Resource Summary Report

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BrainVISA / Anatomist

RRID:SCR_007354
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

BrainVISA / Anatomist (RRID:SCR_007354)

Resource Information

URL: http://www.brainvisa.info/

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Description: BrainVISA is a modular an customizable software platform built to host heterogeneous tools dedicated to neuroimaging research. Many toolboxes have already been developed for BrainVISA (T1 MRI, sulcal identification and morphometry, cortical surface analysis, diffusion imaging and tractography, fMRI, nuclear imaging, EEG and MEG, TMS, histology and autoradiography, etc.). Anatomist is a software for interactive visualization of multimodal data and for manipulation of structured 3D objects. It allows to build scenes that merge or combine images, meshes, regions of interest, fibers, textures, color palettes, referential changes, etc. A user can interact in 3D and in real time with the objects of an Anatomist scene: change point of view, select objects, add/suppress objects, change colors, draw regions of interests, do manual registration, etc. BrainVISA main features are: * Harmonization of communications between different software. For instance, BrainVISA toolboxes are using home-made software but also third-party software such as FreeSurfer, FSL, SPM, nipy, R-project, Matlab, etc. * Ontology-based data organization allowing database sharing and automation of mass of data analysis. * Fusion and interactive visualization of multimodal data (using Anatomist software). * Automatic generation of graphical user interfaces. * Workflow monitoring and data quality checking. * Full customization possible. * Runs on Linux, Mac and Windows. * Programming Language: C++, Python * Supported Data Format: ANALYZE, DICOM, GIfTI, MINC, NIfTI-1, Other Format

Synonyms: BrainVISA/Anatomist, BrainVISA

Resource Type: data processing software, image analysis software, image processing software, software application, software development environment, software development tool, software resource

Keywords: neuroimaging, database, tensor metric, morphology, quantitative shape analysis, segmentation, spatial transformation, surface analysis, diffusion mr fiber tracking, visualization, platform environment, development environment, FASEB list

Funding: French Ministry of Higher Education and Research ;
ACI telemedecine

Availability: CeCILL license v2

Resource Name: BrainVISA / Anatomist

Resource ID: SCR_007354

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-00264

Alternate URLs: http://www.nitrc.org/projects/brainvisa, http://anatomist.info

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080241+0000

Record Last Update: 20260919T195128+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for BrainVISA / Anatomist.

No alerts have been found for BrainVISA / Anatomist.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 241 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at NIF .

Shan Y, et al. (2026) Linking changes in sulcal morphometry to cognitive development from childhood to adolescence. Communications biology, 9(1).

Manjón JV, et al. (2026) Ultra-high resolution multimodal MRI densely labelled holistic structural brain atlas. Scientific reports, 16(1).

de Vareilles H, et al. (2026) Evaluation of a New Paracingulate Sulcus Identification and Measurement Protocol. Human brain mapping, 47(8), e70574.

Yu Y, et al. (2025) ERP-based evidence for the independent processing of structural and functional action semantics. Frontiers in neuroscience, 19, 1571972.

Miftari A, et al. (2025) Idiopathic normal pressure hydrocephalus: A sulcal morphometry approach to brain phenotype and clinical response. NeuroImage. Clinical, 47, 103816.

Hsiao FJ, et al. (2025) Temporal stability and neural complexity in resting-state MEG predict migraine phenotypes. The journal of headache and pain, 26(1), 280.

Touron E, et al. (2025) Depressive symptoms in older adults are associated with changes in stress-related markers, functional connectivity and brain volume. Alzheimer's research & therapy, 17(1), 9.

Combrisson E, et al. (2025) Higher-order and distributed synergistic functional interactions encode information gain in goal-directed learning. Nature communications, 16(1), 7179.

Snyder WE, et al. (2023) A bipolar taxonomy of adult human brain sulcal morphology related to timing of fetal sulcation and trans-sulcal gene expression gradients. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Fraize J, et al. (2023) Mapping corpus callosum surface reduction in fetal alcohol spectrum disorders with sulci and connectivity-based parcellation. Frontiers in neuroscience, 17, 1188367.

Bochicchio D, et al. (2023) Measurement of Protein Synthesis Rate in Rat by [11C]Leucine PET Imaging: Application to the TgF344-AD Model of Alzheimer's Disease. Molecular imaging and biology, 25(3), 596.

Xicota L, et al. (2023) Modifications of the endosomal compartment in fibroblasts from sporadic Alzheimer's disease patients are associated with cognitive impairment. Translational psychiatry, 13(1), 54.

Hsiao FJ, et al. (2023) Characteristic oscillatory brain networks for predicting patients with chronic migraine. The journal of headache and pain, 24(1), 139.

Graff-Radford J, et al. (2022) Cerebrospinal fluid dynamics and discordant amyloid biomarkers. Neurobiology of aging, 110, 27.

Bertacchini F, et al. (2022) Modelling brain dynamics by Boolean networks. Scientific reports, 12(1), 16543.

Rivière D, et al. (2022) Browsing Multiple Subjects When the Atlas Adaptation Cannot Be Achieved via a Warping Strategy. Frontiers in neuroinformatics, 16, 803934.

Roell M, et al. (2022) Investigating the association between variability in sulcal pattern and academic achievement. Scientific reports, 12(1), 12323.

Mortamais M, et al. (2022) Sulcal morphology as cognitive decline predictor in older adults with memory complaints. Neurobiology of aging, 113, 84.

Wang Y, et al. (2022) Morphological and hemispheric and sex differences of the anterior ascending ramus and the horizontal ascending ramus of the lateral sulcus. Brain structure & function, 227(6), 1949.

Hsiao FJ, et al. (2022) Resting-state magnetoencephalographic oscillatory connectivity to identify patients with chronic migraine using machine learning. The journal of headache and pain, 23(1), 130.