

UCSB

Save Visions

Team Panda

Alcon Company

Scoring mechanism for cataract
surgeries



Our Team



Jiayu Chen
(Lead)



Jessica Zhang
(Scribe)



Z. Huang



Zora Jiang



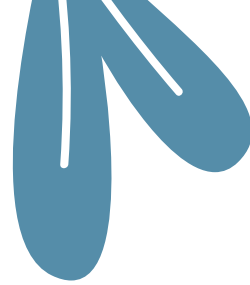
Yinglong Wang



Grace Zhang

Mentors: Burton Tripathi, Jason Jennett, Franz Hampp, Lu Yin

Motivation & Goals



01 Problem

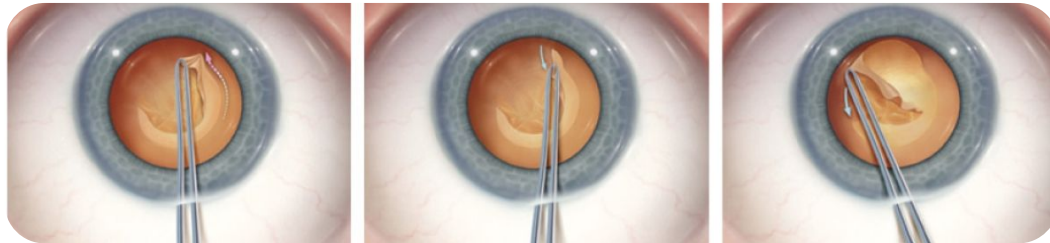
Surgeons do not have a good way to reflect on their past surgical performances given the complication of the cataract surgery.

02 Goal

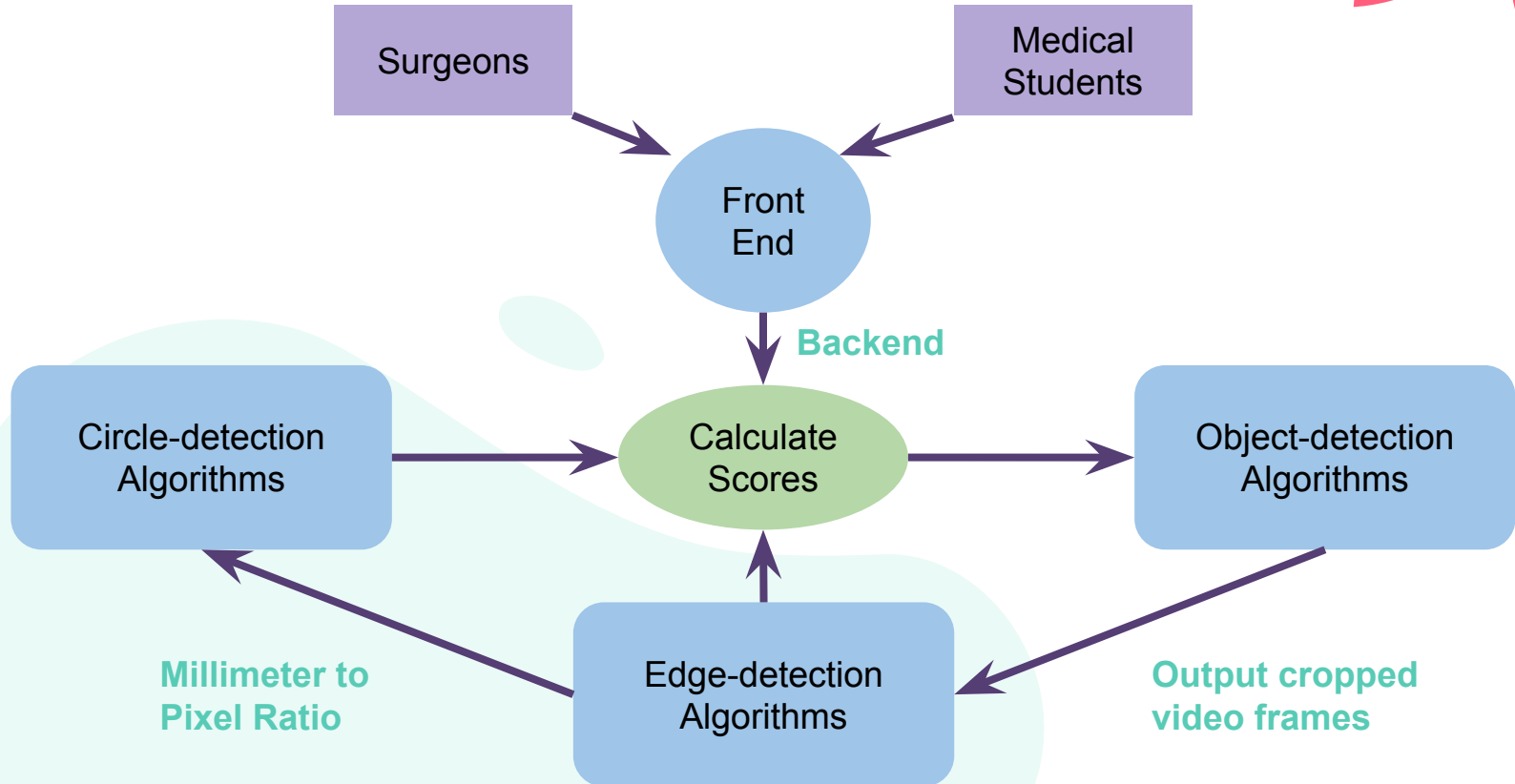
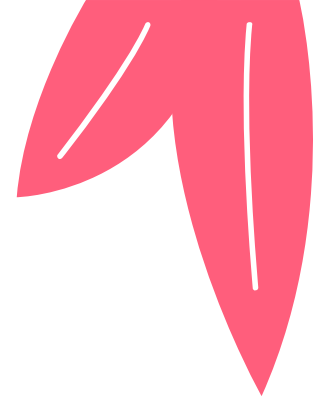
Scoring models for surgeons and educators. (input: surgery videos)

03 Capsulorhexis

A technique used to remove the capsule of the lens from the eye during cataract surgery by shear and stretch forces. It generally refers to removal of a part of the anterior lens capsule.

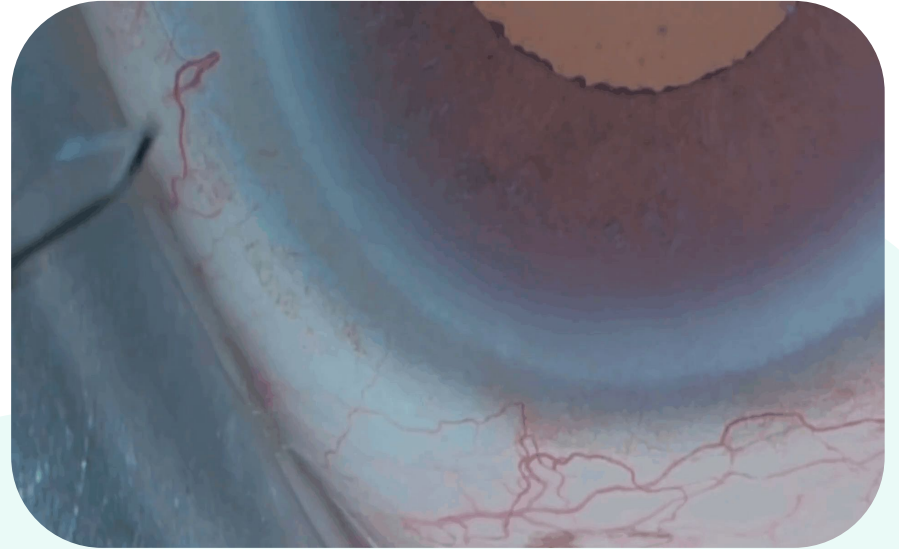


Our Solution



Technical Details: Detect the Scalpel

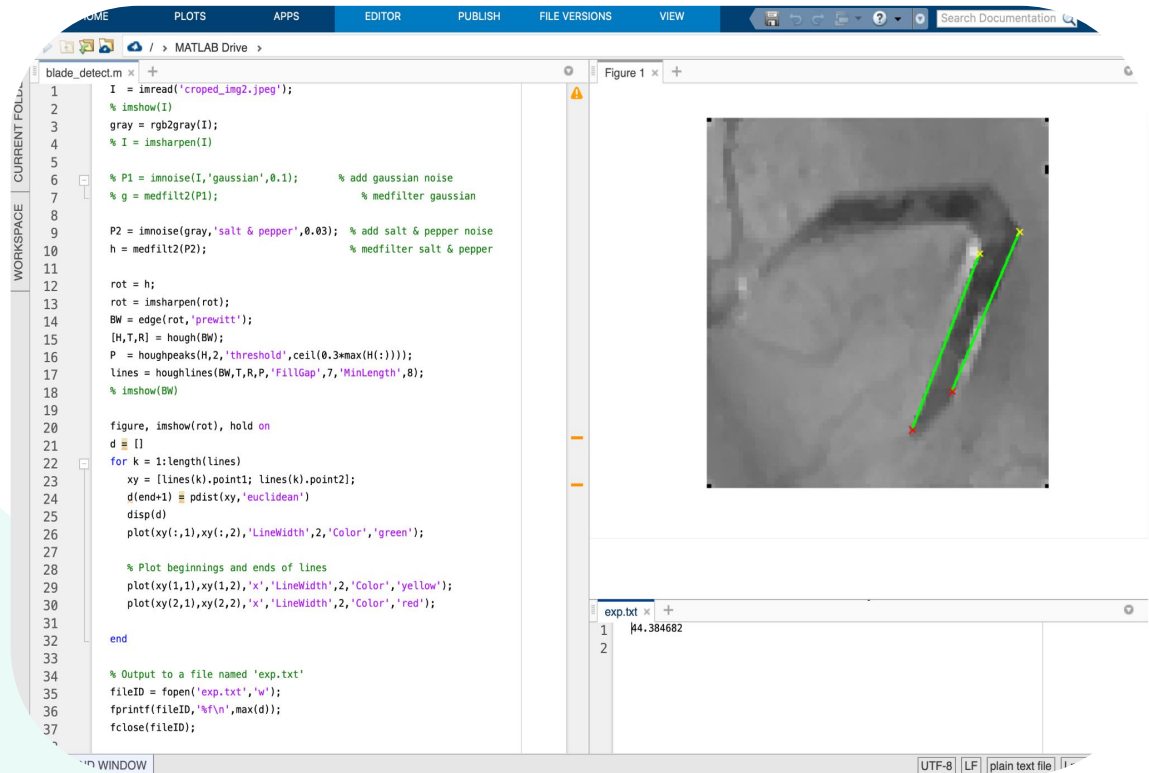
- Haar-Cascade Detection(opencv)
- Classifier Model is trained based on 150 positive & 240 negative cases.
- 24 Training Stages
- Output a cropped image of the scalpel



All video snippets and screenshots are Alcon properties

Technical Details: Measure the Blade

- Take in the output from the last step
- Add different filters to intensify the edge of the blades
- Use hough transformation to detect straight lines
- Output the max length we detect as the pixel length per mm to file “exp.txt”



The screenshot shows a MATLAB script named 'blade_detect.m' and a corresponding figure. The script performs the following steps:

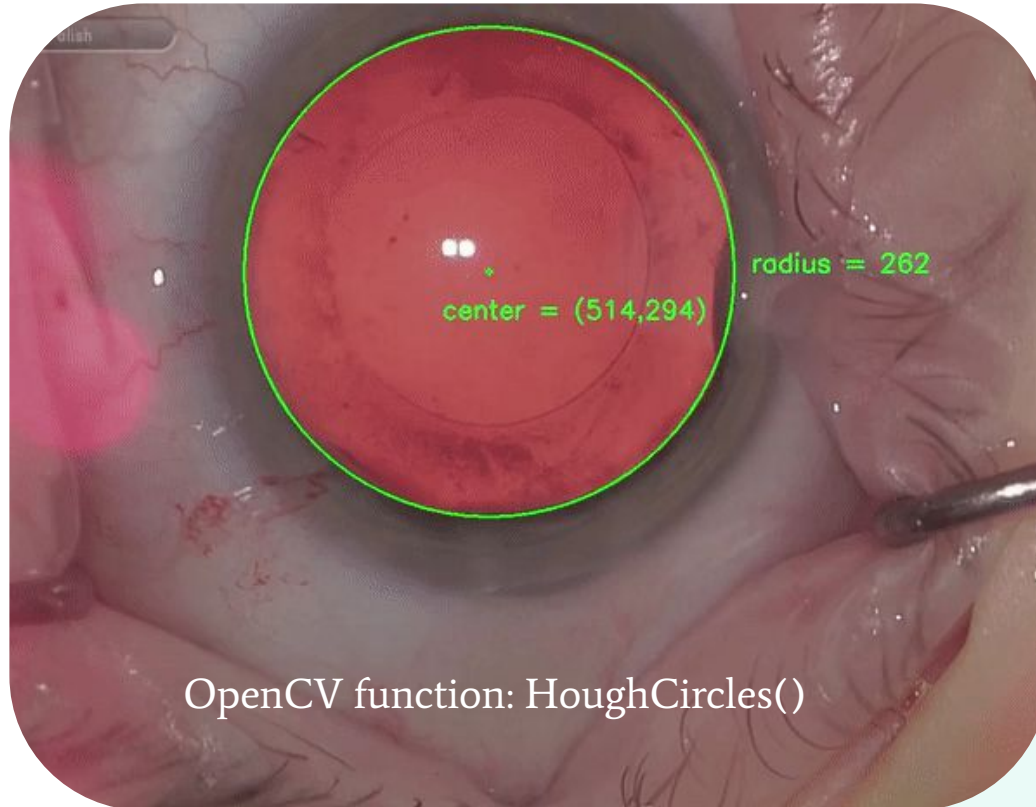
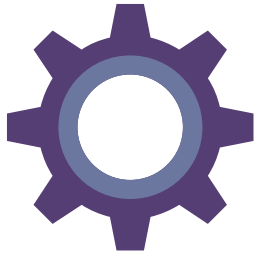
```
1 I = imread('cropped_img2.jpeg');
2 % imshow(I)
3 gray = rgb2gray(I);
4 % I = imsharpen(I)
5
6 % P1 = imnoise(I,'gaussian',0.1); % add gaussian noise
7 % g = medfilt2(P1); % medfilter gaussian
8
9 P2 = imnoise(gray,'salt & pepper',0.03); % add salt & pepper noise
10 h = medfilt2(P2); % medfilter salt & pepper
11
12 rot = h;
13 rot = imsharpen(rot);
14 BW = edge(rot,'prewitt');
15 [H,T,R] = hough(BW);
16 P = houghpeaks(H,2,'threshold',ceil(0.3*max(H(:)))));
17 Lines = houghlines(BW,T,R,P,'FillGap',7,'MinLength',0);
18 % imshow(BW)
19
20 figure, imshow(rot), hold on
21 d = []
22 for k = 1:length(Lines)
23 xy = [Lines(k).point1; Lines(k).point2];
24 d(end+1) = pdist(xy,'euclidean')
25 disp(d)
26 plot(xy(:,1),xy(:,2),'Linewidth',2,'Color','green');
27
28 % Plot beginnings and ends of lines
29 plot(xy(1,1),xy(1,2),'x','Linewidth',2,'Color','yellow');
30 plot(xy(2,1),xy(2,2),'x','Linewidth',2,'Color','red');
31
32 end
33
34 % Output to a file named 'exp.txt'
35 fileID = fopen('exp.txt','w');
36 fprintf(fileID,'%f\n',max(d));
37 fclose(fileID);
```

The figure, titled 'Figure 1', displays a grayscale image of a blade with its edges highlighted in white. A green line segment is drawn along the blade's edge, with yellow 'x' marks at its start and red 'x' marks at its end, representing the measured length.

The output window shows the file 'exp.txt' containing the value 14.384682.

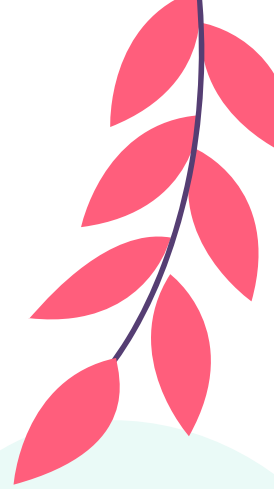
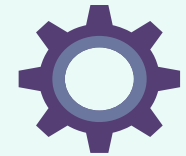
All video snippets and screenshots are Alcon properties

Technical Details: Detect the Rhexis



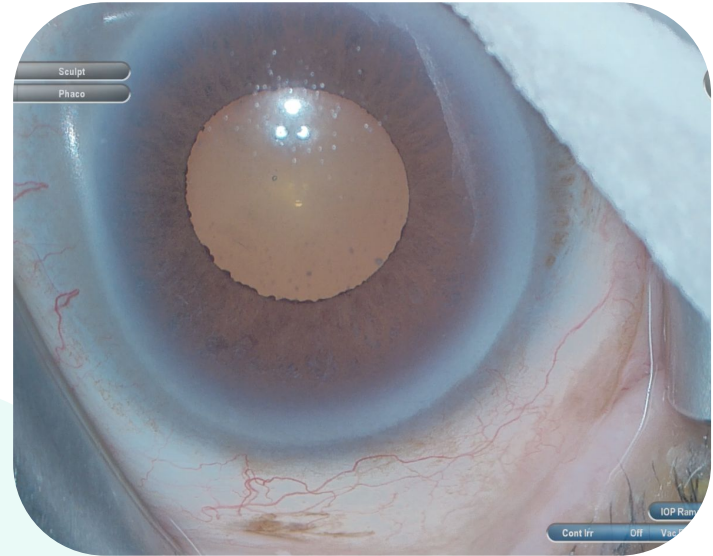
OpenCV function: HoughCircles()

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Challenges

1. **Noise: capillary vessels and muscles on the eye.**
 - a. Hard to perform edge detections and detect capsulorhexis due to capillary vessels around the eye.
 - b. Hard to calculate the cross sectional area of scalpel due to noises.
2. **MATLAB and Python interface**
 - a. Some algorithms can be designed easily in Matlab but not in Python.

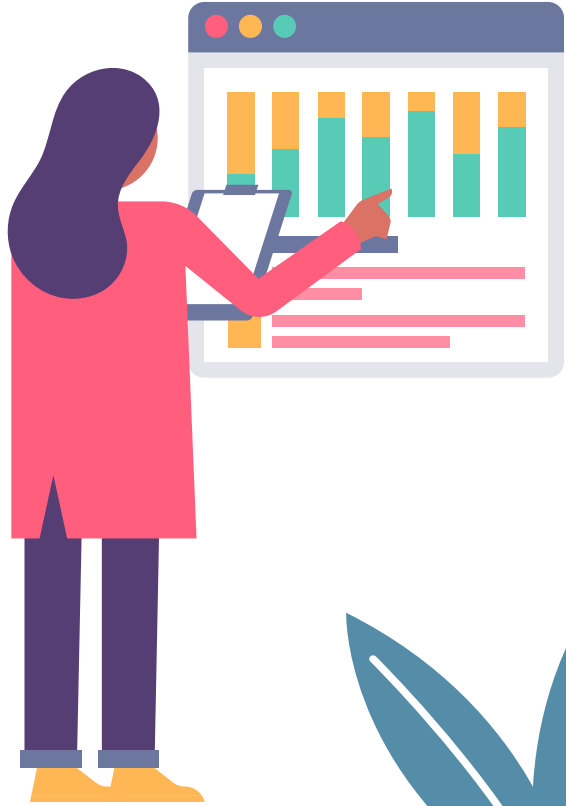


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Next Step

1. Complete the roundness calculation algorithms.
2. Improve the centration algorithm.
3. Interface the Matlab and Python code together.
4. Integrate the four diameters together and design the scoring mechanism.
5. Design a front end for our scoring algorithms.





**Thank you
for listening!**