# Segmenting the Substantia Nigra in Ultrasound Images for Early Parkinson Diagnosis

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> > CARS 2007



Segmenting Substantia Nigra in US Images



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# Motivation

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- Symptoms do not occur until substantial parts of SN have been irreparably damaged.
- Neuroprotective drugs can shelter neurons in preclinical state.



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- Symptoms do not occur until substantial parts of SN have been irreparably damaged.
- Neuroprotective drugs can shelter neurons in preclinical state.
- Early identification of individuals at risk (1% of pop.) needed.



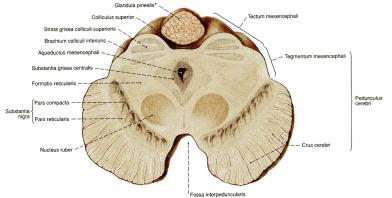
Introduction o●o	Methods oooo	Discussion
Recent findings		

 Transcranial sonography (TCS) detects features correlating to PD at a very early state.



Introduction	Methods	Discussior
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- SN shows hyperechogenicity in ultrasound images of the brain stem in about 90% of patients.

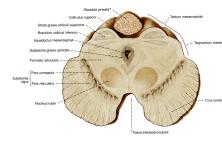


#### Segmenting Substantia Nigra in US Images

Kier, Cyrus, Seidel, Hofmann, Aach

Introduction ○●○	Methods 0000	
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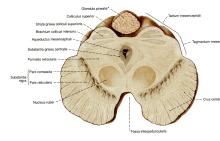
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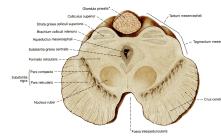
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#### Goal of this work

(Semi-)Automatic method to determine hyperchogenic SN region.



Introduction	Methods	Discussion
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Image Acquisition		

 Ultrasound examination is performed from the temporal acoustic bone window.





Introduction ○○●	Methods 0000	
Image Acquisition		

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- Closer half of brain stem is analysed.





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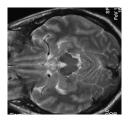
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- Two images per examination (both hemispheres).





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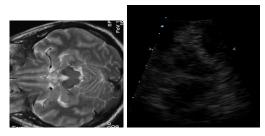
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- Closer half of brain stem is analysed.
- Two images per examination (both hemispheres).
- Brain stem can be identified as a dark, butterfly-shaped structure.





Introduction	Methods	Discussion
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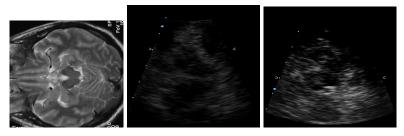
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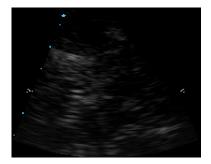




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Introduction	Methods	Discussion

### Segmentation method outline

• Semi-automatic approach





#### Segmenting Substantia Nigra in US Images

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Segmentation method	outline	

- Semi-automatic approach
- Manual segmentation of brain stem by clinical expert





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  - Semi-automatic approach
  - Manual segmentation of brain stem by clinical expert
  - Preprocessing of brain stem region



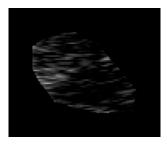


# Segmentation method outline

- Semi-automatic approach
- Manual segmentation of brain stem by clinical expert
- Preprocessing of brain stem region
- Segmentation of SN region



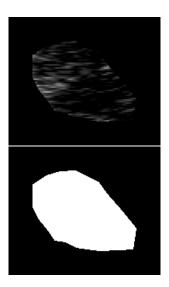




#### Border attenuation

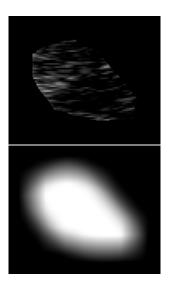
• Brain stem ROI may contain bright pixels from surroundings.





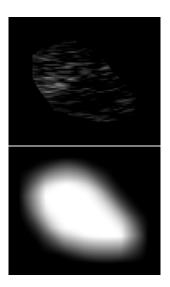
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- Low-pass filter ROI mask image, use as attenuating mask.





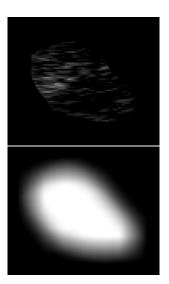
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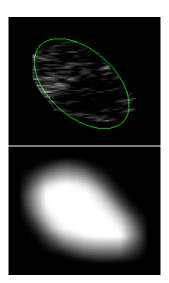
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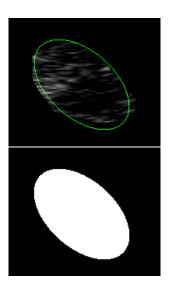
- Brain stem ROI may contain bright pixels from surroundings.
- Low-pass filter ROI mask image, use as attenuating mask.
- SN enhancement
  - SN lies approximately in middle third of ROI.





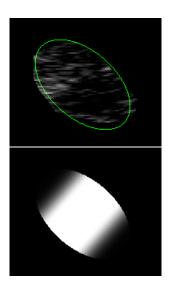
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  - Fit ellipse to ROI.





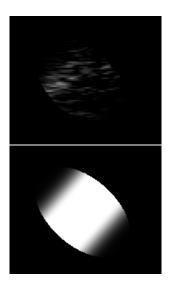
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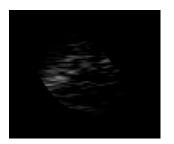
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Introduction	

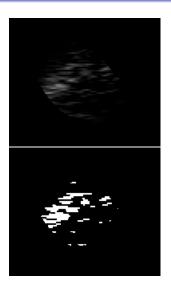
Methods

# **SN** Segmentation



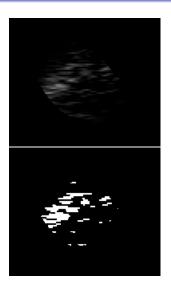
• SN is brightest spot in preprocessed image.





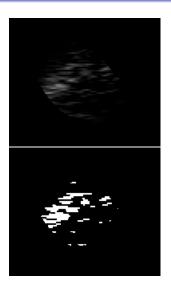
- SN is brightest spot in preprocessed image.
- Threshold image with heuristically determined threshold.





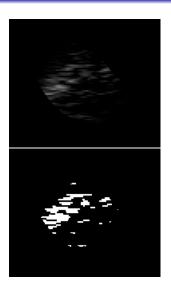
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- Binary image with speckle noise effects:





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  - SN is interrupted by black spots.

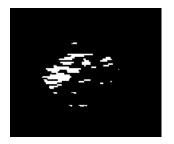




- SN is brightest spot in preprocessed image.
- Threshold image with heuristically determined threshold.
- Binary image with speckle noise effects:
  - SN is interrupted by black spots.
  - Small bright spots outside SN remain.

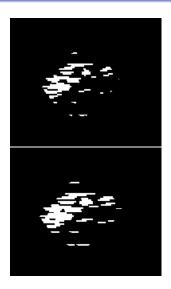


# SN Segmentation (2)



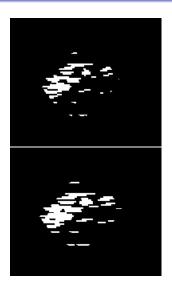
• Dilate image with horizontal line to remove speckle noise.





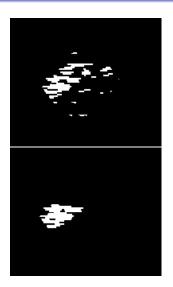
• Dilate image with horizontal line to remove speckle noise.





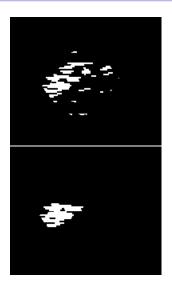
- Dilate image with horizontal line to remove speckle noise.
- Select largest object.





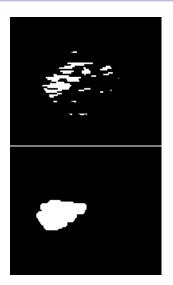
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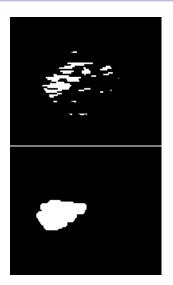
- Dilate image with horizontal line to remove speckle noise.
- Select largest object.
- Dilate again with circle element to include smaller objects which have been seperated by remaining speckle.





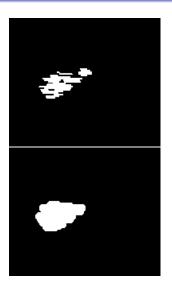
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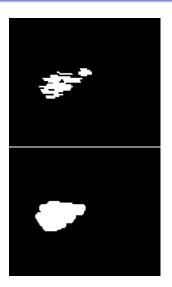
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- Use result to mask first binary image.





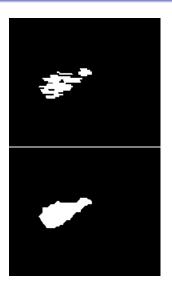
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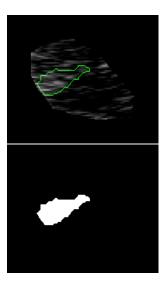
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- Use result to mask first binary image.
- Apply closing to obtain smooth contour.





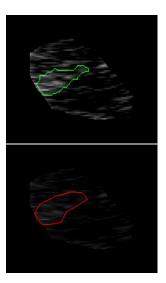
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Introduction	Methods	Discussion
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Discussion		

• SN region size can automatically be determined and used as diagnostic measure.



Introduction	Methods oooo	Discussion ●○
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- Observer dependence is reduced, measure is reproducible.



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- Different from CT or MRI results.



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  - Preliminary results comparing automatic and manual segmentation are very promising.



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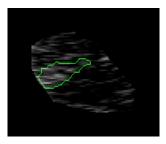
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- Automatic segmentation of brain stem would remove observer dependence completely.
- By using ultrasound this measure is fast, inexpensive, and uncomplicated to use on immobile patients.
- Different from CT or MRI results.
- Preliminary results comparing automatic and manual segmentation are very promising.
- Method has to be validated in a clinical study.



Introduction	

Methods

#### Conclusion





#### Conclusion

Presented method helps in developing a fast, cost-effective, and observer-independent preclinical predictor for Parkinson's disease.

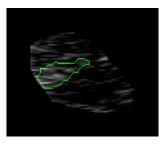


Introduction	

Methods

#### Discussion

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#### Thank you for your attention!



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