

Epithelial Cell Detection in Endomicroscopy Images of the Vocal Folds

Firas Mualla¹, Simon Schöll^{1,2,3}, Christopher Bohr⁴, Helmut Neumann⁵, Andreas Maier^{1,3}

¹Pattern Recognition Lab, Department of Computer Science, Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, Germany

²ASTRUM IT GmbH, Erlangen, Germany

³Erlangen Graduate School in Advanced Optical Technologies (SAOT), Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, Germany

⁴Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, Erlangen University Hospital

⁵Department of Medicine I, Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nuremberg



Introduction

- Voice hoarseness can be caused by several reasons including laryngitis, larynx cancer, and structural changes in the vocal folds like nodules and polyps.
- Recently, it was shown that changes in the vocal fold mucus affect the acoustic properties of the voice signal [1].
- The purpose of our research is to investigate the mucus of the vocal folds in vivo using a micro endoscope. An essential step towards this goal is the detection of epithelial cells in the mucus layer.

Methods

1. The epithelial cell image is band-passed filtered. The filter is designed to remove the tiny details which may hinder the detection. At the same time, it emphasizes the regular structure and the repetitive pattern of the epithelial cells.
2. Minima are located using a minima-search.
3. Watershed is applied in order to delineate the cell borders.

Figure 1 illustrates these steps.

Results and Discussion

- The method was shown to yield detection results of high accuracy on an evaluation set of nine images.
- In [2], it was shown that the repetitive pattern of the corneal endothelium manifests itself as a ring in Fourier domain. The radius of this ring can then be used to estimate cell density.
- We noticed in preliminary experiments (data not shown), that this ring is not clearly present in our data. Nevertheless, the results show that it is possible to find a frequency band which makes cell detection using basic image processing methods feasible.
- Due to the fact that cells cover the whole scene, sophisticated features for cell/background separation [3, 4] are not needed.

The authors would like to thank the Bavarian Research Foundation BFS for funding the project COSIR under contract number AZ-917-10 and the industrial partners for the productive collaboration. Furthermore the authors gratefully acknowledge funding of the Erlangen Graduate School in Advanced Optical Technologies (SAOT) by the German Research Foundation (DFG) in the framework of the German excellence initiative.

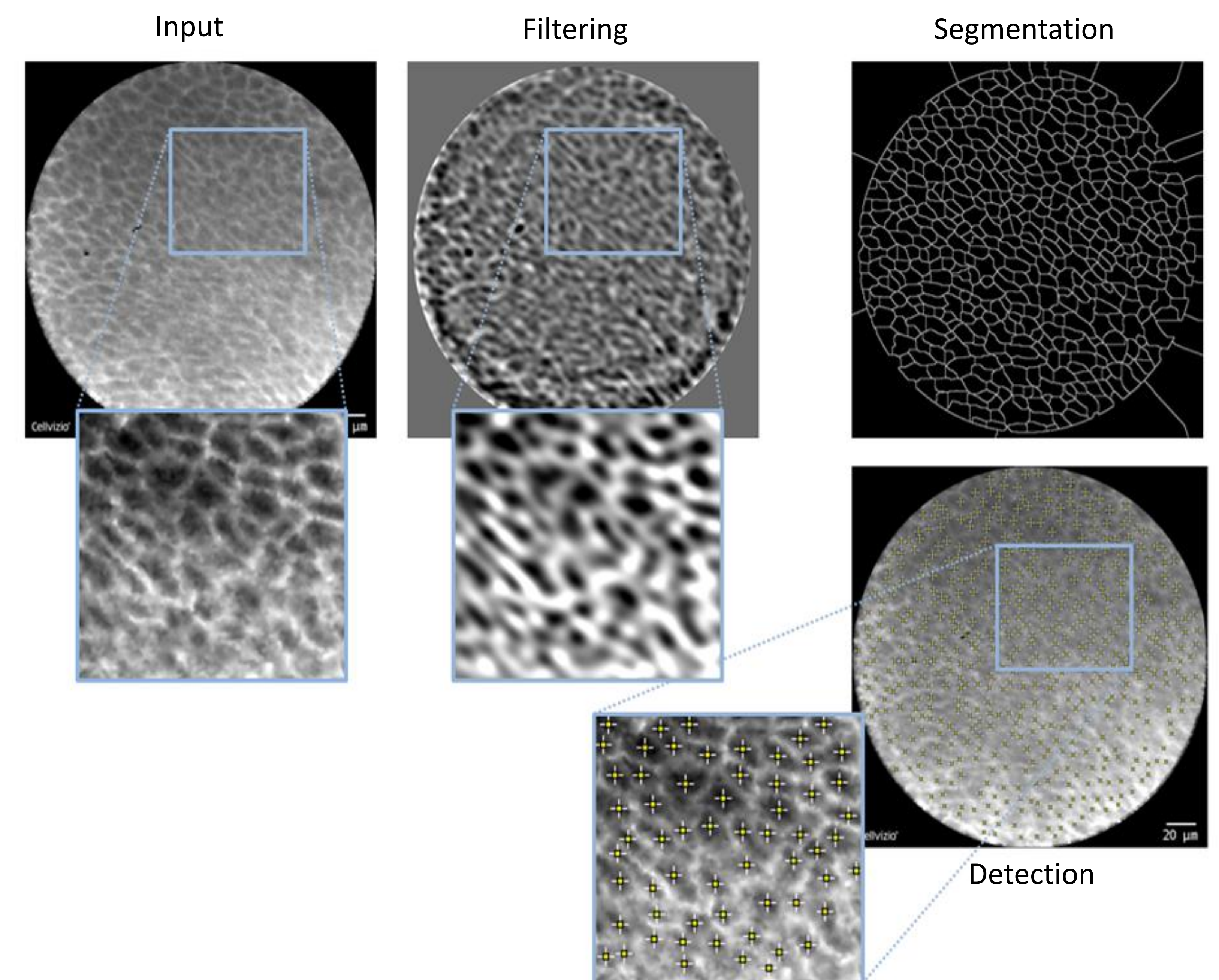


Figure 1: Cell detection and segmentation pipeline

Conclusions & Outlook

- Compared to endothelial corneal images [2], the repetitive pattern of the endomicroscopy images of the vocal folds exhibit less apparent frequency-domain ring.
- Nevertheless, band-pass filtering with basic image processing yield high detection results.
- Further work will tackle the problem of automatic pass-band determination.

References

- [1] Klemuk et al., 2011. Adapted to Roar: functional morphology of tiger and lion vocal folds. PLoS ONE, 6(11): e27029.
- [2] Ruggeri et al., 2005. A new system for the automatic estimation of endothelial cell density in donor corneas. British journal of ophthalmology, 89(3):306.
- [3] Mualla et al., 2013. Automatic cell detection in bright-field microscope images using SIFT, random forests, and hierarchical clustering - accepted for publication in IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging.
- [4] Mualla et al., 2013. Using the monogenic signal for cell/background classification in bright-field microscope images. In: Proceedings des Workshops Bildverarbeitung für die Medizin: BVM, pp. 170–174.

Contact

✉ firas.mualla@cs.fau.de
🌐 <http://www5.cs.fau.de/~mualla>