

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

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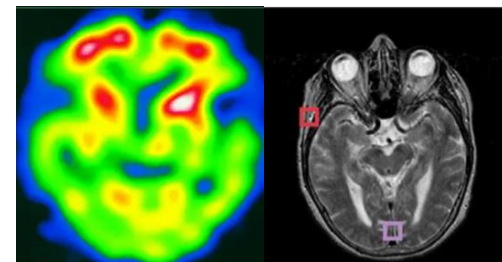
# 研究背景与意义



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）

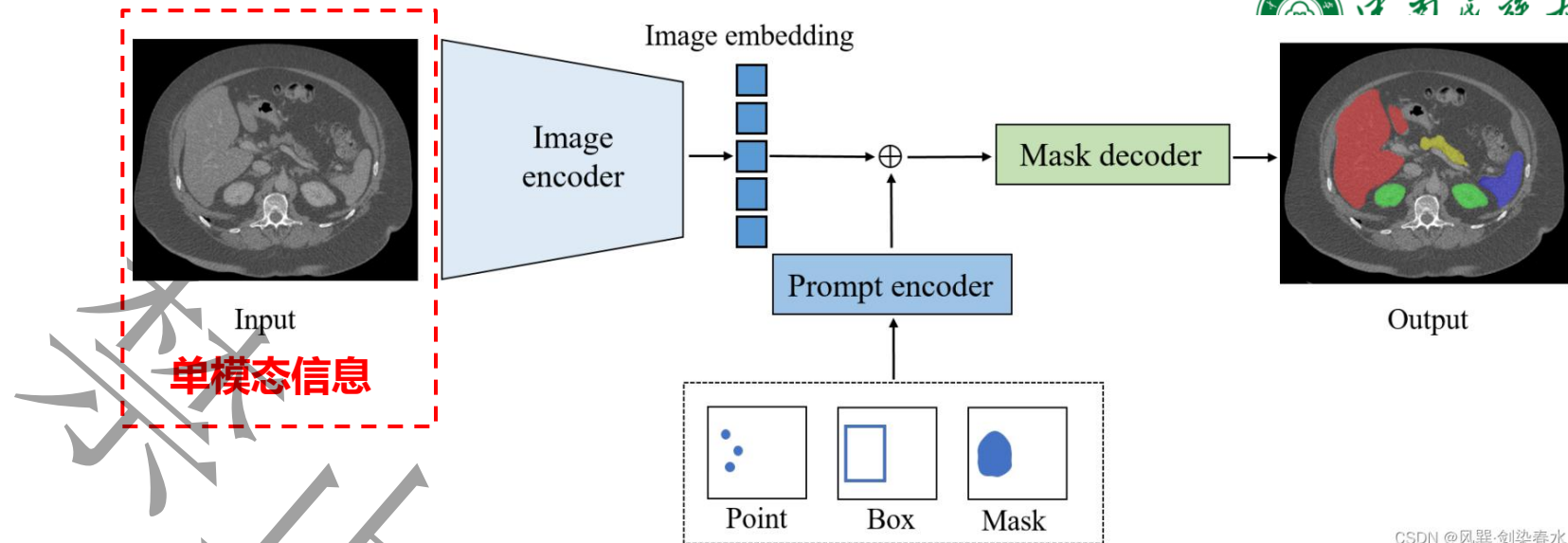
融合双模态信息的方法

研究意义？

# 研究现状

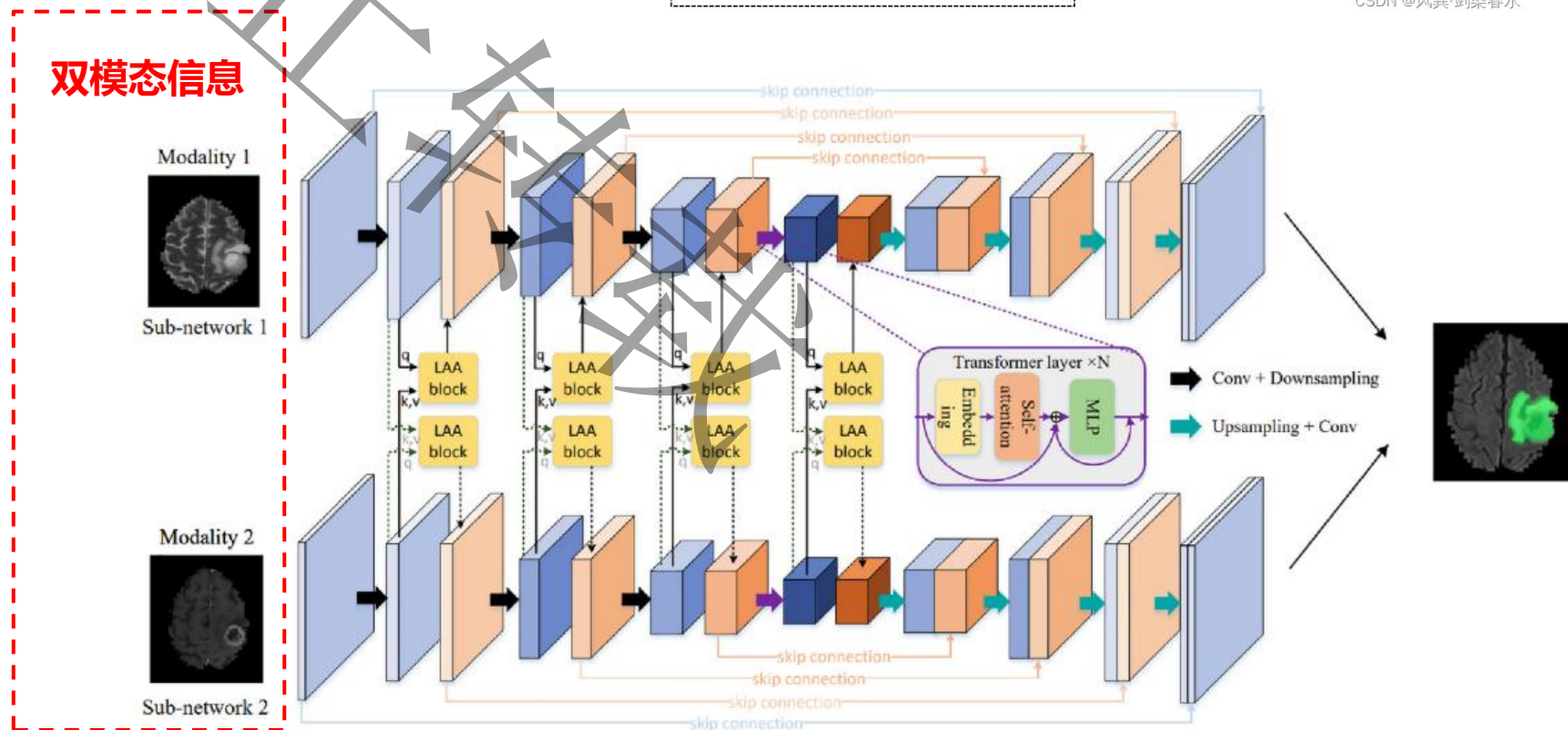
## ➤ 单模态医学图像分割方法

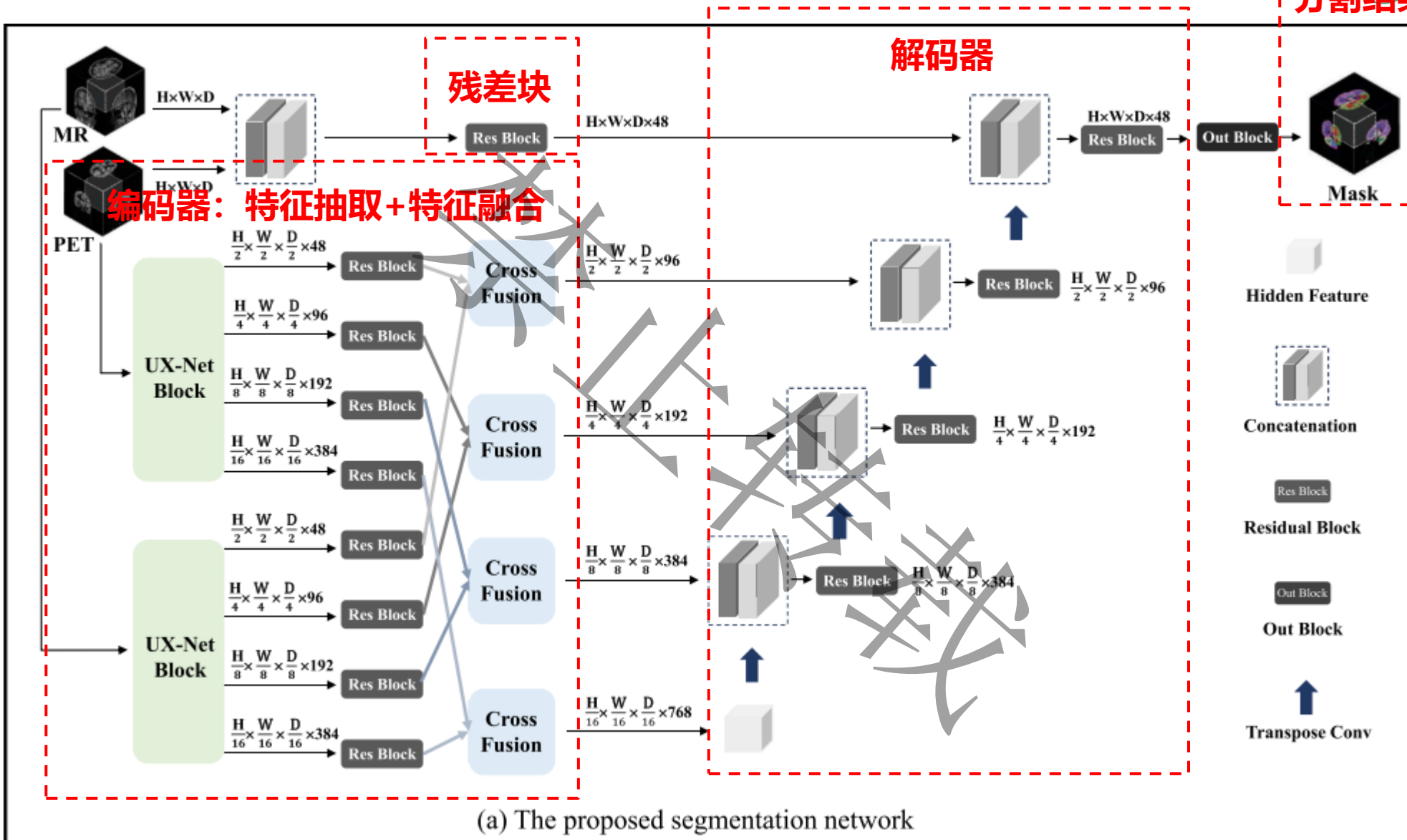
未充分利用PET的**功能代谢信息**与  
MR的高分辨率**结构信息**的互补性



## ➤ 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**)

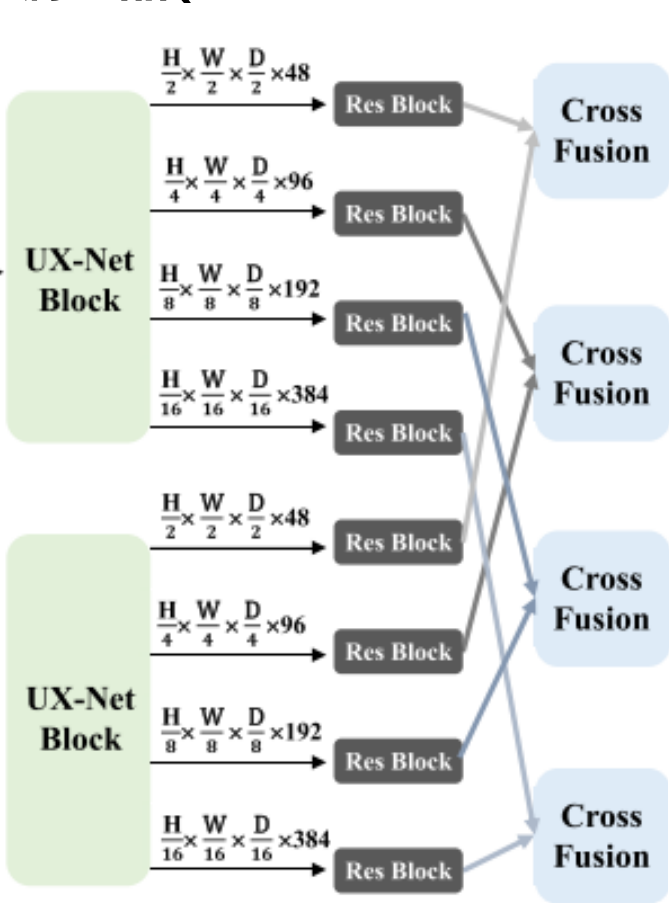




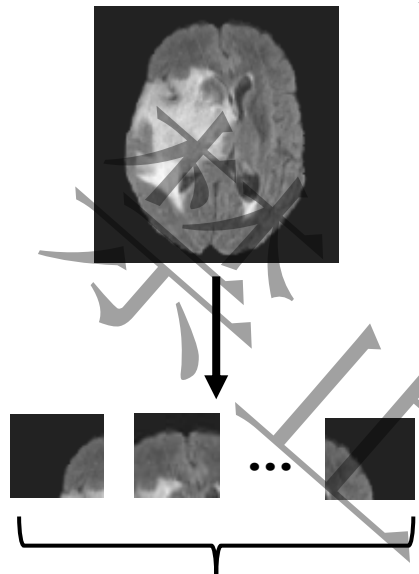
本文提出的分割网络结构

# 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

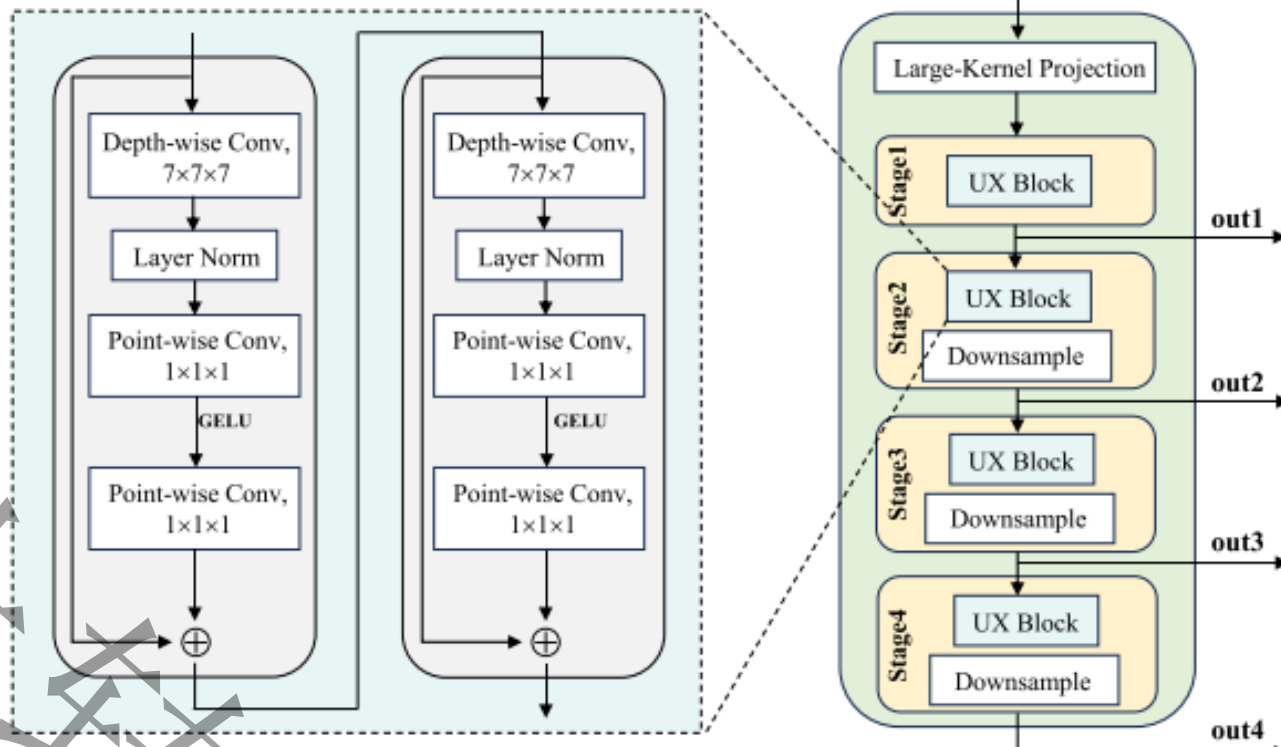
$$\hat{z}_i^1 = LN(DWC(V_i))$$

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

点卷积

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

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

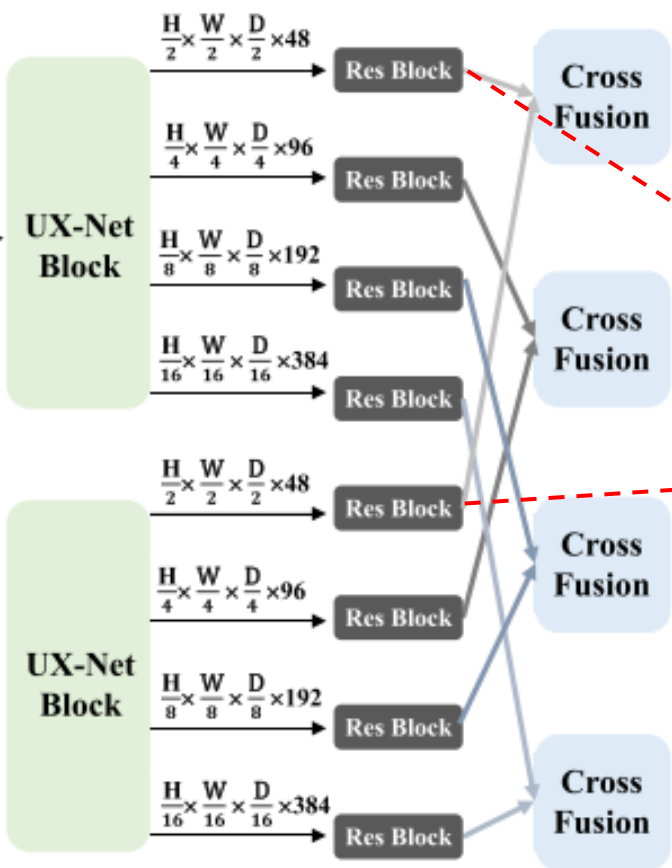


UX-Net Block

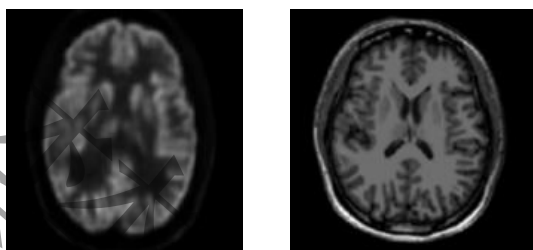


# 研究方法

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



编码器



PET

MRI

$x$

$y$

$$Q_2 = \text{Conv}Q(x)$$

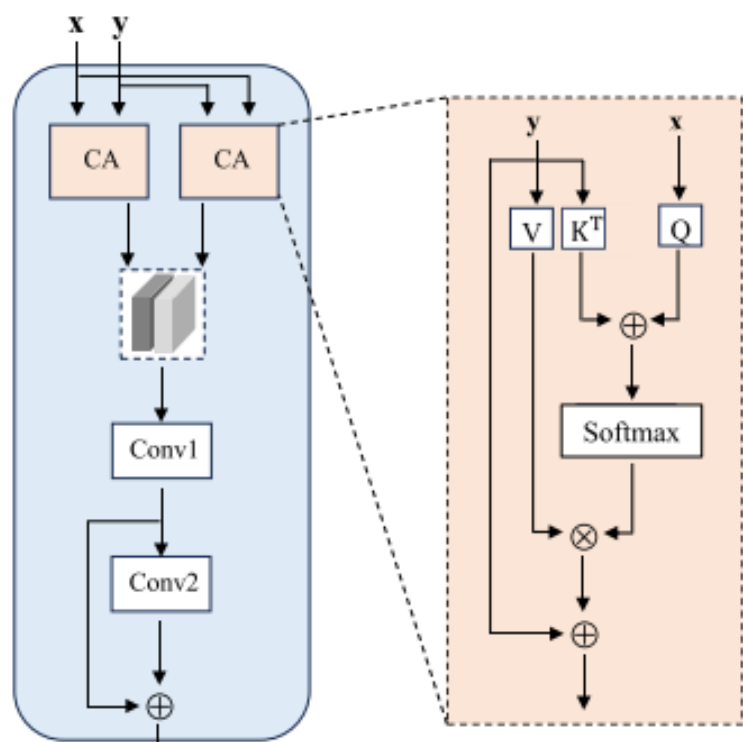
$$K_2 = \text{Conv}K(y)$$

$$V_2 = \text{Conv}V(y)$$

$$CA_2 = \text{softmax} \left( \frac{Q_2 K_2^T}{\sqrt{C}} \right) V_2 + y$$

$$f = \text{Conv}3(\text{concat}(CA_1, CA_2))$$

$$e = \text{Conv}4(f) + f$$



Cross Fusion

缩放因子

# 研究方法

## 解码器(Decoder)

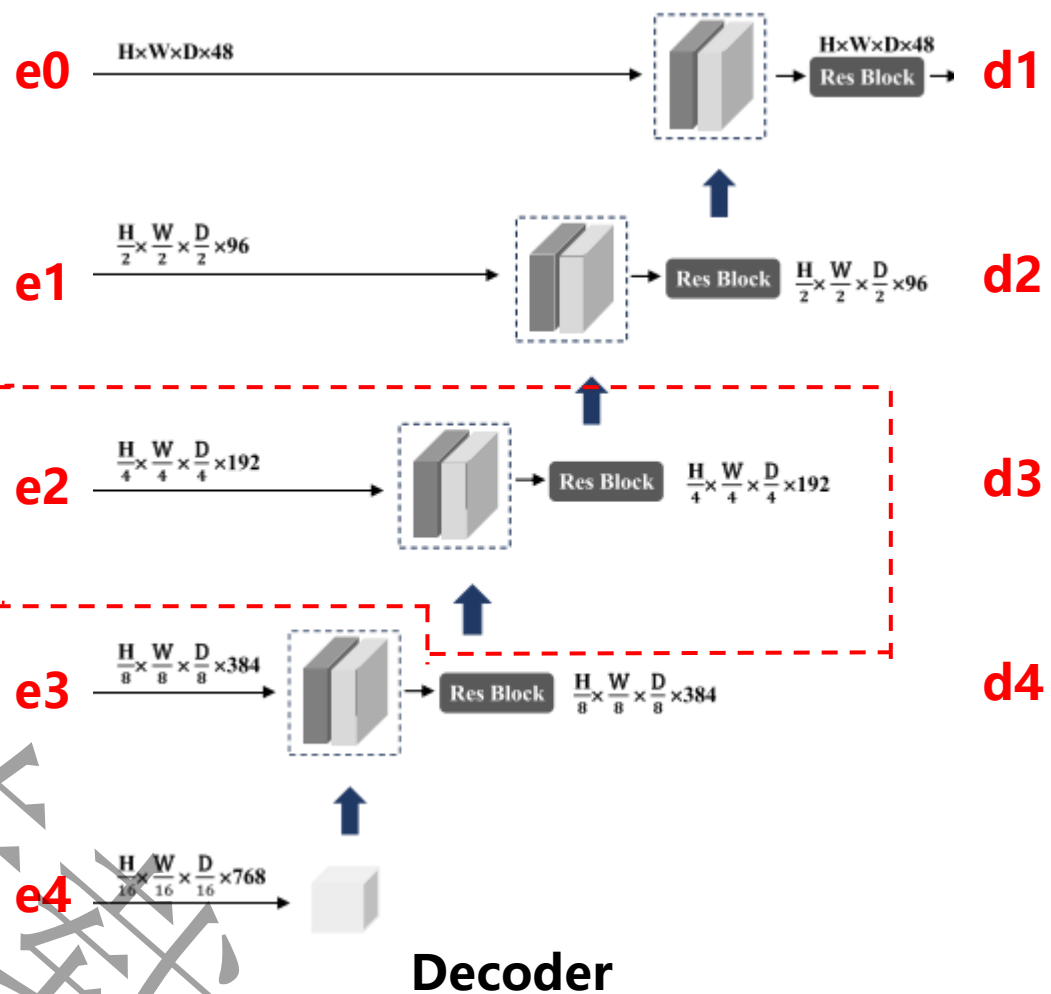
以第三层解码器为示例:

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

$$e_0 = \text{ResBlock}(\text{concat}(x_1, x_2))$$

$$d_1 = \text{decoder1}(e_0, d_2)$$

$$\text{out} = \text{OutBlock}(d_1) \quad \text{最终结果}$$



## 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



## 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

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

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

豪斯多夫距离

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

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

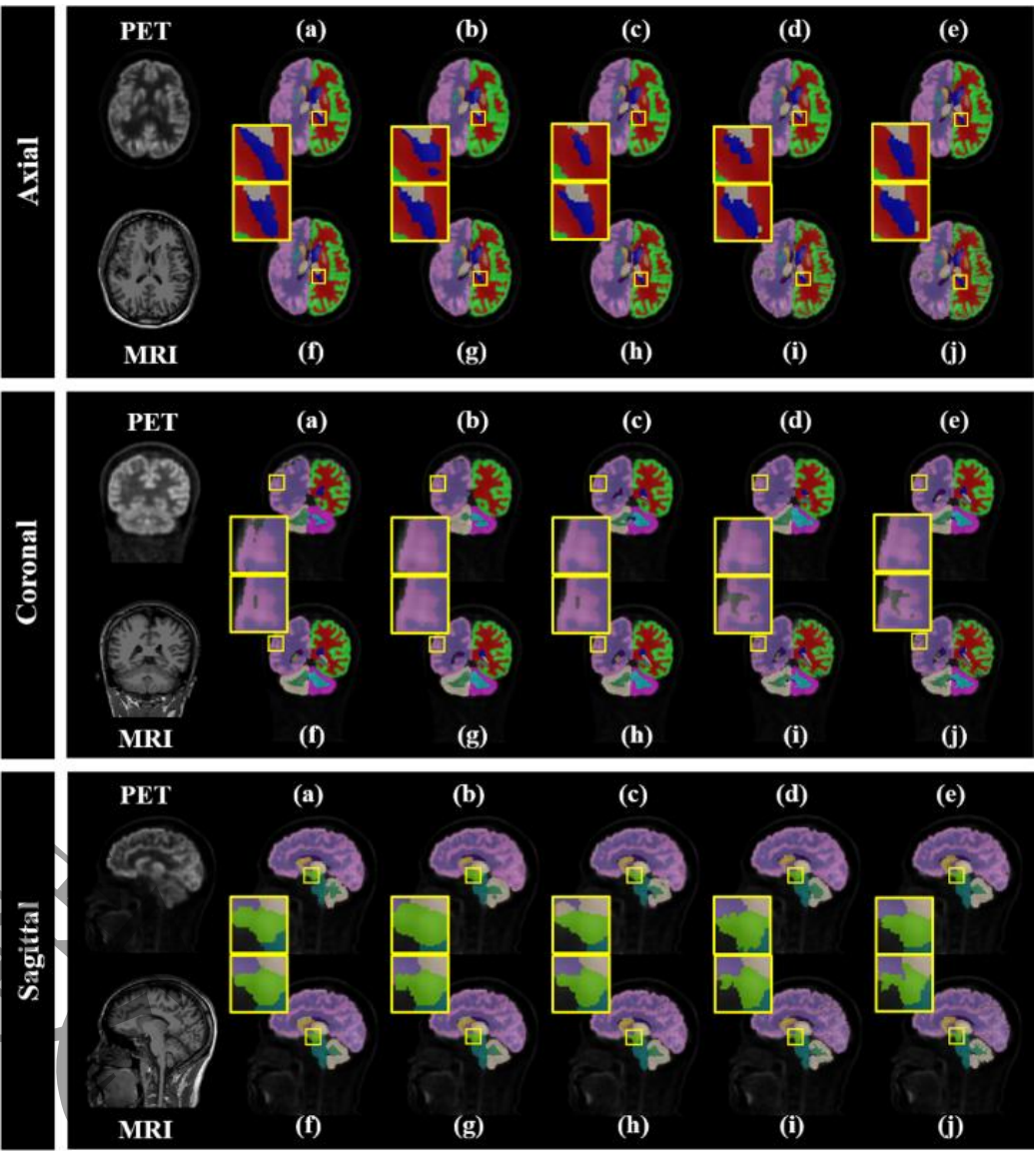
# 实验结果

## 总体的实验结果

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

最优

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



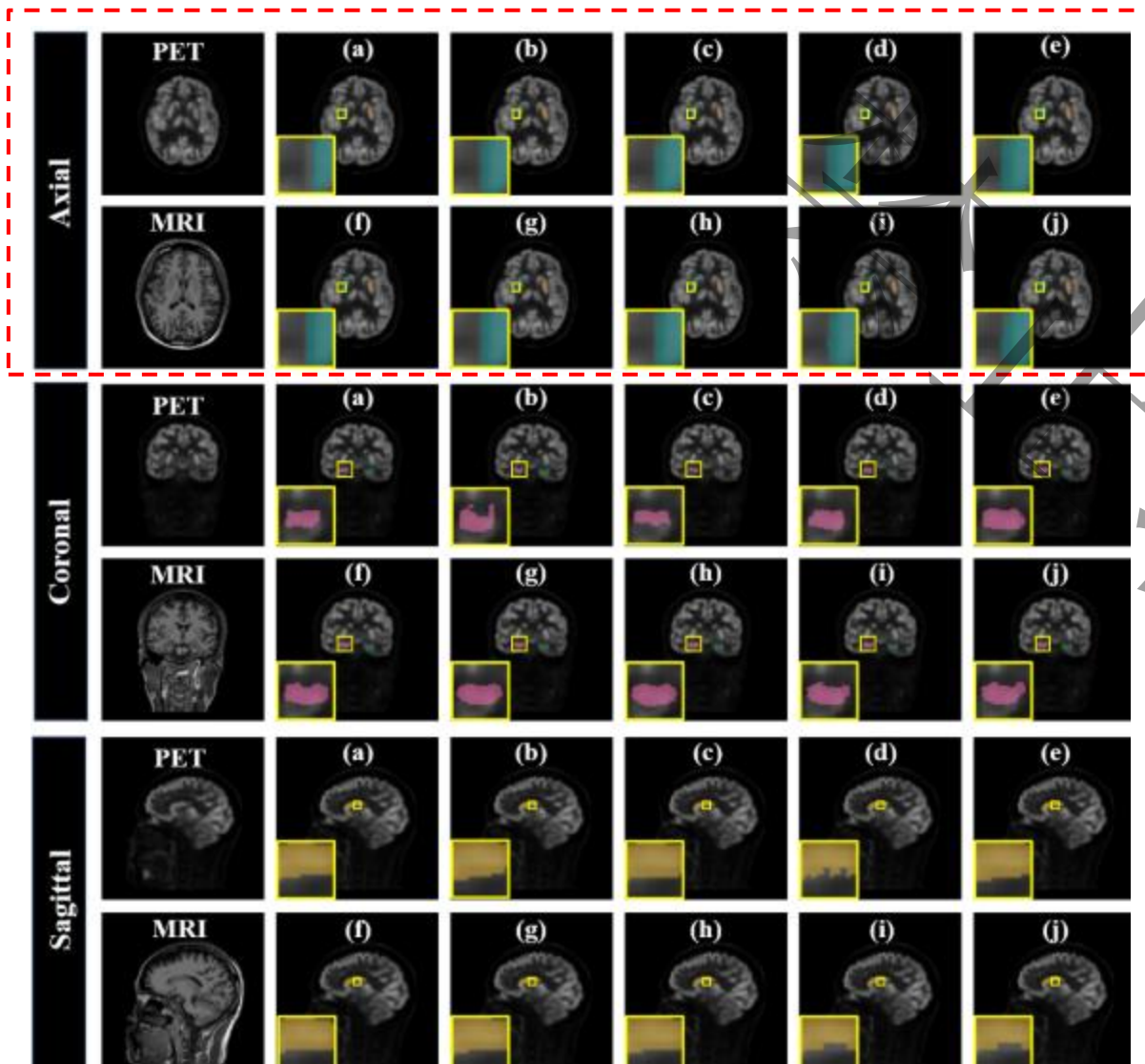
全脑分割实验可视化

# 实验结果

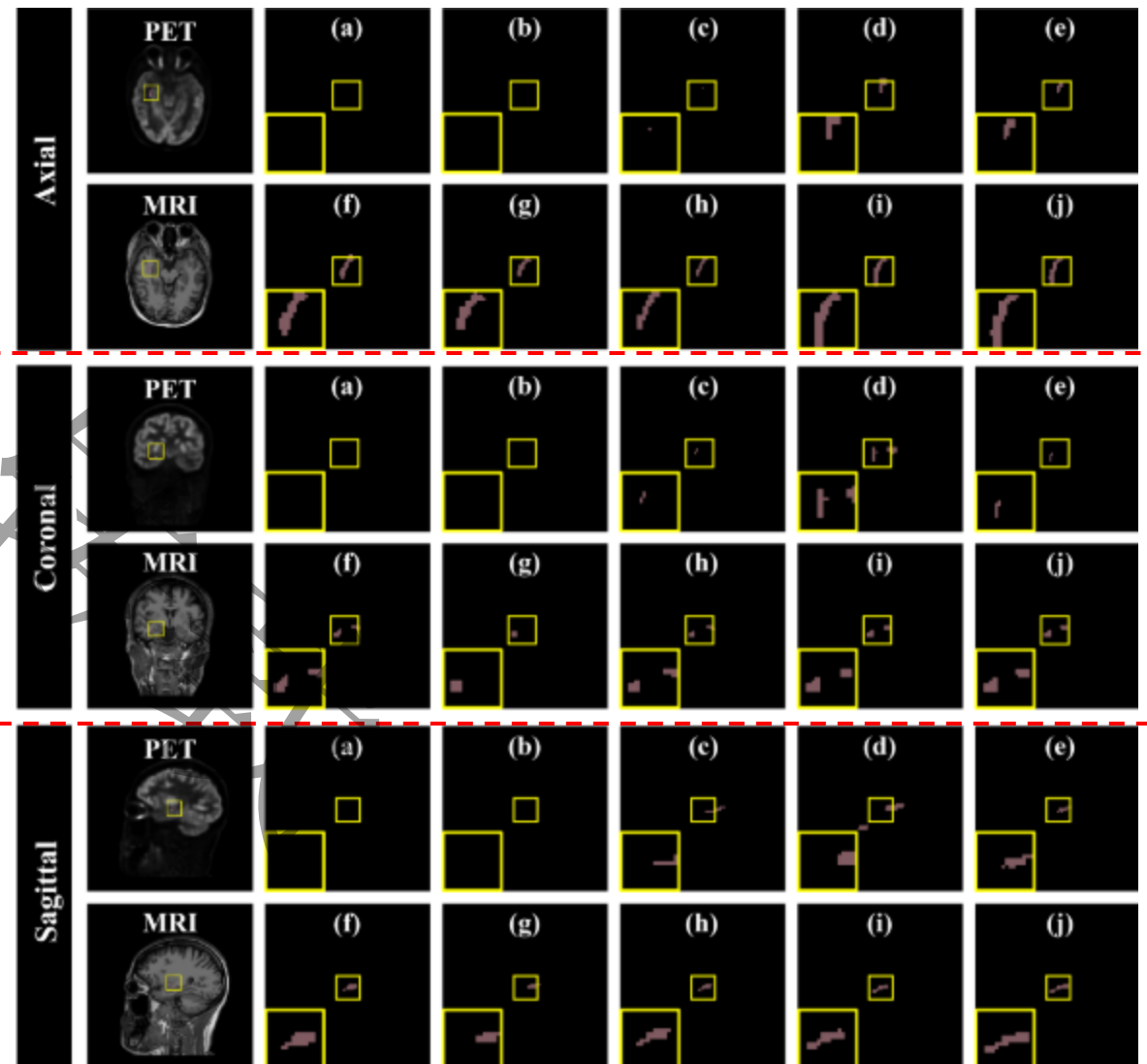


(a) NestedUNet. (b) ResUNet. (c) VNet. (d) **nnFormer**. (e) UNETR.  
(f) **SwinUNETR**. (g) UNet3D. (h) **3DUXNET**. (i) Ours. (j) GT.

## 脑部特定区域的分割



壳核，海马体和尾状核区域分割



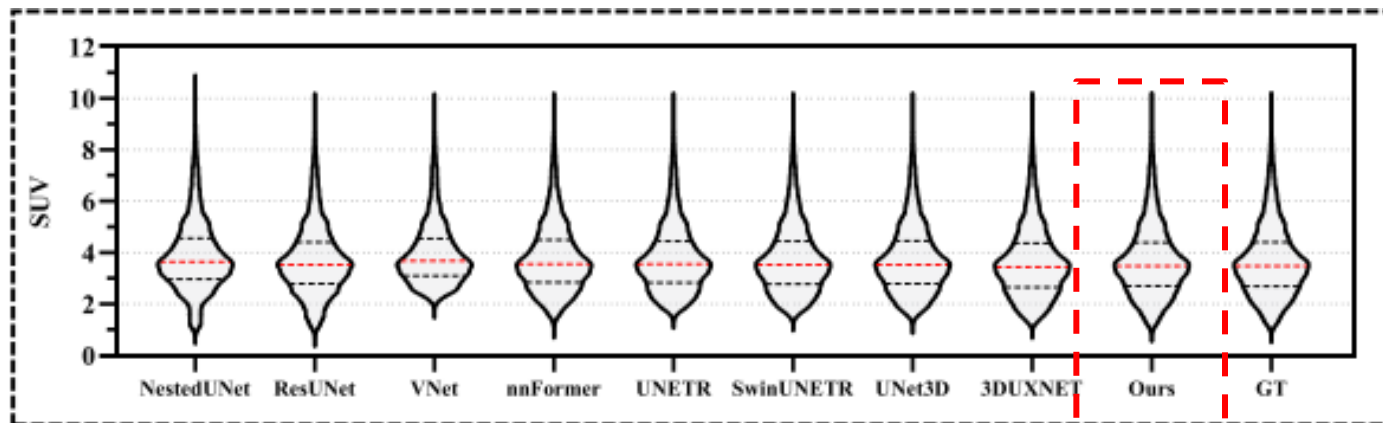
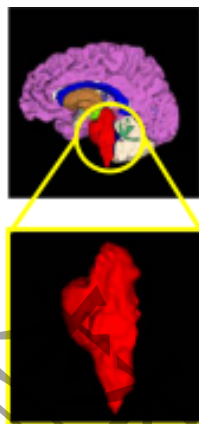
侧脑室区域分割

# 实验结果

## 一致性和相关性分析

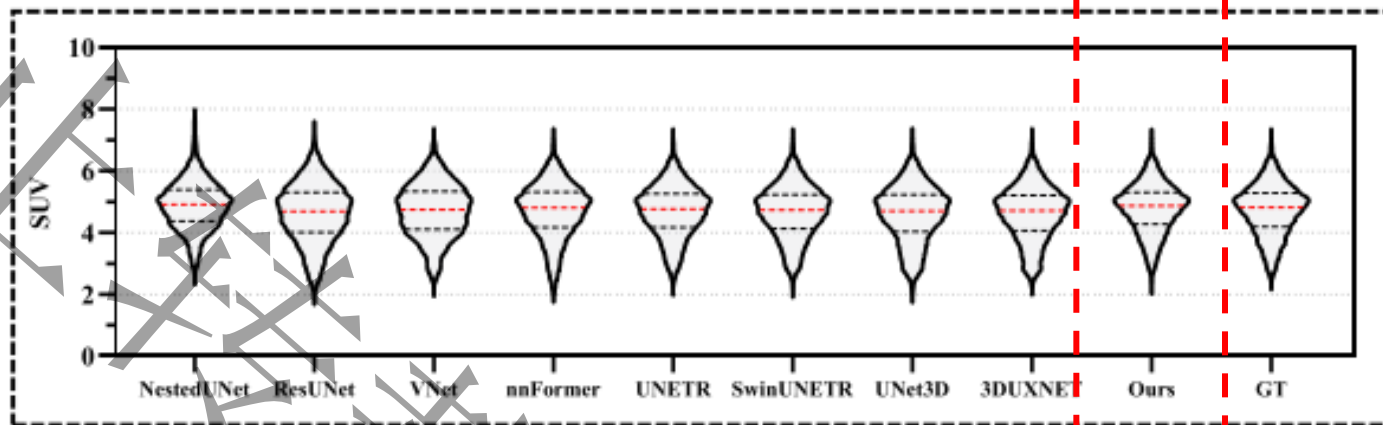
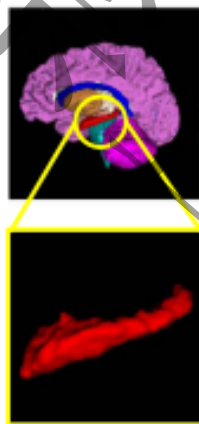
脑干

Brain-Stem



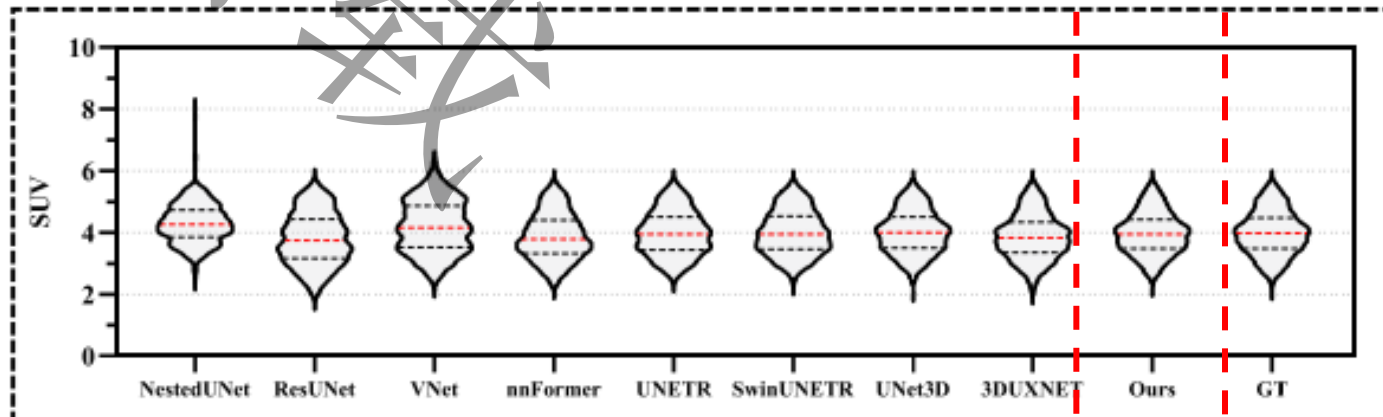
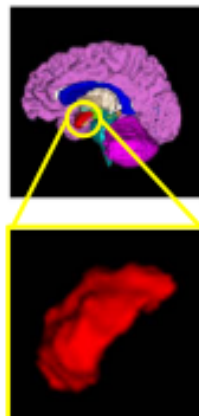
左海马体

Left-Hippocampus



左杏仁核区域

Left-Amygdala

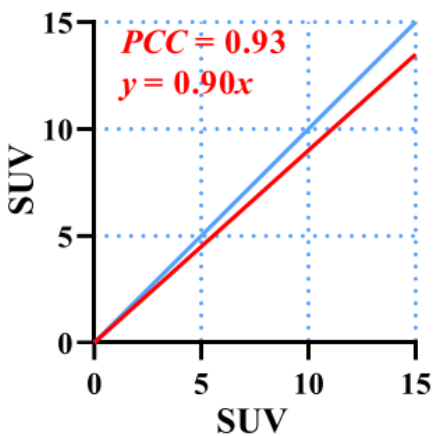




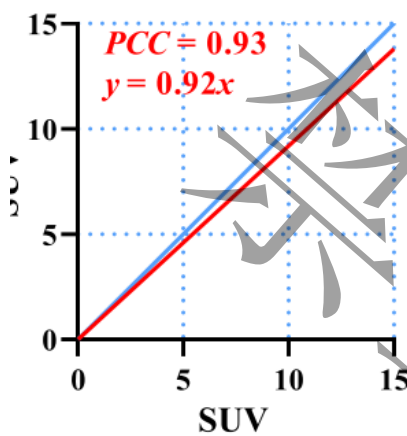
# 实验结果

## 一致性和相关性分析

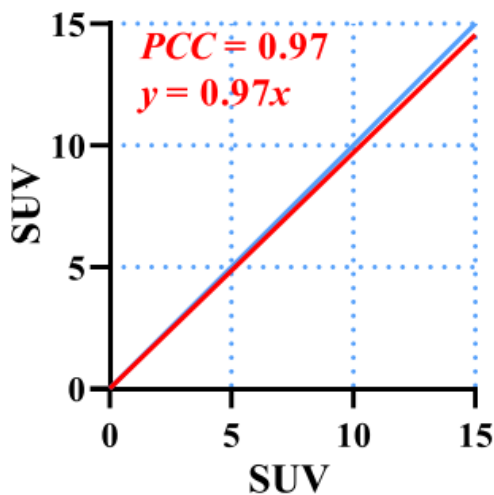
Ours



Ours



Ours



右脑白质

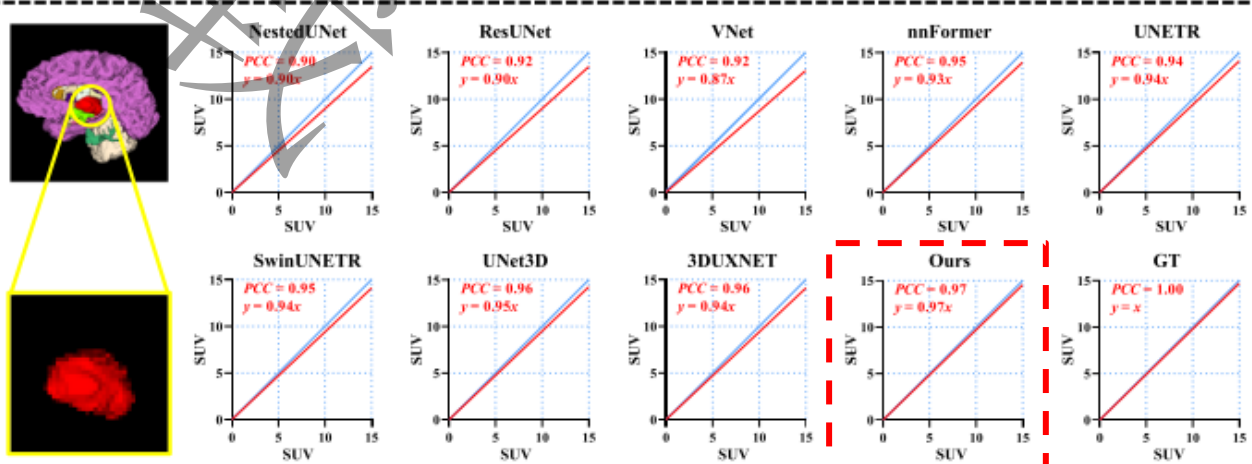
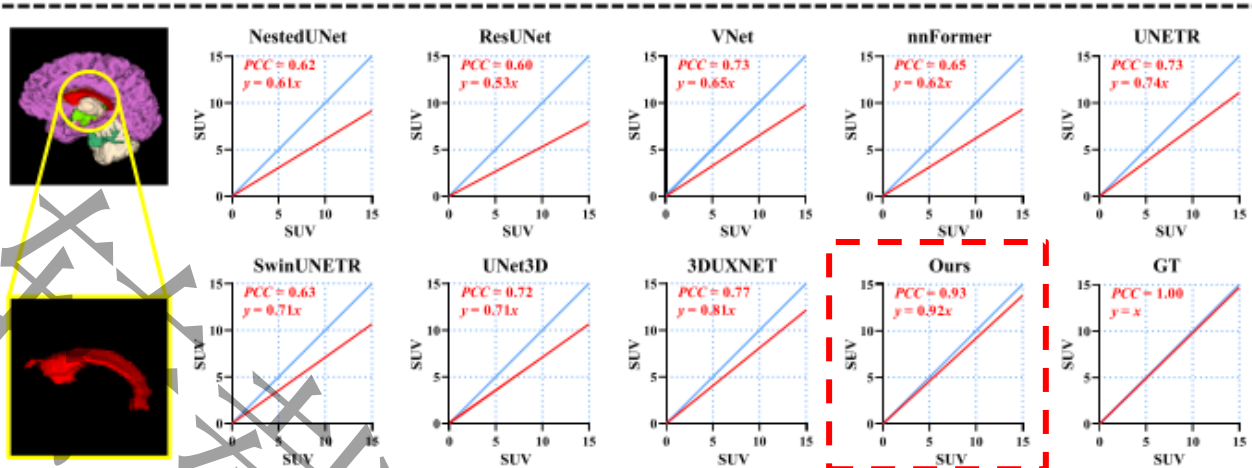
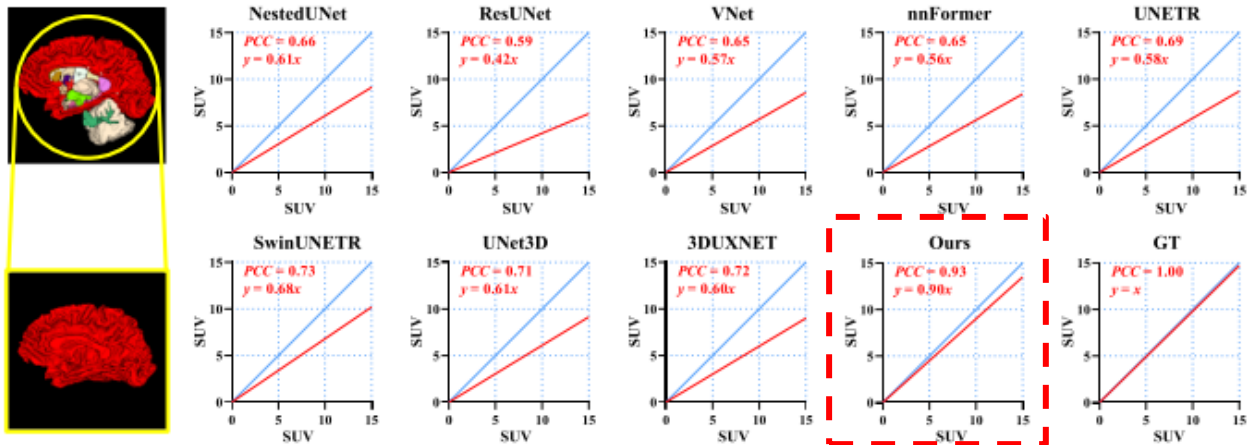
右侧脑室

右丘脑

Right-Cerebral-White-Matter

Right-Lateral-Ventricle

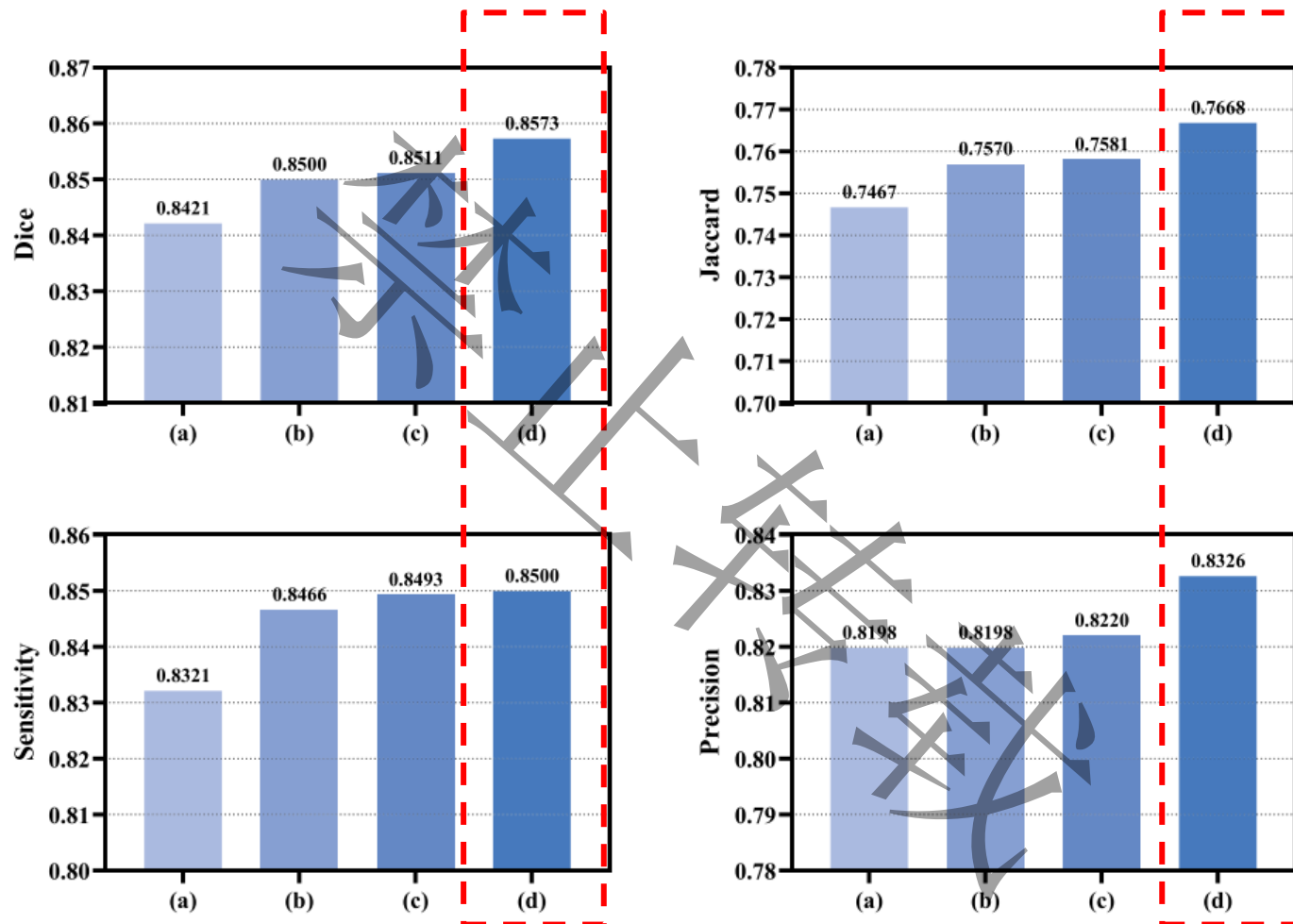
Right-Thalamus-Proper



# 实验结果



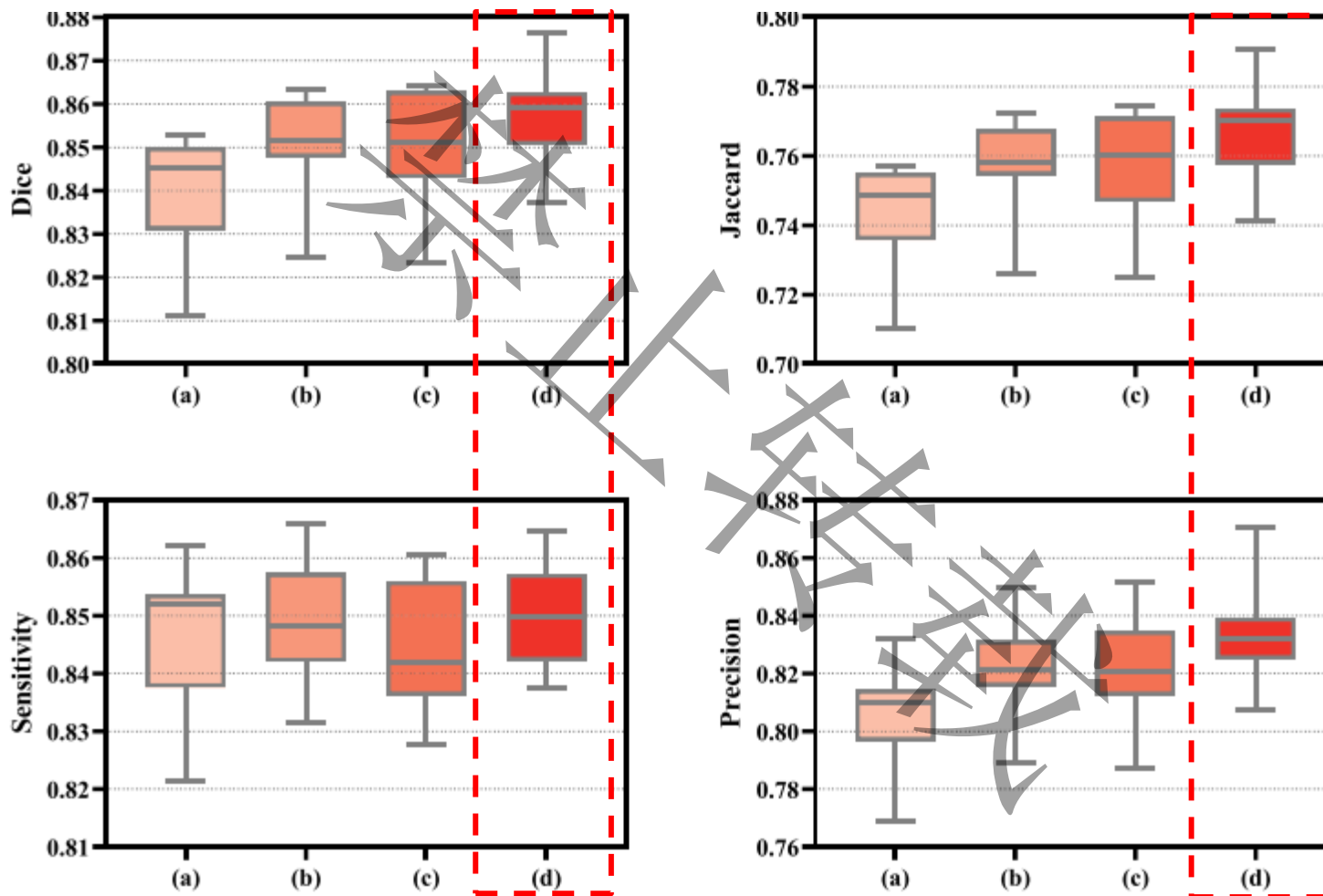
## 总体的消融实验



消融实验结果



## 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