

*u*<sup>b</sup>

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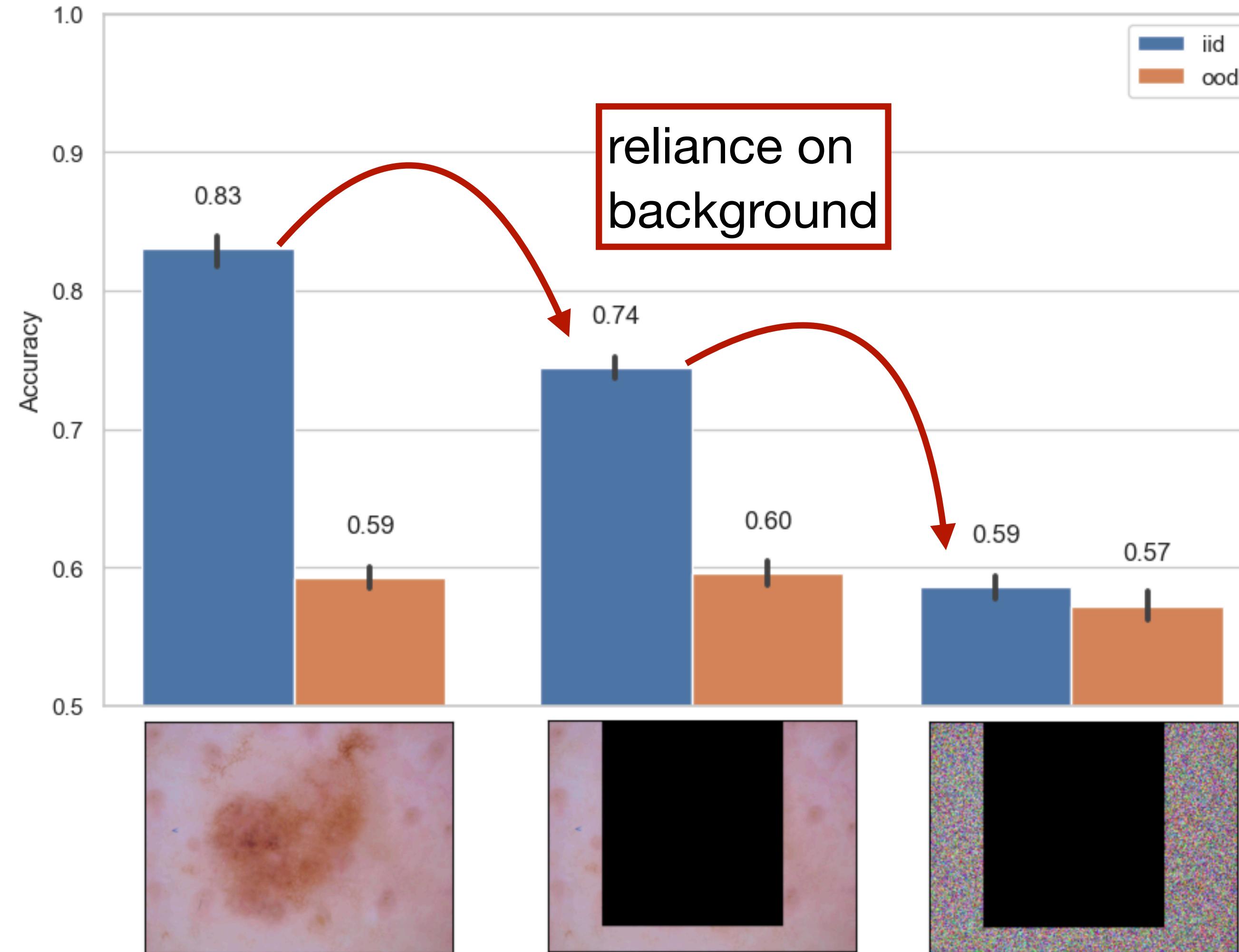
*b*  
**UNIVERSITÄT  
BERN**

# Guiding Models to Mitigate Bias in Skin Lesion Analysis

Alceu Bissoto, 10.10.2024

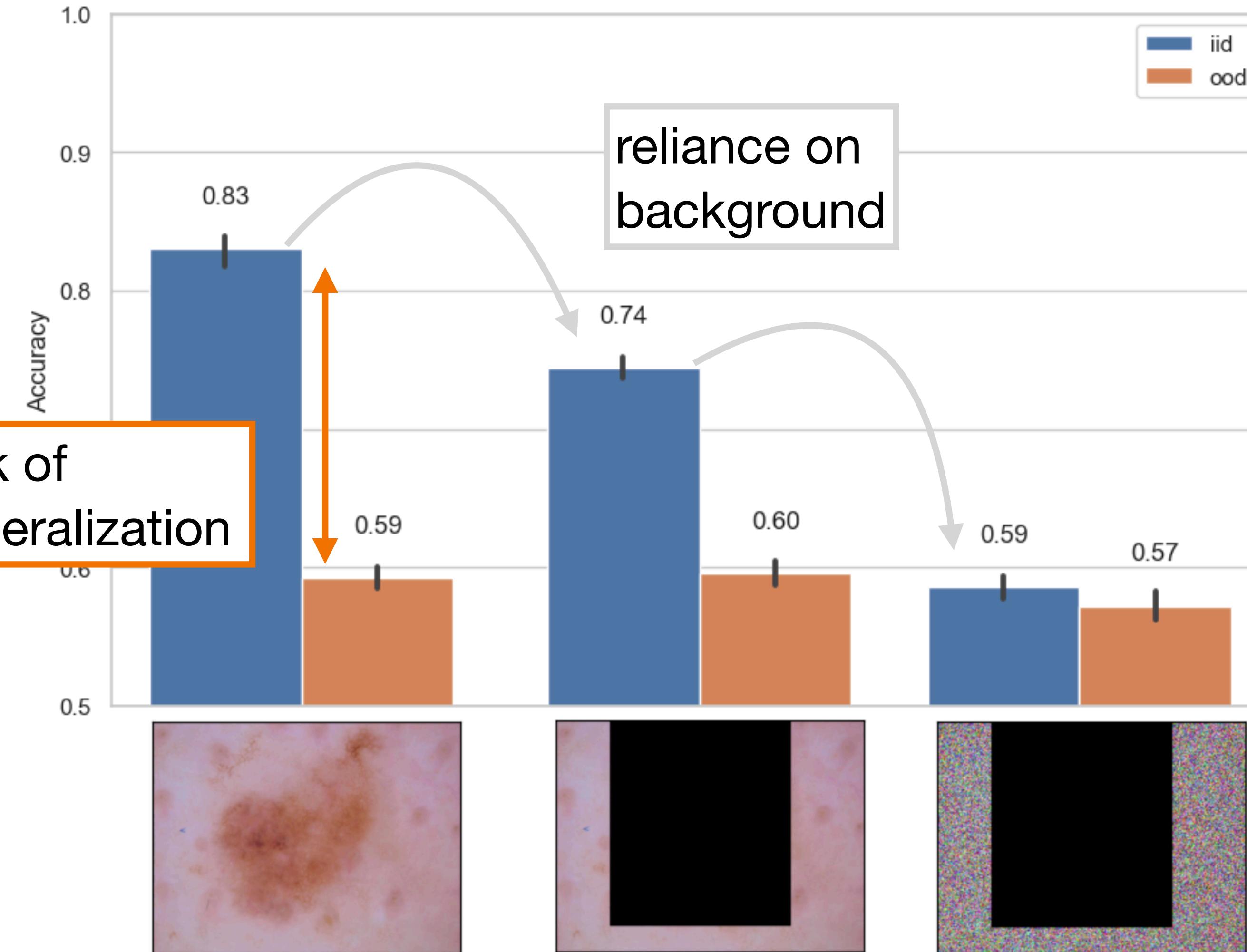
# Motivation

Training on HAM, OOD: ISIC 2018



# Motivation

Training on HAM, OOD: ISIC 2018



# Agenda

General procedure for bias investigations

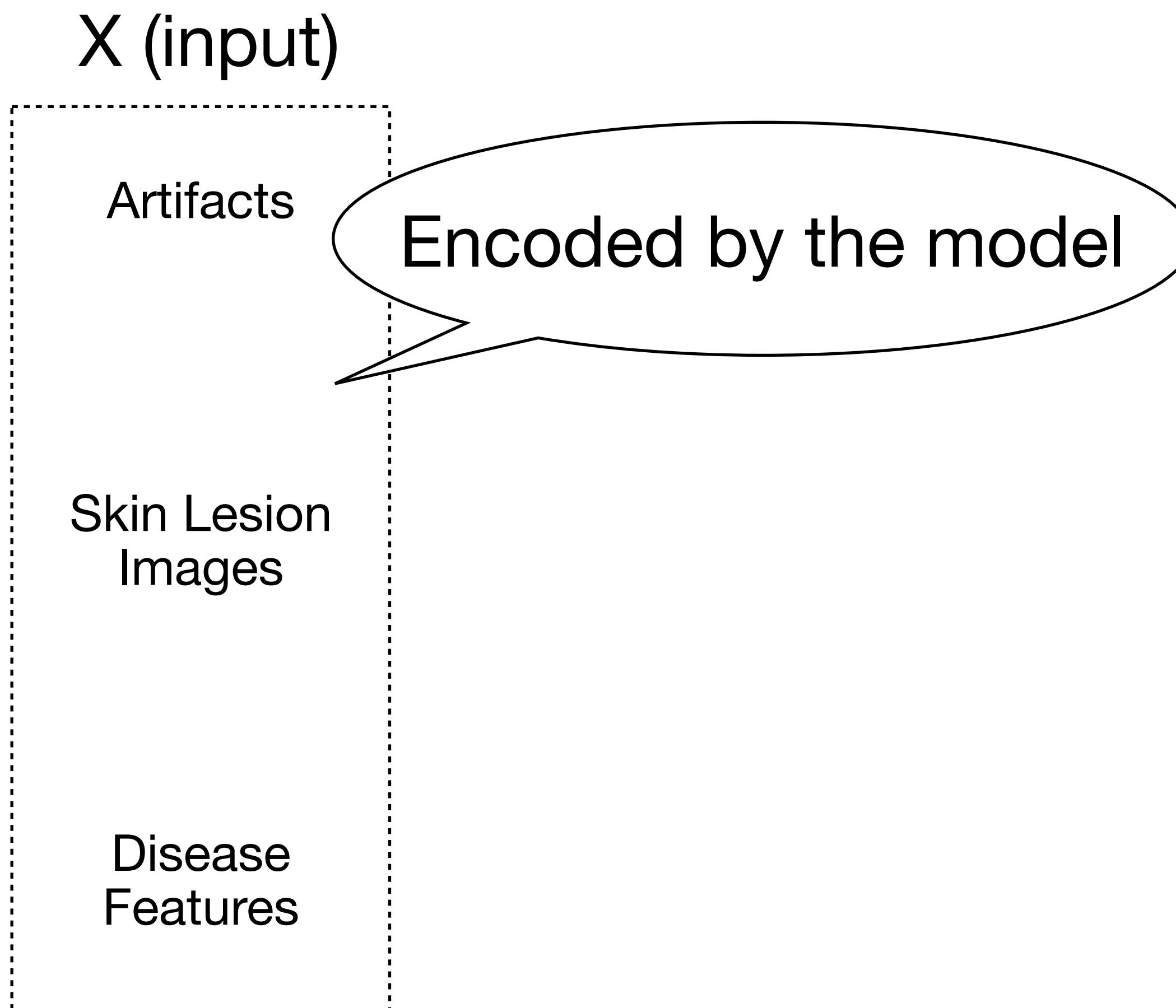
Problem Characterization

Debiasing

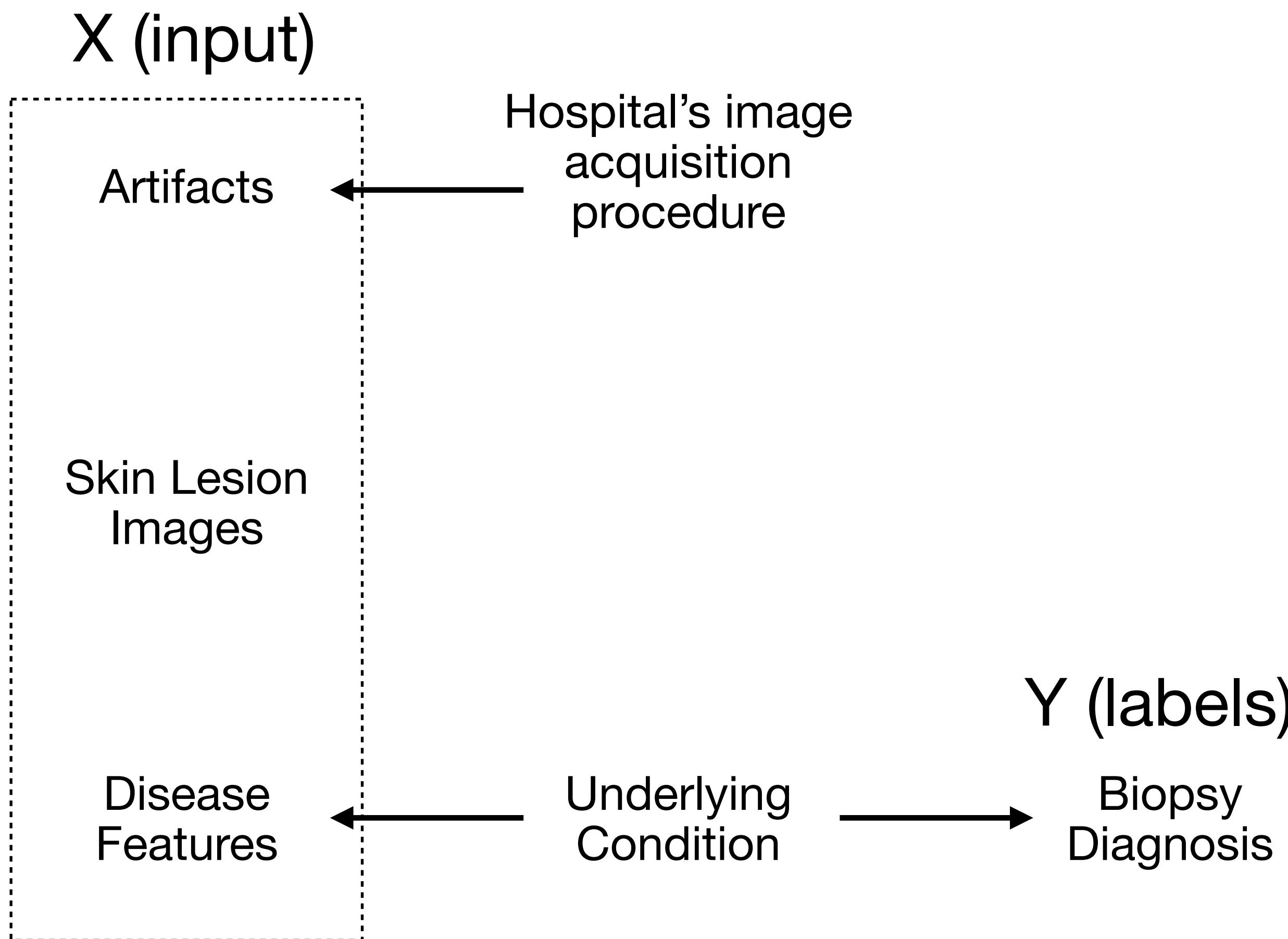
Evaluation

BiasPrune

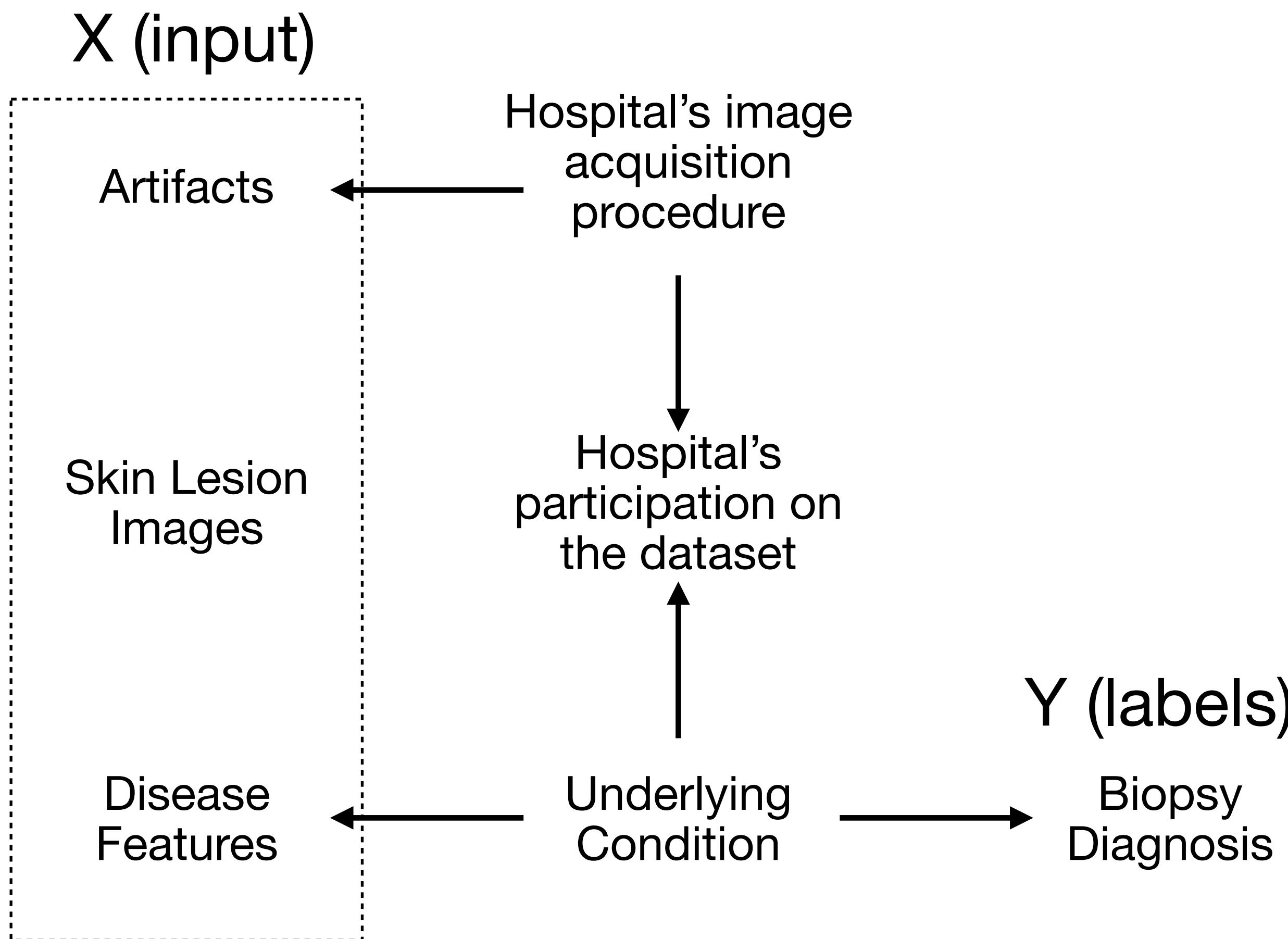
# Define the problem through a causal graph



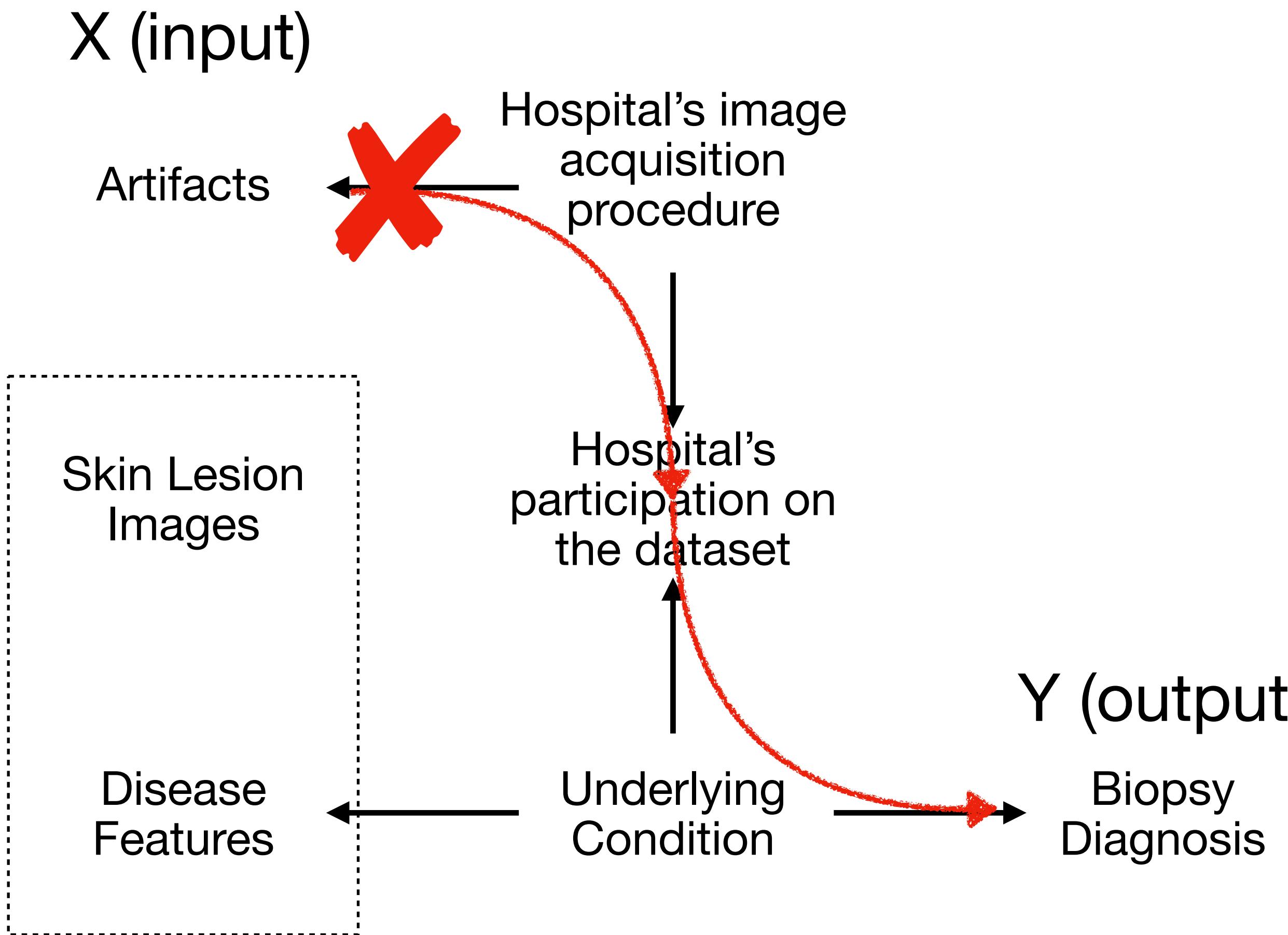
# Define the problem through a causal graph



# Define the problem through a causal graph

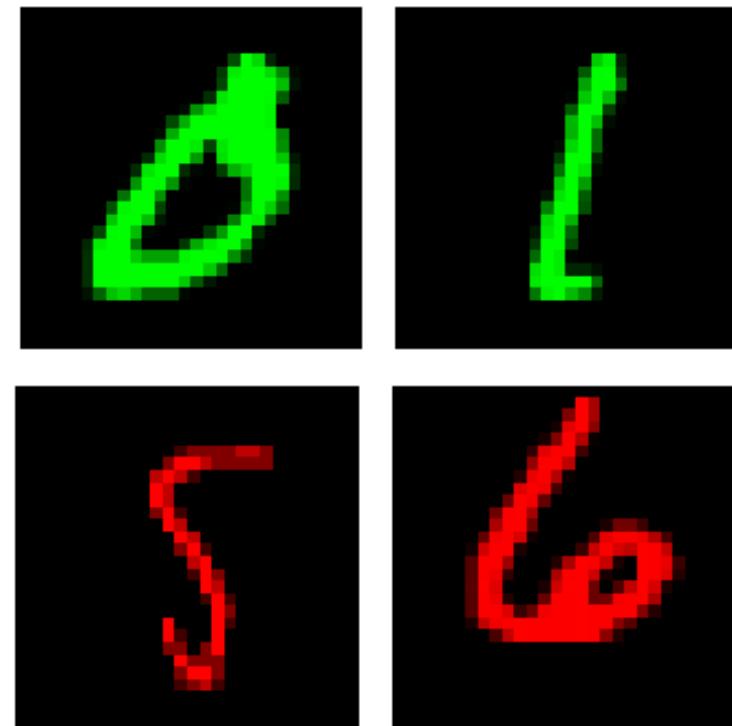


# How to avoid learning from artifacts

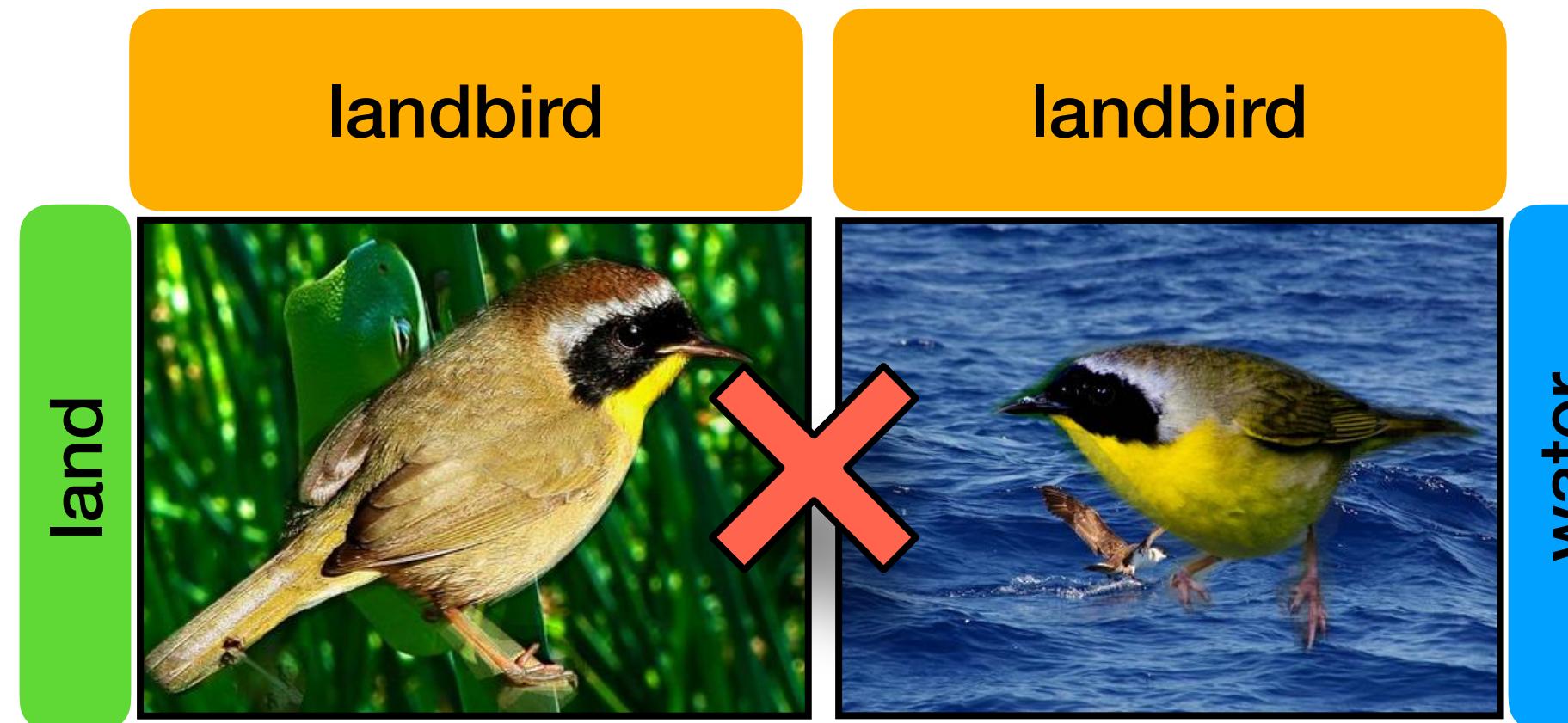


- Domain generalization
- Invariant representation learning
- Disentanglement

# Domain generalization data is **too simple**



CMNIST



Waterbirds



RMNIST



VLCS



PACS



OfficeHome

# Difficulty of learning complex relevant features

(224 x 224 x 3)



(28 x 28 x 3)



≠

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0.912 AUC

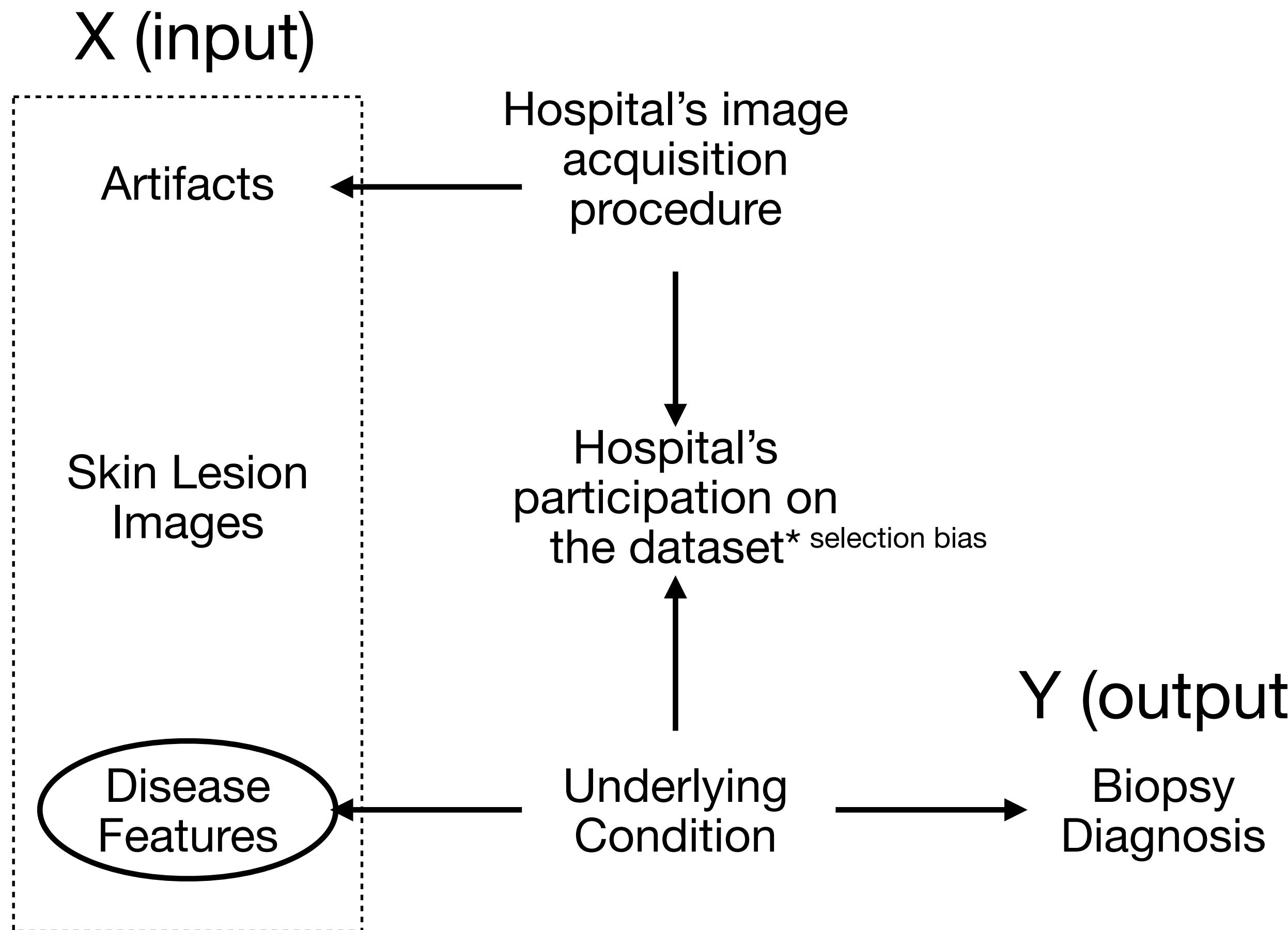
0.731 ACC

=

0.913 AUC

0.735 ACC

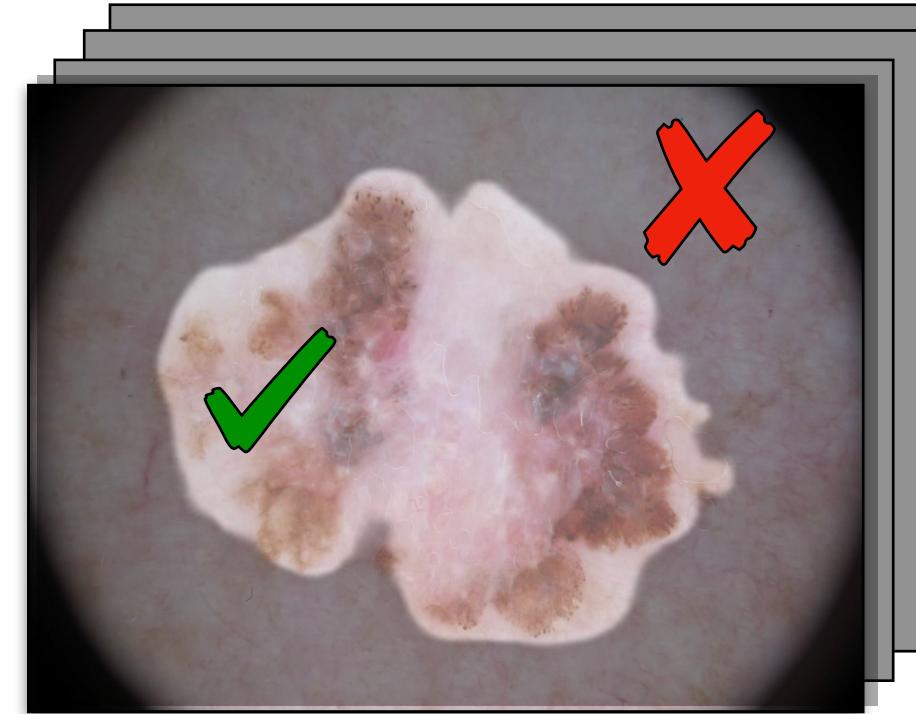
# Causal Representation of Artifact Bias



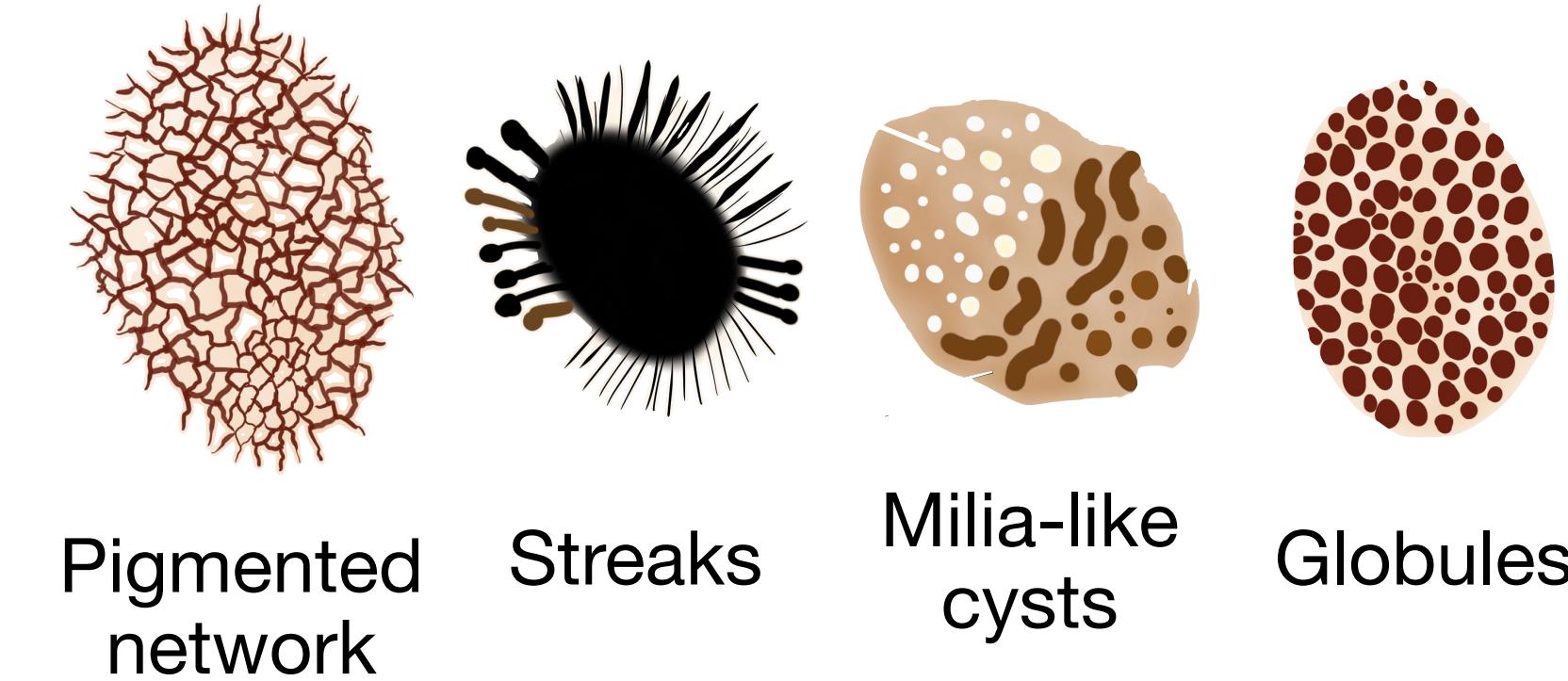
- Domain generalization
- Invariant representation learning
- Disentanglement
- *Characterization of disease features to guide models*

# Characterization of disease features

## Segmentation masks



## Clinical attributes



Pigmented  
network

Streaks

Milia-like  
cysts

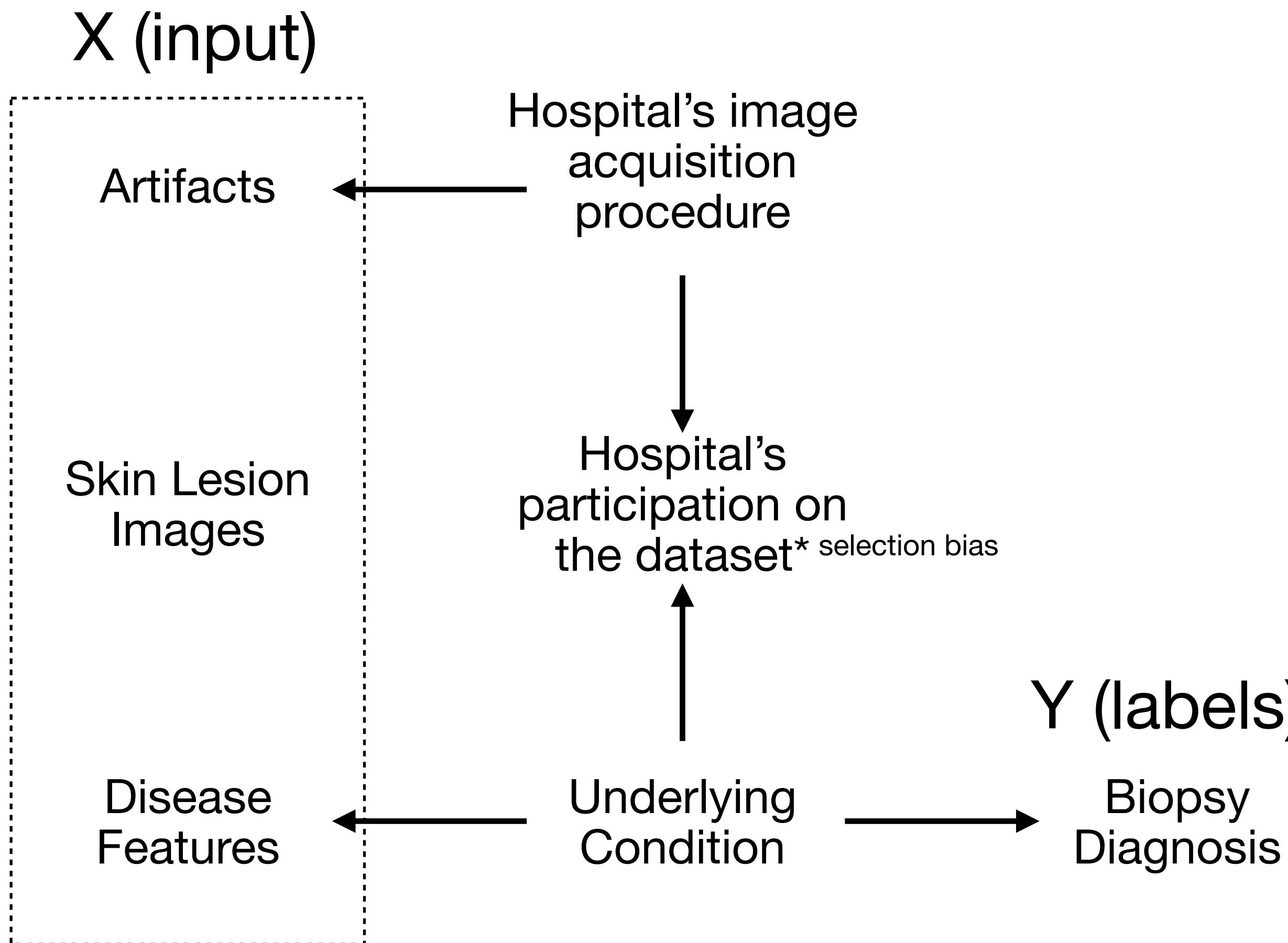
Globules

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**SkinCon: A skin disease dataset densely annotated by domain experts for fine-grained model debugging and analysis**

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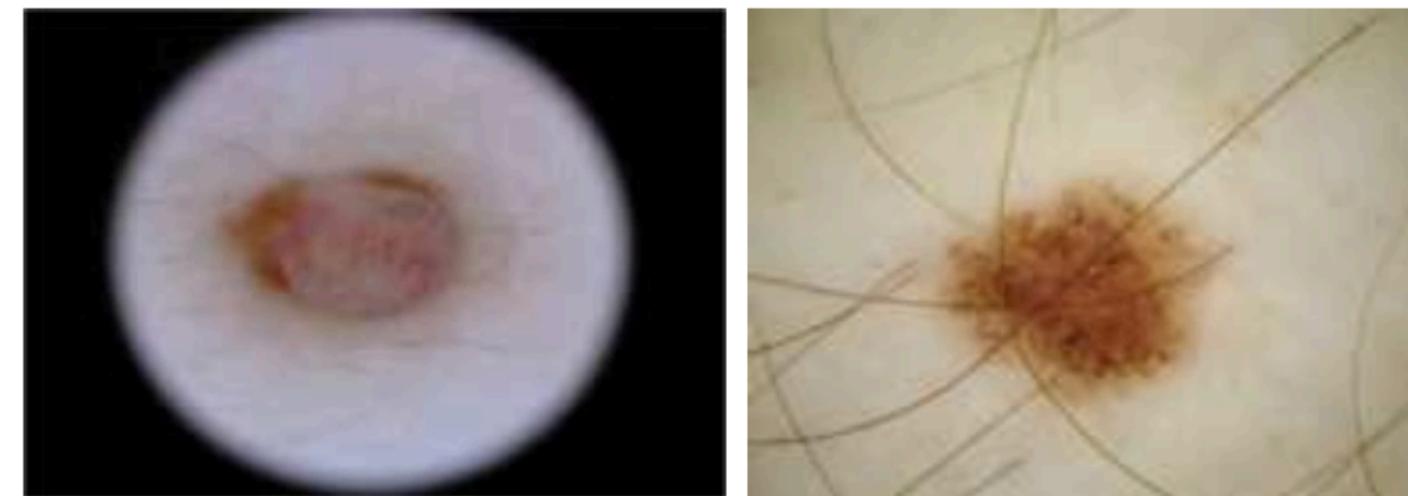
# How to measure bias reliance?



- Subgroup performance evaluation
- Out-of-distribution evaluation
- Bias decodability
- Explainable AI

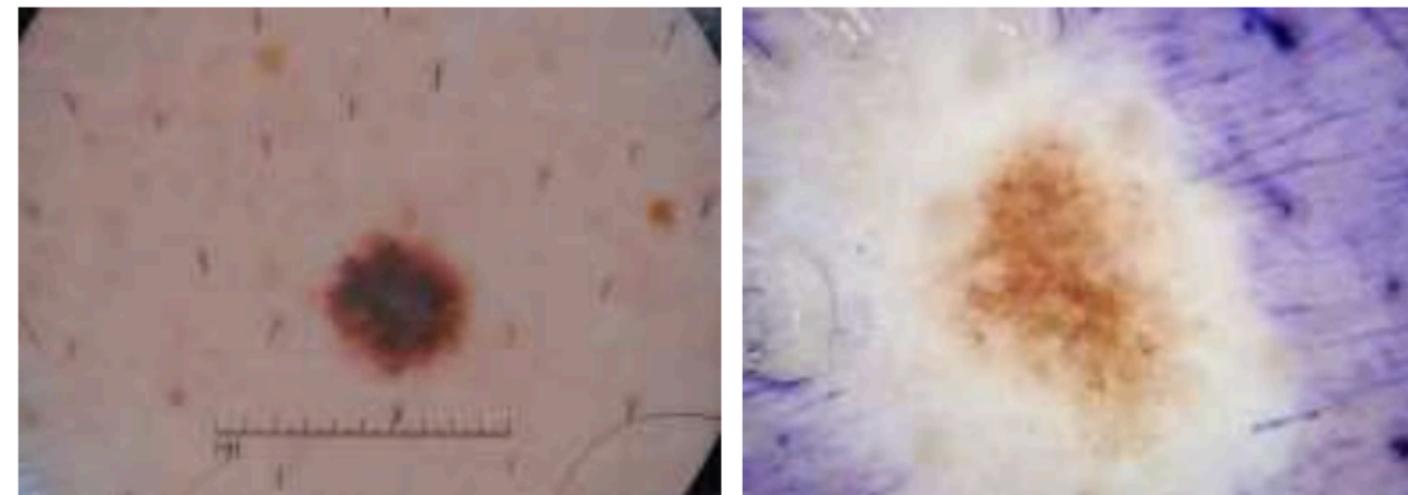
# Make use of metadata annotations (and create your own!)

Artifacts



Dark Corners

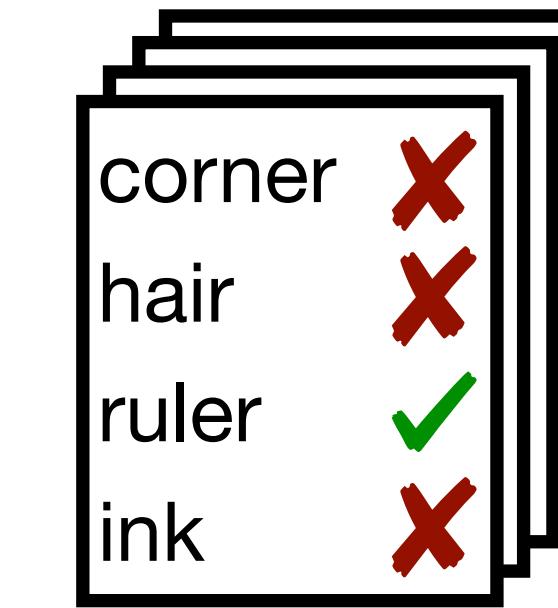
Hair



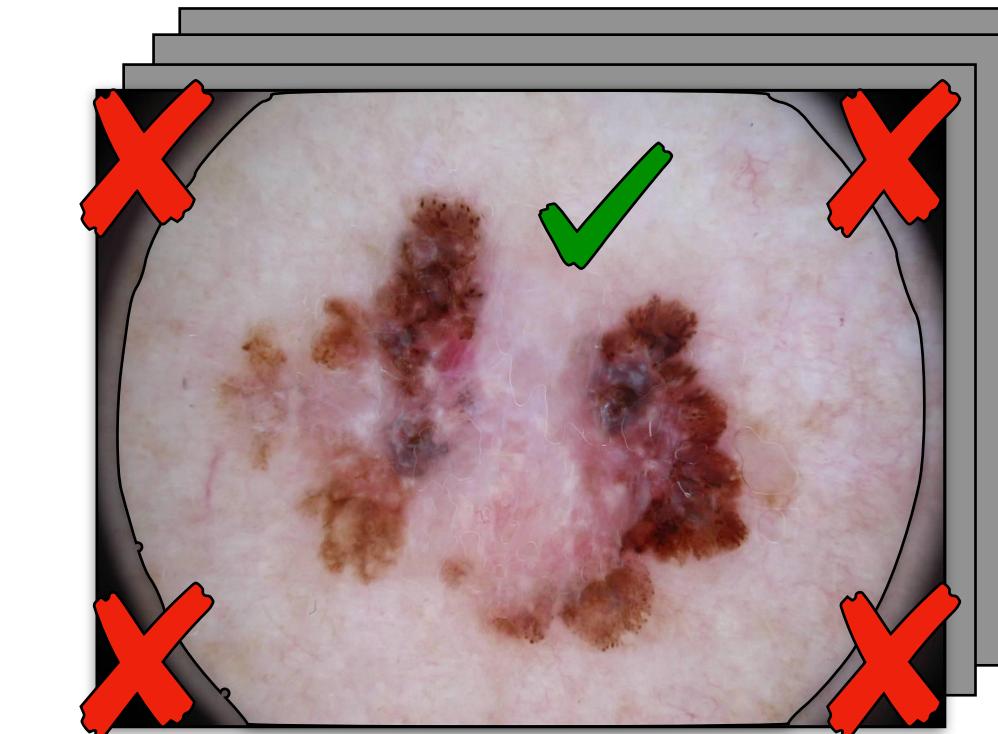
Ruler

Ink markings

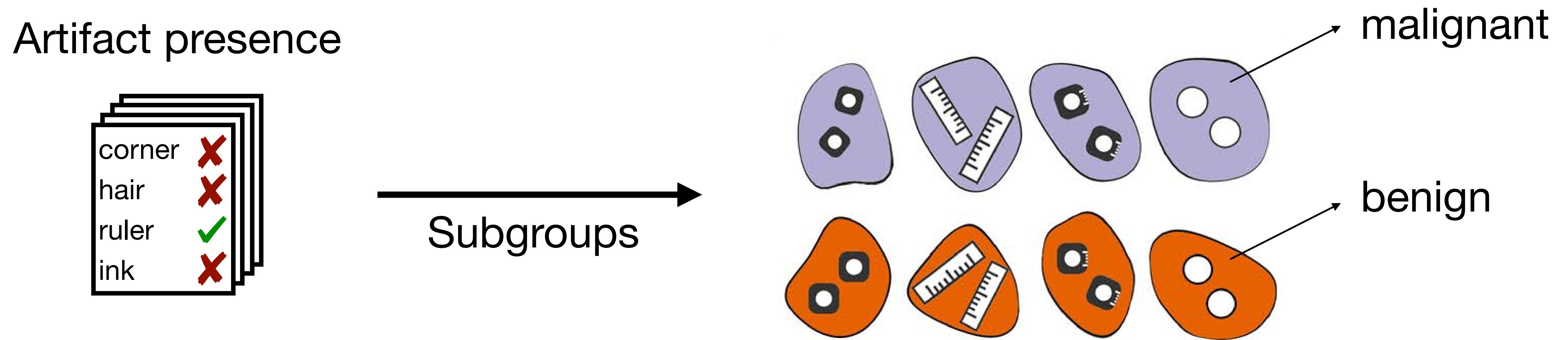
Artifact presence



Artifact location



# Make use of metadata annotations (and create your own!)

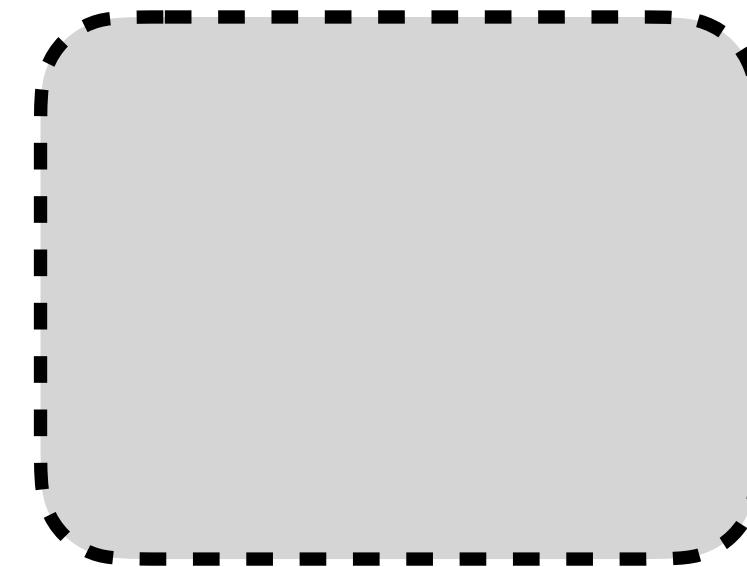


# Look for perf. disparities across subgroups

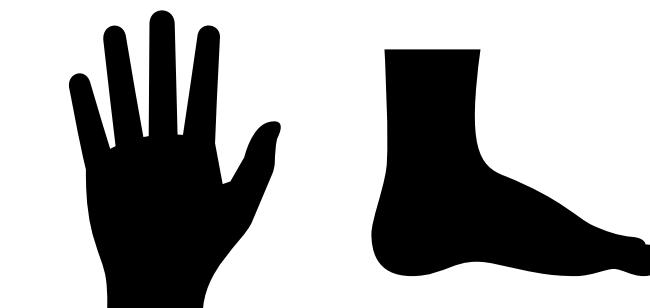
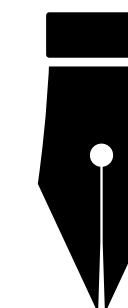
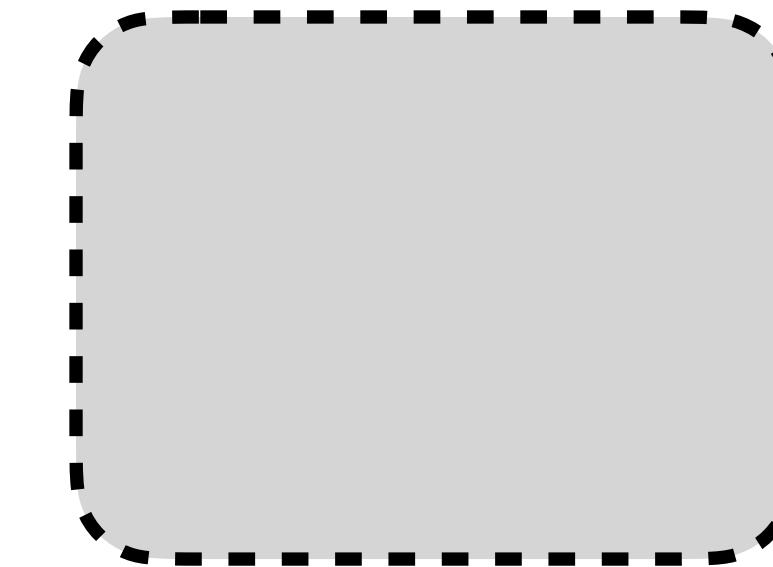
AVG Recall  
Melanoma



Melanomas with  
Pen Markings



Melanomas in  
Palms and Soles



# Look for perf. disparities across subgroups

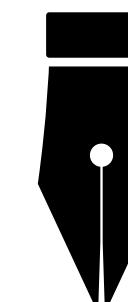
AVG Recall  
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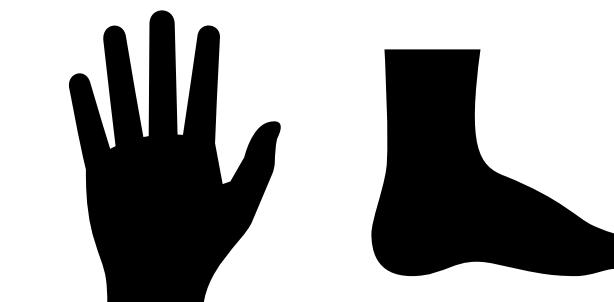
Melanomas with  
Pen Markings



Melanomas in  
Palms and Soles

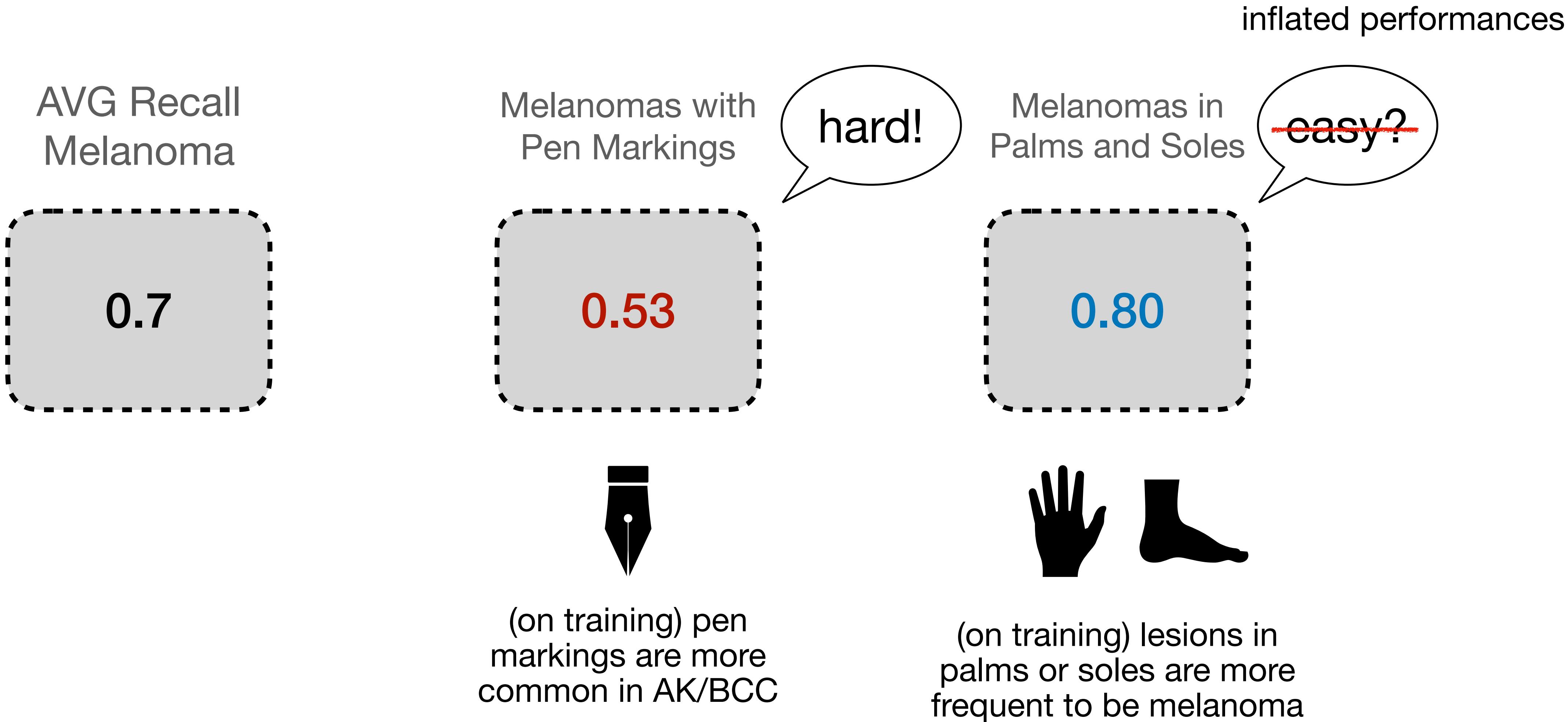


(on training) pen  
markings are more  
common in AK/BCC

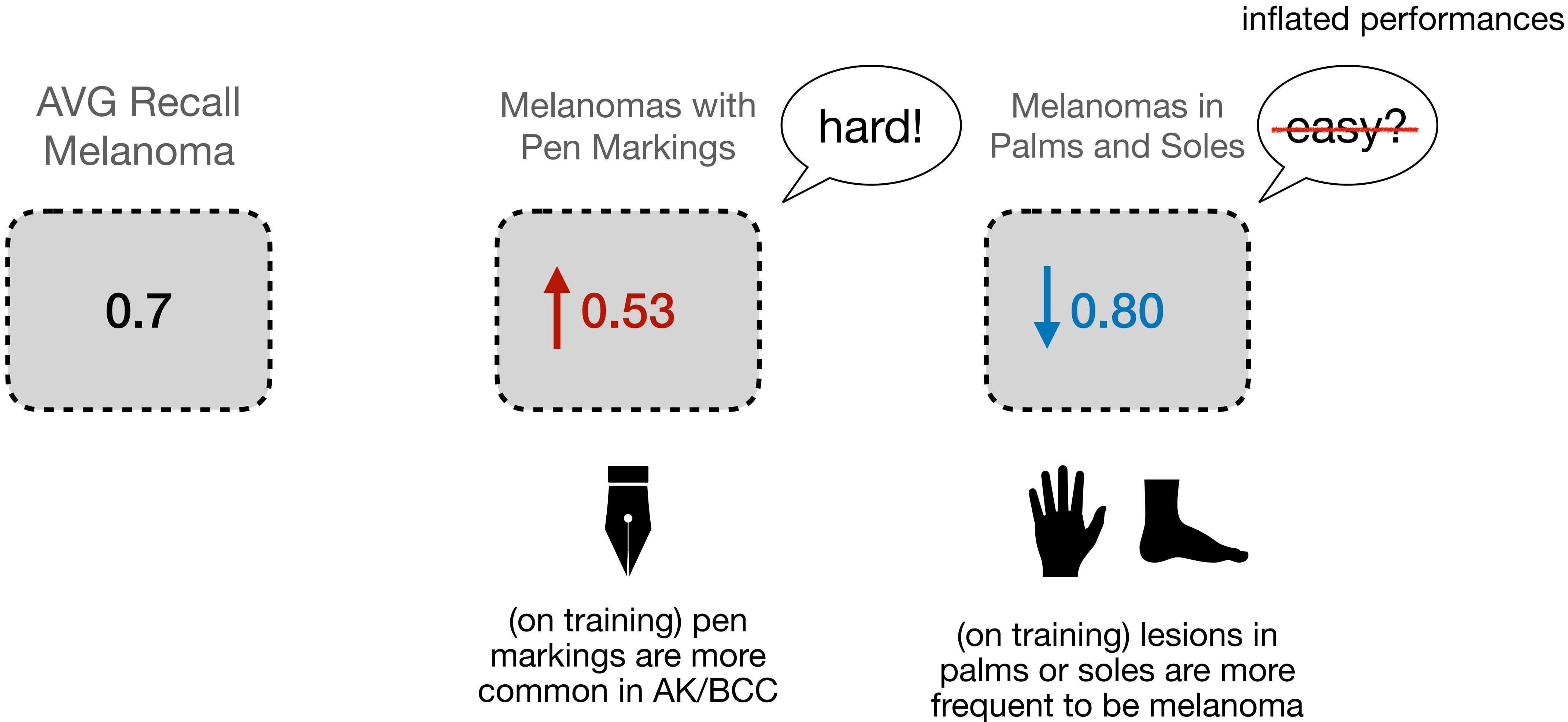


(on training) lesions in  
palms or soles are more  
frequent to be melanoma

# Look for perf. disparities across subgroups

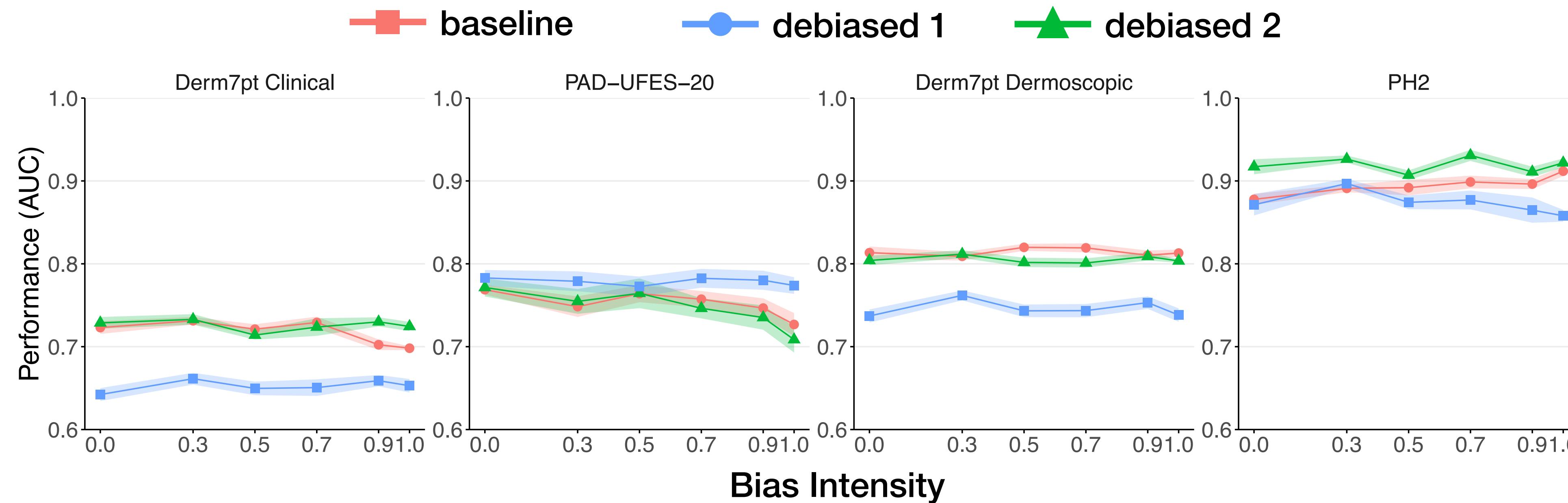


# Look for perf. disparities across subgroups



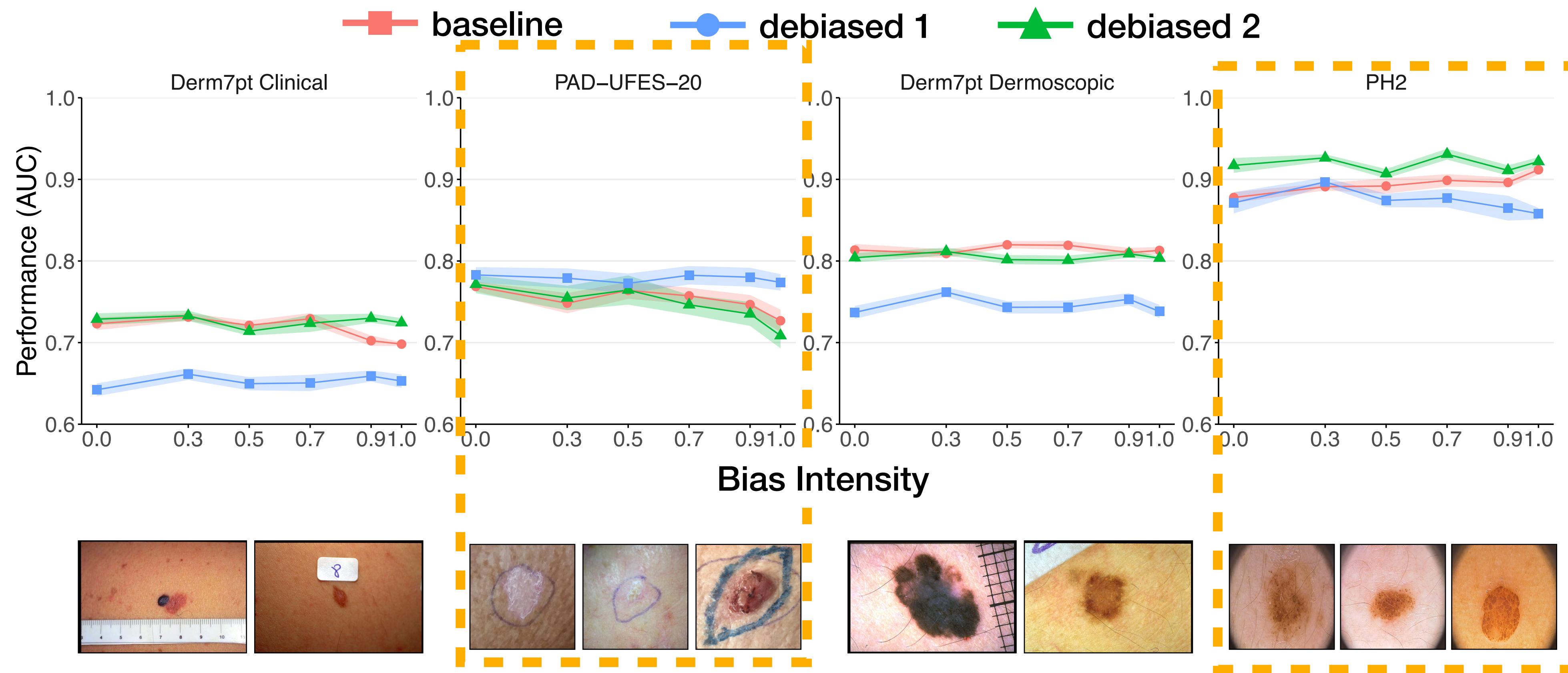
# Artifact debiasing solved the generalization problem?

- Gaining robustness to artifacts did not lead to more robust representation in general. What happens in out-of-distribution scenarios is uncertain.



# Artifact debiasing solved the generalization problem?

- Gaining robustness to artifacts did not lead to more robust representation in general. What happens in out-of-distribution scenarios is uncertain.



# BiasPrune: Debiasing from features alone

## A complementary approach



Nourhan Bayasi<sup>1</sup>



Jamil Fayyad<sup>2</sup>



Alceu Bissoto<sup>3</sup>



Ghassan Hamarneh<sup>4</sup>



Rafeef Garbi<sup>1</sup>

27th International Conference on Medical Image Computing and Computer Assisted Intervention (MICCAI)

October 8<sup>th</sup>, 2024



THE UNIVERSITY  
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

1



University  
of Victoria

2



UNICAMP

3

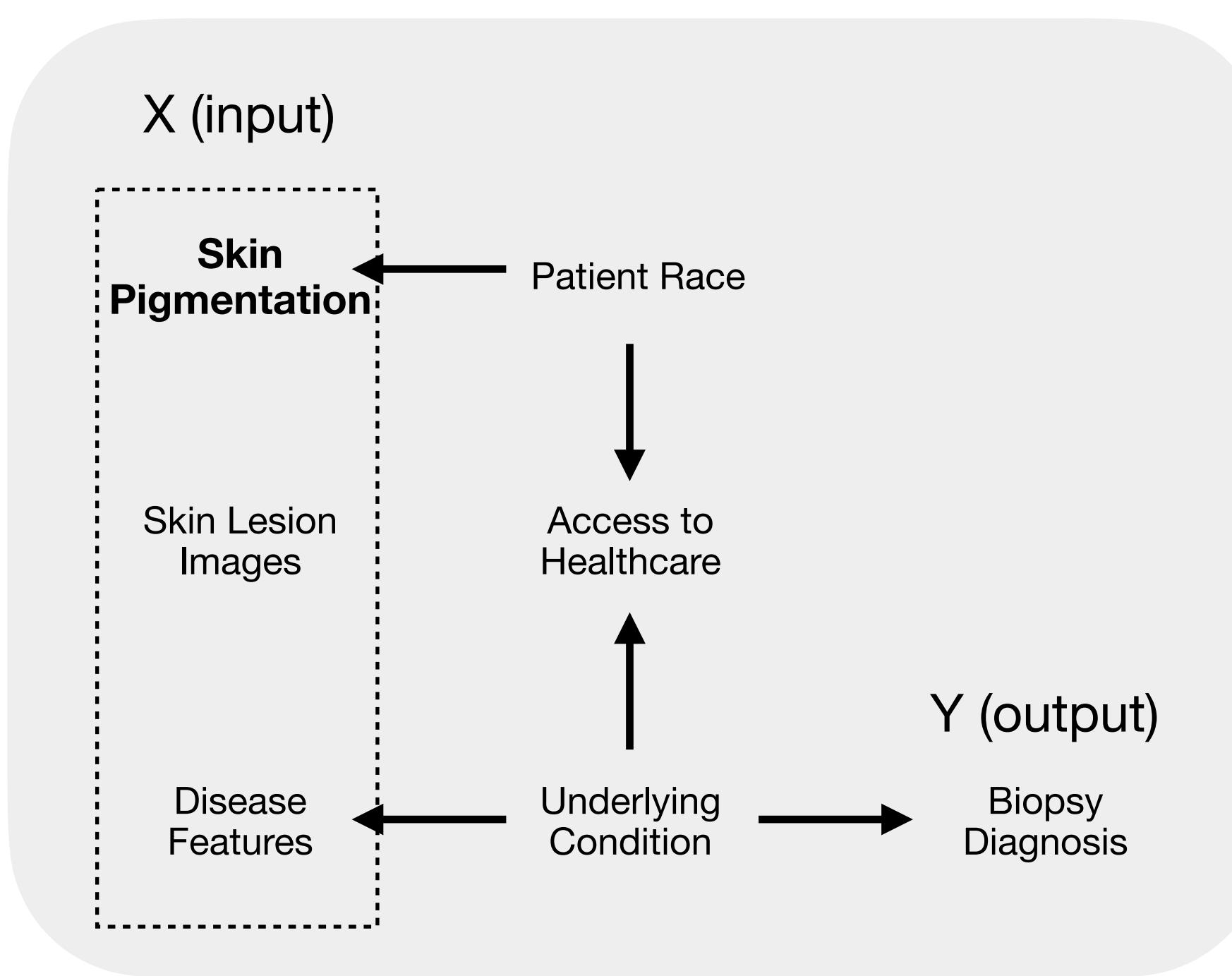


SIMON FRASER  
UNIVERSITY

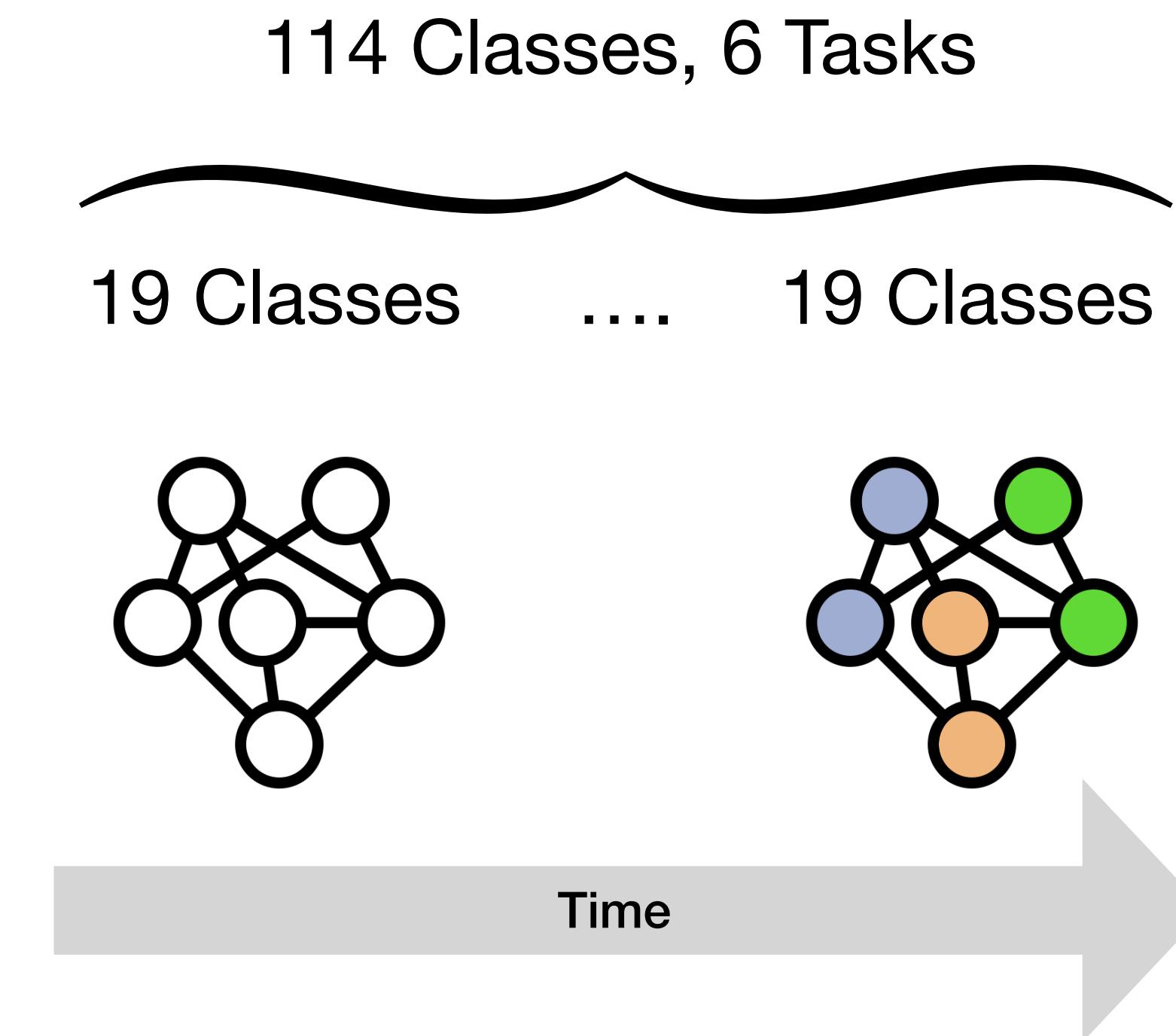
4

# Problem Setup - Fitzpatrick17k

Sensitive Attribute: Skin Tone

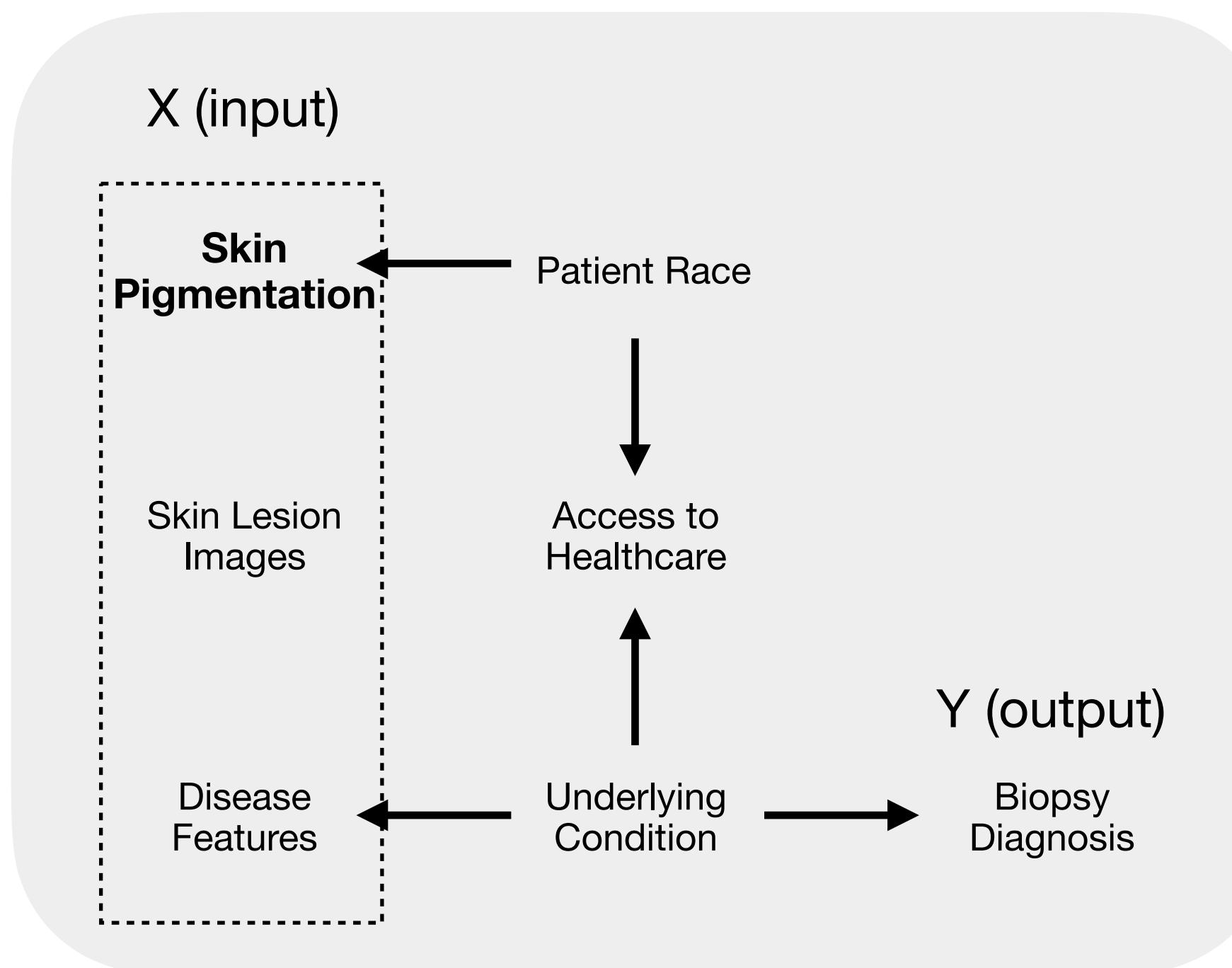


Continual Learning

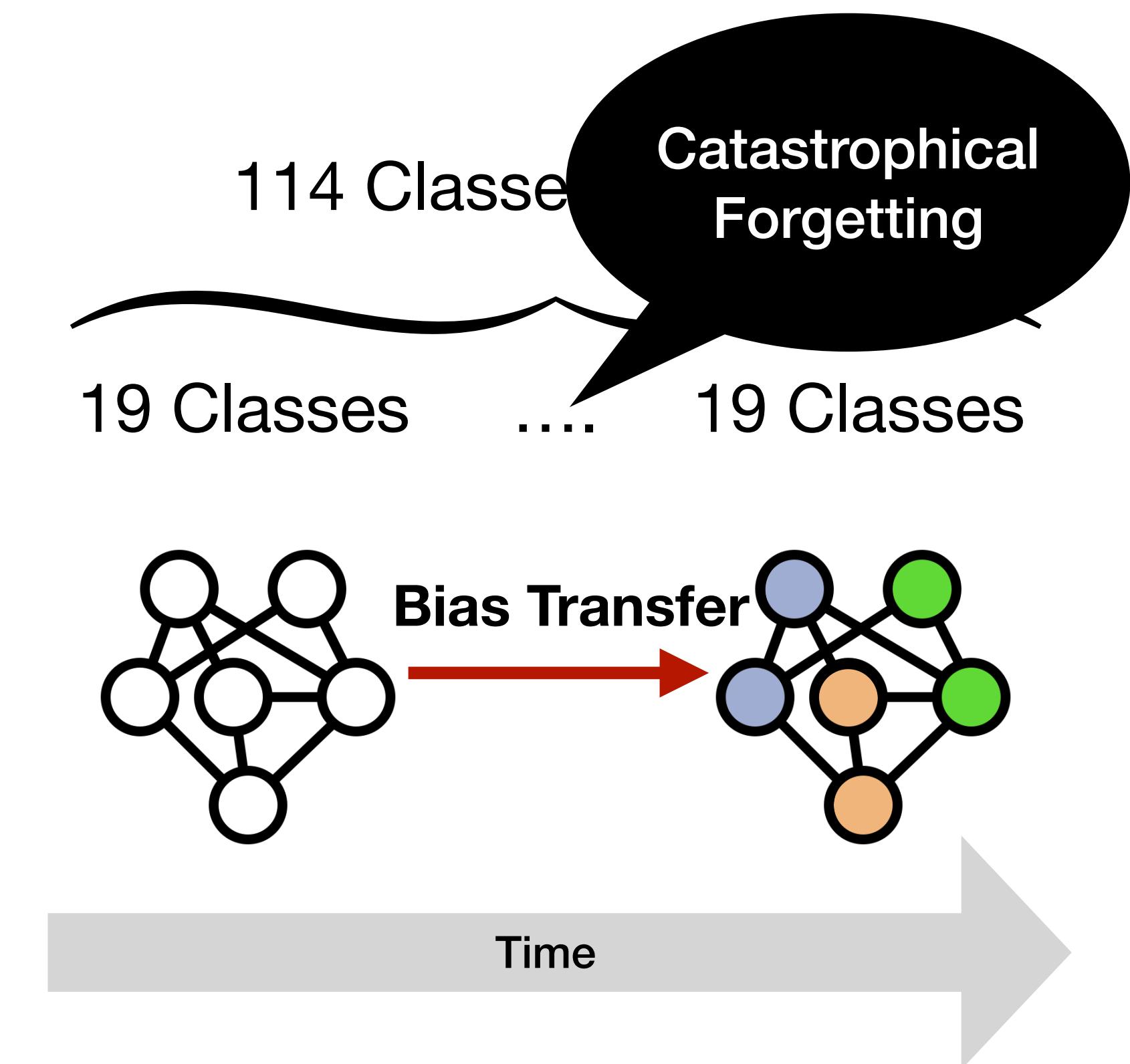


# Problem Setup - Fitzpatrick17k

## Sensitive Attribute: Skin Tone

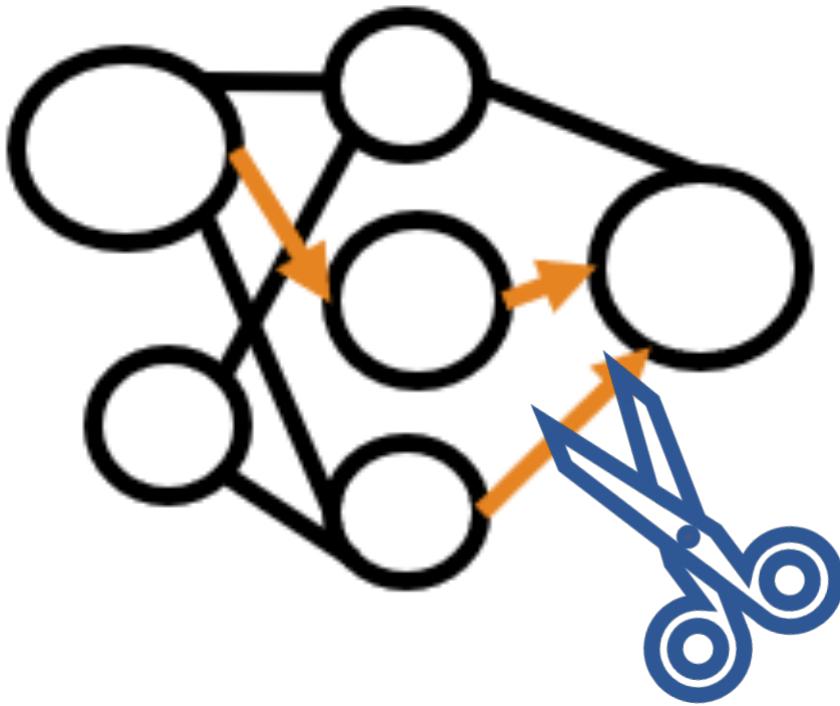


## Continual Learning



# The Motivation – Can Forgetting Be Good?

Intentionally forget the shortcuts!



## BiasPruner

It's a CL method that leverages forgetting to improve fairness while still ensuring the model doesn't forget the important things it has learned.

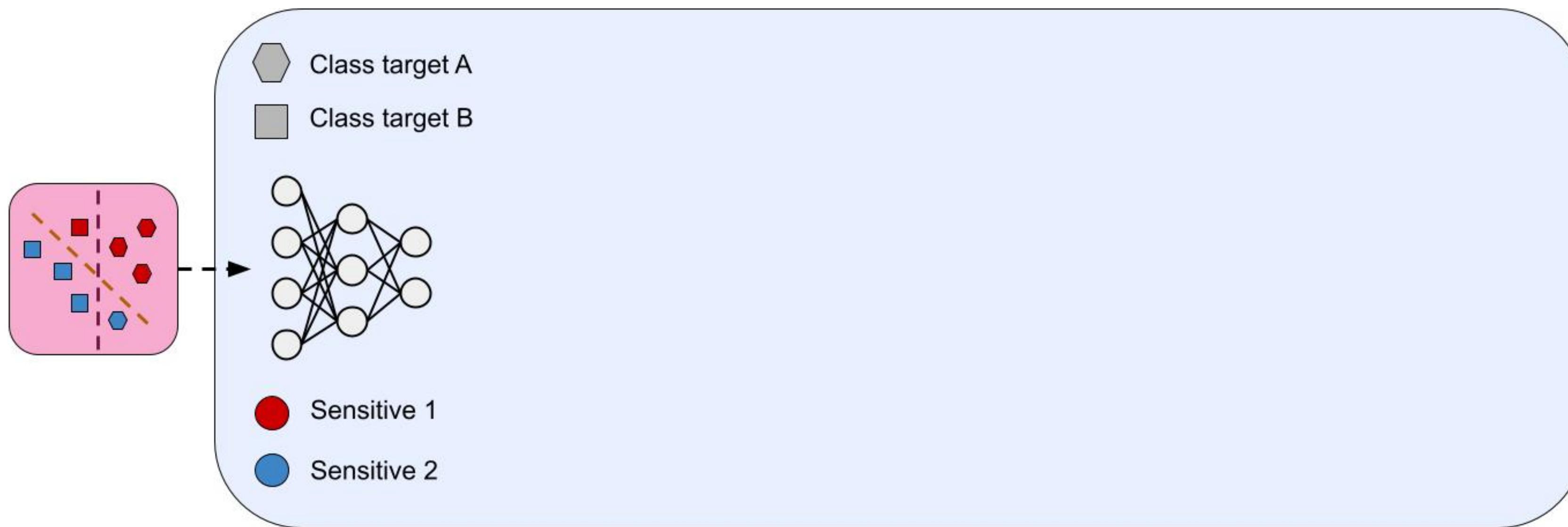
# Steps to Find Debiased Subnetwork

1. Measure the bias score of each unit



a. Encourage the network to be biased.

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{GCE}}(p(x; \theta), y) = \frac{1 - p_y(x; \theta)^q}{q}$$

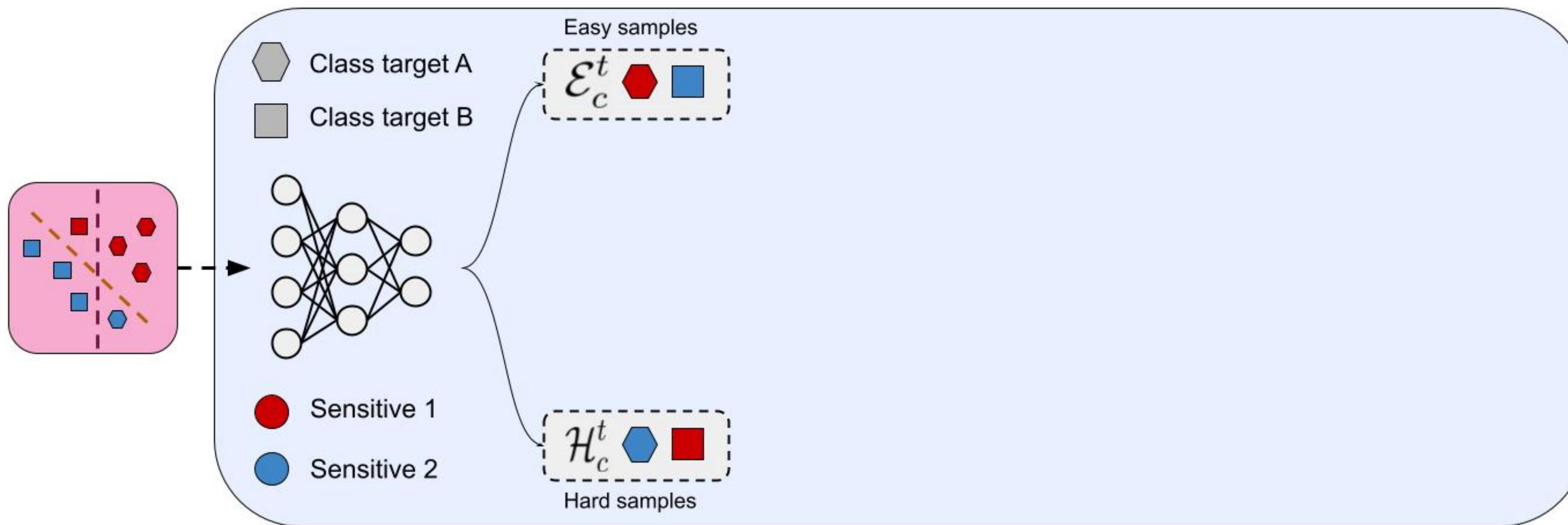


# Steps to Find Debiased Subnetwork

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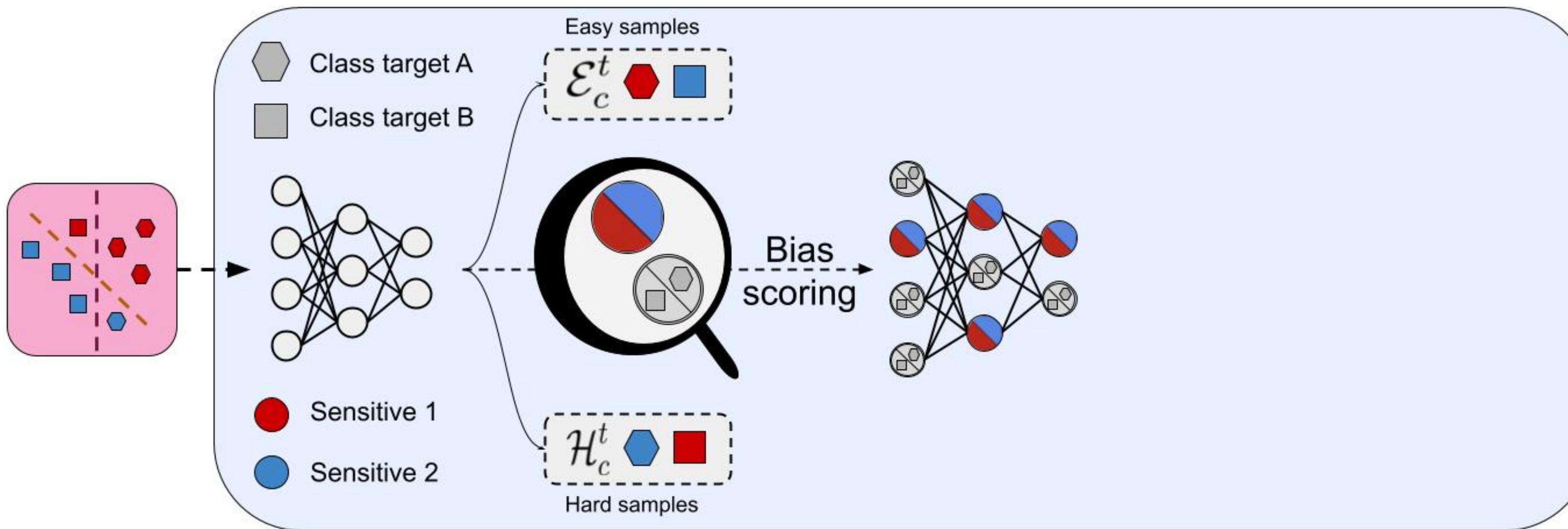
b. **For each class, find the easy and hard image sets. (based on errors and confidence)**



# Steps to Find Debiased Subnetwork

## 1. Measure the bias score of each unit

- a. Encourage the network to be biased.
- b. For each class, find the easy and hard image sets.
- c. **Rank the units most sensitive to easy (biased) samples, and least sensitive to hard samples. The highest ones are biased.**

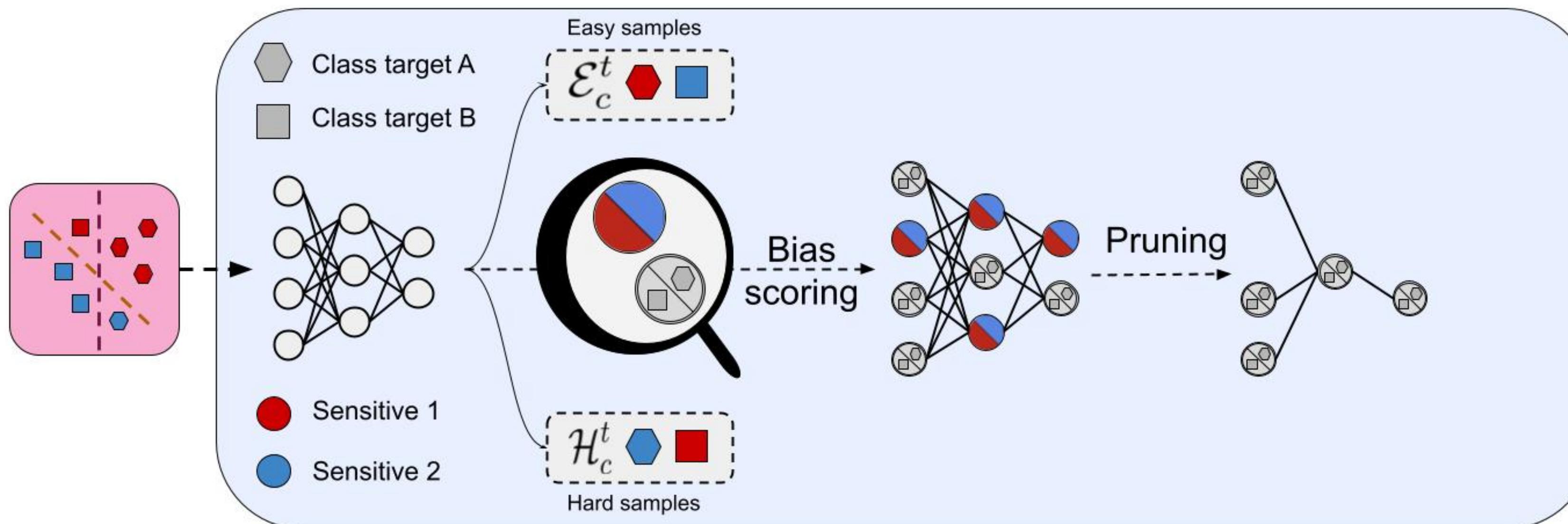


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## 2. Prune units with high bias scores



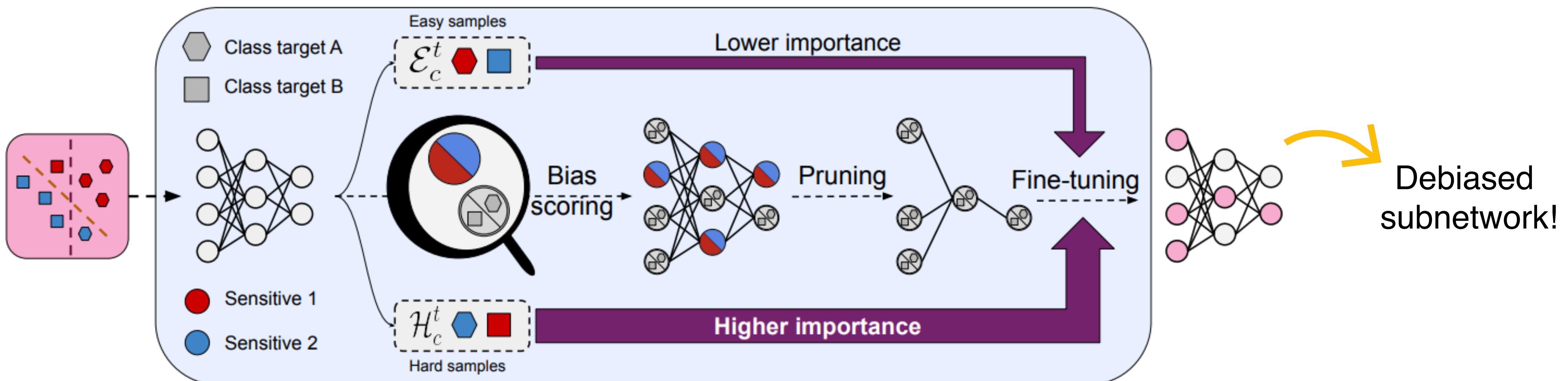
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## 2. Prune units with high bias score

## 3. Finetune the subnetwork with weighted CE loss



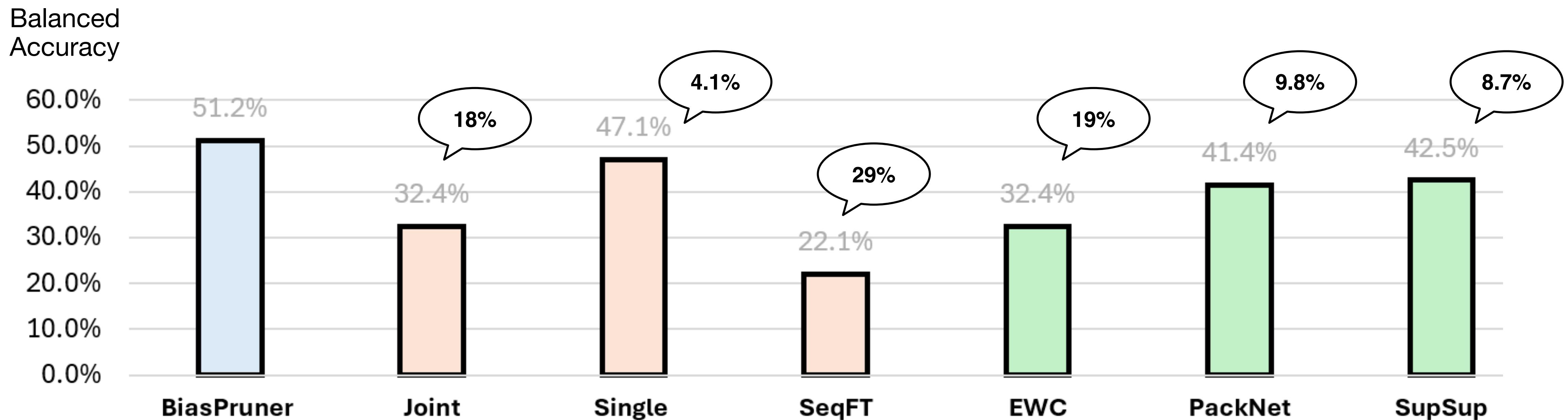
# BiasPrune

## Performance Results for Fitzpatrick17k

Improved Performance per subgroup and overall

Improved Fairness measurements

Less Bias is Encoded



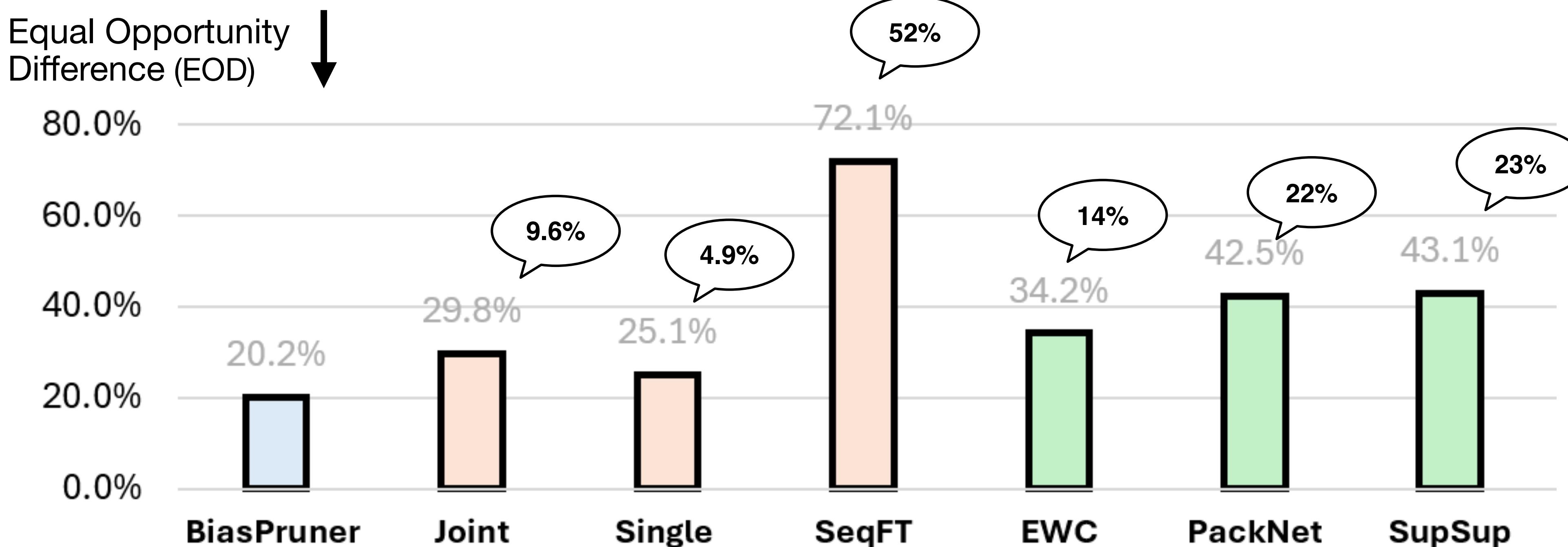
# BiasPrune

## Fairness Results for Fitzpatrick17k

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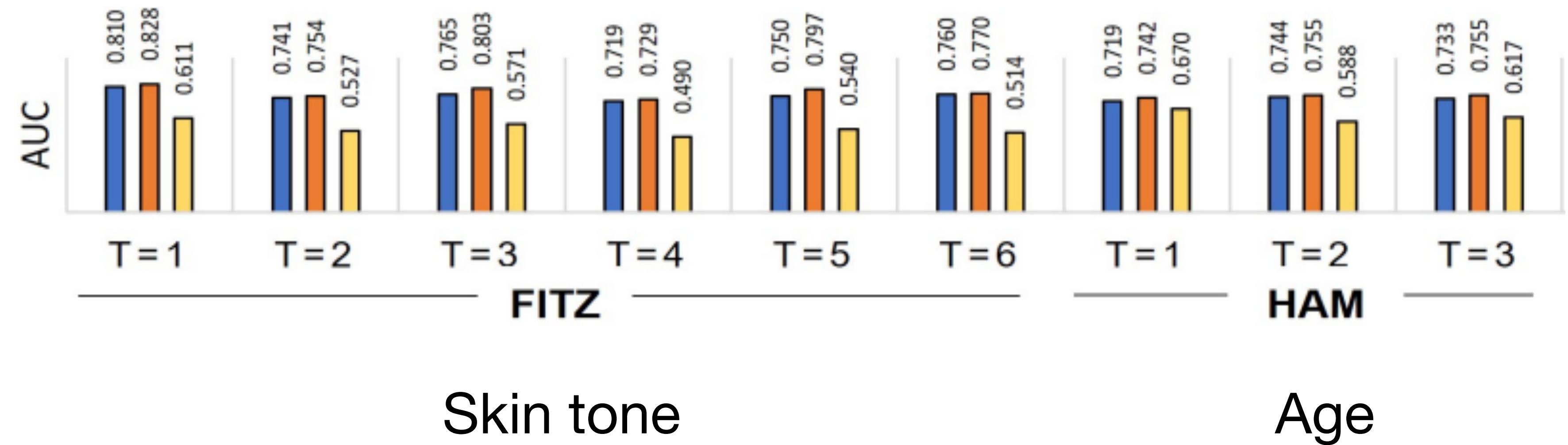
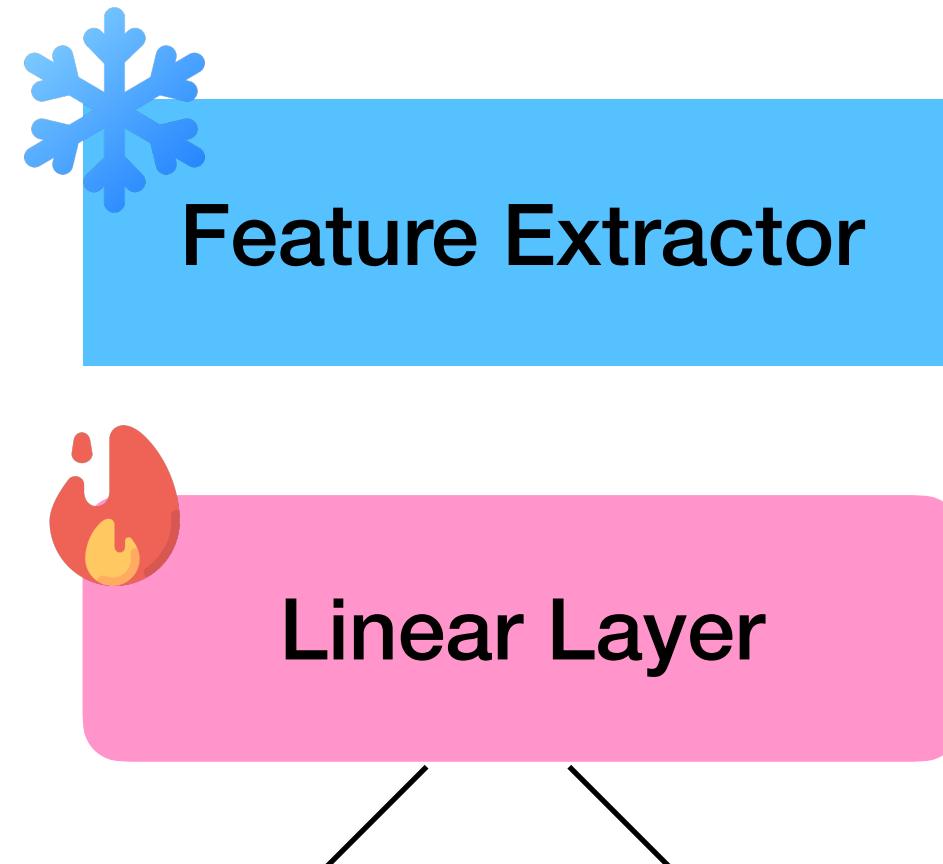
# BiasPrune

## Bias Decodability

Improved Performance per subgroup and overall

Improved Fairness measurements

Less Bias is Encoded



# Discussion / Takeaways

1. Define the possibly biased data/problem with causal graphs
2. Make use of the metadata available to incorporate subgroup evaluation
3. The literature is moving towards a mix of bias of interest and learned bias

$u^b$

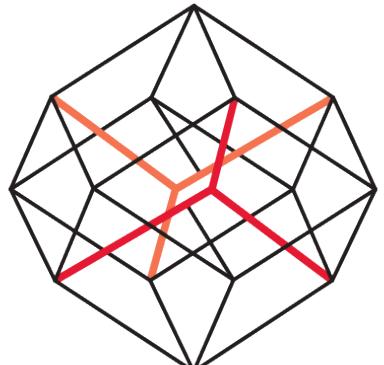
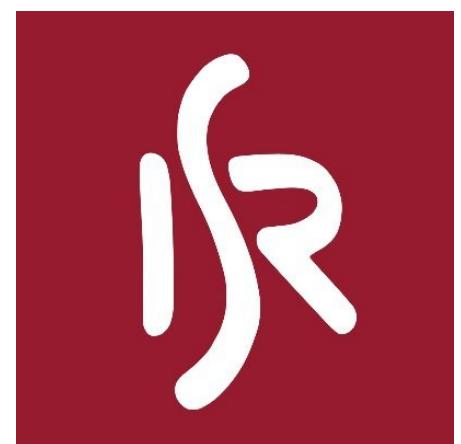
**Code, Data & Papers:**

<https://github.com/alceubissoto/>

b  
**UNIVERSITÄT  
BERN**

# Thank you!

**Alceu Bissoto** [alceu.bissoto@unibe.ch](mailto:alceu.bissoto@unibe.ch)



**recod**

