bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

A practical modification to a resting state fMRI protocol for improved characterization of cerebrovascular function

Rachael C. Stickland [a], Kristina M. Zvolanek [a,b], Stefano Moia [c,d], Apoorva Ayyagari [a,b], César Caballero-Gaudes [c], Molly G. Bright [a,b]

Authors affiliations:

[a] Physical Therapy and Human Movement Sciences, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, Chicago, IL, United States

[b] Biomedical Engineering, McCormick School of Engineering, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, United States

[c] Basque Center on Cognition, Brain and Language, Donostia, Gipuzkoa, Spain

[d] University of the Basque Country EHU/UPV, Donostia, Gipuzkoa, Spain

ABSTRACT

Cerebrovascular reactivity (CVR), defined here as the Blood Oxygenation Level Dependent (BOLD) response to a CO_2 pressure change, is a useful metric of cerebrovascular function. Both the amplitude and the timing (hemodynamic lag) of the CVR response can bring insight into the nature of a cerebrovascular pathology and aid in understanding noise confounds when using functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) to study neural activity. This research assessed a practical modification to a typical resting-state fMRI protocol, to improve the characterization of cerebrovascular function. In 9 healthy subjects, we modelled CVR and lag in three resting-state data segments, and in data segments which added a 2–3 minute breathing task to the start of a resting-state segment. Two different breathing tasks were used to induce fluctuations in arterial CO_2 pressure: a breath-hold task to induce hypercapnia (CO_2 increase) and a cued deep breathing task to induce hypocapnia (CO_2 decrease). Our analysis produced voxel-wise estimates of the amplitude (CVR) and timing (lag) of the BOLD-fMRI response to CO_2 by systematically shifting the CO_2 regressor in time to optimize the model fit. This optimization inherently increases grey matter CVR values and fit statistics. The inclusion of a simple breathing task, compared to a resting-state scan only, increases the number of voxels in the brain that have a significant relationship between CO_2 and BOLD-fMRI signals, and improves our confidence in the plausibility of voxel-wise CVR and hemodynamic lag estimates. We demonstrate the clinical utility and feasibility of this protocol in an incidental finding of Moyamoya disease, and explore the possibilities and challenges of using this protocol in younger populations. This hybrid protocol has direct applications for CVR mapping in both research and clinical settings and wider applications for fMRI denoising and interpretation.

Keywords: Cerebrovascular reactivity, Hemodynamic lag, CO_2, Resting-state, Breathing tasks, BOLD-fMRI

Corresponding Author:
Dr. Rachael C Stickland
645 N. Michigan Avenue
Suite 1100
Chicago, IL 60611
USA
Email: rachael.stickland@northwestern.edu

Abbreviations:
No-Opt (No Optimization)
Lag-Opt (Lag Optimization)
HRF/hrf (Hemodynamic Response Function)
$PaCO_2$ (Partial pressure arterial CO_2)
$P_{ET}CO_2$ (Partial pressure of End Tidal CO_2)
BH (Breath Holding)
CDB (Cued Deep Breathing)
GLM (Generalized Linear Model)
SBRef (Single Band Reference image)
GM (Grey matter)
Cerebrovascular reactivity (CVR).

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

1. INTRODUCTION

Brain blood flow is regulated by changes in vessel diameter, directed by changes in perfusion pressure and by metabolic demands of neural activity [1]. Cerebrovascular Reactivity (CVR), the blood flow response to a vasoactive stimulus, is a metric that reflects this regulatory ability and is a key means of assessing cerebrovascular health. CO_2 is a potent vasodilator and the partial pressure of arterial CO_2 ($PaCO_2$) naturally fluctuates with changes in respiratory depth and rate. Within a certain range around resting $PaCO_2$, an increase in $PaCO_2$ will cause vasodilation and a decrease will cause vasoconstriction [1]–[3]; this change in vessel diameter will result in a global change in blood flow that can be captured by any functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) contrast that is dependent on blood flow changes. Driven by the same physiological mechanism, the influence of $PaCO_2$ on fMRI signals can either provide useful information about vascular function, or confound our measurement of neural function, depending on how one models and interprets these effects. An ideal fMRI experiment should therefore include characterization of CVR, both to provide complementary vascular information and to better model and interpret any neural activity of interest (e.g., task activation, intrinsic fluctuations, and functional connectivity). The main focus of this paper is to assess how a practical modification of a typical "resting-state" protocol improves CVR mapping, focusing on regional variations in semi-quantitative CVR amplitude and local hemodynamic timings. Considering broader applications, improved modeling of $PaCO_2$ fluctuations in any fMRI data naturally enables better differentiation between non-neuronal confounds and neuronally-driven effects and can aid in correcting fMRI analyses for variations in transit delays and vascular properties of the local hemodynamic response [4]–[10].

1.1. Practical CVR mapping: modelling both amplitude and timing

Here we used the Blood Oxygenation Level Dependent (BOLD) fMRI response to represent blood flow changes, and the partial pressure of end tidal CO_2 ($P_{ET}CO_2$) to represent $PaCO_2$ changes [11], [12]. Aside from an invasive contrast-agent such as acetazolamide, CO_2 gas inhalation methods are often seen as the gold standard for CVR mapping with fMRI [13]. Gas inhalations allow more precise and repeatable $PaCO_2$ targeting, however these experiments are more timely, costly and complicated to set-up, and are therefore not practical for all research and clinical applications. Much previous fMRI research has demonstrated that CVR mapping with breathing tasks (breath holding, BH, or cued deep breathing, CDB) is a promising practical approach that can provide useful information about cerebrovascular health [14], [15]; this has been demonstrated in a diverse set of clinical cohorts, e.g. [16]–[30]. Resting $P_{ET}CO_2$ fluctuations also have a significant positive relationship with BOLD fMRI signals [31]. Therefore, an even simpler approach to CVR mapping is to measure natural fluctuations in $P_{ET}CO_2$ during fMRI acquisitions with no specific task, i.e., during rest [15], [32], [33]. This may be favored in clinical studies where subject compliance with breathing tasks is hard to achieve. The utility of this resting-state CVR approach has also been demonstrated in clinical cohorts [32], [34]–[37].

Both breathing tasks and resting-state approaches produce comparable BOLD signal changes [9], [38], [39], and are also comparable to those obtained with gas-inhalation techniques [9], [32], [33], [40], [41]. There are few studies comparing breathing tasks and resting-fluctuations for CVR mapping normalized to a common scale, i.e., $P_{ET}CO_2$. One study, using $P_{ET}CO_2$ regressors in their CVR analysis, report that resting-state data shows poorer model fits, poorer repeatability, and more variable between-subject CVR estimates compared to BH data, in 14 subjects [42]. CVR maps showed good spatial agreement between BH CVR and resting-state CVR when the latter is evaluated based on the resting $P_{ET}CO_2$ trace and the resting state fluctuation amplitude (RSFA), but in general their results suggest it is not straight-forward to replace BH designs with resting-state in the assessment of CVR. In terms of agreement in CVR timing, [43] reported a strong agreement between $P_{ET}CO_2$ latency values derived from a BH dataset and resting-state dataset, in one subject. Also assessing timing, [44] investigated the optimal temporal shift between a grey matter (GM) BOLD time-series and a $P_{ET}CO_2$ regressor, in 12 subjects, within a 16 second range. In the modelled resting-state data, some subjects showed negative correlation values, and no clear shift maximum within the temporal bounds considered. For the modelled BH data, all subjects showed a significant positive correlation between BOLD and $P_{ET}CO_2$ that peaks at a physiologically plausible temporal shift. Further, BH derived optimal shift values were repeatable within two halves of the scan, whereas this was not the case for optimal shift values derived with resting-state data. Though CVR mapping with resting-state data is possible, there exists intrinsic low-frequency

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

oscillations, driven by neural activity or other physiological processes [45]–[49] that can be of similar or greater magnitude to the low-frequency fluctuations induced by $P_{ET}CO_2$, sometimes resulting in an fMRI time-course poorly coupled to $P_{ET}CO_2$. Furthermore, breathing tasks induce larger fluctuations in $P_{ET}CO_2$ and therefore larger fMRI signal changes which can be easier to detect above noise. However, breathing tasks, as opposed to rest, can introduce motion confounds that are correlated with task timings [50]–[52].

Correcting for the temporal offset between a $P_{ET}CO_2$ regressor and the local fMRI response is an important and necessary step in estimating accurate regional CVR values. Though the previous literature has mixed approaches and results, robustly characterizing this temporal shift in resting-state data sometimes appears unreliable and less repeatable. Within the BOLD fMRI literature, it appears relatively common to correct for the temporal offset with a cross-correlation between the physiological regressor and an average fMRI regressor. It is less common to model this temporal offset on a voxel-wise basis, though there are multiple examples in the literature showing the implementation and advantages of this in resting-state or breathing task data [6], [29], [43], [50], [53]–[62]. This temporal offset is driven by both methodological and physiological factors: there is a delay between the CO_2 exhalation inside the scanner and the recording of exhaled CO_2 in the control room, vascular transit delays as gases travel with the blood to arrive at each brain region and variability in the vasodilatory response of local arterioles and the spatio-temporal complexities of the BOLD response. Therefore, it is important to model CVR lag (also referred to as CVR timing, optimal shift, temporal offset, latency or delay) on a regional or voxel-wise basis. In healthy subjects, we recently demonstrated our approach to voxel-wise optimization of hemodynamic lag, to improve regional BOLD-CVR estimates [63], [64], and we apply this pipeline to our CVR mapping analysis in this paper. As well as improving model fit and more accurately characterizing CVR amplitude, making maps of hemodynamic lag can provide distinct regional information that is clinically relevant [61], [65], [66] and potentially aid in correcting fMRI analyses [4]–[10].

There is always a trade-off between complexity of experimental set-up and how much control one can have over the manipulation of blood gases. We strive for simple and feasible methods that can be applied in clinical settings, without losing too much accuracy, and minimizing the disruption to the overall scan session. Therefore, in this study we propose a practical addition to a typical resting-state fMRI scan: approximately 2.5 minutes of a breathing task appended to the start of a resting state period. We suggest that this novel hybrid design (breathing task + resting state) will be useful for both mapping of CVR amplitude and timings, ideally still allowing for separate analysis of resting state data. We compare CVR maps with and without lag optimization, and CVR maps that have been created with resting-state data alone, resting-state data preceded by a short hypercapnic breathing task, and resting-state data preceded by a short hypocapnic breathing task. We chose two different breathing tasks to achieve these $PaCO_2$ changes: the commonly utilized breath-hold (BH) task to induce hypercapnia (reviewed by [14]), and a cued deep breathing task (CDB) to induce hypocapnia via hyperventilation [50], [58], [67], both tasks reviewed by [15].

2. METHODS

2.1. Data Collection

This study was reviewed by Northwestern University's Institutional Review Board and all subjects gave written informed consent. Nine healthy subjects were recruited (6 female, mean age = 26.22±4.06 years). A tenth subject was recruited of which a potential incidental finding was observed, based on hemodynamic lag maps. The appropriate ethical guidelines were followed in reporting of this incidental finding, and it was later confirmed this subject had a diagnosis of Moyamoya disease. Therefore, this subject is not described alongside the other nine subjects in this manuscript, but as a case study in a separate section of the results.

The overall study design is shown in Figure 1. Before scanning, subjects practiced the BH and CDB tasks outside the scanner with the researcher (R.C.S). Three fMRI scans were collected, the order of acquisition pseudo-randomized across subjects (Figure 1). BH and CDB timings were guided by previous work using these tasks [42], [50] including information about the BOLD time to peak and return to baseline timings in response to a single deep breath [57]. From three fMRI scans, five data segments were created: BH + REST, CDB + REST, REST, $REST_{BH}$ and $REST_{CDB}$, of which the first two contain breathing tasks and the others do not. Each data segment had the same number of time points, to match degrees of freedom across models. During

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

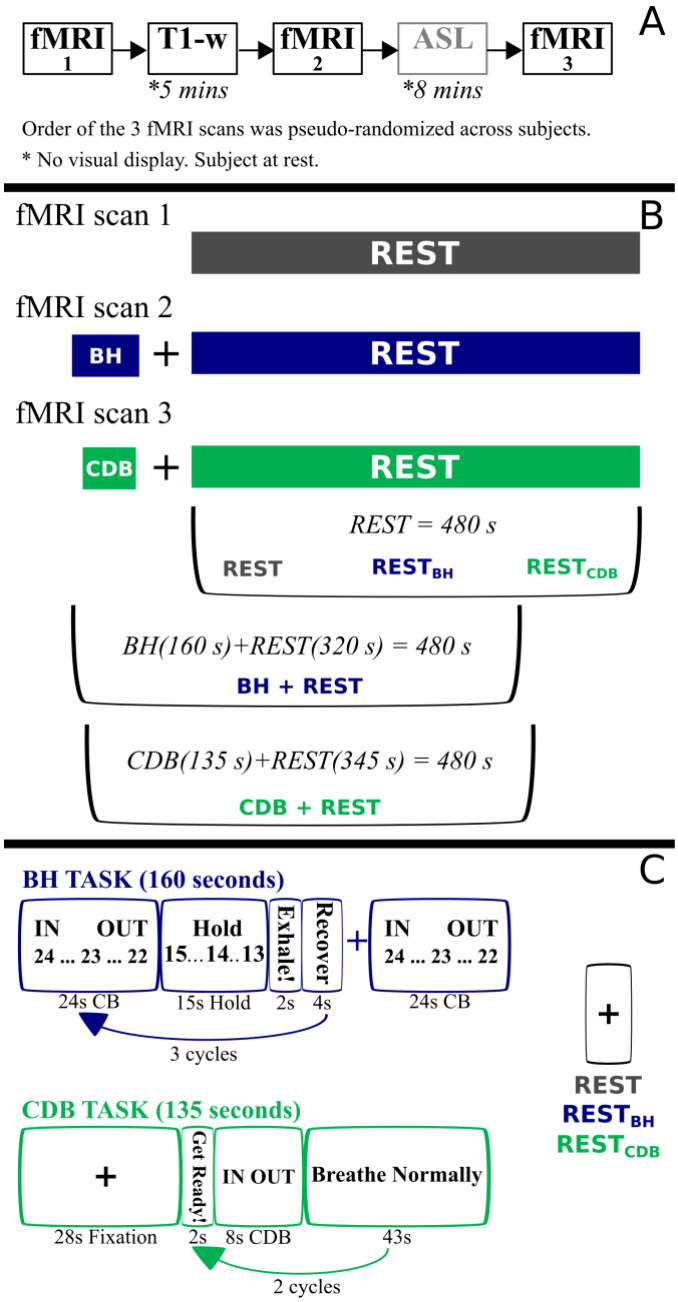

***Figure 1**. (A) Five scans collected during the whole session (40 minutes). The ASL scan is not analyzed in this manuscript. (B) From 3 fMRI scans, 5 data segments were extracted, each with the same number of time points: 3 segments were REST only and the other 2 segments involved a breathing task (BH/CDB) followed by REST. Visual instructions for each task were displayed on a monitor during scanning. (C) BH task: IN and OUT instructions alternated for 3 s each, with a countdown from 24 s. Subjects ended on an exhale before holding, and were instructed to do another exhale after holding. 'Recover' is a period of free breathing. CDB task: IN and OUT instructions alternated for 2 s and subjects were told to take fast, deep breaths. REST: fixation cross shown. BH = breath holding, CDB = cued deep breathing, CB = cued breathing.*

scanning, inspired and expired CO_2 and O_2 pressures (in mmHg) were sampled through a nasal cannula worn by the participant, and pulse was monitored with a finger transducer. Although pulse data were collected, they were not included in the modeling of fMRI data due to insufficient quality of the recordings across many subjects and scans. During the fMRI scans, volume triggers were recorded. All signals were recorded at 1000Hz with LabChart software (v8.1.13, ADInstruments), connected to a ML206 Gas Analyzer and PL3508 PowerLab 8/35 (ADInstruments).

Imaging data were collected with a Siemens 3T Prisma MRI system with a 64-channel head coil. The functional T2*-weighted acquisitions were gradient-echo planar sequences provided by the Center for Magnetic Resonance Research (CMRR, Minnesota) with the following parameters: TR/TE = 1200/34.4 ms, FA = 62°, Multi-Band (MB) acceleration factor = 4, 60 axial slices with an ascending interleaved order, 2 mm isotropic voxels, FOV = 208 x 208 mm^2, Phase Encoding = AP, phase partial Fourier = 7/8, Bandwidth = 2290 Hz/Px. Single-band reference (SBRef) images were also acquired to facilitate functional realignment and masking. A whole brain T1-weighted EPI-navigated multi-echo MPRAGE scan was acquired, adapted from [68], with these parameters: 1 mm isotropic resolution, 176 sagittal slices, TR/TE1/TE2/TE3 = 2170/1.69/3.55/5.41 ms, TI = 1160 ms, FA = 7°, FOV = 256x256, Bandwidth = 650 Hz, acquisition time of 5 minutes 12 seconds, including 24 reacquisition TRs. The three echo images were combined using root-mean-square. ASL data was also collected before the last fMRI scan, but it was not analyzed in the current study.

Five example datasets from a pediatric study of hemiparetic cerebral palsy and typical development (ages 7-21 years, all female) are included to assess the feasibility of our proposed method in cohorts where task compliance may be more challenging. All gave written informed consent or assent. Only one functional T2*-weighted acquisition was collected. The functional acquisition matched the parameters explained previously, except for these key differences: MB factor = 8, TR/TE=555/22 ms, FA = 47°, 64 slices, 6/8 phase partial Fourier, and FOV = 208x192. During this acquisition participants completed a CDB+REST protocol that matched the timings described previously, except auditory cues were used instead of visual cues (Figure 10). Expired CO_2 was collected as previously described.

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

2.2. Data Analysis

The data from this study unfortunately cannot be made openly available due to restrictions of the ethical approval that they were collected under. However, analysis derivatives that are not included in this manuscript may be provided, on request, within ethical guidelines. All breathing task stimulus code and the main analysis code have been made available via this GitHub repository: github.com/BrightLab-ANVIL/Stickland_2021

2.2.1. MRI pre-processing

A custom shell script grouped AFNI [69] and FSL [70]–[73] commands, for minimal preprocessing of the MRI data. DICOMS were converted to NIFTI format with dcm2niiX [72]. The T1-weighted file was processed with FSL's *fsl_anat*, involving brain extraction [74], bias field correction and tissue segmentation (GM/white matter/cerebral spinal fluid) with FAST [75]. Tissue masks were subsequently created by thresholding the partial volume estimate images at 0.75. The Single Band Reference image (SBRef) from the middle (second) fMRI scan was brain extracted, and eroded. The SBRef image was registered to the preprocessed T1-weighted image using FLIRT [76], [77]. The transformation matrix was inverted in order to co-register the tissue masks from T1 image space to SBRef image space. For each fMRI acquisition, the first 10 volumes were discarded to allow the signal to achieve a steady state of magnetization. AFNI's *3dvolreg* was run with the same middle SBRef scan as the reference volume. Six motion parameters (three translations, three rotations) were saved and demeaned for each acquisition. Next, the three fMRI files were masked to brain voxels using the SBRef mask created previously.

2.2.2. CO_2 trace pre-processing

Custom MATLAB (MathWorks, R2018b) code processed the physiological recording to create $P_{ET}CO_2$ regressors. A text file from the whole scan protocol was exported from the LabChart software, and this text file was split into an output for each fMRI acquisition. Each output was (purposefully) slightly longer than the length of the fMRI acquisition: an additional 20.4 seconds of data (equivalent to 17 extra TRs) both before and after each acquisition was included in the exported data. This made it possible to create shifted $P_{ET}CO_2$ regressors in a later step. The output for each functional acquisition was processed with a peak detection algorithm to detect the end-tidal peaks (maximum CO_2 value at the end of each exhale). The output of the peak detection algorithm was manually checked for every dataset to ensure the end of each expiration breath was always chosen, and to remove incorrectly identified end-tidal values (e.g., in the case of partial breathing through the mouth, and not fully through the nose, not giving a true end-tidal peak). A linear interpolation between these peaks produced the $P_{ET}CO_2$ trace (for the breath-hold periods in which there is no end-tidal recording, a linear interpolation is based on the last exhale before the hold and the first exhale after), which was then convolved with the SPM canonical hemodynamic response function (HRF). The resultant $P_{ET}CO_2$hrf was exported for functional imaging analyses.

2.2.3. $P_{ET}CO_2$ regressors at different temporal shifts

101 shifted $P_{ET}CO_2$hrf regressors of the same length were created, with different temporal offsets. Starting with $P_{ET}CO_2$hrf regressor timings that overlapped with the fMRI acquisition, the regressor was shifted back and shifted forward in time, in 0.3 second increments. We recently presented this approach for hemodynamic lag optimization [63], however, in that earlier implementation we included an additional step prior to performing this 'fine shift' (shifting in 0.3 s to create 101 regressors): a cross-correlation between the $P_{ET}CO_2$hrf trace and the up-sampled GM time-course as an initial gross re-alignment ('bulk shift') to account for measurement delay and a general vascular transit delay. In our previous work, which involved breath-hold data only, the fine shifted regressors were shifted *relative* to the bulk shifted regressor, up to a shift maximum of ±9 s, based on what had been seen in previous literature. In this current work, we chose not to bulk shift via the cross-correlation method before running the lagged generalized linear model (GLM) analysis, as some bulk shifts for the REST data segments were found to be very far from physiological reasonable values (e.g., 19 and 20 seconds at the most extreme, see **Figure 4**), and deviating greatly from the optimum shift found in BH+REST or CDB+REST data segments. We hypothesize that this could be due to the intrinsic low-frequency oscillations associated with neural activity that can be of similar or greater magnitude to the low-frequency fluctuations induced by $P_{ET}CO_2$, resulting in a GM fMRI time-course poorly coupled to $P_{ET}CO_2$. Motion and other physiological noise could also contribute. Therefore, bulk shifting in these datasets seemed inappropriate, as errors would be produced in the early stages of our analysis pipeline, likely biasing the resultant comparisons of lag optimized

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

CVR maps across data segments. Instead, we chose to apply our voxel-wise lag optimization method with a larger shift maximum, searching for the optimum shift (i.e., the hemodynamic lag) within ±15 s from the original $P_{ET}CO_2$hrf regressor. This 15 second range was based on a 9 second range plus the largest bulk shift seen across subjects for the BH+REST and CDB+REST data segments, which was -5.45 seconds. A range of ±9 s was justified previously [63], and is consistent with much research in healthy subjects reporting lag values or breathing task regressors within this range around an average value [6], [43], [50], [57]–[59], [61], [78].

2.2.4. CVR and lag estimation

Figure 2 shows the mean BOLD time-series across GM voxels for each fMRI acquisition and each subject, and also the $P_{ET}CO_2$hrf (unshifted) time-series for reference. CVR modelling was carried out separately for each of the five data segments illustrated in Figure 1 and 2.

A custom shell script grouped AFNI and MATLAB (Version 2018b, MathWorks) commands to create maps of CVR and hemodynamic lag. The fMRI variance explained by the demeaned $P_{ET}CO_2$hrf regressor was modeled alongside the six demeaned motion parameters (as nuisance regressors) and Legendre polynomials up to the 4th degree (to model the mean and drifts of the fMRI signal). Including these polynomials in the model is approximately equivalent to a high-pass filter with a cutoff of 0.0076Hz (AFNI 3dDeconvolve help; [79]). Least squares regression accounting for serial autocorrelation of residuals was applied with AFNI's *3dREMLfit* command. The beta coefficient for the $P_{ET}CO_2$hrf was scaled by the fitted mean of that voxel to create CVR maps in %BOLD/mmHg. This same model was run for all shifted versions of the $P_{ET}CO_2$hrf regressor. This lagged GLM approach is explained in our previous work [63]: the hemodynamic lag at each voxel was identified as the shift that gave the maximum full model coefficient of determination (R^2). Final hemodynamic lag values ranging from negative to positive indicate earlier to later hemodynamic responses, respectively. As a result, two CVR maps were created: with no lag optimization (No-Opt) and CVR maps with lag optimization (Lag-Opt). Lag-Opt CVR maps used the beta coefficient for the $P_{ET}CO_2$hrf regressor from the

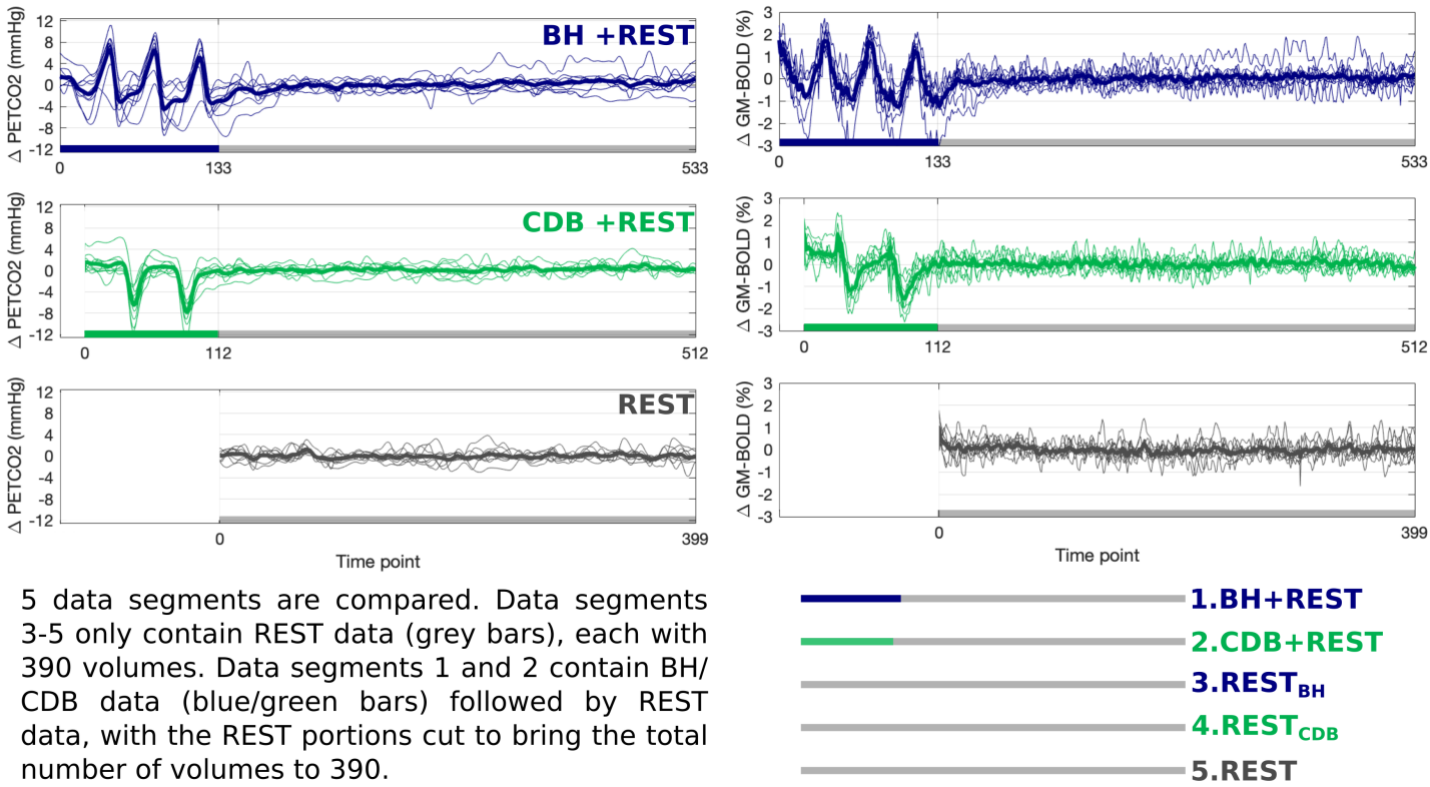

Figure 2. *The left column displays unshifted $P_{ET}CO_2$hrf traces (mmHg change from baseline) and the right column displays GM-BOLD traces (% change from mean) for each of three fMRI acquisitions. Thick lines represent group means, and thin lines represent each subject. The key at the bottom describes the five data segments that are compared in this manuscript. The first 10 volumes at the start of each data segment are not used (discarded to allow steady-state to be reached) resulting in 390 volumes for each data segment.*

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

model with the optimum shift. If a voxel with an optimal shift (lag) was found at or adjacent to a boundary (-15, -14.6, +14.6, +15) this was not deemed a true optimization and is also less likely to be physiologically plausible. These voxels are not included when plotting or summarizing lag and Lag-Opt CVR maps. Voxel-wise CVR values were deemed significant for absolute T-statistics greater than 1.96, corresponding to $p<0.05$. For Lag-Opt CVR, this threshold was further adjusted with the Šidák correction [44], [80] due to the lagged approach running 101 different GLMs.

2.2.5. Data summaries and statistical tests

The median GM CVR and the percentage of significant voxels in GM was calculated for each modelled data segment**.** These values were computed for No-Opt, Lag-Opt, No-Opt with statistical thresholding ($p<0.05$), Lag-Opt with matched statistical thresholding ($p<0.05$) and Lag-Opt with stricter statistical thresholding ($p<0.05$, Šidák corrected). The kernel density estimation of the distribution of lag values in GM (MATLAB's *ksdensity* function) was also computed for each subject and each data segment, and the median GM lag values were outputted.

In order to provide lag values with some regional specificity across GM regions, FSL atlases in MNI space (MNI-maxprob-thr25-2mm and HarvardOxford-sub-maxprob-thr25-2mm) were used to make three GM masks: cortical GM, subcortical GM and cerebellar GM. From the HarvardOxford atlas, left and right cerebral cortex parcels were combined into one mask, and left and right subcortical regions (thalamus, caudate, putamen, palladium, hippocampus, amygdala, accumbens) combined into another. The cerebellum parcel was extracted from the MNI atlas to make a third mask. These three atlas masks (cortical, subcortical and cerebellar) were linearly transformed (FSL, FLIRT) to subject space, and thresholded to only include voxels within the subject's GM tissue mask. Median lag values were extracted from each mask for BH+REST and CDB+REST data segments.

R version 3.4.1 (R Core Team, 2019) was used for data exploration and statistical testing. To compare parameter values across data segments and optimization schemes (No-Opt vs Lag-Opt), repeated measures ANOVAs were run with the R package permuco [82] with the 'aovperm' function. Null distributions were created via 100,000 permutations of the original data, which therefore do not depend on gaussian and sphericity assumptions. When investigating simple main effects ('emmeans' package) and performing multiple comparisons, p-values were adjusted with the Benjamini & Hochberg approach [83] for control of false discovery rate (FDR), and then compared against an alpha of 0.05 to determine significance. Outliers were identified with boxplots. Correlation plots and statistical outputs were created with the R packages ggplot2 [84] and ggpubr [85] with the 'ggscatter' function. Outliers for the correlation analysis were identified when Cook's distance was over 4/n, with n being the number of subjects, which indicates an influential single data point. The Shapiro-Wilk test was used to ensure normality of variables.

It can be seen from the parameter maps (Figure 5, Figure 6, Supplementary Figure 1) that after statistical thresholding, a substantial proportion of voxels within white matter do not show a significant relationship between $P_{ET}CO_2$hrf and BOLD signals. Therefore, we decided to focus our comparison of CVR and lag parameter averages, across the different data segments, within GM voxels only.

3. RESULTS

Figure 2 shows the average BOLD-fMRI signal across GM, and the corresponding $P_{ET}CO_2$hrf changes, for each of the three scans. Note the three cycles of increased $P_{ET}CO_2$ values in blue, due to breath holds, and the two cycles of decreased $P_{ET}CO_2$ values in green, due to cued deep breaths. The fMRI time-series changes as expected due to the CO_2 manipulations. The BH task produced a maximum pressure increase of 7.4±3.1 mmHg (mean±stdev across subjects) and CDB produced a maximum decrease of 8.1±3.2 mmHg, relative to the mean value at rest. For the three rest segments the temporal standard deviation of $P_{ET}CO_2$ was 0.9±0.4, 1.2±0.7 and 0.8±0.4 mmHg (mean±stdev across subjects) for REST, $REST_{BH}$ and $REST_{CDB}$ respectively.

3.1. Hemodynamic lag values

Figure 3 shows the distribution of hemodynamic lag values in GM tissue estimated from the lagged-GLM analysis, displaying both positive and negative lags. Though a positive lag value might be expected (CO_2 pressure change in the blood *leads* the fMRI signal change) there are multiple factors contributing to this value, and in different directions. The recording delay between CO_2 exhalation inside the scanner and CO_2 recording outside the scanner contributes to a more negative shift, whereas vascular transit

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

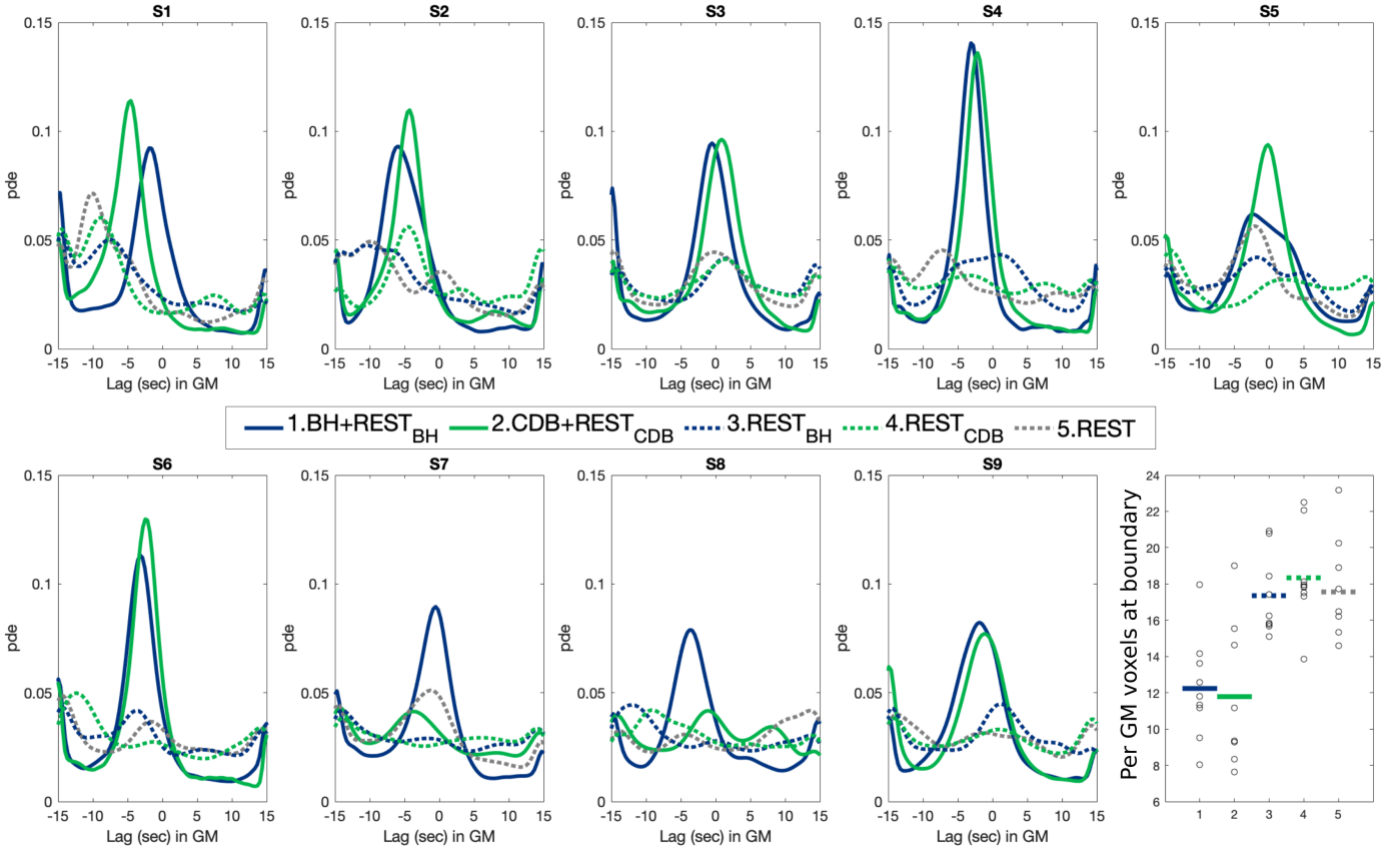

Figure 3. *Distributions of lag values, across GM voxels, expressed as probability density estimates (pde). Distributions for all subjects (S1-S9) are shown, and for all data segments. The percentage (per) of GM voxels with optimal shift values at the boundary condition is compared across data segments in the bottom right-hand corner. The group mean is shown as a thick horizontal line and each subject is represented as a black dot.*

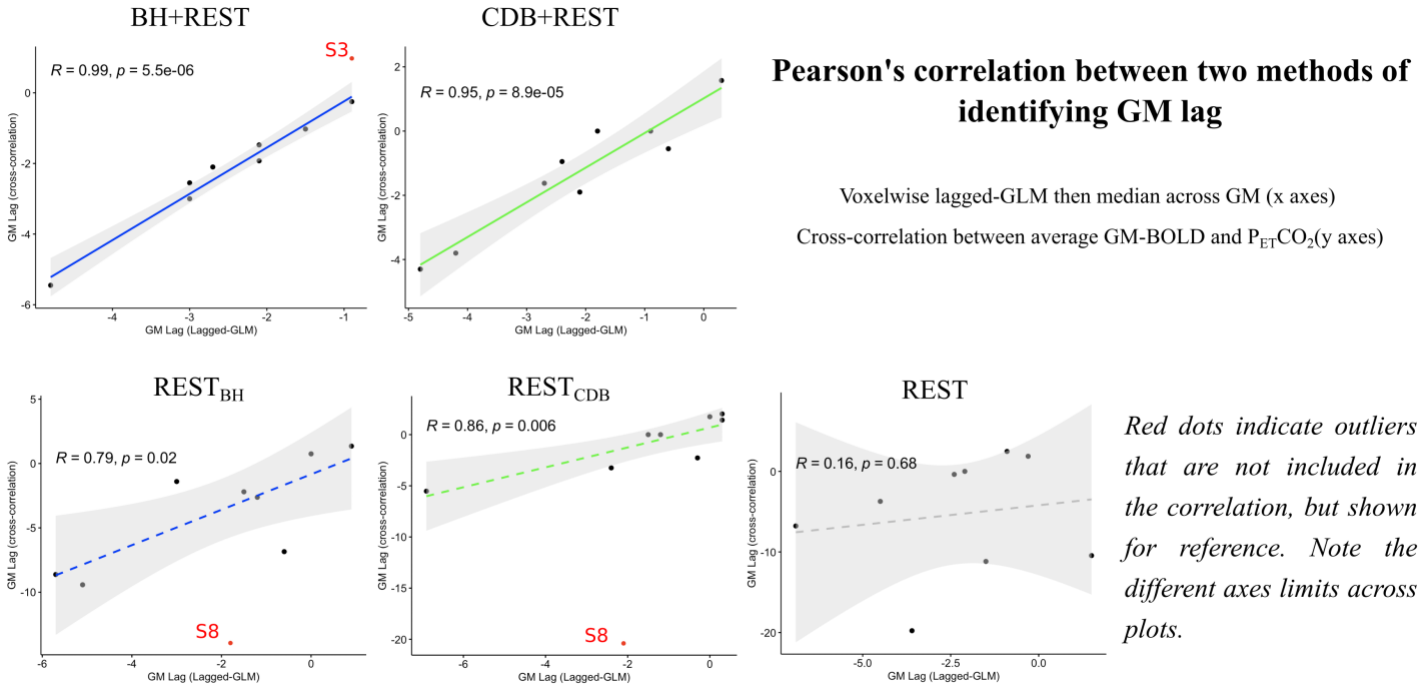

Figure 4. *Correlation between the median lag over GM voxels from the voxelwise lagged-GLM analysis and a cross-correlation between the average GM-BOLD time-series and the $P_{ET}CO_2$hrf time-series. Each dot represents one subject, and correlations are shown for each data segment. The grey shaded regions around the fit line indicate the 95% confidence interval of the correlation coefficient. Data points were classed as outliers (indicated by red dots) when a Cook's distance was over 4/n, with n being the number of subjects. P-values are FDR corrected.*

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

delays and vasodilatory dynamics that eventually lead to the BOLD-fMRI signal will contribute to a more positive shift. Therefore, the observed lag between a CO_2 recording and a BOLD fMRI recording will naturally vary with the experimental set-up, the participant, and their physiological state. Due to this, the lag parameter maps displayed and summarized later in this manuscript are normalized to be relative to the GM median value. Such normalization allows more valid comparisons when summarizing across subjects and comparing with other literature, showing the spatial variability of hemodynamic lag.

As demonstrated in Figure 3, the BH+REST and CDB+REST data segments, plotted in solid blue and green lines respectively, have a more gaussian-like distribution of lag values (excluding the boundaries), the properties of which generally match for most subjects. REST data segments (dashed lines) have less physiologically plausible distributions which agree less with other segments and vary more across subjects. Figure 3 also shows the percentage of GM voxels with lag values at the boundary condition. From the repeated measures ANOVA analysis, there was a significant effect of data segment on percentage of voxels at the boundary condition ($F(4,32) = 9.86$, $p < 0.0001$). Simple main effects analysis showed that group means for BH+REST (12.24%) and CDB+REST (11.79%) did not differ ($p=0.795$, FDR-corrected). However, BH+REST and CDB+REST each had a significantly lower percentage compared to REST (17.56%), $REST_{BH}$ (17.35%) and $REST_{CDB}$ (18.34%), with all p-values < 0.022, FDR corrected. All REST segment pairs were not significantly different to each other ($p>0.605$, FDR corrected). This analysis was run multiple times after the separate removal of three data points from the $REST_{CDB}$ group which were classed as extreme outliers based on boxplots, however the results did not change. The three REST data segments resulted in a greater percentage of voxels being identified at the boundaries of our fitting procedure; lag values at the boundary are less physiologically plausible, and indicate less certain lag optimization i.e., we cannot determine this is a true local maximum.

We compared the GM median lag value, obtained with this voxel-wise lagged-GLM analysis, with a lag obtained when performing a cross-correlation between the $P_{ET}CO_2$hrf time-series and the mean BOLD fMRI time-series across all GM (as is commonly done in the literature, when no voxel-wise correction is applied, described as 'bulk shift' in the methods). This evaluation is shown in Figure 4 for each data segment, where each point in each plot corresponds to one subject. Across these two different methods of characterizing a representative GM lag value, the BH+REST and CDB+REST data segments show the strongest significant positive correlations. The $REST_{BH}$ and $REST_{CDB}$ segments also show strong significant positive correlations, though the range of values for the cross-correlation method is much greater than for the lagged-GLM method, and there is one extreme outlier. The REST segment did not show a significant correlation between methods. These results indicate that there is clear consistency between different methods of summarizing a GM lag value when including either breathing task; this consistency is present in some, but not all, REST segments. Considering the shape of the lag distributions in Figure 3 it is important to acknowledge that the use of the median as a summary metric may not be completely valid for all subjects and data segments.

Supplementary Table 1 shows that BOLD response timing to a $P_{ET}CO_2$hrf change is generally earliest in subcortical GM regions, approximately 0.4 seconds later in cortical GM regions, and 1.4–2.0 seconds later in GM cerebellar regions. Though specific regional comparisons were not a focus of this paper, lag (CVR delay) is less commonly characterized in the literature, compared to CVR amplitude. Therefore, these results are included in order to assess the agreement of our lag values with previous literature.

3.2. CVR and lag maps

Figures 5 and 6 show maps of CVR and lag, respectively, for one subject and all thresholding options. CVR values increase after lag optimization, as expected. There is more spatial agreement in CVR and lag maps when the BH and CDB segments are included in the modelled data, showing a similar contrast between tissues types. Maps that only include REST data barely exhibit a physiologically reasonable contrast between tissues types, and after the final statistical thresholding ($p<0.05$, Šidák corrected) very few voxels remain. This is also seen in Supplementary Figure 1, which displays maps for all subjects. All subjects follow the trend described, except S7 and S8 which have CDB+REST maps that appear more similar to REST maps (in number and distribution of significant voxels); these are the same two subjects in Figure 3 that had CDB+REST GM lag distributions that did not look similar to the BH+REST distributions. Subject 8 was also an outlier in Figure 4, albeit for $REST_{BH}$ and $REST_{CDB}$.

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

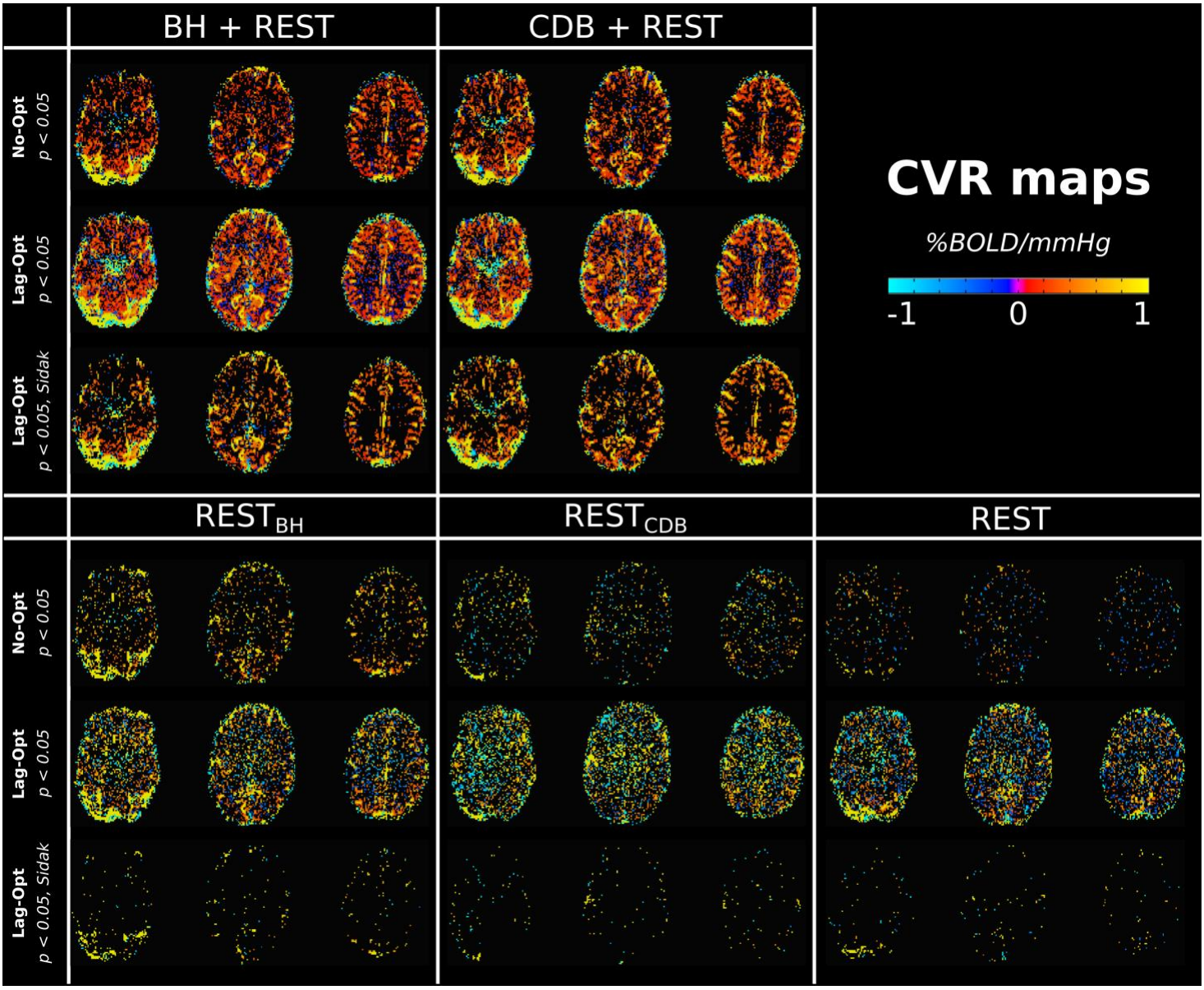

Figure 5. *Maps of Cerebrovascular Reactivity (CVR) for one example subject (S4), displayed for each of the five data segments. For each data segment, CVR maps are shown with no lag optimization (No-Opt) thresholded with the* $P_{ET}CO_2$*hrf regressor at p<0.05 (top row for each data segment), with lag optimization (Lag-Opt) thresholded with p<0.05 but no Sidak correction (middle row) and thresholded with p<0.05 with Sidak correction (bottom row). CVR (Lag-Opt) maps do not include voxels with optimum lags found at the boundary.*

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

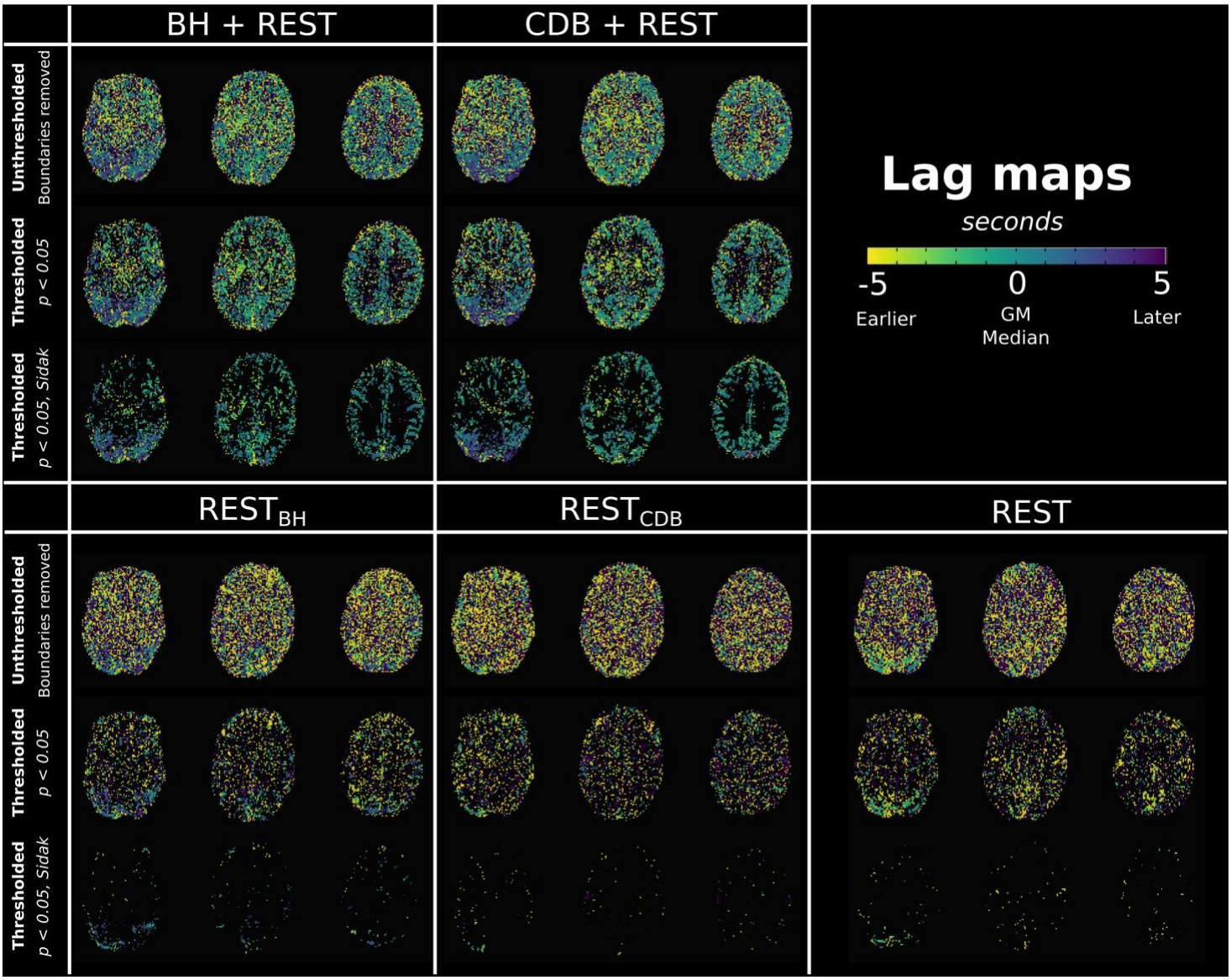

***Figure 6**. Maps of hemodynamic lag for one example subject (S4), displayed for each of the five data segments. For each data segment, lag maps are shown without statistical threshold (top row for each data segment), thresholded with the $P_{ET}CO_2$hrf regressor at p<0.05 and no Sidak correction (middle row), and thresholded with p<0.05 with Sidak correction (bottom row). All lag maps do not include voxels with optimum lags found at the boundary.*

3.3. Comparing GM CVR values and significant fits across data segments

Figure 7 depicts the distribution of CVR values in GM, for No-Opt CVR and Lag-Opt CVR across different levels of statistical thresholding, for one subject. The same plots can be found for all subjects in Supplementary Figures 2-6. In general, the No-Opt CVR values (row 1) follow a Gaussian- or Laplacian-like distribution when no statistical thresholding is applied. The REST data segments generally have the greatest number of negative CVR values. The Lag-Opt CVR distributions (unthresholded, row 2) change shape to resemble a more bimodal distribution, due to CVR estimates diverging further from zero in either direction (which is expected due to our method for optimizing lag). This effect is enhanced in the thresholded distributions for both No-Opt and Lag-Opt (rows 3-5); CVR values closer to zero are removed after applying statistical criteria, resulting in distinct bimodal distributions. Interestingly, we see the proportion of negative CVR values to positive CVR values is much less in the BH+REST and CDB+REST data segments. For the REST segments, after lag optimization and statistically thresholding there are some cases where there is an equivalent amount of positive and negative CVR values. We expect predominantly positive CVR

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

values in GM, and true negative CVR responses represent very different physiological mechanisms [86], [87]. Considering the shape of these distributions, and the considerable proportion of negative CVR values in the REST segments, we summarized positive and negative CVR separately when computing summary CVR metrics across GM, shown in Figure 8 and Supplementary Figure 7. For ease of reference, group averages and standard deviations from these figures are also provided in Supplementary Table 2.

Figure 8 (top panel) compares median positive GM CVR values across data segments. There was a significant interaction between data segment and optimization scheme ($F(4,32 = 14.2$, $p<0.00001$) so simple effects were investigated. Positive GM CVR values increased after lag optimization for all data segments: BH+REST (p=0.02), CDB+REST (p=0.01), REST (p=0.002), $REST_{BH}$ (p=0.002) and $REST_{CDB}$ (p=0.002). There were no significant differences in median positive GM CVR values between any pair of data segments for No-Opt values (all p-values >0.14) but there were significant differences for Lag-Opt values, which drove the significant interaction. For Lag-Opt, positive GM CVR values were not different between: BH+REST and CDB+REST; CDB+REST and REST; CDB and $REST_{BH}$; REST and $REST_{BH}$ (all p-values >0.14), However, REST had significantly higher values than BH+REST (p=0.02); $REST_{BH}$ had significantly higher values than BH+REST (p=0.006); $REST_{CDB}$ had significantly higher values than BH+REST (p=0.001), CDB+REST (p=0.001), REST (p=0.002), and $REST_{BH}$ (p=0.008). One extreme outlier was removed from the CDB+REST segment (Figure 8, subject with highest values) for this statistical testing. All p-values are FDR corrected. Similar patterns are seen for negative CVR values (Supplementary Figure 7).

The previous CVR comparisons are taken using all GM voxels, and not only from voxels that are statistically thresholded; Figure 8 (bottom panel) shows that the percentage of significant voxels in GM is noticeably lower in the REST data segments,

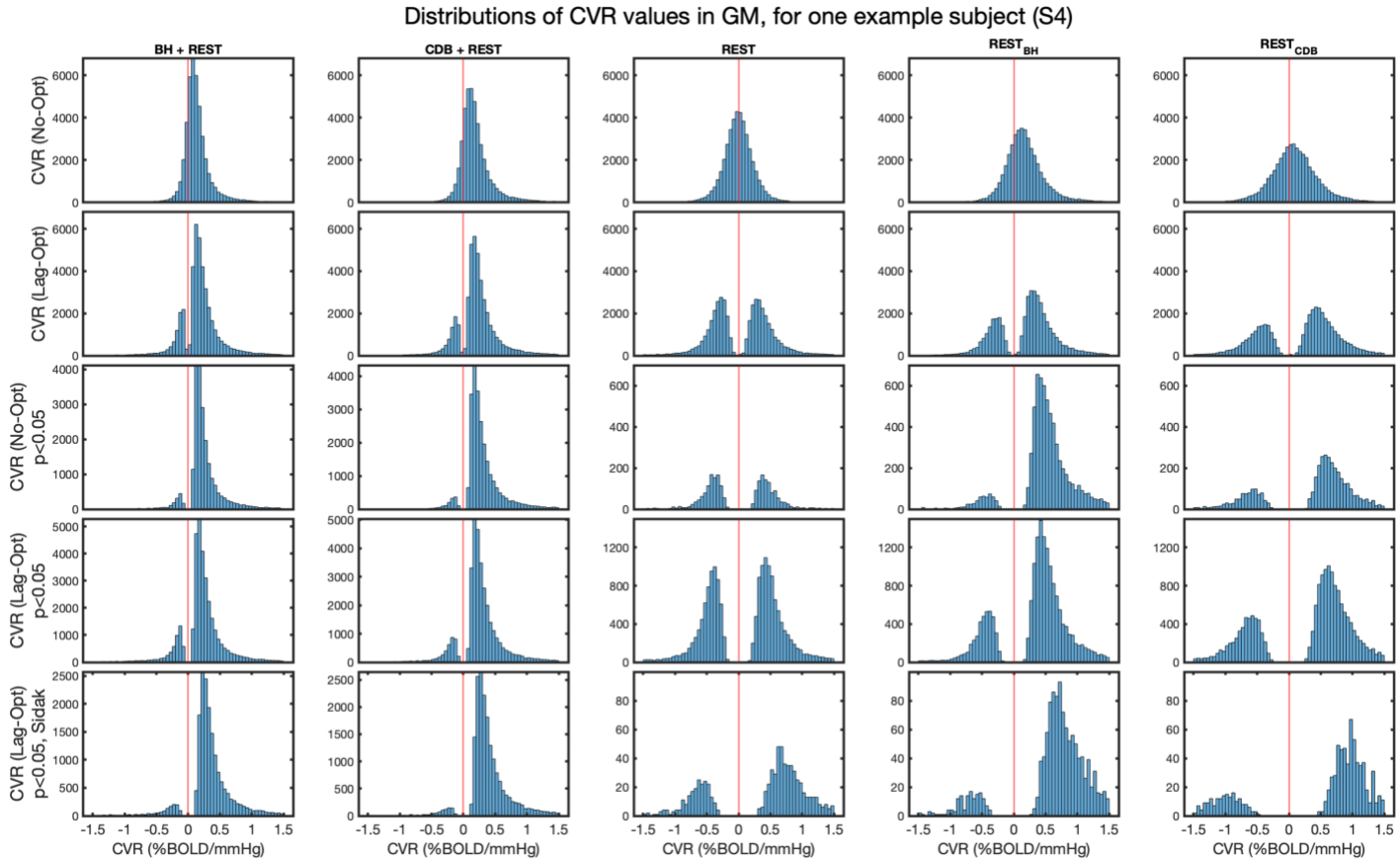

Figure 7. *Distributions of CVR values in GM for one example subject (S4). The y-axes show the frequency count. The same scaling is used for rows 1 and 2 because no thresholding is applied and therefore all GM voxels are included. When statistical thresholding is applied (rows 3, 4 and 5), different numbers of GM voxels remain for each data segment.*

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

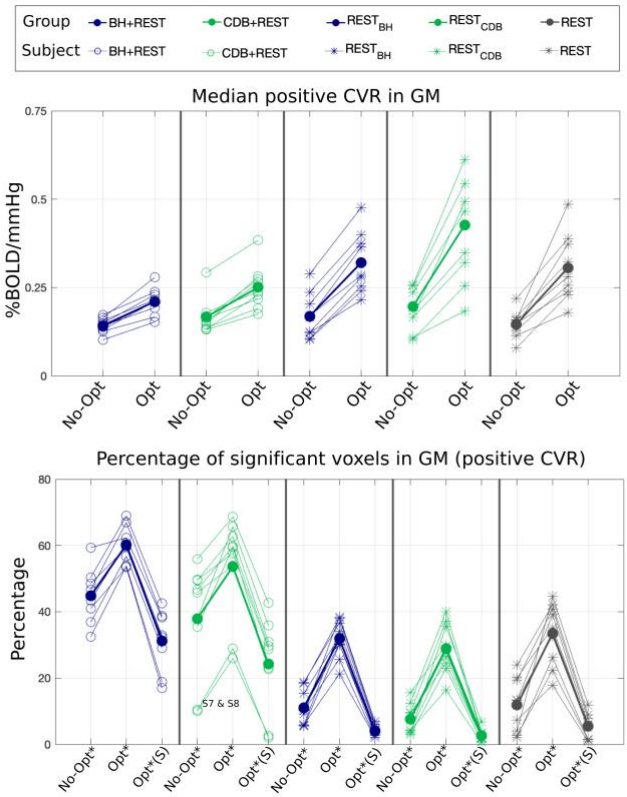

Figure 8. *Comparing GM summary metrics across data segments. The legend corresponds to the column structure in each panel; both single subject data and group means are shown. Top: Median positive CVR across all GM voxels for non-optimized (No-Opt) and lag optimized (Opt) analyses. Bottom: Percentage of significant positive fits in GM for each data segment and level of thresholding: the * indicates thresholding at p<0.05 and the *(S) indicates thresholding at p<0.05 with Sidak correction.*

suggesting that there is less confidence in these summary CVR estimates. With or without lag optimization, there are more GM voxels showing significant positive fits for $P_{ET}CO_2$hrf in the data segments with breathing tasks, for all subjects except S7 and S8. The inverted V-shaped pattern shows the number of significant voxels changes with statistical thresholding in a similar way across the 5 data segments: more voxels are significant after lag optimization if the same thresholding (p<0.05) is applied, however after Šidák correction this returns to a similar or smaller number of statistically significant voxels as found without lag optimization. This shows the statistical consequence of the lagged-GLM computation (considered further in the discussion).

3.4. Clinical Utility

An incidental finding was suspected in one of our participants due to an abnormality first noticed in the lag maps. Specifically, a large section of the cortex displayed a blood flow response to $P_{ET}CO_2$ much later than other areas of the cortex. The area of cortex impacted appeared to be the vascular territory mostly supplied by the middle cerebral artery. The appropriate ethical procedures were followed and it was confirmed that this subject had Moyamoya disease. Moyamoya is a rare vascular disorder which typically involves blockage or narrowing of the carotid artery, reducing blood flow to the brain. Figure 9 shows CVR and lag maps in this subject. The lag maps show that many GM voxels in the right hemisphere are responding approximately 10 seconds later compared to the homologous regions of the left hemisphere. Note, the analysis run for this subject was the same as previously presented, however the lag values that are included in these maps are not relative to GM median, due to the clear bilateral vascular pathology, and this case being interpreted separately from the other subjects. When lag is not considered, the CVR maps (No-Opt) show dominant negative CVR in this vascular territory, similar to what has been reported in previous CVR mapping studies with Moyamoya [88]–[90]. However, when correcting the CVR maps for lag (Lag-Opt) there is a striking change - the CVR within GM mostly normalizes, without a clear pathology. These lag optimized maps suggest that the local CVR response is preserved in GM, albeit with delayed blood transits. Looking at the lag optimized CVR map alone, one could incorrectly conclude that this subject does not have a clear vascular pathology. Both maps, lag and CVR (Lag-Opt), are needed for the most accurate interpretation, and to determine whether there are CVR reductions, delayed blood transits, or both. Figure 9 also shows CVR and lag results in REST data. Here, the pathology is much less evident, and these results follow the same pattern seen in the other 9 subjects presented.

In a concurrent pediatric pilot study, five individuals with typical development and hemiparetic cerebral palsy completed a modified version of the CDB+REST protocol. Figure 10 shows $P_{ET}CO_2$ traces and average BOLD-fMRI signal across GM. Three primary scenarios of task compliance were observed. In Scenario 1, participants achieved hypocapnia as expected, evidenced by two consecutive decreases in $P_{ET}CO_2$ and BOLD-fMRI signals. In Scenario 2, $P_{ET}CO_2$ values were unreliable for several breathing cycles (indicated by missing values in Figure 10), yet there is possible evidence of two mild hypocapnia cycles in the BOLD-fMRI signal. In Scenario 3, $P_{ET}CO_2$ values were more reliable but participants did not appear to

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

complete the task, evidenced by a lack of hypocapnia-induced $P_{ET}CO_2$ and BOLD signal decreases. These trends appear to be age-related, with scenario 1 primarily occurring in older participants (ages 15-21 years) and scenarios 2 and 3 in the youngest participants (7-12 years).

4. DISCUSSION

Adding a simple, 2–3-minute breathing task to the beginning of a resting-state scan vastly improves our ability to model CO_2 effects (both amplitude and timing) in BOLD-fMRI data. This modified scan protocol produces maps of physiological parameters that may contribute to our understanding of healthy and pathological cerebrovascular function, whilst maintaining an extended "resting state" period as required for studying intrinsic brain fluctuations and connectivity. This hybrid protocol has clear and direct applications for CVR mapping in both research and clinical settings, as well as wider applications for fMRI denoising and interpretation. Our analysis produces maps of both the amplitude (CVR) and timing (hemodynamic lag) of the BOLD fMRI response to CO_2 by systematically shifting the $P_{ET}CO_2$ regressor to optimize the model fit. In any fMRI dataset, this optimization inherently increases GM CVR values and fit statistics. We have shown that the inclusion of breathing task data further increases the number of voxels in the brain that have a significant relationship between $P_{ET}CO_2$ and BOLD-fMRI signals, and improves our confidence in the plausibility of voxel-wise hemodynamic lag estimates.

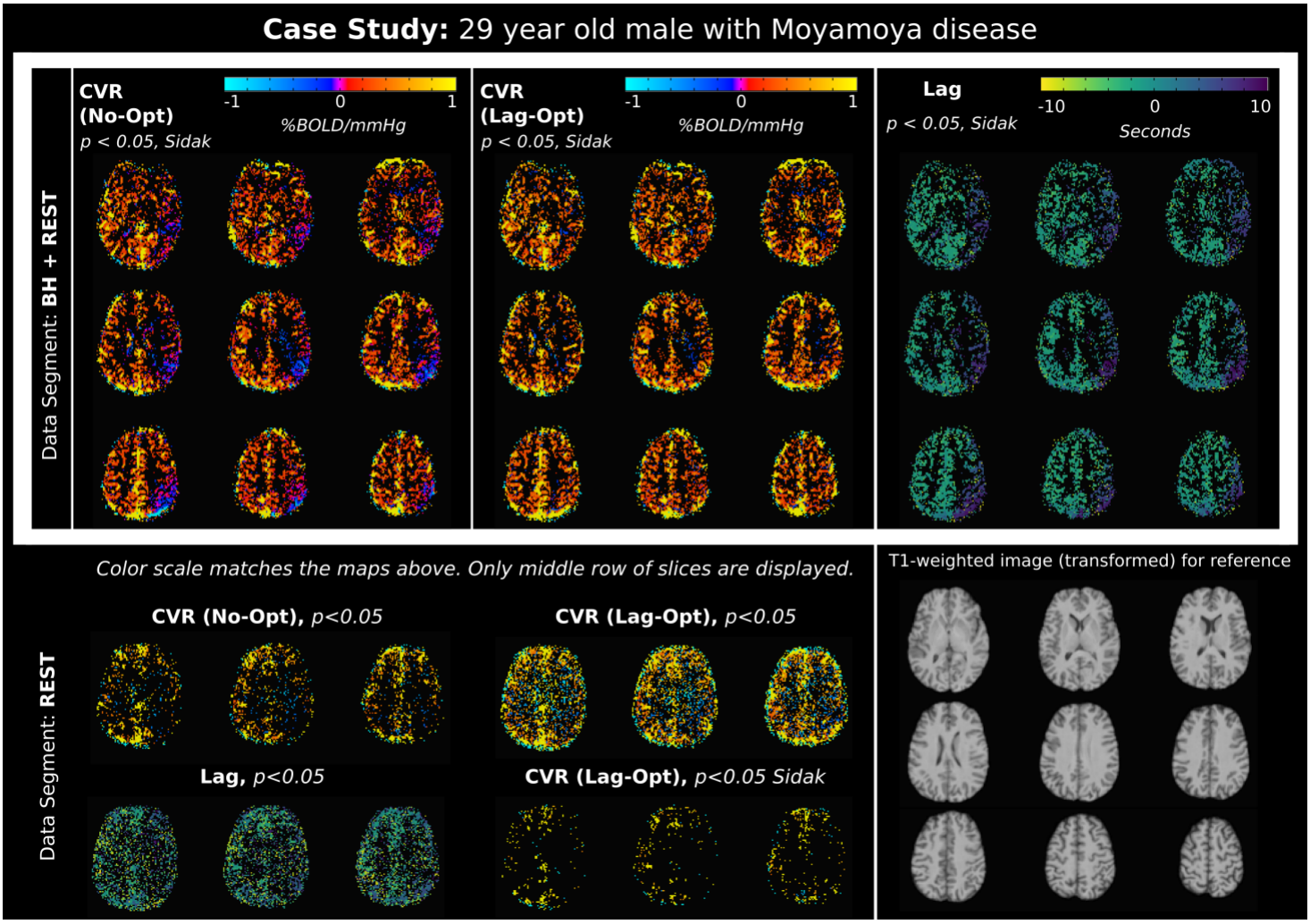

Figure 9. *Maps of lag and CVR for a subject with Moyamoya disease. The white box shows results for the BH+REST data, demonstrating clear clinical sensitivity of this protocol. In order to visually compare maps across the same voxels, all maps (CVR No-Opt, CVR Lag-Opt and Lag) are thresholded at p<0.05, Sidak corrected, based on the T statistics of the lag optimized analysis. The REST only results are shown for comparison at p < 0.05 uncorrected as well as the p<0.05 Sidak corrected which displays very few significant voxels. Slices from the T1-weighted image transformed to fMRI space are shown for reference. CVR (Lag-Opt) maps, and all lag maps, do not include voxels with optimum lags found at the boundary. Lag maps are not relative to GM median.*

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

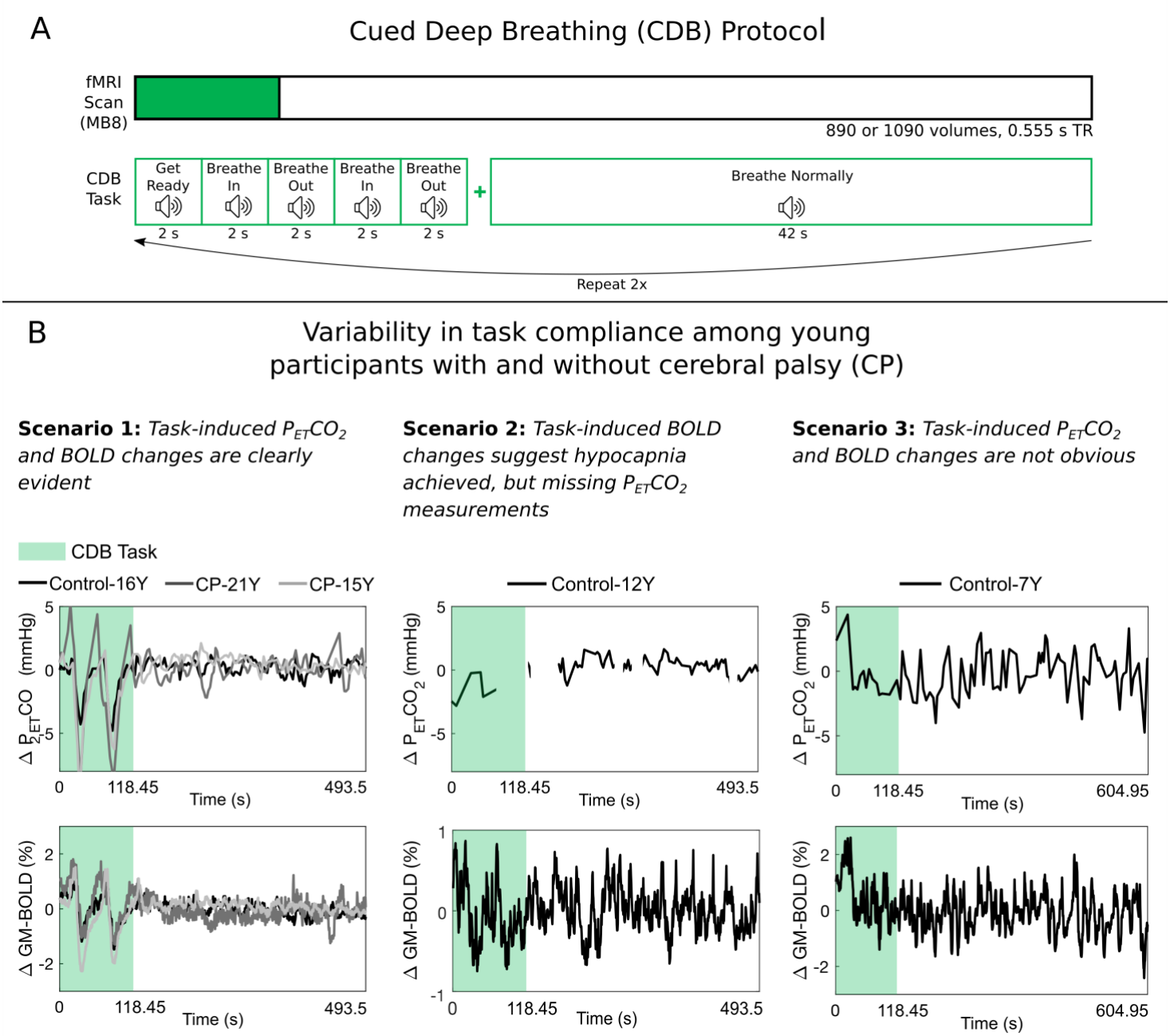

Figure 10. *Task compliance for an adapted cued deep breathing (CDB) protocol used in a cohort of controls and individuals with hemiparetic cerebral palsy (CP). Panel (A) shows the protocol, which had the same task timings as the other CDB datasets in the manuscript, but with auditory cues, instead of visual. 20 s of rest were included at the start of the task, and 10 volumes (5.55 s) of data were removed to account for steady-state. Panel (B) shows unshifted* $P_{ET}CO_2$ *traces (mmHg change from baseline) and GM-BOLD traces (% change from mean) for 5 subjects. The missing values in the* $P_{ET}CO_2$ *traces in Scenario 2 indicate that the signal was unreliable at those times. Note the different axes limits for the GM-BOLD plot in Scenario 2. These subjects represent the primary age-related variations in task compliance observed during the CDB protocol.*

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

A recent study [34] followed a very similar rationale to ours: to develop a practical non-gas inhalation method that is largely based in a resting-state scan but introduces breathing modulations to enhance fluctuations in $P_{ET}CO_2$. They compared CVR maps from resting-state scans, scans with intermittent breathing modulations throughout the scan period (for a duration of 12 seconds after 30-60 s of free breathing), a breath-holding scan, and a CO_2 gas inhalation scan. They showed that intermittent breathing modulations (6 seconds per breath) had a comfort level similar to resting-state, and the resultant CVR maps had a sensitivity and accuracy similar to maps derived from gas inhalation methods. Hemodynamic lag was not a part of their assessment or comparisons. Their results are consistent with our conclusions that adding short periods of guided breathing is favorable over a resting-state scan for CVR mapping, and they have validated their design by comparing to a more gold standard CO2-inhalation approach. However, their breathing task and resting-state portion cannot be separated into two sections, precluding these data from being used for typical resting-state or functional connectivity analyses.

One reason that including breathing tasks benefits CVR mapping is simply that the induced variation in $P_{ET}CO_2$ amplitude is large compared to the smaller fluctuations during undirected free breathing (see Figure 2). Importantly, the amplitude of these natural fluctuations during resting-state will vary across subjects, and potentially across study populations [91]. If the BOLD fluctuations related to $P_{ET}CO_2$ changes are small in amplitude, it can be hard to distinguish them from other physiological, artefactual or neuronally-driven fluctuations that occur at (or aliased into) the same low-frequencies [45]–[49]. If these other fluctuations are of similar or greater magnitude to the low-frequency fluctuations induced by $P_{ET}CO_2$, this may result in an fMRI time-course poorly coupled to $P_{ET}CO_2$. A study using gas inhalation as a hypercapnic stimulus concluded that a change of at least 2 mmHg above a subject's baseline $P_{ET}CO_2$ is necessary to evaluate hemodynamic impairment [92]. In our acquisitions, both BH and CDB tasks clearly produced changes above 2 mmHg, whereas this was not the case for all subjects during the REST segments (see Figure 2). Even if a subject performs the BH or CDB task only partially (i.e., shorter hold for the BH, shallower breaths for the CDB), they are likely to still surpass this 2 mmHg change. Furthermore, there is evidence that despite variability in BH performance, robust and repeatable CVR maps can still be obtained when modelling with $P_{ET}CO_2$ regressor [64], [93], which represents what the subject actually achieved and not simply the intended stimulus.

To accurately model CVR we must account for hemodynamic lags since measurement delays in gas sampling, arterial transit times to the brain's vascular territories, and local vasodilatory dynamics all impact the temporal relationship between our model of the vasodilatory stimulus ($P_{ET}CO_2$) and the BOLD fMRI timeseries. Characterizing hemodynamic lag at the voxel level is both challenging and necessary for correct physiologic interpretation of the data. A previous study mapping CVR with resting-state data discussed how they were unable to obtain voxel-wise delays due to the resultant CVR maps being noisy, and they acknowledge that the regional CVR deficits they report in Moyamoya patients may reflect both reduced CVR and longer blood transits [32]. We report similar challenges in our data (Figure 3, Figure 6, Supp. Figure 1), showing more variable and less physiologically plausible lag distributions across GM in the data modelled with only resting-state segments. Furthermore, when simply performing a cross-correlation between the $P_{ET}CO_2$hrf regressor and GM BOLD-fMRI time-series, we observe several extreme lag values in resting-state data (Figure 4). The incorporation of the short breathing tasks results in more sensible lag distributions and cross-correlation results. Comparing our lag values to previous literature is challenging due to the multitude of experimental set-ups, analysis approaches, and ways of summarizing these types of data. Nevertheless, it is valid to compare normalized lag values (lag values relative to a tissue average) and compare variability in lag, where possible. Here, we focus on BH+REST and CDB+REST lag distributions, considering REST distributions are challenging to summarize (Figure 3). The range and variability of the lag values we report in GM show the majority of lag values (~68% based on one standard deviation, Supp. Table 1) are within 6 seconds of the GM median (Figure 6, Supplementary Figure 1); therefore, to capture the majority of GM lags a range of 12 seconds from the GM median may be appropriate. This broadly agrees with previous work using respiration derived or $P_{ET}CO_2$ regressors [43], [50], [57], [58], [61], [63], [64]. Many of these previous reports also see similar regional trends in relative lag values (Supplementary Figure 1): earliest responses in subcortical GM and later responses in cerebellar GM and posterior brain regions.

Despite much previous literature reporting a summary CVR value, our results clearly show that

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

analysis choices in summarizing voxel-wise CVR values are not trivial. The distributions of GM CVR values with and without lag optimization, and with different levels of statistical thresholding (Figure 7, Sup. Figures 2-7), illustrate that it is not strictly valid to extract a central tendency value from a distribution of positive and negative CVR values together, after lag optimization or any statistical thresholding. We therefore chose to summarize positive and negative CVR values separately, not least because true negative CVR responses represent very different physiological mechanisms [86], [87]. We expect positive CVR values in GM, and it is noteworthy that the three resting-state segments show a greater number of negative CVR values compared to the segments that include BH or CDB tasks, possibly suggesting a greater relative contribution of noise sources and a less successful CVR and lag estimation. The final summative CVR value across a tissue type will also depend on whether one has applied lag optimization and/or applied statistical thresholding. Therefore, we chose to display CVR values resulting from multiple analysis options in Figure 8 and Supplementary Figure 7. With no statistical thresholding, the positive GM CVR amplitudes for No-Opt and Lag-Opt (Figure 8 and Supplementary Table 2) agree with the range seen in previous literature modelling CVR with breathing tasks or resting-state, when expressed in units of %BOLD/mmHg [34], [42], [54], [58], [63], [93], [94]. Unexpectedly, the REST segments showed higher GM CVR values than the task segments after lag optimization and following the strictest thresholding, particularly for $REST_{CDB}$ (Figure 8, Supplementary Figure 7). However, a higher CVR value will not always suggest a more accurate or more representative tissue estimate. Low frequency fluctuations other than $P_{ET}CO_2$, motion artifacts and large vessel signals may influence the lagged fitting procedure, as discussed. There were generally more negative CVR values in REST segments, so positive GM CVR estimates are also summarized over a smaller number of voxels that do not fully describe GM tissue. It is also important to note that the Sidák correction is likely too strict of a correction for multiple comparisons as it assumes independence, which is not the case when running the GLM multiples times with slightly shifted $P_{ET}CO_2$ regressors.

4.1. BH vs. CDB

This study was not designed for an effective comparison between BH or CDB, yet some trends can be noted upon. Adding either a short BH or CDB task to a resting segment brings clear advantages for CVR mapping, with similar CVR and lag results, however the BH addition did lead to plausible lag distributions and significant CVR effects more consistently across subjects. Direct comparison of these two tasks is potentially biased due to the BH task being slightly longer, including 3 cycles of hypercapnia versus 2 cycles of hypocapnia for the CDB task. However, it is difficult to match both the length of the breathing task, and the number of cycles: the ways in which we achieve hypocapnia (increasing the rate and depth of breathing) and hypercapnia (apnea) are very different, and the timing dynamics of the resulting blood gas changes are different [95]–[97]. A small amount of previous evidence shows that CDB and BH derived CVR responses generally have comparable amplitudes and timings [50], however possibly not in all brain regions [94] and they can be modulated differently by baseline vasodilation [94]. Furthermore, these tasks induce different motion confounds [50] and potentially different subject compliance demands. In general, our results suggest they may be used interchangeably in healthy controls. However, a more thorough comparison of the pros and cons of these breathing tasks, in healthy and clinical cohorts, is a worthwhile focus for future research. Importantly, vasoconstrictive and vasodilatory responses can be differentially affected in pathology [98], so different tasks may be appropriate for different clinical populations and study goals.

It is important to discuss the general limitations of using breathing tasks to model CVR, compared to resting-state. They do require more compliance from subjects, introduce neural activity due to the need for visual or auditory stimuli, and often exhibit motion effects correlated with task timings [50]–[52], [64]. We performed volume realignment and included the resultant motion parameters within the GLM, but there is evidence this is not sufficient to remove motion effects [52], [64], [99]. Further research should look into optimizing breathing task designs to minimize task induced motion artifacts whilst still maintaining $P_{ET}CO_2$ changes of sufficient amplitude. Collecting multi-echo BOLD fMRI data, and applying spatial ICA-denoising analyses, is one widely adopted strategy that can be applied to remove motion artifacts and has been applied to the modelling of CVR effects in BH paradigms [56], [64]. A final consideration is the choice of HRF in breathing task data; here we used a canonical HRF to convolve with all the $P_{ET}CO_2$ time-series, before creating the multiple shifted $P_{ET}CO_2$ regressors. There is evidence that the BOLD signal may have a different shape and timing response depending on whether the $P_{ET}CO_2$ is resting fluctuations, or within

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

a hypocapnic or hypercapnic range [57], and that physiological responses functions can vary across subjects, brain regions and sessions [100], [101]. Therefore, one response function might not be fully optimum in capturing all the $P_{ET}CO_2$ induced BOLD changes within our hybrid design, yet there weren't sufficient repeats of the BH or CDB cycles to characterize an impulse response function from these data.

4.2. Clinical applications

We chose to analyze and present our results in single subject space, partially to demonstrate the potential utility of this method for individual subjects, such as clinical cases, or individual fMRI denoising. We report an incidental finding of Moyamoya disease, which was based on our inspection of the hemodynamic lag maps constructed from our lagged-GLM approach. This pathology was only visually obvious when modeling lag and CVR with breathing task data. Regional deficits in CVR are used to guide surgical and treatment decisions in cases of Moyamoya [102], with normalization of CVR often seen after surgery. Delayed blood transits are also widely reported in cases of Moyamoya [61], [89], [103] which is expected due to the narrowing of blood vessels. Consistent with our results, negative CVR responses are often observed in cases of Moyamoya [88]–[90] and commonly interpreted as the vascular steal phenomenon. In the case of vascular steal, negative CVR is the result of a redistribution of blood flow from regions without remaining cerebrovascular reserve to regions with preserved vasodilatory capacity. Previous work with cases of Moyamoya have shown a clear relationship between blood arrival times and CVR amplitudes, with the longest arrival times having the lowest and most negative CVR (e.g., [89], [103]. From our data, it is possible to conclude there is no evidence of vascular steal, considering the normalization of CVR after lag-optimization, however other work suggests that negative CVR is likely a combination of a steal phenomenon and delayed local (positive) reactivity [89]. We would need to apply our technique more systematically across a larger sample to better characterize these subtleties of Moyamoya pathology, yet what our case study clearly demonstrates is the importance of considering both amplitude and timing when modelling CVR function in pathology. CVR deficits in Moyamoya are most commonly investigated with gas inhalation or contrast; although there is a much smaller collection of literature using breath-hold or resting-state, the interest in these non-invasive and practical approaches is growing [35], [61], [90], [104], [105].

Example data from a separate pediatric pilot study were included to evaluate the feasibility of our hybrid protocol in clinical cohorts with task compliance challenges (e.g., children). Breathing tasks are an attractive alternative to more invasive vasoactive stimuli; BH tasks have been used successfully in typically developing children [106] and in those with Moyamoya [90]. We report the first instance of a CDB task in a pediatric cohort and observed variable success in the quality of $P_{ET}CO_2$ recordings and achieved hypocapnia. These results indicate that further optimization of the breathing task portion of the hybrid design may be necessary in less-compliant cohorts. Low quality $P_{ET}CO_2$ traces may be caused by periods of mouth breathing and could be addressed by using a mask rather than a nasal cannula. It may be necessary to adapt breathing task instructions for clarity and utilize practice sessions, tailored to the population, to ensure participants understand and comply with the task before entering the scanner. There are clear next steps to address the feasibility limitations observed in our hybrid design and, once these are met, this method has promise as a practical yet robust tool to study typical and atypical neurovascular development.

4.3. Applications for fMRI denoising

Based on the mechanism of neurovascular coupling, the BOLD contrast is widely used as a surrogate measure for neural activity [107]. However, there are many non-neural factors that can affect the BOLD signal, with multiple strategies and algorithms to mitigate and remove these sources of noise, [31], [45], [47], [108]–[112]. We considered how resting-state fMRI scans are commonly deployed in neuroimaging research, and designed our protocol accordingly. Although the main focus of this work is practical CVR mapping, CO_2 fluctuations have been shown to be a physiological confound in resting-state fMRI studies of neural activity, and it is challenging to meaningfully separate out neural connectivity and vascular connectivity with fMRI data [51], [111], [113]–[116]. Removing CO_2 effects from fMRI via nuisance regression is not yet routine practice, in part because it is challenging to robustly characterize these relationships in resting-state fMRI. By appending a short breathing task to the start of a resting-state scan, the resting-state portion could still be analyzed separately, gaining more outputs from one dataset, with improved denoising from robust modelling of CO_2 effects.

However, there is a possibility that the breathing task may somehow modulate the resting-state portion of the scan similar to after effects seen after other

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

sensory and cognitive tasks [117], [118]. We performed exploratory analyses to compare the three REST segments and assess any systematic differences caused by preceding breathing tasks. We created maps of amplitude of low-frequency fluctuation (ALFF), fractional ALFF (fALFF), and local functional connectivity density (LFCD) for each subject and each REST segment using AFNI 3dRSFC and 3dLFCD functions, respectively. Spatial correlations were performed between pairs of single-subject maps. For ALFF, group means ± stdev were: 0.92±0.04 (REST, $REST_{BH}$), 0.93±0.04 (REST, $REST_{CDB}$) and 0.93±0.03 ($REST_{BH}$, $REST_{CDB}$). For fALFF: 0.87±0.08 (rest, $REST_{BH}$), 0.91±0.03 (REST, $REST_{CDB}$), 0.90±0.05 ($REST_{BH}$, $REST_{CDB}$). For LFCD: 0.62±0.21 (REST, $REST_{BH}$), 0.58±0.25 (REST, $REST_{CDB}$), 0.66±0.19 ($REST_{BH}$, $REST_{CDB}$). We also performed a voxel-wise ANOVA analysis (3dANOVA, AFNI) to test if there was a significant difference between the three rest segments for each type of map. Setting a threshold of $p<0.05$ (FDR corrected), we observed no significant voxels for ALFF, fALFF or LFCD (main effect and pairwise comparisons). These results show no clear systematic differences between the three REST segments for ALFF, fALFF or LFCD. However, these analyses cannot provide direct evidence for the null hypothesis, and future work with study designs tailored towards this question, and with bigger samples, should investigate this further.

4.4. Recommendations and practical considerations

In this paper, some analysis choices were driven by the comparison between breathing task data segments and resting-state only data segments. If a researcher was to use this BH+REST or CDB+REST design as shown in Figure 1, we recommend:

- Collect continuous CO_2 recordings before and after your scan window, up to the maximum shift you want to consider in your modeling, to avoid interpolation or trimming of data after shifting.
- If deciding between a BH or CDB task, we'd recommend BH due to more extensive literature using this task for CVR mapping [14], [15].
- Model CVR using the entire dataset. We cut the TASK+REST segment to 8 minutes in order to make a fair comparison with the 8–minute REST segments. Therefore, our CVR and lag maps are from modelling with ~2.5 minutes of task data and 5.5 minutes of resting; map quality and fit statistics would likely improve with more data.
- If there is a large offset between the $P_{ET}CO_2$ trace and the GM fMRI signal, perhaps due to a measurement delay (e.g., long sample line from scanner to control room), first perform a bulk-shift (cross-correlation between a mean GM fMRI time-series and $P_{ET}CO_2$ time-series) before voxel-wise optimization [63], supported by Figure 4.
- Use the smallest range of shifted $P_{ET}CO_2$ regressors as is appropriate for the physiology of your cohort. There are computational and statistical consequences to extending the shift range more than is necessary.
- When obtaining a summary CVR or lag metric for a tissue class, check the distributions to see if this is valid and appropriate.

4.5. Conclusions

This hybrid design may not the best approach for all CVR mapping experiments; if that is your only research focus, longer breathing tasks or gas inhalation methods are recommended. However, our proposed protocol involves a small addition to a typical resting-state scan, aiming to be practical and clinically feasible in situations where more invasive or complicated methods are not desirable. We have demonstrated that adding a short breathing task to the start of a resting-state fMRI scan improves the ability to model both the timing and amplitude of the CVR response, both crucially important for the accurate characterization of cerebrovascular function.

5. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This research was supported by the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development of the National Institutes of Health under award number K12HD073945. The pediatric dataset and cerebral palsy dataset were collected with support of National Institutes of Health award R03 HD094615-01A1. The authors would like to acknowledge Marie Wasielewski and Carson Ingo for their support in acquiring these data.

K.Z. was supported by an NIH-funded training program (T32EB025766). S.M. was supported by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program (Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

agreement No. 713673), a fellowship from La Caixa Foundation (ID 100010434, fellowship code LCF/BQ/IN17/11620063) and C.C.G was supported by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness (Ramon y Cajal Fellowship, RYC-2017- 21845), the Basque Government (BERC 2018-2021 and PIBA_2019_104) and the Spanish Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities (MICINN; PID2019-105520GB-100).

CrediT statement.
Rachael Stickland: Conceptualization, Methodology, Software, Formal Analysis, Investigation, Data Curation, Writing (OD), Writing (RE), Visualization, Project Administration. Kristina Zvolanek: Conceptualization, Software, Investigation, Formal Analysis, Writing (RE), Visualization. Stefano Moia: Methodology, Writing (RE). Apoorva Ayyagari: Investigation. César Caballero-Gaudes: Methodology, Writing (RE). Molly Bright: Conceptualization, Methodology, Software, Investigation, Resources, Writing (RE), Supervision, Project Administration, Funding Acquisition.

The authors would also like to thank Kevin Murphy for the basis of the code that creates the physiological regressors, and personnel at the Center for Translation Imaging (Northwestern Radiology) for support with study set-up.

6. COMPETING FINANCIAL INTERESTS. The authors declare no competing financial interests.

7. REFERENCES

[1] L. Meng and A. W. Gelb, “Regulation of cerebral autoregulation by carbon dioxide,” *Anesthesiology*, vol. 122, no. 1. Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, pp. 196–205, 01-Jan-2015.

[2] A. M. Harper and H. I. Glass, “Effect of alterations in the arterial carbon dioxide tension on the blood flow through the cerebral cortex at normal and low arterial blood pressures,” 1965.

[3] J. E. Brian, “Carbon dioxide and the cerebral circulation,” *Anesthesiology*, vol. 88, no. 5. American Society of Anesthesiologists, pp. 1365–1386, 01-May-1998.

[4] D. A. Handwerker, A. Gazzaley, B. A. Inglis, and M. D’Esposito, “Reducing vascular variability of fMRI data across aging populations using a breathholding task,” *Hum. Brain Mapp.*, vol. 28, no. 9, pp. 846–859, 2007.

[5] M. E. Thomason, L. C. Foland, and G. H. Glover, “Calibration of BOLD fMRI using breath holding reduces group variance during a cognitive task,” *Hum. Brain Mapp.*, vol. 28, no. 1, pp. 59–68, Jan. 2007.

[6] C. Chang, M. E. Thomason, and G. H. Glover, “Mapping and correction of vascular hemodynamic latency in the BOLD signal,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 43, no. 1, pp. 90–102, Oct. 2008.

[7] K. A. Tsvetanov *et al.*, “The Effect of Ageing on fMRI: Correction for the Confounding Effects of Vascular Reactivity Evaluated by Joint fMRI and MEG in 335 Adults,” 2015.

[8] K. Murphy, A. D. Harris, and R. G. Wise, “Robustly measuring vascular reactivity differences with breath-hold: Normalising stimulus-evoked and resting state BOLD fMRI data,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 54, no. 1, pp. 369–379, 2011.

[9] S. S. Kannurpatti and B. B. Biswal, “Detection and scaling of task-induced fMRI-BOLD response using resting state fluctuations,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 40, no. 4, pp. 1567–1574, May 2008.

[10] A. M. Golestani and J. J. Chen, “Controlling for the effect of arterial-CO2 fluctuations in resting-state fMRI: Comparing end-tidal CO2 clamping and retroactive CO2 correction,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 216, p. 116874, Aug. 2020.

[11] Y. Takano, O. Sakamoto, C. Kiyofuji, and K. Ito, “A comparison of the end-tidal CO2 measured by portable capnometer and the arterial PCO2 in spontaneously breathing patients,” 2003.

[12] S. D. McSwain *et al.*, “End-tidal and arterial carbon dioxide measurements correlate across all levels of physiologic dead space,” *Respir. Care*, vol. 55, no. 3, pp. 288–293, Mar. 2010.

[13] P. Liu and J. B. De Vis, “Cerebrovascular reactivity (CVR) MRI with CO2 challenge: A technical review,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 187, pp. 104–115, Feb. 2019.

[14] A. L. Urback, B. J. MacIntosh, and B. I. Goldstein, “Cerebrovascular reactivity measured by functional magnetic resonance imaging during breath-hold challenge: A systematic review,”

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, vol. 79. Elsevier Ltd, pp. 27–47, 01-Aug-2017.

[15] J. Pinto, M. G. Bright, D. P. Bulte, and P. Figueiredo, "Cerebrovascular Reactivity Mapping Without Gas Challenges: A Methodological Guide," *Front. Physiol.*, vol. 11, p. 1711, Jan. 2021.

[16] J. J. Pillai and D. J. Mikulis, "Cerebrovascular Reactivity Mapping: An Evolving Standard for Clinical Functional Imaging.," *AJNR. Am. J. Neuroradiol.*, pp. 1–7, 2014.

[17] A. Krainik, M. Hund-Georgiadis, S. Zysset, and D. Y. Von Cramon, "Regional impairment of cerebrovascular reactivity and BOLD signal in adults after stroke," *Stroke*, vol. 36, no. 6, pp. 1146–1152, Jun. 2005.

[18] J. J. Pillai, "Clinical utility of cerebrovascular reactivity mapping in patients with low grade gliomas," *World J. Clin. Oncol.*, vol. 2, no. 12, p. 397, 2011.

[19] A. Iranmahboob *et al.*, "Vascular Reactivity Maps in Patients with Gliomas Using Breath-Holding BOLD fMRI," *J. Neuroimaging*, vol. 26, no. 2, pp. 232–239, Mar. 2016.

[20] M. M. A. Conijn, J. M. Hoogduin, Y. van der Graaf, J. Hendrikse, P. R. Luijten, and M. I. Geerlings, "Microbleeds, lacunar infarcts, white matter lesions and cerebrovascular reactivity - A 7T study," *Neuroimage*, vol. 59, no. 2, pp. 950–956, Jan. 2012.

[21] P. H. Wu *et al.*, "MRI evaluation of cerebrovascular reactivity in obstructive sleep apnea," *J. Cereb. Blood Flow Metab.*, vol. 40, no. 6, pp. 1328–1337, Jun. 2020.

[22] R. V. Raut, V. A. Nair, J. A. Sattin, and V. Prabhakaran, "Hypercapnic evaluation of vascular reactivity in healthy aging and acute stroke via functional MRI," *NeuroImage Clin.*, vol. 12, pp. 173–179, 2016.

[23] C. A. M. M. Van Oers, H. B. Van Der Worp, L. J. Kappelle, M. A. H. Raemaekers, W. M. Otte, and R. M. Dijkhuizen, "Etiology of language network changes during recovery of aphasia after stroke," *Sci. Rep.*, vol. 8, no. 1, Dec. 2018.

[24] D. Zacà, J. Jovicich, S. R. Nadar, J. T. Voyvodic, and J. J. Pillai, "Cerebrovascular reactivity mapping in patients with low grade gliomas undergoing presurgical sensorimotor mapping with BOLD fMRI," *J. Magn. Reson. Imaging*, vol. 40, no. 2, pp. 383–390, Aug. 2014.

[25] E. Tchistiakova, N. D. Anderson, C. E. Greenwood, and B. J. Macintosh, "Combined effects of type 2 diabetes and hypertension associated with cortical thinning and impaired cerebrovascular reactivity relative to hypertension alone in older adults," *NeuroImage Clin.*, vol. 5, pp. 36–41, 2014.

[26] J. Buterbaugh, C. Wynstra, N. Provencio, D. Combs, M. Gilbert, and S. Parthasarathy, "Cerebrovascular reactivity in young subjects with sleep apnea," *Sleep*, vol. 38, no. 2, pp. 241–250, Feb. 2015.

[27] O. Prilipko, N. Huynh, M. E. Thomason, C. A. Kushida, and C. Guilleminault, "An fMRI study of cerebrovascular reactivity and perfusion in obstructive sleep apnea patients before and after CPAP treatment," *Sleep Med.*, vol. 15, no. 8, pp. 892–898, 2014.

[28] N. W. Churchill, M. G. Hutchison, S. J. Graham, and T. A. Schweizer, "Cerebrovascular Reactivity After Sport Concussion: From Acute Injury to 1 Year After Medical Clearance," *Front. Neurol.*, vol. 11, p. 558, Jul. 2020.

[29] F. Geranmayeh, R. J. S. Wise, R. Leech, and K. Murphy, "Measuring vascular reactivity with breath-holds after stroke: a method to aid interpretation of group-level BOLD signal changes in longitudinal fMRI studies.," *Hum. Brain Mapp.*, vol. 36, no. 5, pp. 1755–71, May 2015.

[30] Y.-Y. Hsu *et al.*, "Blood oxygenation level-dependent MRI of cerebral gliomas during breath holding," *J. Magn. Reson. Imaging*, vol. 19, no. 2, pp. 160–167, Feb. 2004.

[31] R. G. Wise, K. Ide, M. J. Poulin, and I. Tracey, "Resting fluctuations in arterial carbon dioxide induce significant low frequency variations in BOLD signal," *Neuroimage*, vol. 21, no. 4, pp. 1652–1664, Apr. 2004.

[32] P. Liu, Y. Li, M. Pinho, D. C. Park, B. G. Welch, and H. Lu, "Cerebrovascular reactivity mapping without gas challenges," *Neuroimage*, vol. 146, pp. 320–326, Feb. 2017.

[33] A. M. Golestani, L. L. Wei, and J. J. Chen, "Quantitative mapping of cerebrovascular reactivity using resting-state BOLD fMRI: Validation in healthy adults.," *Neuroimage*, vol. 138, pp. 147–163, Sep. 2016.

[34] P. Liu *et al.*, "Cerebrovascular reactivity mapping using intermittent breath modulation," *Neuroimage*, vol. 215, p. 116787, Jul. 2020.

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

[35] K. Taneja *et al.*, “Evaluation of cerebrovascular reserve in patients with cerebrovascular diseases using resting-state MRI: A feasibility study,” *Magn. Reson. Imaging*, vol. 59, pp. 46–52, Jun. 2019.

[36] L. Ni *et al.*, “Lower Cerebrovascular Reactivity Contributed to White Matter Hyperintensity-Related Cognitive Impairment: A <scp>Resting-State</scp> Functional <scp>MRI</scp> Study,” *J. Magn. Reson. Imaging*, p. jmri.27376, Sep. 2020.

[37] K. F. Secchinato, P. H. R. Da Silva, A. P. A. Camargo, O. M. Pontes-Neto, and R. F. Leoni, “Cerebrovascular reactivity mapping without hypercapnic challenge in patients with carotid artery stenosis,” *Rev. Bras. Física Médica*, vol. 13, no. 2, p. 62, Dec. 2019.

[38] H. Jahanian *et al.*, “Measuring vascular reactivity with resting-state blood oxygenation level-dependent (BOLD) signal fluctuations: A potential alternative to the breath-holding challenge?,” *J. Cereb. Blood Flow Metab.*, vol. 37, no. 7, pp. 2526–2538, Jul. 2017.

[39] R. M. Birn, J. B. Diamond, M. A. Smith, and P. A. Bandettini, “Separating respiratory-variation-related fluctuations from neuronal-activity-related fluctuations in fMRI,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 31, no. 4, pp. 1536–1548, Jul. 2006.

[40] A. Kastrup, G. Krüger, T. Neumann-Haefelin, and M. E. Moseley, “Assessment of cerebrovascular reactivity with functional magnetic resonance imaging: Comparison of CO2 and breath holding,” *Magn. Reson. Imaging*, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 13–20, Jan. 2001.

[41] B. B. Biswal, S. S. Kannurpatti, and B. Rypma, “Hemodynamic scaling of fMRI-BOLD signal: validation of low-frequency spectral amplitude as a scalability factor,” *Magn. Reson. Imaging*, vol. 25, no. 10, pp. 1358–1369, Dec. 2007.

[42] I. Lipp, K. Murphy, X. Caseras, and R. G. Wise, “Agreement and repeatability of vascular reactivity estimates based on a breath-hold task and a resting state scan.,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 113, pp. 387–96, Jun. 2015.

[43] C. Chang and G. H. Glover, “Relationship between respiration, end-tidal CO2, and BOLD signals in resting-state fMRI,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 47, no. 4, pp. 1381–1393, Oct. 2009.

[44] M. G. Bright, C. R. Tench, and K. Murphy, “Potential pitfalls when denoising resting state fMRI data using nuisance regression,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 154, pp. 159–168, Jul. 2017.

[45] K. Murphy, R. M. Birn, and P. A. Bandettini, “Resting-state fMRI confounds and cleanup,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 80, pp. 349–359, Oct. 2013.

[46] T. T. Liu, “Noise contributions to the fMRI signal: An overview,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 143, pp. 141–151, Dec. 2016.

[47] C. Caballero-Gaudes and R. C. Reynolds, “Methods for cleaning the BOLD fMRI signal HHS Public Access,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 154, pp. 128–149, 2017.

[48] Y. Tong, L. M. Hocke, and B. B. Frederick, “Low Frequency Systemic Hemodynamic ‘Noise’ in Resting State BOLD fMRI: Characteristics, Causes, Implications, Mitigation Strategies, and Applications,” *Front. Neurosci.*, vol. 13, no. JUL, p. 787, Aug. 2019.

[49] J. R. Whittaker, I. D. Driver, M. Venzi, M. G. Bright, and K. Murphy, “Cerebral Autoregulation Evidenced by Synchronized Low Frequency Oscillations in Blood Pressure and Resting-State fMRI,” *Front. Neurosci.*, vol. 13, p. 433, May 2019.

[50] M. G. Bright, D. P. Bulte, P. Jezzard, and J. H. Duyn, “Characterization of regional heterogeneity in cerebrovascular reactivity dynamics using novel hypocapnia task and BOLD fMRI.,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 48, no. 1, pp. 166–75, Oct. 2009.

[51] J. D. Power *et al.*, “Ridding fMRI data of motion-related influences: Removal of signals with distinct spatial and physical bases in multiecho data,” *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.*, vol. 115, no. 9, pp. E2105–E2114, 2018.

[52] J. D. Power, M. Plitt, T. O. Laumann, and A. Martin, “Sources and implications of whole-brain fMRI signals in humans,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 146, pp. 609–625, Feb. 2017.

[53] S. Magon, G. Basso, P. Farace, G. K. Ricciardi, A. Beltramello, and A. Sbarbati, “Reproducibility of BOLD signal change induced by breath holding,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 45, no. 3, pp. 702–712, Apr. 2009.

[54] J. Pinto, J. Jorge, I. Sousa, P. Vilela, and P. Figueiredo, “Fourier modeling of the BOLD response to a breath-hold task: Optimization and reproducibility,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 135, pp. 223–231, Jul. 2016.

[55] R. V. Raut, V. A. Nair, J. A. Sattin, and V.

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

Prabhakaran, "Hypercapnic evaluation of vascular reactivity in healthy aging and acute stroke via functional MRI," *NeuroImage Clin.*, vol. 12, pp. 173–179, 2016.

[56] A. D. Cohen and Y. Wang, "Improving the Assessment of Breath-Holding Induced Cerebral Vascular Reactivity Using a Multiband Multi-echo ASL/BOLD Sequence," *Sci. Rep.*, vol. 9, no. 1, p. 5079, Dec. 2019.

[57] R. M. Birn, M. A. Smith, T. B. Jones, and P. A. Bandettini, "The respiration response function: The temporal dynamics of fMRI signal fluctuations related to changes in respiration," *Neuroimage*, vol. 40, no. 2, pp. 644–654, Apr. 2008.

[58] I. Sousa, P. Vilela, and P. Figueiredo, "Reproducibility of hypocapnic cerebrovascular reactivity measurements using BOLD fMRI in combination with a paced deep breathing task," *Neuroimage*, vol. 98, pp. 31–41, Sep. 2014.

[59] Y. Tong and B. de B. Frederick, "Tracking cerebral blood flow in BOLD fMRI using recursively generated regressors," *Hum. Brain Mapp.*, vol. 35, no. 11, pp. 5471–5485, Nov. 2014.

[60] M. R. Juttukonda and M. J. Donahue, "Neuroimaging of vascular reserve in patients with cerebrovascular diseases," *Neuroimage*, vol. 187, pp. 192–208, Feb. 2019.

[61] M. J. Donahue, M. K. Strother, K. P. Lindsey, L. M. Hocke, Y. Tong, and B. D. B. Frederick, "Time delay processing of hypercapnic fMRI allows quantitative parameterization of cerebrovascular reactivity and blood flow delays," *J. Cereb. Blood Flow Metab.*, vol. 36, no. 10, pp. 1767–1779, 2016.

[62] Y. Tong, P. R. Bergethon, and B. de B. Frederick, "An improved method for mapping cerebrovascular reserve using concurrent fMRI and near-infrared spectroscopy with Regressor Interpolation at Progressive Time Delays (RIPTiDe)," *Neuroimage*, vol. 56, no. 4, pp. 2047–2057, Jun. 2011.

[63] S. Moia, R. C. Stickland, A. Ayyagari, M. Termenon, C. Caballero-Gaudes, and M. G. Bright, "Voxelwise optimization of hemodynamic lags to improve regional CVR estimates in breath-hold fMRI*," in *2020 42nd Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine & Biology Society (EMBC)*, 2020, pp. 1489–1492.

[64] S. Moia *et al.*, "ICA-based Denoising Strategies in Breath-Hold Induced Cerebrovascular Reactivity Mapping with Multi Echo BOLD fMRI," *bioRxiv*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, p. 2020.08.18.256479, 10-Dec-2020.

[65] J. S. Siegel, A. Z. Snyder, L. Ramsey, G. L. Shulman, and M. Corbetta, "The effects of hemodynamic lag on functional connectivity and behavior after stroke," *J. Cereb. Blood Flow Metab.*, vol. 36, no. 12, pp. 2162–2176, Dec. 2016.

[66] L. Ni *et al.*, "The value of resting-state functional MRI in subacute ischemic stroke: Comparison with dynamic susceptibility contrast-enhanced perfusion MRI," *Sci. Rep.*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 1–8, Jan. 2017.

[67] M. G. Bright, M. J. Donahue, J. H. Duyn, P. Jezzard, and D. P. Bulte, "The effect of basal vasodilation on hypercapnic and hypocapnic reactivity measured using magnetic resonance imaging.," *J. Cereb. Blood Flow Metab.*, vol. 31, no. 2, pp. 426–38, Feb. 2011.

[68] M. D. Tisdall, M. Reuter, A. Qureshi, R. L. Buckner, B. Fischl, and A. J. W. van der Kouwe, "Prospective motion correction with volumetric navigators (vNavs) reduces the bias and variance in brain morphometry induced by subject motion," *Neuroimage*, vol. 127, pp. 11–22, Feb. 2016.

[69] R. W. Cox, "AFNI: Software for analysis and visualization of functional magnetic resonance neuroimages," *Comput. Biomed. Res.*, vol. 29, no. 3, pp. 162–173, Jun. 1996.

[70] M. W. Woolrich *et al.*, "Bayesian analysis of neuroimaging data in FSL.," *Neuroimage*, vol. 45, no. 1 Suppl, pp. S173–S186, Mar. 2009.

[71] S. M. Smith *et al.*, "Advances in functional and structural MR image analysis and implementation as FSL," in *NeuroImage*, 2004, vol. 23, no. SUPPL. 1, pp. S208–S219.

[72] X. Li, P. S. Morgan, J. Ashburner, J. Smith, and C. Rorden, "The first step for neuroimaging data analysis: DICOM to NIfTI conversion," *J. Neurosci. Methods*, vol. 264, pp. 47–56, May 2016.

[73] M. Jenkinson, C. F. Beckmann, T. E. J. Behrens, M. W. Woolrich, and S. M. Smith, "FSL," *Neuroimage*, vol. 62, no. 2, pp. 782–790, Aug. 2012.

[74] S. M. Smith, "Fast robust automated brain extraction," *Hum. Brain Mapp.*, vol. 17, no. 3, pp. 143–155, Nov. 2002.

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

[75] Y. Zhang, M. Brady, and S. Smith, "Segmentation of brain MR images through a hidden Markov random field model and the expectation-maximization algorithm," *IEEE Trans. Med. Imaging*, vol. 20, no. 1, pp. 45–57, 2001.

[76] M. Jenkinson and S. Smith, "A global optimisation method for robust affine registration of brain images," *Med. Image Anal.*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 143–156, Jun. 2001.

[77] M. Jenkinson, P. Bannister, M. Brady, and S. Smith, "Improved Optimization for the Robust and Accurate Linear Registration and Motion Correction of Brain Images," *Neuroimage*, vol. 17, no. 2, pp. 825–841, Oct. 2002.

[78] N. P. Blockley, I. D. Driver, S. T. Francis, J. A. Fisher, and P. A. Gowland, "An improved method for acquiring cerebrovascular reactivity maps," *Magn. Reson. Med.*, vol. 65, no. 5, pp. 1278–1286, May 2011.

[79] K. N. Kay, S. V. David, R. J. Prenger, K. A. Hansen, and J. L. Gallant, "Modeling low-frequency fluctuation and hemodynamic response timecourse in event-related fMRI," *Hum. Brain Mapp.*, vol. 29, no. 2, pp. 142–156, Feb. 2008.

[80] Z. Sidak, "Rectangular Confidence Regions for the Means of Multivariate Normal Distributions," *J. Am. Stat. Assoc.*, vol. 62, no. 318, p. 626, Jun. 1967.

[81] "R Core Team (2019). R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing." Vienna, Austria, 2019.

[82] J. Frossard and O. Renaud, "permuco: Permutation Tests for Regression, (Repeated Measures) ANOVA/ANCOVA and Comparison of Signals. R package version 1.1.0." 2019.

[83] Y. Benjamini and Y. Hochberg, "Controlling the False Discovery Rate: A Practical and Powerful Approach to Multiple Testing," *J. R. Stat. Soc. Ser. B*, vol. 57, no. 1, pp. 289–300, Jan. 1995.

[84] H. Wickham, "ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis." Springer-Verlag, New York., 2016.

[85] A. Kassambara, "ggpubr: 'ggplot2' Based Publication Ready Plots. R package version 0.4.0.," 2020.

[86] B. P. Thomas, P. Liu, S. Aslan, K. S. King, M. J. P. van Osch, and H. Lu, "Physiologic underpinnings of negative BOLD cerebrovascular reactivity in brain ventricles," *Neuroimage*, vol. 83, pp. 505–512, Dec. 2013.

[87] M. G. Bright, M. Bianciardi, J. A. de Zwart, K. Murphy, and J. H. Duyn, "Early anti-correlated BOLD signal changes of physiologic origin," *Neuroimage*, vol. 87, pp. 287–296, Feb. 2014.

[88] J. Conklin *et al.*, "Impaired Cerebrovascular Reactivity With Steal Phenomenon Is Associated With Increased Diffusion in White Matter of Patients With Moyamoya Disease," 2010.

[89] J. Poublanc *et al.*, "Vascular Steal Explains Early Paradoxical Blood Oxygen Level-Dependent Cerebrovascular Response in Brain Regions with Delayed Arterial Transit Times," *Cerebrovasc. Dis. Extra*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 55–64, Apr. 2013.

[90] N. Dlamini *et al.*, "Breath-hold blood oxygen level-dependent MRI: A tool for the assessment of cerebrovascular reserve in children with moyamoya disease," *Am. J. Neuroradiol.*, vol. 39, no. 9, pp. 1717–1723, 2018.

[91] C. J. Lynch *et al.*, "Prevalent and sex-biased breathing patterns modify functional connectivity MRI in young adults," *Nat. Commun.*, vol. 11, no. 1, 2020.

[92] J. B. De Vis, A. A. Bhogal, J. Hendrikse, E. T. Petersen, and J. C. W. Siero, "Effect sizes of BOLD CVR, resting-state signal fluctuations and time delay measures for the assessment of hemodynamic impairment in carotid occlusion patients," *Neuroimage*, vol. 179, pp. 530–539, Oct. 2018.

[93] M. G. Bright and K. Murphy, "Reliable quantification of BOLD fMRI cerebrovascular reactivity despite poor breath-hold performance.," *Neuroimage*, vol. 83, pp. 559–68, Dec. 2013.

[94] M. G. Bright, M. J. Donahue, J. H. Duyn, P. Jezzard, and D. P. Bulte, "The effect of basal vasodilation on hypercapnic and hypocapnic reactivity measured using magnetic resonance imaging," *J. Cereb. Blood Flow Metab.*, vol. 31, no. 2, pp. 426–438, Feb. 2011.

[95] M. Kasprowicz *et al.*, "Time Constant of the Cerebral Arterial Bed in Normal Subjects," *Ultrasound Med. Biol.*, vol. 38, no. 7, pp. 1129–1137, Jul. 2012.

[96] M. J. Poulin, P. J. Liang, and P. A. Robbins, "Dynamics of the cerebral blood flow response to step changes in end- tidal PCO2 and PO2 in humans," *J. Appl. Physiol.*, vol. 81, no. 3, pp. 1084–1095, 1996.

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

[97] M. J. Poulin, P. J. Liang, and P. A. Robbins, “Fast and slow components of cerebral blood flow response to step decreases in end-tidal PCO2 in humans,” *J. Appl. Physiol.*, vol. 85, no. 2, pp. 388–397, 1998.

[98] P. Zhao *et al.*, “Vasoreactivity and peri-infarct hyperintensities in stroke,” *Neurology*, vol. 72, no. 7, pp. 643–649, Feb. 2009.

[99] J. D. Power, A. Mitra, T. O. Laumann, A. Z. Snyder, B. L. Schlaggar, and S. E. Petersen, “Methods to detect, characterize, and remove motion artifact in resting state fMRI,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 84, pp. 320–341, Jan. 2014.

[100] M. Kassinopoulos and G. D. Mitsis, “Identification of physiological response functions to correct for fluctuations in resting-state fMRI related to heart rate and respiration,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 202, p. 116150, Nov. 2019.

[101] A. M. Golestani, C. Chang, J. B. Kwinta, Y. B. Khatamian, and J. Jean Chen, “Mapping the end-tidal CO2 response function in the resting-state BOLD fMRI signal: Spatial specificity, test-retest reliability and effect of fMRI sampling rate,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 104, pp. 266–277, Jan. 2015.

[102] S. Bacigaluppi, A. R. Dehdashti, R. Agid, T. Krings, M. Tymianski, and D. J. Mikulis, “The contribution of imaging in diagnosis, preoperative assessment, and follow-up of moyamoya disease,” *Neurosurg. Focus*, vol. 26, no. 4, p. E3, Mar. 2009.

[103] G. A. Schubert *et al.*, “Cerebrovascular insufficiency as the criterion for revascularization procedures in selected patients: A correlation study of xenon contrast-enhanced CT and PWI,” *Neurosurg. Rev.*, vol. 32, no. 1, pp. 29–36, 2009.

[104] P. Liu, Y. Li, M. Pinho, D. C. Park, B. G. Welch, and H. Lu, “Cerebrovascular reactivity mapping without gas challenges,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 146, pp. 320–326, Feb. 2017.

[105] T. Christen, H. Jahanian, W. W. Ni, D. Qiu, M. E. Moseley, and G. Zaharchuk, “Noncontrast mapping of arterial delay and functional connectivity using resting-state functional MRI: A study in moyamoya patients,” *J. Magn. Reson. Imaging*, vol. 41, no. 2, pp. 424–430, Feb. 2015.

[106] M. E. Thomason, B. E. Burrows, J. D. E. Gabrieli, and G. H. Glover, “Breath holding reveals differences in fMRI BOLD signal in children and adults,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 25, no. 3, pp. 824–837, Apr. 2005.

[107] G. H. Glover, “Overview of functional magnetic resonance imaging.,” *Neurosurg. Clin. N. Am.*, vol. 22, no. 2, pp. 133–9, vii, Apr. 2011.

[108] D. N. Greve, G. G. Brown, B. A. Mueller, G. Glover, and T. T. Liu, “A Survey of the Sources of Noise in fMRI,” *Psychometrika*, vol. 78, no. 3, pp. 396–416, Jul. 2013.

[109] M. G. Bright and K. Murphy, “Cleaning up the fMRI time series: Mitigating noise with advanced acquisition and correction strategies,” *NeuroImage*, vol. 154. Academic Press Inc., pp. 1–3, 01-Jul-2017.

[110] T. T. Liu, “Neurovascular factors in resting-state functional MRI,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 80, pp. 339–348, Oct. 2013.

[111] P. P. W. Chu, A. M. Golestani, J. B. Kwinta, Y. B. Khatamian, and J. J. Chen, “Characterizing the modulation of resting-state fMRI metrics by baseline physiology,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 173, pp. 72–87, Jun. 2018.

[112] S. G. Kim and S. Ogawa, “Biophysical and physiological origins of blood oxygenation level-dependent fMRI signals,” *Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism*, vol. 32, no. 7. SAGE Publications, pp. 1188–1206, Jul-2012.

[113] C. Madjar, C. J. Gauthier, P. Bellec, R. M. Birn, J. C. W. Brooks, and R. D. Hoge, “Task-related BOLD responses and resting-state functional connectivity during physiological clamping of end-tidal CO 2,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 61, no. 1, pp. 41–49, May 2012.

[114] F. Nikolaou, C. Orphanidou, R. G. Wise, and G. D. Mitsis, “Arterial CO2 effects modulate dynamic functional connectivity in resting-state fMRI,” in *Proceedings of the Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society, EMBS*, 2015, vol. 2015-November, pp. 1809–1812.

[115] M. G. Bright, J. R. Whittaker, I. D. Driver, and K. Murphy, “Vascular physiology drives functional brain networks,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 217, Aug. 2020.

[116] J. E. Chen *et al.*, “Resting-state ‘physiological networks,’” *Neuroimage*, vol. 213, p. 116707, Jun. 2020.

[117] K. C. Tung, J. Uh, D. Mao, F. Xu, G. Xiao, and H. Lu, “Alterations in resting functional connectivity due to recent motor task,” *Neuroimage*, vol. 78, pp. 316–324, Sep. 2013.

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431289; this version posted February 16, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

[118] J. Gaviria, G. Rey, T. Bolton, J. Delgado, D. Ville, and P. Vuilleumier, “Brain functional connectivity dynamics at rest in the aftermath of affective and cognitive challenges,” *Hum. Brain Mapp.*, vol. 42, no. 4, p. hbm.25277, Nov. 2020.