where **n** is uncorrelated noise, with elements indexed in the image window in the same way as **x**, and **z** is the measured image window corrupted with noise. Let us further assume that **n** is Gaussian and **x** is non-Gaussian. There are many ways to clean the noise; one example is to make a transformation to spatial frequency space by DFT, do low-pass filtering, and return to the image space by IDFT (Gonzales and Wintz, 1987). This is not very efficient, however. A better method is the recently introduced Wavelet Shrinkage method (Donoho et al., 1995) in which a transform based on wavelets is used, or methods based on median filtering (Gonzales and Wintz, 1987). None of these methods is explicitly taking advantage of the image statistics, however.