rs-fMRI analysis on patients treated with trans-cranial Magnetic Resonance guided Focused Ultrasound Surgery (tcMRgFUS): preliminary results

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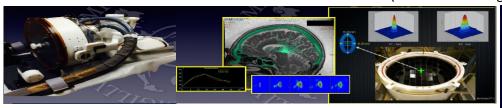






tcMRgFUS & Essential Tremor

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)

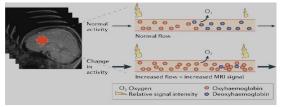




tcMRgFUS offers an incisionless approach to treat movement disorders like Essential Tremor.
Essential Tremor interfers with main daily activities such as: eating, drinking, writing, typing, personal hygiene...

fMRI Analysis(ICA) & Method

Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) is a safe and noninvasive MRI technique, used to estimate and localize **neuronal activation** in the gray matter. This technique provides detailed information about the **metabolic** and **functional processes** of the human brain.



Voxel time courses

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Independent Component Analysis (ICA): starting from the registered signal it allows to extract the original spatial and temporal sources (time course), exploiting the hypothesis of statistical independence and non-gaussianity of the sources.



MELODIC

Multivariate Exploratory Linear Optimised Decomposition into Independent Components

Fifteen patients with indication for functional neurosurgery and evidence of medication-refractory disease were enrolled



10-minutes rs-fMRI before treatment



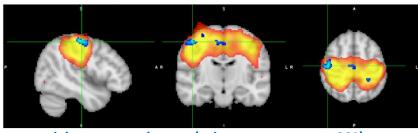
tcMRgFUS treatment



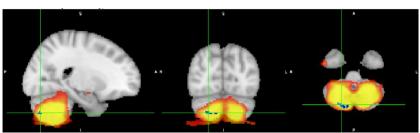
10-minutes rs-fMRI six months after treatment

RESULTS

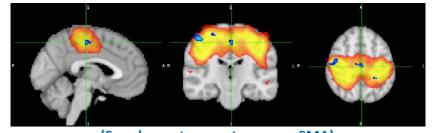
Increased resting state functional connectivity in patients with essential tremor undergoing left thalamotomy using high intensity focused ultrasound guided by MRI in:



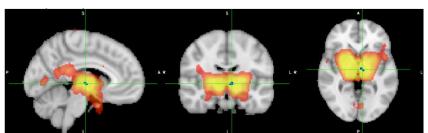
right precentral gyrus (primary motor area, M1)



Crus II of the right cerebellar hemisphere



(Supplementary motor areas, SMA)



left thalamus

CONCLUSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES

We have observed that all the networks, where an increased functional connectivity was found after the tcMRgFUS treatment, belong to the extrapyramidal circuits responsible for controlling the voluntary movements of the contralateral limb to that treated

The data obtained, for a correct interpretation, must be correlated with the results of the clinical evaluations

These analyses will be applied in a predictive way during the planning of the tcMRgFUS treatments and could allow the temporal optimization



