

## الاية

قال تعالى :

((وأخفض لهما جناح الذل من الرحمة وقل رب ارحمهما كما ربياني صغيرا))

صدق الله العظيم

## Dedication

This dissertation is dedicated to my late father, **HAMID** who never lived to see this success.

To the warmest heart my mother

To my Husband, **YASAR**, for overwhelming support, encouragement and belief in me

To my dear daughters **YARA** and **SAMA** who were deprived of fatherly love and care while I worked on this thesis.

To My sister: **AFRAA**

To My brothers: **WADAH & KEFAH**

To My all family, friends and to all people those I love and respect

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## **Abstract**

Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is the most common chronic autoimmune demyelinating inflammatory disease of the central nervous system, which can be diagnosed by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) by evidence of multiple patches of scar tissue in different parts of the central nervous system on T1 weighted images, T2 weighted image and FLAIR. Texture analysis evaluates interpixel relationships that generate characteristic organizational patterns in an image, many of which are beyond the ability of visual perception. The aim of this study was to characterize MS plaques in MR images using Texture analysis which facilitate pattern recognition that might not be visible to the human eye. This study is an analytical study, which was conducted at Modern medical Centre and Omdurman military hospital in a period from December 2015 to March 2018.

The sample of this study consisted of 200 MR brain (T1, T2 and FLAIR) images selected conveniently from patients with MS.

Computer based software Interactive Data Language (IDL) and stepwise linear discriminant analysis were used to generate a classification score and to select the most discriminant features that can be used in the classification of normal and abnormal brain tissues.

The results reveal that the MS areas were very different from the CSF, bones, white matter and gray matter. However, plaques can be identified and classified using textural analysis with high sensitivity of 90.9% for first order statistics and 96.9% using higher order statistics. In conclusion, textural features can be used with some confidence to pinpoint the areas of MS in MRI brain images. Generation of image processing units in each hospital is recommended to decrease the misdetection rate.

## LIST OF CONTENTS:

Content	Page
الإية	I
Dedication	II
Acknowledgment	III
Abstract	IV
Abstract ( Arabic)	V
list of contents	X
List of tables	IX
List of figures	VII
List of Abbreviations	VI
<b>Chapter One</b>	
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Problem of the study	1
1.3 Objectives	2
1.4 Significant of the study	2
1.5 Hypothesis of the study	3
1.6 Overview of the study	3
<b>Chapter two</b>	
2.1 Anatomy	4
2.2 Physiology	13
2.3 Pathology	15
2.4 MRI Physics	20

2.5 MRI Technique	27
2.6 Deferential Diagnoses of MS	30
2.7 Texture Analysis	31
2.8 Previous Studies	34
Chapter Three	
3.1. Study design	41
3.2. Study population	41
3.3 Study area and duration	41
3.4. Sample size and type	41
3.5. Method of Data collection and analysis	41
3.6. Ethical approval	42
Chapter four	
Results	43
Chapter five	
5.1 Discussion	52
5.2 Conclusion	54
5.3 Recommendations	55
References	
Appendix	
	59

LIST OF TABLES:

<b>Name of tables</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>Table 4-1:</b> Cross-tabulation table show the classification results tissues using linear discriminate analysis on T1 images for MS patients	43
<b>Table 4-2:</b> Cross-tabulation table show the classification results tissues using linear discriminate analysis on T2 images for MS patients	44
<b>Table 4-3:</b> Cross-tabulation table show the classification results tissues using linear discriminate analysis on FLAIR images for MS patients	49
<b>Table 4-4:</b> Cross-tabulation table show the classification results tissues using linear discriminate analysis on higher order statistic for MS patients	50

## LIST OF FIGURES:

Figure name	Page
Fig (2-1): shown the three divisions of the brain	4
Fig (2-2): lobes of the brain (A)superior view &(B) lateral view	5
Fig (2-3): A section of brain tissue through the cerebral hemispheres	6
Fig (2-4): The Meninges	7
<b>Fig (2-5): The Neuron</b>	9
Fig (2-6): Circle Of Willis.( Kelley2007)	11
Fig (2-7): Venous Drainage.( Kelley2007)	13
Fig (2-8): protons under the magnet they align with the magnetic field (A) and precess or —wobble(B)	21
Fig (2-9): T1 (A) and T2 (B) relaxation curves	24
Fig (2-10): action of both phase & frequency Encoding Gradients	27
Fig (2-11): Sagittal SE T1 weighted mid-line slice of the brain showing slice prescription boundaries and orientation for axial/oblique imaging	28
Fig (2-12): Sagittal SE T1 weighted image showing slice prescription boundaries and orientation for coronal imaging.	29
Fig (2-13): Axial/oblique FLAIR image of the brain. Peri ventricular abnormalities will have a high signal intensity in contrast to the low signal of CSF which has been nulled using a long TI	29
Fig (2-14) Eight nearest-neighbour pixels used in the GTSDM framework	30
Fig (2-15) Simple example demonstrating the formation of a co-occurrence matrix from an image	32
Fig(2-16) Simple example demonstrating the formation of a GLRLM	36
Fig (4-1): Scatter plot show the classification of brain tissues using linear discriminate analysis on T1 images for MS patients	43
Fig (4-2): Scatter plot show the classification of brain tissues using linear discriminate analysis onT2 images for MS patients	44
Fig (4-3): Scatter plot show the classification of brain tissues using linear discriminate analysis onT2 images for MS patients	
Fig (4-4): Error bar plot show the discriminate power of the mean textural feature distribution for the selected classes onT1 images for MS patients	45

Fig (4-5): Error bar plot show the discriminate power of the mean textural feature distribution for the selected classes on T2 images for MS patients	45
Fig (4-6): Error bar plot show the discriminate power of the mean textural feature distribution for the selected classes on FLAIR images for MS patients	45
Fig (4-7): Error bar plot show the discriminate power of the Energy textural feature distribution for the selected classes on T1images for MS patients	46
Fig (4-8): Error bar plot show the discriminate power of the Energy textural feature distribution for the selected classes on T2images for MS patients	
Fig (4-9): Error bar plot show the discriminate power of the Energy textural feature distribution for the selected classes on FLAIR images for MS patients	46
Fig (4-10): Error bar plot show the discriminate power of the Entropy textural feature distribution for the selected classes on T1images for MS patients	47
Fig (4-11): Error bar plot show the discriminate power of the Entropy textural feature distribution for the selected classes on T2 images for MS patients	47
Fig (4-12): Error bar plot show the discriminate power of the Entropy textural feature distribution for the selected classes on FLAIR images for MS patients	48
Fig( 4-13 )show Scatter plot generated using discriminate analysis function for four classes represents: Multiple Sclerosis, White Matter, Grey Matter and CSF for higher	48
Fig (4-14 )error bar plot for the SRE selected by the linear stepwise discriminate function as a discriminate feature	49
Fig (4-15) show error bar plot for the CILRE textural features that selected by the linear stepwise discriminate function	50
Fig( 4-16) show error bar plot for the CI GLN textural features that selected by the linear stepwise discriminate function	50
Fig(4-17 )show error bar plot for the CI RLN textural features that selected by the linear stepwise discriminate function	51
Fig(4- 18)Show error bar plot for the CI HGRE textural features that selected by the linear stepwise discriminate function	51
Fig(4- 19)Show error bar plot for the CI LRHGE textural features that selected by the linear stepwise discriminate function	51

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS:

1H	Hydrogen
ADEM	Acute Disseminated Encephalomyelitis
B0	the magnetic field strength
CE	Contrast Enhanced
CIS	Clinical Isolated Syndrome
CM	Cerebral Microangiopathy
CNS	Central Nerves System
CSF	Cerebro Spinal Fluid
CT	Computed Tomography
DICOM	Digital Imaging And Communication In Medicine
EPI	Echo Planer Imaging
FLAIR	Fluid Attenuation Inversion Recovery
FSE	Fast Spin Echo
GLCM	Gray Level Co-occurrence matrix
GLN	Gray-Level Nouniformity
GLRLM	Gray Level Run Length Matrix
GRE	Gradient Echo
HGLRL	High Gray-Level Run Emphasis
HN	Histogram Normalization
IDL	Interactive Data Language
LDA	Linear Discriminant Analysis
LGLRE	Low Gray-Level Run Emphasis
LR	Logistic Regression
LRE	Long Run Emphasis
LRHGLE	Long Run High Gray-Level Emphasis
LRLGLE	Long Run Low Gray-Level Emphasis
MHz	Mega Heartez
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
MS	Multiple Sclerosis
Mz	Magnetization
NAWM	Normal Appearing White Matter
NDA	Nonlinear Discriminant Analysis
NWM	Normal White Matter
PD	Proton Density
RDA	Raw Data Analysis
RF	Radio Frequency
RLN	Run Length Nouniformity
ROC	Receiver operating characteristic
ROI	Region Of Interest

RP	Run Percentage
SE	Spin Echo
SPSS	Statistical Package Social Science
SRE	Short Run Emphasis
SRHGLE	Short Run High Gray-Level Emphasis
SRLGLE	Short Run Low Gray-Level Emphasis
SS	Single Shot
SVD	Small vessel disease
T1	T1-Weighted MR Imaging
T2	T2-Weighted MR Imaging
TIFF	Tagged Image File Format

