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Research Article

Abnormality Detection using Thermal Image

M. Atchaya, R. Sankari Priyanga, S. Tamilmozhi, K. Priyadharshini, A. Sriram

Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering,
Arasu Engineering College, Kumbakonam – 612 501. India

Corresponding author's e-mail: tamilsankar45@gmail.com

Abstract

Advanced Thermal imaging is considered as a non-intrusive symptomatic instrument and a constant checking procedure for showing the physiological changes of the hidden tissue from the shallow warm signature. A Thermal camera can identify temperature varieties in the body, as low as 0.1°C. The watched shading design relies upon the common temperature of the objective in a controlled domain. This shading based Thermal example is additionally prepared for recognizing variations from the norm. This procedure of distinguishing proof is finished by applying different techniques, for example, histogram balance and Otsu threshold. These means are connected to Thermal pictures of a foot obtained from volunteers and variations from the norm were recognized. The distinguishing proof depends on a limit acquired from the histogram and it was observed to be in the scope of 76-80.

Keywords: Histogram; Equalization; Otsu Threshold; Morphologic function.

Introduction

In India, around 80 million individuals experience the ill effects of pre-diabetes and 70 million individuals have obvious diabetes [1]. Pre-diabetes patients can keep away from the up and coming malady by consolidating an adjustment in their way of life and improved physical movement. In gestational diabetes, 50–70% of ladies with gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) are in danger of creating Type II diabetes in later years [2]. The mother and embryo can be defended by controlling GDM [3]. It is surely understood that diabetes can influence each real organ in the body like the heart, nerves, eyes, kidneys and feet. This ebb and flow examine centers around the warm picture of a foot so as to recognize, on the off chance that it is a diabetic foot. It additionally helps in assessing the recuperating phase of the twisted amid the treatment procedure. Thermograph is a noninvasive, non-contact analytic device that utilizes the warm from our body to help in making a finding of an illness or turmoil in the subject under scrutiny .it is a totally a protected system and known ionizing [4].

The thermograph procures the infrared vitality produced by the subject. The concept of thermal imaging is old. Ring reviewed its application 27 years ago. Considerable progress has been made over last almost 30 years in the performance of infrared equipment [5], standardization of technique, sensor's calibration and testing of clinical protocols for the case of applications. The physiological mechanisms of temperature distributions and electromagnetic waves emitted from body surface are now better understood [6]. The signal processing, theory of information, and miniaturization of electronic components has been subjected to impressive development, too. The significant improvement is done in the resolution in temperature, and focal plane array sensors become common standard enabling better spatial resolution which was needed, for instance, to resolve thermal patterns caused by superficial skin vessels [7]. Smaller camera units and the use of micro bolometer lead to higher mobility and imaging of objects in the perpendicular view, i.e. with the camera mounted in the vertical position, which can be now used with modern uncooled equipment. However, for very high sensitive detectors such as the quantum well infrared photo detectors, cooling is still necessary.

Proposed system

The proposed system shows pixel value as around 76 for all the infected area [8]. This process is applied for model image and foot

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image. The images show the same results. In the case of other images like pregnant woman, the fetus area also shows as red color image. But the pixel value is higher (170 to 185) compared to foot image and model image as shown in the block diagram Fig. 1. It is assumed that the fetus blood circulation is higher compared to the other parts of the womb [9]. The fetus is not considered as infected area .The difficulty of the system is that each part of the body image will be considered separate. So the individual analysis is required for individual images.

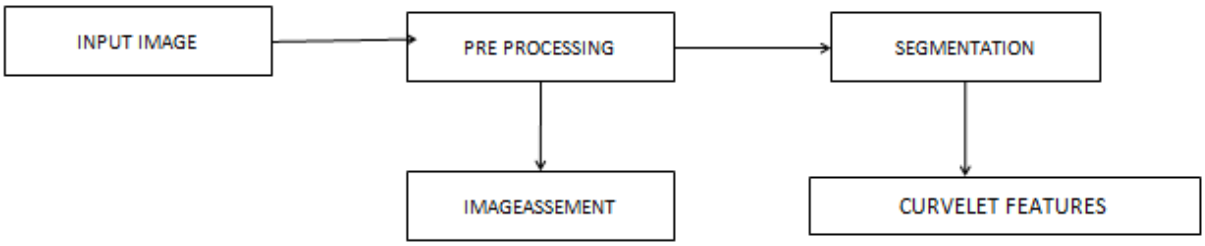


Fig. 1. Image assesment and curvelet transform

Curvelet features

Curvelet transform produces efficient features representing smooth curves. There are two categories of discrete curvelet transform such as, curvelet wrapping and curvelet – unequally spaced/ non-spaced. These transforms give different features at different (mean, variance,skewness and kurtosis) are extracted which are given as, angles at a given scale. After the transform is applied, the first four statistical moments.

$$\text{Skewness} = \mu_3/\mu_2^{3/2} \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\text{Kurtosis} = \frac{\mu_4}{\mu_2^2} - 3 \quad \dots (2)$$

Where, μ is the mean and the first central moment. The central moment of order p is defined as,

$$\mu_p = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(X_i - \mu)^p \quad \dots (3)$$

Where, X_i is the distribution of N Curve-let Coefficient.

Methodology

In the current strategy, the foot ulcer is anticipated by utilizing ROI [10]. Concentrates in artificial knowledge have advanced quickly inside the most recent few years. Current improvements have empowered the efficient treatment of foot wounds in a few medicinal parts. In spite of the fact that help instruments to assess the diabetic foot are in existence, little has been done to diminish the mistakes in the evaluator's total criteria, and the administration of acquired information. The essential disadvantage with the current frame work is that a foot ulcer can't be anticipated precisely [11].

Frequently, watched skin tones are wrongly analyzed as diabetic foot. The proposed strategy assesses a diabetic's foot through the presentation of advanced picture handling methods. The utilization of cutting edge picture division methods and a parameter that alters the framework's reasonableness until the ideal outcomes are gotten makes it conceivable to apply a calculation to a progression of preliminary pictures which gives positive outcomes to wound and area identification.

The Thermal investigation is prepared by the accompanying advances:

Acquisition of the picture utilizing a Thermal camera.

Screening the picture utilizing filters.

Enhance the picture.

Compare the outcomes.

The three types of image processing techniques currently evaluated are histogram, Otsu threshold and morphological function. The purpose of the research is to detect an abnormality in humans. This study would help the physician in the evaluation of diabetic's foot, there by supporting the interpretation of the acquired image to ensure better patient care management. This chart will help the thermograph classify the various conditions of the feet. This interpretation is subjective requiring practice and experience. The current image processing management would greatly enhance the process of classification for medical management.

Thermal analysis

If the patient is highly infected, then the blood circulation in that particular area will be less. So the thermal image will shows blue in color. But in the initial stages, infected area has more blood circulation and the area shows red in

color. This provides the result shows as false positive. The main problem of thermal image is that the interpretation of image is difficult. The proposed paper relates how the infected part image varies in each case. The foot ulcer is one of the examples of this interpretation difficulty [12]. In the early stage of ulcer, the sensation around the infected part is shallow red and thick call used border. When the disease is progressed, the crater deepens and the surrounding area begins to die (necrosis).This indicates that the blood circulation is decreased and it will affect other body parts like tendons and bones. The ulcer can develop to Cellulitis (inflammation of skin), Abscess (pus-filled tissue), Osteomyelitis (bone infection) and finally Gangrene (death of tissue) which results in amputation.

Flow chart and functionalities

Image acquisition

The thermal picture quality relies upon controllable parameters, for example, encompassing temperature, air flow and lighting. It is important to keep up the temperature at 21°C, without air draft and diffused lighting. The wild factors are persistent metabolic rate and patient temperature. This can be by implication constrained by guaranteeing the patient is properly refreshed and acclimatized to the screening condition. The Thermal picture can be improved further by upgrading the flag to-clamor proportion by guaranteeing that the patient does not have any significant bearing any moisturizer/beautifying agents in the examined locale. The fig. 2 shows the flow chart for abnormality detection.

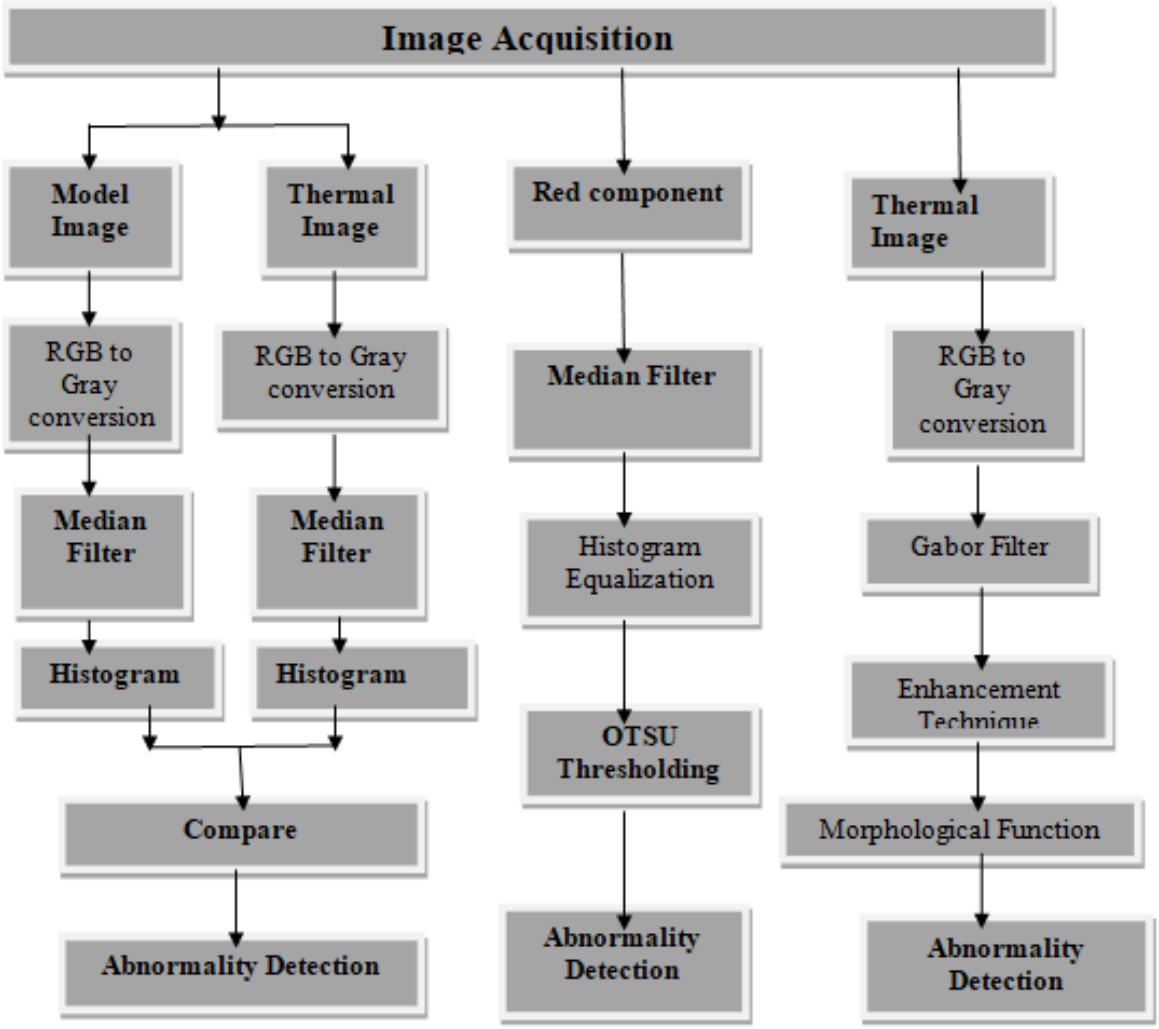


Fig. 2. Flow chart for abnormality detection

Histogram method

Two arrangements of pictures are considered for the investigation thermal foot picture in fig. 3 and preliminary picture fig. 4 for preparing. The preliminary thermal example was produced utilizing a computational fluid dynamic programming (Star CCM+).The preliminary picture is created to such an extent that, the shading blue delineates the most minimal

temperature and reaches out to the shading red which represents the most astounding temperature. The investigation was per-shaped in the numerically produced picture and afterward rehashed for the warm picture of the foot.

OTSU threshold

The procured picture is first changed over to a dark picture. The red segment is separated from the picture and filtered utilizing a median filter (Table 1).

Results and discussion

The observation is that the infected foot area will show a pixel value with a range of 76 to 80 and the analyzed by the thermograph and the result is compared with image processing result in table 2. The twenty foot images were verified using the methodology. The patient's thermal image is other areas will show double the pixel value.

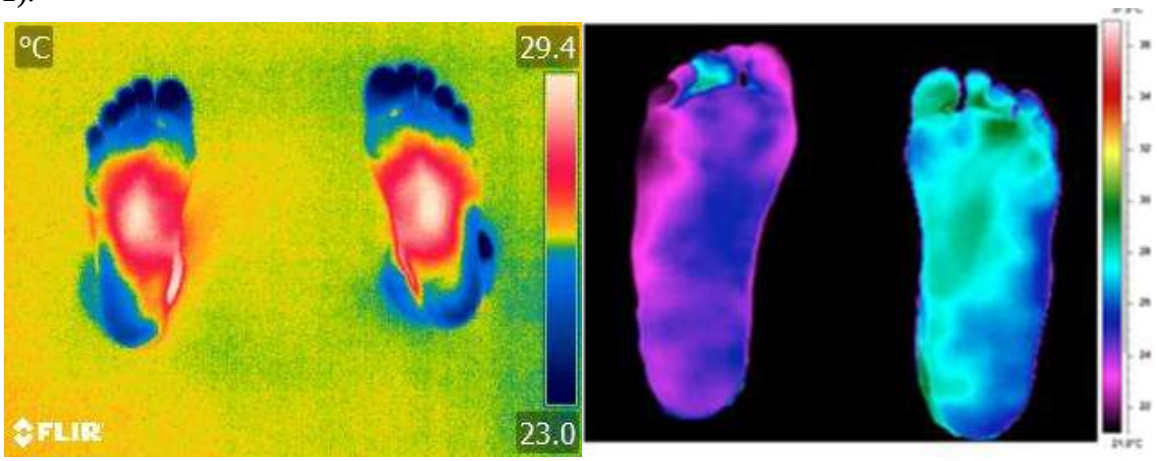


Fig. 3. Thermal Image

Fig. 4. Visual Image

Table 1. Comparison of five different foots

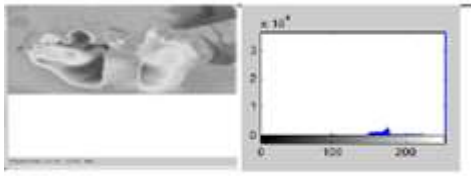
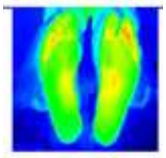
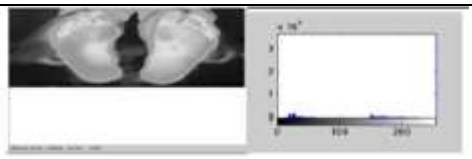
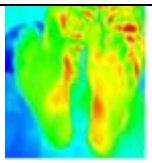
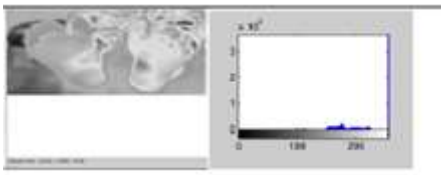
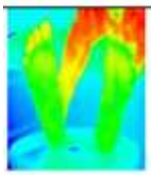
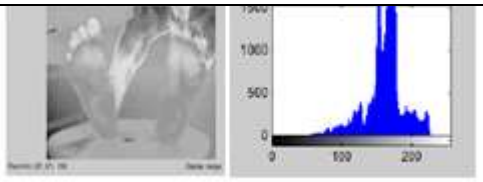
S. No.	Image	Histogram value	Observation
1	Foot 1	76-80	Abnormal
2	Foot 2	>150	Normal
3	Foot 3	>150	Normal
4	Foot 4	76=80	Abnormal
5	Foot 5	>150	Normal

Unlike images created by x-rays or proton activation through magnetic resonance, thermal imaging is not related to morphology. The technique provides only a map of the distribution of temperatures on the surface of the object imaged. In 1979 it was proved that the human body and tissues emanate weak electromagnetic waves. However, early research didnot favor Digital Infrared Thermal Imaging (DITI) in clinical trials .However, a recently reawaken trend of growing divisibility and applicability of thermal imaging in medical.

Diagnostics of breast abnormalities, thyroid abnormalities, musculoskeletal, peripheral vascular, diabetes, cerebral vascular, inflammatory and neoplastic conditions) is observed. The reason to use thermal imaging technology in diagnostics is because temperature is a very good indicator of health, as changes of just a few degrees on the skin (cutaneous or superficial) can be used as indicator of possible illnesses, Fig. 5. The spectrums of colors indicate an increase or decrease in the amount of infra-red radiation being emitted from the body surface. Since there is a high degree of thermal symmetry in the normal body, subtle abnormal temperature asymmetry's can be easily identified. Fig. 4. Chronic inflammation of the fore foot following a sports injury (a). Rheumatoid arthritis of one knee (b) Digital thermal imaging was used to study an emotionrelated disorder such as schizophrenia too. Schizophrenia is a neurological disease

characterized by alterations to patients' cognitive functions and emotional expressions. Relevant studies often use magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the brain to explore structural differences and responsiveness within brain regions.

Table 2. Comparison of different foot image

S. No.	Image name	Thermal image	Filtered image	Histogram equalization	Remark
1	Foot 1				Abnormal
2	Foot 2				Normal
3	Foot 3				Normal
4	Foot 4				Abnormal
5	Foot5				Normal

However, as this technique is expensive and commonly induces claustrophobia, it is frequently refused by patients. Thus, as novel approach which is less expensive and non-invasive, authors in used non-contact infrared thermal facial images (ITFIs) to analyze facial temperature changes evoked by different emotions in moderately and markedly ill schizophrenia patients. The average temperatures from the forehead, nose, mouth, left cheek, and right cheek were calculated, and continuous temperature changes were used as features. After performing dimensionality reduction and noise removal using the component analysis method, multivariate analysis of variance and the Support Vector Machine (SVM) classification algorithm were used to identify moderately and markedly illschizophrenia. Furthermore, thermal imaging technique may be of great value to provide early and reliable burn wound assessment.

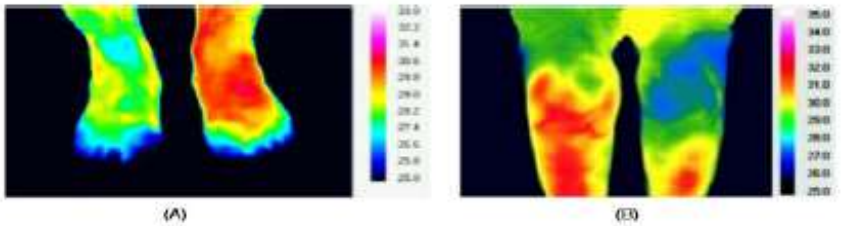


Fig. 5. (a) Chronic inflammation of the forefoot & (b) Rheumatoid arthritis of one knee

Current practices, however, often overlook the importance of emissivity when taking thermal measurements. The consensus is that human skin has an emissivity of 0.98 but this value varies between individuals, areas examined, and if the skin is damaged. Further, research should be conducted on the emissivity variations of wounds .Here we will focus our attention on the breast thermography. Particularly the advanced programming needed to analyze images will be explored. Breast thermography is a physiologic test measuring subtle differences in skin temperature that can be associated with an underlying tumor (as well as other pathology). It records the temperature distribution of a body using the infrared radiation emitted by the surface of that body. Precancerous tissue and they are around a cancerous tumor have higher temperature due to angiogenesis, and higher chemical and blood vessel activity than a normal breast; hence breast thermography has potential to detect early abnormal changes in breast tissues. It can detect the first sign of forming up cancer before mammography can detect.

Conclusions

The thermal information can be shown in a pseudo colored image where each color represents a specific range of temperature. Various methods and techniques can be applied to extract hot regions for detecting suspected regions of interests (ROI) in the breast infrared images and potentially suspicious tissues such as image segmentation techniques, feature extraction techniques where the ability of feature set in differentiating abnormal from normal tissue is investigated using a Support Vector Machine classifier, Naive Bayes classifier and K-Nearest Neighbor classifier. Features extraction and selection aims to derive descriptive characteristics of the extracted object, which are similar within the same object class and different between different objects. This will facilitate the last step of the image analysis process pattern classification. The goal of pattern classification is to assign a class to the selected features from a group of known classes. There are two types of learning algorithms, they are supervised and unsupervised. Supervised learning algorithms predict the class of the object under test using training data of known classes. The training data have a predefined label for every class and the learning algorithm can utilize this data to predict the class of a test object.

Conflicts of interest

Authors declare no conflict of interest.

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