

Machine Learning to Infer Neurocognitive Testing Scores Among Adolescents and Young Adults with Congenital Heart Disease

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1 Improved Forward Inclusion Backward Elimination (FIBE)

The FIBE pipeline¹ is an iterative feature selection method (see Fig. 1) designed to optimize the performance of a model set M with K predictive models by refining the feature set F_U . The pseudo-code for the proposed FIBE pipeline for a regression task is presented in Algorithm 1. Initially, the data D is divided into N outer folds. For each outer fold i , the data D is split into training/validation data d_i and test data $test_i$. An empty feature set placeholder F_i and an initial performance metric m_0 are initialized.

Forward Inclusion Phase (lines 8–24): In the forward inclusion phase, each feature f not already in F_i is temporarily added to F_i . The algorithm performs N inner folds on the training/validation data d_i . For each inner fold j , the data d_i is split into training data $train_{ij}$ and validation data val_{ij} . Each model p_k of M is trained on $train_{ij}$ and validated on val_{ij} , resulting in an estimated performance metric $temp_{ijk}$, where $k \in K$. The mean performance metric m_s is calculated across the N inner folds and K models. If m_s improves upon the previous metric m_{s-1} , i.e., $m_s < m_{s-1}$ for regression tasks, the feature f is retained in F_i ; otherwise, it is removed.

¹<https://github.com/i3-research/fibe>

Algorithm 1 Forward Inclusion Backward Elimination (FIBE) Pipeline for Regression Task

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1: Input: Data  $D$  with feature set  $F_U$ , Model set  $M$  with  $K$  models, Number of outer/inner
   folds  $N$ , Number of iterations  $I$ , voting criterion  $v$ 
2: Output: Selected Feature Set  $F_S$ ,  $N$ -folds test performance metrics  $metric_t$  ( $t \in [1, N]$ )
3: for  $i = 1$  to  $N$  do                                     ▷ Loop over outer folds
4:   Split data  $D$  for outer folds training/validation  $d_i$  and test  $test_i$ 
5:   Initialize empty Feature Set placeholder  $F_i$ , lowest error metric  $m_0 = +\infty$ 
6:   for  $iter = 1$  to  $I$  do
7:     Initialize step counter  $s \leftarrow 1$ 
8:     for each feature  $f$  in feature set  $F_U \setminus F_i$  do       ▷ Forward inclusion process starts
9:       Add  $f \rightarrow F_i$  temporarily
10:      for  $j = 1$  to  $N$  do                                     ▷ Loop over inner folds
11:        Split  $d_i$  into training data  $train_{ij}$  and validation data  $val_{ij}$ 
12:        for predictive model  $p_k$  and model index  $k$  in model set  $M$  do
13:          Train  $p_k$  with feature set  $F_i$  of  $train_{ij}$ 
14:          Validate on  $val_{ij}$  and estimate error metric  $temp_{ijk}$ 
15:        end for
16:      end for
17:      Estimate mean error metric  $m_s = \frac{1}{NK} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K temp_{ijk}$ 
18:      if  $m_s$  is better than  $m_{s-1}$  then
19:        keep  $f$  in  $F_i$ 
20:      else
21:        remove  $f$  from  $F_i$ 
22:      end if
23:       $s \leftarrow s + 1$ 
24:    end for
25:    for each feature  $f$  in feature set  $F_i$  do               ▷ Backward elimination process starts
26:      Remove  $f$  from  $F_i$  temporarily
27:      for Loop over inner folds:  $j = 1$  to  $N$  do
28:        for predictive model  $p_k$  and model index  $k$  in model set  $M$  do
29:          Train  $p_k$  with feature set  $F_i$  of  $train_{ij}$ 
30:          Validate on  $val_{ij}$  and estimate error metric  $temp_{ijk}$ 
31:        end for
32:      end for
33:      Estimate mean error metric  $m_s = \frac{1}{NK} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K temp_{ijk}$ 
34:      if  $m_s$  is better than  $m_{s-1}$  then
35:        Keep current  $F_i$  with  $f$  removed
36:      else
37:        Put back  $f$  to  $F_i$ 
38:      end if
39:       $s \leftarrow s + 1$ 
40:    end for
41:  end for
42: end for
43:  $g \leftarrow$  maximum length among  $F_i$  ( $i \in [1, N]$ )
44: for  $i = 1$  to  $N$  do                                       ▷ Building  $N$  dictionaries with features as keys
45:    $g \rightarrow temp$ 
46:   for  $j = len(F_i)$  to 1 do
47:     Add  $temp$  as a ‘value’ to feature  $f_{ij}$  as ‘key’
48:      $temp \leftarrow temp - 1$ 
49:   end for
50: end for
51: Create a unified dictionary  $U_{dict}$  from  $N$  dictionaries by including each feature ( $f$ ) once
   and summing its values across all dictionaries.
52:  $F_S \leftarrow$  Select features  $f$  from  $U_{dict}$  that satisfies  $U_{dict}[f] \geq g$  and appears  $\geq v$  times in  $F_i$ 
   ( $i \in [1, N]$ )
53: for  $i = 1$  to  $N$  do                                       ▷ Final testing for outer folds with selected feature set  $F_S$ 
54:   Split data  $D$  for outer folds training  $d_i$  and test  $test_i$ 
55:   Train  $M$  with feature set  $F_S$  of  $d_i$ 
56:   Test on  $test_i$  and estimate error metric  $metric_i$ 
57: end for
58: Return:  $F_S$ ,  $U_{dict}$ ,  $metric_i$  ( $i \in [1, N]$ )

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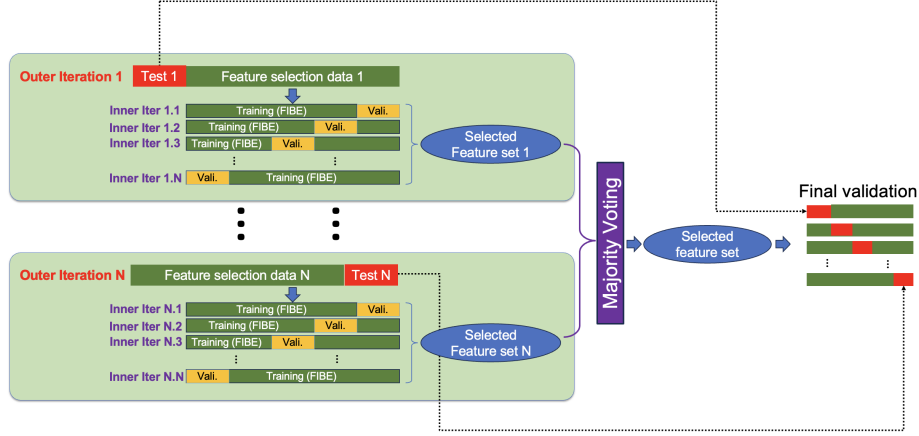


Figure 1: Schematic diagram of our improved forward inclusion backward elimination (FIBE) technique.

Backward Elimination Phase (lines 25–40): In the backward elimination phase, each feature f in F_i is temporarily removed. The inner fold cross-validation process is repeated, with each model p_k of M trained and validated on the modified feature set. The mean performance metric m_s is recalculated. If m_s improves upon the previous metric, the feature is permanently removed from F_i ; otherwise, it is reinstated. This iterative process ensures that only features contributing positively to the model’s performance are retained.

Feature Aggregation and Selection (lines 43–52): After completing the specified number of iterations I (lines 6–41), the features appearing in the feature sets F_i across all outer folds are evaluated. To identify important features, we construct feature dictionaries for each fold and create a unified dictionary as follows:

1. Let g denote the maximum length among the feature sets F_i ($i \in [1, N]$). For each fold i , initialize a temporary variable $temp$ with the value of g . Iterate over the features in F_i in reverse order of their ranking (from $len(F_i)$ to 1). Assign the current value of $temp$ as the ‘value’ to the feature f_{ij} (the j -th feature in F_i), where the feature serves as the ‘key’. Decrease $temp$ by 1 at each step.

2. After constructing individual dictionaries for all N folds, create a unified dictionary U_{dict} by including each unique feature f only once. For features that appear in multiple dictionaries, their corresponding values are summed across all dictionaries and assigned as a single value $U_{\text{dict}}[f]$.

3. Finally, select the feature set F_S from U_{dict} that satisfies two criteria: (i) the feature f ’s aggregated value $U_{\text{dict}}[f]$ must be greater than or equal to g , and (ii) the feature f must appear in at least v folds, where v is a predefined threshold. This ensures that the selected features are consistently important

across folds and have sufficient aggregated importance.

Final Testing (lines 53–57): Finally, the algorithm tests the model M using the selected feature set F_S on the outer test sets $test_i$. The performance metrics $metric_i$ are estimated for each outer fold i . The algorithm returns the selected feature set F_S and the test performance metrics $metric_i$.

2 Implementation Details

In our FIBE employment, we use a F_U feature set consisting of 517 features. Our model set M consists of three predictive models (i.e., $K = 3$): regression forest (100 trees with a maximum depth of 5), linear support vector regressor (SVR), and the Gaussian SVR. We set inner and outer folds, $N = 5$, and the number of iterations, $I = 3$. We also set the voting threshold criterion $v = \text{round}(0.6 \times N)$, i.e., we select those features as dominant for a particular neurocognitive score that appears $\geq v$ times over N outer folds. For calculating the error between the ground truth and predicted scores in steps 17 and 33 in Algorithm 1, we use the mean absolute error, m_s , loss function defined as:

$$m_s = \frac{1}{NK} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K temp_{ijk} = \frac{1}{NKA} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K \left\{ \sum_{a=1}^A |G_{j,k,a} - P_{j,k,a}| \right\}_i, \quad (1)$$

where A is the total number of predictions accumulated for K models over N inner folds within each outer fold i , and G and P are the ground truth and the predicted scores, respectively. We ran our experiments in Python version 3.6 on the E2 cluster of Boston Children’s Hospital using an Intel E5-2650 v4 Broadwell 2.2 GHz processor, and 16 GB of RAM.

3 Features Importance Ranking in Selected Feature Subset

Our selected feature set F_S comes with a dictionary U_{dict} that contains values $U_{\text{dict}}[f]$ for a feature key f , and a higher $U_{\text{dict}}[f]$ value is proportional to the feature f ’s early selection in forward inclusion stage as well as most frequent selections across N -folds. Thus, we can calculate the relative importance of a feature f in the feature set F_S . We define a feature weight metric f_{weight} for a particular feature f in the unified dictionary U_{dict} as:

$$f_{\text{weight}}(\%) = \frac{U_{\text{dict}}[f]}{\sum_{i=1}^n U_{\text{dict}}[f_i]} \times 100, \quad (2)$$

where f_i represents each feature in U_{dict} , and n denotes the total number of features in the dictionary. Note that this relative feature weight $f_{\text{weight}}(\%)$ is calculated for better feature importance visualization purposes. These weights are not used in any predictive tasks.

Table 1: Pearson Correlation for Full Scale IQ

Feature	Correlation	P-value
DAD_ED_LEV_STD	0.15	0.17
cort_thick-ctx_rh_G_front_sup	-0.28	0.0074
cort_thick-ctx-rh-fuzzy12_dorsomedialfrontal	-0.25	0.019
cort_area-ctx_lh_S_postcentral	0.38	0.00023
gwcsurf_LD_gm-ctx_lh_G_pariet_inf-Supramar	0.35	0.00069
fiber_vol-R_IFO	0.32	0.0023
gwcsurf_LD_gm-ctx-lh-superiortemporal	0.31	0.0033

Table 2: Pearson Correlation for Digit Span

Feature	Correlation	P-value
gwcsurf_FA_wm-ctx_lh_S_orbital_lateral	0.37	0.00044
cort_sulc-ctx-lh-postcentral	0.34	0.0013
fiber_LD-R_pSCS	-0.27	0.012
cort_area-ctx_lh_S_temporal_transverse	-0.19	0.067
cort_vol-ctx_lh_G_pariet_inf-Supramar	0.22	0.035
cort_sulc-ctx-rh-frontalpole	0.31	0.0029
gwcsurf_TD_gm-ctx_lh_G_front_inf-Orbital	0.26	0.014
cort_T2w_white-0.2-ctx_lh_G_temp_sup-G_T_transv	-0.20	0.064
gwcsurf_LD_wm-ctx-rh-isthmuscingulate	-0.19	0.071
gwcsurf_FA_wm-ctx_lh_G_temporal_inf	0.28	0.0086
cort_vol-ctx_lh_S_postcentral	0.38	0.0002
gwcsurf_MD_wm-ctx_rh_S_temporal_transverse	-0.24	0.026
cort_area-ctx_lh_S_postcentral	0.42	5.3e-05

Table 3: Pearson Correlation for Math Computation

Feature	Correlation	P-value
ndd_var	-0.11	0.3
aseg_LD-Left-Cerebellum-Cortex	0.27	0.012
cort_sulc-ctx_rh_G_cingul-Post-dorsal	-0.20	0.057
cort_sulc-ctx_rh_G_front_inf-Orbital	-0.24	0.026
sex	-0.24	0.022
cort_sulc-ctx_lh_G_occipital_sup	0.20	0.061
fiber_vol-Fmaj	0.20	0.062
gwcsurf_MD_wm-ctx_rh_S_suborbital	-0.20	0.057
cort_area-ctx_rh_G_temp_sup-Plan_polar	0.19	0.071
cort_area-ctx-rh-postcentral	0.28	0.0072
cort_sulc-ctx_rh_S_front_middle	0.20	0.062

Table 4: Pearson Correlation for Coding

Feature	Correlation	P-value
gwcsurf_TD_gm-ctx_lh_Lat_Fis-ant-Vertical	-0.21	0.044
cort_area-ctx-rh-inferiortemporal	0.22	0.038
aseg_MD-Left-Cerebellum-Cortex	0.36	0.00058
cort_thick-ctx_rh_S_circular_insula_inf	-0.41	7.4e-05
subcort_T2w-Right-Cerebellum-Cortex	0.23	0.027
cort_sulc-ctx-rh-mean	-0.34	0.0011
gwcsurf_FA_wm-ctx_lh_S_orbital_lateral	0.36	0.00051
gwcsurf_TD_gwc-ctx_rh_G_subcallosal	-0.24	0.025
fiber_FA-R-ATR	0.32	0.0023
gwcsurf_TD_gwc-ctx_lh_G_occipital_middle	-0.20	0.057
cort_thick-ctx_rh_G_temp_sup-Plan_tempo	-0.37	0.0004

Table 5: Pearson Correlation for Symbol Search

Feature	Correlation	P-value
gwcsurf_MD_wm-ctx_rh_S_suborbital	-0.22	0.042
cort_sulc-ctx_lh_G_rectus	0.18	0.094
cort_area-ctx_lh_S_circular_insula_inf	-0.27	0.0099
gwcsurf_FA_gwc-ctx_lh_S_orbital_lateral	0.19	0.067
cort_sulc-ctx_lh_G_precuneus	-0.20	0.057
subcort_T2w-Right-Accumbens-area	0.17	0.12
gwcsurf_LD_gwc-ctx_lh_S_orbital_lateral	0.22	0.036
subcort_vol-Left-Accumbens-area	0.26	0.016
cort_thick-ctx_lh_S_cingul-Marginalis	-0.16	0.14
cort_area-ctx_lh_S_front_inf	-0.17	0.12
gwcsurf_FA_gwc-ctx_lh_Pole_temporal	0.22	0.043
gwcsurf_FA_wm-ctx-rh-caudalanteriorcingulate	0.14	0.19
gwcsurf_TD_gwc-ctx_lh_S_orbital_lateral	-0.16	0.13
cort_T1w_white-0.2-ctx_rh_S_postcentral	-0.20	0.064

Table 6: Pearson Correlation for Processing Speed Index

Feature	Correlation	P-value
cort_thick-ctx_rh_S_circular_insula_inf	-0.35	0.00087
cort_sulc-ctx_lh_S_orbital_lateral	0.26	0.014
chr_var	-0.18	0.089
gwcsurf_LD_gwc-ctx_lh_S_orbital_lateral	0.16	0.13
cort_vol-ctx-rh-superiortemporal	-0.32	0.0022
gwcsurf_LD_gwc-ctx_lh_Pole_occipital	-0.24	0.024
cort_vol-ctx-rh-inferiortemporal	0.18	0.084
gwcsurf_MD_gm-ctx_lh_Pole_occipital	0.19	0.069
gwcsurf_FA_wm-ctx_rh_S_orbital-H_Shaped	-0.17	0.12
gwcsurf_TD_gwc-ctx-lh-parsorbitalis	-0.23	0.028

Table 7: Pearson Correlation for Verbal Comprehension Index

Feature	Correlation	P-value
gwcsurf_FA_gwc-ctx_lh_S_pericallosal	-0.37	0.00037
cort_area-ctx_lh_S_postcentral	0.31	0.0033
gwcsurf_LD_gwc-ctx_lh_S_postcentral	-0.43	2.9e-05
total_#_cardiac_surgery	-0.19	0.08
gwcsurf_LD_gwc-ctx_lh_S_pericallosal	-0.35	0.00076
cort_thick-ctx_rh_S_precentral-sup-part	-0.31	0.0031
gwcsurf_LD_gwc-ctx-lh-isthmuscingulate	-0.40	0.00011
CHD_diagnosis	0.17	0.11
ndd_var	-0.06	0.55
cort_thick-ctx_rh_G_front_sup	-0.35	0.00068
cort_thick-ctx-rh-fuzzy12_dorsomedialfrontal	-0.36	0.00049
gwcsurf_TD_gwc-ctx_lh_Lat_Fis-post	-0.31	0.0034

Table 8: Pearson Correlation for Vocabulary

Feature	Correlation	P-value
cort_vol-ctx_lh_G_oc-temp_med-Lingual	0.27	0.012
chr_var	-0.23	0.028
cort_vol-ctx_lh_S_postcentral	0.25	0.02
cort_T2w_white-0.2-ctx_rh_S_orbital-H_Shaped	0.25	0.017
subcort_vol-Right-Hippocampus	0.26	0.012
aseg_LD-Right-Caudate	0.24	0.023
gwcsurf_FA_wm-ctx_lh_G_temp_sup-G_T_transv	0.26	0.013
gwcsurf_LD_gm-ctx_lh_G_temp_sup-Lateral	0.23	0.027
cort_thick-ctx_rh-fuzzy12_dorsomedialfrontal	-0.25	0.017
gwcsurf_MD_gm-ctx_rh_G_temp_sup-Lateral	0.33	0.0017
cort_thick-ctx_rh_G_front_sup	-0.24	0.023
cort_sulc-ctx_lh-lateraloccipital	0.29	0.0053
gwcsurf_MD_gm-ctx_lh_G_pariet_inf-Supramar	0.34	0.0012

Table 9: Pearson Correlation for Similarities

Feature	Correlation	P-value
gwcsurf_FA_gwc-ctx_lh_S_pericallosal	-0.39	0.00019
gwcsurf_LD_gwc-ctx_lh_S_pericallosal	-0.33	0.0015
cort_T2w_white-0.2-ctx_rh_G_temporal_inf	-0.32	0.0026
gwcsurf_LD_gwc-ctx_lh_parsorbitalis	-0.43	3.1e-05
gwcsurf_LD_gwc-ctx_lh_S_postcentral	-0.43	2.7e-05
gwcsurf_MD_gm-ctx_lh-caudalmiddlefrontal	0.31	0.0032
gwcsurf_LD_gm-ctx_lh_S_intrapariet_and_P_trans	0.42	4e-05

Table 10: Pearson Correlation for Reading Composite

Feature	Correlation	P-value
cort_sulc-ctx_lh_G_temporal_inf	0.34	0.0012
cort_vol-ctx_rh_S_postcentral	0.29	0.0055
cort_thick-ctx_lh_G_Ins_lg_and_S_cent_ins	-0.30	0.0042
cort_sulc-ctx_lh-postcentral	0.29	0.0064
gwcsurf_FA_wm-ctx_lh-transversetemporal	0.25	0.018
subcort_vol-Right-Hippocampus	0.27	0.01
gwcsurf_FA_wm-ctx_rh_G_temp_sup-G_T_transv	0.21	0.048
aseg_LD-3rd-Ventricle	-0.30	0.0048
cort_thick-ctx_rh_S_circular_insula_inf	-0.24	0.025
aseg_MD-3rd-Ventricle	-0.26	0.014
cort_T2w_white-0.2-ctx_lh_Lat_Fis-ant-Horizont	0.23	0.028

Table 11: Pearson Correlation for Spelling

Feature	Correlation	P-value
case	0.23	0.03
gwcsurf_FA_wm-ctx_rh_Lat_Fis-ant-Vertical	0.27	0.01
cort_vol-ctx_lh_S_postcentral	0.31	0.0028
gwcsurf_LD_gm-ctx-rh-caudalmiddlefrontal	-0.22	0.04
cort_thick-ctx_lh_G_Ins_lg_and_S_cent_ins	-0.24	0.025
cort_area-ctx_rh_G_postcentral	0.19	0.071
cort_area-ctx_lh_G_cingul-Post-dorsal	0.25	0.02
gwcsurf_FA_wm-ctx-lh-transversetemporal	0.25	0.019
cort_sulc-ctx_rh_S_oc-temp_lat	0.28	0.007
aseg_LD-Left-Cerebellum-Cortex	0.27	0.0098
gwcsurf_FA_gm-ctx_rh_G_oc-temp_lat-fusifor	0.19	0.067
cort_vol-ctx_rh_S_subparietal	0.25	0.017
cort_vol-ctx-rh-rostralanteriorcingulate	0.21	0.046

Table 12: Pearson Correlation for Word Reading

Feature	Correlation	P-value
ndd_var	-0.12	0.24
cort_T1w_white-0.2-ctx_lh_G_oc-temp_med-Lingual	0.18	0.085
cort_sulc-ctx_rh_G_front_inf-Orbital	-0.24	0.022
cort_sulc-ctx_lh_G_temporal_middle	-0.26	0.013
cort_vol-ctx_lh_Lat_Fis-post	-0.22	0.038
gwcsurf_FA_wm-ctx_rh_G_temp_sup-G.T_transv	0.27	0.0099
gwcsurf_LD_gm-ctx_rh_Pole_temporal	0.22	0.038
cort_vol-ctx_lh_G_oc-temp_med-Lingual	0.35	0.00068
gwcsurf_LD_wm-ctx_lh_S_suborbital	0.22	0.037
gwcsurf_TD_gwc-ctx_lh_G_oc-temp_med-Parahip	-0.22	0.043
gwcsurf_FA_gwc-ctx_rh_S_orbital-H_Shaped	-0.18	0.095
cort_thick-ctx-rh-fuzzy12_dorsomedialfrontal	-0.20	0.063
fiber_vol-L.CgH	0.19	0.069

Table 13: Pearson Correlation for Sentence Comprehesion

Feature	Correlation	P-value
cort_sulc-ctx_lh_G_temporal_inf	0.27	0.011
fiber_FA-R_ATR	0.16	0.13
cort_area-ctx_lh_S_postcentral	0.26	0.015
cort_area-ctx_lh_G_subcallosal	-0.16	0.13
fiber_vol-R_pSCS	0.19	0.082
cort_T2w_white-0.2-ctx_rh_G_subcallosal	0.18	0.091

Table 14: Pearson Correlation for Matrix Reasoning

Feature	Correlation	P-value
gwcsurf_MD_gwc-ctx-lh-parsorbitalis	-0.45	1.2e-05
cort_sulc-ctx-rh-fuzzy12_posterolateraltemporal	-0.36	0.00046
fiber_FA-L_CgC	0.31	0.0029
fiber_FA-R_IFO	0.42	3.6e-05
gwcsurf_LD_gwc-ctx-lh_G_Ins_lg_and_S_cent_ins	-0.41	6.4e-05
gwcsurf_TD_wm-ctx-rh_G_occipital_sup	-0.32	0.0025
cort_sulc-ctx-lh_S_orbital_med-olfact	0.39	0.00018
cort_thick-ctx-lh-posteriorcingulate	-0.39	0.00013
cort_T2w_white-0.2-ctx-rh_S_oc-temp_med_and_Lingual	-0.31	0.0031
fiber_vol-L_CgC	0.34	0.00094
gwcsurf_FA_gwc-ctx-rh_G_Ins_lg_and_S_cent_ins	0.31	0.0032
gwcsurf_MD_gwc-ctx-lh_S_circular_insula_ant	-0.46	5.2e-06
gwcsurf_TD_gwc-ctx-rh_G_rectus	-0.38	0.00029

Table 15: Pearson Correlation for Block Design

Feature	Correlation	P-value
cort_sulc-ctx-lh_G_temp_sup-Plan_polar	-0.21	0.047
cort_sulc-ctx-rh_G_precentral	-0.28	0.007
cort_T2w_white-0.2-ctx-lh-parsorbitalis	0.23	0.027
DAD_ED_LEV_STD	0.27	0.011
cort_T1w_white-0.2-ctx-rh-parsorbitalis	-0.21	0.046
cort_sulc-ctx-rh-pericalcarine	0.29	0.0056
cort_sulc-ctx-lh_S_precentral-inf-part	0.22	0.039
chr_var	-0.14	0.19
gwcsurf_LD_gm-ctx-lh-supramarginal	0.32	0.0025
aseg_FA-Left-Thalamus-Proper	-0.20	0.066
cort_sulc-ctx-lh-fuzzy12_superiortemporal	-0.20	0.058
cort_sulc-ctx-lh-pericalcarine	0.24	0.021