

Microscopy Image Analysis Software for Medical Applications

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MIASMA

Workshop on Ageing

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Microscopy Image Analysis Software for Medical Applications

So what can a physicist do to make an impact on ageing?

Background in nanoscale physics

Expertise in image analysis of scanning microscopy images (STM, AFM, SEM)

Image SXM

v 1.93

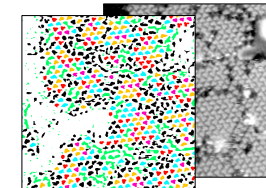
December 2012

Steve Barrett



Recognising molecular shapes
(adsorption geometry)

Identifying molecular positions
(substrate registration)



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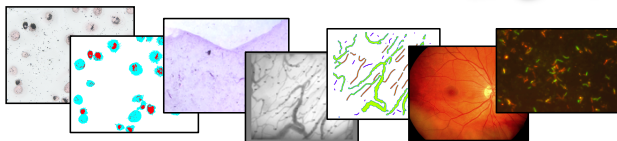
Liverpool Medical Imaging Network (LMI-Net) workshops

Put me in touch with medics who had image analysis problems

Some researchers within UoL, some clinicians in hospitals

Resulted in a number of collaborations

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Projects include...

Carbon particulate matter in lung cells (lung cancer)

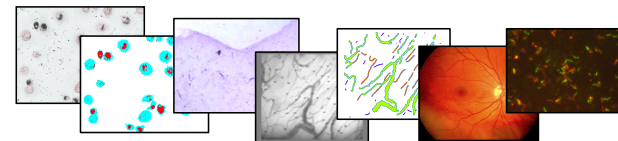
Parasite analysis (malaria)

Blood flow velocities in capillary networks (meningitis)

Retinal image analysis (diabetes)

Parasite morphology and development (leishmania)

Assessing antibiotic treatments (tuberculosis)



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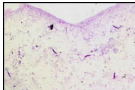
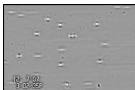
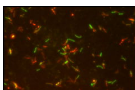
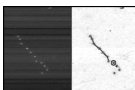
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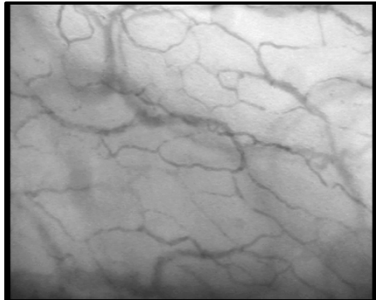
<p>Particulate Cellular Air Pollution Particles</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="582 202 745 323"> <p>Collaborators</p> <p>Dr Stephen Gordon Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine</p> <p>Dr Duncan Fullerton Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine</p> </td><td data-bbox="752 202 936 323"> <p>Aims</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) To identify particulate matter and differentiate it from cell cytoplasm. ii) To measure the area of particulate matter relative to that of the cell cytoplasm. <p>Documentation MIASMA-FMA-v7.pdf</p> </td></tr> </table>	<p>Collaborators</p> <p>Dr Stephen Gordon Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine</p> <p>Dr Duncan Fullerton Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine</p>	<p>Aims</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) To identify particulate matter and differentiate it from cell cytoplasm. ii) To measure the area of particulate matter relative to that of the cell cytoplasm. <p>Documentation MIASMA-FMA-v7.pdf</p>
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<p>Malaria Parasites</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="582 339 745 461"> <p>Collaborator</p> <p>Professor Alister Craig Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine</p> </td><td data-bbox="752 339 936 461"> <p>Aim</p> <p>To identify malaria parasites and differentiate them from background features.</p> <p>Documentation MIASMA-PCA-v5.pdf</p> </td></tr> </table>	<p>Collaborator</p> <p>Professor Alister Craig Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine</p>	<p>Aim</p> <p>To identify malaria parasites and differentiate them from background features.</p> <p>Documentation MIASMA-PCA-v5.pdf</p>
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<p>Microcirculation Flow</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="582 478 745 600"> <p>Collaborators</p> <p>Dr Emman Carrol Institute of Child Health, UoL</p> <p>Dr Richard Sarginson Alder Hey Children's Hospital</p> <p>Dr Fauzia Paize UoL and Liverpool Women's Hospital</p> </td><td data-bbox="752 478 936 600"> <p>Aims</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) To identify capillaries in videos of capillary networks and measure capillary vessel density. ii) To measure blood flow speed as a function of capillary diameter. <p>Documentation MIASMA-MICA-v5.pdf</p> </td></tr> </table>	<p>Collaborators</p> <p>Dr Emman Carrol Institute of Child Health, UoL</p> <p>Dr Richard Sarginson Alder Hey Children's Hospital</p> <p>Dr Fauzia Paize UoL and Liverpool Women's Hospital</p>	<p>Aims</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) To identify capillaries in videos of capillary networks and measure capillary vessel density. ii) To measure blood flow speed as a function of capillary diameter. <p>Documentation MIASMA-MICA-v5.pdf</p>
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<p>Retinal Imaging</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="582 617 745 730"> <p>Collaborators</p> <p>Professor Simon Harding Ophthalmology Research Unit, UoL</p> <p>Dr Yalin Zheng Ophthalmology Research Unit, UoL</p> </td><td data-bbox="752 617 936 730"> <p>Aims</p> <p>To identify specific features such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blood vessel network Optic disc Haemorrhages Exudates <p>Documentation Not yet available</p> </td></tr> </table>	<p>Collaborators</p> <p>Professor Simon Harding Ophthalmology Research Unit, UoL</p> <p>Dr Yalin Zheng Ophthalmology Research Unit, UoL</p>	<p>Aims</p> <p>To identify specific features such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blood vessel network Optic disc Haemorrhages Exudates <p>Documentation Not yet available</p>
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<p>Parasite Morphology</p> 	<p>Collaborators</p> <p>Dr Rod Dillon Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine</p> <p>Mr Hector Diaz Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine</p>	<p>Aims</p> <p>i) To identify leishmaniasis parasites.</p> <p>ii) To identify the developmental stage of the parasites by the shape and size of the parasite bodies and flagella.</p> <p>Documentation Not yet available</p>
<p>Lymphocyte Flow</p> 	<p>Collaborator</p> <p>Dr Carlo Laudanna Department of Pathology University of Verona</p>	<p>Aims</p> <p>i) To identify lymphocyte cells flowing through a glass capillary.</p> <p>ii) To measure the length of time that cells are arrested by or rolling along the capillary wall.</p> <p>Documentation MIASMA-LFA-v4.pdf</p>
<p>Bacilli Lipid Bodies</p> 	<p>Collaborator</p> <p>Dr Derek Sloan Clinical Sciences, UoL</p>	<p>Aim</p> <p>To measure the number of bacilli that contain lipid bodies.</p> <p>Documentation Not yet available</p>
<p>Fibrillin Microfibrils</p> 	<p>Collaborator</p> <p>Dr Riaz Akhtar Ocular Biomechanics Group School of Engineering, UoL</p>	<p>Aim</p> <p>To speed up the analysis of microfibrils by semi-automating the process of identifying microfibril beads and calculating their x,y coordinates.</p> <p>Documentation MIASMA-MFA-v2.pdf</p>

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Take one MIASMA project as an example...

Blood flow velocities in capillary networks (meningitis)



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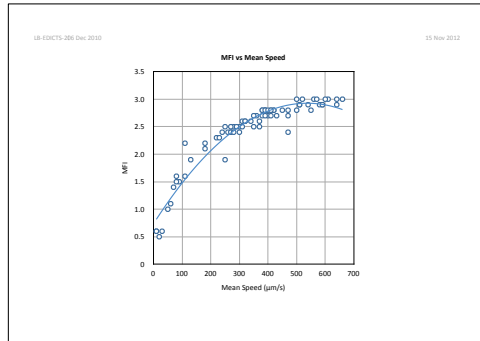
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<http://www.ImageSXM.org.uk/MIASMA>

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