

# Classification of SD-OCT Volumes with LBP: Application to DME Detection

MICCAI-OMIA  
9<sup>th</sup> Oct. 2015

G. Lemaître, M. Rastgoo, J. Massich,  
S. Shrinivasan, F. Mériaudeau, and D. Sidibé

*Université de Bourgogne & Universitat de Girona*



## ① Introduction

State-of-the-art

## ② DME detection

Framework

Image pre-processing

Mapping

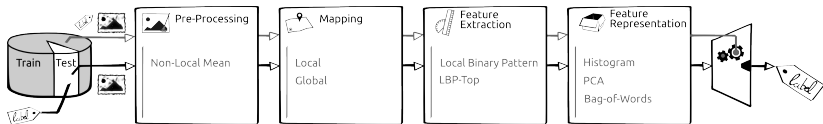
Local Binary Pattern

Feature representation



# DME detection Framework

## Overview

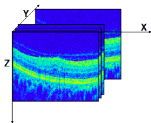




## DME detection

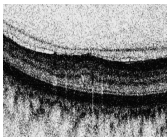
### Image pre-processing

#### Reference system

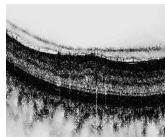


- ▶ OCT images corrupted with speckle noise
- ▶ Denoising for each B-scan ( $x - z$  slice)
- ▶ Non-Local Means <sup>1</sup>

#### Qualitative results



Raw image

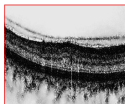


NLM denoising

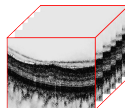


## DME Detection Mapping

### Global mapping

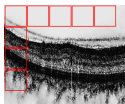


2D

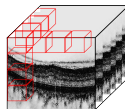


3D

### Local mapping



2D

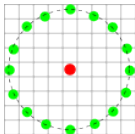


3D



## DME Detection Local Binary Pattern

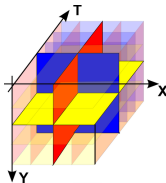
### LBP



$$LBP_{P,R} = \sum_{p=0}^{P-1} s(g_p - g_c) 2^p, \quad s(\cdot) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (g_p - g_c) \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases},$$

- Select uniform and rotation invariant

### LBP-Three Orthogonal Plane (TOP)

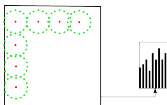




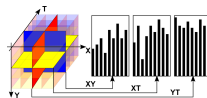
## DME Detection Feature representation

### Low-level representation

→ Compute the histogram of the LBP codes



LBP histogram



LBP-TOP histogram

### Global *versus* local mapping

- ▶ 1 LBP histogram per *B-scan* later concatenated
- ▶ 1 LBP-TOP histogram per *volume*
- ▶ 1 LBP histogram per *window* later concatenated
- ▶ 1 LBP-TOP histogram per *sub-volume* later concatenated



## DME Detection Feature representation

### High-level representation

- ▶ Principal Component Analysis (PCA)
- ▶ Bag of Words (BoW)

### PCA

- ▶ Reduce the number of feature dimensions by finding a space where the data variance is maximized

### BoW

- ▶ Reduce the complexity of the feature space by clustering samples together
- ▶ A codebook is learnt through k-means
- ▶ Each sample is affected to a specific cluster/word (i.e., hard-voting)
- ▶ Histogram by calculating the frequency of occurrences of each word





## Experiments Datasets

### SERI dataset

- ▶ 32 SD-OCT images with 16 DME cases and 16 healthy cases
- ▶ Each volume has 128 B-scans with a resolution of  $512 \times 1024$  pixels

### Duke dataset

- ▶ 30 SD-OCT images with 15 DME cases and 15 healthy cases
- ▶ Volumes were denoised and cropped with different sizes