

Sharing models for multi-modality image simulation in VIP

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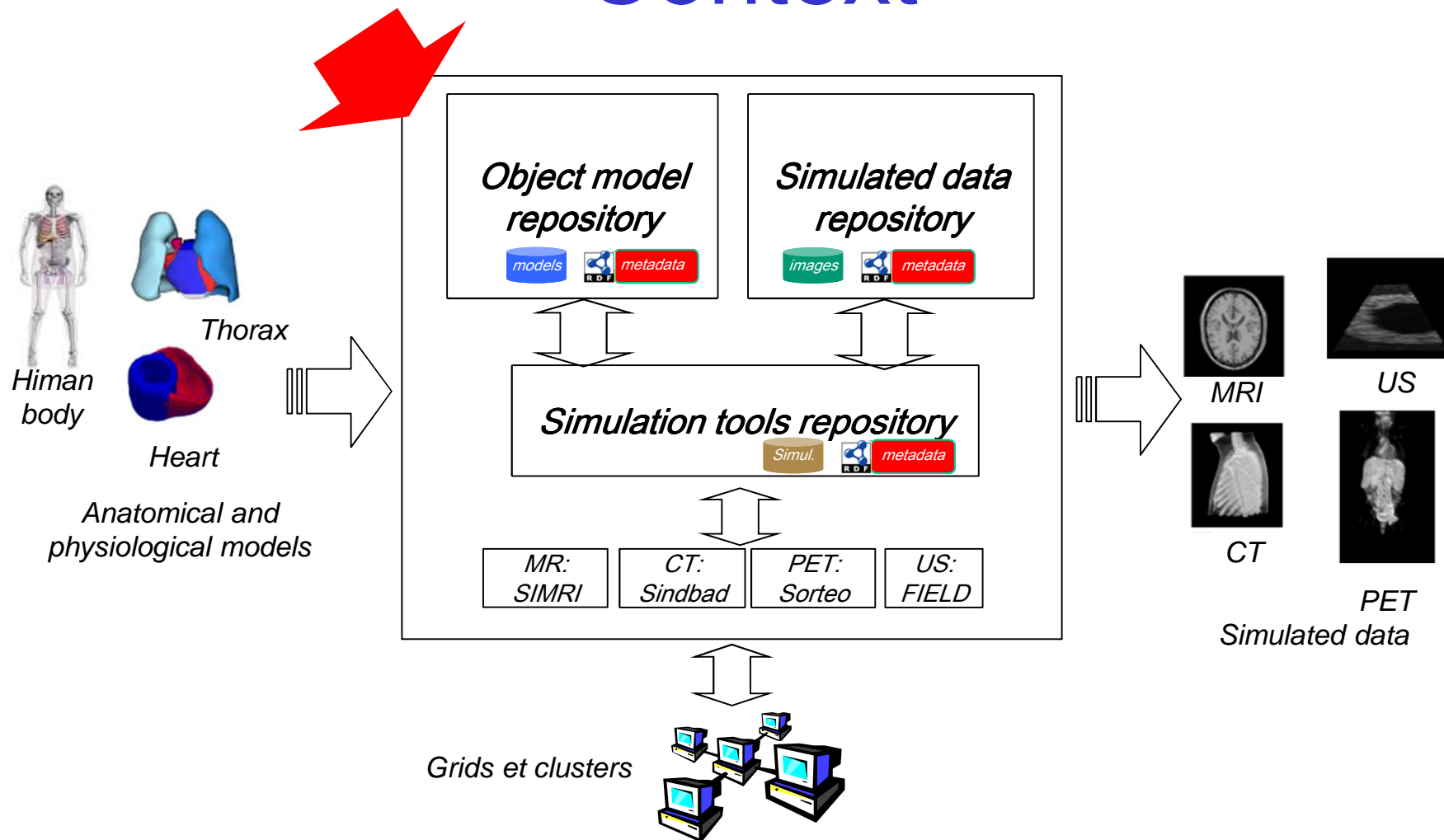
Overview

- Introduction – Goal and scope
- Part 1. Methodology
- Part 2. Result: OntoVip ontology
- Part 3. Result: Utilization in VIP platform
- Discussion and conclusion

Introduction

Goal and scope

Context

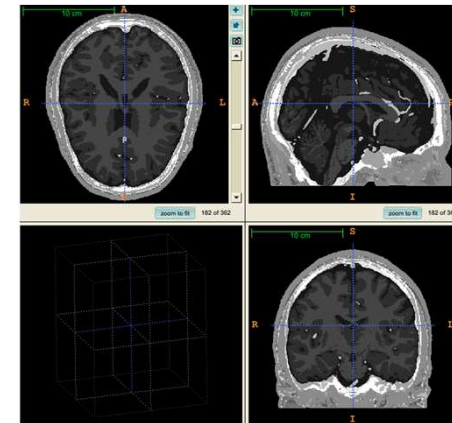


Goal

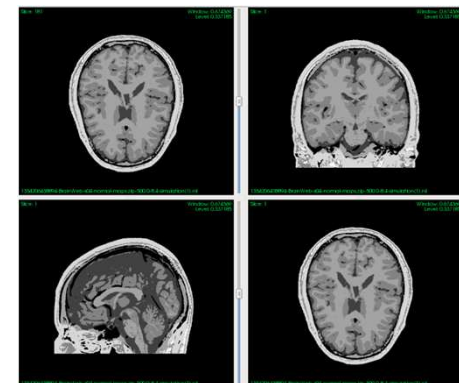
- Define a common vocabulary to describe shared information within the VIP platform
 - Content of the models used in simulation
 - Nature and provenance of simulated data
- Use of **ontologies**
 - Common vocabulary
 - Formal definitions of entities and relationships, enabling reasoning

Scope

- **Models:**
 - Data files, modeling a 3D scene
 - either **objects** (voxel maps, meshes)
 - and / or **maps of values** taken by physical parameters
- **Simulated data**
 - Non-reconstructed and Reconstructed data
- **Simulation actions**



BrainWeb model



*Simulated
T1weighted images*

Specific constraints

- A **common framework** for all imaging modalities
 - X-Ray imaging, e.g., radiographs and computed tomography (CT)
 - Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
 - Ultrasound (US)
 - Positron Emission Tomography (PET)

Part I - Methodology

Methodology

Special concerns

- **Reuse** existing ontologies as far as possible
 - not re-invent the wheel
 - facilitate future interoperation with biological modelling software
- **Create** ontologies when necessary
 - ensure adequate documentation
- **Integrate** all components in a consistent whole
 - use of consistent integration framework

Reuse of existing ontologies

- Anatomy ✓ *FMA (865)*
- Pathology ✓ *Mouse pathology (494)*
- Physical qualities ✓ *PATO* (84)*
- Contrast agents ✓ *RadLex (81)*
- Radiopharmaceuticals ✓ *RadLex (49)*
- Foreign bodies ✓ *RadLex (189)*
- Atoms ✓ *ChEBI (255)*

* *PATO: Phenotypic Attribute and Trait Ontology*

Creation of ontologies

- Domains
 - **Models** (*medical image simulation object models or models*)
 - **Simulated data** (*simulated data*)
 - **Simulation actions** (*medical image simulation*)(Extensive reuse of **OntoNeuroLOG**)
- Two representations
 - **OntoSpec** documents
 - **OWL** implementation

Extract of an OntoSpec document

Subsumption relation (« is a »)

Essential property / existential restriction

Medical image simulation, simulation

Meta Properties

MR SIMULATION, CT SIMULATION, PET SIMULATION and US SIMULATION and *is a disjunctive sub-division of* MEDICAL IMAGE SIMULATION.

Properties

[EP/SL] A MEDICAL IMAGE SIMULATION is a DATASET PROCESSING [EP/ER] A MEDICAL IMAGE SIMULATION *has for data* exactly one MEDICAL IMAGE SIMULATION OBJECT MODEL *at a* TIME INTERVAL. [EP/ER] A MEDICAL IMAGE SIMULATION *has for result* some SIMULATED DATA *at a* TIME INTERVAL. A MEDICAL IMAGE SIMULATION *has for instrument* some MEDICAL IMAGE SIMULATOR *at a* TIME INTERVAL.

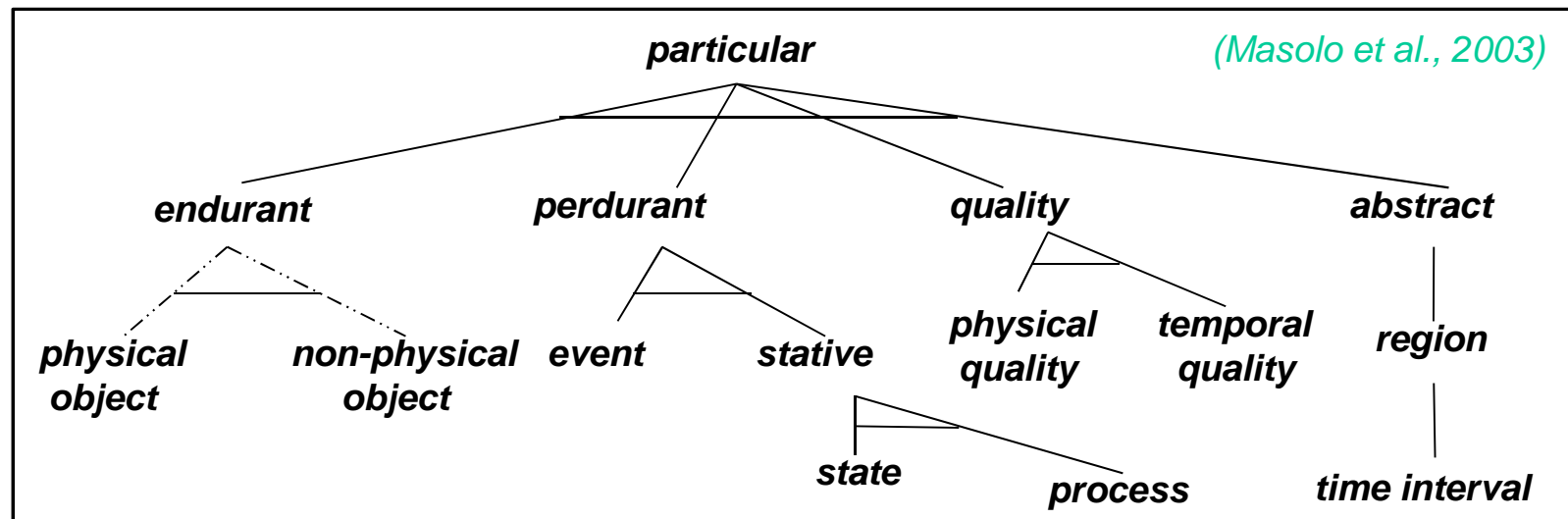
Comment

[DEF] A medical image simulation is a dataset processing consisting in calculating medical images representing an object (usually a biological object, but it can also be a geometric phantom) from a model of this object. The calculations involved in this process include the simulation of the physical phenomena that occur during a real image image acquisition using an imaging equipment (e.g. emission of photons and interactions with the imaged object and the detector).

Common integration framework

- One single application ontology (called OntoVIP)

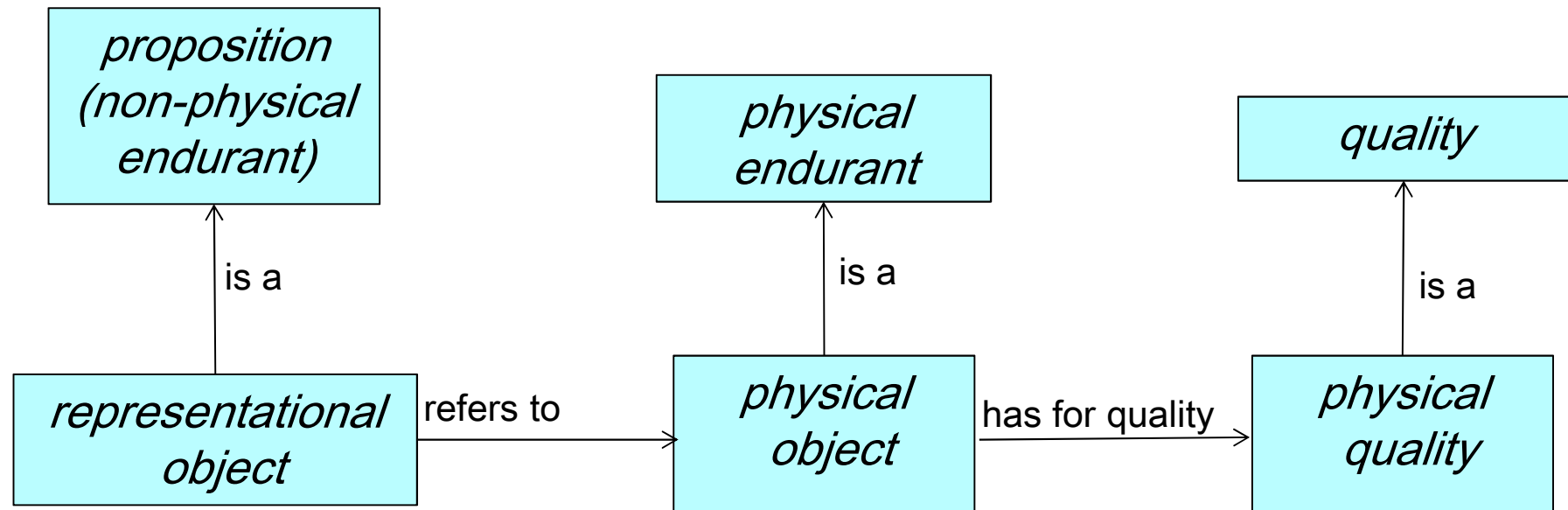
✧ one **Foundational** ontology, i.e. DOLCE

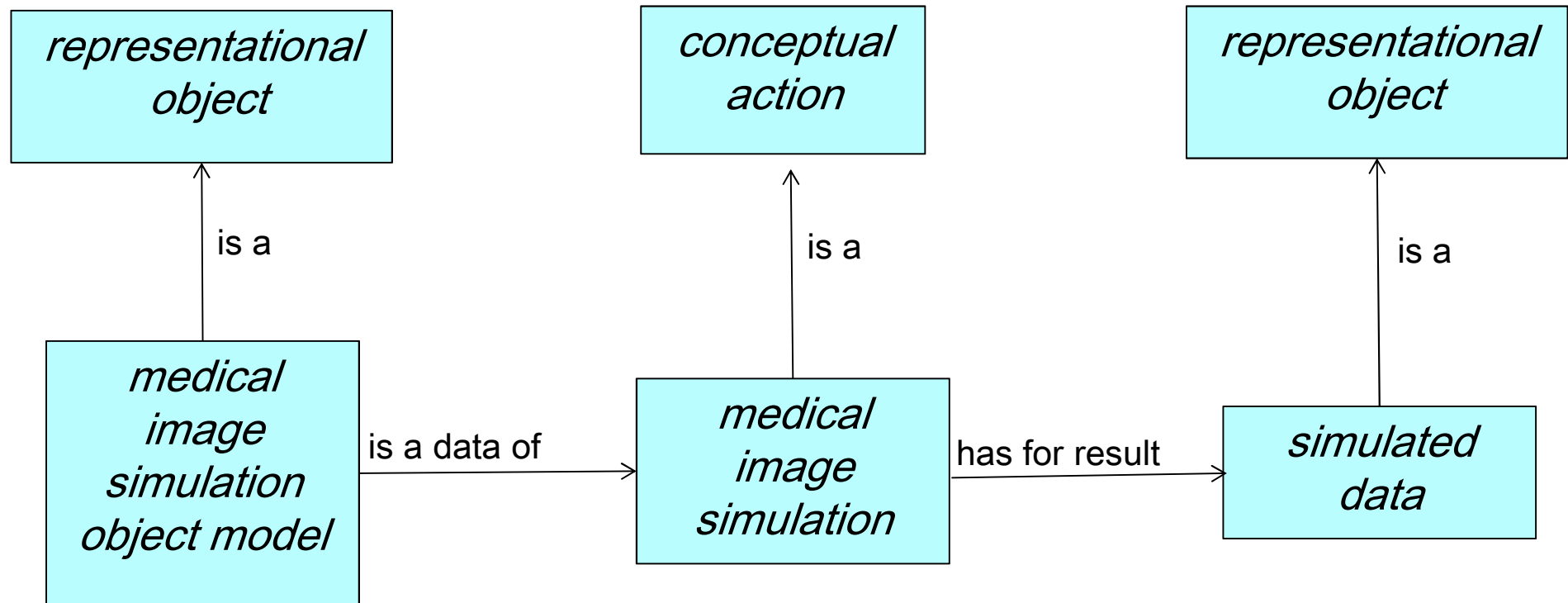


✧ Several **Core** ontologies

✧ e.g. Actions, Artefacts, Participation roles, Agentives, Discourse message acts, I.E.C. (inscriptions-expressions-conceptualizations)

✧ Several **Domain** ontologies





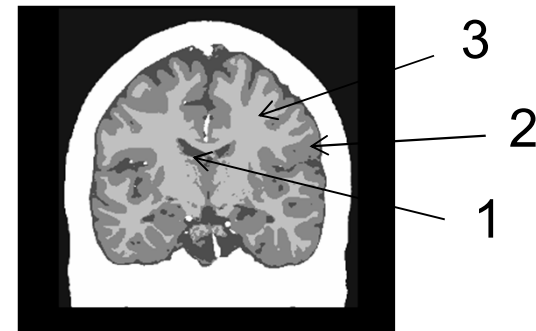
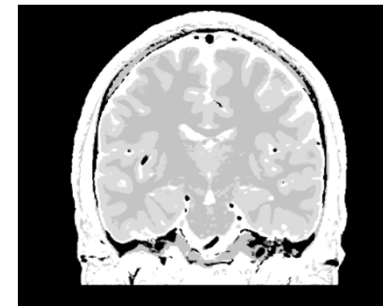
Part 2. Result: OntoVIP ontology

OntoVIP : major features

- Organization in *model layers*
- Relation to physical properties (*physical parameter*)
- Relation to time (*time point, instant*)
- Taxonomy of *models*
- Taxonomy of *medical image simulation*
- Taxonomy of *simulated data*
- Provenance

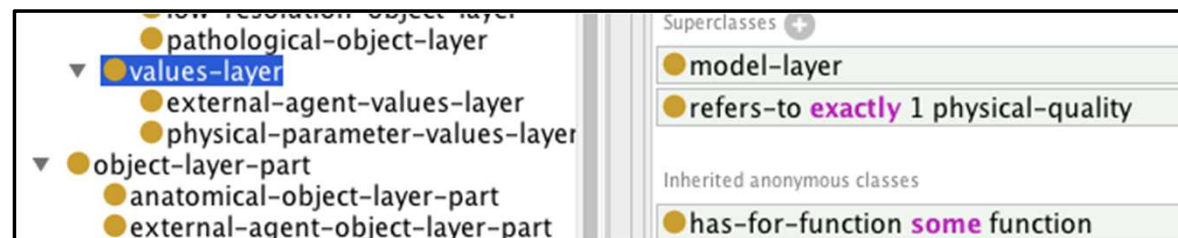
Organization in layers (1/3)

- Layers (*model layers*) are *representational objects* that aim at characterizing the contents of a model
 - Values layers depict the 3D spatial distribution of a parameter
 - e.g. the map of *proton density* values
 - Object layers depict the 3D distribution of objects
 - Composed of *object layer parts*
 - Each associated to a label value

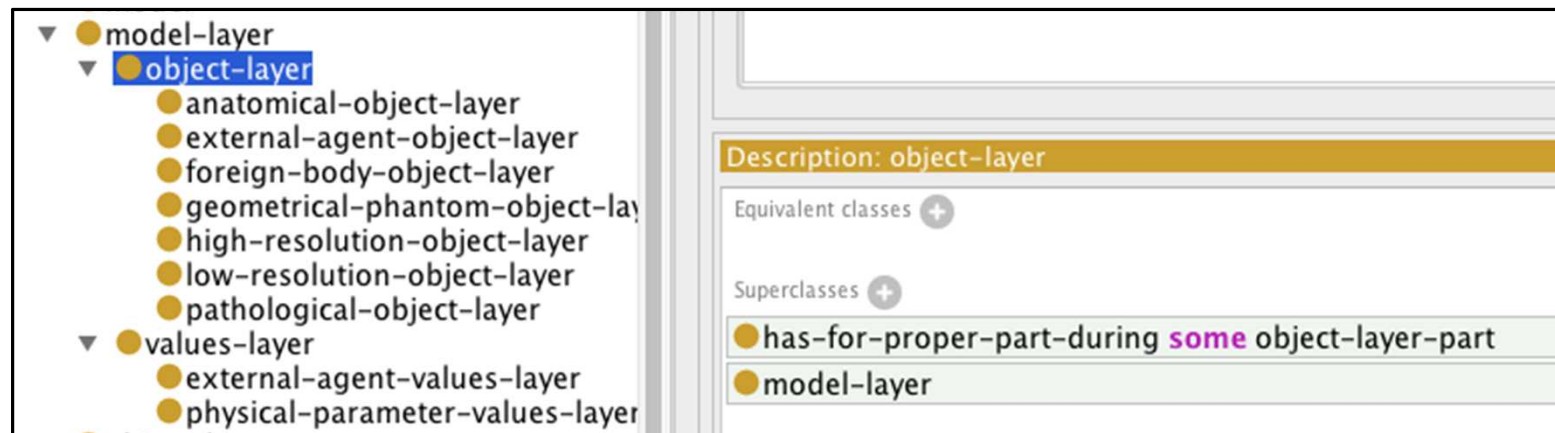


Organization in layers (2/3)

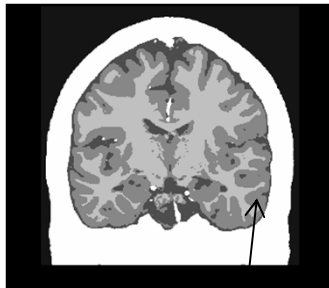
- *Values layer*



- *Object layer*



Organization in layers (3/3) examples



2

anat-layer01 *rdf:type anatomical-object-layer*

anat-layer01 *is-stored-in-file* 'anat.nii'

anat-layer01 *has-for-proper-part* anat-layer-part01

anat-layer-part01 *rdf:type anatomical-layer-part*

anat-layer-part01 *refers-to* grey-matter01

grey-matter01 *rdf:type fma:grey-matter*

anat-layer-part01 *has-for-label-in-model* '2'

...

Relation to physical properties examples

- In the case of values layers...

values-layer01 *rdf:type* physical-parameter-values-layer

values-layer01 *refers-to* proton-density01

proton-density01 *rdf:type* proton-density

- In the case of object layers ...

- *mathematical distribution of physical quality*

anat-layer-part01 *has-for-physical-parameter-distribution* math-distrib01
math-distrib01 *rdf:type* gaussian-distribution

math-distrib01 *has-for-mean* mean01

math-distrib01 *has-for-standard-deviation* std01

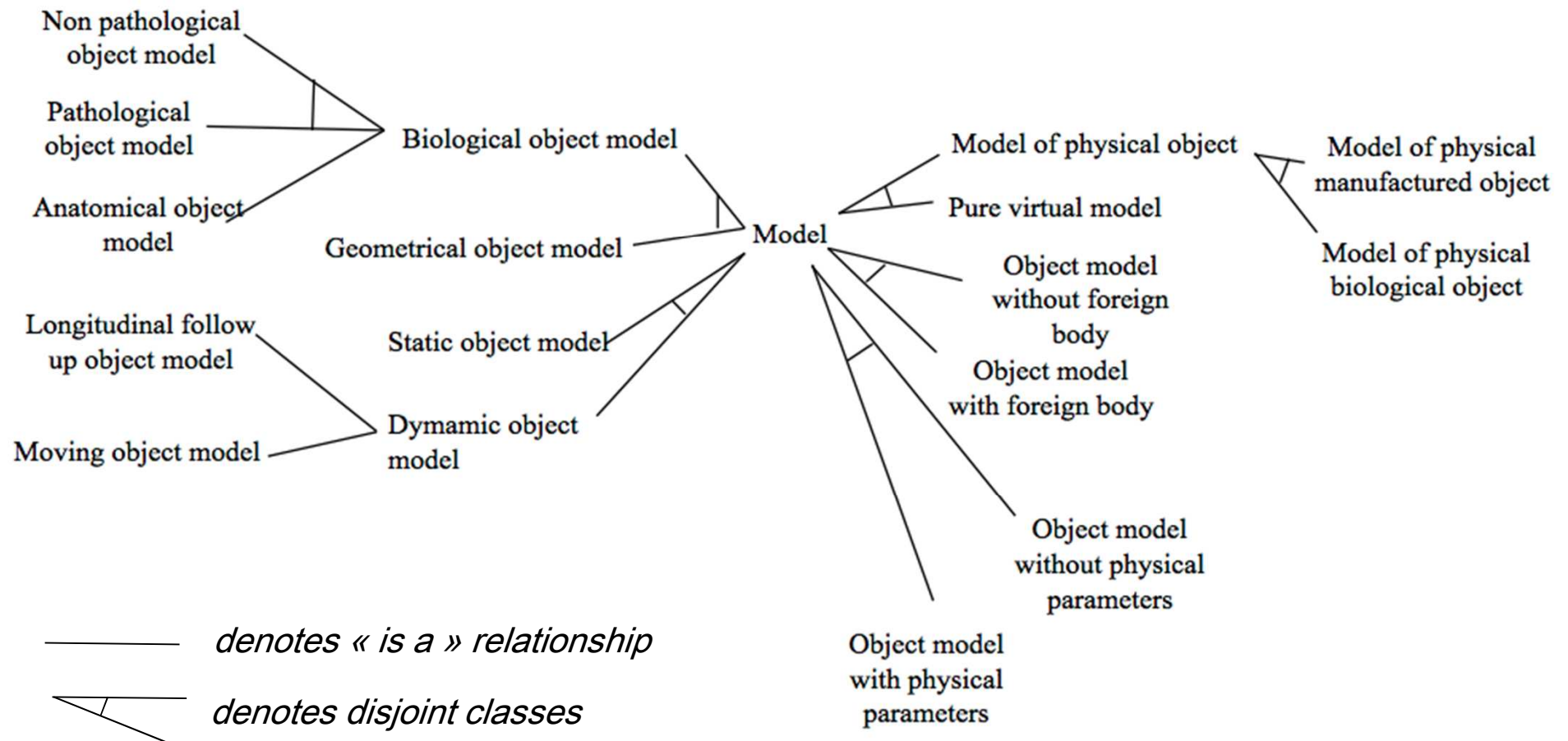
math-distrib01 *refers-to* proton-density01

proton-density01 *rdf:type* proton-density

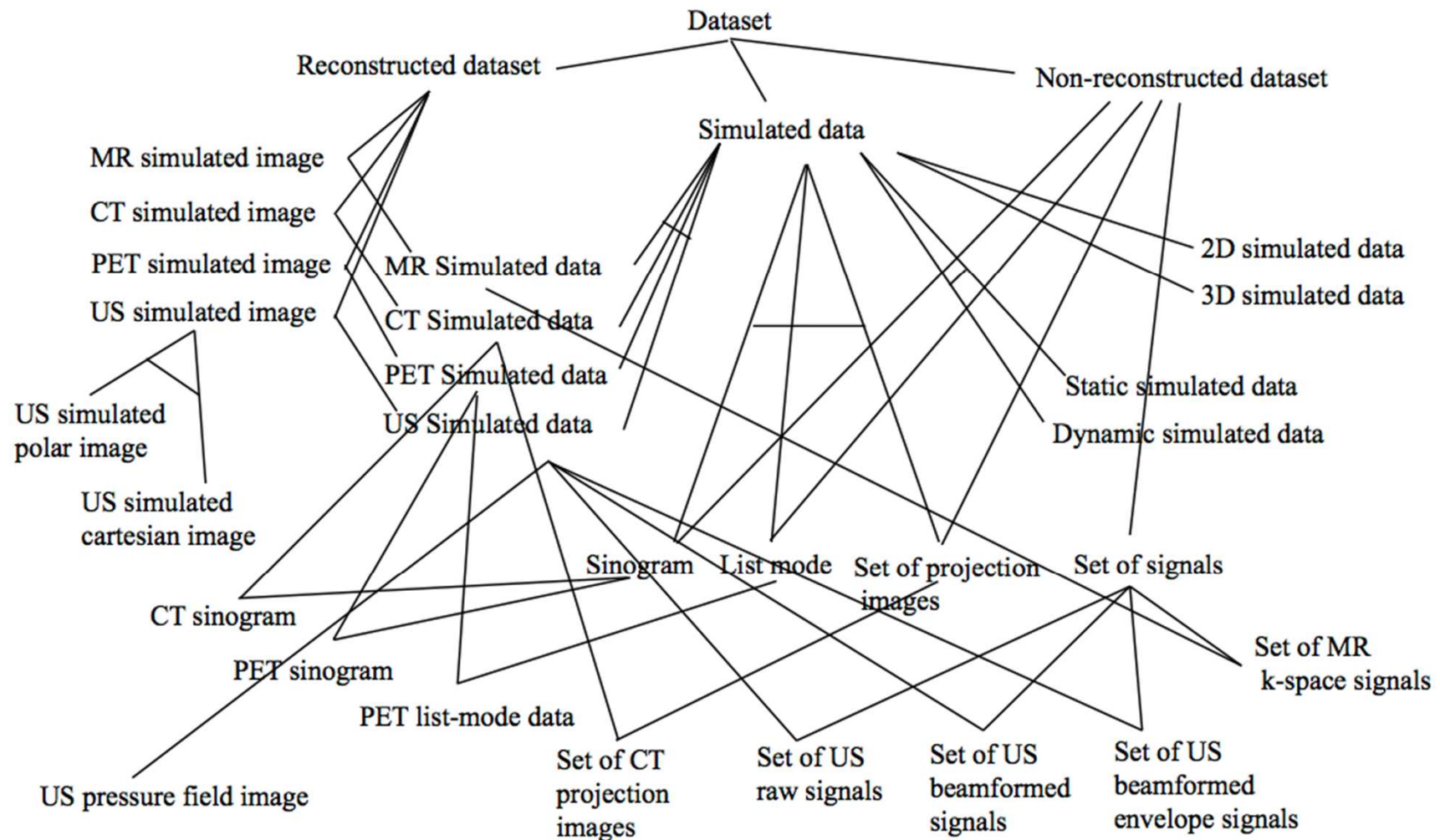
Relation to time

- Models' components (such as *model layers*) refer to discrete *time intervals*
- Two scales are considered
 - *Time points* depict « long intervals », i.e. between several imaging procedures (e.g. days, months, years)
 - whereas *instants* depict « short intervals » within an imaging procedure (e.g. seconds, minutes)

Taxonomy of models

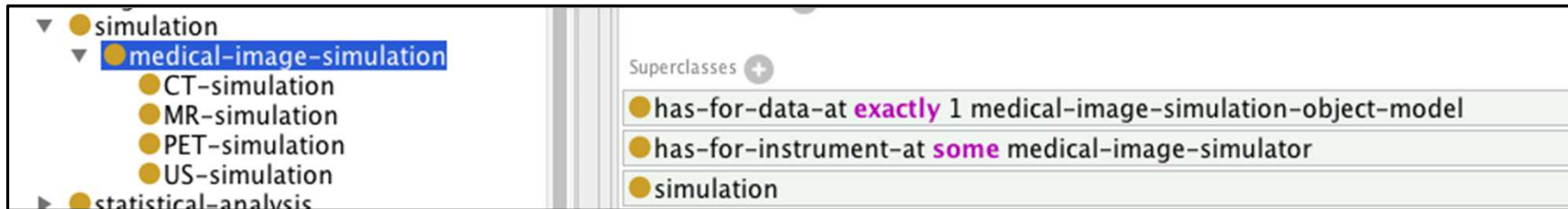


Taxonomy of simulated data



Simulation (actions)

- Simulation (actions)



- Relation to *simulated data*
 - Examples

simulation01 *rdf:type* PET-simulation

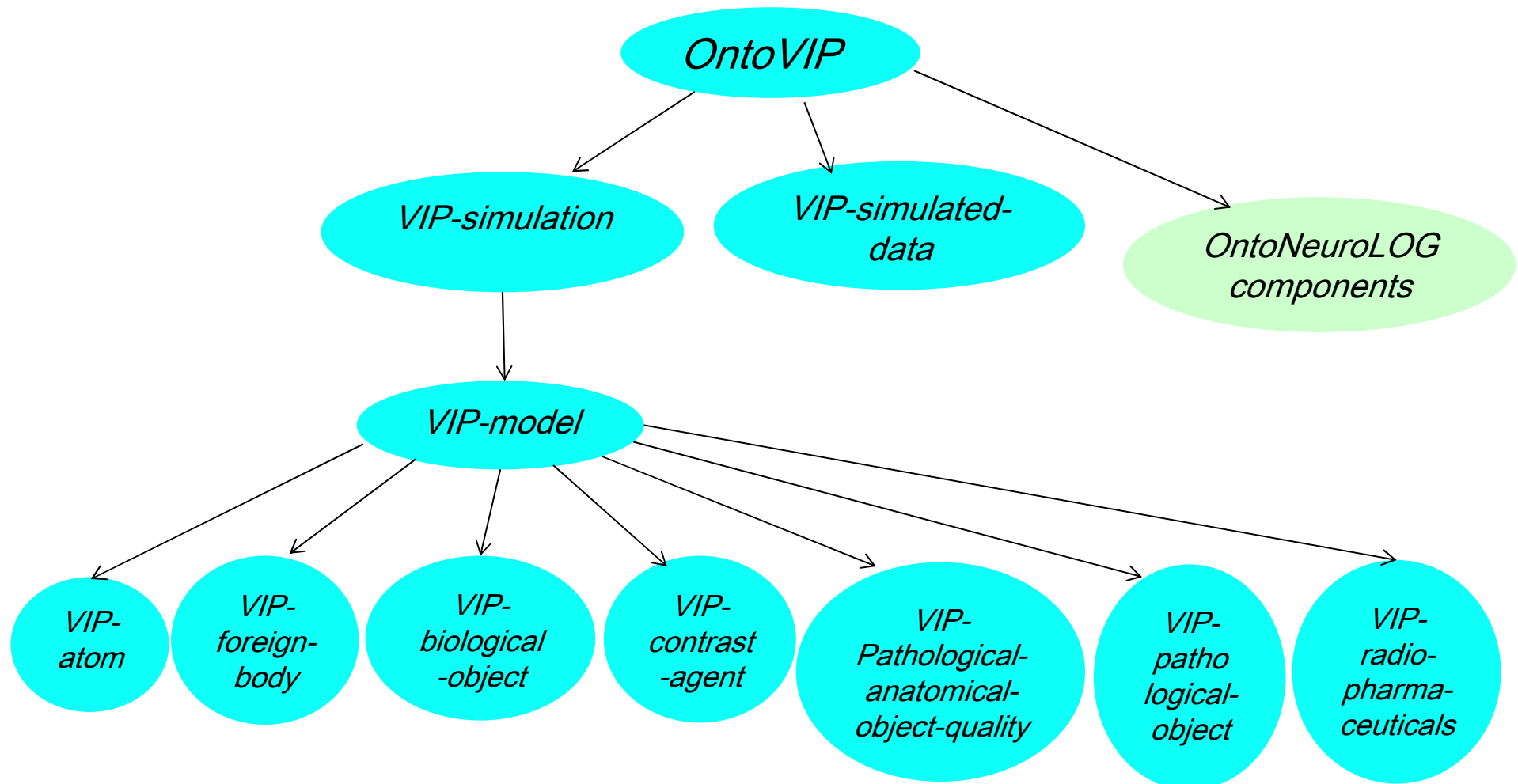
simulation01 *has-for-result* simul-data01

simul-data01 *rdf:type* PET-sinogram

Provenance of simulated data examples

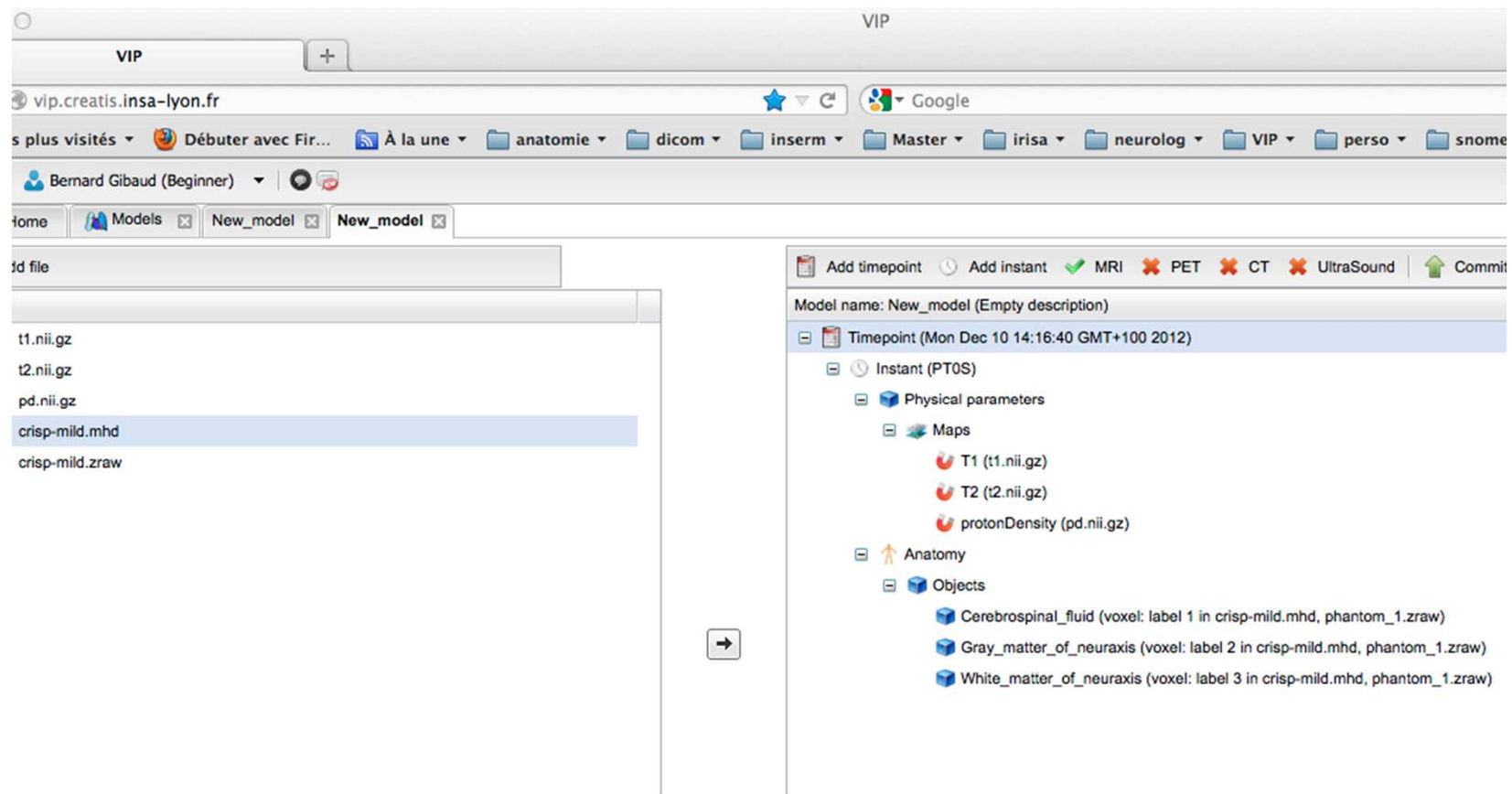
- Relation between *simulated data* and *models*
simul-data01 *rdf:type* MR-image
simul-data01 *derives-from-model* model01
model01 *rdf:type* MR-compatible-model
- Relation between *simulated data* and *parameters* and *parameter sets*
simul-data01 *derives-from-parameter-set* par-set01
par-set01 *rdf:type* parameter-set
simul-data01 *derives-from-parameter* param01
param01 *rdf:type* simulation-parameter
param01 *rdf:type* echo-time-value-information

OntoVIP modular structure



Part 3. Result: Utilization in the VIP platform

Model annotation







Model annotation


- Ontology-based reasoning at model upload
 - Semi-automatic **creation of model layers** based on the nature of referred objects
 - e.g. anatomical structure assigned to an *anatomical object layer*
 - **Retrieval of ontology terms** (rank searching using lucene)
 - Inference of **modality compatibility**
 - e.g. a model is *MR-simulation-compatible*
 - Control of consistency
 - Automatic creation of `model.rdf` annotation file
 - It becomes a part of the model
- Possibility of upload of an annotated model

Search and reuse of models

- Models can be searched for based on model contents


VIP v0.9 |  Bernard Gibaud (Beginner) |  


 Home


 Models ×


Model repository :

Sandbox


 Refresh

 New model

 New model (from zip archive)

 Search

	Name	Owner ^	Description
1	IrcaDB1.1-patho-with-Luts	Bernard Gibaud	Empty description
2	IrcaDB1.1-patho-with-T1-T2-PD-maps	Bernard Gibaud	Empty description

▼  Search

Model part :

hepatic-tumor

Model layers :

Pathological

Time :

Search

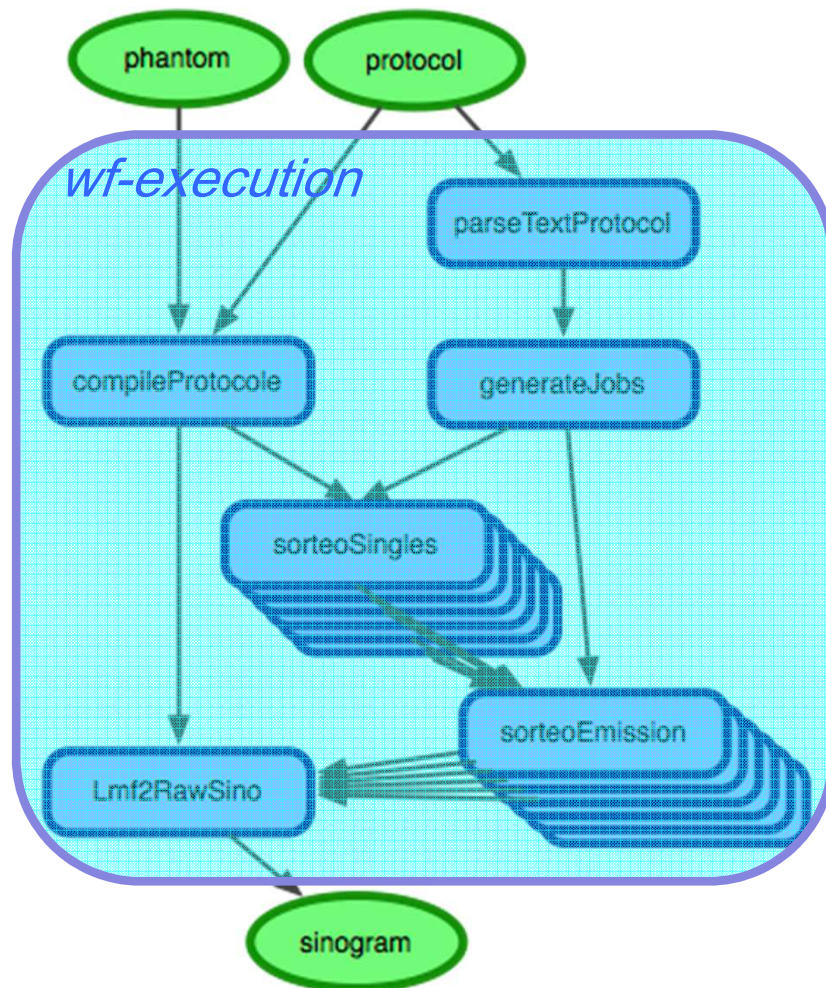
Annotation of simulated data 1/3

(Alan Gaignard PhD work, I3S)

- GOAL: **automating** the semantic annotation of simulated data, based on:
 - detailed provenance data provided by the execution manager (open provenance model)
 - existing knowledge about models and simulation workflow components (represented as **domain-specific inference rules**)

Annotation of simulated data 2/3

Example: PET sinogram generated with SORTEO



sinogram *rdf:type* PET-sinogram

sinogram *is-a-result-of* wf-execution

wf-execution *rdf:type* PET-simulation

sinogram *derives-from-model* phantom

sinogram *derives-from-parameter-set* protocol

protocol *rdf:type* parameter-set

Annotation of simulated data 3/3

Example: MR image generated with SimuBloch



- Provenance data is browsable from the portal

		Simulated Data File:	Ifn://lfc-biomed.in2p3.fr/grid/biomed/creatis/vip/data/users/tristan_glatard/12-12-2012_10:30:38/1355163884798-1354811111900-Brain_IRISA_2.zip-120.0-8.0-simulation.nii.gz	
MRI				
		Simulated Data File	Parameters:	120.0 (repetition-time-value-information) ; 8.0 (echo-time-value-information) ; 0 0 0 0 0 0 (model-to-scanner-geometrical-transformation)
10		1355163884798-1354811111900-Brain_IRISA_2.		cho-time) ; 1200 (inversion-time) ;
11		1355163884798-1354811111900-Brain_IRISA_2.	Model:	version-time) ; 1900.0 (repetition-t
12		1355163884798-1354811111900-Brain_IRISA_2.zip-120.0-8.0-simulation.nii.gz		MR-simulated-image 120.0 (repetition-time) ; 8.0 (echo-time) ;
13		1355244470407-modelini2.zip-120.0-8.0-simulation.nii.gz		MR-simulated-image 120.0 (repetition-time) ; 8.0 (echo-time) ;



- An alternative to the (relatively ad-hoc) inference rules is provided by [conceptual workflows](#) (PhD work of Nadia Cerezo, I3S), which describe actions at a more abstract level (work in progress)

Part 4. Discussion

Reuse of existing ontologies



-  Most terms could be found from existing resources: FMA, RadLex, PATO, MPATH, ChEBI
 - Set of terms selected based on a reasonable guess
 -  Hard to see whether it is sufficient
 - Selected corpus can be extended quite easily (vSPARQL query based on a set of terms)
 - Although potentially interesting for reasoning, « Part-whole » relations not retrieved from FMA, yet
- Need for **feedback from actual use**

Ontology of models

-  Organisation in *model layers* very satisfactory
 - Intuitive, natural relation to physical parameters
-  All objectives not met
 - Hard to integrate all simulators in a single consistent framework
 - Physiological and Physiopathological processes not annotated, yet
 - e.g., no means to express that a model models 'breathing' or 'heart movement'

→ Would still need substantial work

Deployment and adoption

-  Successful use of ontologies in the platform
 - They can be used in similar projects
 - We carefully avoided embedding in the ontologies specific constraints of our platform
 -  Still limited exploitation of embedded knowledge
 - Search of models
 - Inference of compatibility to modalities and/or specific simulators
 - Exploitation of provenance data for assisting users in choosing simulation parameters
- Possibility to extend the platform's capability based on users' feedback and wishes

Conclusion

- The development of the OntoVIP project required to find a compromise between somewhat contradictory constraints
 - Providing a vocabulary tailored to the deployment of the VIP platform
 - Providing a general enough ontology that could support similar needs in the field of medical image simulation
- Only feedback from actual use (in VIP and elsewhere) will allow us to improve it.

Representation of pathological entities

pathological-anatomical-object

hippo01 *rdf:type* *pathological-anatomical-object*

hippo01 *rdf:type* *fma:hippocampus*

hippo01 *has-for-quality* qual01

qual01 *rdf:type* *decreased-volume*

