

Segmentation-Assisted DECT Material Quantification

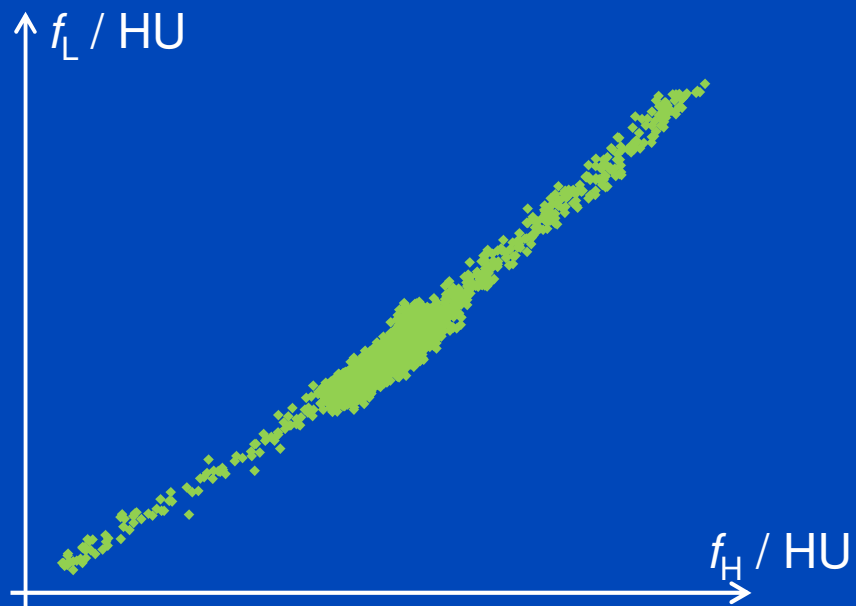
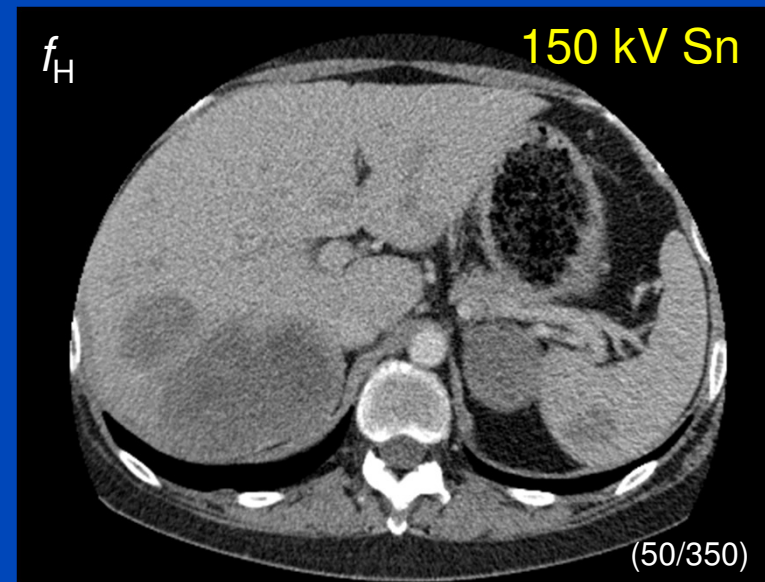
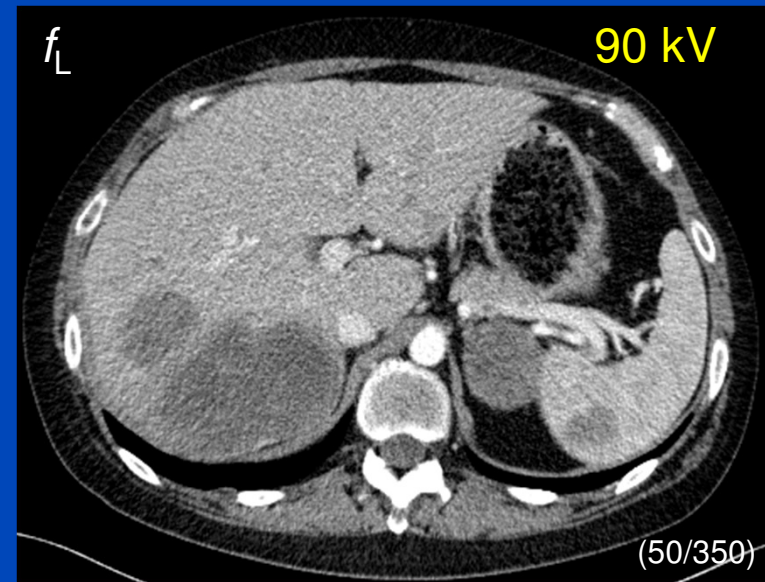
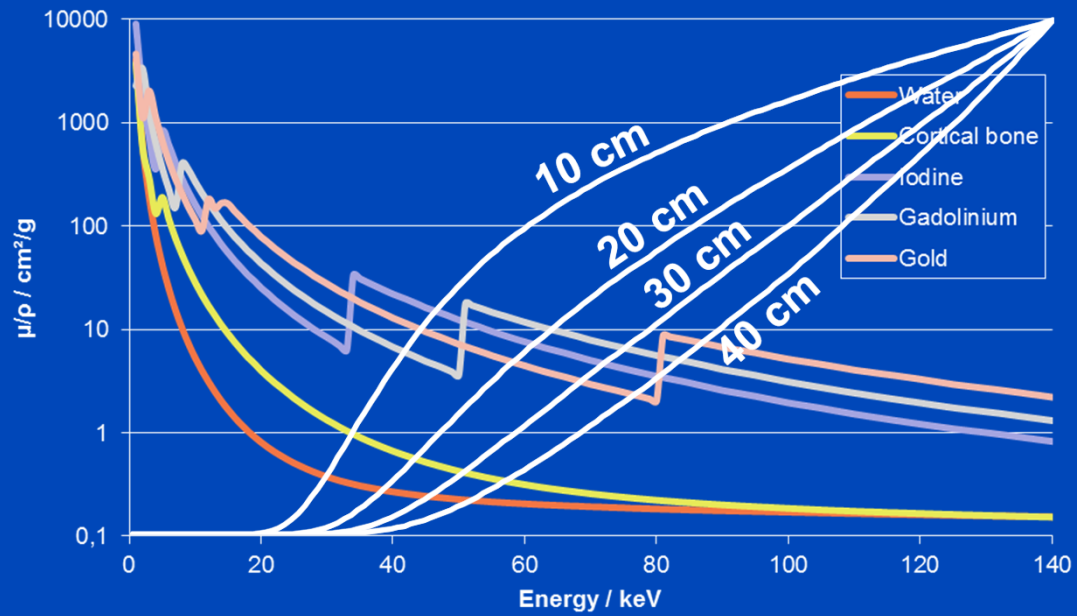
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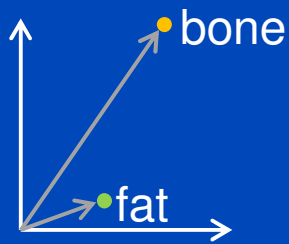
²University Clinics Erlangen, Germany



DEUTSCHES
KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM
IN DER HELMHOLTZ-GEMEINSCHAFT

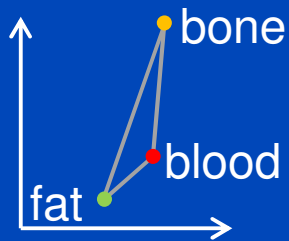


Common Material Decompositions



Two material decomposition (2-MD)

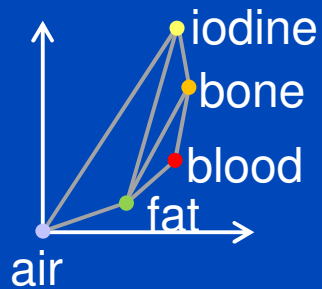
$$\begin{pmatrix} f_L \\ f_H \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_{L, \text{fat}} & f_{L, \text{bone}} \\ f_{H, \text{fat}} & f_{H, \text{bone}} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} f_{\text{fat}} \\ f_{\text{bone}} \end{pmatrix}$$



Three material decomposition (3-MD)

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_L \\ f_H \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_{L, \text{fat}} & f_{L, \text{blood}} & f_{L, \text{bone}} \\ f_{H, \text{fat}} & f_{H, \text{blood}} & f_{H, \text{bone}} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} f_{\text{fat}} \\ f_{\text{blood}} \\ f_{\text{bone}} \end{pmatrix}$$

constraint of ideal solution

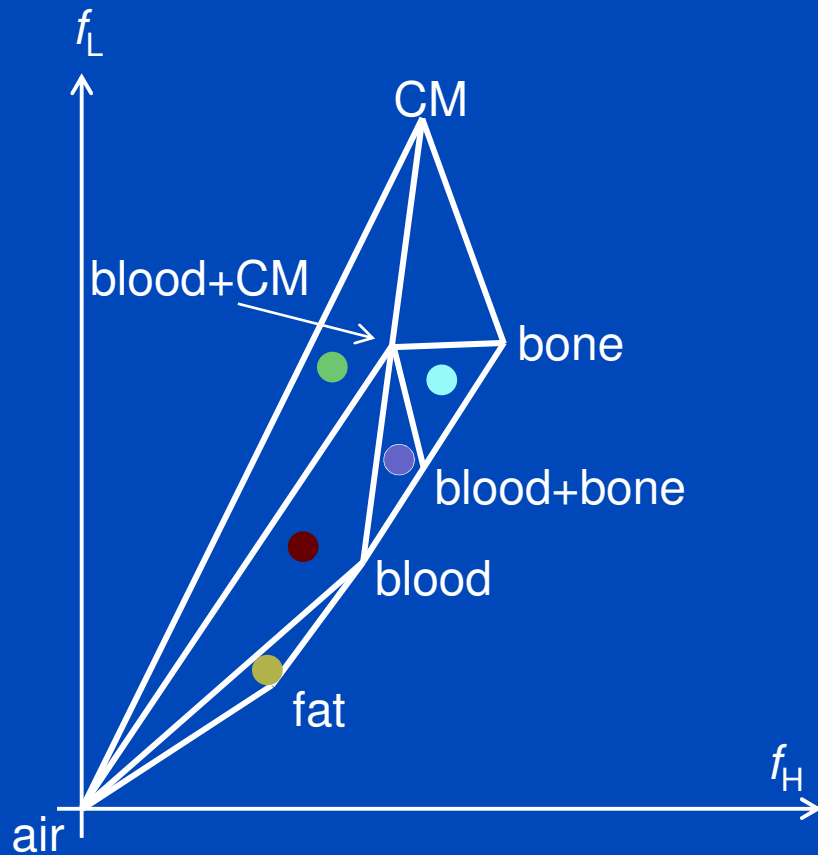


Multi material decomposition* (MMD)

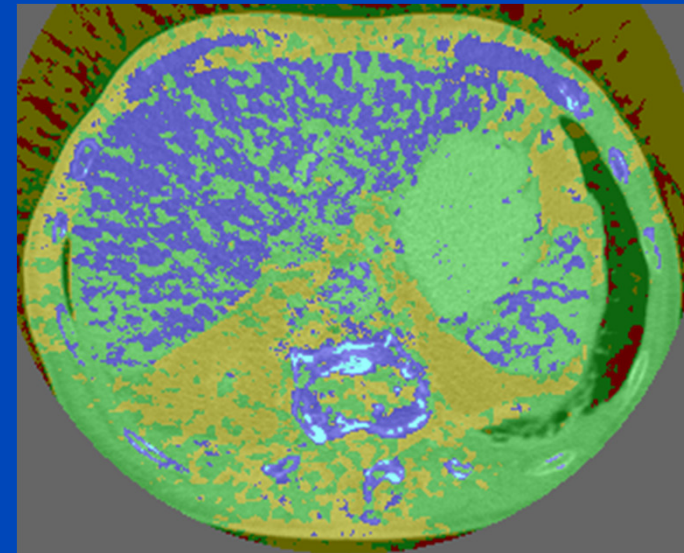
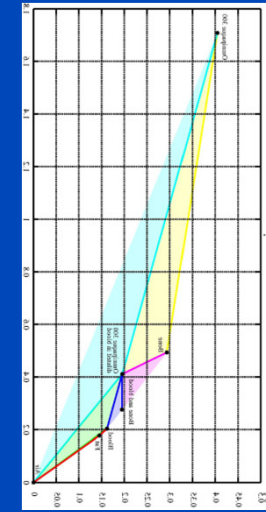
- Tessellation of multiple triangles
- “A library of material triplets”
- Each voxel is assigned to one triangle

* Mendonça, Lamb, Sahani. A Flexible Method for Multi-Material Decomposition of Dual-Energy CT Images. IEEE TMI 33(1):99-116, 2014

Multi Material Decomposition



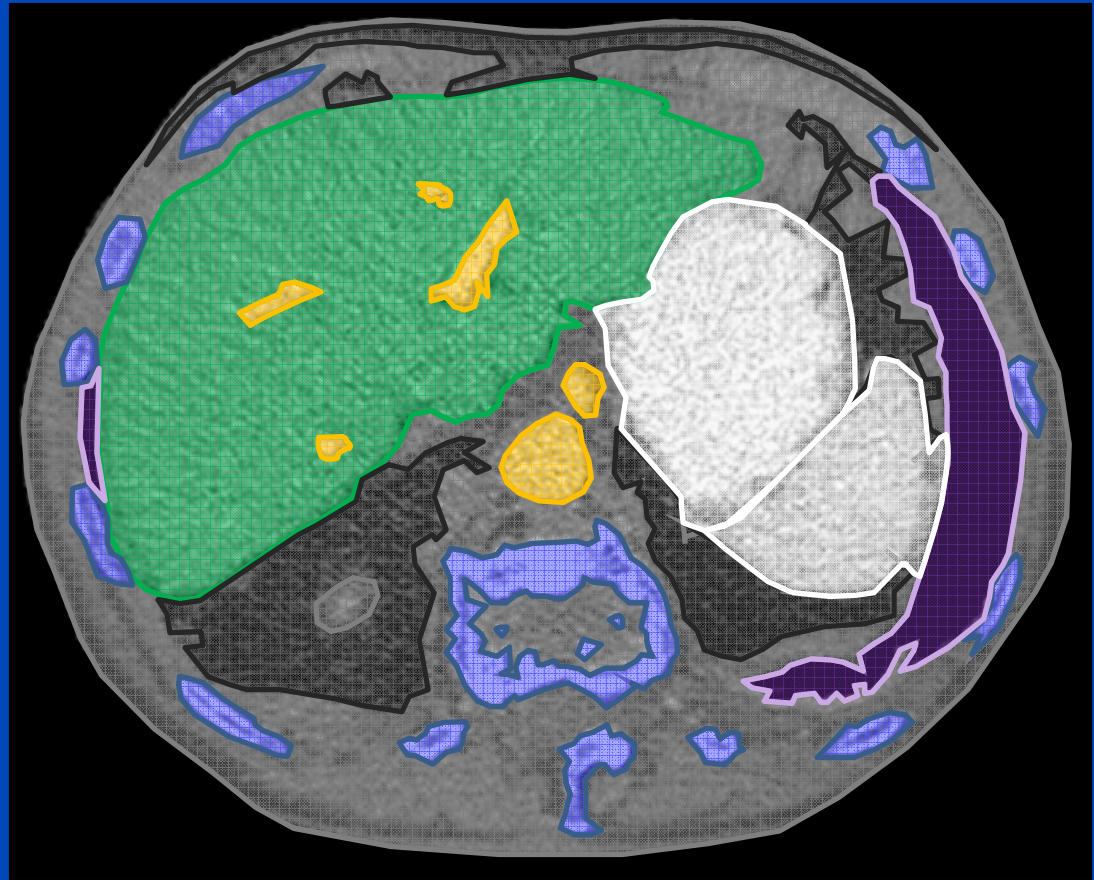
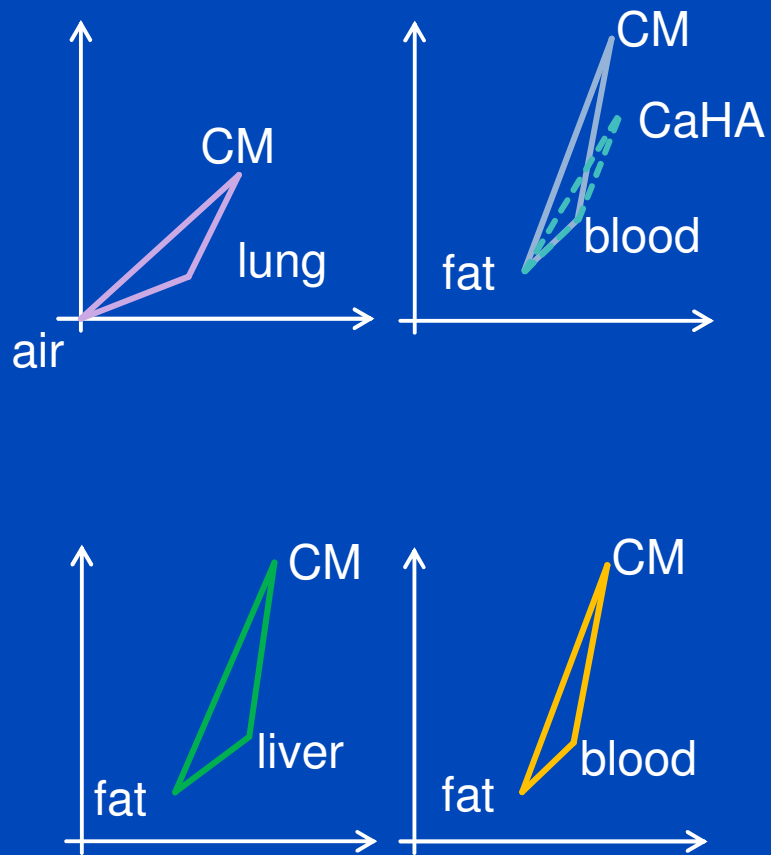
CM = contrast media



Purpose

- **Current methods:**
 - Some voxels are misrepresented by the basis materials
 - Every voxel is evaluated more or less isolated
 - **No location information is taken into account**
- **Segmentation-assisted material quantification (SAMQ):**
 - Segmentation of the data set into anatomical structures
 - Context-sensitive (locally adapted) material decomposition
 - Many basis materials: air, fat, liver/blood, CM, CaHA, ...
- **Future: Atlas-assisted material quantification**
 - Segmentation supported by an anatomical atlas
 - Context-sensitive
 - Many basis materials

Purpose – Showcase



hand-drawn segmentation
of selected anatomical regions

Segmentation

Input

$$\tilde{f}_L(r), \tilde{f}_H(r), f_{VNC}(r), H_G$$

$$\tilde{f}_L(r) > 200 \text{ HU}$$

$M_{\text{dense bone}}$

$$f_{VNC}(r) < -20 \text{ HU} \wedge \tilde{f}_L(r) \geq -200 \text{ HU} \wedge \tilde{f}_H(r) \geq -200 \text{ HU}$$

$M_{\text{adipose tissue}}$

$$\tilde{f}_L(r) < -200 \text{ HU} \vee \tilde{f}_H(r) < -200 \text{ HU}$$

M_{air}

$$\tilde{f}_L(r) < H_G$$

M_{tissue}

M_V

Assignment

Input

$$\mu_j \subseteq M_V, \sigma_{0.5}$$

$$\sigma_\mu \leq \sigma_{0.5}$$

$$\sigma_\mu > \sigma_{0.5}$$

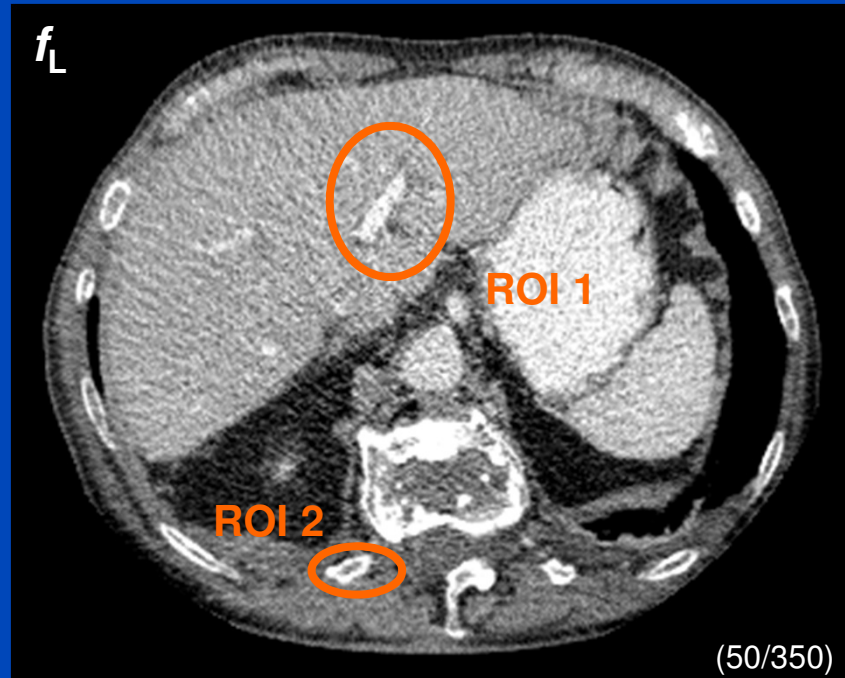
$M_{\text{dense tissue}}$

M_{bone}

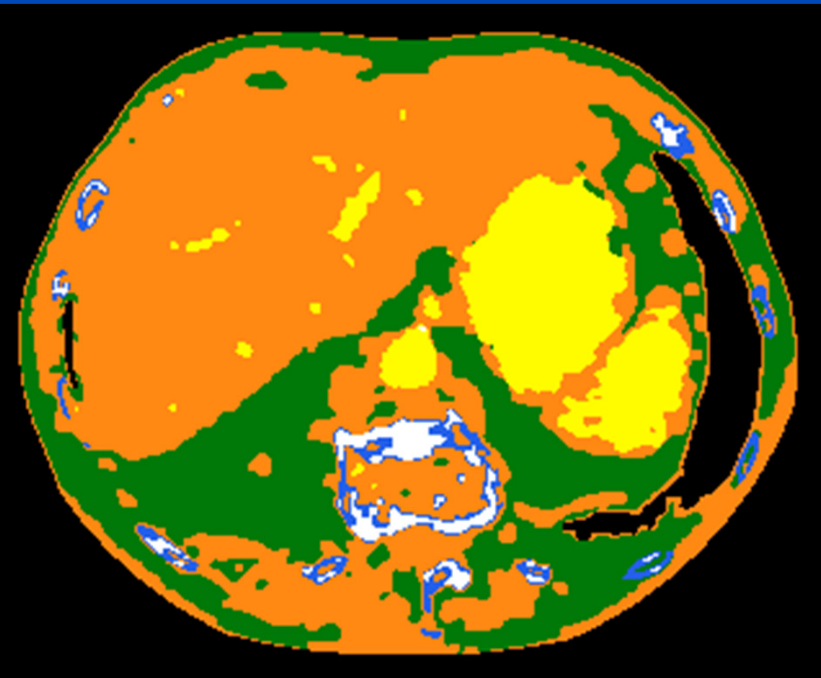
Assignment

Patient Data Set

CT Image



Segmentation



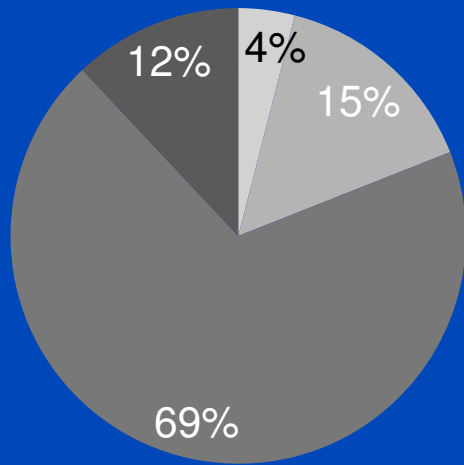
Results ROI 1

ROI 1

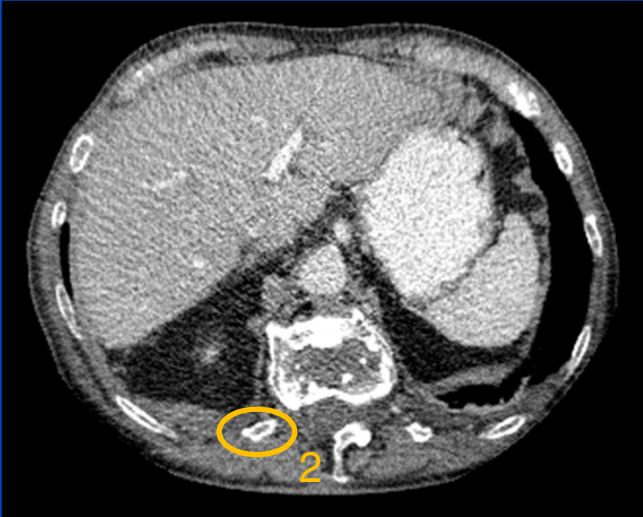
| | | | f_{air} | f_{fat} | f_{blood} | f_{iodine} | f_{bone} | γ_{iodine} | | |
|------|--------------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| MMD | | | 0.01 | 1.76E-03 | 0.98 | 3.70E-04 | 7.82E-03 | 1.83 | | |
| | | type | V_R | f_{air} | f_{fat} | f_{liver} | f_{CM} | f_{CaHA} | γ_{iodine} | γ_{CaHA} |
| 3-MD | | | | 1.78E-02 | 0.97 | 7.29E-03 | | | 2.19 | |
| SAMQ | dense tissue | | 0.16 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.94 | 1.47E-02 | 0.00 | 4.40 | 0.00 |
| | tissue | | 0.84 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.98 | 5.92E-03 | 0.00 | 1.78 | 0.00 |
| | total | | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.97 | 7.29E-03 | 0.00 | 2.19 | 0.00 |

γ : mass concentration in mg/mL
 f : volume fraction

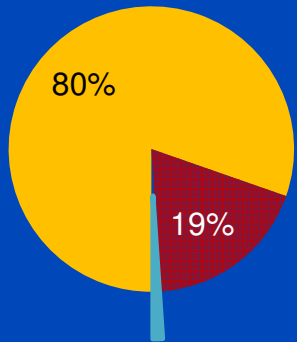
patient: ROI 2



- adipose tissue
- tissue
- bone
- dense bone
- fat
- blood
- CM
- CaHA



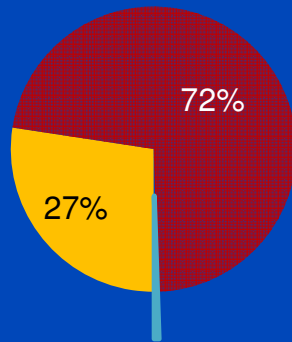
adipose tissue



CaHA 1.1%
33.9 mg/mL

CM 0.3%
0.8 mg/mL

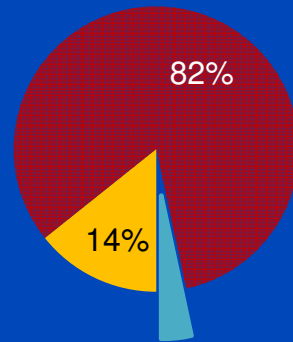
tissue



CaHA 0.5%
16.5 mg/mL

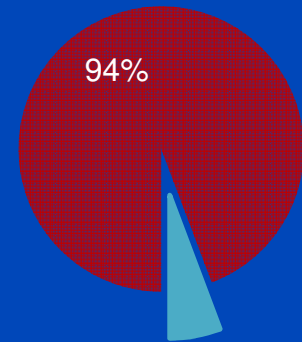
CM 0.1%
0.4 mg/mL

bone



CaHA 3.4%
106.4 mg/mL

dense bone



CaHA 5.7%
181.1 mg/mL

Conclusions

- It is important to perform DECT evaluation organ-specific.
- Location information enhances the decomposition results.
- With context-specific information numerous DECT applications (VNC, gout, liver, kidney stone, ...) may be combined into a single tool.

Outlook:

- Combination with anatomical atlas potentially enables automatic organ-specific evaluation.

Thank You!



The 4th International Conference on
Image Formation in X-Ray Computed Tomography

July 18 – July 22, 2016, Bamberg, Germany
www.ct-meeting.org



Conference Chair

Marc Kachelrieß, German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ), Heidelberg, Germany

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