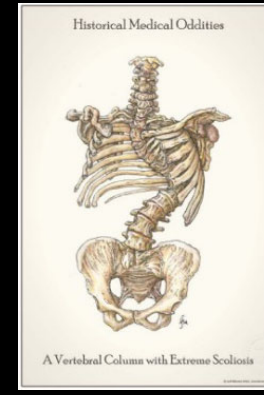
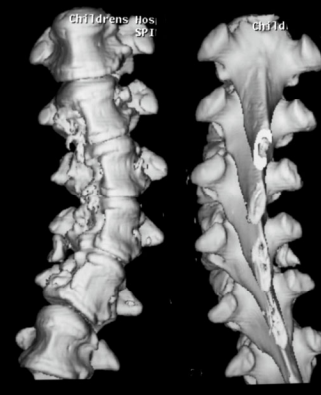
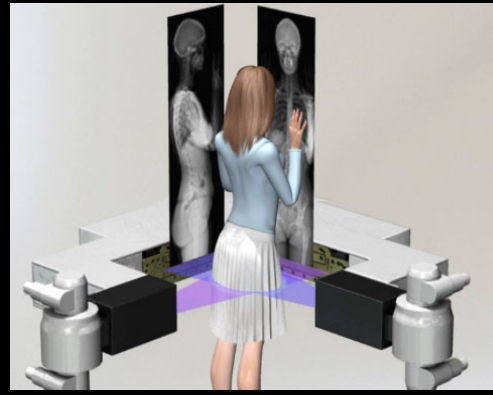


# Low-Dose Digital Stereoradiography vs. Computed Tomography

## Validation of 3D Reconstructions from digital Stereoradiography against Computed Tomography



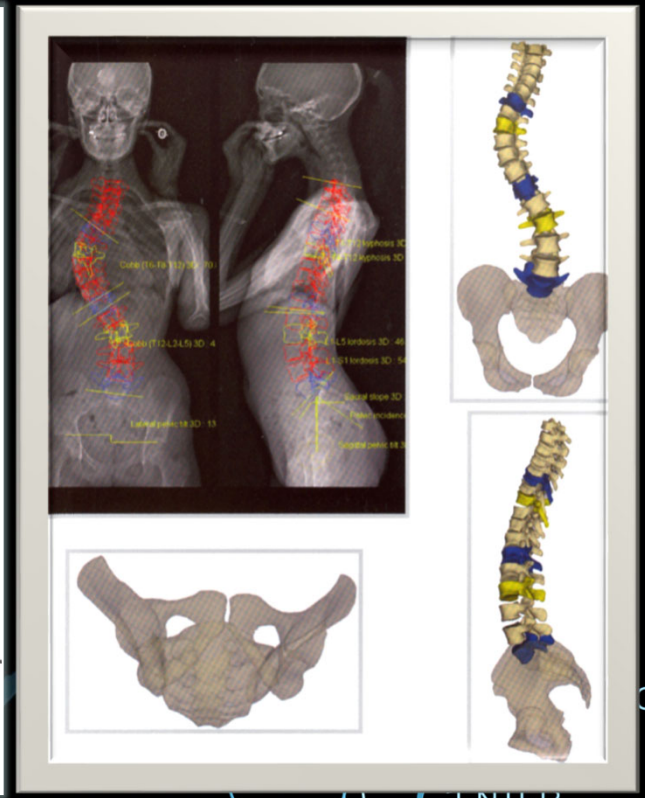
*Peter Newton, MD*

*Diana Glaser, PhD*

*Josh Doan, ME*

# SLOTSCANNING BIPLANAR XRAYS

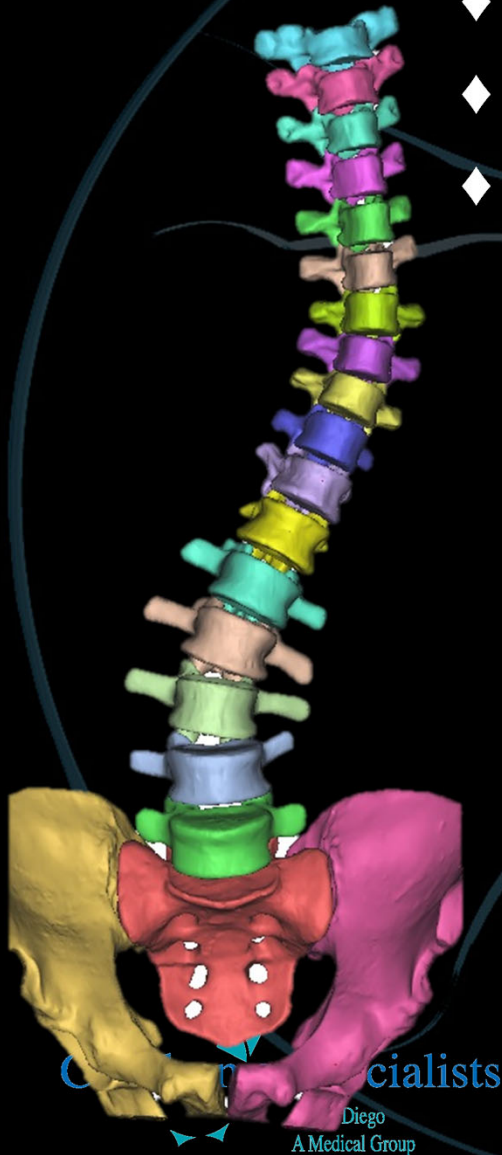
- ◆ Low dose radiation while weight bearing
- ◆ Software enables 3D reconstruction based on biplanar 2D radiographs



# PURPOSE

- ◆ 3D spinal morphological analyses are rare
- ◆ 3D is critically important
- ◆ CT has high radiation

→ Compare Low-Dose Digital Stereoradiography 3D Reconstructions to Computed Tomography (gold standard)



Orthopedic Specialists  
San Diego  
A Medical Group



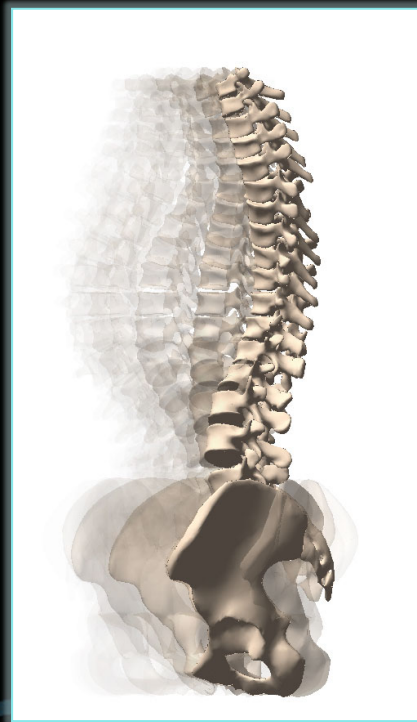
# METHODS

3 Scoliotic Phantoms  
(Synthetic Spine Models)



CT (supine position)

Stereoradiography (upright position) in  $0, \pm 5, \pm 10^\circ$  axial rotation



# METHODS

3D CT



*CT:* Slice thickness 0.7mm,  
pixel size 0.5mm

*3D CT:* 4000 points per VB,  
average element size: 1mm<sup>2</sup>

3D Stereoradiography

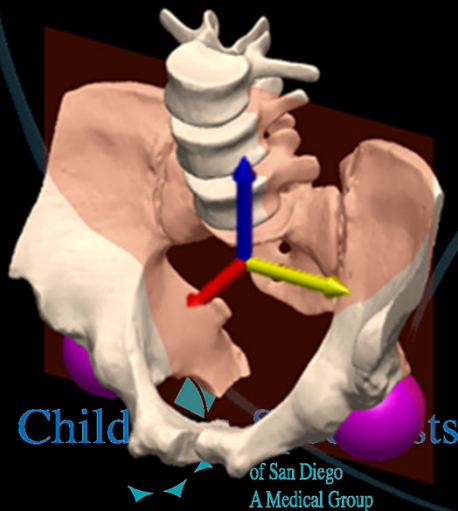


*3D Stereoradiography:* 2000 points  
per VB, average element size 3mm<sup>2</sup>



Parameters to be analyzed:

Position Accuracy  
Orientation Accuracy  
Shape Accuracy  
Radiographic Parameters

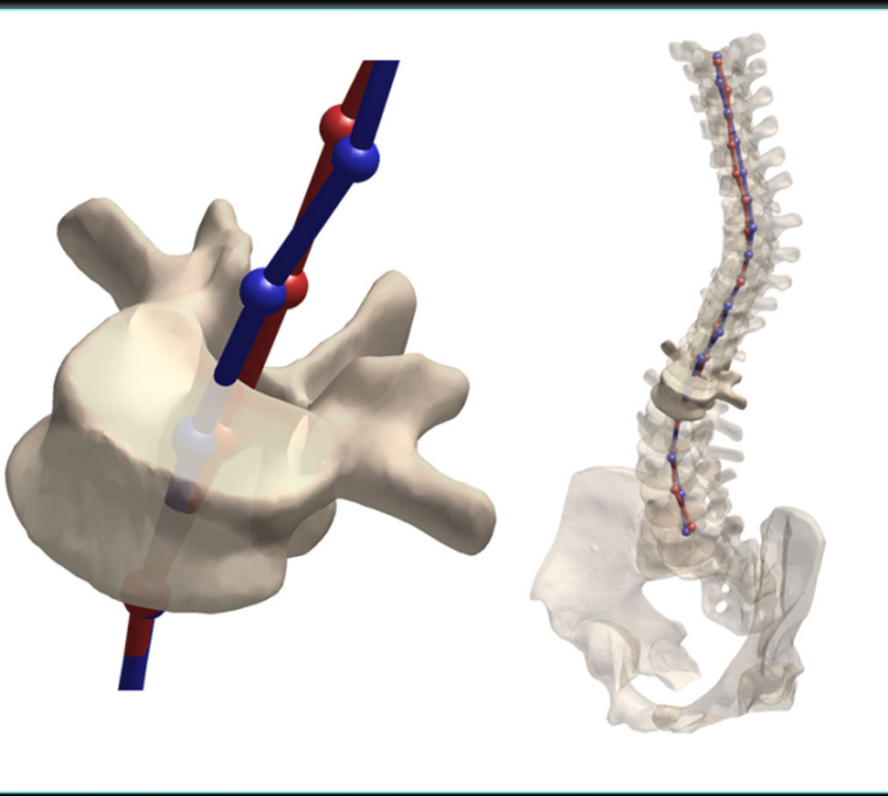


# METHODS

Centroids mapped to identify differences

**Red:** CT centroids

**Blue:** Stereography centroids

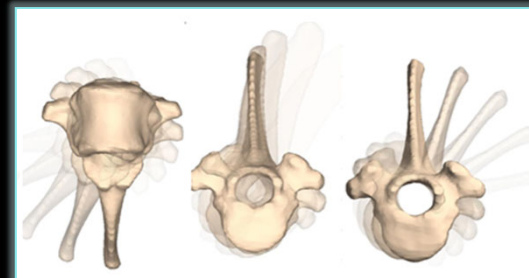


Position Accuracy

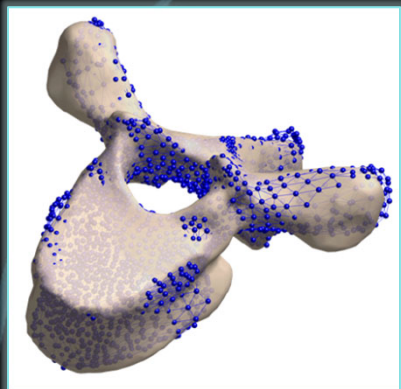
Offset (Translations)

Orientation Accuracy

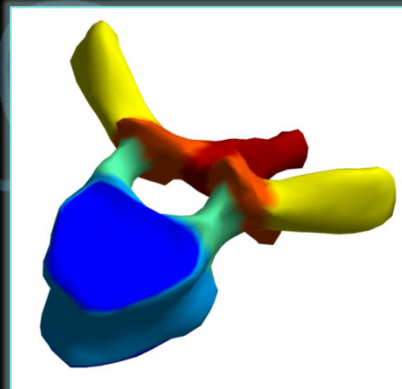
Lateral-Sagittal-Axial  
(L-S-A) angles (Rotations)



# METHODS



Tan shape: CT VB  
Blue dots: Stereography VB



6 regions  
compared per VB

## Shape Accuracy

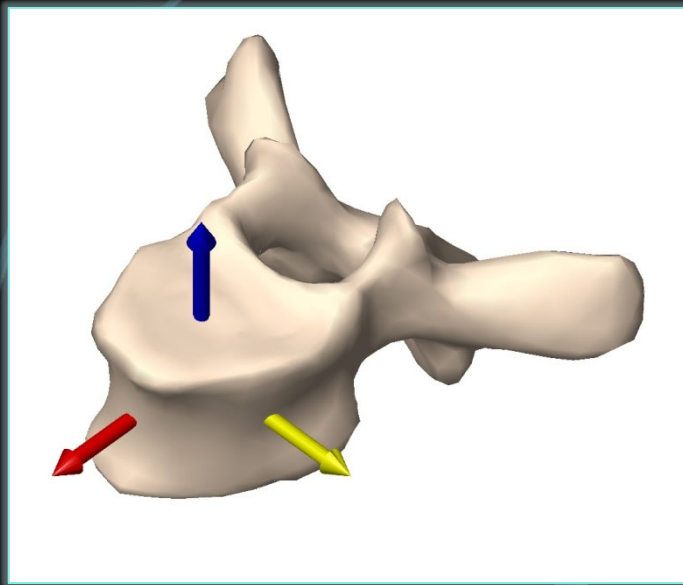
VB superposition of  
Stereoradiographic and  
CT models

## Radiographic Parameters

- Pelvic incidence/  
Pelvic tilt/Sacral slope
- Cobb angle (Scoliosis/  
Kyphosis/Lordosis)
- Inter-vertebral and vertebral  
3D rotations



# RESULTS: Position and Orientation



## ◆ Accuracy is very high

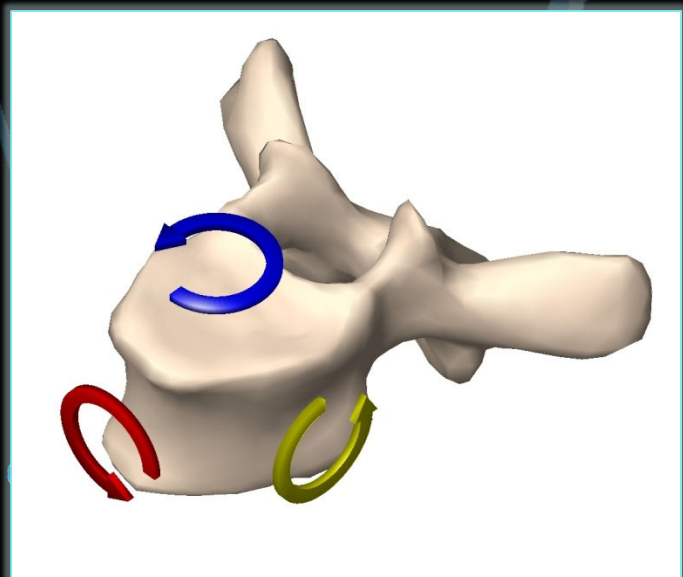
(all values reposted in RMS\* / Absolute max )

## ◆ Position (Translational differences):

- AP: 0.87mm / 2.71mm
- LAT: 0.51mm / 1.83mm
- Axial: 0.89mm / 3mm

## ◆ Orientation (Rotational differences):

- AP: 0.76° / 4.2°
- LAT: 1.81° / 3.4°
- Axial: 1.91° / 5.8°

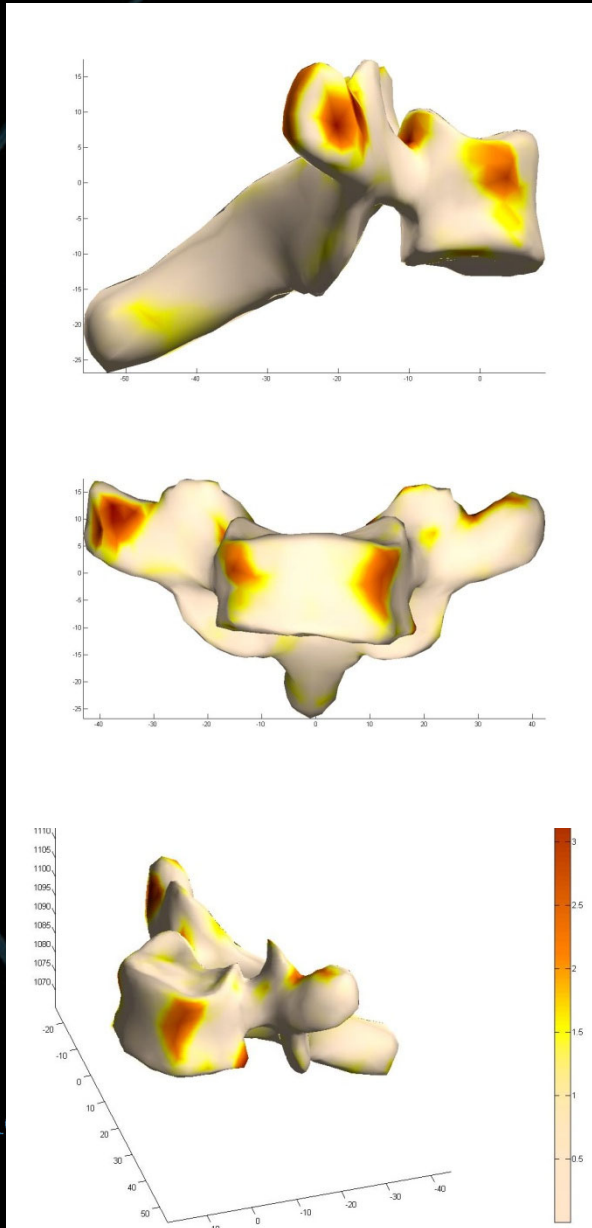


\* RMS (root mean square) is quadratic mean, a statistical measure of the magnitude of the variation (error).

$$RMS = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$$



# RESULTS: Shape Accuracy

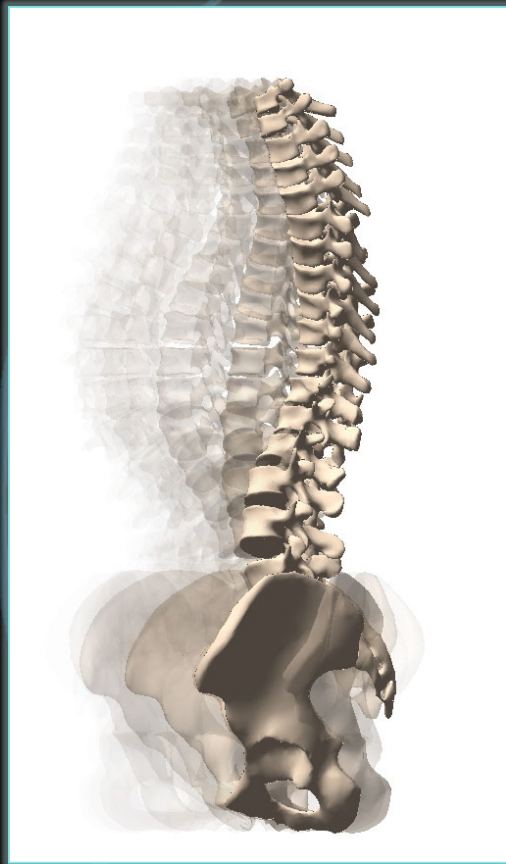


- ◆ Mean Stereography shape accuracy:  $1.05 \pm 0.21\text{mm}$  (max 1.56 mm)
- ◆ VB, pedicles and posterior arch were equally well reconstructed

Differences in shape between both models are shown in color (yellow to red)



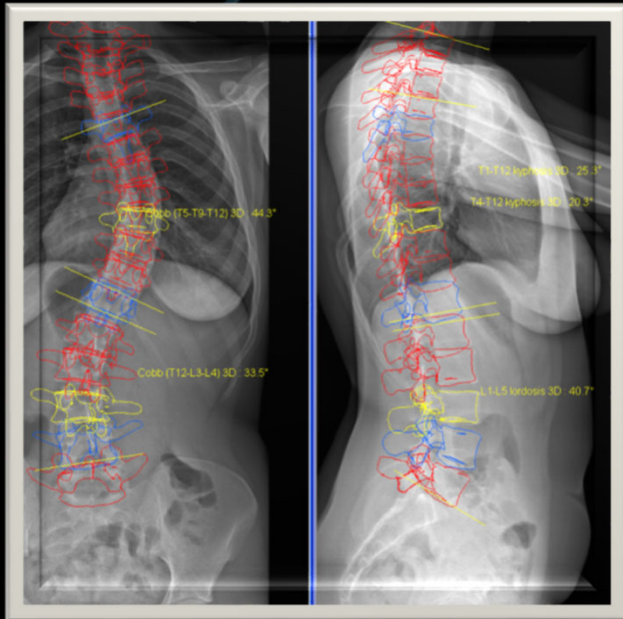
# RESULTS: Phantom Rotation



CT vs. Stereoradiography  
in  $0, \pm 5, \pm 10^\circ$  axial rotation

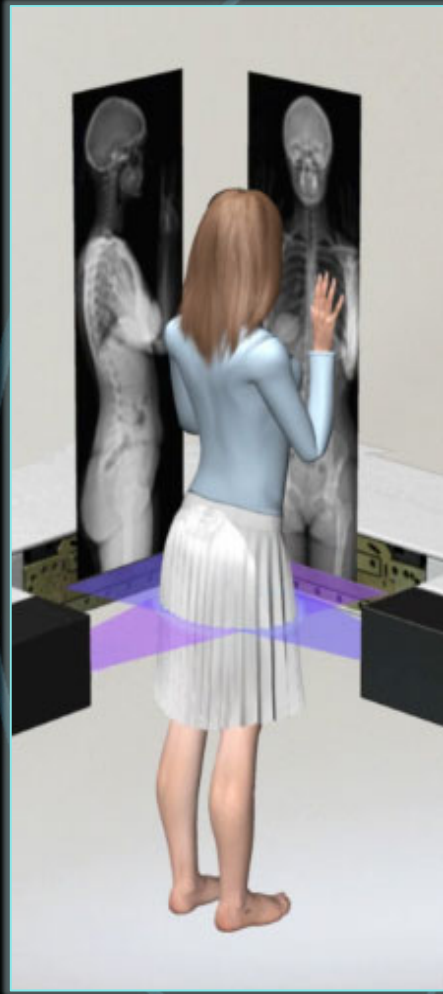
- ◆ *Phantom rotation has no influence on reconstruction accuracy*
- ◆ No statistical difference in all analyzed parameters ( $p > 0.05$ )
  - T-Spine or L-Spine shape (mm)
  - Sagittal/Lateral/Axial offset (mm)
  - Sagittal/Lateral/Axial rotation ( $^\circ$ )

# RESULTS: Radiographic Parameters



- ◆ Pelvic Parameters: very good accuracy  
< 1° mean difference (max 3°)
- ◆ Scoliosis Parameters:  
Good accuracy for Cobb (mean 2°/max 3.6°) and axial rotation of apical vertebra (mean 1.5°/max 3.8°)
- ◆ Sagittal balance:  
Good accuracy  
Kyphosis 1° to 4.9°

# DISCUSSION



- ◆ *3D from biplanar X-Ray is accurate*
- ◆ *Low radiation alternative* for acquiring 3D scoliosis data
- ◆ Hope for greater understanding of the deformity of the spine...  
**better future outcomes.**