

Lumen Segmentation of Cerebral Vasculature in Three-dimensional C-arm Angiography Images

Master's Thesis Introductory Talk

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30.05.2016

Pattern Recognition Lab (CS 5)



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Clinical Background



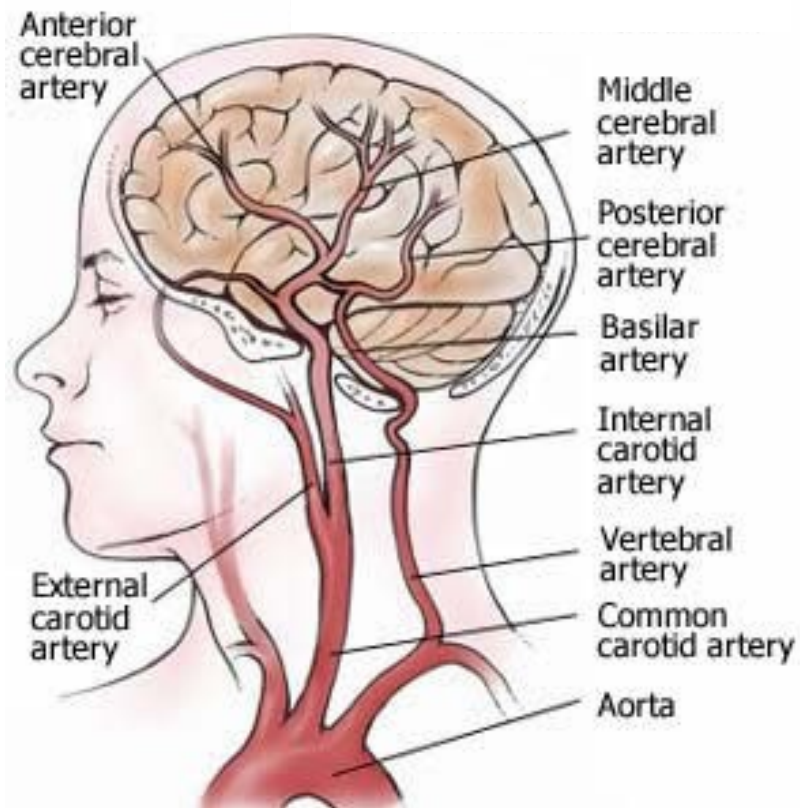


Digital Subtraction Angiography (DSA)

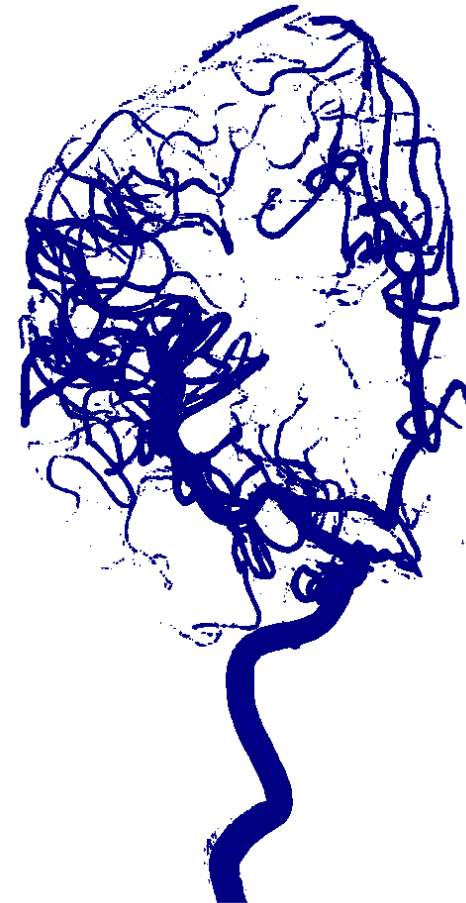
- Imaging method based on radiation (X-ray)
- Radiologists inject contrast agent into blood vessels of patient
- Subtraction of image prior to and after contrast agent injection
- Third dimension obtained using Computed Tomography principle
- Useful to detect e.g. brain tumor, atherosclerosis and aneurysms



Brain Arteries



Cerebrovascular System



Vessels of example dataset

Segmentation





Vessel Segmentation Methods

- Region growing
- Active Contours
- Centerline based
- Stochastic frameworks

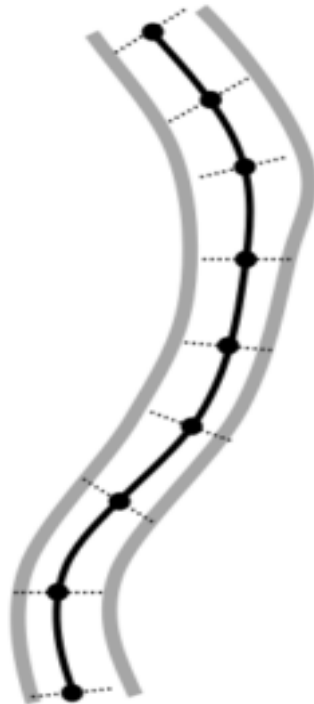


Our Segmentation Approach

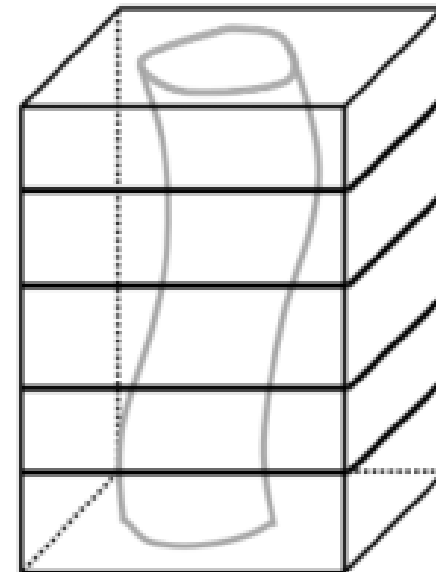
- Based on F. Lugauers approach which was applied on coronar arteries
- Centerline based
- Machine learning based decision
- Uses ray casting in combination with Markov Random Fields (MRF)

Our Segmentation Approach: Preprocessing

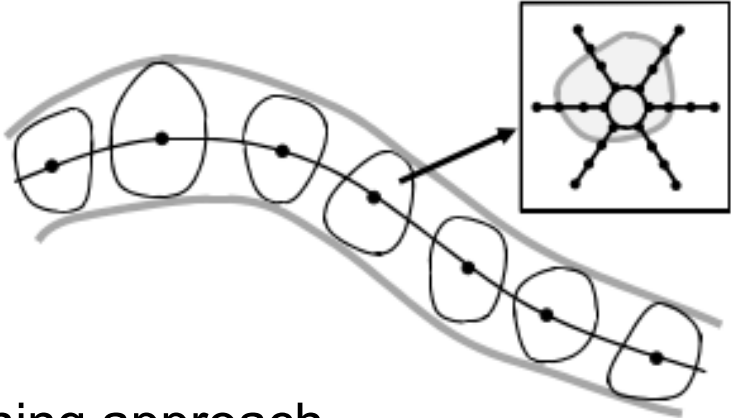
Step 1: Centerline extraction



Step 2: Volume warping



Our Segmentation Approach: Boundary Detection

- Step 3: Boundary map generation
 - Ray-casting (1-D search in polar coord.)
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- Step 4: Decision based on machine learning approach
 - Feature vector \mathbf{x} calculated out of local intensities and gradient-based features at a certain position p
 - Training by manually segmented datasets
 - Classifier: Probabilistic boosting tree or random forest
 - After training classifier can predict boundary probability for each feature vector \mathbf{x} at position p



Our Segmentation Approach: Segmentation

- Step 5: Graph construction
 - Reformulate segmentation as network graph problem:
transform boundary map into a MRF
 - Assign neighborhood dependencies for smoothness

- Step 6: Contour extraction from the partitioned graph
 - Select best suiting boundary by max-flow-min-cut algorithm



Our Segmentation Approach: Evaluation

- Manual segmented datasets (= gold standard)
- Comparison to at least one other approach (e.g. threshold based)

Goals





Goals

- Reliable and fast segmentation
- To be used e.g. for diameter calculation of flow computation

Summary





Summary

- 3-D DSA datasets used
- 3 major steps
 - Preprocessing (centerline)
 - Boundary detection (machine learning)
 - Segmentation (graph construction)

Thank you for your attention!

