

PROJECT PIPELINE

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OBJECTIVES

1. EXPAND DATABASE
2. EXPAND DATABASE + LABELS
3. **STENOSIS QUANTIFICATION**
4. AUTOMATIZE ALL THE WORKFLOW

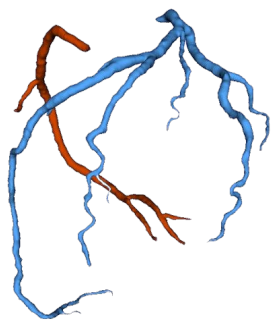
STENOSIS QUANTIFICATION WORKFLOW

Segmentation
(.mcs)

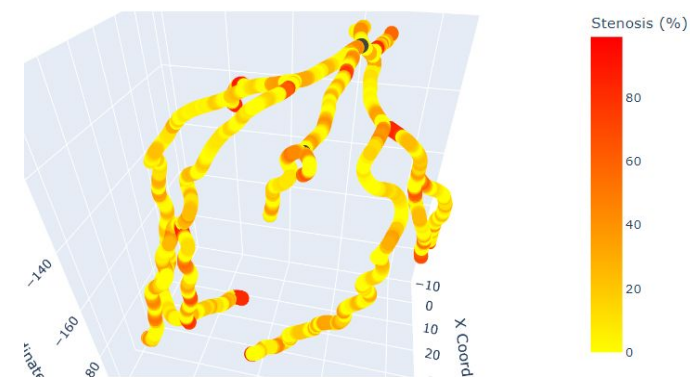
Centerline properties
(.txt)

Stenosis code

Stenosis 3d representation



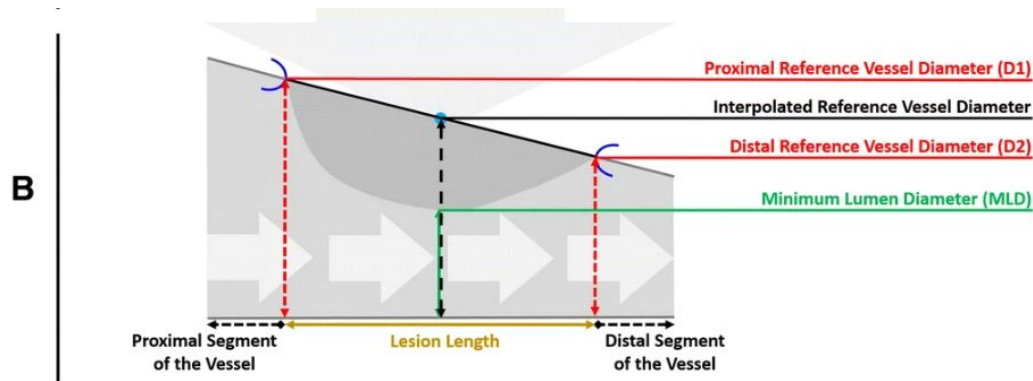
- **Px,Py,Pz:** point coordinates
- **Dfit:** diameter of the best fit circle in point P
- **Dmin:** diameter of the inscribing circle in point P
- **Area:** sectional area in point P



3. STENOSIS QUANTIFICATION

Percentage diameter stenosis (%DS) is a measure used to quantify the degree of narrowing or obstruction in a blood vessel due to plaque buildup or a lesion. It represents the **percentage reduction in the diameter** of the artery at the site of the lesion compared to a reference diameter in a healthy part of the artery.

- %DS1 is calculated by averaging the proximal and distal reference vessel diameters (the diameters of the artery before and after the lesion).



$$Stenosis(\%) = \left(1 - \frac{d_{\min}}{\frac{d_{\text{prox}} + d_{\text{dist}}}{2}} \right) \times 100$$

3. STENOSIS QUANTIFICATION

Variables adaptation

$$\text{Stenosis \%} = \left(1 - \frac{p}{\frac{d_p + d_d}{2}} \right) \times 100$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p: \text{calculation parameter} \\ d_d: \text{distal reference valve} \\ d_p: \text{proximal reference valve} \end{array} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} D_{fit}: \text{diameter of best fit circle} \\ D_{min}: \text{diameter of inscribing circle (minimum)} \\ \text{Area}: \text{sectional area} \end{array} \right\}$ possible
p parameters

CODE - Functions

1

calculate_stenosis

Calculates the percentage of stenosis at each point along the artery.

Input: dmin, dprox, ddist

Output: % stenosis

2

get_reference_values

Determines the reference values (proximal and distal) for a given point (index) along the vessel.

Input: data, index, window_size o range1, range2

Output: dprox, ddist

3

create_and_visualize_3d

Reads the data from the .txt file, calculates the stenosis for each point, and generates a 3D interactive graph. (integrates the other two functions)

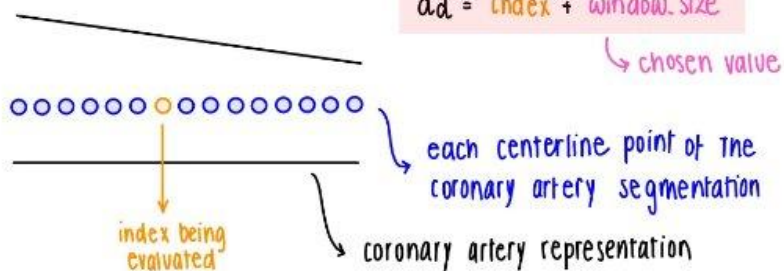
Input: file_path, branch_name, p (parametro de cálculo)

Output: 3D interactive representation

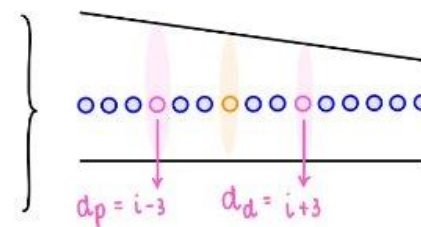
CODE

reference values calculation (d_d i d_p)

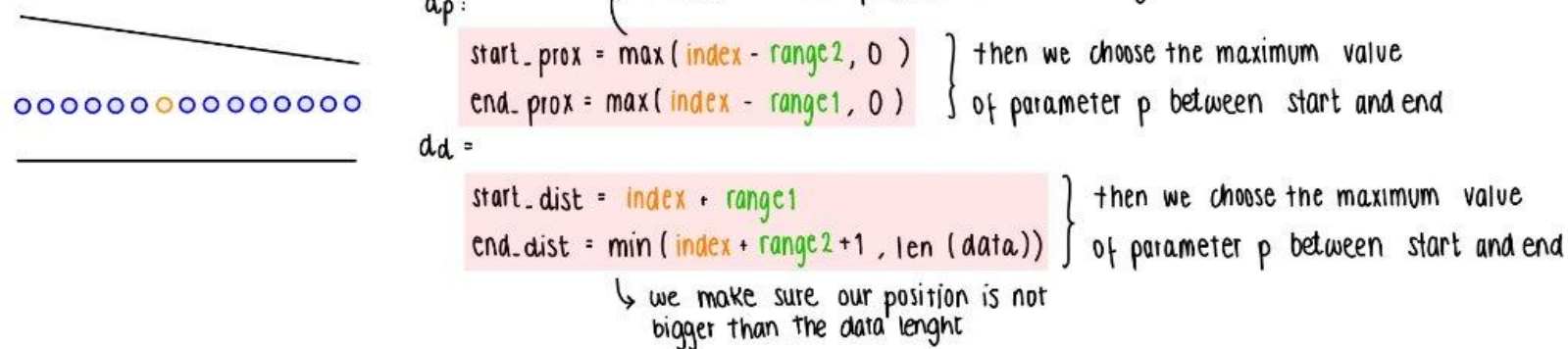
method 1 : Value



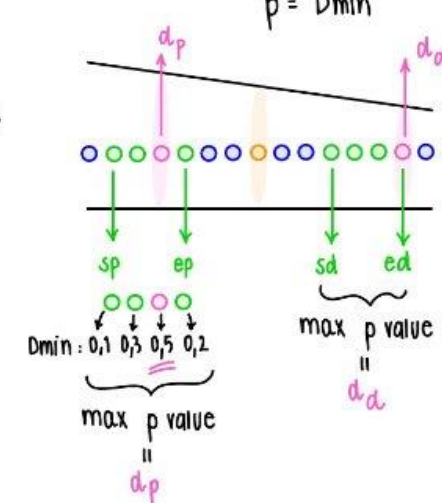
Example : window_size = 3



method 2 : range



Example : range1 = 3 ; range2 = 6
 $p = D_{\min}$





CODE - Funciones

3 create_and_visualize_3d

Stenosis parameter can be changed

- **Dfit:** diameter of the best fit circle in point P -> index **12** (column 13)
- **Dmin:** diameter of the inscribing circle in point P -> index **13** (column 14),
- **Area:** sectional area in point P -> index **19** (column 20)

TRIALS

Trial 1:

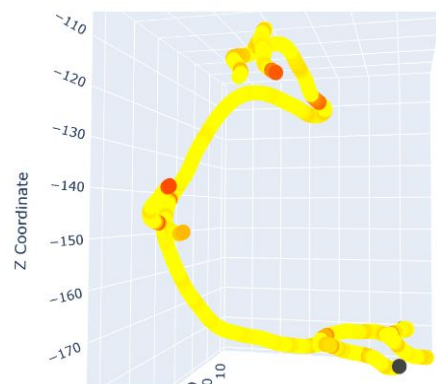
- Apply the stenosis code to Case 4 Normal and Case 4 Diseased
- Stenosis representation for each combination of parameters

Trial 2:

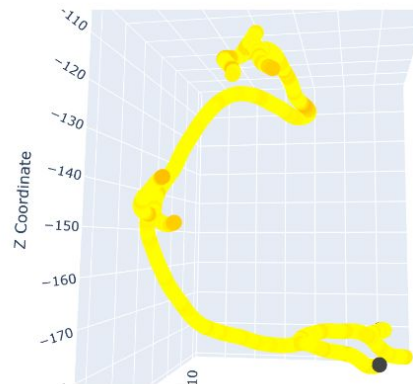
- Apply the stenosis code to all cases
- Manually find the maximum stenosis value for all cases, without taking into account bifurcations and end branch values, as the result seems inaccurate.

TRIALS – NORMAL 4

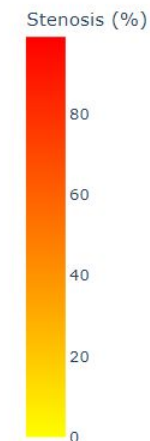
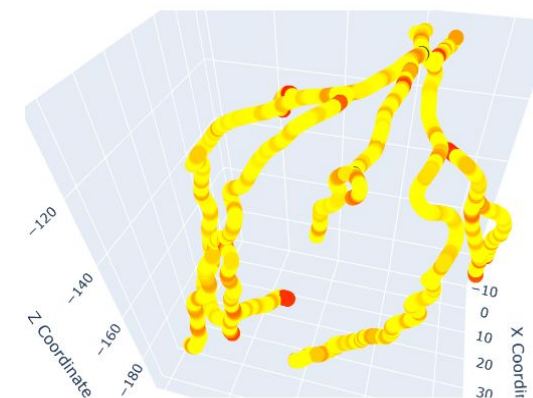
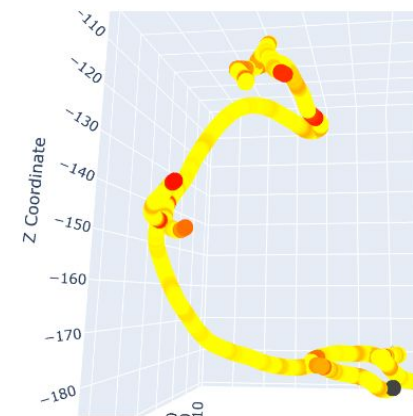
Value, Dfit



Value, Dmin

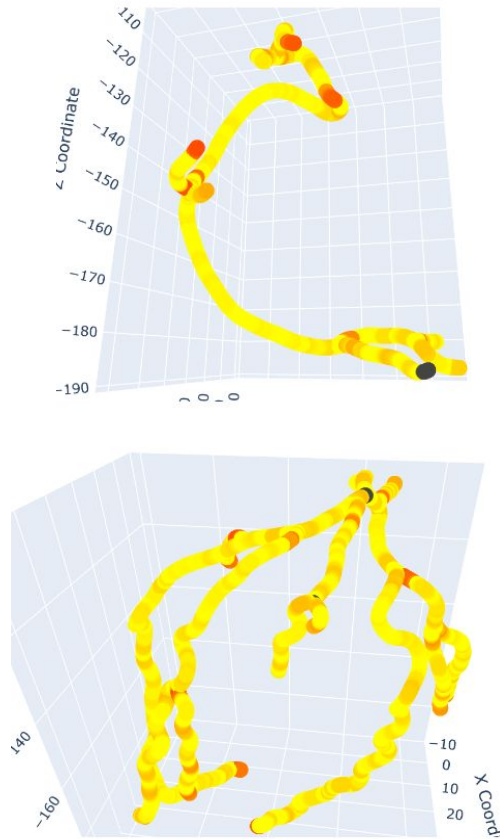


Value, Area

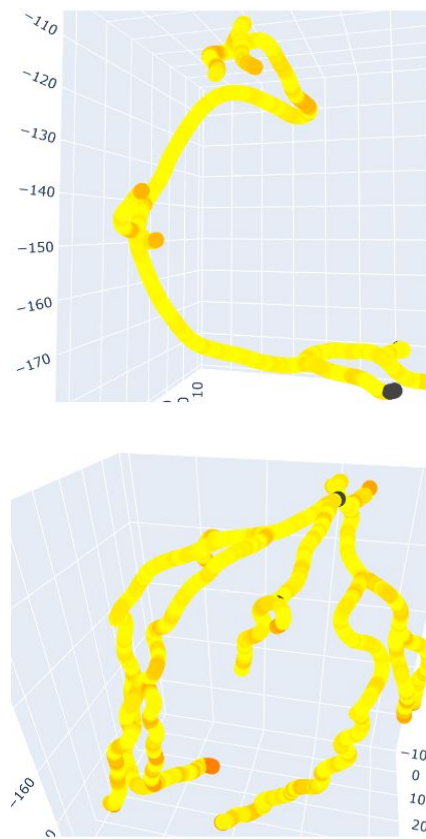


TRIALS – NORMAL 4

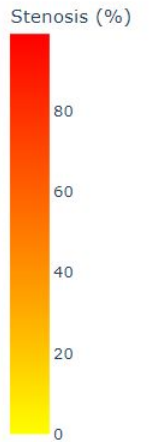
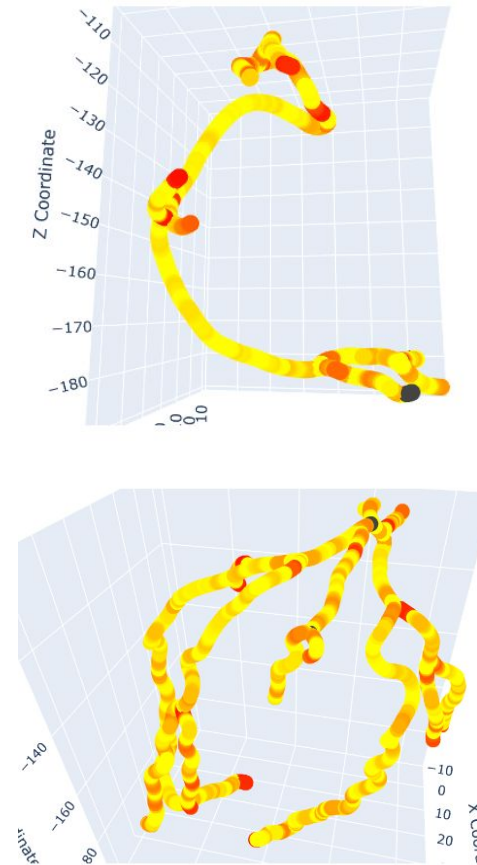
Range, Dfit



Range, Dmin

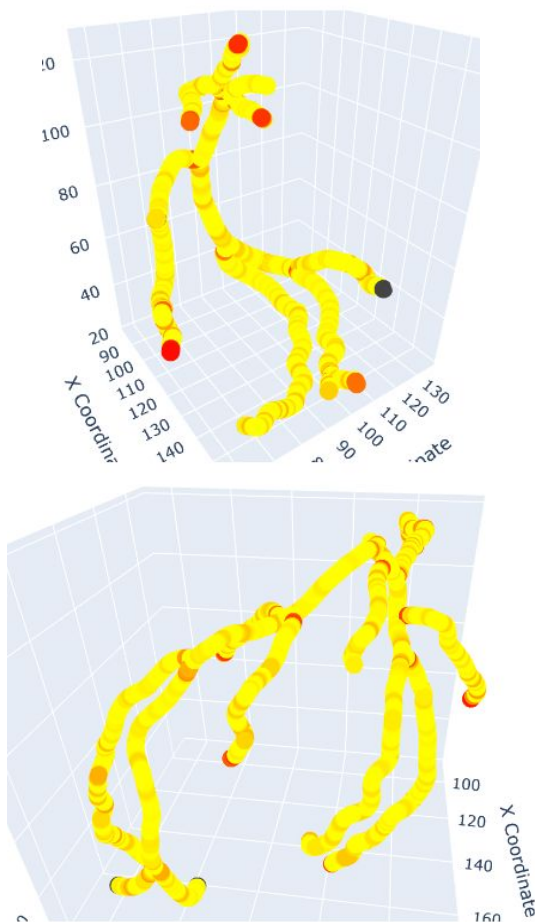


Range, Area

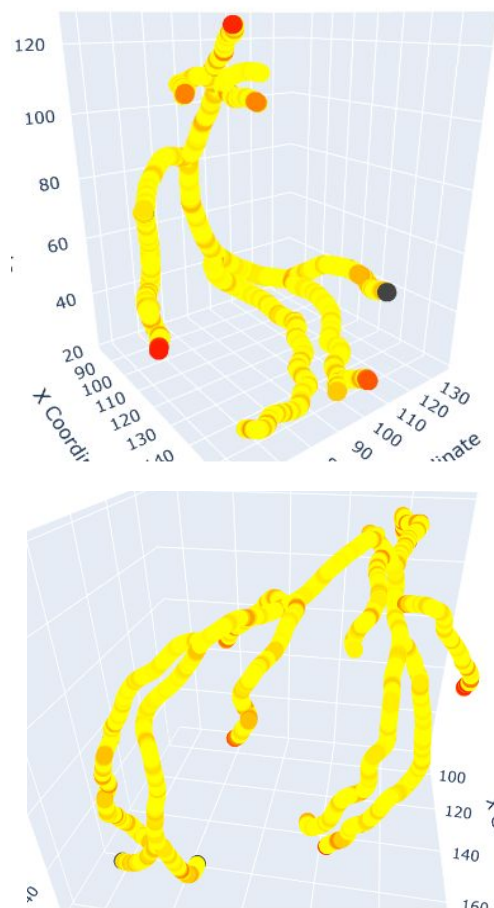


TRIALS – DISEASED 4

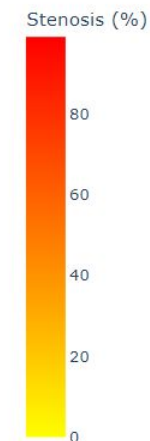
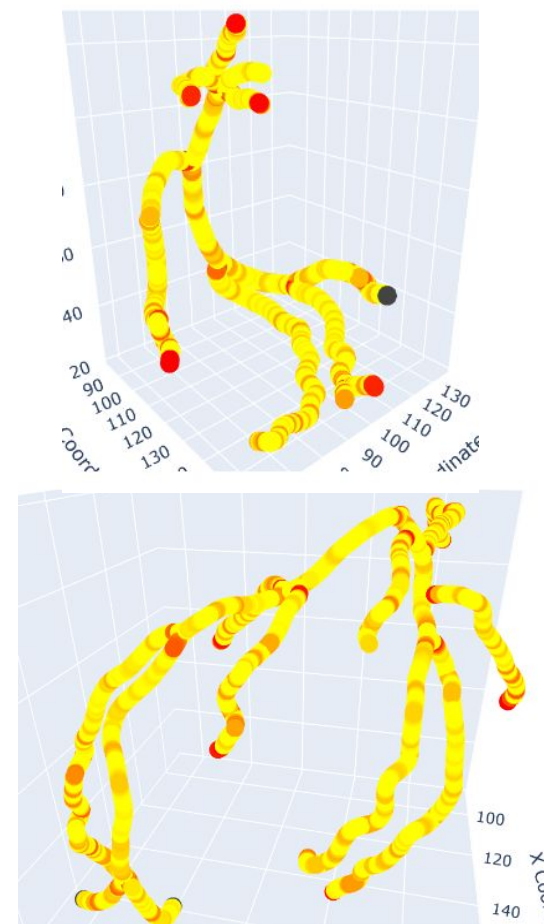
Value, Dfit



Value, Dmin

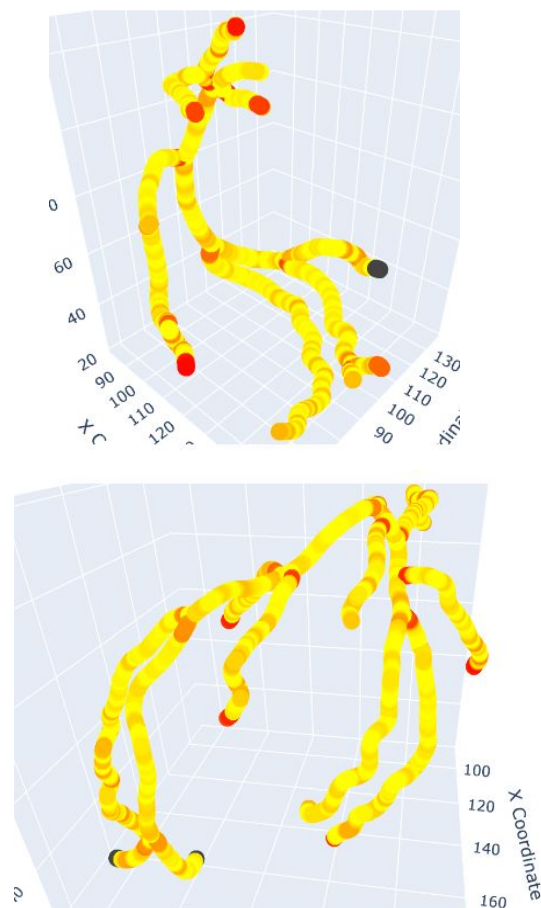


Value, Area

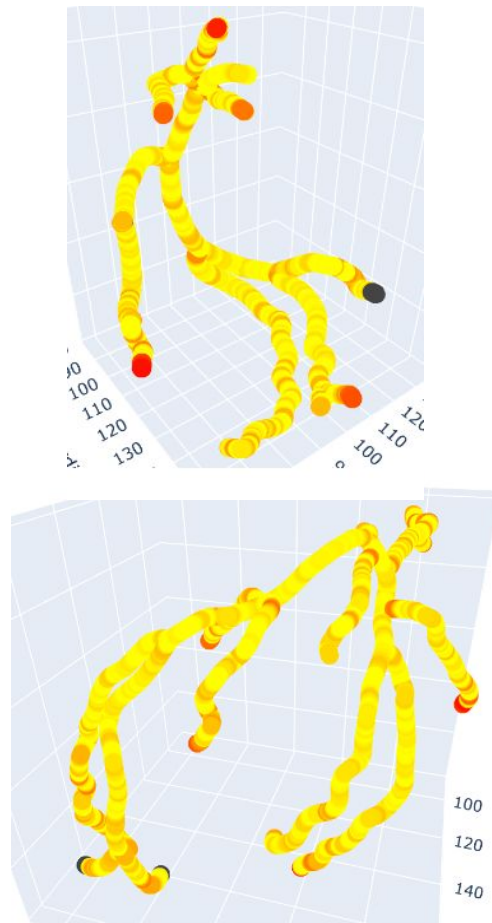


TRIALS – DISEASED 4

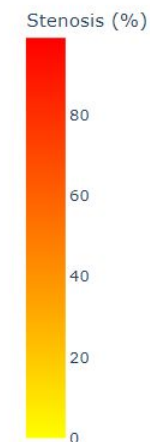
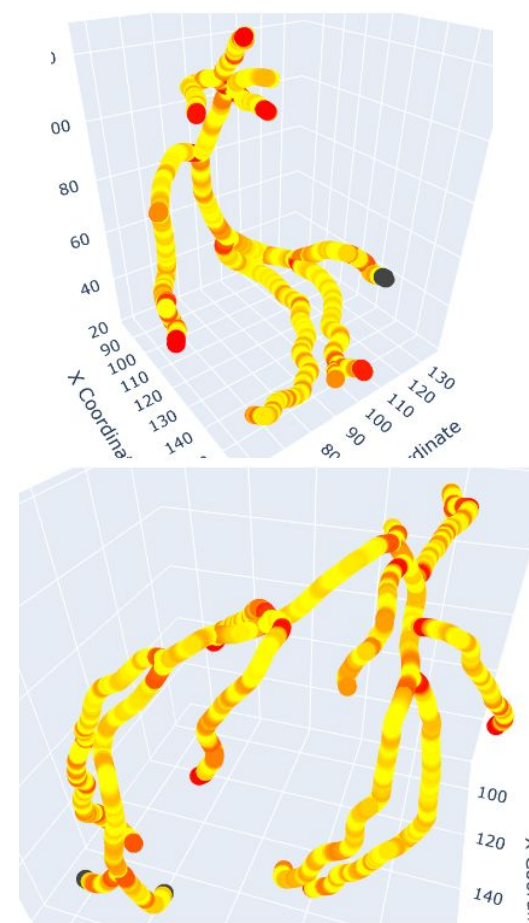
Range, Dfit



Range, Dmin



Range, Area



TRIALS – ALL CASES

Reference method used: value

| Case | Max stenosis value* | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|----------------|-------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| | RCA | | | LCA | | |
| | Dfit | Dmin | Area | Dfit | Dmin | Area |
| Normal 1 | 39,00 | 38,35 | 63,05 | 40,46 | 40,45 (diff) | 63,41 |
| Normal 2 | 33,67 | 35,73 (diff)** | 56,35 | 23,60 | 28,00 | 43,13 |
| Normal 3 | 33,16 | 28,53 (diff) | 54,65 | 30,69 (diff) | 44,34 | 53,29 |
| Normal 4 | 25,58 | 20,75 | 44,39 | 39,70 | 39,61 | 63,53 |
| Normal 5 | 37,11 | 37,15 | 60,46 | 19,27 | 38,03 | 38,44 |
| Diseased 1 | 30,67 | 76,56 (diff) | 53,05 | 41,10 | 48,96 | 65,4 |
| Diseased 2 | 48,84 | 54,54 | 74,42 | 37,13 | 32,24(diff) | 60,96 |
| Diseased 3 | 37,55 | 44,01 (diff) | 60,77 | 35,00 | 44,68 (diff) | 57,98 |
| Diseased 4 | 58,57 | 52,01 (diff) | 78,82 | 78,02 | 59,97(diff) | 95,38 |
| Diseased 5 | 49,41 | 56,63 | 74,79 | 35,56 | 40,66 | 59,38 |

*Without taking into account bifurcation and end branch values, ** All max stenosis values where analyzed in the same coordinates unless marked as (diff)

TRIALS – ALL CASES

Reference method used: range

| Case | Max stenosis value* | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|--------------|-------|-------|--------------|---------------|
| | RCA | | | LCA | | |
| | Dfit | Dmin | Area | Dfit | Dmin | Area |
| Normal 1 | 39,44 | 41,94 (diff) | 63,40 | 41,79 | 41,06 (diff) | 66,09 (diff2) |
| Normal 2 | 35,04 | 41,91 | 60,25 | 36,53 | 28,23 (diff) | 59,07 |
| Normal 3 | 35,46 | 41,28 (diff) | 58,21 | 35,24 | 45,44 | 58,14 |
| Normal 4 | 26,96 | 24,02 | 46,27 | 42,69 | 43,58 | 68,67 |
| Normal 5 | 37,65 | 39,84 | 61,19 | 21,01 | 39,00 | 40,91 |
| Diseased 1 | 28,79 (diff) | 79,44 | 59,40 | 45,16 | 51,02 | 69,81 |
| Diseased 2 | 51,82 | 58,02 | 77,31 | 40,05 | 39,11 (diff) | 63,95 |
| Diseased 3 | 39,77 | 52,56 (diff) | 63,28 | 38,22 | 49,86 (diff) | 61,60 |
| Diseased 4 | 64,33 | 51,46 (diff) | 83,04 | 78,46 | 61,33 (diff) | 96,53 |
| Diseased 5 | 45,77 | 58,04 | 75,06 | 39,67 | 49,29 | 64,27 |

*Without taking into account bifurcation and end branch values, ** All max stenosis values where analyzed in the same coordinates unless marked as (diff)

INTERPRETATION

Reference values calculation:

- Value method gives lower stenosis values
- Range method gives higher stenosis values

Stenosis calculation parameter

- Dfit: high values of stenosis
- Dmin: lowest values of stenosis
- Area: highest values of stenosis

FURTHER WORK

- Sabiendo donde está la lesión aplicar formula estenosis
- Aplicar labelling para poder determinar punto de estenosis
- Automatización del workflow