

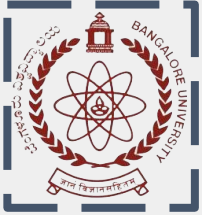


# Machine Learning in Health

Using ML/DL in medical applications

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Image Data Analysis  
MDC, Berlin

## Scientific Background



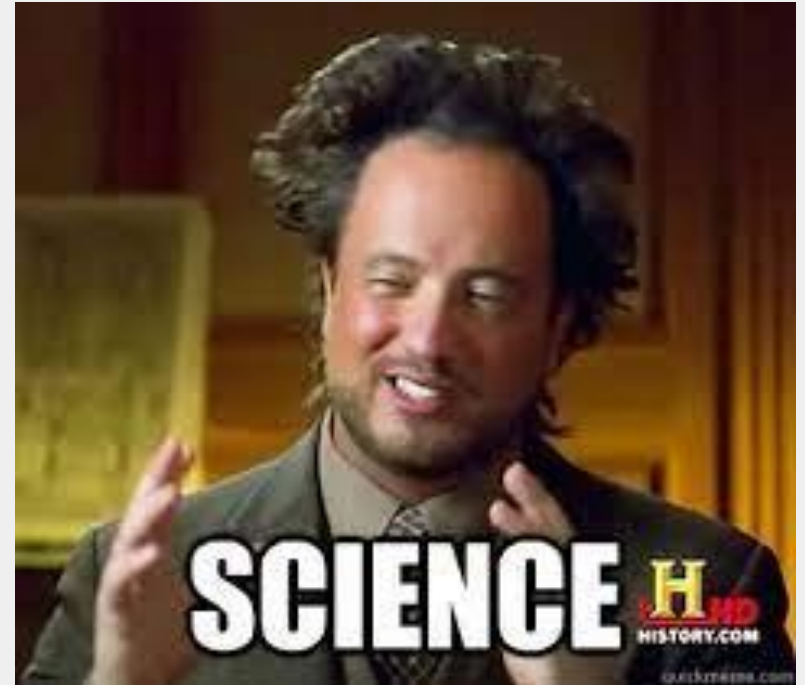
Bachelors  
Bangalore



Masters  
TUM

PhD  
Berlin

**MDC** MAX-DELBRÜCK-CENTRUM  
FÜR MOLEKULARE MEDIZIN  
IN DER HELMHOLTZ-GEMEINSCHAFT



# Masters Project

Technical  
University  
of Munich



HelmholtzZentrum münchen  
German Research Center for Environmental Health

Institute of  
Computational Biology

Neural cell fate prediction using time-lapse  
microscopy images

# Cell reprogramming

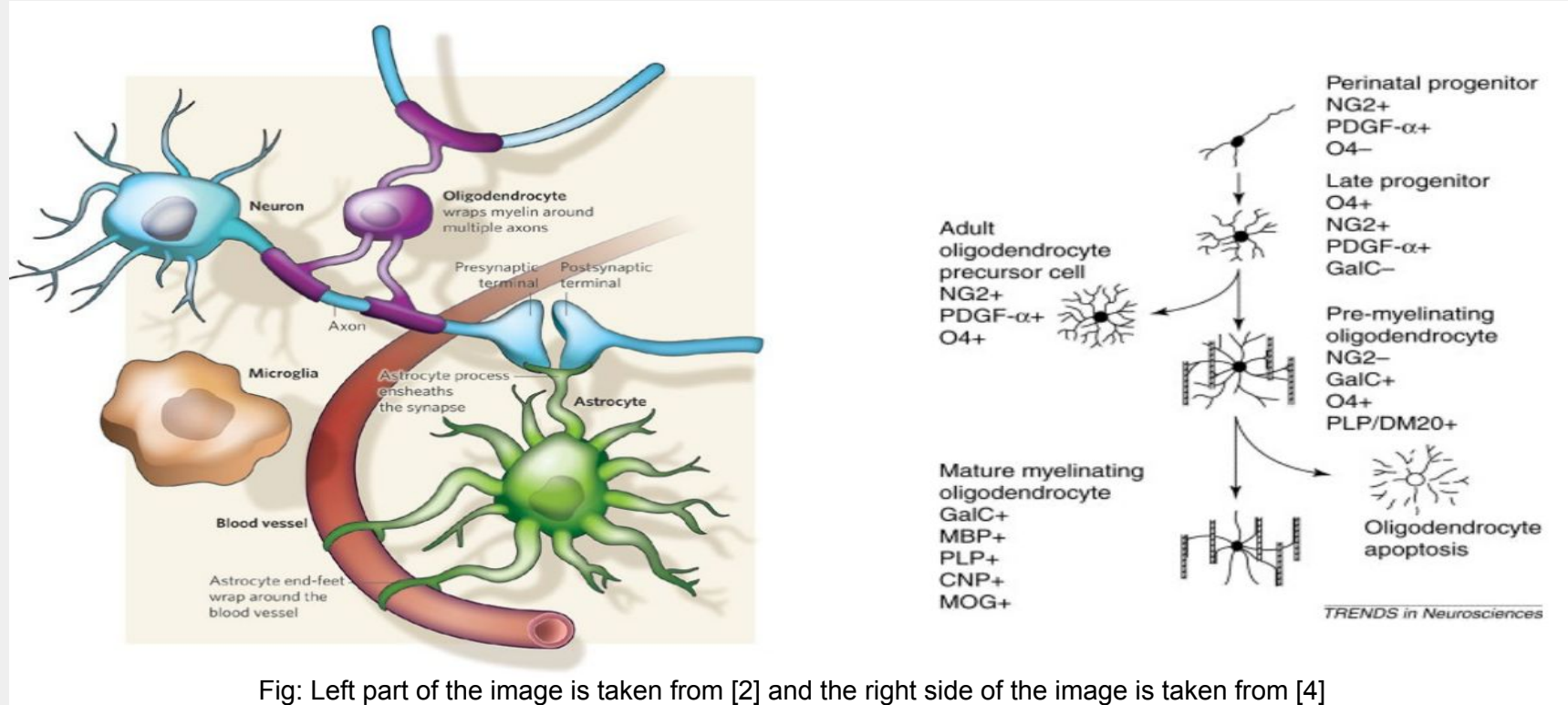
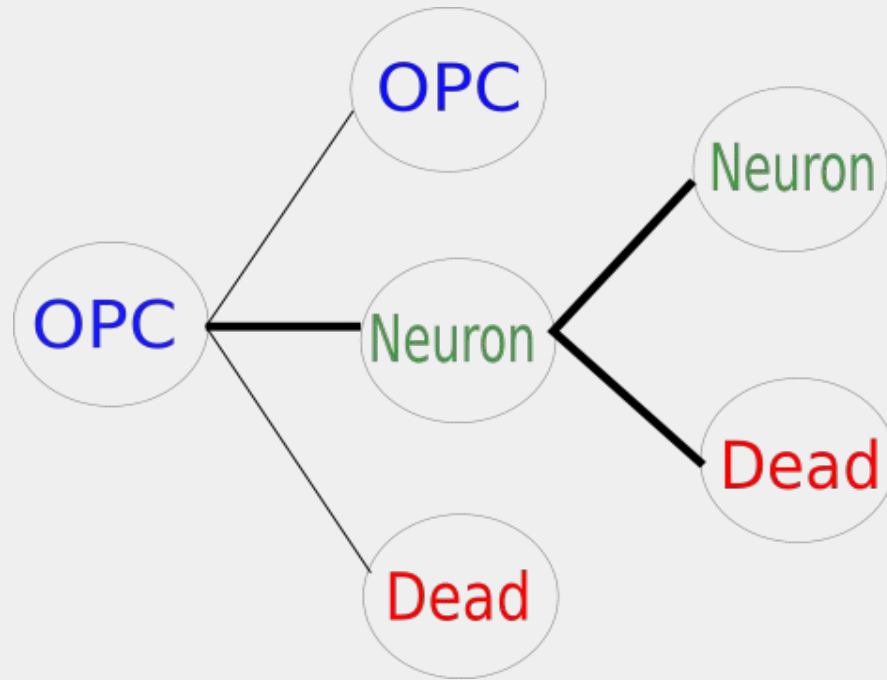


Fig: Left part of the image is taken from [2] and the right side of the image is taken from [4]

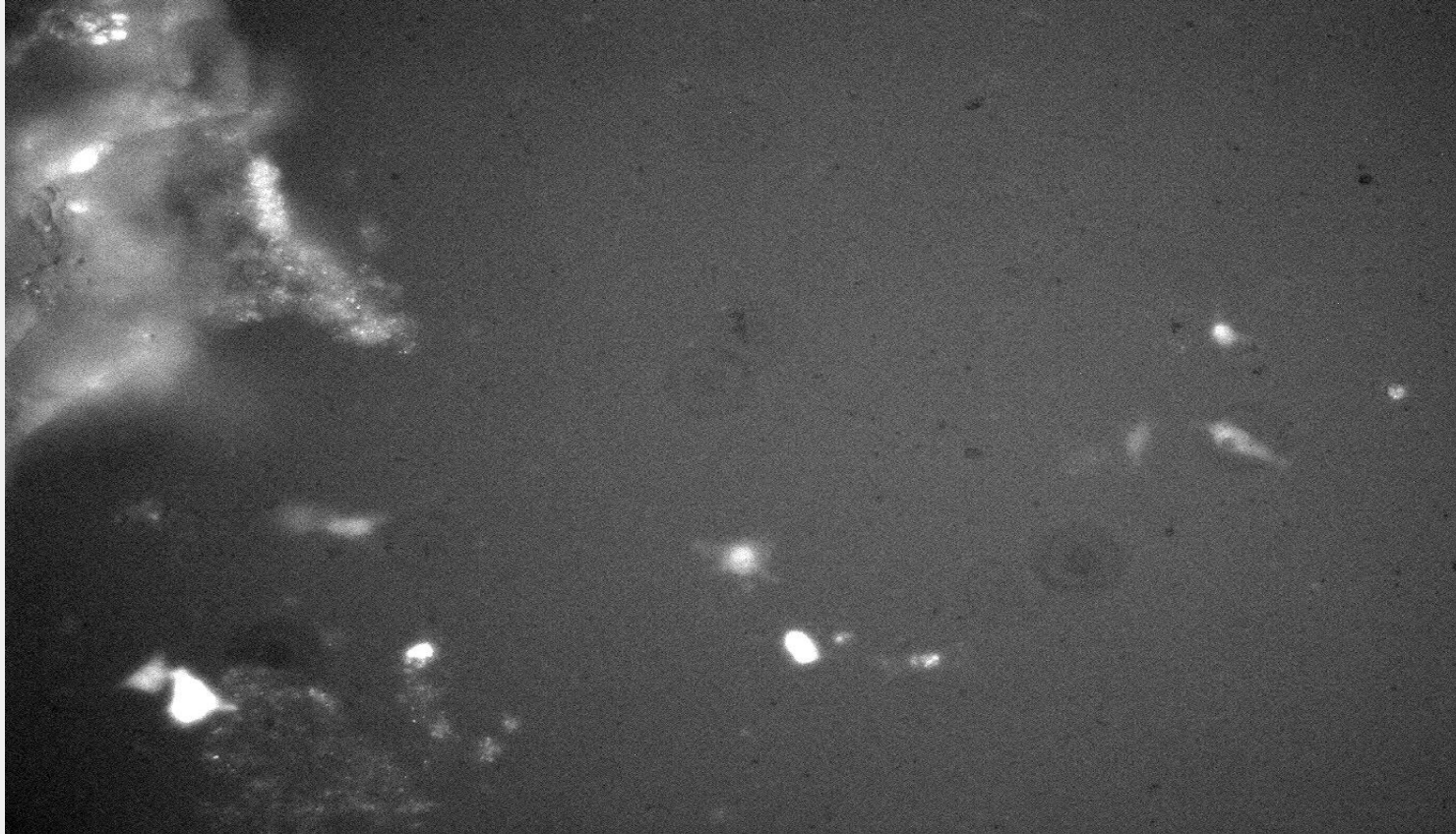
**Applications:** For cell-based replacement therapy for traumatic brain injury or neurodegenerative disease.

## Cell reprogramming



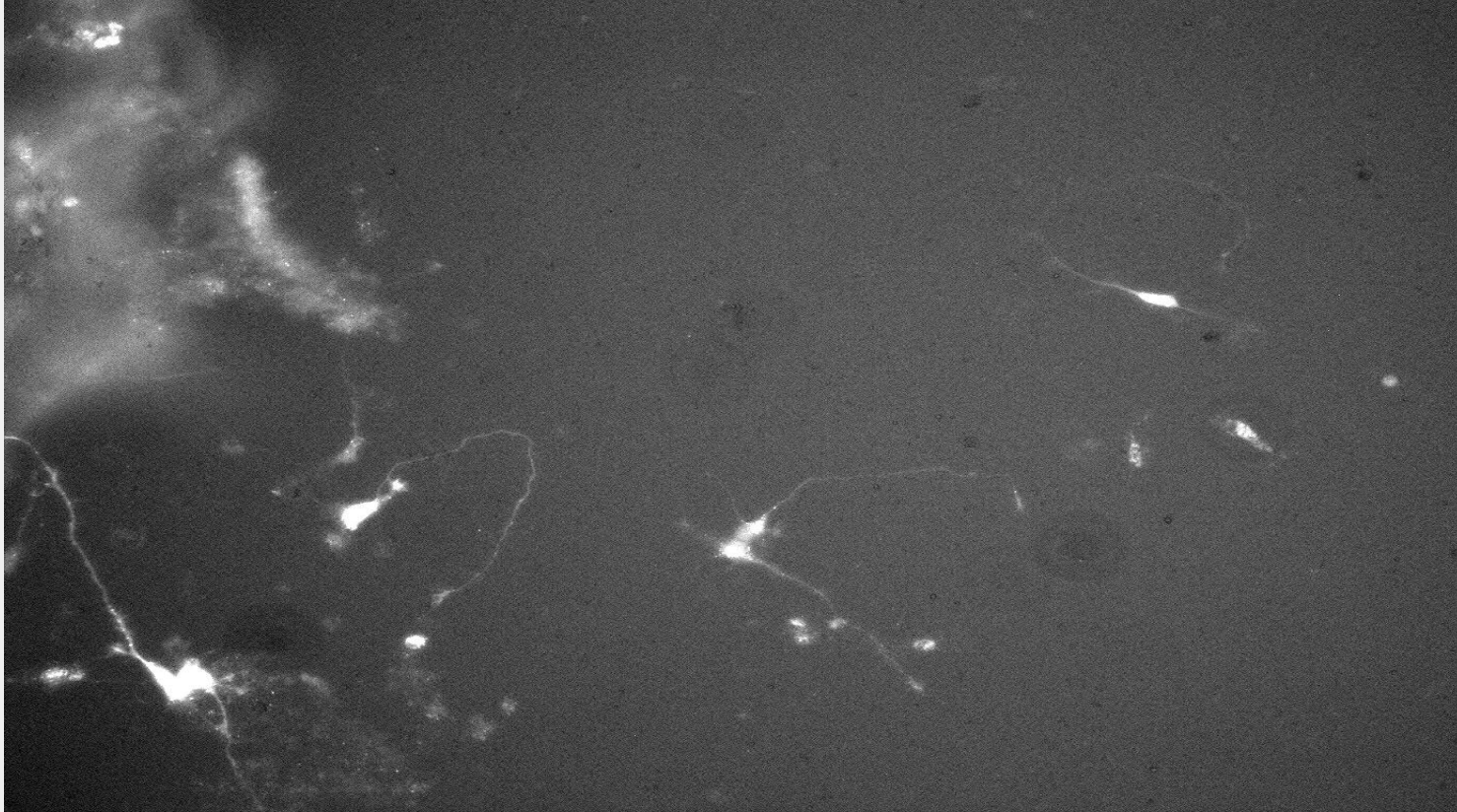


## Data at 24 hours



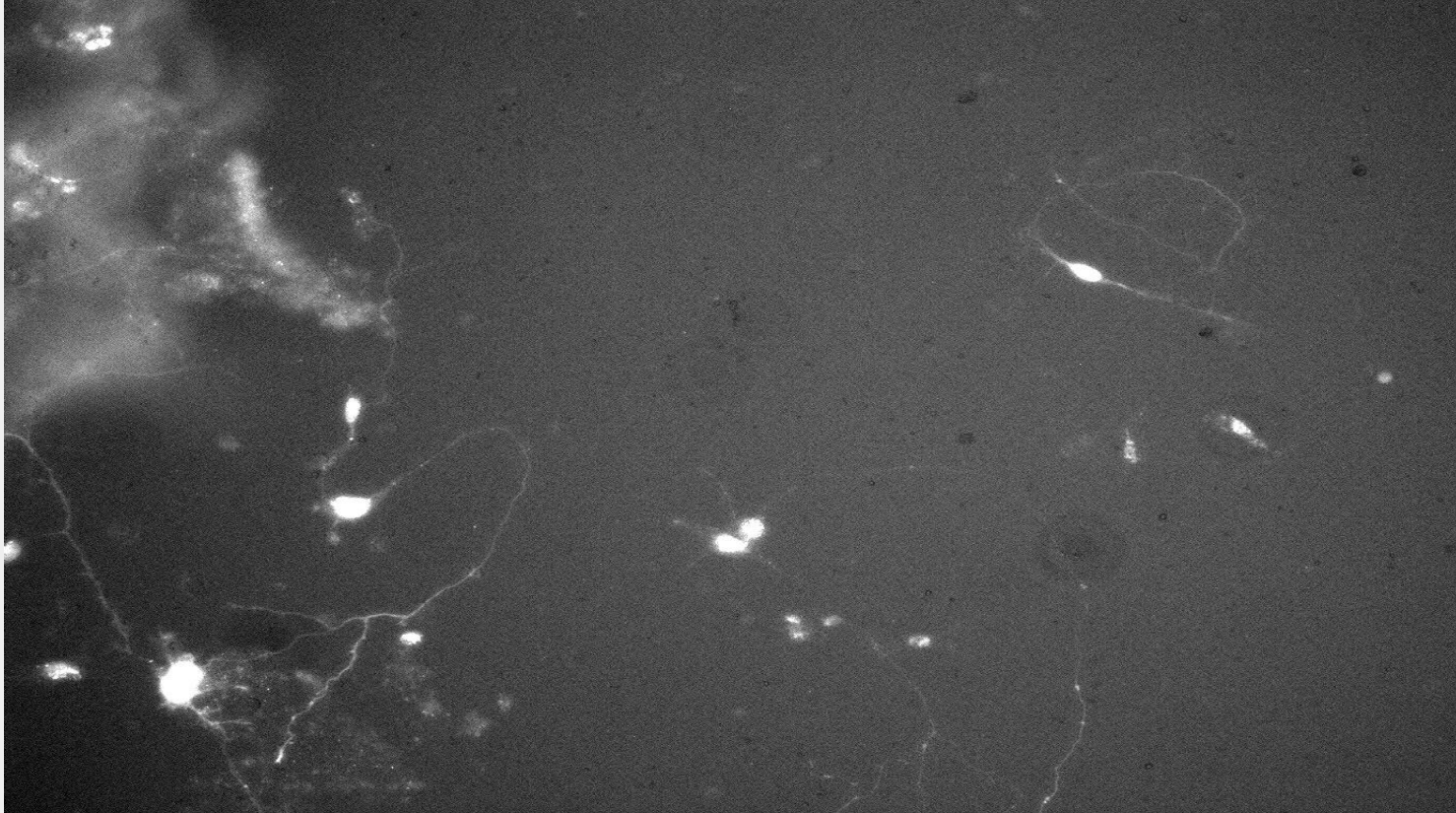


## Data at 60 hours



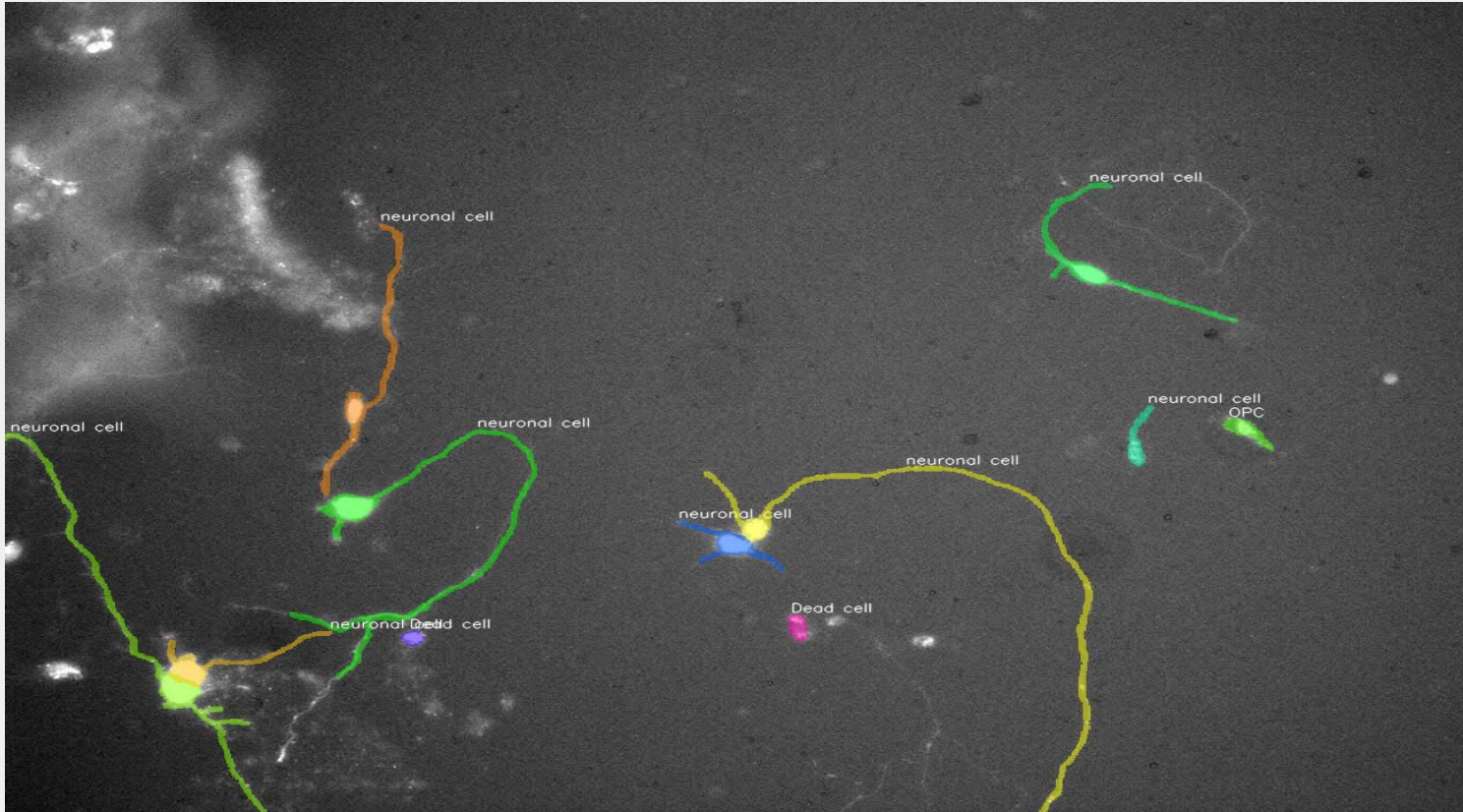


## Data at 116 hours

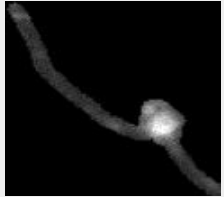




## Annotated data at 116 hours



## Supervised Learning

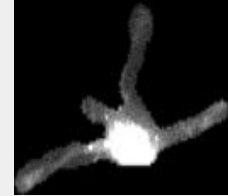


Input

It's a  
neuron

Annotations

Model



Predictions

It's a  
neuron

## Reprogramming statistics

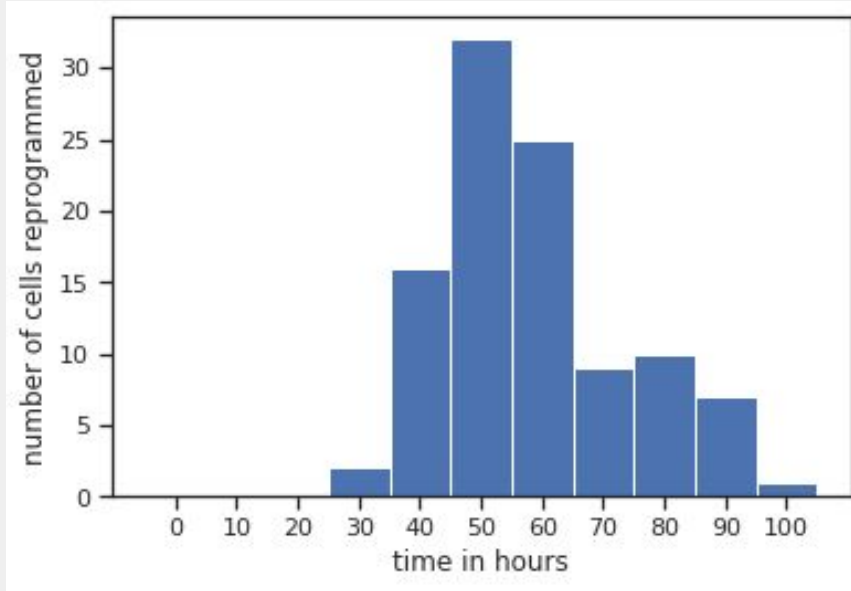


Fig: The graph shows the number of cells reprogrammed at the end of every 10 hours

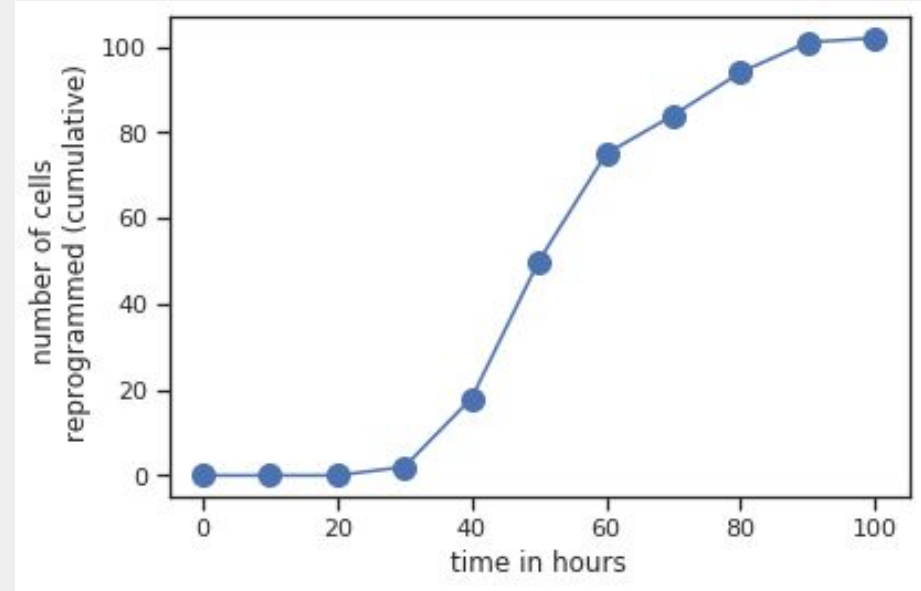


Fig: The number of cells cumulatively reprogrammed.



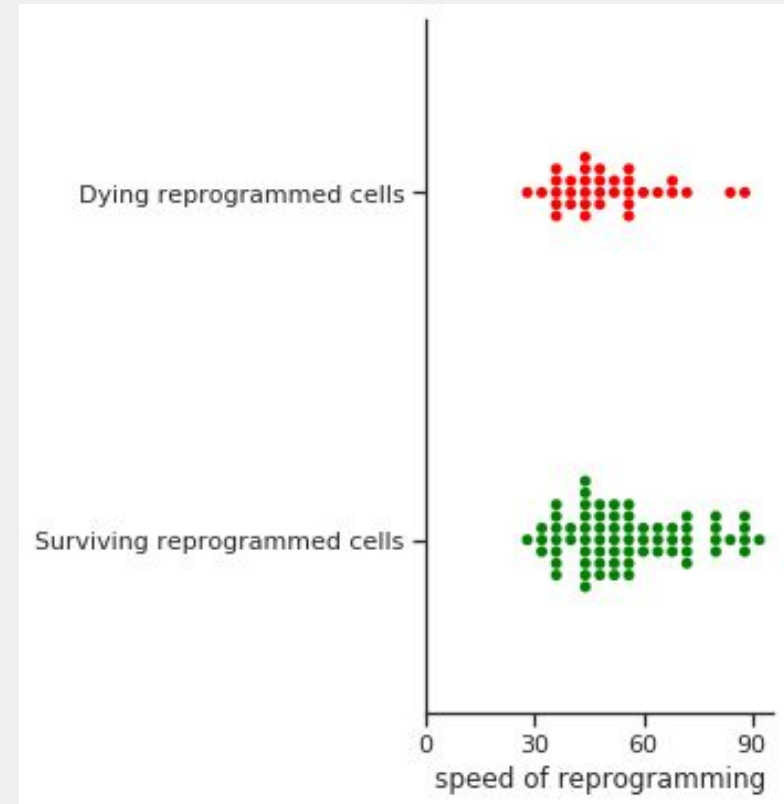
## Speed of reprogramming

Relation between the 'speed of reprogramming' and 'cell fate'.

Early reprogramming - less than 48 hours, 50 cells, 62% survived.

Late reprogramming - 52 cells, 73% survived.

Wilcoxon test fails to reject null hypothesis at  $p = 0.062$ .



# Network architecture

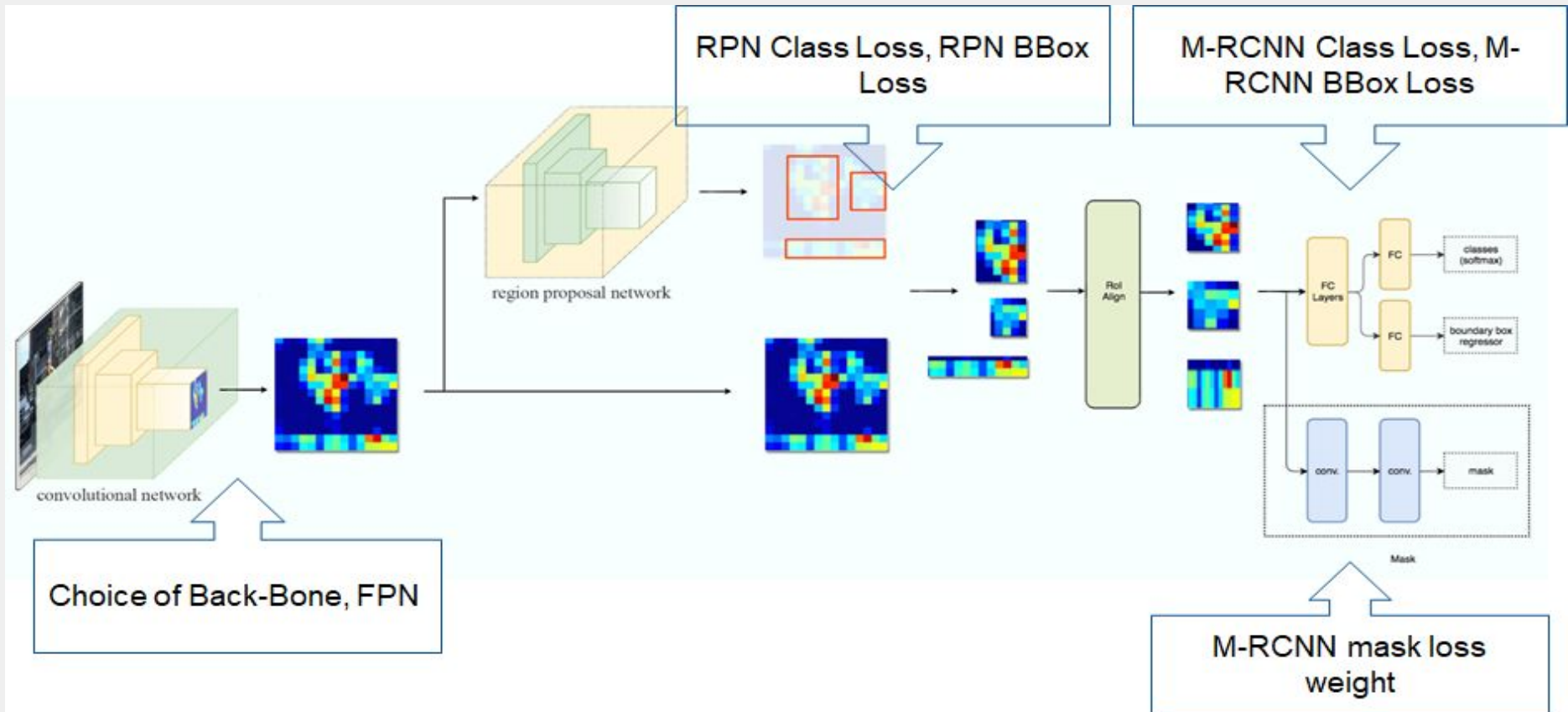
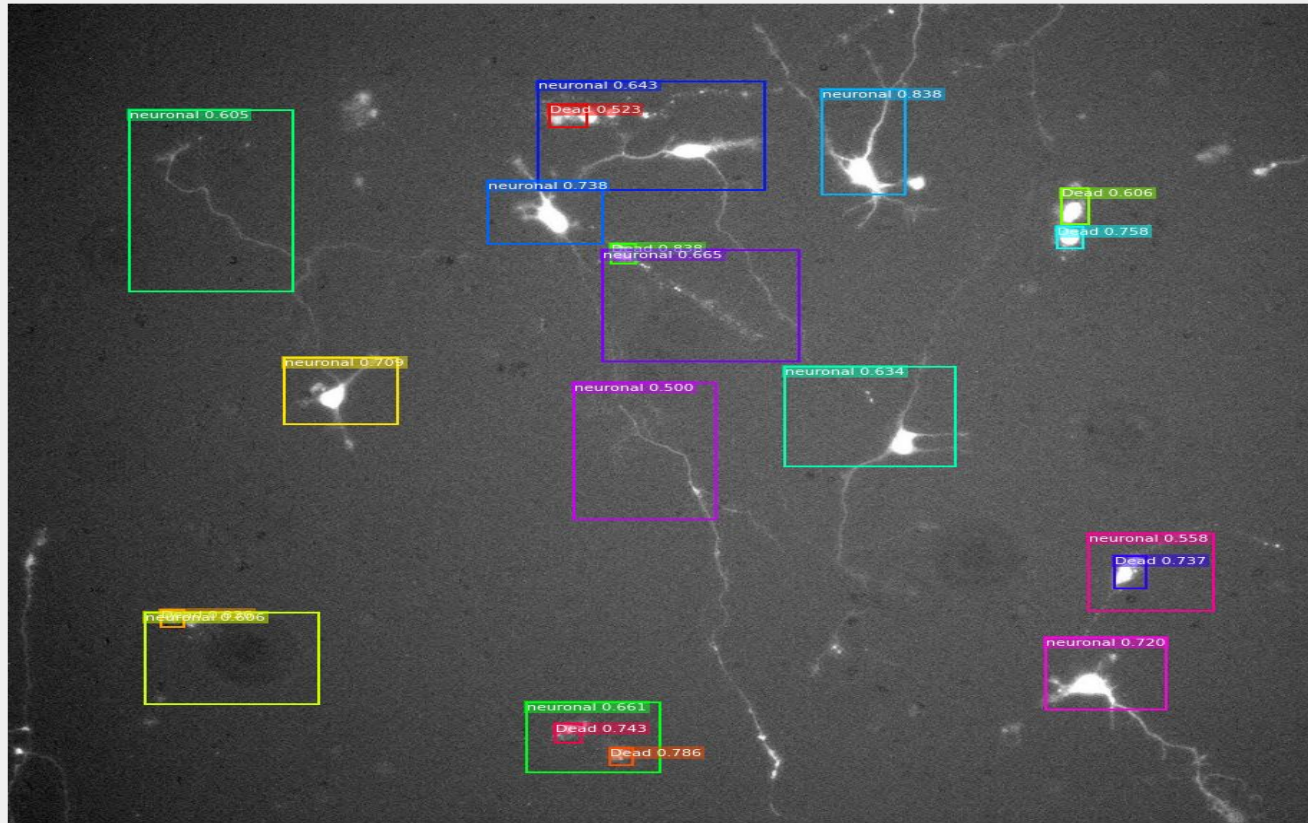


Fig: Illustration of Mask R-CNN architecture. Image taken from [8].

## Detections obtained from the model





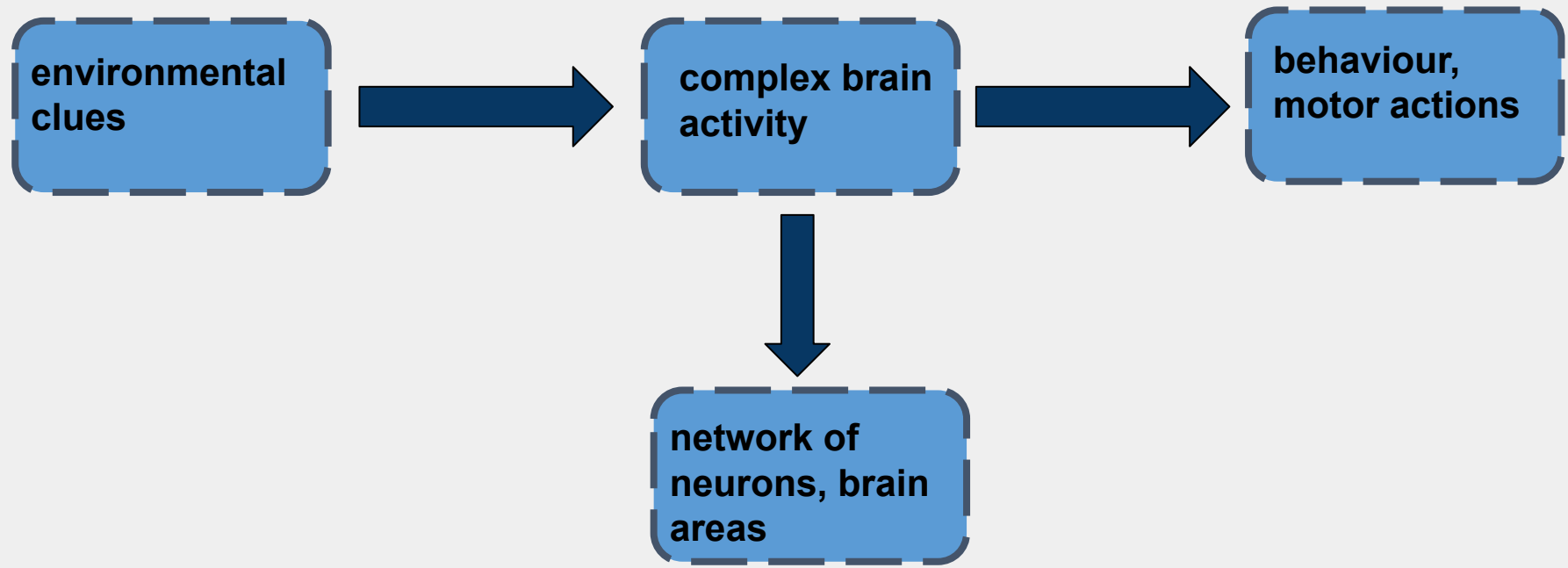
## PhD Project



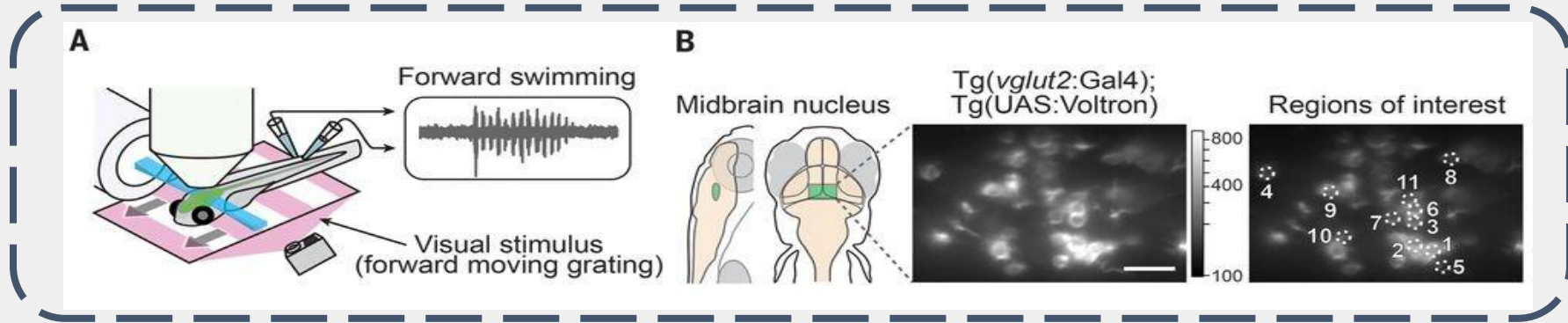
# Computational Methods to Achieve Real-Time Whole Brain Imaging in Behaving Animals

Computational methods pave the way towards smart and active  
microscopy

## Behaviour is influenced by environmental cues



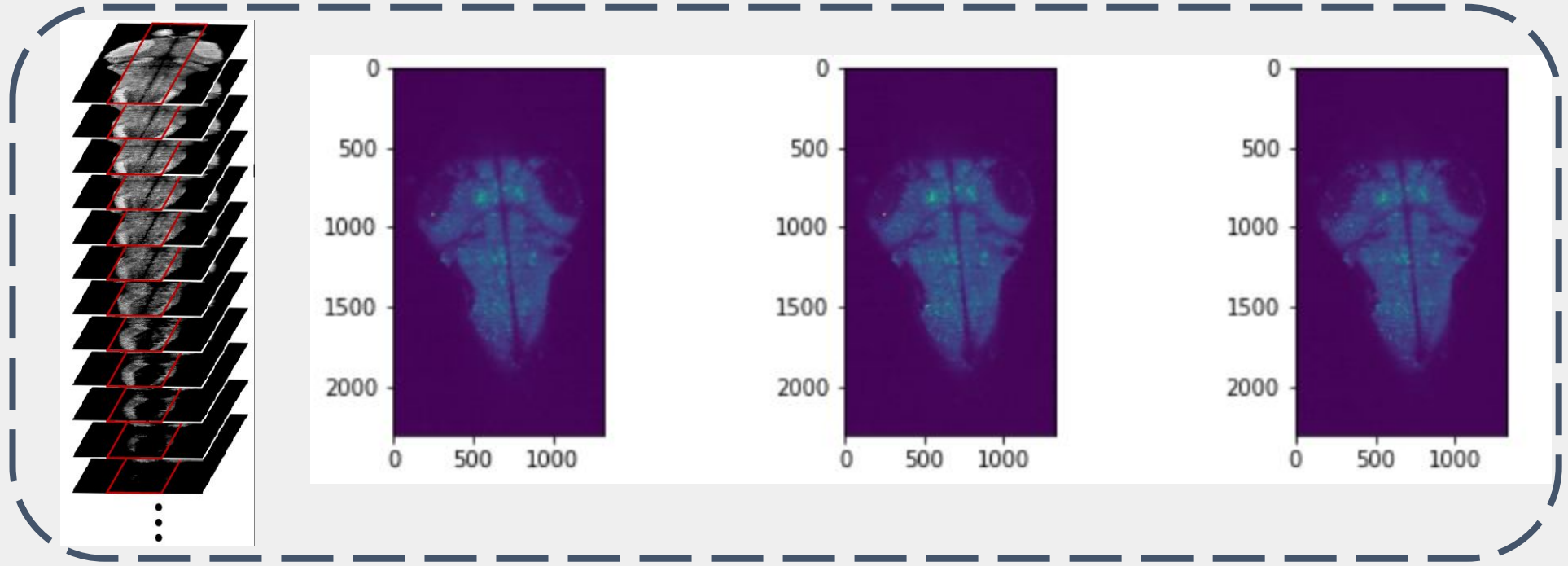
# Spiking activity recorded with voltage imaging



- Recently, Abelfattah et al<sup>[1]</sup> have succeeded in recording spiking activity of neurons in zebrafish with voltage imaging.
- We want to extend this to a brain-wide scale

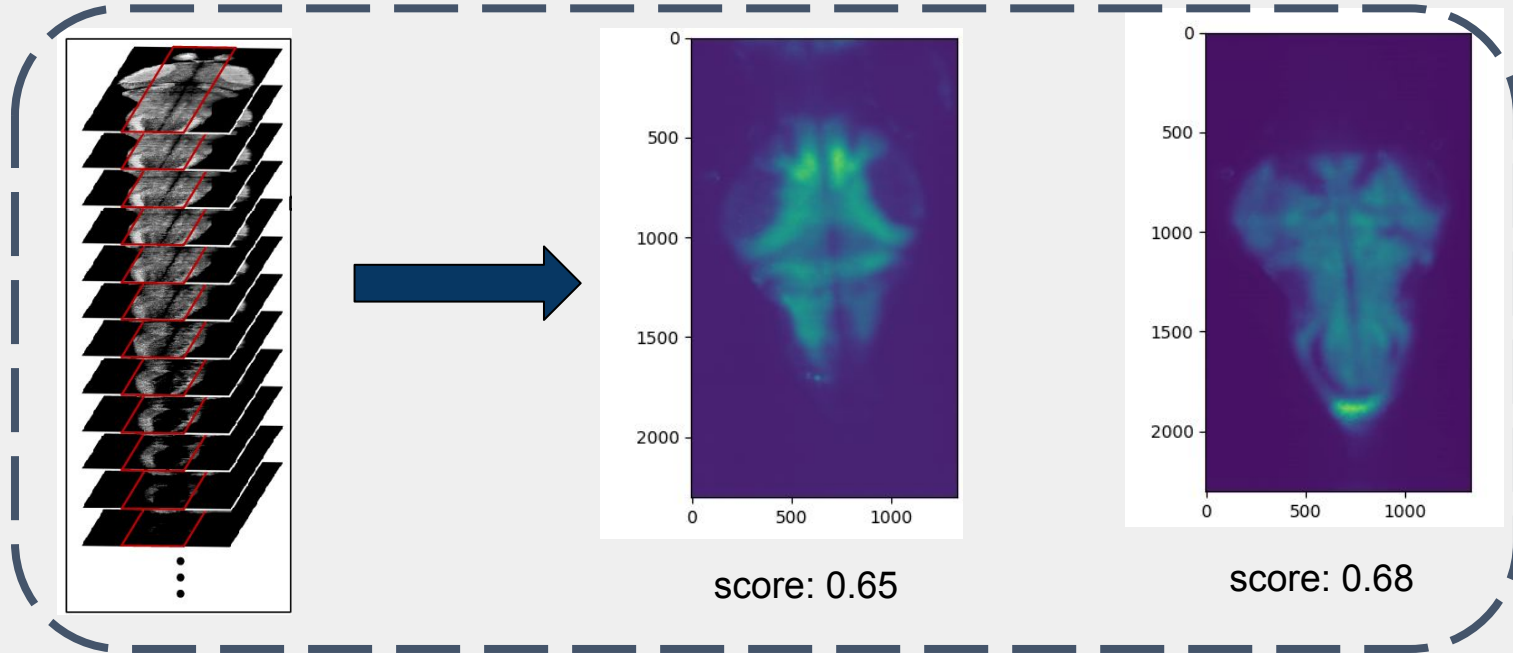


## Data is a z-stack



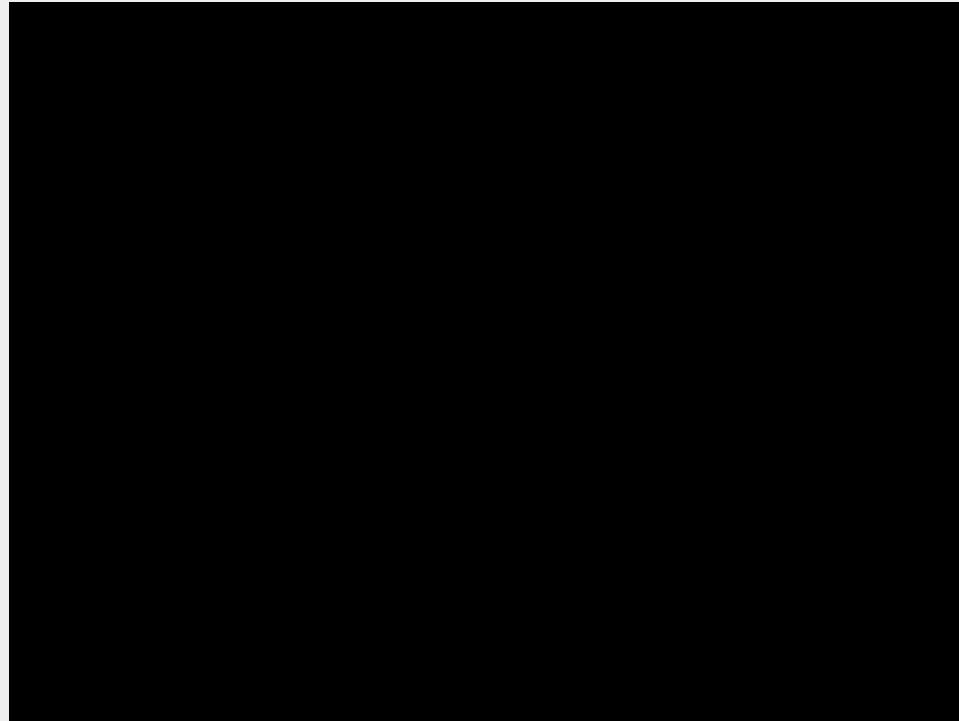
Z-stack images: each stack has 45 images. E.g: best focused images

## Define an objective focus measure

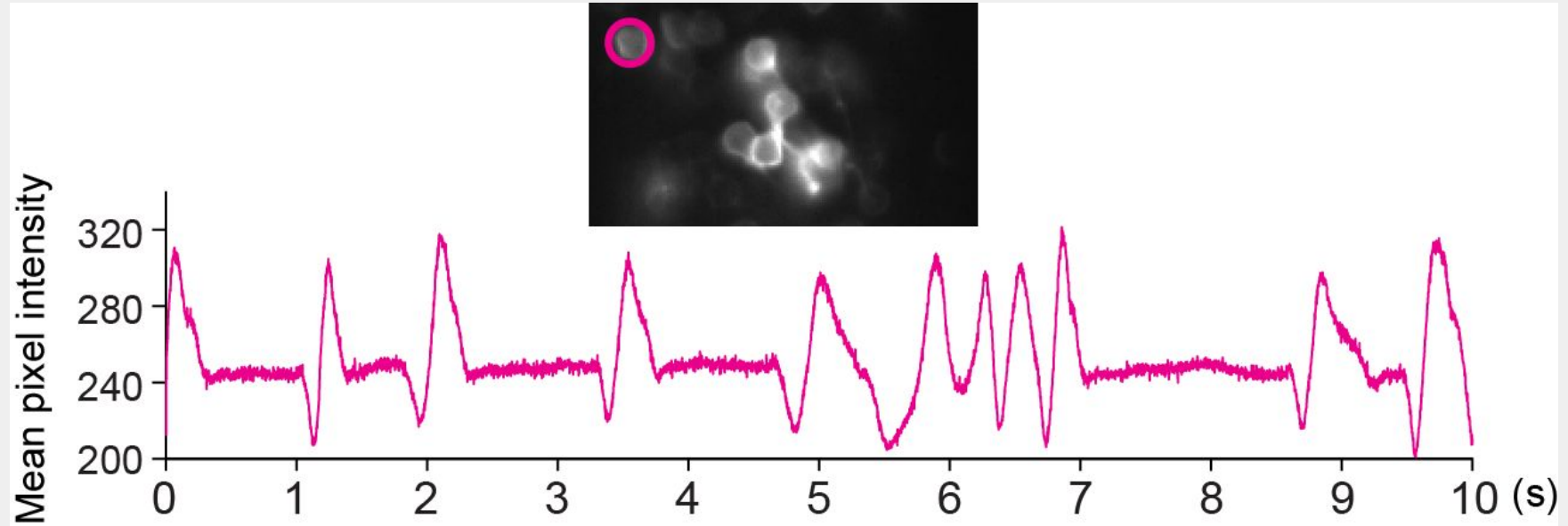


- Faster image acquisition
- High quality image acquisition

## Blood-flow artifact correction I



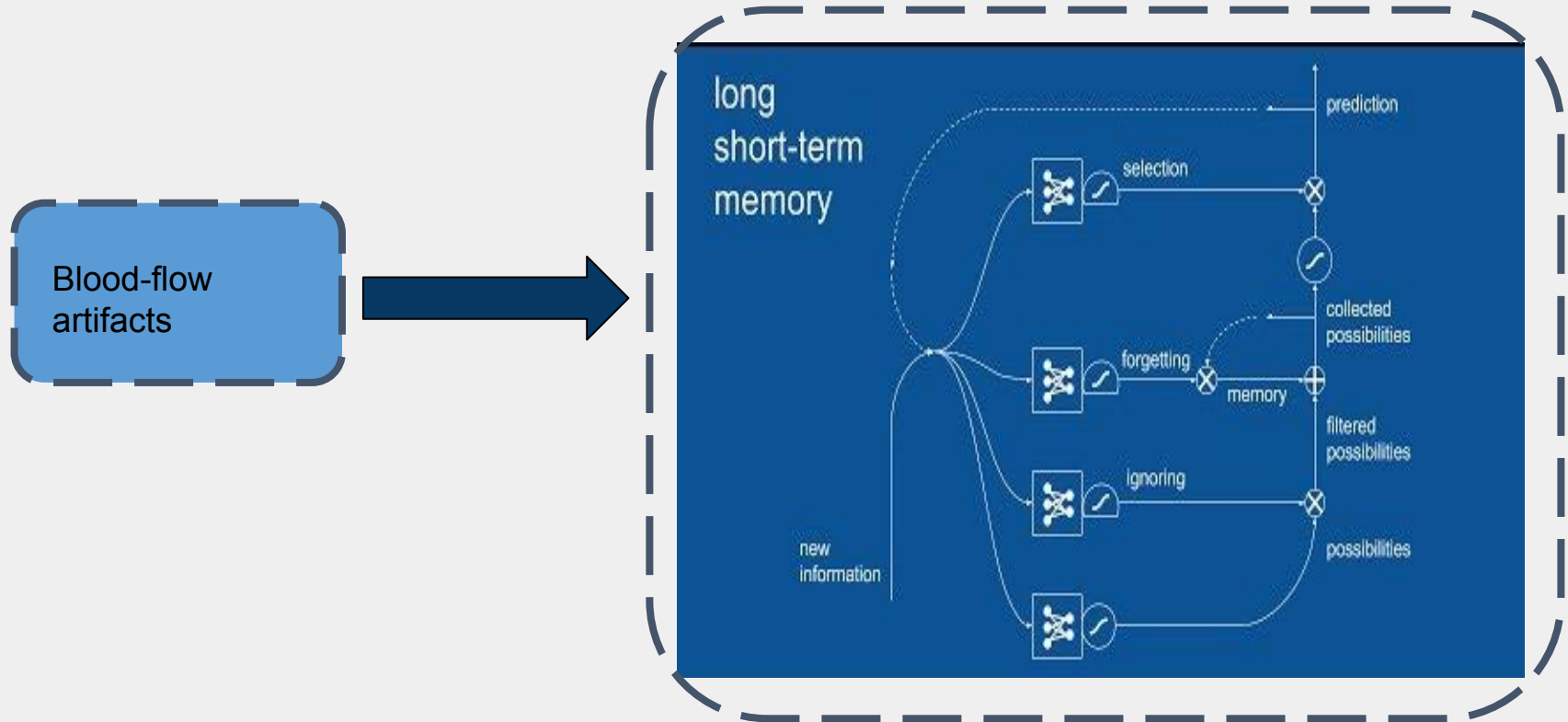
## Blood-flow artifact correction II



- Time-series data



## Blood-flow artifact correction III



## Take home message

1. ML models are data driven
2. Supervised Learning has both inputs and annotations
3. Understanding data is key
4. Visualising always helps
5. There are different types of (image) data
6. You do not always need to use ML models
7. Simpler the model, the better

## References

- 1) Abdelfattah\*, Kawashima\* et al., (2020). Bright and photostable chemigenetic indicators for extended in vivo voltage imaging. Science, 365 (6454). \* co-first author.
- 2) Part of the End-to-End Machine Learning School Course 193, How Neural Networks Work at <https://e2eml.school/193>
- 3) Mahmoudzadeh, Amir Pasha, and Nasser H. Kashou. "Evaluation of interpolation effects on upsampling and accuracy of cost functions-based optimized automatic image registration." International Journal of Biomedical Imaging 2013 (2013).