

MULTI-TASK FMRI DATA FUSION USING IVA AND PARAFAC2

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The interest in data fusion, i.e., the joint analysis of multiple related datasets, has grown in recent years in various research areas, in particular, in biomedicine. Data-driven methods, especially methods based on joint matrix/tensor factorizations, have shown to be effective for data fusion [1]. Two of them are Independent Vector Analysis (IVA) and PARAFAC2. IVA [2] is an extension of Independent Component Analysis (ICA) to multiple datasets, and a good candidate for data fusion because it makes use of the dependence across datasets. The PARAFAC2 model [3] also has proved useful for jointly analyzing datasets as a more flexible version of the well-known CANDECOMP/PARAFAC tensor method.

With the goal of identifying novel biomarkers for complex neurological disorders, fusion of medical imaging data has received particular attention. Especially important is multi-task functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) data, i.e., data collected from the same subjects while they are performing different tasks. Since different tasks provide complementary information about the brain, analyzing the joint information between tasks may help to better understand these disorders.

In this talk, we study IVA and PARAFAC2 for data fusion [4], first through simulations, where multiple datasets in the form of *subjects* by *voxels* matrices correspond to different tasks. Our simulations reveal that both methods can accurately capture the underlying latent components, albeit with certain differences in capturing the corresponding subject scores. We then apply both methods for the analysis of 13 fMRI datasets from the MCIC collection [5], collected from 271 subjects that perform 3 different tasks with well-defined relationship among them. Both methods are able to achieve two important goals at once, namely capturing group differences between patients with schizophrenia and healthy controls with interpretable components, as well as understanding the relationship across the tasks.

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