

Technologies for Digital Life - Radisson Blu Royal Hotel, Bryggen, Bergen, 21.10 2016, 14:00-14:15

<https://www.ntnu.no/dln/technologies-for-digital-life>

In vivo imaging and image analysis

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<http://github.com/arvidl/computational-medicine>

Technologies for Digital Life

- The Centre for Digital Life Norway (DLN) aims to drive the development of a new branch of Norwegian biotechnological research and innovation, by mixing life scientists, mathematicians, statisticians, computer scientists and engineers.
- This will be a key ingredient to scale up the success of generating **predictive models** of biological systems – by using many different types of technologies and methodologies.
- How can we best integrate different technologies and methodologies in **transdisciplinary** research projects?
- Are we equipped for this type of research?

How does “In vivo imaging & image analysis” fit in ?

Predictive models of biological systems

- Development and use of algorithms, data structures, visualization and communication tools with the goal of **computer modelling** of biological systems.
Includes stochastic and deterministic **computer simulations** and **machine learning** from biological measurements: -omics, images ...
- When deployed commercially, predictive modelling is often referred to as **predictive analytics** (extracting information from data and using it to predict trends and system behavior patterns)

Wikipedia

Transdisciplinary research = team science

- In a transdisciplinary research endeavor, scientists **contribute their unique expertise** but **work outside their own discipline**.
- Strive to **understand the complexities of the whole project**, rather than one part of it.
- Allows investigators to **transcend their own disciplines** to inform one another's work, capture complexity, and **create new intellectual spaces**.



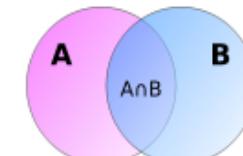
WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Mathematics is the body of knowledge centered on concepts such as **quantity, structure, space, and change**, and the academic discipline which studies them ...

... being instrumental in **predictive models** of biological systems and “**Digital Life**”

FOUNDATIONS

$$P \Rightarrow Q$$



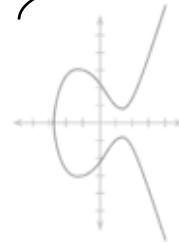
Mathematical logic

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\ & \searrow g \circ f & \downarrow g \\ & & Z \end{array}$$

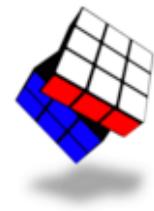
Set theory

Category theory

STRUCTURE



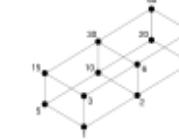
Number theory



Abstract algebra

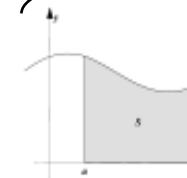


Group theory

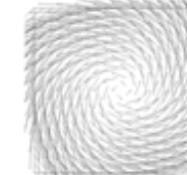


Order theory

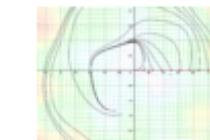
CHANGE



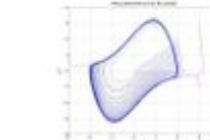
Calculus



Vector calculus



ODEs/PDEs/SDEs

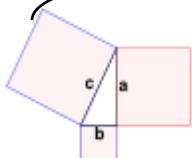


Dynamical systems

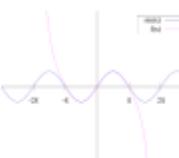


Chaos theory

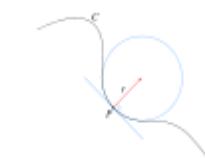
SPACE



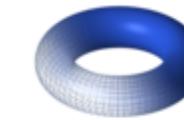
Geometry



Trigonometry



Differential geometry



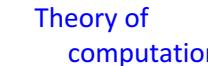
Topology



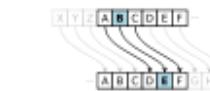
Fractal geometry

DISCRETE MATHEMATICS

$$\begin{array}{ll} (1, 2, 3) & (1, 3, 2) \\ (2, 1, 3) & (2, 3, 1) \\ (3, 1, 2) & (3, 2, 1) \end{array}$$



Combinatorics



Theory of computation

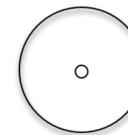


Cryptography

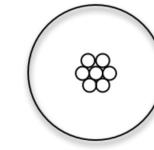
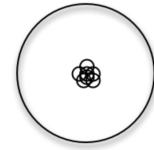
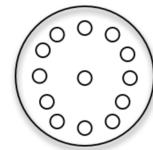
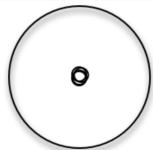
Graph theory

What is the difference?

- Transdisciplinary
 - Multidisciplinary
 - Interdisciplinary
 - Crossdisciplinary
- research

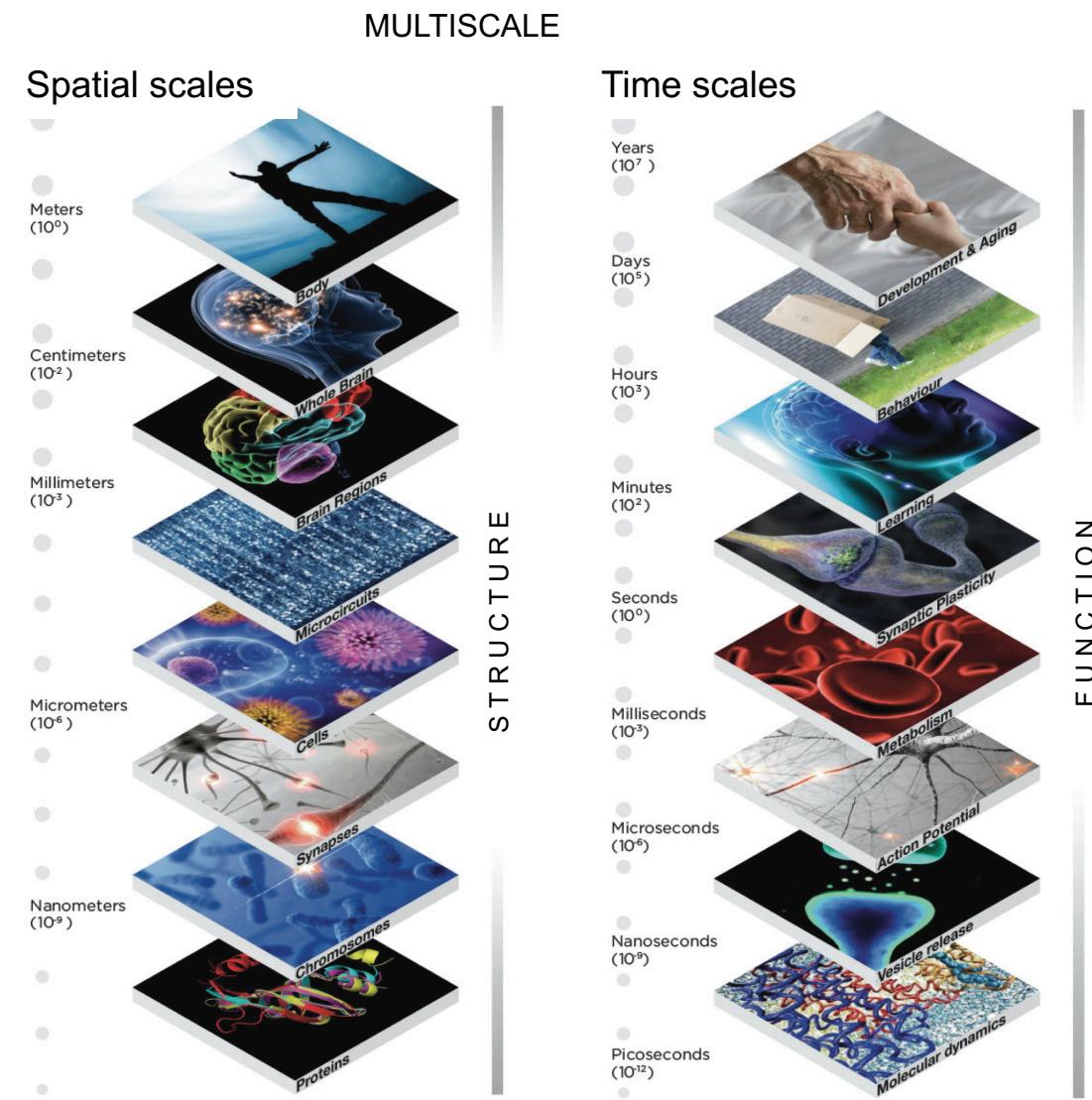
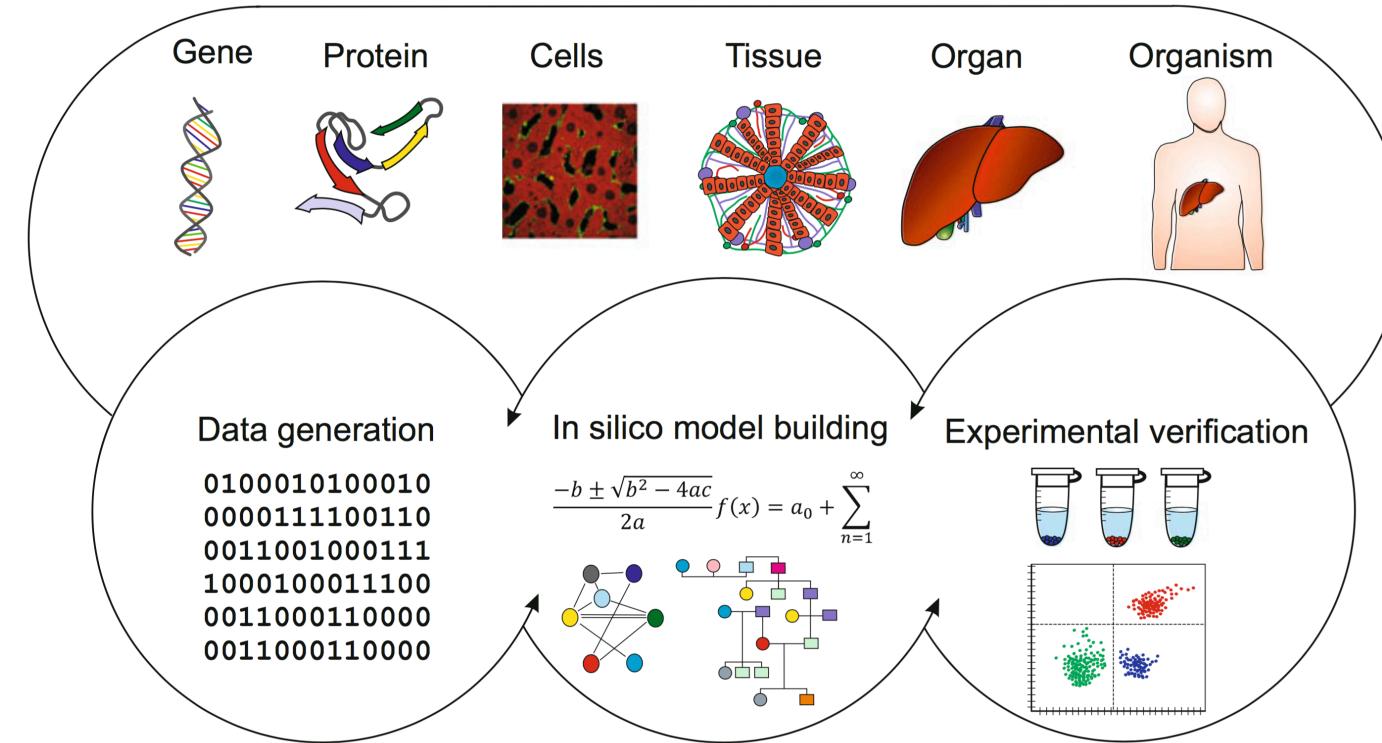


Intradisciplinary



Transdisciplinary Research	Multidisciplinary Research	Interdisciplinary Research	Crossdisciplinary Research
<p>Collaboration in which researchers from different disciplines exchange information, alter discipline-specific approaches, share resources and integrate disciplines achieves a common scientific goal</p> <p>e.g. pharmacokinetic modeling from DCE-MRI measurements for assessment of tumor physiology</p>	<p>Researchers from a variety of disciplines work together at some point during a project, but have separate questions, separate conclusions, and disseminate in different journals.</p> <p>e.g. image co-registration and segmentation</p>	<p>Researchers interact with the goal of transferring knowledge from one discipline to another. Allows researchers to inform each other's work and compare individual findings.</p> <p>e.g. multimodal validation of automated image segmentation</p>	<p>Researchers are viewing one discipline from the perspective of another.</p> <p>e.g. Digital Life in transition to transdisciplinary research ?</p>

Systems biology & medicine and computational imaging



Computational Medicine

It will soon be common for clinical research studies to:

- Collect genetic, transcriptional, proteomic, imaging and clinical data from every patient in large, carefully selected cohorts sharing a specific disease diagnosis.

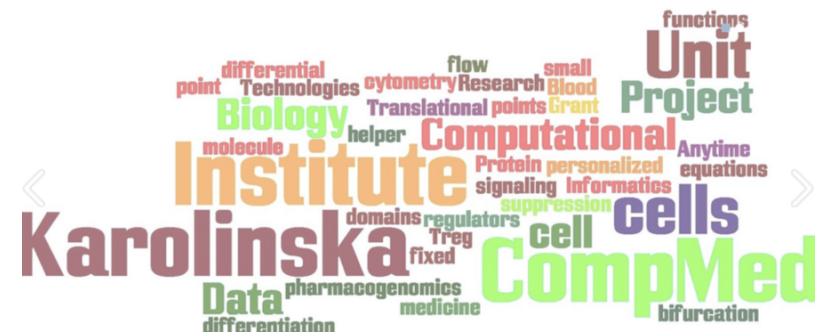
The screenshot shows the homepage of the Johns Hopkins Institute for Computational Medicine (ICM). At the top left is the ICM logo, which consists of a stylized blue 'J' and 'H' intertwined. To the right of the logo is the text 'INSTITUTE for COMPUTATIONAL MEDICINE'. Below this, a paragraph describes the mission: 'Johns Hopkins Institute for Computational Medicine (ICM), a remarkable collaboration between Johns Hopkins School of Medicine and Whiting School of Engineering, is using powerful computational tools to transform the practice of medicine.' A blue button labeled 'More about our mission' is located below the text. At the bottom of the page is a navigation bar with links: 'About ICM', 'People', 'Research Thrusts', 'Portals', 'Seminars', 'Publications', 'Education', and 'Community'. On the right side of the page, there are three circular inset images showing complex, multi-colored 3D data visualizations, likely representing medical or computational models.

Johns Hopkins University

- The challenge of the coming decade will be
 - how best to use these *multi-scale* biomedical data
 - to gain a *quantitative understanding* of disease mechanisms
 - across *hierarchical levels* of biological organization
 - to identify *biological markers* which correlate with different disease states
 - and inter-individual differences in *disease risk*
- Discover more effective *therapeutics targeted to the individual*

<http://www.icm.jhu.edu>

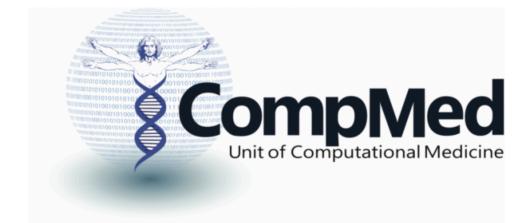
Unit of Computational Medicine - Karolinska Institutet



Uniquely integrated multidisciplinary team of more than 30 scientists from

- pure and applied mathematics
- immunology
- physics
- midwifery
- complexity theory
- cell and molecular biology
- computer science
- pharmacology
- engineering
- medicine

- develop and apply integrative *computational-experimental approaches*
- provide fundamental insights of *life beyond physics*
- enable prediction, prevention and treatment of *diseases*



Data analytics - Machine learning

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON MEDICAL IMAGING

A PUBLICATION OF
THE IEEE ENGINEERING IN MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY SOCIETY
THE IEEE NUCLEAR AND PLASMA SCIENCES SOCIETY
THE IEEE SIGNAL PROCESSING SOCIETY
THE IEEE ULTRASONICS, FERROELECTRICS, AND FREQUENCY CONTROL SOCIETY

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Deep learning is a growing trend in general data analysis and has been termed one of the 10 breakthrough technologies of 2013 [1]. Deep learning is an improvement of artificial neural networks, consisting of more layers that permit higher levels of abstraction and improved predictions from data [2]. To date, it is emerging as the leading machine-learning tool in the general imaging and computer vision domains.

SPECIAL ISSUE ON DEEP LEARNING IN MEDICAL IMAGING

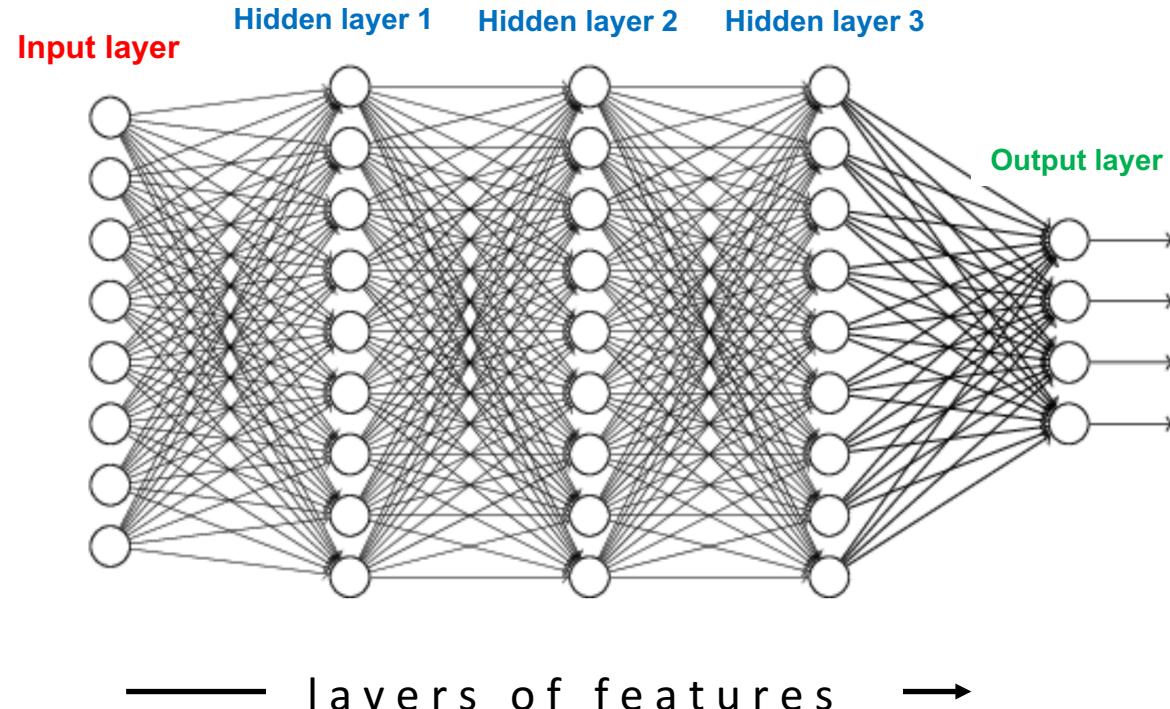
GUEST EDITORIAL

- Deep Learning in Medical Imaging: Overview and Future Promise of an Exciting New Technique *H. Greenspan, B. van Ginneken, and R. M. Summers* 1153

SPECIAL ISSUE PAPERS

- Pulmonary Nodule Detection in CT Images: False Positive Reduction Using Multi-View Convolutional Networks *A. A. A. Setio, F. Ciompi, G. Litjens, P. Gerke, C. Jacobs, S. J. van Riel, M. M. W. Wille, M. Naqibullah, C. I. Sánchez, and B. van Ginneken* 1160
- Improving Computer-Aided Detection Using Convolutional Neural Networks and Random View Aggregation *H. R. Roth, L. Lu, J. Liu, J. Yao, A. Seff, K. Cherry, L. Kim, and R. M. Summers* 1170
- Automatic Detection of Cerebral Microbleeds From MR Images via 3D Convolutional Neural Networks *Q. Dou, H. Chen, L. Yu, L. Zhao, J. Qin, D. Wang, V. C. Mok, L. Shi, and P.-A. Heng* 1182
- Locality Sensitive Deep Learning for Detection and Classification of Nuclei in Routine Colon Cancer Histology Images .. *K. Sirinukunwattana, S. E. A. Raza, Y.-W. Tsang, D. R. J. Snead, I. A. Cree, and N. M. Rajpoot* 1196
- Lung Pattern Classification for Interstitial Lung Diseases Using a Deep Convolutional Neural Network *M. Anthimopoulos, S. Christodoulidis, L. Ebner, A. Christe, and S. Mougiakakou* 1207
- Marginal Space Deep Learning: Efficient Architecture for Volumetric Image Parsing *F. C. Ghesu, E. Krubasik, B. Georgescu, V. Singh, Y. Zheng, J. Hornegger, and D. Comaniciu* 1217
- Deep 3D Convolutional Encoder Networks With Shortcuts for Multiscale Feature Integration Applied to Multiple Sclerosis Lesion Segmentation *T. Brosch, L. Y. W. Tang, Y. Yoo, D. K. B. Li, A. Traboulsi, and R. Tam* 1229

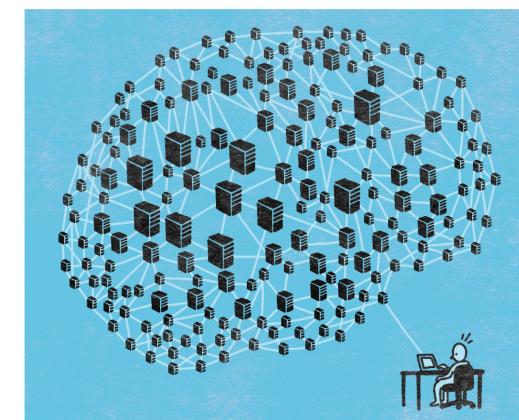
Neural networks - deep learning



Deep learning is a branch of machine **learning** based on a set of algorithms that attempt to model high-level abstractions in data by using multiple processing layers, with complex structures or otherwise, composed of multiple non-linear transformations

Wikipedia

Microsoft releases CNTK, its open source deep learning toolkit, on GitHub



NVIDIA ACCELERATED COMPUTING

NVIDIA CUDNN
GPU Accelerated Deep Learning

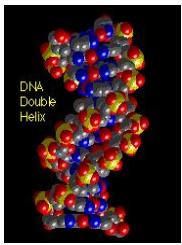
MathWorks®

Deep Learning

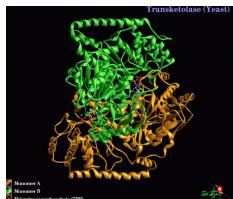
Use deep learning for image classification problems.

Imaging infrastructure (in Bergen)

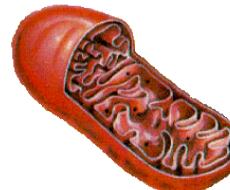
DNA



Protein



Organelle



Cell



Microscopy

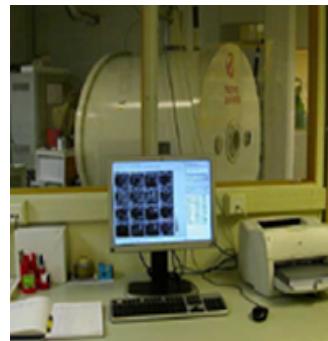
EM



Confocal



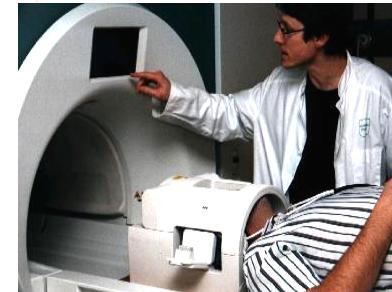
Animal MRI



7 Tesla Bruker Pharmascan

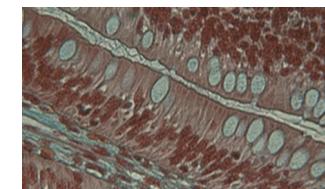
- Superresolution microscopy (STED)
- MRI experts (acquisition + analysis)

Clinical MRI



1 GE + 2 x Siemens 3 Tesla

Tissue

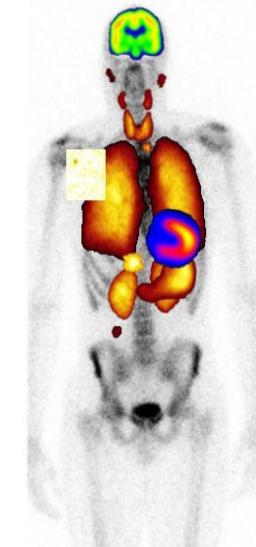


- New visualization center from 2017

Clinical US



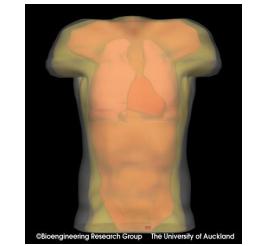
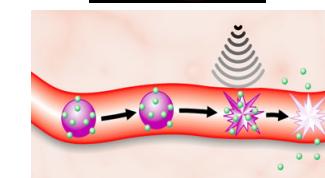
Clinical PET/CT



Organ



Organism

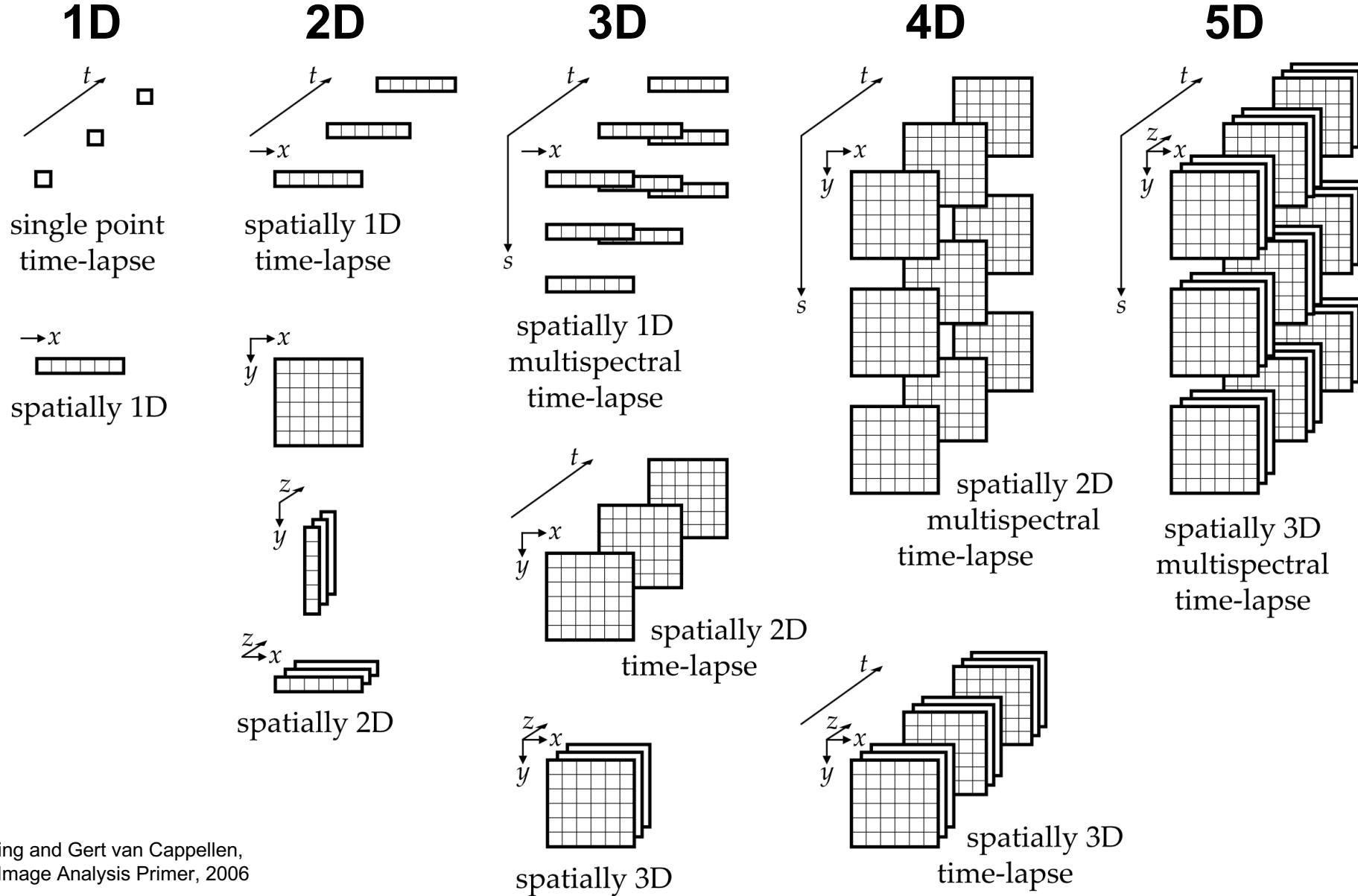


$$\frac{\partial M_x(t)}{\partial t} = \gamma(\mathbf{M}(t) \times \mathbf{B}(t))_x - \frac{M_x(t)}{T_2}$$

$$\frac{\partial M_y(t)}{\partial t} = \gamma(\mathbf{M}(t) \times \mathbf{B}(t))_y - \frac{M_y(t)}{T_2}$$

$$\frac{\partial M_z(t)}{\partial t} = \gamma(\mathbf{M}(t) \times \mathbf{B}(t))_z - \frac{M_z(t) - M_0}{T_1}$$

Images as matrices



From: Erik Meijering and Gert van Cappellen,
Biological Image Analysis Primer, 2006

“Image formation” vs. “Image processing”

Image Formation

object in → image out

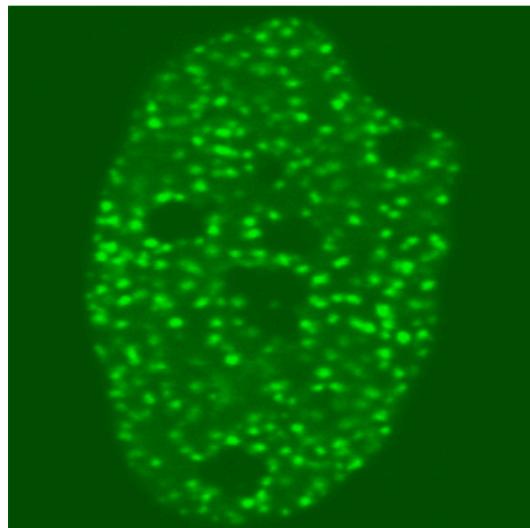
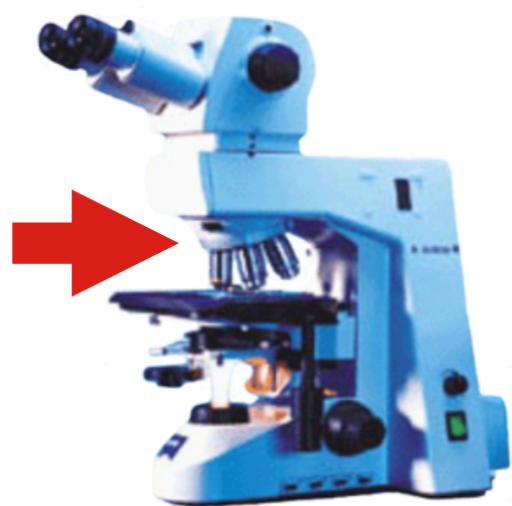
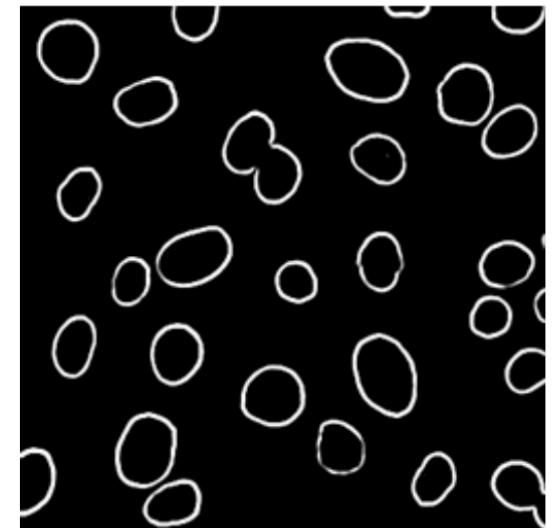
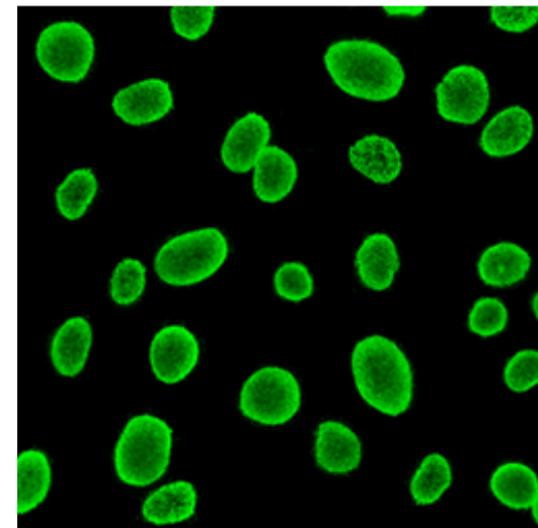


Image Processing

image in → image out

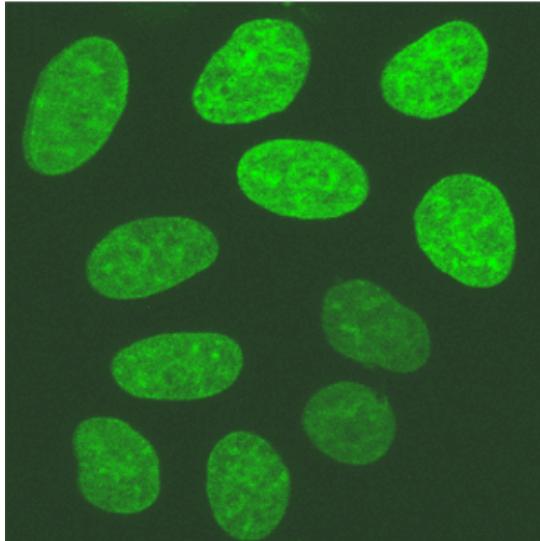


From: Erik Meijering and Gert van Cappellen,
Biological Image Analysis Primer, 2006

“Image analysis” vs. “Computer graphics”

Image Analysis

image in → features out

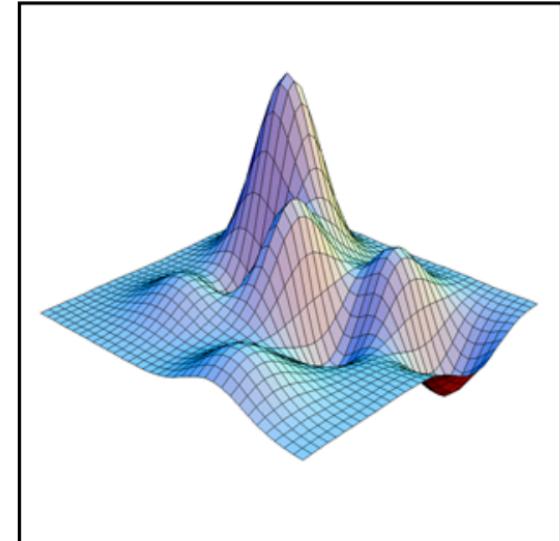


Obj	Area	Perim
1	324.2	98.5
2	406.7	140.3
3	487.1	159.2
4	226.3	67.8
5	531.8	187.6
6	649.5	203.1
7	582.6	196.4
8	498.0	162.9
9	543.2	195.1

Computer Graphics

numbers in → image out

X	Y	I
-3.54	-2.32	0.50
-2.78	-1.90	0.12
-1.15	0.42	3.09
0.45	1.65	5.89
1.83	2.18	7.72
2.98	3.33	2.07
4.21	3.96	-4.58
5.62	4.54	-11.45
7.16	5.02	-3.63

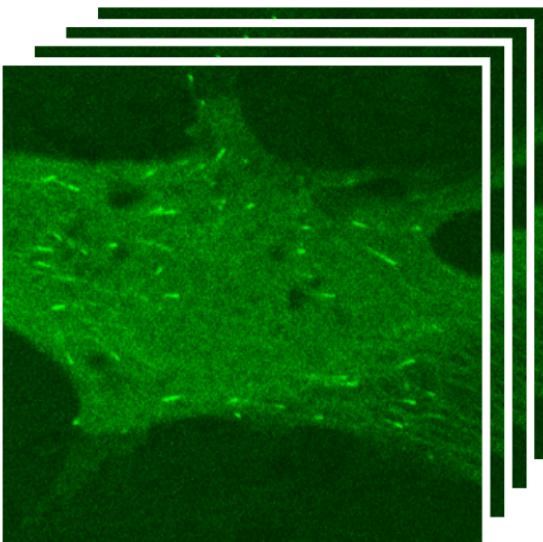


From: Erik Meijering and Gert van Cappellen,
Biological Image Analysis Primer, 2006

“Computer vision” vs. “Visualization”

Computer Vision

image in → interpretation out

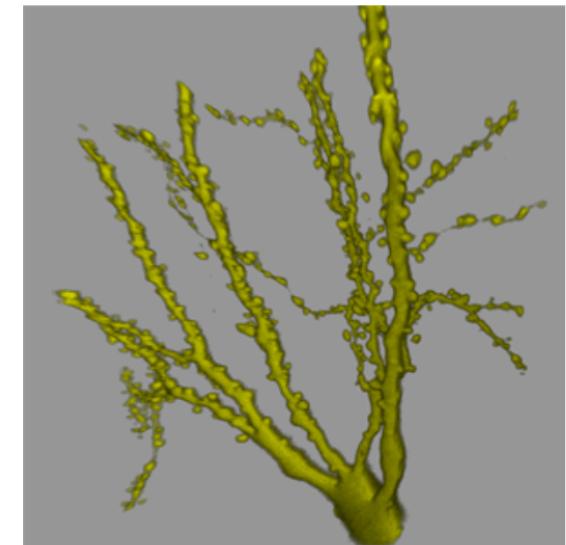
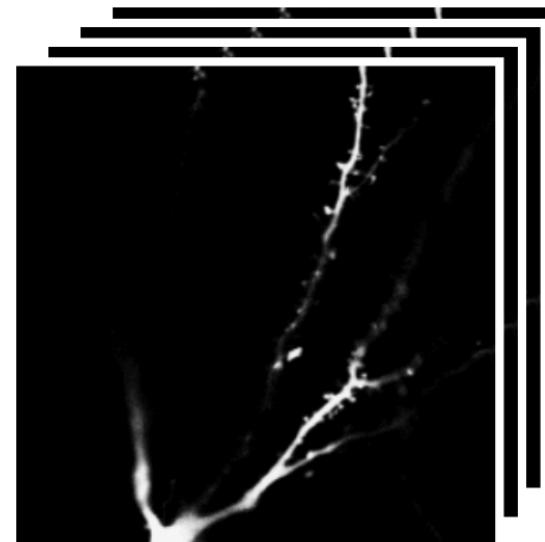


The series shows microtubule growth in a live neuron. The average speed of the distal ends is comparable in the cell body, dendrites, axons, and growth cones.

(Image understanding)

Visualization

image in → representation out



From: Erik Meijering and Gert van Cappellen,
Biological Image Analysis Primer, 2006

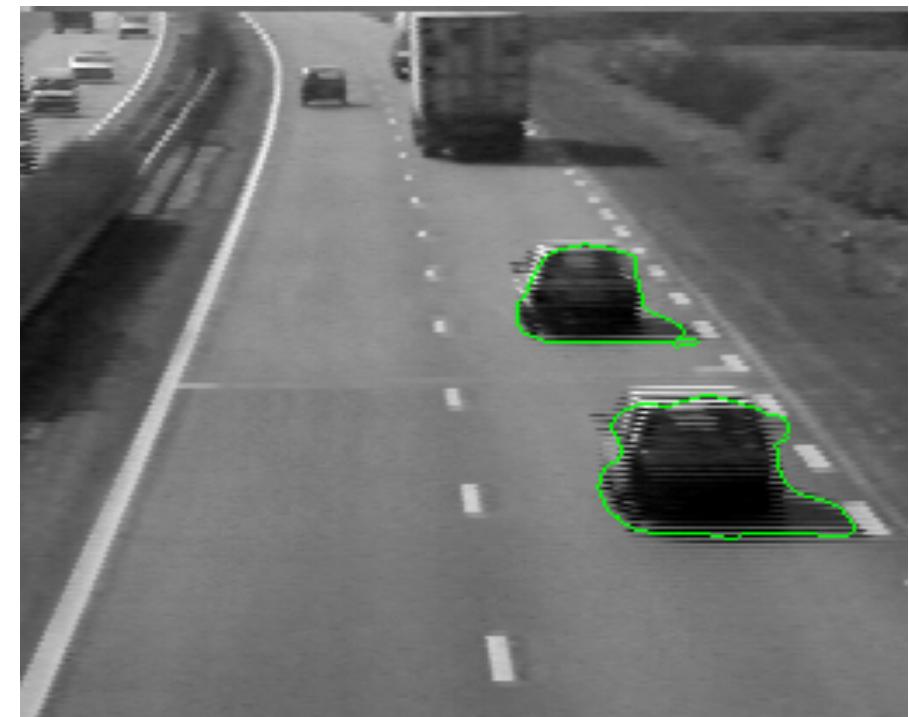
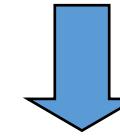
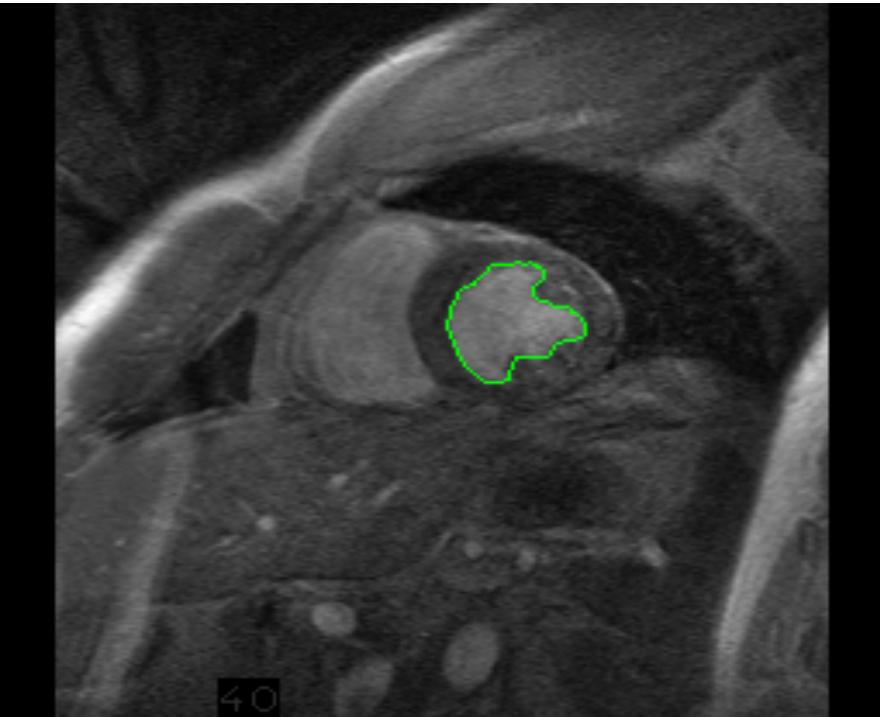
Modeling and image analysis can be **generic** in nature

("active contours")

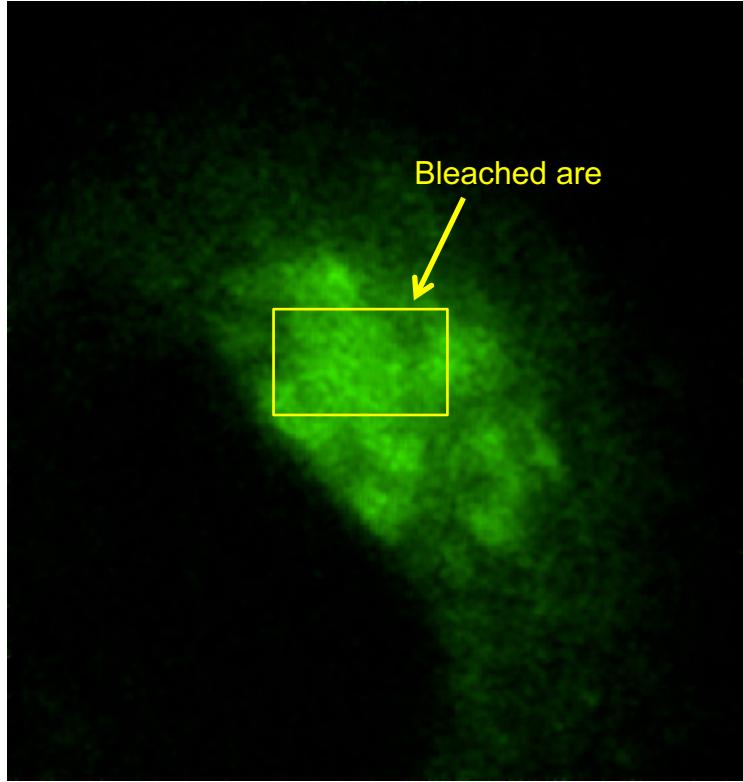
Medical MR imaging



Surveillance engineering

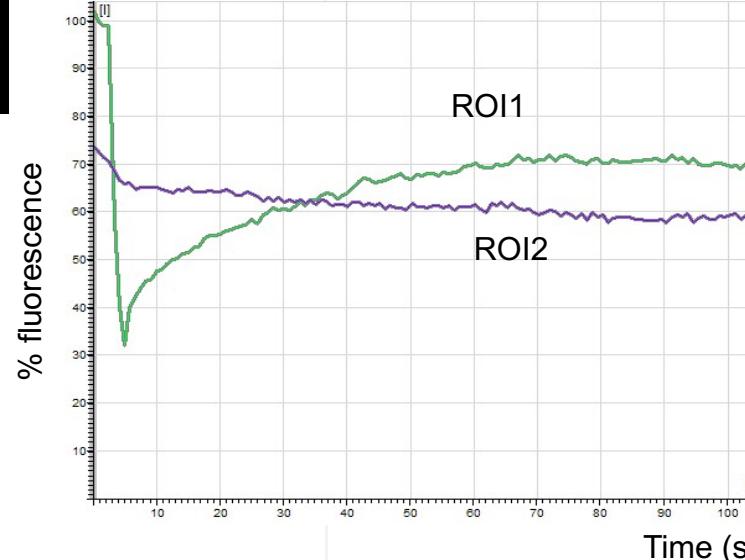
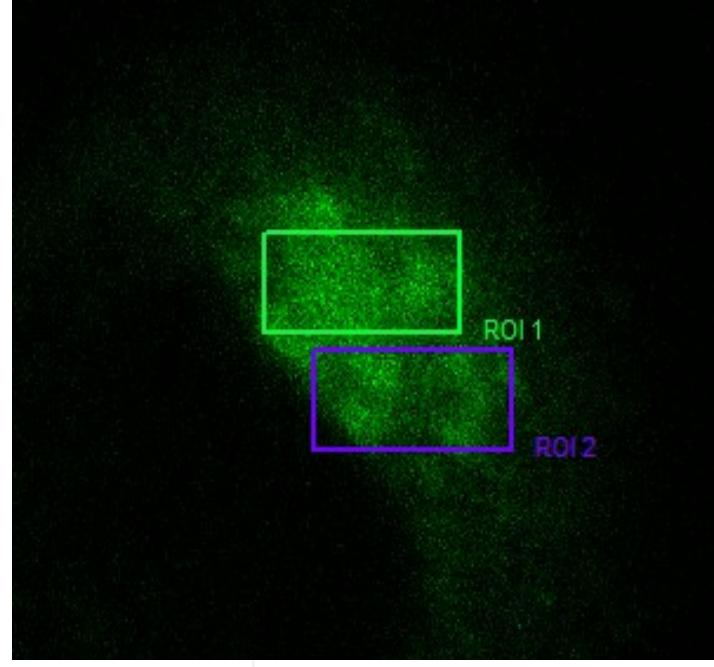


Live cell imaging: FRAP – Fluorescence Recovery After Photobleaching



Photobleaching of GFP in the Golgi area (ROI1) with a high intensity laser.

The recovery of fluorescence in the bleached area is followed.



Measure the dynamics of a molecule over time (diffusional mobility) and chemical changes of molecular species

Image-based modelling:

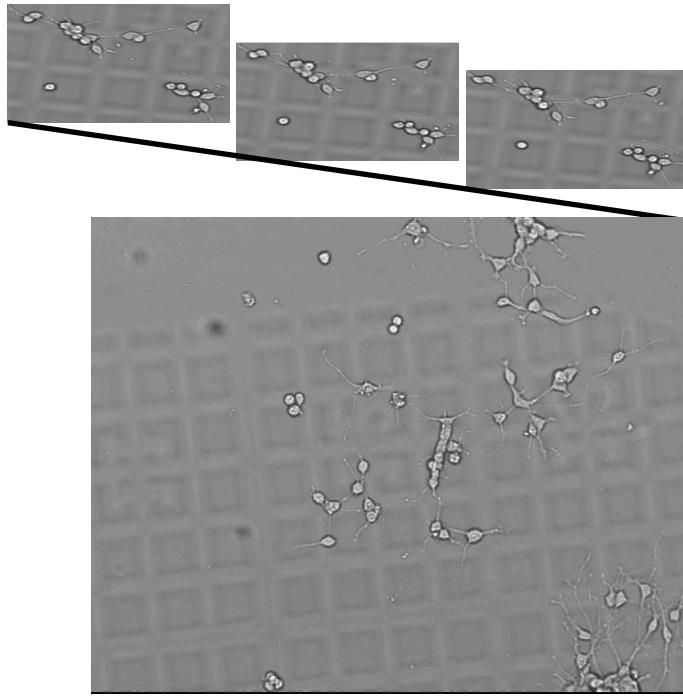
2-compartment model

O - organelle-associated protein

C - cytoplasmic protein

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dO}{dt} &= k_{in} C - k_{out} O \\ \frac{dC}{dt} &= k_{out} O - k_{in} C \end{aligned} \right\}$$

k_x – rate constants



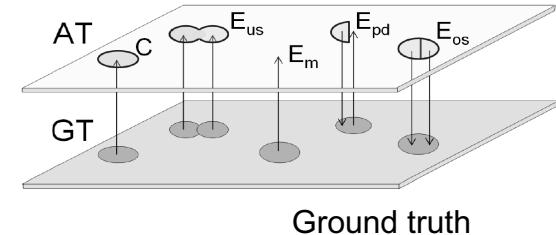
Object tracking

Time

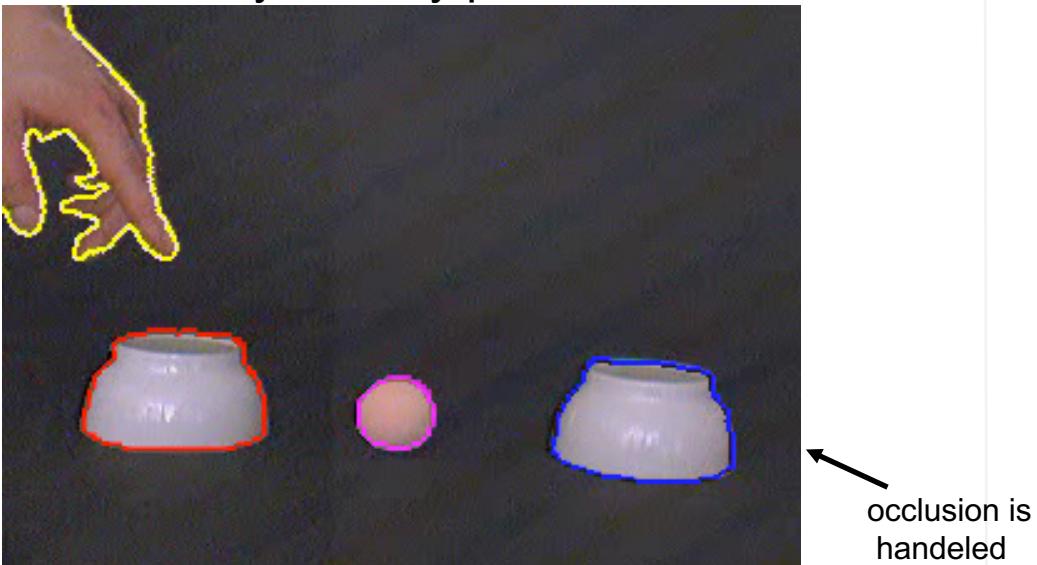
StemCells_amalka_uppsala_thesis_paper1.avi

Performance evaluation

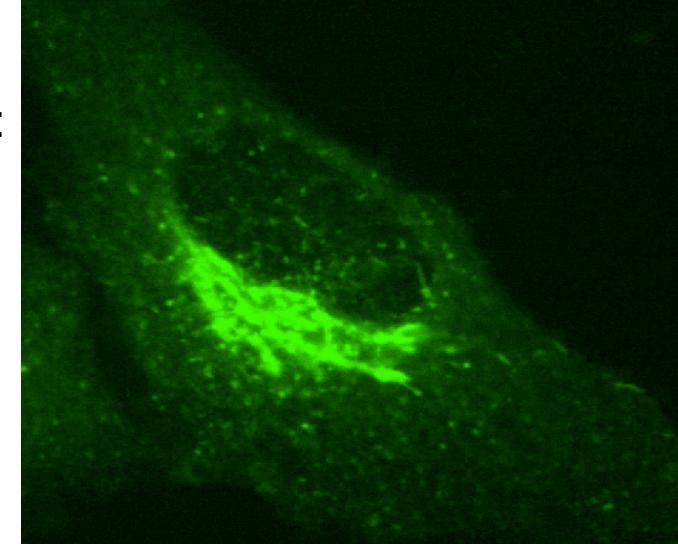
Automatically segmented and tracked



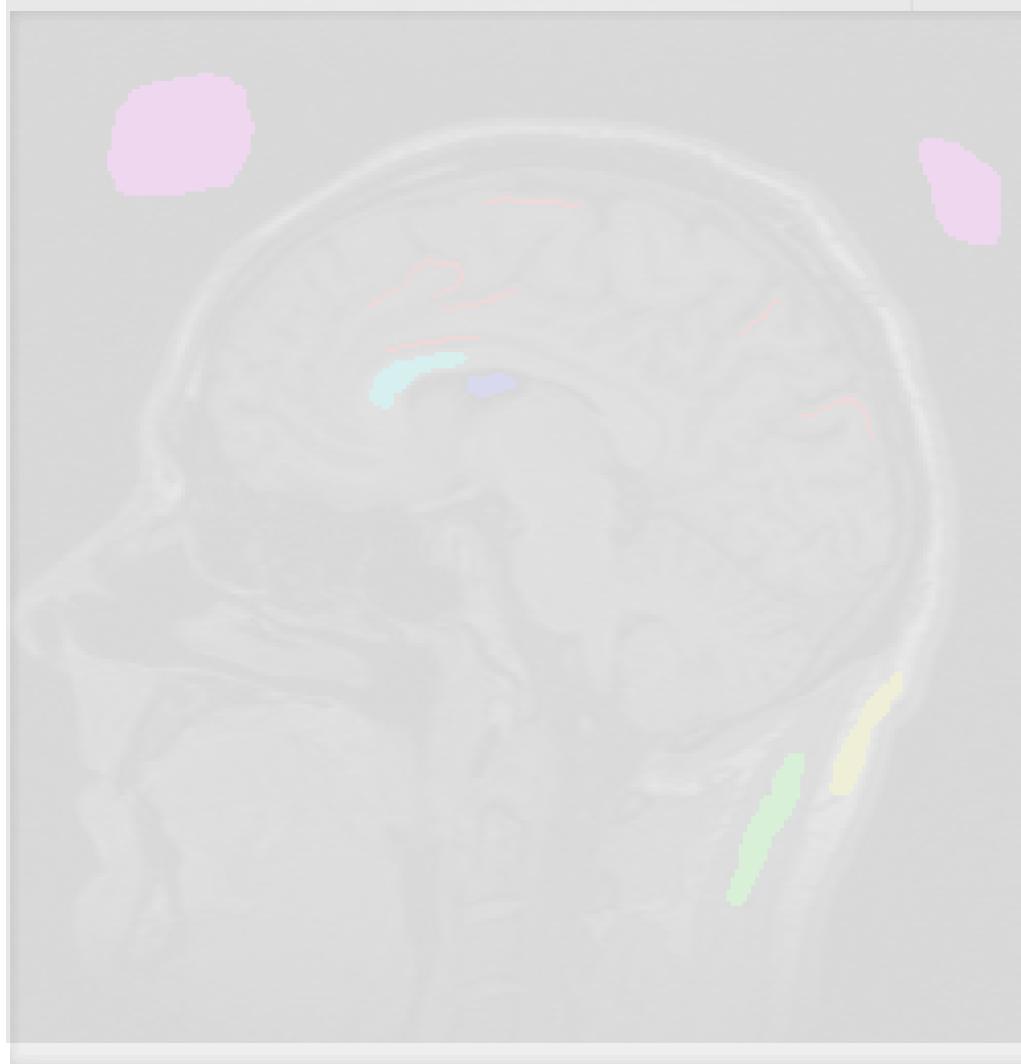
"Easy" - "Toy problem "



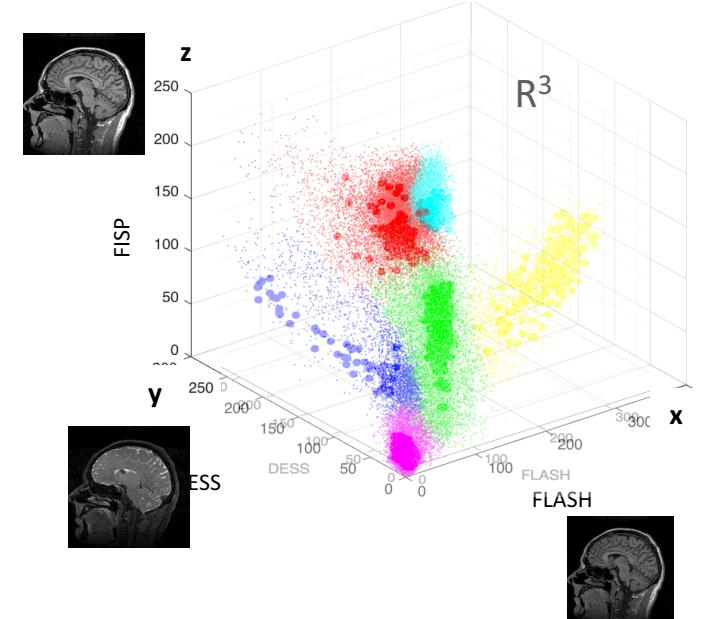
Difficult:



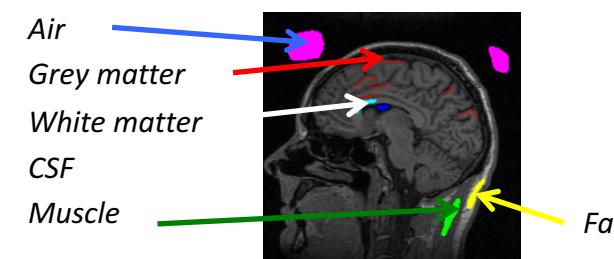
Automated brain tissue classification - kNN



k=7 Nearest Neighbor classification
to six different tissue types of the human head



⇨ Classification of new voxels based on a training set (mask)
made by an expert (**supervised learning**):



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Computational (bio)medicine
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GitHub

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

GitHub is a web-based [Git](#) repository hosting service. It offers all of the [distributed revision control](#) and [source code management](#) (SCM) functionality of [Git](#) as well as adding its own features. Unlike [Git](#), which is strictly a [command-line](#) tool, GitHub provides a [Web-based graphical interface](#) and desktop as well as mobile integration. It also provides [access control](#) and several collaboration features such as [bug tracking](#), [feature requests](#), [task management](#), and [wikis](#) for every project.^[3]

GitHub offers both plans for private [repositories](#) and free accounts,^[4] which are usually used to host [open-source](#) software projects.^[5] As of April 2016, GitHub reports having more than 14 million users and more than 35 million repositories,^[6] making it the largest host of source code in the world.^[7]

”Build software better, together ”

README.md



Example

The [Medical Imaging Interaction Toolkit](#) (MITK) is a free open-source software system for development of interactive medical image processing software. MITK combines the [Insight Toolkit](#) (ITK) and the [Visualization Toolkit](#) (VTK) with an application framework.

The links below provide high-level and reference documentation targeting different usage scenarios:

- Get a [high-level overview](#) about MITK with pointers to further documentation
- End-users looking for help with MITK applications should read the [MITK User Manual](#)
- Developers contributing to or using MITK, please see the [MITK Developer Manual](#) as well as the [MITK API Reference](#)

See the [MITK homepage](#) for details.

Supported Platforms

MITK is a cross-platform C++ toolkit and officially supports:

- Windows
- MacOS X
- Linux

For details, please read the [Supported Platforms](#) page.

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