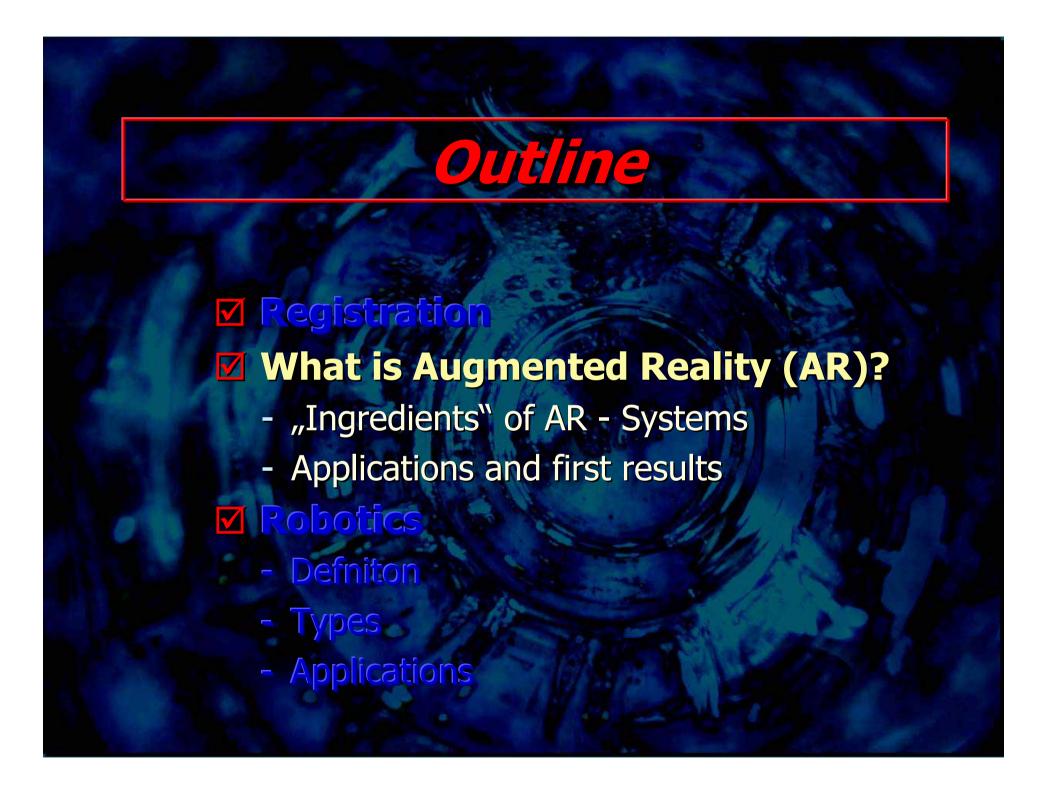
Background

- ✓ Imaging modalities (eg CT, MRI):
 - Data acquisition 1
- **✓** Computers:
 - Speed ↑
 - Graphics display 1
 - Availability from open operating systems

LINUX (http://www.linux.org)

challenging new applications



What is Augmented Reality (AR)?

- Overlay of artificial, target information over real-worldview
- ✓ Virtual scenery adopts itself to the position of the viewer Technology:
 - Visualization devices such as head-mounted displays(HMD)
 - Position tracking or pose estimation
 - Interfacing to 3D-visualization systems

Visualization Devices

Features to consider:

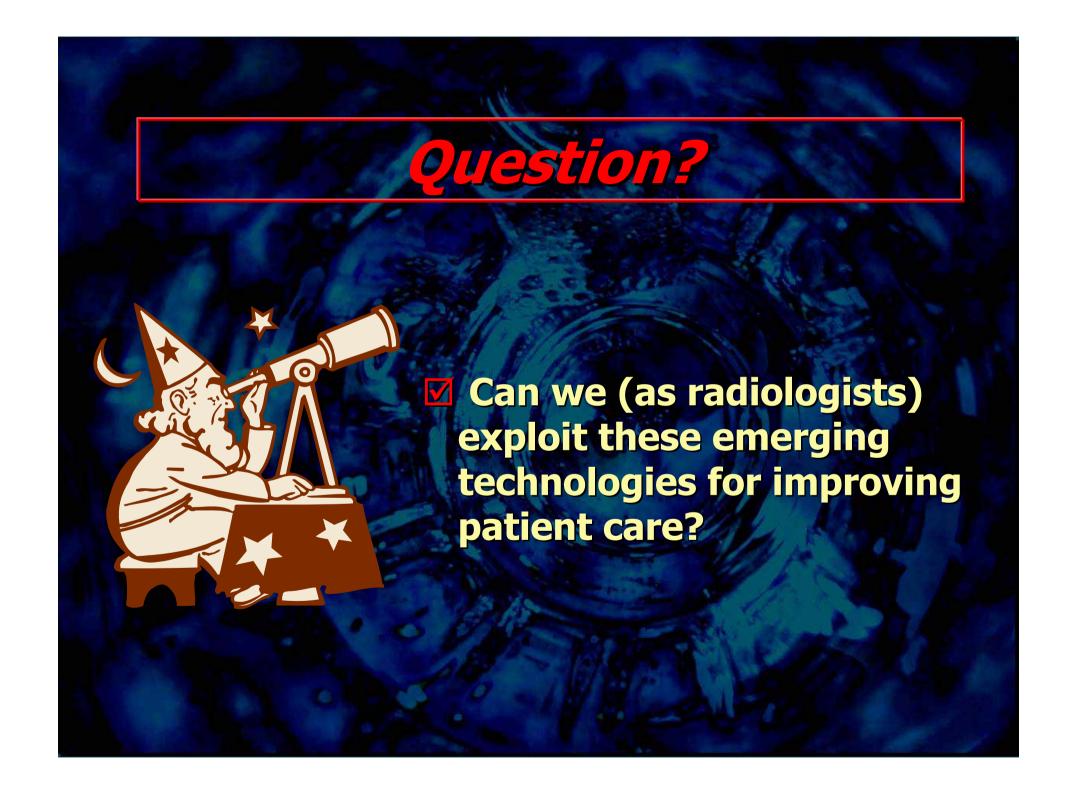
- Optics
- Focal problems, display quality, parallax error, calibration
- Appropriate visualization, tracking, latency, weight
- Acceptance
- Appropriateness for given applications, acceptance of end users

Graz Approach

▼ Features:

- Now fixed on operator's head
- 2 Monitors: 800x600 px (for every eye)
- infinitely variable
 Reality ←→ Virtuality





Attack....

Computer-Assisted Tumor Ablation

- Usuage of an Augmented Reality System (AR) for:
 - √ Visualisation
 - ✓ Planing
 - ✓ Navigation
 - ✓ Success Control

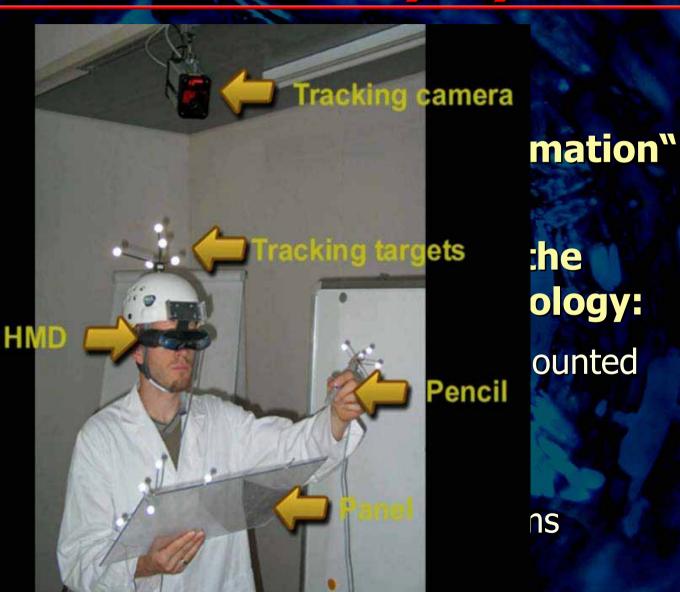
Multidisciplinary Team

- Radiologists
- Surgeons
- Informatics / Telematics
- Biomedical Engineering / Image Procesing

Augmented Reality System

☑ Ov

✓ Vii



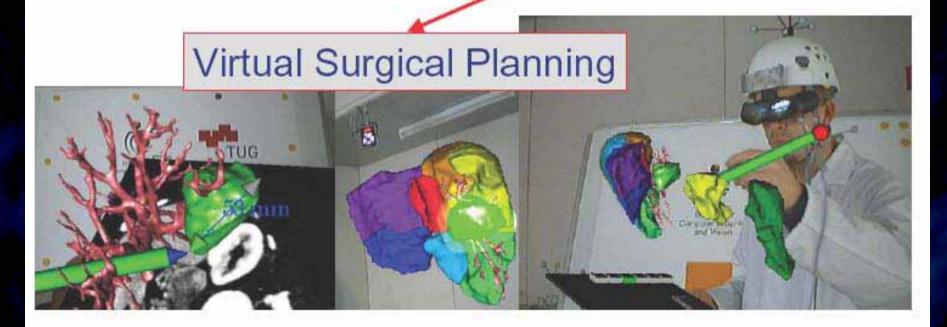


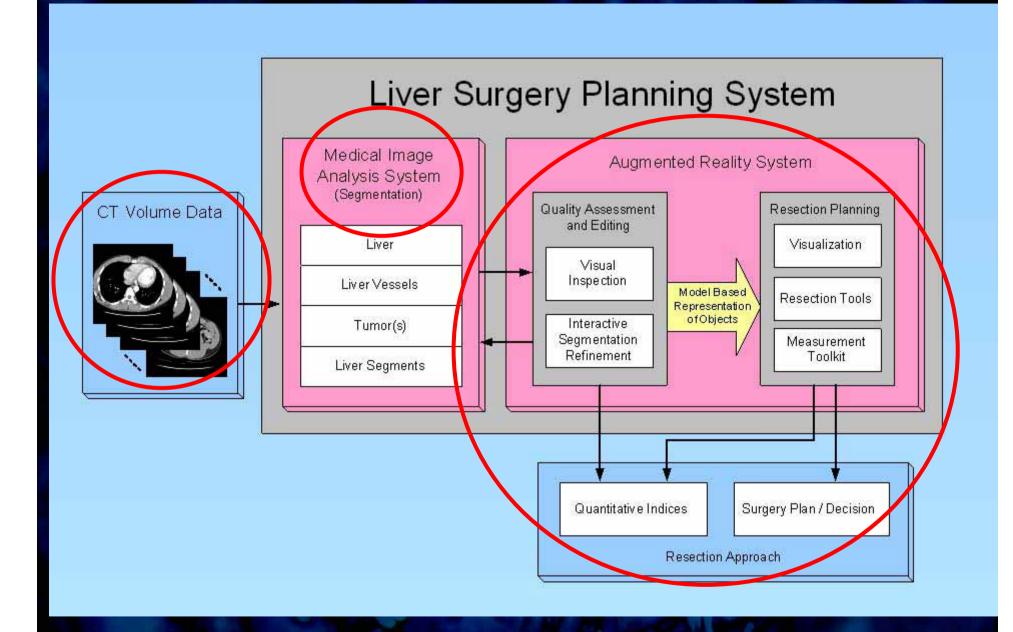
Virtual Planning - Idea

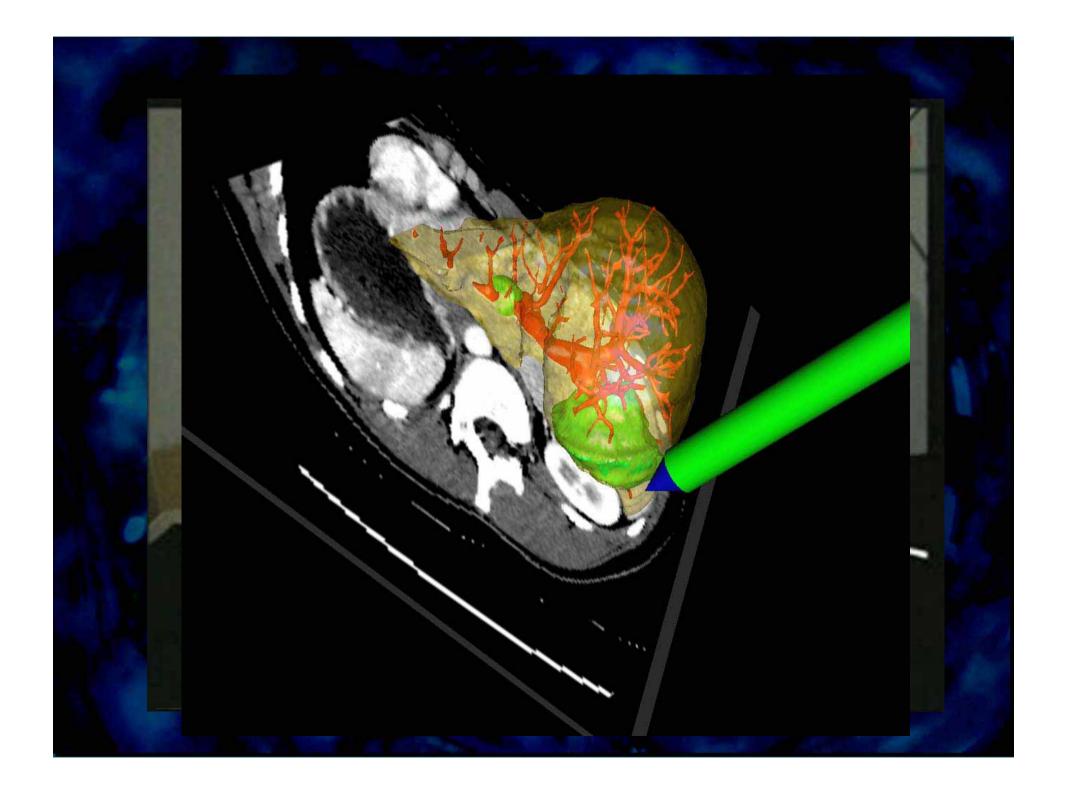


Computer Vision

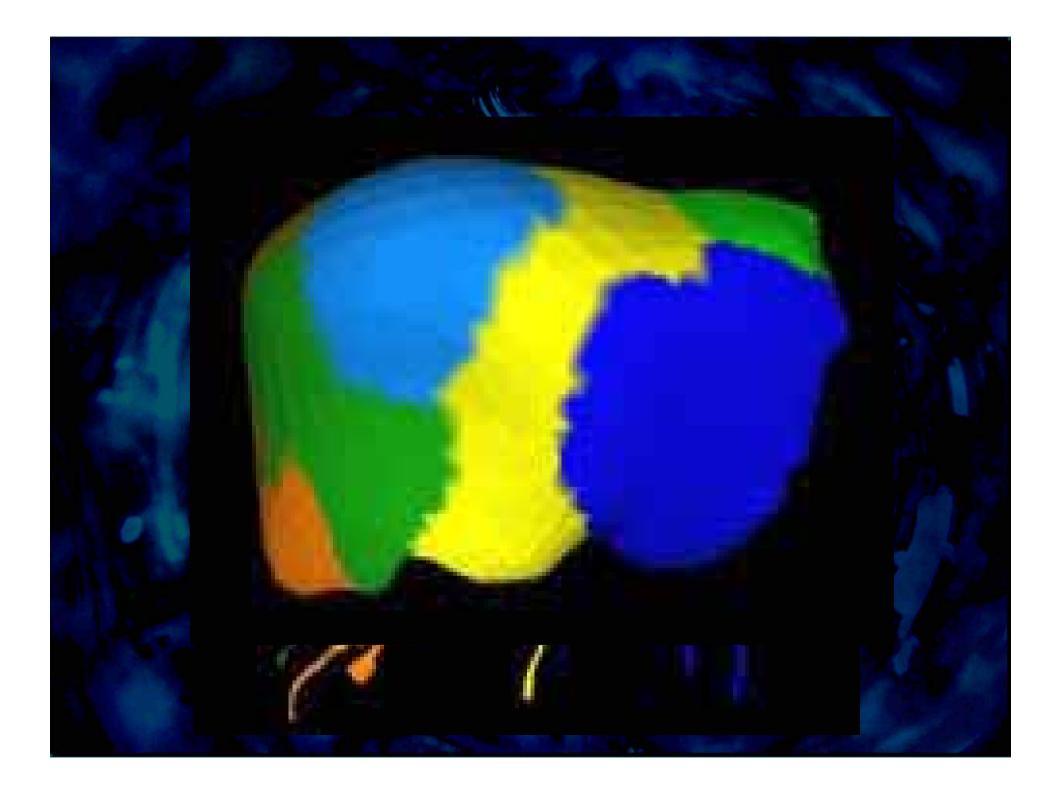
Computer Graphics



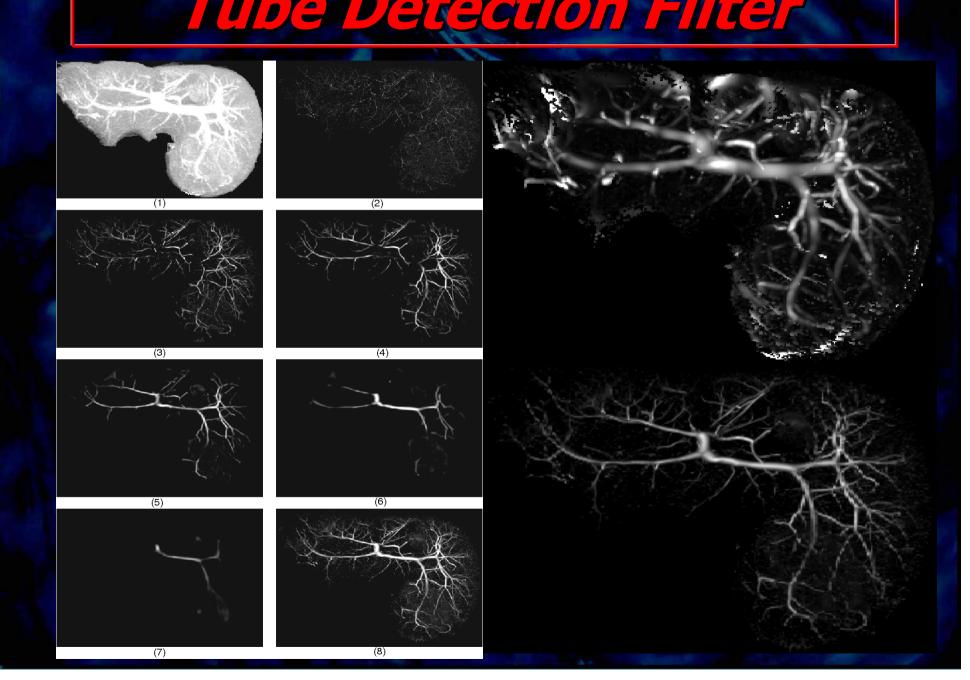


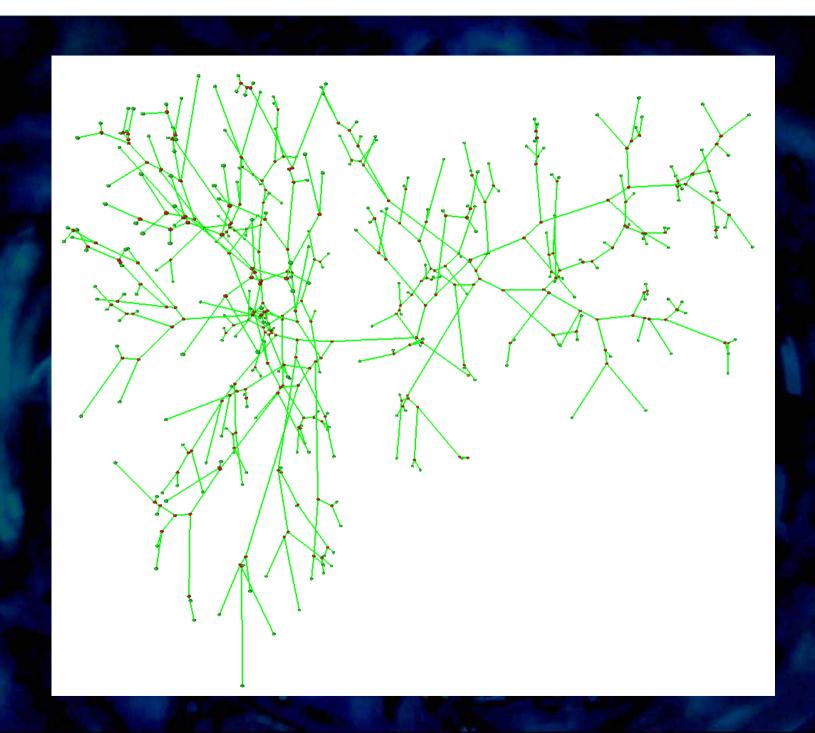






Tube Detection Filter





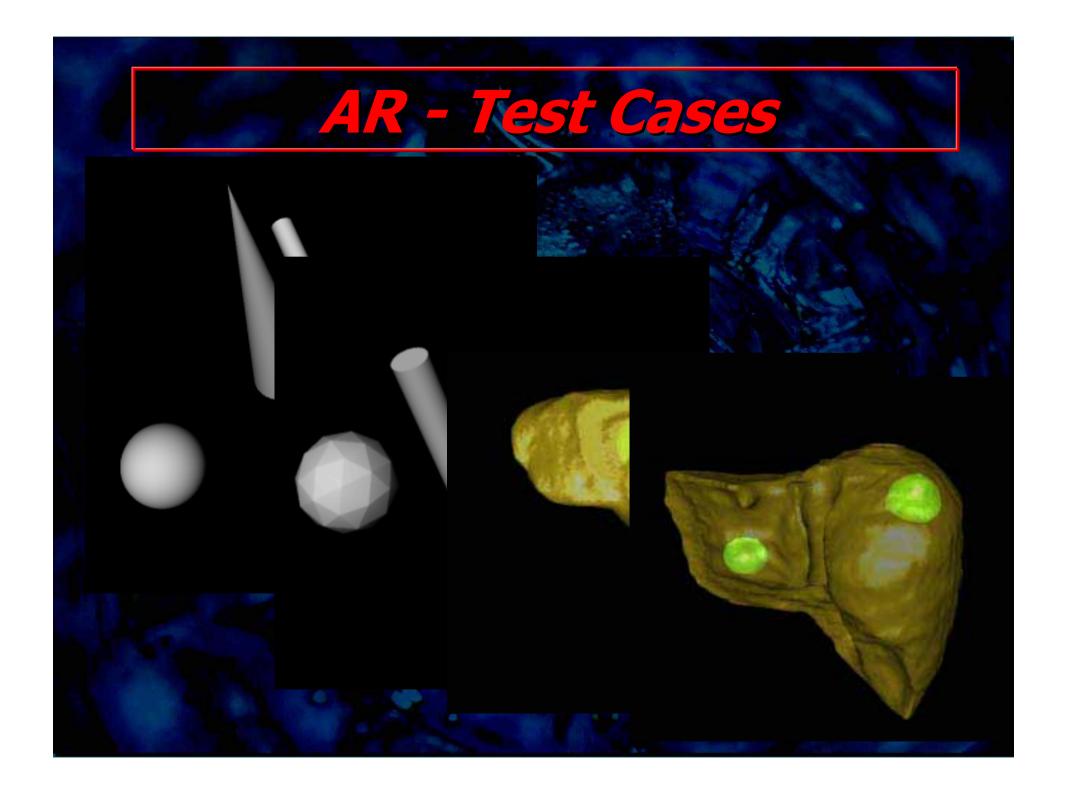
AR — Advantage?

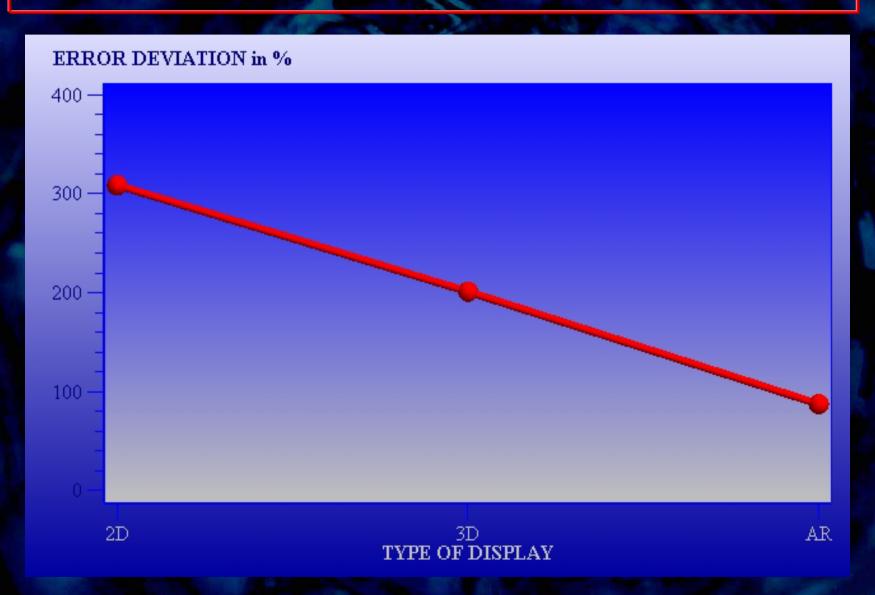
✓ 14 test cases:

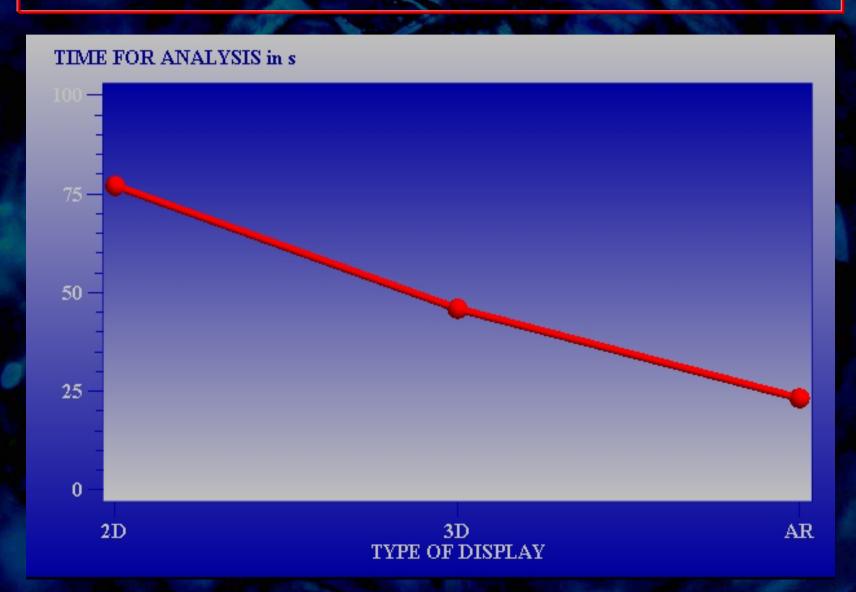
- Artificial objects:
 - Segmented livers, tumors
 - ✓ Portal trees

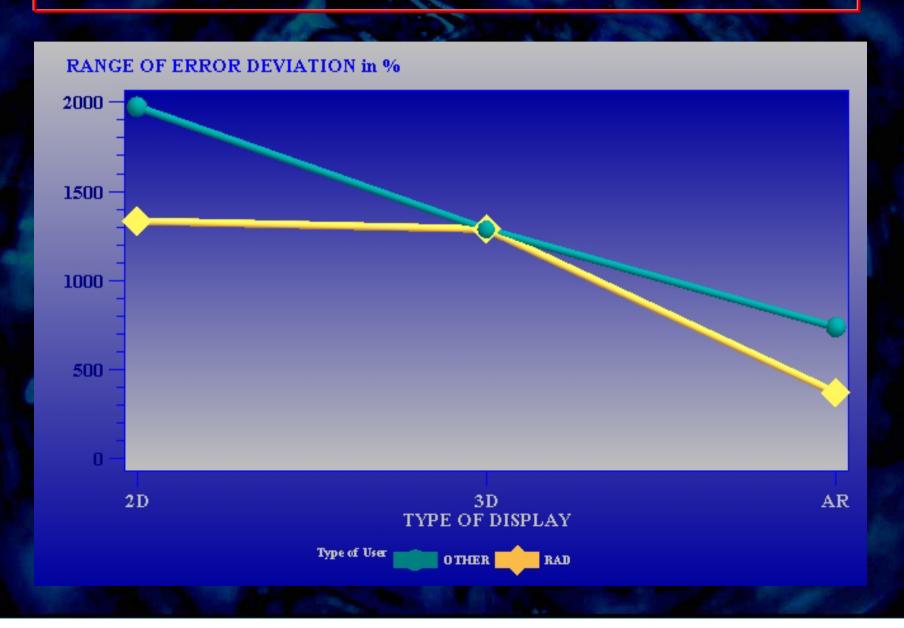
✓ Tasks:

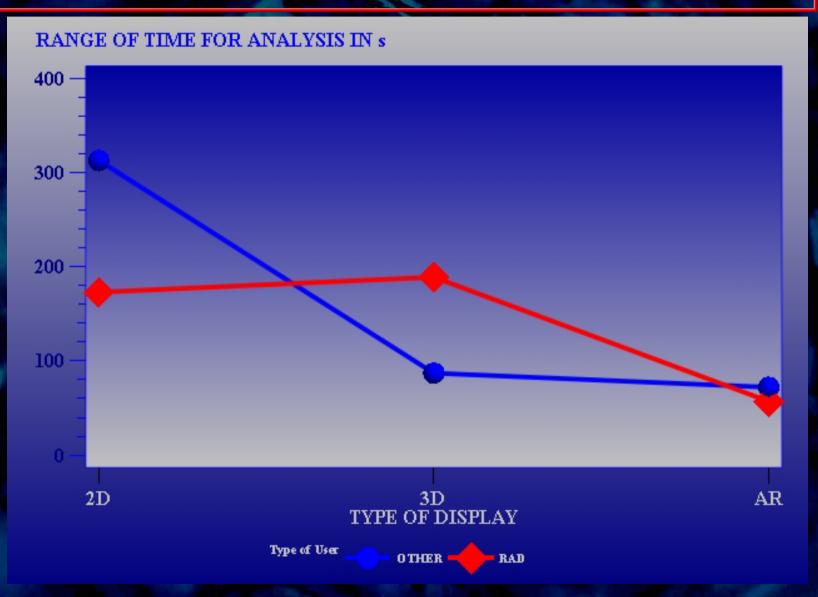
- Volume estimations
- Volume measurements
- Distance measurements
- Evaluation systems
 - ✓ TIANI J-Vision (2D, 3D)
 - Liverplanner (AR)

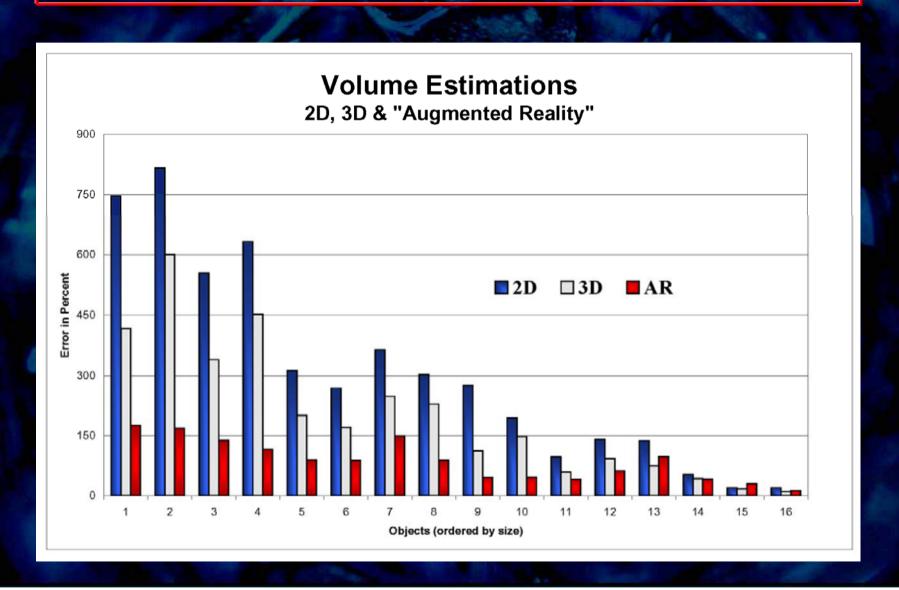












AR – Test – Results ANOVA – Volume Error

Effect	DF	DF	F-Value	Pr > F
		DUNK	111	

✓ Display	2	456	58.22	<.0001
✓ User	13/1	456	1.98	0.1596
✓ org. size	1	14	4.82	0.0455
✓ Display*User	2	456	1.57	0.2100
✓ Org. size*Display	2	4	569.13	0.0001
✓ org. size*user	4	456	0.29	0.5881

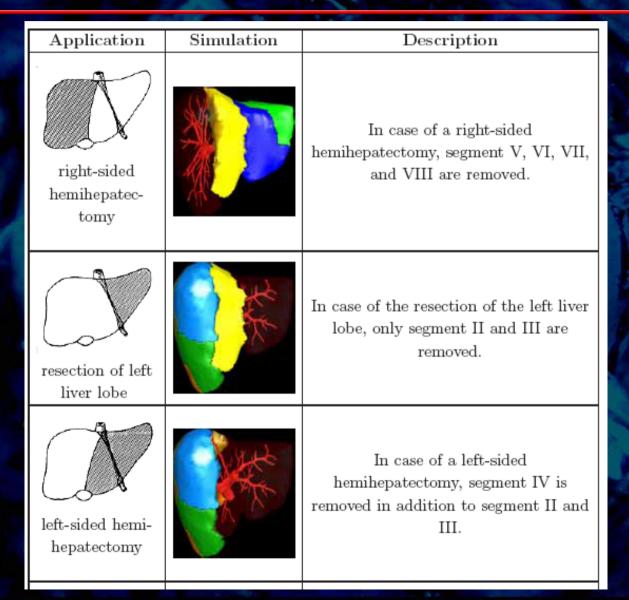
AR - Test - Results ANOVA - Time

Effect DF DF F Value Pr > F

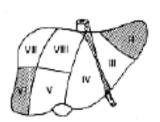
Display	THE S	2 352	95.92	<.0001
---------	-------	-------	-------	--------

- **✓** User 1 352 1.24 0.2663
- ✓ Display*User 2 352 1.86 0.1579
- ✓ User*Szene 28 352 1.58 0.0333
- ✓ Org. size*user 0

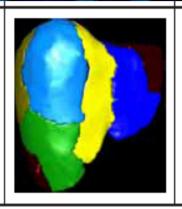
AR: Tools for Interaction



AR: Tools for Interaction



anatomical resection



If more than one tumor must be resected, specific liver segments are removed. In this particular case, segment II and VI are target for resection.

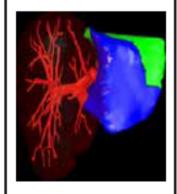
Application

Simulation

Description



extended right-sided hemihepatectomy

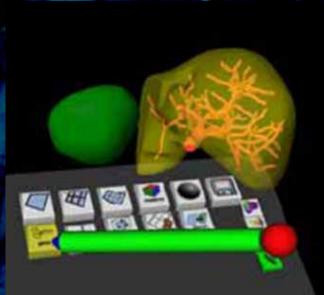


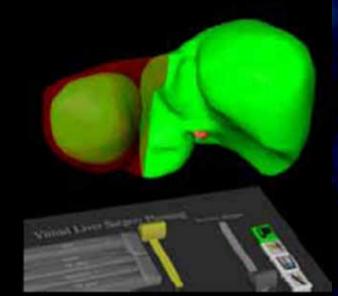
An extended right-sided hemihepatectomy is required if a larger tumor is located in the right liver lobe, which means that segment IV must also be removed with segment V, VI, VII, and VIII. Only if segment II and III provide enough liver function, this type of resection can be carried out.

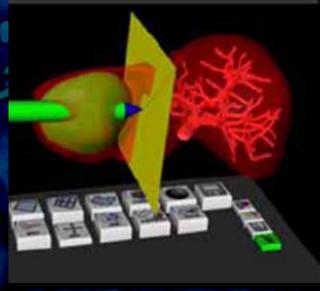
AR: Tools for Interaction

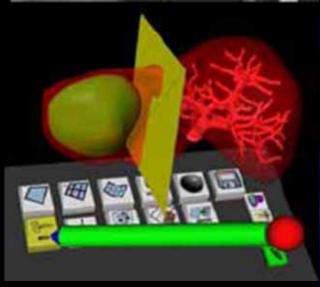
Resektion Tools:

Hemihepatectomie











AR: Operation Planning

Information about d048

# of tumors	1
Volume of liver	1,376 ml
Volume of tumor(s)	177 ml
Initial # of tetrehedra	95k
Final $\#$ of tetrehedra	115k
Proposal, resected segments	II
Surgical decision, resected segments	atypical
Volume of resected tissue	397 ml (anatomical), 325 ml (atypical)
Volume of remaining tissue	979 ml (anatomical), 1,051 ml (atypical)
Resected tissue (in $\%$)	29~% (anatomical), $23~%$ (atypical)
Time required for planning	15 min