

GENERATION OF ANATOMY-REALISTIC 4D INFANT BRAIN ATLASES WITH TISSUE MAPS USING GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORKS

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Introduction

- **Brain development during infancy**
 - Significant **structural and volumetric** changes.
- **Infant brain atlas construction**
 - Crucial yet challenging to generate **spatio-temporal (4D)** volumetric atlases with **continuously sampled** time points.
- **Infant brain MR images (T1w/T2w)**
 - **Low tissue contrast** and **dynamic change** in appearance.

Experiments

- **Dataset:** 699 scans (T1w) from 322 subjects from the UNC/UMN Baby Connectome Project (BCP) [1].
- **Preprocessing:** Bias-corrected, skull-stripped, and segmented into white matter (WM), cortical gray matter (GM), and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) using iBEAT V2.0 [2].
- **Comparison:** Atlas-GAN [3].
- **Evaluation Metric:** Dice Similarity Coefficient (DSC).

Contribution

- Provide **explicit guidance** from tissue maps to help generate **anatomically more realistic** intensity atlases.
- Produce **tissue segmentation maps** alongside intensity atlases.
- Affinely scale the predicted atlas automatically to accurately **reflect volumetric change** during early brain development.

Results

Table 1. Quantitative evaluation of the proposed framework (Ours) and Atlas-GAN.

	DSC, %, $\bar{x}(s)$		
	WM	GM	CSF
Atlas-GAN	56.96 (2.39)	51.28 (2.61)	34.17 (3.71)
Ours	81.39 (1.86)	83.90 (2.32)	60.22 (4.68)

Method

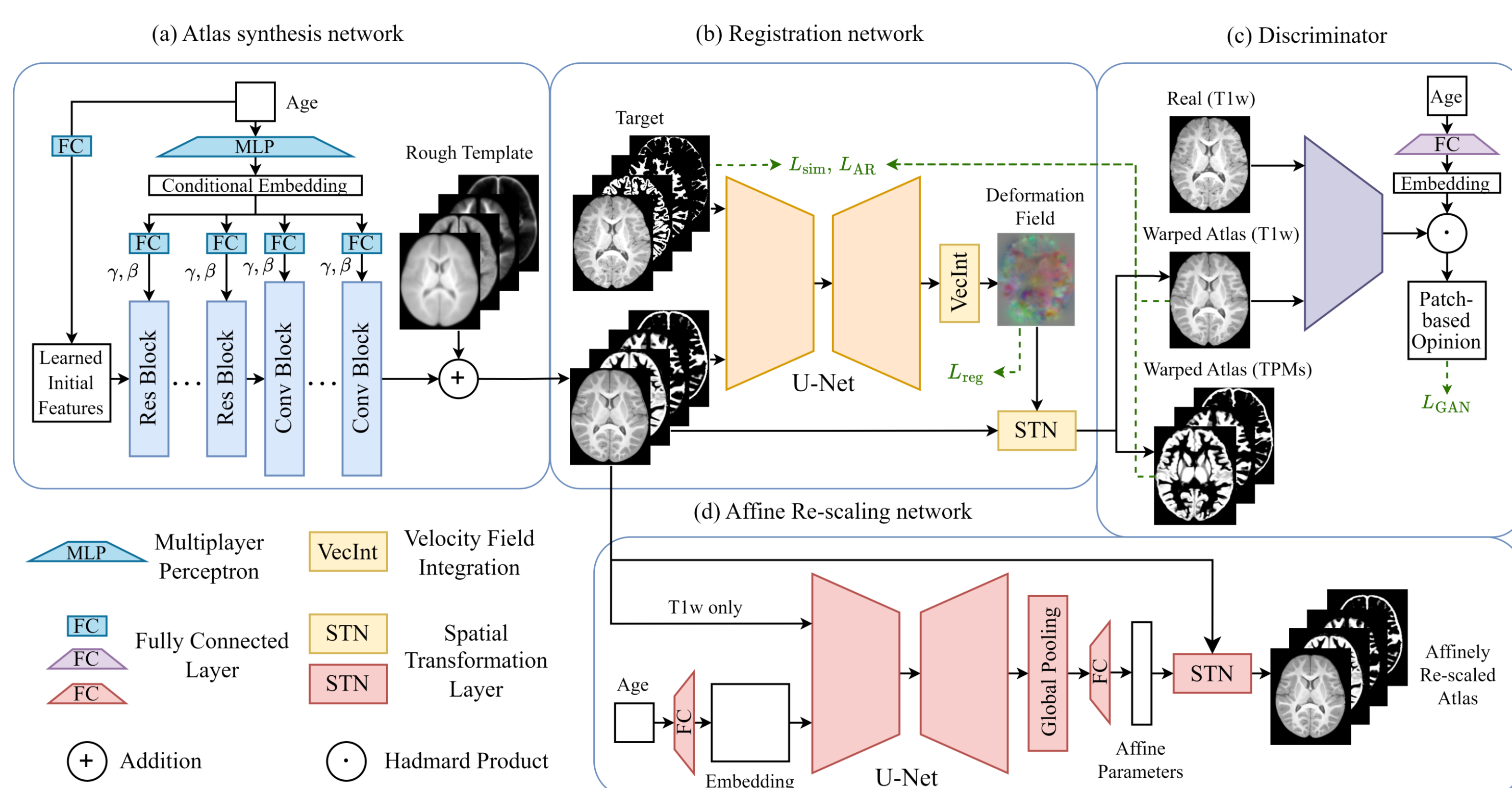


Fig. 1. An illustration of the proposed 4D atlas construction framework.

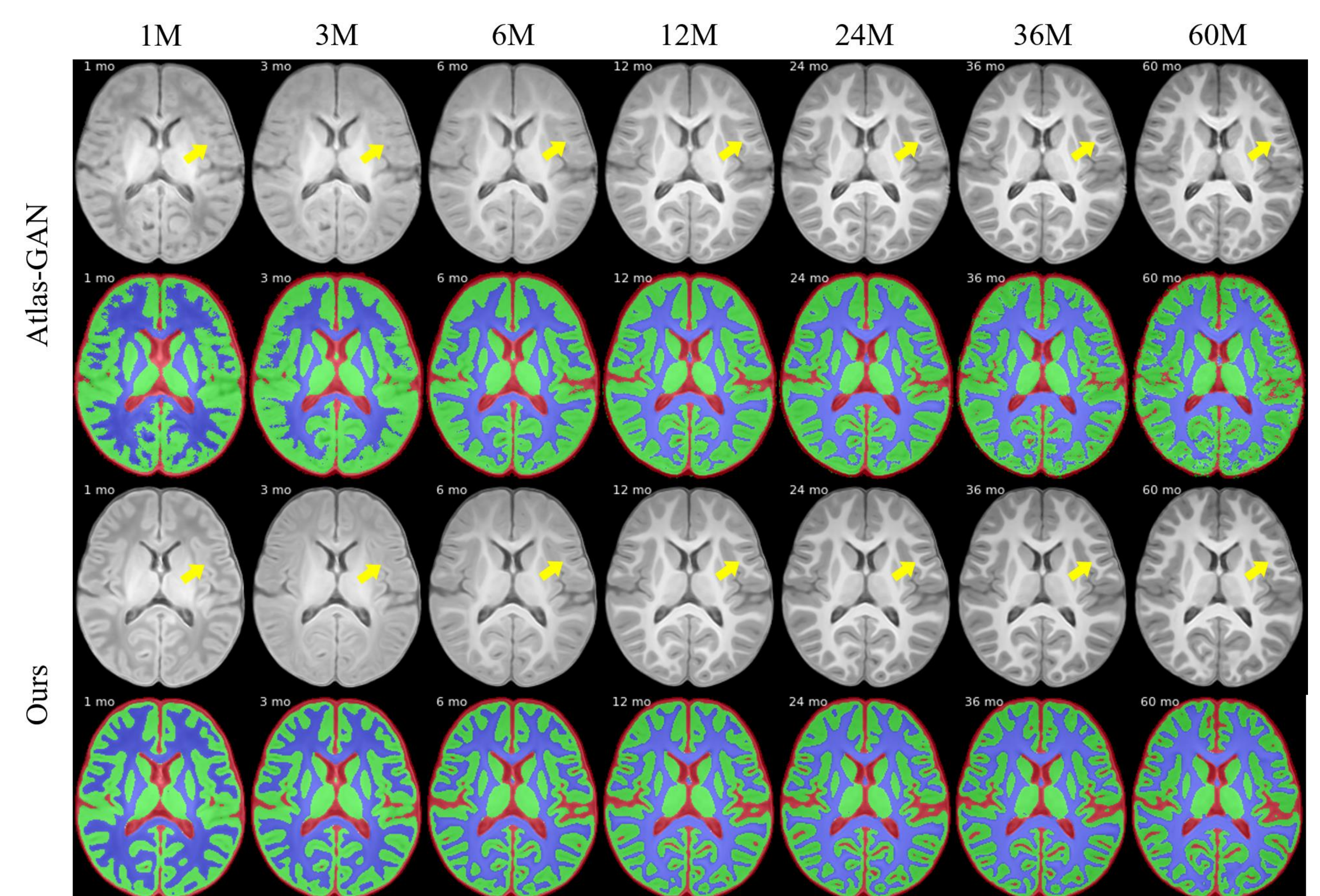


Fig. 2. Visual comparison of the proposed atlases at representative ages with tissue segmentation maps (Ours) and Atlas-GAN.

Results

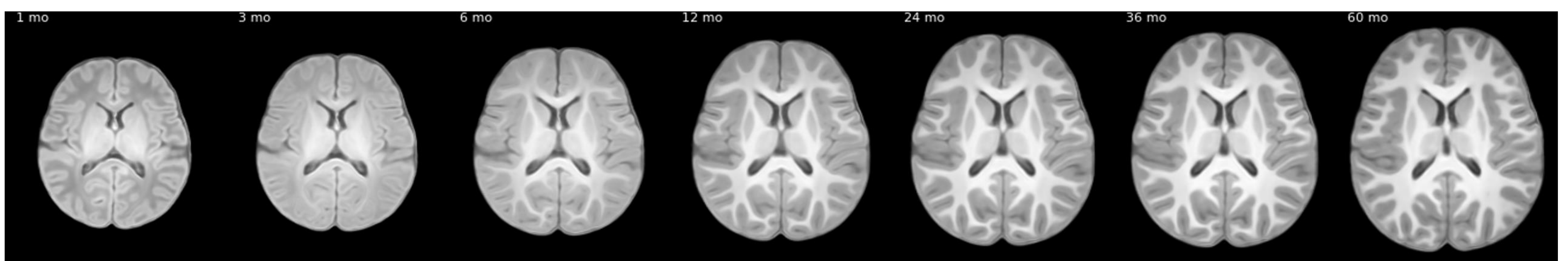


Fig. 3. Generated atlases at representative ages re-scaled from the population common space to their age-specific spaces by the affine re-scaling network.

Acknowledgments

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References

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