Research Article
Bayes Clustering and Structural Support Vector Machines for Segmentation of Carotid Artery Plaques in Multicontrast MRI

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1. Introduction
Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are the leading cause of death globally according to the recent statistics of the World Health Organization. Atherosclerosis, a kind of systematic inflammatory disease, is estimated to be responsible for CVDs to a great extent. Therefore, there are considerable interests in characterizing atherosclerotic plaques for proper treatment planning. Research in the past 20 years indicates that plaque vulnerability is very relative to its structure, such as the lumen condition, atherosclerotic components within the plaque [1–5].

As the fundamental step, artery wall should be segmented accurately. Meanwhile, explicit detection of wall is very important to locate each component inside the plaque correctly, which is also very significant for the subsequent procedures such as component analysis.

Automated analysis of plaque composition in the carotid arteries has been presented by many researchers. Different imaging techniques always bring out distinct characteristic of image, which will restrict different applicable approach to approach of segmentation. Among current standard imaging techniques in clinical, in vivo multicontrast MRI technique has been generally validated to be used to quantify the composition of plaque effectively [6]. Most segmentation methods based on this kind of imaging technique are generally based on manual extraction of numerous contours. Automatic segmentation not only makes the combination of different multicontrast-weighted MR Image possible, but also can further make full use of the advantages of different image to improve the accurate rate of classification of component within lumen. Other impressive experiments are also carried out by taking use of model-based clustering and fuzzy clustering [7], maximum-likelihood classifier and nearest-mean classifier [8], morphology-enhanced probability maps [9], and k-means clustering [10]. Most of these methods are based on voxel-wise statistical classification, and the manual analysis cannot be completely replaced by them.

An automatic method which was used to segment the carotid artery plaques in CT angiography (CTA) [11] has potential to replace the manual analysis. Firstly, the vessel lumen was segmented. Subsequently, classifier was trained to classify each pixel. However, this algorithm is needed to be improved to deal with the multicontrast-weighted MR Image. Furthermore, in order to provide a more accurate and objective ground truth, a simultaneous segmentation and registration model [12] is necessary in registration. This method is an active contour model based on simultaneous segmentation and registration which is belong to mutual-information-based registration [13]. Therefore, researches concerning segmentation of plaques are essential.
Axial images are acquired through the common carotid artery 12 mm (4 slices) below the carotid bifurcation to a point 12 mm (4 slices) distal to the extent of the stenosis identified on the TOF sequence. This kind of method ensures that the whole region of carotid plaque is completely imaged.

To describe the characteristic of different MRI sequence, the following parameters are used: T1 weighted (repetition time/echo time: 1 × RR/7.8 ms) with fat saturation, T2 weighted (repetition time/echo time: 2 × RR/100 ms) with fat saturation, proton density weighted (repetition time/echo time: 2 × RR/7.8 ms) with fat saturation, and short-time inversion recovery (repetition time/echo time/inversion time: 2 × RR/46/150 ms). The window of view of each MR image is 10 cm × 10 cm, and size of data matrix is 512 × 512. The spatial resolution achieved of each pixel is 0.39 mm × 0.39 mm.

In Figure 2(a), two small ROIs marked by red rectangles are carotid arteries each size of ROI is 81 mm × 81 mm. Figure 2(b) is the amplified images of these two areas.

2.2. Preprocessing. Due to the inhomogeneity of coil, the intensity of each image should be adjusted to be relative uniform to obtain relative consistent gray scale for the subsequent segmentation based on clustering. The region (14 mm × 14 mm), which lies in the center of the vessel, is selected as the interesting region. The contrast of the image is increased by a linear transformation,

\[ u_{i} = \frac{u_{0} - m}{M - m} \times 255, \]

where \( u_{0} \) is the initial intensity, \( u_{i} \) is adjusted intensity, and \( M \) and \( m \) are the maximum intensity and minimum intensity of the original image. The adjusted results of intensity uniform are shown in Figure 3.

2.3. Image Registration. According to the characteristics of MR image, the contour of lumen is clearly presented in the sequence of T1 which is blood suppressed for short. In Figure 4, mark two feature points in images (a) and (b) as red points. Normally, the luminal bifurcation and narrowest location are selected as marking points for registration.

Generally speaking, the image is indistinct as shown in Figure 4. Therefore it is very difficult to mark feature points in some images. In order to deal with this problem, the registration method proposed in this paper is based on prior-constrained segmentation of carotid artery under DOG scale space. As seen from the name, the segmentation algorithm implies two parts. First, inspired by SIFT algorithm, the advantage of difference of Gaussian (DOG) scale space is introduced to catch the edges that seem ambiguous in the original image scale, which is the scale derivative of Gaussian scale space along the scale coordinate. Second, given a simple prior knowledge that the artery wall is near round, a given thickness of carotid artery wall is set to restrict the searching area. Prior shape is critical information for external wall segmentation. The steps to get the wall boundary are shown in Figure 5.

Then through minimizing the energy function using a gradient flow, we can achieve the goal of simultaneous
segmentation and registration [12]. On the one hand, this new method can reduce the influence of noise on the original images and lead to improved registration; on the other hand, it also can improve the precision segmentation, especially for segmentation the blurred images.

Given two images $I_1$ and $I_2$, $C_1$ is the object contour of $I_1$, and $C_2$ is the object contour of $I_2$. Establish mapping $C_2 = g(C_1)$. The steps of simultaneous segmentation and registration method are listed as follows.

Step 1. Initialize $C_1$, $g$, and $C_2$.

Step 2. Optimize the registration parameters to obtain the optimal mapping function $g$.

Step 3. Evolute $C_1$ to obtain the optimum partition line of the current image $I_1$, and obtain the optimal split line of the current image $I$ by $C_2 = g(C_1)$.

Step 4. Reach the maximum number of iterative steps, or before and after the two results of the iteration are less than the threshold value then the algorithm stops, ended; otherwise turn to Step 2.

3. Modelling

To compare the results of different algorithm of modeling, two kinds of model which are based on Bayes classification algorithm and SSVM (structural support vector machines) are carried out in this paper.

3.1. Building of Training Set. From MRI slices with matching histological slices, slices 12 and 25 are selected to generate the training set for segmentation. Images of those two slices are manually segmented based on registered histological results and relative intensity. A total of 549 pixels (each pixel contains 4 densities representation with total 4 different contrast weight) are selected randomly in the investigation. From these segmentation results, each pixel is determined to belong to one of the 4 issue types including lipid (denoted as $Z_1$), normal issue (denoted as $Z_2$), calcification (denoted as $Z_3$), and others (including lumen or outer issue, denoted as $Z_4$). The training set is used to generate the probability function which is used to determine the probability of tissue type of each pixel in the model based on Bayes classification.

3.2. Model Based on Bayes Classification. The most important part of the segmentation algorithms is to determine the probabilities of each pixel. These probabilities represent the likelihood that the tissue of the pixel at the current location is lipid, calcification, normal issue, or others.

Maximum classifier is used to determine which issue type the pixel belongs to. Figure 6 gives the flow-chart of our maximum decision probability functional classifier. Where $\hat{I}$ is one pixel of multicontrast weighted MR images transformed...
by preprocessing, $g_i(\vec{I})$ is the decision function, and $P(Z_i | \vec{I})$ is class-conditional probability density function (pdf). By comparing values of four functions, if $g_i(\vec{I})$ is the maximum probability value of one pixel, then pixel $\vec{I}$ belongs to $Z_i$ and is labeled $i$.

3.3 Model Based on SSVM. Recently, structured prediction has already attracted much attention, and many approaches have also been developed based on it. Structured learning is one of the main approaches of structured prediction, which not only studies the problems with well-structured inputs and outputs but also reveals strong internal correlations. It is formulated as the learning of complex functional dependencies between multivariate input and output representations. Structured learning has significant impact in addressing important computer vision tasks. Figure 7 gives the flowchart of SSVM to obtain gray information. The flowchart of the iterative training of SSVM is given in Figure 8.
4. Comparison

The results of segmentation of slices 28 and 34 MR images based on Bayes and SSVM are illustrated in Figure 9.

As seen in Figure 9, the segmentation result in terms of classification algorithm reveals that the performance of SSVM is much better than that of Bayes due to the former including structural information, and smoothing effect of segmentation of SSVM is also obvious.

The results presented by image are inadequate to make evaluations. Here a parameter named misclassification rate is defined to judge the accuracy of each algorithm.

In the experiment of this paper, a selected slice MR image is corrupted by global intensity varying from 20% to 40% and adding 1%–9% noise. Misclassification rate, an evaluating criterion, is defined as the ratio of misclassified pixels to total number of pixels of this class. It is formulated as (2) as follows:

\[ e(i) = \frac{fp + fn}{n} \]

where \( e(i) \) is the misclassification rate of tissue \( i \); \( fp \) is the false positive responses (pixel belongs to tissue \( i \) but is classified as other tissues); \( fn \) is the false negative responses (pixel does not belong to tissue \( i \) but is classified as tissue type \( i \)); \( n \) is the total number of pixels of tissue type \( i \).

The misclassification rate of lumen obtained by Bayes and SSVM algorithm is listed in Table 1. From the statistics shown in Table 1, it can be seen that the misclassification rate caused by SSVM is much lower than that of Bayes. That stands for the performance of SSVM outperforms that of Bayes, especially while the level of noise is higher.

5. Conclusion

To summarize, the work in this paper is focused on the first several steps of carotid artery plaque analysis, including preprocessing of MR image, model-based segmentation of lumen, plaque, and external wall. Two kinds of model, Bayes and SSVM, are separately constructed and applied to the detection of internal wall. Receivable boundaries can be both obtained by two algorithms, the results of experiment shows...
the segmentation performance of SSVM is better than that of Bayes, especially, while the level of noise in image is higher. But there are still some improvements need to be done in the future to break the limitations of the current work. Firstly, improve Bayes to better performance by increasing structural information. Secondly, introduce sequence image tracking technique in research to improve the performance of human interaction to specify the center of lumen. Further effort should focus on estimation of artery location in each MRI slice and take advantage of information gained from previous slice to pick out the artery centroid of current image. Moreover, several other algorithms need to be testified and compared with them when dealing with plaques.

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References


