The biomechanical characterization of human brain tissue is a challenging task because of its multiphasic nature, its compliant mechanical response, its multiple modes of loading, and its regional variation of mechanical properties. Another equally important challenge is understanding the brain's mechanobiology, the reaction of its cells in response to changes in the mechanical environment. In the brain, neuronal signaling is mediated by force-generating proteins.

Ohno et al [1] reported that the maximum change in the ADC (deltaADC) reflected the degree of the fluctuation of water molecules and the deltaADC was significantly higher in iNPH. Subsequently, it has been suggested that the deltaADC makes it possible to obtain brain biomechanics information such as intracranial compliance. [2], [3]

[1], [3]
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[2]
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