

La neuroimagerie et l'enjeu pour l'homme

Micah M. Murray

Associate Professor
Director, The Functional Electrical Neuroimaging Laboratory
Department of Clinical Neurosciences and Department of Radiology
Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois and University of Lausanne
www.unil.ch/fenl

Co-Director, EEG Brain Mapping Core
Center for Biomedical Imaging of Lausanne and Geneva

Adjunct Associate Professor,
Department of Hearing and Speech Sciences
Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, TN, USA

micah.murray@chuv.ch

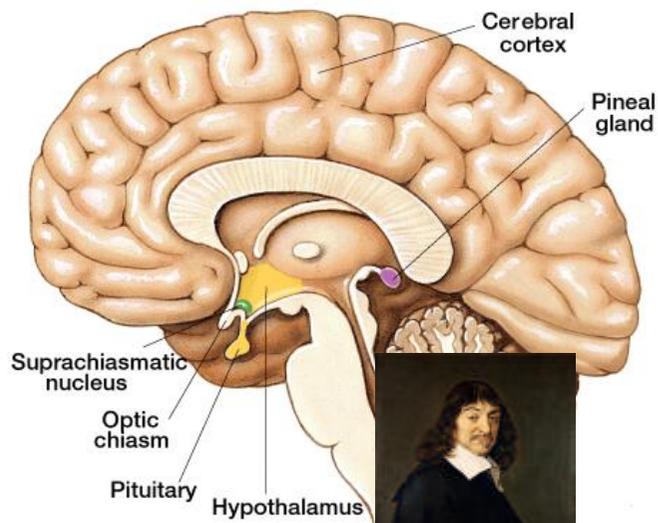


“In the face of this modern nihilism, Christians are often lacking in courage. We tend to give the impression that we will hold on to the outward forms whatever happens, even if god really is not there. But the opposite ought to be true of us, so that people can see that we demand the truth of what is there and that we are not dealing merely with platitudes. In other words, it should be understood that we take the question of truth and personality so seriously that **if God were not there we would be among the first of those who had the courage to step out of the queue.**”

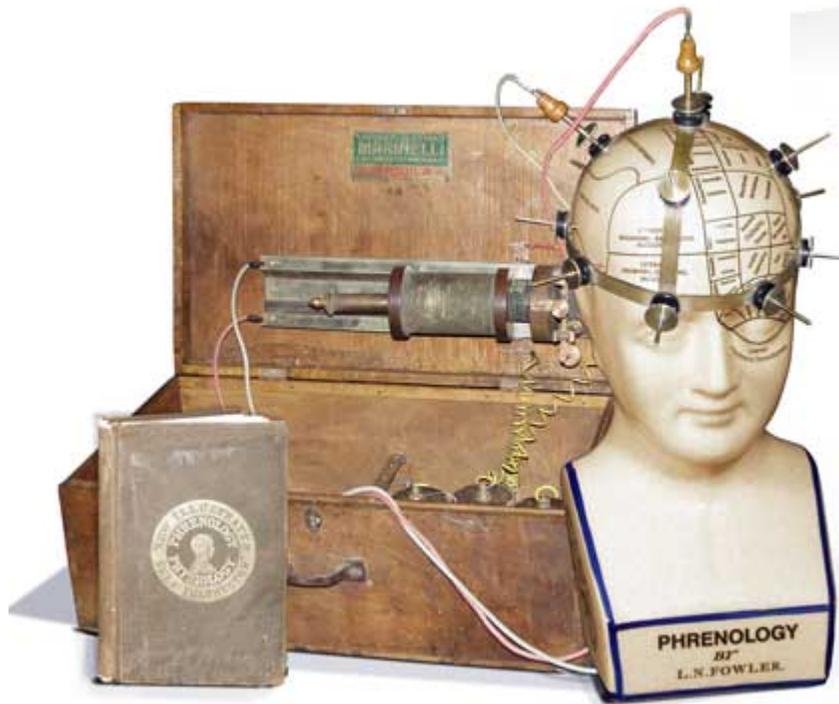
Francis A. Schaeffer, *The God Who is There* (1968)



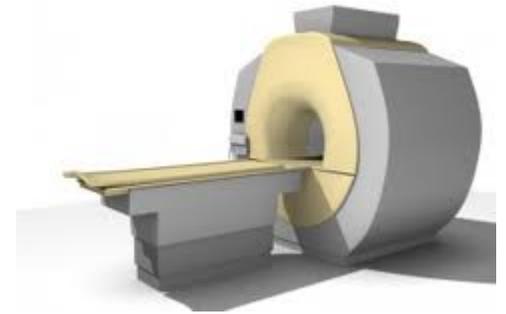
pour Edith Rachel Merritt Seville Schaeffer (Nov 3, 1914 – March 30, 2013)



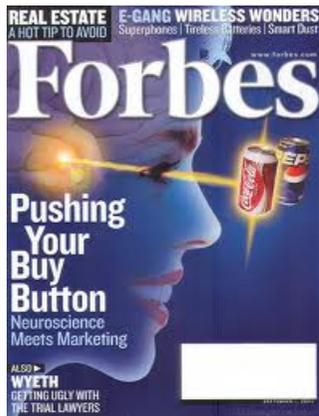
Descartes
(1596-1650)



Gall
(1758-1828)



Carr
(1924-2008)



Méthodes d'investigation d'imagerie fonctionnelle

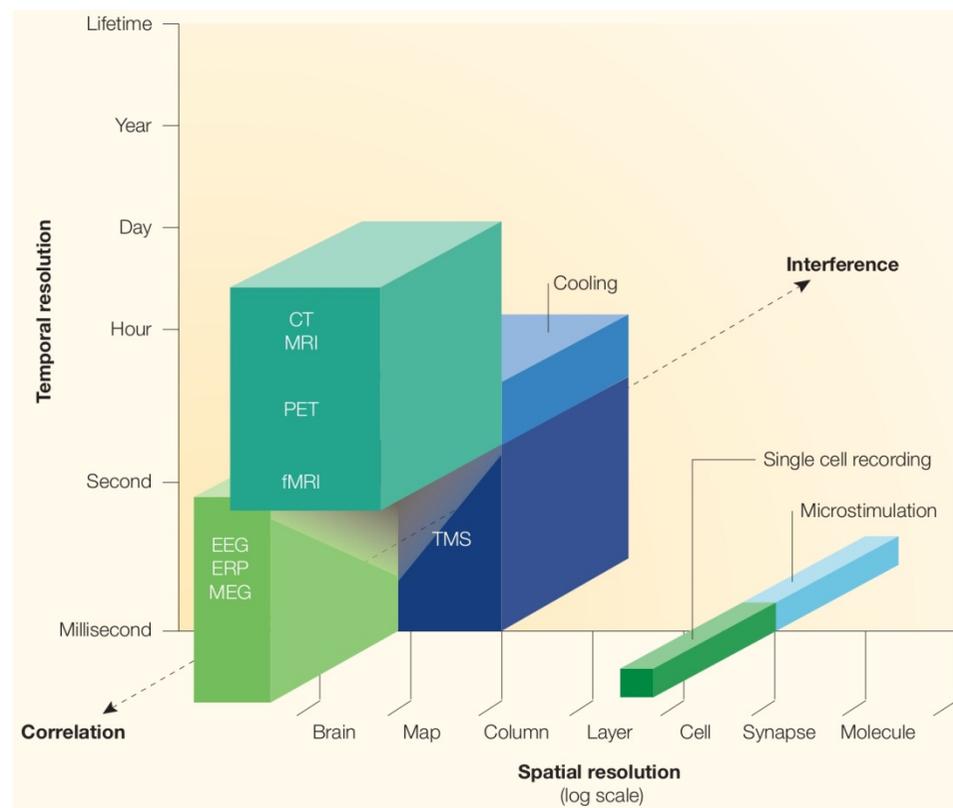
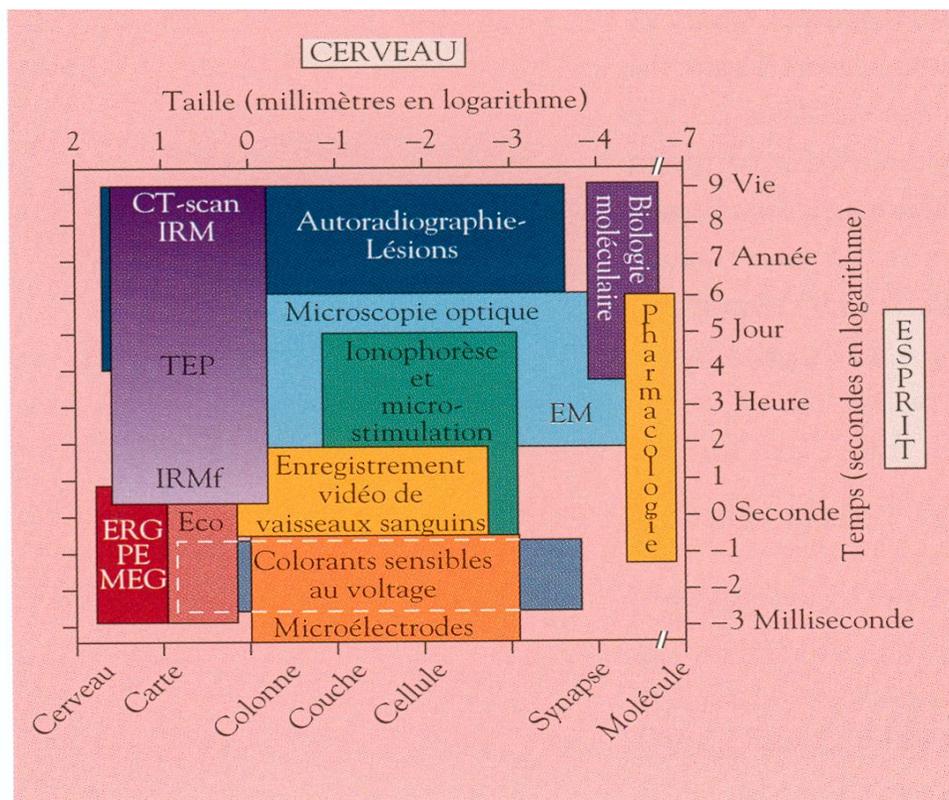


HEMODYNAMIQUE

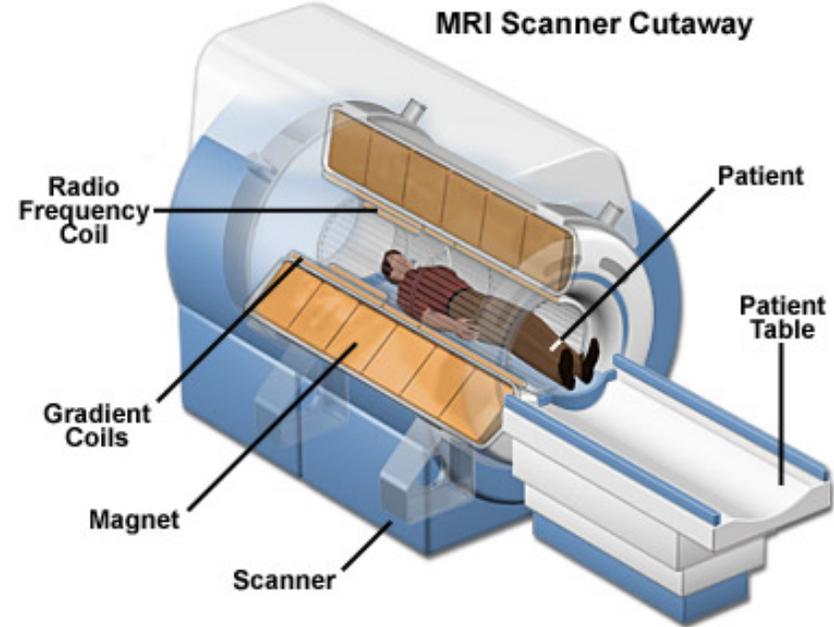
- Positron Emission Tomography (PET)
Introduced in ~1975
- Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI / fMRI)
Introduced in 1952 (Carr); BOLD effect & fMRI in ~1990

NEUROPHYSIOLOGIQUE

- Electroencephalography (EEG)
Introduced in 1929 (Berger); high-density montages ~1985
- Magnetoencephalography (MEG)
Introduced in 1958 (Cohen); high-density dewars ~1980s
- Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS)
Introduced in 1985 (Barker et al.)



Imagerie par Résonance Magnétique (IRM)



Les tissus magnétisés deviennent les transmetteurs/receveurs radios

Imagerie par Résonance Magnétique (IRM)

L'aspect physique:

La précession est la rotation d'un atome

Les atomes alignés tournent à une fréquence **Larmor** unique ($f_L = \gamma B_0$)

La résonance est la capacité des atomes en précession d'absorber et d'émettre de l'énergie à une fréquence spécifique

Imagerie par Résonance Magnétique (IRM)

L'aspect physique:



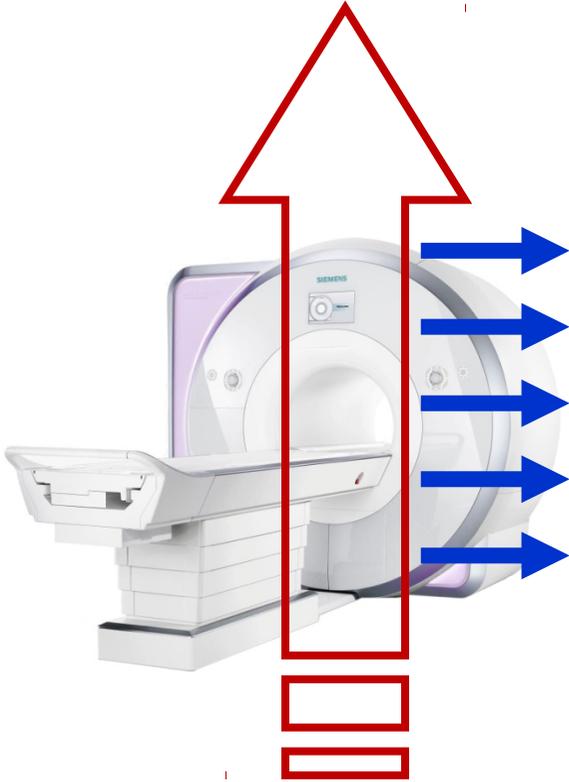
La précession est la rotation d'un atome

Les atomes alignés tournent à une fréquence **Larmor** unique ($f_L = \gamma B_0$)

La résonance est la capacité des atomes en précession d'absorber et d'émettre de l'énergie à une fréquence spécifique

Imagerie par Résonance Magnétique (IRM)

L'aspect physique:



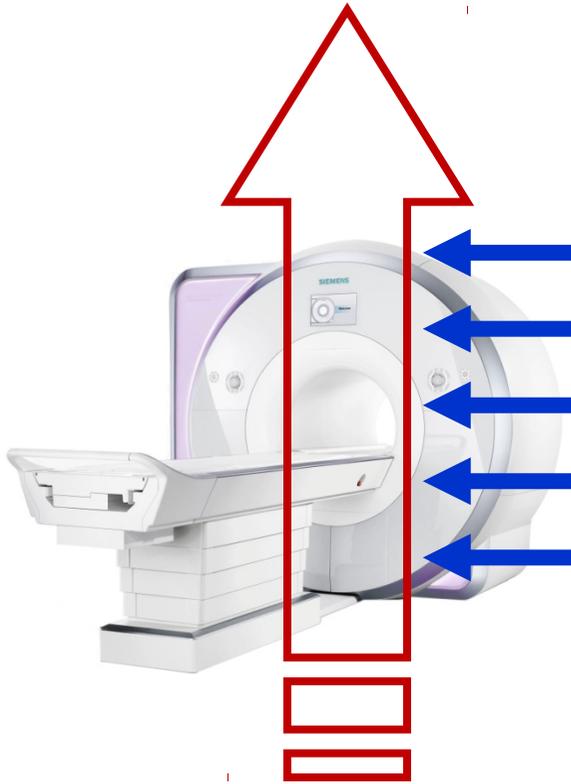
La précession est la rotation d'un atome

Les atomes alignés tournent à une fréquence **Larmor** unique ($f_L = \gamma B_0$)

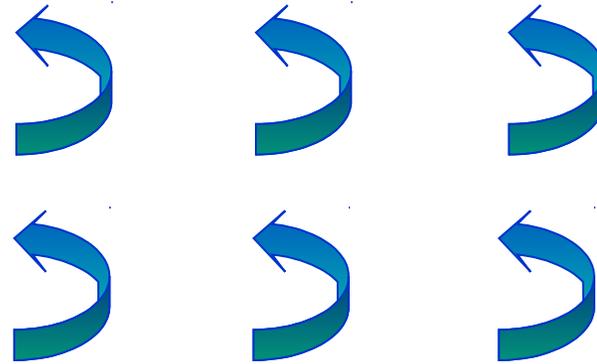
La résonance est la capacité des atomes en précession d'absorber et d'émettre de l'énergie à une fréquence spécifique



Imagerie par Résonance Magnétique (IRM)



L'aspect physique:



La **précession** est la rotation d'un atome

Les atomes alignés tournent à une fréquence **Larmor** unique ($f_L = \gamma B_0$)

La **résonance** est la capacité des atomes en précession d'absorber et d'émettre de l'énergie à une fréquence spécifique



Imagerie par Résonance Magnétique (IRM)

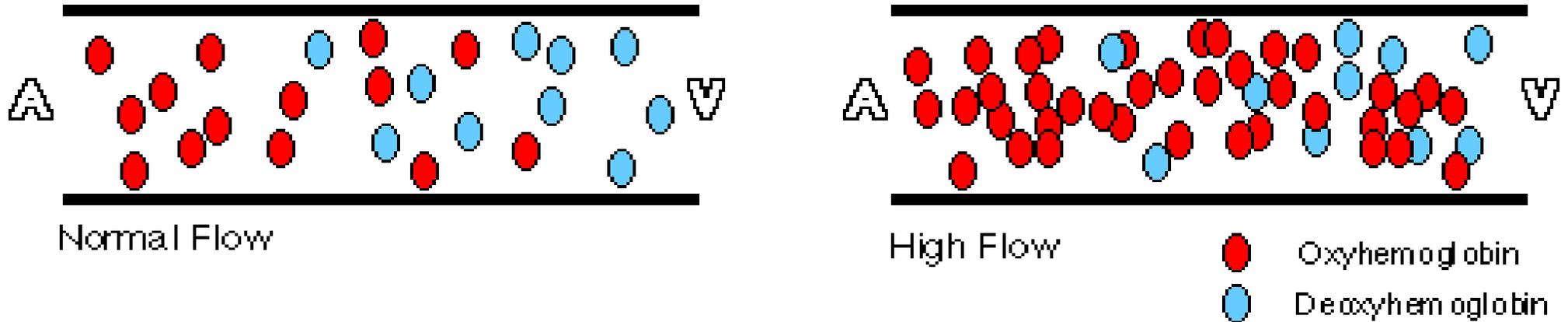
L'aspect physique:



Ce sont les différences de densité d'hydrogène dans les types de tissus différents qui donnent les images anatomiques

Imagerie par Résonance Magnétique **fonctionnelle** (IRMf)

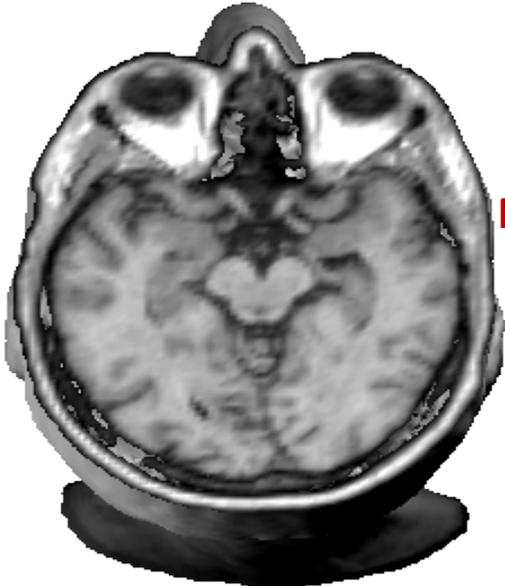
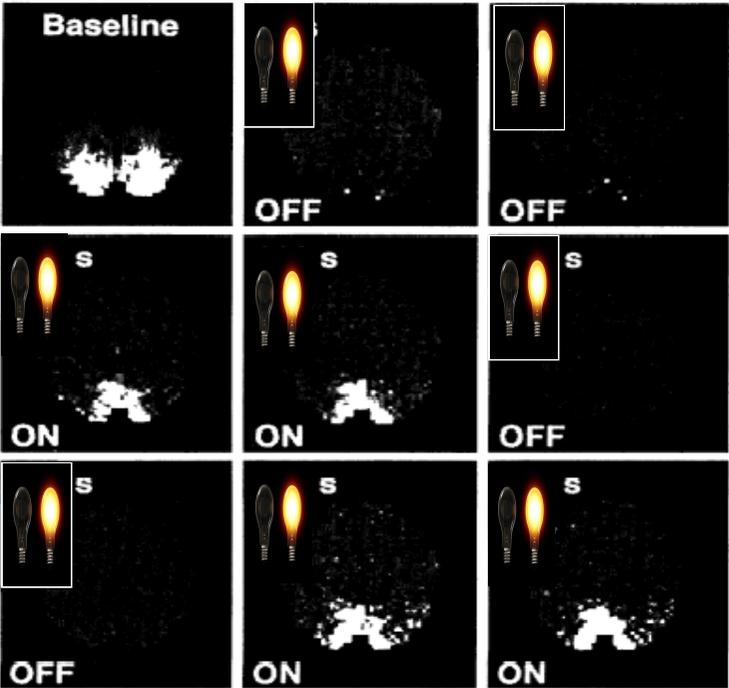
L'aspect physiologique:



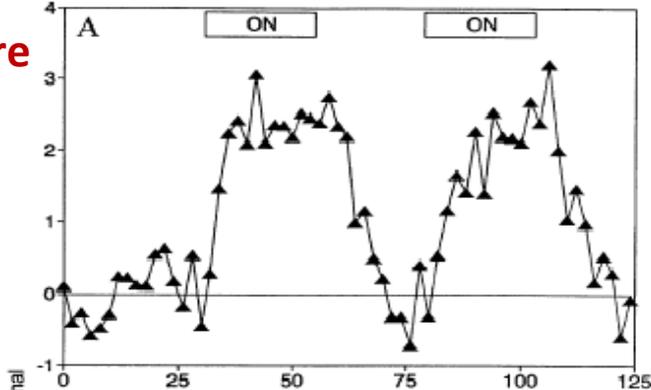
- Dans le sang il y a de la oxyhémoglobine et de la déoxyhémoglobine.
- Elles sont susceptibles d'être magnétisées différemment.
- Les niveaux locaux de ces molécules changent avec l'activité cérébrale.

BOLD (Blood Oxygen Level Dependent) Contrast

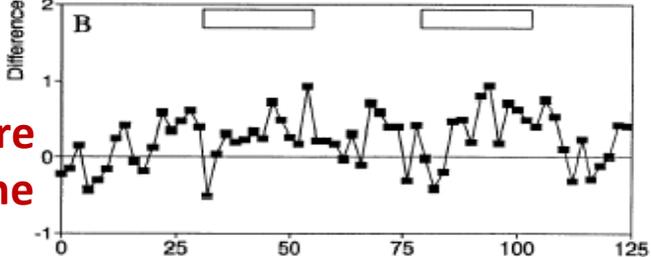
Imagerie par Résonance Magnétique **fonctionnelle** (IRMf)



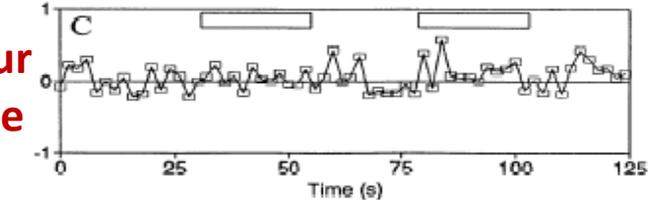
Matière grise



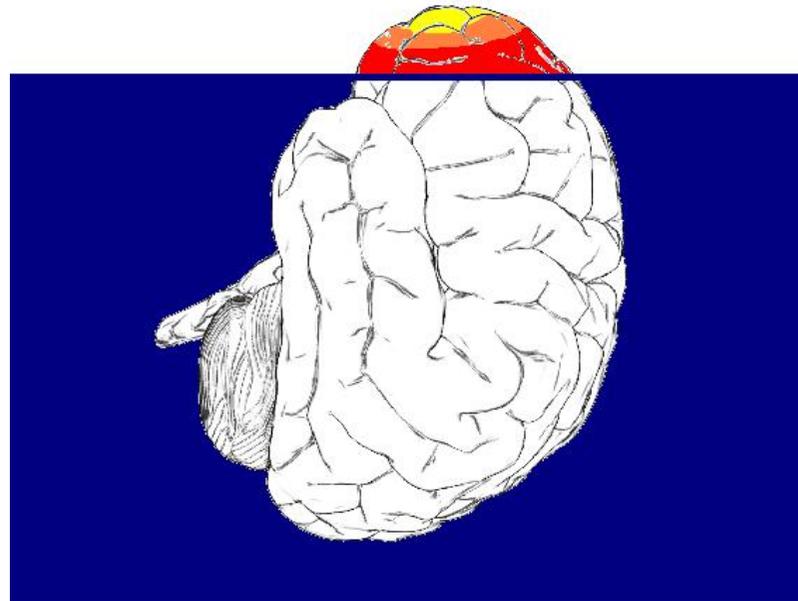
Matière blanche



L'extérieur de la tête

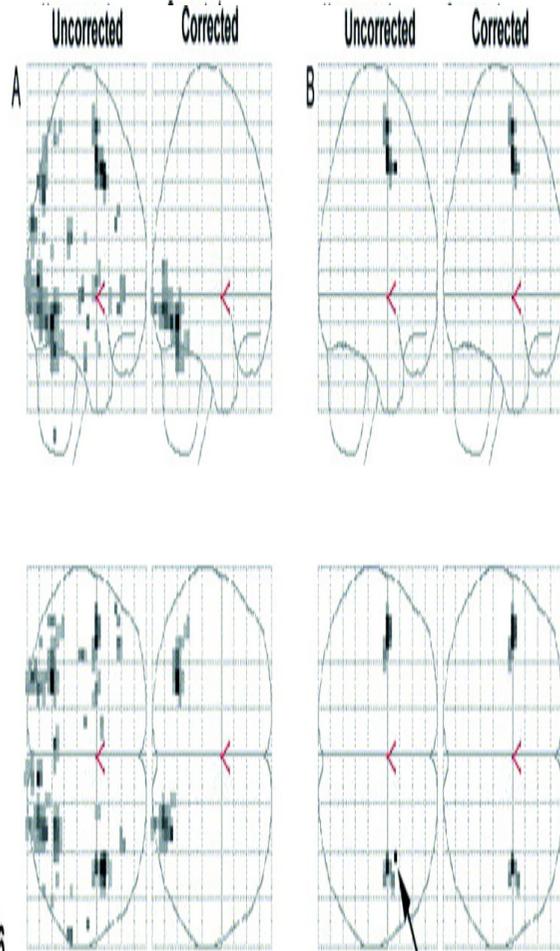


La neuroimagerie et l'enjeu pour l'homme



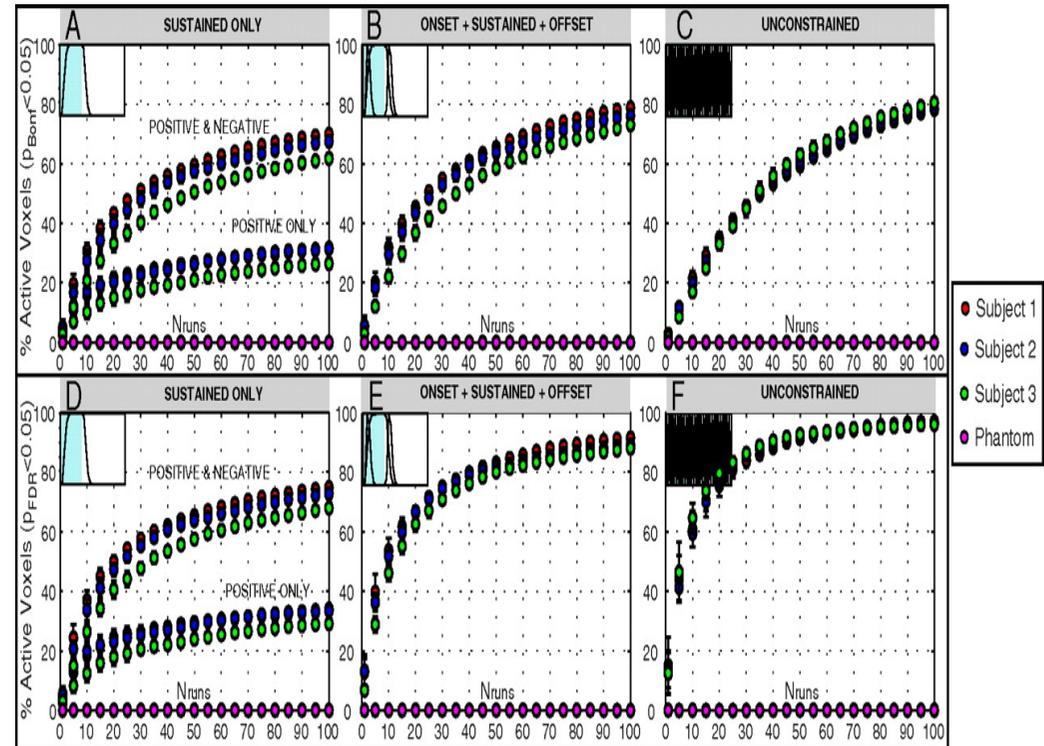
- On risque de penser que la neuroimagerie peut nous donner la vérité complète

Imagerie par Résonance Magnétique **fonctionnelle** (IRMf)



66

Maldjian et al., (2003) *Neuroimage*



Gonzalez-Castillo et al., (2012) *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*

Méthodes d'investigation d'imagerie fonctionnelle



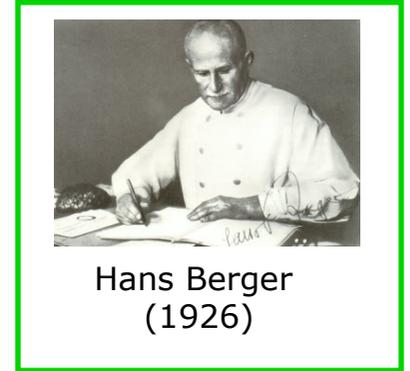
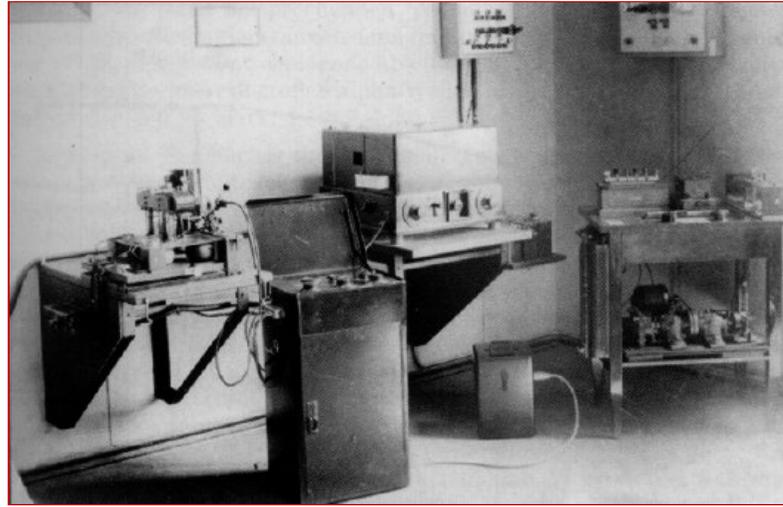
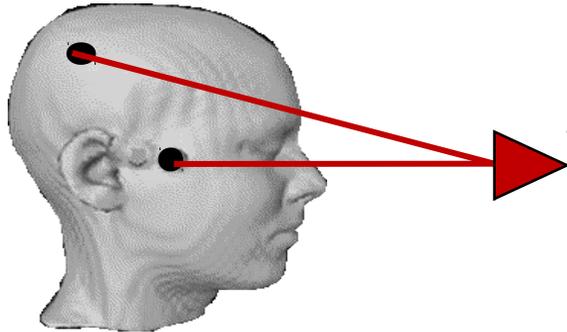
HEMODYNAMIQUE

- Positron Emission Tomography (PET)
Introduced in ~1975
- Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI / fMRI)
Introduced in 1952 (Carr); BOLD effect & fMRI in ~1990

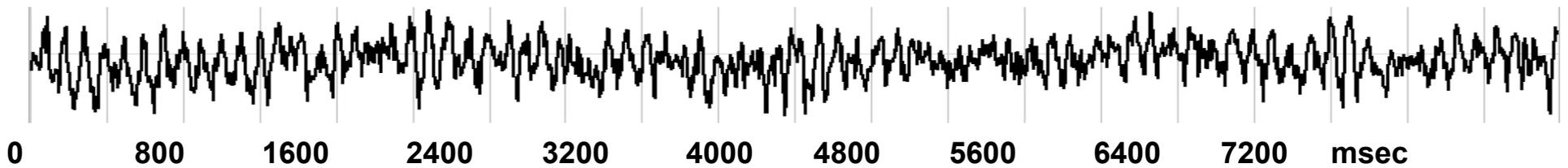
NEUROPHYSIOLOGIQUE

- Electroencephalography (EEG)
Introduced in 1929 (Berger); high-density montages ~1985
- Magnetoencephalography (MEG)
Introduced in 1958 (Cohen); high-density dewars ~1980s
- Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS)
Introduced in 1985 (Barker et al.)

Electroencephalographie (EEG)

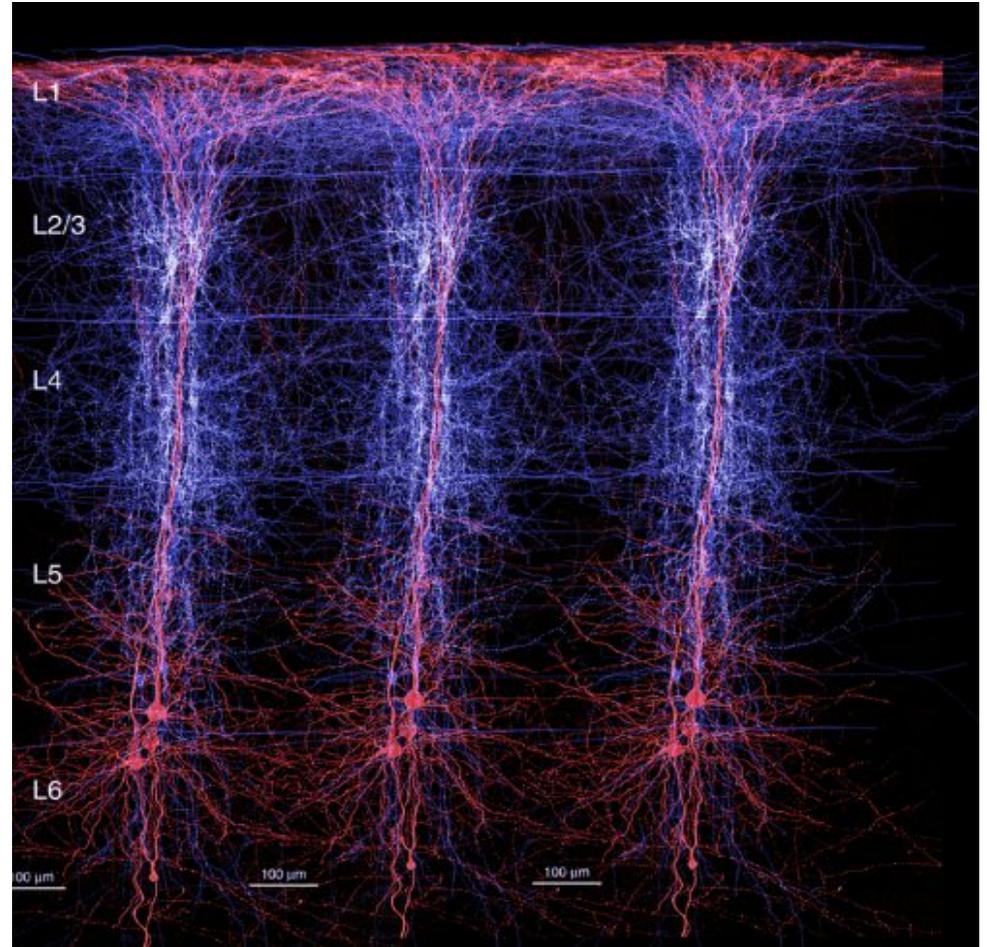
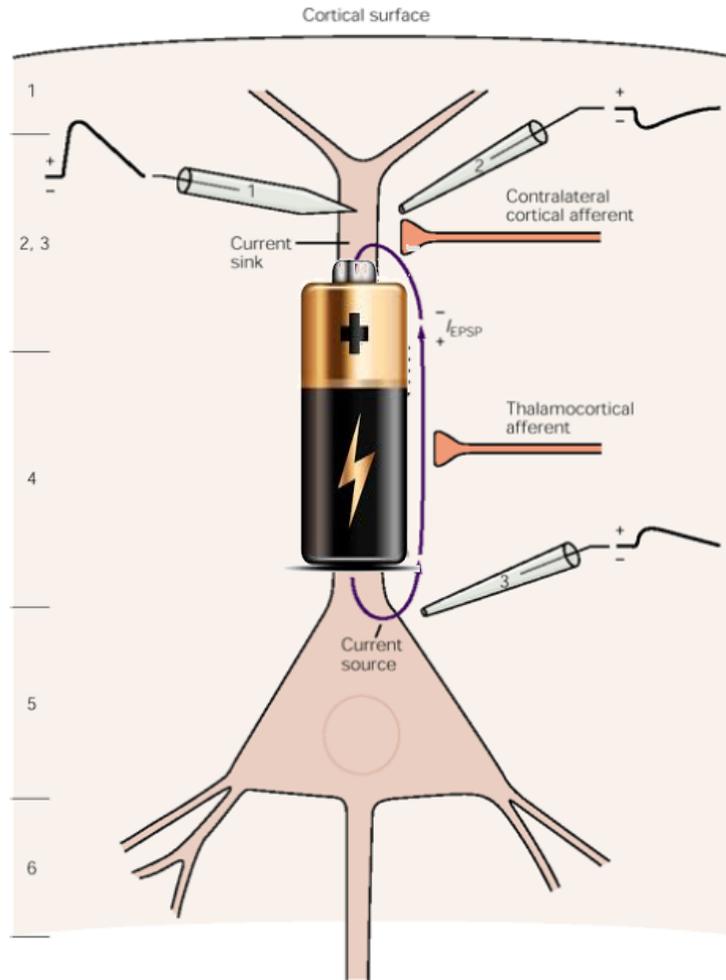


Hans Berger
(1926)



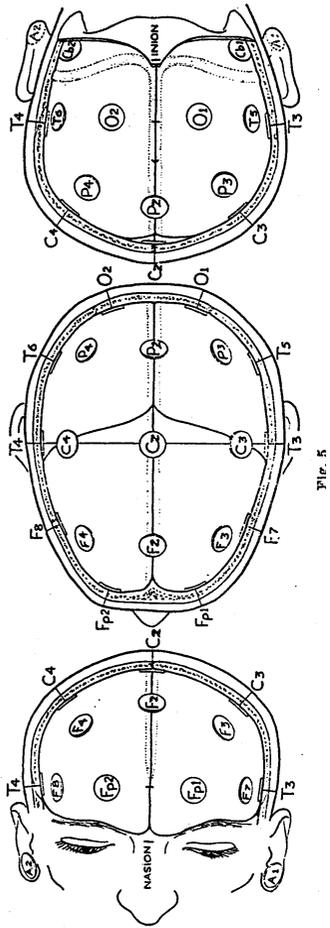
Mesure directe des potentiels post-synaptiques en temps réel

Electroencephalographie (EEG)

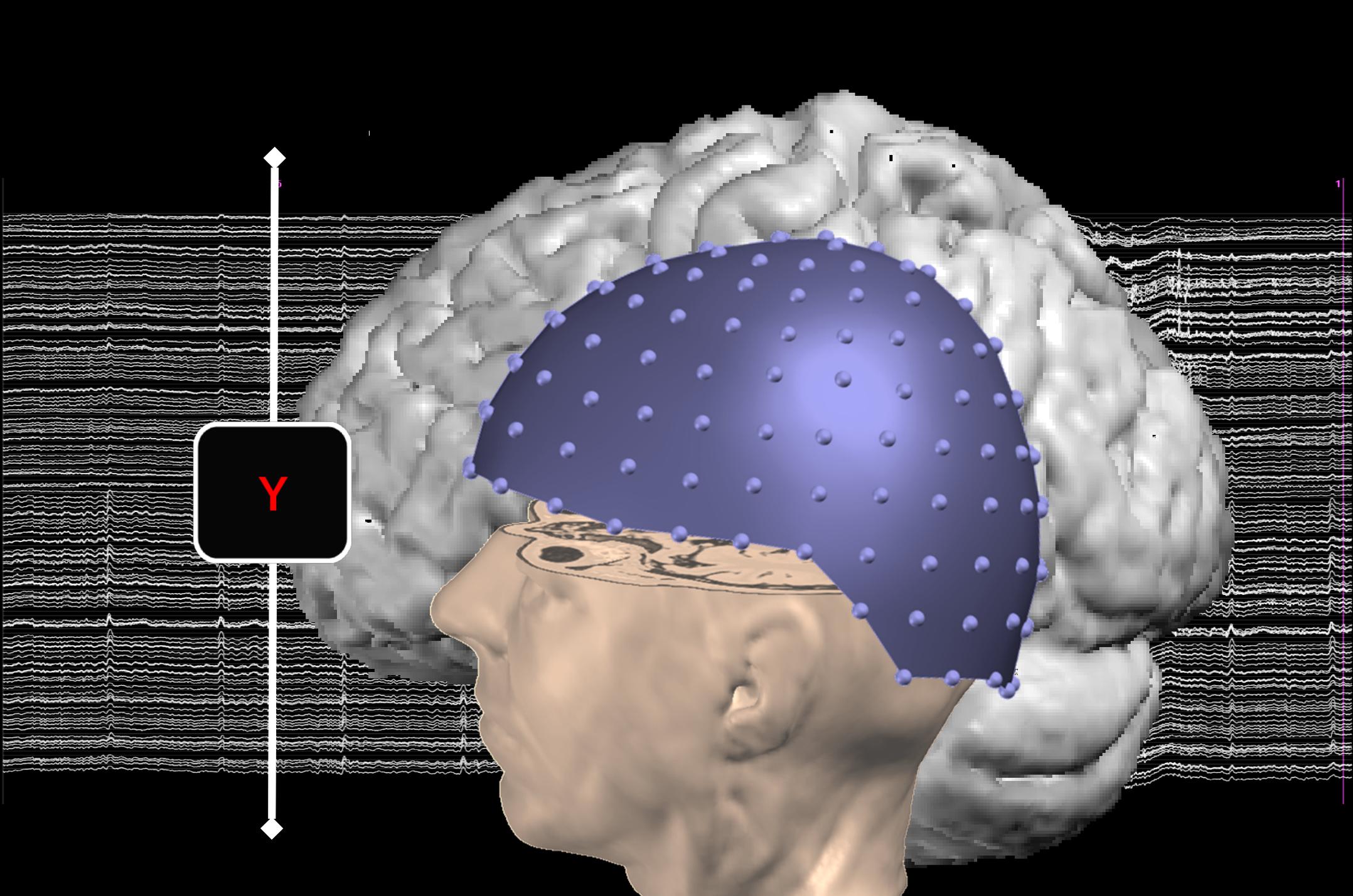


Mesure directe des potentiels post-synaptiques en temps réel

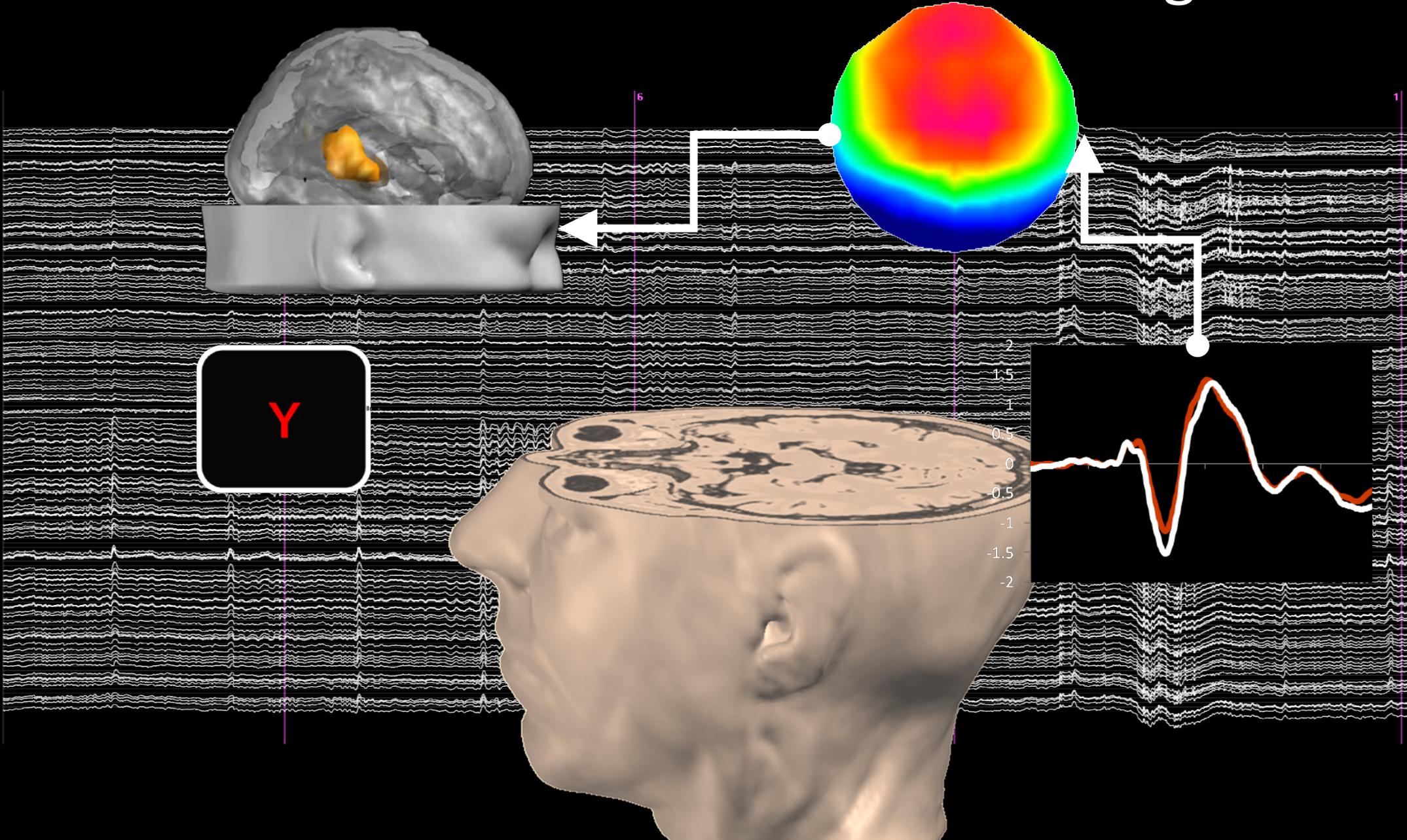
Electroencephalographie (EEG)

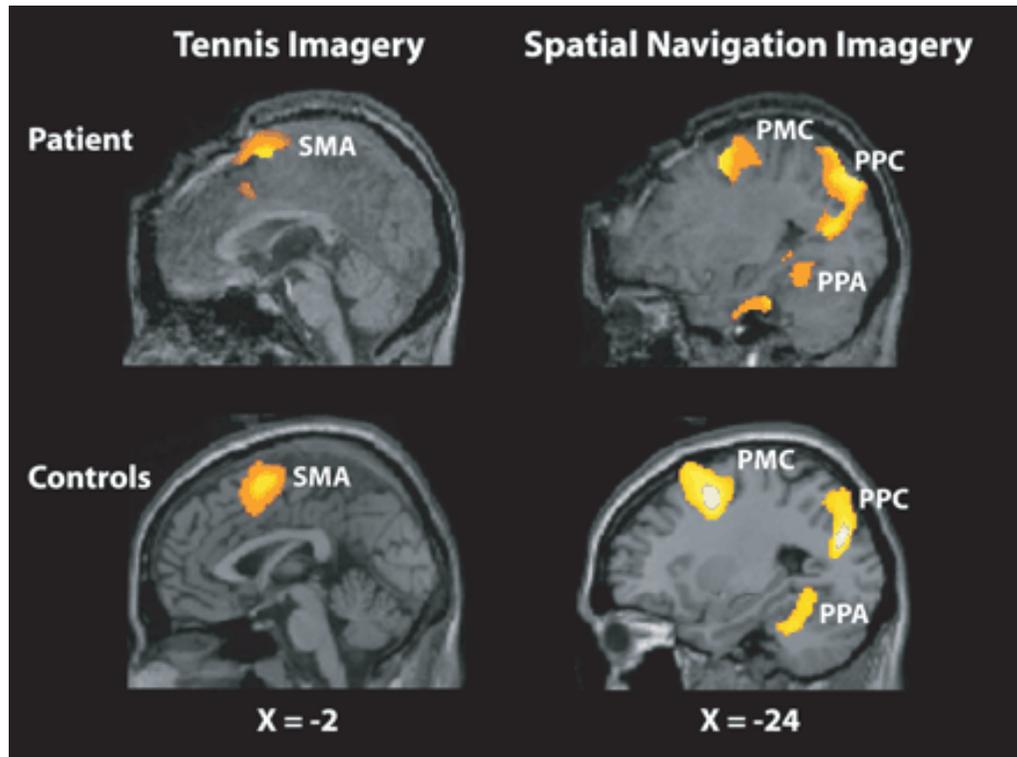


Mesure directe des potentiels post-synaptiques en temps réel

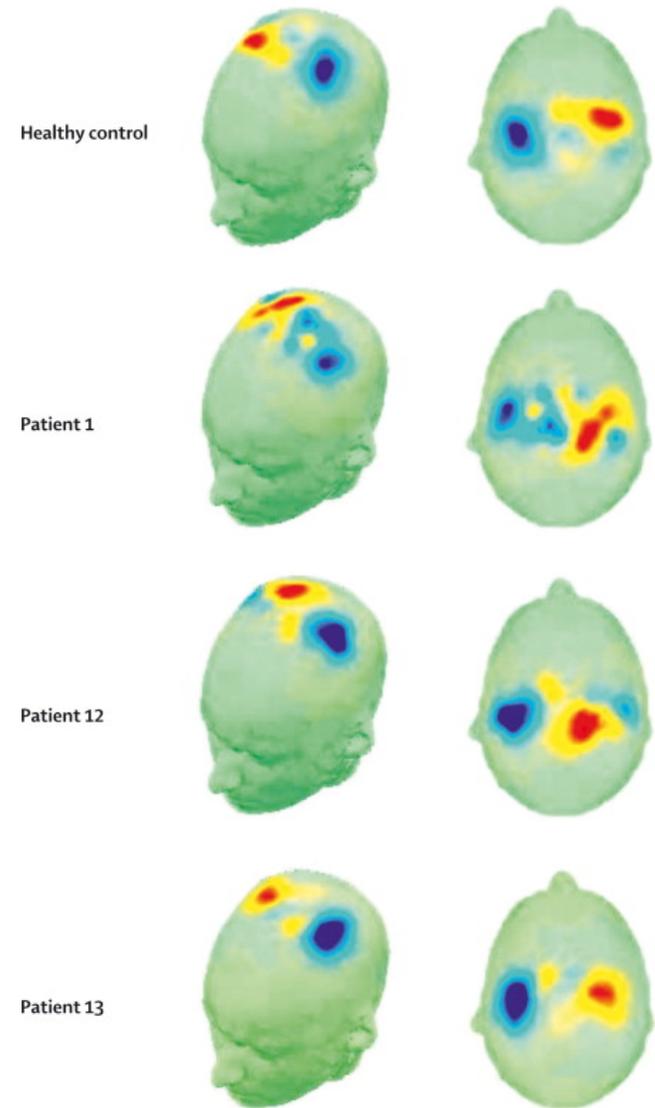


L'EEG comme méthode de neuro-imagerie





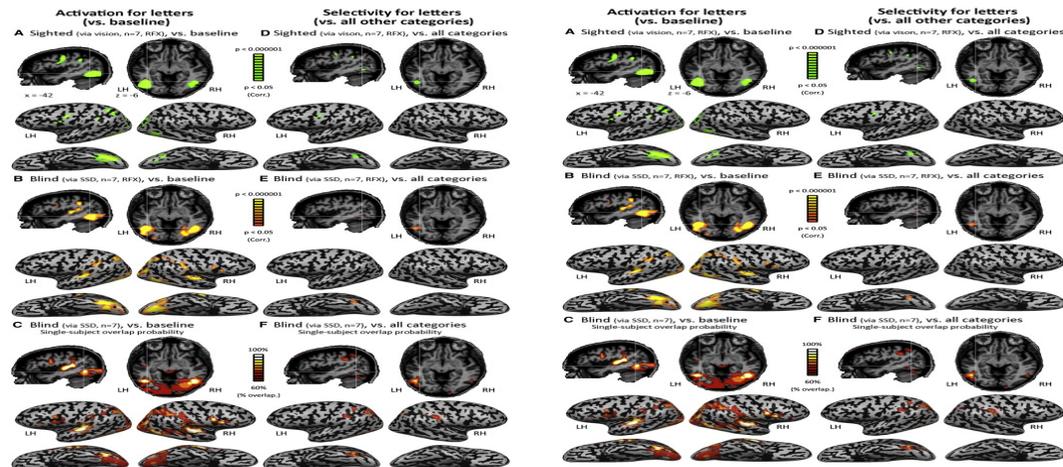
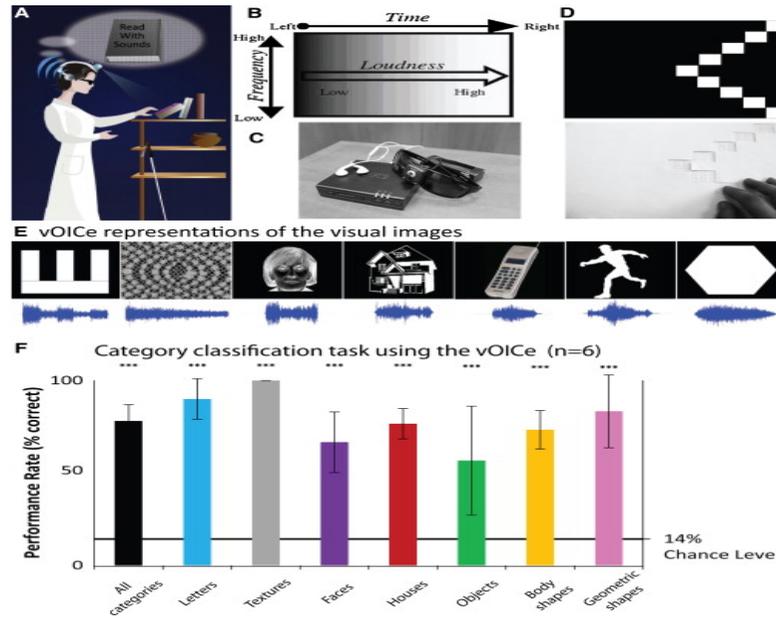
Owen et al.(2006) *Science*



Cruse et al. (2011) *The Lancet*

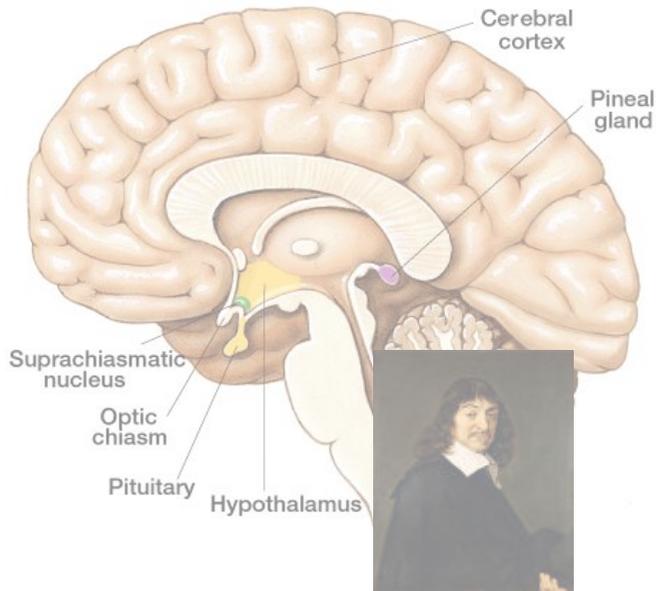


Prof. Jose Millan, EPFL



La neuroimagerie et l'enjeu pour l'homme

- On risque de penser que la neuroimagerie peut localiser tous les fonctions, et que chaque fonction peut être localiser



Descartes
(1596-1650)

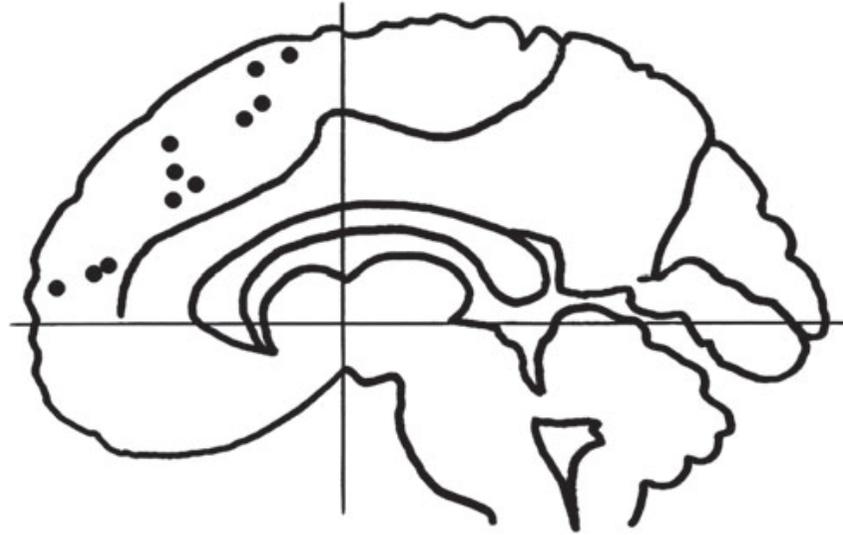


Gall
(1758-1828)

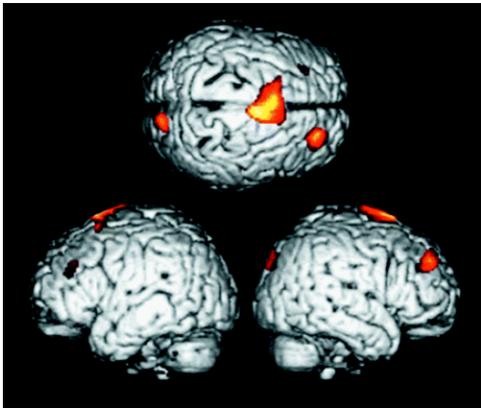


Carr
(1924-2008)

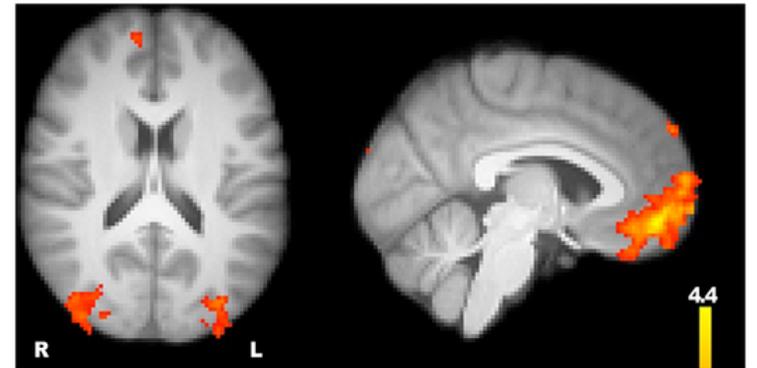




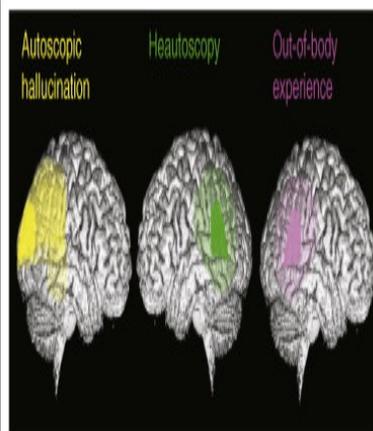
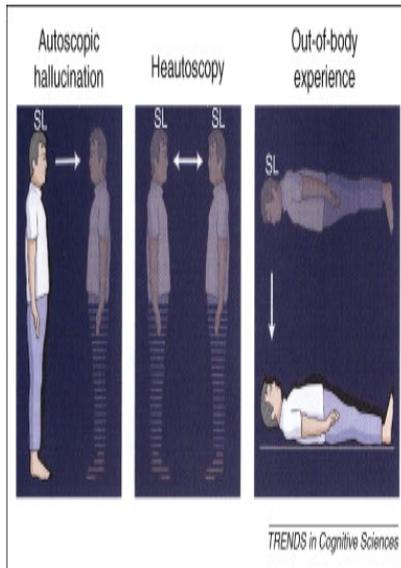
Seitz & Angel (2012) *Rev. Neurosci*



Azari et al. (2001) *Eur. J., Neurosci*



Harris et al. (2012) *PLOS One*



Brain technologies raise unprecedented ethical challenges

SIR — We share Jens Clausen’s opinion, expressed in his Commentary ‘Man, machine and in between’ (*Nature* **457**, 1080–1081; 2009), that brain-machine interfaces promise many benefits and should be pursued. However, we do not agree that these technologies pose similar ethical challenges to those already addressed. Some consequences may be unprecedented.

Imagine if insights from the field of cortical prosthetics in human and non-human primates were combined with research on bodily self-consciousness in

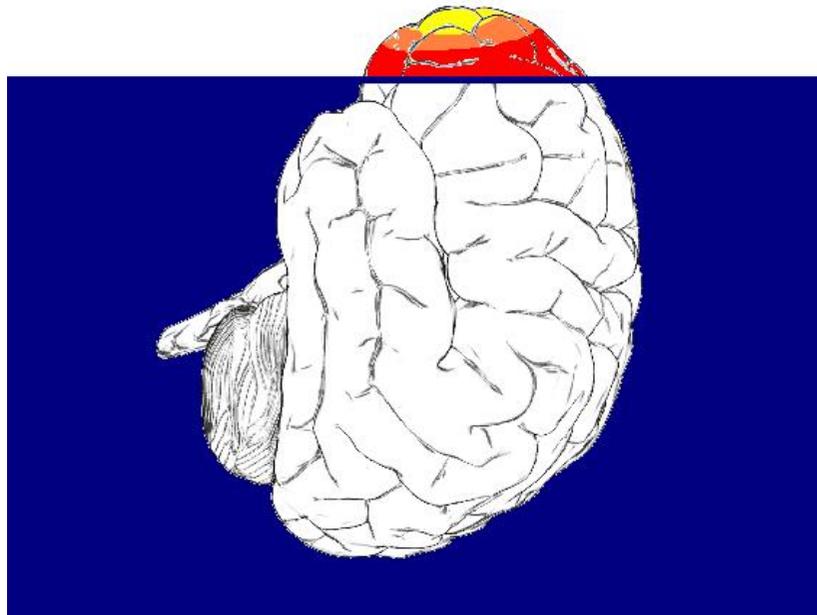
of conscious experience. Such consequences differ from those outlined by Clausen for deep brain stimulation and treatment with psychoactive drugs.

New links between cognitive neuroscience, engineering, brain-machine interfacing and medicine could lead to a generation of technologies that may not just blur the limits of human and machine, but fundamentally alter an individual’s sense of self. We should welcome the machine to the brain, but should proceed with caution, given that such an addition could change the criteria for self and identity.

Olaf Blanke, Jane E. Aspell Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland
e-mail: olaf.blanke@epfl.ch

La neuroimagerie et l'enjeu pour l'homme

- Comme chrétiens on cherche la vérité.
- Comme scientifiques on interprète les données.
- La neuroimagerie est-il la vérité complète?



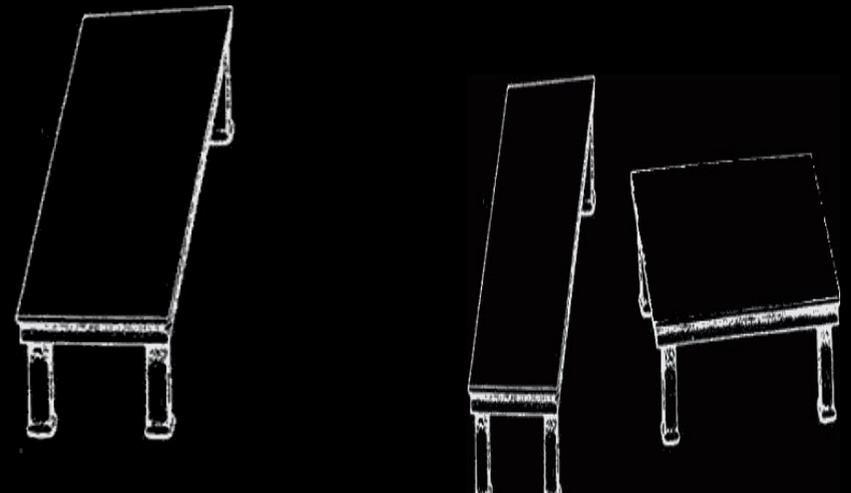
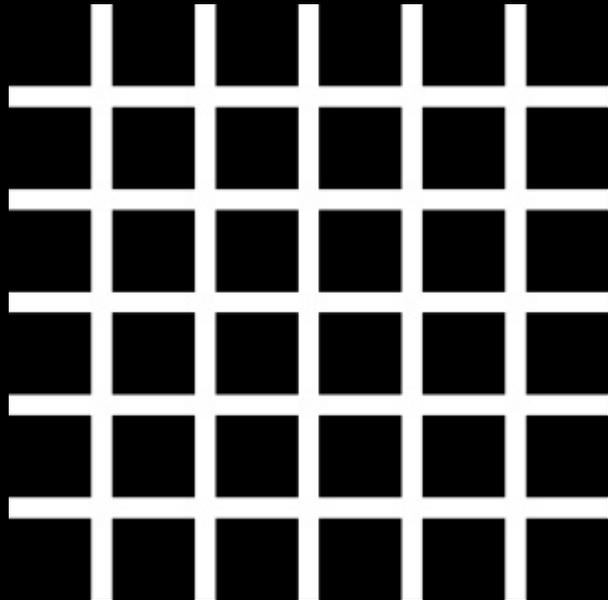
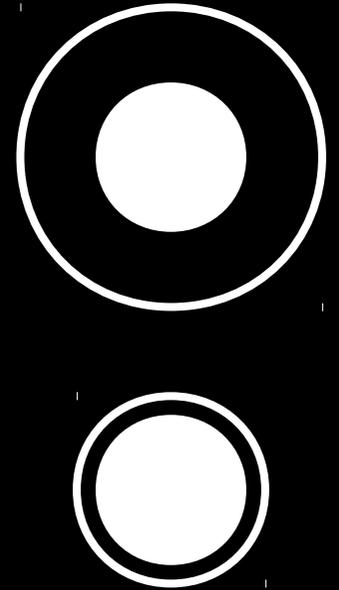
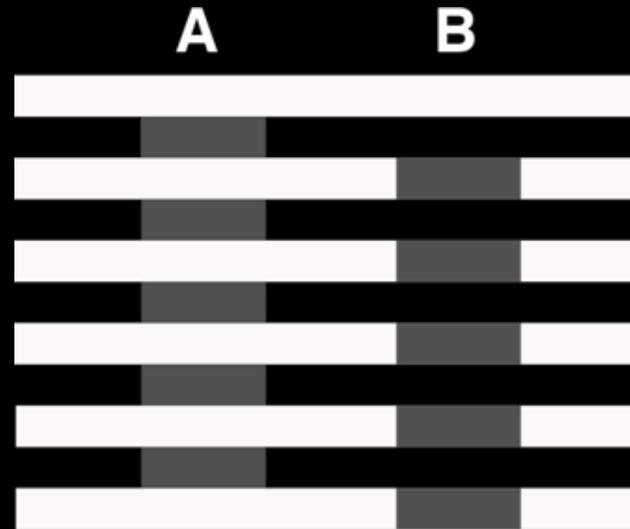
“Whilst *part* of what we perceive comes through our senses from the object before us, *another part* (and it may be the larger part) always comes out of our own mind.”

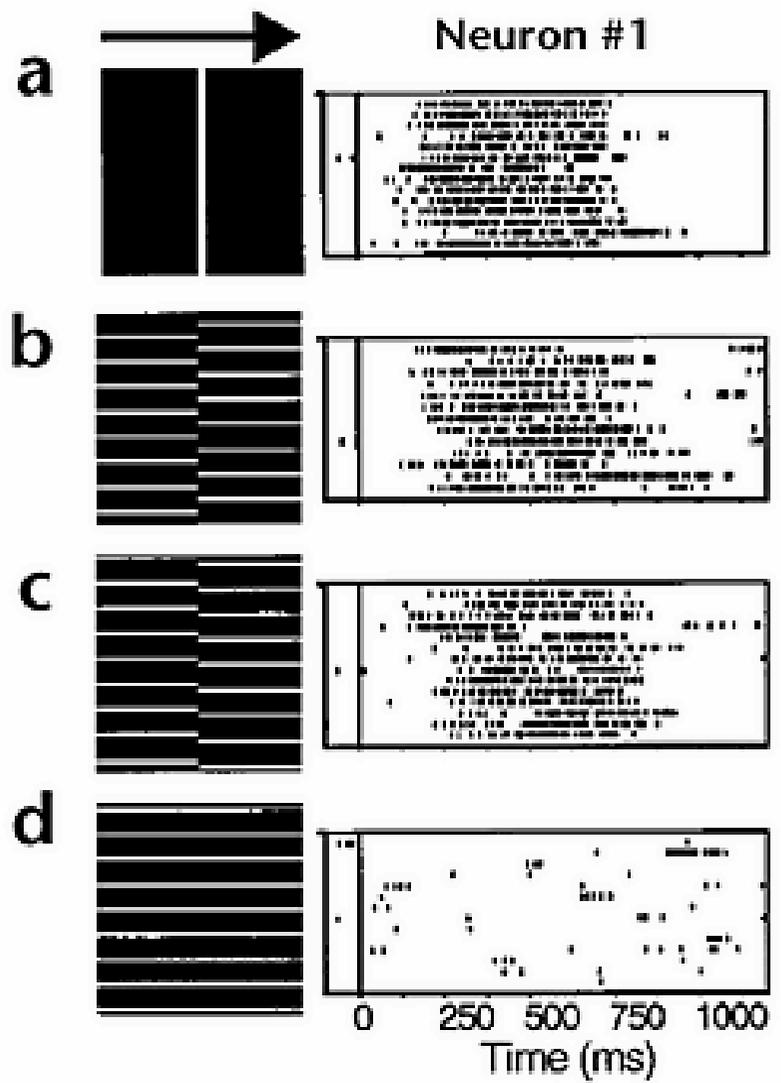
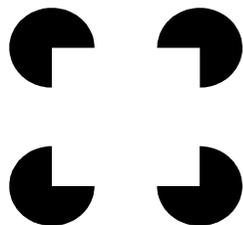
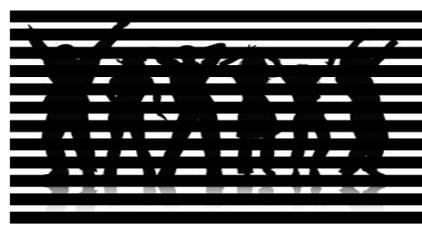
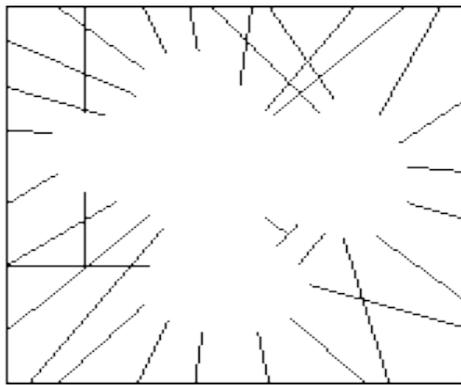
William James

1890, *Principles of Psychology*



La vision n'est pas égale à la perception





La neuroimagerie et l'enjeu pour l'homme

- Le danger est que les scientifiques se survendent
- La presse cherche les sujets qui sont faciles à vendre

