

Using Hitting-Time Interdecile Differences to Identify Brain Networks with Path-Like Features

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Submitter Paria Rezaeinia
Affiliation University of California - San Diego

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Presentation Abstract Summary The hierarchical processing in the human brain can be studied using graph theoretic models.

We identify path-graph-like components by utilizing higher-order distribution characteristics of hitting time distribution of random graph models. Hitting time to a node increases as the connectivity of the node to the rest of the network decreases. We use interdecile difference to characterize the skewness for the hitting time distribution. In human functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) data, interdecile difference of the hitting time distribution is greater during task than resting state data. Interdecile difference of the hitting time distribution is also greater for schizophrenia and bipolar populations than neurotypical controls. Our findings suggest that hitting time can be used to characterize the connectivity and centrality of brain regions.

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Co-author Information

* Presenting Author

First Name	Last Name	Affiliation	E-mail
Paria *	Rezaeinia *	University of California - San Diego	prezaein@ucsd.edu
R. McKell	Carter	The University of Colorado Boulder	mckell.carter@Colorado.EDU

Keywords

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