Time-resolved functional brain networks: Dynamics of human brain connectivity at rest

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ICON 2014

Background



Resting-state functional connectivity is dynamic

Theoretical:

- Breakspear, 2004
- Deco et al, 2008
- Friston, 1997
- Honey et al, 2007

Empirical:

- Chang & Glover, 2010
- Hutchison et al, 2013
- Kitzbichler et al, 2009
- Smith et al, 2012

Background



However, resting-state networks are studied as static networks...



Resting-state functional connectivity is dynamic

Motivation for studying time-resolved brain connectivity

• Test predictions from global workspace theory (Dehaene et al, 2014)

Inattentional Blindness



Wyart & Tallon-Baudry, 2009

Motivation for studying time-resolved brain connectivity

• Better characterize the "resting-state"

50% of participants are asleep for some interval during data acquisition



Tagliazucchi & Laufs, 2014

Methods



- 10+10 healthy, young adults analysed
- 15 mins rsfMRI with 0.72 s TR

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Ghosh et al, 2008

Sliding Window

Connectivity estimated using correlation in regionally averaged rsfMRI time series data falling within tapered windows of length 60 seconds (83 TRs).

Thresholding

Connectivity matrices thresholded to ensure a fixed connection density for all time points.

Fluctuations in connectivity are coordinated among the most dynamic connections





• Null data was *stationary*, but otherwise matched to statistical properties of BOLD (i.e. auto- & cross-spectrum).

Network Efficiency

Low Efficiency (Low Cost)



High Efficiency (High Cost)



Bullmore & Sporns, 2012

Sporadic emergence of brief, high efficiency states



Simulated rsfMRI Data (Macaque)



Sample Null Data



HCP 105115



Sporadic emergence of brief, high efficiency states



0.4

• High efficiency states comprise longer connections than low efficiency states (p < 0.01).

State	Average Connection Length
Low Efficiency	67.1 ± 2.1 mm
High Efficiency	73.0 \pm 1.9 mm

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• Long connections are metabolically costly (Liang et al, 2013).

• **Hypothesis:** Intermittent periods of high efficiency may be a dynamic strategy that has evolved to minimize metabolic requirements, while maintaining the connectome in a responsive state.

Network Modules



Bullmore & Sporns, 2012

Dynamic connections interconnect distinct modules, whereas static connections are intra-modular



Dynamic connections have time-averaged correlations near zero



Time-Averaged Functional Connectivity (Pearson Correlation Coefficient)

• **Hypothesis:** Modular decomposition algorithms are effectively delineating communities of regions that are interconnected by *static* connections.

Summary

- Multiple regions briefly increase their topological efficiency, and by inference, their capacity to transfer information.
- But these intervals of high efficiency are supported by long anatomical connections and thus likely carry an extra metabolic cost.
- Therefore, intermittent periods of high efficiency may be a dynamic strategy that has evolved to minimize metabolic requirements.
 - Food foraging in animals
 - Eye tracking

Summary

- Multiple regions briefly increase their topological efficiency, and by inference, their capacity to transfer information.
- But these intervals of high efficiency are supported by long anatomical connections and thus likely carry an extra metabolic cost.
- Therefore, intermittent periods of high efficiency may be a dynamic strategy that has evolved to minimize metabolic requirements.
 - Food foraging in animals
 - Eye tracking
- Time-averaged modular decompositions can be explained by the layout of static and dynamic connections.

Regional Definitions

- AAL-116
- Random-90
- Craddock-200

Confound Cleanup

- CompCor
- CompCor + Scrubbing
- ICA-based X-Noiseifier



Further details:

Zalesky A, Fornito A, Cocchi L, Gollo L, Breakspear M.

Time-resolved functional brain networks reveal dynamics of human brain connectivity at rest.

Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. In Press.