



(11)

EP 1 444 635 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
10.05.2017 Bulletin 2017/19

(21) Application number: **02800053.7**

(22) Date of filing: **03.10.2002**

(51) Int Cl.:
G06T 7/00 (2017.01)

(86) International application number:
PCT/DK2002/000661

(87) International publication number:
WO 2003/030074 (10.04.2003 Gazette 2003/15)

(54) ASSESSMENT OF LESIONS IN AN IMAGE

WUNDENBEWERTUNG IN EINEM BILD

EVALUATION DE LESIONS SUR UNE IMAGE

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE SK TR**

(30) Priority: **03.10.2001 DK 200101451**
25.04.2002 DK 200200635
30.04.2002 US 376233 P

(43) Date of publication of application:
11.08.2004 Bulletin 2004/33

(60) Divisional application:
14176515.6 / 2 793 189

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a method for assessing the presence or absence of lesion(s) in an image and a system therefor, wherein said image may be any image potentially comprising lesions, in particular an image from medical image diagnostics, and more particularly an ocular fundus image.

Background

[0002] Fundus image analysis presents several challenges, such as high image variability, the need for reliable processing in the face of nonideal imaging conditions and short computation deadlines. Large variability is observed between different patients - even if healthy, with the situation worsening when pathologies exist. For the same patient, variability is observed under differing imaging conditions and during the course of a treatment or simply a long period of time. Besides, fundus images are often characterized by having a limited quality, being subject to improper illumination, glare, fadeout, loss of focus and artifacts arising from reflection, refraction, and dispersion.

[0003] Automatic extraction and analyzation of the vascular tree of fundus images is an important task in fundus image analysis for several reasons. First of all the vascular tree is the most prominent feature of the retina, and it is present regardless of health condition. This makes the vascular tree an obvious basis for automated registration and montage synthesis algorithms. Besides, the task of automatic and robust localization of the optic nerve head and fovea, as well as the task of automatic classification of veins and arteries in fundus images may very well rely on a proper extraction of the vascular tree. Another example is the task of automatically detecting lesions which in many cases resemble the blood vessels. A properly extracted vessel tree may be a valuable tool in disqualifying false positive responses produced by such an algorithm, thus increasing its specificity. Finally the vessels often display various pathological manifestations themselves, such as increased tortuosity, abnormal caliber changes and deproliferation. An automatic vessel tracking algorithm would be the obvious basis for analysis of these phenomena as well.

[0004] Diabetes is the leading cause of blindness in working age adults. It is a disease that, among its many symptoms, includes a progressive impairment of the peripheral vascular system. These changes in the vasculature of the retina cause progressive vision impairment and eventually complete loss of sight. The tragedy of diabetic retinopathy is that in the vast majority of cases, blindness is preventable by early diagnosis and treatment, but screening programs that could provide early detection are not widespread.

[0005] Promising techniques for early detection of diabetic retinopathy presently exist. Researchers have found that retinopathy is preceded by visibly detectable changes in blood flow through the retina. Diagnostic techniques now exist that grade and classify diabetic retinopathy, and together with a series of retinal images taken at different times, these provide a methodology for the early detection of degeneration. Various medical, surgical and dietary interventions may then prevent the disease from progressing to blindness.

[0006] Lee et al ("A general algorithm for recognizing small, vague, and imager-alike objects in a nonuniformly illuminated medical diagnostic image", Conference record of the 32nd Asilomar conference on signals, systems & computers, Pacific Grove, Nov. 1-4, 1998, Asilomar conference on signals, systems and computers, New York, NY: IEEE, US, vol. 2, 1 November 1998, pp. 941-943) discloses an algorithm for analyzing lesions in medical images wherein image normalization is provided followed by construction of global-thresholded binary images, application of matched filters to the binary images for object recognition, and determination of the object class by voting.

[0007] Koichiro Akita et al ("A computer method of understanding ocular fundus images" (Pattern Recognition, Vol. 15, No 6, pp. 431-443, 1982) relates to analysis of color ocular fundus images for use in diagnosis of diabetes.

[0008] Despite the existing techniques for preventing diabetic blindness, only a small fraction of the afflicted population receives timely and proper care, and significant barriers separate most patients from state-of-the art diabetes eye care. There are a limited number of ophthalmologists trained to evaluate retinopathy, and most are located in population centers. Many patients cannot afford the costs or the time for travel to a specialist. Additionally, cultural and language barriers often prevent elderly, rural and ethnic minority patients from seeking proper care. Moreover, because diabetes is a persistent disease and diabetic retinopathy is a degenerative disease, an afflicted patient requires lifelong disease management, including periodic examinations to monitor and record the condition of the retina, and sustained attention on the part of the patient to medical or behavioral guidelines. Such a sustained level of personal responsibility requires a high degree of motivation, and lifelong disease management can be a significant lifestyle burden. These factors increase the likelihood that the patient will, at least at some point, fail to receive proper disease management, often with catastrophic consequences.

[0009] Accordingly, it would be desirable to implement more widespread screening for retinal degeneration or pathology, and to positively address the financial, social and cultural barriers to implementation of such screening. It would also be desirable to improve the efficiency and quality of retinal evaluation.

[0010] Hence, a precise knowledge of both localisation and orientations of the structures of the fundus is important, including the localisation of the vessels. Currently, examination of fundus images is carried out principally by a clinician

examining each image "manually". This is not only very time-consuming, since even an experienced clinician can take several minutes to assess a single image, but is also prone to error since there can be inconsistencies between the way in which different clinicians assess a given image. It is therefore desirable to provide ways of automating the process of the analysis of fundus images, using computerised image analysis, so as to provide at least preliminary screening information and also as an aid to diagnosis to assist the clinician in the analysis of difficult cases.

[0011] Next, it is generally desirable to provide a method of accurately determining, using computerised image analysis techniques, the position of both the papilla (the point of exit of the optic nerve) and the fovea (the region at the centre of the retina, where the retina is most sensitive to light), as well as vessels of the fundus.

[0012] Ege et al. ("Screening for diabetic retinopathy using computer based image analysis and statistical classification", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine, 62 (2000), pp.165-175) discloses a method for screening for diabetic retinopathy wherein digital fundus images, which are known to contain abnormalities, are analysed automatically. The abnormalities are distinguished by feature extraction and by feeding into a statistical classifier for pattern recognition in order to grade and classify the abnormalities into four classes of microaneurysms (MA), haemorrhages (HR), exudates (EX) and cotton wool spots (CWS).

Summary of the invention

[0013] The present invention relates to a method for detecting lesions in an image, wherein said image comprises a plurality of vessels. The image may be an image of any subject comprising vessels. In particular the method relates to image diagnostics in medicine, such as X-rays, scanning images, photos, magnetic nuclear radiation scanning, CT scannings, as well as other images potentially comprising lesions.

[0014] In order to be able to make automatic detection of various structures in fundus images a reliable method of detecting lesions in fundus images actually containing the lesions, and reliably not detecting lesions in other images not comprising lesions. Current methods may be able to detect the lesions in many images, but the methods are not reliable when applied to images not containing lesions.

[0015] Furthermore, the method should be robust in the sense that it should be applicable to a wide variety of images independent of illumination, presence of symptoms of diseases and/or artefacts of the image. Lesions may be any sign of disease or pathological condition that is detectable as local events in the image.

[0016] A very important aspect of the invention is the detection of any lesions of the fundus. Lesions of the retina normally embrace microaneurysms and exudates, which show up on fundus images as generally "dot shaped" (i.e. substantially circular) areas. It is of interest to distinguish between such microaneurysms and exudates, and further to distinguish them from other lesions or pathologies in the image, such as "cotton wool spots" and hemorrhages.

[0017] Accordingly, the present invention relates to a method for assessing the presence or absence of lesion(s) in an image comprising

- a) estimating at least one subset of the image, whereby each subset is a candidate lesion area having a visibility, and estimating the background variation of the image in an area surrounding the candidate lesion area,
- b) correcting the visibility of the candidate lesion area with the background variation, comparing the corrected visibility with a predetermined visibility threshold for lesions in that area, or correcting a predetermined visibility threshold with the background variation, comparing the visibility of the candidate lesion area with the corrected predetermined visibility threshold,
- c) classifying the candidate lesion area detected in a) with respect to the threshold obtained in step b) as a lesion or not,
- d) optionally repeating steps a) to c) until all candidate lesion areas have been classified.

[0018] By the method the lesions detected are corrected with respect to the background, in particular the local background in the vicinity of the lesion, in order to be able to detect lesions independent on the background in the specific image, including variations of background in the images, for example due to varying illumination of the various parts of the image.

[0019] Another aspect of the invention relates to the establishment of the candidate lesion area, by a method for assessing the presence or absence of lesion(s) in an image, comprising

- a) establishing at least one starting point representative for a lesion in the image,
- b) selecting at least one starting point, estimating a subset of the image corresponding to a candidate lesion by growing q isocurves around the starting point, q being an integer of at least 1, until the periphery of the candidate

lesion is established, the isocurves being grown from a vector of one or more visibility features,

c) determining the visibility of the candidate lesion area, the visibility being determined from a visibility feature different from the visibility features used for growing in step b), and comparing the visibility of the candidate lesion with a predetermined threshold,

d) classifying the candidate lesion area detected in a) with respect to the threshold obtained in step b) as a lesion or not,

optionally repeating steps b) to d) until all candidate lesion areas have been classified.

[0020] By this aspect the candidate lesion area(s) is/are grown as isocurves from a starting point, and the starting point may be adjusted to naturally occurring structures in the image, such as vessels and optic nerve head.

[0021] Furthermore, the invention relates to a system for carrying out the methods according to the invention, such as a system for assessing the presence or absence of lesion(s) in an image, comprising

a) an algorithm for estimating at least one subset of the image, whereby each subset is a candidate lesion area having a visibility, and estimating the background variation of the image in an area surrounding the candidate lesion area,

b) an algorithm for correcting the visibility of the candidate lesion area with the background variation, comparing the corrected visibility with a predetermined visibility threshold for lesions in that area, or correcting a predetermined visibility threshold with the background variation, comparing the visibility of the candidate lesion area with the corrected predetermined visibility threshold,

c) an algorithm for classifying the candidate lesion area detected in a) with respect to the threshold obtained in step b) as a lesion or not,

d) an algorithm for optionally repeating steps a) to c) until all candidate lesion areas have been classified.

as well as

a system for assessing the presence or absence of lesion(s) in an image, comprising

a) an algorithm for establishing at least one starting point representative for a lesion in the image,

b) an algorithm for selecting at least one starting point, estimating a subset of the image corresponding to a candidate lesion by growing q isocurves around the starting point, q being an integer of at least 1, until the periphery of the candidate lesion is established, the isocurves being grown from a vector of one or more visibility features,

c) an algorithm for determining the visibility of the candidate lesion area, the visibility being determined from a visibility feature different from the visibility features used for growing in step b), and comparing the visibility of the candidate lesion with a predetermined threshold,

d) an algorithm for classifying the candidate lesion area detected in a) with respect to the threshold obtained in step b) as a lesion or not,

e) an algorithm for optionally repeating steps b) to d) until all candidate lesion areas have been classified.

[0022] Said systems are capable of incorporating any of the variations of the methods described herein.

[0023] Also, the invention relates to a method for diagnosing the presence or absence of a disease in an individual from a fundus image of at least one eye of said individual comprising

- assessing the presence or absence of at least one lesion by the method as defined above,
- grading the fundus image with respect to number and/or size and/or placement of lesions,
- diagnosing the presence or absence of the disease.

[0024] The image may then be classified depending of size and/or numbers and/or placement of lesions in the image, and accordingly, the invention relates to a method for classifying a fundus image comprising

- assessing the presence or absence of at least one lesion by the method as defined above,
- grading the fundus image with respect to number and/or size and/or placement of lesions,
- classifying the fundus image into at least two classes.

[0025] All the methods described herein are preferably for use in an automatic method, for example as included in a computer readable program.

Drawings

[0026]

Figure 1: Fundus image.

Figure 2: A flowchart showing the Watershed procedure.

Figure 3: 1-D example of pixel to process using Watershed algorithm with a tolerance of 1.

Figure 4: The figure shows a partial image of the eye fundus, wherein a circle showing the 75 pixels radius background region of a lesion is arranged.

Figure 5: The background region in the gradient image.

Figure 6: Flow chart for normalization process.

Figure 7: Flow chart for growing process.

Figure 8: Schematic drawing showing the calculation of the visibility feature.

Figure 9: An example of a grown lesion and the band around it representing the background.

Figure 10: An example of overlapping regions. The left panel displays the three regions which are grown from seed points located in the proliferation displayed in the right panel. The band around the largest grown region is used as background for all of the three regions.

Definitions

[0027] Fovea: The term is used in its normal anatomical meaning, i.e. the spot in retina having a great concentration of rods giving rise to the vision. Fovea and the term "macula lutea" are used as synonyms.

[0028] Image: The term image is used to describe a representation of the region to be examined, i.e. the term image includes 1-dimensional representations, 2-dimensional representations, 3-dimensionals representations as well as n-dimensional representatives. Thus, the term image includes a volume of the region, a matrix of the region as well as an array of information of the region.

[0029] Lesion in fundus images: Any pathology present in the fundus, such as micro-aneurysms, exudates, hemorrhages, cotton wool spot. Preferably, lesions refer to the dot-shaped lesions: micro-aneurysms and exudates.

[0030] Optic nerve head: The term is used in its normal anatomical meaning, i.e. the area in the fundus of the eye where the optic nerve enters the retina. Synonyms for the area are, for example, the "blind" spot, the papilla, or the optic disc.

[0031] Red-green-blue image: The term relates to the image having the red channel, the green channel and the blue channel, also called the RGB image.

[0032] ROI: Region of interest.

[0033] Starting point: The term describes a point or area for starting the search for a subset. The term starting point is thus not limited to a mathematical point, such as not limited to a pixel, but merely denotes a localisation for starting search.

[0034] Visibility: The term visibility is used in the normal meaning of the word, i.e. how visible a lesion or a structure of the fundus region is compared to background and other structures/lesions.

Detailed description of the invention

Images

[0035] The images of the present invention may be any sort of images and presentations of the region of interest. Fundus image is a conventional tool for examining retina and may be recorded on any suitable means. In one embodiment the image is presented on a medium selected from dias, paper photos or digital photos. However, the image may be any other kind of representation, such as a presentation on an array of elements, for example a CCD.

[0036] The image may be a grey-toned image or a colour image; in a preferred embodiment the image is a colour image.

Subsets

[0037] At least one subset is established in the image, wherein the subset is a candidate lesion area. The term subset is used in its normal meaning, i.e. one or more pixels.

[0038] The subset may be detected established by any suitable method, for example by filtering, by template matching, by establishing starting points, and from said starting points grow regions and/or by other methods search for candidate areas, and/or combinations thereof. In one embodiment, the candidate lesion area(s) are detected by establishing starting points, and from the starting points estimating the subset. Two or more subsets, each representing the same lesion may be detected, such as overlapping subsets or adjacent subsets.

[0039] In a preferred embodiment the subset is a connected subset, i.e. all the pixels of the subset connects at least one of the other pixels, and it is possible to reach any of the pixels from any of the pixels by following pixels in the subset. In yet a preferred embodiment the estimation of the subset of the image comprises establishing of the periphery of the subset. The periphery may be established for example by active contour model (snake) (reference "Snakes: Active contour models" by M. Kass, A. Witkin and D. Terzopoulos), by templating or by growing.

Establishing starting points

[0040] Starting points may be established by a variety of suitable methods and of combinations of such methods. The variability of fundus images is particularly relevant regarding image dynamics; the contrast may vary considerably from image to image and even from region to region in the same fundus image. A proper starting point algorithm should recognize this circumstance and seek to adapt its sensitivity to the image at hand. The image may be filtered and/or blurred before establishing or as a part of establishing starting points for the method. For example the low frequencies of the image may be removed before establishing starting points. Also, the image may be unsharp filtered, for example by median or mean filtering the image and subtracting the filtered result from the image.

[0041] Independent of whether the image is filtered or not the starting points may be established as extrema of the image, such as local extrema. Preferably the image is however a filtered image, wherein the filtering may be linear and/or non-linear. Depending on the type of lesions assessed, the extrema may be minima or maxima or both,

[0042] In one embodiment the filtering method is a template matching method, wherein the template may exhibit any suitable geometry for identifying the lesions. Examples of templates are circles, wherein the circles have a radius set as a ratio of the expected diameter of the optic nerve head.

[0043] It is within the scope of the invention, that the image may be filtered with one or more filters before establishing starting points, or as a part of the step of establishing starting points. Thus, in one embodiment of the invention starting points are established by combining two or more filters.

[0044] The extrema may thus be identified individually by one or more of several methods, such as the following:

The lesions are normally either dark areas or light areas in the image, or at least locally the darkest areas or the lightest areas. Thus, a method may be establishing at least one intensity extremum in the image, preferably at least one intensity minimum or at least one intensity maximum. Therefore, in a preferred embodiment at least one local intensity maximum is established. The extrema may be established on any image function, such as wherein the image function is the unsharped image, the red channel image, the green channel image, or any combinations thereof. In a preferred embodiment the image function is the green channel.

[0045] Instead of using intensity or in addition to using intensity the method may include establishing at least one variance extremum in the image, preferably establishing at least one variance maximum in the image. For the same reasons as described with respect to the intensity at least one local variance maximum is established. The extrema may be established on any image function, such as wherein the image function is the unsharped image, the red channel image, the green channel image, or any combinations thereof. In a preferred embodiment the image function is the green channel.

[0046] Another method for establishing starting points may be random establishment of starting points, wherein the ultimate random establishment is establishing a starting point in substantially each pixel of the image. Of course a random establishment may be combined with any of the methods discussed above.

[0047] In yet a further embodiment the starting points may be established as grid points, such as evenly distributed or unevenly distributed grid points. Again this method may be combined with any of the methods of establishing extrema in the image and/or random establishment.

[0048] In a preferred method starting points are established by more than one of the methods described in order to increase the probability of assessing the correct localisation of lesions, if present, also with respect to images having less optimal illumination or presenting other forms of less optimal image quality. A problem that increases when fundus images are recorded decentrally and by less experienced staff than what is the case at specialised hospital departments.

[0049] In a more preferred embodiment the starting points are established by localising the local minima and/or maxima of the green channel image function, and let them act as starting points.

Growing

[0050] In a preferred embodiment the subset is established by growing a subset from a starting point. The growing of an object is used to segment an object from the background. The method may be used to grow both dark and bright objects, the algorithm for the one simply being an inversion of the algorithm of the other. The most essential part of the growing method is to limit the object with respect to the background. This limitation may be done in any way, for example by examining the visibility feature as described below, for a wide range of isocurves, or object depth, and then simply select the depth, which results in the highest possible visibility feature.

[0051] Thus, in this embodiment the establishment of subsets may be explained as growing q isocurves based on at least one growing feature of the area around the starting point, q being an integer of at least 1, until the periphery of the candidate lesion area is established. That is for each starting point, a number of isocurves, wherein each isocurve may represent a candidate lesion area, is grown from the starting point. By other words, the growing process may give rise to extraction of more than one subset, the number of subsets for example corresponding to equally distant isocurves. Preferably the smallest subset exceeds that of the starting point itself, and the area of the largest subset subceeds a predetermined value. However, normally only one of the isocurves establishes the periphery of the lesion, said isocurve being the isocurve having the highest probability of being a candidate lesion area. The probability may for example be the highest visibility as described below. The subset of the image then implies the region contained by an isocurve resulting from the growing process, and the isocurve itself implies the periphery of the subset.

[0052] The growing algorithm is initialized in the starting point for the subset. Increasing the height in equidistant levels results in a number of grown isocurves. The step depth may be arbitrarily set, but is normally for practical reasons chosen to 1, as the pixel levels origins from byte images, which has discrete integer values. In principle the algorithm may continue for the whole image starting from each starting point. However, again for practical reasons and because the lesions assessed in the image are known to have certain normal ranges of size, it is appropriate to apply at least one limitation to the growing, namely that candidate lesion areas above a certain predetermined area is not allowed. Furthermore, another limitation may be applied either additionally or alone, namely that the candidate lesion is limited by a minimum and a maximum number of isocurves.

[0053] The predetermined value described above is preferably in the range of from 0.1 to 1.0, such as in the range of from 0.2 to 0.8, such as in the range of from 0.3 to 0.6.

[0054] The growing procedure is shown by means of a flow chart in Figure 7.

[0055] In particular growing by use of watershed methods may be applied in the present invention. The watershed algorithm was introduced for the purpose of segmentation by *Lantuejoul* and *Beucher*. The idea of watershed is drawn by considering an image as a topographic surface. The image intensity (the gray level) is considered as an altitude with this point of view. A regional minimum is a connected plateau from which it is impossible to reach a point of lower gray level by an always-descending path. As the image surface is immersed, some of the flood areas (catchments basins) will tend to merge. When two or more different flood areas are touched, infinitely tall dams (watershed lines) are constructed between them. When finished, the resulting networks of dams define the watershed of the image. In other words, the watershed lines partitions the image into nonintersecting patches, called catchments basins. Since each patch contains only one regional minimum, the number of patches is equal to the number of the regional minima in the image.

[0056] In a preferred embodiment the pixel, with minimum value and which is closest to the center of mass of the region, becomes the origin for the growing algorithm.

[0057] An example of the process of growing is shown in the flow chart of Figure 2. The shown processing steps are described by the previously shown flowchart with respect to Figure 3.

Steps 1, 3, 5 and 8:

[0058] Find minimum unprocessed pixel, and include neighbour pixel with the same value. Borders are not touching other regions.

Steps 2 and 6:

[0059] Include neighbor pixels not deviating more than tolerance from the starting pixel. Borders are not touching other regions so assign new region.

Steps 4 and 9:

[0060] Include neighbor pixels not deviating more than tolerance from the starting pixel. Borders are touching other regions so enlarge those.

Steps 7, 10, 11, 12 and 13:

[0061] Find minimum unprocessed pixel, and include neighbor pixel with the same value. Borders are touching other regions so enlarge those.

[0062] The sensitivity of the watershed algorithm may be adjusted by modifying the tolerance level, which makes it possible to except basis with an insignificant depth.

[0063] After having established the periphery of the candidate lesion area, the area may be filled, for example by simply performing a flood fill from the starting point to the periphery.

Visibility

[0064] The term visibility is used in the normal meaning of the word, i.e. how visible a lesion or a structure of the fundus region is compared to background and other structures/lesions. The visibility of an area may be determined as a vector of features, including intensity, visibility of the candidate lesion compared to the visibility of the vessels, visibility of the edge of the candidate lesion, colour information of the candidate lesion, variance measure of a part of the image and/or a variance measure of the image. In a preferred embodiment the visibility of the edge of the candidate lesion calculated as the orientated candidate lesion area edge gradient, in particular a weighted edge gradient.

[0065] Thus, the visibility feature may be based on a summation of orientation weighted region border gradient pixels. In particular the gradient pixels should be weighted according to their orientation, α , towards the grown region for example by applying the following formula to the candidate lesion area:

$$Visibility = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N V_i$$

$$V_i = c(\alpha_i) \cdot \|\nabla(Intensity_i)\|$$

$$c(\alpha_i) = \begin{cases} \cos(\alpha_i) & , \quad |\alpha_i| \leq \Pi/2 \\ -1 & , \quad \text{else} \end{cases}$$

where N is the number of pixels in the outline of the lesion. Let r_i be the vector between the center of mass of the lesion and the image point at V_i α_i is then the angle between r_i and orientation at the point.

[0066] Examples of the vectors are shown in Figure 8.

[0067] The visibility feature may also be calculated from an image wherein the vessels have been "removed". This is done by subtracting the vessel image $V(r,c)$ from the original image $I(r,c)$, and producing a vessel "restored" image, i.e. an image wherein interpolated background values have been introduced instead of vessels, by

$$I_{\text{VRes}}(r, c) = \begin{cases} B(r, c, w(r, c)) & \text{hvis } V(r, c) = 1 \\ I(r, c) & \text{hvis } V(r, c) = 0 \end{cases}$$

[0068] The interpolated value may be produced by

$$B(r, c, w) = \frac{\sum_{(r', c')} I(r', c') (1 - V(r', c')) h(\| (r, c) - (r', c') \| / w)}{\sum_{(r', c')} (1 - V(r', c')) h(\| (r, c) - (r', c') \| / w)},$$

where $h(x) = \exp(-x^2 / 2)$. The kernel breadth $w(r, c)$ is set to the distance from pixel (r, c) to the closest background pixel. By the same principle, other features in the image may be "removed". This "removal" is conducted to avoid false positive lesions in proximity to features such as vessels.

Validating subsets

[0069] The subsets may be validated before being corrected with respect to the background. By validation is meant that each subset is subjected to a validation step to determine whether the candidate area should classify as a candidate lesion area before correcting with the background variation. The validation is preferably carried out by a feature different from the growing feature(s).

[0070] In one embodiment the validation step includes calculating the visibility of the candidate lesion area.

Background variation

[0071] One of the major problems in the detection of lesions in fundus images is the heavily varying backgrounds in which lesions are to be found. Some fundus areas have an almost constant background while some areas are extremely varying, e.g. areas with a visible nerve fiber layer or choroidal structures. According to one aspect of the invention, it has been found an advantage to correct, for example normalize, the visibility feature values obtained for each candidate lesion area according to a robust estimated background variation. The normalization procedure may be carried out in at least two steps, by

estimating at least one subset of the image, whereby each subset is a candidate lesion area having a visibility, and after having assigned visibility features to the candidate lesion area

estimating the background variation, and correcting the visibility of the candidate lesion area.

[0072] However, in many embodiments the estimation of the subsets and estimation of the background variation is conducted in one step for each subset.

[0073] Background variation may be estimated by any suitable measure, accordingly, the background variation may be selected from the spatial and/or distributional properties of the original image, or any transformation of this, such as a gradient image, a curvature image or a Laplace image.

[0074] The spatial properties may for example be based on a Fourier transformation, co-occurrence matrix, and fractale dimension, and the distributional properties may be moments such as mean, variance skewness or kurtosis.

[0075] The lesions may for example be described by a visibility feature as discussed above, which is based on the orientation weighted lesion border gradient observations, and in this embodiment it has been shown to be an advantage to normalize the lesions visibility feature with a mean and standard deviation estimate of the background gradient.

[0076] Thus, in a preferred embodiment the background variation is estimated by sequential identification of out-liers, for example by

c1) estimating the mean and standard deviation of the gradient magnitude pixels of an area defined surrounding the candidate lesion area, determining a lower threshold or above an upper threshold for the gradient magnitude pixels,

c2) iteratively removing an out-lying gradient magnitude pixel below a lower threshold or above an upper threshold, and re-estimating the mean and standard deviation of the remaining gradient magnitude pixels, determining a second

lower and a second upper threshold for the gradient magnitude pixels, until no out-lying gradient magnitude pixels are found.

c3) estimating the background variation from the mean and standard deviation estimated in c2).

[0077] In this embodiment the upper and lower threshold is determined as a constant multiplied with the standard deviation, for example as the standard deviation multiplied with at least 2, such as at least 3, such as at least 4, such as at least 5 or such as at least 6. It is preferred that at most one pixel is removed in each iteration step c2)

[0078] The area defined surrounding the candidate lesion area may include or exclude the candidate lesion area itself. In a preferred embodiment the gradient magnitude pixels in step c1) include pixels from the candidate lesion area.

[0079] The area surrounding the candidate area is normally selected to be in the range of from 0.25 to 1.0 of the expected optic nerve head area, such as from 0.5 to 1.0 of the expected optic nerve head area, such as from 0.6 to 1.0 of the expected optic nerve head area. Normally such an area corresponds to a number of pixels in the range of from 100 to 100,000 pixels, such as in the range of from 400 to 64,000 pixels, such as in the range of from 1000 to 50,000 pixels, such as in the range of from 5,000 to 25,000 pixels.

[0080] A preferred method for estimating the background variation is described in the following, referring to the flow chart of Figure 6:

The first step of the normalization is to estimate the background gradient of the lesion to correct. This estimation is done by an initial collection of the pixels within a given radius from the lesion center of mass. The amount of pixels is set in accordance with resolution of the image assessed. For most purposes the amount of pixels are set in a radius of from 50 to 100 pixels, vide for example Figure 4.

[0081] Crossing vessels and/or other lesions could influence a gradient estimate of the background, which calls for a robust estimation of the gradient background. The background region in the gradient image is shown in Figure 5, from which the influence of crossing vessels and/or other lesions is clear.

[0082] An example of robust estimation is by continuously removing outliers. Therefore the gradient pixels in the defined background region are collected in an array, which is sorted according to their values. The mean and standard deviation of this array is then calculated. Now the value at each end of the array is compared to the calculated mean and standard deviation and in case the most deviating of the two is an outlier it is removed from the array.

[0083] After having removed that observation, the mean and standard deviation is recalculated, and the ends are checked again. This trimming continues until no more outliers are found. In this implementation we define an outlier as a value deviating more than two standard deviations from the mean.

[0084] After having estimated the robust mean and standard deviation of the lesion background, the lesion visibility may be normalized using the standard formula:

$$v = \frac{v - \mu_{\text{Gradient}}}{\sigma_{\text{Gradient}} + 1}$$

[0085] Other robust methods may be by filtering the image before collecting the intensities or by using robust estimators, such as the median instead of the mean and the mean absolute deviation instead of the standard deviation.

[0086] Once the background variation has been estimated, it is possible to correct the visibility of the candidate lesion area with the background variation, and compare the corrected visibility with a predetermined visibility threshold for lesions in that area, or correct a predetermined visibility threshold with the background variation, and compare the visibility of the candidate lesion area with the corrected predetermined visibility threshold. By any of these steps it is possible to assign a local threshold for lesions thereby increasing the specificity as well as the sensitivity of the methods for assessing the presence and/or absence of a lesion.

[0087] The candidate lesion area is after comparison to the threshold obtained in step b) classified as a lesion or not.

[0088] The steps of the methods may be conducted sequentially or in parallel for all subsets.

[0089] Some of the naturally occurring structures of the image may influence the assessment of lesions in a disadvantageous manner. Such structures are for example vessels, and the optic nerve head of a fundus image, since these structures present dark/bright areas in the image. Therefore, some adjustment to the structure is preferred.

Adjustment with respect to vessels

[0090] Various methods are known by which the vascular system may be isolated from the rest of the image content.

[0091] Another method for tracking vessels is a method wherein use is made of the fact that the vessels are linear in

a local neighbourhood wherein different filter matrices have different orientations. The localisation and orientation of such line elements may be determined using a template matching approach sometimes referred to as match filters).

[0092] Other methods for tracking vessels known to the person skilled in the art may be found in

[0093] Subhasis Chaudhuri et al, "Detection of Blood Vessels in Retinal Images Using Two-Dimensional Matched Filters", IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging, Vol. 8, No. 3, September 1989.

[0094] Tolias y a et al "A fuzzy vessel tracking algorithm for retinal images based on fuzzy clustering, IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging, April 1998, IEEE; USA vol. 17, No. 2, pages 263-273, ISSN: 0278-0062

[0095] Akita et al: "A computer method of understanding ocular fundus images" Pattern Recognition, 1982, UK, vol. 15, No. 6, pages 431-443, ISSN: 0031-3203 chapter 4.

[0096] A preferred method for tracking vessels is by tracking individual vessels from starting points representative for vessels, and iteratively grow the vessel network of the retina. A preferred embodiment hereof is described in a co-pending PCT patent application entitled "Vessel tracking" of RETINALYZE A/S.

[0097] In some of the embodiments according to the invention, it is preferred that the estimation of starting points and/or estimation of subsets is adjusted with respect to vessels appearing in the image. For many of these embodiments it is even more preferred that the estimation of candidate lesion areas is preceded by detection of vessels in the image.

[0098] In one embodiment adjustment of starting points means that starting points located in vessels are removed from the plurality of starting points representative for a lesion. In another embodiment subsets of the image having at least a portion of said subset located in a vessel are rejected as a candidate lesion area.

[0099] Yet another method for adjusting with respect to the vessels is having detected the vessels of the image, the vessels appearing in the image are masked before establishing starting points. The vessels may be masked by any suitable method, for example by masking a number of pixels along the vessel, such as a number in the range of from 1 to 10 pixels.

[0100] Having identified the blood vessels in the image, it may be desirable to be able to distinguish between veins and arteries among the blood vessels. This can be important, for example in the diagnosis of venous beading and focal arteriolar narrowing.

[0101] The vascular system observed in the ocular fundus images is by nature a 2-dimensional projection of a 3-dimensional structure. It is quite difficult in principle to distinguish veins from arteries, solely by looking at isolated vessel segments. However, it has been discovered that effective separation can be achieved by making use of the fact that, individually, the artery structure and the vein vessel structures is each a perfect tree, (i. e., there is one unique path along the vessels from the heart to each capillary and back).

[0102] On the retina, the artery and vein structures are each surface filling, so that all tissue is either supplied or drained by specific arteries or veins, respectively.

[0103] A method for distinguishing veins from arteries is described in WO 00/65982 to Torsana Diabetes Diagnostic A/S, which is based on the realisation that crossings of vessel segments are, for practical purposes, always between a vein and an artery (i.e. crossings between arteries and arteries or between veins and veins are, for practical purposes, non-existent).

Masking optic nerve head

[0104] Another structure capable of interfering with the assessment of lesions is the optic nerve head. As opposed to vessels, the optic nerve head is not necessarily present in all images, this depending on the region acquired by the camera or CCD.

[0105] Thus, in a preferred method the presence or absence of the optic nerve head area is assessed by a robust method before assessing the lesions. Such a method is for example described in a co-pending PCT patent application entitled "Detection of optic nerve head in a fundus image" by RETINALYZE A/S.

[0106] In some of the embodiments according to the invention, it is preferred that the estimation of starting points and/or estimation of subsets is adjusted with respect to the optic nerve head appearing in the image. For many of these embodiments, it is even more preferred that the estimation of candidate lesion areas is preceded by detection of the optic nerve head in the image.

[0107] In one embodiment adjustment of starting points means that starting points located in the optic nerve head are removed from the plurality of starting points representative for a lesion. In another embodiment subsets of the image having at least a portion of said subset located in the optic nerve head are rejected as a candidate lesion area.

[0108] Yet another method for adjusting with respect to the optic nerve head is, when having detected the optic nerve head of the image, the optic nerve head appearing in the image is masked before establishing starting points. The optic nerve head may be masked by any suitable method, for example by masking a number of pixels around the optic nerve head, such as a number corresponding to a constant multiplied with the diameter of the optic nerve head, optionally of an expected diameter of the optic nerve head, said constant being in the range of from 1.1 to 2.0, preferably about 1.5.

[0109] In a further embodiment the method according to the present includes weighting the visibility in relation to local

intensity variation around the lesion in order to reduce false positive lesions due to for example nerve fibre layers, untracked vessels and reflections in the vitreous body. A common feature of these false positives is that the local intensity variation around the lesion is relatively large, contrary to the majority of true lesions, which are located in homogenous areas.

[0110] When two grown lesions are overlapping, one must be embedded in the other, as the iso-intensity curves defining the edges of the lesions cannot cross. In this case, the background may be defined slightly differently, in order to avoid that the large lesion is interpreted as background when evaluating the smaller interior lesion.

[0111] When considering overlapping lesions, the "foreground" may be the entire connected component in the les-image consisting of positive visibility pixels. The background will be defined as above, but relative to this foreground-region. Thus, all lesions that are overlapping will have the same background region. The principle is illustrated in Figure 10.

[0112] If the background is not defined in this way, regions grown around fovea and in large lesions may be misclassified as these usually have overlapping grown regions.

[0113] Therefore, it is preferred that the visibility is weighted with a measure for the homogeneity of the local background. The local or immediate background may be defined as the band of pixels that are more than B_{in} and at most $B_{in} + B_{out}$ pixels from the lesion. The distance between a point and the lesion is defined as the smallest distance between the point and a pixel within the lesion. Thus B_{out} is the width of the background-band around the lesion, and B_{in} is the width of the band separating the lesion and the background. The principle is illustrated by the front-page figure and in Figure 9. The parameters B_{in} and B_{out} should be scaled with the image scale.

[0114] Pixels may be excluded from the background if they are located either

1. On a tracked vessel,
2. Outside the ROI,
3. Closer than B_{in} to another lesion, which has visibility more than Tv , where v is the visibility of the current lesion, and T is a tolerance parameter.

[0115] The rationale behind excluding pixels due to the first and second criteria should be clear. The 3rd criteria is employed to avoid that true lesions, which are located close together, influence each others backgrounds, and the parameter T may be used to govern the tolerance of this restriction. It has been found that setting $T = 0$ is significantly better than when the criteria is not used at all (corresponding to $T = \infty$); by choosing a value of T around 1.0 it is avoided that lesions with small visibility are removed from the background band, which seems to be most sensible in practice.

[0116] In one embodiment the ratio of the mean green channel intensity in the background and in the lesion may be used to discriminate true and false lesions. For example, a fixed threshold seems most appropriate,

$$\frac{\mu_{green,out}}{\mu_{green,in}} > IR_{thresh}$$

where IR_{thresh} preferably is less than 1.1 such as between 1.01 and 1.09, preferably between 1.04 and 1.08 to discriminate a true lesion from a false lesion, a false lesion having mean intensity ration below IR_{thresh} . Here $\mu_{green,out}$ and $\mu_{green,in}$ is the mean of the green channel in the immediate background and in the lesion, respectively.

[0117] In another embodiment the variance measure of a part of the image is estimated by

c4) defining a band of pixels of a predetermined width and being at a predetermined distance from the candidate lesion area,

c5) estimating the mean and standard deviation of the intensity of the band, and

c6) estimating the variance measure of a part of image from the mean and standard deviation estimated in c5.

[0118] This may be exemplified by ratio of the standard deviation in the background and in the lesion is used to detect typical false positive lesions, namely those located in vessels and near reflections. It has been found that a variance-weighted visibility measure is indeed a useful approach,

$$\tilde{v} = v \left(\frac{\sigma_{poly,out}^2}{\sigma_{poly,in}^2} \right)^{-1/2}.$$

[0119] Here v is the usual normalised visibility measure, and $\sigma_{poly,in}^2$ respectively $\sigma_{poly,out}^2$ is the variance of the intensities in the poly-smoothed image inside the lesion and in the background, respectively.

[0120] The variance-weighted visibility measure is then compared with the predetermined visibility threshold as described above. In a preferred embodiment it is the corrected visibility that is weighted as described above or the weighted visibility is compared with the corrected threshold.

Applications

[0121] In the following examples of various applications of the method according to the invention are discussed.

[0122] Once the presence or absence of lesions has been assessed, the information regarding the lesion may be used for various purposes.

[0123] Accordingly, the present invention further relates to a method for diagnosing the presence or absence of a disease in an individual from a fundus image of at least one eye of said individual comprising

- assessing the presence or absence of at least one lesion by the method as defined above,
- grading the fundus image with respect to number and/or size and/or placement of lesions,
- diagnosing the presence or absence of the disease.

[0124] In particular this method relates to the diagnosis and prognosis of diabetic retinopathy.

[0125] In another aspect the invention relates to a method for classifying a fundus image comprising

- assessing the presence or absence of at least one lesion by the method as defined above,
- grading the fundus image with respect to number and/or size and/or placement of lesions,
- classifying the fundus image into at least two classes.

[0126] Normally several classes are used, wherein the images are graded both with respect to the number of lesions, and to the distance of the lesions to fovea.

System

[0127] In another aspect the invention further relates to a system for assessing the presence or absence of lesions in a fundus image. Thus, the system according to the invention may be any system capable of conducting the method as described above as well as any combinations thereof within the scope of the invention. Accordingly, the system may include algorithms to perform any of the methods described above.

[0128] A graphical user interface module may operate in conjunction with a display screen of a display monitor. The graphical user interface may be implemented as part of the processing system to receive input data and commands from a conventional keyboard and mouse through an interface and display results on a display monitor. For simplicity of the explanation, many components of a conventional computer system have not been discussed such as address buffers, memory buffers, and other standard control circuits because these elements are well known in the art and a detailed description thereof is not necessary for understanding the present invention.

[0129] Pre-acquired image data can be fed directly into the processing system through a network interface and stored locally on a mass storage device and/or in a memory. Furthermore, image data may also be supplied over a network, through a portable mass storage medium such as a removable hard disk, optical disks, tape drives, or any other type of data transfer and/or storage devices which are known in the art.

[0130] One skilled in the art will recognize that a parallel computer platform having multiple processors is also a suitable hardware platform for use with a system according to the present invention. Such a configuration may include, but not be limited to, parallel machines and workstations with multiple processors. The processing system can be a single computer, or several computers can be connected through a communications network to create a logical processing system.

[0131] Any of the algorithms of the systems described above may be adapted to the various variations of the methods described above.

[0132] The present system allows the grader, that is the person normally grading the images, to identify the lesions more rapidly and securely. Also, the present system allows an automatic detection of lesions and other pathologies of the retina without interference from the vessels, again as an aiding tool for the traditional grader.

[0133] By use of the present system it is also possible to arrange for recordation of the images at one location and examining them at another location. For example the images may be recorded by any optician or physician or elsewhere and be transported to the examining specialist, either as photos or the like or on digital media. Accordingly, by use of the present system the need for decentral centers for recording the image, while the maintaining fewer expert graders could be realised.

[0134] Furthermore, in addition to the communication of images and medical information between persons involved in the procedure, the network may carry data signals including control or image adjustment signals by which the expert examining the images at the examining unit directly controls the image acquisition occurring at the recordation localisation, i.e. the acquisition unit. In particular, such command signals as zoom magnification, steering adjustments, and wavelength of field illumination may be selectively varied remotely to achieve desired imaging effect. Thus, questionable tissue structures requiring greater magnification or a different perspective for their elucidation may be quickly resolved without ambiguity by varying such control parameters. Furthermore, by switching illumination wavelengths views may be selectively taken to represent different layers of tissue, or to accentuate imaging of the vasculature and blood flow characteristics. In addition, where a specialized study such as fluorescence imaging is undertaken, the control signals may include time varying signals to initiate stimulation with certain wavelengths of light, to initiate imaging at certain times after stimulation or delivery of dye or drugs, or other such precisely controlled imaging protocols. The digital data signals for these operations may be interfaced to the ophthalmic equipment in a relatively straightforward fashion, provided such equipment already has initiating switches or internal digital circuitry for controlling the particular parameters involved, or is capable of readily adapting electric controls to such control parameters as system focus, illumination and the like.

[0135] Also, the examining expert could be able to exert some treatment in the same remote manner. It will be understood that the imaging and ophthalmic treatment instrumentation in this case will generally include a steering and stabilization system which maintains both instruments in alignment and stabilized on the structures appearing in the field of view. However, in view of the small but non-negligible time delays still involved between image acquisition and initiation of diagnostic or treatment activity at the examination site, in this aspect of the invention, the invention contemplates that the system control further includes image identification and correlation software which allows the ophthalmologist at site to identify particular positions in the retinal field of view, such as pinpointing particular vessels or tissue structures, and the image acquisition computer includes image recognition software which enables it to identify patterns in the video frames and correlate the identified position with each image frame as it is acquired at the acquisition site. For example, the image recognition software may lock onto a pattern of retinal vessels. Thus, despite the presence of saccades and other abrupt eye movements of the small retinal field which may occur over relatively brief time intervals, the ophthalmic instrumentation is aimed at the identified site in the field of view and remote treatment is achieved.

[0136] In addition to the foregoing operation, the invention further contemplates that the images provided by acquisition unit are processed for photogrammetric analysis of tissue features and optionally blood flow characteristics. This may be accomplished as follows. An image acquired at the recordation unit is sent to an examination unit, where it is displayed on the screen. As indicated schematically in the figure, such image may include a network of blood vessels having various diameters and lengths. These vessels include both arterial and venous capillaries constituting the blood supply and return network. At the examination unit, the workstation may be equipped with a photogrammetric measurement program which for example may enable the technician to place a cursor on an imaged vessel, and moving the cursor along the vessel while clicking, have the software automatically determine the width of the vessel and the subvessels to which it is connected, as well as the coordinates thereof.

[0137] The software for noting coordinates from the pixel positions and linking displayed features in a record, as well as submodules which determine vessel capacities and the like, are straightforward and readily built up from photogrammetric program techniques. Work station protocols may also be implemented to automatically map the vasculature as described above, or to compare two images taken at historically different times and identify or annotate the changes which have occurred, highlighting for the operator features such as vessel erosion, tissue which has changed colour, or other differences. In addition, a user graphical interface allows the specialist to type in diagnostic indications linked to the image, or to a particular feature appearing at a location in the image, so that the image or processed version of it becomes more useful.

[0138] Thus, a very precise and well-annotated medical record may be readily compiled and may be compared to a previously taken view for detailed evidence of changes over a period of time, or may be compared, for example, to immediately preceding angiographic views in order to assess the actual degree of blood flow occurring therein. As with the ophthalmologist's note pad entries at examination unit, the measurement entries at examination unit become an annotated image record and are stored in the central library as part of the patient's record.

[0139] Unlike a simple medical record system, the present invention changes the dynamics of patient access to care, and the efficiency of delivery of ophthalmic expertise in a manner that solves an enormous current health care dilemma, namely, the obstacle to proper universal screening for diabetic retinopathy. A basic embodiment of the invention being thus disclosed and described, further variations and modifications will occur to those skilled in the art, and all such variations and modifications are encompassed within the scope of the invention as defined in the claims appended hereto.

Claims

1. A method for assessing the presence or absence of lesion(s) in an image, comprising

- a) estimating at least one subset of the image, whereby each subset is a candidate lesion area having a visibility, and estimating the background variation of the image in an area surrounding the candidate lesion area, wherein a visibility feature value of the visibility of a candidate lesion is the visibility of the edge of the candidate lesion area which is calculated as the orientated candidate lesion area edge gradient,
- b) correcting a visibility feature value of the visibility of the candidate lesion area with the background variation, comparing the corrected visibility feature value with a predetermined visibility threshold for lesions in that area, or correcting a predetermined visibility threshold for lesions in that area with the background variation, comparing a visibility feature value of the visibility of the candidate lesion area with the corrected predetermined visibility threshold,
- c) classifying the candidate lesion area detected in a) with respect to the threshold obtained in step b) as a lesion or not,
- d) optionally repeating steps a) to c) until all candidate lesion areas have been classified.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the image is an ocular fundus image.

3. The method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the image is a colour image.

4. The method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the green channel is used for assessing the presence or absence of lesion(s).

5. The method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the subset(s) are estimated by establishing a plurality of starting points, said starting points being representative for lesions, and estimating each subset around a starting point.

6. The method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the starting points are established in extremas of the image.

7. The method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the orientated candidate lesion area edge gradient is a weighted edge gradient.

8. The method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein a visibility feature value of the visibility of a candidate lesion is based on a summation of orientation weighted region border gradient pixels.

9. The method according to claim 8, wherein the gradient pixels are weighted according to their orientation towards the grown region.

10. The method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the subset of the image is a connected subset.

11. The method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the subset of the image is estimated by filtering the image.

12. The method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein estimating the subset of the image comprises establishing the periphery of the subset.

13. The method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the subset of the image is estimated by growing an area around the starting point.

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein q isocurves based on at least one growing feature of the area are grown around the starting point, q being an integer of at least 1, until the periphery of the candidate lesion area is established.

15. The method according to claim 14, wherein a visibility feature value of the visibility of the area within the isocurves is estimated, and the isocurve having the highest visibility feature value establishes the periphery of the candidate lesion area.

16. The method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the visibility of an area is determined as a vector of features including intensity, visibility of the candidate lesion compared to the visibility of the vessels, visibility of the edge of the candidate lesion, colour information of the candidate lesion, variance measure of a part of the image and/or a variance measure of the image.
17. The method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the subset of the image is estimated by active contour model.
18. The method according to any of the preceding claims 5-17, wherein the identification of starting point is adjusted with respect to vessels appearing in the image.
19. The method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the estimation of subset is adjusted with respect to vessels appearing in the image.
20. The method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein subsets of the image having at least a portion of said subset located in a vessel is rejected as a candidate lesion area.
21. The method according to any of the preceding claims 2-20, wherein the identification of starting point is adjusted with respect to optic nerve head appearing in the image.
22. The method according to any of the preceding claims 2-21, wherein subsets of the image having at least a portion of said subset located in the optic nerve head are rejected as a candidate lesion area.
23. The method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the background variation is estimated by
 - c1) estimating the mean and standard deviation of the gradient magnitude pixels of an area defined surrounding the candidate lesion area, determining a lower threshold and an upper threshold for the gradient magnitude pixels,
 - c2) iteratively removing an out-lying gradient magnitude pixel below a lower threshold or above an upper threshold, and re-estimating the mean and standard deviation of the remaining gradient magnitude pixels, determining a second lower and a second upper threshold for the gradient magnitude pixels, until no out-lying gradient magnitude pixels are found.
 - c3) estimating the background variation from the mean and standard deviation estimated in c2).
24. The method according to any of the preceding claims 16-23, wherein the variance measure of a part of the image is estimated by
 - c4) defining a band of pixels of a predetermined width and being at a predetermined distance from the candidate lesion area,
 - c5) estimating the mean and standard deviation of the intensity of the band, and
 - c6) estimating the variance measure of a part of image from the mean and standard deviation estimated in c5.
25. A method for classifying a fundus image comprising
 - assessing the presence or absence of at least one lesion by the method as defined in any of the claims 1-24,
 - grading the fundus image with respect to number and/or size of lesions,
 - classifying the fundus image into at least two classes.
26. A data processing system comprising means for carrying out the method according to any one of claims 1 to 25.
27. A system comprising a processor and memory and being configured to perform the method according to any one of claims 1 to 25.
28. The system of any of claims 26-27, further comprising a display monitor having a display screen and a graphical user interface module to operate in conjunction with the display screen.
29. The system of any of claims 26-28, wherein the image is provided to the system through a network interface and stored locally on a mass storage device and/or in a memory.

30. The system of any of claims 26-29, wherein the image is supplied over a network, a storage device or a portable mass storage medium.

5 Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Bewertung der Anwesenheit oder Abwesenheit einer Wunde oder von Wunden in einem Bild, umfassend
 - 10 a) Schätzen mindestens einer Teilmenge des Bildes, wobei jede Teilmenge ein zu prüfender Wundenbereich mit einer Sichtbarkeit ist, und Schätzen der Hintergrundveränderung des Bildes in einem Bereich, der den zu prüfenden Wundenbereich umgibt, wobei ein Sichtbarkeitsmerkmalswert der Sichtbarkeit einer zu prüfenden Wunde die Sichtbarkeit der Kante des zu prüfenden Wundenbereichs ist, der als der ausgerichtete Kantengradient des zu prüfenden Wundenbereichs berechnet wird,
 - 15 b) Korrigieren eines Sichtbarkeitsmerkmalswerts der Sichtbarkeit des zu prüfenden Wundenbereichs mit der Hintergrundveränderung, Vergleichen des korrigierten Sichtbarkeitsmerkmalswerts mit einem vorbestimmten Sichtbarkeitsschwellenwert für Wunden in diesem Bereich, oder Korrigieren eines vorbestimmten Sichtbarkeitsmerkmalswerts für Wunden in diesem Bereich mit der Hintergrundveränderung, Vergleichen eines Sichtbarkeitsmerkmalswerts der Sichtbarkeit des zu prüfenden Wundenbereichs mit dem korrigierten vorbestimmten Sichtbarkeitsschwellenwert,
 - 20 c) Einordnen des unter a) erfassten, zu prüfenden Wundenbereichs in Bezug auf den in Schritt b) erhaltenen Schwellenwert als eine Wunde oder nicht,
 - d) Optionales Wiederholen von Schritten a) bis c), bis alle zu prüfenden Wundenbereiche eingeordnet wurden.
- 25 2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Bild ein Augenhintergrundbild ist.
3. Verfahren nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Bild ein Farbbild ist.
4. Verfahren nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei der Grünkanal verwendet wird, um die Anwesenheit oder Abwesenheit einer Wunde oder von Wunden zu bewerten.
- 30 5. Verfahren nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Teilmenge(n) durch Einrichten einer Vielzahl von Ausgangspunkten, wobei die Ausgangspunkte repräsentativ für Wunden sind, und durch Schätzen jeder Teilmenge um einen Ausgangspunkt, geschätzt wird/werden.
- 35 6. Verfahren nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Ausgangspunkte in Extrema des Bildes eingerichtet sind.
7. Verfahren nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei der ausgerichtete Kantengradient des zu prüfenden Wundenbereichs ein gewichteter Kantengradient ist.
- 40 8. Verfahren nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei ein Sichtbarkeitsmerkmalswert der Sichtbarkeit einer zu prüfenden Wunde auf einer Summierung von ausrichtungsgewichteten Bereichsgrenzengradientenpixeln basiert.
- 45 9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, wobei die Gradientenpixel gemäß ihrer Ausrichtung zum gewachsenen Bereich gewichtet werden.
10. Verfahren nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Teilmenge des Bildes eine verbundene Teilmenge ist.
- 50 11. Verfahren nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Teilmenge des Bildes durch Filtern des Bildes geschätzt wird.
12. Verfahren nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei Schätzen der Teilmenge des Bildes Bilden des Umfeldes der Teilmenge umfasst.
- 55 13. Verfahren nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Teilmenge des Bildes durch Wachsen eines Bereichs um den Ausgangspunkt geschätzt wird.

14. Verfahren nach Anspruch 13, wobei q Isokurven auf Grundlage mindestens eines Wachstumsmerkmals des Bereichs um den Ausgangspunkt gewachsen sind, wobei q eine Ganzzahl von mindestens 1 ist, bis das Umfeld des zu prüfenden Wundenbereichs gebildet ist.
- 5 15. Verfahren nach Anspruch 14, wobei ein Sichtbarkeitsmerkmalswert der Sichtbarkeit des Bereichs innerhalb der Isokurven geschätzt wird und die Isokurve mit dem höchsten Sichtbarkeitsmerkmalswert das Umfeld des zu prüfenden Wundenbereichs bildet.
- 10 16. Verfahren nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Sichtbarkeit eines Bereichs als ein Vektor von Merkmalen, einschließlich Intensität, Sichtbarkeit der zu prüfenden Wunden im Vergleich zur Sichtbarkeit der Gefäße, Sichtbarkeit der Kante der zu prüfenden Wunde, Farbinformationen der zu prüfenden Wunde, Veränderungsmaß eines Teils des Bildes und/oder ein Veränderungsmaß des Bildes, bestimmt wird.
- 15 17. Verfahren nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Teilmenge des Bildes durch ein aktives Konturenmodell geschätzt wird.
18. Verfahren nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche 5 - 17, wobei die Identifizierung eines Ausgangspunkts in Bezug auf Gefäße, die in dem Bild erscheinen, angepasst wird.
- 20 19. Verfahren nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Schätzung der Teilmenge in Bezug auf Gefäße, die in dem Bild erscheinen, angepasst wird.
- 25 20. Verfahren nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei Teilmengen des Bildes mit mindestens einem Bereich der Teilmenge, der in einem Gefäß liegt, als ein zu prüfender Wundenbereich abgelehnt werden.
- 30 21. Verfahren nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche 2 - 20, wobei die Identifizierung eines Ausgangspunkts in Bezug auf einen Sehnervenkopf, der in dem Bild erscheint, angepasst wird.
22. Verfahren nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche 2 - 21, wobei Teilmengen des Bildes mit mindestens einem Bereich der Teilmenge, der in dem Sehnervenkopf liegt, als ein zu prüfender Wundenbereich abgelehnt werden.
- 35 23. Verfahren nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Hintergrundveränderung geschätzt wird durch
 - c1) Schätzen des Mittelwerts und der Standardabweichung der Gradientenmagnitudenpixel eines definierten Bereichs, der den zu prüfenden Wundenbereich umgibt, Bestimmen eines oberen Schwellenwerts und eines unteren Schwellenwerts für die Gradientenmagnitudenpixel,
 - c2) wiederholtes Entfernen eines außenliegenden Gradientenmagnitudenpixels unter einem unteren Schwellenwert oder über einem oberen Schwellenwert, und erneutes Schätzen des Mittelwerts und der Standardabweichung der verbleibenden Gradientenmagnitudenpixel, Bestimmen eines zweiten unteren und eines zweiten oberen Schwellenwerts für die Gradientenmagnitudenpixel, bis keine außenliegenden Gradientenmagnitudenpixel gefunden werden,
 - c3) Schätzen der Hintergrundveränderung aus dem Mittelwert und der Standardabweichung, die in c2) geschätzt wurden.
- 45 24. Verfahren nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche 16 - 23, wobei das Veränderungsmaß eines Teils des Bildes geschätzt wird durch
 - c4) Definieren eines Pixelbandes einer vorbestimmten Breite und mit einem vorbestimmten Abstand vom zu prüfenden Wundenbereich,
 - c5) Schätzen des Mittelwerts und der Standardabweichung der Intensität des Bandes, und
 - c6) Schätzen des Veränderungsmaßes eines Teils des Bildes aus dem Mittelwert und der Standardabweichung, die in c5 geschätzt wurden.
- 55 25. Verfahren zum Einordnen eines Augenhintergrundbildes, umfassend
 - Bewerten der Anwesenheit oder Abwesenheit mindestens einer Wunde durch das Verfahren, wie es in einem der Ansprüche 1 - 24 definiert ist,
 - Einstufen des Augenhintergrundbildes in Bezug auf Anzahl und/oder Größe von Wunden,

- Einordnen des Augenhintergrundbildes in mindestens zwei Klassen.

26. Datenverarbeitungssystem, umfassend Mittel zum Ausführen des Verfahrens nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 25.

5 27. System, umfassend einen Prozessor und einen Speicher und konfiguriert, um das Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 25 auszuführen.

28. System nach einem der Ansprüche 26 - 27, ferner umfassend einen Anzeigemonitor mit einem Anzeigebildschirm und einem graphischen Anwenderschnittstellenmodul, das in Verbindung mit dem Anzeigebildschirm wirkt.

10 29. System nach einem der Ansprüche 26 - 28, wobei das Bild dem System über eine Netzwerkschnittstelle zur Verfügung gestellt und lokal auf einer Massenspeichervorrichtung und/oder in einem Speicher gespeichert wird.

15 30. System nach einem der Ansprüche 26 - 29, wobei das Bild über ein Netzwerk, eine Speichervorrichtung oder ein tragbares Massenspeichermedium geliefert wird.

Revendications

20 1. Procédé d'évaluation de la présence ou de l'absence de lésion(s) dans une image, comprenant

a) l'estimation d'au moins un sous-ensemble de l'image, moyennant quoi chaque sous-ensemble est une zone de lésion candidate ayant une visibilité, et l'estimation de la variation de fond de l'image dans une zone entourant la zone de lésion candidate, dans lequel une valeur de particularité de visibilité de la visibilité d'une lésion candidate est la visibilité du bord de la zone de lésion candidate qui est calculée comme le gradient de bord de zone de lésion candidate orientée,

b) la correction d'une valeur de particularité de visibilité de la visibilité de la zone de lésion candidate avec la variation de fond, la comparaison de la valeur de particularité de visibilité corrigée avec un seuil de visibilité prédéterminé pour des lésions dans cette zone, ou la correction d'un seuil de visibilité prédéterminé pour des lésions dans cette zone avec la variation de fond, la comparaison d'une valeur de particularité de visibilité de la visibilité de la zone de lésion candidate avec le seuil de visibilité prédéterminé corrigé,

c) la classification de la zone de lésion candidate détectée dans a) par rapport au seuil obtenu dans l'étape b) comme une lésion ou non,

d) la répétition facultative des étapes a) à c) jusqu'à ce que les zones de lésion candidate aient toutes été classifiées.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'image est une image de fond d'oeil.

3. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'image est une image couleur.

40 4. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le canal vert est utilisé pour évaluer la présence ou l'absence de lésion(s).

45 5. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le(s) sous-ensemble(s) est (sont) estimé(s) en établissant une pluralité de points de départ, lesdits points de départ étant représentatifs de lésions, et en estimant chaque sous-ensemble autour d'un point de départ.

50 6. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel les points de départ sont établis dans des extrêmes de l'image.

7. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le gradient de bord de zone de lésion candidate orientée est un gradient de bord pondéré.

55 8. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel une valeur de particularité de visibilité de la visibilité d'une lésion candidate est basée sur une sommation de pixels de gradient de bordure de région pondérés d'orientation.

9. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel les pixels de gradient sont pondérés selon leur orientation vers la

région ayant crû.

10. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le sous-ensemble de l'image est un sous-ensemble connecté.

11. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le sous-ensemble de l'image est estimé par filtrage de l'image.

12. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'estimation du sous-ensemble de l'image comprend l'établissement de la périphérie du sous-ensemble.

13. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le sous-ensemble de l'image est estimé en faisant croître une zone autour du point de départ.

14. Procédé selon la revendication 13, dans lequel q isocourbes basées sur au moins une particularité de croissance de la zone sont mises à croître autour du point de départ, q étant un nombre entier d'au moins 1, jusqu'à ce que la périphérie de la zone de lésion candidate soit établie.

15. Procédé selon la revendication 14, dans lequel une valeur de particularité de visibilité de la visibilité de la zone au sein des isocourbes est estimée, et l'isocourbe ayant la valeur de particularité de visibilité la plus élevée établit la périphérie de la zone de lésion candidate.

16. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la visibilité d'une zone est déterminée comme un vecteur de particularités incluant l'intensité, la visibilité de la lésion candidate en comparaison à la visibilité des vaisseaux, la visibilité du bord de la lésion candidate, des informations de couleur de la lésion candidate, une mesure de variance d'une partie de l'image et/ou une mesure de variance de l'image.

17. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le sous-ensemble de l'image est estimé par un modèle de contour actif.

18. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 5 à 17, dans lequel l'identification du point de départ est ajustée par rapport à des vaisseaux apparaissant dans l'image.

19. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'estimation du sous-ensemble est ajustée par rapport à des vaisseaux apparaissant dans l'image.

20. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel des sous-ensembles de l'image ayant au moins une partie dudit sous-ensemble située dans un vaisseau sont rejetés comme une zone de lésion candidate.

21. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 2 à 20 précédentes, dans lequel l'identification d'un point de départ est ajustée par rapport à une papille optique apparaissant dans l'image.

22. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 2 à 21 précédentes, dans lequel des sous-ensembles de l'image ayant au moins une portion dudit sous-ensemble située dans la papille optique sont rejetés comme une zone de lésion candidate.

23. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la variation de fond est estimée en

c1) estimant la moyenne de l'écart-type des pixels de grandeur de gradient d'une zone définie entourant la zone de lésion candidate, déterminant un seuil inférieur et un seuil supérieur pour les pixels de grandeur de gradient,

c2) enlevant de manière itérative un pixel de grandeur de gradient écarté en dessous d'un seuil inférieur ou au-dessus d'un seuil supérieur, et réestimant la moyenne et l'écart-type des pixels de grandeur de gradient restants, déterminant un second seuil inférieur et un second seuil supérieur pour les pixels de grandeur de gradient, jusqu'à ce qu'aucun pixel de grandeur de gradient écarté ne soit trouvé.

c3) estimant la variation de fond à partir de la moyenne et de l'écart-type estimés dans c2).

24. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 16 à 23 précédentes, dans lequel la mesure de variance d'une

partie de l'image est estimée en

- c4) définissant une bande de pixels d'une largeur prédéterminée et qui est à une distance prédéterminée de la zone de lésion candidate,
- c5) estimant la moyenne et l'écart-type de l'intensité de la bande, et
- c6) estimant la mesure de variance d'une partie de l'image à partir de la moyenne et de l'écart-type estimés dans c5.

25. Procédé de classification d'une image de fond d'oeil comprenant

- l'évaluation de la présence ou de l'absence d'au moins une lésion par le procédé tel que défini dans l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 24,
- la graduation de l'image de fond d'oeil quant au nombre et/ou à la taille de lésions,
- la classification de l'image de fond d'oeil en au moins deux classes.

26. Système de traitement de données comprenant des moyens pour réaliser le procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 25.

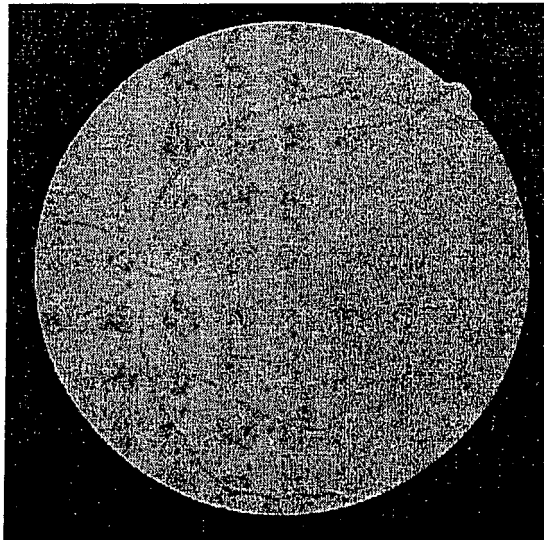
27. Système comprenant un processeur et une mémoire et étant configuré pour réaliser le procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 25.

28. Système selon l'une quelconque des revendications 26 à 27, comprenant en outre un moniteur d'affichage ayant un écran d'affichage et un module d'interface utilisateur graphique pour fonctionner conjointement avec l'écran d'affichage.

29. Système selon l'une quelconque des revendications 26 à 28, dans lequel l'image est fournie au système par l'intermédiaire d'une interface réseau et stockée localement sur un dispositif de stockage de masse et/ou dans une mémoire.

30. Système selon l'une quelconque des revendications 26 à 29, dans lequel l'image est fournie sur un réseau, un dispositif de stockage ou un support de stockage de masse portable.

Figure 1



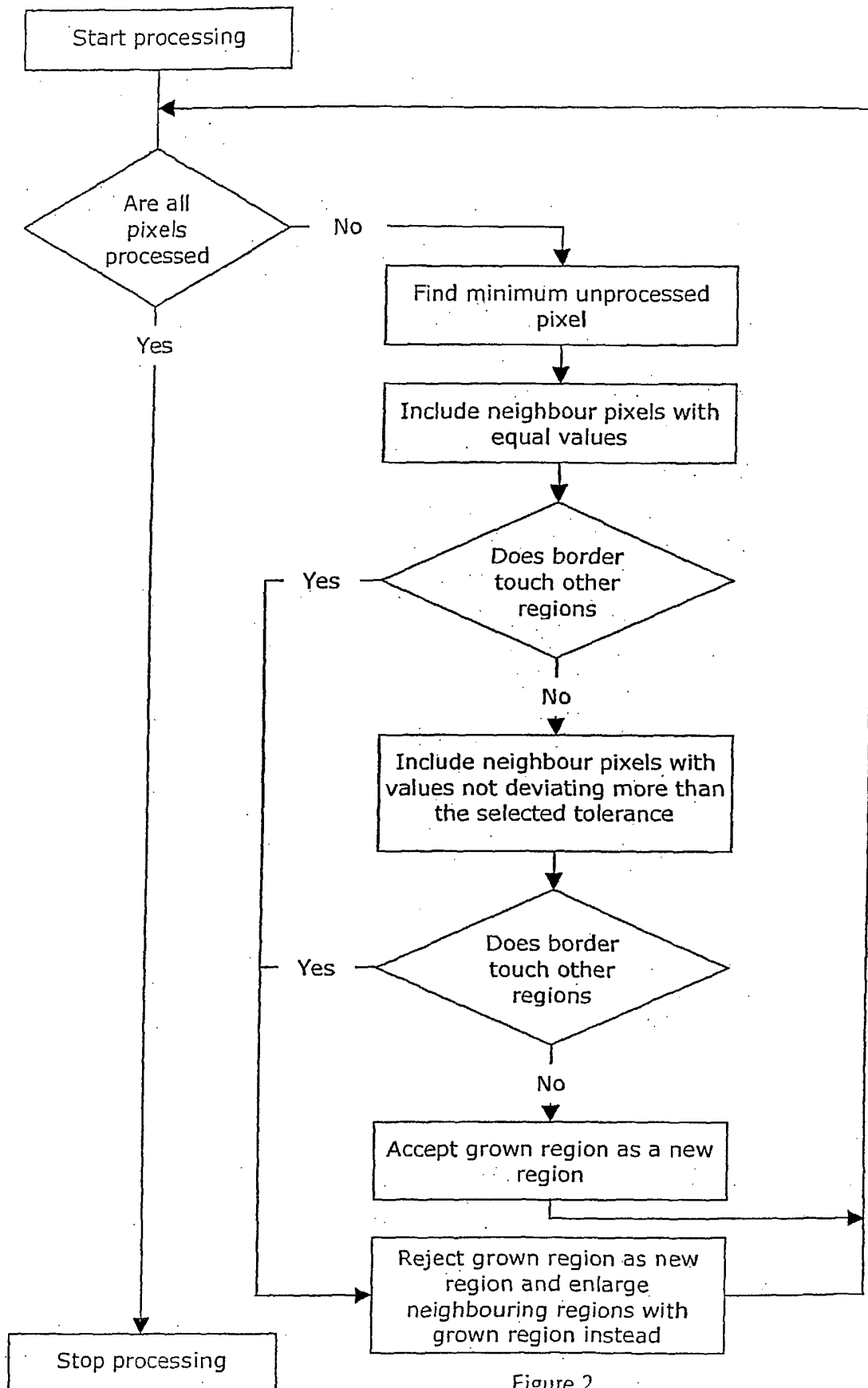


Figure 2

Figure 3

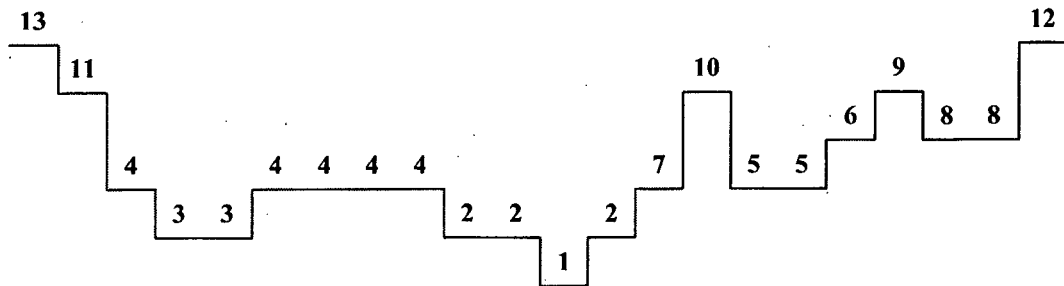


Figure 4

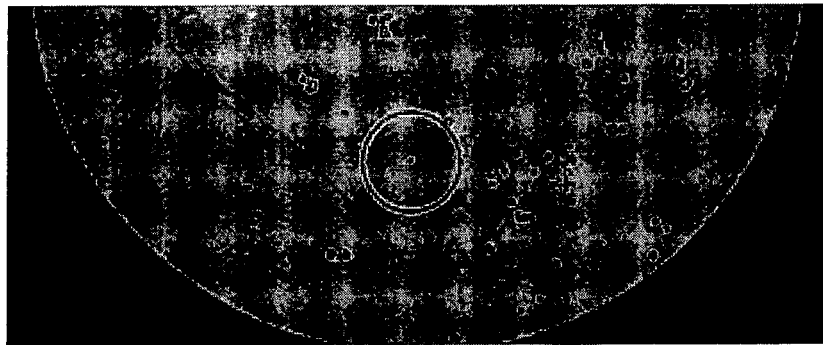


Figure 5

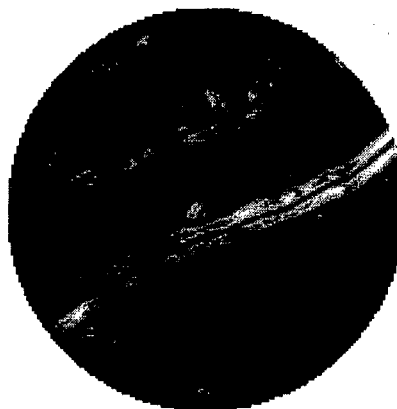
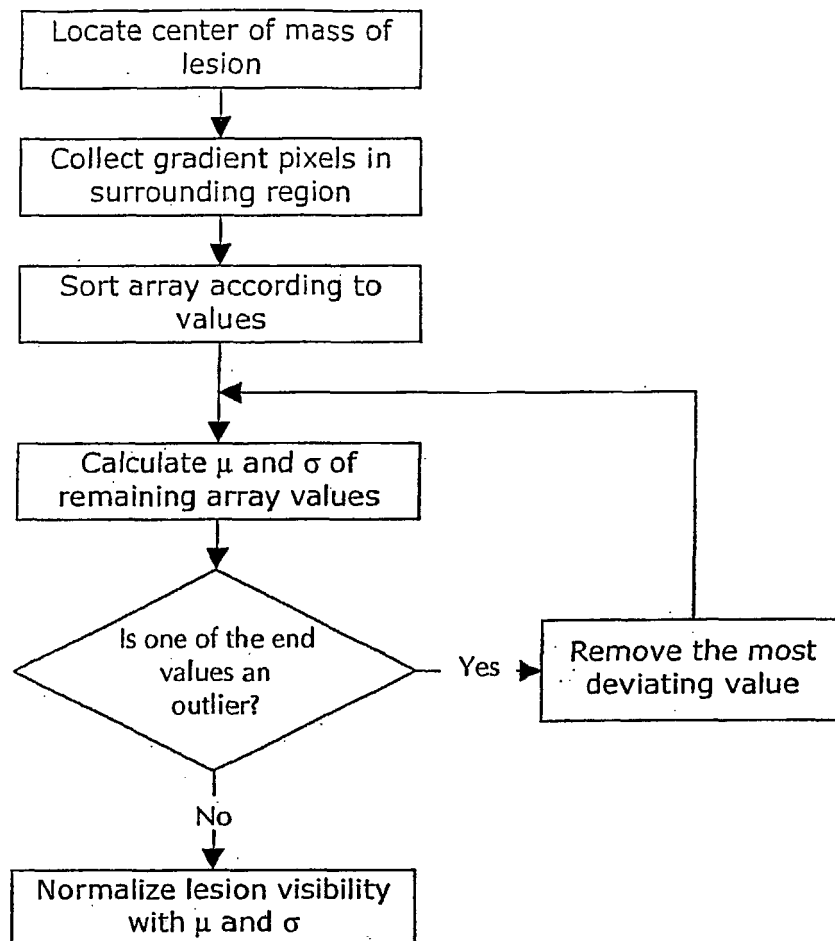


Figure 6



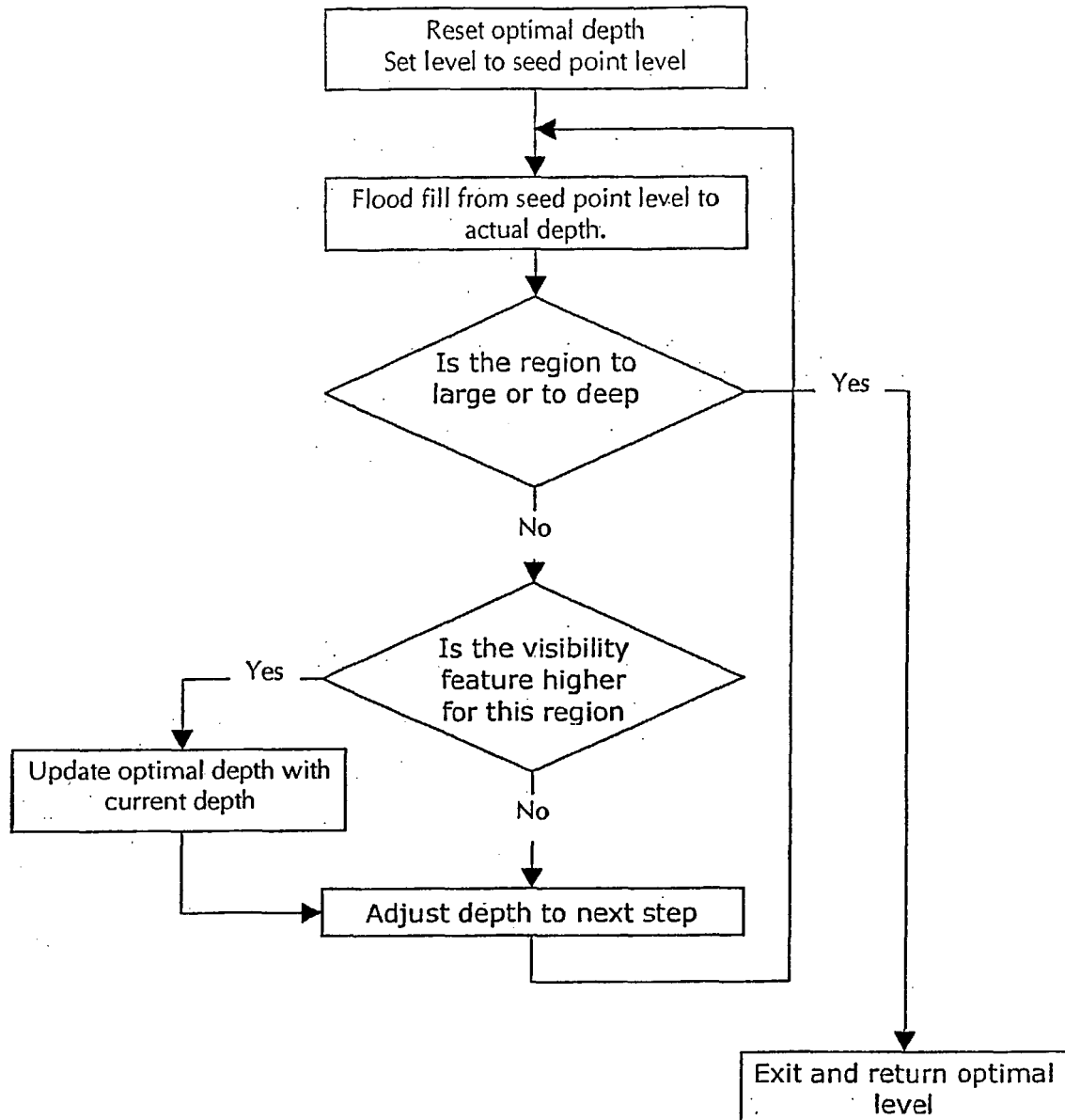


Figure 7

Figure 8

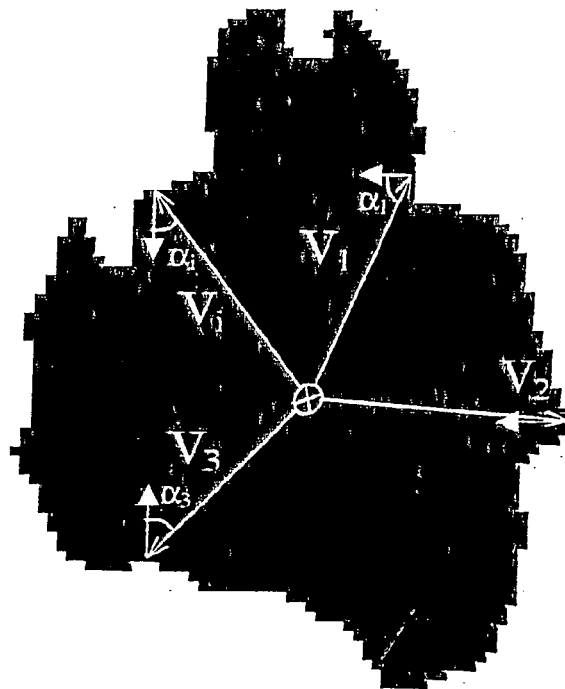


Figure 9

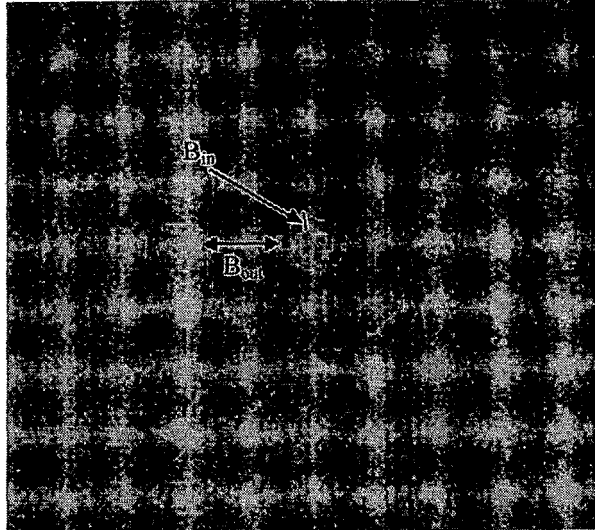


Figure 10



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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专利名称(译)	评估图像中的病变		
公开(公告)号	EP1444635B1	公开(公告)日	2017-05-10
申请号	EP2002800053	申请日	2002-10-03
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	RETINALYZE DANMARK		
申请(专利权)人(译)	RETINALYZE DANMARK A / S		
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IPC分类号	G06T7/00 A61B3/14 A61B5/00 G06K9/00 G06K9/62 G06Q50/00 G06T1/00		
CPC分类号	G06T7/0012 G06T2207/30041 Y02A90/26		
优先权	200101451 2001-10-03 DK 60/376233 2002-04-30 US 200200635 2002-04-25 DK		
其他公开文献	EP1444635A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

用于评估图像中病变的存在或不存在的方法技术领域本发明涉及一种用于评估图像中病变的存在或不存在的方法及其系统，其中所述图像可以是可能包括病变的任何图像，特别是来自医学图像诊断的图像，并且更具体地，眼底图像。从起始点是候选病变区域识别病变，并且相对于其可见性与当地环境相比进行验证。

$$Visibility = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N V_i$$