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(54) **IMAGE PROCESSING METHOD TO DIAGNOSE CUTANEOUS LESION, AND DIAGNOSTIC APPARATUS USED FOR THE SAME METHOD**

BILDVERARBEITUNGSVERFAHREN ZUR DIAGNOSE VON HAUTLÄSIONEN UND
DIAGNOSEVORRICHTUNG ZUR VERWENDUNG MIT DIESEM VERFAHREN

PROCÉDÉ DE TRAITEMENT D'IMAGE POUR DIAGNOSTIQUER UNE LÉSION CUTANÉE ET
APPAREIL DE DIAGNOSTIC UTILISÉ POUR LEDIT PROCÉDÉ

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- **ALINA SULTANA ET AL: "Preliminary work on dermatoscopic lesion segmentation", SIGNAL PROCESSING CONFERENCE (EUSIPCO), 2012 PROCEEDINGS OF THE 20TH EUROPEAN, IEEE, 27 August 2012 (2012-08-27), pages 2273-2277, XP032254773, ISBN: 978-1-4673-1068-0**
- **LORENA I. PETRELLA ET AL: "Gabor filter for the segmentation of skin lesions from ultrasonographic images", AIP CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, 1 January 2012 (2012-01-01), pages 339-342, XP055288858, NEW YORK, US ISSN: 0094-243X, DOI: 10.1063/1.3703201**
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Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to an image processing method to diagnose a cutaneous lesion, and a diagnostic apparatus used for the same method.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] Generally, visual inspection is necessarily performed to diagnose a cutaneous lesion, thereby obtaining an amount of information. However, not only discrimination between a mole and a spot but also discrimination between a benign tumor and a malignant tumor are substantially difficult with a naked eye inspection and even a magnifying glass inspection. For the reasons, dermoscopic inspection in which a dermoscope-equipped camera is used to capture an image of a disease has been conventionally performed.

[0003] The dermoscope is a noninvasive diagnostic device in which a disease irradiated with light from, for example, a halogen lamp, and unobstructed by reflective light due to echo gel or a polarization filter is magnified (typically x10) and subjected to observation. A dermoscopic diagnosis can be defined as the inspection of skin diseases with the dermoscope. For more detail, see "ULTRA SIMPLE GUIDE FOR DERMOSCOPY" authored by Masaru Tanaka, a professor of department of dermatology in Tokyo Women's Medical University Medical Center East, published by Shujunsha on April 1, 2010. In accordance with the dermoscopic diagnosis, scattered reflection occurring due to a cuticle is eliminated, thereby rendering the distribution of pigmentation from an epidermis to a superficial intradermal layer increasingly visible.

[0004] For example, Patent Literature 1 (Japanese patent publication No. 2005-192944 (A)) discloses technologies of a remote diagnosis apparatus of diagnosing a pigmented skin disease employing a value such as color, a texture, an asymmetry, and a circularity based on an image of a skin captured by the dermoscope. In accordance with Patent Literature 1, a portable phone provided with a dermoscope-equipped camera is used, and an image of a skin having a disease of a benign nevus pigmentosus and etc. and having a risk of a melanoma is captured by the dermoscope. The portable phone is connected to an internet due to its network connecting function, and the image of the skin captured is transmitted via the internet to the remote diagnosis apparatus to request a diagnosis. Upon receiving the image of the skin based on the request, the remote diagnosis apparatus uses a melanoma diagnosis program to determine whether based on the image of the skin the disease is a melanoma or not, or in a case where the disease is the melanoma, which stage of the melanoma is. The determination as a result is transmitted to a physician having requested the diagnosis.

[0005] While the diagnosis that is based on the aforementioned dermoscopic image has become widely used in cutaneous diseases, there are many cases that clear shape change or pattern cannot be achieved. An inspection of the image and a determination of the lesion currently depend on a skill of a physician or clinician. For the reasons, an image processing such as highlighting the lesion of the dermoscopic image has been desired in terms of easy and accurate diagnosis. However, since gradient inversion or halo (i.e., a phenomenon of edge and its periphery blurring) occur in a highly steep edge neighborhood such as a body hair, a hair, and etc., there is a potential to incur wrong diagnosis particularly when the image is magnified.

[0006] Patent Literature 2 relates to image processing of a human face. Several filtering methods are applied: high-pass filtering to indicate edges and contours, band-pass filtering to indicate low-contrast slowly-varying qualitative features and low-pass filtering to smooth low-contrast regions while preserving high-contrast regions. At least one of the filtered components is altered by an applied transformation, all components are finally combined to generate an altered image.

[0007] Non-Patent Literature 1 relates to skin lesion diagnosis. Automated image pre-processing enhancement techniques and segmentation methods are tested and compared with related dermatologist results, comparison results are not provided. Contrast is enhanced by contrast limited adaptive histogram equalization. Hair features are removed from the image preferably by generating a hair mask using Top Hat Transform and filling the hair pixels with bicubic interpolation. Other artifacts are removed by median filtering or smoothing filters, such as Nagao and Kuwahara filter. The smoothing filters are edge preserving blur filters, smoothing out small details while preserving or sharpening larger-scale contours. Finally, a mean shift segmentation approach, i.e. a non-parametric clustering technique is used to identify different lesions.

[0008] Non-Patent Literature 2 relates to texture analysis of skin lesion images, obtained by ultrasound biomicroscopy. First, multichannel decomposition using a bank of 2D Gabor filters is performed for a range of parameters, i.e. orientation and frequency. Second, feature extraction is performed by image saturation and smoothing. Finally, pixels with similar characteristics are clustered in a number of groups by k-means techniques. Different kinds of tissue, such as tumour nests and healthy skin are separated.

[Citation List]

[Patent Literature]

[0009]

[Patent Literature 1] Japanese patent publication No. 2005-192944 (A)

[Patent Literature 21 US 2014/328509 (A1)]

[Non-Patent Literature]

[0010]

[Non- Patent Literature 1] Alina Sultana et al. "Preliminary work on dermoscopic lesion segmentation", SIGNAL PROCESSING CONFERENCE (EUSIPCO), 27 August 2012, pages 2273-2277
 [Non- Patent Literature 2] Lorena I. Petrella et al.: "Gabor filter for the segmentation of skin lesions from ultrasonographic images". AIP CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, 1 January 2012. pages 339-342

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Technical Problem

[0011] In order to overcome the afore-mentioned drawbacks or problems, the invention provides a diagnostic apparatus, a method for processing an image in the same diagnostic apparatus, and a program for performing the same method, which can cause a physician to easily make a diagnosis and improve diagnostic accuracy.

Solution to Problem

[0012] The invention is defined by the appended claims.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0013] The invention causes a physician to easily make a diagnosis, and improves diagnostic accuracy.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0014]

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a configuration of one embodiment of a diagnostic apparatus in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 2 is a flow chart illustrating a basic processing operation of one embodiment of a diagnostic apparatus in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 3 illustrates kernel properties of an edge preserving smoothing filter.

FIG. 4 shows a detailed procedure of "highlighting captured image" as defined in FIG. 2.

FIG. 5 shows an exemplary brightness signal that is output by an edge preserving smoothing filter.

FIG. 6 shows an exemplary brightness signal that is clipped and then outputted.

FIG. 7 shows an exemplary highlighted image that is output by a diagnostic apparatus in accordance with an embodiment of the invention in comparison with a conventional example.

FIG. 8 is a block diagram showing a configuration of Application Example 1 and 2.

FIG. 9 is a flow chart illustrating a detailed procedure of highlighting processing performed by the diagnostic apparatus of FIG. 8.

FIG. 10 is a flow chart illustrating a detailed procedure of "extracting likelihood of vessel" as defined in FIG. 9.

FIG. 11 is an exemplary display screen configuration of an embodiment of a diagnostic apparatus in accordance with the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0015] Referring to the accompanying drawings, an embodiment of the invention will be hereinafter described in detail. Furthermore, the same reference numeral is assigned to the same element or part throughout the overall specification.

[Configuration of Embodiment]

[0016] FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a diagnostic apparatus 100, one embodiment of the diagnostic apparatus in accordance with the invention. Referring to FIG. 1, an image-capturing device 110 equipped with a dermoscope, which can be hereinafter designated as an "image-capturing device 110" or "dermoscope-equipped, image-capturing device 110" throughout the specification, is connected to the diagnostic apparatus 100. The dermoscope-equipped, image-capturing device 110 is configured to capture an image in accordance with an instruction from the diagnostic apparatus 100 (in particular, a processing unit 10), memorize the captured image such as a dermoscopic image in an image-memorizing unit 102, and display the captured image on a predetermined area of a display device 120. Furthermore, the captured image is highlighted by the processing unit 101, and then memorized in the image-memorizing unit 102 and displayed on the predetermined area of the display device 120. An input device 130 is configured to perform an instruction for starting to capture an image such as a dermoscopic image, and a selection of a region in the dermoscopic image, which will be described below.

[0017] The display device 120 may be a LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) monitor, and the input device 130 may be a mouse.

[0018] The processing unit 10 is configured to process the captured image as memorized in the image-memorizing unit 102. Referring to FIG. 1, the processing unit 10 has separating means 10a, first detail image-generating means 10b, second detail image-generating means 10c, base image-generating means 10d, and highlighted image-generating means 10f.

[0019] The separating means 10a functions as a means of separating the captured image such as the dermoscopic image into a brightness component and a color

information component. In this regard, the separated brightness component and color information component are output at the first detail image-generating means 10b and the second detail image-generating means 10c.

[0020] The first detail image-generating means 10b functions as a means of subtracting a first base image, which is obtained by performing a first edge-preserving smooth filter (i.e., a first component separation filter) processing on the brightness component, which is separated by the separating means 10a, to attenuate or smooth non-edge area, from the brightness component so as to generate a first detail image, which is output at the third detail image-generating means 10d. The second detail image-generating means 10c functions as a means of subtracting a base image, which is obtained by performing a second edge-preserving smooth filter (i.e., a second separation component filter) processing on the brightness component, which is separated by the separating means 10a, to attenuate or smooth non-edge area, from the brightness component to generate a second detail image, which is output at the third detail image-generating means 10d.

[0021] The third detail image-generating means 10d functions as a means of generating a third detail image from the first detail image that is output by the first detail image-generating means 10b and the second detail image that is output by the second image-generating means 10c. The third detail image as generated is output at the base image-generating means 10e and the highlighted image-generating means 10f. The third detail image-generating means 10d generates the third detail image by replacing a plus area of the second detail image with the first detail image. In this regard, the third detail image has been subjected to smoothing processing using, for example, Gaussian filter.

[0022] The base image-generating means 10e functions as a means of newly generating a third base image using the third detail image that is output by the third detail image-generating means 10d. In this regard, the third base image as generated is output at the highlighted image-generating means 10f. The third base image is generated by subtracting the third detail image from the brightness component.

[0023] The highlighted image-generating means 10f functions as a means of combining the third base image that is output by the base image-generating means 10e with the third detail image that is output by the third detail image-generating means 10d. In more detail, the highlighted image-generating means 10f performs coefficient processing and reconstruction to restore the brightness component, and generate a highlighted image using the restored brightness and the color information component that is output by the separating means 10a. In this regard, the restored brightness component is reconstructed such that the gain of the third detail image is increased and the gain of the third base image is decreased via the coefficient processing. The highlighted image that is generated by the highlighted image-generating means 10f

is output at the display device 120.

[Operation of Embodiment]

[0024] The operation (i.e., an image processing method) of the diagnostic apparatus 100 as shown in FIG. 1 is hereinafter described in detail with reference to FIG. 2 and below. Furthermore, each of operations or steps which will be hereinafter described can cause a computer to execute a corresponding function using an image processing program in the diagnostic apparatus 100.

[0025] FIG. 2 depicts the flow of basic processing operation of the diagnostic apparatus 100 in accordance with the embodiment of the invention. Referring to FIG. 2, the processing unit 10 firstly acquires an image of an affected area (i.e., a cutaneous lesion) that is captured by the dermoscope-equipped, image-capturing device 110 (Step S11). Then, the captured image as acquired is memorized in the predetermined area of the image-memorizing unit 102, and is displayed on the display device 120 (Step S12). Subsequently, the processing unit 10 performs highlighting processing on the captured image (Step S13), and displays the processed image and the captured image as previously displayed in parallel on the display device 120. Diagnosis is left to a physician (Step S14).

[0026] An exemplary image of a display screen displayed on the display device 120 is shown in FIG. 11. In the screen of FIG. 11, a captured image-displaying section 121 in which the captured image is displayed is arranged at a left side and a highlighted image-displaying section 122 in which the highlighted image of the affected area is shown is arranged at a right side. For example, upon the physician's clicking a button of "start to capture image" 123 which is located at a bottom right of the screen of the display device 120 with the input device 130, the dermoscope-equipped, image-capturing device 110 starts to capture the image of the affected area. Due to the afore-mentioned processing performed by the processing unit 10, the captured image and the highlighted image of the affected area out of the captured image are respectively displayed in the sections 121 and 122 in parallel.

[0027] In accordance with the basic concept of the highlighting processing as employed in the embodiment, the resultant image obtained by performing the edge preserving smoothing filter processing on an input image is the base image; the resultant image obtained by subtracting the base image from the input image is the detail image; and the reconstruction is performed such that the gain of the base image is decreased and the gain of the detail image is increased. In this regard, the edge preserving smoothing filter is defined by a filter of performing smoothing while maintaining the edge (i.e., steep gradient). Currently, there is no idealistic edge preserving smoothing filter, and the result of filtering depends on the type of the edge preserving smoothing filter used.

[0028] The characteristics of the highlighting modifica-

tion using the edge preserving smoothing filter is described with reference to FIG. 3. The edge preserving smoothing filter having good filter properties in the non-edge region (i.e., a flat region) is classified into a type that a periphery of the edge region is inclined to be highlighted, and a type that the periphery of the edge region is inclined to attenuate. A filter that ideally processes the periphery of the edge region but cannot process a flat region other than the edge region is not employed in this embodiment. Such a filter may be WS filter (see "Farbman, Fattal, Lischinski, and Detail Manipulation", ACM Transactions on Graphics, 27(3), August 2000). This is because such a filter includes an amount of noise in the detail image to be highlighted. The filter which can successfully perform filtering process on non-edge region is used in the embodiment.

[0029] The bilateral filter which is widely used as the edge preserving smoothing filter. Once an associated parameter is set, the bilateral filter operates as shown in, for example, FIG. 3(b). The bilateral filter processing is performed on an image L (i.e., the brightness component of the input image) to obtain an image B2 in which the periphery of the edge region is excessively highlighted. In this regard, the detail image is obtained by subtracting the base image from the input image. and represented by "D2". In addition, "D21" is obtained by increasing the gain of D2, and "B21" is obtained by decreasing the gain of B2. D21 is combined with B21 to generate "L21".

[0030] In this regard, the parameter of the bilateral filter can be set, as follows: if a pixel of interest is represented by "x"; a value of the pixel of interest is represented by "I(x)"; and an output value of the filter is represented by "y(x)", the output value of the filter "y(x)" is defined by: $y(x) = (1/W_p) \sum \{I(x_i) * f(I(x_i) - I(x)) * g(x_i - x)\}$. In this regard, "Wp" means a normalization term, and is defined by: $W_p = \sum \{f(I(x_i) - I(x)) * g(x_i - x)\}$. The addition range of $\sum$ is x_i that is peripheral pixel of the pixel x. Furthermore, "f ()" and "g ()" are defined, as follows:

$$f(j) = \exp(-(j * j) / (2 * \sigma_r))$$

$$g(j) = \exp(-(j * j) / (2 * \sigma_s))$$

[0031] In the above, "σs" means σ of spatial direction, and "σr" means σ of range (value) direction.

[0032] If the brightness of the image L is within a range from 0 to 100, or is preferably around a range from 10 to 30. Furthermore, σs is preferably defined by $\sigma_s = H/t$ and t is preferably around a range from 0.001 to 0.02. H is a square root of the number of the total pixels in the image. Alternatively, H is any value between from image width number to image height number. If σs is less than 1, it becomes 1. In other words, the parameters used in a guided filter which will be described below are, as follows:

$$K = \sigma_s, \text{eps} = \sigma_r * \sigma_r$$

[0033] However, in accordance with the bilateral filter, gradient inversion occurs in an edge region E of the modified image L21, as bounded by a dotted line in FIG. 3(b). In other words, if the bilateral filter is used, in a case where the gradient of the input signal within the edge region E is great, the gradient inversion occurs in the signal after filtering. The steeper the edge gradient is, the more remarkable the gradient inversion is.

[0034] On the other hand, the filter which causes the periphery of the edge region to attenuate (i.e, flatten) includes a guided filter. Given that the input is "I", due to coefficients "A" and "B" the guided filter can be represented by:

$I' = A * I + B$. In this regard, "var ()" means a variance of neighboring K region, "mean ()" means an average of the neighboring K region, $_a = \text{var}(I) / (\text{var}(I) + \text{eps})$, $_b = \text{mean}(I) - a * \text{mean}(I)$, $A = \text{mean}(_a)$, and $B = \text{mean}(_b)$.

[0035] The space σ (spatial direction) of the bilateral filter corresponds to K, and the range σ (value direction) corresponds to sqrt (eps). FIG. 3(a) shows the behavior of the guided filter. Referring to FIG. 3(a), the brightness component L of the input image is subjected to the smoothing filter processing using the guided filter so as to obtain B1. Apparently, the periphery of the edge region (i.e., a region bounded by the dotted line) is attenuated. In this regard, the detail image D1 is obtained by subtracting the B1 from the L, and D11 is obtained by increasing the gain of D1. B11 is obtained by decreasing the gain of the B1. The D11 is combined with the B11 to generate L11. According to the L11, there appears an overshoot which is present in a region H outside the edge region E, and is not seen in the input signal L. This is called as "halo", and the periphery of the edge region (i.e., edge neighborhood) blurs. The steeper the edge is, the more remarkable the halo is.

[0036] Moreover, the details of the bilateral filter are described in, for example, internet URL (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bilateral_filter), and the details of the guided filter are described in Kaiming He, Jian Sun. Xiaou, Guided Image Filtering. IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, Volume 35, Issue 6, pp. 1397-1409, June 2013.

[0037] FIG. 4 shows a detailed procedure of "highlighting the captured image" as described in Step S13 of FIG. 2. The image-highlighting processing performed by the diagnostic apparatus 100 in accordance with the embodiment as shown in FIG. 1 is hereinafter described in detail with reference to the flow chart of FIG. 4.

[0038] The processing unit firstly performs color space conversion. The separating means 10a of the processing unit 10 converts the captured image that is obtained by the dermoscope-equipped, image-capturing device 110 from RGB color space to CIE LAB (**Lab**) color space (more exactly, CIE 1976 L*a*b* color space). The details

of the **Lab** color space are described in, for example, internet URL (<http://Ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/lab%E8%89%B2%E7%A9%BA%E9%96%93>) (accessed on March 1, 2015).

[0039] Next, the first detail image-generating means 10b and the second detail image-generating means 10c perform the edge preserving smoothing filter processing on the image L, which corresponds to the brightness component of **Lab** color space and is output by the separating means 10a. FIG. 5 shows exemplary signal thereof. In this embodiment, the first detail image-generating means 10b performs the guided filter processing on the image L to generate the image B1 (i.e., the first base image)(Step S132), and subtract the image B1 from the image L to generate the D1 (i.e., the first detail image), which is output at the third detail image-generating means 10d (Step S133). Furthermore, the second detail image-generating means 10c performs the bilateral filter processing on the image L to generate the image B2 (i.e., the second base image)(Step S134), and subtract the image B2 from the image L to generate the image D2 (i.e., the second detail image), which is output at the third detail image-generating means 10d (Step S135).

[0040] Furthermore, since D1 is a difference between the L and the B1, it has plus and minus signal over the value of "0". The period of time when the signal of D1 is plus is represented by "M1" (Step S136). The third detail image-generating means 10d uses the D2 which belongs to the M1 and the D1 which is besides the M1, respectively to generate a new detail image D3 (i.e., a third detail image) (Step S137). To that end, the base image-generating means 10e performs Gaussian filter processing on the D3, which is output by the third detail image-generating means 10d, to generate the detail image D (Step S138), and subtract the image D from the image L to generate an image B (i.e., a third base image), which is output at the highlighted image-generating means 10f (Step S139).

[0041] To that end, the highlighted image-generating means 10f multiplies the offset value of the image B with Z by K1 to obtain Bx (Step S140). In this regard, "Z" is, for example, an average value of the image B, and "K1" is around a range from 0.3 to 0.8. Furthermore, D is multiplied by K2 to obtain Dx (Step S141). In this regard, "K2" is a value of greater than 1. The highlighted image-generating means 10f further adds the Bx to the Dx to generate a modified brightness Lx (i.e., the brightness image after modification)(Step S142). In this regard, since the brightness image in the **Lab** color space has a value of from 0 to 100, as shown in, for example, FIG. 6, clipping processing is performed such that the value of below 0 becomes 0 and the value of 100 or above becomes 100. The highlighted image-generating means 10f finally performs conversion into RGB color space using the modified brightness Lx, **a** and **b** of the **Lab** color space to generate a highlighted image E, which is output at the display device 120 (Step S143).

[0042] Furthermore, while the embodiment the **Lab**

color space is used to acquire the brightness image, the **Lab** color space is not necessarily used. For example, Y in YUV color space or L in HSL space may be used. Alternatively, V in HSV color space may be used. The details of the YUV color space is described in internet URL: <https://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/YUV> and the details of the HSV color space is described in internet URL: <http://en.wikipedia.org/HSL> and HSV.

[0043] On the other hand, the properly captured image generally has an intermediate value of the brightness. In other words, the most interested region has the intermediate value. In the modified brightness Lx as shown in FIG. 5, there occurs the halo in a region of low value. In the case of a cutaneous image, the halo may occur in the periphery of black hair and etc. In other words, the halo occurs only when the brightness value of the skin is high, and the brightness value of the hair is particularly low. In the case of general black nevus, and etc., the halo hardly occurs unless the edge has a particularly steep gradient. Furthermore, if the brightness value is low, the halo becomes less prominent due to the clipping as shown in FIG. 6.

[0044] FIG. 7 shows an exemplary highlighted image that is output by a diagnostic apparatus in accordance with an embodiment of the invention in comparison with a conventional example.

[0045] For example, as shown in FIG. 7(a), once performing the bilateral filter processing on the input image, due to the kernel properties of the bilateral filter the edge region of the base image is excessively highlighted, and the gradient inversion occurs in the edge region of the detail image that is obtained by subtracting the base image from the input image. On the other hand, when the guided filter, which does not incur the gradient inversion in the edge region of the detail image and by which the edge region of the base image blurs, is used, moderate gradient inversion (i.e., the halo) occurs in the outer periphery of the edge region. In particular, the steep edge such as a hair, a black nevus and etc. in the dermoscopic image occurs from the intermediate value to the low value (black side).

[0046] In view of the above, the diagnostic apparatus 100 in accordance with the embodiment replaces the guided filter-processed detail image in which the edge region blurs with the detail image, which is generated by the bilateral filter and in which the edge region is highlighted in its plus (+) area. Then, the detail image is subtracted from the input image to obtain the base image, and combined with the base image to provide a highlighted image as represented by "highlighted image of Embodiment" in FIG. 7(a). There is not seen any halo or gradient inversion in the highlighted image on the view. Logically, suppressed halo slightly appears in an area of low brightness. Furthermore, since the area of low brightness such as a black hair does not affect the result of diagnosis, wrong diagnosis can be avoided. As such, the output image in which the gradient inversion and halo are suppressed can be generated. The same logic can

be applied to an example of FIG. 7(b).

[Effect of the embodiment]

[0047] In the afore-mentioned diagnostic apparatus 100 in accordance of the embodiment, the processing unit 10 (1) subtracts the first base image, which is obtained by performing the first component separation filter on the brightness component of the input image, from the brightness component to generate the first detail image; (2) subtracts the second base image, which is obtained by performing the second component separation filter on the brightness component, from the brightness component to generate the second detail image, and generates the third detail image from the first detail image and the second detail image; (3) uses the third detail image to newly generate the third base image; (4) combining the third base image with the third detail image, in more detail via coefficient processing and reconstruction, to restore the brightness component, and uses the restored brightness and the color information component to generate the highlighted image. By adopting the above configuration, the highlighted image in which the gradient inversion, as well as, the halo phenomenon occurring in the steep edge region of the image are suppressed can be displayed, and wrong diagnosis can be thus avoided, thereby enhancing the accuracy of the diagnosis.

[0048] Furthermore, in the diagnostic apparatus 100 in accordance with the embodiment, during the highlighting modification of the region where the edge gradient is remarkably great, two highlighting methods performed by the edge preserving smoothing filters can be selectively employed. By adopting the above configuration, the halo only occurs at a suppressed level in an area of low brightness, thereby rendering the method applicable to a wide variety of applications for medical diagnosis other than the dermoscopy.

[Application Example 1]

[0049] FIG. 8 is block diagram showing a configuration of Application Example 1 employing the diagnostic apparatus 100 in accordance of the embodiment. In the afore-mentioned diagnostic apparatus 100, the resultant image that is obtained by performing the edge preserving smoothing filter processing on the input image is the base image; the resultant image that is obtained by subtracting the base image from the input image is the detail image; and the reconstruction is performed such that the gain of the base image is decreased and the gain of the detail image is increased. Due to the above configuration, the image in which the gradient inversion as well as the halo phenomenon occurring in the steep edge region of the image are suppressed can be generated. In the following Application Example 1, the edge preserving smoothing filter processed image is further subject to processing to generate a highlighted image, thereby further improving the accuracy of diagnosis.

[0050] Referring to FIG. 8, the processing unit 10 has first separating means 101a, second separating means 101b, highlighting means 101c (first highlighting means 101c-1 and second highlighting means 101c-2), and generating means 101d. The first separating means 101a functions as a means of separating the captured image into a brightness component and a color information component. The second separating means 101b functions as a means of separating the brightness component into a base component (i.e., a base image) and a detail component (i.e., a detail image). Other devices such as an image-memorizing unit 102, a dermoscope-equipped, image-capturing device 110, a display device 120 and input device 130 are the same as the afore-mentioned embodiment.

[0051] The highlighting means 101c of the processing unit 10 functions as a means of performing highlighting processing on the base image, and have the first highlighting means 101c-1 which compresses the base image more in a manner brighter than the center value, and/or the second highlighting means 101c-2 which performs sharpness filter processing on the base image. The generating means 101d functions as a means of restoring brightness from the highlighted base image and the detail image and generating a highlighted image using the color information component.

[0052] Furthermore, the first highlighting means 101c-1 functions as a means of performing the highlighting processing using a power of a coefficient of 1 or below such that a maximum and a minimum which the base image that is separated by the second separating means 101b may have are not changed before and after the highlighting process. Furthermore, the second highlighting means 101c-2 functions as a means of generating a compressed image that is obtained by compressing the base image more brightly than the center value and performing a convolution operation of a predetermined convolution coefficient on the compressed image as generated to perform a sharpness filtering process on it.

[0053] Each of the first separating means 101a, the second separating means 101b, the highlighting means 101c (the first highlighting means 101c-1 and the second highlighting means 101c-2), and the generating means 101d as described above can execute the afore-mentioned original function thereof by the processing unit 10's sequentially reading a program in accordance with this embodiment of the invention, owned by the processing unit 10.

[0054] The image highlighting processing of Application Example 1 as shown in FIG. 8 is hereinafter described in detail with reference to FIGS. 9 and 10. In this regard, the processing unit 10 separates the captured image of the affected area, which is acquired by the dermoscope-equipped, image-capturing device 110, into the base image and the detail image, and performs the highlighting processing on the base image and the detail image in a different manner. The base image and the detail image have undergone the edge preserving

smoothing filter processing, which is performed by the diagnostic apparatus 100 in accordance with the embodiment.

[0055] Specifically, the processing unit 10 firstly performs color space conversion. The first separating means 101a of the processing unit 10 converts the captured image that is obtained by the dermoscope-equipped, image-capturing device 110 from RGB color space to *Lab* color space (Step S231). Subsequently, the second separating means 101b of the processing unit 10 performs the edge preserving filter processing on an image L so as to separate the captured image into the base image and the detail image (Step S232). An edge preserving filter may be a bilateral filter.

[0056] Next, the highlighting means 101c of the processing unit 10 acquires an image B (B = bilateral filter (L)) that is obtained by performing the bilateral filter processing on the image L. In this regard, the image B is a base image. Next, the highlighting means 101c acquires an image D which corresponds to a detail image. The image D can be obtained by subtracting the image B from the image L (Step S233).

[0057] Subsequently, the highlighting means 101c (in particular, the first highlighting means 101c-1) acquires a highlighted base image B1 by raising the base image B to the p^{th} power (Step S234). In this regard, p is 1 or below. The highlighting means 101c performs the highlighting processing such that a maximum and a minimum which the base image B may have are not changed before and after modification. Specifically, since the value of the brightness L in the *Lab* color space is in a range of from 0 to 100, B1 can be determined in accordance with the following mathematical formula: $B1 = (B^p) / (100^p) * 100$. Next, the highlighting means 101c multiplies B1 by K1 employing the value Z as a basis or standard so as to acquire a compressed image B2 (Step 235).

[0058] The compressed image B2 can be determined in accordance with the following mathematical formula: $B2 = (B1 - Z) * K1 + Z$. In the above mathematical formula, a coefficient "K1" represents a compression ratio of 1 or below, in the embodiment, around a range of from 0.2 to 0.8. Z is set in a manner brighter than a center C. "C" is a center location of value, and can be calculated in accordance with the following mathematical formula: $C = (50^p) / (100^p) * 100$. "Z" has a value of from 5% to 50% greater than that of C. In other words, the highlighting means 101c performs the highlighting processing on the base image by compressing the base image in a manner brighter than the center value.

[0059] Next, the highlighting means 101c (in particular, the second highlighting means 101c-2) performs sharpness filter processing on the compressed image B2 to generate a sharpened image B3 (Step S236: $B3 \leftarrow$ sharpness filter (B2)). During the sharpness filter processing, the second highlighting means 101c-2 performs convolution operation of the following kernel M on the compressed image B2. Furthermore, one exemplary

convolution matrix (value of convolution kernel M) is shown, as follow:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1667 & -0.6667 & -0.1667 \\ -0.6667 & 4.3333 & -0.6667 \\ -0.1667 & -0.6667 & -0.1667 \end{bmatrix}$$

[0060] In accordance with the above, the compression highlighting processing is performed by the first highlighting means 101c-1, and the subsequent sharpness filter processing is performed by the second highlighting means 101c-2. However, the highlighting means 101c does not necessarily perform both of the compression highlighting processing and the sharpness filter processing, and may perform either of the compression highlighting processing or the sharpness filter processing.

[0061] Next, the highlighting means 101c extracts a likelihood of vessel as a likelihood A so as to reflect the likelihood of vessel in a degree of highlighting the detail image D (Step S237). The likelihood of vessel (the likelihood A) has the same dimensional information as the compressed image B2 of the base image in which noise has been removed, and has the likelihood of vessel information (the likelihood A) ranging from 0 to 1 for each pixel. As the likelihood of vessel increases, the value approaches 1. The processing of "extracting the likelihood of vessel as the likelihood A" as defined in Step S237 is illustrated in the flow chart of FIG. 10.

[0062] Referring to FIG. 10, the highlighting means 101c acquires the value of an *a* axis that corresponds to a direction of red-based color in *Lab* color space (Step S237a), and with respect to the likelihood of vessel (the likelihood A), set the value of the *a* within the range of from 0 to 1 via normalization with the limited range of from 0 to S (Step S237b, Step S237c). In this regard, "S" is, for example, 80. In the embodiment, the normalization is performed with limitation of the value of from 0 to 80. However, the above value is only non-restrictive example.

[0063] Returning to the flow chart of FIG. 9, after determining the likelihood of vessel as the likelihood A as described above (Step S237), the highlighting means 101c determines a highlighting coefficient K3 of the detail image D using the likelihood A (Step S238). The highlighting coefficient K3 can be determined in accordance with the following mathematical formula: $K3 = A * K2$. In the above mathematical formula, a lower limit of the highlighting coefficient K3 is obtained by multiplying the coefficient K2 by LM1. In the above mathematical formula, LM1 has a range of from 0 to 1, and may be, for example, 0.5. In other words, K3 can be represented by the following mathematical formula: $K3 = \max(K3, LM1)$. In the above mathematical formula, "max ()" is a function returning maximum of two factors per an element. Since "LM1" is a scalar, it is subjected to expansion with the same value and dimension as the highlighting coefficient K3 (Step S169).

[0064] Subsequently, the highlighting means 101c performs the highlighting processing on the detail image D using the highlighting coefficient K3 to generate the highlighted image D1 of the detail image D (Step S239). In other words, the highlighted image D1 can be determined in accordance with the following mathematical formula: $D1 = D * K3$. In the above mathematical formula, "*" represents a multiplication per an element.

[0065] Subsequently, the generating means 101d of the processing unit 10 adds the highlighted (modified) base image B3 to the highlighted (modified) detail image D1 to acquire a modified brightness image L" ($L'' = B3 + D1$) (Step S240). Subsequently, based on the modified brightness image L" as acquired, the value of the **a** axis corresponding to red-based color component and the value of the **b** axis corresponding to blue-based color component, conversion to the RGB color space is performed to generate an ultimate highlighted image E (Step 241). In other words, the generating means 101d restores the brightness from the highlighted base image and detail image, and use the color information component to generate the highlighted image. Furthermore, as shown in the display screen of FIG. 5, the processing unit 10 displays the captured image-displaying section 121 and the highlighted image-displaying section 122 in parallel on the display device 120.

[0066] Furthermore, as described above, the highlighting means 101c can perform the highlighting processing on either or both of the base image and the detail image. In more detail, the base image is subjected to the highlighting processing via brighter compression or the sharpness filter processing, and the detail image is subjected to the highlighting processing in accordance with the likelihood of vessel. In this regard, the generating means 101d does not necessarily require both of the highlighted base image and the highlighted detail image, and may restore the brightness from at least one of the highlighted base image and the highlighted detail image. For example, the generating means 101d may add the base image that is highlighted by the highlighting means 101c (the image B2 or B3) to the detail image that is separated by the second separating means 101b (the image D) to obtain the modified brightness image L".

[0067] In accordance with the afore-mentioned Application Example 1, the processing unit 10 separates the captured image as memorized in the image-memorizing unit 102 into the brightness component and the color information component; separates the brightness component into the base image and the detail image; compresses the base image more brightly than the center value or performs the sharpness filtering process on the base image; restores the brightness from the highlighted base image and the detail image; and uses the color information component to generate the highlighted image. As a result, as shown in the display screen of FIG. 11, the processing unit 10 can display the captured image-displaying section 121 and the highlighted image-displaying section 122 in parallel. If the base image is highlighted

such that it is compressed more brightly than the center value, the color of the vessel is maintained. If the base image is highlighted via the sharpness filter processing, the base image in the image becomes sharp without being accompanied by any increase in minute noise. For the reasons, the physician can visually check a clear image with respect to, for example, linear vessel or punctate vessel, thereby causing the physician to make an easy and correct diagnosis. As a result, diagnostic accuracy is improved.

[0068] In Application Example 1, the bilateral filter is used to separate the brightness component into the base image and the detail image. However, the bilateral filter may be replaced with other edge preserving smoothing filter such as an epsilon filter. Furthermore, while in Application Example 1 the captured image and the highlighted image are displayed in parallel in the captured image-displaying section 121 and the highlighted image-displaying section 122 respectively (FIG. 11), the same effect can be attained by switching and displaying the captured image/the highlighted image on the same screen. Furthermore, while in Application Example 1 the **Lab** color space is used to acquire the brightness image, a brightness signal Y in YUV color space that is represented by the brightness signal and two color difference signals may be used without use of the **Lab** color space.

[0069] Furthermore, the diagnostic apparatus 100 in accordance with this embodiment uses the **a** axis of the **Lab** color space as the likelihood of vessel (likelihood A), it may use an axis that is obtained by rotating the **a** axis in a plus direction of the **b** axis about ($a1, b1$). In this case, $a1$ is a value of from 10 to 50, $b1$ is 0, and the amount of rotation is from about 0.3 to 0.8 radian.

[Application Example 2]

[0070] In accordance with the afore-mentioned Application Example 1, the brightness component of the captured image is separated into the base image and the detail image; the base image is compressed more brightly than the center value or is subjected to the sharpness filter processing; and the brightness is restored from the highlighted base image and the detail image; and the highlighted image is generated using the color information component. However, the same effect as Application Example 1 can be obtained by separating the brightness component into the base image and the detail image; performing the highlighting processing on the detail image in accordance with the likelihood of an object to be diagnosed; restoring the brightness from the base image and the highlighted detail image; and generating the highlighted image using the color information component. Application Example 2 is hereinafter described in detail with reference to FIGS. 8-10.

[0071] In Application Example 2, a processing unit 10 has first separating means 101a, the second separating means 101b, highlighting means 101c, and generating means 101d.

[0072] The first separating means 101a functions as a means of separating the captured image into a brightness component and a color information component. The second separating means 101b functions as a means of separating the brightness component into the base image and the detail image. The highlighting means 101c functions as a means of performing highlighting processing on the detail image depending on the likelihood of the region to be diagnosed. In this regard, the highlighting means 101c may acquire the color information component that corresponds to a direction of red-based color in a first color space (CIE LAB color space), normalize a predetermined range of the color information component, and reflect a likelihood of the region as acquired via the normalization in a highlighting coefficient of the detail image so as to generate the highlighted detail image.

[0073] The generating means 101d functions as a means of adding the base image that is separated by the second separating means to the detail image that is highlighted by the highlighting means 101c to restore the brightness, and performing a conversion to a second color space (RGB color space) based on the restored brightness and the color information component corresponding to the direction of red-based color and the direction of blue-based color in the first color space (CIE LAB color space) so as to generate the highlighted image.

[0074] Each of the first separating means 101a, the second separating means 101b, the highlighting means 101c and the generating means 101d as described above can execute the afore-mentioned original function thereof by the processing unit 10's sequentially reading a program in accordance with this embodiment of the present invention, owned by the processing unit 10.

[0075] Referring to FIG. 9, the processing unit 10 firstly performs color space conversion. The first separating means 101a of the processing unit 10 converts the captured image that is obtained by the dermoscope-equipped, image-capturing device 110 from RGB color space to CIE LAB color space (Step S231). Subsequently, the second separating means 101b of the processing unit 10 performs an edge preserving filter processing on an image L to separate the captured image into the base image and the detail image (Step S232). An edge preserving filter which can be used in this edge preserving filter processing may be a bilateral filter.

[0076] Next, the highlighting means 101c of the processing unit 10 acquires an image B (B = bilateral filter (L)) that is obtained by performing the bilateral filter processing on the image L. In this regard, the image B is a base image. Next, the highlighting means 101c acquires an image D which correspond to a detail image. The image D can be obtained by subtracting the image B from the image L (Step S233).

[0077] Subsequently, the highlighting means 101c (in particular, the first highlighting means) acquires a highlighted base image B1 by raising the base image B to the p^{th} power (Step S234). In this regard, p is 1 or below. The highlighting means 101c performs the highlighting

processing such that a maximum and a minimum which the base image B may have are not changed before and after modification. Specifically, since the value of the brightness L in the **Lab** color space is in a range of from 0 to 100, B1 can be determined in accordance with the following mathematical formula: $B1 = (B^p)/(100^p)*100$. Next, the highlighting means 101c multiplies B1 by K1 employing the value Z as a basis or standard so as to acquire a compressed image B2 (Step 235).

[0078] The compressed image B2 can be determined in accordance with the following mathematical formula: $B2 = (B1-Z)*K1+Z$. In the above mathematical formula, a coefficient "K1" represents a compression ratio of 1 or below, in this example, around a range of from 0.2 to 0.8. Z is set brighter than a center C. "C" is a center location of the value, and can be calculated in accordance with the following mathematical formula: $C = (50^p)/(100^p)*100$. Z has a value of from 5% to 50% greater than that of C. In other words, the highlighting means 101c compresses the base image in a manner brighter than the center value so as to highlight the base image.

[0079] Next, the highlighting means 101c performs the sharpness filter processing on the compressed image B2 to generate a sharpened image B3 (Step S236: $B3 \leftarrow \text{sharpness filter (B2)}$). During the sharpness filter processing, the highlighting means 101c performs convolution operation of kernel M on the compressed image B2, as described previously in connection with Application Example 1.

[0080] In Application Example 2, the highlighting means 101c performs the compression highlighting processing and the subsequent sharpness filter processing. However, the highlighting means 101c does not necessarily perform both of the compression highlighting processing and the sharpness filter processing, and may perform either of the compression highlighting processing or the sharpness filter processing.

[0081] Next, the highlighting means 101c extracts a likelihood of vessel as a likelihood A so as to reflect the likelihood of vessel in a degree of highlighting the detail image D (Step S237). The likelihood of vessel (the likelihood A) has the same dimensional information as the compressed image B2 of the base image in which noise has been removed, and has the information regarding the likelihood of vessel ranging from 0 to 1 for each pixel. As the likelihood of vessel increases, the value approaches 1.

[0082] Referring to FIG. 10, the highlighting means 101c acquires the value of an axis that corresponds to a direction of red-based color in **Lab** color space (Step S237a), and with respect to the likelihood of vessel (the likelihood A), set the value of the a within the range of from 0 to 1 via normalization with the limited range of from 0 to S (Step S237b, Step S237c). In this regard, S is, for example, 80. In Application Example 2, the normalization is performed with limitation of the value of from 0 to 80. However, the above value is only non-restrictive

example.

[0083] Returning to FIG. 9, after extracting the likelihood of vessel as the likelihood A as described above (Step S237), the highlighting means 101c determines a highlighting coefficient K3 of the detail image D using the likelihood A (Step S238). The highlighting coefficient K3 can be determined in accordance with the following mathematical formula: $K3 = A \cdot K2$. In the above mathematical formula, a lower limit of the highlighting coefficient K3 is obtained by multiplying the coefficient K2 by LM1. In the above mathematical formula, "LM1" has a range of from 0 to 1, and may be, for example, 0.5. In other words, "K3" can be represented by the following mathematical formula: $K3 = \max(K3, LM1)$. In the above mathematical formula, "max ()" is a function returning maximum of two factors per an element. Since "LM1" is a scalar, it is subjected to expansion with the same value and dimension as the highlighting coefficient K3. The highlighting means 101c performs the highlighting processing on the detail image D using the highlighting coefficient K3 so as to generate the highlighted image D1 of the detail image D (Step S239). In other words, the highlighted image D1 of the detail image can be determined in accordance with the following mathematical formula: $D1 = D \cdot K3$.

[0084] Subsequently, the generating means 101c of the processing unit 10 adds the highlighted (modified) base image B1 to the highlighted (modified) detail image D1 to acquire a modified brightness image L" ($L = B3 + D1$) (Step S240). Subsequently, based on the acquired, modified brightness image L", the value of the **a** axis corresponding to red-based color component and the value of the **b** axis corresponding to blue-based color component, conversion to the RGB color space is performed to generate an ultimate highlighted image E (Step S241). In other words, the generating means 101d restores the brightness from the highlighted base image and detail image, and use the color information component to generate the highlighted image. Furthermore, as shown in the display screen of FIG. 11, the processing unit 10 displays the captured image-displaying section 121 and the highlighted image-displaying section 122 in parallel on the display device 120.

[0085] Furthermore, as described above, the highlighting means 101c can perform the highlighting processing on the base image and/or the detail image. In more detail, the base image is highlighted via brighter compression or the sharpness filter processing, and the detail image is highlighted in accordance with the likelihood of vessel. In this regard, the generating means 101d does not necessarily require both of the highlighted base image and the highlighted detail image, and can restore the brightness from at least one of the highlighted base image and the highlighted detail image. For example, the generating means 101d may add the base image that is separated by the second separating means 101b (image B) to the detail image that is highlighted by the highlighting means 101c (image D1) to obtain the modified brightness image L".

[0086] In accordance with above Application Example 2, the processing unit 10 separates the captured image as memorized in the image-memorizing unit 102 into the brightness component and the color information component; separates the brightness component into the base image and the detail image; due to the highlighting means 101c performs highlighting processing on the detail image in accordance with the likelihood of region to be diagnosed; and due to the generating means 101d restores the brightness from the base image and the highlighted detail image, and uses the color information component to generate the highlighted image. As a result, as shown in the display screen of FIG. 11, the processing unit 10 can display the captured image-displaying section 121 and the highlighted image-displaying section 122 in parallel.

[0087] In accordance with Application Example 2, as the detail image is highlighted depending on the likelihood of vessel, the periphery of the vessel becomes sharp without being accompanied by change in overall degree of noise. Accordingly, the physician can visually check the screen that is clear than the captured image with respect to the linear vessel and punctate vessel, thereby causing the physician to make an easy and correct diagnosis. Therefore, diagnostic accuracy is improved. Moreover, the base image is used interchangeably with "base component image", and the detail image is used interchangeably with "detail component image".

[0088] 100...diagnostic apparatus; 10...processing unit; 10a...separating means; 10b...first detail image generating means; 10c...second detail image-generating means; 10d...third detail image-generating means; 10e...base image-generating means; 10f...highlighted image-generating means; 110...dermoscope-equipped, image-capturing device; 120...display device; 121...captured image-displaying section; 122...highlighted image-displaying section; 130...input device

Claims

1. A method of processing an image for diagnosing a cutaneous lesion using a cutaneous image, comprising the steps of:

- (a) obtaining a first detail image made by performing a first component separation filter, which is a first edge preserving smoothing filter configured to highlight a periphery of an edge of the cutaneous image, on a brightness component of the cutaneous image **characterized by**
- (b) obtaining a second detail image made by performing a second component separation filter, which is a second edge preserving smoothing filter configured to attenuate a periphery of an edge of the cutaneous image, on the brightness component of the cutaneous image, the second component separation filter having properties

- different from those of the first component separation filter; and
(c) generating a third detail image based on the first detail image and the second detail image;
(d) newly generating a third base image based on the third detail image; and
(e) combining the third detail image with the third base image to restore a brightness component and generate a highlighted image.
2. The method according to claim 1, wherein in step (e) the highlighted image is generated using a restored brightness component and a color information component.
 3. The method according to claim 1, wherein in step (e) the third detail image and the third base image are subjected to a coefficient processing and reconstruction to restore the brightness component and generate the highlighted image.
 4. The method according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein, in step (a), the first detail image is obtained by subtracting a first base image from the brightness component, the first base image being obtained by performing a first component decomposition filter on the brightness component, and
wherein, in step (b), the second detail image is obtained by subtracting a second base image from the brightness component, the second base image being obtained by performing a second component decomposition filter on the brightness component.
 5. The method according to any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the cutaneous image is a dermoscopic image.
 6. The method according to any of claims 1 to 5, wherein the third detail image is generated by replacing a plus area of the second detail image with the first detail image.
 7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the third detail image is subjected to a smoothing filter processing.
 8. The method according to any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the third base image is generated by subtracting the third detail image from the brightness component.
 9. The method according to claim 3, wherein in the coefficient processing the restored brightness component is reconstructed such that a gain of the third detail image is increased and a gain of the third base image is decreased.
 10. The method according to any of claims 1 to 9, wherein the restored brightness is reconstructed based on the third base image and the third detail image which is highlighted in accordance with a likelihood.
 11. The method according to any of claims 1 to 10, further comprising, prior to step (a), separating the cutaneous image into the brightness component and a color information component.
 12. A diagnostic apparatus (100) of diagnosing a cutaneous lesion using a cutaneous image, comprising a processing unit (10), the processing unit (10) comprising:
 - a first component separation filter, which is a first edge preserving smoothing filter configured to highlight a periphery of an edge of the cutaneous image, on a brightness component of the cutaneous image to obtain a first detail image **characterized in that**
 - a second component separation filter, which is a second edge preserving smoothing filter configured to attenuate a periphery of an edge of the cutaneous image, on the brightness component of the cutaneous image to obtain a second detail image, the second component separation filter having properties different from those of the first component separation filter;
wherein the processing unit (10) generates a third detail image based on the first detail image and the second detail image, newly generates a third base image based on the third detail image, and combines the third detail image with the third base image to restore a brightness component and generate a highlighted image.
 13. A program of processing an image for diagnosing a cutaneous lesion using a cutaneous image, the program causing a computer to execute:
 - obtaining a first detail image made by performing a first component separation filter, which is a first edge preserving smoothing filter configured to highlight a periphery of an edge of the cutaneous image, on a brightness component of the cutaneous image **characterized by**
 - obtaining a second detail image made by performing a second component separation filter, which is a second edge preserving smoothing filter configured to attenuate a periphery of an edge of the cutaneous image, on the brightness component of the cutaneous image, the second component separation filter having properties different from those of the first component separation filter; and
 - generating a third detail image based on the first detail image and the second detail image
newly generating a third base image based on

the third detail image; and
 combining the third detail image with the third
 base image to restore a brightness component
 and generate a highlighted image.

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Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Verarbeitung eines Bildes zur Diagnose einer Hautläsion unter Anwendung eines Hautbildes, mit den Schritten:

(a) Erhalten eines ersten Detailbildes, das erstellt wird durch Ausführen eines ersten Komponentenseparationsfilters, der ein erster kantenbewahrender Glättungsfilter ist, der zum Hervorheben eines Randbereichs einer Kante des Hautbildes ausgebildet ist, an einer Helligkeitskomponente des Hautbildes,

gekennzeichnet durch

(b) Erhalten eines zweiten Detailbildes, das erstellt wird durch Ausführen eines zweiten Komponentenseparationsfilters, der ein zweiter kantenbewahrender Glättungsfilter ist, der zur Abschwächung eines Randbereichs einer Kante des Hautbildes ausgebildet ist, an der Helligkeitskomponente des Hautbildes, wobei der zweite Komponentenseparationsfilter Eigenschaften hat, die sich von denjenigen des ersten Komponentenseparationsfilters unterscheiden; und

(c) Erzeugen eines dritten Detailbildes auf der Grundlage des ersten Detailbildes und des zweiten Detailbildes;

(d) neues Erzeugen eines dritten Basisbildes auf der Grundlage des dritten Detailbildes; und

(e) Kombinieren des dritten Detailbildes mit dem dritten Basisbild zur Wiederherstellung einer Helligkeitskomponente und zur Erzeugung eines Bildes mit Hervorhebungen.

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2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei in Schritt (e) das Bild mit Hervorhebungen erzeugt wird, indem eine wiederhergestellte Helligkeitskomponente und eine Farbinformationskomponente verwendet werden.

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3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei in Schritt (e) das dritte Detailbild und das dritte Basisbild einer Koeffizientenverarbeitung und einer Rekonstruktion unterzogen werden, um die Helligkeitskomponente wiederherzustellen und das Bild mit Hervorhebungen zu erzeugen.

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4. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei in Schritt (a) das erste Detailbild erhalten wird, indem ein erstes Basisbild von der Helligkeitskomponente subtrahiert wird, wobei das erste Basisbild erhalten wird durch Ausführen eines ersten Komponenten-

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zerlegungsfilters an der Helligkeitskomponente, und wobei in Schritt (b) das zweite Detailbild erhalten wird durch Subtrahieren eines zweiten Basisbildes von der Helligkeitskomponente, wobei das zweite Basisbild durch Ausführen eines zweiten Komponentenzerlegungsfilters an der Helligkeitskomponente erhalten wird.

5. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei das Hautbild ein dermatoskopisches Bild ist.

6. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei das dritte Detailbild erzeugt wird durch Ersetzen eines Plusbereichs des zweiten Detailbildes durch das erste Detailbild.

7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 6, wobei das dritte Detailbild einem Glättungsfilterungsvorgang unterzogen wird.

8. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, wobei das dritte Basisbild erzeugt wird durch Subtrahieren des dritten Detailbildes von der Helligkeitskomponente.

9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 3, wobei bei der Koeffizientenverarbeitung die wiederhergestellte Helligkeitskomponente derart rekonstruiert wird, dass eine Verstärkung des dritten Detailbildes erhöht und eine Verstärkung des dritten Basisbildes reduziert wird.

10. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9, wobei die wiederhergestellte Helligkeit rekonstruiert wird auf der Grundlage des dritten Basisbildes und des dritten Detailbildes, das Hervorhebungen entsprechend zu einer Wahrscheinlichkeit erhält.

11. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 10, das ferner vor dem Schritt (a) umfasst: Separieren des Hautbildes in die Helligkeitskomponente und eine Farbinformationskomponente.

12. Diagnosevorrichtung (100) zum Diagnostizieren einer Hautläsion unter Anwendung eines Hautbildes, mit einer Verarbeitungseinheit (10), wobei die Verarbeitungseinheit (10) umfasst:

einen ersten Komponentenseparationsfilter, der ein erster kantenbewahrender Glättungsfilter ist, der ausgebildet ist, einen Randbereich einer Kante des Hautbildes hervorzuheben, und zur Ausführung an einer Helligkeitskomponente des Hautbildes zum Erhalten eines ersten Detailbildes dient,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass

ein zweiter Komponentenseparationsfilter vorgesehen ist, der ein zweiter kantenbewahrender Glättungsfilter ist, der ausgebildet ist, einen

Randbereich einer Kante des Hautbildes bei Ausführung an der Helligkeitskomponente des Hautbildes abzuschwächen, um ein zweites Detailbild zu erhalten, wobei der zweite Komponentenseparationsfilter Eigenschaften hat, die sich von denjenigen des ersten Komponentenseparationsfilters unterscheiden;

wobei die Verarbeitungseinheit (10) ein drittes Detailbild auf der Grundlage des ersten Detailbildes und des zweiten Detailbildes erzeugt, ein drittes Basisbild auf der Grundlage des dritten Detailbildes neu erzeugt und das dritte Detailbild mit dem dritten Basisbild zur Wiederherstellung einer Helligkeitskomponente und zur Erzeugung eines Bildes mit Hervorhebungen kombiniert.

13. Programm zur Verarbeitung eines Bildes zum Diagnostizieren einer Hautläsion unter Anwendung eines Hautbildes, wobei das Programm bewirkt, dass ein Computer ausführt:

Erhalten eines ersten Detailbildes, das erstellt wird durch Ausführen eines ersten Komponentenseparationsfilters, der ein erster kantenbewahrender Glättungsfilter ist, der zur Hervorhebung eines Randbereichs einer Kante des Hautbildes ausgebildet ist, an einer Helligkeitskomponente des Hautbildes

gekennzeichnet durch

Erhalten eines zweiten Detailbildes, das erstellt wird durch Ausführen eines zweiten Komponentenseparationsfilters, der ein zweiter kantenbewahrender Glättungsfilter ist, der ausgebildet ist, einen Randbereich einer Kante des Hautbildes abzuschwächen, an der Helligkeitskomponente des Hautbildes, wobei der zweite Komponentenseparationsfilter Eigenschaften hat, die sich von denjenigen des ersten Komponentenseparationsfilters unterscheiden; und

Erzeugen eines dritten Detailbildes auf der Grundlage des ersten Detailbildes und des zweiten Detailbildes,

neues Erzeugen eines dritten Basisbildes auf der Grundlage des dritten Detailbildes; und Kombinieren des dritten Detailbildes mit dem dritten Basisbild zur Wiederherstellung einer Helligkeitskomponente und zur Erzeugung eines Bildes mit Hervorhebungen.

Revendications

1. Procédé de traitement d'une image pour diagnostiquer une lésion cutanée en utilisant une image cutanée, comprenant les étapes consistant à :

(a) obtenir une première image détaillée obtenue en réalisant un premier filtre de séparation de composante, qui est un premier filtre de lissage de préservation de bord, configuré pour accentuer une périphérie d'un bord de l'image cutanée, sur une composante de luminosité de l'image cutanée

caractérisé par les étapes consistant à (b) obtenir une deuxième image détaillée obtenue en réalisant un second filtre de séparation de composante, qui est un second filtre de lissage de préservation de bord configuré pour atténuer une périphérie d'un bord de l'image cutanée, sur la composante de luminosité de l'image cutanée, le second filtre de séparation de composante ayant des propriétés différentes de celles du premier filtre de séparation de composante ; et

(c) générer une troisième image détaillée sur la base de la première image détaillée et de la deuxième image détaillée ; (d) générer nouvellement une troisième image de base sur la base de la troisième image détaillée ; et (e) combiner la troisième image détaillée avec la troisième image de base pour restaurer une composante de luminosité et générer une image accentuée.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel, à l'étape (e), l'image accentuée est générée en utilisant une composante de luminosité restaurée et une composante d'informations de couleur.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel, à l'étape (e), la troisième image détaillée et la troisième image de base sont soumises à un traitement de coefficient et à une reconstruction pour restaurer la composante de luminosité et générer l'image accentuée.

4. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel, à l'étape (a), la première image détaillée est obtenue en soustrayant une première image de base de la composante de luminosité, la première image de base étant obtenue en effectuant un premier filtre de décomposition de composante sur la composante de luminosité, et dans lequel, à l'étape (b), la deuxième image détaillée est obtenue en soustrayant une deuxième image de base de la composante de luminosité, la deuxième image de base étant obtenue en réalisant un second filtre de décomposition de composante sur la composante de luminosité.

5. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel l'image cutanée est une image dermoscopique.

6. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel la troisième image détaillée est générée en remplaçant une zone positive de la deuxième image détaillée par la première image détaillée. 5
7. Procédé selon la revendication 6, dans lequel la troisième image détaillée est soumise à un traitement de filtrage par lissage. 10
8. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, dans lequel la troisième image de base est générée en soustrayant la troisième image détaillée de la composante de luminosité. 15
9. Procédé selon la revendication 3, dans lequel, lors du traitement de coefficient, la composante de luminosité restaurée est reconstruite de sorte qu'un gain de la troisième image détaillée est augmenté et qu'un gain de la troisième image de base est diminué. 20
10. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 9, dans lequel la luminosité restaurée est reconstruite sur la base de la troisième image de base et de la troisième image détaillée qui est accentuée conformément à une probabilité. 25
11. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 10, comprenant en outre, avant l'étape (a), la séparation de l'image cutanée en la composante de luminosité et une composante d'informations de couleur. 30
12. Appareil de diagnostic (100) servant à diagnostiquer une lésion cutanée en utilisant une image cutanée, comprenant une unité de traitement (10), l'unité de traitement (10) comprenant : 35
- un premier filtre de séparation de composante, qui est un premier filtre de lissage de préservation de bord configuré pour accentuer une périphérie d'un bord de l'image cutanée, sur une composante de luminosité de l'image cutanée pour obtenir une première image détaillée 40
- caractérisé en ce que** 45
- un second filtre de séparation de composante, qui est un second filtre de lissage de préservation de bord configuré pour atténuer une périphérie d'un bord de l'image cutanée, sur la composante de luminosité de l'image cutanée pour obtenir une deuxième image détaillée, le second filtre de séparation de composante ayant des propriétés différentes de celles du premier filtre de séparation de composante ; 50
- dans lequel l'unité de traitement (10) génère une troisième image détaillée sur la base de la première image détaillée et de la deuxième image 55

détaillée, génère nouvellement une troisième image de base sur la base de la troisième image détaillée, et combine la troisième image détaillée avec la troisième image de base pour restaurer une composante de luminosité et générer une image accentuée.

13. Programme de traitement d'une image pour diagnostiquer une lésion cutanée en utilisant une image cutanée, le programme amenant un ordinateur à exécuter l'étape consistant à :

obtenir une première image détaillée obtenue en réalisant un premier filtre de séparation de composante, qui est un premier filtre de lissage de préservation de bord, configuré pour accentuer une périphérie d'un bord de l'image cutanée, sur une composante de luminosité de l'image cutanée

caractérisé par les étapes consistant à obtenir une deuxième image détaillée obtenue en réalisant un second filtre de séparation de composante, qui est un second filtre de lissage de préservation de bord configuré pour atténuer une périphérie d'un bord de l'image cutanée, sur la composante de luminosité de l'image cutanée, le second filtre de séparation de composante ayant des propriétés différentes de celles du premier filtre de séparation de composante ; et

générer une troisième image détaillée sur la base de la première image détaillée et de la deuxième image détaillée

générer nouvellement une troisième image de base sur la base de la troisième image détaillée ; et

combinaison la troisième image détaillée avec la troisième image de base pour restaurer une composante de luminosité et générer une image accentuée.

FIG. 1

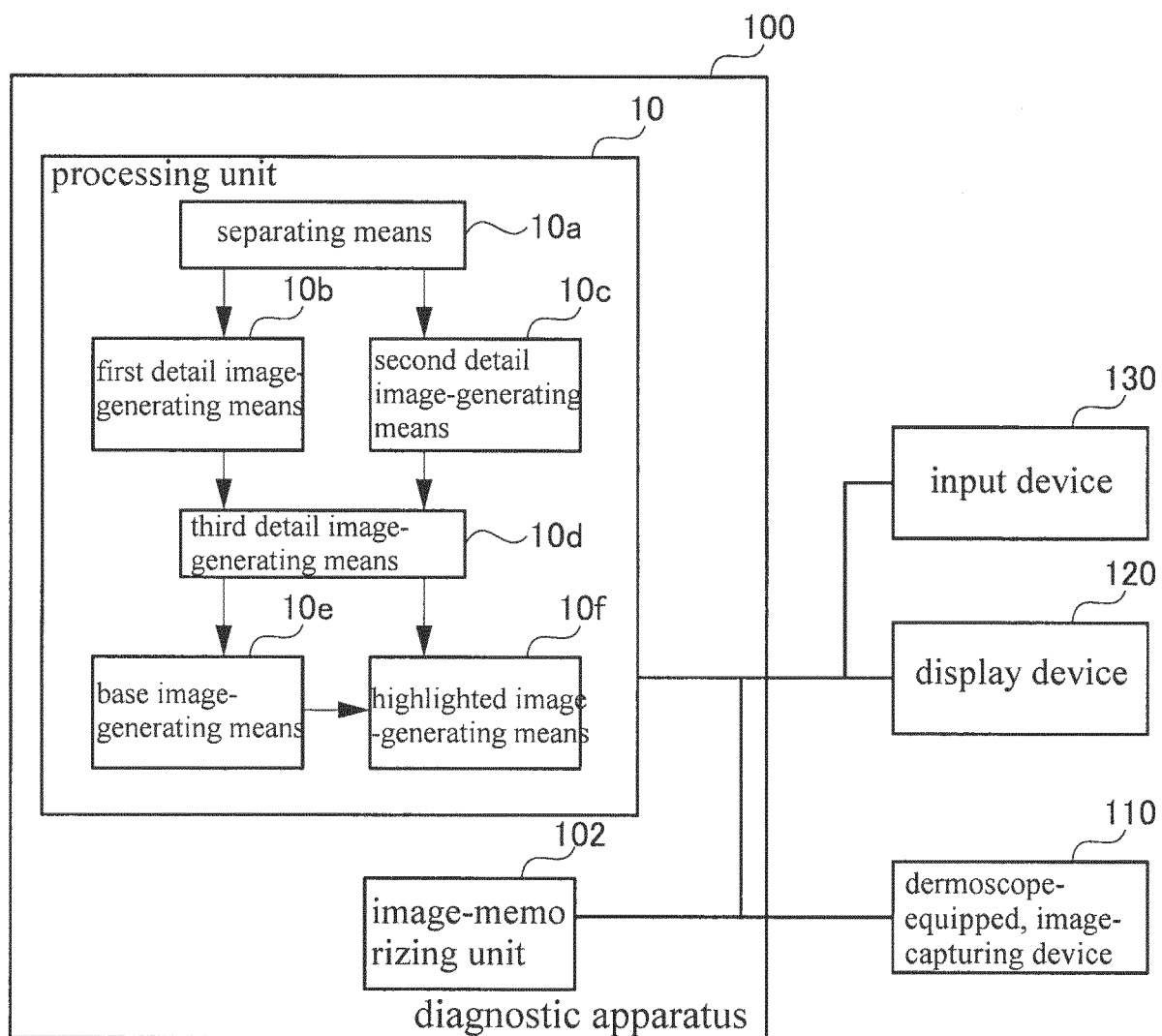


FIG. 2

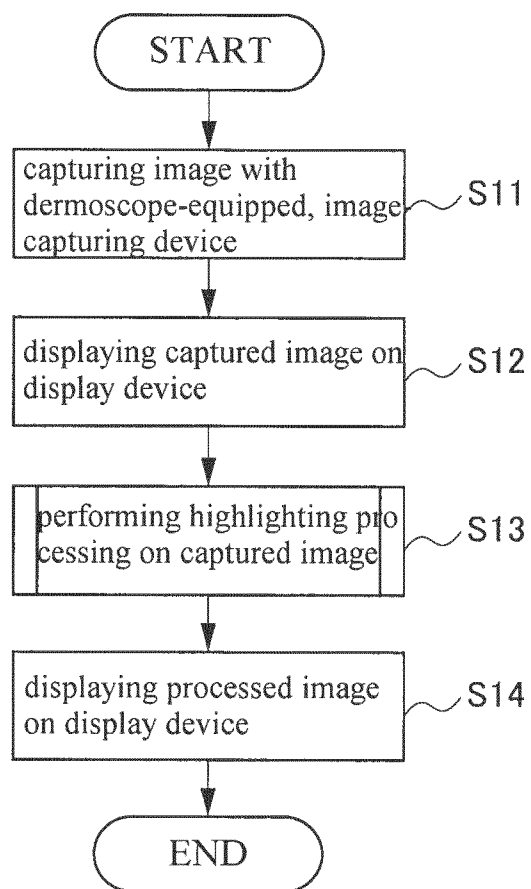


FIG. 3

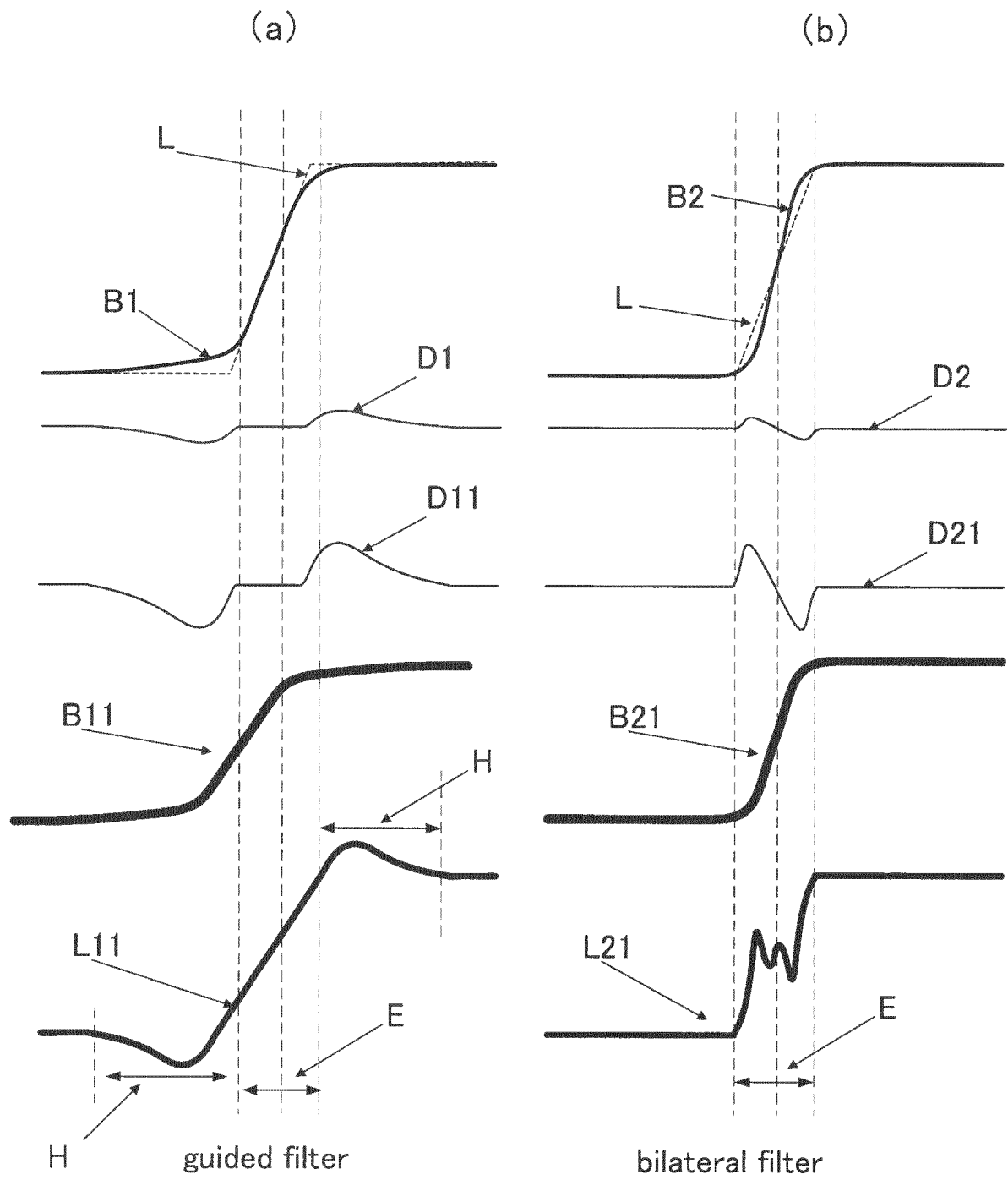


FIG. 4

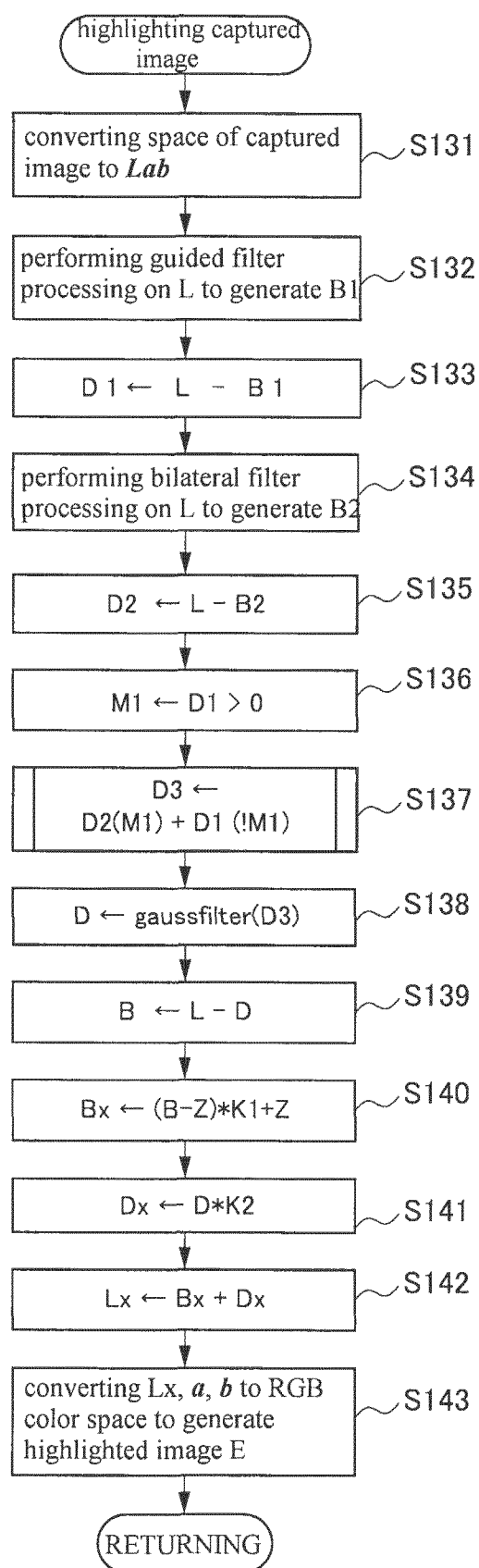


FIG. 5

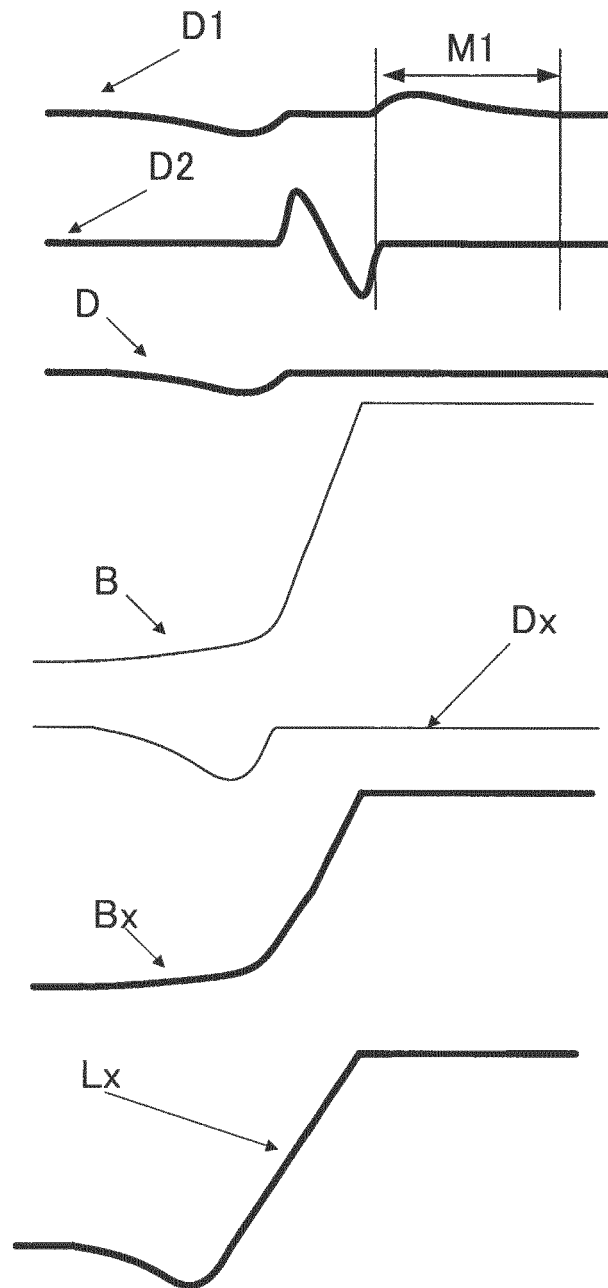


FIG. 6

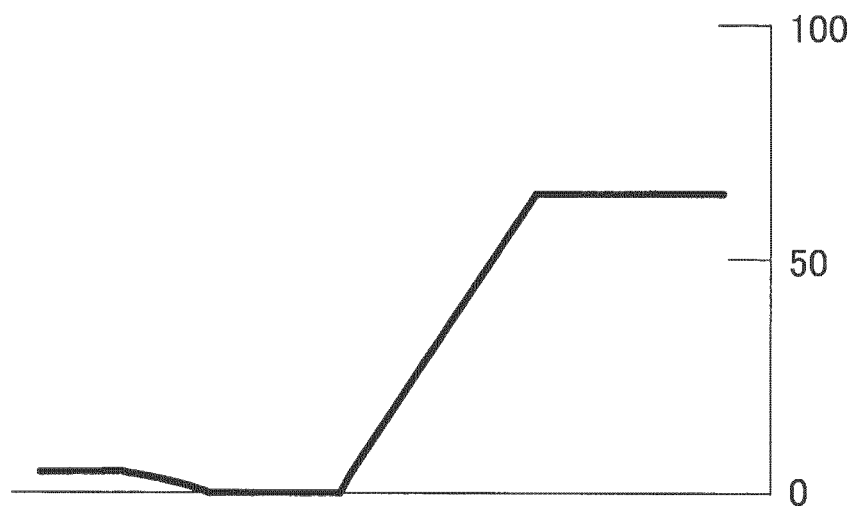
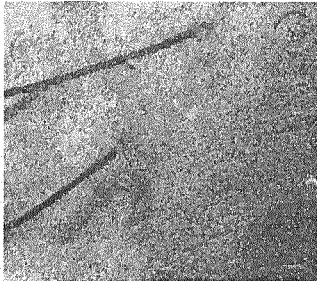


FIG. 7

(a)

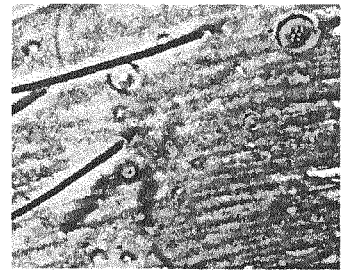
input



bilateral filter



guided filter



highlighted image of Embodiment



(b)

input



bilateral filter



guided filter



highlighted image of Embodiment



FIG. 8

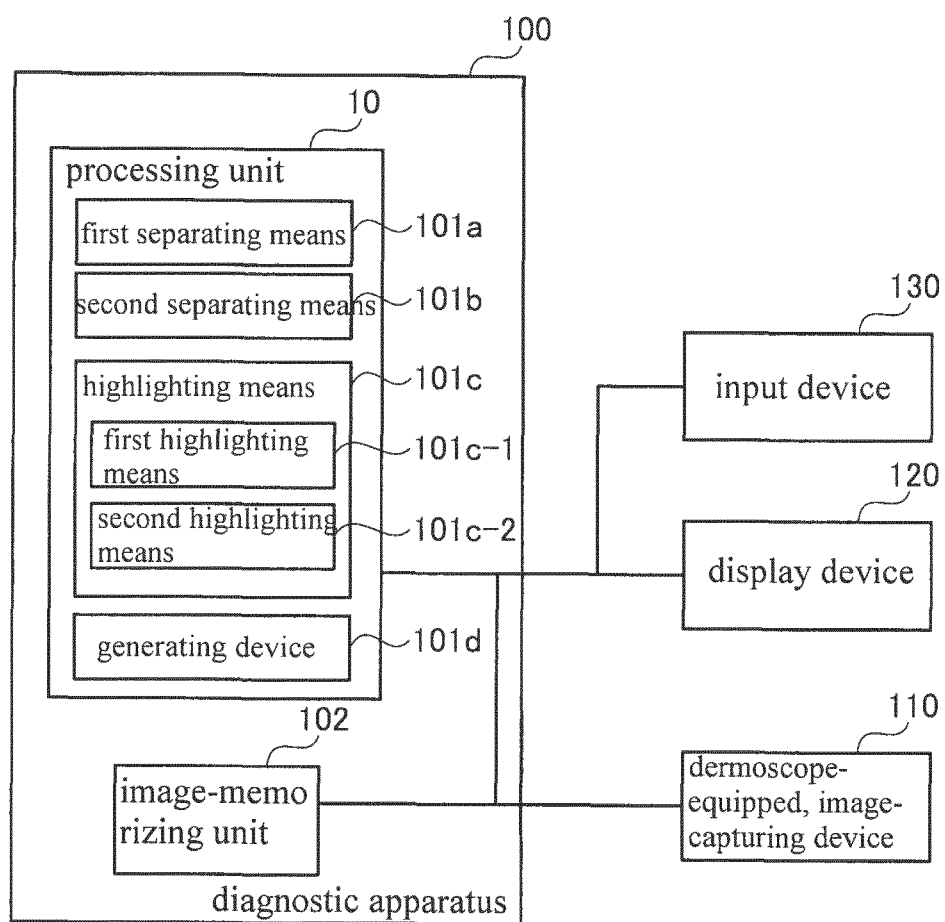


FIG. 9

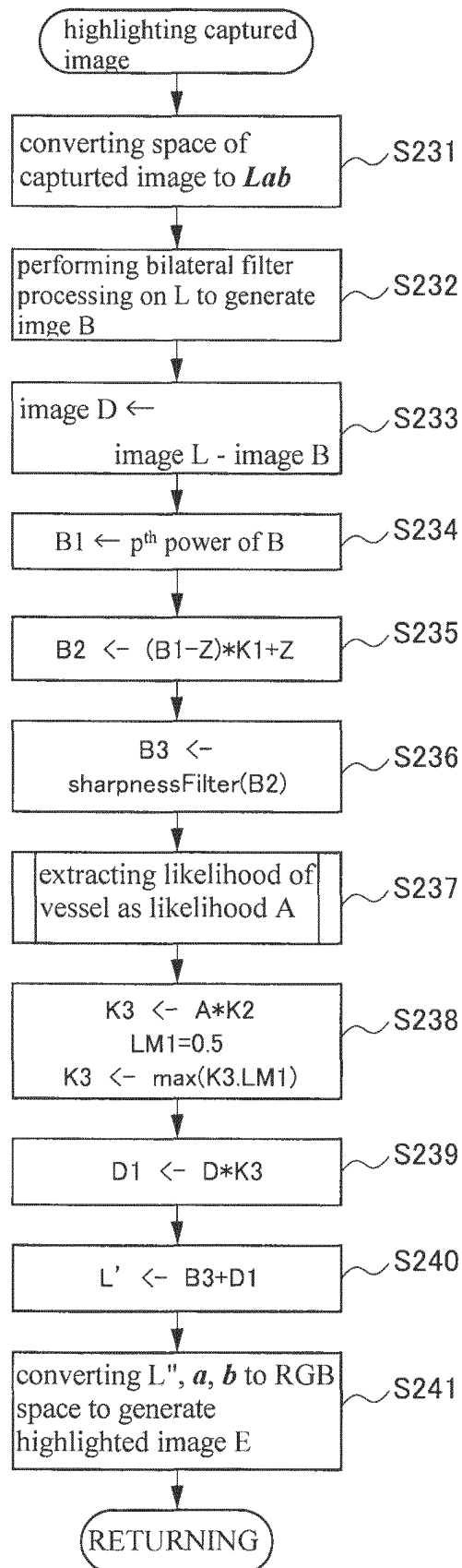


FIG. 10

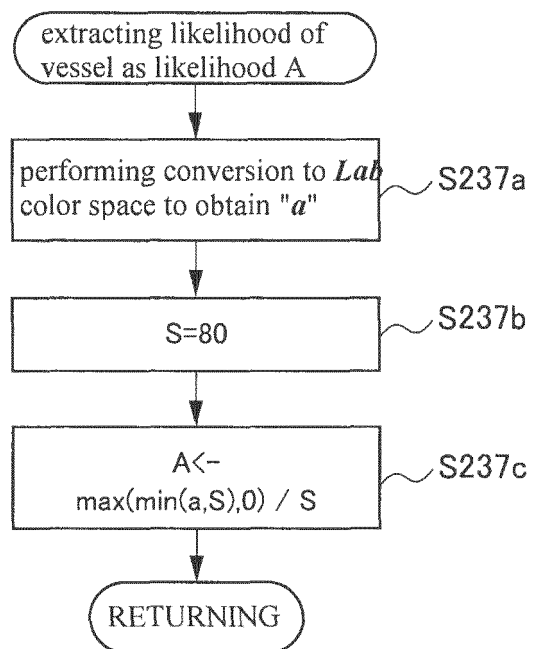
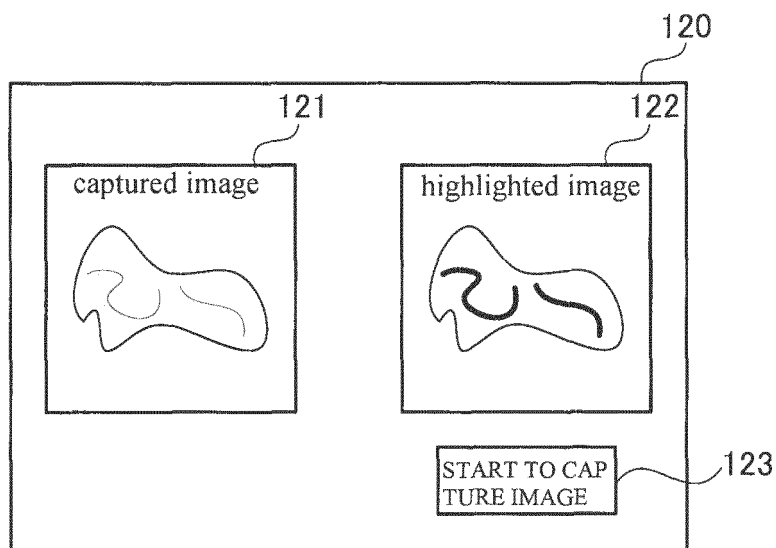


FIG. 11



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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专利名称(译)	诊断皮肤病变的图像处理方法和用于相同方法的诊断设备		
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摘要(译)

本发明使医生容易地进行诊断，并提高诊断准确性。本发明提供一种在使用皮肤图像诊断皮肤病变的诊断设备中处理图像的方法，包括步骤：
 (a) 获得通过对亮度分量执行第一分量分离滤波器而制作的第一细节图像。皮肤图像；
 (b) 获得通过对皮肤图像的亮度分量执行第二分量分离滤波器而制成的第二细节图像，该第二分量分离滤波器具有与第一分量分离滤波器不同的特性；
 (c) 基于第一细节图像和第二细节图像生成第三细节图像；
 (d) 基于第三细节图像新生成第三基本图像；
 (e) 将第三细节图像与第三基本图像组合以恢复亮度分量并生成高亮图像。

