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► **To cite this version:**

Gilad Liberman, Yoram Louzoun, Olivier Colliot, Dafna Bashat. T 1 mapping, AIF and Pharmacokinetic Parameter Extraction from Dynamic Contrast Enhancement MRI Data. MICCAI Workshop on Multimodal Brain Image Analysis MBIA 2011, 2011, Toronto, Canada. pp.76 - 83, 10.1007/978-3-642-24446-9_10 . hal-01439120

HAL Id: hal-01439120

<https://hal.inria.fr/hal-01439120>

Submitted on 18 Jan 2017

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T_1 mapping, AIF and Pharmacokinetic Parameter Extraction from Dynamic Contrast Enhancement MRI Data

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Abstract. Dynamic contrast enhanced (DCE) magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a sensitive, noninvasive technique for the assessment of microvascular properties of the tissue. Quantitative physiological parameters can be obtained using pharmacokinetic (PK) models that track contrast agents as it passes through the tissue vasculature. Such analysis usually requires prior knowledge of the voxels' T_1 values and of the Arterial Input Function (AIF). Therefore, relaxometry T_1 measurements are usually performed prior to contrast-agent injection and the AIF is manually or automatically extracted from the dynamic data. In this study, a method for a fully automatic analysis of DCE data for joint PK parameters, T_1 mapping and AIF extraction is proposed. Results are shown on simulated data compared to other methods and on data acquired from healthy subjects and patients with Glioblastoma who received anti-angiogenic therapy. The proposed method renders DCE analysis to be robust and easily applicable.

1 Introduction

Dynamic contrast enhancement (DCE) Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a noninvasive method that provides vasculature information about the tissue. This method was shown to be sensitive and often used as indicator to monitor response to anti-angiogenic drugs in several organs including the brain [1]. In DCE, repeated T_1 weighted images are acquired with high temporal resolution, during the administration of a contrast agent resulting in a signal intensity time curve $S_v(t)$, at each voxel. This dynamic information shows the rate at which tissue enhances, and afterwards, the rate at which contrast agent washes out. The time curve can be converted into a contrast agent concentration time curve $C(t)$ and using a pharmacokinetic (PK) model, several physiological parameters can be extracted, such as vessels permeability, the volumes of the vessel and the extra-vascular extra-cellular space.

In order to obtain the concentration time curve, a prior knowledge on the T_1 values within each voxel is needed. Therefore, a T_1 relaxometry experiment is performed prior to the DCE experiment. Inversion-recovery (IR) and saturation-recovery (SR) are the principal methods for T_1 measurements, yet their long acquisition times make them inapplicable for clinical use. Several alternative methods have been proposed for rapid and accurate measurement of the longitudinal relaxation time T_1 . A commonly used method is the variable nutation angle method, that use a collection of spoiled gradient echo (SPGR) images over a range of flip angles. Although this method allows quick T_1 determination, it requires additional scanning and often suffers from B_1 inhomogeneity, and errors result from inaccurate flip angle.

Following this stage, the $C(t)$ is fitted to a PK model. Several PK models have been proposed including the general kinetic model, Patlak model and Tofts model [13]. This study used the extended Tofts-Kety model [9]. Most of the models require an auxiliary Arterial Input Function (AIF), which is $C(t)$ in the artery feeding the examined voxels. The AIF is artery, patient and scan dependent. Several studies suggest using common population average AIF such as the one provided by [7]. The AIF can also be approximated by averaging several $C(t)$ s from voxels inside major arteries, which can be located manually or automatically. These approaches require that the scan time-resolution will be high enough for accurate AIF determination. Fit-based methods for extracting the AIF from $C(t)$ s of multiple regions have been recently reported [5, 12], where extraction of the AIF and PK parameters from the $C(t)$ s are performed alternately using an expectation-maximization like algorithm, which is prone to local-minima problems. Yang [12] has noted the advantage of calculating the AIF at a higher time resolution than the scanning one, while Fluckiger [5] addressed the same problem by fitting the extracted AIF into a parametric formulation. We suggest a direct search over a parametric formulation of the AIF, thus less dependent on start point and local minimas.

While previously reported methods fitted the model to the $C(t)$, the algorithm proposed in this study fits the model and a T_1 value to the signal ratio to baseline curve. This enables us to extract the T_1 values from the DCE data itself, thus not requiring additional scan for T_1 mapping. Furthermore, using the signal ratio to baseline curve as a standard of reference enables a fair comparison between different algorithms, whereas comparison based on the $C(t)$ curves adds additional variables and necessitate additional calculation which depends on the analysis software / algorithm, and complicates comparison. The incorporation of the T_1 value into the fitting scheme renders the problem non-linear.

Several algorithms have been suggested for fitting of the $C(t)$ in order to extract PK parameters given the AIF. Murase [2] has formulated the differential equations of the extended Tofts-Kety model into simple matrix multiplication, resulting in a very efficient extraction of parameters. However this method implicitly assumes that the AIF can be approximated by its discrete low time-resolution form, and indeed was found in our study to be inaccurate, especially in sensitive areas such as those with low Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR),

where the resulting inaccuracies are more pronounced. We propose a simple search over the non-linear term in the convolution formulation of the model. This enables the computation to be made in arbitrary time-resolution. We compare and evaluate our algorithm with Murase’s as well as common non-linear curve-fitting techniques, including Simplex Simulated Annealing and Fletcher-Levenberg-Marquardt algorithm [4, 3].

The following sections are organized as follows. Background and the proposed approach are presented in §2. The experiments and their results are discussed in §3 and the conclusions are given in §4.

2 Methods

2.1 Calculating the signal ratio to baseline curve

DCE MRI is usually acquired using a spoiled gradient echo (SPGR) sequence. The signal follows this equation [8]

$$S = M_0 \frac{(1 - E_1) \sin(\alpha)}{1 - E_1 \cos(\alpha)}. \quad (1)$$

where α is the flip angle, $E_1 = \exp(-TR/T_1)$ and M_0 includes the proton density, T_2 and T_2^* contributions and any fixed factor resulting from scanner settings. TR and FA are the repetition time and flip angle which are scan parameters and are fixed during the scan. The tissue’s T_1 value is changing during the experiment as a function of the contrast agent concentration $C(t)$:

$$\Delta R_1(t) = R_1(t) - R_{10} = r_1 \cdot C(t). \quad (2)$$

where $R_{10} = 1/T_1$ is the relaxation rate at baseline (without contrast agent), $R_1(t)$ is the relaxation at time t and r_1 is the relaxivity coefficient of the contrast agent.

$$\Xi = \frac{S(t)}{S_0} = \frac{(1 - E_{10})(1 - E_1(t) \cos(\alpha))}{(1 - E_1(t))(1 - E_{10} \cos(\alpha))}. \quad (3)$$

Where $E_1(t) = \exp(-TR \cdot R_1(t))$. The baseline value S_0 can be computed by averaging the signal before contrast agent administration. The M_0 term includes a multiplicative $\exp(-TE/T_2^*)$ term. Although T_2^* changes in the presence of contrast agent, its effect on the signal is negligible due to the low TE values used in SPGR sequences.

2.2 Extraction of the PK parameters and T_1 values

Given T_1 , $C(t)$ can be extracted from the signal ratio to baseline $\Xi(t)$ using equation (3). $C(t)$ can be modeled using the Extended Tofts-Kety model [9] by

$$\frac{d(C_t - v_p AIF_t)}{dt} = v_e k_{ep} AIF - k_{ep}(C_t - v_p AIF_t). \quad (4)$$

where AIF is the Arterial Input Function, the concentration of contrast agent in the feeding artery. The AIF is assumed to be the same for the whole analyzed volume of interest (VOI). k^{trans} and k_{ep} are the transfer rates between the blood plasma to the extra-vascular extra-cellular and back, respectively. v_e and v_p are the extra-vascular extra-cellular and the plasma relative volumes, respectively. The solution of the differential equation for $C(t)$ with initial conditions $AIF_0 = C_0 = 0$ was given by [9]

$$C(t) = k^{\text{trans}}(AIF(t) * \exp(-k_{\text{ep}}t)) + v_p AIF(t). \quad (5)$$

Where $*$ means convolution. The important pharmacokinetic parameter k^{trans} is equal to $v_e k_{\text{ep}}$. Following [2], integrating (4) leads to

$$C(t) = (k^{\text{trans}} + k_{\text{ep}}v_p) \int_0^t AIF(u)du - k_{\text{ep}} \int_0^t C(u)du + v_p AIF(t). \quad (6)$$

Discretizing, denote by \overrightarrow{SAIF} and \overrightarrow{SC} the cumulative sums of the AIF and the tissue contrast agent concentration curve, respectively, in the samples time points. The equation system resulting from (6) can thus be expressed in matrix form as

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{C} &= (\overrightarrow{SAIF} \quad -\overrightarrow{SC} \quad \overrightarrow{AIF}) \overrightarrow{X}^T. \\ \overrightarrow{X} &= (k^{\text{trans}} + k_{\text{ep}}v_p \quad k_{\text{ep}} \quad v_p) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

where vectors are columns and \cdot^T means transpose. Given the AIF, X can be extracted by minimizing the least squares error and the PK parameters k^{trans} , k_{ep} , v_e , v_p are approximated. Murase's method implicitly assumes that the AIF and the C_t s can be accurately approximated by the piecewise-linear curve induced by the data vectors. This might fail when the acquisition time-resolution is not high enough. Indeed, Murase's method was found to be inaccurate in our simulations and data for low SNR values. Therefore an alternative method, based on equation (5), is proposed in this study. Given the AIF and k_{ep} , the equation system can be formulated as

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{C} &= (\overrightarrow{AIF * \exp(k_{\text{ep}}u)} \quad \overrightarrow{AIF}) \overrightarrow{Y}^T. \\ \overrightarrow{Y} &= (k^{\text{trans}} \quad v_p) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

and solved similarly. The solution was compared to the solution given while fixing either k^{trans} or v_p for their minimal and maximal values, and the one with minimal error was selected. Finding the correct k_{ep} is found by exhaustive search, i.e. repeating the process for several values of k_{ep} (21 values, spaced non-uniformly in $[0, \frac{\max k^{\text{trans}}}{\min v_e} = \frac{2.2}{0.15} = 14.667] \text{min}^{-1}$).

We suggest finding T_1 by fitting to the signal ratio to baseline curve Ξ using exhaustive search in biological range (22 values spaced uniformly in $[300, 4000] \text{ms}$). For each T_1 value, C_t is calculated from Ξ using eq. (3) and the PK parameters are extracted using (7) (during computationally extensive AIF search) or

(8) (given final AIF). Using the PK parameters and T_1 , we simulate the signal ratio to baseline curve $\hat{\Xi}$ and compare it to Ξ using the Euclidean norm. Added penalty on improbable T_1 values can be used at this level, corresponding, in a Bayesian interpretation, to prior on the expected T_1 in the voxel, which can result from relaxometry or segmentation. The simulation is done using equation (5) and requires convolution. Both the AIF and $\exp(k_{ep}t)$ can be calculated for arbitrary time points, and this convolution is calculated numerically in higher time resolution to increase accuracy.

We compare the results obtained using the proposed method with Murase’s method, a conventional fitting method [3] and a fast simulated annealing variant [4]. For estimating the inaccuracies resulting from fit-based T_1 approximation, results are compared based on simulated data with the parameters estimated by the mentioned methods with given true T_1 values.

2.3 AIF extraction

Parker [7] has suggested to model the AIF using two Gaussians and a sigmoid which correspond to the main and second cycle contrast agent boluses and the washout:

$$AIF = \sum_{i=1}^2 A_i N(\tau_i, \sigma_i) + \frac{\alpha \exp(-\beta t)}{(1 + \exp(-s(t - \tau_0)))}. \quad (9)$$

Where N is the normal distribution. Mean values for the model parameters were also given. (9) can be modified to yield a version more fitted for function search by using relative values for the amplitudes (A_2, α relative to A_1) and times (τ_2, τ_0 relative to τ_1). We denote by $AIFf()$ the AIF model given by the modified version of (9).

The proposed cost function is the maximum over the sum square error for the given signal ratio to baseline curve, normalized by its maximum minus one, i.e. its maximal relative enhancement value.

$$\arg \min_{\theta} \max_{i \in Clusters} \frac{\|\hat{\Xi}_{iAIFf(\theta)} - \Xi_i\|^2}{\max_j \Xi_i(j) - 1}. \quad (10)$$

On real data, the curves used are the result of a cluster analysis over all of the brain’s voxels (healthy subjects) or a large VOI around the lesion (patients). The VOI is masked by the following criteria - Minimal enhancement of 2%, a signal over a specific threshold value (experimental defined) and probability of being a gray or white matter tissue more than 30% (as defined using SPM’s segmentation module [11]). The cluster analysis used is Expectation-Maximization (EM) over Mixture of Gaussians (MoG) model [6] with 100 clusters. The clustering is calculated over the voxels’ signal curves (rather than the signal ratio to baseline curve). The bolus starting point is approximated in a competitive manner by clustering the medians of the signals of all the brain volume at each time point into 3 clusters and selecting the first value which is classified into a cluster different than that of the first time point. Voxels for which the maximal enhancement

occurs more than one acquisition before the approximated bolus starting point are masked out. The search was done by running SIMPSA [4] twice. The first run uses the parameters given by Parker [7] as a starting point and works on a reduced set of data for acceleration. In a second step, more clusters are used, and the result of the first run is the starting point. Up to 5 clusters are automatically chosen for the first SIMPSA run by selecting the clusters with the highest maximal signal to baseline ratio, while assuring that at least 2 clusters with visible contribution of the plasma to $C(t)$ are selected. For the second run, 40 clusters are randomly chosen. Clusters with noisy curve are discarded.

3 Experiments and results

Simulated data. To test the extraction of the PK parameters, 500 signal ratio to baseline curves were simulated using the AIF given at [7], with T_1 and PK parameters selected randomly in biological ranges (T_1 in [300, 4000] ms, k^{trans} in $[0, 2.2] \text{ min}^{-1}$, v_e in $[0.15, 1]$, v_p in $[0, 0.3]$). Mean Absolute Relative Difference (ARD) was used as the statistical criteria.

Results of the simulated data, obtained using the proposed method compared to SIMPSA, FLM and Murase’s method, are reported in Table 1. Note that the proposed method yield the smaller ARD values for all parameters with and without prior knowledge of T_1 values, compared to the other methods.

For AIF extraction tests, 100 runs were done with the AIF model of eq. (9) on randomly selected parameters around the ones given in [7] (between half and double the reported value, except for τ_1 , between 0.8 to 3 times the reported value). Additionally, a small amount of noise on the AIF model parameters was added to each simulated voxel (Multiplicative factor of $N(1, 0.05)$) to simulate the changes in AIF between feeding artery in the VOI. Finally, an additive Gaussian noise ($\sigma = 0.08$) was added to the simulated signal ratio time curve to simulate noise in acquisition. This noise amplitude was extracted by the std. of the signal before contrast agent administration for a representative patient. We used $r_1 = 1$. This value gave maximal signal ratio curve values similar to ones observed in real data (around 6).

Results are reported in Table 2. The proposed method using SIMPSA yielded the smallest ARD values for the PK parameters, excluding k_{ep} .

Method	k^{trans}	v_e	v_p	T_1	k^{trans}	v_e	v_p
SIMPSA	2.66	0.82	1.66	0.42	1.54	0.56	0.72
FLM	2.73	0.71	0.70	0.52	1.57	0.91	0.74
Murase	0.94	1.08	1.09	0.45	0.30	0.50	0.46
Proposed method	0.67	0.54	0.57	0.42	0.22	0.12	0.16

Table 1. Comparison of mean ARD values for the PK parameters. The last 3 columns show results when T_1 was assumed to be known. For Murase’s method, the T_1 value was found using the same exhaustive search as in the proposed method.

PK Method	AIF Method	k^{trans}	v_e	v_p	T_1	k_{ep}
Murase	SIMPSA	0.93	1.50	0.68	0.52	0.50
Murase	SIMPSA, full data	1.02	1.91	0.69	0.59	0.59
Murase	SIMPSA, 2 steps	1.00	1.80	0.70	0.58	0.59
Proposed method	SIMPSA	0.75	0.83	0.54	0.55	0.52
Proposed method	SIMPSA, full data	0.88	1.11	0.57	0.59	0.61
Proposed method	SIMPSA, 2 steps	0.97	1.08	0.59	0.60	0.67

Table 2. Comparison of mean ARD values for the PK parameters, after AIF estimation using only clusters with strong enhancement, using all data or in two steps.

MRI data. The proposed algorithm was tested on real MRI data obtained from five healthy controls and five longitudinal studies of two patients with progressive recurrent glioblastoma along the administration of an anti-angiogenic therapy (Bevacizumab) combined with Irinotecan. The signal ratio to baseline curves were fitted accurately for all studies. For the control group, the different vascular regions are clearly visible (see Fig. 1 top). A representative result for a longitudinal study of a patient with Glioblastoma is shown in Fig. 1 left. As expected, after two weeks of anti-angiogenic therapy, a reduction of k^{trans} and v_p is visible in the tumor area.

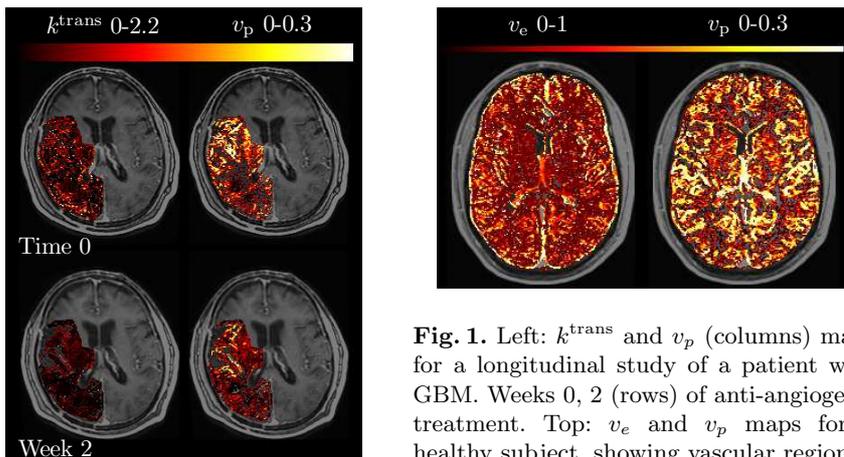


Fig. 1. Left: k^{trans} and v_p (columns) maps for a longitudinal study of a patient with GBM. Weeks 0, 2 (rows) of anti-angiogenic treatment. Top: v_e and v_p maps for a healthy subject, showing vascular regions.

4 Conclusion

This work proposes a method for PK parameters extraction by curve fitting to the DCE data. The choice of fitting to the actual DCE data rather than concentration time curves approximated using pre-computed T_1 values renders the method more applicable to acquired data and independent of relaxometry calculation. The automatic identification of the AIF renders the method fully automatic. The pseudo-sampling during calculation enables the system to maintain accuracy while retaining high efficacy through matrix operations. The method

has been applied to both simulated and real data resulting in good results. Future work will incorporate optimizing global parameters such as the flip angle.

Acknowledgments and Funding. This work was supported by the James S. McDonnell Foundation number 220020176. We are grateful to the patients and their families, who so willingly participated in this study and to Vicki Meiers for editorial assistance.

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