



Workflow-based medical image analysis algorithms assessment *Medical imaging session* 

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- Assessment of rigid registration algorithms
  - Lack of reference or "gold standard"
  - Experimental framework to re-evaluate in different conditions
- A statistical solution
  - The Bronze Standard method
- A grid implementation
  - Workflow-based
  - The larger the test sample, the more accurate the evaluation



- N images, m algorithms
- N.(N-1).m transformations measured
- N-1 transformations to estimate

Redundancy



- Exploit redundancy to compute
  - Mean transformations  $T_{ii}$  (Bronze standard)
  - Variances on the transformations (Accuracy)



- 126 images
- 2 time points minimum
- Gadolinium injected T1 MRIs
- Example for one patient (3 time points):



## CGCC MOTEUR-based implementation

- Computing weight
  - 126 image pairs x
     4 algorithms x 6
     CR = 3024
     registration
     computations
  - 7.5 days on a single PC
  - 4.8 hours on
     Grid'5000





• Optimization criterion:

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Several basins of attraction

Enabling Grids for E-sciencE

Problems of convergence



- Robustness: ability to find the right transformation (success/failure)
  - Number of outliers detected by the  $X^2$  test + visual inspection
- Accuracy: variability w.r.t. the ground truth
  - Distance to the BS computed on uncompressed images



• Mean error on the transformations:

 $\sigma_r = 0.130 \ deg$ ;  $\sigma_{\tau} = 0.345 \ mm$ 

• Error on the bronze standard:

 $\sigma_r = 0.05 \ deg$ ;  $\sigma_{\tau} = 0.148 \ mm$ 

• Accuracy of the algorithms:

Algorithm	$\sigma_{ m r}(deg)$	$\sigma_{\rm t}(mm)$
CrestMatch	0.150	0.424
PFRegister	0.180	0.416
Baladin	0.139	0.395
Yasmina	0.137	0.445



- 3D-SPIHT algorithm
  - Zero-tree-based compression algorithm
  - Very good performances reported for 2D
  - Extended to 3D (3D wavelet transform)
- Compression Ratio (CR)
  - 6, 12, 24, 48, 64
  - Example without
     compression and
     at CR=64:





## Comparing to the results without compression

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Legend



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Baladin and Yasmina are the more robust (multiscale strategies)

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Accuracy results

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Performance
acceptable up
to CR=64
Improvement of
Baladin

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- Quantitative assessment of rigid registration algorithms
- Impact of lossy compression on rigid registration of brain images
  - Loss of robustness
  - Good accuracy
- Grid-computing for medical imaging algorithms assessment
  - Exploit databases
  - Compare algorithms
  - Explore parameters space