

Small World of Human Brain 人腦中的小世界：網路分析

盧家鋒 Chia-Feng Lu, PhD

台北醫學大學 轉譯影像研究中心 助理研究員兼執行長
台北醫學大學 醫學系放射線學科 兼任助理教授
國立陽明大學 生物醫學影像暨放射科學系 兼任助理教授
國立陽明大學 物理治療暨輔助科技學系 兼任助理教授

2016/11/14 Chia-Feng Lu

<http://www.ym.edu.tw/~cflu>

1

Forest = A Collection of Trees ?



2016/11/14 Chia-Feng Lu

<http://www.ym.edu.tw/~cflu>

2

How trees talk to each other ?



http://www.ted.com/talks/suzanne_simard_how_trees_talk_to_each_other

2016/11/14 Chia-Feng Lu

<http://www.ym.edu.tw/~cflu>

3

Underground Mycorrhizal networks



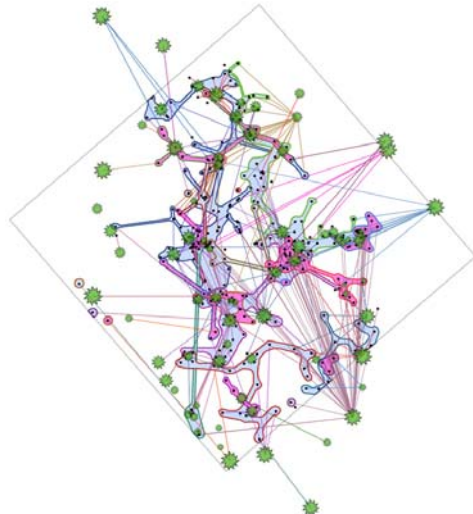
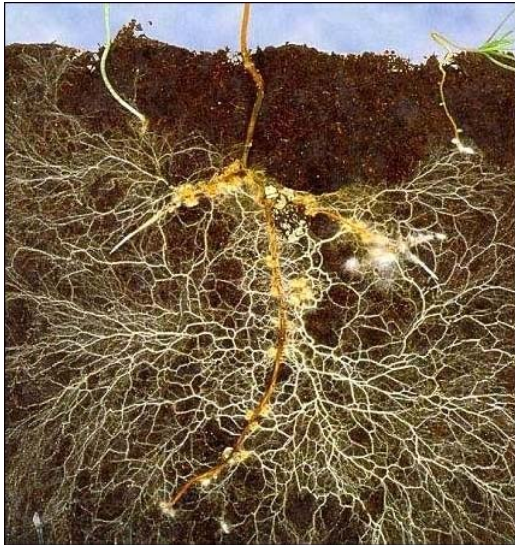
by Shannon Wright

2016/11/14 Chia-Feng Lu

<http://www.ym.edu.tw/~cflu>

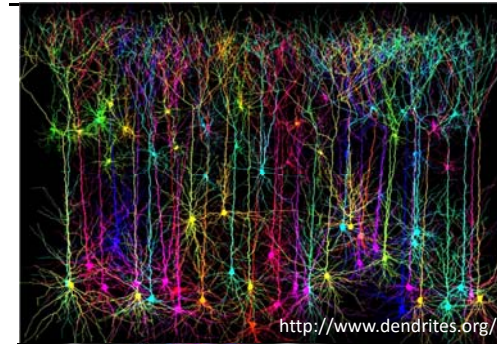
4

Forest behaves as a single organism

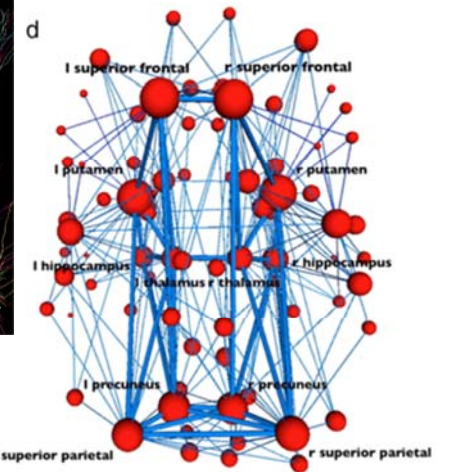
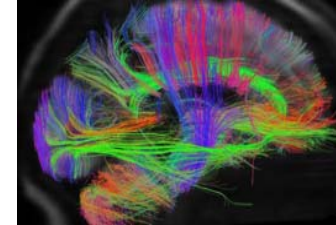


Fungal Biology Reviews. 2012;26(1):39-60.

Brain Connects in a Similar Way

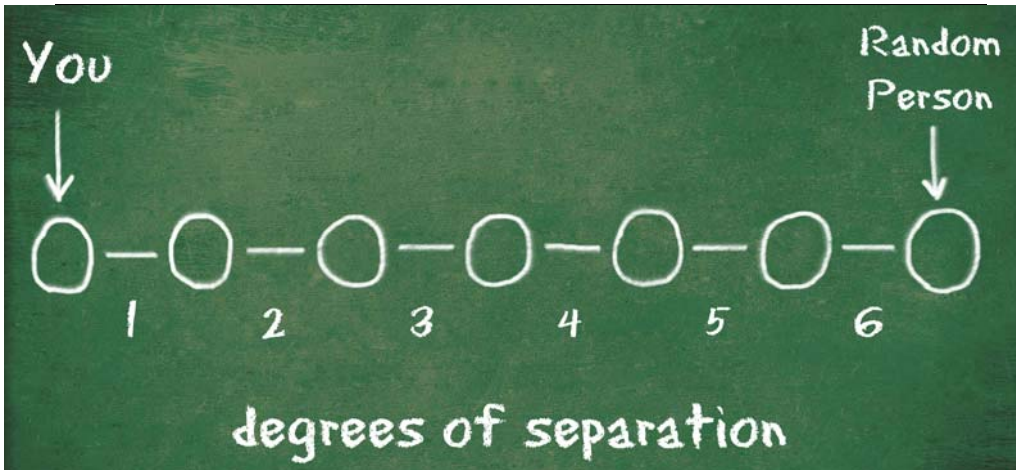


<http://www.dendrites.org/>



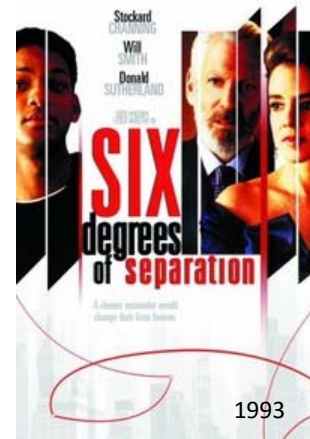
J. Neurosci, 2011;31:15775-86.

Small World?



By Stanley Milgram

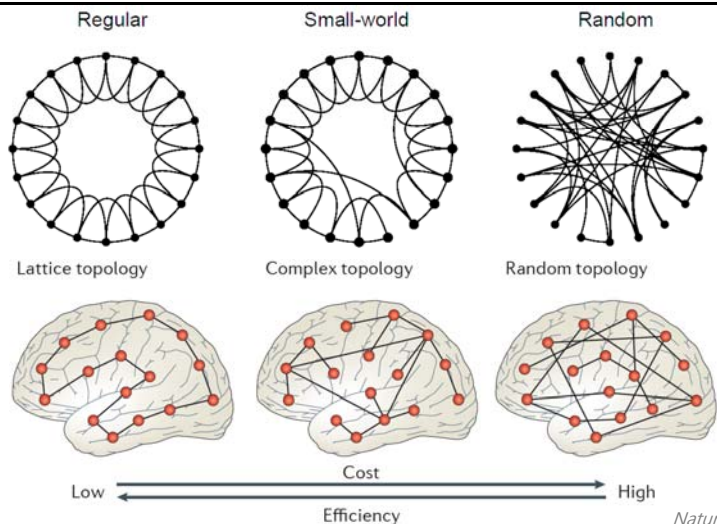
2008, 5-degree of separation



1993



Brain is a Small World



Nature 393:440-442, 1998.
Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 13: 336-349, 2012.

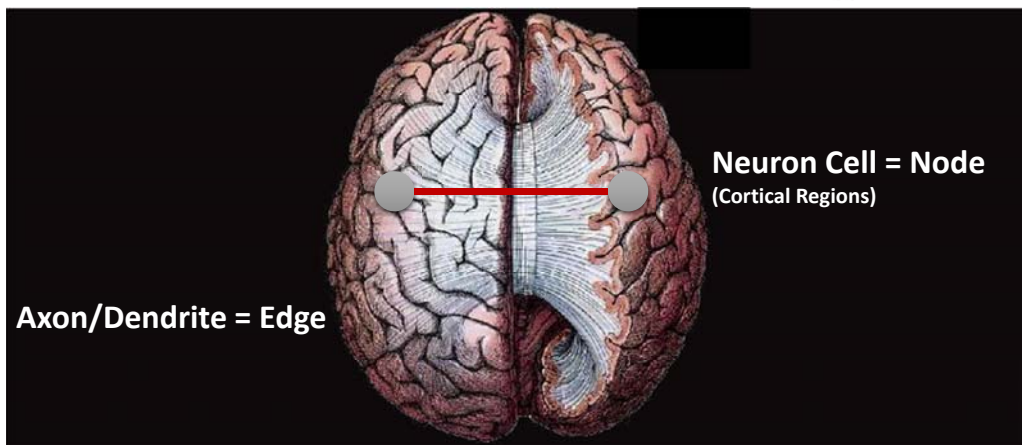
How to Describe a Small World



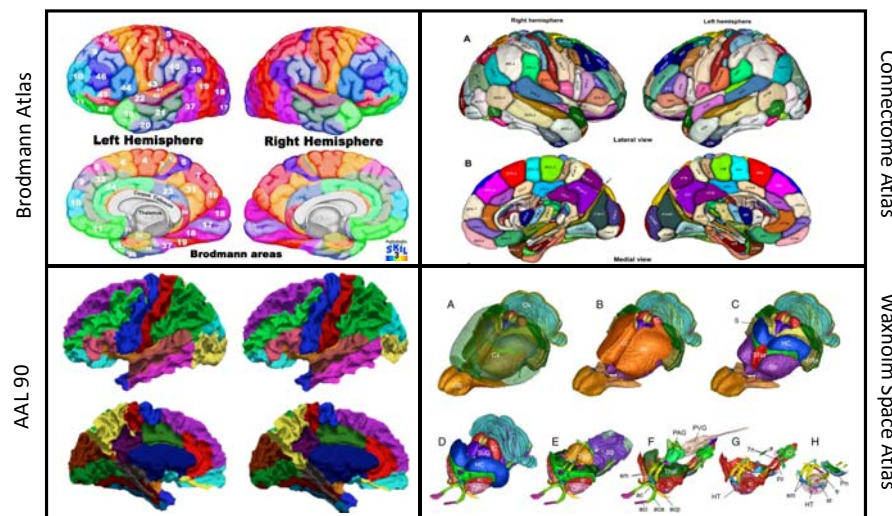
- **degree** (the number of neighbors)
e.g. degree of node 9 = 4
- **strength** (the connected fiber number*FA)
e.g. strength of node 9 = $(50+100+300+500)/4 = 237.5$
- **clustering coefficient** (the connection between neighbors, [0~1])
e.g. clustering coefficient of node 9 = $5/6 = 0.83$
- **path length (separation)** (the minimal steps for connection)
e.g. path length from node 9 to node 6 = 2 steps (9 → 8 → 6)

Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci, 360, 937-946, 2005

Construct Brain Network



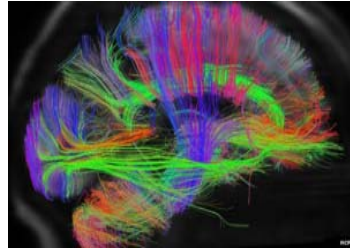
Define Cortical Regions (Nodes)



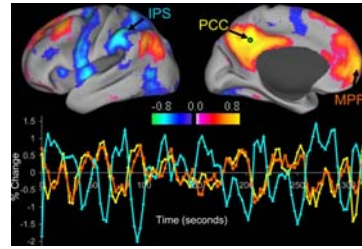
Define Connectivity (Edges)



Axon Bundle Tractography

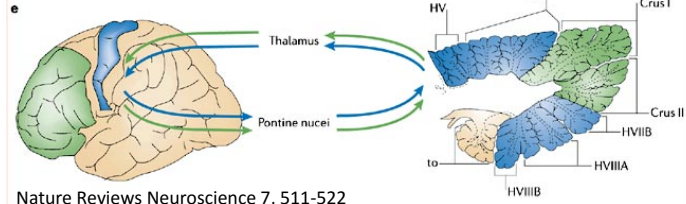


Functional Synchrony



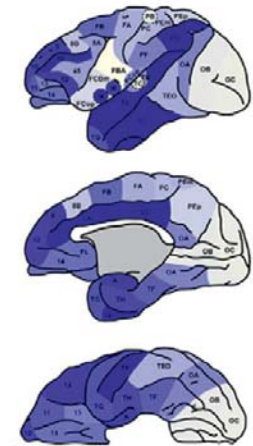
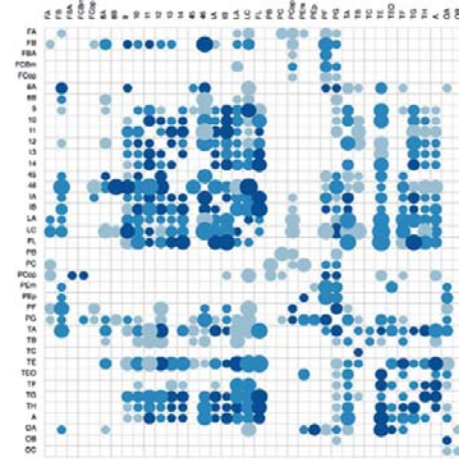
Front. Sys. NeuroSci. 2010;17;4:19.

Transneuronal Tracer Injection



Nature Reviews Neuroscience 7, 511-522

Brain Connectivity Matrix

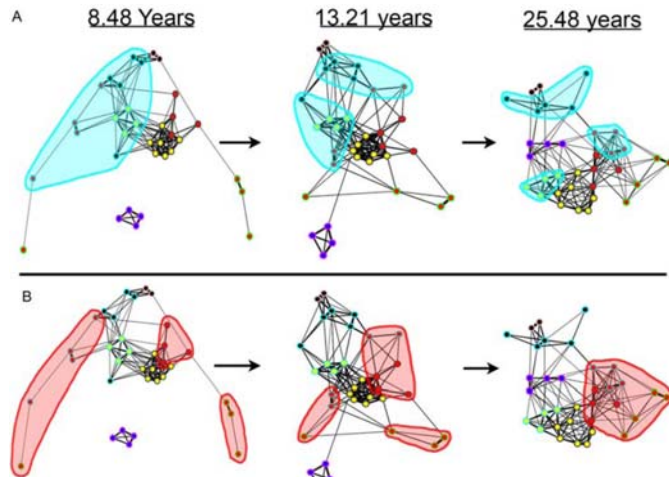


Fundamentals of Brain Network Analysis

Example #1

Brain Networks in Development

(8.48~25.48 years)



(Anatomical) Lobe

- Frontal
- Parietal
- Temporal
- Cerebellum

(Functional) Network

- Cingulo-opercular
- Fronto-parietal
- Default
- Cerebellar

Plos Comput Biology, 2009;5(5):e1000381.

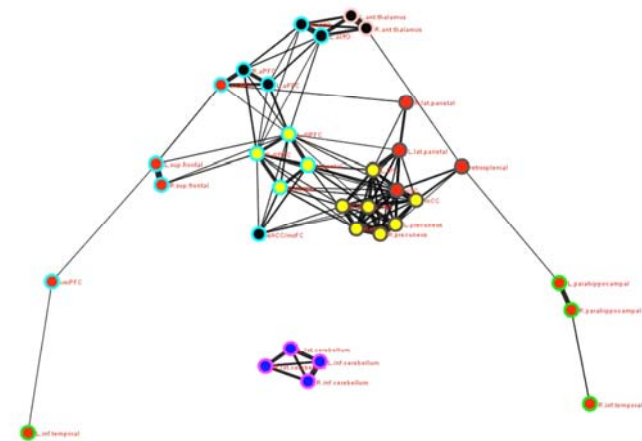
Example #1

Brain Networks in Development

(8.48~25.48 years)



doi:10.1371/journal.pcbi.1000755



(Anatomical) Lobe

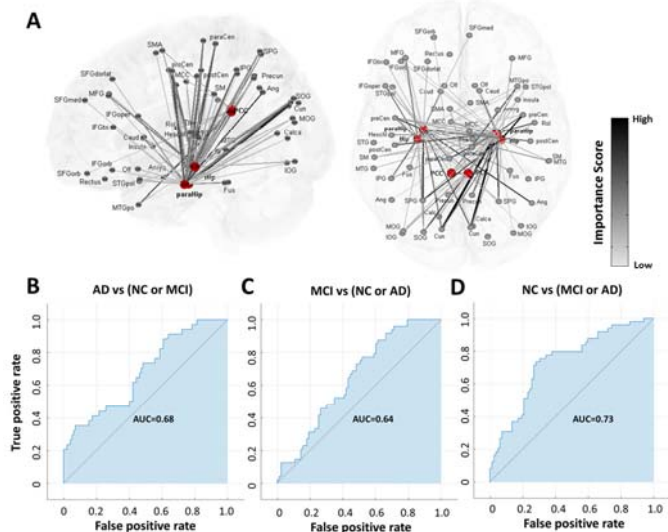
- Frontal
- Parietal
- Temporal
- Cerebellum

(Functional) Network

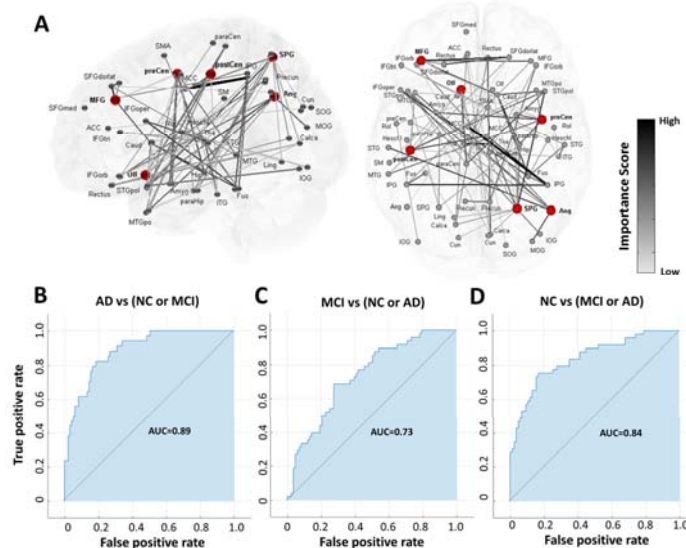
- Cingulo-opercular
- Fronto-parietal
- Default
- Cerebellar

Plos Comput Biology, 2009;5(5):e1000381.

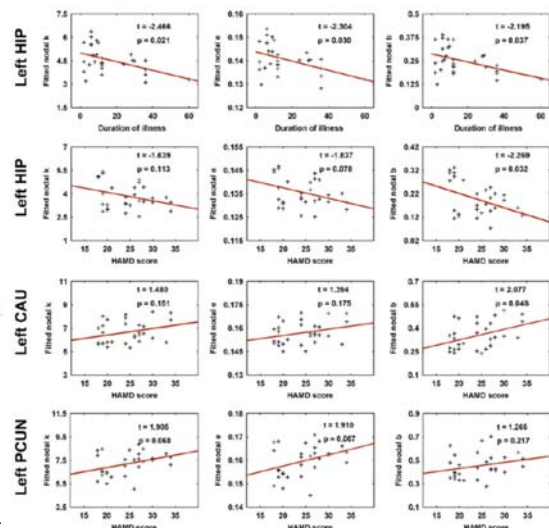
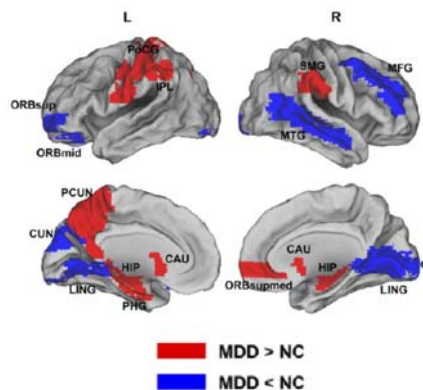
Brain Networks in AD



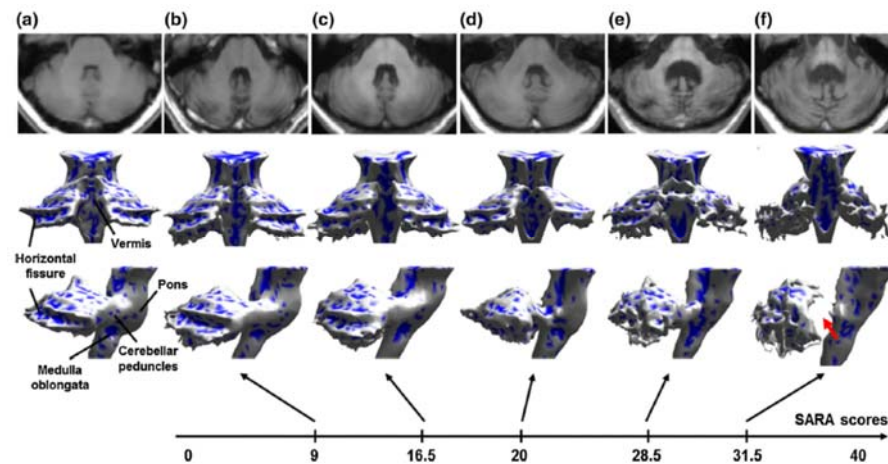
Brain Networks in AD



Brain Networks in Depression

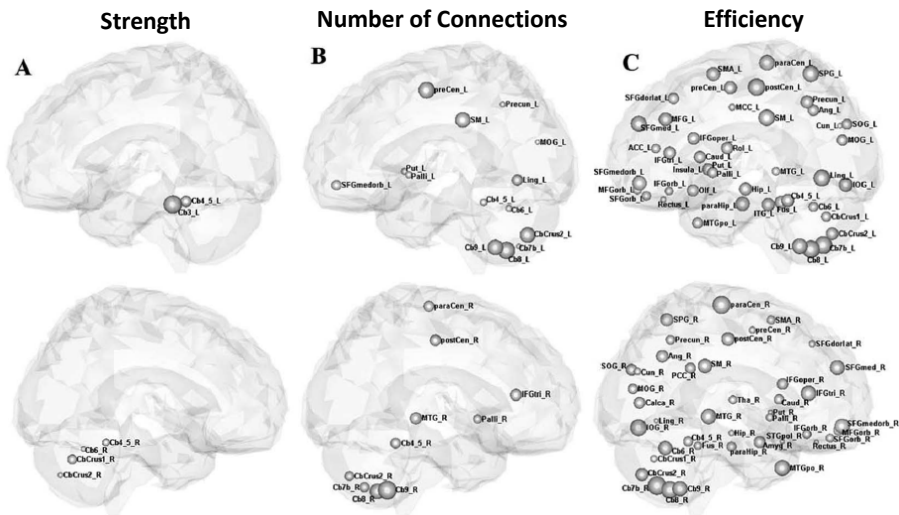


Brain Networks in Cerebellar Atrophy (focal or global?)



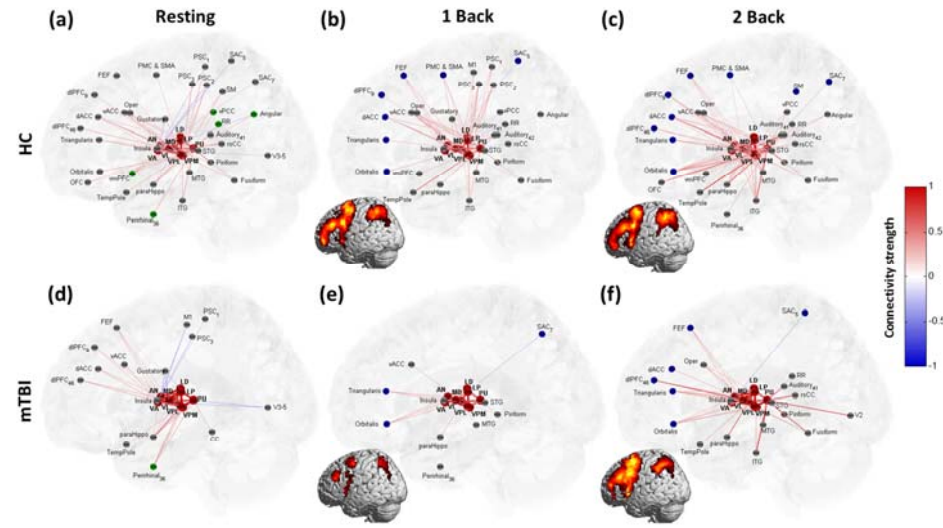
Brain Networks in Cerebellar Atrophy

(focal or global?)



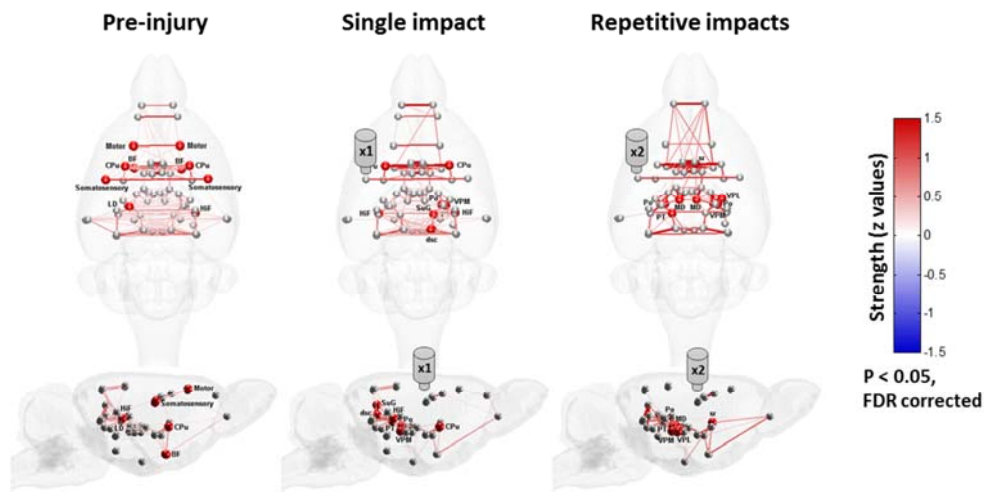
Brain Networks in Brain Trauma

(Thalamocortical circuits)



Brain Networks in Brain Trauma

(Thalamocortical circuits)



Summary

- Brain is a complex but organized network.
- Balance between segregation ⇔ integration.
- Development, Aging, Mental State and Disease can alter brain organization.
- Disruption or reorganization can reflect disease progression and severity.





THE END

alvin4016@tmu.edu.tw