

# OTOVIRT: An image-guided workflow for individualized surgical planning and multiphysics simulation in cochlear implant patients

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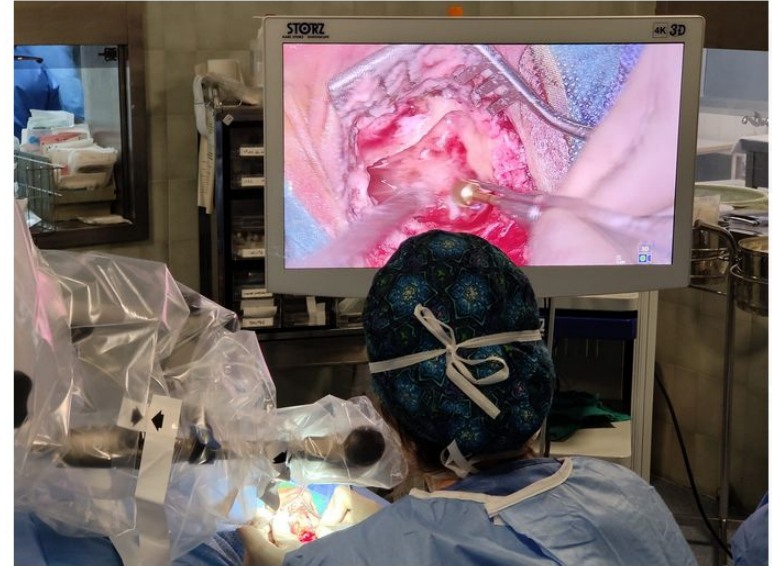
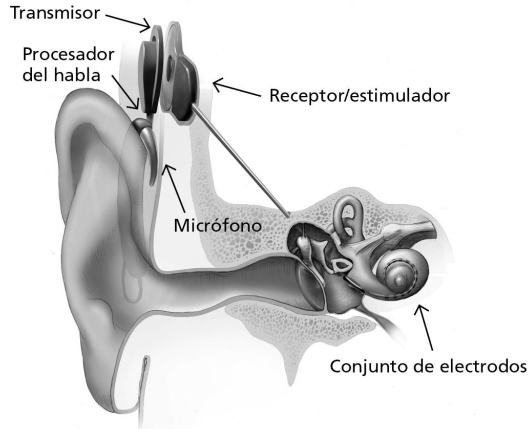
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1. Introduction
2. Objectives
3. Materials and methods
4. Results
5. Conclusions
6. Future lines of action

1. The problem: surgical inner-ear interventions present a big challenge as there is a high anatomical complexity
  - a. Training time
  - b. Resources
  - c. Technological complexity: Cochlear Implants (CI)



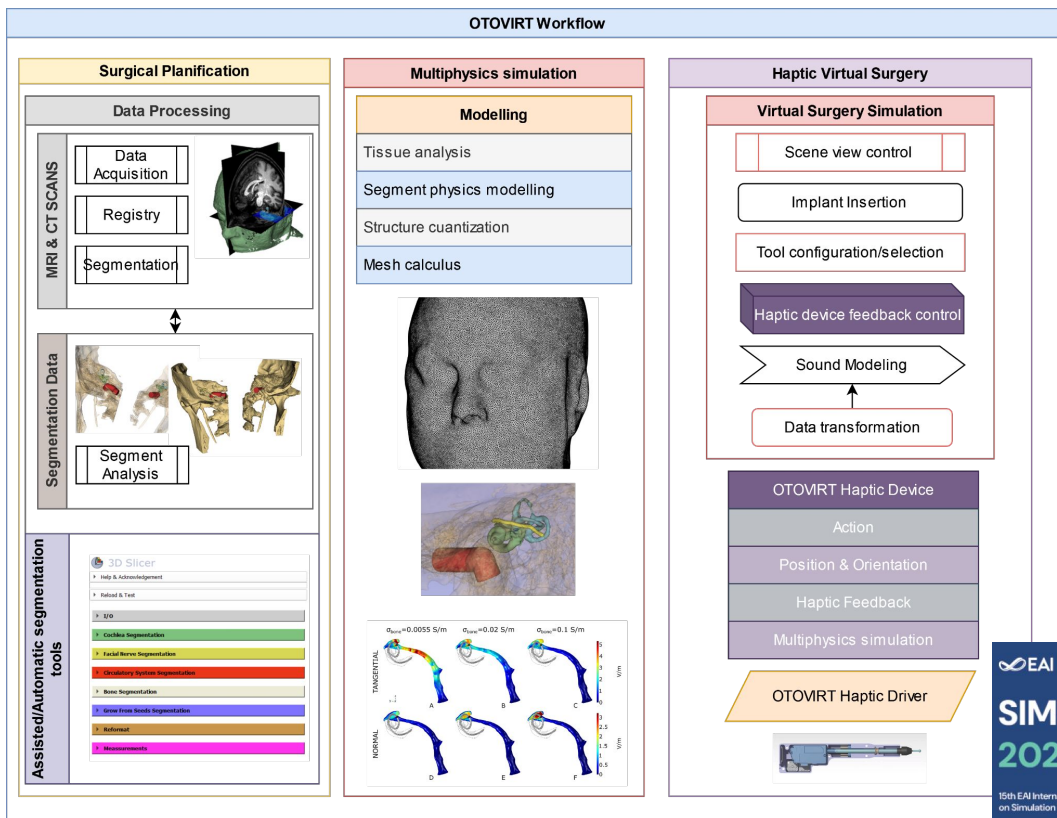
Deep NL, Dowling EM, Jethanamest D. "Cochlear Implantation: An Overview." *Journal of Neurological Surgery. Part B, Skull Base, U.S. National Library of Medicine*. 2019;80(2):169-177. doi:[10.1055/s-0038-1669411](https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0038-1669411)

Wiet, Gregory J et al. "Otologic Skills Training." *Otolaryngologic clinics of North America*. 2017; vol. 50,5: 933-945. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.otc.2017.05.005>

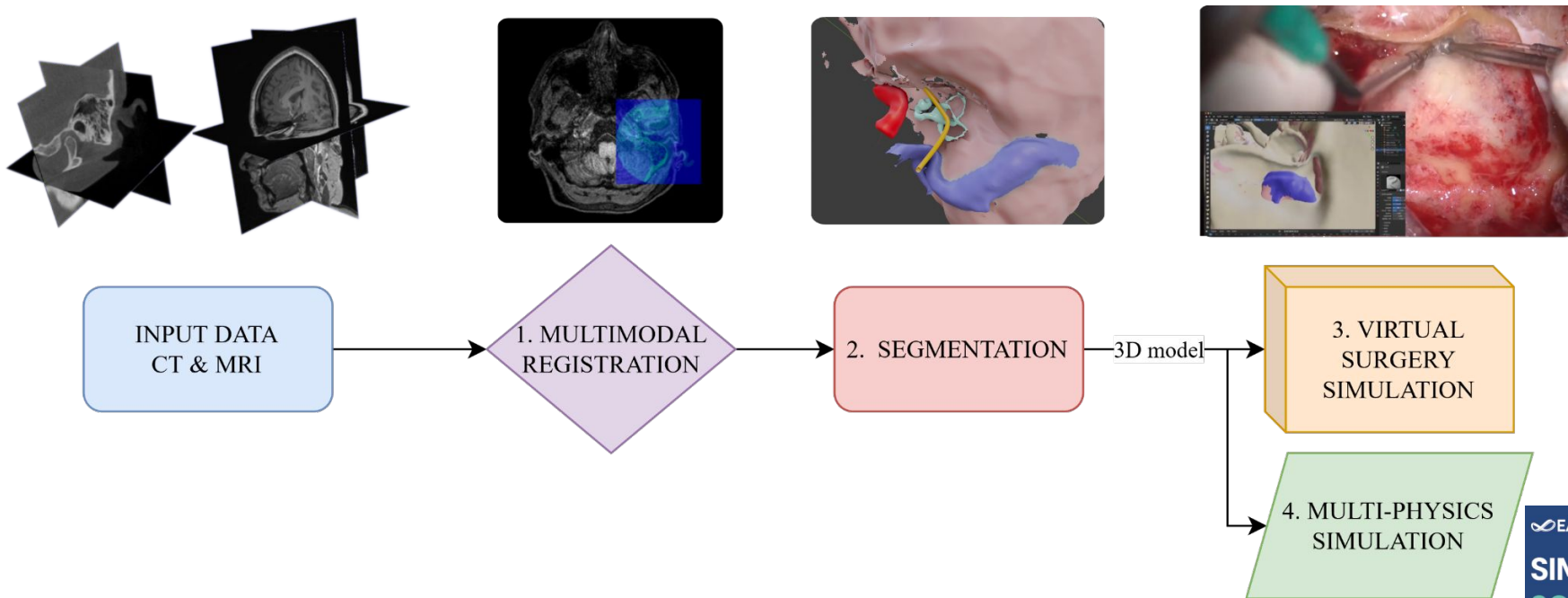
1. Main goal: to introduce a workflow for the surgical simulation of inner-ear interventions in order to solve the mentioned needs
2. Secondary objectives:
  - a. Design and conceptualization: design requirements, modularity, applications, etc.
  - b. Anatomical model acquisition from real patients
  - c. Results validation

# Materials and methods

1. Input images
2. Open source software: 3D-Slicer, Blender, etc..
3. Tool and devices integration
4. Semi-Automatic processes
5. Precision and validation of the models

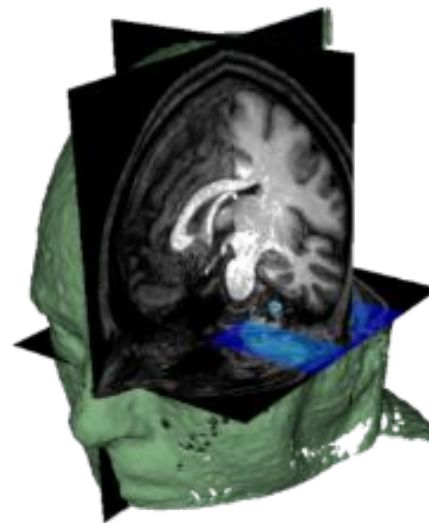
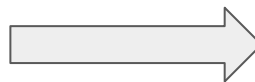
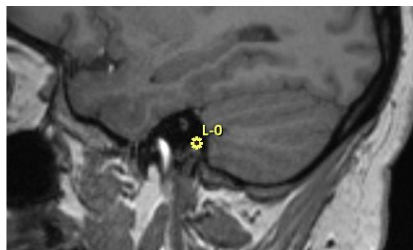


# Results: Pipeline OTOVIRT



## Results: *Multimodal registration*

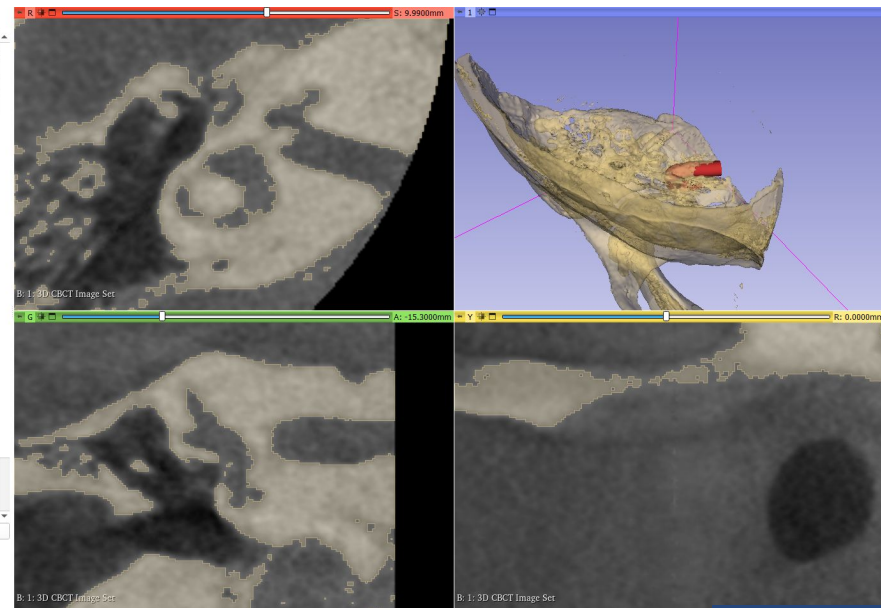
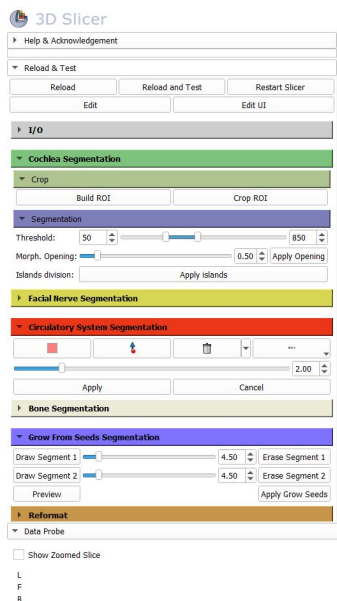
- Available images: CT and MRI
- A first step that is key: models presented in the same anatomic space of coordinates
  - Manual registration based in the localization of key reference points
  - Important anatomic points: present in CT and MRI



# Results: 3D Slicer segmentation extension

A 3D Slicer extension is developed for the segmentation of relevant structures. Includes the following sections:

- Cochlea segmentation
- Facial nerve segmentation
- Internal carotid segmentation
- Temporal bone segmentation
- Region Growing segmentation
- Transformations
- Measurements and guided sections





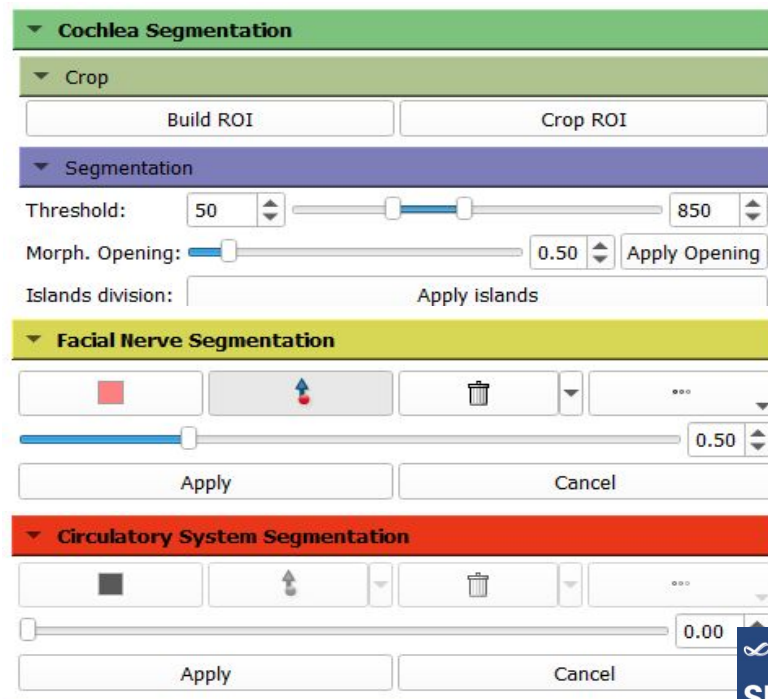
# Extensión de 3D Slicer para la segmentación de las estructuras del oído interno

ORL-HUVM

# Results: 3D Slicer segmentation extension

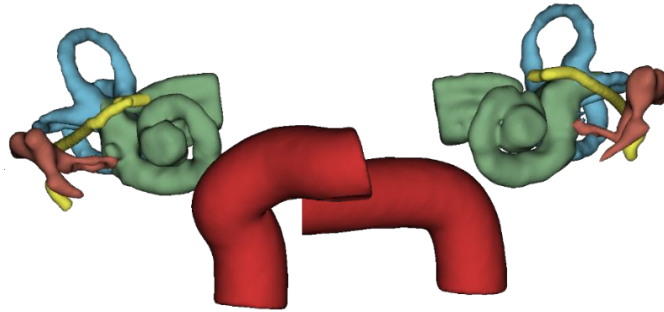
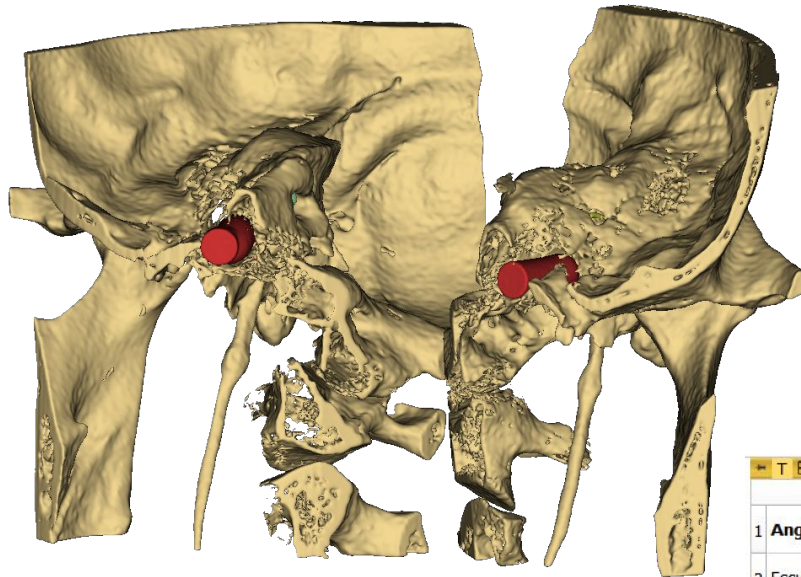
Features of some of the sections:

- Cochlea Segmentation:
  - Crop subsection:
    - Buttons to generate a ROI and capture the intersection with the CT Scan
  - Segmentation subsection:
    - Thresholding
    - Morphological opening (erode+dilate)
    - Connectivity filtering
- Facial Nerve and carotid sections:
  - Buttons to place fiducials
  - Interpolation between fiducial points to generate a tubular structure



## Results: 3D models generated from six patients

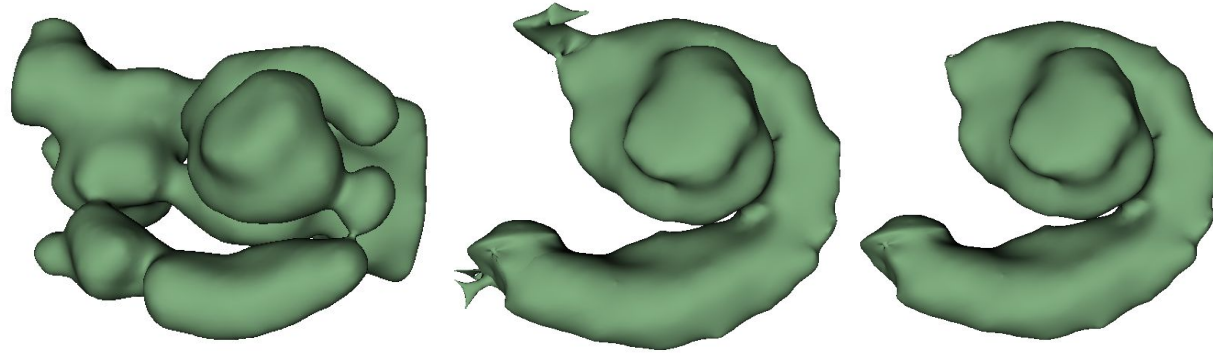
OTOVIRT workflow is tested in a clinical environment with images from real patients. It is possible to obtain realistic anatomical models and multiple data and measures.



|                           | A   | B                  | C                  | D                  | E              | F |
|---------------------------|-----|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|---|
| 1 Angle of insertion      | 0   | 14                 | 28                 | 42                 | 56             |   |
| 2 Escude estimated Length | 0.0 | 1.2650372120246722 | 2.4608571963071824 | 3.5946431381621626 | 4.672514987741 |   |

# Results: *Validation of anatomical models*

- Obtained models are validated by experts
- An open repository is used to assess the functioning of the tools

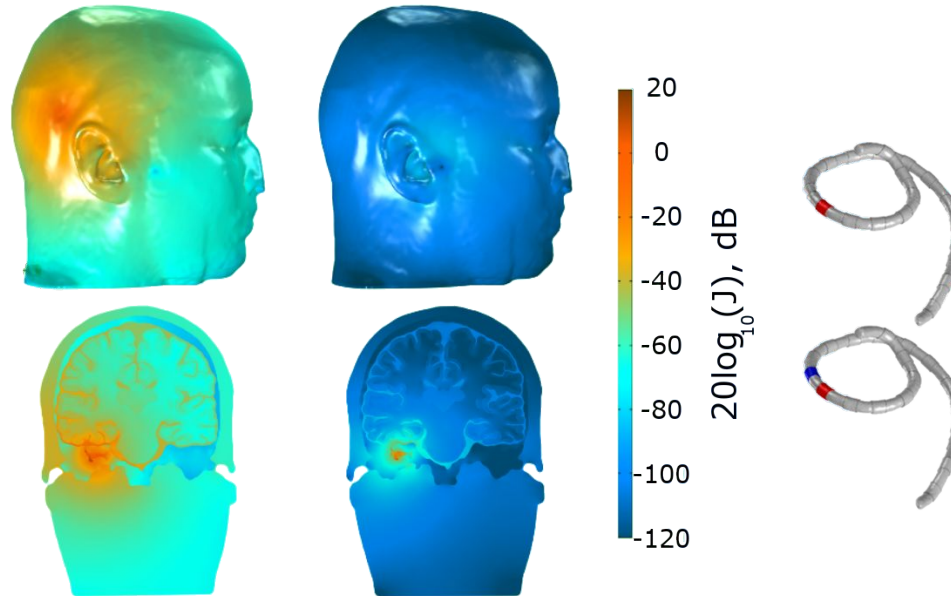


|           | Cochleo-Vestibular System | Facial Nerve | Cadena osicular |
|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Subject 1 | 0,88                      | 0,71         | 0,82            |
| Subject 2 | 0,81                      | 0,77         | 0,82            |

Sieber, D *et al.* “Data descriptor: The openEar library of 3D models of the human temporal bone based on computed tomography and micro-slicing”. *Scientific Data*. 2019;6. <https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2018.297>

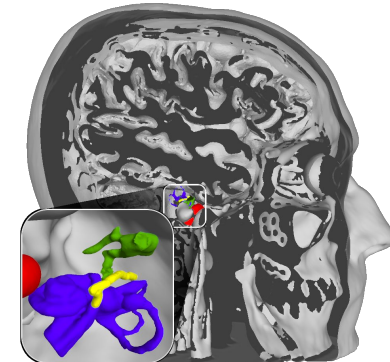
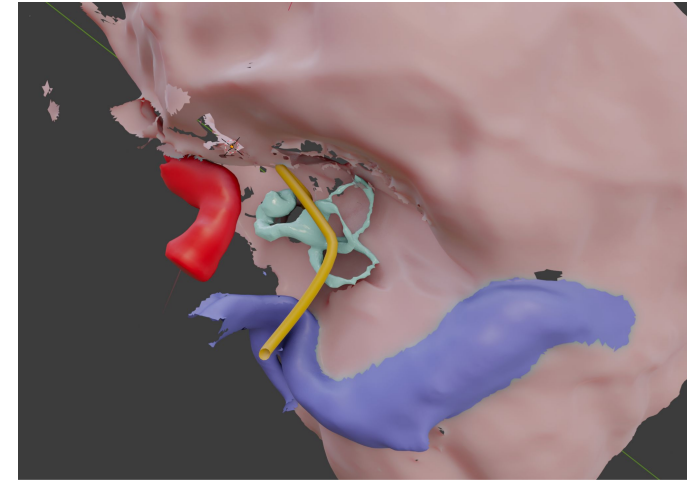
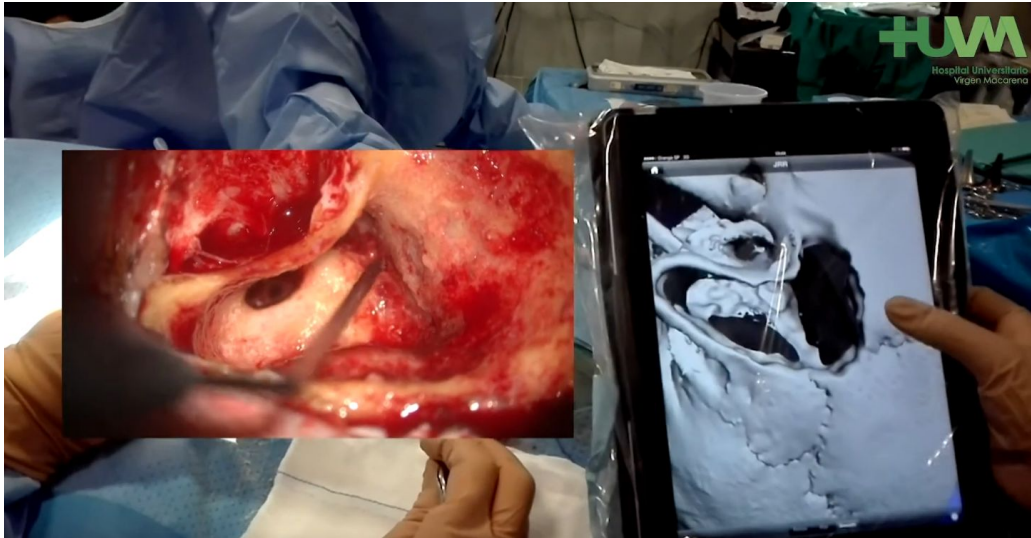
Bag S., Kumar SK., Tiwari MK., “An efficient recommendation generation using relevant Jaccard similarity”. *Information Sciences*. 2019; vol 483 pp-53-46. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ins.2019.01.023>

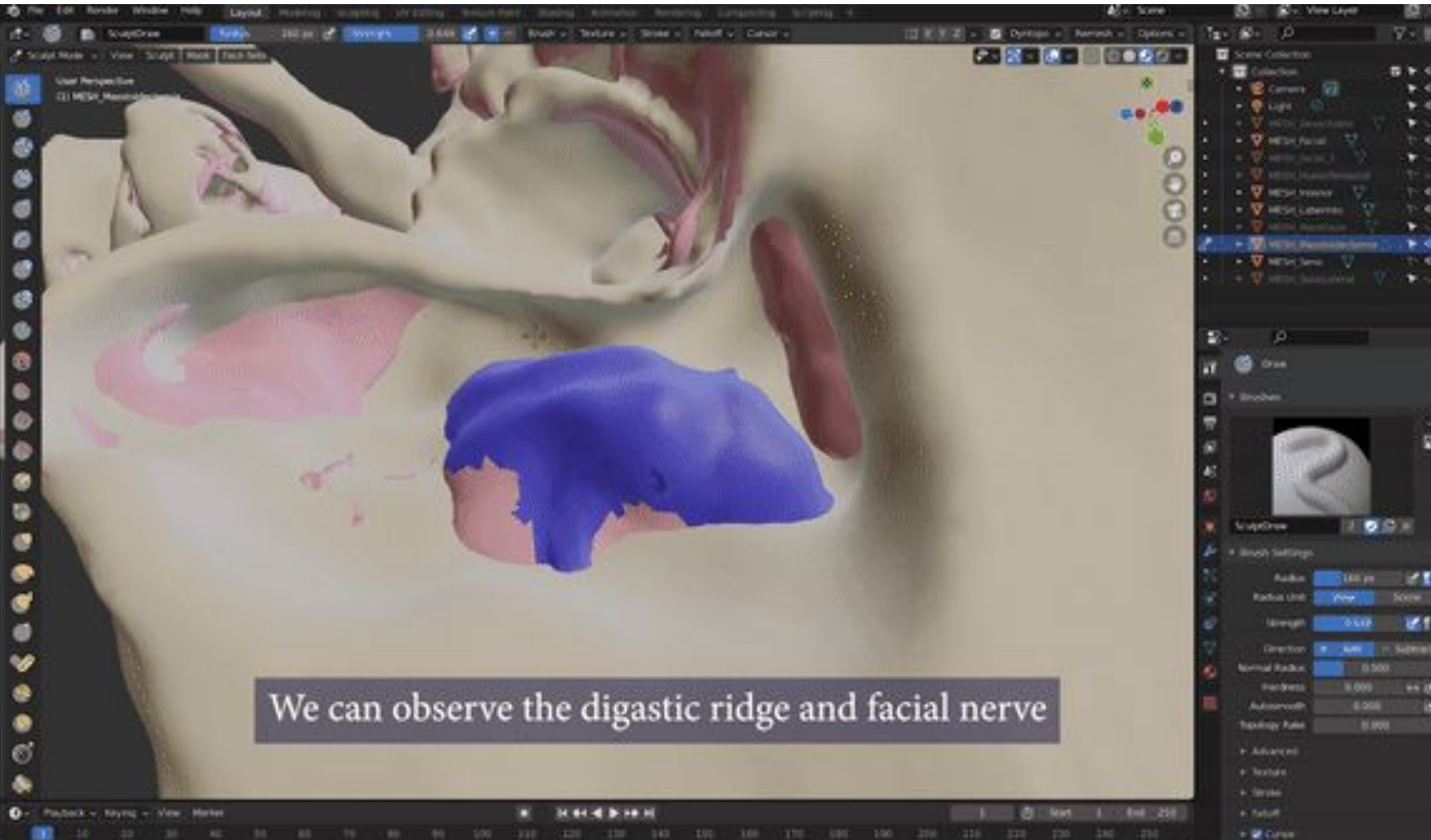
- With the obtained models it is possible to analyze the best stimulation procedure



## Results: *Virtual surgical simulation*

- The virtual surgical simulation is performed successfully with the use of the previously obtained models





We can observe the digastic ridge and facial nerve



- The pipeline provides a base workflow that will be developed in a systematic methodology for the surgical planning
- The work is based in open-source software. This eases the access for the community and allows for future improvements
- Support systems can reduce patient's risk and ease the planification, improve understanding and surgical efficiency
- Simulation of procedures proves efficient and capable. The use of these tools during training also has huge potential

Demo ext. Slicer



Demo simulation



Clinical case of use:  
example



# Future lines of action

1. Improve pre-processing
2. Release of an image repository with 3D models for the community
3. Improvements in the 3D Slicer extension for its future publication
4. Development of a 3D Slicer extension for the segmentation of the cochlear implant
5. Use of AI for the image processing: segmentation and registration could be automatized

Demo ext. Slicer



Demo simulation



Clinical case of use:  
example



# Thank you very much!

## Team contacts:

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## Other resources:

- [Programa de implantes cocleares: generalidades y red de implantes cocleares](#)
- [Implantes cocleares: vía clínica.](#)
- [Flujo de pacientes](#)

Demo ext. Slicer

Demo simulation

Clinical case of use:  
example



Consejería de Salud y Familias

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