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Article

Assessment of Narrow Band Imaging Algorithm for Video Capsule Endoscopy Based on Decorrelated Color Space for Esophageal Cancer

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Abstract: Video capsule endoscopy (VCE) is increasingly used to decrease the discomfort among patients owing to its small size. However, VCE has a major drawback of not having narrow band imaging (NBI) functionality. The current VCE has the traditional white light imaging (WLI) only, which has poor performance in the computer-aided detection (CAD) of different types of cancer compared with NBI. Specific cancers, such as esophageal cancer (EC), do not exhibit any early biomarkers, making their early detection difficult. In most cases, the symptoms are unnoticeable, and EC is diagnosed only in later stages, making its 5-year survival rate below 20% on an average. NBI filters provide particular wavelengths that increase the contrast and enhance certain features of the mucosa, thereby enabling early identification of EC. However, VCE does not have a slot for NBI functionality because its size cannot be increased. Hence, NBI image conversion from WLI can be achieved only in post-processing at present. In this study, a complete arithmetic assessment of the decorrelated color space was conducted to generate NBI images from WLI images for VCE of the esophagus. Three parameters, namely, structural similarity index metric (SSIM), entropy, and peak-signal-to-noise ratio (PSNR), were used to assess the simulated NBI images. Results show the good performance of the NBI image reproduction method, with SSIM, entropy difference, and PSNR values of 93.215%, 4.360, and 28.064 dB, respectively.

Keywords: narrow band imaging; hyperspectral imaging; decorrelated color space; video capsule endoscopy; peak-signal-to-noise ratio; structural similarity index metric; entropy

1. Introduction

Video capsule endoscopy (VCE) has been identified as a prospective substitute for the traditional endoscopy in recent times [1] owing to the noninvasive nature of the species and its comparatively diminutive size [2-4]. The VCE device is designed to include a camera, a miniature lighting system, and an electronic box within its compact form factor, which is comparable in size to a tablet [5-7]. Despite its small size, VCE has the ability to generate high-quality images at a significantly higher frame rate [8, 9]. Despite the numerous advantages of VCE, a significant drawback of this technology is its lack of narrow band imaging (NBI) functionality, which is commonly present in conventional endoscopes [10].

NBI is a modality of medical imaging that employs a specialized filter to selectively permit the transmission of a specific wavelength of light [11, 12]. The aforementioned wavelengths have the ability to enhance the contrast, thereby accentuating the features of the mucosal layer [13, 14]. Typically, the central wavelength of NBI is either 415 or 540 nm, which correspond to the blue and green spectral bands, respectively [15, 16]. The absorption of light by hemoglobin in the bloodstream is heightened at these particular wavelengths to provide enhanced precision, resulting in a darkened appearance of the blood vessels [17, 18]. Consequently, the distinguishing features of the mucosa can be readily discerned from the neighboring milieu [19]. NBI bands are predominantly utilized in endoscopy for diagnosing diverse types of cancer [20].

Specific cancers, such as esophageal EC, which does not have any particular biomarker in early stages, can be diagnosed early with the use of NBI [20, 21]. Many previous studies have proven that the accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity of early detection of various types of cancer increased significantly with the use of NBI [22-24]. Tsai et al. used single-shot detector and hyperspectral imaging to detect early EC and revealed that the overall accuracy of the NBI images was 91% and the RGB image's accuracy was only 88% [25]. Lee et al. examined EC by using the conventional white light imaging (WLI) and NBI and concluded that NBI was much more effective than the conventional WLI in detecting dysplasia [26]. Yosidha et al. demonstrated that the NBI system improved the accuracy of magnifying endoscopy [27]. Hence, the use of NBI is critical in VCE to detect early EC.

Therefore, in this study, the usability of NBI images simulated from decorrelated color spaces for VCE imaging of the esophagus was evaluated. The simulated NBI images were compared with three distinct parameters, namely, PSNR, SSIM, and entropy. The narrow band conversion technology and the dataset employed in this study were discussed in depth. Subsequently, the outcomes obtained from the image comparison using various parameters were elucidated. Finally, a summary of the findings, the potential avenues for future research, and the limitations of this study were provided.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Dataset

Obtaining the necessary dataset for identifying and categorizing the esophagus can often be a challenging undertaking [28]. Moreover, a huge amount of pertinent information can be found in the VCE of the esophagus. In the present study, a series of esophageal images was obtained from two collaborating hospitals. The dataset consisted of a comprehensive collection of 3415 WLI VCE images of the esophagus. WLI images were obtained using VCE (InsightEyes EGD System, Insight Medical Solutions Inc). VCE images of 640×480 pixels in dimension were acquired from Taipei Veterans General Hospital. A supplementary set of 2000 WLI images obtained via a conventional endoscope (CV-290, Olympus) was used for analysis. The dataset containing Olympus images was obtained from Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital at Kaohsiung Medical University. The dimension of these images was 640×480 pixels.

2.2. NBI

The lack of NBI functionality is one of the most significant drawbacks associated with the use of VCE. Increasing the size of the VCE device is not possible because of the convenience factor. Therefore, the NBI features can be added only after the processing is completed. Given that NBI performs far more effectively with computer-aided detection machine learning techniques than WLI, this step is essential for early EC detection. Thus, in this study, a color space that replicated the NBI image was chosen to have decorrelated axes because it has been shown to be an effective tool for manipulating color images. The method developed by Reinhard et al. was applied [29]. Simply imposing the mean and standard deviation (SD) over the data points is a straightforward operation that, when combined with credible input images, results in the production of convincing output images. Only the mean and standard deviation in tandem with any of the three dimensions were needed in this investigation. Therefore, these metrics were calculated for the original image and the target image. A notable detail that the average and standard deviation for each axis in one space were determined on an individual basis. First, a method that should be considered reasonable for converting RGB signals to l was demonstrated, the perception-based color space developed by Ruderman et al. Considering l is a transform of LMS cone space, the image was converted to LMS space by using the LMS transform in

two steps. First, the RGB tristimulus values were converted to XYZ ones. By using the standard matrix provided by the International Telecommunications Union, a vector that can be applied to multiply the columns was obtained, resulting in the RGB-to-XYZ conversion. The image was converted for it to be in LMS space by using the traditional conversion matrix, as shown in Equation 1.

$$\begin{pmatrix} L \\ M \\ S \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.3811 & 0.5783 & 0.0402 \\ 0.1967 & 0.7244 & 0.0782 \\ 0.0241 & 0.1288 & 0.8444 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

The information in this color space exhibited a significant amount of skew, which was reduced to a significant degree after transforming the data to the logarithmic space, as shown in Equation 2.

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \log L \\ M &= \log M \\ S &= \log S \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

First, the data points were taken, and the mean was subtracted from them. Then, the data points that made up the synthetic image were adjusted using the factors determined by the standard deviations of each of the individual data points, as shown in Equation 3.

$$\begin{aligned} l' &= \frac{\sigma_t^l}{\sigma_s^l} l^* \\ \alpha' &= \frac{\sigma_t^\alpha}{\sigma_s^\alpha} \alpha^* \\ \beta' &= \frac{\sigma_t^\beta}{\sigma_s^\beta} \beta^* \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Choosing a source image and a target image that do not go together very well was possible because this investigation aimed to copy the appearance of one image onto another. The compositional similarities between the images can determine the quality of the final product. For instance, if the synthetic image has a significant amount of grass, whereas the photograph has a great amount of sky, then the transformation of statistics could be assumed to be unsuccessful.

2.3. Parameters for Comparison

2.3.1. SSIM

SSIM is a widely recognized quality measurement that is utilized in the process of determining how similar two images are to one another [30]. It was introduced by Wang et al., and it has been proposed to be associated with the human visual system's quality perception [31]. SSIM is developed by predicting every image distortion as an amalgamation of three factors, which are loss of correlation, contrast distortion, and luminance distortion, rather than using traditional error summation methods [32, 33]. SSIM is used as a measure to compare the similarity between WLI Images and NBI images [34]. SSIM metric has gained significant popularity in the field of digital image analysis due to its ease of use, widespread application, and established validity through rigorous testing [35, 36]. SSIM values usually ranges between 0 and 100%, and SSIM values of more than 90% are considered as better results [37].

2.3.2. Entropy

The second criterion employed to assess the algorithm formulated in this investigation was entropy [38]. The calculation of entropy was similar to that of SSIM. The entropy discrepancy between the WLI images acquired through the Olympus endoscope and the simulated NBI images was compared. Entropy can be utilized in image processing for the purpose of texture classification. A specific texture may exhibit a distinct entropy value as certain patterns tend to recur in a relatively consistent manner [39]. Within the framework of the paper, low entropy is indicative of reduced disorder and diminished variance among the constituent elements. Thus, reducing the entropy results in an improved reproduction of the image. The entropy disparity between the WLI images acquired through VCE and the simulated NBI images was compared.

2.3.3. PSNR

PSNR is a byte-by-byte comparison of the quality of two images [40, 41]. It is one of the simplest methods to compare the source and the reproduced image [42]. PSNR is analyzed similar to SSIM. The corresponding WLI images from VCE and the Olympus endoscope were separately compared

with the simulated NBI images. PSNR values range between 20 and 60 dB, and the higher the value is, the better the result. For an 8-bit data representation, the accepted PSNR value is about 25 dB [43].

3. Results

In this study, three important parameters were considered for analyzing the effectiveness of the algorithm; PSNR, SSIM, and entropy. Comparing the results of these parameters can help understand the limitations and advantages of the proposed method.

3.1. SSIM

Figure 1 shows the results of the SSIM analysis. The SSIM value lies in the range of 0 and 100%, with a higher value indicating a better result. In this study, 50 random WLI images and their corresponding simulated NBI images were compared to compare the SSIM between the WLI images and the simulated NBI images. The average SSIM values for the Olympus and VCE images were 90% and 92.49%, respectively. However, out of the 50 images, 21 VCE images had a high SSIM of more than 93%. Out of the 50 randomly selected images, 19 had an SSIM of 91%, and only nine images had less than 84% (Supplement 1 Table S3). These findings revealed that the average SSIM decreased because of these nine images. These images were either blurred, had too much light reflected on them, or had some flare. Therefore, the SSIM value decreased below 91%. If the dataset was filtered and had a clearer WLI, then the NBI reproduction of the images could be better. Similar to the Olympus images, the eight WLI images in VCE had considerable reflection that made the SSIM value less than 90%. However, in all the different conditions, the SSIM values did not reduce to below 90% in VCE. Therefore, regardless of the errors present in the image, the NBI reproduction can be profound.

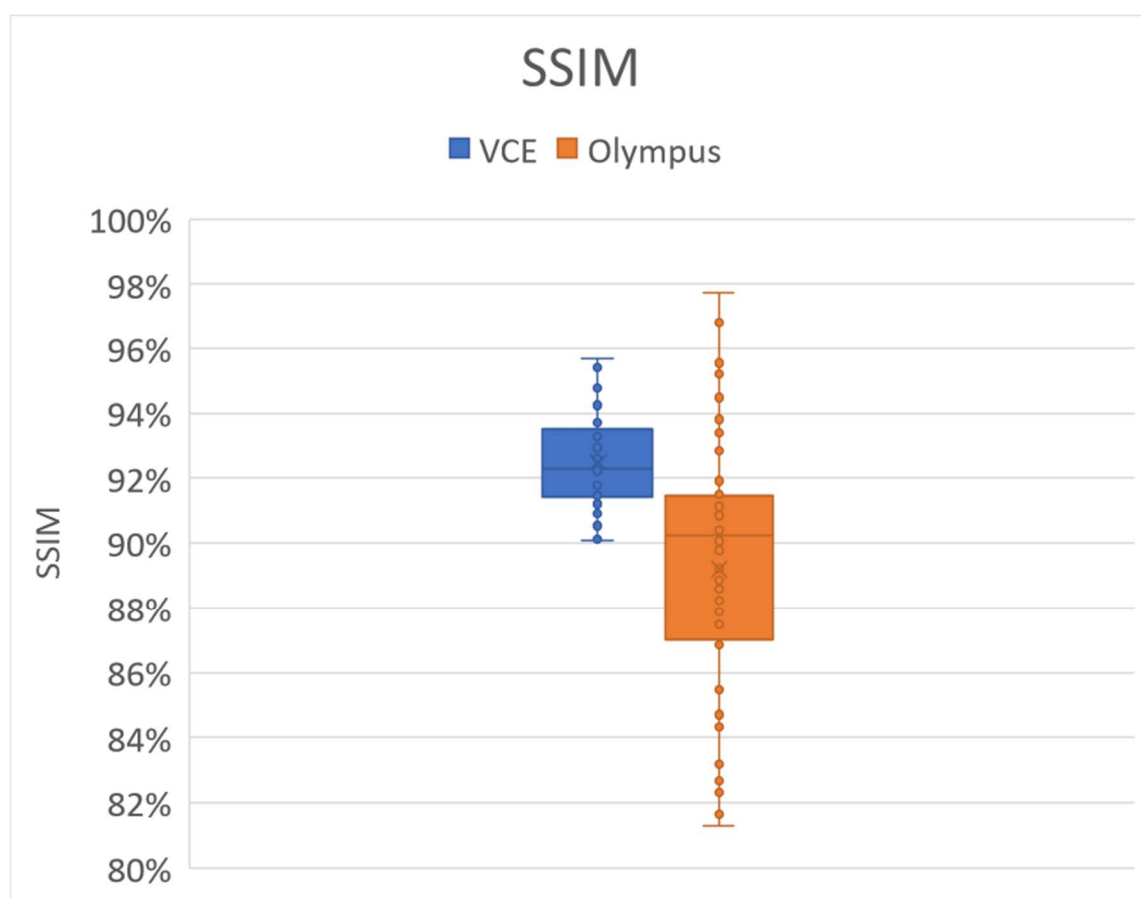


Figure 1. SSIM metric of 50 random Olympus and VCE images.

3.2. Entropy

The entropy difference between the Olympus endoscope and VCE is illustrated in Figure 2. The average entropy difference between the WLI and simulated NBI images in VCE was around 2.6942%,

and that between the WLI and simulated images from the Olympus endoscope was 2.3457% (Supplement 1 Table S2). The results showed that the entropy in the Olympus endoscope and VCE followed a similar pattern. When the entropy increased in the WLI images, the entropy of the NBI images also increased and vice versa. In VCE and the Olympus endoscope, the entropy in the NBI images increased because of three images (image numbers 20, 25, and 46). This finding can be attributed to the excessive reflection seen in the WLI image, indicating the successful utilization of the algorithm in this study.

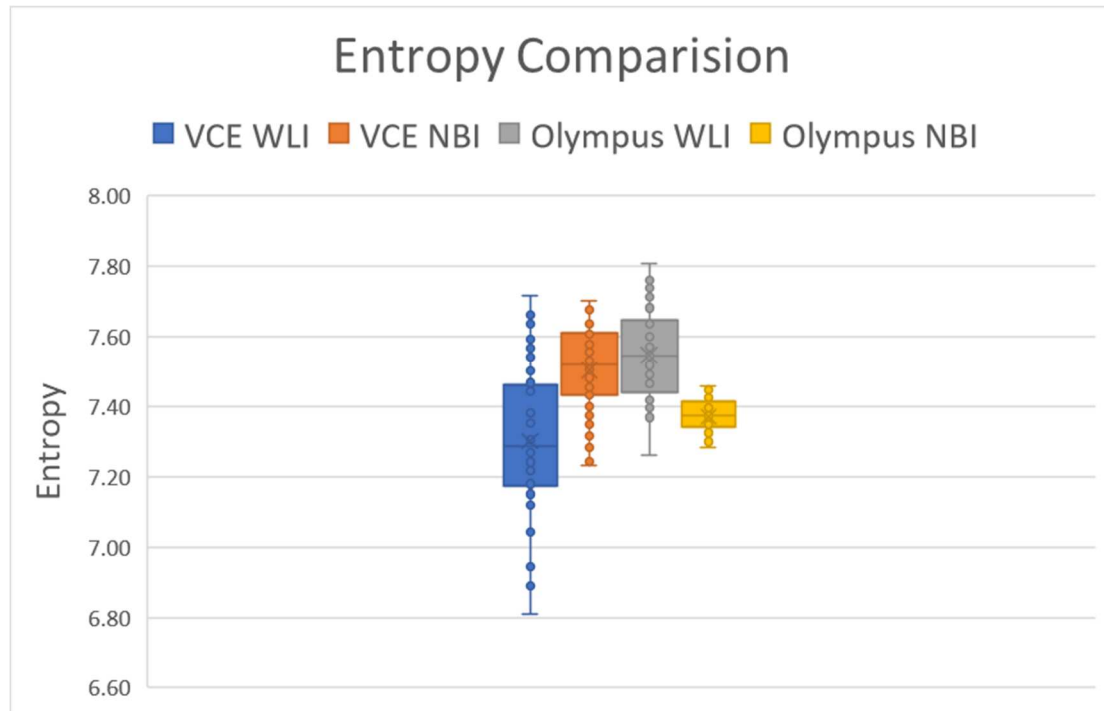


Figure 2. Entropy of 50 randomly chosen Olympus and VCE images.

3.3. PSNR

Figure 3 shows the PSNR value of the 50 randomly chosen VCE and Olympus endoscopic images. The average PSNR values of the VCE and Olympus endoscopic images were 27.8212 and 28.0813 dB, respectively (Supplement 1 Table S1). The results of SSIM, entropy, and PSNR showed that the proposed algorithm performed better.

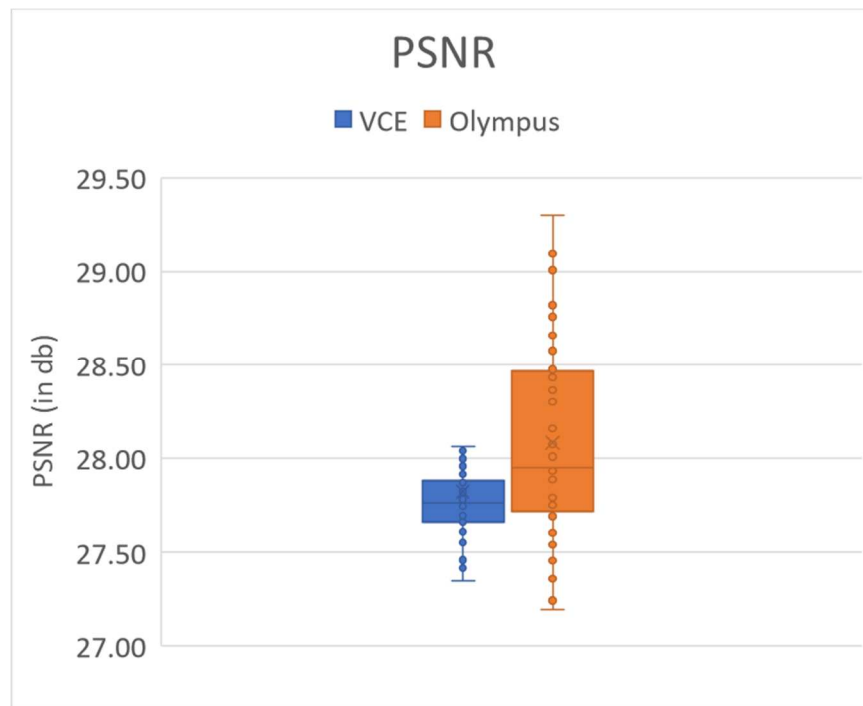


Figure 3. PSNR comparison of 50 randomly chosen Olympus and VCE images.

4. Discussion

In this study, a decolored axis color-matching function was used to simulate NBI images from the VCE WLI images by using the NBI image from an Olympus endoscope as a reference. Given that VCE is more preferred than the traditional endoscopy, incorporating NBI capability onto VCE is an important requisite because VCE does not currently have NBI functionality. Such functionality has been proven to be more effective in detecting early cancer cells, specifically EC, which does not have any early biomarkers. This incorporation could increase the 5-year survival rate of EC drastically. The results of this study showed that the reproduced NBI images had better comparison metric values. First, the average SSIM values of the Olympus and VCE endoscopic images were 89.1995% and 92.4919%, respectively. Second, the average entropy values of the randomly chosen WLI images and their corresponding NBI images in VCE and the Olympus endoscope were 2.6942% and 2.3457%, respectively. Finally, the PSNRs of the WLI images and their corresponding NBI images in VCE and the Olympus endoscope were 27.8212 and 28.0813 dB, respectively. The future scope of this study is to test the reproduced NBI images with a YOLOv5 deep learning model with a dataset of EC to detect and classify cancers on the basis of stage severity. Then, the same model could be used to compare the accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity of WLI those of NBI. However, one of the limitations of this method is that it did not consider the lighting spectrum of the WLI and NBI images. Therefore, if the WLI image is blurred or has light reflections on it, the NBI image could not be a perfect simulation. The simulated NBI image with the corresponding WLI of the VCE endoscope are shown in Figure 4 (Supplement 1 Figure S1 shows 50 randomly chosen images of WLI in VCE, and Figure S2 shows 50 randomly chosen images of the simulated NBI in VCE). The simulated NBI image with the corresponding WLI and a similar NBI image from the Olympus endoscope are shown in Figure 5 (Supplement 1 Figure S3 shows six randomly chosen images of WLI in VCE, and Figure S5 shows another 12 randomly chosen images of simulated NBI in VCE).

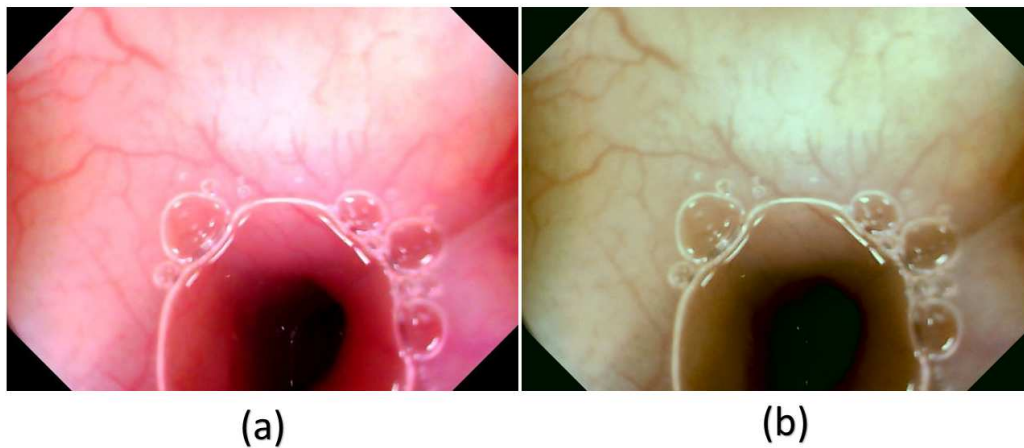


Figure 4. Comparison between WLI and simulated NBI images of VCE. (a) WLI image from VCE, (b) simulated NBI image from the NBI conversion algorithm.

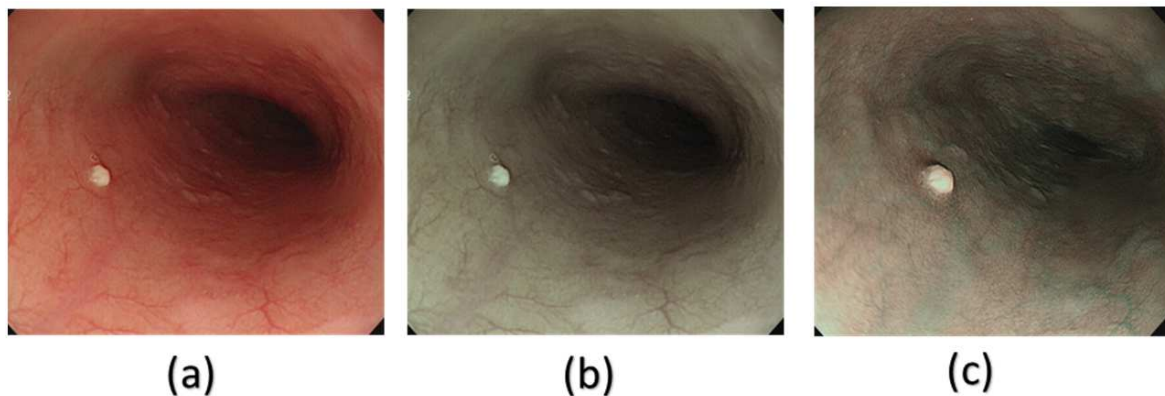


Figure 5. Comparison among the (a) WLI images, (b) simulated NBI images, and (c) real NBI images from the Olympus endoscope.

5. Conclusions

In this study, a decolored axis color-matching function was implemented to simulate NBI images from VCE WLI images by making use of the NBI image obtained from an Olympus endoscope as a reference. VCE does not currently have NBI functionality, which has been proven to be more effective in detecting early cancer cells, particularly early EC, which does not have any early biomarkers. Given that VCE is more preferred than the traditional endoscopy, incorporating NBI capability into VCE is an important requisite that could result in a significant increase in the 5-year survival rate of patients with EC. The results showed that the reproduced NBI images had higher comparison metric values. The images from the Olympus endoscope and VCE had average SSIM values of 98.415% and 93.215%, respectively. The random WLI images and their corresponding NBI images obtained from VCE and the Olympus endoscopes showed average entropy values of 3.45% and 4.36%, respectively. The PSNRs of the WLI images with their corresponding NBI images in VCE and the Olympus endoscope were 28.06 and 28.15%, respectively.

Supplementary Materials: The following supporting information can be downloaded at www.mdpi.com/xxx/s1, Table S1. Results of PSNR comparison of each image in Olympus and VCE; Table S2. Results of Entropy comparison of each image in Olympus and VCE; Table S3. Results of SSIM comparison of each image in Olympus and VCE; Figure S1. 50 Randomly chosen images of WLI in VCE; Figure S2. 50 Randomly chosen images of NBI in VCE; Figure S3. 6 Randomly chosen WLI images, simulated NBI images and a similar original NBI in Olympus endoscope. (a) Olympus WLI images. (b) simulated NBI image and (c) a similar NBI image from Olympus; Figure S4. 6 Randomly chosen WLI images, simulated NBI images and a similar original NBI in Olympus endoscope. (a) Olympus WLI images. (b) simulated NBI image and (c) a similar NBI image from Olympus.

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M.T and A.M.; methodology, Y.-J.F, H.-C.W and A.M.; project administration, Y.-M.T, A.M. and H.-C.W.; resources, C.-W.H, H.-C.W and A.M.; software, Y.-M.T and A.M.; supervision, C.-W.H, Y.-M.T and H.-C.W.; validation, Y.-J.F, Y.-M.T and A.M.; writing—original draft, R.K and A.M.; writing—review and editing, R.K, A.M. and H.-C.W. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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