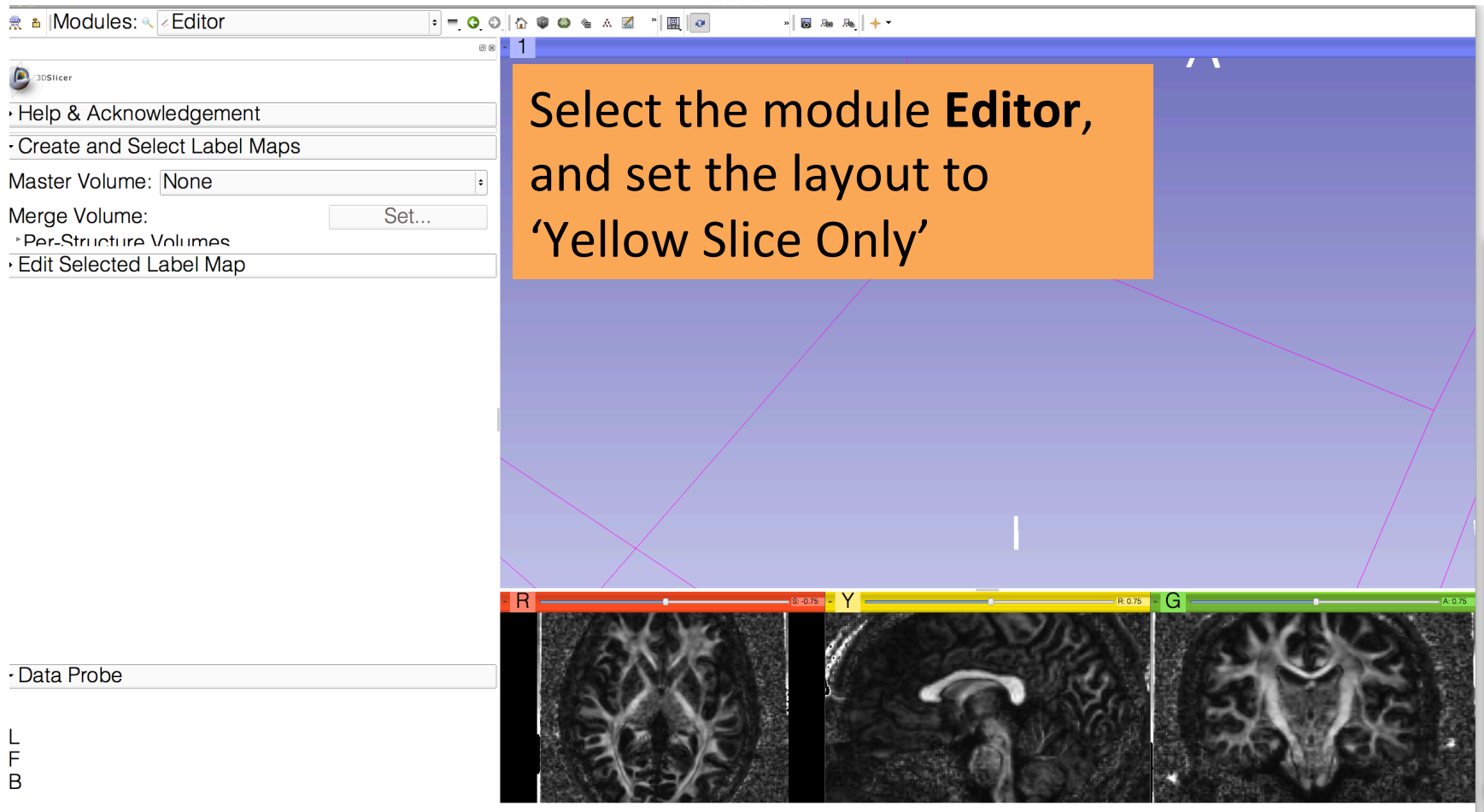


Part 3: From tensors to tracts

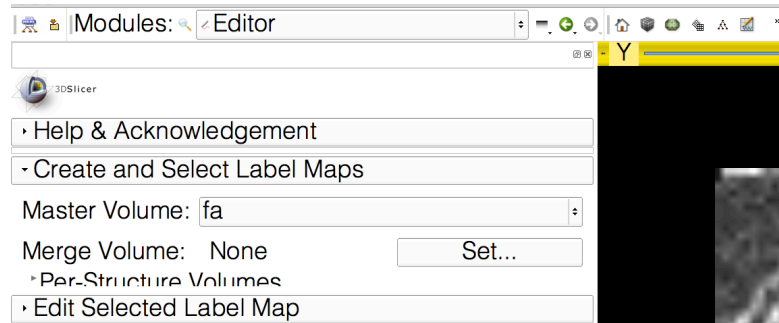
Diffusion MRI tractography

- Tractography can be defined as the virtual reconstruction of the trajectory of water molecules along white matter bundles.
 - DTI tracts provide a mathematical representation of the underlying white matter anatomy.
 - Each voxel contains hundreds of thousands of axon fibers: size of a voxel $\sim 1-5$ mm is very different from the diameter of an axon $\sim 0.1-10$ μm
- A DTI tract is not equivalent to a real fiber.

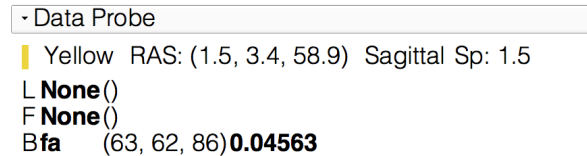
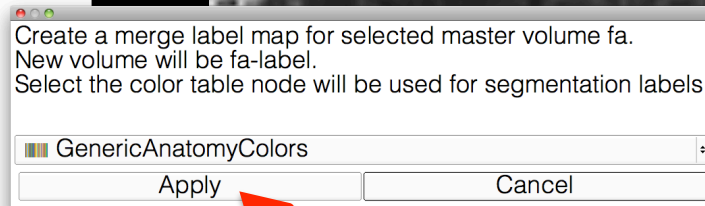
Tractography Seeding: ROI definition



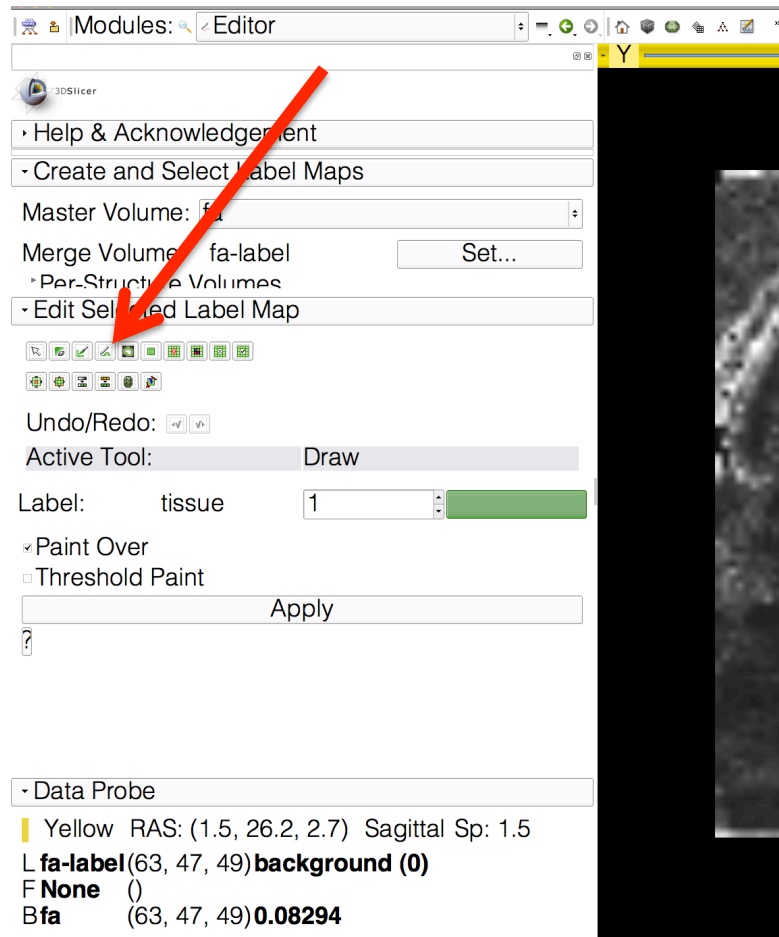
ROI Definition



Set the Master Volume to 'fa'
Click on Apply in the pop-up window to create an empty labelmap 'fa-label'



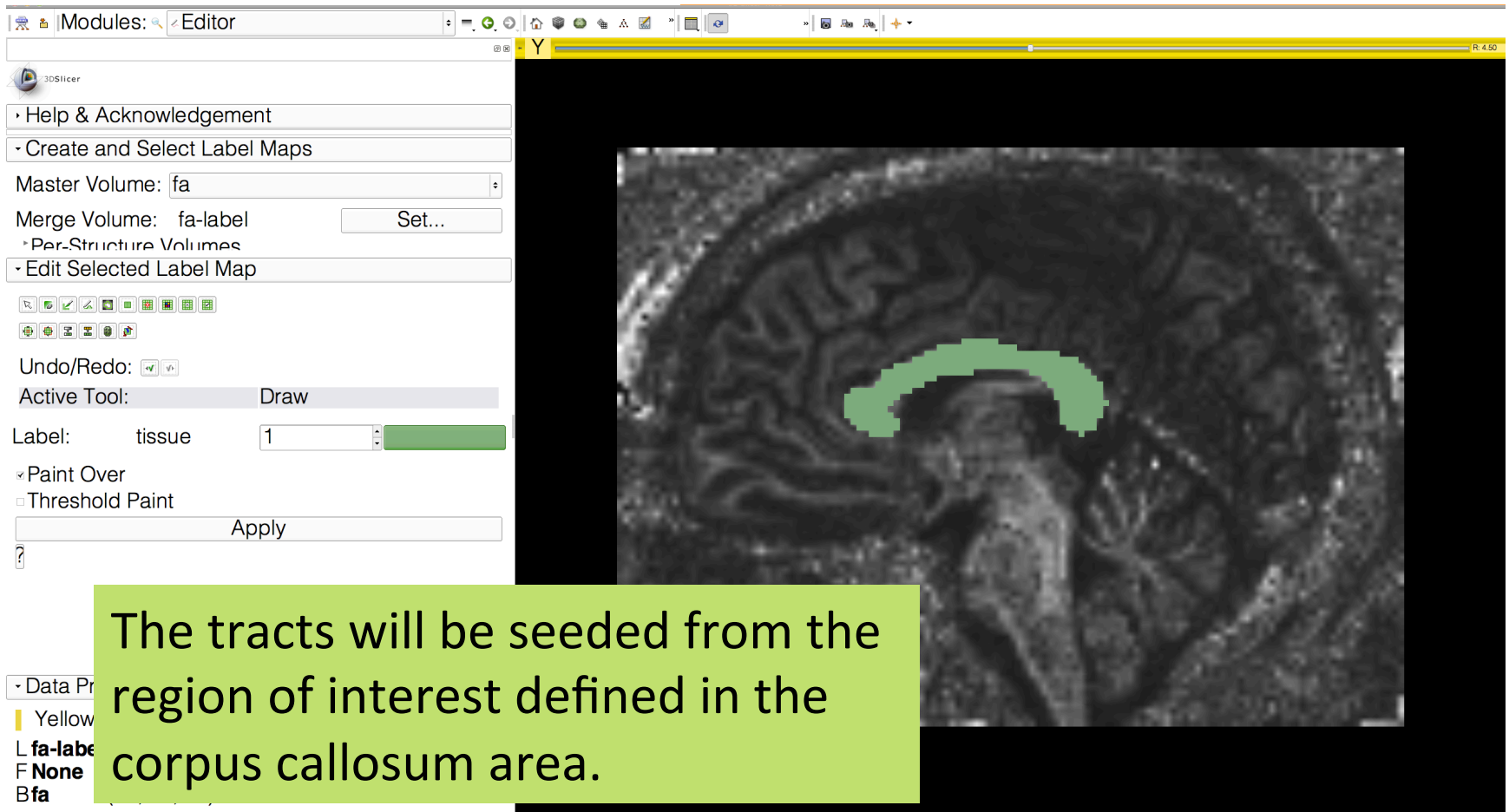
ROI Drawing



Use the draw tool to outline the contour of the corpus callosum in the sagittal slice, and press Enter. Repeat the same operation on 3 adjacent sagittal slices.



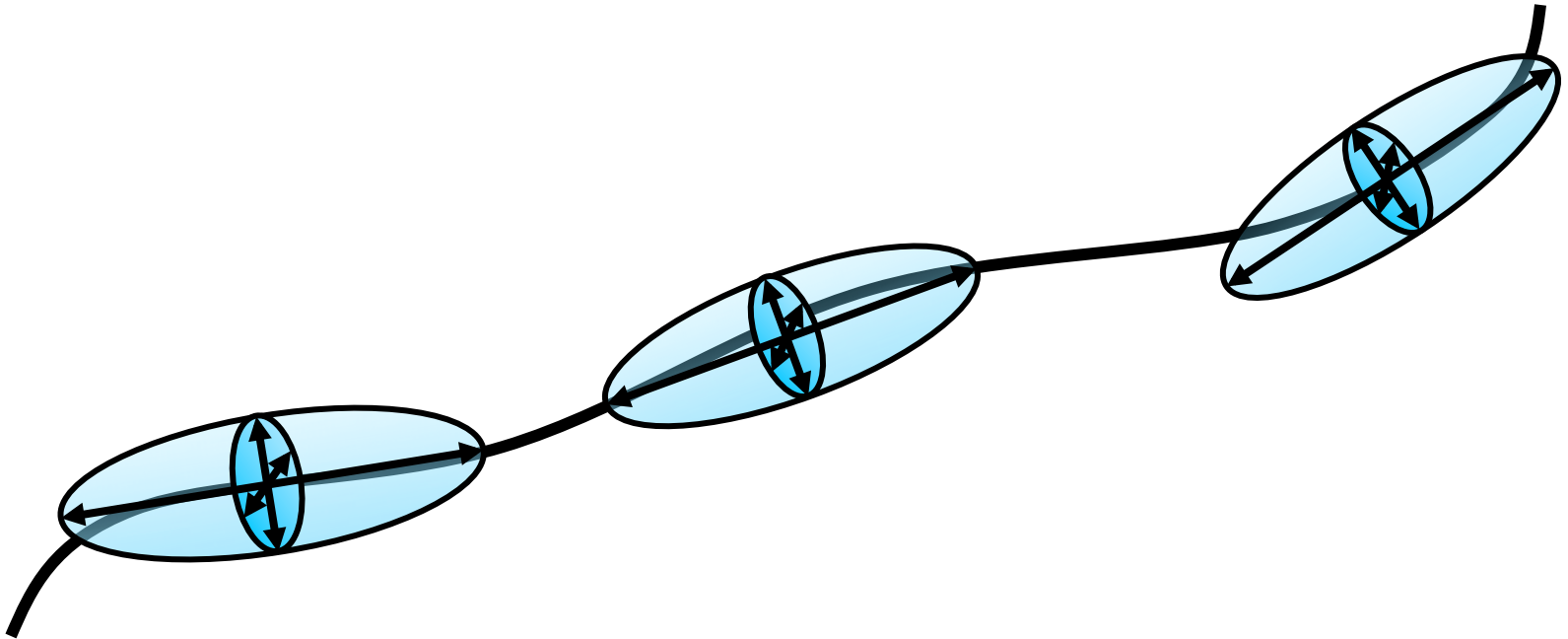
ROI Drawing



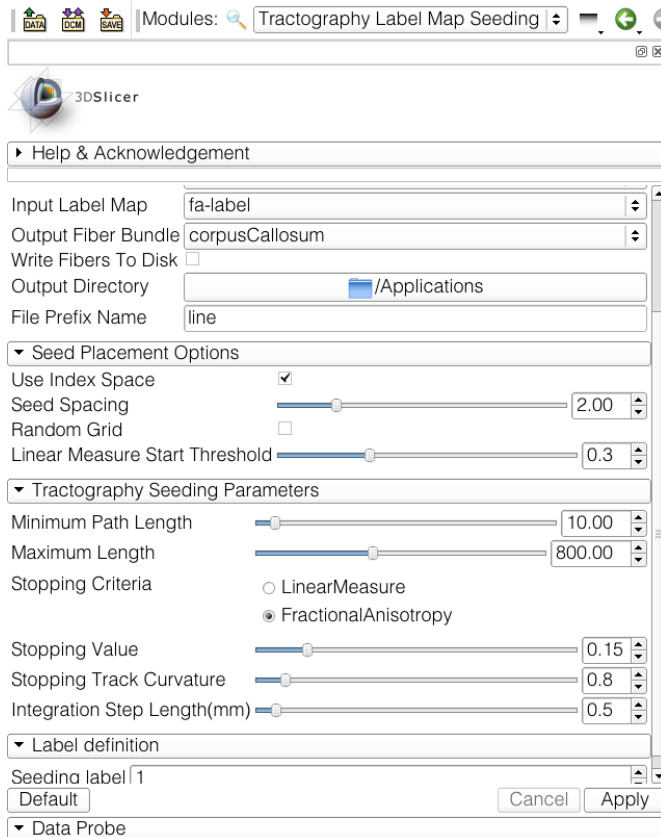
The screenshot displays the 3D Slicer software interface. The top menu bar shows 'Modules: Editor'. The left sidebar contains a '3D Slicer' logo and a menu with options: 'Help & Acknowledgement', 'Create and Select Label Maps', 'Master Volume: fa', 'Merge Volume: fa-label', 'Per-Structure Volumes', and 'Edit Selected Label Map'. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons. The 'Active Tool' is set to 'Draw'. The 'Label' is 'tissue' with a value of '1' and a green color swatch. The 'Paint Over' checkbox is checked, and the 'Threshold Paint' checkbox is unchecked. An 'Apply' button is visible. The main window shows a grayscale MRI slice of a brain with a green curved region of interest (ROI) drawn over the corpus callosum area. A green text box is overlaid on the bottom left of the image, containing the text: 'The tracts will be seeded from the region of interest defined in the corpus callosum area.'

Streamline tractography

Underlying Assumption: the orientation of the fibers is collinear with the direction of the principal eigenvector



Labelmap Seeding: I/O



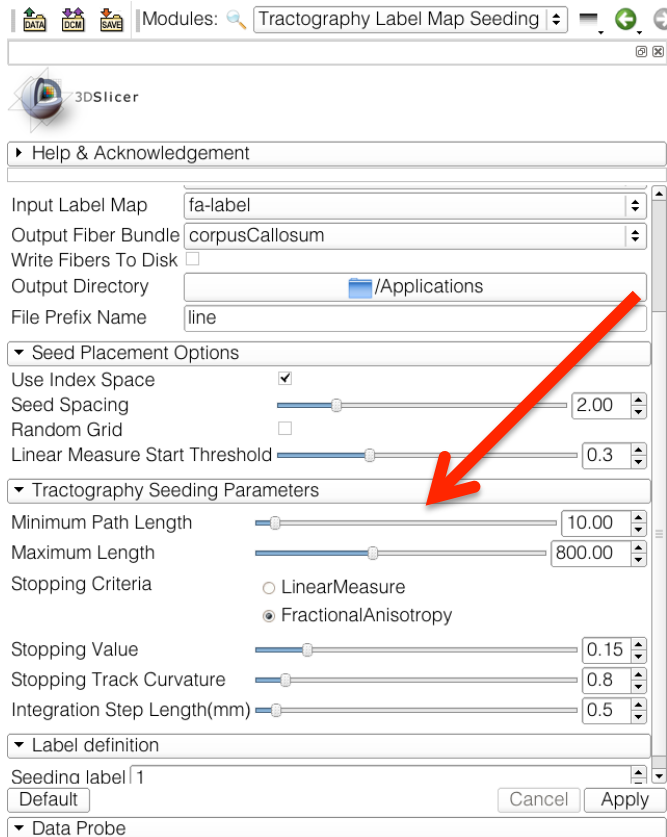
Select the module **Tractography Label Map Seeding**

Set the Input DTI Volume to 'dti'
Set the Input Label Map to 'fa-label'

Set Output Fiber Bundle to 'Create New Fiber Bundle' and rename it 'corpusCallosum'

L
F
B

Labelmap Seeding: parameters



Select the Seed Placement Options to 'Use Index Space'.

Select Stopping Mode 'Fractional Anisotropy'

Select the default tractography Seeding parameters:

-Minimum length: 10 mm

-Maximum length: 800 mm

-Stopping value: 0.15

-Stopping track curvature: 0.8

-Integration step length: 0.5 mm

Click on **Apply**

L
F
B

Labelmap Seeding: Tracts

3DSlicer

Modules: Tractography Label Map Seeding

Help & Acknowledgement

Input DTI Volume: dti

Input Label Map: fa-label

Output Fiber Bundle: corpusCallosum

Write Fibers To Disk:

Output Directory: /Applications

File Prefix Name: line

Seed Placement Options

- Use Index Space:
- Seed Spacing: 2.00
- Random Grid:
- Linear Measure Start Threshold: 0.3

Tractography Seeding Parameters

- Minimum Path Length: 10.00
- Maximum Length: 800.00
- Stopping Criteria: LinearMeasure, FractionalAnisotropy
- Stopping Value: 0.15
- Stopping Track Curvature: 0.8
- Integration Step Length(mm): 0.5

Select the layout 'Conventional Widescreen'

The tracts generated in the corpus callosum area appear in the 3D viewer.

R P L

R: -0.75

R: 14.25

G: 0.75

A: 0.75

Labelmap Seeding: Tracts

The screenshot displays the 3DSlicer software interface. On the left, the 'Tractography Label Map Seeding' module is active, showing various configuration options:

- Input DTI Volume:** dti
- Input Label Map:** fa-label
- Output Fiber Bundle:** corpusCallosum
- Write Fibers To Disk:**
- Output Directory:** /Applications
- File Prefix Name:** line

Seed Placement Options:

- Use Index Space
- Seed Spacing:** 2.00
- Random Grid
- Linear Measure Start Threshold:** 0.3

Tractography Seeding Parameters:

- Minimum Path Length:** 10.00
- Maximum Length:** 800.00
- Stopping Criteria:** LinearMeasure, FractionalAnisotropy
- Stopping Value:** 0.15
- Stopping Track Curvature:** 0.8
- Integration Step Length(mm):** 0.5

Label definition: Default

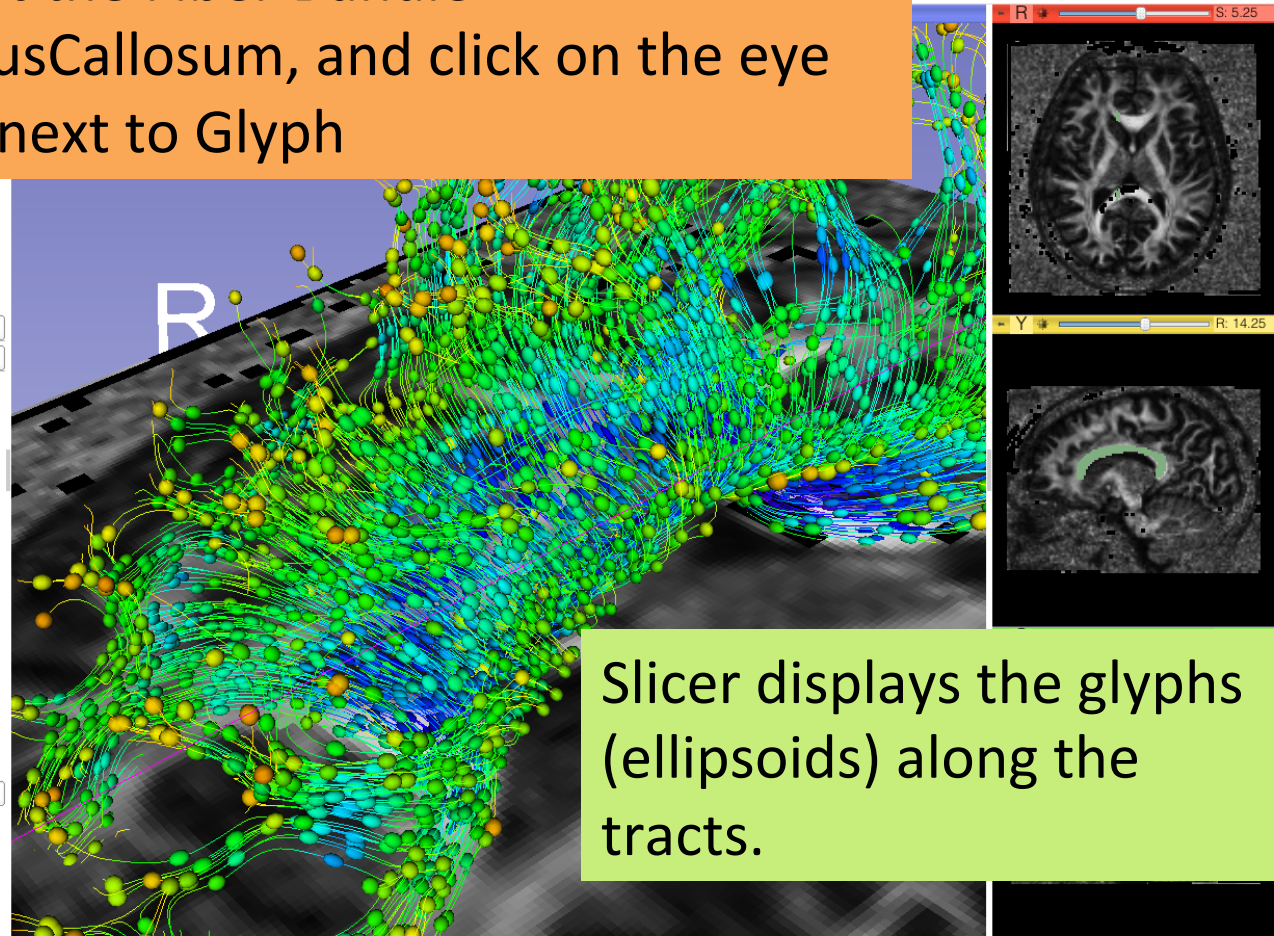
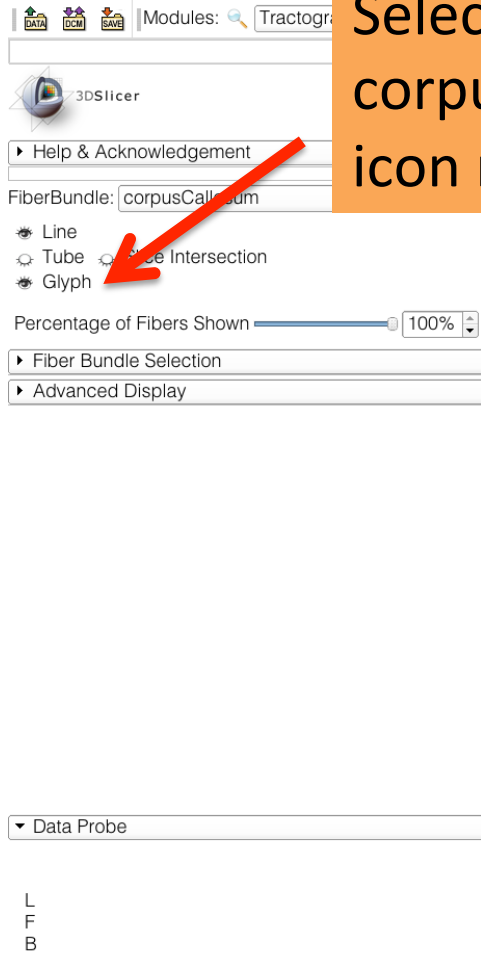
Data Probe: []

The main 3D view shows a brain slice with a bundle of tracts colored in a gradient from green to blue. The axes are labeled R (Right), P (Posterior), L (Left), and I (Inferior). An orange callout box points to the 'Tractography Display' module in the top toolbar.

On the right, a vertical stack of three axial brain slices is shown. The top slice is labeled 'R' and 'S: -0.75'. The middle slice is labeled 'Y' and 'R: 14.25'. The bottom slice is labeled 'G' and 'A: 0.75'.

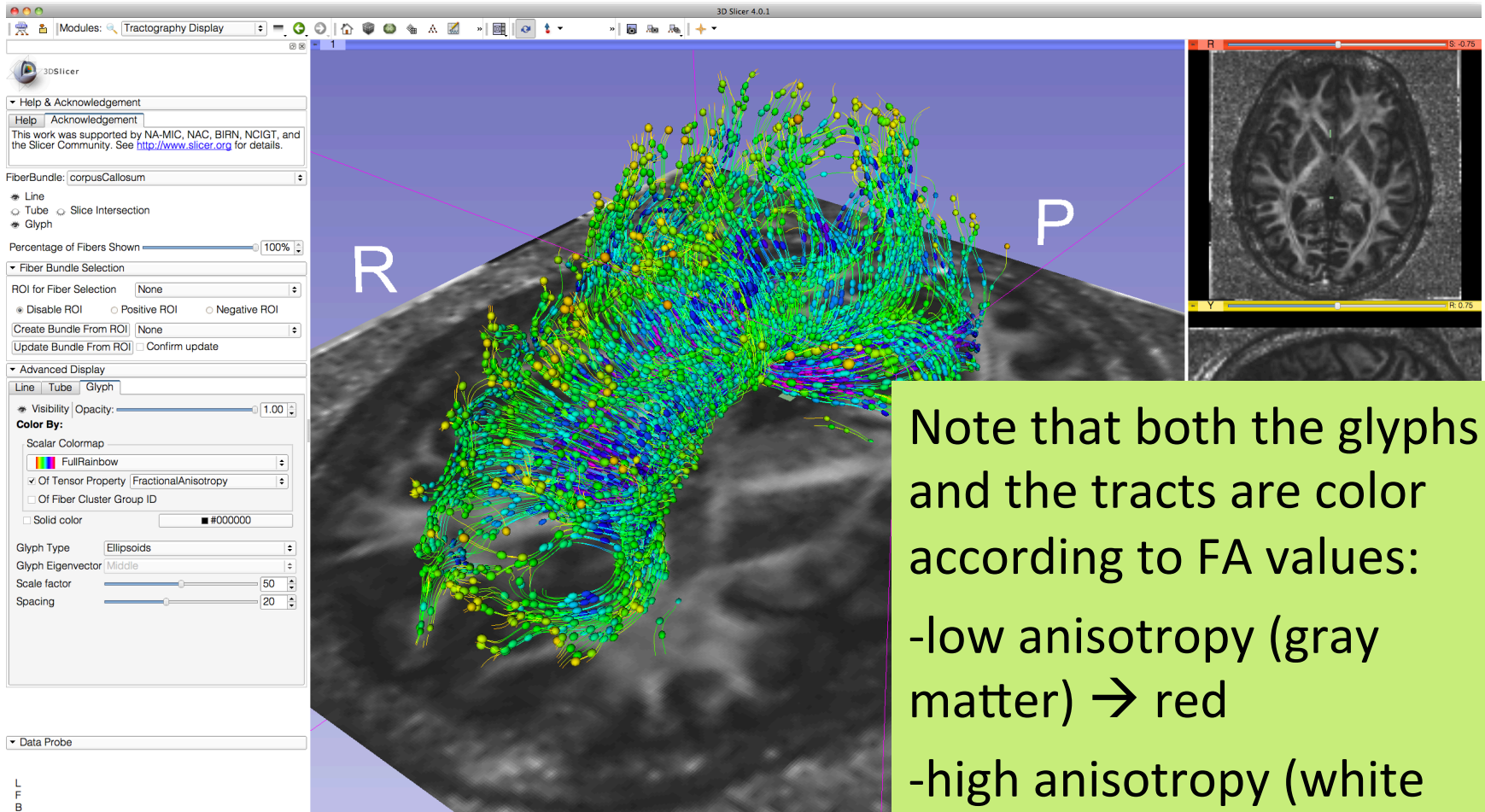
Tractography Results

Select the Fiber Bundle corpusCallosum, and click on the eye icon next to Glyph



Slicer displays the glyphs (ellipsoids) along the tracts.

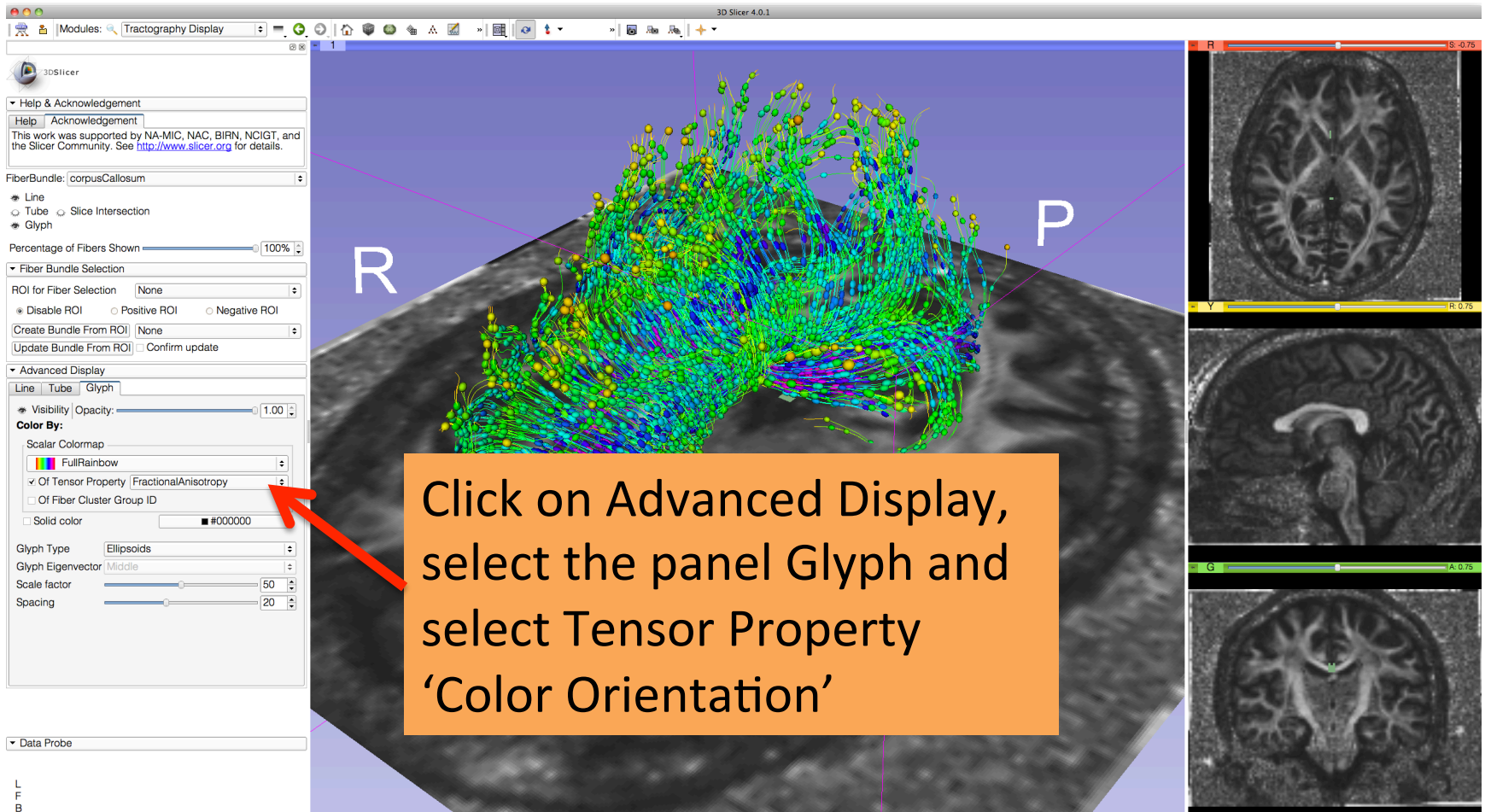
Tractography Results



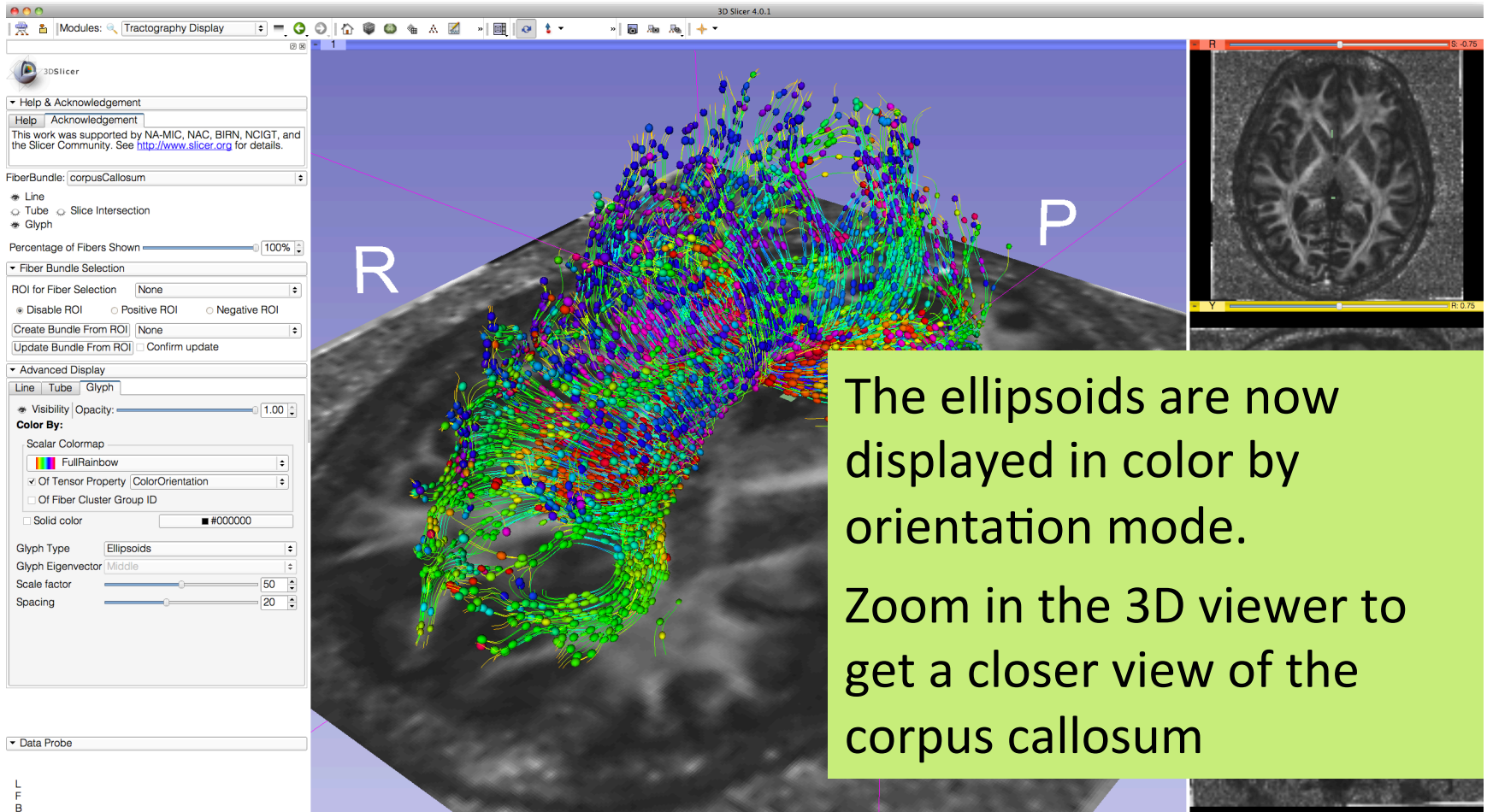
Note that both the glyphs and the tracts are color according to FA values:

- low anisotropy (gray matter) → red
- high anisotropy (white matter) → blue

Tractography Results



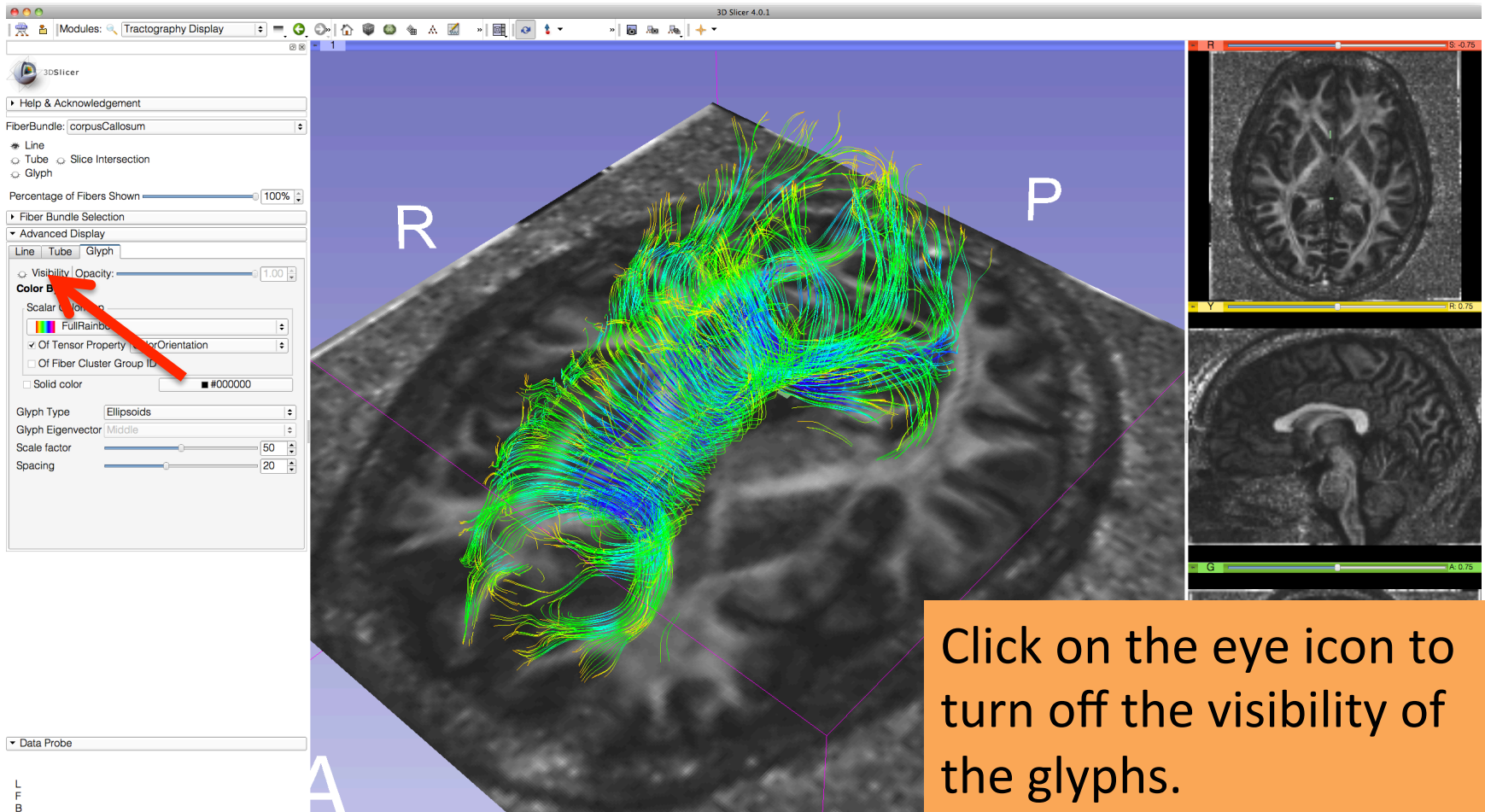
Tractography Results



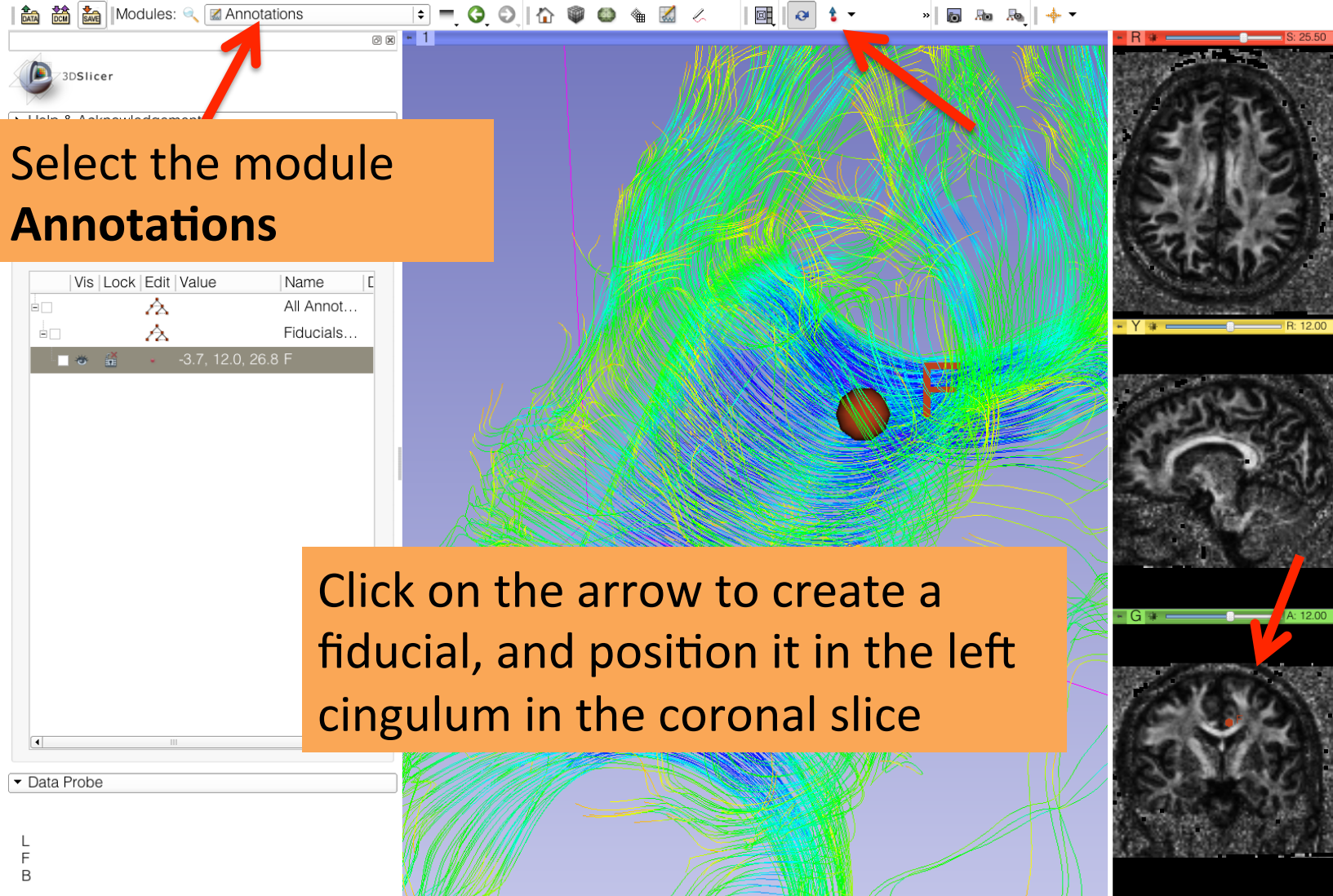
Tractography Results



Tractography Results



Fiducial Seeding



Select the module
Annotations

Click on the arrow to create a
fiducial, and position it in the left
cingulum in the coronal slice

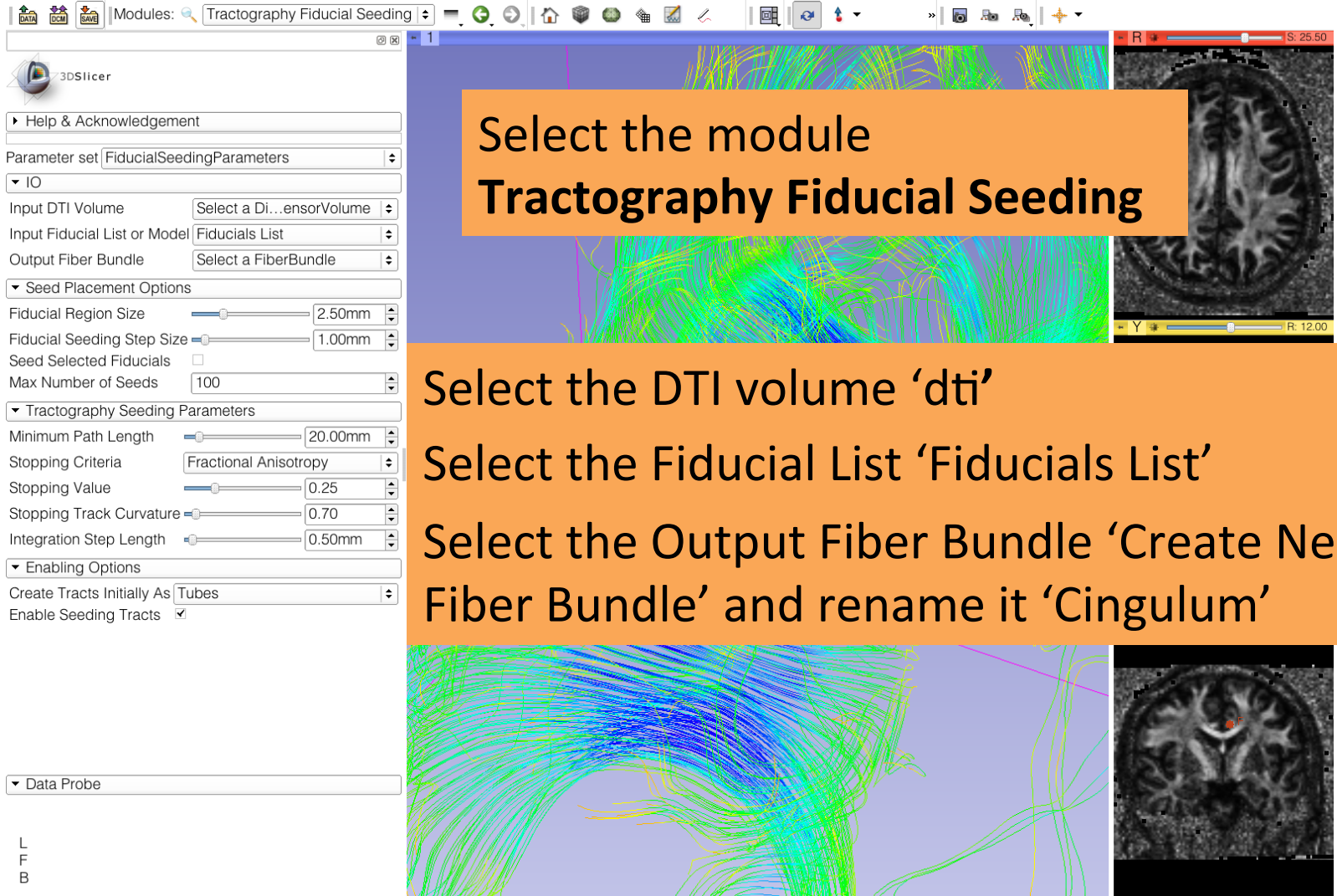
Fiducial Seeding

Change the name of the fiducial to 'LeftCingulum'

The screenshot displays the 3D Slicer interface. The main window shows a brain with fiber-like streamlines in various colors (green, blue, yellow). A red sphere, representing a fiducial, is placed on the brain. The text 'LeftC' is overlaid in red next to the sphere. On the right, three orthogonal MRI slices (axial, sagittal, and coronal) are visible. The top slice is labeled 'R' and 'S: 25.50'. The middle slice is labeled 'Y' and 'R: 12.00'. The bottom slice is labeled 'G' and 'A: 12.00'. The bottom slice also has a red dot labeled 'LeftCingulum'. In the bottom left corner, the letters 'L', 'F', and 'B' are stacked vertically. The left sidebar shows a table of annotations and fiducials.

Vis	Lock	Edit	Value	Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		All Annot...
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Fiducials...
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-3.7, 12.0, 26.8	LeftCing...

Fiducial Seeding

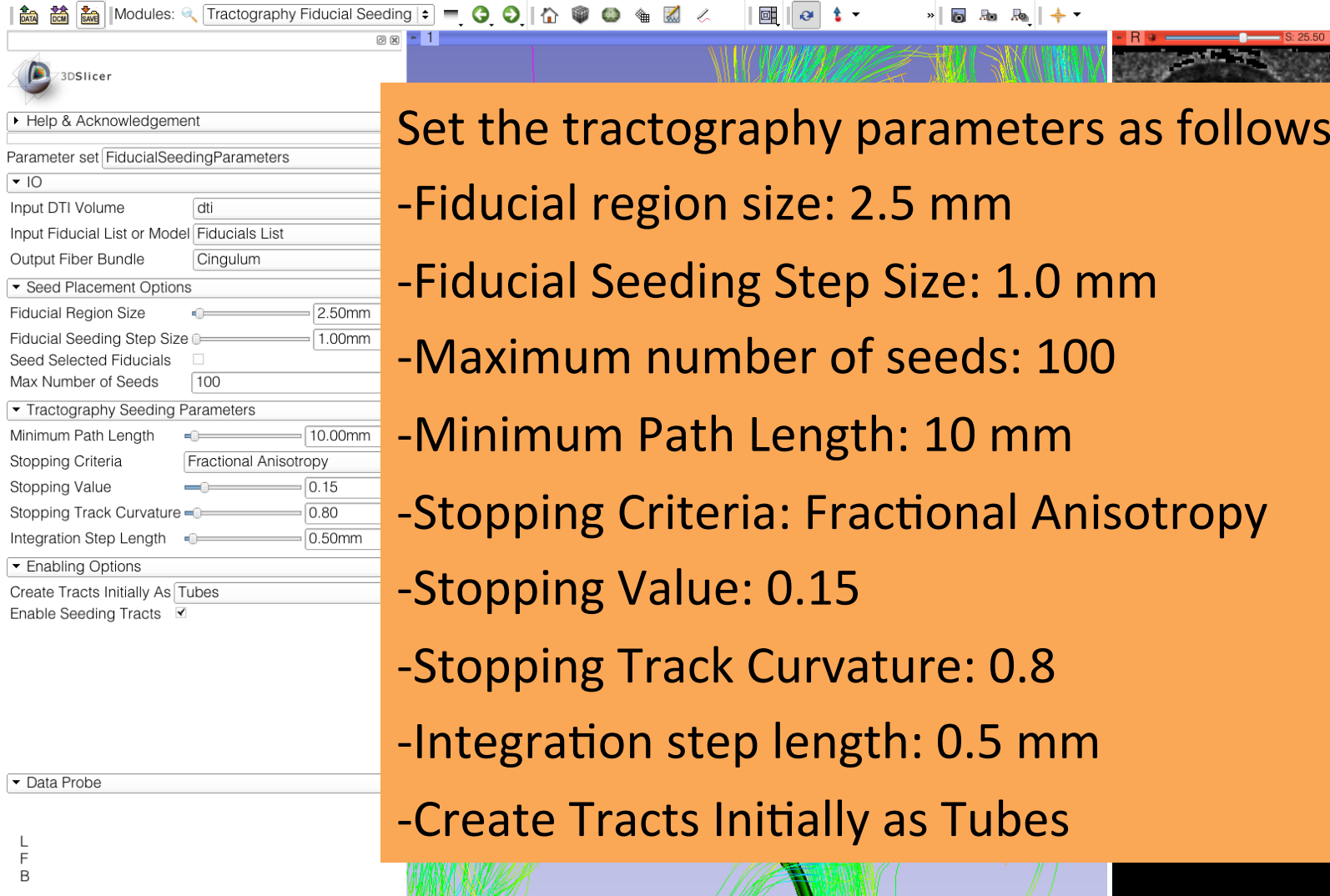


Select the module
Tractography Fiducial Seeding

Select the DTI volume 'dti'
Select the Fiducial List 'Fiducials List'
Select the Output Fiber Bundle 'Create New Fiber Bundle' and rename it 'Cingulum'

L
F
B

Fiducial Seeding

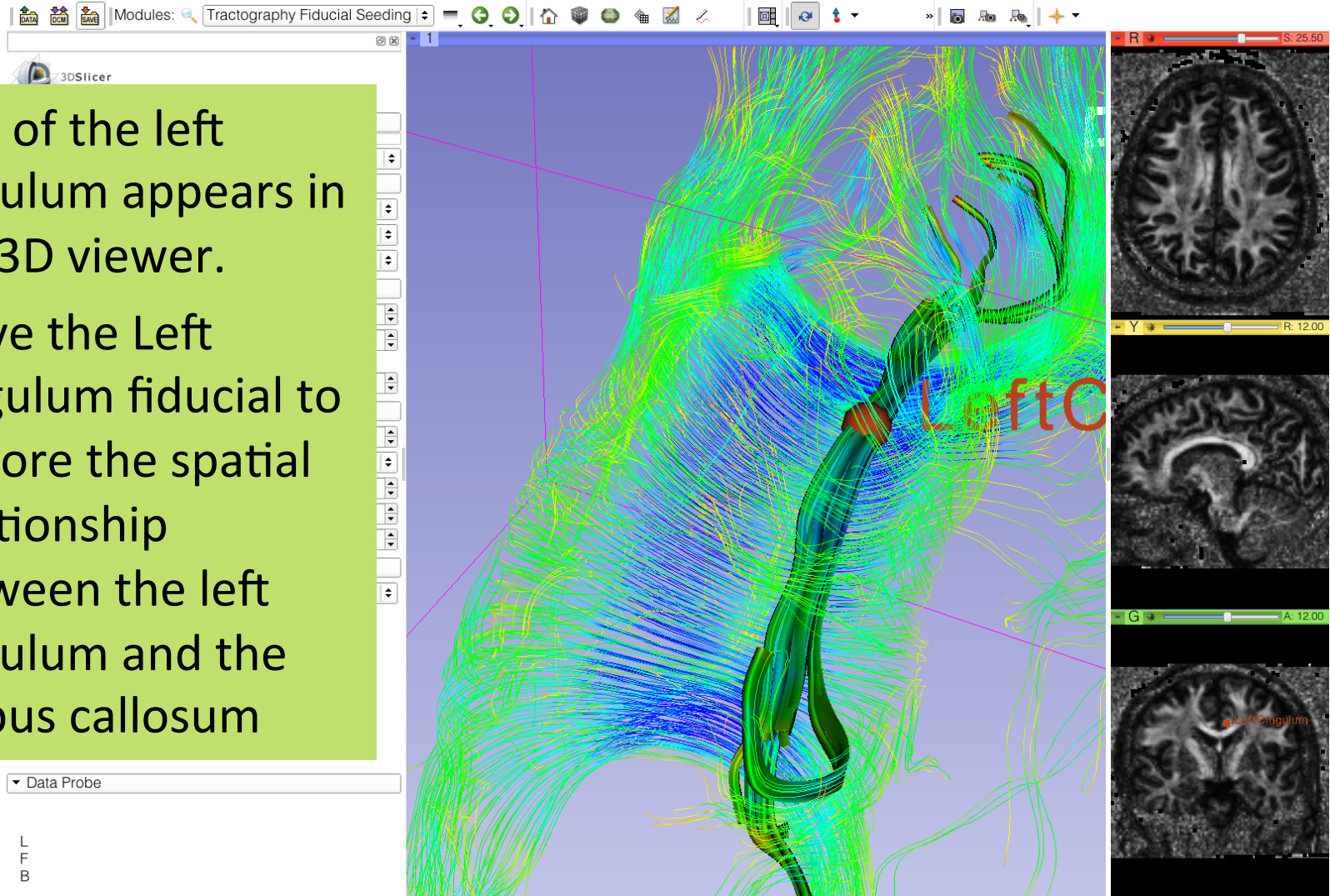


Set the tractography parameters as follows:

- Fiducial region size: 2.5 mm
- Fiducial Seeding Step Size: 1.0 mm
- Maximum number of seeds: 100
- Minimum Path Length: 10 mm
- Stopping Criteria: Fractional Anisotropy
- Stopping Value: 0.15
- Stopping Track Curvature: 0.8
- Integration step length: 0.5 mm
- Create Tracts Initially as Tubes

Fiducial Seeding

Part of the left cingulum appears in the 3D viewer.
Move the Left Cingulum fiducial to explore the spatial relationship between the left cingulum and the corpus callosum



Fiducial Seeding

Click on the arrow icon to create a new fiducial, and position it in the right cingulum area.

Change the name of the new fiducial to 'Right Cingulum' in the Annotations module

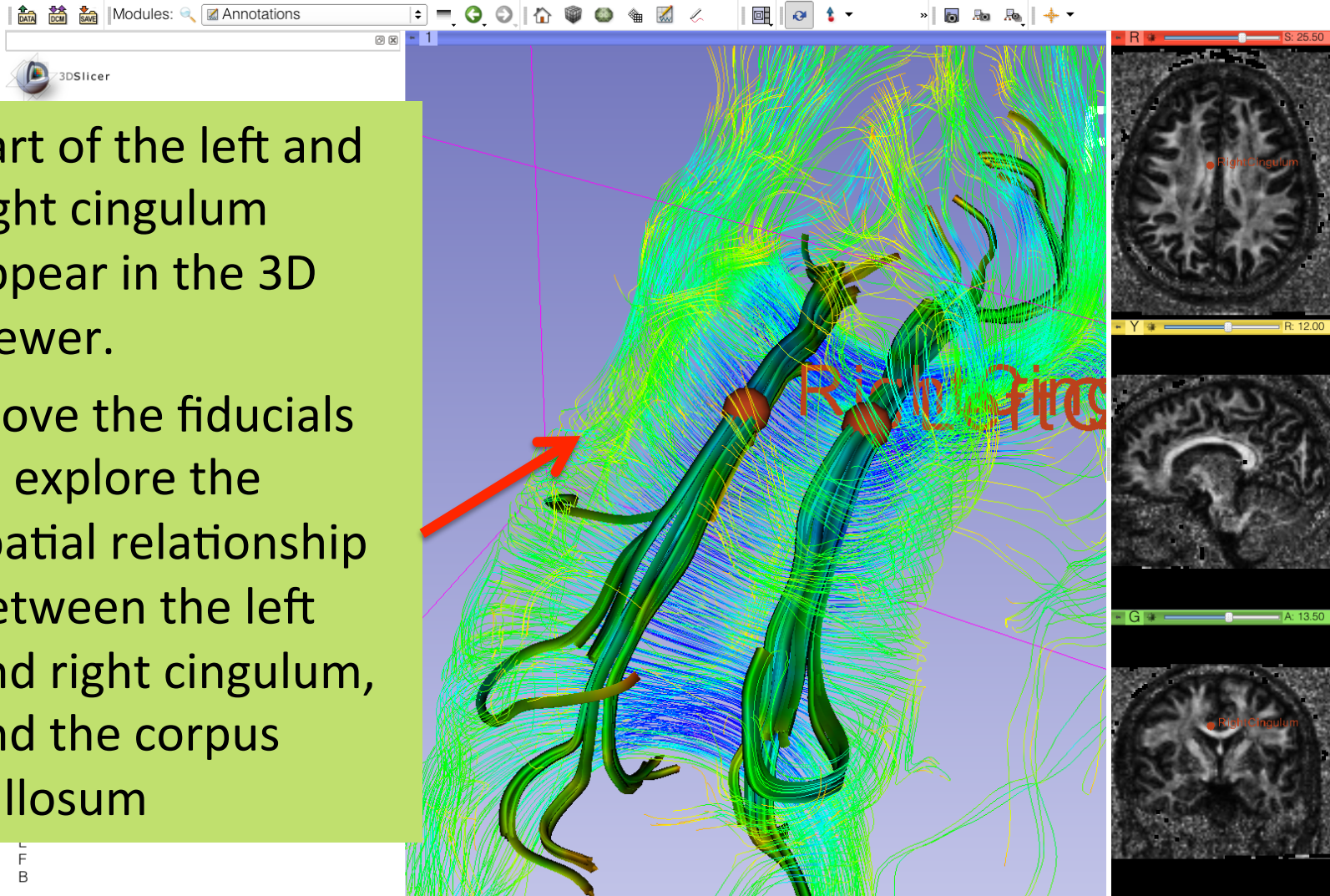
Vis	Lock	Edit	Value	Name	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		All Annot...	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Fiducials...	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-3.7, 12.0, 26.8	LeftCing...	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.5, 12.9, 24.9	RightCin...	

L
F
B

Fiducial Seeding

Part of the left and right cingulum appear in the 3D viewer.

Move the fiducials to explore the spatial relationship between the left and right cingulum, and the corpus callosum



Fiducial Seeding

Click on the arrow icon to create a new fiducial, and position it in the 3D viewer

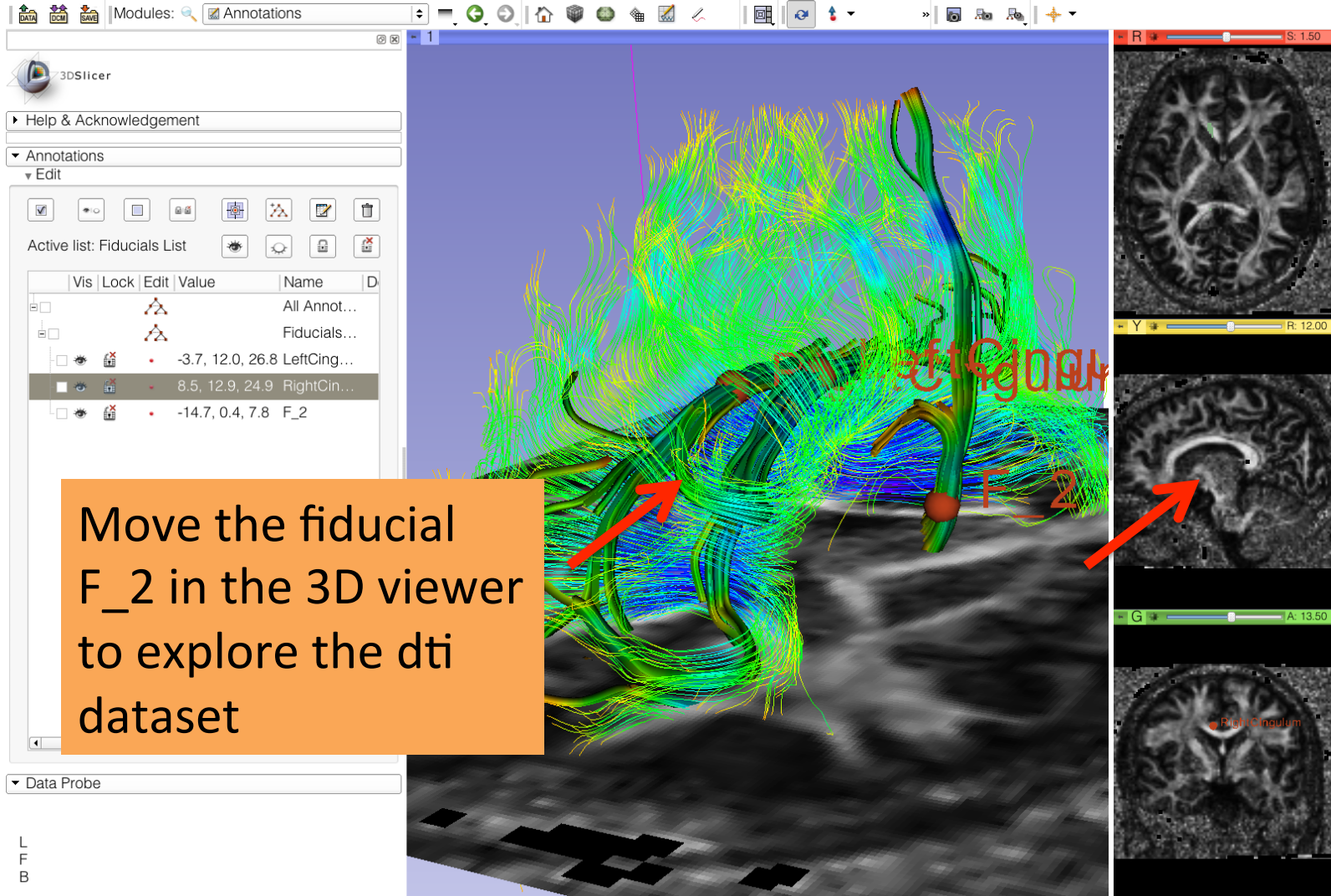
8.5, 12.9, 24.9 RightCin...
-14.7, 0.4, 7.8 F_2

Data Probe

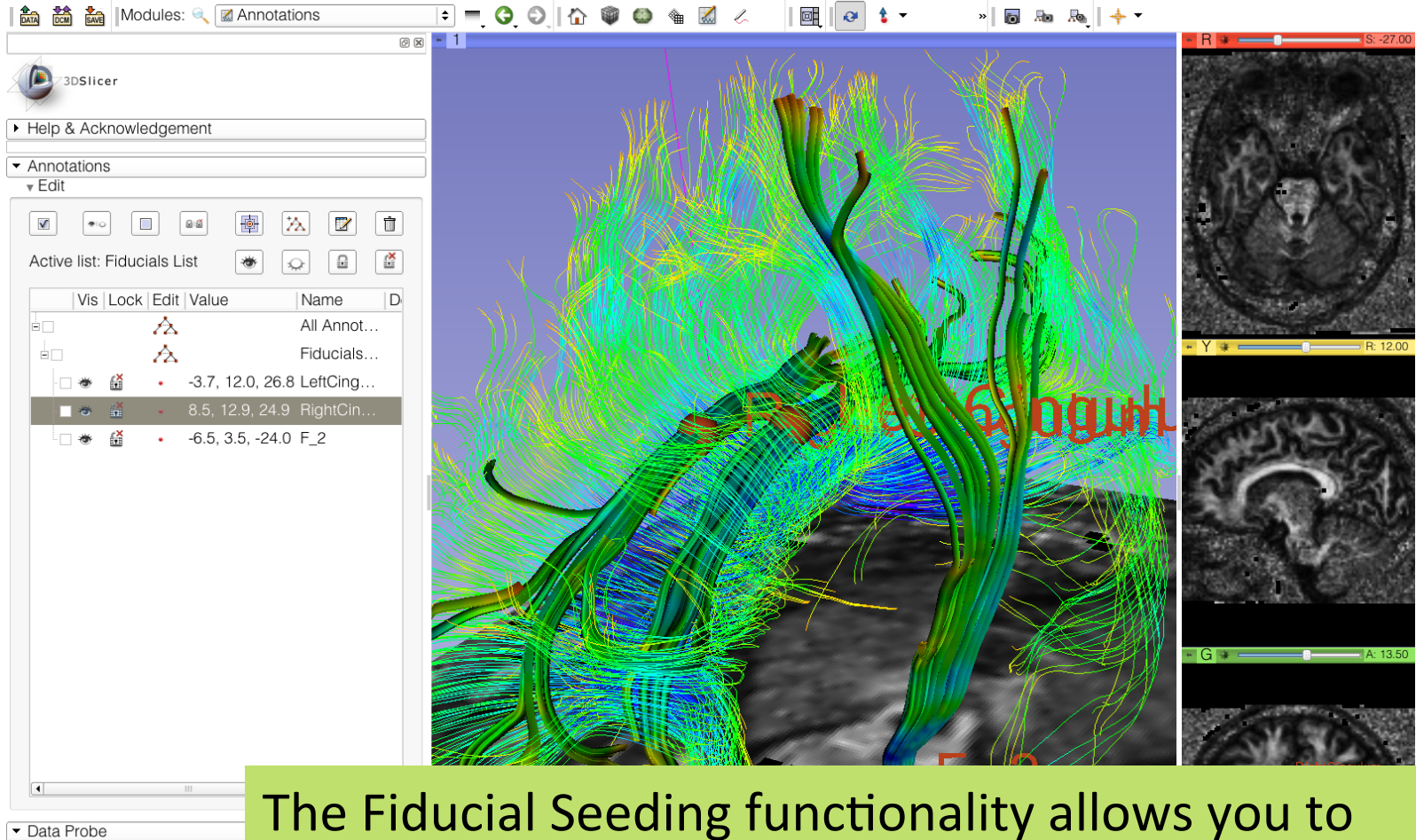
L
F
B

RightCinulum

Fiducial Seeding



Tractography 'on-the-fly'



The Fiducial Seeding functionality allows you to do tractography 'on-the-fly' to explore white matter structures interactively

DTI Analysis

Select the module Data to display the list of elements that have been generated in this tutorial

3DSlicer

Modules: Data

Help & Acknowledgement

Display & Modify Scene

Nodes

- Scene
 - View
 - Default Scene Camera
 - dwi
 - dti
 - baseline
 - baseline-label
 - trace
 - fa
 - corpusCallosum
 - All Annotations
 - LeftCingulum
 - Fiducials List
 - Cingulum
 - RightCingulum
 - F_2
 - SceneViewToplevelHierarchyNode
 - Master Scene View

Scene Model: Transform

- Display MRML ID's
- Show Hidden nodes

Filter:

Load & Add Scenes Or Individual Datasets

Data Probe

L
F
B

R
S: -27.00

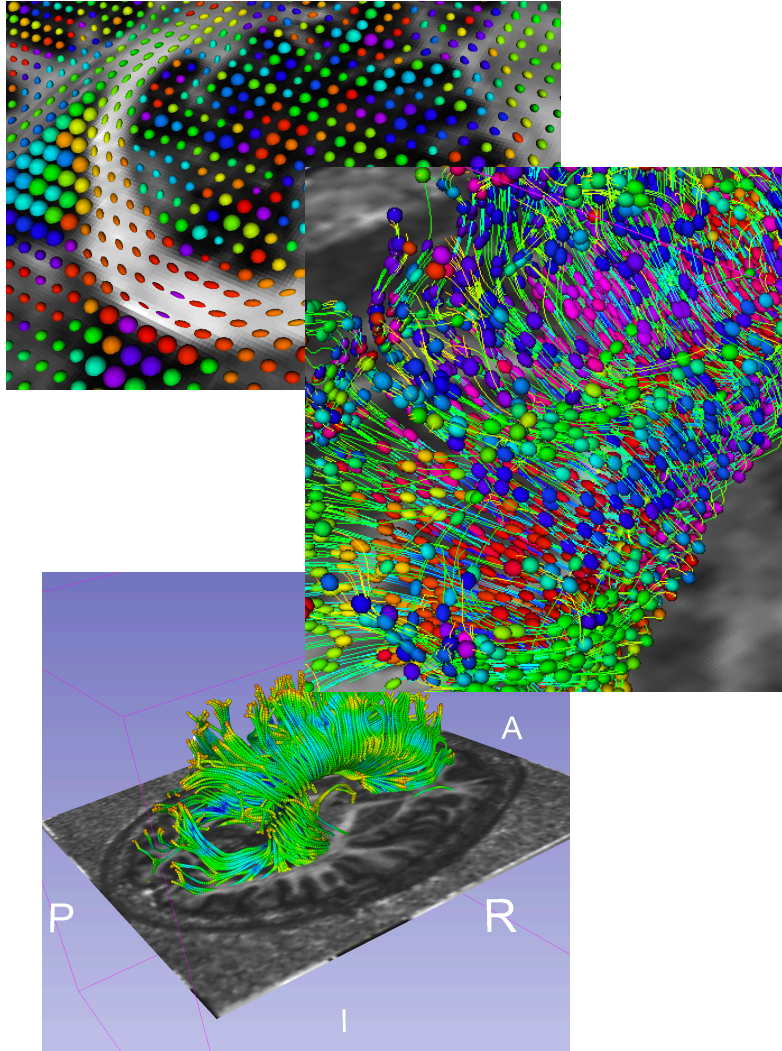
Y
R: 12.00

G
A: 13.50

Right Cingulum

F_2

Conclusion



This tutorial guided you through the different steps of a Diffusion MR Analysis pipeline, from tensor estimation to 3D tracts visualization, for exploring and studying the brain white matter pathways.

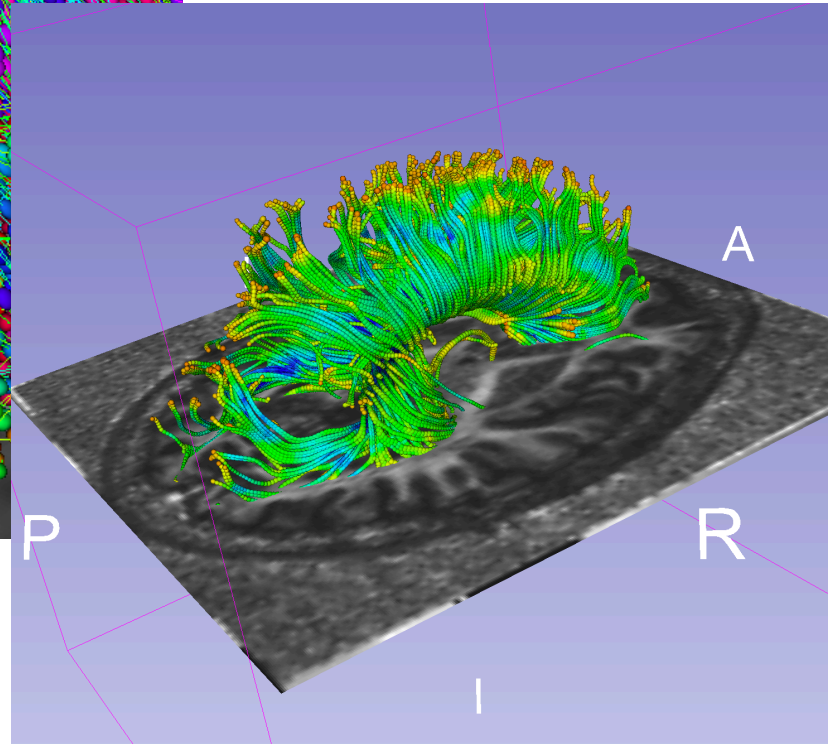
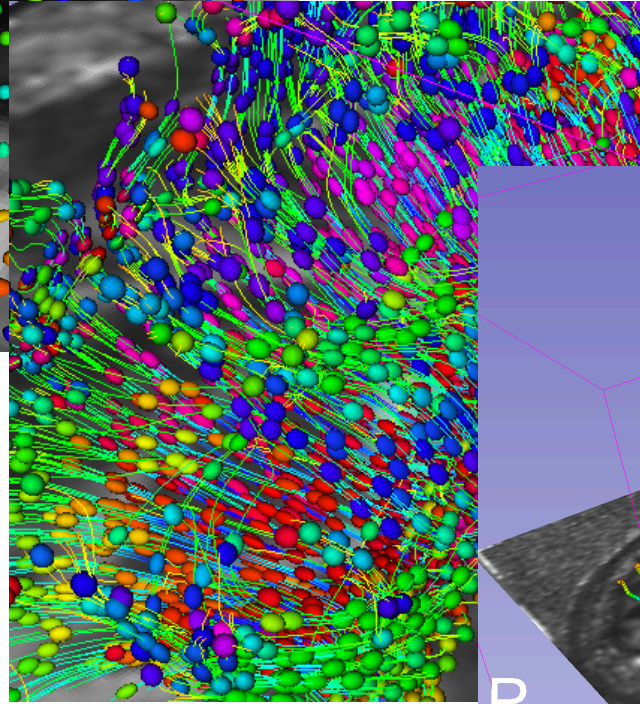
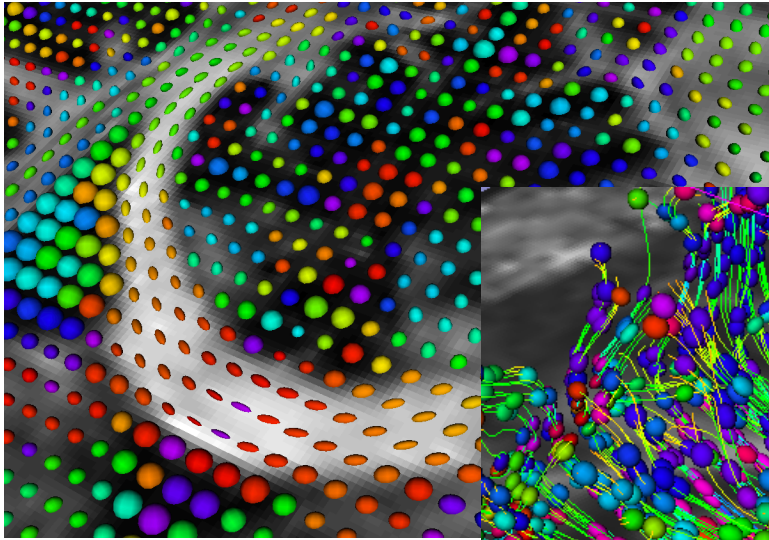
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NIH U54EB005149



Neuroimage Analysis Center
NIH P41RR013218



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