Supplementary Material for:

In-vivo Detection of Cervical Cancer Lesions using Hyperspectral Colposcopy

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Supplementary Figures

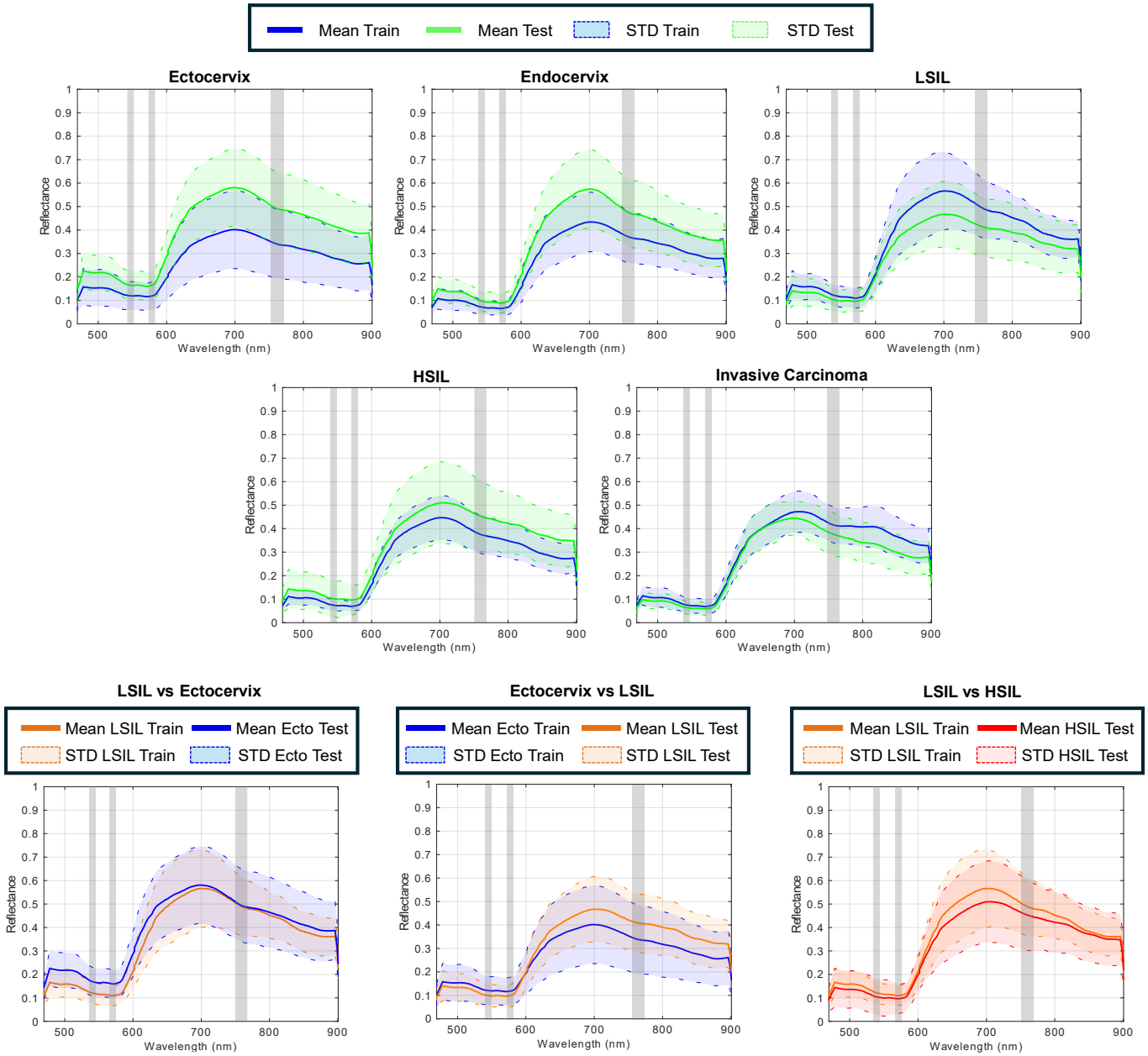

Fig. S1| Mean spectral signatures for each diagnostic class in the training versus test cohorts. For each graph shaded areas indicate standard deviation across pixels. Differences between cohorts and overlaps between class means (for example, ecto vs. LSIL; LSIL vs. HSIL) illustrate potential sources of generalisation error. The darker grey areas represent the wavelengths related to the most relevant absorption peaks of haemoglobin in 546, 576 and 750 nm.

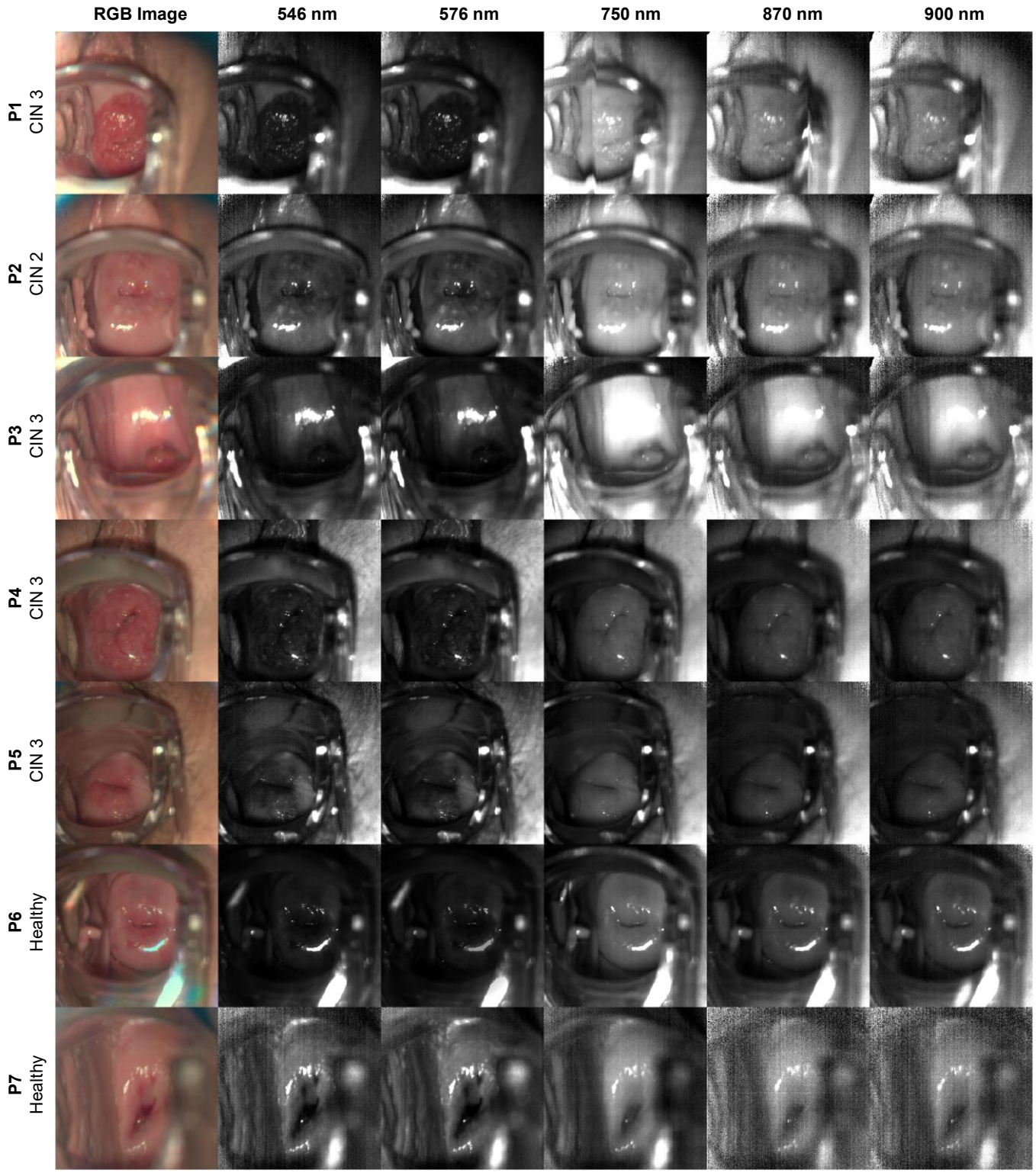

Fig. S2| Hyperspectral captures for test patients P1–P7. For each patient (rows), the panel shows a synthetic RGB composite reconstructed from the HSI cube, followed by single-band images at 546, 576, 750, 870 and 900 nm

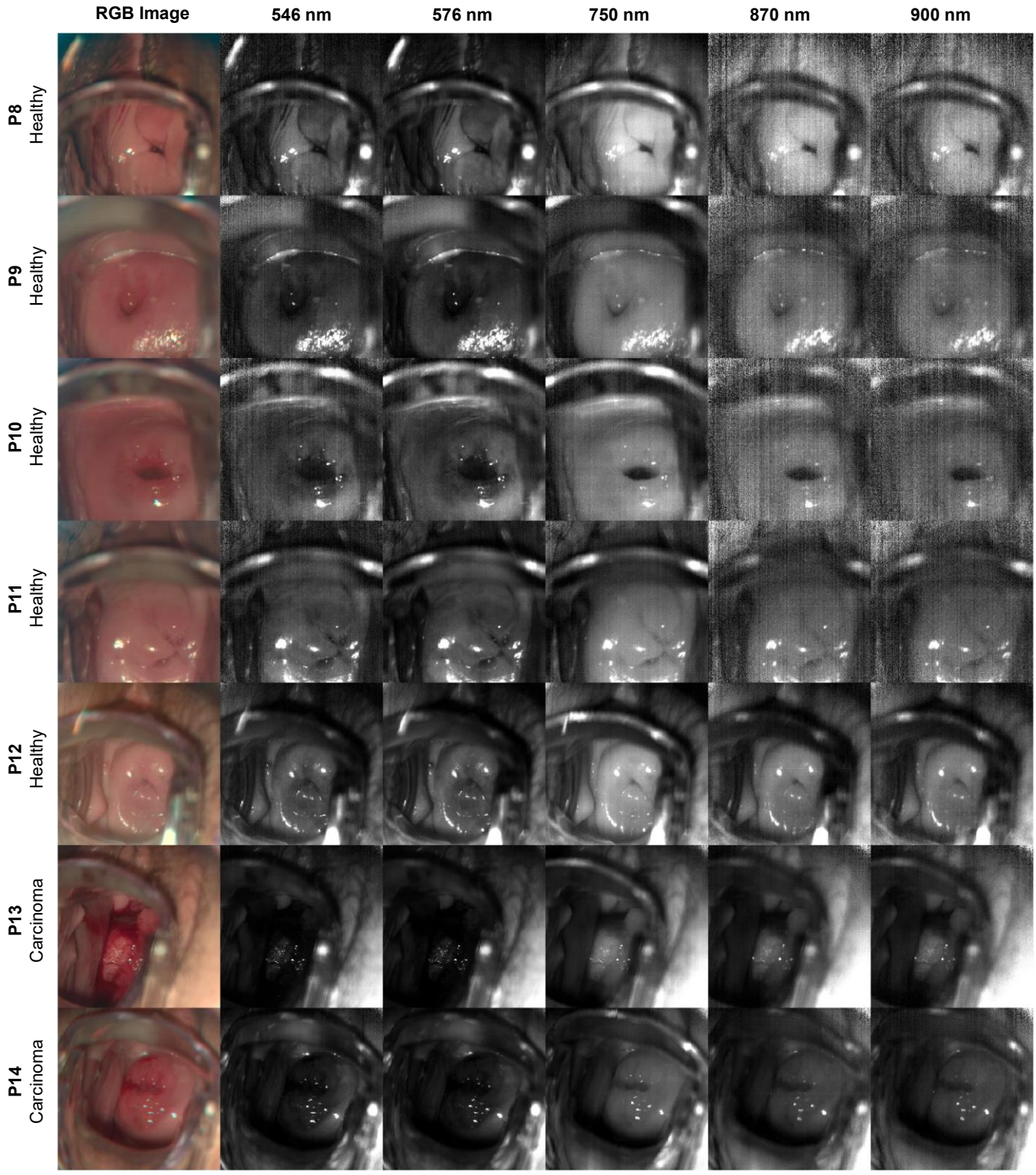

Fig. S3 | Hyperspectral captures for test patients P7–P14. For each patient (rows), the panel shows a synthetic RGB composite reconstructed from the HSI cube, followed by single-band images at 546, 576, 750, 870 and 900 nm