

Differences in nonlinear correlations between brain regions for patients with multiple sclerosis

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<http://bionn.matinf.uj.edu.pl>

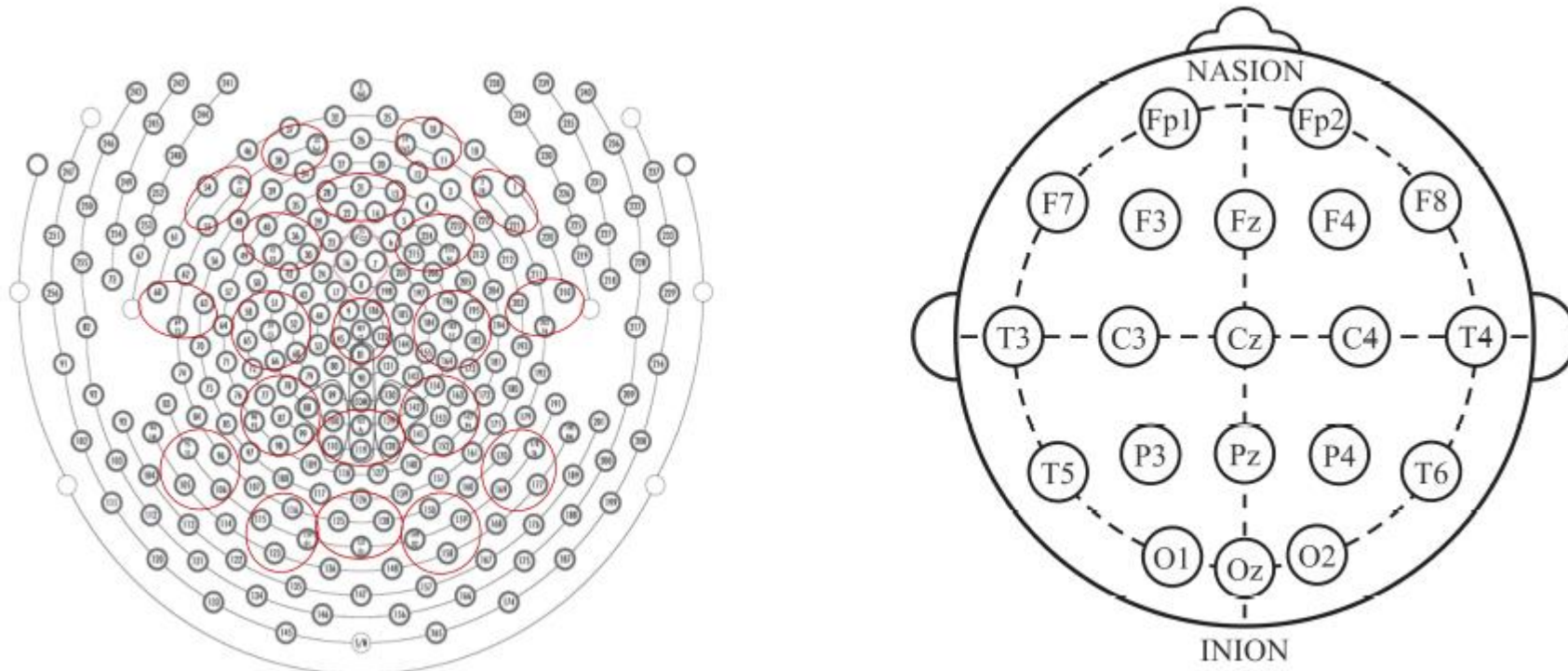


Aim of the research – study EEG time series properties for differences between patients with multiple sclerosis and healthy people

- 38 multiple sclerosis patients (mean age: 34.3 ± 2.97 , 19 females) from Jagiellonian University's Multiple Sclerosis Clinic and 27 healthy controls (mean age: 35.6 ± 2.79 , 16 females)
- Prior to participating in the study, all the patients were diagnosed with early onset relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS) with EDSS scores ranging from 0 to 3.5 points (mean: 1.2 ± 0.84).
- The complexity of the EEG time series, quantified by scaling exponents and cross-correlations between signal has been compared between the control group and patients
- Diseases duration, EDSS - Expanded Disability Status Scale

EEG recording and preprocessing

- Continuous dense-array EEG data (HydroCel Geodesic Sensor Net, EGI System 300; Electrical Geodesic Inc., OR, USA) was collected using 256-channel EEG
- Sampling rate of 1000 Hz, band-pass filtered at 0.01–100 Hz
- The impedance for all electrodes was kept below 50 k Ω .
- Data was digitally filtered to remove frequencies below 0.5 Hz and notch filter was applied to remove 50 Hz frequency



Multifractal cross-correlations analysis MFCCA/MFDFA

1. Detrending:

$$X_\nu(s, i) = \sum_{j=1}^i x(\nu s + j) - P_{X, s, \nu}^{(m)}(j)$$

2. Covariance:

$$f_{XY}^2(s, \nu) = \frac{1}{s} \sum_{i=1}^s X_\nu(s, i) Y_\nu(s, i)$$

3. Fluctuation function:

$$F_{XY}^q(s) = \frac{1}{2M_s} \sum_{\nu=0}^{2M_s-1} \text{sign} [f_{XY}^2(s, \nu)] |f_{XY}^2(s, \nu)|^{q/2}$$

4. Scaling:

$$F_{XY}^q(s)^{1/q} = F_{XY}(q, s) \sim s^{\lambda(q)}$$

Scaling exponent

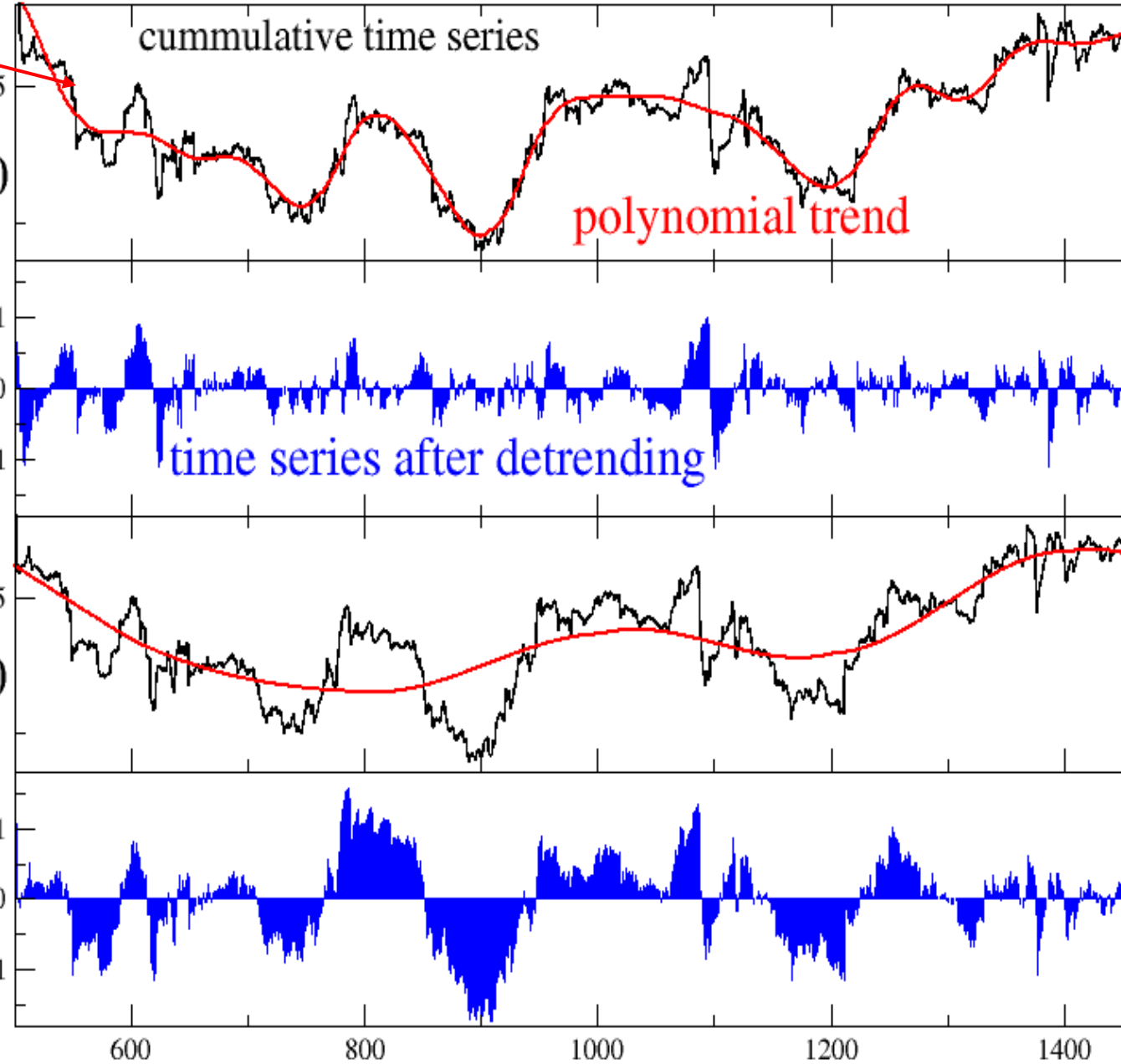
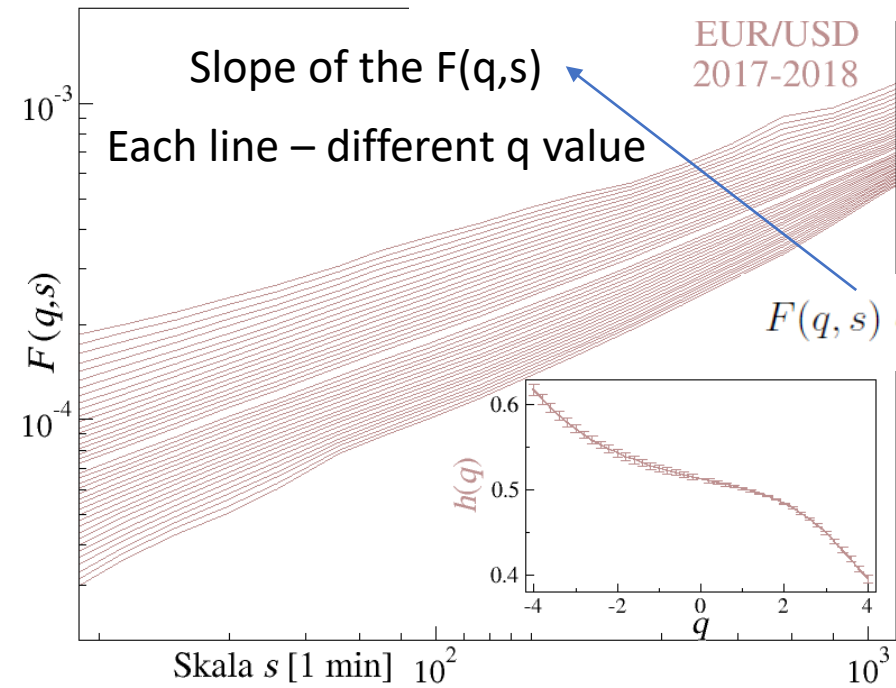
exponent

$$F(q, s) \sim s^{h(q)}$$

Slope of the $F(q, s)$

Each line – different q value

EUR/USD
2017-2018



Multifractal detrended fluctuation analysis MFDFA

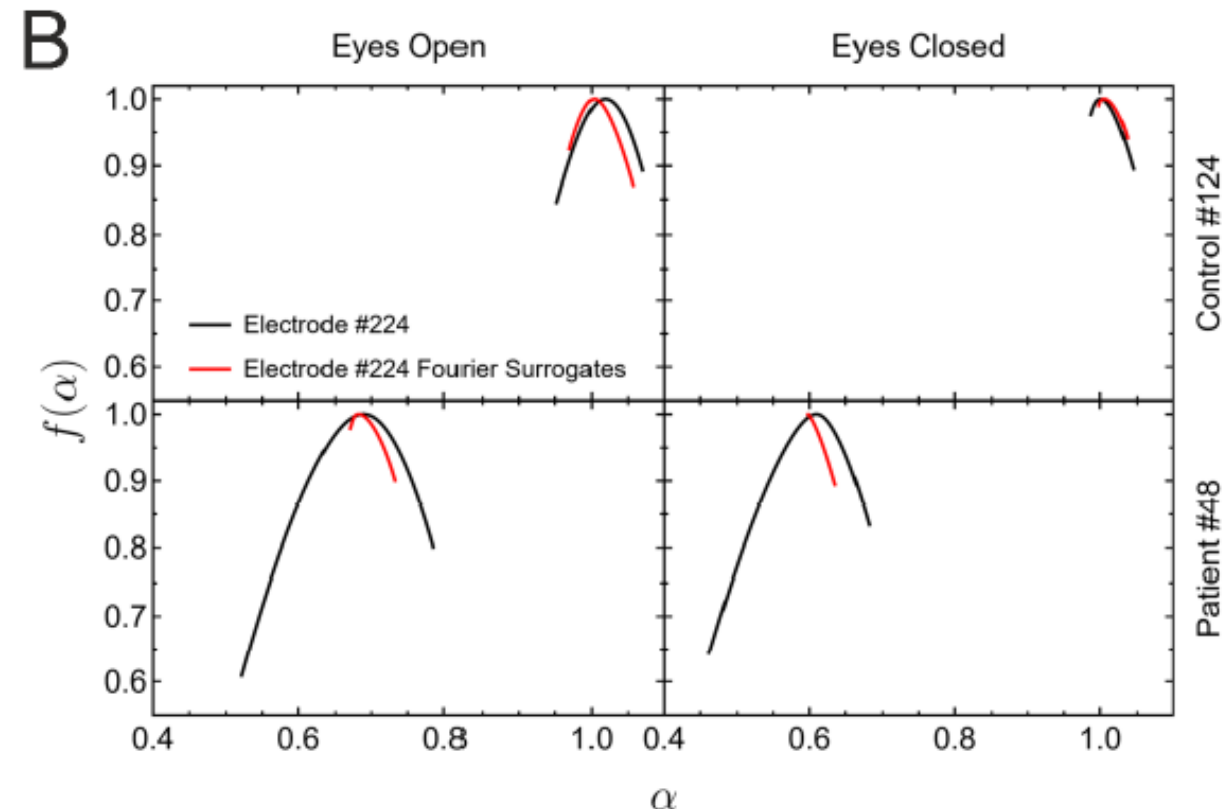
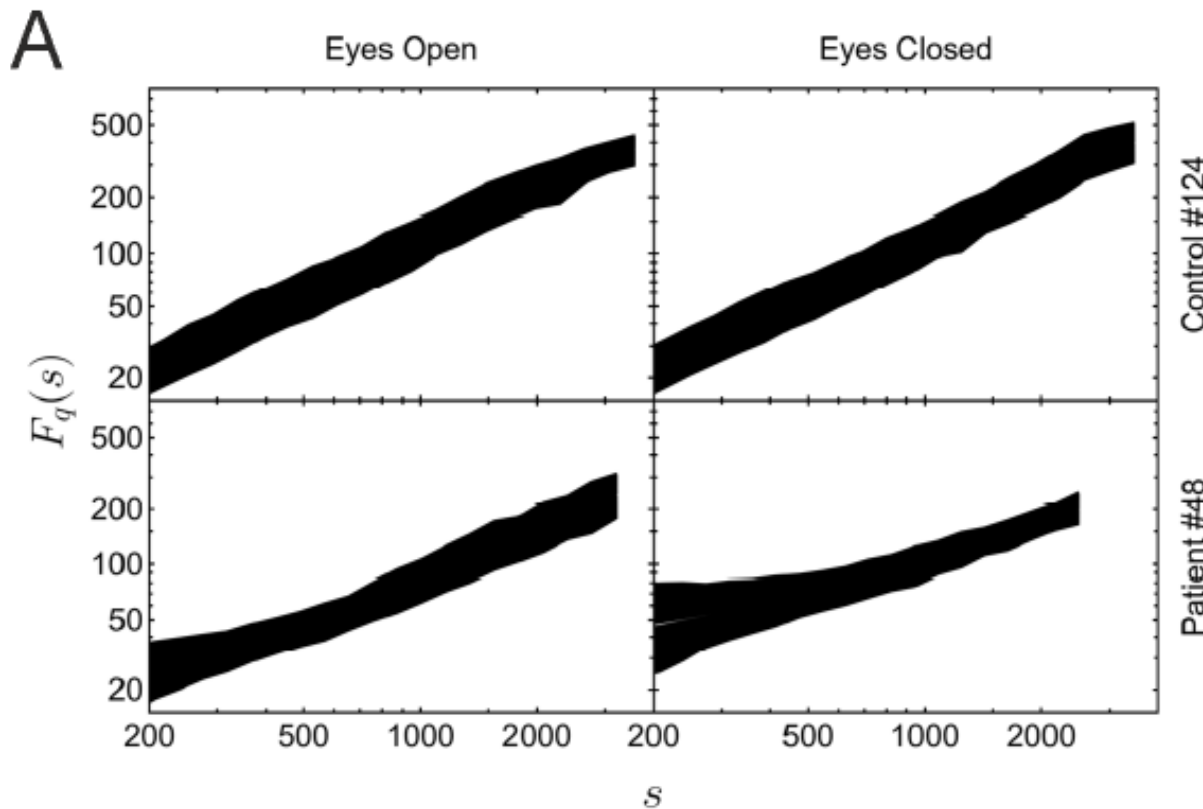
Generalized Hurst exponent

$$F(q, s) \sim s^{h(q)}$$

Multifractal spectrum

$$\alpha = h(q) + qh'(q) \quad f(\alpha) = q[\alpha - h(q)] + 1$$

J.W. Kantelhardt, S.A. Zschiegner, E. Koscielny-Bunde, S. Havlin, A. Bunde, H.E. Stanley, Multifractal detrended fluctuation analysis of nonstationary time series, Physica A 316 (1) (2002) 87-114, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0378-4371\(02\)01383-3](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0378-4371(02)01383-3).



Hurst exponent ($h(q=2)$)



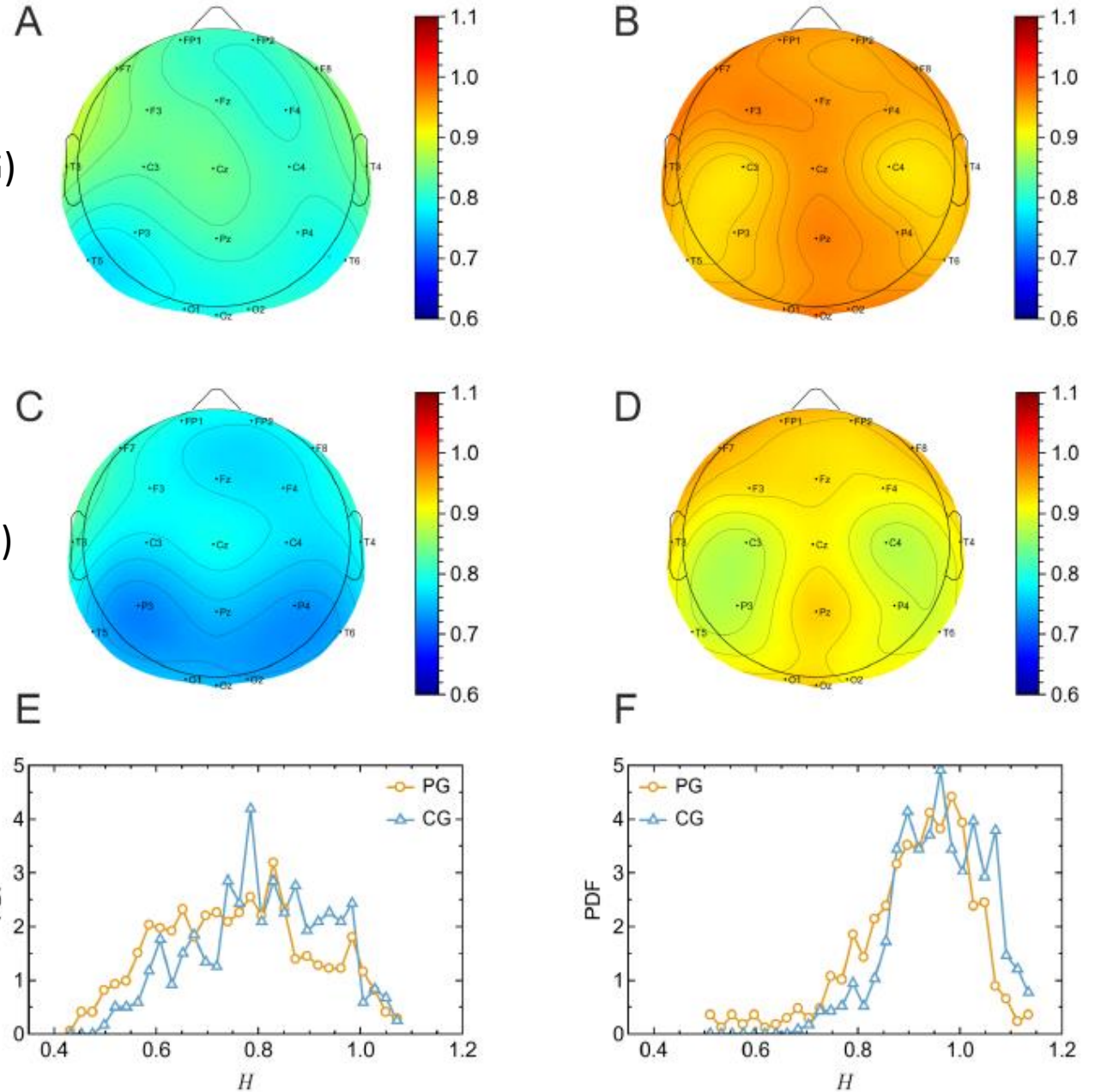
Measure of time series persistence

Control group (CG)

Patient group (PG)

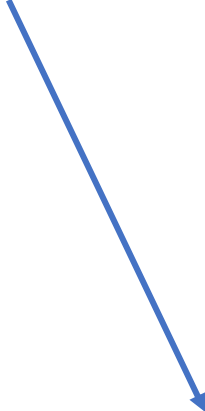
Eyes Closed

Eyes Open



Multifractal spectrum width ($\Delta\alpha$)

Measure of time series complexity

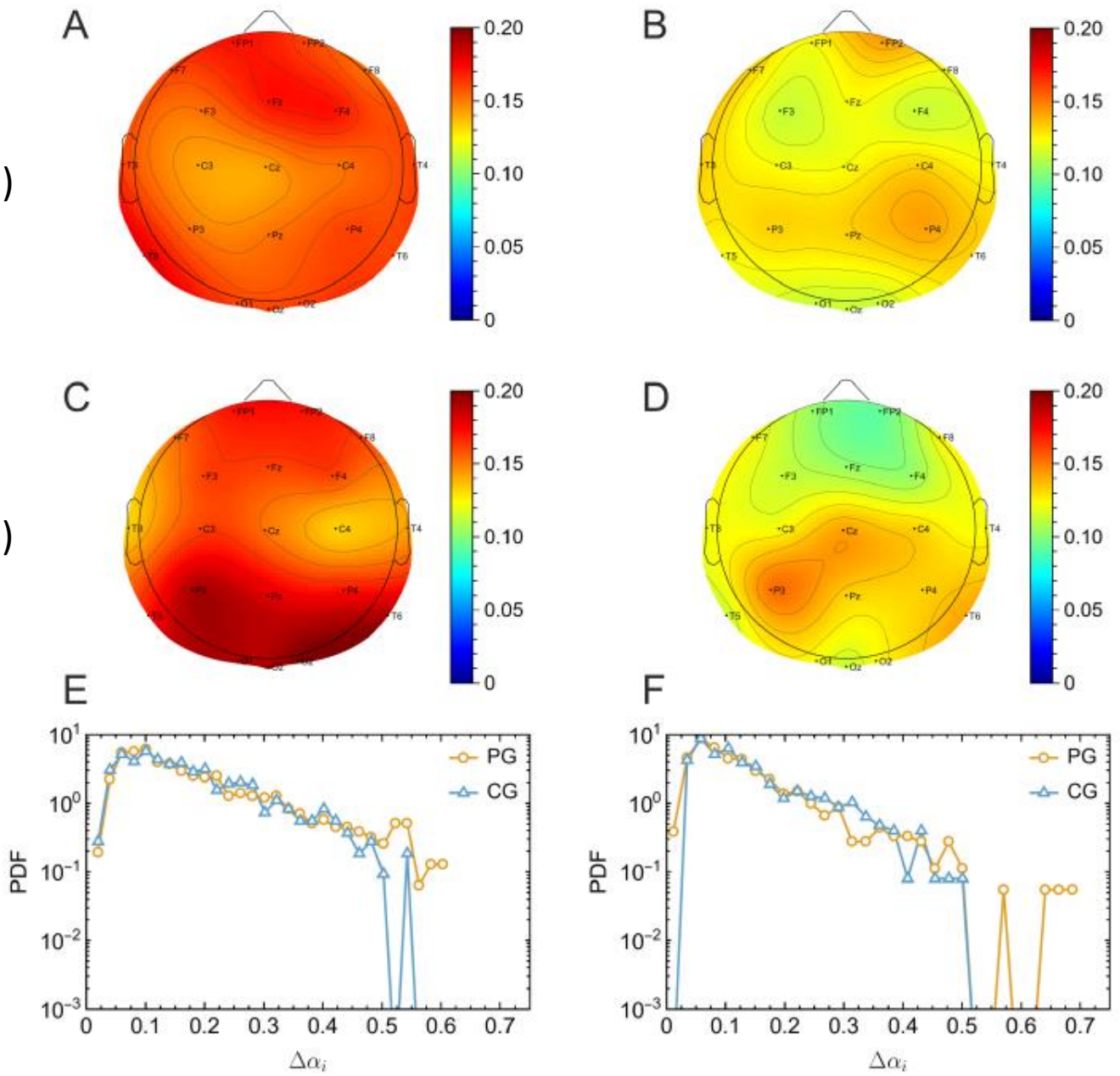


Control group (CG)

Patient group (PG)

Eyes Closed

Eyes Open



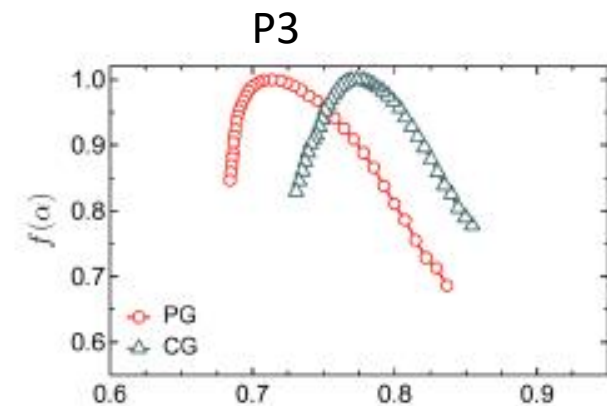
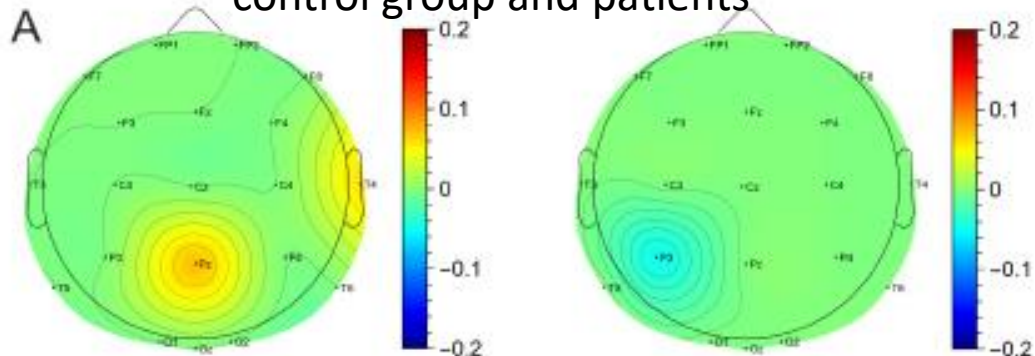
Statistically significant differences between

Average Hurst Exponents

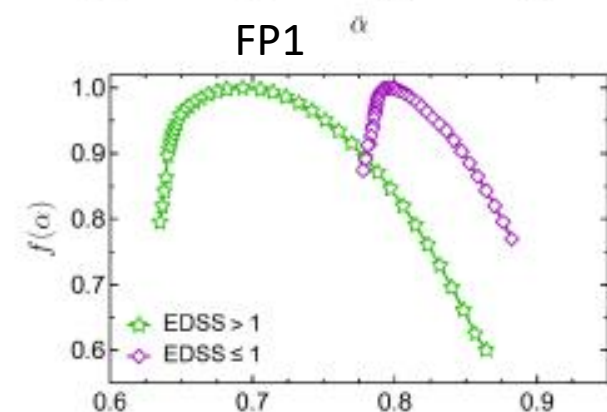
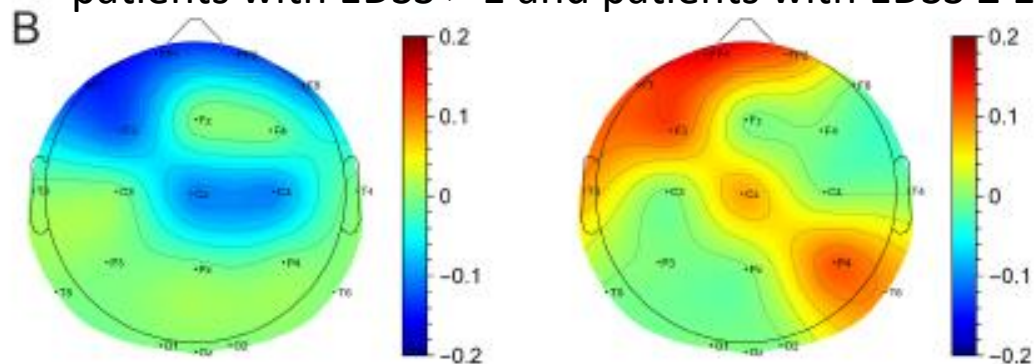
Average Multifractal Spectra Width

Average of multifractal spectra

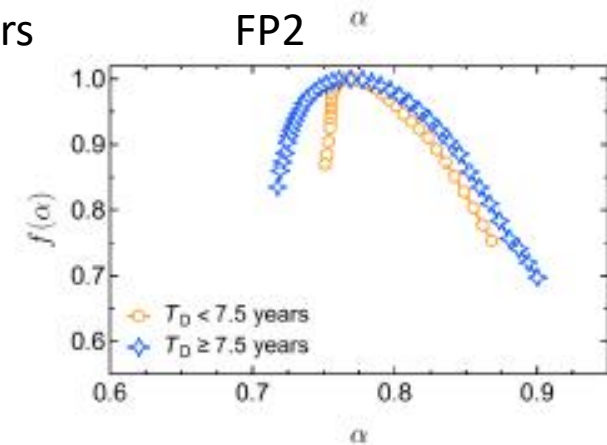
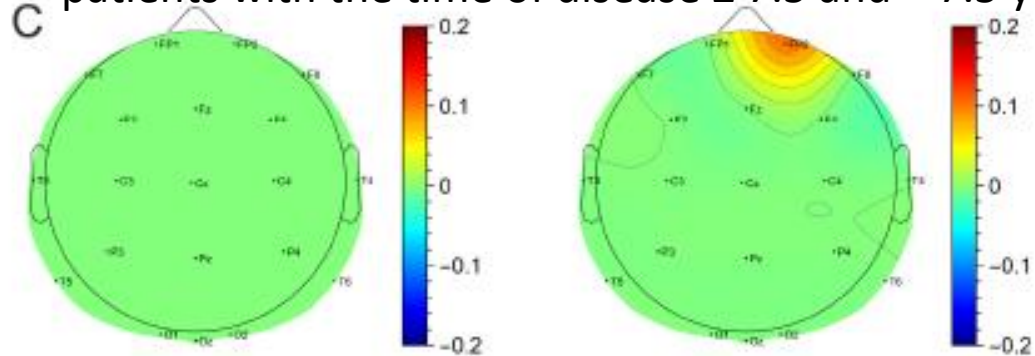
control group and patients



patients with EDSS > 1 and patients with EDSS ≤ 1



patients with the time of disease ≥ 7.5 and < 7.5 years



Correlation matrix analysis

Pearson correlation coefficient

$$C_{ij} = \frac{cov(X_i, Y_j)}{\sqrt{var(X_i)var(Y_j)}}$$

Time scale dependence

$$\rho(q, s) = \frac{F_{xy}^q(s)}{\sqrt{F_{xx}^q(s)F_{yy}^q(s)}}$$

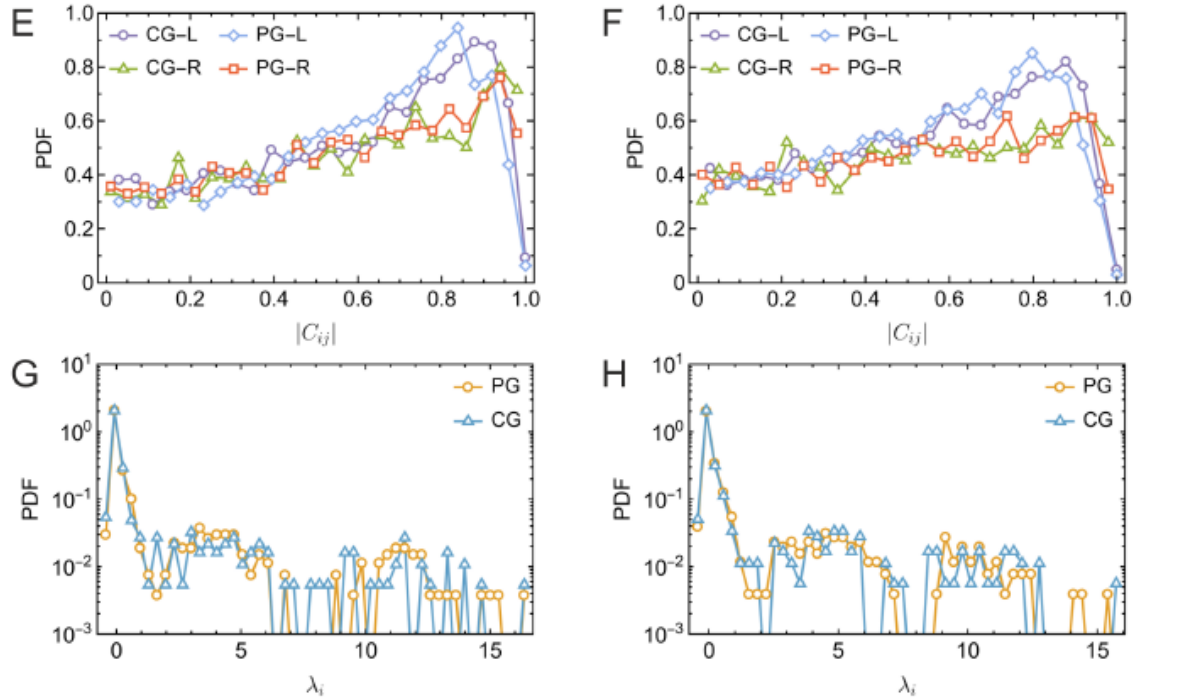
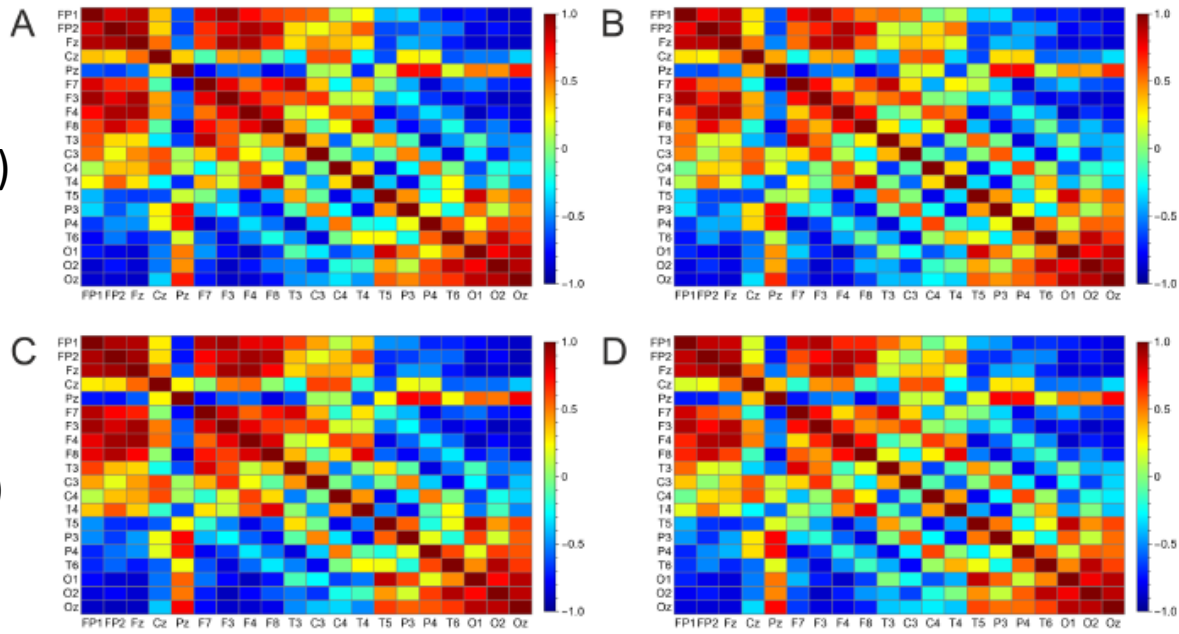
Fluctuation size dependence

Control group (CG)

Patient group (PG)

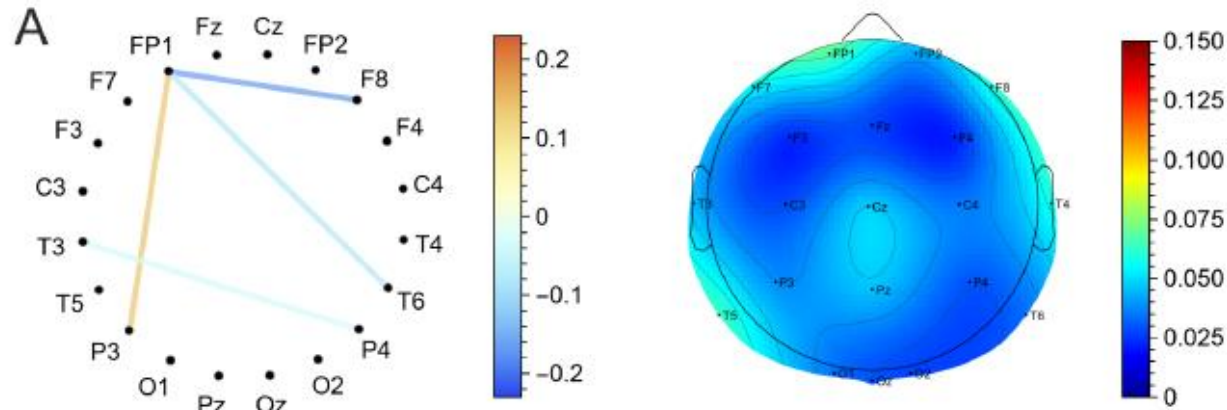
Eyes Closed

Eyes Open



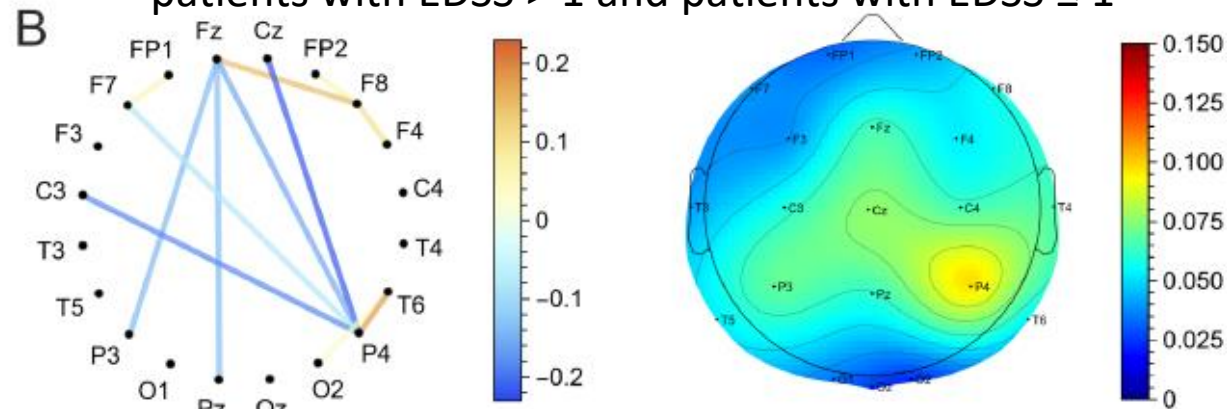
Connections between electrodes represent statistically significant differences between average correlation matrices

control group and patients

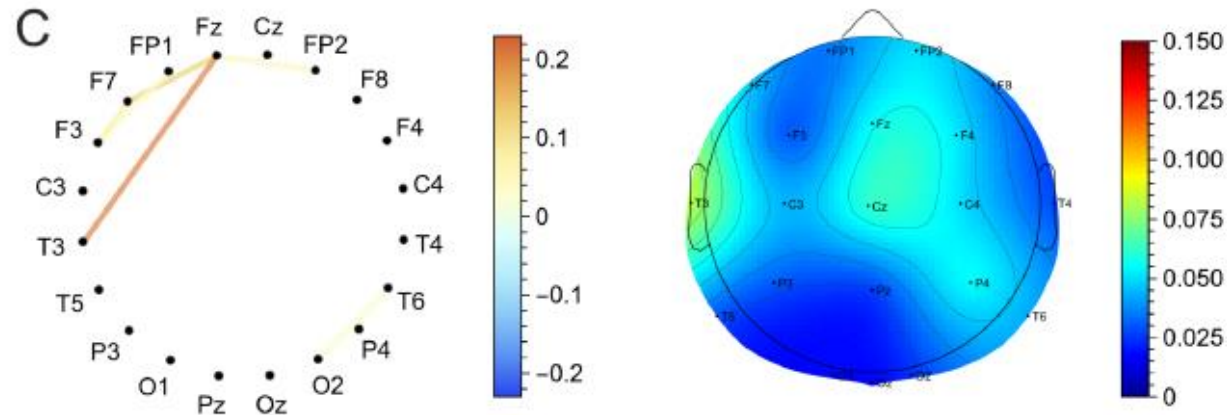


the average of absolute values of differences estimated for each electrode

patients with EDSS > 1 and patients with EDSS ≤ 1 → level of disability

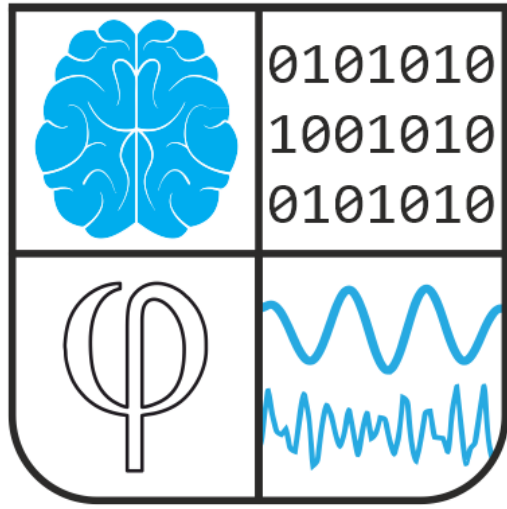


patients with the time of disease ≥ 7.5 and < 7.5 years → disease duration



Main conclusions

- Significant relation between the complexity of the time series and multiple sclerosis development
- The well-developed multifractality and less persistence of the time series have been identified for patients with a higher level of disability, quantified by the Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS), compared to the control group and patients with low-level EDSS, for which the EEG signals are characterized by persistence and monofractality
- The most significant difference in the brain areas cross-correlations has been identified for the cohort of patients with $EDSS > 1$ and the group of patients with $EDSS \leq 1$



Computational Neuroscience Academy 2023

- Summer school focused on physics and machine-learning-based approaches to neuroscience.
- From 17th to 23rd July 2023, on-site in Kraków, Poland
- <https://cna2023.ift.uj.edu.pl/>
- 20 student scholarships which include fee waiver and should be enough to cover travel and lodging during the school