

# HEVC Lossless Coding for Medical Image Compression

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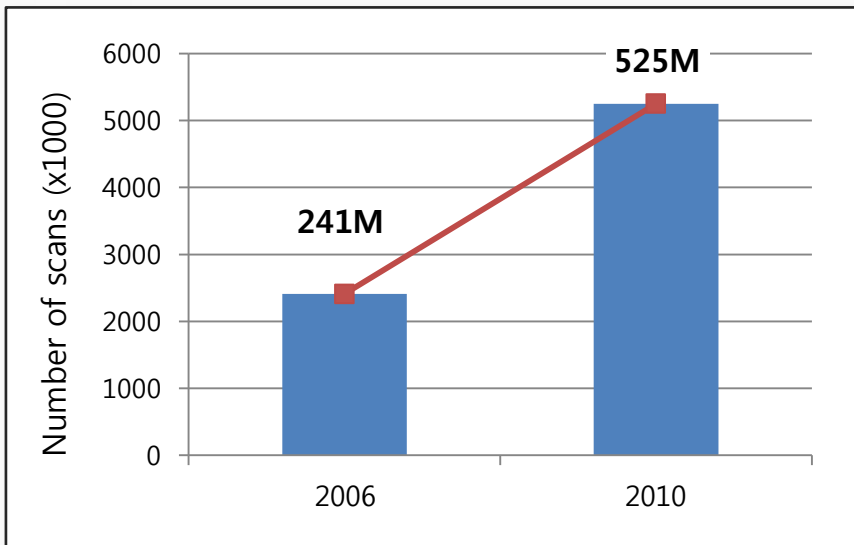
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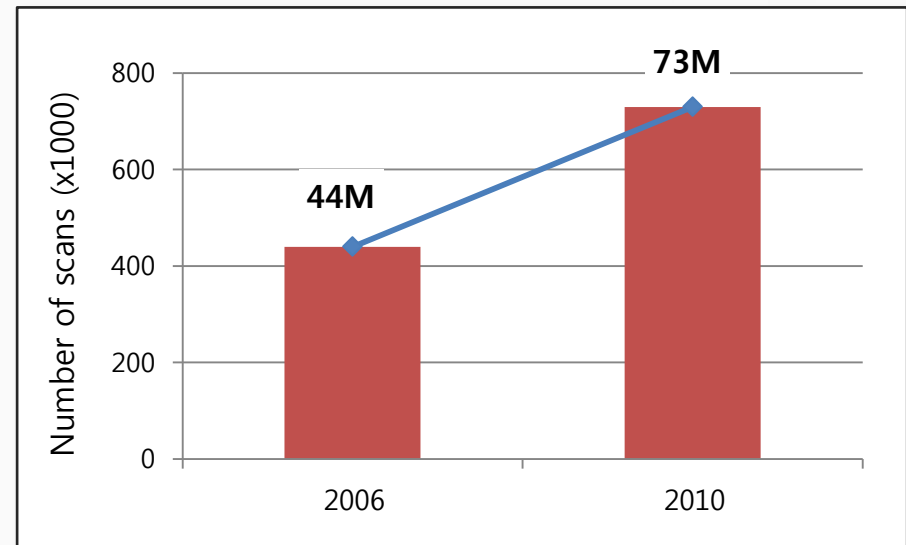
# Introduction – Motivation



- The amount of medical image data is increasing geometrically.
  - The number of scans itself has significantly increased recently.
  - Large amount of data is obtained from one single scan. (e.g. CT scan with 400 slices of 1024x1024 resolution → 800MB)
- Medical images need to be efficiently compressed.



Number of CT scans per year in Korea (120% ↑)

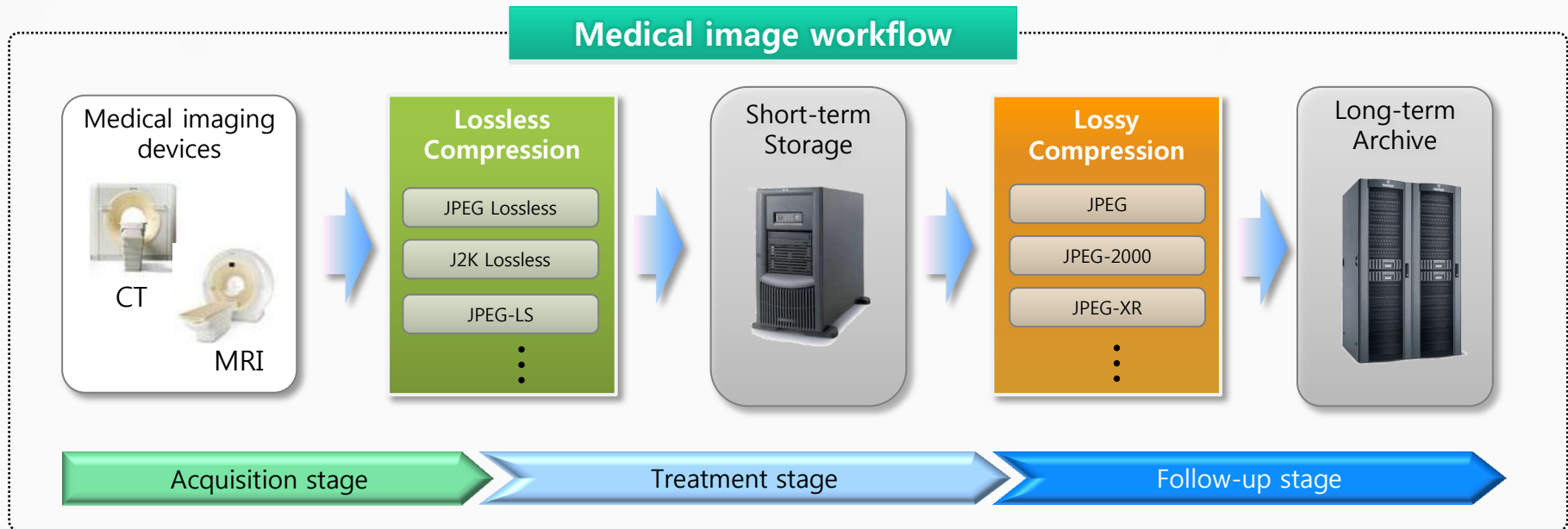


Number of MRI scans per year in Korea (66% ↑)

# Introduction – Current Status



- Medical images have to be **losslessly compressed** during the treatment period, since any distortion introduced by lossy compression can affect the clinical decision and lead to the legal problems.
- Currently, many ISO standards (e.g. JPEG, JPEG-LS, JPEG-2000 for still image coding, MPEG-2 and H.264/AVC for video coding) are employed by DICOM<sup>1)</sup> standard for medical image compression.
- Medical image compression is one of the **promising applications of HEVC**.



- The performance of HEVC lossless coding and its improvement proposed by JCTVC-J0230 is compared with that of JPEG lossless, JPEG-2000 lossless, and JPEG-LS for medical image compression.
- Total 9 MR scans collected from the public database TCIA<sup>1)</sup> are used as test sequences.
- Only All Intra configuration is tested, since random access to each individual slice is mandatory for medical image compression.



Sequence name	Resolution	Number of Slices	Max Bit-depth
Medical_Brain_1	512x512	22	10
Medical_Brain_2	512x512	60	9
Medical_Brain_3	512x512	60	10
Medical_Brain_4	512x512	60	9
Medical_Breast_1	864x864	84	9
Medical_Breast_2	560x560	84	9
Medical_Breast_3	640x640	90	9
Medical_Breast_4	528x528	41	10
Medical_Breast_5	672x672	60	10

- Anchor: HEVC lossless (HM7.1)
- The performance of HEVC lossless coding is better than JPEG lossless, however, **outperformed by JPEG-2000 lossless (14.7%) and JPEG-LS (10.8%).**
- The **performance of HEVC lossless coding can be significantly improved by applying the method proposed in J0230**, and J0230's method outperforms the existing lossless image codec.

Sequence name	JPEG lossless	JPEG-2000 lossless	JPEG-LS	Proposed (J0230)	Proposed + SAP (J0230)	Proposed + SAP + 3 modes (J0230)
Medical_Brain_1	24.8	-15.6	-10.9	-17.4	-20.7	-19.2
Medical_Brain_2	25.7	-14.7	-10.8	-13.2	-15.8	-14.0
Medical_Brain_3	26.6	-14.5	-10.3	-11.9	-15.2	-13.5
Medical_Brain_4	26.4	-14.2	-10.0	-12.0	-14.8	-12.5
Medical_Breast_1	42.4	-19.8	-15.2	-22.9	-26.7	-26.1
Medical_Breast_2	35.3	-17.2	-13.0	-17.7	-20.4	-18.9
Medical_Breast_3	41.9	-12.5	-9.0	-13.6	-15.8	-14.6
Medical_Breast_4	23.3	-13.0	-10.3	-13.3	-14.3	-13.7
Medical_Breast_5	30.3	-10.5	-7.7	-10.3	-11.4	-10.8
<b>Average</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>-14.7</b>	<b>-10.8</b>	<b>-14.7</b>	<b>-17.2</b>	<b>-16.0</b>



- The medical image compression is one of the promising application areas of HEVC, since HEVC is the state-of-the-art codec which can provide the best coding efficiency.
- However, the performance of the current HEVC lossless coding is not satisfactory and even outperformed by the existing lossless image codec including JPEG-LS and JPEG-2000 lossless.
- To meet the requirements of the industry, the coding efficiency of HEVC lossless coding has to be significantly improved.
- The method proposed in JCTVC-J0230 can be one of the candidate methods for the performance improvement.
- Besides the coding efficiency, high bit-depth input (at least 16 bits for each color component), gray-scale input, etc. need to be supported for HEVC's adoption for the medical image compression.
- Considering the industry's needs, it is strongly recommended that JCT-VC make efforts for the performance improvement of HEVC lossless coding.

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# THANK YOU

