

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910789064003321
Titolo	Computational analysis of the human eye with applications // Sumeet Dua, Rajendra Acharya U., E.Y.K. Ng, editors
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Hackensack, N.J. : , : World Scientific, , 2011
ISBN	1-283-23493-9 9786613234933 981-4340-30-8
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (467 pages)
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Disciplina	617.700285
Soggetti	Eye
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Contents; Chapter 1. The Biological and Computational Bases of Vision Hilary W. Thompson; 1.1. Introduction to the Eye; 1.2. The Anatomy of the Human Visual System; 1.3. Neurons; 1.4. Synapses; 1.5. Vision - Sensory Transduction; 1.6. Retinal Processing; 1.7. Visual Processing in the Brain; 1.8. Biological Vision and Computer Vision Algorithms; References; Chapter 2. Computational Methods for Feature Detection in Optical Images Michael Dessauer and Sumeet Dua; 2.1. Introduction to Computational Methods for Feature Detection; 2.2. Preprocessing Methods for Retinal Images 2.2.1. Illumination Effect Reduction; 2.2.1.1. Non-linear brightness transform; 2.2.1.2. Background identification methods; 2.2.2. Image Normalization and Enhancement; 2.2.2.1. Color channel transformations; 2.2.2.2. Image smoothing through spatial filtering; 2.2.2.3. Local adaptive contrast enhancement; 2.2.2.4. Histogram transformations; 2.3. Segmentation Methods for Retinal Anatomy Detection and Localization; 2.3.1. A Boundary Detection Methods; 2.3.1.1. First-order difference operators; 2.3.1.2. Second-order boundary detection; 2.3.1.3. Canny edge detection 2.3.2. Edge Linkage Methods for Boundary Detection; 2.3.2.1. Local

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Sommario/riassunto

Advances in semi-automated high-throughput image data collection routines, coupled with a decline in storage costs and an increase in high-performance computing solutions have led to an exponential surge in data collected by biomedical scientists and medical practitioners. Interpreting this raw data is a challenging task, and nowhere is this more evident than in the field of ophthalmology. The sheer speed at which data on cataracts, diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma and other eye disorders are collected, makes it impossible for the human observer to directly monitor subtle, yet critical details.
