

# Medical Image Seminar

QIU Liangdong

The Chinese University of Hong Kong(ShenZhen)

May 14, 2020

# Outline

- 1 Volumetric Attention for 3D Medical Image Segmentation and Detection (MICCAI 2019)
- 2 Models Genesis: Generic Autodidactic Models for 3D Medical Image Analysis (MICCAI 2019)
- 3 Feedback U-net for Cell Image Segmentation (CVPR 2020 workshop)

# Volumetric Attention Module

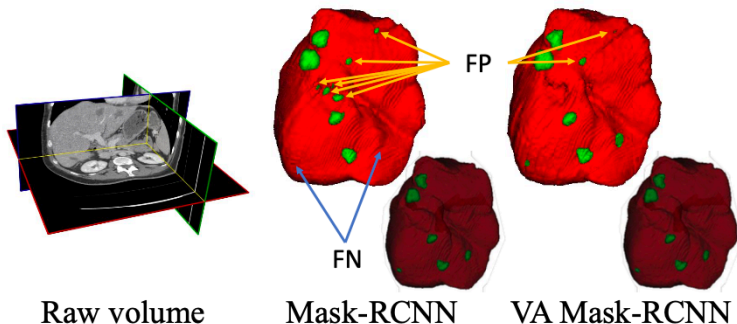
## Volumetric Attention for 3D Medical Image Segmentation and Detection (MICCAI 2019)

- Propose **volumetric attention(VA) module** for 3D medical image segmentation and detection
- Inspired by [Non-local Neural Networks Segmentation and Detection](#)
- Backbone: [Mask R-CNN Segmentation and Detection](#)

# Volumetric Attention Module

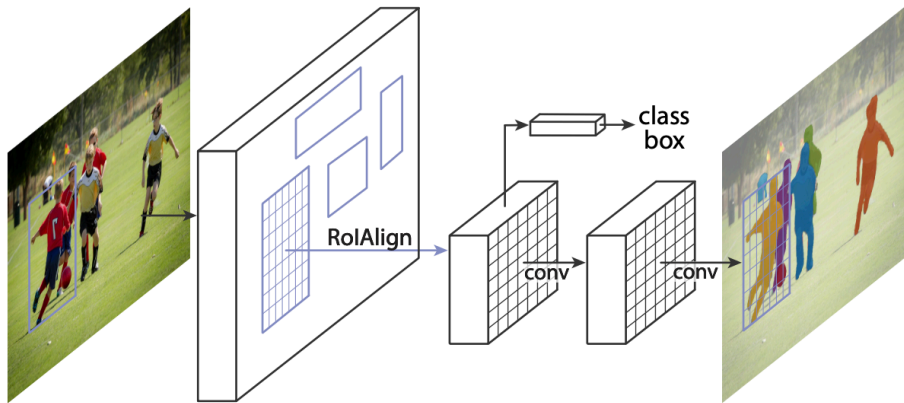
## Mask R-CNN VS. VA Mask R-CNN

- 2D network but 3D
- transfer learning (pre-trained detection network)



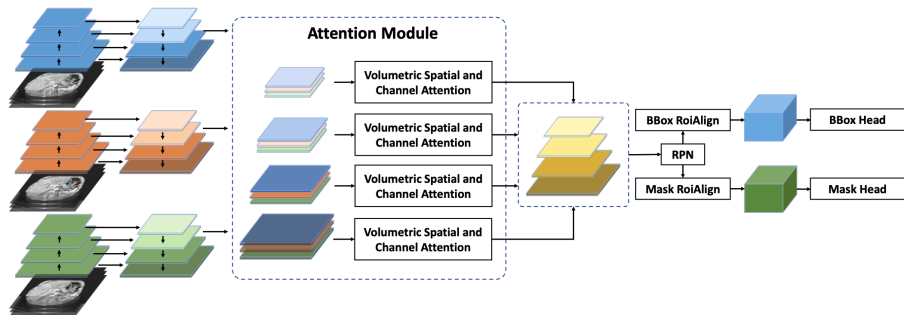
# Volumetric Attention Module

## Mask R-CNN Network Structure



# Volumetric Attention Module

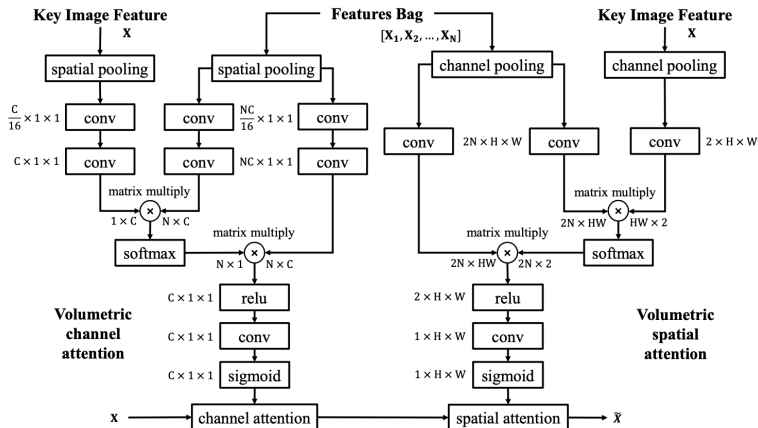
Proposed Network Structure: **Attention Module** before RPN



# Volumetric Attention Module

## Module Detail

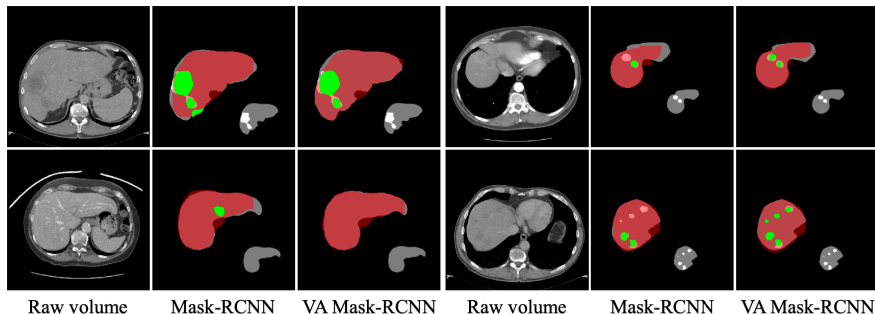
- Features Bag:  $[X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N] \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times C^i \times H^i \times W^i}$



# Volumetric Attention Module

## Results

- enhance lesion prediction
- avoid false positive





# Volumetric Attention Module

Experiment on LiTS dataset (131 training and 70 test CT scans)

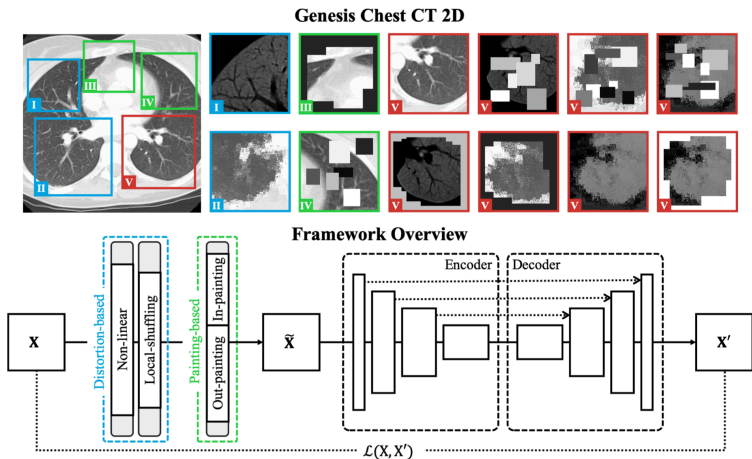
Team	Model	Dice per case
3D U-Net(Ours) [5]	3D U-Net	55.0
G. Chlebus [3]	2D U-Net	65.0
E. Vorontsov et al. [16]	2D + 3D FCN	65.0
Y. Yuan [21]	Deconv-Conv Net	65.7
X. Han [9]	2D U-Net	67.0
LeHealth	-	70.2
Mask-RCNN(Ours) [10]	Mask-RCNN	70.3
X. Li et al. [13]	H-DenseUNet	72.2
VolumetricAttention	VA Mask-RCNN	<b>74.1</b>

## Models Genesis: Generic Autodidactic Models for 3D Medical Image Analysis (MICCAI 2019)

- Propose a transfer learning pipeline for 3D Medical Image tasks Segmentation and Detection
- ImageNet is used for 2D task transfer learning, while 3D medical transfer learning is still a challenge

# Models Genesis

## Network Structure

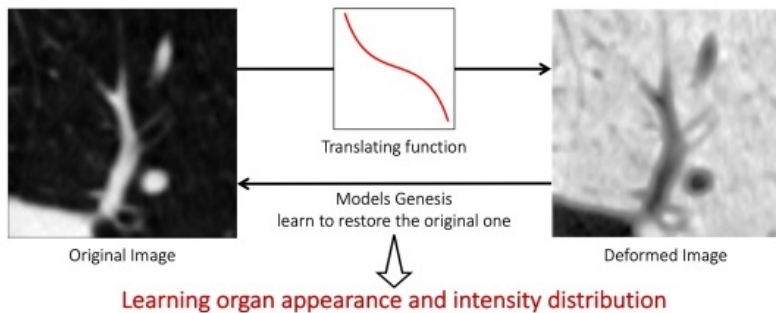


# Models Genesis

## Distribution-based

- intensity transformation

### I. Non-linear transformation

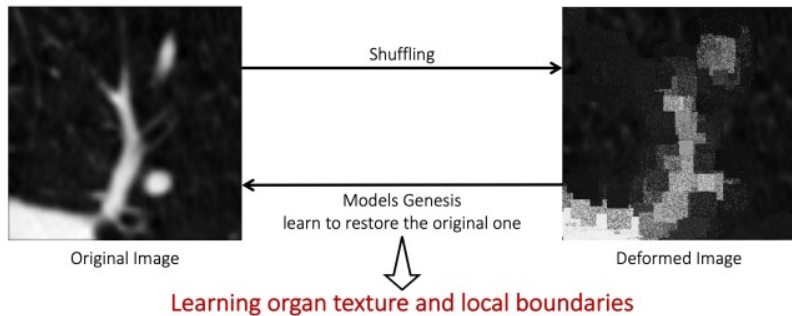


# Models Genesis

## Distribution-based

- shuffling

### II. Local pixel shuffling



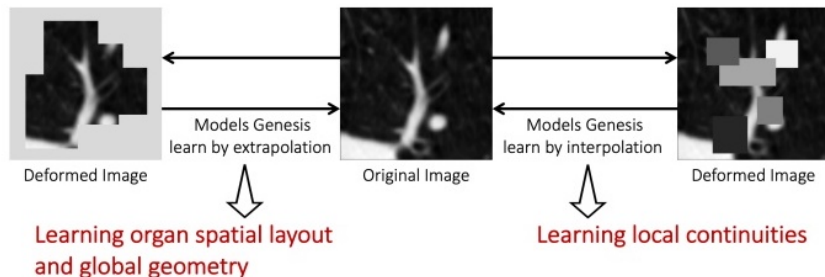
# Models Genesis

## Painting-based

- in-painting
- out painting

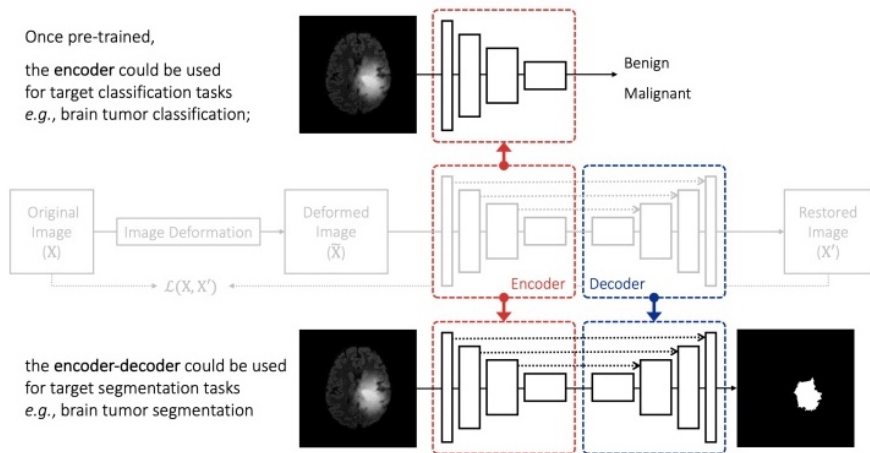
### III. Out-painting

### IV. In-painting



# Models Genesis

## Make use of pre-trained models



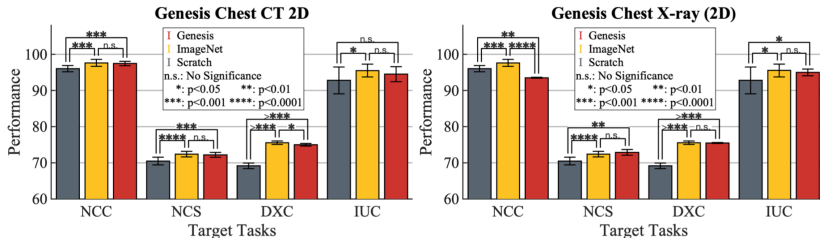
# Models Genesis

## Results

- 2D score is close to ImagesNet
- for 3D, proposed method outperforms Scratch

Task	2D (%)			3D (%)			$p$ -value <sup>†</sup>
	Scratch	ImageNet	Genesis	Scratch	ImageNet	Genesis	
NCC	96.03±0.86	97.79±0.71	97.45±0.61	94.25±5.07	N/A	<b>98.20±0.51</b>	0.0213
NCS	70.48±1.07	72.39±0.77	72.20±0.67	74.05±1.97	N/A	<b>77.62±0.64</b>	<1e-8
ECC	71.27±4.64	78.61±3.73	78.58±3.67	79.99±8.06	N/A	<b>88.04±1.40</b>	5.50e-4

<sup>†</sup>These  $p$ -values are calculated between our Models Genesis vs. the fine-tuning from ImageNet, which always offers the best performance (highlighted in red) for all three tasks in 2D.





## Experiment on 5 tasks

Task	Metric	Disease	Organ	Dataset	Modality	Scratch (%)	Genesis (%)	<i>p</i> -value
NCC <sup>1</sup>	AUC					94.25±5.07	<b>98.20±0.51</b>	0.0180
NCS <sup>2</sup>	IoU					74.05±1.97	<b>77.62±0.64</b>	1.04e-4
ECC <sup>3</sup>	AUC	✗		✗		79.99±8.06	<b>88.04±1.40</b>	0.0058
LCS <sup>4</sup>	IoU	✗	✗	✗		74.60±4.57	<b>79.52±4.77</b>	0.0361
BMS <sup>5</sup>	IoU	✗	✗	✗	✗	90.16±0.41	<b>90.60±0.20</b>	0.0041

<sup>1</sup> **LUNA winner** holds an official score of 0.968 vs. 0.971 (ours)

<sup>2</sup> **Wu et al.** holds a Dice of 74.05% vs. 75.86%±0.90% (ours)

<sup>3</sup> **Zhou et al.** holds an AUC of 87.06% vs. 88.04%±1.40% (ours)

<sup>4</sup> **LiTS winner** w/ postprocessing (PP) holds a Dice of 96.60% vs. 91.13%±1.51% (ours w/o PP)

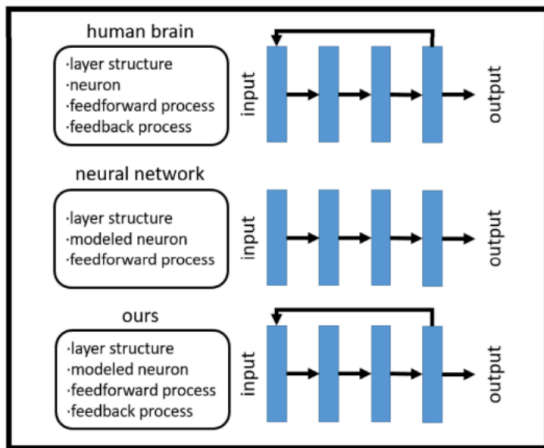
<sup>5</sup> **BraTS winner** w/ ensembling holds a Dice of 91.00% vs. 92.58%±0.30% (ours w/o ensembling)

## Feedback U-net for Cell Image Segmentation (CVPR 2020 workshop)

- Imitate feedback processing of human neural system
- 2 round forward using **Convolutional LSTM**

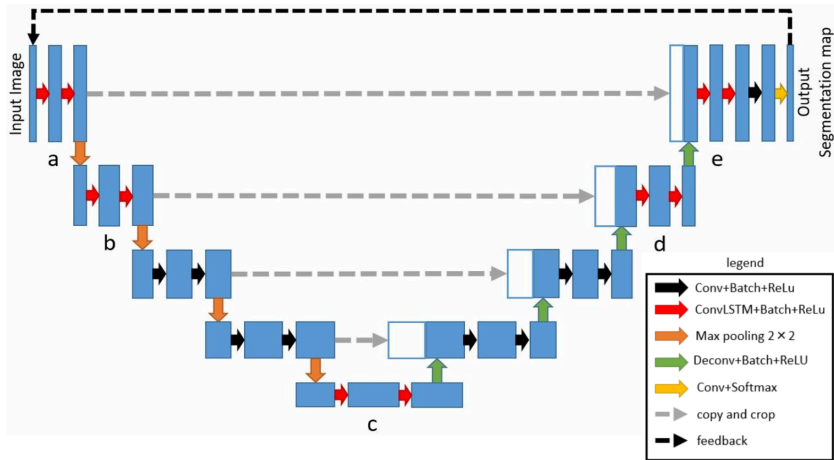
# Feedback U-net

## Pipeline



# Feedback U-net

## Network Structure



# Feedback U-net

Experiment on Drosophila cell image dataset  
achieved the best accuracy which is 71.5% on mean IoU

Method	cytoplasm (%)	cell membrane (%)	mitochondria (%)	synapses (%)	meanIoU (%)
U-Net	92.0	74.9	73.1	40.9	70.2
RU-Net (time-step=2)	92.2	75.8	74.3	<b>43.2</b>	71.4
Feedback U-Net with Recurrent Neural Layer	92.2	75.1	73.8	37.9	69.8
Feedback U-Net without Convolutional LSTM	92.1	76.0	74.9	38.4	70.4
Feedback U-Net with Convolutional LSTM	<b>92.4</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>75.2</b>	42.3	<b>71.5</b>

# Feedback U-net

## Visual results

