

Infra-slow brain dynamics as a marker for cognitive function and decline

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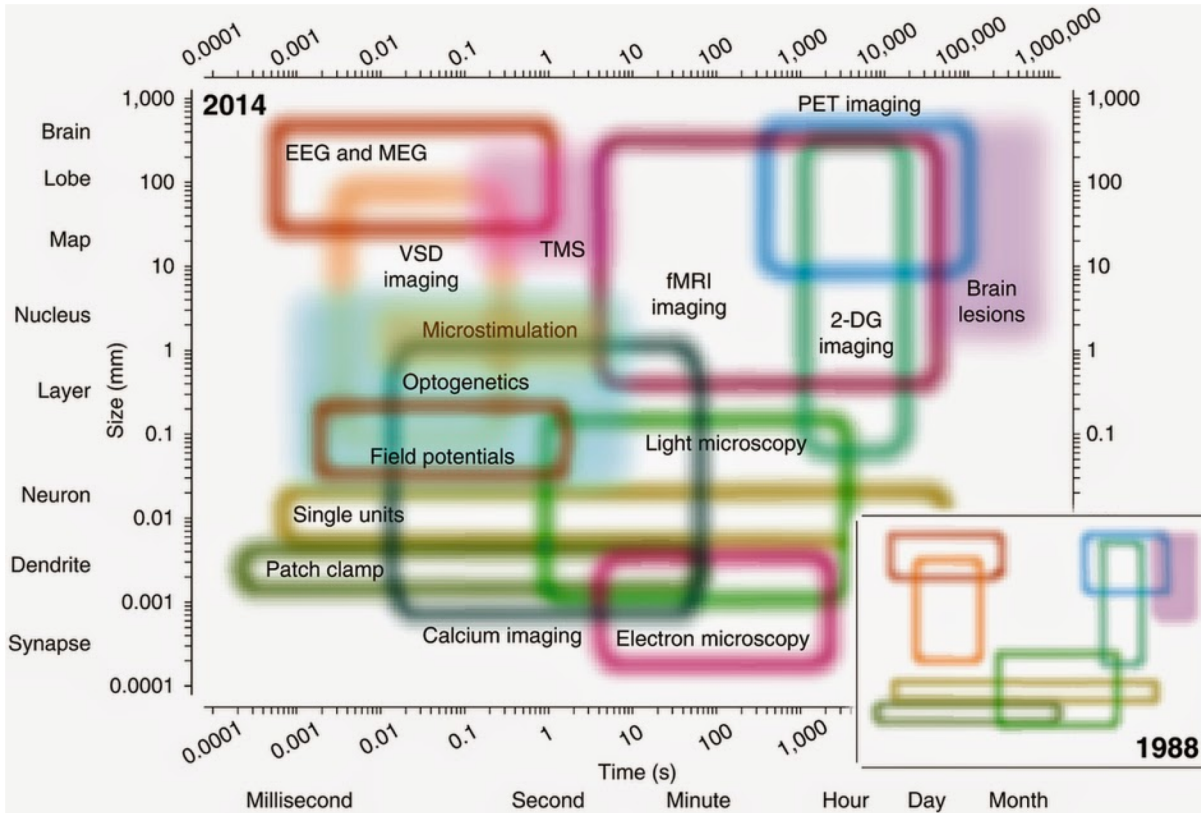
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Brain activity: Many scales





How relevant are **slow** (<1 Hz) and **infra-slow** (<0.1 Hz) **fMRI brain dynamics** for human **cognition** and **behavior**?

Gaussian Process Factor Analysis (GPFA)

Technique for simultaneously denoising and extracting smooth, low-dimensional dynamics at characteristic timescales

Yu et al, NeurIPS, 2009

$\mathbf{y}_{:,t} \in \mathbb{R}^{q \times 1}$ high-dimensional fMRI data

$\mathbf{x}_{:,t} \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times 1}$ low-dimensional GPFA latent components ($p < q$)

$\mathbf{y}_{:,t} | \mathbf{x}_{:,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}_{:,t} + \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{R})$ linear-Gaussian relationship

where \mathbf{C} weight matrix

$\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{R}^{q \times 1}$, mean of each fMRI series

and $\mathbf{R} \in \mathbb{R}^{q \times q}$ independent variances

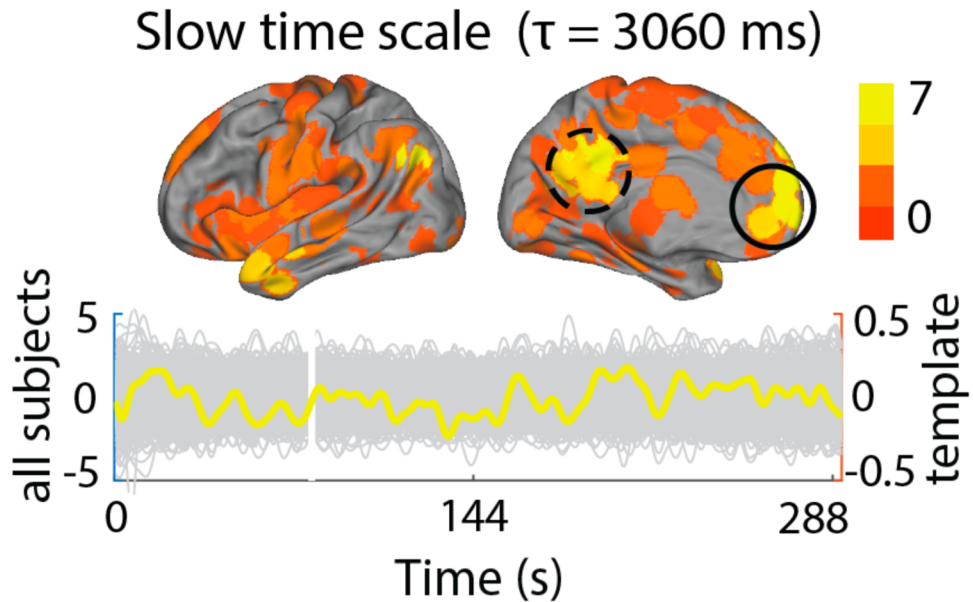
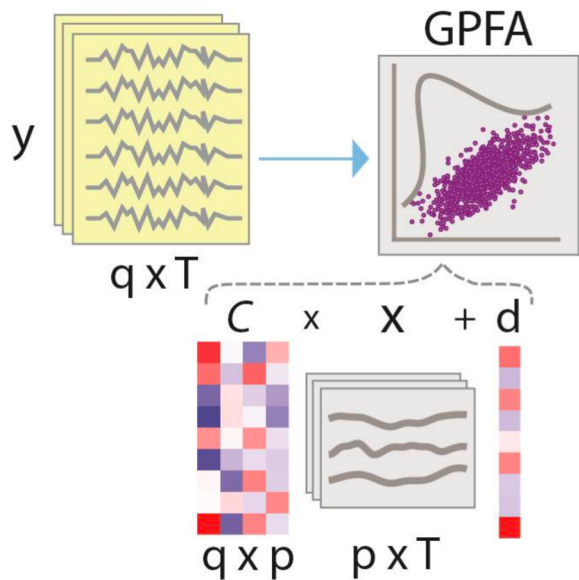
$\mathbf{x}_{i,:} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{K}_i)$ GPFA latent dimensions, with

$\mathbf{K}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{T \times T}$ temporal covariance being

$\mathbf{K}_i(t_1, t_2) \propto \exp\left(-\frac{(t_1 - t_2)^2}{2\tau_i^2}\right)$ a squared exponential function

$\theta = \{\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{R}, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_p\}$ GPFA parameters learnt via Expectation Maximization [4]

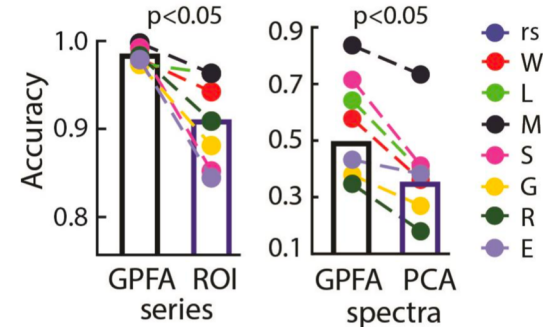
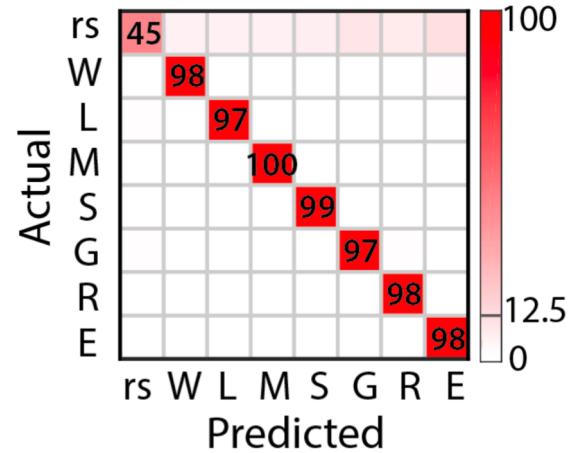
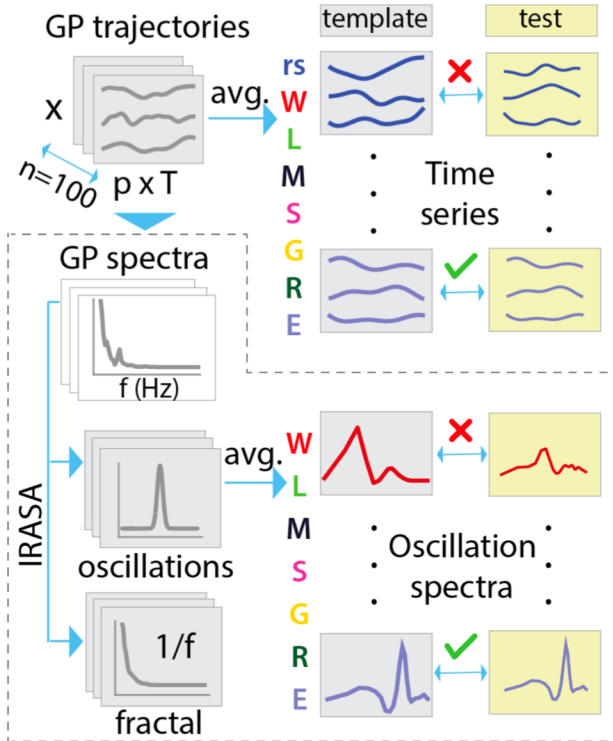
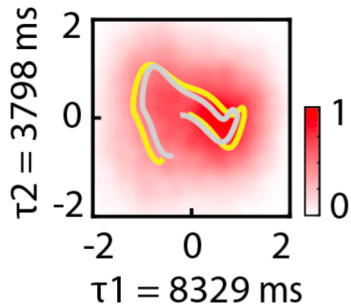
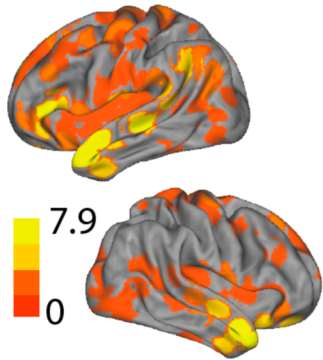
GPFA Latents: Slow dynamics and Spatial modes



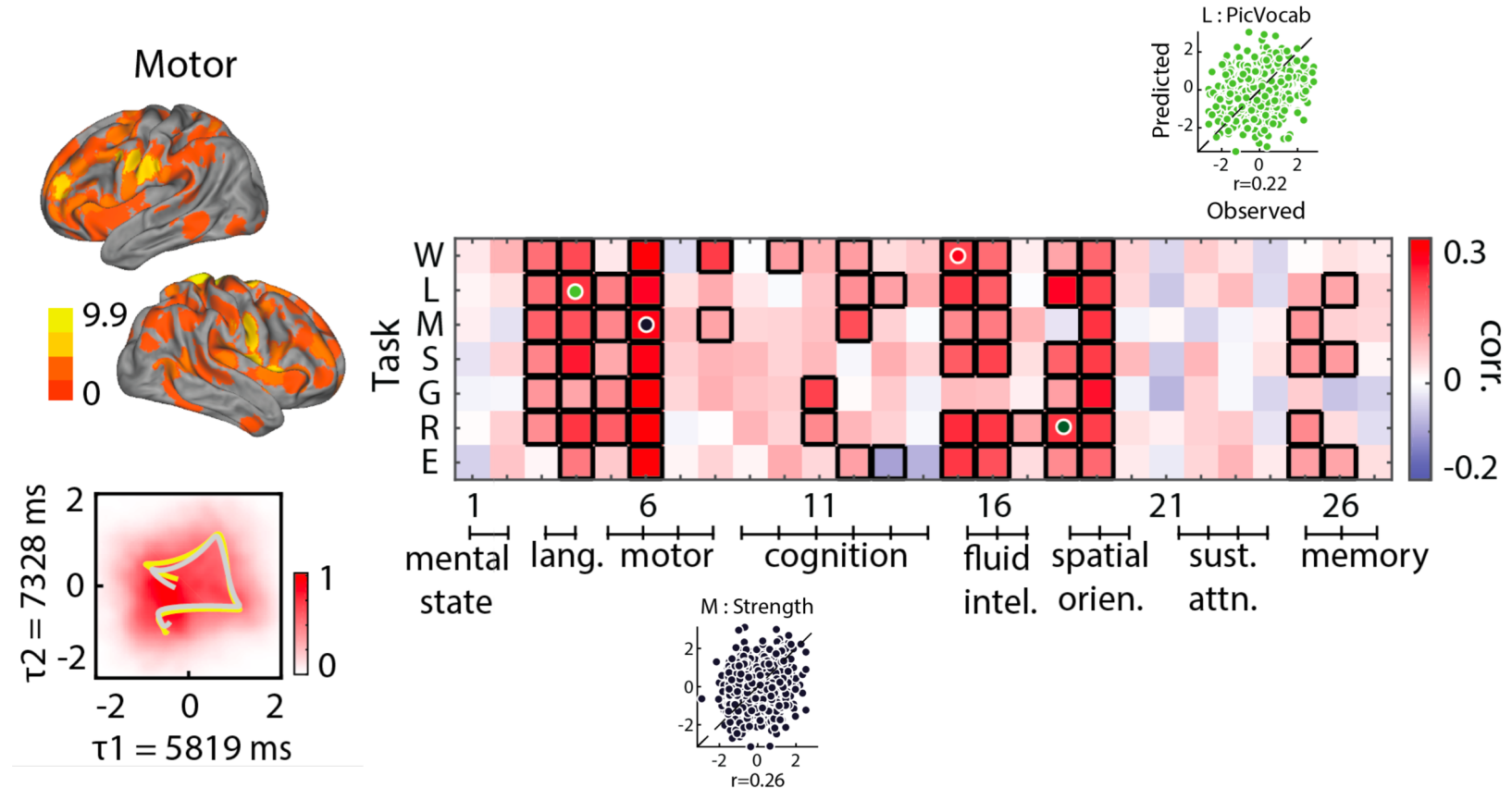
N=8000 fMRI scans from HCP database

Slow trajectories characterize cognitive states

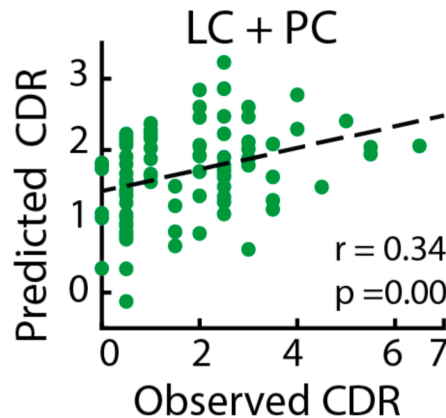
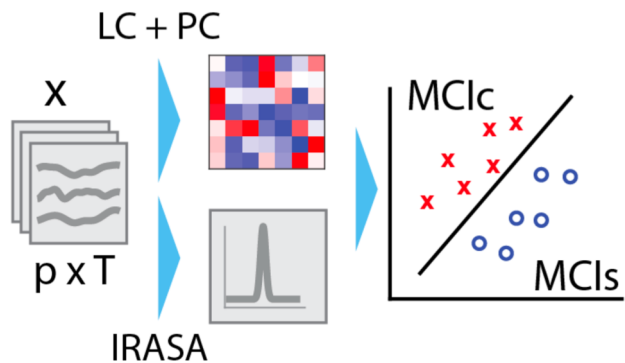
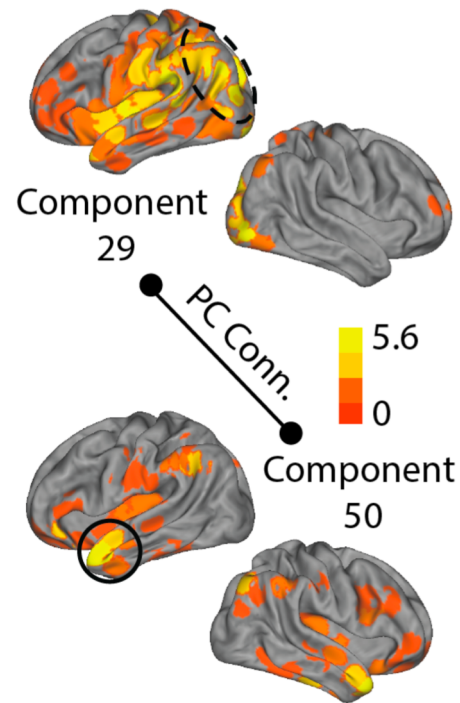
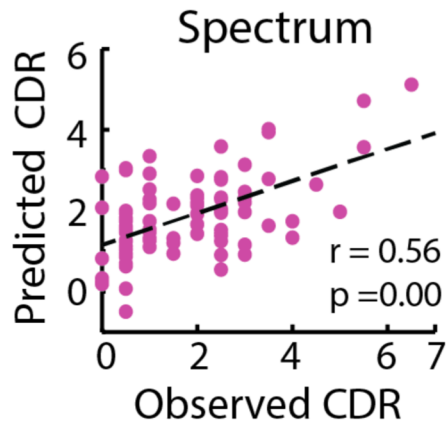
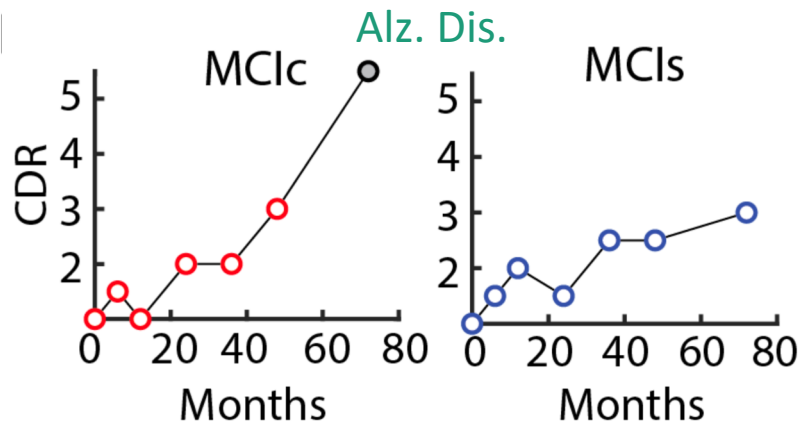
Language



Slow latents predict cognitive score variations



Slow latents mark cognitive decline



Data source: ADNI

Acknowledgments



Poster #191

