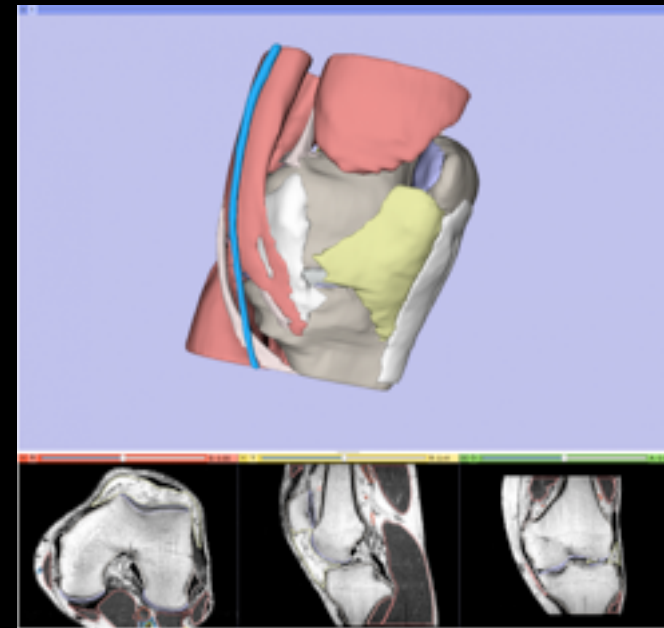
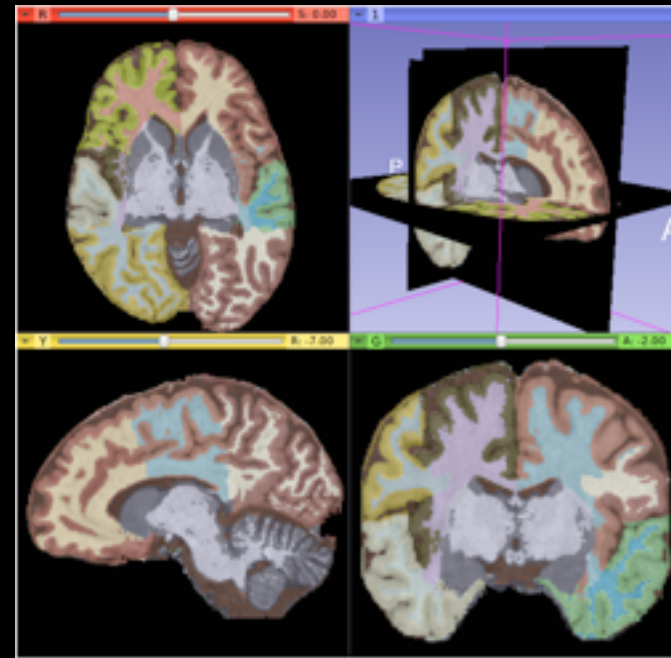
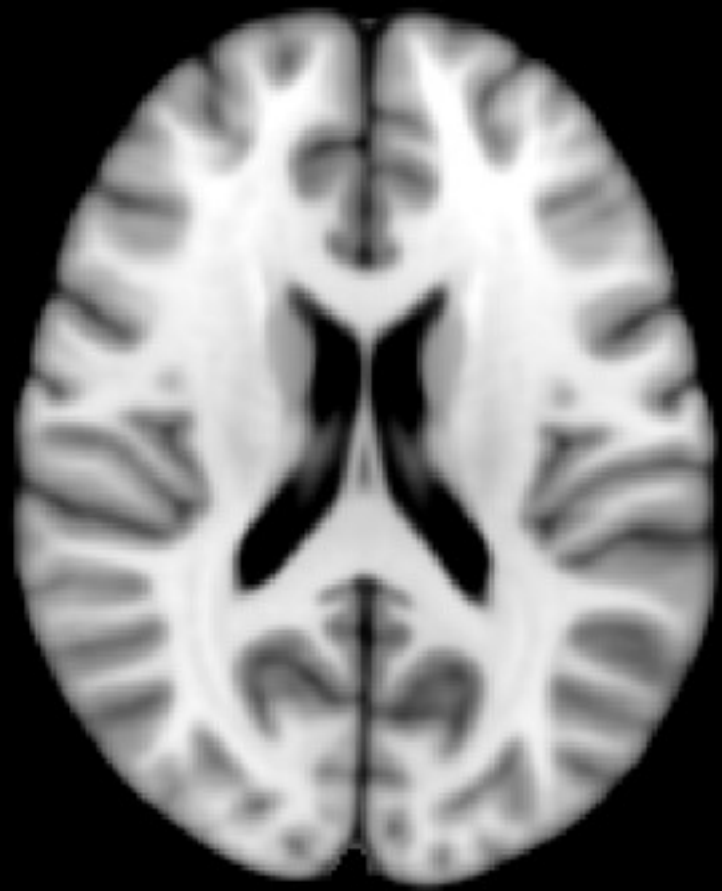


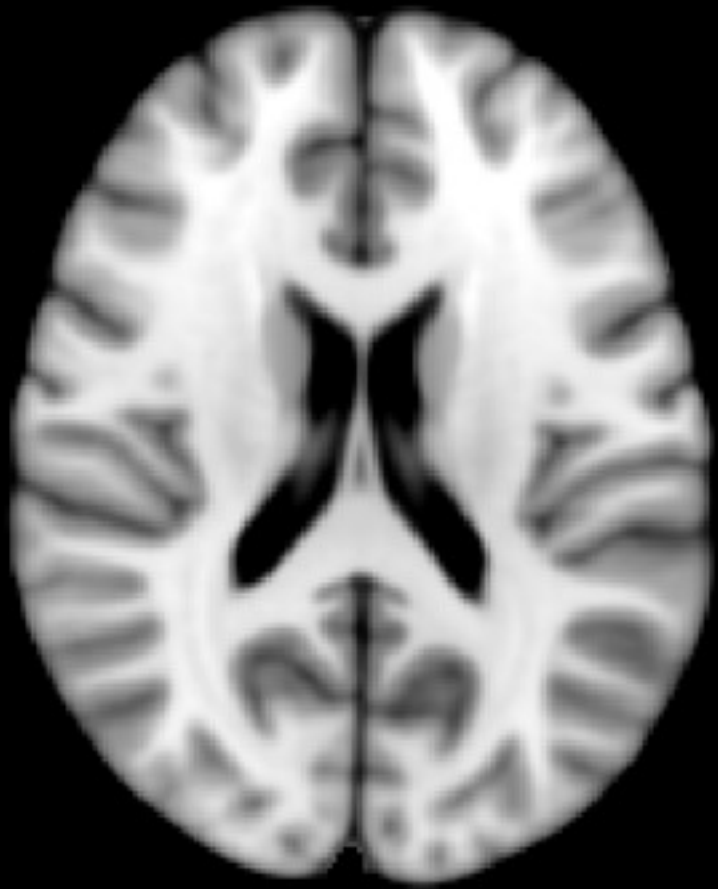
# Tratamiento de Imágenes Médicas Incorporación de Conocimiento Previo

Demián Wassermann  
Departamento de Radiología  
Harvard Medical School & Brigham and Women's Hospital

# Segmentación De Imágenes

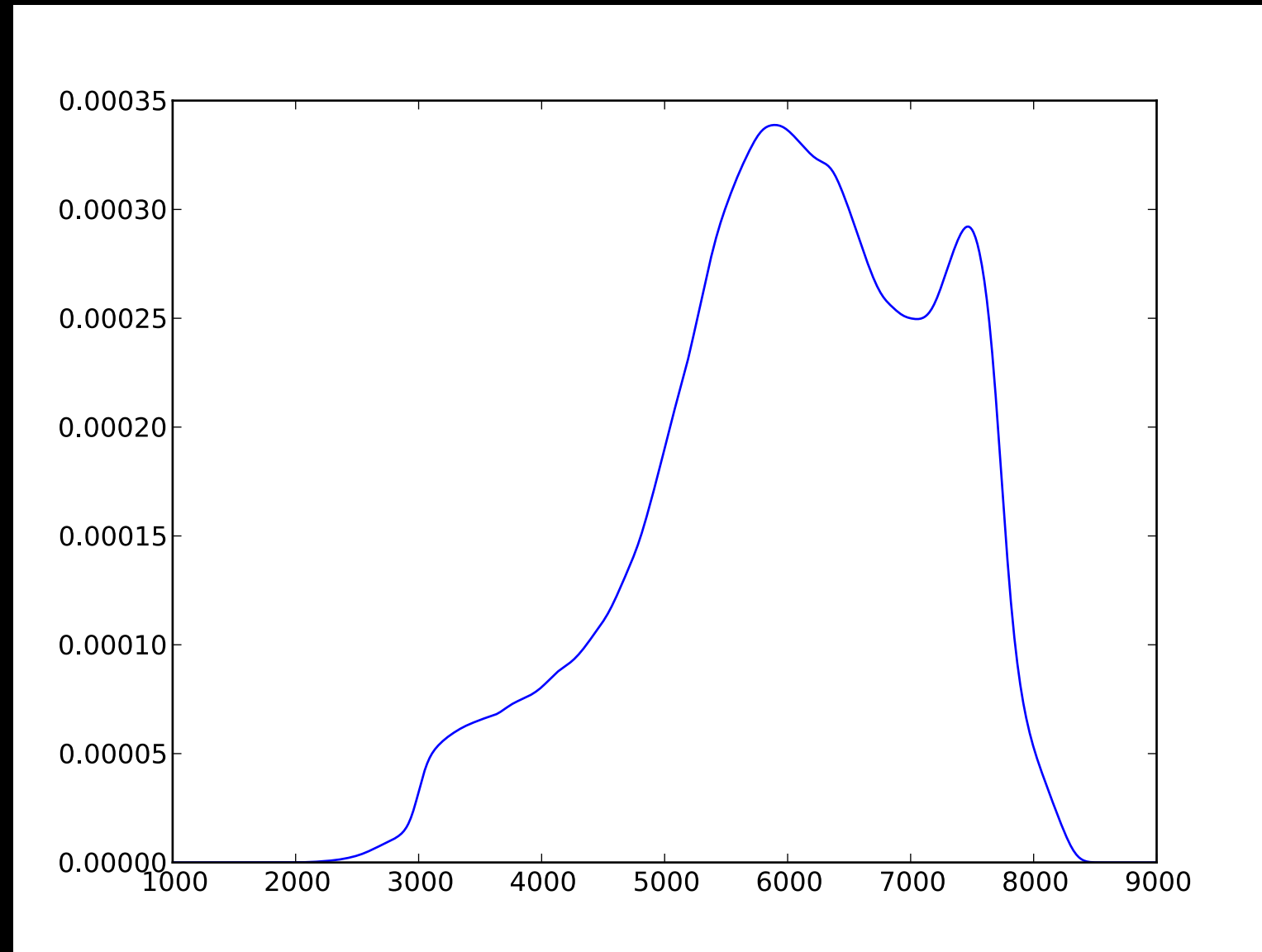
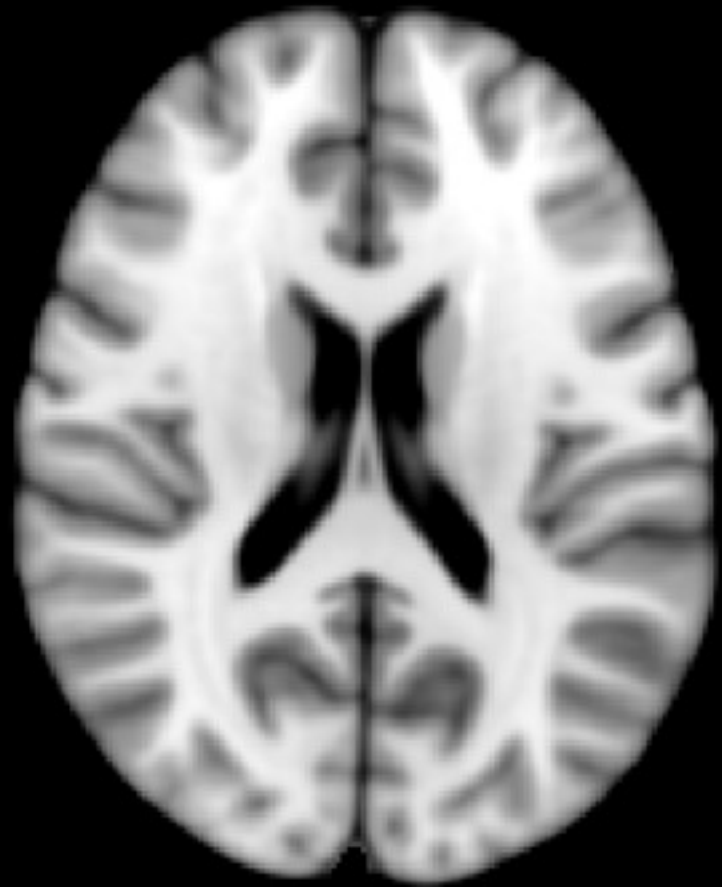


# Segmentación De Imágenes

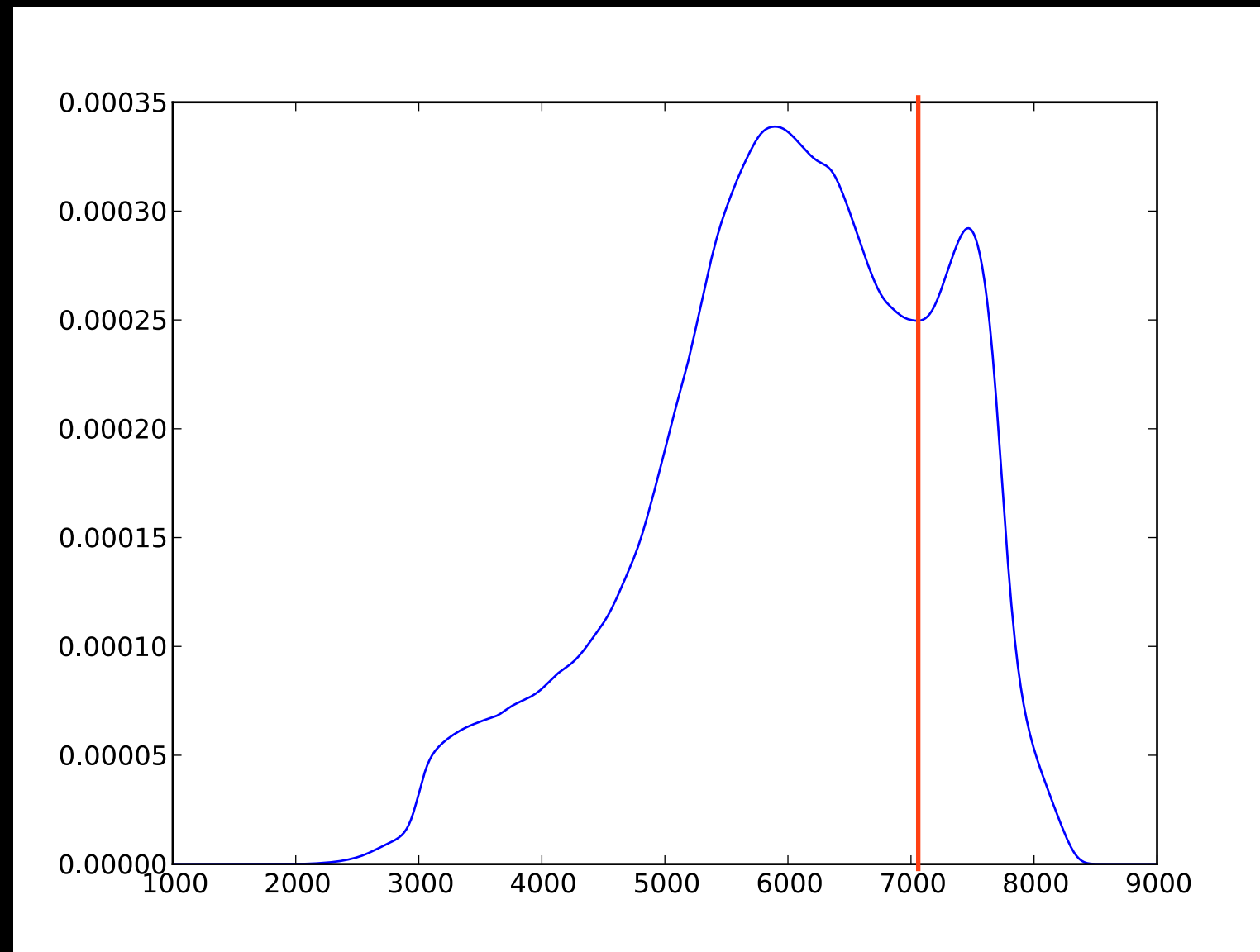
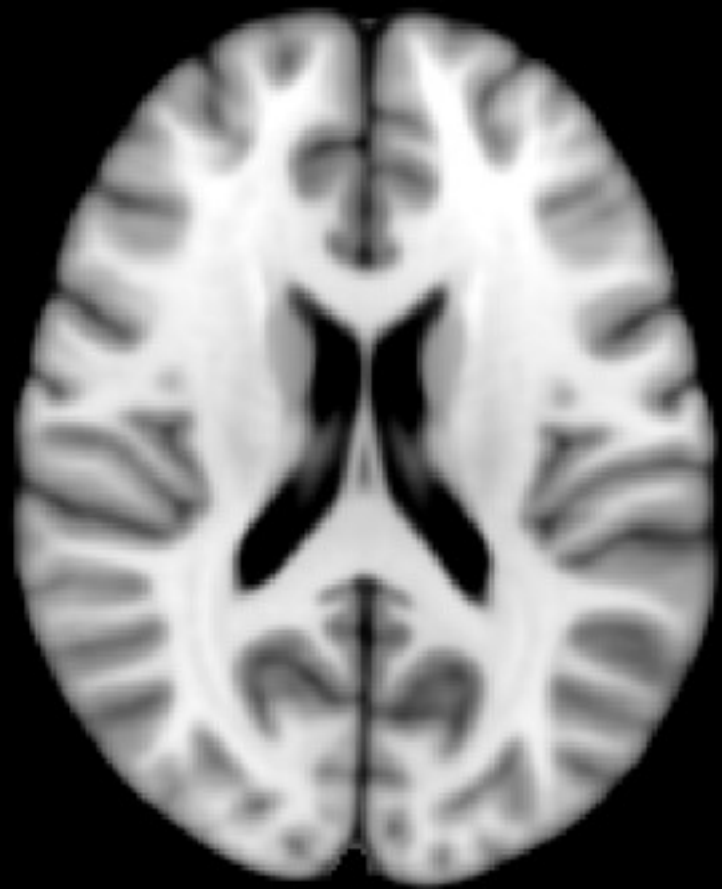


- Umbralado manual
- Umbralado automático
- Separación de modos en distribuciones de probabilidad multimodales
- Incorporación de conocimiento a-priori

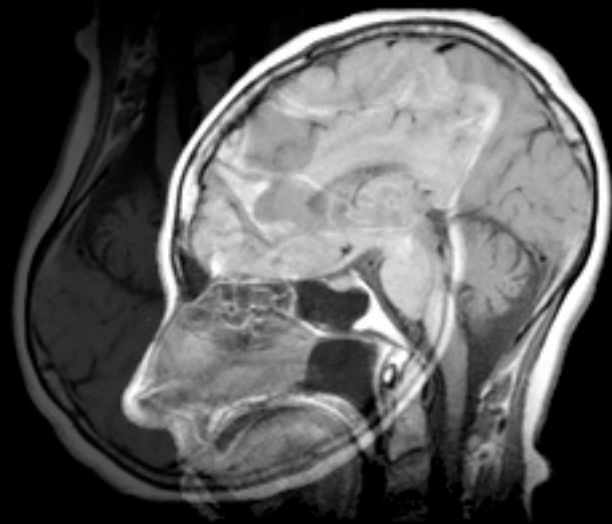
# Segmentación De Imágenes



# Umbralado Simple



# Problemas: Artefactos

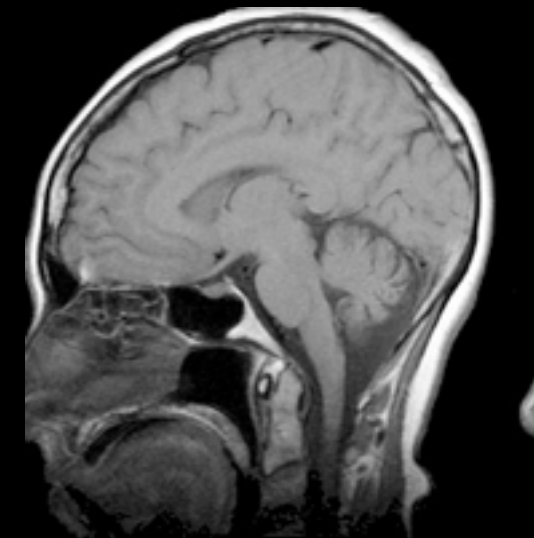


(c) BMRI, ILS

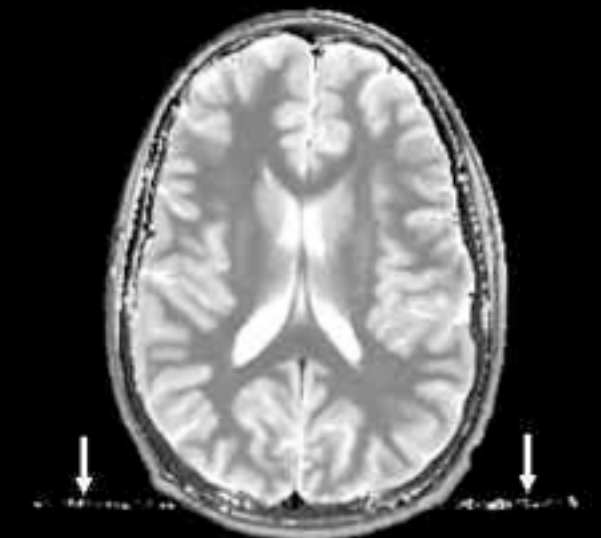
Problemas de  
Corriente Continua



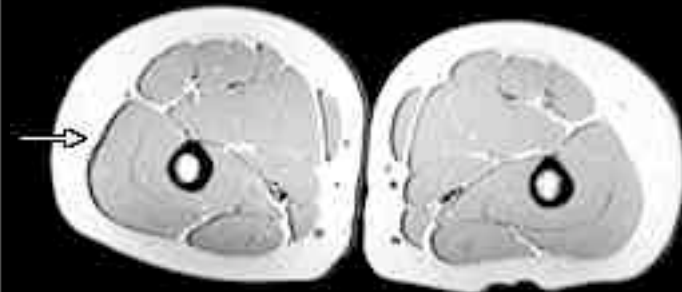
Homogeneidad del Campo  
Magnético de Base



Campo de Vista  
(Wraparound)



Movimiento  
(flujo sanguíneo)



Desplazamiento Químico



Homogeneidad de  
Radiofrecuencias



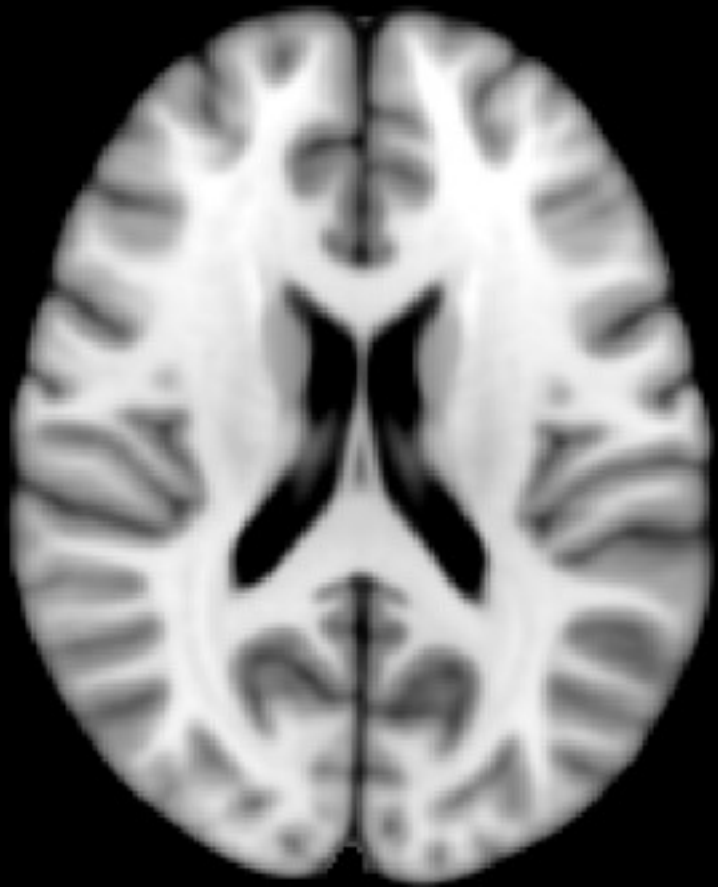
Movimiento

# Umbralado Automático

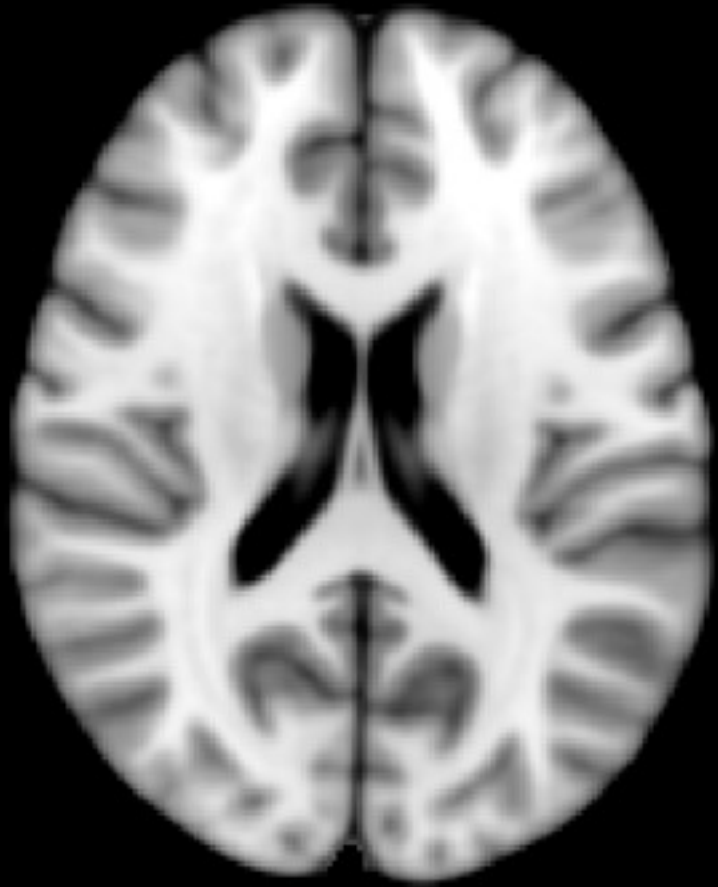
$$p_i = \frac{\#\{\forall x : I(x) = i\}}{N}$$

$$\omega_0 = Pr(C_0) = \sum_{i=0}^k p_i$$

$$\omega_1 = Pr(C_1) = \sum_{i=k+1}^N p_i$$



# Umbralado Automático



$$p_i = \frac{\#\{\forall x : I(x) = i\}}{N}$$

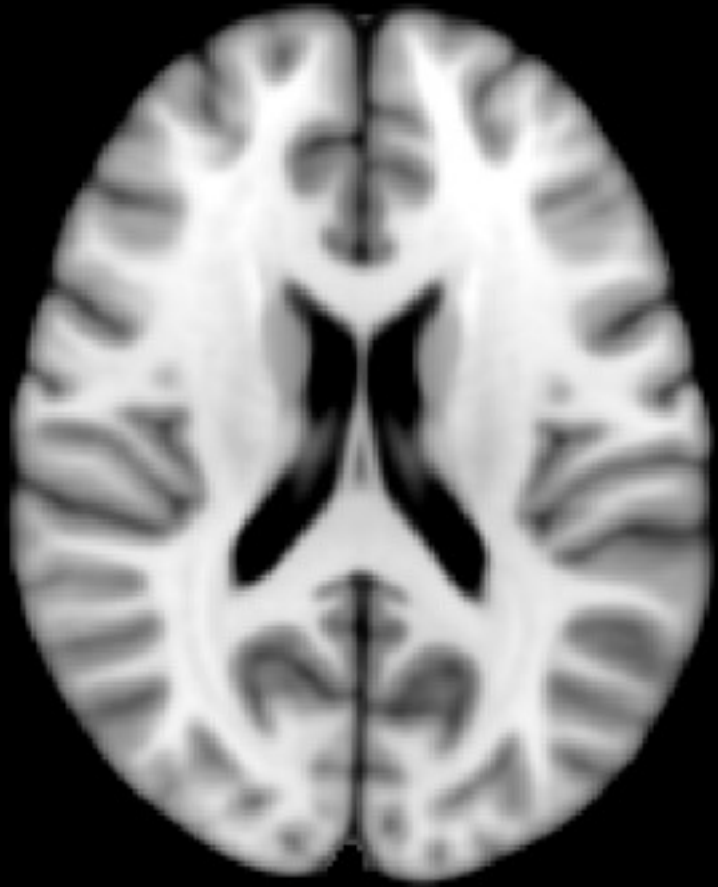
$$\omega_0 = Pr(C_0) = \sum_{i=0}^k p_i$$

$$\mu_0 = \sum_{i=0}^k i p_i$$

$$\sigma_0^2 = \sum_{i=0}^k (i - \mu_0)^2 Pr(i|C_0) = \sum_{i=0}^k (i - \mu_0)^2 p_i / \omega_0$$



# Umbralado Automático



$$\sigma_T^2 = \sum (i - \mu_T)^2 p_i$$

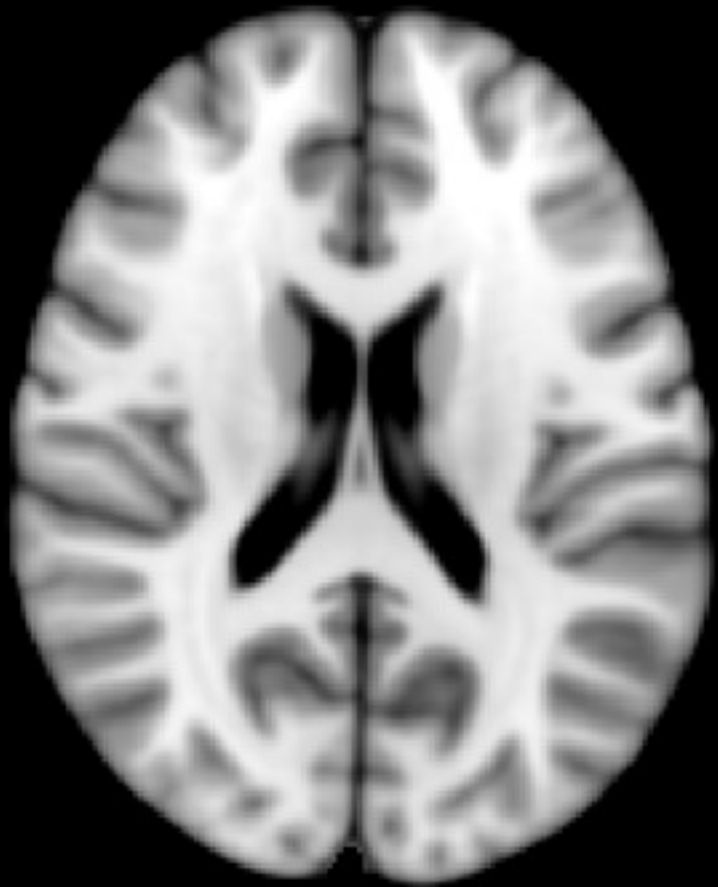
$$\sigma_W^2 = \omega_0 \sigma_0^2 + \omega_1 \sigma_1^2$$

$$\sigma_B^2 = \omega_0 (\mu_0 - \mu_T)^2 + \omega_1 (\mu_1 - \mu_T)^2 = \omega_0 \omega_1 (\mu_1 - \mu_0)^2$$

$$\lambda = \sigma_B^2 / \sigma_W^2 \quad \kappa = \sigma_T^2 / \sigma_W^2 \quad \eta = \sigma_B^2 / \sigma_T^2$$

$$\sigma_W^2 + \sigma_B^2 = \sigma_T^2$$

# Umbralado Automático



$$\sigma_T^2 = \sum (i - \mu_T)^2 p_i$$

$$\sigma_W^2 = \omega_0 \sigma_0^2 + \omega_1 \sigma_1^2$$

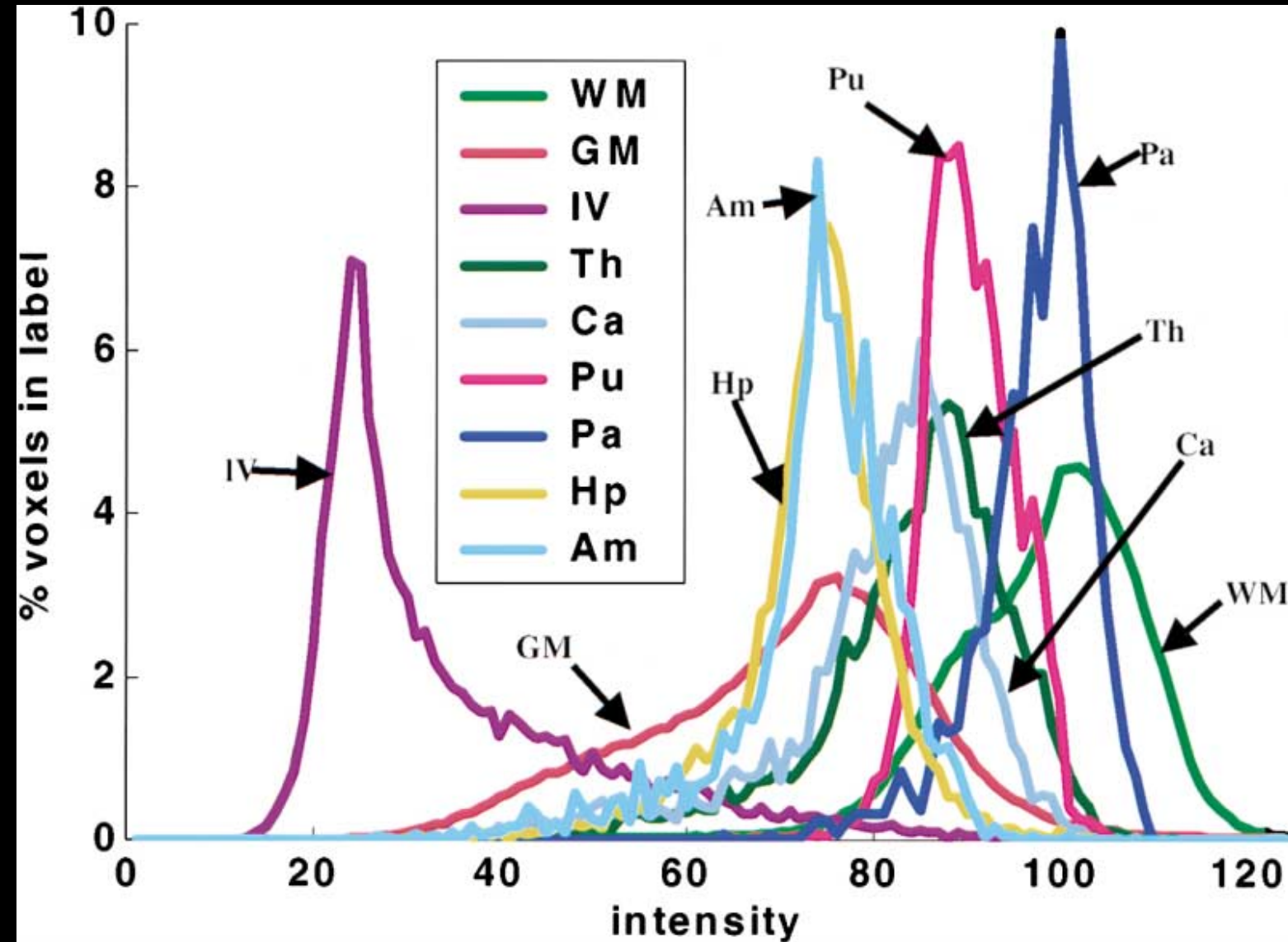
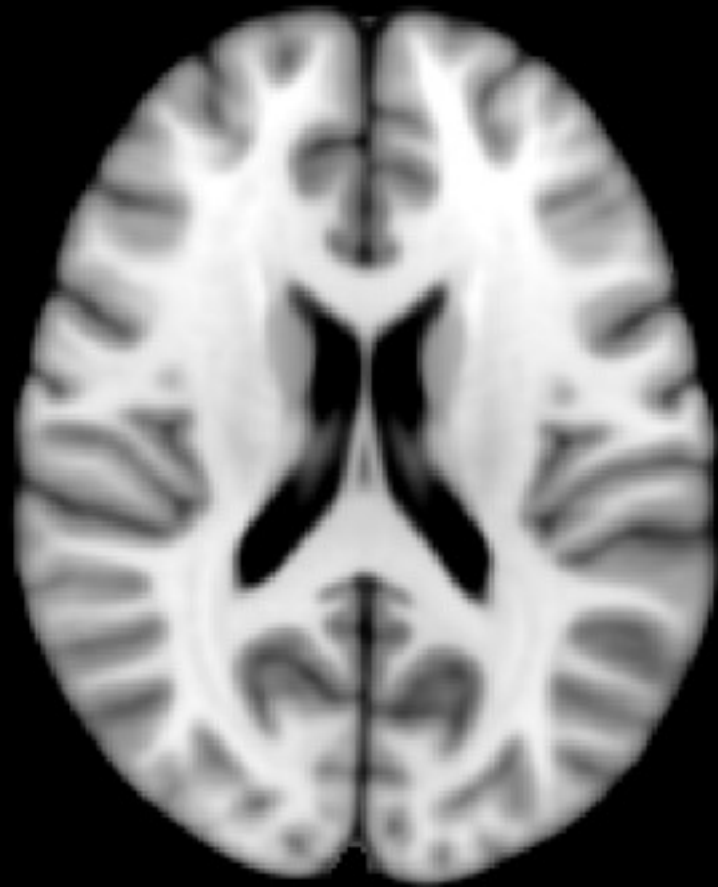
$$\sigma_B^2 = \omega_0 (\mu_0 - \mu_T)^2 + \omega_1 (\mu_1 - \mu_T)^2 = \omega_0 \omega_1 (\mu_1 - \mu_0)^2$$

$$\lambda = \sigma_B^2 / \sigma_W^2 \quad \kappa = \sigma_T^2 / \sigma_W^2$$

$$\sigma_W^2 + \sigma_B^2 = \sigma_T^2$$

$$\eta = \sigma_B^2 / \sigma_T^2$$

# Problemas: Tejidos



[Fischl et al 2002]