

Guidance for Skullbase Surgery



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Checkpoint Presentation

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Outline of Presentation

- Project Summary
- Project Plan: Updates and Changes
- Progress
 - Phantom Design
 - k-Wave Simulations
 - Experimental Design and Set-Up
 - Software Design
- Deliverables
- Dependencies

Project Statement

Our Goal:
Improve accuracy using intra-operative sensing/imaging so as to protect critical structures during drilling, particularly in children

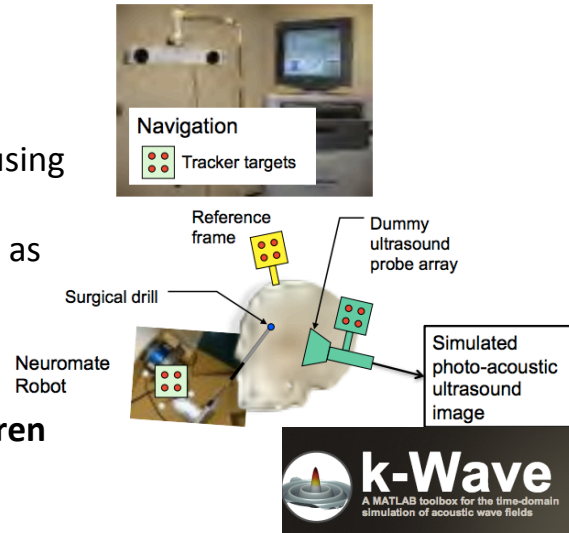


Image source: Dr. Kazanzides

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Approach

Sensing and control to reduce model registration uncertainty

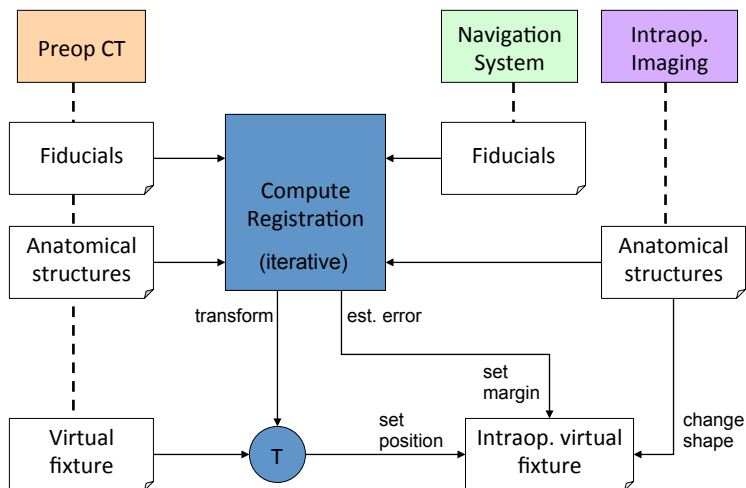


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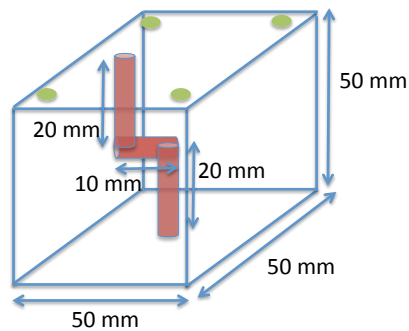
Project Plan: Updates

	February			March			April				May			
	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
PHASE 1: PLANNING AND BACKGROUND														
Literature Review	✓													
Project Planning	✓													
Photoacoustic Imaging Tutorial	✓													
K-wave Tutorial	✓													
PHASE 2: DESIGN, SET-UP, SIMULATIONS														
Experimental Design	✓													
Phantom Design	✓													
Experimental Set-Up	✓													
Build Phantom/CT Scan of Phantom	In Progress													
K-wave Simulations	In Progress													
Registration Software Design (March 31)	✓													
PHASE 3: SOFTWARE, EXPERIMENTATION, DATA ANALYSIS														
Registration Software Implementation	In Progress													
Registration Software Debugging	In Progress													
Experiments on Simple Phantom (I)	Allen													
Data Analysis (I) (April 14)	Both													
PHASE 4: EXTENSION, FINAL REPORT AND PRESENTATION														
Integration of Neuromate	Allen													
Experimental Set-Up	Grace													
Experiments on Simple Phantom (II)	Both													
Data Analysis (II)	Both													
Final Report	Both													
Final Presentation (May 13)	Both													
Documentation	Both													

Project Plan: Changes

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Progress: Phase 2 – Phantom Design

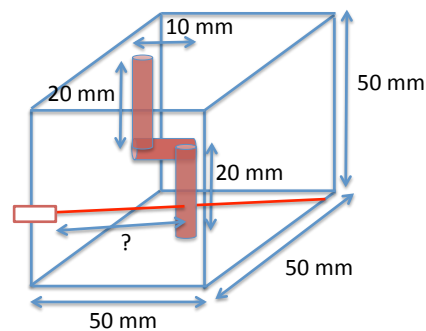


- Simple phantom to demonstrate proof of concept
- Materials: cardboard and plastic/rubber tubing
- Front face of cardboard box is open
- Diameter of plastic/rubber tubing is 5 mm
- Four fiducials at each corner of the box
- Budget: negligible

Progress: Phase 2 – k-Wave Simulations

Part 1: Segmentation and Intersection

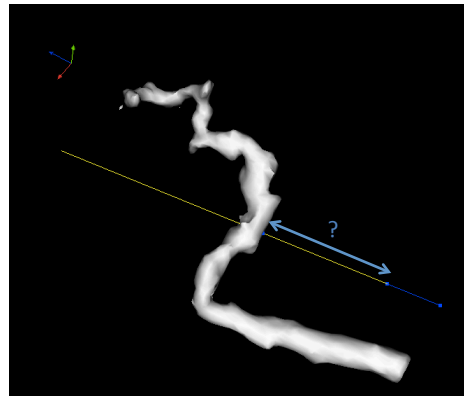
- **Manual segmentation** of carotid artery in 3D Slicer
 - Thresholding
 - Output .vtk
- **Model path of laser and surface of segmented artery** to find intersection using VTK
 - Did the path of the laser intersect with the artery?
 - If yes, what is the distance from the laser to the artery?



Progress: Phase 2 – k-Wave Simulations

Part 1: Segmentation and Intersection

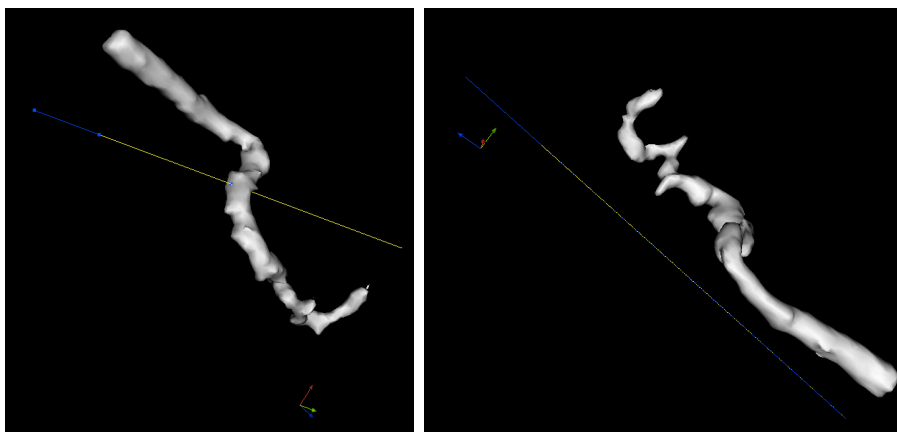
- Position of carotid artery and laser in CT coordinates
- Simple model of **laser path as a ray** parallel to the line that is formed by the tool tip and the tool hind
- Surface of carotid artery represented in BBox tree for fast intersection computation
- **Calculate distance** between tool tip and **first point** of intersection with segmented surface



Source: Manual segmentation of ICA using example data in 3D slicer

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Progress: Phase 2 – k-Wave Simulations



Source: Manual segmentation of ICA using example data in 3D slicer

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Progress: Phase 2 – k-Wave Simulations

Part 2: k-Wave simulation photo-acoustic wave fields

Inputs to `kSpaceFirstOrder3D`

- **Computational grid**
 - 5 x 5 x 5 cm
 - $dx = 0.1\text{mm}$
 - 500 x 500 x 500 grid points
- **Medium properties**
 - Speed of sound in tissue = 1550m/s
- **Initial pressure source**
 - From simulation in Part 1 in CT space convert to grid coordinates
- **Position of sensor**
 - In CT space convert to grid coordinates

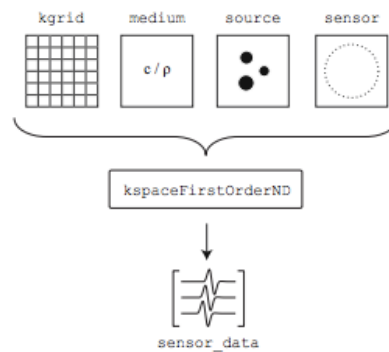
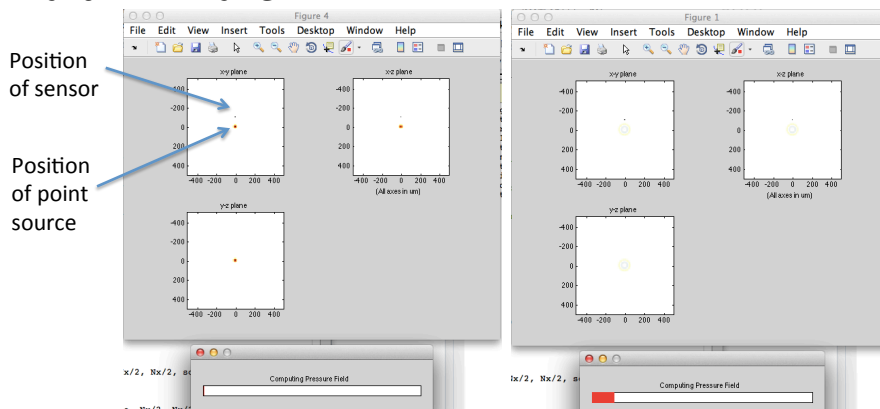


Fig. 2 Schematic of the architecture of the simulation functions within the k-Wave toolbox that are based on coupled first-order acoustic equations for heterogeneous media.

Source: Treeby et al. k-Wave: MATLAB toolbox for the simulation and reconstruction of photoacoustic wave fields

Progress: Phase 2 – k-Wave Simulations

Part 2: k-Wave

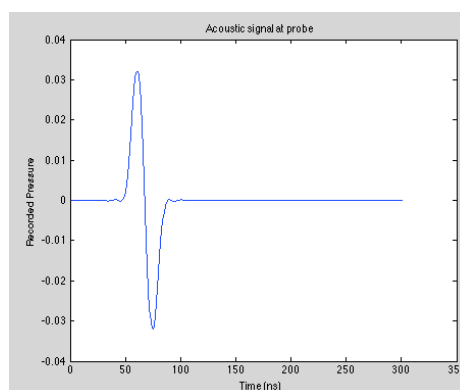


Progress: Phase 2 – k-Wave Simulations

Part 2: k-Wave

- Calculate distance based on peak of acoustic waveform detected at position of probe
- **Takes into account acoustic attenuation but not light scattering**
- **Disadvantage: Computationally intensive**
– Cannot do visualization and experiments in real-time
- **Advantage: Possibility of 2D or 3D visualization**

Alternative: Report known distance

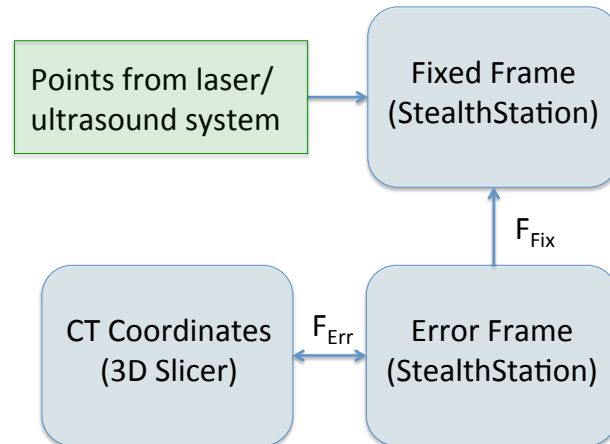


Software and Experimental Setup

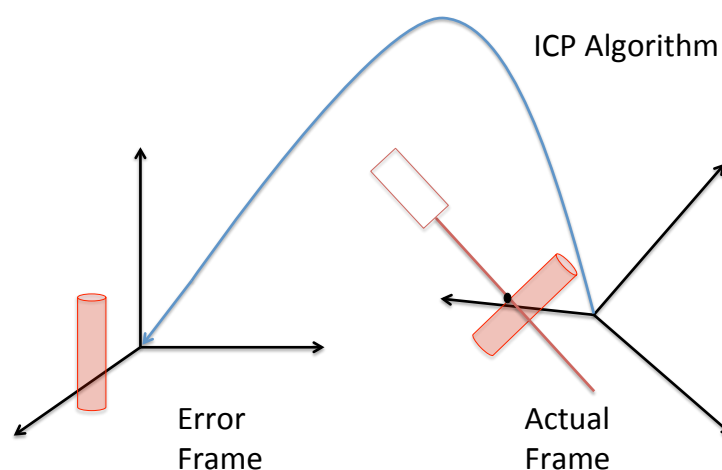
- CT scan of phantom
- Manual segmentation of artery to generate surface model
- Fiducials will give paired points with StealthStation
- Register CT Image to StealthStation
- This transformation will be treated as “actual”
- Introduce artificial error in CT to StealthStation transformation (incorrect frame)
- Use “laser” to find distance between tip and artery surface model in the actual frame
- Run ICP algorithm to transform those points to the surface model in incorrect frame (fixed transformation)
- **Compare error values from fixed transformation with actual transformation**

Progress: Phase 2 – Experimental Design

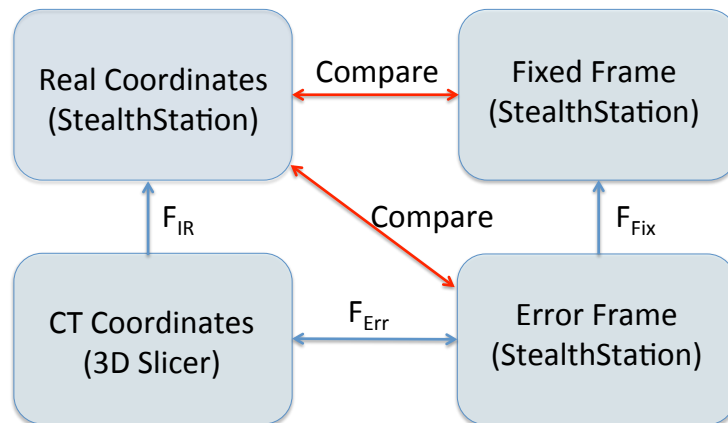
- Registration of image to StealthStation
- Use pointer tool to determine laser tip and line
- Find intersection of laser with surface model in actual frame
- Use points to find F_{Fix}



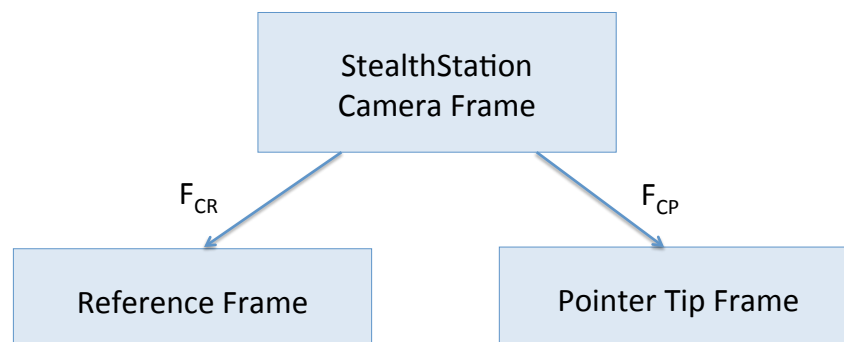
Progress: Phase 2 – Experimental Design



Progress: Phase 2 – Experimental Design

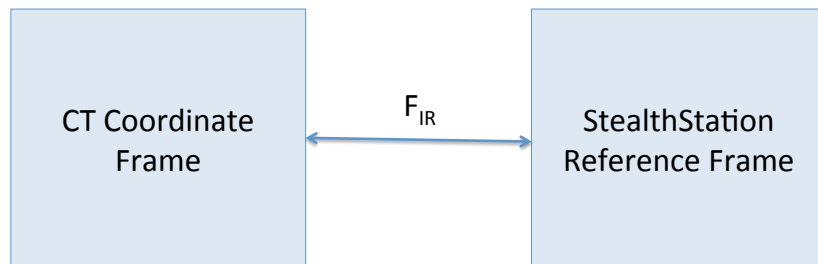


Progress: Phase 2 – Software



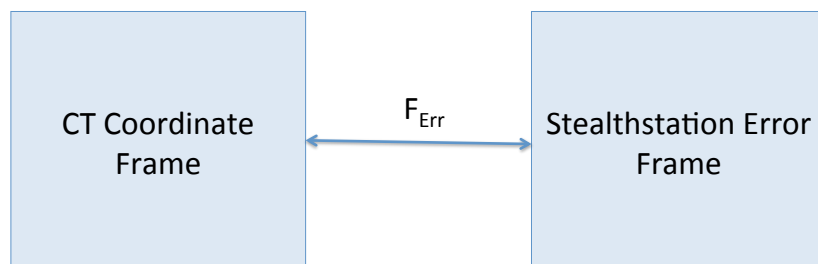
- Use reference frame coordinates (not camera)
- Input: F_{CR} and F_{CT} (given by StealthStation)
- Output: $F_{CR}^{-1} * F_{CT}$ to register tip to frame

Progress: Phase 2 – Software



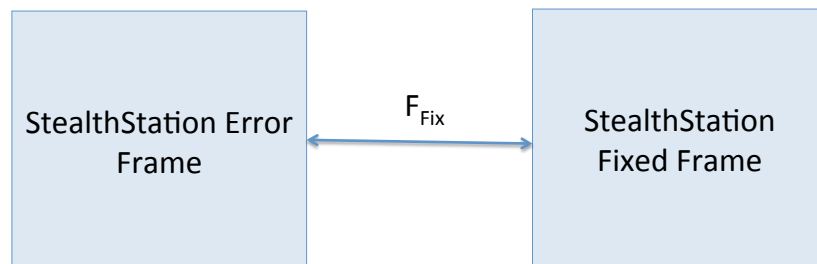
- Register CT frame to Stealthstation frame
- Input: fiducials will give paired points
- Output: F_{IR} using Arun's Method

Progress: Phase 2 – Software



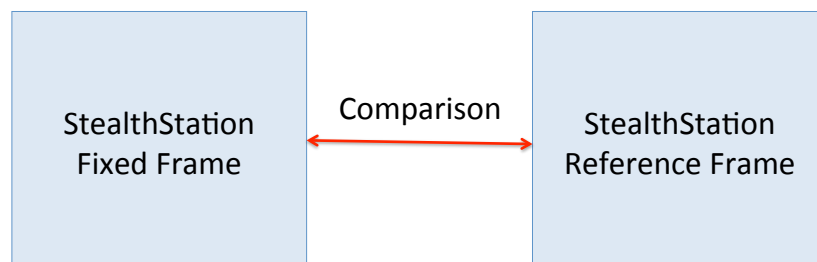
- Introduce artificial error in the transformation
- Input: N/A
- Output: Random rotation and translation

Progress: Phase 2 – Software



- Use an ICP algorithm to transform points from PAI onto the surface model (segmented in 3D slicer)
- Input: surface model of artery (CT coordinate frame) and actual points on artery (actual frame)
- Output: transformation that fixes introduced error

Progress: Phase 2 – Software



- Calculate error with respect to reference frame
- Input: $F_{Err} * F_{Fix}$ and F_{IR}
- Output: Error values
- Conclude if PAI system is feasible in reducing error

Status of Deliverables (Minimum)

Deliverable	Status
Simple simulation of photo-acoustic imaging based on tracked location of hand-held tool and probe with respect to anatomy (Without Neuromate® robot)	Complete
Registration using intraoperative imaging	On track
Experiments with simple foam block and rubber tubing	On track

Status of Deliverables (Expected)

Deliverable	Status
Or: Simple simulation of photo-acoustic imaging based on tracked location of tool (with Neuromate® robot) and probe with respect to anatomy	Preferred expected deliverable

Status of Deliverables (Maximum)

Deliverable	Status
More realistic simulation of photo-acoustic imaging based on tracked location of hand-held tool with respect to anatomy using the Matlab package kwave	Shifted from expected
Real-time visualization in 3D slicer	New
Implementation of virtual fixture in our framework	New

Resolved Dependencies

Dependency	Date	Resolution/Plan	Consequences
1) Access to labs in Hackerman	02/23	Waiting for approval	Resolved
2) Access to robotorium svn repository	02/23	Already obtained access Dr. Kazanzides will be introducing us to the repository early next week.	Resolved
3) Tutorials for ultrasound/K-wave	03/01	First tutorial on Go through examples on K-wave website	Resolved
4) Learn to use navigation system, CISST Library, 3D slicer	03/01	Go through tutorials	Resolved
6) Access to a computational platform	03/01	Two alternatives: 1) Shared computer in lab (Nishikant), 2) Server (Anton)	Resolved

Anticipated Dependencies

Dependency	Date	Resolution/Plan	Consequences
5) CT scan of phantom	04/01	Dr. Kazanzides has access to a 20cm by 20cm CT scan and we have spoken to him about using it in the coming week	Cannot perform experiments (expected)
7) Access to NeuroMate [®] Robot	04/01	Dr. Kazanzides will be moving it to the Homewood campus in the coming week	Cannot perform experiments (expected)
8) Learn to integrate CISST and 3DSlicer through OpenIGTLink	04/01	Tutorials on www.slicer.org/slicerWiki	Cannot visualize experiments (maximum)

Next Steps

- Build phantom
- Get CT Scan
- Implement software design
- Test and debug software design
- Set-up and run experiments **(EXPECTED)**
- Incorporate Neuromate[®] into experiments
- Real time visualization in 3D slicer **(MAX)**

Completed Reading List

(Endonasal) Skullbase Surgery

- Xia, T., Baird, C., Jallo, G., Hayes, K., Nakajima, N., Hata, N. and Kazanzides, P. (2008), An integrated system for planning, navigation and robotic assistance for skull base surgery. *Int. J. Med. Robotics Comput. Assist. Surg.*, 4: 321–330. doi: 10.1002/rcs.213
- JF Frazier, K Chaichana, GI Jallo, A Quiñones-Hinojosa, “Combined endoscopic and microscopic management of pediatric pituitary region tumors through one nostril: technical note with case illustrations”, *Childs Nervous System*, Vol 24, pp 1469–1478, 2008
- Cappabianca P, Cavallo LM, Colao A, et al. Surgical complications associated with the endoscopic endonasal transsphenoidal approach for pituitary adenomas. *J Neurosurg* 2002;97:293–8.

Photoacoustic Imaging/Modeling Photoacoustic Imaging

- Xueding Wang, David L. Chamberland, Guohua Xi, Noninvasive reflection mode photoacoustic imaging through infant skull toward imaging of neonatal brains, *Journal of Neuroscience Methods*, Volume 168, Issue 2, 15 March 2008, Pages 412-421, ISSN 0165-0270, 10.1016/j.jneumeth.2007.11.007
- B. E. Treeby and B. T. Cox, "k-Wave: MATLAB toolbox for the simulation and reconstruction of photoacoustic wave-fields," *J. Biomed. Opt.*, vol. 15, no. 2, p. 021314, 2010
- Kolkman, R., Steenbergen, W., and van Leeuwen, T., “In vivo photoacoustic imaging of blood vessels with a pulsed laser diode,” *Lasers in medical science* 21(3), 134–139 (2006).