Optimized Strict Multiscale Frangi Prefiltering for Segmentation

Towards an automated PCSVN extraction

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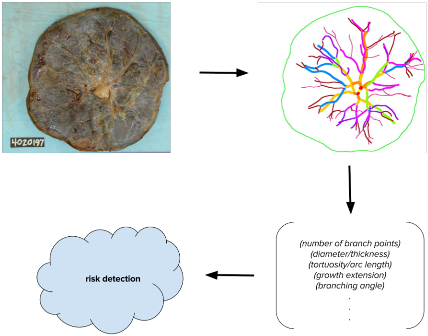
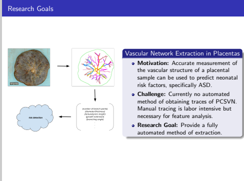


Vascular Network Extraction in Placentas

- **Motivation:** Accurate measurement of the vascular structure of a placental sample can be used to predict neonatal risk factors, specifically ASD.
- **Challenge:** Currently no automated method of obtaining traces of PCSVN. Manual tracing is labor intensive but necessary for feature analysis.
- **Research Goal:** Provide a fully automated method of extraction.



1. In the figure, a manual trace of the placental chorionic vascular surface network (PCSVN) is performed. This trace is measured in multiple ways. Those measurements are turned into a feature vector, which can be used to predict a risk. Refer to Boruta paper.
2. Manual tracing requires like 5 hours or something and requires training. There is some guesswork that's done in it too and some limitations in the ground truth itself (will cover later)

The Image Processing Problem

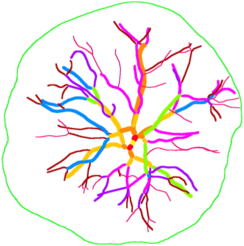
Our image domain

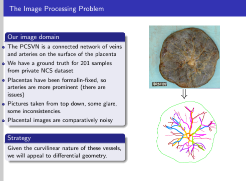
- The PCSVN is a connected network of veins and arteries on the surface of the placenta
- We have a ground truth for 201 samples from private NCS dataset
- Placentas have been formalin-fixed, so arteries are more prominent (there are issues)
- Pictures taken from top down, some glare, some inconsistencies.
- Placental images are comparatively noisy

Strategy

Given the curvilinear nature of these vessels, we will appeal to differential geometry.

$\Downarrow$

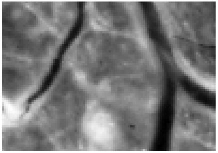


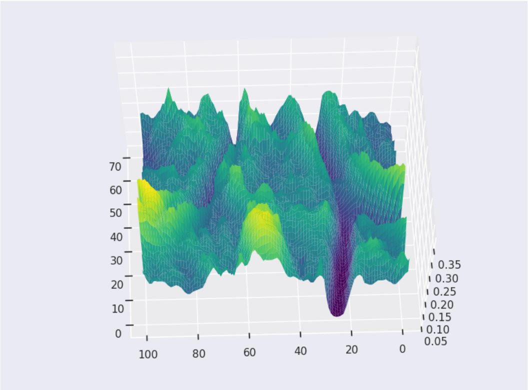


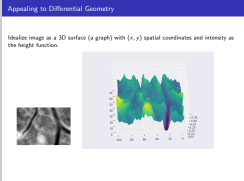
1. The surface of the placenta has a lot of changes in color/topology apart from the PCSVN so a lot of techniques that work elsewhere for vascular segmentation seem to fail here. Thus segmentation is more complicated that than say, an eyeball MRI (like original Frangi paper)
2. Mention colors are simply vessel widths (3 to 19 odds) are part of the tracing protocol. that's really outside of the scope of this thesis, but kept anytime we show a ground truth because they're pretty
3. redo this page with a placenta from NCS, not EARLI

Appealing to Differential Geometry

Idealize image as a 3D surface (a graph) with (x, y) spatial coordinates and intensity as the height function.







1. Point of this slide is show that finding curvilinear surfaces is reasonable
2. This point is a lot clearer when you show multiple vessel widths.
3. Also way clearer later when you show the surface after Gaussian blur, not sure if I should put that here and "lie"/complicate things early on or not.
4. Crop graph, center, etc

- (Thm of Meusnier) If you look at a point on the surface and fix a tangent vector, then all surface curves through that point with that velocity will have the same curvature there. So the curvature is intrinsic to the surface, call it normal curvature.
- Varying the tangent vector, we call extremal values of normal curvature the **principal curvatures**. The associated tangent vectors are **principal directions.**
- (Thm. of Olinde Rodrigues) These principal curvatures/directions are the eigenvalues/eigenvectors of a particular map called the **Weingarten map**.

Review of Differential Geometry of (Continuous) Surfaces

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1. "Let's just pretend we're dealing with this as a continuous surface for now"
2. Weingarten map also called shape operator. Also can just define the second fundamental form and use that matrix (for our purposes)
3. Note that all this is true for *any* kind of surface, but we really just care about graphs.
4. If you want to get into notation, you can do so as far as explicitly showing what the Weingarten map is (requires Gauss map). You probably can avoid showing any setup of Meusnier– defining curves and so on.

Relationship Between Hessian and Weingarten Map for Graphs

Weingarten Map for Graphs

Given the graph $f : U \to \mathbb{R}^3$ where $(x, y) \mapsto (x, y, h(x, y))$, the matrix representation of its Weingarten map is given by

$$\widehat{\mathrm{L}} = \mathrm{Hess}(h(x,y))\tilde{G} \ , \quad \text{where} \quad \tilde{G} := \frac{1}{(1 + h_x^2 + h_y^2)^{3/2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + h_y^2 & -h_x h_y \\ -h_x h_y & 1 + h_x^2 \end{bmatrix} \tag{1}$$

In particular, given a point $u = (x, y) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ where $h_x \approx h_y \approx 0$, we have $\tilde{G} \approx \mathrm{Id}$, and thus $\widehat{\mathrm{L}} \approx \mathrm{Hess}(h)$.

Approximating

- For ease of use, we can simply find eigenvalues of the Hessian instead.
- This gives rise to a class of filters, the so-called Hessian-based filters.

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1. Define hessian as the second derivative matrix
2. Make sure you have the graph definition clearly here. It's at the top but make it more prominent / earlier slidewise
3. Make point about when we're not at a critcial point, we don't guarantee any of this but it seems to work out okay
4. Fix notation in general

The Weingarten map and Principal Curvatures of a Cylindrical Ridge

Show the example here. Your example calculates from a different definition, like with Gauss map etc. so maybe rework or decide what you want here.

$$\mathrm{H}(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} h_{xx} & h_{xy} \\ h_{yx} & h_{yy} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\kappa_i, u_i \text{ for } i = 1, 2$$

such that

$$\mathrm{H} u_i = \kappa_i u_i \ , \ |\kappa_1| < |\kappa_2|$$

Frangi filter definition here

Frangi filter anatomy: Anisotropy Factor

Frangi filter anatomy: Structureness Factor

Frangi filter anatomy: Choosing Parameters

- Show the Frangi filter def. again.
- Show a 3D graph of Frangi (just two, not 6x6 or whatever)
- We will show a lot of data with different choices of parameters later.

- Obviously it's not actually a continuous surface
- Motivate and say some basic axioms
- Say convolution by gaussian solves these problems, derivatives work then too

Implementation Detail: Calculating Discrete Hessian

- Calculate in frequency space
- Much much much faster
- Show the speed graph, explain MSE findings

Frangi Filter Anatomy: Scale parameter

- Show scalewise outputs (inset)
- Describe relationship between vessel width and (LATER)
- Describe relative strength of outputs and what's too large (LATER)
- (Better to come back to these points later after describing research protocol)

- Definition
- Standard Merging strategy
- It's faster so can pick more
- Logarithmic spacing is kind of sensible
- We can process each scale by itself too

The data set

Ground truth

Imperfections/Complications in Data set

Preprocessing: Glare

Preprocessing: Umbilical Stump

Cumulative Vesselness Ratio

Just show a few parametrization methods, don't show all

Fixed threshold of Vmax

Scalewise percentile filtering

Trough-filling (1/2)

Show definition of signed Frangi, inset

Trough-filling (2/2)

A non-Frangi segmentation method: ISODATA

This represents a good idea that doesn't rely on diffgeo or local anything

Binary Classification (1/2)

Confusion matrix with TP, FP, TN, FN

MCC and Precision Scores

Example Segmentation Results

Spend a couple slides here talking about

- parametrization choices effect
- threshold choices effect
- talk about “good” false positives and “bad” false positives
- talk about good samples and bad samples

Boxplots

Conclusion

Appendix

Put some proofs / extra things here