

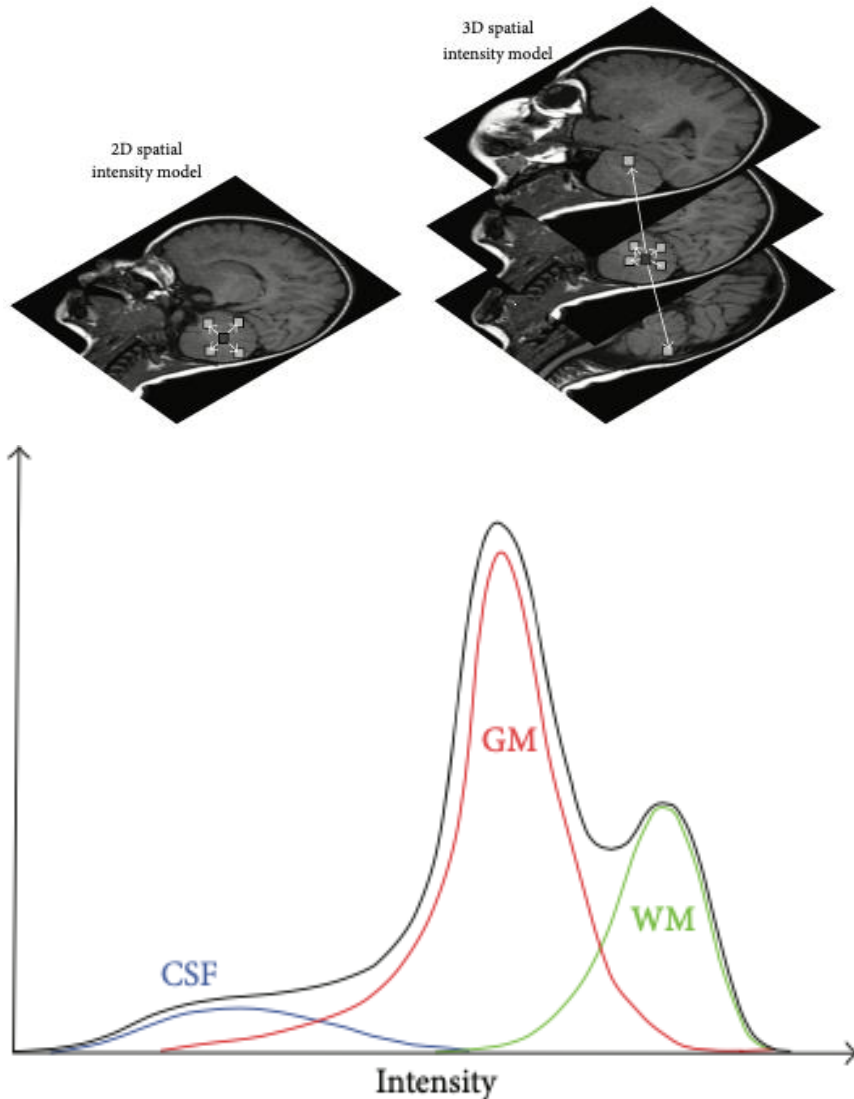


Lesion and tissue segmentation in Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Gaia Vettori & Filippo Castellani



Medical images and MRI



Descriptions

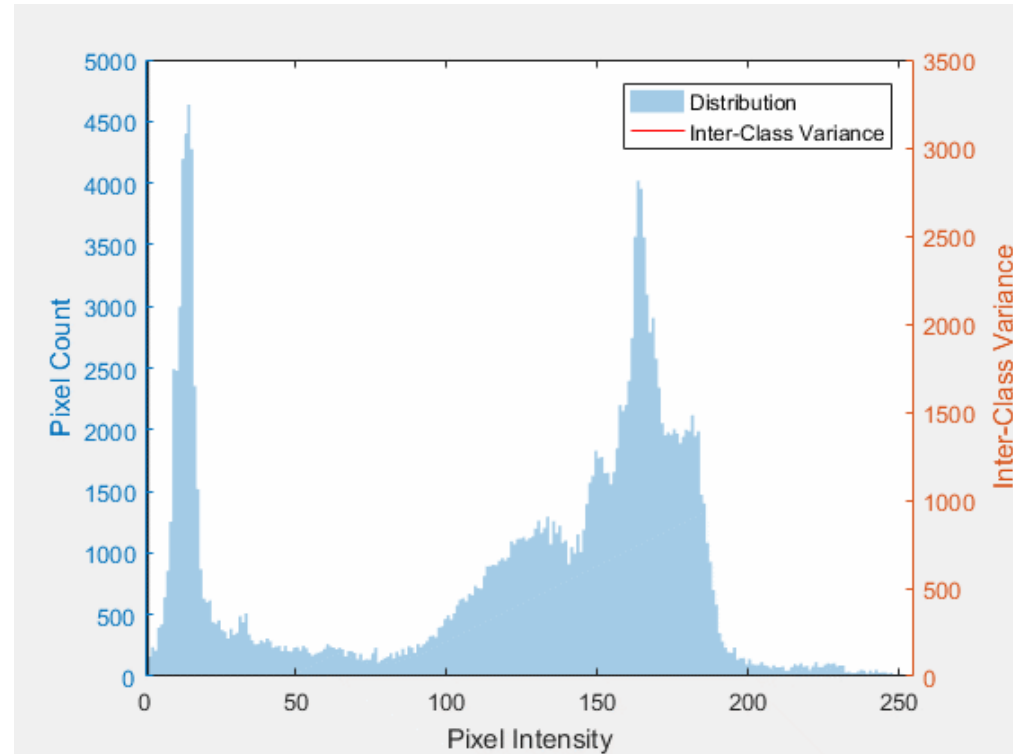
- Images are defined as functions in either 2 or 3 dimensions, where every point in space is associated to an **intensity value** $[0, 255]$.
- **Nuclear magnetic resonance imaging** associates to every pixel the average magnetic resonance characteristic value.
- “**Image segmentation**” discretizes between tissues, groups together and labels homogenous ones.
- **Pre-processing**: bias field removal, non-brain tissue removal, image registration



Image segmentation

Methods

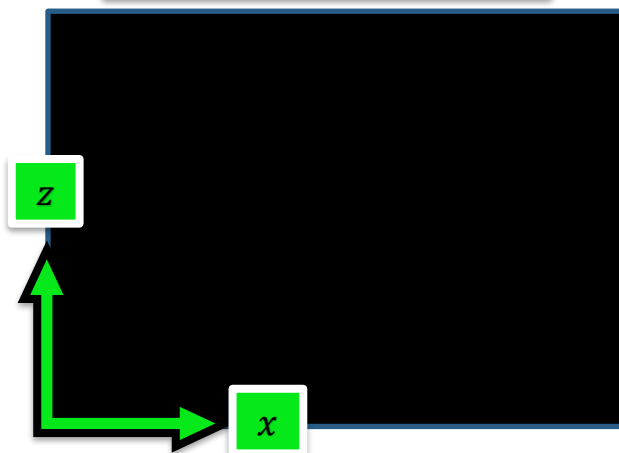
- **Manual**
- **Intensity-based**
 - Threshold
 - Region growing
 - Classification
 - Clustering
- **Atlas-based**
- **Surface-based**
- **Hybrid methods**
 - Otsu's method



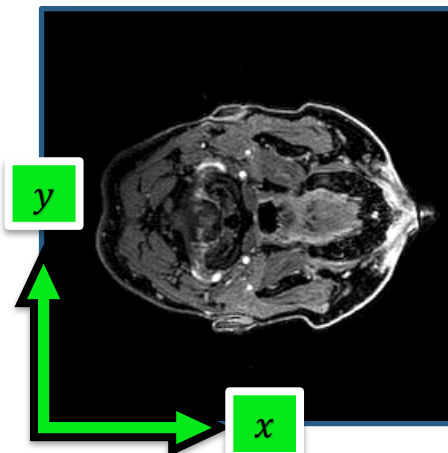


Volume Exploration (2D and 3D exploration of data)

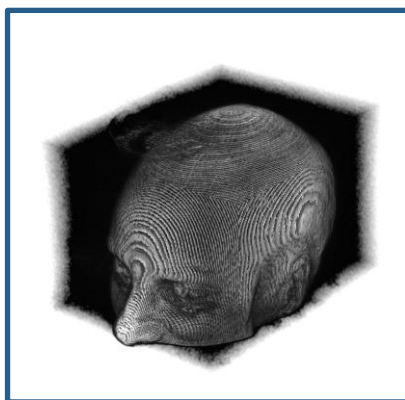
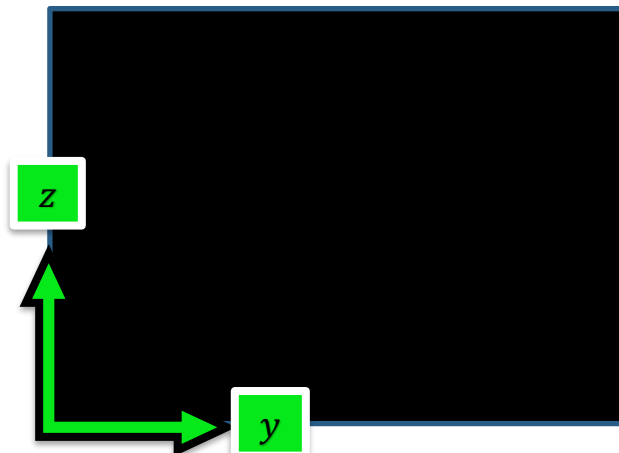
Sagittal Exploration (XZ)



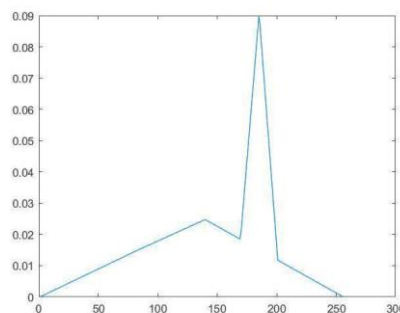
Axial Exploration (XY)



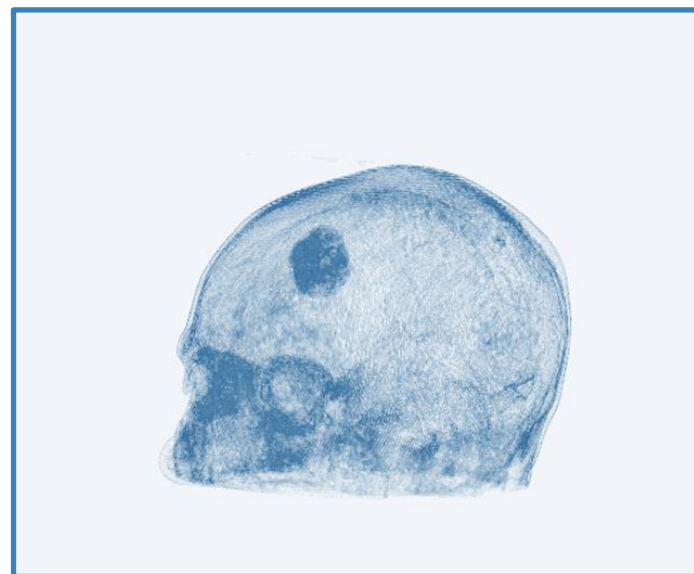
Coronal Exploration (YZ)



Original Volume



Alphaslice Transformation
(regulates transparency level, used
to highlight hard/soft tissues)

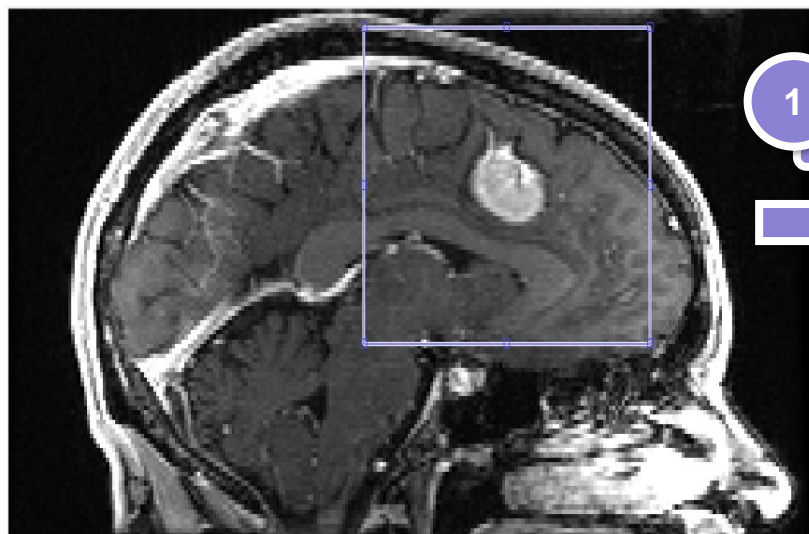




Providing a seed for segmentation Two-step seed [Crop&Click]

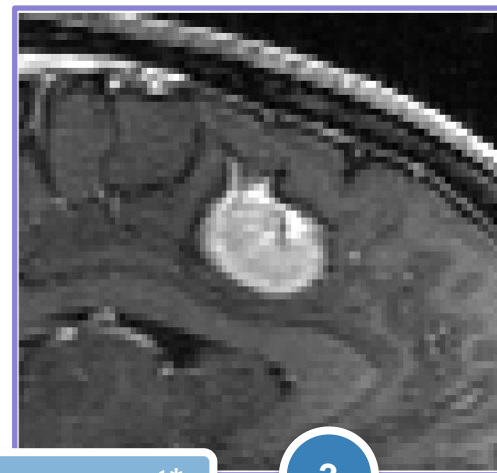
Initial Slice: the choice of the initial slice is up to the expert of the field. Example: sagittal #135

manual action



1

Crop



2

Enhancement*

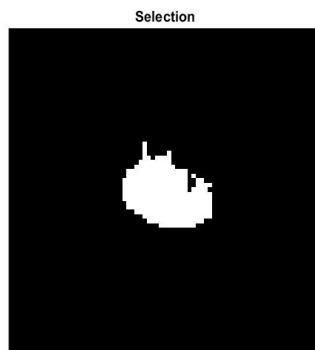
3

Binarization



4

Click



$3\sigma_x$

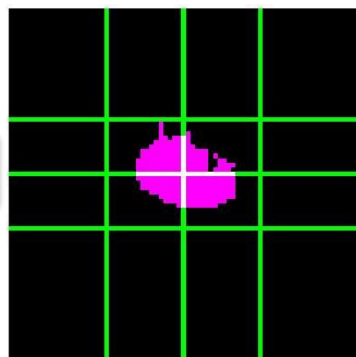


$3\sigma_z$



z

x



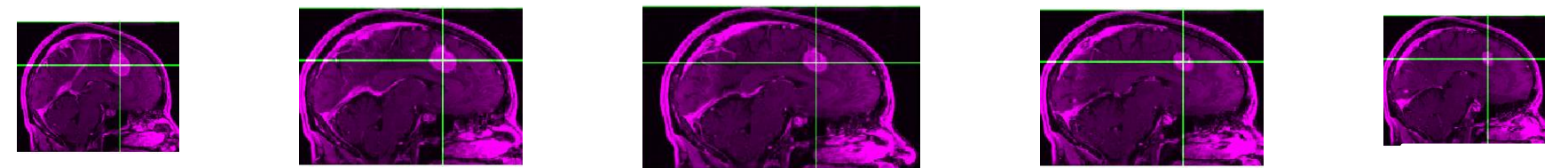
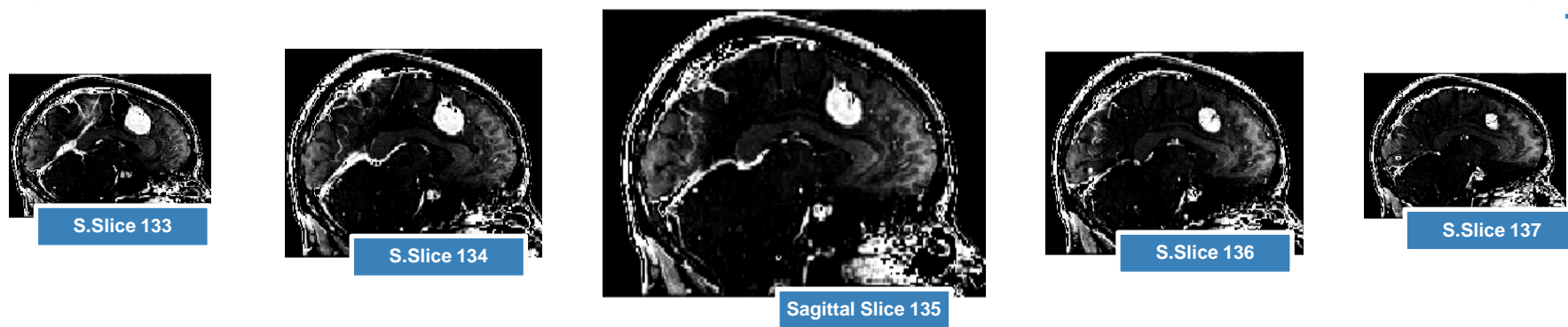


Automatic segmentation (Segmentation loop)

After slides enhancement

Decreasing y

Increasing y

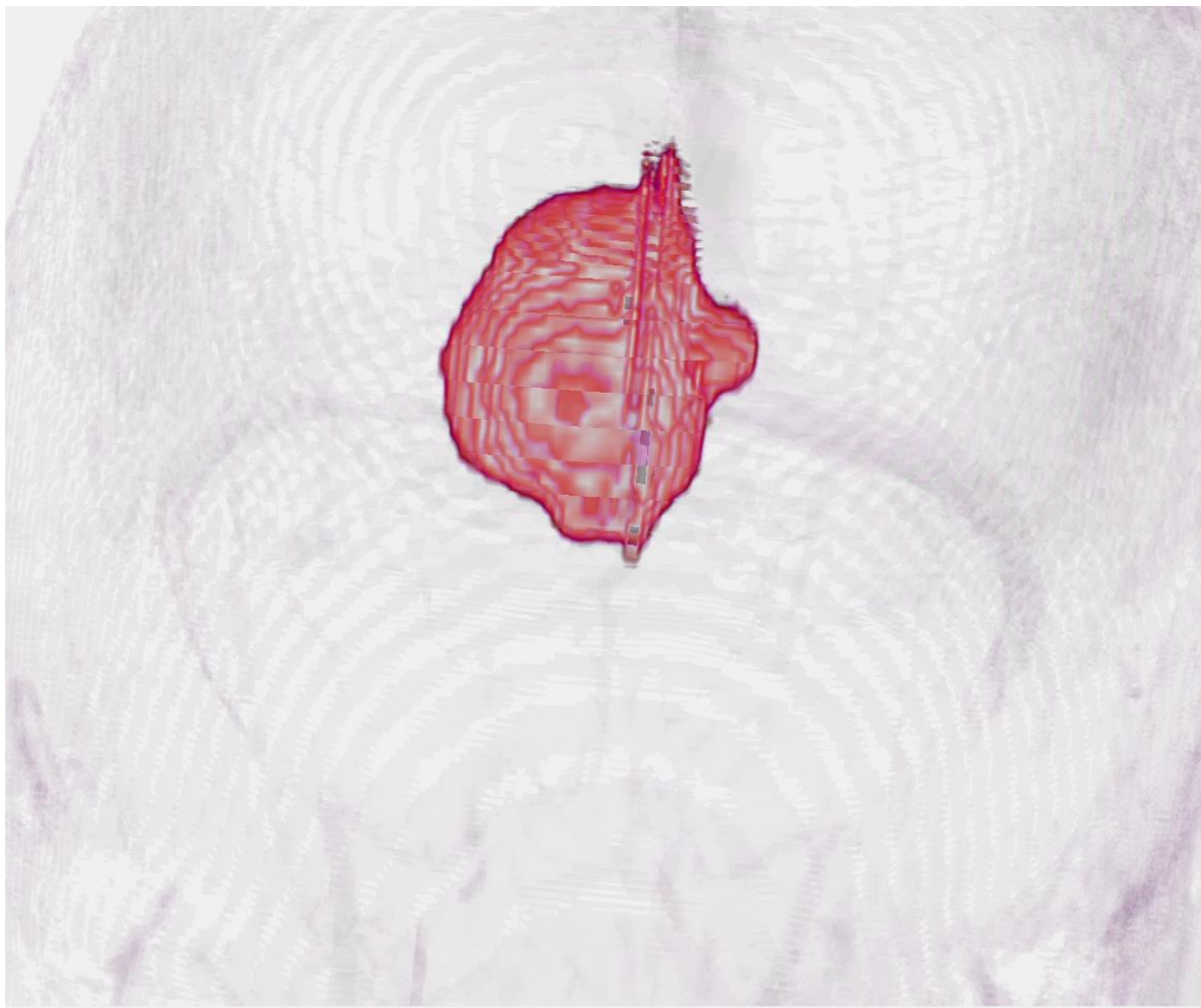
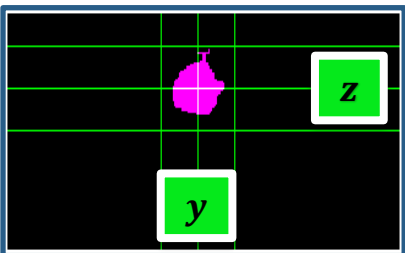
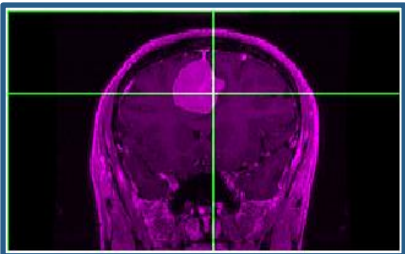
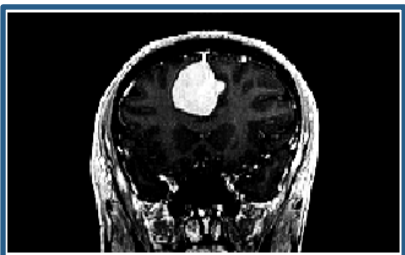


After binarization + automatic «click»*





Results & Conclusions (Segmentation and lesion volume estimate)



*Voxels classified as
lesioned 14427*

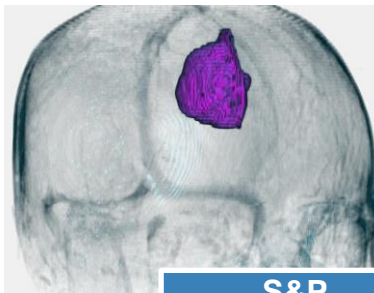
*Volume estimate
 17.8 cm^3*



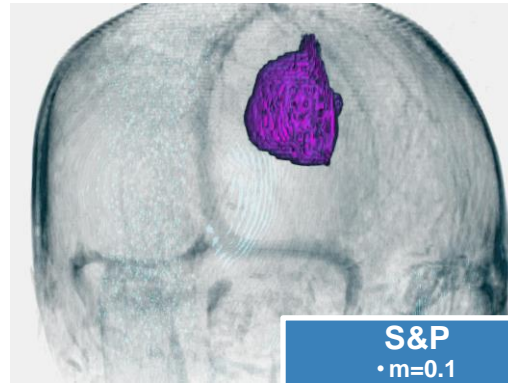
Noise effect (Salt&Pepper and Gaussian, varying parameters)

Performances after noise

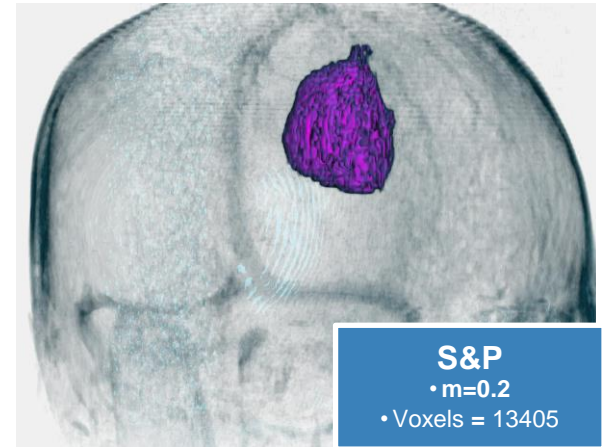
Increasing noise



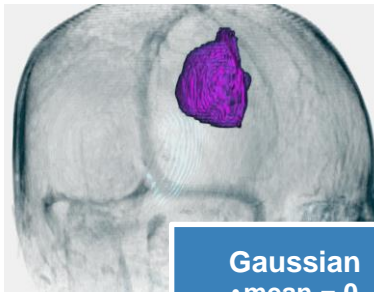
S&P
• $m=0.01$
• Voxels = 14391



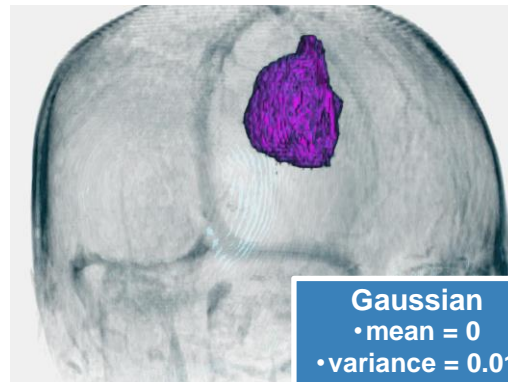
S&P
• $m=0.1$
• Voxels = 13949



S&P
• $m=0.2$
• Voxels = 13405



Gaussian
• mean = 0
• variance = 0.001
• Voxels = 14593



Gaussian
• mean = 0
• variance = 0.01
• Voxels = 14622



Gaussian
• mean = 0
• variance = 0.1



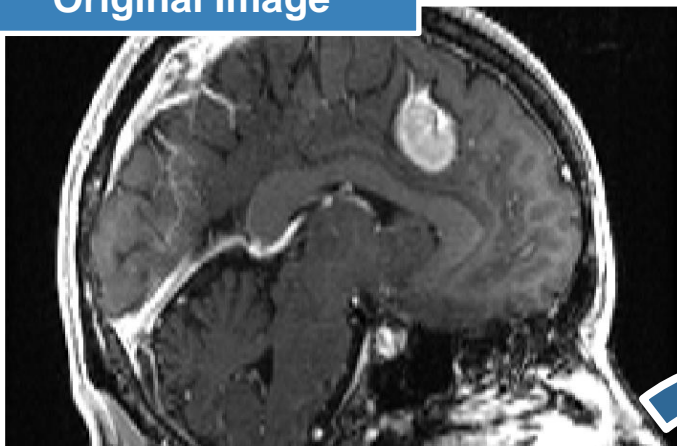
Thank you for your attention

Gaia Vettori & Filippo Castellani

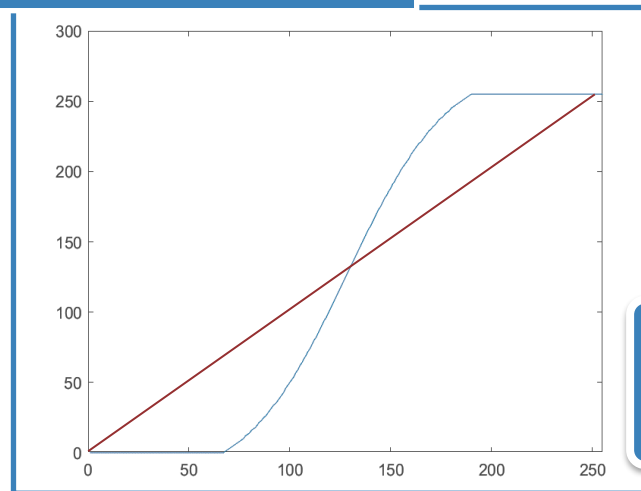


[EXTRA] Enhancement (Point Operator Transformation)

Original Image

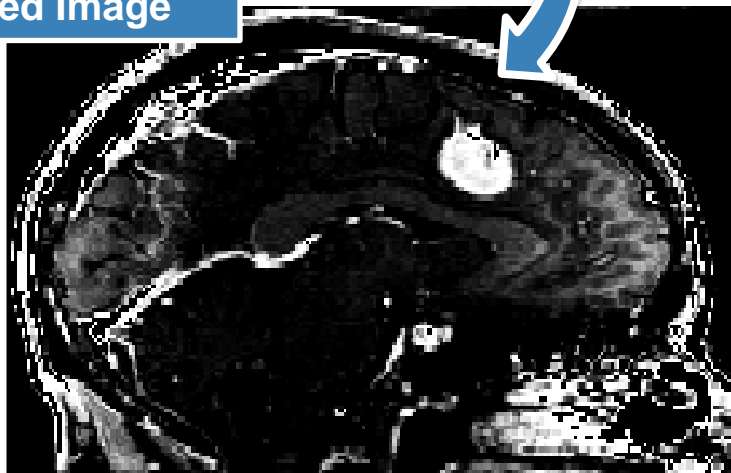


Transformation



$$k = 10$$
$$g = 0.2$$

Enhanced Image

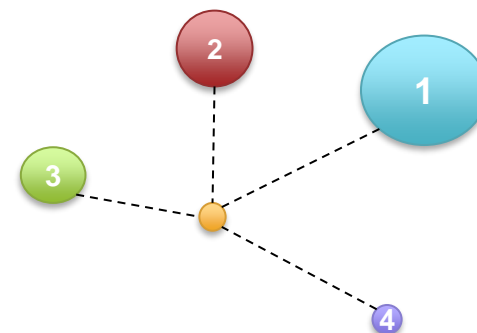
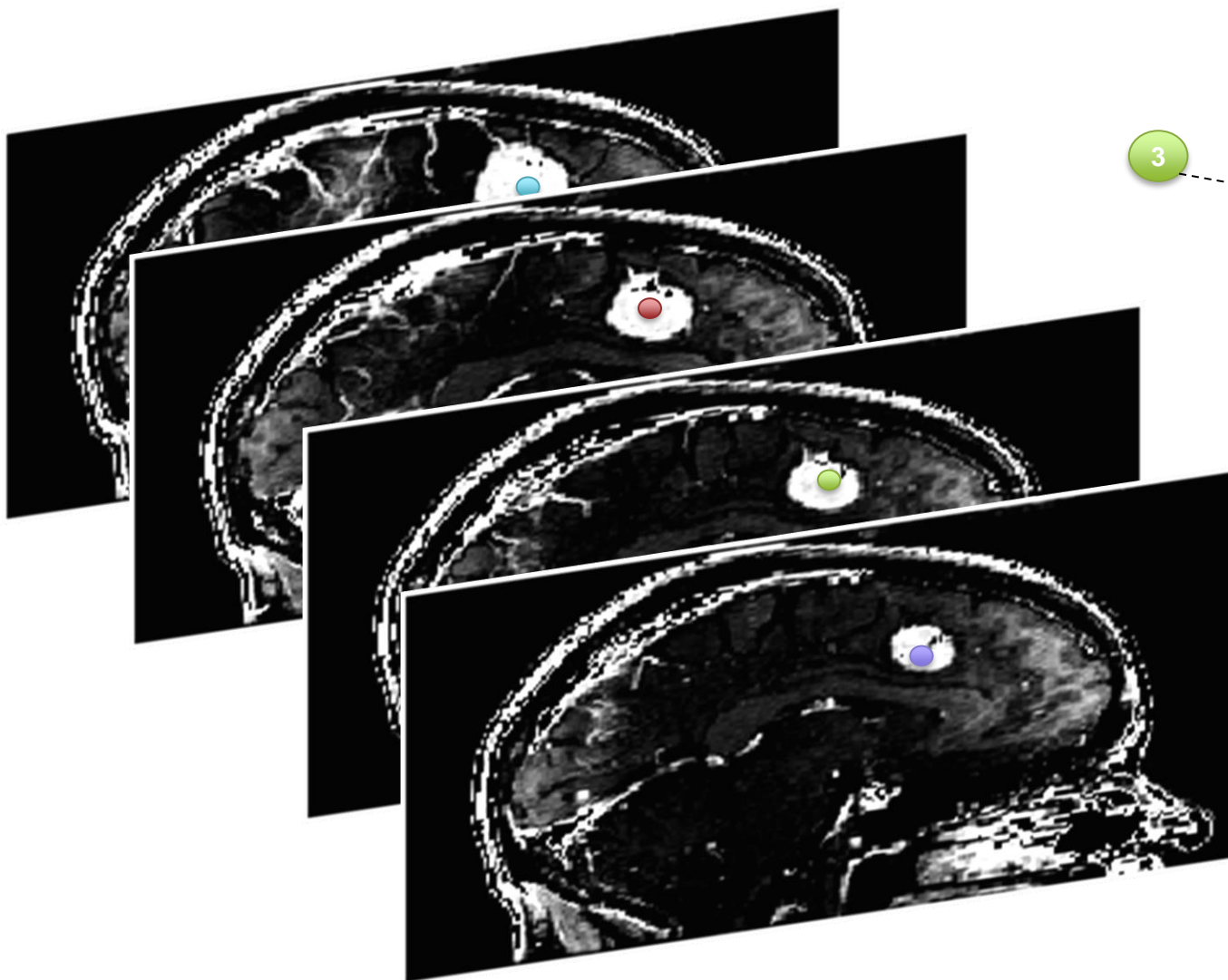


$$y = \frac{(1+g)}{1 + e^{\left(k \cdot \frac{1}{2} - k \cdot x\right)}} - \frac{g}{2}$$

Otsu's method will be applied on this image in order to binarize it.



[EXTRA] Automatic seeding (Weighted average of previous centers)

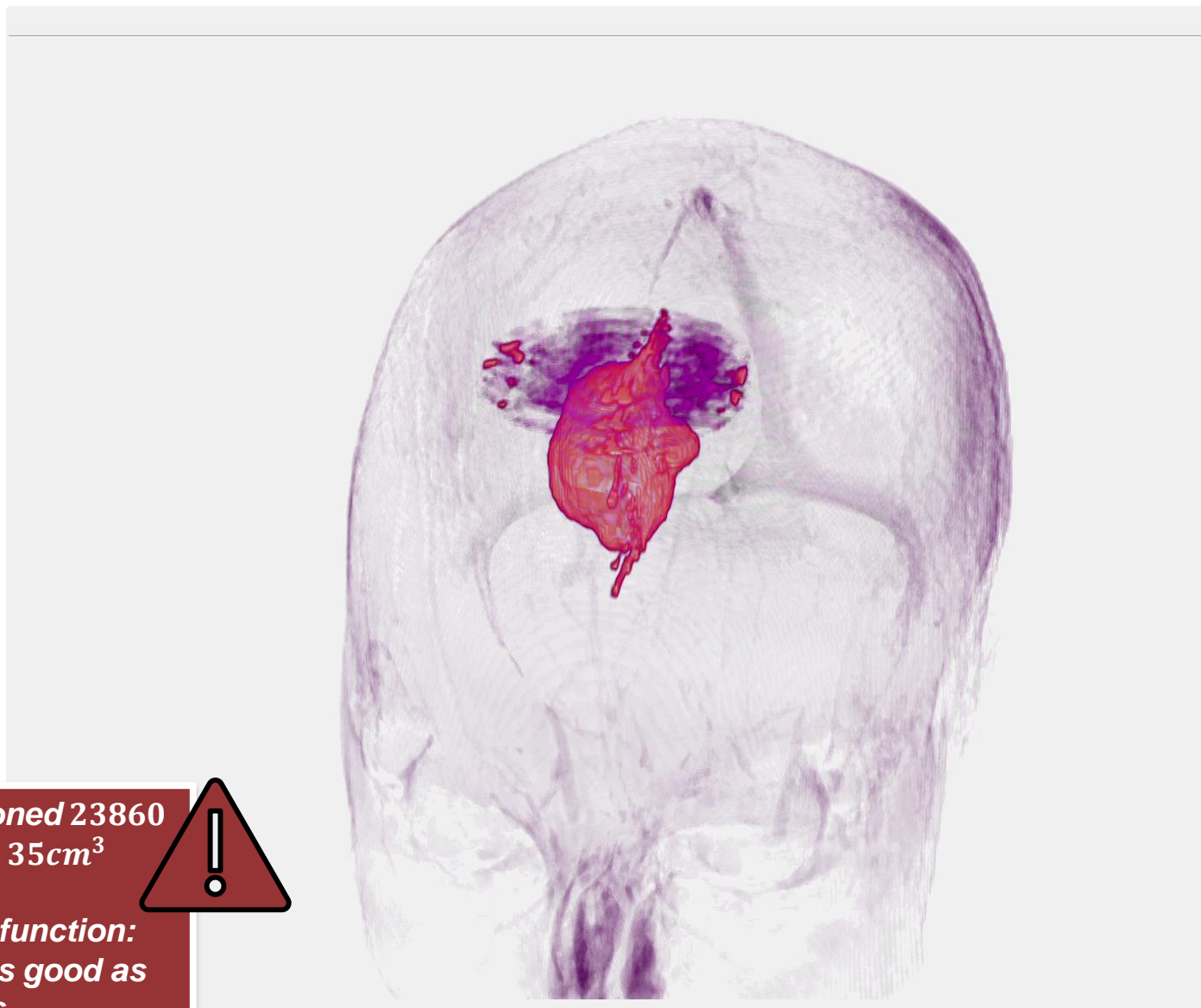
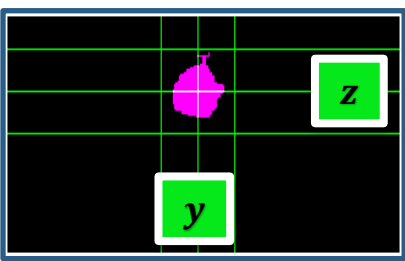
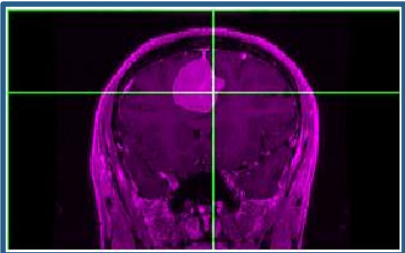
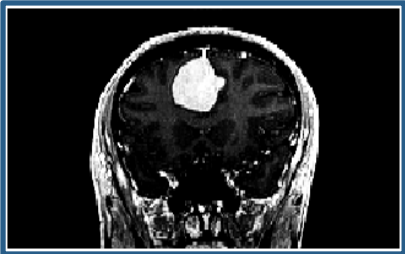


$$weight_n = \frac{1}{1.2^n}$$





[EXTRA] Results using axial slices (Segmentation performed with the same logic)



Voxels classified as *lesioned* 23860
Volume estimate 29.35cm^3



Issues with `imfill()` function:
Actually not working as good as
sagittal slices