Resource Summary Report

Generated by FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org on Apr 25, 2025

Brain Intensity AbNormality Classification Algorithm

RRID:SCR_024928
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Brain Intensity AbNormality Classification Algorithm (RRID:SCR_024928)

Resource Information

URL: https://fsl.fmrib.ox.ac.uk/fsl/fslwiki/BIANCA

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Description: Software tool for automated segmentation of white matter hyperintensities. Classifies image's voxels based on their intensity and spatial features, and the output image represents the probability per voxel of being WMH. Flexible in terms of MRI modalities to use and offers different options for weighting spatial information, local spatial intensity averaging, and different options for choice of number and location of training points.

Abbreviations: BIANCA

Synonyms: BIANKA:Brain Intensity AbNormality Classification Algorithm

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

Defining Citation: PMID:27402600

Keywords: images voxels classification, automated segmentation of white matter hyperintensities, white matter hyperintensities,

Funding: Wellcome Trust ;
Wolfson Foundation ;
UK Stroke Association ;
NIHR Oxford Biomedical Research Centre

Availability: Free, Freely available

Resource Name: Brain Intensity AbNormality Classification Algorithm

Resource ID: SCR_024928

Record Creation Time: 20240129T210604+0000

Record Last Update: 20250425T060633+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Brain Intensity AbNormality Classification Algorithm.

No alerts have been found for Brain Intensity AbNormality Classification Algorithm.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 2 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org.

Allison EY, et al. (2024) Association of Arterial Stiffness Index and Brain Structure in the UK Biobank: A 10-Year Retrospective Analysis. Aging and disease, 15(4), 1872.

Lazzarotto A, et al. (2024) Time is myelin: early cortical myelin repair prevents atrophy and clinical progression in multiple sclerosis. Brain : a journal of neurology, 147(4), 1331.