Quantitative comparison of 21 protocols for labeling hippocampal subfields and parahippocampal subregions in in vivo MRI: Towards a harmonized segmentation protocol

Paul A. Yushkevich a,⁎, Robert S.C. Amaral b, Jean C. Augustinack c, Andrew R. Bender d, Jeffrey D. Bernstein e,f, Marina Boccardi g, Martina Bocchetta g,h, Alison C. Burggren i, Valerie A. Carr j, M. Mallar Chakravarty b,k, Gaël Chételat l, Ana M. Daugherty d,m, Lila Davachi n,o, Song-Lin Ding p, Arne Ekstrom q,r, Mirjam I. Geerling s, Abdul Hassan q, Yushan Huang t, J. Eugenio Iglesias t,u, Renaud La Joie t, Geoffrey A. Kerchner e,f, Karen F. LaRocque j, Laura A. Libby q, Nikolai Malychkin l,v, Susanne G. Mueller w,x, Rosanna K. Olsen y, Daniela J. Palombo z, Mansi B. Parekh aa, John B. Pluta ab, Alison R. Preston ac,ad,ae, Jens C. Prueßner af,ag, Charan Ranganath ar, Naftali Raz dm, Margaret L. Schlichting ac,ad, Dorothee Schoemaker af,ag, Sachi Singh ah, Craig E.L. Stark ai, Nanthia Suthana aj, Alexa Tompary ak, Marta M. Turowski ah, John B. Pluta ab, Anthony D. Wagner aj, Lei Wang ah, Julie L. Winterburn b, Laura E.M. Wisse ², Michael A. Yassa ai, Michael M. Zeineh aa, for the Hippocampal Subfields Group (HSG)

a Penn Image Computing and Science Laboratory, Department of Radiology, University of Pennsylvania, USA

b Cerebral Imaging Centre, Douglas Mental Health University Institute, McGill University, Canada

c A.A. Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging, Department of Radiology, Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts General Hospital, USA

d Institute of Gerontology, Wayne State University, USA

e Department of Neurology and Neurological Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine, USA

f Stanford Center for Memory Disorders, USA

g LENITEM (Laboratory of Epidemiology, Neuroimaging and Telemedicine), IRCCS Centro S. Giovanni di Dio Fatebenefratelli, Italy

h Department of Molecular and Translational Medicine, University of Brescia, Brescia, Italy

i Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles, USA

j Department of Psychology, Stanford University, USA

k Department of Psychiatry, University of California, Davis, USA

l Basque Center on Cognition, Brain and Language (BCBL), Donostia-San Sebastian, Spain

m Psychology Department, Wayne State University, USA

n Psychology Department, New York University, USA

o Center for Neural Science, New York University, USA

p Allen Institute for Brain Science, USA

q Center for Neuroscience, University of California, Davis, USA

r Julius Center for Health Sciences and Primary Care, University Medical Center Utrecht, Netherlands

s Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

t Basque Center on Cognition, Brain and Language (BCBL), Donostia-San Sebastian, Spain

u Department of Radiology, University of California, San Francisco, USA

v Department of Radiology, University of California, Irvine, USA

w Center for Imaging of Neurodegenerative Diseases, San Francisco VA Medical Center, USA

x Rotman Research Institute, Baycrest, Canada

y Department of Radiology, Stanford University, USA

z Department of Biostatistics, University of Pennsylvania, USA

aa Department of Psychology, The University of Texas at Austin, USA

ab Center for Learning and Memory, The University of Texas at Austin, USA

ac Department of Neuroscience, The University of Texas at Austin, USA

ad McGill Centre for Studies in Aging, Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, Canada

ae Department of Psychology, McGill University, Canada

af Department of Psychiatry, Behavioral Sciences, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, USA

ag Department of Neuropsychology, University of California, Irvine, USA

ah Department of Neurosurgery, University of California, Los Angeles, USA

ai Department of Psychology, University of California, Davis, USA

aj Department of Radiology, Stanford University, USA

ak Department of Biostatistics, University of Pennsylvania, USA

al Department of Psychology, The University of Texas at Austin, USA

am Department of Radiology, The University of Texas at Austin, USA

an Department of Neuroscience, The University of Texas at Austin, USA

ao Department of Psychology, McGill University, Canada

ap Department of Psychology, McGill University, Canada

aq Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, USA

ar Department of Neurobiology and Behavior, University of California, Irvine, USA

as Department of Neurosurgery, University of California, Los Angeles, USA

at Corresponding author at: 3600 Market St., Ste. 370, Philadelphia, PA 19106, USA.

E-mail address: pauly2@upenn.edu (P.A. Yushkevich).

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2015.01.004

1053-8119/© 2015 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.
Introduction

The medial temporal lobe (MTL) is a complex brain region of enormous interest in research on memory, aging, psychiatric disorders, and neurodegenerative diseases. Within the MTL, the subfields of the hippocampus (cornu Ammonis fields CA1—CA4, dentate gyrus, subiculum) and the adjacent cortical subregions of the parahippocampal gyrus (entorhinal cortex, perirhinal cortex, and parahippocampal cortex) are understood to subserve different functions in the memory system (Squire et al., 2004; Moscovitch et al., 2006; Bakker et al., 2008; Wolk et al., 2011). Different psychiatric and neurological disorders are known to affect hippocampal subfields and MTL cortical subregions differently, selectively, and in a complex progression (Braak & Braak, 1995; Arnold et al., 1995; Simić et al., 1997; de Lanerolle et al., 2003; West et al., 2004; Lucassen et al., 2006; Small et al., 2011). The non-uniformity of MTL involvement in normal brain function and in disease makes the interpretation of functional and structural properties of hippocampal subfields and parahippocampal subregions highly desirable. Recent advances in MRI technology have made it possible to visualize the hippocampal region with increasing detail, leading a growing number of researchers to attempt to label and quantify small substructures using in vivo MRI (Insausti et al., 1998; Small et al., 2000; Zeineh et al., 2001, 2003, 2012; Wang et al., 2003, 2006, 2010; Apostolova et al., 2006; Kirwan et al., 2007; Mueller et al., 2007; Mueller & Weiner, 2009; Van Leemput et al., 2009; Ekstrom et al., 2009; Fischl et al., 2009; Olsen et al. 2009, 2013; Hanseuwe et al., 2011; Henry et al., 2011; Bormici et al., 2012; Wisse et al., 2012; Pluta et al., 2012; Teicher et al., 2012; Libby et al., 2012; Bender et al., 2013; Winterburn et al., 2013; Kirov et al., 2013; Augustinack et al., 2013; Palombo et al., 2013; Pereira et al., 2013; Duncan et al., 2014; Yushkevich et al., 2015).

However, the anatomy of the human MTL is complex and variable, and the boundaries between different subfields have been described in the neuroanatomy literature using cytoarchitectonic features that require histological staining and microscopic resolution to visualize (Lorente de Nó, 1934; Rosen & Van Hoesen, 1987; Gloor, 1997; Insausti & Amaral, 2004; Duvernoy, 2005; Amaral & Lavenex, 2007; van Strien et al., 2012). Even at that resolution, neuroanatomical references do not always agree on the definition and boundaries of subfields. Any protocol that attempts to label these substructures in MRI, regardless of resolution, has to employ some combination of image intensity cues, known anatomical landmarks, and geometrical rules to define boundaries between substructures. A substantial number of manual segmentation protocols have been published in the last few years, and up to now, no common set of rules has been adopted by the research community. Indeed, different groups partition the MTL into different subsets of substructures, with different rules used to define each substructure, and different extents of the region within which the substructures are labeled. For example, one protocol may combine all CA subfields into a single label, draw the boundary between CA1 and subiculum at the medial-most extent of the dentate gyrus, and exclude the hippocampal head and tail from the segmentation. Another protocol may group CA3 and the dentate gyrus into one label and draw the CA1/subiculum boundary in a more lateral location, while also labeling the full extent of the hippocampus. Such variability among protocols makes comparisons between the results reported by different research groups difficult.

In this paper, we take the first step towards quantitatively and qualitatively characterizing the differences between the hippocampal subfield and parahippocampal subregion segmentation protocols used in the in vivo imaging community. We do so by having 21 research groups apply their manual segmentation protocols to label the left MTL of the same subject, which makes it possible for the segmentations to be compared on a voxel by voxel basis. Since different groups have used different MRI field strengths and different MRI contrast mechanisms to develop their protocols, the single subject in this study was scanned using three different MRI protocols (T1-weighted 3 T MRI, T2-weighted 3 T MRI, and T2-weighted 7 T MRI), and participating research groups chose the images that best fitted the MRI modality targeted by...
their respective protocols. We report on the differences in label sets used by the different protocols, provide voxel-wise maps of inter-protocol agreement, and identify substructure boundaries where there is most disagreement between protocols.

This work follows in the footsteps of an analogous investigation of whole hippocampus segmentation protocols carried out by the EADC-ADNI work group (Boccardi et al., 2011), with several important distinctions. In the EADC-ADNI effort, the hippocampus was labeled as a single structure; the segmentations were performed centrally by a single rater and subsequently checked and certified by the protocols’ authors; and the comparisons were carried out at a qualitative level. In contrast, the present study addresses a more complex neuroanatomical problem with a large number of substructures, and performs quantitative comparisons on manual segmentations provided by the protocol developers themselves in different MRI modalities. Moreover, whereas the EADC-ADNI effort performed their comparison using 12 representative protocols from a much larger number of available whole-hippocampus MRI segmentation protocols, our study is able to include most of the published protocols for hippocampal/parahippocampal subfield segmentation in MRI. This broad inclusion is made possible by the smaller size of the subfield neuroimaging research community, but also by our decision not to restrict the comparison to a single MRI field strength or modality.

The EADC-ADNI work group successfully used the protocol comparison in (Boccardi et al., 2011) as the first step towards reconciling differences among those protocols, which in turn led to the development of a highly reliable harmonized whole hippocampus segmentation protocol (Boccardi et al., 2013, 2014; Bocchetta et al., 2014). Inspired by the success of the EADC-ADNI effort, we similarly envision the quantitative characterization of the differences and commonalities across the 21 protocols in this study becoming the first step towards developing a unified, harmonized subfield segmentation protocol.

Materials and methods

Magnetic resonance imaging

MRI scans from one 36 year old male right-handed subject with no history of neurologic or psychiatric disease were analyzed in this study. Scans were acquired as part of an MRI technology development protocol at the University of Pennsylvania. Informed consent was obtained in accordance with the University of Pennsylvania Institutional Review Board (IRB).

The subject was first scanned on the Siemens Trio 3 Tesla MRI scanner using a 32 channel head receiver array. The protocol included a T1-weighted MPRAGE scan with TR/TE/TI = 1900/2.89/900 ms, 9° flip angle, 1.0 × 1.0 × 1.0 mm³ isotropic resolution, and acquisition time 4:26 min. It also included a T2-weighted turbo spin echo (TSE) scan with TR/TE = 7200/76 ms, echo train length 15, 15.2 ms echo spacing, 150° flip angle, 75% phase oversampling, 0.4 mm 0.4 mm in-plane resolution, 30 interleaved slices with 2.0 mm thickness (no gap), and acquisition time 6:29 min. The T2-weighted scan was acquired with oblique coronal orientation, with slicing direction approximately aligned with the main axes of the left and right hippocampi. The same subject was scanned four months later on a Siemens 7 Tesla whole-body MRI scanner with a 32-channel head coil. A T2-weighted scan was acquired using a Siemens 3D TSE “work in progress” sequence (Grinstein et al., 2010). The parameters of this sequence are TR/TE = 3000/388 ms, 6.16 ms echo spacing, variable flip angle, no phase oversampling, 0.4 mm × 0.4 mm in-plane resolution, 224 slices with 1.0 mm thickness and no gap, NEX = 4, total acquisition time 29:36 min. Like the 3 Tesla T2-weighted scan, the orientation of the 7T scan followed the hippocampal main axis. The three MRI scans are visualized in Fig. 1. In what follows, we refer to these scans as 3T−T1, 3T−T2, and 7T−T2, respectively.

Fig. 1. Coronal/oblique coronal (left) and sagittal (right) slices through the left hippocampus in the three different MRI scans used in this study. The blue crosshair points to the same anatomical location in all three images. Note that the T2-weighted 3T and 7T scans are acquired in an oblique coronal plane roughly orthogonal to the hippocampal main axis, whereas the T1-weighted scan is acquired roughly orthogonal to the AC-PC line. Thus, away from the blue crosshair, the anatomy seen in the coronal T1-weighted scan is not the same as in the T2-weighted scans.

Images were anonymized and the 3 Tesla T1-weighted scan was skull-stripped using BET2 software (Smith, 2002) to remove identifiable features. Images were distributed to the 21 participating research groups in the NIFTI format.

Participating research protocols

Twenty-one protocols were compared in this study. For each protocol, the Supplementary data includes a page-long summary with figures and citations. Table 1 provides a short listing of the research groups, with the names of the primary authors of each protocol, the MRI modality to which their protocol was applied, the extent to which the MTL was segmented, and the type of clinical or research population to which the protocol was targeted. The abbreviations in Table 1, primarily based on the authors’ initials, are used throughout this paper.1

1 We use abbreviation “HarP” to refer to the Harmonized Protocol for Manual Hippocampal Segmentation developed for the global hippocampal segmentation by the EADC (European Alzheimer’s Disease Consortium)-ADNI (Alzheimer’s Disease Neuroimaging Initiative) working group.
Table 1

A listing of 21 protocols compared in this study. Subfield protocols are abbreviated by the initials of the authors/contributors, with the exception of HarP, which denotes the Harmonized Protocol for Manual Hippocampal Segmentation developed for the global hippocampal segmentation by the EADC-ADNI working group. For each protocol, the table shows the MRI scan to which it was applied, specifies whether the protocol labels the entire anterior–posterior extent of the hippocampus (AP extent) or just the hippocampal body, and lists the cortical regions that are included. The last column describes the clinical populations in which the protocol has been applied.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Field strength</th>
<th>Weighting</th>
<th>AP extent</th>
<th>Cortical areas</th>
<th>Populations targeted/studied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AV</td>
<td>Augustinack, Iglesias, Van Leemput</td>
<td>7T</td>
<td>T2</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>EC/PRC/PHC</td>
<td>YA, OA, AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLW</td>
<td>Carr, Lafroque, Wagner</td>
<td>3T</td>
<td>T2</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>EC/PRC/PHC</td>
<td>YA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBR</td>
<td>Daugherty, Bender, Raz</td>
<td>3T</td>
<td>T2</td>
<td>Body</td>
<td>EC</td>
<td>YA, OA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EH</td>
<td>Ekstrom, Hassan</td>
<td>3T</td>
<td>T2</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>EC/PRC/PHC</td>
<td>YA, TBI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HarP</td>
<td>EADC-ADNI Working Group</td>
<td>3T</td>
<td>T1</td>
<td>Full**</td>
<td>OA, AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JC</td>
<td>La Joie, Chetelat</td>
<td>3T</td>
<td>T2</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>OA, AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KB</td>
<td>Kerchner, Bernstein</td>
<td>7T</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Body</td>
<td>EC</td>
<td>OA, AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LR</td>
<td>Libby, Ranganath</td>
<td>3T</td>
<td>T2</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>EC/PRC/PHC</td>
<td>YA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Mueller</td>
<td>3T</td>
<td>T2</td>
<td>Body</td>
<td>EC</td>
<td>OA, AD, FTD, PTSD, E, VD, MDD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MH</td>
<td>Malykhin, Huang</td>
<td>7T</td>
<td>T2</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>OA, AD, PD, MDD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAP</td>
<td>Olsen, Amaral, Palombo</td>
<td>3T</td>
<td>T2</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>EC/PRC/PHC</td>
<td>YA, DA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS</td>
<td>Pruessner, Schoemaker</td>
<td>7T</td>
<td>T2</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>OA, DA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDY</td>
<td>Pluta, Ding, Yushkevich</td>
<td>3T</td>
<td>T1</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>EC/PRC</td>
<td>OA, AD, FTD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PZ</td>
<td>Parekh, Zeineh</td>
<td>7T</td>
<td>T2</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>EC/PRC/PHC</td>
<td>YA**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB</td>
<td>Suthana, Burggren</td>
<td>3T</td>
<td>T2</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>EC/PRC/PHC</td>
<td>OA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP</td>
<td>Schlichting, Preston</td>
<td>3T</td>
<td>T2</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>EC/PRC/PHC</td>
<td>YA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SY</td>
<td>Stark, Yassa</td>
<td>3T</td>
<td>T1</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>EC/PRC/PHC</td>
<td>YA, OA, AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TD</td>
<td>Tompary, Davachi</td>
<td>3T</td>
<td>T2</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>EC/PRC/PHC</td>
<td>YA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WC</td>
<td>Winterburn, Chakravarty</td>
<td>3T</td>
<td>T2</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>YAAA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG</td>
<td>Wisse, Geerlings</td>
<td>7T</td>
<td>T2</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>EC</td>
<td>OA, AD, MDD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WTS</td>
<td>Wang, Turowski, Singh</td>
<td>3T</td>
<td>T1</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>OA, AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*: Whole hippocampus protocol

YA: Healthy young adults

OA: Healthy older adults

**: The Zeineh et al. protocol was developed in young adults but has been applied in a range of populations

AD: Alzheimer’s disease (includes MCI)

MDD: Major depressive disorder

PTSD: Post-traumatic stress disorder

DA: Developmental amnesia

TBI: Traumatic brain injury

**: The WC protocol was developed in young adults but applied to OA, AD using automatic method MAGeT-Brain

PD: Parkinson’s disease

FTD: Frontotemporal dementia

E: Epilepsy

VD: Vascular dementia

Table 2 summarizes the genesis of the different subfield segmentation protocols, in terms of the anatomical atlases and studies that they cite. The most commonly cited source, by far, is the Duvernoy’s Atlas of the hippocampus (Duvernoy, 1998, 2005), with many protocols also citing the chapter on the hippocampal formation by Insauti & Amaral (2012, 2004); Amaral & Insauti (1990) in Human Nervous System by Paxinos and Mai, and some citing the Mai et al. (2008) atlas. Protocols that include cortical MTL areas frequently cite Insauti et al. (1998), as well as Pruessner et al. (2002). Some of the less frequently cited anatomical studies include (Roseve & Van Hoesen, 1987; Watson et al., 1992; Harding et al., 1998; Conchonara et al., 2001). Some of the protocols in this comparison derive from the authors’ earlier work that has influenced several other participants: several studies cite as their sources earlier papers by Mueller et al. (2007), Mueller & Weiner (2009), Zeineh et al. (2000, 2001, 2003), Pruessner et al. (2000, 2002), Olsen et al. (2009, 2013), Malykhin et al. (2007, 2010), and Winterburn et al. (2013).

The participating groups cover different spheres of interest. Roughly half of the participating groups are primarily interested in the involvement of MTL substructures in memory, and develop their protocols for use in functional MRI studies in healthy adults. The groups in this category tend to work with 3 Tesla scans, and their protocols are typically composed of fewer substructures, since the size of the smallest structure that can be studied is constrained by the limits of functional MRI resolution. Several of the protocols in this category have common origins in the chapter on the hippocampus by Insauti & Amaral (1990). Other groups in this study are focused on the morphometric analysis of MTL substructures with the objectives to more accurately characterize the effects of aging and disease on the MTL, and to derive more effective biomarkers for detecting early-stage disease and disease progression, particularly in the case of Alzheimer’s disease. These groups perform segmentation in both 3T and 7T MRI, and their protocols are more likely to include smaller structures.

Notably, one of the participating research groups (HarP protocol) is not involved in subfield/substructure segmentation. This group (Frisoni & Jack, 2011; Boccardi et al., 2011, 2013, 2014) represents the EADC-ADNI effort to harmonize the MRI segmentation protocol for the whole hippocampus. In our study, this group applied the HarP protocol to the 3T–T1 scan, allowing the subfield segmentations produced by the other groups to be examined in the context of an existing harmonized whole hippocampus segmentation protocol. The differences and similarities between the harmonization approach taken by the EADC-ADNI working group and the planned subfield harmonization effort are discussed in Towards a harmonized subfield segmentation protocol.

Segmentation

Each participating group applied its segmentation protocol to the left MTL in the study subject. In order to allow each group to utilize the protocol most similar to their prior or current work, the groups were free to choose the MRI modality (3T–T1, 3T–T2 or 7T–T2) in which to perform the segmentation. In most cases, groups chose the modality most similar to that which has been used in their recent work. Groups were also free to choose the software in which to perform segmentation (provided that their final segmentation was submitted in the form of a multi-label 3D image volume) and the set of anatomical labels to include in the segmentation.
Before segmentation began, a common set of 39 anatomical labels (Table 3) was compiled by conducting a survey. This label set is the union of the sets of labels used by the 21 different protocols, and thus includes many overlapping labels. For example, when labeling the CA, some protocols assign a single label CA123 (short for CA1 + CA2 + CA3), others separately label CA1 and CA23, while yet others label CA1, CA2 and CA3 separately. The common label set contains all the labels used by all the groups, including CA1, CA2, CA3, CA23, CA123, and other combinations. Not all of the labels collected in the initial survey were used in the segmentations submitted by the 21 groups. Labels that were not used appear in gray in Table 3. Furthermore, one label (HATA) was used that was not in the initial label set.

Table 4 shows which labels were utilized by which protocols in the submitted segmentations.

Since the focus of this paper is on comparing a large number of protocols between groups, rather than establishing reliability of individual protocols, each group was asked to perform segmentation just once. However, for many protocols inter-rater and intra-rater reliability has been previously reported in the literature (see Table 2 for the primary citation for each published protocol).

Analysis

In order to compare segmentations performed in different MRI scans, the 3T—T1 and 3T—T2 scans were linearly registered to the 7T—T2 scan. Registration was performed in multiple stages in order to obtain the best possible alignment.

1 The 3T—T1 scan was registered to the 7T—T2 scan using the registration tool FSL/FLIRT (Jenkinson et al., 2002). Registration was first...
performed over the whole brain, and then repeated for a region of interest around the left hippocampus. FLIRT was run with the mutual information metric and 9° of freedom. Visual inspection indicated good registration between the 3T–T1 and 7T–T2 scans.

2 The 3T–T2 scan was registered to the 3T–T1 scan using FLIRT using whole image extent. The scans were initially aligned well because there was little subject motion between the two scans. Then, the transform from Step 1 was composed with the transform between the 3T–T1 and 3T–T2 scans to transform the 3T–T2 image into the space of the 7T–T2 image.

3 Visual inspection revealed some mismatch between features in the MTL region in the 7T–T2 and 3T–T2 scans after alignment. Some of the apparent misalignment is likely explained by the partial volume effects occurring in the anisotropic 3T–T2 scan, but some of the mismatch is due to registration error. To correct for this mismatch, a set of eight landmarks was extracted in each image, and an affine transformation that minimizes the sum of squared distances between landmark pairs was computed. This transformation was composed of the transform from Step 2 to yield the final transformation from the 3T–T2 image to the 7T–T2 image.

A common space for the analysis was defined by supersampling the 7T–T2 image linearly by the factor of two in each dimension (i.e., to $0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.5 \text{mm}^3$; (3) the smoothed binary images were resampled into the common anatomical space using linear interpolation; (4) each voxel in the common anatomical space was assigned the label corresponding to the resampled smoothed binary image with highest intensity value.

**Voxel-wise quantitative maps**

Once all segmentations were transformed into a common space, we generated four types of voxel-wise maps that capture segmentation similarity. To describe these maps, we will use the notation $L_i^x$ to describe the segmentation label assigned to voxel $x$ by segmentation protocol $i$, after transformation to the common space. Let $B$ denote the set of all foreground labels (labels 1–40) and let $F$ denote the set of back-ground labels (label 0).

**Inclusion frequency (IF) map.** The value of the inclusion frequency map at voxel $x$ is given as the fraction of segmentation protocols that assign a foreground label to $x$:

$$\text{IF}(x) = \frac{\left| \{i\in\{1,...,n\}: L_i^x \in F \} \right|}{n}.$$  

**Edge frequency (EF) map.** The value of the edge frequency map at voxel $x$ is the fraction of segmentations in which $x$ lies at a boundary between two different labels. Specifically, if $\mathcal{N}(x)$ denotes the set of voxels that share a face with $x$, then $\text{EF}$ is defined as

$$\text{EF}(x) = \frac{\left| \{i\in\{1,...,n\} : \exists y \in \mathcal{N}(x) \text{ s.t. } L_i^x \neq L_i^y \} \right|}{n}.$$
Possible agreement (PA) map. The purpose of this map is to measure how often pairs of segmentation protocols “agree” at each voxel. However, since different segmentation protocols in this study utilize different sets of labels, how to define agreement is not obvious. In particular, \( L_i \neq L_j \) does not necessarily imply that protocols \( i \) and \( j \) disagree at voxel \( x \) (e.g., if \( L_i \) is CA1 and \( L_j \) is CA12). Instead, we introduce the concept of possible agreement between protocols. Protocols \( i \) and \( j \) are said to possibly agree at voxel \( x \) if the anatomical labels \( L_i \) and \( L_j \) are not mutually exclusive, i.e., may possibly refer to the same anatomical region. If \( L_i \) is CA1 and \( L_j \) is CA12, then \( i \) and \( j \) are in possible agreement. But if, instead, \( L_i \) is CA1 and \( L_j \) is CA23, then \( i \) and \( j \) are not in possible agreement. We use the symbol \( \approx \) to denote possible agreement between labels.

Let \( P_n \) be the set of all segmentation pairs \((i, j)\) such that \( i \neq j \). Then the possible agreement map is then defined as

\[
PA(x) = \frac{\# \{(i, j) \in P_n : L_i \approx L_j, L_i \in \mathcal{F}, L_j \in \mathcal{F}\}}{\# \{(i, j) \in P_n : L_i \in \mathcal{F}, L_j \in \mathcal{F}\}}.
\]

(1)

Large values of PA indicate that among all protocols that assigned a non-background label to a voxel, most are not necessarily in disagreement with each other.²

Boundary dispersion (BD) maps. This last type of map reveals the variability in the location of specific anatomical boundaries between protocols. We consider several boundaries that are traced in a large number of segmentation protocols (e.g., the CA1/SUB boundary or the ERC/PRC boundary). Let \( k \) denote a particular boundary and let \( B_k \) be the set of all pairs of non-background labels \((L_i, L_j)\) such that \( L_i \) and \( L_j \) appear on the two sides of the boundary \( k \). For example if \( k \) refers to the CA1/SUB boundary, then \( B_k \) includes pairs (CA1, SUB), (CA12, SUB), (CA, SUB) and so on. The \( k \)-th boundary dispersion map is then defined as

\[
BD_k(x) = \left\{ \frac{|\{(i, j) \in P_n : L_i \approx L_j, L_i \in \mathcal{F}, L_j \in \mathcal{F}\}|}{\# \{(i, j) \in P_n : L_i \in \mathcal{F}, L_j \in \mathcal{F}\}} \right\}_{i \in [1 \ldots n]} \text{ s.t. } \left( L_i, L_j \right) \in B_k.
\]

One limitation of the BD maps is that the boundaries in which a non-background label is adjacent to the background label are not considered. Thus, if a protocol only traces SUB but does not trace EC, then the protocol will not contribute to the BD map for the SUB/EC boundary, even if the medial boundary of the SUB corresponds to the SUB/EC boundary.

Summary quantitative measurements

In addition to the voxel-wise maps, we generate summary quantitative measures of segmentation agreement. These measures help determine the sets of labels and regions of the hippocampal formation where there is greatest disagreement between protocols.

Label-wise possible agreement

Related to the possible agreement (PA) map above, this measure describes the overall degree of agreement between protocols for a specific anatomical label. Given that a voxel \( x \) has been assigned the label \( l \) by one rater, another rater may (a) assign a compatible foreground label to that voxel (i.e., a foreground label that is in possible agreement with \( l \)); (b) assign an incompatible foreground label to that voxel; or (c) assign a background label to that voxel. For each label \( l \), we estimate the probability of these three outcomes, denoted \( P_{comp}(l) \), \( P_{incomp}(l) \), and \( P_{bg}(l) \), respectively. We estimate \( P_{comp}(l) \) as follows:

\[
P_{comp}(l) = \frac{\sum_{x \in \mathcal{P}} \left\{ |\{(i, j) \in P_n : L_i \approx L_j, L_i, J_j \in \mathcal{F}\}| \right\}}{\sum_{x \in \mathcal{P}} \left\{ |\{(i, j) \in P_n : L_i = l, L_j \in \mathcal{F}\}| \right\}}
\]

(2)

and the other two probabilities are estimated similarly.

Region-wise possible agreement (RWPA)

In addition to reporting possible agreement on a per-label basis, we measure overall possible agreement in the head, body and tail of the hippocampus. Slices in the 7T–T2 image are designated as head, body and tail. The boundary between head and body is placed at the most posterior slice in which the uncus is visible. The boundary between the body and tail is placed at the most anterior slice where the wing of the ambient cistern is visible. The extents of the hippocampus proper define the most anterior slice of the head region and the most posterior slice of the tail region. Let \( \mathcal{R} \) designate a region (head, body, or tail). Then the region-wise possible agreement is measured as

\[
RWPA(\mathcal{R}) = \frac{\sum_{x \in \mathcal{R}} \left\{ \left( i, j \right) \in P_n : L_i \approx L_j, L_i, J_j \in \mathcal{F} \right\}}{\sum_{x \in \mathcal{R}} \left\{ \left( i, j \right) \in P_n : L_i = l, L_j \in \mathcal{F} \right\}}.
\]

(3)

Since the head/tail/body partition pertains to the hippocampal formation, MTL cortical labels (ERC, PHC, PRC) are excluded from the foreground label set when computing RWPA.

Average boundary dispersion (ABD)

This measurement reduces the boundary dispersion (BD) maps to a single measure for each kind of subfield boundary (e.g., CA1/CA2, CA1/SUB). For each kind of boundary, the measurement captures the average surface-to-surface distance between all pairs of segmentations of that boundary. To account for differences in the anterior–posterior extent of the segmentations, distance is computed within the slab of slices in which both segmentations that are compared trace the given boundary. For instance, if the CA1/CA2 boundary is drawn in slices 40–70 in protocol \( A \) and in slices 45–90 in protocol \( B \), then the distance is computed in the slab spanning slices 45–70. The ABD measure is computed by obtaining the Danielsson distance transform (Danielsson, 1980) from the given boundary in segmentation \( A \) in this slab, and integrating over the given boundary in segmentation \( B \), then averaging across all pairs of segmentations \((A, B)\).

Results

Qualitative Comparison

Figs. 2–3 show the 21 segmentations resampled into the common image space at oblique coronal slices through the hippocampal head and body. Each group’s segmentation is superimposed on the MRI modality used by that group. Additionally, Fig. 4 shows the 3D renderings of the 21 segmentations in the common space. The figures make it possible to compare segmentation protocols side by side visually. They reveal significant variability in the protocols currently used in the field.

The variability in the protocols is also evident from Fig. 5, which plots the total volume of each segmentation (all labels combined) against the anterior–posterior extent of the segmentation and the number of segmentation labels. There is a ‘central’ cluster of segmentations with 6–8 labels and 90 to 110 mm of extent and limited range of volumes

² Note that the situation when one protocol assigns a foreground label to a voxel and another label as background does not contribute to the value of PA at that voxel. This is to allow meaningful comparisons between protocols that label different extents of the anatomy (protocols that only label the hippocampal body vs. protocols that label the whole length of the hippocampus or protocols that only label the hippocampus vs. protocols that also label parahippocampal structures).

² The Supplementary data includes similar visualization for the whole length of the hippocampal formation.

* A more detailed plot of the volumes of the substructures produced by each protocol is included in the Supplementary data.
that accounts for almost half of the protocols, while other protocols form a triangle in the scatter plot, with M and DBR having the smallest extent and volume, AIV protocol having the most labels, and the HarP protocol having the fewest labels, followed by JC, SY, and MH protocols.

Voxel inclusion and edge frequency

The inclusion frequency (IF), edge frequency (EF), possible agreement (PA) and specific boundary dispersion ($BD_k$) maps are plotted in Figs. 6–7. These maps are also provided in NIFTI format as part of the supplementary data.

The edge frequency map has a very well-defined structure that suggests that there are many anatomical boundaries on which most protocols agree. For instance, the outer boundary of the hippocampus proper is very sharp in the edge frequency map, suggesting that most protocols are in agreement on that boundary (and also suggesting that the registration between the modalities was accurate: had there been a significant registration error, we would expect the edge map to have appearance of ghosting due to 3T–T2 and 7T–T2 boundaries lining up differently). Similarly inside the hippocampus proper, the edge frequency map shows a bright curve following the inferior and lateral boundaries of the dentate gyrus — suggesting that almost all protocols are in strong agreement about that boundary. The boundaries between the extrahippocampal cortical gray matter and adjacent white matter and cerebrospinal fluid also appear very consistent on the edge frequency map.

Maps and measures of possible agreement

The possible agreement (PA) map plots areas of disagreement between protocols. However, as defined in Eq. (1), the PA map reflects relative disagreement (e.g., 50% of all pairs of protocols that labeled the voxel disagreed) and does not differentiate between voxels where, say, 20 out of 40 pairs of protocols disagreed, and voxels where 2 out of 4 pairs disagreed. In addition to plotting the possible agreement map in its raw form, Figs. 6–7 use a more informative visualization that combines the possible agreement and inclusion frequency maps using color. In this combined PA/IF plot, the value of possible agreement at a voxel is represented using the hue scale (blue to green to red) and the value of inclusion frequency is represented by the brightness scale. Thus, voxels that many pairs of raters label and agree on appear as bright blue; voxels that many pairs of raters label and disagree on appear as bright red; voxels labeled by just a few raters appear dark blue or dark red, depending on whether those pairs of raters tend to agree or disagree.

The pattern of the combined PA/IF map is highly non-uniform. The bright blue regions (agreement by many pairs of raters) are concentrated in the central core of the hippocampal formation (dentate gyrus) and the lateral-inferior aspect of the hippocampus proper CA1. The bright yellow and red regions include the regions of transition between the dentate gyrus and CA, particularly in the anterior hippocampus, the medial-inferior aspect of the hippocampus (CA1/subiculum transition) and to a lesser extent, the lateral-superior aspect of the hippocampus (CA1/CA2 and CA2/CA3 transitions). The extrahippocampal cortical...
structures appear darker in the inclusion frequency/possible agreement map because these structures are included by fewer protocols. An area of greatest disagreement is at the transition between the entorhinal and perirhinal cortices and the parahippocampal cortex, as well as both ends of the entorhinal cortex.

The related summary measures of possible agreement provide complementary information. Fig. 8 plots the empirical estimates of the probabilities $P_{\text{compat}}(l)$ and $P_{\text{incomp}}(l)$ for different anatomical labels. Large values of $P_{\text{compat}}(l)$ relative to $P_{\text{incomp}}(l)$ indicate greater agreement across protocols for a particular label. Not surprisingly, labels that combine several anatomical structures (e.g., CA23 + DG:H) have greater agreement than single-structure labels. Subiculum is one of the structures with the lowest agreement. Both $P_{\text{compat}}(l)$ and $P_{\text{incomp}}(l)$ are low for the parahippocampal gyrus labels because these structures are assigned the background label by many protocols.

The analysis of region-wise possible agreement (RWPA) yielded RWPA = 0.740 for the hippocampal head, 0.806 for the hippocampal body and 0.840 for the hippocampal tail. This indicates that the head is the area of greatest disagreement among protocols, and will likely require the greatest effort for protocol harmonization.

Boundary dispersion

The boundary dispersion maps ($BD_k$) in Figs. 6–7 visualize the dispersion in the placement of eight specific boundaries. For certain boundaries, specifically CA/DG and SUB/EC, the dispersion is not very large, indicating that the majority of the protocols are in general agreement. For other boundaries, most notably the CA1/SUB boundary, the dispersion is more striking. Indeed, the placement of the CA1/SUB boundary spans the entire width of the hippocampal formation along the lateral-medial dimension. Overall, the dispersion for all boundaries is greater in the anterior hippocampus than in the body and tail, which is not surprising given the more complex folding anatomy of the anterior region. The uncus region is a place of particularly large dispersion.

Fig. 9 summarizes these maps by giving the average boundary dispersion ($ABD_k$) for each of the boundaries. Indeed, average boundary dispersion is greatest for the CA1/SUB boundary (2.00 mm), followed by the EC/PRC (1.49 mm), CA2/CA3 (1.43) and CA1/CA2 (1.34 mm) boundaries. Not surprisingly, dispersion is lowest for the boundaries associated with strong visual cues: the CA/DG boundary (0.86 mm), which is traced along the hypointense band associated with the CA-SRLM and, for the protocols that label CA-SRLM separately, the CA-SRLM/CA-SP boundary (0.42 mm).

Discussion

This is the first study to directly examine agreement between a large number of hippocampal subfield and parahippocampal cortical subregion segmentation protocols in a common image dataset. The study reveals significant variability among the protocols currently used in the field in terms of what labels are used, where the boundaries between labels are placed, and what extent of the hippocampal region is labeled. Nonetheless, by quantifying this variability and identifying regions of
greatest disagreement between protocols, this paper offers strong motivation for protocol harmonization and takes an important first step in that direction. An additional contribution of this paper, particularly the side-by-side visualization of the different protocols in a common anatomical space (Figs. 2,3), is that it can facilitate comparisons between published results obtained using the 21 protocols evaluated in this study.

The quantitative agreement maps in Figs. 6–7 reveal that agreement and disagreement between protocols are not uniform through the hippocampal region. There is very good overall agreement along the boundaries defined by MRI contrast, such as the boundaries between hippocampal or cortical gray matter and the adjacent white matter and cerebrospinal fluid. The boundary between the CA and the dentate gyrus is also largely consistent, although less so in the anterior hippocampus and in the portion of the boundary corresponding to CA3. The consistency is almost certainly due to the fact that the SRLM layers separating much of CA from the dentate gyrus appear hypointense in the T2-weighted MRI and thus provide a strong intensity cue for drawing this boundary. The boundary between the subiculum and the entorhinal cortex is also quite consistent. While there is no apparent MRI contrast between the subicular and entorhinal gray matter, the overall shape of the structures provides a strong geometrical cue. The boundary between the entorhinal and perirhinal cortices, while less consistent than the EC/SUB boundary, tends to be well localized across protocols, with dispersion relatively small compared to the size of these cortices.

The CA1/subiculum border emerged as the area of greatest disagreement among the protocols. The position at which this boundary is drawn in different protocols spans the entire range between the most medial and most lateral extent of the dentate gyrus. The CA1/subiculum boundary is difficult to determine even histologically, as the transition between these two structures is based on a widening of the subiculum and less densely packed appearance of the subicular pyramidal neurons compared to CA1. In MRI, the CA1 and subiculum have seemingly identical contrast, and protocols must instead rely on heuristic geometrical rules, which differ substantially across protocols. Furthermore, the subiculum label used by most protocols (with the notable exception of AIV) combines several architectonically distinct substructures (parasubiculum, presubiculum, subiculum proper), and this may be contributing to the variability of the subiculum/CA1 boundary.

The EC/PRC boundary emerges as the second most disagreed upon boundary. Again, this boundary is characterized by a lack of MRI contrast. Furthermore, the boundary is geometrically complex, with Insauti et al. (1998) describing the PRC as wrapping around the posterior of the EC, an anatomical feature that is difficult to incorporate into segmentation protocols, particularly when labeling MRI scans with thick slices.

The results also highlight the non-uniformity of agreement between protocols along the anterior–posterior axis, with the anterior hippocampus (head) being the area of greatest disagreement. This is not surprising as the manner in which the hippocampus rolls is much more

Fig. 4. Comparison of the 21 segmentation protocols rendered in three dimensions.
complex in the head than in the body and tail. In the body, the axis around which the hippocampus rolls roughly aligns with the imaging plane, while in the anterior the hippocampus does not roll along a straight axis, which makes segmentation more challenging. It is somewhat surprising that agreement among protocols is higher in the tail of the hippocampus than in the body, but this is most likely explained by the fact that fewer protocols distinguish between different subfields in the tail than in the body; many protocols tend to assign a single label to all of the voxels in the tail.

Towards a harmonized subfield segmentation protocol

The success of the EADC-ADNI effort to develop a reliable harmonized whole-hippocampus segmentation protocol (Boccardi et al., 2011, 2013, 2014; Bocchetta et al., 2014) suggests that it should also be feasible for the hippocampal/parahippocampal subfield community to develop a unified, harmonized segmentation protocol. The EADC-ADNI effort began by quantitatively comparing existing protocols (Boccardi et al., 2011), then defined a set of three-dimensional regions that would serve as building blocks for a harmonized protocol (Boccardi et al., 2013), and employed a Delphi procedure to collect and integrate feedback from the developers of different existing segmentation protocols and other experts (Boccardi et al., 2014). The specific procedures for defining rules and obtaining consensus in the context of subfield segmentation will have to be quite different from the EADC-ADNI effort. For instance, the subfield community has to cope with the multiplicity of anatomical labels and greater overall complexity of the segmentation problem relative to whole hippocampus segmentation, which, most likely, makes the building block approach unfeasible. The subfield harmonization effort must also account for the heterogeneity of the imaging modalities used by the existing field of protocols. Furthermore, at present the subfield imaging community lacks the centralized organization of the EADC-ADNI effort and would thus need to adopt a more decentralized approach to harmonization.

The initial exchange of ideas towards developing a harmonized subfield protocol has taken place among the authors of this paper and others under the auspices of the Hippocampal Subfield Group (HSG, hippocampalsubfields.com). Following a series of three international meetings, HSG developed a white paper for subfield protocol harmonization (http://www.hippocampalsubfields.com/whitepaper). It envisions an initial collaborative effort between imaging scientists and neuroanatomists to define a set of common rules for drawing specific substructure boundaries. For boundaries where MRI intensity cues are unavailable or ambiguous, the rules will be heuristic in nature, and a combination of in vivo MRI images acquired with different protocols and in different populations, together with a collection of postmortem histological images, will be used to ensure that the heuristics are both as reliable and as anatomically correct as possible. This initial effort to define rules will be followed by a phase in which the rules will be refined based on community feedback and then combined and incorporated into application-specific segmentation protocols, such as a fMRI-specific protocol or a 7T structural protocol. Lastly, an effort to establish the inter/intra-rater reliability of these protocols will take place.

If successful, this harmonization effort will produce a subfield segmentation protocol that can be applied reliably and consistently across different research laboratories, different MRI scanners, and different clinical and biomedical applications. The involvement of the large sector of the subfield imaging research community in developing the harmonized protocol would help ensure that the resulting protocol will be adopted by this community. Likewise, since this effort includes all of the groups who have developed automated tools for subfield segmentation (Van Leemput et al., 2009; Yushkevich et al., 2015; Pipitone et al., 2014), the harmonized protocol will be incorporated into these tools, particularly those made available to the larger research community. The adoption of a common protocol by a large number of labs doing subfield research, either through its use in manual segmentation or through automatic tools, will have a significant impact both on basic and clinical research. Basic MRI research on memory and other aspects of cognition that involve the hippocampal region will benefit when different research groups begin to use the same “language” to describe substructures, especially if this language can be directly and unambiguously translated to the one used in the neuroanatomical and neurophysiological literature. Clinical research that seeks to use substructure volumetric and morphometric measurements as biomarkers for the detection of disease and monitoring the response of the brain to disease and treatment will also benefit from a common protocol. When papers that describe the effects of different disorders on the hippocampal region adopt a common set of anatomical definitions and measurements, it will become possible for researchers and clinicians to use these measurements for differential diagnosis, something that is exceedingly difficult given the current state of the field, where findings in one disease, say vascular dementia, are described using a different set of measures than findings in a related disease, say Alzheimer’s.

Limitations

Our priority in designing the study was to include as many subfield segmentation protocols as possible, while also minimizing the differences between the versions of the protocols that the groups used in our comparison and the versions that they use in their own day-to-day work. These design choices allowed us to include the vast majority of the protocols currently used in the subfield imaging field in our comparison, but they also led to some limitations. For instance, the decision to let each group use its own subset of anatomical labels made it possible for most groups to apply their protocols to the common dataset with minimal modifications. However, this design choice limited the degree to which the protocols could be compared quantitatively and forced us to adopt “fuzzy” measurements such as possible agreement (PA). Similarly, the decision to have each participating group segment only one hippocampal region just once minimized the amount of segmentation effort required from each group. However, with data
from only one subject, we are unable to account for anatomical variability, and with only one segmentation per group, we cannot account for repeat measurement errors that necessarily are associated with manual segmentation. We note, however, that the typical reported range of intra-rater reliability in the subfield literature is 0.80–0.95, as measured by intra-class correlation coefficient (Shrout & Fleiss, 1979), or 0.75–0.90, when measured in terms of Dice coefficient (Dice, 1945). The differences between protocols observed in this paper are on a much greater scale than the typical range of repeat measurement errors, and are certainly due to differences in the underlying anatomical rules.

Conclusions

This study has for the first time compared a large number of protocols for the segmentation of hippocampal subfields and parahippocampal subregions in a common MRI dataset. The comparison demonstrates the challenges facing future efforts towards protocol harmonization. Existing protocols vary in the sets of labels used, the rules used to define subfield boundaries, the anterior–posterior extents of the segmentation, the sources and the purposes of the protocols. These differences limit the extent to which protocols can be compared quantitatively. Nevertheless, the analysis presented above identifies major areas of disagreement and helps direct subsequent harmonization efforts. Initial steps towards harmonization are being taken by many of the authors of this paper as part of the Hippocampal Subfields Segmentation Summit (HS3) series of meetings (hippocampalsubfields.com). The authors invite other researchers to join them in this open effort.

Acknowledgment

Many of the 21 segmentation protocols are the result of extensive development effort by many contributors who could not be included as authors, and we graciously acknowledge their contributions to this work. We thank the participants of the Hippocampal Subfield Segmentation Summit (HS3) series of meetings in 2013–14 for their insightful comments, which have influenced this paper extensively. In particular, we especially thank Prof. Ricardo Insausti and Dr. Niels van Strien for their support of the HS3 effort and their insightful presentations and comments. We thank Prof. Michael W.
Weiner and Giovanni Frisoni for their support and help in bringing the EADC-ADNI and subfield harmonization efforts into closer alignment.

The quantitative analysis carried out in this paper was supported by the National Institute on Aging of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) under Award Number R01 AG037376 and the Alzheimer’s Association.

**Fig. 7.** Groupwise comparison of the 21 segmentation protocols using inclusion frequency (IF), edge frequency (EF), possible agreement (PA), combined PA/IF, and specific boundary dispersion (BD) maps in a coronal slice through the hippocampal body (same slice as in Fig. 2).

**Fig. 8.** For each label \( l \), this table plots the empirical estimates of the conditional probability \( P_{\text{compat}}(l) \), that given that one rater assigned label \( l \) to a voxel, another rater will assign a compatible foreground label to the same voxel; and the conditional probability \( P_{\text{incomp}}(l) \), that another rater will assign an incompatible foreground label to the same voxel.
Average Boundary Dispersion for Eight Subfield Boundaries

![Average Boundary Dispersion](image)

**Fig. 9.** Average boundary dispersion (ABD) for eight specific subfield boundaries, measured as the average surface distance between all pairs of segmentations of that boundary (Summary quantitative measurements). Larger values of ABD indicate greater disagreement in the placement of the boundary across the 21 protocols.


