

# Deep Learning

MPHY0041 Machine Learning in Medical Imaging

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# Medical Imaging Applications

Diagnosis, prognosis and clinical decision prediction

Object detection

Segmentation

Acquisition and reconstruction

Image quality assessment

Denoising and artifact correction

Super-resolution and quality-transfer

Synthesis

Registration

Applications with other types of data, e.g. Digital medical record, longitudinal data, surgical data

...

*Tutorials in module repository*

# Medical Imaging Applications | Classification

- Encoding the output
  - Nominal, One-hot vector, binary
  - Ordinal encoding

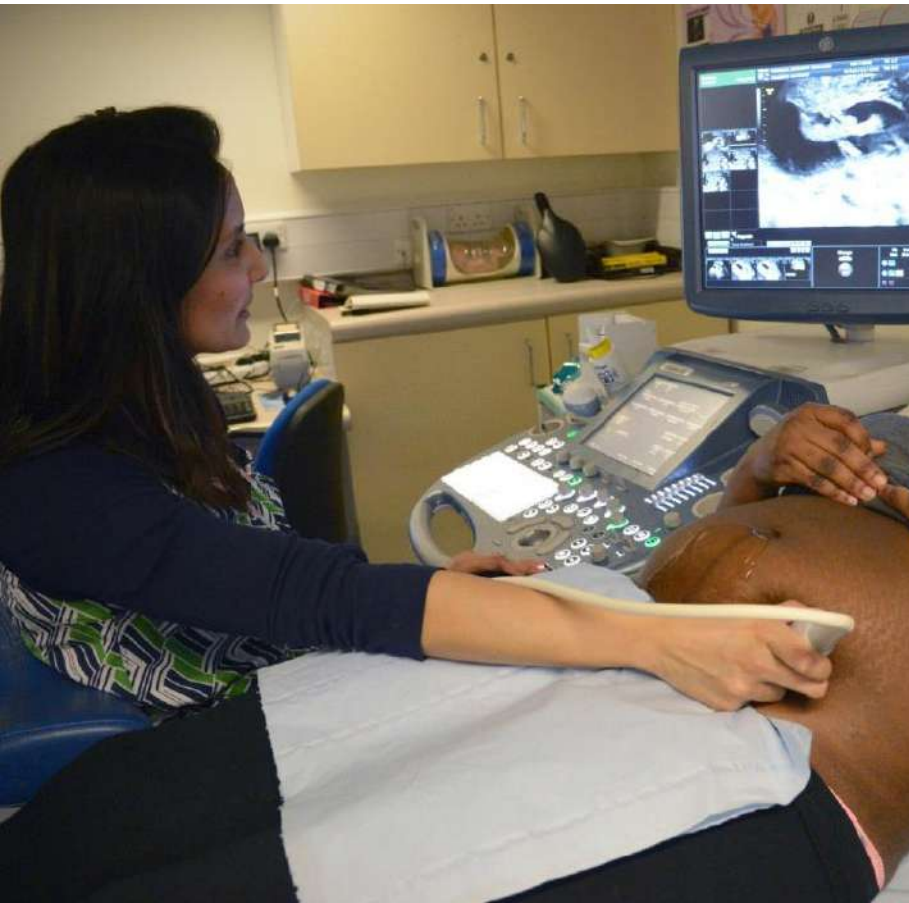
Sample s	0 - Ubuntu 1 - Mac 2 - PC 3 - Other	Ubuntu	Mac	PC	Other
1	2	0	0	1	0
2	1	0	1	0	0
3	0	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	1	0	0
5	0	1	0	0	0
6	2	0	0	1	0

*Q: how about these classes:  
High, medium, low;  
Young, middle-age, elderly;  
pT2, pT3a, pT3b, pT4*

- Which architecture?

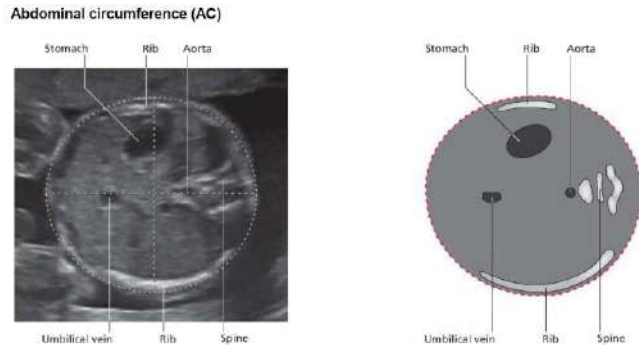
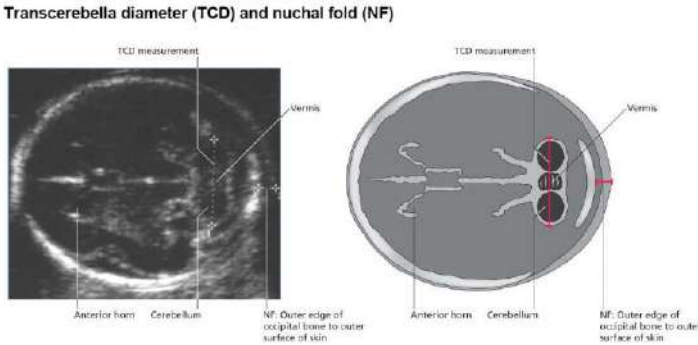
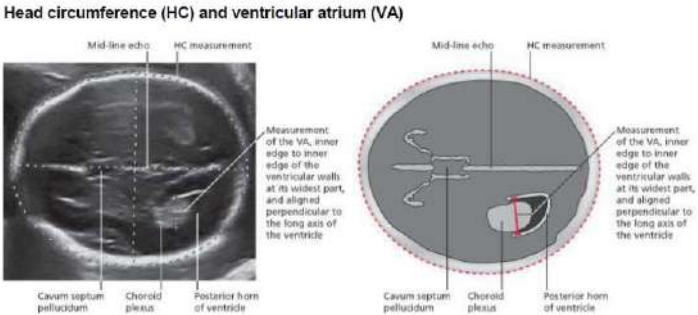
Model	Size	Top-1 Accuracy	Top-5 Accuracy	Parameters	Depth
<a href="#">Xception</a>	88 MB	0.790	0.945	22,910,480	126
<a href="#">VGG16</a>	528 MB	0.713	0.901	138,357,544	23
<a href="#">VGG19</a>	549 MB	0.713	0.900	143,667,240	26
<a href="#">ResNet50</a>	98 MB	0.749	0.921	25,636,712	-
<a href="#">ResNet101</a>	171 MB	0.764	0.928	44,707,176	-
<a href="#">ResNet152</a>	232 MB	0.766	0.931	60,419,944	-
<a href="#">ResNet50V2</a>	98 MB	0.760	0.930	25,613,800	-
<a href="#">ResNet101V2</a>	171 MB	0.772	0.938	44,675,560	-
<a href="#">ResNet152V2</a>	232 MB	0.780	0.942	60,380,648	-
<a href="#">InceptionV3</a>	92 MB	0.779	0.937	23,851,784	159
<a href="#">InceptionResNetV2</a>	215 MB	0.803	0.953	55,873,736	572
<a href="#">MobileNet</a>	16 MB	0.704	0.895	4,253,864	88
<a href="#">MobileNetV2</a>	14 MB	0.713	0.901	3,538,984	88
<a href="#">DenseNet121</a>	33 MB	0.750	0.923	8,062,504	121
<a href="#">DenseNet169</a>	57 MB	0.762	0.932	14,307,880	169
<a href="#">DenseNet201</a>	80 MB	0.773	0.936	20,242,984	201
<a href="#">NASNetMobile</a>	23 MB	0.744	0.919	5,326,716	-
<a href="#">NASNetLarge</a>	343 MB	0.825	0.960	88,949,818	-

# Multiple Anatomical Structure Recognition in Fetal Ultrasound Images

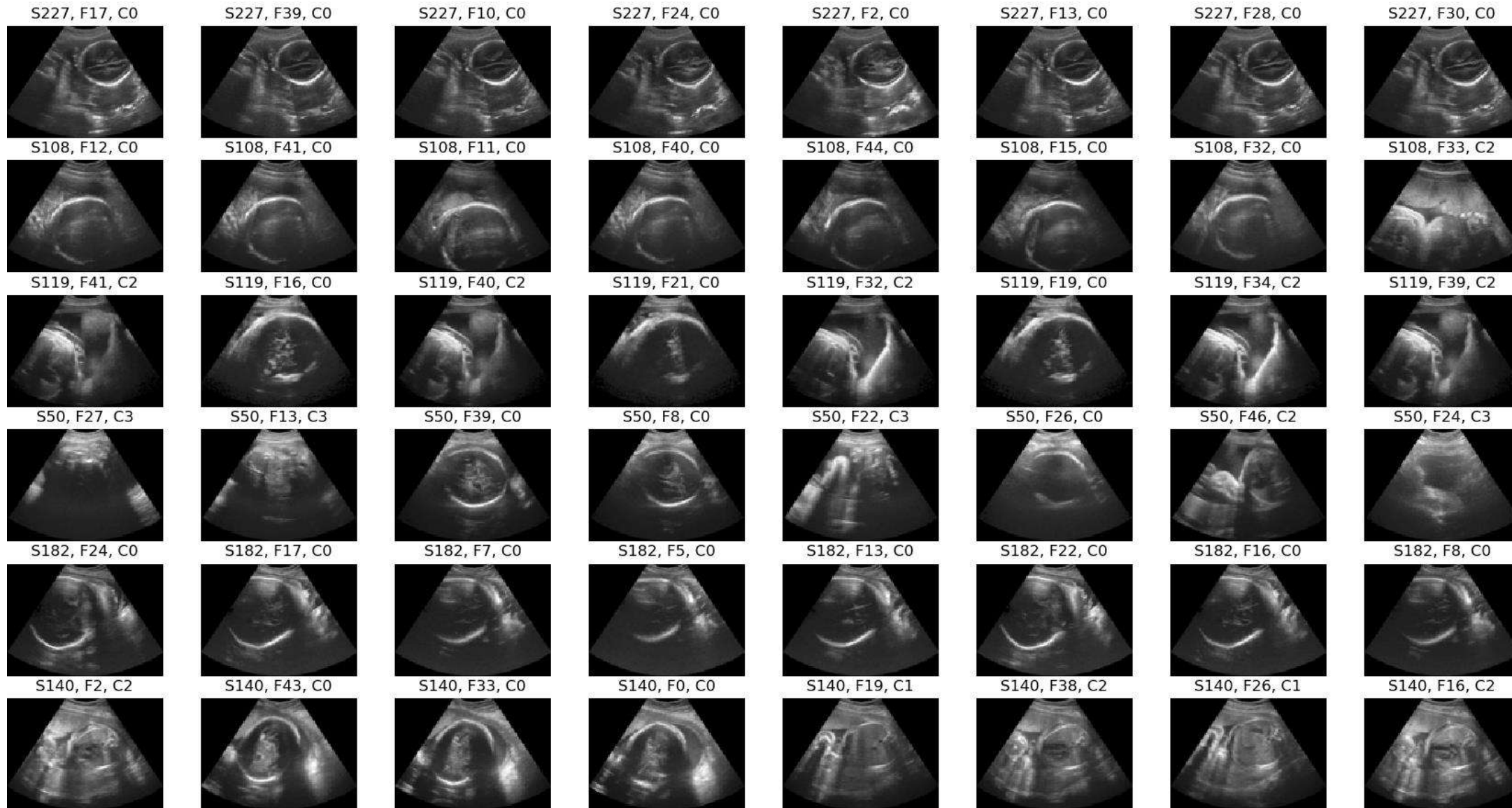


18<sup>+0</sup> to 20<sup>+6</sup> FASP ultrasound scan base menu

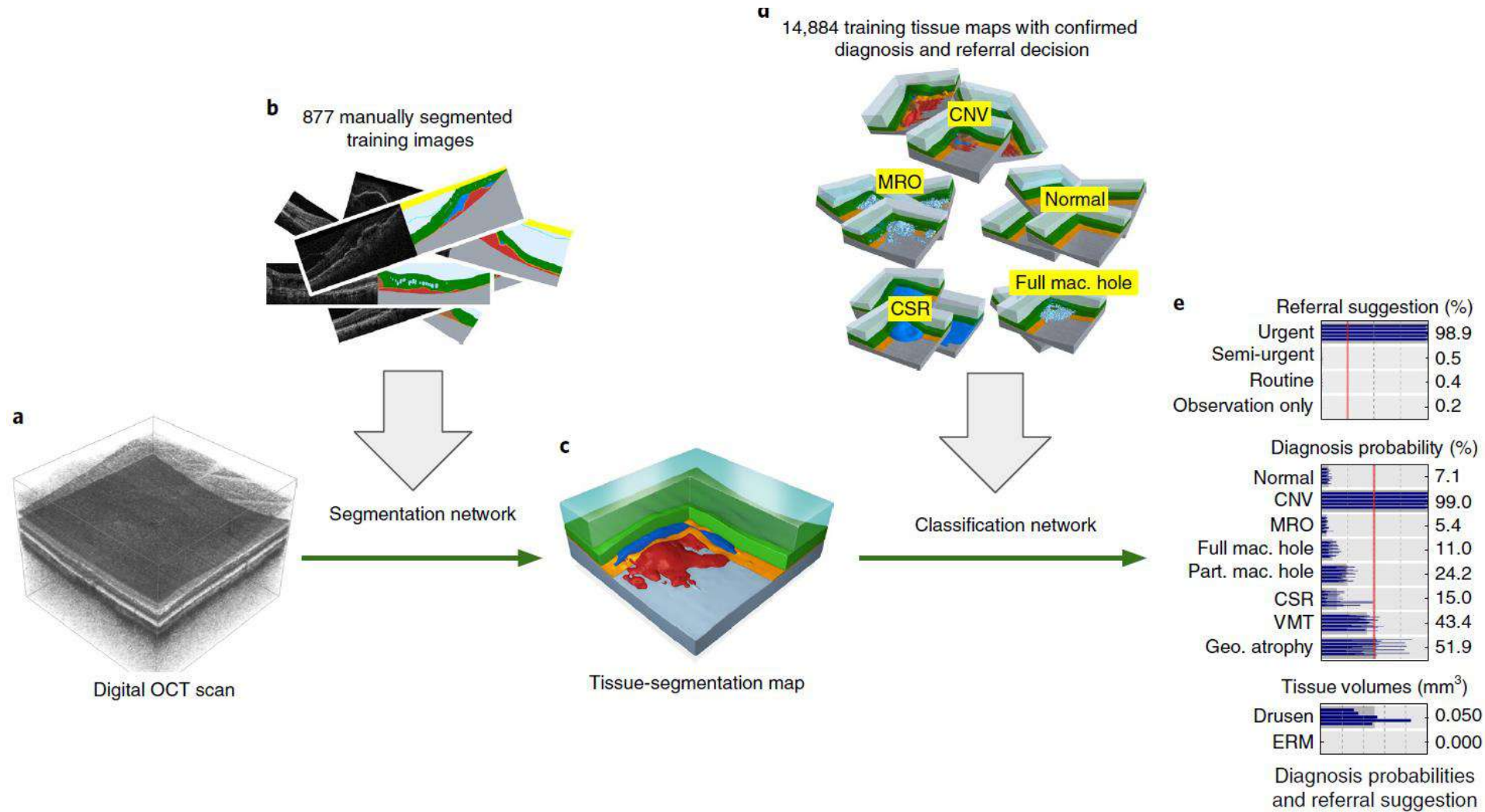
Structure/Area	Detail	Fetal Measurements*	Images/measurements to capture/archive
Head and neck <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Skull</li><li>Brain</li><li>Neck</li></ul>	Head shape	*Head circumference (HC)	Yes, to include HC measurement, CSP, posterior horn and measurement of the ventricular atrium at the level of the glomus of the choroid plexus
	Cavum septum pellucidum (CSP)	Measurement not required	
	Ventricular Atrium (VA)	*Atrium of the lateral Ventricle	
	Cerebellum	*Transcerebellar diameter (TCD)	Yes, to include measurement of the TCD in the suboccipitobregmatic view
	Nuchal Fold (NF) Measure if appears large	Distance between the outer border of the occipital bone and the outer skin edge	Yes, if measurement ≥ 6mm
Facial Features	Coronal view of lips & nasal tip	Measurement not required	Yes
Lungs <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Heart</li></ul>	Visceral situs/laterality of heart	Measurement not required	No
	a) Four chamber view (FCV)		
	b) Aorta (Ao) arising from left ventricle		No
	c) Pulmonary artery (PA) arising from right ventricle, or the 3 vessel view (3VV)		No
	d) 3 vessel and trachea view (3VT)		No







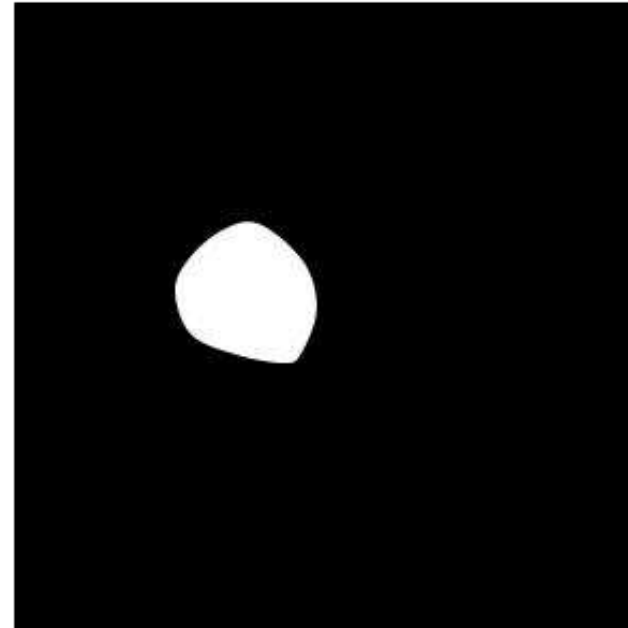
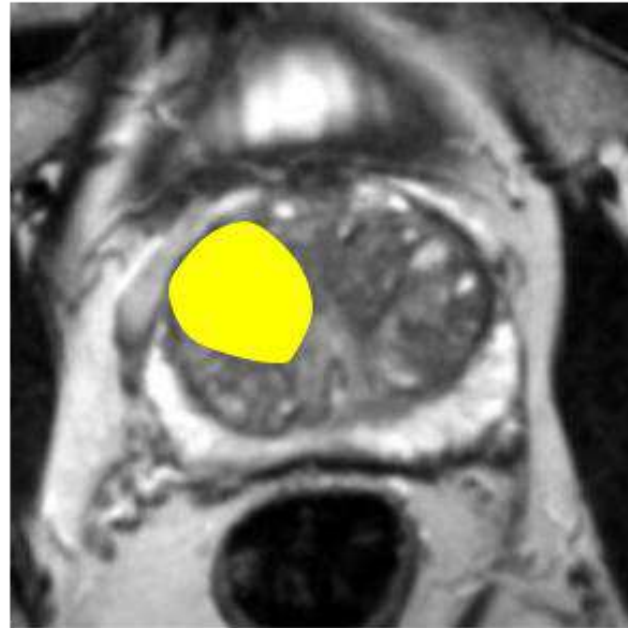
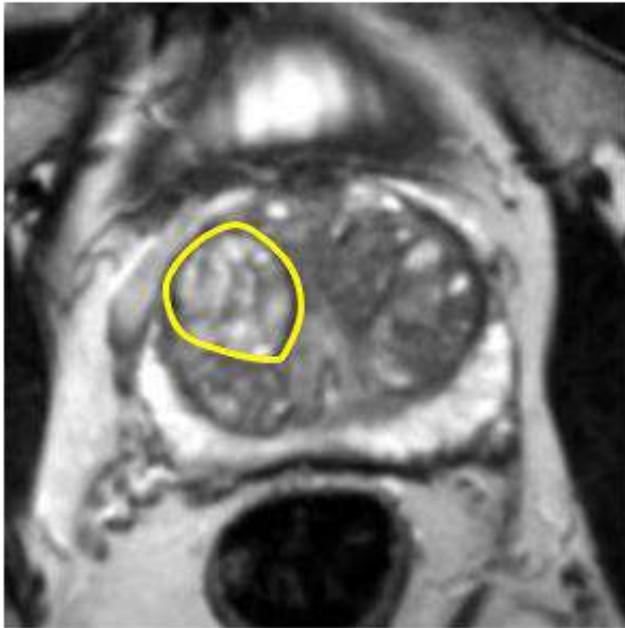




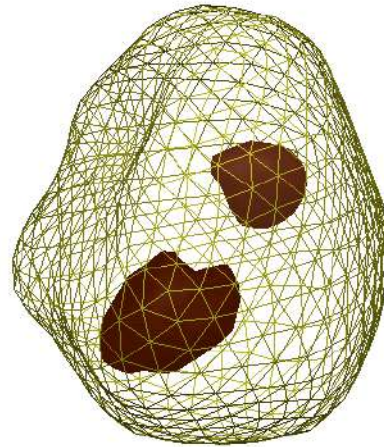
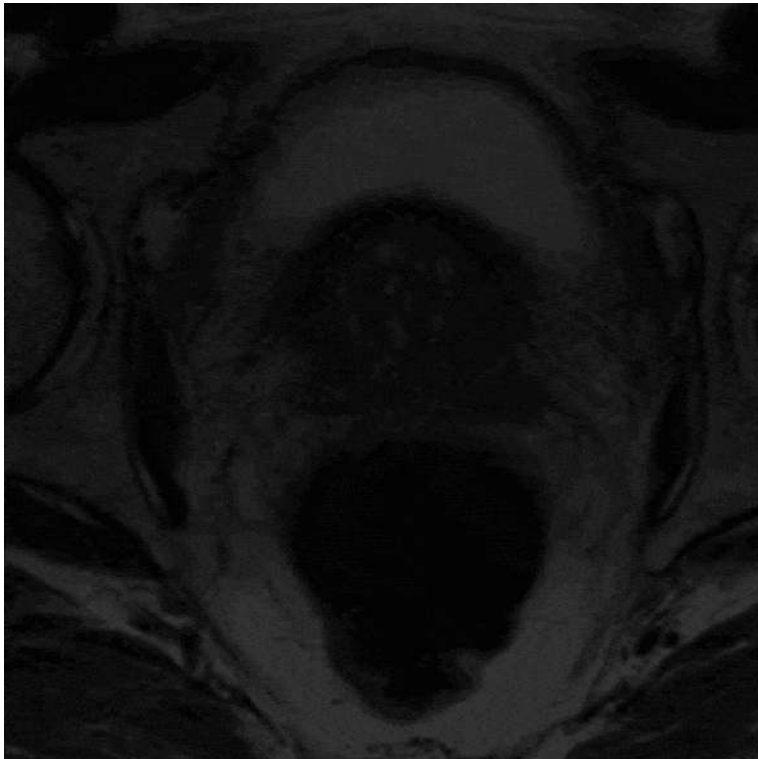
De Fauw, J., Ledsam, J.R., Romera-Paredes, B., Nikolov, S., Tomasev, N., Blackwell, S., Askham, H., Glorot, X., O'Donoghue, B., Visentin, D. and van den Driessche, G., 2018. Clinically applicable deep learning for diagnosis and referral in retinal disease. Nature medicine, 24(9), pp.1342-1350.

# Medical Imaging Applications | Segmentation

- What is medical image segmentation
- Why is this useful



## Representation of segmentation



1	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	0
1	1	1	0	0

- Loss for segmentation
  - Cross-entropy at each voxel

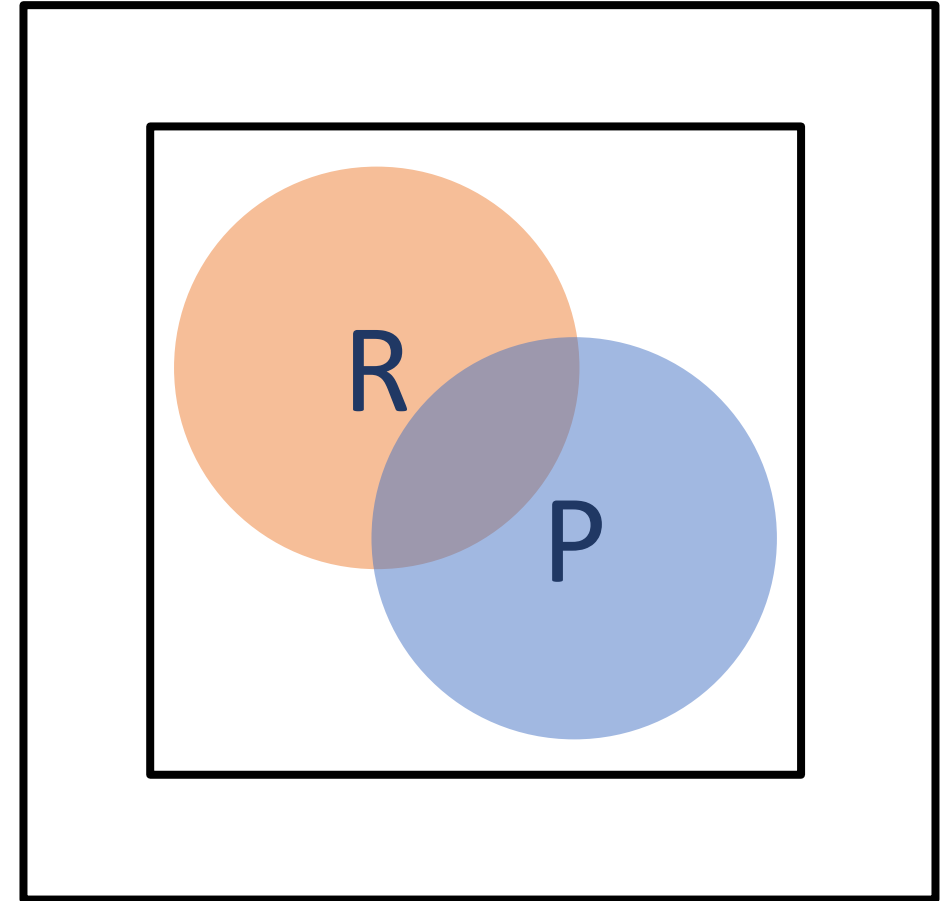
$$CE_{\text{voxel}} = R \log(P) + (1-R) \log(1-P)$$

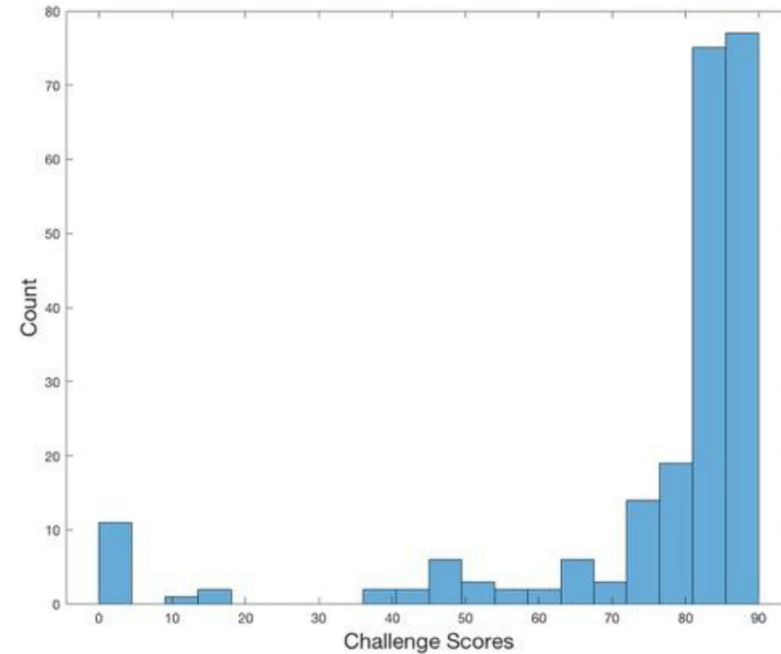
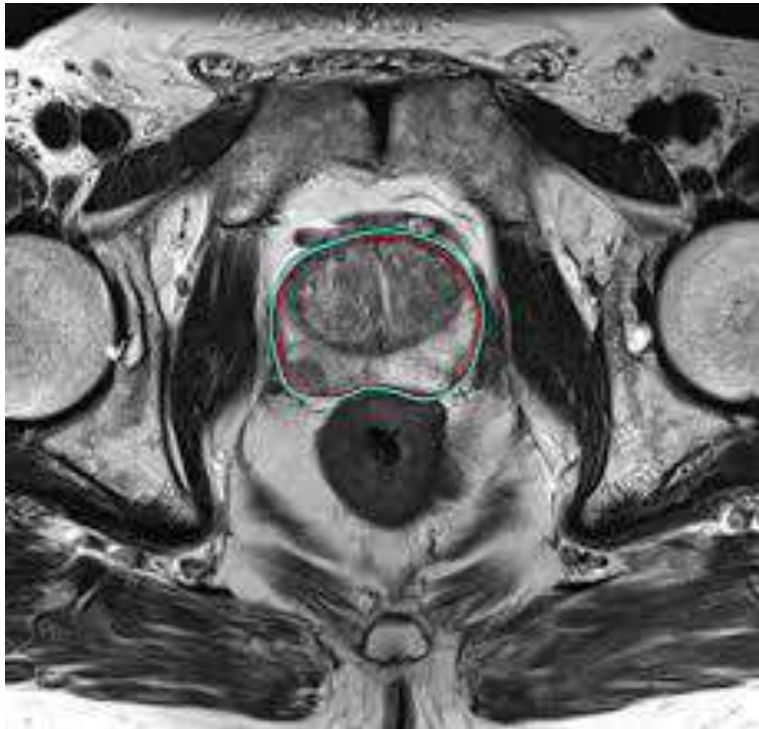
$$\text{WCE} = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N w r_n \log(p_n) + (1 - r_n) \log(1 - p_n)$$

- Overlap measures, e.g. Dice

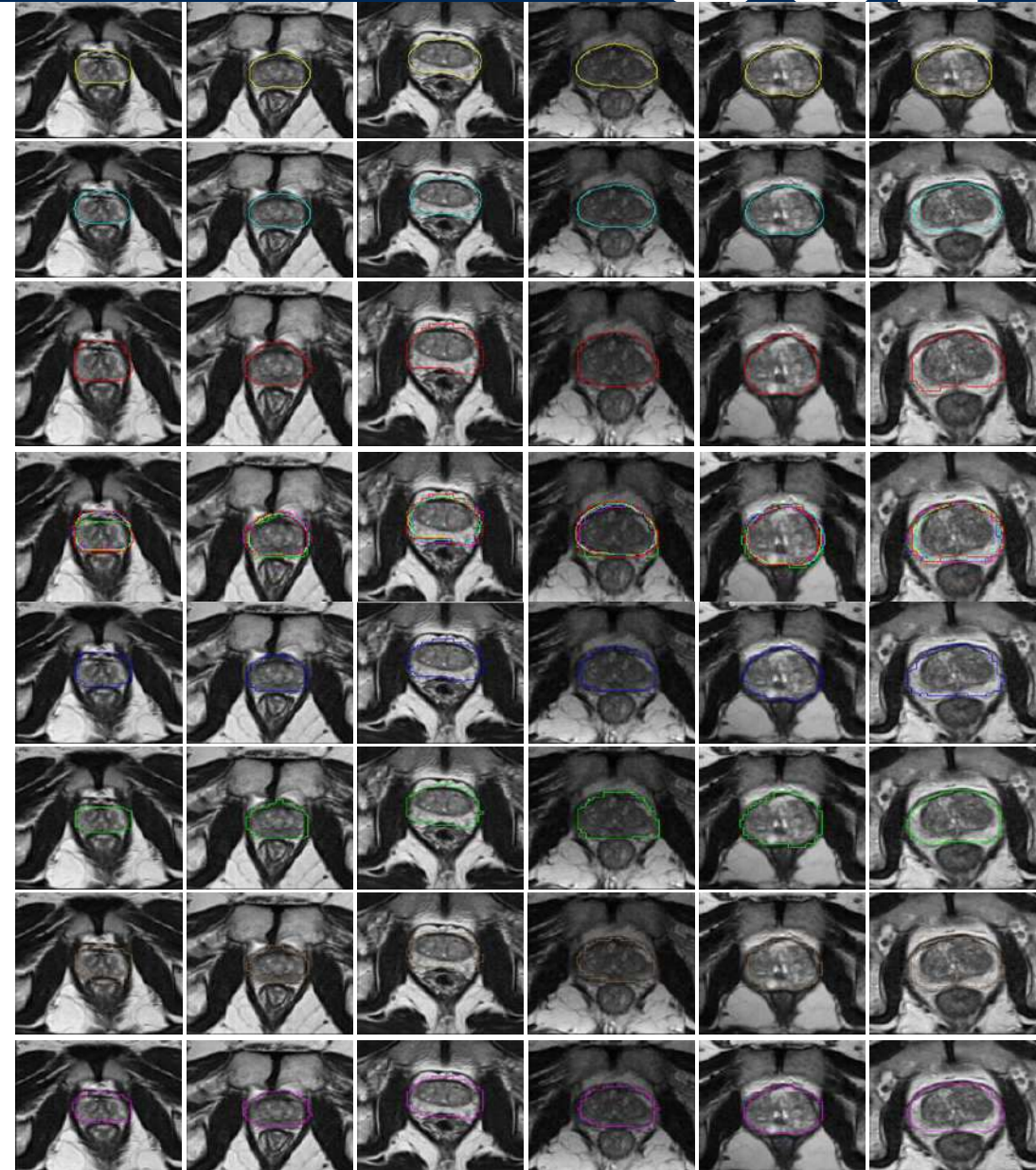
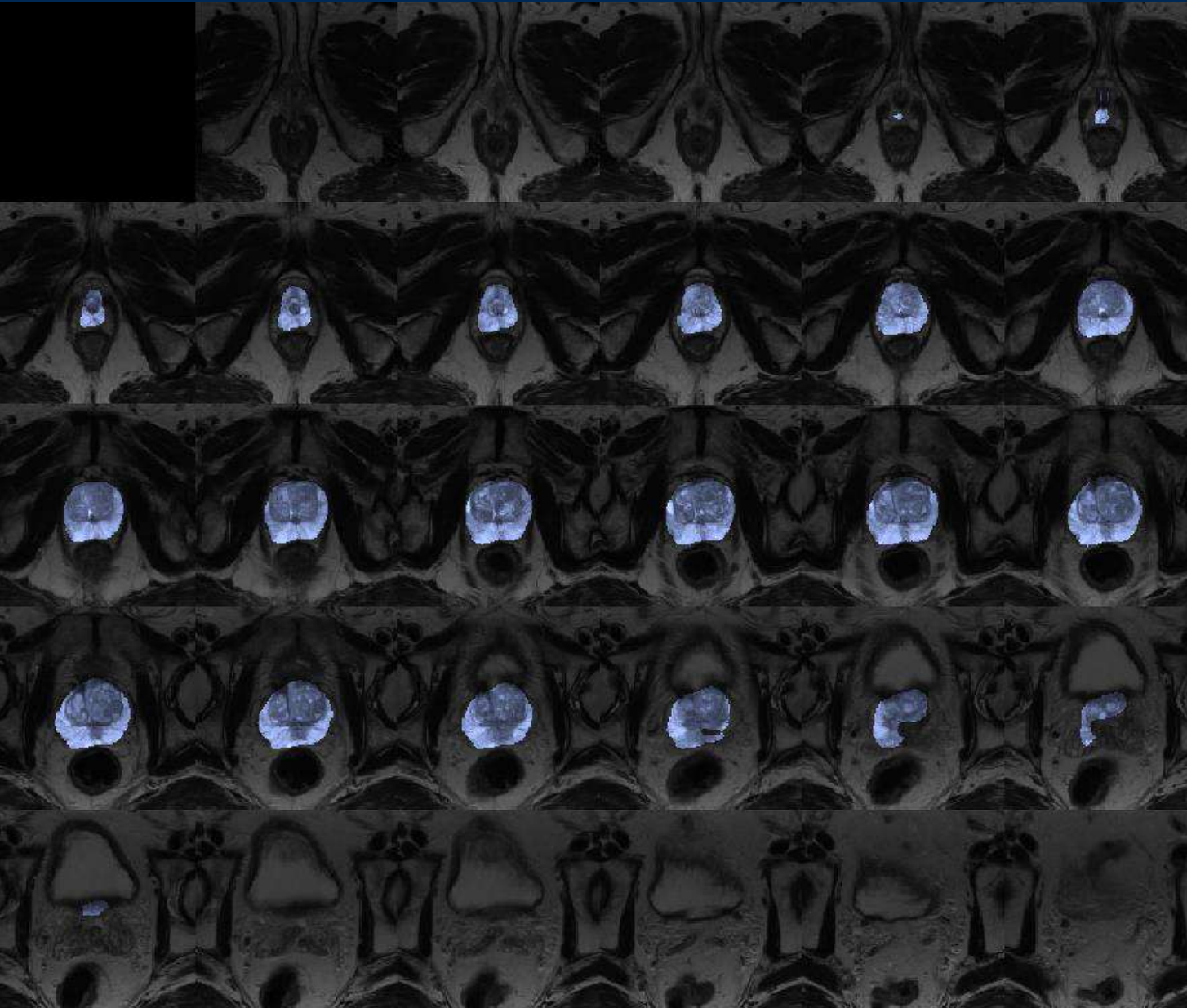
$$\text{Dice} = 2(P \& R) / (P + R)$$

$$\text{DL}_2 = 1 - \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N p_n r_n + \epsilon}{\sum_{n=1}^N p_n + r_n + \epsilon} - \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N (1 - p_n)(1 - r_n) + \epsilon}{\sum_{n=1}^N 2 - p_n - r_n + \epsilon}$$





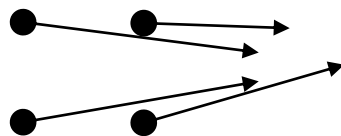




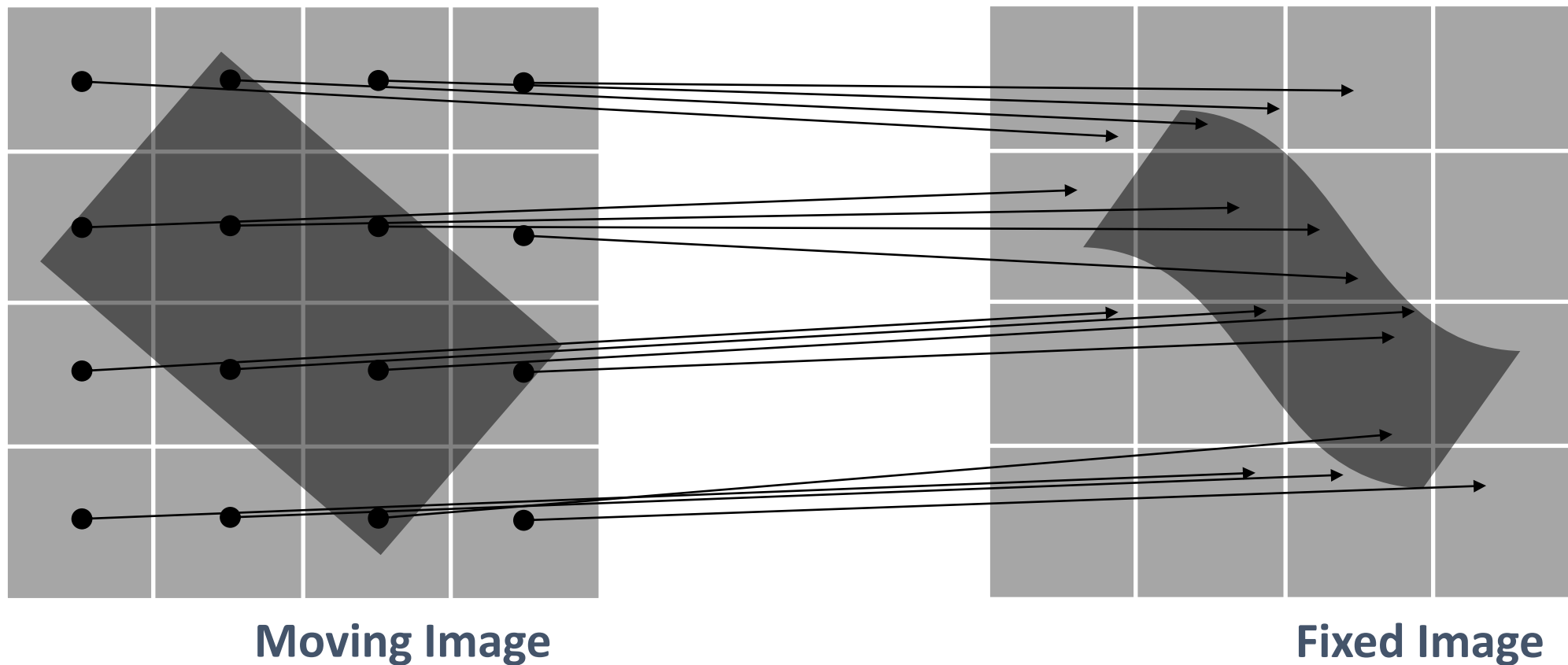


# Medical Imaging Applications | Registration

## Dense Correspondence

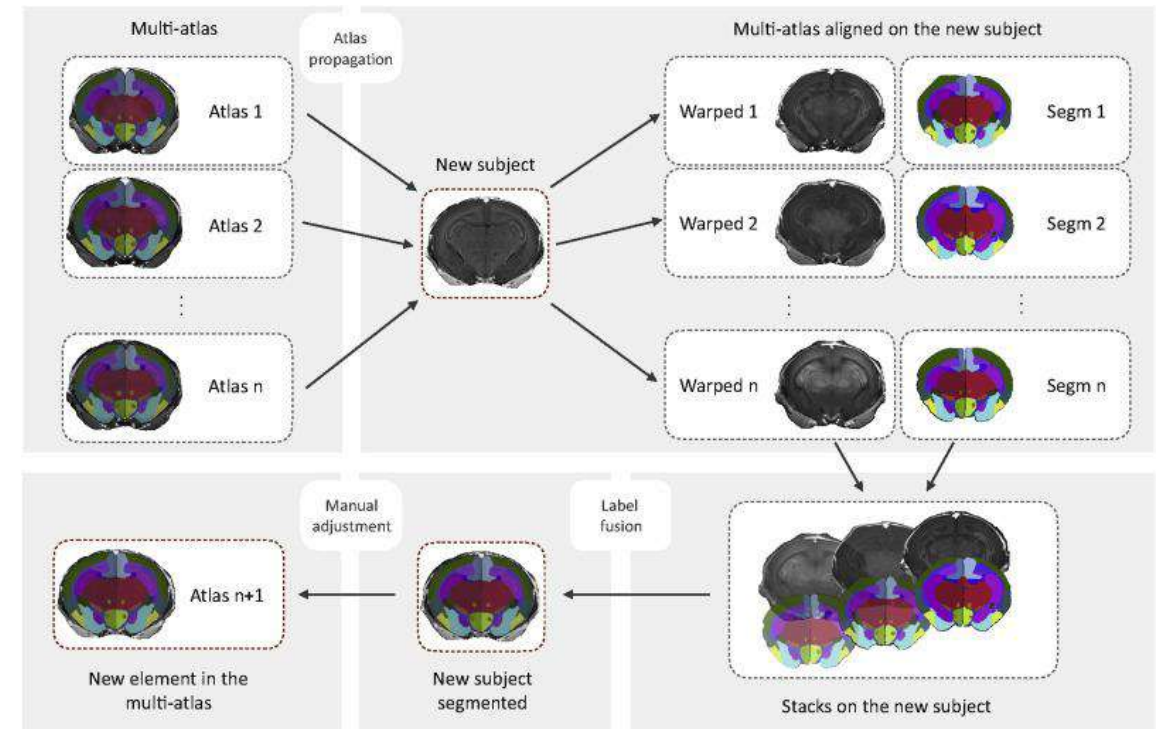
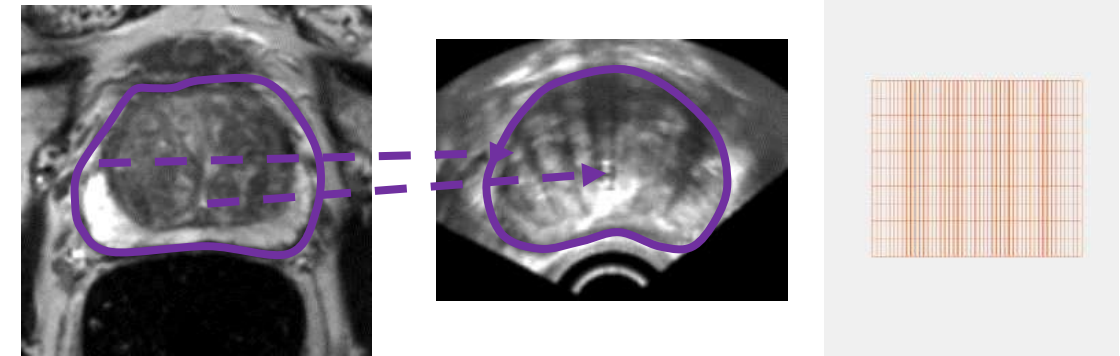
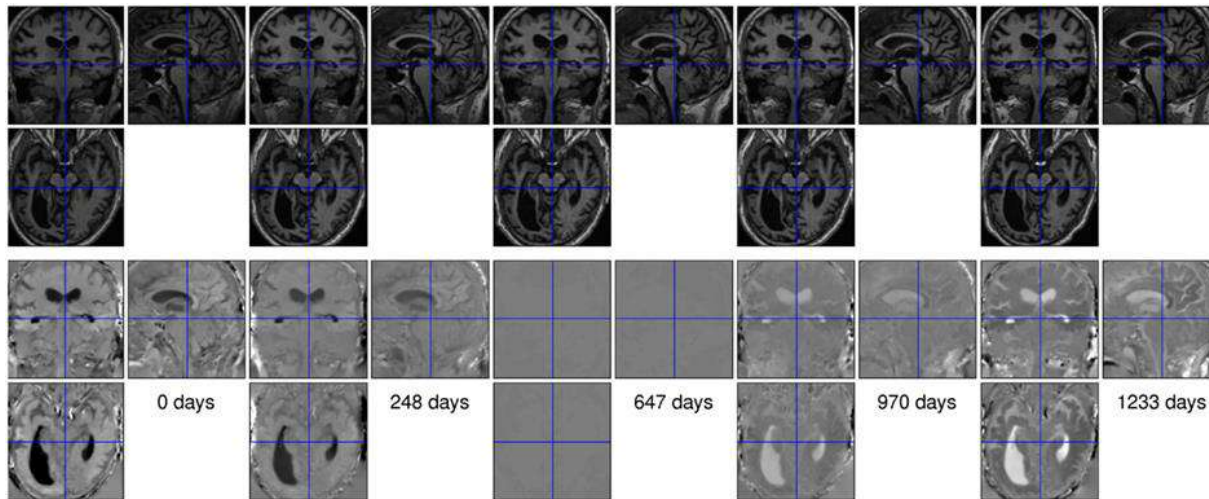


- Dense Displacement Field
- Transformation Model

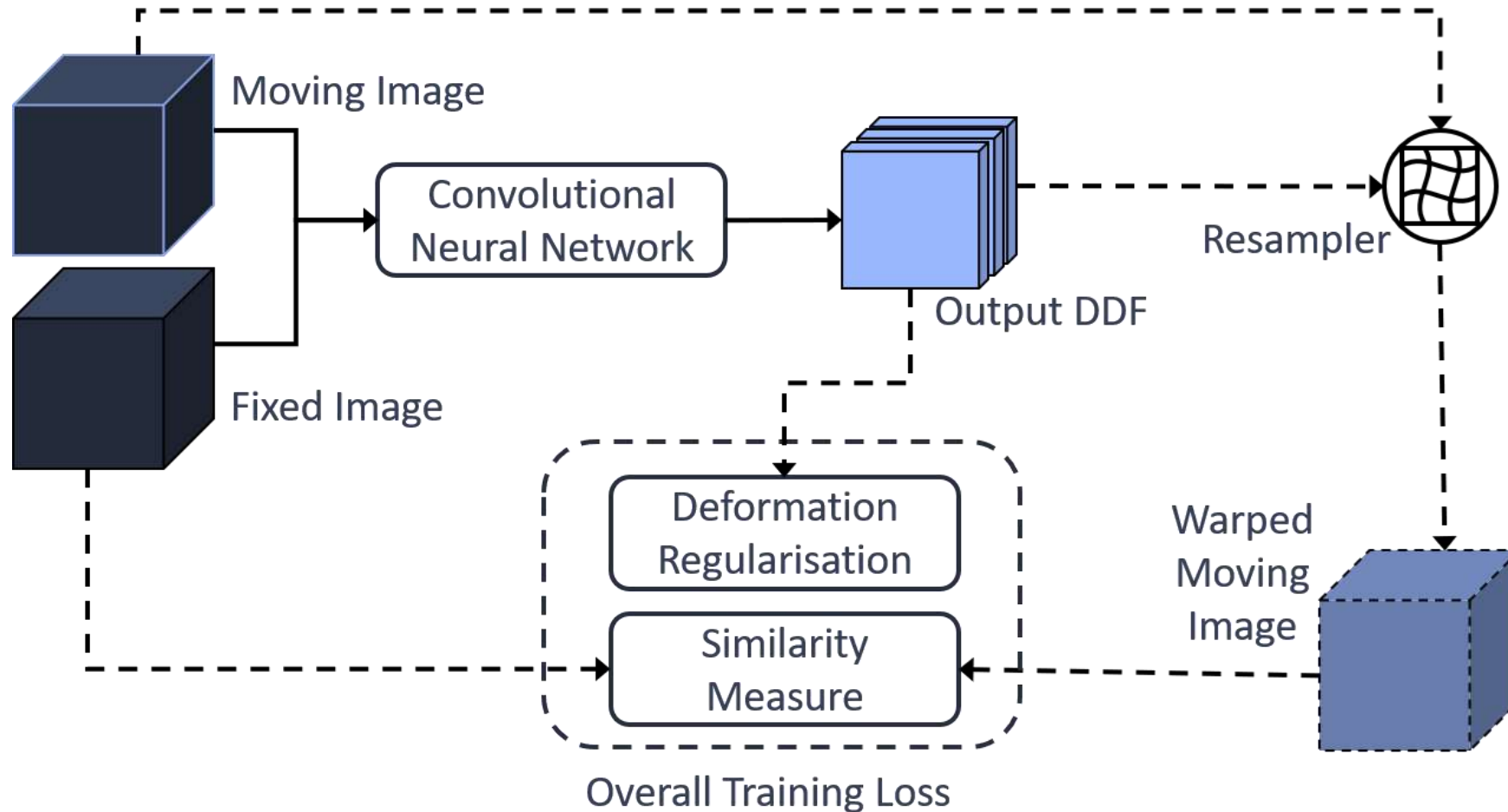


## Registration applications

- Multi-modal, e.g. image-guided interventions
- Inter-subject, e.g. atlas-based segmentation
- Intra-subject, e.g. longitudinal analysis



## Unsupervised image registration



## Inter-subject head-and-neck CT images

moving



registered



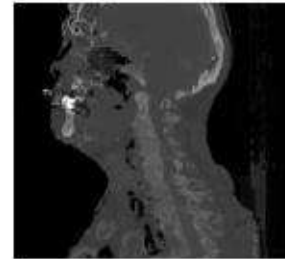
fixed



moving



registered



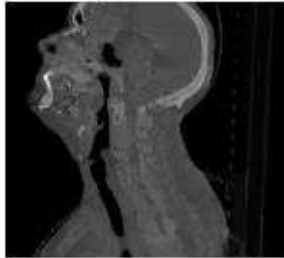
fixed



moving



registered



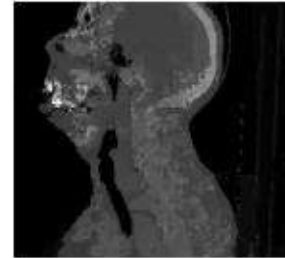
fixed



moving



registered



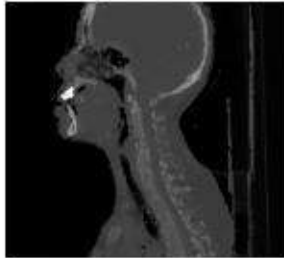
fixed



moving



registered



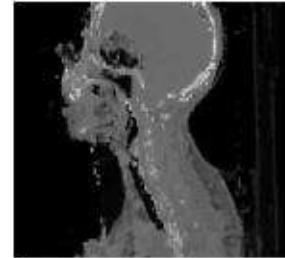
fixed



moving



registered



fixed





DeepReg.net



Read *the* Docs



deep  
g

DeepReg: a deep learning toolkit for medical image registration

Yunguan Fu<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>, Nina Montaña Brown<sup>1, 2</sup>, Shaheer U. Saeed<sup>1, 2</sup>, Adrià Casamitjana<sup>2</sup>, Zachary M. C. Baum<sup>1, 2</sup>, Rémi Delaunay<sup>1, 4</sup>, Qianye Yang<sup>1, 2</sup>, Alexander Grimwood<sup>1, 2</sup>, Zhe Min<sup>1</sup>, Stefano B. Blumberg<sup>2</sup>, Juan Eugenio Iglesias<sup>2, 5, 6</sup>, Dean C. Barratt<sup>1, 2</sup>, Ester Bonmati<sup>1, 2</sup>, Daniel C. Alexander<sup>2</sup>, Matthew J. Clarkson<sup>1, 2</sup>, Tom Vercauteren<sup>4</sup>, and Yipeng Hu<sup>1, 2</sup>

1 Wellcome/EPSRC Centre for Surgical and Interventional Sciences, University College London, London, UK 2 Centre for Medical Image Computing, University College London, London, UK 3 InstaDeep, London, UK 4 Department of Surgical & Interventional Engineering, King's College London, London, UK 5 Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging, Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA 6 Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, USA

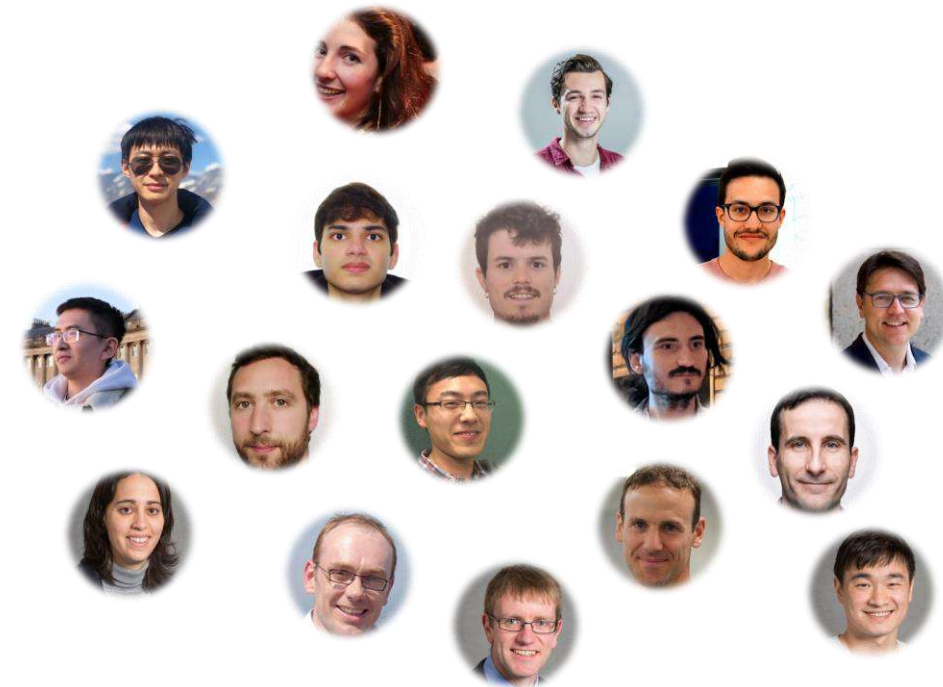
DOI: [10.21105/joss.02705](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.02705)

Software

- [Review](#) ↗
- [Repository](#) ↗
- [Archive](#) ↗

## Summary

Image fusion is a fundamental task in medical image analysis and computer-assisted inter-



# Medical Imaging Applications | Synthesis

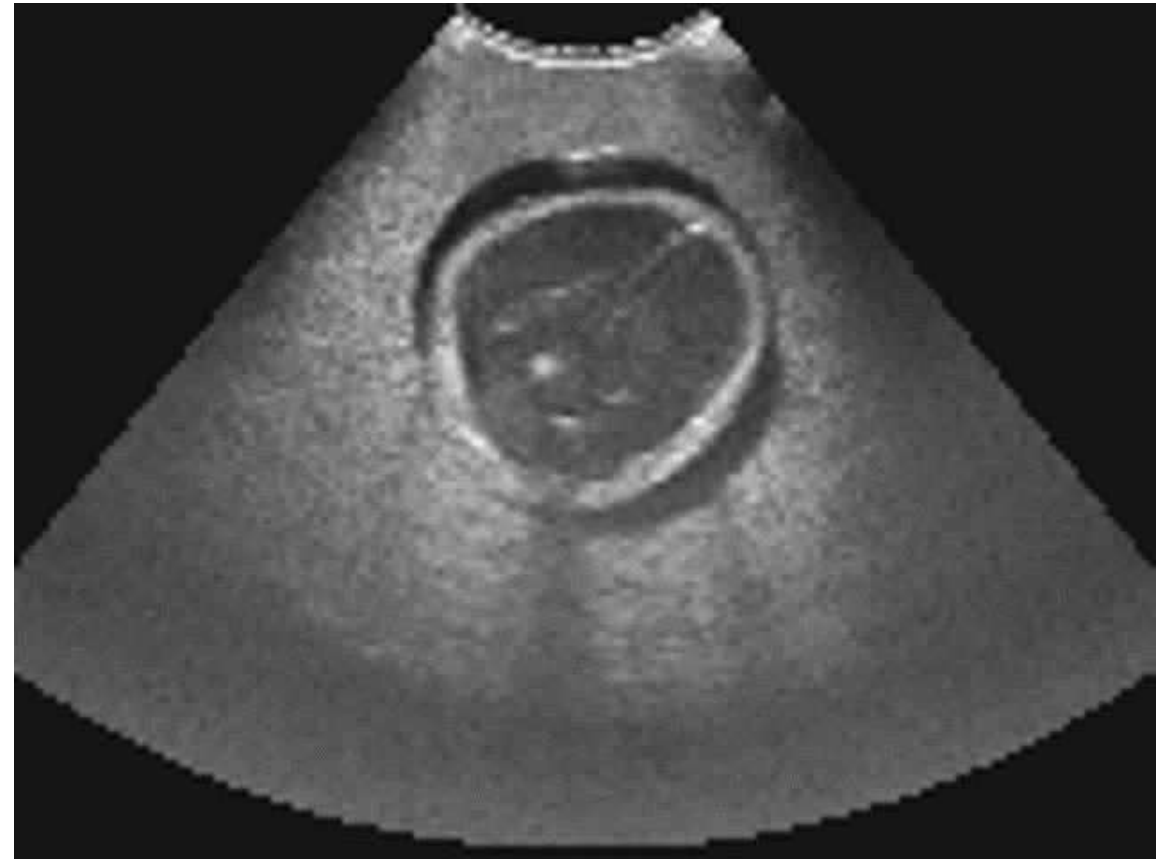
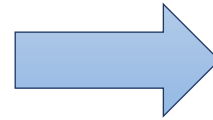
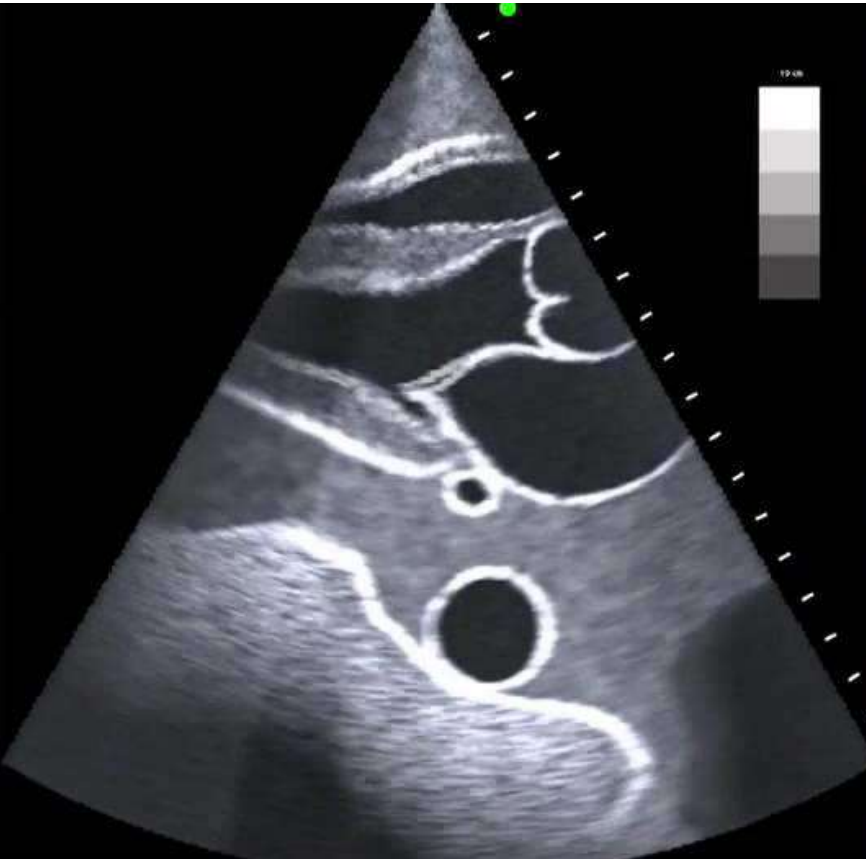


## Medical image simulation

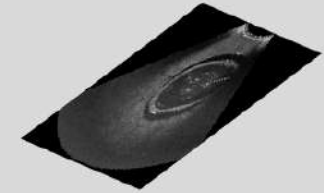
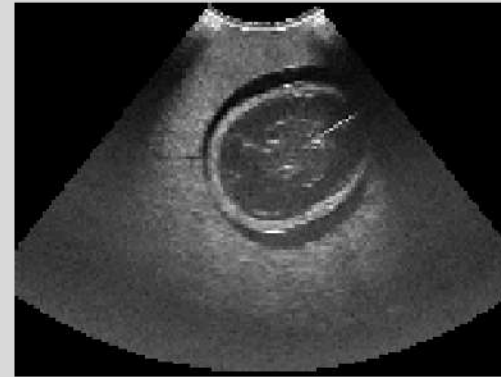
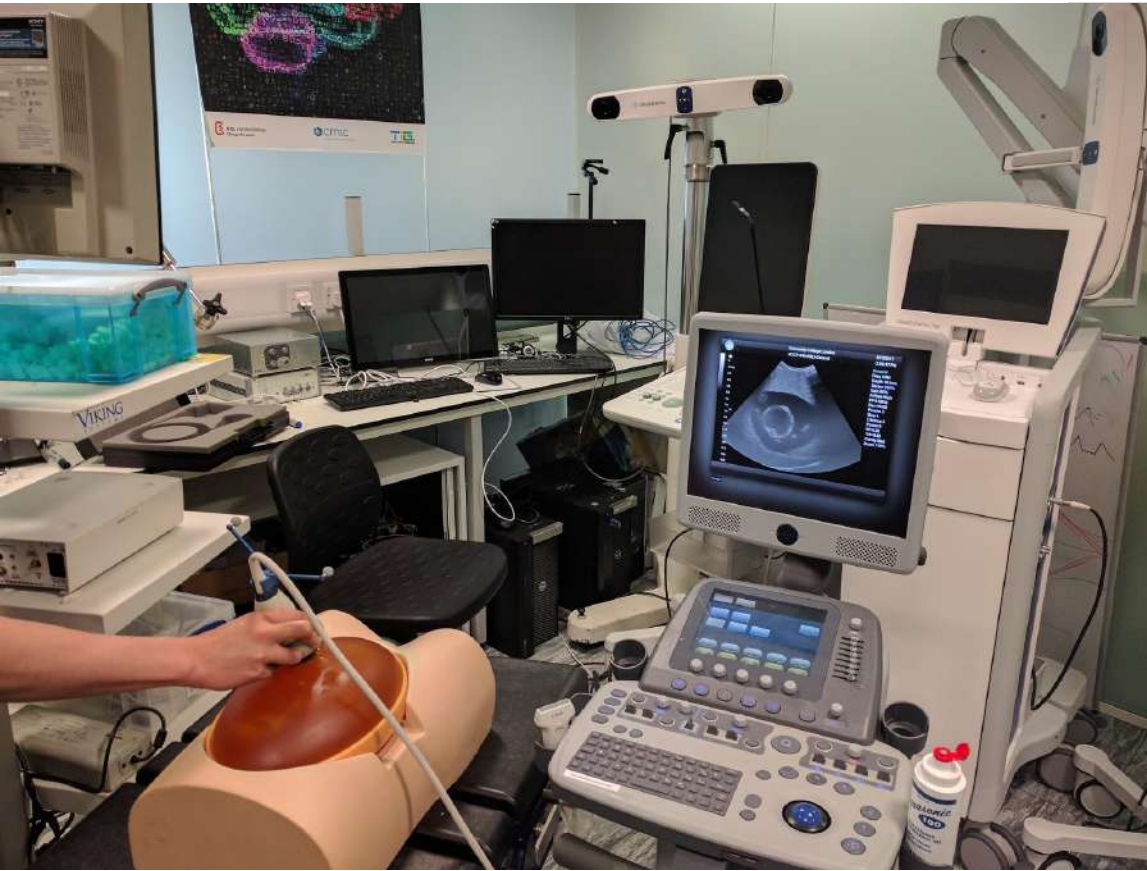
- Training models
- Training clinicians
- Provide “extra” information, e.g. super-res./IQT
- Providing prior knowledge for training other ML models
  - Domain adaptation
  - Transfer learning
- Registration
- Generative modelling for unsupervised learning

U-Net-like encoder-decoder supervised learning, Autoencoder, GANs and variants

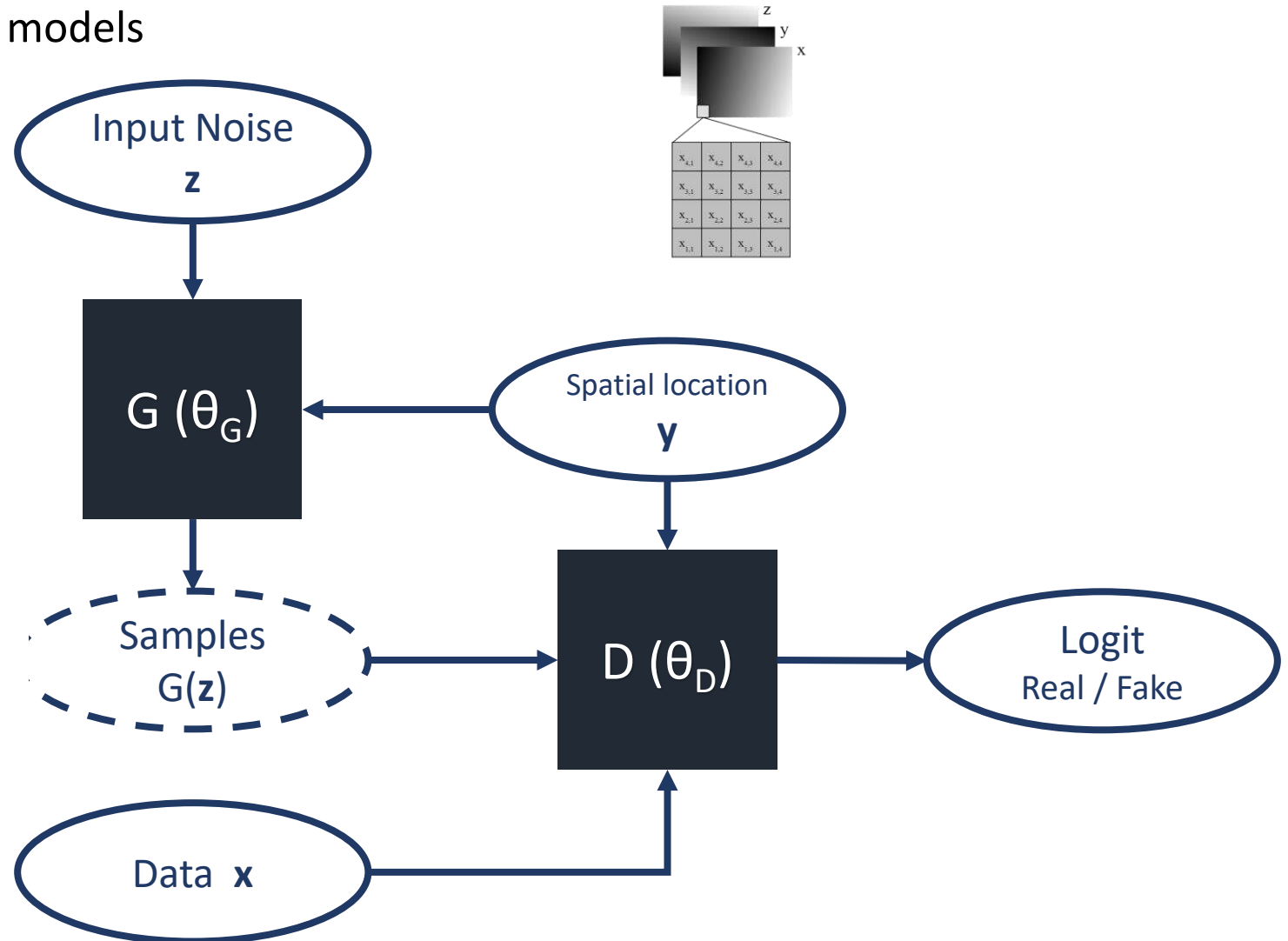
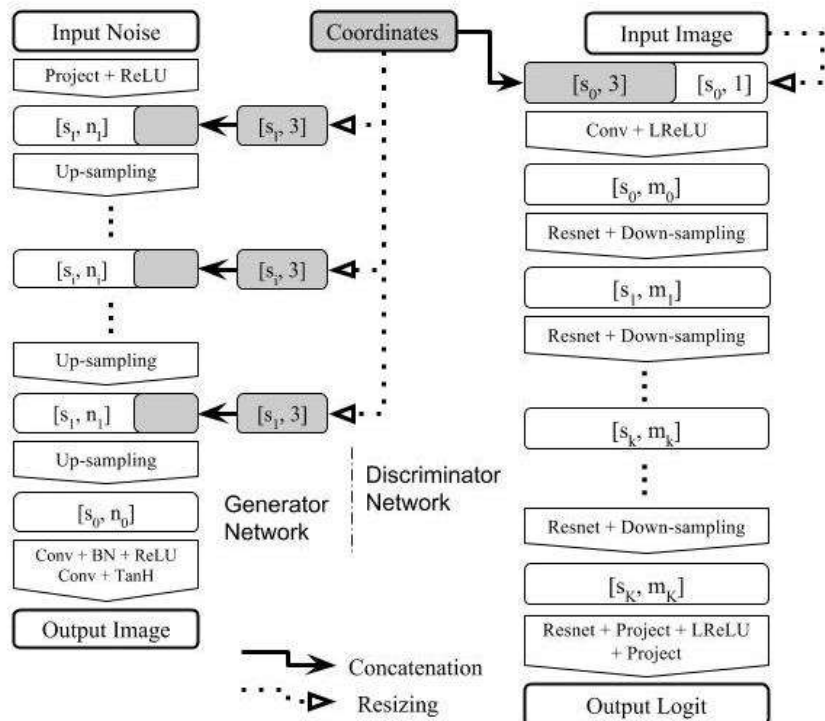
## Ultrasound simulation

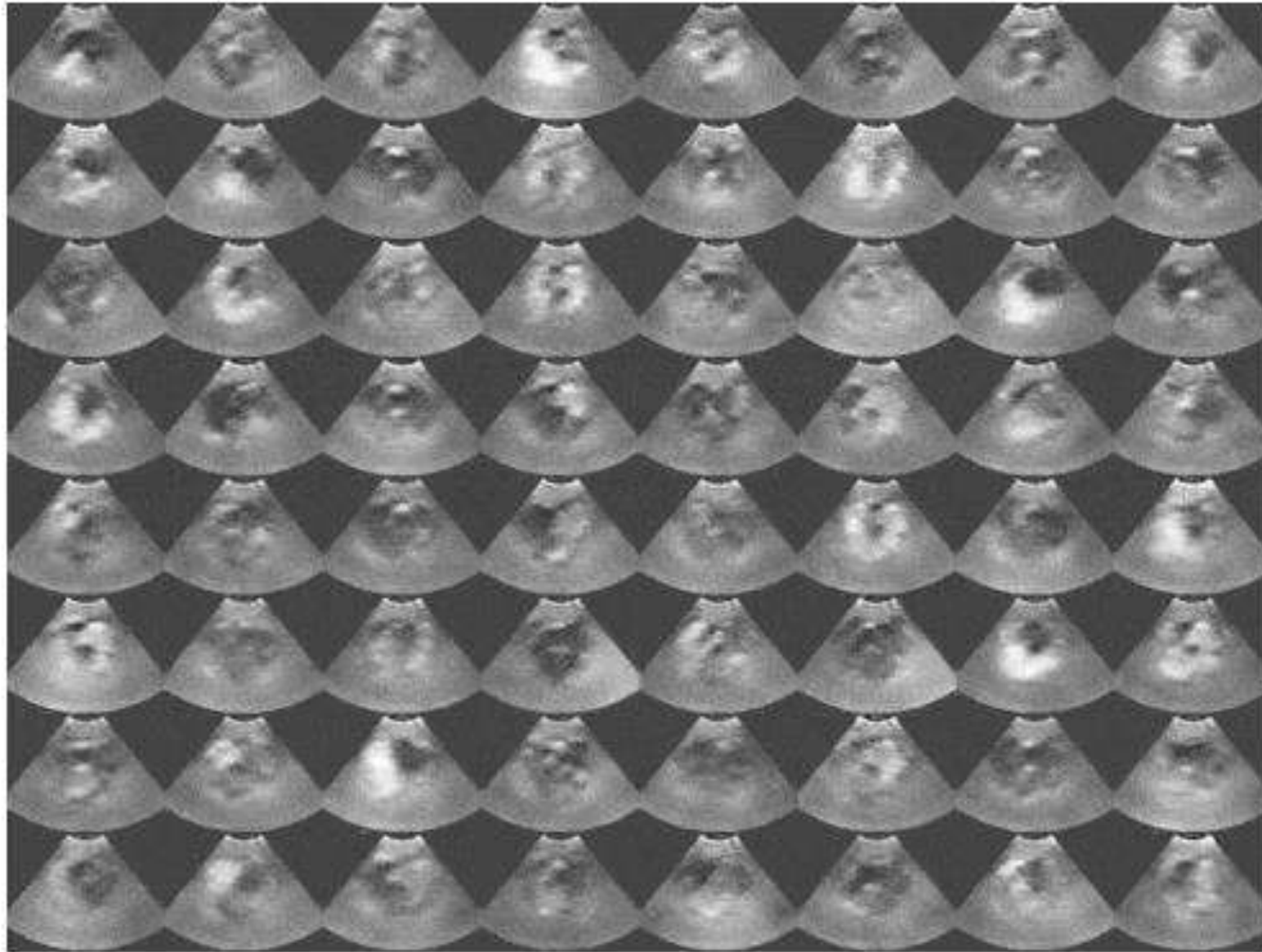


## Freehand hand-held ultrasound imaging with spatial tracking



## Conditional generative adversarial models







## Where are we now?

