

# Joint Track Machine Learning

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March 9, 2023

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# Introduction

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# Acknowledgments

I would like to thank the McJunkin Family Charitable Foundation for their generous grant that supports this work.

# Motivation

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# The Problem

- Joints manifest pain during dynamic activity.
- 20% of patients receiving TKA are dissatisfied.
  - Instability, pain, unnatural [1, 3, 15].
- No reliable method of clinically assessing and quantifying joint dynamics.
  - Too much human supervision, too time consuming



# Our Proposition

Orthopaedic surgeons and clinicians would readily adopt a practical and inexpensive technology that allows them to measure a patient's knee kinematics during activities of daily living.

## R<sub>x</sub> PRESCRIPTION

NAME Knee McHurty AGE Old  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

### Dynamic Knee Study

- Walking
- Sit-to-stand
- Kneeling
- Stairs

# Constraints

- It must fit within a standard clinical workflow
- The technology must utilize equipment commonly found in hospitals
- There must not be significant human supervision nor interaction to generate an examination report.





# Background

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# Historical Methods

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Many different approaches have attempted to solve the model-image registration problem.

- Pre-computed projections
- Skin-mounted motion Capture
- Biplane Imaging
- Iterative Projections

# Pre-Computed Projections

- Saving space and memory by pre-computing as much as possible.
- Pre-computed distance maps [17, 11].
- Pre-computed shape libraries [2]

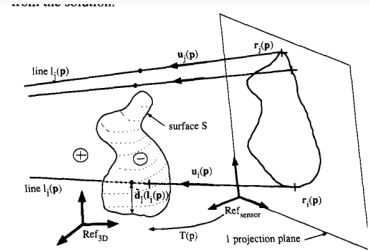
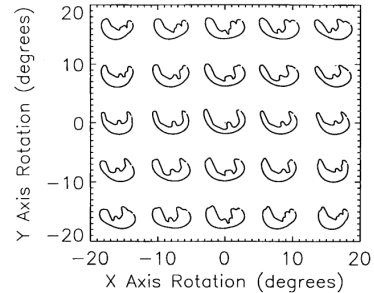


Fig. 2. Projection line to surface distance computation.



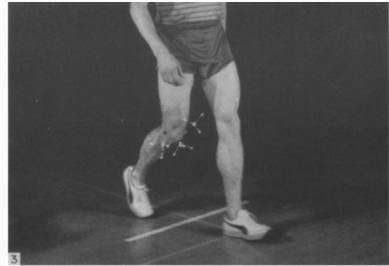
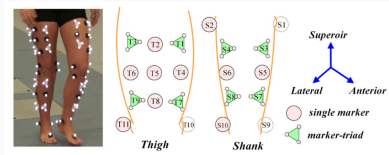
# Limitations of Pre-Computed Projections

- Requires an accurate contour from the input image in order to perform calculations.
  - Human supervision vs. inaccuracy.



# Motion Capture (MoCap)

- Can measure motion of MoCap beads very accurately.
- Skin-mounted [6, 9, 12].
- Bone pins [10] (any volunteers?).



# Limitations of Motion Capture

## Skin Mounted

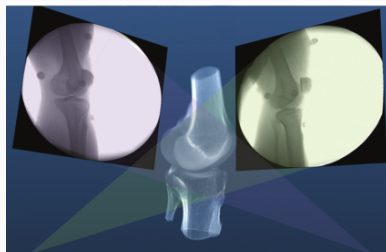
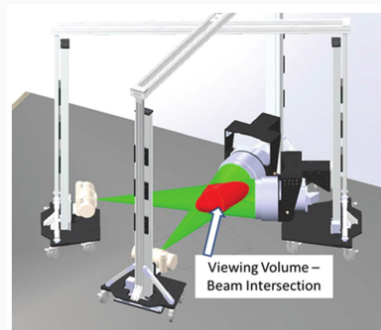
- Doesn't accurately describe underlying skeletal motion with clinical accuracy [6, 9, 12].

## Bone Pins

- Bone Pins
- Need I say more?

# Biplane Imaging

- Utilizes multiple cameras to resolve 3D position and orientation[7, 5].
  - Highly accurate.
  - Gold Standard.

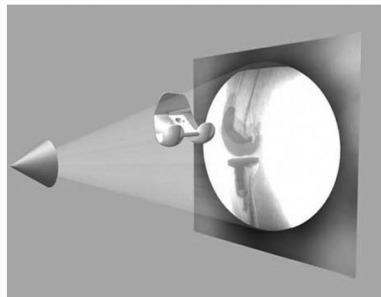


# Limitations of Biplane Imaging

- Not many hospitals have biplane fluoroscopy setups.
- Clinically impractical

# Iterative Projections

- Take advantage of modern computational graphics pipelines to quickly perform projection matching.
- Image/Intensity similarity metrics [13]
- Feature/Contour similarity metrics



# Limitations of (historic) Iterative Projection Methods

- Requires human supervision for:
  - Pose initialization
  - Escaping local minima
  - Implant detection
- Chaotic and Noisy objective function

# Model-based Roentgen Stereophotogrammetry (MBRSA)

- Uses implanted tantalum beads for motion tracking [16]
- Extremely accurate [8, 14]
- Gold standard Measurement [4]

# Aims

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## **Aims 1/2**

Joint Track Machine

Learning and Overcoming

Single-Plane Limitations

## **Aim 3/4**

Pilot Trials and

Standardized Kinematics

Exam

## **Aim 5**

Joint Track Auto Toolkit

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