



Applied Chest Imaging Laboratory
Boston, Massachusetts. USA



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Slicer Introduction

An intro to the Chest Imaging Platform

This tutorial will cover:

- Navigating the 3D Slicer Interface
- Loading DICOMs and other datasets
- 3D volume rendering and visualisation
- Image segmentation techniques
- 3D surface model generation
- Basic image registration
- Fiducials, rulers and regions of interest
- 3D Printing Overview
- Brief overview of other capabilities



Introduction to 3D Slicer

3D Slicer is a free, open source software package available for download on Windows, Linux and Mac Os X. 3D Slicer version 4.5 can be downloaded [here](#).

The development of 3D Slicer has been enabled by the participation of several large scale NIH funded efforts, including the NA-MIC, NAC, BIRN, CIMIT, Harvard Catalyst and NCIGT communities.

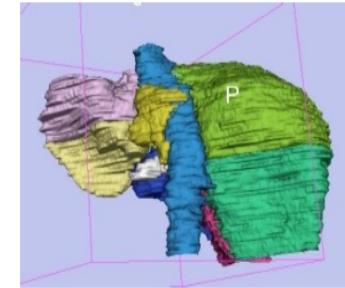
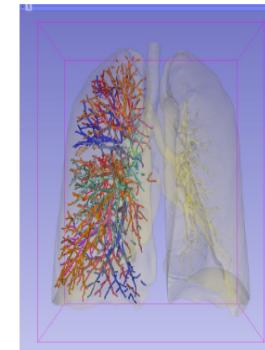
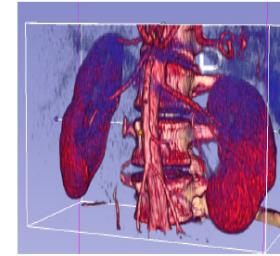


Image credits: ©2012-2014 Surgical Planning Laboratory, ARR



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Useful Online Resources

[3D Slicer Home Page](#)

[3D Slicer Wiki Pages](#)

[Slicer-Users Mailing List Archive](#) (Forum help equivalent)

[Slicer-Developments Mailing List Archive](#)

[3D Slicer Training Documentation](#)

[Preparing data for 3D Printing using 3D Slicer](#) - Good introductory video.

A great [overview of 3D Slicers capabilities and funding structure](#) by Ron Kikinis.



Medical Imaging

Medical imaging is the process of creating a visual representation of the interior of the body for analysis, diagnosis and medical treatments. Medical imaging includes MRI, CT, Ultrasound, PET, X-Ray etc.

In MRI, for example, a patient is passed through an MRI scanner, which uses fluctuating magnetic fields to form a view of the body, which is then processed into a DICOM file format.



Photo credit: Jan Ainali, 2008, Philips MRI in Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Gothenburg, Sweden.



DICOM File Format

DICOM (Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine standard) are a widely used and sophisticated set of standards for digital radiology.

DICOM files are produced by a range of medical imaging equipment, (MRI, CT, PET, Ultrasound, etc), consisting of a series or stack of cross- sectional image slices across a region of interest in the body. A stack of slices represent a volume.

3D Slicer can be used to view medical scan data across any angle of intersection with the body, as well as combine these slices to generate a 3 dimensional representation of the body.

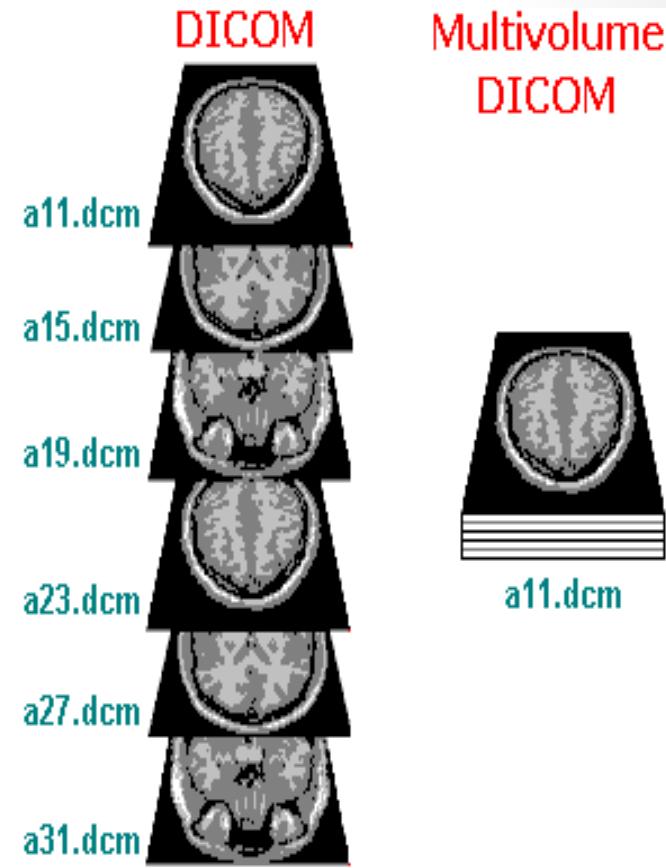


Image source:
www.mccauslandcenter.sc.edu/micro/ezdicom/activex/



DICOM File Format

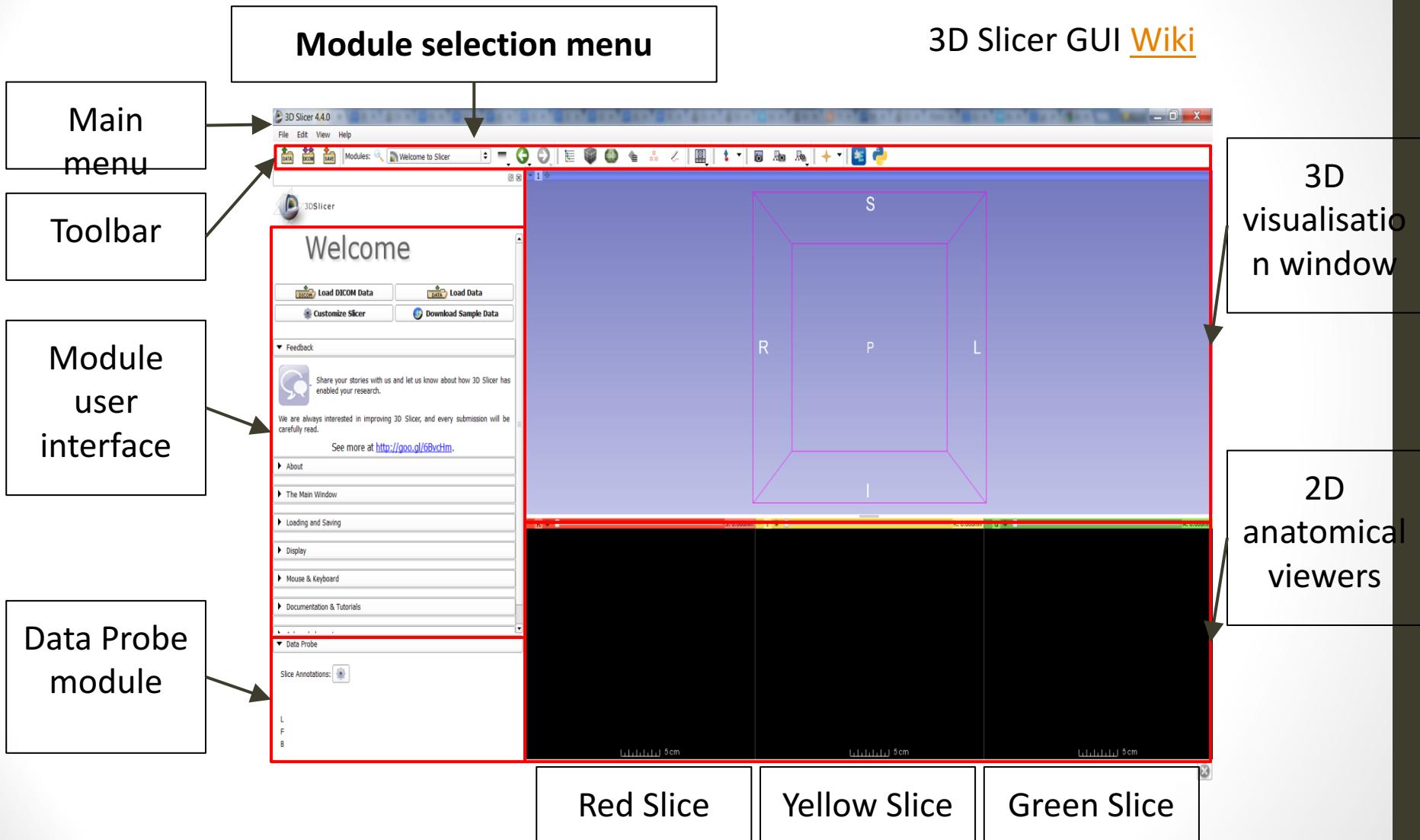
The DICOM file format also contains metadata, such as:

- Aquisition date and time
- Institution name
- Modality
- Patient name and details (sex, age, birthdate etc)
- Referring Physicians name
- Equipment details
- Data collection parameters
- ...etc



3D Slicer Interface

3D Slicer Layout



3D Slicer (Default) Toolbar

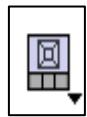


Import Data and DICOMs, save Data and Scenes

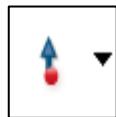
Select from list of available modules, by category, alphabetically, or via search.

View or navigate through history of modules used

Selection of core 3D Slicer modules. Left to right: Subject Hierarchy, Volumes, Models, Transforms, Markups, Editor



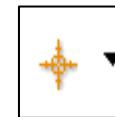
Change layout of 2D and 3D viewers



Toggle on or off ability of mouse to insert fiducials, rulers, or ROIs



Capture screenshots and scene views



Customise appearance of mouse cross-hairs



Launch Extensions Manager wizard and Python Interactor



3D Slicer Modules

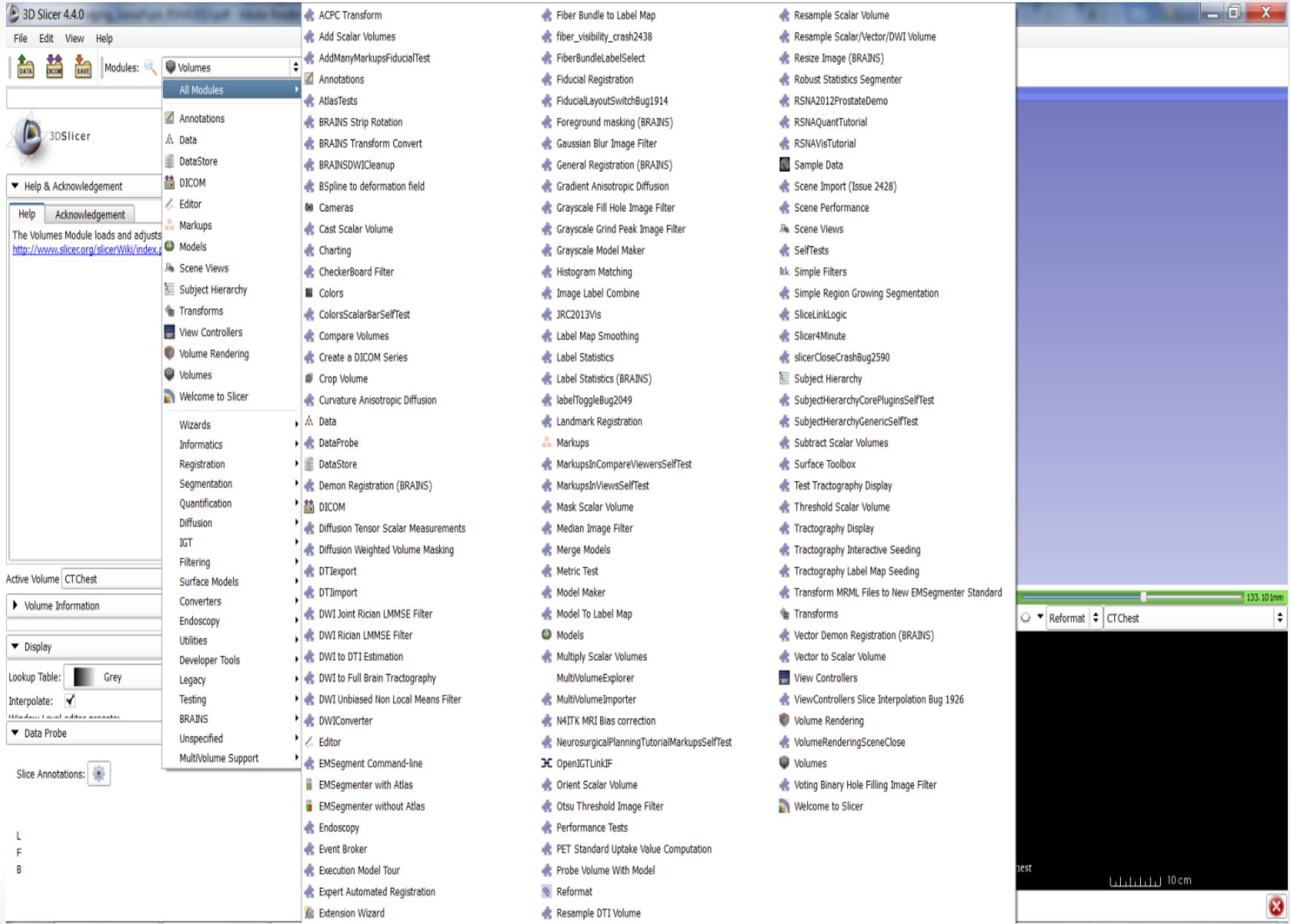
3D Slicer is modular in nature, and contains over 120 inbuilt modules. Additional modules can also be installed and new modules are continually being developed. You can find the 3D Slicer modules Wiki page [here](#).

Helpful Tip: Help and acknowledgements for each module can be found at the top of that modules user interface.

3D Slicer will always start up in the ‘Welcome to Slicer’ Module.

‘Welcome to Slicer’ module user interface





3D Slicer Core Modules

These are the major modules that are part of the standard Slicer distribution:

- Welcome to Slicer
- Sample Data
- DICOM
- Data
- Data Store
- View Controllers
- Volume Rendering
- Volumes
- Editor
- Subject Hierarchy
- Markups
- Annotations
- Scene Views
- Model Maker
- Crop Volume
- Models
- Simple Filters
- Label Statistics
- Transforms
- Landmark Registration



Importing DICOMs and other datasets

What does a DICOM dataset look like

A DICOM dataset is typically comprised of a collection of many small .dcm files



| | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|----------|--------|
| MRIHead001.dcm | 15/05/2015 2:04 PM | DCM File | 516 KB |
| MRIHead002.dcm | 15/05/2015 2:03 PM | DCM File | 516 KB |
| MRIHead003.dcm | 15/05/2015 2:03 PM | DCM File | 516 KB |
| MRIHead004.dcm | 15/05/2015 2:03 PM | DCM File | 516 KB |
| MRIHead005.dcm | 15/05/2015 2:04 PM | DCM File | 516 KB |
| MRIHead006.dcm | 15/05/2015 2:04 PM | DCM File | 516 KB |
| MRIHead007.dcm | 15/05/2015 2:04 PM | DCM File | 516 KB |
| MRIHead008.dcm | 15/05/2015 2:04 PM | DCM File | 516 KB |
| MRIHead009.dcm | 15/05/2015 2:04 PM | DCM File | 516 KB |
| MRIHead010.dcm | 15/05/2015 2:04 PM | DCM File | 516 KB |
| ⋮ | | | |
| MRIHead327.dcm | 15/05/2015 2:04 PM | DCM File | 516 KB |

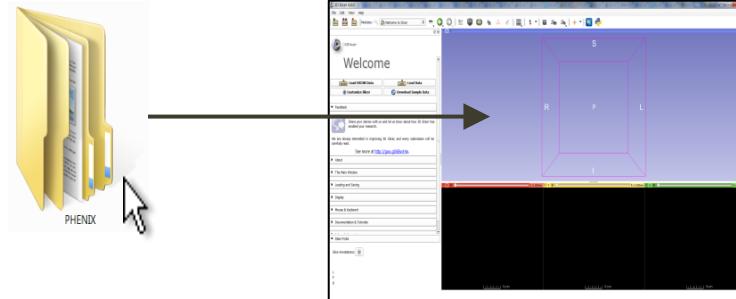
=126MB total size



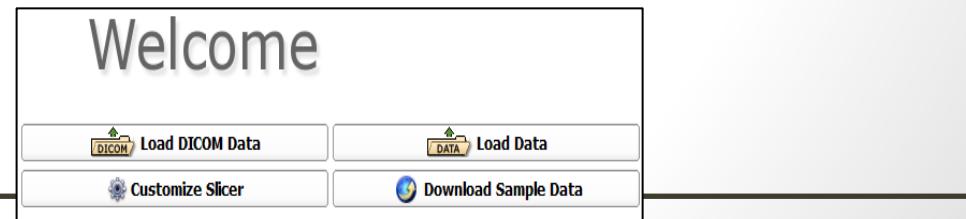
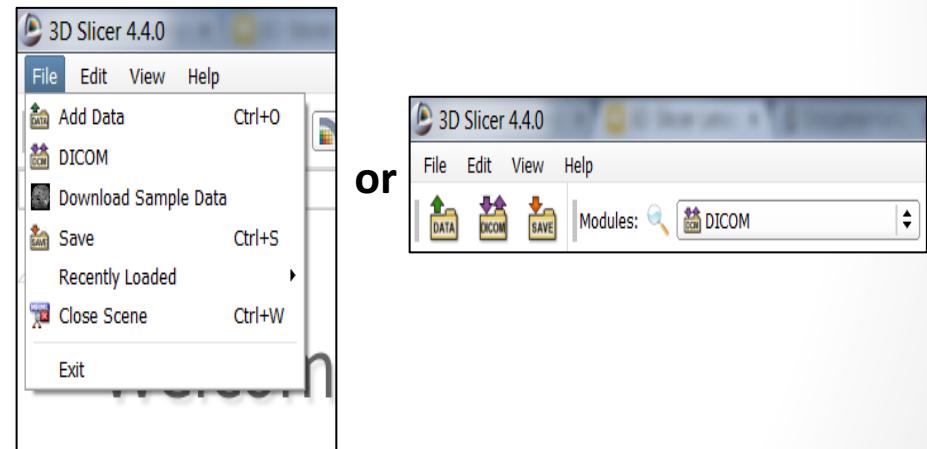
Importing a DICOM File

Multiple Approaches:

- Drag and drop DICOM data set (directory folder) into 3D Slicer window



- File -> DICOM
- Find DICOM icon in toolbar or select DICOM Module
- Welcome Module -> Load DICOM Data

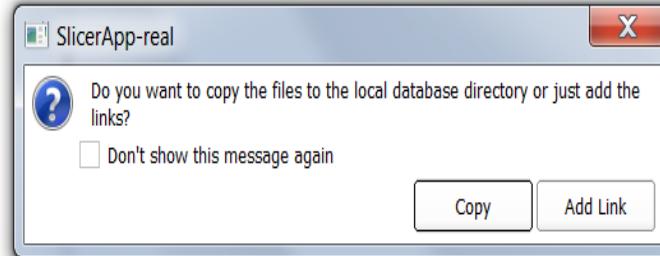


Importing a DICOM File

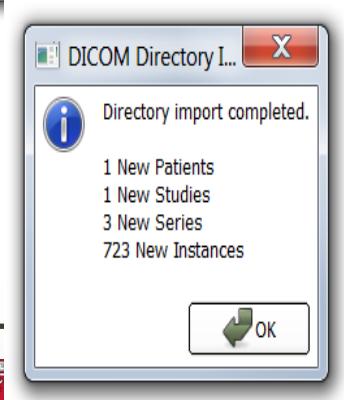
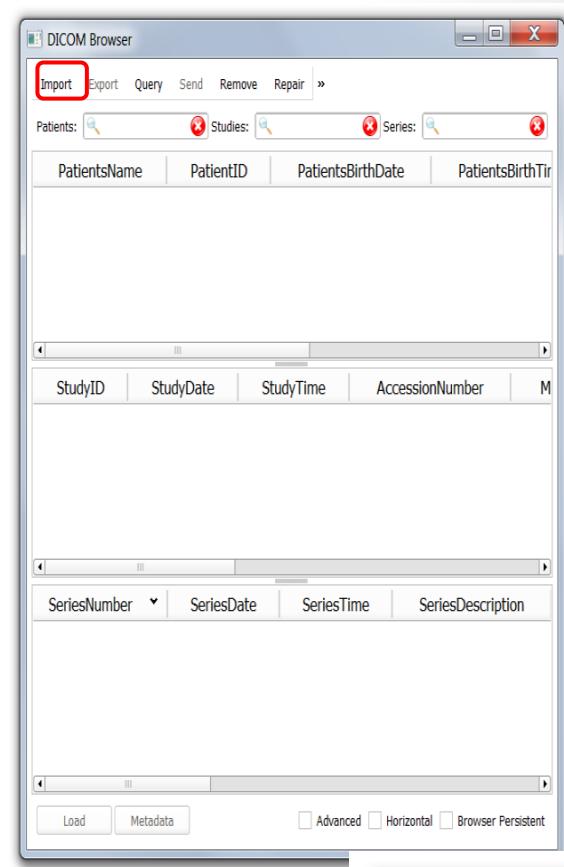
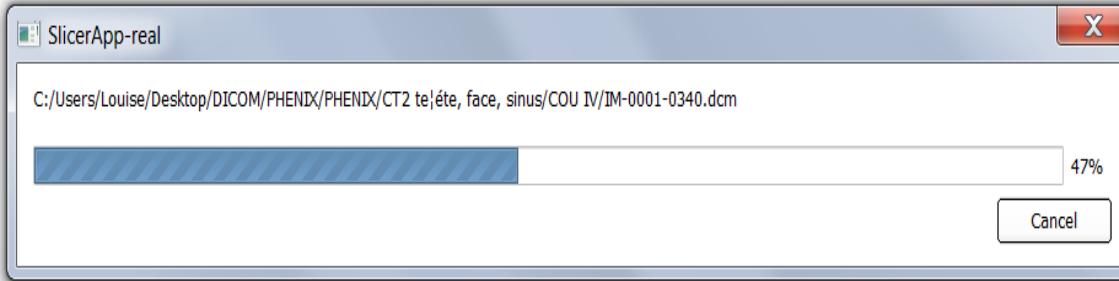
All methods bar ‘drag and drop’ will open the DICOM Browser.

Select ‘Import’. Find data set and open.

Select ‘Copy’
Or ‘Add Link’



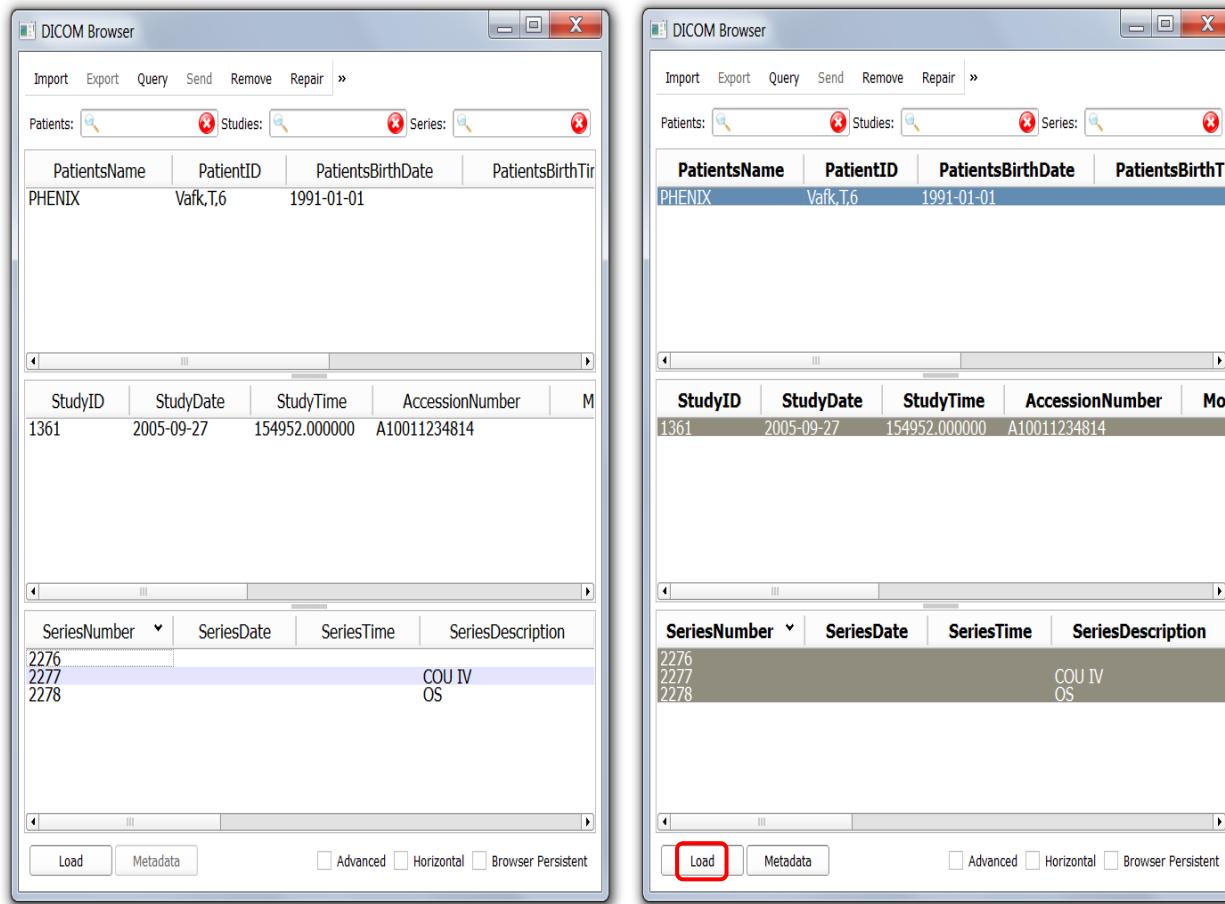
Data will load



App

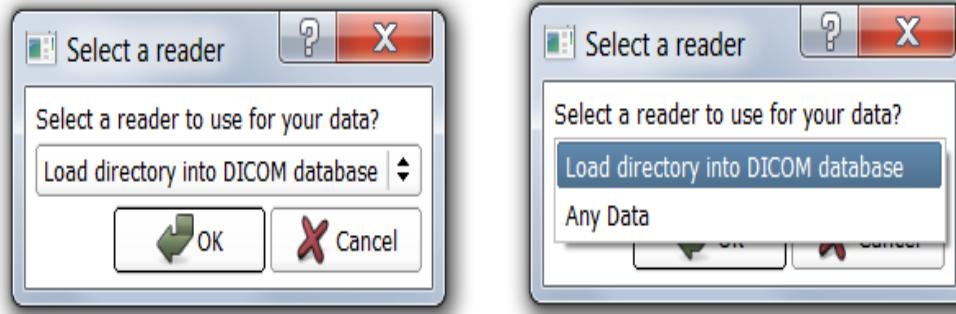
Importing a DICOM File

Select data sets and ‘Load’



Importing a DICOM File

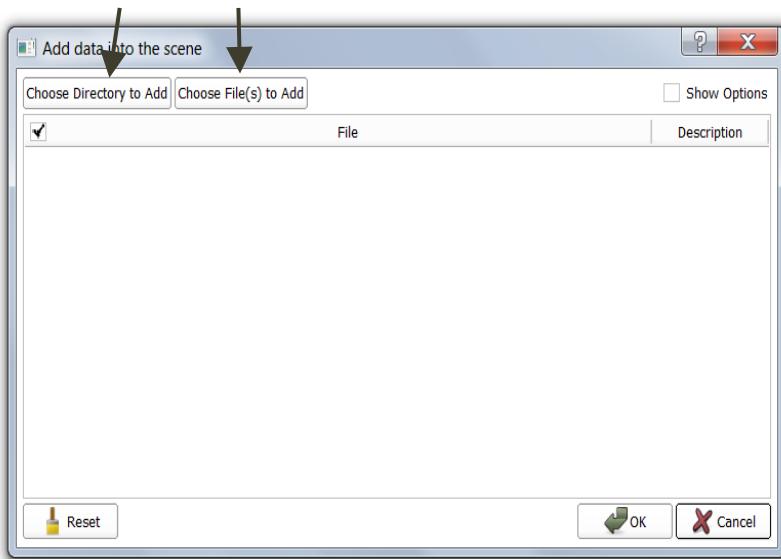
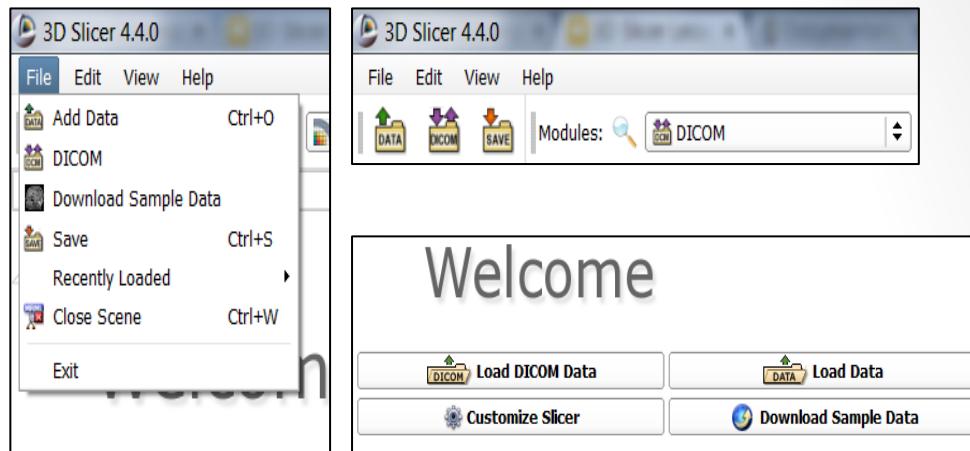
For ‘drag and drop’, a different window appears.
Select ‘Load directory into DICOM database’



Importing other Data or a Scene

- Select File -> Add Data
- Welcome to Slicer module -> Load Data
- Find DATA icon in toolbar

Select Select
folder file(s)



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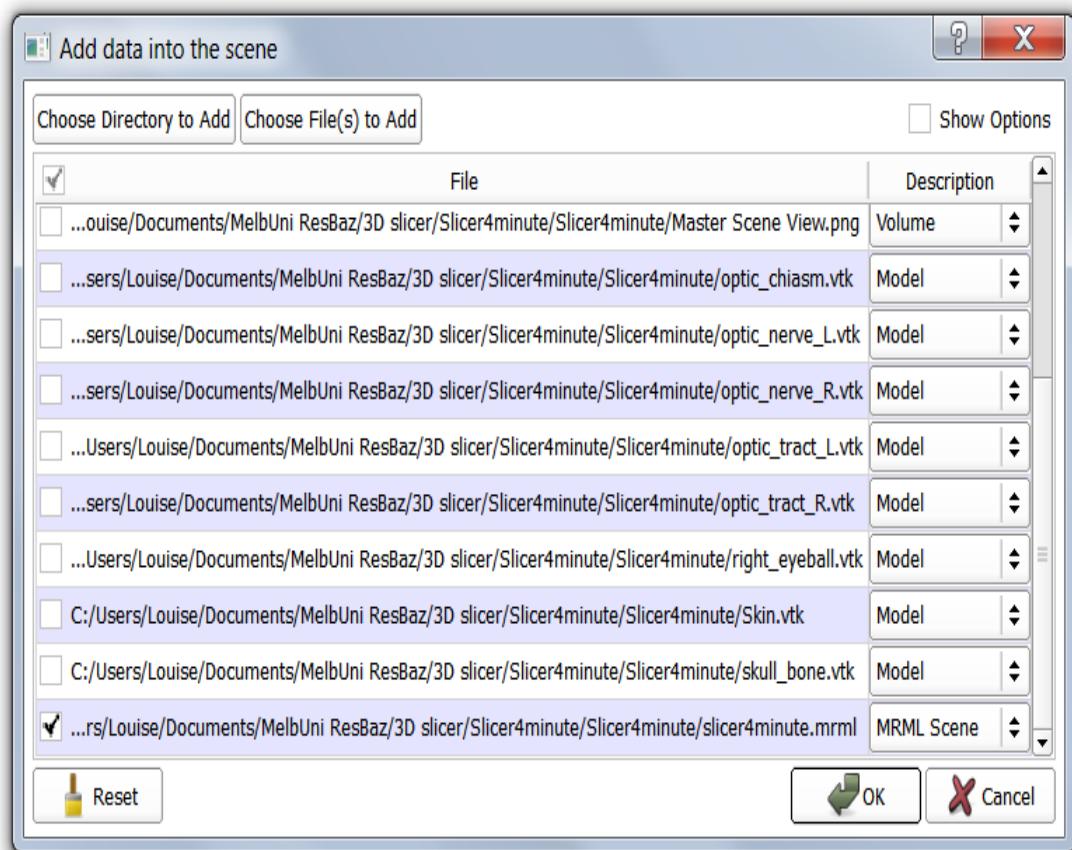
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Importing other Data or a Scene

E.g. Choose directory to add -> **Slicer4minute** (online tutorial)

In this instance we only need to select .mrml (scene) file



Data Visualization

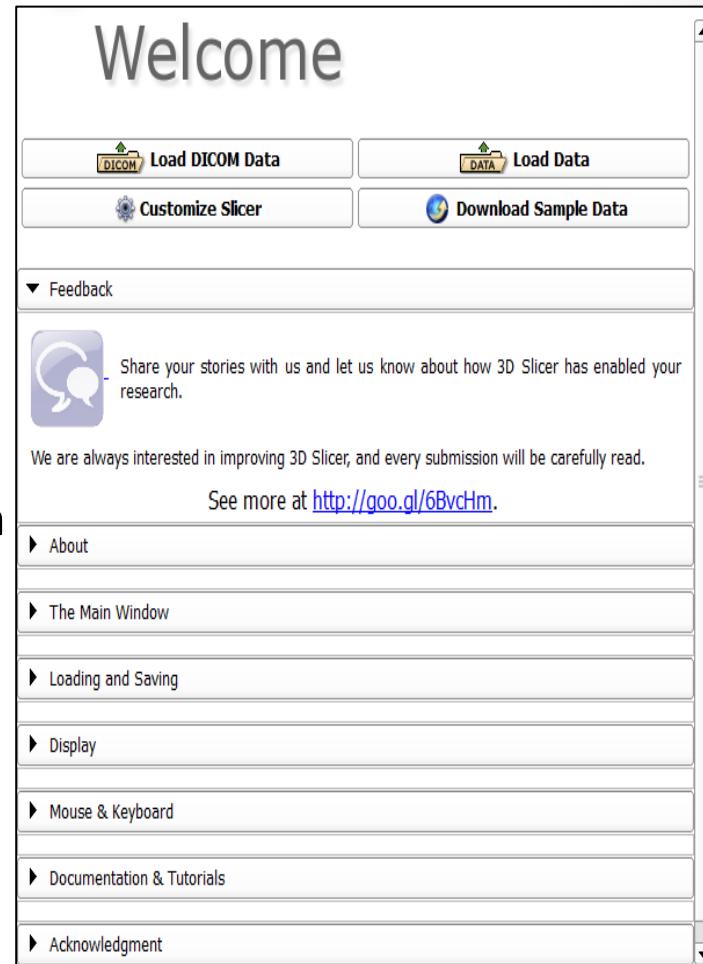
INTRODUCTION TO 3D SLICER

Module: Welcome to Slicer

The Welcome to Slicer module is provided to introduce new users to Slicer's basic functionality, and to provide pointers to additional useful resources, such as downloadable sample data, support material, and acknowledgements etc.

Welcome to Slicer is the default module when 3D Slicer is launched.

[Wiki Help Link](#)



Basic Navigation

Let's open some sample data to learn navigation basics.

'Welcome to Slicer' module ->

'Download Sample Data' ->

'Download MRHead'

The sample data will download and appear within the 2D anatomical viewers.



File Edit View Help



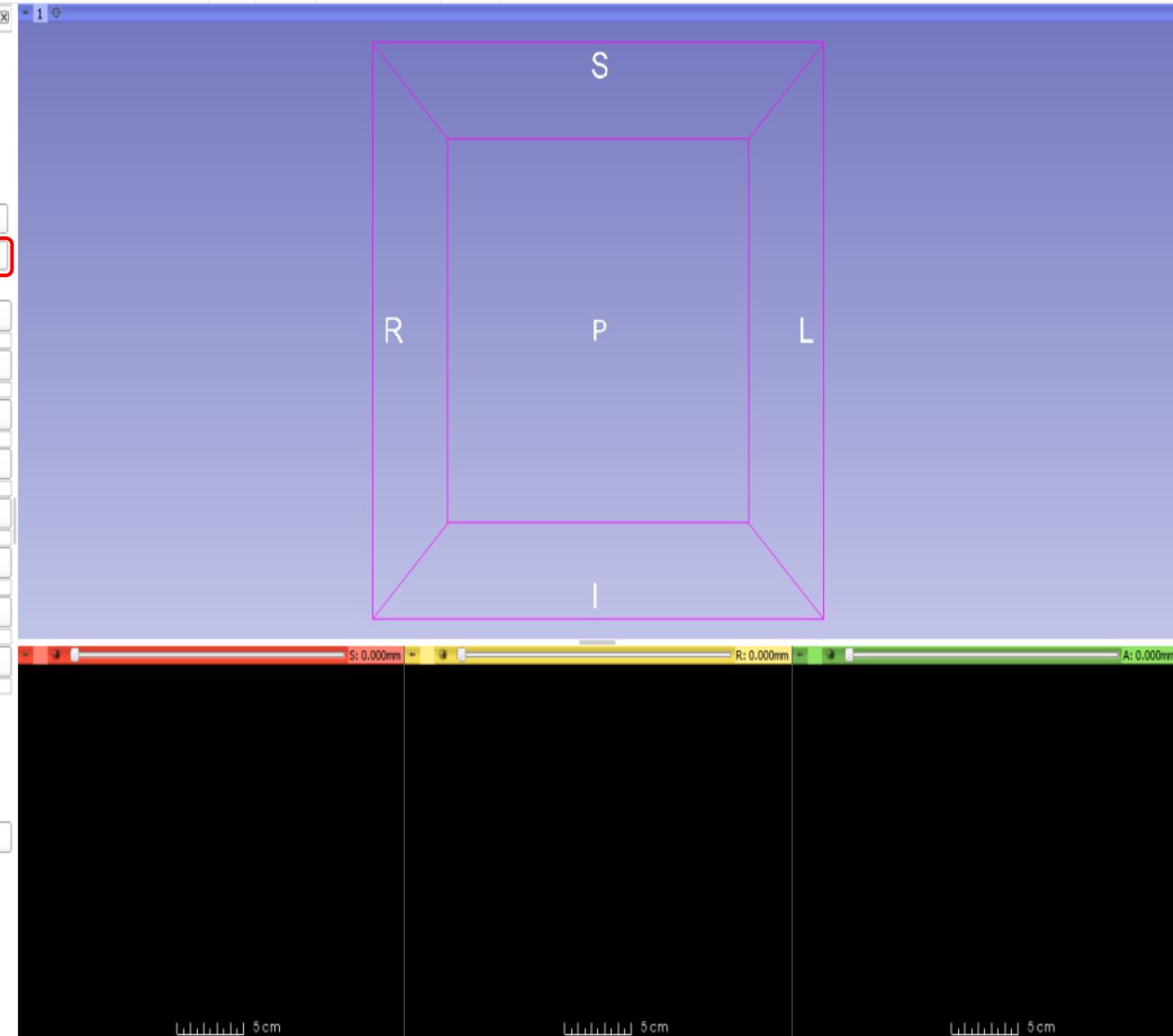
Welcome

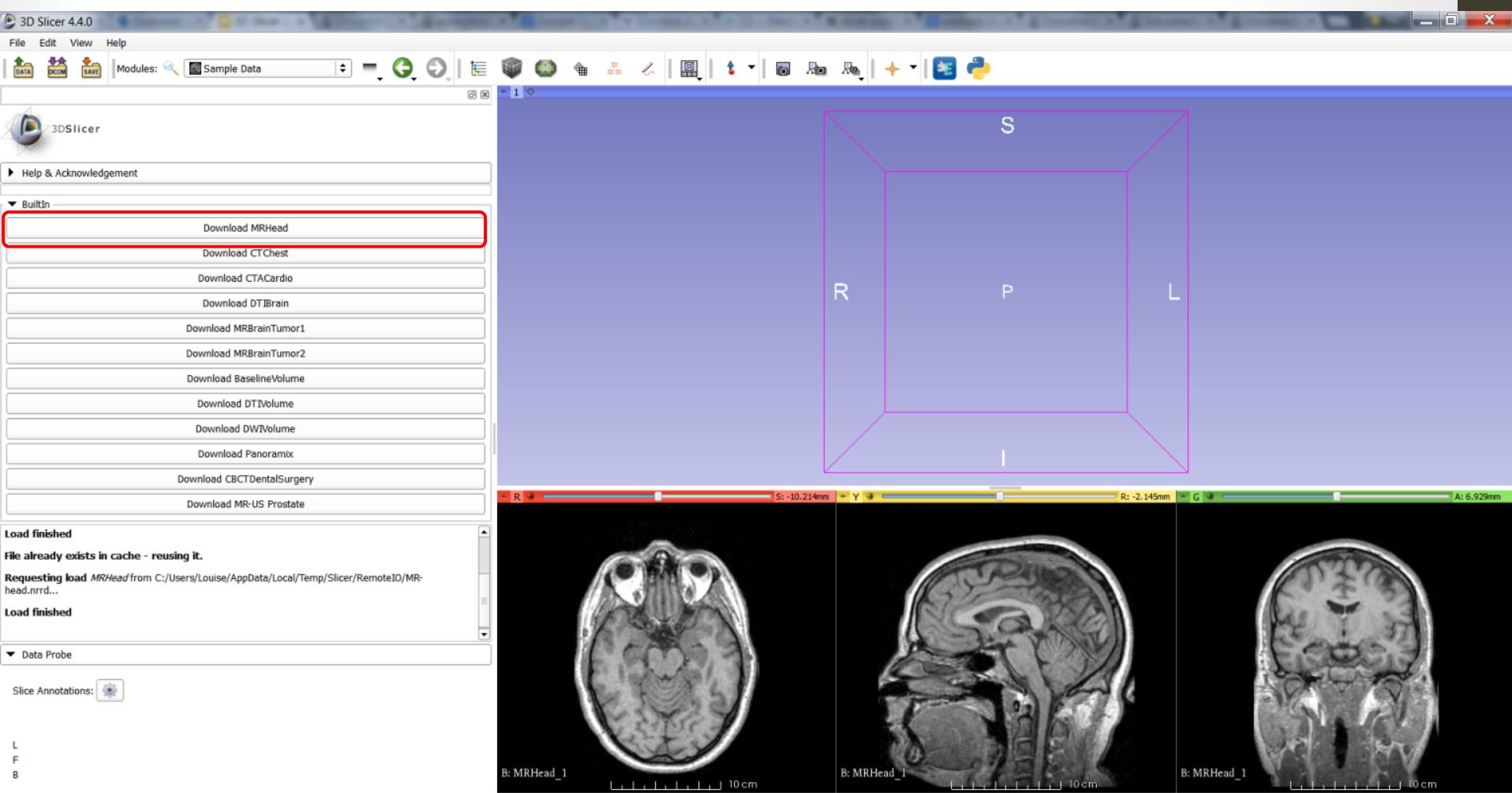


- ▶ Feedback
- ▶ About
- ▶ The Main Window
- ▶ Loading and Saving
- ▶ Display
- ▶ Mouse & Keyboard
- ▶ Documentation & Tutorials
- ▶ Acknowledgment



Slice Annotations:

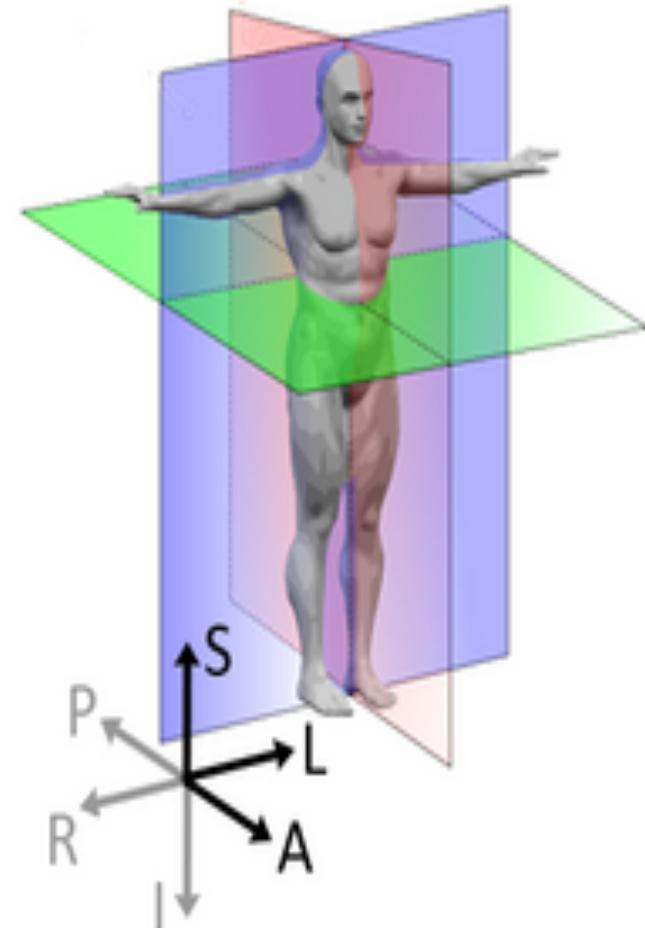
L
F
B



2D Viewer Coordinate System

3D Slicer implements the following nomenclature to define the directional views in DICOM images.

- Axial plane: Separates the head (**Superior**) from the feet (**Inferior**)
- Coronal plane: Separates the Front (**Anterior**) from the Back (**Posterior**)
- Sagittal plane: Separates the **Left** from the **Right**



See the 3D Slicer coordinate systems [wiki help page](#).

Image from 3D Slicer [wiki](#)



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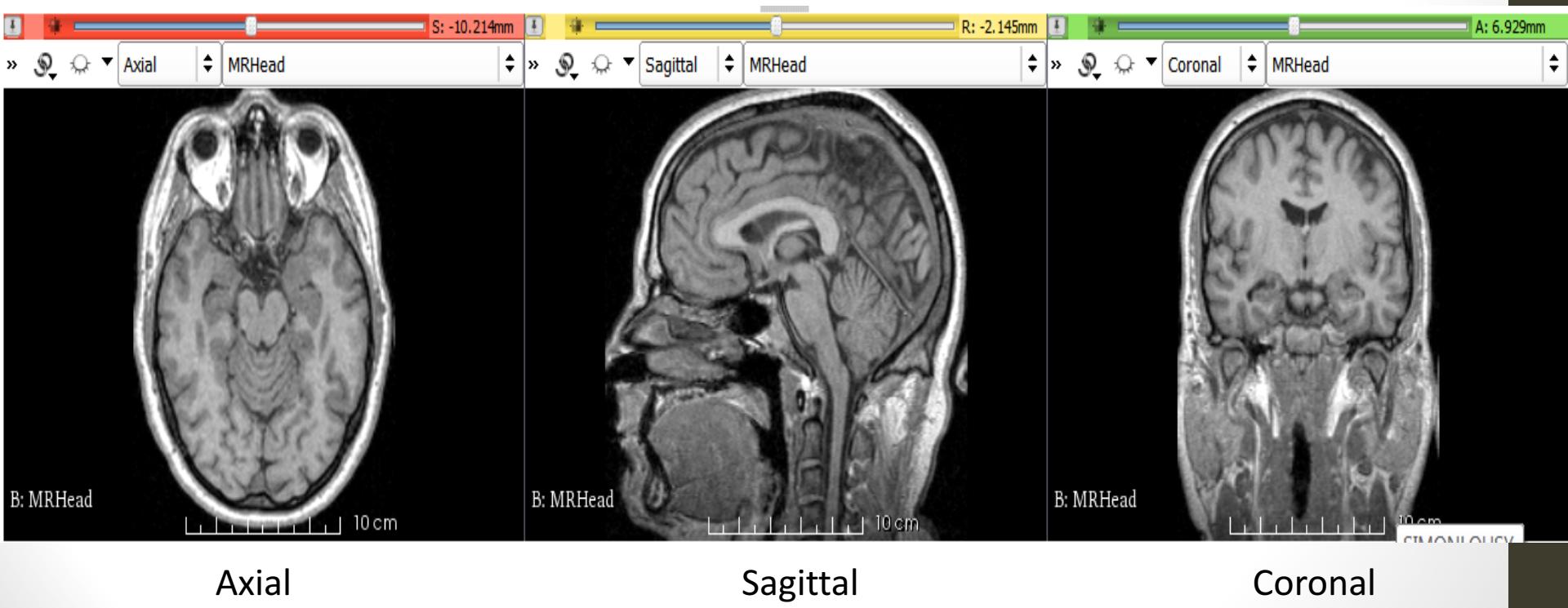
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2D Anatomical Viewers

The three 2D anatomical viewers in 3D Slicer are defined by Red, Yellow and Green windows.



Basic tips and tricks in 2D Viewers

- Left clicking and dragging mouse up or down will change the **brightness** of scan data down and up respectively. (*brightness = level*)
- Left clicking and dragging mouse right and left will change the **contrast** of scan data down and up respectively. (*contrast = window*)
- Right clicking and dragging mouse up and down will **zoom** image out and in respectively.
- Middle clicking and dragging mouse around will **pan/translate** the image.
- Holding ‘shift’ & hovering the mouse over an area in one view plane will cause the other two views to scroll to the same position (using cross-hairs button in toolbar may be useful here).

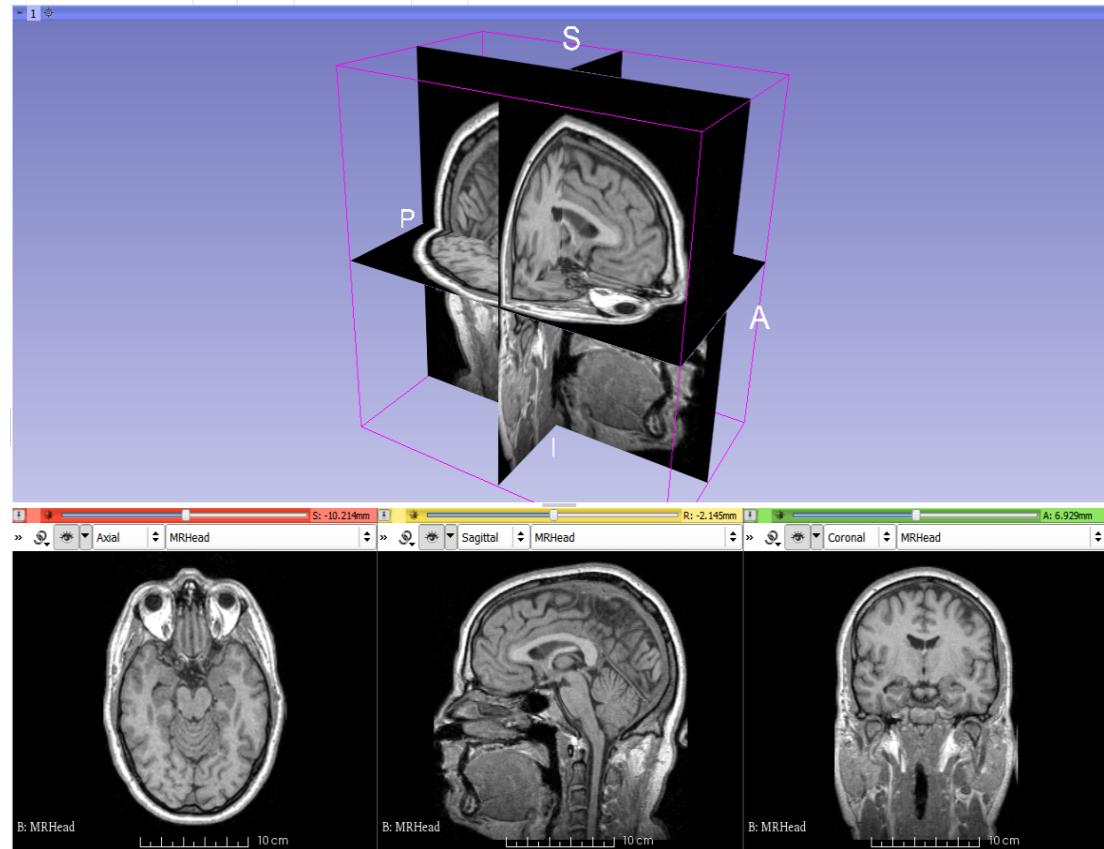
Mouse and Keyboard Shortcuts [Wiki Help Link](#).



2D Anatomical Viewers

The eye icon appears throughout 3D Slicer and can be toggled open and closed by the user via a mouse click. It is used to toggle views on and off.

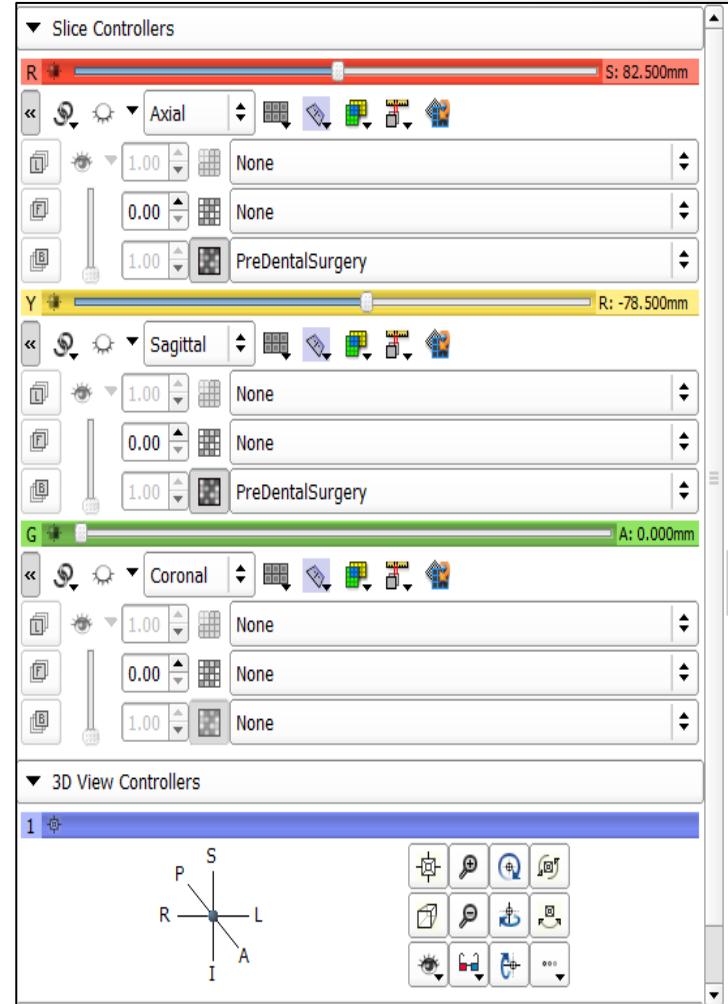
Within the 2D anatomical viewers, **opening the eye** inserts the 2D anatomical planes into the 3D visualisation window.



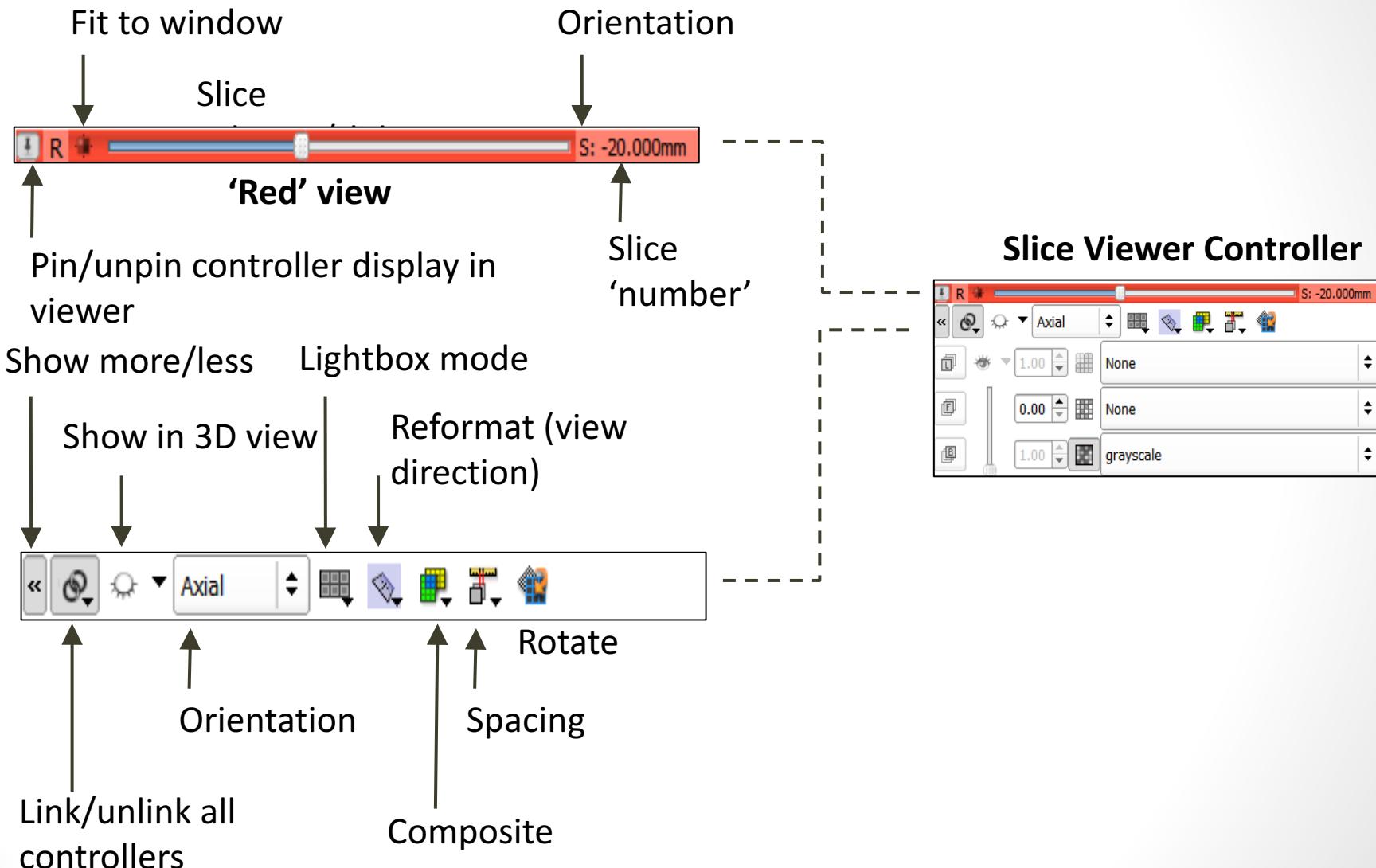
Module: View Controllers

The View Controllers module centralises the control panels for the three 2D anatomical viewers (2D Slice Controllers) and the 3D visualisation window (3D View Controllers) for ease of use.

[Wiki Help Link](#)



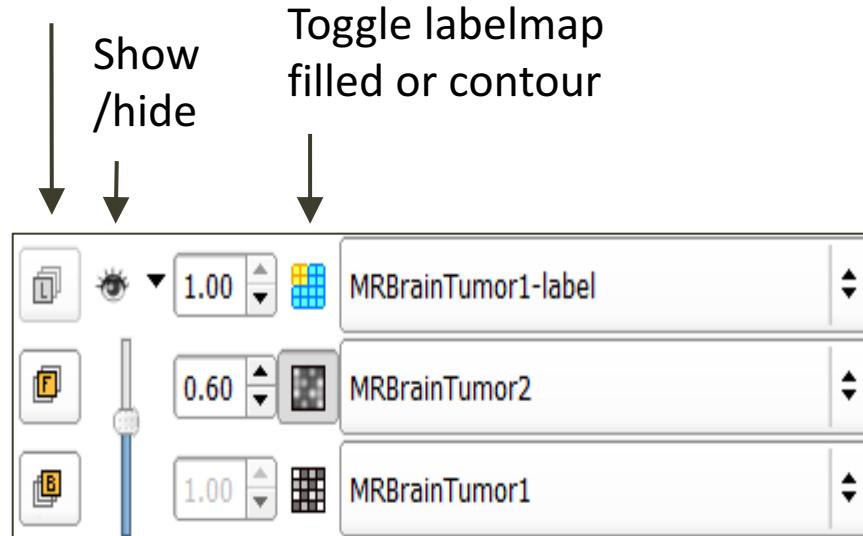
2D View Controllers



2D View Controllers

Layer options

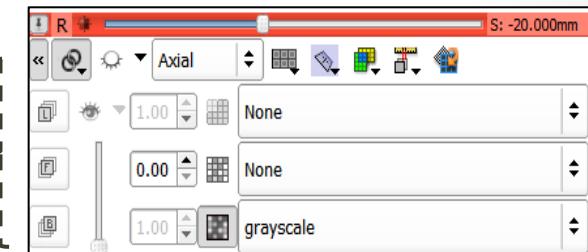
Label (L),
Foreground (F) and
Background (B) layers



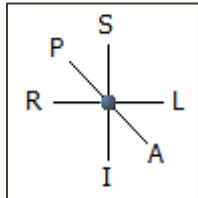
Show /hide
Toggle labelmap
filled or contour

Interpolation
(switch between
pixelated and
smoothed images)

Slice Viewer Controller

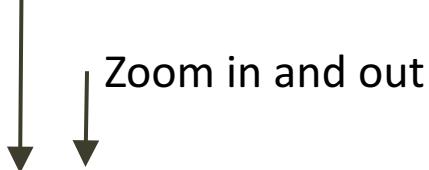


3D View Controllers

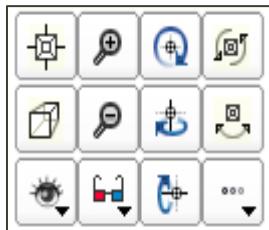


Click to set view direction in 3D viewer

Centre onto the scene

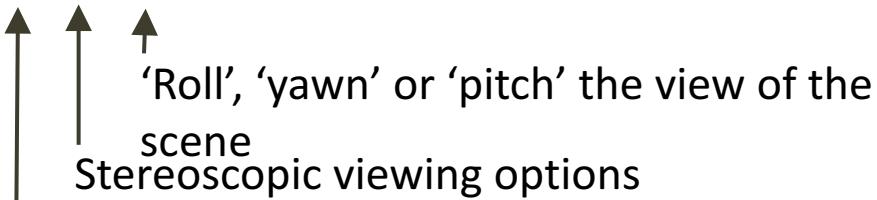


Zoom in and out



Rock and spin the 3D view

Use 'depth peeling'



'Roll', 'yawn' or 'pitch' the view of the scene

Stereoscopic viewing options

Change background colour/toggle visibility of elements

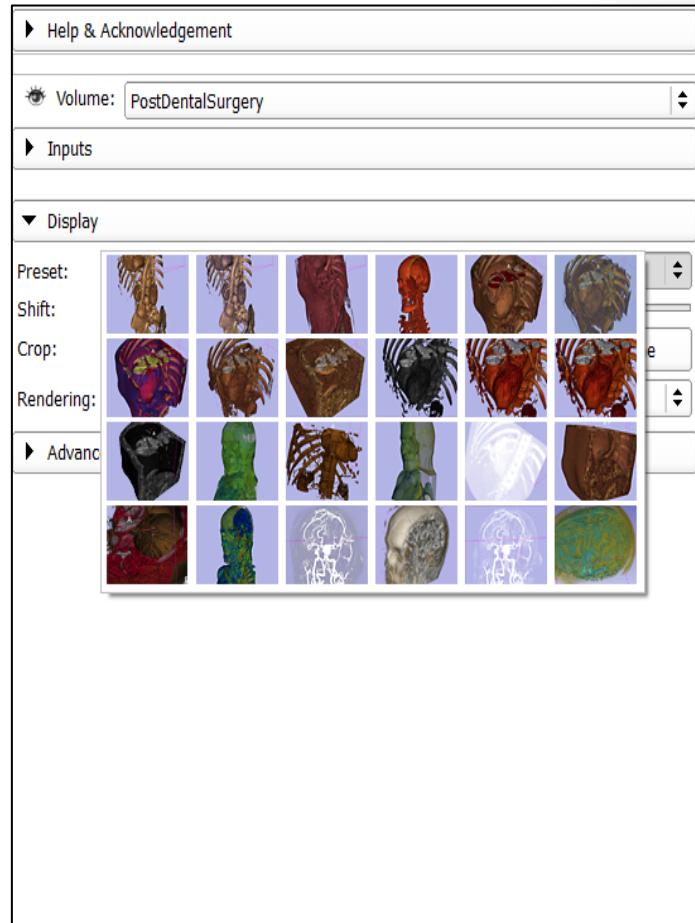
3D viewer controller



Module: Volume Rendering

This module provides a method to quickly and interactively visualize 3D image data.

[Wiki Help Link](#)



Volume Rendering Module

1. Use the volume rendering tool to visualise the ‘CTChest’ dataset in 3D space.
2. Download ‘CTChest’ Sample Data from ‘Welcome to Slicer’ module.
3. Select ‘**Volume Rendering**’ module.
4. Open eye icon next to ‘Volume’ to generate 3D rendering of DICOM volume. Adjust view as required.
5. Under ‘Display’ menu, adjust ‘Shift’ slider to remove noise.
6. Tick box ‘Crop: Enable’ and select ‘Display ROI’. An adjustable window will appear in the 2D and 3D viewers. Adjust to crop out half of the volume in the Sagittal plane.





Help & Acknowledgement

Volume: CTChest

Inputs

Display

Preset: Select a Preset

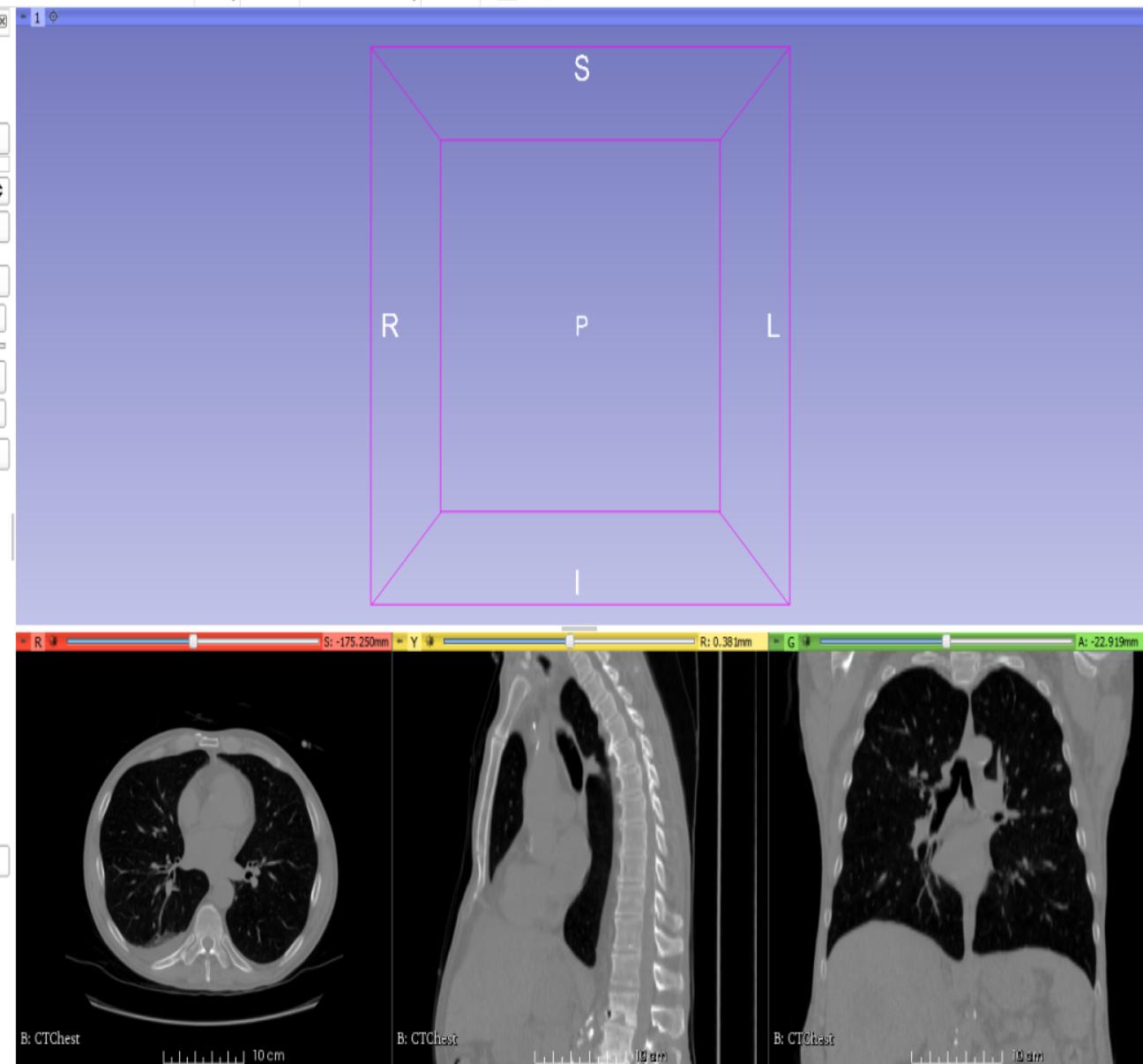
Shift: Crop: Enable Display ROI

Rendering: VTK CPU Ray Casting

Advanced...

Data Probe

Slice Annotations:

L
F
B



Help & Acknowledgement

Volume: CT Chest

Inputs

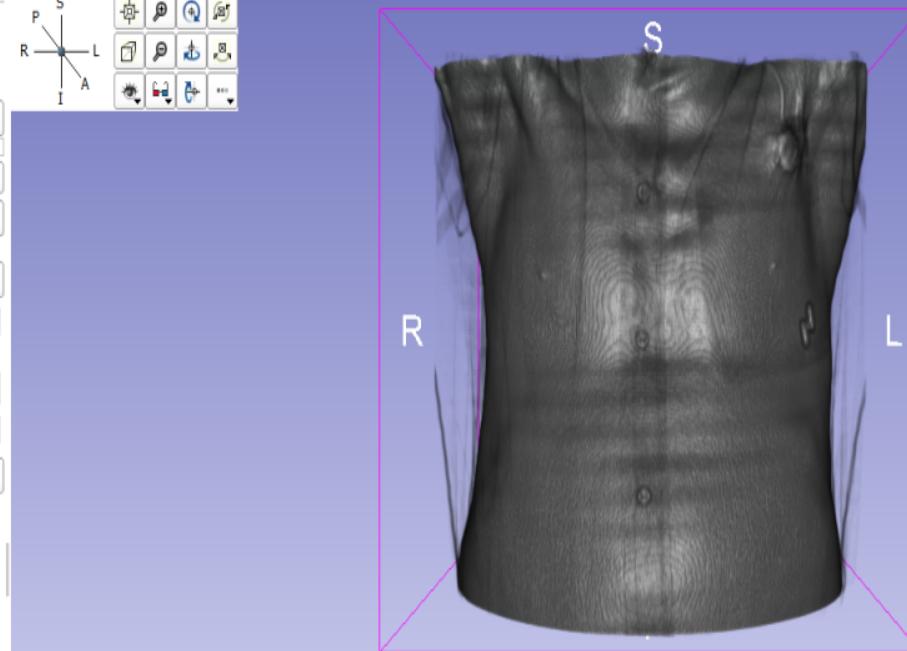
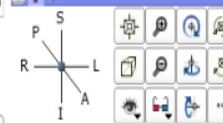
Display

Preset: Select a Preset

Shift: Display ROI Fit to VolumeCrop: Enable

Rendering: VTK GPU Ray Casting

Advanced...



Data Probe

Slice Annotations:

L
F
B



Help & Acknowledgement

Volume: CTChest

Inputs

Display

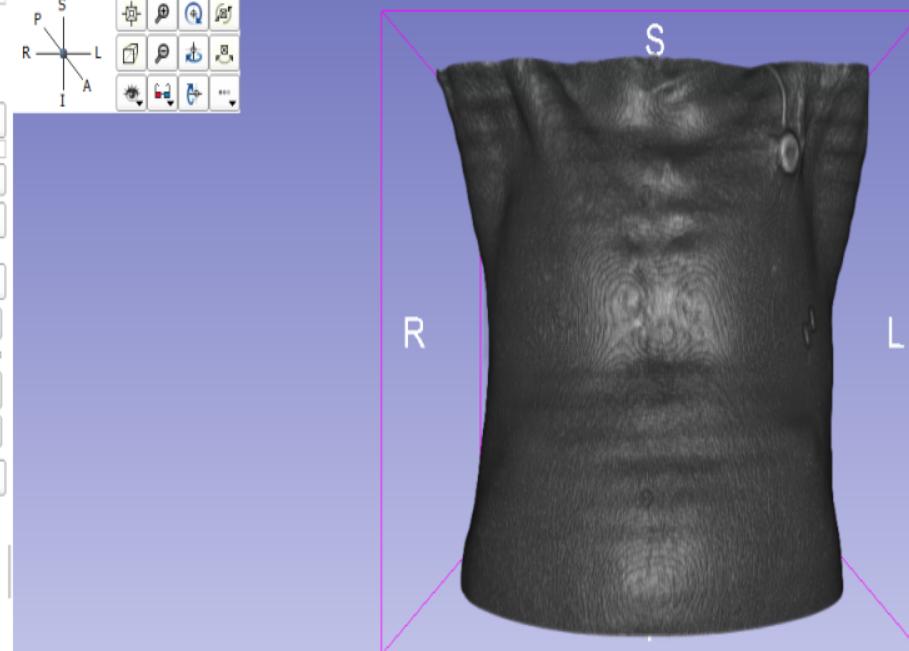
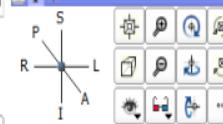
Preset: Select a Preset

Shift:

Crop: Enable Display ROI Fit to Volume

Rendering: VTK GPU Ray Casting

Advanced...





Help & Acknowledgement

Volume: CT Chest

Inputs

Display

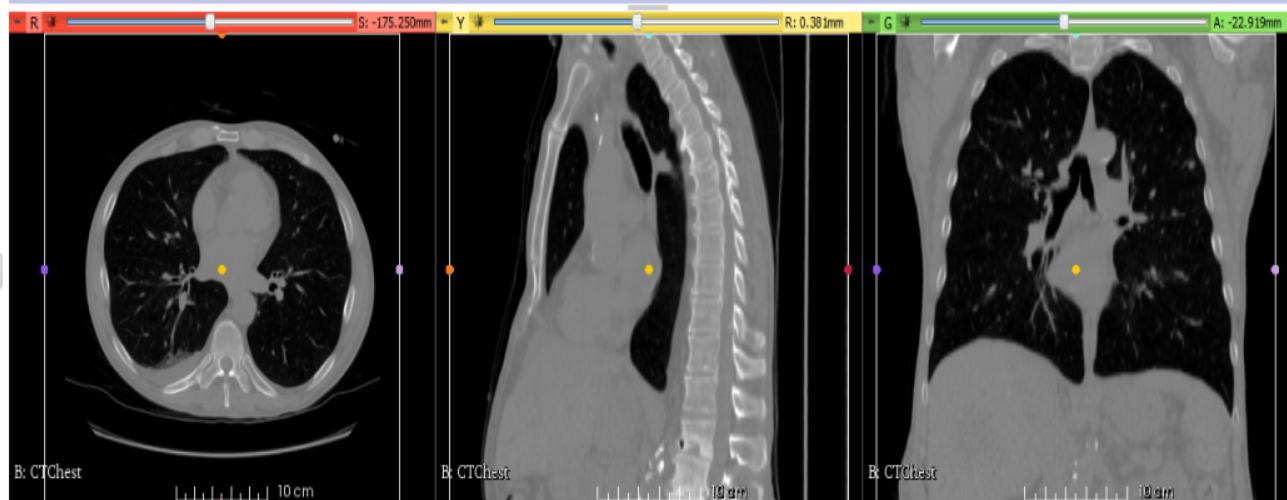
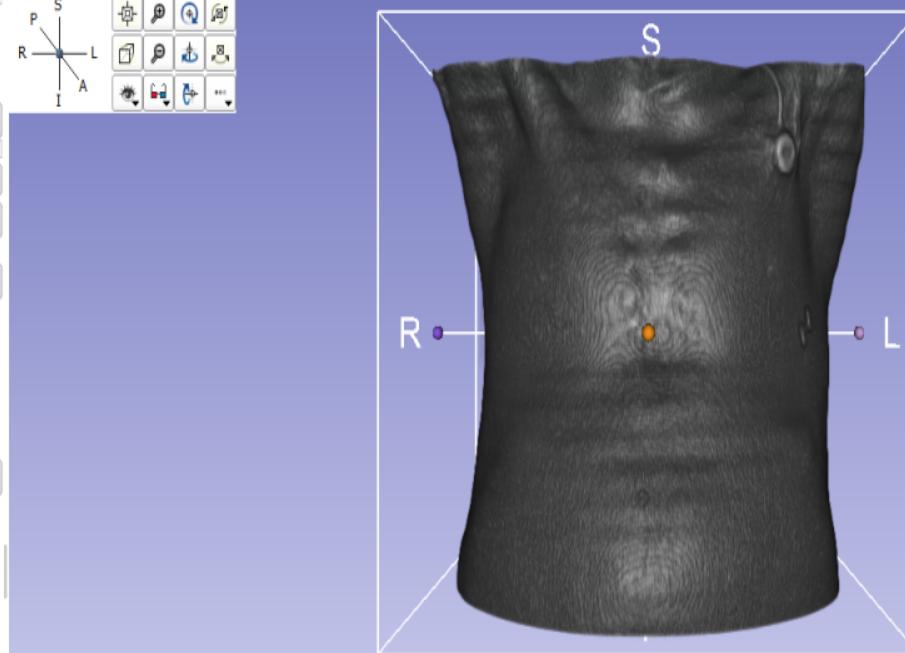
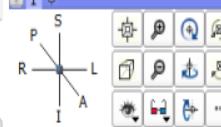
Preset: Select a Preset

Shift:

Crop: Enable Display ROI Fit to Volume

Rendering: VTK GPU Ray Casting

Advanced...



Data Probe

Slice Annotations:

L
F
B



Help & Acknowledgement

Volume: CT Chest

Inputs

Display

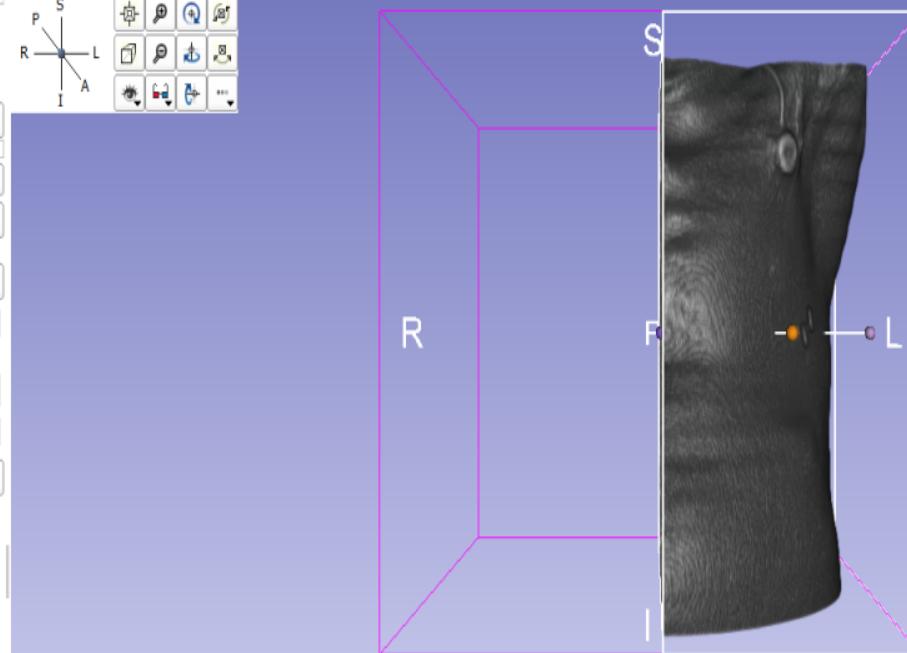
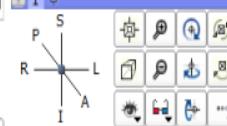
Preset: Select a Preset

Shift:

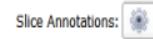
Crop: Enable Display ROI Fit to Volume

Rendering: VTK GPU Ray Casting

Advanced...



Data Probe

L
F
B

Volume Rendering

1. Rotate the view in 3D space to display the exposed internal view.
2. Change layout of viewers to display 3D viewing window only.
3. Experiment with the presets; adjusting the ‘shift’ slider to change the thresholding.
4. We can take a snapshot of the volume rendering using the ‘screenshot’ buttons in the toolbar. The export the screenshot as a .png (or .jpg etc) using ‘save’.



Tip: The Volume Rendering module can also be used to visualise labelmaps in 3D space. We will explore this more later.





Help & Acknowledgement

Volume: CTchest

Inputs

Display

Preset: Select a Preset

Shift:

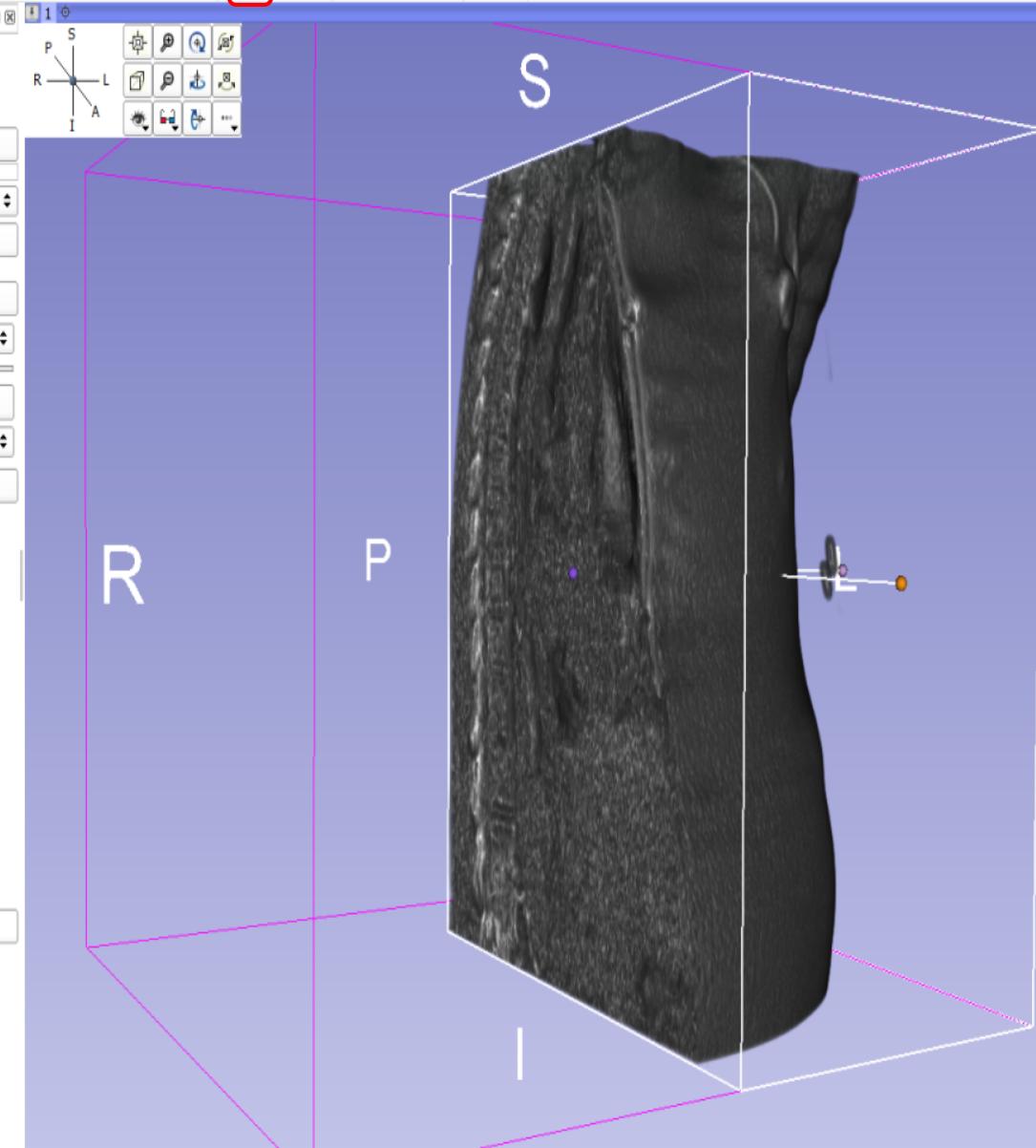
Crop: Enable Display ROI Fit to Volume

Rendering: VTK GPU Ray Casting

Advanced...

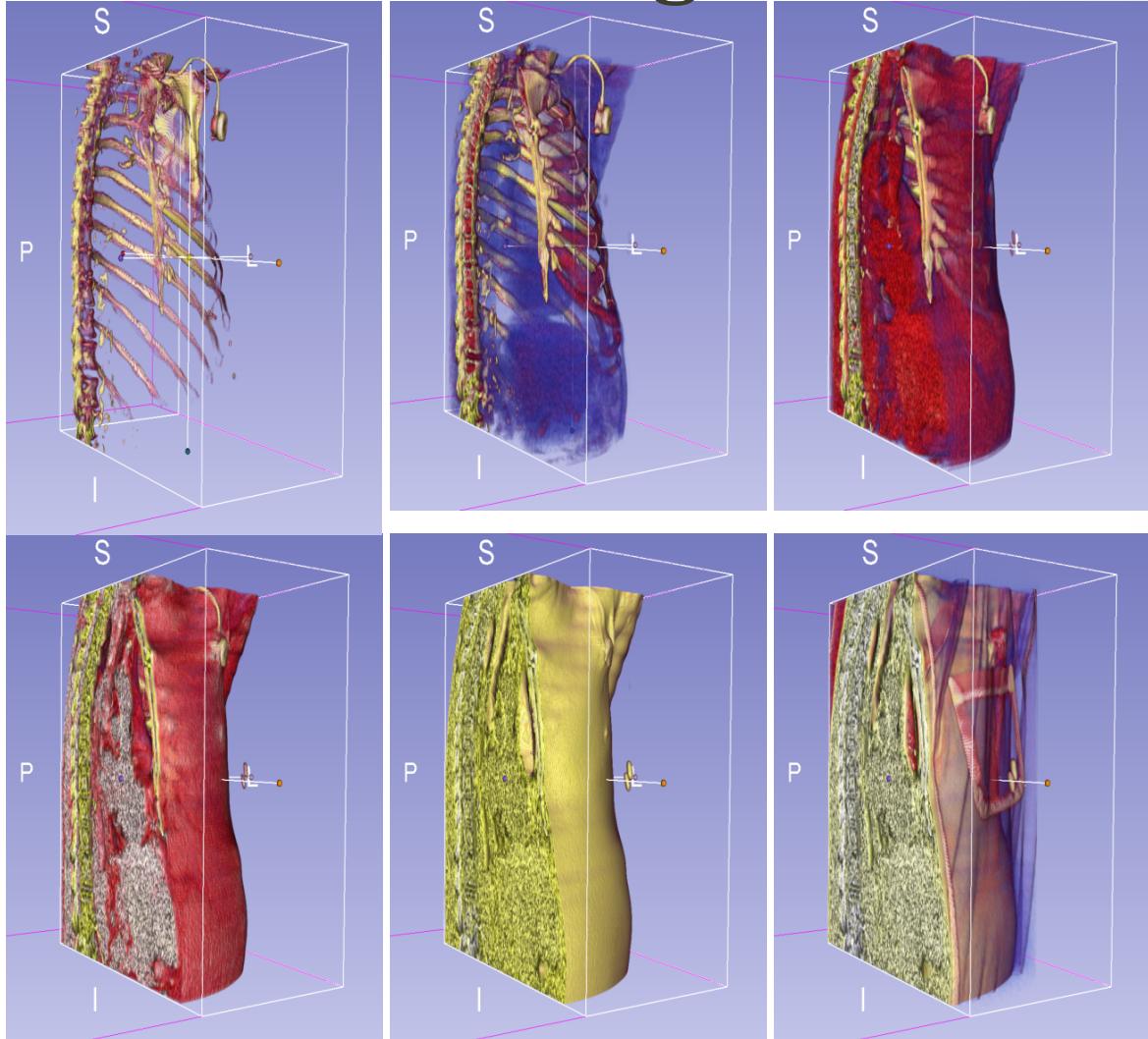
Data Probe

Slice Annotations:

L
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Volume Rendering

Preset: CTCardiac3



Change in rendering
by adjusting 'Shift'
slider



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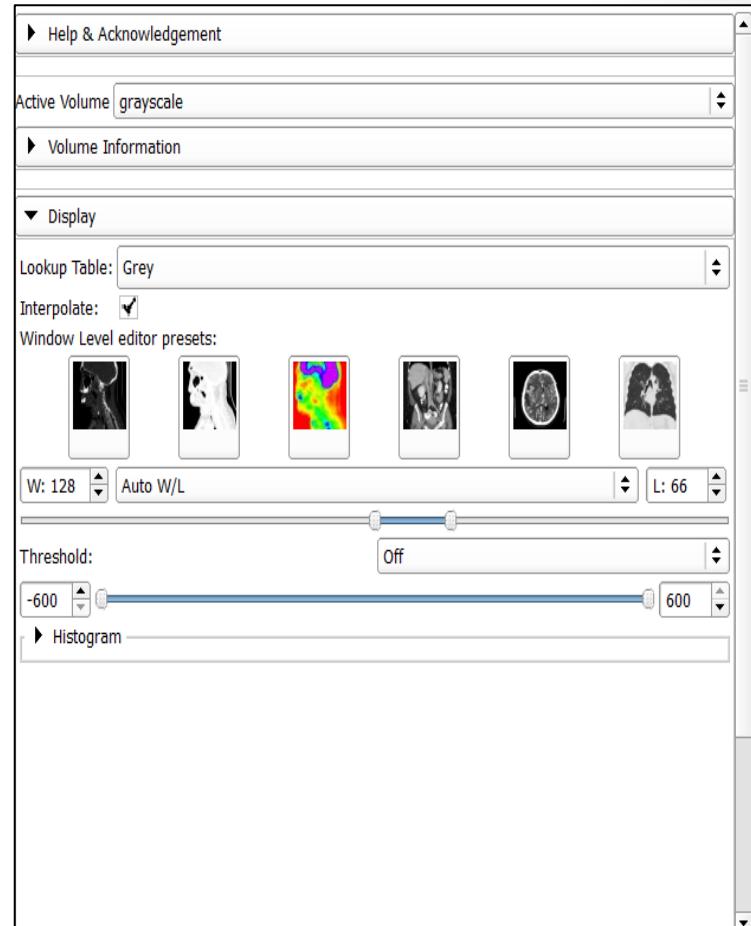


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Module: Volumes

This module loads and adjusts display parameters of volume data. It is used for changing the appearance of various volume types.

[Wiki Help Link](#)

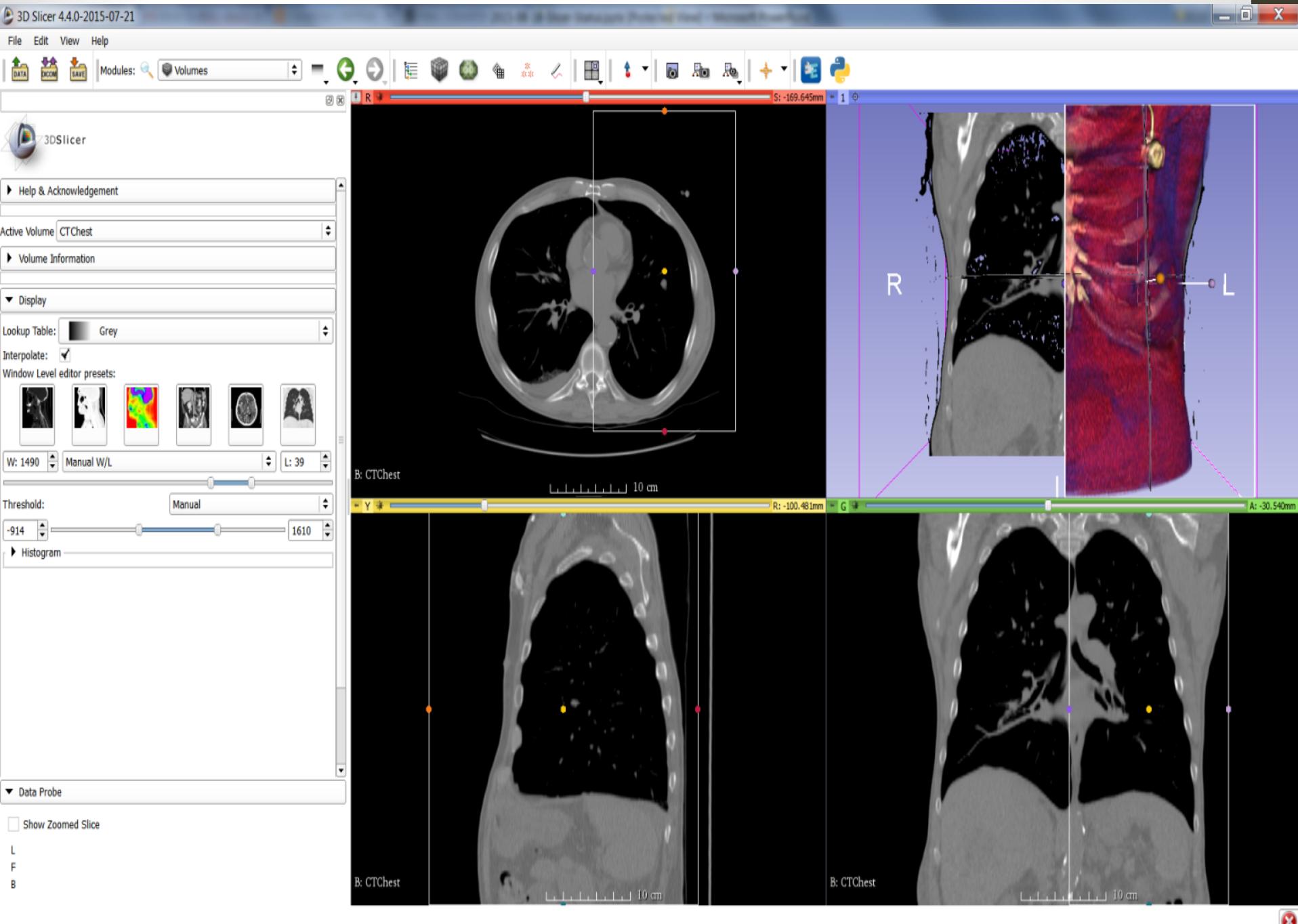


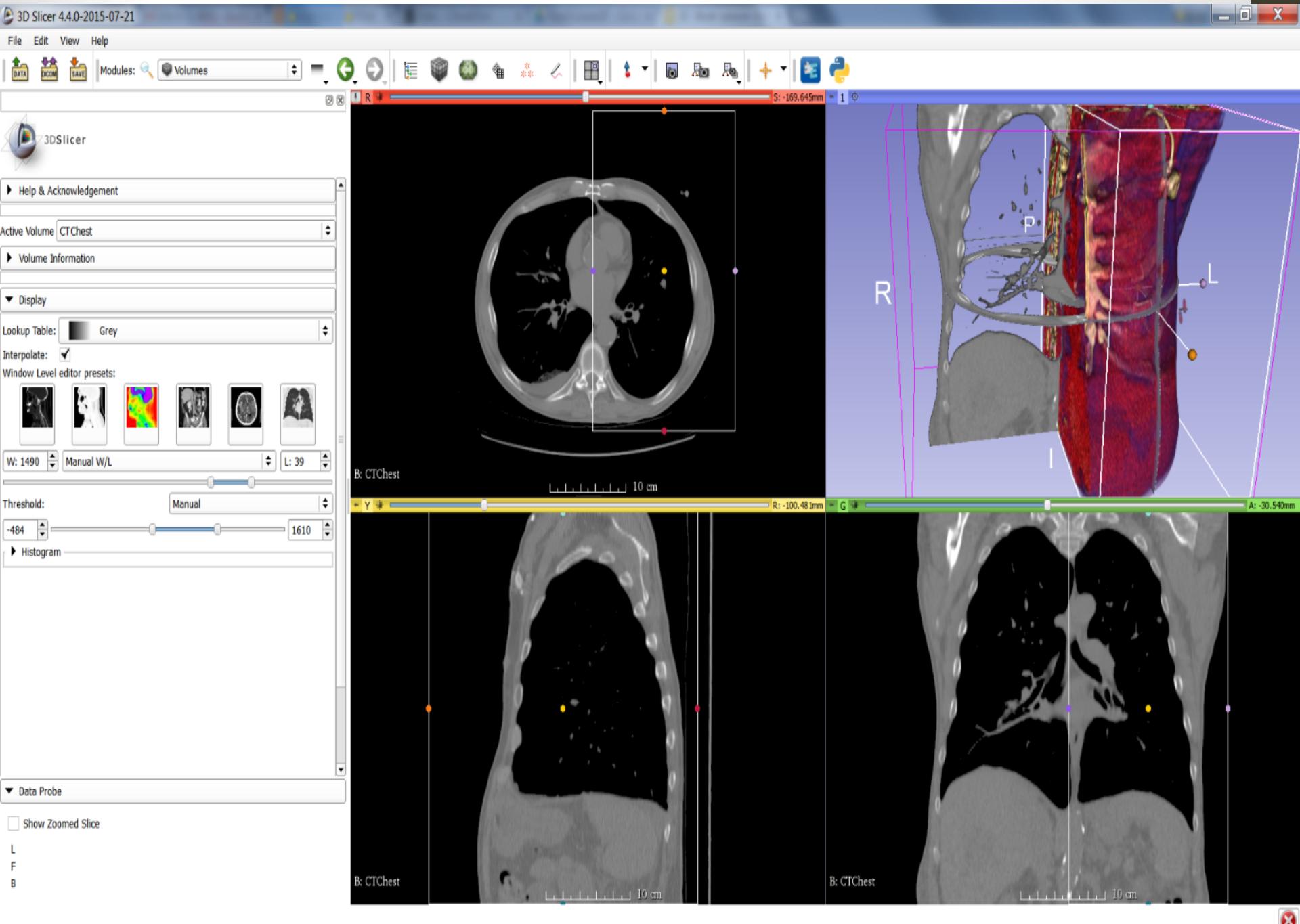
Volumes Module

- The volumes module can be used to change the appearance of volume data.
 - Unlike the Volume Rendering module, a 3D representation of the data is not rendered. Rather, the visual appearance in the 2D slice views changes.
 - Can be used to make areas of a slice layer differently coloured or even transparent.
1. Turn on visibility of slices in 3D viewing window.
 2. Go to ‘Volumes’ module.
 3. Select last preset (CT lung).

Adjust the threshold slider to change the visual representation of the 2D slices.





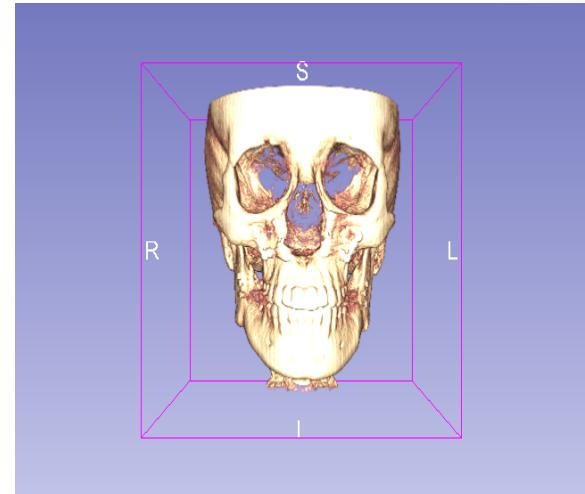
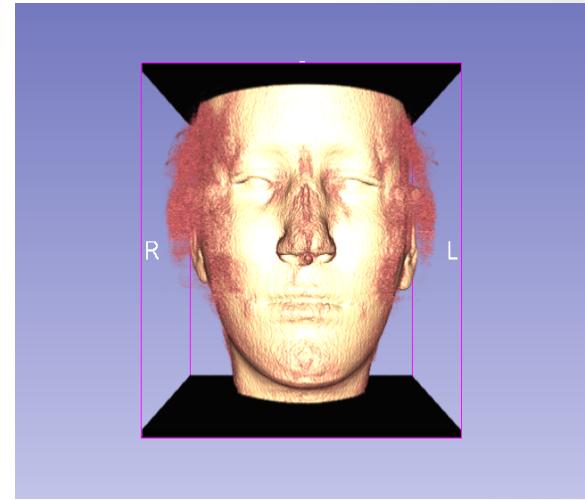


Editor Effect and Model Generation

AUTOMATIC SEGMENTATION VIA THRESHOLDING

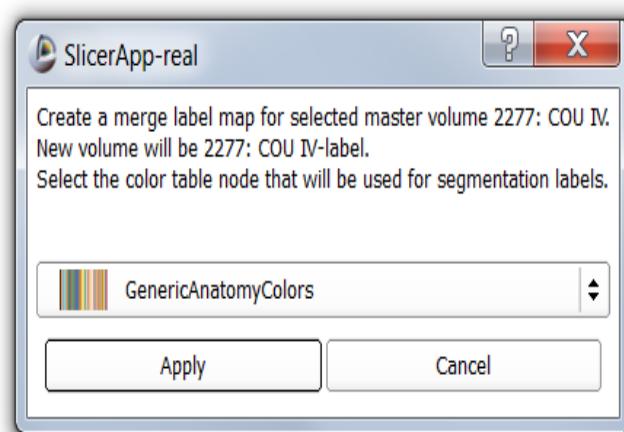
Automatic Segmentation

- We will now use a thresholding effect for simple automatic segmentation.
 - This is appropriate for datasets with well defined boundaries between tissue of interest. E.g. bone in a CT scan.
1. Load sample dataset CBCTDentalSurgery.
 2. Firstly have a look at the data using the Volume Rendering tool. E.g. use CT-bone preset
 3. This dataset was selected for thresholding because of the well defined bone-soft tissue interface.



Automatic Segmentation

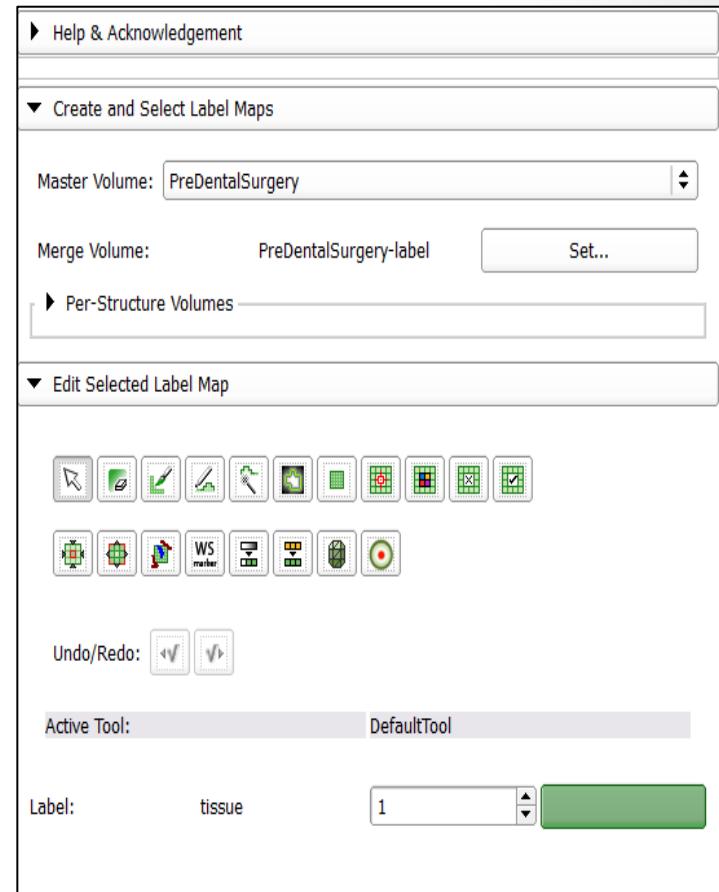
1. Open the ‘Editor’ module. This module can be used for automatic and manual segmentation.
2. When the Editor module is opened, you will be asked create a merge label map. Select ‘Apply’ for GenericAnatomyColours.



Module: Editor

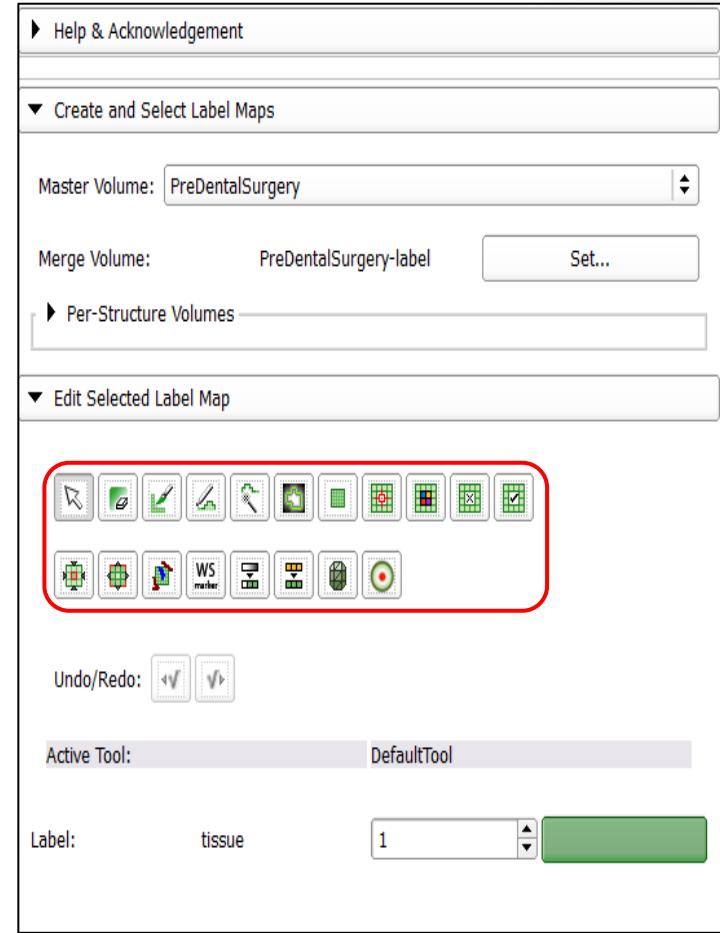
- This module is used for automatic and manual segmentation of volumes.
 - Some of the tools mimic a painting interface like photoshop or gimp, but work on 3D arrays of voxels rather than on 2D pixels.
- Create label maps of different anatomical features.

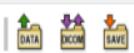
[Wiki Help Link](#)



Modules: Editor

| | |
|---|---|
|  Default tool |  Remove Island |
|  Eraser |  Save Island |
|  Paint |  Erode |
|  Draw |  Dilate |
|  Wand |  GrowCut |
|  Level Tracing |  Watershed From Marker |
|  Rectangle |  Threshold Effect |
|  Identify Island |  Change Label |
|  Change Island |  Make Model |
| |  Fast Marching |





Modules: Editor



Help & Acknowledgement

Create and Select Label Maps

Master Volume: PostDentalSurgery

Merge Volume: PostDentalSurgery-label Set...

Per-Structure Volumes

Edit Selected Label Map



Undo/Redo:

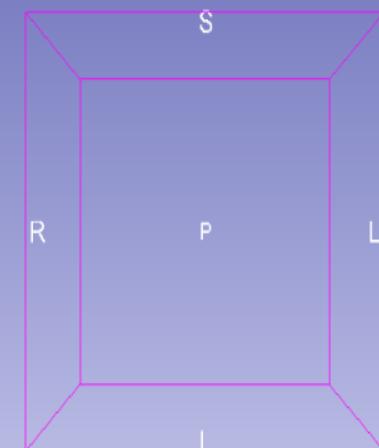
Active Tool: DefaultTool

Label: tissue

1

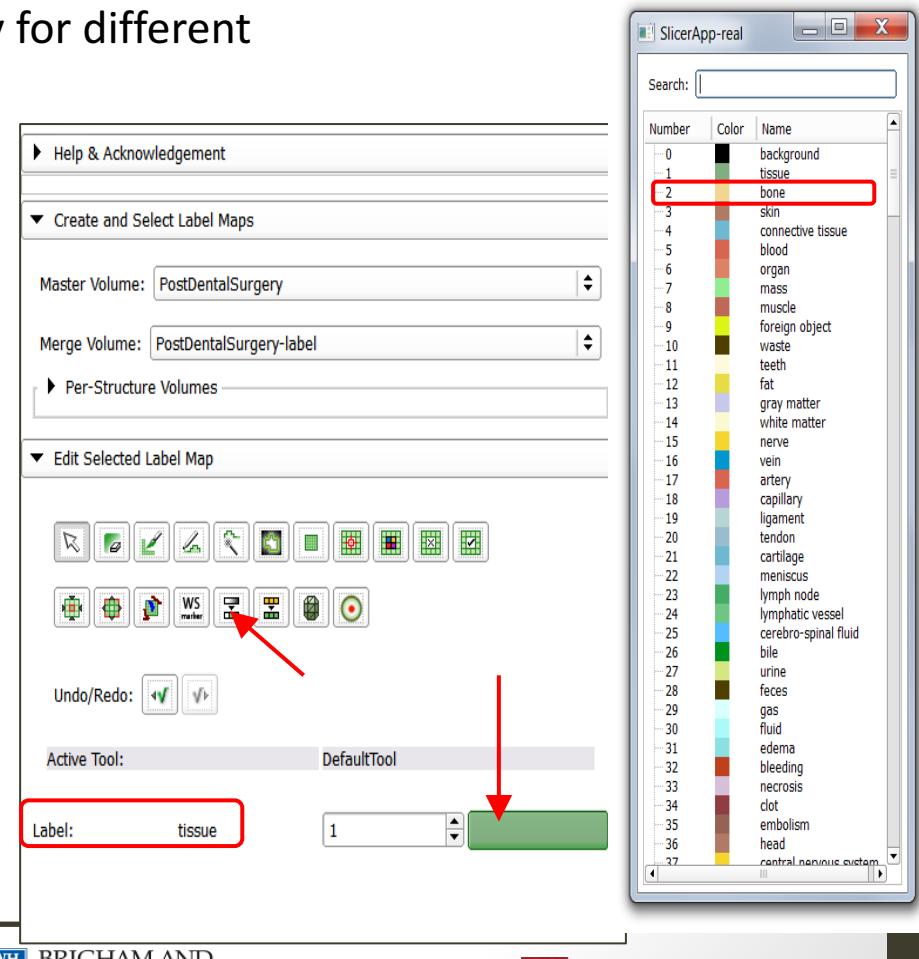
Data Probe

Slice Annotations:

L
F
B

Automatic Segmentation

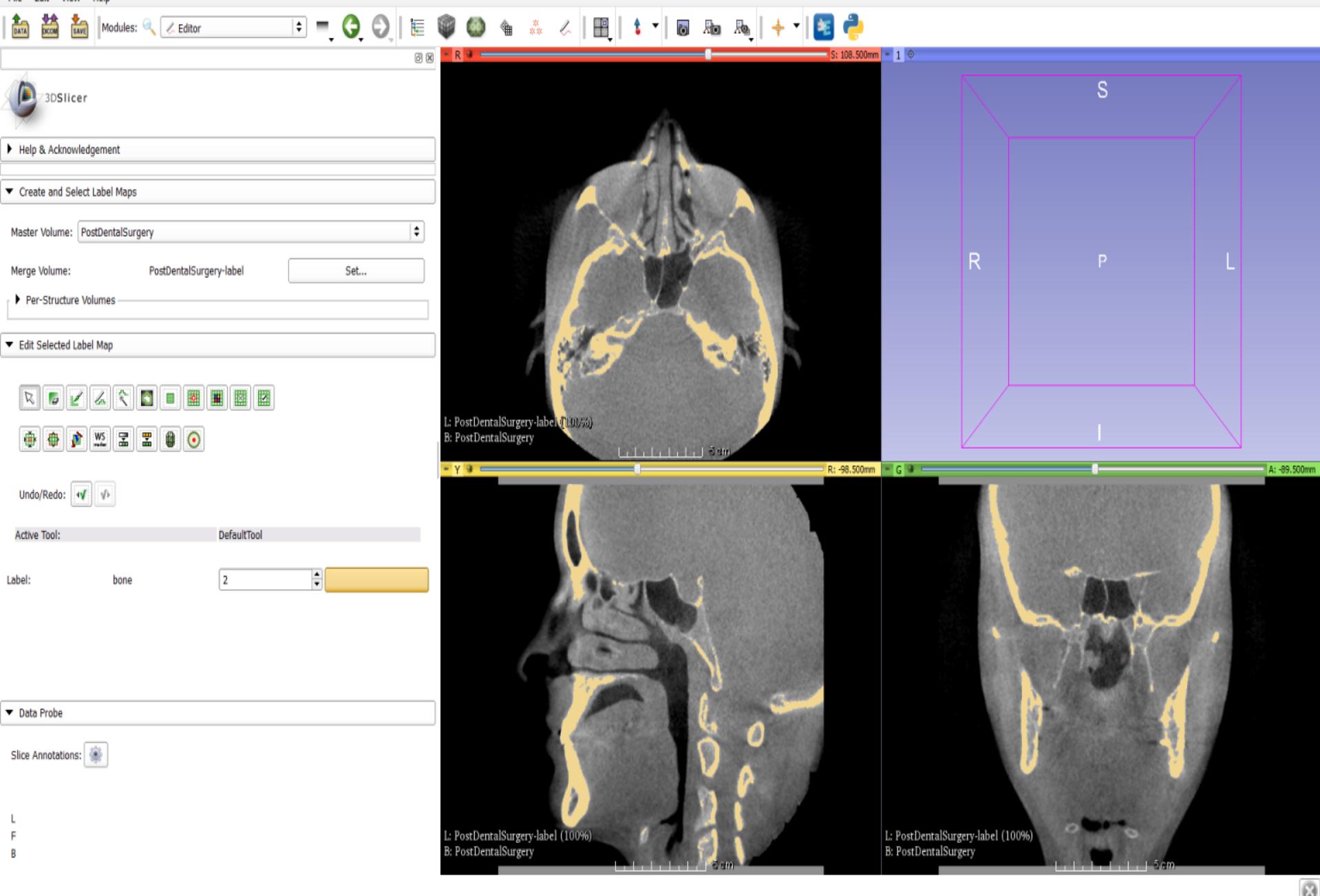
1. In Editor module, set Master Volume to 'PostDentalSurgery'.
2. Next to 'Label:' Click on coloured box.
3. This will bring up a number/colour key for different types of tissues. Select 'bone'.
4. Select the 'Threshold Effect' tool.



Automatic Segmentation

1. Once ‘Threshold Effect’ is selected, you will see flashing regions of that coloured label appear over the volume in the 2D viewers.
2. Adjust the threshold range using the sliders, to select bone as accurately as you can. Use the sliders in the 2D viewing windows to check the selection across the specimen (but don’t worry, it won’t be perfect.)
3. Click ‘Apply’, and the labelmap will be set.





3D Model Generation

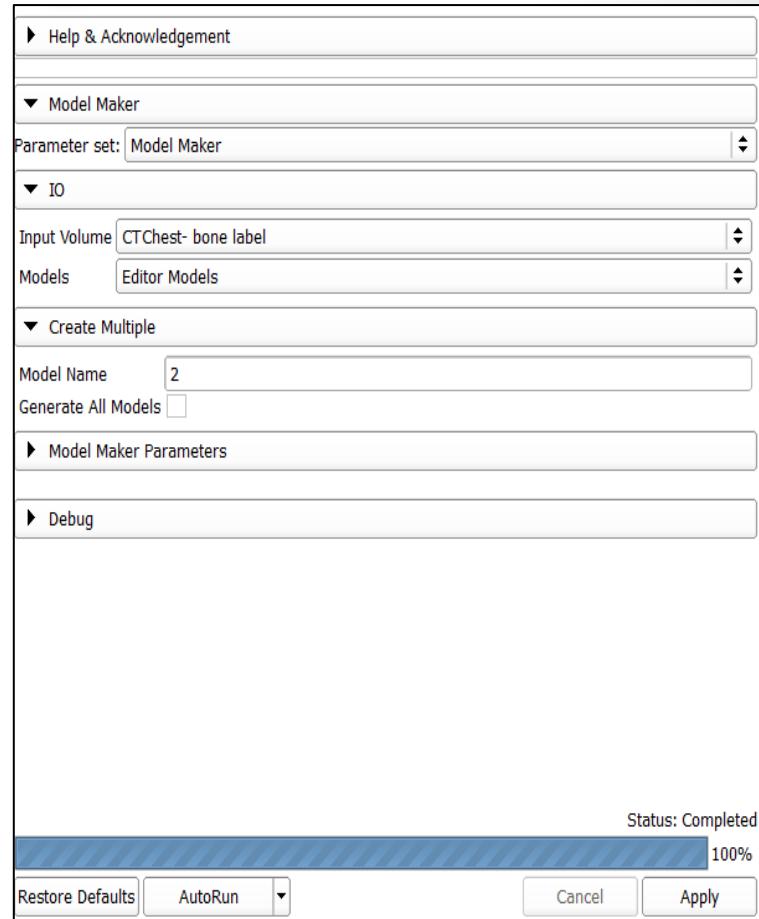
Once we have created a labelmap via segmentation, we can generate a 3D surface model representing that selection, using the ‘Model Maker’ module.



Module: Model Maker

- This module is used to create 3D surface models from segmented image data, called label maps.

[Wiki Help Link](#)



3D Model Generation

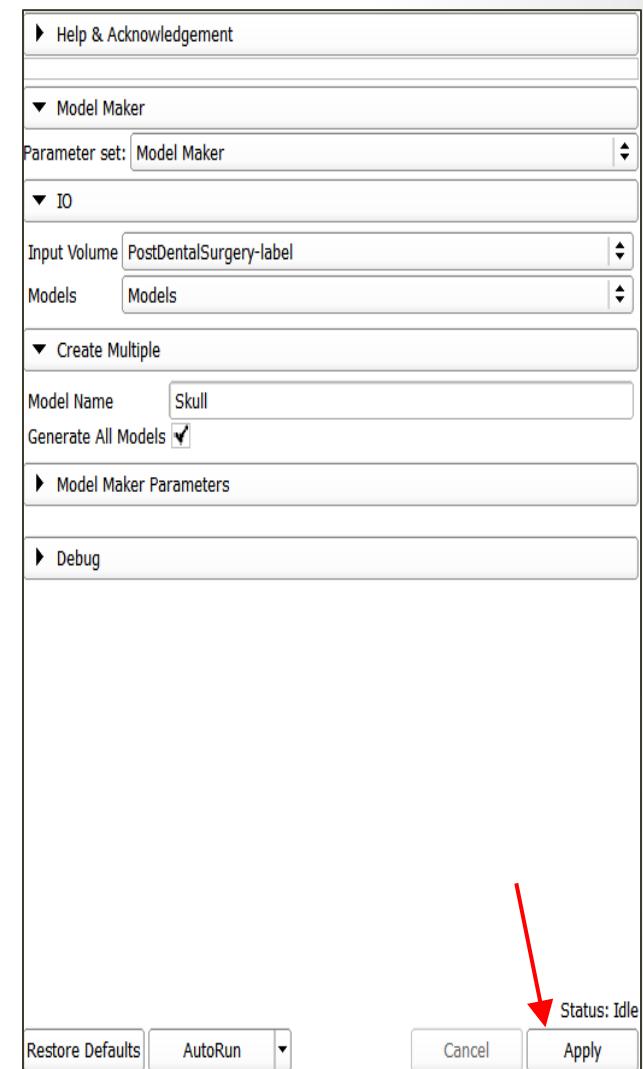
In ‘Model Maker’ module, input volume should read ‘PostDentalSurgery-label’.

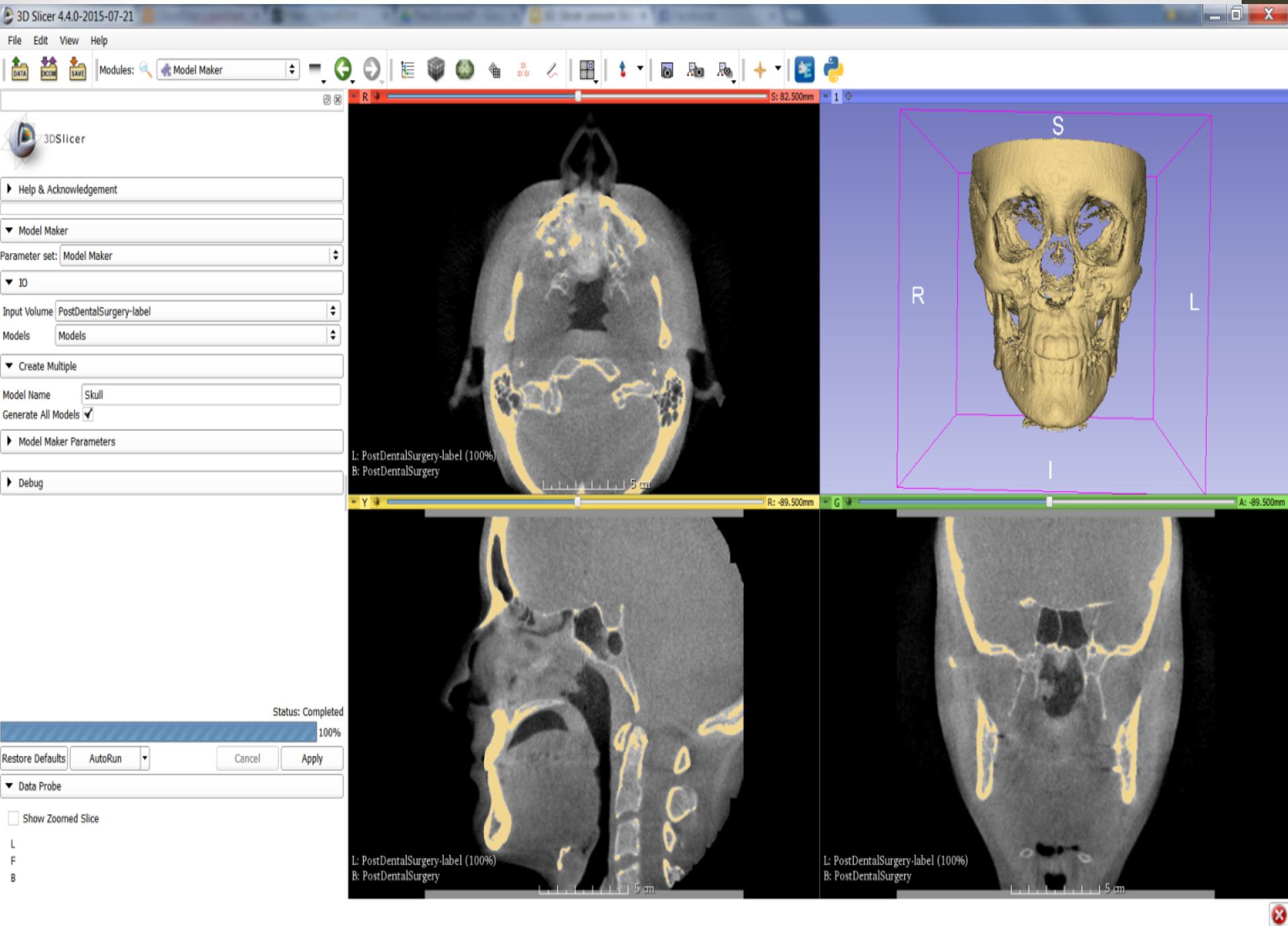
Models: Create new ModelHierarchy

Model name: (your choice) In this tutorial I will name it ‘Skull’

Click ‘Apply’.

Model will generate.

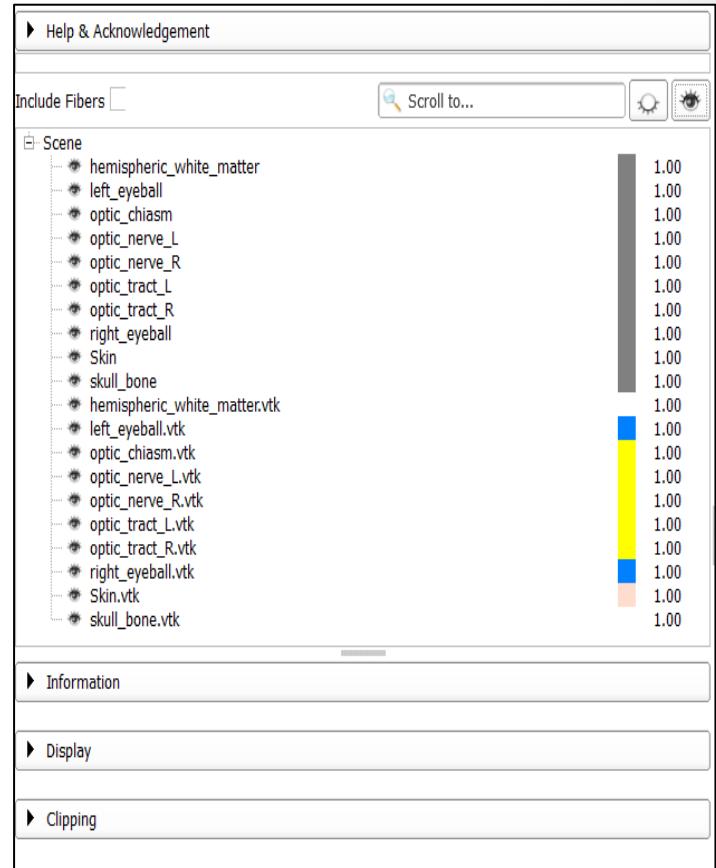




Module: Models

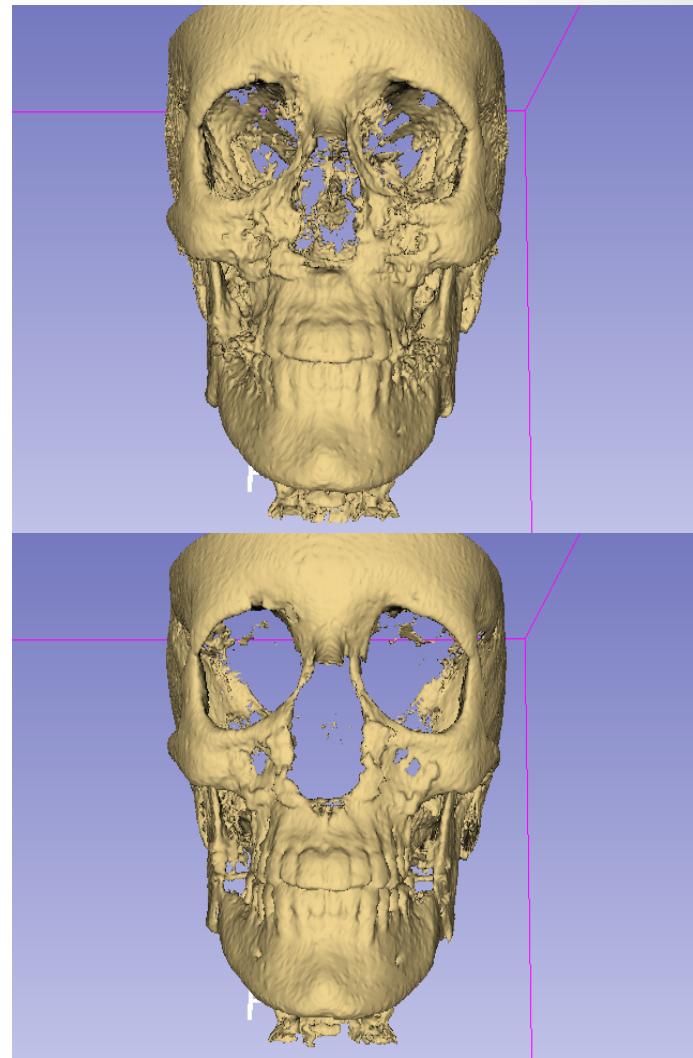
- This module is used to load and adjust display parameters of loaded or generated 3D surface models.
 - Toggle model views on and off
 - display information about that model, like surface area (mm^2), volume (mm^3), number of points etc.
 - Adjust colour and opacity of 3D surface models.

[Wiki Help Link](#)



Improving Model

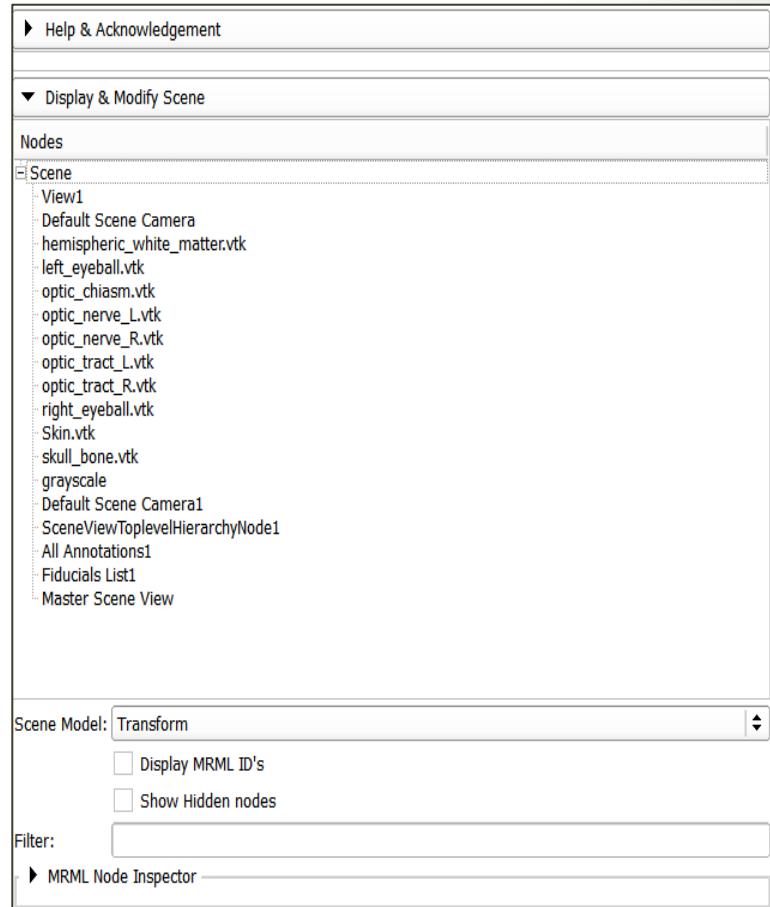
- So we have generated a 3D model fairly quickly, but it is probably not perfect.
- Depending on your threshold range selection, you may have some or lots of scattered ‘island’ regions, and regions other than bone may have been selected.



Module: Data

- This module lists the objects of the current scene and permits general operations (such as search, rename, delete, move) on the MRML tree.
- It can also be used to create and edit transformation hierarchies.

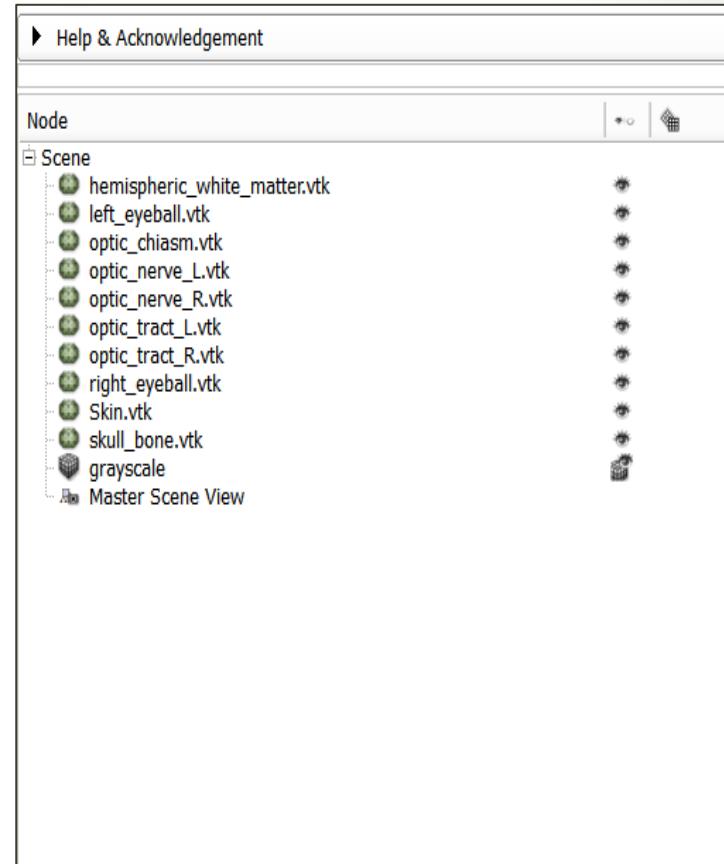
[Wiki Help Link](#)



Module: Subject Hierarchy

- This module acts as a central data-organizing point in Slicer.
- The Subject Hierarchy module provides a nice and intuitive tree view of the loaded data. It acts as a convenient central organizing point for many of the operations that 3D Slicer and its extensions perform.

[Wiki Help Link](#)

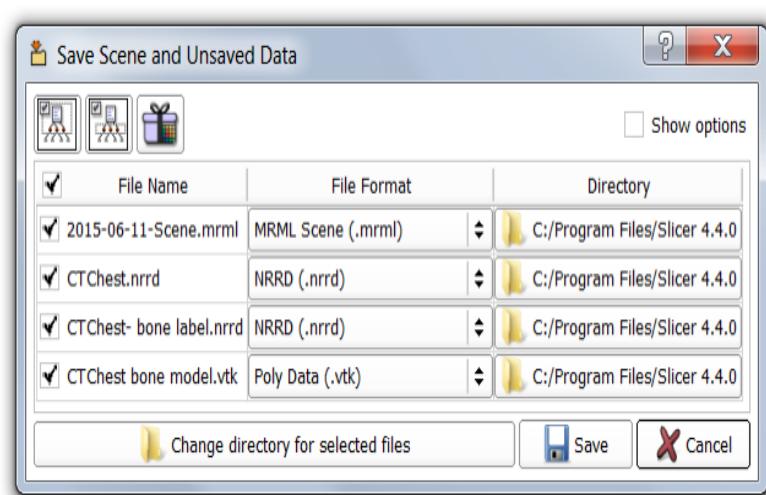


File formats

SAVING DATA

Saving Data and Scene

- 3D Slicer provides a rich set of options for saving data. The "Save Data" panel is accessed through the File menu using **File->Save**.
- The user is given options to save the overall state of the program at a given time (MRML scene), as well as any other components, such as label maps, 3D models etc
- Users can select which components to save (checkboxes), the file format for each, and the directory in which it is saved.



[Wiki Help Link](#)

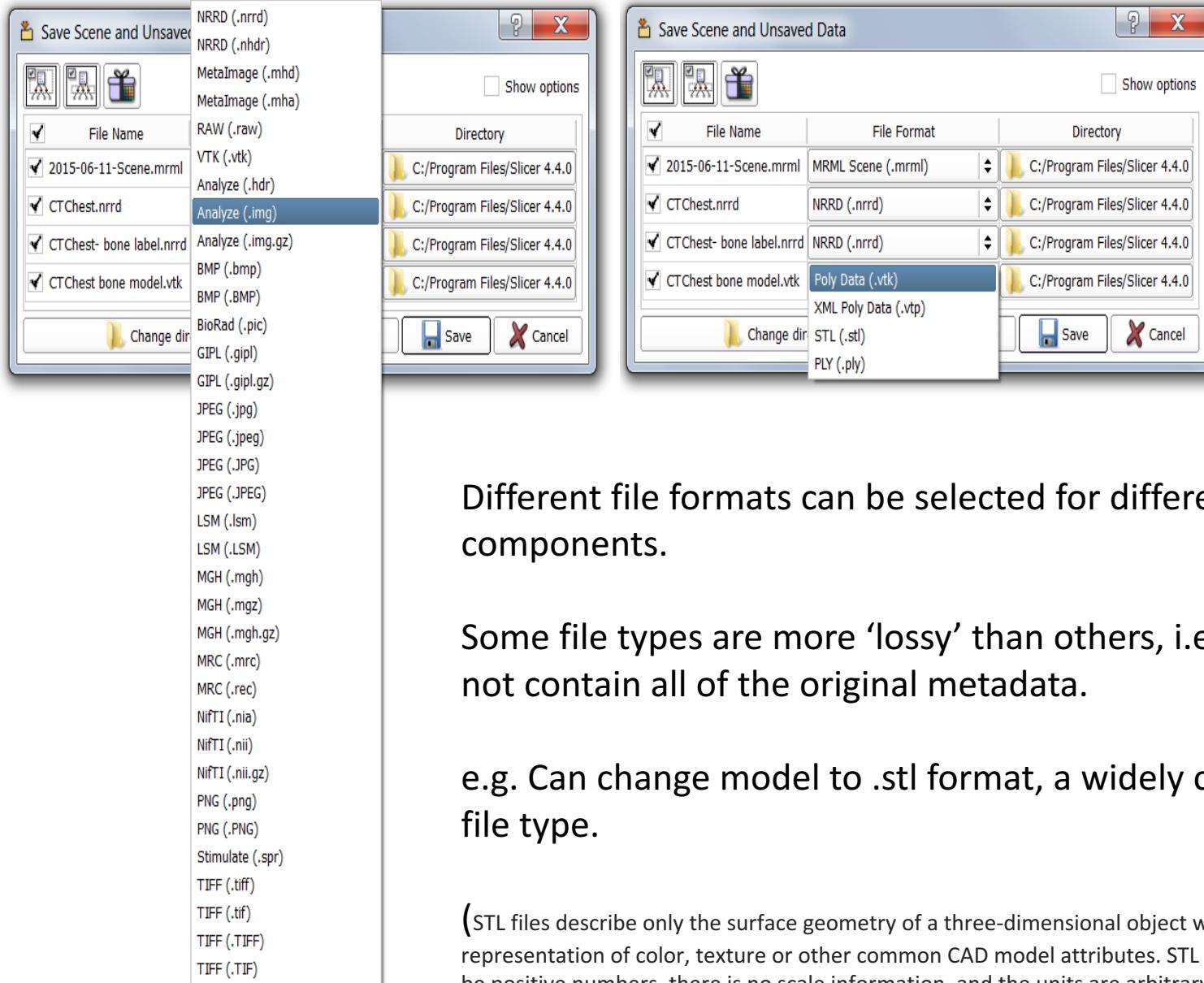


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Different file formats can be selected for different components.

Some file types are more ‘lossy’ than others, i.e. they may not contain all of the original metadata.

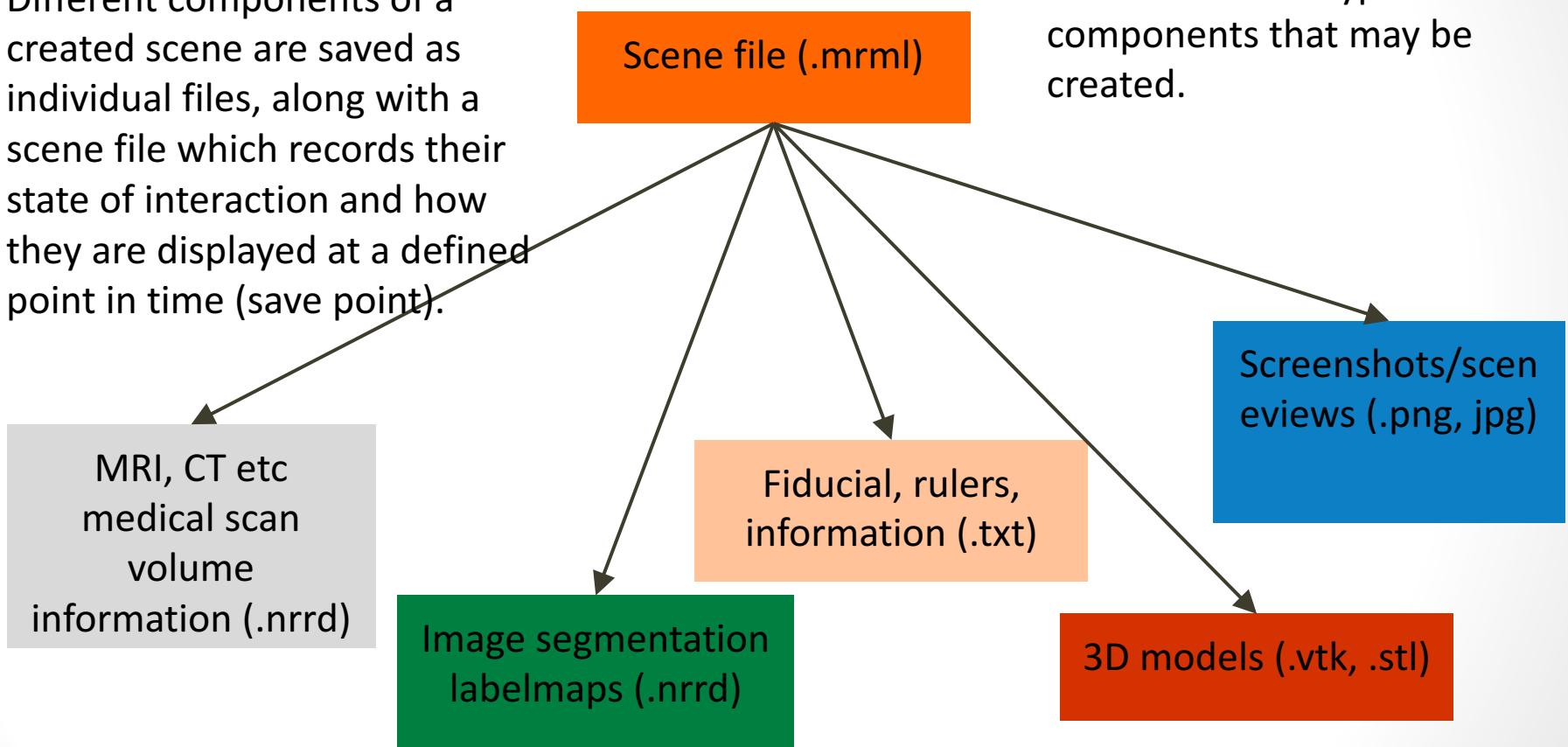
e.g. Can change model to .stl format, a widely compatible file type.



Typical file organisation structure

Different components of a created scene are saved as individual files, along with a scene file which records their state of interaction and how they are displayed at a defined point in time (save point).

These are some typical scene components that may be created.



Overview of Key File Formats

.mrmrI - *Medical Reality Markup Language*. A 3D Slicer scene description file. Contains scene metadata and stores references to 3D datasets and scene properties to reconstruct a 3D scene.

.mrb - an archive file that contains all data for loading into Slicer. Like a .zip file.

.dcm - *DICOM*. A standardised file format for the storage of medical scan data such as MRIs, CTs etc. DICOM files contain medical scan data as well as patient identification information.

.nrrd - *Nearly Raw Raster Data*. Encodes n-dimensional raster data. Supports scientific visualization and image processing applications.

.stl - *STereoLithography*. Describes the surface geometry of a 3D object with no information regarding colour, texture etc. A standard file type used by most additive manufacturing systems including 3D printing. The model surface is triangulated.

.vtk - *Visualisation ToolKit*. Binary 3D data format used by a software system for image processing, 3D graphics, volume rendering and visualization.

.txt - *Plain Text File*. Comprised of plain text that is human-readable as well as software readable.

.csv - *Comma Separated Value*. Stores tabular data in plain text. Commas separate entries.

.tiff, .bmp, .jpg, .png - Commonly used file formats for storing raster graphics images.



All Supported File Types

3D Slicer reads and writes to a wide range of file formats, a list of which can be found [here](#).

- **Scenes:** .mrml, .mrb, .zip, .xml, xcat, .xar
- **Raster Images (2D and 3D):** .dcm, .nrrd, .nhdr, .mhd, .mha, .vtk, .hdr, .img, .img.gz, .nia, .nii, .nii.gz, .bmp, .pic, .mask, .gipl, .gipl.gz, .jpg, .jpeg, .lsm, .png, .spr, .tif, .tiff, .mgz, .mrc, .rec
- **Models:** .vtk, .vtp, .stl, .obj, .orig, .inflated, .sphere, .white, .smoothwm, .pial, .g, .byu
- **Fiducials:** .fcsv, .txt
- **Rulers:** .acsv, .txt
- **Transforms:** .tfm, .txt, .mat, .nrrd, .nhdr, .mha, .mhd, .nii, .nii.gz
- **Transfer Functions:** .vp, .txt
- **Lookup tables:** .txt, .ctbl
- **Double Arrays:** .mcsv, .txt



Saving Data and Scene

“Many file formats are 'lossy' when it comes to saving and restoring image orientation metadata. For example, Analyze format cannot store all image orientations and .vtk format for images does not store orientation information at all. When exporting data to a new format, please reload the data to ensure the correct data has been saved. In general, NRRD, NIfTI, and Meta formats preserve exported information. All meta-information other than image content and image orientation (such as patient name, acquisition-related details) is lost when the image loaded from DICOM is saved into any of the non-DICOM formats!”

- [SavingData Wiki Page](#)

