

# HeLP Challenge2019

## Contest 3. Breast Cancer Classification

1<sup>st</sup> Team – **GoldenPass**

김태우(서강대학교), 최종현(고려대학교), 김대영(고려대학교)

# Contents

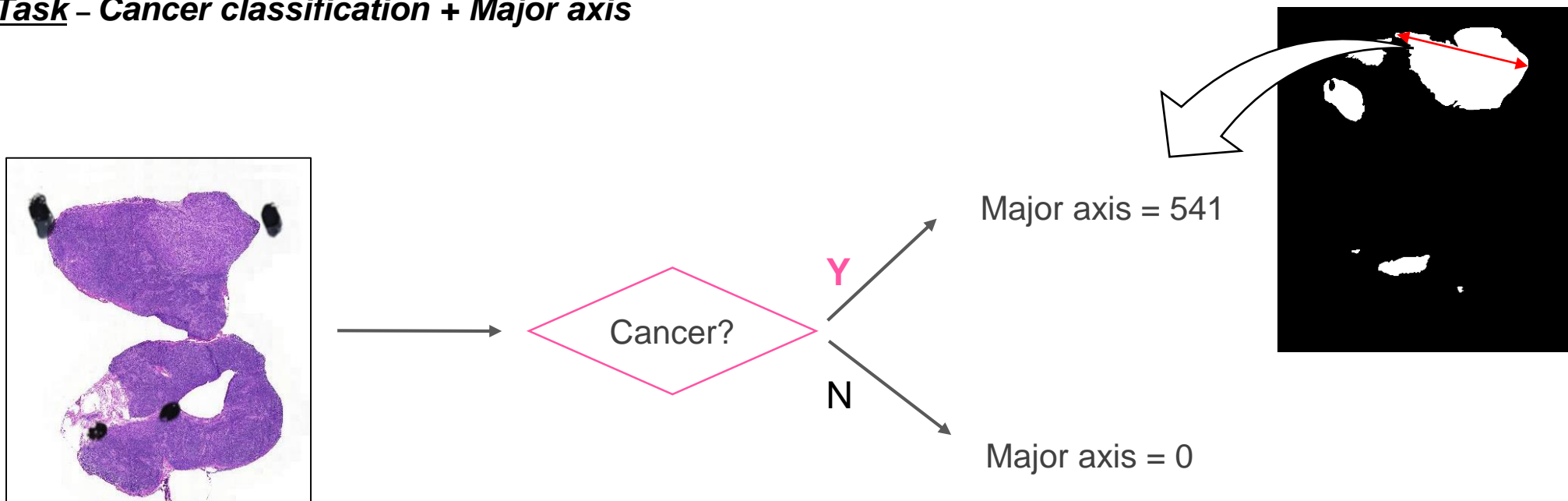
1. Background
2. Algorithm
3. Project Management
4. Review of HeLP 2019 Challenge
5. Appendix

## 1. Background – 대회 설명

### ➤ Breast cancer classification on frozen pathology

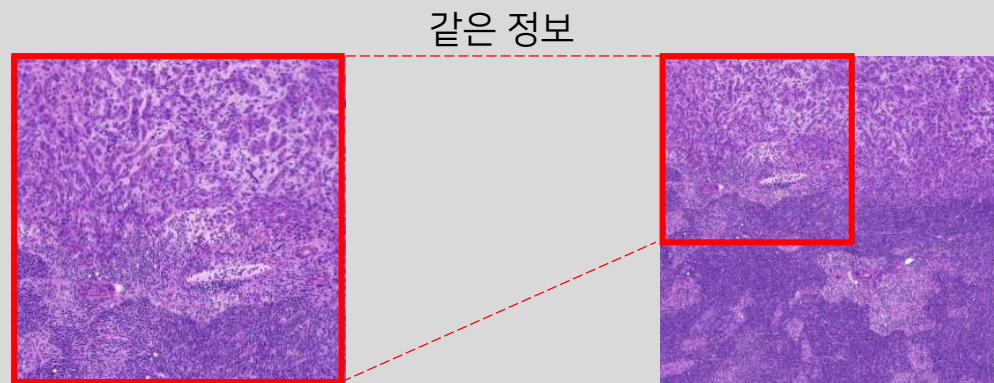
- ① Pathology 슬라이드를 암 또는 정상으로 **분류**하기 (with AUC<sup>Area Under Curve</sup>) → 2018년도와 동일!
- ② 암인 슬라이드의 경우, 암인 부분의 **major axis** 계산하기 (with Accuracy) → 2019년도에 추가!

#### Task – Cancer classification + Major axis



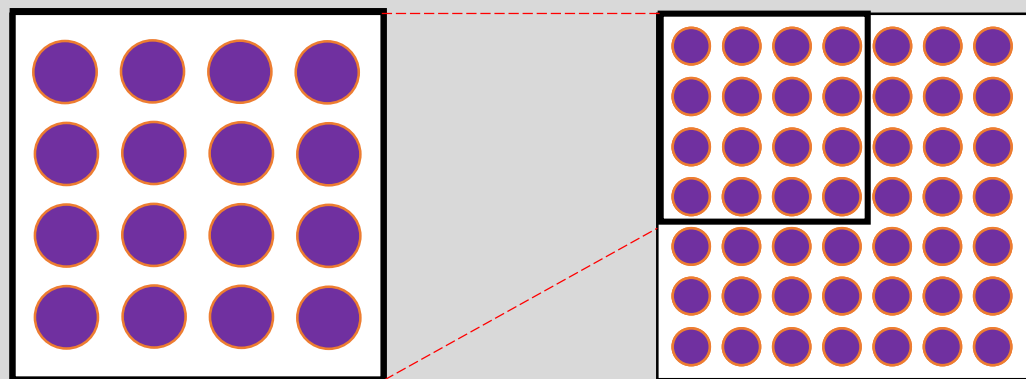
# 1. Background – 대회 설명

## ➤ Data Description



<AMC Patch>

<SNU Patch>



<AMC Patch>

<SNU Patch>

### <Patch 하나가 담은 정보의 양>

(level 4) 256 x 256 크기 Patch

서울아산병원(AMC)

$$256 \times 16 \times 0.221 = 905.216(\mu\text{m})$$

$$\text{👉 } 0.905 \times 0.905 \text{ (mm}^2\text{)}$$

분당서울대병원(SNU)

$$256 \times 16 \times 0.389 = 1593.344(\mu\text{m})$$

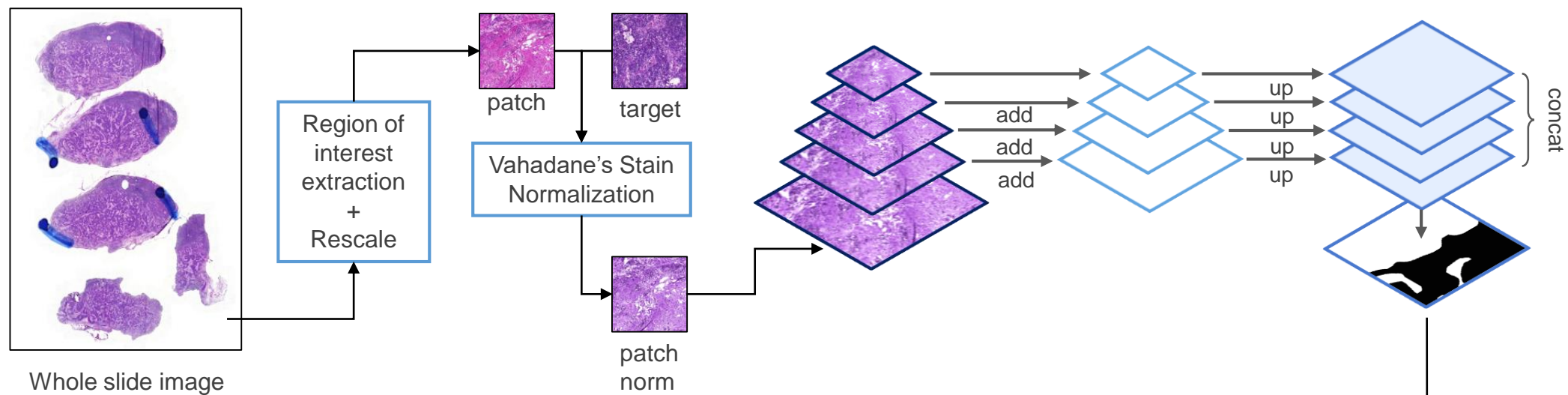
$$\text{👉 } 1.593 \times 1.593 \text{ (mm}^2\text{)}$$

# 1. Background – 대회 설명

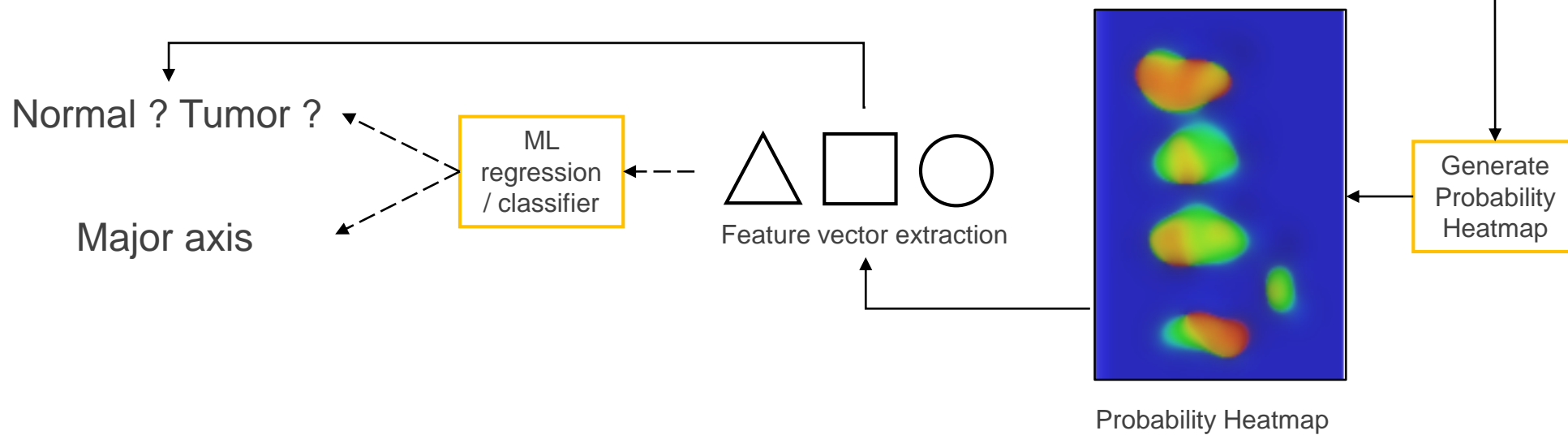
## ➤ Summary

	HeLP Challenge 2018	HeLP Challenge 2019
Task	Frozen pathology 를 암 또는 정상으로 분류하기	
	-	암인 부분의 <b>major axis</b> 계산
Data	서울아산병원	서울아산병원, 분당서울대병원

# STAGE 1

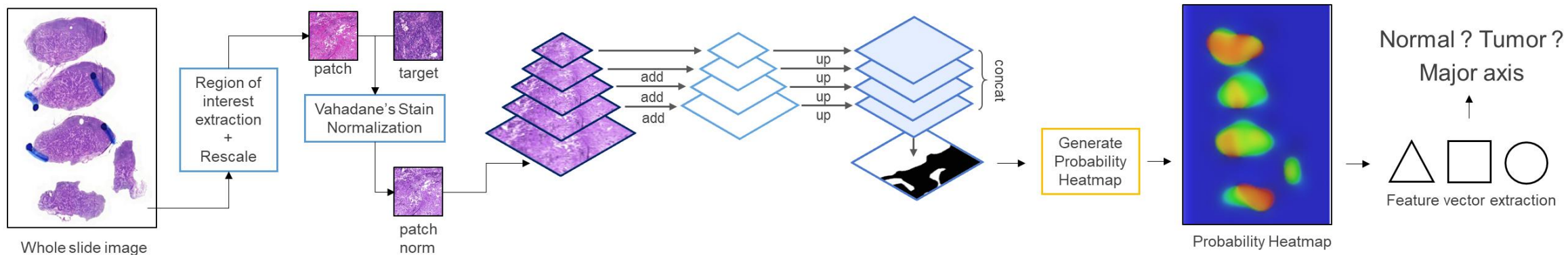


# STAGE 2

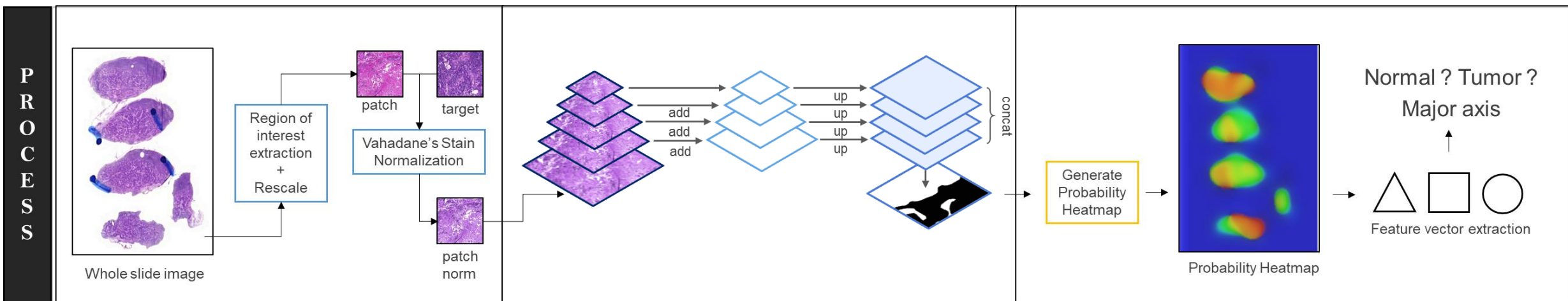


## 2. Algorithm

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## 2. Algorithm



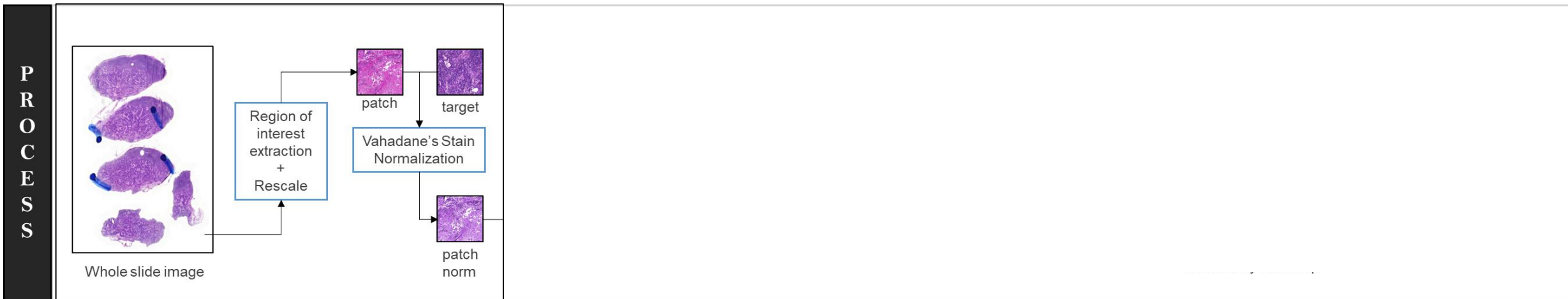
Preprocessing  
for minimizing domain gap  
& training

Pixel-level  
tumor regression

Extraction feature  
from probability heatmap



## 2. Algorithm



### Region of interest extraction

학습할 패치 영역 추출

### Rescale

병원기관별  
서로 다른  
배율 맞추기

### Vahadane's Stain Normalization

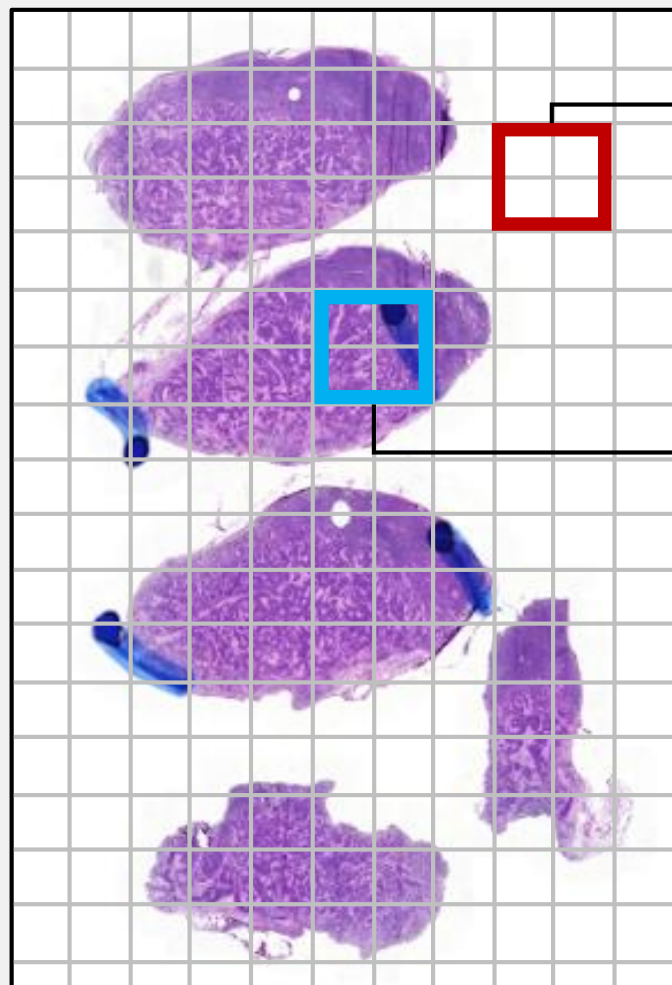
병원기관별 , 슬라이드별  
서로 다른  
염색의 정도 맞추기

## 2. Algorithm

Region of interest extraction

Rescale

Vahadane's Stain Normalization



Whole slide image (WSI)

Otsu's thresholding  
method



Normal : Tumor  
1 : 1



Save img for training

## 2. Algorithm

Region of interest extraction

Rescale

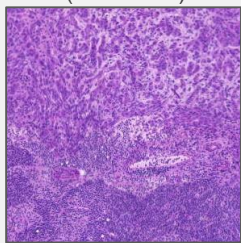
Vahadane's Stain Normalization

### ➤ Data Scale Matching

- 아산병원<sup>AMC</sup> 과 서울대병원<sup>SNU</sup>의 데이터 셋은 다른 resolution을 가지고 있음
- AMC 와 SNU 데이터를 같은 level 4에서 추출하는 것은 정보의 손실 발생할 수 있음
- 데이터의 resolution을 맞춰주기 위해 AMC는 level 4에서 SNU는 level 3을 사용함
- 각각 다른 level에서 추출한 patch의 크기를  $256 \times 256$  으로 맞춰 줌



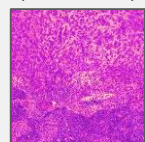
level 4  
(256 x 256)



Solution 1

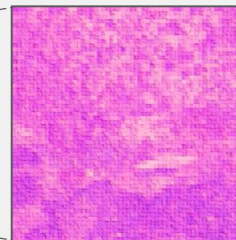


level 4  
(145 x 145)

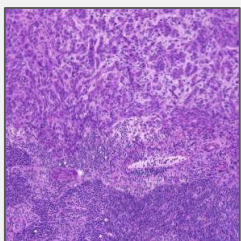


Upscale

(256 x 256)

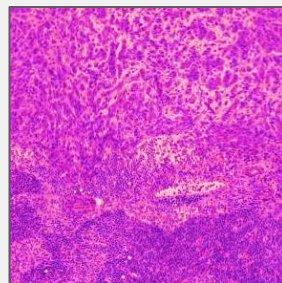


level 4  
(256 x 256)



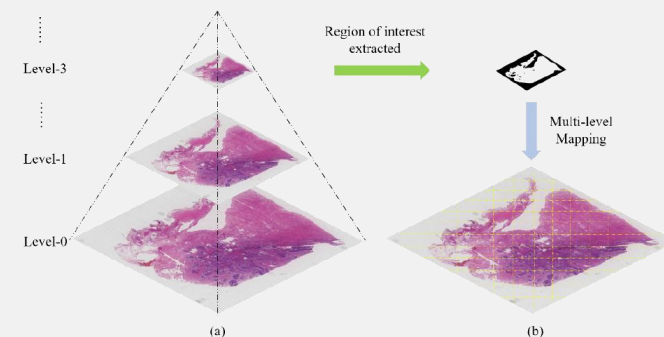
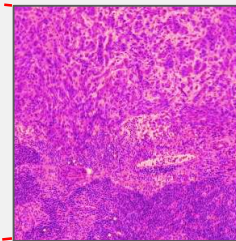
Solution 2

level 3  
(290 x 290)



Downscale

(256 x 256)



Interpolation 과정 중  
손실 발생 가능성을  
없애기 위해  
**Solution 2**를 사용

## 2. Algorithm

Region of interest extraction

Rescale

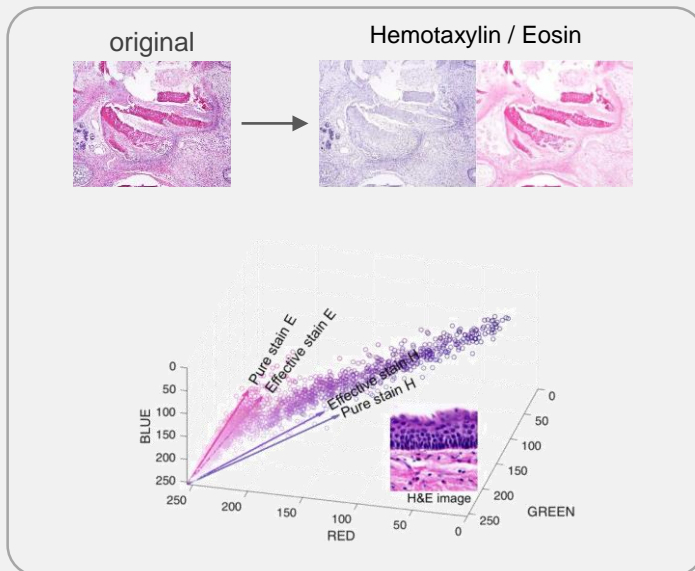
Vahadane's Stain Normalization

\* Structure-Preserving Color Normalization and Sparse Stain Separation for Historical Images, Vahadane(2016)

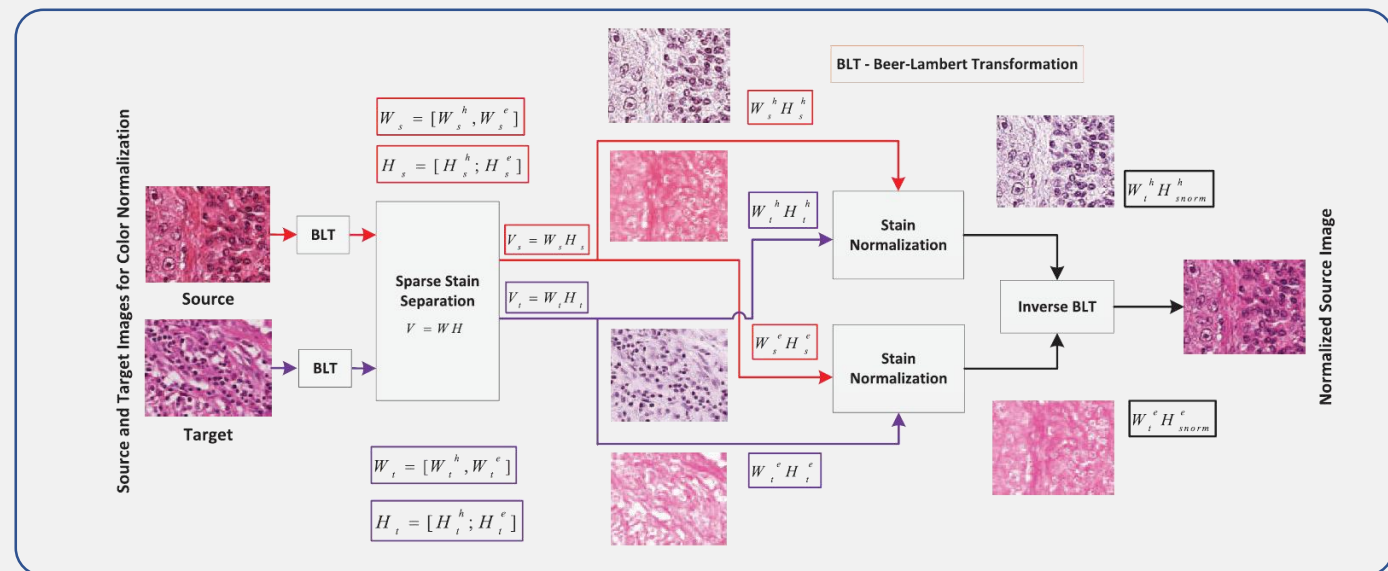
### ➤ Vahadane's Stain Normalization (Vahadane\*, 2016)

- 학습 데이터셋(AMC)과 테스트 데이터셋(SNU)은 frozen pathology의 stain이 다를 가능성이 큼
- 전처리 단계에서 Vahadane (2016)이 제안한 stain normalization을 적용함
  - Source의 구조는 그대로 유지하면서 stain normalization을 해주는 structure-preserving color normalization(SPCN) 방법
  - **Source** : normalization을 적용하기 위한 입력 이미지
  - **Target** : source 이미지를 normalize 하여 target의 색상과 맞춰주기 위한 이미지

Stain Separation



Vahadane's Stain Normalization



## 2. Algorithm

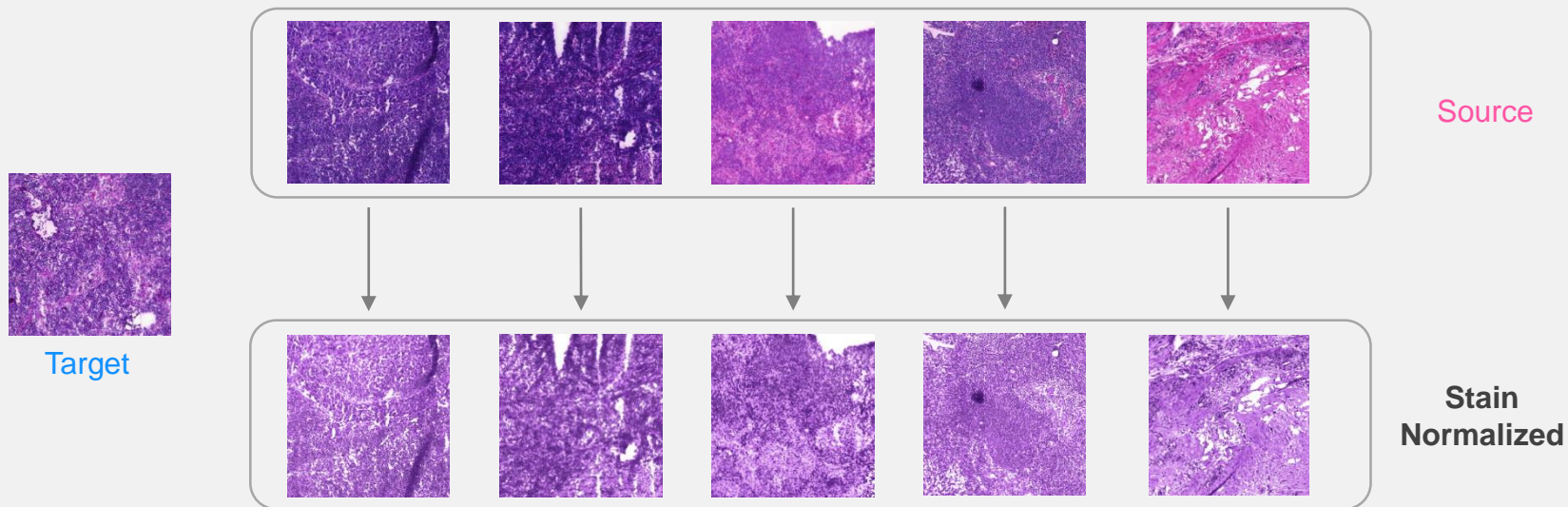
Region of interest extraction

Rescale

Vahadane's Stain Normalization

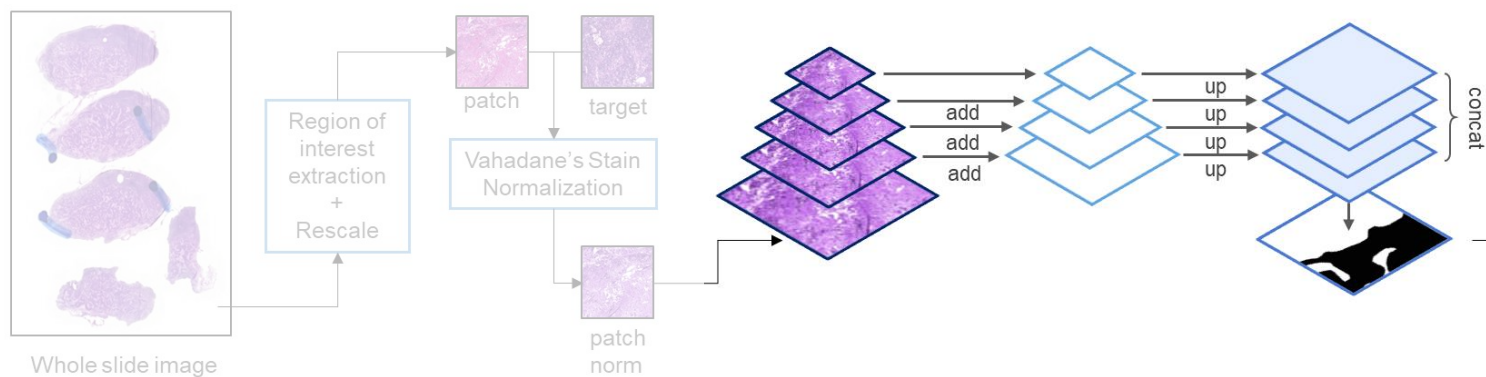
### ➤ Vahadane's Stain Normalization (Vahadane\*, 2016)

- 학습 데이터셋(AMC)과 테스트 데이터셋(SNU)은 frozen pathology의 stain이 다를 가능성이 큼
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## 2. Algorithm

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Model Architecture

모델 구조 설명

Training detail

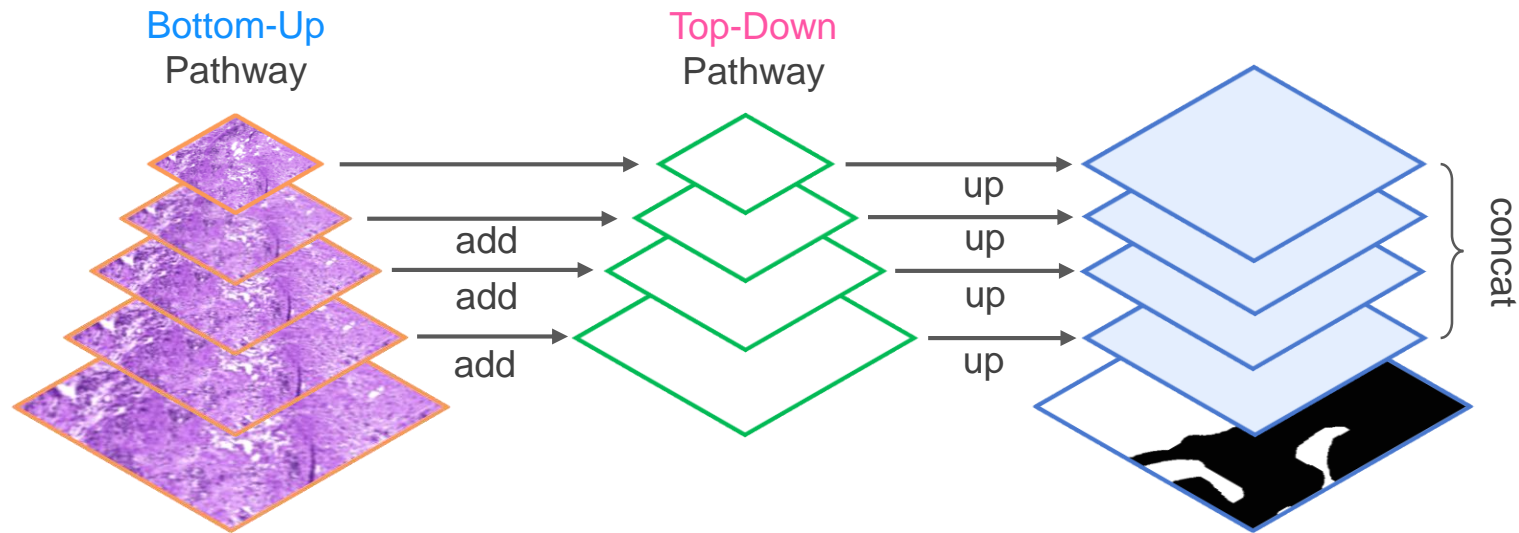
학습 세부사항



## 2. Algorithm

### ➤ FPN (Feature Pyramid Network)

- FPN은 Bottom-Up/Top-Down 2개의 path가 있음 :
  - Bottom-Up은 feature map의 크기<sup>size</sup>를 조절하며 정보를 추출하는 역할
  - Top-Down은 feature map에 대해 up sampling하여 더 높은 해상도의 이미지를 만드는 역할
- Top-Down path에서, Bottom-Up path에서 추출한 feature map을 더해<sup>add</sup> 성능을 높임

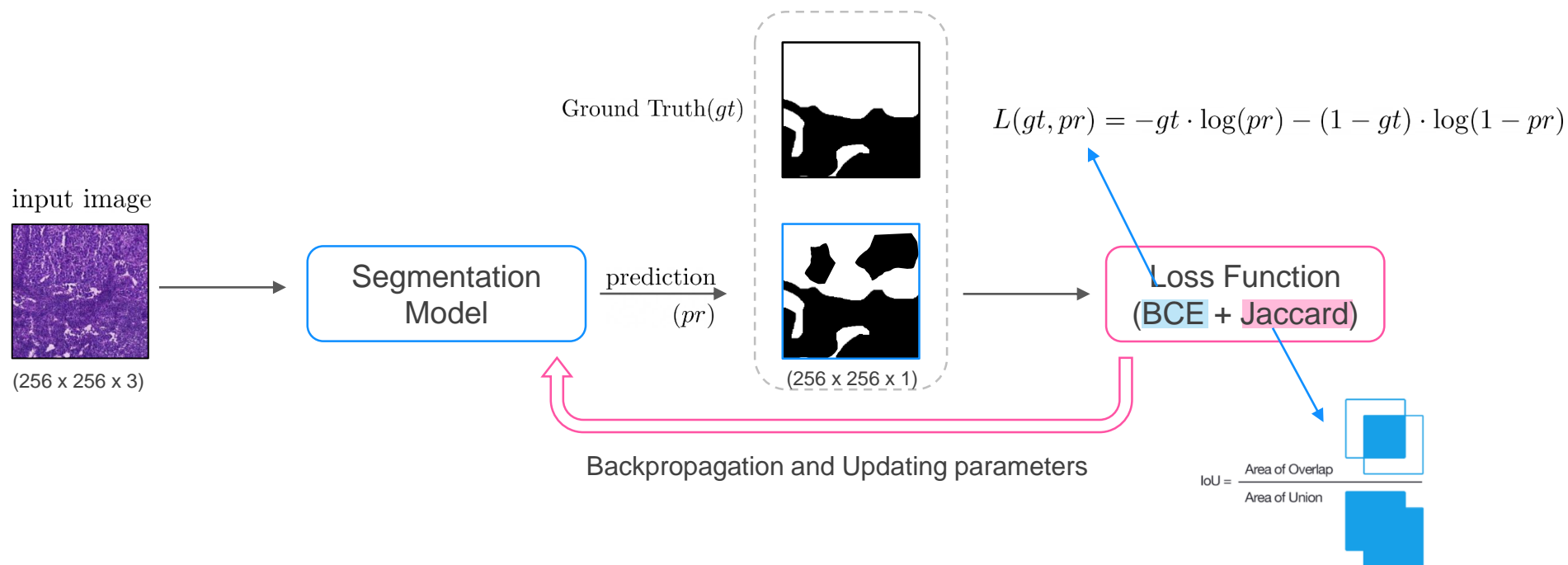


## 2. Algorithm

\* Using Intersection over Union Loss to Improve Binary Image Segmentation, Beers(2018)

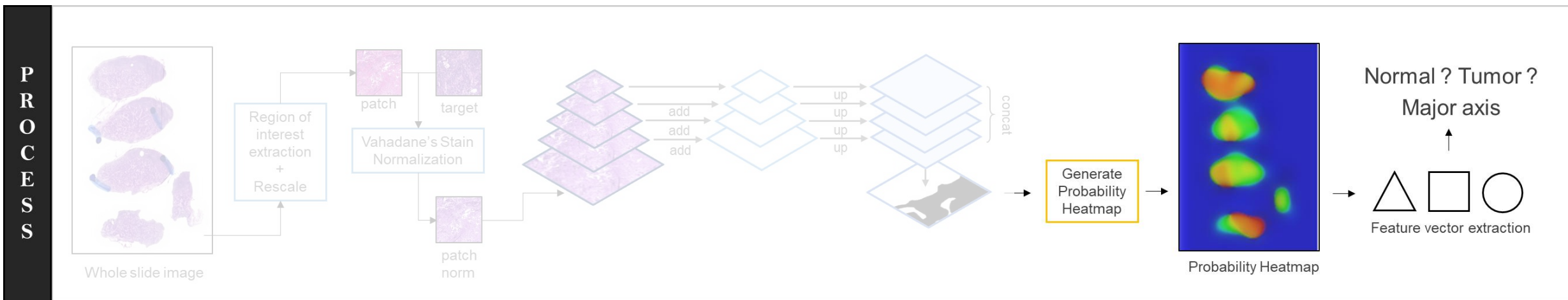
### ➤ Training detail

- Input : patch (256 x 256 x 3) → Output : probability heatmap of patch (256 x 256 x 1)
- Data augmentation : horizontal flip, vertical flip, rotation randomly
- Loss function
  - Binary Cross Entropy<sup>BCE</sup> + jaccard loss<sup>IOU</sup>, Intersection Over Union 를 사용함
  - Beers\* (2018) 논문을 참고하여 BCE loss에 jaccard loss를 더한 손실 함수를 사용
- Learning rate scheduler : initial 1e-3, reduced lr when validation loss doesn't improve
- 5-fold cross validation training





## 2. Algorithm



### Generate probability heatmap

전체 슬라이드의  
확률 히트맵 생성

### Feature extraction

확률 히트맵으로부터  
유의미한 특징들 추출

### Prediction

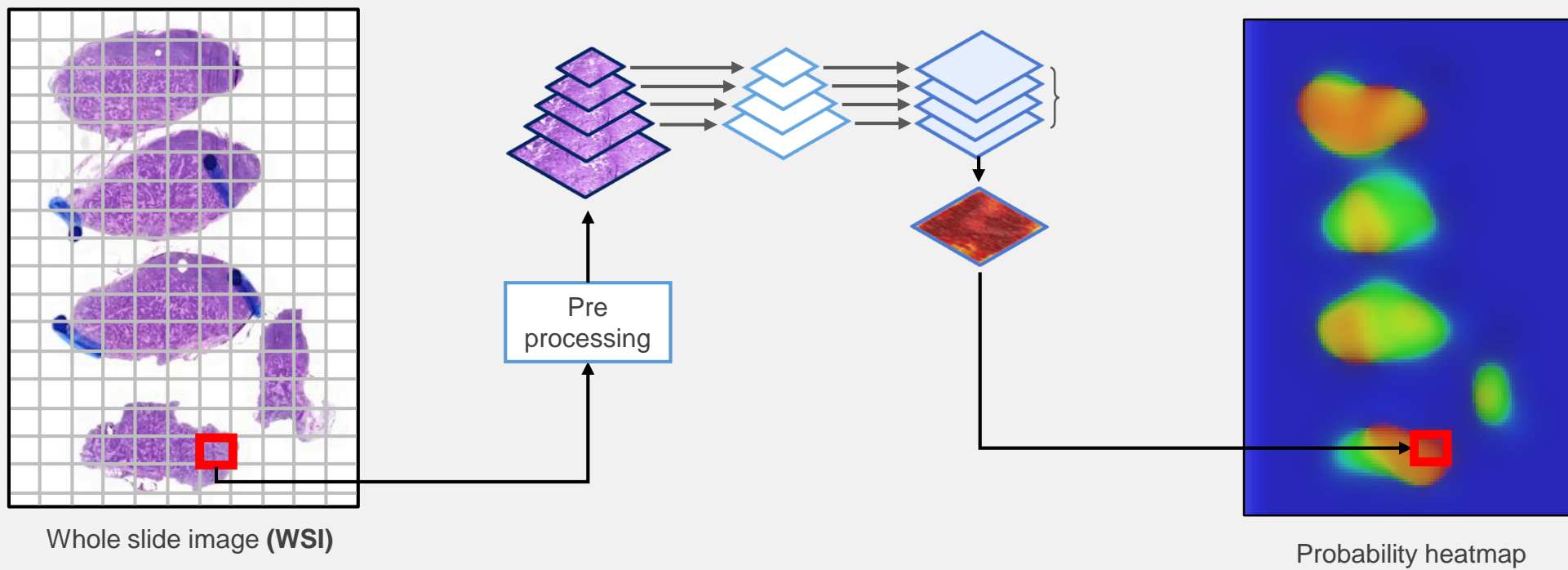
특징을 바탕으로  
Tumor classification 및  
major axis 예측

## 2. Algorithm

Generate probability heatmap

Feature extraction

Prediction

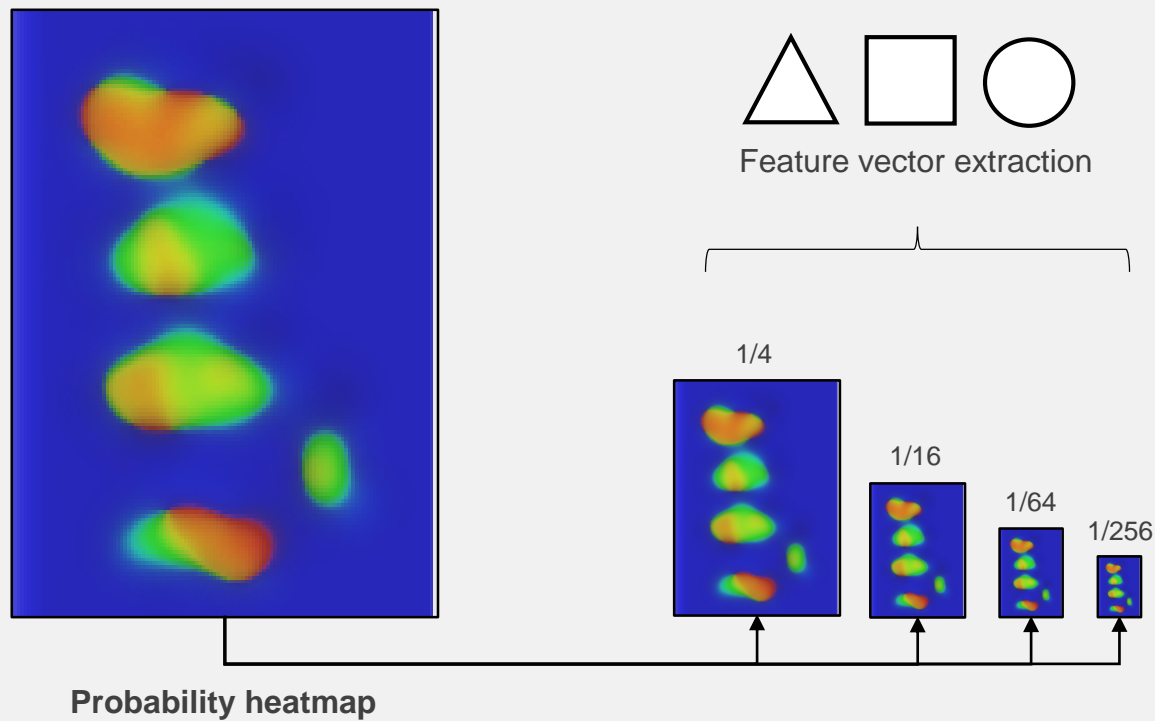


## 2. Algorithm

Generate probability heatmap

Feature extraction

Prediction



### Feature list

- Major axis with threshold 0.5
- Major axis with threshold 0.9
- Tumor patch ratio with threshold 0.5
- Tumor patch ratio with threshold 0.9
- Max probability of patches
- Mean probability of patches
- Std probability of patches

→ 7 features from different scale probability heatmap

→  $7 * 4 = 28$  features

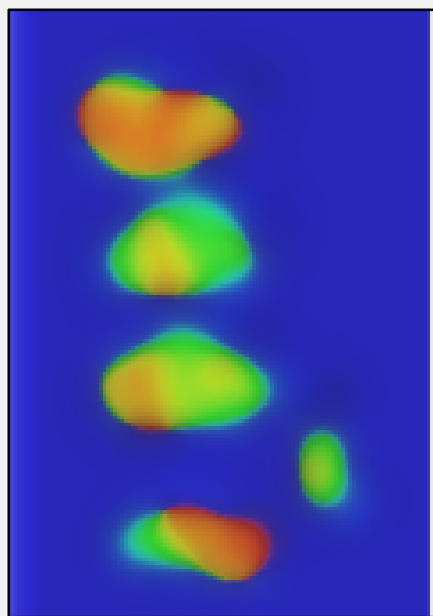
( $1/4, 1/16, 1/64, 1/256$  x original probability heatmap size)

## 2. Algorithm

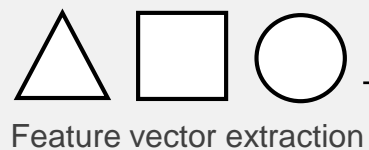
Generate probability heatmap

Feature extraction

Prediction



Probability heatmap



ML  
regression  
/ classifier

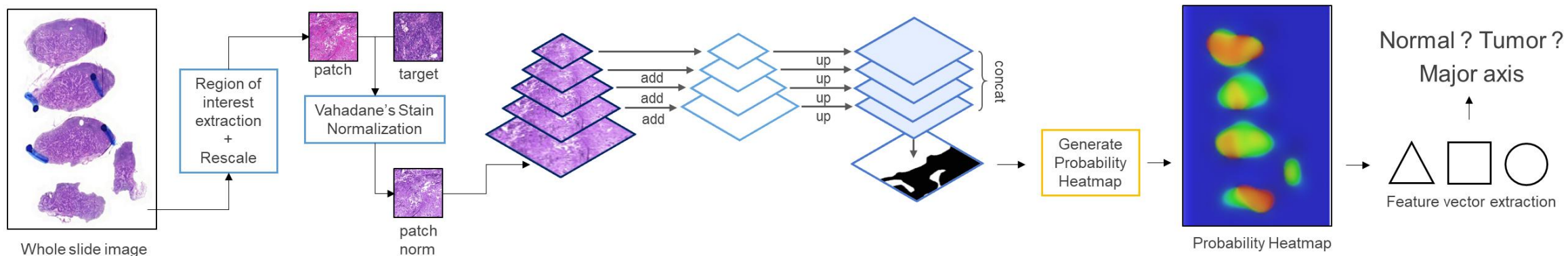
Normal ? Tumor ?

Major axis

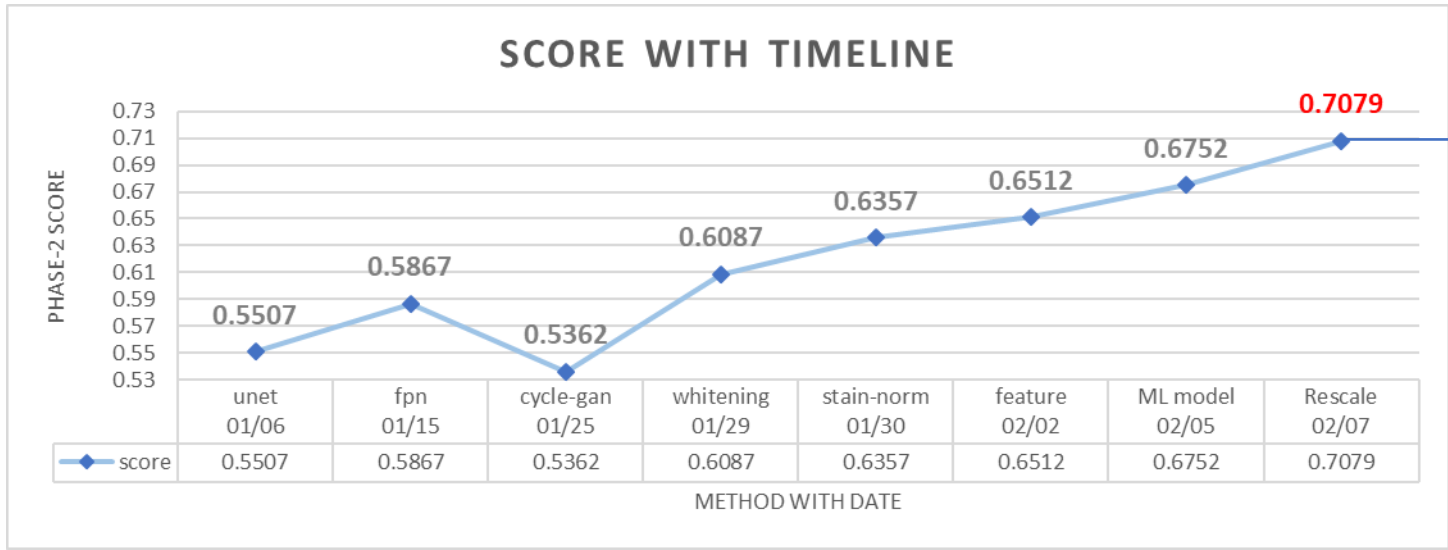
- Linear, Ridge, Lasso, KernelRidge, Elastic
- RandomForest, GradientBoosting, ExtraTrees
- XGBoost, LightGBM etc..

## 2. Algorithm

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## 2. Algorithm – Experiment result



AUC of slides	Acc of major axis	Total score
0.8908	0.5249	0.7079

	ours							w ill
simple unet?	√							
fpn?		√	√	√	√	√	√	√
cycle-gan?			√					
whitening?				√				
stain normalization?					√	√	√	√
feature extraction?						√	√	√
ML model?							√	√
rescale?							√	√
Phase1 score	0.5869	0.5982	0.6136	0.6095	0.6434	0.6714	0.7123	x
Phase2 score	0.5507	0.5867	0.5362	0.6087	0.6357	0.6512	0.6752	0.7079 more than + 0.04

## 2. Algorithm

### ➤ **Average inference time per WSI**

- Preprocessing : 3.32 minutes
- Segmentation model prediction with feature extraction : 0.27 minutes
- Total : 3.59 minutes

### ➤ **Things We Tried That Didn't Work**

- Cycle-GAN
- Instance normalization, min max scale, whitening per patch img
- 2<sup>nd</sup> stage with machine learning model without stain normalization

### ➤ **Future work**

- 2<sup>nd</sup> stage with machine learning model with rescale and stain normalization
- Extract another features
- Another 2<sup>nd</sup> stage model such as unsupervised algorithms

### 3. Project Management

#### ➤ Collaboration with Notion

- 자료 공유, 스케줄 정리, 제출 기록, 진행 상황 등 전체적인 부분에 **Notion**을 활용
- 코드 블록, 표 등 다양한 컴포넌트를 지원하며, 여러 사용자가 동시에 수정이 가능하다는 장점



SCHEDULE				
Aa Date	≡ ToDo	≡ caution	≡ 비고	+
12.23 - 12.29	콘테스트 내용 정리, 관련 주제 research, 개발환경세팅 완료, 카브 개발 환경 이해	notion에 정리하면서, 지난대회 SotA 와 머신러닝 뒷단붙이는거 반드시 찾기		
12.30 - 1.5	관련 모델 구현과 카브에 직접 올리기	raw 하게 한 번 짜고, 코드 리팩토링	못올림	
1.6 - 1.12	성능 내기!!	모델 올리면 세부적인 사항을 꼼꼼하게 기록해서 결과들을 비교할 것	0.587	
1.13 - 1.19	SNU vs AMC 데이터 최소화 (가장중요) , 다양한 network로 학습	SST Network ( 대영 , 태우 ) Color Normalization + ( 종현 )		
1.20 - 1.26 (설날)	SST 바탕으로 새로 classifier 학습 2-stage 모델 개발 - feature extraction			
1.27 - 2.2	Phase 2 Validation Set Start SNU vs AMC 데이터 차이 최소화!!!	대회 마무리 준비		
2.3 - 2.7		여러 모델 앙상블 준비		
+ New				



3. Project Management

DOCKER 관리

Untitled + Add a View

Sort 🔍 Search ↗️ ... New ▾

<div>⌨ TASK ID</div>	<div>📅 CREATED AT</div>	<div>📄 내용</div>	<div>📄 비고</div>
16f7cc38-34c0-4061-9a43-b4a410256d61	2020-02-07 23:26	stage 2 meta + major_axis	
6663fd62-3268-41d0-a840-278654db7b03	2020-02-07 23:26	stage 2 only meta	
10524fe9-abbd-4b32-bbb6-d13f93126042	2020-02-07 23:06	[0] <b>SNU level 3 test 2 feature</b>	예상 종료시간 : + ~30 mins = 오후 11시 35분
⋮ a20a6934-edf ↗ OPEN a5fb-91d611109fc5	2020-02-07 19:19 <b>Finished</b>	[0] <b>SNU level 3 test 2 stain norm img</b> 저장	if i < 125 : continue 126 ~ 181 까지 img 저장 담당 : Slide 470 ~ 525 예상 종료 시간 : 오후 10시 40분
f0e187c8-0112-41e5-84fd-d98268cac1cd	2020-02-07 18:30 <b>Finished</b> 0.592	[3] <b>Predict Metastasis &amp; Major-axis directly from Feature</b>	train 에서 best_auc_col, best_acc_col, best_acc_threshold 를 그대로 가져와 test2 feature 에서 best_auc_col → metastasis 예측, best_acc_col + best_acc_threshold → major_axis 예측
📄 f3039f56-8f11-4e53-ad71-e76126fbc8ec	2020-02-07 17:41 <b>Finished</b> train : 42 mins test2 : 20 mins	[2] <b>Get AMC Feature + More</b>	thresholds = [0.2, 0.5] / heatmap size = [4, 16, 64] train and test2 only ← feature 설명과 feature path는 Task ID 클릭 예상 종료 시간 : 오후 7시
801a094d-ed14-4853-b5d5-bfc067d26122	2020-02-07 16:51 <b>Finished</b>	[2] <b>Get AMC Feature</b>	총 5개의 feature 만 뽑음 : 64_major_axis_t0.2, 64_tumor_ratio_t0.2, 64_max, 64_mean, 64_std train : 32mins
215eadbb-4ce4-4b40-886a-6c4c727c33dd	2020-02-07 16:21 <b>ing</b>	[0] <b>SNU level 3 test 2 stain norm img</b> 저장	→ 다 되면 test2 에 대해서 기존 모델(fpn_cjh)으로 예측하고 새롭게 feature 만들기 예상 종료시간 : 오후 11시 ( 이후에도 모델은 계속 돌아갈 예정 → 도커 종료 요청 )
f7b69153-3cb3-4e3c-9bfe-968b64e6641c	2020-02-07 12:29 <b>Canclcd</b>	[1] <b>Rescale_amc - fpn network training 다시</b>	MODEL_NAME = 'fpn_cjh_rescale4/' 처음부터 재학습.... 2fold 까지 학습 f1 score = 0.84 ~ 0.85 / loss = 0.45 no divide 255 중현님 model setting 기반으로 change! sm.FPN('resnet34',input_shape = (256,256,3), classes = 1,encoder_weights= None,activation = 'sigmoid')

### 3. Project Management

#### 추가 - AMC data set 은 기존 dir에서 가져오기

```
if im.size[0] == 256 :
    current_save_dir = '/data/volume/patches/stain/'+phase+'/'+ slide_path[:-4] + '/'

if IS_PREPROCESSED:
    try :
        full_stain_patches_path = current_save_dir + str(idx) + '.png'
        cnt += 1
        img = Image.open(full_stain_patches_path)
        X = np.array(img, dtype =np.uint8)

    except:
        X = np.zeros((256,256,3))
else :
    if img.size[0] == 145: img.resize((256,256)) ## 이부분 추가
    X = np.array(img, dtype = np.uint8)
    try :
        X = staintools.LuminosityStandardizer.standardize(X)
        X = normalizer.transform(X)
        x_img = Image.fromarray(X)
        x_img.save(current_save_dir + str(idx) + '.png')
    except:
        X = np.zeros((256, 256,3))
else :
    try :
        current_save_dir = '/data/volume/patches/stain/'+phase+'/'+ slide_path[:-4]
        full_stain_patches_path = current_save_dir + str(idx) + '.png'
        cnt += 1
        img = Image.open(full_stain_patches_path)
        X = np.array(img, dtype =np.uint8)
    except :
        X = np.zeros((256,256, 3))
```

### 3. Project Management

#### ➤ Code Managing with Github

- 코드 관리에는 **Github**을 활용
- branch를 각자 만들기 보다는 master에 개인 폴더를 만들어 사용

cyc1am3n / HeLP2019\_Breast\_Cancer Private

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62 commits 2 branches 0 packages 0 releases 3 contributors

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Taeu 3 & 4. predict metastasis & major axis by using features Latest commit 2591270 on 8 Feb

0_FINAL	3 & 4. predict metastasis & major axis by using features	2 months ago
daeyoung	change target patch	2 months ago
excelsiorjh	fpn-imagenet.h5 upload	2 months ago
taeu	test1 rescale 해서 stain norm 저장후 feature 뽑는중	2 months ago
.gitignore	fpn-imagenet.h5 upload	2 months ago
README.md	Initial commit	3 months ago

README.md

## -HeLP2019\_Breast\_Cancer

HeLP Challenge 2019 !

Branch: master HeLP2019\_Breast\_Cancer / 0\_FINAL /

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Taeu 3 & 4. predict metastasis & major axis by using features Latest commit 2591270 on 8 Feb

..

1_check	1. rescale amc slide and retraining	2 months ago
1_rescale_amc	1. rescale amc slide and retraining	2 months ago
1_rescale_amc_changemodel	1. rescale amc slide and retraining	2 months ago
2_rescale_amc_feature	2. rescaled amc features or rescaled snu features	2 months ago
2_rescale_amc_feature_more	Phase 1 & 2 : f3039f56-8f11-4e53-ad71-e76126fbc8ec	2 months ago
2_rescale_amc_testsave	FINAL CODE	2 months ago
2_rescale_snu_feature	2. rescaled amc features or rescaled snu features	2 months ago
2_rescale_snu_saveimg	2. rescaled amc features or rescaled snu features	2 months ago
3_stage2_check_feature	3 & 4. predict metastasis & major axis by using features	2 months ago
4_stage2_final	FINAL CODE	2 months ago
4_stage2_snu	3 & 4. predict metastasis & major axis by using features	2 months ago

### 3. Project Management

#### ➤ Code Managing 2 : modulization

- baseline model부터 용도 별로 코드를 모듈화해 refactoring 진행 (김보섭님 자료\* 참조)

```
preprocess/  
    prep.py          # slide -> patch  
model/  
    weight/  
        unet_pretrained.h5  
    data.py          # DataGenerator  
    net.py           # network architecture  
    ops.py           # net에 필요한 operation  
    utils.py         # augmentation  
train.py            # model 학습  
inference.py        # model 평가  
utils.py            # 학습 및 평가에 필요한 operation ex)get_major_axis  
config.json         # 아직 안 만들었음
```

\* [https://tykimos.github.io/warehouse/2019-7-4-ISS 2nd Deep Learning Conference All Together aisolab file.pdf](https://tykimos.github.io/warehouse/2019-7-4-ISS%202nd%20Deep%20Learning%20Conference%20All%20Together%20aisolab%20file.pdf)

### 3. Project Management

➤ 기타 노하우

- 각 단계별 전처리 및 결과 파일들 저장
  - 카카오 브레인 클라우드 서버의 Volume 스토리지 활용
- 작은 세팅부터 복잡한 세팅으로 실험 진행

||| BreastCancer / volume

tasks × volume ×

Volume / patches

name	size	mtime	operations
gan	-	2020-01-23T06:02:10.031+00:00	
level4	-	2020-01-27T03:09:34.390+00:00	
rescale_amc	-	2020-02-07T09:27:46.816+00:00	
rescale_snu	-	2020-02-07T07:11:51.748+00:00	
rescale_stain	-	2020-02-06T08:32:09.602+00:00	
rescale_train	-	2020-02-06T09:10:35.871+00:00	
stain	-	2020-02-01T10:51:45.977+00:00	
test1	-	2020-01-24T17:28:21.795+00:00	

||| BreastCancer / volume

tasks × volume ×

Volume / patches / rescale\_amc / test1 / Slide\_237

name	size	mtime	operations
0.png	85.8 KB	2020-02-06T23:15:56.123+00:00	
1.png	91.31 KB	2020-02-06T23:15:57.523+00:00	
10.png	74.57 KB	2020-02-06T23:16:09.628+00:00	
11.png	125.58 KB	2020-02-06T23:16:10.919+00:00	
12.png	139.47 KB	2020-02-06T23:16:12.239+00:00	
13.png	150.3 KB	2020-02-06T23:16:13.539+00:00	
14.png	154.96 KB	2020-02-06T23:16:14.832+00:00	

## 4. Review

### ➤ 좋았던 점

- 도커에 익숙하지 않은 참가자 팀들을 위해 태스크 관계자인 김성철 연구원님께서 베이스라인 코드를 제공해주신 점
- 카카오 브레인 클라우드 서버 개선
  - 스토리지를 웹 상으로 볼 수 있음
  - 각 로그도 나름 실시간으로 확인할 수 있음
  - 2개의 GPU 사용 가능 등

### ➤ 개선 사항

- 카카오 브레인 클라우드 관련
  - GPU를 사용하지 않더라도 CPU 따로 돌릴 수 있게 했으면
  - docker image 대신 코드만 업로드를 해 서버 상에서 docker image 생성했으면
- 태스크 관련
  - 암인 부분의 major axis 구하는 metric 관련
    - 오차 범위 5%의 accuracy라 실제 major axis가 50 픽셀일 경우,  $\pm 2.5$  픽셀 미만의 오차로 맞춰야 함
    - 얼마나 작은 크기의 major axis를 구분 하려는 지 제시하면 더 좋을 것 같음

# Thank you

Open Source Code Link

[https://github.com/cyc1am3n/HeLP2019\\_Breast\\_Cancer\\_1st\\_solution](https://github.com/cyc1am3n/HeLP2019_Breast_Cancer_1st_solution)

## 5. Related work

### Domain adaptation for histopathological images

Vahadane, Abhishek, et al. "Structure-preserving **color normalization** and sparse stain separation for histological images." IEEE transactions on medical imaging 35.8 (2016): 1962-1971.

Cho, Hyungjoo, et al. "Neural **stain-style transfer** learning using gan for histopathological images." arXiv preprint arXiv:1710.08543 (2017).

Shaban, M. Tarek, et al. "**Staingan**: Stain style transfer for digital histological images." 2019 IEEE 16th International Symposium on Biomedical Imaging (ISBI 2019). IEEE, 2019.

Zhu, Jun-Yan, et al. "Unpaired image-to-image translation using **cycle-consistent adversarial networks**." Proceedings of the IEEE international conference on computer vision. 2017.



## 5. Related work

### Breast cancer metastases detection

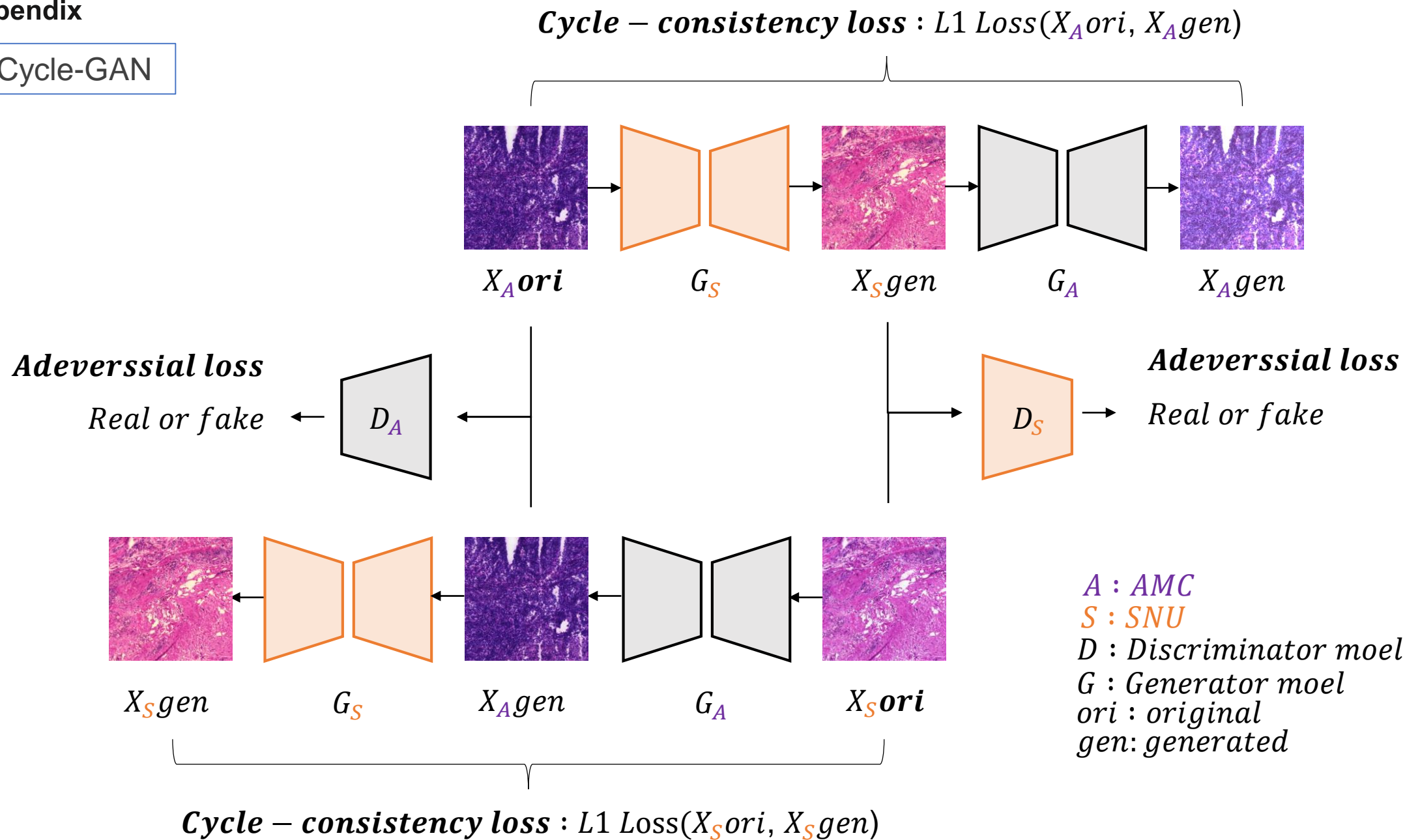
Bandi, Peter, et al. "From detection of individual metastases to classification of lymph node status at the patient level: the [camelyon17 challenge](#)." IEEE transactions on medical imaging 38.2 (2018): 550-560.

"Breast Cancer stage classification in histopathology images", Byungjae Lee and Kyunghyun Paeng [Lunit Inc.](#), Seoul, Korea (2017)

Automatic classification on patient-level breast cancer metastases Sanghun Lee, Joonyoung Cho, Sun Woo Kim [Deep Bio Inc.](#) (2019)

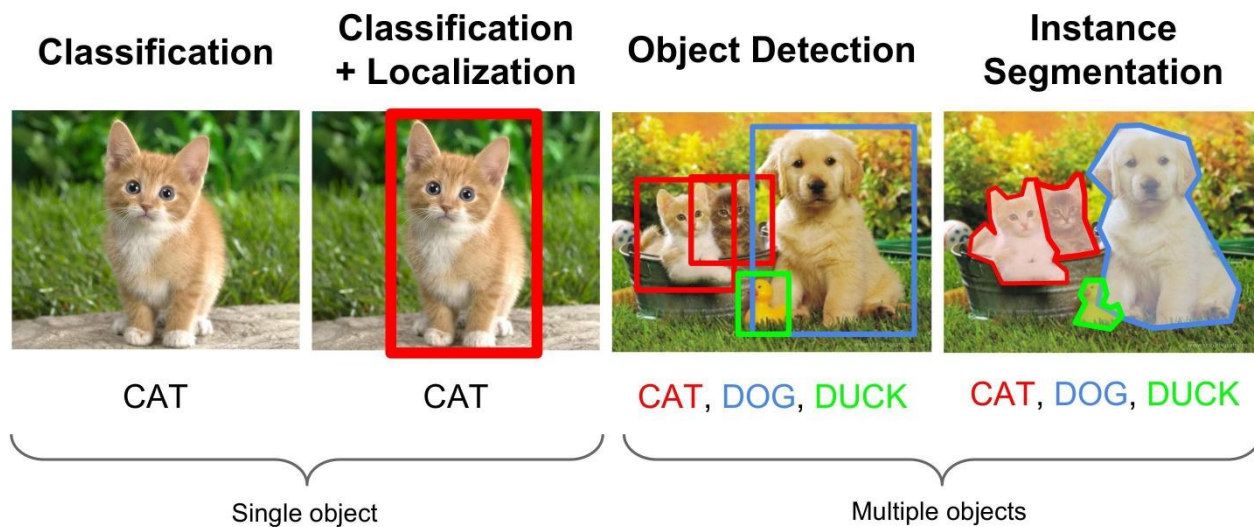
# 5. Appendix

## Stain-Cycle-GAN



### ➤ Segmentation Model

- 컴퓨터 비전<sup>computer vision, CV</sup> 에서 많이 다루지는 Task의 유형 3가지 중 하나
  - Classification : 입력<sup>input</sup> 에 대해서 하나의 레이블을 예측하는 작업
  - Localization/Detection : 물체<sup>object</sup>의 레이블을 예측 + 물체의 위치 정보 제공
  - Segmentation : 모든 픽셀의 레이블을 예측
- 이미지에 있는 모든 픽셀에 대한 예측을 하므로, **dense prediction**이라고도 함



## 5. Appendix

### ➤ U-Net

- Convolutional Networks for Biomedical Image Segmentation model
- U-Net은 contraction/expansion 2개의 path가 있음 :
  - Contraction path는 이미지 feature에 대한 정보를 추출하는 역할
  - Expansion path는 transpose convolution을 통한 localization 역할
- Expansion path에서, contraction path에서 추출한 feature map를 합쳐 concatenate localization 성능을 높임

