

一种用于形变医学图像配准的 无监督学习模型

An Unsupervised Learning Model for Deformable Medical Image Registration

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- 2 研究方法
- 3 相关实验
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01

研究背景

◎配准问题

◎配准类型

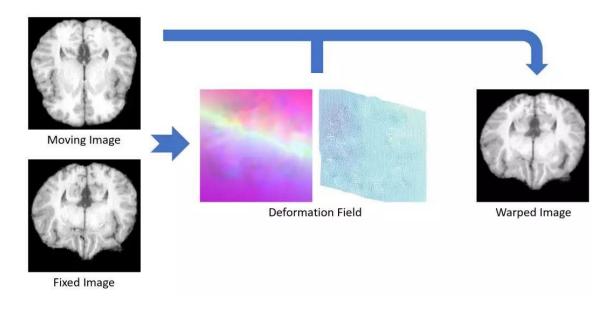
◎相关工作

1) 配准问题

・配准问题:

· 给定一个浮动图像(moving image)和一张固定图像(fixed image)。预测一个位移场,进而得到形变场(deformation field),即从浮动图像到固定图像的映射,使得配准后的浮动图像(warped image)和固定图像尽可能相似。

Deformable Image Registration





2) 配准类型

• 非学习配准: 基于数学优化的方法

• 优点:通常效果比较好且稳定

• 缺点: 对每个图像进行迭代优化, 耗费时间较长

典型模型:

- 弹性模型 (elastic-type models)
- 统计参数映射 (statistical parametric mapping)
- b样条自由变形(free-form deformations with b-splines)
- 麦克斯韦妖 (maxwell's demons)
- 学习型配准:通过神经网络训练的配准方法,利用大量的数据来训练一个模型,然后用这个训练好的模型对一个新的图像进行配准。这些方法大多依赖于ground truth扭曲区域或分割

• 优点: 训练过程缓慢, 配准过程快很多

• 缺点: 训练数据较少, 没传统方法稳定

有监督:

- 基于代理的行动学习实现非刚性配准
- 利用形状匹配学习可变形图像配准
- 基于多尺度三维卷积神经网络的非刚性图像配准
- 快速预测图像配准-一种深度学习方法

无监督:

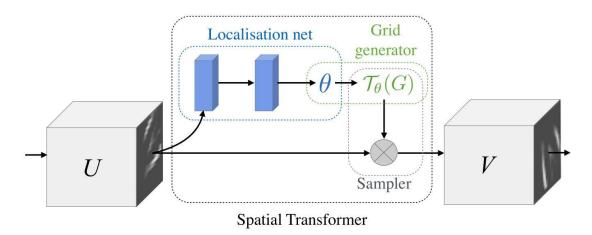
- 基于卷积神经网络的端到端无监督变形图像配准
- 基于深度自监督全卷积网络的非刚性图像配准



3) 相关工作

• 光流估计:

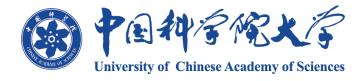
- 光流算法返回一个密集的位移矢量场,描绘了二 维图像对之间的小位移。
- 传统的光流方法通常用变分方法解决优化问题。能更好地处理大位移或外观的戏剧性变化,包括基于特征的匹配和最近邻区域的匹配。
- Flownet: Learning optical flow with convolutional networks.
- Deepflow: Large displacement optical flow with deep matching.
- 缺点:需要在训练期间进行ground truth标注。



空间变换层:空间转换网络会根据位移场生成一个归一化后的采样网格,然后用该网络对图像进行采样,就得到了配准后的图像。

优点:使神经网络能够在**不需要监督标签**的情况下执行全局参数2D图像对准。

在本文的工作中,作者将空间变换扩展到3D场景。





02

研究方法

- ◎整体Pipeline
- ◎网络结构
- ◎空间变换函数
- ◎损失函数

1) 整体Pipeline

- Moving 3D → Fixed 3D
 - · 使用CNN网络学习配准的体素空间变形场φ
 - 空间变换保证映射后的位置落在标准像素点上
 - 用φ平滑loss损失

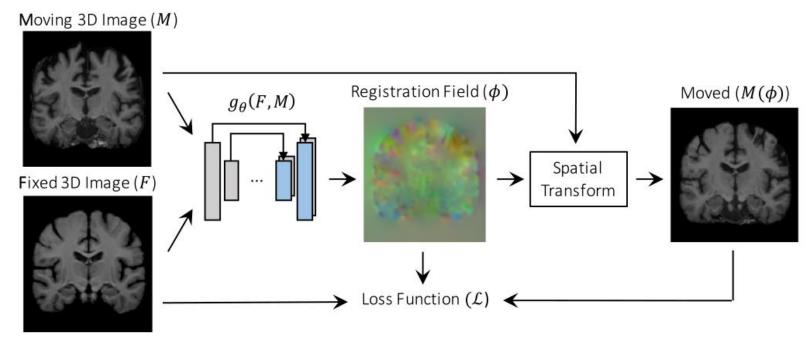
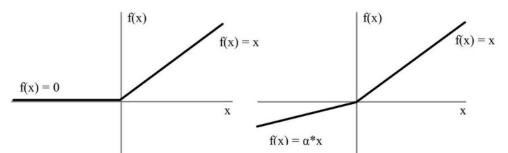


Figure 2: Overview of our method. We learn parameters for a function g that registers one 3D volume (M) to a second, fixed volume (F). During training, we warp M with ϕ using a spatial transformer function. Our loss compares M_{ϕ} and F and enforces smoothness of ϕ .

2) 网络结构

- 网络结构
 - 整体类似3D U-Net
 - VoxelMorph-1 & VoxelMorph-2
 - 平衡准确性和计算时间
 - VoxelMorph-2的结构更复杂
 - 卷积层更多 + 通道数更多
 - 更耗时 → 更准确
 - Leaky ReLU激活
 - 相比ReLU不会出现"坏死"现象



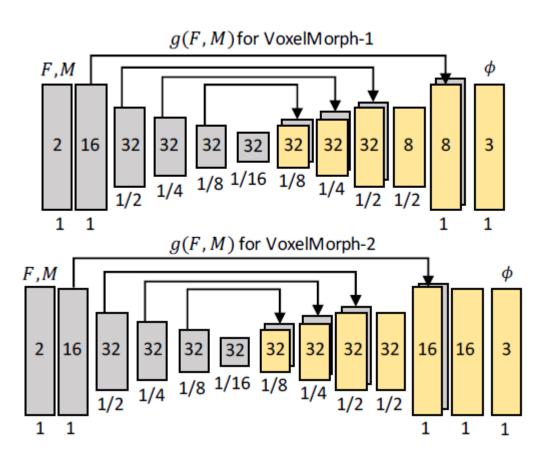


Figure 3: Proposed convolutional architectures implementing g(F, M). Each rectangle represents a 3D volume. The number of channels is shown inside the rectangle, and the spatial resolution with respect to the input volume is printed underneath. VoxelMorph-2 uses a larger architecture, using one extra convolutional layer at the output resolution, and \leq more channels for later layers.

2) 网络结构

- 网络结构
 - 跳跃连接
 - 直接融合编-解码器间的特征
 - 帮助网络学习特征表示
 - 输入160x192x224x**2**
 - 2通道分别为M和F
 - 输出160x192x224x**3**
 - · 为空间变形场φ
 - 3通道分别为x/y/z三个方向位移
 - 卷积核3x3x3
 - stride=2实现下采样
 - upsampling上采样

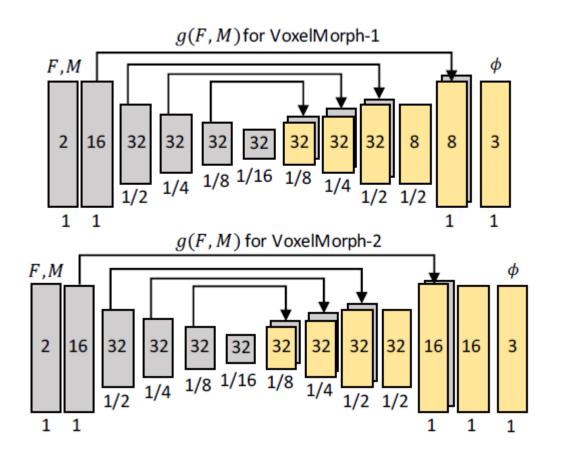


Figure 3: Proposed convolutional architectures implementing g(F, M). Each rectangle represents a 3D volume. The number of channels is shown inside the rectangle, and the spatial resolution with respect to the input volume is printed underneath. VoxelMorph-2 uses a larger architecture, using one extra convolutional layer at the output resolution, and \leq more channels for later layers.

3) 空间变换函数

- 解决φ映射后位置不在标准像素点上的问题
 - 保证训练能够按照梯度反传的方式进行
 - 计算一个在M上的体素p经过 ϕ 映射后 ϕ (p)的位置M(ϕ (p))

$$M(\phi(p)) = \sum_{q \in \mathcal{Z}(\phi(p))} M(q) \prod_{d \in \{x, y, z\}} (1 - |\phi_d(p) - q_d|),$$

- ・线性插值法
- Z(φ(p))是φ(p)的8-邻域体素



4) 损失函数

- 基于灰度值最大化一个关于图像间匹配程度的目标函数 (无监督)
- 整体形式
 足(F, M, φ)

$$\mathcal{L}(F, M, \phi) = \mathcal{L}_{sim}(F, M(\phi)) + \lambda \mathcal{L}_{smooth}(\phi)$$

• 具体

$$= -CC(F, M(\phi)) + \lambda \sum_{p \in \Omega} \|\nabla \phi(p)\|^2,$$

- 相似性测度 L_{sim} —— $M(\phi)$ 和F的负的局部交叉互相关CC
 - 值越大表示对齐越好
 - 对灰度强度变化更鲁棒

$$CC(F, M(\phi)) = \sum_{p \in \Omega} \left[\frac{\left(\sum_{q \in \mathcal{N}(p)} \hat{F}(q) \hat{M}(\phi(q))\right)^{2}}{\left(\sum_{q \in \mathcal{N}(p)} \hat{F}(q)^{2}\right) \left(\sum_{q \in \mathcal{N}(p)} \hat{M}(\phi(q))^{2}\right) + \epsilon} \right],$$
(4)

- 空间平滑性约束 L_{smooth} ——CNN空间梯度正则项
 - 最大化相似性测度时容易引起网络产生不连续的变形场
 - · 防止获得的φ不是连续的

$$\mathcal{L}_{smooth}(\phi) = \sum_{p \in \Omega} \|\nabla \phi(p)\|^2.$$





03

相关实验

◎数据集

- ◎结果分析
- ◎特定群体测试和超参敏感性分析

1) 数据集

- 实验选用了7829张T1加权的脑部MRI数据集,主要来自8个公开数据集ADNI,OASIS,
 ABIDE,ADHD200,MCIC,PPMI,HABS, and Harvard GSP,每个数据集的采集细节、 受试者年龄范围和健康状况都不同。
- 在预处理阶段先将图像重采样为256×256×256大小,进行仿射空间正则化,并使用
 FreeSurfer工具提取脑部(去除头骨)并获取分割结果,再将结果图裁剪到160×192×224
 大小。训练集、验证集和测试集包含的图像数分别为7329,250和250。
- 采用Dice Score进行评价,可以衡量图像的重叠情况,k=1~29,表示29个解剖结构,S表示对应的数据集

Dice
$$(S_{M(\phi)}^k, S_F^k) = 2 * \frac{S_{M(\phi)}^k \cap S_F^k}{|S_{M(\phi)}^k| + |S_F^k|}.$$



2) 结果分析

基于图谱的 (atlas-based) 配准实验, 图谱表示一个 参考图像或平均图像,通常是通过联合和反复校准 MRI图像数据集并将它们平均在一起来构建的。它和 fixed image的作用相同,但是fixed image只是一张 图片,而atlas是图像数据集的平均。

所有描绘大脑的图像都是二维冠状切片,仅用于可视 化目的。所有的配准都是3D的。

下表展示了采用不同模型:仅仿射变换,ANTs(实 现了对称归一化(SyN)方法), VoxelMprph-1,2的平 均DICE值和运行时间:

Method	Avg. Dice	GPU sec	CPU sec
Affine only	0.567 (0.157)	0	0
ANTs	0.749 (0.135)	-	9059 (2023)
VoxelMorph-1	0.742 (0.139)	0.365 (0.012)	57(1)
VoxelMorph-2	0.750 (0.137)	0.554 (0.017)	144(1)

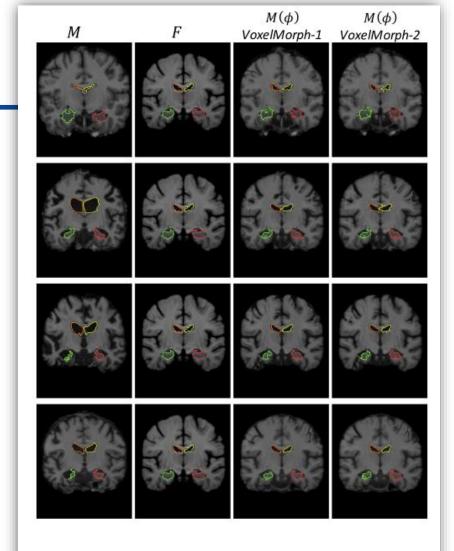
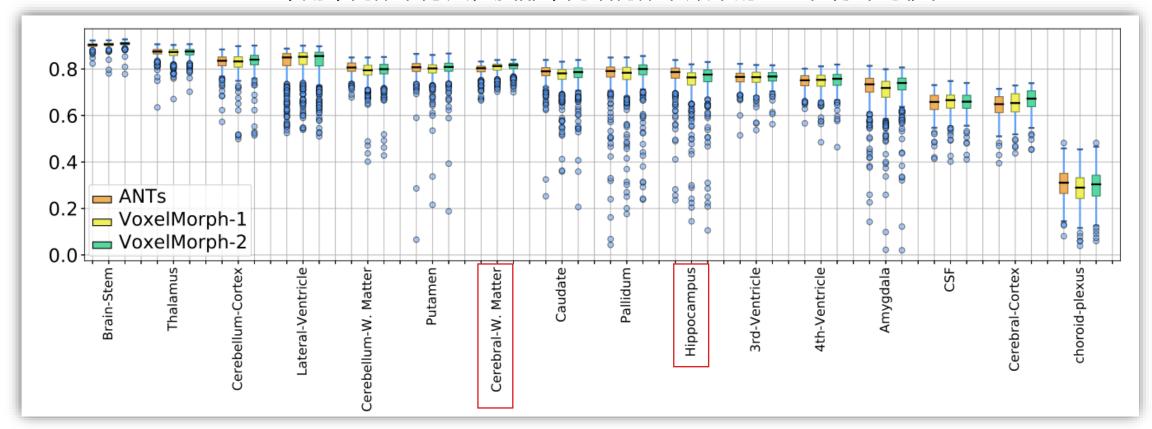


Figure 4: Example MR coronal slices extracted from input pairs (columns 1-2), and resulting $M(\phi)$ for VoxelMorph-1 and VoxelMorph-2, with overlaid boundaries of the ventricles (yellow, orange) and hippocampi (red, green). A good registration will cause structures in $M(\phi)$ to look similar to structures in F. Our networks handle large changes in shapes, such as the ventricles in row 2 and the left hippocampi in rows 3-4.



2) 结果分析

采用不同配准方法,脑部不同结构配准效果的DICE值分布可视化



VoxelMorph模型在所有结构上都达到了与ANTs(实现了对称归一化(SyN)方法)相当的DICE测量值,在某些结构(如大脑白质)上的表现略好于ANTs,而在其他结构(如海马)上的表现则稍差。



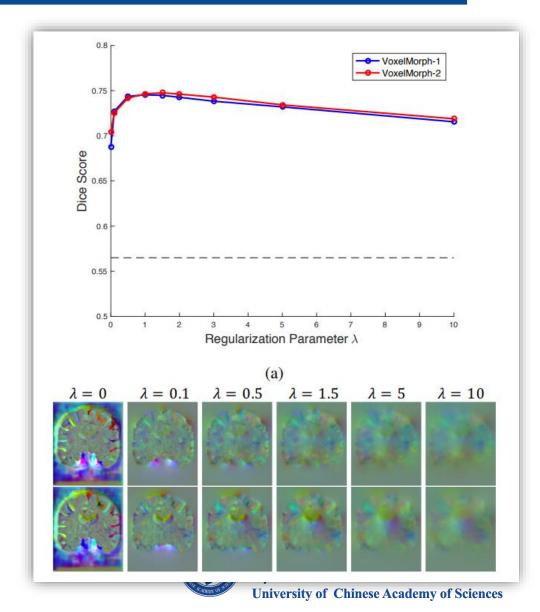
3) 特定群体测试和超参敏感性分析

实验2: ABIDE数据集是有关自闭症群体的一个数据集,针对特定的ABIDE数据集测试特定 **群体**方法的精度,可以看出DICE值提高了 1.5%。

Table 2: Average Dice scores on ABIDE scans, when trained on all datasets (column 2) and ABIDE scans only (column 3). We achieve roughly 1.5% better scores when training on ABIDE only.

	Avg. Dice	Avg. Dice
Method	(Train on All)	(Train on ABIDE)
VoxelMorph-1	0.715(0.140)	0.729(0.142)
VoxelMorph-2	0.718(0.141)	0.734(0.140)

实验3: 右图表示,当Voxelmorph1 λ = 1, Voxelmorph2 λ = 1.5时,DICE得分最优。随着 λ 的增大,配准区域在结构边界处变得更加平滑。





1) 前后对比

- 不基于学习是指传统的配准方法,每次配准都要对度量函数进行 优化,参数不共享;
- 基于学习就是指经过神经网络训练的(训练就是学习),训练出来的参数函数是共享的(**只需训练一次得到参数,以后配准都使用 这些参数**)。
- 由于传统的配准方法是对每一个图像对进行优化,所以速度非常 慢。有监督的神经网络训练的方式虽然提升了速度,但需要大量 的标注信息;
- 无监督的神经网络训练具有速度快、不需要标注信息的特点。



VoxelMorph Papers

If you use voxelmorph or some part of the code, please cite (see bibtex):

· For the atlas formation model:

Learning Conditional Deformable Templates with Convolutional Networks Adrian V. Dalca, Marianne Rakic, John Guttag, Mert R. Sabuncu NeurIPS 2019. eprint arXiv:1908.02738

• For the diffeomorphic or probabilistic model:

Unsupervised Learning of Probabilistic Diffeomorphic Registration for Images and Surfaces Adrian V. Dalca, Guha Balakrishnan, John Guttag, Mert R. Sabuncu MedIA: Medial Image Analysis. 2019. eprint arXiv:1903.03545

Unsupervised Learning for Fast Probabilistic Diffeomorphic Registration Adrian V. Dalca, Guha Balakrishnan, John Guttag, Mert R. Sabuncu MICCAI 2018. eprint arXiv:1805.04605

• For the original CNN model, MSE, CC, or segmentation-based losses:

VoxelMorph: A Learning Framework for Deformable Medical Image Registration Guha Balakrishnan, Amy Zhao, Mert R. Sabuncu, John Guttag, Adrian V. Dalca IEEE TMI: Transactions on Medical Imaging. 2019. eprint arXiv:1809.05231

An Unsupervised Learning Model for Deformable Medical Image Registration Guha Balakrishnan, Amy Zhao, Mert R. Sabuncu, John Guttag, Adrian V. Dalca CVPR 2018. eprint arXiv:1802.02604

- 在新的工作中,作者提出了一个概率模型和有效的学习策略,可以产生通用模板或条件模板,并结合一个神经网络提供有效的对齐图像到这些模板。
- 这对于,不存在现有模板,或 者使用传统方法创建一个新的 模板可能非常昂贵,的临床应 用,特别有用。

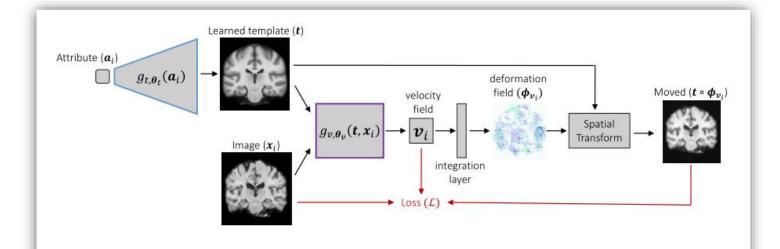


Figure 2: **Overview.** The network takes as input an image and an optional attribute vector. The upper network $g_{t,\theta_t}(\cdot)$ outputs a template, which is then registered with the input image by the second network $g_{v,\theta_v}(\cdot)$. The loss function, derived from the negative log likelihood of the generative model, leverages the template warped into $t \circ \phi_{v_i}$.

We optimize the neural network parameters θ using stochastic gradient algorithms, and minimize the negative maximum likelihood (1) for image x_i :

$$\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{t}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{v}; \boldsymbol{v}_{i}, \boldsymbol{x}_{i}, \boldsymbol{a}_{i}) = -\log p_{\theta}(\boldsymbol{v}_{i}, \boldsymbol{x}_{i}; \boldsymbol{a}_{i})$$

$$= -\log p_{\theta}(\boldsymbol{x}_{i} | \boldsymbol{v}_{i}; \boldsymbol{a}_{i}) - \log p_{\theta}(\boldsymbol{v}_{i})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \|\boldsymbol{x}_{i} - g_{t,\theta_{t}}(\boldsymbol{a}_{i}) \circ \boldsymbol{\phi}_{v_{i}}\|^{2} - \gamma \|\bar{\boldsymbol{u}}\|^{2} - \lambda_{d} \frac{d}{2} \sum_{i} \|\boldsymbol{u}_{i}\|^{2} + \frac{\lambda_{a}}{2} \sum_{i} \|\nabla \boldsymbol{u}_{i}\|^{2} + \text{const}, \quad (6)$$

where $g_{t,\theta_t}(a_i)$ yields the template at iteration i, and $v_i = g_{v,\theta_v}(t_{\theta_t,i},x_i)$.

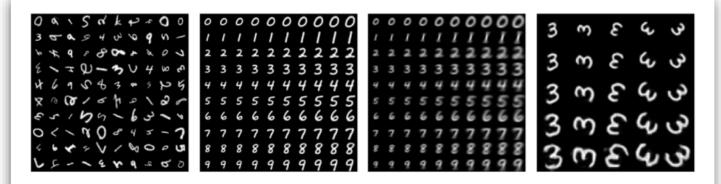


Figure 3: MNIST examples (1) MNIST digits from D-scale-rot; (2) templates conditioned on class (vertical axis) and scale (horizontal axis) on MNIST D-scale, learned with our model, and (3) with a decoder-only baseline model; (4) conditional templates learned with our model on the MNIST D-class-scale-rot dataset for the digit 3 and a variety of scaling and rotation values.

Experiment 1 on Benchmark Datasets: MNIST & QuickDraw

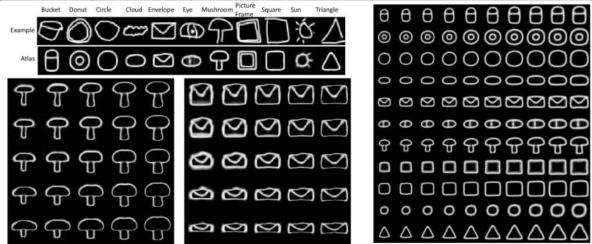


Figure 14: **Quickdraw example templates.** Left: example and learned atlases for the D-class QuickDraw dataset, and below variability examples similar to Figure 7-left. Right: templates for different scales and classes learned using D-class-scale simulations.

Experiment 2: Neuroimaging

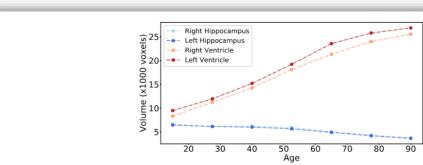


Figure 13: **Volume trends.** Change in volume of ventricles and hippocampi of the age-conditional brain templates.

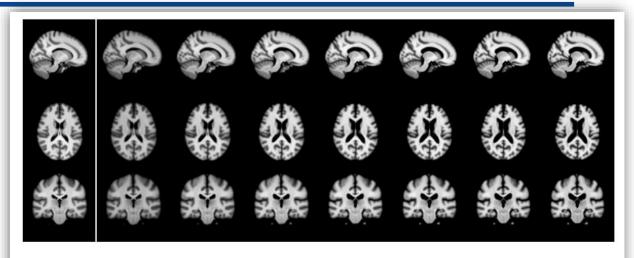


Figure 10: **Slices from Learned 3D Brain MRI templates.** Left: single unconditional template representing the entire population. Right: conditional age templates for brain MRI for ages 15 to 90, illustrating, for example, growth of the ventricles, also evident in a supplementary video.

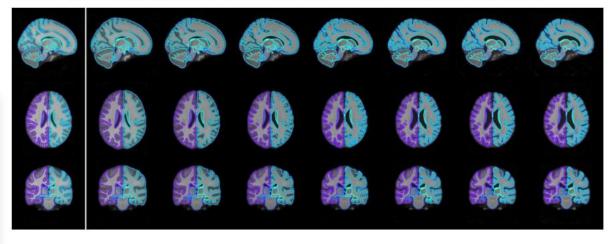


Figure 11: **Segmentations.** Example segmentations overlayed with different brain views for our unconditional template (left) and conditional templates (right) varying by age.

参考文献

- [1] Balakrishnan G, Zhao A, Sabuncu M R, et al. An Unsupervised Learning Model for Deformable Medical Image Registration[C]// 2018 IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition. IEEE, 2018.
- [2]iek, zgün, Abdulkadir A, Lienkamp S S, et al. 3D U-Net: Learning Dense Volumetric Segmentation from Sparse Annotation[J]. Springer, Cham, 2016.
- [3] Dalca A V, Rakic M, Guttag J, et al. Learning Conditional Deformable Templates with Convolutional Networks[J]. 2019.



