Summit on Colour in Medical imaging

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Diagnosis of skin disease:

- Visual inspection essential
- Diagnosis at a glance
- Many clinical variants



Diagnostic classes:

Inflammatory disease

Skin cancer

Teledermatology:

Use of telemedicine in dermatology

 Aim: Reduced travelling and increased access to specialist health care

Modes of teledermatology:

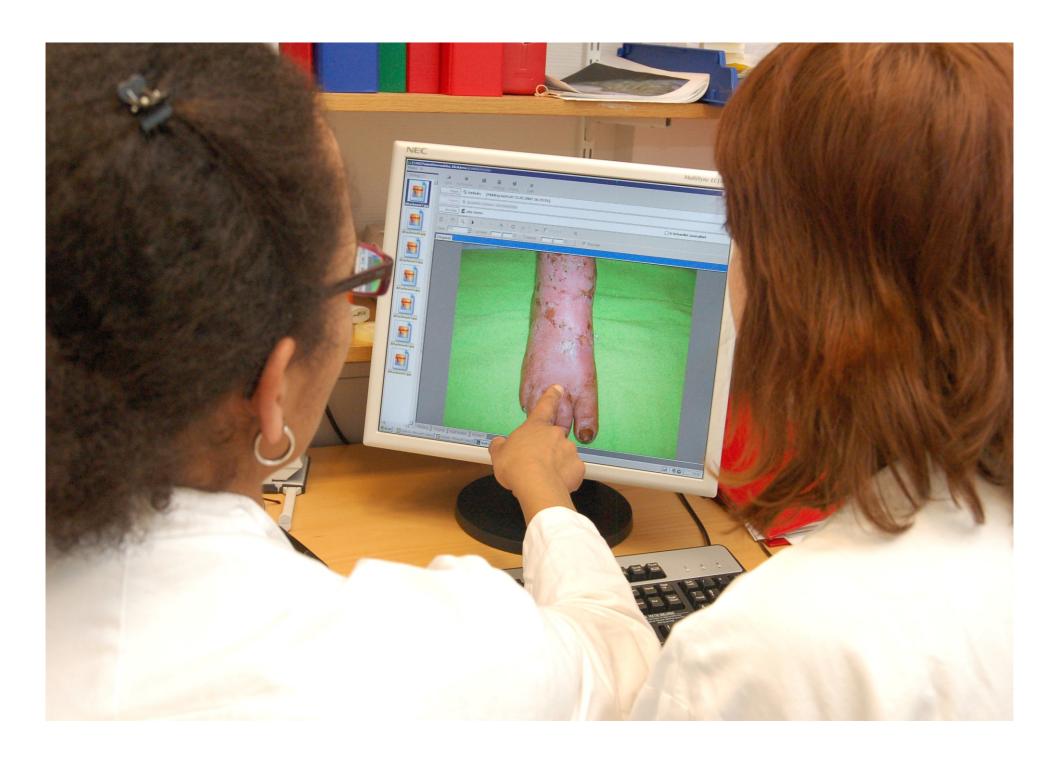
- Real time

- Store-and-forward



 Real time vs store-andforward

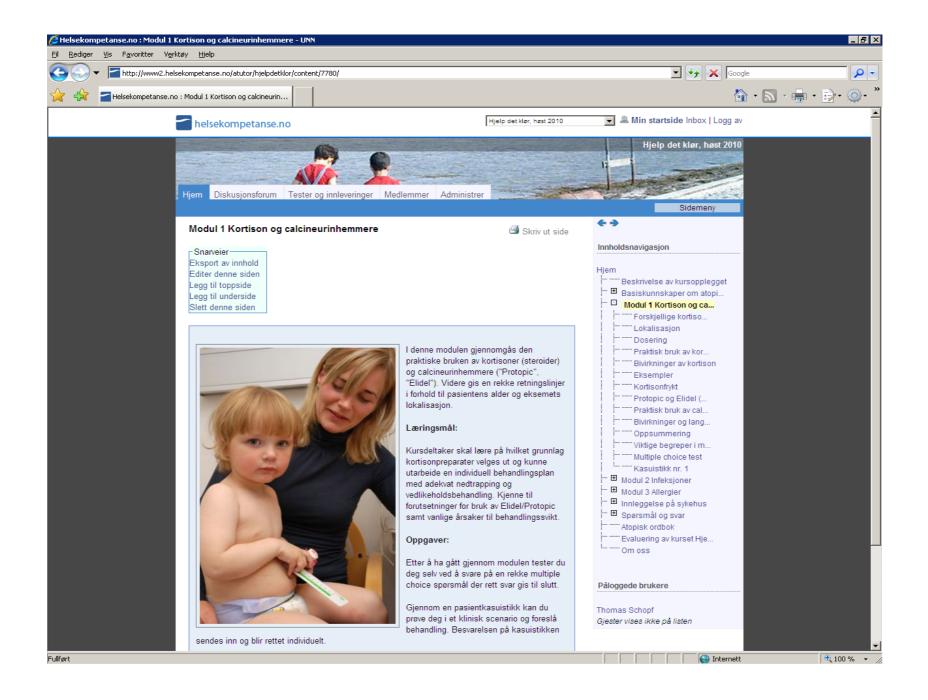




- Store-and-forward is the predominant mode.
- Easy to use
- Asynchronous, greater flexibility

- Typical scenario:
  - Referrals from primary care
  - Arranged by GP or nurse
  - Reviewed by teledermatologist for diagnosis and treatment recommendation

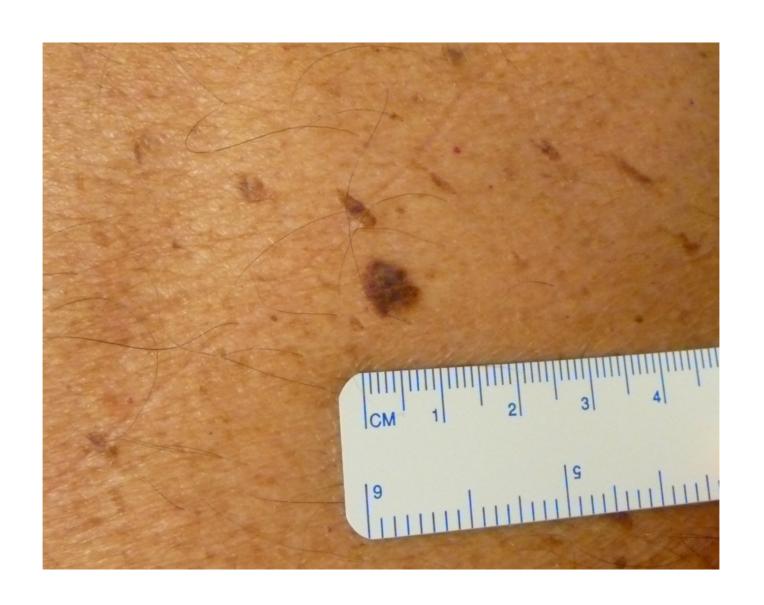
- Second opinion
- Monitoring
- E-learning



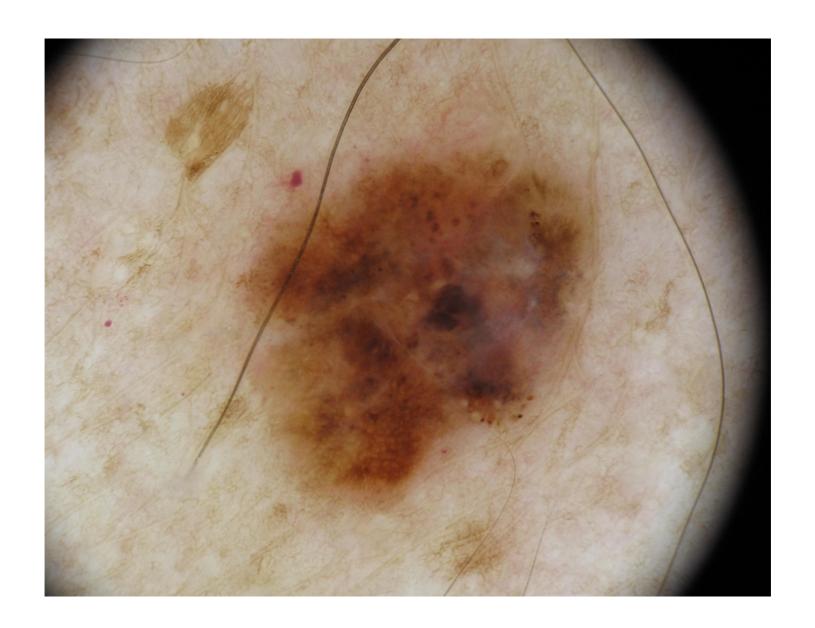
- Diagnostic classes:
  - Inflammatory disease
  - Skin cancer

 Almost all diagnostic categories are suitable for teledermatology

- Special scenario: Dermatoscopy
  - Increased use
  - Well suitable for telemedicine
  - Important for early cancer diagnosis









#### Teledermoscopy

- Organizational issues:
  - Various reimbursement arrangements
  - Public or private payers
  - Economic benefits to different stakeholders

- Store-and-forward images, common problems:
  - Out of focus
  - Poor lighting
  - Poor colour quality
  - Casually composed

- What about colour quality?
  - Accuracy
  - Consistency
  - Discrimination

- Image quality depends on:
  - Conditions at the site where the image is being acquired
  - Conditions at the site where the image is being reviewed.
- A time and geographical gap (store-andforward modality)

• Image acquisition:

Compact cameras

- DSLR cameras









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# Hands / Fingernails White is a second of the second of th

• Views

Essential issues in image acquisition:

- Various light sources
- Automatic white balance?
- Time constraints







• Flash or not?





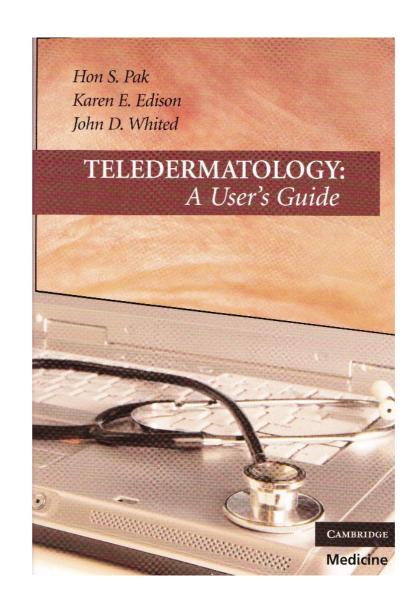
• Image display:

Monitors of varying quality

- Calibration?

- Assessment of image quality by remote teledermatologist:
  - Views
  - Focus
  - Lighting
  - Colour?

• Teledermatology is well investigated.



Research is mostly focusing on diagnostic accuracy.

 Increasing number of studies on teledermatoscopy.

 Search in Pubmed using "colour" and "telemedicine":

- 8 papers
- 2 addressing colour of skin (including 1 paper in German)

Telederm studies investigating colour:

 Matveev NV, Kobrinsky BA. Automatic colour correction of digital skin images in teledermatology. J Telemed Telecare 2006;12(Suppl.3):S3:62-63.

- Colour accuracy
  - All subgroups
  - Assessing the severity of inflammation
  - Dermatoscopy

Colour consistency

Monitoring of inflammatory disease

Dermatoscopy

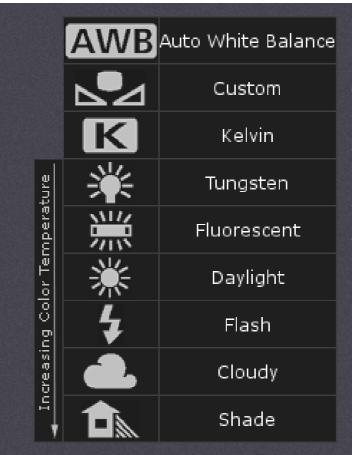
Colour discrimination

Dermatoscopy



- Approaches for improved colour management:
  - Using RAW format?
  - Automated colour correction?
  - Basic photography skills
  - Increased awareness

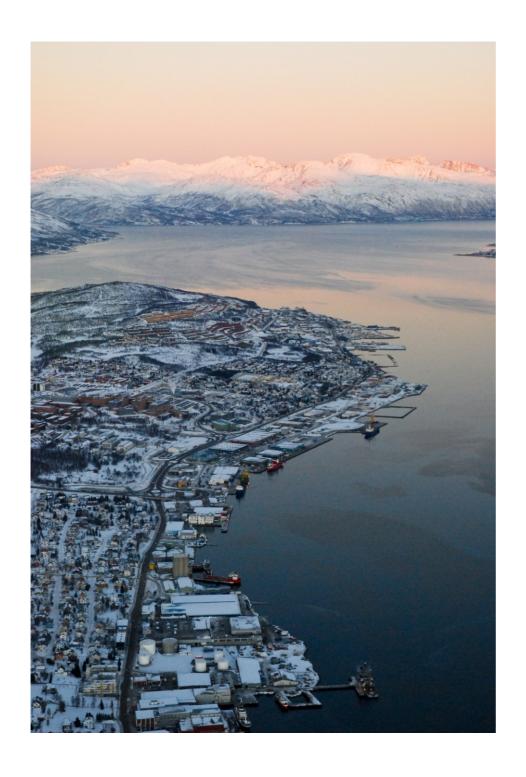
#### • White balance



Fortunately,mos white balances, temperature and shot. Commonly to the left.

The first three watemperatures. A cameras and use range — usually white balance all reference under white balance for the color temperatures.

The remaining six white balances are listed in order many compact cameras do not include a shade whit "Fluorescent H" setting, which is designed to work i



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