

Automatic Brain Segmentation for PET/MR Dual-Modal Images Through a Cross-Fusion Mechanism 有代码

Hongyan Tang, Zhenxing Huang, Wenbo Li, Yaping Wu, Jianmin Yuan, Yang Yang, Yan Zhang, Jing Qin, Hairong Zheng, Dong Liang, Meiyun Wang, and Zhanli Hu

IEEE JOURNAL OF
**BIOMEDICAL
AND HEALTH
INFORMATICS**

A PUBLICATION OF
THE IEEE ENGINEERING IN MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY SOCIETY
THE IEEE COMMUNICATIONS SOCIETY
THE IEEE SIGNAL PROCESSING SOCIETY



TECHNICALLY COSPONSORED BY THE IEEE COMPUTER SOCIETY



VOLUME 29

NUMBER 3

JBHIA9

(ISSN 2168-2194)



H. Tang, Z. Huang, W. Li, Y. Wu, J. Yuan, Y. Yang, Y. Zhang, J. Qin, H. Zheng,
D. Liang, M. Wang, Z. Hu, "Automatic Brain Segmentation for PET/MR
Dual-modal Images through a Cross-Fusion Mechanism"

PubMed

MEDLINE[®]
U.S. National Library of Medicine

Indexed in PubMed[®] and MEDLINE[®], products of the United States National Library of Medicine

IEEE

研究背景与意义



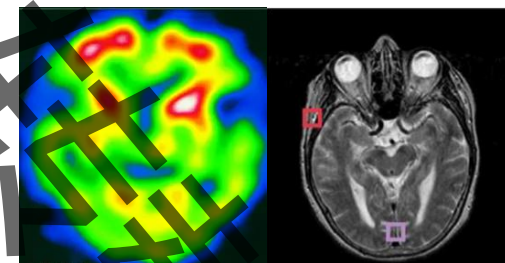
中南民族大学
SOUTH-CENTRAL MINZU UNIVERSITY



医学影像分析要求



PET/MR成像系统具有优势



现有的方法存在局限性

存在的问题？

依赖人工手动标注，费时费力，并且对图像的**质量**和**噪声**敏感

传统的方法



无法整合**PET**和**MR**两种模态的信息

基于单模态深度学习的方法



融合双模态信息的方法：分割区域有限和**融合方法简单**（拼接两种模态信息）

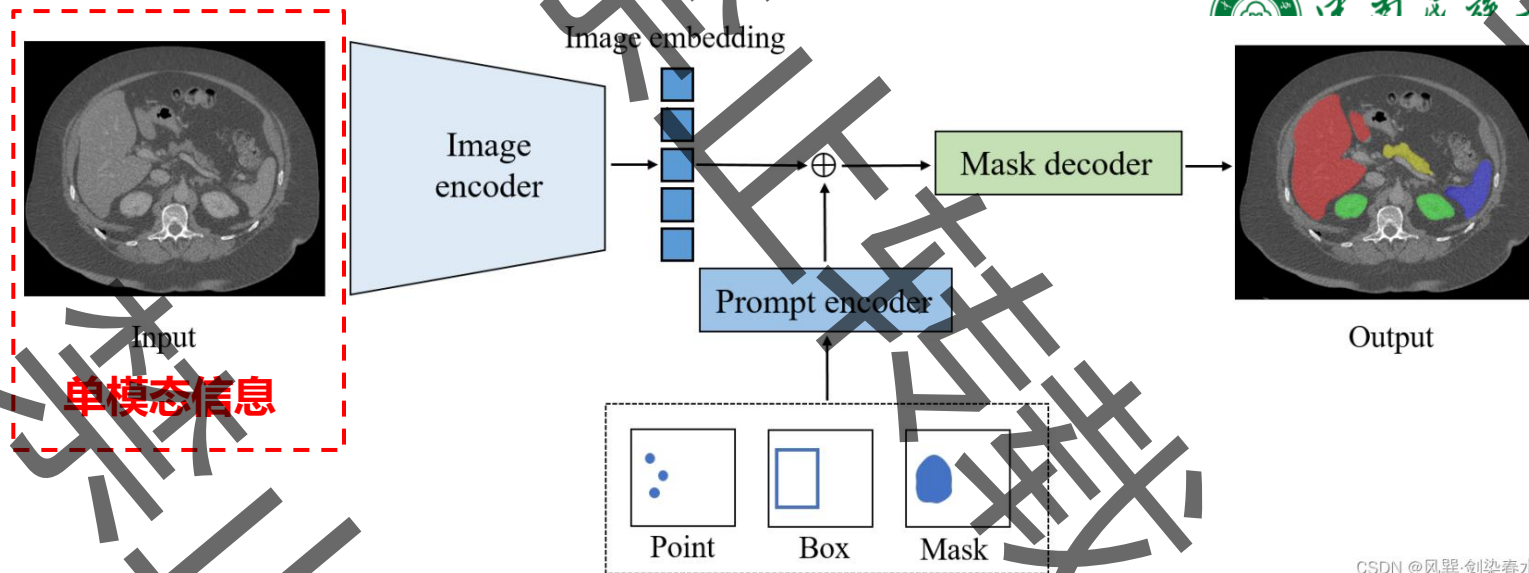
融合双模态信息的方法

研究意义？

研究现状

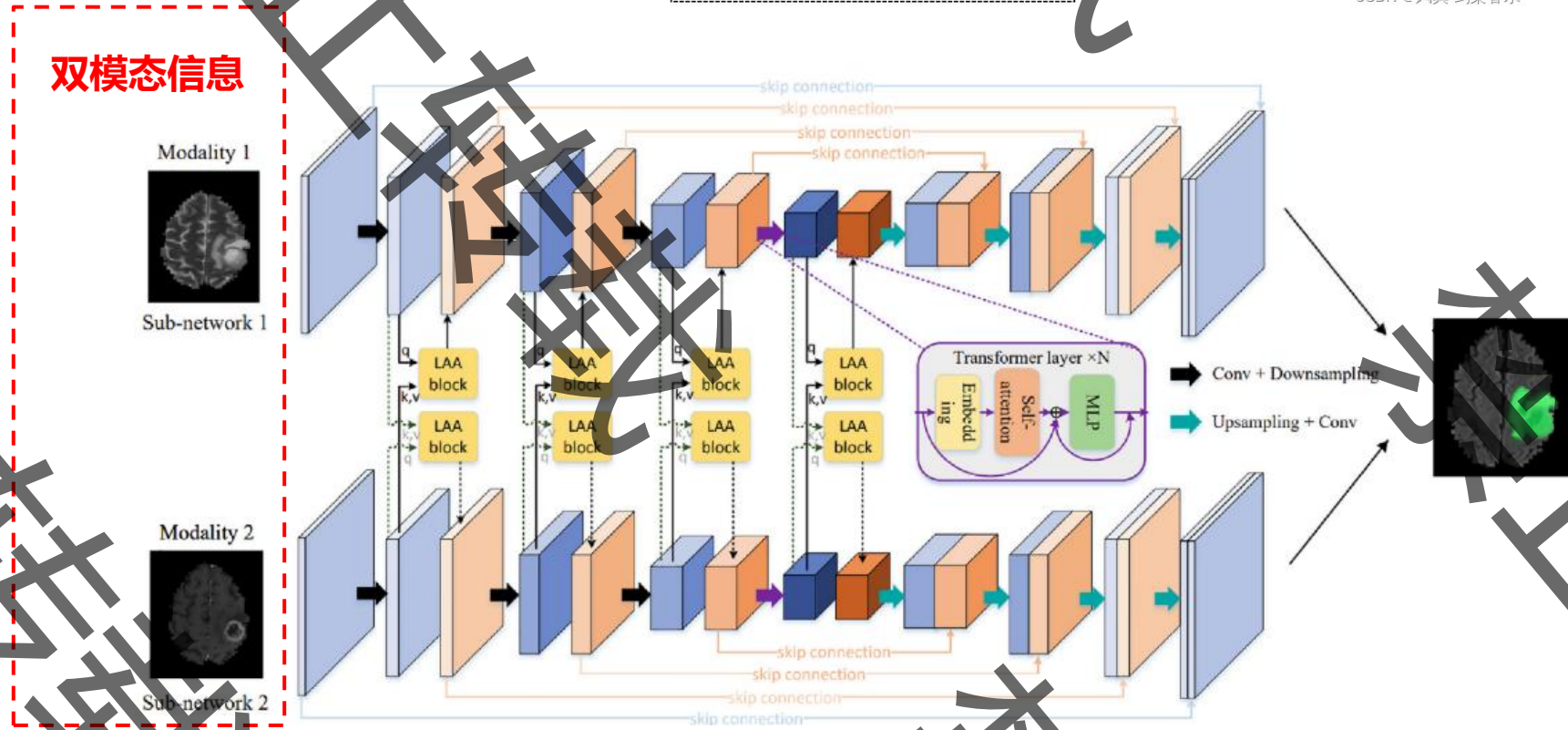
单模态医学图像分割方法

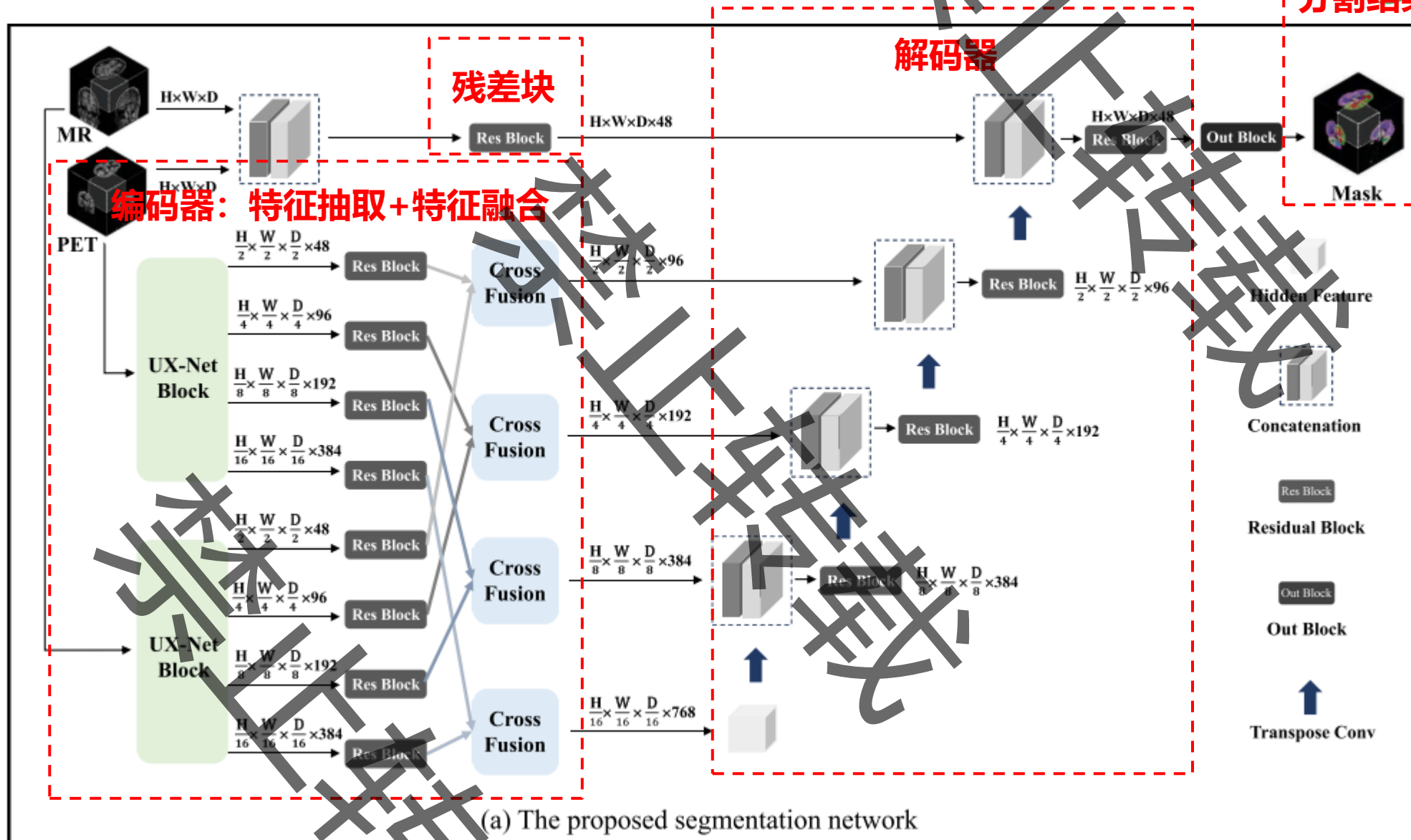
未充分利用PET的**功能代谢信息**与
MR的高分辨率**结构信息**的互补性



双模态融合的方法

分割目标区域较少，模态融合方式
较为简单(如**通道拼接**)

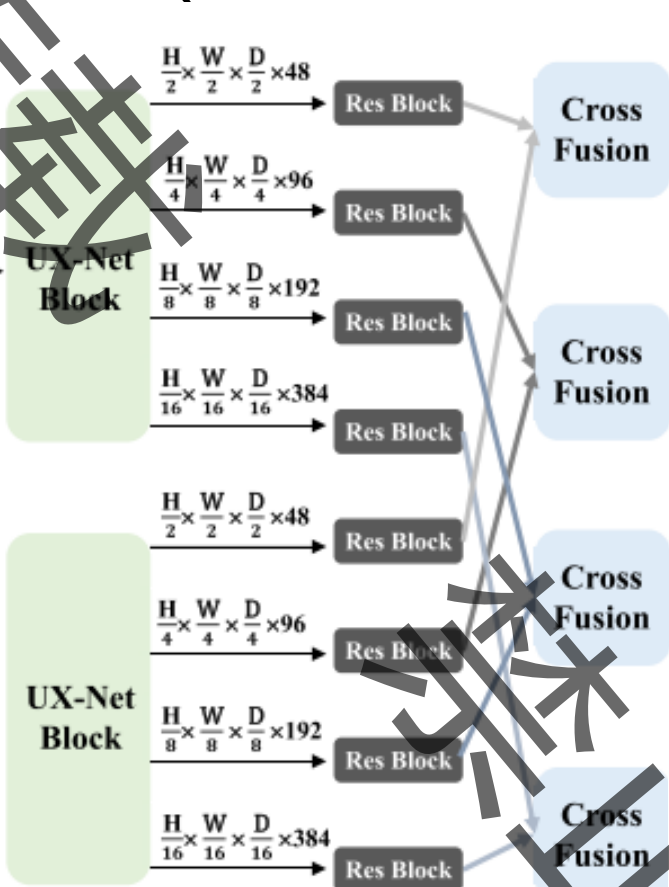




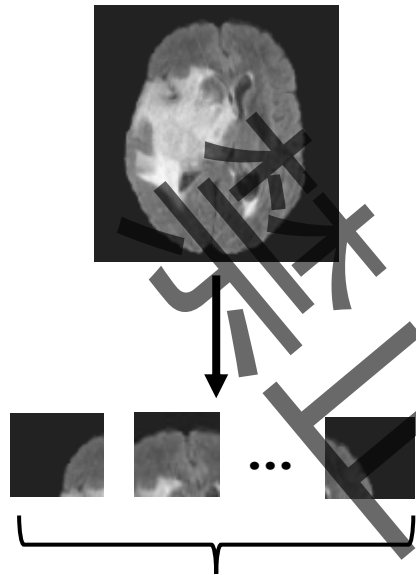
本文提出的分割网络结构

研究方法

编码器(Encoder=UX-Net Block+Cross Fusion)



编码器



N 个块, 表示为 $V = \{V_1, \dots, V_i, V_N\}$

深度卷积

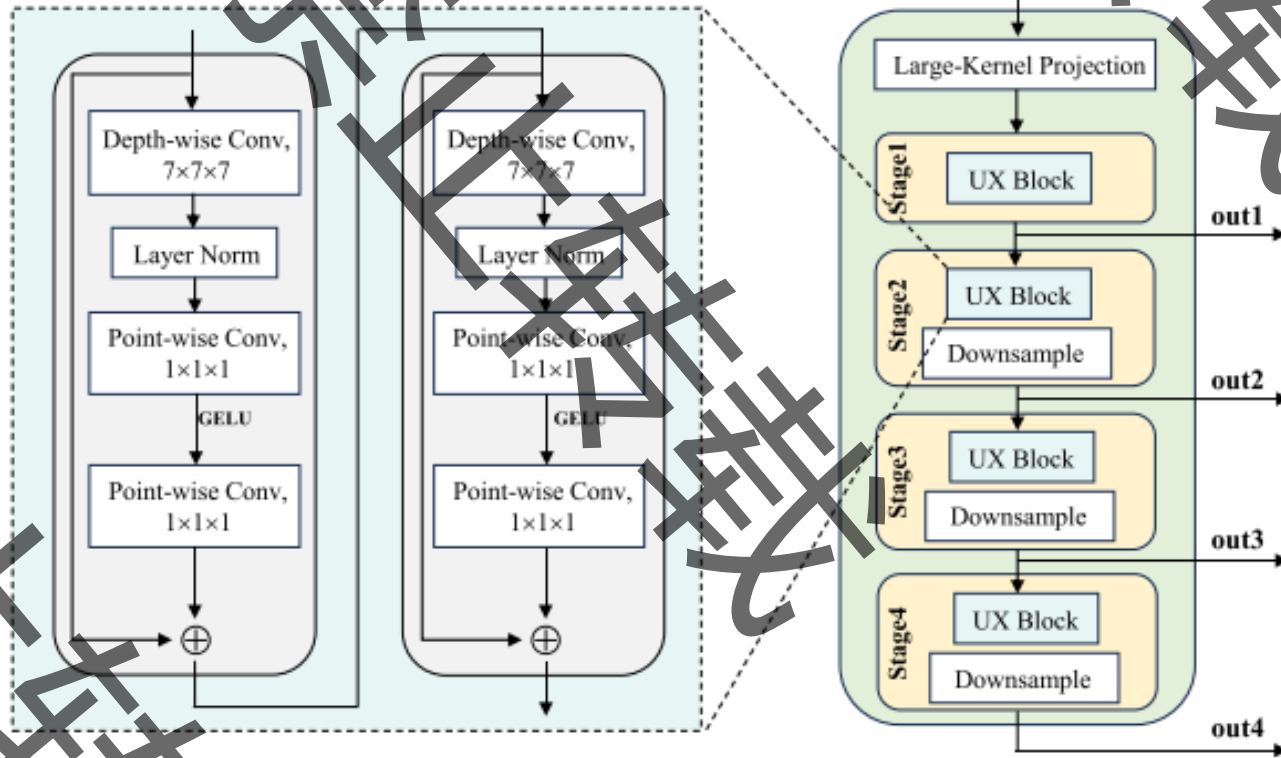
$$\hat{z}_i^1 = LN(DWC(V_i))$$

$$z_i^1 = PWC \left(GELU \left(PWC \left(\hat{z}_i^1 \right) \right) \right) + V_i$$

点卷积

$$\hat{z}_i^2 = LN(DWC(z_i^1))$$

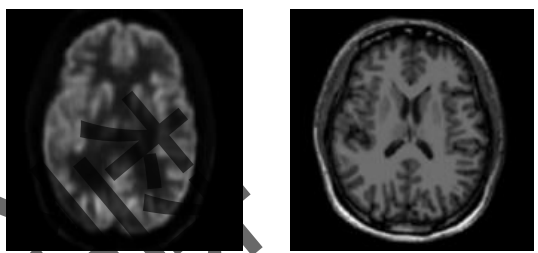
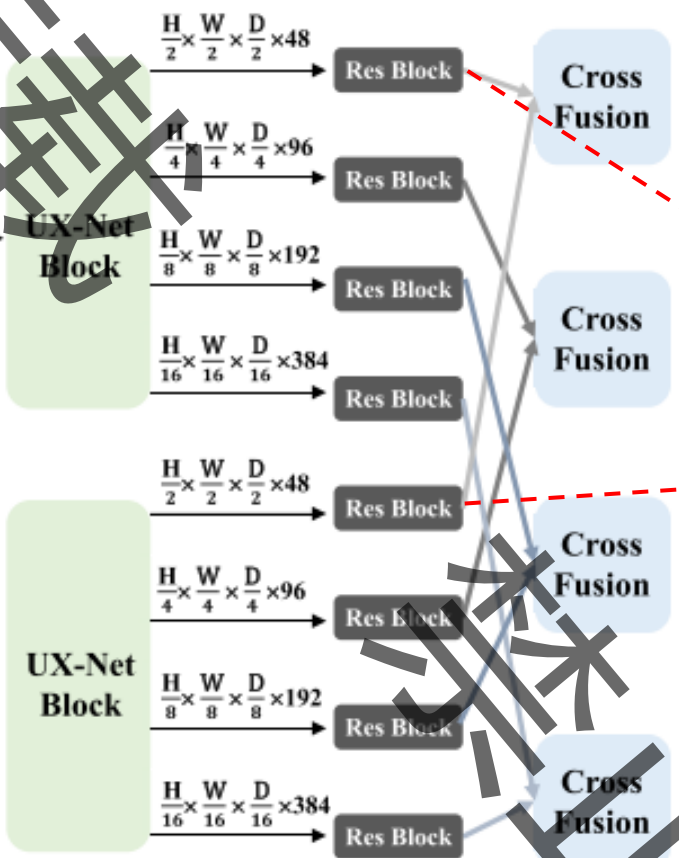
$$z_i^2 = PWC \left(GELU \left(PWC \left(\hat{z}_i^2 \right) \right) \right) + z_i^1$$



UX-Net Block

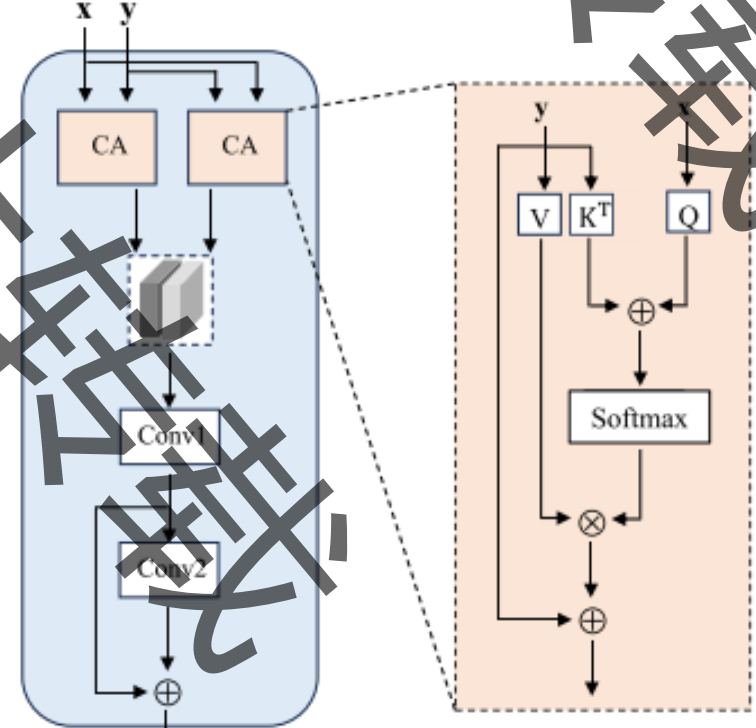
研究方法

编码器(Encoder=UX-Net Block+Cross Fusion)



x y

$$\begin{aligned} Q_2 &= ConvQ(x) \\ K_2 &= ConvK(y) \\ V_2 &= ConvV(y) \\ CA_2 &= softmax\left(\frac{Q_2 K_2^T}{\sqrt{C}}\right) V_2 + y \\ f &= Conv3(concat(CA_1, CA_2)) \\ e &= Conv4(f) + f \end{aligned}$$



Cross Fusion

缩放因子

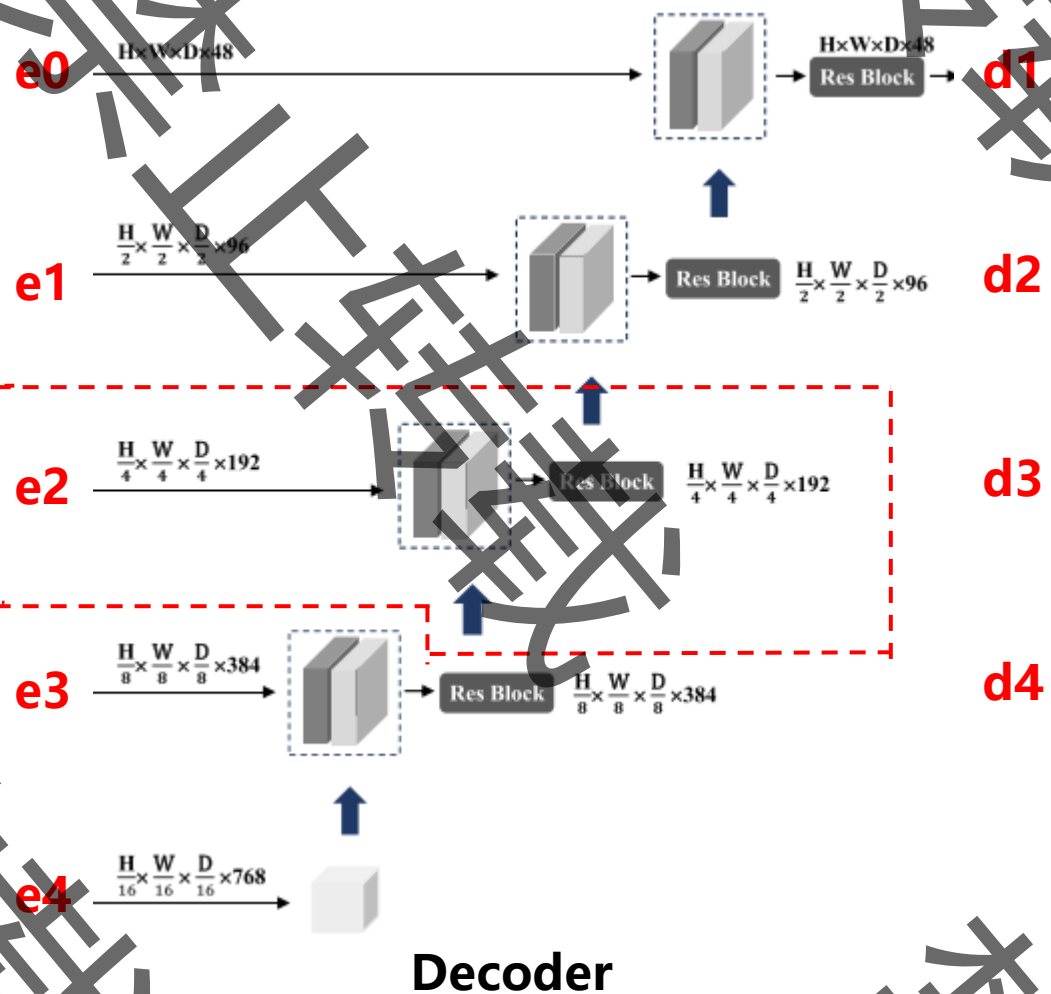
研究方法

解码器(Decoder)

以第三层解码器为示例:

$$u_3 = \text{upsampling}(d_4)$$
$$d_3 = \text{ResBlock}(\text{concat}(e_2, u_3))$$

$$e_0 = \text{ResBlock}(\text{concat}(x_1, x_2))$$
$$d_1 = \text{decoder1}(e_0, d_2)$$
$$\text{out} = \text{OutBlock}(d_1) \quad \text{最终结果}$$



Loss Function

➤ Dice系数损失和交叉熵损失

$$L_{dice} = 1 - \frac{1}{C} \sum_{k=1}^C \frac{2 \sum_{i=1}^N p_{ik} g_{ik}}{\sum_{i=1}^N p_{ik} + \sum_{i=1}^N g_{ik}}$$

第i个像素的k类预测结果

$$L_{ce} = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^C g_{ik} \log(p_{ik})$$

真实值中第i个像素的k类值

➤ 混合损失函数

$$L = L_{dice} + \omega L_{ce}$$

超参数

实验设置



数据集

- 来自**110名**受试者的**PET/MR脑图像**，尺寸大小为 $256 \times 256 \times 256$ ，所有的图像已经配准（不公开）

对比的方法

- 基于Transformer: 3DUXNET(2022), SwinUNETR(2021), UNETR(2021), nnFormer(2021)
- 基于CNN: UNet3D(2016), NestedUNet(2018), ResUNet(2018), VNet(2016)

评估指标

$$Dice = \frac{2 \times TP}{2 \times TP + FP + FN}$$

IoU

Jaccard

$$Jaccard = \frac{TP}{TP + FP + FN}$$

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

豪斯多夫距离

$$H(A, B) = \max \left(\sup_{a \in A} \inf_{b \in B} d(b, a), \sup_{b \in B} \inf_{a \in A} d(b, a) \right)$$

$$Sensitivity = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

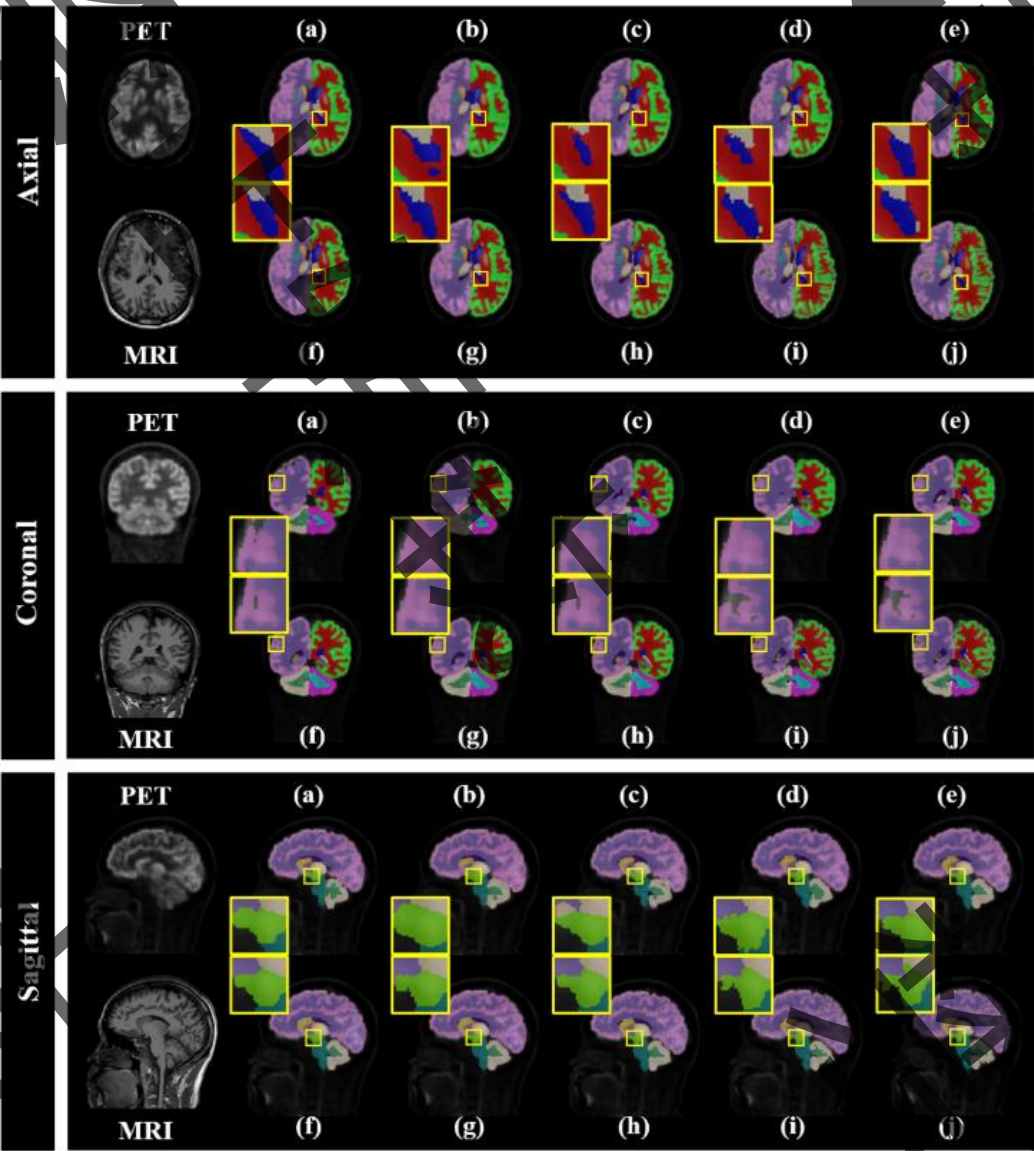
实验结果

总体的实验结果

Model	Dice	Jaccard	Sensitivity	Precision	HD
NestedUNet	0.5244 ± 0.0007	0.4119 ± 0.0006	0.4912 ± 0.0005	0.5572 ± 0.0009	10.6827 ± 1.4764
ResUNet	0.5391 ± 0.0005	0.4193 ± 0.0004	0.5184 ± 0.0009	0.5639 ± 0.0007	11.6593 ± 1.3235
VNet	0.5703 ± 0.0004	0.4458 ± 0.0003	0.5382 ± 0.0006	0.5818 ± 0.0005	10.7833 ± 0.4714
nnFormer	0.6342 ± 0.0004	0.5117 ± 0.0004	0.6105 ± 0.0006	0.6403 ± 0.0003	9.0837 ± 0.3506
UNETR	0.7081 ± 0.0002	0.5879 ± 0.0003	0.6978 ± 0.0004	0.6850 ± 0.0002	8.0191 ± 0.2780
SwinUNETR	0.7280 ± 0.0003	0.6114 ± 0.0004	0.7214 ± 0.0004	0.7032 ± 0.0002	6.3914 ± 0.1746
UNet3D	0.7376 ± 0.0003	0.6164 ± 0.0003	0.7353 ± 0.0005	0.7111 ± 0.0002	6.2792 ± 0.1564
3DUXNET	0.7499 ± 0.0003	0.6319 ± 0.0003	0.7524 ± 0.0006	0.7206 ± 0.0003	5.9680 ± 0.1578
Ours	0.8573 ± 0.0001	0.7668 ± 0.0002	0.8500 ± 0.0001	0.8326 ± 0.0003	4.4885 ± 0.1485

最优

(a) NestedUNet. (b) ResUNet. (c) VNet. (d) nnFormer. (e) UNETR.
(f) SwinUNETR. (g) UNet3D. (h) 3DUXNET. (i) Ours. (j) GT.



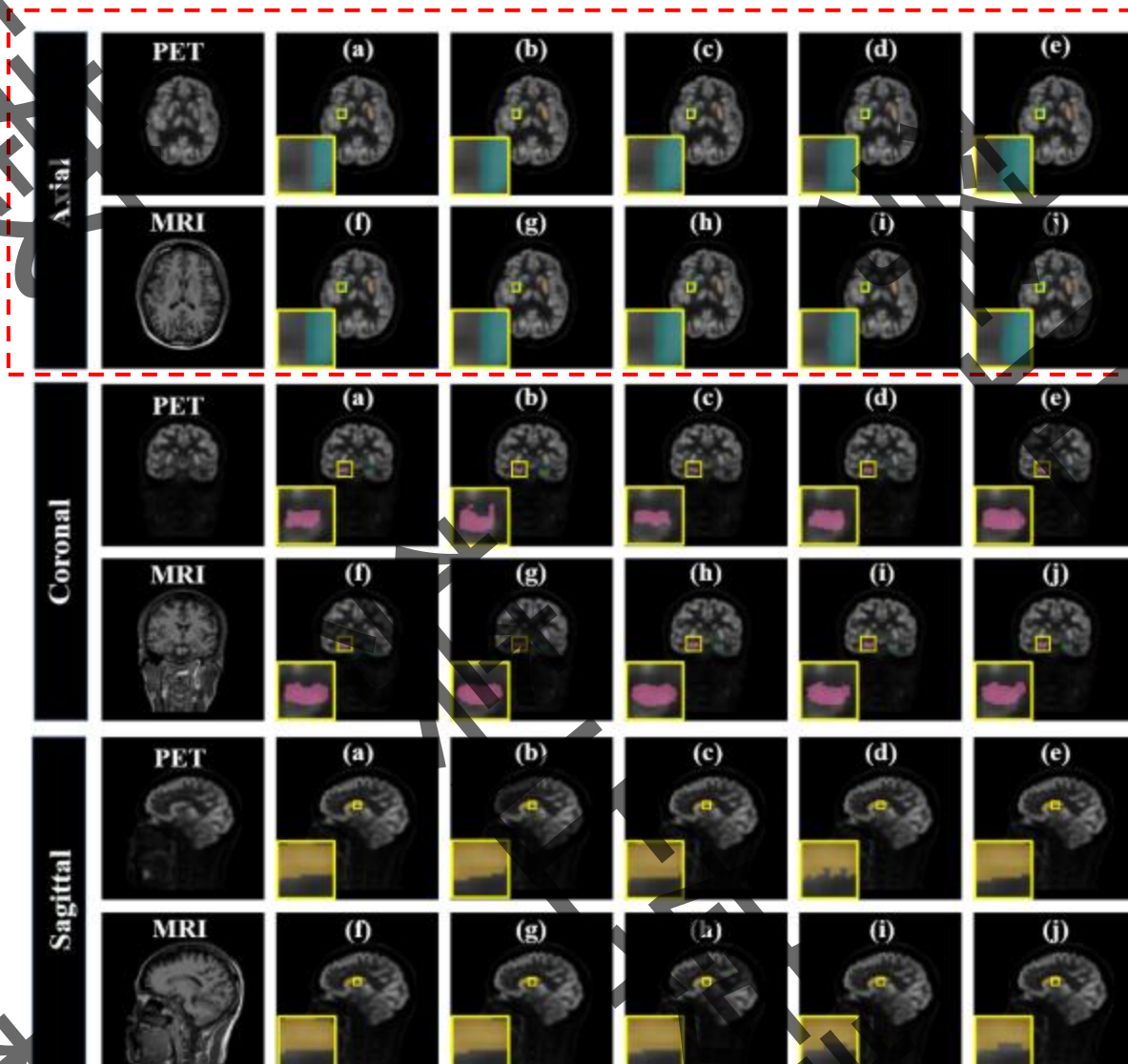
全脑分割实验可视化

实验结果

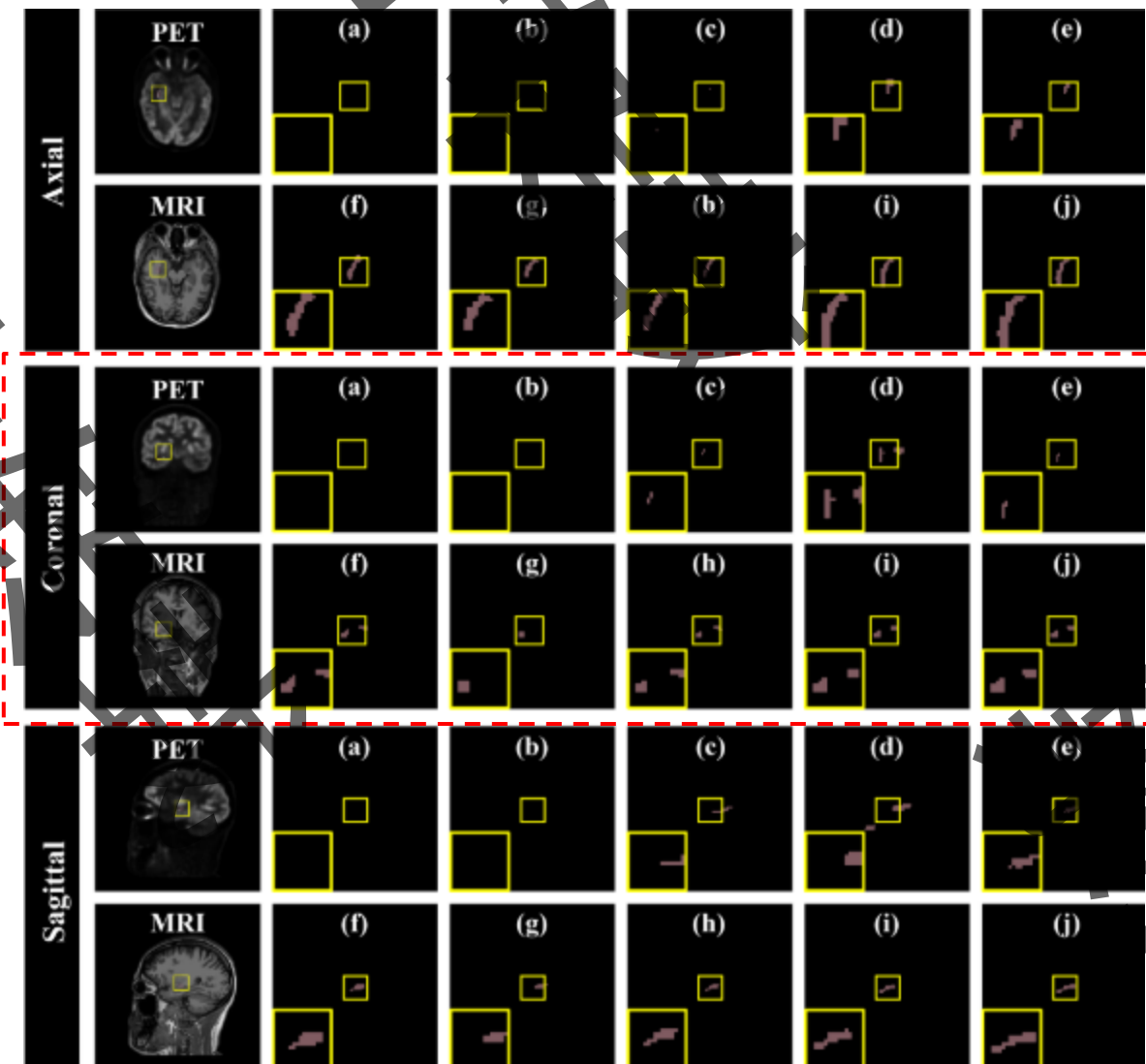


(a) NestedUNet. (b) ResUNet. (c) VNet. (d) nnFormer. (e) UNETR.
(f) SwinUNETR. (g) UNet3D. (h) 3DUXNET. (i) Ours. (j) GT.

脑部特定区域的分割



壳核，海马体和尾状核区域分割



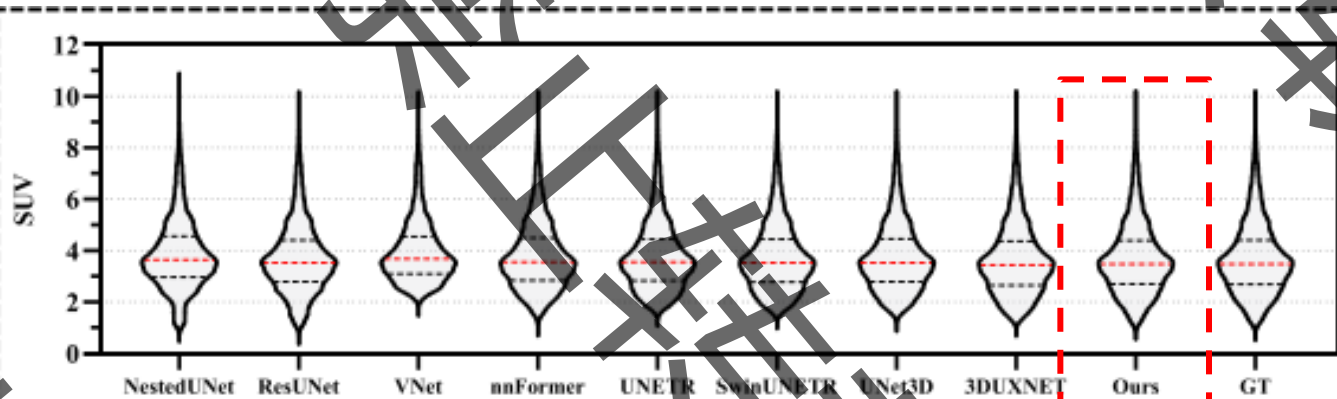
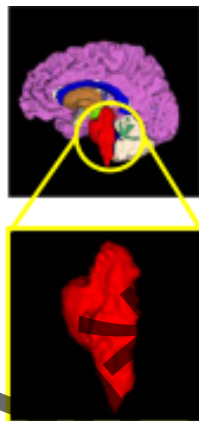
侧脑室区域分割

实验结果

一致性和相关性分析

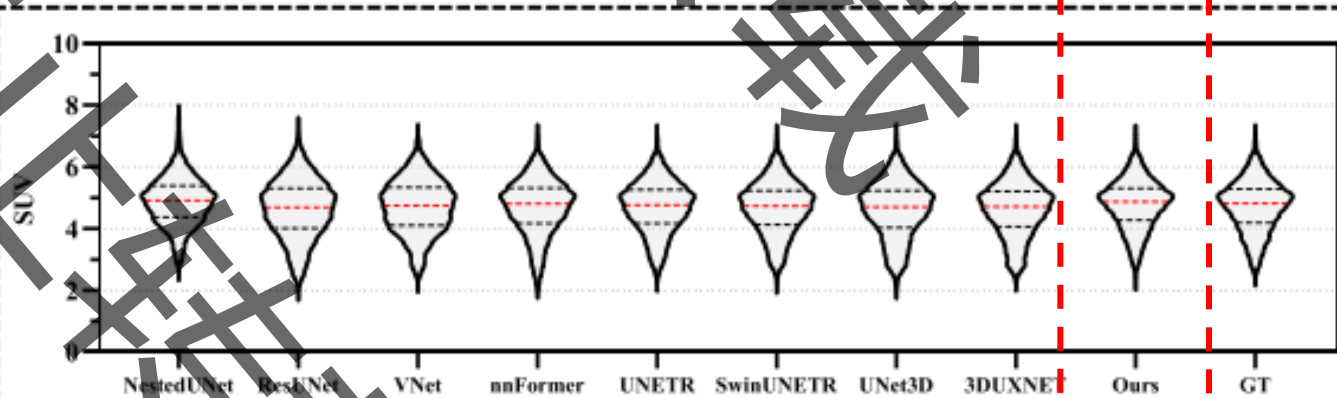
脑干

Brain-Stem



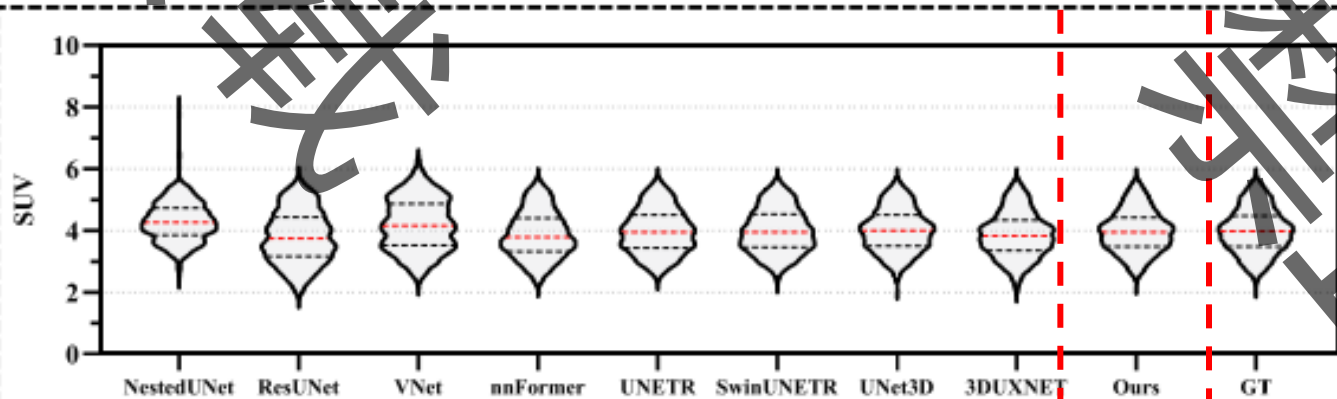
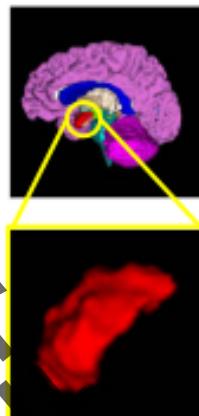
左海马体

Left-Hippocampus



左杏仁核区域

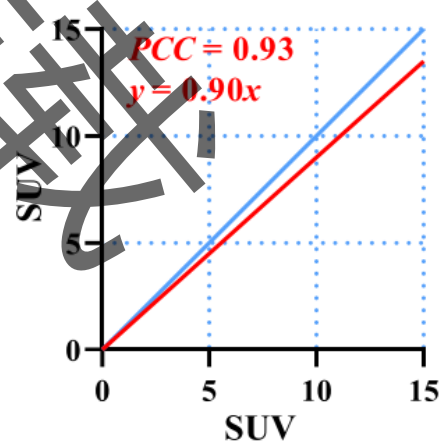
Left-Amygdala



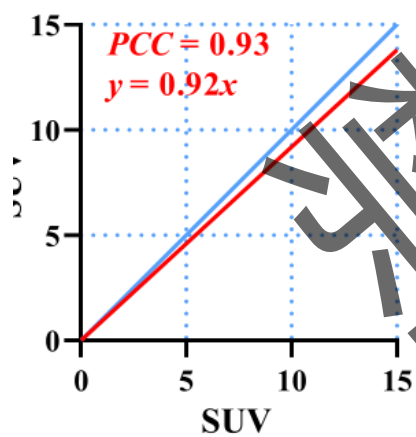
实验结果

一致性和相关性分析

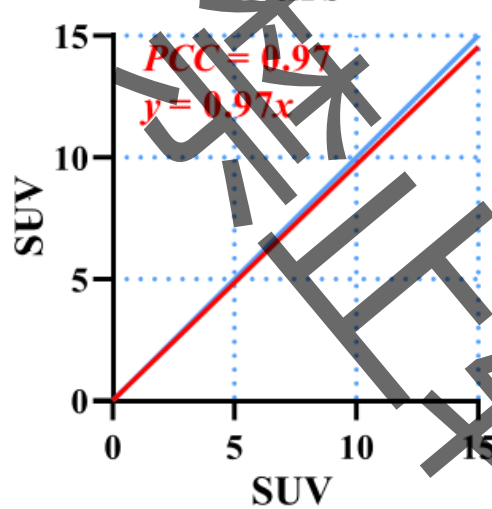
Ours



Ours



Ours



右脑白质

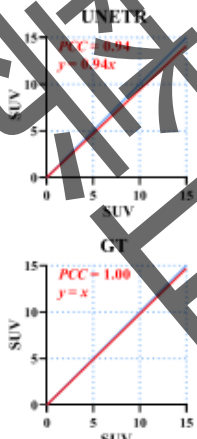
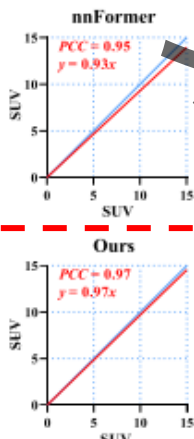
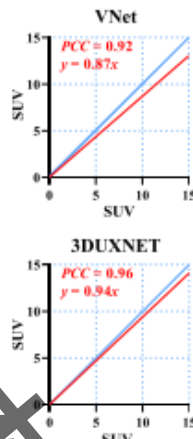
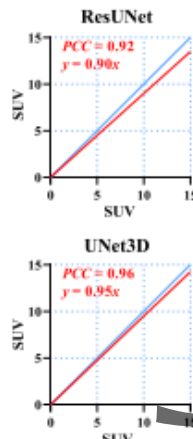
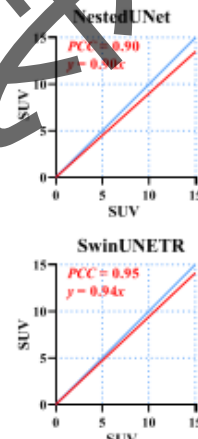
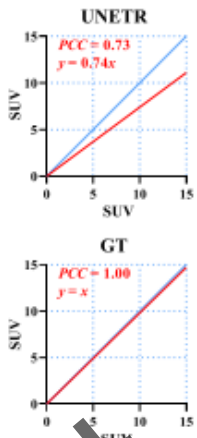
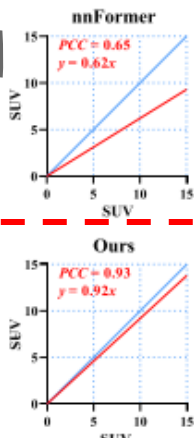
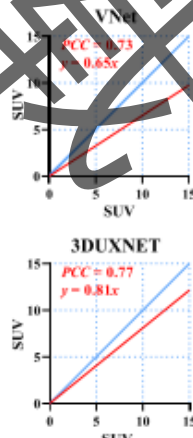
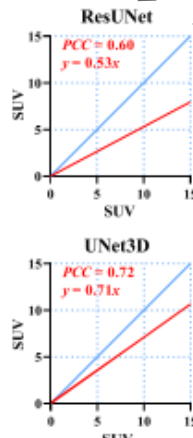
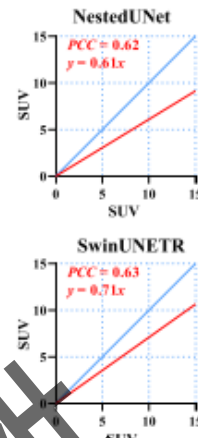
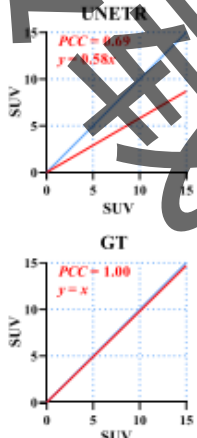
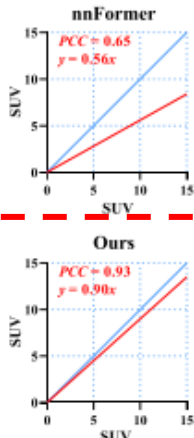
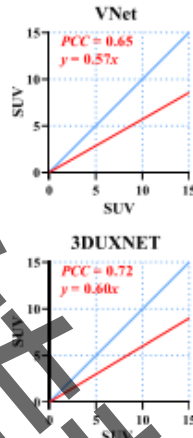
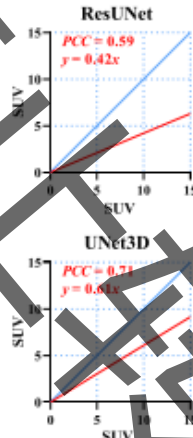
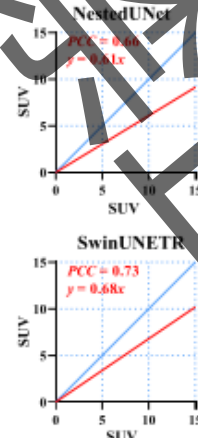
右侧脑室

右丘脑

Right-Cerebral-White-Matter

Right-Lateral-Ventricle

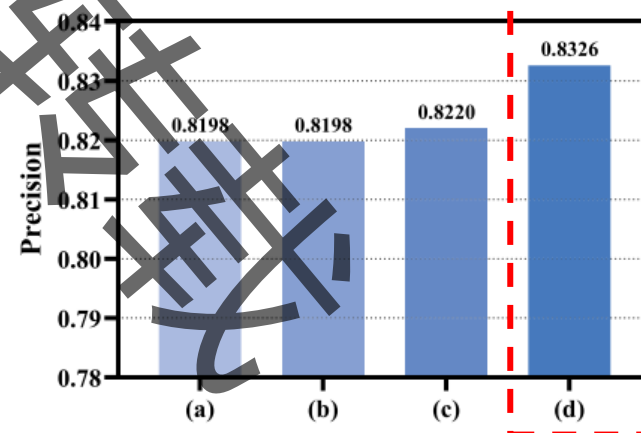
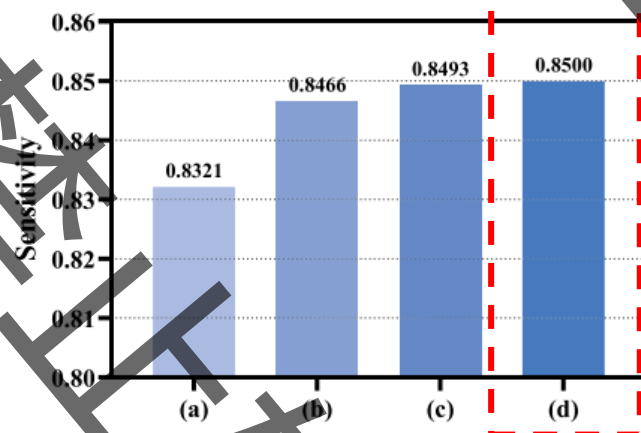
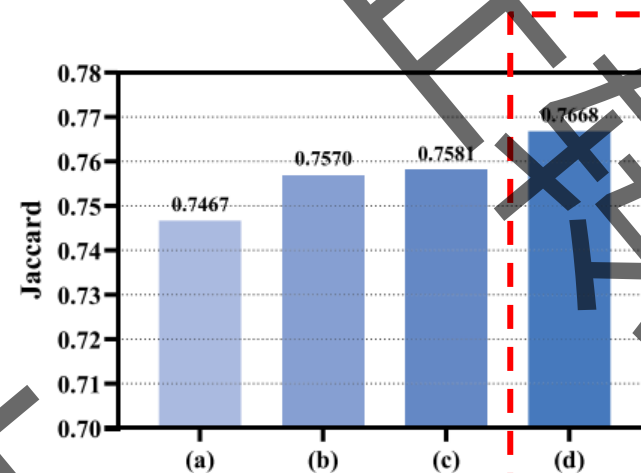
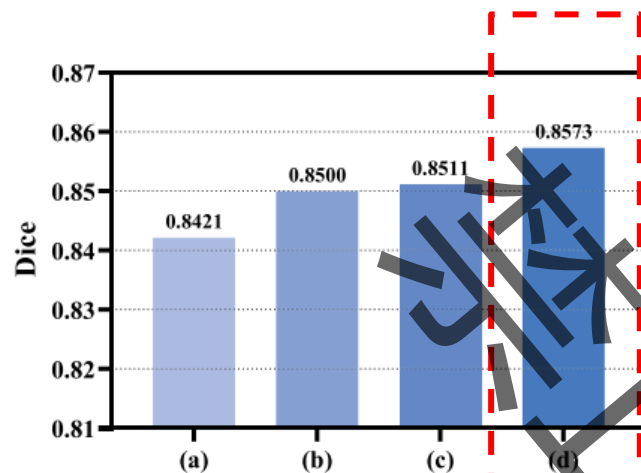
Right-Thalamus-Proper



实验结果



总体的消融实验

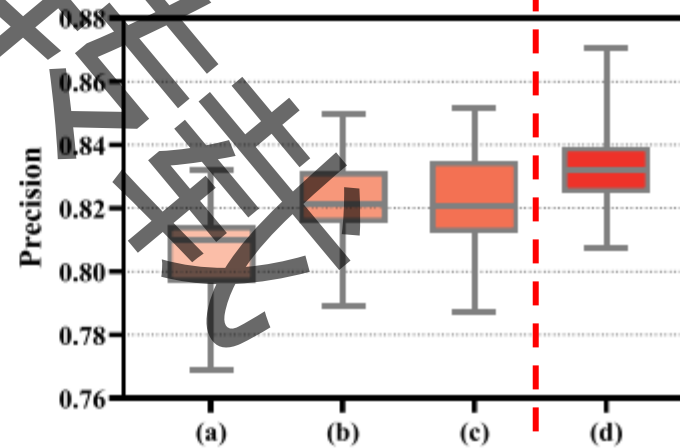
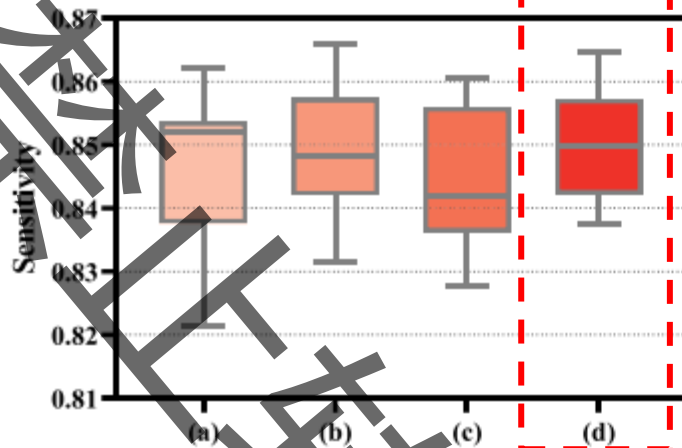
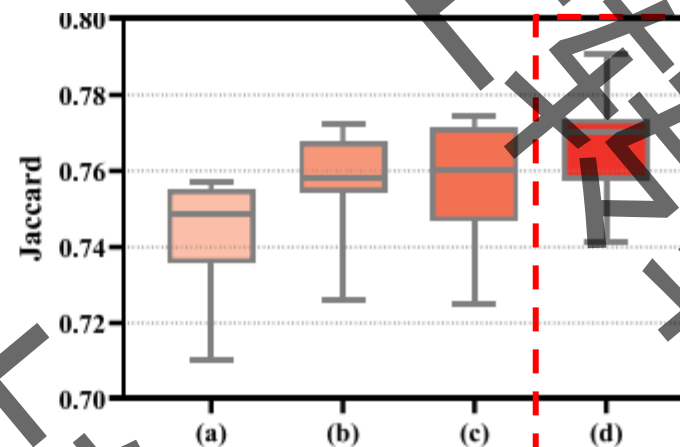
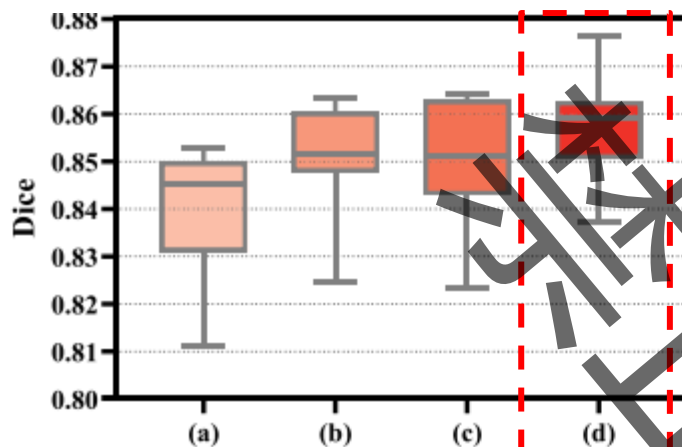


消融实验结果

实验结果



融合方法的消融实验



融合方法消融实验的箱线图

本文提出了一种基于**交叉融合机制**的自动脑分割方法，该方法整合了**多模态PET和MR**信息以实现精确的全脑分割，并且该方法有利于脑部疾病的**临床诊断和分析**。未来将探索该方法在其他模态图像**(MR/CT、MR/SPECT等)**处理任务中的应用。



Thank you