Combining Silhouettes, Surface and Volume Rendering for Surgery Education and Planning

Christian Tietjen, Tobias Isenberg, Bernhard Preim

Department of Simulation and Graphics Otto-von-Guericke University of Magdeburg



Outline

- Motivation and Related Work
 - Surgery planning and education
 - Medical visualization
- Combination of the Rendering Methods
 - Combining silhouettes, surface and direct volume rendering (DVR)
 - Handling of special cases
- Evaluation
- Conclusion & Future Work

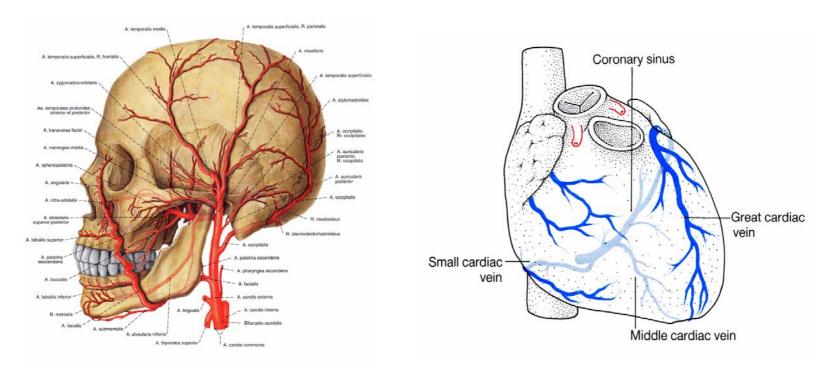


- Surgery planning and education
 - Surgery planning, radiation treatment planning, tumor ablation planning
 - Computer support (usually) based on image analysis
- Segmentation information available
- Visualization in Intervention Planning Systems
 - More and more visualization options and parameters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



Traditional illustrations

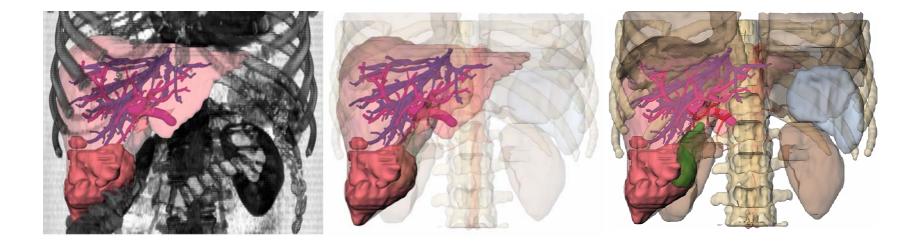
- Expressive visualizations
- No interaction facilities



Putz and Pabst (1993) | Rogers (1992)

Conventional 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)

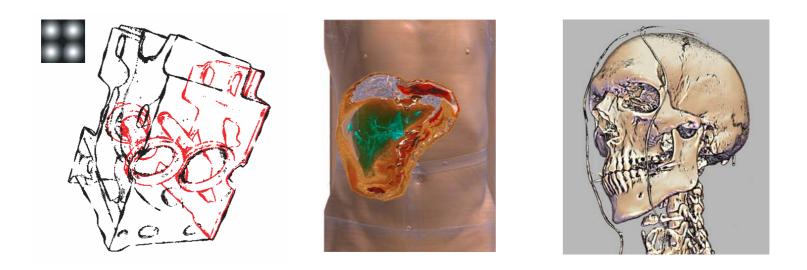




Isenberg et al. (2002) | Praun et al. (2001)

- Most recent publications only apply volume rendering
- No further stylisation of the generated lines possible (without the shower door effect)
- No object based approach of generating silhouettes

Goal: Combining object based silhouettes, surface shading and DVR





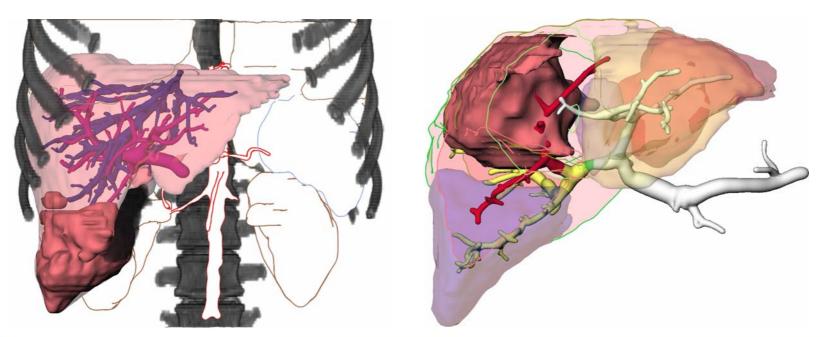
Yuan and Chen (2004) | Viola et al. (2004) | Kindlmann et al. (2003)

Combining silhouettes, surface shading and DVR

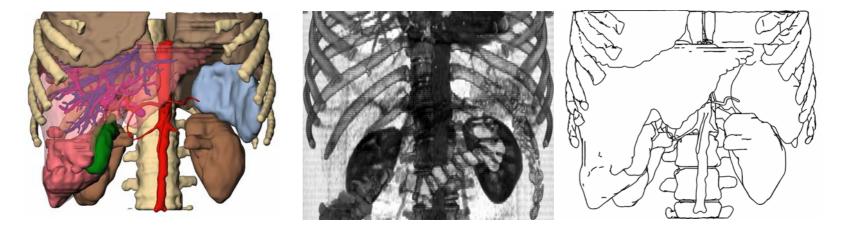
- Conventional rendering (surface shading)
- Illustrative rendering (silhouettes)
 - Inspired by traditional medical illustrations
 - Object based approach for line stylisation (requires two rendering steps)
- Volume rendering
 - Problematic because of semi-transparent voxels
 - Masking the volume data
- Combination using a scene graph architecture

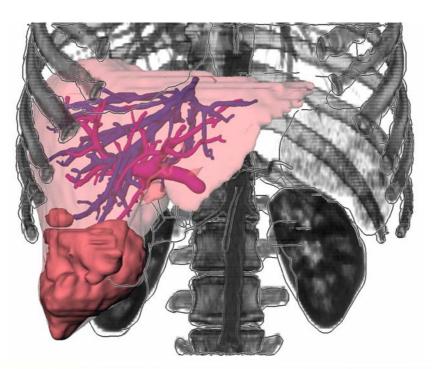


- Advantages
 - Improved context visualization
 - More comprehensible renditions
- Classification in focus object, near focus object and context (FO, NFO, CO)





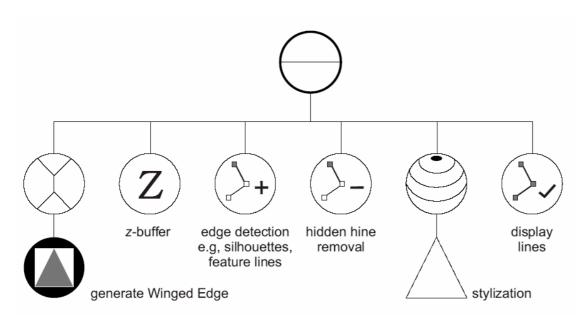


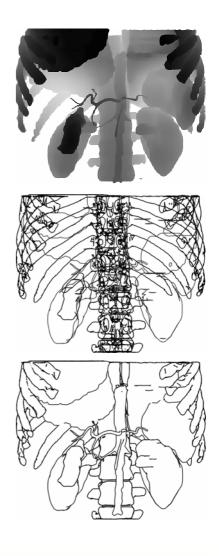




Silhouette rendering

- 1. z-buffer rendering
- 2. Generation of the silhouettes
- 3. Hidden line removal (HLR)
- 4. Rendering of the silhouettes

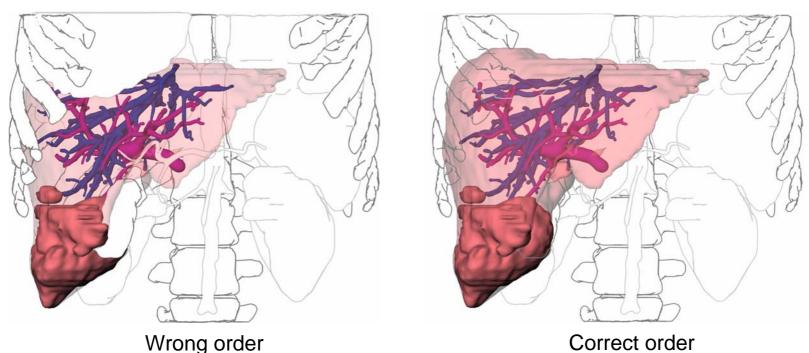






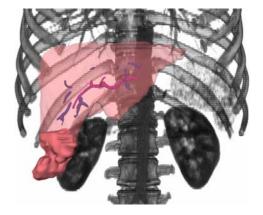
Combination of silhouette and surface rendering

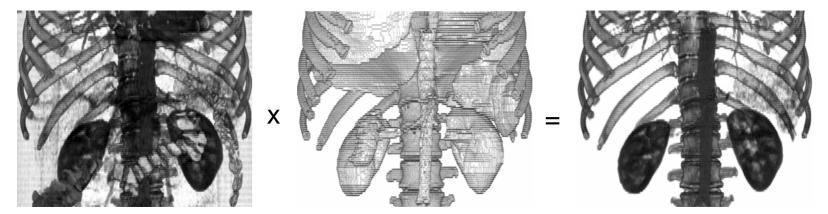
- 1. Surface rendering
- 2. Silhouette rendering



Volume rendering

- 1. Rendering of the polygonal objects
- 2. Rendering of the Volume dataset



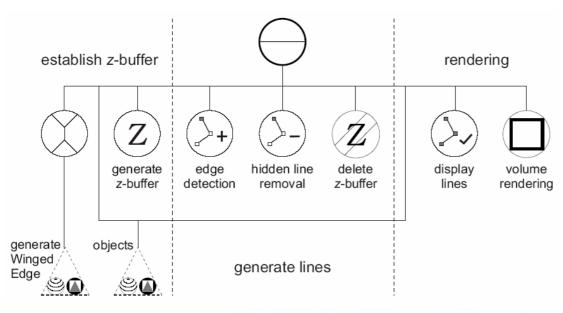


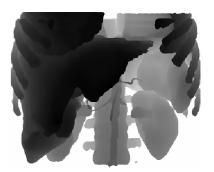
Avoid unwanted occlusions by masking



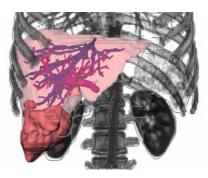
Combination of all three rendering styles

- 1. z-buffer rendering
- 2. Generation of the silhouettes (including HLR)
- 3. Clear the z-buffer
- 4. Rendering line- and surface shaded objects
- 5. Volume rendering





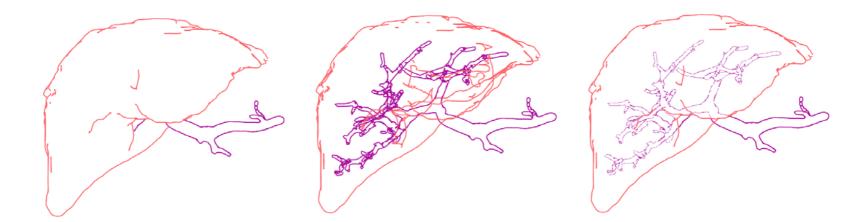






Removing self-occluding lines

- Method described so far explicitly removes all hidden lines
- Individual HLR solves this problem:
 - 1. Rendering the z-buffer of the first object
 - 2. Line generation and HLR
 - 3. Clearing the z-buffer
 - 4. Return to step 1 for the second object





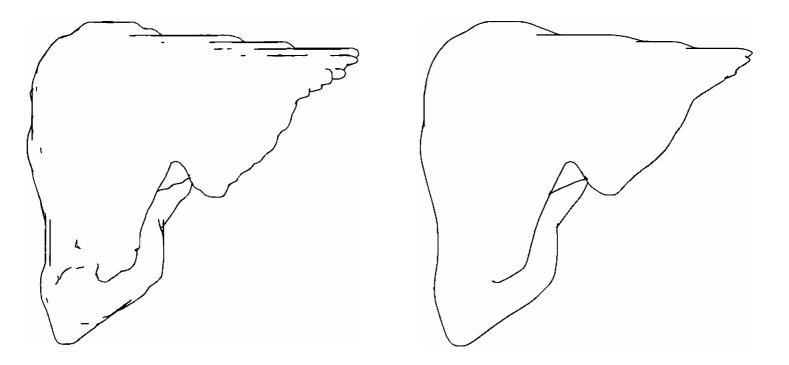
Visualization examples





Smoothing

- Stair artefacts on isosurfaces
- Produces unwanted "feature" lines
- Interpolate intermediate slices or smooth surface afterwards

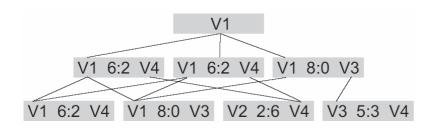


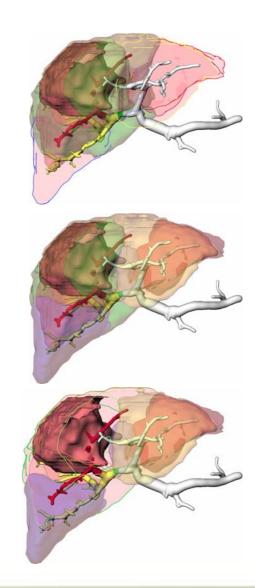


Evaluation

Is the application of illustrative techniques suitable for medical visualization?

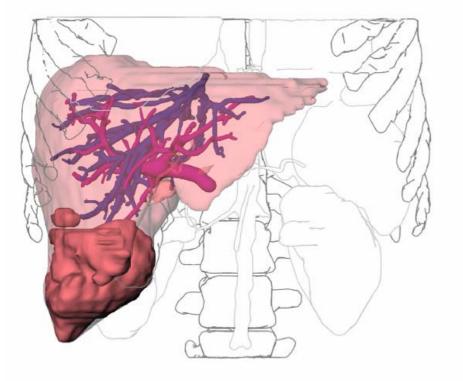
- Informal user study (8 surgeons)
- Context visualization
- Simplifying complex visualizations
- Analysis by decision tree
 - Reference image was compared with all other images
 - Number of votes was counted







Evaluation





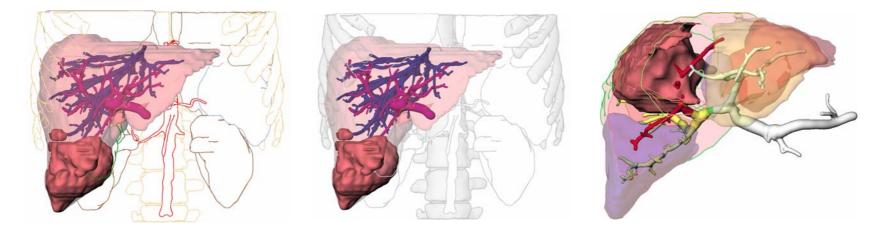
Welches Bild gefällt Ihnen auf den ersten Blick besser?	□ links	rechts
Auf dieser Seite geht es um die direkte Gegenüberstellung der beiden Visualisierungstechniken.	++	++
Wie gut ist die Leber von den umgebenden Strukturen zu unterscheiden? (gar nicht () bis sehr gut (++))		
Können Sie die Lage der 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

Interpretation

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





Conclusion

- Realization of a rendering method to generate enhanced visualizations by combining
 - Surface shading,
 - Silhouette rendering and
 - Volume rendering
- Decoupled stroke extraction and stroke rendering
- Removing self-occluding lines
- Evaluation by surgeons
 - Application of illustrative techniques was assessed as helpful
 - Illustrative techniques cannot replace but enhance conventional rendering techniques



Future Work

- Integration of further illustration techniques
 - Hatching
 - Stippling
- Reducing the interaction effort
 - Determine adequate default settings for parameters
 - Most parameters can be automated
- Smoothing
 - Adequate solutions for different structures and segmentation algorithms
- Resolving problems due to transparency



Thank you for your Attention!

Christian Tietjen tietjen@isg.cs.uni-magdeburg.de



Department of Simulation and Graphics Faculty of Computer Science, University of Magdeburg, Germany Visualization Group http://wwwisg.cs.uni-magdeburg.de/cv/

ENT Department University Hospital of Leipzig, Germany Innovation center for computer assisted surgery http://www.iccas.de

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft

This work was carried out in the framework of a project supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) (Priority Programme 1124, PR 660/3-1).

