## **Brain Tissue Segmentation of Fetal MRI**



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**Goal:** Quantitative analysis of cortical surface of the fetus for the study of gyration (brain development)

- But current limitations are:
- \* poor spatial resolution and/or low SNR in MR acquisitions due to fast acquisition
- \* non-homogeneous brain tissue (myelination and cortical maturation).
- \* partial volume (PV)









#### Data set

Prenatal MR images, 1T system (GE), SSFSE sequences (TR 7000 ms, TE 180 ms, FOV 40 x 40 cm, slice thickness 5.4 mm, spatial resolution 1.09 mm). For every study 6 axial volumes are acquired. 4 subjects of GA of 29, 30, 31 and 32 weeks are used.







#### **Methods and contributions**

- **1. Preprocessing:** brain volume segmentation, inhomogenity intensity correction.
- Image model: Finite Gaussian Mixture Model using 7 Gaussian distributions, 2 for gray mater (GM1 and GM2), 2 for white mater (WM1 and WM2), 1 for cerebrospinal fluid, (CSF) 2 for transitions (C1 and C2).



3. Spatial distribution model: Markov Random Field

Labelling process to remove C1 and C2

$$x_i' = \max_{\forall x \in L} (U_i(x))$$

where: 
$$U_i(x) = V_i(x_i) + \sum_{j \in N_i} \frac{\delta_n(x_i, x_j)}{d(x_i, x_j)}, n = 1, 2, 3$$

Local MRF depending on distance to the cortex





#### **Preliminary results**



Contour extracted after statistical classification Manual segmented contour

Name (GA)	Case 19 (30)	Case23 (29)	Case 22 (32)	Case20 (31)
DSM on CoGM	0.64	0.68	0.58	0.60
Manual CoGM*	8060	7405	12480	10158
Automated CoGM*	10108	9995	8775	7520

\*Volumes in Table are in number of pixels





Preliminary work on brain tissue segmentation for fetus of
29 to 32 weeks of GA

- Automatization of brain volume segmentation
- Basal ganglia segmentation
- Pial and outer surface reconstruction (Freesurfer)
- Validation on different GA's and sequences/scanners
- Including other probabilistic priors: atlas construction
- Improved SNR and high resolution images: combining the 6 volumes

Original resolution: 5.4 mm



Higher resolution space: 1.09 mm isotropic



[1] F. Rousseau et al, Acad Radiol, Vol. 13, 2006



### **Discussion (II)**

Our result Freesurfer surface







