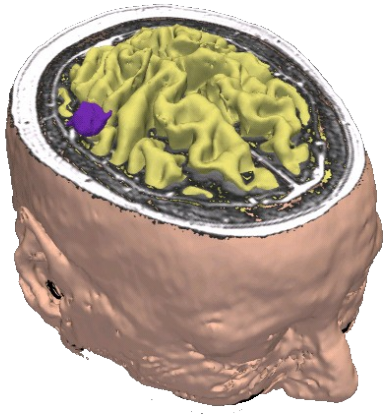
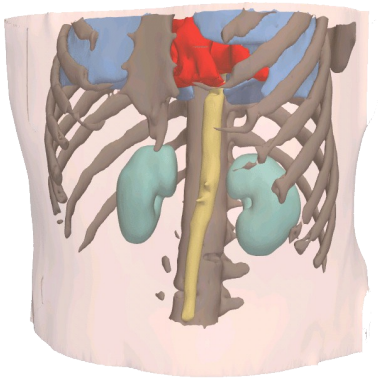
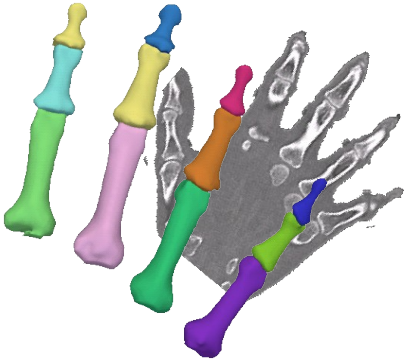
EMSegmenter Tutorial (End User Tasks)

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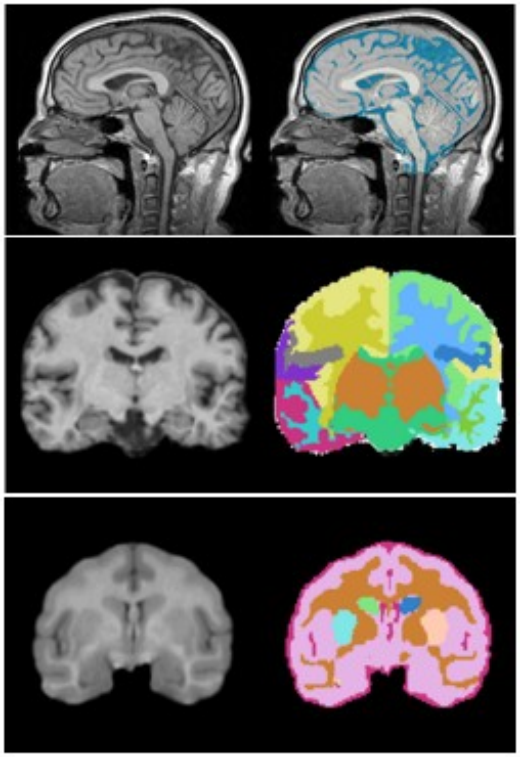
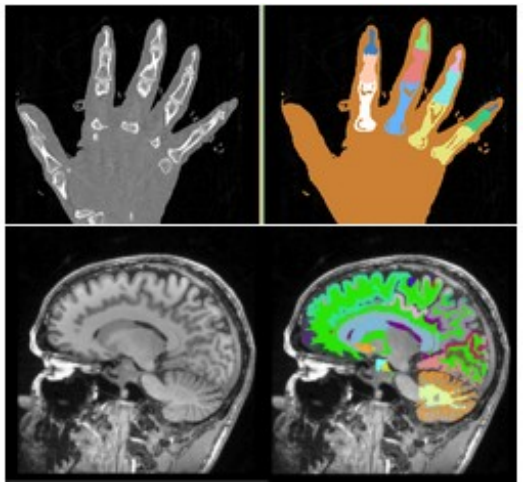
End User Tasks

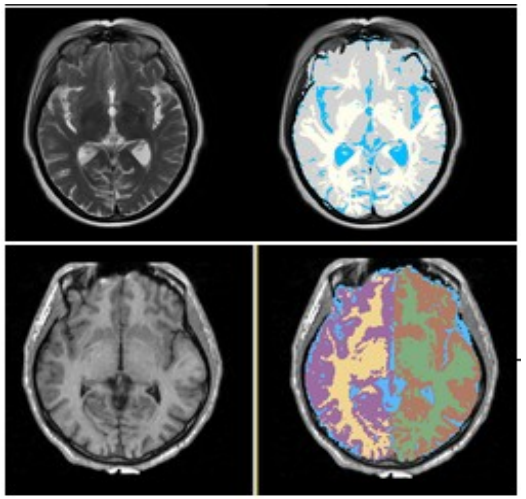


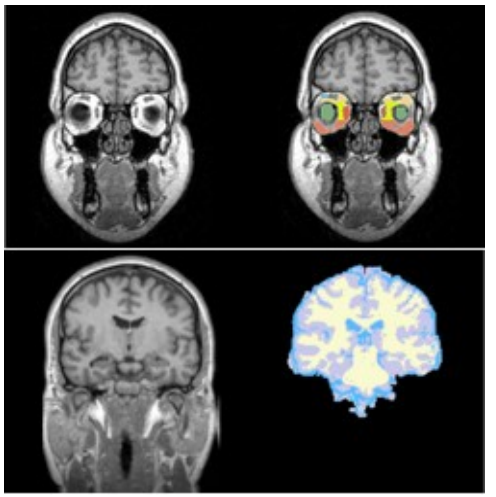
This tutorial is based on **Slicer 3.6.3** .

The goal of this tutorial is to make the user familiar with the different use cases in the EMSegmenter.

Preview: Slicer 3.6.4 or later





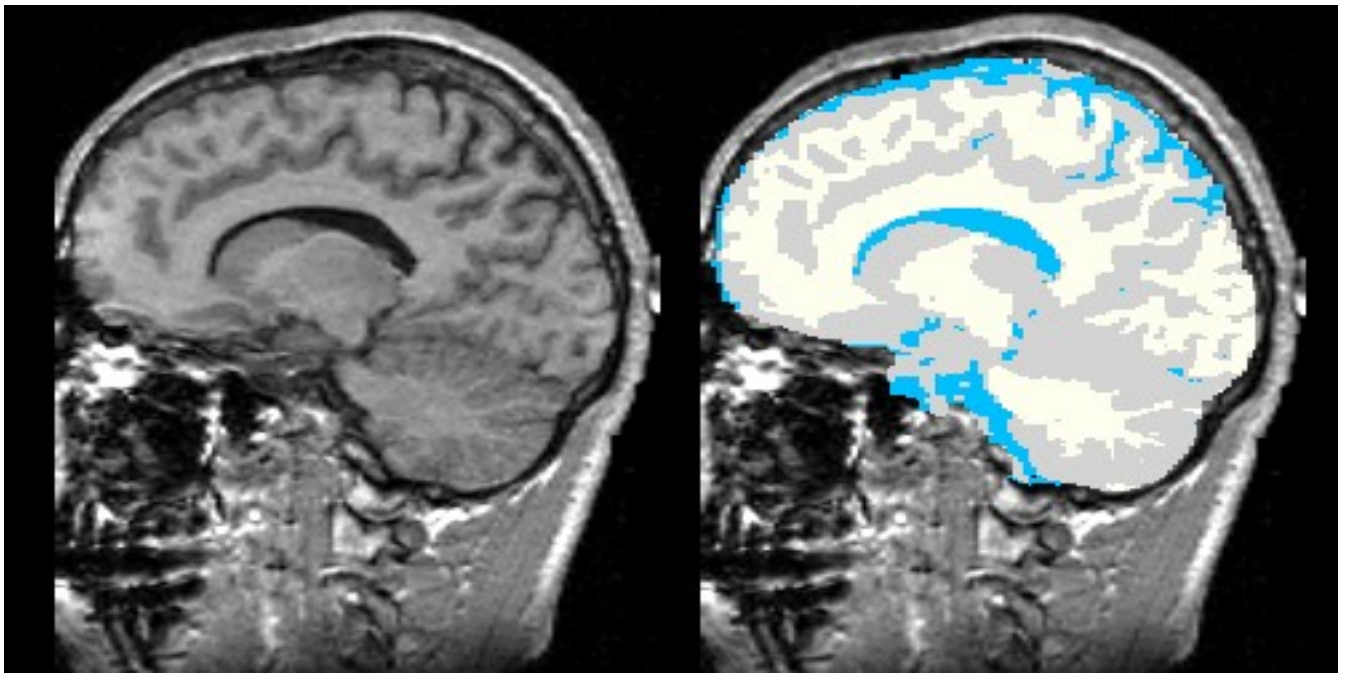


http://www.slicer.org/slicerWiki/index.php/EMSegmenter-Tasks

Overview

We will segment the clinical T1 scan shown below into grey matter, white matter, and cerebrospinal fluid using the **MRI Human Brain** task.

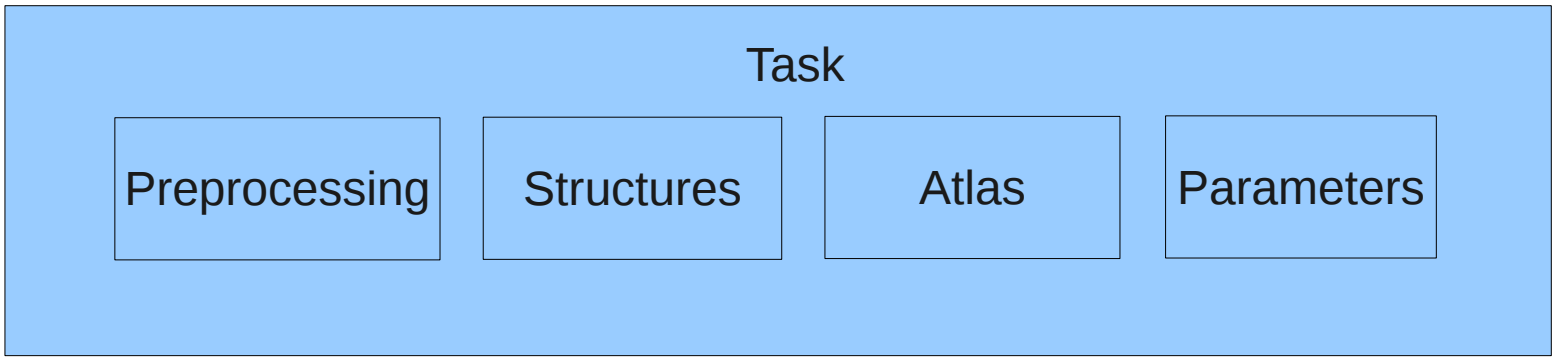
Before



After

Overview

We will segment the MRI scans by specifying a 'Task' for the EMSegmenter. The task captures the setting of the EMSegmenter for generating the automatic segmention of the subject scan. A task specifies the pre-processing of the scan, such as the type of atlas-to-image registration. It also specifies the structures to be segmented and the atlas specifying the structures. Furthermore, the task specifies the parameters related to the optimization algorithm (EM).

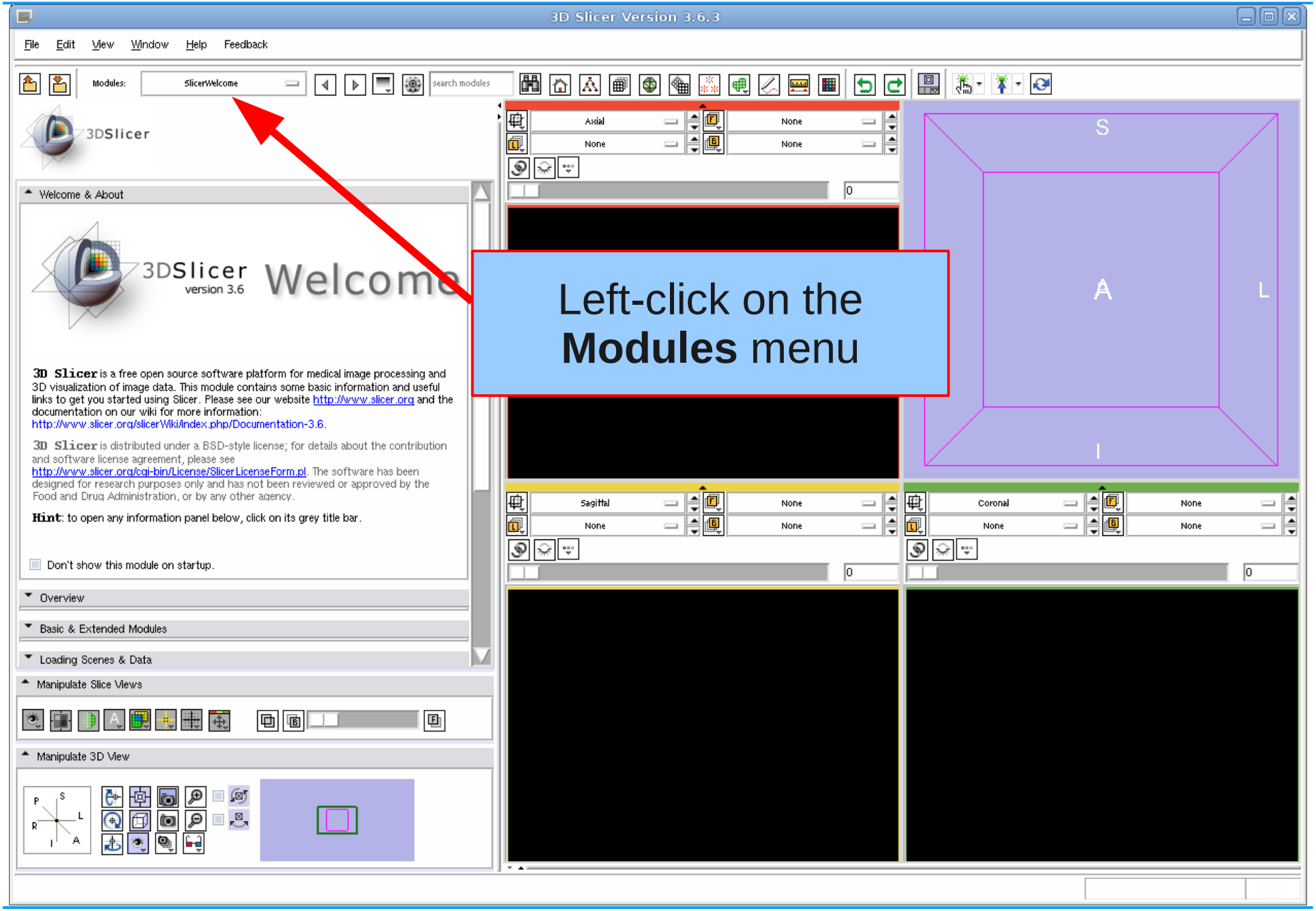


Overview

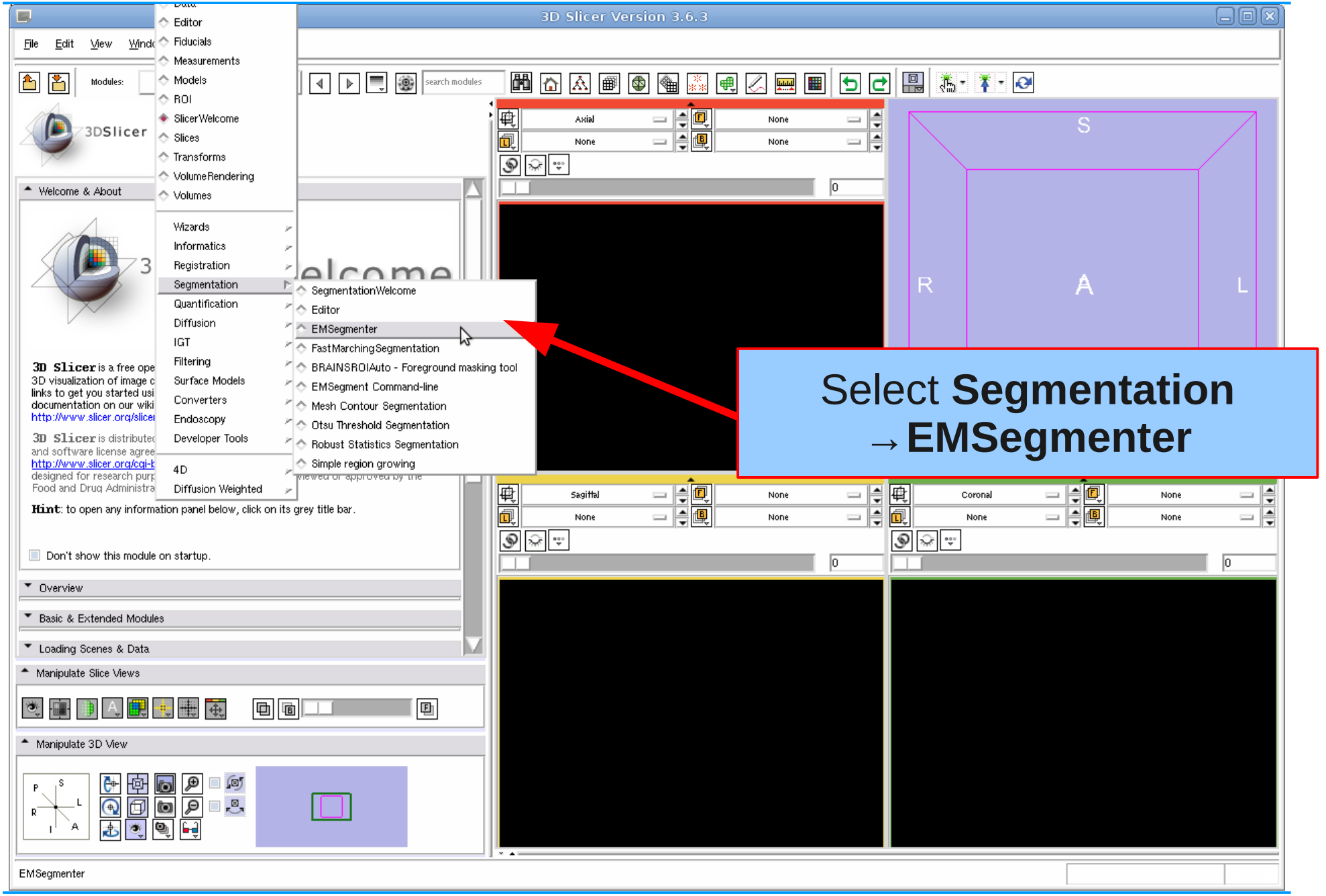
The tutorial leads you through the steps necessary to perform a segmentation:

Step 1: Select task
Step 2: Define input volume
Step 3: Define the Anatomical Tree
Step 4: Assign an atlas to each node in the tree
Step 5: Defining the Atlas to Image Registration
Step 6: Further specify pre-processing
Step 7: Specifying the Intensity Distribution
Step 8: Define EM Specific Parameters
Step 9: Specify the Region of Interest and complete the Segmentation

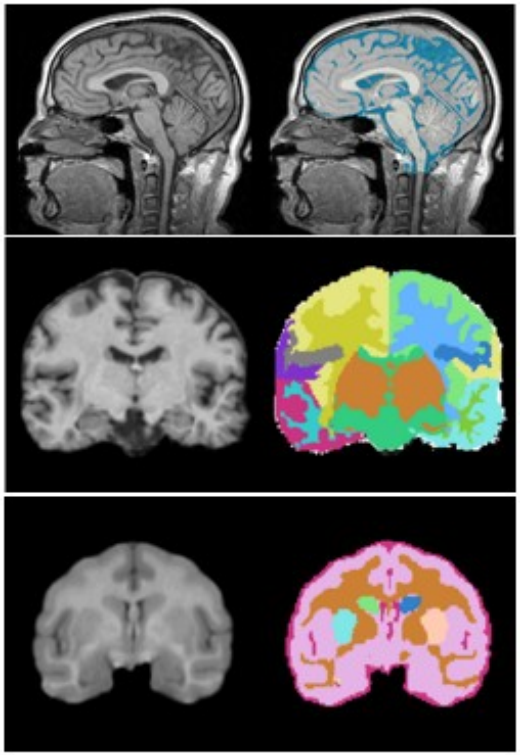
Select EMSegmenter Module



Select EMSegmenter Module



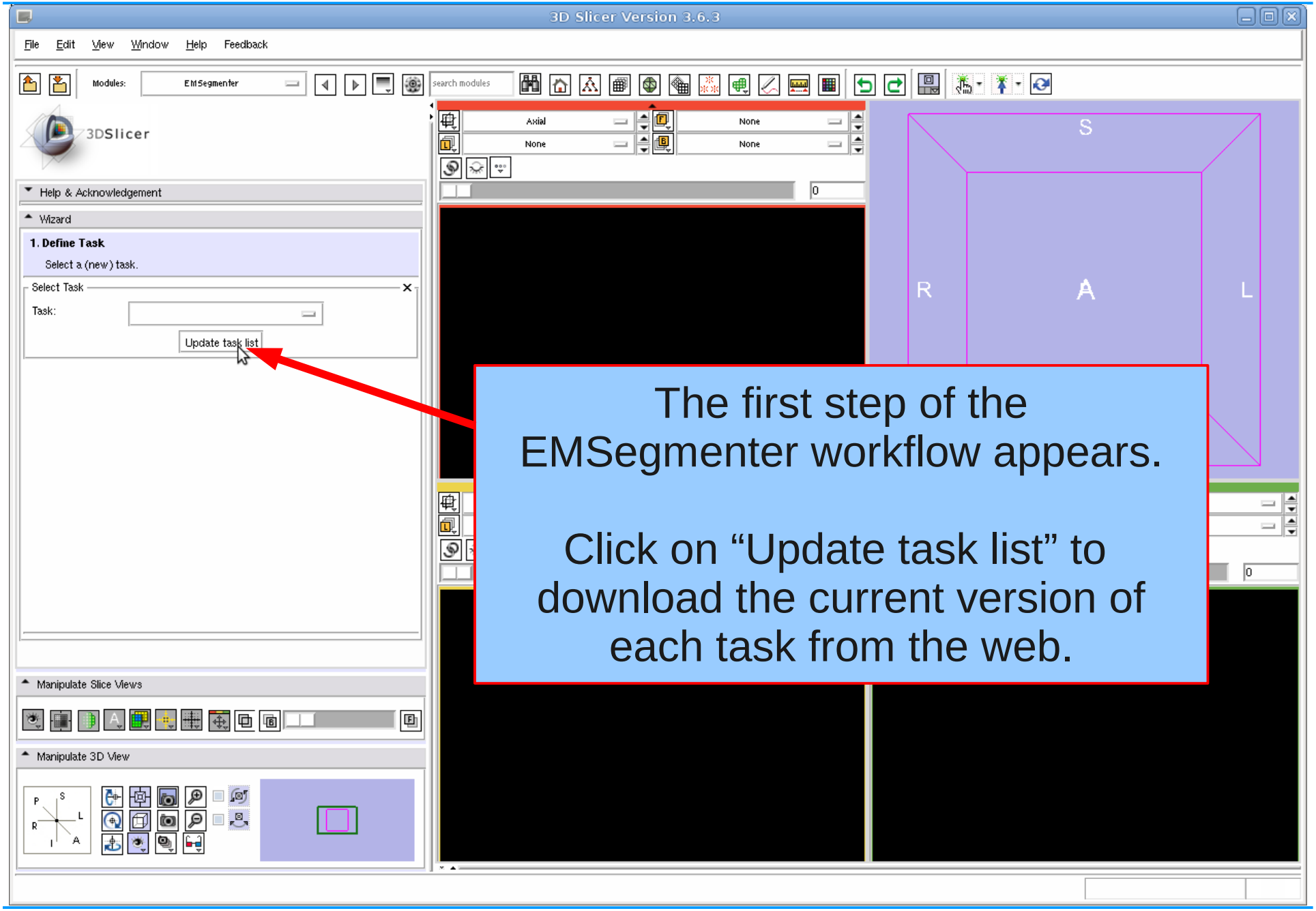
Define task



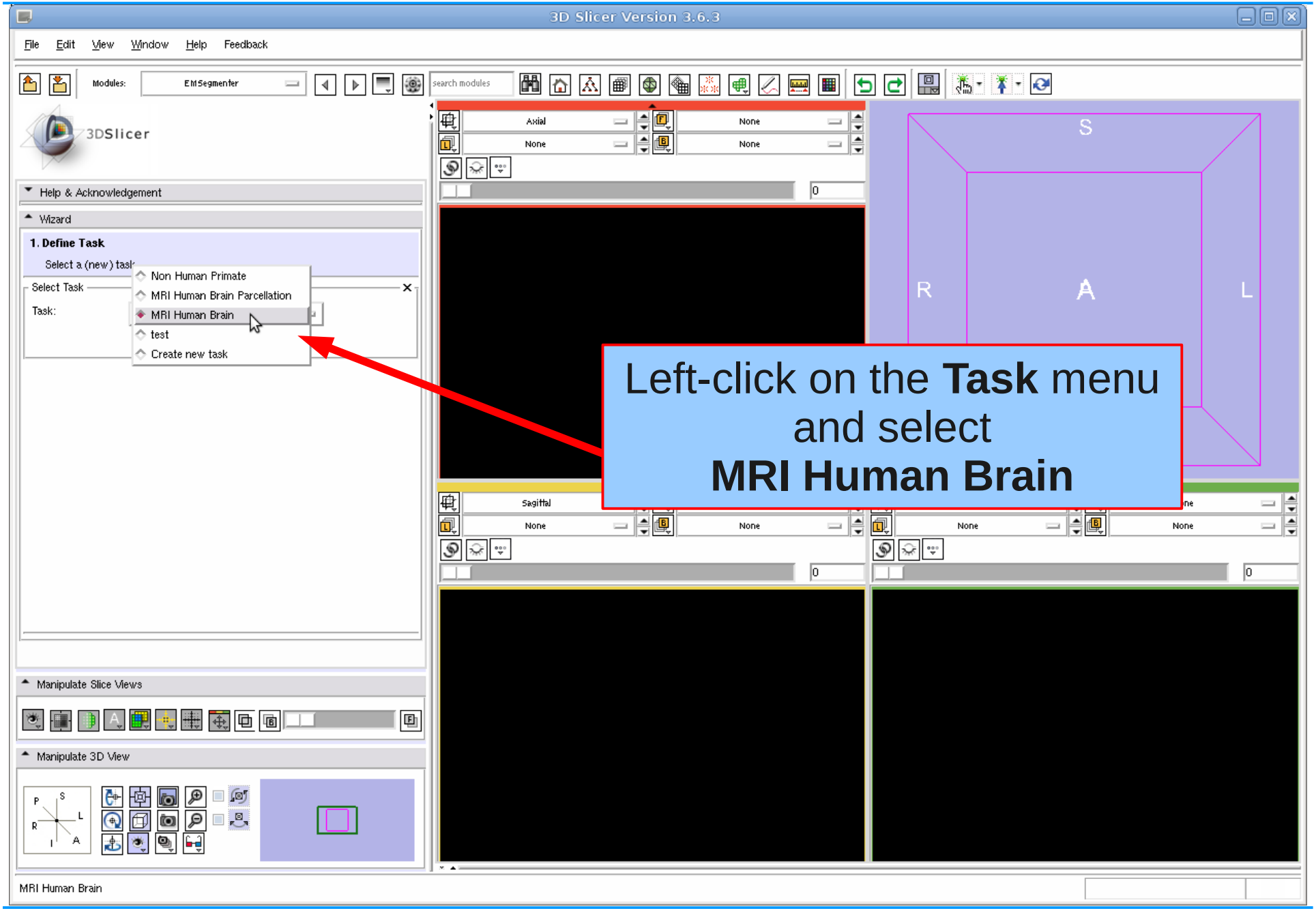
Step 1:
Define task

In this step the user can choose between multiple pre-defined tasks.

Update Task List



Select Task

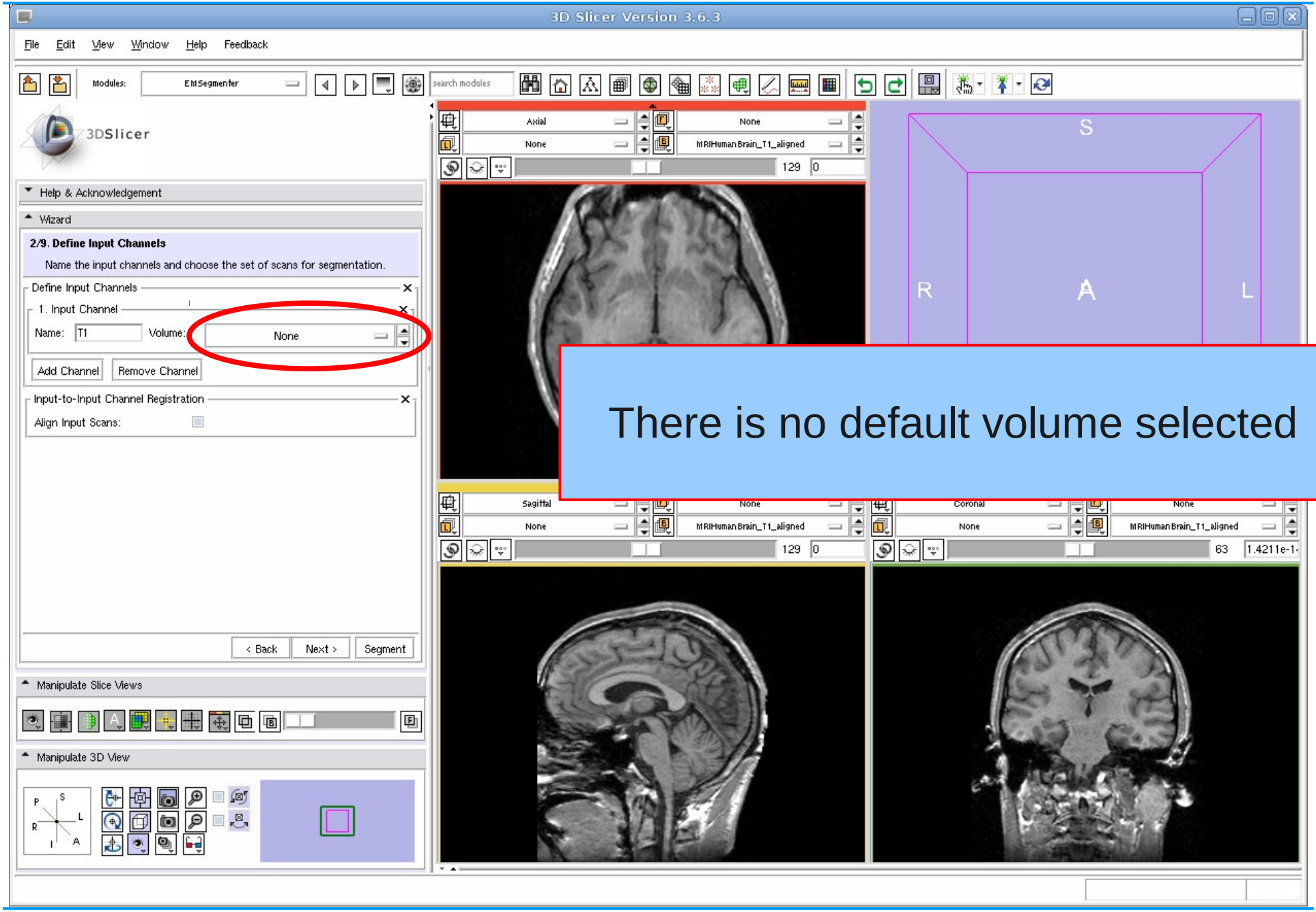

3D Slicer Version 3.6.3
File Edit View Window Help Feedback
Modules: EMSegmenter
search modules
3DSlicer
Help & Acknowledgement
Wizard
1. Define Task
Select a (new) task
Select Task
Task:
Non Human Primate
MRI Human Brain Parcellation
MRI Human Brain
test
Create new task
Axial
Sagittal
None
S
R
A
L
Manipulate Slice Views
Manipulate 3D View
MRI Human Brain
Left-click on the **Task** menu and select **MRI Human Brain**

Define Input Channel

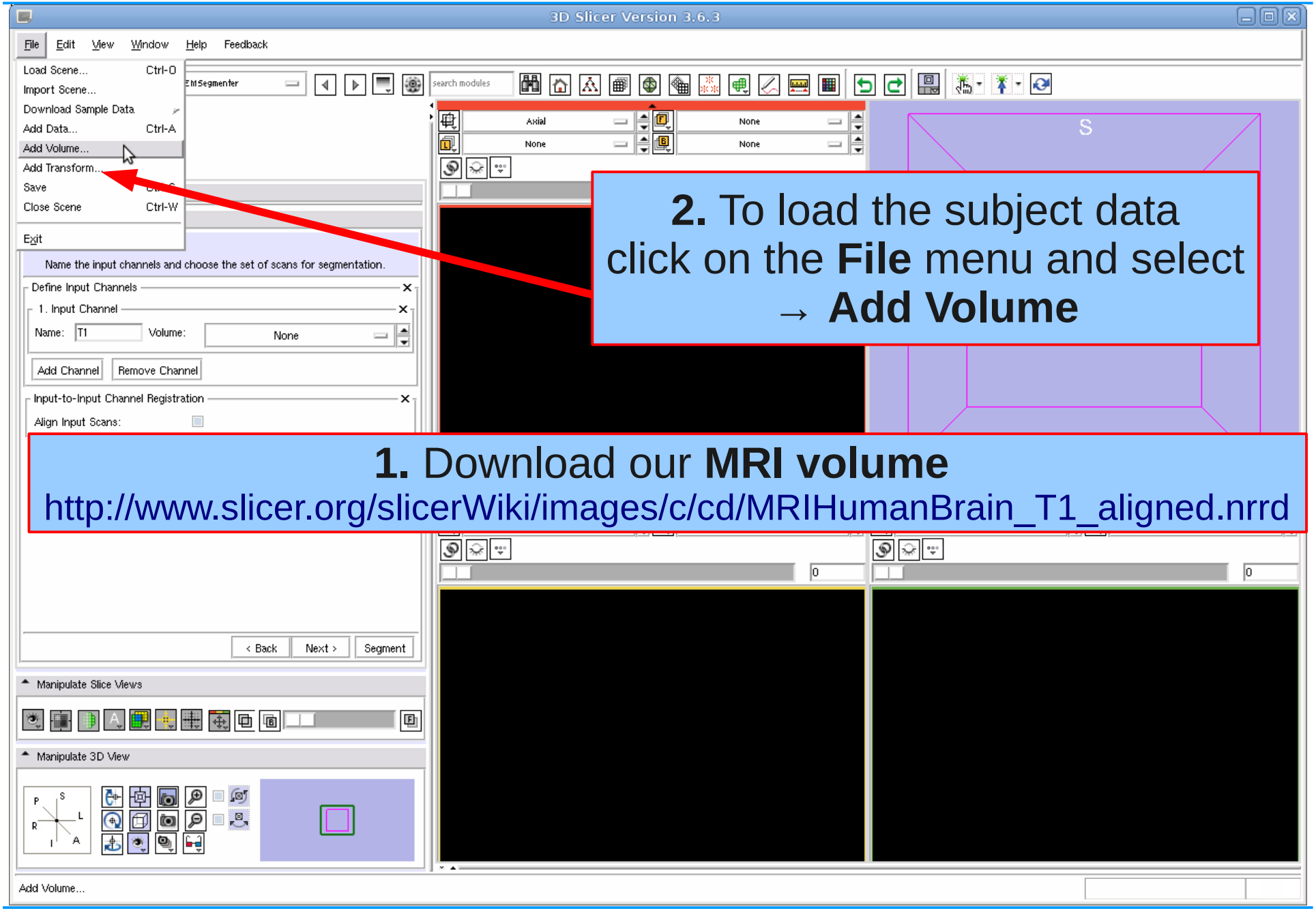
Step 2:
Define Input Channel

The EMSegmenter is equipped for multi-channel segmentations. For this tutorial, we want to perform single channel T1 segmentation. We now specify the task accordingly by loading in a T1 scan and assigning it to the single input channel.

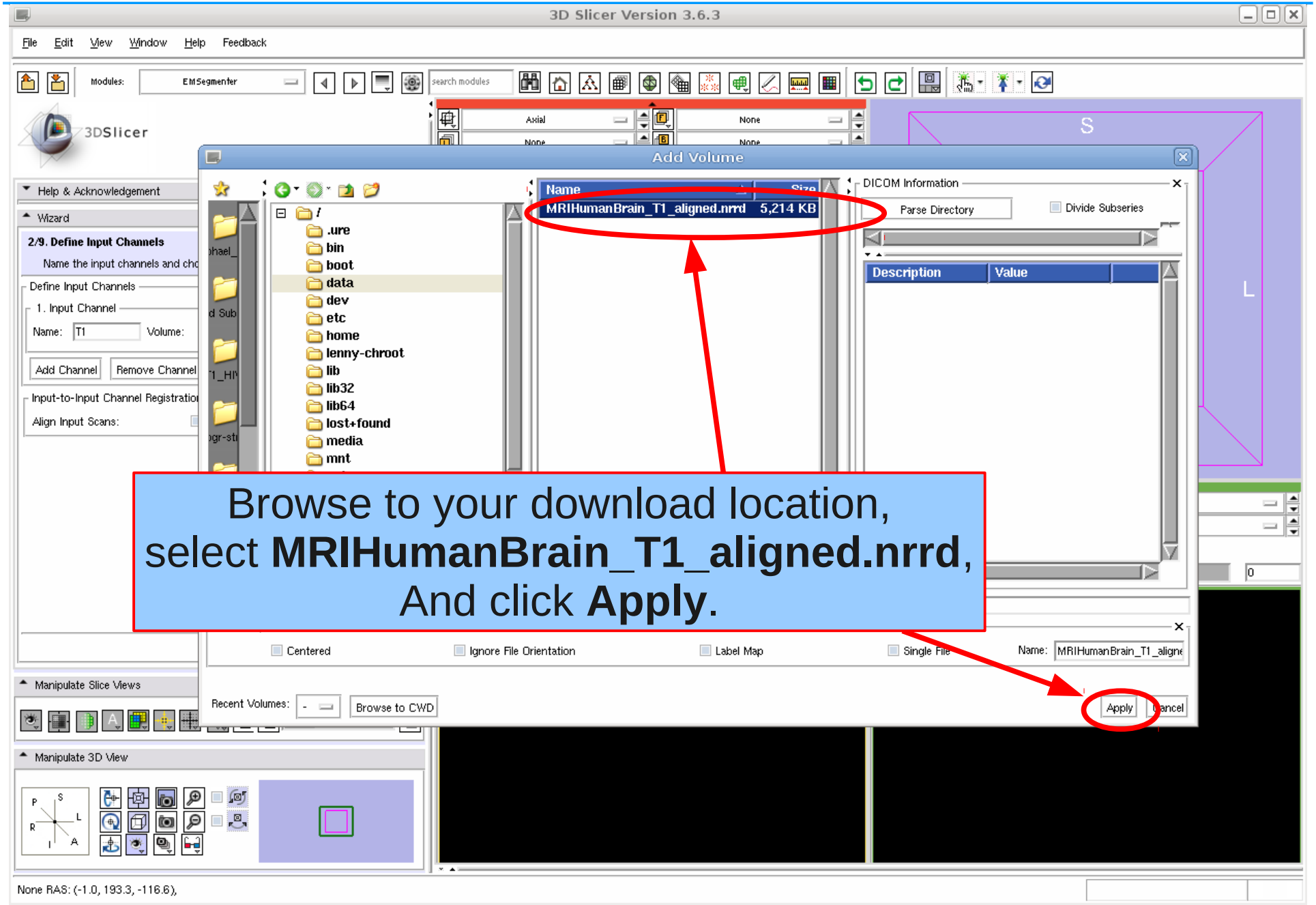
Load subject volume



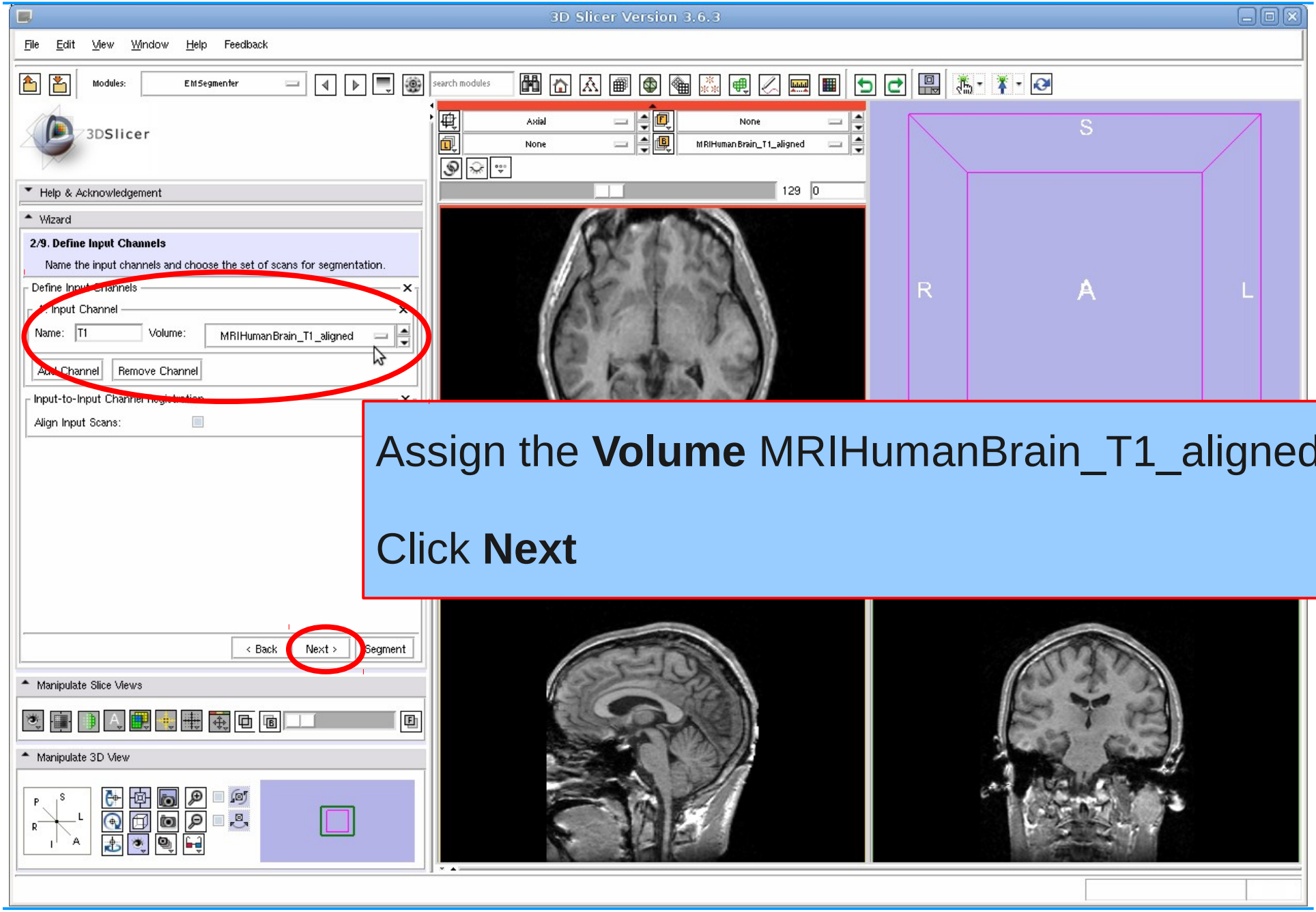
Load subject volume



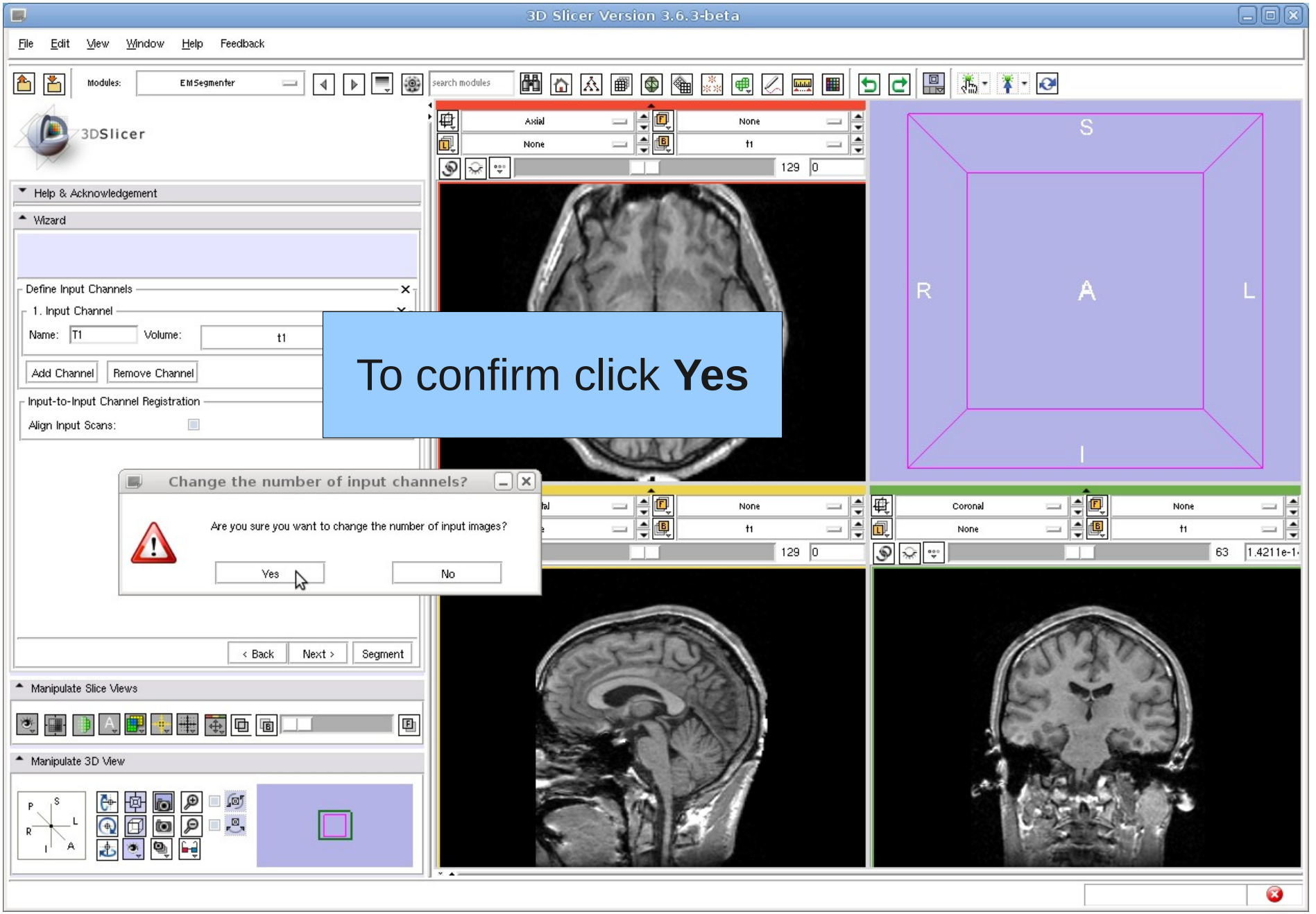
Load Subject Data



Define Input Channel



Define Input Channel

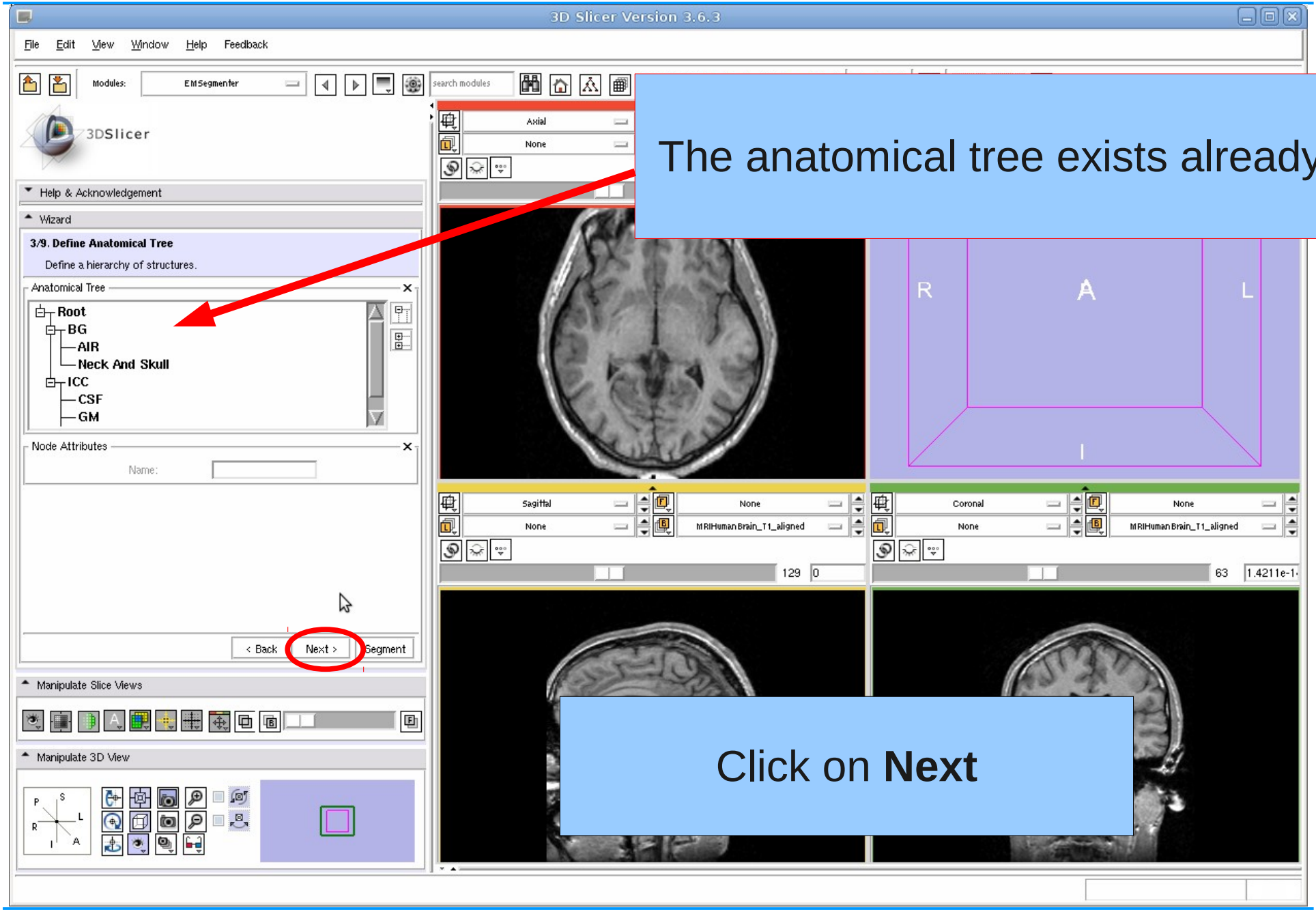


Define Anatomical Tree

Step 3:
Define the Anatomical Tree

In this step anatomical structures we want to segment can be defined. Each node in the anatomical tree represents an anatomical structure.
Additionally, a label and color can be assigned to each node, which are used when generating the segmentation map.

Define Anatomical Tree

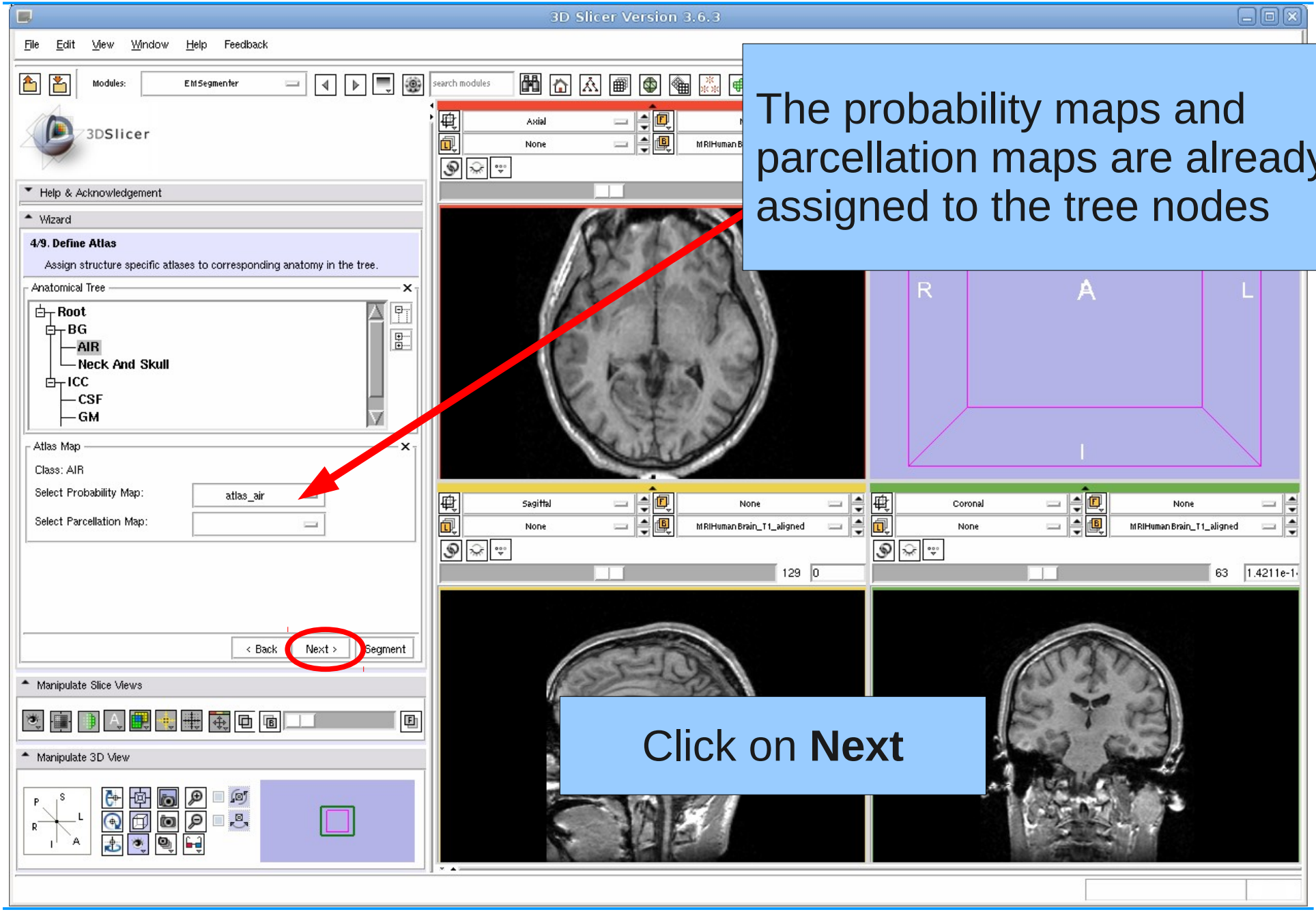


Define Atlas

Step 4:
Assign an atlas to each node in the tree

We now further characterize each anatomical structure by specifying the atlas associated with that structure. For the EMSegmenter, the atlas defines spatial distribution of the structure of interest, which is the frequency of the structure which appears at each image location in a given set of scans.

Define Atlas

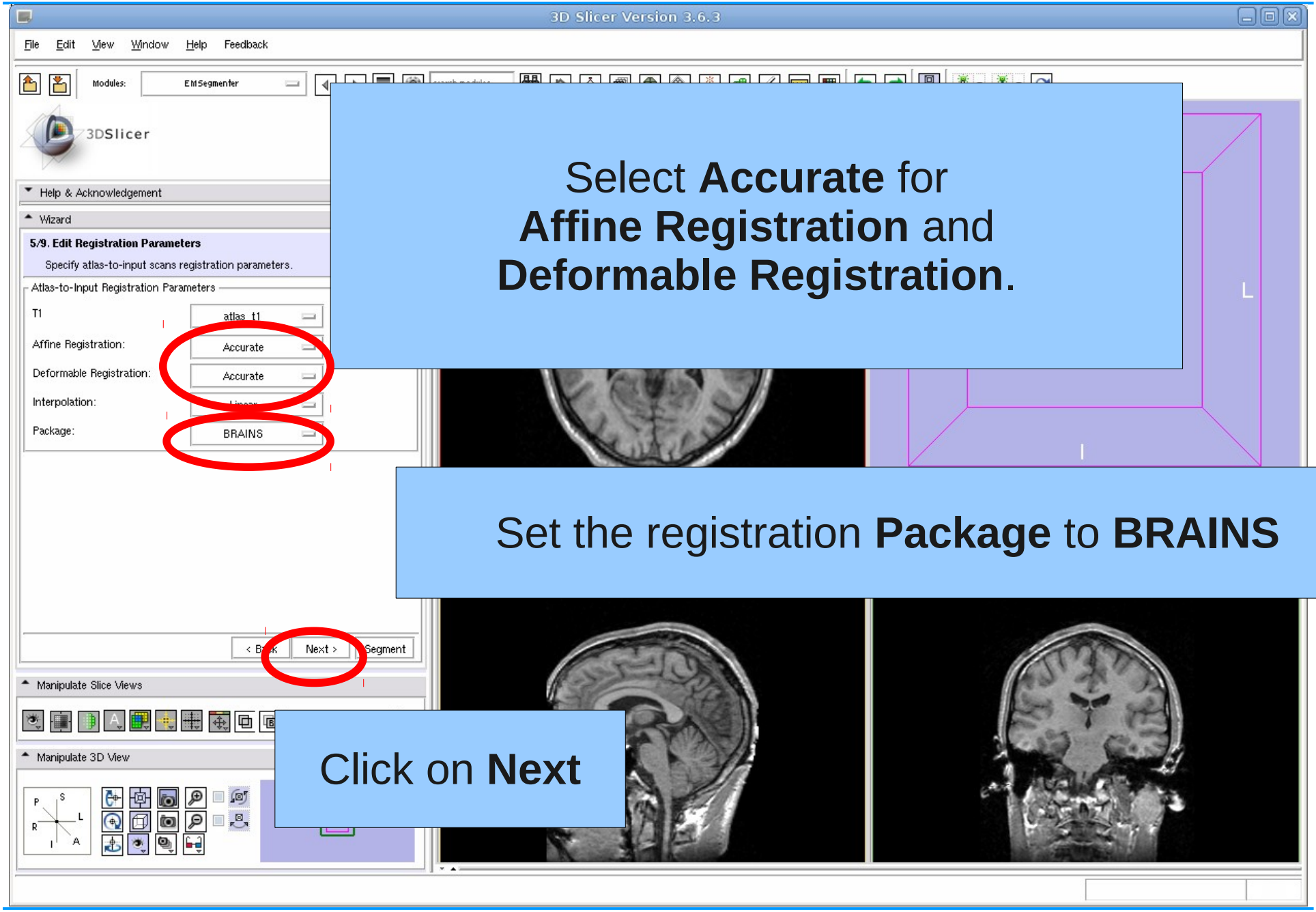


Edit Registration Parameters

Step 5:
Defining Atlas-to-Image Registration

In general, the currently defined atlas has to be aligned to the subject scan. To do so, we define in this step the template, which in this case is a T1 scan, that the atlas is currently aligned to as well as the type of registration we would like to perform

Edit Registration Parameters



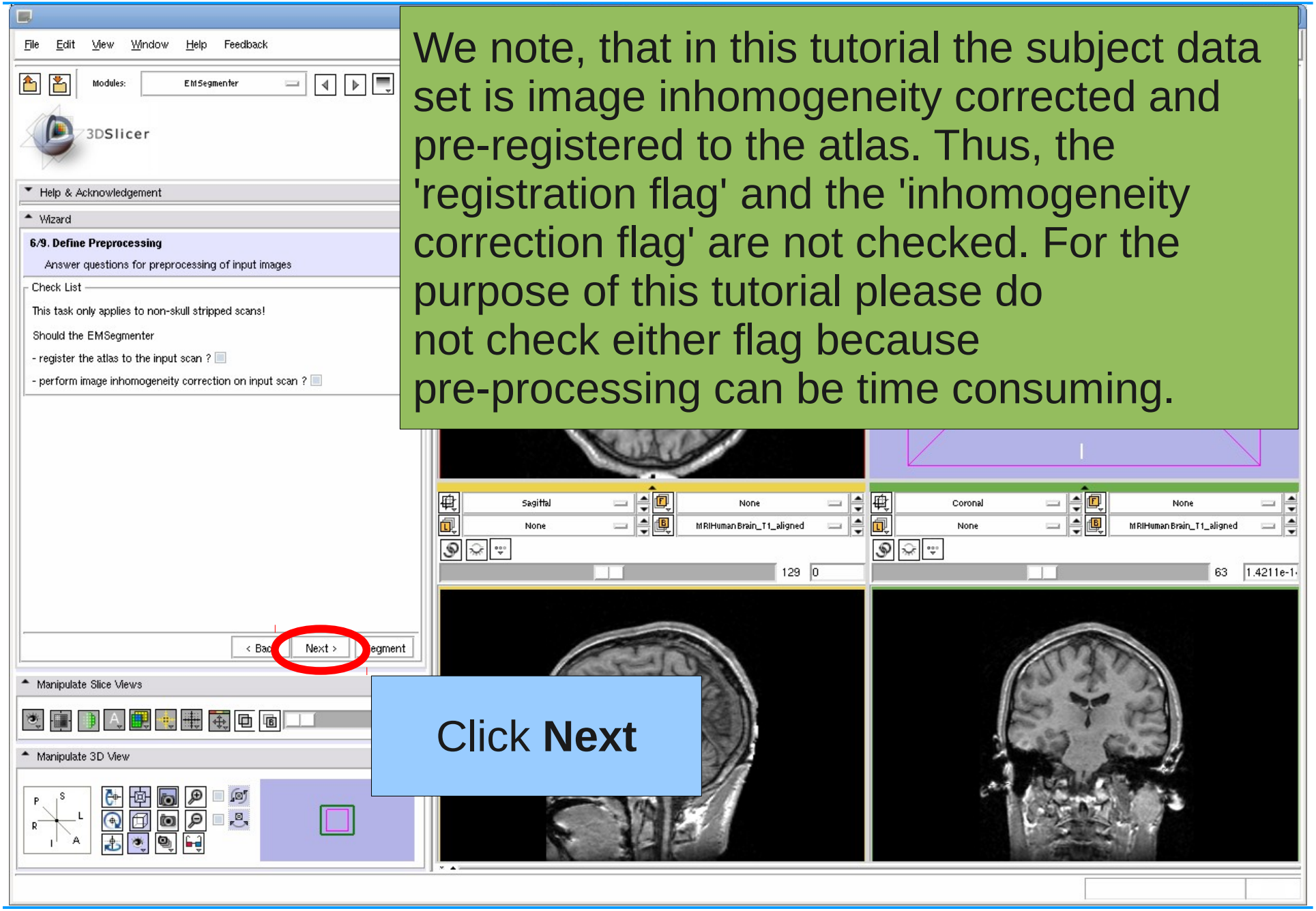
Define Preprocessing

Step 6:
Further Specify Preprocessing

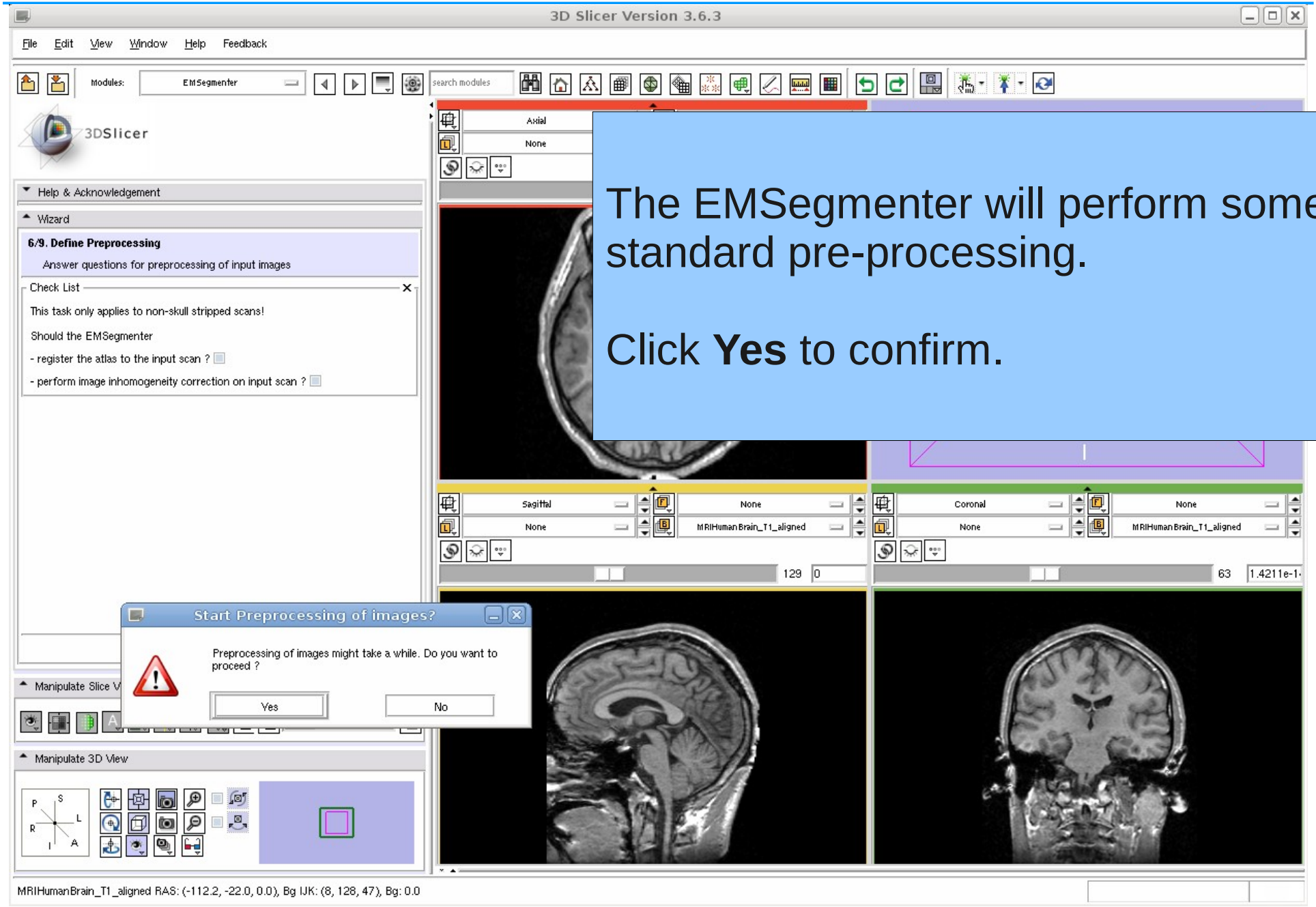
In the first step, we defined the type of preprocessing we wanted to perform. Now further specify the preprocessing by answering a set of questions related to the type of data we want to segment. For example, in this tutorial we assume that the subject scan is already aligned to the atlas so that we skip the atlas-to-image registration during preprocessing.

Define Preprocessing

We note, that in this tutorial the subject data set is image inhomogeneity corrected and pre-registered to the atlas. Thus, the 'registration flag' and the 'inhomogeneity correction flag' are not checked. For the purpose of this tutorial please do not check either flag because pre-processing can be time consuming.



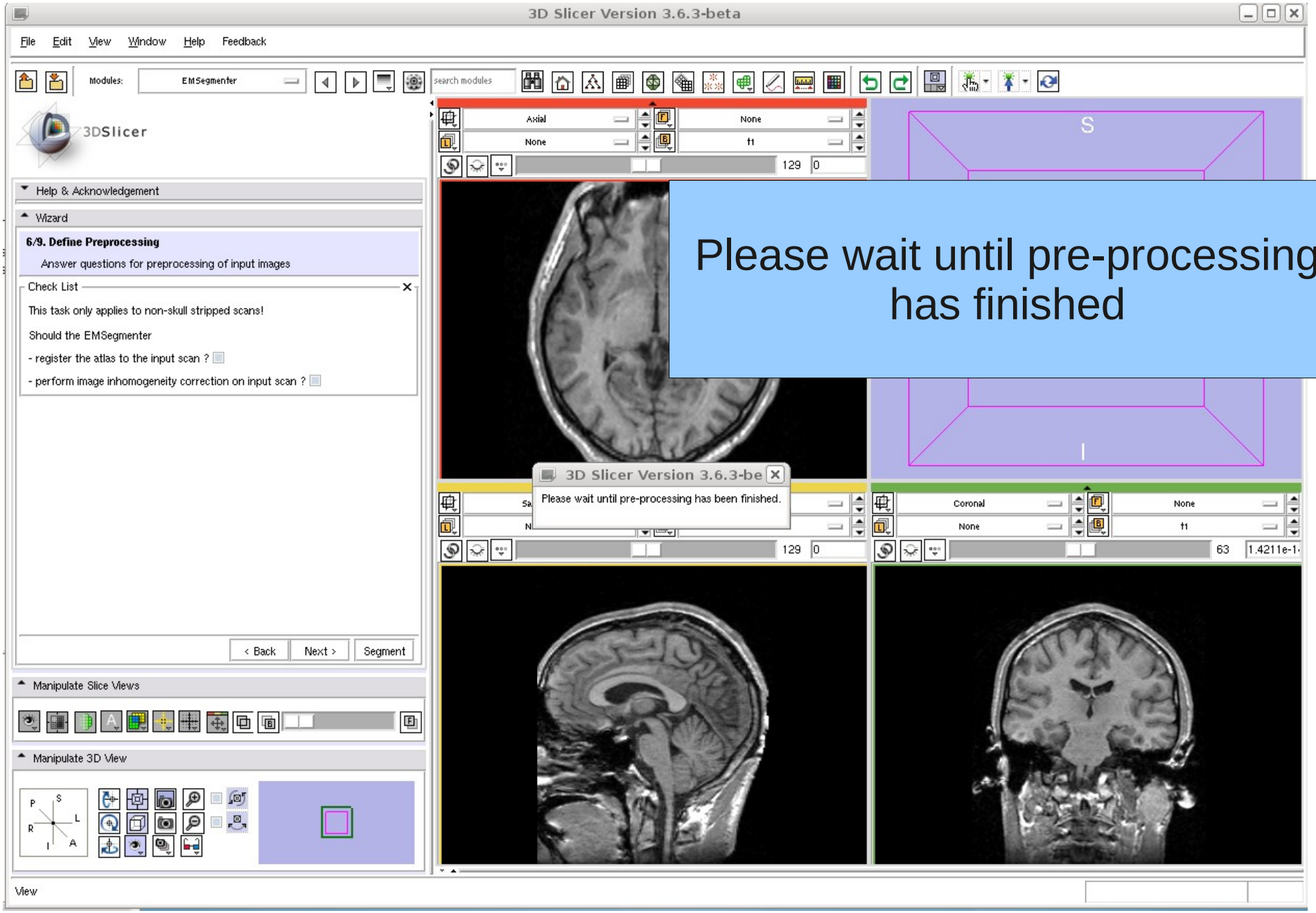
Define Preprocessing



The EMSegmenter will perform some standard pre-processing.

Click **Yes** to confirm.

Define Preprocessing



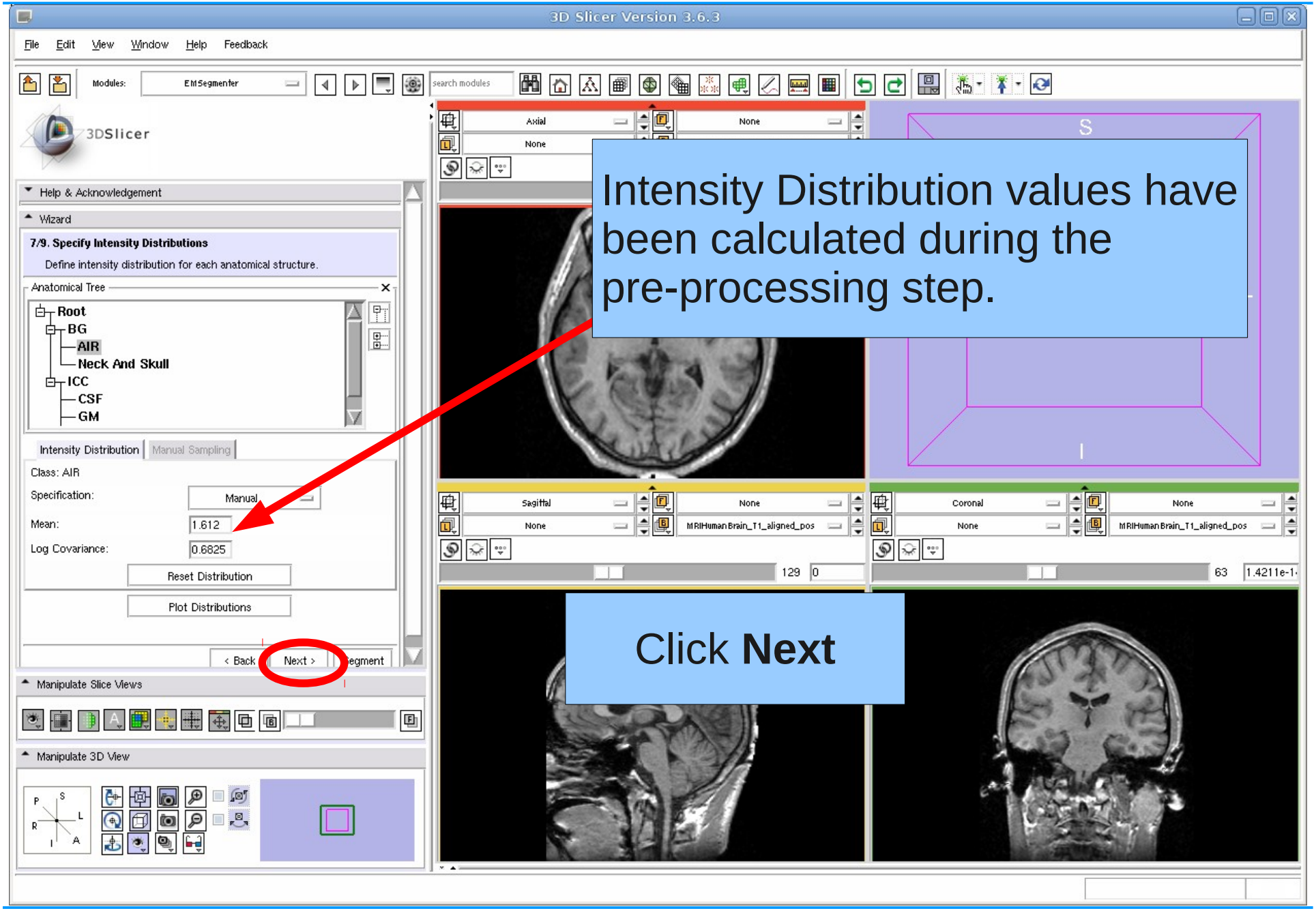
Specify Intensity Distribution

Step 7:
Specifying the Intensity Distribution

In this step, users further specify each anatomical structure by defining the intensity distribution that is typical for the structure of the input scan.

This step can be skipped because the intensity distributions have been calculated during pre-processing.

Specify Intensity Distribution



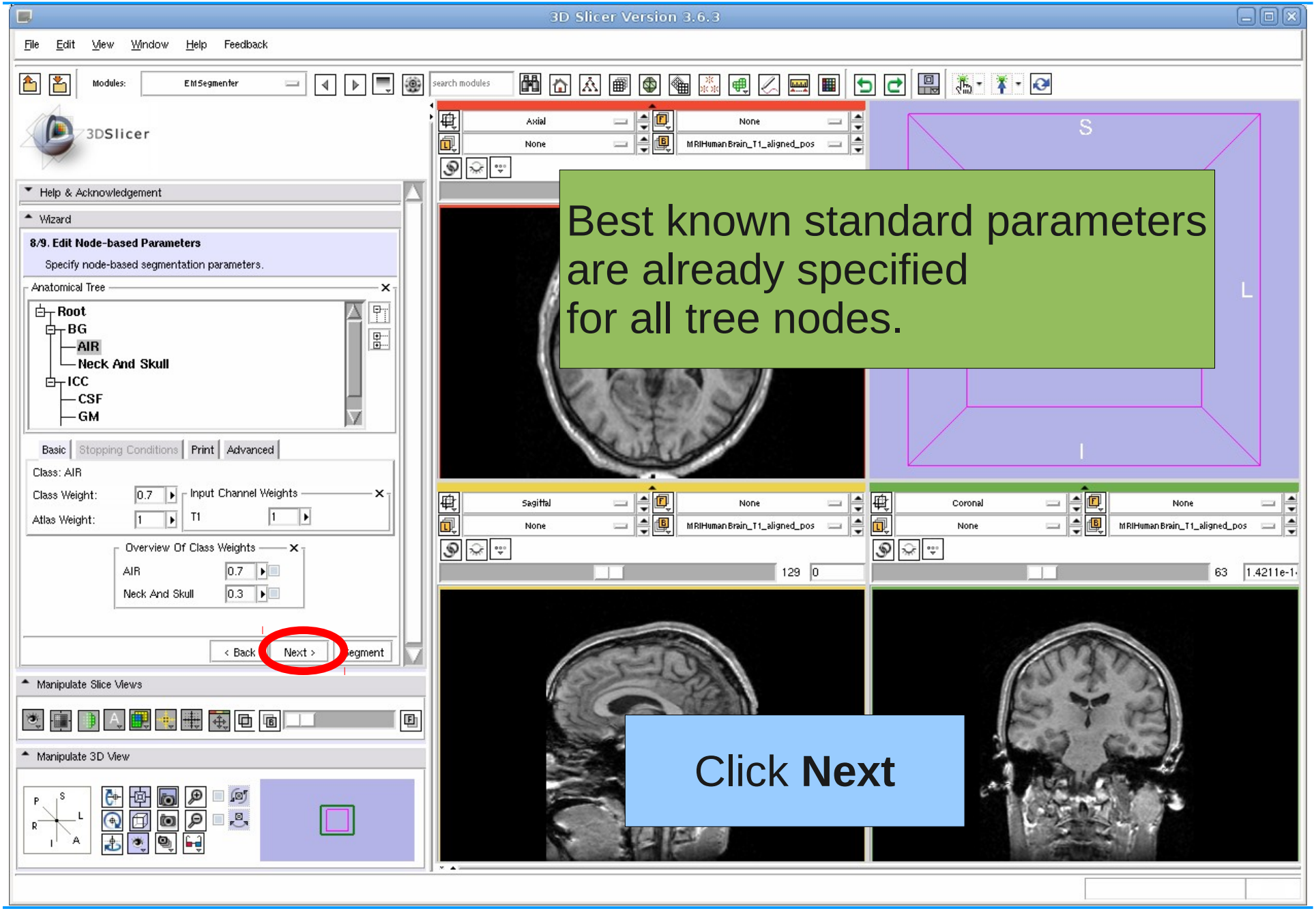
Edit Node-based Parameters

Step 8:
Define EM Specific Parameters

The EMSegmenter segments the input scans of Step 1 into the structure of interest of Step 2 by using an optimization algorithm called the Expectation Maximization Algorithm. This algorithm has specific parameters that influence the segmentation. In this tutorial we will specify:

- **class weights**, which define the relative importance of a given anatomical structure. This is useful if a structure is too dominant in the automatic segmentation. By lowering the weight, the structure will be less present in the corresponding automatic segmentation.
- **atlas weight**, which defines the importance of the atlas (of Step 3) with respect to the image data defined in Step 1. One might want to lower the weight if the intensity distributions clearly define each structure to be segmented.
- **input channel weight**, which defines the importance between the different input channels for the structure of interest. Since we only defined one input channel, this parameter should simply be set to 1.
- **alpha**, which defines the smoothness of the segmentation. The alpha value has to be chosen between 0 and 1. An alpha value of 1 produces fairly smooth segmentations while an alpha value of 0 generally results in noisy segmentations.

Edit Node-based Parameters



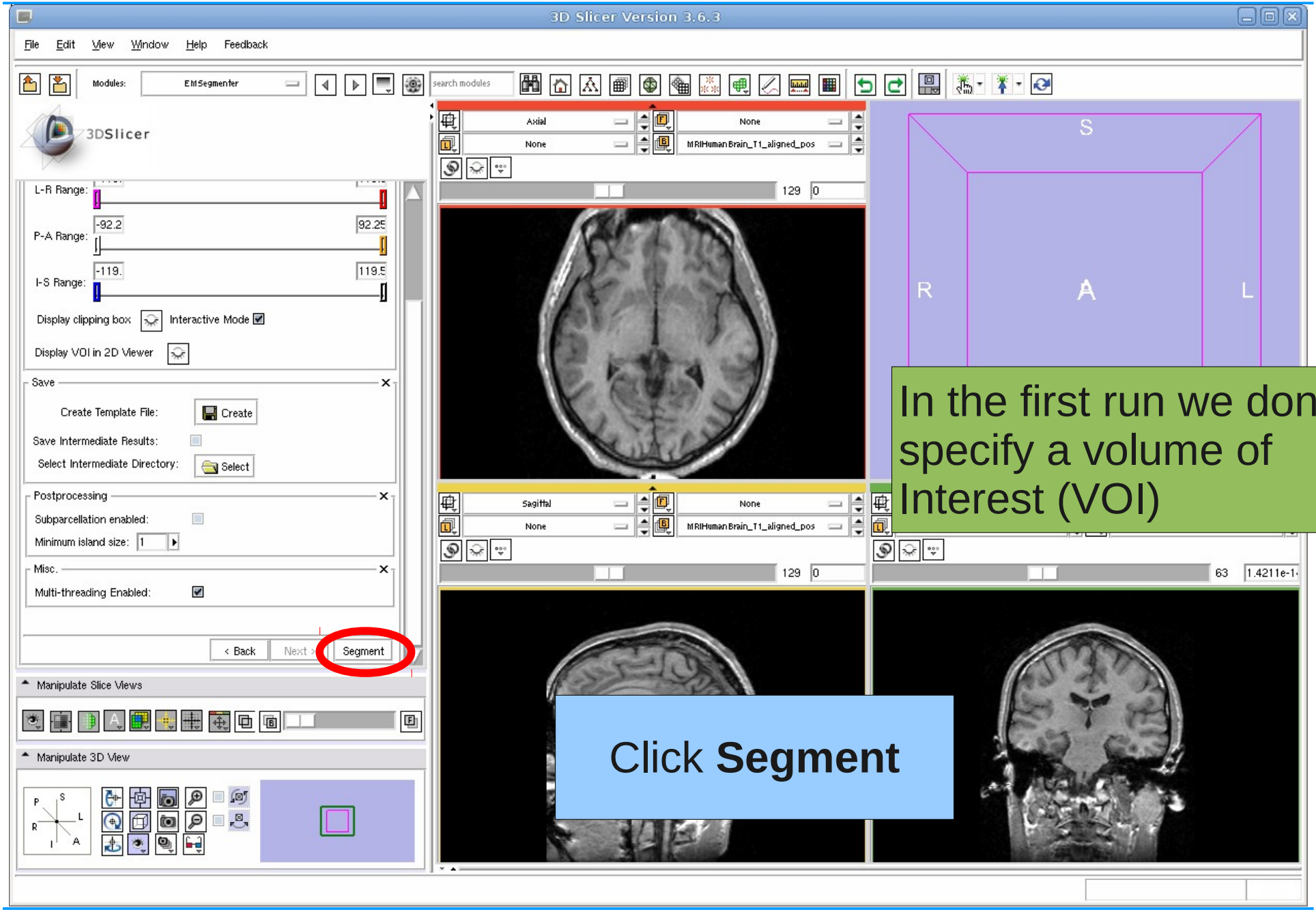
Run Segmentation

Step 9:
Specify the Region of Interest and complete the Segmentation

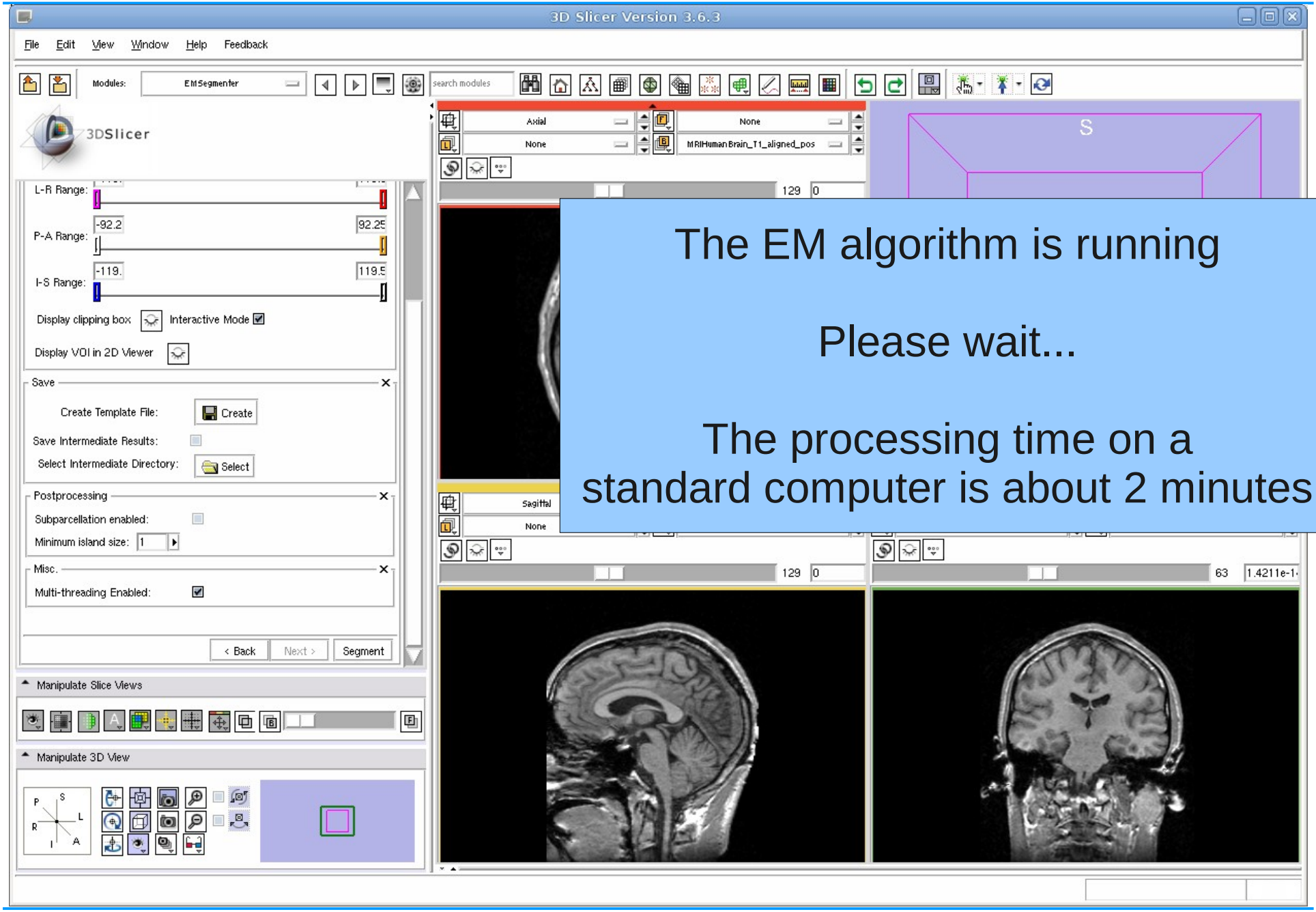
This is the last step of the EMSegmenter wizard.

The Volume Of Interest (VOI) can be specified, and one can start the EM algorithm, which will segment the input channels by taking all the information entered in the previous steps into account .

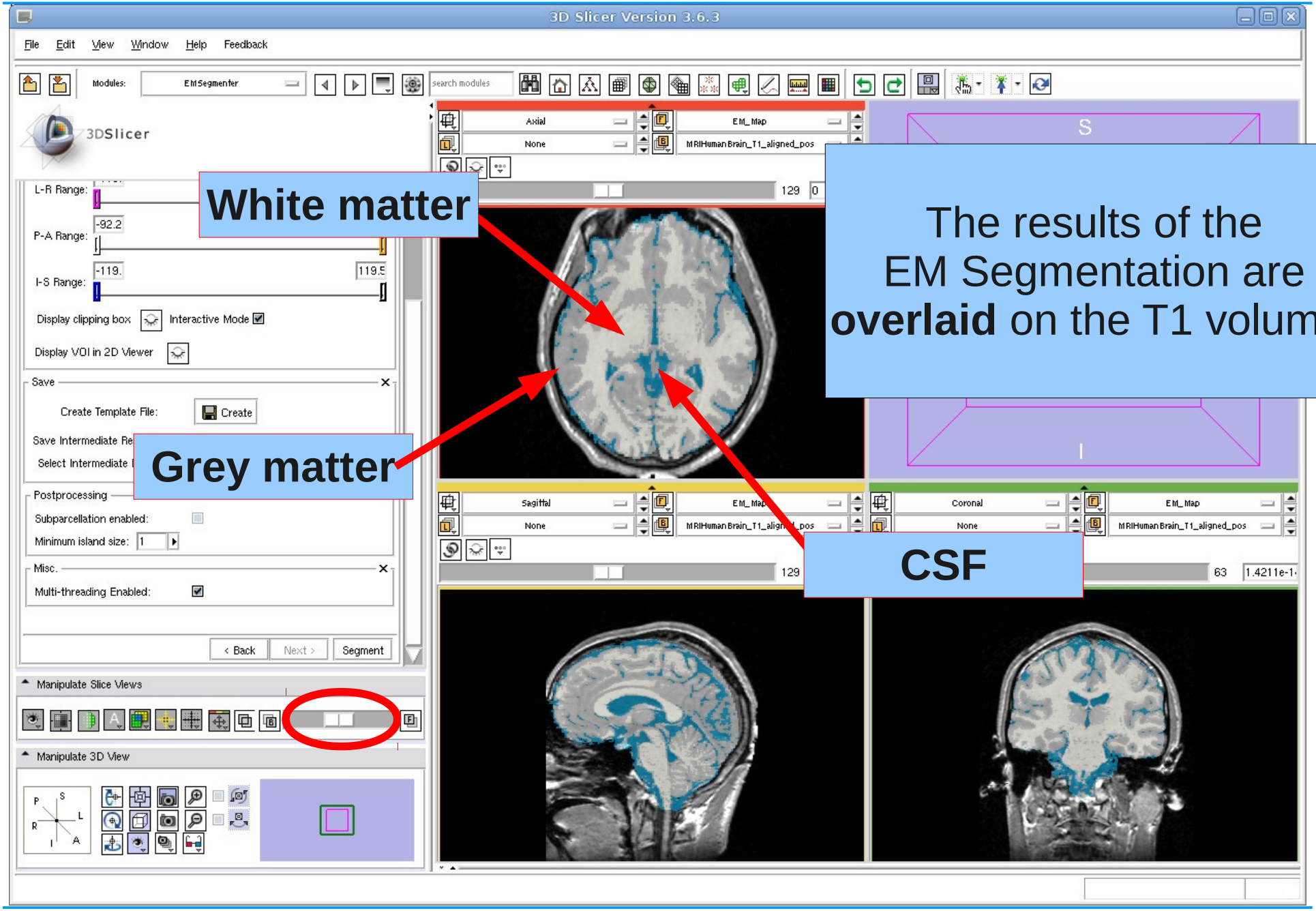
Run Segmentation



Run Segmentation



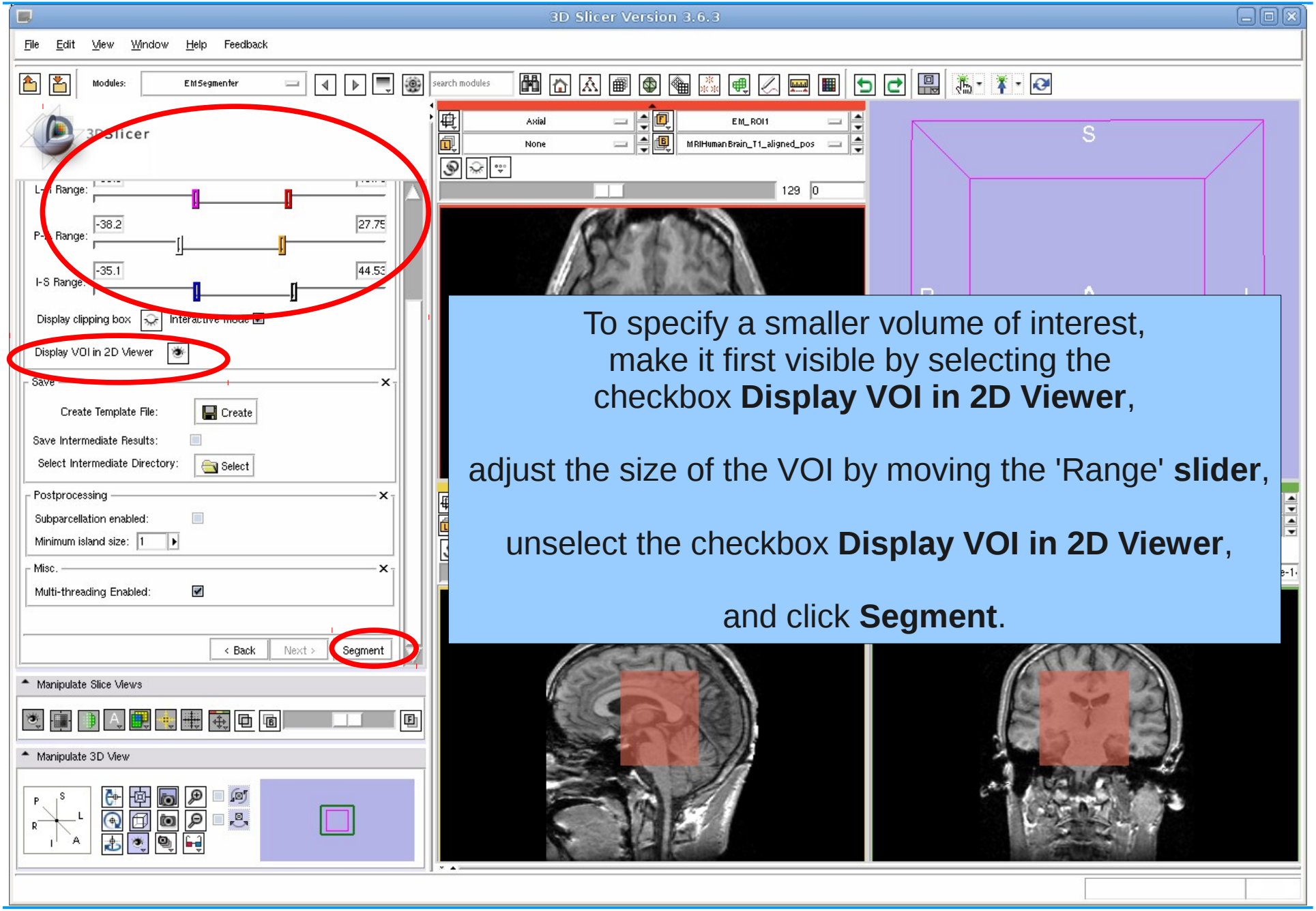
Results: Run Segmentation



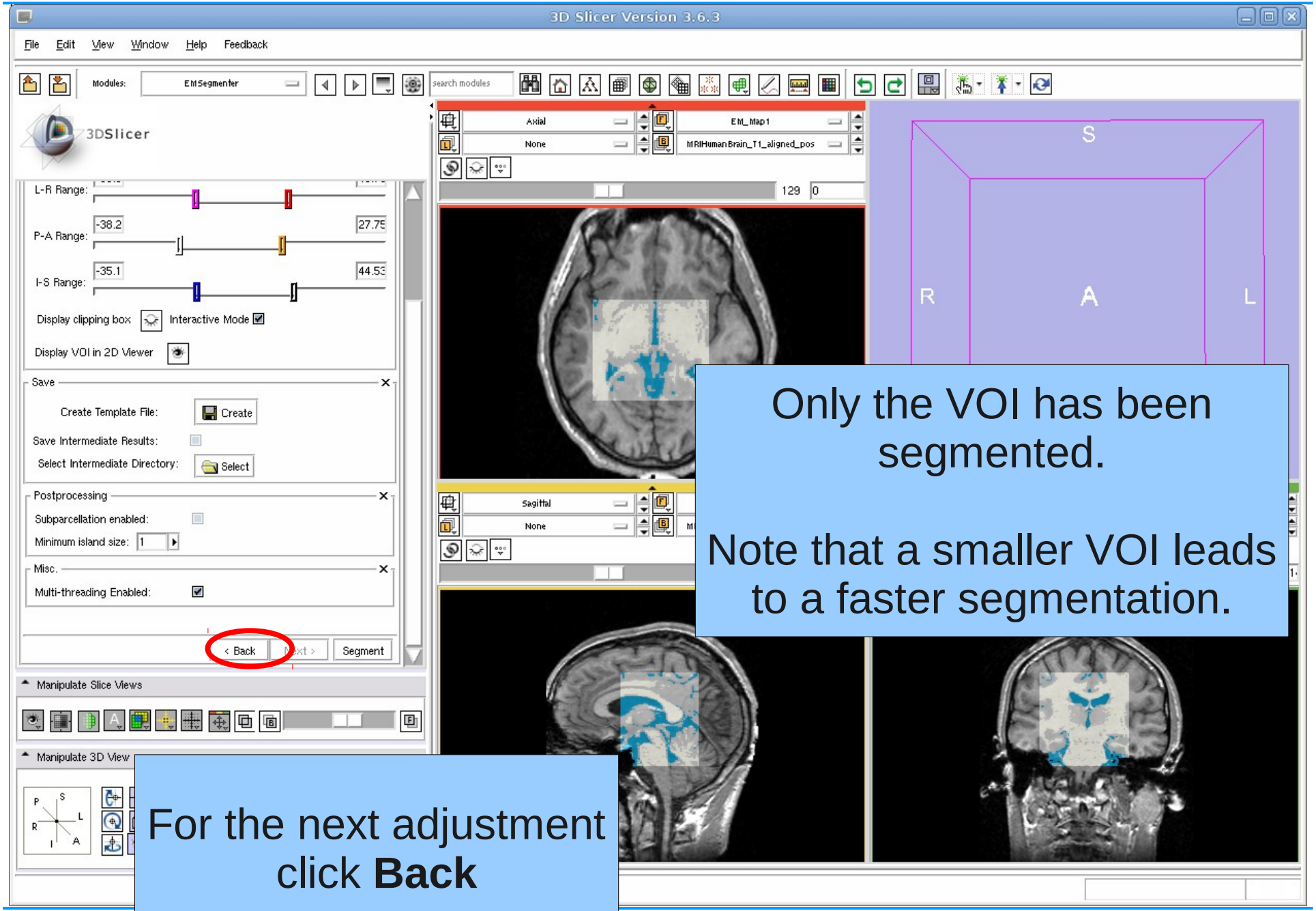
Consecutive adjustment

As previously mentioned, one might want to adjust the parameters of Step 8 in order to improve the segmentation. We now adjust three parameters and show the impact on the segmentation. The following slides illustrate:
-how to specify a volume of interest
-how to adjust segmentation parameters that refine the segmentation result.

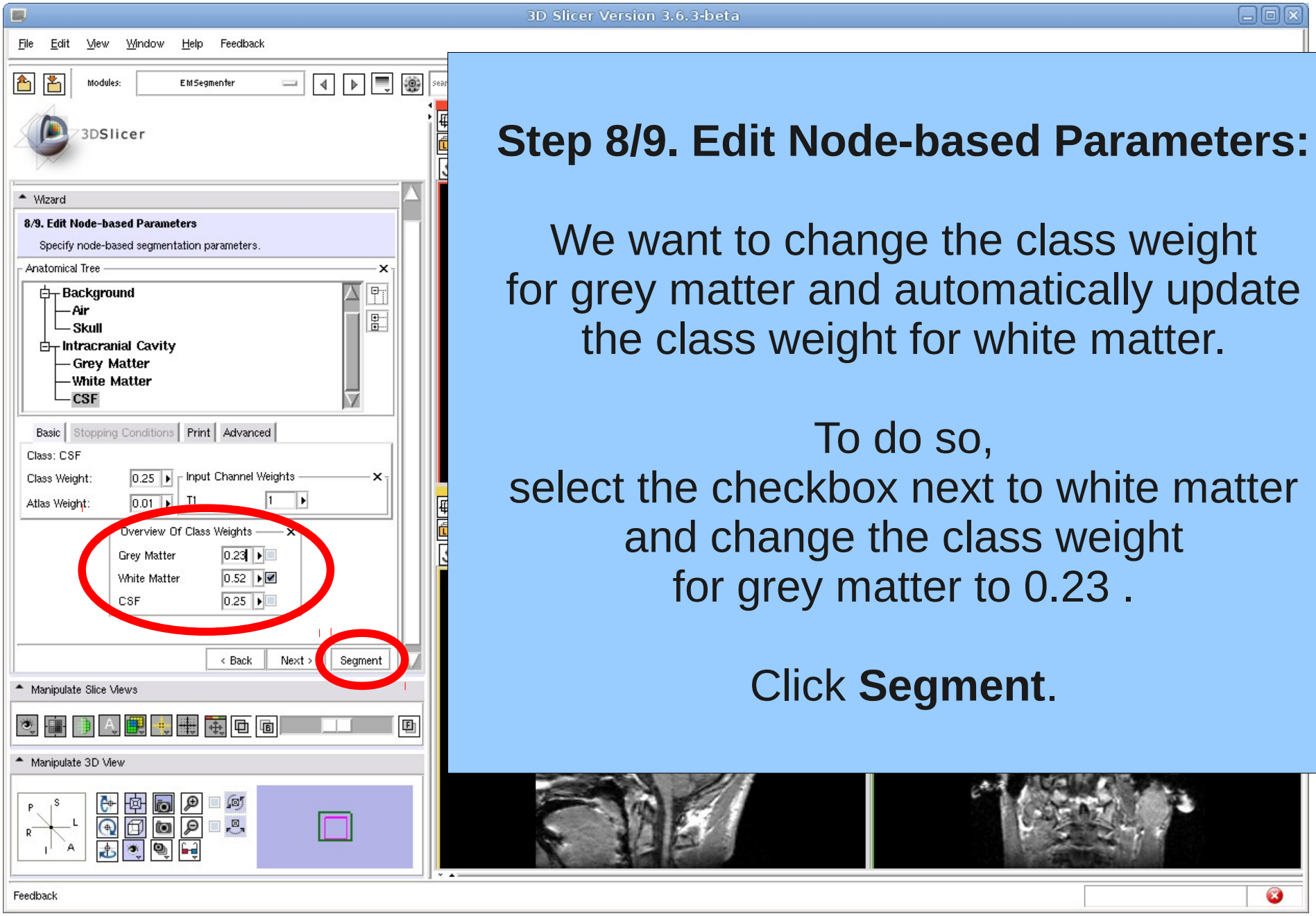
Volume Of Interest (VOI)



Result: Volume Of Interest (VOI)



Adjusting Parameters



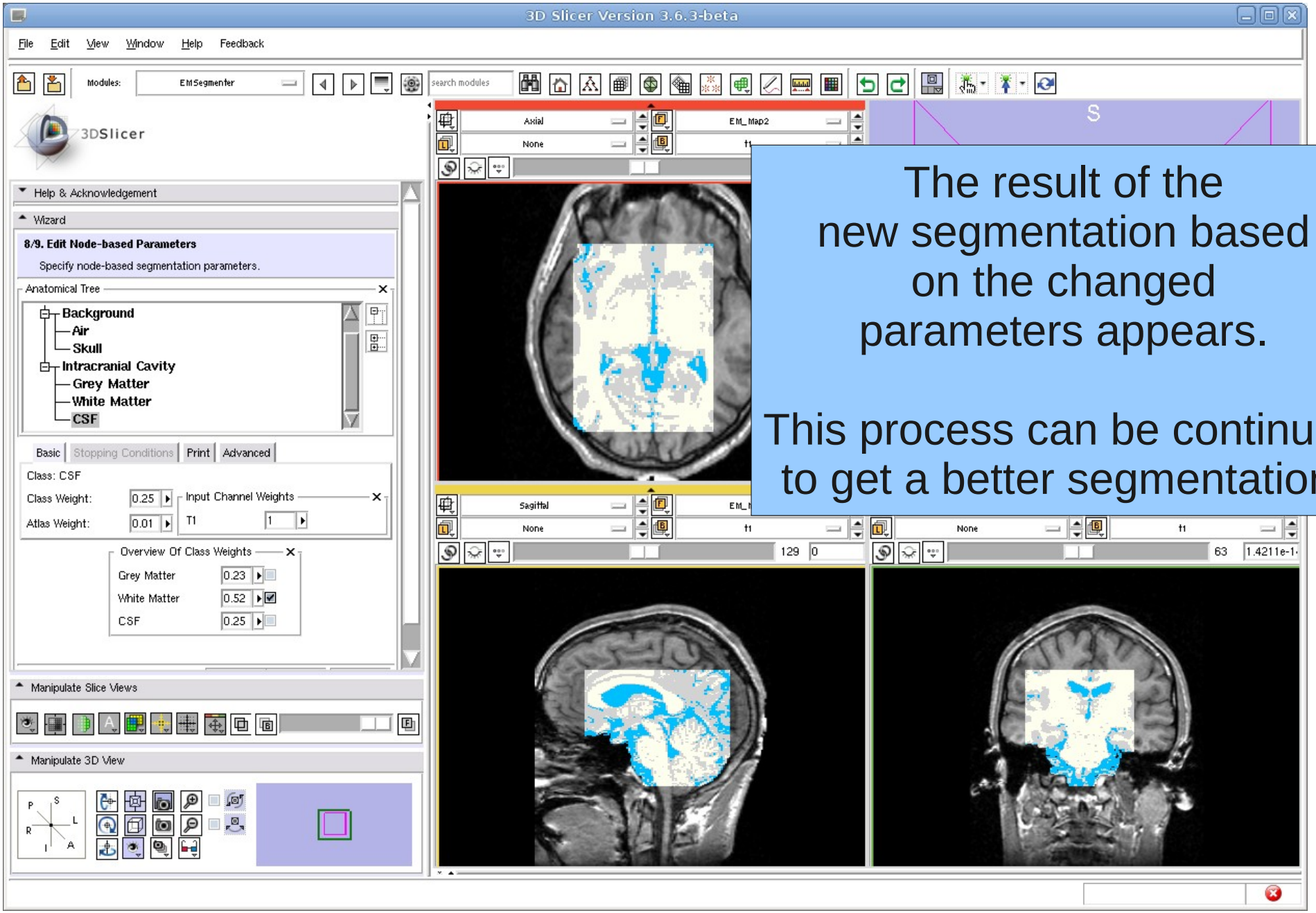
Step 8/9. Edit Node-based Parameters:

We want to change the class weight for grey matter and automatically update the class weight for white matter.

To do so, select the checkbox next to white matter and change the class weight for grey matter to 0.23 .

Click **Segment**.

Result: Adjusting Parameters



The result of the new segmentation based on the changed parameters appears.

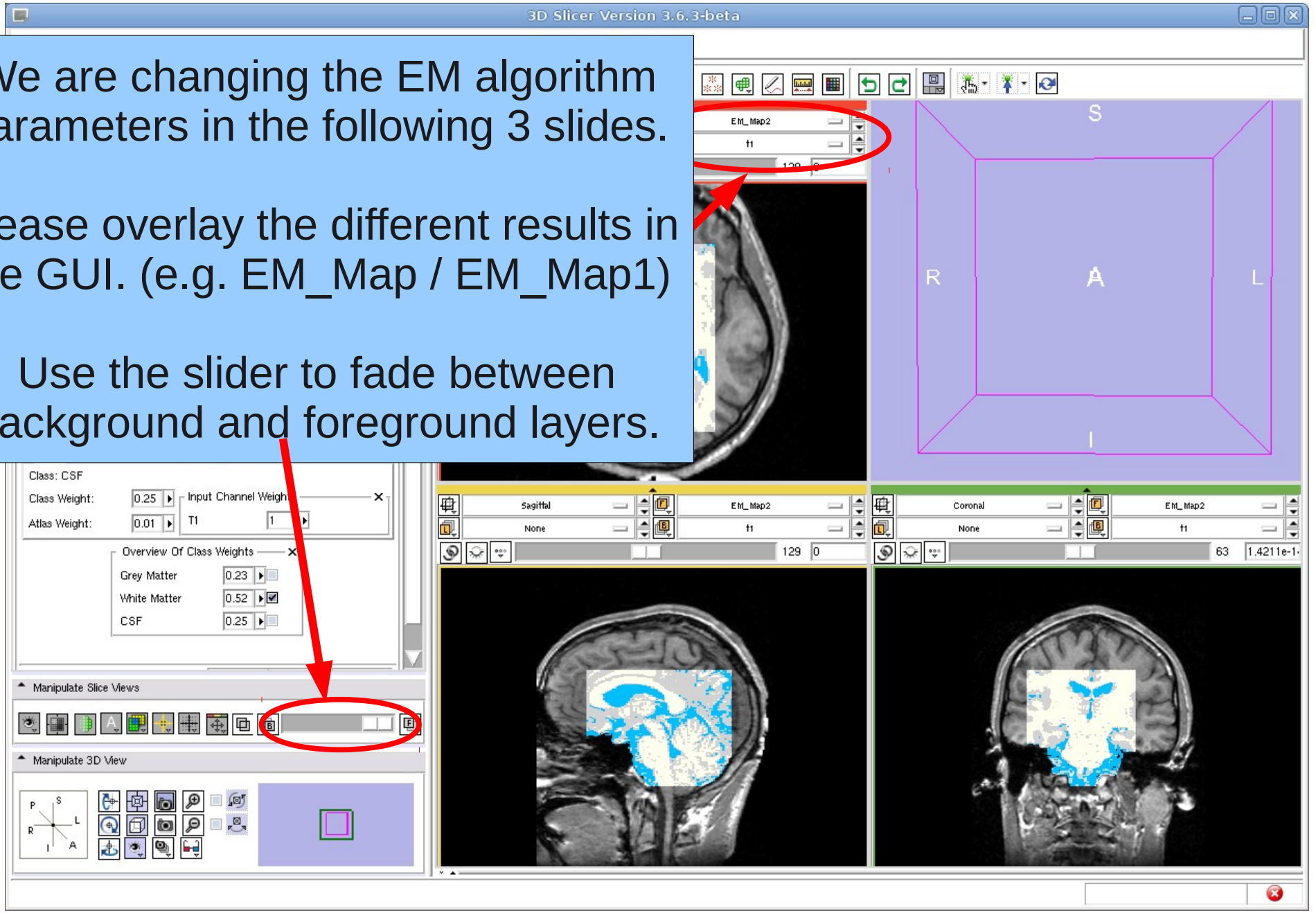
This process can be continued to get a better segmentation.

Compare Results

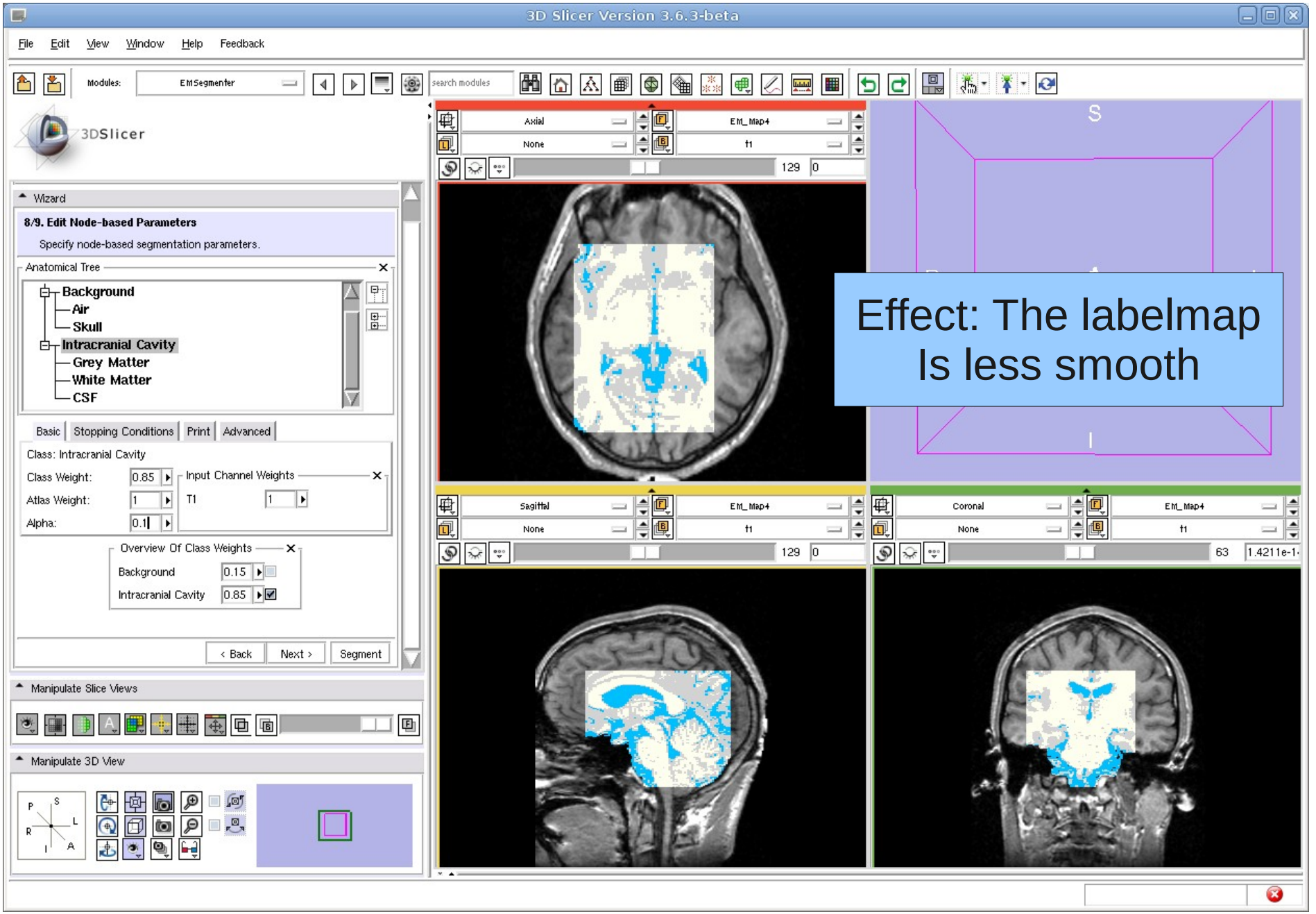
We are changing the EM algorithm parameters in the following 3 slides.

Please overlay the different results in the GUI. (e.g. EM_Map / EM_Map1)

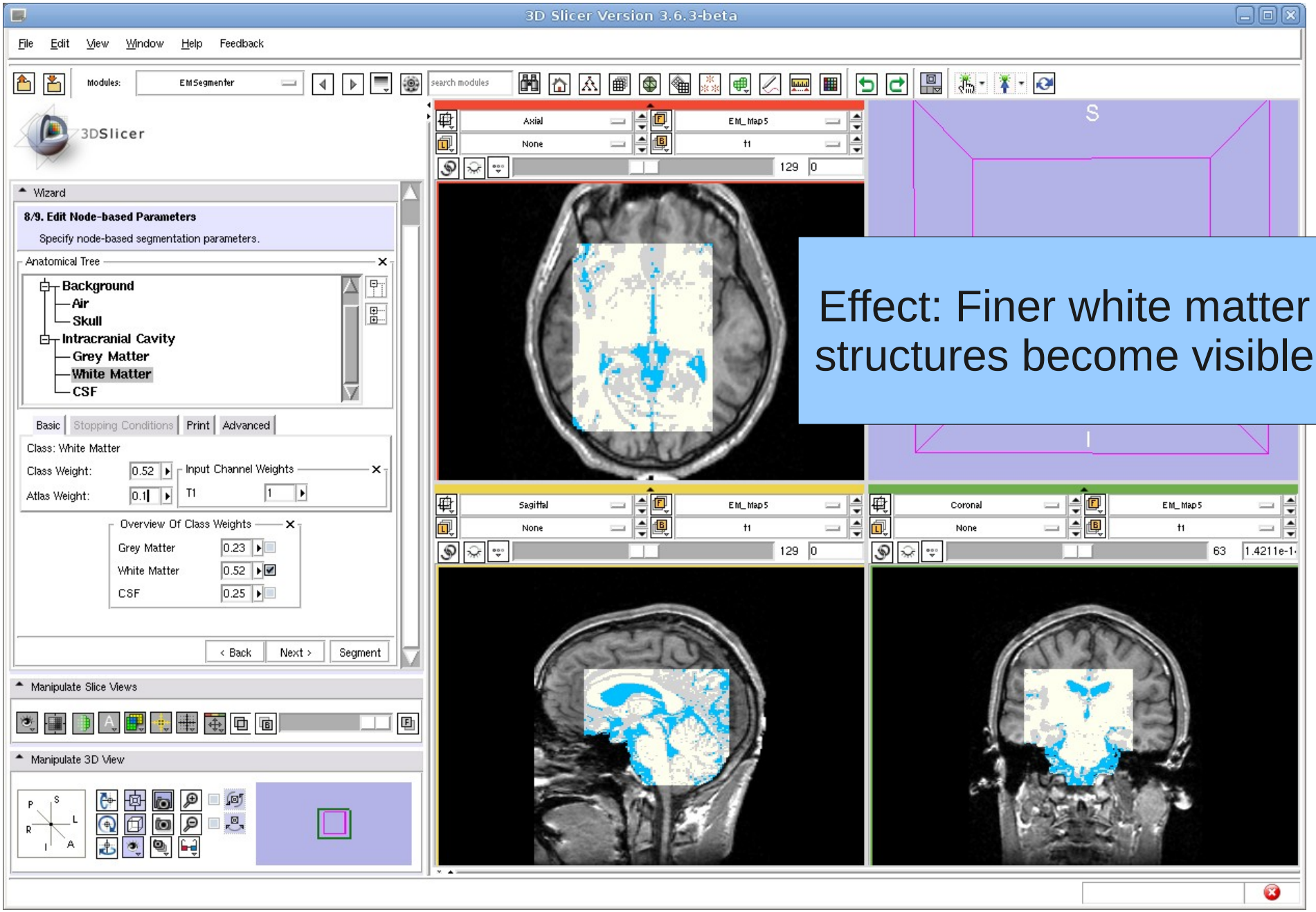
Use the slider to fade between background and foreground layers.



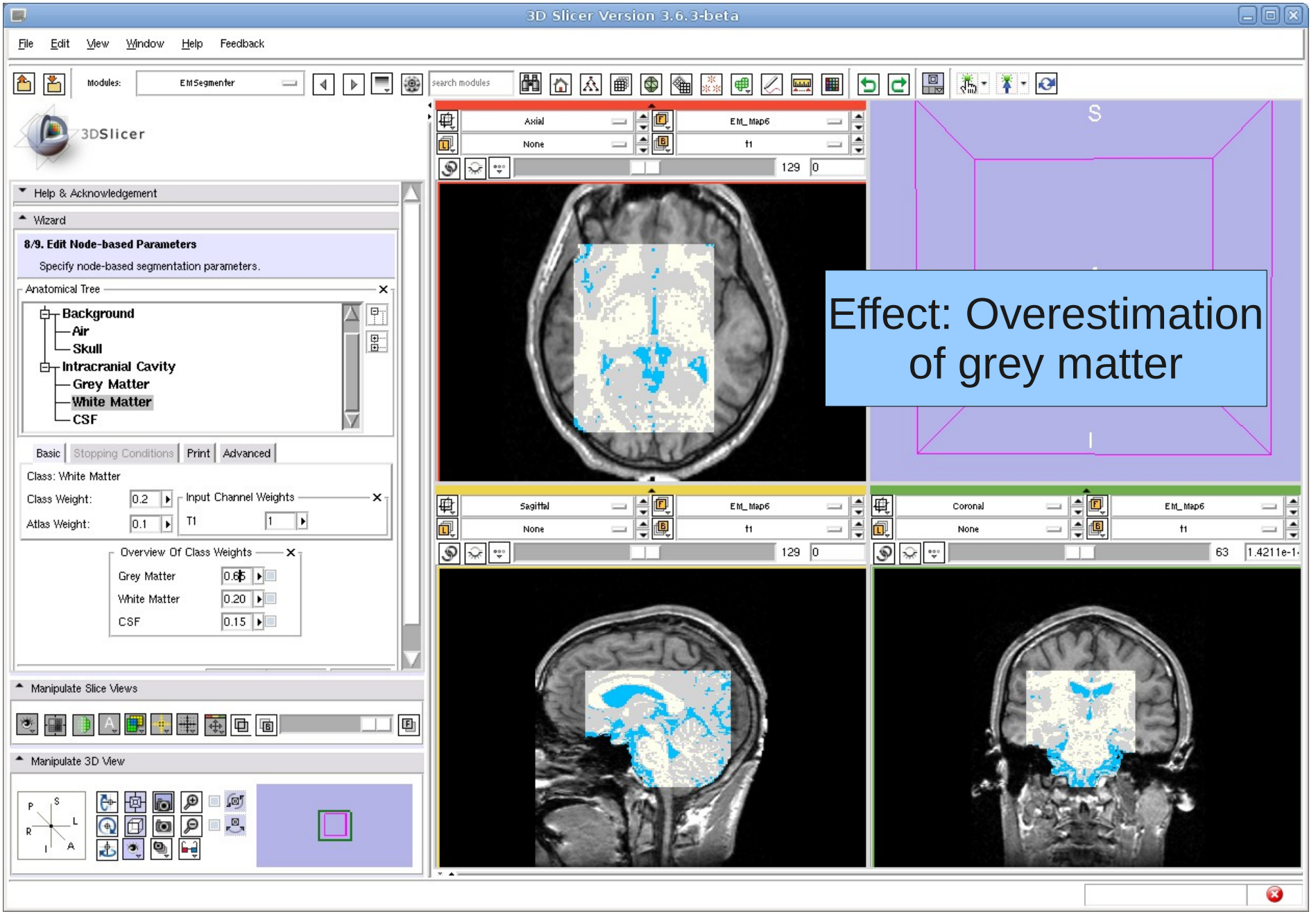
Low ICC alpha value



Low white matter atlas weight



High grey matter class weight



Further Info & Acknowledgments

EMSegmenter Wiki Page:

http://www.slicer.org/slicerWiki/index.php/EMSegmenter-Overview

The EMSegmenter technology behind was reported in:

K.M. Pohl et. A hierarchical algorithm for MR brain image parcellation. IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging, 26(9), pp 1201-1212, 2007.

We thank the following institutions for their support: