Integration of Temporal and Spatial Properties of Dynamic Connectivity Networks for Automatic Diagnosis of Brain Disease

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Highlights

- A new measure to characterize the spatial variability of DCN is proposed.
- A novel learning framework to integrate both temporal and spatial variabilities of DCNs is developed.
- Achieving an accuracy of 78.8% and 78.3% for lMCI (late MCI) vs. eMCI (early MCI) classification and eMCI vs. NC (normal control) classification, respectively.
- eMCI patients exhibit significant increased spatial variability.