
Introducing Space and Time in Local Feature-Based Endomicroscopic Image Retrieval

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Supervision

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- **Outline**

- 1. Introduction**

- 2. The Bag-of-Visual Words Method**

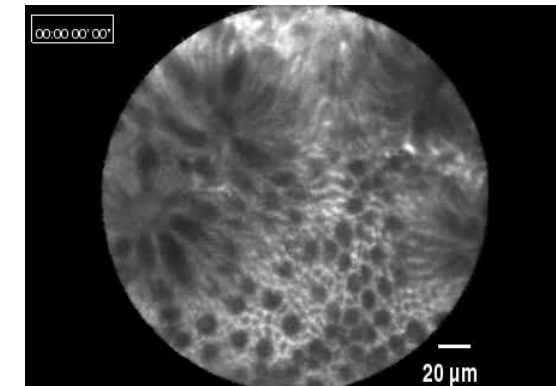
- 3. Introducing Spatial Information**

- 4. Introducing Temporal Information**

- 5. Conclusion**

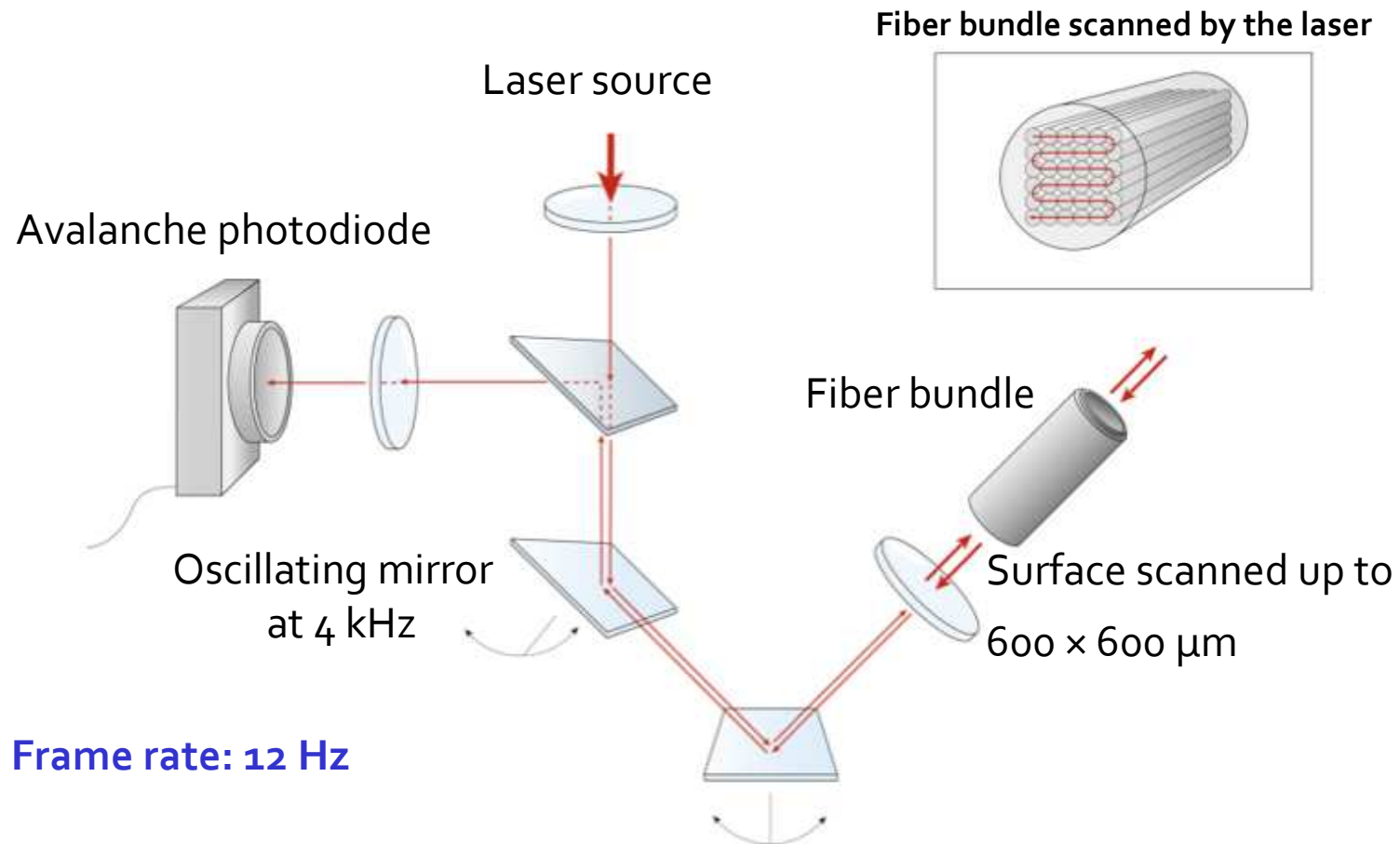
pCLE

Probe-based Confocal Laser Endomicroscopy

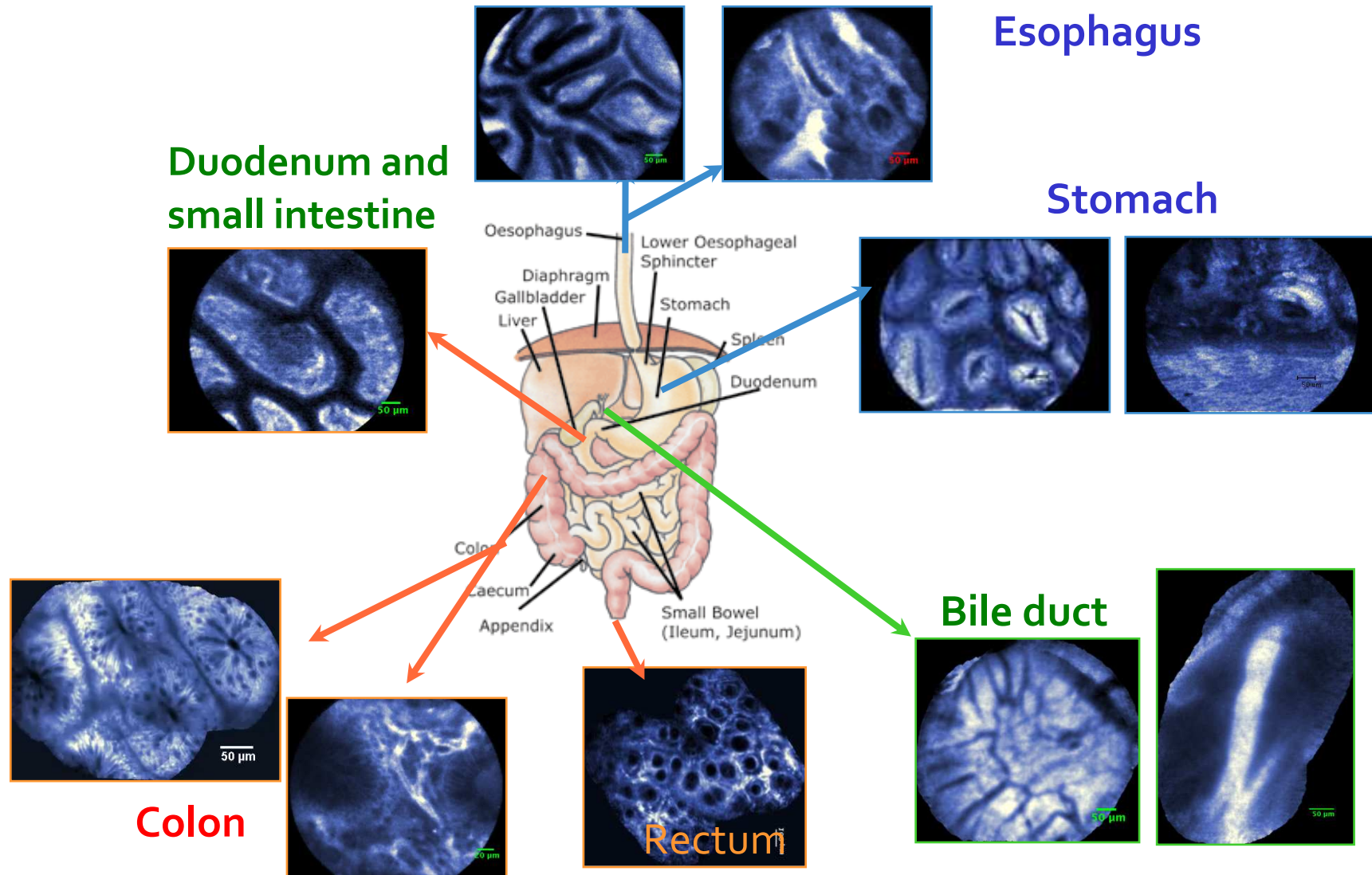


Colonic Polyp

pCLE Principle

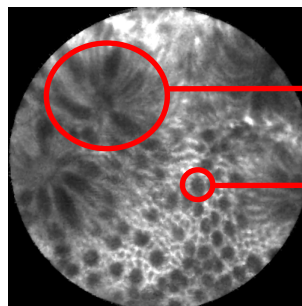


Explore the Entire GI Tract



Differentiate

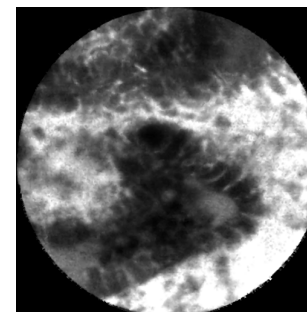
Benign



Crypt

Goblet Cell

Neoplastic (pathological)

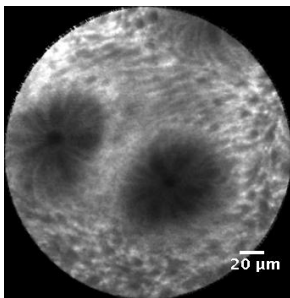


Courtesy of
Pr. Michael Wallace,
Mayo Clinic, Jacksonville, USA

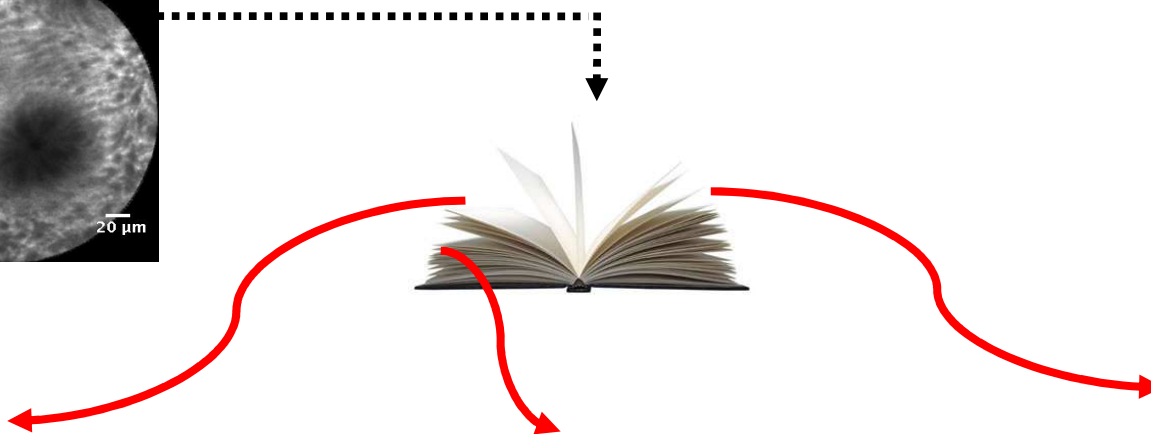
Nuclei or membranes not visible... ~~nucleo-cytoplasmic ratio ?~~

Combination of local texture & shape features in pCLE images ?

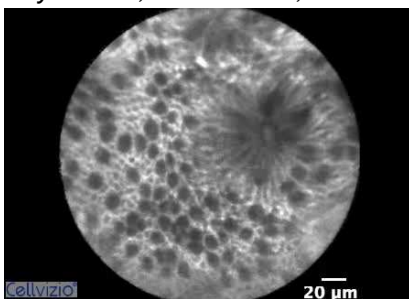
Courtesy of **Pr. Charles Lightdale**
Columbia-Presbyterian MC, New York, USA



Database Query



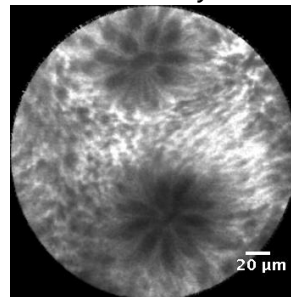
Courtesy of **Pr. Michael Wallace**
Mayo Clinic, Jacksonville, USA



Colon Benign



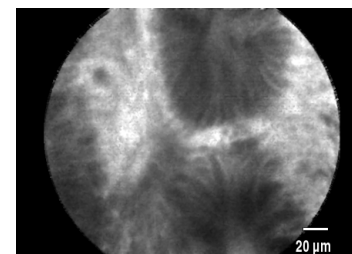
Courtesy of **Pr. Charles Lightdale**
Columbia-Presbyterian MC, New York, USA



Colon Benign



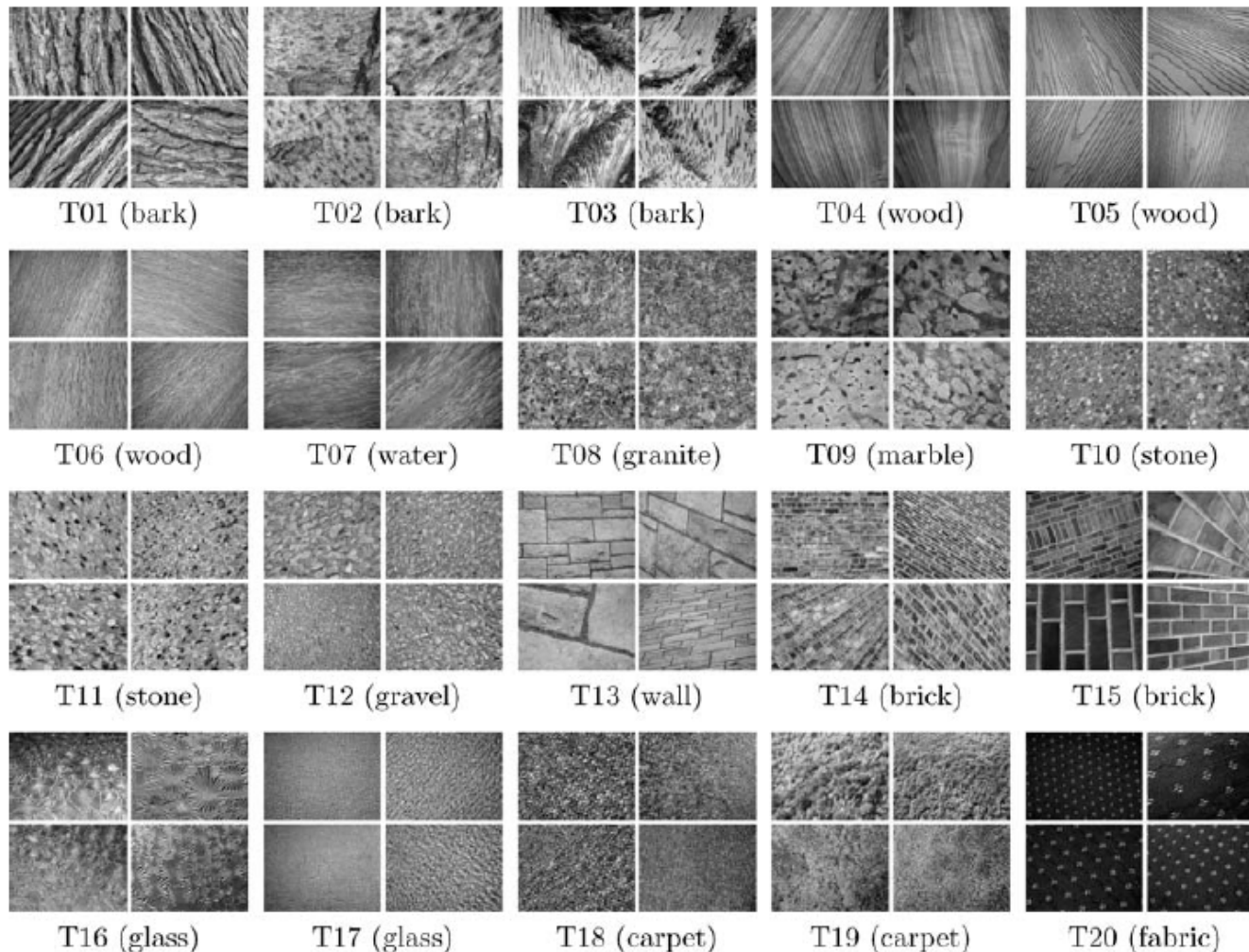
Courtesy of **Dr. Caroline Loeser**
Yale University, New Haven, USA



Colon Neoplastic



Texture classes of the UIUCTex dataset [1]



**Classification
accuracy**

= 98.7 %

Database

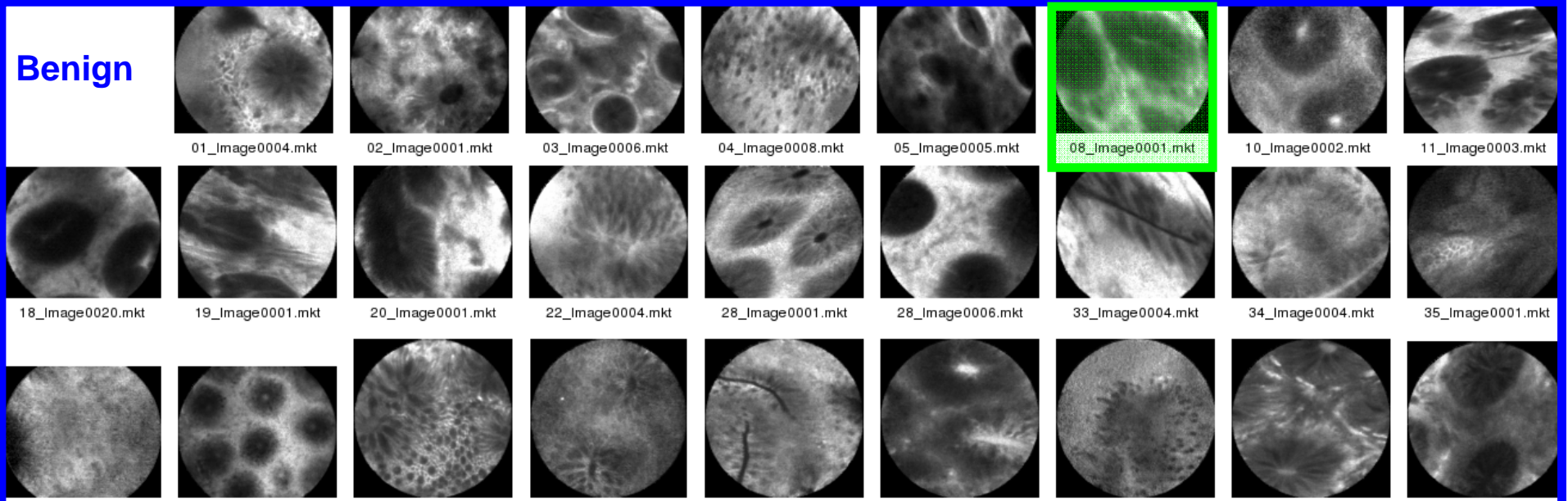
25 classes

500 images

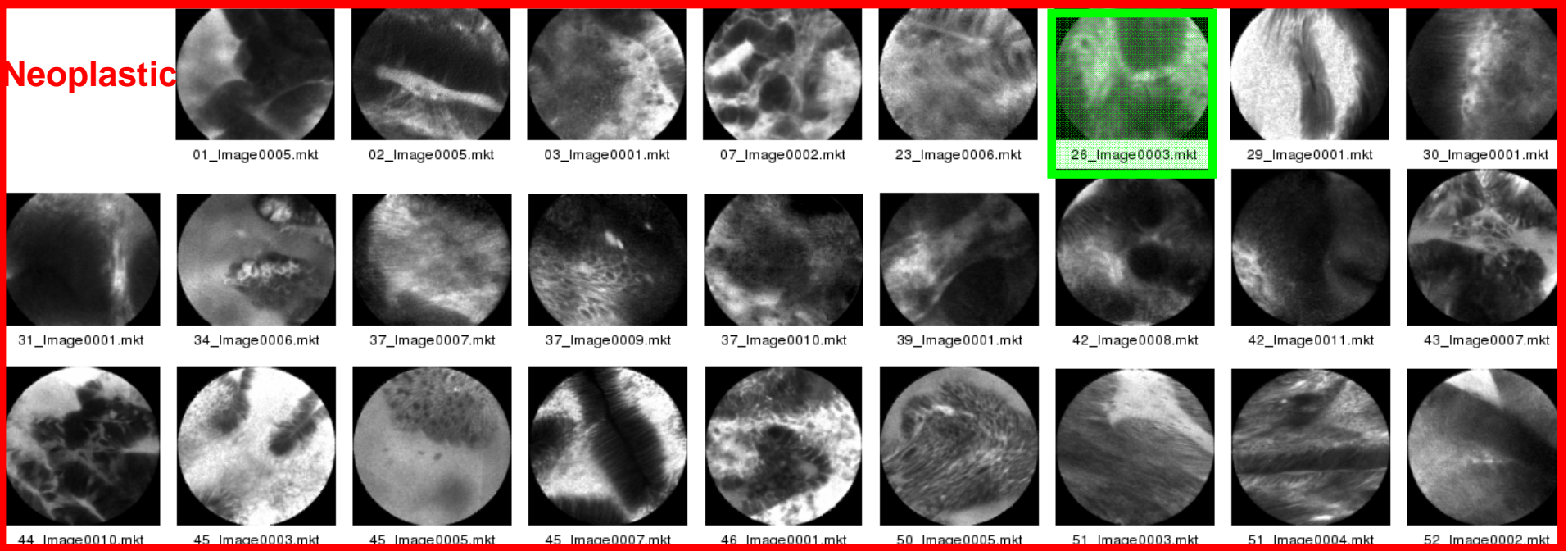
CBIR method:

**Bag-of-Visual
Words**

Benign

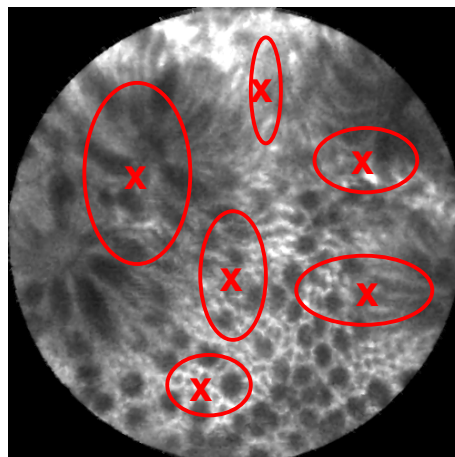
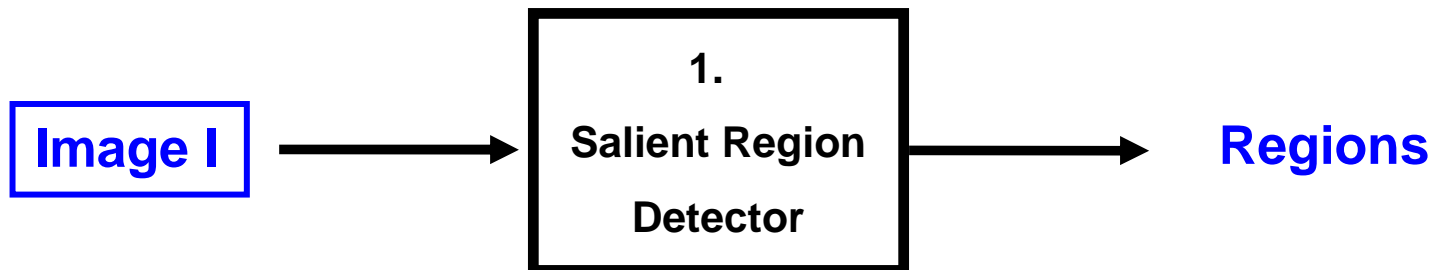


Neoplastic



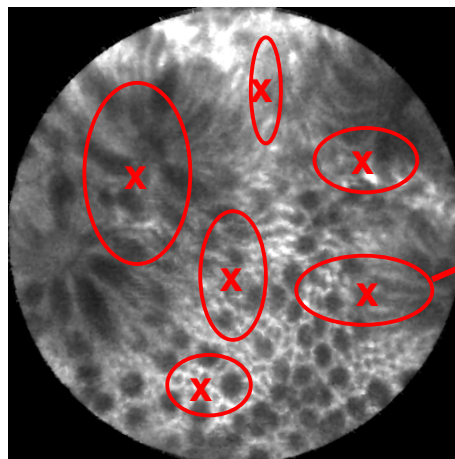
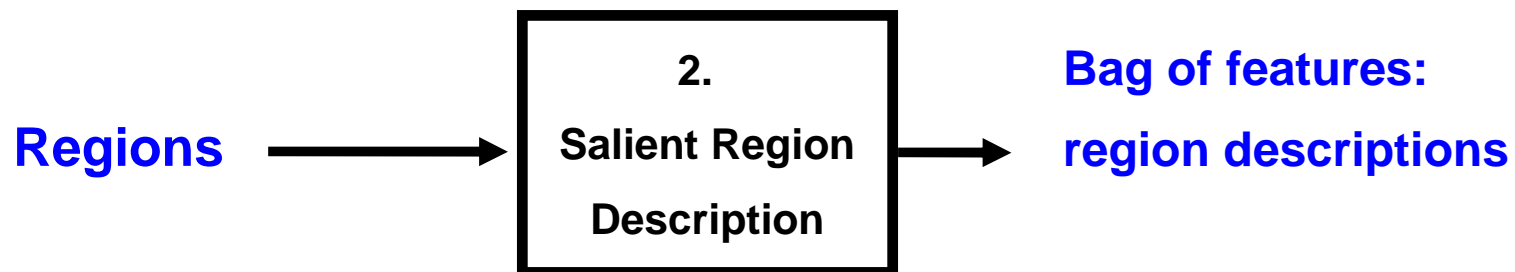
- **Outline**

1. Introduction
2. **The Bag-of-Visual Words Method**
3. Introducing Spatial Information
4. Introducing Temporal Information
5. Conclusion



(X) Salient Region

*Courtesy of Pr. Michael Wallace,
Mayo Clinic, Jacksonville, USA*



Invariant Description

SIFT [1] Vector

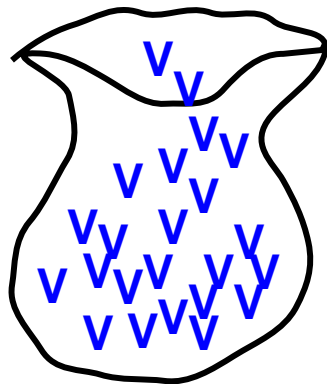
$$\begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ v_{128} \end{pmatrix}$$

Feature

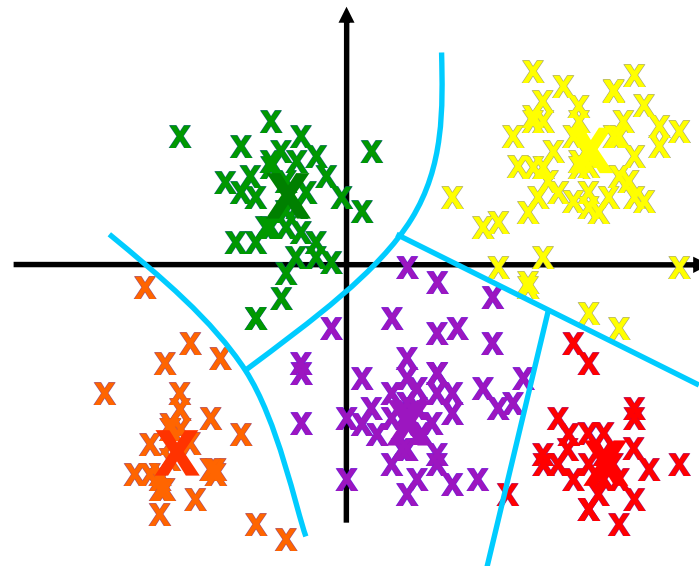
Courtesy of Pr. Michael Wallace,
Mayo Clinic, Jacksonville, USA



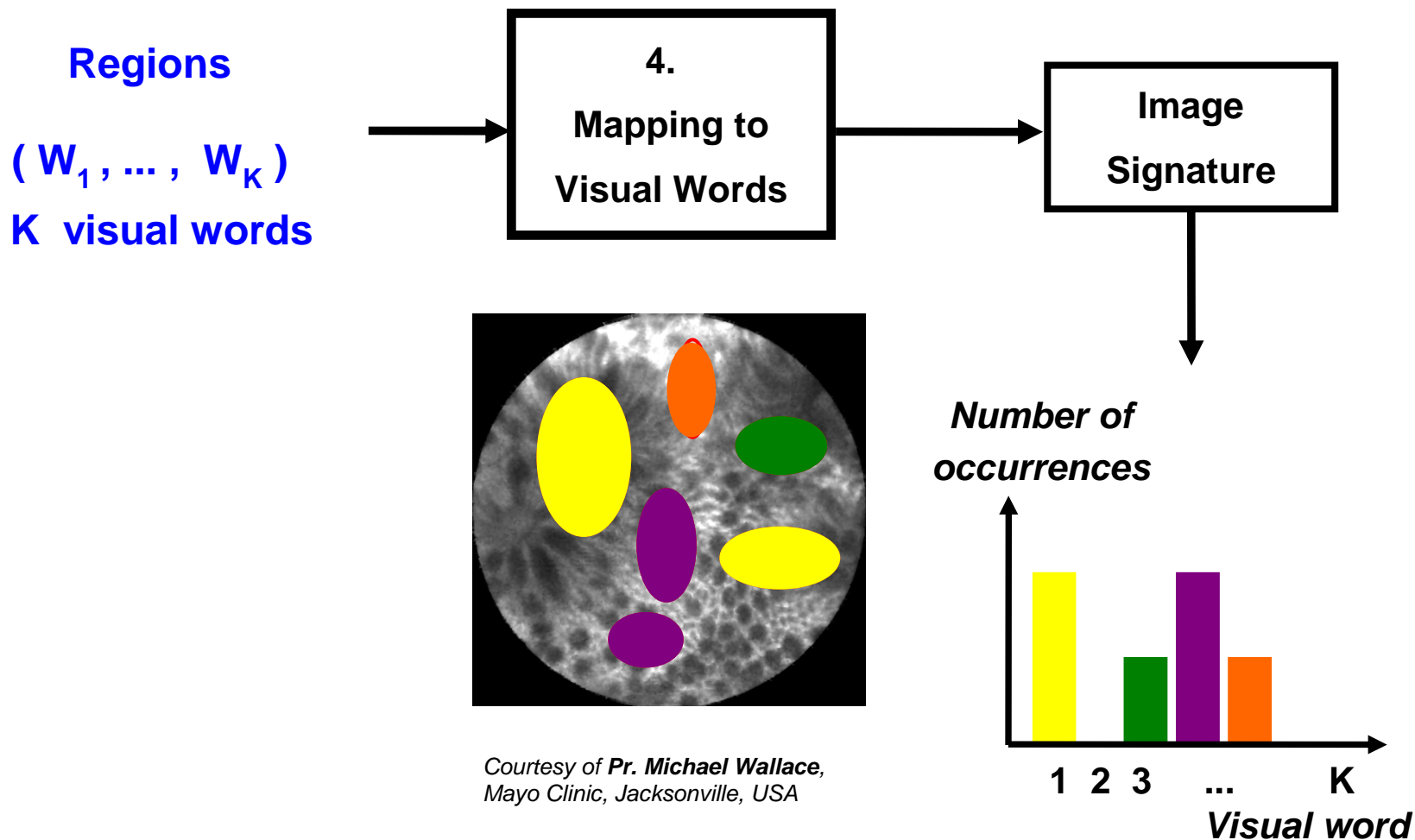
“ One Bag
for all images ”



“ Visual Words
are clusters ”



Feature
Space
e.g. SIFT Space



Courtesy of **Pr. Michael Wallace**,
Mayo Clinic, Jacksonville, USA

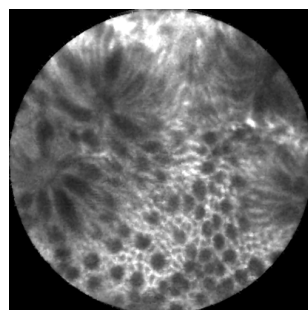


Image I_1

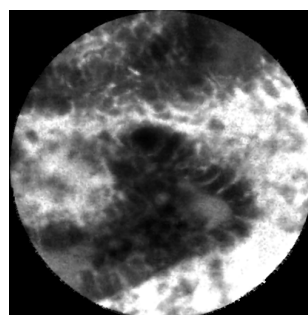
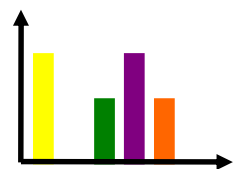
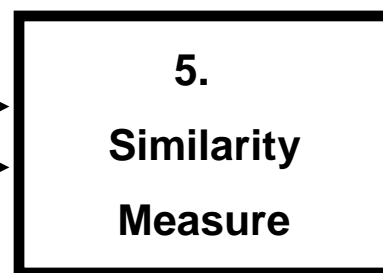
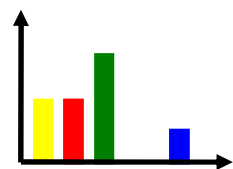


Image I_2



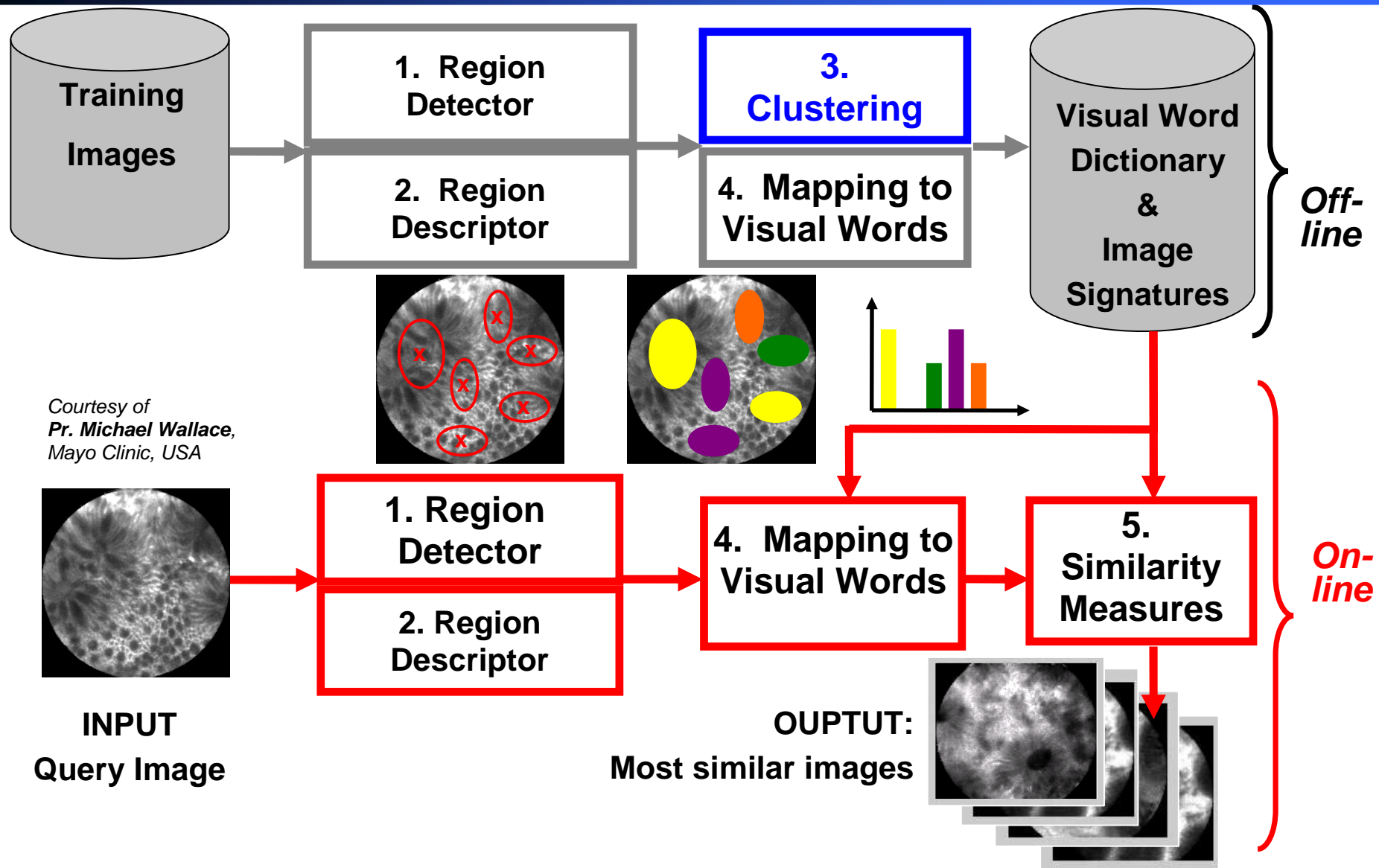
$$d(I_1, I_2)$$

=

$$\chi^2(\text{Signature}(I_1), \text{Signature}(I_2))$$

BVW Pipeline

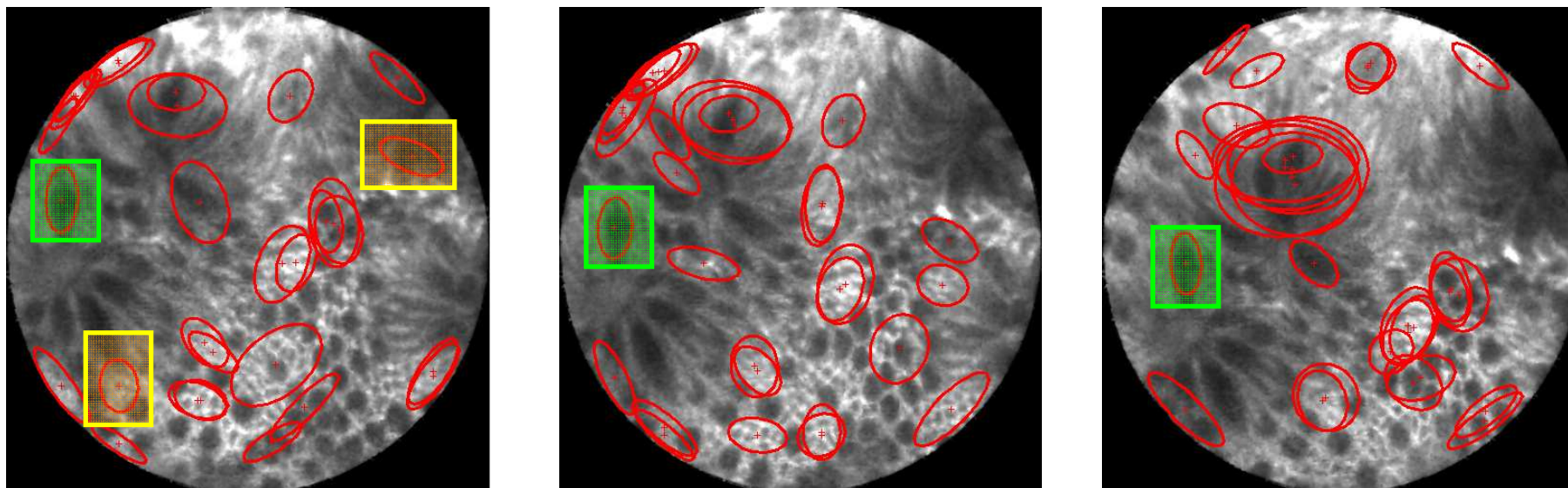
2. The Bag-of-Visual Words Method



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time



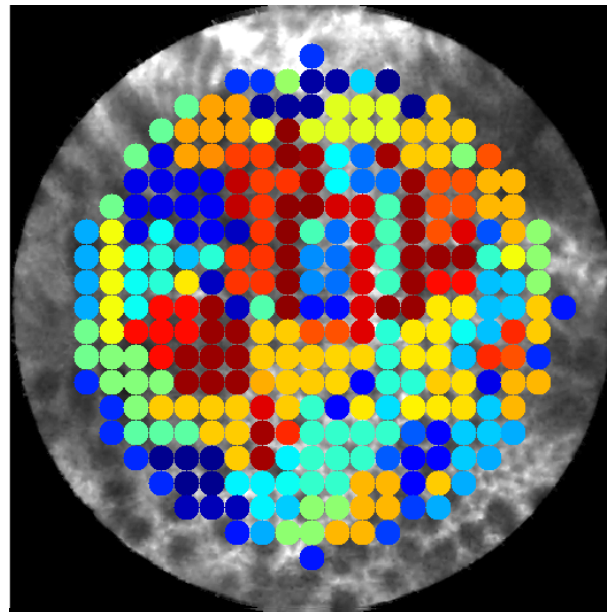
Courtesy of Pr. Michael Wallace,
Mayo Clinic, Jacksonville, USA

Sparse detector...

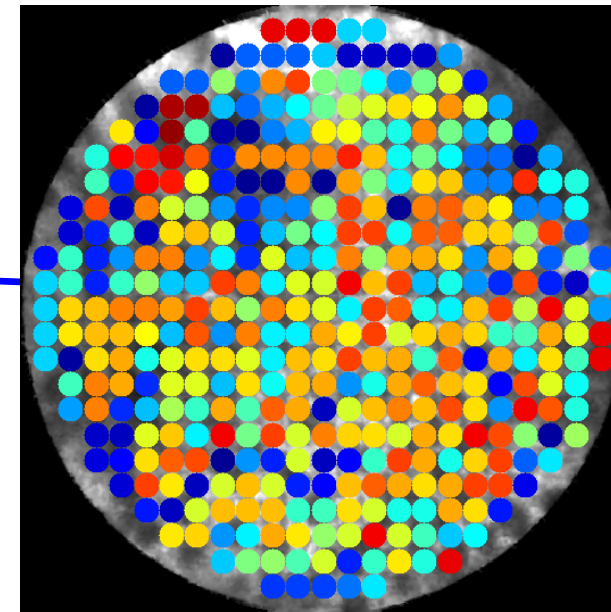
inconsistency !

Clinically relevant information is densely distributed.

Dense Region Detection



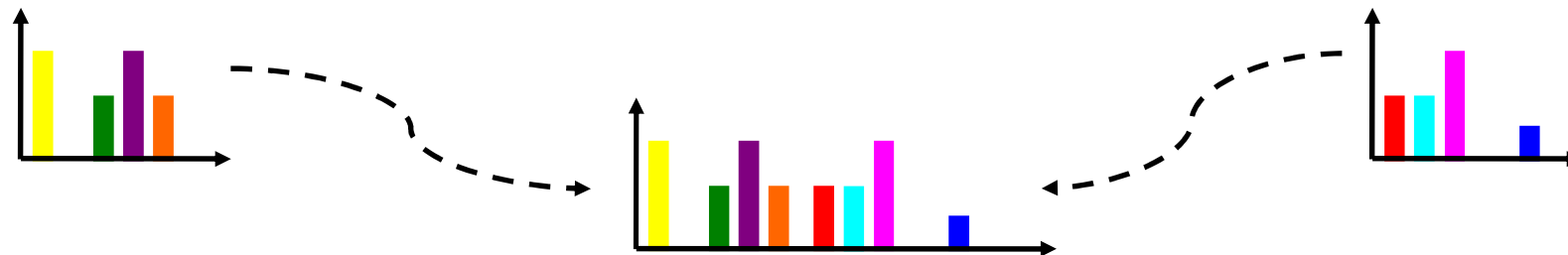
Dense regular grid



Disc Overlap

Large discs: groups of cells

Small discs: individual cells

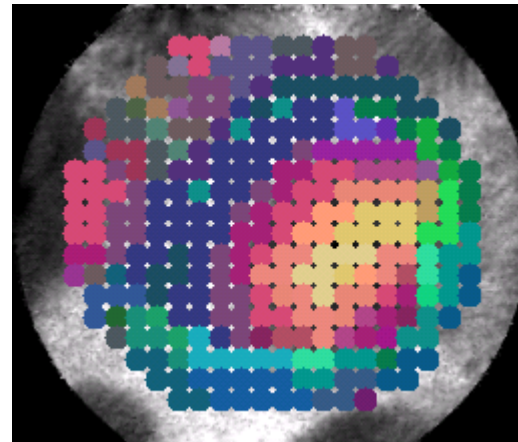
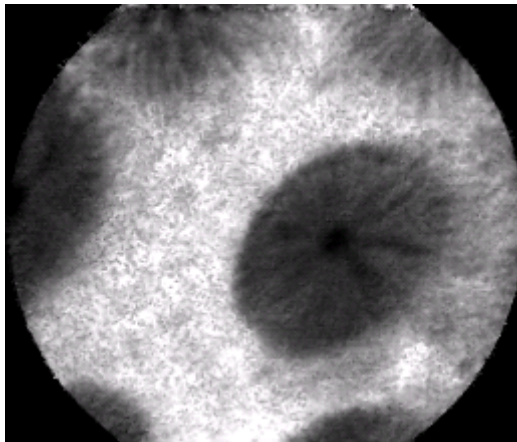


Bi-Scale Disc Description

Courtesy of Pr. Michael Wallace,
Mayo Clinic, Jacksonville, USA

Observation:

Cellular architecture is substantial to establish a diagnosis



Courtesy of
Pr. Michael Wallace
Mayo Clinic, Jacksonville, USA

Assumption:

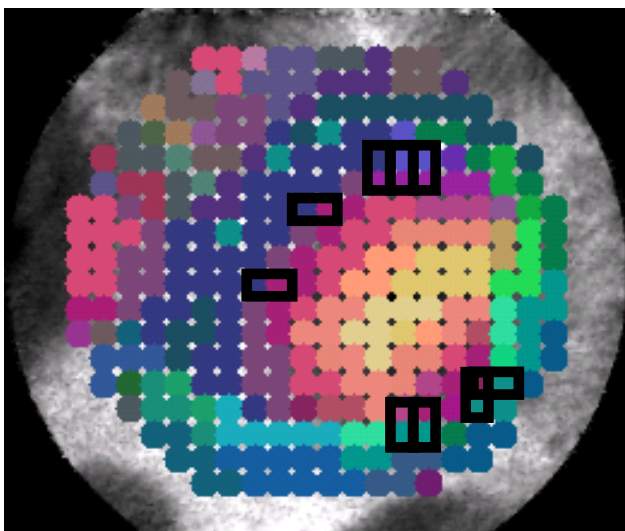
Spatial relationship between local features

statistically the same in the images with similar appearance

Idea:

Spatial relationship Feature = Co-occurrence matrix of visual words

Image I, K visual words

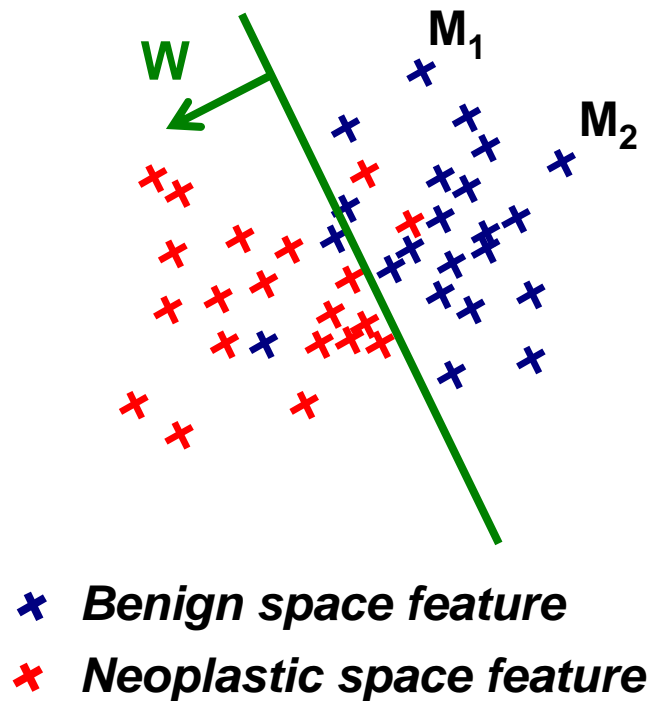


M of size K x K

	w_1	...	w_i	...	w_K
w_1					
w_j					
w_K					

Proba (w_i adjacent to w_j in I)

Supervised description of Spatial Features



$$S(I) = W \cdot M$$

Discriminant linear combination (LDA)

Co-occurrence matrix

Image I_1

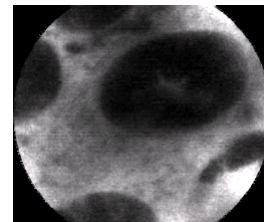
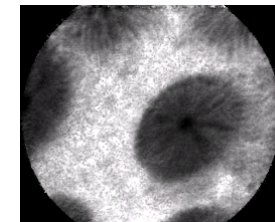
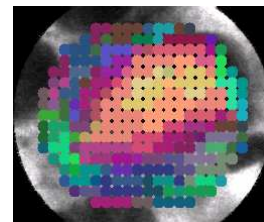


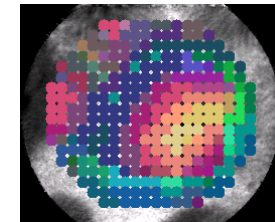
Image I_2



$S(I_1)$



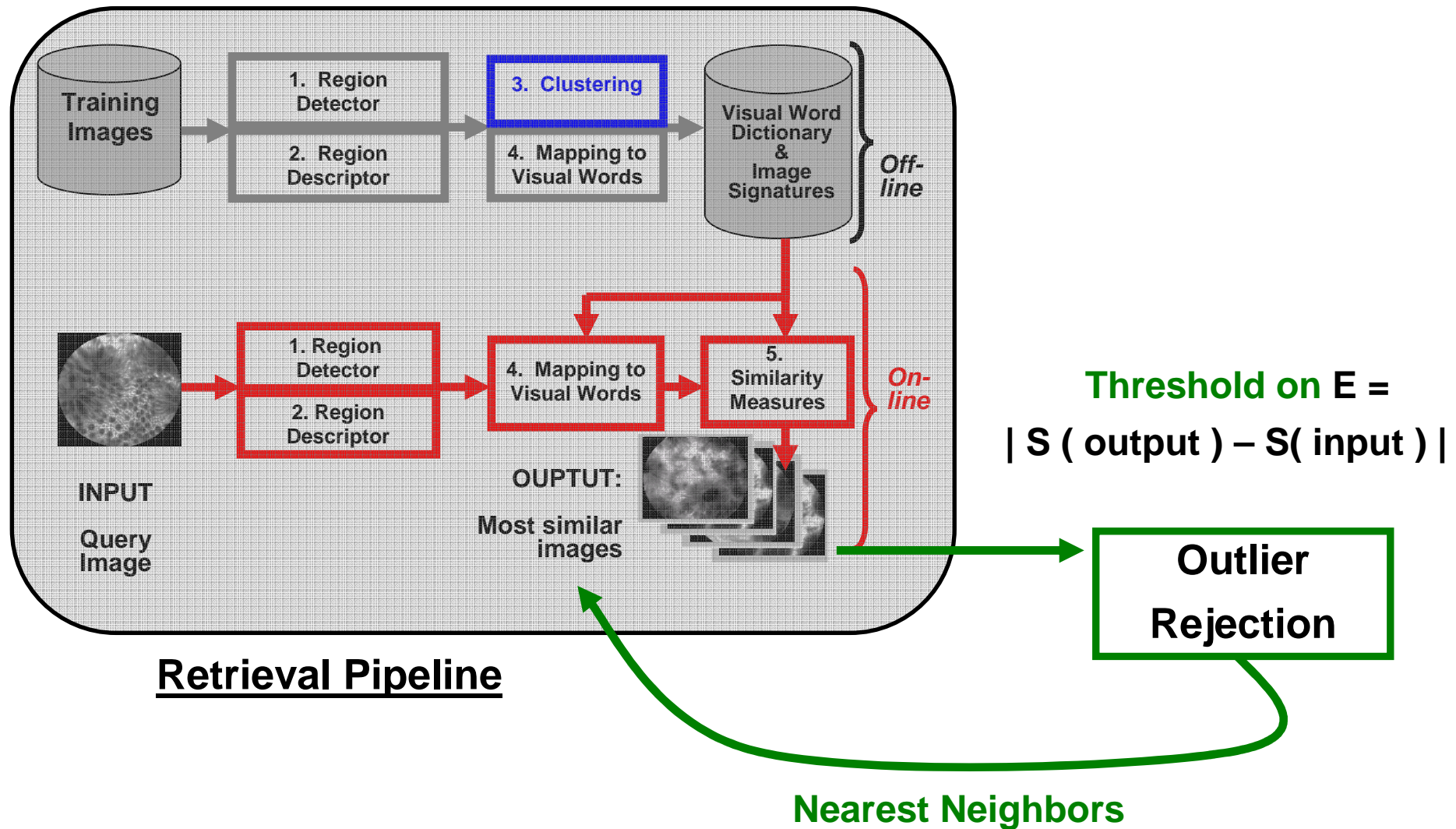
$S(I_2)$



$$E = |S_1 - S_2|$$

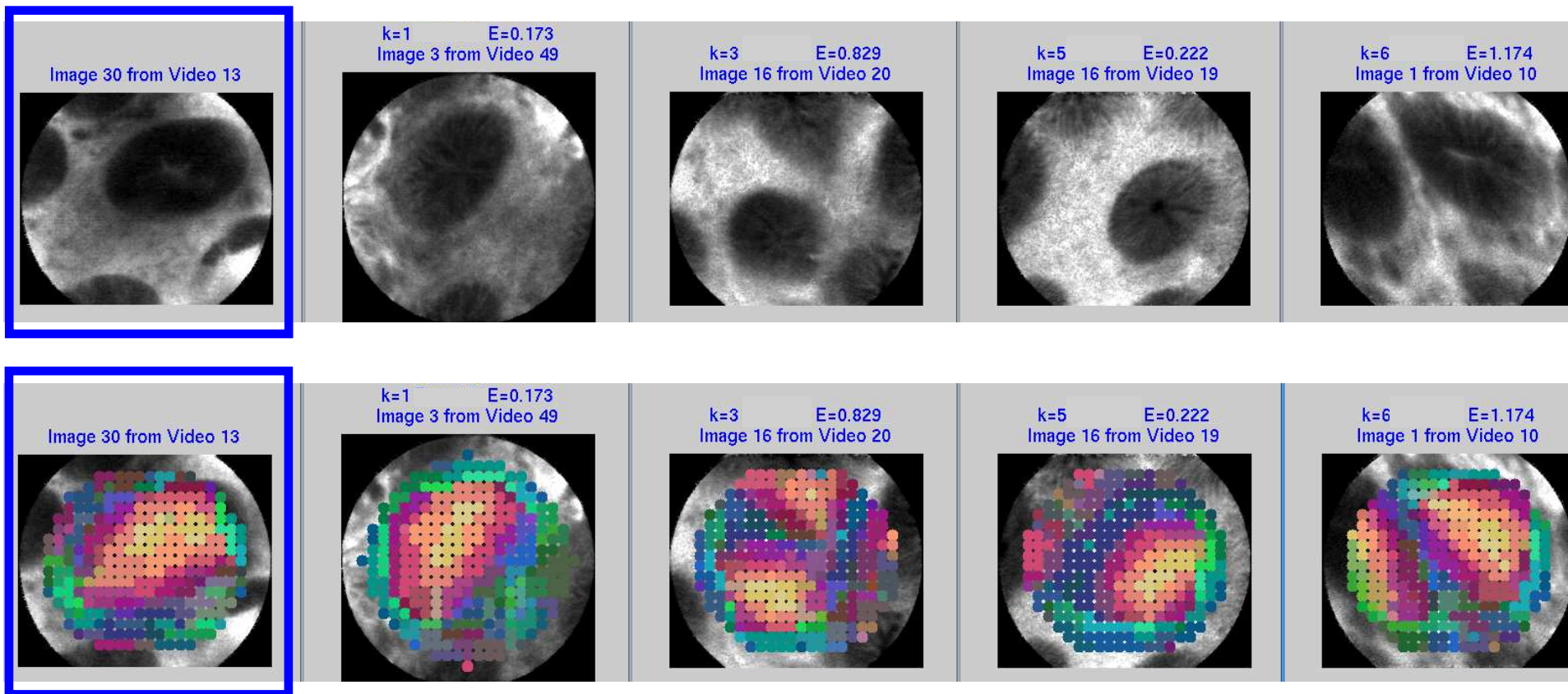
Space Feature Difference

Introducing Space



Results: Benign Query

Benign Vote = 100 %



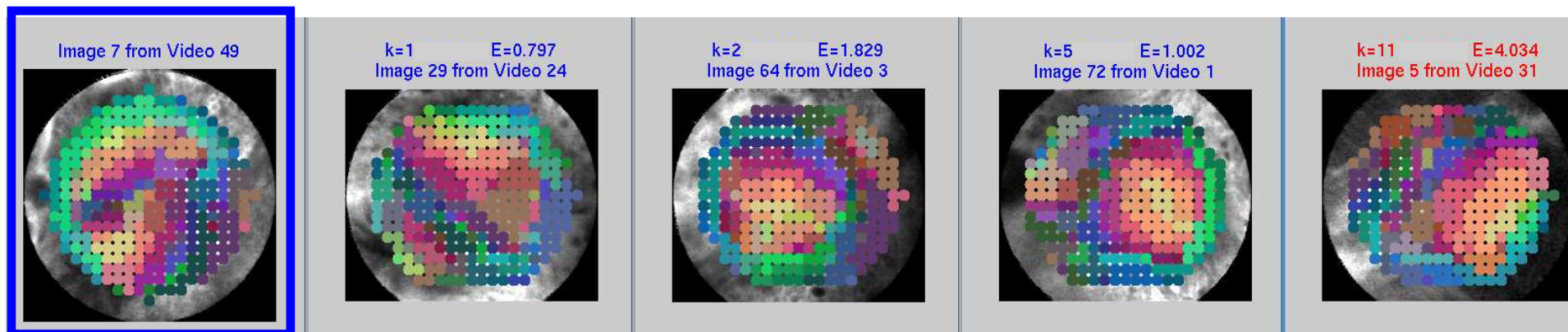
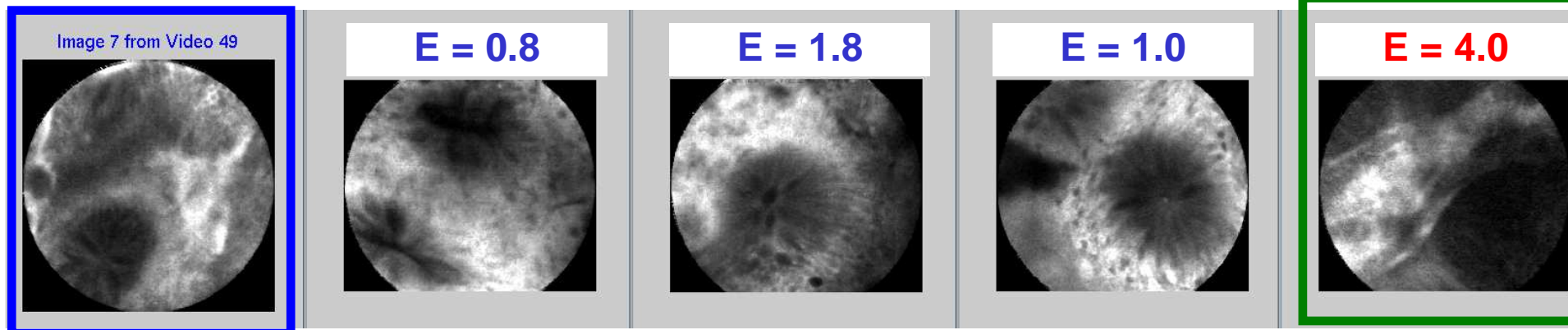
Query

4 nearest neighbors

Results: Benign Query

Benign Vote = ~~75 %~~ 100 %

Outlier !
E > 2

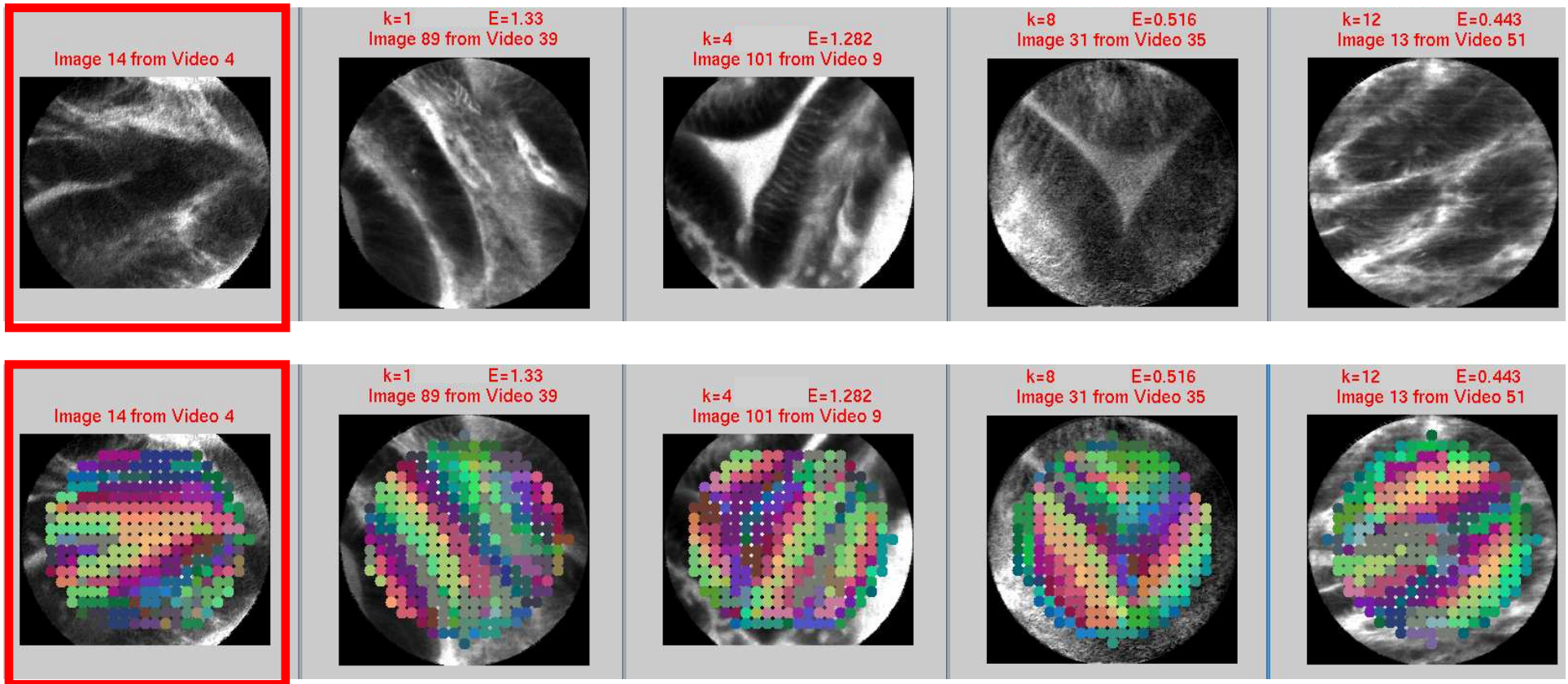


Query

4 nearest neighbors

Results: Neoplastic Query

Neoplastic Vote = 100 %



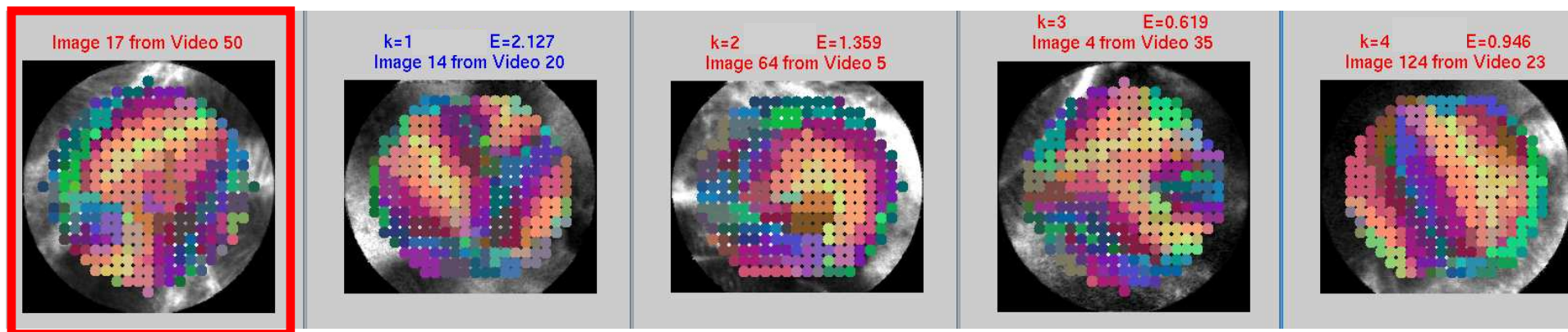
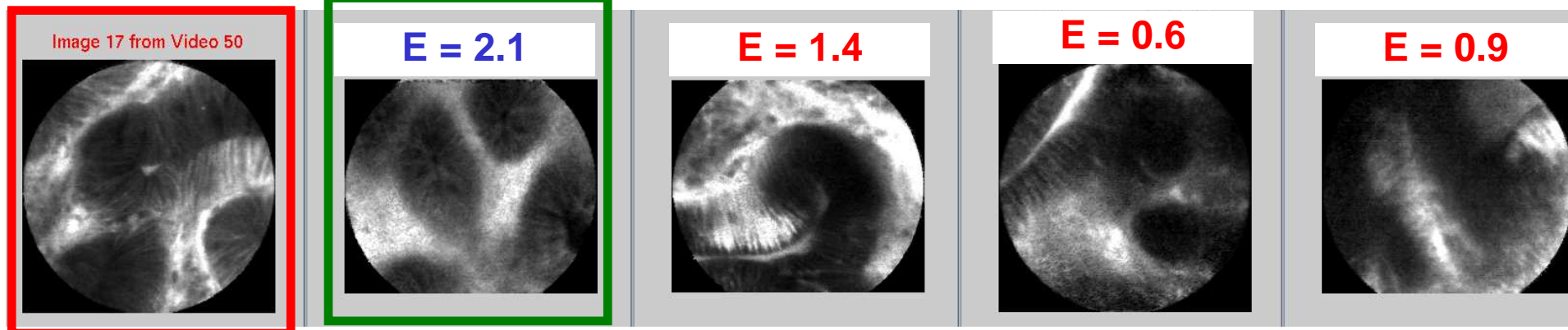
Query

4 nearest neighbors

Results: Neoplastic Query

Outlier !
 $E > 2$

Neoplastic Vote = ~~75 %~~ 100 %



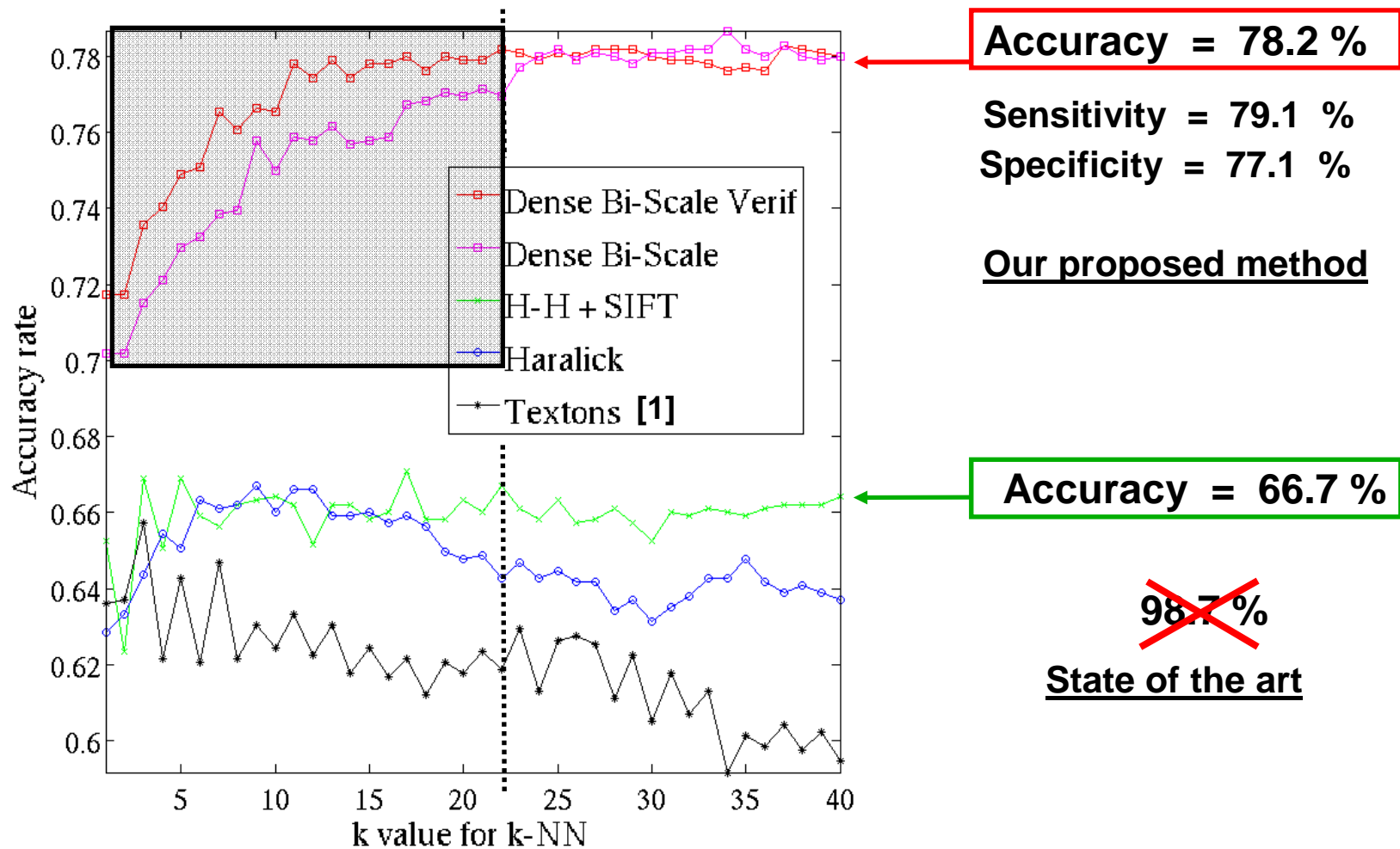
Query

4 nearest neighbors

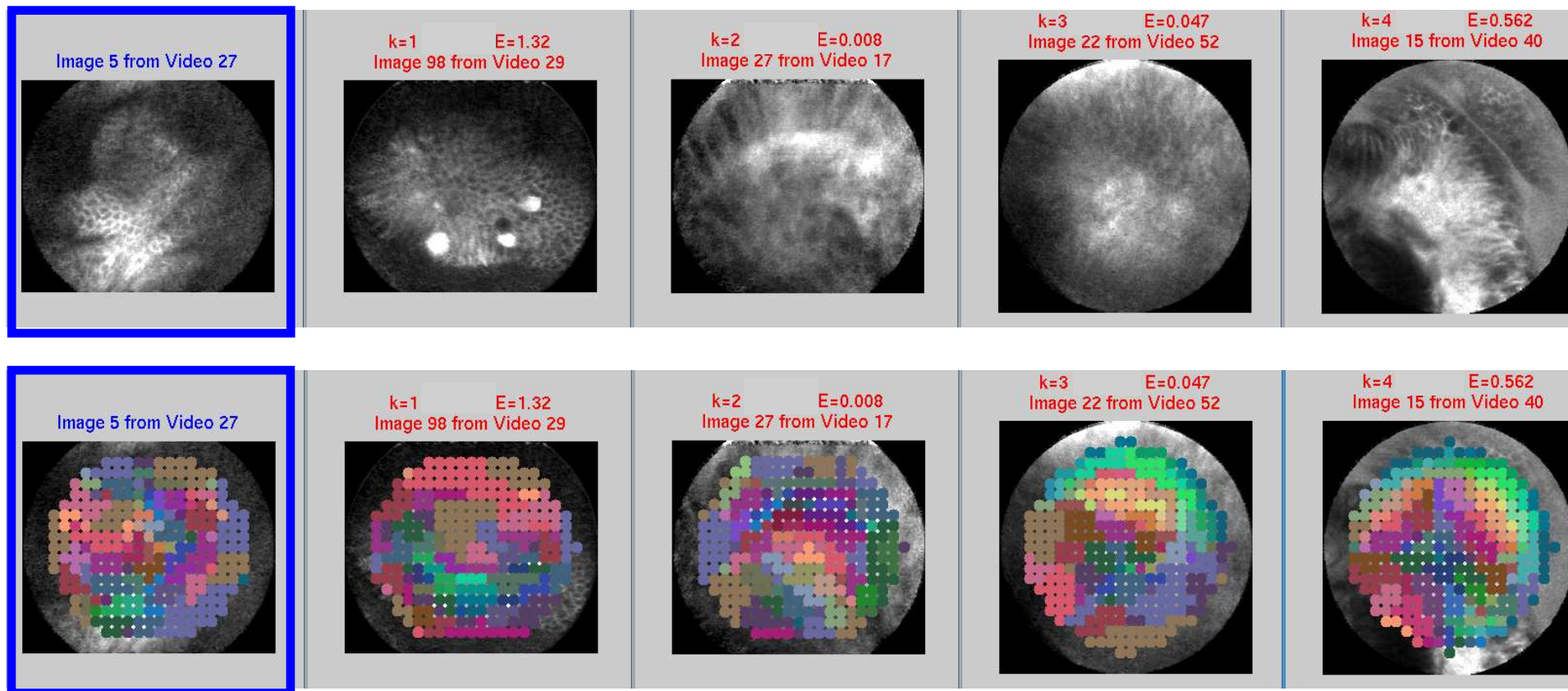
Method Comparison

Database: 52 videos, 1036 images, 2 classes.

Leave-n-out cross-validation:



Benign Vote = 0 % Rare benign variety ?

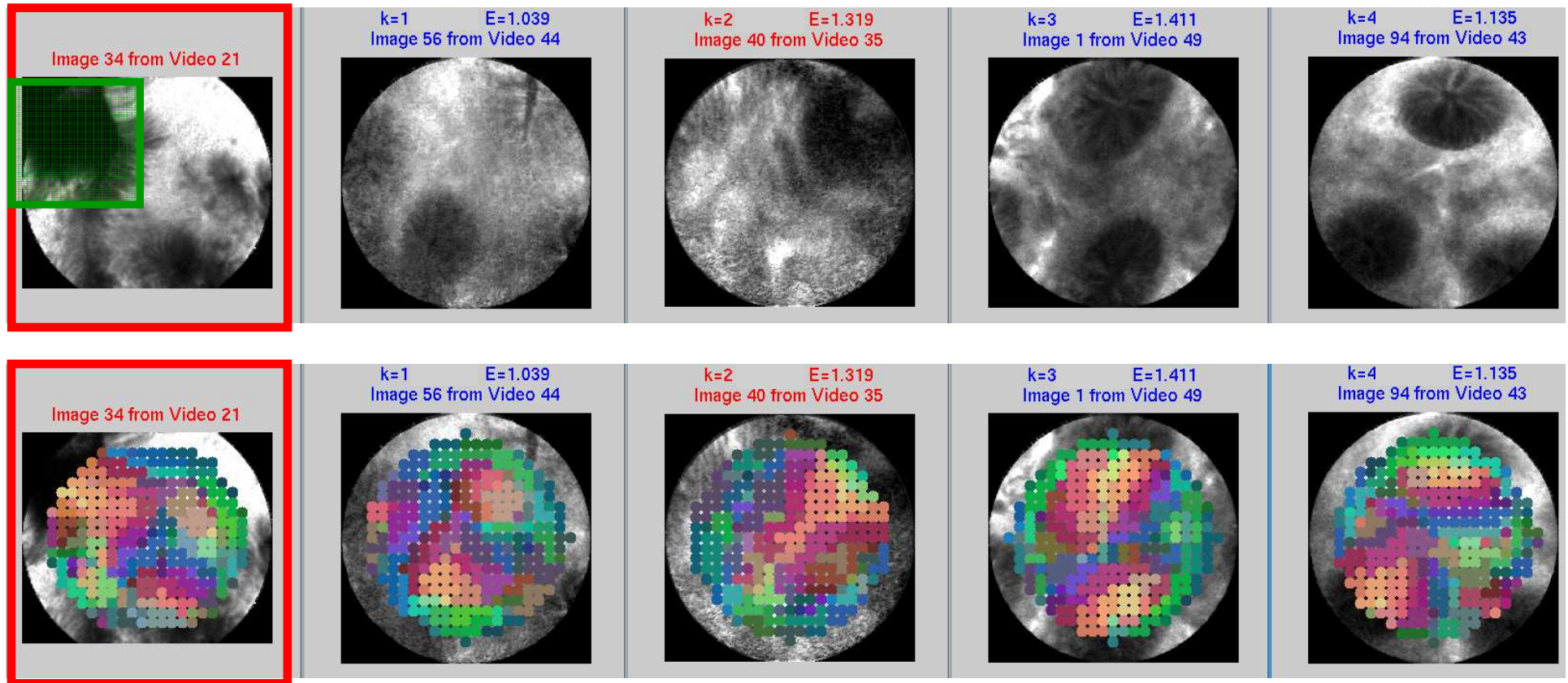


Query

4 nearest neighbors

Results: Neoplastic Query

Neoplastic Vote = 25 % Too small FOV ?



Query

4 nearest neighbors

- **Outline**

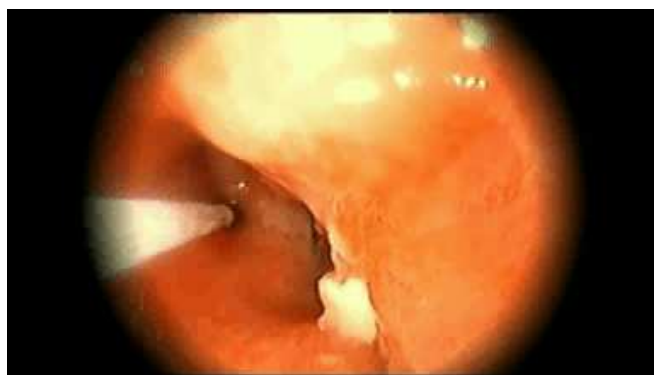
1. Introduction
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Problem:

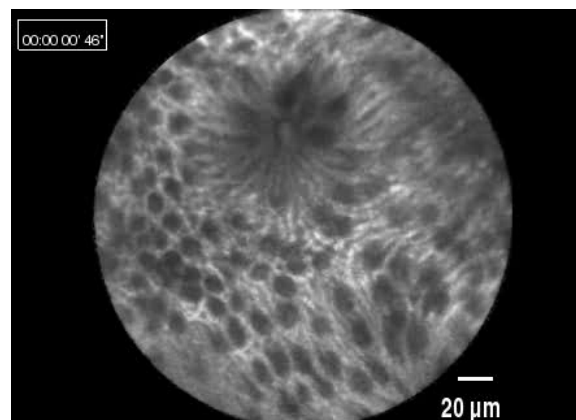
Discriminative patterns may be partially visible on still images.

Why creating mosaics from pCLE data ?

- viewpoint changes
- little real dynamics

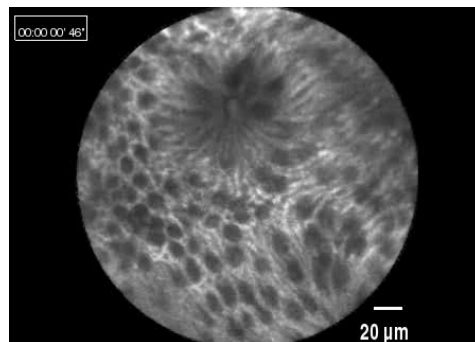


pCLE probe moving on epithelium

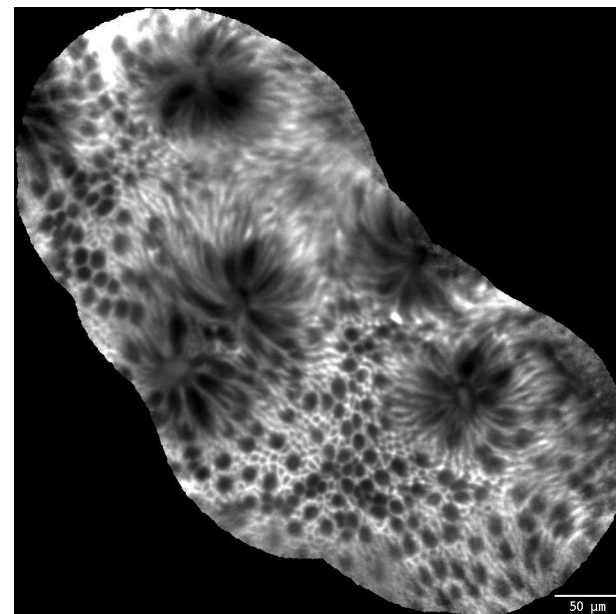


Idea: Combine Image Retrieval and Mosaicing

“ Mosaicing projects
temporal dimension of a video
onto one larger image of higher resolution ”

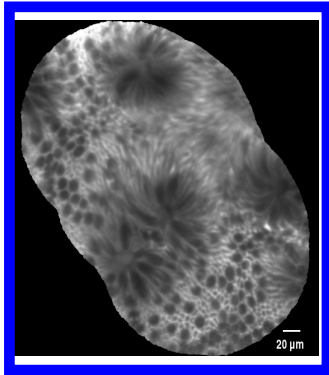


mosaicing
→

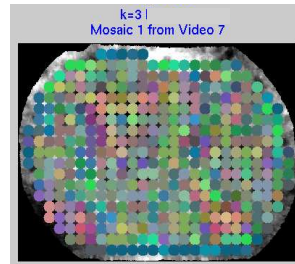
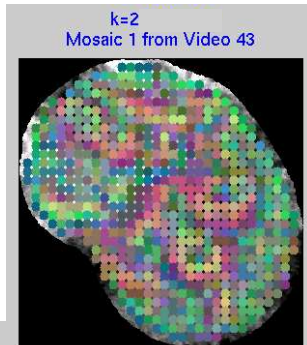
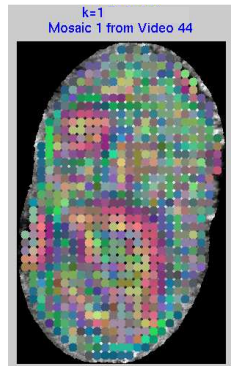
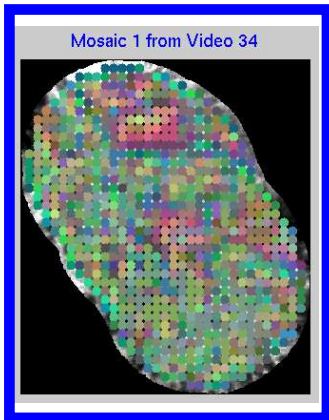
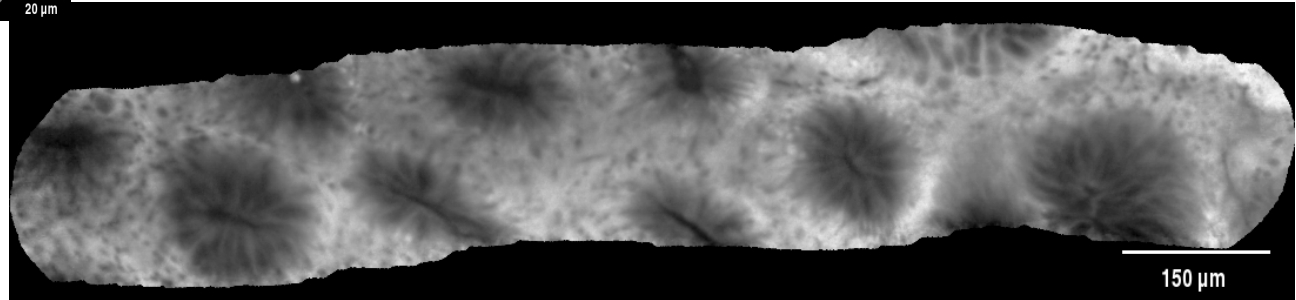
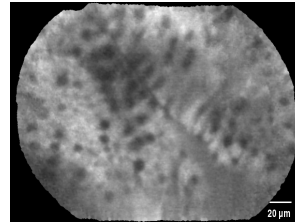
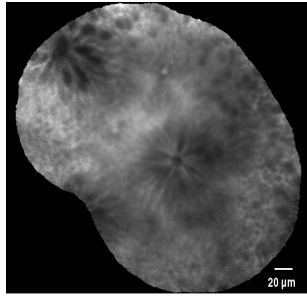
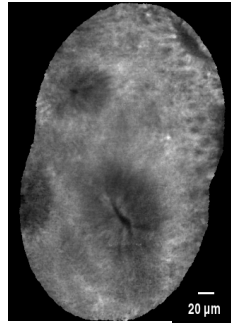


Mosaics: Benign Query

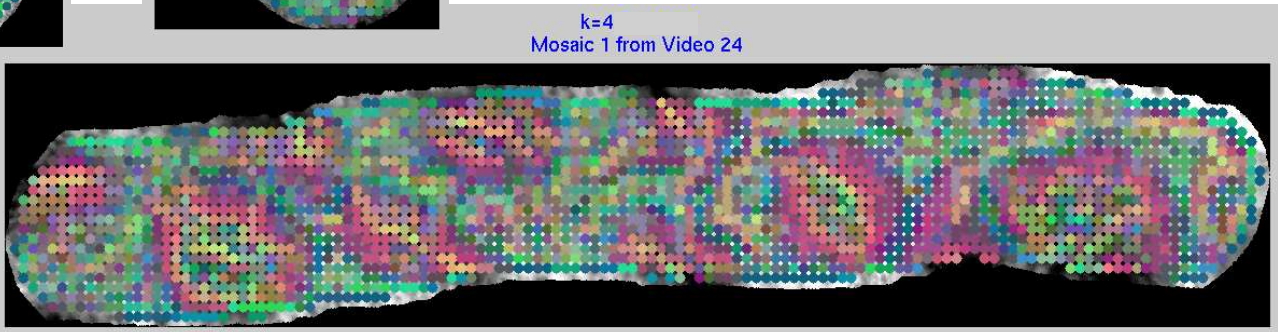
Benign Vote = 100 %



Query



4 nearest neighbors



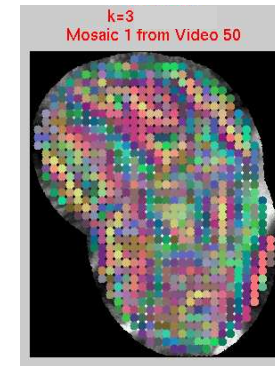
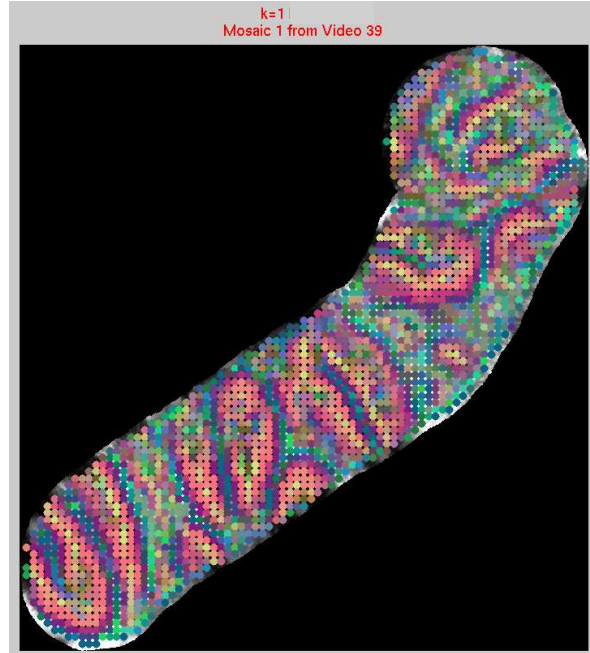
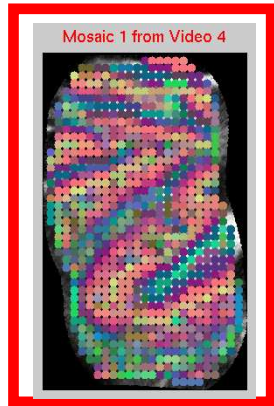
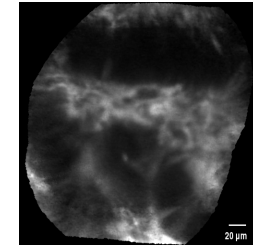
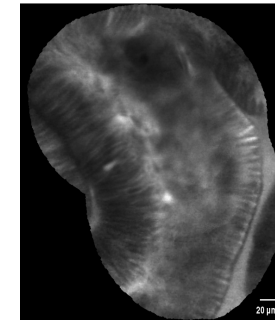
Mosaics: Neoplastic Query



Query

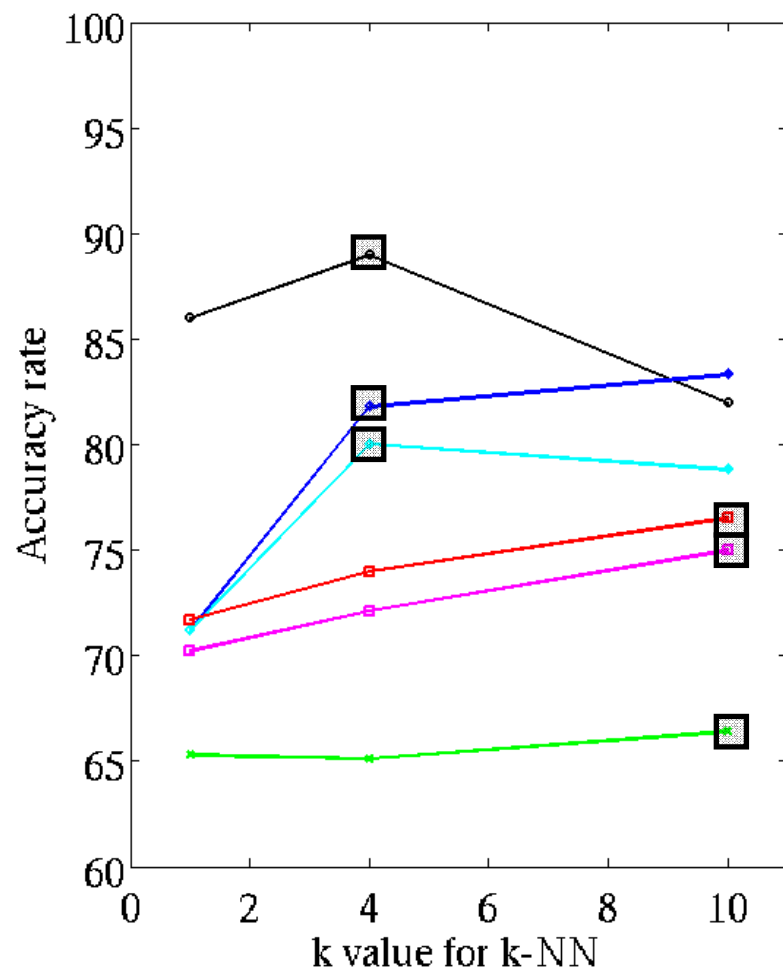


Neoplastic Vote = 100 %

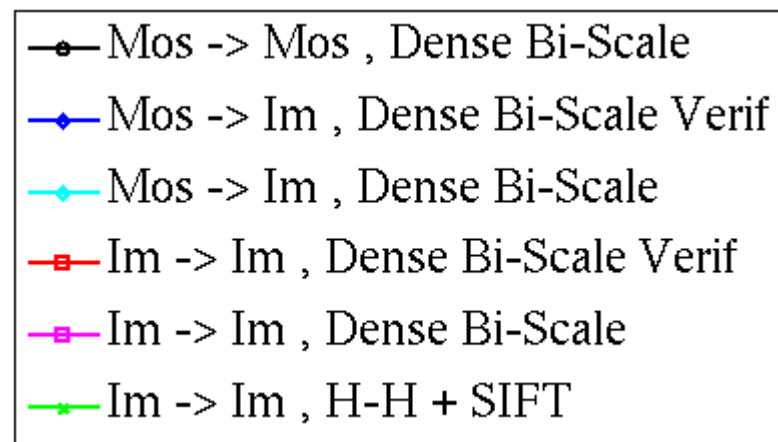


4 nearest neighbors

Database: 52 videos, 1036 images, 66 mosaics, 2 classes.



Leave-n-out cross-validation:



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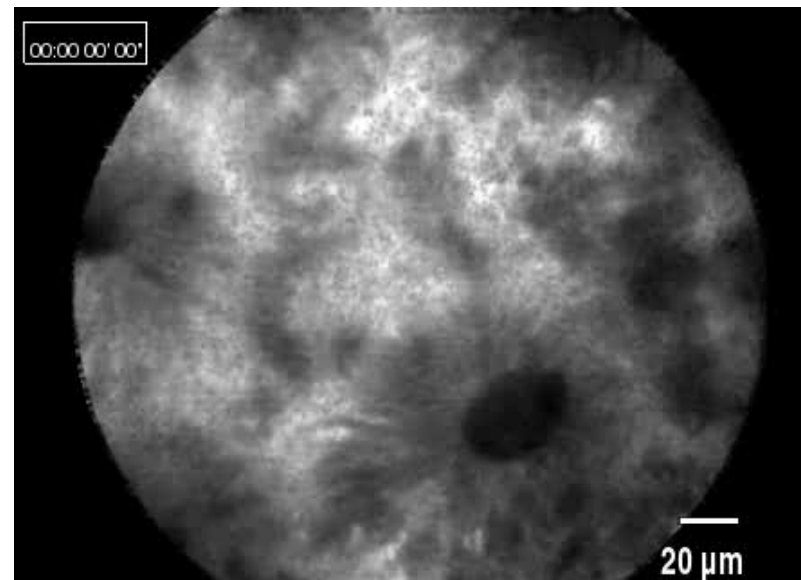
- Including Space Information
- Considering Time Information

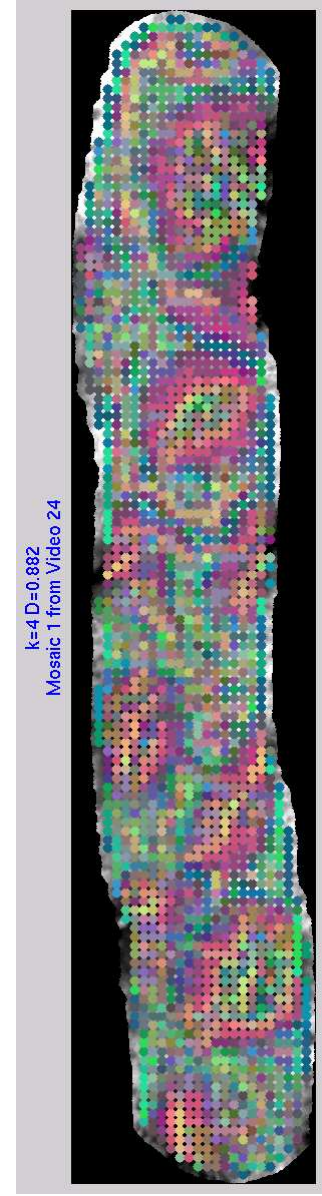
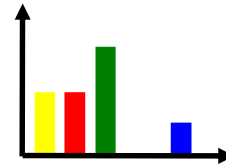
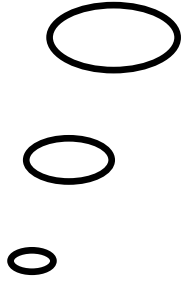
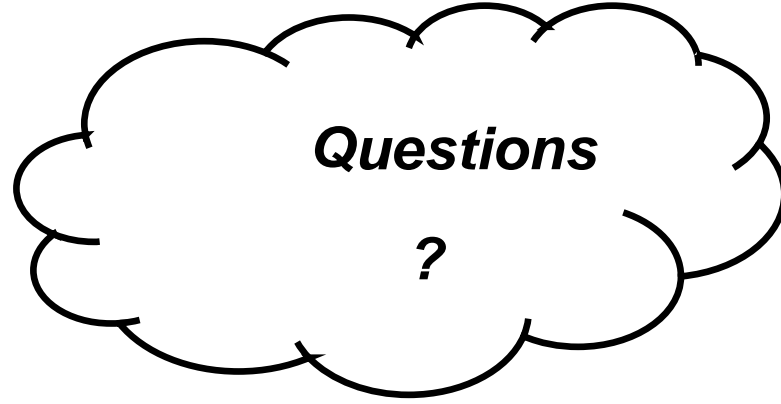
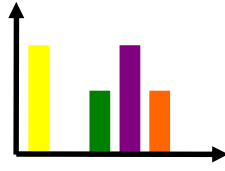
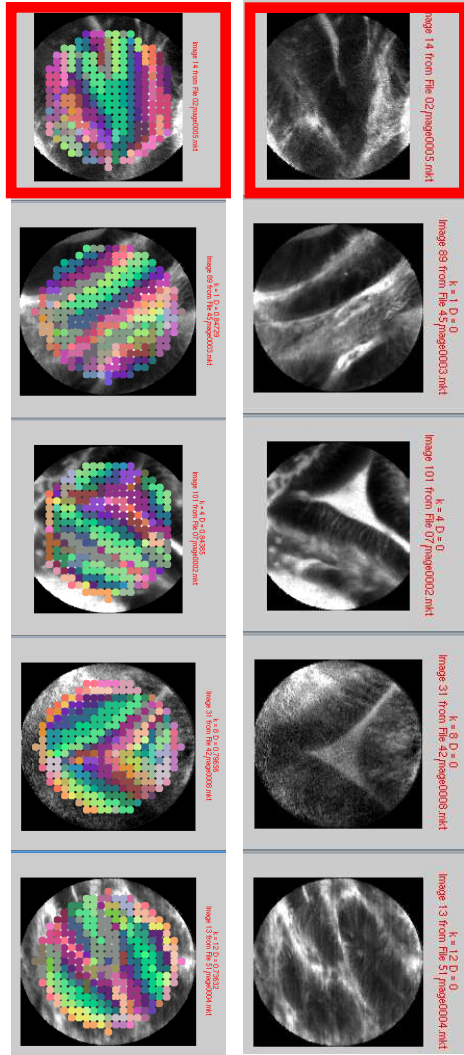
1st attempt to classify endomicroscopic videos using CBIR

Genericity:

- various endomicroscopic retrieval applications
- multiclass image classification

- Enrich training database to evaluate both contributions
- Other databases, on other organs / pathologies
- More robust validation with aid of medical expertise
- Use **2D + t** to exploit biological dynamics





References

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