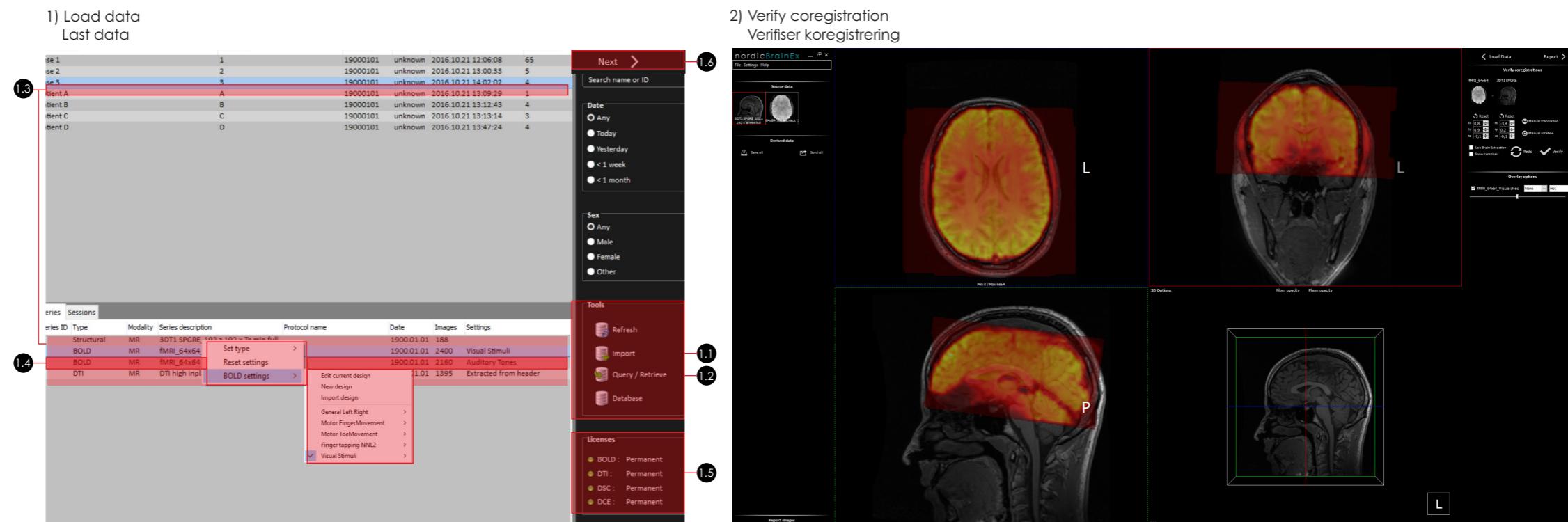


## ENGLISH

Workflow

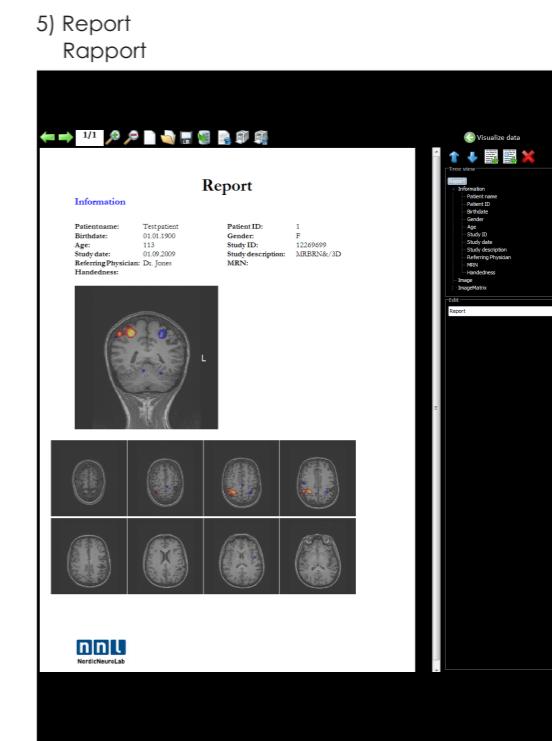
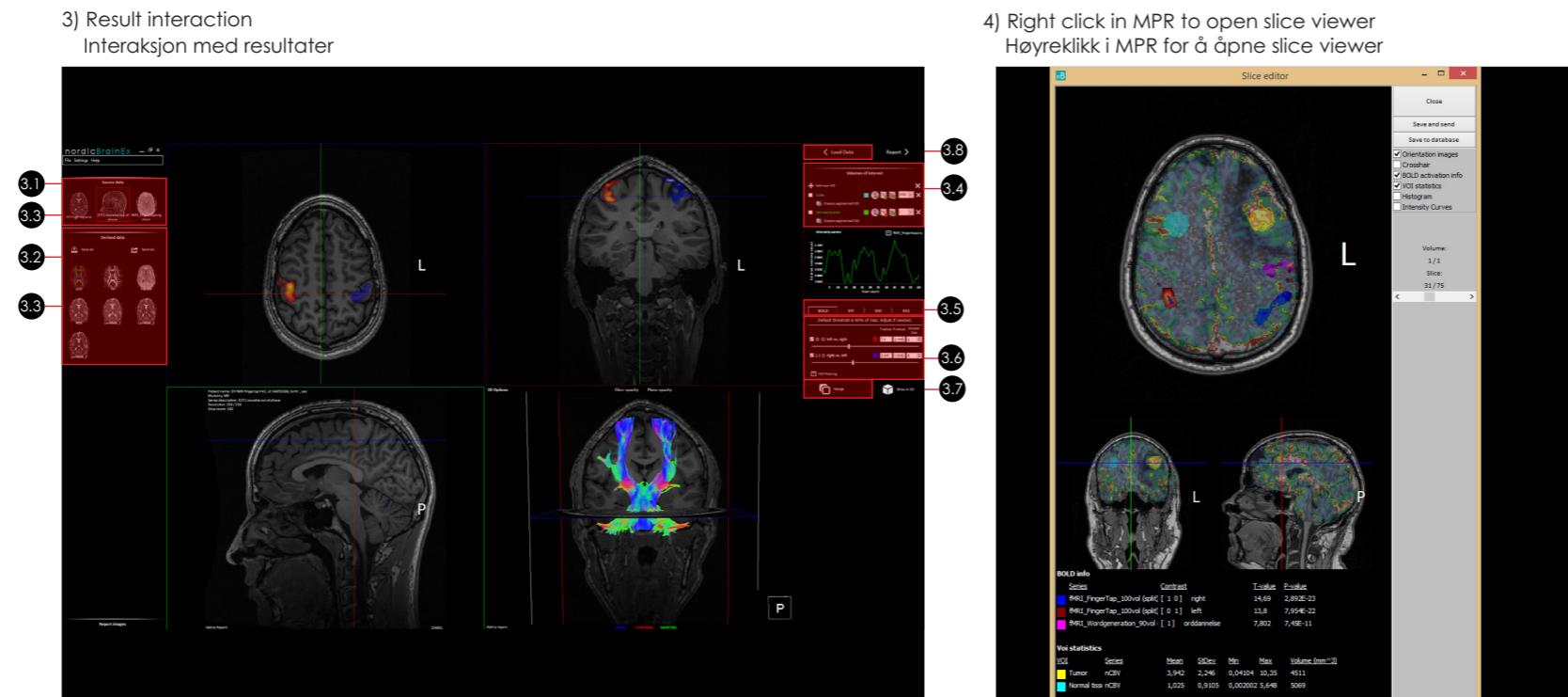
- 1) Load data
  - 1.1 Import from disc
  - 1.2 Query/retrieve from PACS
  - 1.3 Select patient and series
  - 1.4 Right click to check type and settings
  - 1.5 License information
  - 1.6 Proceed
- 2) Verify coregistration
- 3) Result interaction
  - 3.1 Source data
  - 3.2 Derived data
  - 3.3 Right-click to interact
  - 3.4 Volume-of-interest tools
  - 3.5 Interact with BOLD, DTI, DSC and DCE
  - 3.6 BOLD activation maps
  - 3.7 Merge BOLD/DTI/DSC/DCE results with structural data for neuronavigation
  - 3.8 Load additional data
- 4) Right click in MPR to open slice viewer
- 5) Report



## NORSK

Arbeidsflyt

- 1) Last data
  - 1.1 Importer fra disk
  - 1.2 Query/retrieve fra PACS
  - 1.3 Velg pasient og serie
  - 1.4 Høyreklikk for å sjekke type og innstillingar
  - 1.5 Lisensinformasjon
  - 1.6 Fortsett
- 2) Verifiser koregistrering
- 3) Interaksjon med resultater
  - 3.1 Kildedata
  - 3.2 Deriverte data
  - 3.3 Høyreklikk for å interagere
  - 3.4 Volume-of-interest verktøy
  - 3.5 Interaksjon med BOLD, DTI, DSC og DCE
  - 3.6 BOLD aktivéringskart
  - 3.7 Fusjoner BOLD/DTI/DSC/DCE resultat med strukturelle serie for nevronavigasjon
  - 3.8 Last ekstra data
- 4) Høyreklikk i MPR for å åpne slice viewer
- 5) Rapport



## ENGLISH

**Intended use**  
nordicBrainEx is an advanced visualization and processing software, with specific focus on providing algorithms designed to analyze functional MR data of the brain. The software runs on a standard "off-the-shelf" PC workstation and can be used with data and images acquired through DICOM compliant imaging devices and modalities.

The software is intended to be used by medical personnel, such as radiologists or medical technicians, trained in the methods provided by the application. In order to best accommodate this group of users, it is specifically designed to have an easy to use and streamlined workflow, as well as an intuitive graphical user interface.

**Indications for use**  
nordicBrainEx provides analysis and visualization capabilities of dynamic MRI data of the brain, presenting the derived properties and parameters in a clinically useful context.

**BOLD:** BOLD fMRI analysis is used to highlight small magnetic susceptibility changes in the human brain in areas with altered blood-flow resulting from neuronal activity.

**DTI:** Diffusion analysis is used to visualize local water diffusion properties from the analysis of diffusion-weighted MRI data. Fiber tracking utilizes the directional dependency of the diffusion to display the white matter structure in the brain.

**DSC:** Calculations of perfusion related parameters that provide information about the blood vessel structure and characteristics. Examples of such maps are blood volume, blood flow, time to peak, mean transit time and leakage.

**DCE:** Calculations of permeability parameters providing information about vascular permeability and intra- and extra vascular volume. Examples of such maps are area under the curve (AUC), volume transfer coefficient ( $K_{trans}$ ), rate constant ( $K_{ep}$ ), plasma volume ( $V_p$ ), fractional volume ( $V_e$ ), time to peak (ITP), peak, wash-in and wash-out.

**System requirements**  
nordicBrainEx is a 32-bit application and must run on a computer that meets the following minimum requirements:

- Operating system:
  - Windows 7, 8.1 or 10.

- Hardware:
  - Core i3 2.0 GHz processor (or equivalent).
  - 4 GB RAM.
  - 200 MB of free space on hard disk + 2 GB additional space for images (hard drive space should be added as image storage requirements increase).
  - Monitor with 1280 x 1024 or higher resolution.

### Warning

- For US customers, federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician or medical technician.
- The performance of the automatic co-registration in nordicBrainEx depends on the inherent quality of the data and the degree of artefacts/motion in the dataset. Consequently, the co-registration may fail to properly correct for motion and artefacts. If the result deviates extremely from the expected result (+/- 10 mm or 10 degrees), nordicBrainEx will give you a warning, but it is important to be aware that the user always have to ensure the correctness of the co-registration.
- When nordicBrainEx visualizes BOLD statistical maps after the BOLD GLM analysis, the threshold is set to 40 % of the maximum t-value for each contrast. The user must make adjustments if needed. In general, setting the threshold too high may discard areas with neuronal activation, while setting the threshold too low may give the opposite result, too large areas shown with neuronal activity.
- The performance of the BOLD analysis is in general highly dependent on both the quality of the input data and the defined design. If the design has not been defined correctly with respect to the acquisition and stimulation protocol, the results may deviate from the expected outcome.
- The performance of the DTI analysis relies on the correct definition of the diffusion gradient configuration. If these settings have not been defined correctly with respect to the acquisition protocol, the results may deviate from the expected outcome.
- The performance of the fiber tracking analysis is in general highly dependent on both the quality of the input data and the limitations within the analysis. In particular, the analysis may fail to correctly reconstruct structures where diffusion pathways are overlapping (crossing/kissing). Care should therefore be taken when interpreting the results as the visualized fiber tracts may not correspond to real white matter structures.
- The vessel segmentation functionality is meant as an aid in identifying vessels in perfusion maps

and no claims are made as to the accuracy of the method to truly identify vessels.

- The blood volume and blood flow maps in nordicBrainEx DSC perfusion analysis can be normalized based on an automatic segmentation of healthy tissue, both white and grey matter. This segmentation algorithm requires sufficient quality of the raw data to allow identification of the separate tissue classes. The resulting normalized maps should have values close to one in unaffected tissue when correctly estimated, and should be evaluated with care.

- The leakage correction, vessel segmentation, and normalization algorithms in DSC perfusion are all non-deterministic and will not necessarily provide identical output each time they are run. Their relative standard deviations are less than +/- 10%.
- The accuracy of distance and volume measurements depend on screen resolution and the resolution and voxel size of the dataset. Under normal conditions, the uncertainties of these parameters are less than 1mm and 2%, respectively.

- In DSC and DCE analysis, the user should verify the temporal resolution, because the value extracted from the DICOM header may be incorrect.
- Population arterial input function (AIF) is used for DCE perfusion analysis. Two pre-defined AIF curves (one with a sharper peak than other), based on approximated population data, are available. Select AIF-1 (one with the sharper peak) as the default option, if results are not satisfactory, data should be re-analyzed with AIF-2. DCE maps ( $K_{trans}$ ,  $K_{ep}$ ,  $V_p$  and  $V_e$ ) are dependent on selection of AIF.

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- When using user-defined AIF in DCE analysis, the shape of the curve must be verified by the user. Bolus arrival time could slightly differ in different regions of the brain, however for DSC and DCE analysis, mean bolus arrival time from all the voxels has been used. An option has been provided to modify the bolus arrival time.

- The performance of the fiber tracking analysis is in general highly dependent on both the quality of the input data and the limitations within the analysis. In particular, the analysis may fail to correctly reconstruct structures where diffusion pathways are overlapping (crossing/kissing). Care should therefore be taken when interpreting the results as the visualized fiber tracts may not correspond to real white matter structures.
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## NORSK

### Tiltenkt bruk

nordicBrainEx er et avansert visualisering- og proseseringsverktøy med spesifikt fokus på å tilby algoritmer for å analysere funksjonelle MR-bilder av hjernen. Programmet kjører på en standard datamaskin og kan brukes mot data og bilder ervervet med DICOM-kompatible enheter og modaliteter.

Programvaren er ment å skulle brukes av medisinsk personell, eksempelvis radiologer eller medisinske teknikere, som er opplært i metodene som programvaren tilbyr. For å best mulig inntekomme denne brukergruppen er den spesifikt designet for å ha en størelinjeformet arbeidsflyt som er enkel å bruke og intuitivt grafisk brukergrensesnitt.

**Indikasjoner for bruk**  
nordicBrainEx tilbyr analyse og visualisering av dynamiske MR-bilder av hjernen, og presenterer de kalkulerede parameterne og verdiene i en klinisk nyttig kontekst.

**BOLD:** BOLD fMRI analyse blir brukt for å fremheve små magetiske susceptibilitetsforandringer i områder i hjernen hvor blodstrømmen endres som et resultat av nevral aktivitet.

**DTI:** Diffusjonsvektede MR-bilder blir analysert for å beregne de lokale diffusjonsegenskapene til vann. Retningsavhengigheten til denne diffusjonen brukes til å spore fiberbaner gjennom hjernen, og til å visualisere strukturen til den hvite hjernemassen.

**DSC:** Beregninger av perfusionsrelaterte parameterne fremskaffer informasjon om blodkarstruktur og -karakteristikk. Eksempler på slike kart er blodvolum, blodstrøm, 'tid-til-topp', gjennomsnittlig gjennomstrømningstid og lekkasje.

**DCE:** Beregninger av permeabilitetsrelaterte parametere som fremskaffer informasjon om vaskulær permeabilitet og intra- og ekstravaskulært volum. Eksempler på slike kart er areal under kurven (AUC), volumtransfer koefisient ( $K_{trans}$ ), ratekonstant ( $K_{ep}$ ), plasmavolum ( $V_p$ ), fraksjonalt volum ( $V_e$ ), 'tid-til-topp' (TTP), topp, innvasking og utvasking.

**Systemkrav**  
nordicBrainEx er en 32-bit applikasjon, og må kjøre på en datamaskin som møter følgende minimumskrav:

- Operativsystem
  - Windows 7, 8.1 eller 10.
- Maskinvare
  - Core i3 2.0 GHz prosessor (eller tilsvarende).
  - 4 GB RAM.
  - 200 MB ledig plass på harddisk + 2GB ekstra

plass for bilder (harddisk-plass bør legges til når bildelagringskravene øker).

- Monitor med 1280 x 1024 eller bedre oppløsning.

### Advarsel

- For amerikanske kunder krever nasjonal lov at salg av denne enheten skal skje til, eller etter ordre fra, en lege eller medisinsk tekniker.
- Resultatene til den automatiske koregistreringen i nordicBrainEx avhenger av den iboende kvaliteten på billesdataene, og graden av artefakter/bevegelse. I slike tilfeller kan koregistreringsalgoritmen feile i å korrigere for alle artefakter og bevegelse. Hvis resultatet avvikler ekstremt fra forventede bevegelser (+/- 10 mm eller 10 grader) vil nordicBrainEx gi en advarsel, men det er viktig å være klar over at brukeren alltid må verifisere resultatet fra algoritmen.
- Ved visualisering av de statistiske BOLD-kartene etter BOLD GLM analyse settes terskelnivået automatisk til 40 % av den maksimale t-verdien for hver kontrast. Brukeren må endre dette hvis nødvendig. Å sette terskelen for høyt kan forkaste områder med korresponderende nevronaktivitet, mens å sette terskelen for lavt kan feilaktig vise områder uten korresponderende aktivering.
- Resultatene fra BOLD-analysen er generelt svært avhengig av både kvaliteten på billesdataene, og det definerte designet. Hvis designet ikke har blitt definert riktig med hensyn på opptak og stimuleringssprotokoll kan resultatene avvikle fra det forventede resultatet.
- Gode resultater fra DTI-analysen avhenger av at gradientkonfigurasjonen er definert korrekt. Hvis disse innstillingene ikke har blitt definert korrekt med hensyn på opptaksprotokoll kan resultatene avvikle fra forventet resultat.
- Resultatene fra fibersporingsalgoritmen er generelt svært avhengig av både kvaliteten på billesdataene, og på begrensningene i analysen. Spesielt kan algoritmen feile i å reconstruere strukturer korrekt hvor diffusjonsveiene overlapper (crossing/kissing). Derfor bør resultaten tolkes forsiktig ettersom visualiserte fibre ikke nødvendigvis korresponderer med strukturer av hvit substans.
- Funksjonaliteten for segmentering av blodårer er ment som en hjelpe til å identifisere årer i perfusjonskart, og det påstås ikke at den nøyaktig kan identifisere anatomiske årer.
- Blodvolums- og blodflytskartene i nordicBrainEx DSC analyse kan normaliseres basert på en automatisk segmentering av normalt hjernevæv, både hvit og grå substans. Denne segmenteringsalgoritmen er avhengig av god kvalitet på

