

Compressed Sensing on Multi-pinhole Collimator SPECT Camera for Sentinel Lymph Node Biopsy

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MOTIVATION

Standard procedure for cancer in the head and neck includes a complete surgical removal of the lymph nodes, which is needed in less than 30% of the cases.

Finding the exact position of the sentinel lymph nodes will be helpful for less invasive surgical biopsy and exclude regional spread of the cancer.

MATERIAL

Using a multi-pinhole collimator [1] to reconstruct the activity map of the radioactive tracer, using a single image of the detector.



- Detector's resolution is 487×195 pixels of the size $172 \,\mu\text{m} \times 172 \,\mu\text{m}$
- Collimator: Tungsten, 86.9 mm × 36 mm × 36 mm, 24 pinhole compartments

IMAGE PROCESSING

Detector's image is not sparse:

- Solving linear system would take long & be inaccurate
- Difficult to use geometric properties of the collimator
- \implies Use a pipeline of image processing to get sparsity



Methods

Inverse Problem Let A be an linear operator, which projects an activity map \mathbf{v} on the detector d such that $A\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{d}$.

For a given detector image \mathbf{d}^{true} we solve:

$$\min ||\mathbf{v}||_{1,w} \quad \text{s.t.} \quad ||\mathbf{A}\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{d}^{true}||_2 \le \epsilon$$

using WSPGL1. [4]

RESULTS



Visualization of our experiment with two sources:







REFERENCES

- P. von Niederhäusern et al., "Medical Imaging and Augmented Reality" 2016.
- [2] A. Beck and M. Teboulle, "Fast Gradient-Based Algorithms for Constrained Total Variation Image Denoising and Deblurring Problems" 2012.
- [3] M. Grote et al. "Adaptive eigenspace method for inverse scattering problems in the frequency domain" 2017.
- [4] H. Mansour, "Beyond l1-norm minimization for sparse signal recovery" 2012.

Visualization of our experiment with one source: