


Chapter 59

Cascaded Dilated Deep Residual Network for Volumetric Liver Segmentation From CT Image


Gajendra Kumar Mourya

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0585-4964>
North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, India

S. N. Talbar

Shri Guru Gobind Singhji Institute of
Engineering and Technology, Nanded, India

Manashjit Gogoi

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1753-192X>
North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, India

Prasad Vilas Dutande

Shri Guru Gobind Singhji Institute of
Engineering and Technology, Nanded, India

Ujjwal Baid

Shri Guru Gobind Singhji Institute of Engineering and Technology, Nanded, India

ABSTRACT

Volumetric liver segmentation is a prerequisite for liver transplantation and radiation therapy planning. In this paper, dilated deep residual network (DDRN) has been proposed for automatic segmentation of liver from CT images. The combination of three parallel DDRN is cascaded with fourth DDRN in order to get final result. The volumetric CT data of 40 subjects belongs to “Combined Healthy Abdominal Organ Segmentation” (CHAOS) challenge 2019 is utilized to evaluate the proposed method. Input image converted into three images using windowing ranges and fed to three DDRN. The output of three DDRN along with original image fed to the fourth DDRN as an input. The output of cascaded network is compared with the three parallel DDRN individually. Obtained results were quantitatively evaluated with various evaluation parameters. The results were submitted to online evaluation system, and achieved average dice coefficient is 0.93 ± 0.02 ; average symmetric surface distance (ASSD) is 4.89 ± 0.91 . In conclusion, obtained results are prominent and consistent.

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-6684-7544-7.ch059

Copyright © 2023, IGI Global. Copying or distributing in print or electronic forms without written permission of IGI Global is prohibited.

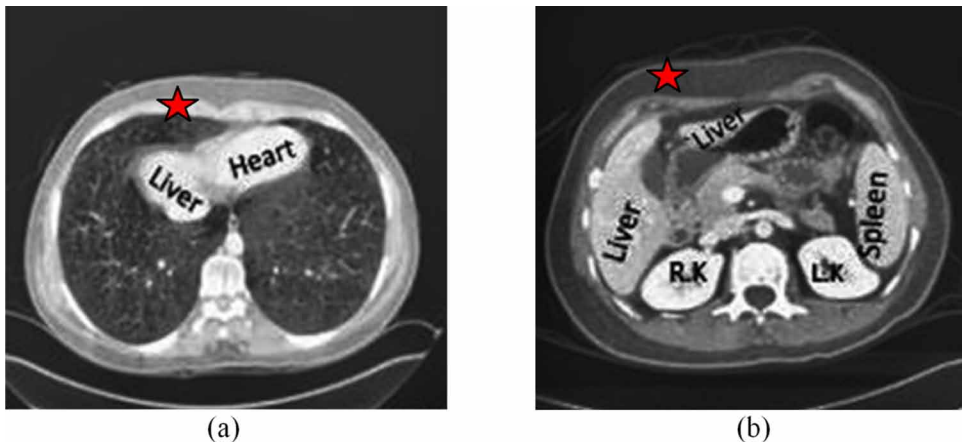
This chapter published as an Open Access Chapter distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>) which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and production in any medium, provided the author of the original work and original publication source are properly credited.

INTRODUCTION

The liver is the largest internal organ in human body, which is situated right side of the abdominal region. This organ performs the second-largest number of functions, such as detoxification of chemicals, drug metabolism and bile secretion (Glenisson et al., 2014; Thapa & Walia, 2007). According to WHO, about 46% of global diseases, 59% of the mortality is because of chronic liver diseases (WHO, 2012). Liver diseases are major medical problems and mortality reached 216,865 or 2.44% of the total deaths in India (Asrani, Devarbhavi, Eaton, & Kamath, 2019).

The most commonly Computed Tomography (CT), Ultrasonography (US), Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) are used for early prognosis and analysis of anatomical abnormality. CT has often favored modality for the identification of different cancers because it provides high contrast, high-resolution and image acquisition is faster compared to other medical imaging modalities (Beutel, Kundel, & Van Metter, 2000). Liver segmentation helps the oncologist to measure the volume of the liver from 3D medical images in radiation dose planning. Liver volume estimation is the most difficult and challenging task among researchers. Since liver and its neighboring organs have approximately similar gray level intensity so it is difficult to delineate the liver boundary precisely (Figure 1 (a)) and liver divided into two parts (Figure 1 (b)).

Figure 1. Example of liver segmentation challenges (Axial View of 3D CT Scan) (a) Liver and heart intensity homogeneity highlighted by star (b) Liver divided into two parts highlighted by star



Windowing is one of the contrast enhancement methods which perform gray level slicing to each pixel in an image. A medical expert has to set the window settings to observe pathology within an image. Each window shows a different appearance in terms of varying contrast. Windowing is a subjective matter which changes from person to person. Therefore same idea is used while training the network architecture for different windows and its aggregation. Literature shows a single-window used for training the deep learning model, which has limited learning capability. Different windowing represents an image at various gray-level quantization and dilation convolution enhance learning capability at various spatial resolution of an input image. The proposed method is an amalgam of dilation convolution and windowing method along with a unique network connection.

11 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/cascaded-dilated-deep-residual-network-for-volumetric-liver-segmentation-from-ct-image/315096

Related Content

Automatic Screening of Diabetic Maculopathy Using Image Processing: A Survey

Shweta Reddy (2023). *Research Anthology on Improving Medical Imaging Techniques for Analysis and Intervention* (pp. 1623-1630).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/automatic-screening-of-diabetic-maculopathy-using-image-processing/315122

Application of Content-Based Image Retrieval in Medical Image Acquisition

Vinayak Majhi and Sudip Paul (2023). *Research Anthology on Improving Medical Imaging Techniques for Analysis and Intervention* (pp. 422-438).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/application-of-content-based-image-retrieval-in-medical-image-acquisition/315057

Image Segmentation Using Contour Models: Dental X-Ray Image Segmentation and Analysis

Kavitha G., Muthulakshmi M. and Latha M. (2023). *Research Anthology on Improving Medical Imaging Techniques for Analysis and Intervention* (pp. 892-915).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/image-segmentation-using-contour-models/315082

Hybrid Multimodality Medical Image Fusion Using Various Fusion Techniques With Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis

Rajalingam B., Priya R. and Bhavani R. (2023). *Research Anthology on Improving Medical Imaging Techniques for Analysis and Intervention* (pp. 527-555).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/hybrid-multimodality-medical-image-fusion-using-various-fusion-techniques-with-quantitative-and-qualitative-analysis/315062

Groupwise Non-Rigid Image Alignment Using Few Parameters: Registration of Facial and Medical Images

Ahmad Hashim Aal-Yhia, Bernard Tiddeman, Paul Malcolmand Reyer Zwiggelaar (2023). *Research Anthology on Improving Medical Imaging Techniques for Analysis and Intervention* (pp. 1515-1538).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/groupwise-non-rigid-image-alignment-using-few-parameters/315115