

Measuring and segmentation in CT data using deformable models

Václav Krajiček

Josef Pelikán

Martin Horák

Faculty of Mathematics and Physics
Charles University, Prague

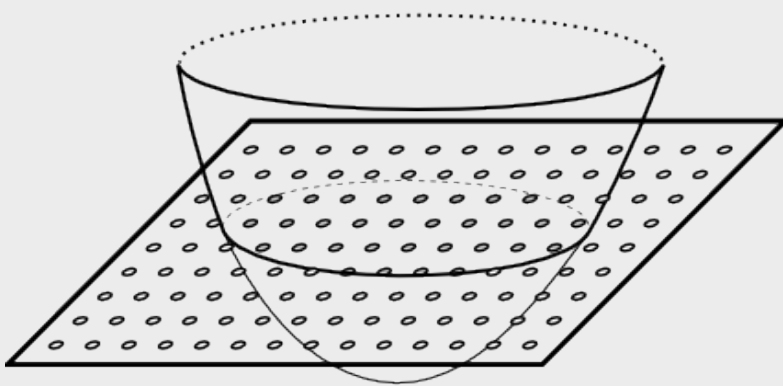


Task

- Volume measuring through object reconstruction
- Based on deformable models
- Build-up fast, robust, extensible framework for segmentation, reconstruction
- Evaluate efficiency
- Reconstruction from successive slice segmentation

B-Spline Snakes

- Relatively fast
 - Least parameters to optimize from all known methods
 - But more work concentrated to each parameter
- Noise aware



a) Implicit



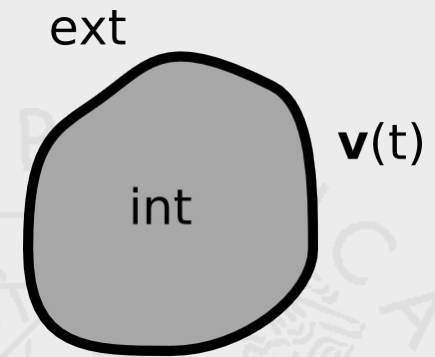
b) Explicit



c) B-Spline

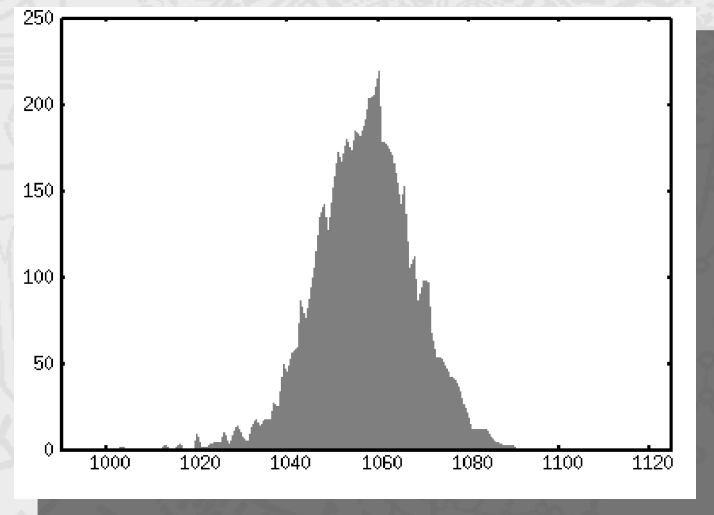
Model

- Region based
 - Edges are unreliable
 - Statistics of region known a priori
- Incorporated similarity to template



$$E_{region} = \int_{int} \log \left(\frac{P_{int}}{P_{ext}} \right) dx dy$$

$$E_{temp} = \int_0^N \min(\sqrt{(v(t) - temp)^2}) dt$$

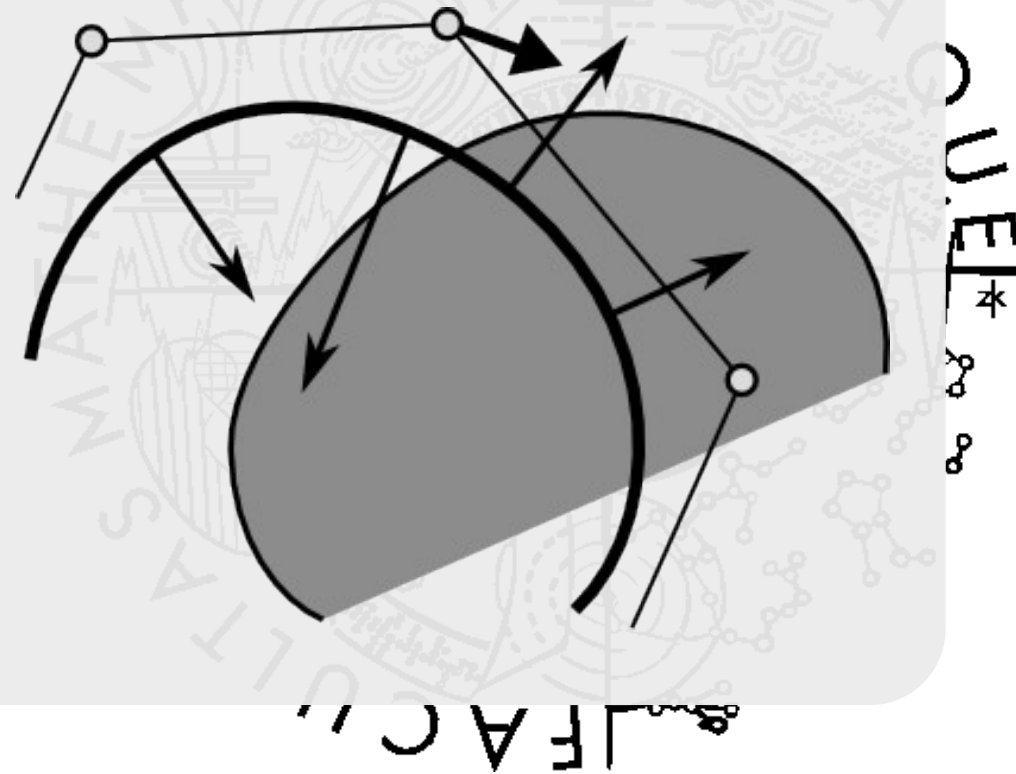


Optimization

- Gradient descent
- Computation of derivatives
- Heuristic equivalent to exact computation
 - In fashion of balloons

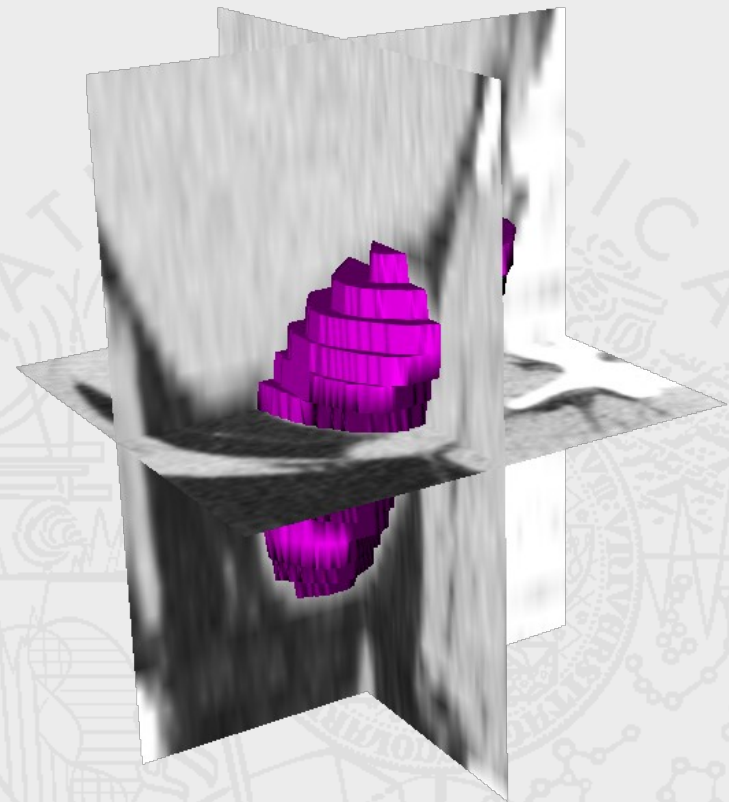
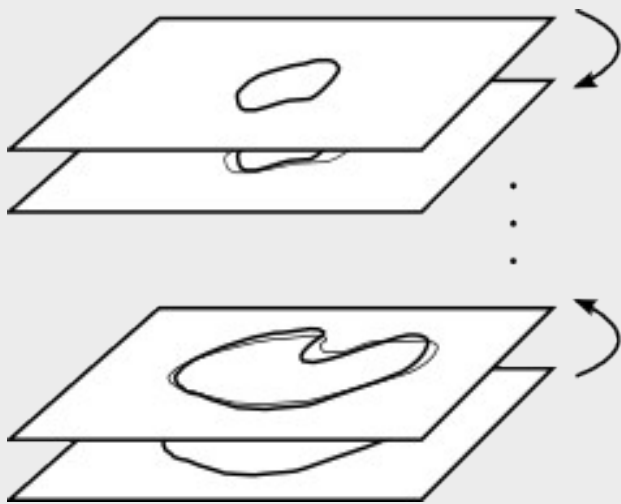
$$\nabla_{c_k} E_{region} = \dots$$

$$= \int_k^{k+deg} F \cdot B(t-k) \cdot \mathbf{n}(s) dt$$



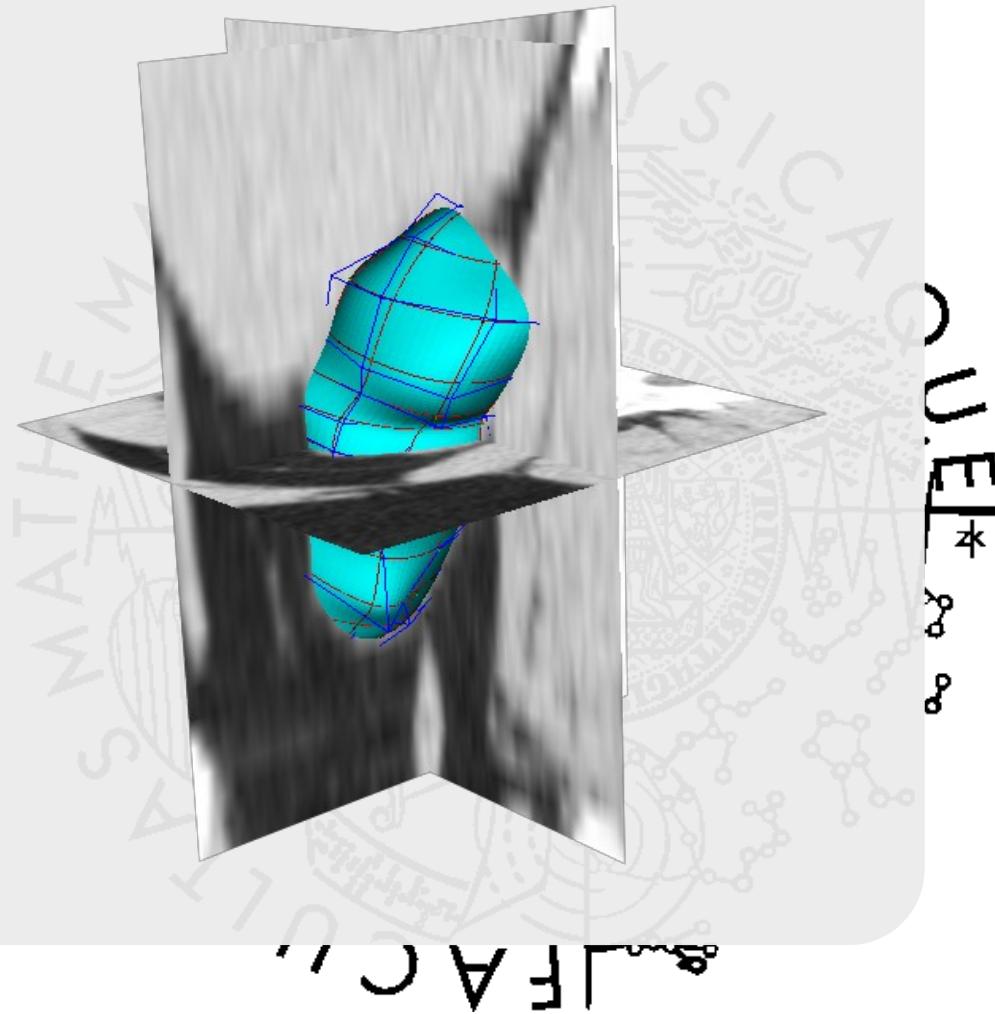
Reconstruction

- Slice-to-slice propagation
 - Co-registration
 - Statistics recalculations
 - Nearest distance field



Future work

- Medical studies using our software
- B-Spline planes



References

- M.Kass, A. Witkin, and D. Terzopoulos, Snakes: Active contour models, 1988
- T. Chan and L. Vese, Active contours without edges, 2001
- Mathews Jacob, Thierry Blu and Michael Unser, Efficient energies and algorithms for parametric snakes, 2004

Q & A

