{logotypes}



ÁHUSSTRAND

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LUND UNIVERSITY

Scientific Discovery Using Computers

{title}

Medical Radiation Physics How to COMPUTE medical images

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{occasion} COMPUTE retreat | 20-21 August 2012 | Hotel Åhusstrand

[Instructions]

15 minutes + 5 minutes discussion

• "...present the topic of your research, the work of the research group as well as your own work..."





Medical Radiation Physics



Medical Radiation Physics

[A brief history]

















[Work of the research group(s)]

Examples

Nuclear Medicine



Gustav Brolin (the simulation guy)

Nuclear Medicine [Renography]





Nuclear Medicine [Renography]

Quiz-Time!



Simulated?

Measured?

Nuclear Medicine [Renography]

Quiz-Time!



Measured!

Simulated!

Nuclear Medicine



Johan Gustafsson (the math guy)

Nuclear Medicine [Segmentation]

- Radionuclide therapy
- Activity quantification --> Absorbed dose
- Large uncertainties
- Image processing
 important



Nuclear Medicine [Segmentation]

- SPECT shows activity uptake
- Delineation of high activity volumes for dosimetry
- Poor spatial resolution, high noise levels
- Fourier surfaces for semiautomatic delineation



Nuclear Medicine [Segmentation]

 Surface described by three two-dimensional Fourier series



Parameters gradually added

$$\begin{aligned} & to the description \\ & x(u,v) = a_{x,0,0} + 2a_{x,0,1}\cos v + 2\sum_{l=1}^{K_{2}}c_{x,0,1}\sin(lv) + 4\sum_{m=1}^{K_{1}}\sum_{l=1}^{K_{2}}\left[c_{x,m,l}\cos(mu)\sin(lv) + d_{x,m,l}\sin(mu)\sin(lv)\right] \\ & y(u,v) = a_{y,0,0} + 2a_{y,0,1}\cos v + 2\sum_{l=1}^{K_{2}}c_{y,0,1}\sin(lv) + 4\sum_{m=1}^{K_{1}}\sum_{l=1}^{K_{2}}\left[c_{y,m,l}\cos(mu)\sin(lv) + d_{y,m,l}\sin(mu)\sin(lv)\right] \\ & z(u,v) = a_{z,0,0} + 2a_{z,0,1}\cos v + 2\sum_{l=1}^{K_{2}}c_{z,0,1}\sin(lv) + 4\sum_{m=1}^{K_{1}}\sum_{l=1}^{K_{2}}\left[c_{z,m,l}\cos(mu)\sin(lv) + d_{z,m,l}\sin(mu)\sin(lv)\right] \end{aligned}$$

 $u\in[0,2\pi), v\in[0,\pi]$



Filip Szczepankiewicz (the cool guy)





Directional Kurtosis



- Water diffusion characterise microstructure
- Metrics generate unique contrast
- Directional information modeled by 2nd order tensor







$$S_{k}(\boldsymbol{r}) = S_{0}(\boldsymbol{r}) e^{-b\hat{\boldsymbol{g}}_{k}^{T} \cdot \boldsymbol{D}(\boldsymbol{r}) \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{g}}_{k}} \quad \text{with} \quad \hat{\boldsymbol{g}}_{k} = \frac{\boldsymbol{g}_{k}}{\|\boldsymbol{g}_{k}\|} \quad \text{and} \quad k = 1, \dots, N$$

$$P_{s}(\boldsymbol{r}|\boldsymbol{r}', \tau) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(4\pi\tau)^{3}|\boldsymbol{D}|}} e^{-\frac{(\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}')^{T} \cdot \boldsymbol{D}^{-1} \cdot (\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}')}{4\tau}}$$

$$S(\boldsymbol{r}) = S_{0}(\boldsymbol{r}) \langle e^{i\phi} \rangle$$

$$\frac{S(\boldsymbol{r})}{S_{0}(\boldsymbol{r})} = \int P_{s}(\boldsymbol{r}|\boldsymbol{r}', t) e^{i\phi(\boldsymbol{r}'-\boldsymbol{r})} d\boldsymbol{r} = \mathcal{F}[P_{s}(\boldsymbol{r}'|\boldsymbol{r}, \tau)]$$

$$b = \gamma^{2} \delta^{2} \Delta \|\boldsymbol{g}\|^{2}$$





- Tractography generated from diffusion tensor
- Parameter maps projected onto tracts
- Parameters compared to normal material

Example

[My own (groups) work]

Perfusion MRI

[Example: Mathematical model]



[5 minutes discussion]