

Real-time Visual Analysis of Microvascular Blood Flow for Critical Care

UPMC

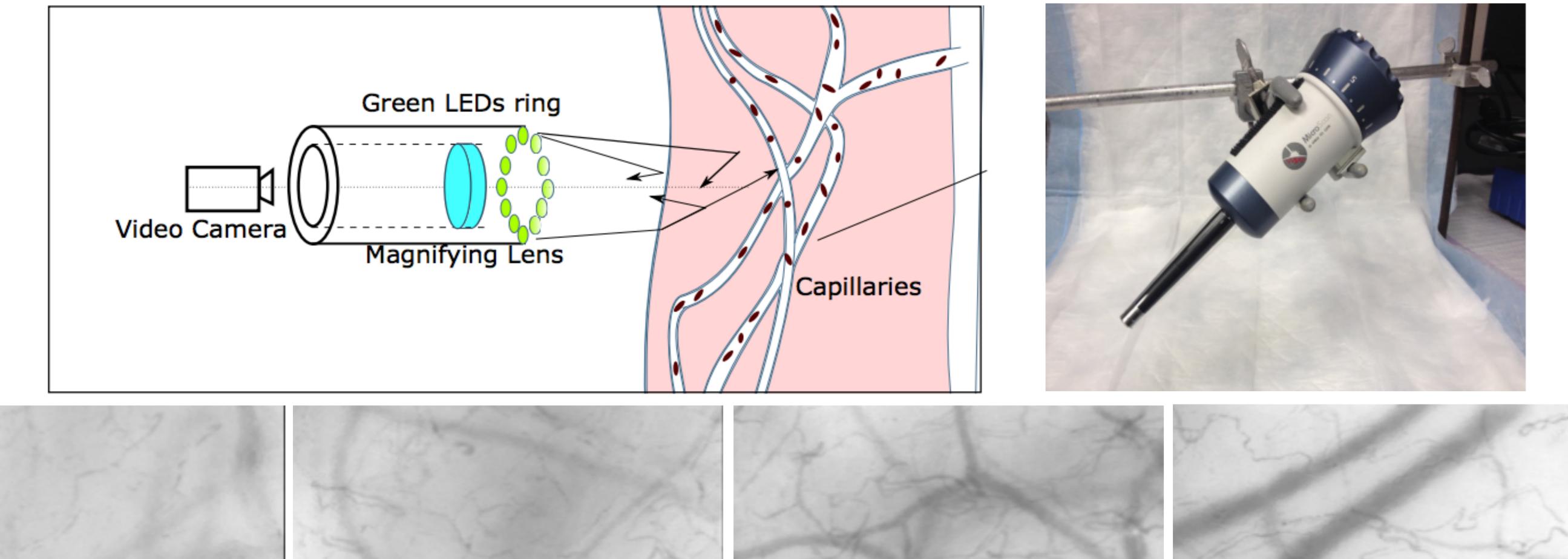
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skeleton detection

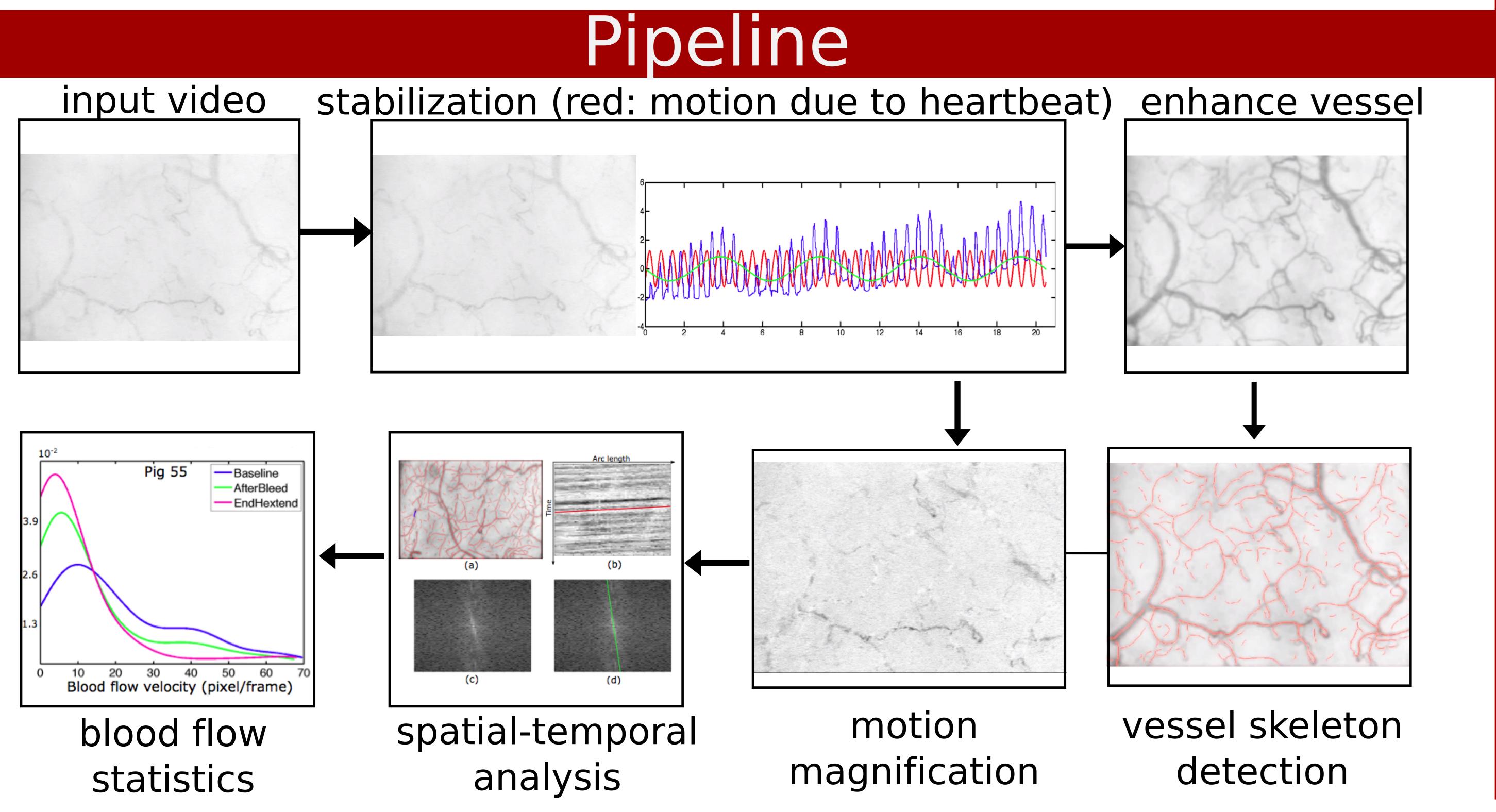
- Detected as the the ridges along vessel structure



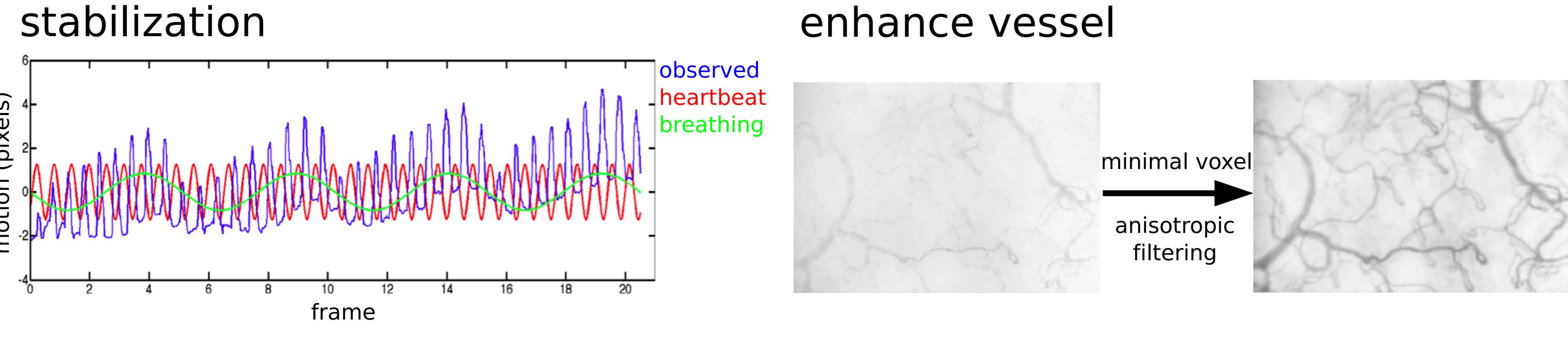
Motivation Microvascular monitoring for disease diagnosis Sidestream dark field (SDF) imaging



issues: subsurface scattering; lack of texture; sensor drifting; high imaging noise



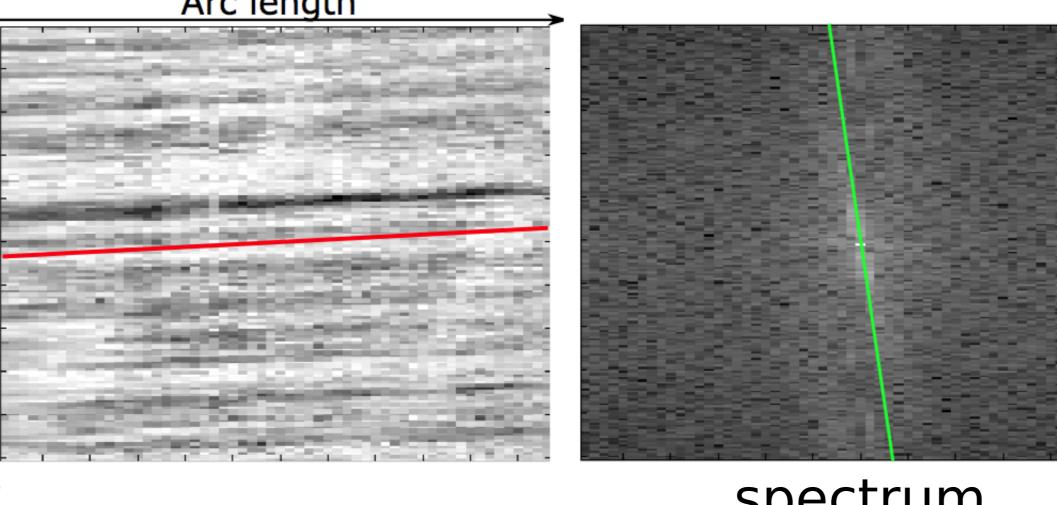
Details of the Pipeline



motion magnification

- Intuition: the frequency of intensity change depends on the flow speed
- Motion is amplified by magnifying the frequency corresponding components

Spatial-temporal analysis



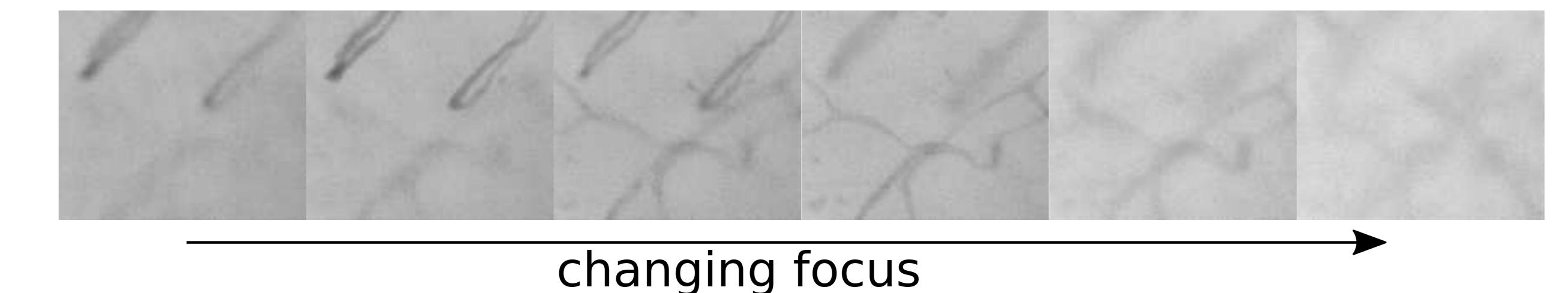
The dominant orientation is found by minimizing the inertia in the spectral domain

$$E = \int \int (r(f_x, f_y; \theta))^2 w(f_x, f_y) df_x df_y$$

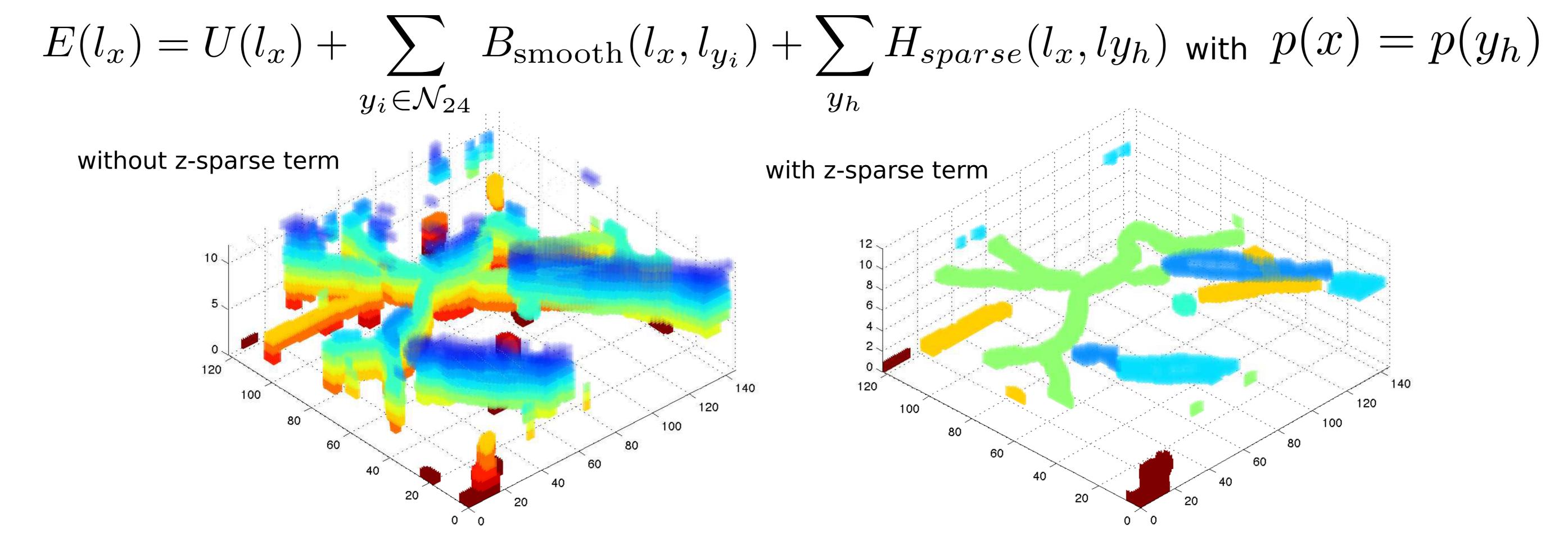
spectrum

Processing time: ~15fps on a desktop computer

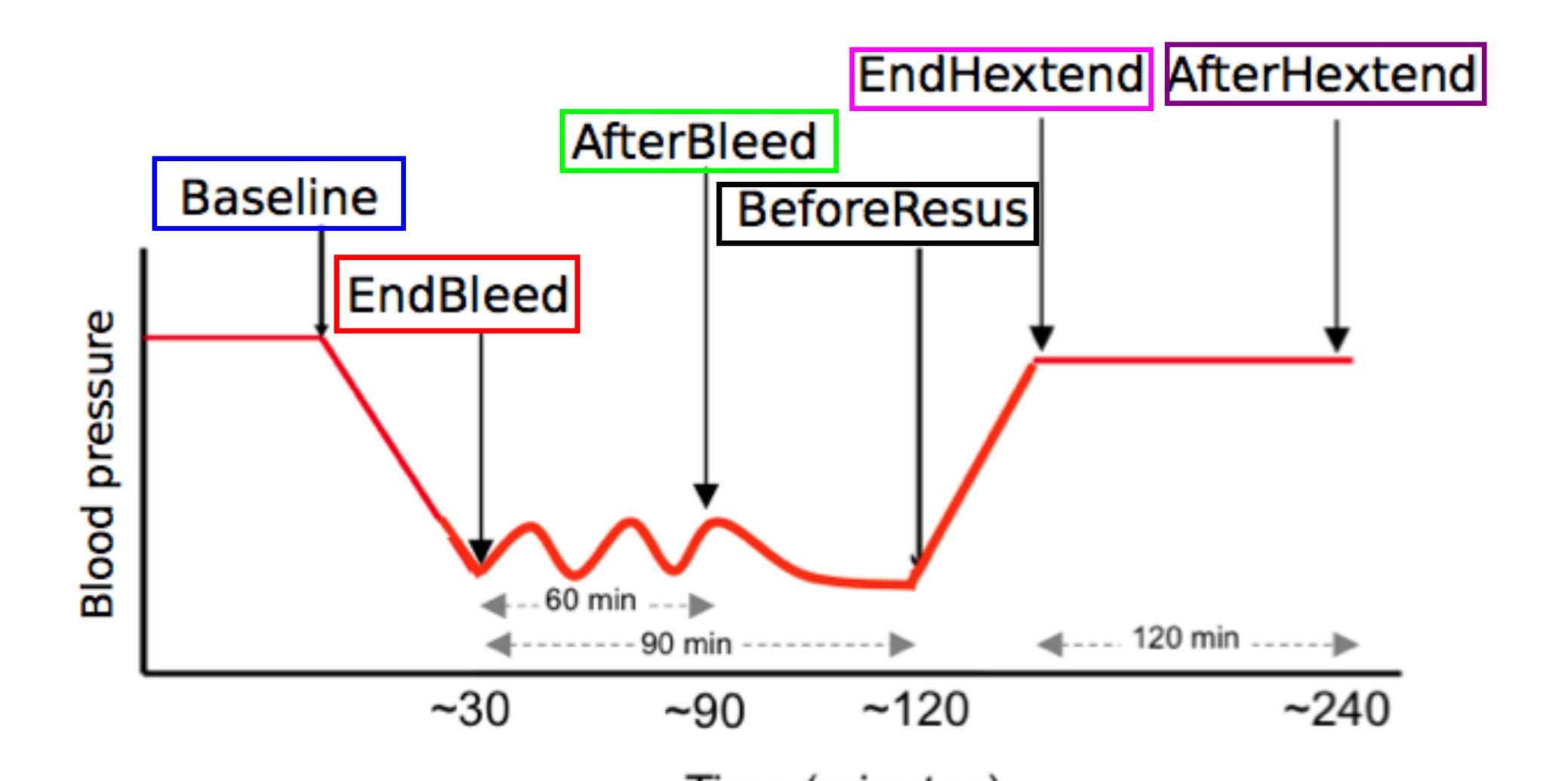
Recovering the depth of capillaries



Binary Labeling in 3D: $\min_{l_x \in \{0,1\}} \sum E(l_x)$



Experiments & Results



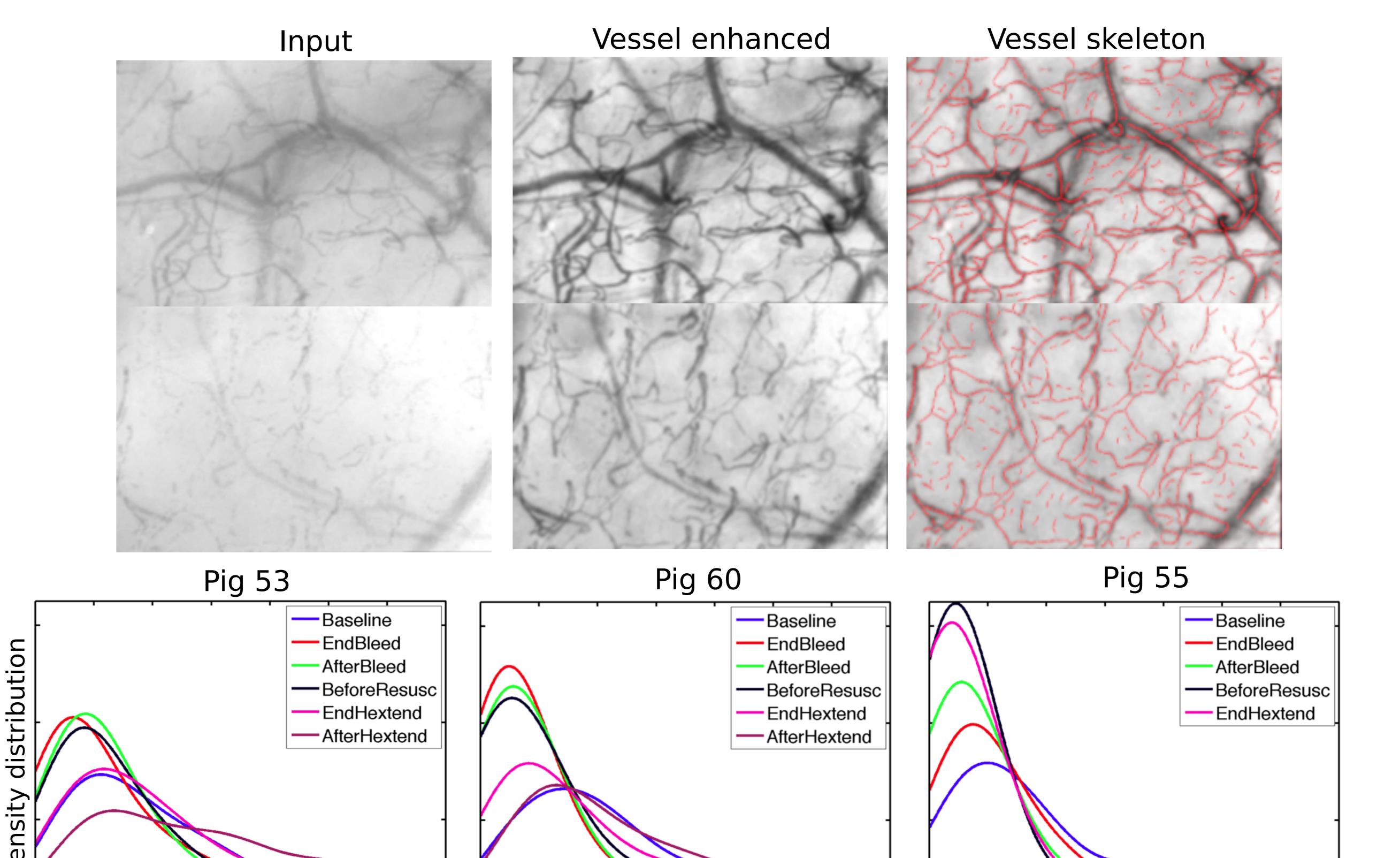
Time (minutes)

- In the experiment, 18 healthy pigs have been anesthetized and subjected to bleed for 2 hours.
- Then the subjects were fluid resuscitated to expand the plasma volume.

Blood flow velocity (pixel/frame)

- Microcirculatory videos were captured at different stages of the experiment to monitor changes in the micro blood flow.

Baseline Before bleeding EndBleed The bleeding is stopped BeforeResus 90 min after bleeding AfterBleed 60 min after bleeding AfterHextend 120 after resusitation EndHextend End of resuscitation using Hextend



Blood flow speed decreases due to bleeding. The resuscitation process results in the increase in flow speed Pig 55 died before the last stage. Notice the difference of speed changes between Pig 55 and Pig 53/60.-