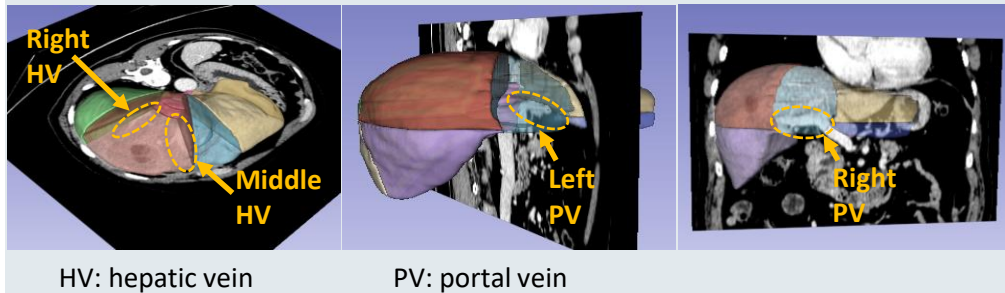


Skip priors and add graph-based anatomical information, for point-based Couinaud segmentation

1. Why skip the liver vessel prior?

- Liver vessel prior requires expert annotation or pre-trained models.
- Manual expert annotation is time-consuming.
- Pre-trained models can introduce errors.

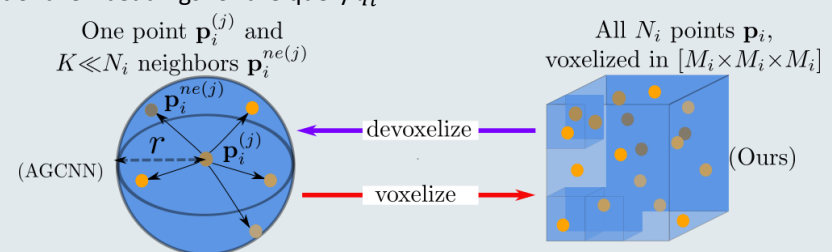


2. Dynamic graph reasoning in 3D

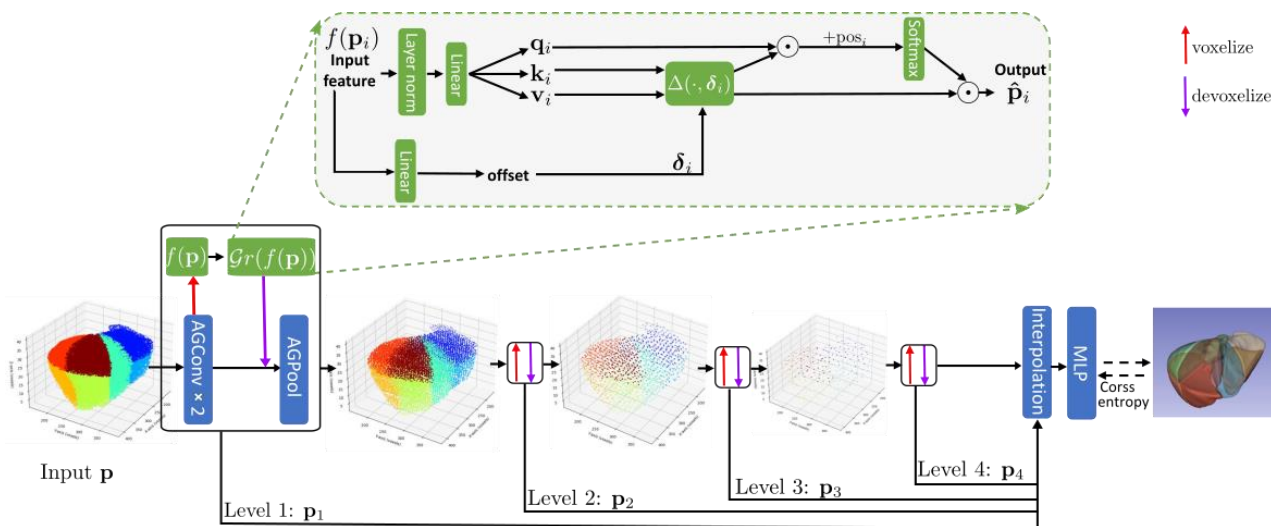
Voxelize 3D point feature to a grid space at each level i , and learn the dynamic offsets for 3^3 neighbors of each central.

$$\hat{p}_i = \text{softmax}(q_i \cdot \Delta(k_i, \delta_i) + \text{pos}_i) \cdot \Delta(v_i, \delta_i)$$

where $\delta_i = \text{Linear}(f(p_i))$, $\delta_i \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3^3}$, $\Delta(\cdot, \delta_i)$ is a deformable unfold layer, $\text{pos}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{3^3}$ are the positional embeddings for the query q_i .



3. Network architecture



4. Model ablation study

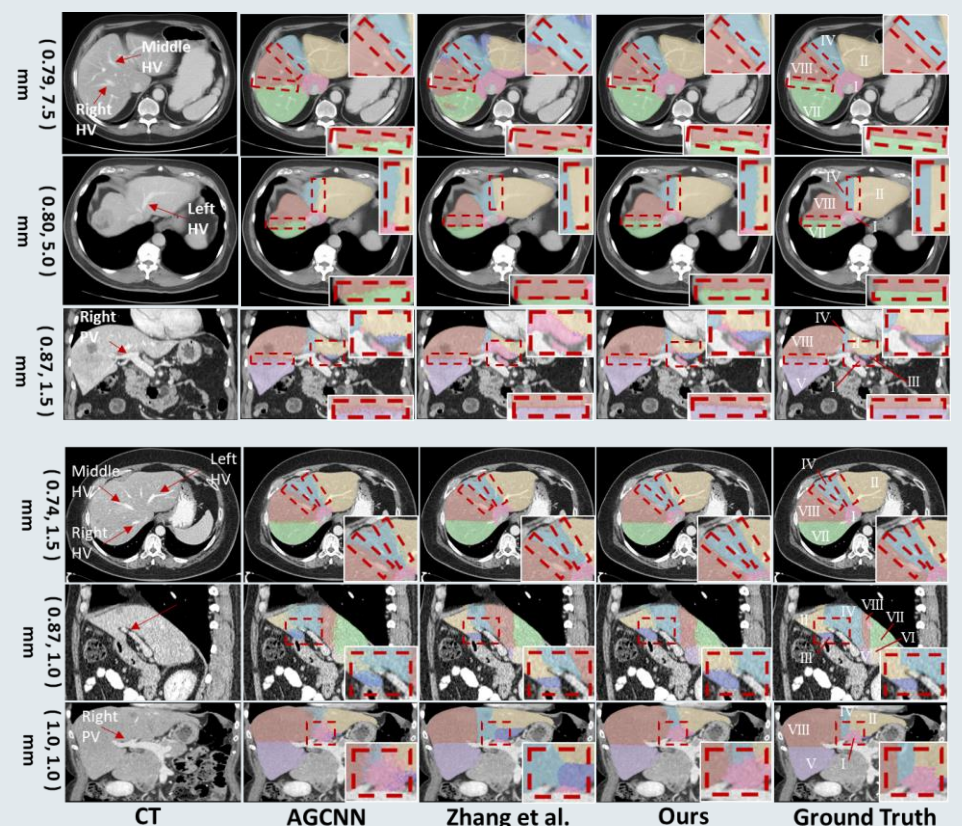
MSD		LiTS	
Dice \uparrow (%)	ASD \downarrow (mm)	Dice \uparrow (%)	ASD \downarrow (mm)
(a) 70.29 (± 16.69)	6.70 (± 5.80)	76.52 (± 8.90)	6.56 (± 2.65)
(b) 78.02 (± 11.06)	4.00 (± 3.39)	77.46 (± 10.87)	6.58 (± 4.03)
(c) 68.98 (± 14.58)	7.73 (± 5.19)	72.67 (± 10.30)	9.81 (± 5.44)
(d) 80.41 (± 10.74)	3.76 (± 4.04)	79.56 (± 6.95)	5.50 (± 2.42)

- (a) AGCNN baseline (bottom point net in network figure)
(b) Our model without graph reasoning ($G_r(f(p))$)
(c) Our model without grid feature embeddings ($f(p)$)
(d) Our proposed model

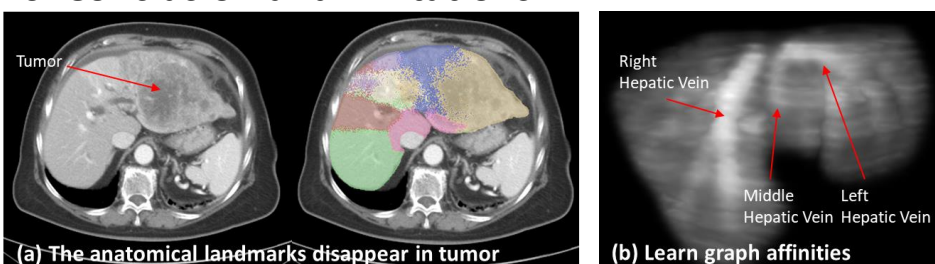
5. Experimental results

MSD (Dice %) \uparrow					MSD (ASD mm) \downarrow				
PointNet [17]	PointNet++ [18]	AGCNN [25]	Zhang et al. [28]*	Ours	PointNet [17]	PointNet++ [18]	AGCNN [25]	Zhang et al. [28]*	Ours
(I) 62.26	72.26	63.96	80.45	83.31	4.04	5.01	2.76	2.96	1.97
(II) 81.53	80.27	77.79	82.39	86.71	1.67	1.02	6.19	4.75	1.89
(III) 69.80	72.75	64.55	75.06	79.35	3.31	1.96	5.78	3.30	2.51
(IV) 61.74	68.04	63.26	69.83	73.26	5.76	5.90	6.52	5.46	4.12
(V) 70.55	71.78	68.78	71.49	75.89	3.56	5.61	11.75	5.91	6.36
(VI) 75.88	75.29	69.91	72.51	79.51	2.68	4.57	8.20	5.23	5.15
(VII) 82.38	82.24	80.35	80.56	85.11	2.47	3.02	5.62	5.57	3.27
(VIII) 75.86	76.03	73.72	75.74	80.16	4.10	4.19	6.79	4.82	4.84
Avg	72.50	74.83	70.29	80.41	3.45	3.91	6.70	4.75	3.76

LiTS (Dice %) \uparrow					LiTS (ASD mm) \downarrow				
PointNet [17]	PointNet++ [18]	AGCNN [25]	Zhang et al. [28]*	Ours	PointNet [17]	PointNet++ [18]	AGCNN [25]	Zhang et al. [28]*	Ours
(I) 49.80	37.85	69.20	73.64	68.84	8.39	8.58	4.36	6.54	6.97
(II) 70.69	72.78	82.62	82.82	86.17	9.39	5.31	4.58	4.81	3.18
(III) 58.26	65.68	76.09	72.46	80.82	15.18	7.42	6.04	5.09	3.18
(IV) 53.87	70.19	73.88	75.40	75.24	8.46	9.69	10.00	7.88	8.38
(V) 80.46	80.51	78.97	81.92	83.03	5.04	5.85	7.25	6.49	6.20
(VI) 77.69	79.23	73.45	79.28	79.29	4.55	6.02	5.76	6.67	3.78
(VII) 79.92	81.71	80.42	83.40	82.79	4.38	4.93	6.75	4.63	4.60
(VIII) 77.20	79.29	77.53	80.02	80.26	6.45	6.67	7.71	5.84	7.71
Avg	68.49	70.90	76.52	78.62	7.73	6.81	6.56	6.00	5.50



6. Conclusion and limitations



- We propose a 3D point-based model that incorporates anatomical information implicitly, by learning graph affinities between voxels.
- Experiment results show that our method is competitive compared to the other point-based methods with or without a liver vessel prior.

Limitations:

The proposed method cannot accurately discriminate segments in the liver when a large tumor appears.