



‘ALGORITHM FOR QUANTIFICATION OF PULMONARY SEQUELAE IN CHEST X-RAY’

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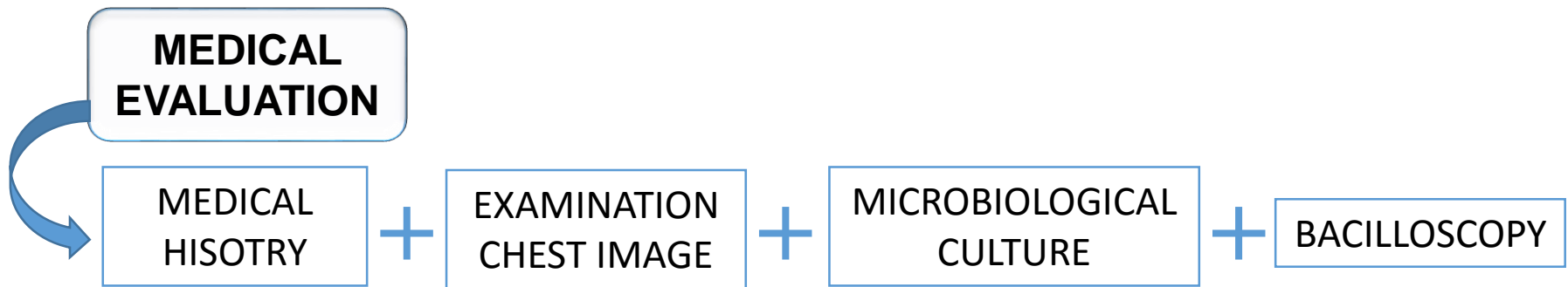
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INTRODUCTION:

- Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the oldest diseases and continues reaching humanity nowadays.
- *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infection.

- Inhalation by air to the pulmonary alveoli → **LUNG**
BLOOD FLOW → **KIDNEYS
BRAIN
BONES**

INTRODUCTION:



- The diagnostic exam for more accurate image is



HIGH-RESOLUTION
COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY
(HRCT)

- The imaging exam conducted with greater frequency in patients with TB is the X-RAYS.

INTRODUCTION:

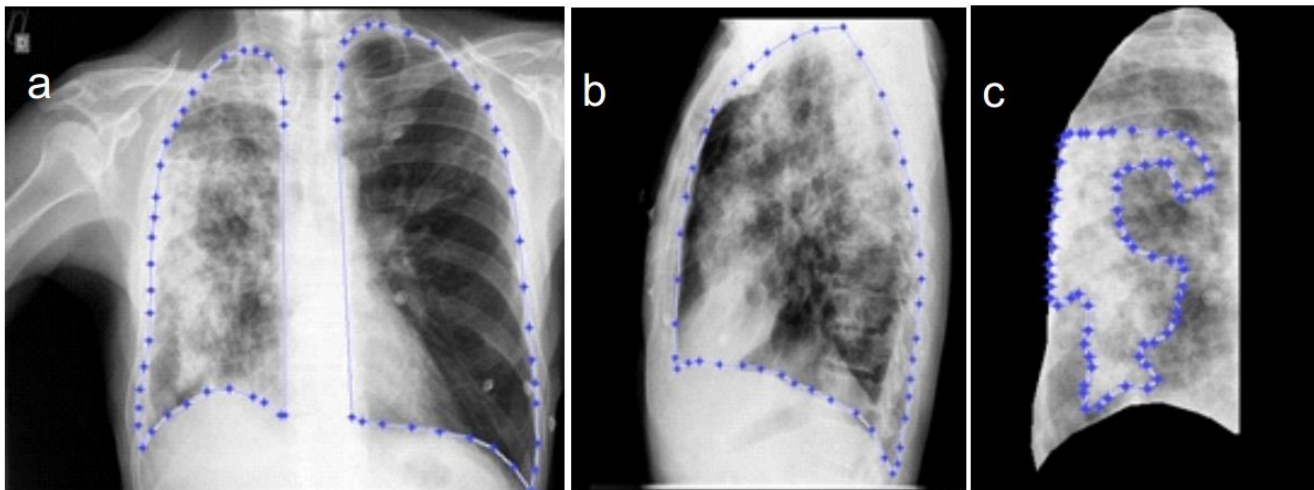
- In both exams (HRCT and x-rays) evaluation of lung damage is done **subjectively**;
- HRCT provides higher dose to the patient and cost to the institution when compared with the x-rays;
- It is extremely important that lung damage is quantified more precisely;
- The use of **COMPUTER SYSTEMS** provides a more objective assessment.

PURPOSE:

- The main purpose was to **objectively quantify** the pulmonary impairment pre- and post-treatment of patients with pulmonary TB through an computational algorithm.

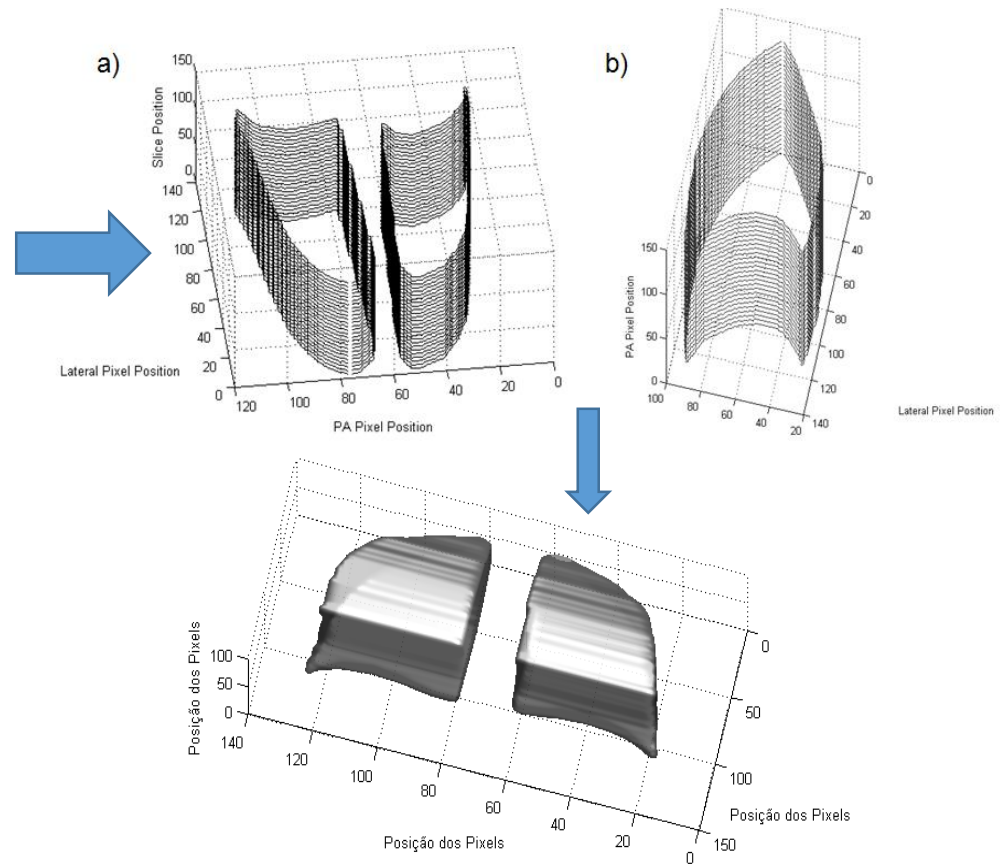
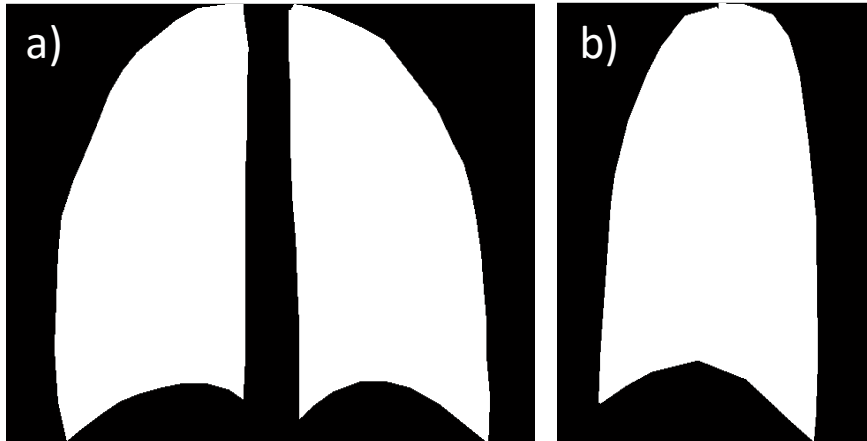
METHODS:

- 20 x-ray exams, pre- and post-treatment of 10 patients with Tuberculosis;
- Lung area and affected regions were manually segmented in both postero-anterior and profile projections:



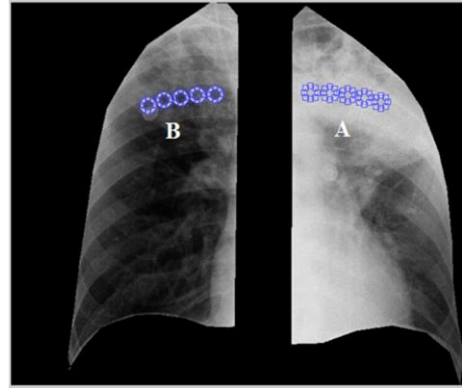
METHODS:

- Creating binarized masks and expansion to build the 3D lung:



METHODS:

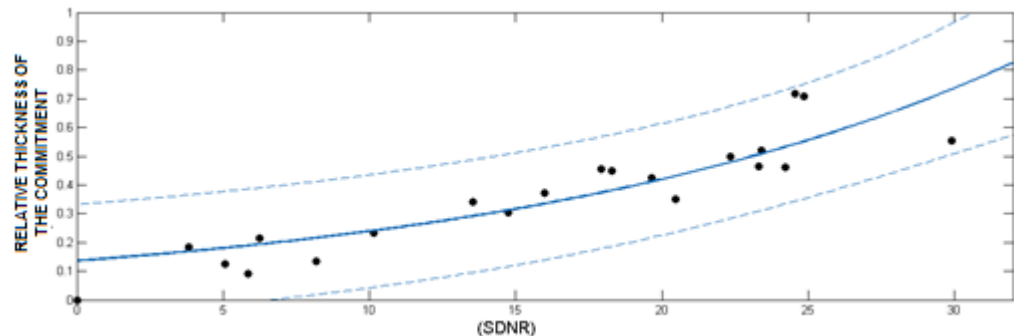
- Determination of compromised thickness:



SIGNAL DIFFERENCE TO NOISE RATIO:

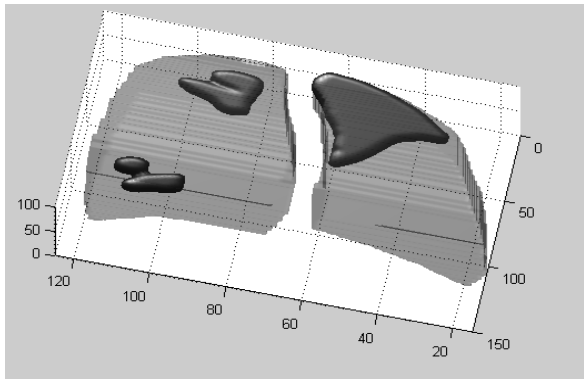
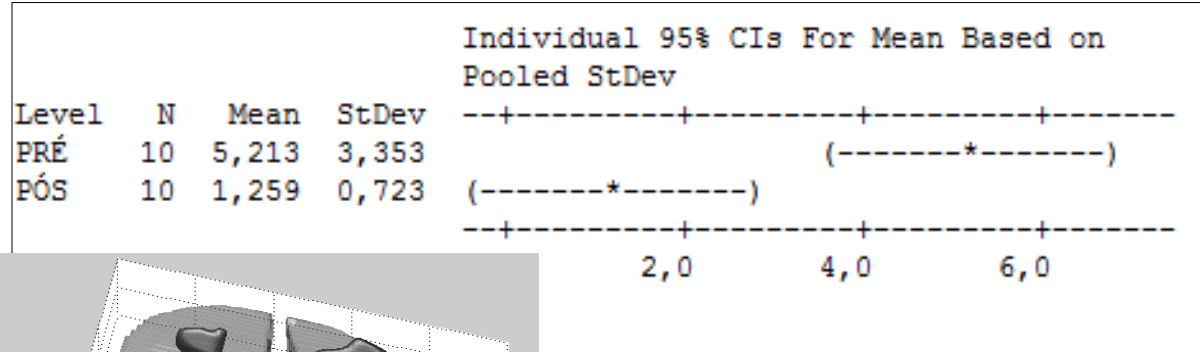
$$SDNR = \frac{|A-B|}{C}$$

- Establishment of the Reference Curve: relationship between relative thickness of the commitment (obtained in HRCT) and SDNR (obtained in the examination of x-rays);
- This ratio is used as a **reference standard** for quantification of x-ray exams.

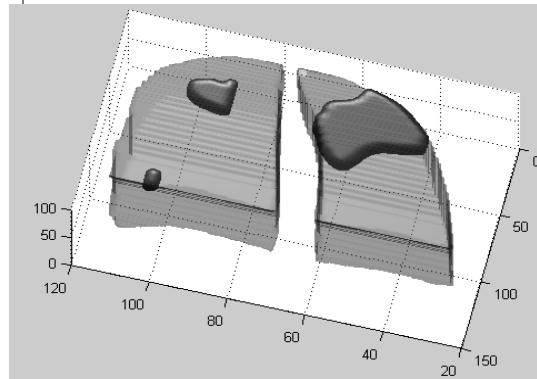


RESULTS:

- We observed a mean pulmonary impairment of 5.21%(±3.35) before treatment and 1.26%(±0.72) after treatment. This shows a reduction of 72.54% between pre- and post-treatment



PRE TREATMENT



POS- TREATMENT

CONCLUSIONS:

- The computational algorithm allows the quantification of pulmonary impairment through chest x-ray;
- Detection and quantification aided by computer systems is of great importance for reliable assessment of pulmonary involvement, assisting radiologists in the diagnosis;
- Future studies will help the choice of the correct treatment for TB patients.