

Image Analysis and Geometry Reconstruction

Client: Dr. Mathias Brieu (Mechanical Engineering)

Advisor: Dr. Negin Forouzesh (Computer Science)

Meet the Team





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Meet the Team





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Problem



- Currently, it can be tedious to get a clear 3D model out from an MRI image.
- The process of improving the images is no less demanding
- There is a clinical need for a more efficient, easy-to-use solution



Goal



- Create a program that streamlines the
 3D model-making process
- Integrate artificial intelligence into current process





Traditional Approach





INPUT

3D Slicer

Manual Threshold Blender



OUTPUT

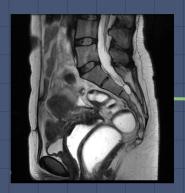
CREATE

REFINE



Team's Approach









ANONYMIZE



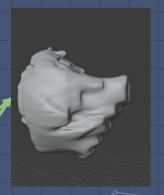
Manual Threshold

Nvidia AIAA

Auto-Segmentation

Boundary Points

Deep Grow



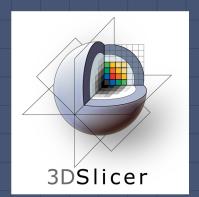
OUTPUT

Silvano M.

Used Software

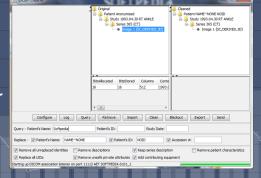


3D Slicer





Dicom Cleaner



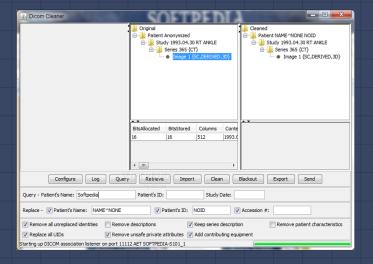
[Plugin] Nvidia AIAA



Dicom Cleaner



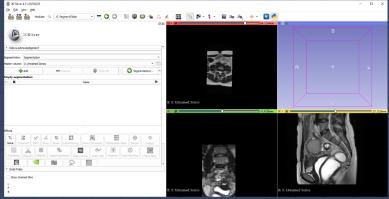
Clean private/anonymized data

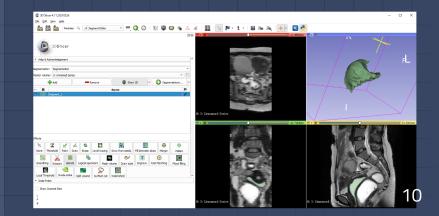


3D Slicer

- Open Scans
- Focus on Area of Interest
- Form 3D from 2D
- Export STL files



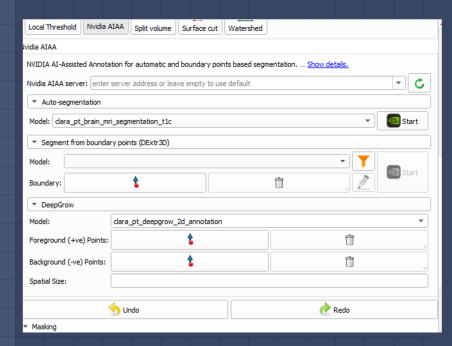




Nvidia AIAA



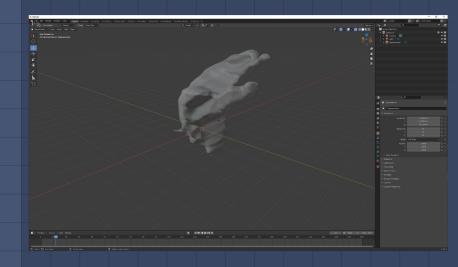
- Al Assisted Annotation
- Plugin
- Lower skill requirement
- Automate



Blender



- View
- ManipulateSmoothing





Manual Thresholding (Traditional Method)

Mary S

Method #1: Manual Thresholding (Traditional Method)

Start from scratch and use traditional, manually used techniques to get the best possible 3D shape and output of the female pelvis and its specific key organs



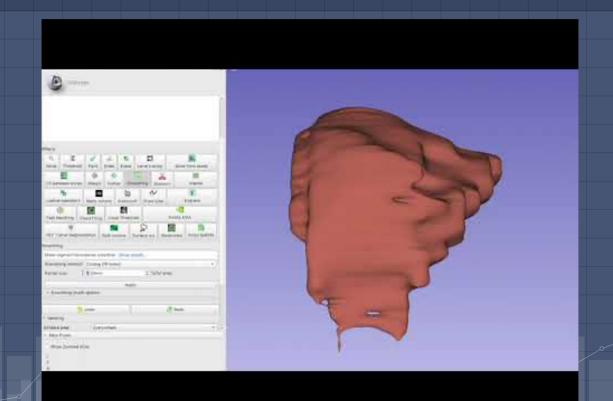






DEMO: Method #1: Manual Thresholding (Traditional Method)





Mary S.

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Method #1: Manual Thresholding (Traditional Method)



Pros

- Very fast and effective
 - > Threshold
 - > Islands
 - > Smoothing

Requires less time for CPU clock speed

Cons

- Refinement takes time
 - > Paint
 - Paint edges that need filling in the gaps
 - Scissors
 - Cut unnecessary fillings, trim sides

Mary S.



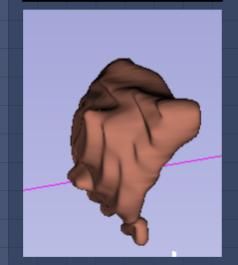
Nvidia AIAA: Boundary Points

Nicol B

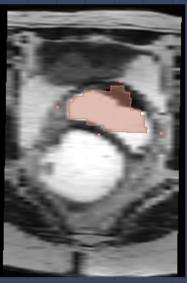
Method #2: Nvidia AIAA (Boundary Points)

Requires user to specify input points near the edge of the structure of interest, one on each side to create a 3D model of specific organs in the female reproductive system.



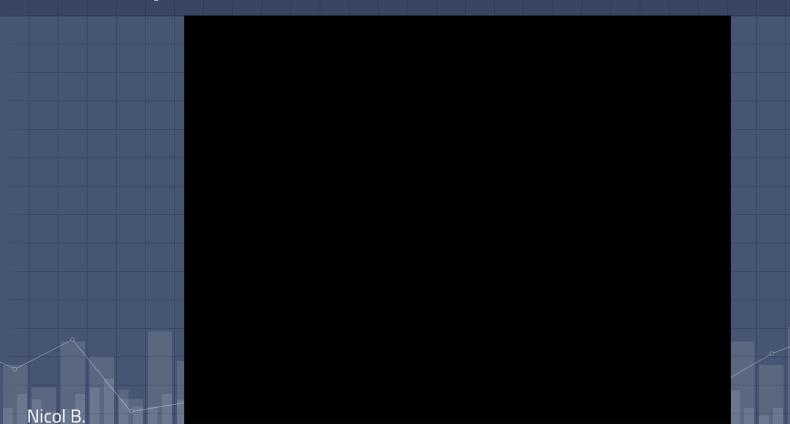






DEMO: Method #2: Nvidia AIAA (Boundary Points)





Method #2: Nvidia AIAA (Boundary Points)



Pros

- Segmentation typically takes less than a minute.
 - Very little input required from user.
- Better accuracy than Manual Thresholding

Cons

- Inconsistent the organ can be distorted due to lack of Vagina, bladder or rectum model.
- Incompatibility with editing tools - eraser, scissors and drawing switched the shape of the organ

Nicol B.

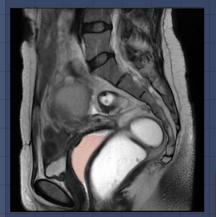


Nvidia AIAA: DeepGrow

Alejandra O.

Method #3: Nvidia AIAA (Deep Grow)

Requires user to specify few input points (foreground/background) on the structure of interest. This is a 3D operation.









Alejandra O.

DEMO: Method #3: Nvidia AIAA (Deep Grow)





Alejandra O.

Method #3: Nvidia AIAA (Deep Grow)



Pros

- Less input from user
 - Works like Boundary points
- Straightforward Refinement
 - > Foreground Points
 - Background Points
- Clear 3D model

Cons

- Inconsistent
 - Worked for some members and not others
- Time of completion
 - Each single point typically takes about 4 seconds.







Methodology Comparison

Demetrius P.



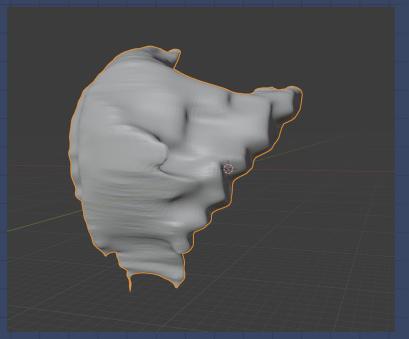
Purpose

- > Time
 - How long to produce a model.

- > Accuracy
 - The quality of the model produced.



Traditional Method (Manual Thresholding)

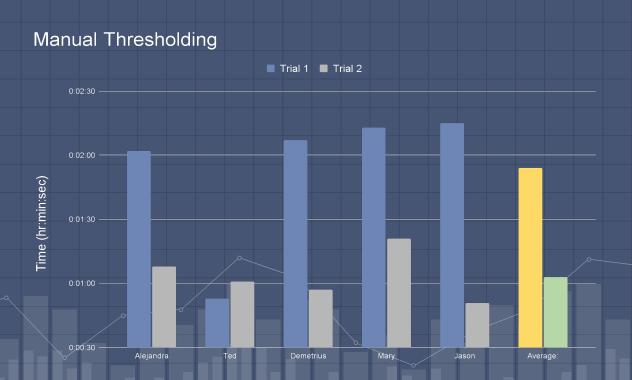






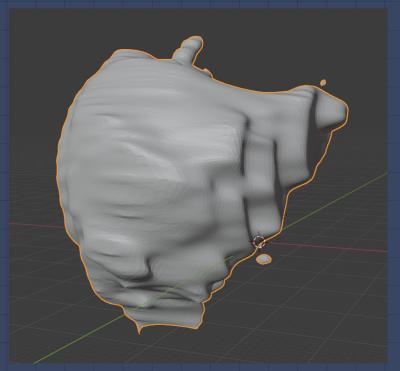
Reported times are biased

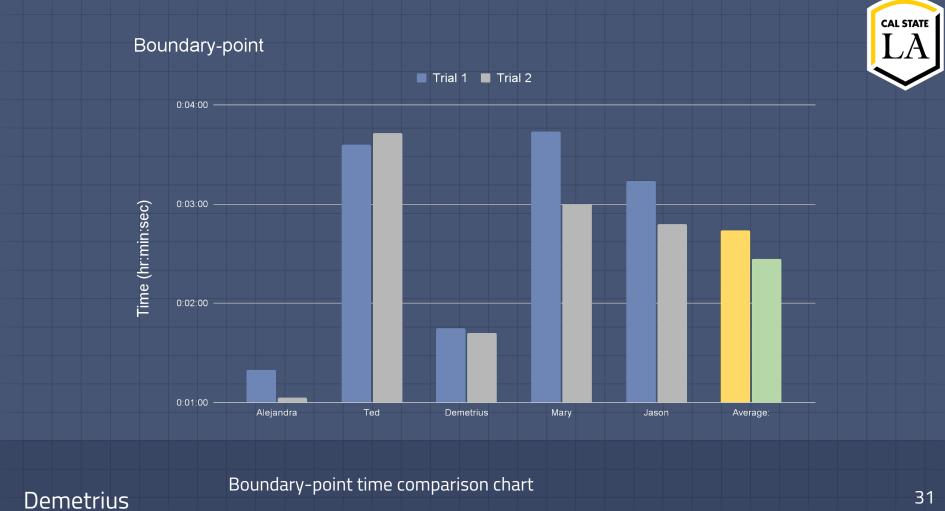
- Guidance
 - List of instructions
- Familiarity
 - Experience
- Hardware
 - Different computers





Boundary Points

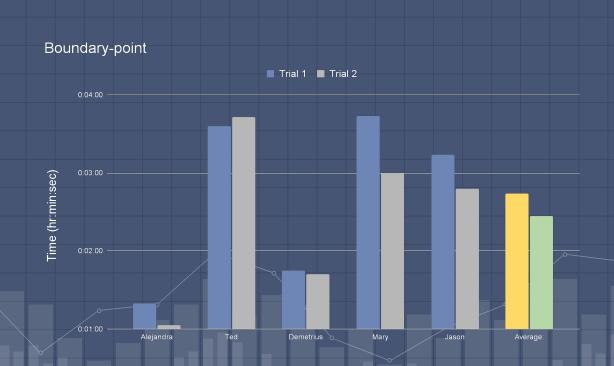






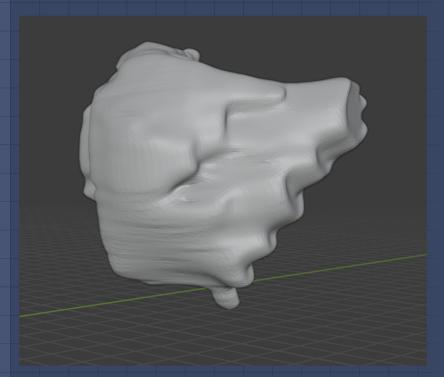
Reported times are biased

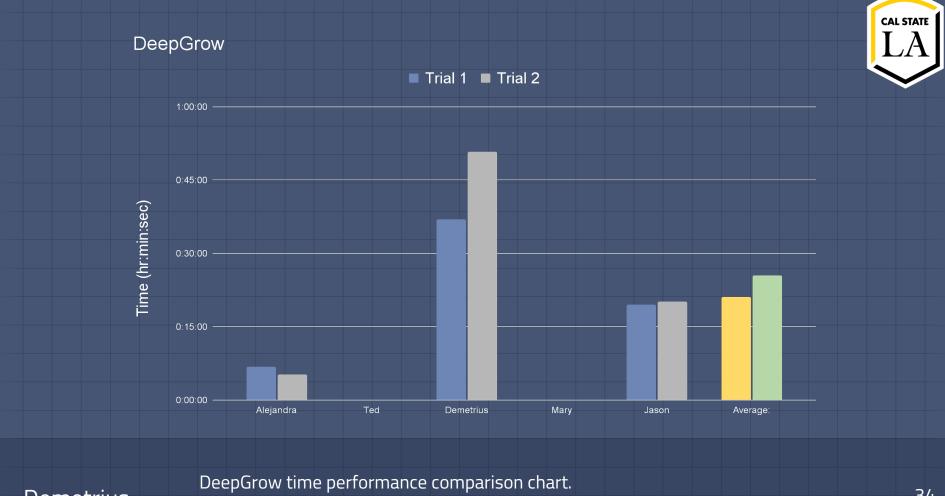
- > No guidance
 - No set instructions
- > Hardware
 - Different computers





Deep Grow

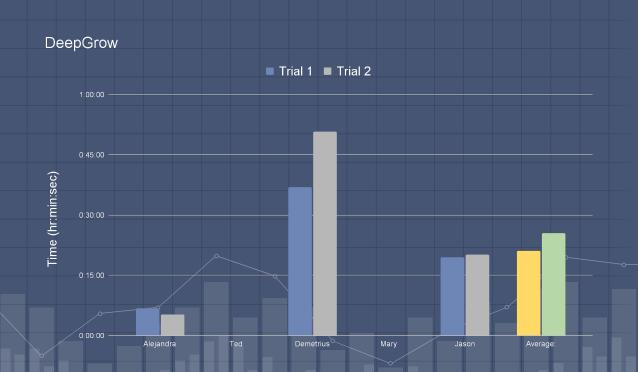






Reported times are biased

- > No guidance
 - No instructions.
- > Hardware
 - Different computers



Average



Traditional

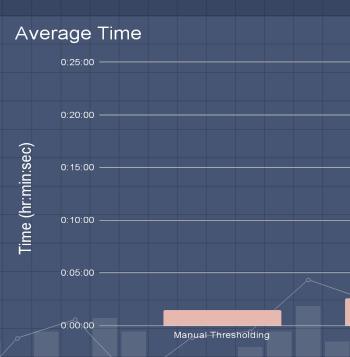
- 1 minute 29 seconds.

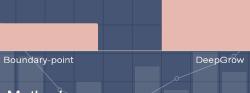
Boundary

- 2 minutes 36 seconds.

DeepGrow

- 23 minutes 16 seconds.





Methods

Time Results



Traditional

Fastest but requires training.

Boundary

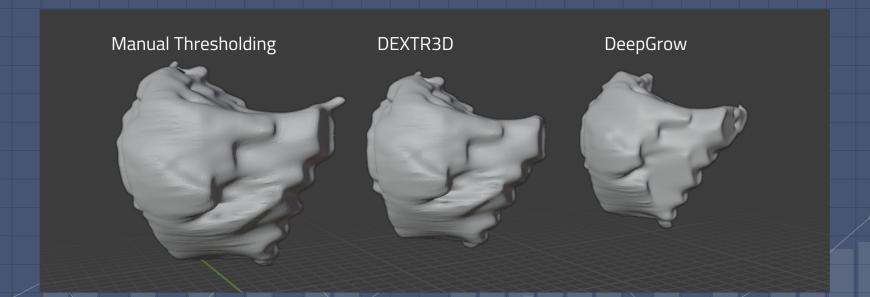
Slightly longer than Traditional but does not require training

DeepGrow

We will not use due to quality amount of time.

Accuracy Comparison





Accuracy Results



Traditional

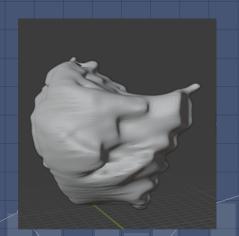
Accurate but requires smoothing.

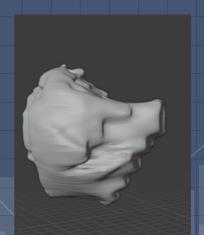


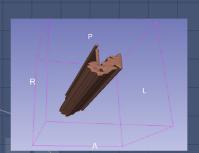
More accurate than traditional but still requires smoothing

DeepGrow

Most accurate but not reliable due to quality inconsistency and amount of time.









Challenges (Fall Semester)

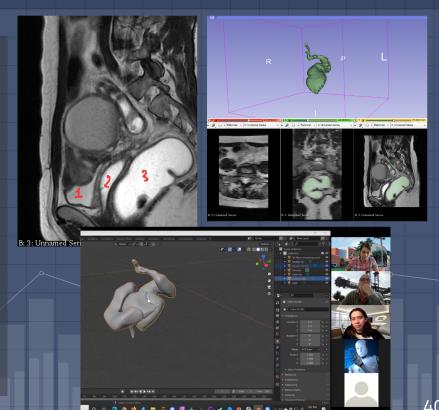


Understanding the context

- Learning about female pelvic anatomy
- Identifying the bladder, vagina, and rectum

Learning Curve with 3D Slicer

- Learning how to create a 3D model using traditional methodology
- Identifying & modeling the right organs in 3D Slicer



Challenges (Fall Semester)

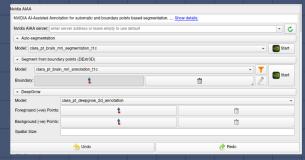


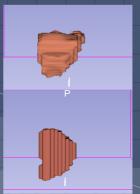
Learning Curve with Nvidia AIAA

 Learning how to use Boundary Points and DeepGrow using available models from Nvidia

Privacy (& Getting More Data?)

- Preserving patient anonymity
- Storing sensitive data on servers
- Finding more MRI scans to work with



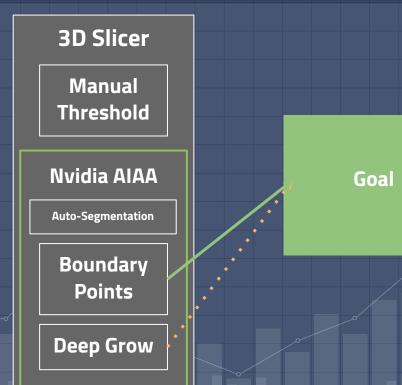






Focusing on "Boundary Points"

- Out of the 3 Nvidia AIAA features, Boundary Points is the most consistent
- Currently using brain model, hence the need to create our own female pelvic model



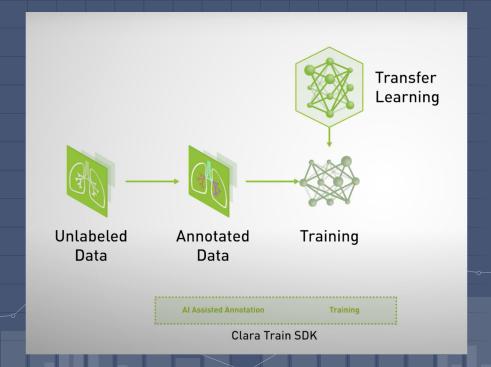
Ralph B.

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Exploring Clara Train SDK

- A framework that enables model training
- Challenges: Requires GPU (Windows-specific)
- Expectations: To be able to train our own pelvic model which will render a better quality 3D model

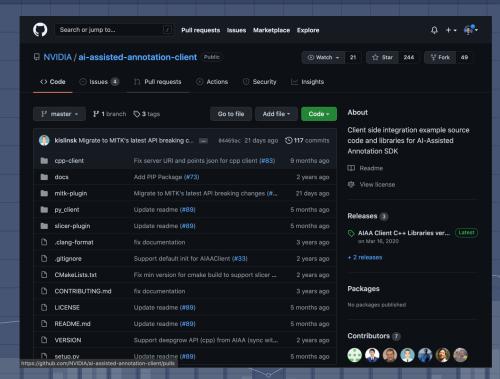


Ralph B.



Accessing Nvidia AIAA's Github

- Currently trying to implement features without using the user interface
- Meaning, implementing through back-end code!



Ralph B.



Acquiring More Data

- Given the nature of the project, data is very limited
- Finding open data
 - Client (10)
 - The Cancer Imaging Archive (TCIA) (8)
 - Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs algorithm)



Ralph B. 45

Future Direction



- 1. Priority **Streamline** imaging analysis process
 - a. Gain better understanding Nvidia AIAA and3D slicer's Github repo
 - b. Clara Train SDK

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Thank you for listening!