ABTRACT

AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION OF THE ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR COMMISSURE LANDMARKS

The AC and/or PC landmarks are identified in a midsagittal MRI image by firstly identifying structures in the brain (specifically the fornix and/or brainstem) as groups of pixels in a radiological image which have an intensity in ranges defined by one or more thresholds and which obey predefined geometrical criteria. The thresholds are varied until the predefined geometrical criteria are met. Initial estimates of the position of the AC and/or PC are derived from the identified structures. These estimates can be improved in various ways, especially by making use of axial and/or corona/ radiological images in planes including, and/or proximate to, the initial estimated position of the AC and/or PC.

Fig. 5

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