

Resource Summary Report

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NeuroLens

RRID:SCR_007372

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

NeuroLens (RRID:SCR_007372)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.neurolens.org/NeuroLens/>

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Description: An integrated environment for the analysis and visualization of functional neuroimages. It is intended to provide extremely fast and flexible image processing, via an intuitive user interface that encourages experimentation with analysis parameters and detailed inspection of both raw image data and processing results. All processing operations in NeuroLens are built around a Plugin architecture, making it easy to extend its functionality. NeuroLens runs on Apple computers based on the G4, G5, or Intel chipsets and running MacOSX 10.4 (Tiger) or later. It is available free for academic and non-profit research use. * Operating System: MacOS * Programming Language: Objective C * Supported Data Format: AFNI BRIK, ANALYZE, COR, DICOM, MGH/MGZ, MINC, Other Format

Abbreviations: NeuroLens

Resource Type: image analysis software, software resource, image processing software, data visualization software, software application, data processing software

Keywords: image-to-image, linear, temporal convolution - deconvolution, multivariate analysis, neuroimaging, fmri, brain structure, neural structure, brain, temporal convolution, temporal deconvolution, afni brik, analyze, cor, dicom, image display, macos, mgh/mgz, minc, magnetic resonance, objective c, registration, regression, rendering, software, spatial transformation, statistical operation, surface rendering, temporal transformation, three dimensional display, visualization

Availability: MGH CSRL License, - free for academic and non-profit research use.

Resource Name: NeuroLens

Resource ID: SCR_007372

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-00333

Alternate URLs: <http://www.nitrc.org/projects/nldo>

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080241+0000

Record Last Update: 20260820T054529+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for NeuroLens.

No alerts have been found for NeuroLens.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 10 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [ASWG](#) .

Matasyoh NM, et al. (2025) NeuroLens: organ localization using natural language commands for anatomical recognition in surgical training. International journal of computer assisted radiology and surgery, 20(8), 1623.

Skiadopoulos D, et al. (2025) Inter-examiner repeatability of measuring phorias using three different methods: Neurolens measurement device, the von Graefe method, and prism cover test. PloS one, 20(11), e0337126.

Labhishetty V, et al. (2024) Impact of Neurolens Use on the Quality of Life in Individuals With Headaches: A Randomized Double-Masked, Cross-Over Clinical Trial. Translational vision science & technology, 13(1), 27.

Garrett DD, et al. (2017) Age differences in brain signal variability are robust to multiple vascular controls. Scientific reports, 7(1), 10149.

Cloherty SL, et al. (2015) Saccade-induced image motion cannot account for post-saccadic enhancement of visual processing in primate MST. Frontiers in systems neuroscience, 9, 122.

Morelli SA, et al. (2013) The role of automaticity and attention in neural processes underlying empathy for happiness, sadness, and anxiety. Frontiers in human neuroscience, 7, 160.

Shiino A, et al. (2012) Morphometric characterization of Binswanger's disease: comparison with Alzheimer's disease. European journal of radiology, 81(9), 2375.

Tremblay P, et al. (2010) On the selection of words and oral motor responses: evidence of a response-independent fronto-parietal network. *Cortex; a journal devoted to the study of the nervous system and behavior*, 46(1), 15.

Cloherty SL, et al. (2010) Effects of saccades on visual processing in primate MSTd. *Vision research*, 50(24), 2683.

Zangenehpour S, et al. (2009) Whole-brain expression analysis of FMRP in adult monkey and its relationship to cognitive deficits in fragile X syndrome. *Brain research*, 1264, 76.