Hands-On Session: Regression Analysis

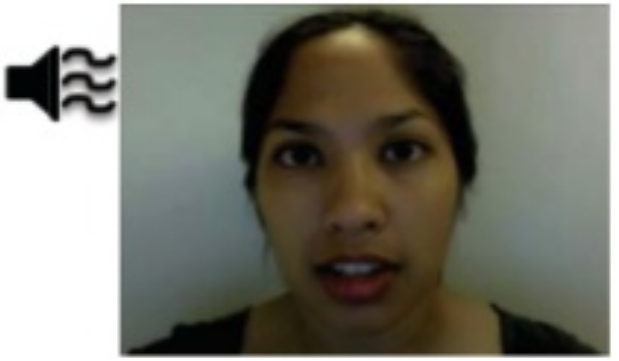
- What we have learned so far
  - Use data viewer 'afni' interactively
  - Model HRF with a shape-prefixed basis function
    - Assume the brain responds with the **same shape**
      - in any active regions
      - regardless stimulus types
    - Differ in magnitude: β (and its signficance) is what we focus on
- What we will do in this session
  - Data pre-processing overview for time series regression analysis
  - Basic concepts of regressors, design matrix, and confounding effects
  - Statistical significance testing in regression analysis
  - Navigation with GUI '**afni**'
    - Spot check for the original data
    - Statistics thresholding with data viewer '**afni**' (two-sided vs. one-tailed with t)
    - Model performance (visual check of curve fitting and test via full F or R^2)

A Case Study

- Speech Perception Task: Subjects were presented with audiovisual speech that was presented in a predominantly auditory or predominantly visual modality.
- A digital video system was used to capture auditory and visual speech from a female speaker.
- There were 2 types of stimulus conditions:

(1) **Auditory-Reliable**

Example: Subjects can clearly *hear* the word "cat," but the video of a woman mouthing the word is degraded.

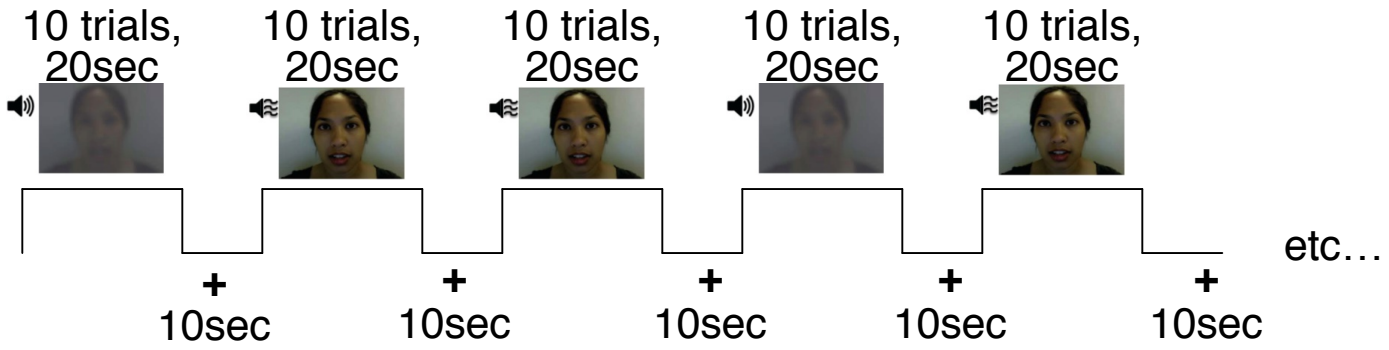


(2) **Visual-Reliable**

Example: Subjects can clearly *see* the video of a woman mouthing the word "cat," but the audio of the word is degraded.

Experiment Design

- 3 runs in a scanning session
- Each run consisted of 10 blocked trials:
  - 5 blocks contained Auditory-Reliable (*Arel*) stimuli, and
  - 5 blocks contained Visual-Reliable (*Vrel*) stimuli
- Each block contained 10 trials of *Arel* OR *Vrel* stimuli
  - Each block lasted for 20s (1s for stimulus presentation, followed by a 1s inter-stimulus interval)
- Each baseline block consisted of a 10s fixation point

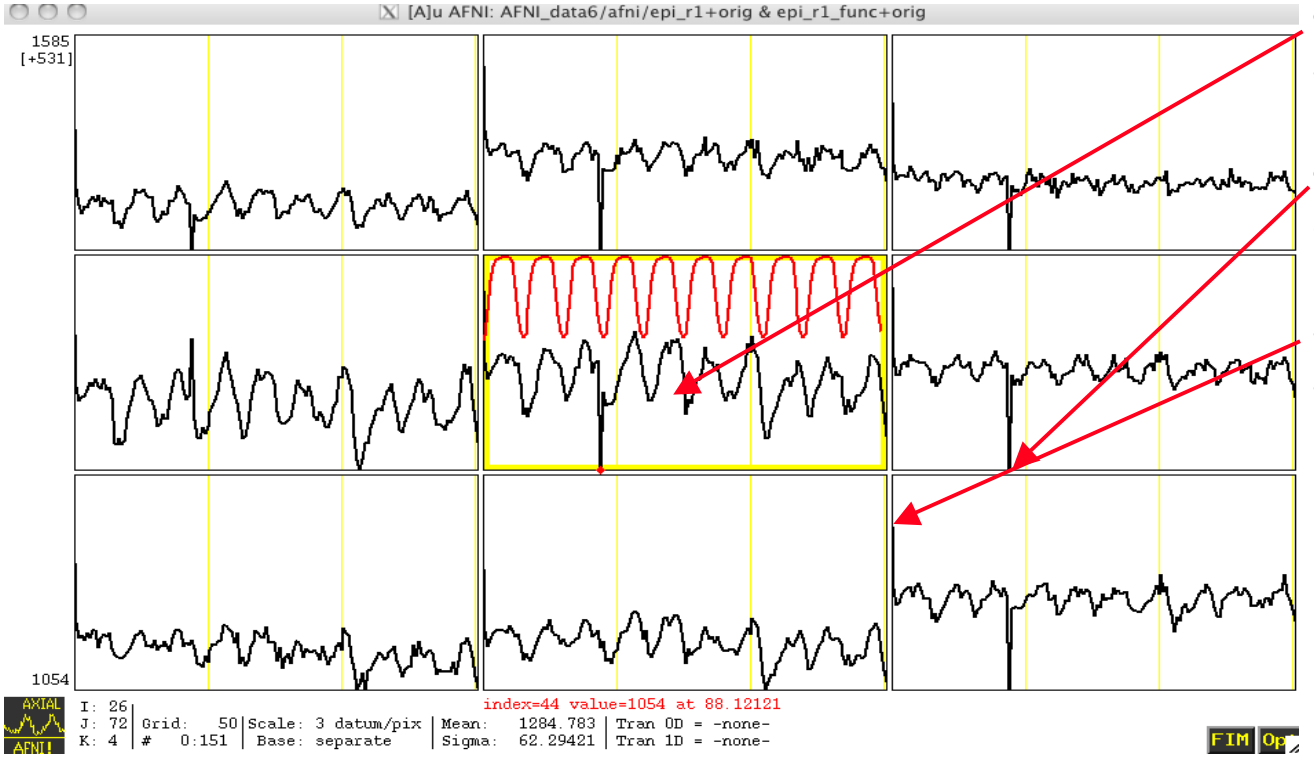


Data Collected

- 2 anatomical datasets for each subject from a 3T
  - 175 sagittal slices
  - voxel dimensions = 1.0 × 0.938 × 0.938 mm
- 3 time series (EPI) datasets for each subject
  - 33 axial slices x 152 volumes (TRs) per run
  - TR = 2s; voxel dimensions = 2.75 × 2.75 × 3.0 mm
- Sample size, $n = 10$ (all right-handed subjects)

Data Quality Check

- To look at the data: type **`cd AFNI_data6/afni`**, then **`afni`**
- **`Switch Underlay`** to dataset **`epi_r1`**
  - Then **`Axial Image`** and **`Graph`**
  - **`FIM→Pick Ideal`** ; then click **`afni/epi_r1_ideal.1D`** ; then **`Set`**
  - Right-click in image, **`Jump to (ijk)`**, then **`26 72 4`**, then **`Set`**



- Data clearly has activity in sync with reference
  - 20s blocks
- Data also has a big spike at 89s
  - Head motion
- Spike at $t = 0$
- Some tricks with keyboard
  - a: automatic scaling
  - v: video mode
  - m/M: voxel matrix sizing on Graph window

Preparing Data for Analysis

- Eight preparatory steps are common:
  - Outliers: `3dToutcount` (or `3dTqual`), `3dDespike`
  - Temporal alignment or slice timing correction (sequential/interleaved): `3dTshift`
  - Image/volume registration (aka realignment, head motion correction): `3dvolreg`
  - Spatial normalization (standard space conversion): `adwarp, @auto_tlrc, anlign_epi_anat.py`
  - Blurring/smoothing: `3dmerge, 3dBlurToFWHM, 3dBlurInMask`
  - Masking: `3dAutomask`
  - Global mean scaling*: `3dROIstats` (or `3dmaskave`) and `3dcalc`
  - Temporal mean scaling: `3dTstat` and `3dcalc`

- Not all steps are necessary or desirable in any given case

Regression Analysis

- Run script by typing **tcsh rall_regress** (takes a few minutes)

```
3dDeconvolve -input rall_vr+orig                                          \
    -concat '1D: 0 150 300'                                               \
    -num_stimts 8                                                         \
    -stim_times 1 stim_AV1_vis.txt 'BLOCK(20,1)' -stim_label 1 Vrel       \
    -stim_times 2 stim_AV2_aud.txt 'BLOCK(20,1)' -stim_label 2 Arel       \
    -stim_file 3 motion.1D'[0]' -stim_base 3 -stim_label 3 roll           \
    -stim_file 4 motion.1D'[1]' -stim_base 4 -stim_label 4 pitch          \
    -stim_file 5 motion.1D'[2]' -stim_base 5 -stim_label 5 yaw            \
    -stim_file 6 motion.1D'[3]' -stim_base 6 -stim_label 6 dS             \
    -stim_file 7 motion.1D'[4]' -stim_base 7 -stim_label 7 dL             \
    -stim_file 8 motion.1D'[5]' -stim_base 8 -stim_label 8 dP             \
    -gltsym 'SYM: Vrel -Arel' -glt_label 1 V-A                            \
    -tout -x1D rall_X.xmat.1D -xjpeg rall_X.jpg                           \
    -fitts rall_fitts -bucket rall_func                                   \
    -jobs 2
```

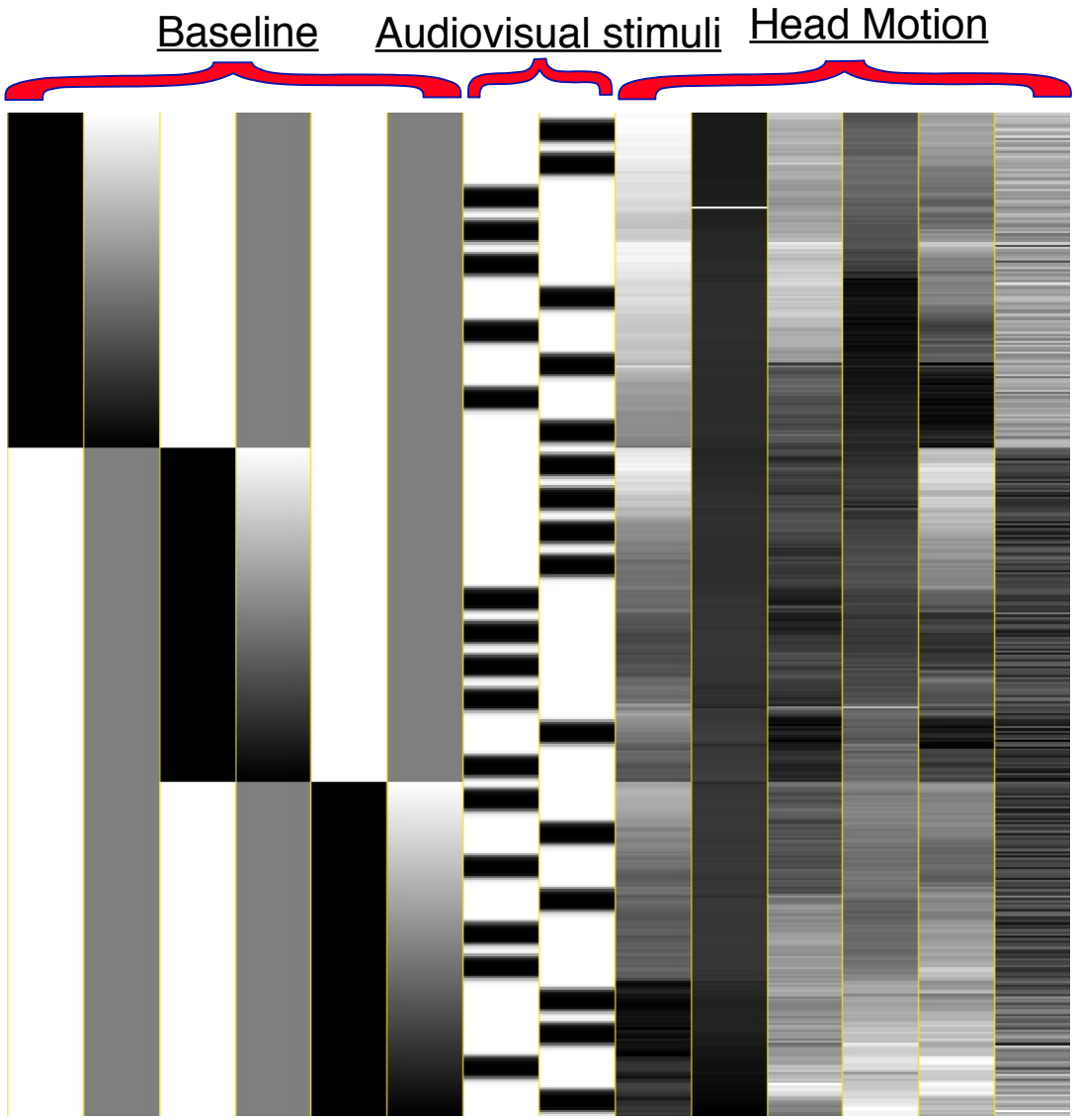
- 2 audiovisual stimulus classes were given using **`-stim_times`**
- **Important to include motion parameters as regressors?**
  - May remove the confounding effects due to motion artifacts
  - 6 motion parameters as covariates via **`-stim_file`** + **`-stim_base`**
  - **`motion.1D`** generated from **`3dvolreg`** with the **`-1Dfile`** option
  - Test the significance of head motion parameters
    - Switch from **`-stim_base`** to **`-stim_label roll`** …
    - Use **`-gltsym 'SYM: roll \ pitch \yaw \dS \dL \dP'`**

Modeling Serial Correlation in the Residuals

- Temporal correlation exists in the residuals of the time series regression model
- Within-subject variability (or statistical value) would get deflated (or inflated) if temporal correlation is not accounted for in the model
- Better correct for the temporal correlation if bringing both effect size and within-subject variability to group analysis
- ARMA(1, 1) assumed in **3dREMLfit**
- Script automatically generated by 3dDeconvolve (may use –x1D_stop)
  - ★ File **rall_func.REML_cmd** under **AFNI_data6/afni**
  - ★ Run it by typing **tcsh –x rall_func.REML_cmd**

```
3dREMLfit -matrix rall_X.xmat.1D -input rall_vr+orig \
 -tout -Rbuck rall_func_REML -Rvar rall_func_REMLvar \
 -Rfitts rall_fitts_REML -verb
```

Regressor Matrix for This Script (via -xjpeg)

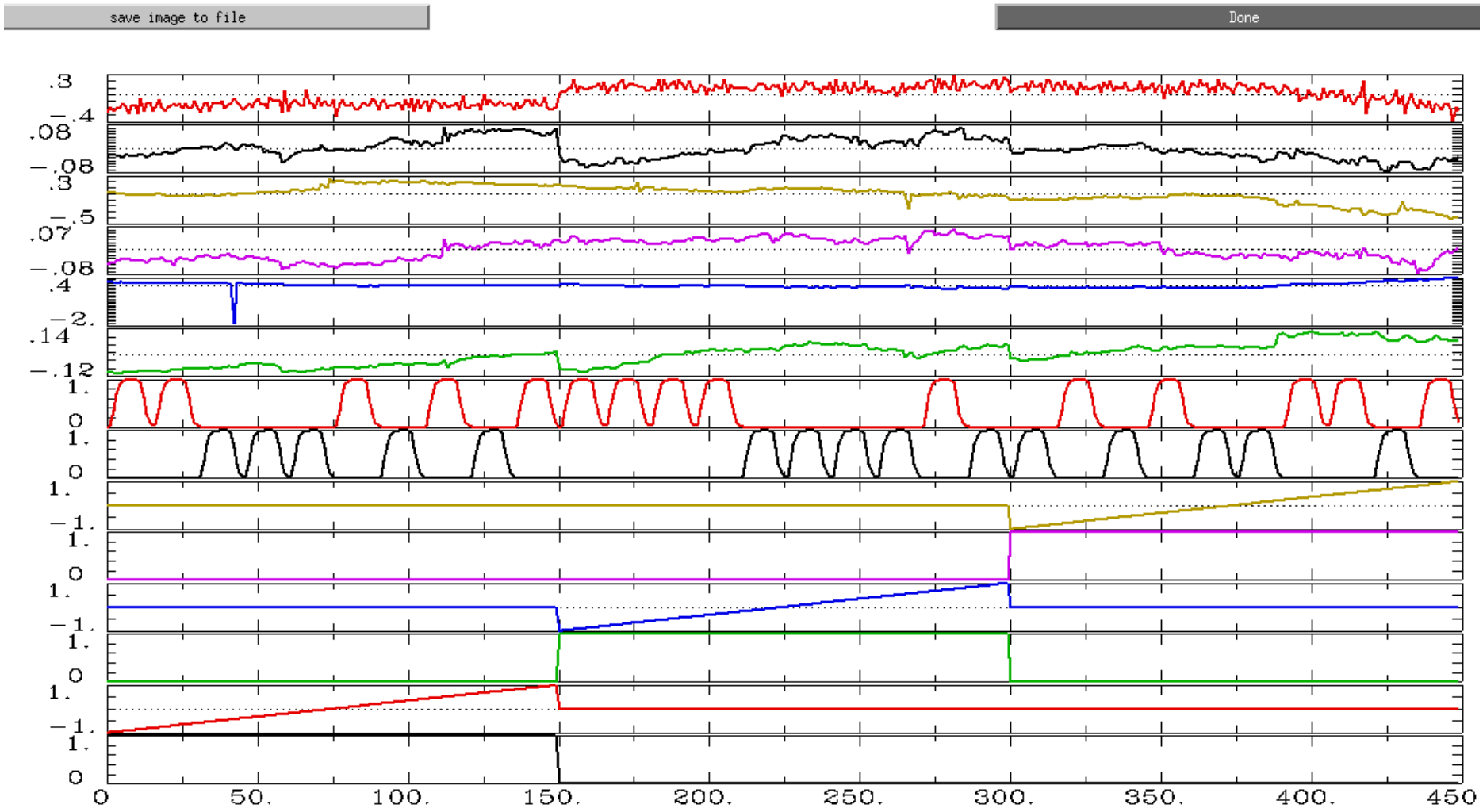



```
aiv rall_xmat.jpg
```

- 6 drift effect regressors
  - linear baseline
  - 3 runs times 2 params/run
- 2 regressors of interest

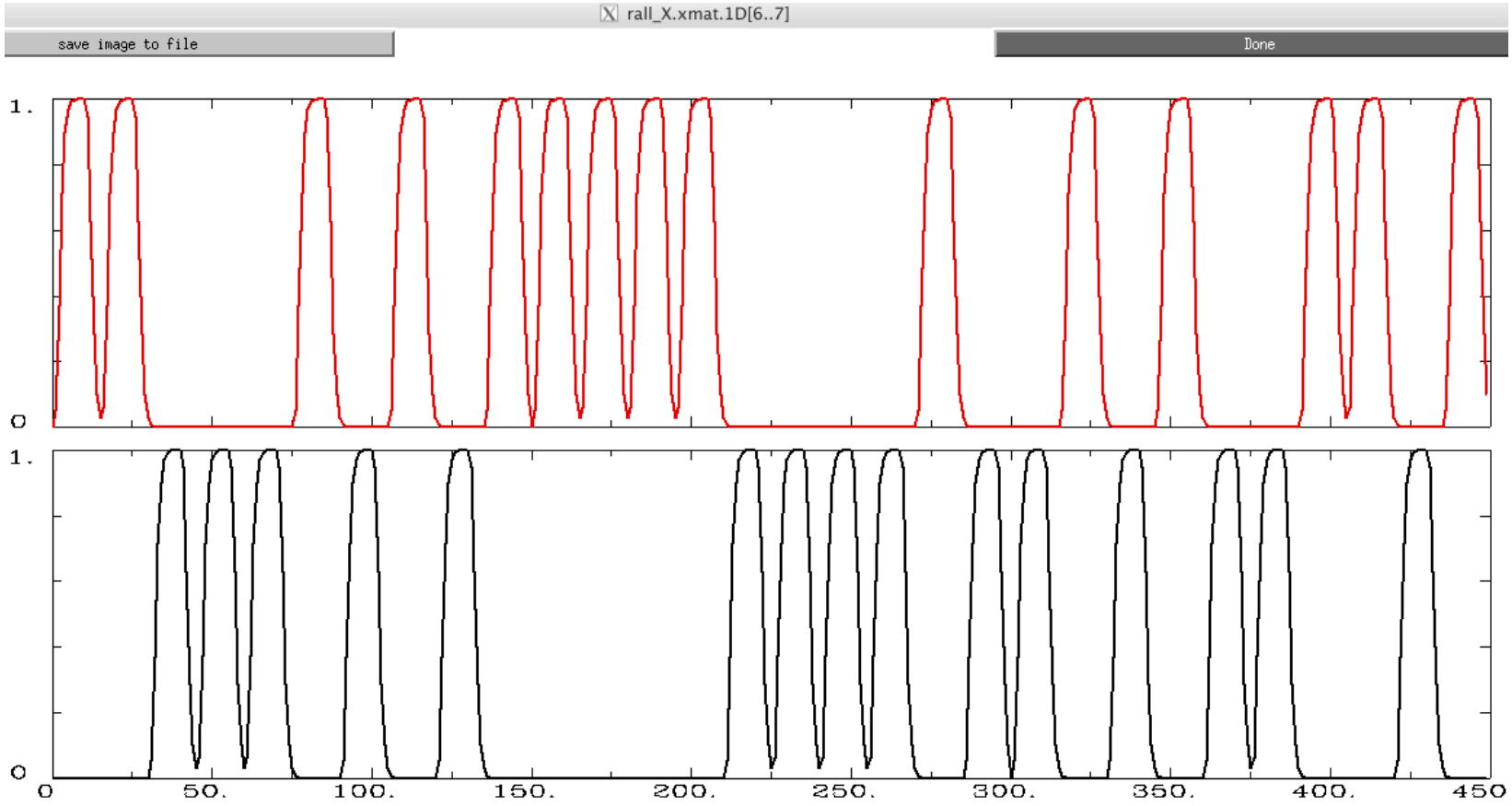
- 6 head motion regressors
  - 3 rotations and 3 shifts

Showing All Regressors (via -x1D)



All regressors: **1dplot -sepscl rall_X.mat.1D**

Showing Regressors of Interest



Regressors of Interest: **1dplot rall_X.mat.1D'[6..7]'**

Options in 3dDeconvolve - 1

`-concat '1D: 0 150 300'`

- "File" that indicates where distinct imaging runs start inside the input file
  - Numbers are the time (TR) indexes inside the dataset file for start of runs
  - These time points are considered as discontinuities in the model
  - In this case, a text format .1D file put directly on the command line
    - Could also be a filename, if you want to store that data externally

`-num_stimts 8`

- 2 audiovisual stimuli (+6 motion), thus 2 **`-stim_times`** below
- Times given in the **`-stim_times`** files are *local* to the start of each run

`-stim_times 1 stim_AV1_vis.txt 'BLOCK(20,1)' -stim_label 1 Vrel`

- Content of **`stim_AV1_vis.txt`**

  60 90 120 180 240
  120 150 180 210 270
  0 60 120 150 240

  ★ Each of 3 lines specifies start time in seconds for stimuli within the run

Options in 3dDeconvolve - 2

```
-gltsym 'SYM: Vrel -Arel' -glt_label 1 V-A
```

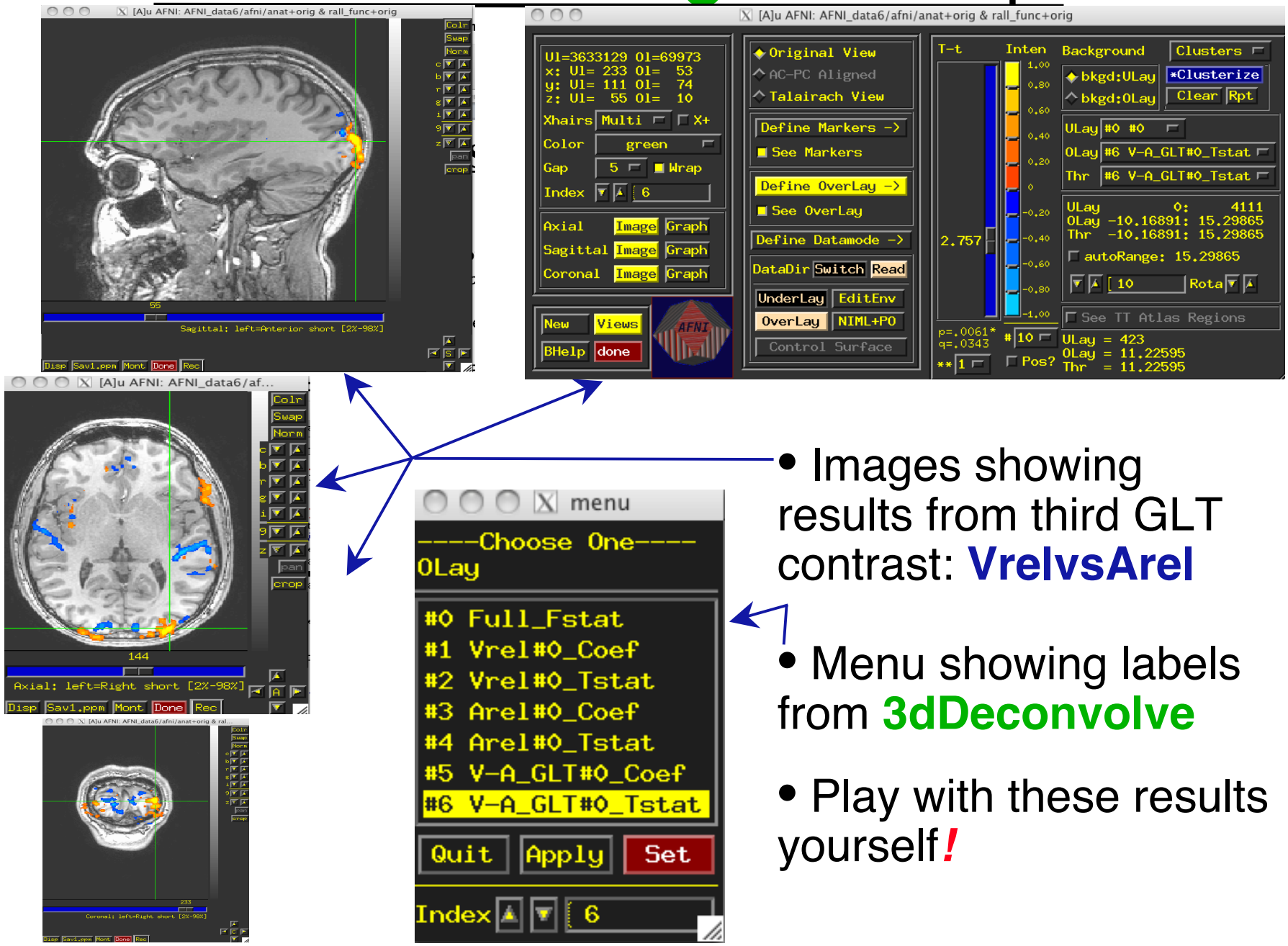
- **GLT**s: **G**eneral **L**inear **T**ests
- **3dDeconvolve** provides test statistics for each regressor separately, but to test combinations of the β weights in each voxel, we need `-gltsym` option
- Example above tests the difference between the β weights for the `Virual-reliable` and the `Audio-reliable` responses
  - `SYM:` means symbolic input is on command line
    - Otherwise inputs will be read from a file
  - Symbolic names for each regressor taken from `-stim_label` options
  - Stimulus label can be preceded by `+` or `-` to indicate sign to use in combination of β weights
  - Leave space after each label!
- Goal is to test a linear combination of the β weights
  - Null hypothesis $\beta_{Vrel} = \beta_{Arel}$
  - e.g., does `Vrel` get different response from `Arel`?
- What do `'SYM: 0.5*Vrel +0.5*Arel'` and `'SYM: Vrel \ Arel'` test?

Options in 3dDeconvolve - 4

`-fout -tout` = output both *F*- and *t*-statistics for each stimulus class (`-fout`) and stimulus coefficient (`-tout`) — but not for the baseline coefficients (use `-bout` for baseline)

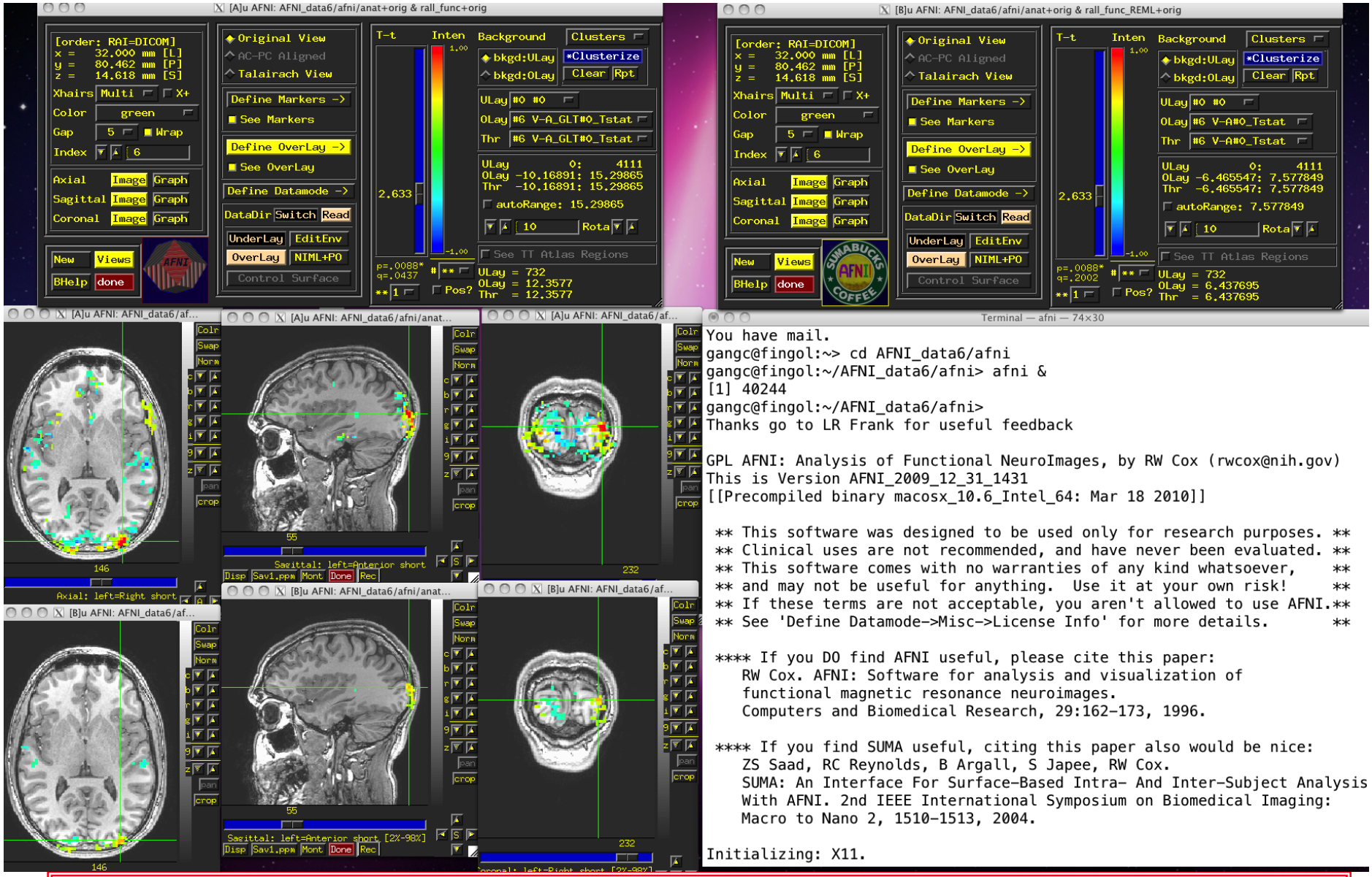
- The full model statistic is an *F*-statistic that shows how well all the regressors of interest explain the variability in the voxel time series data
  - Compared to how well *just* the baseline model time series fit the data times (in this example, we have 12 baseline regressor columns in the matrix — 6 for the linear drift, plus 6 for motion regressors)
  - $F = [SSE(r) - SSE(f)]/df(\mathrm{n}) \div [SSE(f)/df(\mathrm{d})]$
- The individual stimulus classes also will get individual *F*- (if `-fout` added) and/or *t*-statistics indicating the significance of their individual *incremental* contributions to the data time series fit
  - If DF=1 (e.g., F for a single regressor), ***t*** is equivalent to *F*: $t(n) = F^2(1, n)$

Results of rall_regress Script



- Images showing results from third GLT contrast: **VrelvsArel**
- Menu showing labels from **3dDeconvolve**
- Play with these results yourself**!**

Compare 3dDeconvolve and 3dREMLfit



Group Analysis: will be carried out on β or `GLT` coef (+*t*-value) from single-subject analysis