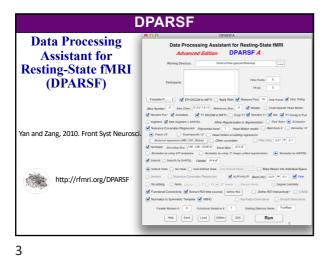
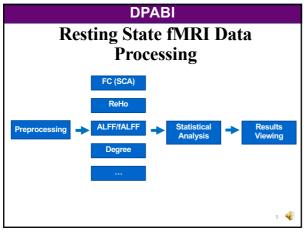


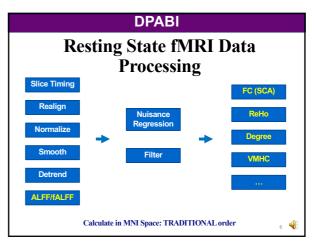
DPARSF METHODS ARTICLE SYSTEMS NEUROSCIENCE DPARSF: a MATLAB toolbox for "pipeline" data analysis of resting-state fMRI Yan Chao-Gan* and Zang Yu-Feng Resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) has attracted more and more attention because of its effectiveness, simplicity and non-invasiveness in exploration of the intrinsic functional architecture of the human brain. However, user-finedly tooks for popeline data shapls of resting-greate fMRI is still subsing. Based on some functional properties of the state of the still still subsidiary. Based on some functional content of the still properties of the still properties of the still properties of the still properties of the still properties. The properties of the still properties of t (Yan and Zang, 2010)

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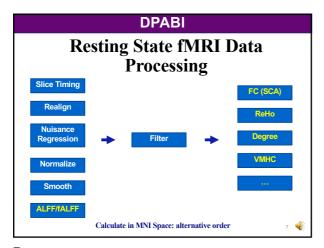


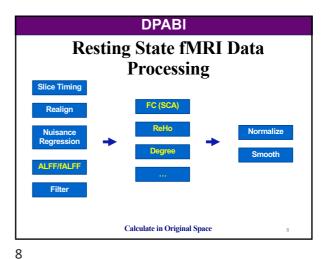
DPABI dpabi **DPABI:** a toolbox for **Data Processing & Analysis of Brain Imaging** http://rfmri.org/dpabi http://dpabi.org





5 6





Data Processing Assistant for Resting-State fMRI

Advanced Edition

DPARSE A

Working Checkey: "Brindado-Concordance, High Land-State, Dynamic Parell

Tone Processing

Very Checkers

Processing

Land State

Processing

Land State

Tone Processing

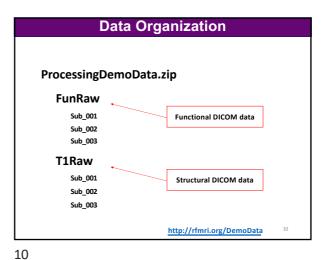
Land State

Tone Processing

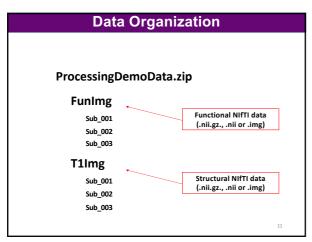
Land State

Tone Processing

Land State

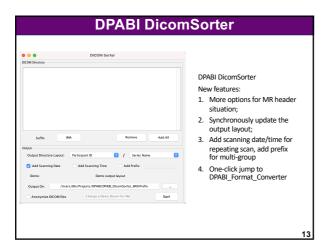


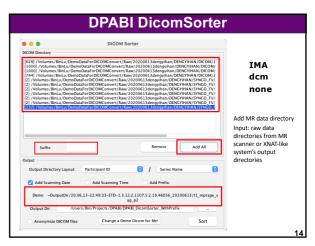
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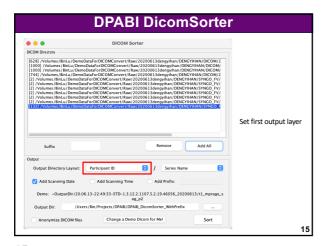


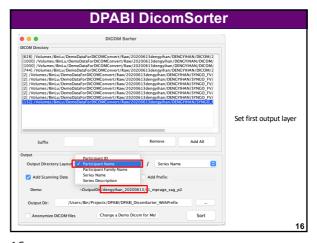


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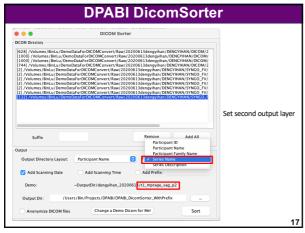


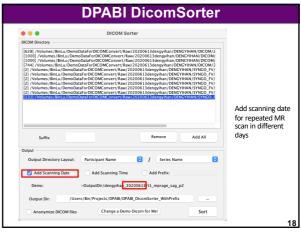




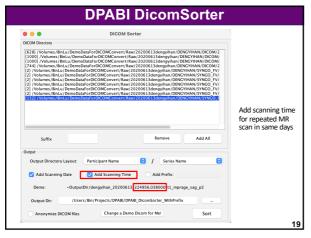


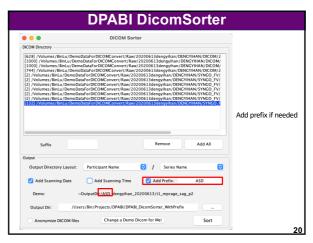
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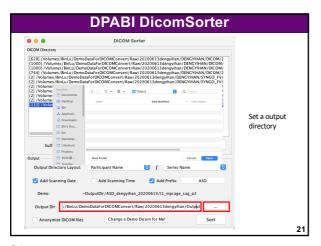


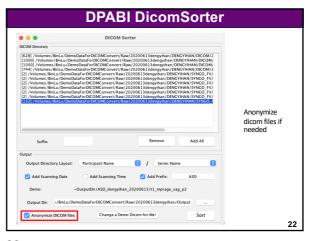


17 18

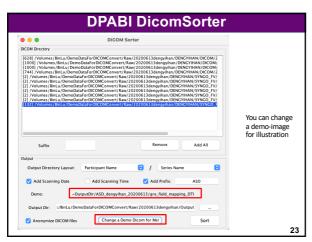


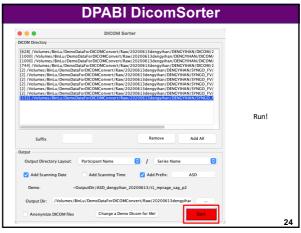




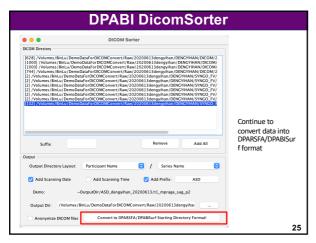


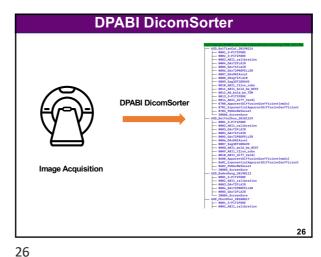
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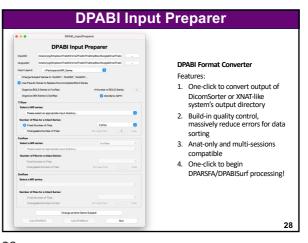




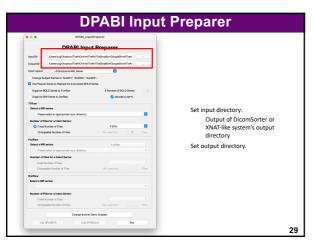
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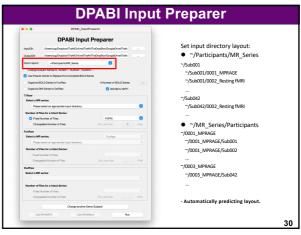




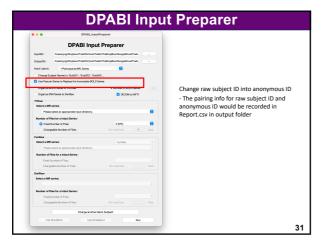


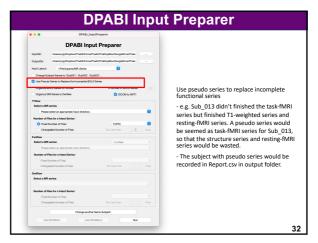
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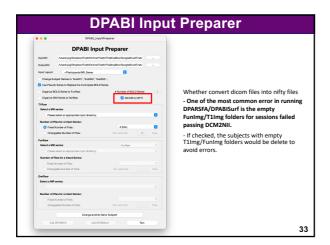


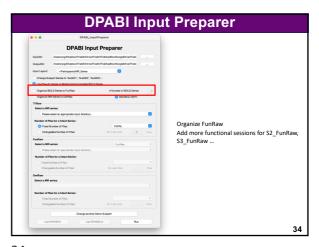


29 30

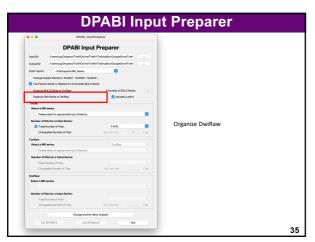


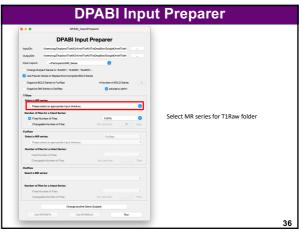




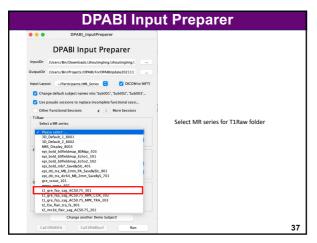


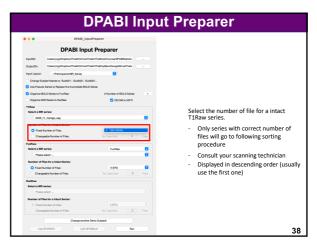
33 34

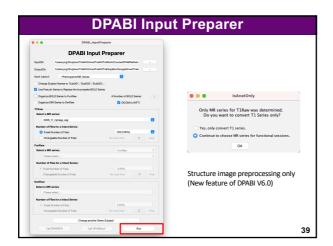


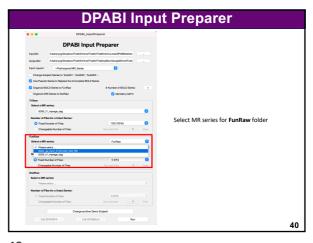


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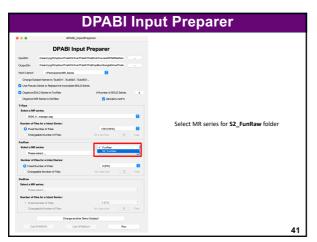


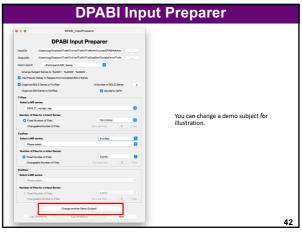




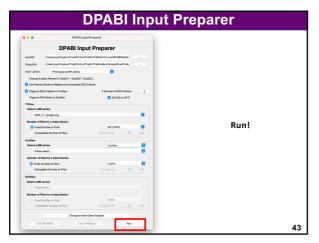


39 40





41 42



DPABLInput Preparer

>- DPABLInputPreparer
Begin to convert input directory into DPABSFA/DPABISurf starting directory format!

Checking data status ...

Elininating the deficient Tol. PMIR series for TIRBAW session ...

Elininating the deficient Tol. PMIR series for TIRBAW session ...

Start to cony files to DPABL-format starting directory ...

Have done 1 subjects, 1 subjects in total.

Start to copy files to DPABL-format starting directory ...

Have done 1 subjects, 1 subjects in total.

Chris Rorden's deaDailt version via. 0.2021022 (192:0pen)PEG) (19-L5:(chart.5) Clamg8.1.0 x86-64 (66-bit Macc5)

Chris Rorden's deaDailt version via. 0.2021022 (192:0pen)PEG) (19-L5:(chart.5) Clamg8.1.0 x86-64 (66-bit Macc5)

Chris Rorden's deaDailt version via. 0.2021022 (192:0pen)PEG) (19-L5:(chart.5) Clamg8.1.0 x86-64 (66-bit Macc5)

Chris Rorden's deaDailt version via. 0.2021022 (192:0pen)PEG) (19-L5:(chart.5) Clamg8.1.0 x86-64 (66-bit Macc5)

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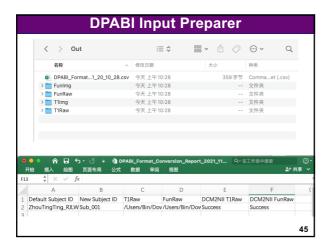
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Converting T1 Images: Sub_081 DCCOM as / Users/Bio/Projects/DPABAIT/GroPPABAIDsate20211115/DPABLI_InputPreparer/Funlsg/Sub_081/Sub_081_ebi_bold_mb7_

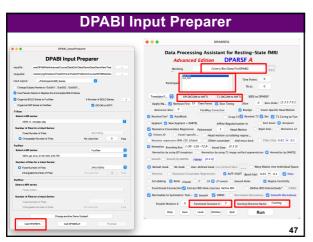
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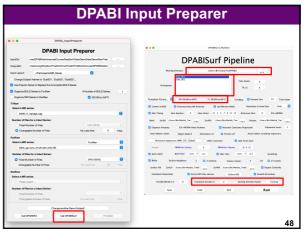
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43 44

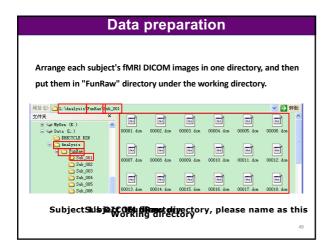


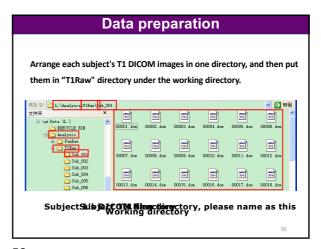
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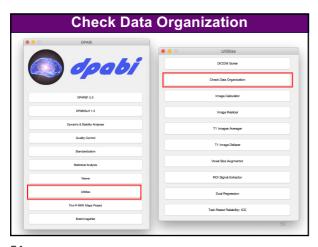


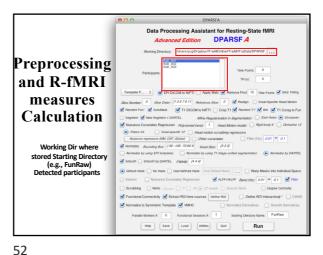


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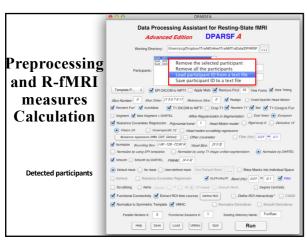


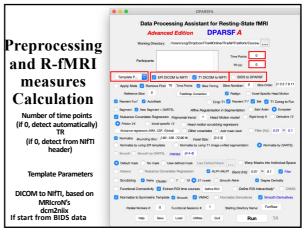




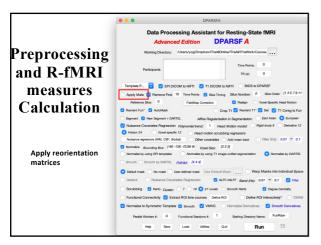


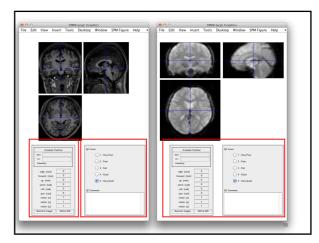
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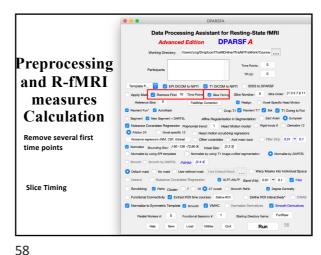
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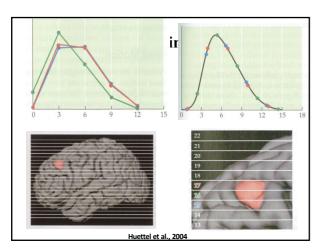


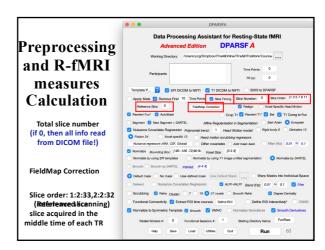
Preprocessing and R-fMRI measures Calculation

Apply reorientation matrices:
ReorientMats
Rename to:
DownloadedReorientMats

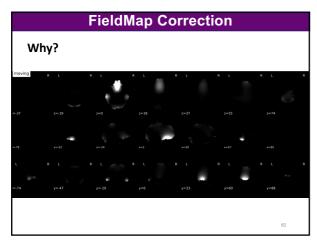


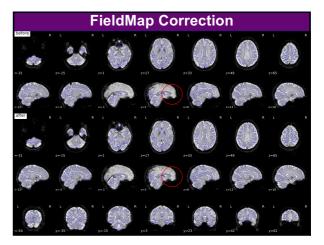
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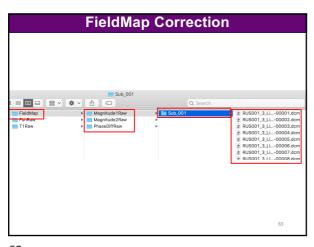


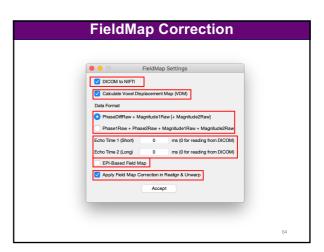


59 60

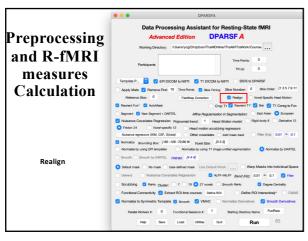


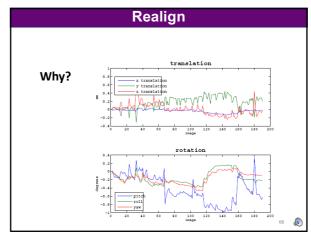




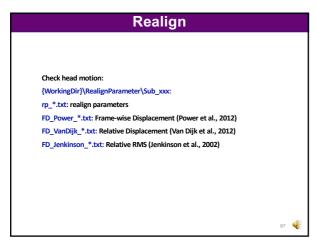


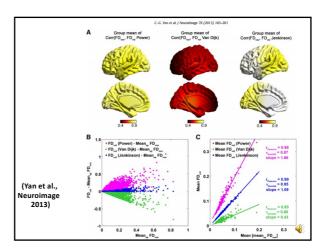
63 64





65 66





Excluding Criteria: 2.5mm and 2.5 degree in max head motion None

Excluding Criteria: 2.0mm and 2.0 degree in max head motion Sub_013

(Working)

Excluding Criteria: 1.5mm and 1.5 degree in max head motion Sub_013

Excluding Criteria: 1.5mm and 1.0 degree in max head motion Sub_013

Excluding Criteria: 1.0mm and 1.0 degree in max head motion Sub_017

Sub_013

Sub_017

Sub_018

Check head motion:

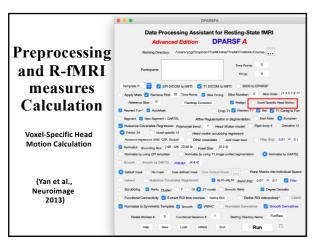
HeadMotion.csv: head motion characteristics for each subject
(e.g., max or mean motion, mean FD, # or % of FD>0.2)

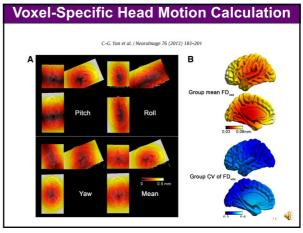
Threshold:

Group mean (mean FD) + 2 * Group SD (mean FD)

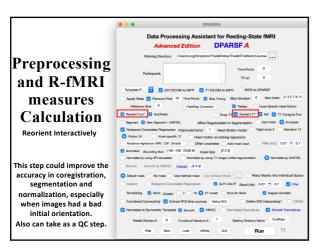
Yan et al., in press Neuroimage; Di Martino, in press, Mol
Psychiatry

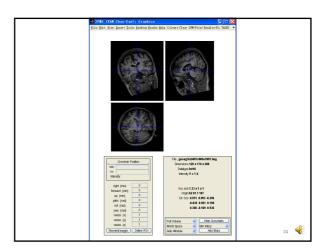
69 70

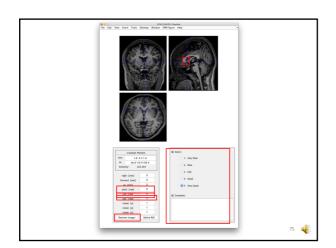


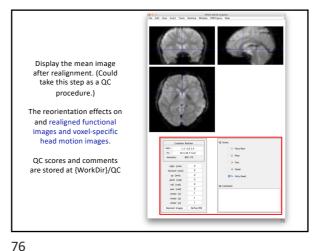


71 72

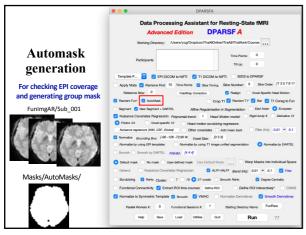


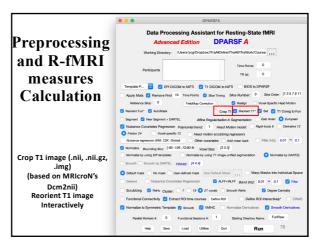




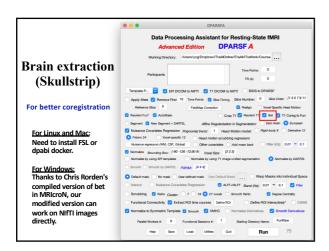


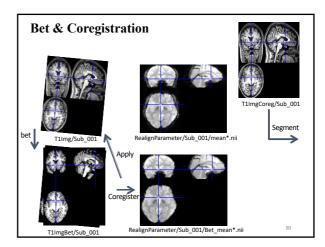
75 7

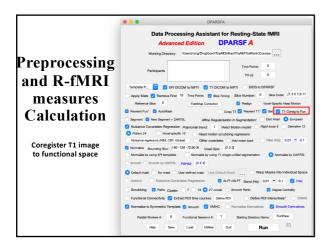


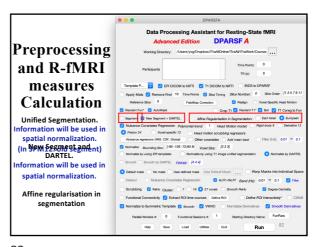


77 78

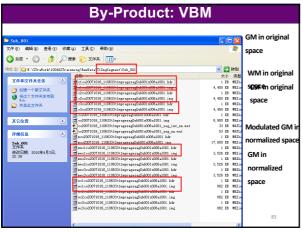


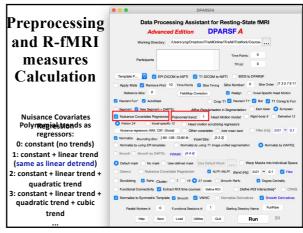




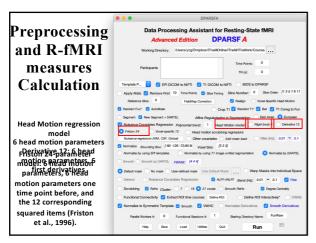


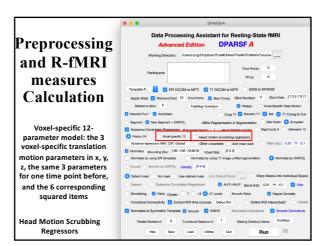
81 82





83 84





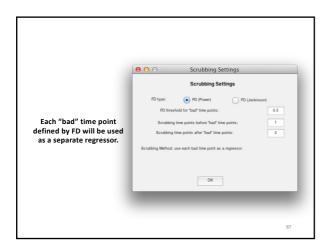


Table 3
Summary recommendations.

Summary recommendation

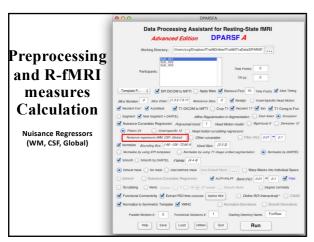
Individual-level correction with the Friston-24 model is recommended.
Additionally, group-level correction for mean FD is recommended, and removes the need for scrubbing.
If group-level correction for mean FD is recommended, and removes the need for scrubbing.
If group-level correction with scrubbing is recommended for PCC-FC, VMHC and Relei for Ind LFF; ALFE, DC*).

Additional considerations

Inclusion of global signal regression at the individual-level produces robust reductions in the relationships between motion and R-MMI measures across participants – particularly for measures without Z-standardization. The benefits of GSR need to be balanced against potential risks for introduction of artifact in the specific analyses employed.
For studies limited to low motion datasets, the utility of higher-order Friston 24 model decreases. In this case, we recommend consideration of lower-order (i.e., 6 or 12-parameter) models to minimuse the potential for over-fitting, as noted in satterthwatte et al. (2013).
ALFL appeared to be relatively insensitive to motion correction strategies in the present work. Prior work (Satterthwaite et al., 2013) has suggested greater sensitivity in higher motion populations; as anothe vercommend continued application of correction procedures at the present time.

Recommendations against scrubbing for ALFF apply to commonly employed FFT-based implementations (see Limitations and future directions section for alternatives against scrubbing for DC were based on concerns regarding its ability to compromise graph construction (see Em ability of motion correction stategies to decrease residual relationships between motion and R-BMI metrics at group-level section for demonstration.

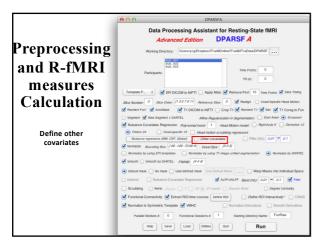
87 88

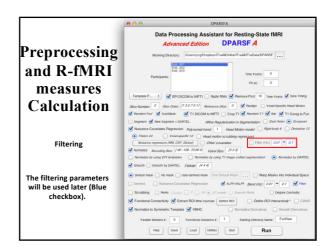


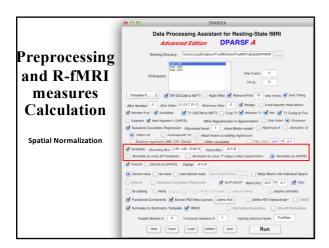
Nuisance
Regression

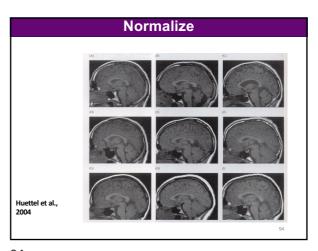
| Value Matter | Constitute | Consti

89 90

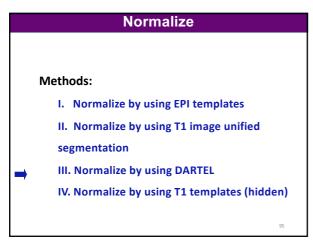








93 94



III. Normalize by using DARTEL

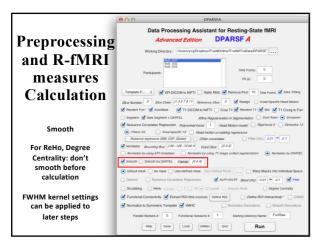
Structural image was coregistered to the mean functional image after motion correction

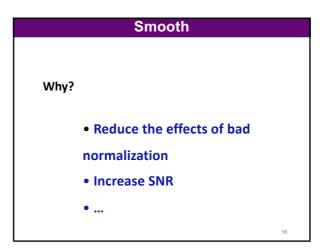
The transformed structural image was then segmented into gray matter, white matter, cerebrospinal fluid by using a unified segmentation algorithm (New Segment)

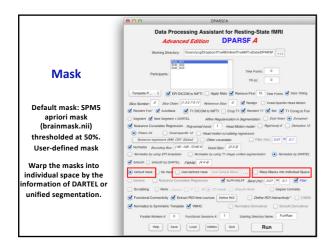
DARTEL: create template

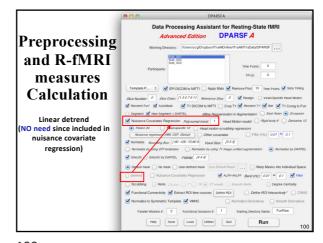
DARTEL: Normalize to MNI space. The motion corrected functional volumes were spatially normalized to the MNI space using the normalization parameters estimated in DARTEL.

95 96

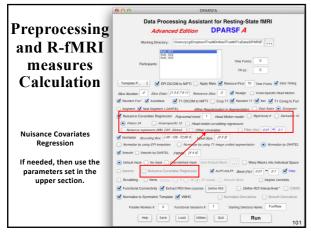


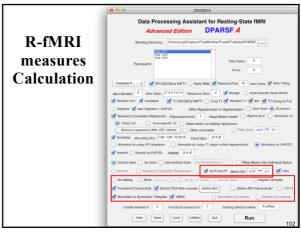




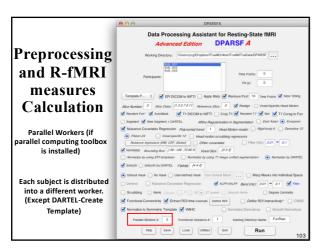


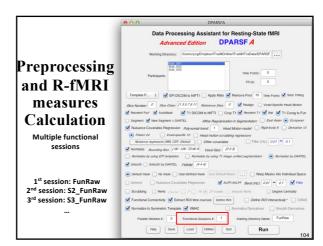
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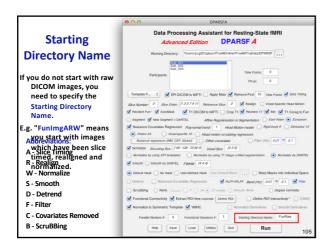


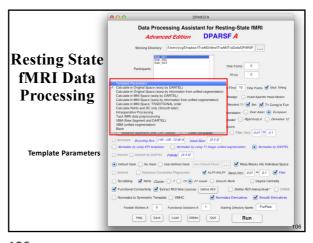


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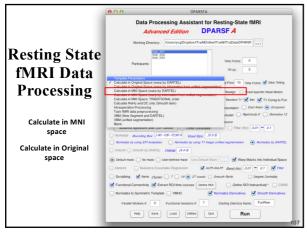


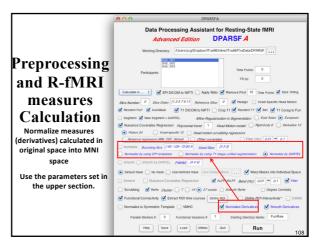




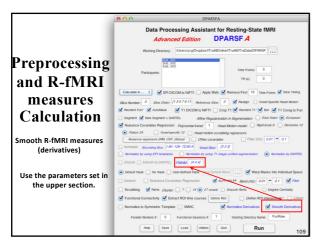


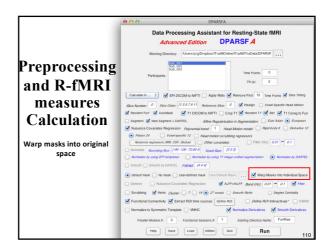
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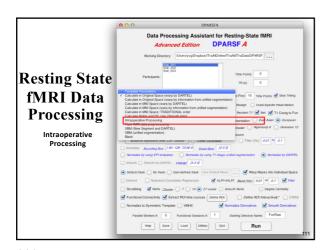


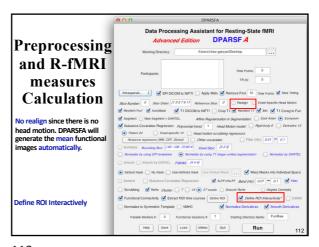


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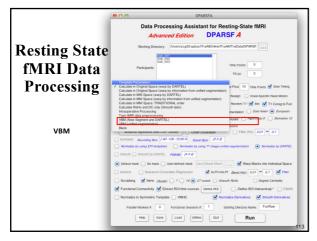






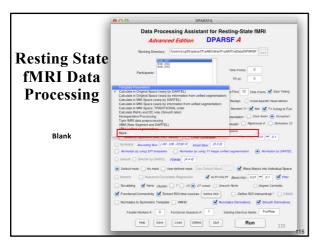


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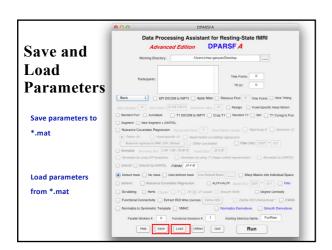




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Thanks for your attention!

119 120