Automatic Delineation of Macular Regions Based on a Locally Defined Contrast Function

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- The Background
- Our Contribution
- Performance Validation
- Demonstration
- Conclusions and Outlook

Macular Regions



Figure: Retina with overlay diagrams showing the positions and sizes of the macula, fovea, and optic disc

Image courtesy: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macula_of_retina#/media/File:Macula.svg

Macular Pathologies

- Macular degeneration: Progressive destruction of the macula
- Macular hole: Burst of blood vessels going to the macula
- Diabetic macular edema: Accumulation of fluid in the macula
- One of the leading causes of blindness
 (Global data on visual impairments: World Health Organization)
- Fundus imaging: inexpensive and noninvasive screening
- Detection, segmentation, quantification: Important steps for severity assessment

Prior Art

- Punnolil (*ICACCI, 2013*) depends on optic disc diameter
- Media et al. (*IEEE INDICON, 2014*) depends on optic disc diameter

(The above two methods divide the macula into three regions)

- Lim et al. (*IEEE CHSE, 2011*) depends on optic disc diameter (The above method divide the macula into two regions)
- Lu et al. (ICIP, 2010) depends on the circular brightness profile of macula
- Niemeijer et al. (*IEEE TMI, 2007*) fovea center detection and estimation

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Highlights

- Active-disc-based segmentation
- Automated initialization using matched filtering
- Computationally efficient algorithm
- Fovea segmentation and macular region delineation
- Java and iOS implementation
- Validation on various fundus image databases

Active Disc Design





Figure: Circular active disc template and its convergence on the fovea

- Use circular template
- Design motivated by circle and ellipse fitting algorithms (Thevenaz et al., IEEE TIP 2008, PAMI 2011)
- A unified formulation for circle and ellipse fitting without the explicit regularization (Pediredla and Seelamantula, ICASSP, 2012)
- Recent applications in ophthalmology (GlobalSIP, 2015)

• Equations for circular template:

$$x_i(t) = r_i \cos t$$
; $y_i(t) = r_i \sin t$; for $i = 1, 2, \text{ and } \forall t \in (0, 2\pi]$
 $r_1 = 1; r_2 = 1/\sqrt{2}$

Restricted affine transform:

$$X_i = Rx_i + x_c, \quad Y_i = Ry_i + y_c$$

• Disc energy:

$$E = \frac{1}{R^2} (E_1 - 2E_2)$$

where
$$E_i = \iint_{\mathcal{R}_i} f(X, Y) \, \mathrm{d}X \, \mathrm{d}Y, \qquad i = 1, 2.$$

Optimization

- Gradient ascent with adaptive step size
- Region integrals to contour integrals using Green's theorem for efficient computation of partial derivatives

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial R} = \frac{1}{R} \left(\int_{t=0}^{2\pi} f(X_1, Y_1) \, \mathrm{d}t - \int_{t=0}^{2\pi} f(X_2, Y_2) \, \mathrm{d}t - 2E \right),$$
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial x_c} = \frac{1}{R^2} \left(\int_{t=0}^{2\pi} (\sqrt{2}f(X_1, Y_1) \, \mathrm{d}t - 2f(X_2, Y_2)) \cos t \, \mathrm{d}t \right),$$
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial y_c} = \frac{1}{R^2} \left(\int_{t=0}^{2\pi} (\sqrt{2}f(X_1, Y_1) \, \mathrm{d}t - 2f(X_2, Y_2)) \sin t \, \mathrm{d}t \right).$$

Maximize to converge on to fovea

Initialization

• Matched filtering with a natural fovea template

$$s(x_p, y_p) = \iint f(x, y) m(x - x_p, y - y_p) dx dy$$

- Localizing the fovea and for initializing the active disc
- No optic disc detection/segmentation of blood vessels required



Figure: Natural fovea template cropped from the fundus image

Macular Region Delineation

- Macular regions: FAZ*, fovea, parafovea, perifovea (all annular)
- We follow histological characterization of macula: macula : parafovea : fovea : FAZ = 5.5 : 2.5 : 1.5 : 0.5
 (Remington, *Clinical Anatomy and Physiology of the Visual System*, Elsevier, 2012)
- Segmented fovea is the reference for delineating the other regions
- Concentric circles with converged active disc centre and radius

$$(x - x_c)^2 + (y - y_c)^2 = (\alpha R)^2$$

*Foveal Avascular Zone

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Algorithm Versus Expert Outlines



Figure: Macular region outlines on fundus images. (a1)–(a2): fovea marked (in white) by an expert; (b1)– (b2): Fovea localization (green +) and algorithm outline of the fovea (white), and (c1)–(c2): algorithm based macular region delineation (FAZ – red, fovea – white, parafovea – green, perifovea – blue)

Quantitative Comparison

Database	Number of fundus images	Average Dice index	
DRIVE	40	77.78%	
DIARETDB0	130	67.46% 76.56%	
MESSIDOR	200		

Performance Comparison of Various Fovea Localization Techniques

Database	Database (Number of fundus images)	Detection accuracy	
Synthanayothin et al.	al. Local (112) 80.40%		
Niemeijer et al.	Local (600)	94.40%	
Marino et al.	Local (135)	93.33%	
Zhang et al.	Local (139)	98.10%	
Media et al.	DRIVE, Aria, and DIARETDB1 (50 images chosen)	100.00%	
Proposed method	DRIVE (40) DIARETDB0 (130) MESSIDOR (1200)	100.00% 92.00% 99.40%	

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Software

ImageJ (NIH) plugin

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Software

• iOS implementation







Demo



Demo



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Conclusions and Outlook

To summarize:

- Active-disc-based segmentation of fovea and macular region delineation
- Formulation relatively simple, yet effective
- Good fovea detection and reasonable segmentation accuracy
- ImageJ plugin and iOS implementation available

Future work:

- Severity analysis of maculopathy
- Faster optimization (second-order methods)

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Thank you.