



DEEPHEALTH

DICOM and NIfTI formats

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Winter School - 25/01/2022



The project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 825111.



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Medical Imaging File Formats

- The file format describes how the image data are organized inside the image file and how the pixel data should be interpreted by a software for the correct loading and visualization.
- Medical image file formats can be divided in two main categories according to their goal:
 - Standardize the images generated by diagnostic modalities, e.g., DICOM
 - Facilitate and strengthen post-processing analysis, e.g., NIfTI



- Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine (DICOM)
- It has been widely adopted by hospitals and incorporates standards for imaging modalities such as radiography, ultrasonography, computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and radiation therapy.
- Allows to store both data and metadata: an image that is separate from its metadata becomes "meaningless" as medical image
- The DICOM header, in addition to the information about the image matrix, contains the most complete description of the entire procedure used for the acquisition
- A DICOM file also contains patient information

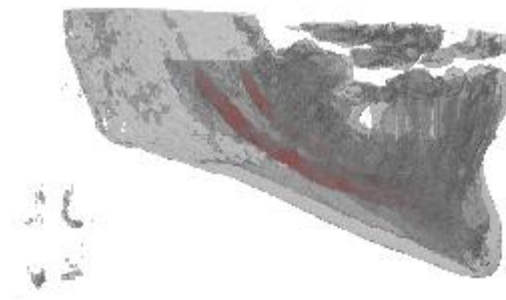
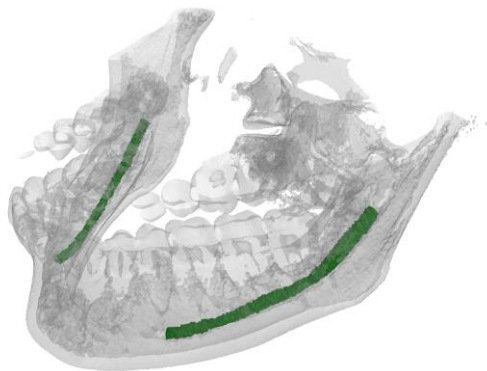


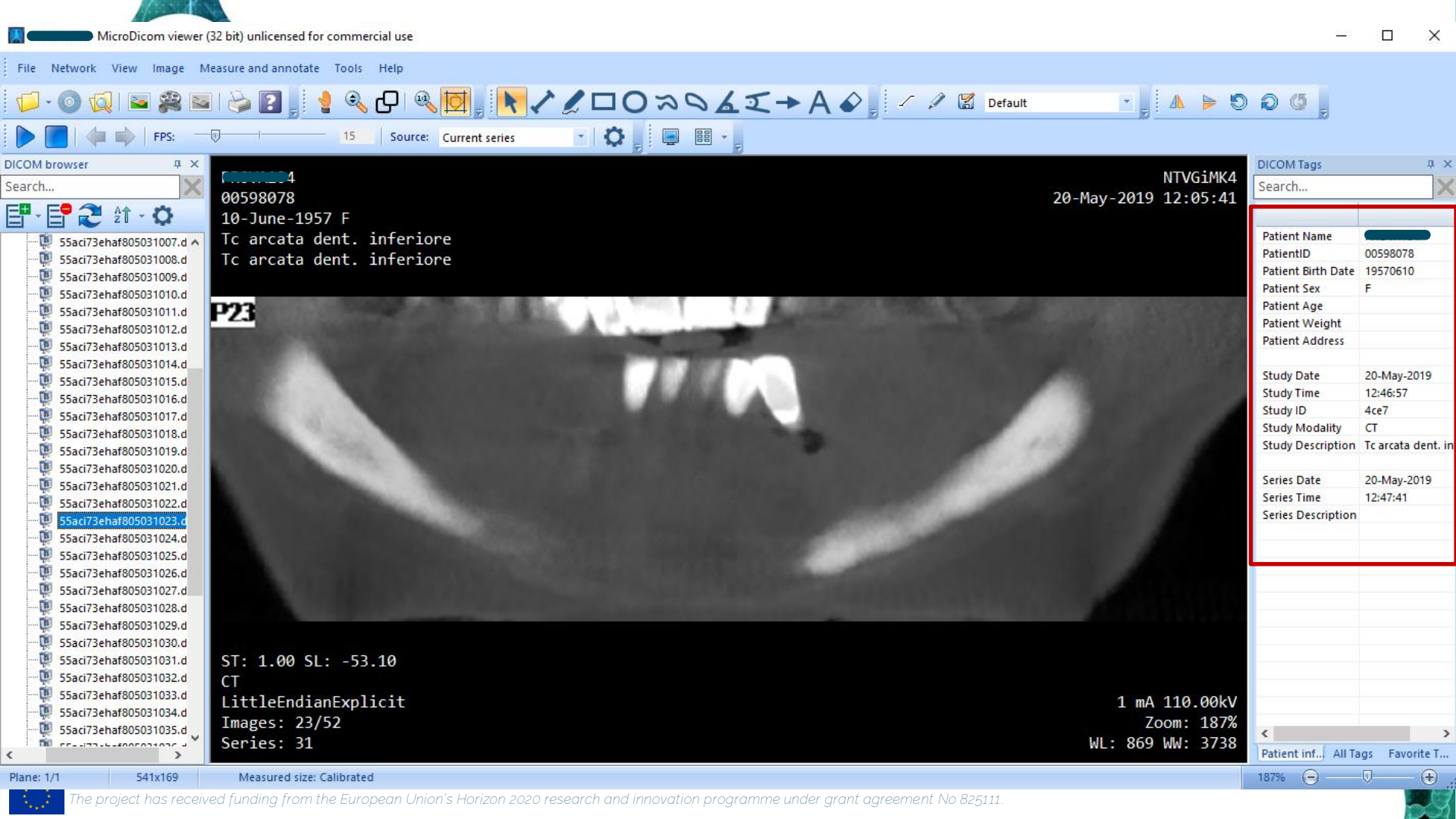


DICOM

- DICOM includes protocols for image exchange, image compression, 3-D visualization, image presentation, and results reporting.
- There exists plenty of software to open and view with DICOM files. Micro DICOM is one of them (its free for non-commercial usage):

<https://www.microdicom.com/downloads.html>





00598078

10-June-1957 F

Tc arcata dent. inferiore

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P23

NTVGiMK4

20-May-2019 12:05:41

ST: 1.00 SL: -53.10

CT

LittleEndianExplicit

Images: 23/52

Series: 31

1 mA 110.00kV

Zoom: 187%

WL: 869 WW: 3738

Plane: 1/1

541x169

Measured size: Calibrated



DICOM

- Especially when working with 3D volumes, being able to correctly visualize data requires to store additional information (e.g. pixel spacing).
- The ECVL Image allows to store all these information to properly handle and work with DICOMs.
- To enable DICOM support in ECVL the external dependencies DCMTK is required.
- DCMTK is a DICOM ToolKit consisting of source code, documentation and installation instructions for a set of software libraries and applications implementing part of the DICOM/MEDICOM Standard.





NifTI

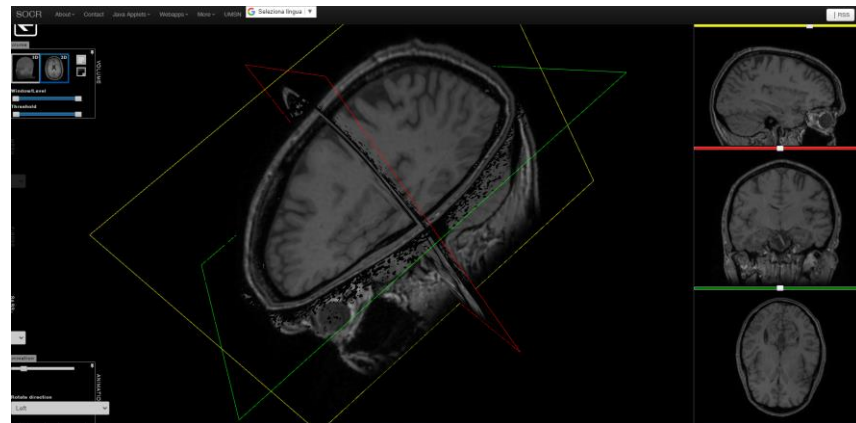
- Neuroimaging Informatics Technology Initiative (Nifti)
- Specifically designed for neuroimaging, it stores additional information w.r.t. DICOM (e.g. image orientation) with the intent to avoid the left-right ambiguity in brain study.
- The format allows the storage of the header and pixel data in separate files. Anyway, the images are typically saved as a single ".nii" file in which the header and the pixel data are merged.
- An update version of the standard, the NifTi-2, developed to manage larger data set has been defined in the 2011.
- NifTi-2 encode each of the dimensions of an image matrix with a 64-bit integer instead of using a 16-bit (as in the Nifti-1).





View NifTI Files

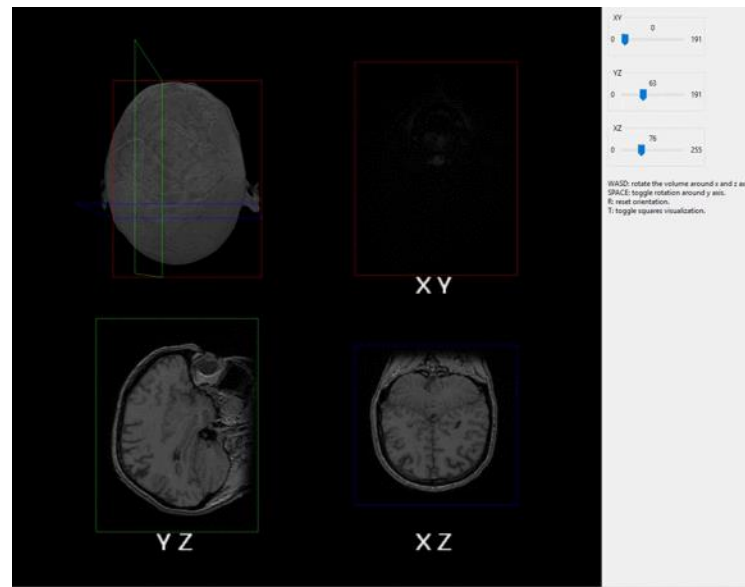
- To view NiFTI files, you can use different programs:
 - [ImageJ](#), a java-based program that runs on most operating systems, including MAC OSX
 - [MBAT](#), from the Laboratory of Neural Imaging at USC
 - [Mango](#), from Neuroimaging Informatics Tools and Resources Clearinghouse, offers desktop, web, and iPad-compatible versions
 - [MRICro](#), which runs on Windows and Linux systems
- Or web services:
 - Brain Viewer Webapp - SOCR
<https://socr.umich.edu/HTML5/BrainViewer/>





View NIfTI Files

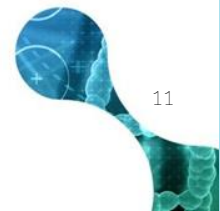
- In the ecvl-applications GitHub repository you can find a C++ software based on ECVL and wxWidgets (a Cross-Platform GUI Library) and OpenGL (a cross-language, cross-platform API for rendering 2D and 3D vector graphics).
- This application also contains a volume rendering tool for NIfTI images.





DICOM vs NifTI

- The DICOM image (or file) is always a 2D image. 3D volumes are stored in multiple images each containing one slice of a MRI, CT, TEP, etc
- The NifTi file can contain the full set of images.
- A NifTi volume is a whole representation of a part of the human body, that contains all the slices took using the X-rays or any other method.
- NifTi was designed to be simpler than DICOM and to ensure more efficiency for image processing analysis.
- Several other Medical Image File formats exists (e.g. Analyze, Minc), but they are less common than DICOM and NifTI





DICOM and NifTI with ECVL

- ECVL library exports four different APIs to read and write DICOM and NifTI files
- Specifically, DicomRead and DicomWrite are respectively responsible for reading and writing DICOM file from and to disc.

◆ DicomRead()

```
bool ecvl::DicomRead ( const ecvl::filesystem::path & filename,  
                      Image & dst  
                      )
```

Loads an image from a DICOM file.

Loads an image from the specified DICOM file. If the image cannot be read for any reason, the function creates an empty **Image** and returns false.

Parameters

[in] **filename** A filesystem::path identifying the file name.
[out] **dst** **Image** in which data will be stored.

Returns

true if the image is correctly read, false otherwise.

Examples

`example_nifti_dicom.cpp`.

◆ DicomWrite()

```
bool ecvl::DicomWrite ( const ecvl::filesystem::path & filename,  
                      const Image & src  
                      )
```

Saves an image into a specified DICOM file.

The function DicomWrite saves the input image into a specified file, with the DICOM format.

Parameters

[in] **filename** A filesystem::path identifying the output file name.
[in] **src** **Image** to be saved.

Returns

true if the image is correctly written, false otherwise.

Examples

`example_nifti_dicom.cpp`.



DICOM and NIfTI with ECVL

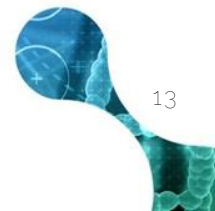
- You can read a DICOM image simply using the generic `ecvl.ImRead` function

```
import numpy as np
import pyecvl.ecvl as ecvl

image = ecvl.DicomRead("data/DICOM/55aci73ehaf802001000.dcm")
image_np = np.asarray(image).transpose([1,0,2])

image = ecvl.ImRead("data/DICOM/55aci73ehaf802001000.dcm")
image_np = np.asarray(image).transpose([1,0,2])

ecvl.DicomWrite("data/out_55aci73ehaf802001000.dcm", image)
```





DICOM and NifTI with ECVL

- NiftyRead and NiftyWrite are respectively responsible for reading and writing NifTI file from and to disc.

◆ NiftyRead()

```
bool ecvl::NiftyRead ( const ecvl::filesystem::path & filename,  
                      Image & dst  
                      )
```

Loads a nifti image from a file.

The function NiftyRead loads an image from the specified nifti file. If the image cannot be read for any reason, the function creates an empty **Image** and returns false.

Parameters

[in] **filename** A std::filesystem::path identifying the file name.
[out] **dst** **Image** in which data will be stored.

Returns

true if the image is correctly read, false otherwise.

Examples

`example_ecvl_gui.cpp`, and `example_nifti_dicom.cpp`.

◆ NiftyWrite()

```
bool ecvl::NiftyWrite ( const ecvl::filesystem::path & filename,  
                       const Image & src  
                       )
```

Saves an image into a specified nifti file.

The function NiftyWrite saves the input image into a specified file, with the NIFTI-1 format.

Parameters

[in] **filename** A std::filesystem::path identifying the output file name.
[in] **src** **Image** to be saved.

Returns

true if the image is correctly written, false otherwise.

Examples

`example_nifti_dicom.cpp`.



DICOM and NifTI with ECVL

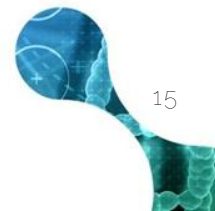
- You can read a NifTI volume simply using the generic `ecvl.ImRead` function

```
import numpy as np
import pyecvl.ecvl as ecvl

image = ecvl.NiftiRead("data/brain_mr_01.nii")
image_np = np.asarray(image).transpose([1,0,2])

image = ecvl.ImRead("data/brain_mr_01.nii")
image_np = np.asarray(image).transpose([1,0,2])

ecvl.NiftiWrite("data/out_brain_mr_01.nii", image)
```





Metadata

- When reading DICOM and NifTI files, ECVL imports also metadata
- Through the `.getMeta()` and `.setMeta()` function methods you can get or set metadata of an Image.
- This functionality is fully implemented in C++, but still missing in the python API.
- Do you want to contribute? You can do it with a pull-request.





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Thank you!

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