



17th Summer School on Image Processing,
July 2th-11th 2008, Debrecen, Hungary

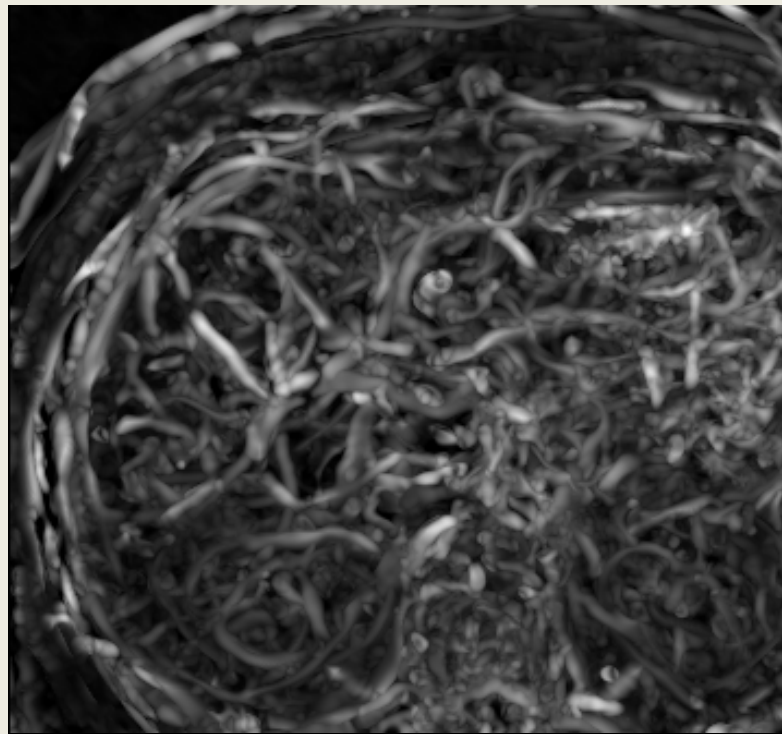
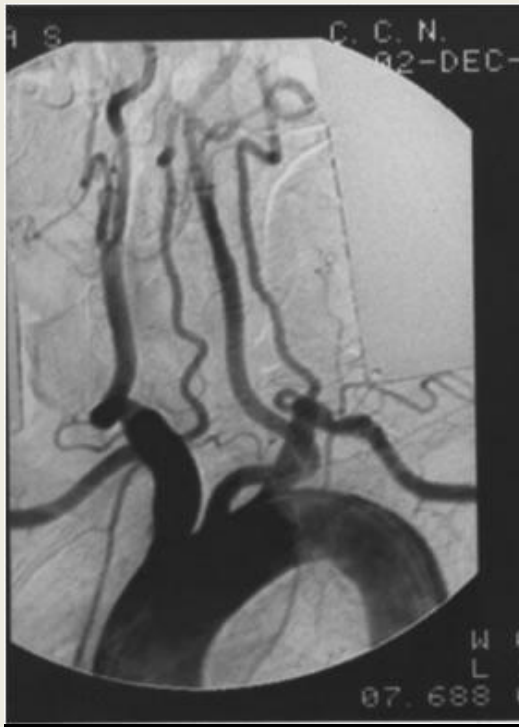
SSIP 2009

TRACKING PIPES

SSIP 2009

Problem Description

- Download images of pipes, for example a blood vessel or airway tree
- Track the tubes including bifurcations
- Define the medial axis
- Label each level of the tree
- Identify features such as obstructions or stenoses

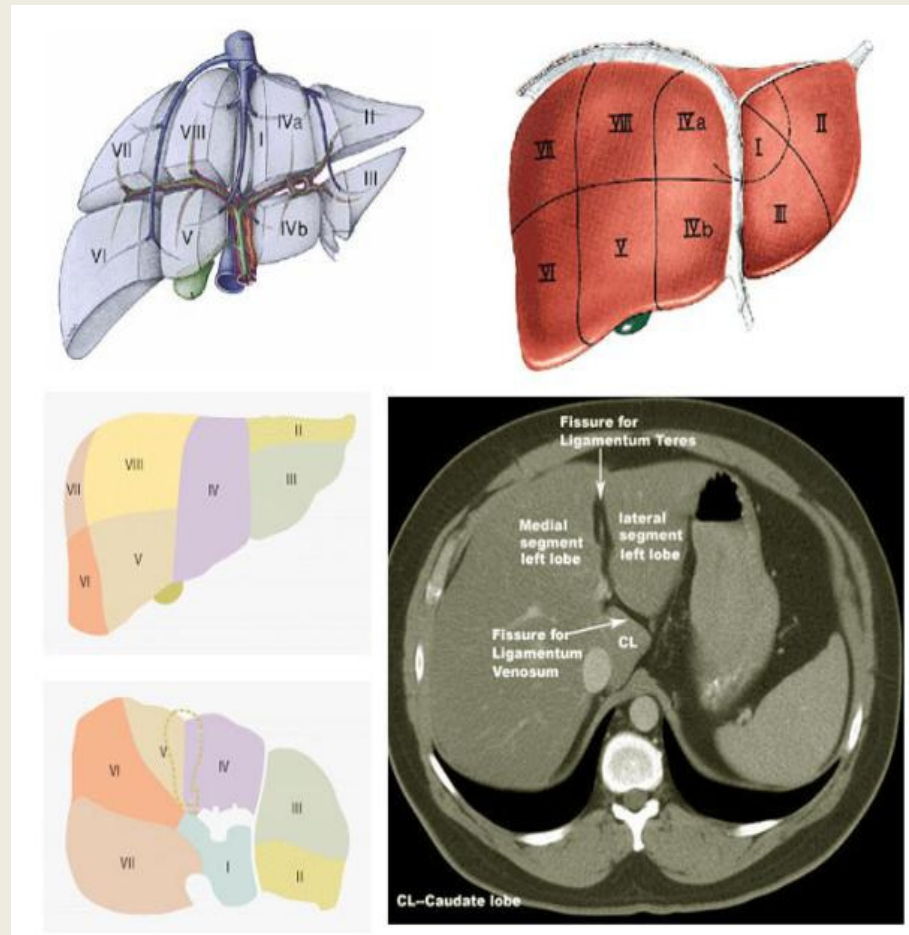


Projected Vesselness map

Concept - Goal

Develop a
clinical application
to separate
liver segments

Improve accuracy
of treatment
of liver pathology



Clinical workflow

Radiologist takes CT image
for the diagnosis



Radiologist contours
the liver on the image

Radiologist marks
the vena cava on the image

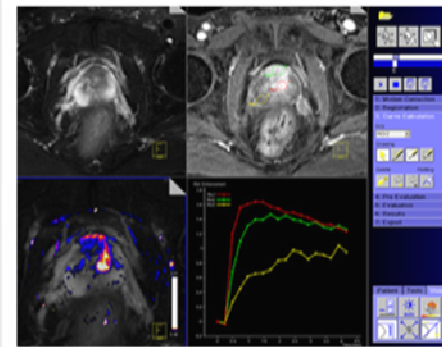
Application

The matlab application gives
image to help the diagnosis

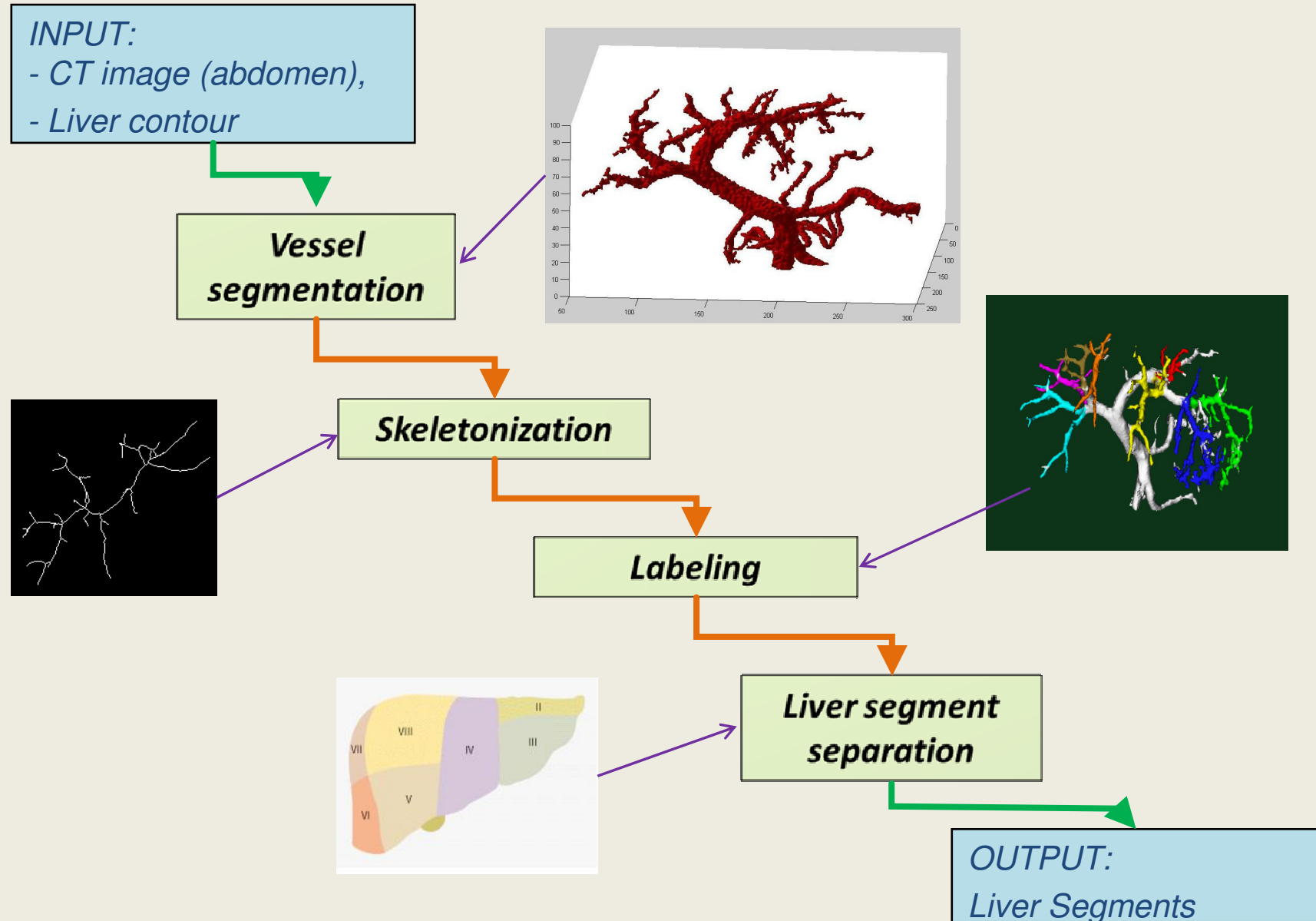
Surgery planning



Therapy monitoring



Application workflow



Vessel segmentation (attempted)

- Basic region growing
 - Problems include noise, weak vessel boundaries, similar intensity between vessel and liver.
- Generalisation of vesselness to images
 - Calculating the probability that a pixel belongs to a tubular object.
 - Difficulty extracting a binary image from the probability matrix.

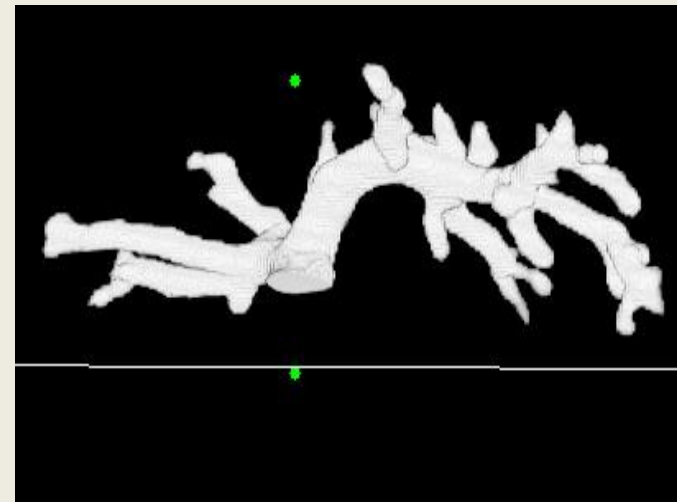
Vessel segmentation method (selected)

Determining minimal and maximal values from a disk shaped area of the liver vessel selected by user

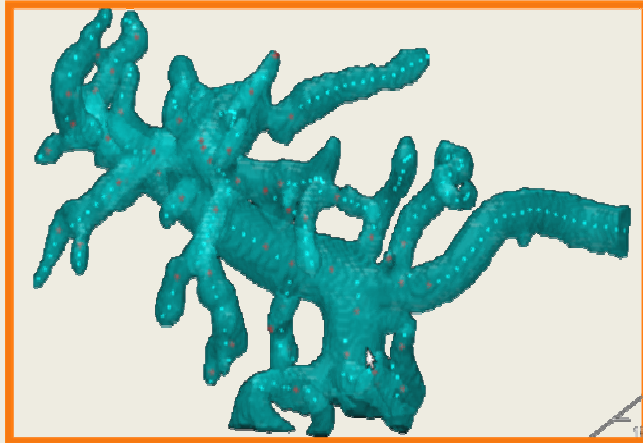
Thresholding of volume

Deleting segments not connected to user defined seed point.

Morphological closing

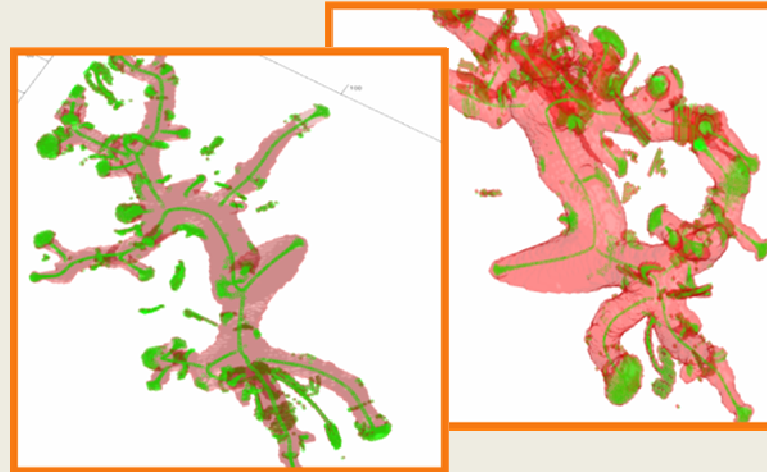


Skeletonization (attempted)



- Bounded space dilation¹
- Accurate for non branching points
- Relatively fast
- Disconnected skeleton

¹**Masutani** et al “Vascular shape segmentation and structure extraction....”

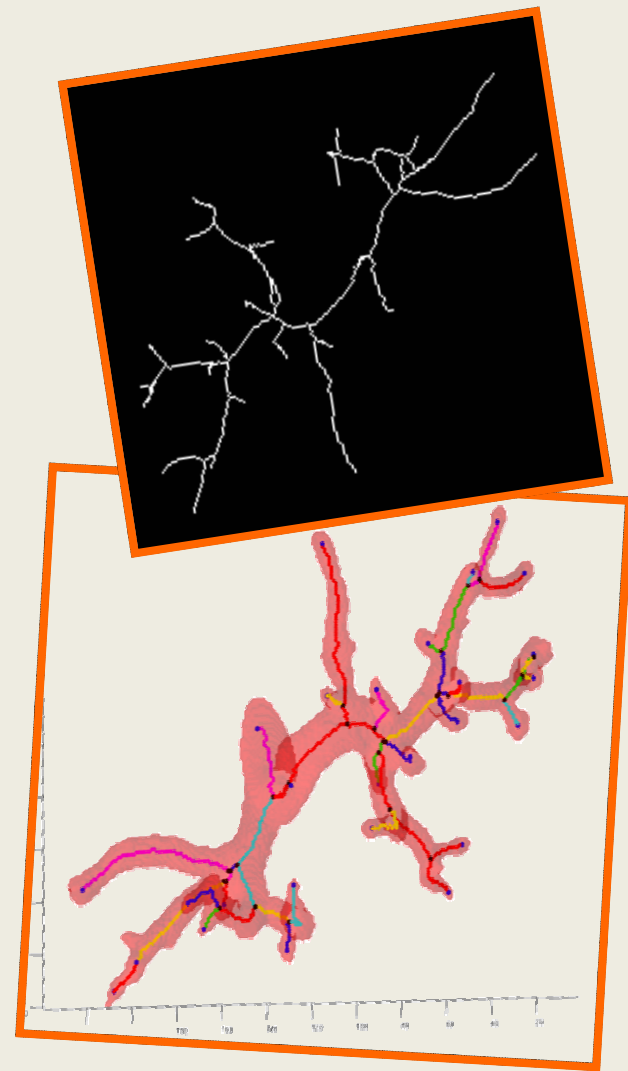


- Vanishing point detection²
 - Hessian matrix for each voxel
 - Eigenvectors and eigenvalues evaluated
- Subvoxel accuracy
- No need of segmentation
- Extremely slow
- No topology preserving
- Branching points not always detected

²**Steger** et al “3D center line extraction algorithm for curvilinear structures”

Skeletonization¹ (selected)

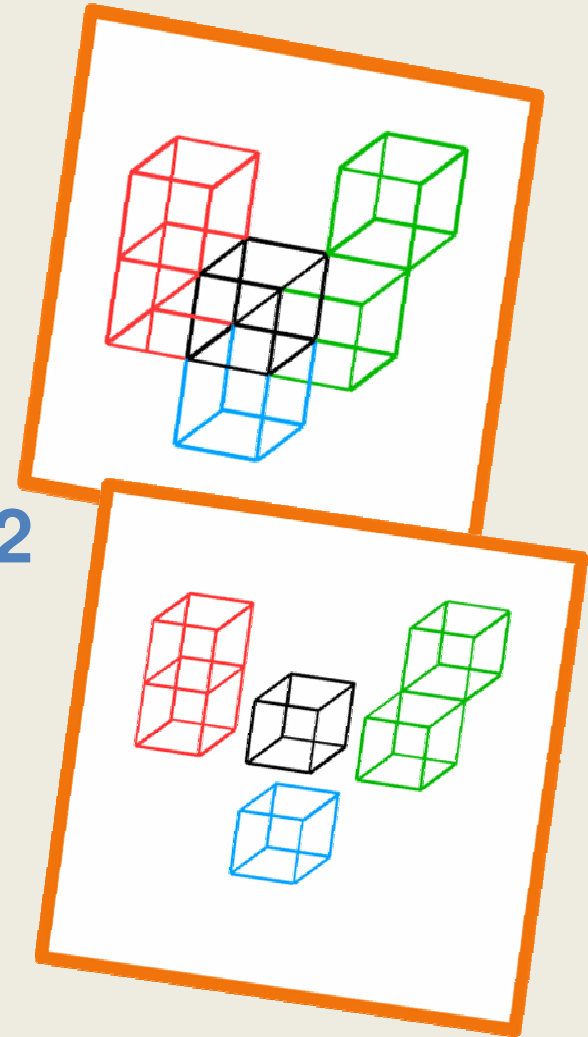
- Iterative voxel removal
- Simple point identification
- Sequential thinning
- Topology preserving
- Pruning step included
- Extremely fast
 - Skeleton extracted in 7 iterations (~0.5 s)
- **No subvoxel accuracy**



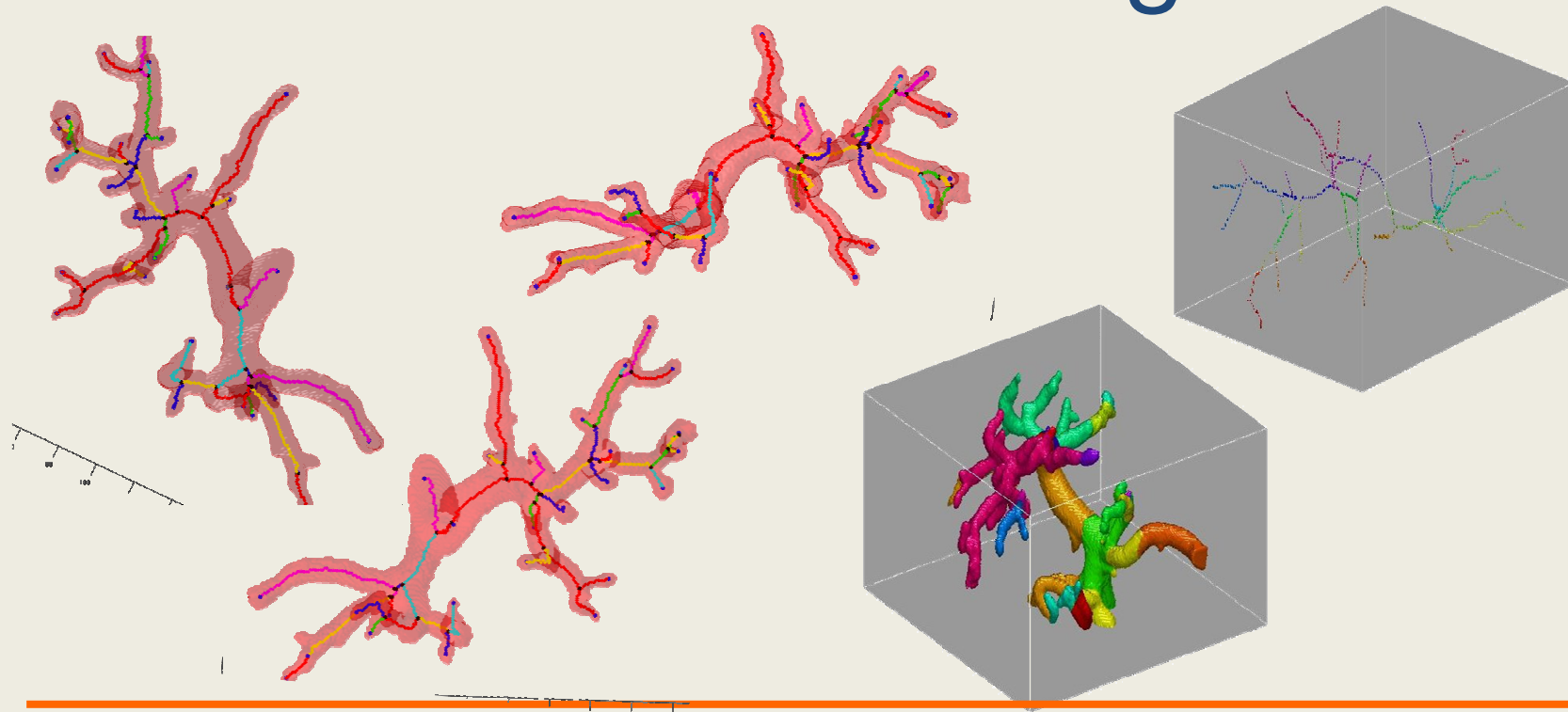
¹Thanks to prof. **Kalman Palagyi** for providing us with code

Labeling

- 26 neighborhood ($3 \times 3 \times 3$)
- 6, 18, 26 connectivity
- The central voxel (2,2,2) is removed
- Connectivity examined
- IF *#connected_components* > 2
 - Junction
- IF *sum(neighbors)* == 1
 - Endpoint

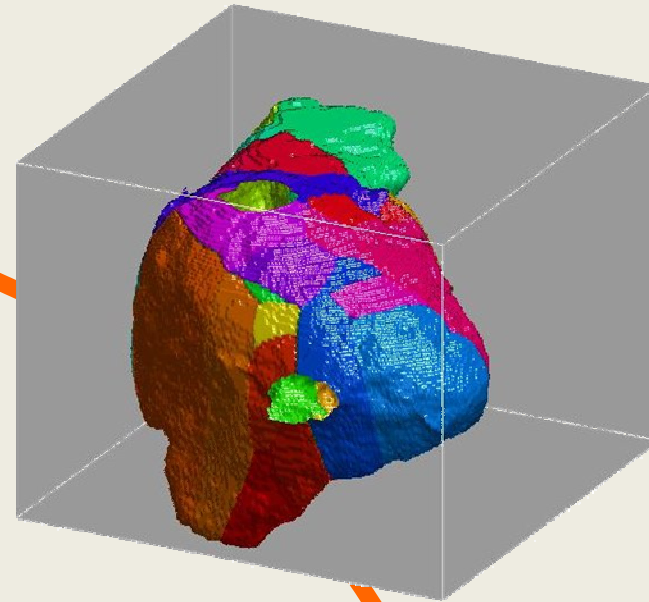
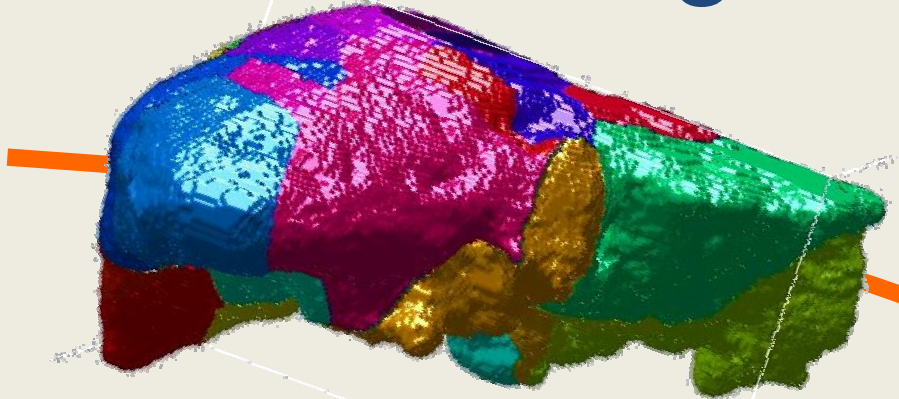


Vessel labeling

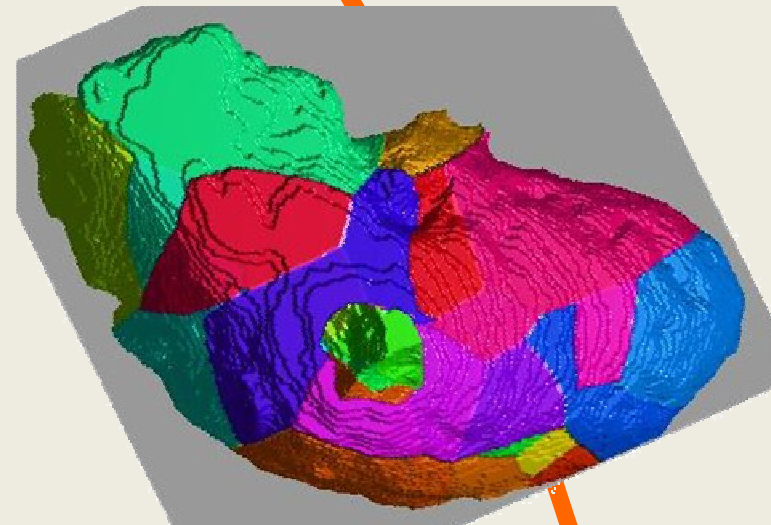


- ***Input:*** Labeled skeleton & segmented vessel
- 3D distance transform
- Nearest skeleton label was identified
- Due limited amount of available colours some branches were give the same colour

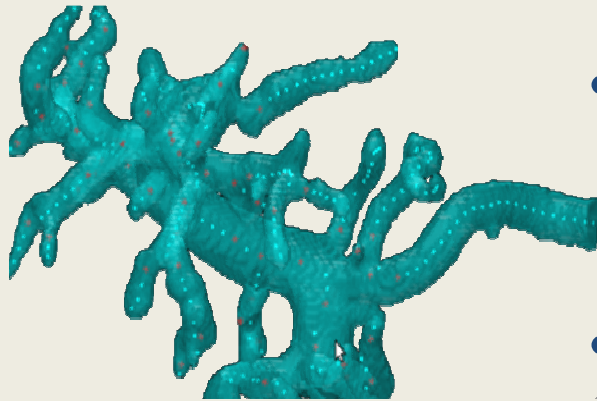
Liver segment separation



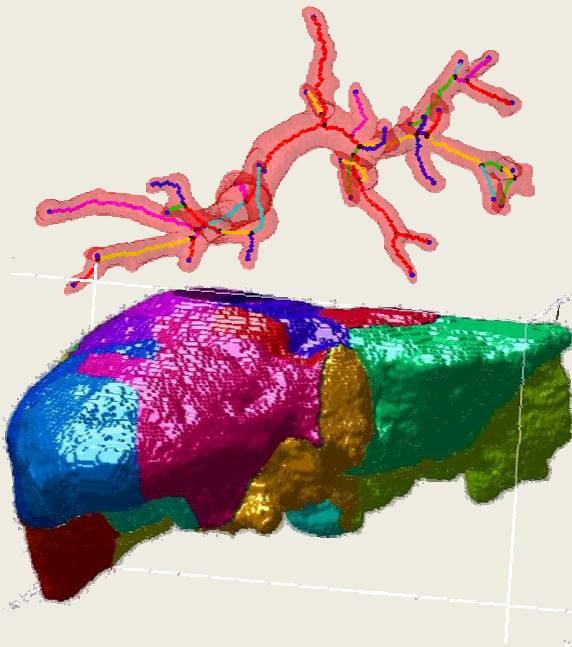
- Labeled skeleton was used as locus of closest liver surface points
- One vessel branch corresponds one liver segment



Conclusions



- We developed a liver segment separation and vessel analysis prototype
- An accurate definition of the vessels supplying each segment will lead to proper liver separation
- To improve the accuracy more anatomical knowledge has to be incorporated



Future work

- A larger database of images to develop the algorithm.
- Segmentation
 - Include Frangi's vesselness measurement
 - Segmentation of contrast enhanced images for more accurate and smoother vessel segmentations
 - Development of an automatic segmentation method
- Vessel labeling
 - Make a use of anatomical knowledge
- Liver separation
 - Decrease number of liver segments down to 8
 - Enhanced separation of the vessels supplying each segment
- Integrate the workflow
- Extend our study to stenosis and aneurysms analysis

Used technologies



- ***Segmentation***
- ***Skeletonization***
- ***Labeling***
- ***Segment separation***
- ***Visualization***



THANK YOU!

BYE BYE