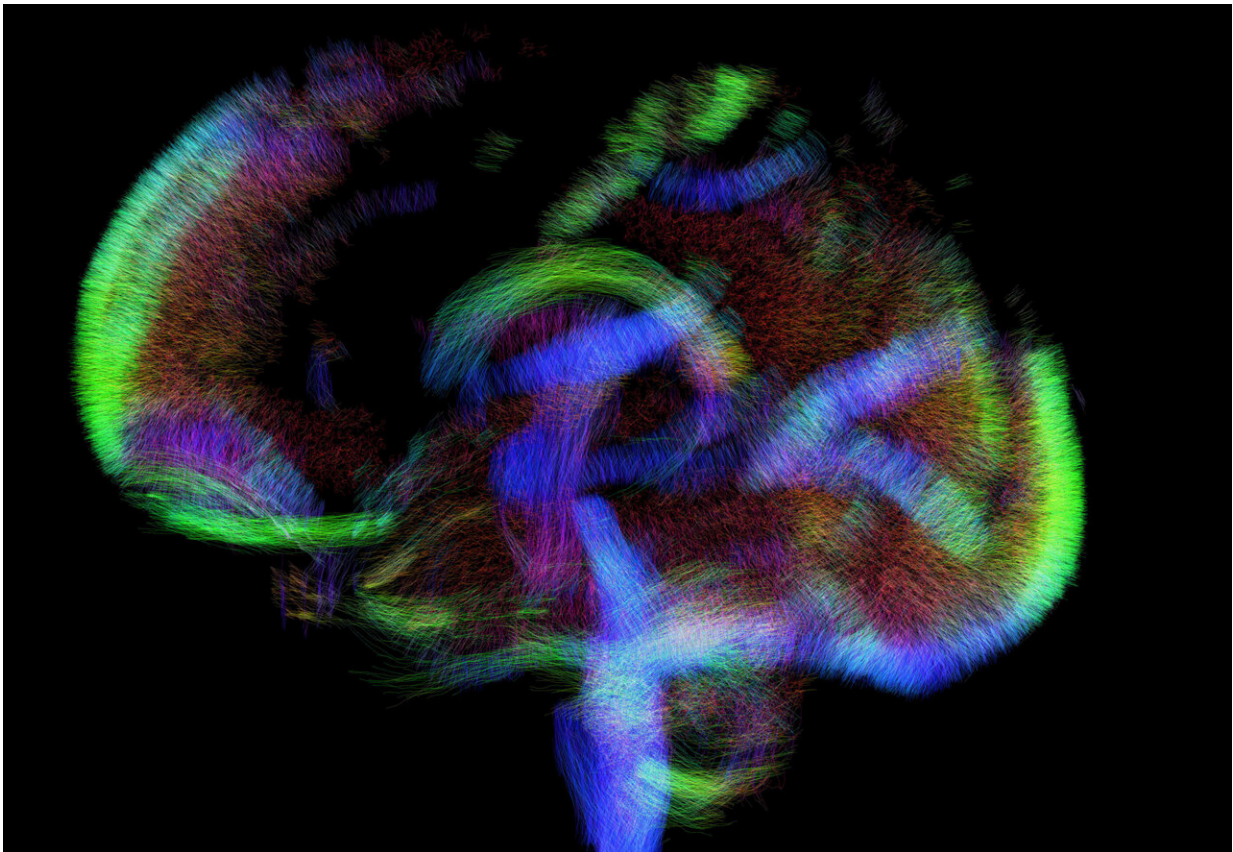


800 newborn brain scans made available to help clarify how some diseases develop

June 2 2021, by Caroline Brogan



A baby's brain at 33 weeks. Credit: dHCP

The Developing Human Connectome Project (dHCP) has made the scans of 800 baby brains available to study how developmental disorders progress.

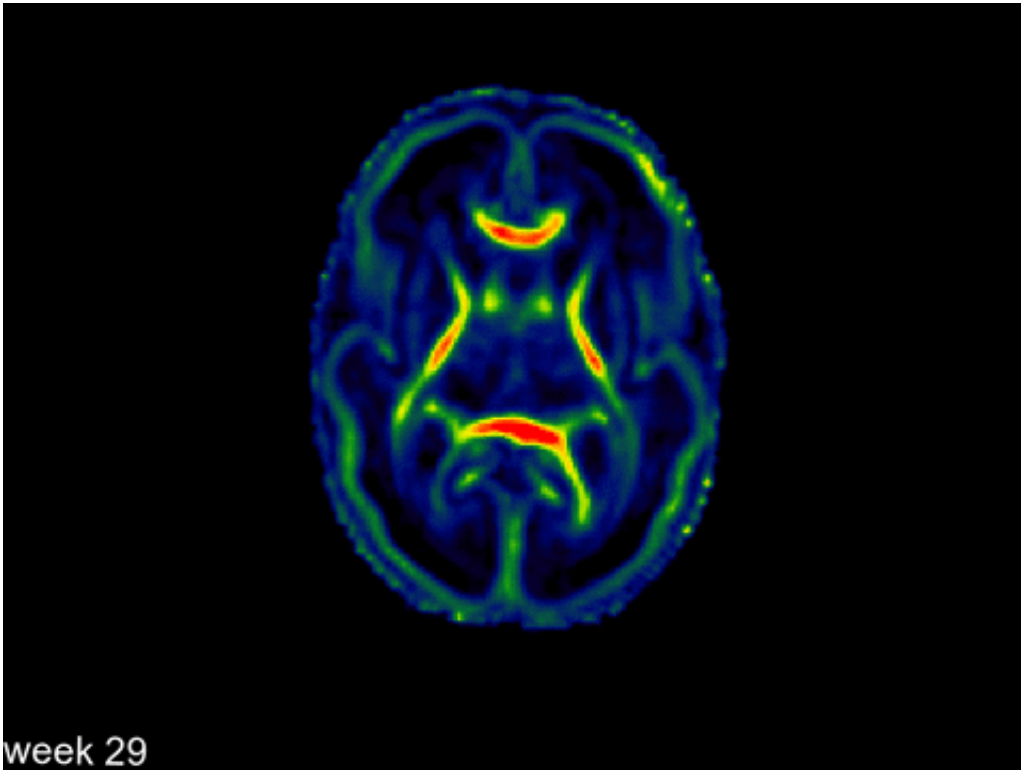
The scans, part of a large-scale open-source project, are available online for researchers who study [brain development](#) in fetuses and babies.

The research team hope the scans will provide clues on how conditions like autism develop, and how problems like air pollution in pregnancy affect [brain](#) growth. They also want to clarify how brain wiring and function develops during pregnancy and after birth.

The dHCP is a collaboration between King's College London, Imperial College London and the University of Oxford, and the images are the team's third open-source large-scale data release of this project.

The researchers are currently analyzing the images to ask questions about how the brain develops and whether early birth negatively affects brain [development](#).

They are also looking into using artificial intelligence (AI) to answer these questions. Co-investigator Professor Daniel Rueckert from Imperial's Department of Computing said: "The dHCP dataset presents a unique resource for understanding brain development using advanced computational tools. We have already started exploring the development of AI approaches to ask questions about how the brain develops."



Credit: dHCP

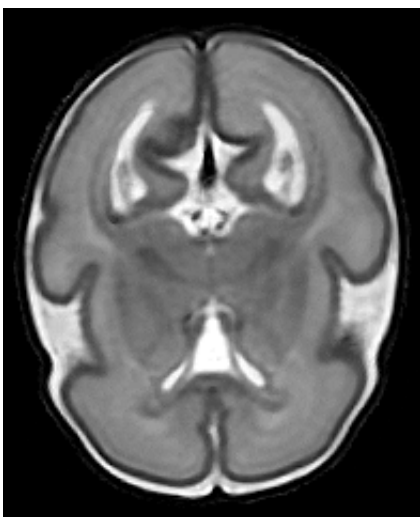
Principal Investigator Professor David Edwards from King's said there have never been this many brain scans of babies put out for researchers to use. He said: "It's completely novel in the sense that it's the largest data set yet created and it's free for people to use. We're providing the world with a chance to make a map of whatever feature of normal development they want to study—whether it's the growth of the frontal lobe, or cerebellar function—whatever it is, this is the data you can use to make your map."

These new scans complete a neonatal dataset of brain images and associated [clinical data](#) like sex, age at birth, age at scan, birthweight, head circumference and radiology score. The imaging data includes structural imaging to measure and quantify different structures in the

brain, structural connectivity data (diffusion MRI) to explore how different brain regions are connected, and functional connectivity data (resting-state fMRI) to measure how different brain regions communicate.

For these scans, most of the babies were imaged while naturally asleep. If the baby woke up, scanning was stopped and attempts made to resettle before proceeding. If a baby moved, the team ensured all the data was motion corrected, largely using methods developed specifically for the dHCP project, in order to produce highly detailed and rich information on brain development.

Co-investigator Professor Jo Hajnal from King's said: "During the project we have developed dedicated receiver coils and patient handling, as well as MR acquisition, image reconstruction and analysis methods all specifically optimized for neonates. We hope that the resulting data will be valuable to many researchers and will provide an enduring resource that will help significantly to drive forward understanding of human brain development."



Credit: dHCP

Co-investigator Professor Steve Smith from the University of Oxford said: "This is the result of many years hard coordinated work across our 3 universities, and has resulted in the most amazing, rich data on how the brain develops just before and after birth. We're very excited to release the dataset to the international research community."

Future data releases will provide fetal images (imaging [babies](#) in the womb), more detailed ancillary data as well as genetic and clinical data.

Researchers can now [download the data pack](#).

Provided by Imperial College London

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