

The Role Of Contemporary MR Imaging Techniques in Early CNS Drug Development



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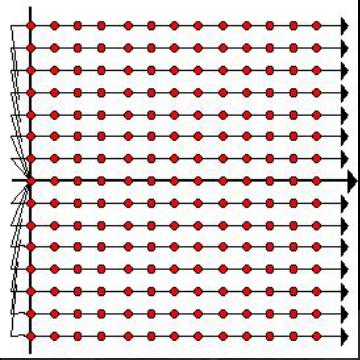




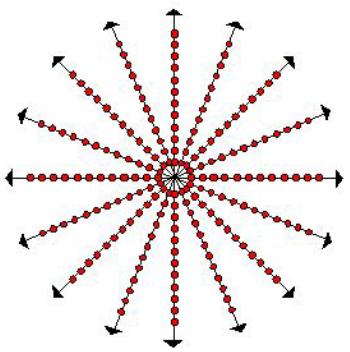
"First we're going to run some tests to
help pay off the machine."

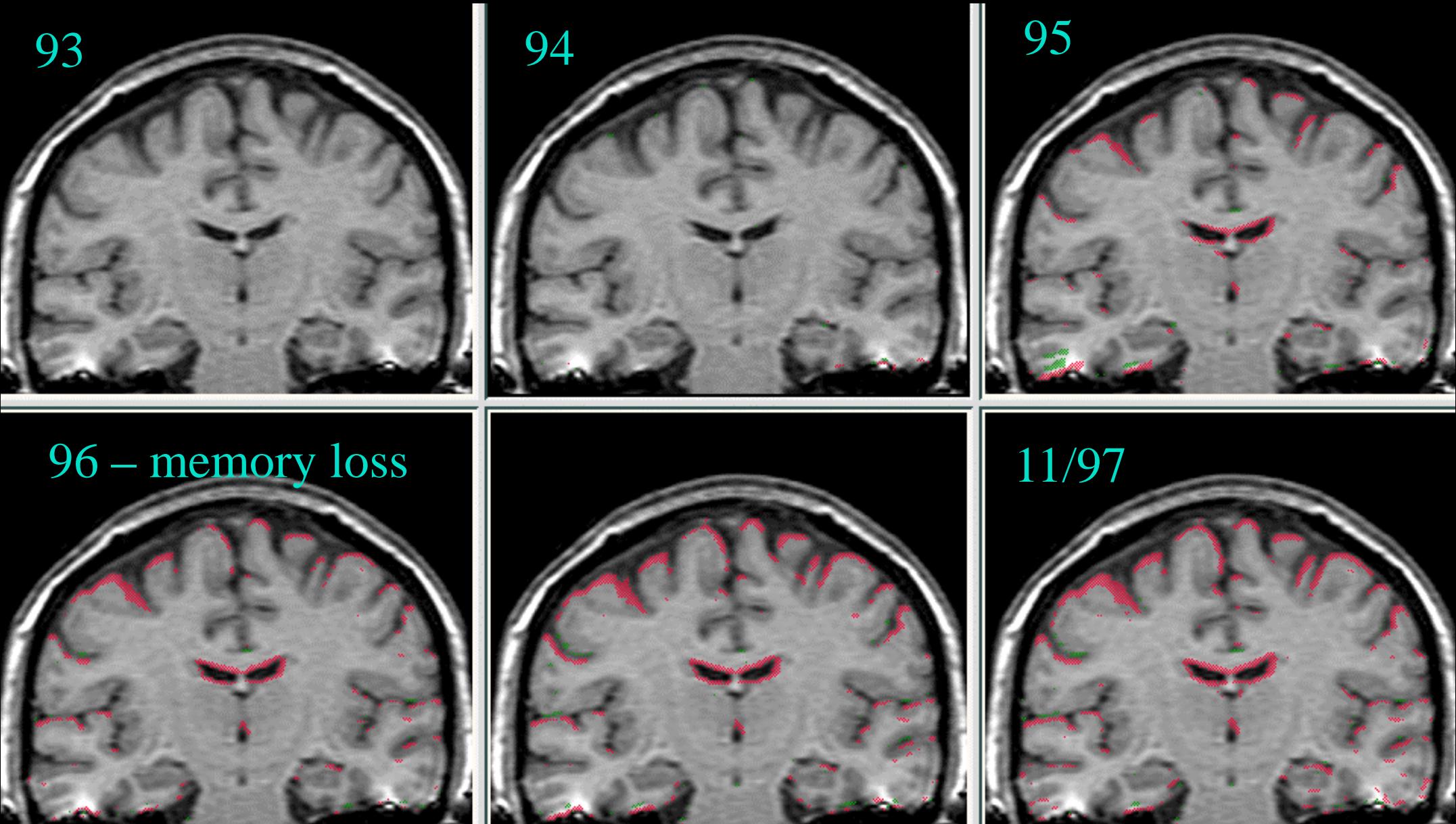
High Resolution Structural MRI





Motion Insensitive Imaging



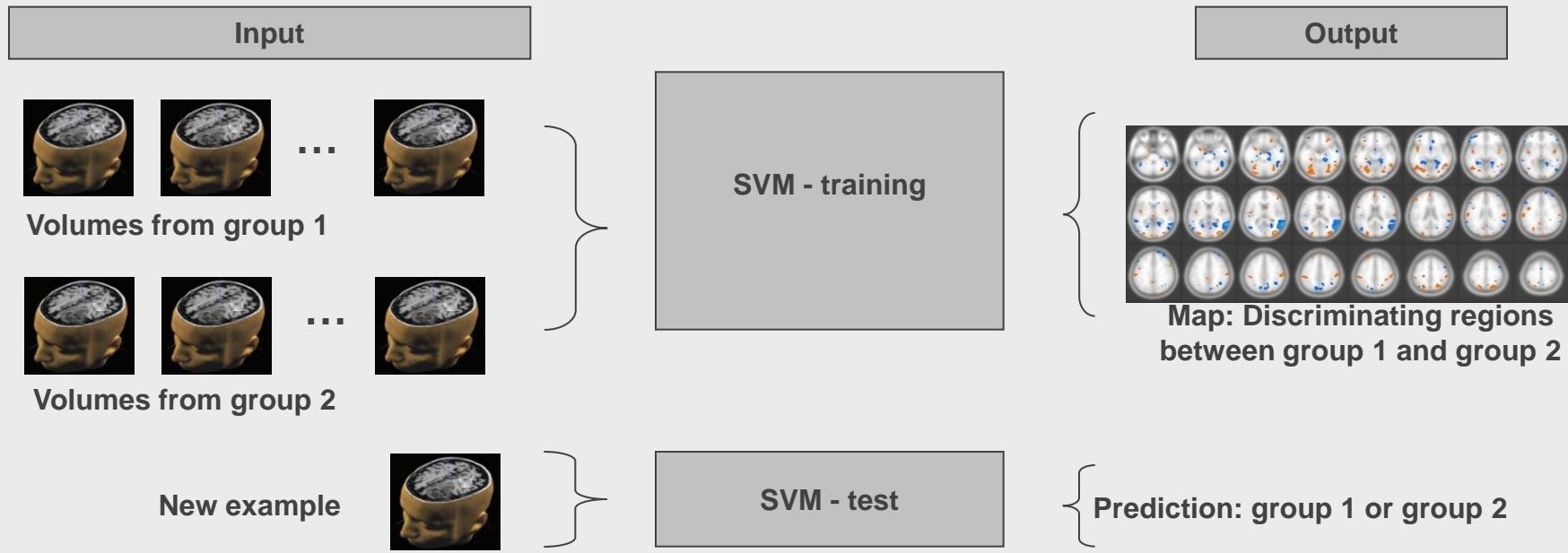


Progressive cerebral losses in early AD. Red = loss

Fox DRG

Applying Machine Learning Methods to Brain Images

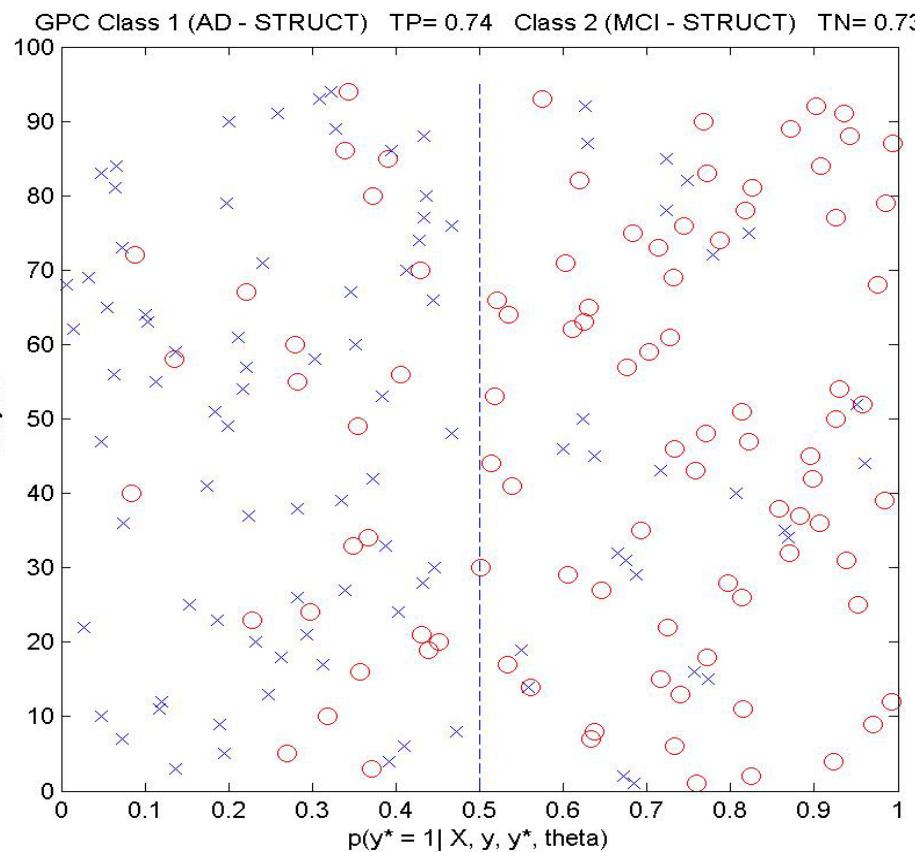
Pattern Recognition approach: Multivariate Analysis



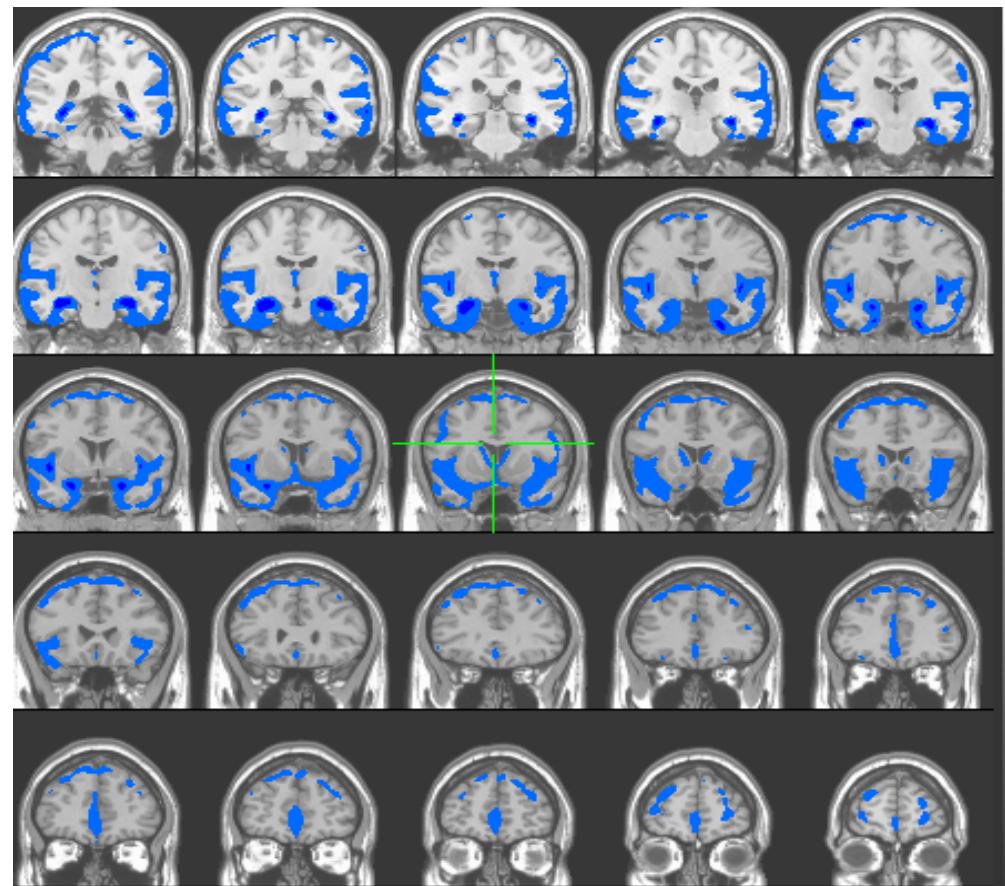
P.R. takes into account information distributed across the whole brain

AD versus MCI

No genetic information



ADxMCI	
TP	0.74
TN	0.73
Accuracy	0.74
p value	0.001

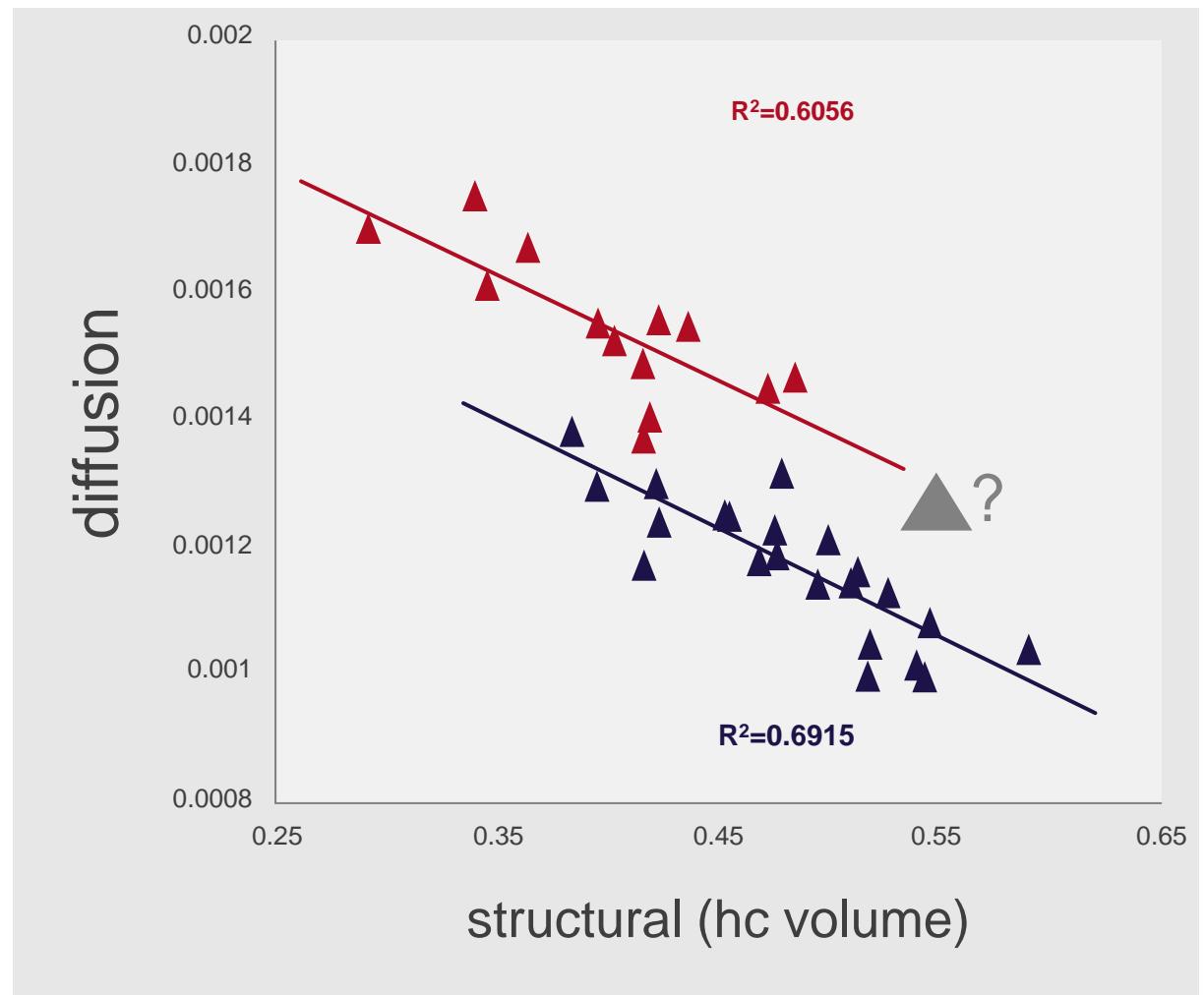


Discrimination map for gray matter classification. Relative increases in gray matter volume in the Alzheimer group compared with the MCI group are displayed in red, while deficits are displayed in blue.

PREDICTION OF TRANSITION FROM MCI TO AD

- Structural MRI
(66% accuracy)
- Diffusion MRI
(77% accuracy)
- CSF amyloid
(74% accuracy)

“Combining these measures can predict conversion to Alzheimer’s, two years in advance, with 91% accuracy”

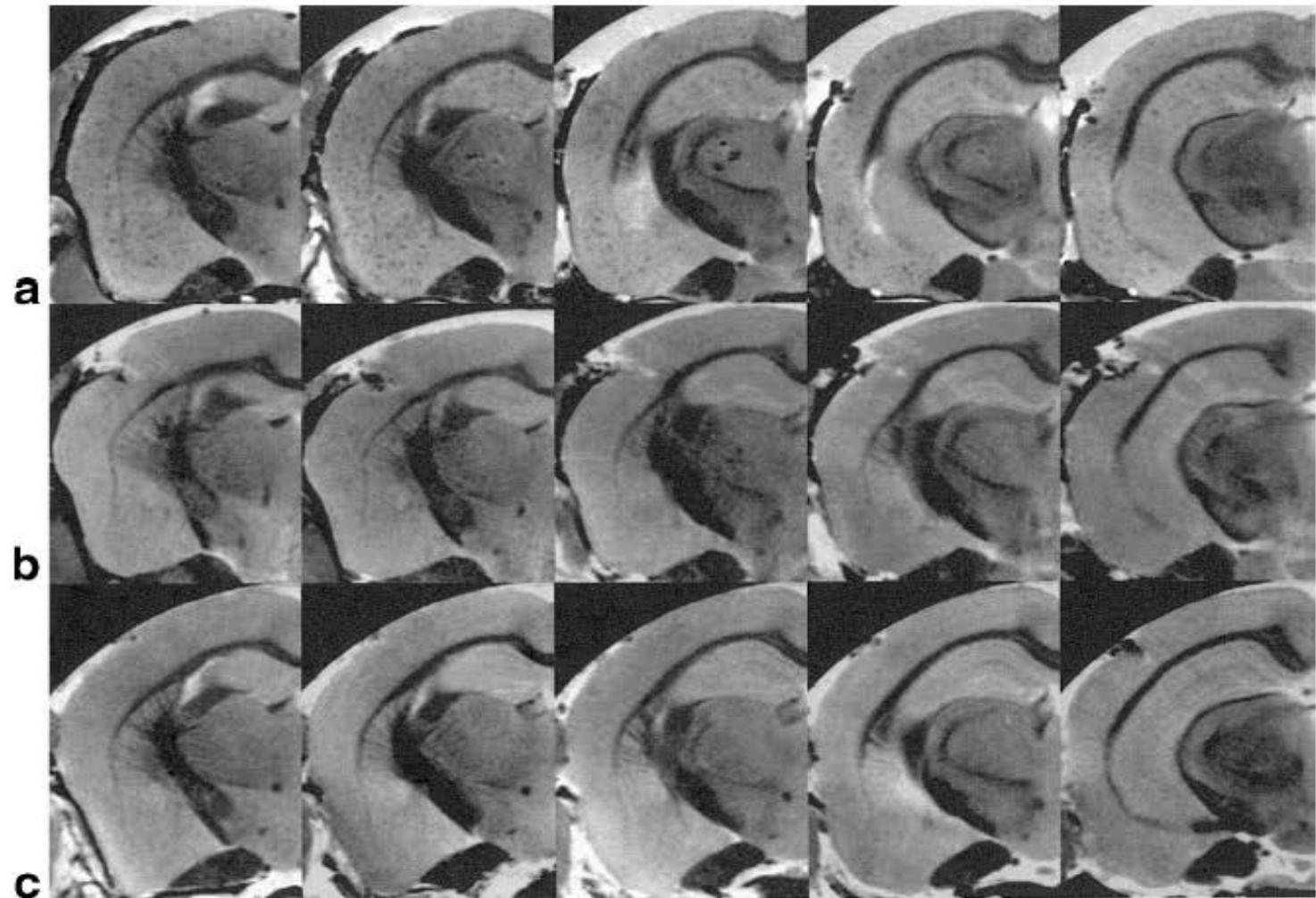


Pre-Clinical 7T MR in the J.B.C.



Visualization of β -Amyloid Plaques in a Transgenic Mouse Model (Tg2576) of Alzheimer's Disease Using MR Microscopy Without Contrast Reagents

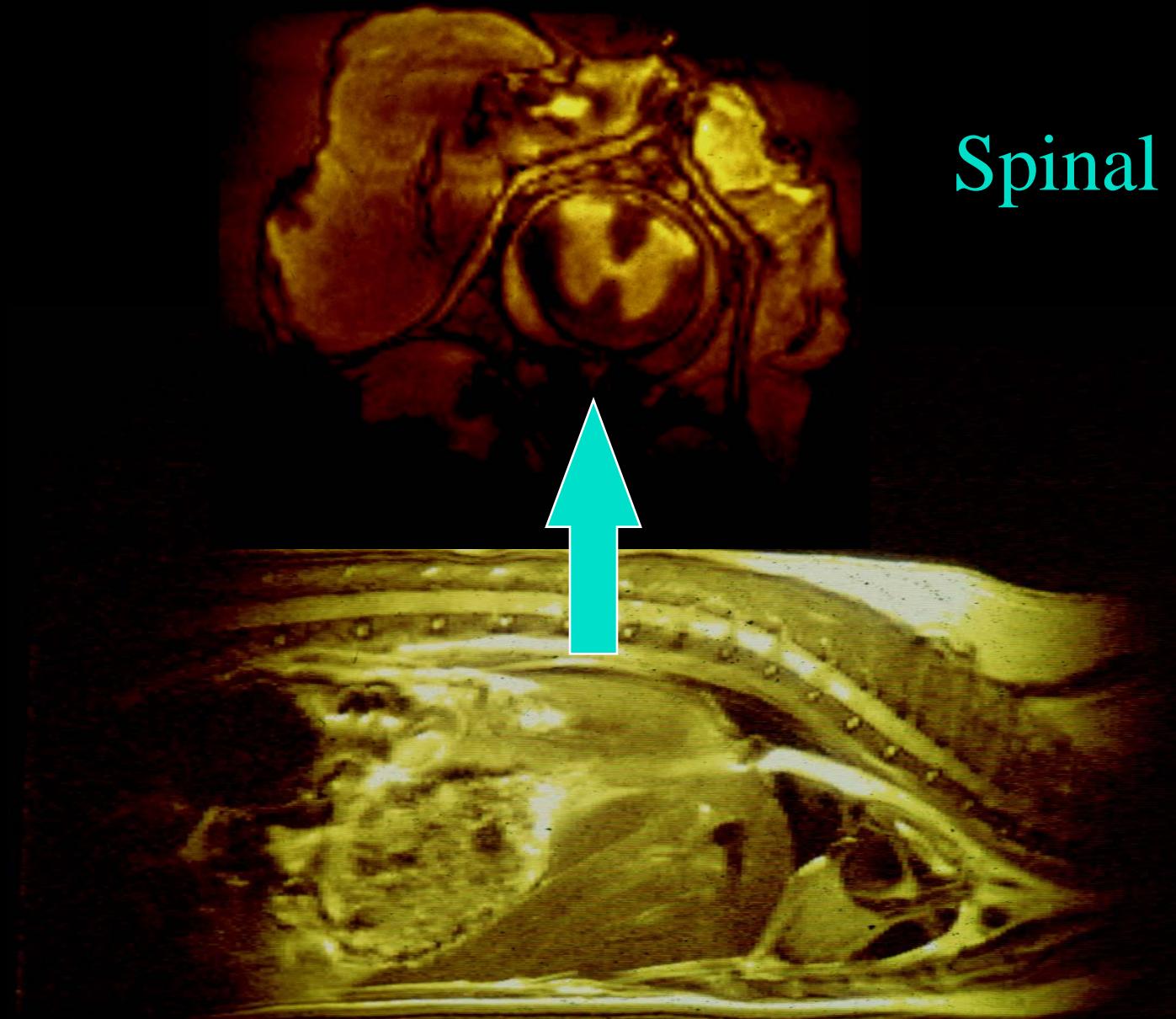
FIG. 2. MR microscopy of fixed mouse brains with PBS perfusion. MR microscopy images of fixed brains of a PS/APP mouse (a) and a PS mouse (b) and an NTg mouse (c) with spatial resolution of $54 \times 58 \times 200 \mu\text{m}^3$ (TR = 5–6 sec, TE = 10 ms, total scan time = 10–11 hr). Numerous circular signal hypointensities can be seen in the areas of cortex and hippocampus of the PS/APP mouse brain (a), whereas no distinctive signal hypointensities are visible in PS (b) and NTg (c) mouse brains.

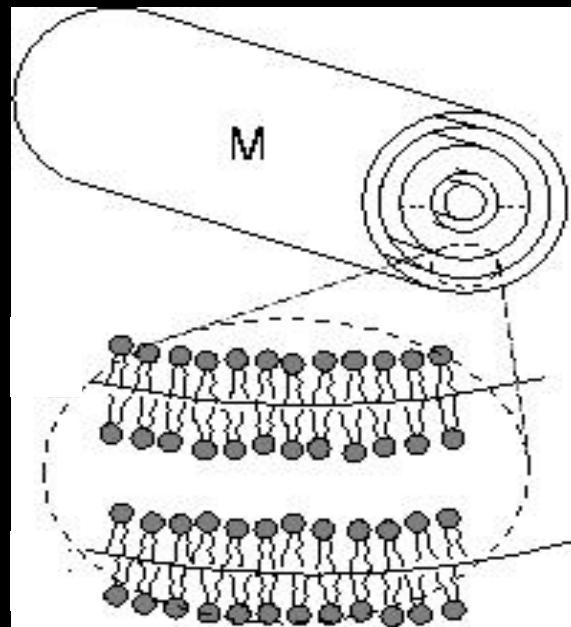
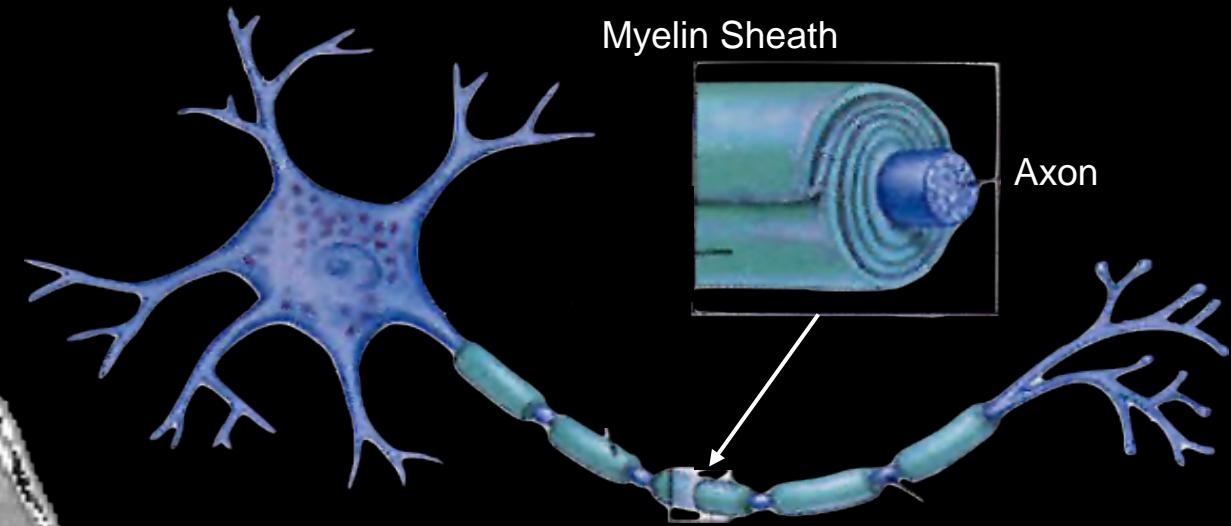
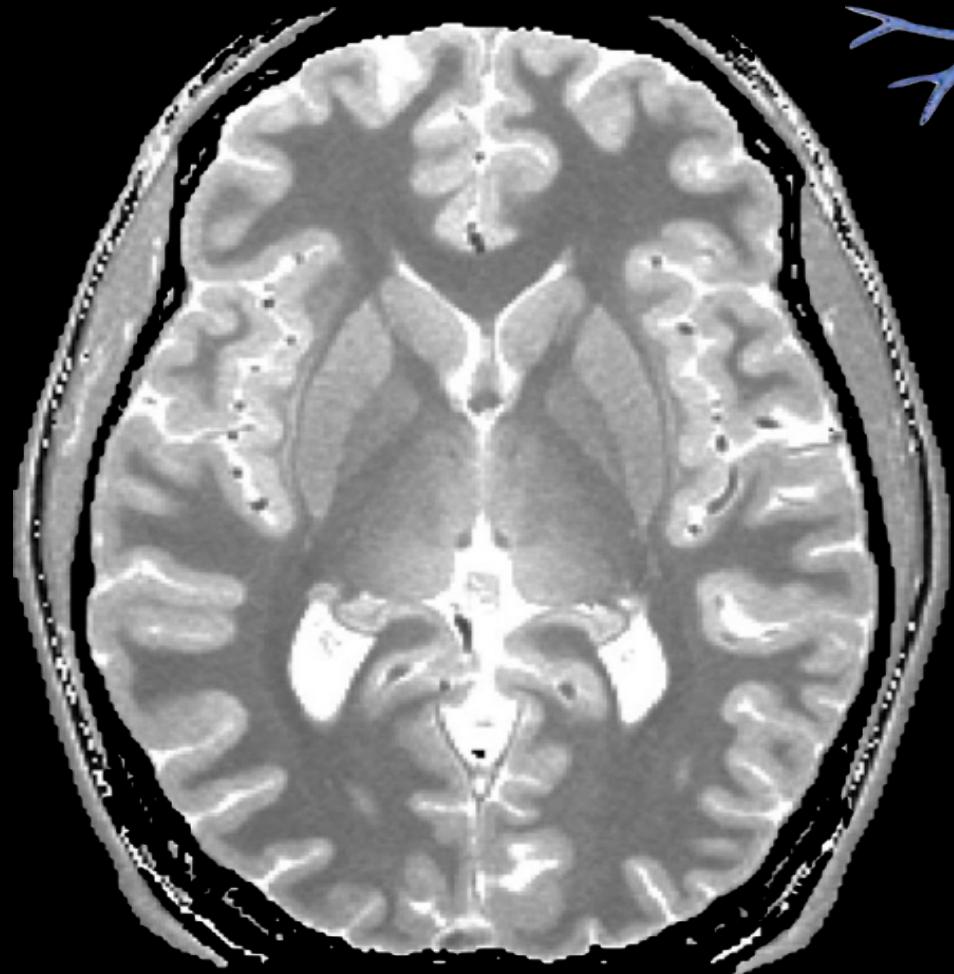


Spinal Cord MR Image

Sagittal
Body Section

Stomach Liver Heart





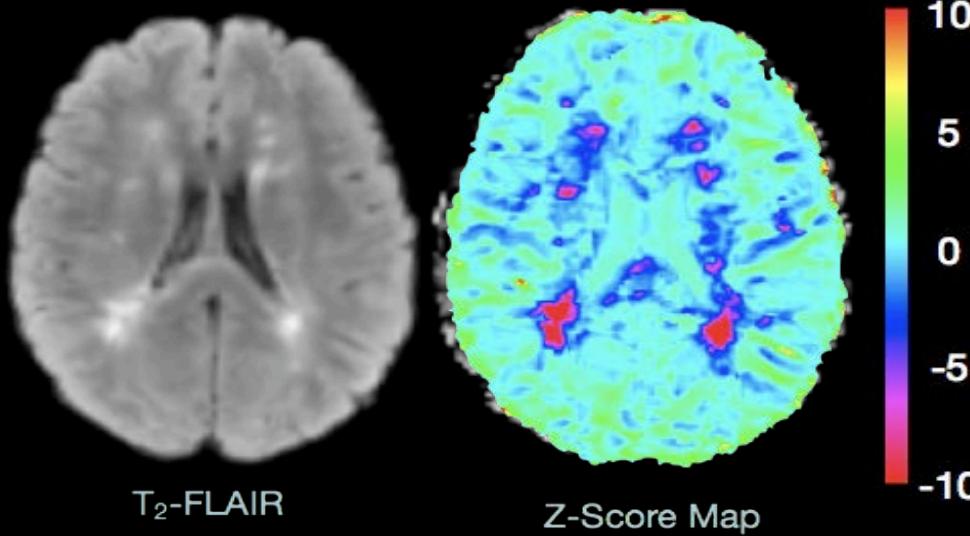
Intra-Axonal Water

Myelin Water

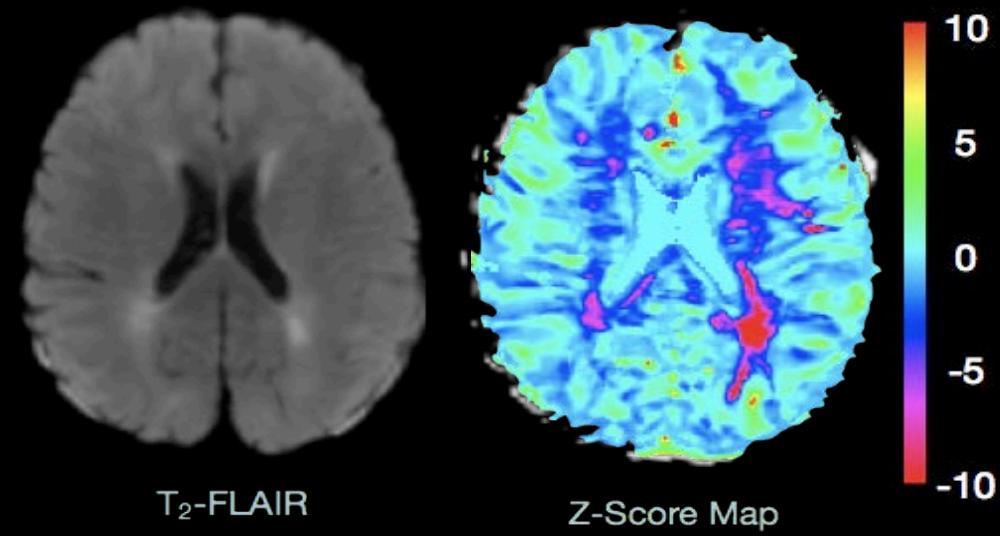
Extra-cellular Water

Multiple Sclerosis

Relapsing-Remitting (RRMS) Patient #1



Relapsing-Remitting (RRMS) Patient #2



T_2 -FLAIR

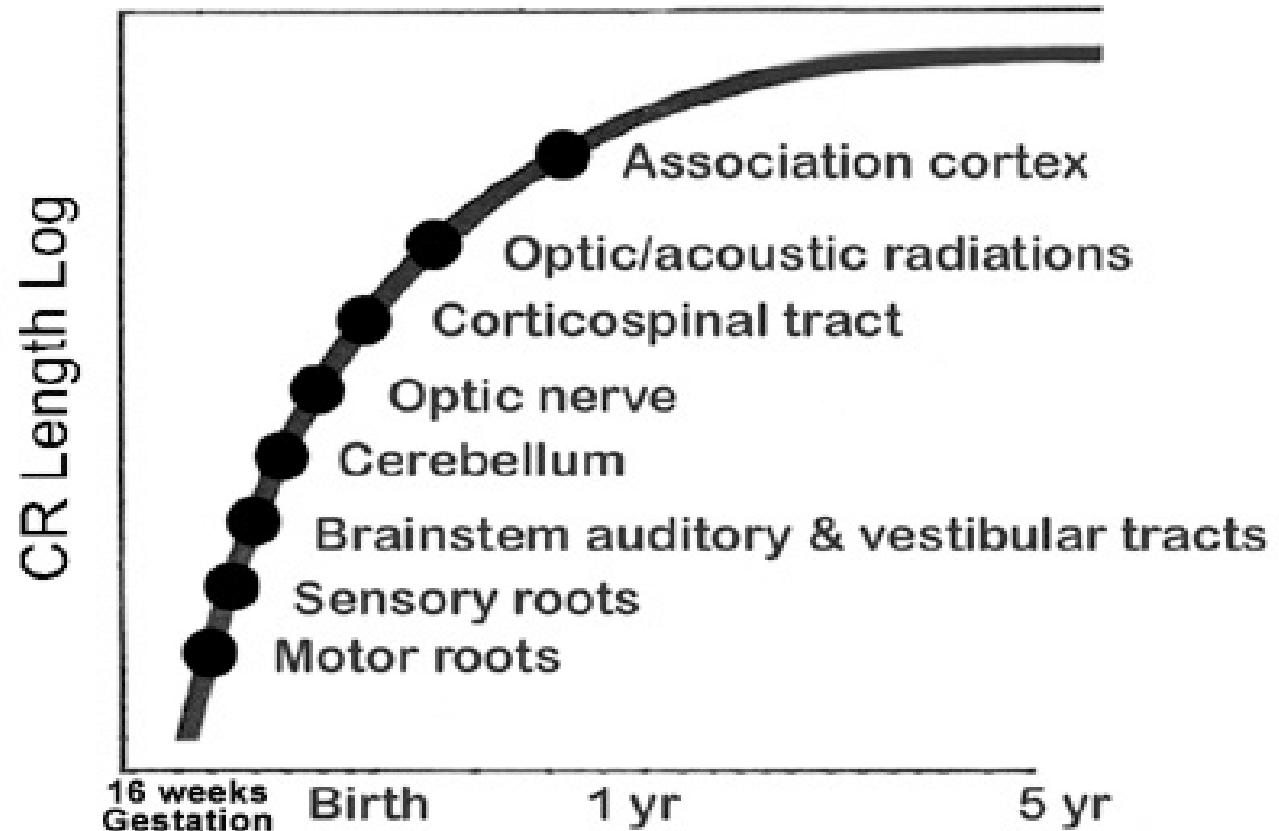
Z-Score Map

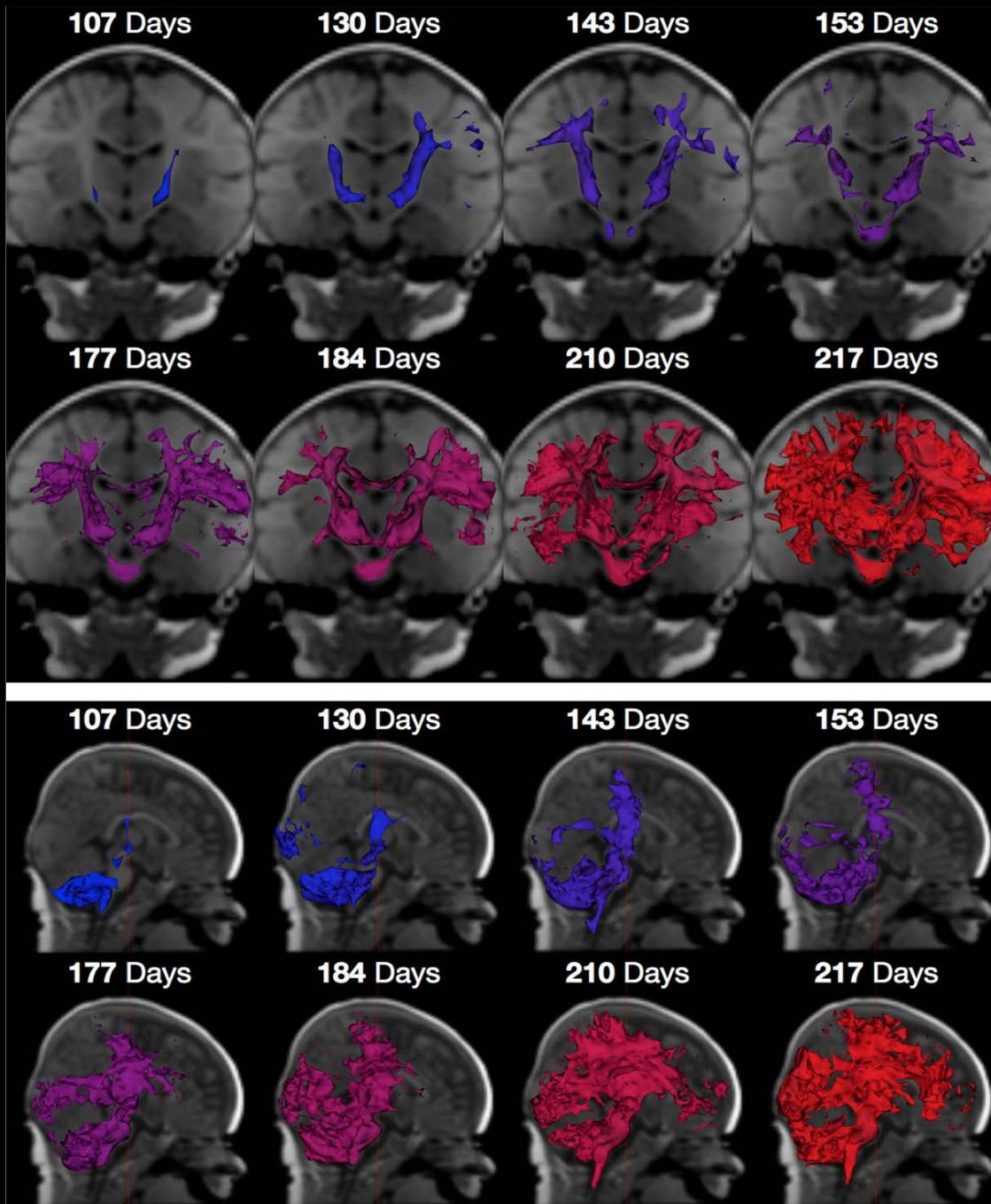


EDSS Score: 1.0

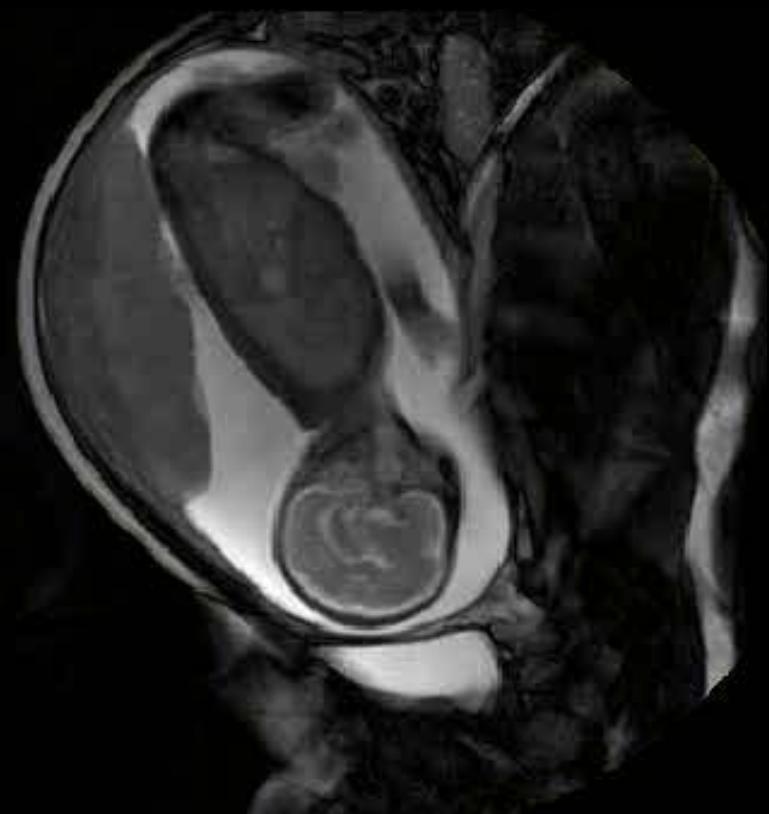
EDSS Score: 6.5

Myelination Trajectory – During Early Development

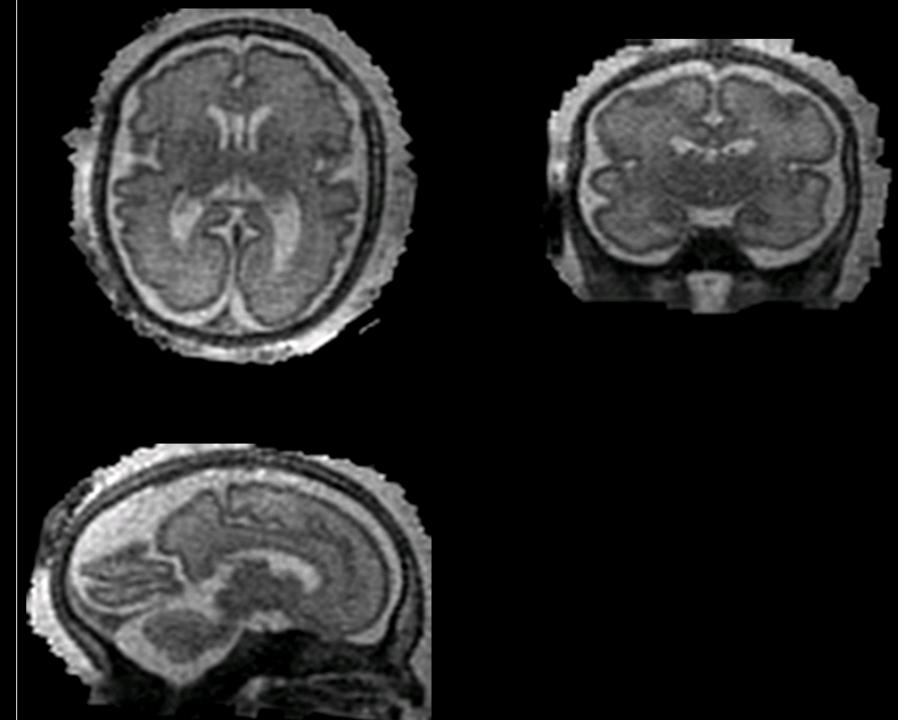




28 week foetus imaged *in utero*



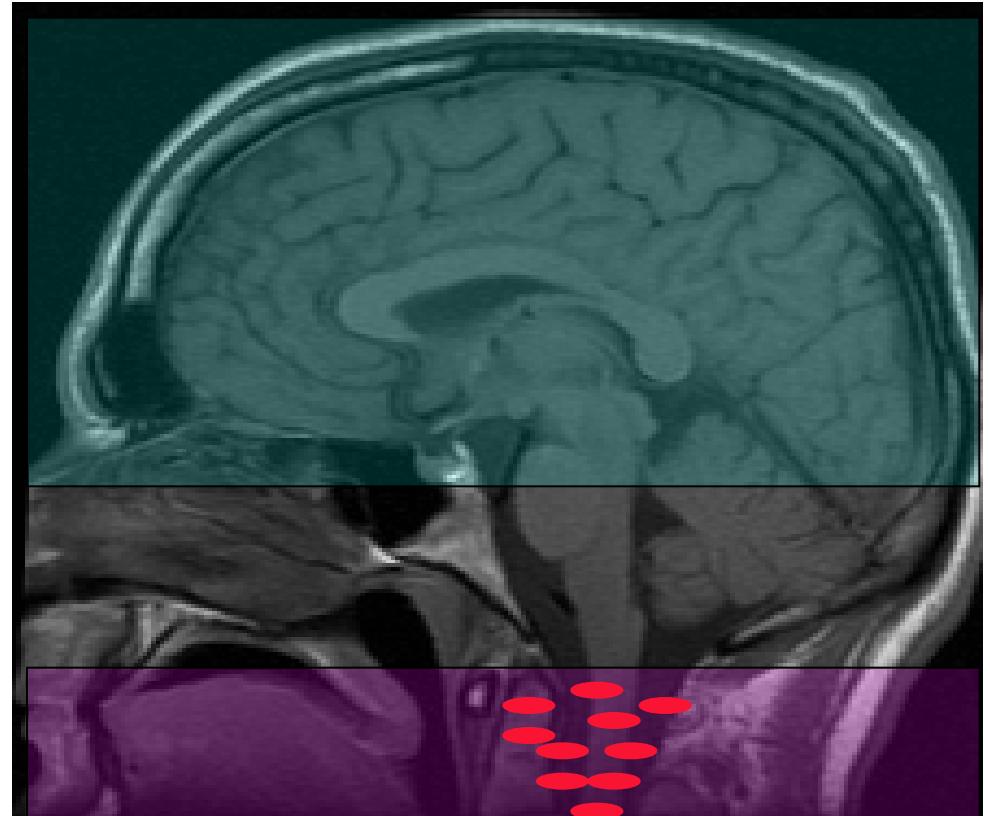
Real time observation



SVReconstructed 3D brain images

Arterial Spin Labelling (cASL)

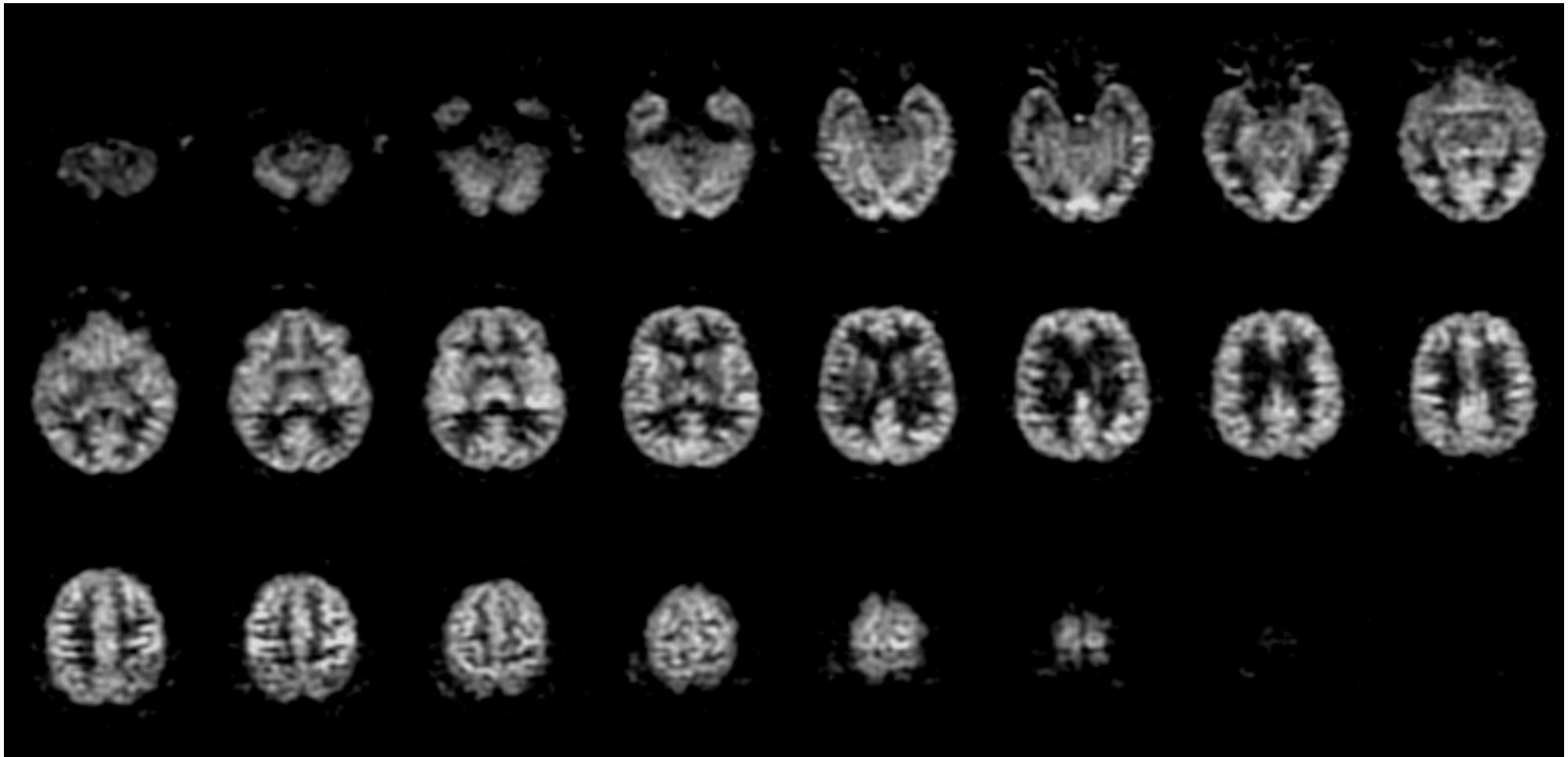
IMAGE ACQUISITION



MAGNETISATION OF BLOOD

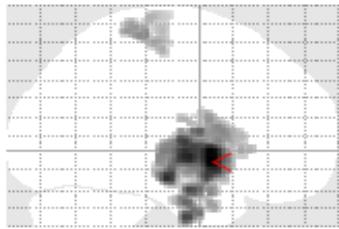
Allows us to quantify cerebral blood flow (CBF) changes

Quantitative CBF maps (ml/100g/min)

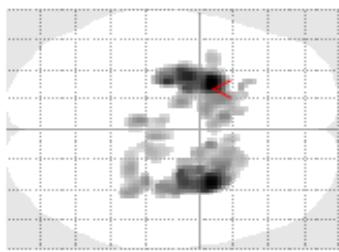


ASL : haloperidol > placebo

SPMmap
[-24, 6, -4]

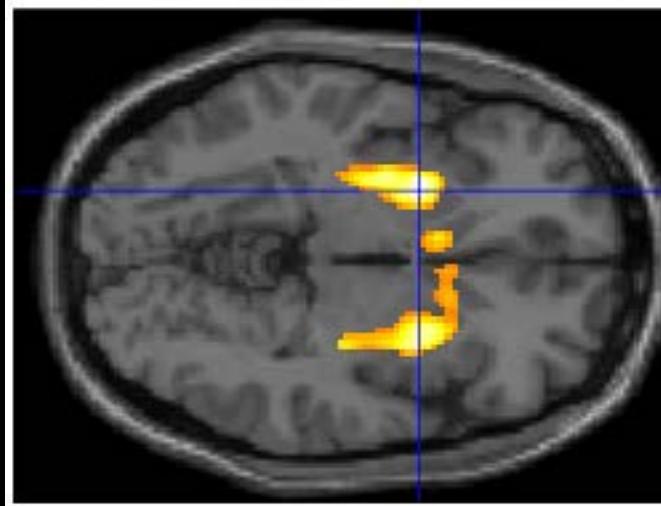
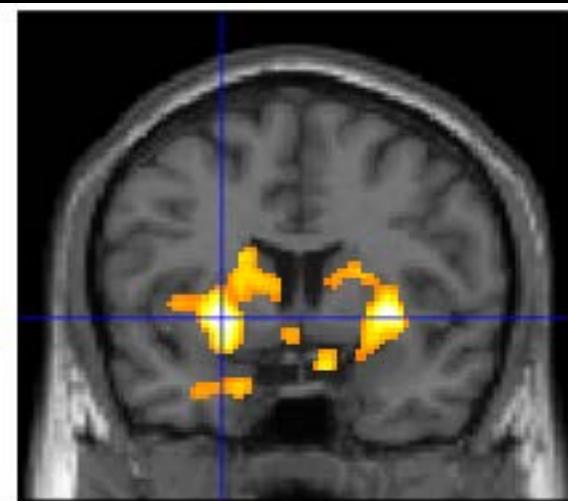
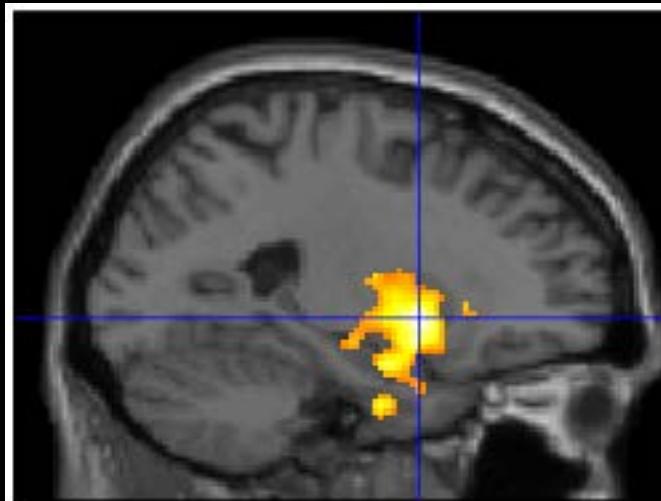
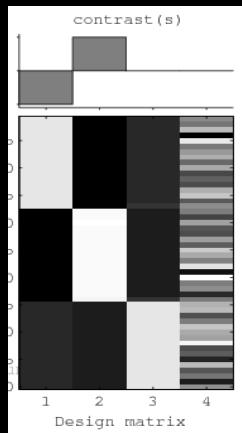


HAL>PLA

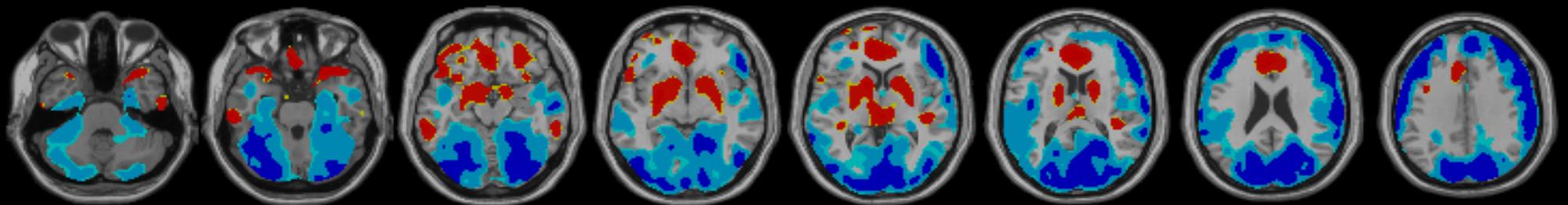
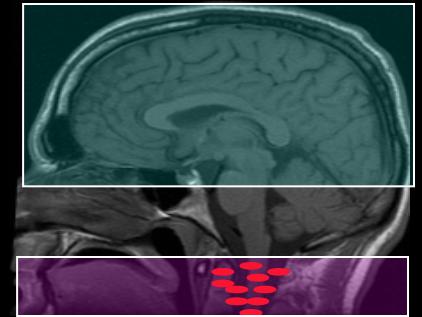


SPM{ T }
46 }

SPM results : CASL_data/An14_ff_n17exp
Height threshold T = 3.277098 (p<0.001)
Extent threshold k = 117 voxels



Drug Discrimination in ADHD



Methylphenidate / Placebo (100%)

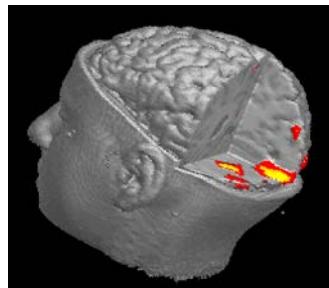


Atomoxetine / Placebo (93%)

Pre-surgical visits



Ψassessment & screening



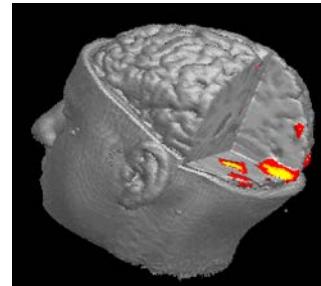
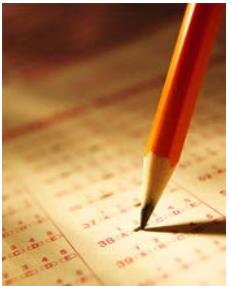
cASL assessment



post-scan RNA



Surgical visits



Ψassessment & screening

pre-surgery RNA

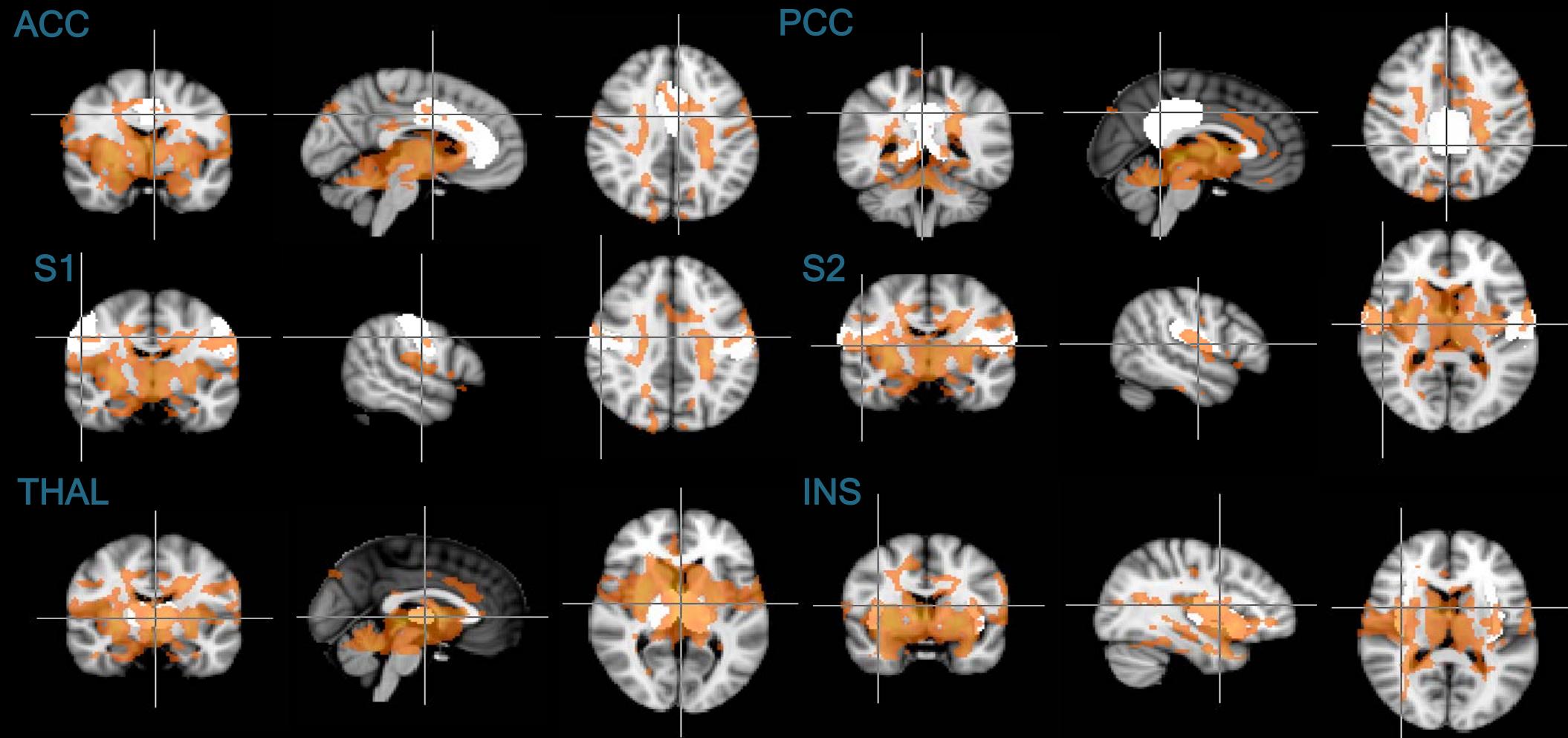
wisdom tooth extraction & mucosa sampling

cASL assessment

post-scan/surgery RNA



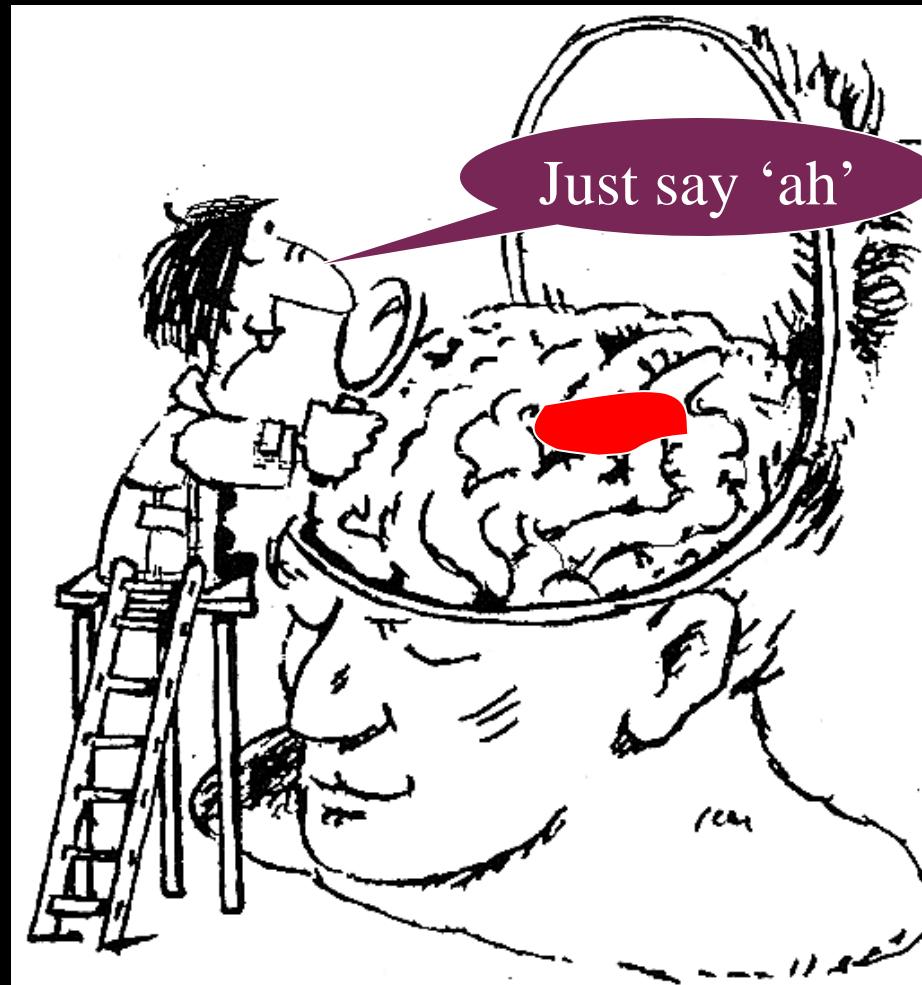
Dental Pain after 3rd Molar extraction



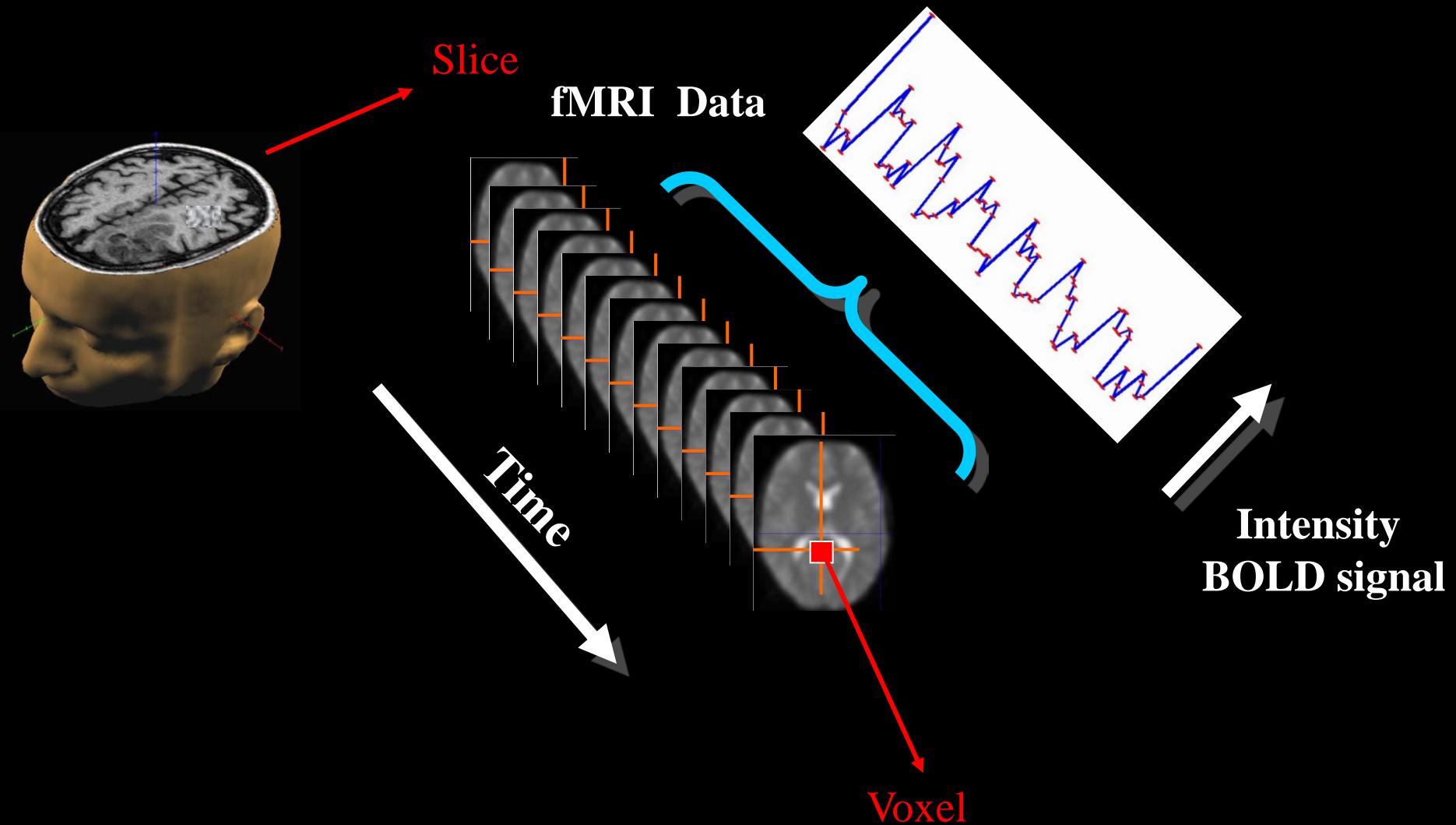
Whole brain imaging of on-going pain – a new biomarker for analgesia

Tara Renton, Matt Howard & Pfizer

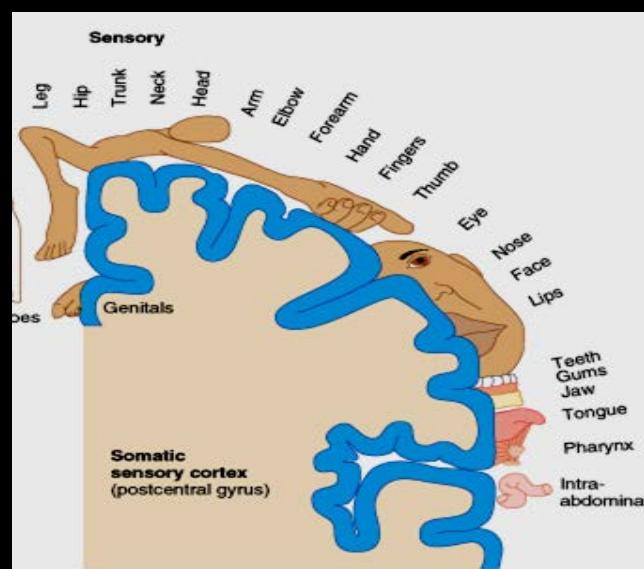
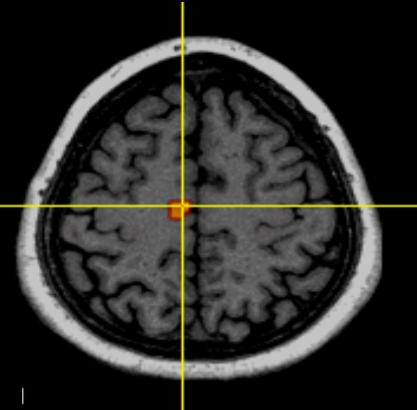
FMRI – A Window into the Mind



Classical Approach to fMRI collection and analysis: mass-univariate

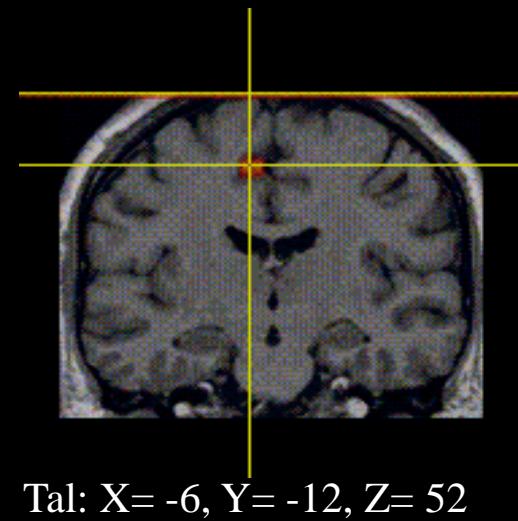


Somatic Stimulation and fMRI



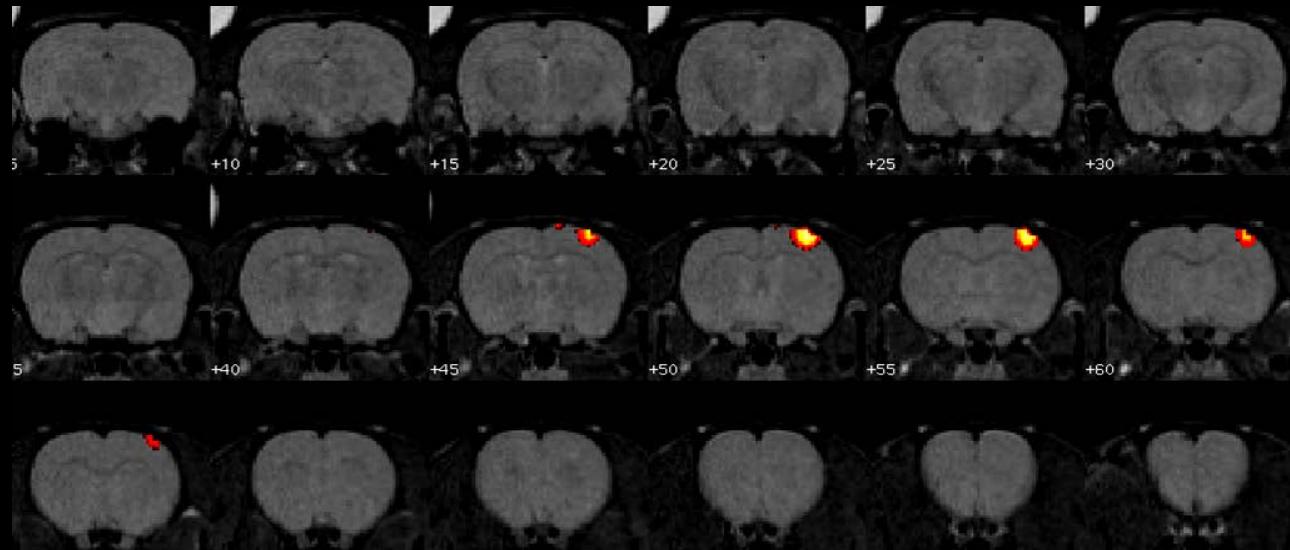
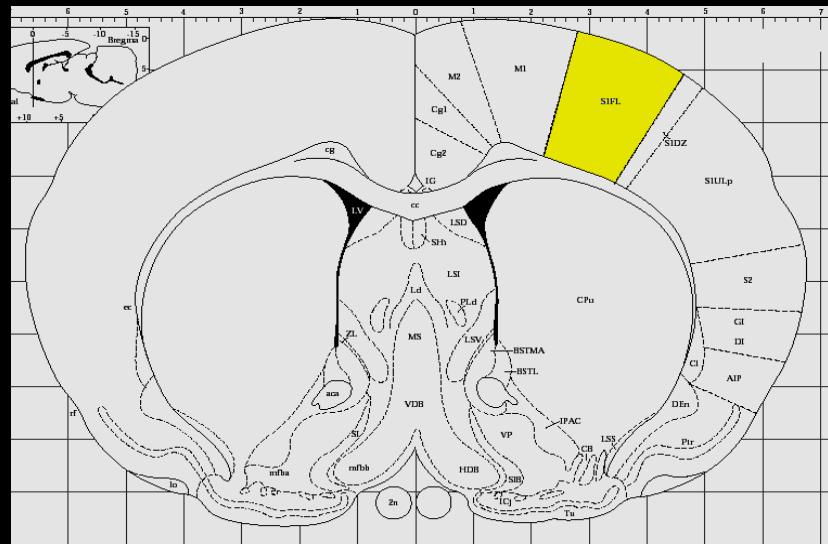
Somatotopic Organization
of the Human Cerebrum

Tal: X= -6, Y= -12, Z= 52



Tal: X= -6, Y= -12, Z= 52

Sensory MRI in the Rat

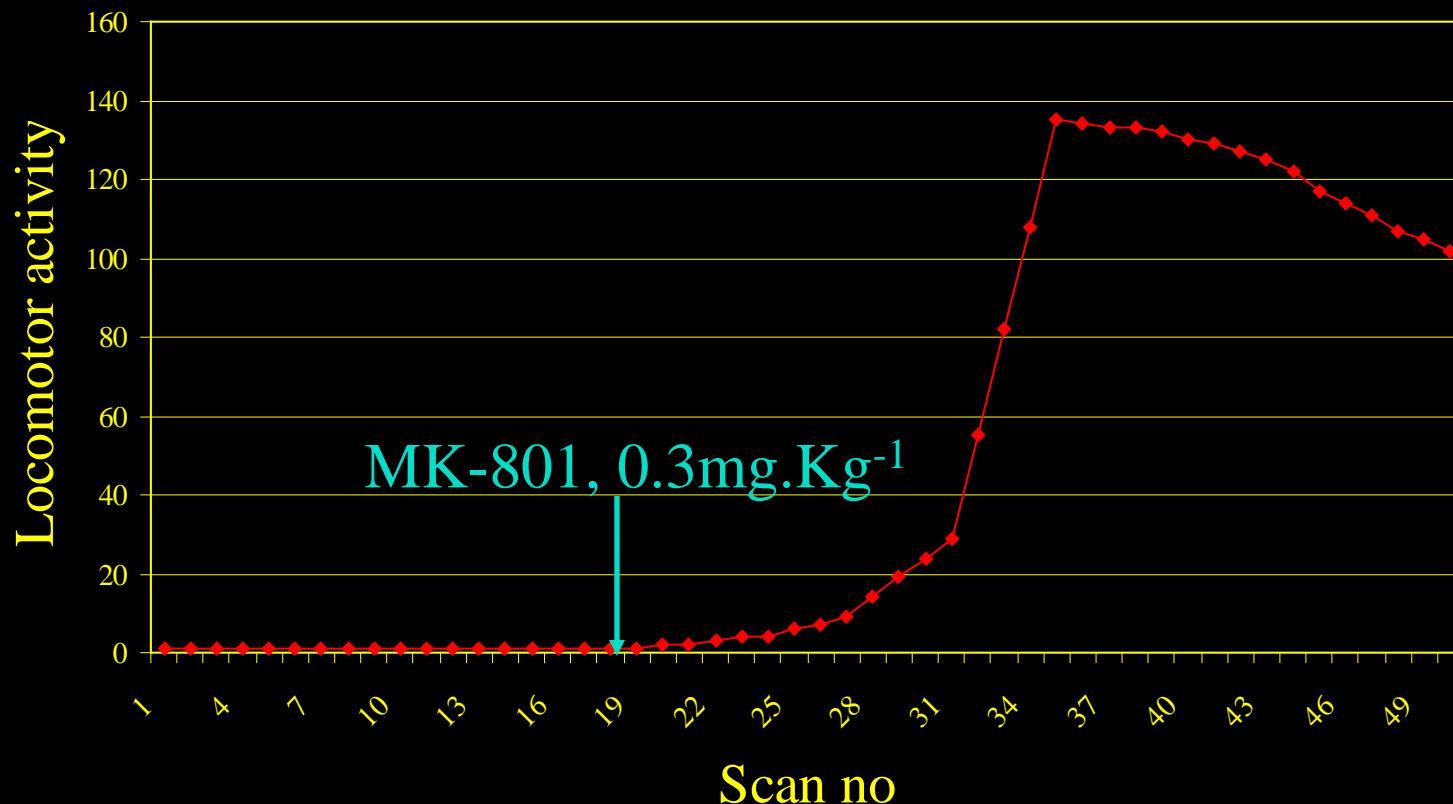


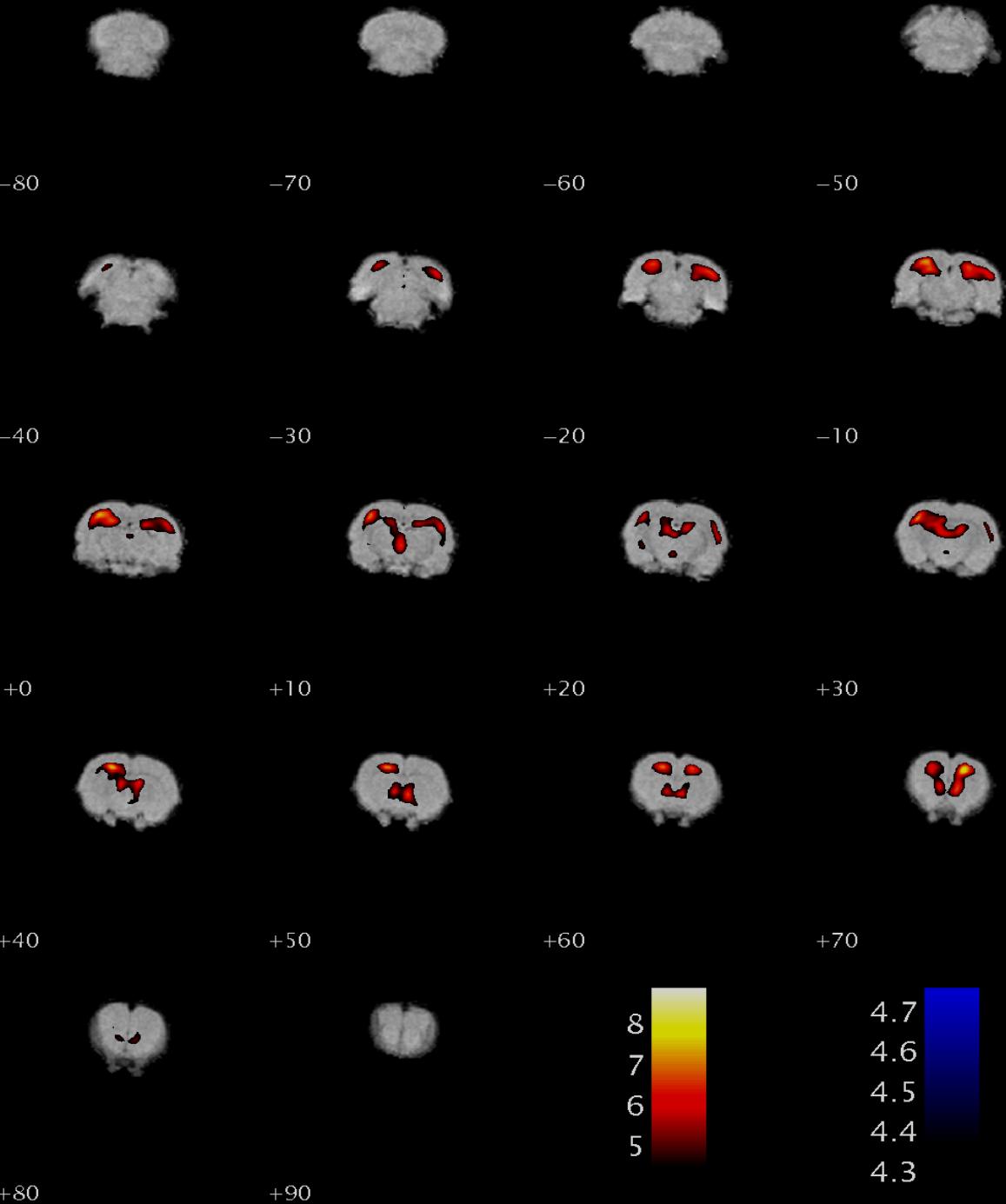
Paxinos & Watson
representation of forepaw
somatosensory cortex

Activation after electrical forepaw
stimulation

Pharmacological MRI (phMRI)

Locomotor activity Under MK-801

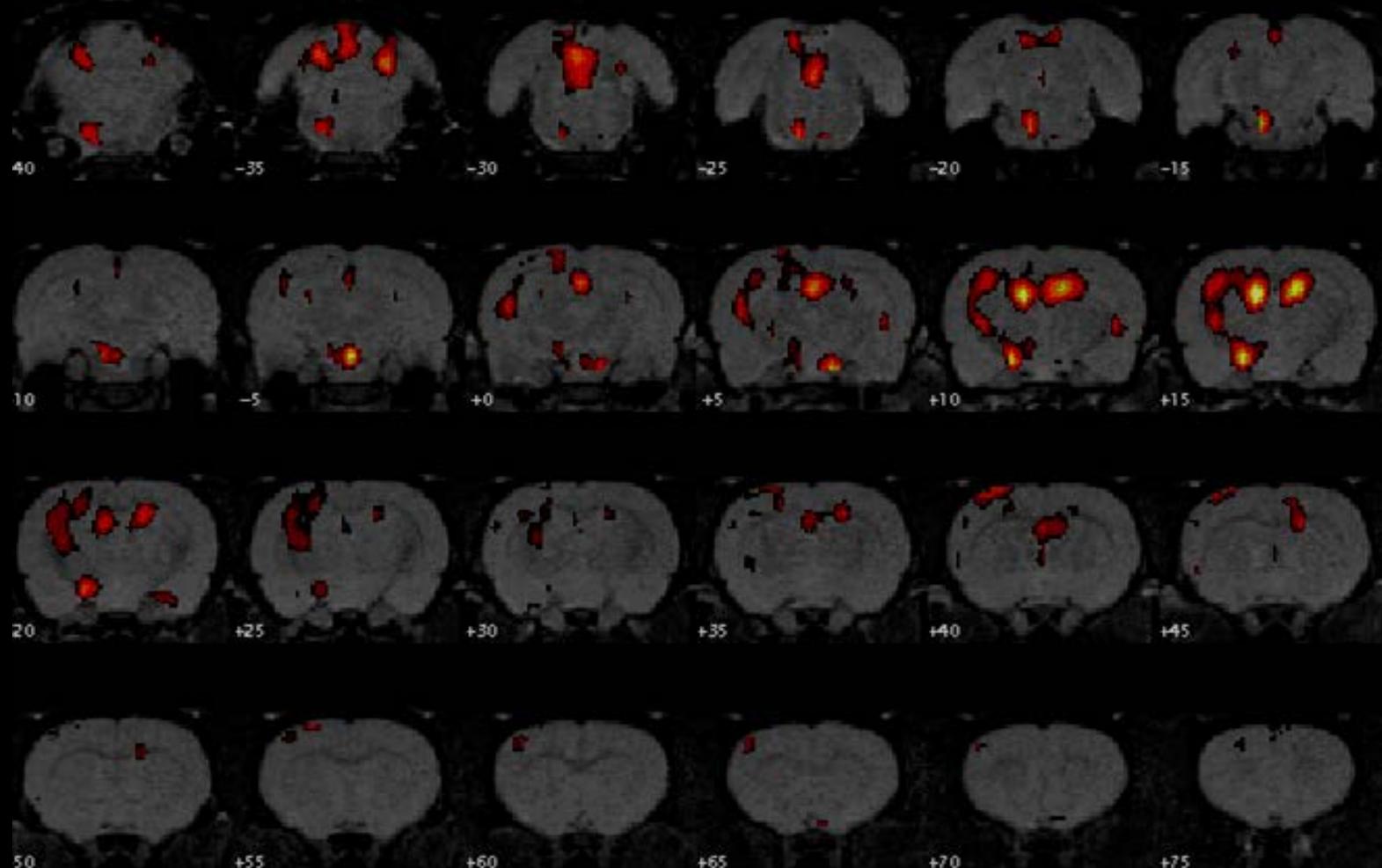




Main effect of the NMDA
antagonist MK-801
(modelled to the animal
behaviour for n=5)

Toby Roberts

Main effect of LY404187 - an AMPA potentiator



n = 7

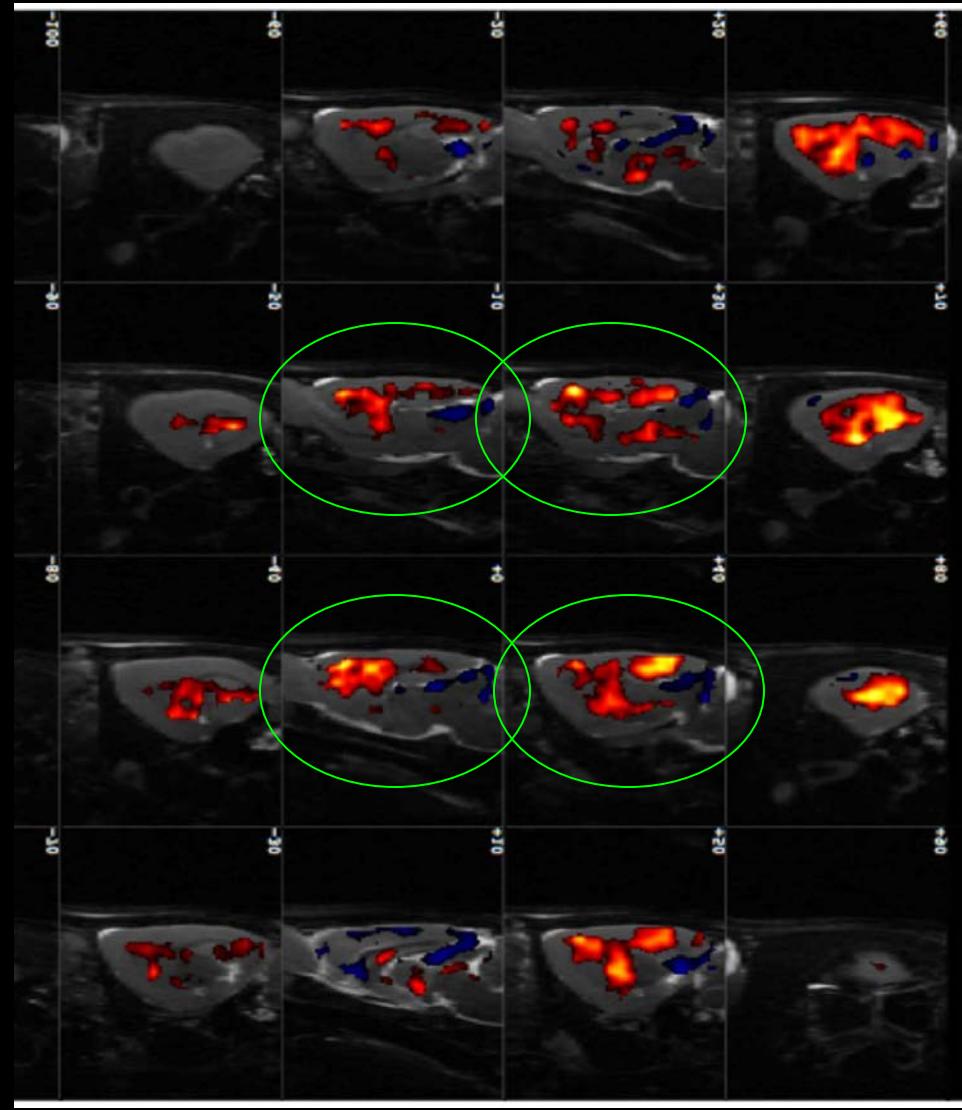
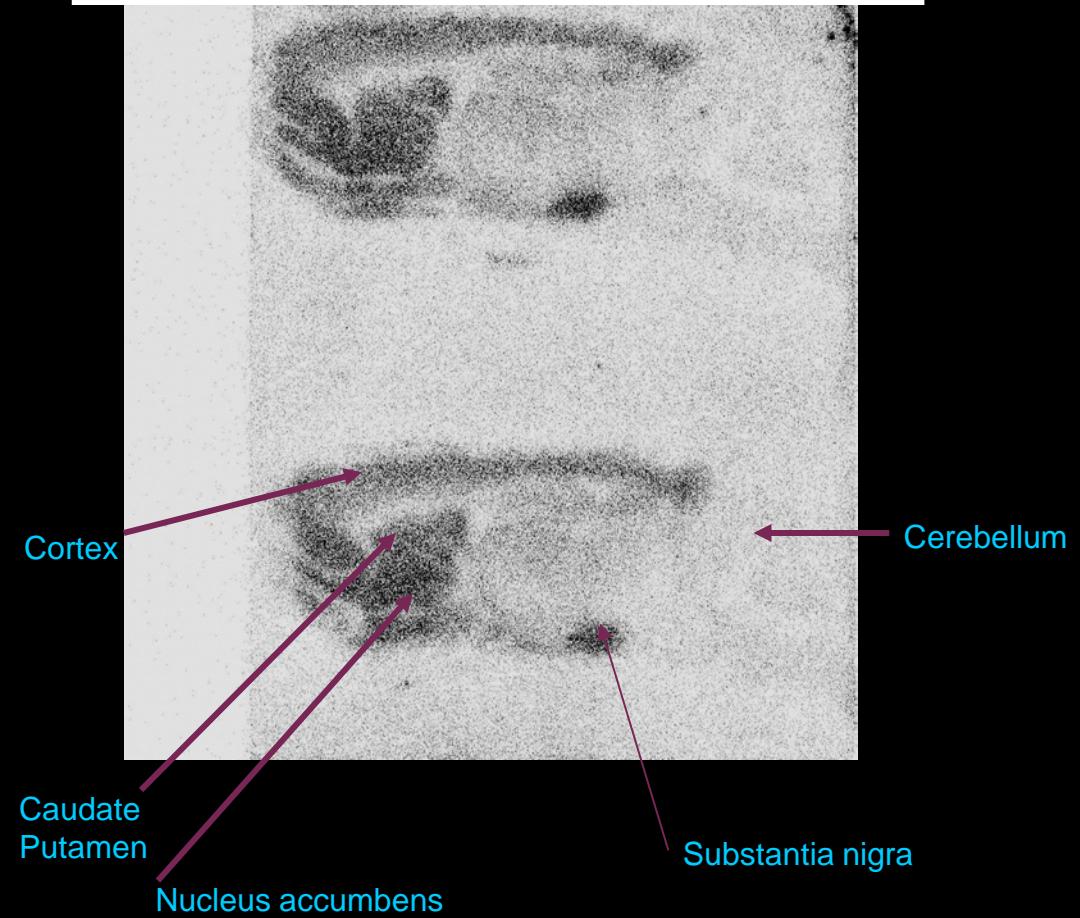
0.5 mg/kg s.c.
hippocampus,
habenulae
and colliculi

blocked by
selective
AMPA antagonist
LY293558

Nick Jones

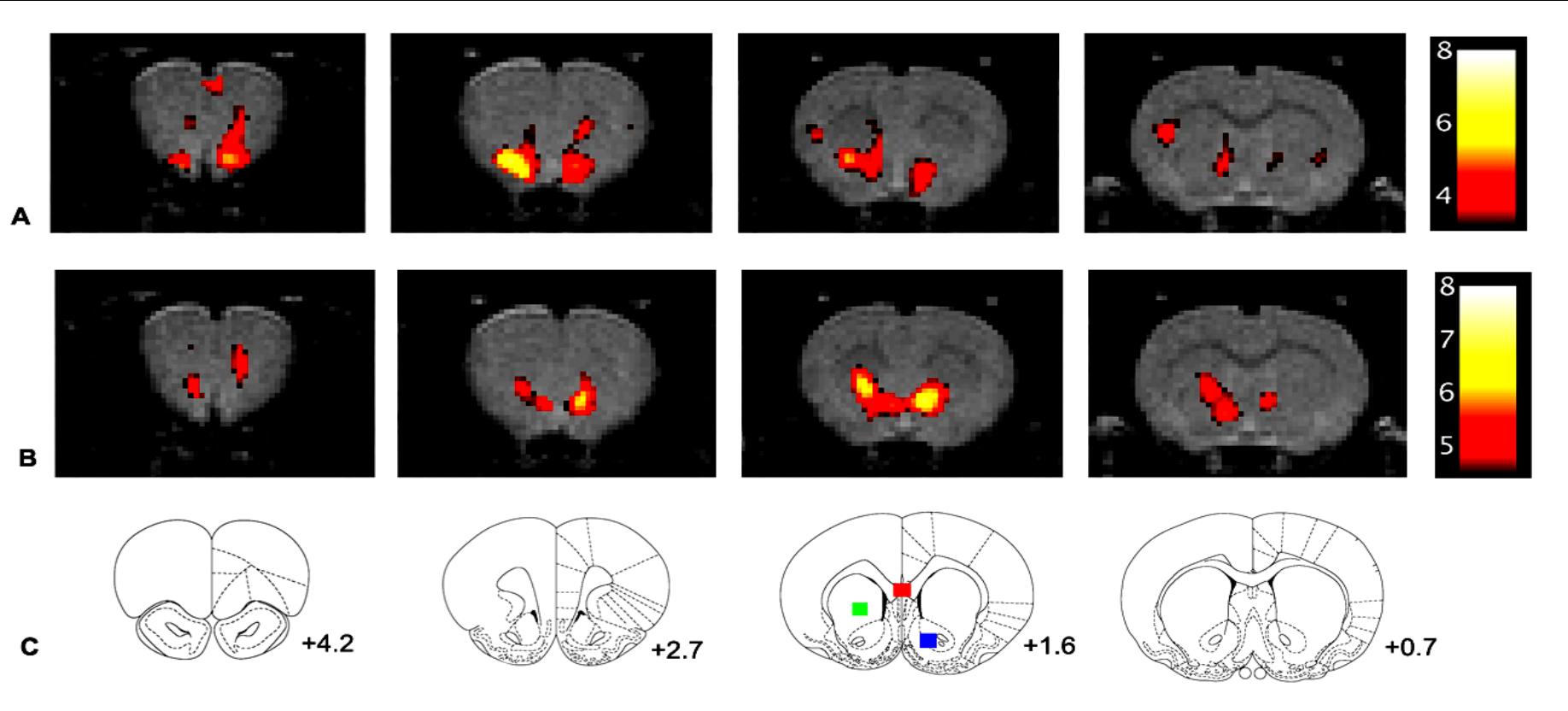
Correspondence to autoradiography (H3 antagonist)

1nM 3H-GSK189254-A
Sagittal section



Pharmacological MRI of Quinelorane

D3



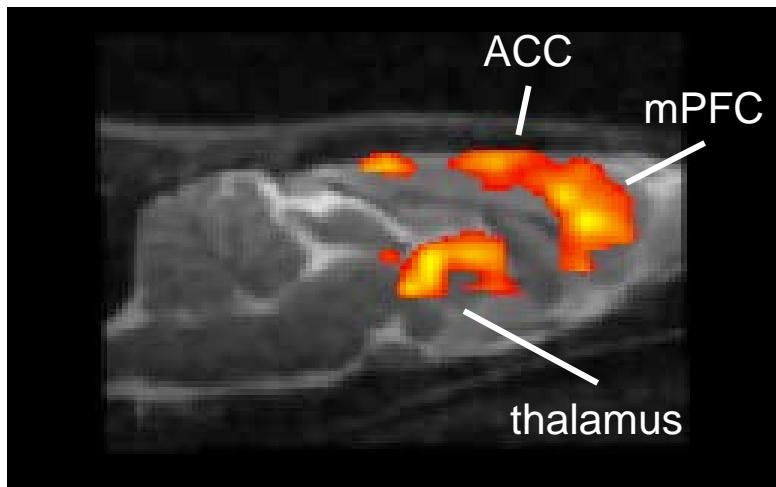
Group statistical parametric maps showing statistically significant increases in BOLD contrast after administration of $3\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ quinelorane (A), or $30\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ quinelorane (B) and corresponding rat brain atlas diagrams and co-ordinates relative to Bregma (C) (Paxions and Watson, 1996).

green=caudate-putamen, blue=nucleus accumbens, red=corpus callosum.

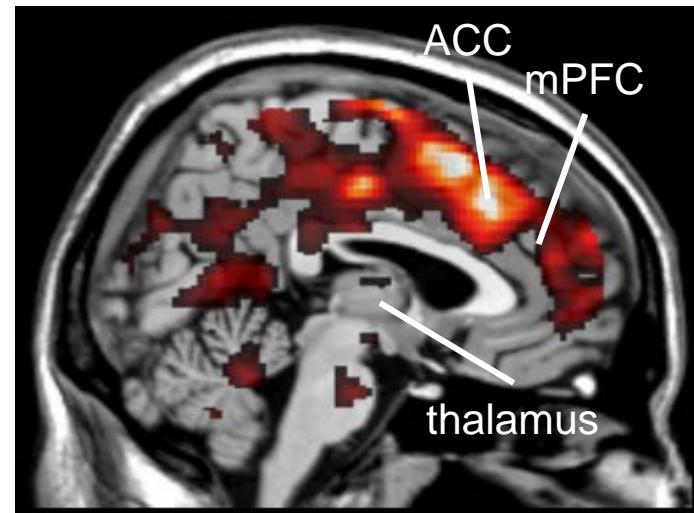
M.Ireland

Ketamine phMRI – rat vs man

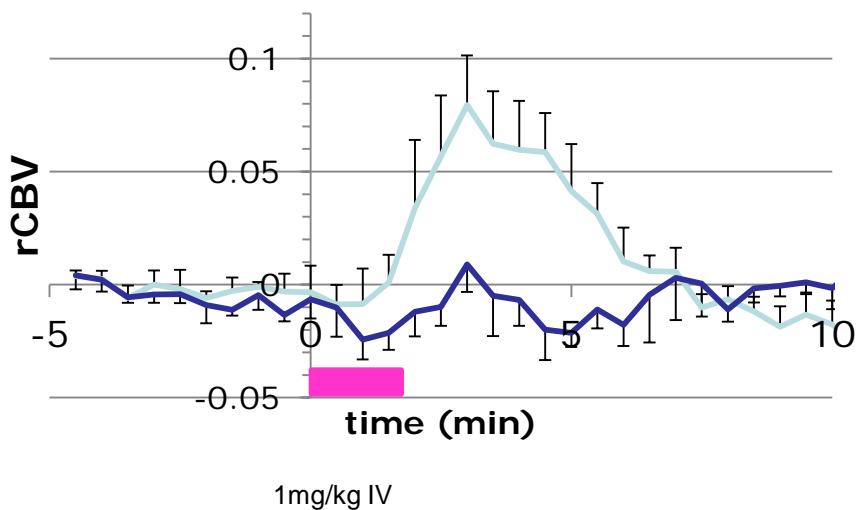
Rat



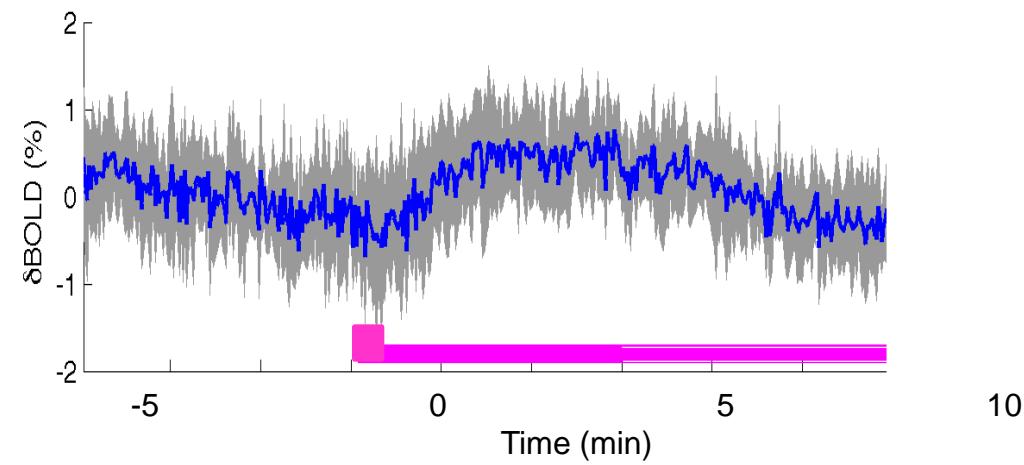
Human



Cingulate cortex (N=5)

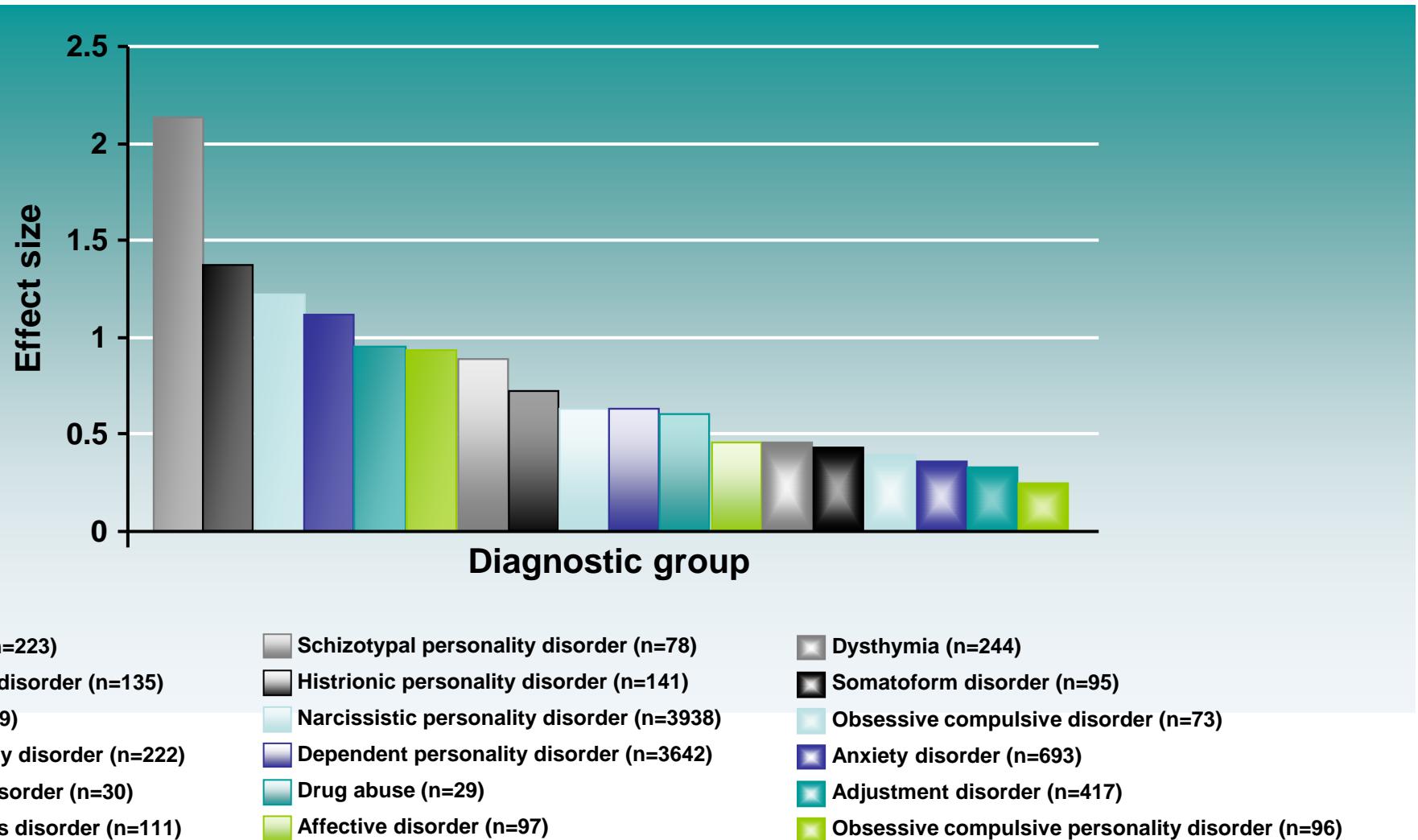


Anterior cingulate cortex (ACC)
ACC-filt - session 1

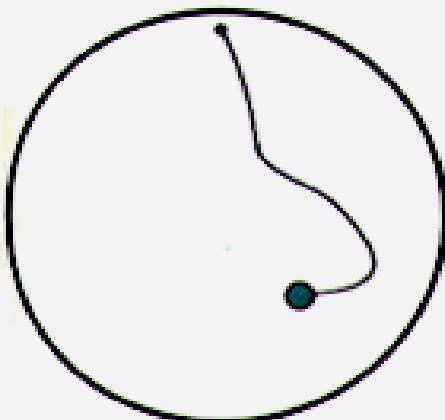


Clements Model → 75ng/ml

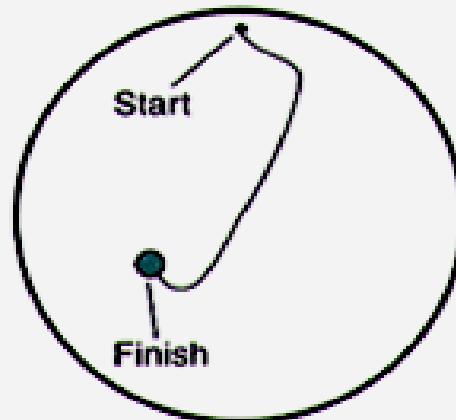
Cognitive impairment across all mental illnesses



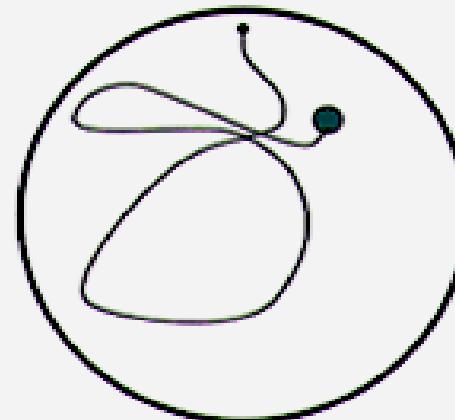
Morris Water Maze



Normal

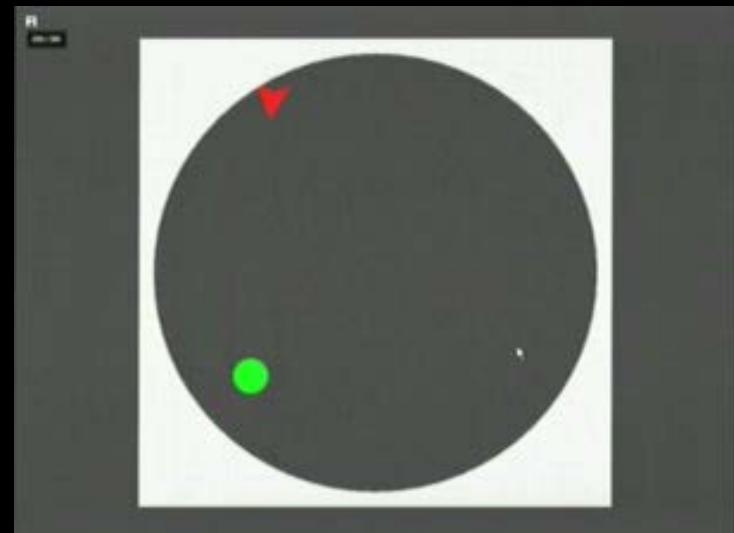


Neocortical control lesion

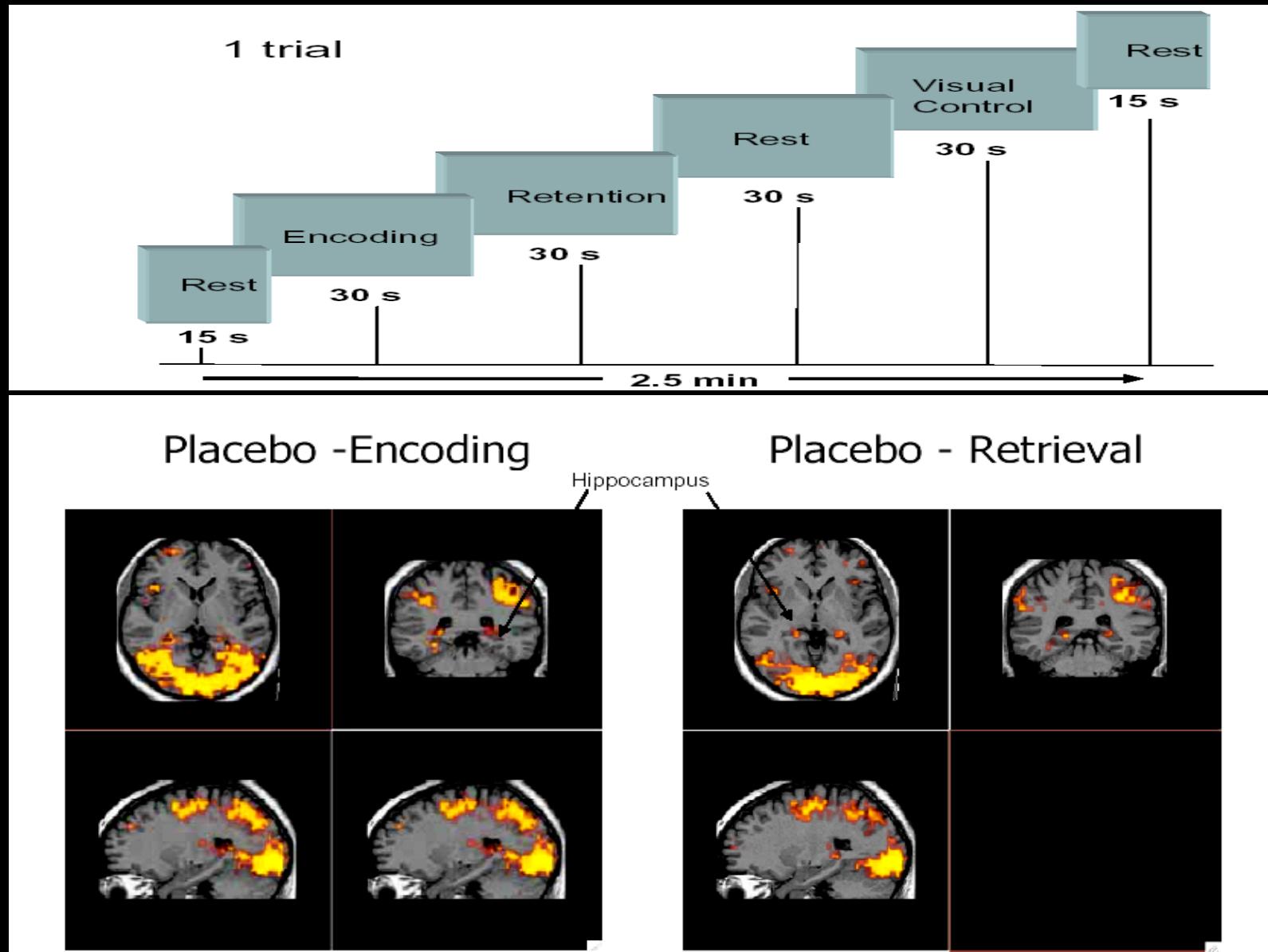


Hippocampal lesion

The Arena Task in the Scanner



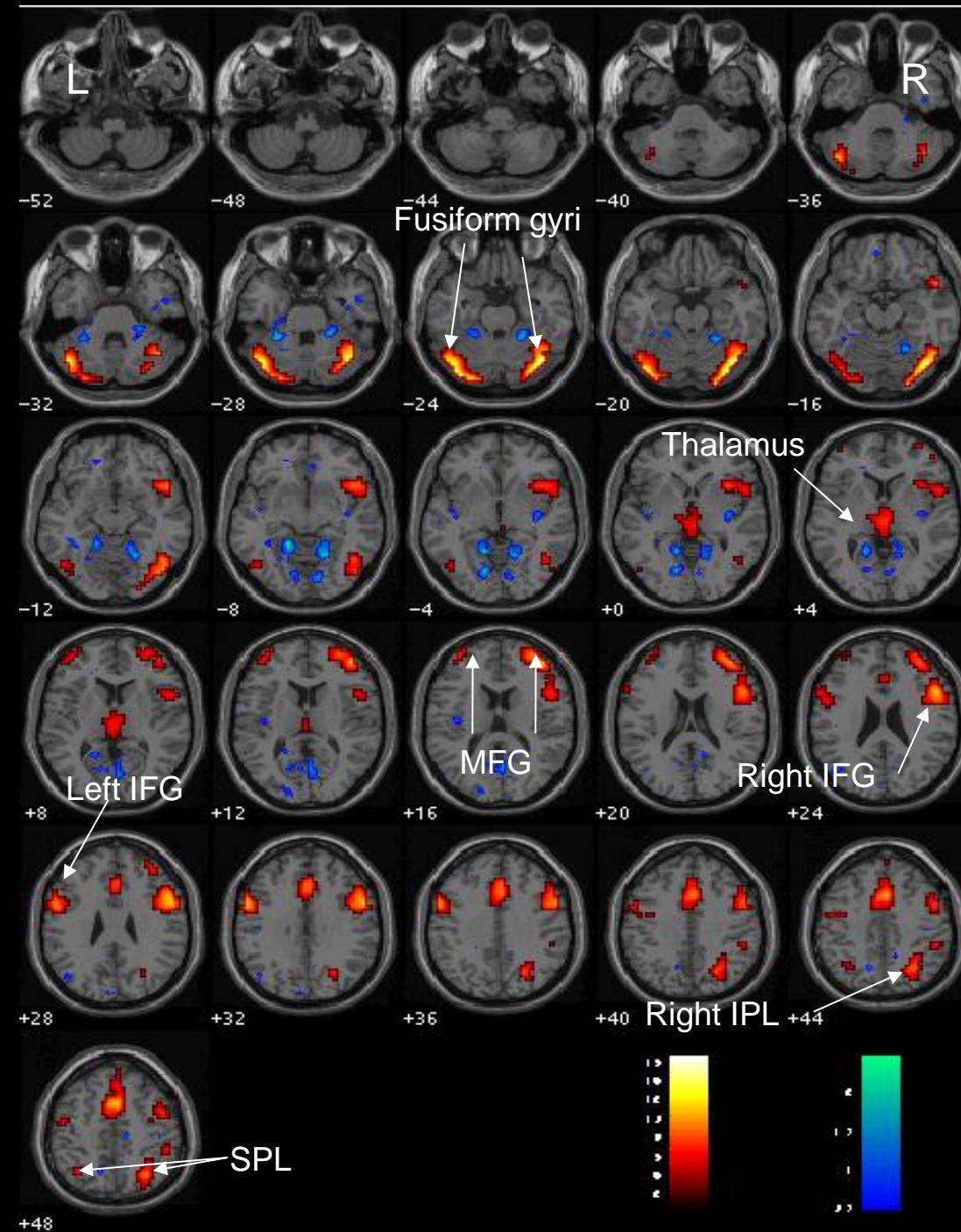
FMRI allows discrete investigation of encoding and retrieval in a human analogue of the Morris Water Maze



Time: 0.09



CDR – Digit Vigilance



1 8

8 8

6 8

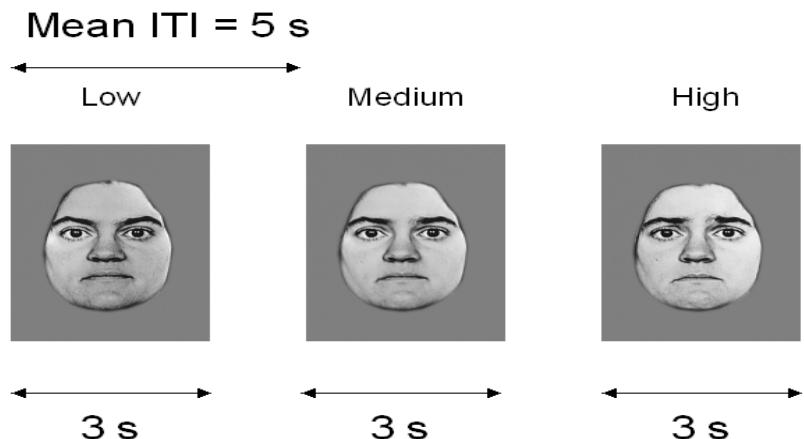
3 8

7 8

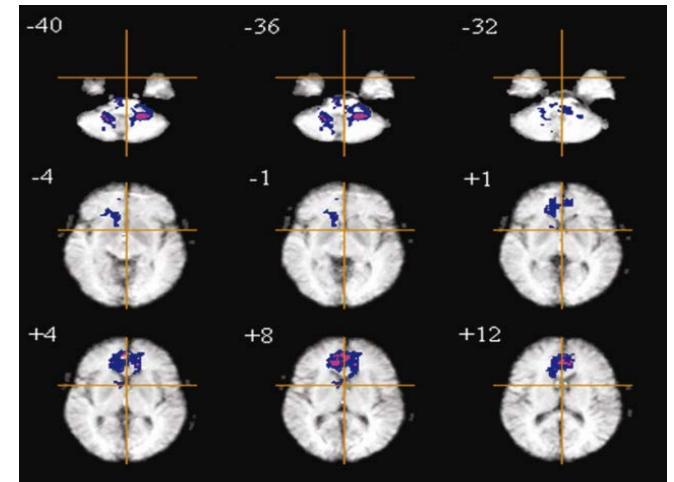
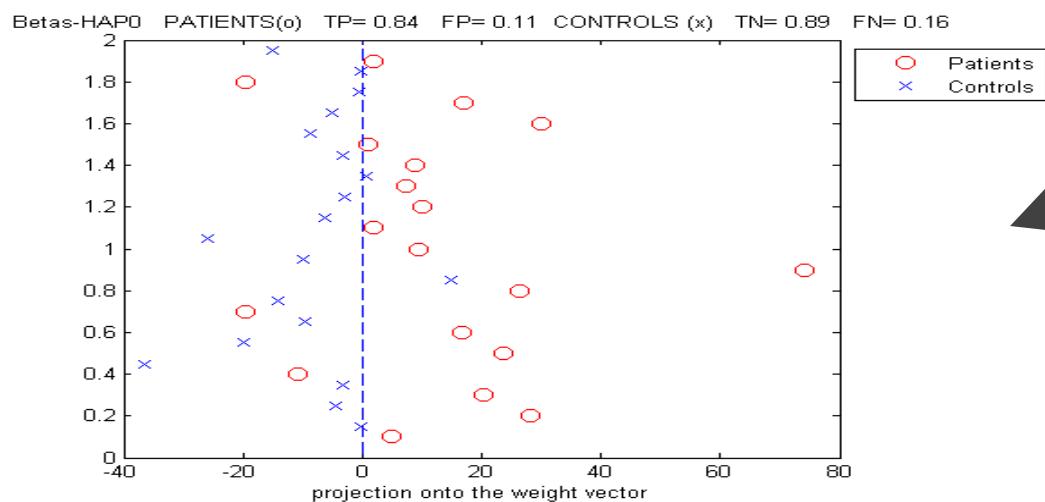
- Visual areas
- Bilateral inferior frontal gyrus
- Bilateral middle frontal gyrus
- Bilateral superior parietal lobule
- R inferior parietal lobule
- Thalamus (medial dorsal nuc)



Automated Classification of Depression



"Look at the Face....Is it Male or Female?"



FMRI Response

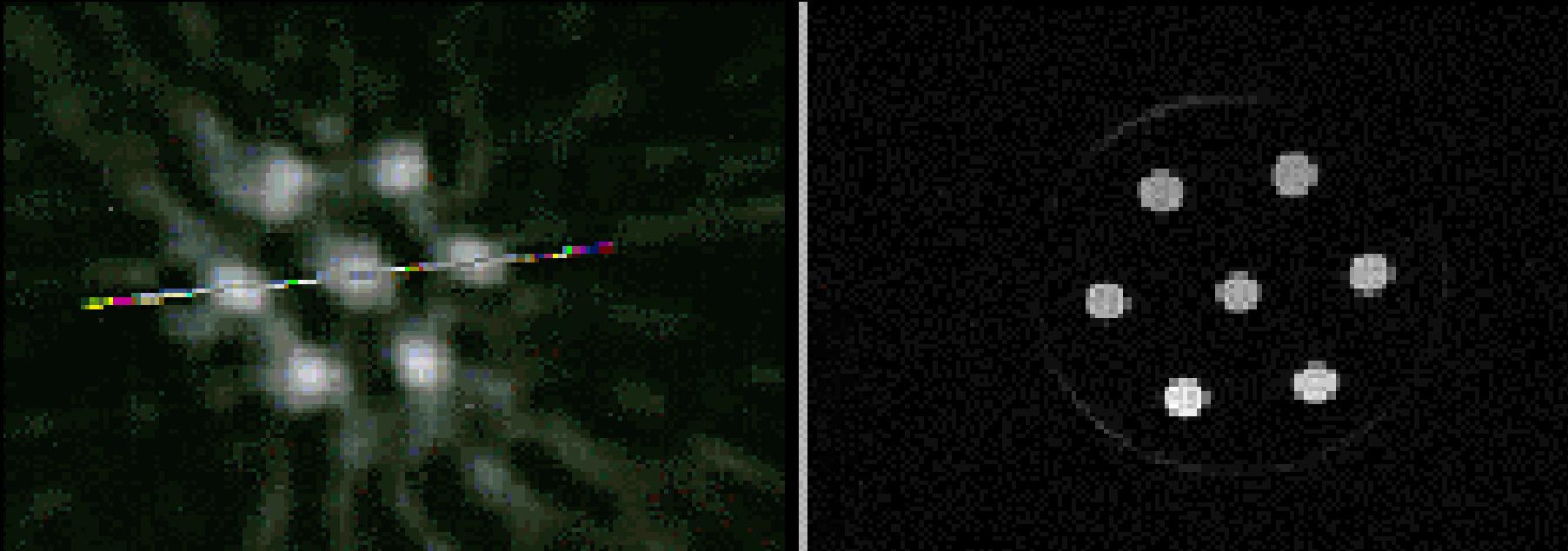
Sensitivity 84%
Specificity 89%
Mean Accuracy ~85%

Resting Metabolism

“PANDA” - Simultaneous PET and MRI

PET

MRI @ 4.7 T



BUT :

MRI has limited
spatial and
temporal resolution !

BASICALLY THE MALE
BRAIN IS DIVIDED INTO
THREE SECTIONS

