

Accurate and robust fully-automatic QCA: Method and numerical validation

Abstract

The **Quantitative Coronary Angiography (QCA)** is a methodology used to evaluate the arterial diseases and, in particular, the degree of stenosis. In this paper we propose **AQCA**, a fully automatic method for vessel segmentation based on graph cut theory. **Vesselness**, **geodesic paths** and a new **multi-scale edgeness map** are used to compute a globally optimal artery segmentation. We evaluate the method performance in a rigorous numerical way on two datasets. Moreover, the method can discriminate between arteries and catheter with an accuracy of 96.4%.

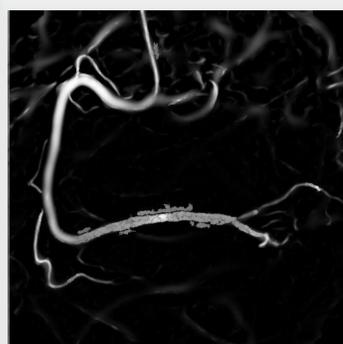
X-ray angiography images



1. Automatic Vessel Segmentation

Graph-cuts Energy Minimization Framework [3]

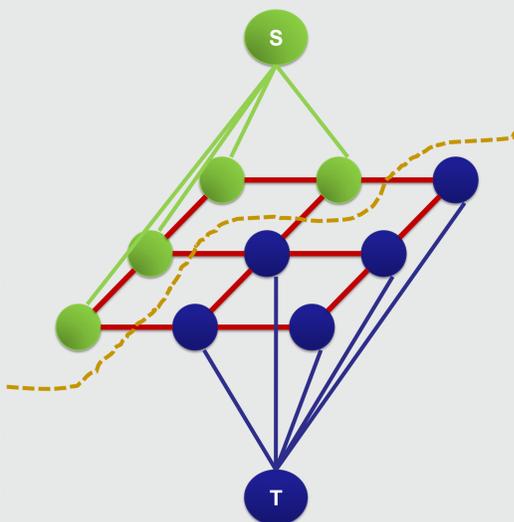
$$E(\alpha, \mathbf{k}, \underline{\theta}, \mathbf{z}) = U(\alpha, \mathbf{k}, \underline{\theta}, \mathbf{z}) + V(\alpha, \mathbf{z})$$



Unary potential



Boundary potential



2. Centerline extraction

Segmentation

Distance transform

Non-maximum
suppression

Ridge transversal

3. Caliber estimation

LoG filtering: scale space

$$\sigma^2 \text{LoG}(x, y; \sigma)$$

Minimum at $\sigma = w/2$

4. Catheter detection

Feature Extraction

Position \mathbf{x} , Curvature $\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x})$, Angular direction $\alpha(\mathbf{x})$,
Caliber $\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{x})$

Bayesian Classifier

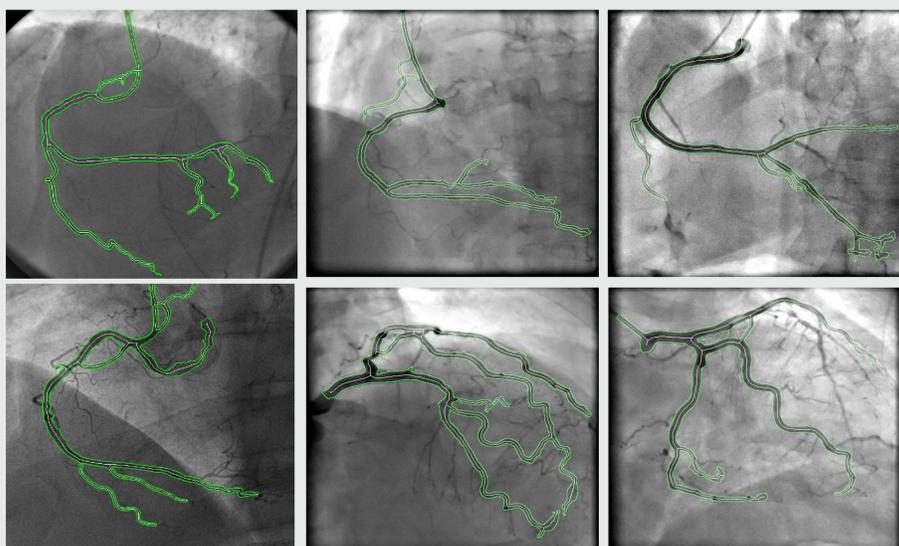
$$p(\mathbf{x}|c)$$

$$p(\log(\epsilon + K(\mathbf{x}))|c)$$

$$p(\alpha(\mathbf{x})|c)$$

$$p(C(\mathbf{x}|c))$$

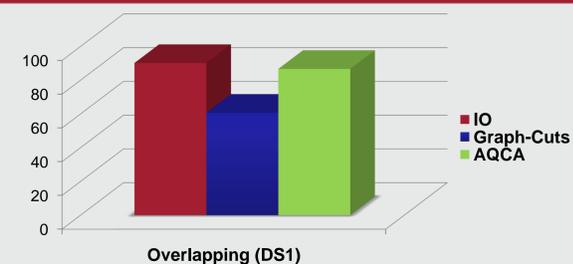
5. Results



Absolute and signed caliber error in DS2 (in mm)

	$ \Delta D_c $	ΔD_c
IO	0.18 ± 0.24	-0.001 ± 0.3
GC	0.84 ± 0.74	0.096 ± 1.12
AQCA	0.49 ± 0.55	-0.1 ± 0.73

Catheter detection	%
Sensitivity	70.9
Precision	90.1
Accuracy	96.4



• **Robust:** The method has been tuned on DS1, providing excellent results on DS2.

• **Extensible:** we show an application to QCA but could be easily extended to images containing other tubular structures.

• **Future lines:** high order potential to deal with bifurcations and crossings.

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