

Probabilistic Logic for Coordinate-Based Meta-Analysis of Functional Segregation in the Brain

Majd Abdallah, Valentin Iovene, Demian Wassermann

▶ To cite this version:

Majd Abdallah, Valentin Iovene, Demian Wassermann. Probabilistic Logic for Coordinate-Based Meta-Analysis of Functional Segregation in the Brain. OHBM 2021 - Organization of Human Brain Mapping, Jun 2021, Virtual, France. hal-03266180

HAL Id: hal-03266180

https://hal.inria.fr/hal-03266180

Submitted on 21 Jun 2021

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Probabilistic Logic for Coordinate-Based Meta-Analysis of Functional Segregation in the Brain

Poster No:
2529
Submission Type:
Abstract Submission
Authors:
Majd Abdallah ¹ , Valentin Iovene ² , Demian Wassermann ²
Institutions:
¹ INRIA, Palaiseau, France, ² INRIA, Palaiseau, Ile-de-France
First Author:
Majd Abdallah
INRIA
Palaiseau, France
Co-Author(s):
Valentin lovene
INRIA
Palaiseau, Ile-de-France
Demian Wassermann
INRIA
Palaiseau, Ile-de-France

Introduction:

Accurately mapping cognitive processes to distinct brain regions [1-3] requires meta-analytic synthesis of neuroimaging databases [4-6], which have become crucial to human brain mapping. However, current meta-analytic query systems are limited to expressions of already known facts, which precludes the generation of new knowledge about functional segregation in the brain. A novel framework using a probabilistic logic programming tool called NeuroLang overcomes this shortcoming, enabling an expressively-rich formalism of functional segregation queries in a natural language syntax, while endowing results with probabilities of them being true.

Here, we leverage the expressive power of NeuroLang to study the functional segragation in the posterior cingulate cortex (PCC). A central node in the default mode network [8], the PCC is widely known to subserve internally-directed cognitive processes [9]. However, recent evidence suggests that this region is associated with disparate cognitive processes [5,9], with the dorsal PCC involved in cognitive control and ventral PCC supporting internally-directed cognition. The approach showcased in this study provides a tool that can validate

findings and enable future investigations into uncharted brain regions.

Methods:

We use NeuroLang, a domain-specific probabilistic logic programming language [7], able to express complex reverse inference queries on CBMA databases. Reverse inference asks which terms, generally associated with cognitive processes, are most probably associated with a given activation pattern. We use the DiFuMo functional parcellation [10] to define two subregions of the PCC. For the CBMA database, we use NeuroQuery [3]. NeuroQuery calculates term-to-study associations from the full text of studies and is well-suited for reverse inference.

Peak activation coordinates and term-to-study associations reported by studies in the database are encoded in NeuroLang, alongside DiFuMo regions. Predicate logic allows us to represent this knowledge, using predicates such as TermAssociation(visual, 18183754), that encodes that study 18183754 is associated with the term 'visual'. Queries on this program can be expressed and used to infer new knowledge.

Solving a reverse inference query is done by estimating conditional probabilities P[TermAssociation(t, s) I Q] of term t being associated with study s, given a query Q over CBMA data. To differentiate function across PCC subregions, we define Q as a segregation query that selects studies reporting activations in a PCC subregions but not in the other one (i.e. segregating the other component). More formally, this is written as P[TermAssociation(t, s) I RegionReported(vPCC, s) \(\times\) ¬RegionReported(dPCC, s)] where '¬' is the logic negation operator. This is done for the vPCC, segregating the dPCC, and vice-versa. We run this query and analyse the resulting probabilities to identify cognitive functions most probably associated with each subregion, while performing subsampling of all NeuroQuery studies to derive empirical probability distributions(Fig. 2).

Results:

Consistent with recent evidence [9], our results suggest differential involvements of d-/v PCC in cognition(Fig. 2) Particularly, terms generally associated with "Cognitive Control" are more likely to appear in studies that report only dPCC and not vPCC activations. In contrast, terms associated with internally-directed cognitive processes, such as "Self Reference", are more likely to appear in studies reporting only vPCC and not dPCC activations. A code to replicate the findings can be found in [11].

Conclusions:

In this study, we used probabilistic first-order logic to assess the functional segregation in the PCC, with findings supporting recent evidence of differential roles for d-/v PCC. Through this methodological approach, we hope to empower the cognitive neuroscience community with an expressive and powerful language that can aid in exploring and developing new hypotheses of brain-behavior relationships.

Modeling and Analysis Methods:

Methods Development 1

Neuroanatomy, Physiology, Metabolism and Neurotransmission:

Anatomy and Functional Systems

Cortical Anatomy and Brain Mapping ²

Neuroinformatics and Data Sharing:

Databasing and Data Sharing

Workflows

Keywords:

FUNCTIONAL MRI

Informatics

Meta- Analysis

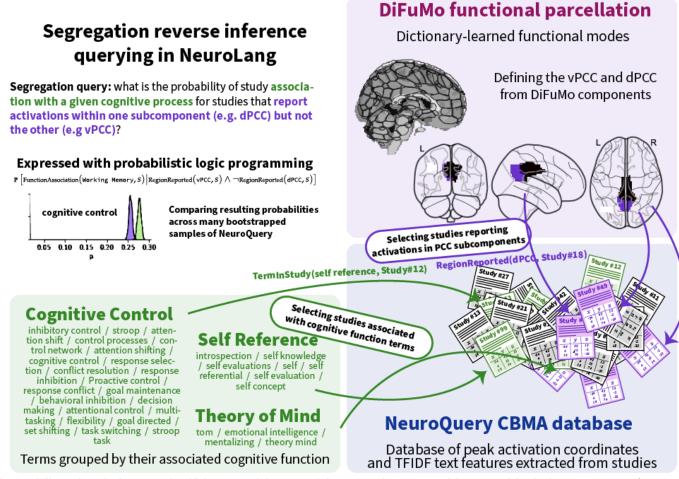
Open-Source Code

Open-Source Software

Workflows

Other - Coordinate-based meta-analysis

Graphical Abstract: Application Example
Using NeuroLang to differientiate functions of the vPCC and dPCC
through meta-analytical reverse inference

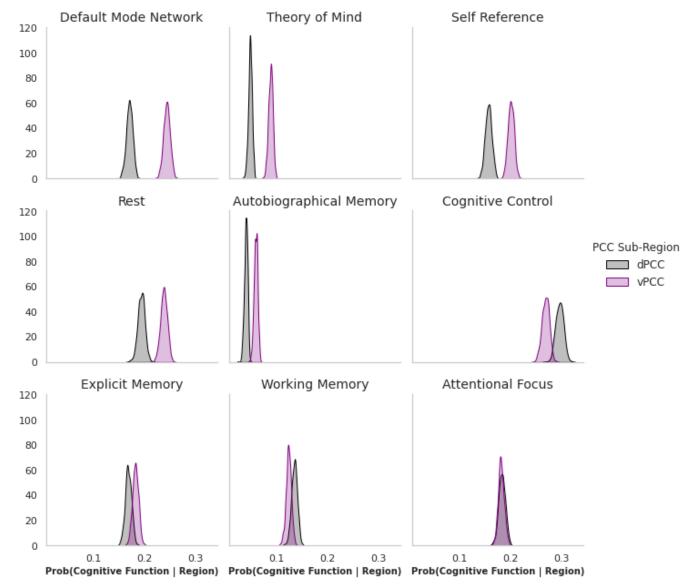


(https://files.aievolution.com/prd/hbm2101/abstracts/abs_2410/2021-01-ohbm-graphical-abstract-01.png)

·A graphical abstract of the study describing its methodology

¹¹² Indicates the priority used for review

Functional Segregation of dPCC and vPCC Sorted by Approximate Evidence Amount of Segregation (Histograms across 1,000 Random Splits (split size 80%) of 13,881 Articles from NeuroQuery)



(https://files.aievolution.com/prd/hbm2101/abstracts/abs_2410/facet_plot_histograms.png)

·Results of the reverse inference segregation query showing approximate evidence amount of functional segregation between dorsal and ventral PCC across disparate cognitive domains

My abstract is being submitted as a Software Demonstration.

No

Please indicate below if your study was a "resting state" or "task-activation" study.

Other

Healthy subjects only or patients (note that patient studies may also involve healthy subjects):

Healthy subjects

Was any human subjects research approved by the relevant Institutional Review Board or ethics panel? NOTE: Any human subjects studies without IRB approval will be automatically rejected.

Not applicable

Was any animal research approved by the relevant IACUC or other animal research panel? NOTE: Any animal studies without IACUC approval will be automatically rejected.

Not applicable

Please indicate which methods were used in your research:

Other, Please specify - Coordinate-based meta-analysi and probabilistic first-order logic programming

For human MRI, what field strength scanner do you use?

If Other, please list - Not applicable

Which processing packages did you use for your study?

Other, Please list - Not applicable

Provide references using author date format

- [1] Andrews-Hanna, Jessica R et al. "The default network and self-generated thought: component processes, dynamic control, and clinical relevance." Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences vol. 1316,1 (2014): 29-52. doi:10.1111/nyas.12360
- [8] Buckner RL, Andrews-Hanna JR, Schacter DL. The brain's default network: anatomy, function, and relevance to disease. Ann N Y Acad Sci. 2008 Mar;1124:1-38. doi: 10.1196/annals.1440.011. PMID: 18400922.
- [2] Bzdok, Danilo et al. "Subspecialization in the human posterior medial cortex." NeuroImage vol. 106 (2015): 55-71. doi:10.1016/j.neuroimage.2014.11.009
- [10] Dadi, K. et al (2020). 'Fine-Grain Atlases of Functional Modes for FMRI Analysis'. NeuroImage 221 (November): 117126. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2020.117126.
- [3] Dixon ML, et al. Heterogeneity within the frontoparietal control network and its relationship to the default and dorsal attention networks [published correction appears in Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2018 Mar 12;:]. Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, USA 2018;115(7):E1598-E1607. doi:10.1073/pnas.1715766115
- [6] Dockès, Jérôme et al. (2020). 'NeuroQuery, Comprehensive Meta-Analysis of Human Brain Mapping'. ELife 9 (March): e53385. https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.53385.
- [7] Iovene, V et al. (2021). 'Complex Coordinate-Based Meta-Analysis with Probabilistic Programming'. Association for the Advancement on Artificial Intelligence 2021, in press https://hal.inria.fr/hal-03036125.
- [5] Laird AR et al. BrainMap: the social evolution of a human brain mapping database. Neuroinformatics. 2005;3(1):65-78. doi: 10.1385/ni:3:1:065. PMID: 15897617.
- [9] Leech, R. "The role of the posterior cingulate cortex in cognition and disease." Brain: A Journal of Neurology vol. 137,Pt 1 (2014): 12-32. doi:10.1093/brain/awt162

[4] Yarkoni T et al. Large-scale automated synthesis of human functional neuroimaging data. Nature Methods. 2011;8(8):665-670. Published 2011 Jun 26. doi:10.1038/nmeth.1635

[11] https://github.com/NeuroLang/meta-functional-connectivity /PCC_functional_specialization_example_Difumo_ROI.py