MA Thesis: Multi-Modal Liver Segmentation in Privacy-Preserved Fashion

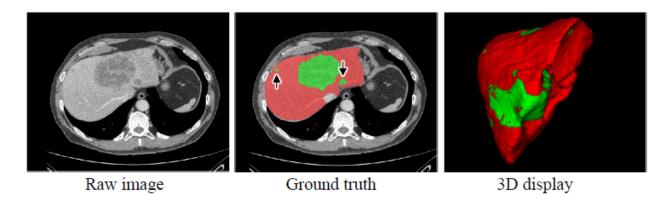
Supervisors:

Dr. Jakob Wiess, Dr. Shadi Albargouni

Albarqouni Lab., Helmholtz Al

Klinik für Diagnostische und Interventionelle Radiologie, Uniklinikum Freiburg

Abstract. Liver Cancer is one of the most common causes of cancer death in the world with an estimated around 782,000 deaths every year according to the World Health Organization [21]. Different Imaging modalities like Computed Tomography (CT) and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) play a major role in the diagnosis and treatment of various liver diseases, e.g., hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). Automatic Liver segmentation has been extensively investigated in the literature to facilitate treatment planning in clinical routine. Early works investigated 3D statistical shape models as a geometric prior for automatic Liver segmentation [19-20, 22-23]. With the advent of convolutional neural networks and the availability of computational resources, deep learning-based methods are currently state-of-the-art [1,7,9]. In the last decade, a couple of multimodal abdominal databases were made publicly available; LiTS17 [2], CHAOS19 [3] Multi-Atlas [4], Decathlon [5], Visceral [6], and 3DIRCADb [8], to foster the research and development of automatic liver segmentation. Yet, many other valuable databases and cohorts are kept private for privacy issues. In this thesis, we aim to develop a liver segmentation model that could i) leverage multi-modal data, namely CT and MR scans, and ii) preserve privacy meaning training the model in a federated fashion [11].



Liver images are adopted from Li et al. [9]

Roadmap:

- Familiarize yourself with the current literature on:
 - Multi-Modal Liver Segmentation using Deep Learning [1,7,9,24]
 - Federated Learning with Medical Imaging [14 18]
 - Federated Learning with non-iid [10,12,13]
 - Disentangled Representations [25,26]
- Measure the A-distance between different domains [27]
- Build baseline models; local models (trained on each database, individually), global model (trained with all databases). Note that you need to train the models on CT scans and w/ and w/o MR scans.
- Develop the proposed method
- Run extensive experiments and analysis
- Write up your thesis

Research Questions:

Q1) Can we train a federated liver segmentation model with multi-modal data? Q2) Would disentangling the shape feature (liver) from the appearance feature (CT, MR) promote generalizability (e.g., for new incoming participants) and personalization (e.g., for local models)?

Requirements:

- Solid background in Machine/Deep Learning
- Familiar with discriminative deep learning models and SOTA architectures
- Sufficient knowledge of Python programming language and libraries (Scikit-learn)
- Experience with a mainstream deep learning framework such as PyTorch.
- Machine/Deep learning hands-on experience

References:

[1] Christ, P.F., Elshaer, M.E.A., Ettlinger, F., Tatavarty, S., Bickel, M., Bilic, P., Rempfler, M., Armbruster, M., Hofmann, F., D'Anastasi, M., and Sommer, W.H., 2016, October. Automatic liver and lesion segmentation in CT using cascaded fully convolutional neural networks and 3D conditional random fields. In International Conference on Medical Image Computing and Computer-Assisted Intervention (pp. 415-423). Springer, Cham.

- [2] https://competitions.codalab.org/competitions/17094
- [3] https://chaos.grand-challenge.org/
- [4] https://www.synapse.org/#!Synapse:syn3193805/wiki/217789
- [6] http://www.visceral.eu/closed-benchmarks/anatomy3
- [7] Wang, K., Mamidipalli, A., Retson, T., Bahrami, N., Hasenstab, K., Blansit, K., Bass, E., Delgado, T., Cunha, G., Middleton, M.S. and Loomba, R., 2019. Automated CT and MRI liver segmentation and biometry using a generalized convolutional neural network. Radiology: Artificial Intelligence, 1(2), p.180022.
- [8] https://www.ircad.fr/research/3d-ircadb-01/

- [9] Li, X., Chen, H., Qi, X., Dou, Q., Fu, C.W. and Heng, P.A., 2018. H-DenseUNet: hybrid densely connected UNet for liver and tumor segmentation from CT volumes. *IEEE transactions on medical imaging*, 37(12), pp.2663-2674. [10] Zhao, Y., Li, M., Lai, L., Suda, N., Civin, D. and Chandra, V., 2018. Federated learning with non-iid data. *arXiv* preprint arXiv:1806.00582.
- [11] McMahan, B., Moore, E., Ramage, D., Hampson, S. and y Arcas, B.A., 2017, April. Communication-efficient learning of deep networks from decentralized data. In *Artificial Intelligence and Statistics* (pp. 1273-1282). PMLR. [12] Karimireddy, S.P., Kale, S., Mohri, M., Reddi, S., Stich, S. and Suresh, A.T., 2020, November. Scaffold: Stochastic controlled averaging for federated learning. In *International Conference on Machine Learning* (pp. 5132-5143). PMLR.
- [13] Peng, X., Huang, Z., Zhu, Y. and Saenko, K., 2019. Federated adversarial domain adaptation. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1911.02054*.
- [14] Li, X., Gu, Y., Dvornek, N., Staib, L., Ventola, P. and Duncan, J.S., 2020. Multi-site fmri analysis using privacy-preserving federated learning and domain adaptation: Abide results. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2001.05647*. [15] Li, W., Milletarì, F., Xu, D., Rieke, N., Hancox, J., Zhu, W., Baust, M., Cheng, Y., Ourselin, S., Cardoso, M.J. and Feng, A., 2019, October. Privacy-preserving federated brain tumour segmentation. In *International Workshop on Machine Learning in Medical Imaging* (pp. 133-141). Springer, Cham.
- [16] Sheller, M.J., Edwards, B., Reina, G.A., Martin, J., Pati, S., Kotrotsou, A., Milchenko, M., Xu, W., Marcus, D., Colen, R.R. and Bakas, S., 2020. Federated learning in medicine: facilitating multi-institutional collaborations without sharing patient data. *Scientific reports*, *10*(1), pp.1-12.
- [17] Sheller, M.J., Reina, G.A., Edwards, B., Martin, J. and Bakas, S., 2018, September. Multi-institutional deep learning modeling without sharing patient data: A feasibility study on brain tumor segmentation. In *International MICCAI Brainlesion Workshop* (pp. 92-104). Springer, Cham.
- [18] Rieke, N., Hancox, J., Li, W., Milletari, F., Roth, H., Albarqouni, S., Bakas, S., Galtier, M.N., Landman, B., Maier-Hein, K. and Ourselin, S., 2020. The future of digital health with federated learning. *arXiv preprint arXiv:*2003.08119.
- [19] Lamecker, H., Lange, T. and Seebass, M., 2004. Segmentation of the liver using a 3D statistical shape model. [20] Beichel, R., Bauer, C., Bornik, A., Sorantin, E. and Bischof, H., 2007. Liver segmentation in CT data: A segmentation refinement approach. *Proceedings of" 3D Segmentation in The Clinic: A Grand Challenge*, pp.235-245. [21] https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/cancer
- [22] Heimann, T., Van Ginneken, B., Styner, M.A., Arzhaeva, Y., Aurich, V., Bauer, C., Beck, A., Becker, C., Beichel, R., Bekes, G. and Bello, F., 2009. Comparison and evaluation of methods for liver segmentation from CT datasets. *IEEE transactions on medical imaging*, *28*(8), pp.1251-1265.
- [23] Zhang, X., Tian, J., Deng, K., Wu, Y. and Li, X., 2010. Automatic liver segmentation using a statistical shape model with optimal surface detection. *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering*, *57*(10), pp.2622-2626. [24] Isensee, F., Petersen, J., Klein, A., Zimmerer, D., Jaeger, P.F., Kohl, S., Wasserthal, J., Koehler, G., Norajitra, T., Wirkert, S. and Maier-Hein, K.H., 2018. nnu-net: Self-adapting framework for u-net-based medical image segmentation. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1809.10486*.
- [25] Yang, J., Dvornek, N.C., Zhang, F., Chapiro, J., Lin, M. and Duncan, J.S., 2019, October. Unsupervised domain adaptation via disentangled representations: Application to cross-modality liver segmentation. In *International Conference on Medical Image Computing and Computer-Assisted Intervention* (pp. 255-263). Springer, Cham. [26] Qin, C., Shi, B., Liao, R., Mansi, T., Rueckert, D. and Kamen, A., 2019, June. Unsupervised deformable registration for multi-modal images via disentangled representations. In *International Conference on Information Processing in Medical Imaging* (pp. 249-261). Springer, Cham.
- [27] Ben-David, S., Blitzer, J., Crammer, K. and Pereira, F., 2007. Analysis of representations for domain adaptation. In *Advances in neural information processing systems* (pp. 137-144).