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Multishell Diffusion MRI–Based Tractography of the Facial Nerve in Vestibular Schwannoma

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Tractography of the facial nerve based on single-shell diffusion MR imaging is thought to be helpful before surgery for resection of vestibular schwannoma. However, this paradigm can be vitiated by the isotropic diffusion of the CSF, the convoluted path of the facial nerve, and its crossing with other bundles. Here we propose a multishell diffusion MR imaging acquisition scheme combined with probabilistic tractography that has the potential to provide a presurgical facial nerve reconstruction uncontaminated by such effects.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Five patients scheduled for vestibular schwannoma resection underwent multishell diffusion MR imaging (b -values = 0, 300, 1000, 2000 s/mm²). Facial nerve tractography was performed with a probabilistic algorithm and anatomic seeds located in the brain stem, cerebellopontine cistern, and internal auditory canal. A single-shell diffusion MR imaging (b -value = 0, 1000 s/mm²) subset was extrapolated from the multishell diffusion MR imaging data. The quality of the facial nerve reconstruction based on both multishell diffusion MR imaging and single-shell diffusion MR imaging sequences was assessed against intraoperative videos recorded during the operation.

RESULTS: Single-shell diffusion MR imaging–based tractography was characterized by failures in facial nerve tracking (2/5 cases) and inaccurate facial nerve reconstructions displaying false-positives and partial volume effects. In contrast, multishell diffusion MR imaging–based tractography provided accurate facial nerve reconstructions (4/5 cases), even in the presence of ostensibly complex patterns.

CONCLUSIONS: In comparison with single-shell diffusion MR imaging, the combination of multishell diffusion MR imaging–based tractography and probabilistic algorithms is a more valuable aid for surgeons before vestibular schwannoma resection, providing more accurate facial nerve reconstructions, which may ultimately improve the postsurgical patient's outcome.

ABBREVIATIONS: dMRI = diffusion MRI; FN = facial nerve; iFOD2 = second-order integration over fiber orientation distributions; MS = multishell; PVE = partial volume effect; SD-STREAM = streamlines tractography based on spherical deconvolution; SS = single-shell; VS = vestibular schwannoma

In most cases, surgery for vestibular schwannoma (VS) is performed with the objective of total resection and concomitant preservation of facial nerve (FN) functioning. FN dysfunction is, in fact, thought to be a social and medical issue.¹ FN functioning preservation rates are up to 98% in small VSs² but decrease to 50%–70% for large VSs.³ Reconstruction of the FN shape and

course based on diffusion MR imaging (dMRI) is, undoubtedly, an aid to surgery for large VSs, being, however, technically troublesome. FN identification using conventional structural images, even at high resolution, is affected by the presence of CSF, bony structures, and tumor compression and distortion.⁴ dMRI and tractography are, in fact, the main techniques used to depict white matter tracts. Their use is widespread for preoperative planning in brain tumor surgery and, recently, also in cranial nerve reconstruction. Since its introduction in 2006, the use of diffusion tensor imaging in FN course prediction has dramatically increased.⁵ To date, the consensus that diffusion tensor imaging is a reliable and valid tool to predict the exact course of the FN is large and undisputed, despite the drawbacks and margins for improvement that the most recent literature keeps bringing to the fore. A major technical limitation of single-shell dMRI (SS-dMRI) combined with deterministic tractography is that it is prone to hindrance by

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Table 1: Summary of clinical characteristics and postoperative results of the 5 patients^a

	Patient No.				
	1	2	3	4	5
Sex	F	F	F	M	M
Age (yr)	52	57	64	45	53
Symptoms	Deafness, right tinnitus, dizziness	Right earache, hearing loss	Tinnitus, right hearing loss	Tinnitus, right hearing loss	Tinnitus, left hearing loss
Tumor side	Right	Right	Right	Right	Left
Tumor volume (mm ³)	347.4	370.1	1941	1153	460.6
Tumor size (mm)	15.5 × 7	15 × 6.7	22 × 17	16.2 × 14.6	15.5 × 9.8
Extrameatal tumor dimension (mm)	8.36 × 5	4.3 × 6.7	17 × 12	14.6 × 10.5	9.8 × 6.6
Preoperative HB scale ^b	I	I	I	I	I
Postoperative HB scale	I	I	VI	III–IV	I
Koos classification ^c	II	II	III	III	II

Note:—HB indicates House and Brackmann.

^a Both preoperative and postoperative FN functions are reported according to the scale of House and Brackmann.⁸

^b House and Brackmann scale: I (normal), normal facial function in all areas; III (moderate dysfunction), gross: obvious but not disfiguring difference between 2 sides; noticeable-but-not severe synkinesis, contracture, and/or hemifacial spasm. At rest, normal symmetry and tone. Motion forehead: slight-to-moderate movement. Eye: complete closure with effort. Mouth: slightly weak with maximum effort; IV (moderately severe dysfunction), gross: obvious weakness and/or disfiguring asymmetry. At rest: normal symmetry and tone. Motion forehead: none. Eye: incomplete closure. Mouth: asymmetric with maximum effort; VI (total paralysis), no movement.

^c Classification of Koos et al.⁹ grade II, small tumor with protrusion into the cerebellopontine angle; no contact with the brain stem; grade III, tumor occupying the cerebellopontine cistern with no brain stem displacement.

the presence of CSF,⁶ yielding partial volume effects that could instead be circumvented using multi-shell dMRI (MS-dMRI). In addition, b-values on the order of 1000 s/mm² are suboptimal for resolving fiber bundles with high angular curvature and untangling crossing fibers.⁷ Here, we describe an approach based on MS-dMRI and probabilistic tractography for FN reconstruction specifically devised to overcome these limitations and assess its reliability by evaluating the FN reconstruction adherence to the anatomic intraoperative videos recorded during the operation. A direct comparison between a standard approach based on SS-dMRI and deterministic tractography and the present approach based on the combination of MS-dMRI and probabilistic tractography was performed to provide a quantitative estimate of the relative performance of both approaches in FN reconstruction.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patient Population

We examined 5 consecutive patients with VS (mean age, 54.2 years; range, 45–64 years) scheduled for surgical resection at the University Hospital of Padova. The female/male ratio was 1.5:1, and the mean VS volume was 854.4 mm³ (range, 347–1941 mm³). The main symptoms at presentation were hearing loss and tinnitus, and all patients showed a preserved FN function according to the scale of House and Brackmann.⁸ VS dimensions were classified according to Koos et al;⁹ in 2 cases, the lesion compressed the brain stem (Table 1). All patients underwent a translabyrinthine approach assisted by intraoperative neuromonitoring of the cranial nerves. A gross total resection was attained in each patient. Each operation was video-recorded as routinely done by our skull base team.

Image Acquisition

Data acquisition was performed with a 3T Ingenia MR imaging scanner (Philips Healthcare) equipped with a 32-channel head coil. Patients were administered the standard presurgical MR imaging protocol, which included 3D T2-weighted driven

equilibrium radiofrequency reset pulse (TR/TE, 1500/241 ms; 8 minutes and 40 seconds, 0.4 × 0.4 × 0.6 mm) and post-contrast-enhanced T1 high-resolution isotropic volume examination (TR/TE, 5.8/3 ms; 6 minutes and 20 seconds, 0.4 × 0.4 × 0.5 mm). Patients underwent an MS-dMRI acquisition: dMRI sequences were single-shot EPI-acquired with 2 phase-encoding polarities: anterior-posterior and posterior-anterior. The scanning parameters of the anterior-posterior dMRI sequence (TR/TE, 5408/98 ms; voxel size, 2 × 2 × 2 mm; FOV, 224 × 224 × 80 mm) included 4 b-values (0, 300, 1000, 2000 s/mm²) and a number of (12, 3, 64) noncollinear directions for diffusion-weighted volumes and 8 repetitions for b₀, while the posterior-anterior dMRI sequence included 3 b-values (0, 300, 1000 s/mm²) and a number of (12–32) noncollinear directions and 8 repetitions for b₀. The patient's tolerance was a factor considered in the development of the dMRI protocol, for a total acquisition time of 23 minutes and 25 seconds.

dMRI Preprocessing

Anterior-posterior and posterior-anterior dMRI sequences were merged. Denoising and estimation of the noise level were performed with the MRtrix3 dwidenoise function (https://mrtrix.readthedocs.io/en/latest/dwi_preprocessing/denoising.html),¹⁰ while motion, distortion, and eddy current correction were performed with FSL topup and eddy tools (<https://fsl.fmrib.ox.ac.uk/fsl/fslwiki/topup>).^{11,12} Diffusion-weighted MR images were coregistered to the T2-weighted image using the Advanced Normalization Tools Software Registration tool (<http://stnava.github.io/ANTs/>)¹³ using an affine transformation.

Fiber-Tracking Analysis on MS Data

Tractography was performed with MRtrix3, using the multishell multitissue constrained spherical deconvolution method,⁶ exploiting the distribution of fiber orientations for each voxel estimated using the tissue-specific response functions.¹⁴ The probabilistic second-order integration over fiber orientation distributions (iFOD2) algorithm¹⁵ was used for streamline generation (MS-iFOD2). The

parameters of the algorithm were set as follows: number of streamlines = 500,000, step size = 1 mm, maximum angle between successive steps = 45°, fractional anisotropy cutoff for terminating tracts = 0.1, radius of spherical seeds = 2 mm. The minimum and maximum length of the streamlines varied among patients, depending on the individual distance between seeds, thus obtaining a consistent reconstruction of the FN. The spherical seed for initiating the tracking was placed at the origin of the FN in the internal auditory canal, and 2 additional spherical seeds, placed at the FN passage in the cerebellopontine cistern and at the end in the brain stem, were fed to the algorithm as inclusion ROIs. The 3 anatomic seeds were selected in the T2-weighted image. Two additional exclusion masks were generated, one by segmenting the VS in the T1 space using ITK-SNAP software (www.itksnap.org)¹⁶ and registering the segmentation mask to the dMRI, and the other one, drawn in the dMRI space, to exclude streamlines representing false-positives. This second mask excluded the temporal regions, the medial and superior part of the pons, the trigeminal nerve, and streamlines that formed nonphysiologic structures, such as loops. Both masks were fed to the iFOD2 algorithm as exclusion regions during streamline generation.

Fiber-Tracking Analysis on SS Data

To compare the proposed MS-dMRI protocol with a more standard SS-dMRI approach currently used in clinical practice, we repeated tractography using a single shell from the available data, considering dMRI volumes acquired with b-values equal to 1000 s/mm² (32 anterior-posterior directions and 32 posterior-anterior directions).

Streamline generation was performed using both a probabilistic and a deterministic algorithm because both approaches were used in previous studies.^{17,18} The iFOD2 algorithm was used for probabilistic tracking (SS-iFOD2), using the same anatomic seeds and parameters of the algorithm as used for MS-dMRI tracking. Streamlines tractography based on spherical deconvolution (SD-STREAM)¹⁹ was instead used for deterministic streamline generation (SS-SD-STREAM), using the same anatomic seeds and tracking parameters used for the proposed MS-iFOD2 approach. We used the same masks as those used for the MS-iFOD2 for both the SS-iFOD2 and the SS-SD-STREAM tracking, thus masking the temporal regions, the medial superior part of the pons, and the trigeminal nerve, while removing, for each method, nonphysiologic tracts such as loops.

The SD-STREAM algorithm was also run in a different configuration (SS-SD-STREAM-L), using the number of seeds and tracking parameters in a previous analogous work using fiber-tracking techniques for cranial nerve reconstruction in the presence of VS.¹⁷ The SS-SD-STREAM-L approach was performed on SS data by setting the turning angle to 30° and a step size of 0.66 mm.¹⁷ The SS-SD-STREAM-L approach was run both by placing a single anatomic seed in the internal auditory canal (as in Yoshino et al¹⁷) and placing 2 seeds, one in the internal auditory canal and the other one in the brain stem (as in Zolal et al¹⁸). No mask was used with the SS-SD-STREAM-L approach.

Table 2: Intraoperative location of FN relative to the VS, assessed at the origin of the nerve and in the cisternal passage tract according to the classification of Sampath et al²⁰

Patient	Intraoperative Findings	
	FN Origin	FN Passage
1	AI	AM
2	AI	AM
3	AM	P
4	AM	AS
5	AM	AS

Note:—AI indicates anterior-inferior; AM, anterior-medial; AS, anterior-superior; P, posterior.

Validation of the Fiber Tracts

To validate the tractography results, we compared the intraoperative position of the FN relative to VS location with that obtained using dMRI-based tractography. The intraoperative position of the FN relative to the VS location was inferred by the medical team from the intraoperative videos of the operation. The method described by Sampath et al²⁰ (ie, partitioning the FN location into anterior, posterior, or polar) was used to classify the FN position relative to VS location, both on the brain stem surface and in the cerebellopontine cistern. This classification was applied to both the intraoperative findings and the tractography reconstructions, in view of a quantitative comparison between the 2 modalities.

Compliance with Ethical Standards

All procedures were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional research committee and with the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki plus later amendments. Informed consent was obtained from each individual patient included in the present study.

RESULTS

The classification of Sampath et al²⁰ of intraoperative positions of the FN for each patient is reported in Table 2. Three patients (henceforth referred to as patients 1, 2, and 5) featured a standard dislocation of the FN caused by VS, so that the 3 individual anatomic seeds were easy to recognize. Patients 3 and 4 were described by the neurosurgeons as extreme cases, based on a very complex pattern of the FN course found intraoperatively. More specifically, the FN of patient 3 was located on the posterior part of the VS, a location associated with 1.3% occurrence.⁵ In addition, the FN of patient 3 was divided into several thin fibers splayed on the VS capsule devoid of a plane of dissection. During VS resection, the FN was the first structure that the surgeon encountered, identified by electrophysiologic stimulation of the posterior part of the VS. Because of its atypical distortion, the VS could not be removed without scarifying the FN, which was reconstructed using a biologic graft bringing about a postsurgical FN paralysis and consequent indication for rehabilitation. In patient 4, the FN originated in a direction perpendicular to the vestibular nerve, rather than parallel, and was frayed into many fibers. Tractography results obtained using each protocol and tracking method are summarized in Table 3 and succinctly described in the forthcoming paragraphs. For each patient, the

Table 3: Results of the fiber-tracking reconstructions obtained with the 4 adopted approaches for each patient

Patient	MS-iFOD2	SS-iFOD2	SS-SD-STREAM	SS-SD-STREAM-L	
				1 Anatomic Seed	2 Anatomic Seeds
1	Accurate	Different nerve reconstruction	Algorithm failure	Accurate, presence of FP	Accurate
2	Accurate	Accurate, presence of PVE	Accurate	Accurate, presence of FP and PVE	Accurate, presence of FP
3	Partially accurate	Partially accurate, presence of FP	Algorithm failure	Partially accurate, presence of FP and PVE	Inconsistent reconstruction
4	Accurate	Accurate, presence of PVE	Algorithm failure	Inconsistent reconstruction	Algorithm failure
5	Accurate	Algorithm failure	Algorithm failure	Inconsistent reconstruction	Algorithm failure

Note:—FP indicates false-positives.

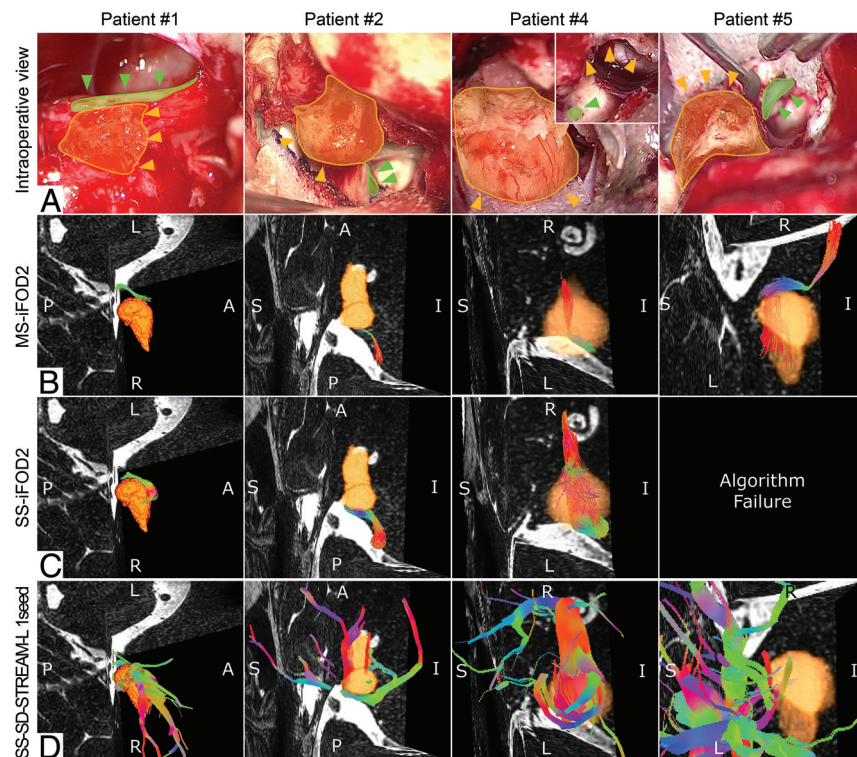


FIG 1. Each column shows a specific patient, from top to bottom. *A*, The intraoperative view of the VS (yellow area) with the position of the VS highlighted (orange arrows) and the position (green arrows) of the FN (green area). *B*, *C*, and *D*, MS-iFOD2, the SS-iFOD2, and the SS-SD-STREAM-L with 1 anatomic seed tractography reconstruction of the FN with a 3D reconstruction of the VS (orange) displayed in the same orientation as in the intraoperative view, respectively. *A*, For patient 4, two images of the VS, before and after its debulking, highlight the residual tumor capsule (orange arrows) and the FN (green arrow).

reconstruction adherence of the tracking to the intraoperative video of the operation is reported.

Patient 1

MS-iFOD2 tracking confirmed the intraoperative course of the FN (Fig 1B), while SS-iFOD2 tracking failed to reconstruct the FN, providing, in place of the FN, a reconstruction of the cochlear nerve (Fig 1C). The SS-SD-STREAM approach resulted in a lack of tracked streamlines. When only 1 seed was used, the SS-SD-STREAM-L approach faithfully reconstructed the FN, showing,

however, several false-positive streamlines (Fig 1D). The inclusion of the second seed provided a more accurate reconstruction of the FN accompanied by a reduction of false-positive tracts.

Patient 2

Both MS-iFOD2 (Fig 1B) and SS-iFOD2 (Fig 1C) tracking confirmed the intraoperative course of the FN. Compared with MS-iFOD2, SS-iFOD2 provided an FN reconstruction contaminated by partial volume effect (PVE), incorrectly suggesting an altered and enlarged size of the FN. The SS-SD-STREAM tracking faithfully reconstructed the FN. SS-SD-STREAM-L, used in combination with a single seed, faithfully reconstructed the FN course but affected by PVE and false-positives (Fig 1D). However, when 2 seeds were used, both the PVE and the false-positives tracts were reduced to nil.

Patient 3

The iFOD2 algorithm provided a partially accurate reconstruction; with MS-dMRI-based tractography, this was confined to the FN only (Fig 2B), whereas with the SS-dMRI-based one, it comprised also portions of other nerves (Fig 2C). The SS-SD-STREAM resulted in a lack of tracked stream-

lines, whereas the SS-SD-STREAM-L using 1 seed yielded multiple intersecting bundles of false-positive tracts, also containing a portion of the FN (Fig 2D). Adding a second seed provided an inaccurate FN reconstruction, consisting of only false-positives.

Patient 4

Tracking performance bore a high degree of resemblance to that of patient 2 for the iFOD2 algorithm (Fig 1B, -C). The SS-SD-STREAM approach resulted in a lack of tracked streamlines. SS-SD-STREAM-L failed to reconstruct the FN course, with an

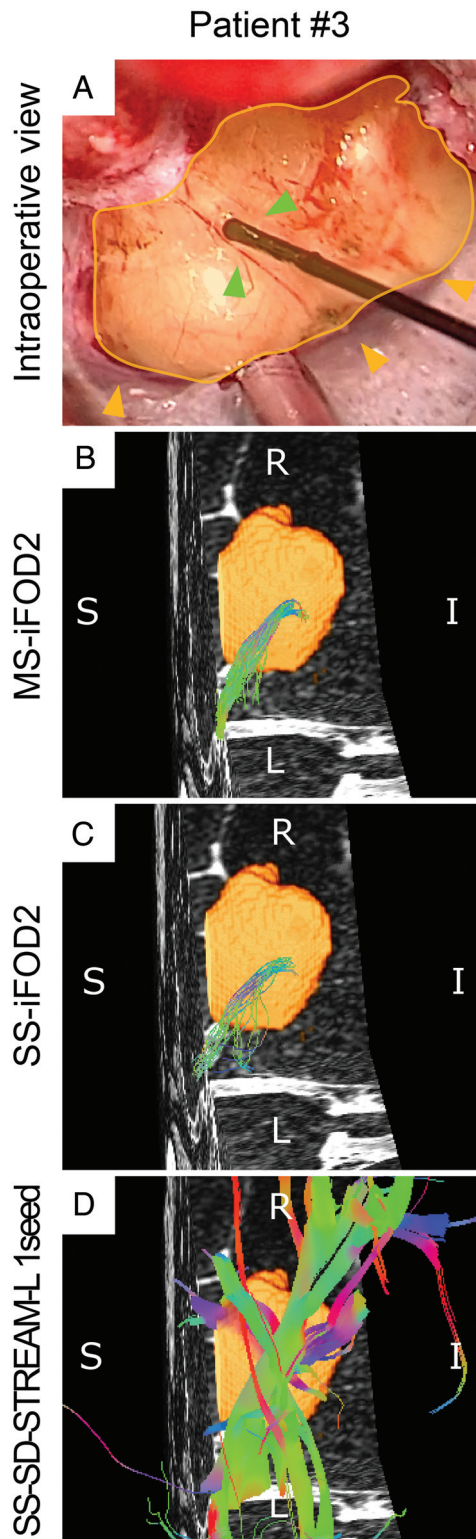


FIG 2. Results for patient 3 (see text for details). A, The intraoperative view of the VS (yellow area) highlighting the position of the VS (orange arrows) and the position of the FN (green arrows). Also shown is the stimulation site suggesting that the FN was frayed and spread on the tumor surface. Note that the FN is posterior compared with the VS position. B, C, and D, The MS-iFOD2, the SS-iFOD2, and the SS-SD-STREAM-L with 1 anatomic seed tractography reconstruction of the FN with a 3D reconstruction of the VS (orange) displayed in the same orientation as in the intraoperative view.

inaccurate nerve reconstruction when using 1 seed (Fig 1D) and a lack of tracked streamlines when using 2 seeds.

Patient 5

The course of the FN was reliably reconstructed with the MS-iFOD2 tracking (Fig 1D), whereas the other 2 approaches failed to track the FN. SS-iFOD2, in particular, failed to track streamlines (Fig 1C), and the SS-SD-STREAM approach resulted in a lack of tracked streamlines. The SS-SD-STREAM-L approach using a single seed resulted in an inaccurate nerve reconstruction displaying false-positives (Fig 1D). The addition of a second seed discarded the false-positive-tracked nerve, resulting in a lack of tracked streamlines.

DISCUSSION

Preoperative FN tracking in patients affected by VS could provide essential additional information to surgeons other than the standard structural images.⁵ Although SS-dMRI for the FN course prediction has been shown to approximate, with sufficient precision, the FN anatomic structure,^{17,18} the results of the present study were clear-cut in showing that the joint use of more evolved dMRI acquisition schemes, such as MS sequences, and different tracking algorithms using multi-tissue distribution of fiber orientations outperform SS-dMRI in several respects. Critically, MS-dMRI was successful in containing the pervasive detrimental effects caused by the isotropic contribution from the CSF, which usually hinders the FN tractogram.

The results of the present study showed that MS-dMRI-based FN reconstructions bore a high degree of resemblance to the real FN course found intraoperatively in 4 of the 5 patients examined, even in the presence of anatomically peculiar patterns. The partial failure to track the entire FN course in patient 3 can likely be ascribed to the noncoherent structure of the FN, which was frayed and spread over the VS capsule. MR imaging-based tractography relies on the presence of a defined group of myelinated fibers following the same direction. The stopping criteria of a tractography algorithm are based on thresholds in fractional anisotropy and the angle between successive steps. Both criteria prevented the tractography from yielding an accurate reconstruction of the real FN pattern over the VS capsule. Future studies ought to investigate whether improving the resolution and the signal-to-noise ratio of the dMRI could overcome this limitation. Note that the apparent failure in the FN reconstruction of patient 3, which was only partially correspondent to the intraoperative findings in every portion of the FN course, could nonetheless have been informative to surgeons about the nonstandard positioning of the FN fibers. Furthermore, the patient could have been appropriately informed about the plausible risk of FN damage before VS surgery.

The SS-iFOD2 tracking provided accurate reconstructions in 2 patients (patients 2 and 4), though characterized by PVE, which affects especially small-fiber reconstruction. This effect can be mitigated using an explicit and separated distribution of fiber-orientation estimation for nerves and CSF, which can be obtained only with the MS approach.^{6,14} MS-iFOD2 provides a better description of the FN when CSF and FN coexist in 1 voxel. In the other 3 patients (1, 3, and 5), SS-iFOD2 tracking failed to reconstruct any

nerve or the correct nerve. In patient 1, the SS-iFOD2 tracking provided the reconstruction of the cochlear nerve in place of the FN. This could be explained by the likely inability of the algorithm to distinguish the 2 nerves that run parallel and very close to each other. In our extreme case, instead, although a portion of the FN was present in the reconstruction, it was embedded in several false-positives. By relying just on this reconstruction, the neurosurgeon could not infer any clear information about the real location of the FN. Finally, in patient 5, SS-iFOD2 completely failed to reconstruct any nerve. This result could be explained by the inability of SS protocols, which use low b-values, to solve high-fiber curvature angles, such as those present in the FN of this patient. These angles could be solved by exploiting higher b-values, as in our proposed MS protocol, which indeed successfully reconstructed the FN.

The SS-SD-STREAM tracking failed to reconstruct any nerve in patients 1, 3, 4, and 5, and correctly reconstructed the FN of patient 2 only. In patient 2, the FN showed a modest dislocation and followed a straight path, which could be easily detected by the deterministic algorithm. In patient 1, the failure in FN reconstruction could be ascribed to the short distance of the FN relative to the cochlear nerve and by the inability of the algorithm to reach all the 3 seed points. In patient 3, the complex structural configuration of the FN was the likely source of the failure in FN reconstruction, for the algorithm could not distinguish the multiple possible pathways of the FN. In patients 4 and 5, the lack of tracked streamlines could be a consequence of the inability of the SD-STREAM to resolve the pronounced angular curvature of the FN. The SS-SD-STREAM-L tracking provided accurate reconstructions in 2 patients (patients 1 and 2) but was generally affected by PVE. In these patients, its performance was improved (ie, a high decrease of false-positives and PVE) when using 2 seeds rather than just one. In patients 3, 4, and 5, the SS-SD-STREAM-L tracking provided unsuccessful reconstructions. In patient 3, the approach using a single seed provided a reconstruction comprising many tracts attributable to false-positives and, among these, a partially accurate FN course was identified. However, when using 2 seeds, SS-SD-STREAM-L provided an FN reconstruction completely inconsistent with the intraoperative findings.

The configuration of the FN, frayed in many fibers, was very complex, and the algorithm had too many degrees of freedom. Despite the number of seeds used, the reconstruction would not have been informative to the neurosurgeon. In patients 4 and 5, SS-SD-STREAM-L tracking failed to reconstruct any of the correct nerves. This failure could be explained by the very high angular curvature of the FN. The angle of curvature allowed in the SS-SD-STREAM-L approach was set to 30° as in Zolal et al,¹⁸ and this value may have been too small to allow the algorithm to correctly reconstruct the FN tract from the origin to the ending seed. Relying on these reconstructions, the neurosurgeon could be completely misled about the real location of the FN.

The results obtained using the SS protocol, commonly used in clinical practice, show that the reliability of the FN reconstruction could be quite low, above all when difficult cases are under investigation. Therefore, we invite neurosurgeons to pay maximum attention to the reliability of tractography reconstructions produced by standard approaches.

This study had limitations, owing to the small sample size and a prolonged acquisition time compared with standard SS-dMRI. On the hypothesis of using this protocol as a preoperative planning protocol, rather than a diagnostic tool, the total acquisition time could be a less limiting factor. A range of possible solutions could, on the other hand, be adopted to shorten the acquisition time, such as the use of the simultaneous multisection technique²¹ or a reduction of the acquisition subset used for distortion correction. Future studies should validate the use of these possible strategies in FN tracking in patients with VS.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of this study showed that the use of an MS-dMRI protocol for a probabilistic tracking of the FN course could be a powerful aid for a better presurgical planning of VS resection, compared with the routinely used SS-dMRI protocols. An accurate reconstruction of the entire course of the FN was possible only applying the probabilistic tractography algorithm on the acquired MS-dMRI data and using anatomic information obtained from structural MR images (ie, 3 seeds of passage of the FN, indicated by an expert neuroradiologist). Furthermore, the tractography analyses not only reconstructed a faithful FN course but also provided valuable information about the anatomy of the FN in 2 patients described as limited cases for the complex pattern of the FN fibers. Therefore, this more accurate patient-specific information, provided by the MS-dMRI-based tractography analysis, could possibly decrease the duration of an operation, help the surgeons to preserve the FN, and improve postsurgical patient outcomes.

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