

# 3D Medical Imaging

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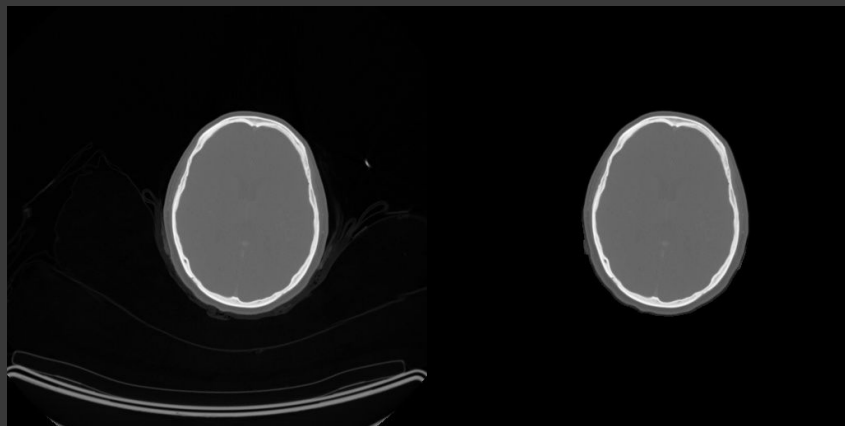
# Data

- Axial CT scans of head and neck
- 4 sets for each patient
- DICOM (.dcm)



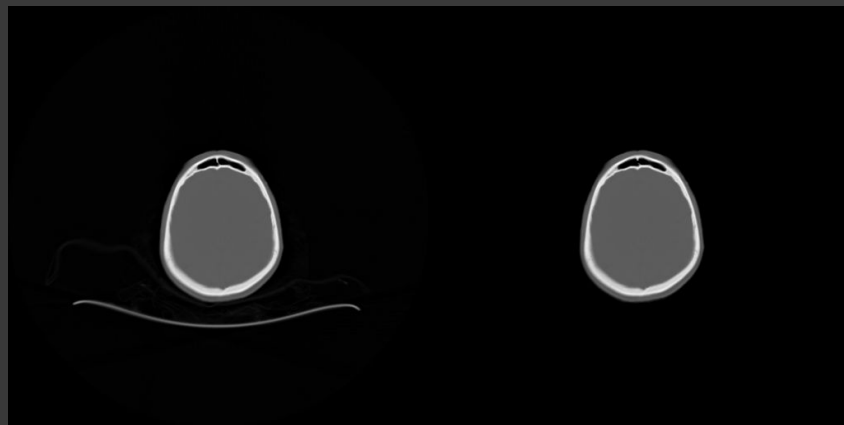
# Data Processing

1. Threshold
2. Label connected components
3. Find and isolate the label of the head
4. Open and Dilate



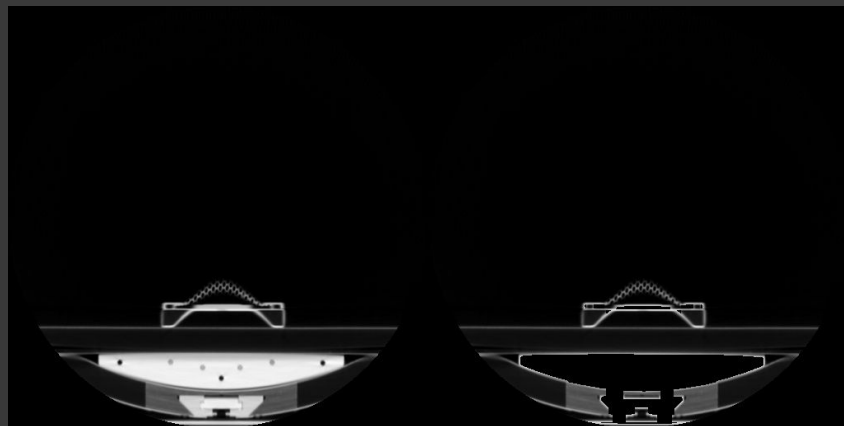
Before

After



Before

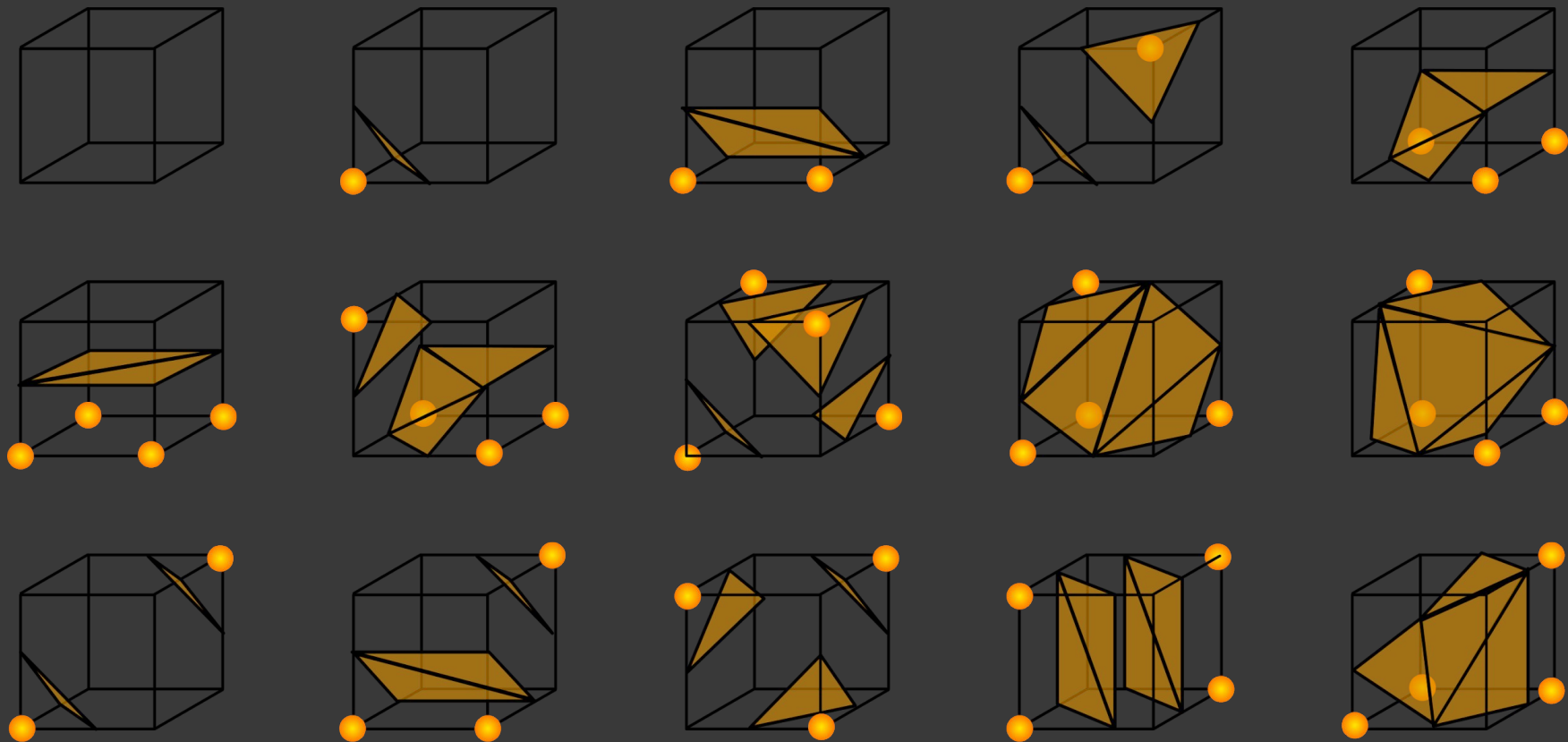
After



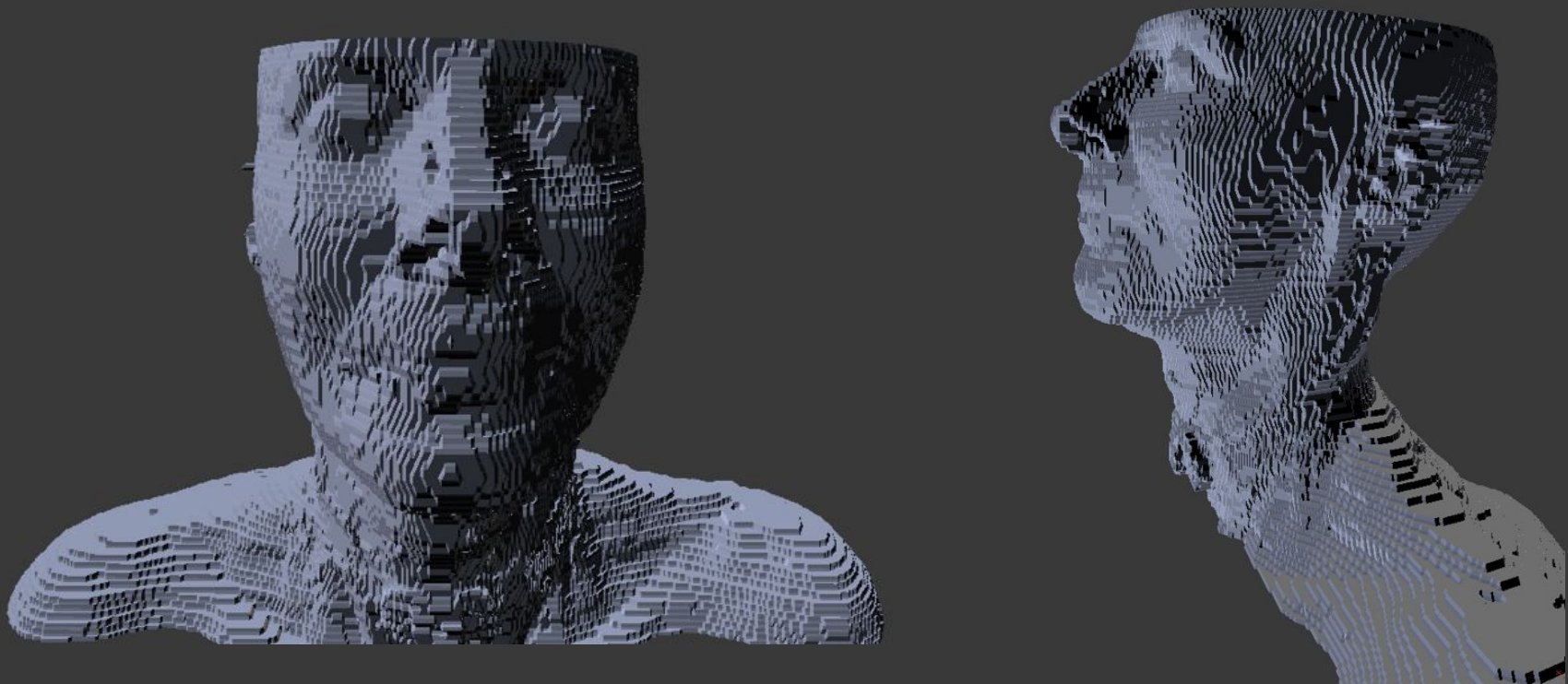
Before

After

# Marching Cubes Algorithm



# 3D Mesh Generation

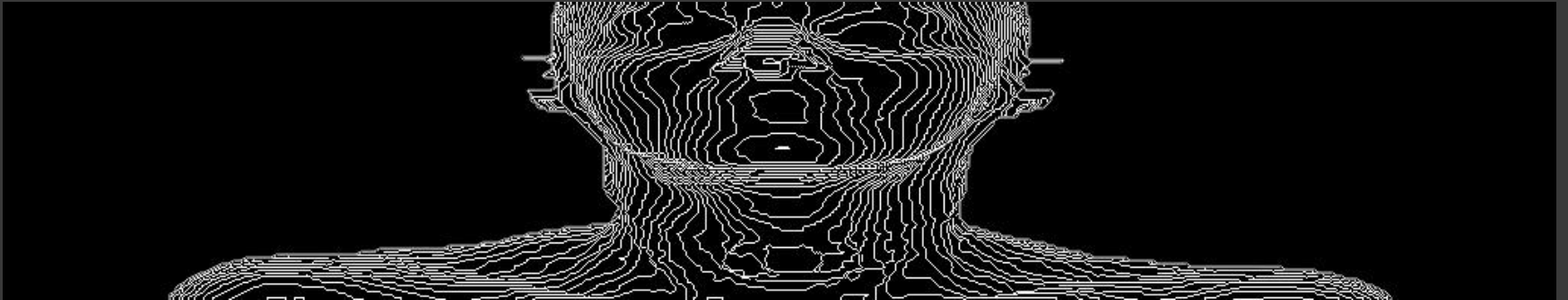


# 2D Face Projection



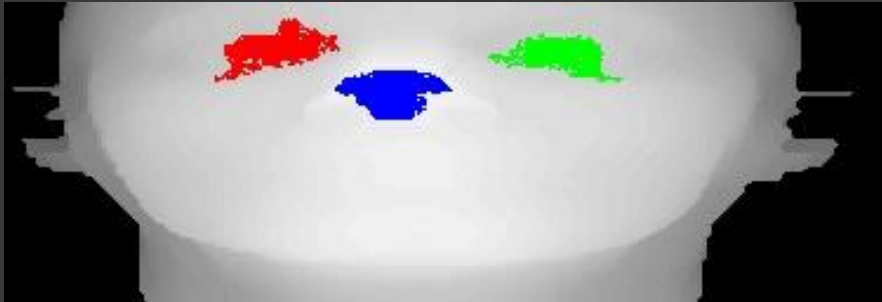
Above: 2D Projection after scaling and morphological closing

Below: Laplacian detailing the contour map of the face.

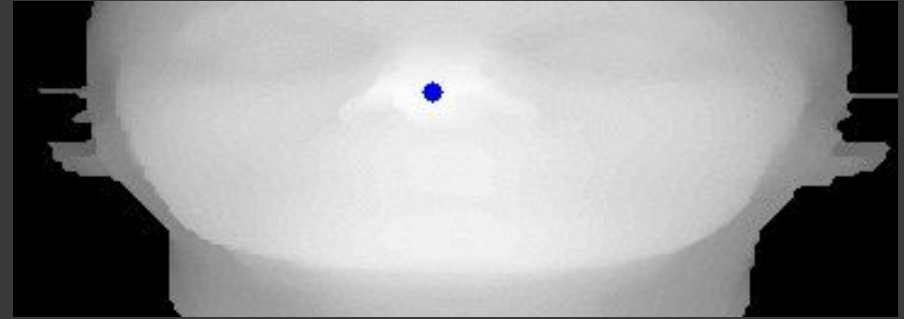


# Minimum Descent and Facial Features

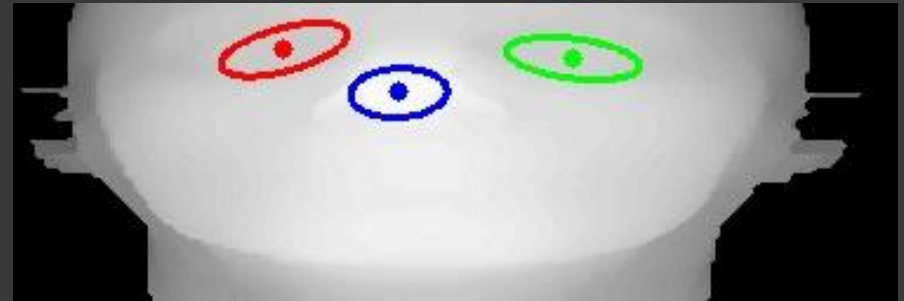
Path of our minimum descent algorithm.



Find a contour and approximate an ellipse.



Using the previous results, flood fill the general area.

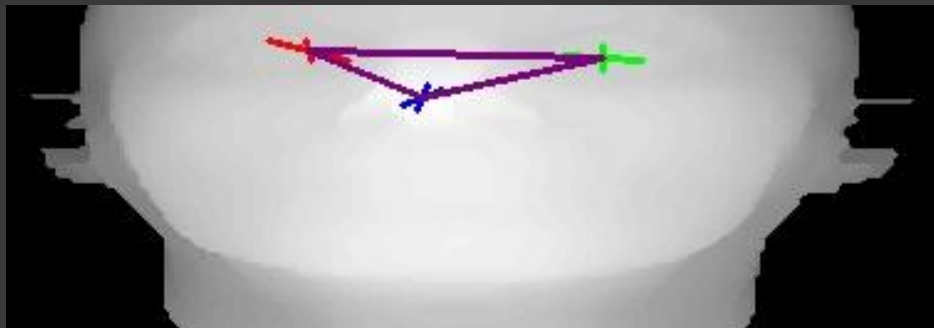


# Feature Vector

Fast Fourier Transform

Ratios among eyes, nose, and width of head

Find nearest neighbor to predict



Next Step: Test the accuracy between models using each of these features



# References

## **Data:**

Bosch, Walter R., Straube, William L., Matthews, John W., & Purdy, James A. (2015). Data From Head-Neck\_Cetuximab. The Cancer Imaging Archive. <http://doi.org/10.7937/K9/TCIA.2015.7AKGJUPZ>

Clark K, Vendt B, Smith K, Freymann J, Kirby J, Koppel P, Moore S, Phillips S, Maffitt D, Pringle M, Tarbox L, Prior F. The Cancer Imaging Archive (TCIA): Maintaining and Operating a Public Information Repository, Journal of Digital Imaging, Volume 26, Number 6, December, 2013, pp 1045-1057. (paper)

## **Marching Cubes:**

Chernyaev, Evgeni V. Marching Cubes 33: Construction of Topologically Correct Isosurfaces. Institute for High Energy Physics, 142284, Protvino, Moscow Region, Russia. 1995.