

ConSlide: Asynchronous Hierarchical Interaction Transformer with Breakup-Reorganize Rehearsal for Continual Whole Slide Image Analysis

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Abstract

*Whole slide image (WSI) analysis has become increasingly important in the medical imaging community, enabling automated and objective diagnosis, prognosis, and therapeutic-response prediction. However, in clinical practice, the ever-evolving environment hamper the utility of WSI analysis models. In this paper, we propose the FIRST continual learning framework for WSI analysis, named **ConSlide**, to tackle the challenges of enormous image size, utilization of hierarchical structure, and catastrophic forgetting by progressive model updating on multiple sequential datasets. Our framework contains three key components. The Hierarchical Interaction Transformer (HIT) is proposed to model and utilize the hierarchical structural knowledge of WSI. The Breakup-Reorganize (BuRo) rehearsal method is developed for WSI data replay with efficient region storing buffer and WSI reorganizing operation. The asynchronous updating mechanism is devised to encourage the network to learn generic and specific knowledge respectively during the replay stage, based on a nested cross-scale similarity learning (CSSL) module. We evaluated the proposed ConSlide on four public WSI datasets from TCGA projects. It performs best over other state-of-the-art methods with a fair WSI-based continual learning setting and achieves a better trade-off of the overall performance and forgetting on previous tasks.*

1. Introduction

Whole slide images (WSIs) contain rich histopathological information of the tissue sections and are routinely

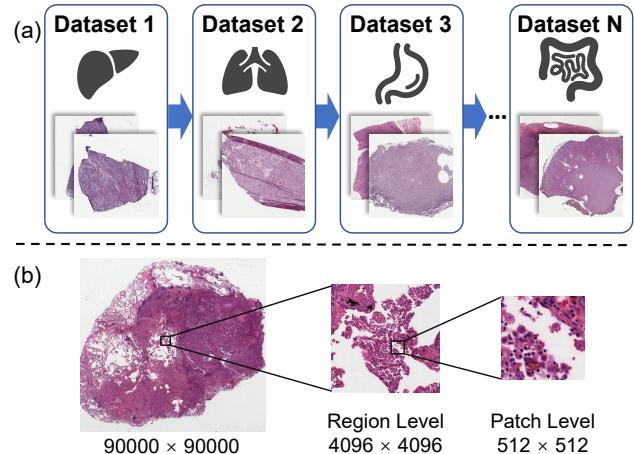


Figure 1. Illustration of concept and challenges of continual WSI analysis. (a) Continual WSI learning aims to alleviate *catastrophic forgetting* while exploiting knowledge from *sequentially incoming* datasets from the different tasks/domains. (b) The hierarchical structure of WSIs raises challenges for network architecture and learning strategy design.

used for clinical practice. With recent advances in deep learning, computational WSI have attracted widespread attention in the medical image analysis community, which can provide automated and objective diagnosis, prognosis, and therapeutic-response prediction [18, 46, 57, 60]. However, the huge size and expensive pixel-level annotations of WSI bring computational challenges in deep model architecture design [47, 28, 31]. Therefore, multiple instance learning (MIL)-based approaches are proposed for weakly-supervised WSI analysis [13, 46, 59], where they first divide WSI into a set of patches, conduct analysis for each patch, and then aggregate them together for slide-level prediction.

Although encouraging results are achieved, these ap-

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proaches typically adopt the *static model learning* setting [40, 57, 65, 17, 66, 26]. However, the WSI imaging technology and staining protocols are not static [58], which constrains the model performance in new data, and they are subject to an ever-evolving environment in which WSI analysis methods have to adapt in order to remain effectiveness [37, 53, 61, 21, 32]. Although retrain the model every time new data are available is a intuitive solution, but this process can incur high computational and storage costs, especially for WSIs with huge size, while the number of WSIs for different tasks is growing fast [6]. Another candidate solution is to train a new model for each new dataset. However, it may be difficult to collect enough data to train a model for each domain (*e.g.*, different stain of WSIs). Fine-tuning the pre-trained model on the newly arrived datasets is also a candidate solution. However, during the fine-tuning process, the network is prone to concentrate too much on adapting to the feature domain of the current dataset and disrupting the knowledge acquired from previous datasets, which leads to bad performance on previous datasets. This phenomenon is referred as *catastrophic forgetting* [9, 19, 39].

Continual Learning (CL) was recently proposed [45, 19] to overcome the limitations of static model learning and alleviate catastrophic forgetting. The aim of CL is to train models with adaptability when meeting datasets from new tasks without catastrophically forgetting the knowledge learned from previous tasks, which can make deep learning models much more versatile to the constant growth of medical datasets. CL has received much attention in recent years, and it can be achieved either by parameter regularization [34, 56, 36], knowledge distillation [42, 24, 8], apposite architecture design [44, 54, 23], or by data rehearsal-based strategies [55, 11, 14]. Among these strategies, rehearsal-based methods achieved good performance by replaying a subset of the training data stored in a memory buffer. However, the characteristics of WSI pose unique challenges for designing continual WSI analysis frameworks and we are not aware of such frameworks in the existing literature.

WSIs are usually stored at different resolutions, resulting in a hierarchical structure with containing different pathological information, as shown in Figure 1 (b). For example, patch-level images encompass find-grained cells and tumor cellularity information [25, 51, 3]. Region-level images mainly characterize the tissue information, such as the extent of tumor-immune localization [1, 17, 10], while slide-level images depict the overall intra-tumoral features [5, 30, 48]. Modeling and utilizing this hierarchical characteristic of WSI is critical for accurate WSI analysis [27, 52], while it is quite challenging to handle this hierarchical structure when designing a continual WSI analysis framework. Our preliminary experiments revealed that directly adapting the current CL approaches to hierarchi-

cal WSI models will lead to drastic knowledge forgetting of previous datasets (see Section 5.4). Moreover, WSIs are gigapixel images with only slide-level labels, which brings storage and computational challenges for rehearsal-based CL, as it is impractical to store and replay the representative WSI in the limited memory buffer.

To tackle these challenges, we develop a novel WSI continual analysis framework, named *ConSlide* to enable progressive update of a hierarchical WSI analysis architecture by sequentially utilizing the heterogeneous WSI datasets. To achieve that, we store a representative region set of past datasets, and then regularly reorganize and replay them during the current model update with an asynchronous updating mechanism. Specifically, we first design a novel *Hierarchical Interaction Transformer* (HIT) as the backbone to efficiently model and utilize the hierarchical characteristic of WSI. HIT is possible to aggregate both fine-grained and coarse-grained WSI features for more comprehensive WSI analysis via its bidirectional interaction within the hierarchical structure. Further, to enable the continual update of the designed hierarchical architecture, we follow the rehearsal strategy but develop a novel *Breakup-Reorganize* (BuRo) rehearsal module to tackle the unique challenges of WSI data replay. Particularly, the BuRo rehearsal module utilizes a random sampling strategy to select and store WSI regions of old tasks in an efficient manner, and then reorganize augmented WSIs of old tasks to improve the knowledge fidelity of old tasks in the replay step. Based on the augmented old task WSI data, we devise a new asynchronous updating mechanism with the inspiration of *Complementary Learning System* (CLS) theory [35], to encourage the patch-level and region-level blocks to learn generic and task-specific knowledge, respectively, by conducting a nested *Cross-Scale Similarity Learning* (CSSL) task from both old and current WSI data.

With the above careful designs, our framework can preserve the knowledge of previous WSI datasets to mitigate catastrophic forgetting and improve the generalization of the WSI model for more accurate analysis. We evaluated our framework on four public WSI datasets from TCGA projects. The extensive ablation analysis shows the effectiveness of each proposed module. Importantly, our *Conslide* achieves more improvement than other compared methods and better trade-off of the overall performance and forgetting on previous datasets under a fair WSI CL setting. Our code is available at <https://github.com/HKU-MedAI/ConSlide>.

2. Related Work

Multiple Instance Learning for WSI Analysis. Multiple Instance Learning (MIL) is widely adopted for WSI analysis. The conventional MIL approach considers handcrafted

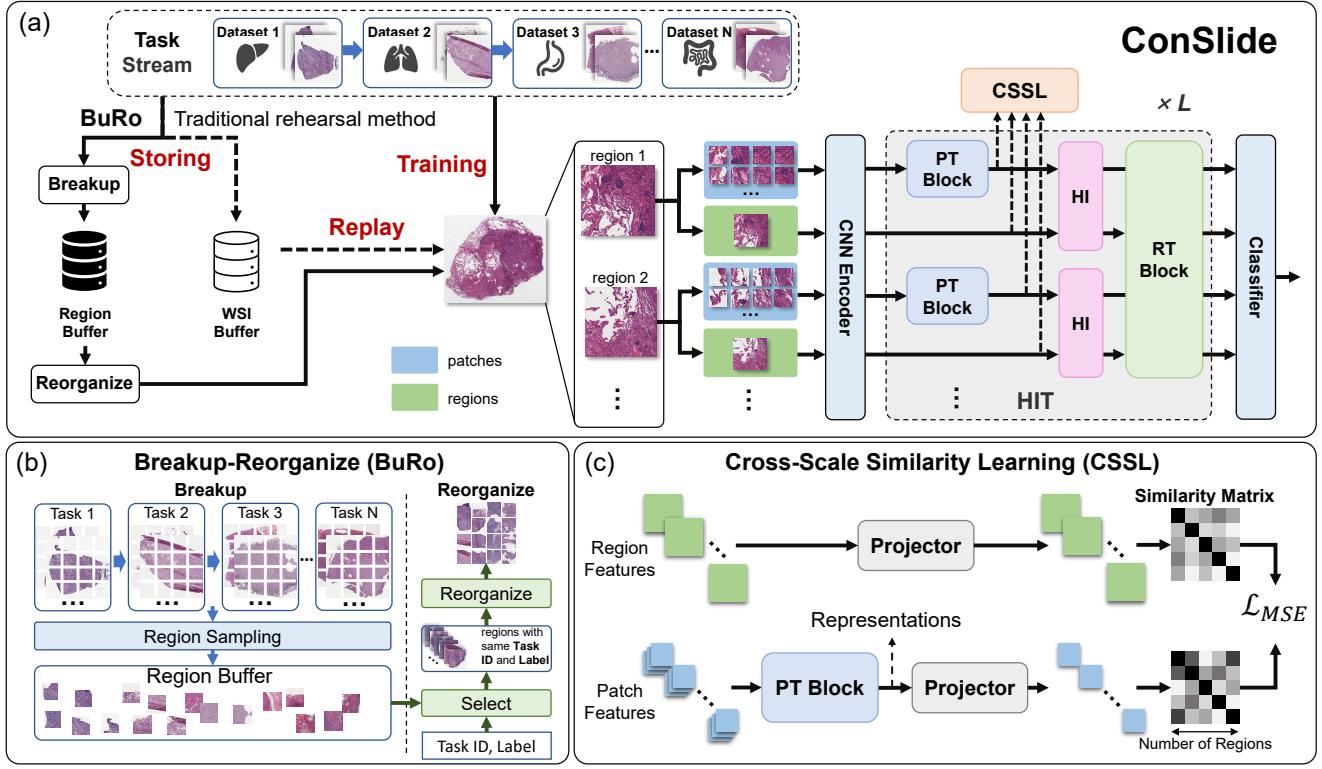


Figure 2. Illustration of our proposed continual WSI analysis framework. (a) The architecture and whole process of our proposed *ConSlide* framework, which includes *Training*, *Storing*, and *Replay*. (b) The details of our proposed Breakup-Reorganize (BuRo) rehearsal method. (c) Illustration of the proposed Cross-Scale Similarity Learning (CSSL) module.

aggregators, such as mean-pooling or max-pooling. Recently, attention-based aggregators have shown great potential. For example, Ilse *et al.* [29] proposed an attention-based MIL model and obtained the bag embedding according to the contribution of each instance. Campanella *et al.* [13] further extended this strategy to WSI analysis. Lu *et al.* [46] present an attention-based global pooling operator for weakly-supervised WSI classification by using ResNet-50 as the instance-level feature extraction. Moreover, Li *et al.* [40] extend the attention-based aggregators for WSI analysis by combining the max pooling operator and attention-based aggregators with a simple summation.

Hierarchical Structure in WSI. To utilize the pyramid structure information of WSI, Li *et al.* [40] proposed a multi-scale MIL model that extracts patches at two different resolutions and concatenates features from different resolutions in a pyramidal way. Hou *et al.* [27] proposed a hierarchical graph neural network to model the pyramid structure of WSI. Recently, Chen *et al.* [17] proposed a hierarchical Transformer (*i.e.*, HIPT) to leverage the natural hierarchical structure in WSI. However, HIPT uses fine-grained features to get the coarse-grained features, and there is no interaction between them. Instead, our proposed HIT model implements a novel bidirectional information interaction be-

tween patch- and region-level features so that it can model WSI in a more effective and accurate manner.

Continual Learning for Medical Image Analysis. Recently, continual learning has been studied in machine learning and computer vision community. There are different scenarios for continual learning, *e.g.*, class-incremental learning, task-incremental learning, and domain-incremental learning. The continual learning strategies can be divided into several categories: regularization-based [4, 34, 42, 64, 56, 36], distillation-based [42, 11, 24, 8], architecture design-based [41, 44, 62, 54, 23], and rehearsal-based [16, 55, 63, 11, 14]. Readers can refer to [19] for a detailed survey. Recently, there have been some works studying the CL setting in medical image analysis, such as MRI detection and classification [7, 53, 49], X-ray classification [38]. Particularly, some recent works discuss the benchmark of CL in pathology [21, 32, 6]. However, these works are limited in patch-level WSI analysis due to obstacles brought by the gigapixel nature of WSI. As far as we know, this work is the first one to discuss the challenges and solutions of continual slide-level pathology analysis.

3. Problem Formulation

WSI Preprocessing. WSI can be formed in a hierarchical structure, e.g., WSI-, region-, and patch-level, respectively. For an original WSI \mathcal{I} , we split it into M non-overlapping regions \mathcal{R} with size of $4,096 \times 4,096$, and each region is further split into N non-overlapping patches \mathcal{P} with size of 512×512 , where $\mathcal{I} = [\mathcal{R}_1, \mathcal{R}_2, \dots, \mathcal{R}_M]$, and $\mathcal{R}_i = [\mathcal{P}_{i1}, \mathcal{P}_{i2}, \dots, \mathcal{P}_{iN}]$, $1 \leq i \leq M$. The regions \mathcal{R} are stored in a downsampling version in which we re-scale the size from $4,096 \times 4,096$ to 512×512 for downstream processing. To ease the training, we extract the *patch-level* features \mathbf{P} from \mathcal{P} and the *region-level* features \mathbf{R} from \mathcal{R} with a pre-trained feature extractor, e.g., ConvNeXt [43]. Therefore, we can obtain the region-level and patch-level features with the following format $\mathbf{R} = [\mathbf{R}_1, \mathbf{R}_2, \dots, \mathbf{R}_M]$, $\mathbf{P}_i = [\mathbf{P}_{i1}, \mathbf{P}_{i2}, \dots, \mathbf{P}_{iN}]$, and $\mathbf{P}_{ij}, \mathbf{R}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times C}$, where C means feature channels.

Continual Learning for WSI Analysis. CL for WSIs is defined as training a model on non-stationary WSI datasets with a series of tasks/classes/domains. We define a sequence of datasets $\mathcal{D} = \{\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_2, \dots, \mathcal{D}_T\}$, where the t -th dataset $\mathcal{D}_t = \{\mathbf{x}, y, t\}_k$ contains tuples of the WSI sample \mathbf{x} , its corresponding label y , and optional datasets identifier t . The subscript k means there are k samples for dataset \mathcal{D}_t . In the class-incremental scenario, the model needs to predict the classification label y with WSI \mathbf{x} as the input, while in the task-incremental scenario, the inputs are the combination of WSI \mathbf{x} and its corresponding task identifier t .

4. Method

Our rehearsal-based continual WSI analysis framework is shown in Figure 2 (a), which includes three steps: **Training**, **Storing**, and **Replay**. 1) We train the proposed *Hierarchical Interaction Transformer (HIT)* model with the current dataset (and replay data) in the **Training** step. 2) We adopt the proposed *Breakup-Reorganize (BuRo)* scheme to store a representative set of WSI regions from current datasets to buffer in the **Storing** step. 3) We **Replay** the stored WSI data and employ the proposed *asynchronous updating* paradigm to remind the model of the previous dataset knowledge in the next training step. The whole pipeline is conducted in a closed-loop manner.

4.1. Hierarchical Interaction Transformer (HIT)

Different from natural images, WSIs are gigapixel images with a hierarchical structure. Therefore, we design a powerful Hierarchical Interaction Transformer model to abstract the hierarchical structural information of WSI. As shown in Figure 2 (a), the proposed HIT model consists of L layers, where each layer contains three components: Patch-level Transformer (PT) block, Region-level Transformer (RT) block, and Hierarchical Interaction (HI) block.

The PT and RT blocks are used to aggregate the patch-level and region-level features, while the HI block is employed to conduct the interaction between these two level blocks.

Patch-level Transformer Block. Given the patch-level feature set \mathbf{P}_i^{l-1} of the i -th region \mathcal{R}_i , the PT block learns the relationship of different patch features in this region and then calculates the output feature

$$\hat{\mathbf{P}}_i^l = \text{PT}(\mathbf{P}_i^{l-1}), \quad (1)$$

where $l = 1, 2, \dots, L$ is the index of the HIT block. The dimensionality of $\hat{\mathbf{P}}_i^l$ is $[B, M, N, C]$, where B is the batch size, M is the number of regions, N is the number of patches in one region, and C is the feature dimension. $\text{PT}(\cdot)$ is one layer canonical Transformer [22], including Multi-head Self-Attention (MSA), Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP), and Layer Normalization (LN). The PT blocks share the same parameters among all patches in the same layer.

Hierarchical Interaction Block. We design a HI block to fuse the patch-level features and coarse region-level features of the same region in a bidirectional manner. Specifically, for region \mathcal{R}_i in the l -th HIT block, we have its region-level feature \mathbf{R}_i^{l-1} and the output feature of the PT block $\hat{\mathbf{P}}_i^l$ in this layer. To get the interacted patch-level feature \mathbf{P}_i^l , we add \mathbf{R}_i^{l-1} to $\hat{\mathbf{P}}_i^l$. To get the interacted region-level feature $\hat{\mathbf{R}}_i^l$, we first process the patch-level features $\hat{\mathbf{P}}_i^l$ with a convolution and a max pooling operator and then add the processed patch-level feature to the region-level feature \mathbf{R}_i^{l-1} . The procedure can be represented as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}_i^l &= \hat{\mathbf{P}}_i^l + \mathbf{R}_i^{l-1}, \\ \hat{\mathbf{R}}_i^l &= \mathbf{R}_i^{l-1} + \text{Max}(\text{Conv}(\hat{\mathbf{P}}_i^l)). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Since $\hat{\mathbf{P}}_i^l$ is a set of patches feature vector, we add \mathbf{R}_i^{l-1} vector to each vector of set $\hat{\mathbf{P}}_i^l$. The max pooling operation in equation 2 is element-wise. Similar to the PT block, the HI blocks also share the same parameters among all patches in the same layer.

Region-level Transformer Block. The final process in our HIT model is to learn the relationship of different interacted region-level features generated from HI blocks. Specifically, the RT block handles the interacted region-level feature set of M regions $\hat{\mathbf{R}}^l = [\hat{\mathbf{R}}_1^l, \hat{\mathbf{R}}_2^l, \dots, \hat{\mathbf{R}}_M^l]$, and calculates the output feature

$$\mathbf{R}_i^l = \text{RT}(\hat{\mathbf{R}}_i^l). \quad (3)$$

Similar to the PT block, $\text{RT}(\cdot)$ is also one layer canonical Transformer. We take the first token of the RT block output

Algorithm 1 The process of proposed BuRo Method

Initialize: dataset \mathcal{D} , model f , loss function ℓ , scalar α

- 1: $\mathcal{M} \leftarrow \{\}$
- 2: **for** \mathcal{D}_t in \mathcal{D} **do**
- 3: **for** (x_k, t_k, y_k) in \mathcal{D}_t **do**
- 4: $(\mathcal{R}', t', y') \leftarrow Select(\mathcal{M})$
- 5: $x' \leftarrow Reorganize(\mathcal{R}')$
- 6: $loss = \ell(y_k, f(x_k)) + \alpha \ell(y', x')$
- 7: $\mathcal{R}'' = Sample(Breakup(x_k))$
- 8: $\mathcal{M} \leftarrow Reservoir(\mathcal{R}'', t_k, y_k)$
- 9: **end for**
- 10: **end for**

at the last layer as the slide-level representation, and then use a linear layer to generate the final slide-level prediction.

Discussion. Our proposed HIT model is different from previous hierarchical transformer [17]. We design a novel bidirectional information interaction block between the patch- and region-level features so that our network can model WSI in a more effective and accurate manner.

4.2. Breakup-Reorganize Rehearsal Method

Existing rehearsal-based CL methods usually save the whole natural images to the buffer, which is not suitable for gigapixel WSIs. As WSI can be split into non-overlapping regions, we propose a novel rehearsal method, named *Breakup-Reorganize* (RuRo), as shown in Figure 2 (b) and Algorithm 1.

Breakup. For each WSI, we first sample some regions randomly, and store these regions in the buffer. We highlight that, instead of the original image, the buffer stores region-level features \mathbf{R}_i and their corresponding patch-level features \mathbf{P}_i .

Reorganize. During the replaying step, according to a given pair of task id and label each time, we will randomly sample n regions which have the same task id and label from the reservoir \mathcal{R}' , and regard these regions as a new augmented WSI x' (since we don't use position information of regions). Then we reorganize the selected regions to form a new augmented WSI.

Discussion. We argue that our proposed BuRo method has three advantages. 1) BuRo is resource efficient in continual WSI analysis scenarios, especially when buffer size is limited, as it can store regions from a bigger number of WSI sources; 2) BuRo can boost the diversity of the buffered data by preserving diverse knowledge from previous tasks; and 3) *Reorganize* operation promotes the generalization ability of the model, as it generates new WSIs with a large number of potential combinations, which means that BuRO is able to “increase” the sample size without any extra buffer size.

4.3. Asynchronous Updating with Cross-Scale Similarity Learning

Inspired by CLS theory and other CLS-inspired continual learning models [50, 33, 20, 54], a continual learning system can be composed of a slow-learner and a fast-learner to learn generic and task-specific features, respectively. In the context of our proposed HIT architecture, we encourage the PT blocks to update *slowly* and extract low-level generic features, while we encourage the RT blocks to learn *quickly* on new tasks and extract high-level task-specific features. Particularly, we design a Cross-Scale Similarity Learning (CSSL) scheme under self-supervised training to facilitate asynchronous updating of the PT block and RT block parameters.

Formally, given a WSI image, we use a linear projector to project its region-level features into region-level projections, and then calculate the cosine similarity among the M region-level projections to form a similarity matrix $\mathcal{C}^r \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times M}$. Meanwhile, for the patch-level features of the same WSI image, we take the average of the PT block output features within the same region as the “second” region-level features. We then use the same linear projector to project them into projections and calculate the second cosine similarity matrix $\mathcal{C}^p \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times M}$ with acquired “second” region-level projections. The objective of the CSSL is to minimize the Mean Squared Error (MSE) loss between these two similarity matrices from different levels:

$$\mathcal{L}_{CSSL} = \sum_i \sum_j (\mathcal{C}_{ij}^r - \mathcal{C}_{ij}^p)^2. \quad (4)$$

During the training phase, we conduct the proposed CSSL on the replayed and current WSI data and utilize this supervision to update the PT block parameters. Also, we calculate the final slide-level prediction loss on the current WSI data and utilize this supervision to update the network parameters. In this case, the PT blocks need to simultaneously perform well on replayed data and current data, so that they are encouraged to retain the generic low-level knowledge. Meanwhile, the RT blocks need to perform well on the current dataset, so that they are encouraged to adapt their parameters to the new task.

Discussion. The CSSL module constrains the consistency between region- and patch-level matrices calculated by region- and patch-level features respectively, instead of constraining the consistency between region- and patch-level features themselves. Although our asynchronous updating paradigm is inspired by the classic complementary learning system [11, 54], we specifically take advantage of the natural hierarchical structure to design our updating paradigm, which avoids explicitly adopting two steps/models and further improves the learning efficiency.

Dataset	Tumor type	Cases
NSCLC	Lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD)	492
	Lung squamous cell carcinoma (LUSC)	466
BRCA	Invasive ductal (IDC)	726
	Invasive lobular carcinoma (ILC)	149
RCC	Clear cell renal cell carcinoma (CCRCC)	498
	Papillary renal cell carcinoma (PRCC)	289
ESCA	Esophageal adenocarcinoma (ESAD)	65
	Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC)	89

Table 1. The statistics of continual WSI analysis benchmark.

Model	Patch size	AUC	ACC
CLAM-SB [46]	256	0.972 ± 0.008	0.770 ± 0.037
DS-MIL [40]		0.973 ± 0.005	0.765 ± 0.010
TransMIL [57]		0.976 ± 0.008	0.783 ± 0.067
HIPT [17]		0.977 ± 0.005	0.746 ± 0.055
HIT (Ours)		0.983 ± 0.004	0.833 ± 0.026
CLAM-SB [46]	512	0.967 ± 0.006	0.750 ± 0.042
DS-MIL [40]		0.967 ± 0.004	0.760 ± 0.026
TransMIL [57]		0.974 ± 0.003	0.765 ± 0.072
HIPT [17]		0.978 ± 0.005	0.766 ± 0.029
HIT (Ours)		0.984 ± 0.003	0.831 ± 0.018

Table 2. Model architecture comparison on merged datasets.

5. Experiments

5.1. Datasets

As we are the first to study WSI continual learning framework, we setup a WSI continual learning benchmark as shown in Table 1. It contains a sequence of WSI-based tumor subtype classification tasks, which includes four public WSI datasets from The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) repository: non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC), invasive breast carcinoma (BRCA), renal cell carcinoma (RCC), and esophageal carcinoma (ESCA). Note that we simply choose two subtypes of TCGA-RCC for consistency with other datasets (both two subtypes).

5.2. Experimental Setting

We mainly adopt the class-incremental setting to compare our framework with other methods. We define the arrival sequence for four datasets as NSCLC, BRCA, RCC, and ESCA to conduct continual learning. In our designed benchmark, each dataset contains two categories. For the model development of the first dataset, it is defined as a two-class learning task. While for each new arrival dataset, we increase the class number by two at each time and conduct multi-class learning. The following results are reported by ten-fold cross-validation.

Evaluation Metrics. We assess the model’s final per-

formance with Area Under the Curve (**AUC**), Accuracy (**ACC**), and Masked Accuracy (**Masked ACC**) of all the previous and current datasets after continual learning. Note that the Masked ACC can reflect the performance of CL on the task-incremental scenario and it is calculated by masking irrelevant categories from different datasets. Besides the final performance, we assess the overall performance over the entire continual learning time span by *Backward Transfer (BWT)* and *Forgetting* following previous works [9, 24] for reference only.

5.3. Implementation Details

Following the WSI pre-processing in [46], we first segment the foreground tissue and then crop $4,096 \times 4,096$ tiles from the segmented tissue at 20X magnification as region-level images. Each cropped region is further divided into 64 non-overlapping 512×512 patches as the patch-level images. We adopted ConvNeXt [43] as the pre-trained feature extractor to extract both the patch-level features and region-level features from the corresponding images. For a fair comparison, we adopt the same patch-level and region-level features as the model input for all other methods.

5.4. Experimental Results

Comparison with Other WSI Analysis Approaches. We first compare our proposed HIT backbone with several state-of-the-art WSI analysis approaches to show the effectiveness of utilizing hierarchical structure information for WSI analysis: 1) single-attention-branch CLAM-SB [46], 2) non-local attention pooling-based DS-MIL [40], 3) correlated MIL-based TransMIL [57], and 4) a recent hierarchical structure-based HIPT [17]. We merge the mentioned four TCGA datasets together and formulate an eight-class classification task to predict the tumor type of each WSI.

The average per epoch training time under JointTrain setting with a single RTX 3090 GPU card are 1.32min, 1.97min, 2.87min, 1.72min, and 1.90min for CLAM-SB, DS-MIL, TransMIL, HIPT, and our HIT, respectively. Table 2 shows the comparison results with the above approaches under two different patch size settings of 256 and 512. It is clear that our proposed HIT achieves the best AUC and ACC score under both settings. Specifically, HIT outperforms the SOTA approaches with 0.6% and 5.0% improvement on AUC and ACC respectively when patch size is 256×256 , and also acquires a performance improvement of 0.6% AUC and 6.5% ACC respectively when patch size is 512×512 . HIPT [17] also utilizes the hierarchical information of WSI for analysis and thus outperforms other WSI analysis methods on the AUC metric. Benefiting from the proposed bidirectional hierarchical interaction scheme, HIT achieves better results than HIPT where no interaction among different level features is utilized, which further shows the effectiveness of the proposed HIT block.

CL Type	Method	Buffer size	AUC (\uparrow)	ACC (\uparrow)	Masked ACC (\uparrow)	BWT (\uparrow)	Forgetting (\downarrow)
Baselines	JointTrain (Upper)	-	0.984 \pm 0.003	0.831 \pm 0.018	0.902 \pm 0.011	-0.224 \pm 0.062	0.224 \pm 0.062
	Finetune (Lower)		0.700 \pm 0.025	0.280 \pm 0.043	0.733 \pm 0.040		
Regularization based	LwF [42]	-	0.721 \pm 0.030 ***	0.225 \pm 0.013 ***	0.780 \pm 0.031 *	-0.160 \pm 0.056	0.161 \pm 0.055
	EWC [34]		0.727 \pm 0.007 ***	0.273 \pm 0.044 ***	0.724 \pm 0.042 **		
Rehearsal based	GDumb [55]	5 WSIs	0.545 \pm 0.034 ***	0.201 \pm 0.055 ***	0.563 \pm 0.040 ***	-	-
	ER-ACE [12]		0.723 \pm 0.035 ***	0.271 \pm 0.056 ***	0.680 \pm 0.031 ***		
	A-GEM [15]		0.803 \pm 0.030 ***	0.337 \pm 0.057 ***	0.753 \pm 0.058 **		
	DER++ [11]		0.781 \pm 0.023 ***	0.339 \pm 0.034 ***	0.766 \pm 0.045 **		
	ConSlide w/o BuRo		0.852 \pm 0.013 ***	0.413 \pm 0.009 ***	0.823 \pm 0.016		
	ConSlide	1100 regions (\approx 5 WSIs)	0.915 \pm 0.015	0.553 \pm 0.033	0.835 \pm 0.032	-0.066 \pm 0.023	0.069 \pm 0.021
	GDumb [55]		0.618 \pm 0.064 ***	0.188 \pm 0.064 ***	0.516 \pm 0.069 ***		
	ER-ACE [12]		0.762 \pm 0.024 ***	0.360 \pm 0.060 ***	0.716 \pm 0.054 **		
	A-GEM [15]		0.828 \pm 0.028 ***	0.322 \pm 0.047 ***	0.814 \pm 0.030		
	DER++ [11]		0.860 \pm 0.025 ***	0.440 \pm 0.056 ***	0.809 \pm 0.048		
	ConSlide w/o BuRo		0.869 \pm 0.017 ***	0.464 \pm 0.034 ***	0.822 \pm 0.038		
	ConSlide		0.931 \pm 0.014	0.594 \pm 0.053	0.837 \pm 0.034		
ConSlide	GDumb [55]	10 WSIs	0.661 \pm 0.040 ***	0.233 \pm 0.062 ***	0.609 \pm 0.066 ***	-	-
	ER-ACE		0.844 \pm 0.032 ***	0.469 \pm 0.079 ***	0.756 \pm 0.020 *		
	A-GEM [15]		0.855 \pm 0.023 ***	0.353 \pm 0.119 ***	0.800 \pm 0.050		
	DER++ [11]		0.900 \pm 0.024 **	0.597 \pm 0.065 *	0.840 \pm 0.037	-0.078 \pm 0.020	0.082 \pm 0.023
	ConSlide w/o BuRo	30 WSIs	0.940 \pm 0.011	0.668 \pm 0.040	0.866 \pm 0.036		
	ConSlide		0.943 \pm 0.007	0.659 \pm 0.022	0.861 \pm 0.017		

Table 3. Comparison results among different continual learning methods. The best performances are highlighted as **bold**. */**/** denote there are significant different (paired t-test p -value $< 0.05/0.01/0.001$) between best performances with other comparisons.

Method	BuRo	CSSL	AUC (\uparrow)	ACC (\uparrow)	Masked ACC (\uparrow)	BWT (\uparrow)	Forgetting (\downarrow)
ConSlide	✓	✓	0.860 \pm 0.025 ***	0.440 \pm 0.056 ***	0.809 \pm 0.048	-0.112 \pm 0.051	0.113 \pm 0.050
		✓	0.869 \pm 0.017 ***	0.464 \pm 0.034 ***	0.822 \pm 0.038		
		✓	0.903 \pm 0.013 **	0.509 \pm 0.034 ***	0.833 \pm 0.010		
		✓	0.931 \pm 0.014	0.594 \pm 0.053	0.837 \pm 0.034		

Table 4. Ablation study of RuRo method and asynchronous updating mechanism in ConSlide when buffer size is 10 WSIs (2200 regions).

Comparison with Other Continual Learning Approaches. Before comparison to continual learning methods, we jointly train a model with the merged datasets (JointTrain), which can be regarded as upper-bound, and train these four datasets on-by-one with the fine-tuning scheme (Finetune), which can be regarded as lower-bound. We then compare with several state-of-the-art continual learning approaches, including regularization-based methods LwF [42] and EWC [34], and rehearsal-based methods GDumb [55], ER-ACE [12], A-GEM [15], and DER++ [11], under different buffer size settings (*i.e.*, 5, 10, and 30 WSIs). We re-implement these continual learning approaches with the proposed HIT as the backbone for a fair comparison. Table 3 shows the comparison results.

The performance of JointTrain is significantly higher than Finetune (improved 28.3% in AUC, 52.7% in ACC, 15.6% in Masked ACC), confirming that the naive fine-tuning approach suffers from catastrophic forgetting when meeting new WSI datasets. Moreover, it is observed that regularization-based methods perform worse than rehearsal-based methods and only achieve a slight improve-

ment compared with the lower-bound baseline in AUC metric, which is consistent with natural image observations [11]. By comparing rehearsal-based methods under different buffer sizes, it is observed that GDumb [55] performs worse than the others, although GDumb has good performance in the natural image-based continual learning setting. Particularly, the reason may be that the buffered WSI samples cannot accurately represent the task-specific feature distribution, thus making the model difficult to preserve enough old task knowledge during the replay step. This phenomenon validates that it is non-trivial to extend the natural image CL approaches to WSI due to the unique challenges of analyzing gigapixel WSI. The rehearsal-based ER-ACE [12], A-GEM [15], and DER++ [11] can achieve better performance than GDumb due to advanced learning strategies. Compared with DER++ under different buffer size situations, the proposed ConSlide w/o BuRo already consistently produces 7.1%, 0.9%, and 4.0% improvements in AUC, 7.4%, 2.4%, and 7.1% improvements in ACC, and 5.7%, 1.3%, and 2.6% improvements in Masked ACC, validating the effectiveness of the proposed hierarchical-based

Method	Buffer size	AUC (\uparrow)	ACC (\uparrow)	Masked ACC (\uparrow)	BWT (\uparrow)	Forgetting (\downarrow)
DER++ [11] ConSlide w/o BuRo	5 WSIs	0.787 \pm 0.017	0.349 \pm 0.018	0.799 \pm 0.034	-0.100 \pm 0.022	0.109 \pm 0.030
		0.822 \pm 0.009	0.336 \pm 0.022	0.805 \pm 0.028	-0.090 \pm 0.046	0.112 \pm 0.049
ConSlide	1100 regions (\approx 5 WSIs)	0.893 \pm 0.025	0.426 \pm 0.047	0.839 \pm 0.039	-0.005 \pm 0.054	0.045 \pm 0.024
		0.819 \pm 0.015	0.390 \pm 0.018	0.787 \pm 0.031	-0.111 \pm 0.046	0.120 \pm 0.051
DER++ [11] ConSlide w/o BuRo	10 WSIs	0.867 \pm 0.029	0.427 \pm 0.017	0.839 \pm 0.026	-0.033 \pm 0.040	0.052 \pm 0.020
		2200 regions (\approx 10 WSIs)	0.896 \pm 0.026	0.453 \pm 0.052	0.829 \pm 0.040	-0.040 \pm 0.055
DER++ [11] ConSlide w/o BuRo	30 WSIs	0.883 \pm 0.032	0.527 \pm 0.037	0.852 \pm 0.027	-0.036 \pm 0.041	0.064 \pm 0.024
		0.914 \pm 0.004	0.543 \pm 0.032	0.849 \pm 0.036	-0.045 \pm 0.032	0.058 \pm 0.035
ConSlide	6600 regions (\approx 30 WSIs)	0.918 \pm 0.008	0.499 \pm 0.025	0.854 \pm 0.039	-0.021 \pm 0.039	0.058 \pm 0.032

Table 5. Continual learning results of different methods when the sequence of datasets is *reversed*.

PL	RL	HI module	AUC	ACC
✓			0.979 \pm 0.003 **	0.805 \pm 0.018 *
	✓		0.977 \pm 0.006 **	0.784 \pm 0.050 **
✓	✓		0.981 \pm 0.006 *	0.805 \pm 0.033 *
✓	✓	✓	0.984 \pm 0.003	0.831 \pm 0.018

Table 6. Ablation study on in HIT model. */**/** denote there are significant different (paired t-test p -value $< 0.05/0.01/0.001$) between best performances with other comparisons.

asynchronous updating continual learning paradigm. By incorporating the proposed BuRo module, ConSlide can further boost the continual learning performance. Note that the BWT and Forgetting metrics of our proposed ConSlide are not the best among these methods, since there is a trade-off between absolute performance and forgetting resistance, and these two metrics cannot comprehensively evaluate the effectiveness of our framework.* Following previous works [9, 24], we list BWT and Forgetting metrics as reference only.

5.5. Analysis of Our Framework

Additional Ablation Analysis of HIT Model We further conduct an ablation study for the proposed HIT module to investigate the effectiveness of each component. Table 6 lists the ablation results. It is observed that the performance will degrade if we drop either region-level or patch-level features and the performance degradation is large if we drop patch-level features (comparing the first three rows). By incorporating the hierarchical interaction module, the performance is further boosted (comparing the last two rows).

We first conducted experiments on the HIT model without region-level features, and the performance degrades ob-

*If the absolute performance is low, it is easy to maintain the similar performance during the model updating and thus have a large BWT and low Forgetting value.

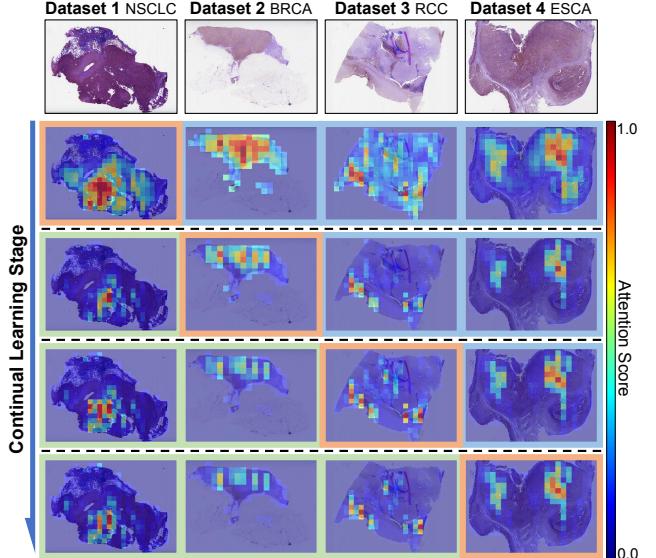


Figure 3. The region-level attention maps of four samples from four consecutive tasks in four different continual learning stages. The figures with orange/green/blue box are the attention maps of current/past/unseen tasks.

viously, while the degradation become larger for HIT model without patch-level features. This pinpoints that the fine-grained information of patch-level features and the coarse-grained information of region-level features are both vital for WSIs analysis. After that, we conducted experiments on HIT model without HI module, *i.e.*, replacing the convolution operation and max pooling in HI module with simple mean pooling, and it indicate the the combination of patch- and region-level features can further promote the performance. However, such simple combination is still less representative than the proposed HI module, which reveals that the HI module is effective for fusing features of different scales.

Effectiveness of BuRo Module. To figure out the effectiveness of the proposed Breakup-Reorganize rehearsal method and asynchronous updating mechanism, we did more ablation study about the BuRo and CSSL module of ConSlide framework. The results are summarized in Table 4. The comparison between ConSlide w/o BuRo and ConSlide w/ BuRo in different buffer size also reported in Table 3, which shows the effectiveness of the proposed Breakup-Reorganize Rehearsal method. Note that for a fair comparison, we set up the buffer size of BuRo in an approximate way (*i.e.*, using the average region numbers of each WSI). By storing a representative set of regions, not the whole WSIs, BuRo can save diverse regions from more WSI sources with a fixed buffer size. By reorganizing the regions to generate more new replay WSI samples, BuRo also promotes the generalization ability of the model. The performance is thus benefited from the above advantages (*i.e.*, 6.3%, 6.2%, 0.3% AUC improvement under 5, 10, and 30 WSI buffer sizes). We can observe that the marginal benefit of BuRo is saturated with the increase of buffer size. Therefore, BuRo is much more effective in CL scenarios on WSIs, especially when buffer size is limited.

Analysis of Asynchronous Updating. The comparison between ConSlide w/o CSSL and ConSlide w/ CSSL in Table 4 shows the effectiveness of the proposed asynchronous updating mechanism. Compared with ConSlide w/o CSSL, our asynchronous updating mechanism based on the CSSL consistently achieved better performance in all metrics no matter whether there is BuRo module, demonstrating the prominence of the asynchronous updating mechanism.

Impact of Changing Task Orders. We conducted experiments to verify the generalization of our framework. By reversing the sequence of the datasets in Section 5.2, we compare the performance of our framework with the strongest CL baseline DER++ and show the results in Table 5. We can observe that the proposed ConSlide w/o BuRo still achieved obvious performance increases in AUC, ACC and Masked ACC than DER++ under all settings. Besides, ConSlide with BuRo also shows further performance improvement in the reversed datasets, especially under limited buffer size (*i.e.*, 5 WSIs). These results together demonstrate the robustness of our proposed ConSlide framework.

Attention Map Visualization. We further visualized the attention heads of the RT block in the HIT model by using “Attention Rollout” [2] algorithm, and get the region-level attention maps of four samples from four consecutive tasks in different continual learning stages in Figure 3. First, we average the attention weights of RT blocks across all heads and then recursively multiplied the weight matrices of all layers to get the attention map between all tokens (including region-level tokens and one class token). After that, we use the M dimension attention score of the class token

to represent the attention map with single heatmap colour. The different stages are separated by dash lines, and the figures with orange/green/blue boxes are the attention maps of current/past/unseen tasks in each continual learning stage. From the maps with green boxes, it can be observed that the learned importance of tumor regions for the same sample is maintained during different stages, showing that the knowledge of previous tasks can be preserved in the proposed ConSlide framework. Besides, from the maps with blue boxes, we can find that ConSlide can assign high attention scores to tumor regions even for unseen tasks, indicating that the model trained in previous tasks can provide some prior knowledge for subsequent tasks.

6. Conclusion

In this paper, we propose ConSlide, an asynchronous hierarchical interaction transformer with breakup-reorganize rehearsals for continual WSI analysis. Our ConSlide sheds light on future WSI-based continual learning, due to its carefully detailed key components to deal with the WSI challenges of catastrophic forgetting, the huge size of the image, and efficient utilization of hierarchical structure. The proposed BuRo rehearsal module is specifically designed for WSI data replay with efficient region storing buffer and WSI reorganizing operation. As we adopt a transformer-based backbone and rely on a low inductive bias of spatial structure, BuRo would not significantly influence the capability of ConSlide to preserve the previous task information, although the reorganization operation in BuRo will interrupt the spatial structure of WSI. The extensive experiments on four WSI datasets of different subtype classification tasks demonstrate the superiority of ConSlide in the effectiveness and better trade-off of overall performance and forgetting on previous tasks. Moreover, the ConSlide is capable of managing survival prediction tasks by incorporating a Cox regression module. We will investigate this potential application in the future.

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