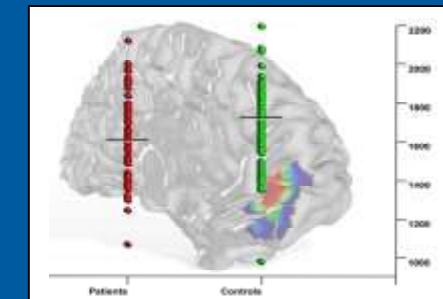
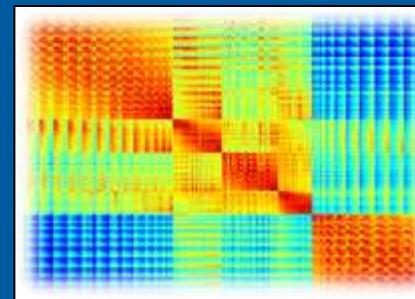
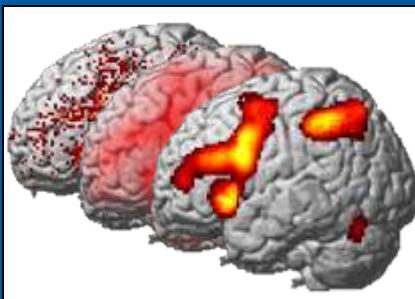
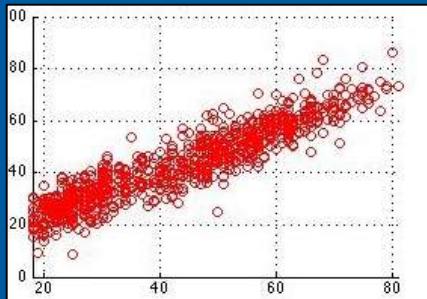


# What can brain imaging and AI reveal about an individual person?



@INM7\_ISN

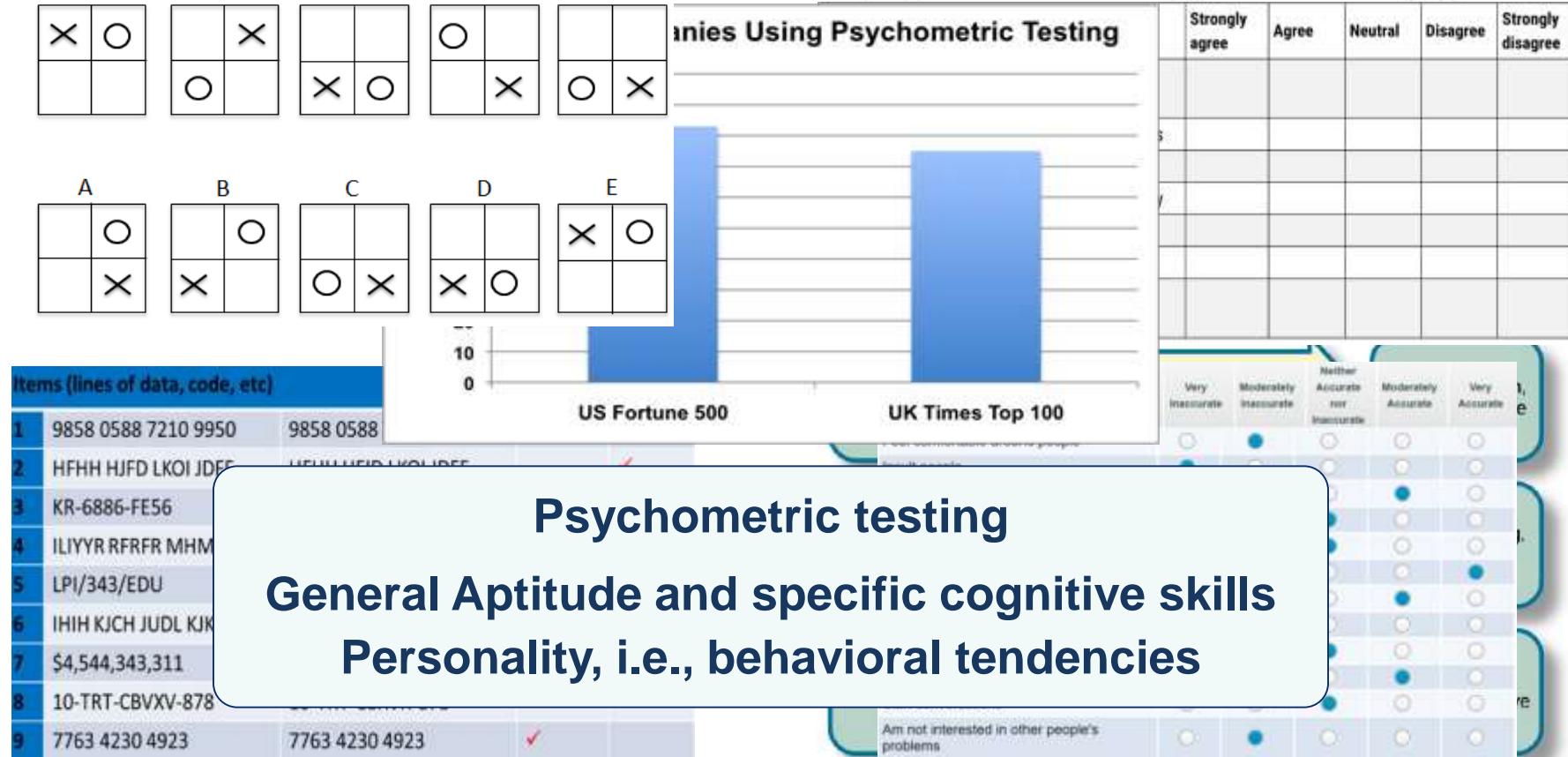


Simon B. Eickhoff

Institute of Systems Neuroscience  
Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf

Institute of Neuroscience and Medicine (INM-7, Brain & Behavior)  
Forschungszentrum Jülich

# Psychometric assessment: Measuring candidates

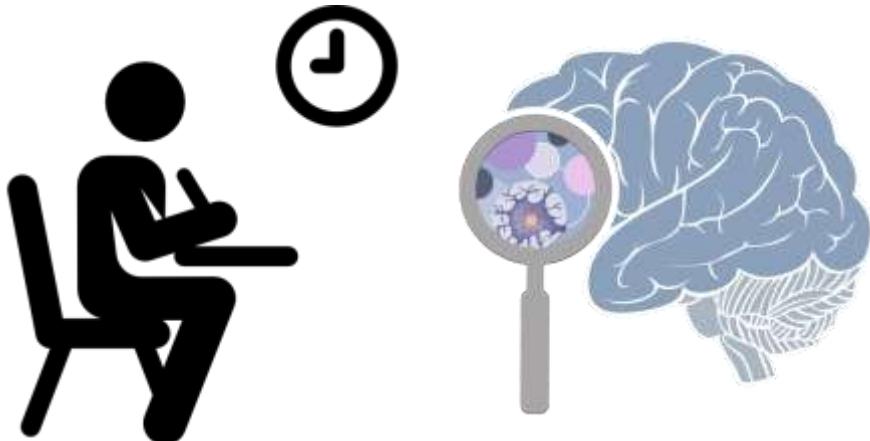


# A critical assessment of assessment practices

Are measurements meaningful ?

Relationship test - concept

Relationship concept - outcome



PSYCHOMETRIC TESTS

TIPS FOR PASSING

How To Pass

Different Types Of  
Psychometric Tests

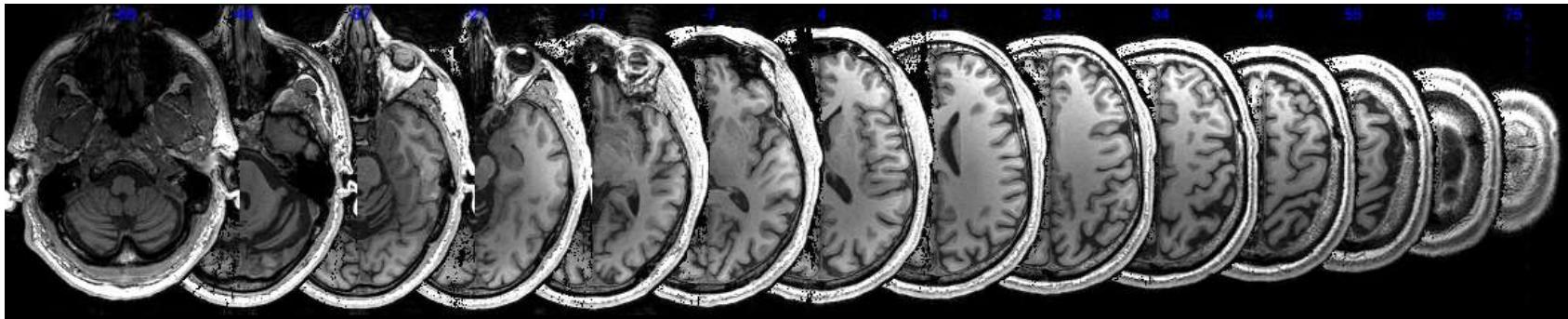
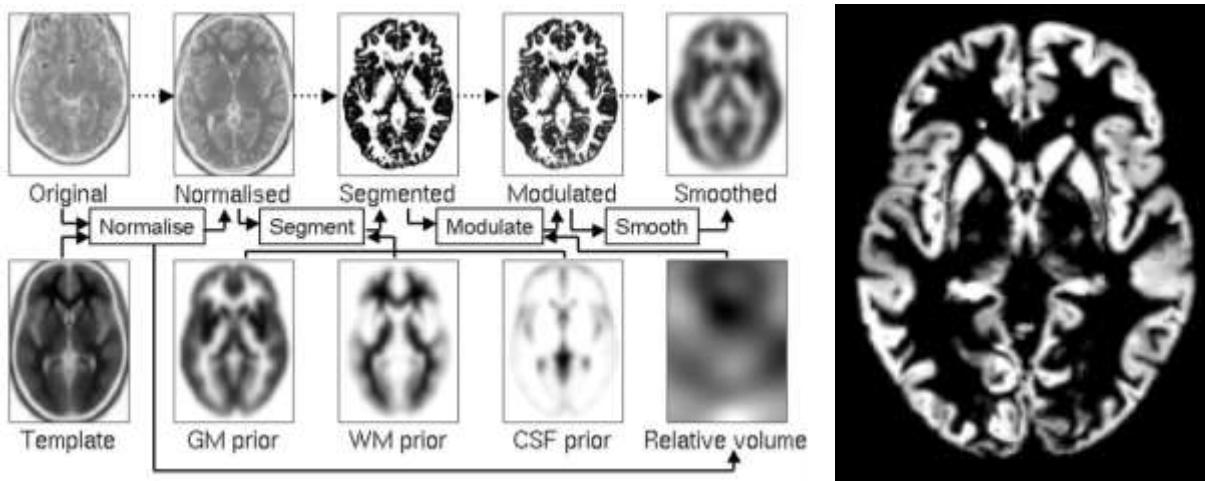


Outcome related to mental traits

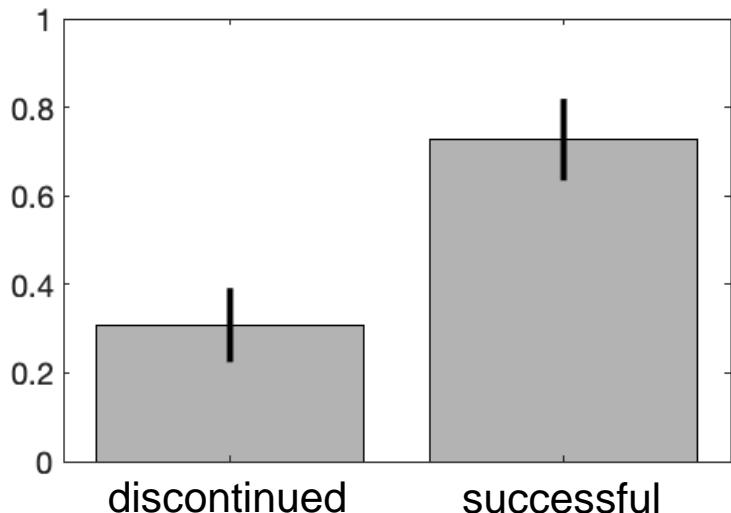
Inference on mind from behavior

Can we skip the noisy readout ?

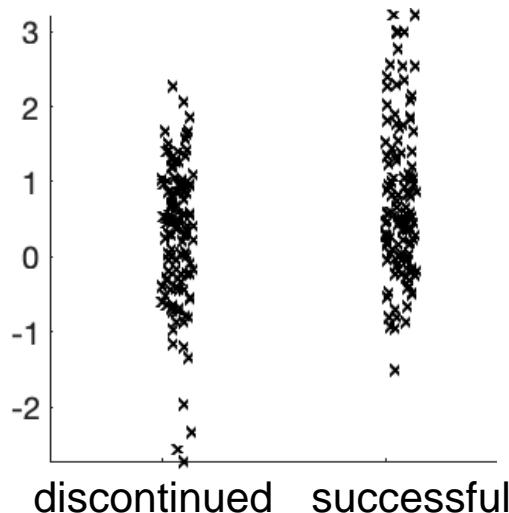
# Structural MR imaging: Measuring the brain



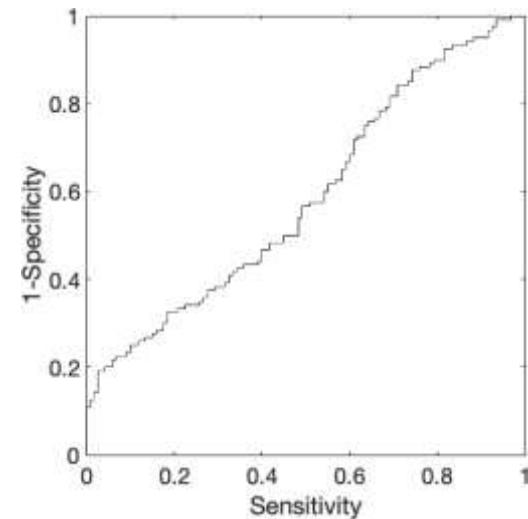
# The limits of classical (associative) statistics



*Successful trainees scored significantly higher on the XBT aptitude test  
(bars show mean and standard error)*



*More honest plot  
(same data)*



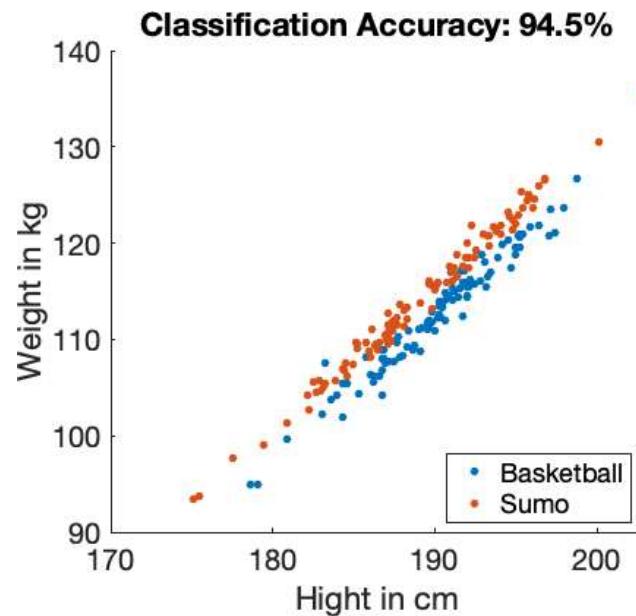
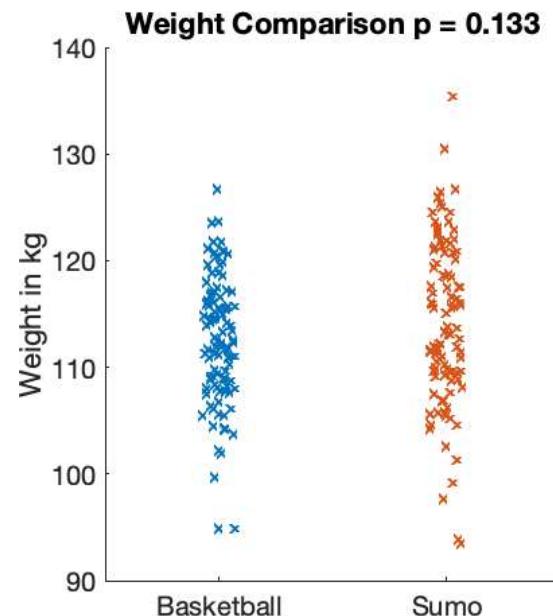
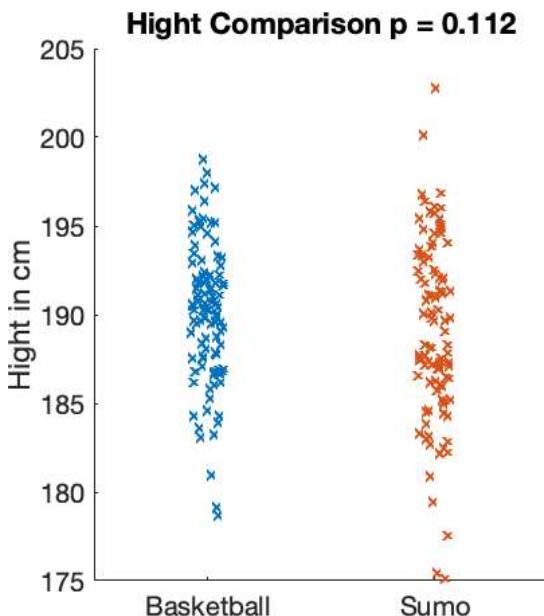
*Groups indistinguishable  
(AUC = .58)*

**When something is true on average, it may still be untrue for many**

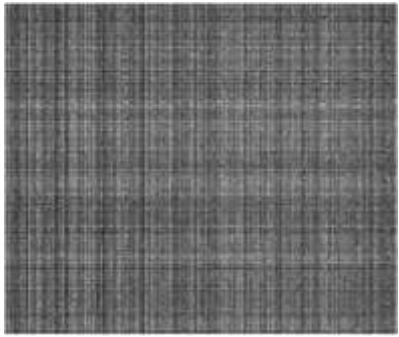
# Classical statistics vs. machine-learning

Multivariate patterns can greatly increase predictive power  
-> Machine-learning / AI

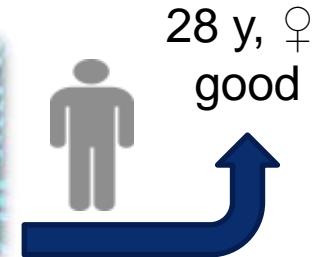
Most relevant questions focus on statements about new cases  
Out-of-sample prediction



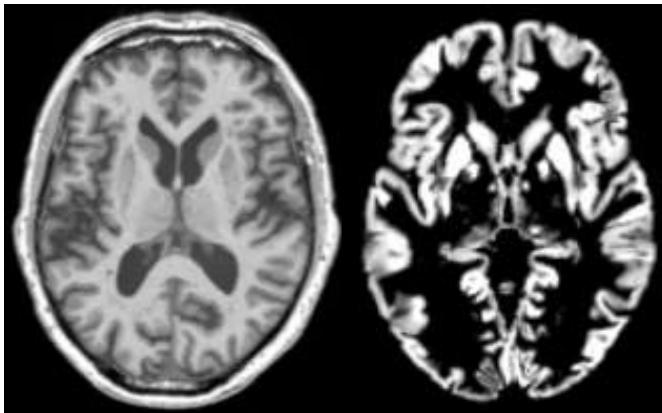
# Machine-learning of MRI– phenotype relationships



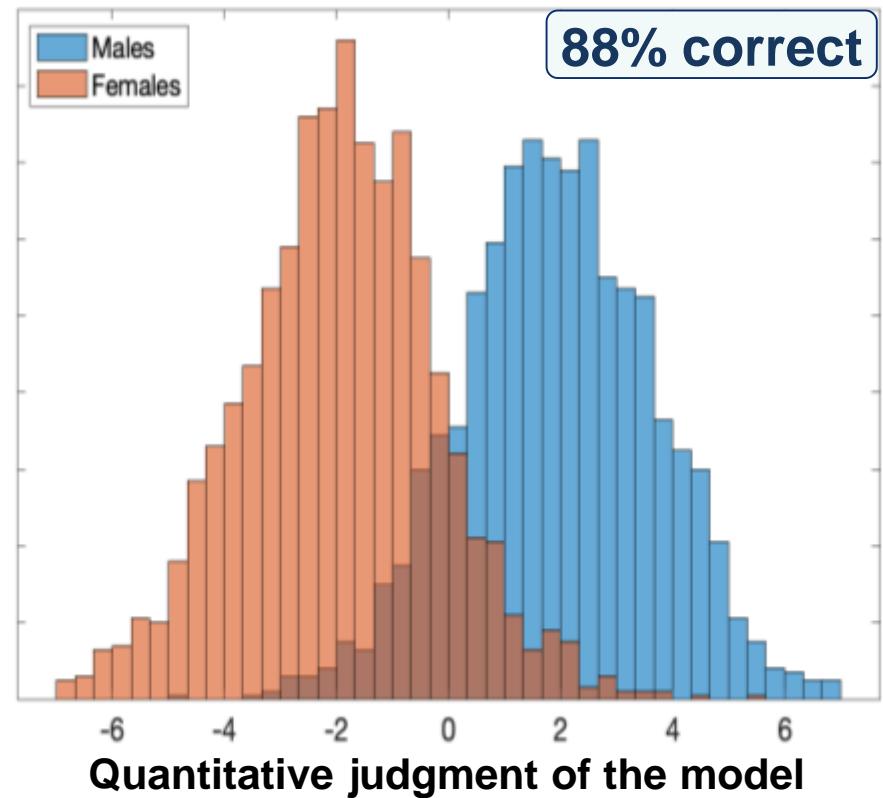
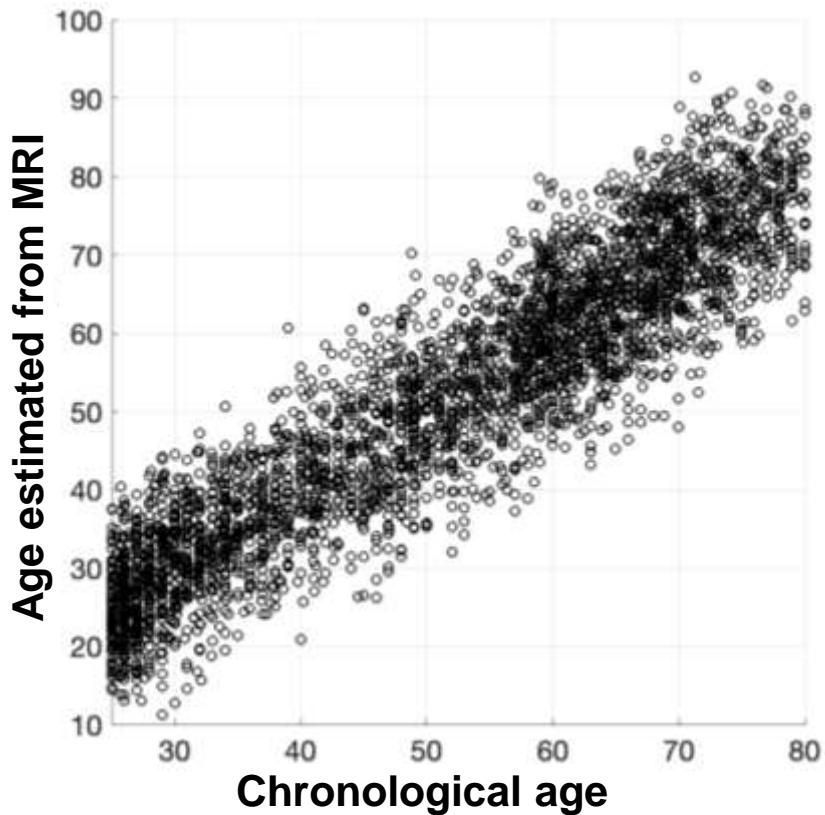
37 y, ♂□, good  
52 y, ♀□, bad  
65 y, ♀, fair  
71 y, ♂□, good  
44 y, ♂□, good  
28 y, ♀, fair



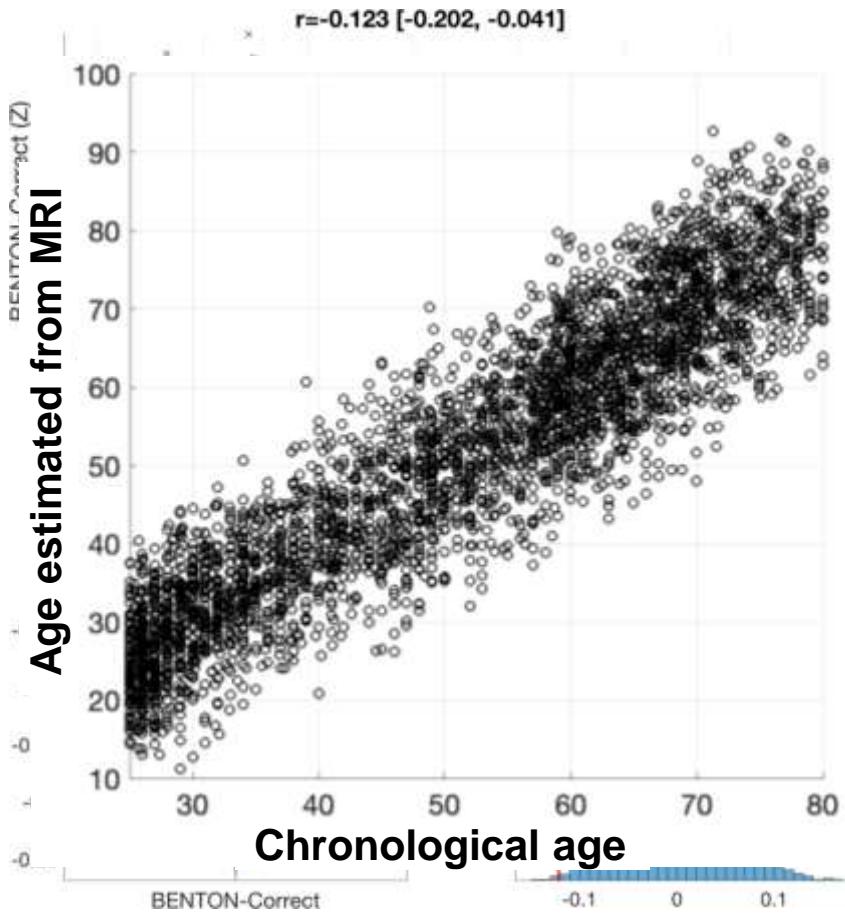
Train Model



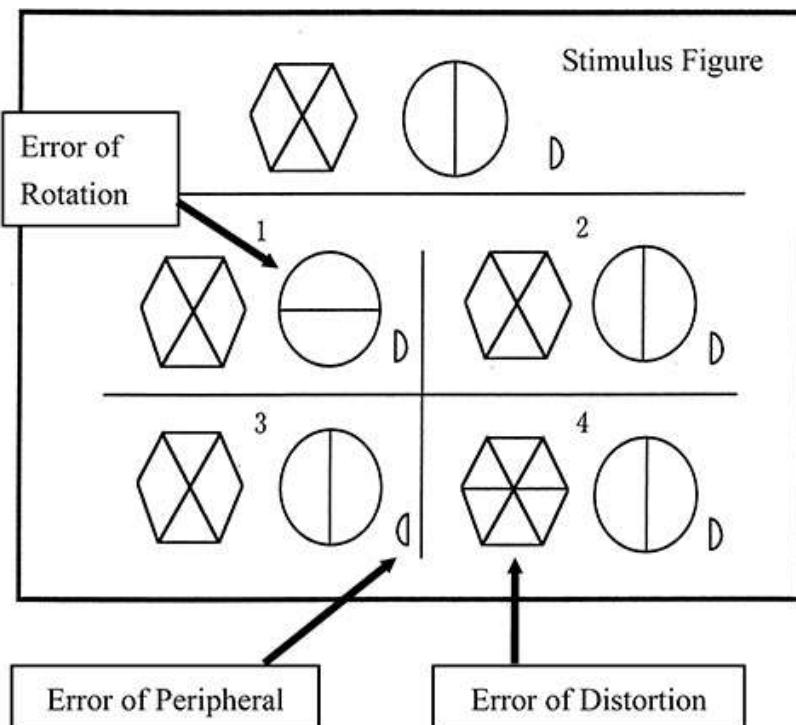
# Predicting individual information from MRI scans



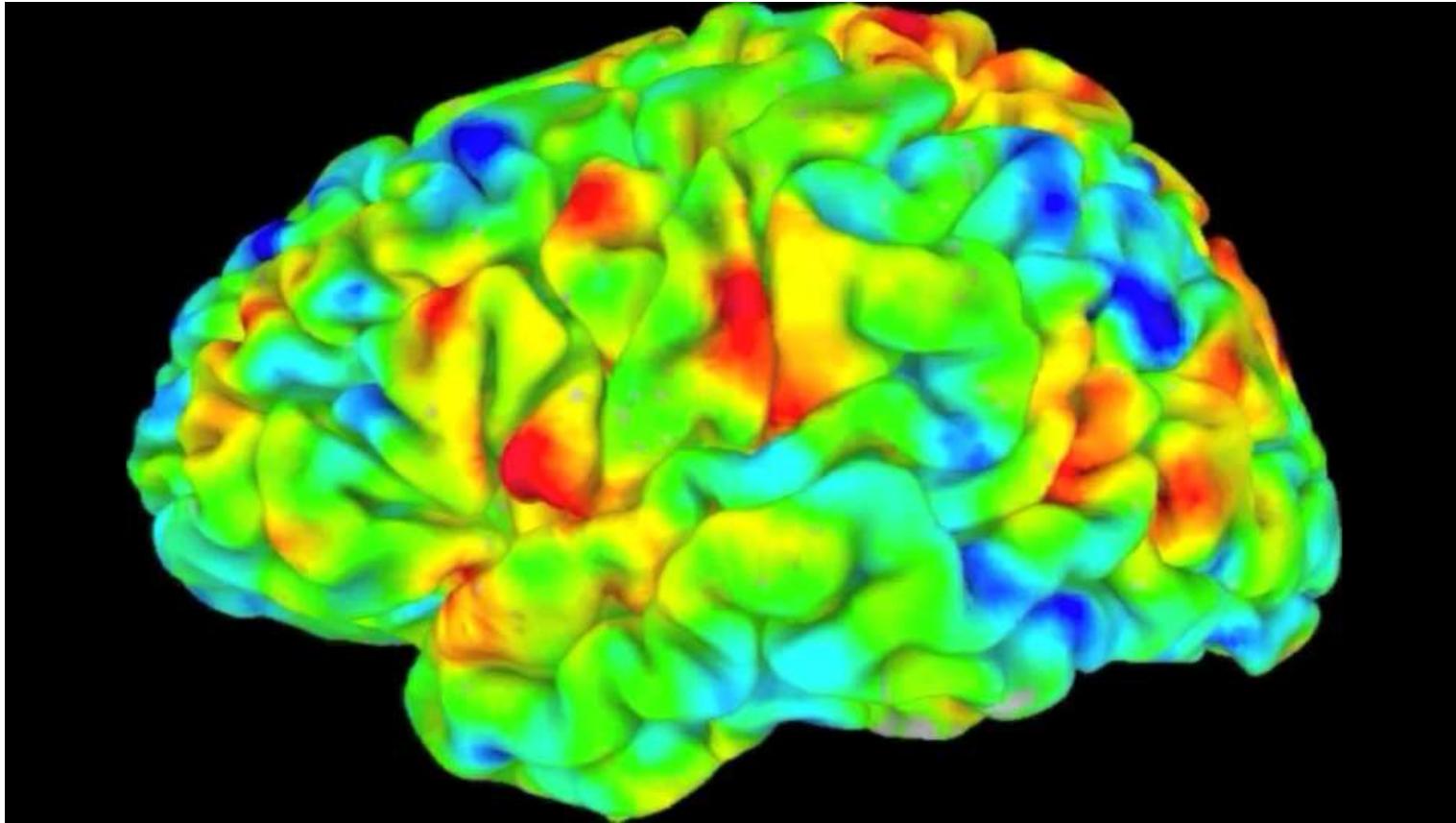
# Brain age as a marker of cognitive status



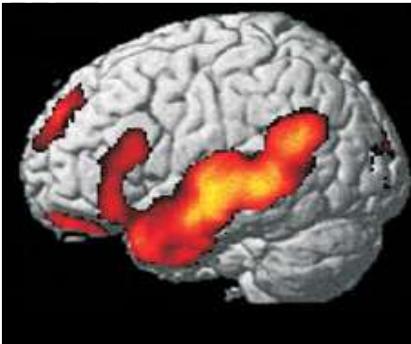
Does BrainAge indicate cognitive status?



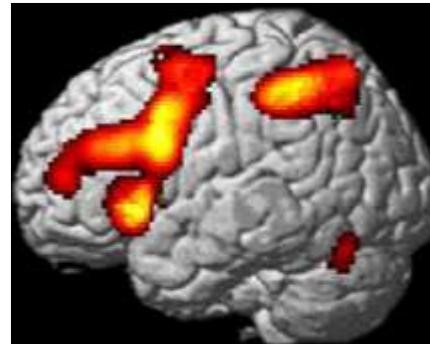
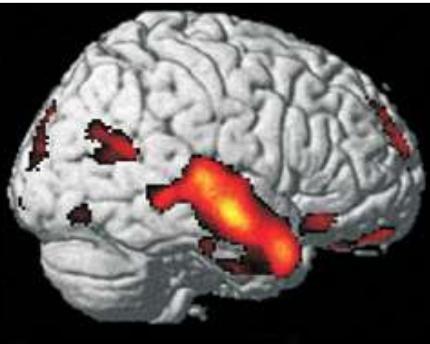
# Functional MR imaging: Network dynamics



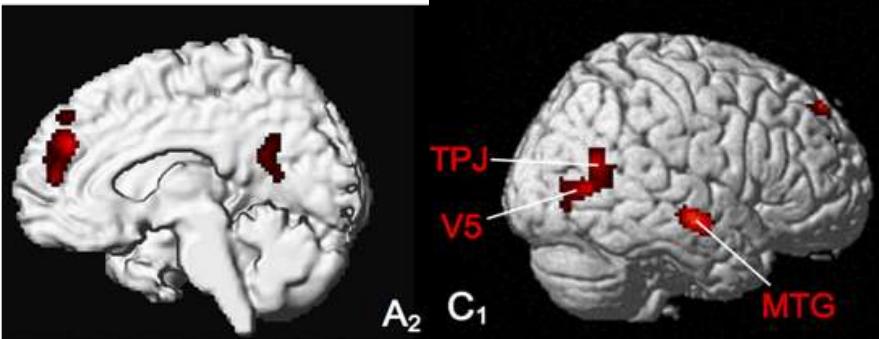
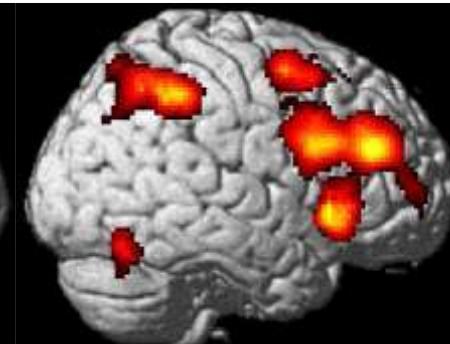
# Functional MR imaging: Network dynamics



Language

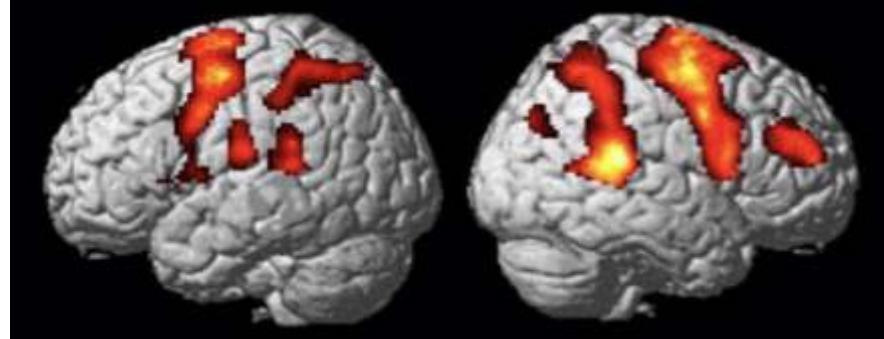


Working memory

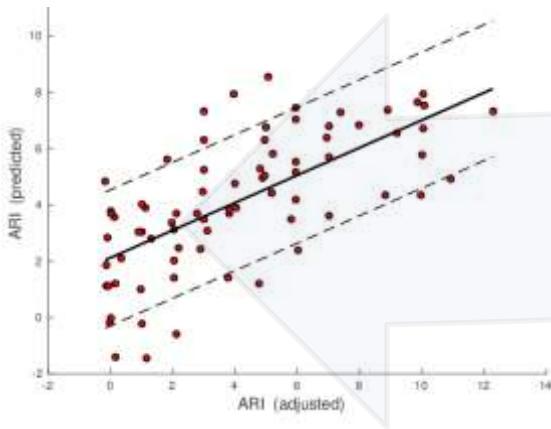
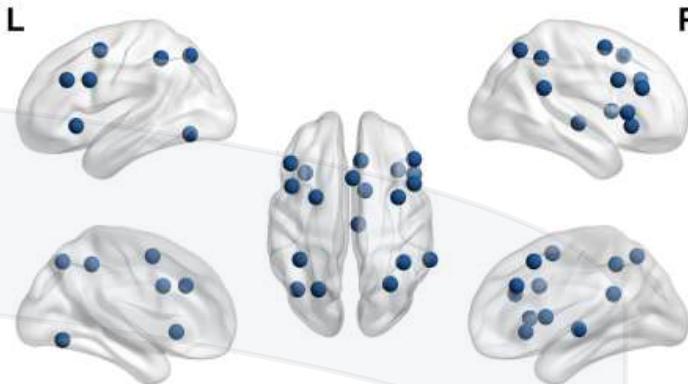
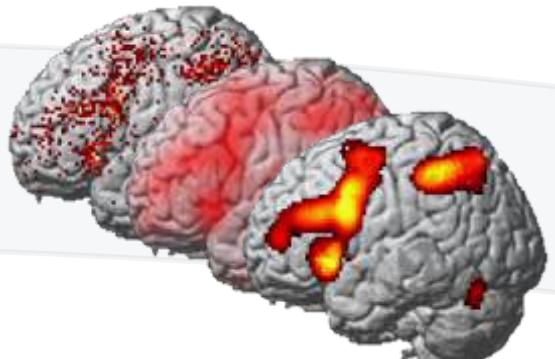
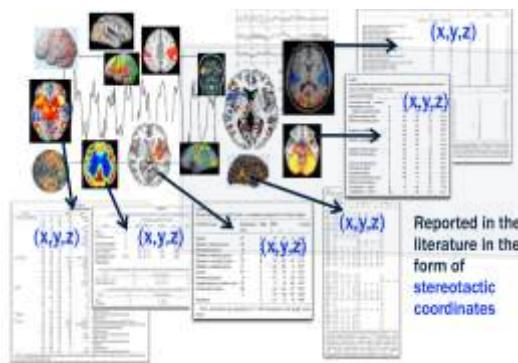


Social cognition

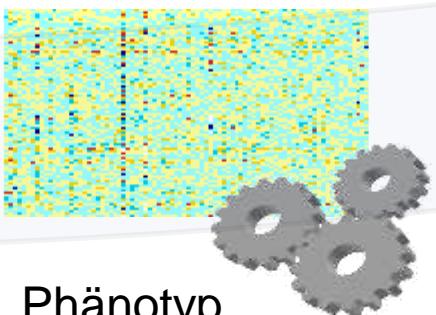
Movement



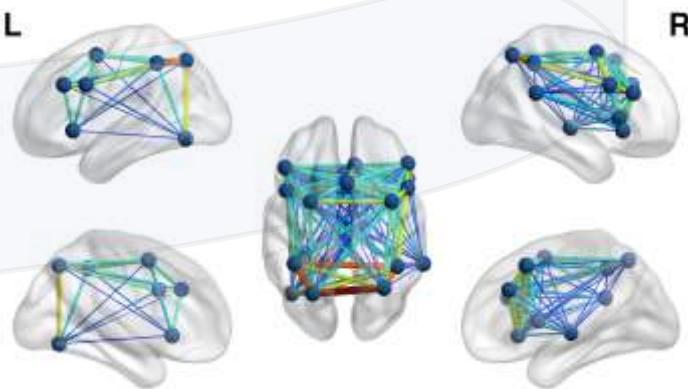
# Predicting individual traits from network dynamics



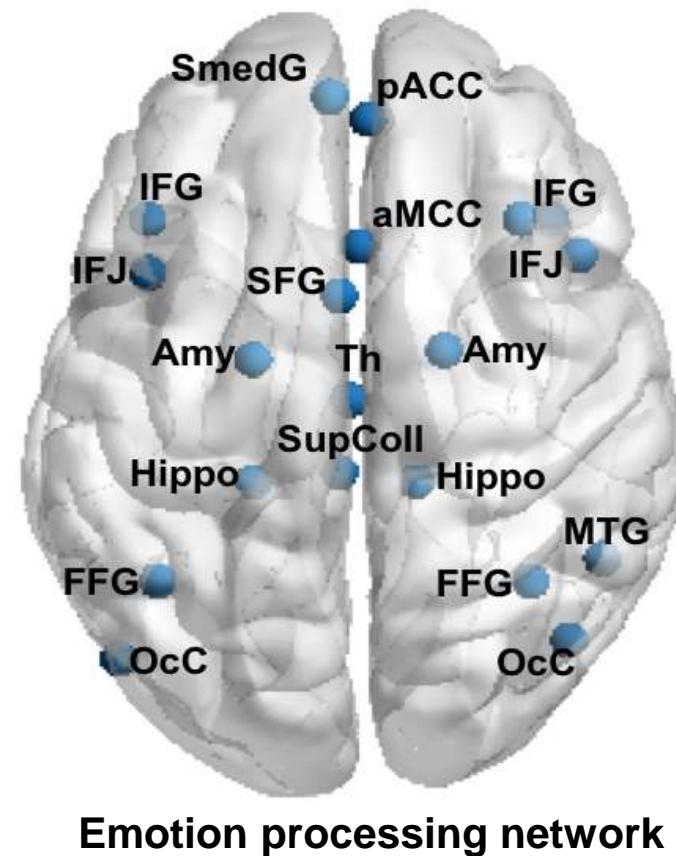
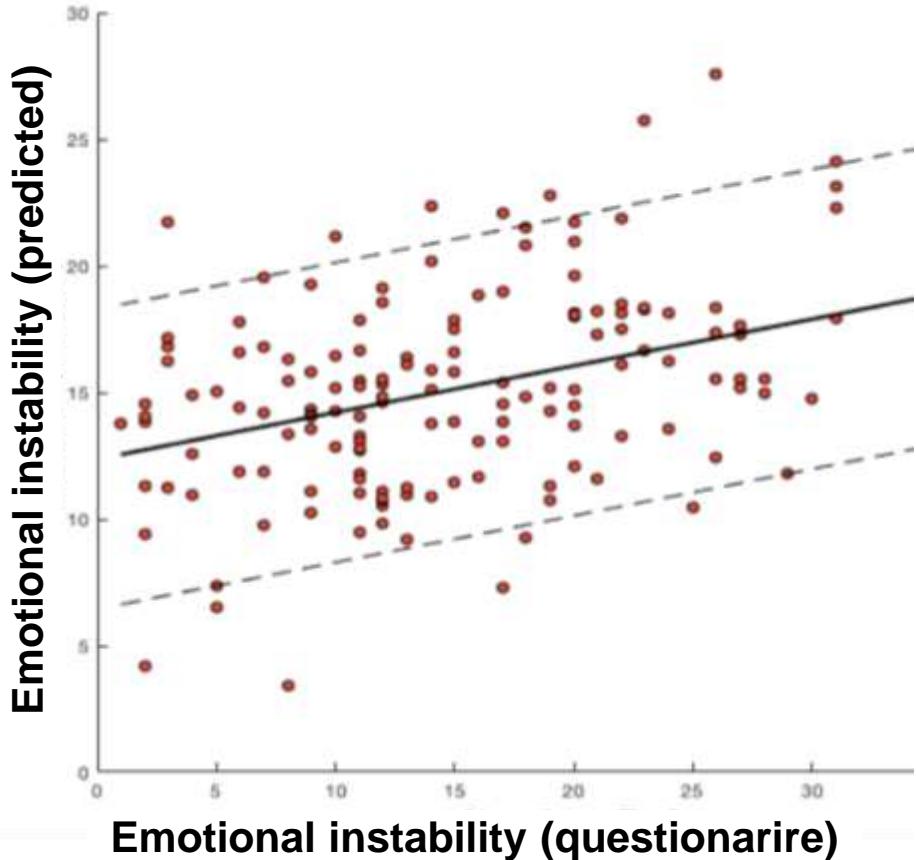
Konnektivität



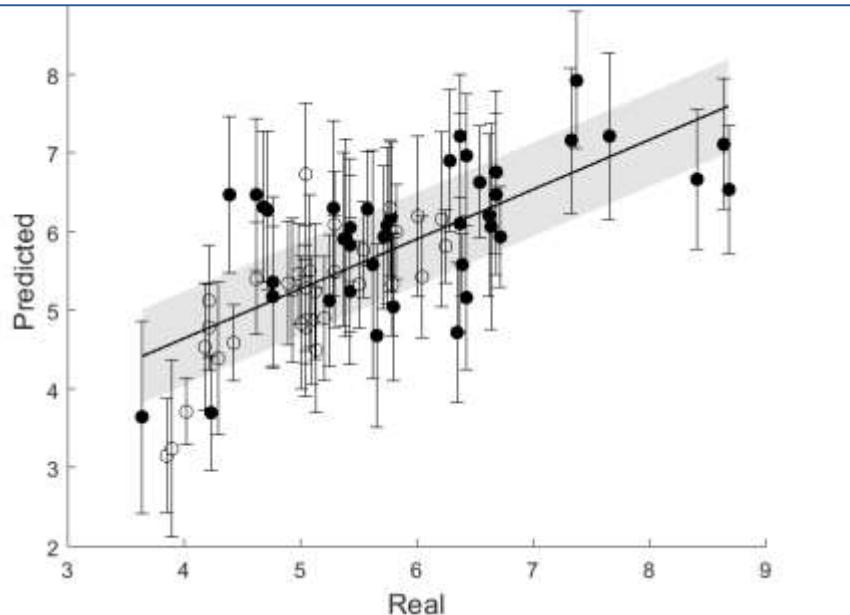
Phänotyp



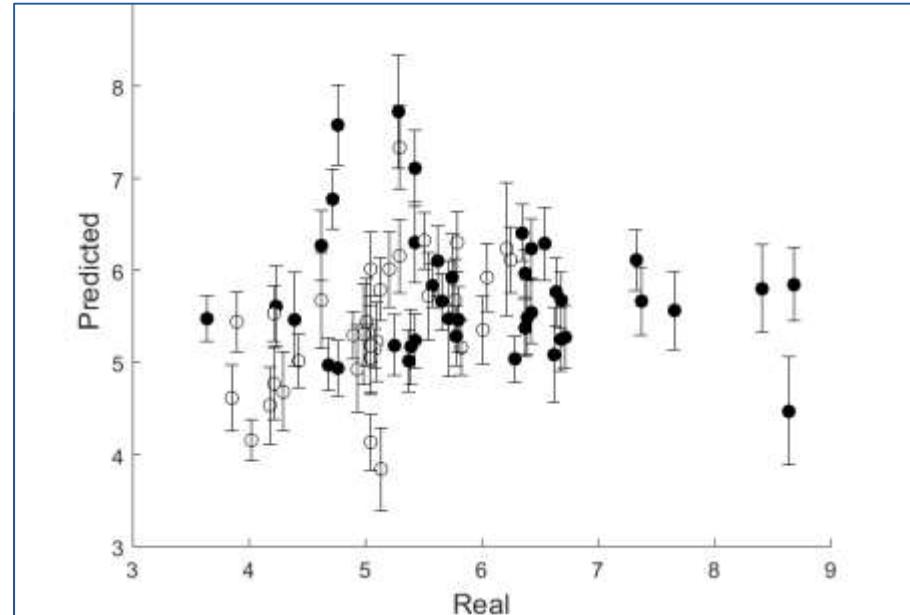
# Predicting individual traits from network dynamics



# Predicting individual traits from network dynamics



Cognitive action control: *Cieslik et al., 2015*



Social-affective network: *Amft et al., 2014*

$r = 0.51$

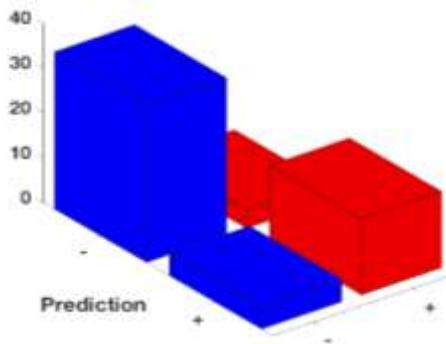
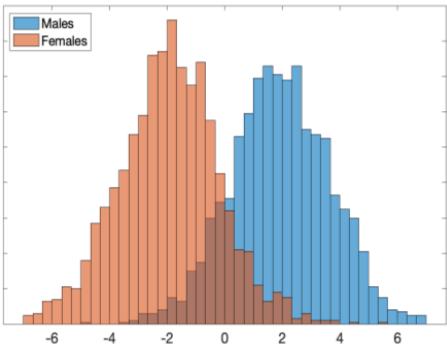
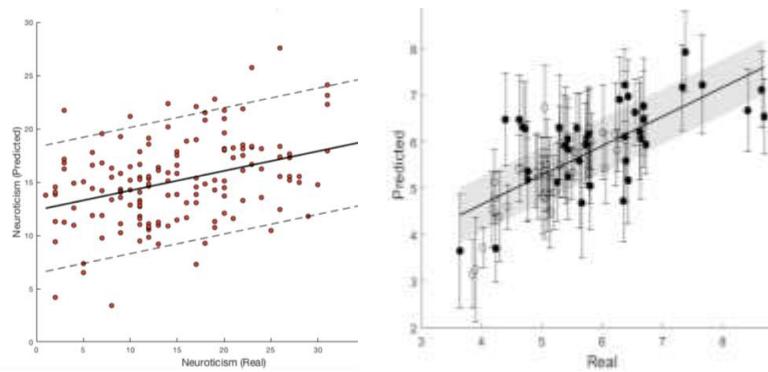
Working memory for actions

$r = 0.13$

# The future of work – individual assessment by AI ?

## Disruptive potential

- Direct assessment of mental traits
- Objective and unbiased inference
- Not reliant on theoretical constructs



## Broad perspectives

- Medical focus funding-driven
- Target vector can be anything
- Inference on future outcomes



**DFG**



### Aachen

Danilo Bzdok  
Kathrin Reetz

### Düsseldorf / Jülich

Katrin Amunts  
Svenja Caspers

### Tehran

Masoud Tahmasian  
Mojtaba Zarei

### Maryland

Peter Kochunov

### San Antonio

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