

Synthesis Project

Literature Survey

Protecting Privacy while Improving Choroid Layer Segmentation in
OCT Images: A GAN-based Image Synthesis Approach

Image-to-Image Translation with Conditional Adversarial Networks

UNSUPERVISED REPRESENTATION LEARNING

WITH DEEP CONVOLUTIONAL

GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWO

<https://github.com/amirhossein-kz/Awesome-Diffusion-Models-in-Medical-Imaging>

Generative AI for Medical Imaging: extending
the MONAI Framework

<https://docs.monai.io/en/latest/installation.html>

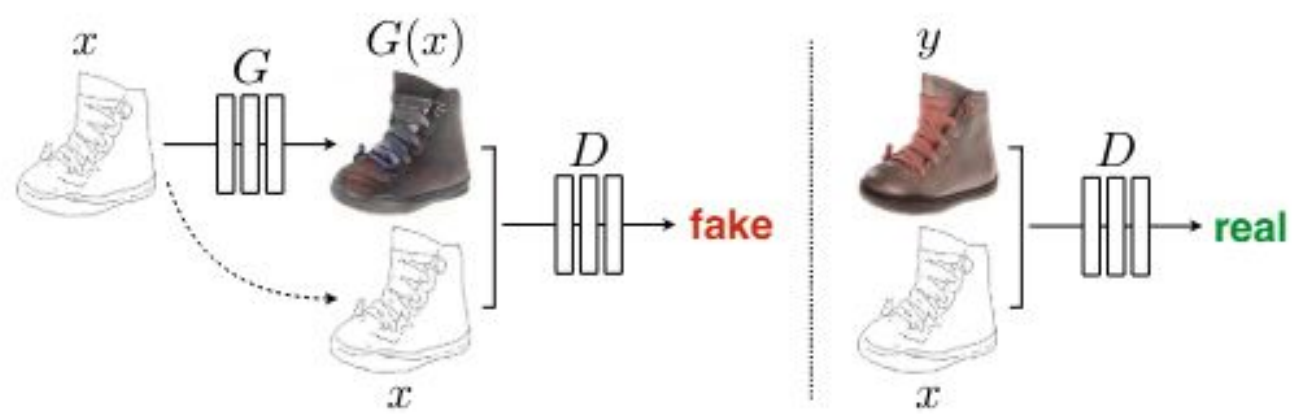
https://github.com/Warvito/generative_oct/tree/main

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2307.13125.pdf>

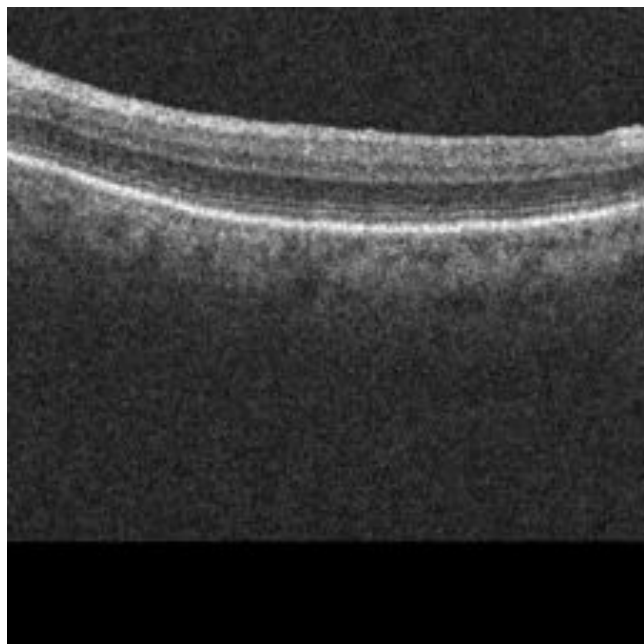
RETINAL OCT SYNTHESIS WITH DENOISING DIFFUSION PROBABILISTIC MODELS
FOR LAYER SEGMENTATION

Unsupervised Denoising of Retinal OCT with Diffusion

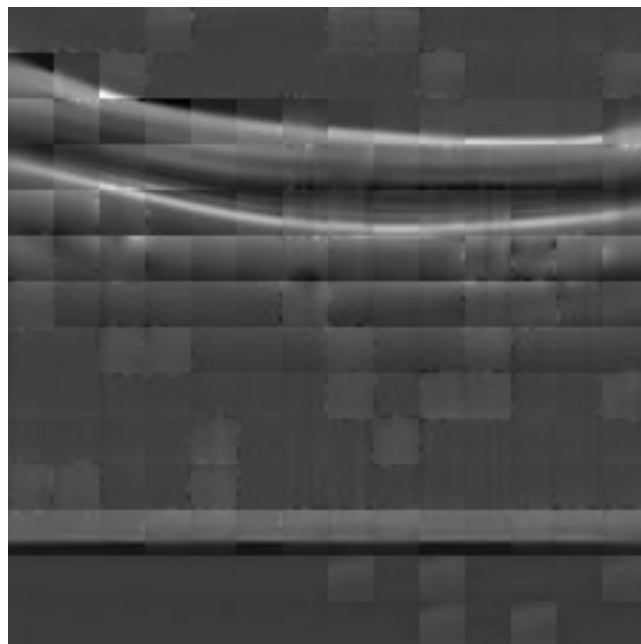
Probabilistic Model



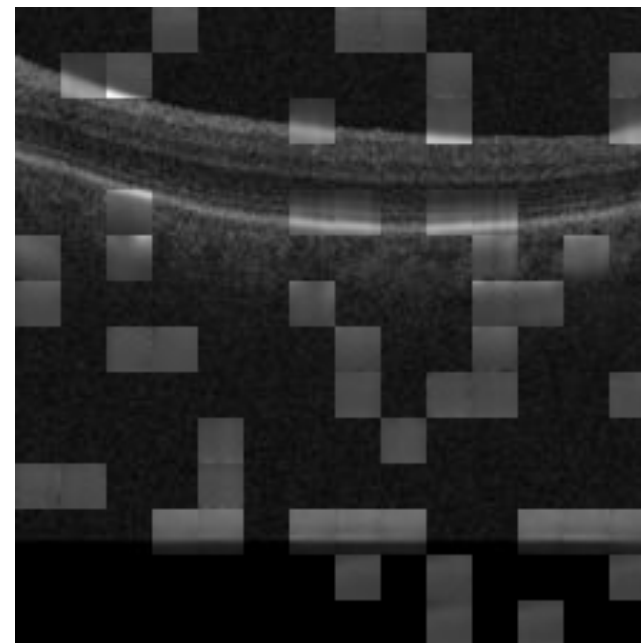
Reconstruction using Retfound



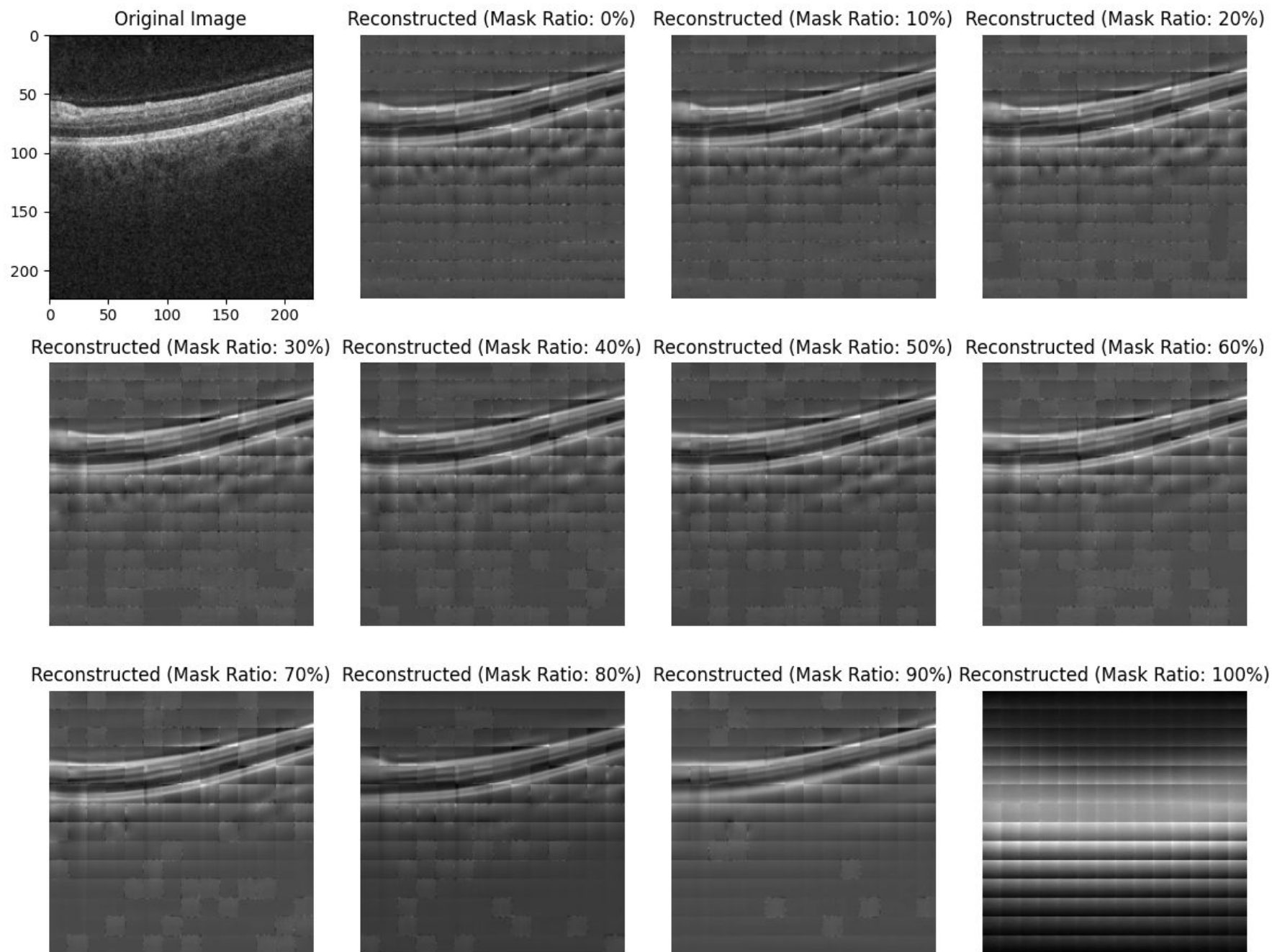
Original



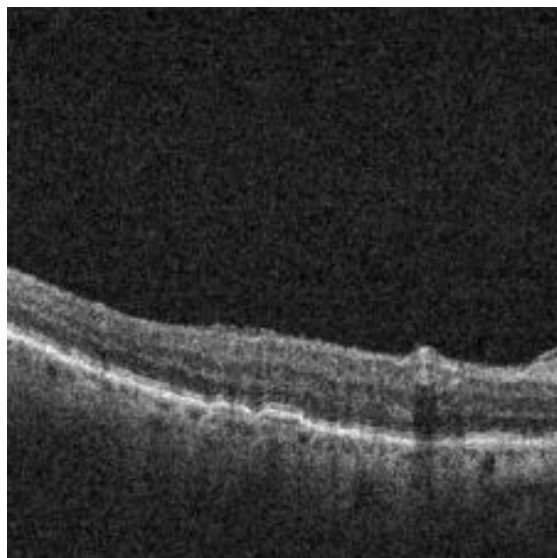
Reconstructed



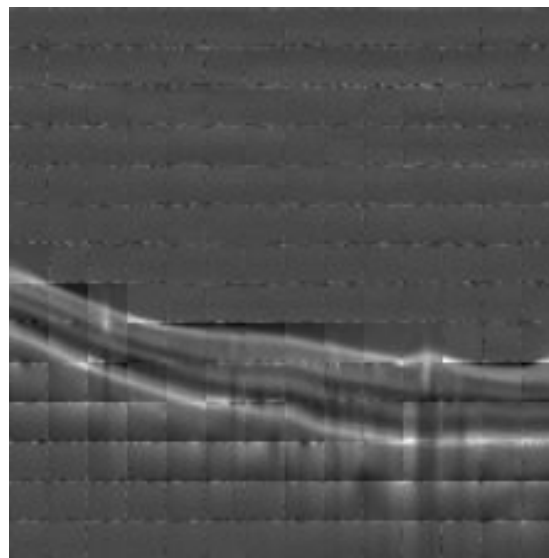
Replacing
Masked Patches



NO Masking

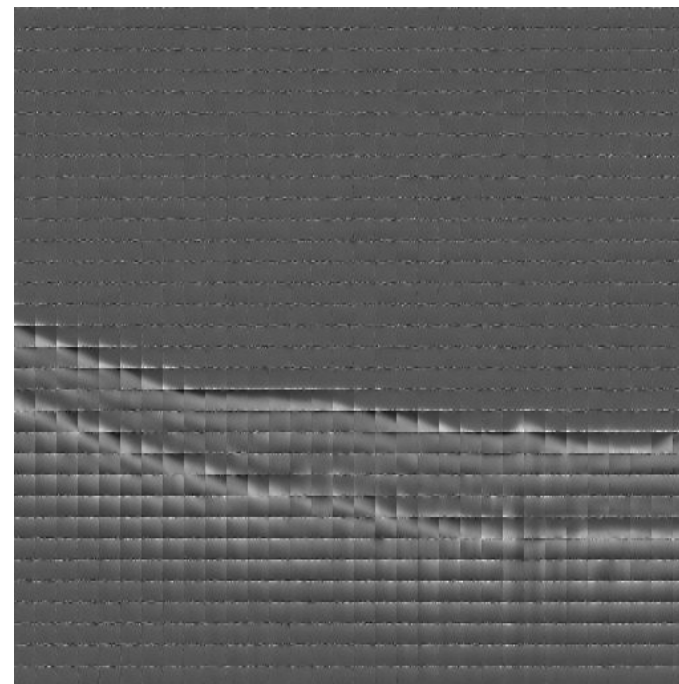
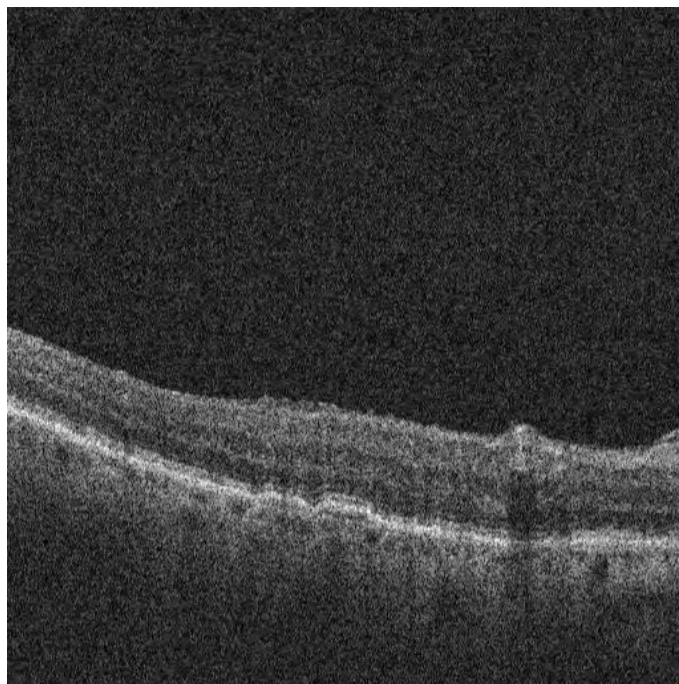


Original



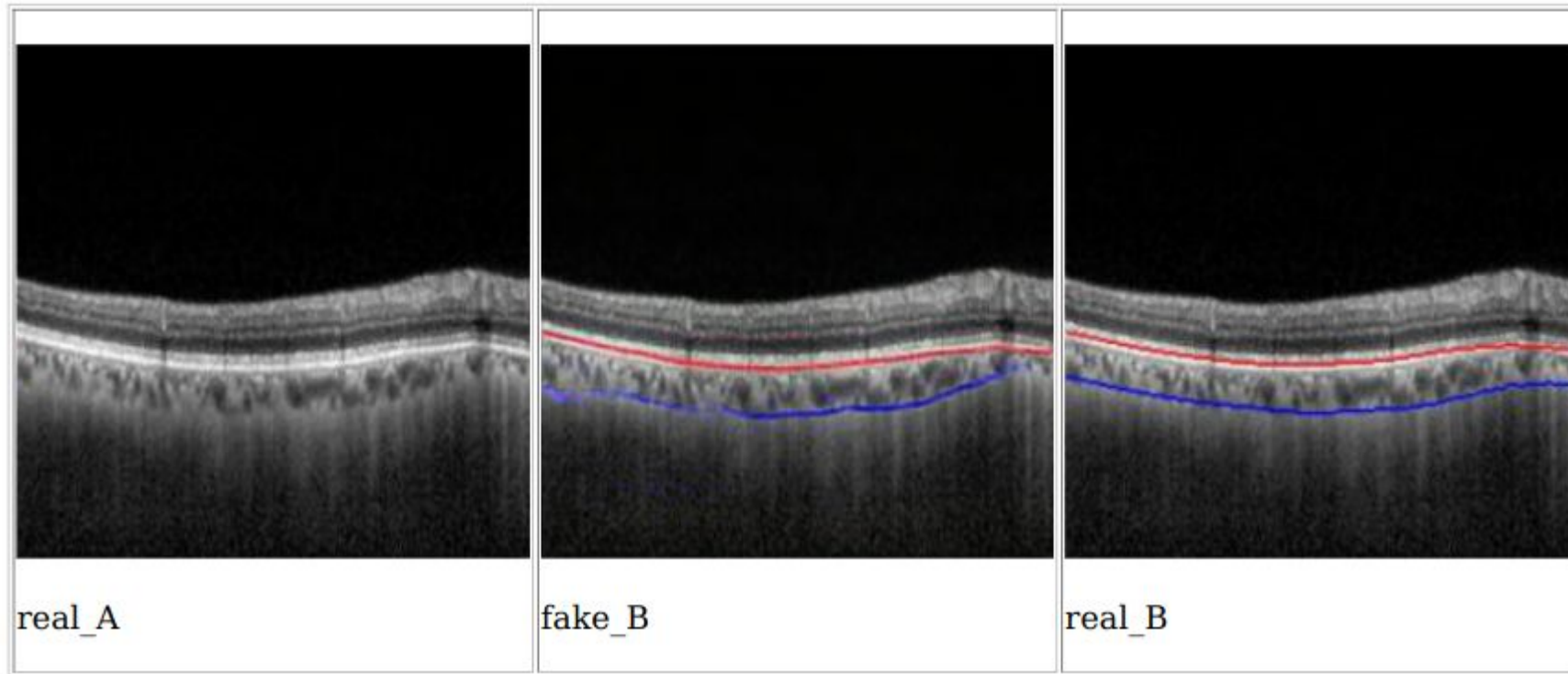
Reconstructed

512x512 Resolution



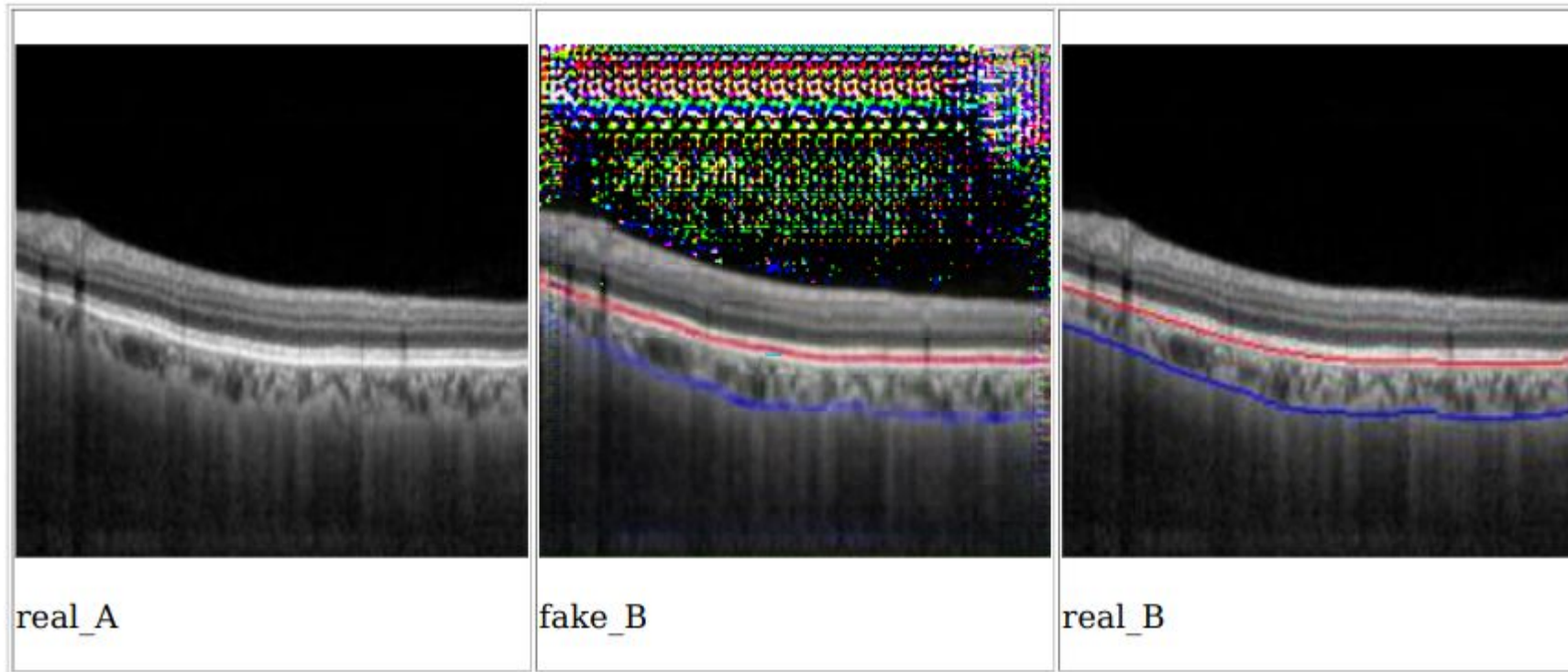
Pix2Pix GAN - ResNet based Generator

Pt45_OD_001



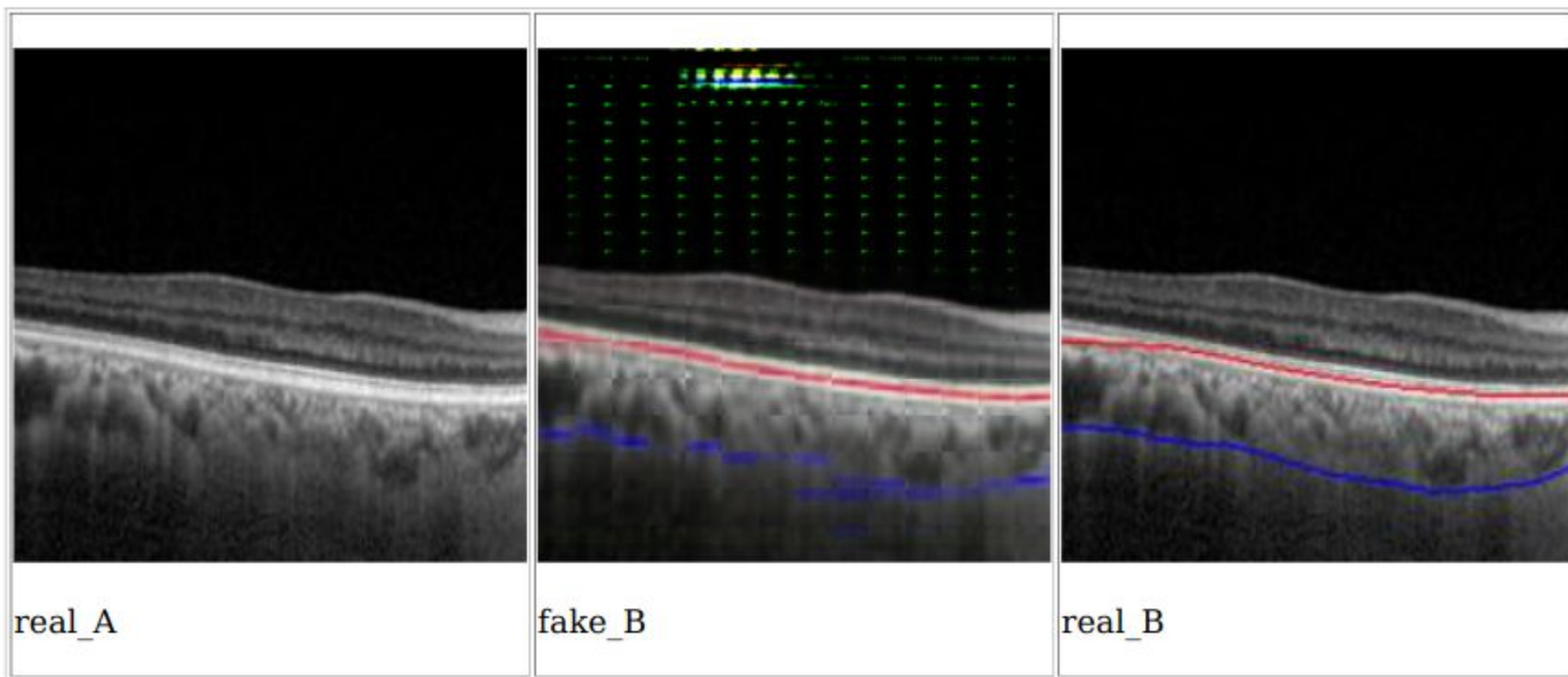
Pix2Pix with Retfound Model as Generator

Pt45_OS_000_003

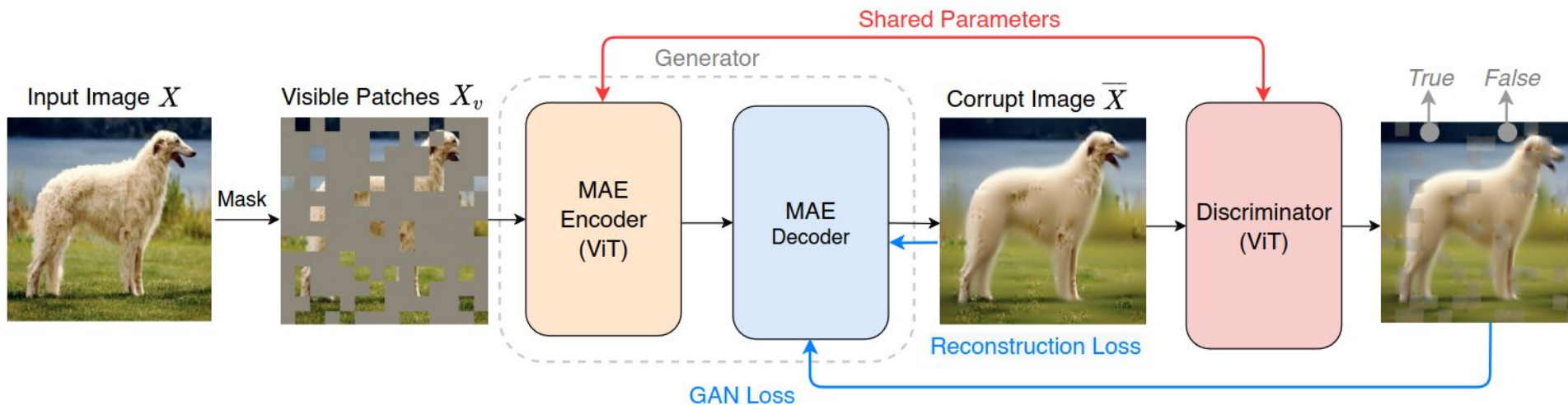


Retfound Model as Generator (with tanh non-linearity)

Pt46_OD_030

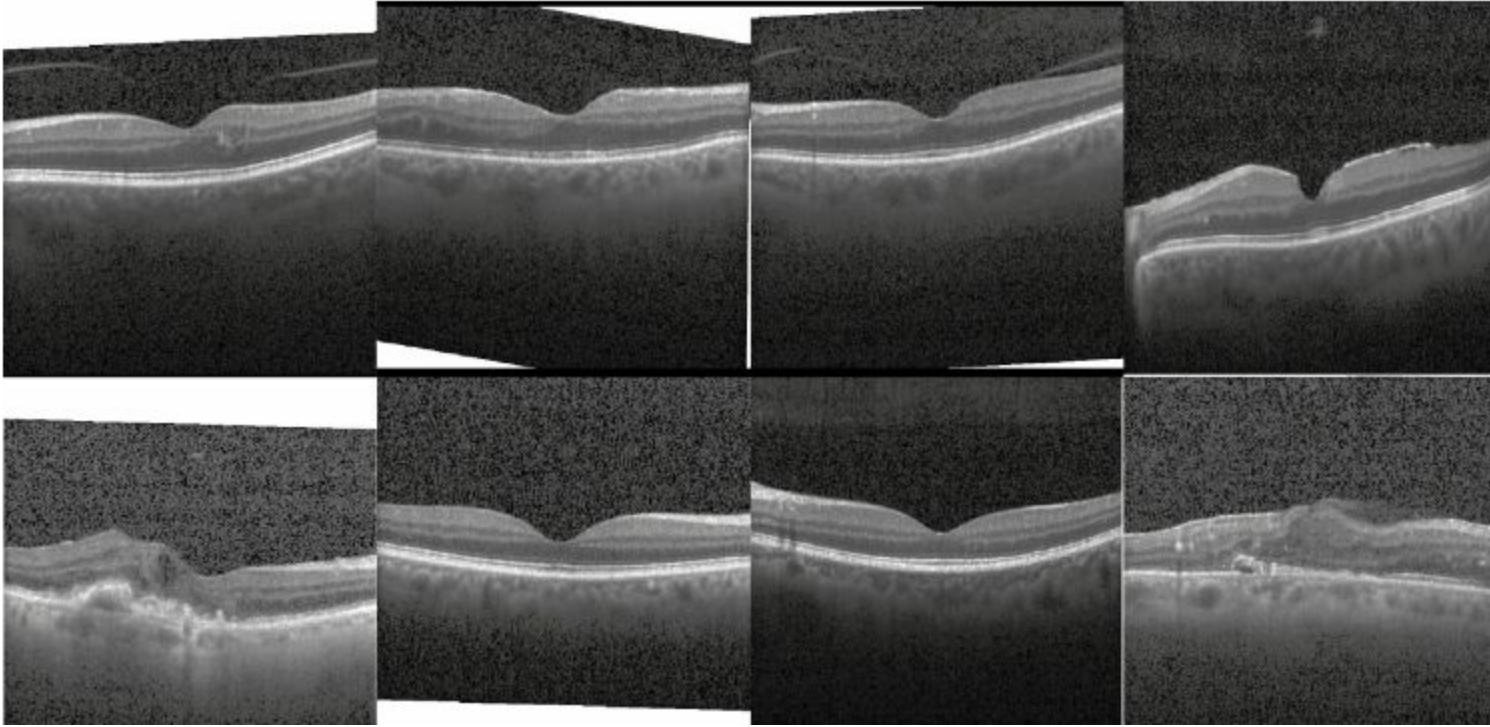


Masked Auto-Encoders Meet Generative Adversarial Networks and Beyond



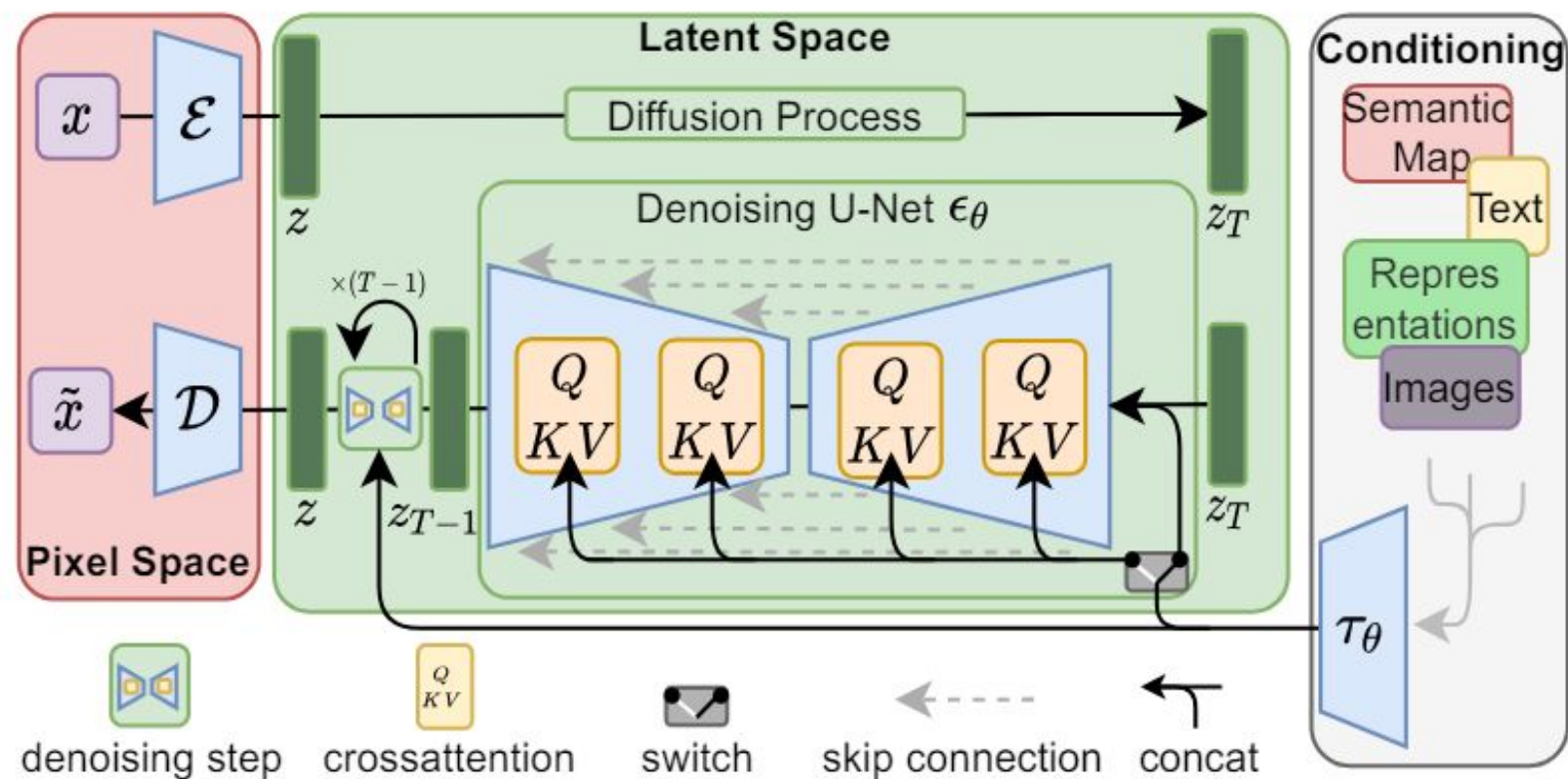
$$L_{gen}(X, \theta_{mae}) = L_{mae}(X, \theta_{mae}) + \gamma L_{adv}(X, \theta_{mae}).$$

Diffusion Models



generated using MONAI Framework - Latent Diffusion Models

Latent Diffusion Models



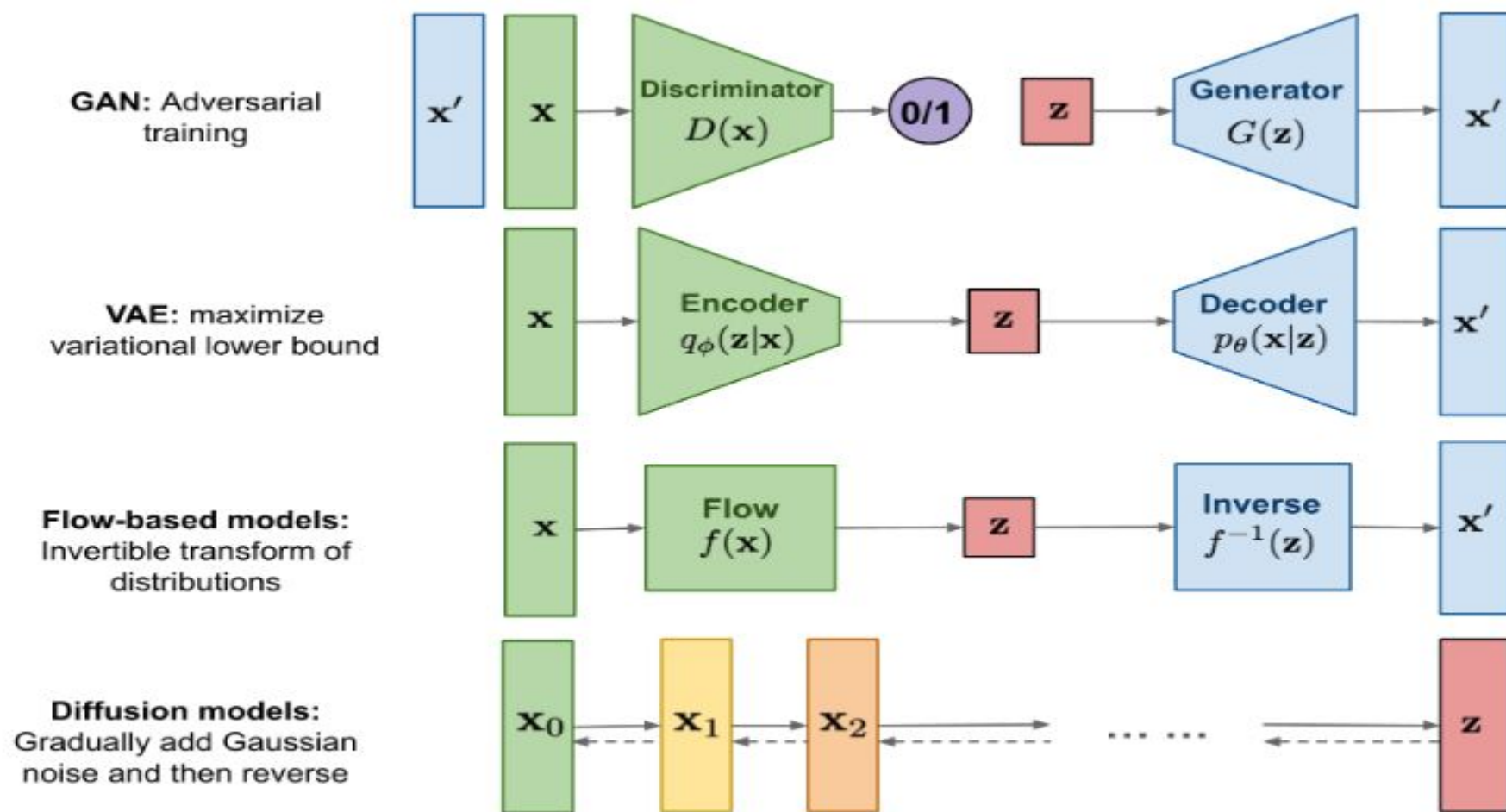


Fig. 1. Overview of different types of generative models.

Forward diffusion process

Given a data point sampled from a real data distribution $\mathbf{x}_0 \sim q(\mathbf{x})$, let us define a *forward diffusion process* in which we add small amount of Gaussian noise to the sample in T steps, producing a sequence of noisy samples $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_T$. The step sizes are controlled by a variance schedule $\{\beta_t \in (0, 1)\}_{t=1}^T$.

$$q(\mathbf{x}_t|\mathbf{x}_{t-1}) = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_t; \sqrt{1 - \beta_t}\mathbf{x}_{t-1}, \beta_t\mathbf{I}) \quad q(\mathbf{x}_{1:T}|\mathbf{x}_0) = \prod_{t=1}^T q(\mathbf{x}_t|\mathbf{x}_{t-1})$$

The data sample \mathbf{x}_0 gradually loses its distinguishable features as the step t becomes larger. Eventually when $T \rightarrow \infty$, \mathbf{x}_T is equivalent to an isotropic Gaussian distribution.

