Pre-Indexing for Fast Partial Shape Matching of Vertebrae Images

Xiaoqian Xu, D.J. Lee S. Antani, L.R. Long Dept. of Electrical & Computer Engineering Communication Engineering Branch Brigham Young University National Library of Medicine, NIH Provo, UT, USA Bethesda, MD, USA Anterior Challenges: osteophytes 1. As the database grows, sequential search becomes time-consuming. 2. The flexibility in selecting a partial Partial Shape Matching query makes it hard for indexing. 1. It allows the user to pick a partial query, which could be a pathological part; and it retrieves similar partial shapes from 2. Multiple Open Triangles is employed as partial shape representation. 3. Dynamic Programming is implemented as the searching strategy for retrieval. A partial query Solution: There is an unmanageably large number of partial queries, which makes the pre-calculation infeasible. Xiaoqian Xu, D. J. Lee, S. Antani and L. R. Long, "Localizing Contour Points for Indexing an X-ray Image Retrieval System", in Proc. 16th IEEE Symposium on Imputer-Based Medical Systems, New York, pp. 169 – 174 Based on 9-pt model, Two partial queries (superior and inferior corners) are selected from each shape for pre-indexing output query input Agglomerative clustering algorithm 1. Initially, put each indexed shape in its $S \cdot \cos \alpha$ $-\sin \alpha$ 2. Among all current clusters, pick the two $\sin \alpha$ $S \cdot \cos \alpha$ clusters with the smallest distance. 0 Replace these two clusters with a new cluster. Procrustes distance expressed 4. Repeat Step 2 and 3 until there is only above is calculated between each one remaining cluster. pair of the selected partial queries. Retrieval process with pre-indexing Results: Slight Severe Moderate All queries Claw Traction All queries With Pre-indexing 55% 81% 80% 84% Without Pre-indexing 60% 85% 84% Comparison of Recall Results of Both Approaches With Pre-Indexing Without Pre-Indexing Sec/query

Without pre-indexing

Time Efficiency