



Image-Based Anatomical Modeling

Part I

Summary

Part I – Fundamentals on IBAM

- Definition of Image-Based Modeling
- Applications
- Types of volume data sets.
- 3D medical image visualization
- Image segmentation
- Mesh processing and adjustment techniques

Part II – Tutorial on IBAM

- Software Pipeline
- 3D Modeling class

Objectives

A – Understand what IBAM really is

B – Why 3D anatomical models are important

C – Reveal the stages of 3D modeling from images

D – Able to use a freeware/opensource pipeline

Image-Based Modeling

Creating a 3D model from a set of views

Why is a view so important?

Image-Based Modeling

GEOMETRY

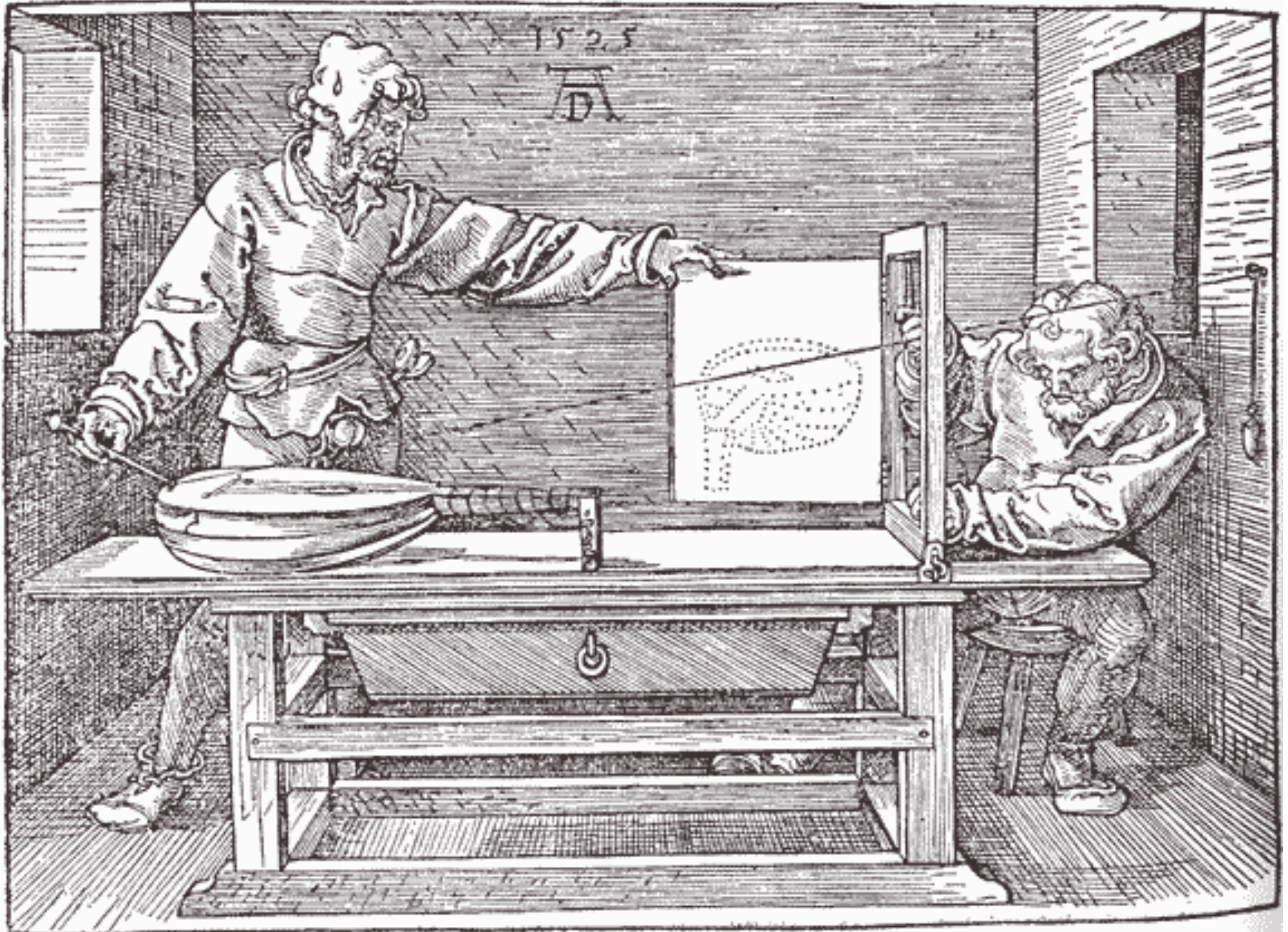
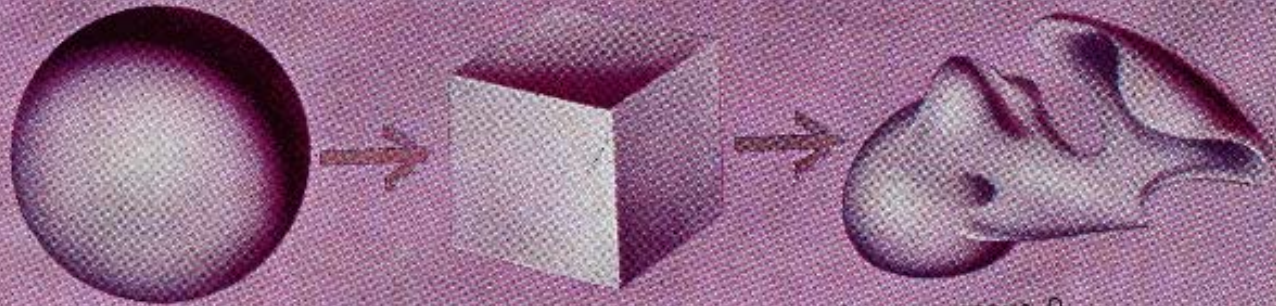
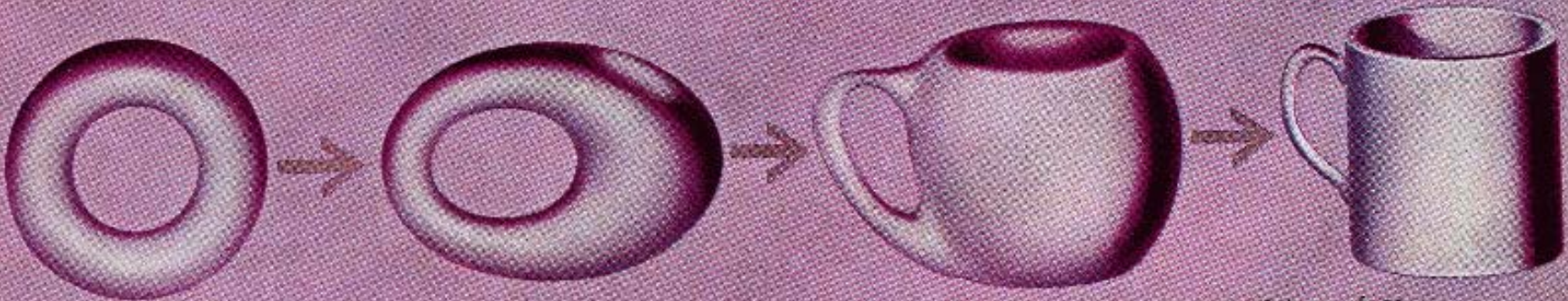


Image-Based Modeling



A sphere, a cube and an irregular blob all have the same genus, 0



A doughnut (genus 1) can be deformed into a coffee cup (genus 1) by making a bowl of part of the surface



A genus-2 surface, sugar bowl or vase, to a topologist is still a "lump with two holes in it"

Image-Based Modeling

R8 Spyder 5.2 FSI quattro

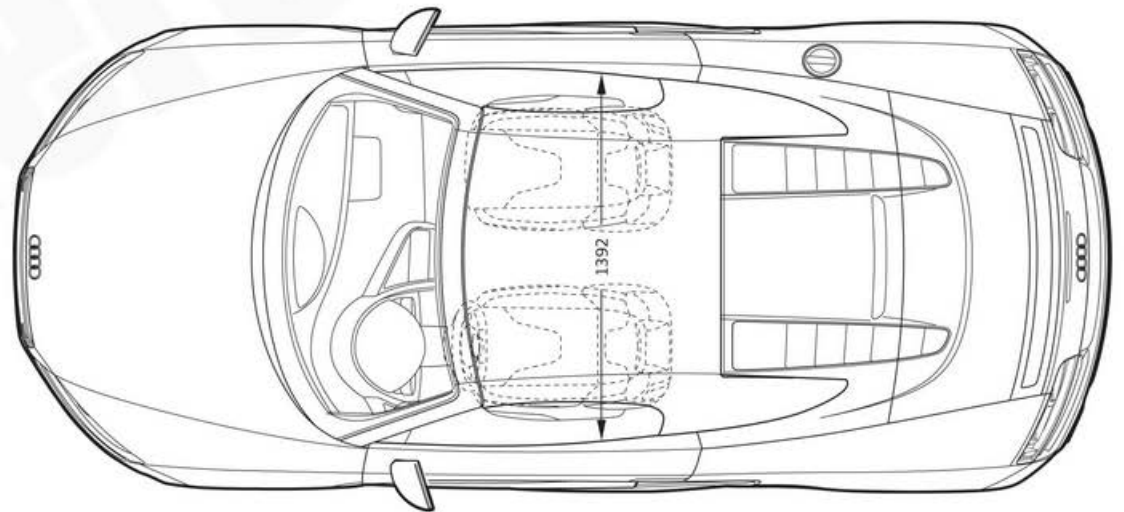
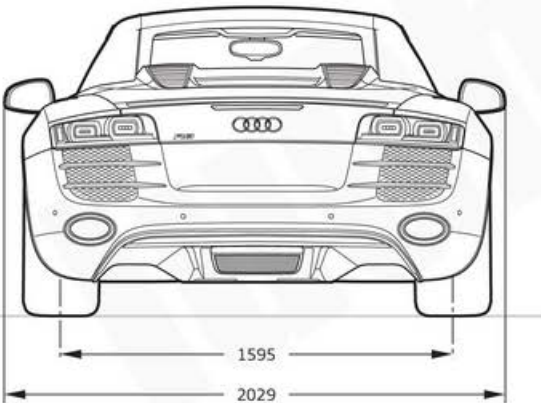
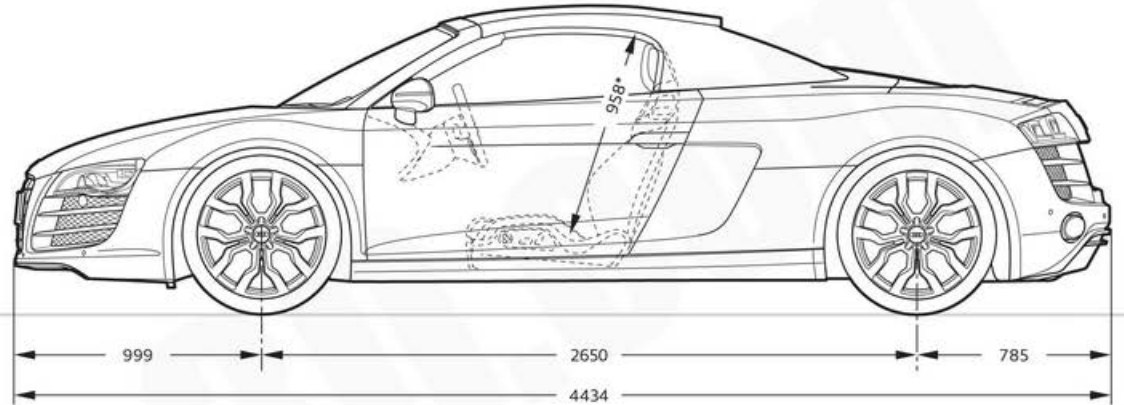
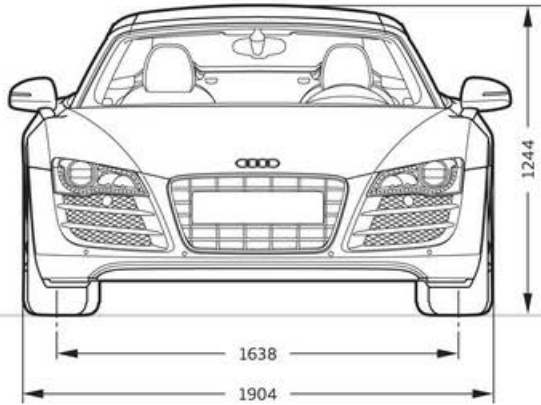


Image-Based Modeling

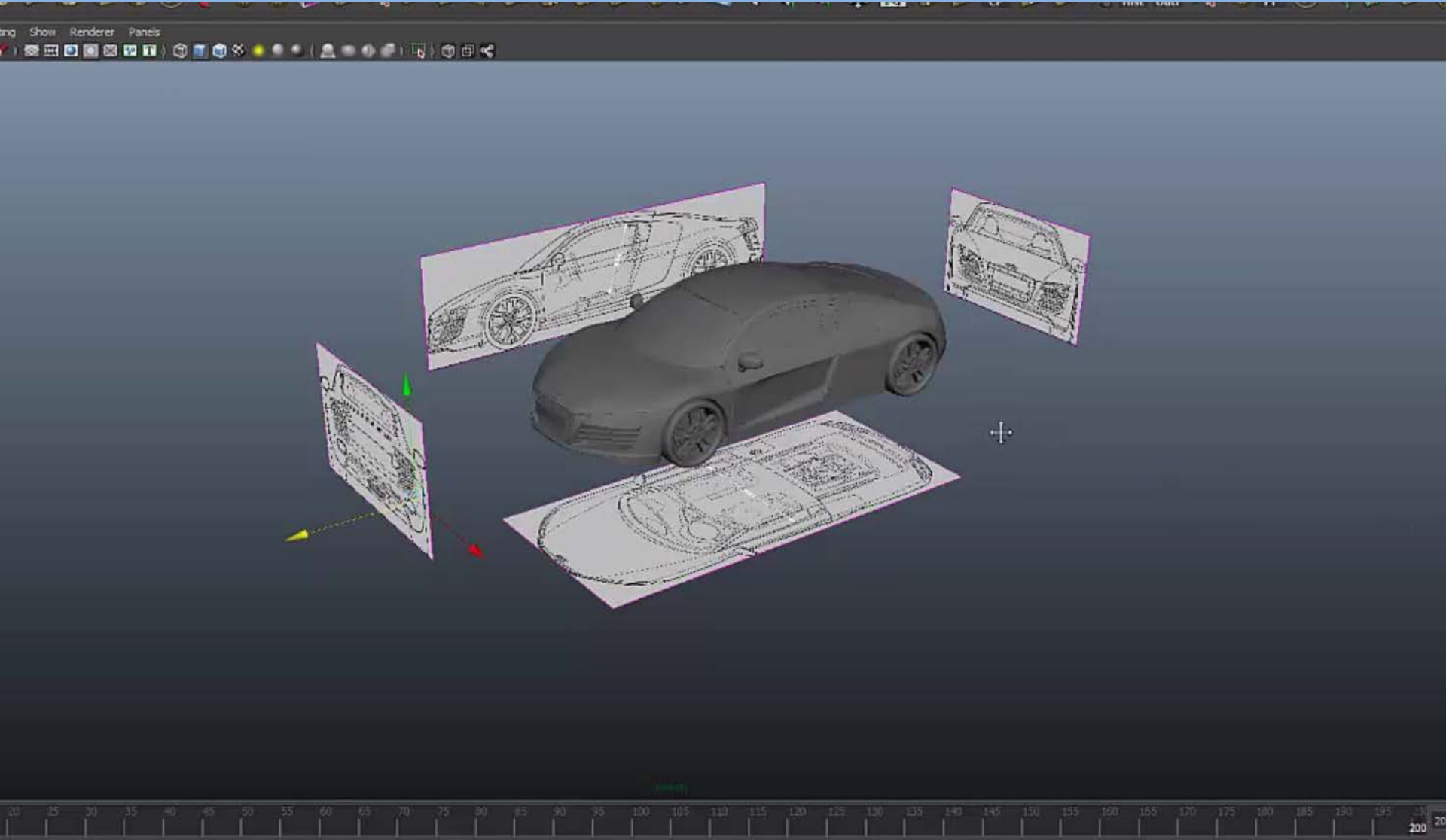


Image-Based Modeling

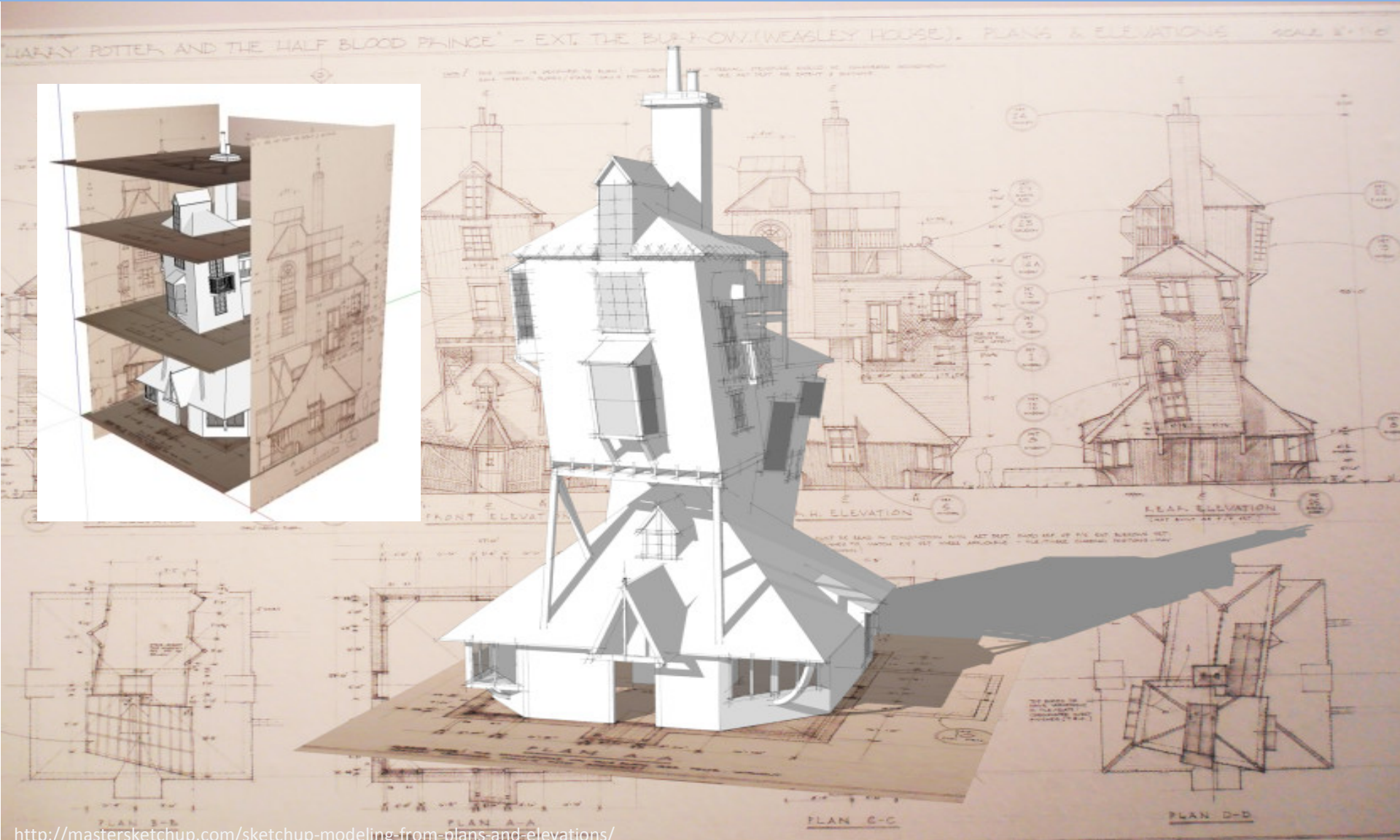
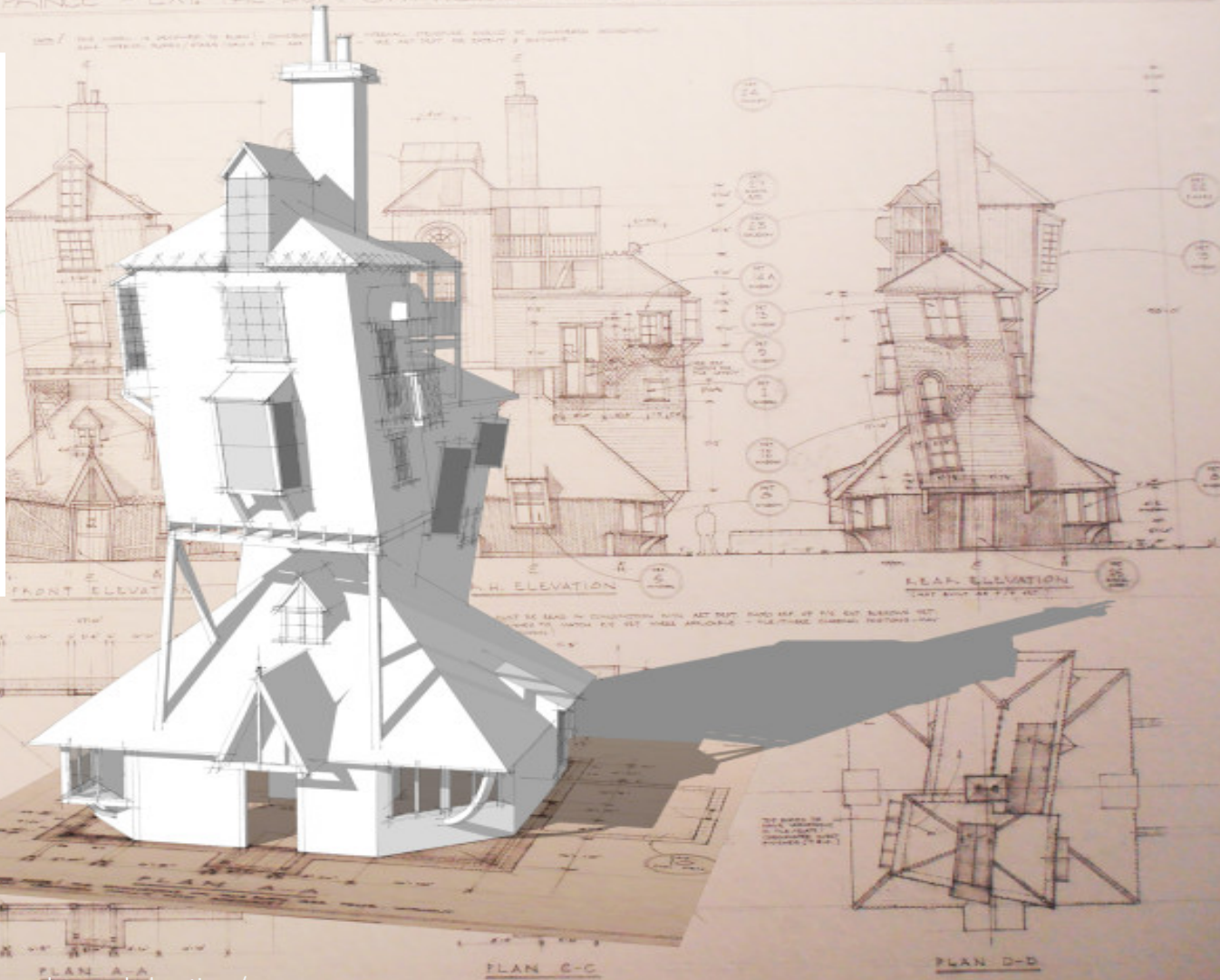
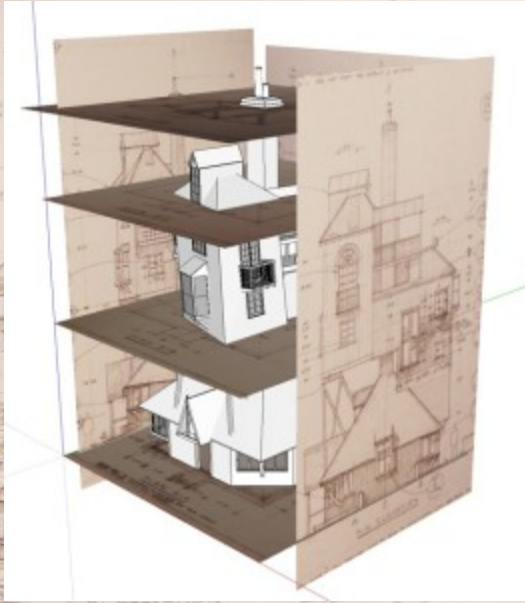


Image-Based Modeling

The screenshot displays the REALYZ ImageModeler software interface. The main window is titled "Untitled.rzi - REALYZ ImageModeler" and features a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Marker, Camera, Scene, Ruler, Material, Window, Help) and a toolbar with various icons. Below the toolbar is a "No properties" section and a "Transparency" slider set to 68. The interface is divided into several panels:

- Scene Browser:** A tree view on the left showing a hierarchy of folders: Cameras (containing CRW_4614.tif, CRW_4615.tif, CRW_4618.tif, CRW_4627.tif, CRW_4633.tif), Locators (containing Calibration Constraints), Camera Devices (containing Landscape and Portrait), Objects, Materials, and Measures.
- Image Grid:** A 2x2 grid of image thumbnails, each with a red circle in the bottom right corner. The images are labeled: CRW_4633.tif (top-left), CRW_4615.tif (top-right), CRW_4618.tif (bottom-left), and CRW_4627.tif (bottom-right). All images show a lifeguard stand on a beach.
- Camera Device Panel:** Located at the bottom left, it includes tabs for "Camera Device", "Film Back", and "Default Scan". The "Camera Device" tab is active, showing a "Label" dropdown set to "Portrait", a "Focal (mm)" dropdown set to "Constant" with a value of 31.111, and a "Distortion" dropdown set to "Known" with a value of 0.000.
- Assistant:** A yellow box at the bottom left containing text: "PLACE MARKER TOOL: Place markers to help ImageModeler calibrate your shots. > Click to create a new marker. Select a feature that is clearly visible in several shots. [Ctrl+click]: Create the first marker of a new locator. [ESC]: Leave tool. [Backspace]: Delete marker only in the active view."

Image-Based Modeling

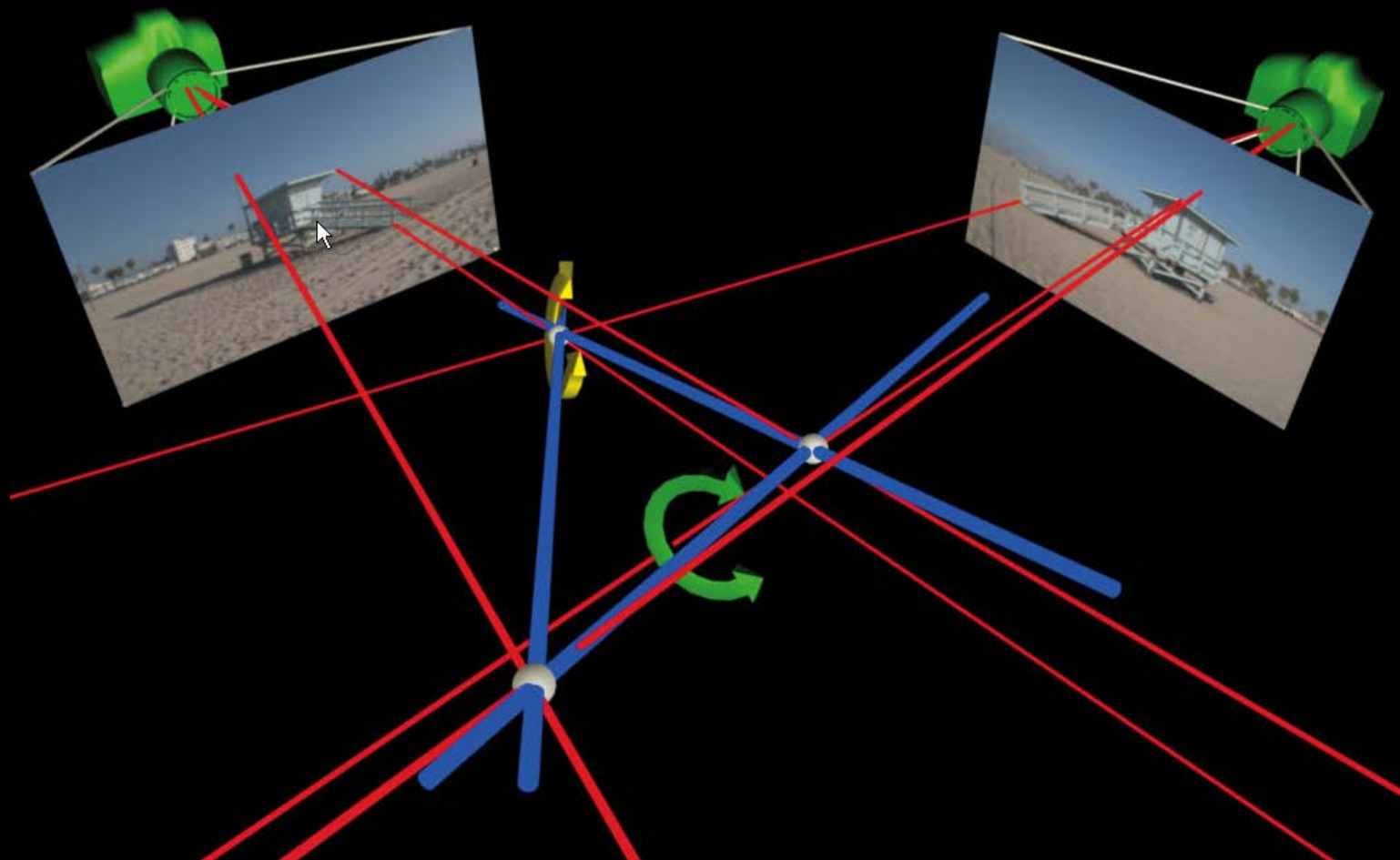


Image-Based Modeling

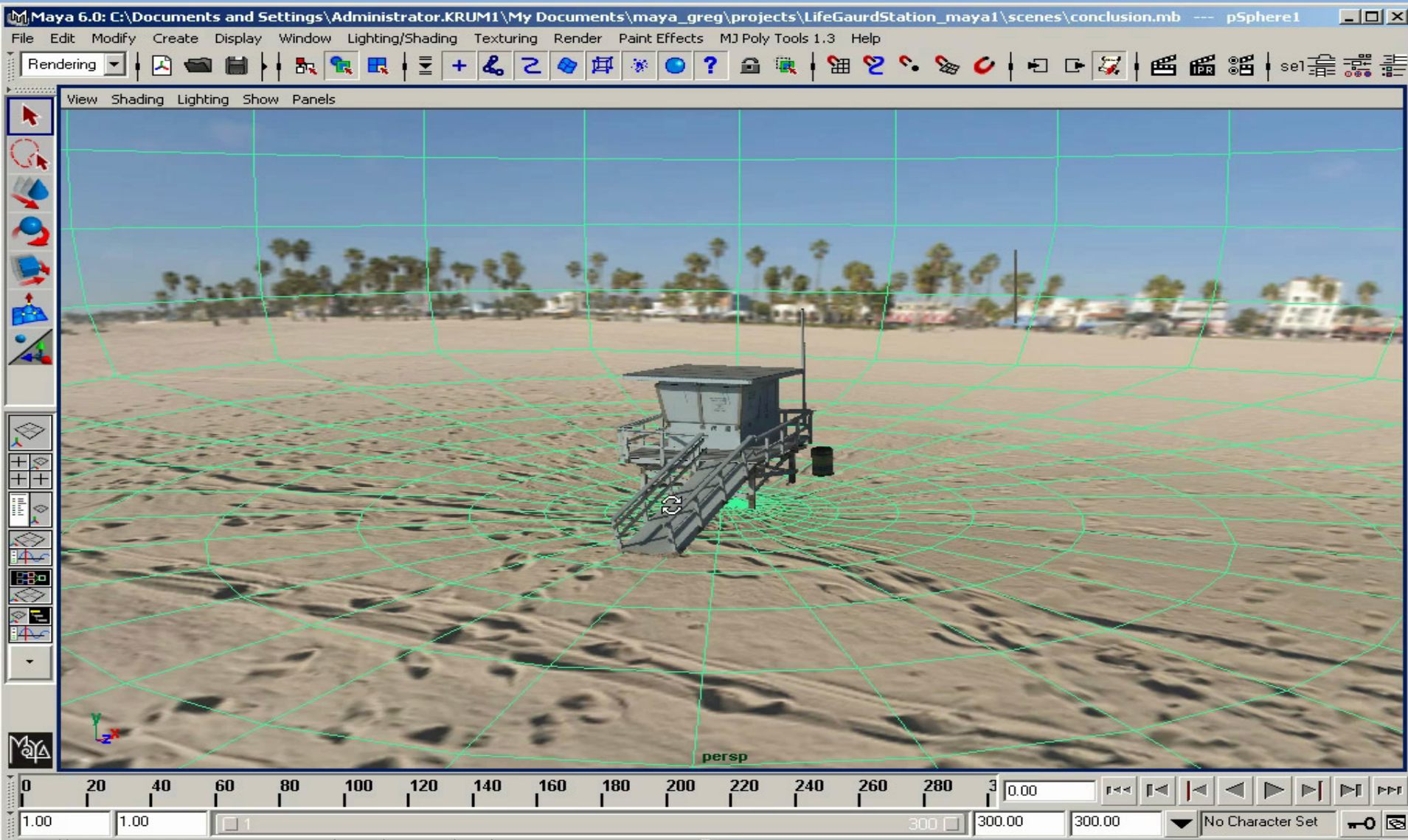


Image-Based Modeling

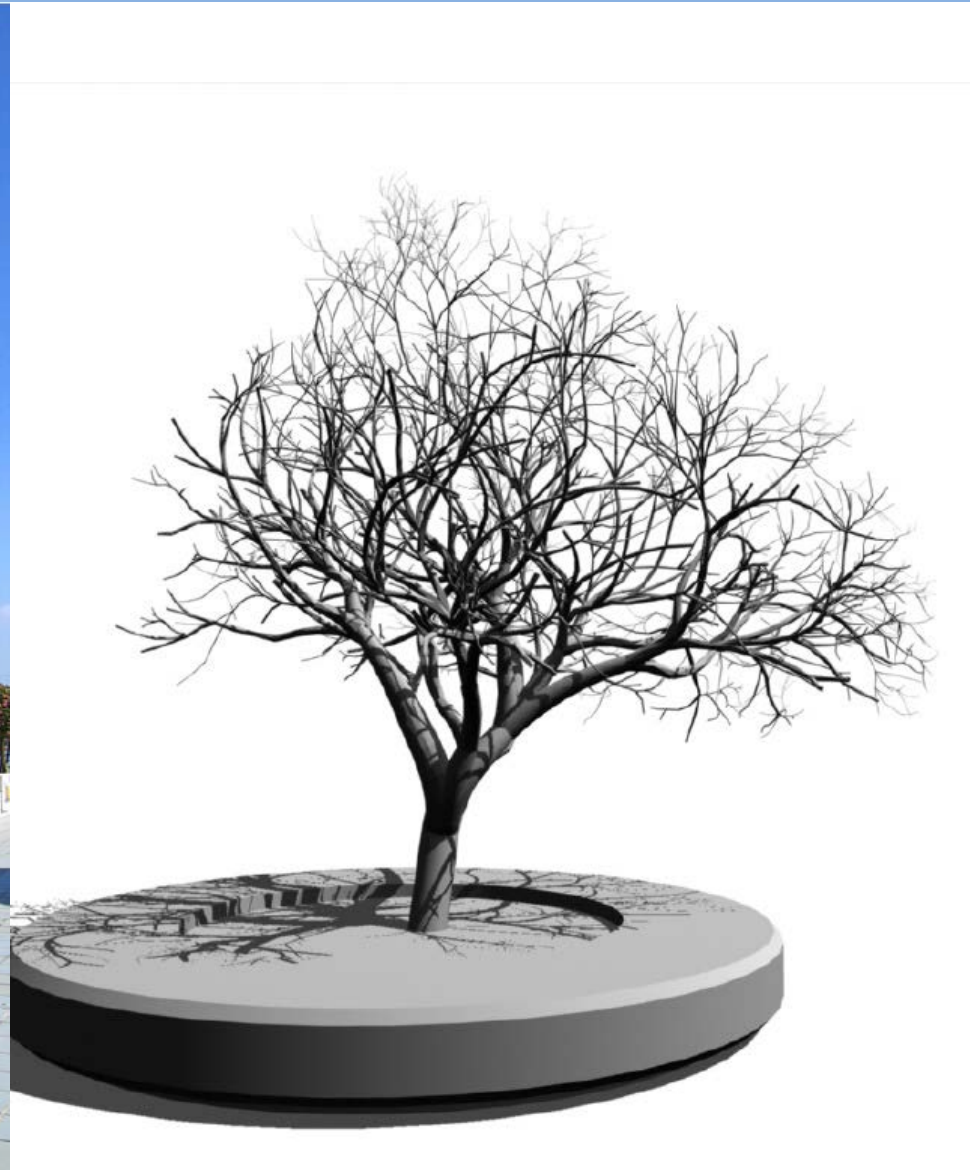


Image-Based Modeling

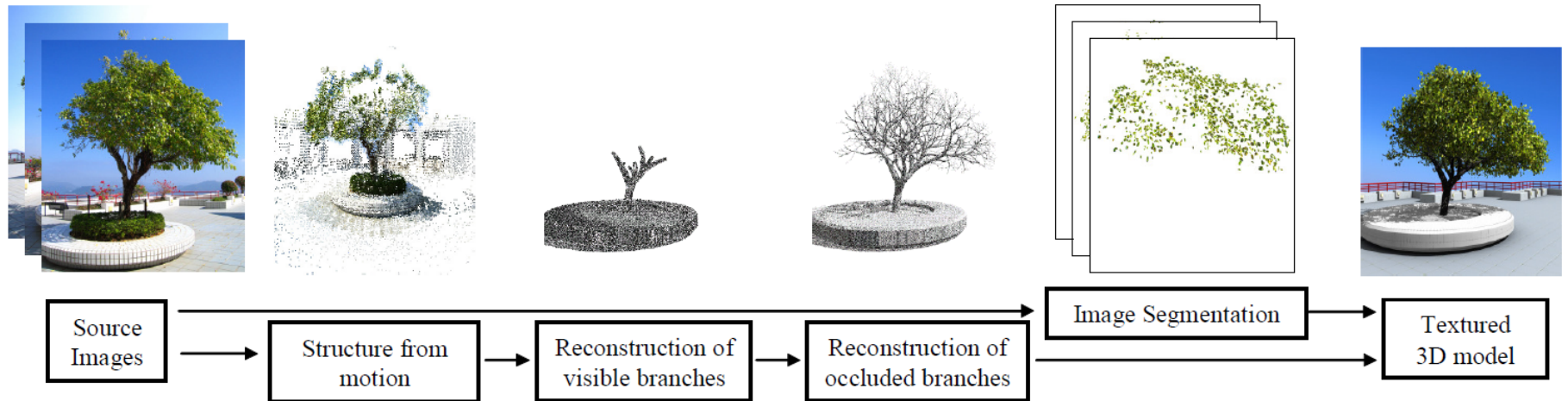
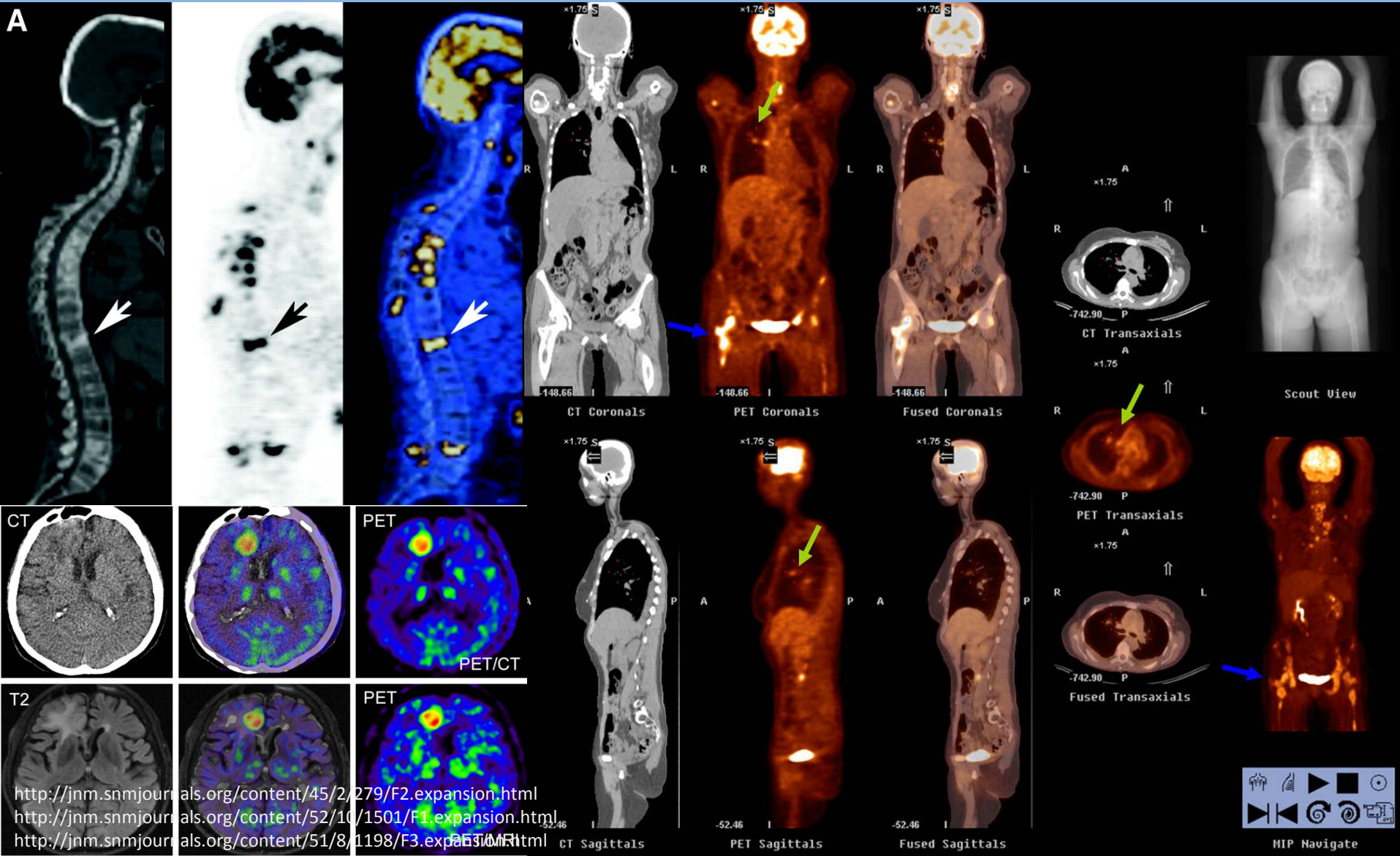


Image-Based Anatomical Modeling

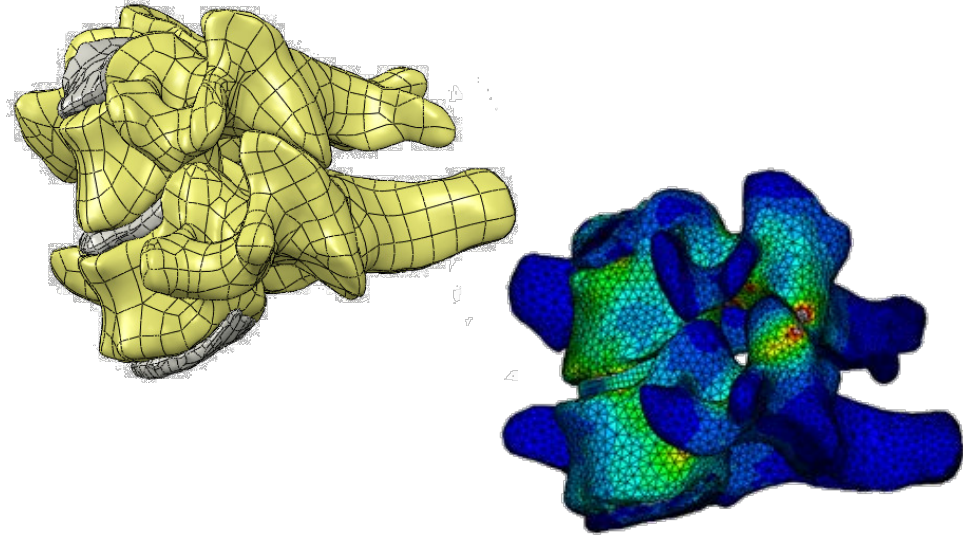
*Creating anatomical models from a stack of
medical images*

Why is a medical image so important?

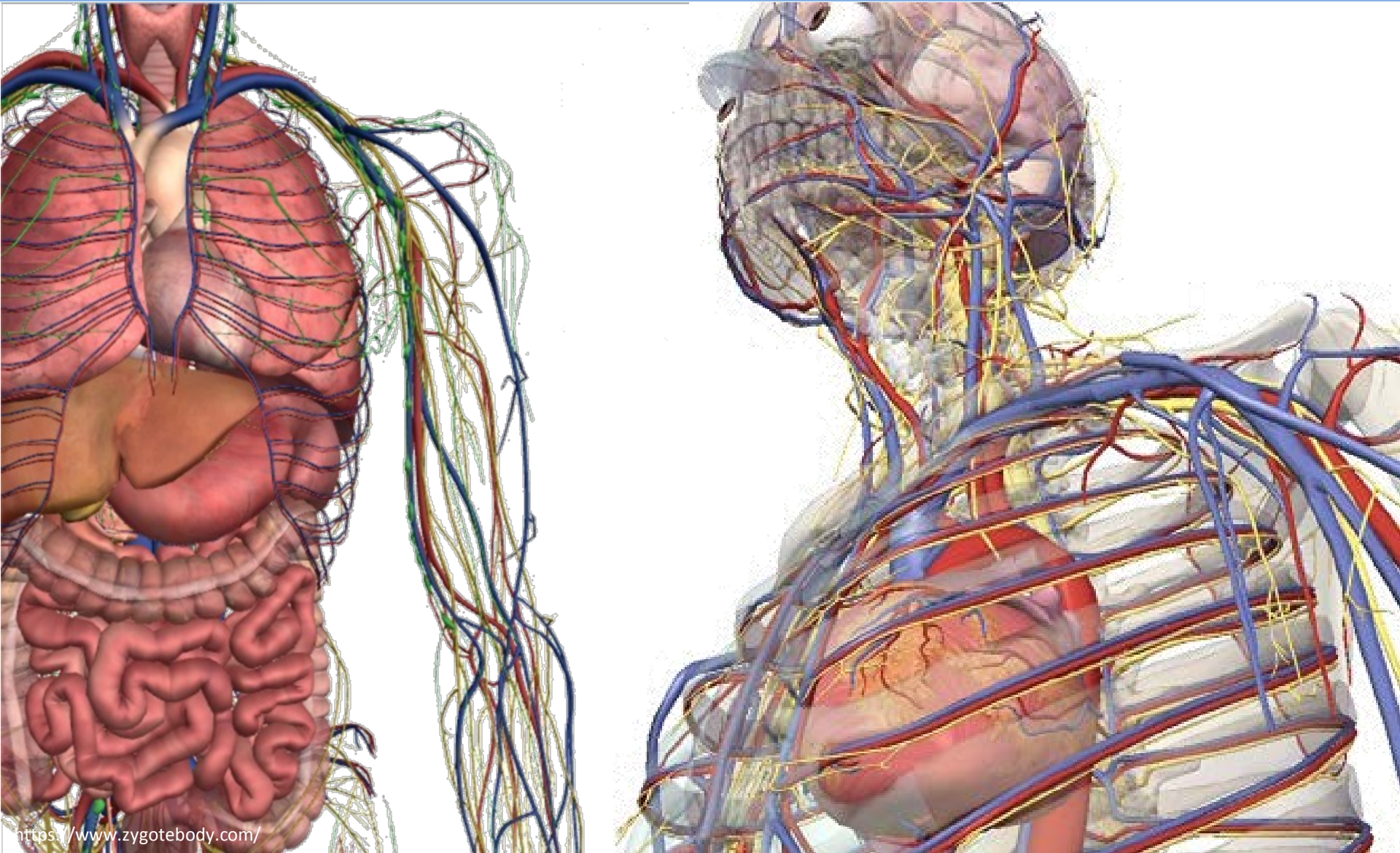
Image-Based Anatomical Modeling



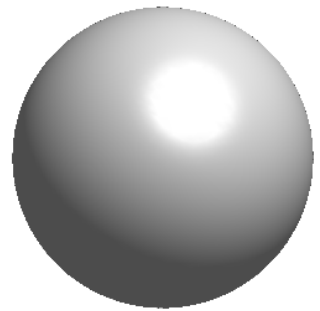
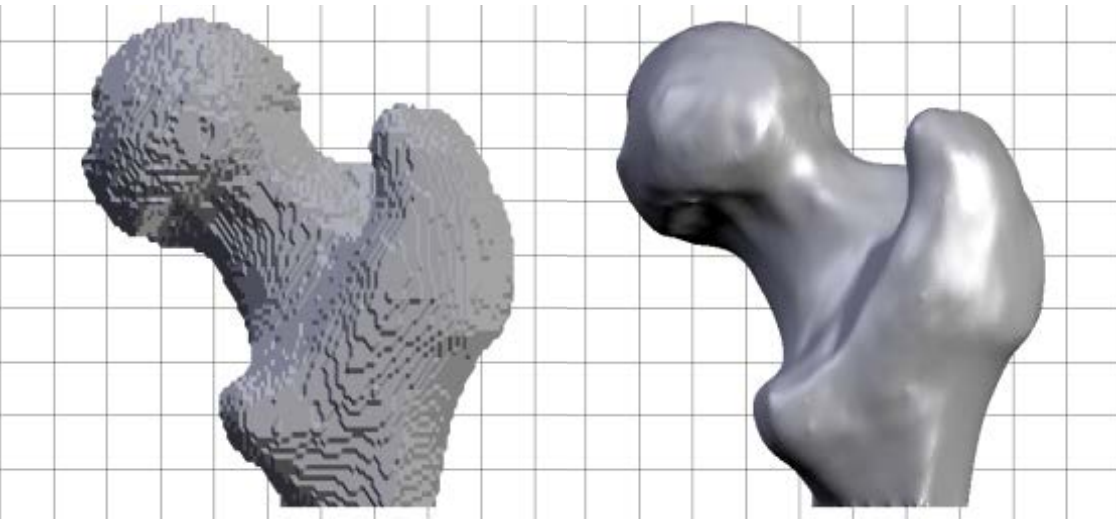
Anatomical Models



Applications

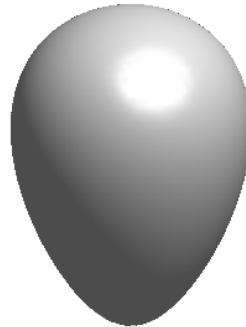


Applications



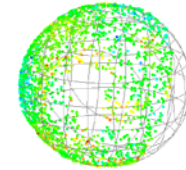
traditional model

OR

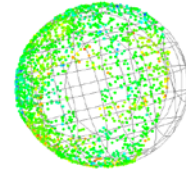


alternative model

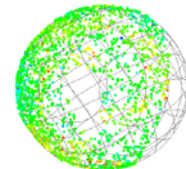
sphere



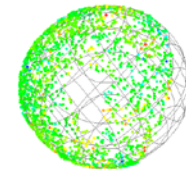
ellipsoid



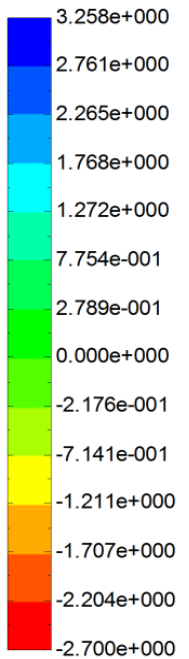
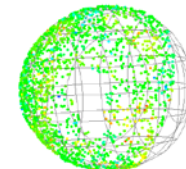
super ellipsoid



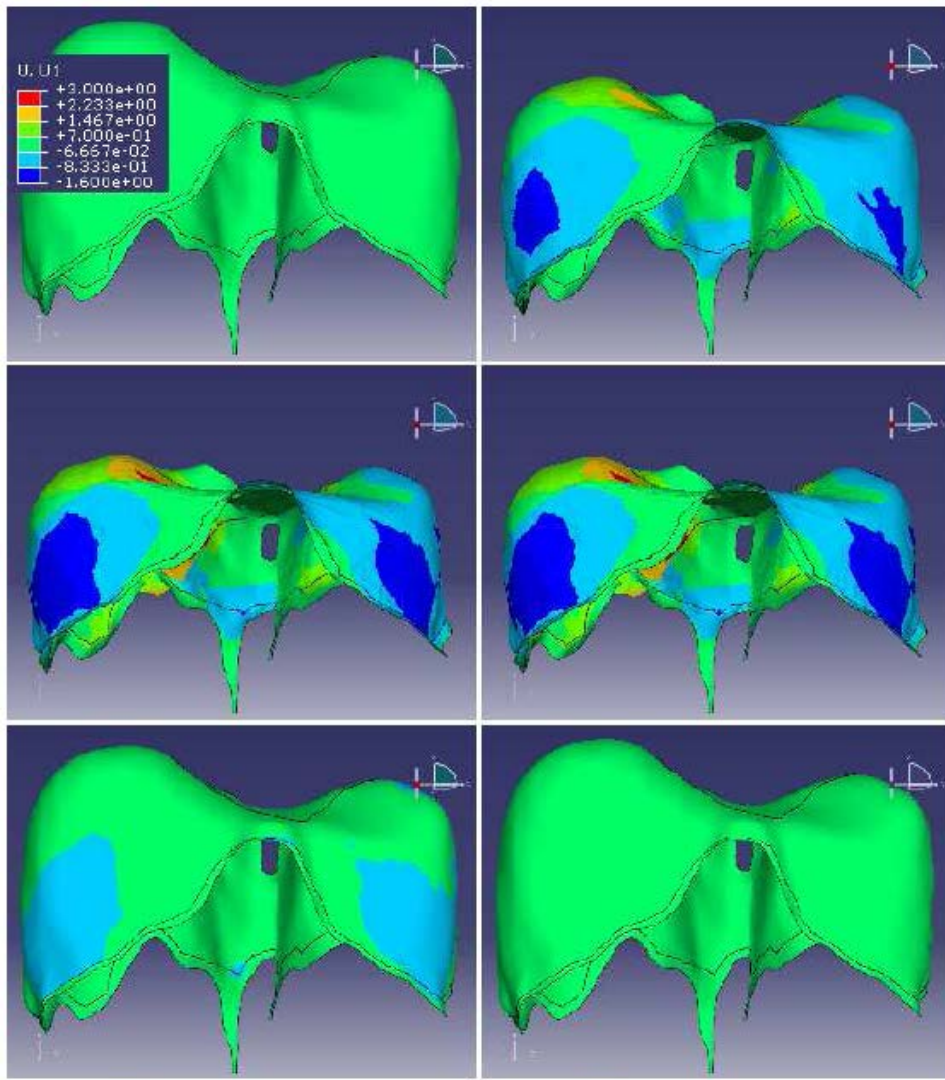
ovoid



super ovoid



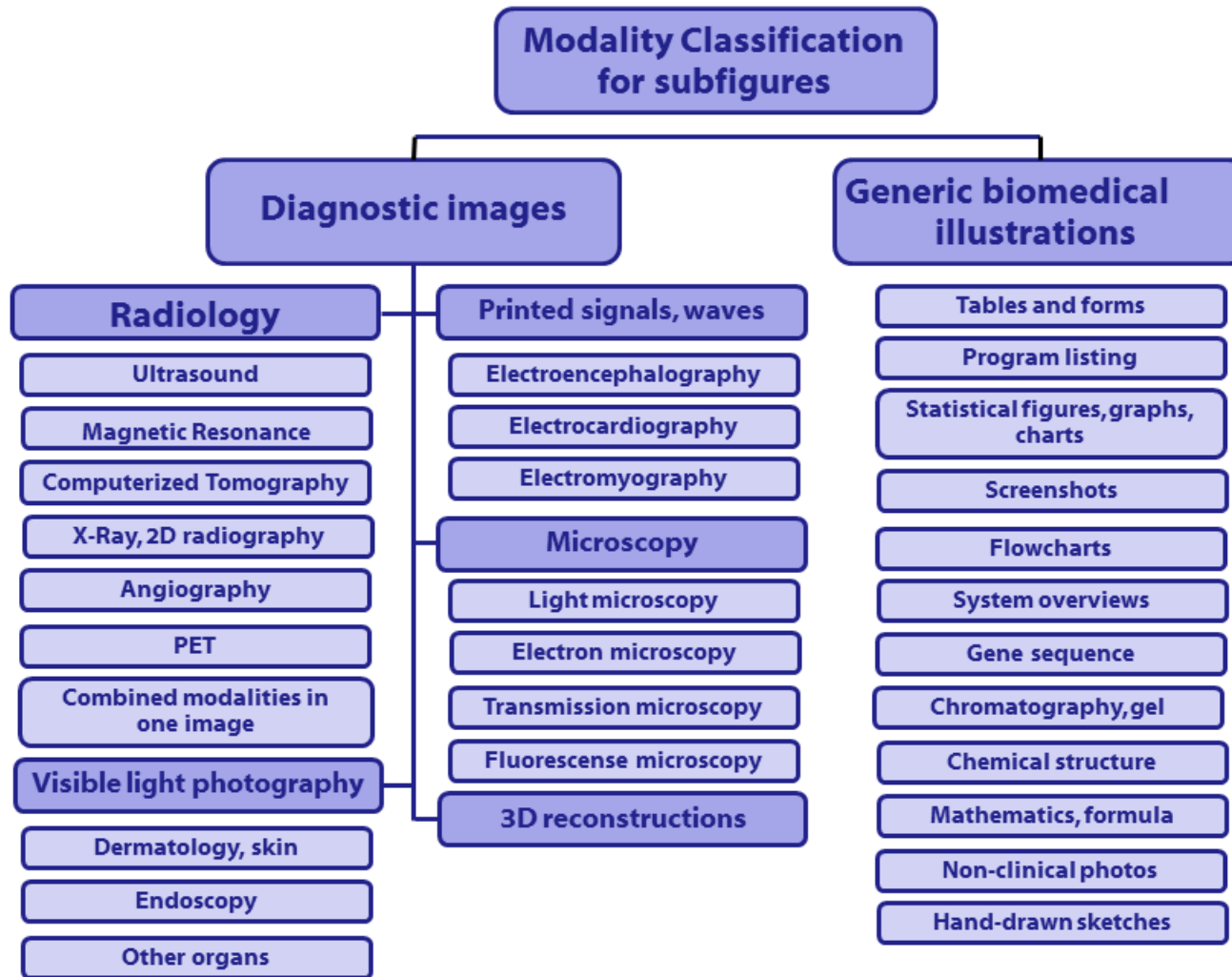
Applications



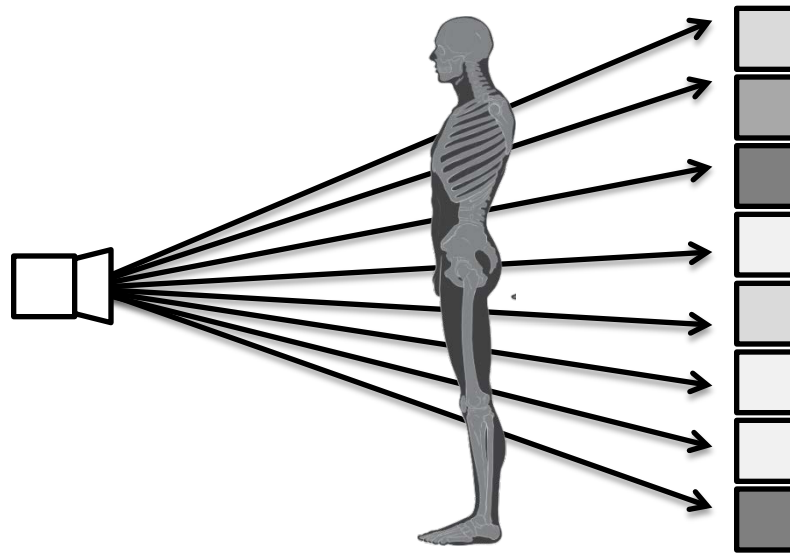
Applications



Medical Data Types



Imaging



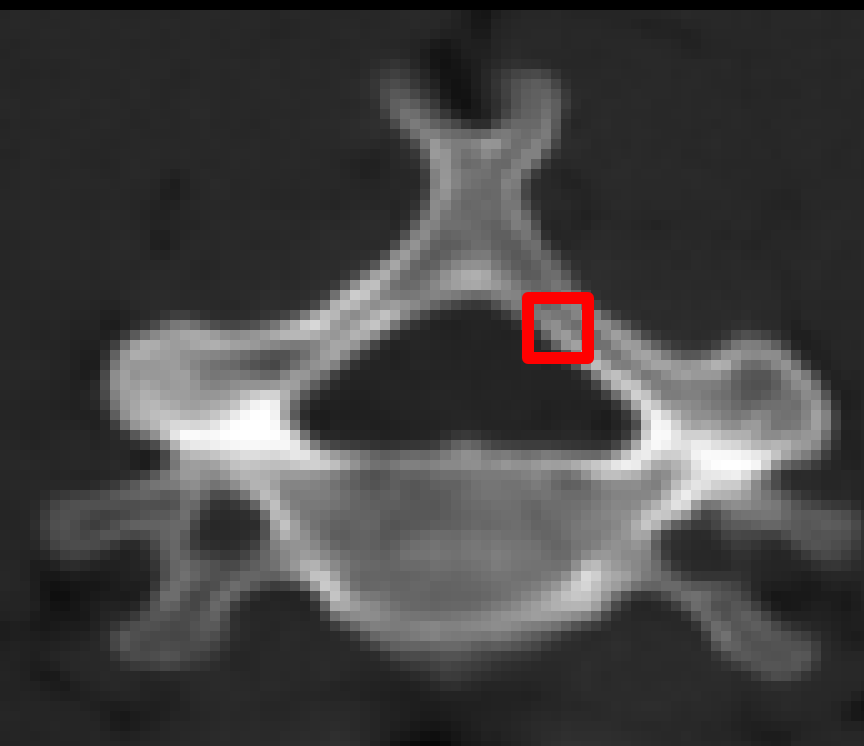
Radiation Source

Sample

Sensor

CT	X-Ray	Tissue density (attenuation coefficient)
MRI	Magnetic Field	Proton density

Medical Image



2244	2398	2568	2496	2026	1434	1110	1058	10
2039	2110	2332	2537	2395	1915	1423	1149	10
1868	1899	2082	2337	2465	2367	1988	1480	10
1800	1803	1944	2134	2317	2518	2476	2034	10
1787	1702	1790	1964	2132	2375	2578	2496	20
1775	1635	1620	1757	1964	2182	2400	2587	20

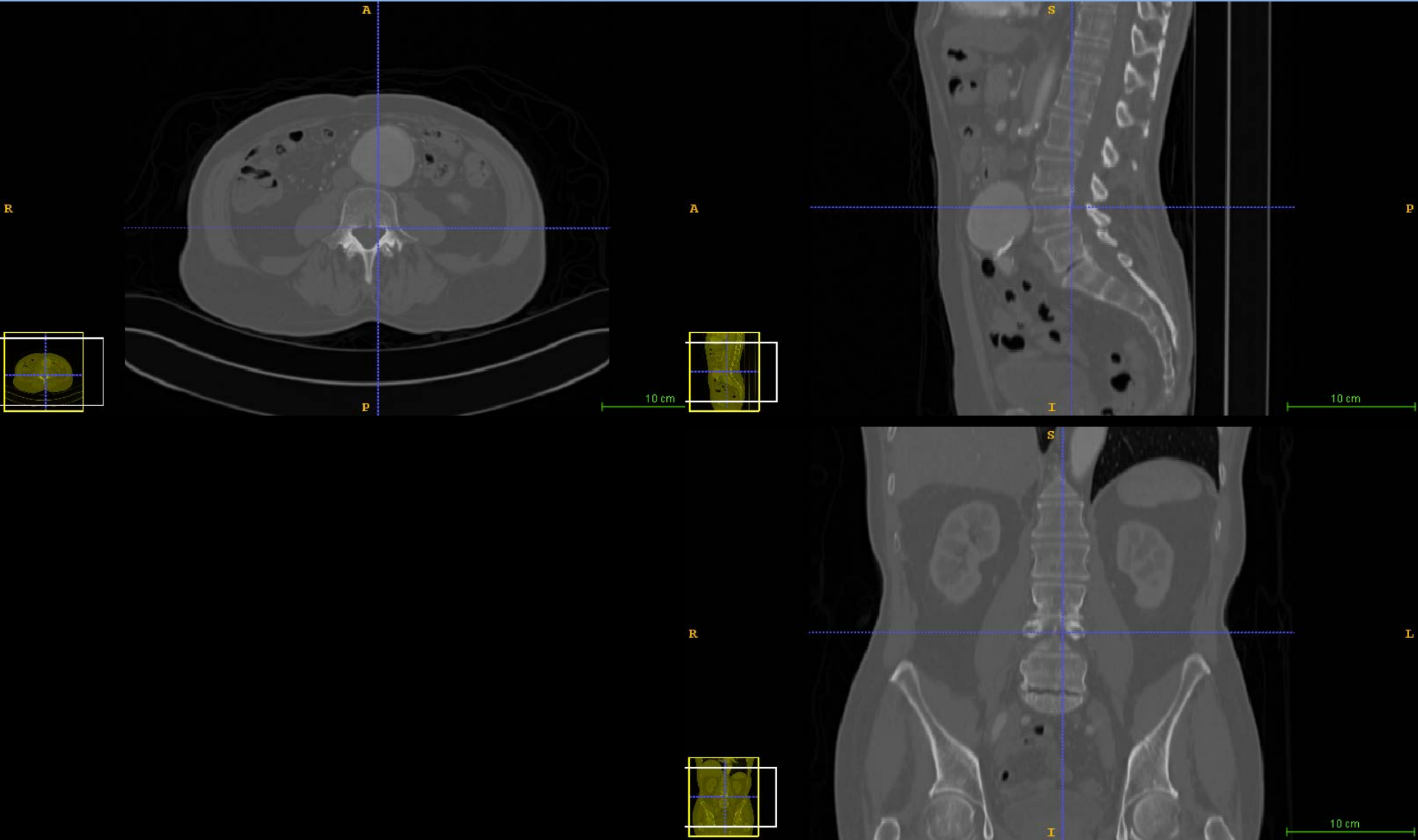
Medical Image File Format

(Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine)

DICOM

*.dcm

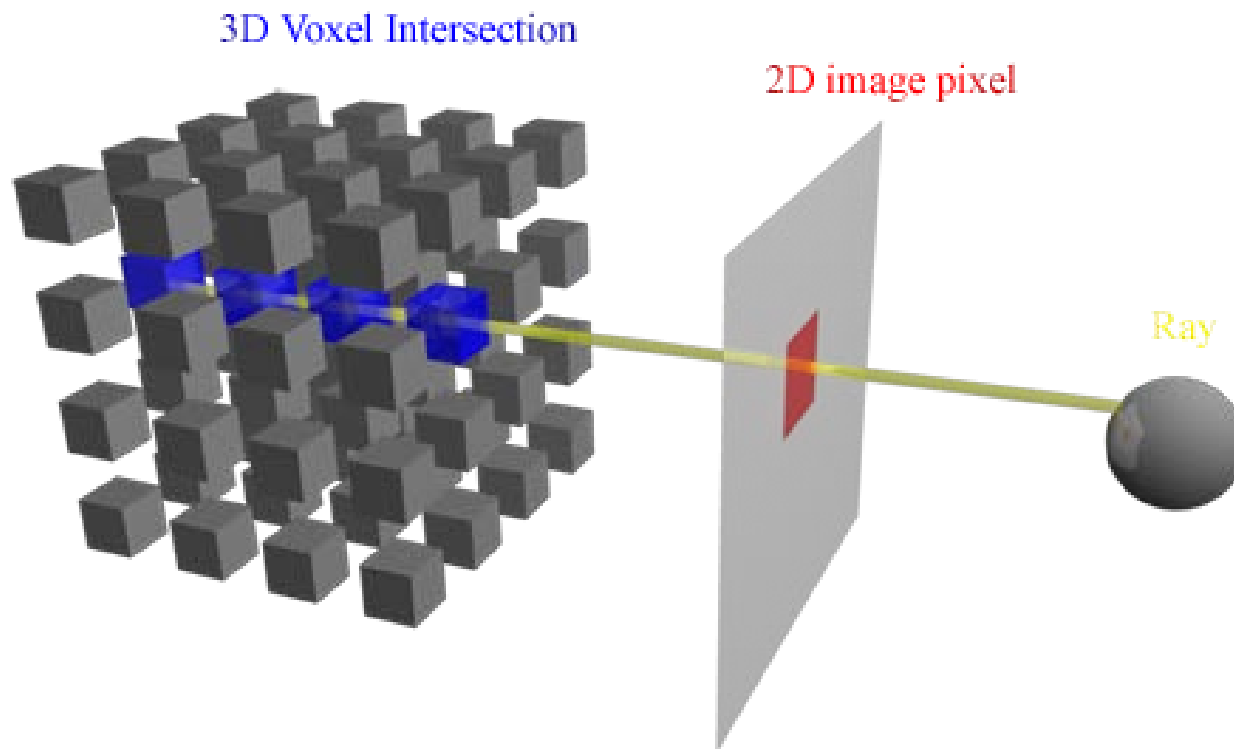
Image Navigation



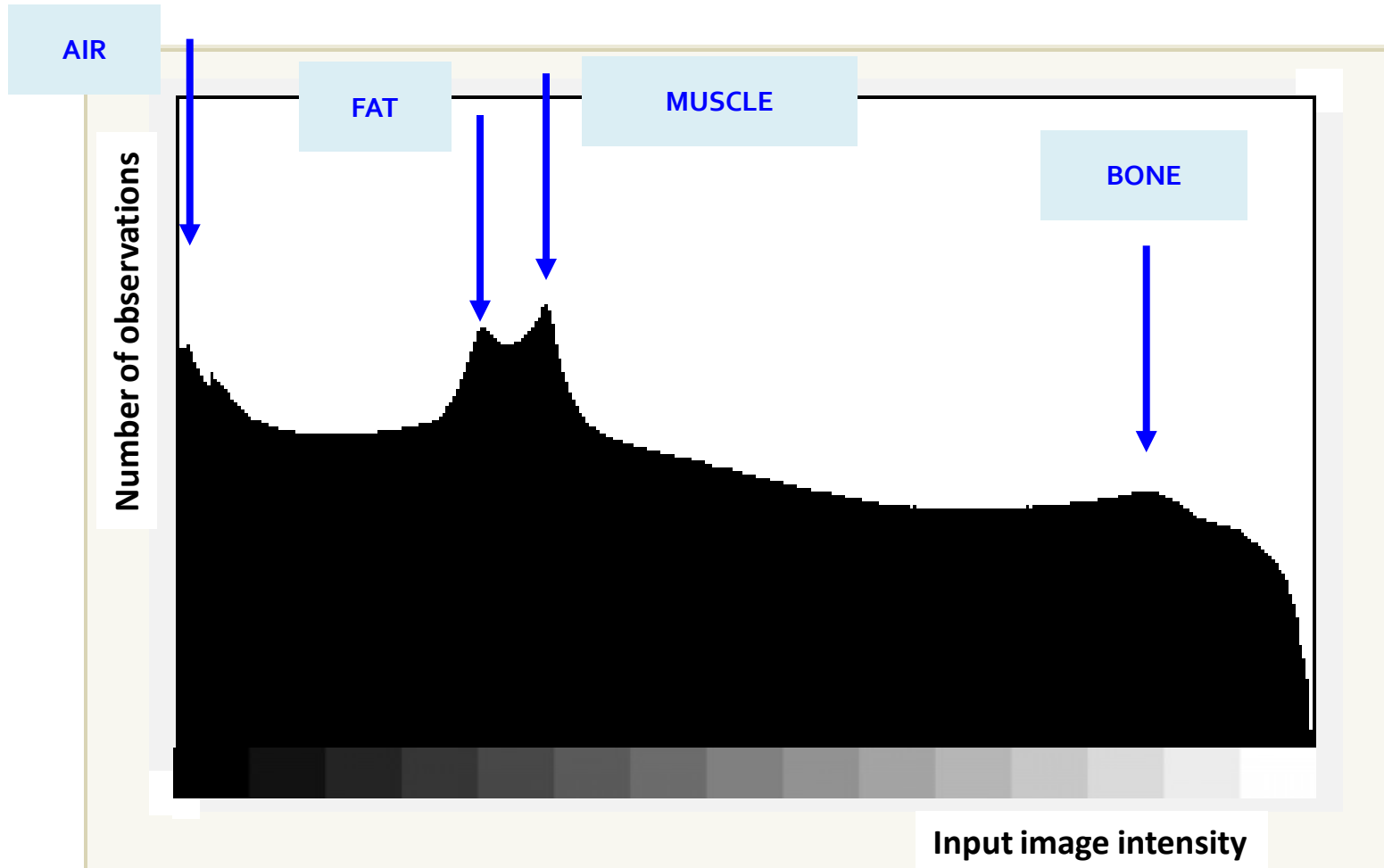
Volume Rendering



Volume Rendering



Transfer Function



Transfer Function

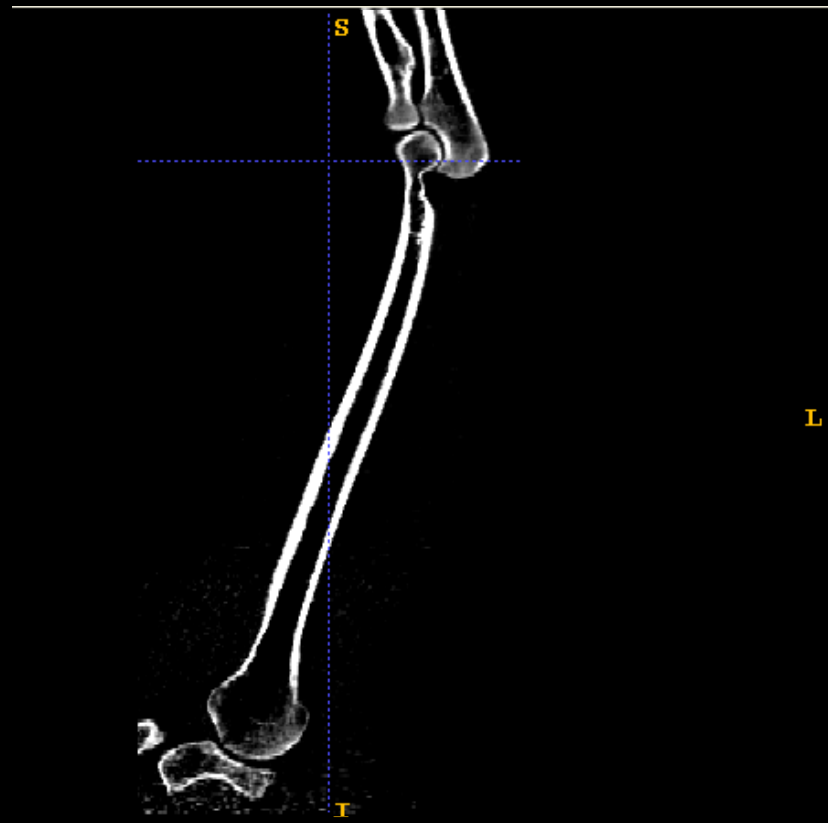
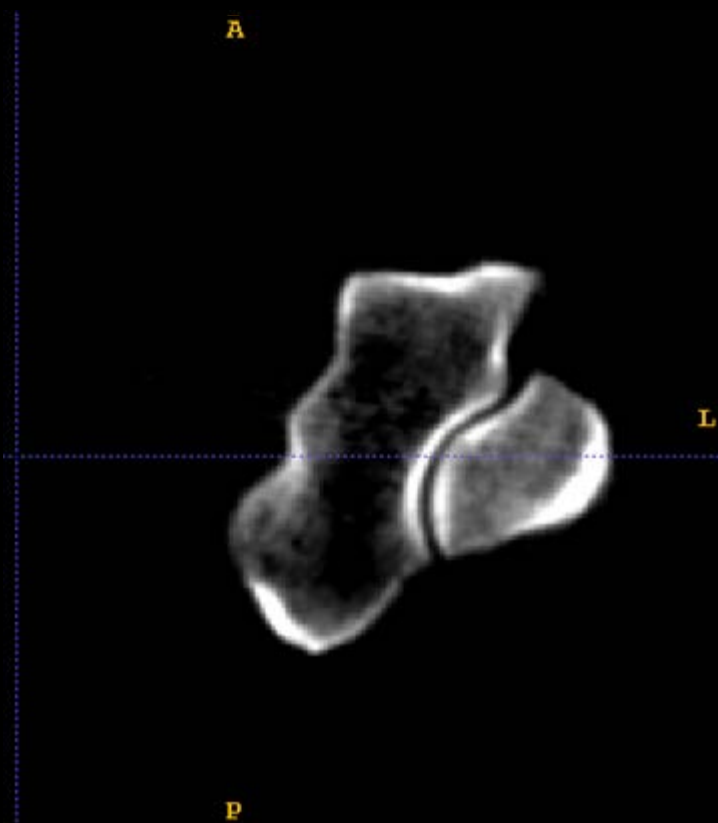
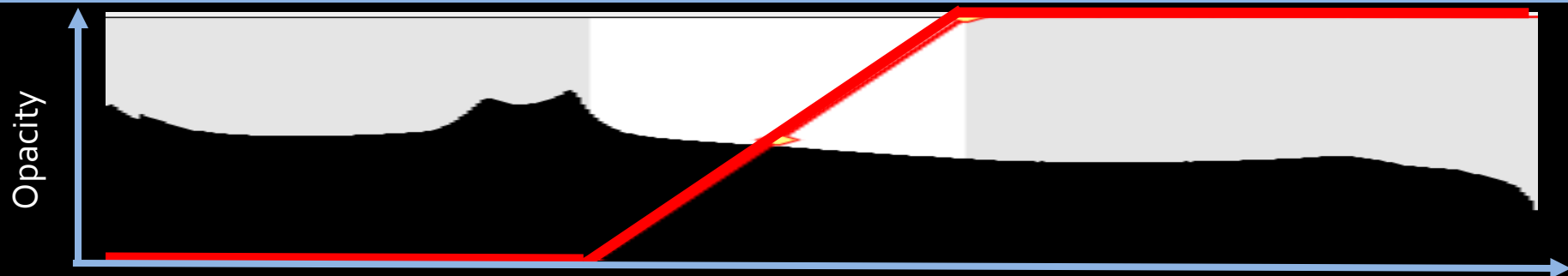


Image Segmentation

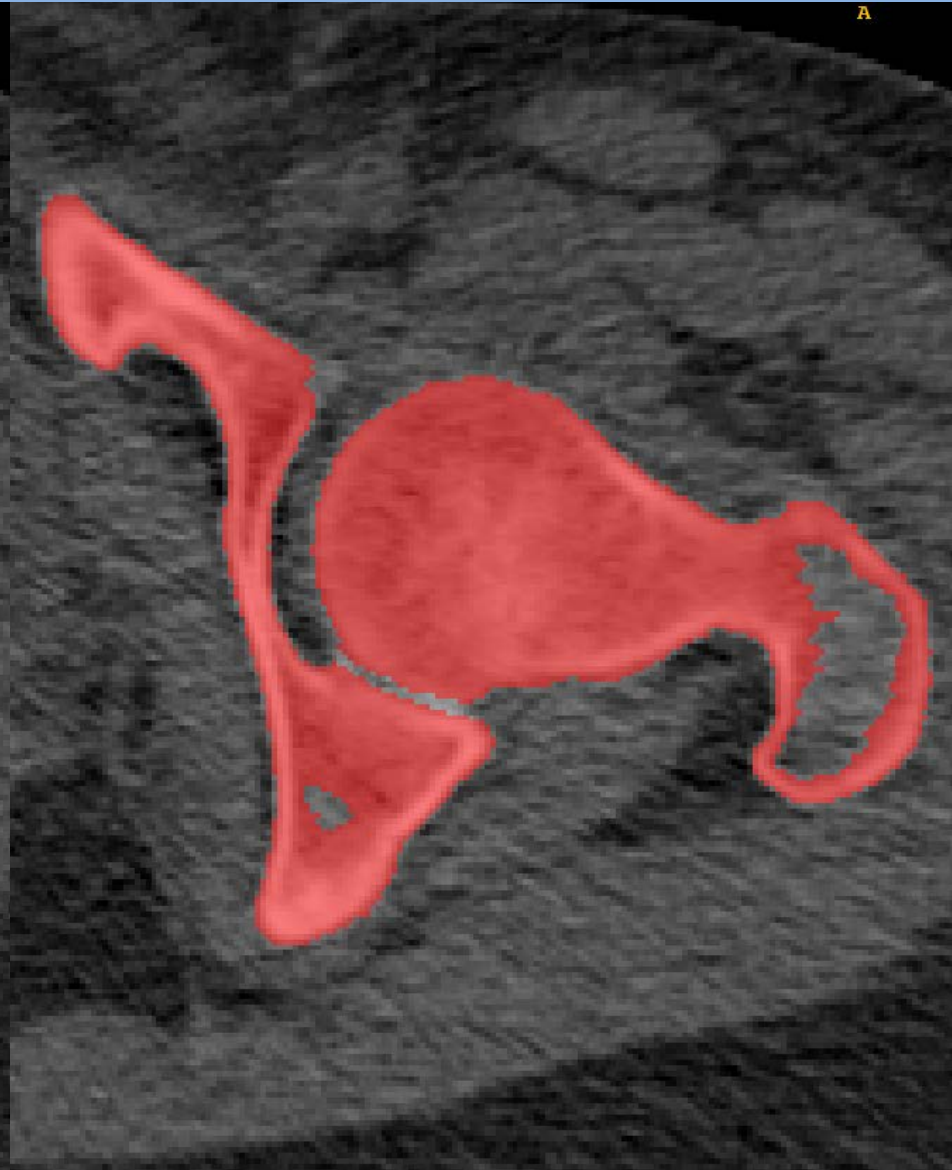
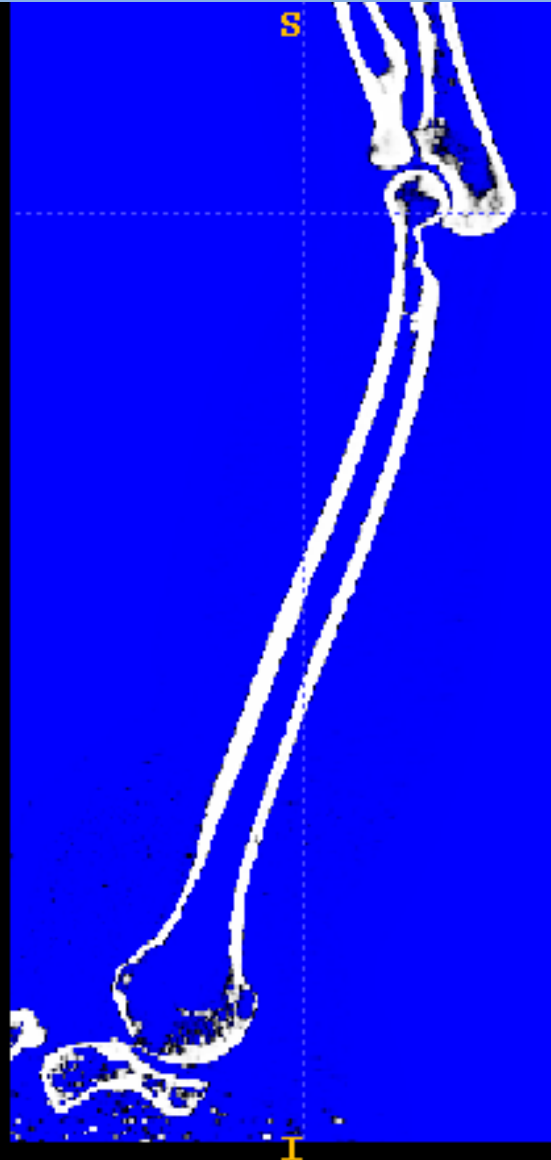


Image Segmentation

R



White = 1 (bone)
Black = 0 (boundary)
Blue = -1 (void)

Image Segmentation

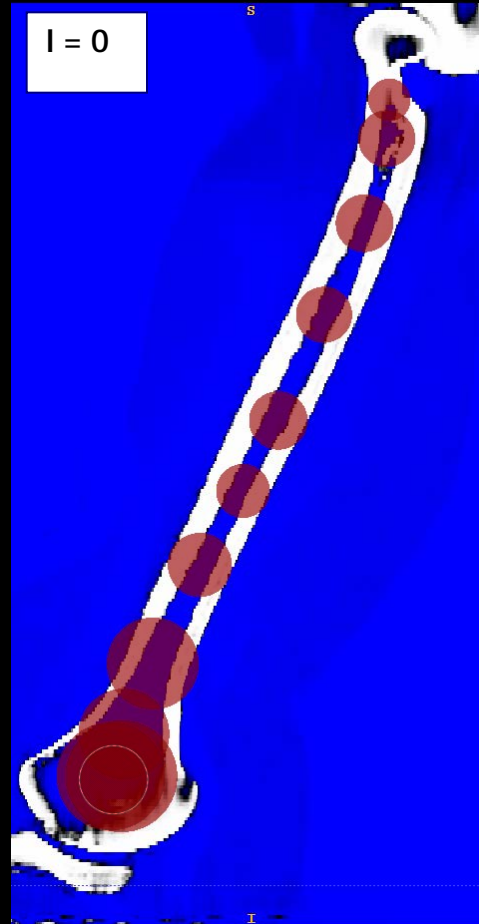


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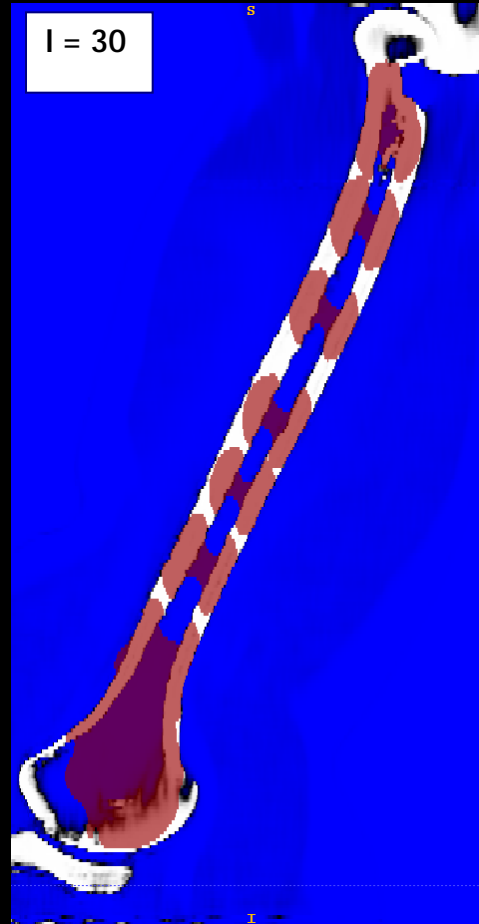


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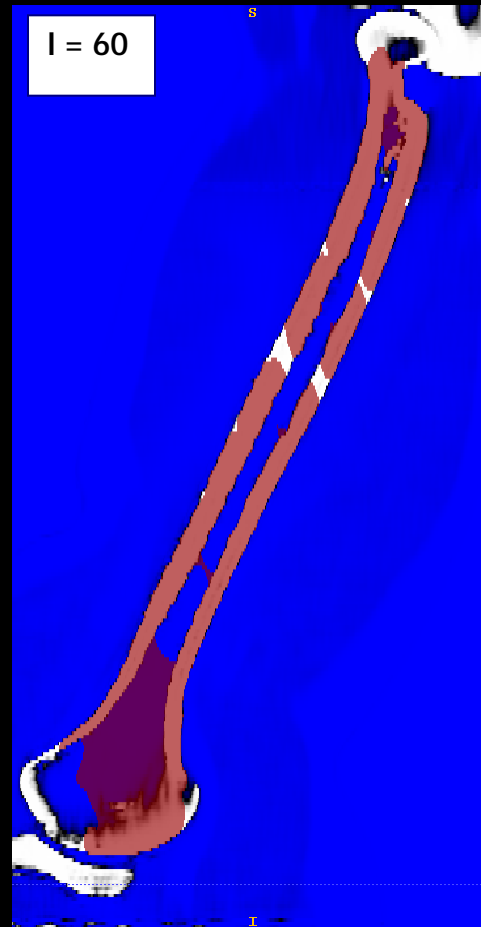


Image Segmentation

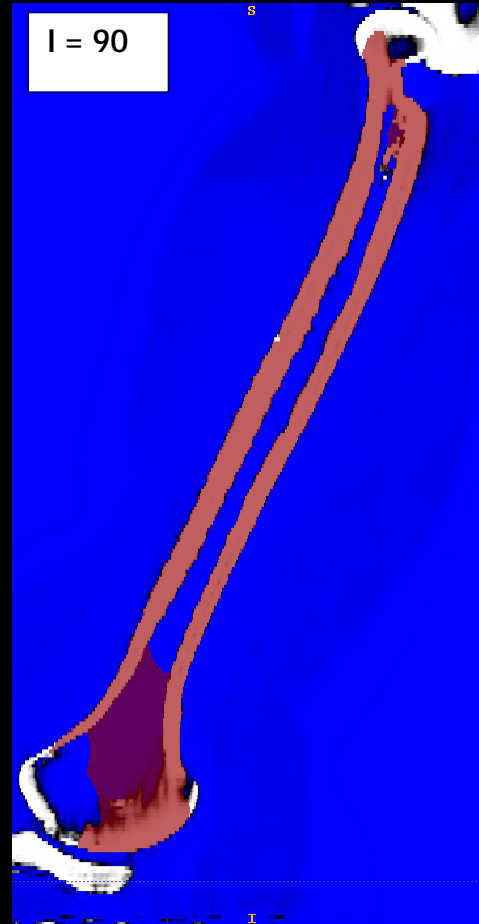


Image Segmentation

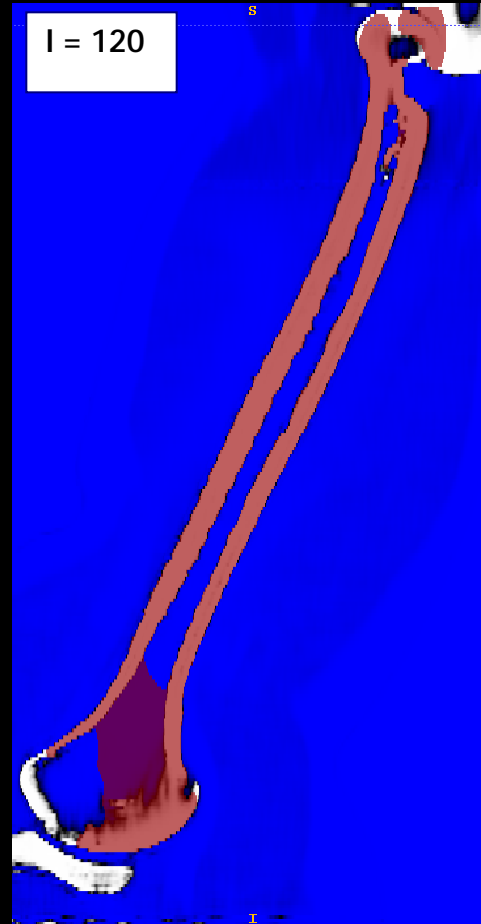
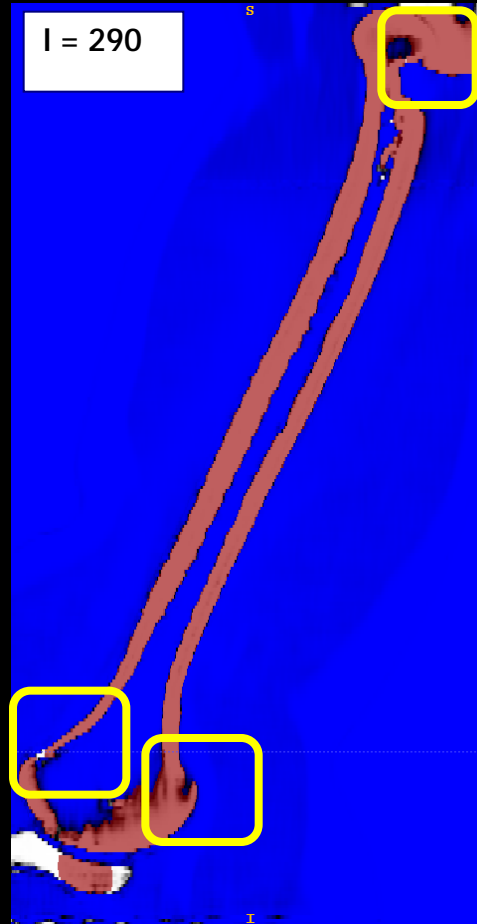
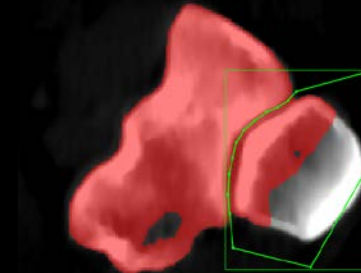
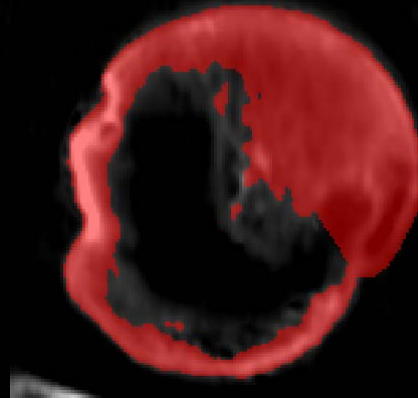
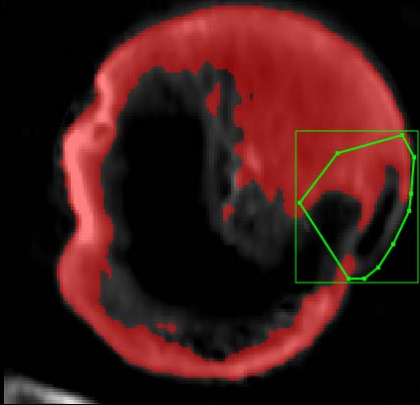


Image Segmentation



ATTENTION:
Over-Segmentation
Sub-Segmentation

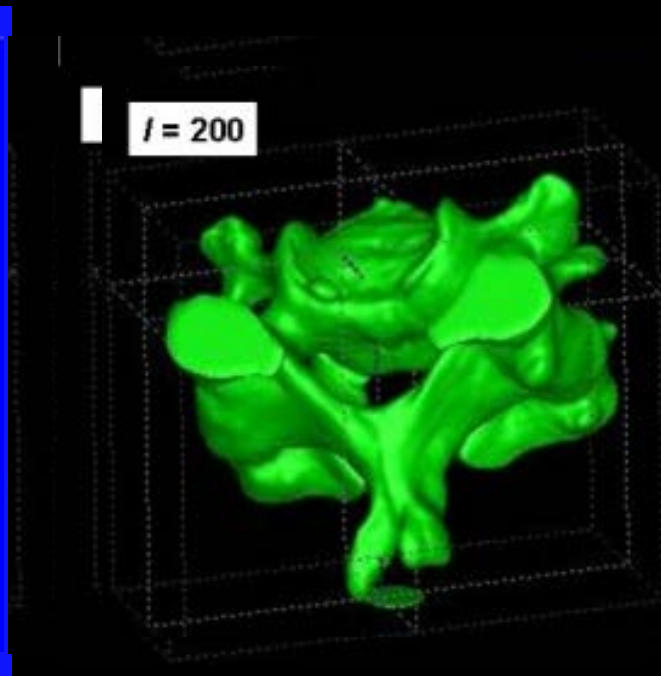
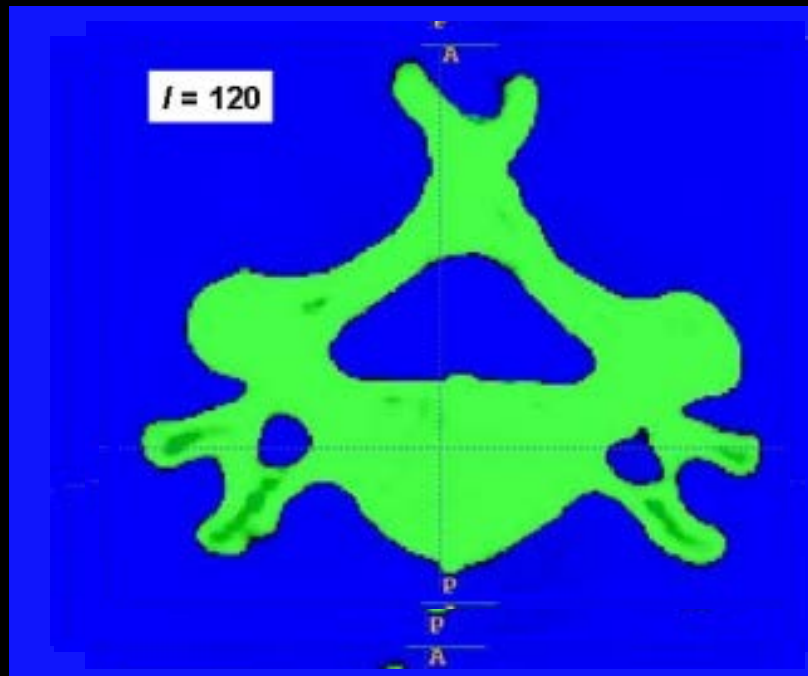
Image Segmentation



Sub-Segmentation

Over-Segmentation

Image Segmentation



Mesh Processing & Adjustments



References

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P. A. Yushkevich, J. Piven, H. C. Hazlett, R. G. Smith, S. Ho, J. C. Gee and G. Gerig, ***User-guided 3-D active contour segmentation of anatomical structures: significantly improved efficiency and reliability***. Neuroimage. 31(3): 1116-28, 2006.

W. Lorensen and H. Cline, ***Marching Cubes: A high resolution 3-D surface construction algorithm***. Computer Graphics. 21(4): 163-169, 1987.

W. J. Schroeder, J. A. Zarge and W. E. Lorensen, ***Decimation of Triangle Meshes***. Computer Graphics. (SIGGRAPH92 Proceedings): 65-70, 1992.