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Curve based Fast Detail Enhancement for Biomedical Images

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1. Background
2. Previous works
3. Task
4. Dataset
5. Method
6. Results



- **Background:** biomedical image processing can help doctors to diagnose and treat patients.
- However, low quality and contrast of biomedical images will reduce the doctor's ability to analyse the images, causing subsequent processing difficulties.
- For example:
 - ◆ Frames obtained during minimally invasive surgery may have a large shaded region due to less adequate light introduced into the cavity;
 - ◆ Dark-coloured tissue may lack details in high contrast frames.
- It is essential to recognise images that need enhancement then adaptively select the targeted dark regions for further processing and **image contrast enhancement**.

- ◉ **Image enhancement techniques:**

- ◆ **Histogram equalization (HE)** image enhancement method (Agaian et al., 2007)
- ◆ Equalized histogram equalization image enhancement method (Kadhum, 2012)
- ◆ Fuzzy set theory image enhancement method (Preethi & Rajeswari, 2013)
- ◆ Nonlinear image enhancement technique (Singh et al., 2015)
- ◆ Wavelet transform technique (Premkumar et al., 2015)
- ◆ Histogram matching image enhancement method (Irmak & Ertas, 2016)



- ◉ **Histogram equalization (HE) based algorithms:**

- ◆ Local histogram equalization (LHE) (Abdullahal-Wadud et al., 2007)
- ◆ **Global histogram equalization (GHE)** (Mokhtar et al., 2009)
- ◆ Equalized histogram equalization image enhancement method (Kadhum, 2012)
- ◆ Nonlinear image enhancement technique (Singh et al., 2015)
- ◆ Wavelet transform technique (Premkumar et al., 2015)
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○ Issues of Global histogram equalization (GHE)

- ◆ Unwanted colour boundaries in dark region
- ◆ Noise around edges are amplified after GHE



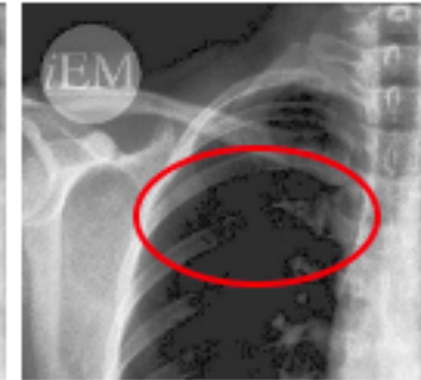
input



after GHE



input



after GHE



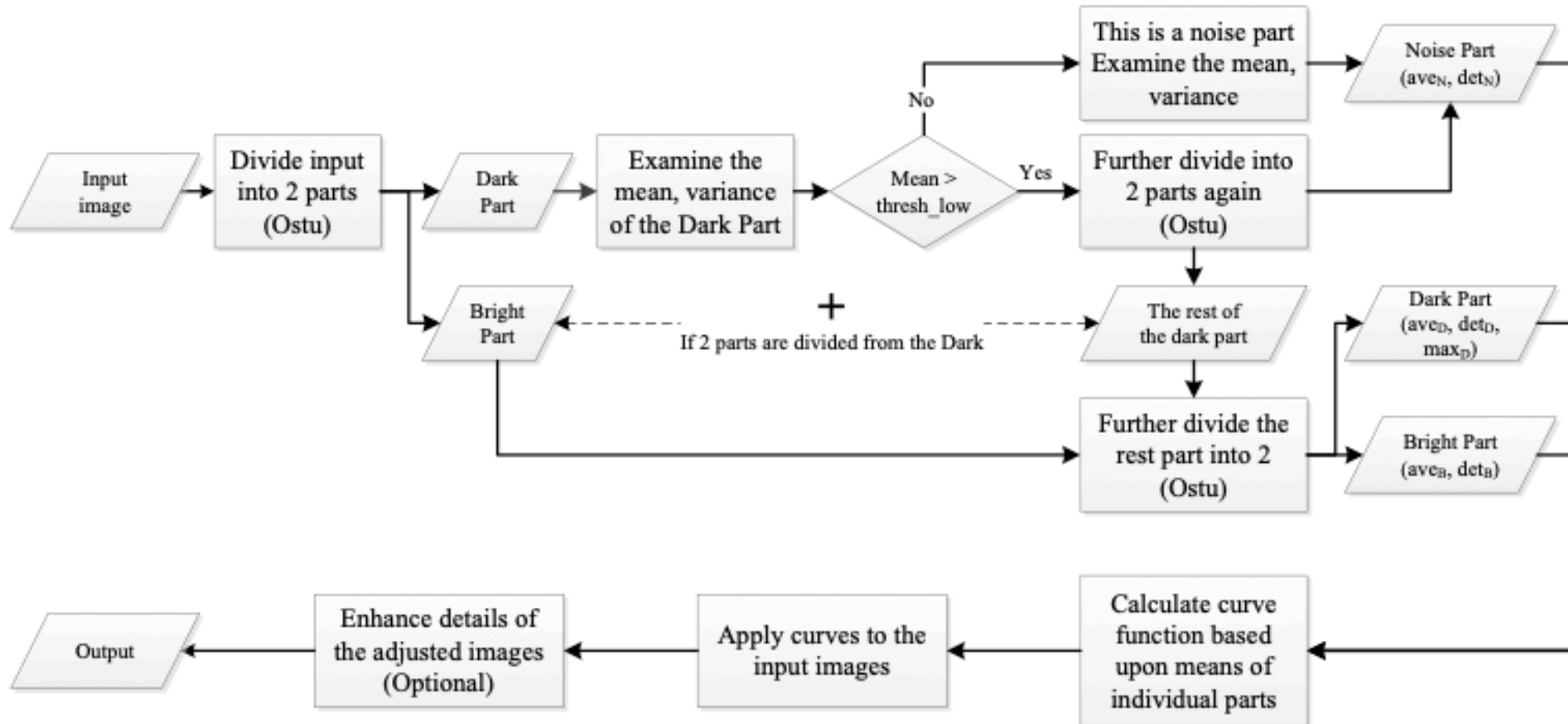
- **Task:** This paper proposes a fast method to adaptively enhance the details in the dark regions of biomedical images, including X-rays, video frames of laparoscopy in minimally invasive surgery (MIS).



- **Experimental dataset:** we used laparoscopic surgical frames and X-ray images from website.
- **Source of images:**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fs_hJO1RZMs Lap chole basic, around 3:12	https://medtube.net/general-surgery/medical-videos/24250-laparoscopic-cholecystectomy-with-mishra-knot
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SpSNewRpdW0 Full length HD Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy with Critical View, around 3:44	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O4pO_RXELvE Single incision robotic cholecystectomy, around 1:10
http://drkashi.science/?p=3211 , Cefuroxime as a prophylactic antibiotic in laparoscopic cholecystectomy	https://smallanimal.vethospital.ufl.edu/clinical-services/internal-medicine/endoscopy/abdominal-endoscopy/ , Abdominal Endoscopy
World J Gastrointest Surg. Feb 27, 2019; 11(2): 62-84, Figure 13	
Voermans, Rogier P., et al. "Hybrid NOTES transgastric cholecystectomy with reliable gastric closure: an animal survival study." Surgical endoscopy 25.3 (2011): 728-736. Figure 1	
https://www.flickr.com/photos/iem-student/29110322657	https://www.waybuilder.net/sweethaven/MedTech/Dental/DentalRad/default.asp?iNum=0303

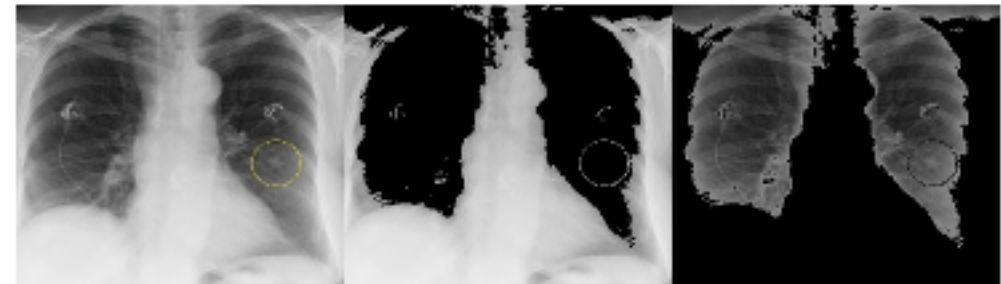
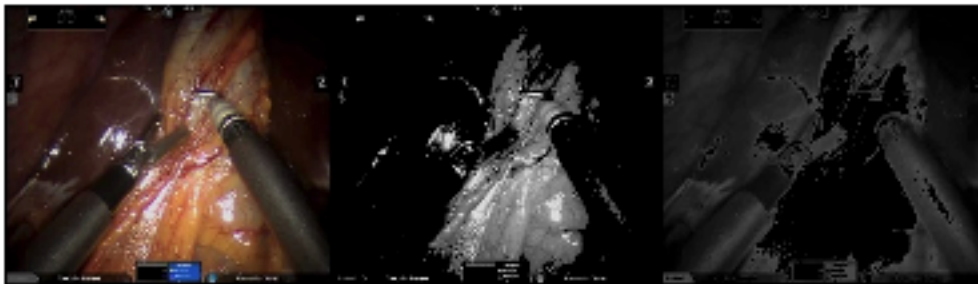
Workflow of the proposed algorithm:



- The proposed method:

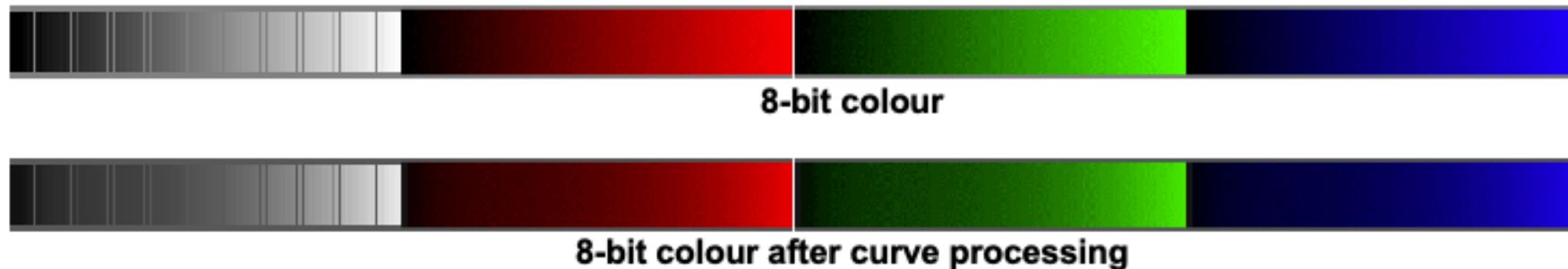
- ◆ Take advantages of global histogram equalization (GHE).
- ◆ An **adaptive intensity mapping** is applied before GHE to compensate issues of noise and unwanted colour boundaries.

- Ostu thresholding:



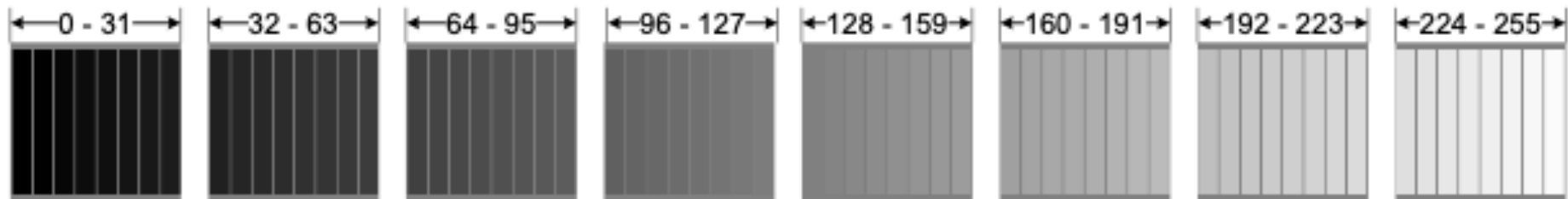
◉ Curve function :

- ◆ After applying the curves, pixels in the dark parts should have smaller values than pixels in the bright parts;
- ◆ Logarithm curves is applied to pixels to improve the perceptive linearity of the relevant dark region
- ◆ Near saturation region is suppressed using sinuous function to reduce the area of near saturated region



Intensity mapping function :

- ◆ The design of the intensity mapping function and the threshold selection is based on the non-linear perception of eyes in brightness and colour to the input pixel values.
- ◆ As the 8-bit gray scale colour bar, the perception of intensity change vary in each group.
- ◆ Eyes are more sensitive to the colour difference in the mid-dark range (32 – 224) but not in the near black (0 – 32) and near saturated (224 – 255) range.

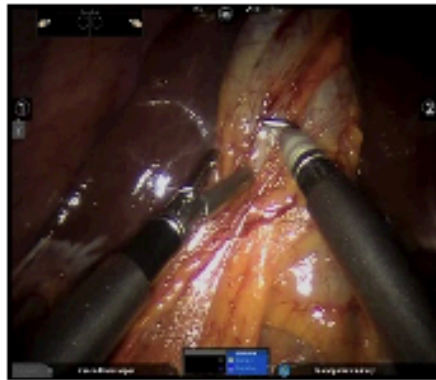




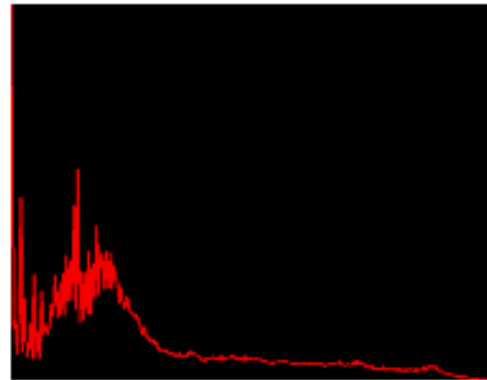
● Evaluation Criteria:

- ◆ Amount of details revealed before / after the application
- ◆ The colour consistency and truthfulness before and after the application
- ◆ Amount of noise, alien boundaries introduced through the application of the algorithm
- ◆ Perceived change in brightness

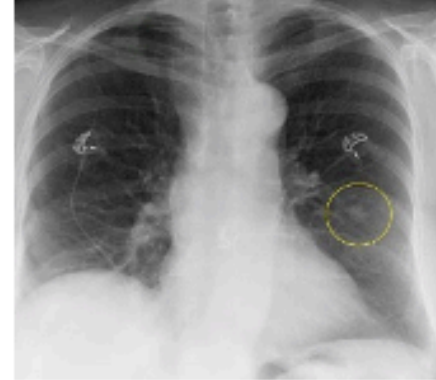
Experimental results:



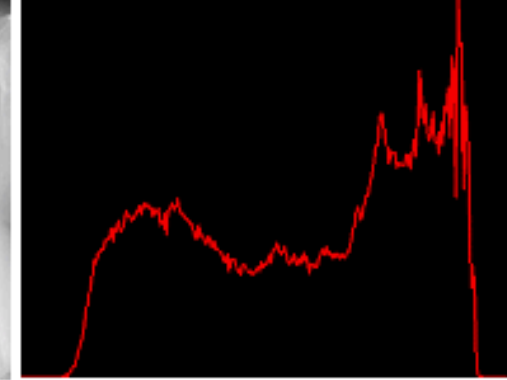
(a) Laparoscopic frame



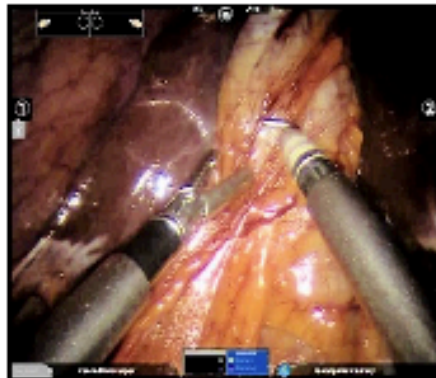
(b) histogram



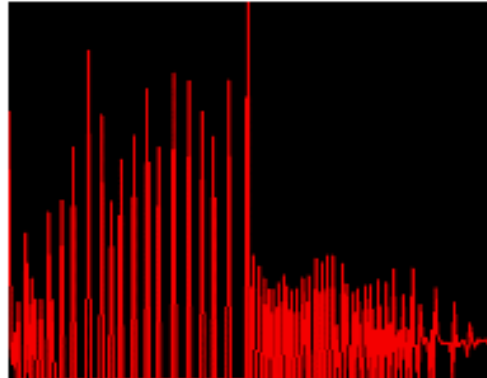
(c) X-ray



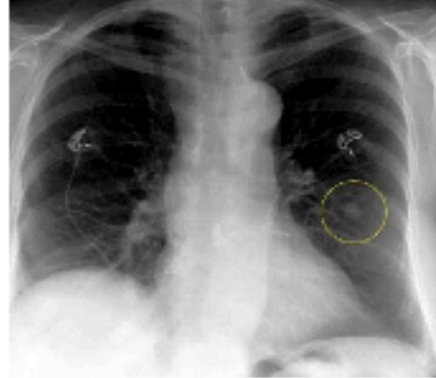
(d) histogram



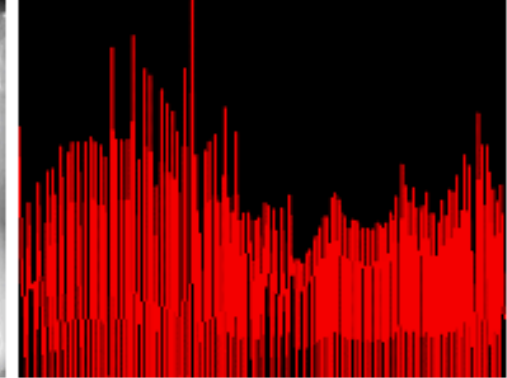
(e) processed (a)



(f) histogram












(g) processed (c)












(h) histogram

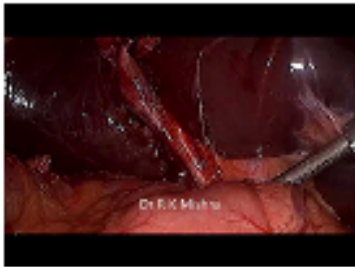

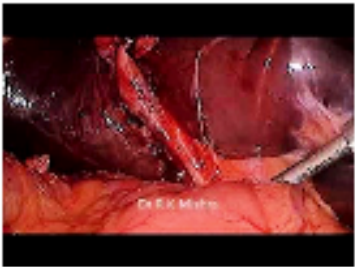






Experimental results:

Original images	Global Histogram Equalization	Processed results
		
		
		

Experimental results:





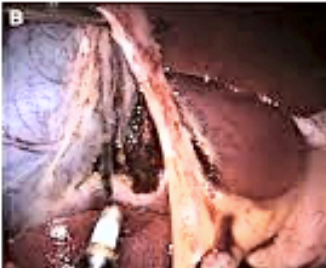




Original images	Global Histogram Equalization	Processed results
		
		
		

Experimental results:

Original images	Global Histogram Equalization	Processed results
		
		
		



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Original images	Global Histogram Equalization	Processed results
		
		
		



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Thanks for listening !