

Improved Segmentation of Echocardiographic Images Using Fusion of Images from Different Cardiac Cycles

Junier C. Amorim, Maria do C. dos Reis, João L. A. Carvalho, Adson F. da Rocha, and Juliana F Camapum

Department of Electrical Engineering of the University of Brasília, juliana@ene.unb.br

- Detection of the left ventricular border in two-dimensional long axis echocardiographic images
- Pre-processing: image fusion was • applied to a sequence of images composed of three cardiac cycles
 - -similar images are merged to reduce noise and enhance the contrast of the left ventricular wall.
 - Segmentation: watershed transformation



Results for different preprocessing stage implementations:

without image fusion







FINAT



COMPARISON BETWEEN PROPOSED APPROACH AND METHODS FROM THE LITERATURE

	image axis	# of images	CI, µ	$ES(\%), \mu \pm \sigma$
Proposed method	LA	8	0.917	10.79 ± 2.95
Lilly et al. [5]	LA	25	-	11.35 ± 4.22
Sequential radial search [4]	LA	7	-	18.51 ± 5.06
de Andrade et al. [3]	LA	20	-	9.62 ± 7.9
Optic flow [1]	SA	10	-	9.47 ± 2.02
Small sliding window [1]	SA	10	-	12.44 ± 2.41
Klinger et al. [2]	canine SA	-	0.93	-

Quantitative comparison using the same image database (5 long-axis images)

	CI, µ	$ES(\%), \mu \pm \sigma$
Proposed method	0,949	10.79±2.95
Optic flow [1]	0,95	9.47±2.02
Silva <i>et.al</i> [11]	0,897	17.88±3.40

- A set of 8 long-axis (LA) images from 9 different patients, classified as of high quality by a specialist, were used to evaluate the performance of the proposed algorithm
- the optic flow algorithm [1] is computationally-intense (approximately 20 minutes), whereas the • proposed method's computational time is approximately 2 minutes.



Results



original image



corresponding composite image



image smoothed by Gaussian filter



Otsu thresholding



Euclidean distance transform

Superpositon of the manuallysegmented contour (dotted line) onto the automatically-segmented contour



watershed segmentation





superposition onto original image

