

# **Detection and segmentation of polyps in colonoscopic images**

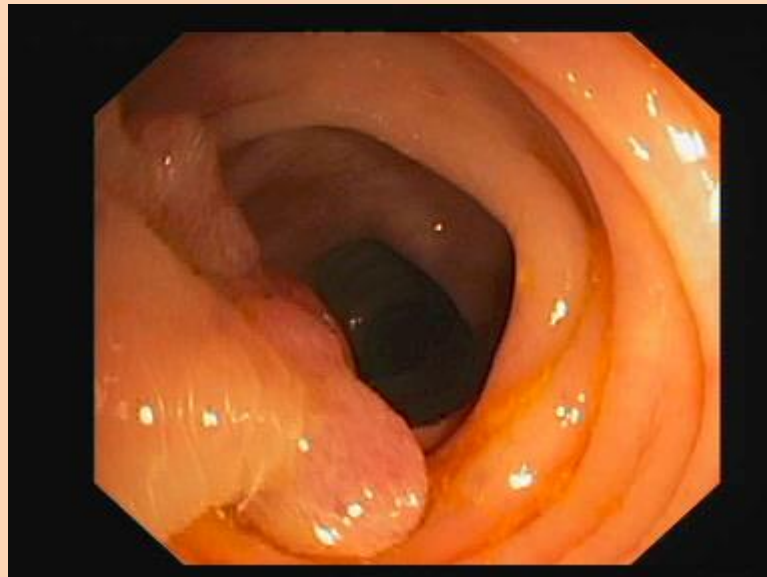
Terezie Dobrovolná

Ondřej Nantl

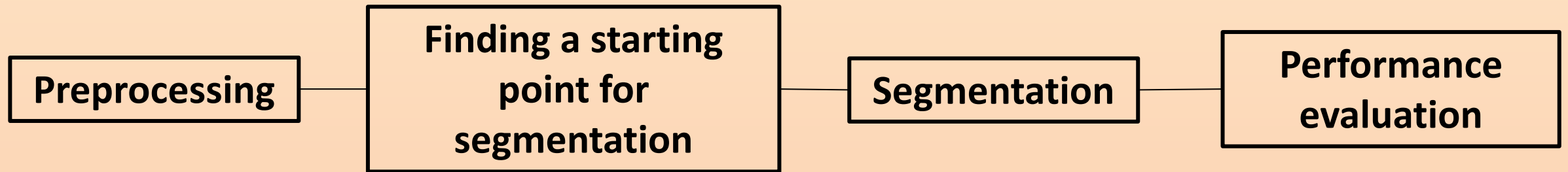
Jan Šíma

# Data

- Used dataset: CVC-ClinicDB
- 612 images from 31 videos + binary masks
- Very diverse polyp appearance
- Statistical analysis

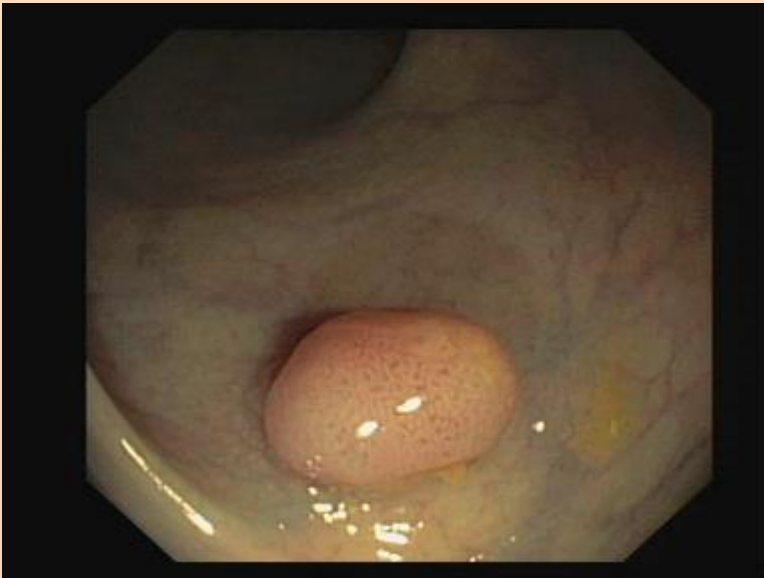


# Block diagram

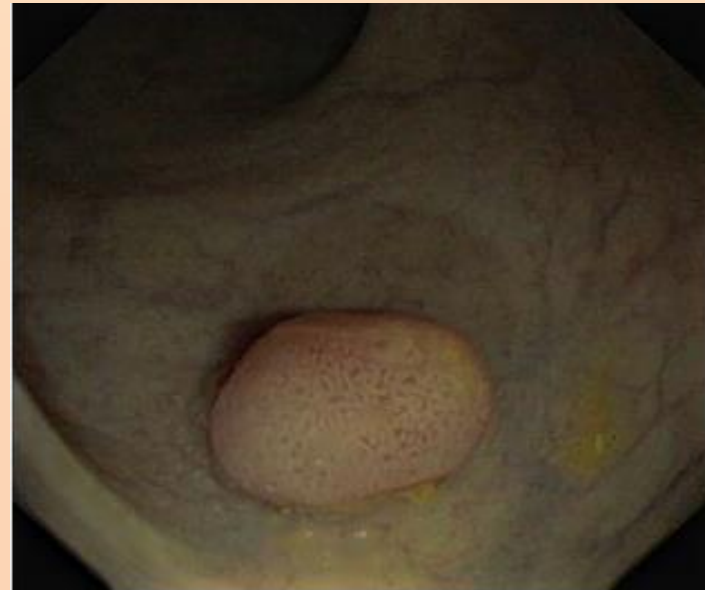


# Modification of image

- Frame removal
- Elimination of reflection
- Lighting correction



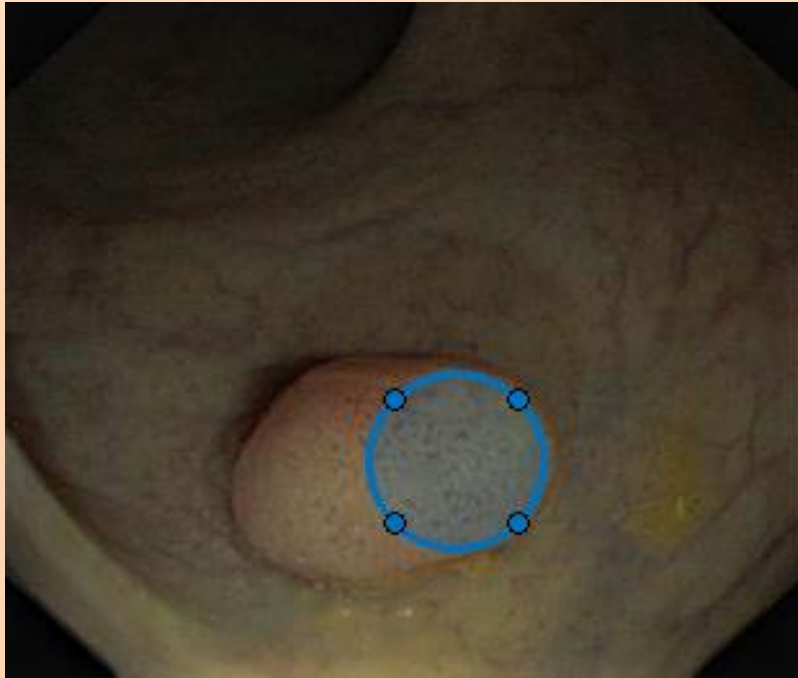
Original image



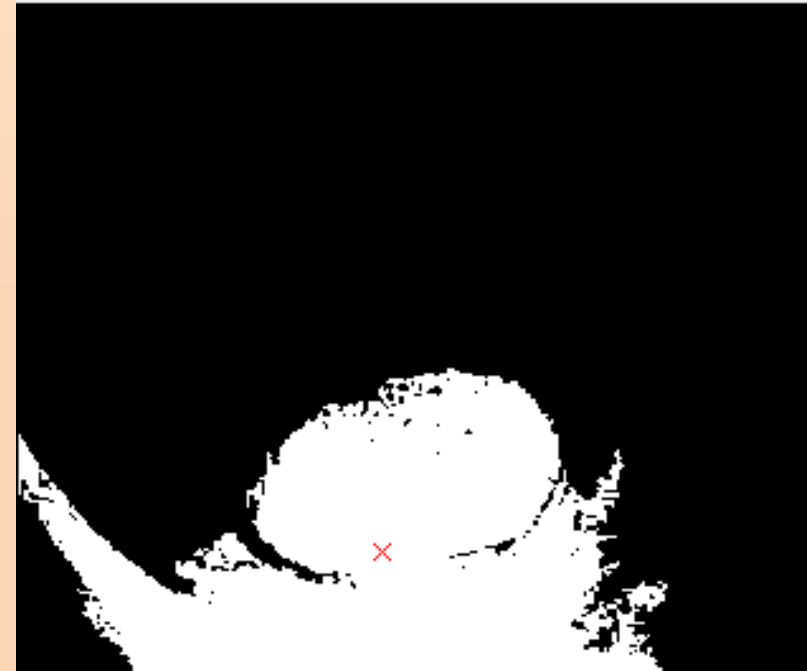
Modified image

# Finding a starting point

- Hough transform for circles (using thresholded image of local standard deviation)
- Hysteresis thresholding



Hough Transform



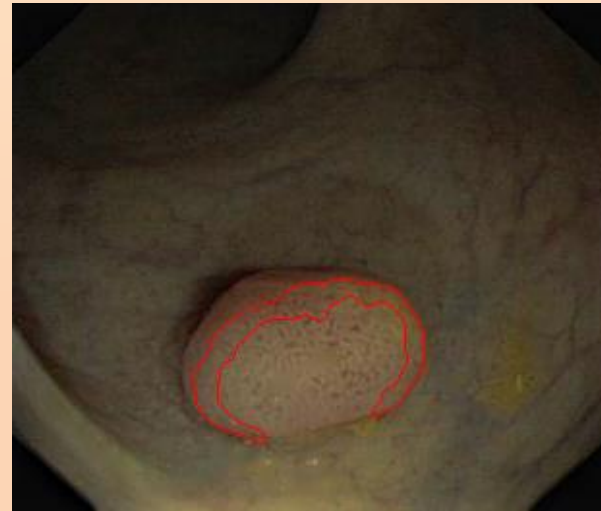
Hysteresis Thresholding

# Segmentation

- Region Growing ✓
- Parametric contours **X**
- Others (Geometric contours etc.) **X**



Mask of Image

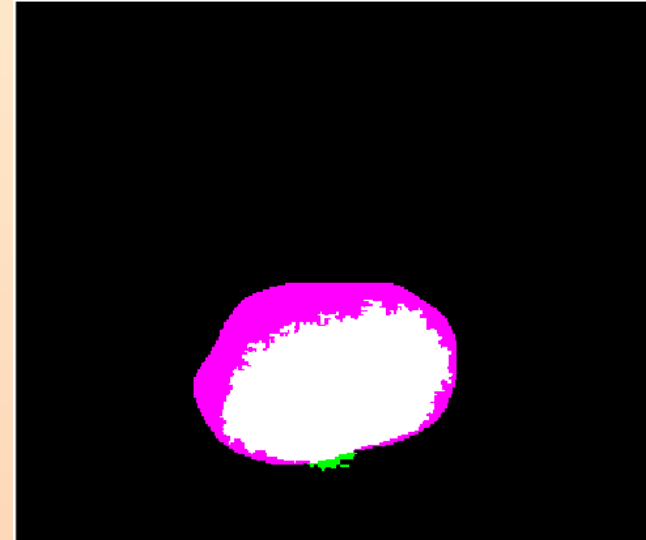


Parametric contours

# Result's examples

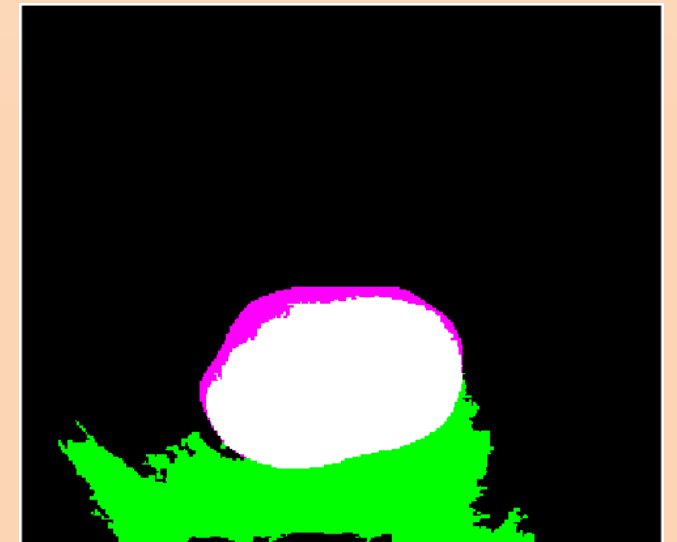
## StdThRd + HT + RGRd

- Purple – mask
- White – intersection of ground truth mask and our output mask

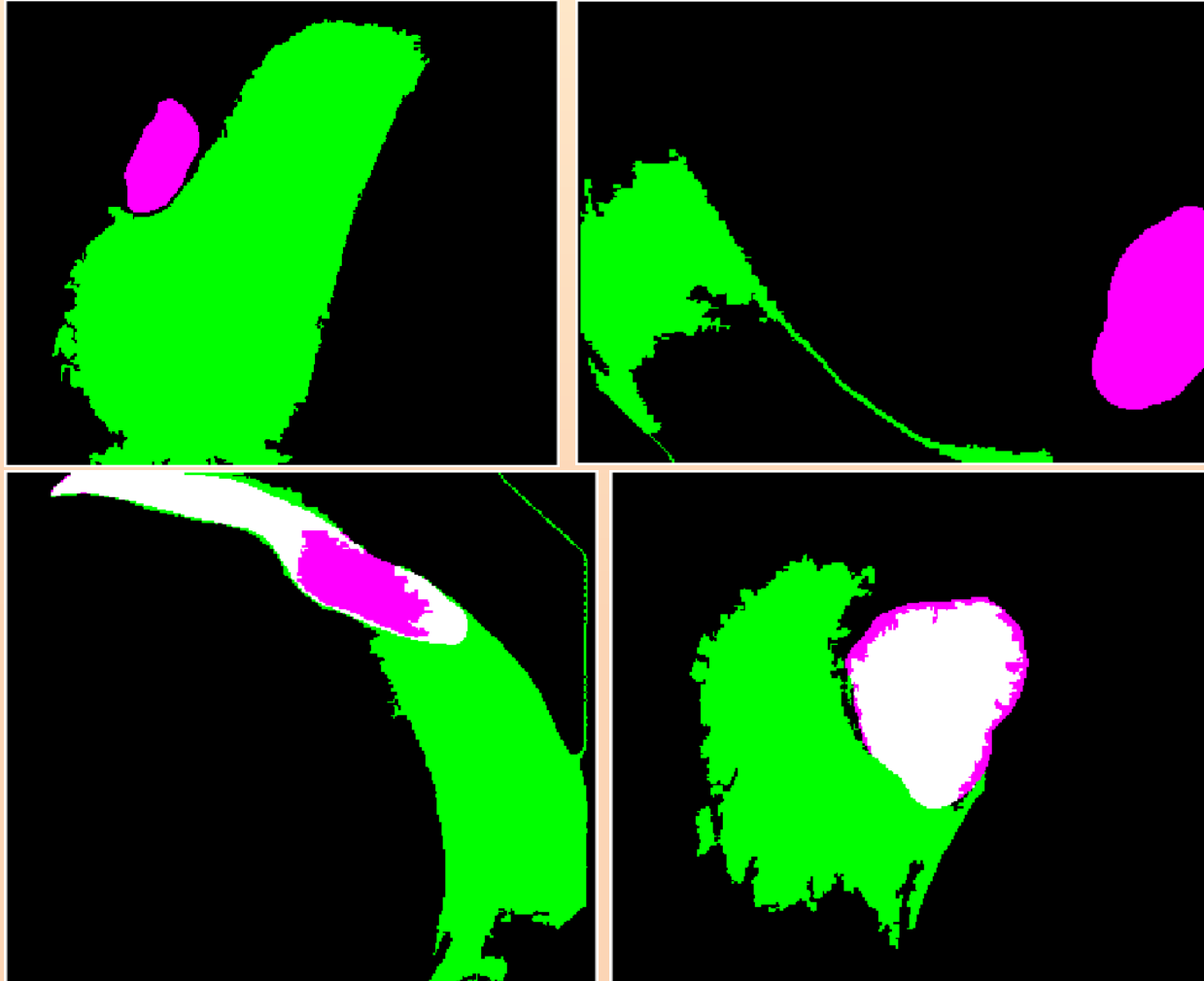


## HyTh + centroid + RGRd

- Green – segmented area outside of polyp



# Examples of bad detection





# Results

Dataset: CVC-ClinicDB

| Method                 | Acc    | $\mu_{IoU}$ | $\mu_{Dice}$ | $\sigma_{IoU}$ | $\sigma_{Dice}$ | Se | PPV    | TP<br>(IoU>0.5) | n (IoU = 0) |
|------------------------|--------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|----|--------|-----------------|-------------|
| HyTh + centroid + RGRd | 0,5922 | 0,1633      | 0,2473       | 0,1776         | 0,2236          | 1  | 0,0637 | 39              | 88          |
| StdThRd + HT + RGRd    | 0,6533 | 0,1973      | 0,2844       | 0,2107         | 0,2607          | 1  | 0,1176 | 72              | 87          |

**Acc** – pixel accuracy

**HyTh** – Hysteresis thresholding of grayscale image (Otsu method)

**HT** – Hough Transform for circles

**StdThRd(BI)** – Thresholding the local standard deviation of red channel (or blue channel) (Otsu method)

**RGRd(BI)** – Region growing of red channel (or blue channel)

**TP** – True positive detection

**n** – no intersection of masks

# Classification of segmentation confidence

- Attempt to find features to represent confidence of our segmentation (maximum of HT, region area and mean...)
- Using Random Forest classifier
- Attempt not successful – 31 of 40 test images misclassified

# Other options

- Use of Machine Learning - CNN
- Examples:
  - Automatic polyp detection and segmentation using shuffle efficient channel attention network: [10.1016/j.aej.2021.04.072](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aej.2021.04.072)
  - Real-Time Polyp Detection, Localization and Segmentation in Colonoscopy Using Deep Learning: [10.1109/ACCESS.2021.3063716](https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2021.3063716)

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