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Original Article

An optimized non-local means filter using automated clustering based preclassification through gap statistics for speckle reduction in breast ultrasound images

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| a r t i c l e | i n f o | a b s t r a c t |
| Article history:  Received 6 November 2016  Revised 23 December 2016  Accepted 5 January 2017  Available online 30 January 2017 | | Speckle noise is a characteristic artifact in breast ultrasound images, which hinders substantive informa-tion essential for clinical diagnosis. In this article, we have investigated the use of Non-local means (NLM) filter, which is robust against severe noise, to remove speckle noise in breast ultrasound images. Medical diagnosis systems cannot employ traditional NLM filters, which exhibit the slowest performance due to their computational burden during the weighted averaging process. We have integrated a novel auto- |
| Keywords:  Breast ultrasound  Speckle noise  Nonlocal means  Gap statistics  Spatial regularized FCM | | mated clustering based preclassifcation scheme using spatial regularized fuzzy c means (FCM) to allevi-ate the process. The appropriate number of clusters for each image is calculated automatically through Gap statistics. Moreover, the rotationally invariant moment distance measure increases the chance of getting more similar regions for NLM process. The algorithm is evaluated on a breast ultrasound database, which consists of 54 images including 28 benign and 26 malignant. Two statistical measures, Pratt’s fig-ure of merit (PFM) and equivalent number of looks (ENL), are used to evaluate the noise suppression per- |

formance as well as the capability of preserving the fine details. The results of the proposed method are compared with the other three state of the art methods quantitatively. The proposed method demon-strated excellent despeckling performance with PFM of 0.91 and ENL of 7.415. The robustness against speckle noise and the acceptable processing time make the method more appropriate for computer aided diagnosis systems.

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| 1. Introduction | sound brings down the number of unnecessary biopsies, when |

compared to mammography [6]. Since the tumor contour is the

Worldwide, breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed can-cer in women and accounts for 14% in overall cancer deaths [1]. Early detection and diagnosis of breast cancer increase the surviv-ability of patients and reduce mortality [2,3]. Ultrasound imaging is an effective, convenient, inexpensive and radiation-free imaging tool for breast tumor diagnosis [4]. Ultrasound has higher sensitiv-ity for detecting lesions in dense breasts, commonly found among young women [5]. Reduced rate of false-positive results in ultra-

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most important information for diagnostic decision, the physician could observe more clearly the difference in shapes and sizes of malignant and benign breast lesions using ultrasound [7].

Many ultrasound computer aided detection and diagnosis (CAD) systems have been developed to provide computerized esti-mation of the probability of malignancy [8]. The traditional B-mode grayscale ultrasound remains the standard in the clinic due to physicians’ familiarity with it [9]. However, the most important deficiency of ultrasound is the poor quality of the image, when it is corrupted by speckle noise during the acquisition process. The existence of the speckle ruins the image quality and impacts the diagnosis accuracy [10,11]. The objective of image denoising task is to remove the speckle noise while retaining the signal features as much as possible in order to increase the diagnostic accuracy. An accurate model of speckle noise formation is necessary for the development of a despeckling algorithm. Although many statistical

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models were developed to describe speckle noise, there is no uni-versally accepted model available yet. However a general model [12] for speckle noise is given as gðn; mÞ ’ f ðn; mÞuðn; mÞ, where gðn; mÞ is the observed image, f ðn; mÞ is the original image and uðn; mÞ multiplicative component of speckle noise. Typically, speckle reduction is accomplished by applying vari-ous filters. However, these filters also remove finer edge details, which are essential for producing an accurate contour of the tumor for diagnosis [13]. Directional average filter [14], and partial differ-ential equation (PDE) based filters [15–19] are able to preserve important features such as edges, corners and point targets, while removing speckle noise in ultrasound images. The anisotropic dif-fusion (AD) filter [15] utilizes the local estimations of the image structures where the image smoothing is devised as a diffusive process and it is stopped at lesion boundaries to preserve the dis-continuities. Filters such as speckle reducing AD (SRAD) [16], adap-tive window AD (AWAD) [17], oriented SRAD [18] and speckle suppressing AD (SSAD) [19] were also utilized for despeckling ultrasound images. Although the PDE based methods exhibited improved speckle reduction and edge preservation, they lose meaningful details during iterations by producing blurred low con-

Table 1   
Details of the parameters used for the experiments.

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| Methods | Details of parameters |
| Image database  Moment invariants used Number of clusters c for FCM  Block (patch) and search window size  Filtering parameter h | Breast ultrasound images (B mode)  Dimension of images 256 � 256. Format: TIFF Hu’s seventh moment invariants u7  Automatically set by gap statistics, m = 2, a = 0.8, and NR ¼ 9 3 � 3 window)  5 � 5 and 21 � 21; common for all images  Global parameter h = 15 |

trast edges and speckle is often retained in the high intensity regions. Moreover, in all these methods, the restored value of a pixel only depends on its spatial neighborhood pixels of the same image context, known as locally adaptive recovery paradigm [20].

Buades et al. [21] proposed non-local means (NLM) approach, which exploits specific characteristics of natural or texture images such as repetitive patterns. NLM filter is based on the category of directional average filters [14] and it replaces each pixel with a weighted average of other pixels with similar neighborhoods. The NLM filer produced the promising results on severely noise affected images [21–27] and ultrasound images [28–31]. The drawback of the NLM algorithm is that it consumes more process-ing time during the calculation of weights. Many methods were proposed to speed up the processing by eliminating dissimilar patches before the weight calculation. Techniques such as prese-lection of contributing neighborhoods based on mean and gradient values [24], use of local mean and variance to eliminate dissimilar pixels [23], use of fast Fourier transform (FFT) [25] and utilization of several critical pixels in the center instead of all neighborhood pixels [26] were used during the calculation of weights. Grewenig et al. [27] used two similarity measures: moment invariants and rotationally invariant block matching (RIBM). The method identi-fied similar patches present in several rotated or mirrored instances to obtain more suitable regions. This method improved the despeckling performance of NLM considerably, but not the pro-cessing speed. Zhan et al. [31] introduced a weight refining NLM method, where weight calculation is performed in lower dimen-sional subspace using PCA instead of the original noisy image space to reduce computational cost. Although the preselection process improves the preservation of detail rich regions, the flat regions are slightly degraded [28]. In fact the flat regions contain a large number of similar pixels, which tends to improve denoising perfor-mance. Yan et al. [32] presented the concept of clustering based preclassification to increase the computational speed without

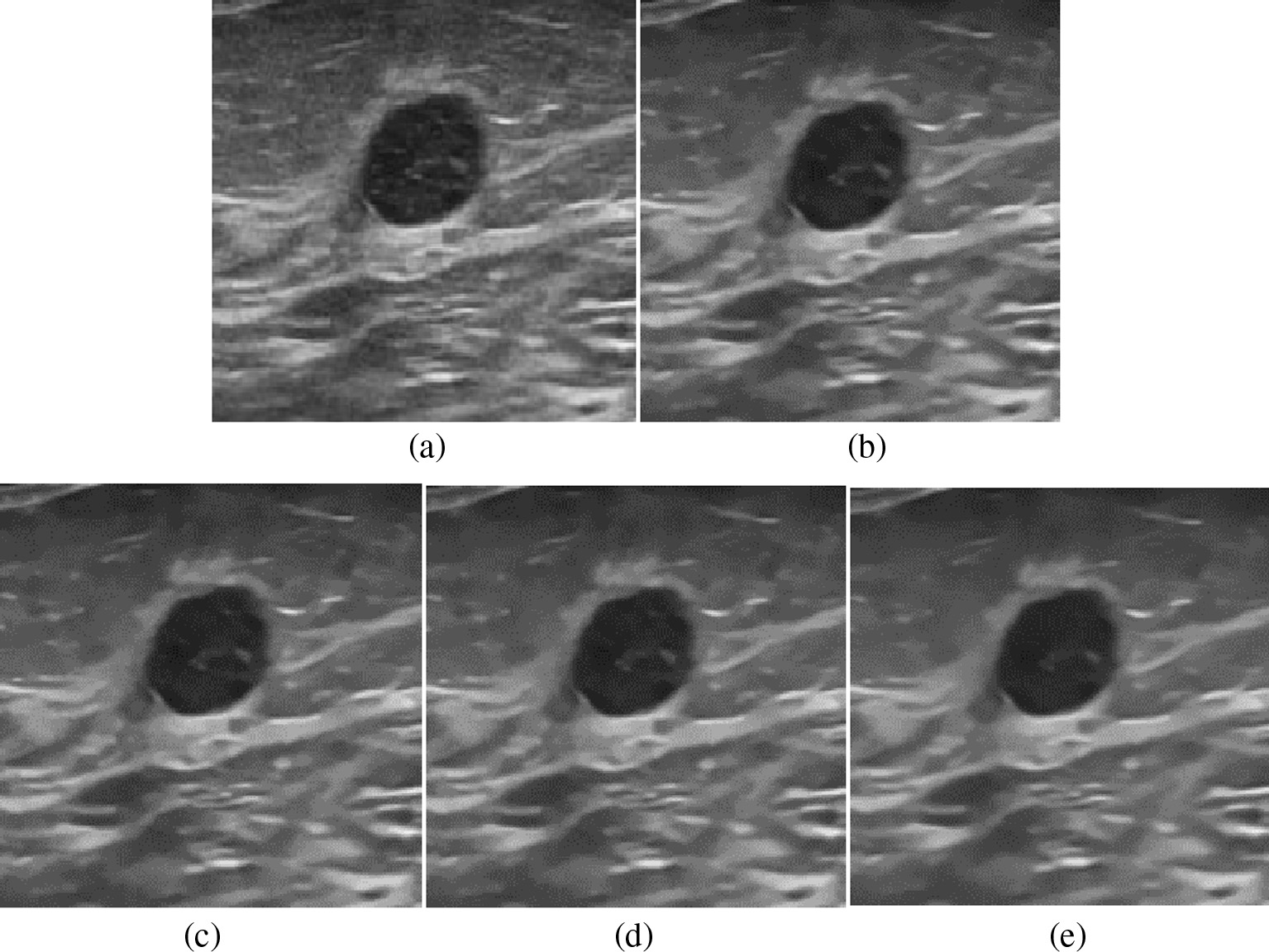


Fig. 1. A Benign cyst has smooth and regular contour edges. A specific benign image (Image\_ID: U5) processed by different methods for visual comparison: (h = 15, clusters = 1188) (a) original (b) method [27] (c) method [33] (d) method [39] and (e) proposed method.

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elimination of pixels. The computational intensity is alleviated considerably by performing the weighted averaging within each cluster. The filter produced superior quantitative results when the appropriate number of clusters with sufficient number of pixel candidates is chosen manually.

In this article, we have proposed a novel framework for NLM fil-ter to remove speckle noise in breast ultrasound images. We have integrated an automated clustering based preclassification scheme into the NLM model to increase the computational speed as well as the noise reduction performance. During preclassification process, feature vectors are calculated for the image using moment invari-ants and are clustered by spatial regularized FCM algorithm. Mean-while, the gap statistics automatically calculate the appropriate number of clusters for each image. The weighted averaging process is performed using RIBM within each cluster and it identifies more similar regions in an image. Thus, the NLM has been facilitated with more suitable regions without eliminating any pixel candi-dates to yield superior denoising performance with reduced pro-cessing time.

2. Methods

2.1. The image database

The image database consists of 54 B-mode breast ultrasound images including 28 benign and 26 malignant cases. These images were acquired through high end ultrasound system (Prosound F75, Hitachi medical systems Europe, Switzerland) from different patients over different periods with the consent of the patients [33]. It complies with the HONcode (health on the net foundation) standard for trustworthy health information. The study protocols are approved by institution’s ethics committee of Gelderse Vallei Hospital, Ede, the Netherlands.

2.2. The NLM algorithm

The NLM algorithm makes use of the self similarity of patches in an image [21]. In an image, the restored intensity NLðvÞðiÞ of a pixel i is a weighted average of all intensity values within the neighbor-hood I. The traditional NLM [21] is given by NLðvÞðiÞ ¼P sity at pixel j, and xði; jÞ is the assigned weight. The weights j2Ixði; jÞvðjÞ, where v is the intensity, vðjÞ is the inten-

kvNi�vNjk2   
xði; jÞ ¼ ZðiÞe� h2 depend on the similarity between the intensi-

ties of the local neighborhood patches (blocks) centered on pixel i and j. Where Ni is a patch of fixed size and centered at the pixel i. The similarity term k � k2 2is computed between weighted Euclidean distance of vNj (neighborhood of j) and vNi (neighborhood of i). ZðiÞ is the normalization constant ensuring thatP The h is the filtering parameter which controls the smoothing. j2IxRði; jÞ ¼ 1.

The improved NLM [32] is given as NLðvÞðiÞ ¼P where the modified weight xRði; jÞ defined as xRði; jÞ ¼ j2LxRði; jÞvðjÞ, ZRðiÞe�dRði;jÞ h2.

The xRði; jÞ depends on distance measure dRði; jÞ which is defined in Section 2.5 and the L is the number of elements in a cluster. The computational time can be reduced by performing calculation

is performed for defining a set of candidates that contains different patches from all over the image, which serve as lookup table (LUT) for block matching process. The spatial regularized FCM is used as clustering algorithm. The objective function is defined as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Jm ¼ | X | X lm ikkxk � vmk2 þ a NR | X | X lm | xr2Nk X | kxr � vmk2 | ! | ð1Þ |

where xr is the neighbor of xk; Nk is a set of neighbors within a win-dow around xk and NR is the cardinality of Nk. The parameter a con-trols the neighborhoods and its relative importance is inversely proportional to the amount of noise present in the image.

2.4. Calculating number of clusters using gap statistics

Tibshirani et al. [35] discovered that the ‘‘within cluster disper-sion”, an error measure decreases when the number of clusters ‘k’increases. However, when a specific value of ‘k’ is reached, the error measure becomes flat. The value of ‘k ‘at such an ‘elbow’, indicates the appropriate number of clusters and it can be assigned to any clustering algorithm automatically.

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| At first the input image data xij ði ¼ 1; 2 . . . ; n and j ¼ 1; 2;  . . . ; mÞ are clustered by changing the total number of clusters from  k ¼ 1; 2; 3; . . . ; kn, where the m features are measured in n indepen-dent observations. The distance between two observations i and i0.  dii0 where the same can be calculated through squared Euclidean  distanceP the clustered data are C1; C2; . . . ; Ck and nr ¼ jCrj. The within cluster jðxij � xi0jÞ2. The Cr denotes the indices of n cluster r, if  dispersion Wk, an error measure [36] is given as follows: | | | | |
| Wk ¼ | X | 1 | D | ð2Þ |
| X | 2nr | r |
| where Dr, the sum of pair wise distances in cluster r is calculated by Dr ¼P tion under an appropriate null reference distribution of data. The i;i02Crdii0.We compare the graph [35] of logðWkÞ to its expecta-  optimum number of clusters is estimated by finding the value of  k for which logðWkÞ falls below this reference curve. The GnðkÞ is estimated as follows: | | | | |
| GnðkÞ ¼ EnðlogðWkÞÞ � logðWkÞ | | | | ð3Þ |
| where the En denotes the expectation under a sample size of n from the reference distribution. Generate B reference datasets as pre-  scribed in [35], and cluster each one k ¼ 1; 2; . . . ; K and find within cluster dispersion measure Wkb for b ¼ 1; 2; . . . ; B. Compute the gap GnðkÞ using Eq. (3). | | | | |

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| GnðkÞ ¼1 | X ðlogðWkbÞ � logðWkÞÞ | ð4Þ |
| where�h ¼1 smallest size of k as^k. Compute the standard deviation of B as SDk ¼ P bðlogðWkbÞÞ and Sk ¼ SDk p ffiffiffiffiffiffiffiffiffiffiffiffiffiffiffiffiffi�B  . Finally choose the P bðlogðWkbÞ � �hÞ�1  1 | | |
| ^k ¼ smallest k such that GnðkÞ ¼ Gnðk þ 1Þ � Skþ1 | | ð5Þ |

This k value is assigned to the spatial regularized FCM algorithm as

of weights within each cluster instead for the entire image. k ¼ c.

2.3. Pre-classification using spatial regularized FCM clustering   
 The Hu’s moment invariant [27] is used as image descriptor. For an N � M image with an N � M patch centered at location i, where ði ¼ 1; 2; 3; . . . ; N � MÞ, the moment invariants of the patch are rep-resented by a vector of ð1 � 7Þ. Totally, ðN � NÞ vectors for the entire image are constructed. The clustering based preclassification

2.5. RIBM based nonlocal filtering

In NLM algorithm, lack of repetitive patterns in an image leads to insufficient candidates for weighted averaging. Also, the use of moment invariants during preclassification might have possibly left rotationally unaligned candidates at neighborhood. The RIBM can solve these problems by finding similar regions

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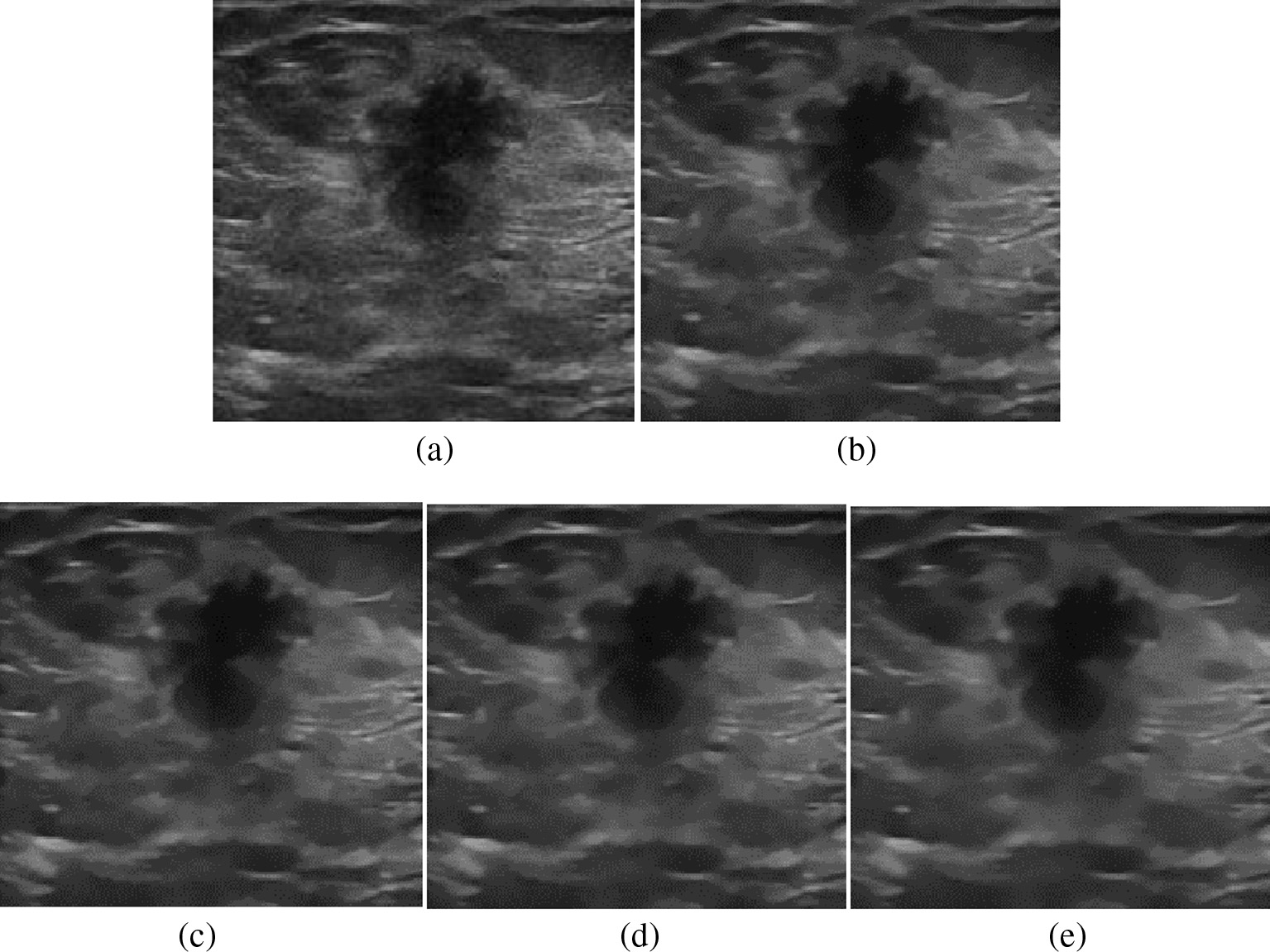


Fig. 2. A Malignant tumor image characterized by irregular shapes with rough contour edges. A specific malignant image (Image\_ID: U45), processed by different methods: (h = 15, clusters = 1120) (a) original (b) method [27] (c) method [33] (d) method [33] and (e) proposed method.

Table 2   
The PFM and ENL values of the methods under comparison with common parameter settings. The values are the mean values of entire database (both benign and malignant images). The p values are calculated through ANOVA test.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameters | Traditional NLM | NLM with RIBM | Improved NLM | Proposed method | p value | Statistical significance |
| PFM | 0.7 | 0.759 | 0.819 | 0.91 | <0.05 | Yes |
| ENL | 5.566 | 5.829 | 6.031 | 7.415 | <0.05 | Yes |

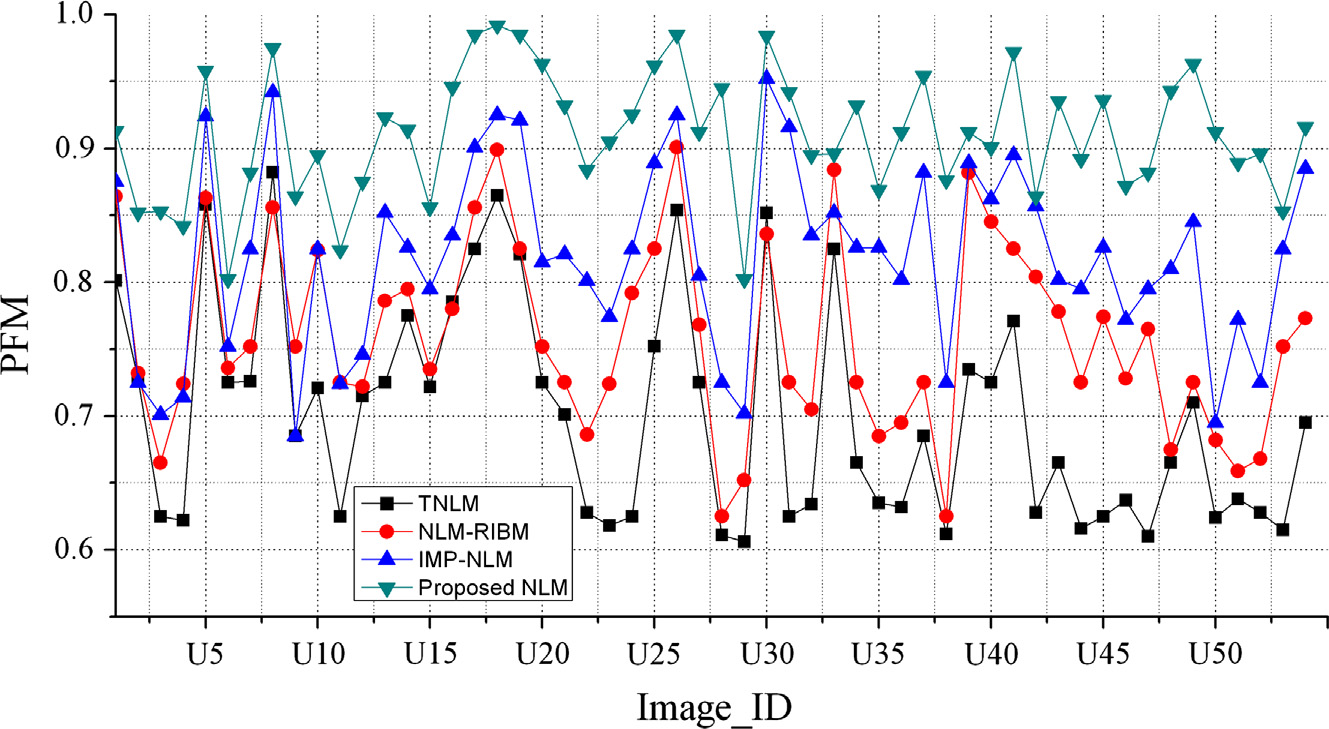


Fig. 3. Pratt’s figure of merit (PFM) is used as a metric to evaluate the preservation of edges.

in an image [36]. The RIBM estimates the angle of rotation between two blocks by its centroid and using this value, it finds the position of the corresponding pixel in another block by rotat-ing its vector. The new similarity measure in discrete form is

dRðNi; NjÞ ¼ X ðf NiðciÞ � Iðf Nj; cjÞ 2dciÞ ð6Þ

where I denotes bilinear interpolation function. For each point of ci

in patch Ni, after rotation and interpolation, its corresponding point

given as [32]: cj in patch Nj is obtained.

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2.6. Selection of parameters for experiment

The parameters used for our experiments are listed in Table 1. Hu’s seventh moment invariant u7 is used as feature descriptor in preclassification. The appropriate number of clusters for preclas-sification is determined by gap statistics. The block size of 5 � 5 is chosen for RIBM and the size of the search window is set at 21 � 21 [21,37,38]. The filter parameter h is an important parameter in

against heavy noise [21]. The traditional NLM is a simple and effec-tive way to reduce noise, while keeping details of the images unaf-fected. A limitation of the filter is that it can identify patches as similar to a given patch with same structure and orientation but similar patches with similar structure but different orientations do not have influence in the average [39]. To rectify this issue, the orientation of patches is estimated and corrected before weighted averaging process using RIBM [27,36] to obtain more

NLM filter. The optimal value of h depends on the amount of noise suitable regions.

present in the image. Choosing a low value of h leads to noisy image and a high value of h blurs the fine details of image. In many methods [31] the value of h is chosen as h ¼ Cr where C is a con-stant and r is the standard deviation of noise. As we confine our experiments with breast ultrasound images, the noise cannot be estimated and so we have chosen h = 15 as suggested in [36,27].

The lower processing time is an important criterion for medical image denoising. So we have concentrated methods, which reduce computational time. Yan et al. [32] used clustering based preclas-sification [32] to achieve faster processing without the elimination of any pixels in weight calculation. The k-means algorithm is used for clustering, where the value of k (number of clusters) has been set manually though visual perception as well as through peak sig-

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| 3. Results | nal to noise ratio (PSNR) values. In k-means algorithm, the patches are divided into distinct clusters and each element of a patch |

The method is evaluated on breast ultrasound image database, using two statistical parameters namely Pratt’s figure of merit (PFM) [16] and equivalent number of looks (ENL) [30]. We have compared the results of the proposed method with other three state of the art NLM based methods: traditional NLM (TNLM) [21], NLM with RIBM [27] and improved NLM [32]. In our experi-ments, the same set of NLM parameters (Table 1) are used for all these methods. In the Figs. 1 and 2, (a) is the original image from the database, (b) the processed image by the method [21], (c) by the method [27], (d) by the method [32] and (e) shows the pro-cessed image by our method. Table 2 shows numerical results pro-duced by all the evaluated methods. The values shown are the mean values of entire images in the database. An ANOVA test is also performed to analyze significant improvements in the denois-ing performance of the proposed algorithm over other methods. As shown in Table 2, the proposed method produced PFM and ENL values of 0.91 and 7.415 respectively, which are significantly higher than the other three methods with all p values < 0.05. The values of PFM and ENL for each individual image are plotted in Figs. 3 and 4 for comparison. All algorithms have been run on Mat-lab 2009a (Mathworks Inc., USA), in an Intel Core i5 processor (Intel Corp., USA) based PC with 8 GB RAM.

4. Discussion

We have presented a NLM based method for removing speckle noise from breast ultrasound images by considering its robustness

belongs to exactly one cluster. This restricts the candidates to be present in more than one cluster. Such a restriction is not present in fuzzy clustering where the elements of a patch can spread over

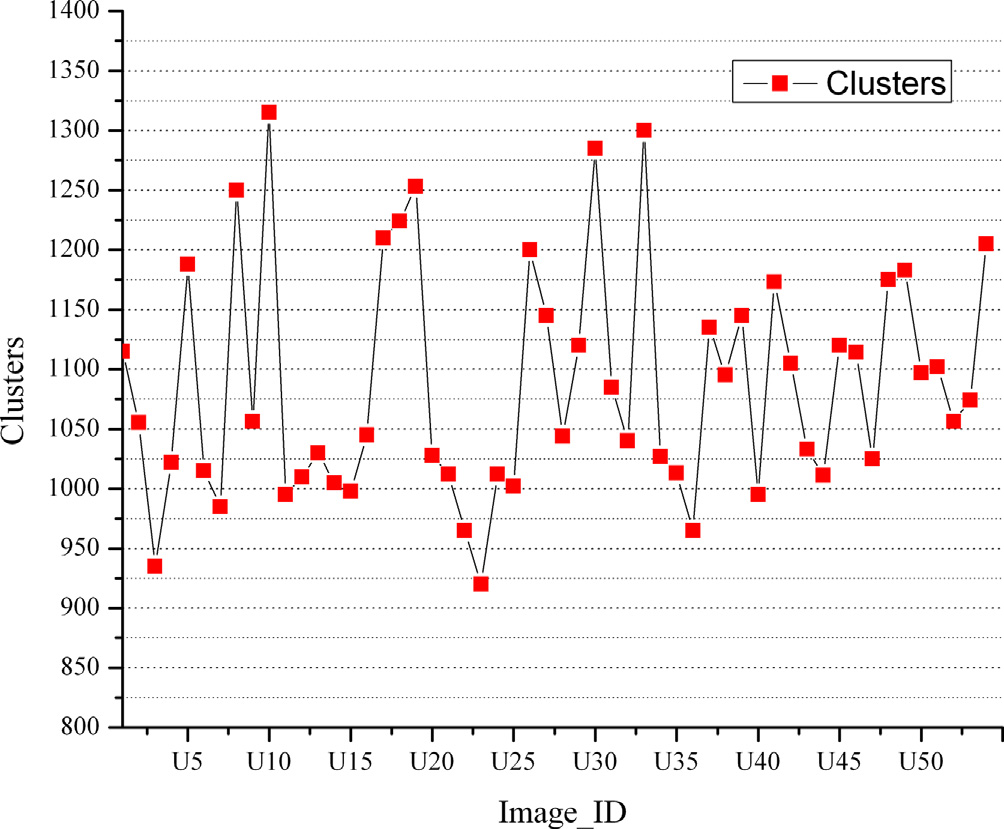


Fig. 5. The graph shows appropriate number of clusters automatically selected for each image through gap statistics. The number of clusters varied from 920 to 1315 for the 54 images in the database.

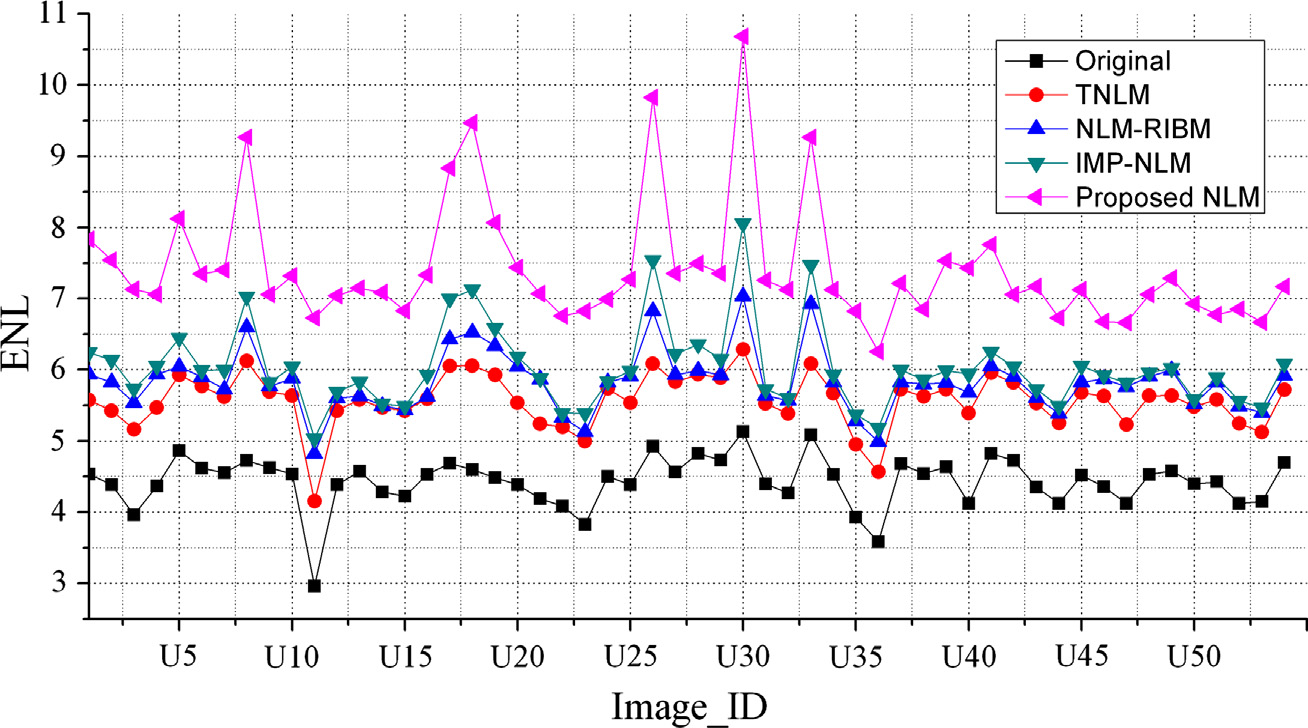


Fig. 4. Equivalent number of looks (ENL) is an inherent parameter for measuring noise level in an image. ENL is calculated from a small rectangular homogeneous region of the images.

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| K.M. Prabusankarlal et al. / Applied Computing and Informatics 14 (2018) 48–54 | | 53 |
| more than one cluster with an association defined by a member- | Acknowledgments |
| ship function. This property increases the probability of getting | |

more suitable candidates from each cluster for weighted averaging. However, the FCM does not consider the spatial information in the image context [34], which makes it very sensitive to noise and other imaging artifacts. In spatial regularized FCM algorithm, the

We would like to acknowledge Dr. T.S.A. Geertsma, MD, Head, Department of Radiology, Gelderse Vallei Hospital, Ede, the Netherlands, for providing breast ultrasound images.

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| local spatial information is incorporated into the FCM [34], in which the neighborhood effect acts as a regularizer. | References |

Moreover, in clustering based preclassification methods, the number of clusters impacts the denoising performance [32] and the estimation of optimum number of clusters is the major chal-lenge. If the number of clusters is more, fewer candidates are pre-sent in each cluster and degrade the denoising performance. In contrary, if clusters are less, more number of candidates are pre-sent in each cluster and make the method sluggish. In our work, we have used gap statistics [35] to choose appropriate number of clusters which leads to optimum performance. The curve in Fig. 5 shows the appropriate values of k produced for each image of our database. It can be observed from the graph that the value of k is unique for each image, which varies from 920 to 1315.

The PFM is used as a metric to evaluate the preservation of edges. It uses the distance between all pairs of points to quantify the quality of edges. It is observed from the curves (Fig. 3) that our method produced PFM values comparatively higher for the most of the images in the database, which demonstrates better edge preservation. The range of PFM is between 0 and 1 and higher value is for ideal edge detection. Canny’s method, which produces single response for each selected edges is used for edge detection [16] with standard deviation of the Gaussian kernel r ¼ 0:1. We achieved a higher PFM of 0.91, when compared to other methods: TNLM (0.7), NLM-RIBM (0.759) and improved NLM (0.819). The inherent parameter, ENL is an effective index for estimating the speckle noise level in images [30]. The value of ENL corresponds to smoother homogeneous region in the despeckled image. The comparison of ENL values is shown in Fig. 4. The ENL is calculated on a small rectangular homogeneous region in the original image and the value obtained is 4.43. The proposed method produced higher value of ENL (7.415), when compared to TNLM (5.566), NLM with RIBM (5.829) and improved NLM (6.031), manifests bet-ter despeckling ability over other methods. The TNLM [24] con-sumed 28 s, the method [27] consumed 31 s, the method [32] consumed 6.8 s and the proposed method consumed 7.2 s. The pro-cessing time of the proposed method (7.2 s) is slightly higher than the method [32] (6.8 s), because of the implementation of gap statistic in preclassification stage. The acceptable processing time and the ability of preserving image details while removing speckle noise make it suitable for computer aided diagnosis systems.

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