

Local Descriptor and Feature Matrix based CT Image Prediction from MRI Scan Data

Anuja Ashok Kedar, Dr. Deepak Gupta

Department of Computer Engineering, Siddhant College of Engineering, Pune, MH, India

ABSTRACT: Computed tomography (CT) imaging is a fundamental apparatus in different clinical findings and radiotherapy treatment arranging. Since CT picture powers are legitimately identified with positron discharge tomography (PET) weakening coefficients, they are irreplaceable for lessening rectification (AC) of the PET pictures. Be that as it may, because of the moderately high portion of radiation introduction in CT filter, it is educated to constrain the securing with respect to CT pictures. Furthermore, in the new PET and attractive reverberation (MR) imaging scanner, just MR pictures are accessible, which are tragically not straightforwardly material to AC. These issues significantly propel the advancement of techniques for dependable gauge of CT picture from its relating MR picture of a similar subject. We present a novel methodology that utilizes the scholarly nonlinear neighborhood descriptors and highlight coordinating to foresee pseudo CT pictures from T1w and T2w MRI information. The nonlinear neighborhood descriptors are gotten by anticipating the direct descriptors into the nonlinear high-dimensional space utilizing an express component guide and low-position guess with managed complex regularization.

KEYWORDS: CT prediction, nonlinear descriptor, low-rank approximation, KNN regression, PET attenuation correction.

I. INTRODUCTION

MAGNETIC resonance imaging (MRI) is desirable for both the attenuation correction (AC) in positron emission tomography (PET) [1] and the dose calculation in modern radiotherapy (RT) treatment planning [2], owing to its non-ionizing radiation and superior soft tissue characterization. Customarily, the AC guides can be gotten by changing over the registered tomography (CT) pictures to constriction in cm-1 at 511 keV. The electron densities got from these CT pictures can likewise be utilized for portion figurings in a MR-based RT work process. Be that as it may, particularly in PET/MRI considers, extra CT checks are not alluring so as to decrease the radiation portion to patients. In this manner, pseudo CT pictures (pCT), precisely combined from MRI information, can be helpful for clinical applications where genuine CT data isn't accessible. A fix-based strategy called highlight coordinating with learned nonlinear descriptors (FMLND) is proposed for foreseeing pCT from MRI information. To improve the ability of the bone distinguishing proof, a blend of thick scale invariant component change (SIFT) descriptors with standardized crude patches is utilized as the essential descriptors of MR pictures as opposed to MR crude patches or voxels as in. Filter highlight delineates auxiliary data, which is important in recognizing bone tissue and air in MRI information. To all the more likely handle the nonlinearity of planning between the essential descriptors and the CT crude fixes, the essential descriptors are anticipated to a high-dimensional space utilizing express element guides to acquire broad MRI data. As proposed in our past investigation, the planning from the essential descriptors to the CT crude patches can be roughly considered as locally straight under the locally spatial imperative. A directed learning technique is proposed for guaranteeing the plausibility of the above presumption by learning a nearby nonlinear descriptor (LND), which is a summed up low-position guess of nonlinear descriptors. In this learning system, the likeness data of the CT patches is utilized for regularization and managing the dimensionality decrease of the LND. In this way, the likeness connections among the CT patches are engendered to their comparing LNDs, and the planning between the LNDs and the CT crude patches can be around straight inside the neighborhood areas of the LND and the CT fix space.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Tissue segmentation-based methods. The basic idea is to first segment an MR image into different tissue classes, and then assign each class with a known attenuation property. However, this type of methods may fail due to the existence of some ambiguous tissue classes, such as air and bone. In particular, Zaidi et al. [3] proposed a fuzzy logic-based method to segment MRI into five tissue classes, and manually fixed failures of automatic segmentation. Hsu et al. [4] performed segmentation using multiple MRI modalities, as well as considering the fat and water image volumes with Dixon MRI sequence. They found that a single MRI volume is insufficient to separate all tissue classes. Similarly, Berker et al [5] combined UTE/Dixon MRI sequence to segment tissues for AC.

Atlas-based methods. These methods estimate the attenuation map of a given subject by warping the attenuation map of an atlas to this subject [6, 7], using the deformation field estimated by registration of the MR images between the atlas and the subject. However, the performance of these methods is highly dependent on the registration accuracy.

Learning-based methods. The MR-CT relationship can be learned from a training set and then applied to a target MR image for CT image prediction. Since it is not easy to learn such relationship from a single modality, Johansson et al. [8] proposed to build a Gaussian mixture regression model for learning from multiple modalities, i.e., two UTE images and one T2-weighted MR image. The idea of using Gaussian mixture model was also adopted by Roy et al. [9] to synthesize CT image from two UTE MR images. The same technique was also applied to estimate CT image from one MR image [10]. However, the spatial information was disregarded and then the quality of estimated CT image was modest, thus often used as the intermediate means to facilitate the subsequent registration task.

Integration of atlas-based and pattern recognition methods. After warping atlases to the target image, a local regression model (characterized by both spatial locations and image patch intensity) can be built and applied to the target image. For example, Hofmann et al. [7] used a Gaussian process regression model. Although this type of techniques can produce promising results, their performance still highly depends on the accuracy of the deformable registration between the atlas and target MR images.

III. PROPOSED WORK

The steps of the proposed method are shown in Fig.

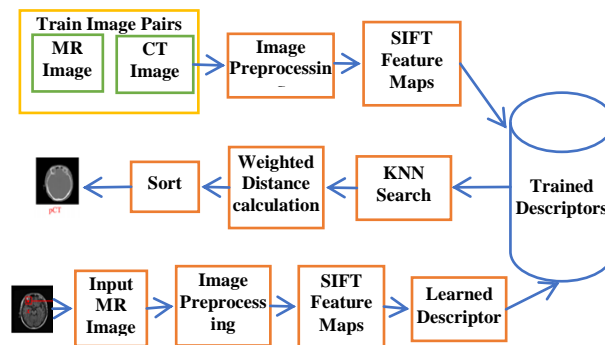


Fig.1: Proposed architecture of pCT synthesis from MR data.

A. Pre-processing of the MR and CT images

To start with, the N4 bias correction algorithm [11] is utilized to remove the bias field artifacts in the MR images. Then, an intensity normalization technique [12] is applied to reduce the variance across the MR images of different patients. The intensities of the MR images are stretched to the range of [0, 100]. The brain volumes (valid imaging region) are separated from the CT scanning bed in the CT images by thresholding. Finally, spatial normalization is performed by linear affine registration (by FLIRT [13] in FSL2 using cross-correlation as the image similarity measure) to align the paired MR and CT volumes of each patient. This linear affine registration serves as the basis of the succeeding steps in the proposed method.

B. Learning of the local descriptors

Toward effectively conjecture the anticipated figured tomography symbolism through methods for a KNN estimate or, the correlation in any case space among the highlights must recreate or, more than likely endure related with the comparison otherwise space among the anticipated targets. Usually, conservative attractive reverberation imaging, (for example, T1w just as T2w) quality can't duplicate the processed tomography evaluation straightforwardly. Also, the examination among the crude

patches of an attractive reverberation picture may ineffectively recreate the correlation among the identical registered tomography patches.

In any case, the hankie type's compartment exists perceived through the basic alongside related data of colossal spatial backings inside the attractive reverberation imaging. It is wanted to the constrained descriptors of an attractive reverberation picture have the option to imply the auxiliary data additionally exist use toward order effective evaluation utilized for the benefit of KNN debilitating. Administered descriptor learning (SDL) strategies holder is used to arrive at this objective.

Table 1: Scan Parameters of the DataSet

| SCAN PARAMETERS OF THE DATASET | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Dataset | Imaging parameters |
| MRI | Scanner: GE Medical Systems Signa HDxL Magnetic field strength:3T Slice thickness: 2.5mm In-plane resolution: 0.47mm x 0.47mm |
| T1w | TR=2884.7ms, TE=7.9ms, TI=960ms, flip angle= 90 degree |
| T2w | TR=500ms, TE=100.4ms, flip angle=90 degree |
| CT | Scanner: GE Medical systems Light Speed Pro 16 Slice Thickness: 2.5mm In-plane resolution: 0.47mm x 0.47mm Kvp=120, Exposure Time=800ms, X-ray Tube Current =300 mA. |

3.1 Algorithm: Learning of the nonlinear local descriptors

Input: Training pairs of the MR and CT images.

Output: Discriminative matrices W and V.

Stage 1. Adopt dense SIFT to extract the wide range of feature and the structural information of the MR images.

Stage 2. Project the extracted dense SIFT descriptors into the high dimensional space using explicit feature maps, and then the obtained descriptors incorporated with raw patch intensity denote the nonlinear descriptors.

Stage 3. Collect a large number of MRI nonlinear descriptor patches and their corresponding CT intensity patches.

Stage 4. Search c nearest neighbors of each CT patch within a constraint spatial range to obtain the matrix S.

Stage 5. Iteratively solve the optimal function to find the optimal result and obtain the discriminative matrices W and V.

IV. SCREENSHOTS AND RESULTS

The pseudo CT image which is predicted by using MRI data through Feature Matching is obtained.

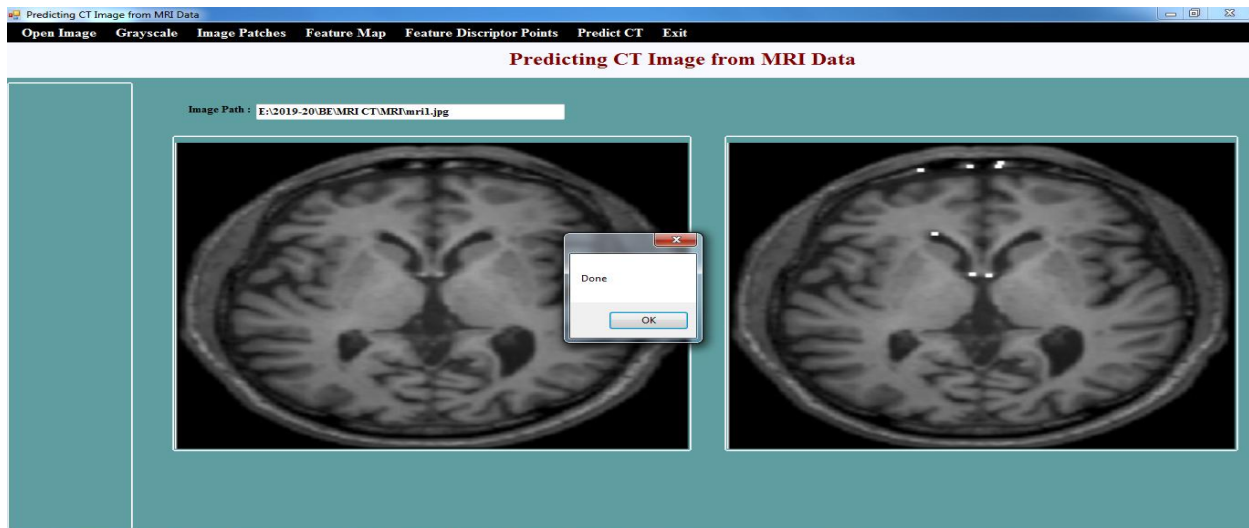


Fig 2: Grey Scaling of MRI Image

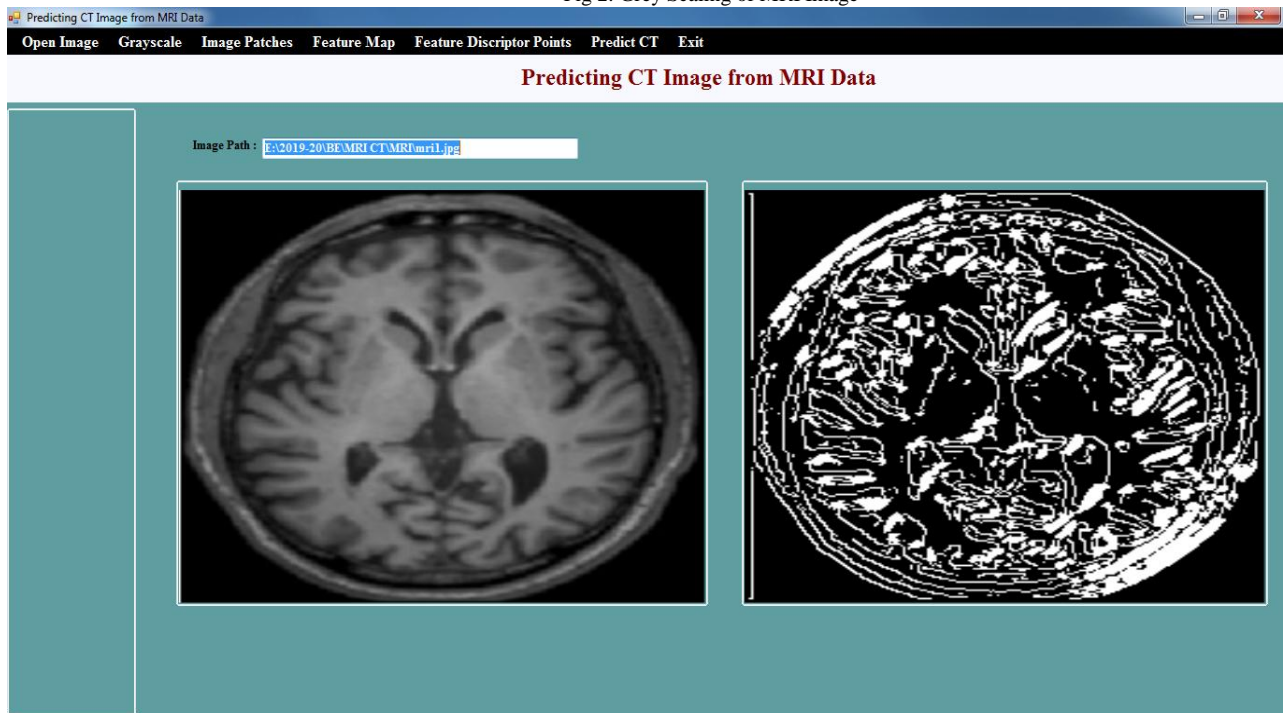


Fig 3: Image patches of MRI Image

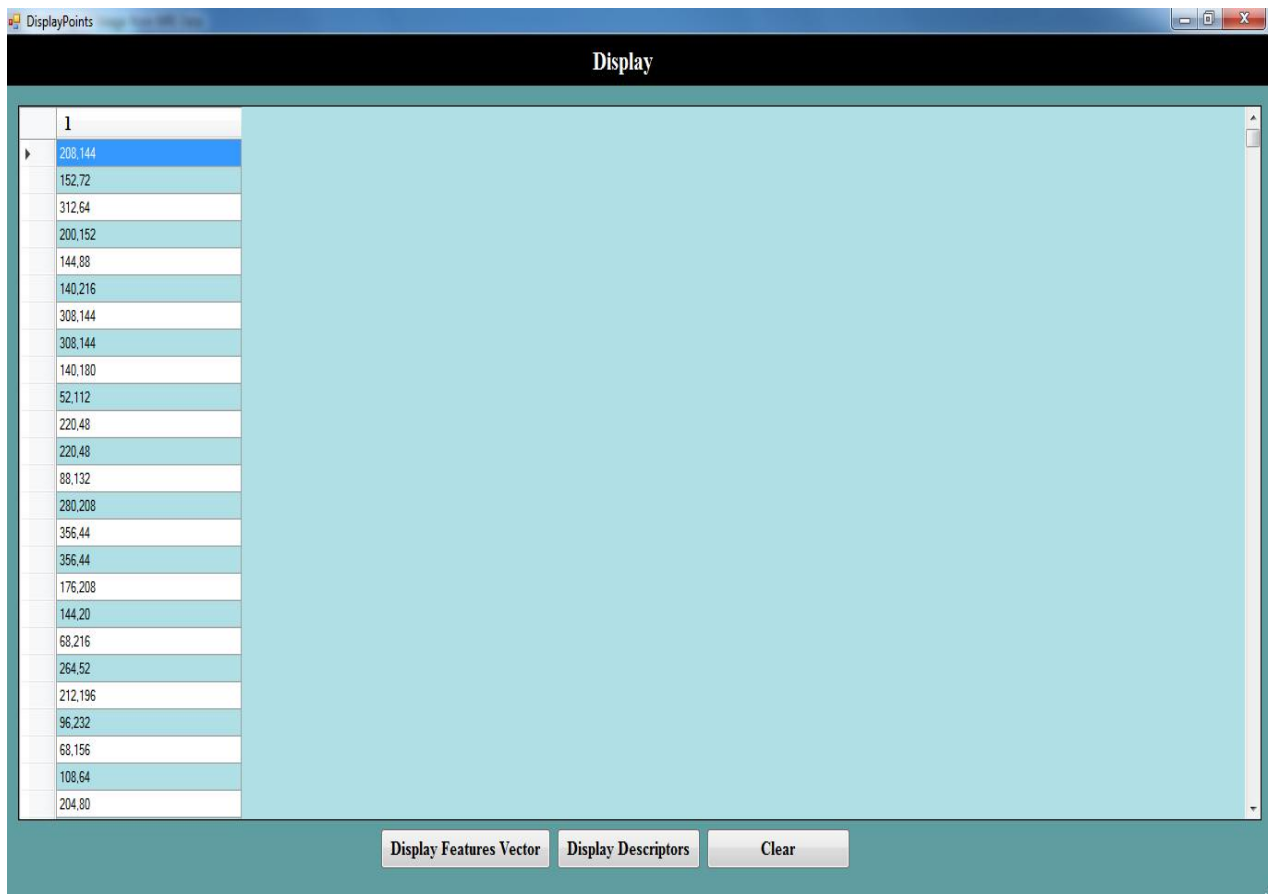


Fig 4: Feature Descriptor Points and Point Values

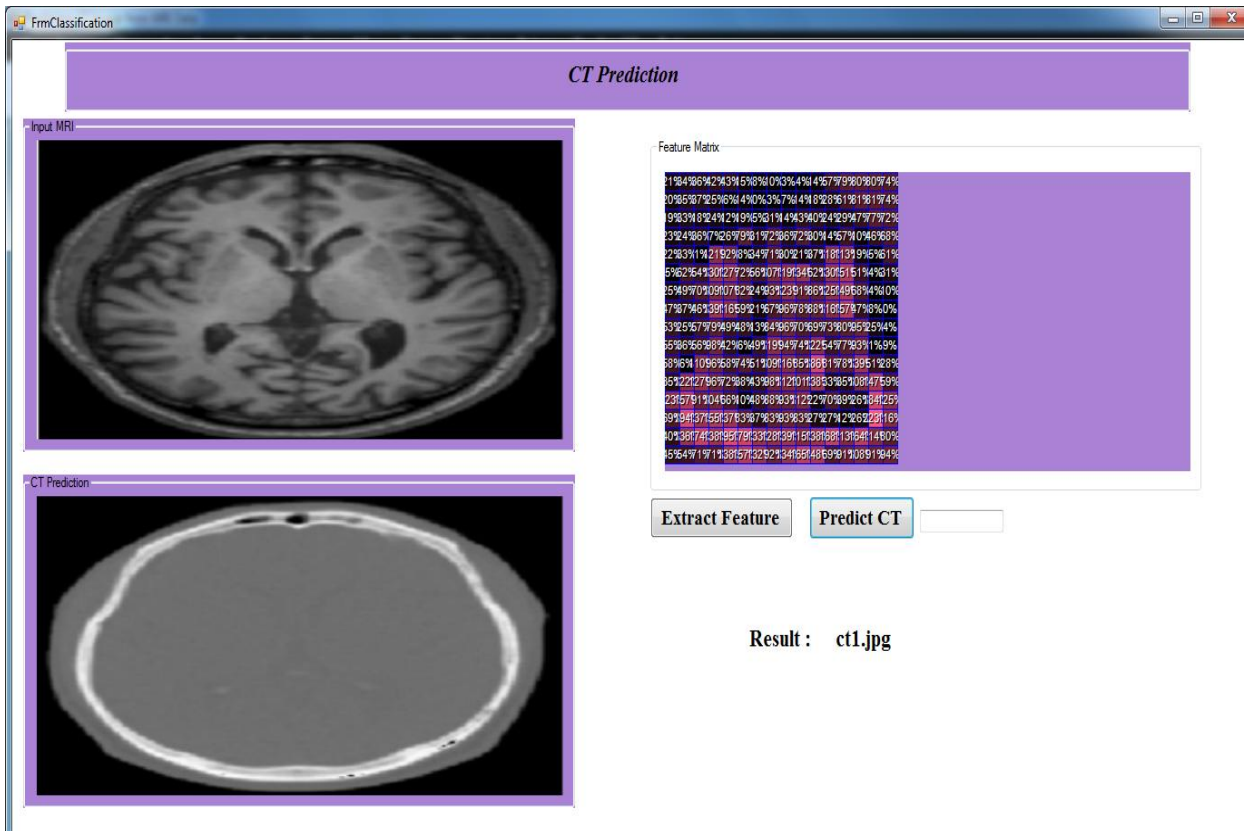


Fig 5: Final CT image

4.1 Results of System

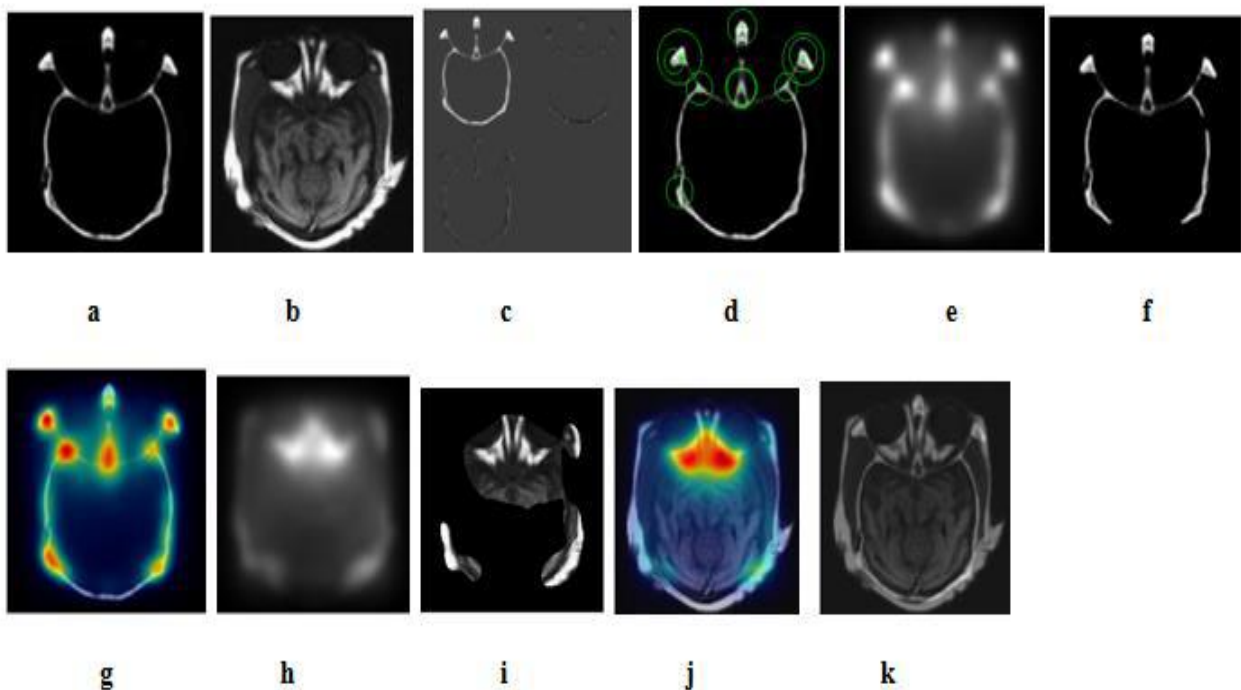


Fig 6: (a) CT Image, (b) MRI Image, (c) CT Calculation, (d) SURF features, (e) & (h) High Dimensional Space, (f) & (i) Corresponding LNDs, (g) & (j) SDL and (k) KNN Regression

Table 2: Comparison of SIFT and SURF by Using PSNR and MAE

| Method/Parameters | PSNR | MAE |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
| SIFT | 27.5021 | 80.9579 |
| SURF | 34.3776 | 89.8036 |

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we propose an element coordinating technique with learned neighborhood descriptors for foreseeing CT from MR picture information. The essential descriptors of the MR picture are first anticipated to a high-dimensional space to acquire the nonlinear descriptors utilizing an express element map. These descriptors are improved by embracing an improved SDL calculation. learned neighborhood descriptors for foreseeing CT from MR picture information. The examination results delineate to the learned nonlinear descriptors are fruitful utilized for thick planning along with pCT desire. Additionally, the proposed CT expectation strategy can accomplish effective execution contrasted and a few cutting edge strategies.

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BIOGRAPHY



Anuja Ashok Kedarn is pursuing her Masters in Engineering in Information Technology from Siddhant College of Engineering, Sadumbare, Pune, Maharashtra. She has completed her Bachelors Engineering in Information technology from Pune University in 2011. She is working as software engineering in leading IT firm in United States. She has 9 years of Software engineering experience. Her research interest includes image processing, cloud computing.