94. 7.

庚 大 學 資訊工程研究所

長

長庚大學資訊工程研究所 碩士論文

超音波影像的自動影像分割與異常檢測
Automatic segmentation of abnormality in ultrasonic images

研究生:趙莉雯

指導教授:萬書言 博士

中華民國 九十四 年 七 月

誌謝

一開始要先感謝我的指導教授萬書言老師的悉心指導,使本論文 能夠順利地如期完成。還要感謝張復博士以及張慧朗教授兩位口試委 員給我的提點,讓這篇論文更加地完整,也讓我受益匪淺。

感謝班上同學以及我的室友婉俞、安琪、大胡的陪伴,讓我在這兩年的研究所生涯中,過得並不孤單。感謝實驗室的學長志瑋、俊名、書宏、恒嘉,同一屋簷下的秉儒、之軒、建弘,因為有你們的分享,讓我在做研究之餘,還能夠有豐富的休閒娛樂,還有要開始寫論文的意婷、銘聰、繼澤以及資管的學妹凱琳和宛儒。

最後,在劃下學生時代的句點的同時,我還要感謝家人以及男友 的支持與鼓勵,沒有你們就沒有我,辛苦你們了。

摘要

一般的超音波影像都含有大量的雜訊,使用傳統的影像分割方法 如植基於邊緣偵測以及植基於群域的切割方法,用於超音波影像來分 割腫瘤,仍有些限制存在。因此必需去除雜訊以增進分割效果。使用 傳統的去除雜訊之方法,雖然可以去除雜訊,但是卻不足以達到我們 的需要。本論文提出階層式臨近檢閱取樣法去除雜訊,保留影像中重 要物體的資訊。同時,以改良之細棒偵測方法,除了可以加強直線邊 緣資訊,還能加強弧形邊緣線條資訊。因為腫瘤的灰階值,在整個影 像中,大多是屬於較暗的部分,因此使用臨界值分割法,選取一適當 之臨界值,大略地分割出腫瘤。但此時仍有其它灰階值符合臨界值的 群域存在,於是使用循序相連元件標記法,快速地標示各個群域,以 過濾掉非腫瘤的群域,而留下的群域則當做種子區域。最後使用模糊 連接對稱型群域成長演算法,將像素與種子區域之間的距離關係和像 素與種子區域之相似度關係做合成,最後以種子區域為主體,得到最 近似於腫瘤的群域。本論文之應用除了一般超音波影像之外,還可應 用在其它醫學影像上,如磁振照影、斷層掃描等。

Abstract

There still have limitations using traditional image segmentation methods such as edge-based and region-based segmentation to segment tumor in ultrasonic images which have a lot of noises generally. Therefore, it's necessary to suppress noises for the improvement of segmentation effects. It didn't work well in ultrasonic images although the traditional image segmentation methods can suppress noises. A method was proposed in this paper called Neighborhood-Lookup Pyramidal Downsampling or NLPD for noise suppression and the preservation of the most significant information in the image. In the meanwhile, the line detection method which is the improvement of the stick detection method can enhance both the information of the straight and arc edges. The tumors generally are belonged to the darker part in the ultrasonic images. As a result, we select a proper threshold using thresholding to segment tumor roughly. But, there still have regions not tumors that conform to the selected threshold. Therefore, the sequential connected component labeling was used to mark quickly all regions in the image and only reserve the tumor region to be the seed region and then discard the regions which are not tumor. Finally, we use the fuzzy connectedness symmetric region growing method which combined the relation of distance between pixel and seed region with the relation of homogeneity between pixel and seed region and then grow from seed region. The application of this paper is on not only ultrasonic images but also other medical images such as MRI · CT.