

DIRECT 4D PET RECONSTRUCTION WITH DISCRETE TISSUE TYPES

Michele Scipioni, PhD

 @mscipioTW

 mscipio.github.io

 github.com/mscipio

 Michele Scipioni

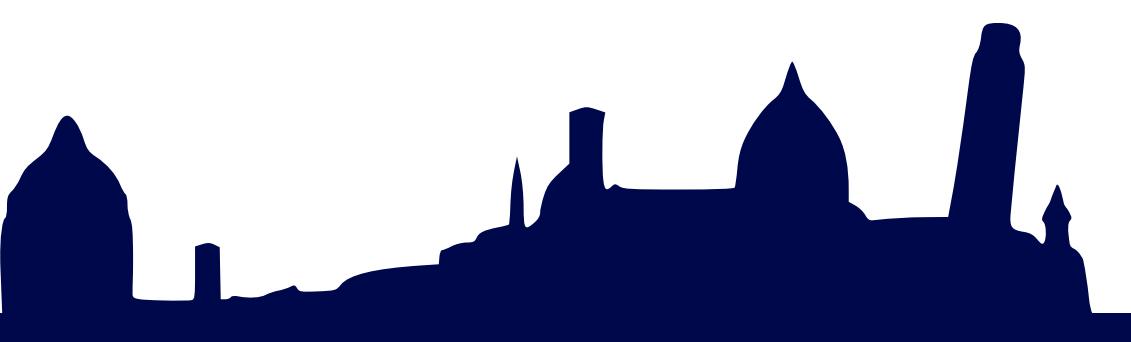
scipioni.michele@gmail.com



Department of Information Engineering,
University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy



Institute of Clinical Physiology,
CNR, Pisa, Italy



Summary

Dynamic Positron Emission Tomography is known for its ability to extract spatio-temporal information of a radiotracer in tissue. We present a **novel direct reconstruction framework** performing concurrent clustering as a potential aid in addressing high levels of noise typical of voxel-wise kinetic modeling.

Probabilistic Graphical Modeling (PGM) theory is used to describe the problem, and to derive an iterative inference strategy, which provides **concurrent estimate of kinetic parameter maps, activity images, and segmented clusters**.

Key-concepts

CORE ASSUMPTIONS

- Imaged volume contains a **finite number of different functional regions**, each with a unique kinetic behavior.
- **Voxel-wise time courses** are determined by the functional cluster they belong to and they are modeled as a **mixture of Normal distributions** with as many components as clusters.

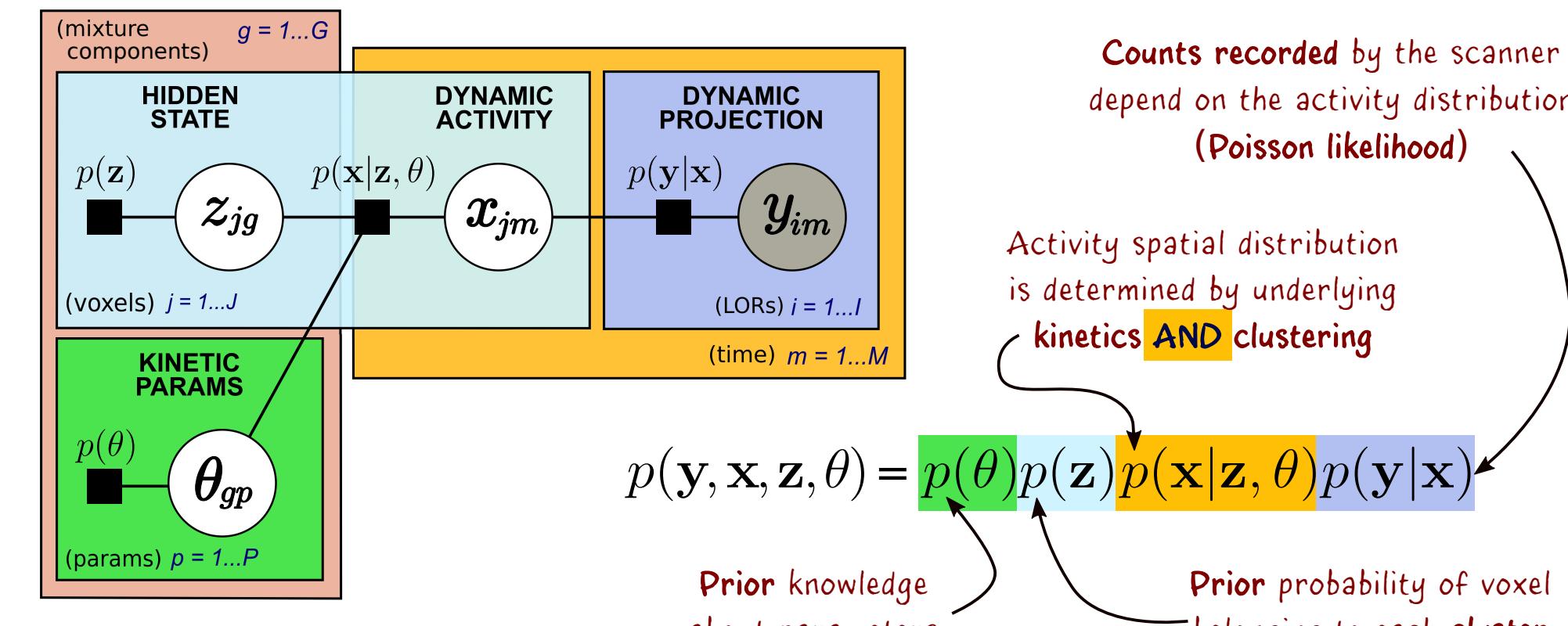
AIM OF THE WORK

To evaluate how incorporating a clustering step within the reconstruction may assist the estimate of images and maps.

Is it worth the effort?

- **Lower computational cost and easier implementation:** we need to apply kinetic modeling just to a few cluster means.
- **Noise reduction:** clustering introduces a within-tissue edge-preserving smoothing in both dynamic images and kinetic maps.
- **(Potential) details-recovering:** feasible to test different models for each tissue and to choose the best one.

Probabilistic Graphical Model



Goal

Inferring the value of the three unknown, latent variables x, z, θ maximizing the joint distribution $p(y, x, z, \theta)$ associated with the graph.

Strategy

The joint optimization can be performed by alternating the optimization of the marginal posterior of each variable, conditioned to the provisional estimates of all the others (**Iterated Conditional Modes** approach).

Number of clusters updated at each iteration
(looking for redundancy).

Voxels guided to resemble the cluster mean with higher posterior membership probability (extending the idea of voxels' neighborhoods).

Cluster with low variance, formed by voxels with very similar kinetics: **stronger kinetic prior**.

Theory

Iterative inference

- 1) Updating the parameters of the Gaussian Mixture

$$\alpha_{jg}^{(n+1)} = \frac{\pi_{jg}^{(n)} \prod_m \mathcal{N}(x_{jm}^{(n)}, \mu_{gm}^{(n)}, \sigma_{gm}^{(n)})}{\sum_{j'g'} \pi_{j'g'}^{(n)} \prod_m \mathcal{N}(x_{jm}^{(n)}, \mu_{g'm}^{(n)}, \sigma_{g'm}^{(n)})}$$

$$\pi_{jg}^{(n+1)} = \frac{1}{\text{size}(C_j)} \sum_{k \in C_j} \alpha_{kg}^{(n)}$$

$$z^{(n+1)} = \arg \max_z p(z|x, \theta, y)|_{x^{(n)}, \theta^{(n)}}$$
- 2) Updating the estimate of kinetic parameters

$$\theta_g^{(n+1)} = \arg \min_{\theta_g} \sum_m \| \mu_{gm}^{(n+1)} - f(\theta_g; t_m) \|^2$$

$$\mu_{gm}^{(n+1)} = \frac{\sum_j [\alpha_{jg}^{(n+1)} (x_{jm}^{(n)} - \mu_{gm}^{(n+1)})^2]}{\sum_j \alpha_{jg}^{(n+1)}}$$

$$\sigma_{gm}^{(n+1)} = \sqrt{\log p(\theta|x, z, y)|_{x^{(n)}, z^{(n+1)}}}$$
- 3) Updating the estimate of activity time series

$$x_{jm}^{(n+1)} = \frac{x_{jm}^{(n)}}{\sum_i p_{ij} + \frac{\partial \log p(x|z, \theta)}{\partial x_{jm}^{(n)}}} \sum_i p_{ij} \frac{y_{im}}{\sum_j p_{ij} x_{jm}^{(n)}}$$

$$\log p(x|z, \theta) = \sum_{j,g,m} \alpha_{jg}^{(n+1)} \frac{(x_{jm}^{(n)} - \mu_{gm}^{(n+1)})^2}{\sigma_{gm}^{(n+1)}}$$

Final image update step

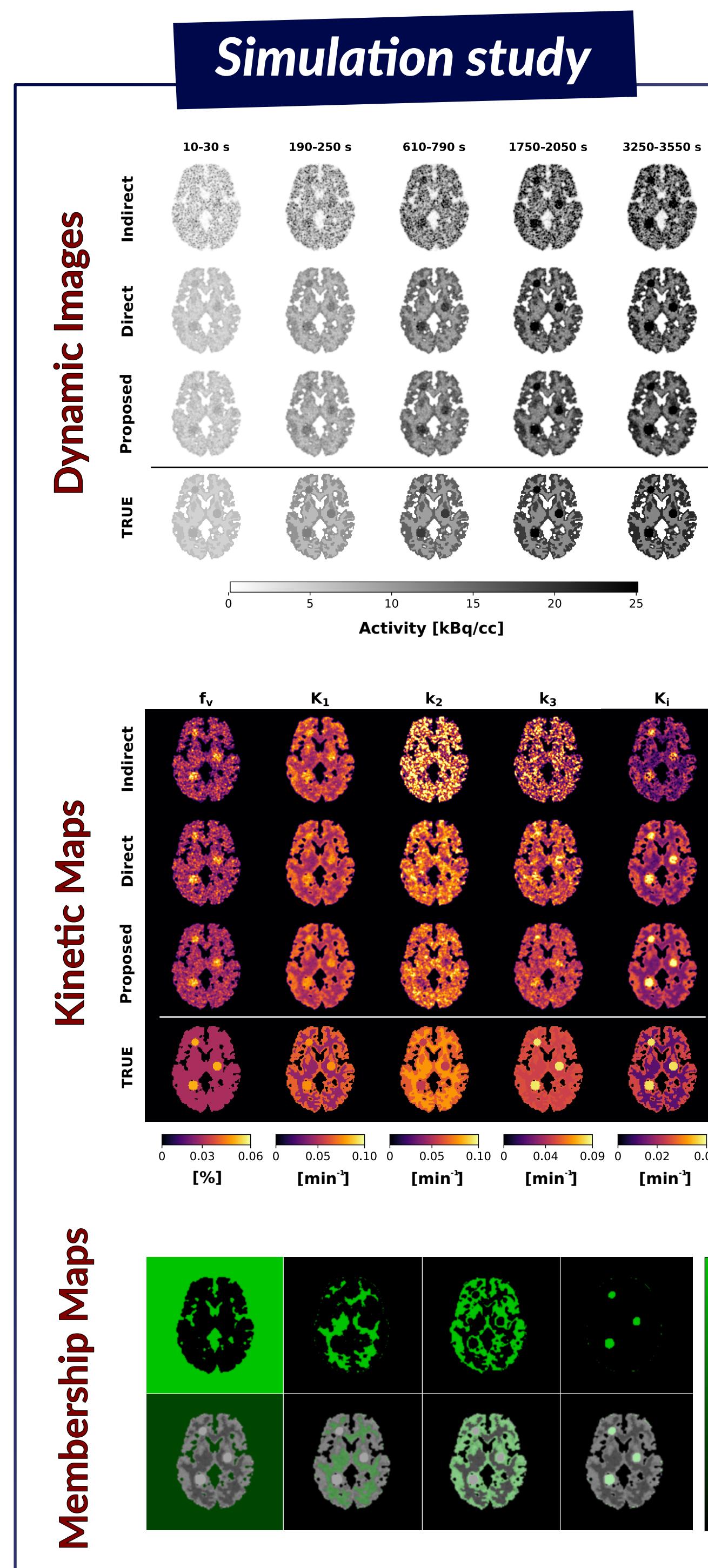
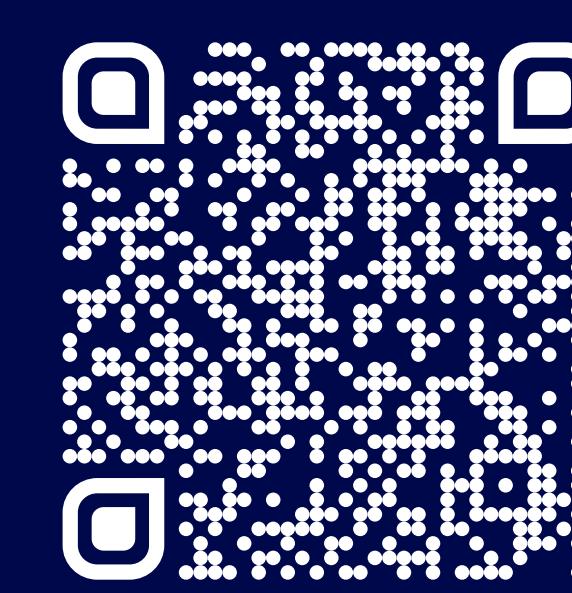
We can apply concepts of **Probabilistic Graphical Modeling (PGM)** theory to improve the quality of **4D PET** images and kinetic maps, by **incorporating** within the reconstruction **a priori** info based on **kinetic modeling** and **functional clustering**.

41st  CONFERENCE, Berlin (Germany), July 23-27, 2019

This poster!

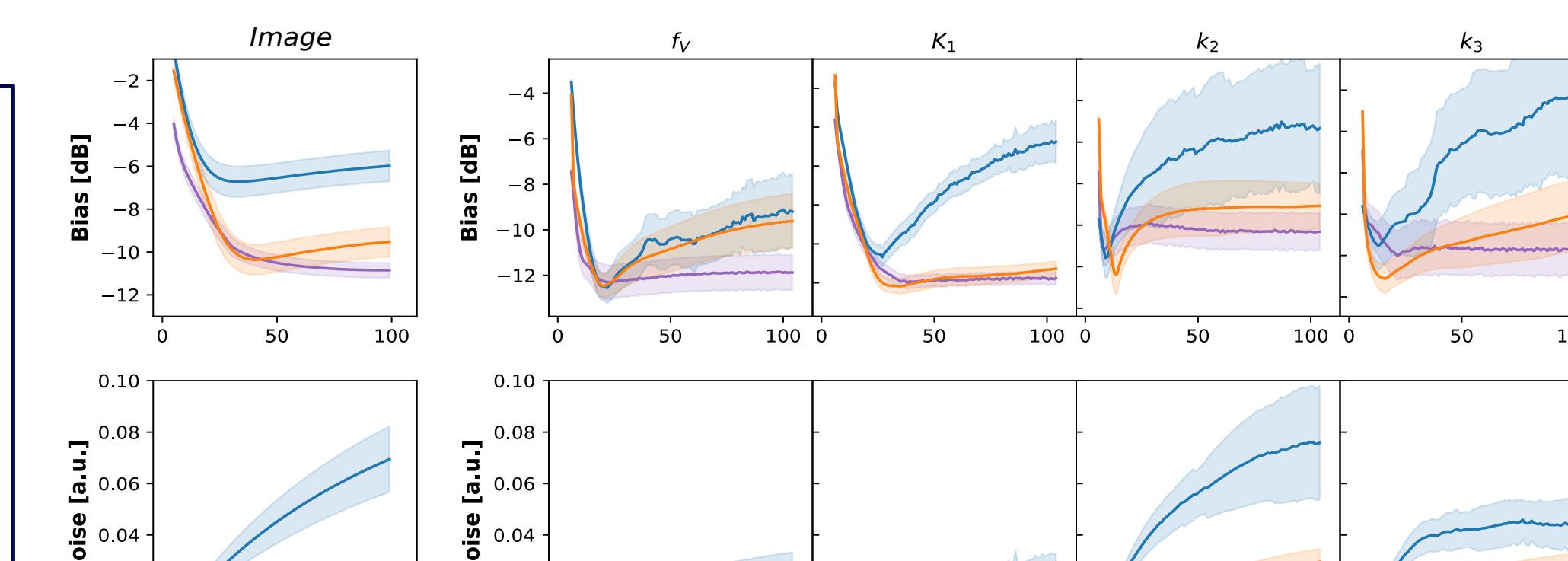
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SIMULATION SETUP

Dynamic [¹⁸F]FDG PET scans were simulated for a Siemens Biograph mMR scanner according to an irreversible bi-compartmental model. The scanning schedule consisted of 24 time frames over 60 minutes: 4x20s, 4x40s, 4x60s, 4x180s, 8x300s.



RESULTS

Bias and noise trends as function of the number of iterations

- both kinetic-informed methods improve bias and noise w.r.t. indirect method
- when the proposed method identifies the optimal number of clusters and their means (after ~30 iterations), noise stops increasing, while bias keeps decreasing.

Simulation's images (left column)

- improved overall quality of estimated kinetic maps
- interesting greater capability of recovering edges between different tissues

Real data's image (right column)

- constraints that correlates the activity of successive time points allow recovering details in early frames
- higher SNR thanks to within-cluster spatial regularization

Estimate of posterior membership probability maps

- they play active role in reconstruction and kinetic modeling

Real human data study

A dynamic [¹⁸F]FDG PET scan was performed on the Siemens Biograph mMR. First 40 minutes of listmode raw data were binned into 24 time frames: 12x10s, 2x30s, 3x60s, 2x120s, 4x300s, 1x600s. Vendor software was used to compute corrections.

