

# DTI Scalars (FA, MD, AD, RD) - How do they relate to brain structure?

Do Tromp<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Affiliation not available

April 17, 2023



# DTI Scalars (FA, MD, AD, RD) - How do they relate to brain structure?

DO TROMP

[READ REVIEWS](#)

[WRITE A REVIEW](#)

**CORRESPONDENCE:**  
do.tromp@gmail.com

**DATE RECEIVED:**  
February 29, 2016

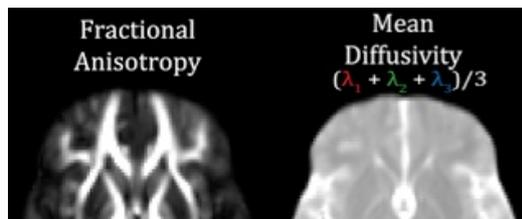
**DOI:**  
10.15200/winn.146119.94778

**ARCHIVED:**  
April 20, 2016

**KEYWORDS:**  
Diffusion Tensor Imaging,  
Introduction, Neuroimaging,  
Diffusion Imaging,  
neuroscience

**CITATION:**  
Do Tromp, DTI Scalars (FA, MD, AD, RD) - How do they relate to brain structure?, *The Winnower* 3:e146119.94778, 2016, DOI: 10.15200/winn.146119.94778

© Tromp This article is distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and redistribution in any medium, provided that the original author and source are credited.



When working with diffusion tensor images (DTI) it is important to understand what is being measured. If you would like to learn more about how the diffusion tensor relates to FA, MD, AD and RD, you might want to read [this post](#). A different key question that is often posed in this field is how biological microstructure relates to the different measures that are extracted from diffusion images (like FA, MD etc). The table below attempts to clarify how differences and changes in biology influence each measure of diffusivity individually and what pattern of change across measures you might expect.

	FA	MD $(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)/3$	AD $\lambda_1$	RD $(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)/2$
	FA is a summary measure of microstructural integrity. While FA is highly sensitive to microstructural changes, it is less specific to the type of change.	MD is an inverse measure of the membrane density, is very similar for both GM and WM and higher for CSF. MD is sensitive to cellularity, edema, and necrosis.	AD tends to be variable in WM changes and pathology. In axonal injury AD decreases. The ADs of WM tracts have been reported to increase with brain maturation.	RD increases in WM with de- or dys-myelination. Changes in the axonal diameters or density may also influence RD.
Gray Matter	↓	–	↓	↑
White Matter	↑	–	↑	↓
CSF	↓	↑	↑	↑
High myelination	↑	↓	–	↓

Dense axonal packing	↑	↓	–	↓
WM Maturation	↑	↓	↑	↓
Axonal degeneration	↓	↑	↓	↑
Demyelination	↓	↑	–	↑
Low SNR	↓	↑	↓	–

**REFERENCES:**

Feldman *et al.* (2010). *Diffusion Tensor Imaging: A Review for Pediatric Researchers and Clinicians*. J Dev Behav Pediatr.

Alexander *et al.*(2012). *Characterization of Cerebral White Matter Properties Using Quantitative Magnetic Resonance Imaging Stains*. Brain Connectivity.

**DEFINITIONS:**

AD = Axial Diffusivity

CSF = Cerebral Spinal Fluid

FA = Fractional Anisotropy

GM = Gray Matter

MD = Mean Diffusivity

RD = Radial Diffusivity

SNR = Signal to Noise Ratio

WM = White Matter

$\lambda$  = Eigen Value; length of the axis in the tensor

