

Take-Home Message

Proposal: An anatomically-aware uncertainty estimate to guide segmentation models

- **labeling representation** to approximate new uncertainty maps
- needs a **single inference**, reducing computation complexity

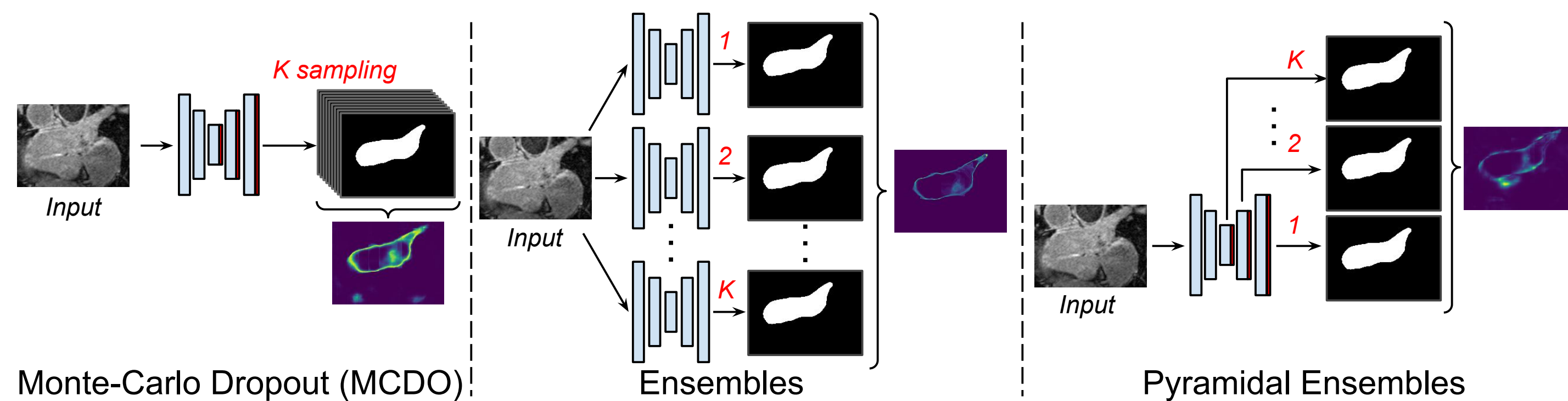
Results:

- Our method **improves the segmentation performance** in terms of Dice score up to 1.5% and Hausdorff Distance up to 2.5mm
- Our representation **improves segmentation in uncertain regions**

Introduction

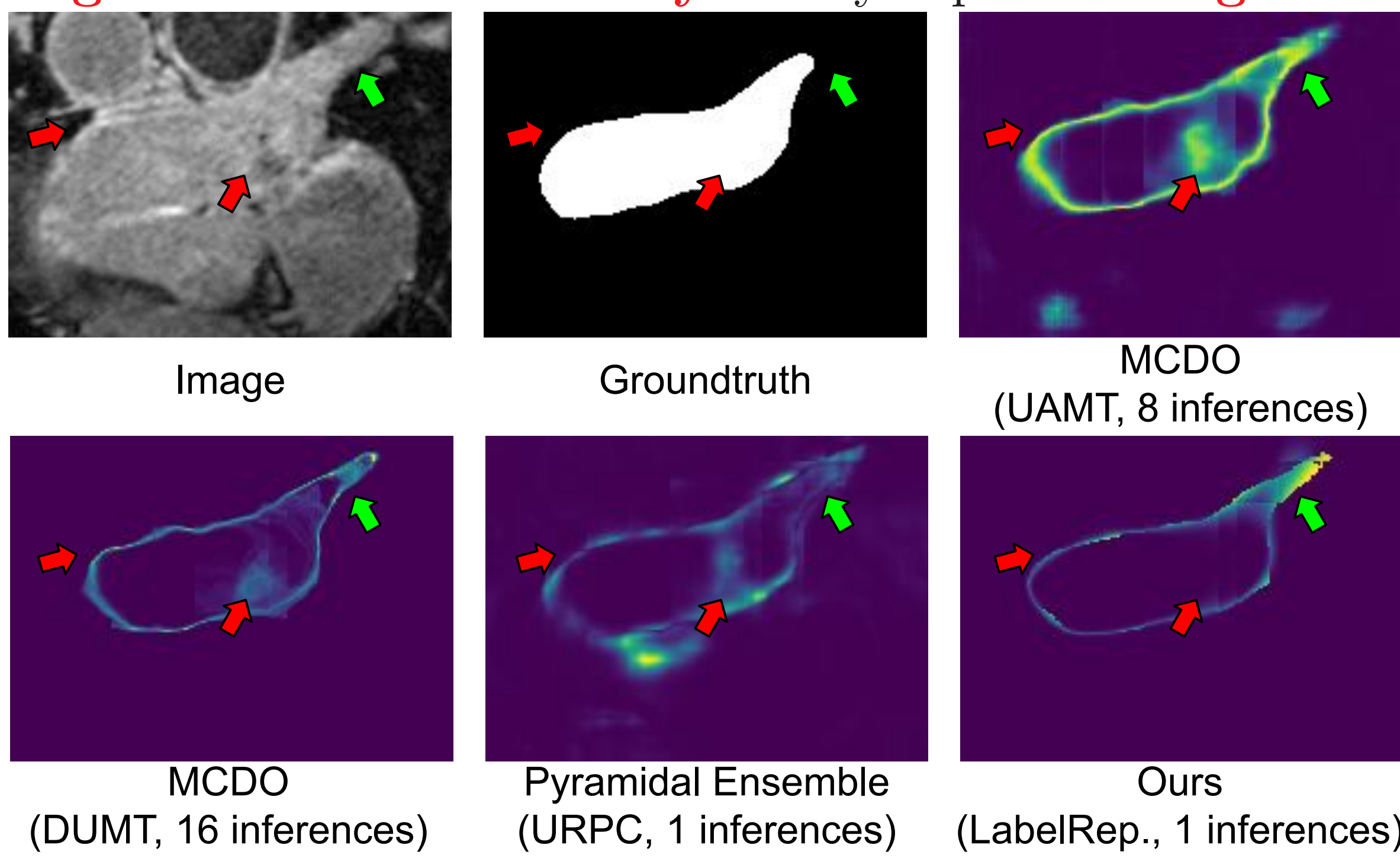
Uncertainty in Semi-Supervision:

- **predictions** from unlabeled data can be **uncertain**
- **uncertainty-aware** methods: UAMT [1], DUMT [2], URPC [3]
- estimate uncertainty with **multiple samplings or predictions**



Problem:

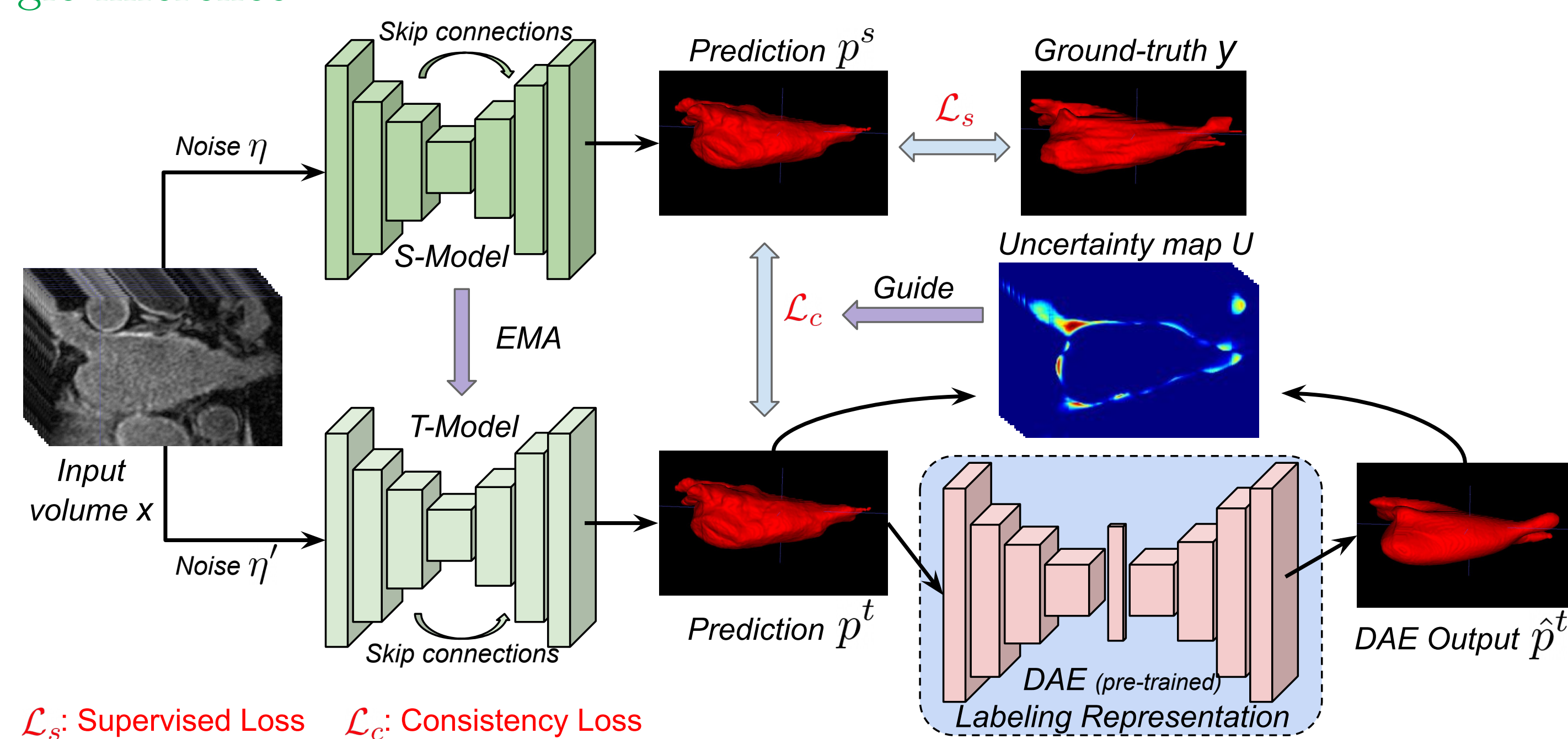
- **High computation** from **multiple inferences**
- **Segmentation uncertainty** mostly captures **image boundaries**



- **Idea:** Estimate uncertainty with a **single inference** that leverages an **anatomically-aware** representations
- **How:** Exploit **anatomical information** from available masks to estimate uncertainty

Method

A novel **anatomically-aware representation** to estimate uncertainty in a **single inference**



- **Labeling representation** is first learnt from **available masks** using a denoising autoencoder (DAE)
- **Mask uncertainty** as **pixelwise difference** between the DAE output and the prediction: $U_i = ||\hat{p}_i^t - p_i^t||^2$
- Our **consistency loss** is weighted by our mask uncertainty:

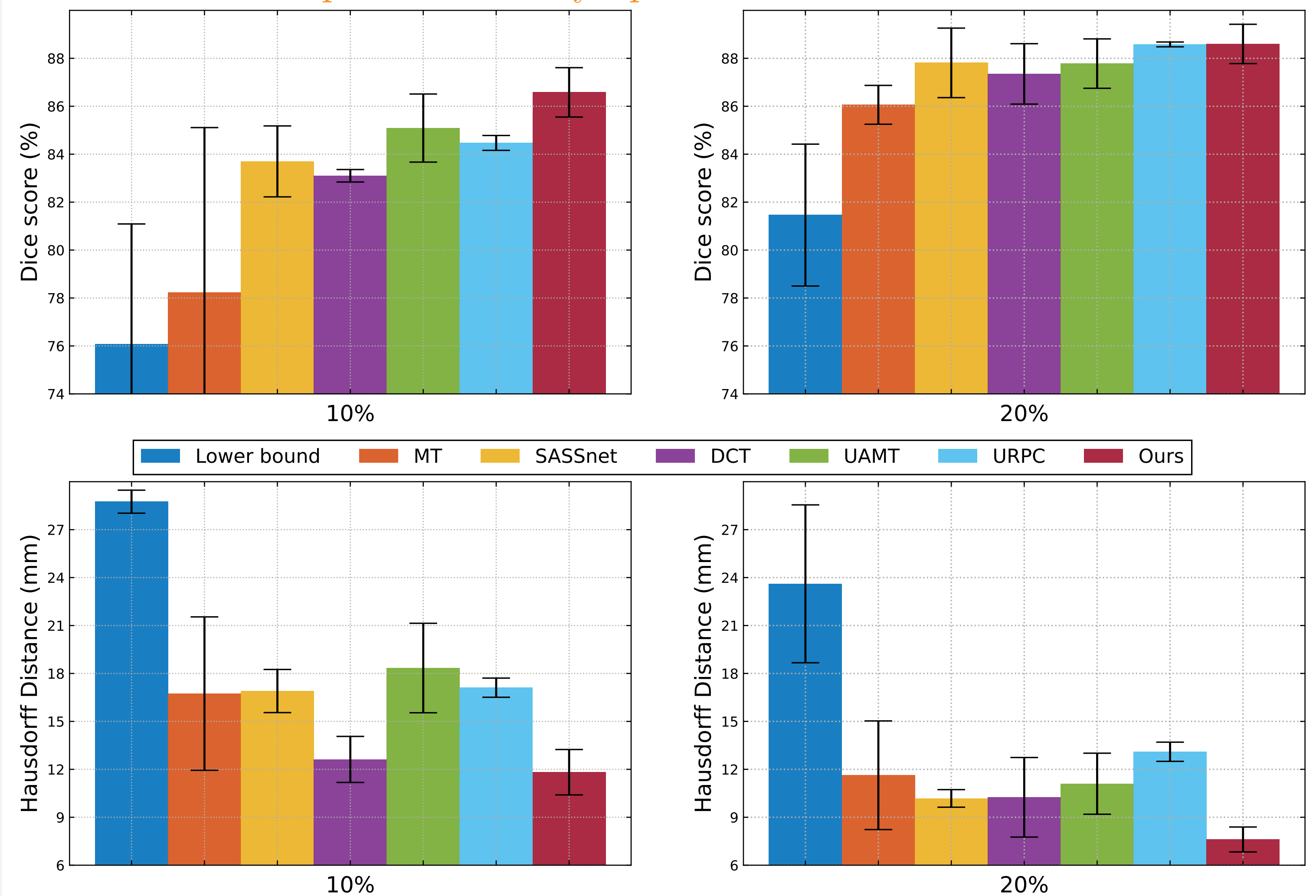
$$\mathcal{L}_c(p_i^s, p_i^t) = \frac{\sum_v e^{-\gamma U_{i,v}} ||p_{i,v}^s - p_{i,v}^t||^2}{\sum_v e^{-\gamma U_{i,v}}}$$

Results

(1) **Dataset:** 2018 Atrial Segmentation Challenge [4]

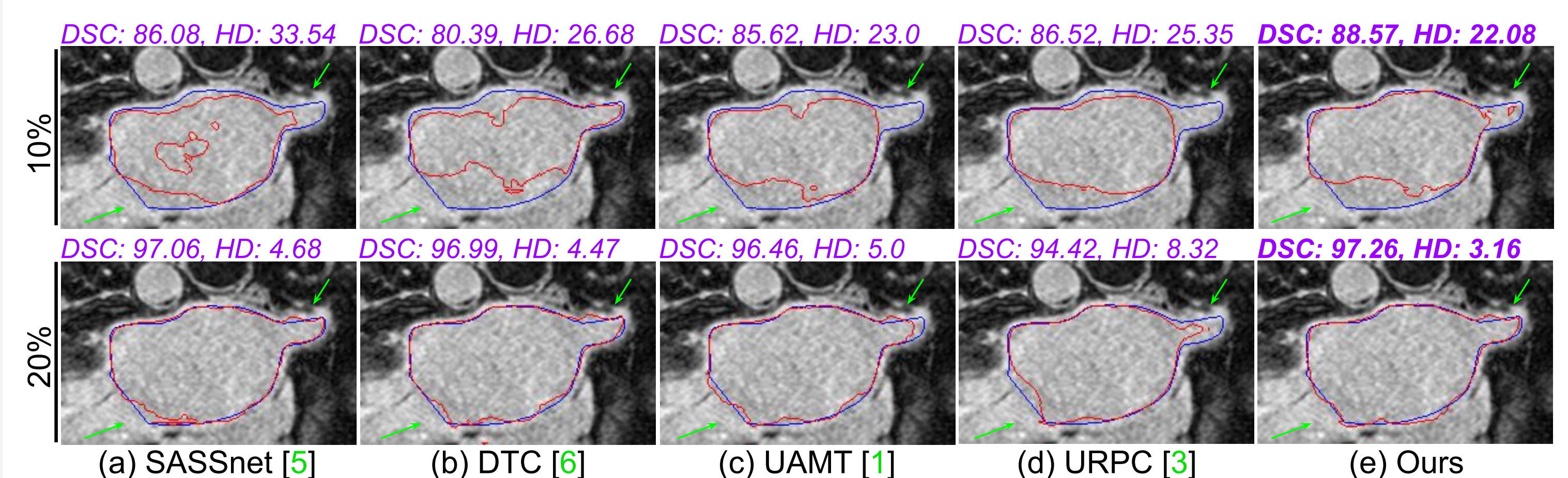
(2) Quantitative Performance

Our method improves accuracy up to 1.5% Dice and 2.5mm Hausdorff



(3) Visualization of Segmentation

Our representation improves segmentation in uncertain regions



(4) Effectiveness of proposed uncertainty estimation

Our method is robust compared to the entropy-based method

| Methods | N/M | DSC (%) | HD (mm) |
|------------------|------|---------------------|---------------------|
| UAMT [1] | 8/72 | 85.09 ± 1.42 | 18.34 ± 2.80 |
| Ours (Threshold) | 8/72 | 85.39 ± 0.91 | 12.96 ± 3.05 |
| Ours (Entropy) | 8/72 | 85.92 ± 1.52 | 11.16 ± 0.82 |
| Ours | 8/72 | 86.58 ± 1.03 | 11.82 ± 1.42 |

References

- [1] L. Yu, S. Wang, X. Li, C. Fu, and P. Heng. Uncertainty-aware self-ensembling model for semi-supervised 3D left atrium segmentation. In *MICCAI*, 2019.
- [2] Y. Wang, Y. Zhang, J. Tian, C. Zhong, Z. Shi, Y. Zhang, and Z. He. Double-uncertainty weighted method for semi-supervised learning. In *MICCAI*, 2020.
- [3] X. Luo, W. Liao, J. Chen, N. Chen, G. Wang, S. Zhang, et al. Efficient semi-supervised gross target volume of nasopharyngeal carcinoma segmentation via uncertainty rectified pyramid consistency. In *MICCAI*, 2021.
- [4] Z. Xiong, Q. Xia, Z. Hu, N. Ravikumar, A. Maier, X. Yang, et al. A global benchmark of algorithms for segmenting the left atrium from late gadolinium-enhanced cardiac magnetic resonance imaging. *MedIA*, 2021.
- [5] S. Li, C. Zhang, and X. He. Shape-aware semi-supervised 3D semantic segmentation for medical images. In *MICCAI*, 2020.
- [6] X. Luo, J. Chen, T. Song, and G. Wang. Semi-supervised medical image segmentation through dual-task consistency. In *AAAI*, 2021.