# CT metal artifact reduction using MDT



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Note: Non-FDA approved software will be discussed.

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### CT metal artifacts



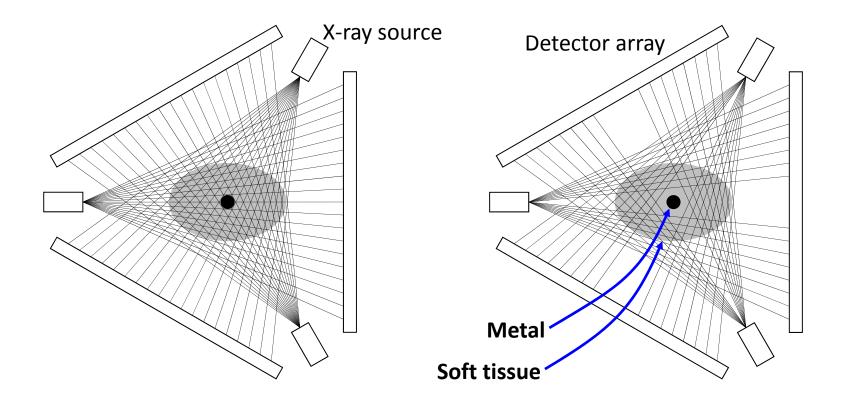
### CT metal artifacts



# Metal deletion technique (MDT)

Use all of the data to reconstruct the metal pixels ...

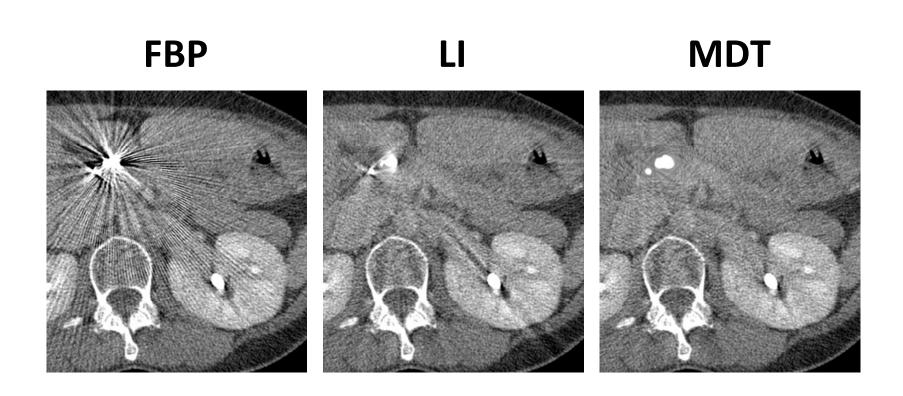
... but only use non-metal data to reconstruct non-metal pixels.



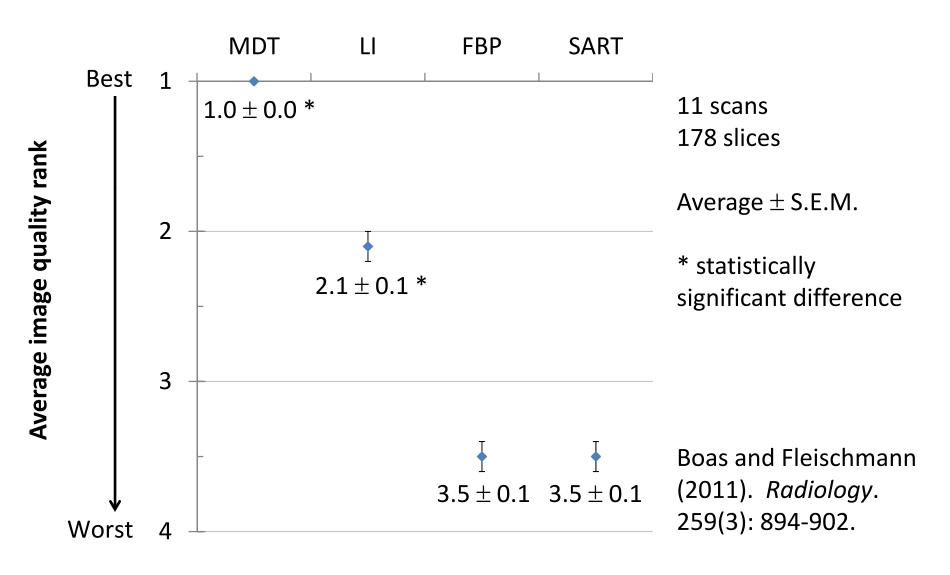
### Metal deletion technique (MDT)

Delete metal pixels, then use forward projection iteratively to replace detector measurements that involve metal.

### MDT reduces metal artifacts



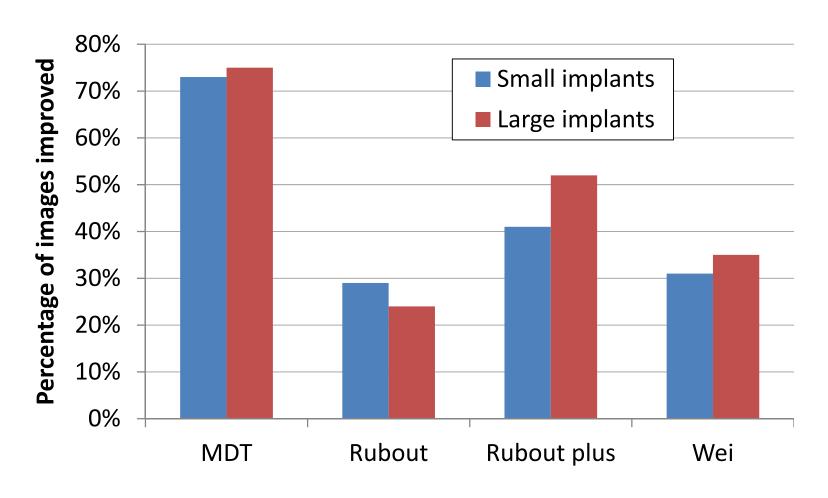
# Image quality rank (raw data)



#### Metal artifact reduction from DICOM

If raw data are not available, it can be simulated by forward projecting DICOM files generated by the scanner.

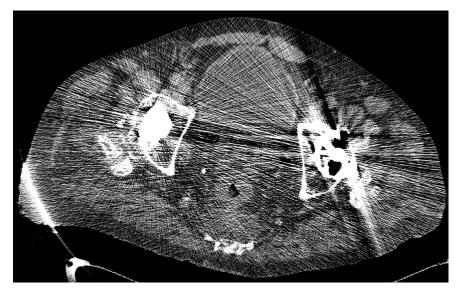
### Improved image quality (DICOM)



80 slices. Data from Caroline Golden, Sam Mazin, et al. Proc. SPIE. 7961: 79612Y

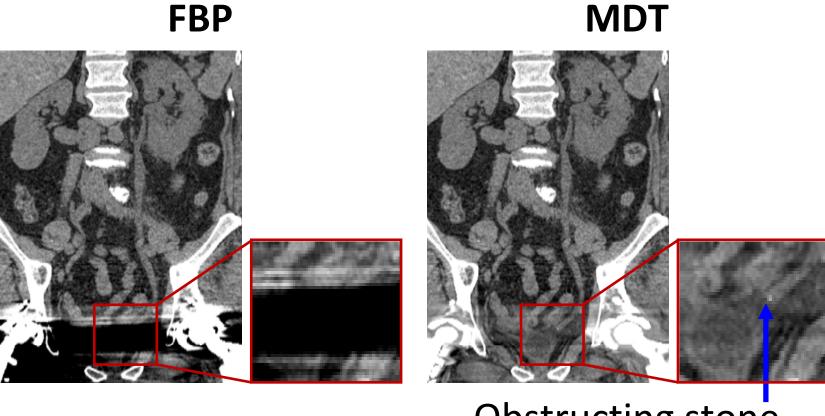
### Improved diagnosis

FBP MDT



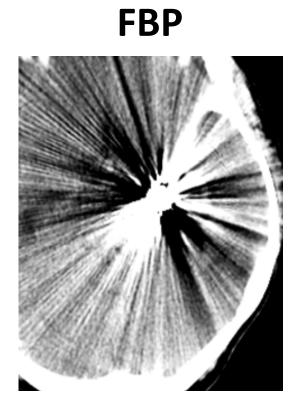


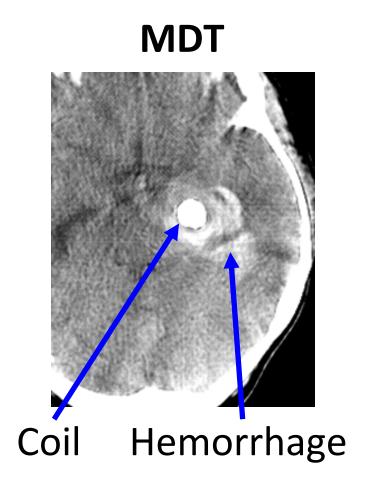
Rectal cancer
Hip replacement



Obstructing stone

**FBP MDT** Infarct Aneurysm coil





In 13 of 90 scans (14%), MDT changed the diagnosis, improved visualization of key findings, or improved diagnostic confidence.

Result	Finding	Metal implant	# of cases
Changed diagnosis	Obstructing ureteral stone	Bilateral hip replacements	1
Improved vis.	Hemorrhage or infarct	Intracranial aneurysm coil or clip	6
Improved vis.	Pelvic mass	Bilateral hip replacements	1
Improved vis.	Periprosthetic fluid collection	Hip replacement	1
Improved vis.	Traumatic urethral injury	Bilateral hip hardware	1
Improved confidence	No parotid duct stone	Dental fillings	1
Improved confidence	No ureteral stone	Hip replacement	1
Improved confidence	No PE or mesenteric ischemia	Biventricular assist device	1

# MDT reduces metal artifacts caused by multiple different mechanisms

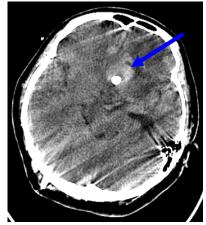
Beam hardening and scatter



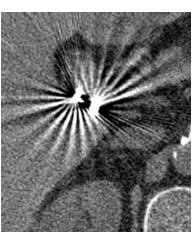


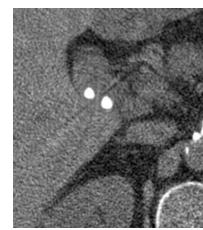
Motion and undersampling





Windmill



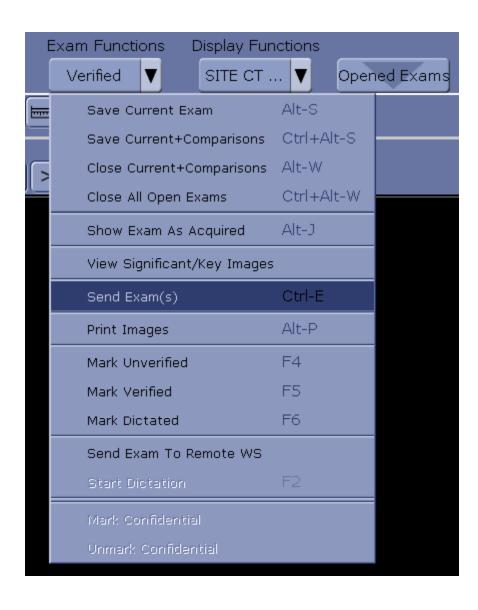


### MDT performance by implant type

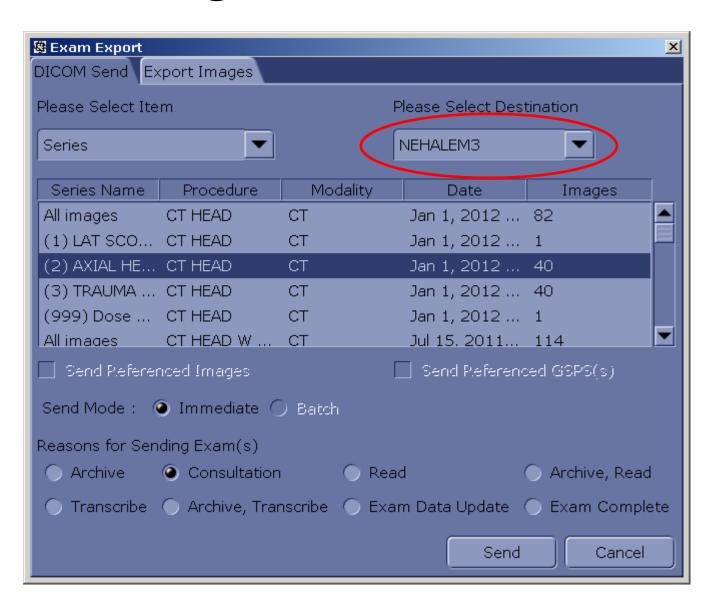
Improved in ≥ 75% of cases		Improved in < 75% of cases
aneurysm clip (brain) aneurysm coil (brain) dental fillings pacer wire ventricular assist device surgical clip(s) embolization coil(s) bullet(s) / schrapnel / lead shot	shoulder replacement hip replacement knee replacement orthopedic plate(s) femoral neck screw spinal rods	pedicle screws depth electrodes (brain) cryoablation probes iodinated contrast

Based on a review of 102 cases. Boas and Fleischmann (2012). *Imaging in Medicine*. 4(2): 229-40.

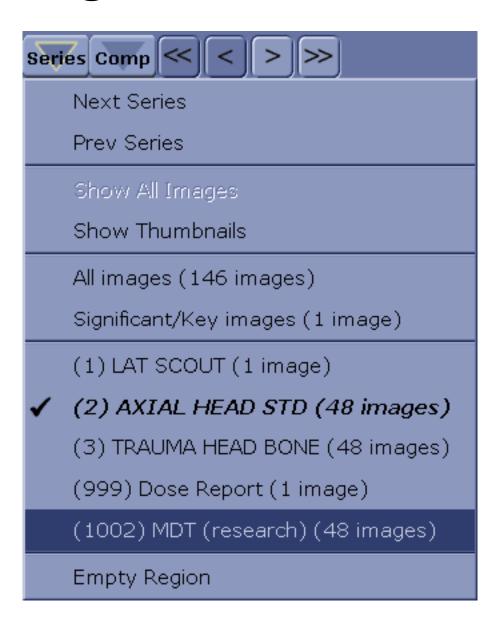
### Integration with PACS



### Integration with PACS

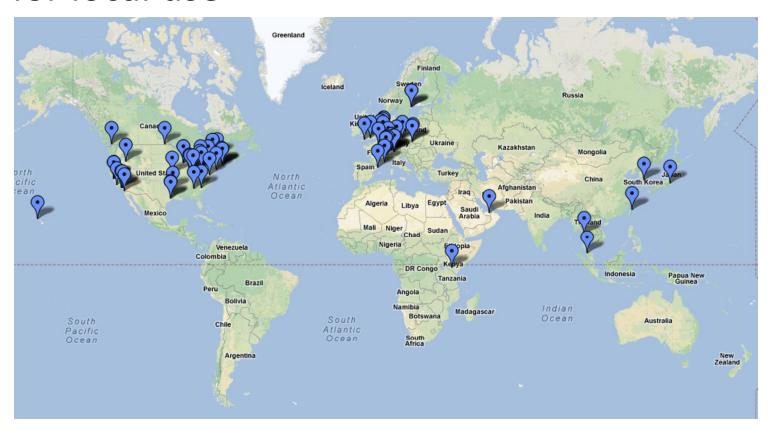


### Integration with PACS



### Clinical use of MDT

- 457 cases at Stanford
- 70 hospitals, of which 30 have licensed MDT for local use



### Conclusions

- 1. MDT reduces metal artifacts due to Poisson noise, beam hardening, and motion.
- 2. MDT has better image quality than other techniques (p=0.0005).
- 3. In 14% of cases, MDT changed the diagnosis, improved visualization of key findings, or improved diagnostic confidence.

### Acknowledgements

#### **Dominik Fleischmann**

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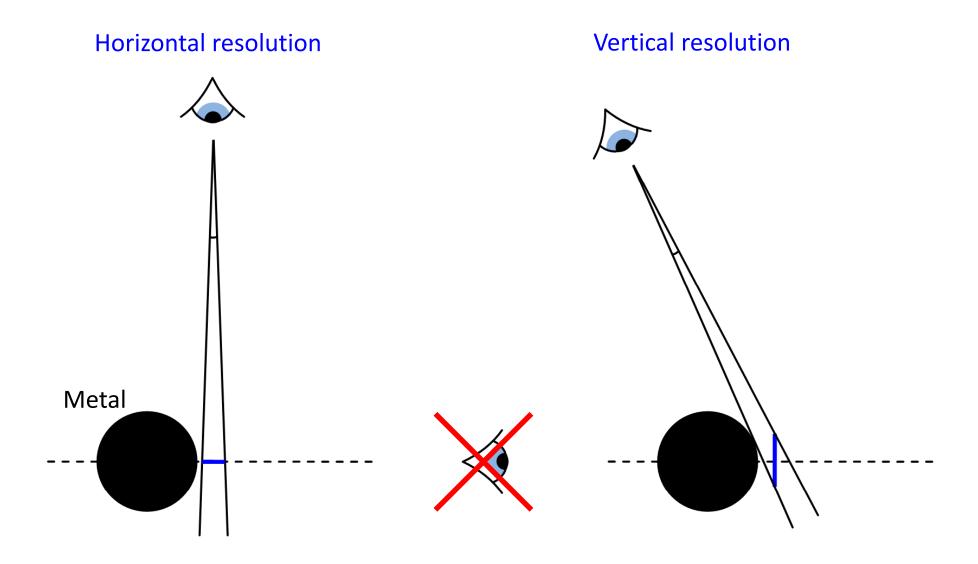
Chris Beaulieu Peji Ghanouni Grace Tye

RC Barbero (GE)
Rick Kong
Christoph Panknin (Siemens)

### Metal deletion technique (MDT)

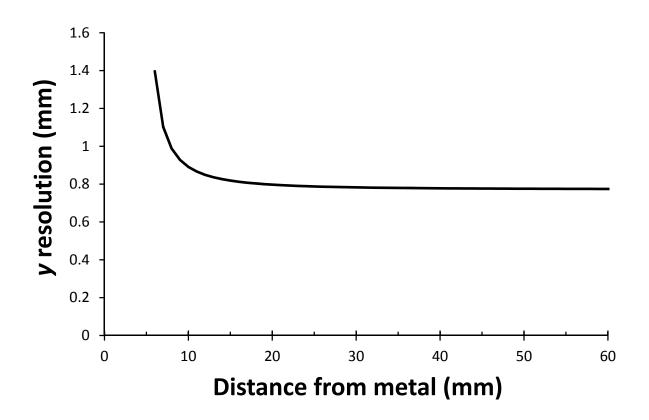
Original projection data from the scanner. Corrupted metal data causes streaks Forward project 4 6 Edge-preserving blur Filtered backprojection S Linear interpolation filter Iterate 4 times **6** Replace metal data from • with values from •. Soft tissue Water Bone<sup>3</sup> Metal Add back metal pixels Filtered backprojection from 2

### Decreased resolution near metal



### Decreased resolution near metal

Resolution near a 10 mm metal implant



### MDT development timeline

