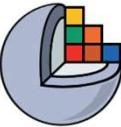


Segmentação para impressão 3D

Attila Nagy
Universidade de Szeged

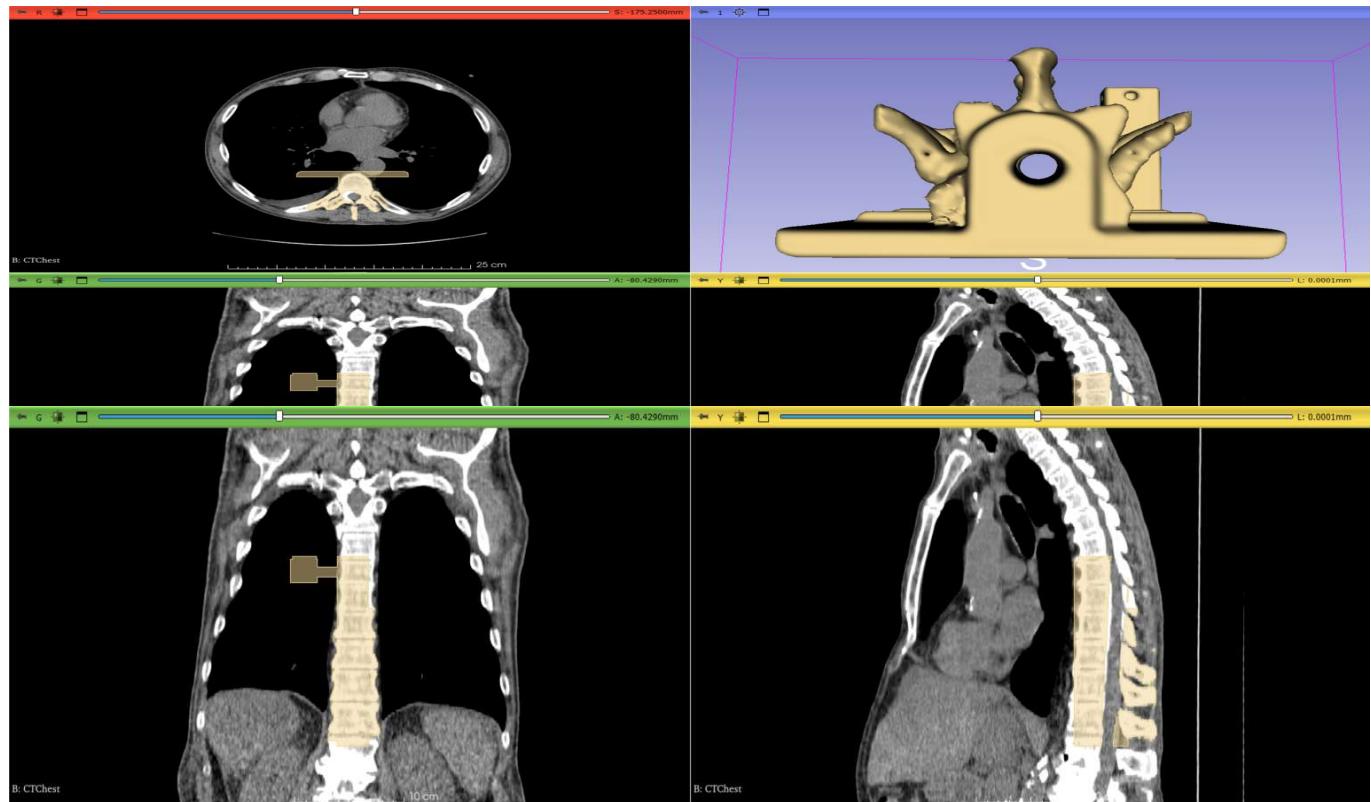
Csaba Pintér
EBATINCA, S.L., Espanha

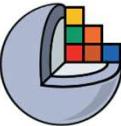
38&40th NA-MIC Project Week, 2023 Janeiro – 2024 Janeiro



Objetivos de Aprendizagem

Este tutorial demonstra a segmentação de imagens no módulo Editor de Segmento do 3D Slicer com o objetivo de impressão 3D.



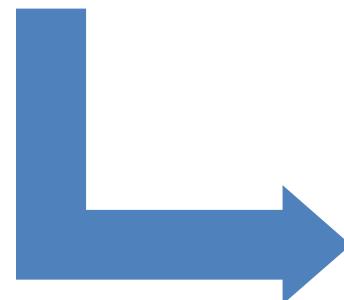


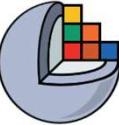
Utilidade clínica do fantoma de coluna

- Fantoma de treinamento para inserção de agulha
- Suporte para marcador eletromagnético
- Preenchido com gel (~tecido mole)
- Coberto com película (~pele)
- Tubo com água no centro



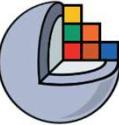
[Moult et al. 2013](#)





Material

- Este tutorial requer a instalação de uma versão estável recente do 3D Slicer (pelo menos 5.6.1), que está disponível na página de download do Slicer: <http://download.slicer.org/>
- Conjunto de dados do tutorial: Modelo STL da base do fantoma: <https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Slicer/SlicerSegmentationFor3DPrintingTutorial/main/BasePiece.stl> (fonte: PerkLab Model Catalog)
- Páginas de documentação do usuário:
https://slicer.readthedocs.io/en/latest/user_guide/modules/segmentations.html
https://slicer.readthedocs.io/en/latest/user_guide/modules/segmenteditor.html



Plataformas

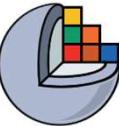
- Desenvolvido e mantido em Windows 64bit, macOS e Linux 64bit e 32bit



- O Slicer requer:

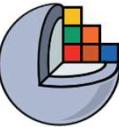
Mínimo de 4GB de RAM (mais é recomendado)

GPU dedicada para renderização rápida (OpenGL 3.2+)



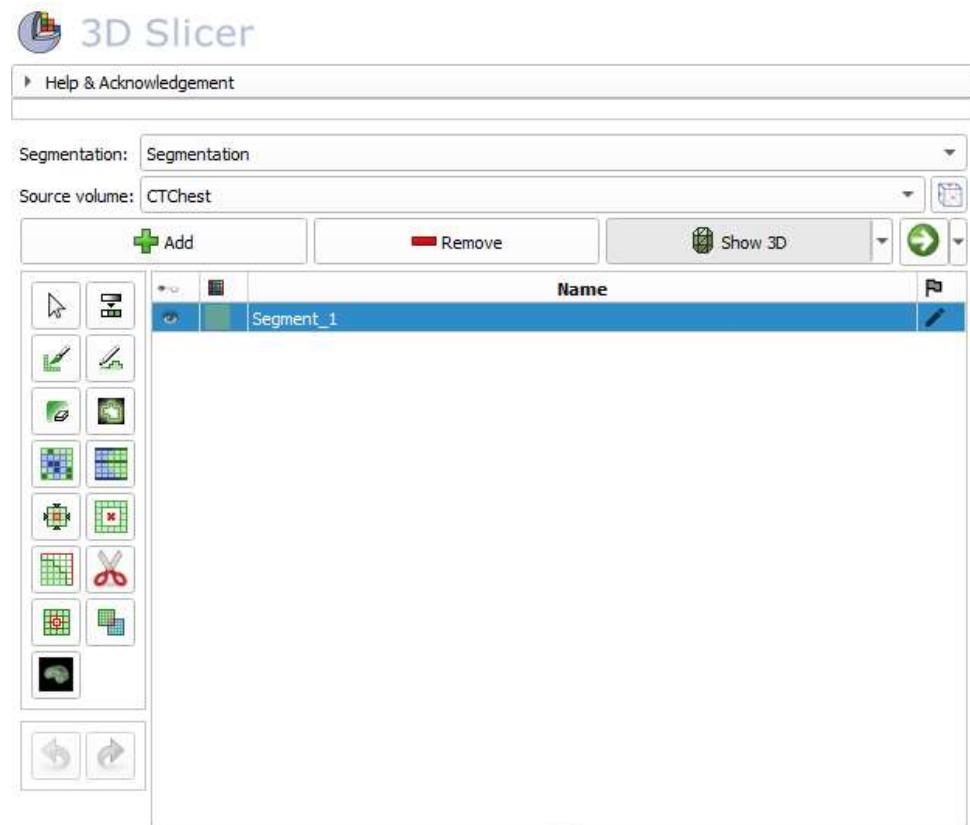
Um guia rápido sobre como usar este tutorial

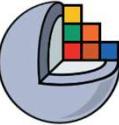
- O Slicer é uma plataforma abrangente. Portanto, geralmente há mais de uma maneira de trabalhar com seus dados e alcançar o mesmo resultado. Durante este tutorial, às vezes mostramos mais de uma possibilidade, então você verá três tipos de slides:
- Slides que são **comuns** a ambas as abordagens, com **fundo branco**.
- Se você estiver interessado em **mais detalhes**, basta seguir todos os slides. Os slides com um **tom verde claro** mostram diferentes maneiras de alcançar os mesmos resultados.
- Se você deseja uma solução **mais rápida**, sem entrar muito nos detalhes, além dos slides brancos, siga os slides marcados com um relógio (mostrado no canto), e fundo levemente **avermelhado**.



Módulo de Editor de Segmento

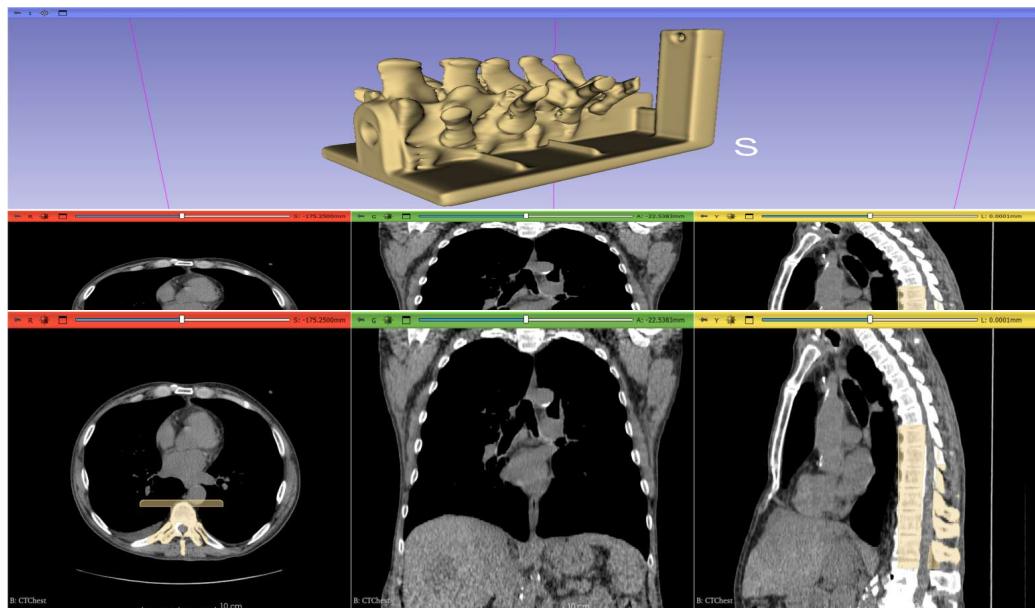
- Atualização de superfície 3D em tempo real
- Edição em fatias oblíquas
- Segmentos sobrepostos
- Ferramentas intuitivas
- Manual
- Semiautomático
- Configurações avançadas

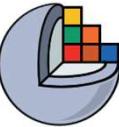




Visão geral

1. Carregar imagem de TC
2. Segmentar vértebras para impressão 3D
3. Adicionar base do fantoma à segmentação
4. Mesclar e finalizar o fantoma
5. Salvar segmento do fantoma em arquivo STL para impressão 3D



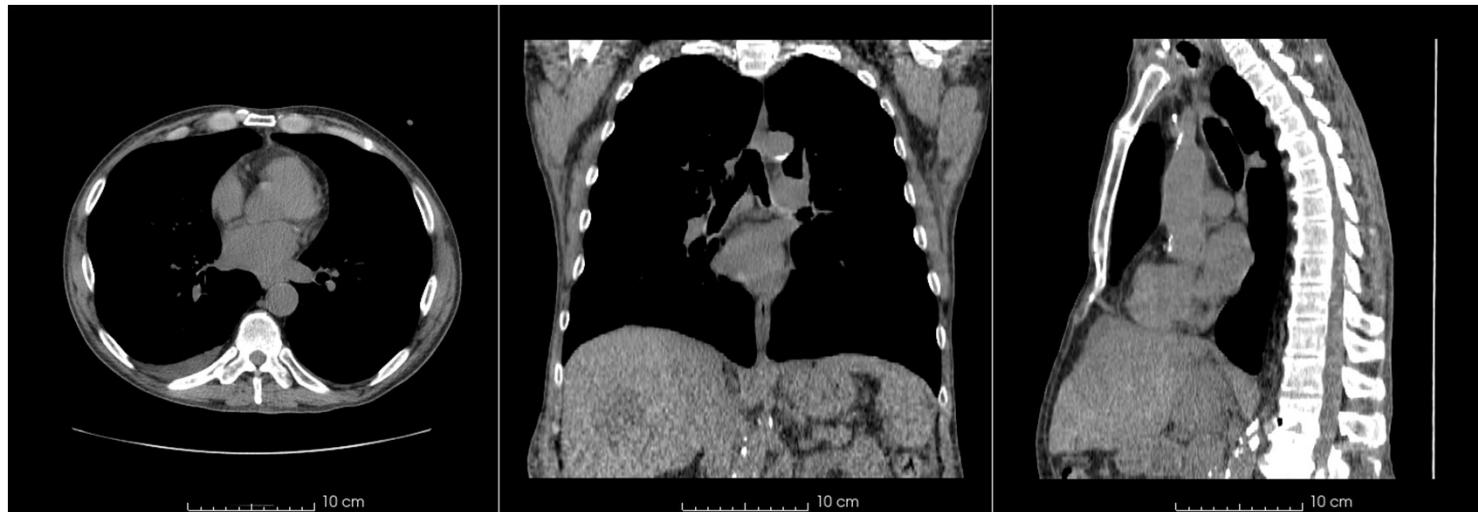


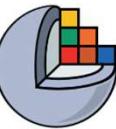
Parte 1: Carregar imagem de TC

Visão geral:

Carregar o conjunto de dados de amostra “CTChest”

Ajustar o contraste da imagem para melhor visibilidade





1/1: Carregar o conjunto de dados “CTChest”

3D Slicer

Welcome

Add Data

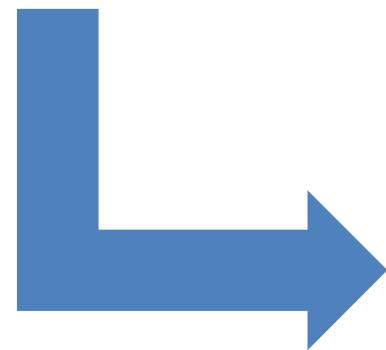
Add DICOM Data

Install Extensions

Download Sample Data

Customize Slicer

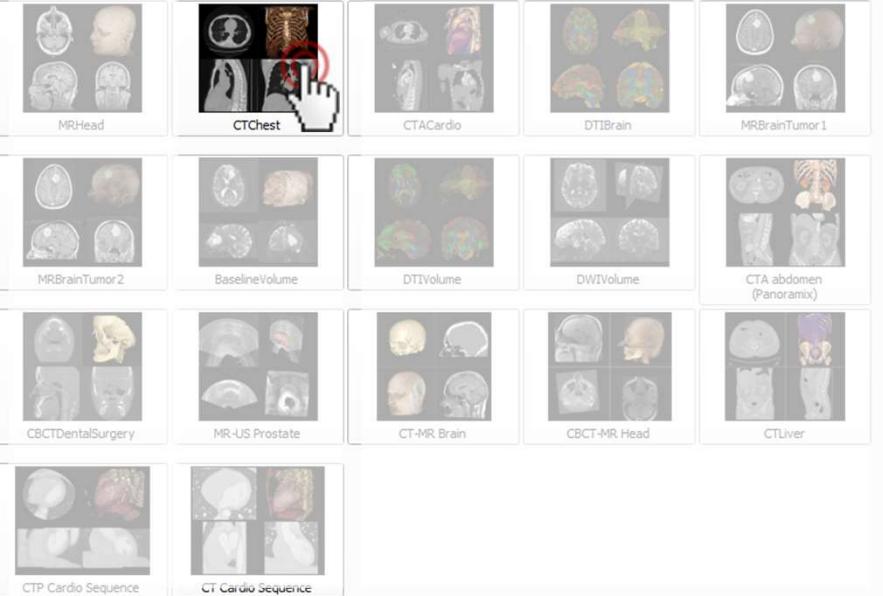
Explore Added Data

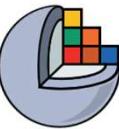


3D Slicer

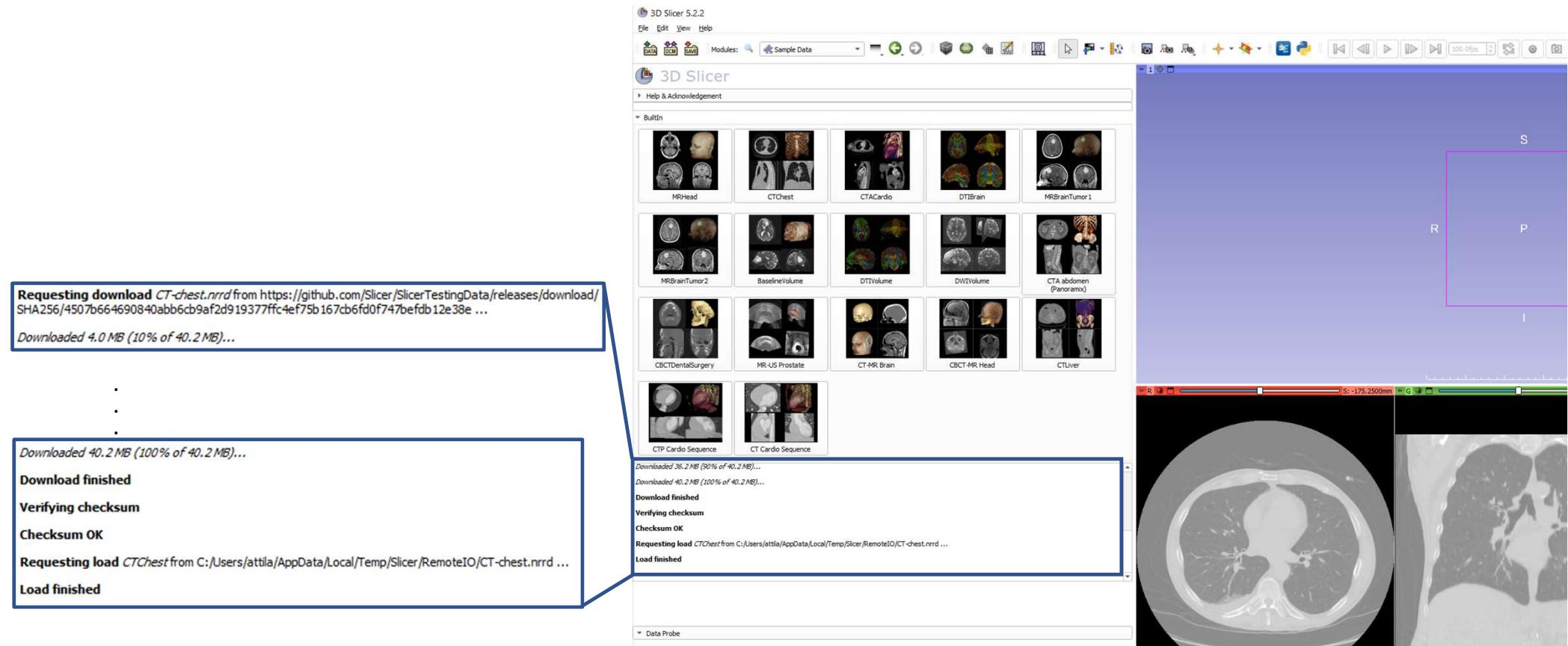
Help & Acknowledgement

BuiltIn





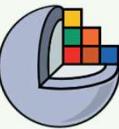
1/2: CT de amostra carregado



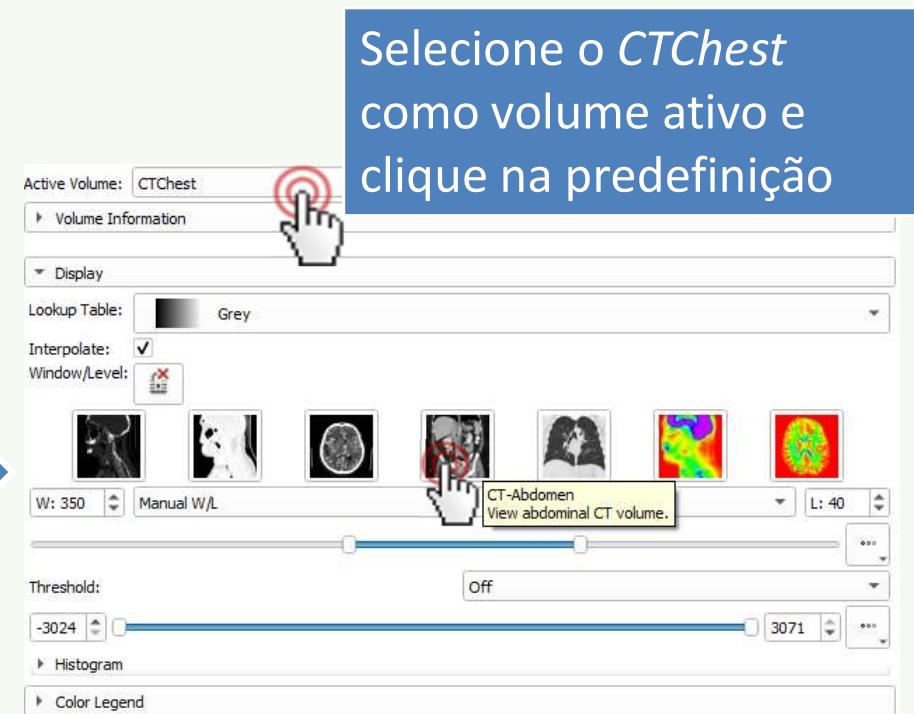
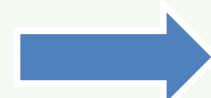
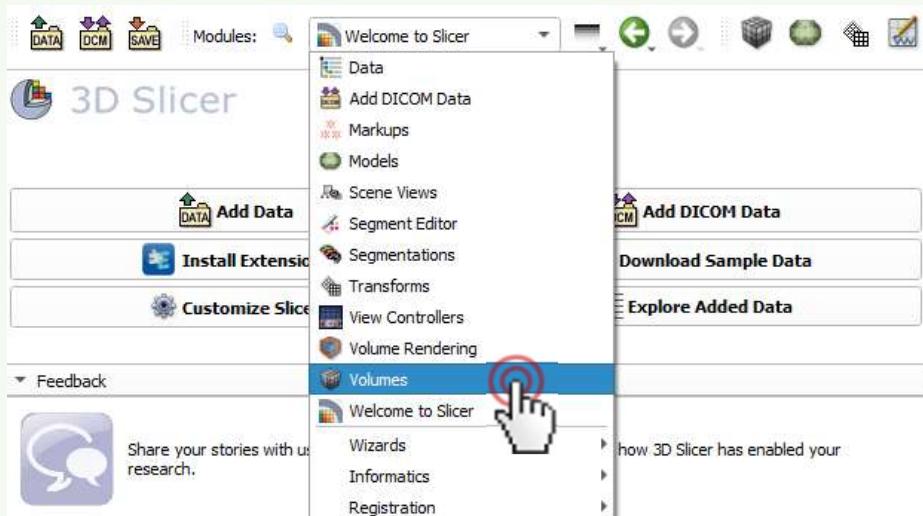
Copyright 2024

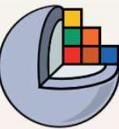


11



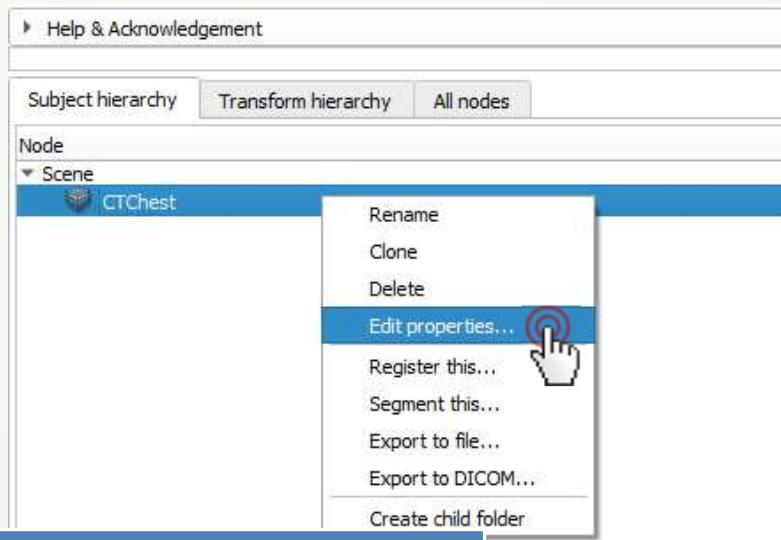
1/3/A: Alterar contraste





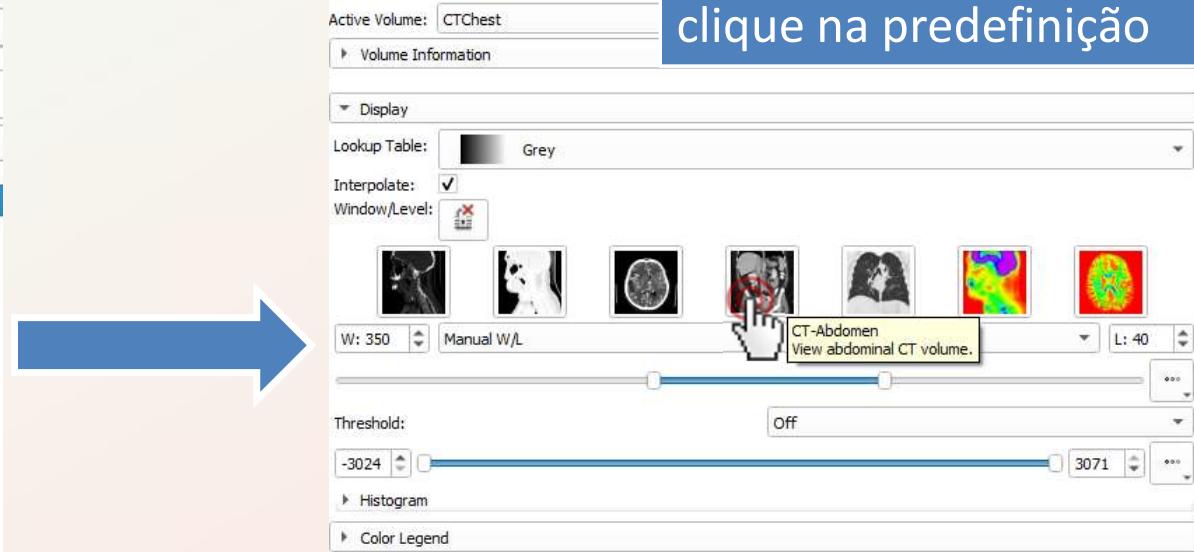
1/3/B: Alterar contraste

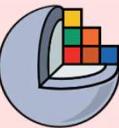
Mude para o
Módulo de
Dados



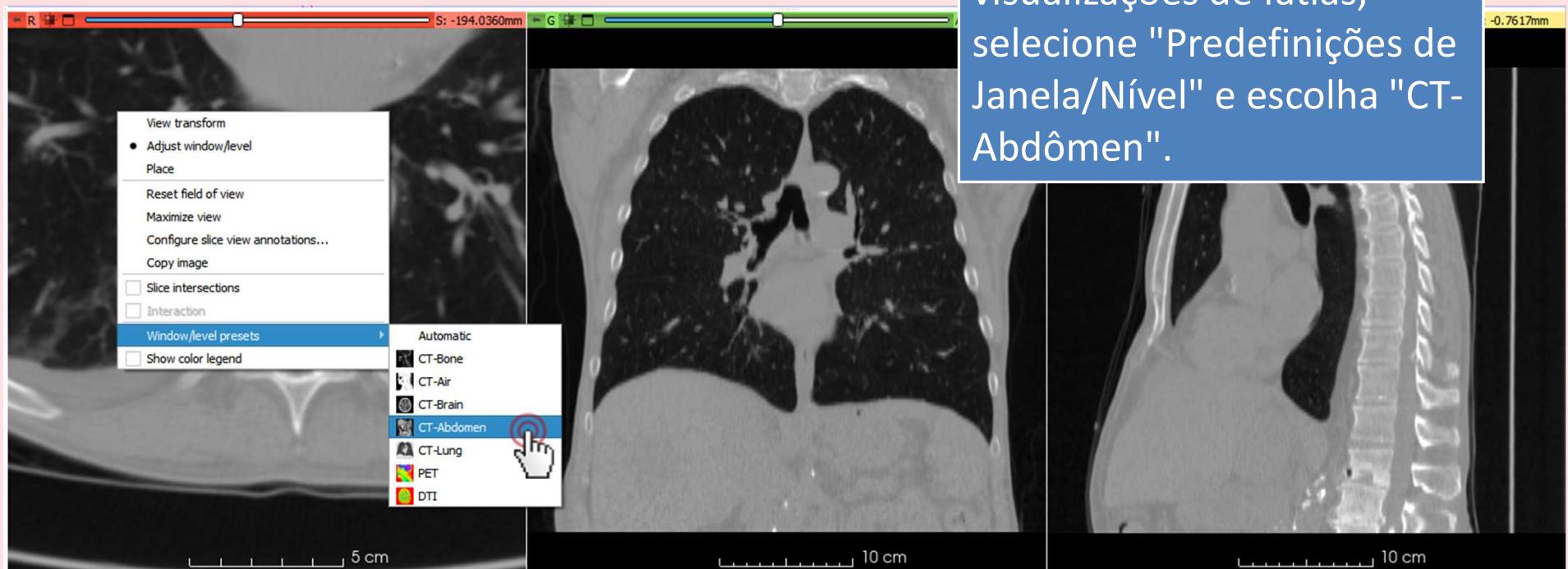
Clique com o botão direito
nos dados e selecione
"Editar propriedades..."

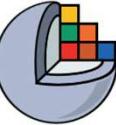
Selecione o *CTChest*
como volume ativo e
clique na predefinição





1/3/C: Alterar contraste



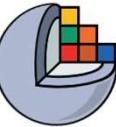


Parte 2: Segmentar vértebras

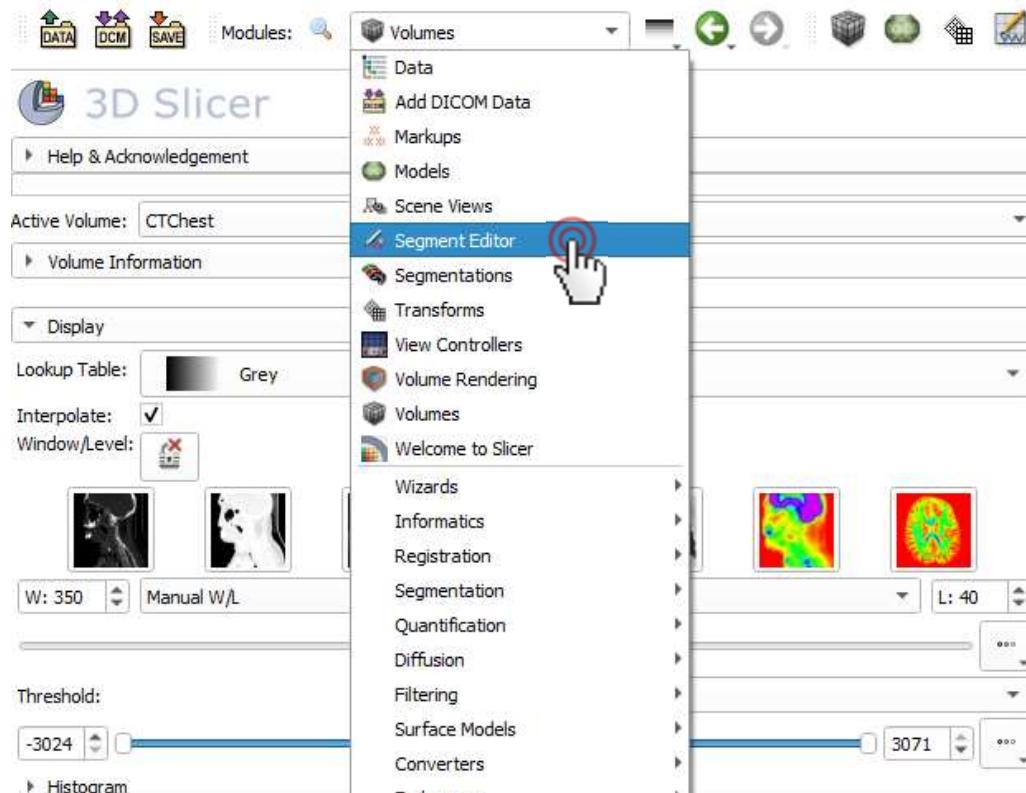
Visão geral:

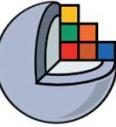
- Adicionar novo segmento
- Aplicar limiar para os ossos
- Remover manchas com Ilhas
- Cortar as vértebras com Tesoura



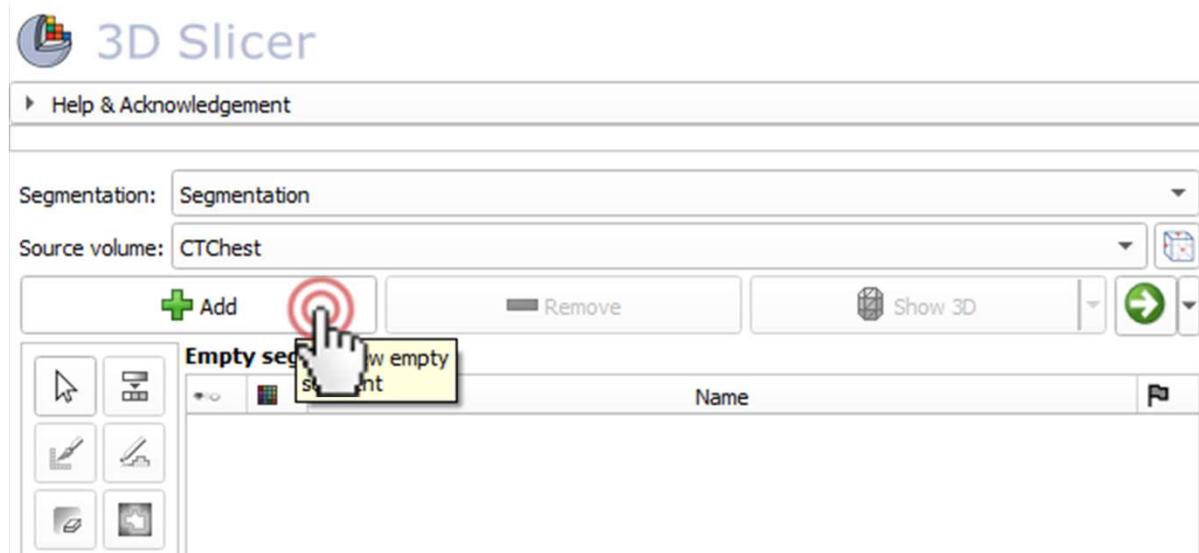


2/1: Mudar para o módulo “Editor de Segmento”



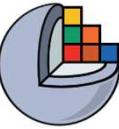


2/2: Adicionar novo segmento

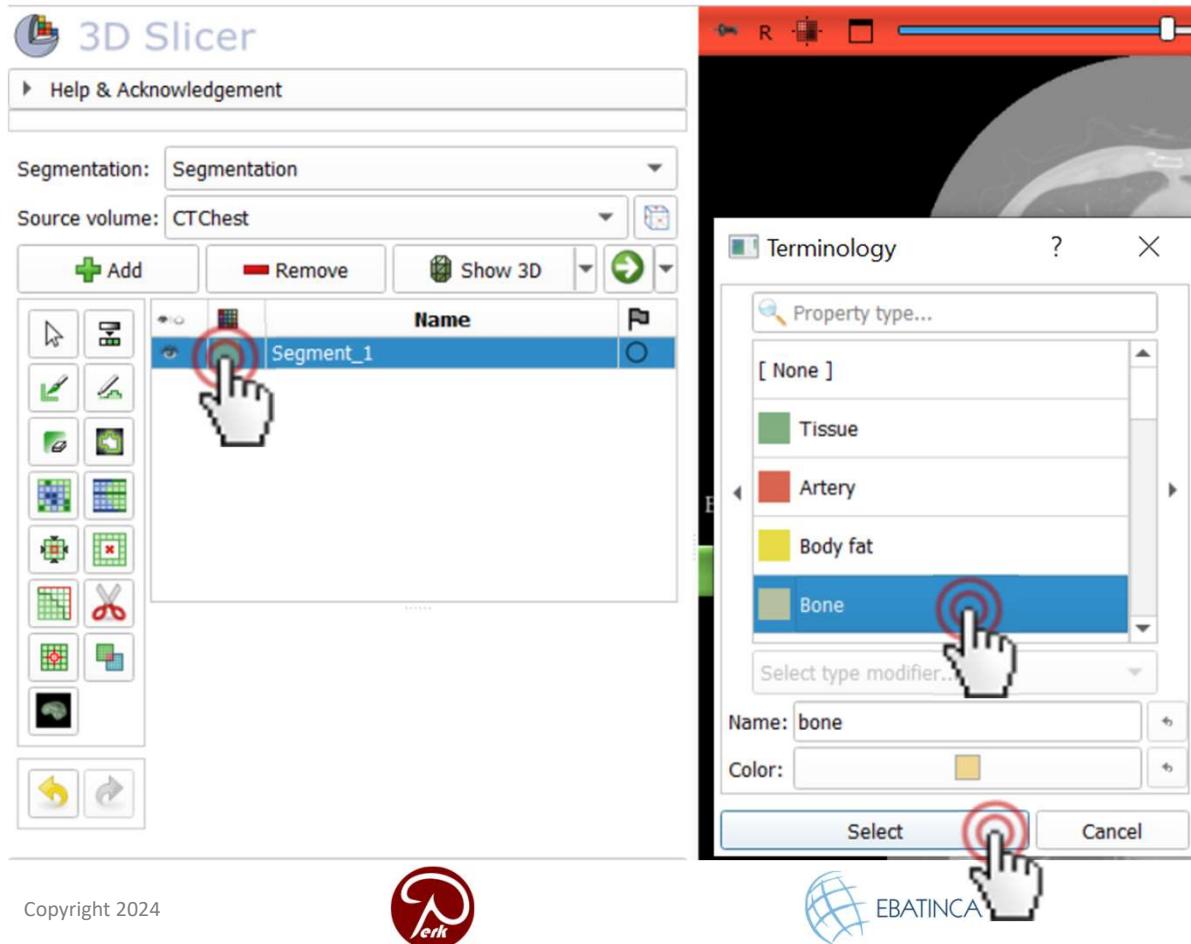


- Segmentação criada automaticamente
- Volume de TC selecionado automaticamente como fonte

(O volume de origem é o volume segmentado que define a resolução dos segmentos)



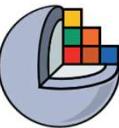
2/3: Definir terminologia



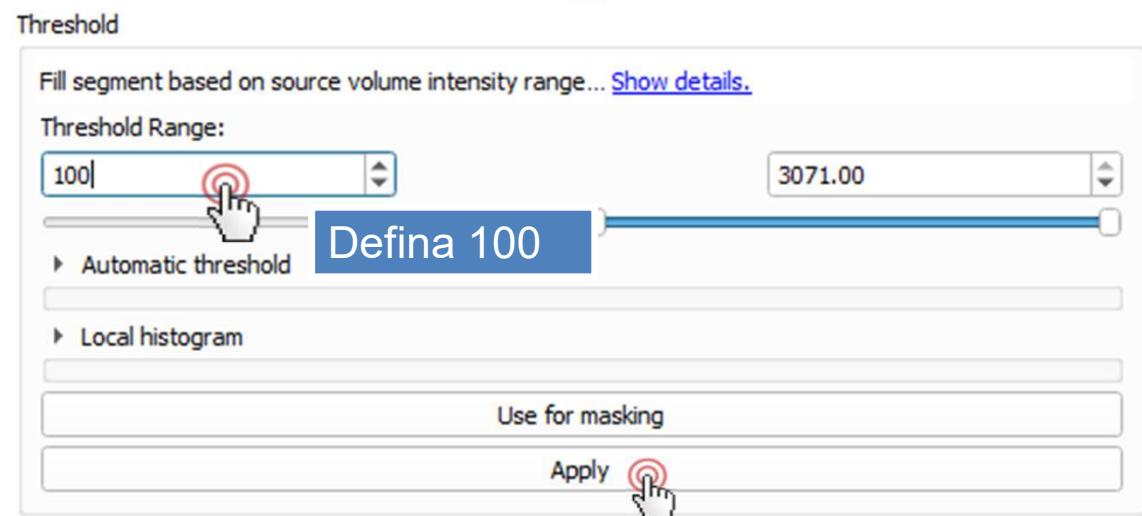
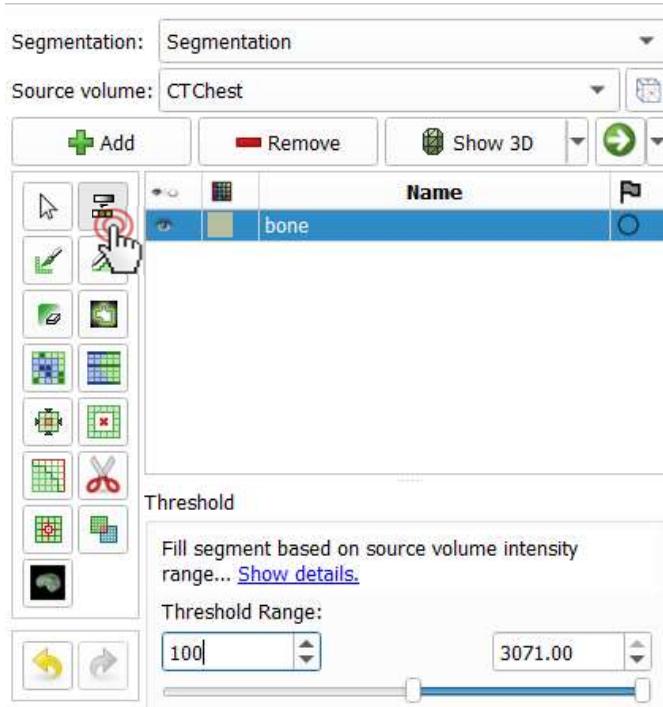
1. Dê um duplo clique na cor do segmento.
2. Escolha uma Terminologia para o segmento (um nome e uma cor para o segmento).

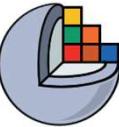
Você também pode definir um nome e uma cor diferentes, se necessário.

Não é obrigatório, mas torna o seu fluxo de trabalho mais robusto.

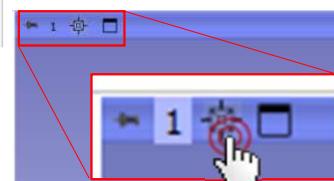
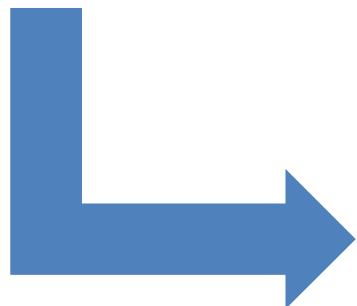
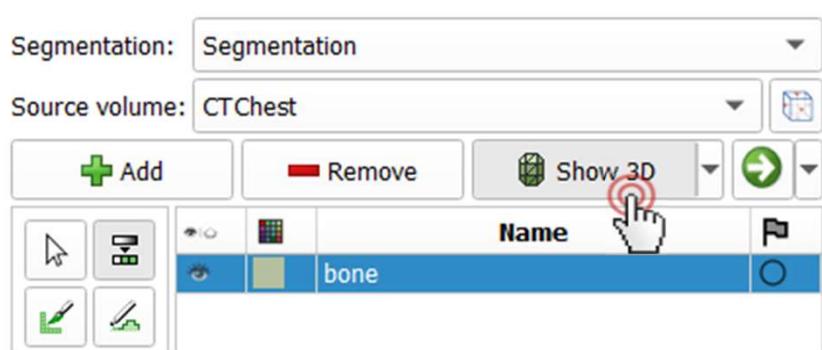


2/4: Definir o limiar para obter os ossos



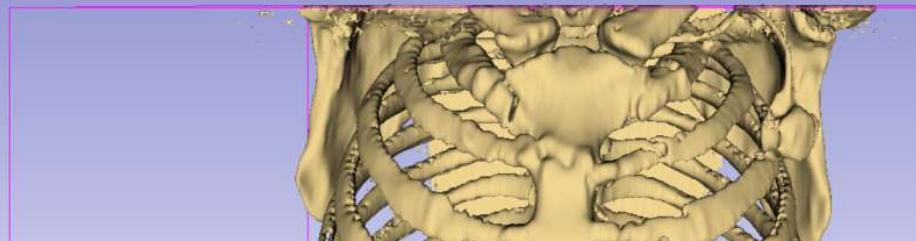


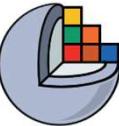
Veja em 3D!



Centralize a visualização 3D.

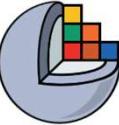
S





2/5: Remover o ruído com o efeito Ilhas

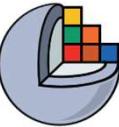
The screenshot shows a 3D modeling software interface. On the left, there is a toolbar with various icons for selection, transformation, and editing. A blue callout box with the text "Selecione o efeito Ilhas" points to the second icon from the top-left of the toolbar. A large blue arrow points from this icon to a dialog box on the right. The dialog box is titled "Islands" and contains the following text: "Edit islands (connected components) in a segment... [Show details.](#)". It features four radio button options: "Keep largest island", "Remove small islands", "Split islands to segments", and "Keep selected island" (which is selected). Below these options is a "Minimum size:" input field set to "1000 voxels". At the bottom of the dialog is an "Apply" button.



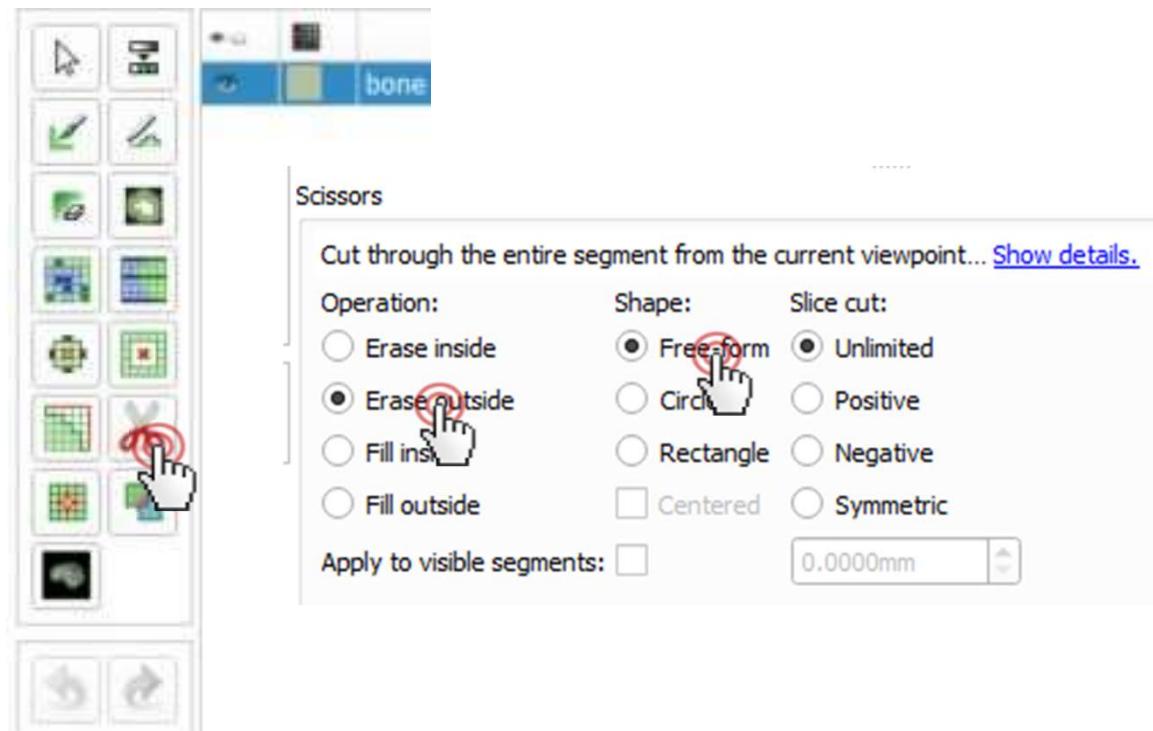
2/5: Remover o ruído com o efeito Ilhas



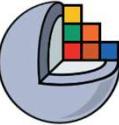
Clique na espinha



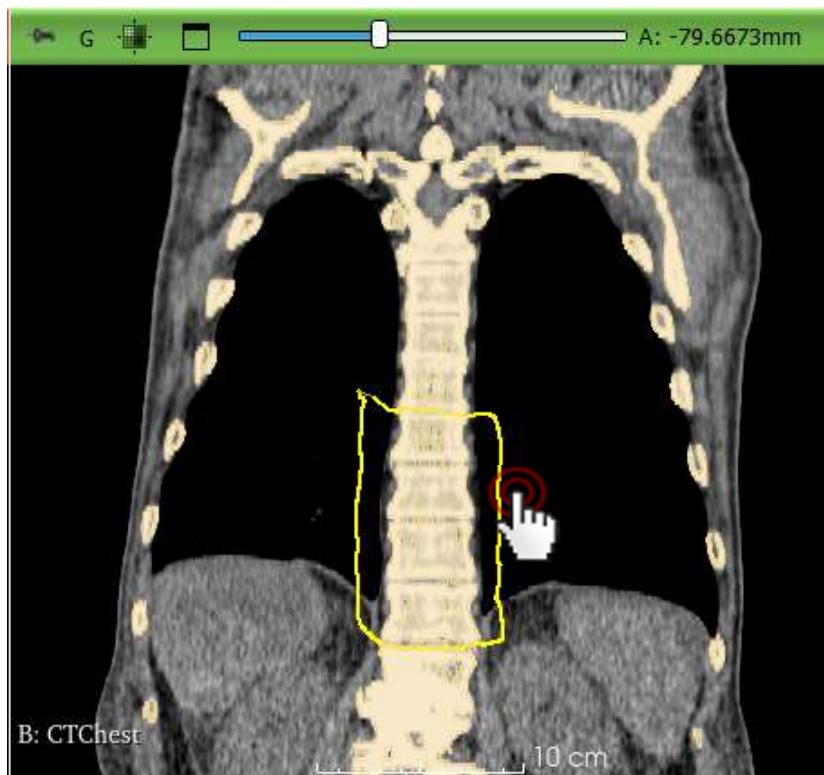
2/6: Cortar as vértebras com a ferramenta Tesoura



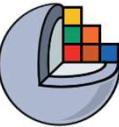
1. Selecione o efeito “Tesoura”
2. Escolha “Apagar fora” como operação
3. Escolha a forma “Livre”



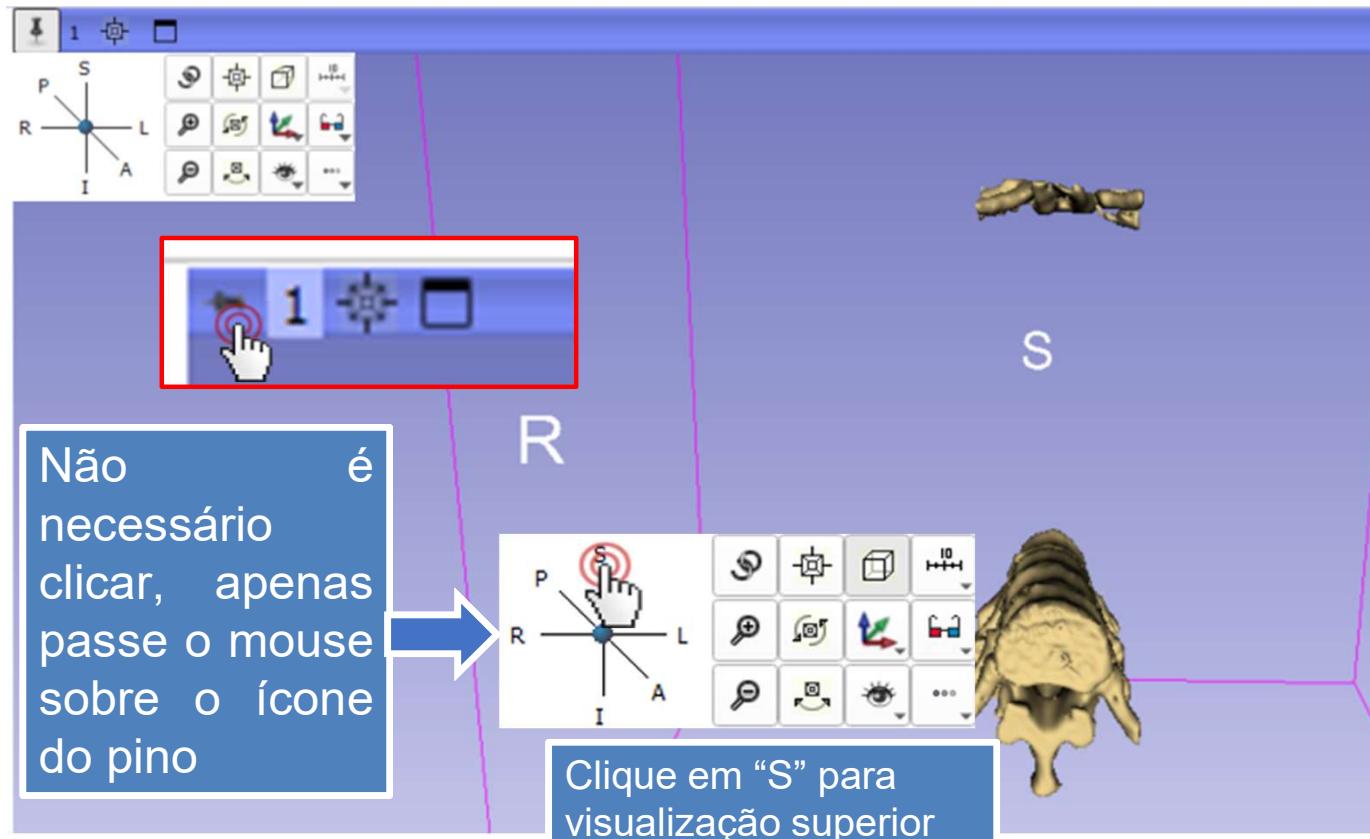
2/7: Cortar as vértebras com a ferramenta Tesoura



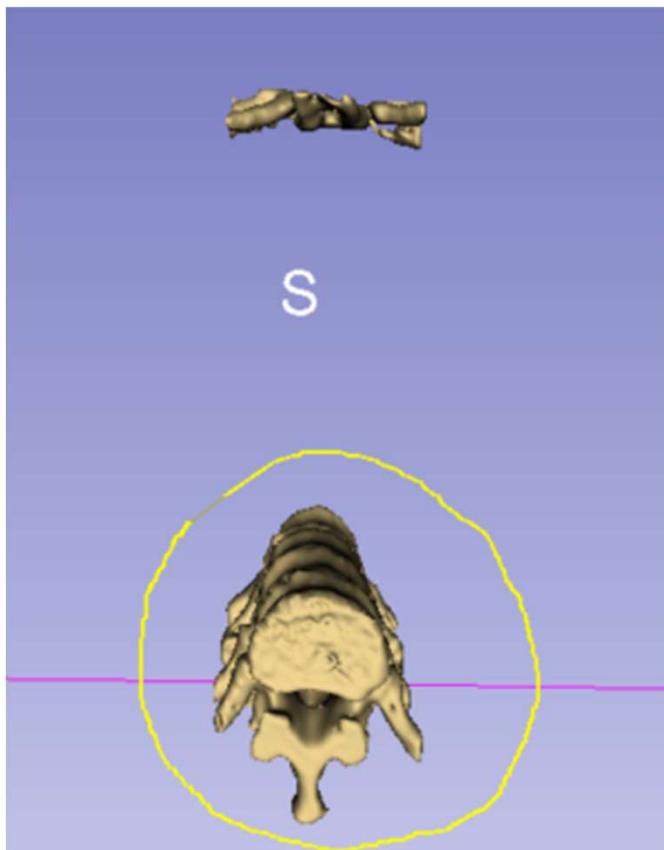
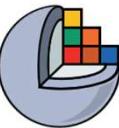
Rastreie ao redor
da vértebra
desejada com a
ferramenta
Tesoura na visão
coronal (fatia
verde)



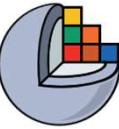
Oriente a visualização 3D



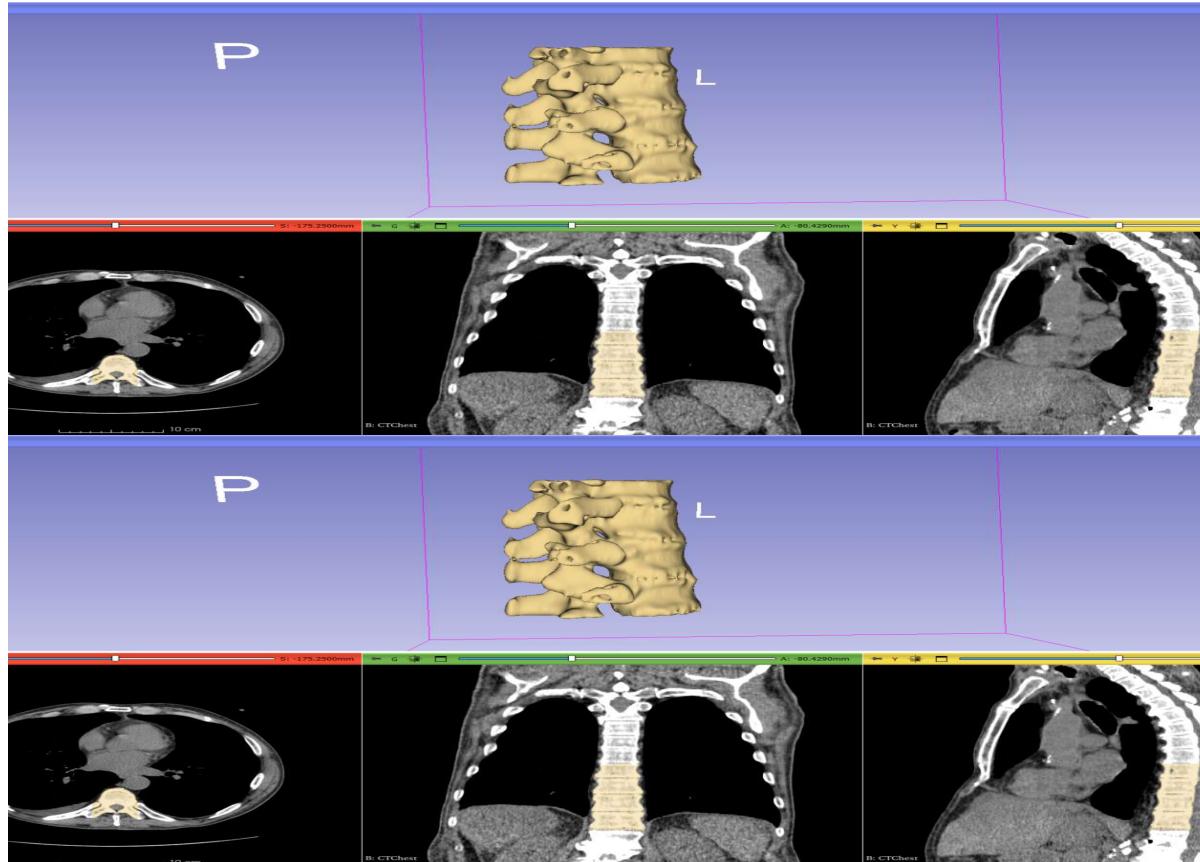
2/8: Remover as partes restantes com a ferramenta Tesoura

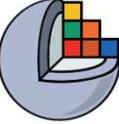


Selecione as vértebras na visualização 3D para apagar as partes desnecessárias (costelas no lado anterior, nesse caso).



2/9: As vértebras estão segmentadas

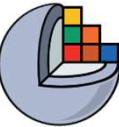




Parte 3: Adicionar base do fantoma

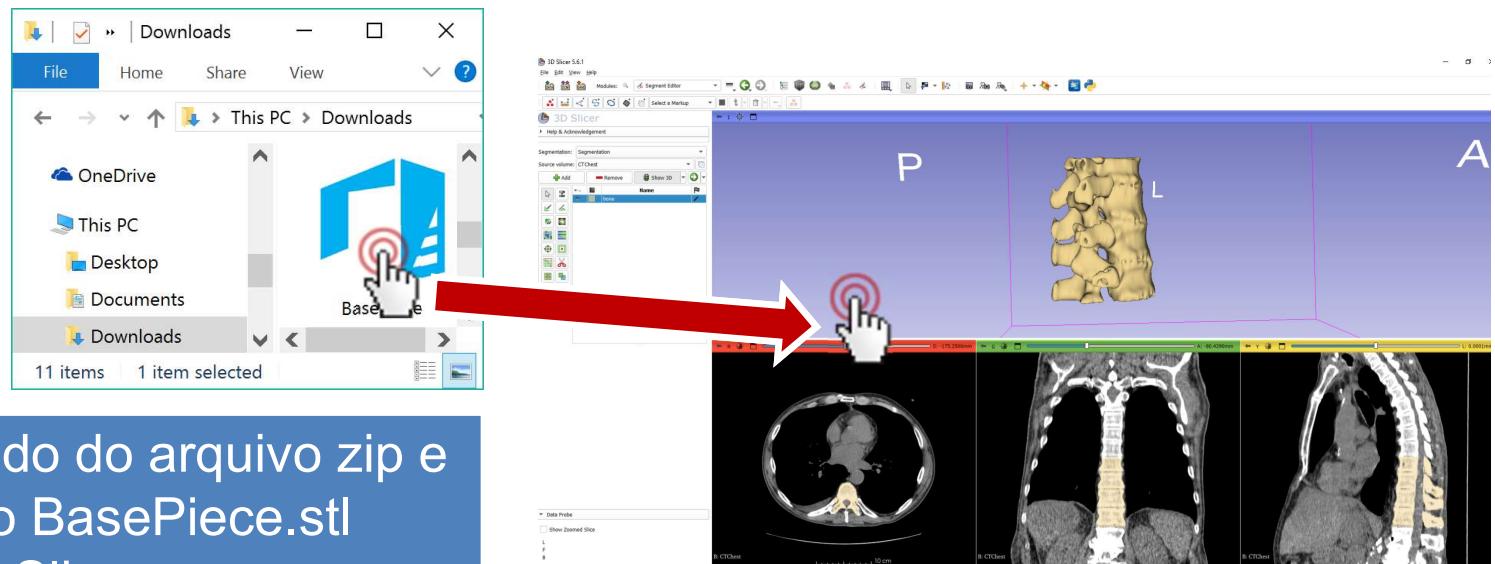
Visão geral:

- Carregar o arquivo STL da base do fantoma
- Transformar o modelo para a posição e orientação desejadas
- Importar o modelo para o nó de segmentação
- Cortar um buraco no meio da coluna vertebral



3/1: Carregar a base do fantoma como nó de modelo

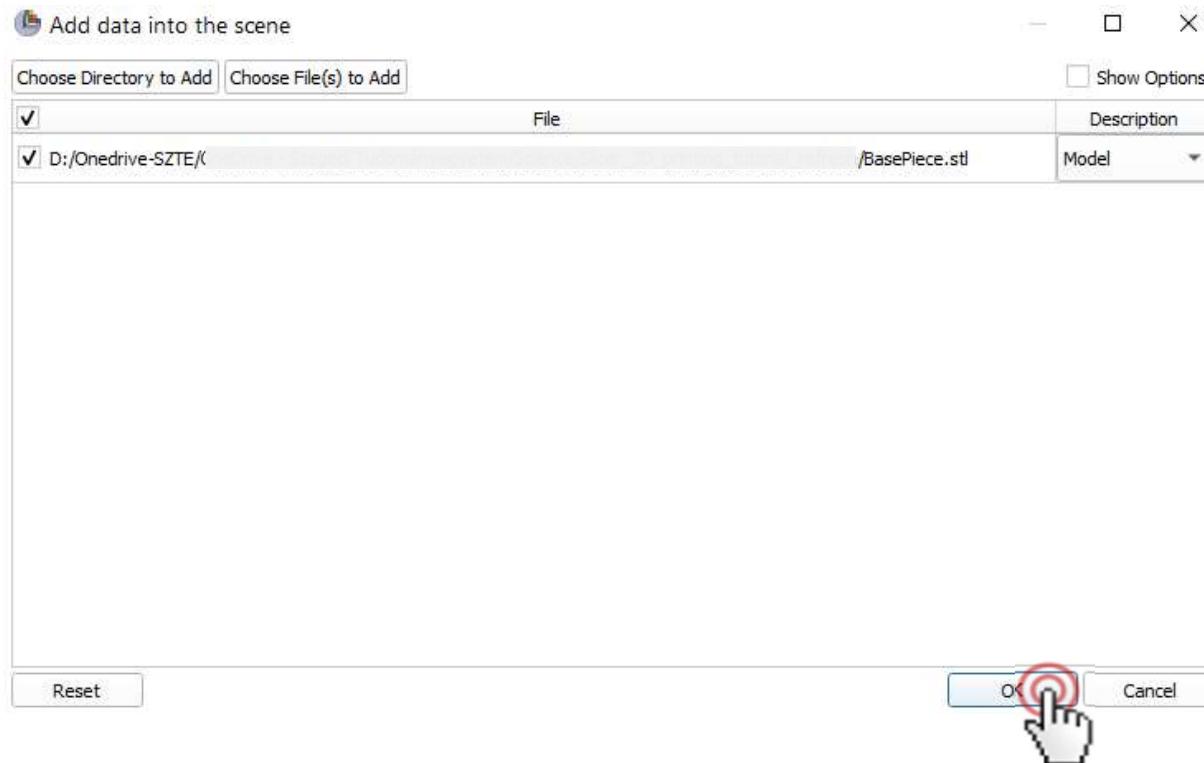
Baixe o arquivo STL da base do fantoma de
<https://www.slicer.org/wiki/File:BasePiece.zip>

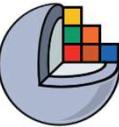


Extraia o conteúdo do arquivo zip e
arraste o arquivo BasePiece.stl
para a janela do Slicer

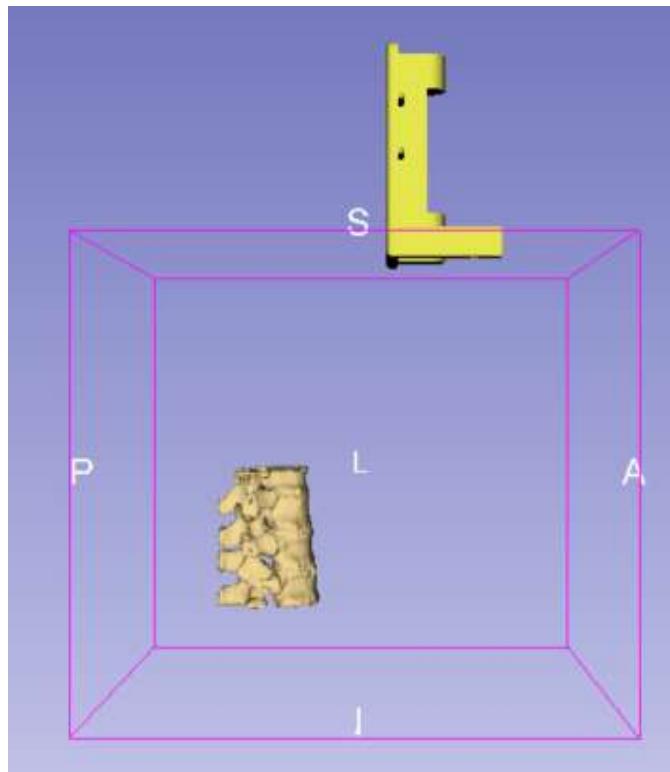


3/2: Carregar a base do fantoma como nó de modelo.

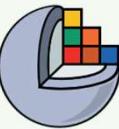




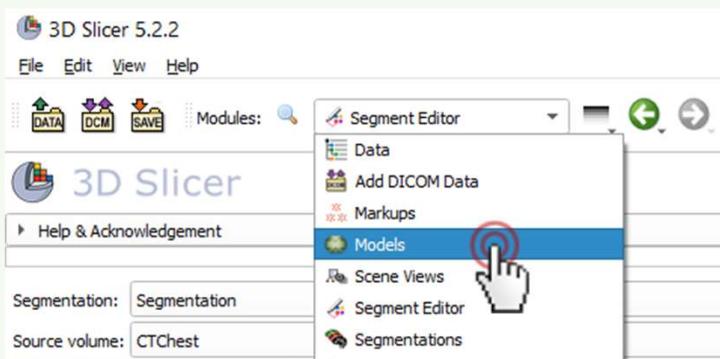
3/2: Carregar a base do fantoma como nó de modelo.



A base do fantoma foi carregada

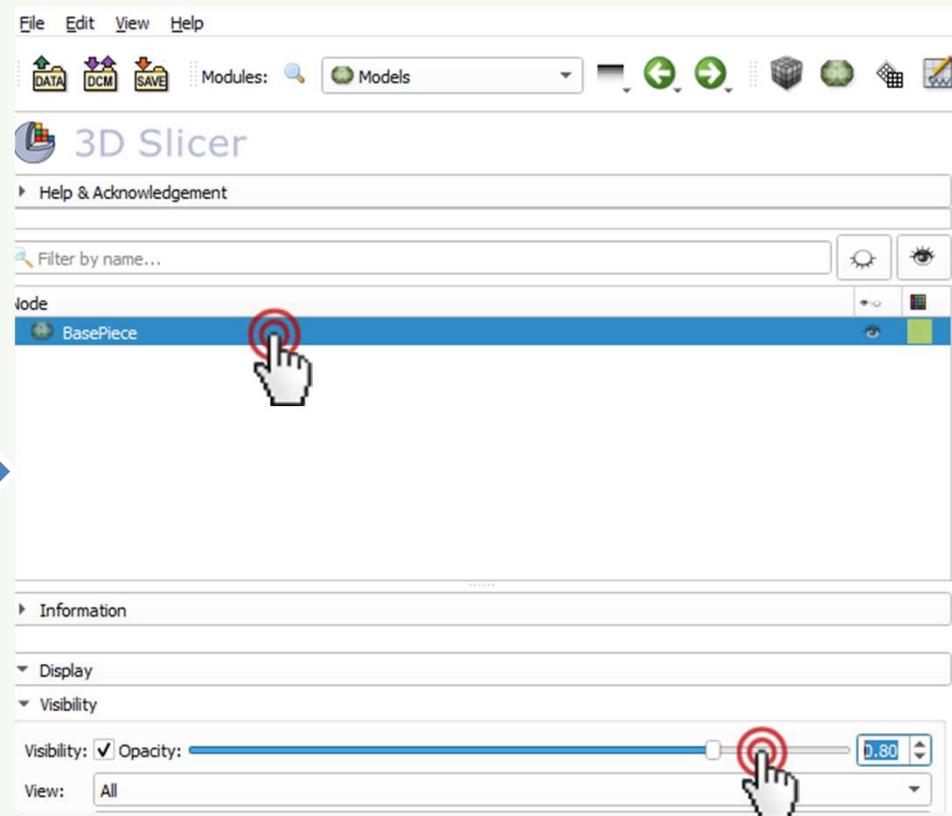


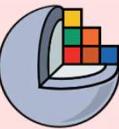
3/1: Tornar a base semitransparente em Modelos



1. Mude para o módulo Modelos
2. Diminua a opacidade para 0.8

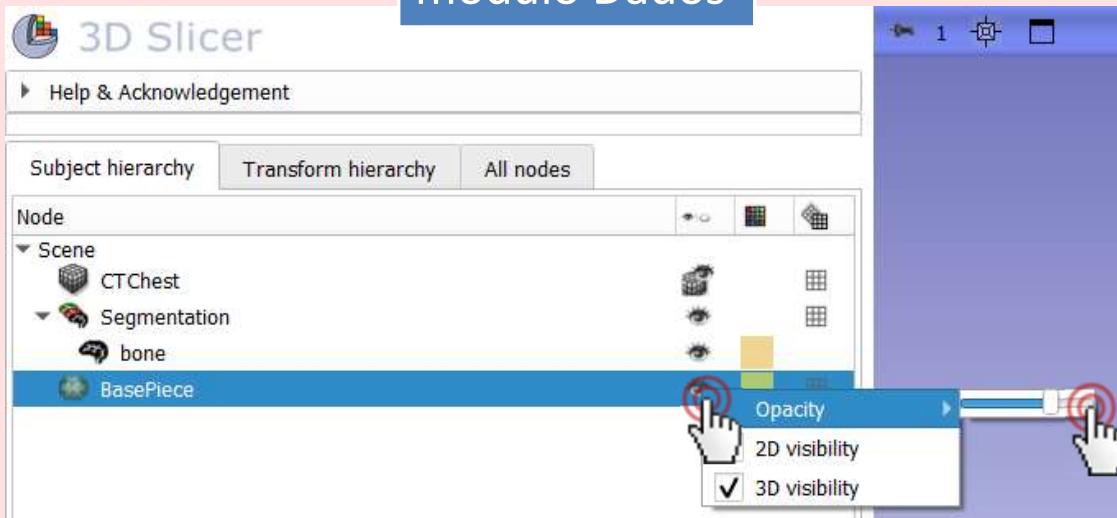
Quando tanto a segmentação quanto o modelo estão opacos, fica difícil visualizar quando eles estão na posição relativa correta.





3/1: Tornar a base semitransparente

Mude para o
módulo Dados

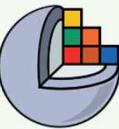


Clique com o botão direito no ícone do olho ao lado de “PeçaBase” e passe o ponteiro sobre a opção “Opacidade”. Ajuste para cerca de 3/4.

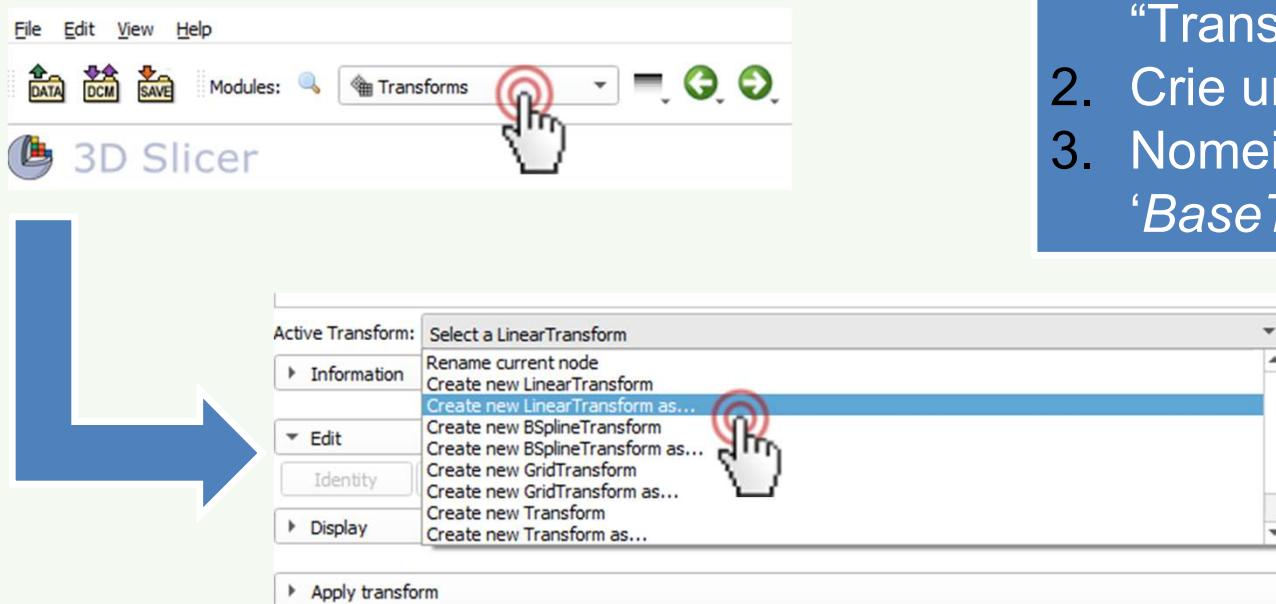
Quando tanto a segmentação quanto o modelo estão opacos, fica difícil perceber se estão na posição relativa correta.

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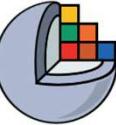




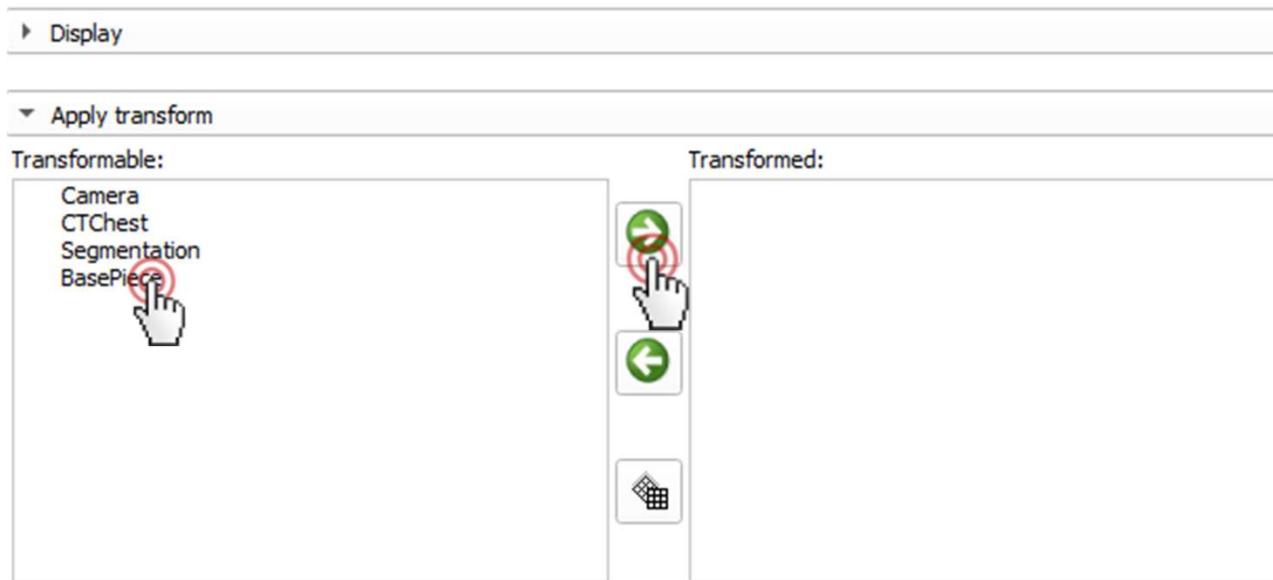
3/2/A: Criar transformação



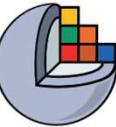
1. Mude para o módulo “Transformações”
2. Crie uma transformação linear
3. Nomeie-a como ‘*BaseToSpineTransform*’



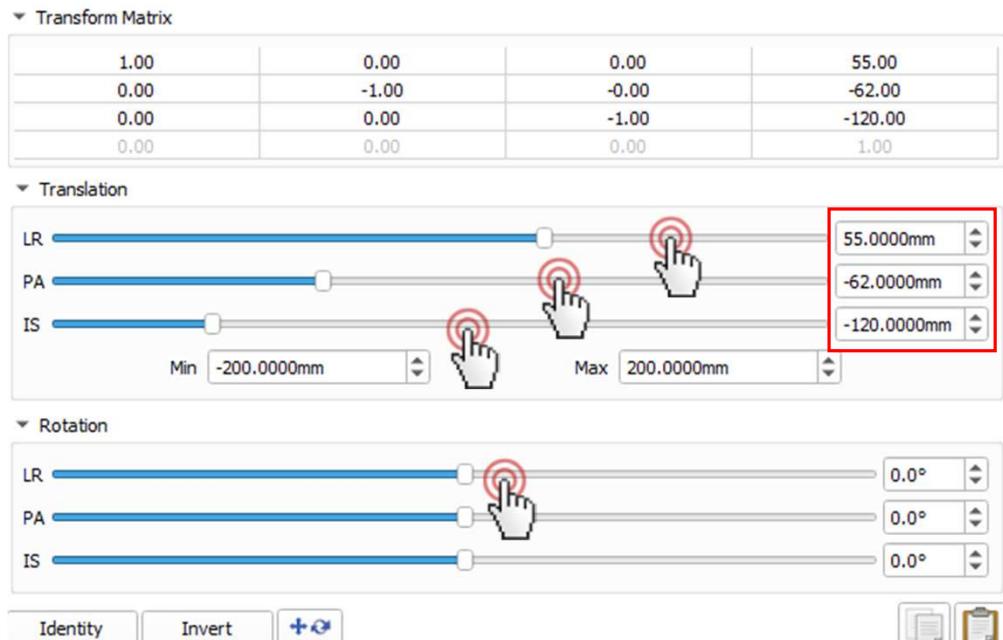
3/3/A: Aplicar a transformação à base



1. Selecione a peça base
2. Mova-a para aplicar a transformação



3/4/A: Mover a base para o local correto

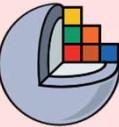


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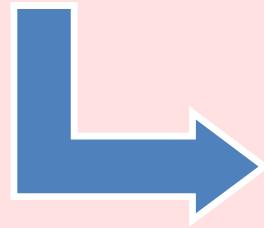
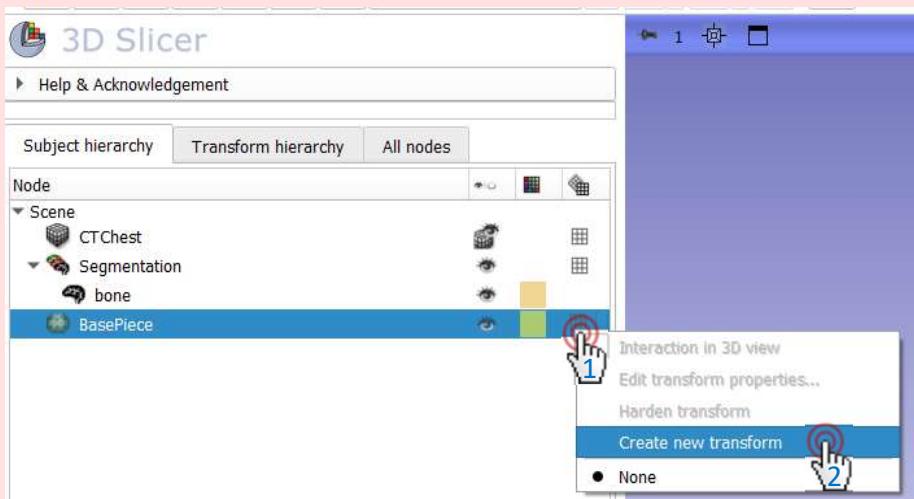


1. Primeiramente, gire o modelo 180 graus da esquerda para a direita, arrastando o controle deslizante “LR” para a esquerda.
2. Mova os controles deslizantes até que a base esteja na posição correta (os valores na imagem são os finais).

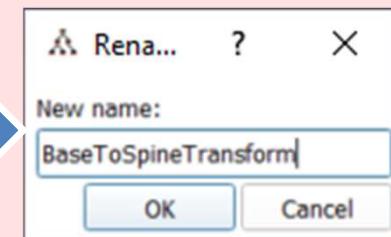
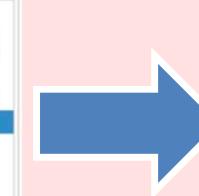
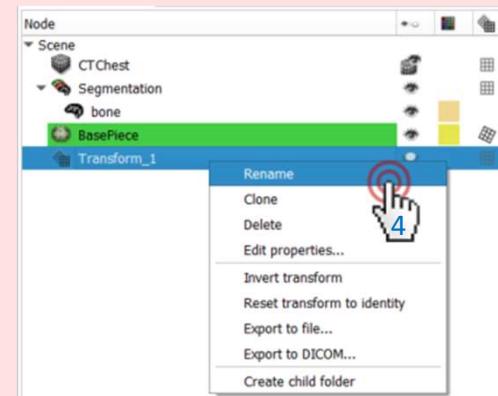
UNIVERSITY OF SZEGED

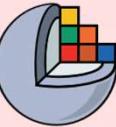


3/2/B: Criar transformação



1. Clique com o botão direito na grade (o último ícone)
2. Crie uma transformação linear.
3. A transformação aparecerá na lista.
4. Clique com o botão direito nela e renomeie-a para ‘BaseToSpineTransform’.

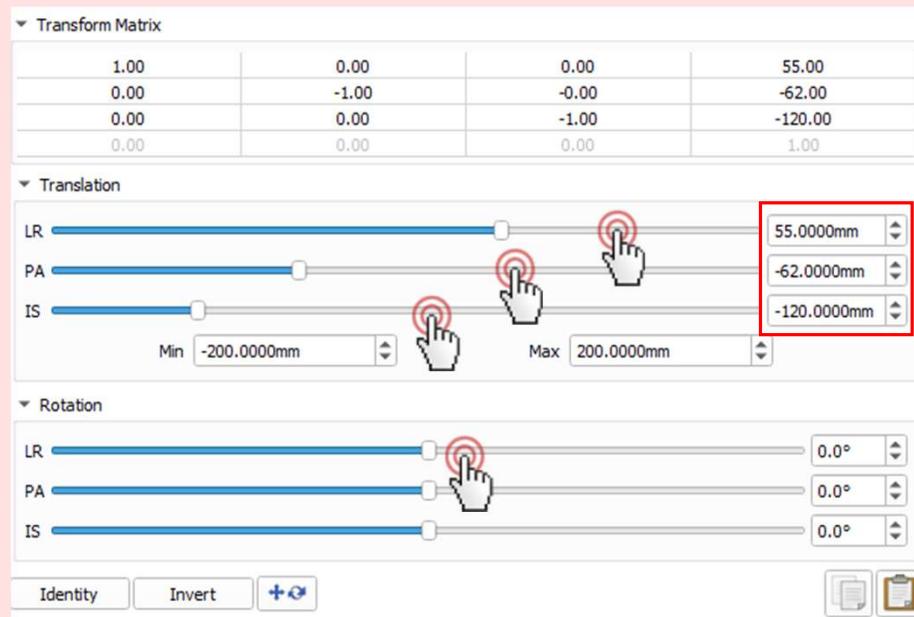
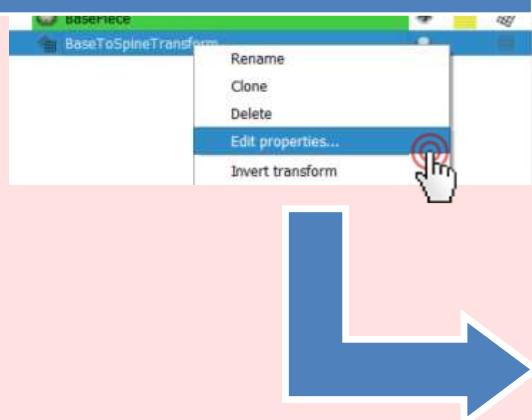




3/4/B: Mover a base para a posição correta

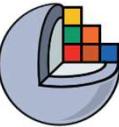
Não precisamos de 3/3 quando fazemos dessa forma

Clique com o botão direito novamente e escolha Editar propriedades...

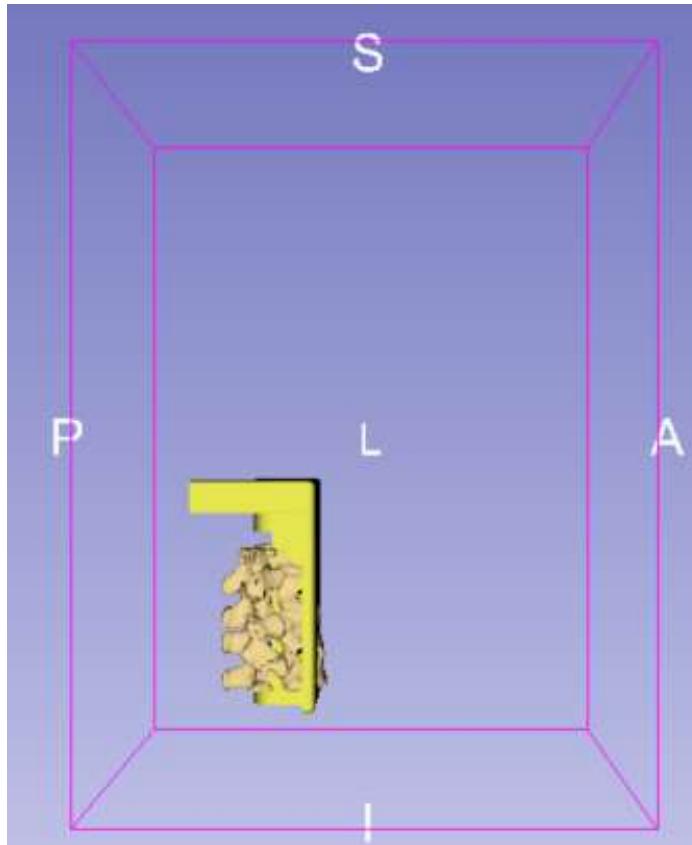


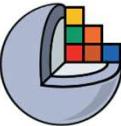
1. Primeiro, gire o modelo 180 graus de Esquerda-para-Direita, arrastando o controle deslizante “LR” para a esquerda.

2. Em seguida, mova os controles deslizantes até que a base esteja na posição correta (os valores na imagem são os finais).

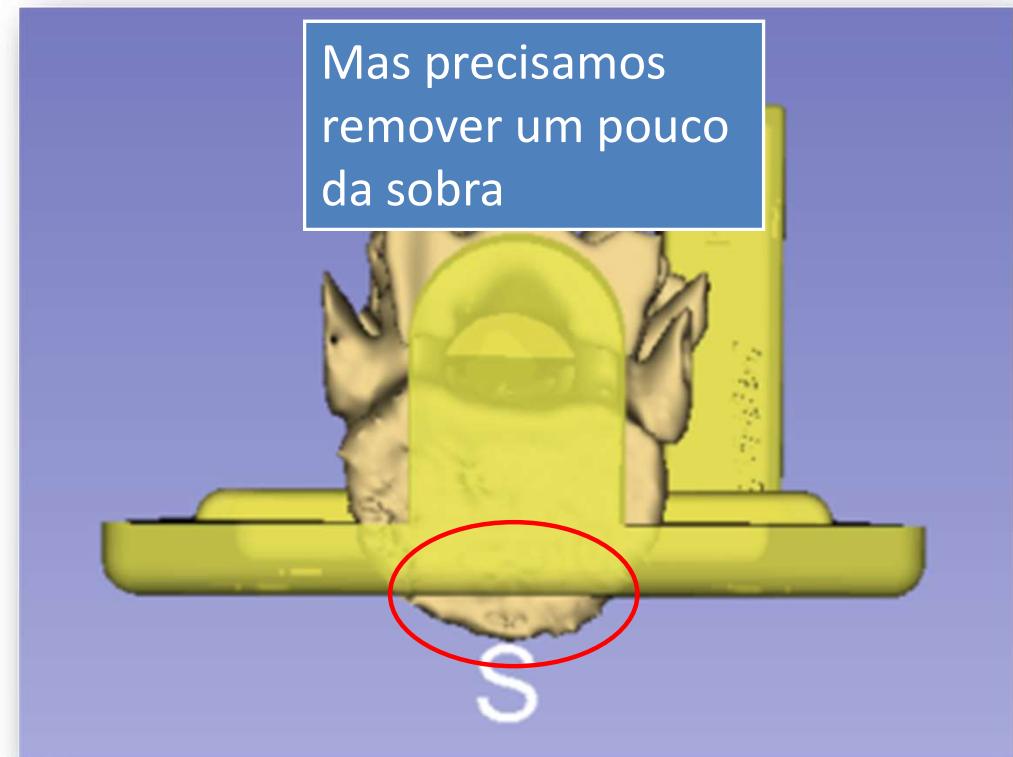
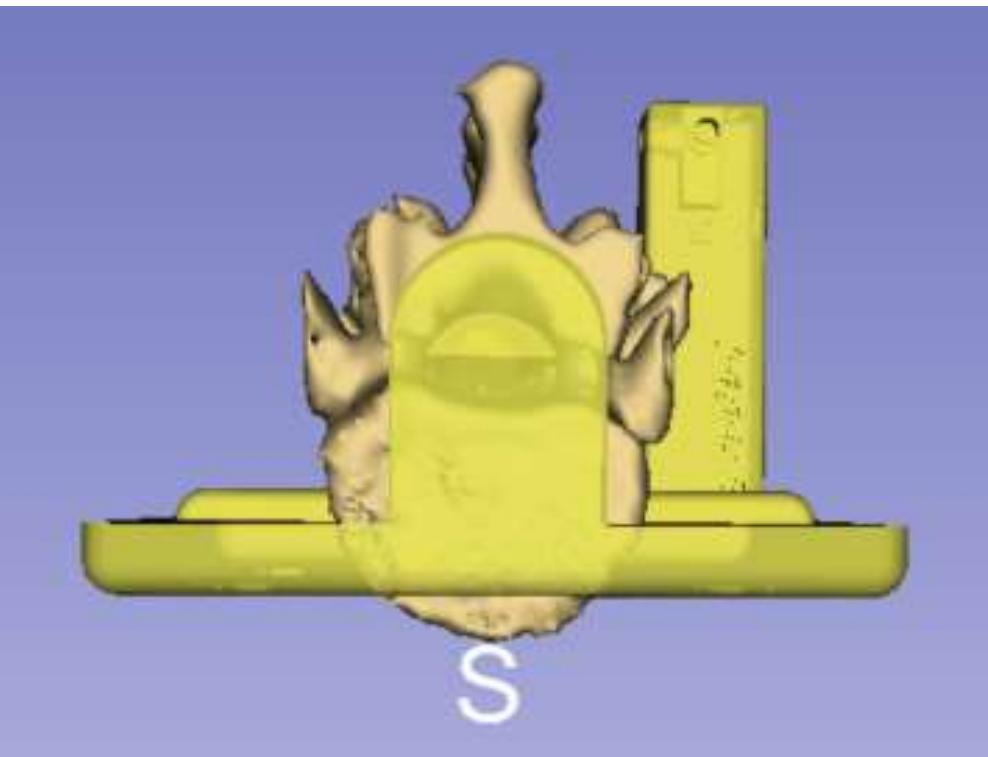


3/6/A: A base está na posição correta

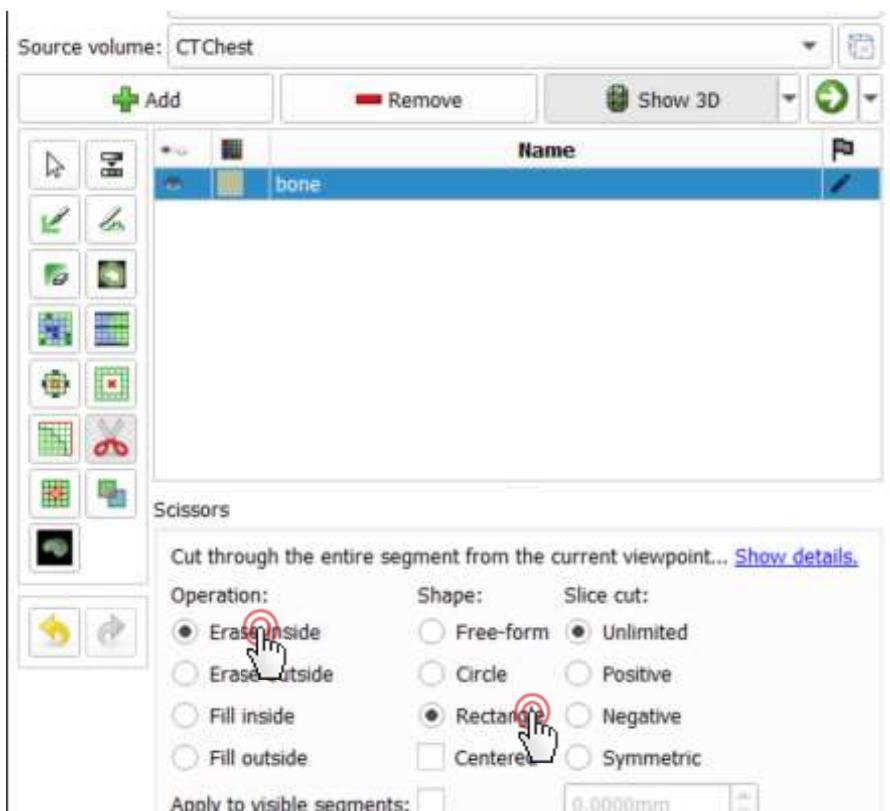
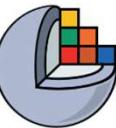




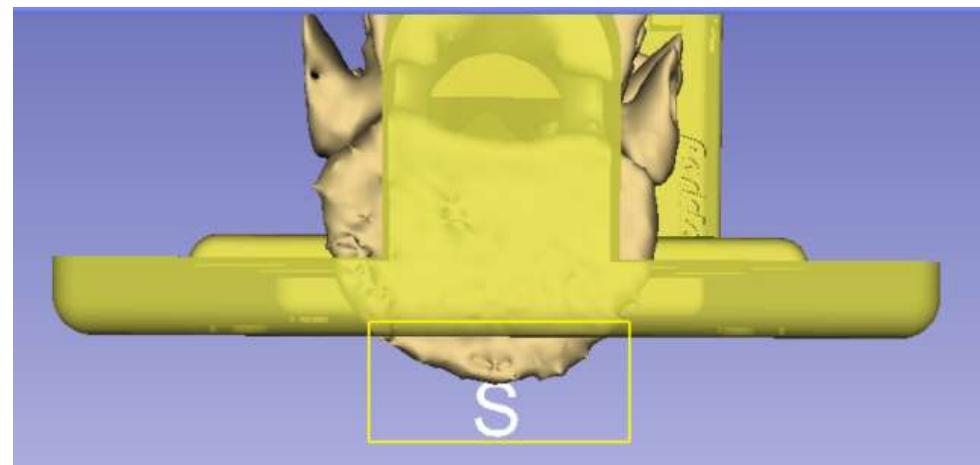
3/6/B: A base está na posição correta



3/7: Usar o efeito Tesoura para remover a sobra



1. Volte para o Editor de Segmentos
2. Apague a sobra

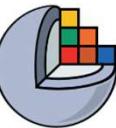




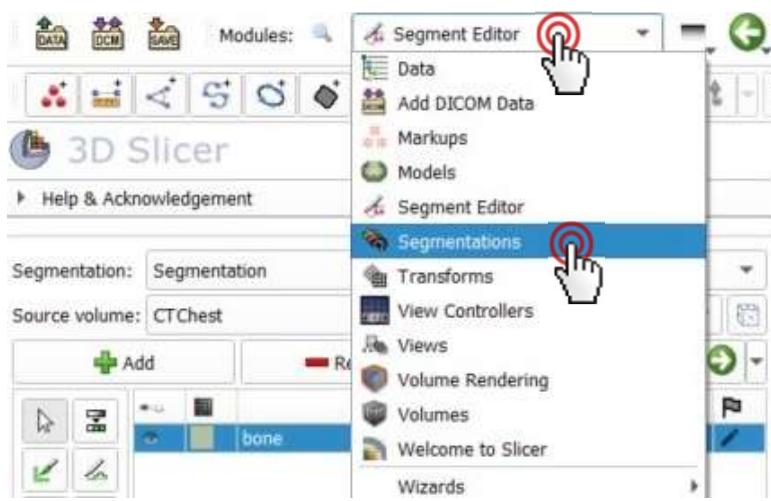
Parte 4: Mesclar e finalizar o fantoma

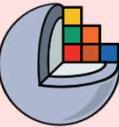
Visão geral:

- Criar segmentação a partir da peça base
- Copiar o segmento da peça base para a segmentação da vértebra
- Mesclar os dois segmentos
- Cortar o buraco no fantoma



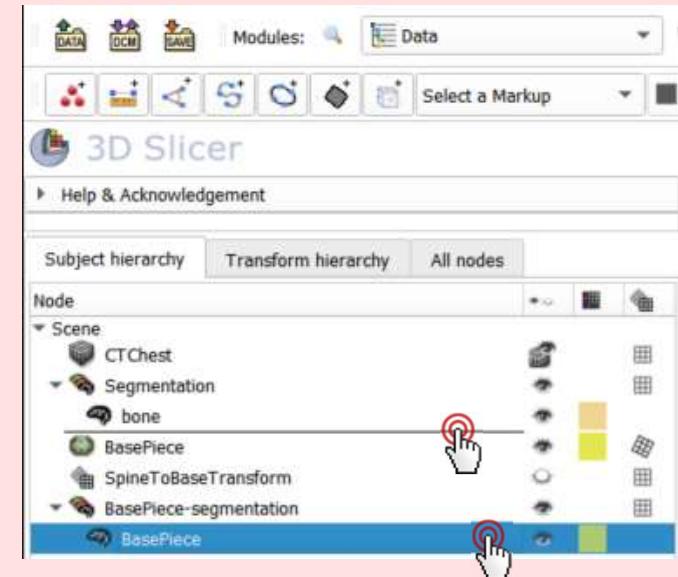
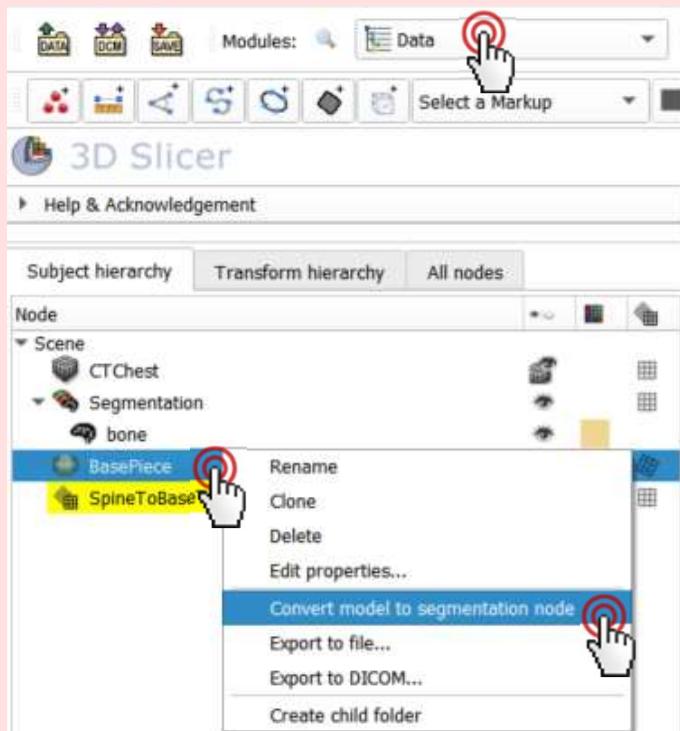
4/1: Importar base para segmentação





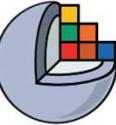
4/1/A Importar base para segmentação

Troque para o módulo de Dados, clique com o botão direito em PeçaBase e selecione “Converter modelo para nó de segmentação”

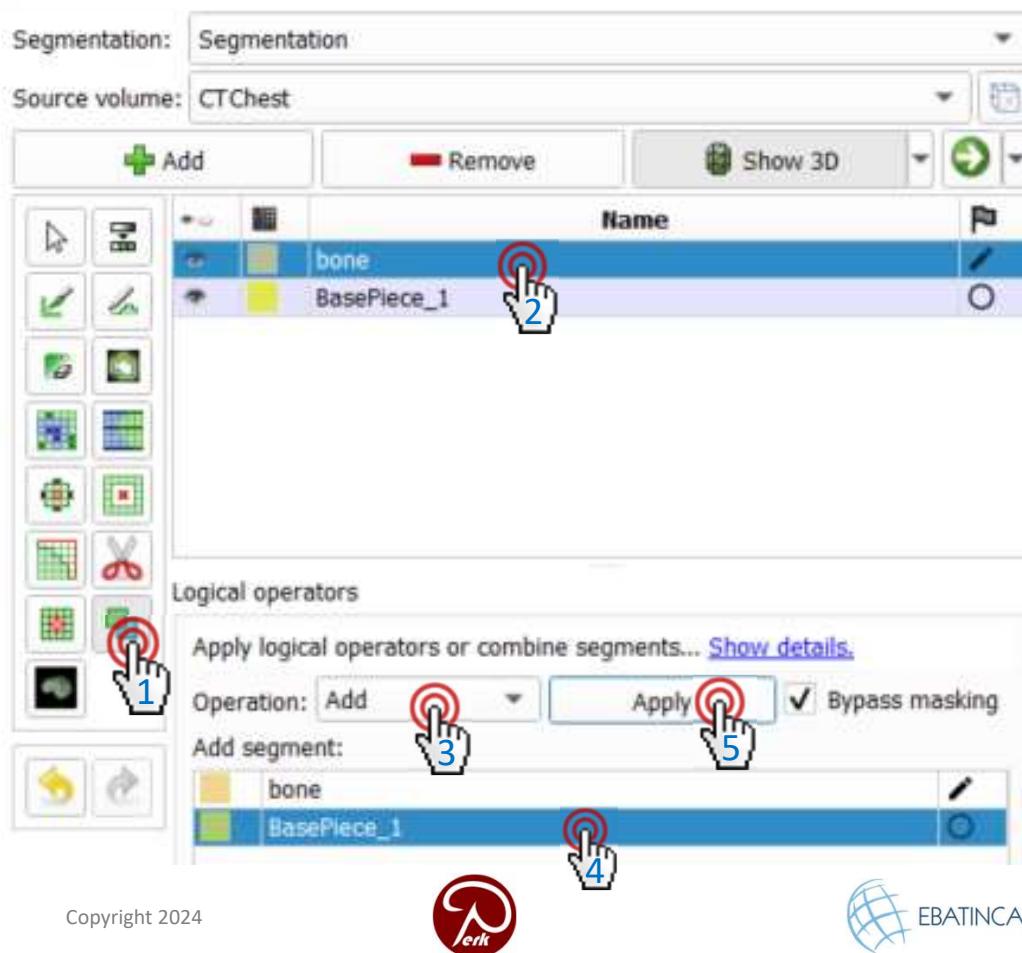


Arraste e solte a “PeçaBase” da “Segmentação PeçaBase” abaixo do segmento “Osso”.



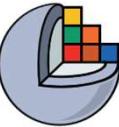


4/2: Mesclar no Editor de Segmento



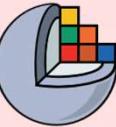
Volte ao *Editor de Segmentos*

1. Selecione Operadores Lógicos
2. Selecione a coluna (osso)
3. Escolha a operação Adicionar
4. Selecione PeçaBase
5. Clique em Aplicar



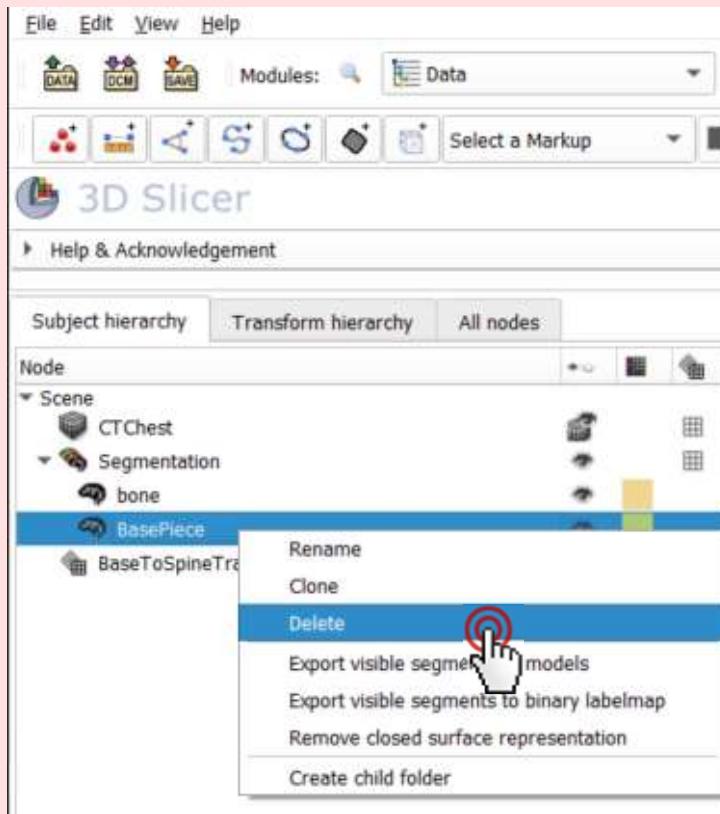
4/3: Remover o segmento da base



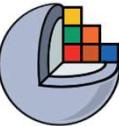


4/3: Remover o segmento da base

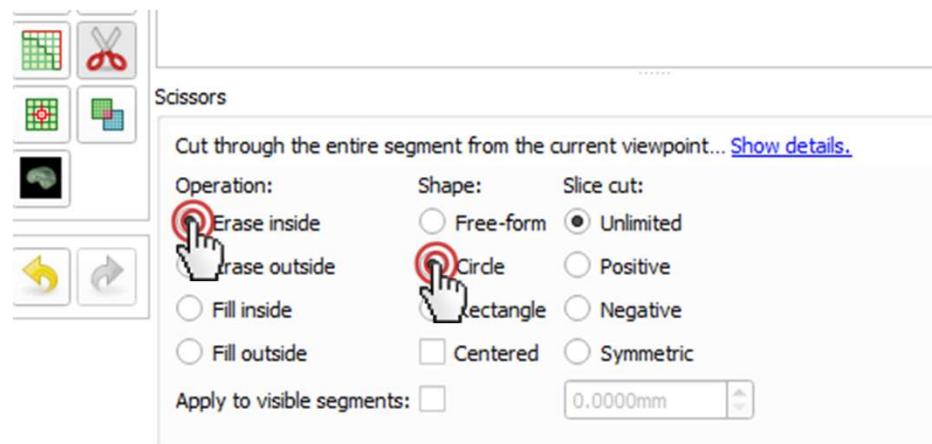
Altere para
o Módulo
Dados

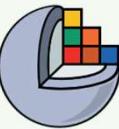


Clique com o botão
direito no nó do
segmento PeçaBase e
escolha “Excluir”

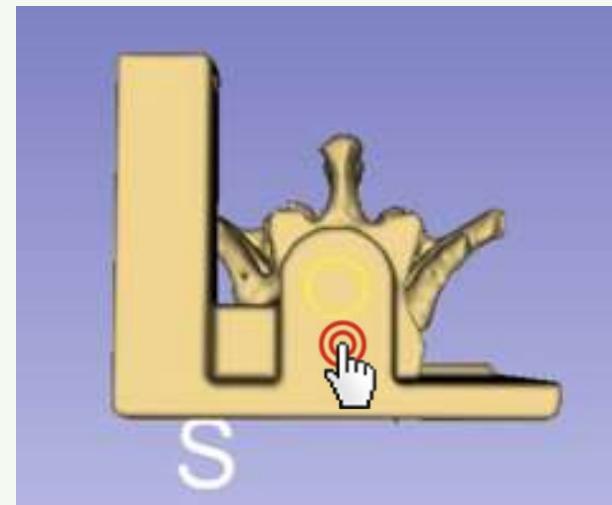
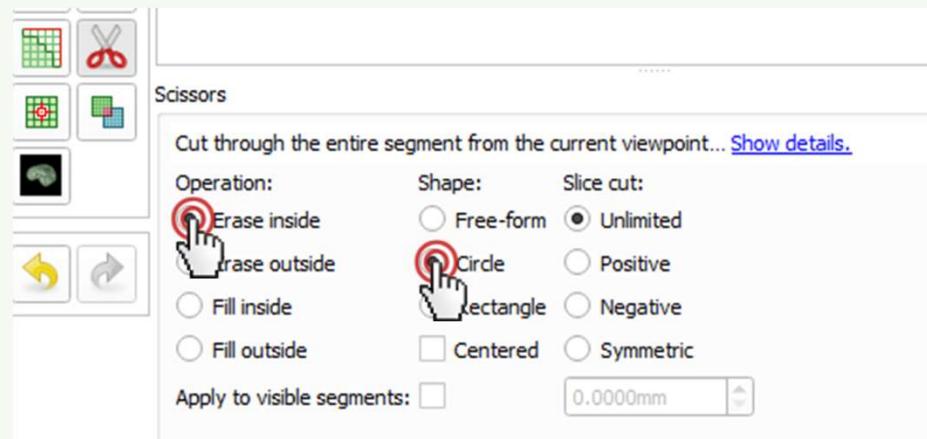


4/4: Use a ferramenta Tesoura para cortar o buraco no modelo do fantoma

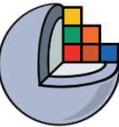




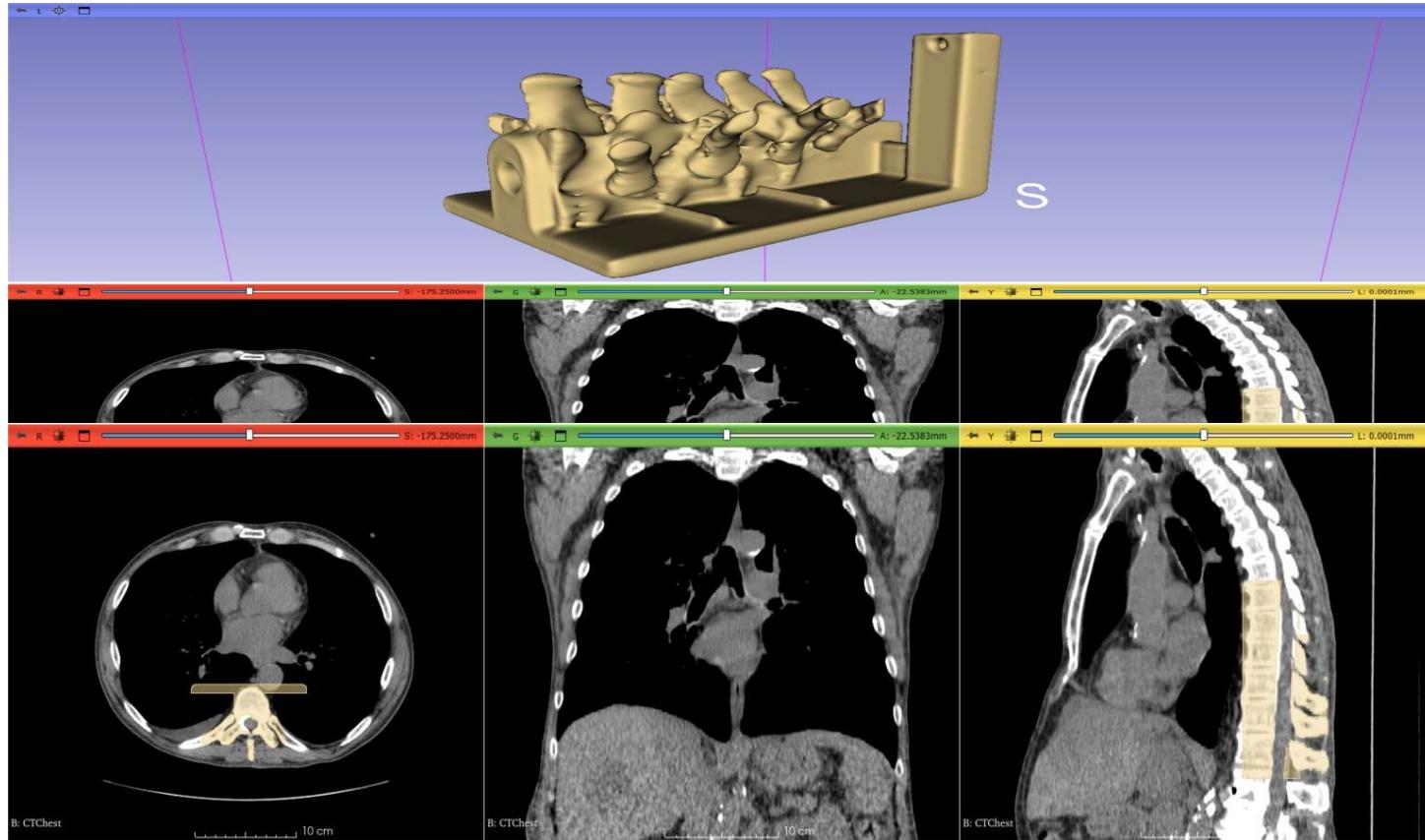
4/4: Cortar um buraco no fantoma usando a ferramenta Tesoura



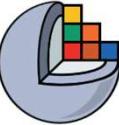
Você também pode cortar o buraco diretamente na visualização 3D



O fantoma está pronto!

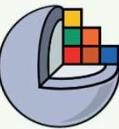


Parte 5: Salvar o fantoma como arquivo STL



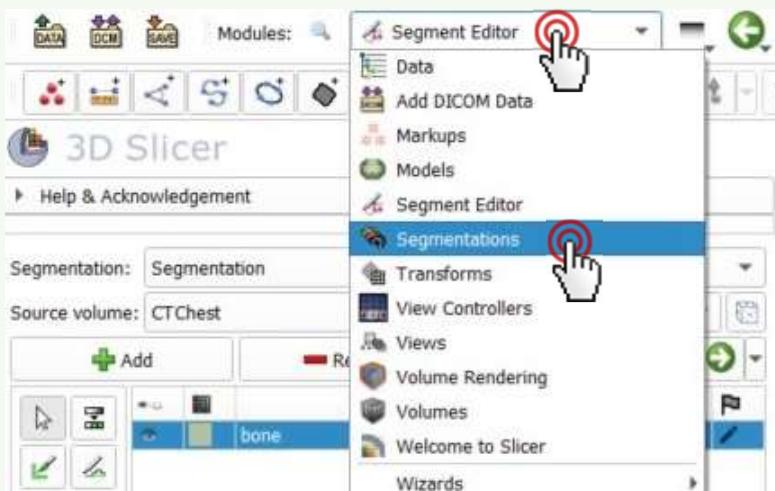
Visão Geral:

- Exporte o segmento do fantoma para um nó de modelo.
- Salve o modelo em um arquivo STL.

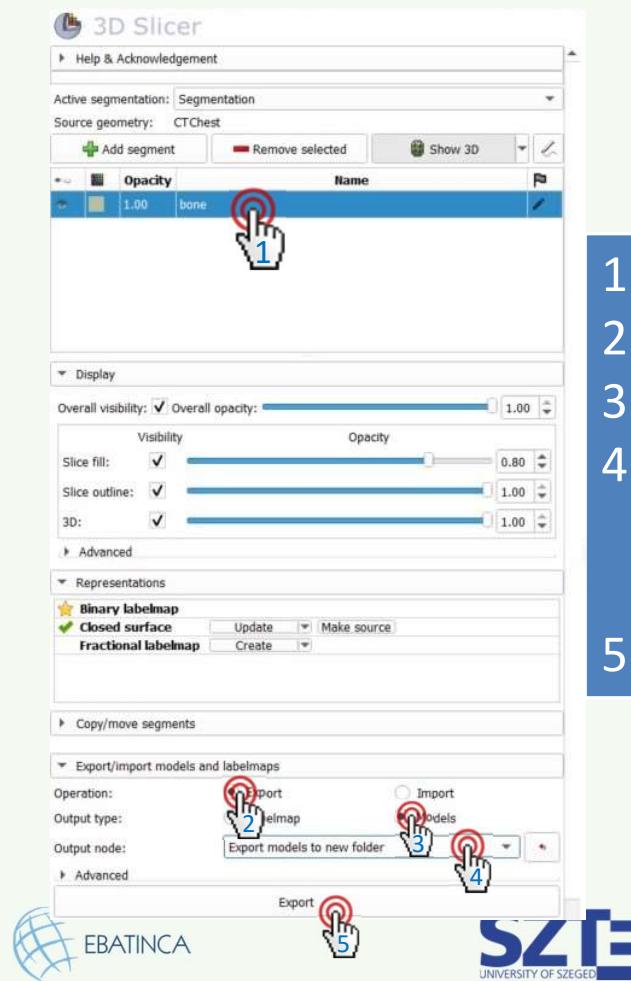


5/1: Exportar o segmento do fantoma para um modelo

Altere para o
módulo
Segmentações



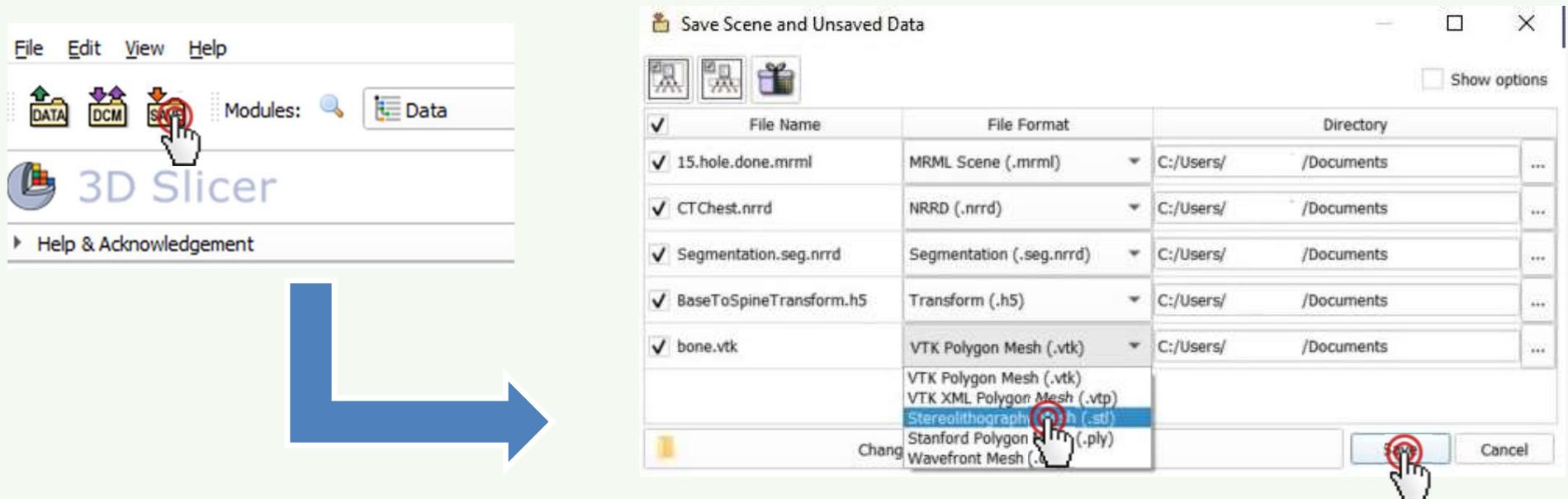
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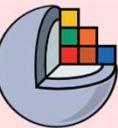


1. Selecione o segmento.
2. Selecione Exportar.
3. Escolha Modelos.
4. Escolha Exportar modelos para uma nova pasta.
5. Clique em Exportar.



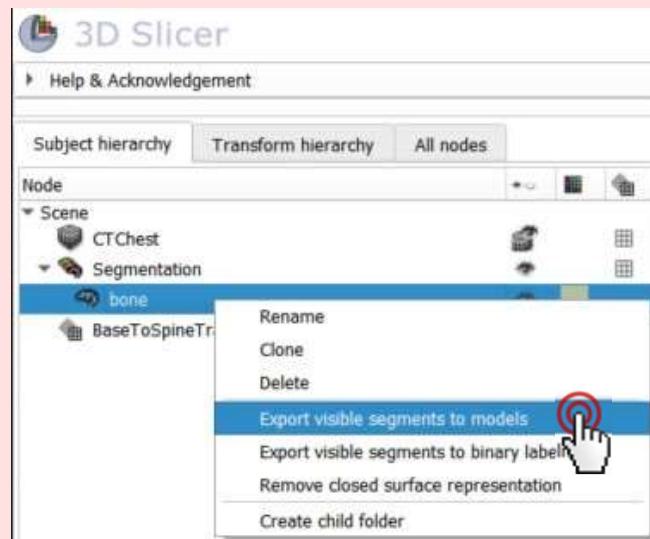
5/2: Salvar o modelo para STL



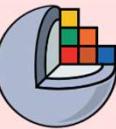


5/1: Exportar o segmento do fantoma para um modelo

Mude para o módulo Dados, clique com o botão direito no segmento e clique em Exportar segmentos visíveis para modelos

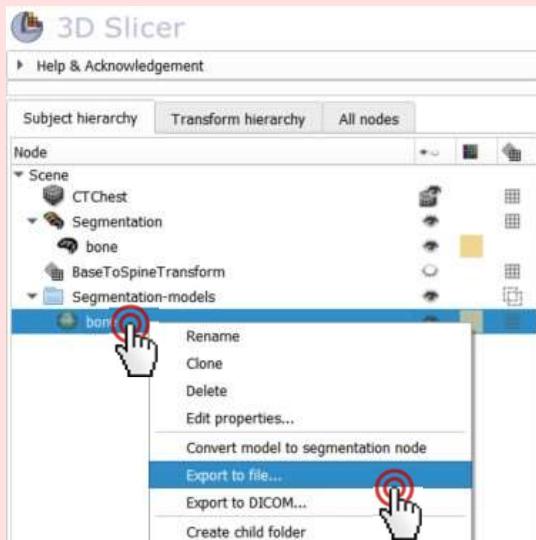


Você pode definir a visibilidade de um segmento clicando no ícone do olho

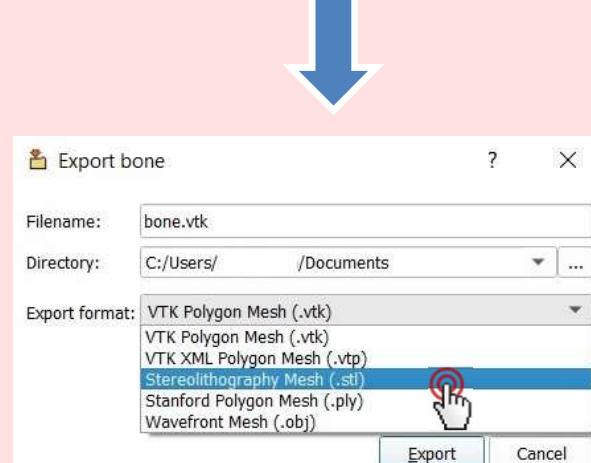
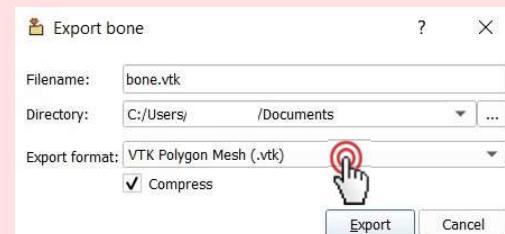


5/2: Salvar modelo para STL

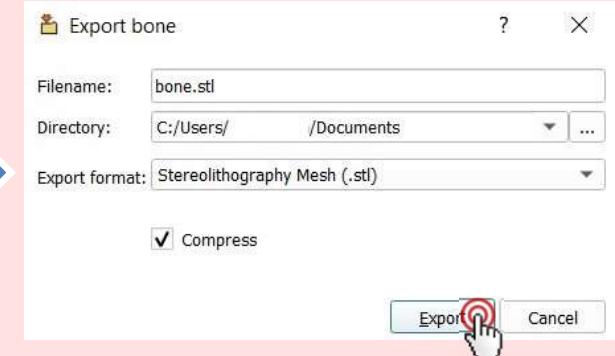
Ainda no módulo de Dados, clique com o botão direito no segmento e escolha Exportar para arquivo



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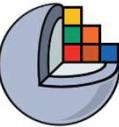


1. Defina o diretório de saída clicando nos 3 pontos
2. Clique no menu suspenso de formato de exportação e selecione '.stl'
3. Clique em Exportar



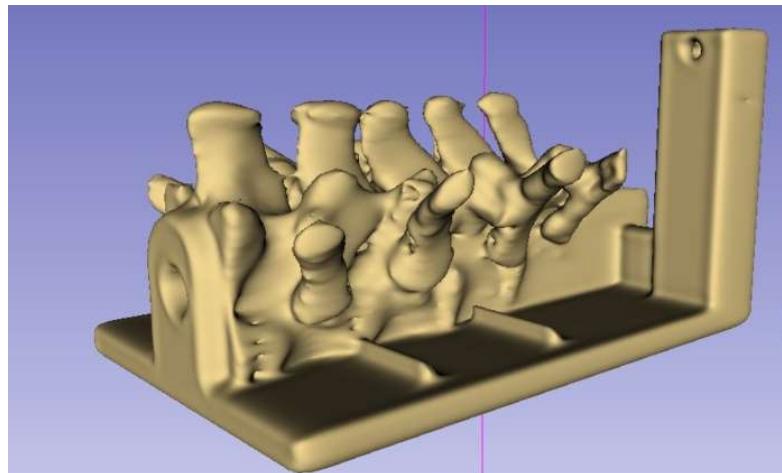
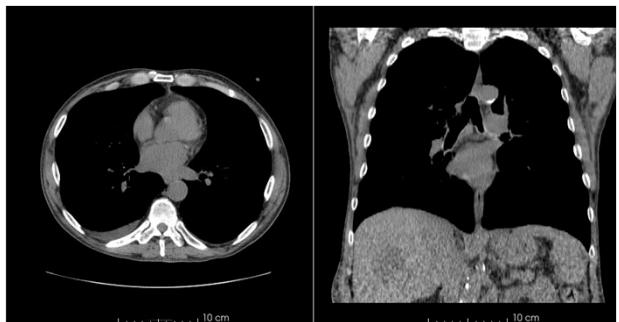
55

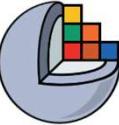




Conclusão

No tutorial, resumimos, por meio de um exemplo, como podemos carregar e segmentar uma região anatômica no 3D Slicer, além dos passos necessários para preparar o modelo criado para impressão 3D.





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NIH U54EB005149



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