

Intelligent Medical Display System

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001]The present disclosure claims the priority to Chinese Patent Application No. 202310536781.5 filed with the Chinese Patent Office on May 12, 2023 and entitled “Intelligent Medical Display System”, which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002]The present disclosure belongs to the technical field of medical devices, and relates to a medical display system, and in particular, to an intelligent medical display system.

BACKGROUND

[0003]With the rapid development of medical imaging technology and information technology, there are increasing artificial intelligence-assisted diagnosis devices on the market. Most of them directly output video signals of medical imaging devices to an artificial intelligence (AI) edge computation device, and then images are analyzed in an independent device and results are displayed. However, in the prior art, the image processing speed, stability, and versatility are limited to some extent.

[0004]Specifically, in the prior art, an independent AI edge computation device is used to analyze the video signal in real time, and output an analyzed image to a medical display or an independent display screen and is placed side by side with a display displaying an original image. Although the solution can implement real-time image analysis, it still has the following defects:

[0005]1. A single display function: the existing display can merely display original video signals or signals after AI edge processing, and cannot switch between many display modes.

[0006]2. Image quality degradation: the quality of the original image processed by the AI edge computation device is likely to degrade.

[0007]3. System stability and delay: due to the influence of an operating system and AI processing, the system may become unstable and delayed, affecting a surgical process.

[0008]4. It is impossible to catch primary attention of a doctor, leading to loss or ineffective reception of prompt information. In addition, it is impossible to implement synchronous overlaying and real-time selection and switching of multimodal prompt data after multi-channel algorithm processing.

[0009]In view of that, it is necessary to develop a novel intelligent medical display system for solving the defects in the prior art.

SUMMARY

[0010]In order to overcome the defects of the prior art, the present disclosure provides an intelligent medical display system, which can improve image quality and system stability, reduce image processing delay, and improve real-time performance and accuracy during an operation.

[0011]In order to achieve the above objective, the present disclosure provides the following technical solution:

[0012]an intelligent medical display system includes a video acquisition module, an artificial intelligence (AI) edge computation module, a marking layer output module, a video overlaying module, and a display module, where

[0013]the video acquisition module is configured to receive a video input signal from a medical imaging device and transmit the video input signal to the AI edge computation module;

[0014]the AI edge computation module is configured to analyze the video input signal to obtain and push a lesion target detection message, a lesion segmentation message, and a semantic scene detection message to the marking layer output module;

[0015]the marking layer output module includes an information processing submodule and an image pushing submodule, the information processing submodule is configured for packet marking on the messages pushed by the AI edge computation module, and divide the messages into a lesion target detection message packet, a lesion segmentation message packet, and a semantic scene detection message packet, and the image pushing submodule is configured to mark a background image according to a packet marking

result of the information processing submodule, to form and output a lesion target detection result video, a lesion segmentation result video, and a semantic scene detection result video to the video overlaying module;

[0016]the video overlaying module is configured to overlay the lesion target detection result video, the lesion segmentation result video, and the semantic scene detection result video from the image pushing submodule and the video input signal from the video acquisition module and output an overlaid video to the display module; and

[0017]the display module is configured to display the overlaid video.

[0018]Preferably, the information processing submodule includes a first buffer and a lesion target detection buffer, a lesion segmentation buffer, and a semantic scene detection buffer that are connected to the first buffer; the first buffer is connected to the AI edge computation module to receive and temporarily store the message pushed by the AI edge computation module and parse a message header of the message; and according to the message header, the lesion target detection message is temporarily stored in the lesion target detection buffer, the lesion segmentation message is temporarily stored in the lesion segmentation buffer, and the semantic scene detection message is temporarily stored in the semantic scene detection buffer, so as to be divided into the lesion target detection message packet, the lesion segmentation message packet, and the semantic scene detection message packet respectively.

[0019]Preferably, the image pushing submodule includes a texture channel creation unit, a texture channel context creation unit, a background image drawing unit, a graphic drawing unit, and a video output unit;

[0020]the texture channel creation unit is configured to create and bind a lesion target detection texture channel, a lesion segmentation texture channel, and a semantic scene detection texture channel to three output ports respectively;

[0021]the texture channel context creation unit is configured to create a lesion target detection texture channel context, a lesion segmentation texture channel context, and a semantic scene detection texture channel context for the three output ports respectively;

[0022]the background image drawing unit is configured to draw background images in the lesion target detection texture channel, the lesion segmentation texture channel, and the semantic scene detection texture channel respectively;

[0023]the graphic drawing unit draws a lesion target graphic on the background image in the lesion target detection texture channel based on the lesion target detection message packet, draws a lesion segmentation graphic on the background image in the lesion segmentation texture channel based on the lesion segmentation message packet, and draws a semantic scene graphic on the background image in the semantic scene detection texture channel based on the semantic scene detection message packet; and

[0024]the video output unit is configured to form the background image and the lesion target graphic drawn thereon into the lesion target detection result video, form the background image and the lesion segmentation graphic drawn thereon into the lesion segmentation result video, and form the background image and the semantic scene detection graphic drawn thereon into the semantic scene detection result video, and output such videos to the video overlaying module through the three output ports respectively.

[0025]Preferably, the video overlaying module includes four input terminals and one output terminal, the four input terminals are configured to receive the lesion target detection result video, the lesion segmentation result video, and the semantic scene detection result video that are from the video output unit and the video input signal from the video acquisition module, and the output terminal is configured to output the overlaid video to the display module.

[0026]Preferably, the video overlaying module performs video overlaying through the following steps:

[0027]1) creating and initializing a video input signal ring buffer, a lesion detection result video ring buffer, a lesion segmentation result video ring buffer, and a semantic scene detection result video ring buffer, and setting a capacity of each ring buffer;

[0028]2) creating four listening threads of input channels of the input terminals, where when the input terminals receive a video input, the input terminals write frame data to corresponding ring buffers respectively, and when the ring buffer is full, header frame data are popped while new frame data are inserted;

[0029]3) creating a misaligned output, that is, directly outputting, when the video input signal ring buffer reaches a preset storage length for first time, first frame data without any processing, where the first frame data in the video input signal ring buffer and first frame data in the other three ring buffers are misaligned by time of a frame; and

[0030]4) outputting an overlaid and synthesized AI frame.

[0031]Preferably, step 4) specifically includes:

[0032]4.1) using output time of the first frame data of the video input signal occupied by the misaligned output for graphic overlaying on header first frame data of the lesion detection result video ring buffer, header first frame data of the lesion segmentation result video ring buffer, and header first frame data of the semantic scene detection result video ring buffer, and obtaining a synthesized AI graphic prompt signal; and

[0033]4.2) overlaying the synthesized AI graphic prompt signal and the frame data of the video input signal and obtaining the overlaid and synthesized AI frame.

[0034]Preferably, the AI edge computation module includes a lesion target detection submodule, a lesion segmentation submodule, and a semantic scene detection submodule, the lesion target detection submodule is configured to recognize the video input signal frame by frame to obtain a lesion detection object target, and convert the lesion detection object target into a message to obtain the lesion target detection message, the lesion segmentation submodule is configured to recognize the video input signal frame by frame to obtain a lesion segmentation object target, and convert the lesion segmentation object target into a message to obtain the lesion segmentation message, and the semantic scene detection submodule is configured to recognize the video input signal frame by frame to obtain a semantic scene detection result, and convert the semantic scene detection result into a message to obtain the semantic scene detection message.

[0035]Preferably, the lesion target detection message includes a message header and a message body, the message header is DET, the message body includes coordinates of a plurality of lesion detection object targets, and a plurality of coordinates are separated by a symbol "|"; the lesion segmentation message includes a message header and a message body, the message header is SEG, the message body is a set of point coordinates of a plurality of lesion segmentation object targets, and a plurality of point coordinate sets are separated by a symbol "|"; and the semantic scene detection message includes a message header and a message body, the message header is TXT, the message body includes prompt words corresponding to a plurality of semantic scenes, and a plurality of prompt words are separated by a symbol "|".

[0036]Preferably, the display module has an image input source switch button, the video

acquisition module, the AI edge computation module, and the video overlaying module are all connected to the display module, and the image input source switch button is configured to determine whether a content displayed by the display module is from the video acquisition module, the AI edge computation module, or the video overlaying module.

[0037]Compared with the prior art, the intelligent medical display system of the present disclosure has one or more of the following beneficial technical effects:

[0038]1. The present disclosure provides three display modes, such that the system has a multifunctional effect, and provides more convenience for medical personnel.

[0039]2. According to the present disclosure, through the AI prompt signal, the radiomics combined application and clinical technical practice of multi-modal diagnosis, graded diagnosis, and disease type diagnosis can be supported, so as to help doctors to improve quality of the medical operation.

[0040]3. Through the video overlaying technology, the present disclosure implements overlaid display of the original video input signal and a marked video output by the AI edge computation module, and improves image quality and system stability.

[0041]4. The present disclosure reduces the image processing delay, and improves the real-time performance and the accuracy during the operation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0042]FIG. 1 is a schematic compositional diagram of an intelligent medical display system of the present disclosure.

[0043]FIG. 2 is a compositional diagram and work flowchart of a marking layer output module of the present disclosure.

[0044]FIG. 3 is a schematic compositional diagram of an image pushing submodule of the present disclosure.

[0045]FIG. 4 is a flowchart of video overlaying of a video overlaying module of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

[0046]The present disclosure will be further described below with reference to accompanying drawings and in conjunction with examples, and contents of the examples should not be taken as limitation to the protection scope of the present disclosure.

[0047]In order to solve the shortcomings of a medical display system in the prior art, the present disclosure provides an intelligent medical display system that can improve image quality and system stability, reduce image processing delay, and improve real-time performance and accuracy during an operation.

[0048]FIG. 1 shows a schematic compositional diagram of the intelligent medical display system of the present disclosure. As shown in FIG. 1, the intelligent medical display system of the present disclosure includes a video acquisition module, an artificial intelligence (AI) edge computation module, a marking layer output module, a video overlaying module, and a display module.

[0049]The video acquisition module is configured to receive a video input signal from a medical imaging device and transmit the video input signal to the AI edge computation module.

[0050]Specifically, the video acquisition module may receive the video input signals from various medical imaging devices, such as an endoscope, ultrasound, or a laparoscope. Moreover, the video acquisition module may transmit a received video input signal to the AI edge computation module through a high-speed peripheral component interface express (PCIE) interface.

[0051]The AI edge computation module is configured to analyze the video input signal to obtain and push a lesion target detection message, a lesion segmentation message, and a semantic scene detection message to the marking layer output module.

[0052]Specifically, the AI edge computation module includes a lesion target detection submodule, a lesion segmentation submodule, and a semantic scene detection submodule.

[0053]The lesion target detection submodule may be formed based on target detection algorithms such as yolov5, yolov7, and faster-rcnn. The creation steps of the lesion target detection submodule are as follows:

[0054]1. A medical image including a lesion is acquired, and the medical image is marked

with a rectangular box to obtain a lesion target detection data set.

[0055]2. A lesion target detection neural network is created.

[0056]According to the present disclosure, the yolov5 target detection network is adopted to create the lesion target detection neural network. The lesion target detection neural network includes three cross-stage residual network structures for feature extraction. One feature pyramid scaling structure is used for feature extraction and multi-scale feature image generation, one feature pyramid aggregation structure is used for feature extraction and multi-scale feature image fusion, and one target detection head structure is used for reasoning a target defining position.

[0057]3. The lesion target detection data set is input into the lesion target detection neural network, and a lesion target detection algorithm, that is, the lesion target detection submodule is obtained through backpropagation training.

[0058]When in use, the lesion target detection submodule is used to recognize the video input signal frame by frame to obtain a lesion detection object target, and convert the lesion detection object target into a message to obtain the lesion target detection message.

[0059]The lesion target detection message includes a message header and a message body. The message header is DET, the message body includes coordinates of a plurality of lesion detection object targets, and a plurality of coordinates are separated by a symbol "|".

[0060]In the present disclosure, since the detection target is marked with a rectangular box, the lesion detection object target is the rectangular box. The message body includes coordinates of an upper left vertex and a lower right vertex of the rectangular box, and the coordinates of the two vertices are separated by the symbol "|".

[0061]Finally, the lesion target detection submodule pushes the lesion target detection message to the marking layer output module by using Socket technology.

[0062]The lesion segmentation submodule may be created based on image segmentation algorithms such as UNet, FCN, and Deeplab. The creation steps of the lesion segmentation submodule are as follows:

[0063]1. A medical image including a lesion is acquired, and the medical image is marked with a contour line to obtain a lesion segmentation data set.

[0064]2. A lesion segmentation neural network is created.

[0065]The present disclosure adopts UNet segmentation network to create the lesion segmentation neural network. The lesion segmentation neural network includes an encoder modules that consists of four convolution blocks with decreasing scale and is configured for feature extraction and outputting four feature images, and a decoder structure that consists of four convolution blocks with increasing scale and is configured for feature fusion and recreation of segmentation results.

[0066]3. The lesion segmentation data set is input into the lesion segmentation neural network, and a lesion segmentation algorithm, that is, the lesion segmentation submodule is obtained through backpropagation training.

[0067]When in use, the lesion segmentation submodule is used to recognize the video input signal frame by frame to obtain a lesion segmentation object target, and convert the lesion segmentation object target into a message to obtain the lesion segmentation message.

[0068]The lesion segmentation message includes a message header and a message body, the message header is SEG, the message body is a set of point coordinates of a plurality of lesion segmentation object targets, and a plurality of point coordinate sets are separated by a symbol |.

[0069]In the present disclosure, since the lesion segmentation is performed with a polygon, the lesion segmentation object target is the polygon. The message body includes coordinates of the vertices of the polygon, and the coordinates between the vertices are separated by the symbol "|".

[0070]Finally, the lesion segmentation submodule pushes the lesion segmentation message to the marking layer output module by using Socket technology.

[0071]The semantic scene detection submodule may be created based on semantic scene detection algorithms such as TSN, SlowFast, and X3D. The creation steps of the semantic scene detection submodule are as follows:

[0072]1. A medical video clip is acquired, and the medical video clip is marked with a label to obtain a semantic scene data set. In this example, the labeling marking is, for example, an endoscope liquid stool clip corresponding to a label "Pay attention to flushing the intestine", a ulcer lesion observation clip corresponding to a label "Turn on the staining light for observation, and take biopsy from the inside of the ulcer dike". It

should be understood that the example is merely illustrative and includes, but is not limited to, the clips and labels.

[0073]2. A semantic scene detection neural network is created.

[0074]The present disclosure adopts topological scene map (TSM) semantic scene detection network to create the semantic scene detection neural network. The semantic scene detection neural network includes a convolutional neural network with 16 residual structures and configured to receive an input video clip and extract features frame by frame to obtain a frame-by-frame feature map; a spatio-temporal fusion module configured for misaligned fusion on the feature maps obtained frame by frame, that is, move a front one third of the frame-by-frame feature map backwards by one frame, move a last one third of the frame-by-frame feature map forwards by one frame, produce misaligned effect on the frame-by-frame feature map, and finally obtain the spatio-temporal feature map through fusion; a fully connected layer module configured to predict a semantic category label of the fused spatio-temporal feature map.

[0075]3. The semantic scene data set is input into the semantic scene detection neural network, and a semantic scene detection algorithm, that is, the semantic scene detection submodule is obtained through backpropagation training.

[0076]When in use, the semantic scene detection submodule is configured to recognize the video input signal frame by frame to obtain a semantic scene detection result, and convert the semantic scene detection result into a message to obtain the semantic scene detection message.

[0077]The semantic scene detection message includes a message header and a message body, the message header is TXT, the message body includes prompt words corresponding to a plurality of semantic scenes, and a plurality of prompt words are separated by a symbol |.

[0078]Finally, the semantic scene detection submodule pushes the semantic scene detection message to the marking layer output module by using Socket technology.

[0079]The marking layer output module includes an information processing submodule and an image pushing submodule.

[0080]The information processing submodule is configured for packet marking on the messages pushed by the AI edge computation module, and divide the messages into a

lesion target detection message packet, a lesion segmentation message packet, and a semantic scene detection message packet. The image pushing submodule is configured to mark a background image according to a packet marking result of the information processing submodule, to form and output a lesion target detection result video, a lesion segmentation result video, and a semantic scene detection result video to the video overlaying module.

[0081]Specifically, as shown in FIG. 2, the information processing submodule includes a first buffer and a lesion target detection buffer, a lesion segmentation buffer, and a semantic scene detection buffer that are connected to the first buffer.

[0082]The first buffer is connected to the AI edge computation module to receive and temporarily store the message pushed by the AI edge computation module and parse a message header of the message. According to the message header, the lesion target detection message is temporarily stored in the lesion target detection buffer, the lesion segmentation message is temporarily stored in the lesion segmentation buffer, and the semantic scene detection message is temporarily stored in the semantic scene detection buffer, so as to be divided into the lesion target detection message packet, the lesion segmentation message packet, and the semantic scene detection message packet respectively.

[0083]That is, if the message header of the message pushed by the AI edge computation module is DET, the first buffer determines that the message is the lesion target detection message and stores the lesion target detection message in the lesion target detection buffer. If the message header of the message pushed by the AI edge computation module is SEG, the first buffer determines that the message is the lesion segmentation message and stores the lesion segmentation message in the lesion segmentation buffer. If the message header of the message pushed by the AI edge computation module is TXT, the first buffer determines that the message is the semantic scene detection message and stores the semantic scene detection message in the semantic scene detection buffer. Thus, the lesion target detection buffer temporarily stores a plurality of lesion target detection messages, that is, a lesion target detection message packet. The lesion segmentation buffer temporarily stores a plurality of lesion segmentation messages, that is, a lesion segmentation message packet. The semantic scene detection buffer temporarily stores a

plurality of semantic scene detection messages, that is, a semantic scene detection message packet. Thus, the packet marking of pushed messages is implemented.

[0084]In the present disclosure, a validity period of the lesion target detection buffer, a validity period of the lesion segmentation buffer, and a validity period of the semantic scene detection buffer are set as 16.66 ms. It should be noted that 16.66 ms depends on an access frequency of the image pushing submodule. In the present disclosure, the image pushing submodule adopts an access frequency of 60 frames per second, such that $1000/60 \approx 16.66$. In actual use, the validity period is not limited thereto, and may vary according to the access frequency of the image pushing submodule.

[0085]Meanwhile, when receiving, the first buffer may receive the message pushed by the AI edge computation module through the Socker Client.

[0086]As shown in FIG. 3, in the present disclosure, the image pushing submodule includes a texture channel creation unit, a texture channel context creation unit, a background image drawing unit, a graphic drawing unit, and a video output unit.

[0087]The texture channel creation unit is configured to create and bind a lesion target detection texture channel, a lesion segmentation texture channel, and a semantic scene detection texture channel to three output ports respectively.

[0088]In the present disclosure, the texture channel creation unit may create a lesion target detection texture channel, a lesion segmentation texture channel, and a semantic scene detection texture channel by using GLFW software. Specifically, the `glfwGetMonitorPos` function may be used to select the video output port. The `glfwGetMonitorPos` function supports input of a serial number of video transmission. For example, the lesion target detection texture channel is bound to a number 1 output port, that is, `getMonitors()[1]` is input. By analogy, the lesion segmentation texture channel may be bound to a number 2 output port and the semantic scene detection texture channel may be bound to a number 3 output port.

[0089]The texture channel context creation unit is configured to create a lesion target detection texture channel context, a lesion segmentation texture channel context, and a semantic scene detection texture channel context for the three output ports respectively.

[0090]In the present disclosure, the `glfwMakeContextCurrent` function in GLFW software may be used to bind the three output ports to the OpenGL context, so as to obtain the

lesion target detection texture channel context, the lesion segmentation texture channel context, and the semantic scene detection texture channel context.

[0091]The background image drawing unit is configured to draw background images in the lesion target detection texture channel, the lesion segmentation texture channel, and the semantic scene detection texture channel respectively.

[0092]In the present disclosure, since 60 frames are rendered circularly every second, when the frame buffer of each frame is initialized, the `glClearColor` function is used to set a clearing value. This function receives four parameters, corresponding to red, green, blue, and alpha (transparency) components. The default setting background of the present disclosure is white, that is, input parameters are 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, and 1.0. That is, `glClearColor` function is used and parameters 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, and 1.0 are input, that is, a white background image may be drawn in each texture channel. The present disclosure adopts the white background image, such that the background image does not affect the original video input signal during video overlaying.

[0093]The graphic drawing unit draws a lesion target graphic on the background image in the lesion target detection texture channel based on the lesion target detection message packet, draws a lesion segmentation graphic on the background image in the lesion segmentation texture channel based on the lesion segmentation message packet, and draws a semantic scene graphic on the background image in the semantic scene detection texture channel based on the semantic scene detection message packet.

[0094]Since the lesion target graphic is rectangular and the lesion segmentation graphic is polygonal, and drawing principles and methods are the same, the lesion target graph and the lesion segmentation graph will be introduced together below.

[0095]At first, the lesion target detection texture channel reads the lesion target detection message packet frame by frame from the lesion target detection buffer, and the lesion segmentation texture channel reads the lesion segmentation message packet frame by frame from the lesion segmentation buffer, obtains coordinates of each vertex in each message from the corresponding message packet, and converts, by using the `glBufferData` function, the vertex coordinates into vertex buffer objects that may be interpreted by a graphics processing unit (GPU). Then, the `glBindBuffer` method is invoked to bind the vertex buffer object that may be interpreted by the GPU to the corresponding lesion target

detection texture channel context or lesion segmentation texture channel context. Finally, the `glDrawArrays` method is invoked to complete graphic drawing. The method may obtain vertex data from the corresponding context and draw the corresponding graphics on the background image of a current texture channel.

[0096]Specifically, the lesion target graphic is a rectangular box, and a format of vertex coordinates is $[(x0min, y0min), (x0max, y0max)], [(x1min, y1min), (x1max, y1max)] \dots [(xn'min, yn'min), (xn'max, yn'max)]$. Each "[]" represents a graphic object, $xmin$ and $ymin$ represent the upper left corner coordinates of each graphic, and $xmax$ and $ymax$ represent the lower right corner coordinates of the graphic.

[0097]The lesion segmentation graphic is a polygon, and a format of coordinate vertices is $[(x0, y0), (x1, y1), \dots, (xn, yn)], \dots, [(x0, y0), (x1, y1), \dots, (xn, yn)]$. Each "[]" represents a graphic object and stores the coordinates of each vertex in the graphic.

[0098]Since the semantic scene graphic is a character graphic, how to draw the character graphic in the semantic scene detection texture channel will be introduced herein separately. For the convenience of introduction, the present disclosure will use an example by assuming that the message body of the semantic scene detection message in the semantic scene detection buffer is "Pay attention to flushing the intestine", specific steps of drawing the corresponding character graphic are as follows:

[0099]At first, characters are traversed one by one, and a character texture set is searched according to the character values for corresponding matched texture object.

[0100]Secondly, a position of the character is computed. According to the length and position of the character, it is assumed that the position of a displayed character in the present disclosure is centered to a bottom of a 1920*1080 screen, the character size is 14 pixels, and illustrative characters include 7 characters. Thus, coordinates of a vertex position of a first character are: (896, 1060), (910, 1060). By analogy, if a character spacing is 2 pixels, coordinates of a vertex position of a second character are: (912, 1054), (926, 1054), and the remaining character computation solutions are based on such computation.

[0101]Then, the vertex coordinates of the characters are input one by one, and the vertex coordinates are converted, by using `glBufferData` function, into vertex buffer objects that may be interpreted by the GPU. The `glBindBuffer` method is invoked to bind the vertex

buffer object that may be interpreted by the GPU to the corresponding semantic scene detection texture channel context.

[0102]Finally, the `glDrawArrays` method is invoked to complete character graphic drawing. The method may obtain vertex data from the corresponding context and draw the corresponding texture graphic content on the background image of a current texture channel.

[0103]It should be known that the character texture set exist as a fixed content, that is, every time the program is initialized, and specific creation steps of the character texture set include:

[0104]At first, the FreeType software library is used to load a font file and invoke `FT_Set_Pixel_Sizes` to set the required font pixel size (the font belongs to the conventional technical feature, and regarding the font size, the present disclosure uses the following formula to compute the font size, $10.5 \text{ pounds}/72 \times 96 \text{ dpi} = 14 \text{ pixels}$, that is, one pound equals $1/72$ inch, and the present disclosure assumes display on a 96 dpi display).

[0105]Secondly, the character texture set is created. Specifically, since the graphic library used in the present disclosure is OpenGL, the characters in the font file is traversed, the `glBindTexture` function is invoked to obtain a texture object, a character pattern of each character is obtained through loading by FreeType and is onverted into bitmap information, and the bitmap is copied to the texture object. A bitmap includes a texture content, coordinates, a size, a baseline position, and a character width of each character.

[0106]Finally, a mapping set is created. In the present disclosure, key values are used to store data types, and keys are characters and the values are texture objects.

[0107]The video output unit is configured to form the background image and the lesion target graphic drawn thereon into the lesion target detection result video, form the background image and the lesion segmentation graphic drawn thereon into the lesion segmentation result video, and form the background image and the semantic scene graphic drawn thereon into the semantic scene detection result video, and output such videos to the video overlaying module through the three output ports respectively.

[0108]Specifically, a frame buffer refresh function may be invoked to continuously output corresponding graphics, to form the video output.

[0109]The video overlaying module is configured to overlay the lesion target detection

result video, the lesion segmentation result video, and the semantic scene detection result video from the image pushing submodule and the video input signal from the video acquisition module and output an overlaid video to the display module.

[0110]Specifically, the video overlaying module includes four input terminals and one output terminal. The four input terminals are configured to receive the lesion target detection result video, the lesion segmentation result video, and the semantic scene detection result video that are from the video output unit and the video input signal from the video acquisition module. The video overlaying module overlays received videos. The output terminal is configured to output the overlaid video to the display module.

[0111]In the present disclosure, the video overlaying module may adopt a field programmable gate array (FPGA) video overlaying module. When the FPGA video overlaying module overlays the received videos, an overlaying sequence from the bottom to the top is that the video input signal from the video acquisition module, that is, an original video input frame→the lesion target detection result video→the lesion segmentation result video→the semantic scene detection result video, and finally the overlaid and synthesized AI frame is obtained.

[0112]As shown in FIG. 4, specific steps of video overlaying of the FPGA video overlaying module are as follows:

[0113]1) A video input signal ring buffer, a lesion detection result video ring buffer, a lesion segmentation result video ring buffer, and a semantic scene detection result video ring buffer are created and initialized, and a capacity of each ring buffer is set.

[0114]Each ring buffer needs to implement interface logic of a memory chip: a DDR3 memory chip is connected to an external memory interface of the FPGA video overlaying module, and the DDR3 controller IP core and a memory interface generator (MIG) tool are used in the FPGA video overlaying module to generate the memory controller and interface. The MIG tool may be used to generate the memory controller and interface according to the model and parameters of the memory chip. For a capacity of the ring buffer, the present disclosure assumes receiving of signal data of 1920*1080 pixels and 24-bit RGB graphics (accounting for 3 bytes), and 3 frames are stored by default. The capacity of the ring buffer is as follows:

[0115] $1920*1080*3(\text{bytes})*3(\text{frames})=18662400$ bytes.

[0116]2, Listening threads of four channels, that is, listening threads of input channels of four input terminals are created. In this way, when the input terminals receive the video input, the input terminals may be listened to and write the frame data into the corresponding ring buffer. When the capacity of the ring buffer is full, header frame data are popped while new frame data are inserted.

[0117]3, A misaligned output is created. Low delay output of the original image can be ensured through misaligned output, and stable marking information can be obtained.

[0118]The creation of the misaligned output specifically includes:

[0119]At first, when the video input signal ring buffer reaches a preset storage length for first time, first frame data are output without any processing.

[0120]In the present disclosure, the IP core of Xilinx HDMI 2.0 interface may be used to implement the HDMI 2.0 output interface. Specifically, the IP core of a double data rate (DDR) memory controller reads and provides video frame data from the DDR for a finite state machine (FSM). The FSM controls sequence and time of data reading and data sending to the HDMI interface according to an internal state. In addition, the FSM controls the generation of synchronization signals, including horizontal synchronization, vertical synchronization, and pixel enable signals. These synchronization signals determine a specific format and timing of video frames, and finally make the HDMI interface output images in the correct format and speed.

[0121]Secondly, after the output of the first frame data, subsequent new frame data continue to enter the video input signal ring buffer. In this case, the first frame data in the video input signal ring buffer and first frame data in the other three ring buffers are misaligned by time of a frame.

[0122]4, An overlaid and synthesized AI frame is output.

[0123]At first, output time of the first frame data of the video input signal occupied by the misaligned output is used for graphic overlaying on header first frame data of the lesion detection result video ring buffer, header first frame data of the lesion segmentation result video ring buffer, and header first frame data of the semantic scene detection result video ring buffer, and a synthesized AI graphic prompt signal is obtained (it should be noted that when this step is implemented, whether the graphic overlaying is completed within 1 frame time, that is, $1 \text{ second} / 60 \text{ frames} \approx 16.66 \text{ ms}$, depends on a running speed of the

FPGA chip. For example, a too low-end FPGA chip may not satisfy this performance, but the present disclosure uses the high-end FPGA chip to satisfy this performance).

[0124]In the present disclosure, the synthesized AI graphic prompt signal is obtained by the following steps: (1) the first frame data are taken from the lesion target detection result video ring buffer, the lesion segmentation result video ring buffer, and the semantic scene result video ring buffer, and the pixels are traversed in turn according to the size information. (2) Whether the obtained three pixel values are background colors (according to the context, the background colors are assumed to be white 255, 255, 255) is determined. (3) If the pixel values are all background colors, the pixel value of the AI graphic prompt signal at this position is set as the background color; if there are 1-3 non-background color values among the three pixel values, the pixel value of the AI graphic prompt signal at this position is set according to the priority order. The priority order is that 1. a frame data pixel value corresponding to the semantic scene result video→2. a frame data pixel value corresponding to the lesion segmentation result video→3. a frame data pixel value corresponding to the lesion detection result video. (4) The synthesized AI graphic prompt signal is finally obtained.

[0125]Then, the synthesized AI graphic prompt signal and the frame data of the video input signal are overlaid. Specifically, the frame data of the video input signal are read from the video input signal ring buffer, and pixel-by-pixel numerical determination is performed with the synthesized AI graphic prompt signal. If the numerical value is the same as the background color (herein, it is assumed to be white 255, 255, 255 according to the context), the pixels of the frame data of the video input signal are output. If the numerical value is different from the background color, the pixel value is set as the synthesized AI graphic prompt signal, and finally the overlaid and synthesized AI frame is obtained.

[0126]The display module is configured to display the overlaid video.

[0127]Preferably, an internal structure of the display module includes a video input terminal chip, a video output terminal chip, and an image input source switch button. The video acquisition module, the AI edge computation module, and the video overlaying module are all connected to the video input terminal chip of the display module. The image input source switch button is configured to determine whether a content displayed

by the display module is from the video acquisition module, the AI edge computation module, or the video overlaying module.

[0128]In this way, the display module may perform display according to the display mode selected by a user. The user may control switch of the display mode through the image input source switch button. A display mode 1 is to directly display the original video input signal of the medical imaging device. A display mode 2 is to display the video signal that has marking information and is processed by the AI edge computation module and output by the marking layer output module and overlaid with the original video input signal. A display mode 3 is to output an operating system HDMI signal by the AI edge computation module. Thus, the present disclosure provides three display modes, such that the system has a multifunctional effect, and provides more convenience for medical personnel.

[0129]Finally it should be noted that the above examples are merely used to describe the technical solution of the present disclosure rather than limit the protection scope of the present disclosure. According to the idea of the present disclosure, those skilled in the art can modify or replace equivalently the technical solution of the present disclosure without departing from the essence and scope of the technical solution of the present disclosure.

Claims

1. An intelligent medical display system, comprising a video acquisition module, an artificial intelligence (AI) edge computation module, a marking layer output module, a video overlaying module, and a display module, wherein

the video acquisition module is configured to receive a video input signal from a medical imaging device and transmit the video input signal to the AI edge computation module;

the AI edge computation module is configured to analyze the video input signal to obtain and push a lesion target detection message, a lesion segmentation message, and a semantic scene detection message to the marking layer output module;

the marking layer output module comprises an information processing submodule and an image pushing submodule, the information processing submodule is configured for packet marking on the messages pushed by the AI edge computation module, and divide the messages into a lesion target detection message packet, a lesion segmentation message packet, and a semantic scene detection message packet, and the image pushing submodule is configured to mark a background image according to a packet marking result of the information processing submodule, to form and output a lesion target detection result video, a lesion segmentation result video, and a semantic scene detection result video to the video overlaying module;

the video overlaying module is configured to overlay the lesion target detection result video, the lesion segmentation result video, and the semantic scene detection result video from the image pushing submodule and the video input signal from the video acquisition module and output an overlaid video to the display module; and

the display module is configured to display the overlaid video.

2. The intelligent medical display system according to claim 1, wherein the information processing submodule comprises a first buffer and a lesion target detection buffer, a lesion segmentation buffer, and a semantic scene detection buffer that are connected to the first buffer; the first buffer is connected to the AI edge computation module to receive and temporarily store the message pushed by the AI edge computation module and parse a message header of the message; and according to the message header, the lesion target detection message is temporarily stored in the lesion target detection

buffer, the lesion segmentation message is temporarily stored in the lesion segmentation buffer, and the semantic scene detection message is temporarily stored in the semantic scene detection buffer, so as to be divided into the lesion target detection message packet, the lesion segmentation message packet, and the semantic scene detection message packet respectively.

3. The intelligent medical display system according to claim 2, wherein the image pushing submodule comprises a texture channel creation unit, a texture channel context creation unit, a background image drawing unit, a graphic drawing unit, and a video output unit;

the texture channel creation unit is configured to create and bind a lesion target detection texture channel, a lesion segmentation texture channel, and a semantic scene detection texture channel to three output ports respectively;

the texture channel context creation unit is configured to create a lesion target detection texture channel context, a lesion segmentation texture channel context, and a semantic scene detection texture channel context for the three output ports respectively;

the background image drawing unit is configured to draw background images in the lesion target detection texture channel, the lesion segmentation texture channel, and the semantic scene detection texture channel respectively;

the graphic drawing unit draws a lesion target graphic on the background image in the lesion target detection texture channel based on the lesion target detection message packet, draws a lesion segmentation graphic on the background image in the lesion segmentation texture channel based on the lesion segmentation message packet, and draws a semantic scene graphic on the background image in the semantic scene detection texture channel based on the semantic scene detection message packet; and

the video output unit is configured to form the background image and the lesion target graphic drawn thereon into the lesion target detection result video, form the background image and the lesion segmentation graphic drawn thereon into the lesion segmentation result video, and form the background image and the semantic scene detection graphic drawn thereon into the semantic scene detection result video, and output such videos to the video overlaying module through the three output ports respectively.

4. The intelligent medical display system according to claim 3, wherein the video

overlaying module comprises four input terminals and one output terminal, the four input terminals are configured to receive the lesion target detection result video, the lesion segmentation result video, and the semantic scene detection result video that are from the video output unit and the video input signal from the video acquisition module, and the output terminal is configured to output the overlaid video to the display module.

5. The intelligent medical display system according to claim 4, wherein the video overlaying module performs video overlaying through the following steps:

1) creating and initializing a video input signal ring buffer, a lesion detection result video ring buffer, a lesion segmentation result video ring buffer, and a semantic scene detection result video ring buffer, and setting a capacity of each ring buffer;

2) creating four listening threads of input channels of the input terminals, wherein when the input terminals receive a video input, the input terminals write frame data to corresponding ring buffers respectively, and when the ring buffer is full, header frame data are popped while new frame data are inserted;

3) creating a misaligned output, that is, directly outputting, when the video input signal ring buffer reaches a preset storage length for first time, first frame data without any processing, wherein the first frame data in the video input signal ring buffer and first frame data in the other three ring buffers are misaligned by time of a frame; and

4) outputting an overlaid and synthesized AI frame.

6. The intelligent medical display system according to claim 5, wherein step 4) specifically comprises:

4.1) using output time of the first frame data of the video input signal occupied by the misaligned output for graphic overlaying on header first frame data of the lesion detection result video ring buffer, header first frame data of the lesion segmentation result video ring buffer, and header first frame data of the semantic scene detection result video ring buffer, and obtaining a synthesized AI graphic prompt signal; and

4.2) overlaying the synthesized AI graphic prompt signal and the frame data of the video input signal and obtaining the overlaid and synthesized AI frame.

7. The intelligent medical display system according to claim 1, wherein the AI edge computation module comprises a lesion target detection submodule, a lesion segmentation submodule, and a semantic scene detection submodule, the lesion target

detection submodule is configured to recognize the video input signal frame by frame to obtain a lesion detection object target, and convert the lesion detection object target into a message to obtain the lesion target detection message, the lesion segmentation submodule is configured to recognize the video input signal frame by frame to obtain a lesion segmentation object target, and convert the lesion segmentation object target into a message to obtain the lesion segmentation message, and the semantic scene detection submodule is configured to recognize the video input signal frame by frame to obtain a semantic scene detection result, and convert the semantic scene detection result into a message to obtain the semantic scene detection message.

8. The intelligent medical display system according to claim 7, wherein the lesion target detection message comprises a message header and a message body, the message header is DET, the message body comprises coordinates of a plurality of lesion detection object targets, and a plurality of coordinates are separated by a symbol "|"; the lesion segmentation message comprises a message header and a message body, the message header is SEG, the message body is a set of point coordinates of a plurality of lesion segmentation object targets, and a plurality of point coordinate sets are separated by a symbol |; and the semantic scene detection message comprises a message header and a message body, the message header is TXT, the message body comprises prompt words corresponding to a plurality of semantic scenes, and a plurality of prompt words are separated by a symbol |.

9. The intelligent medical display system according to claim 1, wherein the display module has an image input source switch button, the video acquisition module, the AI edge computation module, and the video overlaying module are all connected to the display module, and the image input source switch button is configured to determine whether a content displayed by the display module is from the video acquisition module, the AI edge computation module, or the video overlaying module.