



KAPITAŁ LUDZKI
NARODOWA STRATEGIA SPÓJNOŚCI

UNIA EUROPEJSKA
EUROPEJSKI
FUNDUSZ SPOŁECZNY



„Medical Imaging”

**Prezentacja multimedialna współfinansowana przez
Unię Europejską w ramach
Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego w projekcie pt.
*„Innowacyjna dydaktyka bez ograniczeń - zintegrowany
rozwój Politechniki Łódzkiej - zarządzanie Uczelnią,
nowoczesna oferta edukacyjna i wzmocnienia zdolności
do zatrudniania osób niepełnosprawnych”***



Politechnika Łódzka

Politechnika Łódzka, ul. Żeromskiego 116, 90-924 Łódź, tel. (042) 631 28 83
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Quality of medical images

Lecture overview:

Definition of image quality

Main factors influencing the quality

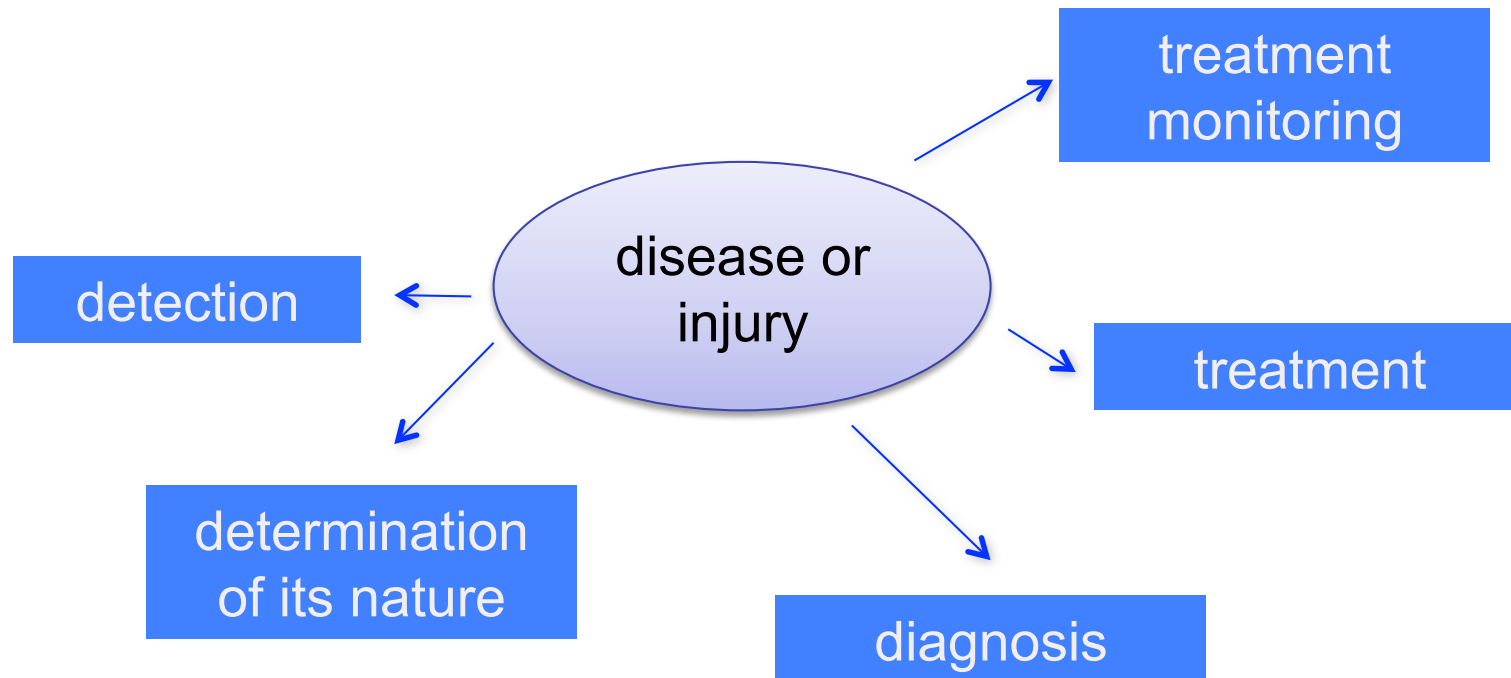
- unsharpness
- contrast
- noise
- distortions and artifacts

Quantitative assessment of the image quality





The purpose of medical image:

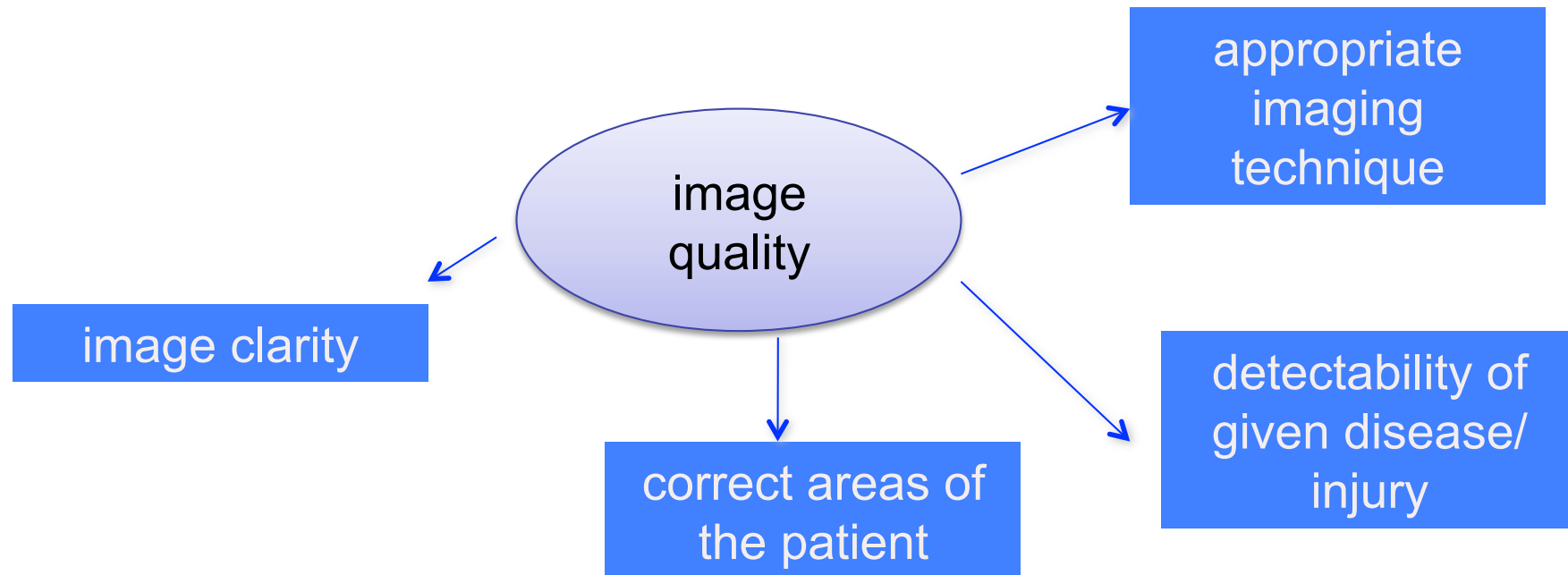


The degree to which the image achieves its purpose is considered as “image quality”





Image quality

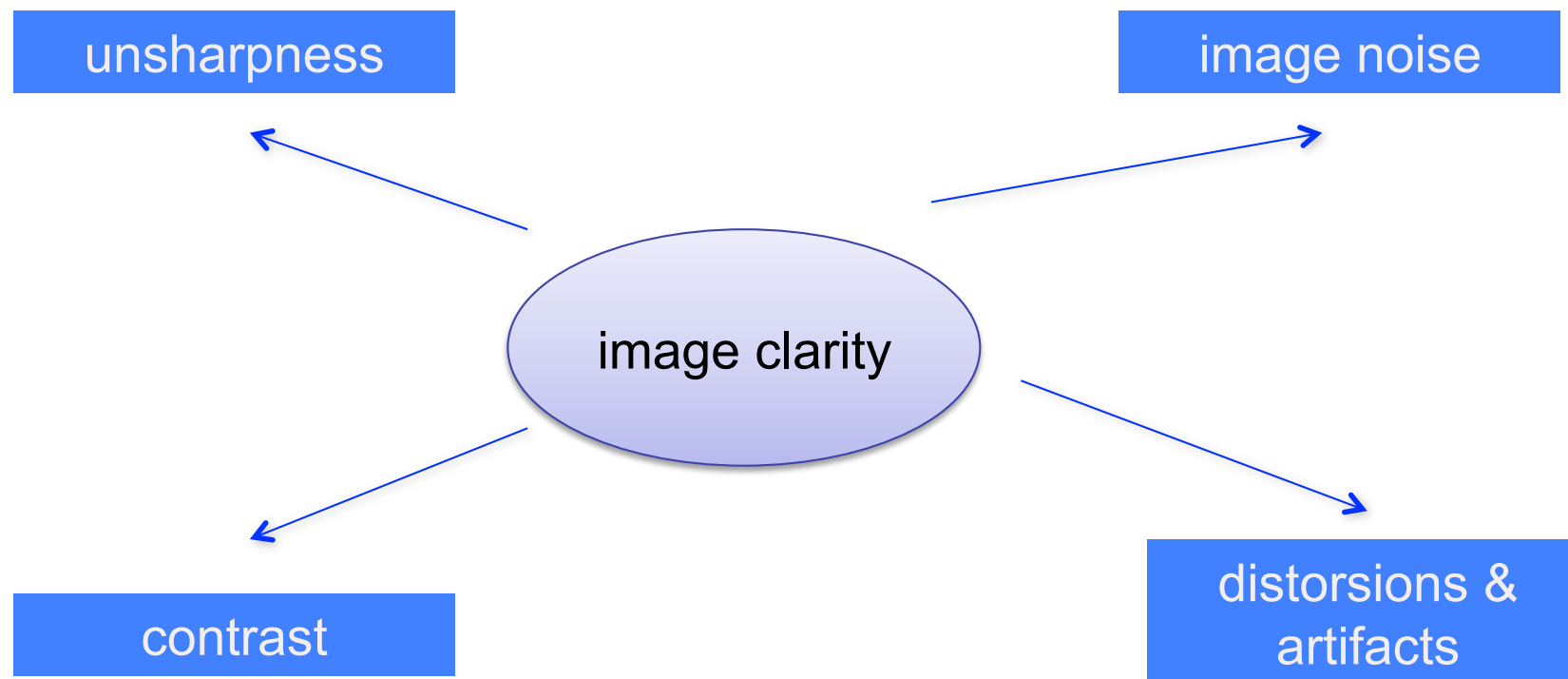


A measure of how well information of interest (about the anatomy, physiology, functional capacity) is displayed in an image



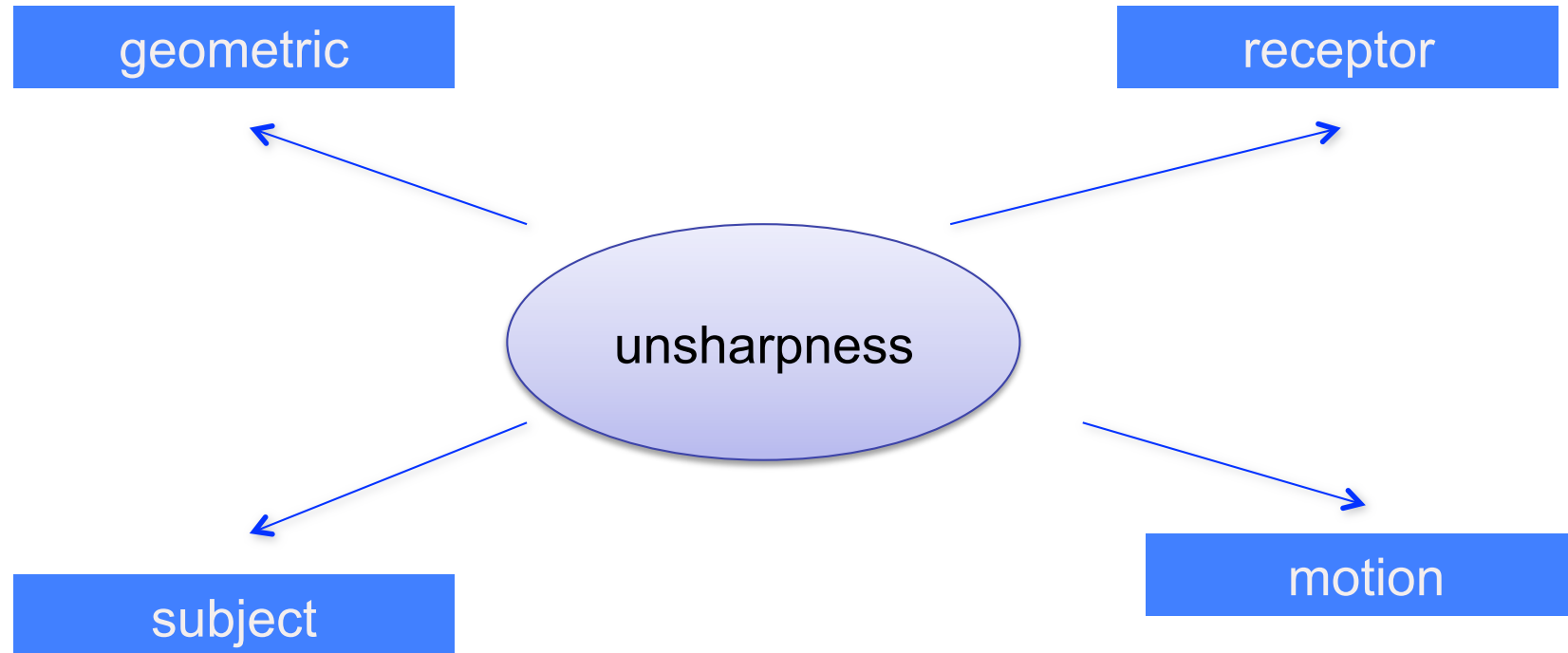


Image clarity





Unsharpness

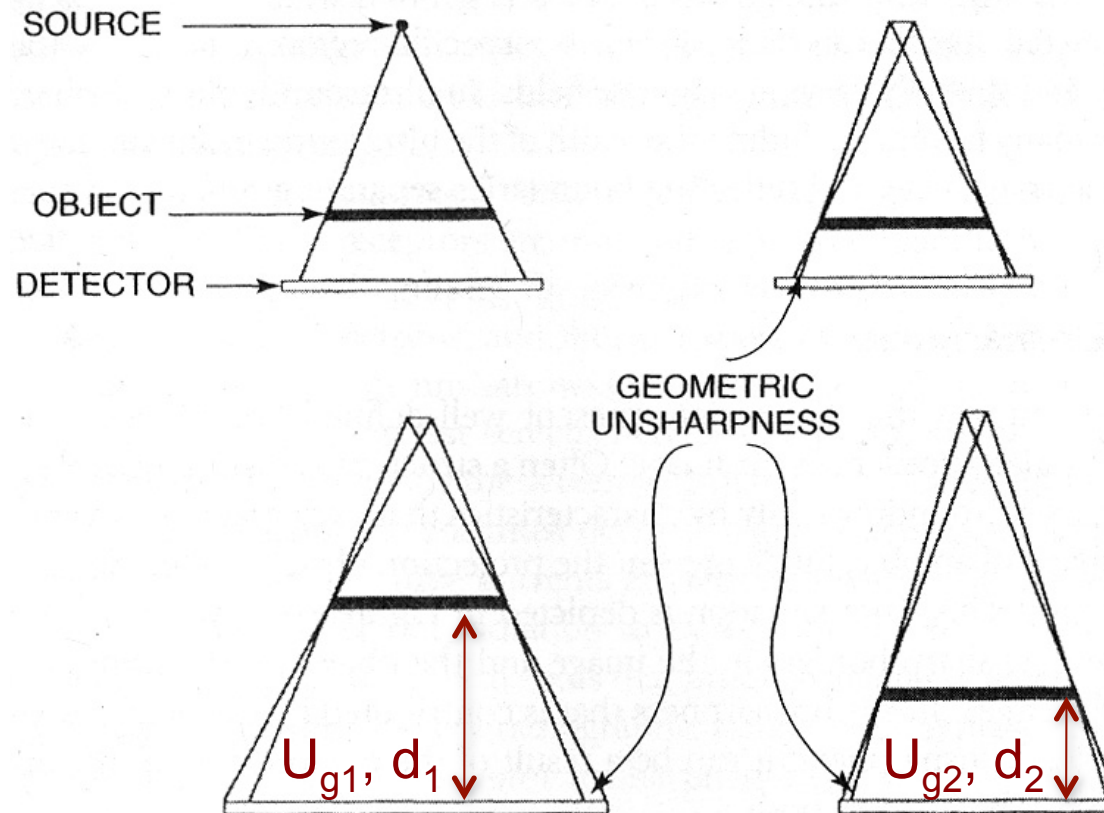


$$U = \sqrt{U_g + U_s + U_m + U_r}$$





Geometric unsharpness

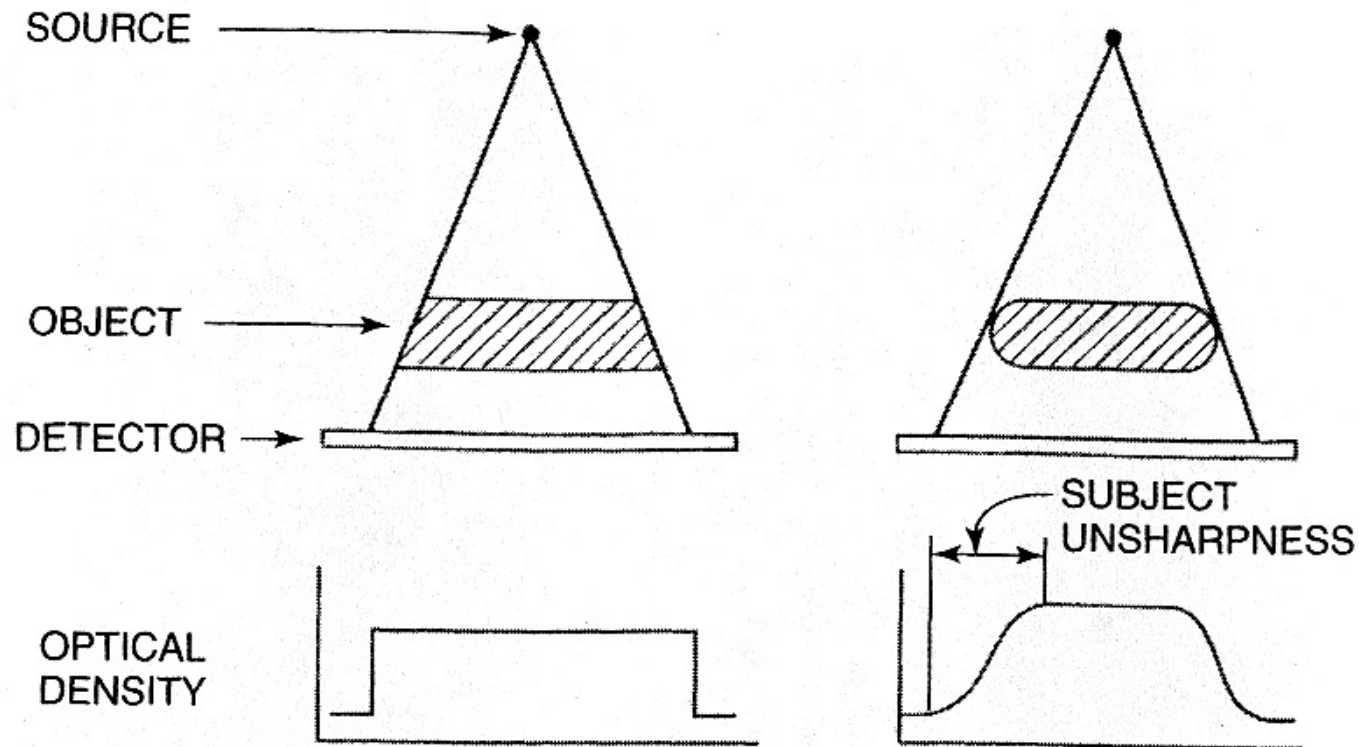


$$d_1 > d_2 \Rightarrow U_{g1} > U_{g2}$$





Subject unsharpness





Motion unsharpness

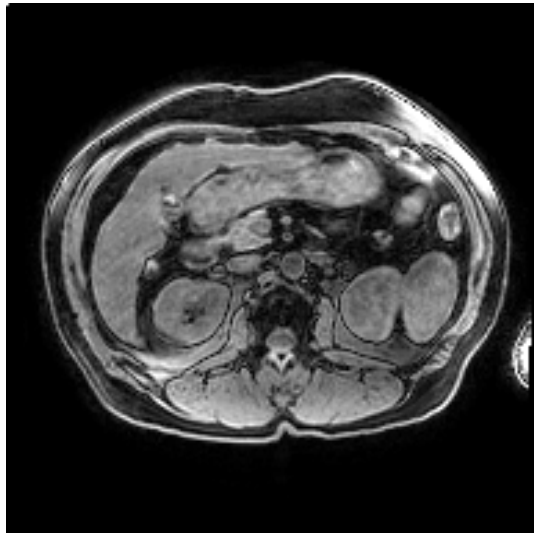
Anatomic structure	Speed [mm/s]
Head	1-2
Upper abdomen	20-40
Lower abdomen	15-30
Lungs	70-100 (150-200)
Heart muscle	60-90 (100-130)



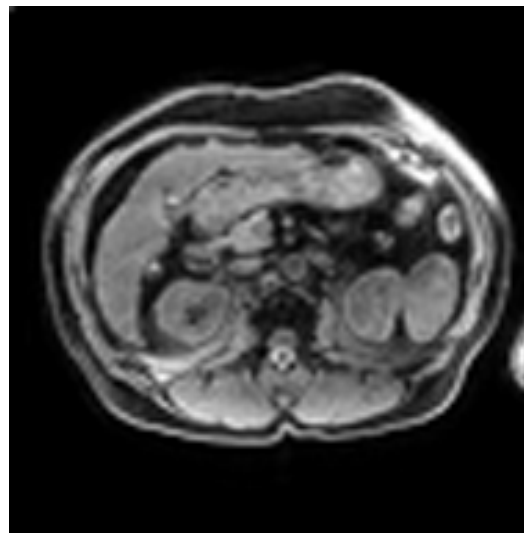


Receptor unsharpness

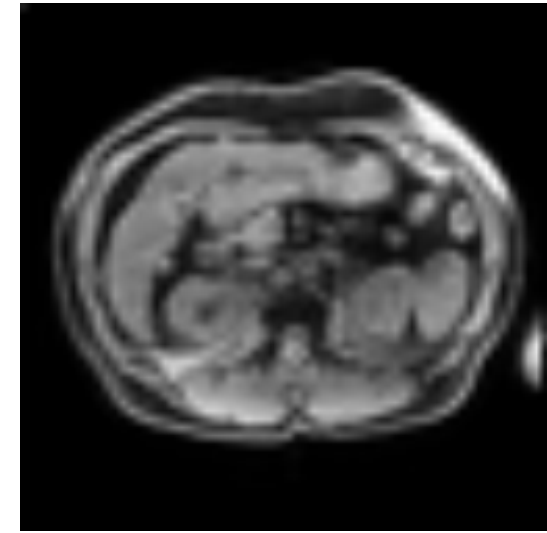
Introduced by the process, which converts the data acquired by given visualisation technique into an image



matrix: 192x192
FOV: 400x400 mm



matrix: 96x96
FOV: 400x400 mm

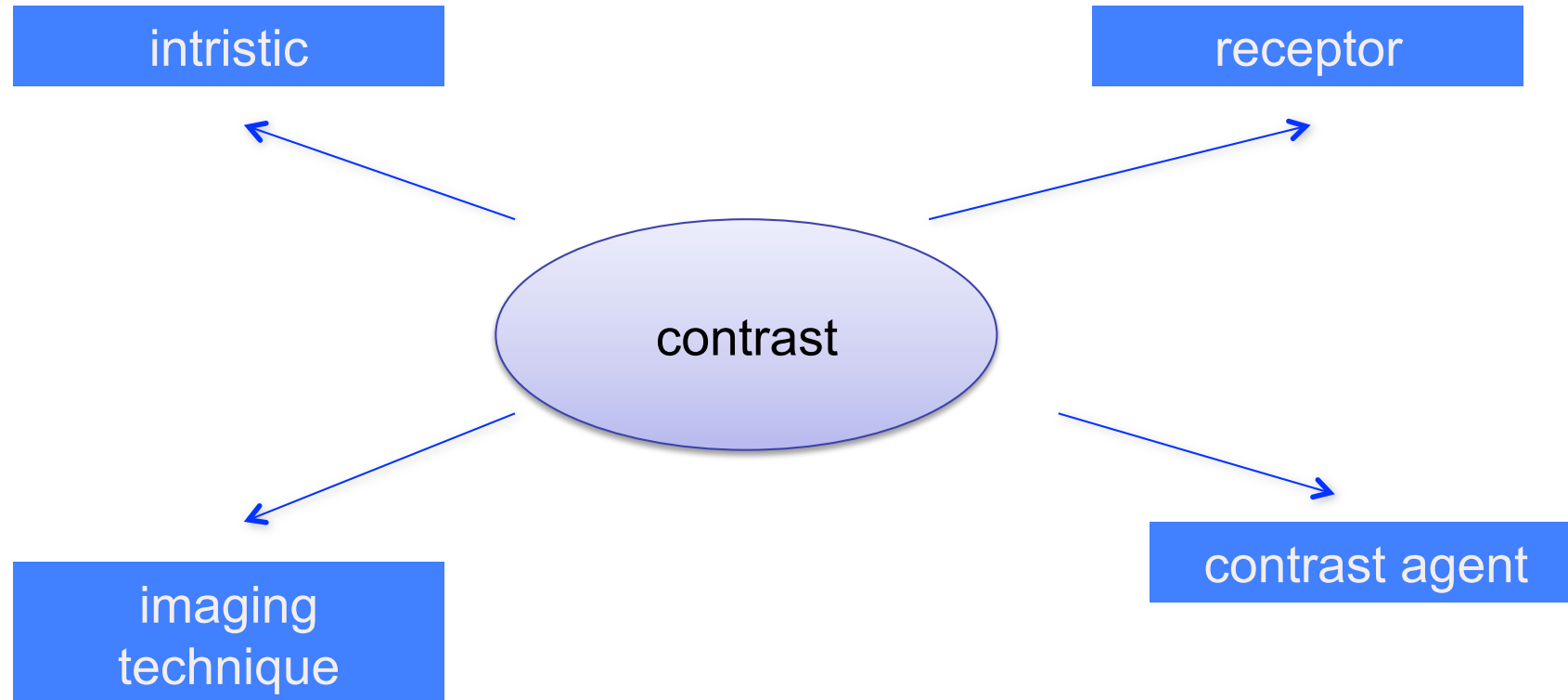


matrix: 64x64
FOV: 400x400 mm





Image contrast



Contrast describes the ability of distinguishing of subtle features (details) in the object





Intrinsic (subject, object, patient) contrast

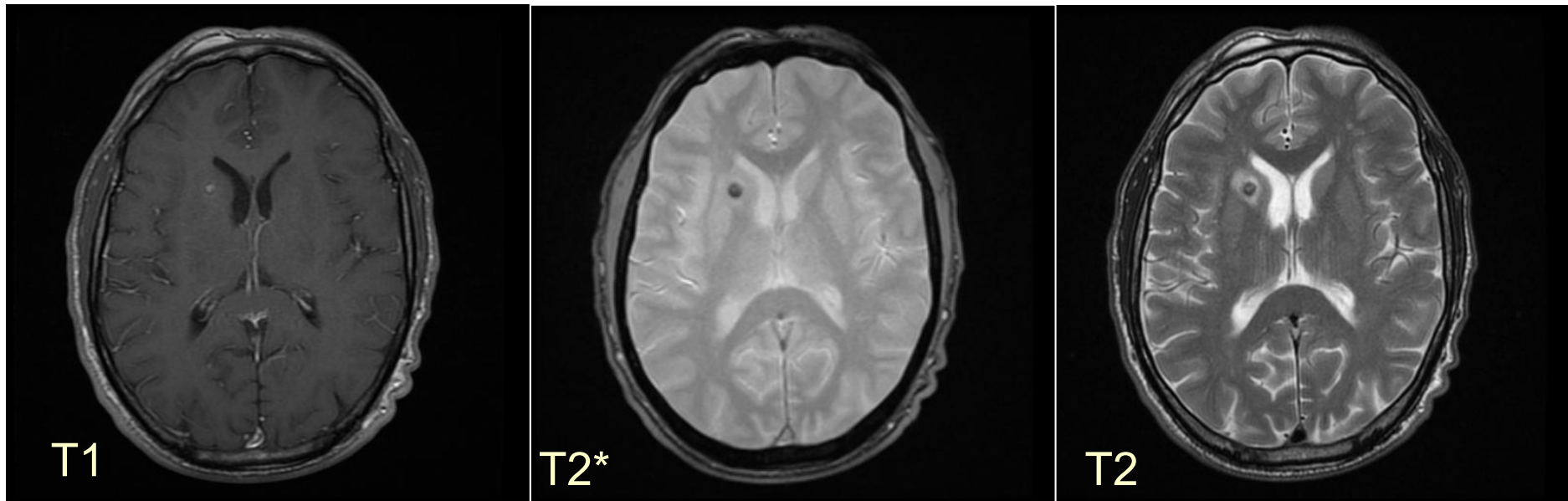
Radiography	Nuclear medicine	Ultrasound	Computed Tomography	Magnetic Resonance
Physical density	Activity	Velocity	Physical density	Proton density
Atomic number	Distribution	Acoustic impedance	Electron density	Relaxation times
	Thickness	Thickness	Flow	Flow

Represents the difference in physical composition of visualised structures



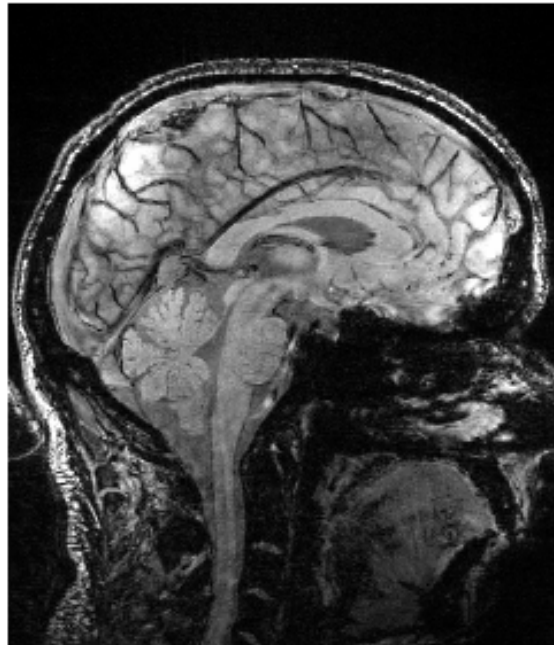


Imaging technique

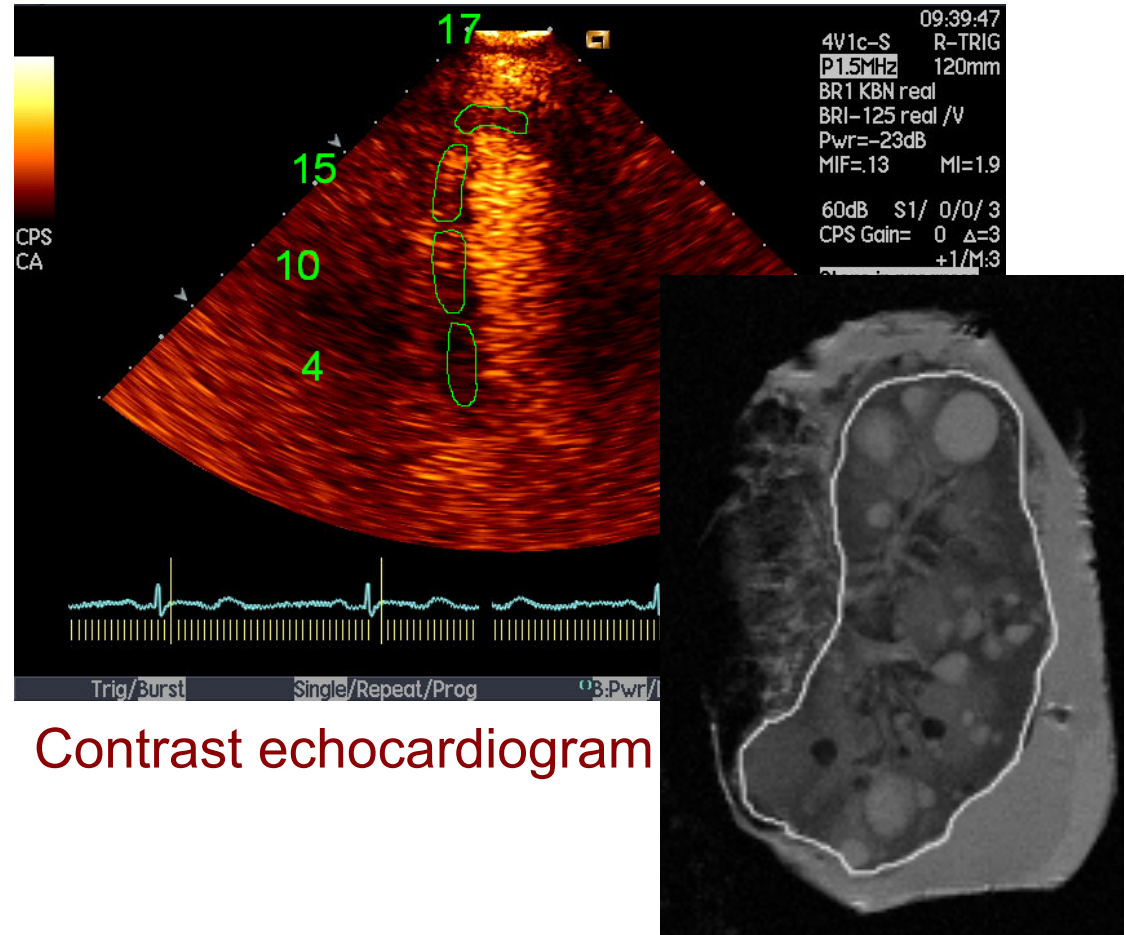


Different MR acquisition protocols (sequences)





MR Venography



Contrast echocardiogram

Left kidney (MR, gadolinium)





Receptor contrast

Depends on properties of image converting/displaying devices

Brightness

$$B = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^N f(i, j)$$

Contrast

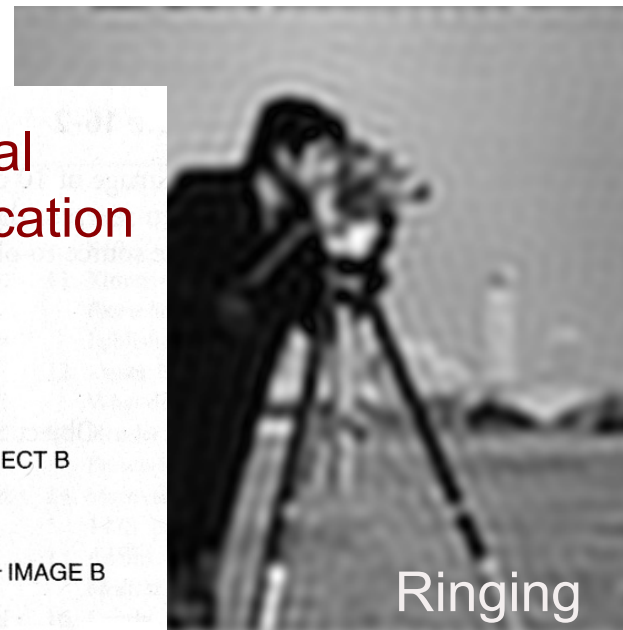
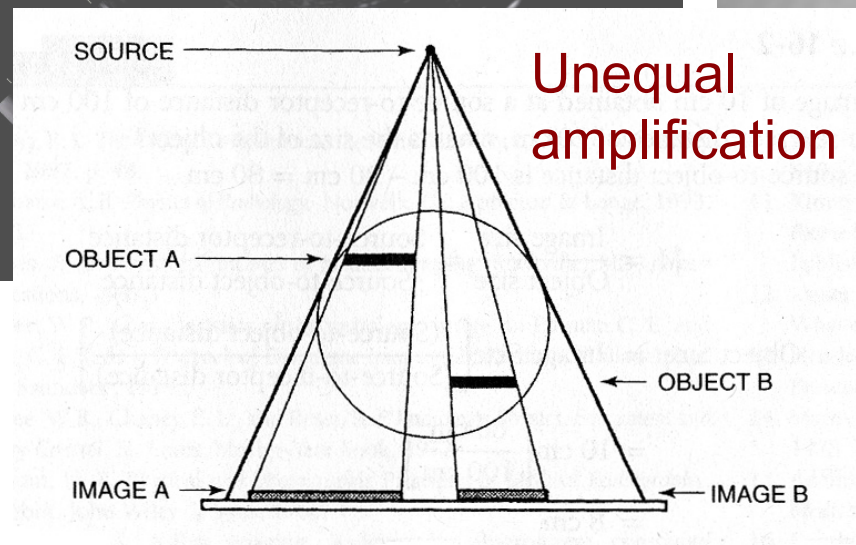
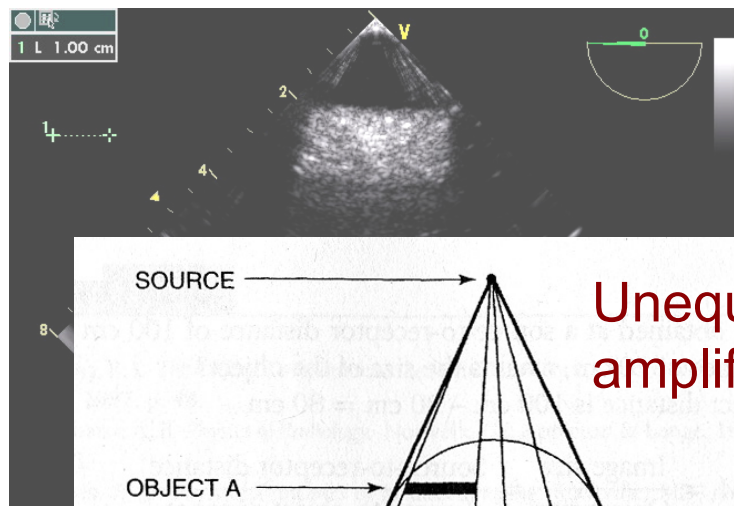
$$C = \sqrt{\frac{1}{MN} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^N [f(i, j) - J]^2}$$





Distorsions & artifacts

Caused e.g. by image formation system (optical), unequal amplification (radiography), non-uniform magnetic field (MR), multiple echos (ultrasound), ...

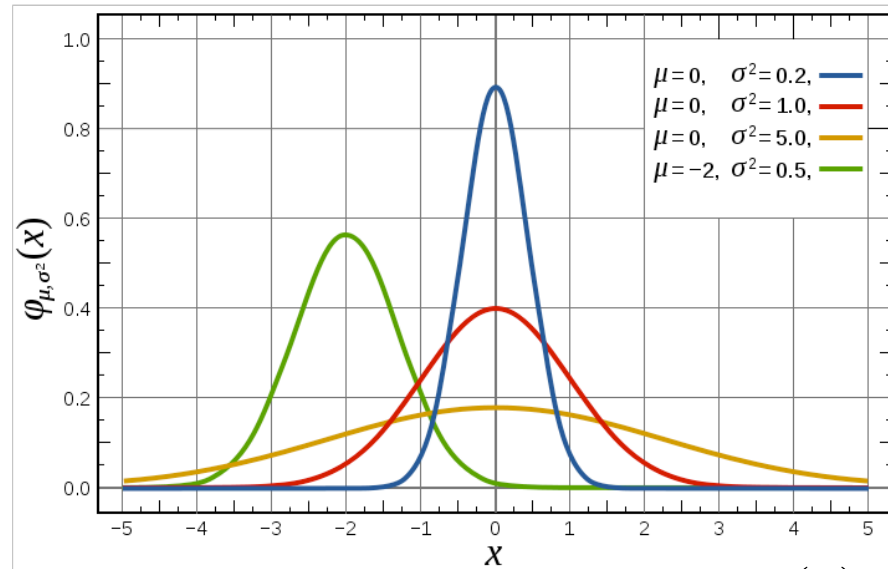
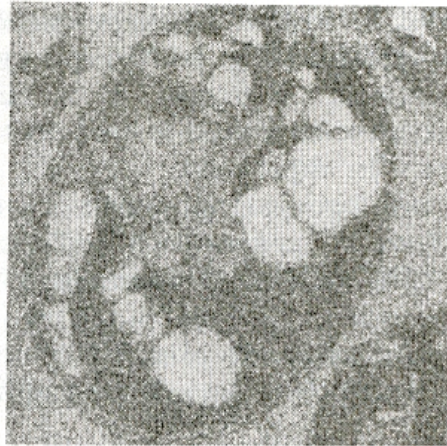


Barrel



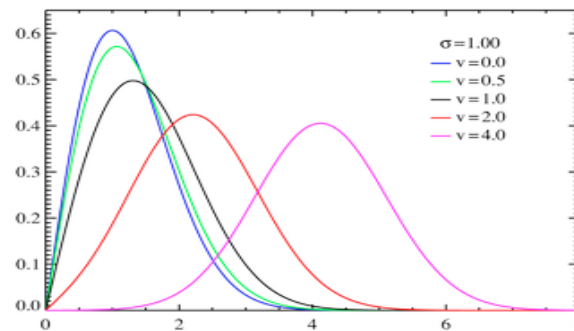
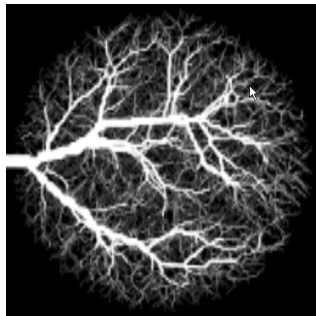


Image noise



Gaussian noise

$$n_g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$



$$n_r(x) = \frac{x}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x^2-v^2)}{2\sigma^2}} I_0\left(\frac{xv}{\sigma}\right)$$

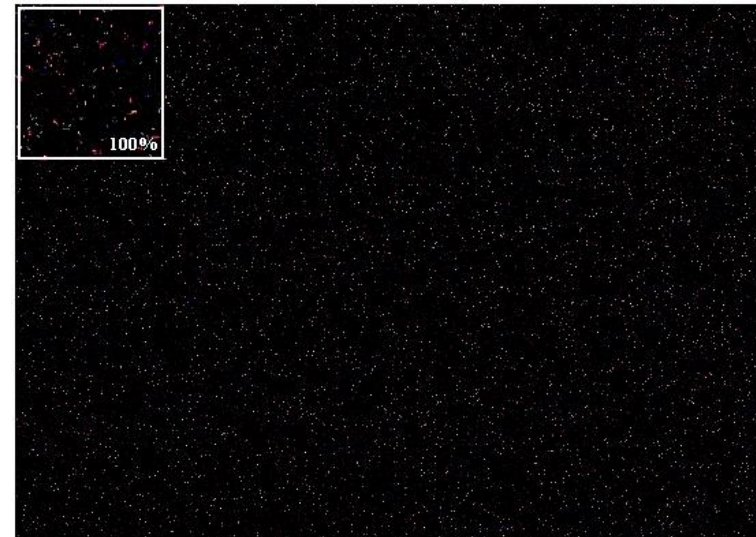
Rician noise (MR)



Image noise



Pulse noise
(random distribution of maximal & minimal intensities)



Pulse noise in CCD matrix





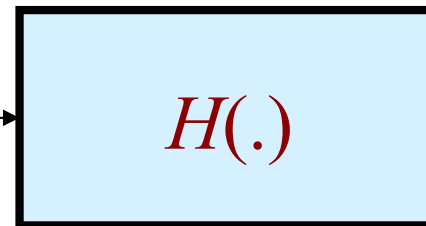
Image degradation model

Source image



$g(x,y)$

distorsion



$H(\cdot)$

$\eta(x,y)$

+

Degraded image



$f(x,y)$

$$f(x,y) = H[g(x,y)] + \eta(x,y)$$





Signal to noise ratio

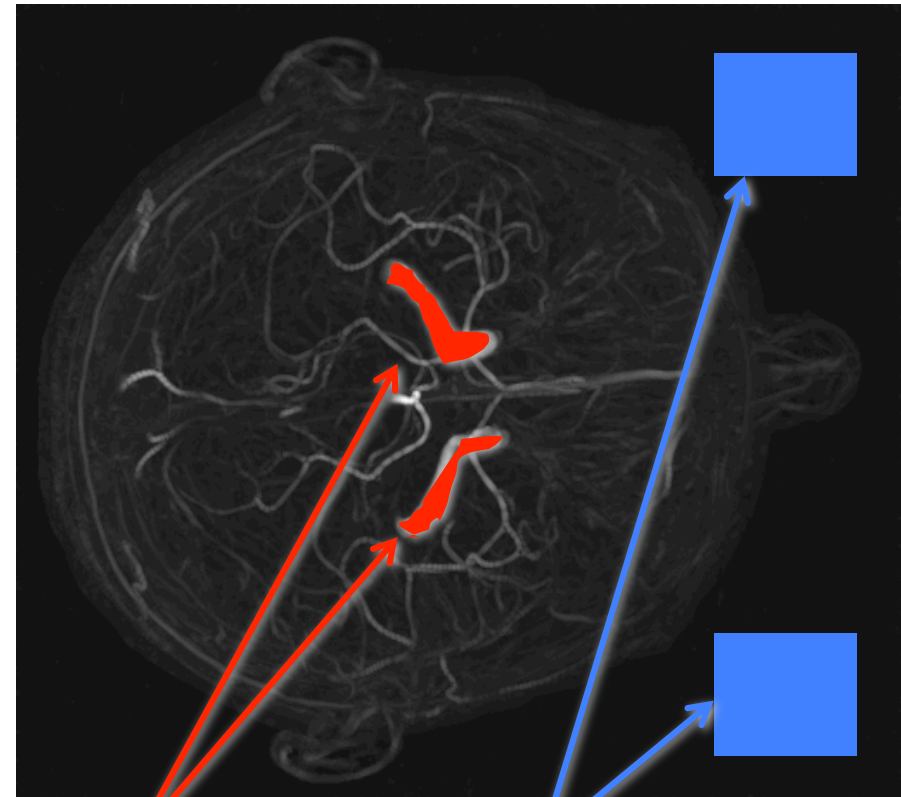
Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR or S/N) is a quantitative measure of image quality, it estimates how much an image has been corrupted by noise.

$$SNR = \frac{P(f)}{P(n)}$$

$$SNR_{dB} = 10 \log_{10} \frac{P(f)}{P(n)}$$

SNR in practice:

$$SNR = \frac{\mu_{signal}}{\sigma_{noise}^2}$$



ROIs for
estimation
of μ_{signal}

ROIs for
estimation
of σ_{noise}





Image restoration



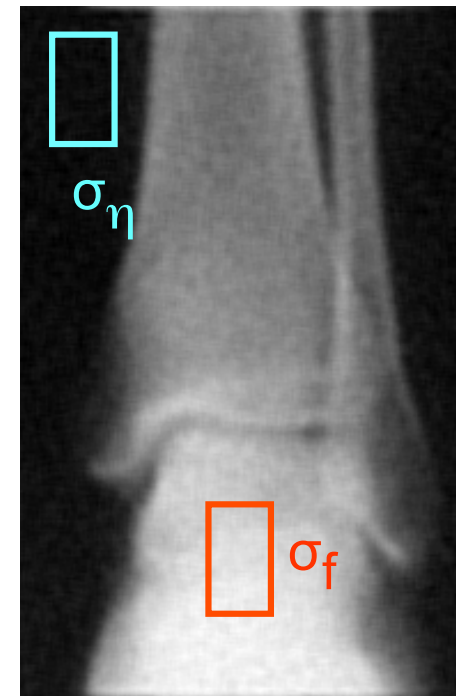
original
image



degrdation +
noise



result of Wiener
filtering (1)

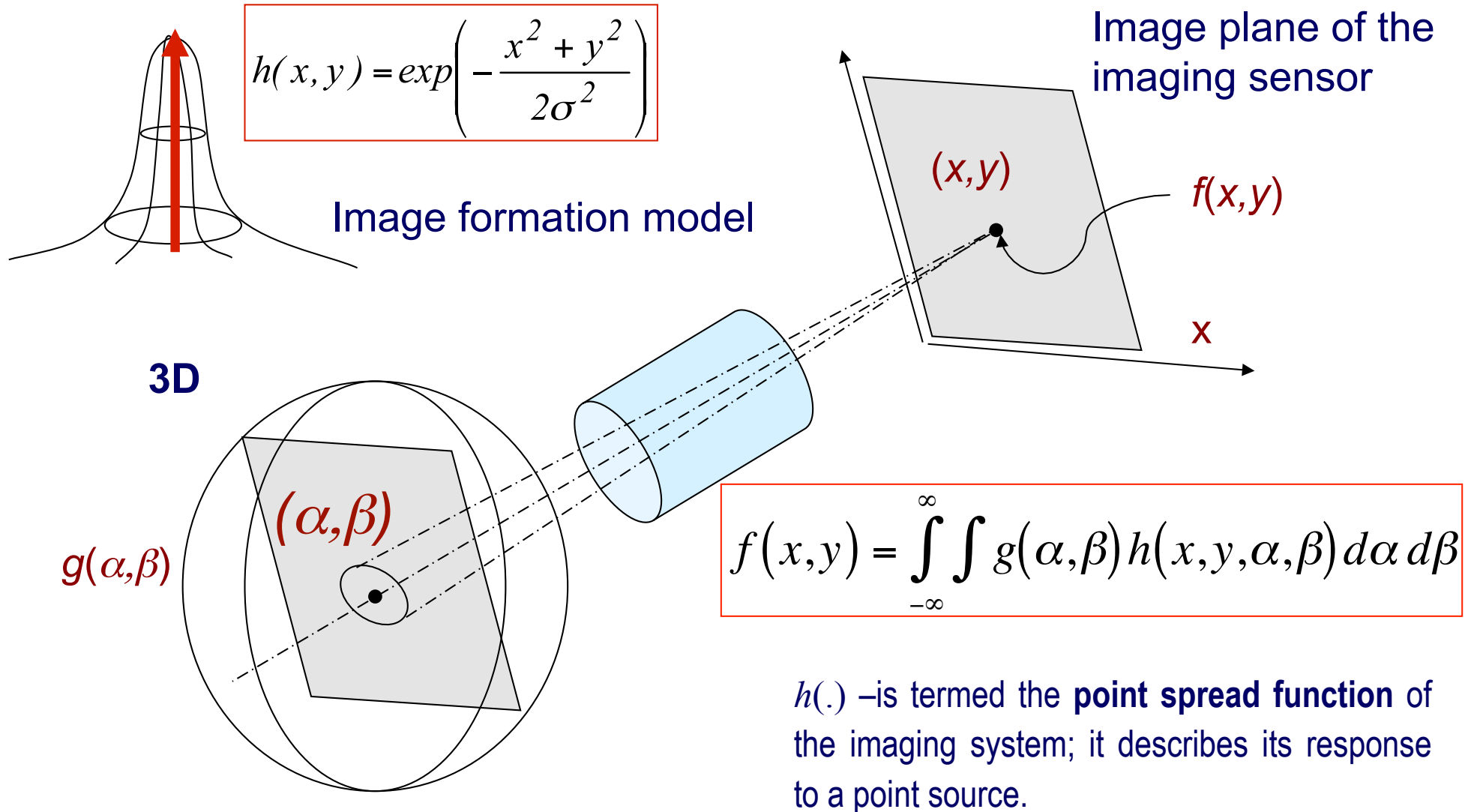


Wiener filtering
 $K = \sigma_{\eta} / \sigma_f$





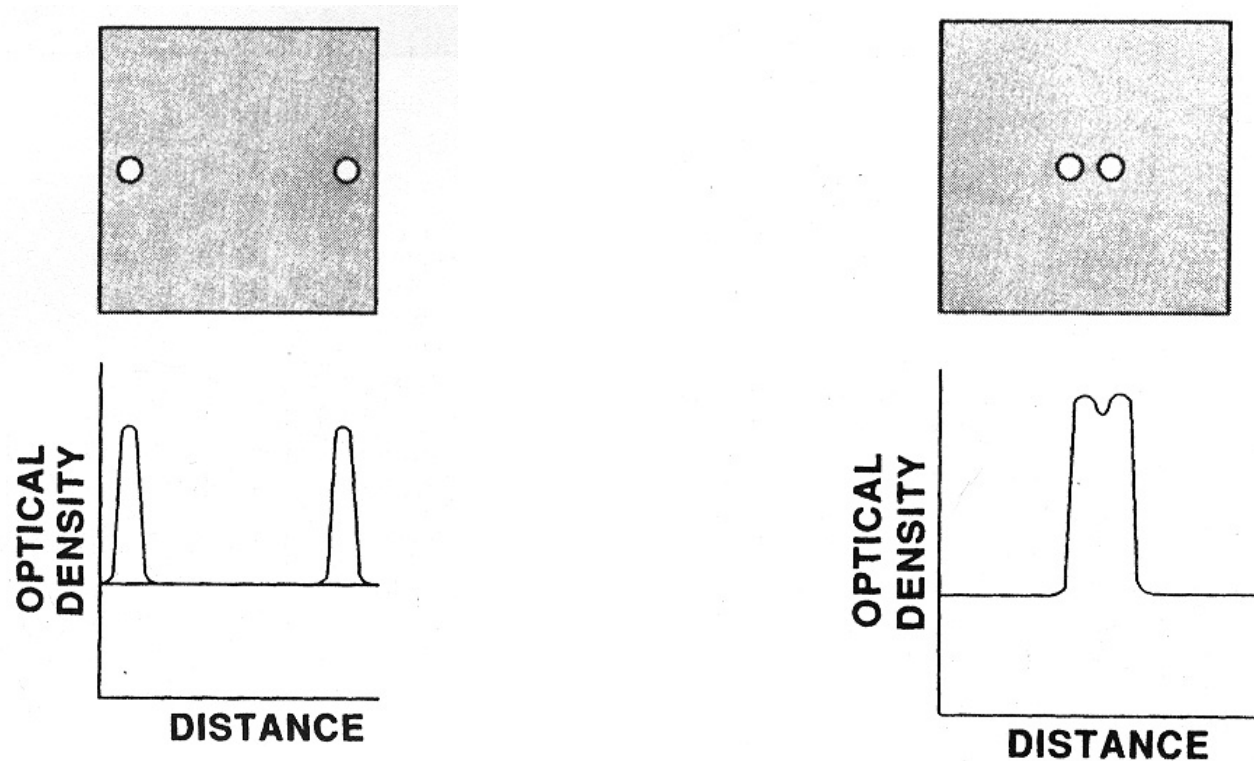
Point Spread Function (PSF)





Point Spread Function (PSF)

PSF is a measure of a minimum distance between two objects when they can be clearly distinguished in the image



closer structures are interpreted as a single image objects – their boundaries overlap





Modulation Transfer Function

$$F(u,v) = G(u,v)H(u,v)$$

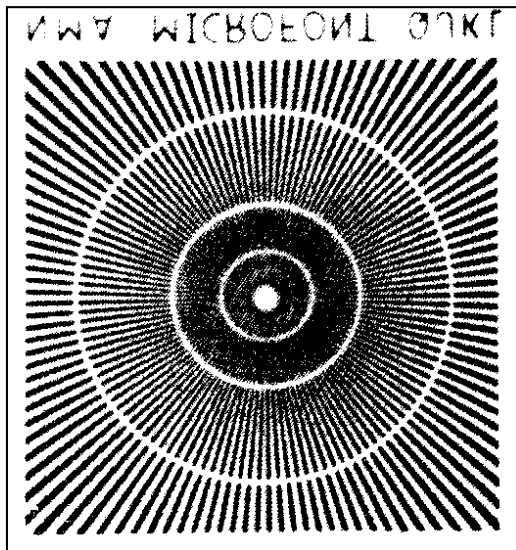
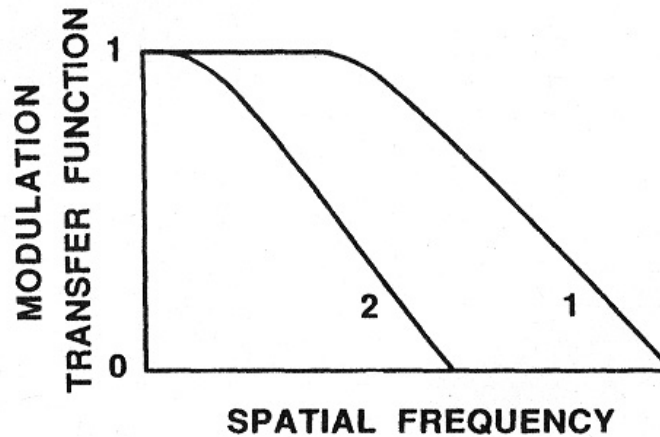
MTF is a Fourier transform of PSF. It represents a frequency characteristics of the imaging system.

$$H(u,v) = \mathbf{F}[h(x,y)]$$

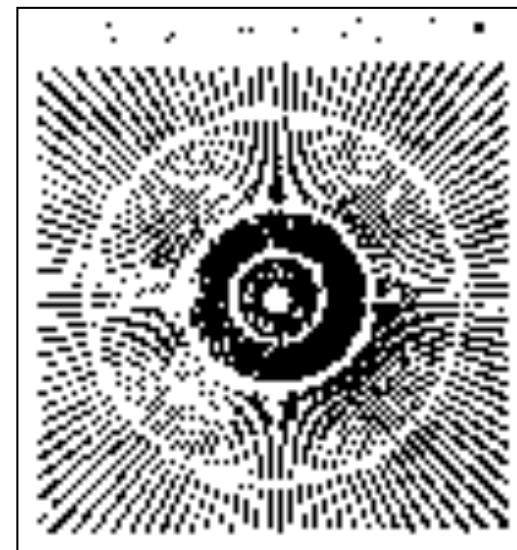




Modulation Transfer Function



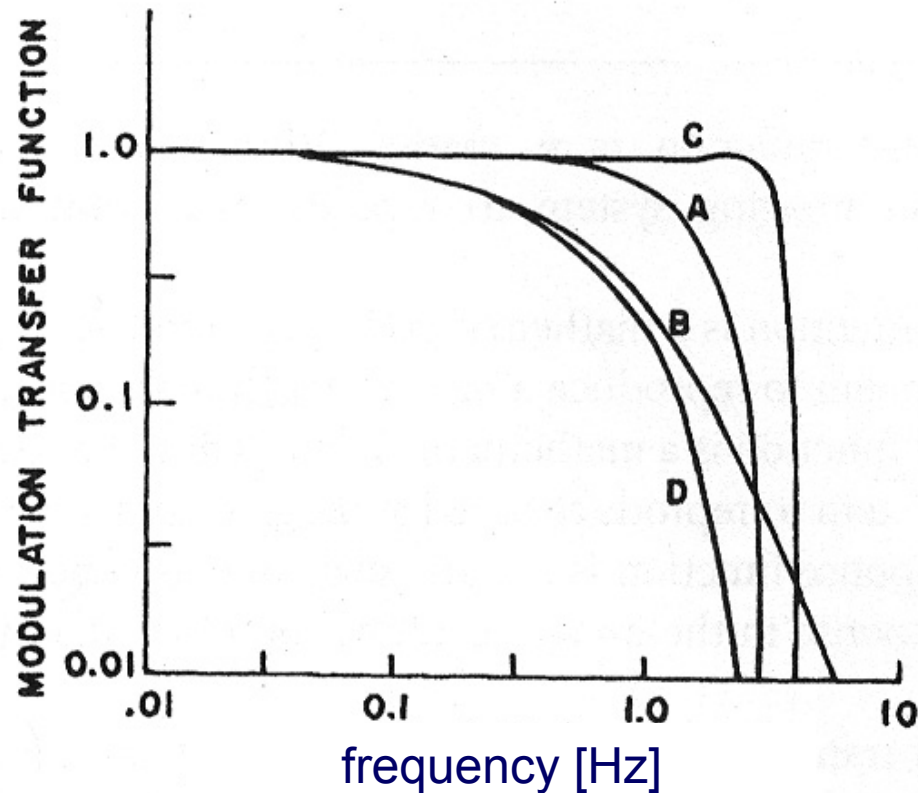
MTF 1
500 dpi



MTF 2
100 dpi



Modulation Transfer Function



MTFs of radiographic imaging system:

A) screen-film

B) image formation system

C) object motion

D) resulting function for the entire system





References

- W. R. Hendee, E.R. Ritenour, Medical Imaging Physics, Wiley-Liss, 2002
- C. Guy, D. ffytche, An Introduction to The Principles of Medical Imaging, Imperial College Press, 2008





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