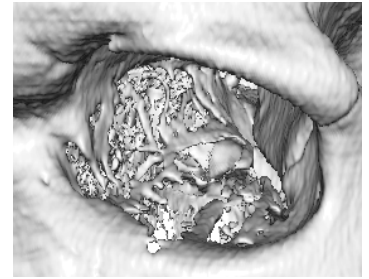
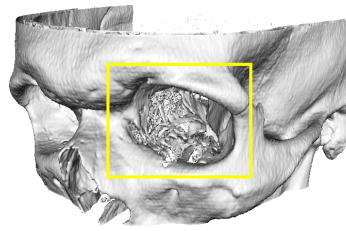


Soft thresholding of thin bone structures in 3D CT images

Johan Nysjö
Centre for Image analysis
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Uppsala University

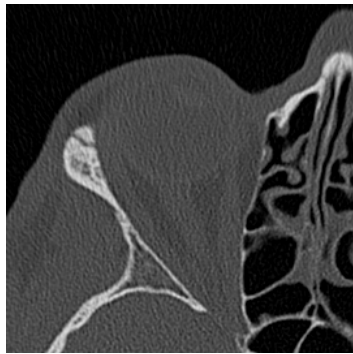


Background



Why is bone segmentation a difficult task?

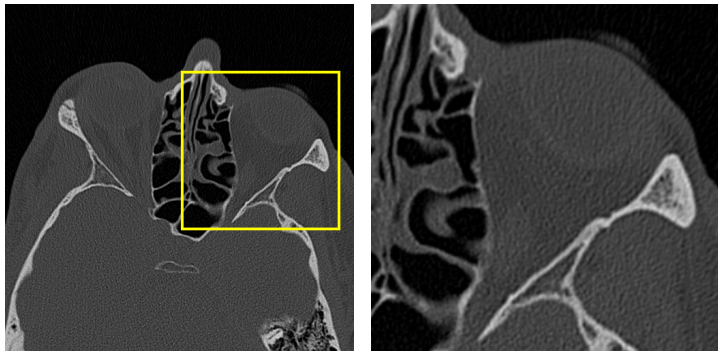
- Noise
- Partial volume effects
- Density variations



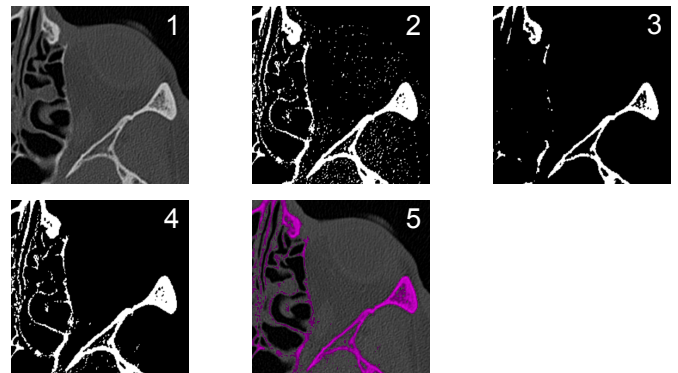
Segmentation methods evaluated in this project

- Hysteresis thresholding
- Multi-seeded fuzzy connectedness
- Soft thresholding

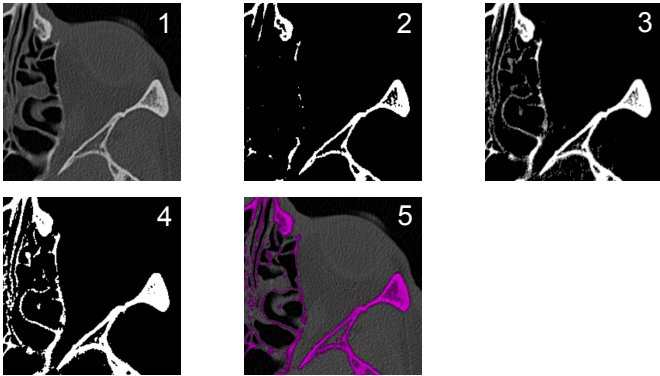
Test image



Hysteresis thresholding



Multi-seeded fuzzy connectedness



Soft thresholding

High-Precision Boundary Length Estimation by Utilizing Gray-Level Information

N. Sladoje, J. Lindblad

IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, Vol. 31, No. 2, 2009

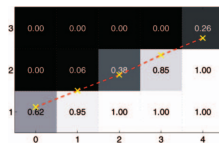
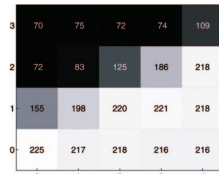
Soft thresholding

Algorithm 1 Pixel coverage segmentation

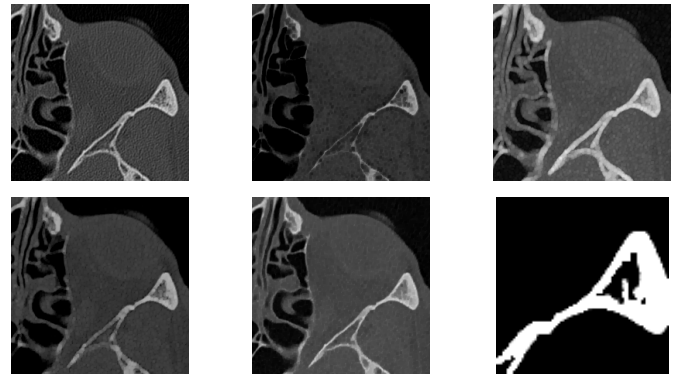
```

1:  $b = 0; f = 0$ 
2: for each gray-level  $b'$  do
3:    $F' = \{p \mid [\epsilon I(p) > b']\}$ 
4:   if  $F' \neq \emptyset$  then
5:      $f' = \min_{p \in F'} [\epsilon \delta I](p)$ 
6:     if  $f' - b' > f - b$  then
7:        $f = f'; b = b'$ 
8:   end if
9: end for
10:  $n = f - b$ 
11:  $J(p) = \begin{cases} 0, & [\delta \epsilon I](p) \leq b, \\ 1, & [\epsilon \delta I](p) \geq f, \\ \frac{I(p) - b}{n}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$ 

```



Soft thresholding



Soft thresholding

Algorithm 1 Pixel coverage segmentation

```

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```

$b = 0, f = 0$
 $b = 0, f = 1$
 $b = 3, f = 7$
 $b = 4, f = 9$
 $b = 5, f = 11$
 $b = 6, f = 15$
 $b = 10, f = 22$
 $b = 13, f = 27$
 $b = 16, f = 33$
 $b = 195, f = 217$
 $b = 199, f = 225$



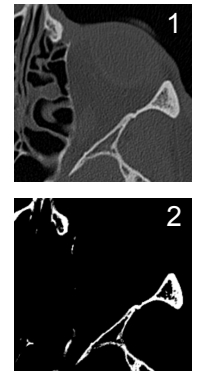
Soft thresholding

Algorithm 1 Pixel coverage segmentation

```

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2: for each gray-level  $b'$  do
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```



Soft thresholding

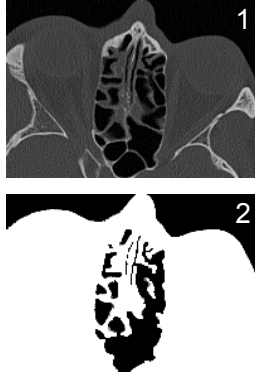
Algorithm 1 Pixel coverage segmentation

```

1:  $b = 0; f = 0$ 
2: for each gray-level  $b'$  do
3:    $F' = \{p \mid [\epsilon I(p) > b']\}$ 
4:   if  $F' \neq \emptyset$  then
5:      $f' = \min_{p \in F'} [\epsilon \delta I](p)$ 
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11:  $n = f - b$ 
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```

$b = 0, f = 0$
 $b = 0, f = 7$
 $b = 1, f = 10$
 $b = 3, f = 16$
 $b = 5, f = 22$
 $b = 6, f = 29$
 $b = 10, f = 35$
 $b = 17, f = 43$
 $b = 18, f = 45$



Soft thresholding

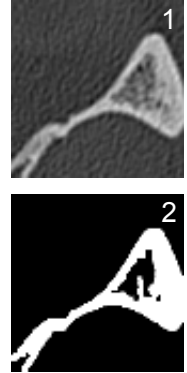
Algorithm 1 Pixel coverage segmentation

```

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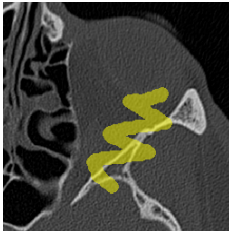
```

$b = 30, f = 30$
 $b = 30, f = 49$
 $b = 73, f = 94$
 $b = 80, f = 102$
 $b = 84, f = 108$
 $b = 97, f = 122$
 $b = 99, f = 126$



Concluding remarks

- A more local coverage segmentation approach is required to segment the bones



Thank you!