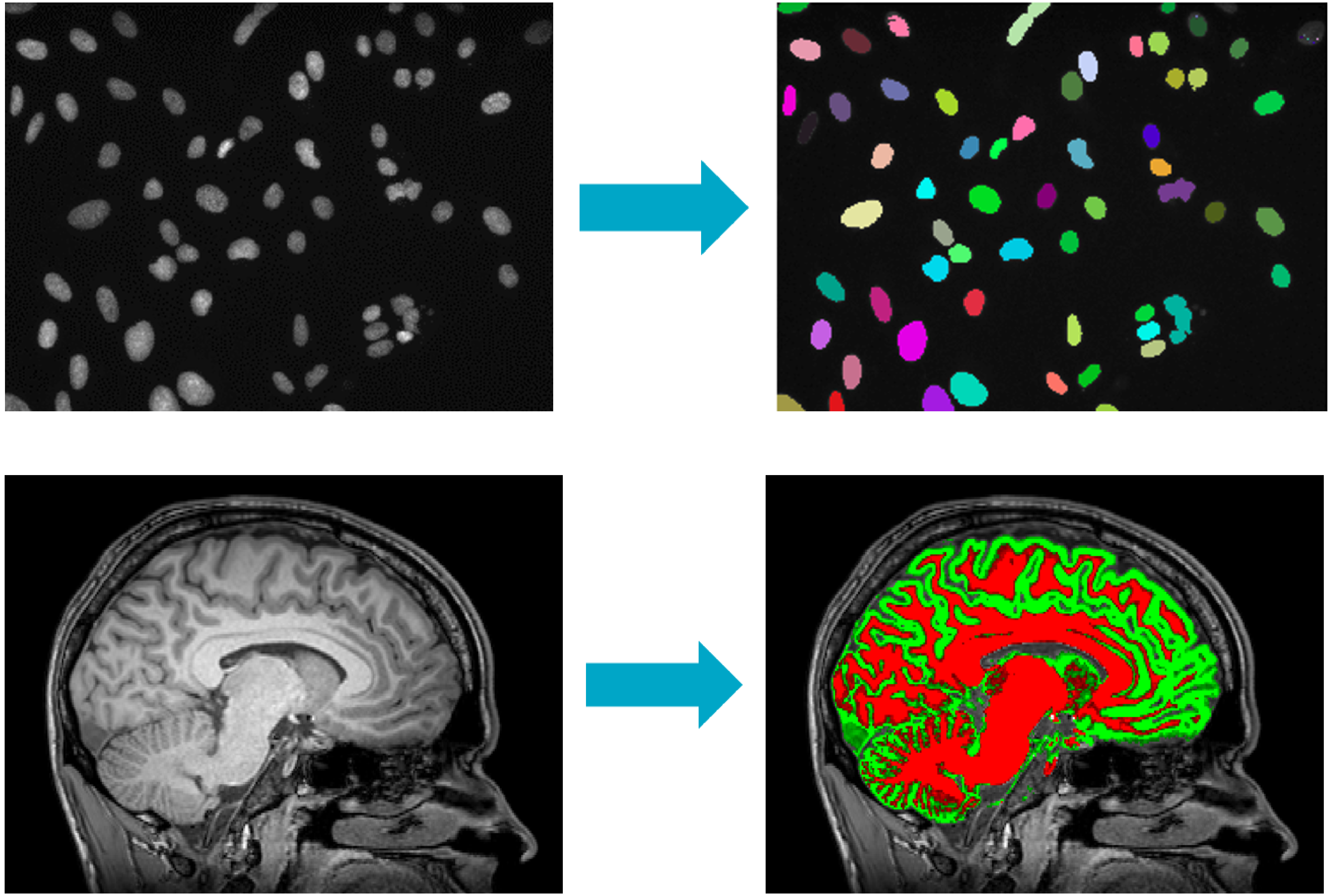
Objects and Labels

BIOMEDICAL IMAGE ANALYSIS IN PYTHON

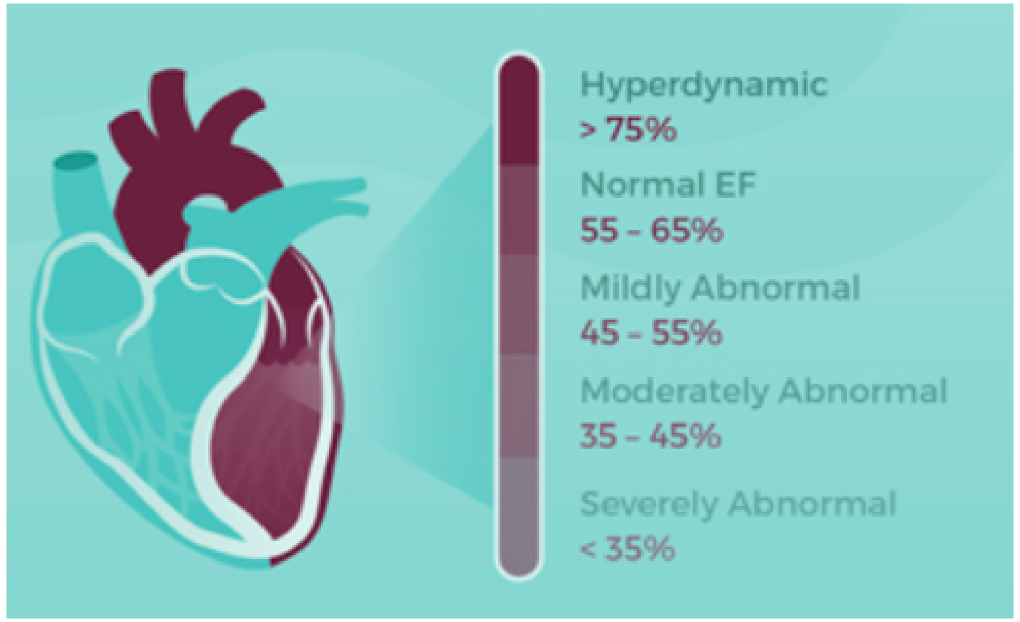
Stephen Bailey
Instructor

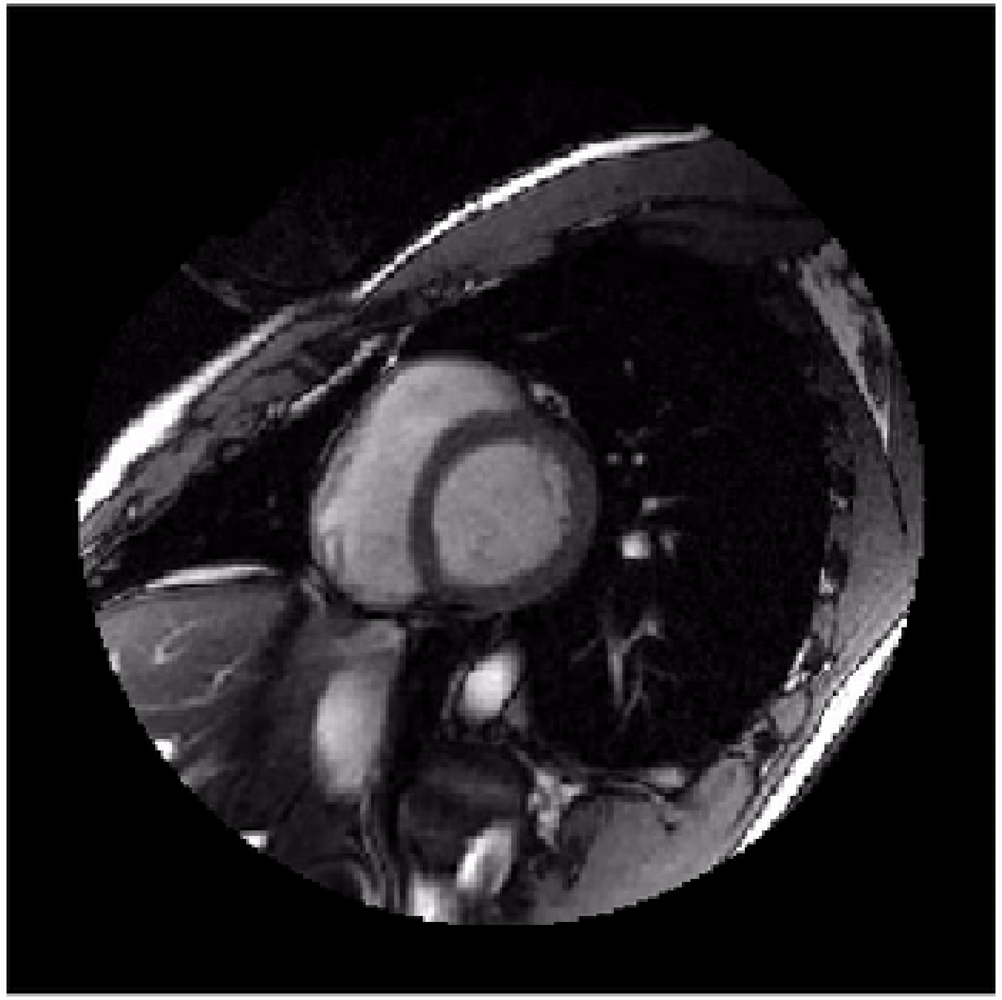
Segmentation splits an image into parts



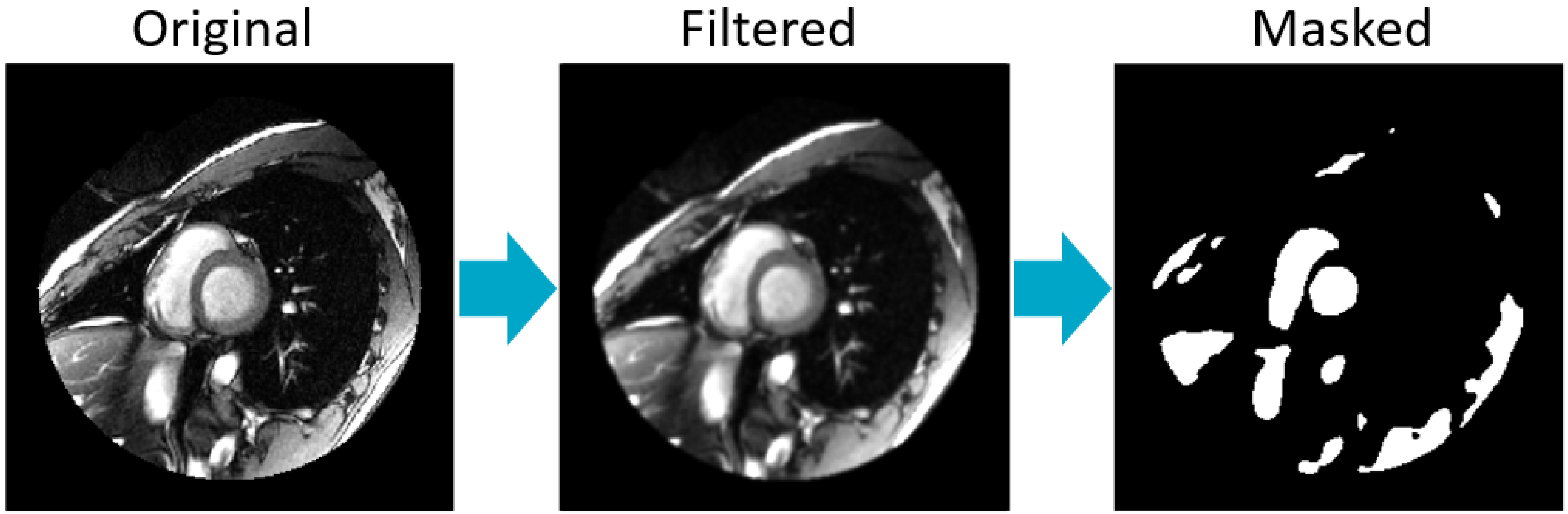
Sunnybrook Cardiac Database

Ejection fraction: the proportion of blood pumped out of the heart's left ventricle (LV).





Labeling image components



Labeling image components

```python
import scipy.ndimage as ndi
im=imageio.imread('SCD4201-2d.dcm')
filt=ndi.gaussian_filter(im,
                         sigma=2)
mask = filt > 150
labels, nlabels = ndi.label(mask)
```

```python
nlabels
```

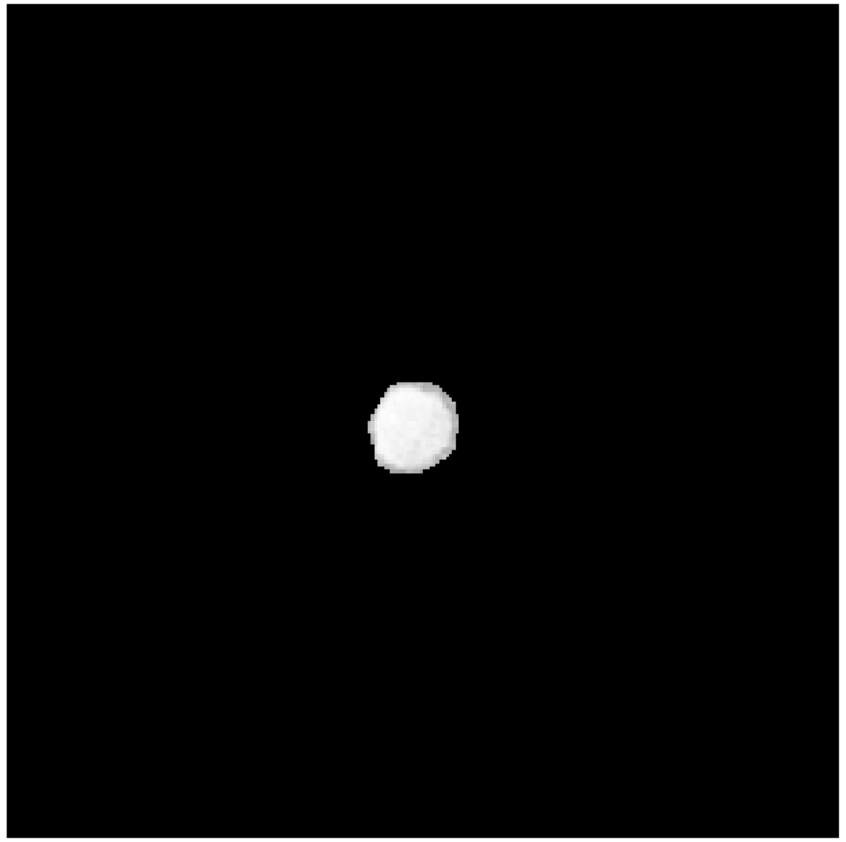
```
14
```

```python
plt.imshow(labels, cmap='rainbow')
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```

Label selection

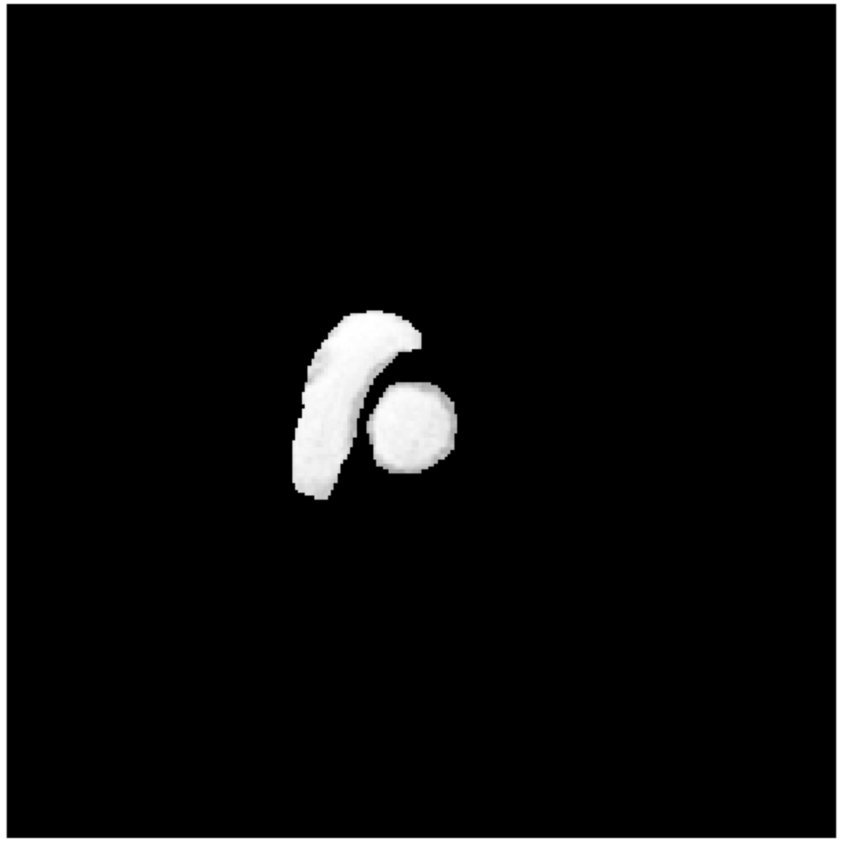
Select a single label within image:

```
np.where(labels == 1, im, 0)
```



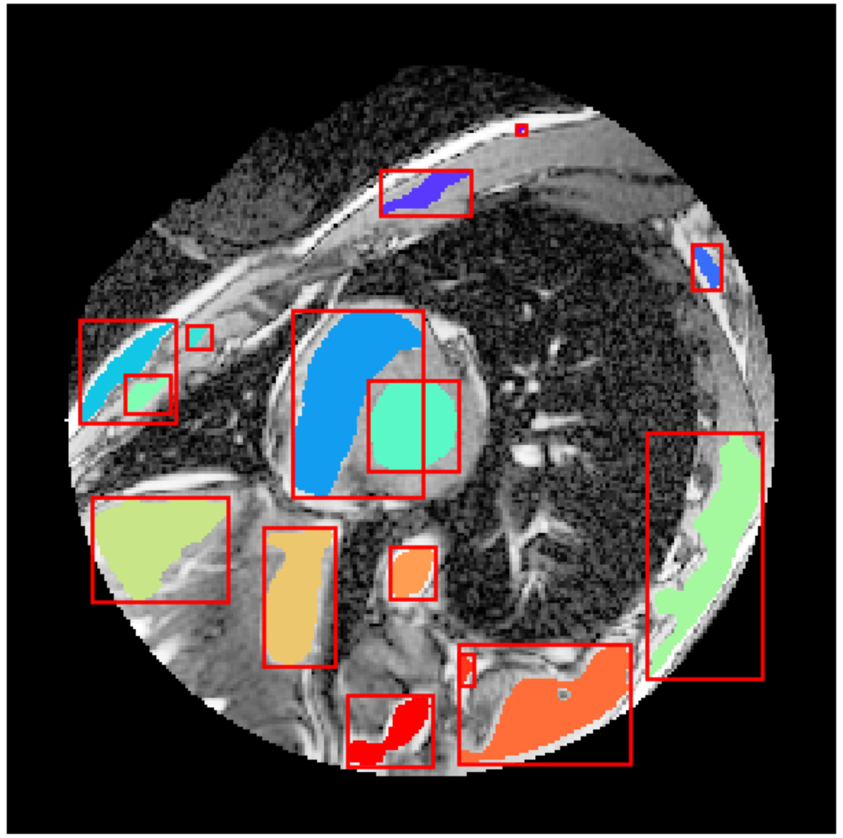
Select many labels within image:

```
np.where(labels < 3, im, 0)
```



Object extraction

- **Bounding box:** range of pixels that completely encloses an object
- `ndi.find_objects()` returns a list of bounding box coordinates

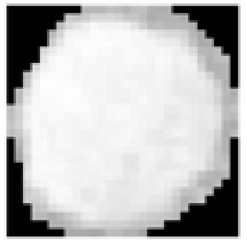


Object extraction

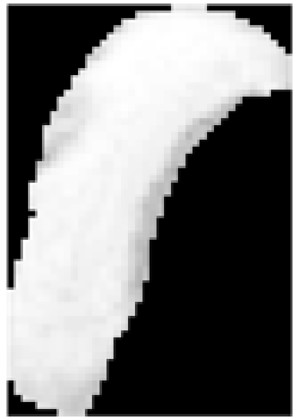
```
labels, nlabels = ndi.label(mask)
boxes = ndi.find_objects(labels)
boxes[0]
```

```
(slice(116,139), slice(120, 141))
```

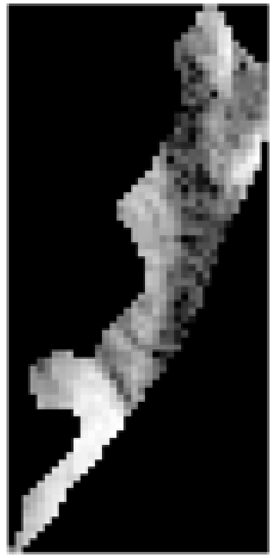
im[boxes[0]]



im[boxes[1]]



im[boxes[2]]



Let's practice!

Measuring Intensity

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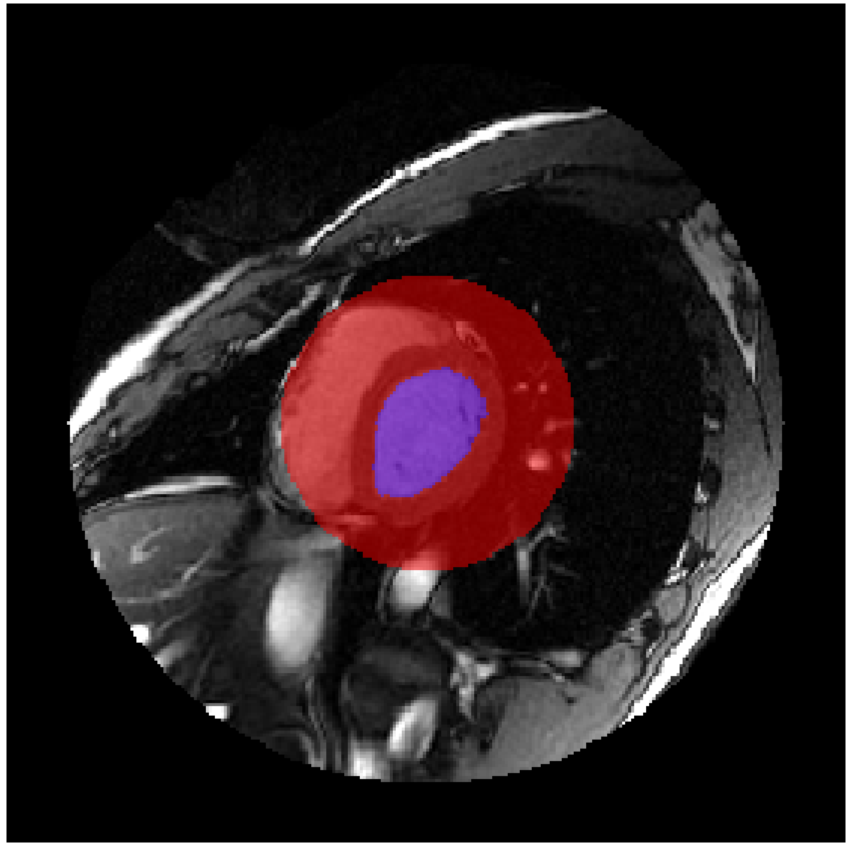
Measuring intensity

We have the following labels for a single volume of the cardiac time series:

1. Left ventricle
2. Central portion



Functions

`scipy.ndimage.measurements`

`ndi.mean()`

`ndi.median()`

`ndi.sum()`

`ndi.maximum()`

`ndi.standard_deviation()`

`ndi.variance()`

Functions applied over all dimensions, optionally at specific labels.

Custom functions:

`ndi.labeled_comprehension()`

Calling measurement functions

```
import imageio
import scipy.ndimage as ndi
vol=imageio.volread('SCD-3d.npz')
label=imageio.volread('labels.npz')
# All pixels
ndi.mean(vol)
```

```
3.7892
```

```
# Labeled pixels
ndi.mean(vol, label)
```

```
89.2342
```

```
# Label 1
ndi.mean(vol, label, index=1)
```

```
163.2930
```

```
# Labels 1 and 2
ndi.mean(vol, label, index=[1,2])
```

```
[163.2930, 60.2847]
```

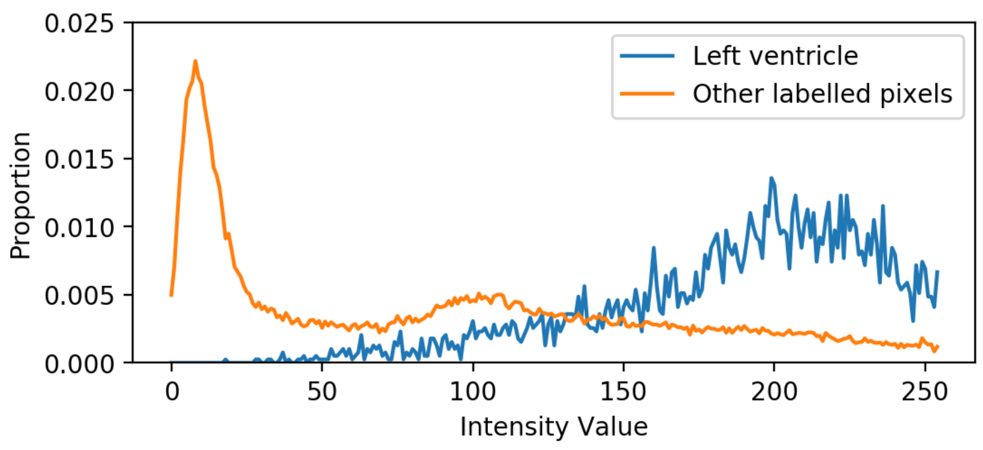
Object histograms

```
hist=ndi.histogram(vol, min=0, max=255, bins=256)
obj_hists=ndi.histogram(vol, 0, 255, 256,
                        labels, index=[1, 2])
len(obj_hists)
```

```
2
```

Object histograms

```
plt.plot(obj_hists[0],
   label='Left ventricle')
plt.plot(obj_hists[1],
   label='Other labelled pixels'
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



- Histograms containing multiple tissue types will have several peaks
- Histograms for well-segmented tissue often resemble a normal distribution

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Measuring morphology

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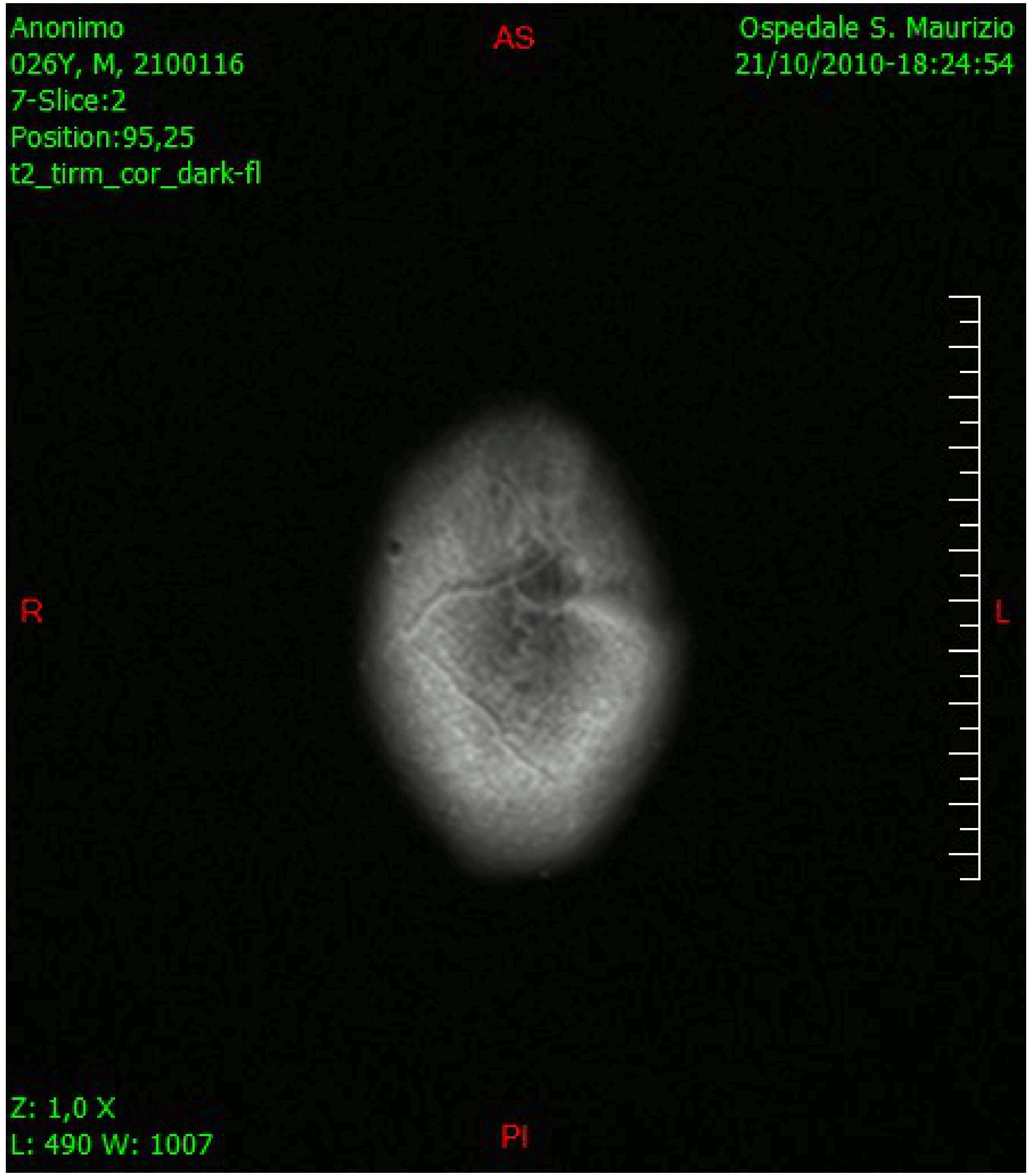
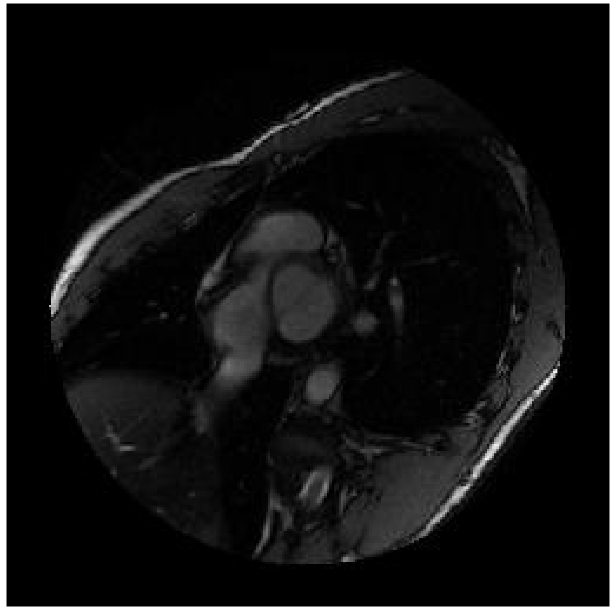
Morphology


Anonimo
026Y, M, 2100116
7-Slice:2
Position:95,25
t2_tirm_cor_dark-fl
AS
Ospedale S. Maurizio
21/10/2010-18:24:54
R
L
Z: 1,0 X
L: 490 W: 1007
PI

Spatial extent

Spatial extent is the product of:

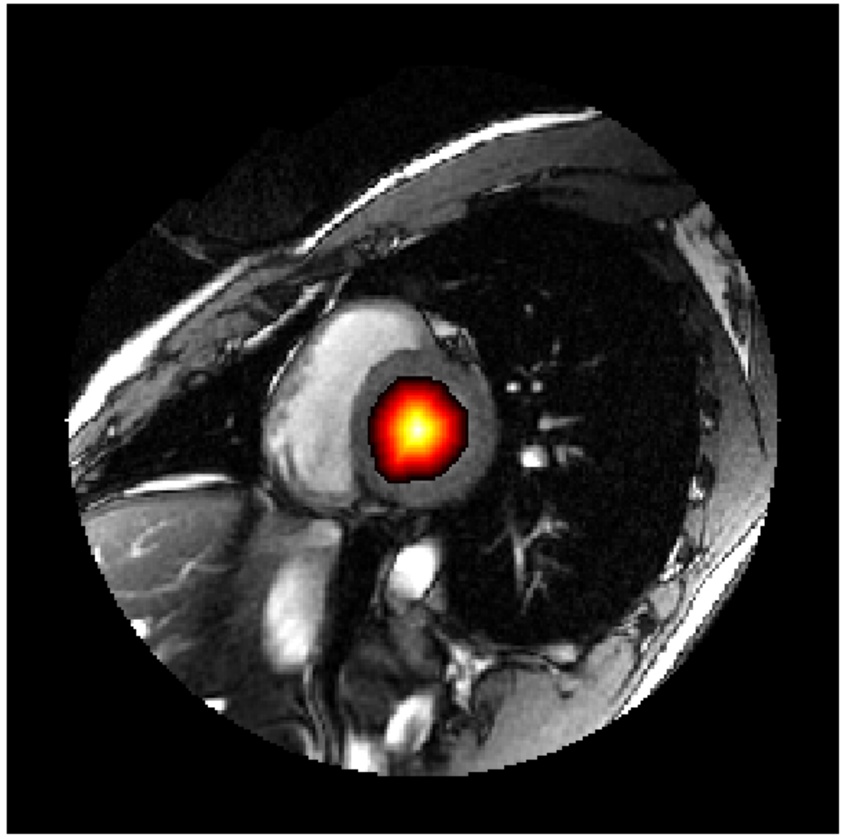
1. Space occupied by each element
2. Number of array elements



```
# Calculate volume per voxel
d0, d1, d2 = vol.meta['sampling'
dvoxel = d0 * d1 * d2
# Count label voxels
nvoxels=ndi.sum(1, label, index=
# Calculate volume of label
volume = nvoxels * dvoxel
volume
```

```
1249023
```

Distance transformation



Euclidean Distance

```
# Create a left ventricle mask
mask=np.where(labels == 1, 1, 0)
# In terms of voxels
d=ndi.distance_transform_edt(mas
d.max()
```

```
12.3847
```

```
# In terms of space
d=ndi.distance_transform_edt(mas
    sampling=vol.meta['sampling'
d.max()
```

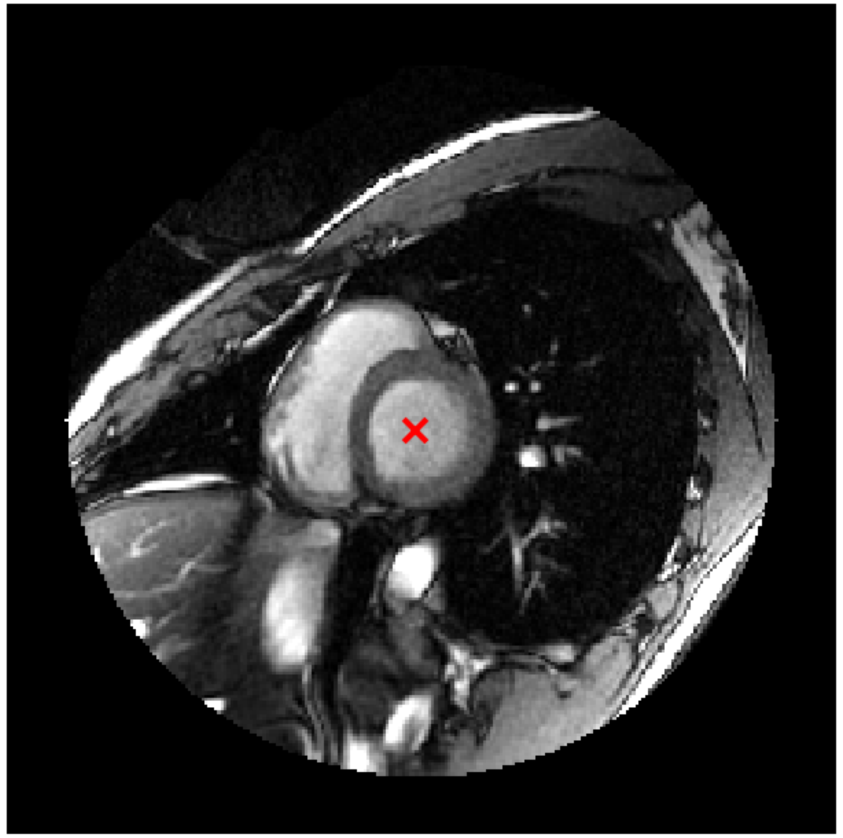
```
5.8038
```

Center of mass

```
com=ndi.center_of_mass(vol,
                       labels,
                       index=1)
com
```

```
(5.5235, 128.0590, 128.0993)
```

```
plt.imshow(vol[5], cmap='gray')
plt.scatter(com[2], com[1])
plt.show()
```



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Measuring in Time

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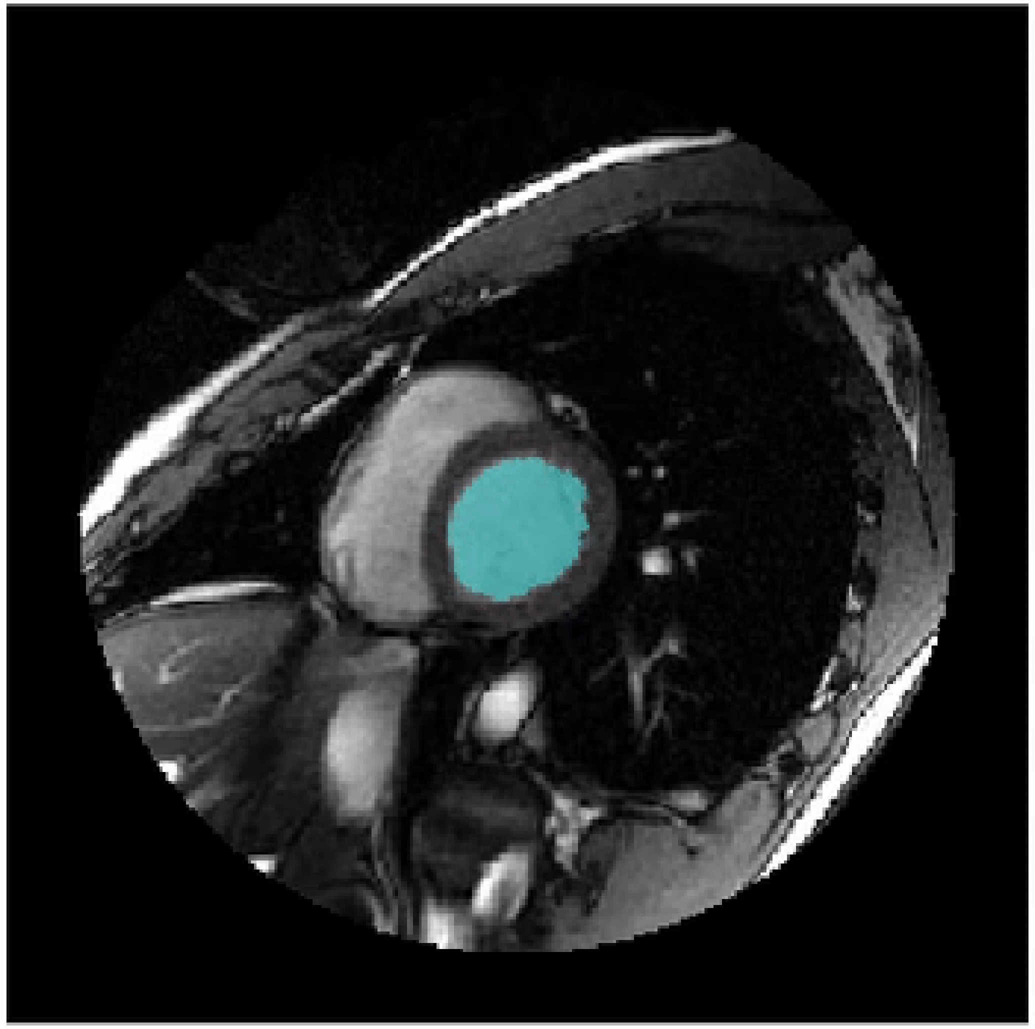
Ejection fraction

$$Ejection\ Fraction = \frac{LV_{max} - LV_{min}}{LV_{max}}$$



Ejection fraction

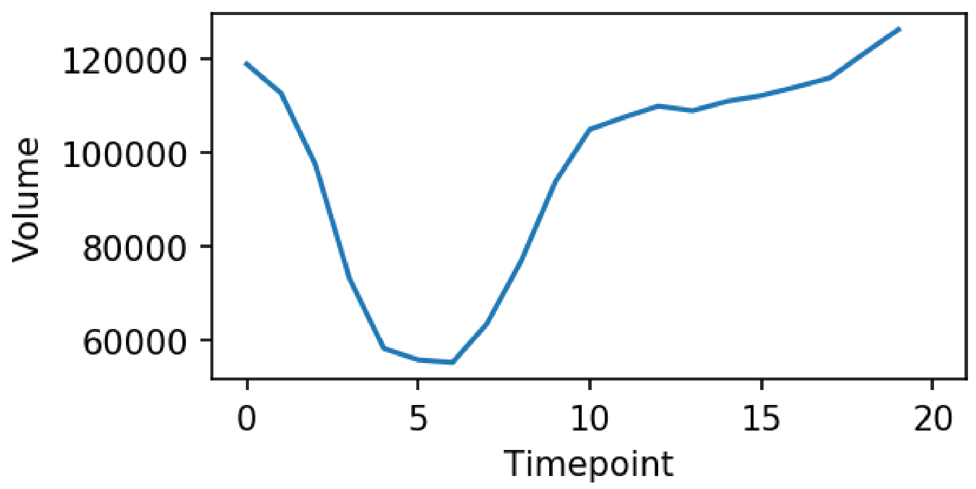
Procedure

1. Segment left ventricle
2. For each 3D volume in the time series, calculate volume
3. Select minimum and maximum
4. Calculate ejection fraction

Calculate volume for each time point

```
# Stored in (t,z,x,y) format
vol_ts.shape
labels.shape
```

```
(20, 12, 256, 256)
(20, 12, 256, 256)
```

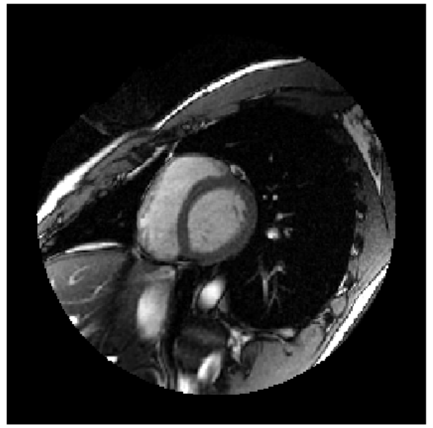


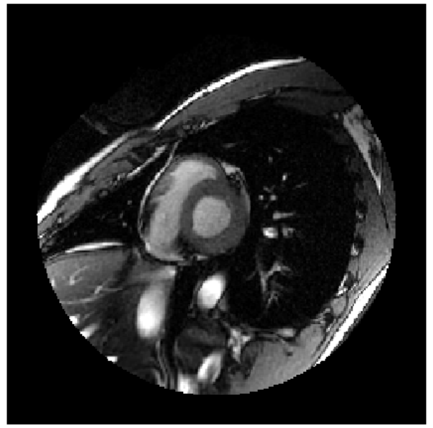

```
# Calculate voxel volume in mm^3
d0,d1,d2,d3=vol_ts.meta['sampling']
dvoxel = d1 * d2 * d3
# Instantiate empty list
ts = np.zeros(20)
# Loop through volume time series
for t in range(20):
    nvoxels=ndi.sum(1,
                    labels[t],
                    index=1)
    ts[t] = nvoxels * dvoxel
plt.plot(ts)
plt.show()
```

Calculate ejection fraction

```
min_vol = ts.min()
max_vol = ts.max()
ejec_frac = (max_vol - min_vol) / max_vol
ejec_frac
```

```
0.58672
```





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