

Vesselness Filters : A Survey with Benchmarks Applied to Liver Imaging

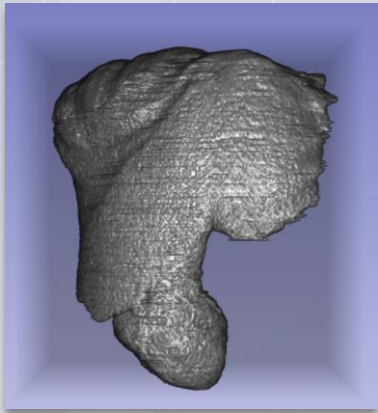
Jonas Lamy, Odysée Merveille, Bertrand Kerautret, Nicolas Passat, Antoine Vacavant



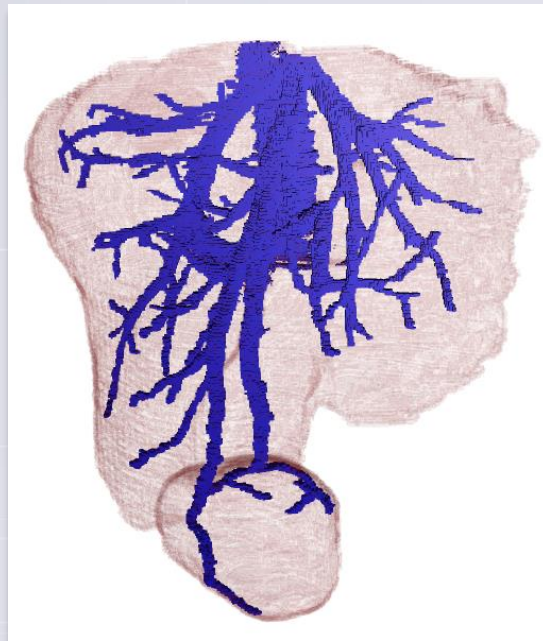
Laboratoire d'InfoRmatique en Image et Systèmes d'information



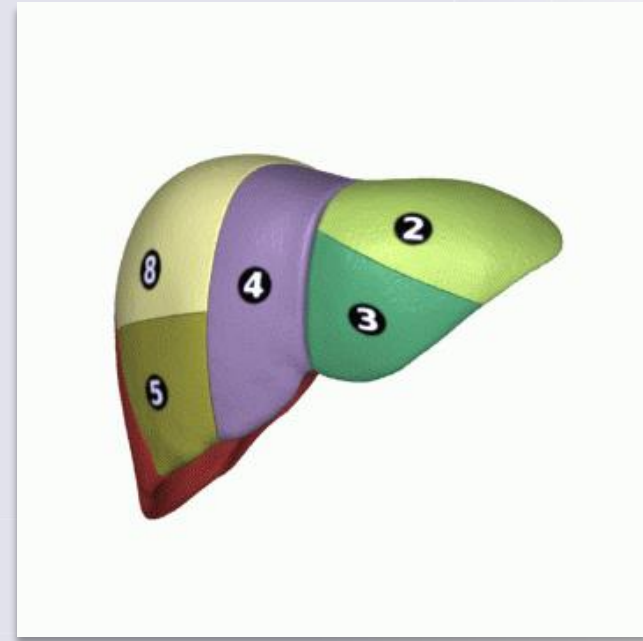
Segmentation



Raw data

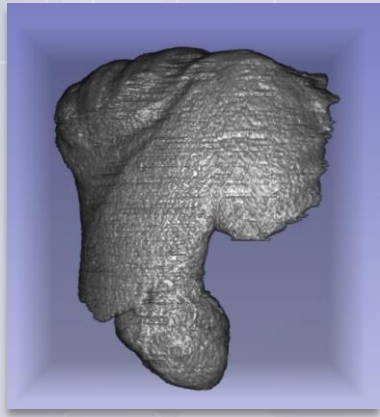


Segmentation

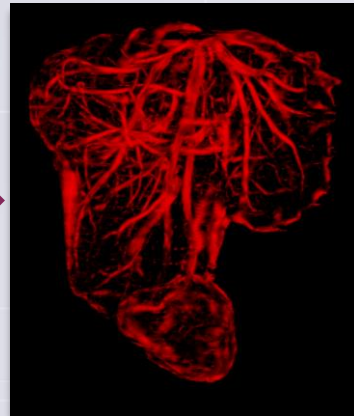


Medical application

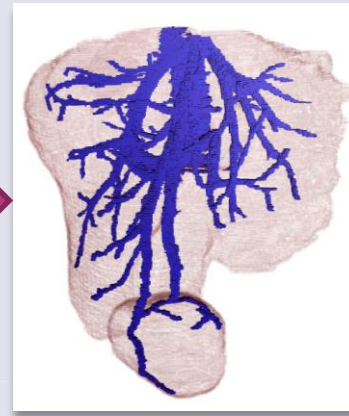
Segmentation



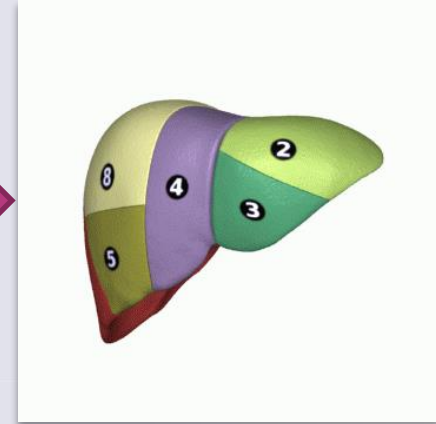
Raw data



Pre-processing



Segmentation

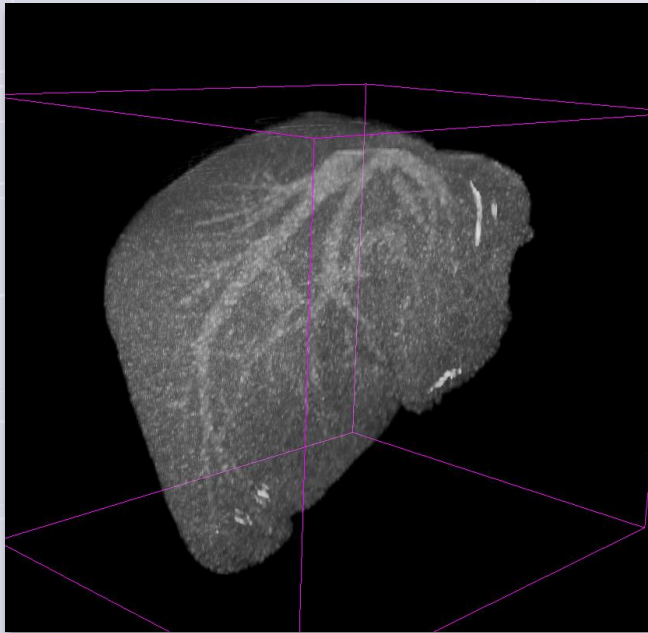


Medical application

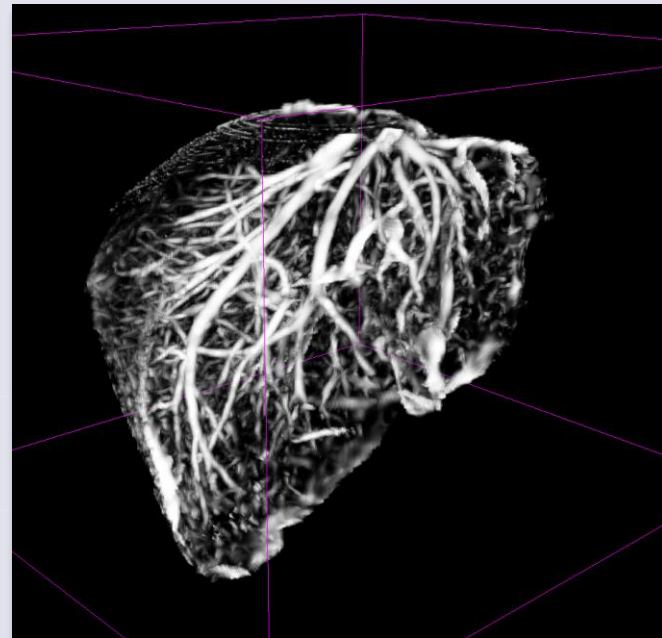
Vessel enhancement

Goals:

- Improve the contrast of the vessels
- Reduce the noise, artefacts and the signal of other structures



MIP view of a masked liver – Ircad database



Frangi vesselness filter result (MIP)

Motivation

- **Few papers deal with hepatic vessel enhancement**
 - Vessel segmentation papers often focus on eye fundus, cerebrovasculature, coronary arteries
- **Which enhancement filter should we use?**
 - Filters tested on a wide variety of data, often private
 - Heterogeneous implementation ecosystem
 - *Different languages and packages (C/C++, matlab, python,...)*
 - *Deprecated implementations*

Motivation

Need for a benchmark

- A quantitative comparison of vesselness filters in the same framework
- Provide implementations of filters in C++ as standalone programs
- Re-usable benchmark with any dataset and additional new filters

Which filters?

References	Method type	Key idea
[Sato, 1997]	Hessian	Reconnection of vessel discontinuities and noise removal
[Frangi, 1998]		Selective filtering of blobs, plates and tubes and noise removal
[Meijering, 2004]		Designed for weakly contrasted and thin vessels
[OOF, 2010]		Robust against the disturbance induced by adjacent objects
[Jerman, 2015]		Design a highly contrasted vesselness from volume ratio using fewer parameters than Frangi
[Zhang, 2018]		K-means based contrast enhancement added to Jerman vesselness
[RORPO, 2019]	Morphology	Find curvilinear structures using oriented path opening

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Which dataset?

■ CT Dataset

■ Ircad dataset

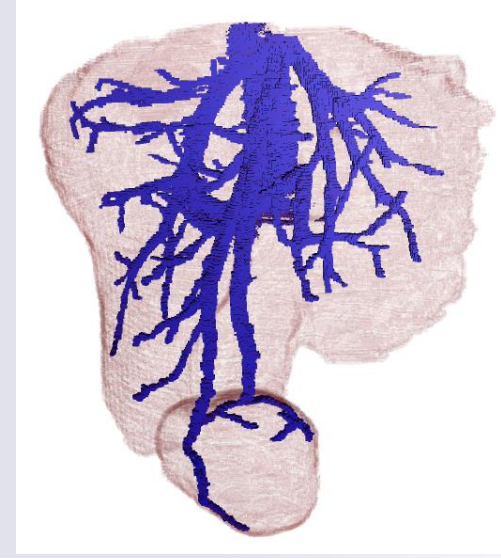
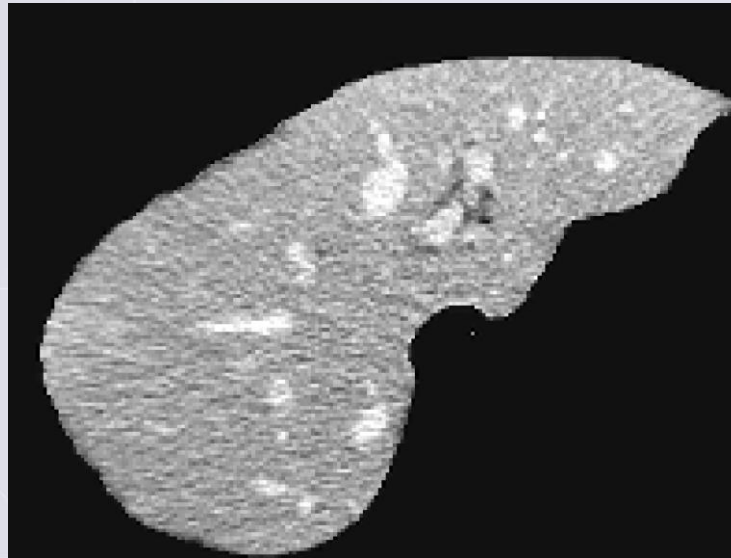
- 20 patients
- Volumes size between $[512^2 \times 74]$ and $[512^2 \times 260]$ voxels
- Axial slice resolution between 0.56 mm and 0.87 mm
- Coronal slice between 1.00 mm et 4.00 mm

■ Synthetic dataset

■ Vascusynth dataset

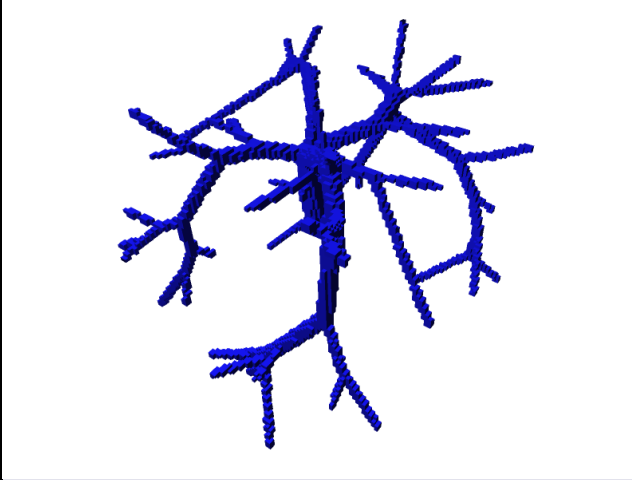
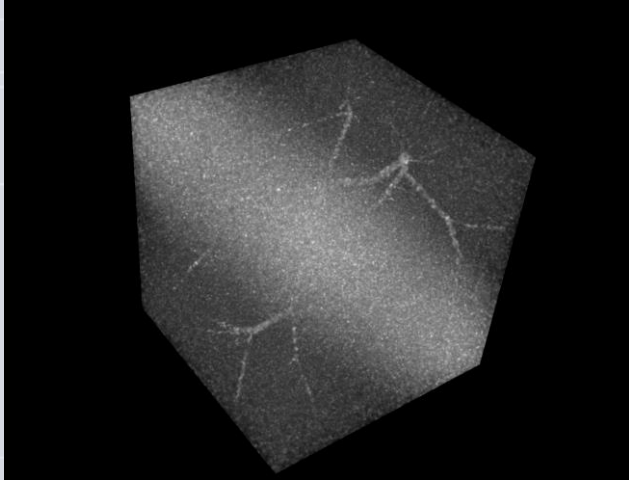
- 10 groups of 20 images with varying bifurcation numbers from 1 to 56
- Volume size $[101 \times 101 \times 101]$ voxels
- Isometric resolution of 1mm
- Added MRI « artefacts »

Which dataset?



Ircad
3D view, slice, groundtruth

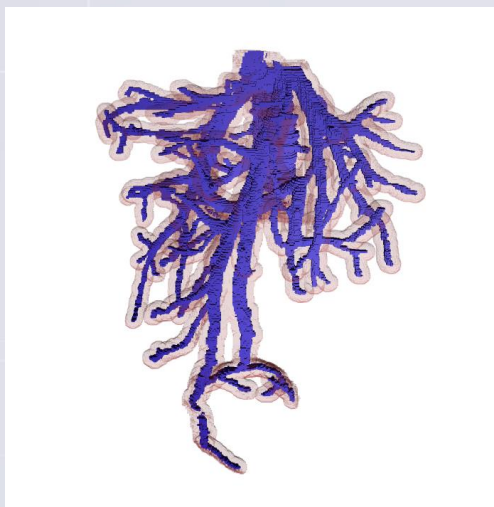
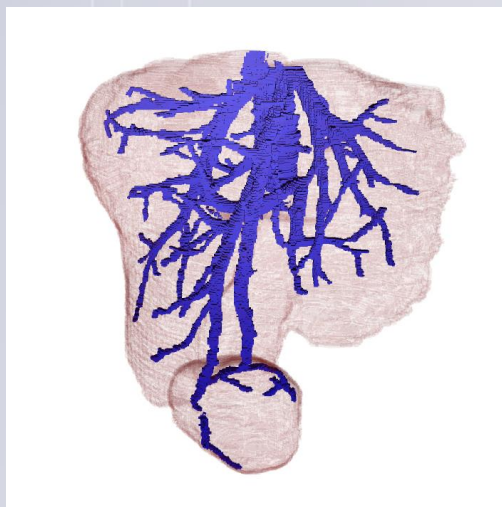
Which dataset?



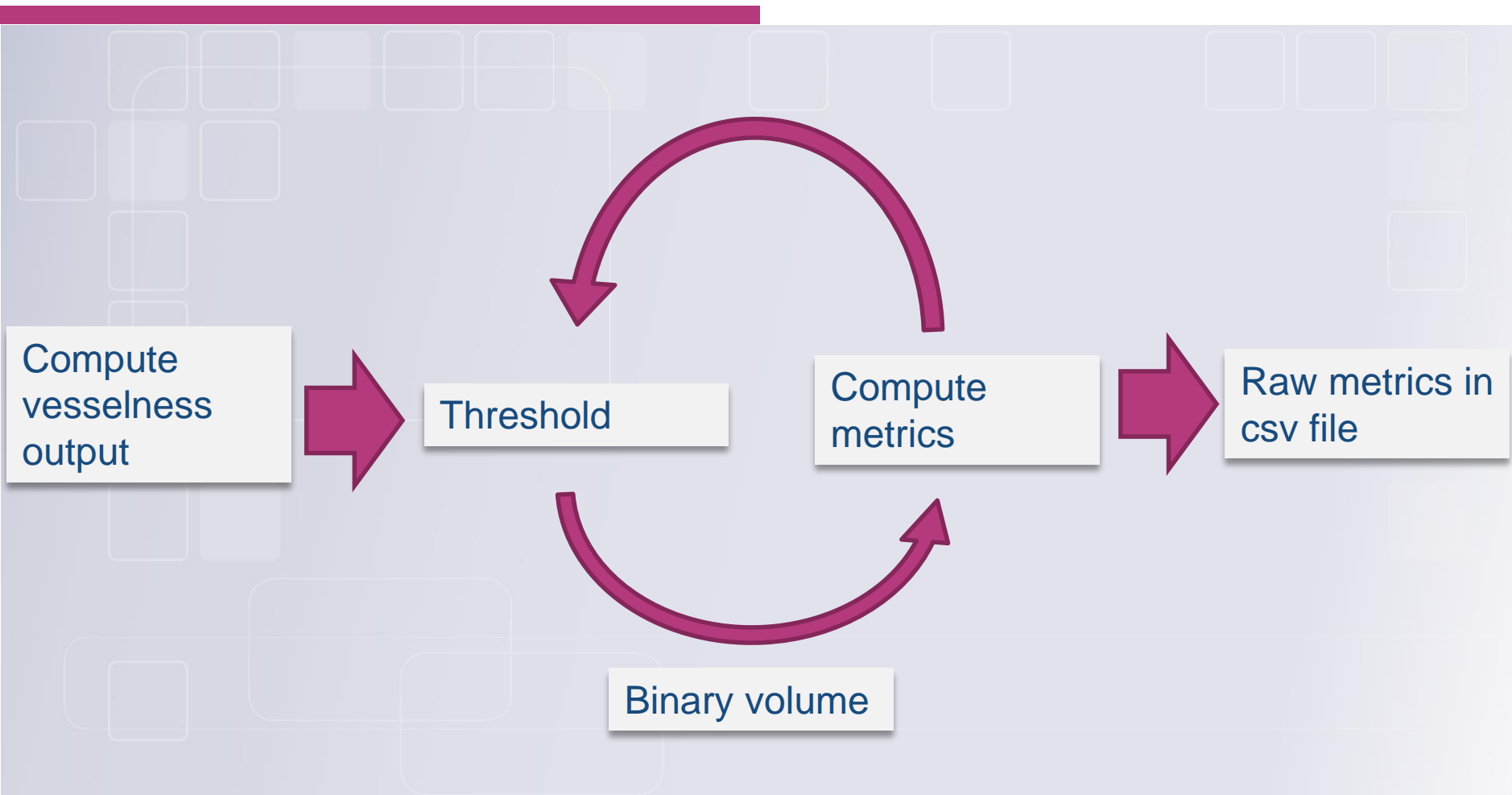
Vascusynth with Rician noise = {5, 10, 20}

Which area of interest?

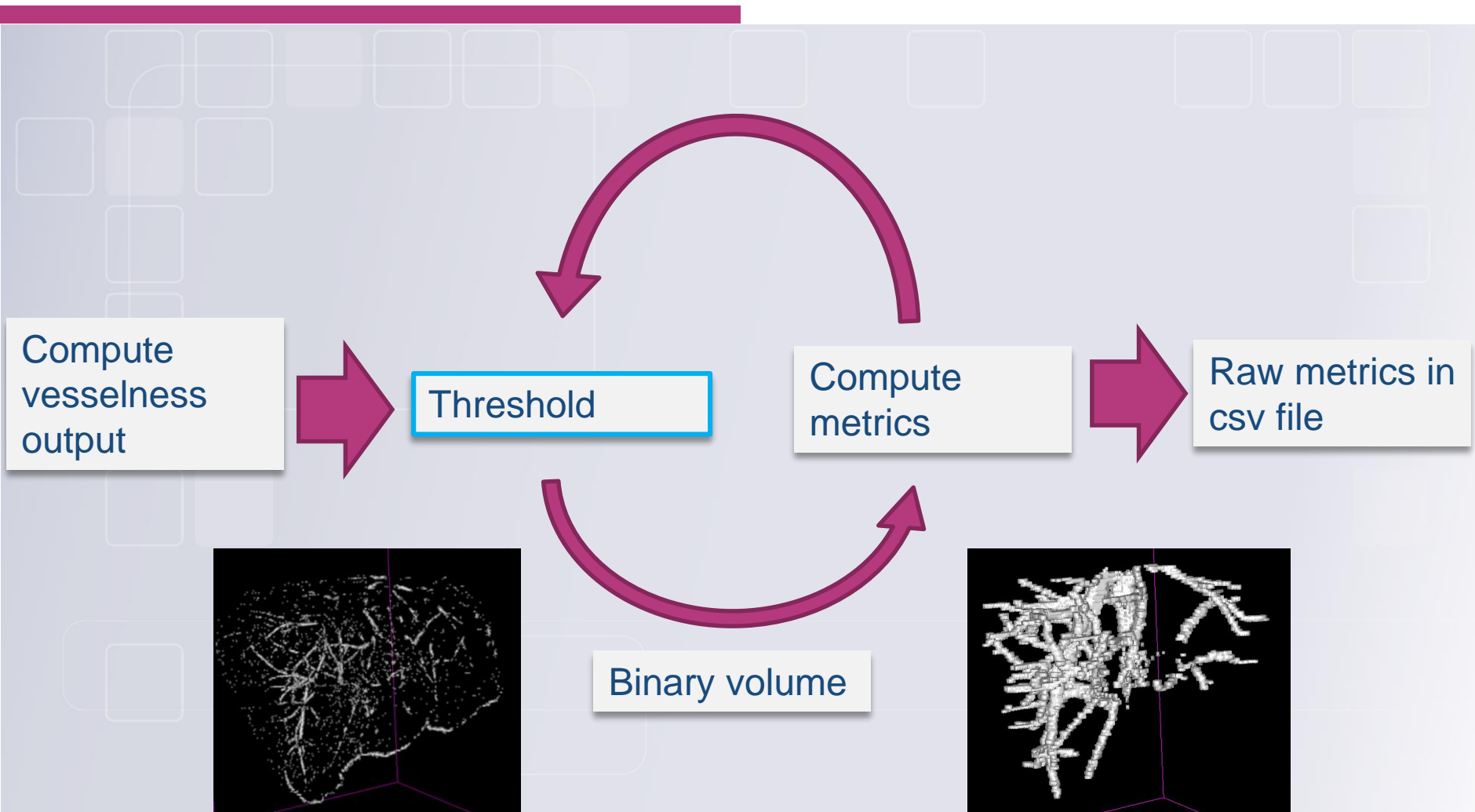
- **Metrics computed on 3 different regions of interest**
 - Whole liver, vessels neighbourhood, vessels bifurcations



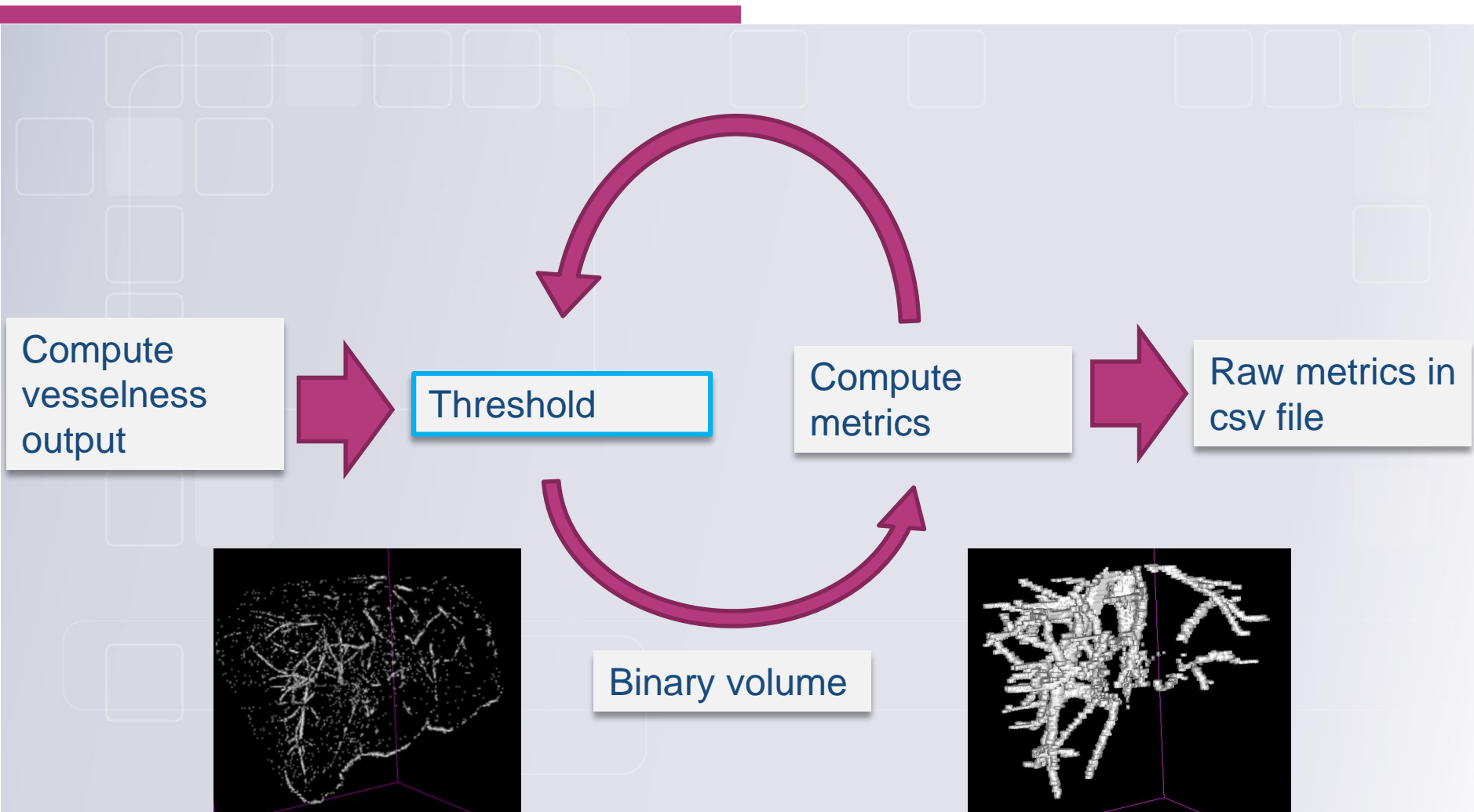
Benchmark



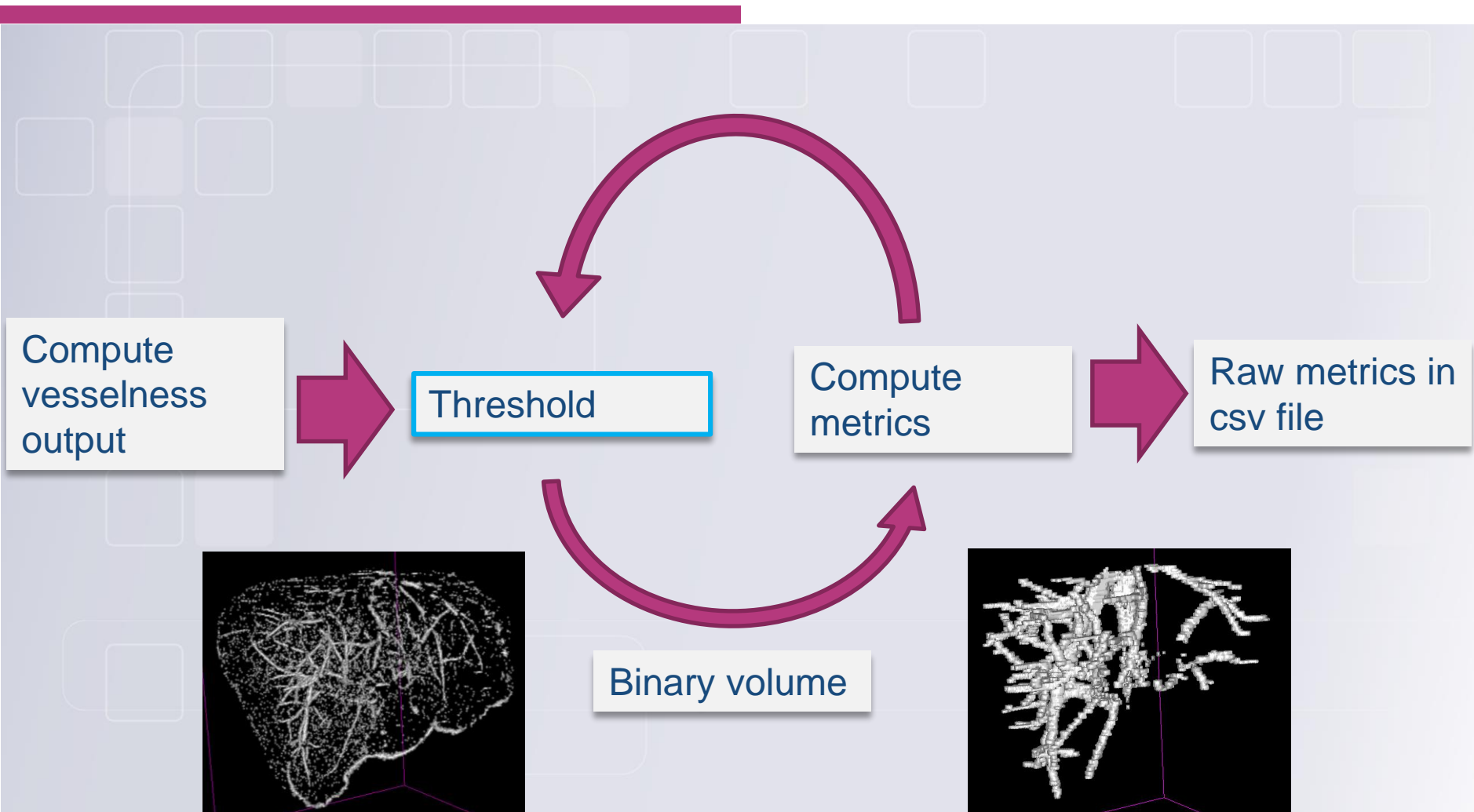
Benchmark



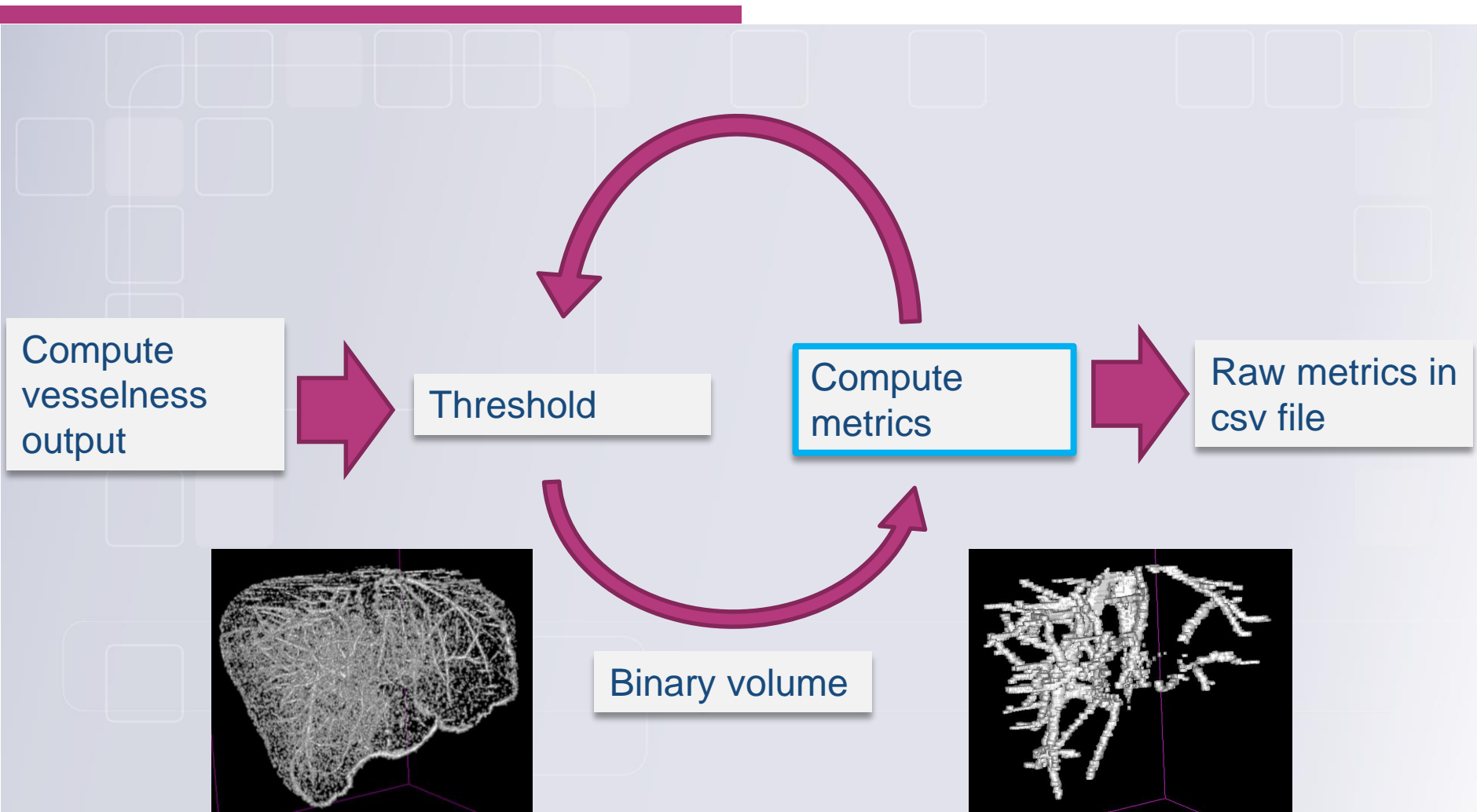
Benchmark



Benchmark



Benchmark



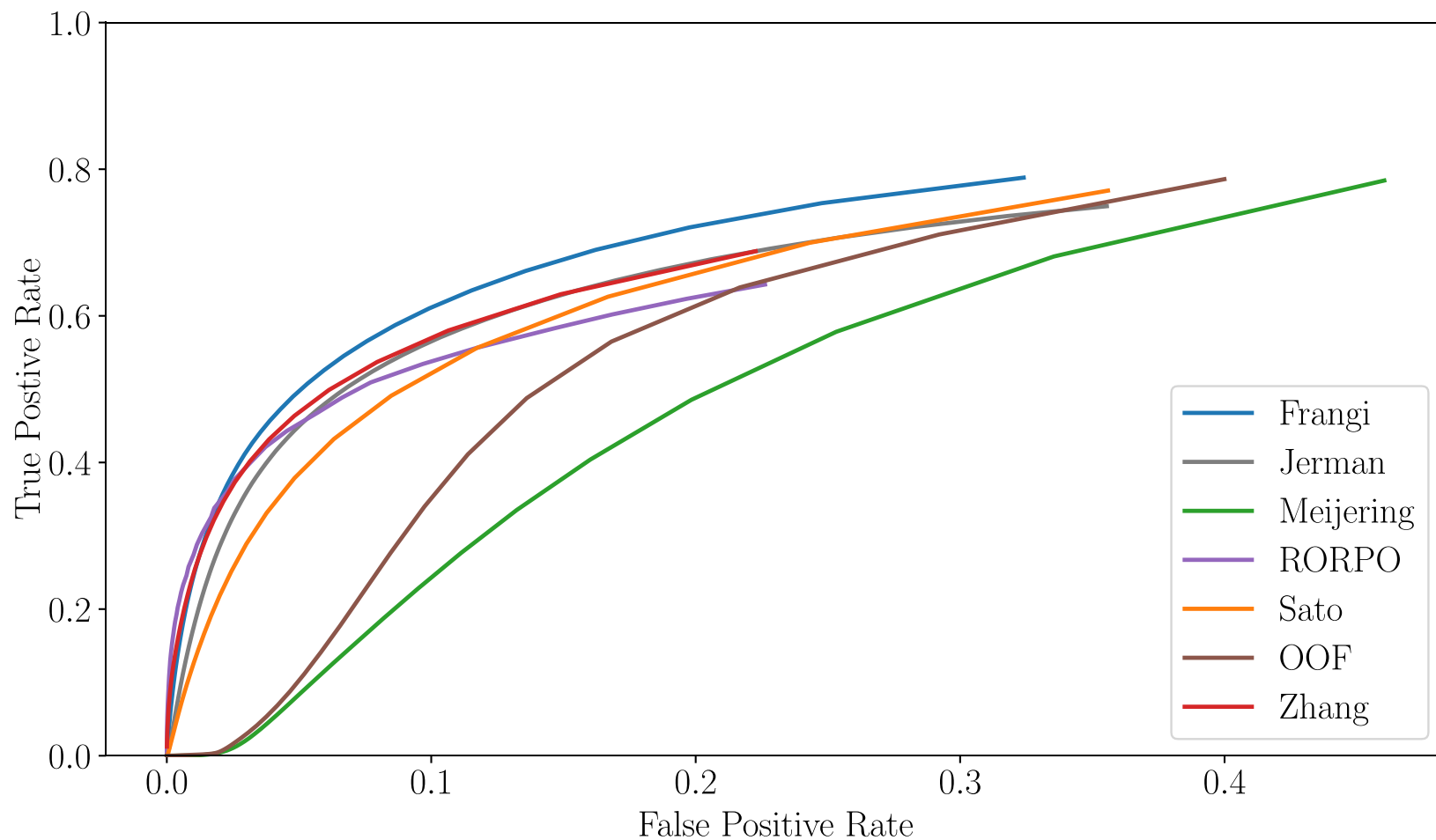
Metrics

■ Confusion matrix computed on thresholded vesselness outputs

Metrics	Formula
True positive rate	$\frac{TP}{TP + FN}$
False positive rate	$\frac{FP}{FP + TN}$
Dice	$\frac{2 * TP}{2 * TP + FP + FN}$
Matthew's correlation coefficient (MCC)	$\frac{TP * TN - FP * FN}{\sqrt{((TP + FN) * (TP + FN) * (TN + FP) * TN + FN)}}$

True positive (TP), False positive (FP), True negative (TN), False negative (FN)

Results



Conclusion

- **Filters should be chosen depending on the region of interest and the tolerated errors**
- **Liver MRI annotation needs more attention**
 - few public datasets
 - resolution of MRI
 - problematic for local 3D geometric study

Going further

- Survey of the filters in the paper
- Implementation of the benchmark + methods on github
 - <https://github.com/JonasLamy/LiverVesselness>
- Online demo
 - <https://kerautret.github.io/LiverVesselnessIPOLDemo/>



Github repository



Ipol online demonstration

Online Demonstration of Liver Vesselness Filters

[article](#) [demo](#) [archive](#)

Please cite the reference article if you publish results obtained with this online demo.

1. Select the **method** to test: German ▾

Method computed with: Liver mask (for IRCAD only) ▾

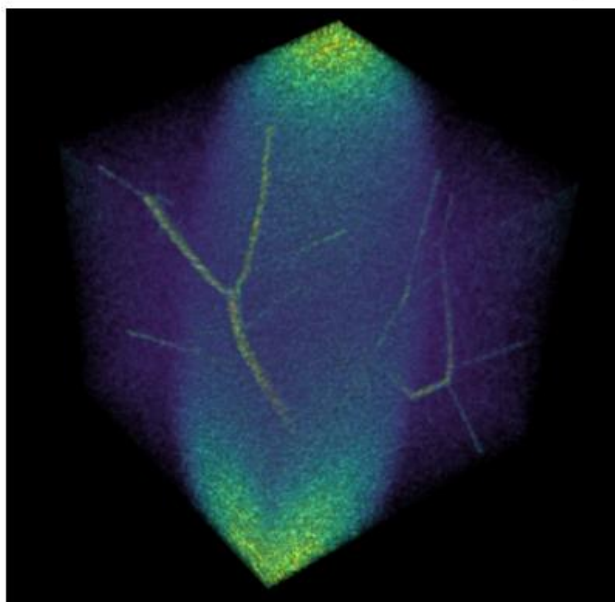
2. Set the common scale parameters:

- ***sigma min***: 2.7
- ***sigma max***: 5.0
- ***steps***: 2

3. Set the additional parameters used in German and RuiZhang:

- ***tau***: 0.74

4. Customize the display by choosing the mask applied to the result : No mask ▾



Contact : jonas.lamy@gmail.com



[Github repository](#)



[Ipol online demonstration](#)

References

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- [6] R. Zhang, Z. Zhou, W. Wu, C.-C. Lin, P.-H. Tsui, and S. Wu, “An improved fuzzy connectedness method for automatic three-dimensional liver vessel segmentation in CT images,” J Healthc Eng, vol. 2018, pp. 1–18, 2018.
- [7] O. Merveille, H. Talbot, L. Najman, and N. Passat, “Curvilinear structure analysis by ranking the orientation responses of path operators,” IEEE T Pattern Anal, vol. 40, pp. 304–317, 2018.
- [8] J. Lamy, O. Merveille, B. Kerautret, N. Passat, A. Vacavant. (2020). *Vesselness filters: A survey with benchmarks applied to liver imaging*, ICPR 2020