Hybrid Medical Visualizations: Creation and Evaluation

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Outline

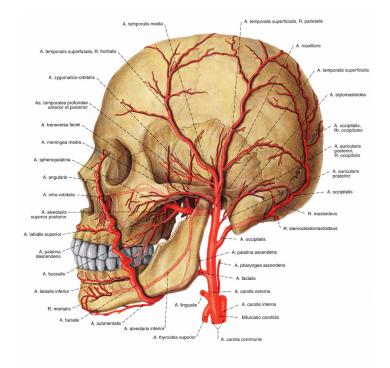
- Motivation and Related Work
- Combination of Several Rendering Methods
- Evaluation of the Produced Visualizations
- Conclusion & Future Work

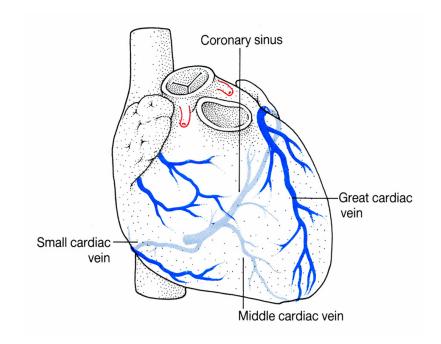
Christian Tietjen, Tobias Isenberg, and Bernhard Preim. *Combining Silhouettes, Shading, and Volume Rendering for Surgery Education and Planning.* In *Proceedings of Eurographics / IEEE VGTC Symposium on Visualization*, pages 303–310, 2005. Eurographics Association.

- Surgery planning and education
 - Surgery planning, radiation treatment planning, tumor ablation planning
 - Computer support (usually) based on image analysis
- Segmentation information available
- Visualization in Intervention Planning Systems
 - More and more visualization options and parameters are available and useful in some cases (direct volume rendering, isosurfaces, colors, opacity maps, silhouettes, ...)

Traditional illustrations:

- Expressive visualizations
- No interaction facilities

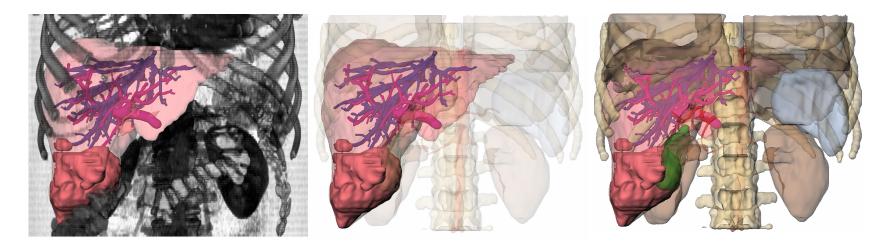




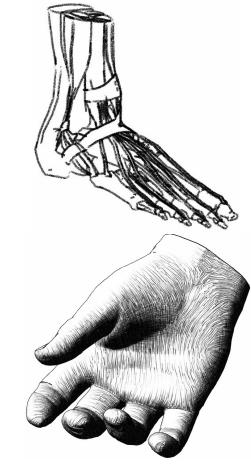
Putz and Pabst (1993) | Rogers (1992)

Traditional computer-supported medical visualizations:

- 3D-interaction is possible
- Context visualization hampers interpretation
 - Context structures cannot be discriminated or
 - Context is hiding the focus object

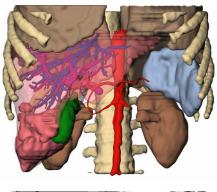


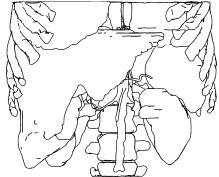
- Computer generated line graphics with 3D-models
- Silhouettes, feature lines
 - Abstract visualization of the model
 - Support visual perception
- Hatching
 - Lighting information
 - Clarification of the objects shape
 - Surface structure of the object (like muscle fibres)

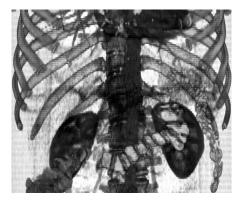


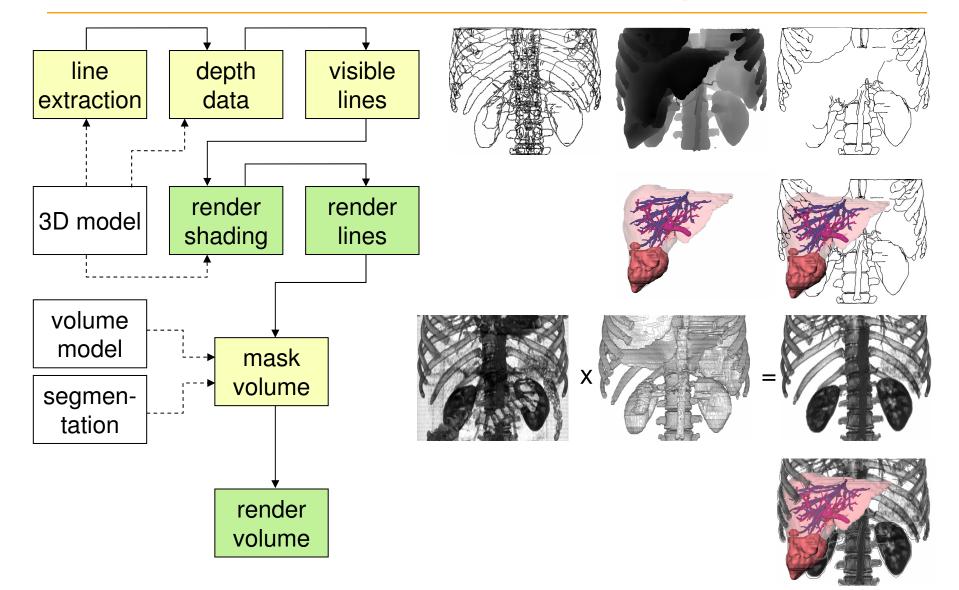
Isenberg et al. (2002) | Praun et al. (2001)

- Conventional rendering (surface shading)
- Illustrative rendering (silhouettes and feature lines)
- Direct volume rendering (DVR)

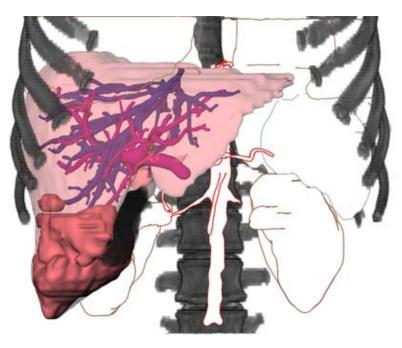


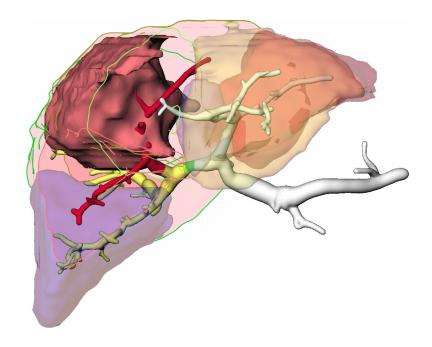




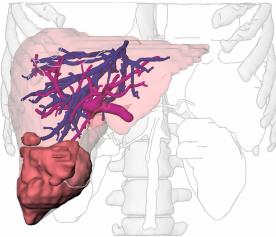


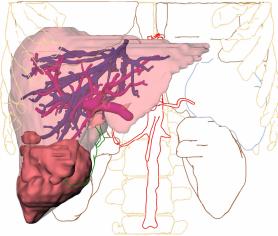
- Improved context visualization
- More comprehensible renditions
- Classification in focus object, near focus object and context objects

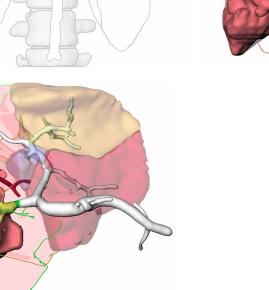




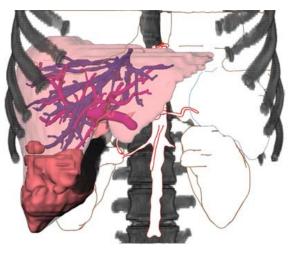
Visualization examples

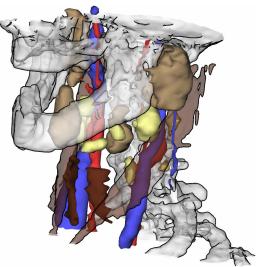




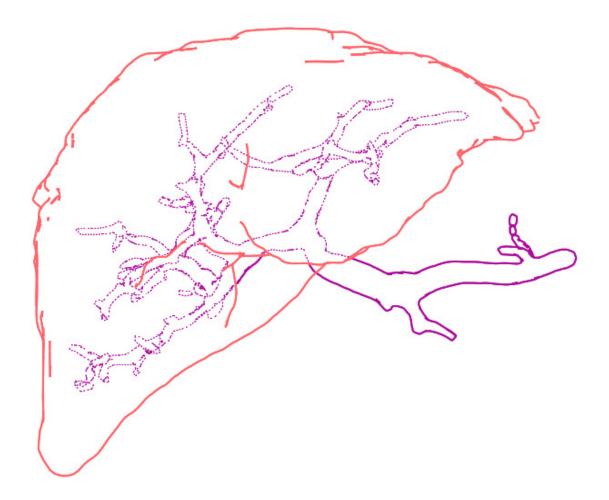


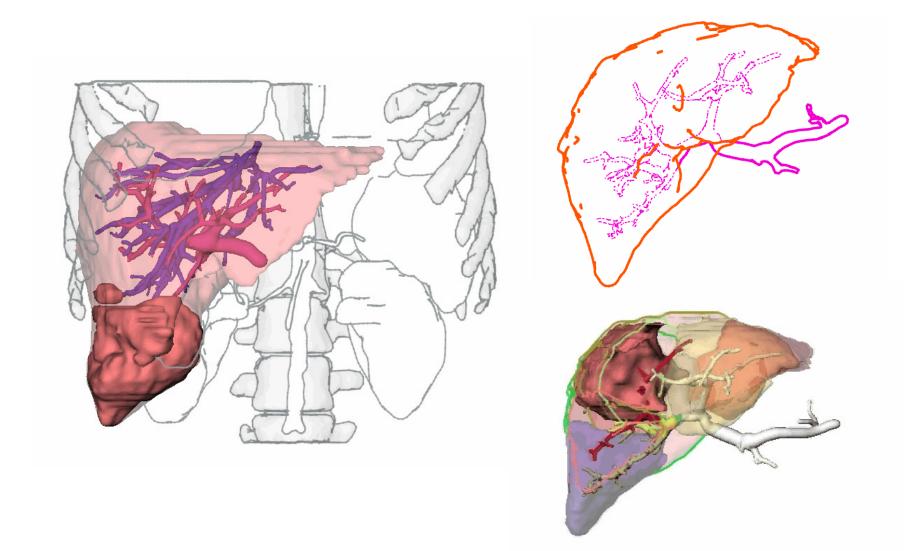






• Automatically adding depth cues to the lines

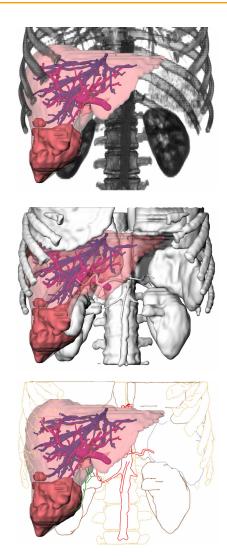




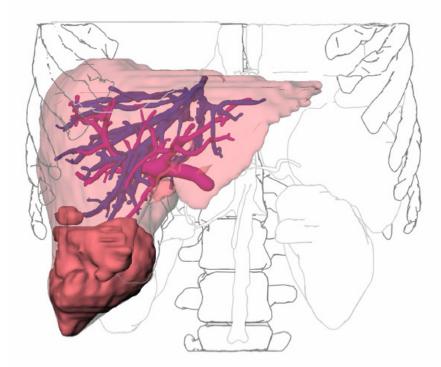
Evaluation

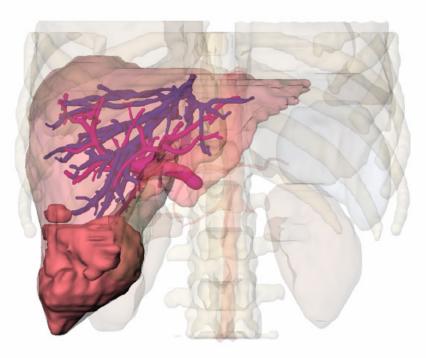
Is the application of illustrative techniques suitable for medical visualization?

- Informal user study (8 surgeons, 12 lay people, 13 CG researchers)
- Context visualization
- Simplifying complex visualizations
- Analysis by decision tree
 - Reference image was compared with all other images
 - Number of votes was counted



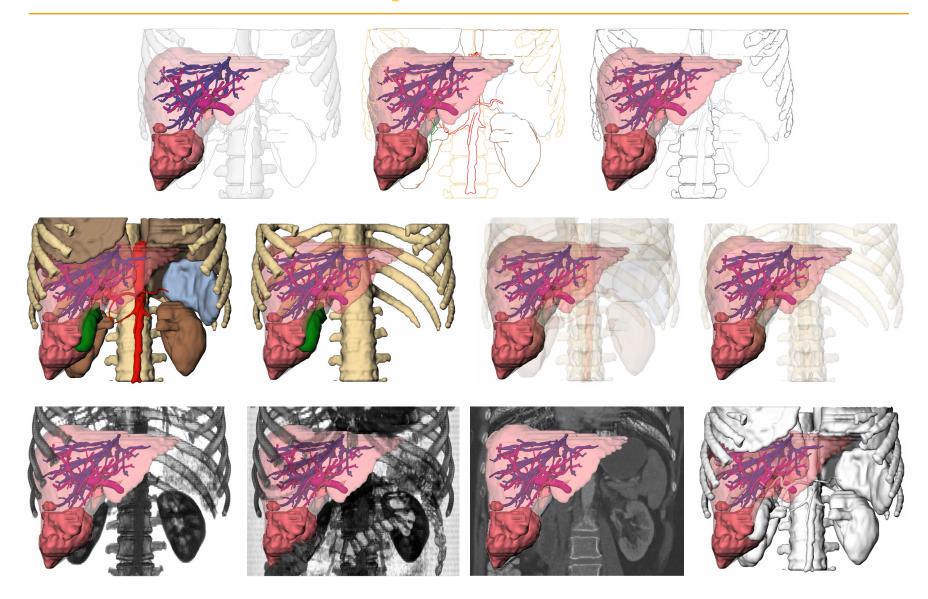
Evaluation





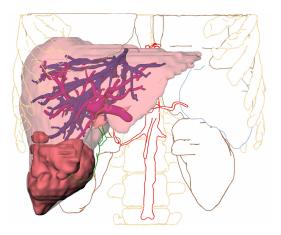
Welches Bild gefällt Ihnen auf den ersten Blick besser?	□ links	rechts
Auf dieser Seite geht es um die direkte Gegenüberstellung der beiden Visualisierungstechniken.	++	++
Wie gut ist die Leber von den umgebenden Strukturen zu unterscheiden? (gar nicht () bis sehr gut (++))		
Können Sie die Lage der Leber zum Brustkorb einschätzen? (nein, überhaupt nicht () bis ja, sehr gut (++))		
Wie gut sind die extrahepatischen Strukturen untereinander differenzierbar? (gar nicht () bis sehr gut (++))		
Mit welchem Bild würden sie sich auf eine Tumorresektion vorbereiten wollen?		

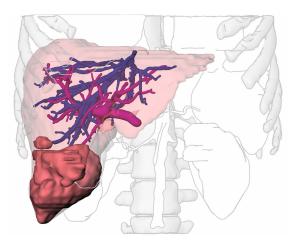
Evaluation: Compared Visualizations

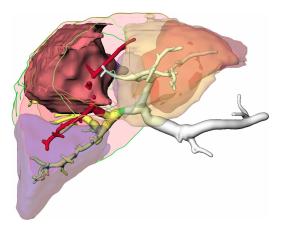


Evaluation: Interpretation

- In general, less context information is preferred
- Basic information about all objects is necessary
- b/w-silhouettes are not sufficient for displaying context
- Emphasize affected vascular territories using silhouettes regarded as appropriate by six of eight surgeons







Conclusion

- Method to enhance visualizations by combining surface shading, silhouettes, and volume rendering
- Visualizations from actual data sets
- Automatic removal of self-occluding lines
- Interactive presentation possible
- Evaluation by surgeons and lay people
 - Application of illustrative techniques was assessed as helpful
 - Illustrative techniques cannot replace but enhance conventional rendering techniques

Future Work

- Improve technical quality of illustration techniques
- Integration of further illustration techniques
 - Hatching
 - Stippling
- Continue evaluation of computer-generated visualization techniques
- Derive requirements from illustrators/graphic designers for the tools we create

Thank you for your Attention!







Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft

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ENT Department University Hospital of Leipzig, Germany Innovation Center for Computer Assisted Surgery http://www.iccas.de/

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