

Sensors, Medical Image and Signal Processing

Findings from the Section on Sensor, Signal and Imaging Informatics

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Summary

Objectives: To summarize current excellent research in the field of sensor, signal and imaging informatics.

Method: Synopsis of the articles selected for the IMIA Yearbook 2007.

Results: The selection process for this yearbook section "Sensor, signal and imaging informatics" results in five excellent articles, representing research in four different nations. Papers from the fields of brain machine interfaces, sound surveillance in telemonitoring, soft tissue modeling, and body sensors have been selected.

Conclusion: The selection for this yearbook section can only reflect a small portion of the worldwide copious work in the field of sensors, signal and image processing with applications in medical informatics. However, the selected papers demonstrate, how advances in this field may positively affect future patient care.

Keywords

Medical informatics, International Medical Informatics Association, yearbook, sensors, signal and imaging informatics

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Introduction

Besides of the classical fields of medical imaging informatics in diagnosis and therapy like outlined in [1], the scope of sensors, signal and imaging informatics (cp. [2]) comprises further recently emerging fields of applications. Meaningful examples are the support of disabled persons or the surveillance of persons with specific risk factors. The brain machine interface (BMI) community was increasing rapidly during the last two decades [3] and produced forward-looking applications ranging from the control of mouse cursors on a computer screen over the steering of wheelchairs [4] to the control of prostheses or robotic arms [5], which can support paralyzed persons during reaching and grasping tasks. Even though mature applications of BMI are already possible, there are still many open questions at the basics of the BMI technology (for example [6]). Under the influence of aging societies, the relevance of telemedicine systems is increasing and guidelines for designing medical telecare services become important [7]. It could be shown, that the application of telemedicine systems can become a cost-effective solution in the treatment of elderly patients [8,9]. In this context, telemonitoring applications like presented by Istrate et al. [10] and body sensor networks [11,12] play an important role.

The paper selection for this section of the yearbook focused especially on applications with a possible short term relevance for patient care, which is in accordance to the practice of earlier yearbooks [13,14,15,16].

Best Paper Selection

Ten international peer reviewed journals in the fields of medicine, signal and image processing and medical informatics were reviewed in order to find best papers for this year's section "Sensor, signal and imaging informatics". Additionally, a PubMed search with keywords according to this field was performed. Table 1 presents the selected papers. A brief content summary of the best papers can be found in the appendix of this report.

The first paper [17] presents a soft tissue and needle deflection model utilizing the precise location of needles in the patient's soft tissue during tasks like biopsies, brachytherapies, or anaesthesias. A sound surveillance telemonitoring system is present by Istrate et al. [10]. Two papers from the field of brain machine interfaces (BMI) have been selected. The paper of Kim et al. [5] presents a robotic system for supporting paralyzed persons during reaching and grasping tasks using a shared control concept, which integrates a brain controlled trajectory planning with reflex like reac-

Table 1 Best paper selection of articles for the IMIA Yearbook of Medical Informatics 2007 in the section 'Sensor, Signal and Imaging Informatics'. The articles are listed in alphabetical order of the first author's surname.

Section
Sensor, Signal and Imaging Informatics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DiMaio SP, Salcudean SE. Needle Steering and Motion Planning in Soft Tissues. <i>IEEE Trans Biomed Eng</i> 2005; 52(6): 965-74. ▪ Istrate D, Castelli E, Vacher M, Besacier L, Serignat JF. Information Extraction From Sound for Medical Telemonitoring. <i>IEEE Trans Inf Technol Biomed</i> 2006; 10(2): 264-74. ▪ Kim HK, Biggs SJ, Schloerb DW, Carmena JM, Lebedev MA, Nicoletis MAL, Srinivasan MA. Continuous Shared Control for Stabilizing Reaching and Grasping With Brain-Machine Interfaces. <i>IEEE Trans Biomed Eng</i> 2006; 53(6): 1164-73. ▪ Moore Jackson MM, Mason SG, Birch GE. Analyzing Trends in Brain Interface Technology: A Method to Compare Studies. <i>Ann Biomed Eng</i> 2006; 34(5): 859-78. ▪ Pärkkä J, Ermes M, Korpipää P, Mäntyjärvi J, Peltola J, Korhonen I. Activity Classification Using Realistic Data From Wearable Sensors. <i>IEEE Trans Inf Technol Biomed</i> 2006; 10(1): 119-28.

tions from sensors located at the gripper. The problem of objectively comparing studies in the diverse brain interface (BI) community is addressed by the paper Moore et al. [3]. They present a new methodology for comparing and distinguishing between BI studies. The fifth paper by Pärkkä et al. [18] presents a way to measure the activity of a person using body sensors, aiming at increasing the user's awareness of his daily activity level and therefore promoting a more active and healthy life style.

Conclusions and Outlook

Five excellent articles, representing the research in four different nations, are the result of the selection process for this yearbook section. The selection indicates, how advances in fields like patient modeling, brain machine interfaces, body sensors, and telemonitoring may positively affect future patient care. Up-to-date information about current and future issues of the IMIA Yearbook is available at <http://www.schattauer.de/index.php?id=1384>.

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Appendix: Content Summaries of Selected Best Papers, Section Sensor, Signal and Imaging Informatics*

DiMaio SP, Salcudean SE

Needle Steering and Motion Planning in Soft Tissues

IEEE Trans Biomed Eng 2005; 52(6): 965-74

The insertion of needles deep through the patient's soft tissue in order to precisely locate a target, like required during biopsies, brachytherapy, or anesthesia, is still a complicated task, as complex interactions between the needle and the deformable soft tissue might lead to conspicuous deflections of the planned trajectory. Errors in the target location or even injuries of surrounding structures may result [19,20]. Although the incidence of such complications is only in the order of a few percent [20], their consequences may be significant and even fatal [21]. This paper [17] presents a needle steering concept, which is based on numerical models incorporating needle deflections and soft tissue deformations. Path planning and obstacle avoidance in the soft tissue is achieved by combining these models with potential-field approaches. Trajectory planning and analysis methods like this could be applied in the future to support practitioners during needle insertion by means of robotic aids or navigation systems.

Istrate D, Castelli E, Vacher M, Besacier L, Serignat JF

Information Extraction From Sound for Medical Telemonitoring

IEEE Trans Inf Technol Biomed 2006; 10(2): 264-74

Due to the actual growth of the aging population, the need for healthcare professionals and facilities is increasing. It could be shown, that the application of telemedicine systems can become a cost-effective solution in the treatment of elderly patients [8,9]. For telemonitoring, the application of video surveillance systems is broadly investigated. The authors of this paper [10] present a sound surveillance system, which might have the advantages of being more cost-effective and less intrusive to the patient's privacy, when compared to video surveillance systems. The first step of the proposed algorithm, extracts significant sounds from a continuous sound stream of a noisy environment, utilizing a discrete wavelet transform. In the second step, the detected sounds are classified using Gaussian mixture models. So classified sounds might also be fused with information from additional sensors to further improve the overall performance of telemonitoring systems.

Kim HK, Biggs SJ, Schloerb DW, Carmena JM, Lebedev MA, Nicolelis MAL, Srinivasan MA

Continuous Shared Control for Stabilizing Reaching and Grasping With Brain-Machine Interfaces

IEEE Trans Biomed Eng 2006; 53(6): 1164-73

The combination of brain machine interfaces (BMI) with robotic actuators presents a promising and meaningful field of research with the prospect of enabling paralyzed individuals to manipulate their environment in the future. Kim et al. [5] present a robotic system for supporting paralyzed persons during reaching and grasping tasks. They use neuron recordings from a monkey to command a robot. A Con-

tinuous Shared Control (CSC) architecture is used to achieve stability during the execution of these tasks. Using shared control, a brain-controlled trajectory is augmented by reflex-like reactions from sensors located in or near the robotic gripper. Therefore, the shortcomings of brain-machine interfaces, namely uncertainties about the intended trajectory coupled with low update rates of the command signals, can be compensated and the performance of such grasping tasks can be improved conspicuously over purely brain signal commanded executions.

Moore Jackson MM, Mason SG, Birch GE.

Analyzing Trends in Brain Interface Technology: A Method to Compare Studies.

Ann Biomed Eng 2006; 34(5): 859-78

The research community of Brain Interfaces (BI) was expanding rapidly over the last two decades. Researchers from neuroscience, psychology, computer science, engineering, and medicine contribute to this interdisciplinary field. This diversity strengthens the field, and newer and more advanced technologies are reported constantly. However, this diversity also makes an objective comparison between studies and developments difficult. Moore et al. [3] proposed a methodology to directly compare studies of BI technologies. A representative set of 21 BI studies has been analyzed in this paper. Taxonomies like the one presented by Moore et al. can not only help in evaluating and objectively comparing BI studies by identifying their scopes and salient aspects. They furthermore allow for a characterization of overall trends in BI research or for the identification of research areas of inactivity.

Pärkkä J, Ermes M, Korpipää P, Mäntyjärvi J, Peltola J, Korhonen I

* The complete papers can be accessed in the Yearbook's full electronic version, provided that permission has been granted by the copyright holder(s)

Activity Classification Using Realistic Data From Wearable Sensors

IEEE Trans Inf Technol Biomed 2006; 10(1): 119–28

Physical inactivity is a health risk, which contributes to chronic diseases like cardiovascular disease or type 2 diabetes [22,23]. The recommended minimum daily physical activity of 30

minutes is not achieved by at least 60% of the world's population in developed as well as in developing countries according to the World Health Organization (WHO). By attaching wearable sensors to the user's body, the work of Pärkkä et al. aims at increasing the user's awareness of his daily activity level, which therefore promotes a more active and healthy lifestyle. In their

paper [18], the authors discuss which sensors are applicable for this type of application. Furthermore, they present and evaluate different classification algorithms based on custom decision trees, automatically generated decision trees, and artificial neural networks for distinguishing between user activity and inactivity.