

A Shape Constrained Parametric Active Contour Model For Breast Contour Detection

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Breast Cancer Statistics

Breast Reconstruction

Proposed Approach

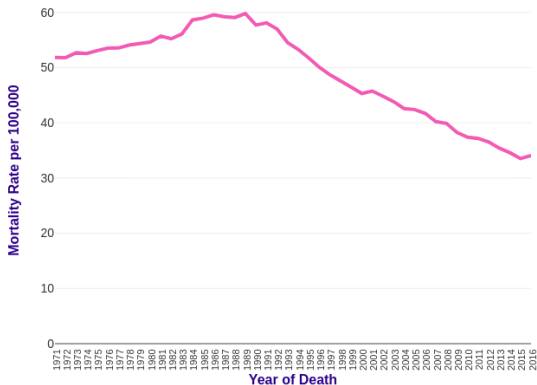
Results

Q&A

References

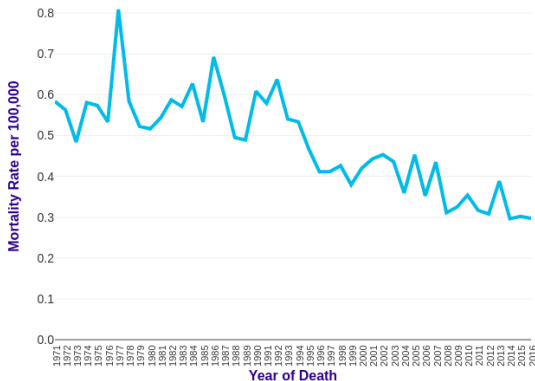


Breast Cancer (C50), European Age-Standardised Mortality Rates per 100,000 Population, Females, UK, 1971-2016





Breast Cancer (C50), European Age-Standardised Mortality Rates per 100,000 Population, Males, UK, 1971-2016





Importance

- ▶ Restoring breast cancer survivors' quality of life
- ▶ Save patient from Confusion



Previous algorithm limitations



Previous algorithm limitations

- ▶ strong gradient changes like nipple/areola



Previous algorithm limitations

- ▶ strong gradient changes like nipple/areola
- ▶ not validated with clinical photographs



Defenition

An active contour is a parametric curve $v(s) = [x(s), y(s)]^T$, $s \in [0, 1]$ that evolves to minimize the following energy functional

$$\int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{2} (w_1 v_s(s) + w_2 v_{ss}(s))^2 + E_{ext} \right] ds \quad (1)$$

where

- ▶ $v_s(s)$ & $v_{ss}(s)$ are first and second derivative
- ▶ w_1 & w_2 are associated weights to continuity and curvature of the contour
- ▶ E_{ext} is the external forces that influence the curve evolution.



- ▶ an image with oriented structure enhanced
- ▶ obtained by a quadrature pair comprized of the steerable forth derivative of a 2D gaussian and its Hilbert transform
- ▶ embeded within the VFC framework to make E_{ext} robust to noise



- ▶ to incorporate the prior knowledge:

$F_{shape} = (V(s) - v_c(s))^2, s \in [0, 1]$, where

$$\mathbf{v}_c(\mathbf{s}) := \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \cdot 2(s - 1) + b \\ -\alpha \cosh(2(s - 1)) + c \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

represents the rotated catenary curve which captures the overall curvature of the breast contour reliably.

- ▶ to prevent the contour from evolving towards a trivial local optima:

$F_{balloon} :=$ the unit normal vector of each vertex in the active contour



The resulting Euler-Lagrange equation To minimize energy functional E is :

$$w_1 v_{ss}(s) - w_2 v_{sss}(s) - \nabla E_{ext}(v(s)) - \lambda F_{shape} + \tau F_{balloon} = 0 \quad (3)$$

which represented as $F_{int} + F_{ext} = 0$ where F_{int} is the internal forces to retain the continuity and F_{ext} is the external force needed to attract the contour to the breast contour.



to solve later equation the contour $v(s)$ is considered as a function of time t and the steady state solution of it can be found using the gradient descent equation as follows

$$\frac{\partial v(s, t)}{\partial t} = F_{int}(v(s, t)) + F_{ext}(v(s, t)) \quad (4)$$

the initial value is defined as $v(s, 0) = v_c(s, a_0, b_0, c_0, \theta_0)$ as an approximate to the breast contour.

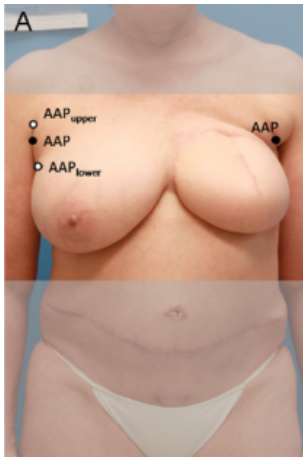


Initialization

- ▶ let $S_p = [w_1, w_2, \lambda, \tau]$ denotes the static parameter set and let $S_p = [0.05, 0.15, 0.1, 0.2]$
- ▶ let $D_p = [a, b, c, \theta]$ denotes the dynamic parameters set.
- ▶ let $[a, \theta]$ be $[70, 20]$ for for the patient's right breast contour and $[70, -20]$ for patient's left breast contour
- ▶ the initial values for $[b, c]$ will computed from the location of *Anterior Axilliary Point (AAP)* so one end of the active contour will be located in **AAP**



the location of **AAP**





Data: S_p, D_p

Result: v_s

while $\sum_i |v(i, t) - v(i, t - 1)| < \lambda$ **do**

 Update $v(i, t)$ by solving (4) ;

 Update $[a, b, c, \theta]$ from $v(i, t)$ by solving (2) in least square
 sence ;

end

Algorithm 1: computing active contour

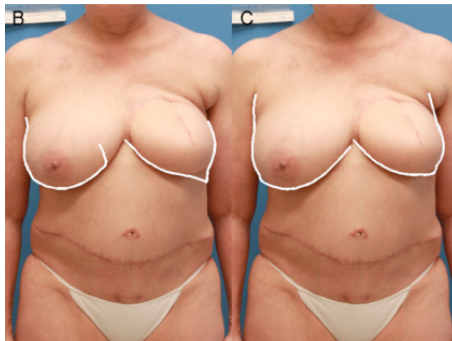


Results

compare with balloon model



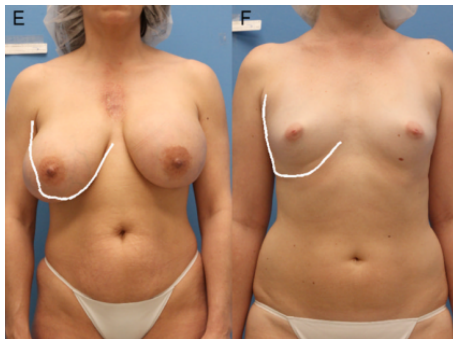
traditional balloon model without shape constrained (B) **VS** proposed approach (C)



Example of success cases



Example of failure cases

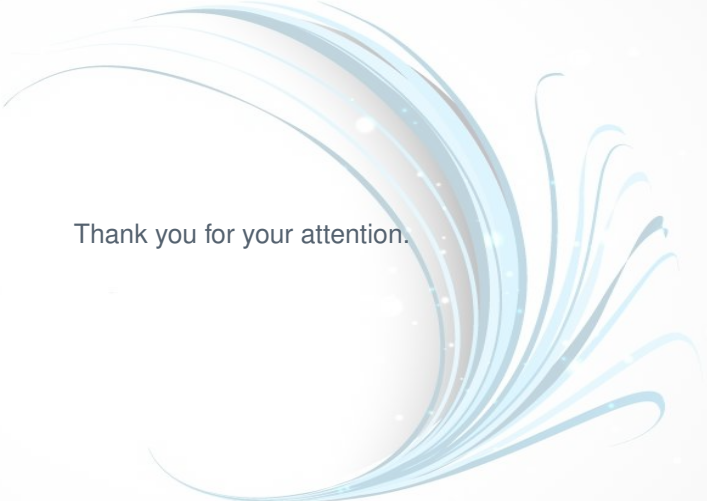




"Ask, and it shall be given you!"
Matthew 7:7



- ▶ <https://www.cancerresearchuk.org>
- ▶ Lee, J., Muralidhar, G. S., Reece, G. P., & Markey, M. K. (2012). A shape constrained parametric active contour model for breast contour detection. In Conference proceedings:... Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society. IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society. Conference (Vol. 2012, p. 4450). NIH Public Access.

A decorative graphic consisting of multiple overlapping, flowing lines in shades of light blue and white. The lines curve from the upper left towards the lower right, creating a sense of motion and elegance. Some lines have small, glowing white dots or sparkles along their length.

Thank you for your attention.