Optical tomographic mapping of the human somatosensory cortex

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BNIC

BACKGROUND

Near-infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS) is a versatile functional imaging tool of great flexibility

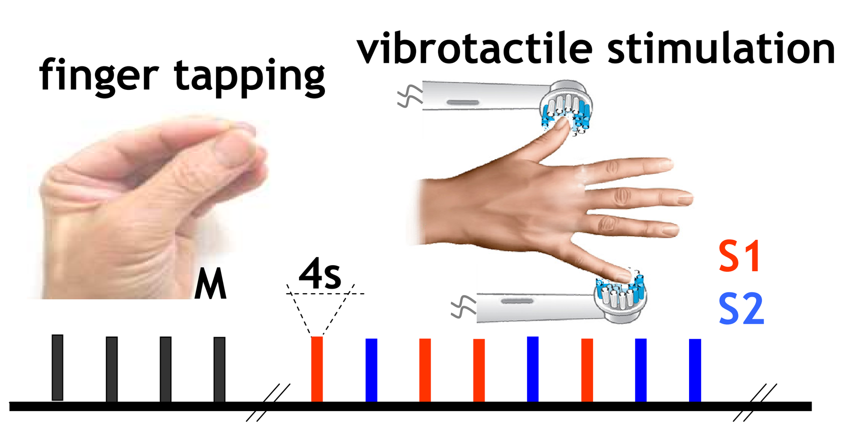
- Besides of advantages (interference-free, low cost, portability) a major shortcoming of this methodology is the low spatial resolution
- Improvement of spatial resolution can be obtained by increased probe-density and usage of the multi-distance approach
- Zeff et al. [1] showed retinotopic activations in the human visual cortex to eccentric and rotating stimuli by high-density optical tomography.
- Here we investigate whether high-resolution optical topography allows to demonstrate homuncular somatotopic representation in the human somatosensory cortex.

METHODS

STIMULATION PROCEDURE

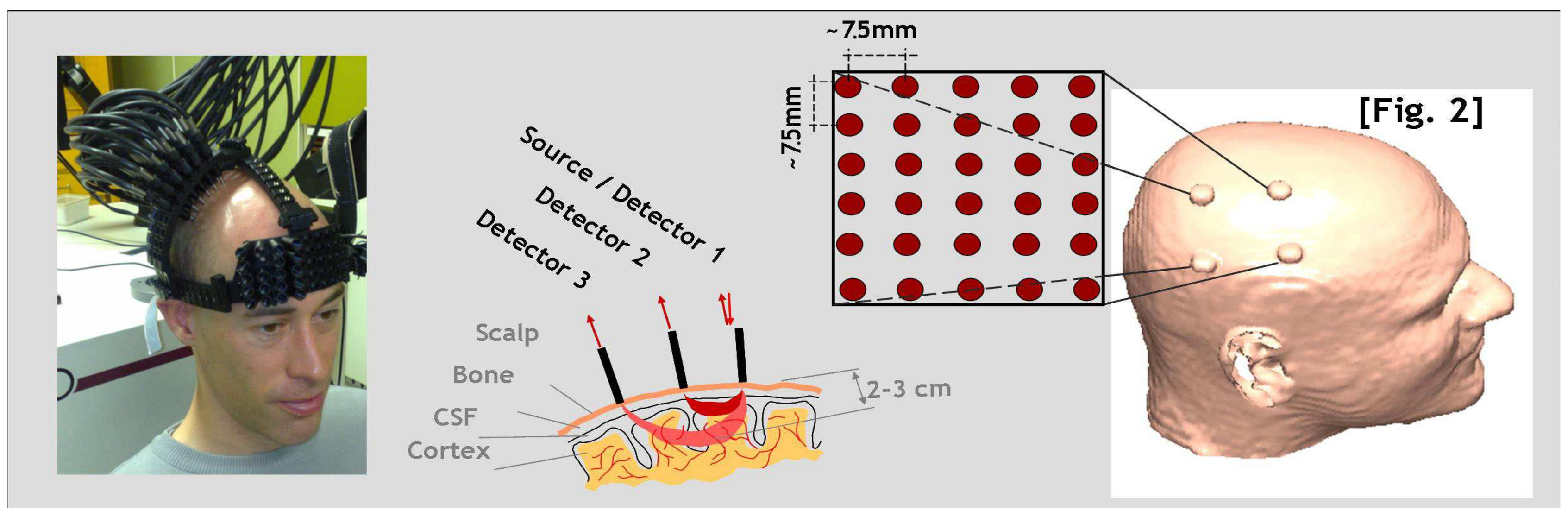
- thumb and the 5th finger of the left hand were stimulated pseudo-randomly with PC-controlled electrical toothbrushes integrated in a glove (8 subjects; 5 male), **[Fig. 1]**
- 4 s vibrotacitle stimulation + 12-16 s baseline period (on & offsets indicated by tone)
- 20 repetitions for each condition
- subjects also performed randomized self-paced finger tapping to allow localization of sensori-motor cortex (left hand, 4s)
- Task performance was guided by the acoustic sound of the toothbrushes, thus minimizing differences between the somatosensory and the motor task

[Fig. 1]



IMAGING SETUP

- rectangular array of optical probes (30 fibres) were attached over right somatosensory region (C4 according to 10-20 system), **[Fig. 2]**
- Because each probe is source and detector, the setup provides 900 measuring channels and allows optical tomography (multi distance approach)
- NIRS imaging system: DYNOT 232 (NIRx Medizintechnik GmbH, Berlin, Germany; wavelengths: 760 nm & 830 nm, sampling frequency: 2.44 Hz



[Fig. 2]

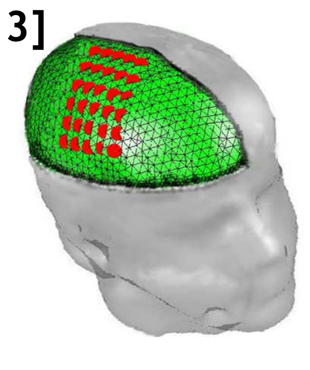
ANATOMICAL MR:

- All subjects had an anatomical MR-scan with fiducial markers

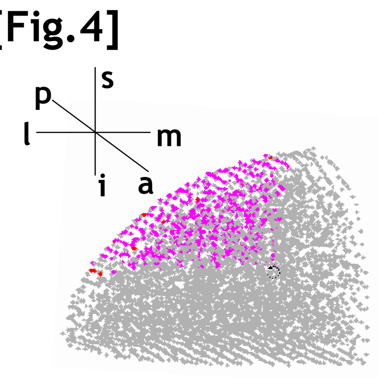
DATA ANALYSIS

- band pass filtered time series (0.03 Hz to 0.4 Hz) were converted to tomographical hemodynamic changes (HbR and HbO) using NAVI (NIRx N.Y.; FEM model), **[Fig. 3]**
- General Linear Model for finger tapping (1 predictor) and somatosensory stimulation (2 predictors) on reduced tomographical data, **[Fig. 4]**
- optical volumes were sliced tangentially to the surface (~45°), **[Fig. 5]**; this was also done for MR-volume, **[Fig. 6]**

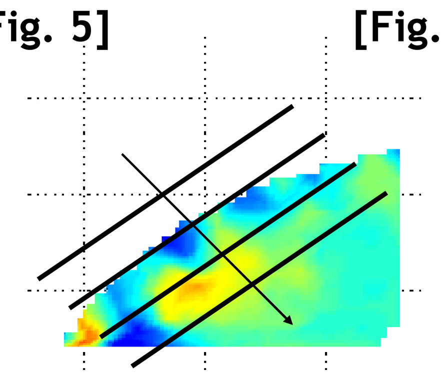
[Fig. 3]



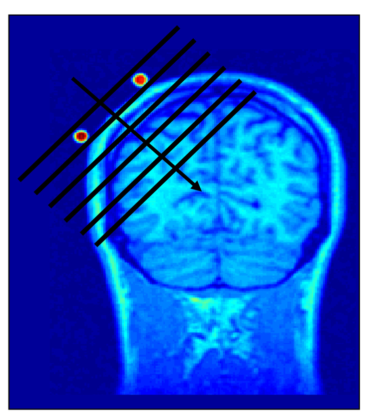
[Fig.4]



[Fig. 5]

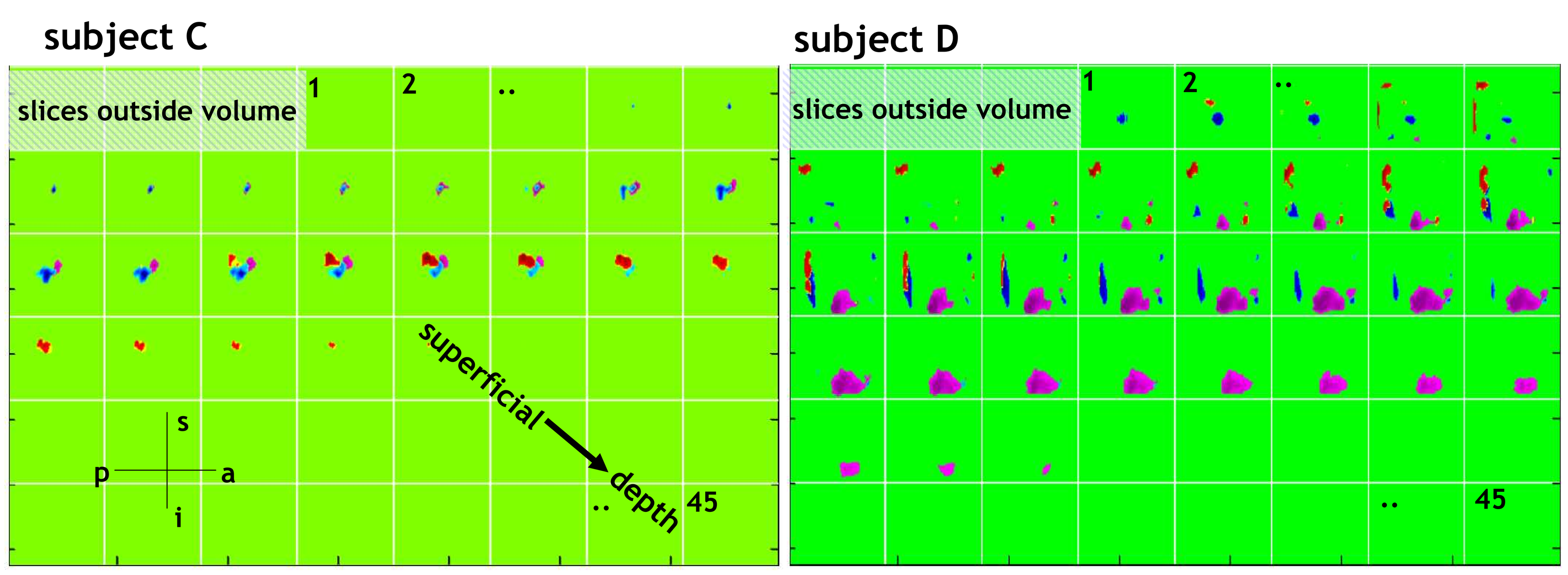


[Fig. 6]

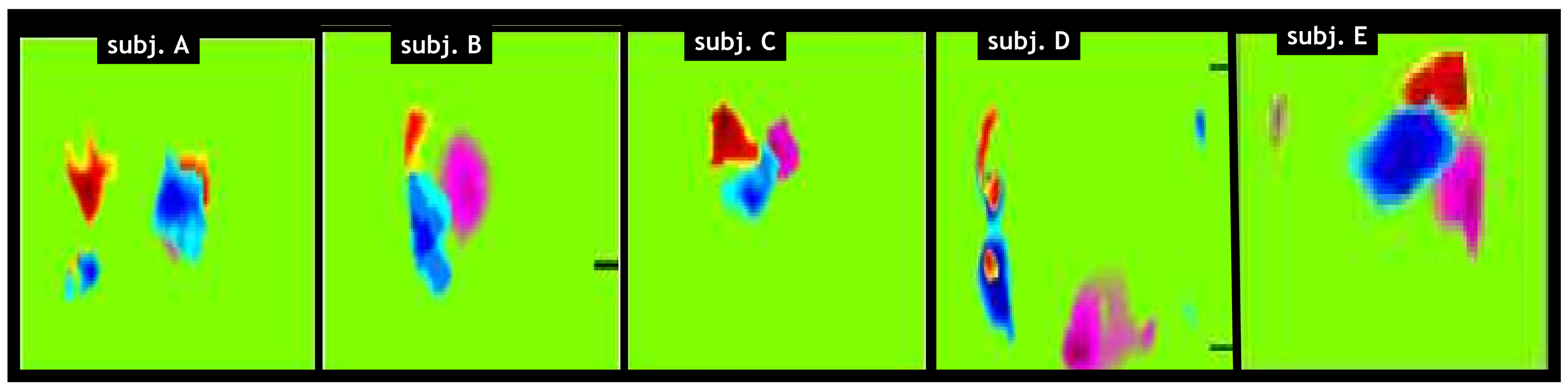


RESULTS

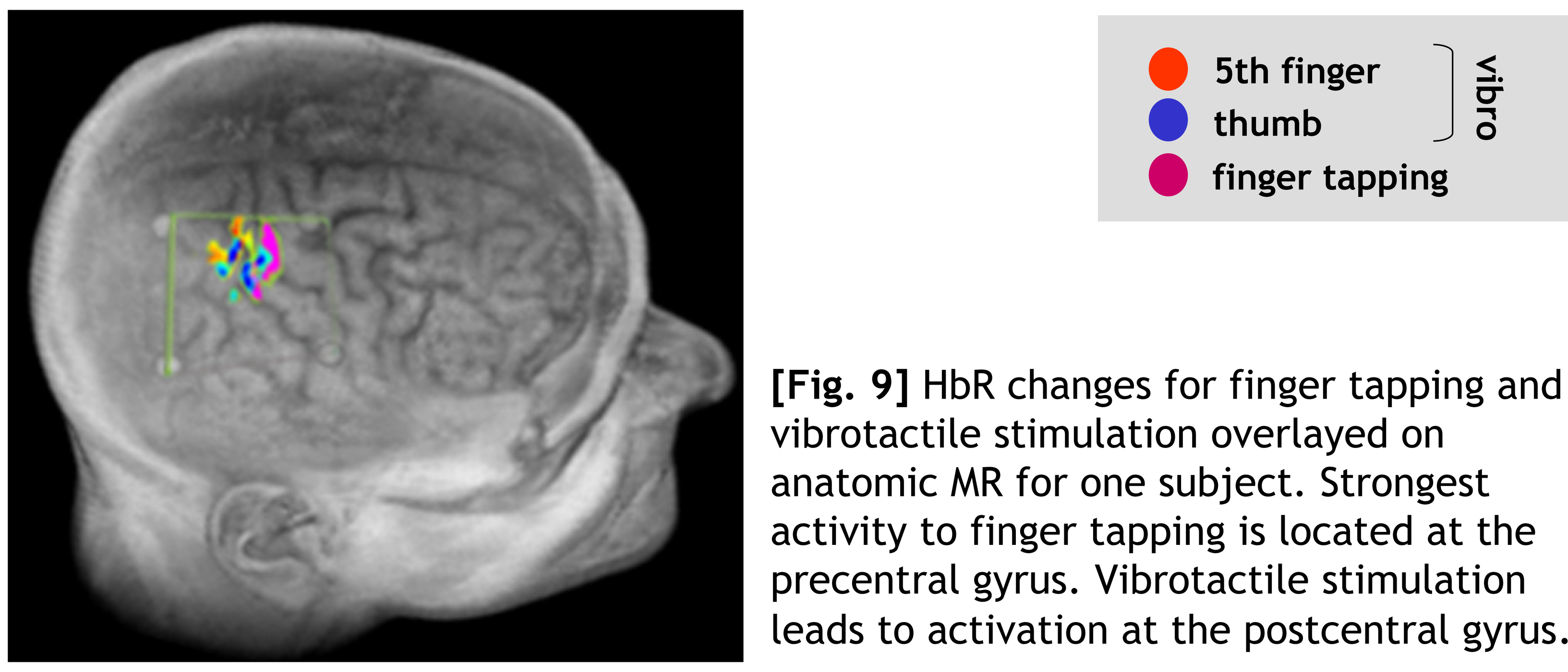
- strongest functional changes to finger-tapping and vibrotactile stimulation at deeper tomographical slices, **[Fig. 7]**
- arbitrary thresholding of T-values reveal distinct ‘centers of mass‘ for finger tapping and vibrotactile stimulation in 6 of 8 subjects, **[Fig. 8 & Fig 9]**
  - [i] finger tapping leads to a more anterior located activation compared to vibrotactile stimulation and
  - [ii] activation for thumb is more superior located compared to 5th finger



[Fig. 7] T-values for HbR parameter arbitrary thresholded for each condition from 2 subjects; panels depict tomographical slices from superficial to deeper slices



[Fig. 8] medium depth (5 subjects): T-values for HbR (arbitrary threshold)



[Fig. 9] HbR changes for finger tapping and vibrotactile stimulation overlayed on anatomic MR for one subject. Strongest activity to finger tapping is located at the precentral gyrus. Vibrotactile stimulation leads to activation at the postcentral gyrus.

DISCUSSION

- The results show that optically based high-density imaging is feasible to localize and discern somatopic activations to vibrotactile stimulation of different fingers.
- As expected by homuncular organisation of the somatosensory cortex the hemodynamic response to vibrotactile stimulation of the thumb was localized more laterally compared to the 5th finger. This result is in good agreement with fMRI studies that have investigated the human somatosensory system [2,3,4] and proves that functional optical techniques can yield high-resolution maps of functional cortical anatomy.

NEXT STEPS

- statistical validation of the activation spots for the different conditions
- alignment of functional tomographical data and structural MR

REFERENCES

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