

of the generalized gradient method, which makes it possible to provide the sophisticated diagnosis assistance on-line during the common procedure of patient examination.

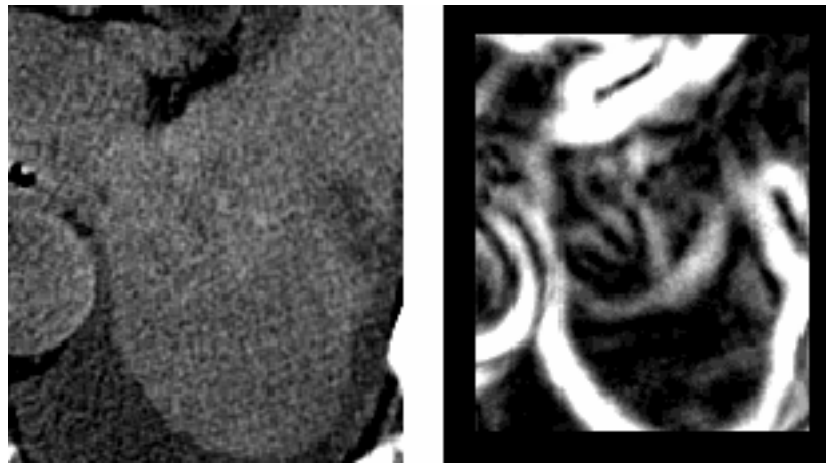


Fig. 5. Generalized gradient map (right) of the test image (left) calculated using the triptych sliding window; $R=4$, $d=2$, $n=3$ and the output t-test significance as a gradient measure.

4. Content-based pulmonary x-ray image retrieval

Content-based image retrieval (CBIR) is the process of retrieving images directly by visual image characteristics. In comparison to text-based image retrieval which uses textual language to describe image content, it is free from significant limitations, especially in medical domain, since image data cannot be fully described texturally. Traditionally, CBIR uses visual characteristics, such as color, texture or shape to represent image content and to retrieve images from databases which are visually similar to a query image. One of the CBIR challenges is to bridge the semantic gap between low-level features extracted automatically from images and the high-level human interpretation. Therefore CBIR for medical databases has the potential to assist clinical decision-making, research, training and easy-to-use retrieval of medical images [8]. But any image retrieval from databases of distributed organization can become a bottleneck for computer-aided diagnosis system performance. Large number of image data sets located in different institutions and clinics still present challenges for data movement. Hence, the development of efficient and robust image descriptors is the crucial point for system performance. The exchange and queries of descriptors instead of the whole images between distributed computers allow dramatically decrease the network loads. In this case only images retrieved by their descriptors are transferred to a query node.

At present the diagnosis expert support system for pulmonary deceases is under development in Belarus. One of the tasks of this system is the retrieval of visually similar images, since the comparison of some actual cases with similar examples in the past fixed in electronic archives can be a very useful diagnosis tool [9]. At the first stage of the development we decided to evaluate the quality of X-ray image retrieval by patient's age and gender based on the image descriptors proposed in this paper. This non-trivial task for evaluation was chosen on purpose since even for highly qualified physicians it is difficult to assess the patient's age and gender while observing pulmonary X-ray images.

Thus, for the experiments we used a total of 6594 images sub-sampled from image databases obtained in framework of mandatory national X-ray screening program currently running in Belarus. Of these, 3 groups of images with different patient age (22-23, 42-43, 62-63 years old respectively) were selected, equally men and women. The image size was 560×576 pixels, 16 bits of intensity resolution. Further details on the test image databases are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Image databases used in the prototype tool.

X-Ray database	
Class (age group)	Quantity
22-23	2198
42-43	2198
62-63	2198
Total	6594

One of the common features implemented in CBIR systems is the search for similar images. To accomplish this, the content should first be described in an efficient way, e.g. the so-called feature extraction should be performed. Usually the visual content of images in the database is described by feature vectors, possibly of different sort. Since original images are gray level, our tool analyzes not color but texture and its statistical features. In particular, extended co-occurrence matrices [10] for image description were used: triplets unlike pairs of pixels in classical Haralick matrices [11]. The co-occurrence matrix contains relative frequencies $P(i, j, k, d_1, d_2, d_3)$ with which pixels triplets of gray levels i, j and k respectively occur in the image at distances d_1, d_2, d_3 . Every descriptor can be represented as a triangle with gray levels in its corners. Descriptors cover the entire image and represent statistical distribution of spatial relationships of gray level intensities. Consideration of the additional third pixel increases feature space and thereby enhances the sensitivity to medical texture.

In our experiments we used triangle-shaped descriptors with side sizes 1, 3 and 5 pixels. Increasing descriptor's size would lead to losing correlation between pixels and thereby local texture features. Extended co-occurrence matrices were calculated with 16 bins of gray levels. Invariance for both rotation and reflection is achieved by matrix reduction to a triangular form [12]. In other words, sequence order of intensities at sides of triangles becomes unimportant. To decrease the number of elements in matrix and simplify data, so-called feature vector was extracted from the co-occurrence matrix. Low sensitivity to image size was achieved after feature vector normalization by sum of the elements.

Image retrieval using the 'query by example' paradigm was performed by means of calculating the L1 distance (measure of similarity) between image feature vectors. Each of 6594 images was submitted as a query and the resultant top 30 most similar images were considered for calculating the final accuracy of image class retrieval. The results of retrieval are shown in Fig. 6. The statistical analysis of all 6594 queries showed that while searching by age the mean accuracy for 22-23 years old group was 60%, 42-43 – 40%, 62-63 – 50% and practically remained constant for the rest of retrieval results. When searching by gender, the mean accuracy approximately linearly decreases from 84% at the first result to 78% at the 30th retrieval result for male patients. Similar behavior of retrieval accuracy can be observed for female patients too.

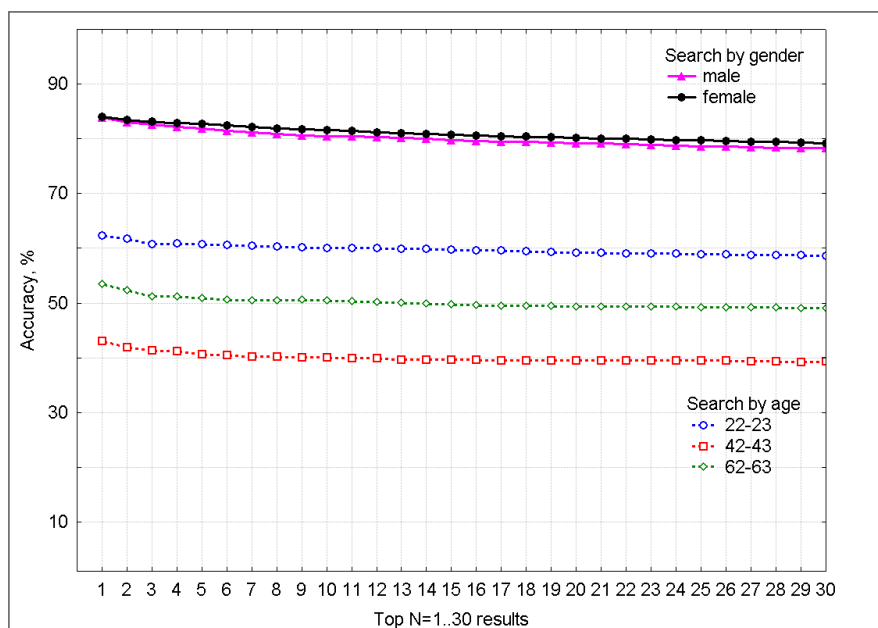


Fig. 6. Retrieval results for X-ray database.

One of the main goals of this technology is to replace original medical images by their feature vectors and small preview images (thumbnails) at the client side or at the regional server side. Considerable simplification of computational complexity and a dramatic reduction of image data needed to be transferred allow radiologists to search by image content locally, on an ordinary personal computer. Feature vector calculation performed off-line (e.g., overnight) is also not very complex: for 2084×2560 image on 2GHz Intel processor it takes about 12 seconds with the binning of gray levels lasting for 7 seconds. Therefore for this particular task, we see the applicability of grid technology in distributed data storage and management with real transferring only few resultant (retrieved) images out of hundreds of thousands.

5. Conclusion

As it was mentioned above, gridification of X-ray diagnosis and retrieval subtasks of the computerized support of the national-wide lung diagnostic system is not absolutely necessary and can be implemented based on MPI capabilities. An opposite situation is typical for large CT image analysis where the computational time may be extremely high while data transfer costs are relatively low. The team responsible for the development of sophisticated 3D image analysis methods has implemented the interconnection of the software package for the analysis of CT images with grid environment. The 3D analysis package called Voligator has been already under development for a few years in framework of the national program 'Infotech' and the Belarussian-Russian program 'SKIF-Grid'. Among other, it is also based on the Insight Toolkit and Visualization Toolkit, two open-source libraries widely used for medical image processing. We also employed the Unicore middleware [13] for interconnection of Voligator with grid computing resources. Currently the Unicore server is installed in the United Institute of Informatics Problems (UIIP) of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus and is able to grant computational memory and storage resources of the SKIF K1000-M supercomputer cluster located at the National Supercomputer Centre of Belarus in the same institution.

As soon as the user (an expert-radiologist) defines the region of interest (ROI) in the CT image, the software Voligator invokes the command line client of Unicore and transfers the ROI as well as type of analysis required for processing in grid environment. At present

configuration files for Unicore command line client should be already customized on a client machine. But it is possible and will be likely implemented within the client part of the 3D image analysis software the possibility to customize the configuration files of Unicore client concerned with the required computational resources depending on the type of analysis and the image size. Resulting generalized gradient map calculated on grid computational nodes is finally returned to the client 3D image analysis software (Fig. 1) and is superimposed on the source image as a transparent overlay shown in Fig. 7.

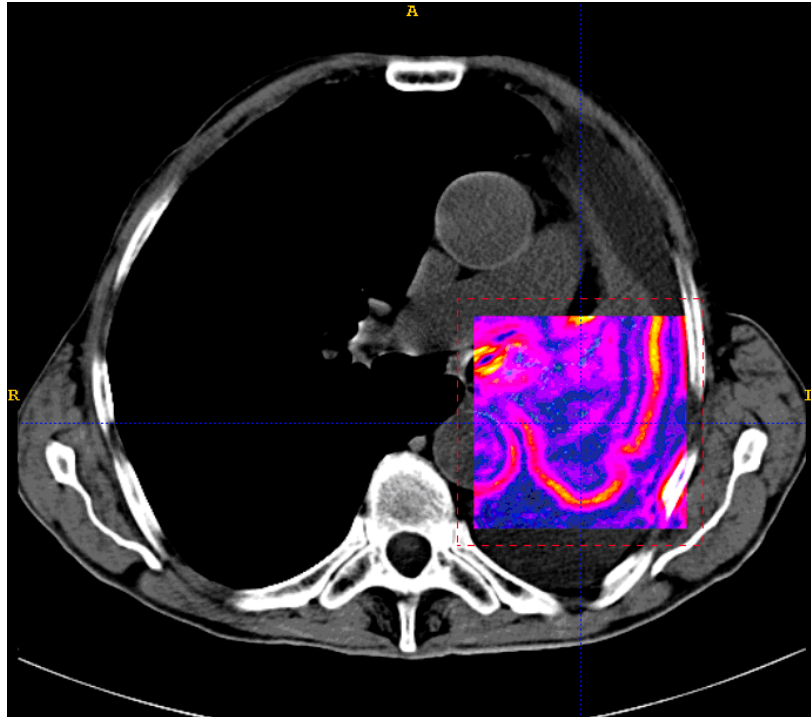


Fig. 7. Generalized gradient map visualized over the CT scan.

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