

Translational Neuroscience: from network modeling to individual patient prediction

Viktor Jirsa

Institut de Neurosciences des Systèmes
UMR1106 Inserm

FET Flagships – The Concept

- Large-scale, science-driven, visionary research initiatives
- Single unifying goal (*“landing on the moon”*)
- Leading to : Technological innovation
Economic exploitation
Benefits for society

Duration : 10 Years

Budget : up to 100 M€ per year



Federated effort of European research community and institutions, national and regional funding agencies, industry, global partners





Human Brain Project

OBJECTIVES

to integrate neuroscience and clinical data from around the world into unifying computer models of the human brain

to simulate the behavior of brain models

to develop applications for medicine and future computing

Currently partner groups from 22 countries, including all major EU member states as well as Switzerland, the USA, Japan and China. When fully operational, a science and engineering workforce of approximately 550 will be in place.

Why focus on the brain ?

– Understanding the brain

- Underpins what we are,
- Data & knowledge are fragmented,
- Integration is needed,
- Large scale collaborative approach is essential.

– Understanding brain diseases

- Costs Europe over €800 Billion/year,
- Affects 1/3 people,
- Number one cause of loss of economic productivity,
- No fundamental treatments exist or are in sight
- Pharma companies pulling out of the challenge.

– Developing Future Computing Technologies

- Computing underpins modern economies,
- Traditional computing faces growing hardware, software, & energy barriers,
- Brain can be the source of energy efficient, robust, self-adapting & compact computing technologies,
- Knowledge driven process to derive these technologies is missing.



Three HBP Research Areas

A collaborative project for *ICT-based* brain research to work towards

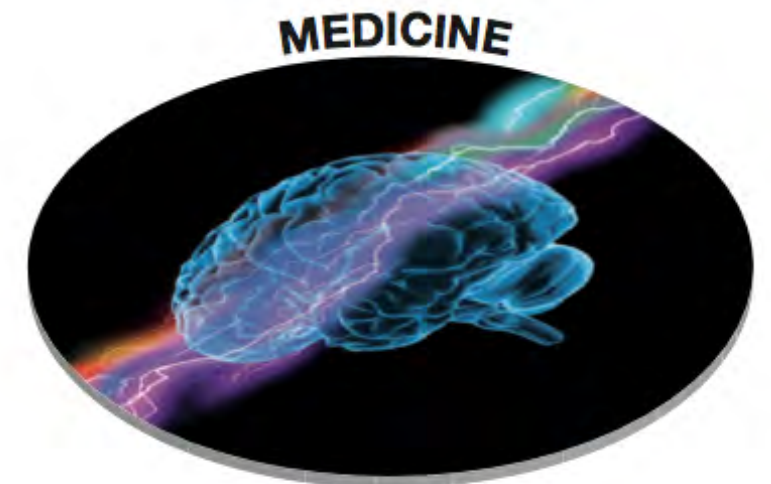
- understanding of the brain
- understanding of brain disease
- creating brain-like computing technologies

Basically:

Aggregate – Synthesize – Understand

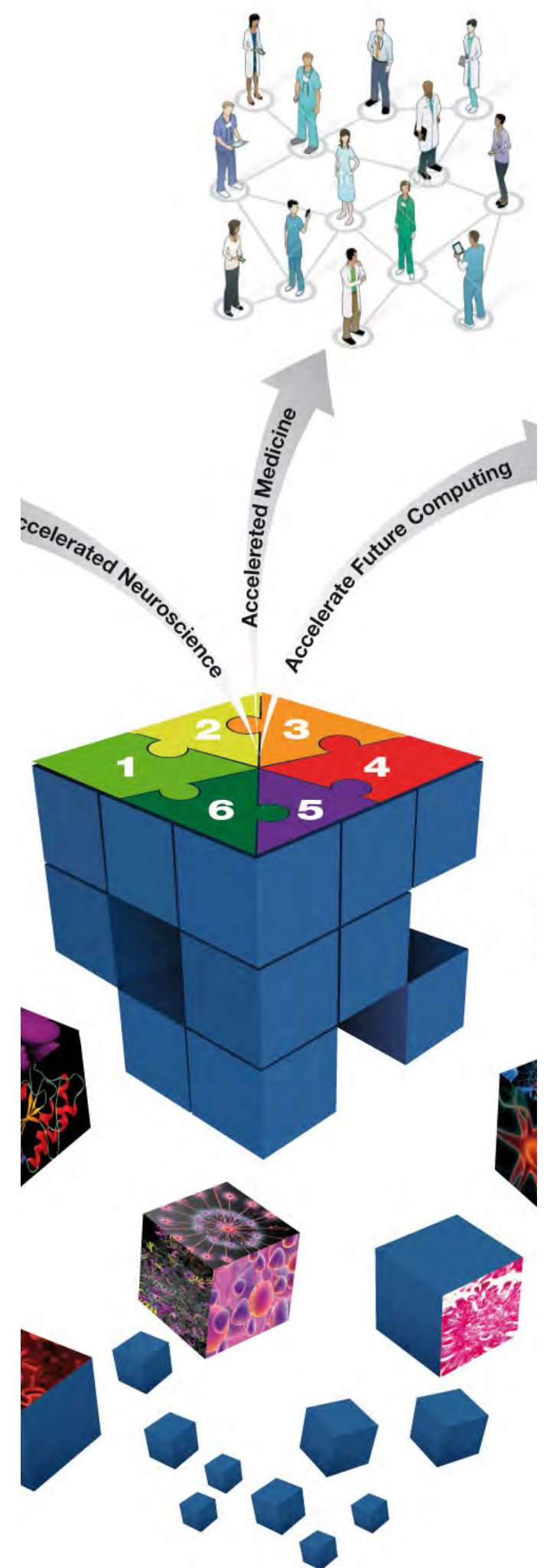
Essential:

Lasting Infrastructure - CERN of the Brain



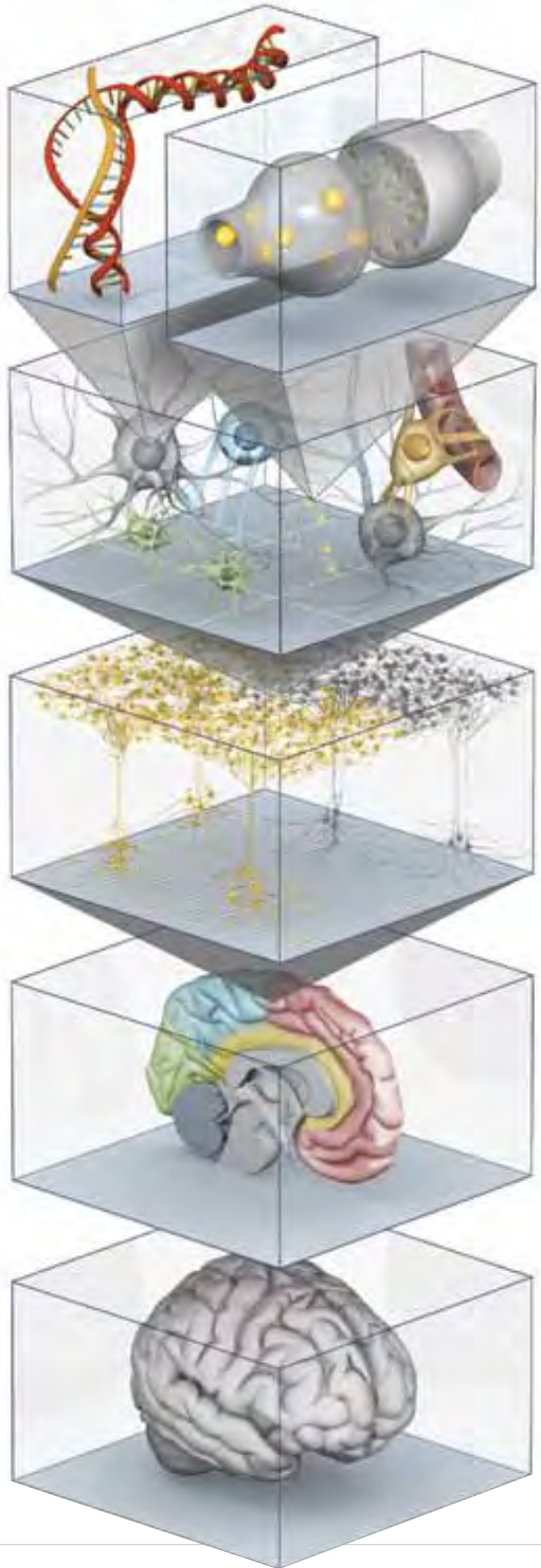
The six ICT Platforms in HBP

1. **Neuroinformatics Platform**
Aggregate neuroscience data, deliver brain atlases
2. **Medical Informatics Platform**
Aggregate clinical records, classify brain diseases
3. **Brain Simulation Platform**
Develop software tools, run closed loop brain simulations
4. **High Performance Computing Platform**
Develop and operate HPC systems optimized for brain simulations
5. **Neuromorphic Computing Platform**
Develop and operate novel brain derived computing hardware
6. **Neurorobotics Platform**
Develop virtual robotic systems for closed loop cognitive experiments



ICT based Neuroscience

Build and simulate unifying human brain models

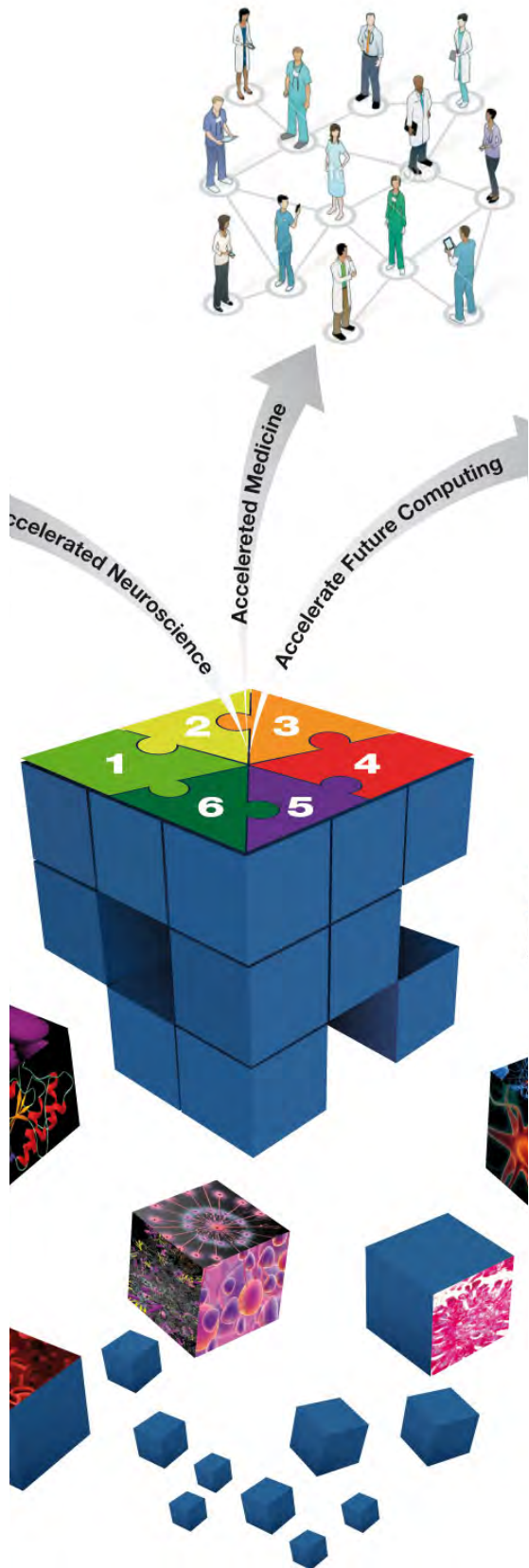


1. Gather and organize existing fragments of data
2. Fill knowledge gaps using predictive ICT tools
3. Generate strategically selected missing data
4. Prioritize biological experiments
5. Provide publicly accessible brain atlases
6. Perform large-scale brain simulations

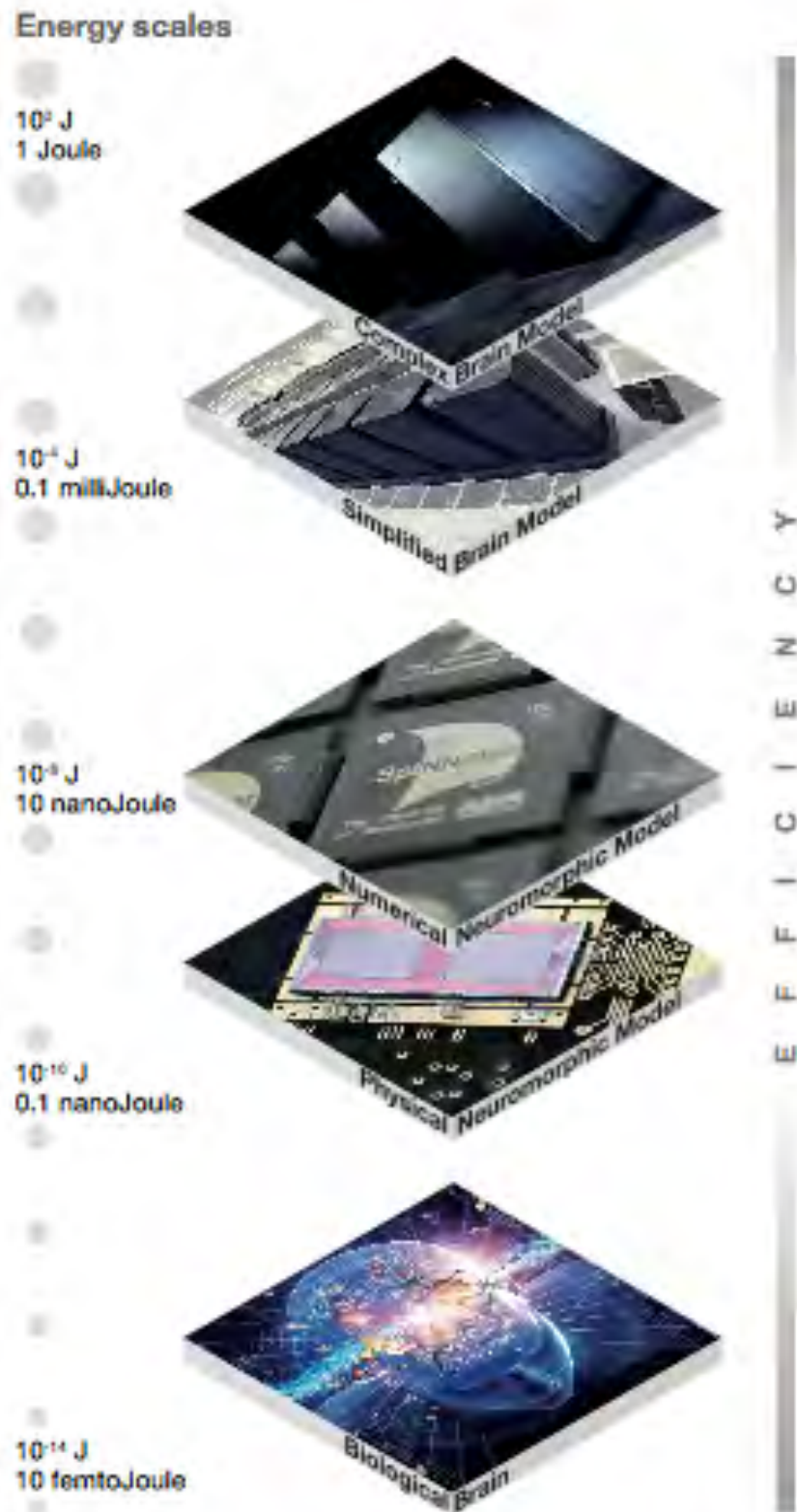
ICT based Neuromedicine

ICT-based diagnosis and treatment of brain diseases

1. Gather and organize existing fragments of data
2. Derive biologically-grounded signatures characterizing brain diseases
3. Understand the similarities and differences of brain diseases
4. Provide ICT based tools for pharmaceutical and nutrition companies to prevent, diagnose and treat brain diseases



Future Computing

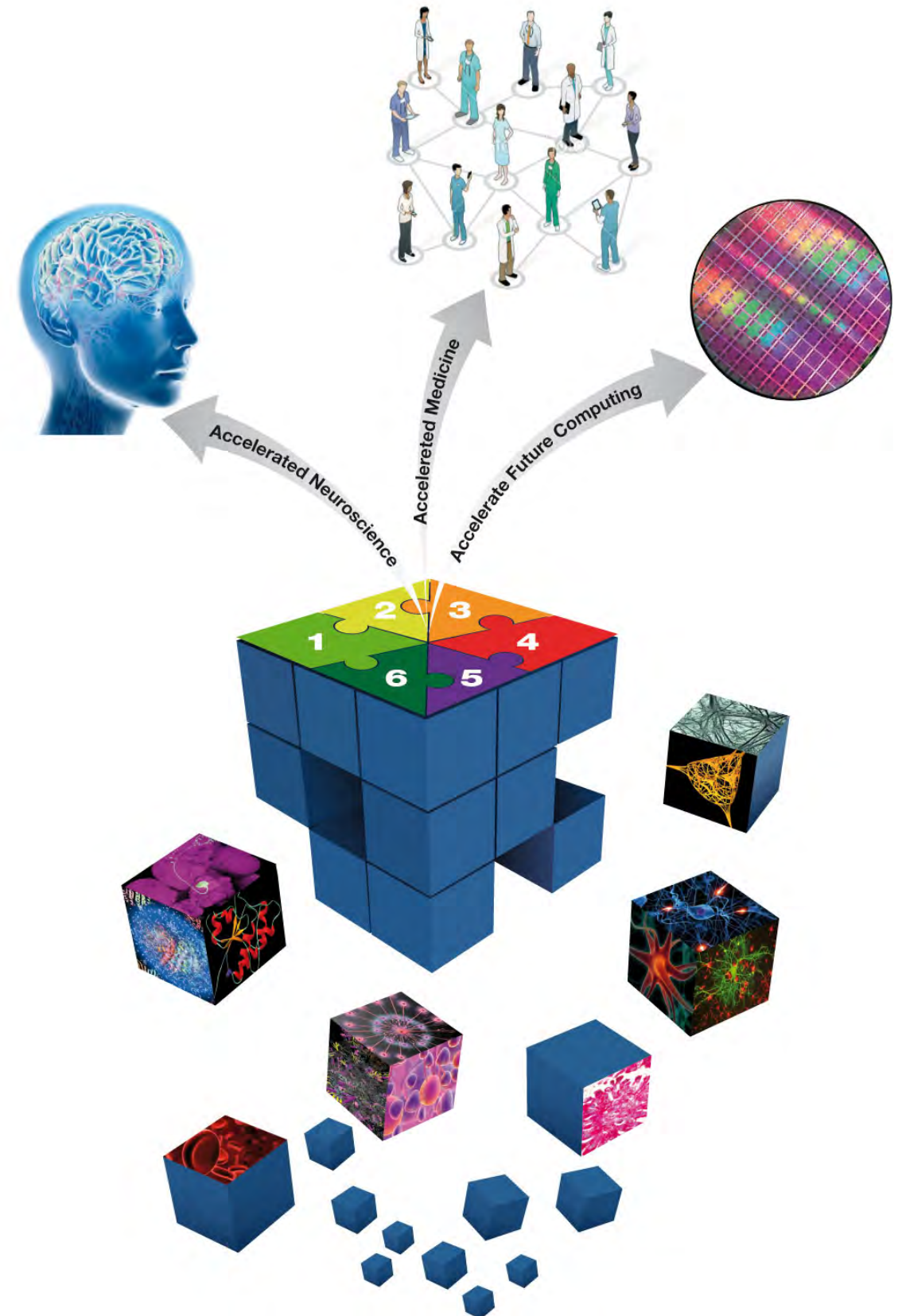


Brain-inspired future computing technologies

1. Build an an exascale supercomputing infrastructure optimized for brain simulation
2. Make supercomputing visually interactive
3. Systematically derive new computing architectures from insights of brain function
4. Develop low power, fault tolerant, self-adapting, generic computing and communication devices
5. Develop an experimentally and

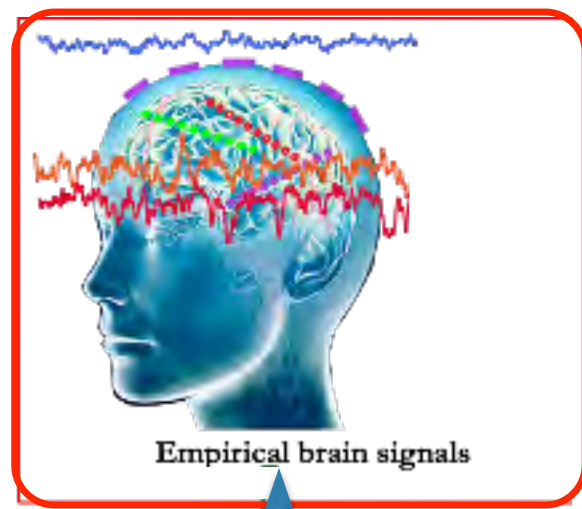
The HBP Platform Concept

- Build **six ICT platforms** to **accelerate** our understanding of the human brain, it's diseases and to develop future computing technologies.
- The **six ICT platforms** will be developed by the **HBP consortium** of currently 85 partners in 22 countries across Europe and also in the US, Japan and China.
- The **six ICT platforms** will be **open** to researchers globally, facilitating collaborative science, medicine & engineering



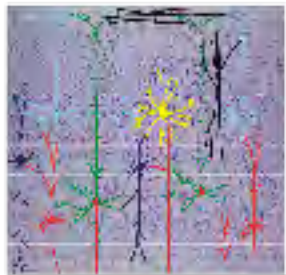


Human Brain Project

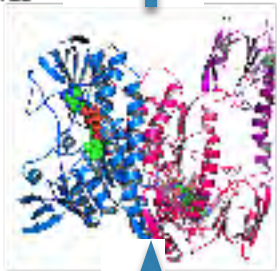


Empirical brain signals

Micro
circuits



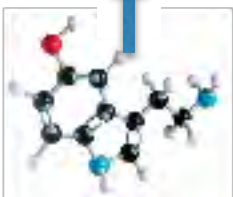
Proteomics



Genetic



Molecule



Unit of operation : neuron



Computational neuroscience

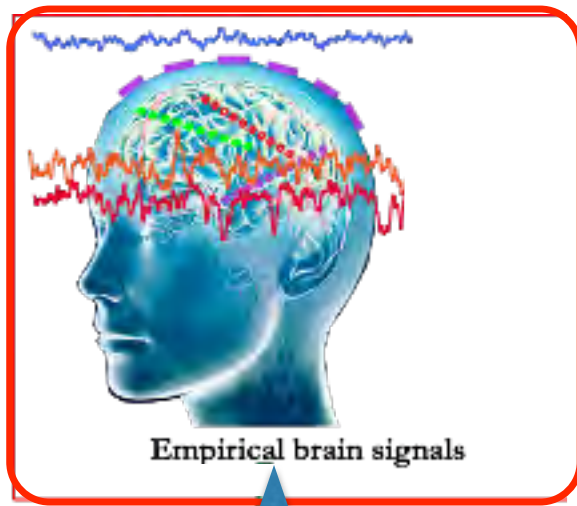
microscopic
modeling



Human Brain Project

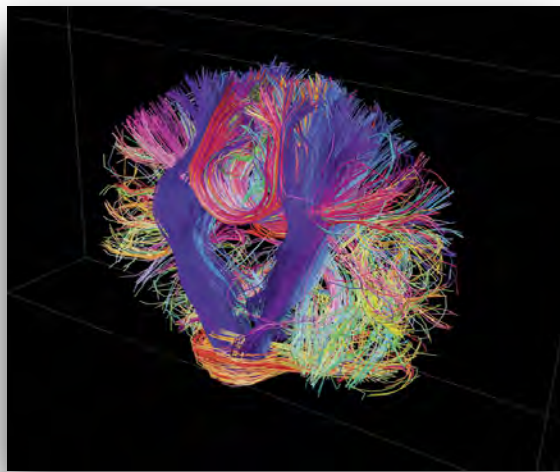


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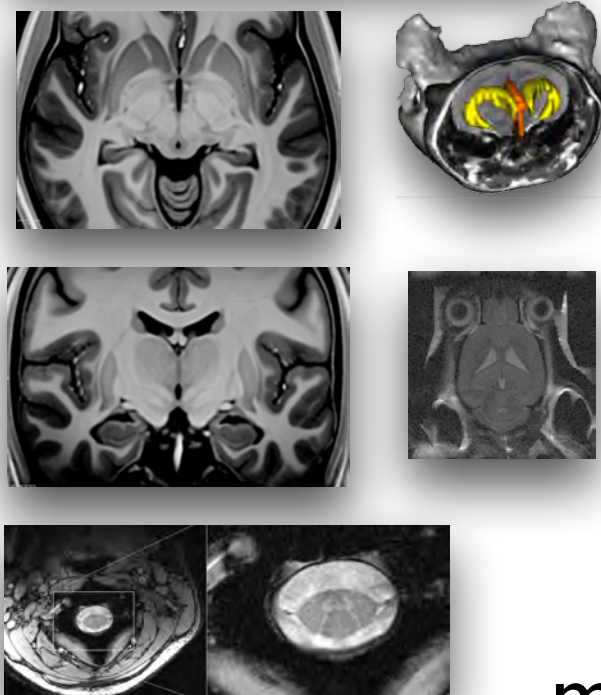


Empirical brain signals

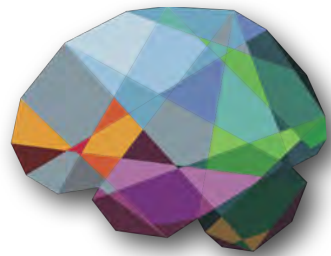
Unit of operation : neuronal population



Computational neuroscience



mesoscopic
modeling



www.thevirtualbrain.org

TVB team

Viktor Jirsa



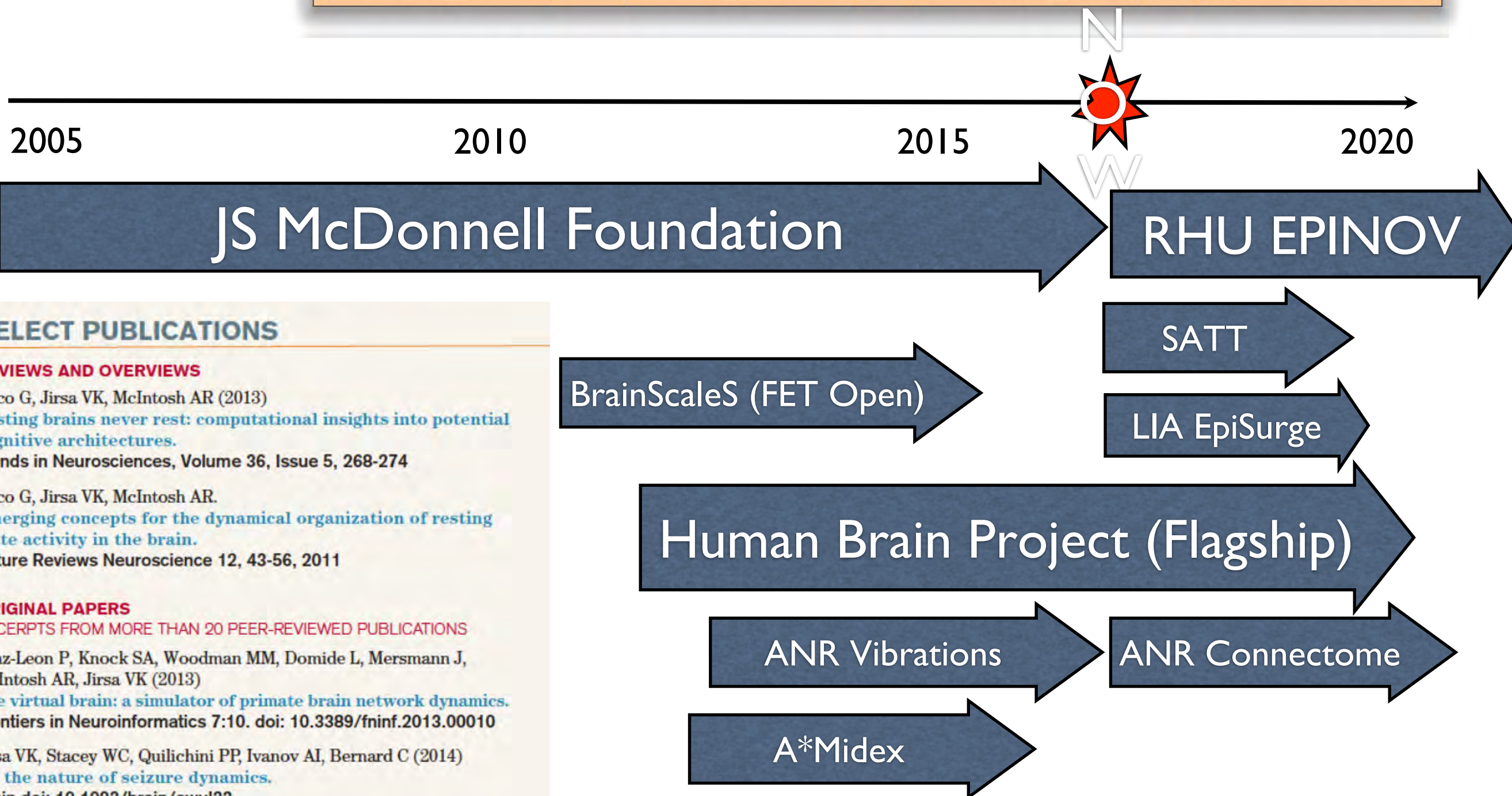
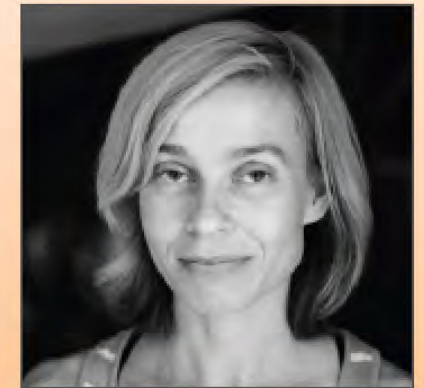
Randy McIntosh



Jochen Mersmann



Petra Ritter



SELECT PUBLICATIONS

REVIEWS AND OVERVIEWS

Deco G, Jirsa VK, McIntosh AR (2013)

Resting brains never rest: computational insights into potential cognitive architectures.

Trends in Neurosciences, Volume 36, Issue 5, 268-274

Deco G, Jirsa VK, McIntosh AR.

Emerging concepts for the dynamical organization of resting state activity in the brain.

Nature Reviews Neuroscience 12, 43-56, 2011

ORIGINAL PAPERS

EXCERPTS FROM MORE THAN 20 PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS

Sanz-Leon P, Knock SA, Woodman MM, Domide L, Mersmann J, McIntosh AR, Jirsa VK (2013)

The virtual brain: a simulator of primate brain network dynamics.

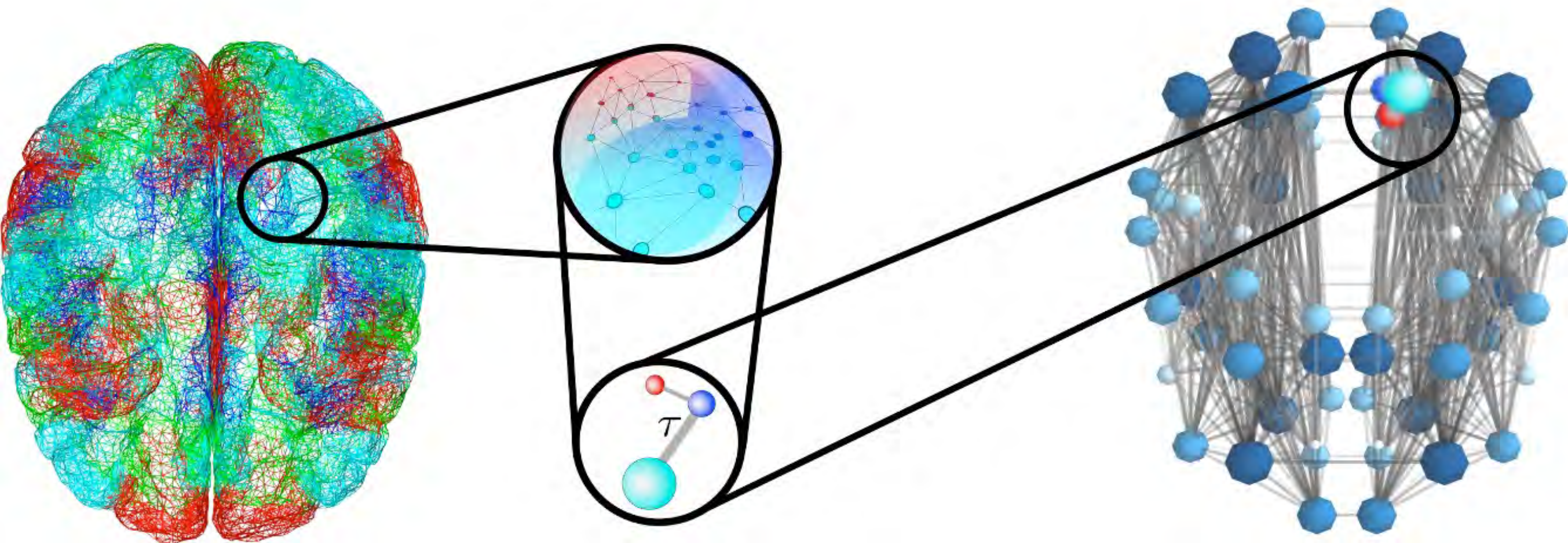
Frontiers in Neuroinformatics 7:10. doi: 10.3389/fninf.2013.00010

Jirsa VK, Stacey WC, Quilichini PP, Ivanov AI, Bernard C (2014)

On the nature of seizure dynamics.

Brain doi: 10.1093/brain/awu133

Large-scale brain networks



THEVIRTUALBRAIN.

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Brain doi: 10.1093/brain/awul33

Network node:
Mean field modeling

Connectome:
connectivity & time delays

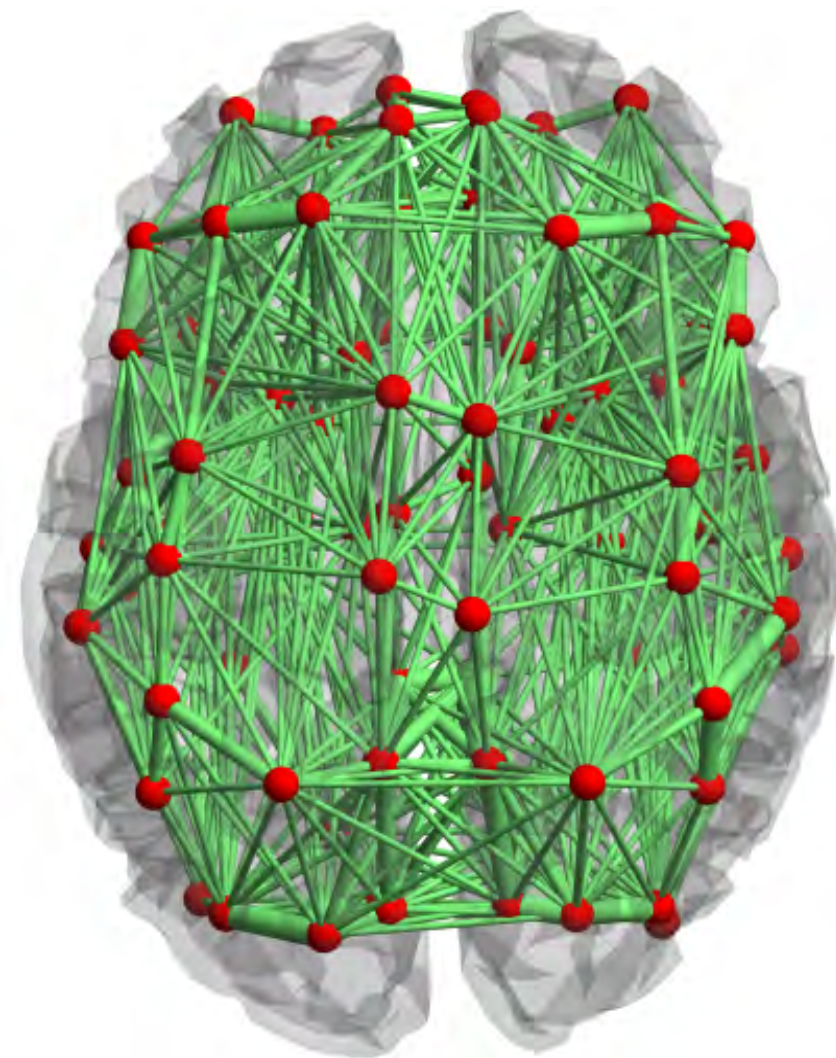
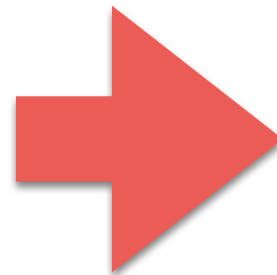
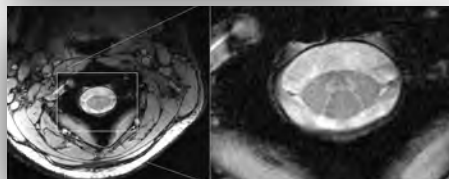
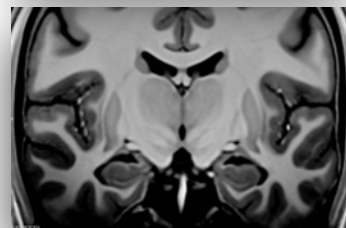
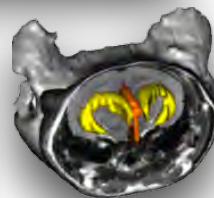
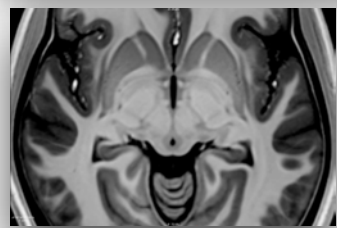
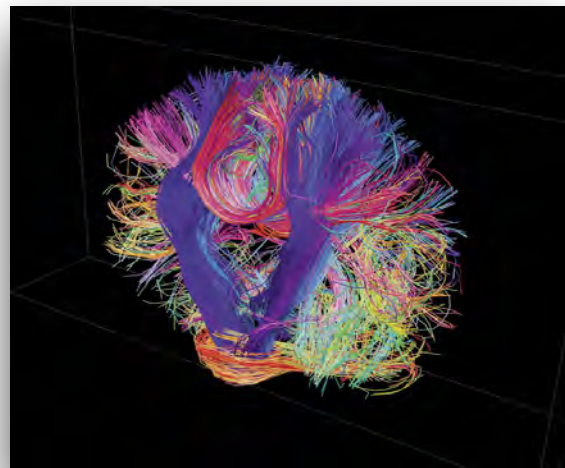


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Personalized Medicine via virtual brain modeling

Working philosophy:

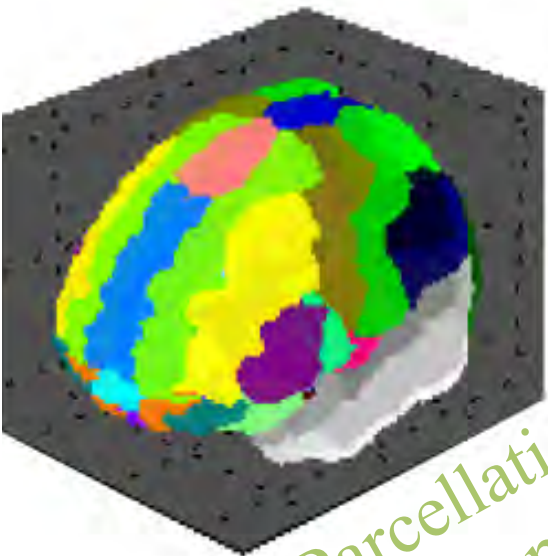
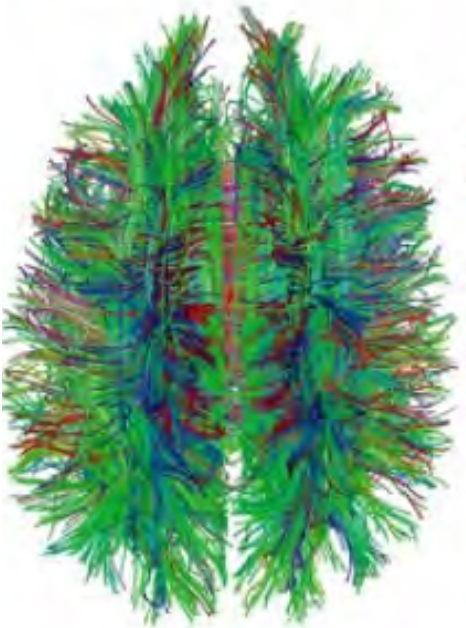
Patient-specific individual structural differences constrain the possible behaviors of personalized brain network models



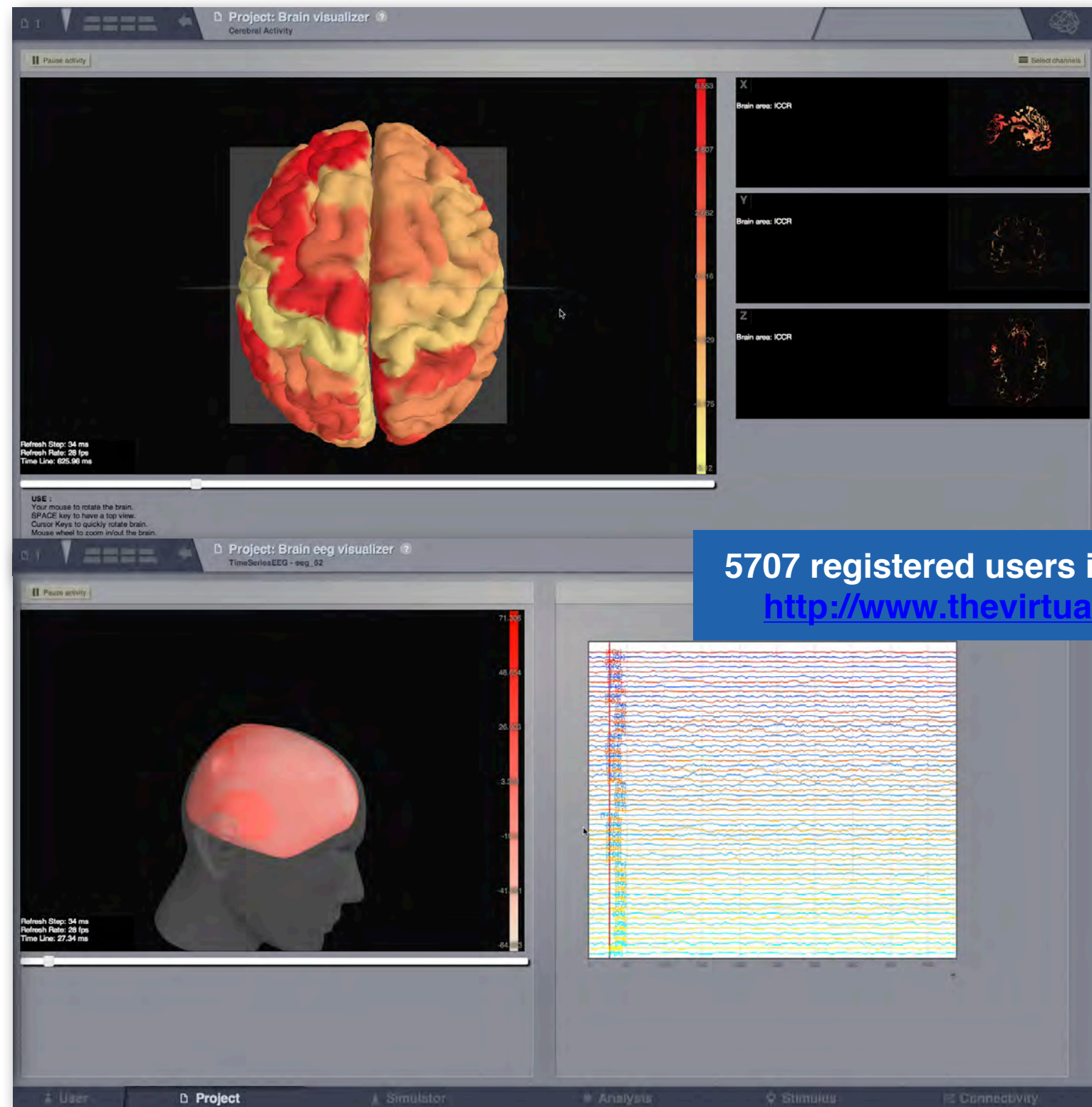


The Virtual Brain (TVB) platform release in 2012

DTI/ Tractography



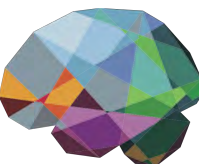
Parcellation
Template



5707 registered users in April 2017
<http://www.thevirtualbrain.org>

Jirsa et al IEEE 2002
Ghosh et al. PLoS CB 2008
Deco, Jirsa, McIntosh Nat Rev Neurosci 2011
Deco, Jirsa Journ Neurosci 2012
Deco, Jirsa, McIntosh TINS 2013
Ritter et al Brain Connectivity 2013

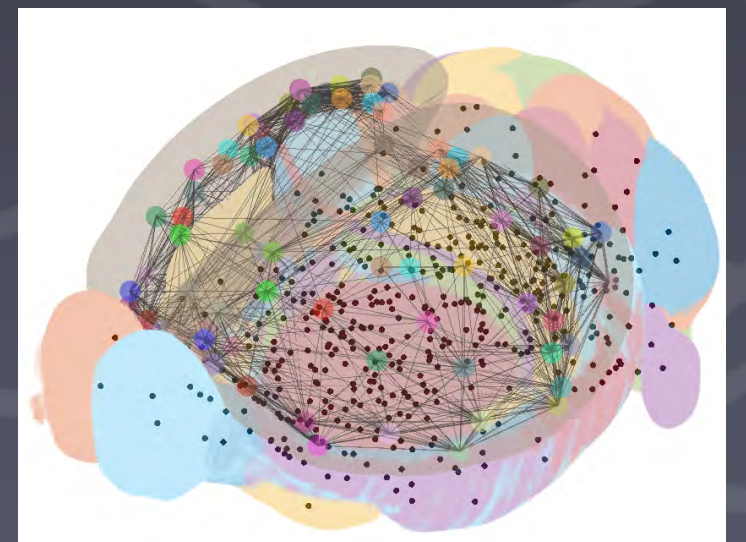
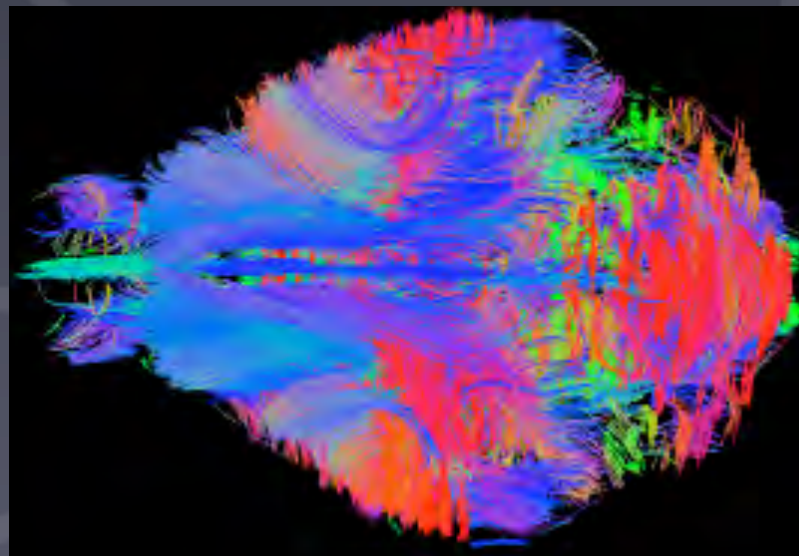
Sanz Leon et al Front Neuroinformatics 2013; Neuroimage
2015



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The personalized virtual brain

Validation in rodent brains



The Virtual Mouse Brain (TVMB) modeling - validation

Local dynamics

Global dynamics

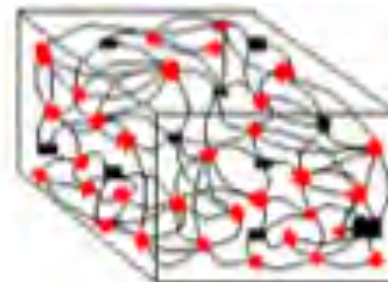
$$\psi(x,t) = N(\psi(x,t)) + \int_{\text{local}} g(x-x')S(\psi(x',t))dx' + \int_{\text{global}} G(x,x')S(\psi(x',t - \frac{|x-x'|}{v}))dx' + \text{noise}$$

Field potential

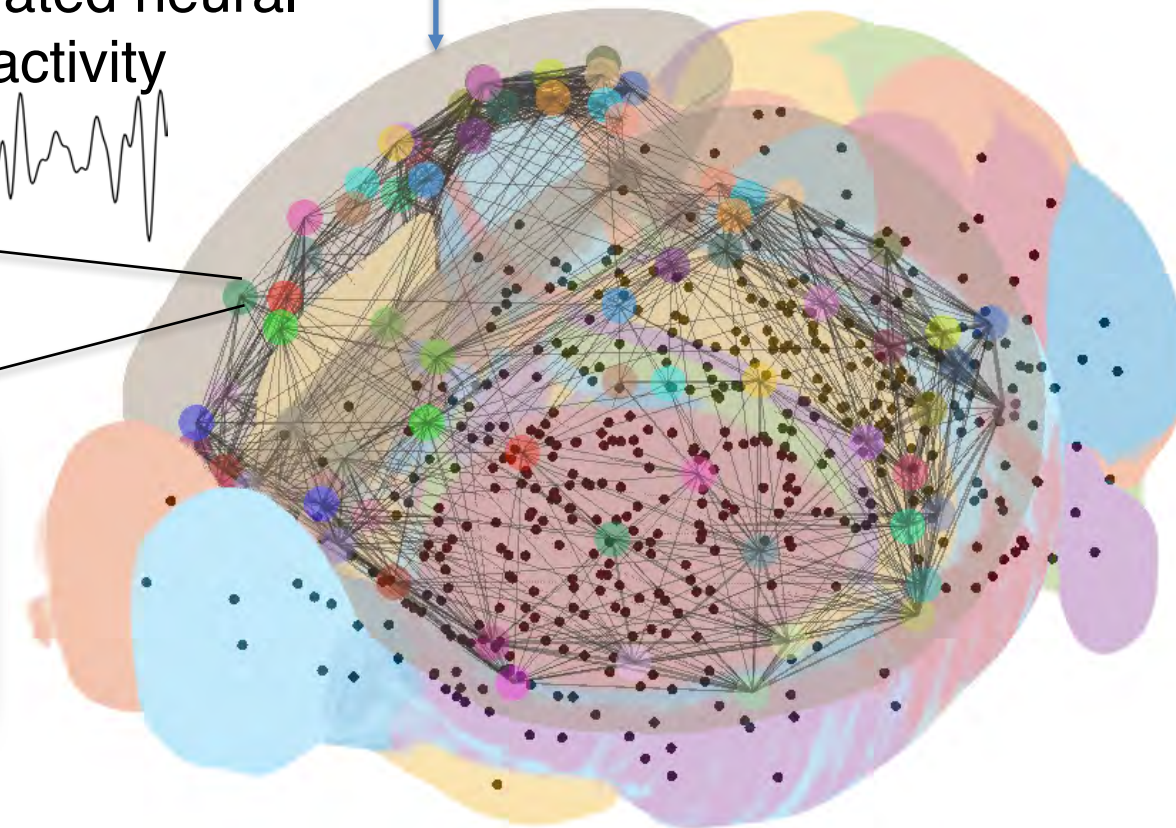
Intrinsic activity

0.1-1mm

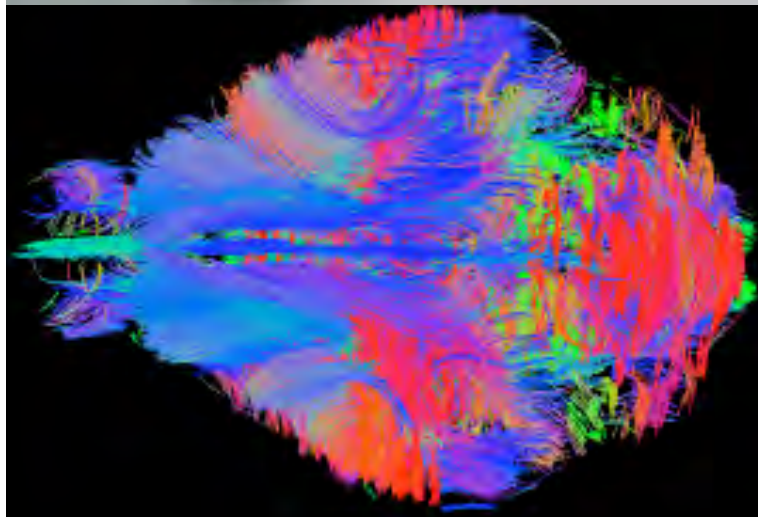
Simulated neural activity



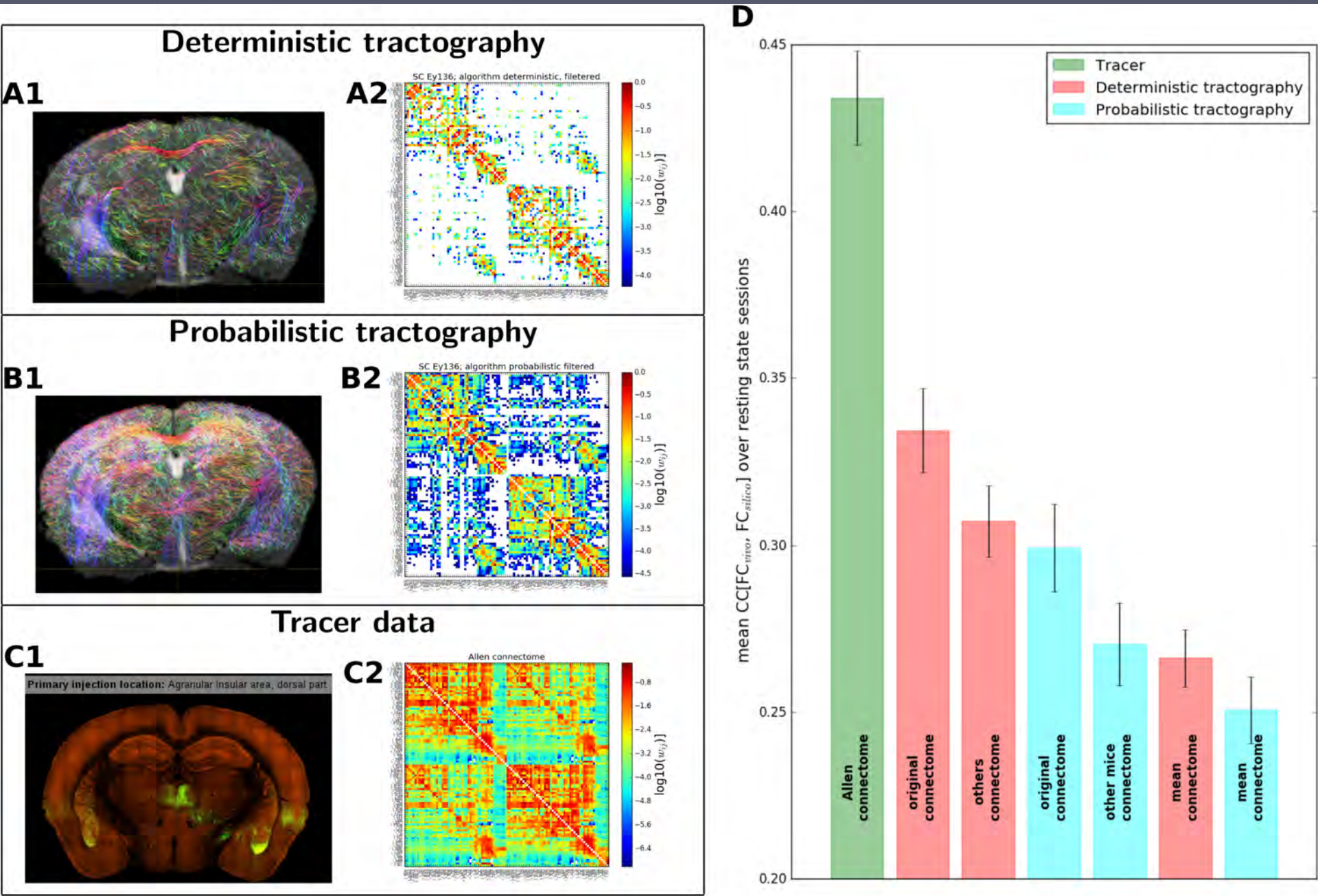
Neuronal population




Tractography




The Virtual Mouse Brain (TVMB) modeling - validation



	Neural tracer	Tractography
Spatial resolution	0.1 mm	1mm
Long range connections	detected	poor detection
Directionality	yes	no
Seed region	Stereotaxic coordinates	Anatomy
Personalized	no	yes

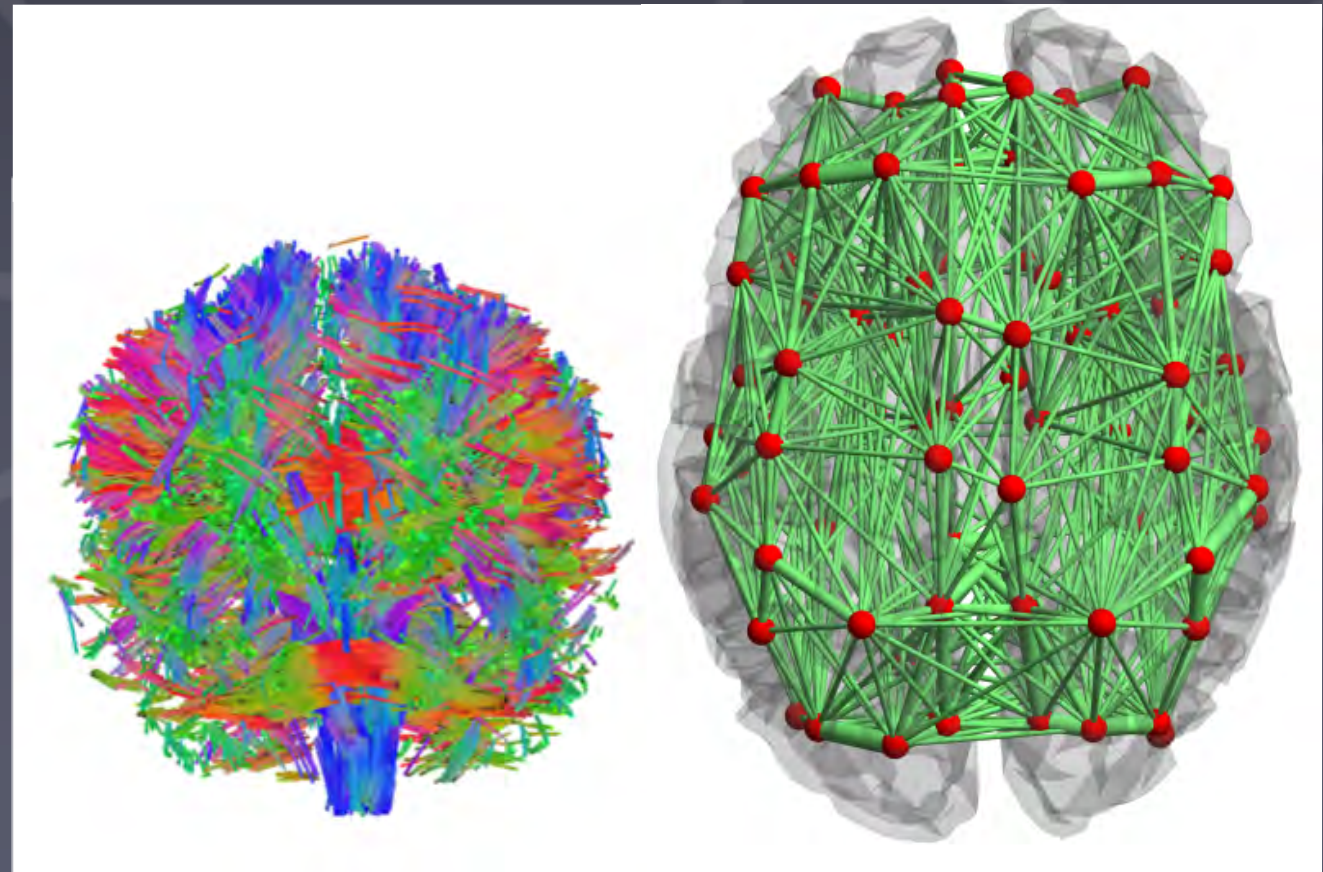
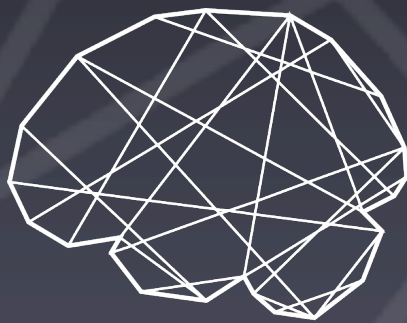
 Human Brain Project

Melozzi et al. (in preparation)

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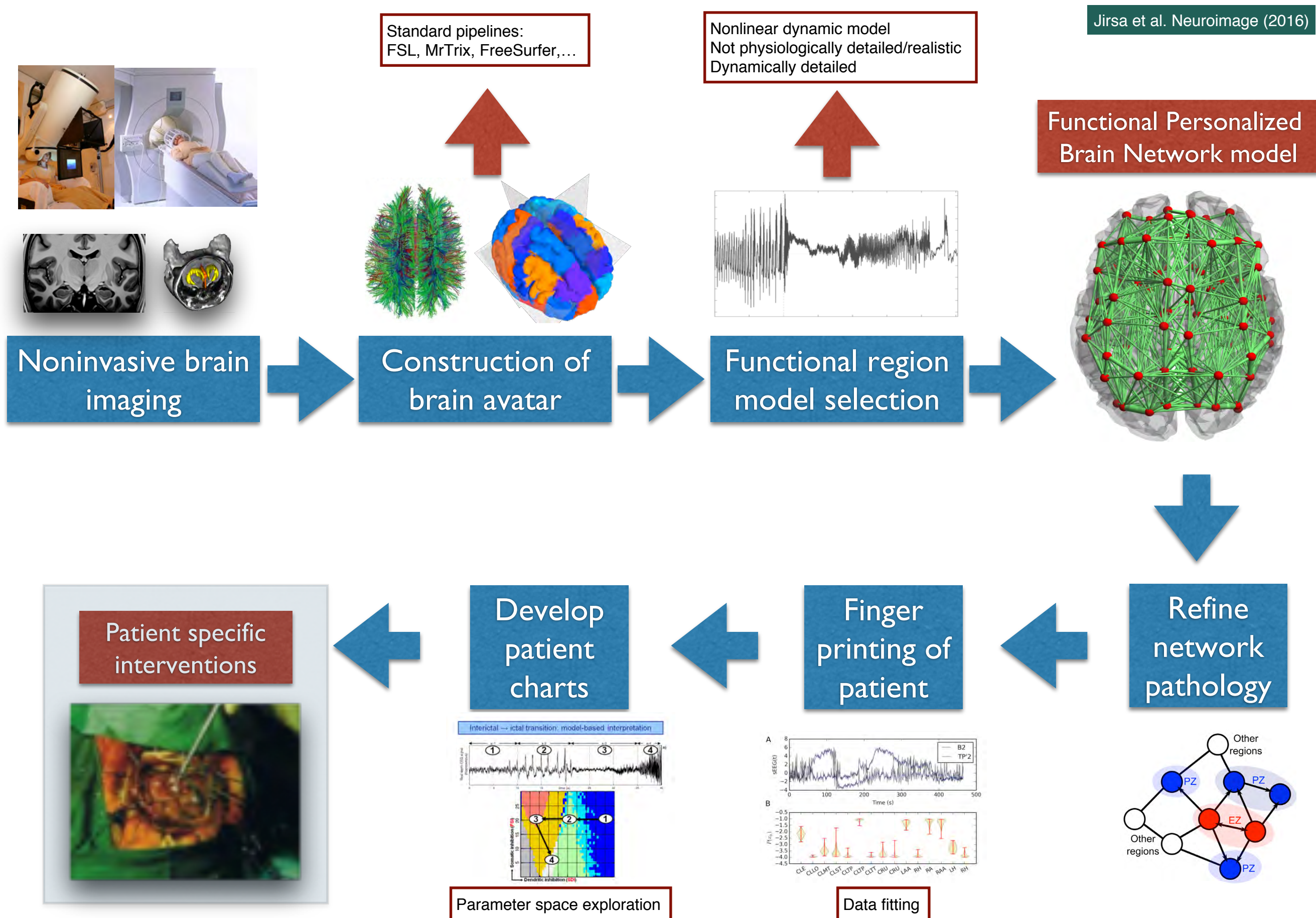
The Virtual Epileptic Patient

build the network from patient
brains

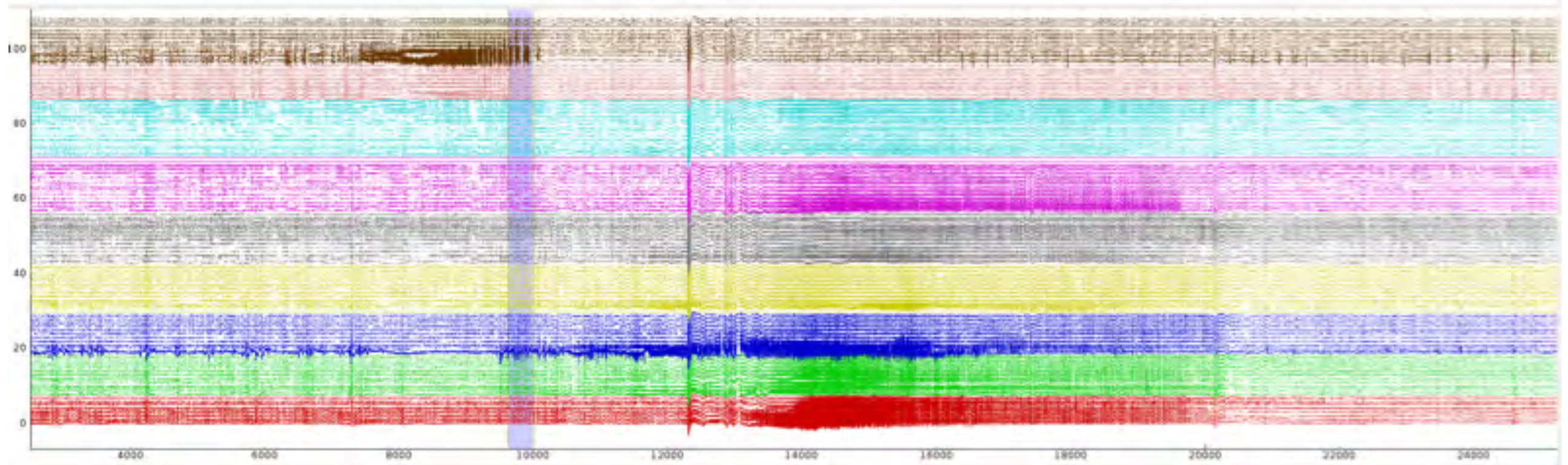
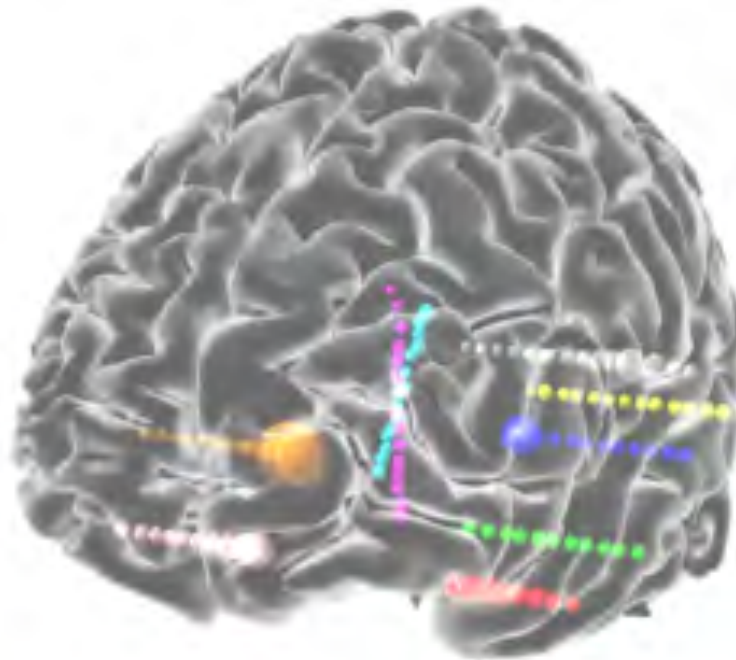




The Virtual Patient Modeling process

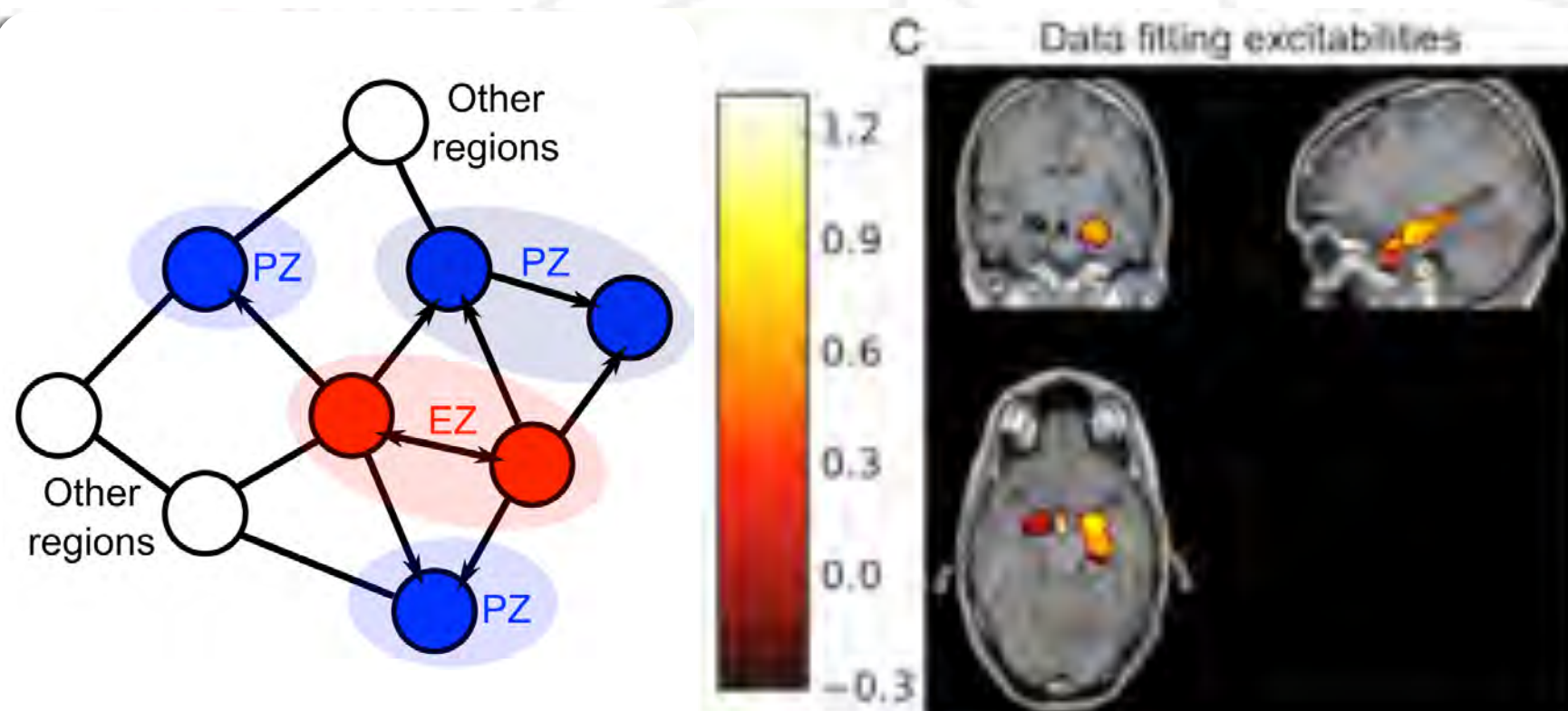


The patient: Complex partial seizure



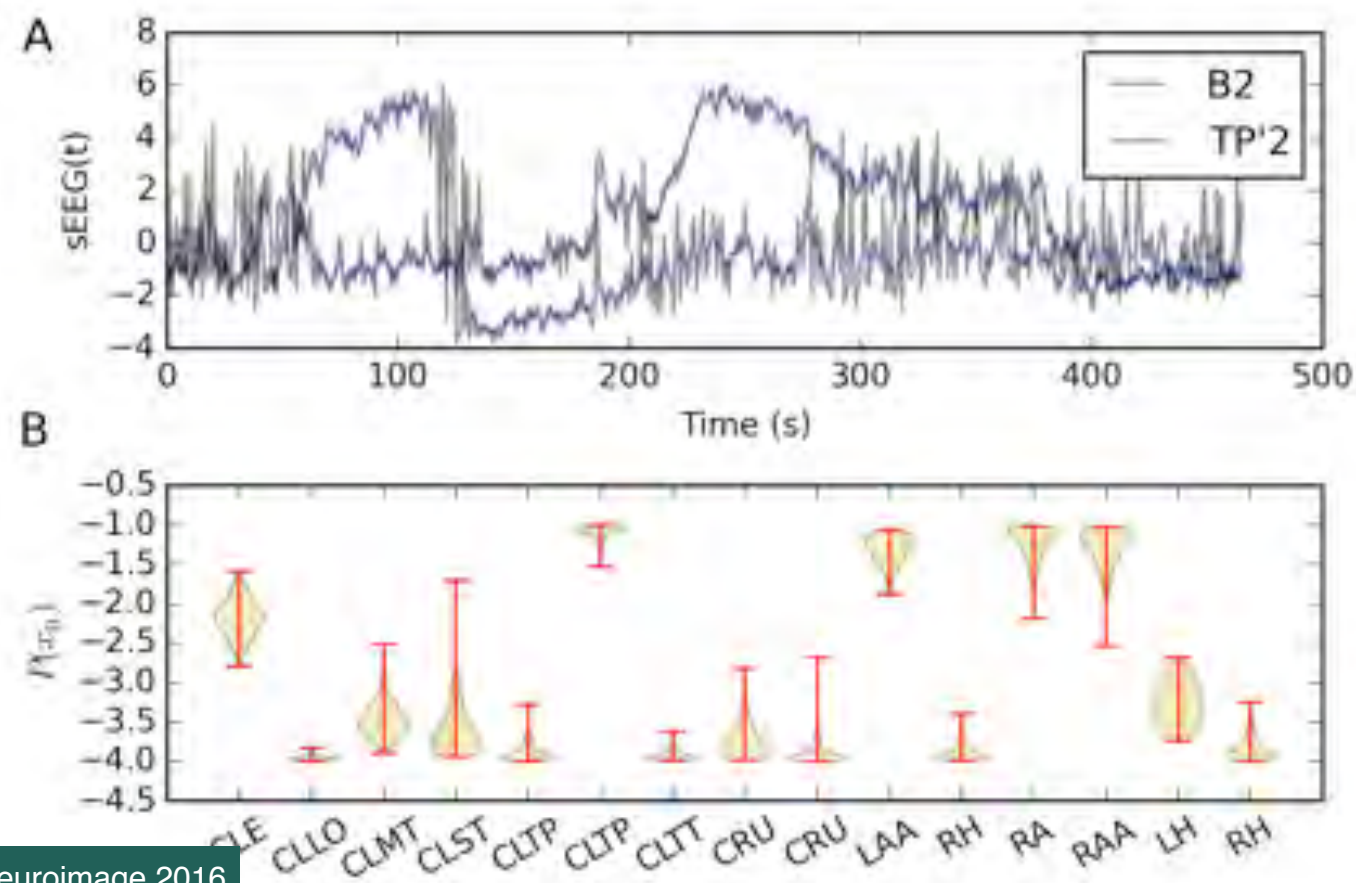


Finger printing: model inversion



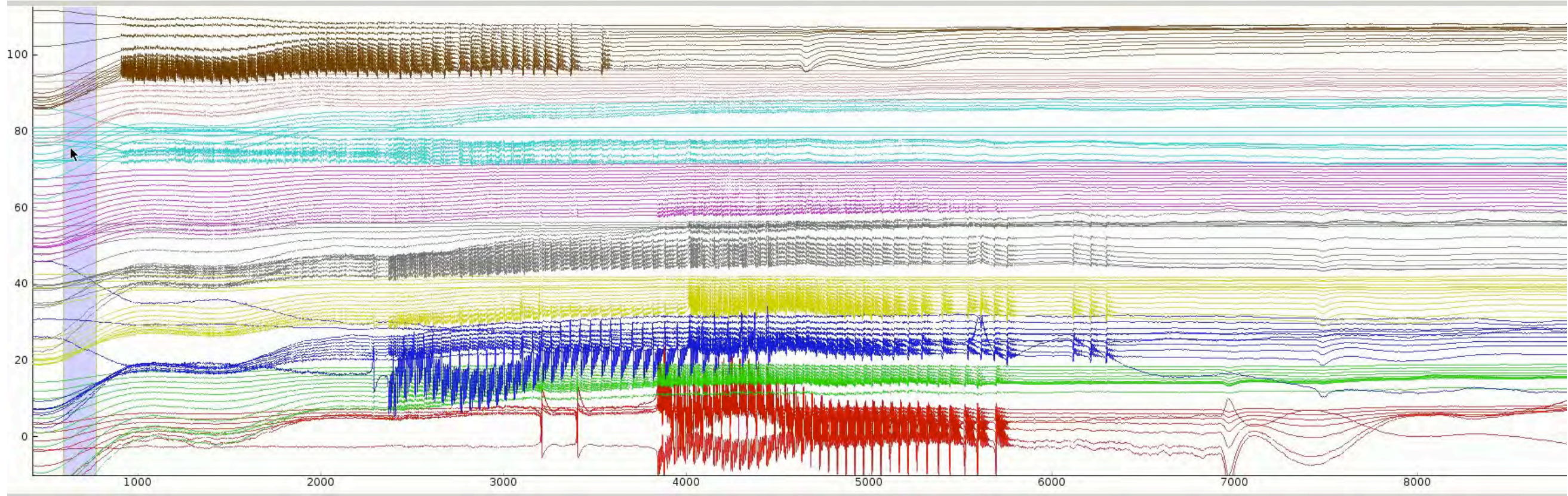
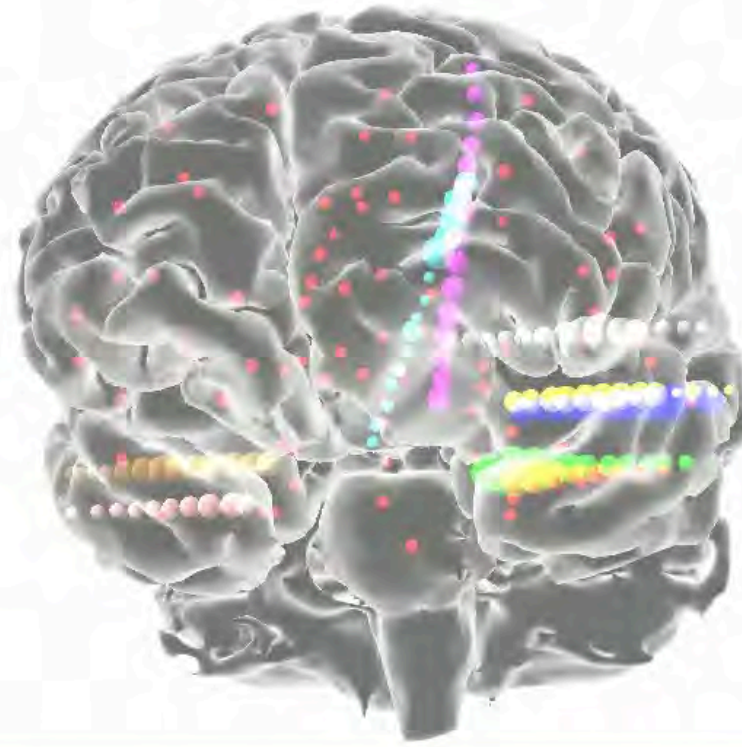
Model inversion using
Bayesian inference
framework

Hoffman & Gelman (2001)
Friston et al. (2003)





Simulation: Complex seizure – see it in action



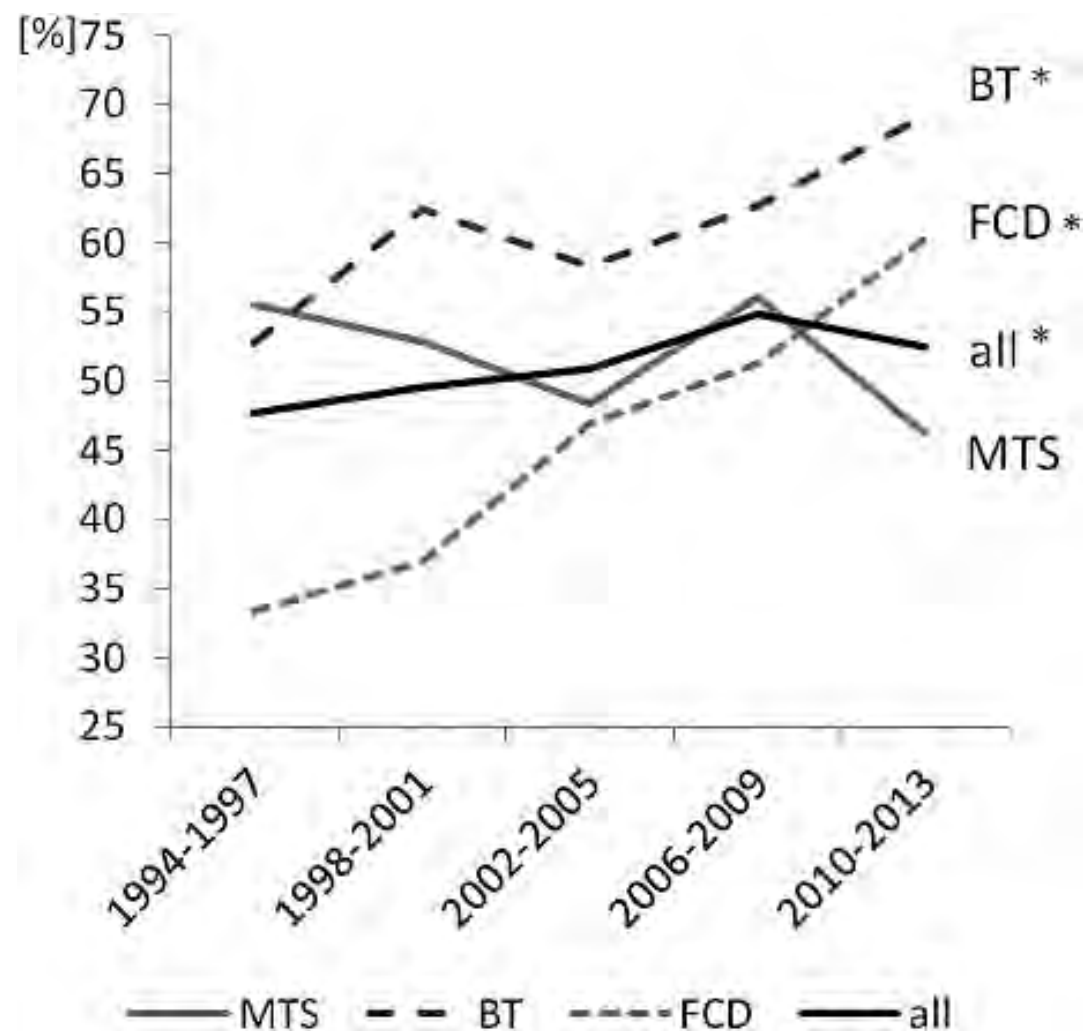


The virtual epileptic patient: validation for 15 patients

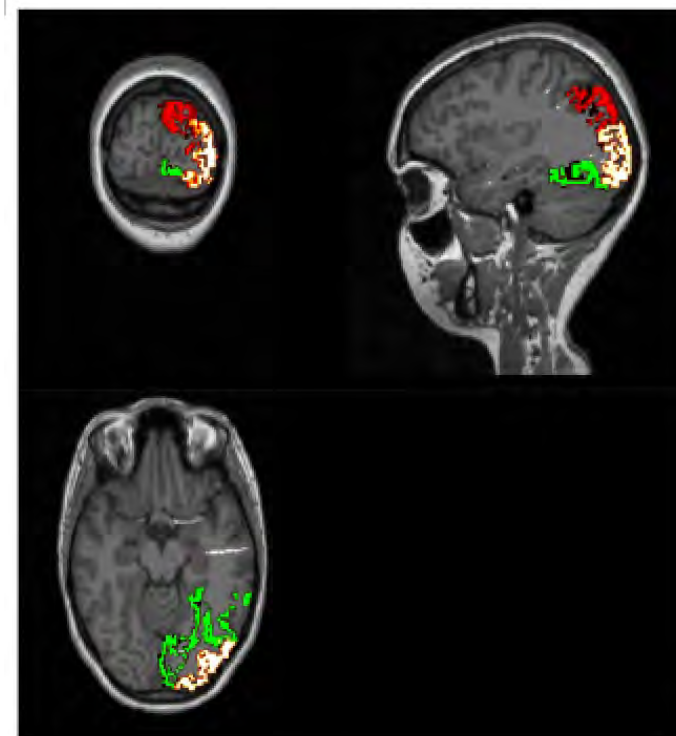
Postoperative surgery outcome over past 30 years

Engel score classifying postoperative outcomes for epilepsy surgery

Evolution of surgery success



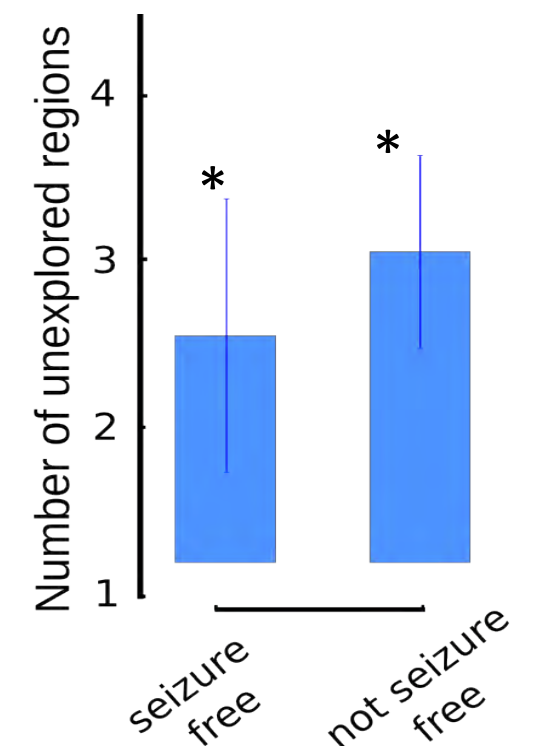
EZ prediction



Epileptogenic map

Green: discrepancy with TVB
Yellow: Epileptogenic Zone
Red: Propagation zone

Engel score



Thank you!



Fabrice Bartolomei
Maxime Guye
Patrick Chauvel
Jean Régis
Jorge Gonzalez-Martinez
Olivier Blin

Timothée Proix
Andreas Spiegler
Spase Petkoski
Demian Battaglia
Christian Bénar
Christophe Bernard
Julie Courtiol
Mathieu Golos
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