

# **Gesture recognition - Automating surgery process**

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# Overview

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  - Challenges
  - Project steps
  - Literature survey
  - Algorithm
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  - Output
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# Aim

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Controlling computer screen using gestures.

**Hand gesture recognition** systems **in** operating rooms (ORs) are crucial **for** browsing and controlling computer-aided devices, which have been developed to decrease the risk of contamination **during surgical** procedures because doctors have to control screen during the surgery. Doctors need to use screen to check MRI scans, etc.

- Either take help from assistant sometimes communication problem and it take some time to adjust the screen according to the doctor.
- Touch the screen, then wash hands to prevent spread of infections: 10 min wastage per cycle

Efficient model that is generic and computationally less expensive.

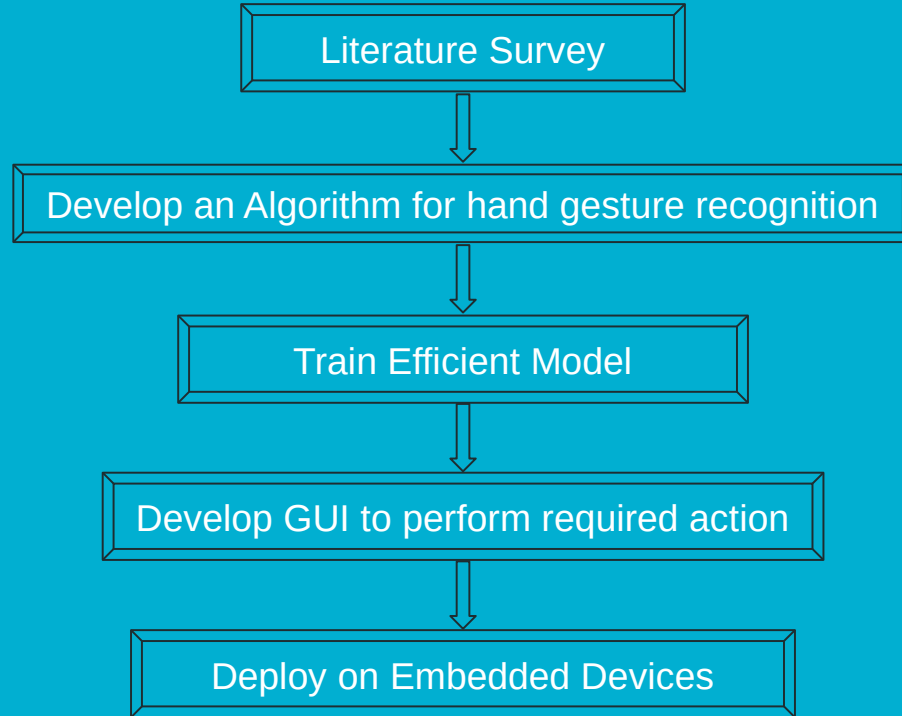
# Challenges

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- Environment: Background illumination, color differentiation between hands and background
- Robustness
- Real time recognition
- User independent
- Fake signal
- High accuracy

# Project Steps

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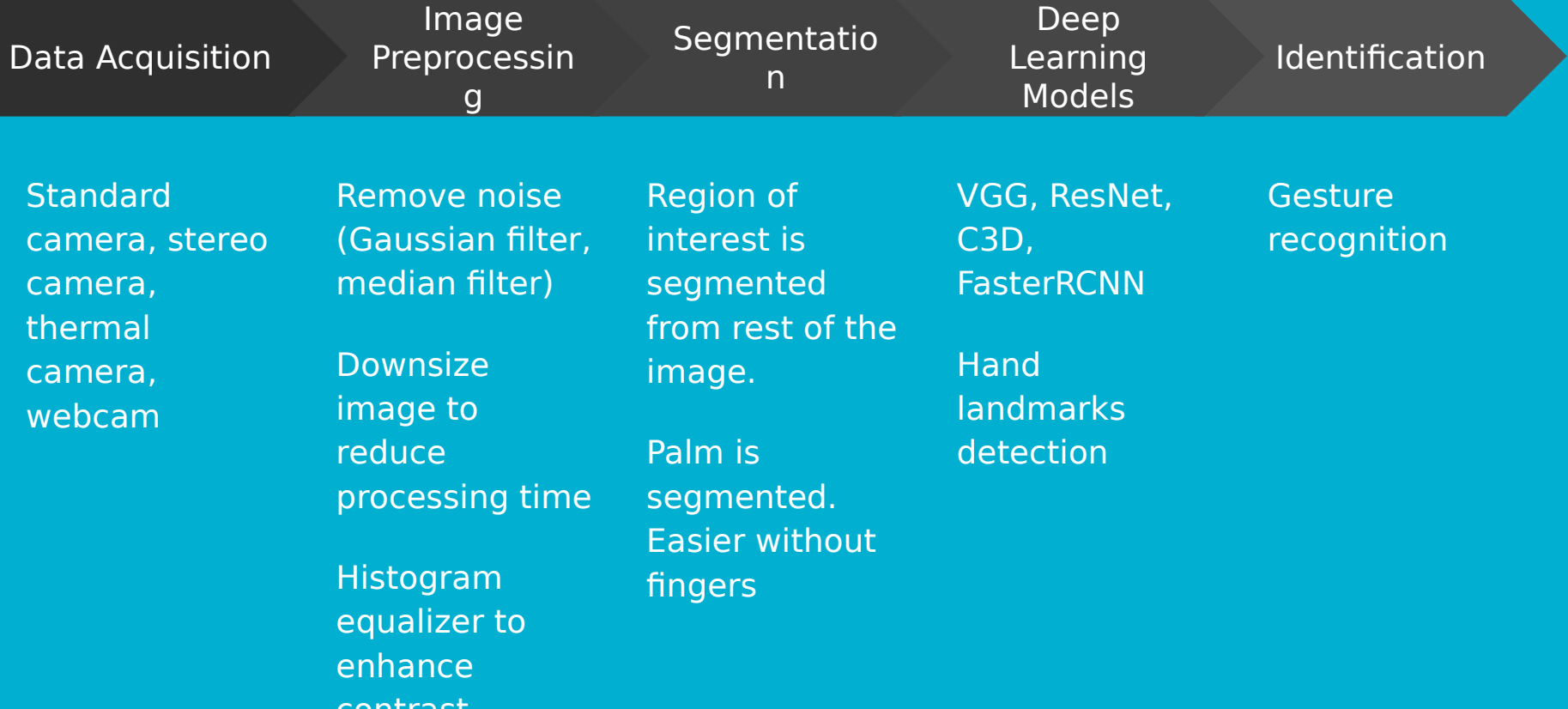
# Literature Survey

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## **Available methods**

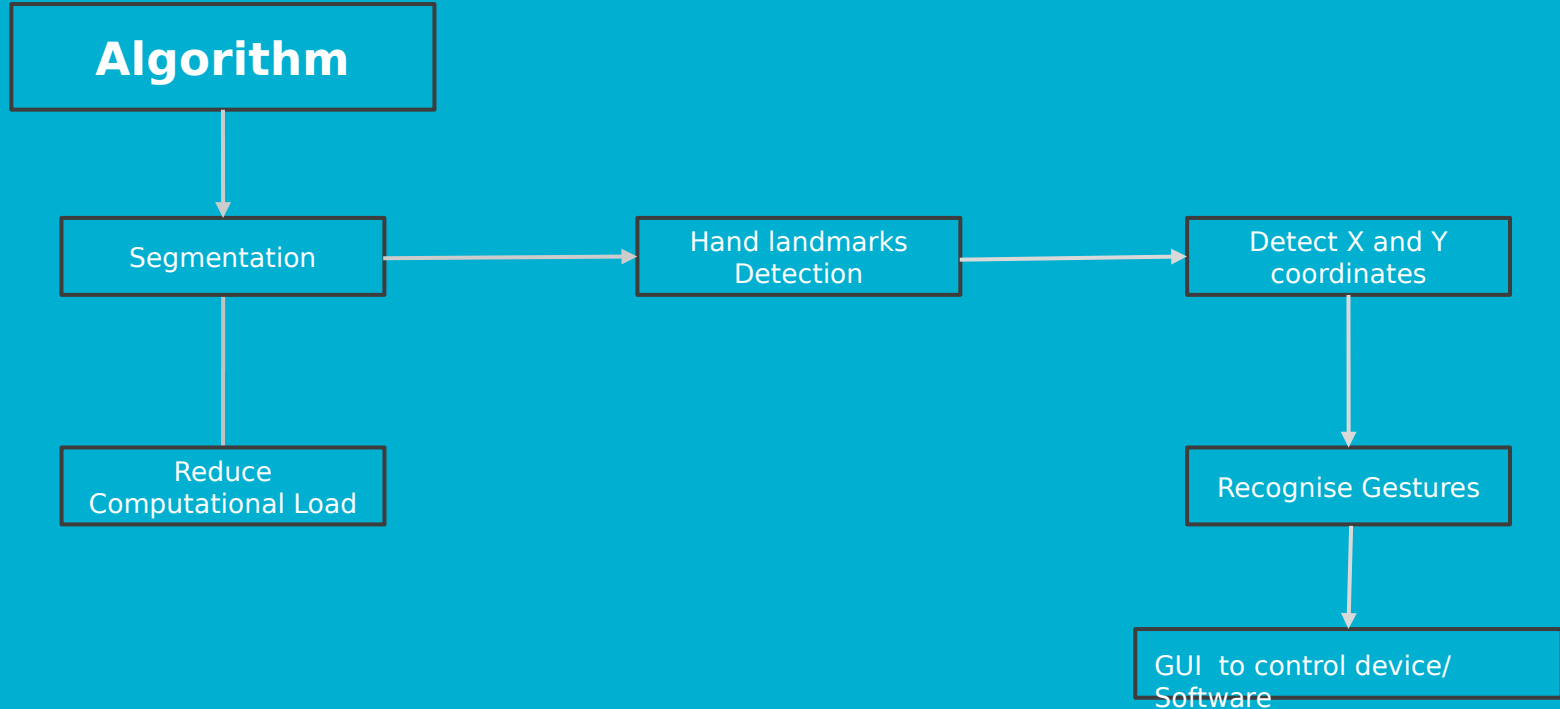
- Skeleton based : Detecting points on hands. Defining gesture by angle parameters
- Vision based : Using camera, stereo cameras, etc.
- Sensor based : Using external sensors (LMC, Kinect, IMU, ultrasonic) to detect hands.  
Have to add on an external sensor.

# Skeleton based gesture recognition stages



# Algorithm

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# Dataset used

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Large-Scale Multiview 3D Hand Pose Dataset by Robotics and Tridimensional Vision Research Group, 20500 images with annotations



# Methodology - Two stage architecture

1. Train palm detector instead of hand detector. Estimate bounding boxes using Non-maximum suppression algorithm and anchors
2. Cross entropy loss : precision 86%

Two ML models: Palm detector + hand landmarks

Palm detector returns Region of Interest (ROI)

Landmark models predict key points from ROI. These are to use ROI from previous frame

# Our Contribution

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1. Segmentation + keypoint detection
2. Gesture detection using these key points
3. Using these gestures to control computer screen, mouse and keyboard.

Gestures we can detect:

4. Zoom in
5. Zoom out
6. Control Mouse
7. Double click
8. Single click

# Example Output

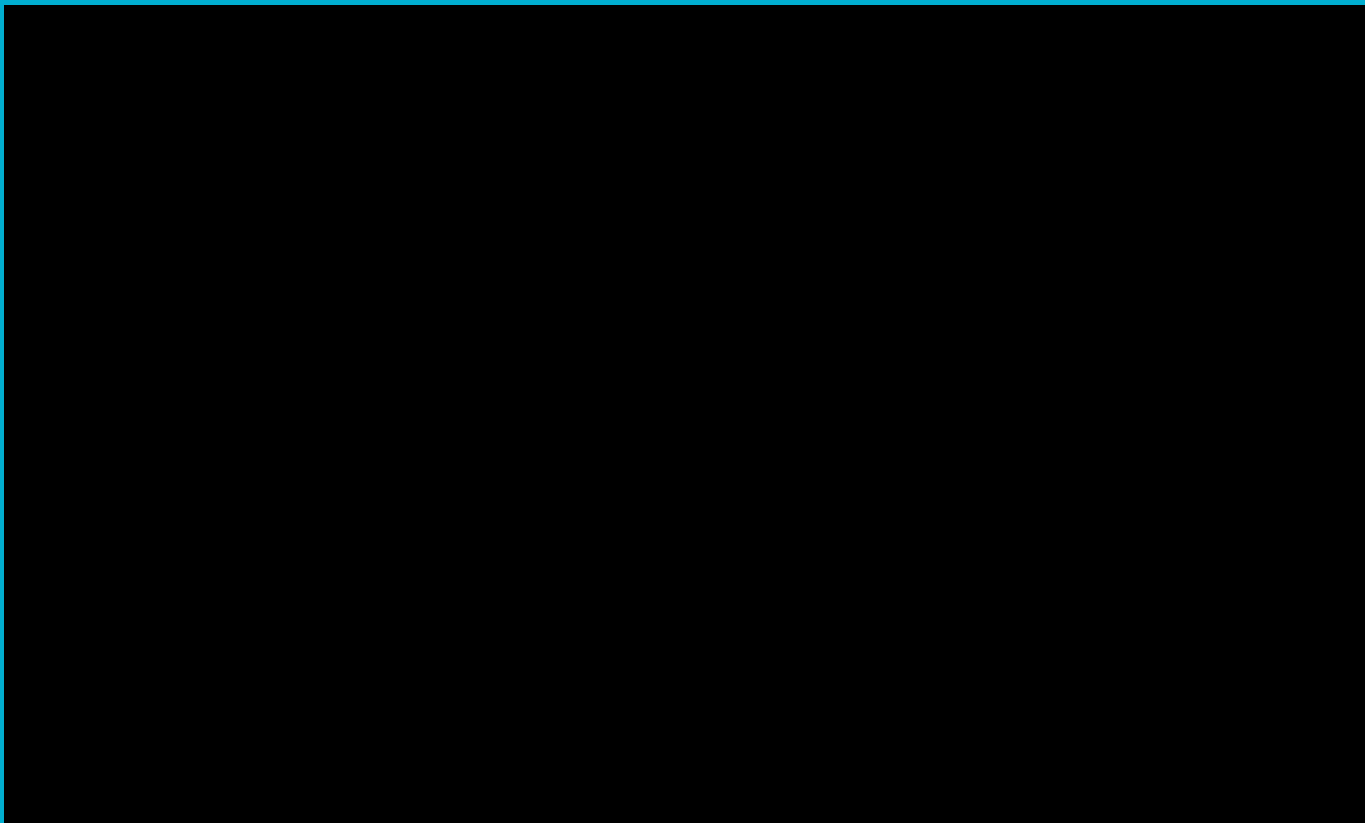
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These are the types of outputs we are aiming to obtain:

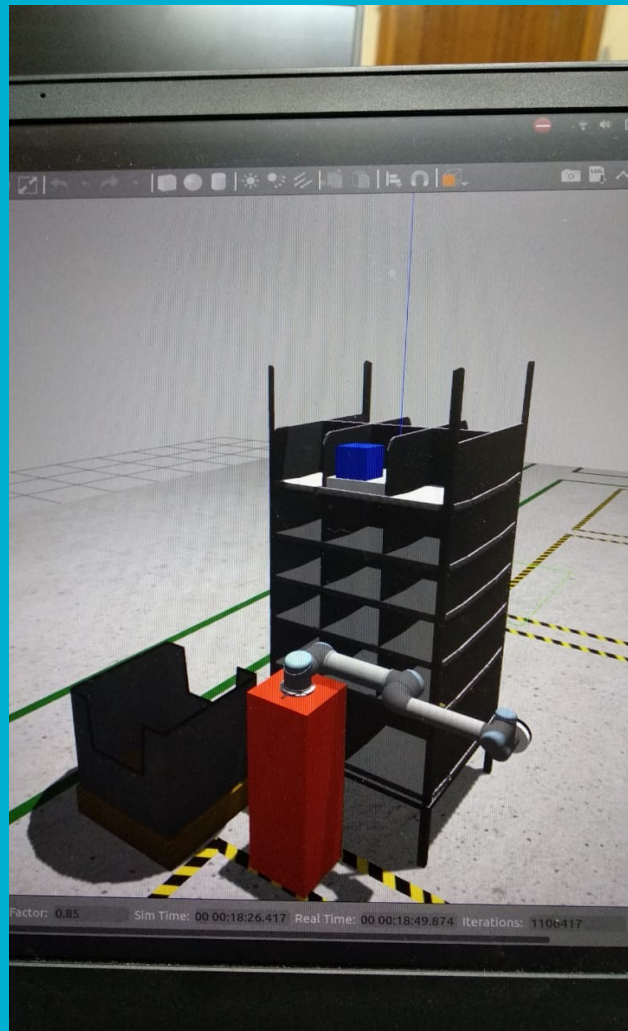
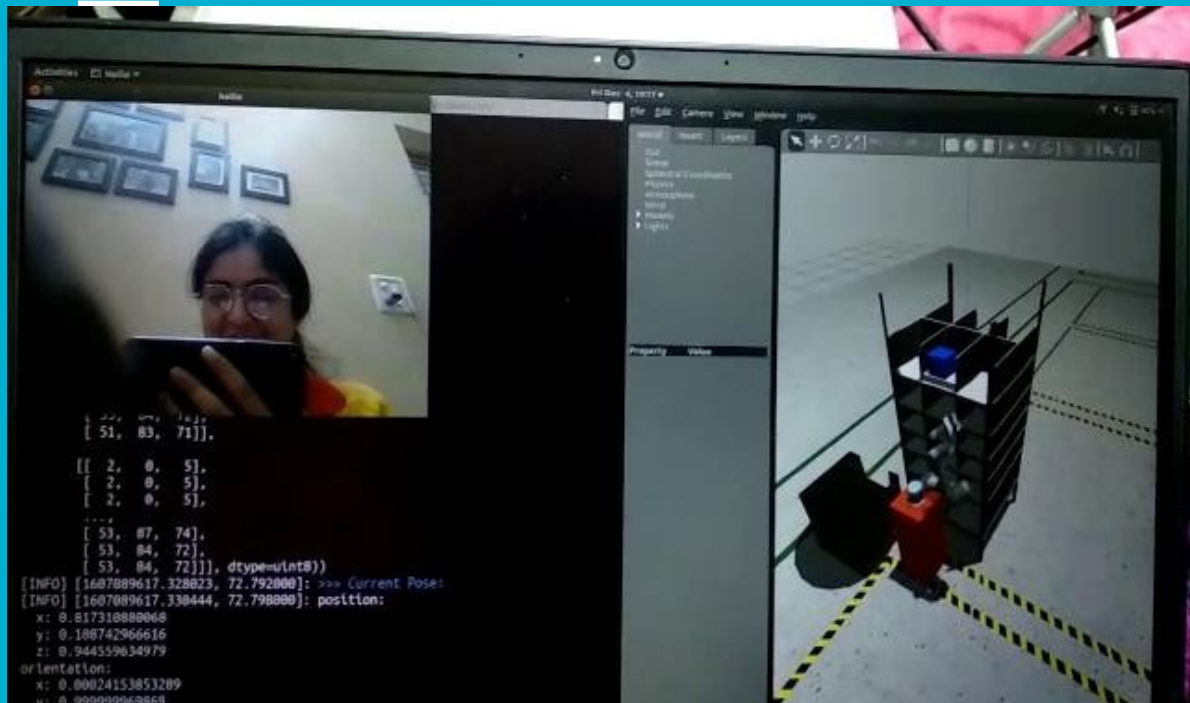
- <http://tedcas.es/tedcube/>
- <https://youtu.be/Blrdttwc8js>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-wypzKpWeFk>

# Our output

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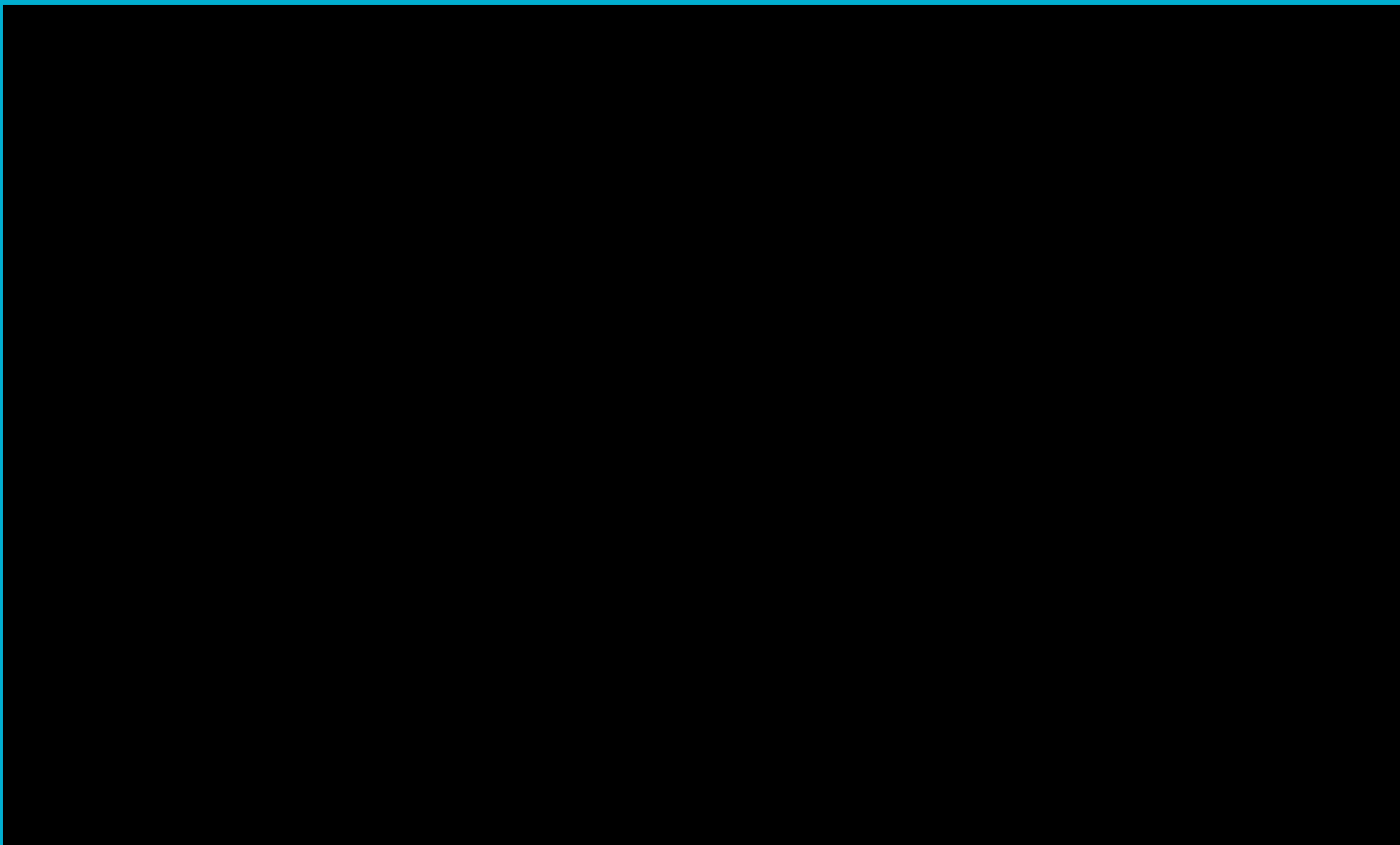


# Our output



# Our output

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# Other Applications

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- Controlling robots during surgery
- Household robots
- Wheelchair control
- Workspace robotics control - Controlling industrial robots
- Augmented reality
- Gaming
- Sign language interpretation
- Similar other touchless technologies



# Future Scope

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- Incorporation of more gestures
- Using better algorithm to increase robustness
- Decrease sensitivity of gestures detected and operations performed
- Incorporate for scenarios involving more than one hand