

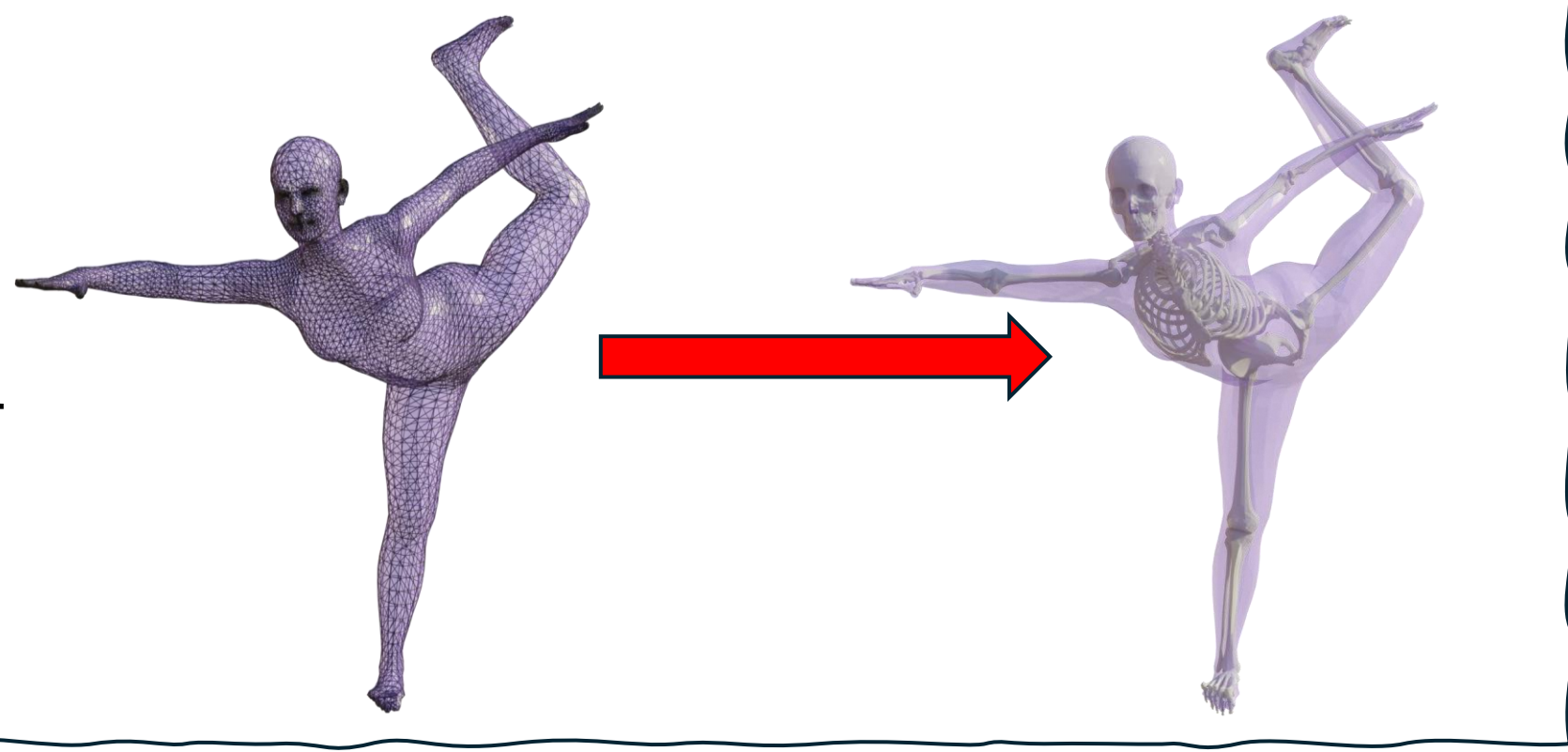
On predicting 3D bone locations inside the human body

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Context

Objective: Predict The location of internal structures from external surface observations.



Previous approaches & applications:



1. Traditional approaches: Medical imaging (CT scan – X Ray) → Radiation.
2. Learning based: OSSO[1] from 2D DXA images, SKEL[2] for synthetic biomechanics simulation with MoCap data → Lacks 3D information.

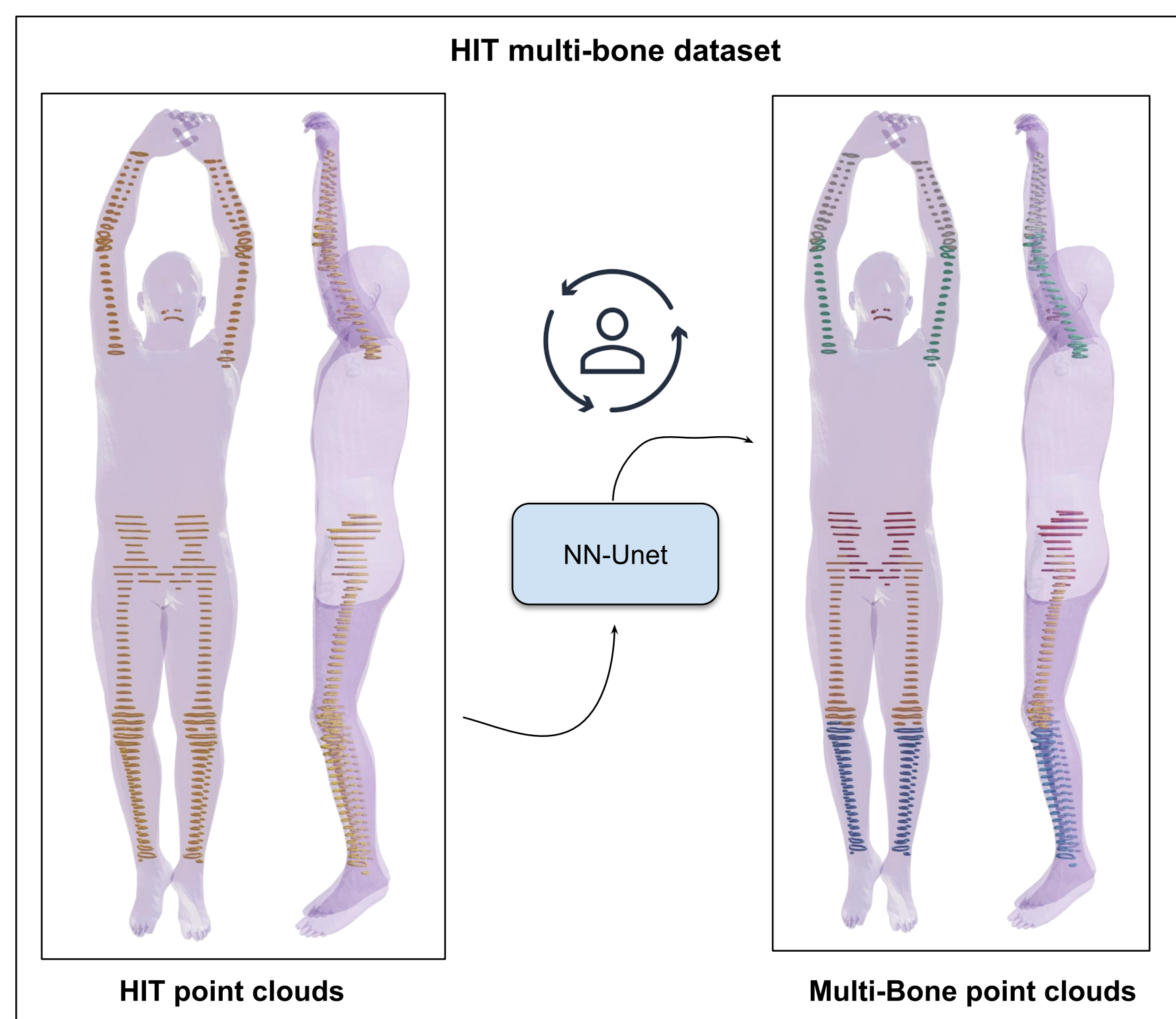
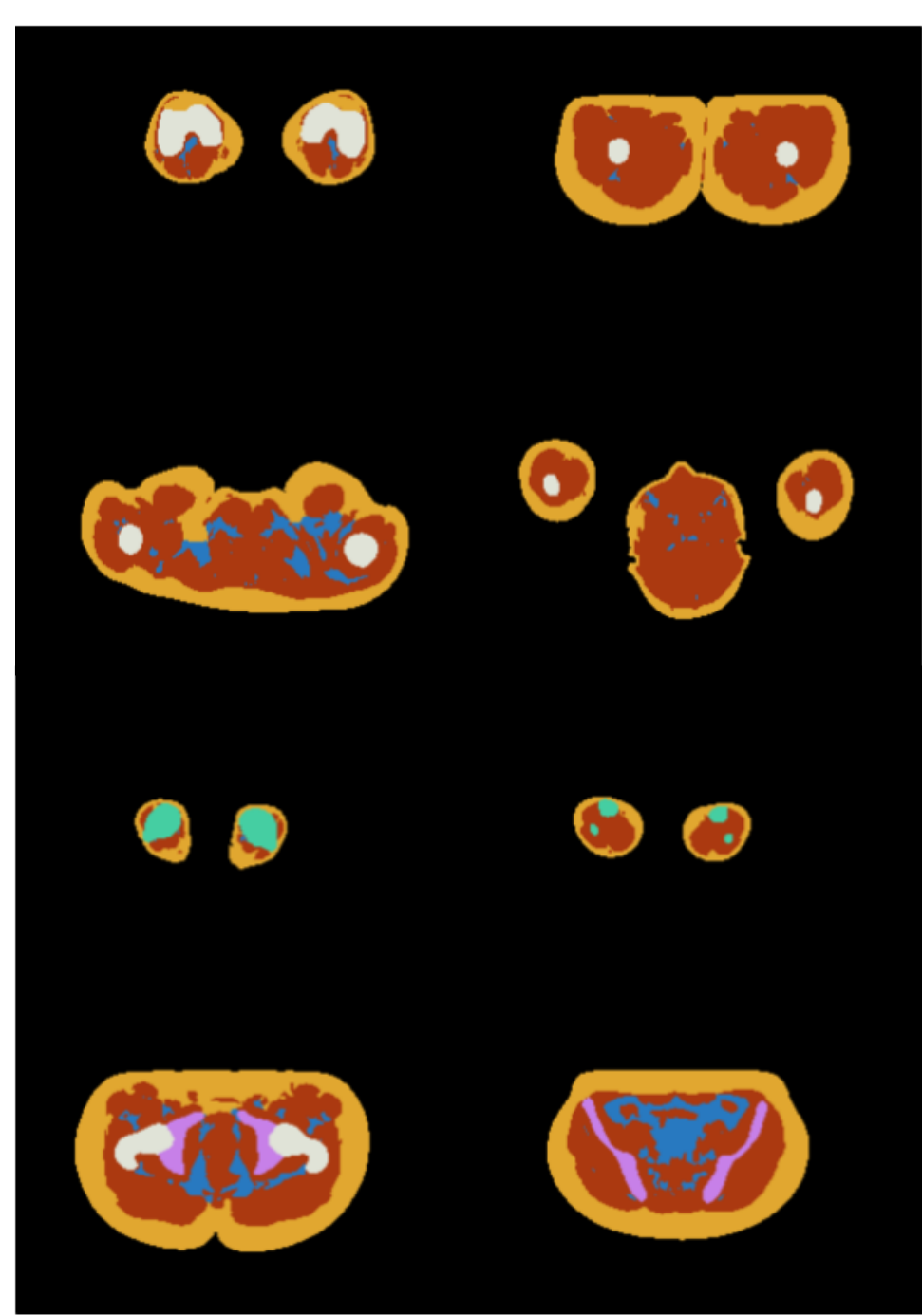
Our approach: Leverage the HIT[3] MRI dataset to create accurate 3D skeletal data to learn a better regressor for SKEL.

Contributions:

1. **Multi bone** segmentation data set w/ ground truth SKEL registrations.
2. A specialized **registration method and regressor**.
 1. An additional degree of freedom ΔJ to the skeleton from skin prediction.
 2. A trained joint regressor to replace standard SKEL based on 3D data.

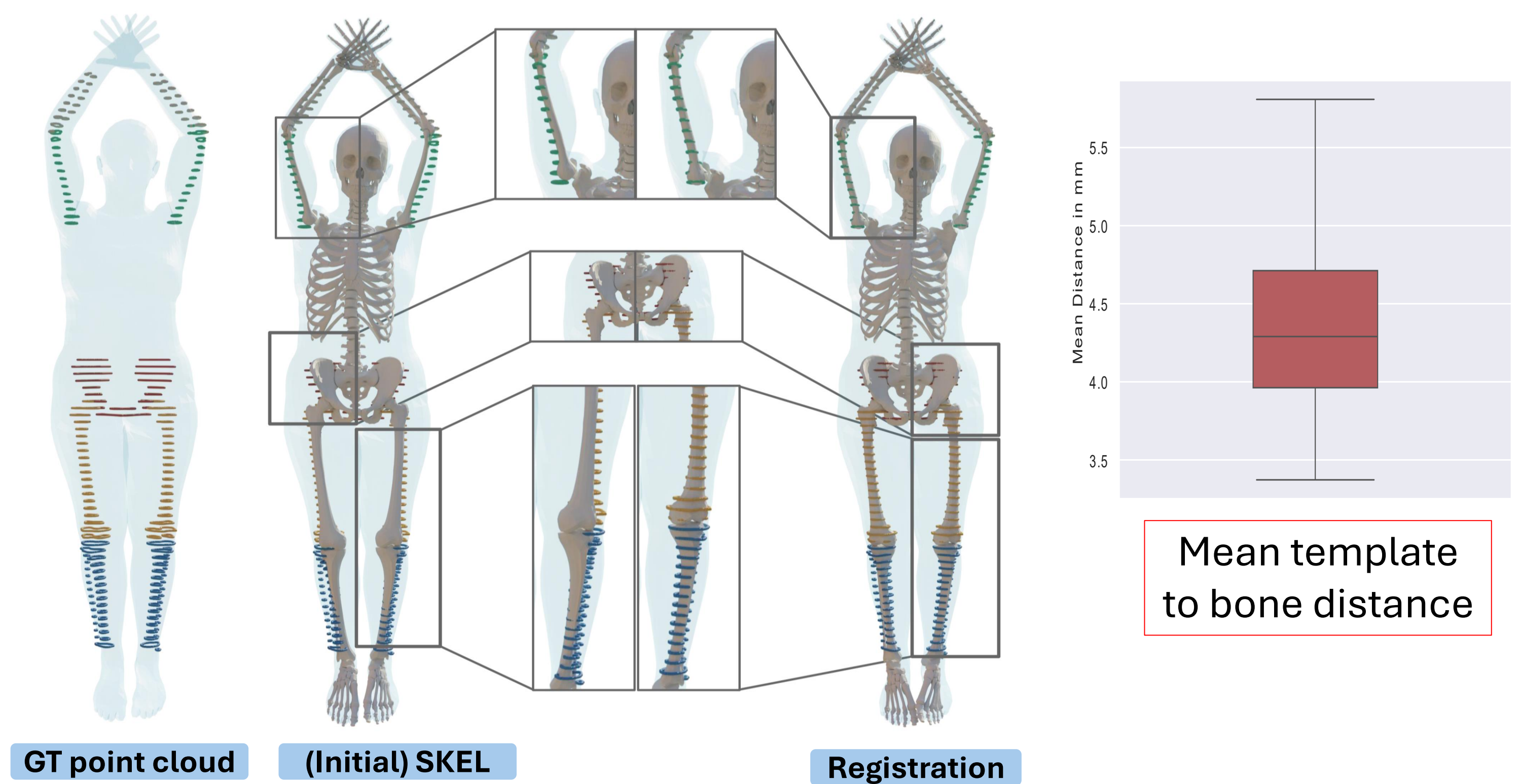
(1) The HIT Multi-bone Dataset

An MRI multi-bone dataset: 381 full body MRIs (235 females, 146 males) of 5 bone sub-groups (humerus, radius-ulna, pelvis, femur, and tibia-fibula).

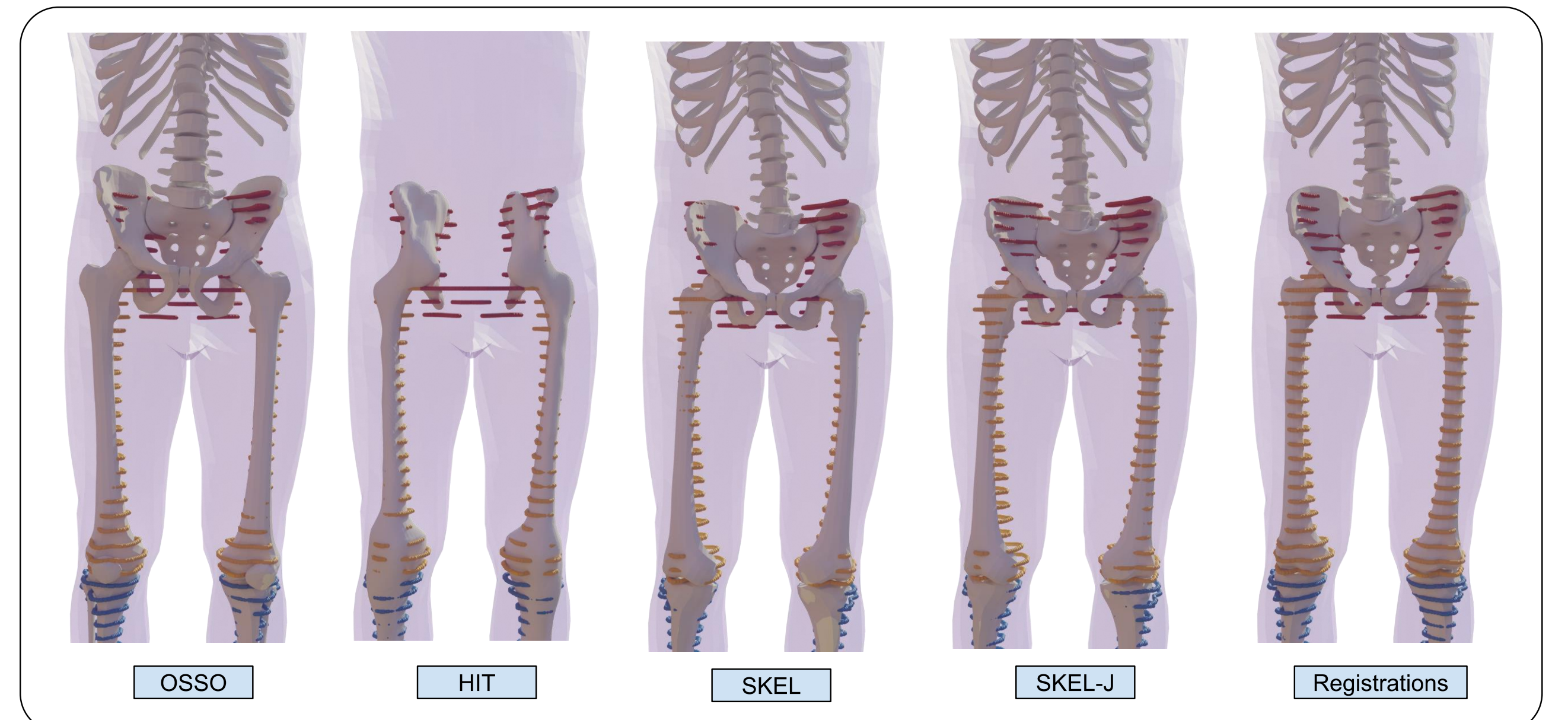


Experiments & Results

Bone registration accuracy

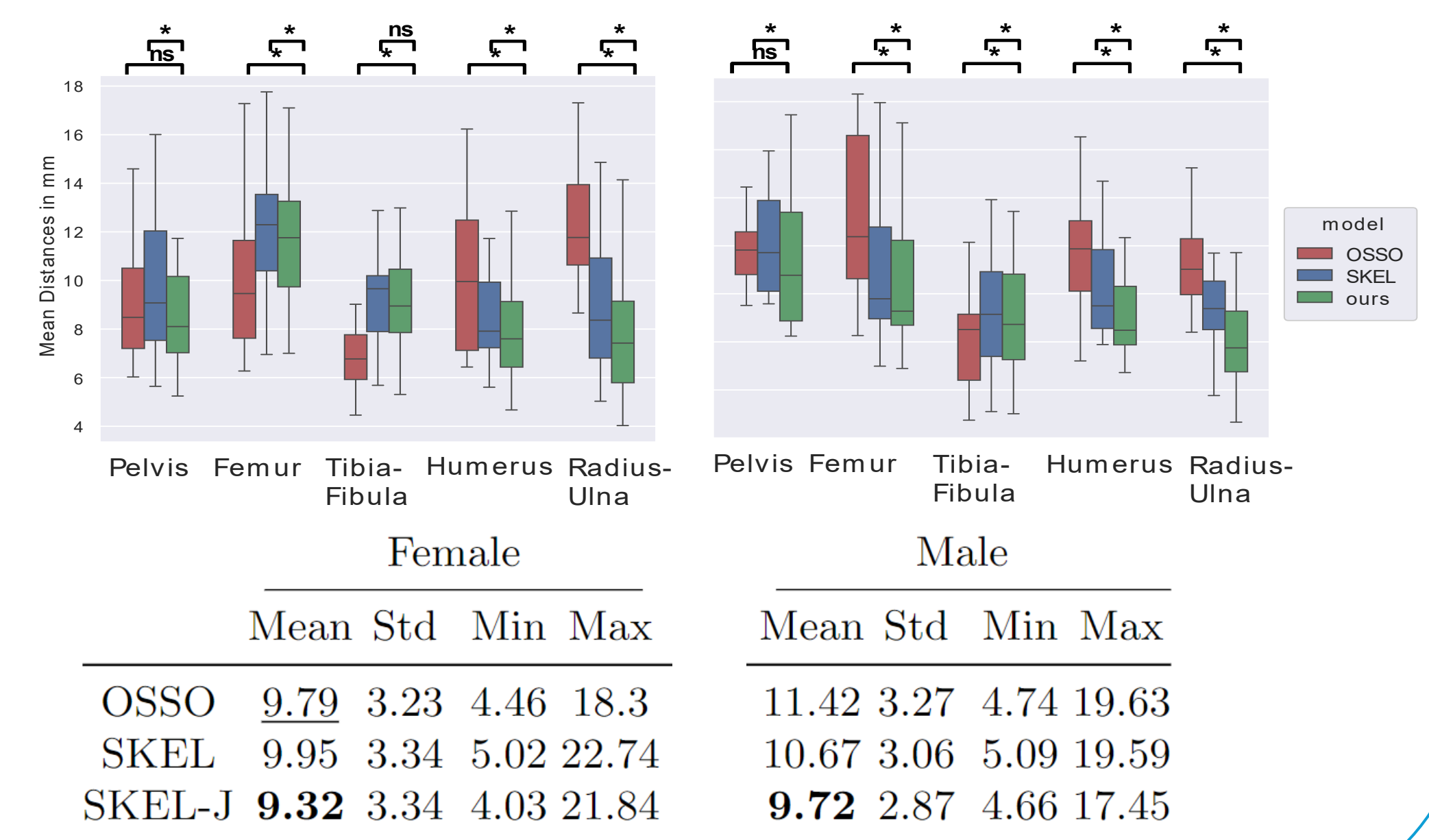


Bone prediction accuracy



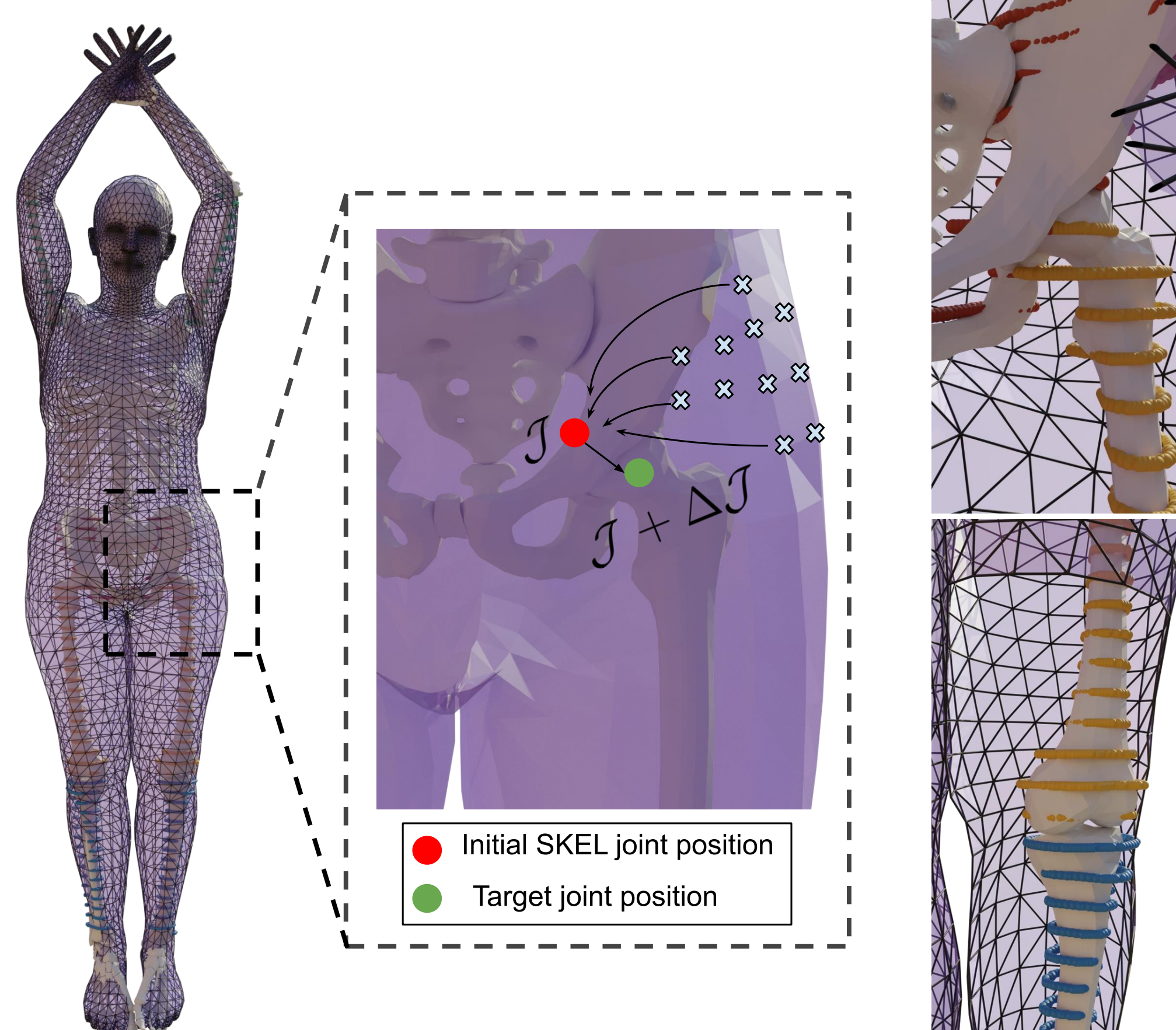
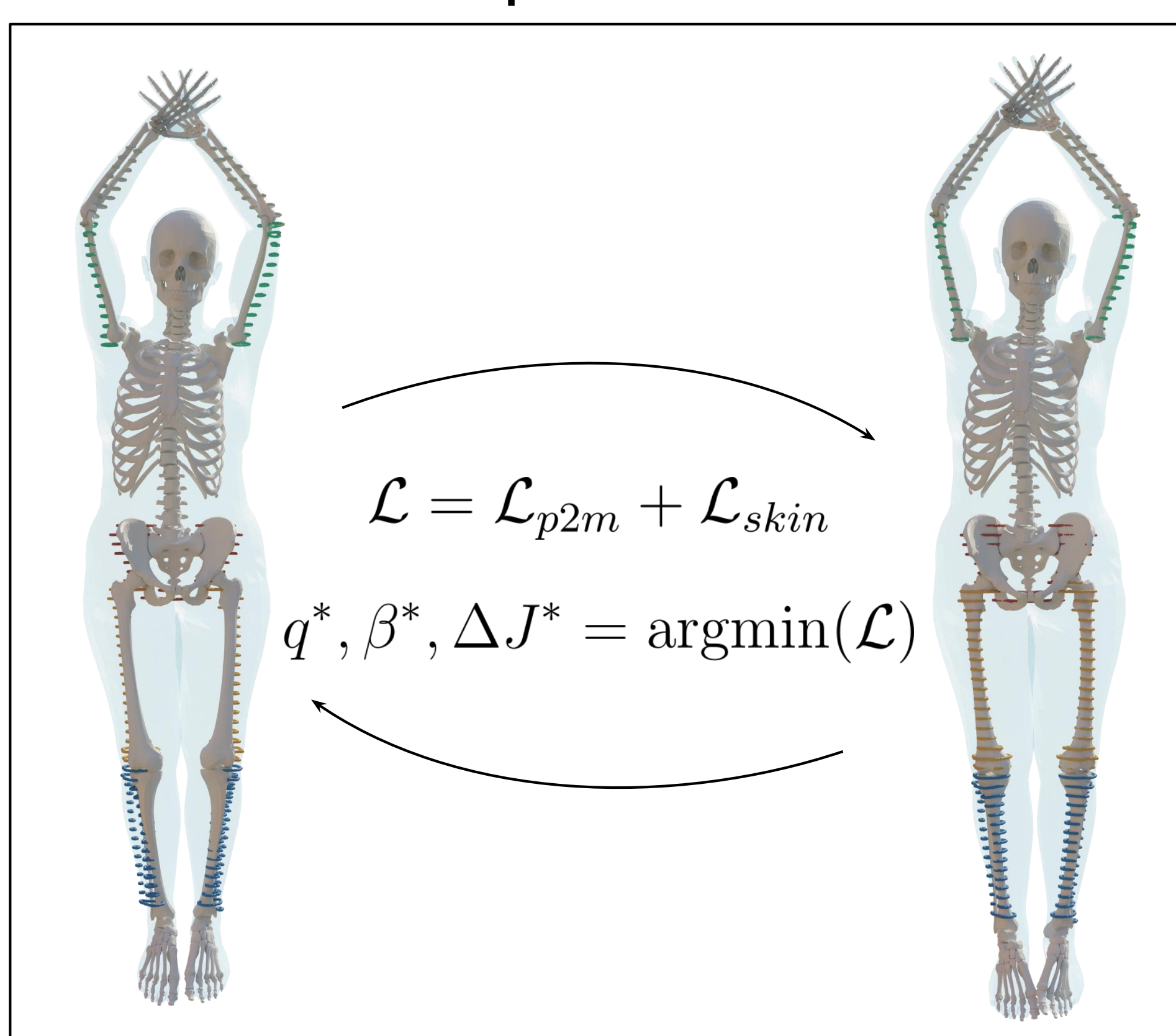
Mean per bone prediction error

Mean prediction error comparison

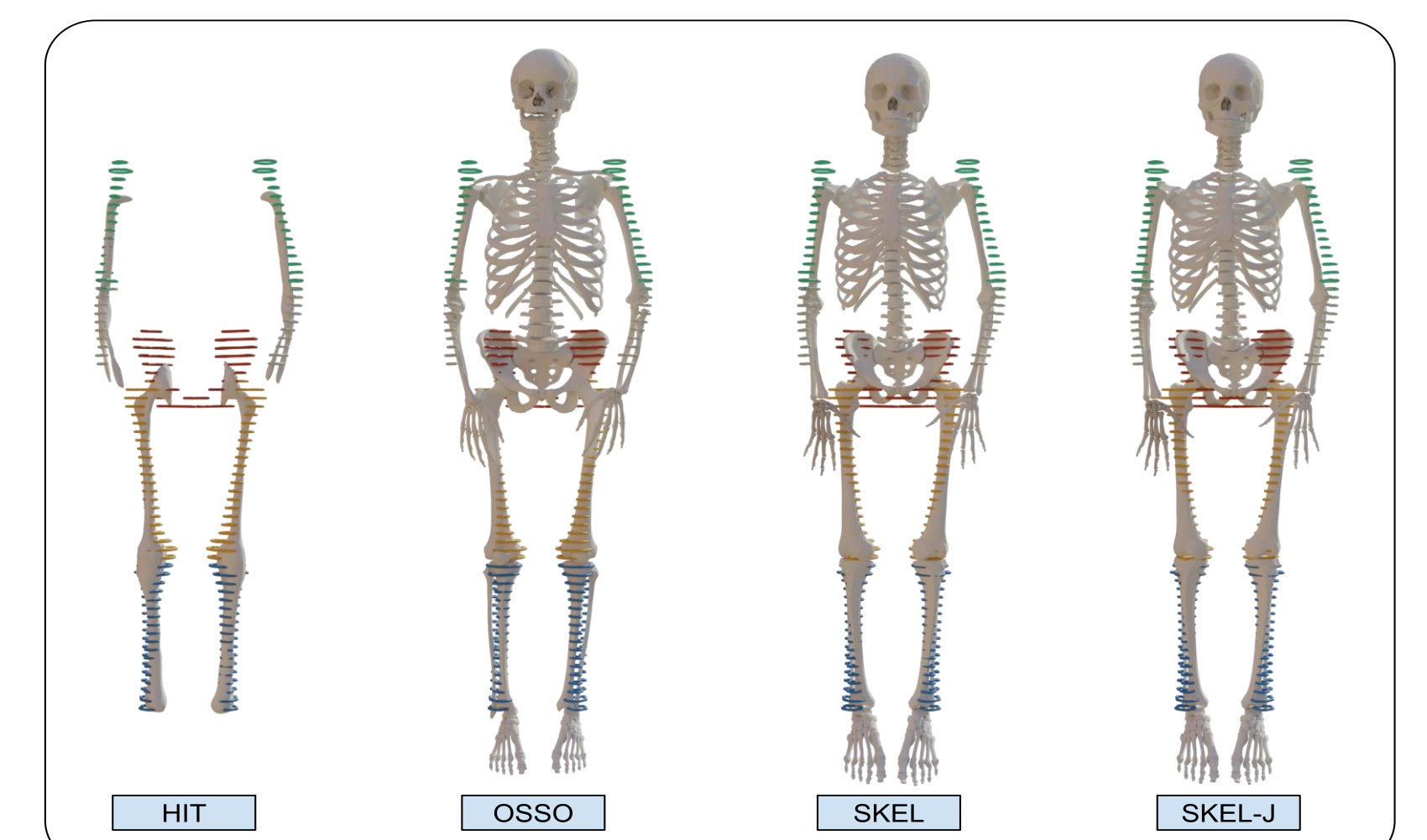


(2) Registration Process and SKEL-J

Optimization



Evaluation on supine patients



References

- [1] OSSO: Obtaining Skeletal Shape from Outside. Keller, Zuffi, Black and Pujades (CVPR 2022).
- [2] From Skin to Skeleton: Towards Biomechanically Accurate 3D Digital Humans. Keller, Werling, Shin, Delp, Pujades, Liu and Black (ACM siggraph Asia 2024).
- [3] HIT: Estimating Internal Human Implicit Tissues from the Body Surface. Keller, Arora, Dakri, Chandhok, Machann, Fritsche, Black and Pujades (CVPR 2024).