

# AI for a New Interventional X-Ray Imaging Application

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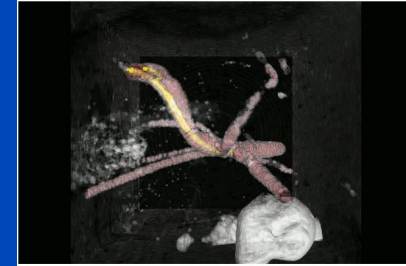
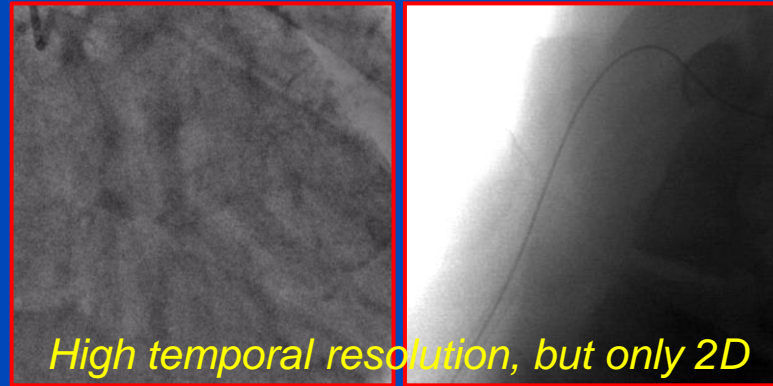
DEUTSCHES  
KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM  
IN DER HELMHOLTZ-GEMEINSCHAFT

# Aim

To provide tomographic fluoroscopy at the same dose levels as today's projective fluoroscopy.

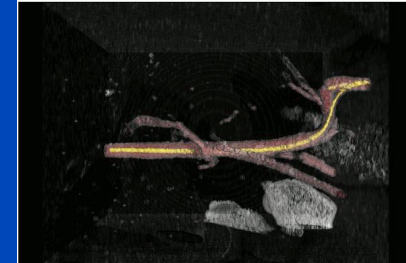
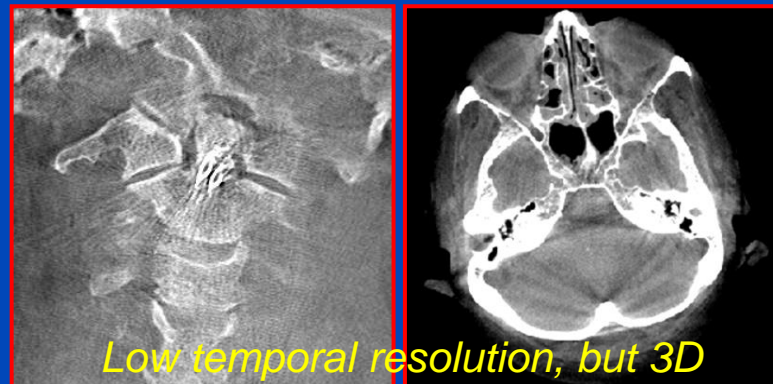
# Deep 3D+T Tomographic Fluoroscopy

either 2D+T fluoroscopy



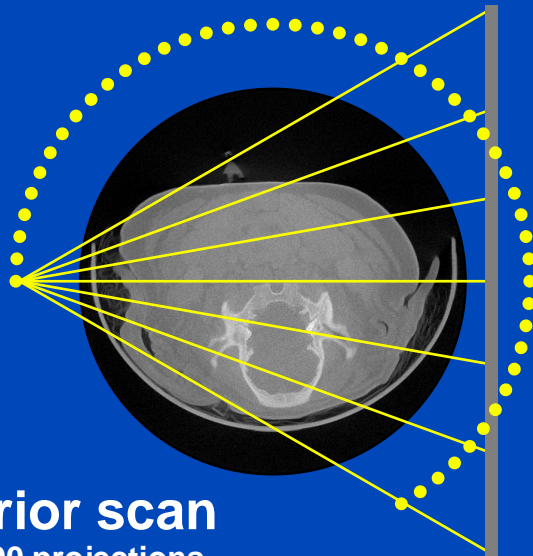
**3D+T  
tomographic  
fluoroscopy?  
At low dose?  
How???**

or 3D tomography

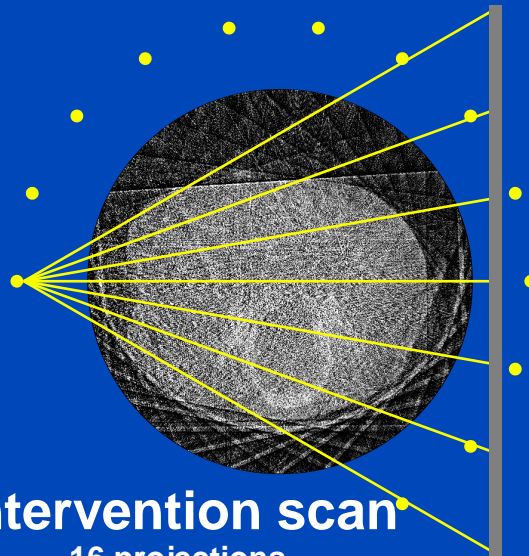


# How to Realize 3D+T Fluoroscopy

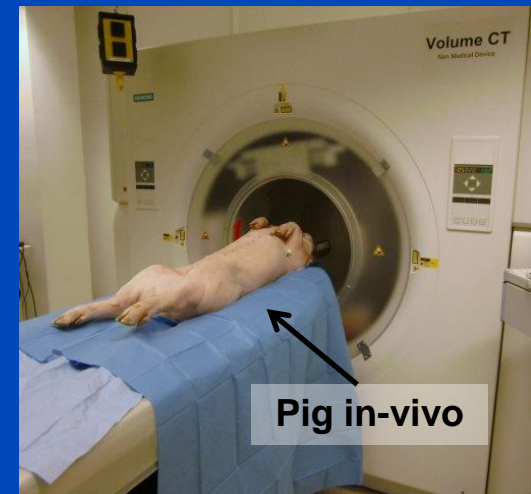
- Low dose by:
  - Low tube current
  - Very few projections (pulsed mode)
- Advantages of intervention guidance:
  - Repetitive scanning of the same body region: changes are sparse.
  - Interventional materials are fine structures (few voxels) of high contrast (metal).



**Prior scan**  
400 projections



**Intervention scan**  
16 projections



**Experimental setup**



# 3D+T Fluoroscopy at 2D+T Dose

Guide Wire in the Carotis of a Pig with Angio Roadmap Overlay



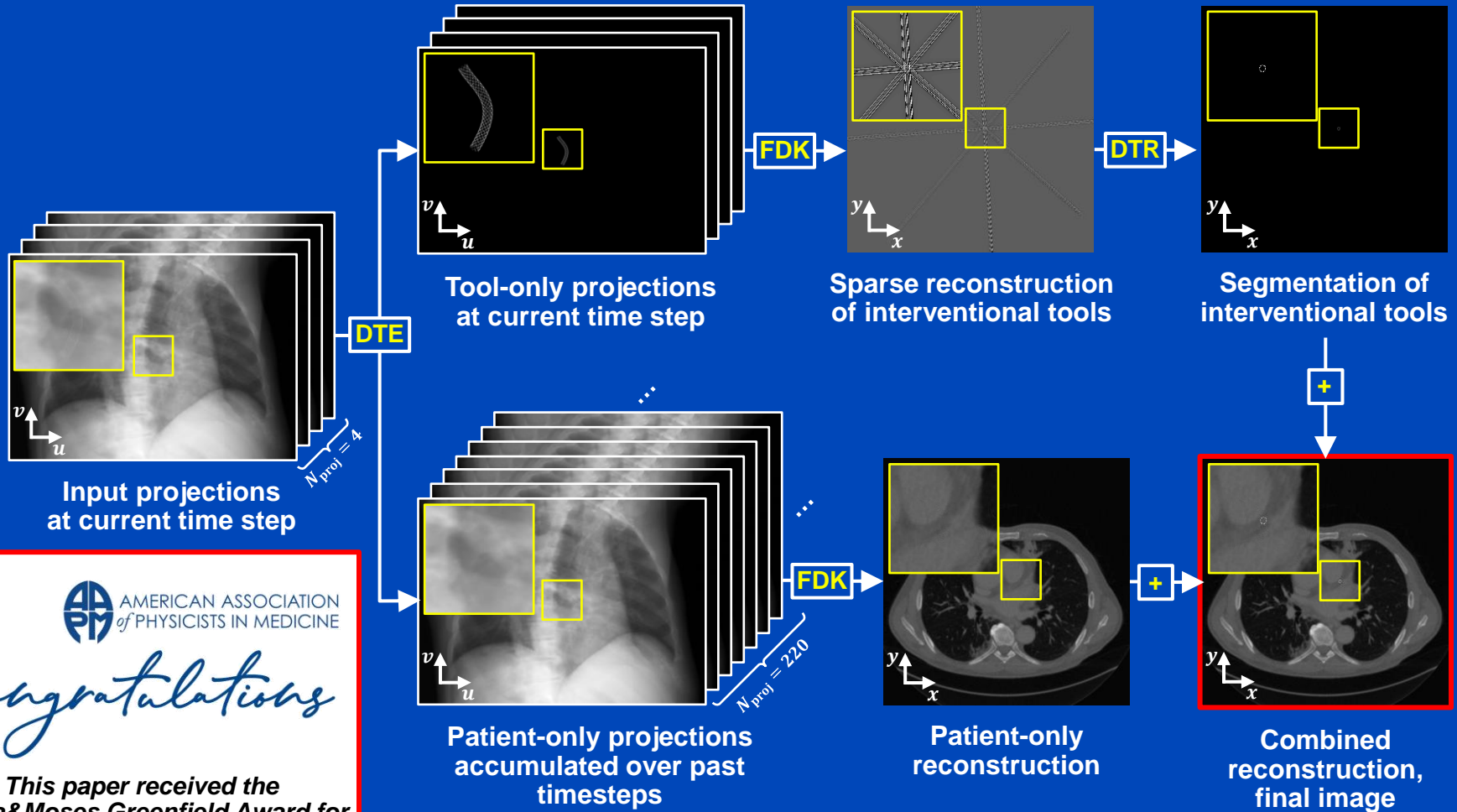
10 years ago:  
Dose of the approach: 20 to 50  $\mu\text{Gy/s}$ .  
Obviously, 16 projections are still too much.

→ Wait until deep learning becomes available.

# DTE + DTR

# Deep Learning-Based 3D+T Fluoroscopy

Deep Tool Extraction (DTE) + Feldkamp Recon (FDK) + Deep Tool Reconstruction (DTR)



AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
of PHYSICISTS IN MEDICINE

*Congratulations*

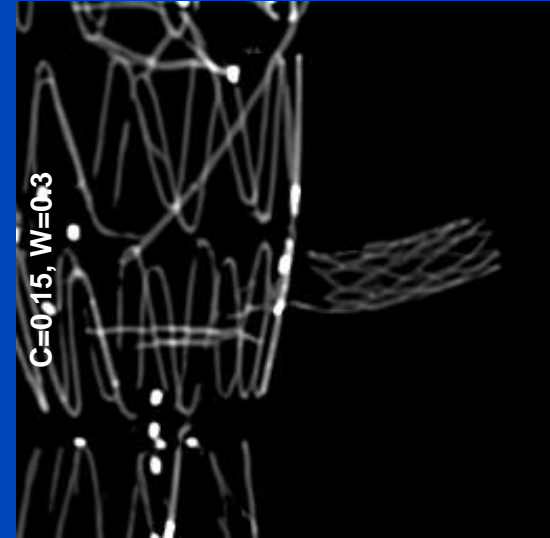
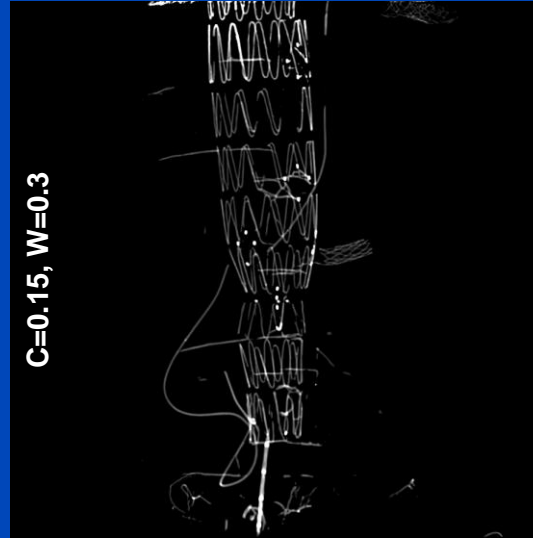
This paper received the  
Sylvia&Moses Greenfield Award for  
the best scientific paper on imaging  
in Medical Physics in 2021.

# DTE Example 1

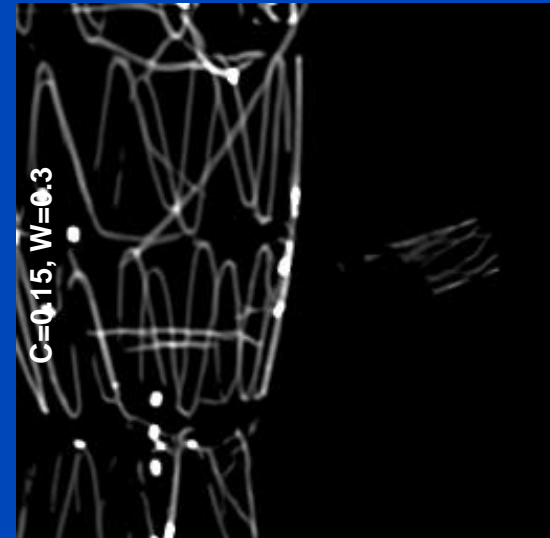
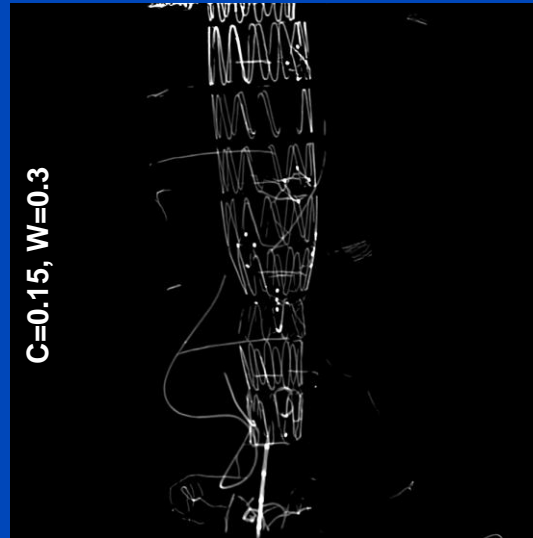


Input

Attention U-net



U-net



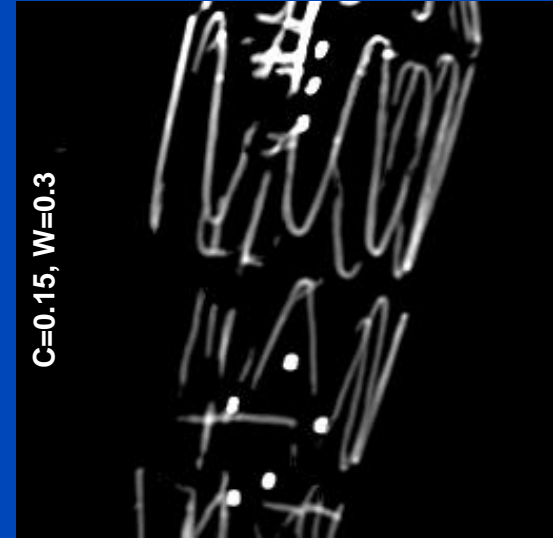
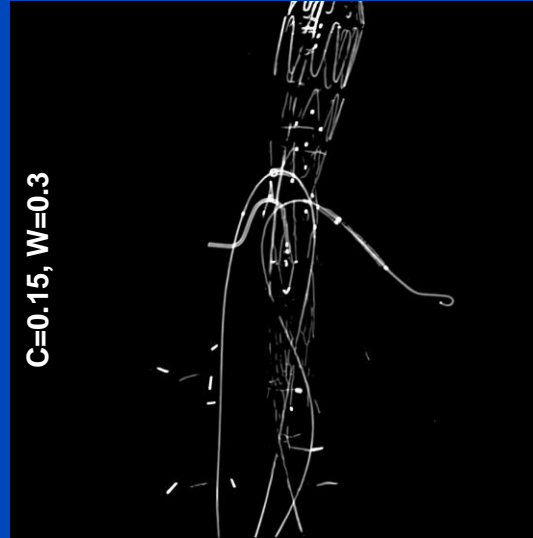


# DTE Example 2



Input

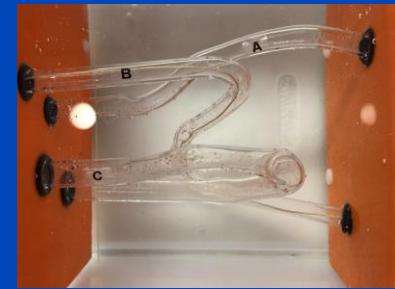
Attention U-net



U-net



# Zeego @ Stanford University

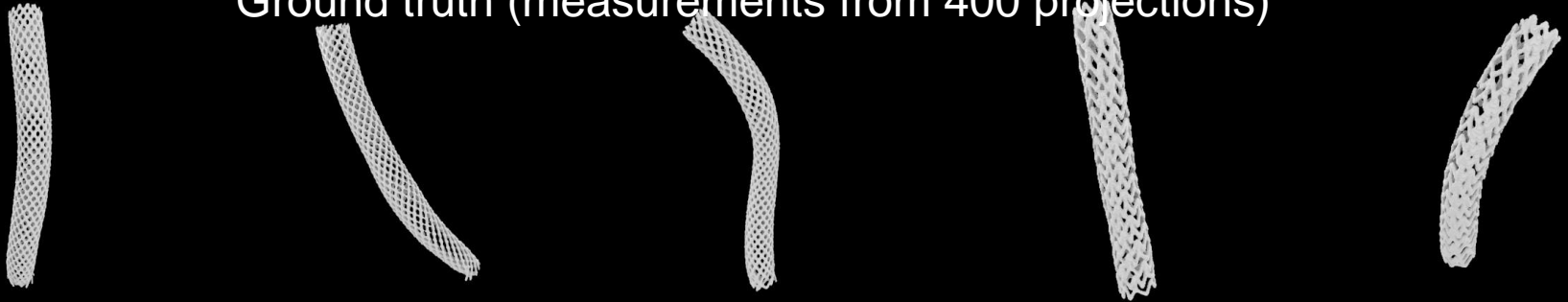


E. Eulig, J. Maier, M. Knaup, R. Bennett, K. Hörndler, A. Wang, and M. Kachelrieß. Deep learning-based reconstruction of interventional tools and devices from four x-ray projections for tomographic interventional guidance. *Med. Phys.* 48(10):5837-5850, October, 2021.

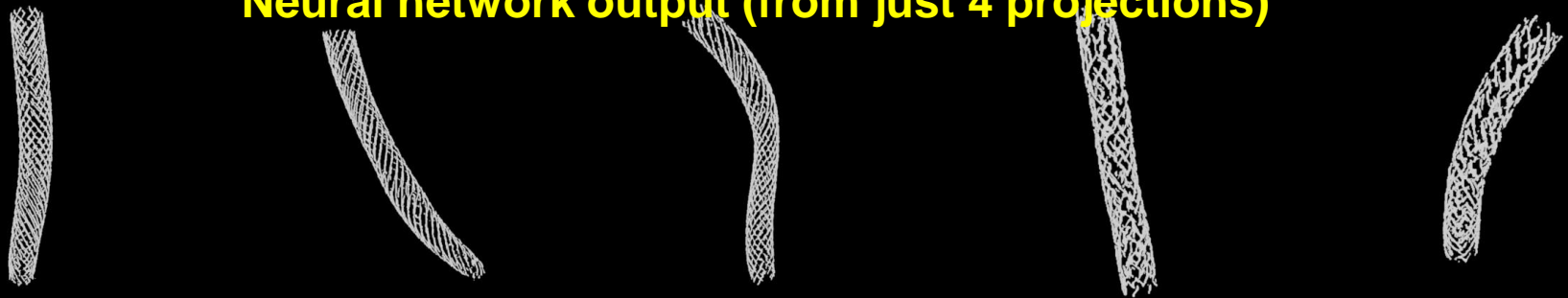
*This paper received the Sylvia&Moses Greenfield Award for the best scientific paper in Medical Physics in 2021.*

# Zeego Measurements with Just 4 Projections

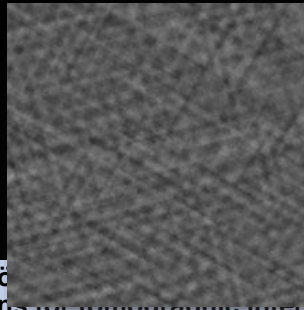
Ground truth (measurements from 400 projections)



Neural network output (from just 4 projections)



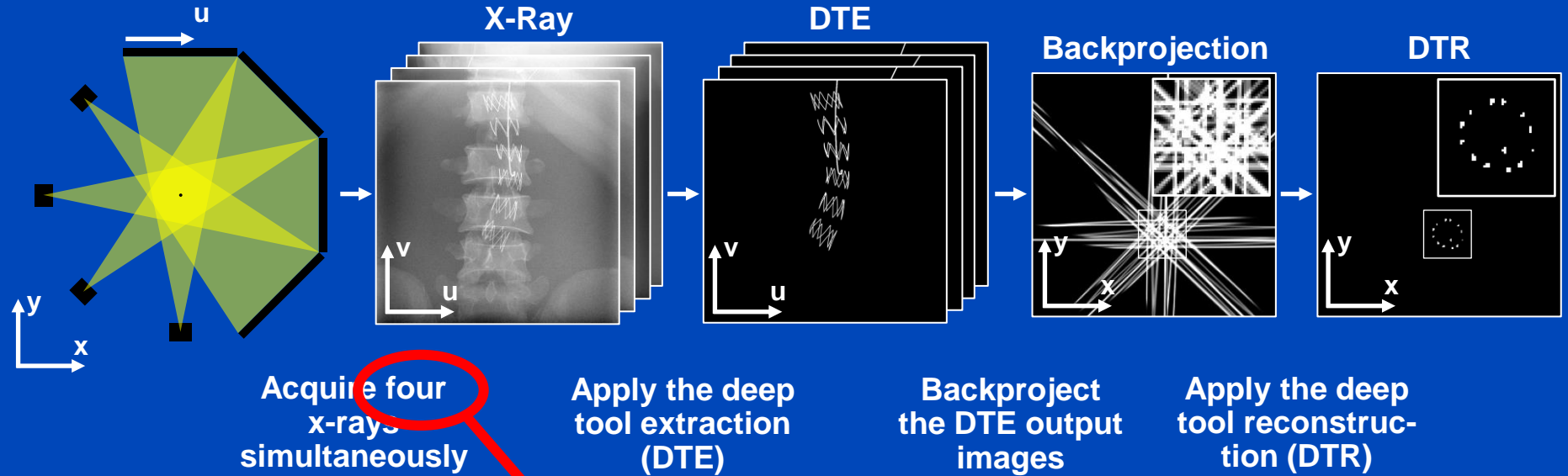
Loop through slices reconstructed  
from just 4 projections without AI:



Stent  
examples:



# So Far: Four-View Pipeline

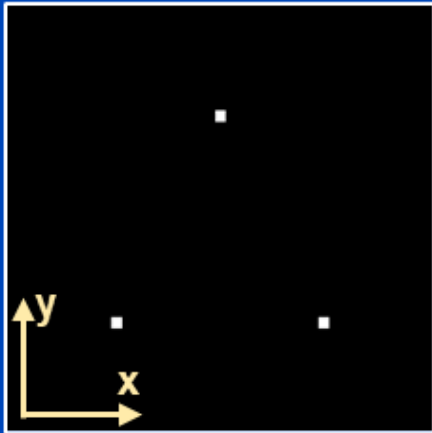


**Four is too many!  
Let's find out how to do it with two!**

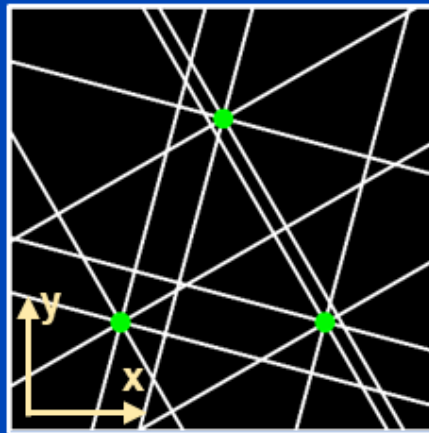


# Challenge

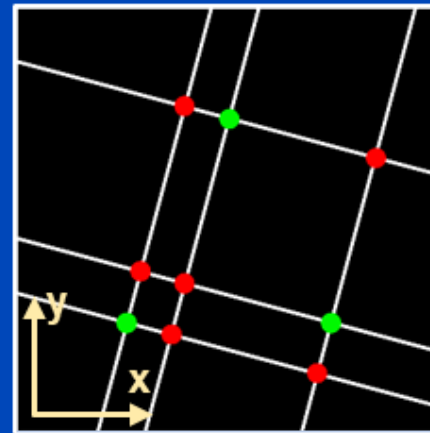
true  
object



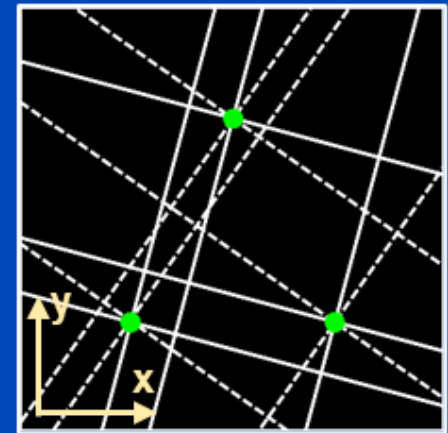
4 views  
1 time point



2 views  
1 time point

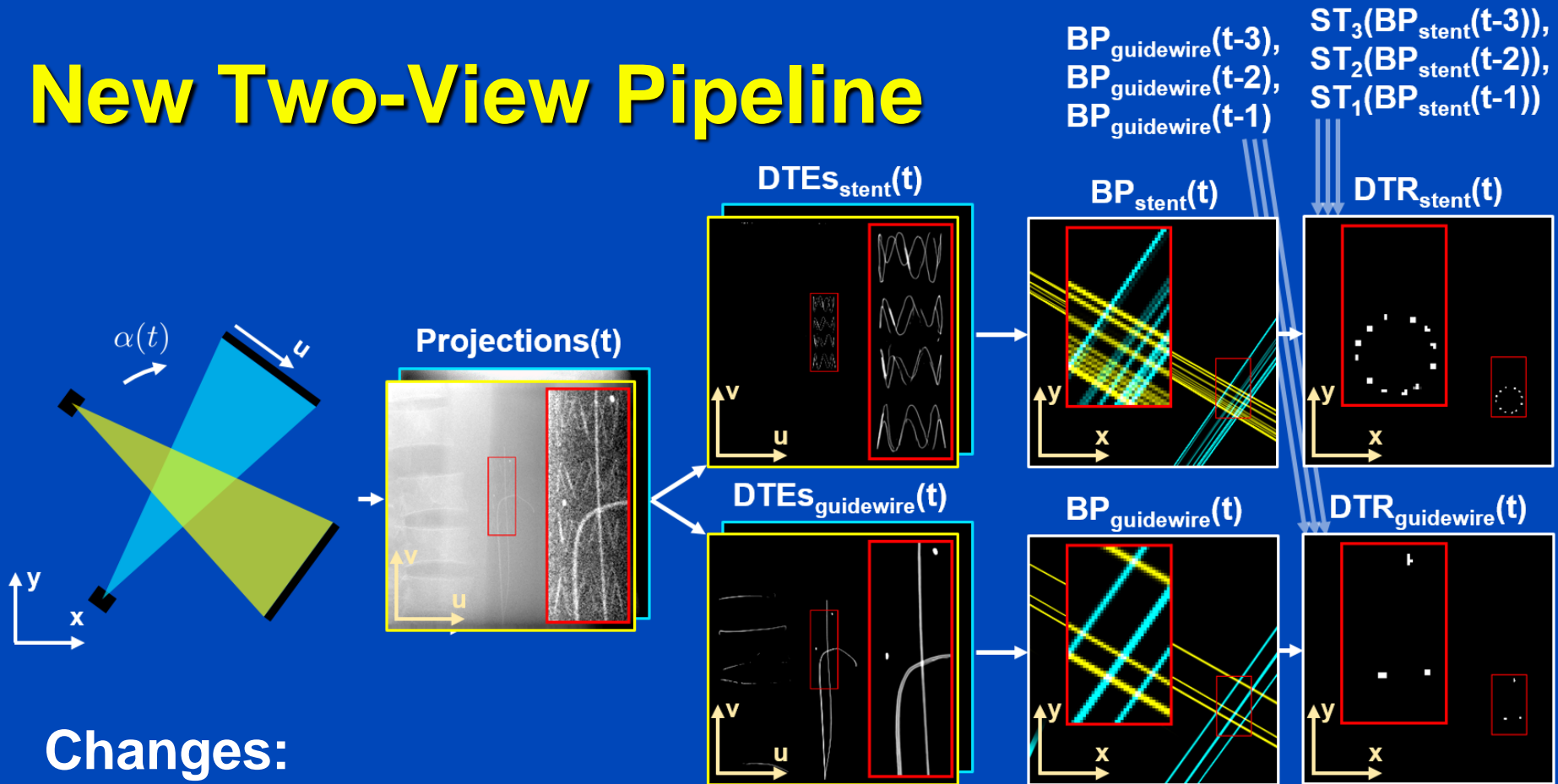


2 views  
2 time points





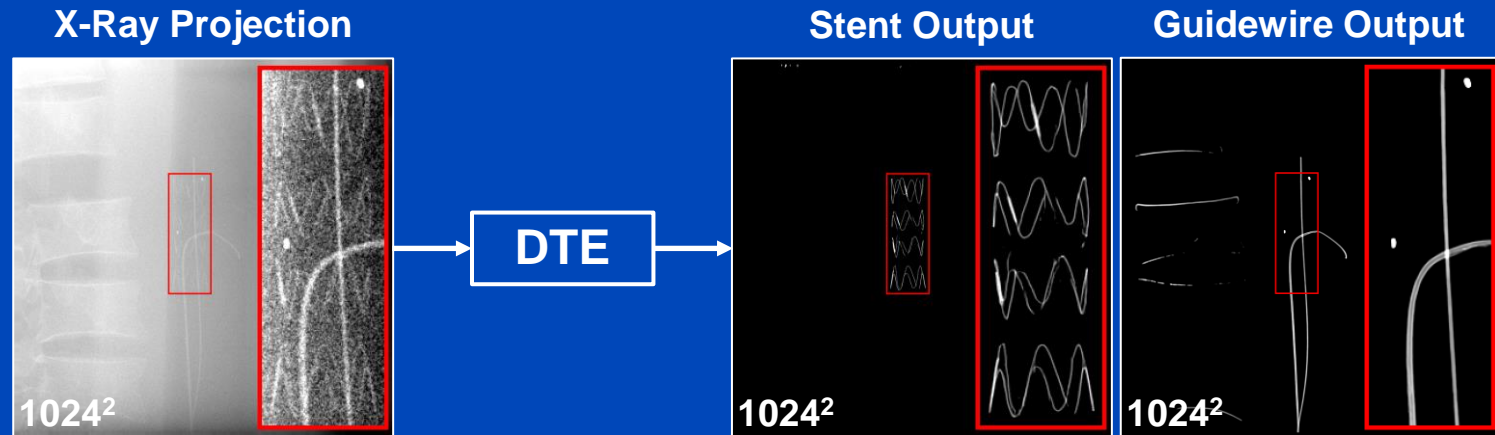
# New Two-View Pipeline



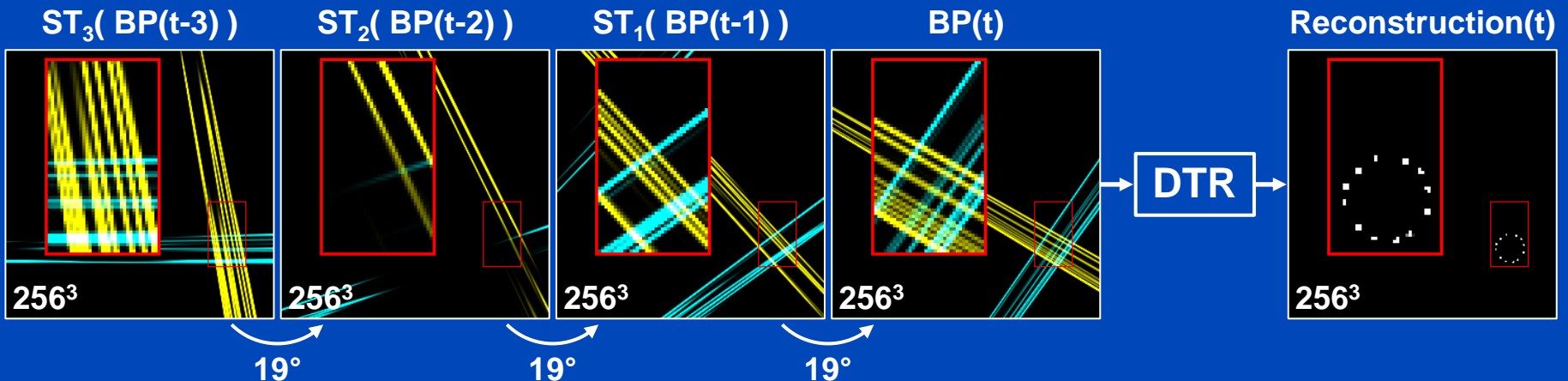
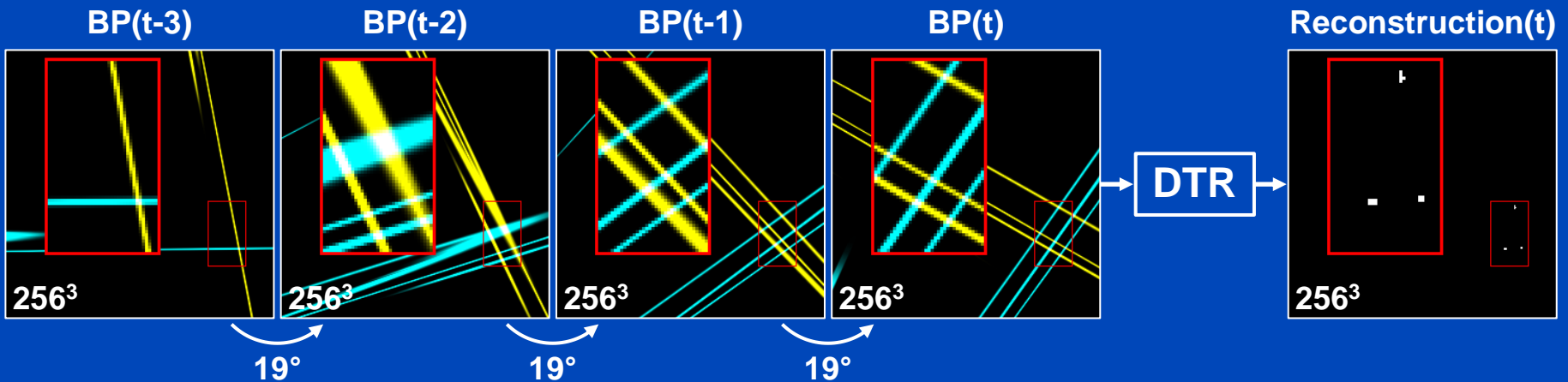
## Changes:

- Rotating x-ray system
- Two instead of four imaging threads
- Semantic DSE (separate stent and guidewire channels)
- Motion compensation (MoCo) by spatial transformers (STs)
- Per-view backprojection

# Semantic DTE

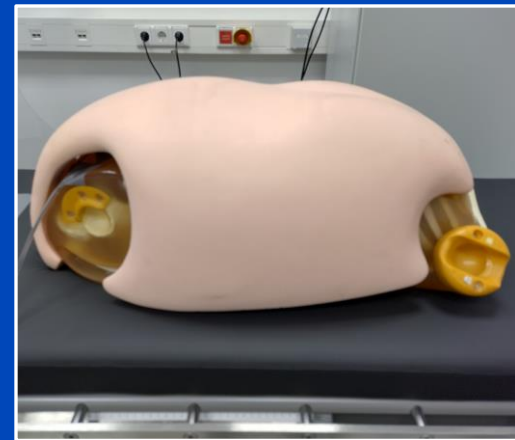
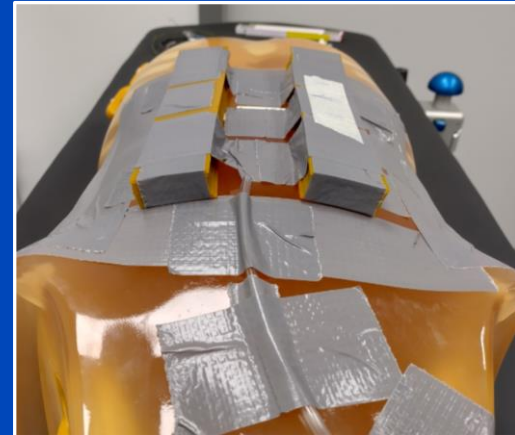


# Guidewire and Stent DTR



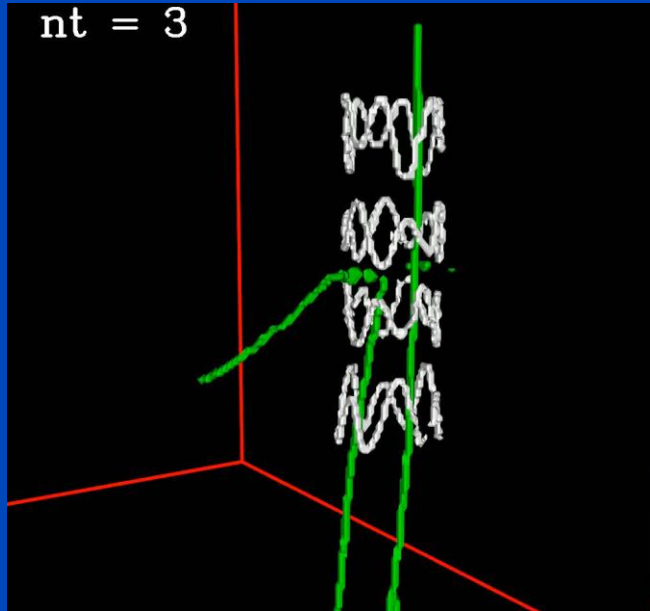
# Stop Motion Measurements

- Training: simulated data
- Results: stop motion measurements
- Flat detector
- For each time step  $t$ : 3D scan with fine angular sampling
- Choose two orthogonal projections from each 3D scan:
  - $t = 1$ :  $0^\circ$ ,  $90^\circ$
  - $t = 2$ :  $19^\circ$ ,  $109^\circ$
  - ...
- Objects: anthropomorphic trunk phantom + extension + interventional material placed between phantom and extension
- Motion: sinusoidal motion of phantom in superior-inferior direction (mimicking respiratory motion) + pulling of guidewire
- Parameters used during stop-motion measurement:  
 $U = 100 \text{ kV}$ ,  $I = 30 \text{ mA}$ ,  $T_{\text{rot}} = 25 \text{ s}$ ,  $T_{\text{pulse}} = 20 \text{ ms}$
- Simulated parameters:  
 $U = 100 \text{ kV}$ ,  $I = 197 \text{ mA}$ ,  $T_{\text{rot}} = 3.8 \text{ s}$ ,  $T_{\text{pulse}} = 3 \text{ ms}$ ,  $\Delta t = 200 \text{ ms}$

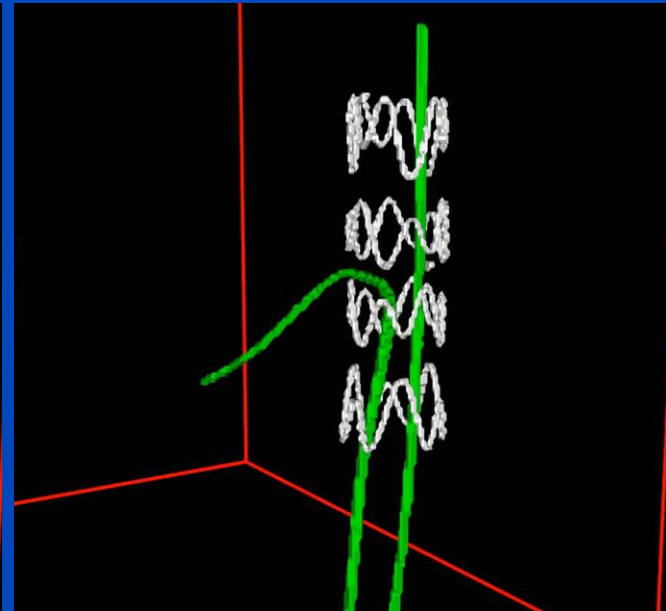


# Results

## Reconstruction

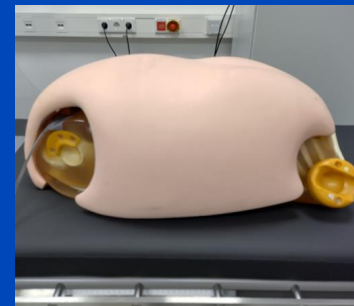


## Ground Truth



5 fps video of stop motion scan with 57 time steps.  
Sinusoidal 15 rpm motion of whole phantom with 11 mm amplitude.

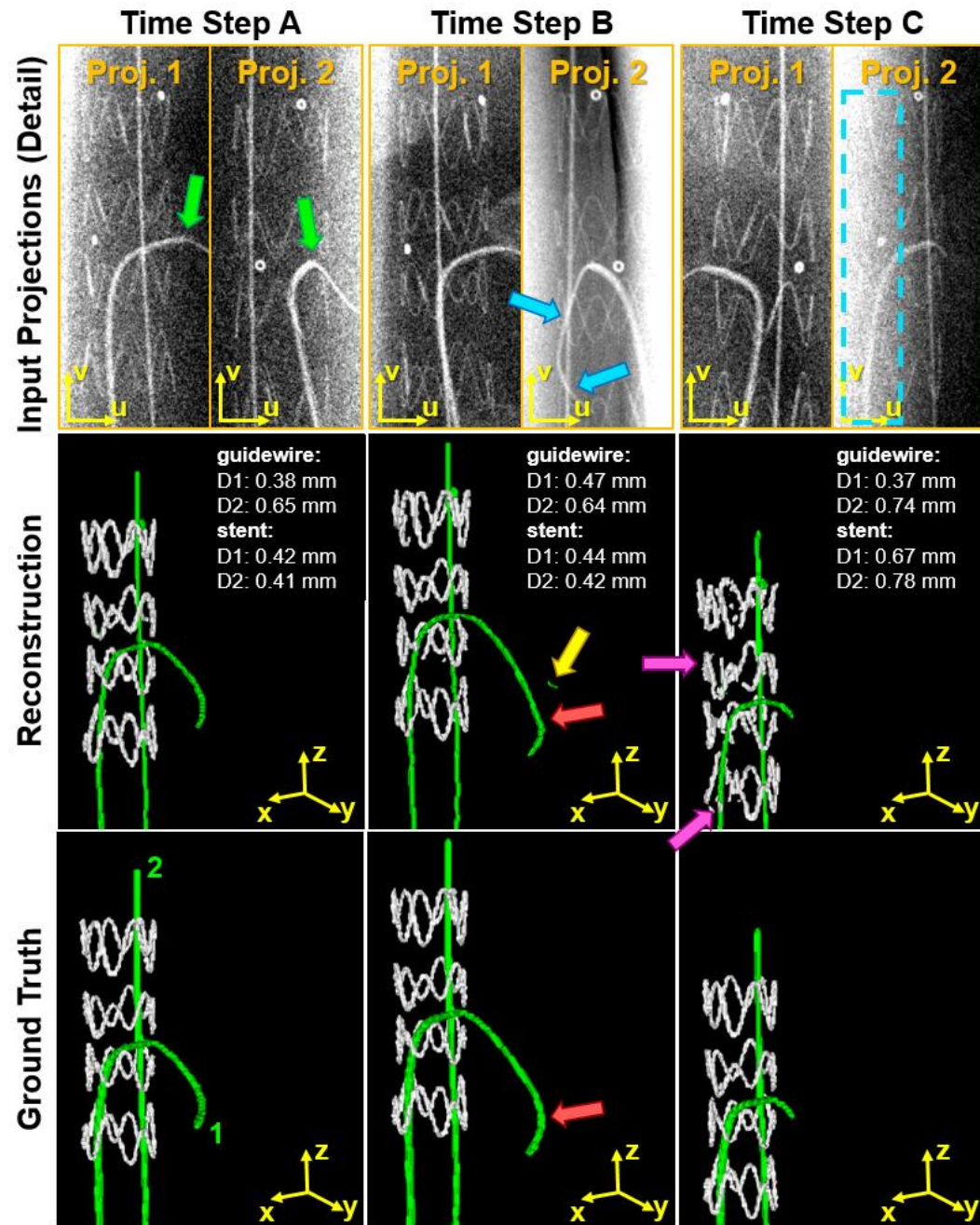
Trunc phantom (with fat extension and interventional material) used for stop motion measurements.  
 $U = 100$  kV,  $I = 30$  mA,  $T_{\text{rot}} = 25$  s,  $T_{\text{pulse}} = 20$  ms





# Results

- Figures of merit:
  - $D_1$ : average distance between a skeleton of the ground truth and a skeleton of the reconstruction
  - $D_2$ : average distance between a skeleton of the reconstruction and a skeleton of the ground truth
- Median over 57 time steps:
  - Guidewire:
    - $D_1 = 0.37$  mm
    - $D_2 = 0.62$  mm
  - Stent:
    - $D_1 = 0.44$  mm
    - $D_2 = 0.44$  mm



# Summary and Outlook

- 3D fluoroscopy at very low dose levels is possible.
  - May enable new ways of interventions (3D navigation)
  - Requires special device, a double-threaded CBCT
- 
- Next step: Develop DTR for just a single projection.

# Thank You!



The 8<sup>th</sup> International Conference on  
**Image Formation in X-Ray Computed Tomography**

August 5 – August 9, 2024, Bamberg, Germany  
[www.ct-meeting.org](http://www.ct-meeting.org)



Conference Chair

**Marc Kachelrieß**, German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ), Heidelberg, Germany

This presentation will soon be available at [www.dkfz.de/ct](http://www.dkfz.de/ct).

Job opportunities through DKFZ's international PhD programs or through [marc.kachelriess@dkfz.de](mailto:marc.kachelriess@dkfz.de).

Parts of the reconstruction software were provided by RayConStruct® GmbH, Nürnberg, Germany.