



4th International Workshop of Advances in Simplifying Medical UltraSound (ASMUS)  
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# Synthetic Boost: Leveraging Synthetic Data for Enhanced Vision-Language Segmentation in Echocardiography

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# Outline

- Echocardiography and Segmentation Models
- Synthetic Data and Prompt Engineering
- Experiments and Results



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- **Echocardiography and Segmentation Models**
- Synthetic Data and Prompt Engineering
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# Echocardiography

- Cheap, portable and gives HD images
- Requires strong segmentation algorithms

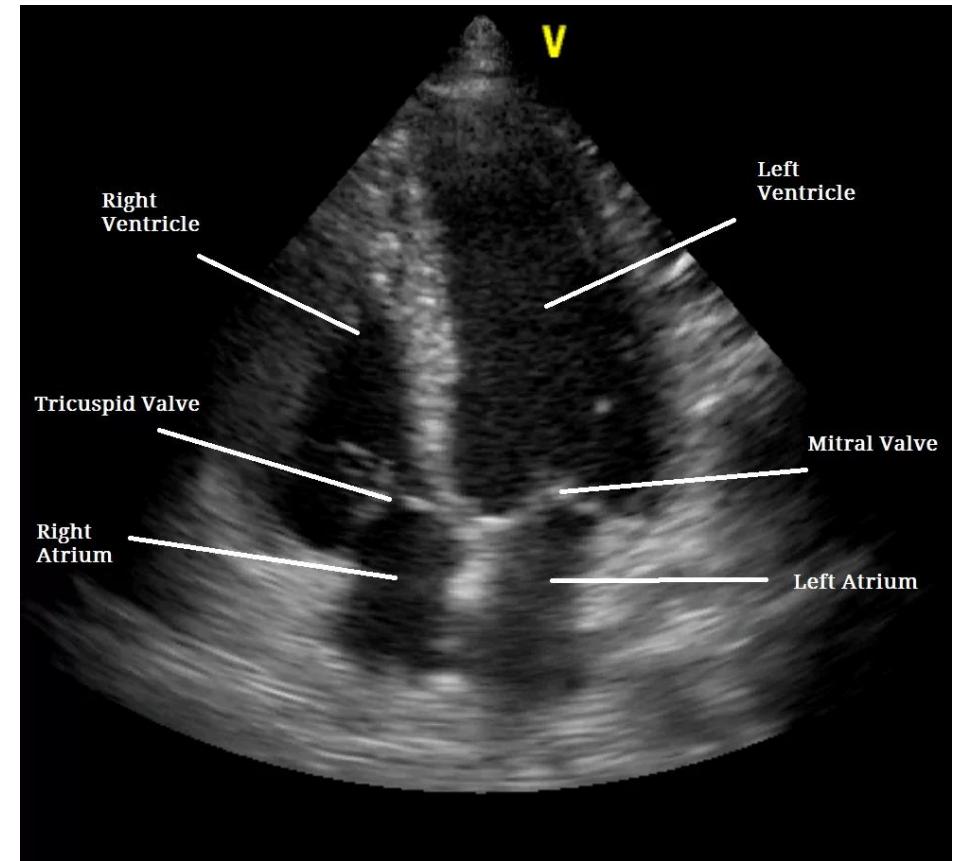
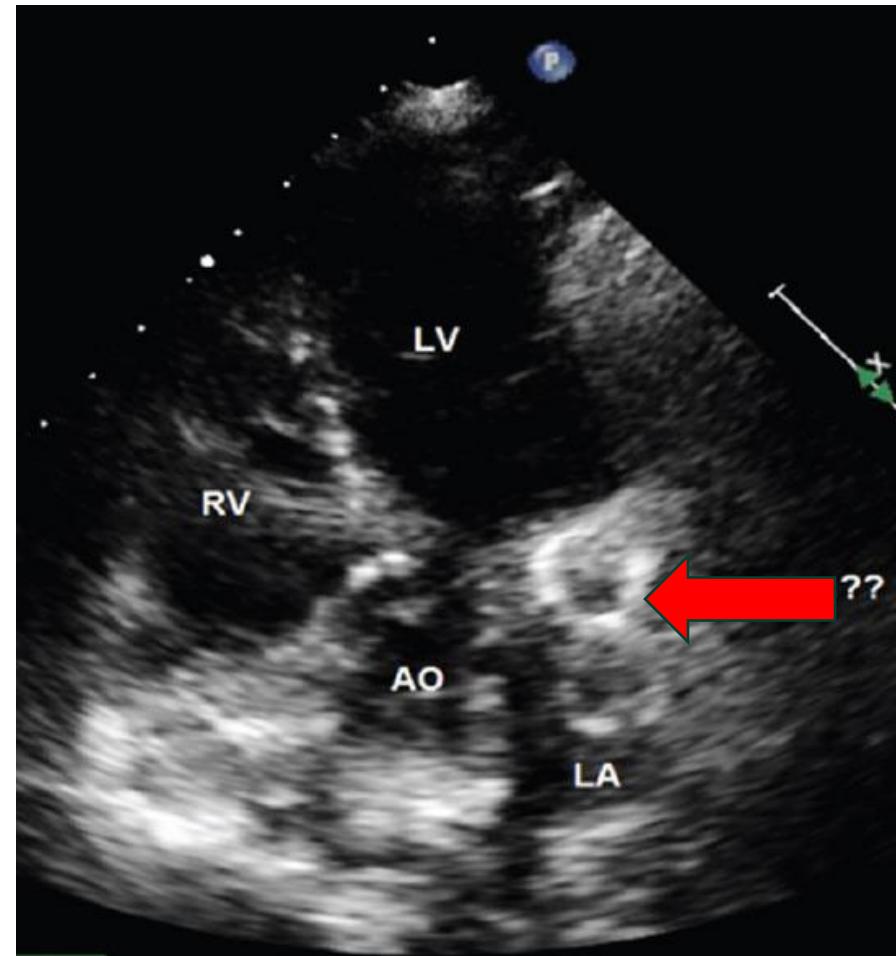


Image source: <https://heartsense.in/echocardiogram/>

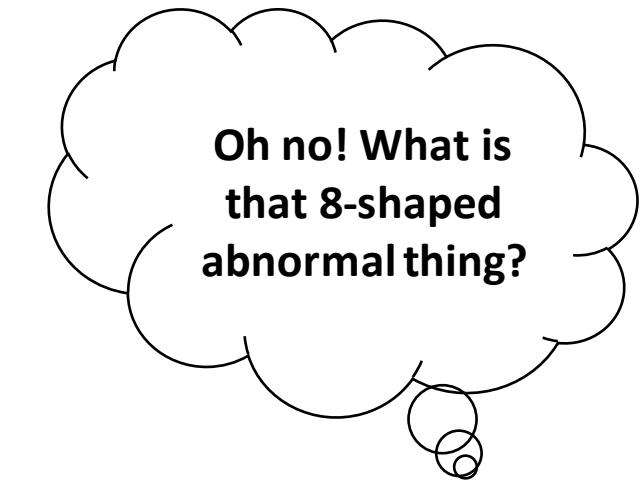
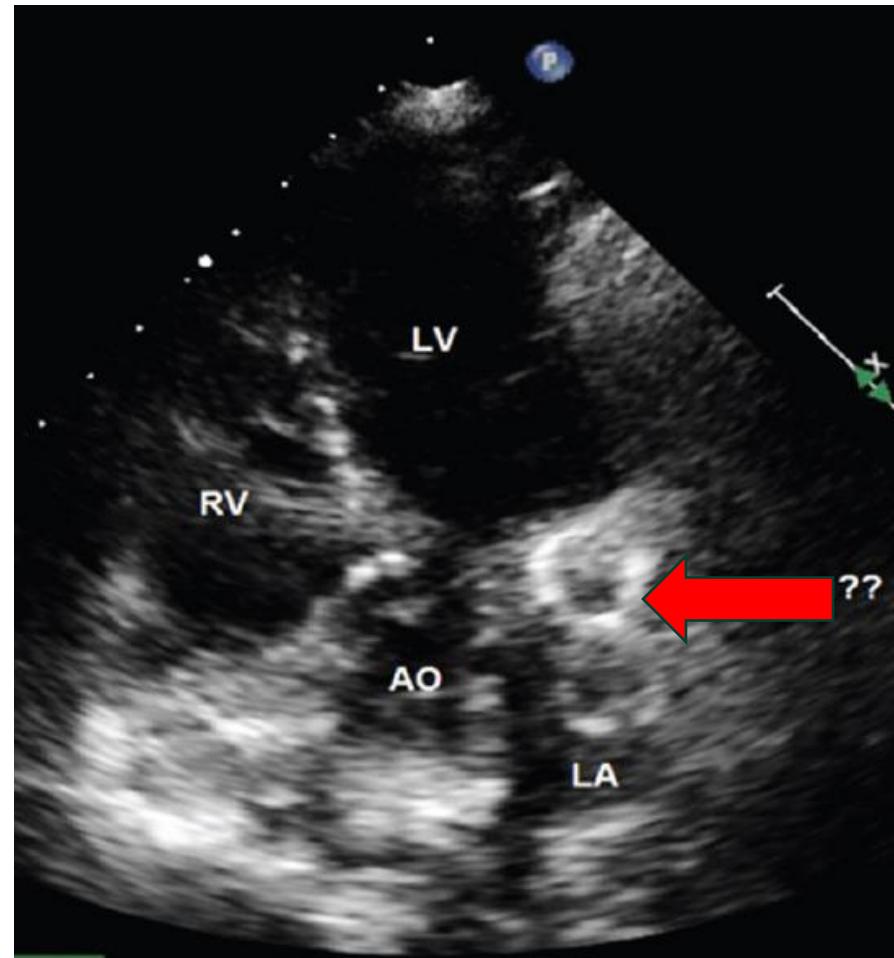
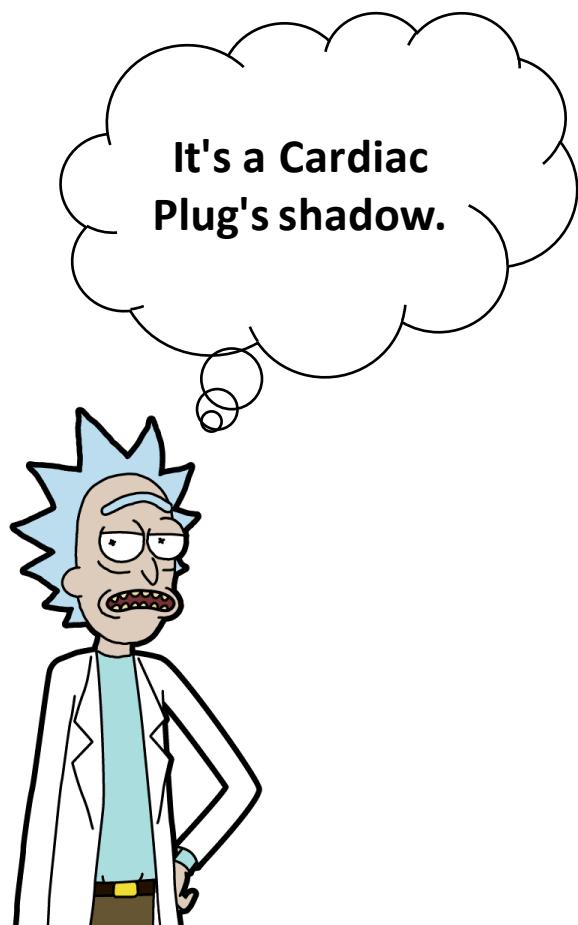
# How hard is it to accurately segment different parts in an echocardiography?



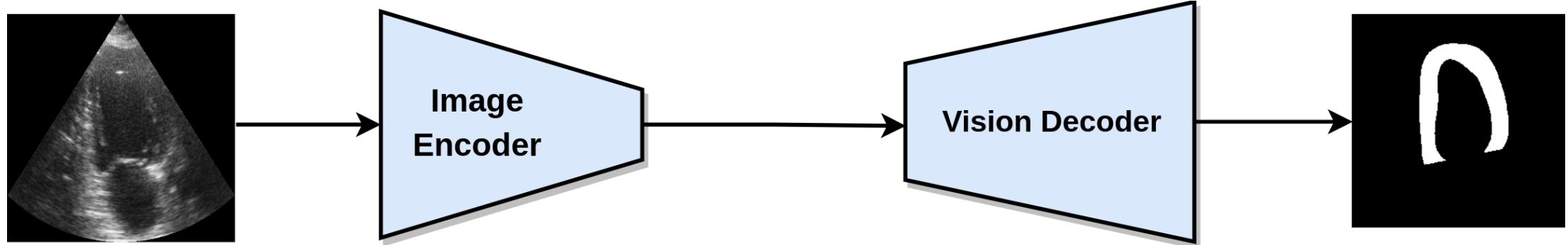
Oh no! What is  
that 8-shaped  
abnormal thing?



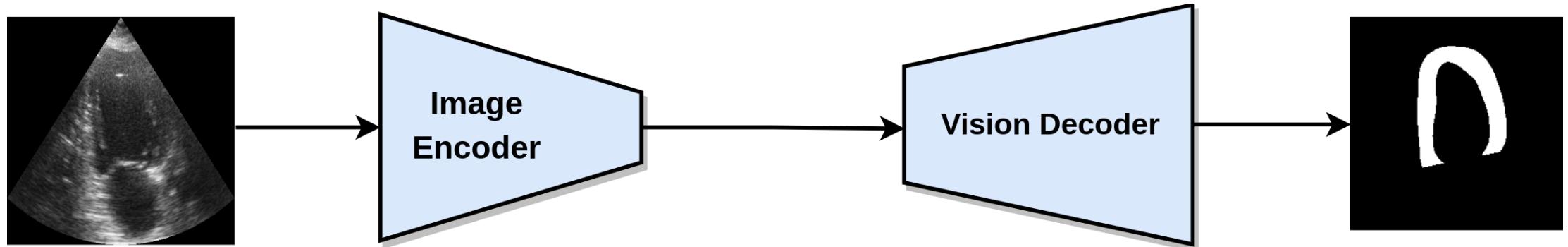
# How hard is it to accurately segment different parts in an echocardiography?



# Existing Segmentation Models



# Existing Segmentation Models

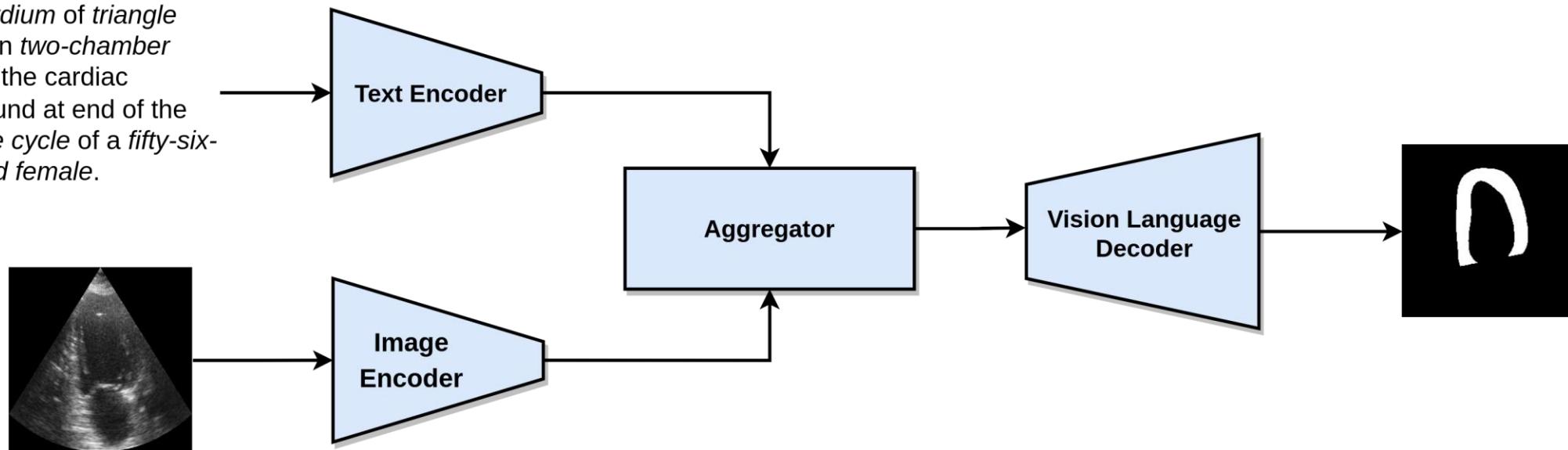


- Rely on large amount of annotated data for supervised training
- Lack explainability
- Require retraining when new classes are introduced
- Not resilient to distribution shifts



# Vision Language Segmentation Models

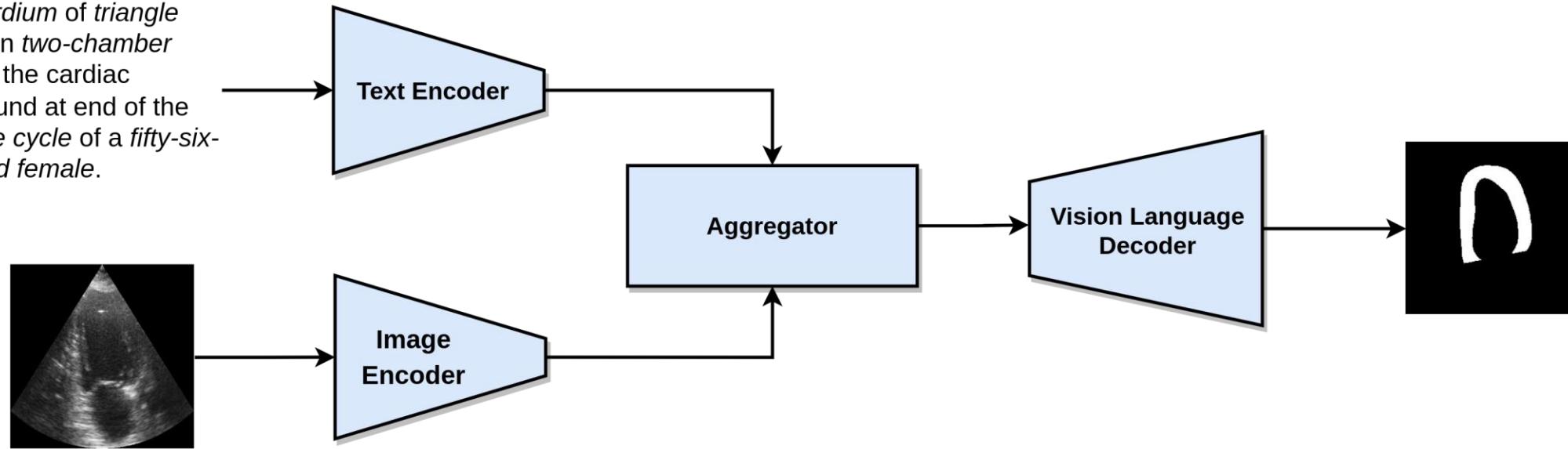
*Myocardium of triangle shape in two-chamber view in the cardiac ultrasound at end of the diastole cycle of a fifty-six-year-old female.*





# Vision Language Segmentation Models

*Myocardium of triangle shape in two-chamber view in the cardiac ultrasound at end of the diastole cycle of a fifty-six-year-old female.*



- Extract rich information from image and language prompt pairs
- Aid in accurate and explainable segmentation
- Requires large image-prompt pairs for good finetuning performance



# Outline

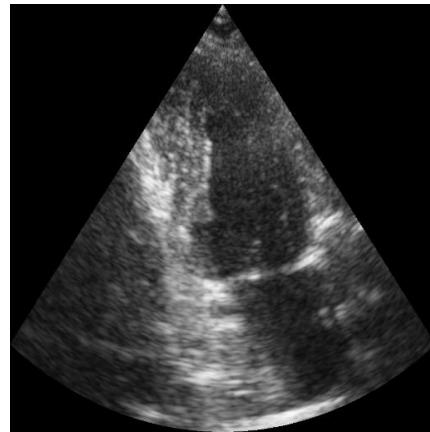
- Echocardiography and Segmentation Models
- **Synthetic Data and Prompt Engineering**
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# Real and synthetic echocardiography

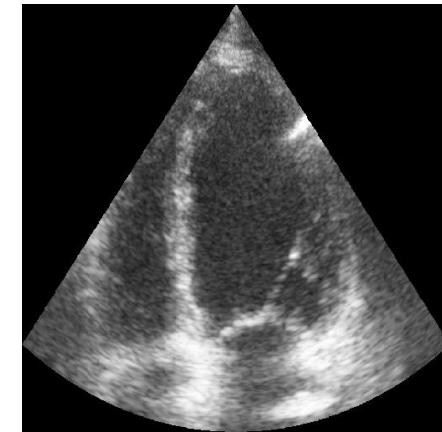
## CAMUS [1]

- Real cardiac segmentation dataset
- 2D apical two-chamber and four-chamber views at end-diastole (ED) and end-systole (ES) cycles
- *Train-val-test split:* 600-400-200



## Synthetic Echocardiography [2]

- Synthetic echocardiography images generated using SDMs [3]
- Takes perturbed anatomical masks as conditioning information to denoise the noisy images and generates echocardiographic images
- *Train-val split:* 8000-1000



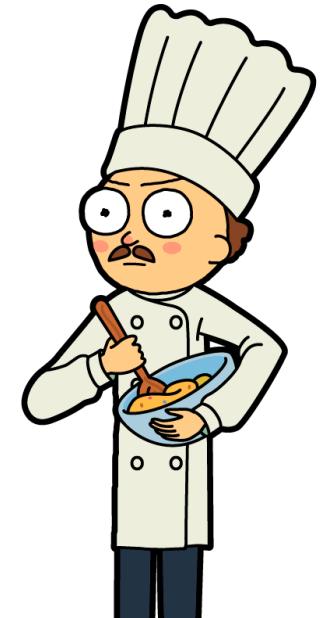
9x more  
training  
samples

[1] Leclerc, S., Smistad, E., Pedrosa, J., Østvik, A., Cervenansky, F., Espinosa, F., ... & Bernard, O. (2019). Deep learning for segmentation using an open large-scaled dataset in 2D echocardiography. *IEEE transactions on medical imaging*, 38(9), 2198-2210.

[2] Stojanovski, D., Hermida, U., Lamata, P., Beqiri, A., & Gomez, A. (2023). Echo from noise: synthetic ultrasound image generation using diffusion models for real image segmentation. In *International Workshop on Advances in Simplifying Medical Ultrasound* (pp. 34-43). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.

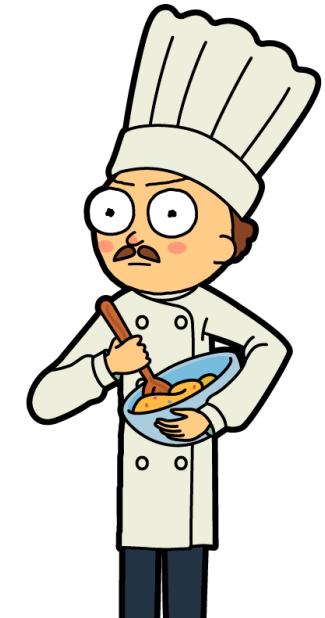
[3] Wang, W., Bao, J., Zhou, W., Chen, D., Chen, D., Yuan, L., & Li, H. (2022). Semantic image synthesis via diffusion models. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2207.00050*.

**But we don't have  
prompts for CAMUS.  
How to get them?**





We'll create our  
own prompts.

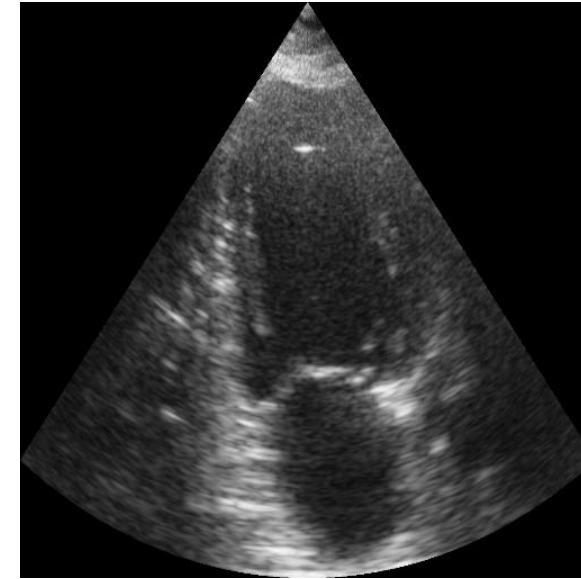


**But we don't have  
prompts for CAMUS.  
How to get them?**



# Prompt Engineering

Following our previous work [1], we created 7 different prompts.



Left ventricular cavity of oval shape in two-chamber view in the cardiac ultrasound at the end of the diastole cycle of a seventy-three-year-old male with good image quality.

The text is annotated with colored brackets and labels:

- Target Structure** (red bracket, top left)
- Structure's Shape** (orange bracket, middle left)
- Apical View** (green bracket, top right)
- Patient's Sex** (blue bracket, bottom left)
- Image Quality** (red bracket, bottom center)
- Cardiac Cycle** (blue bracket, bottom center)
- Patient's Age** (purple bracket, bottom right)

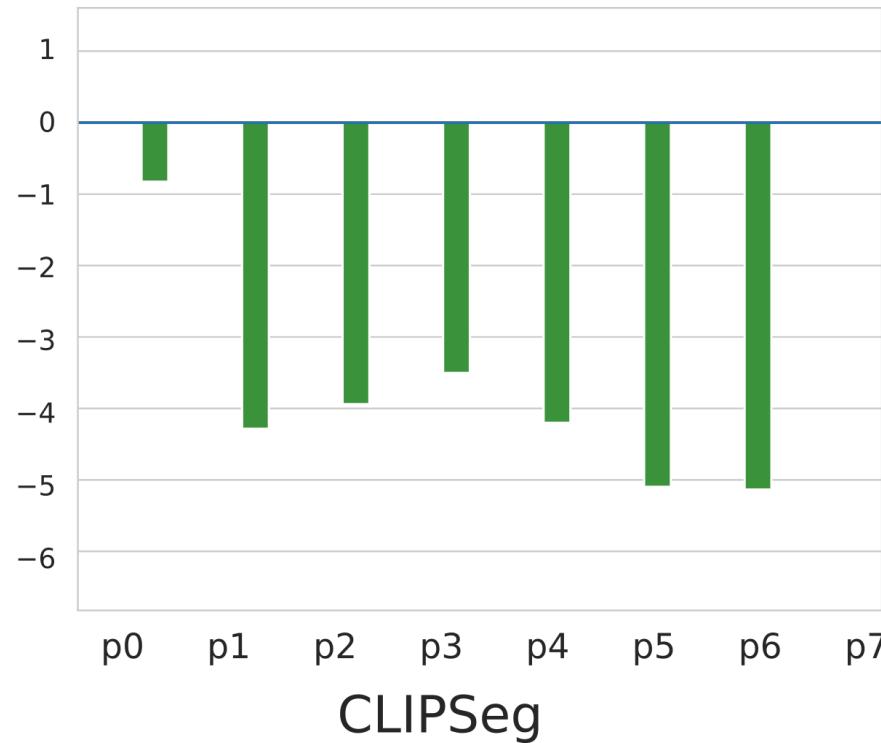
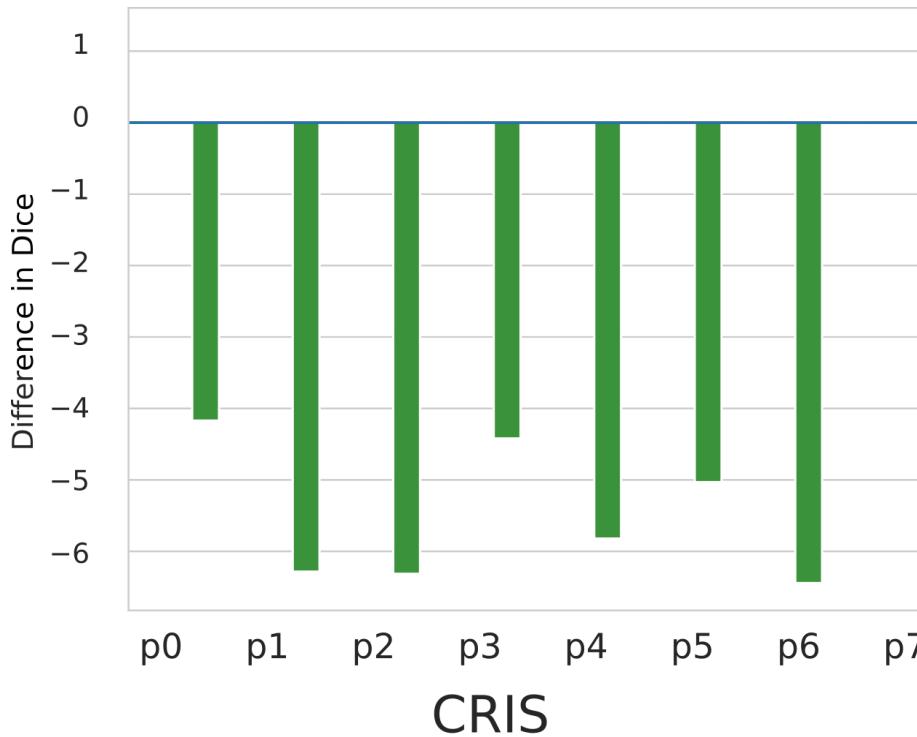
[1] Poudel, K., Dhakal, M., Bhandari, P., Adhikari, R., Thapaliya, S., & Khanal, B. (2023). Exploring transfer learning in medical image segmentation using vision-language models. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2308.07706*.



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# How does synthetic data help in finetuning?

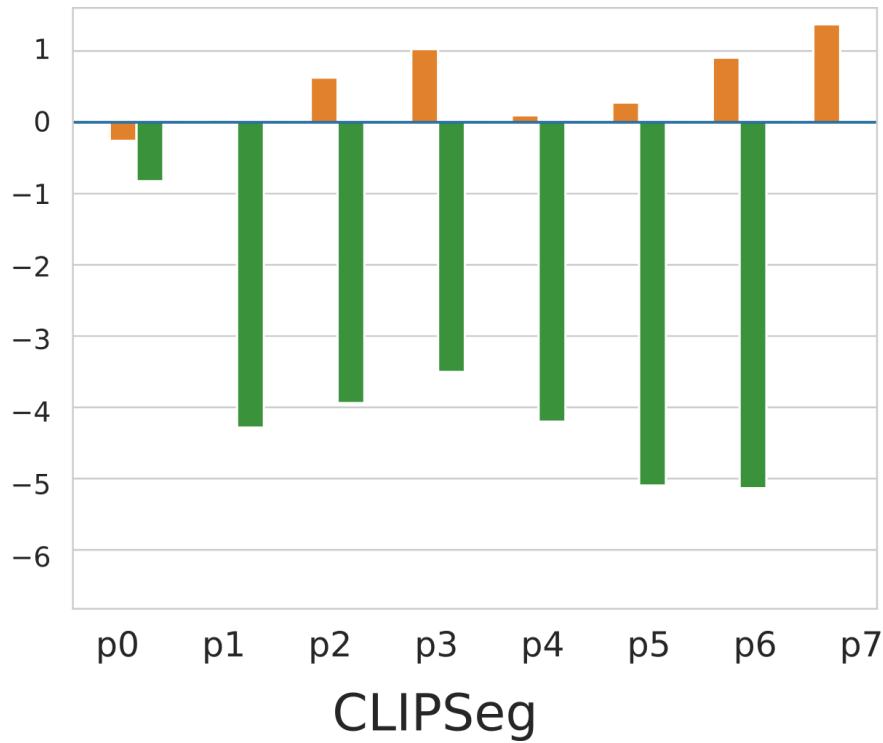
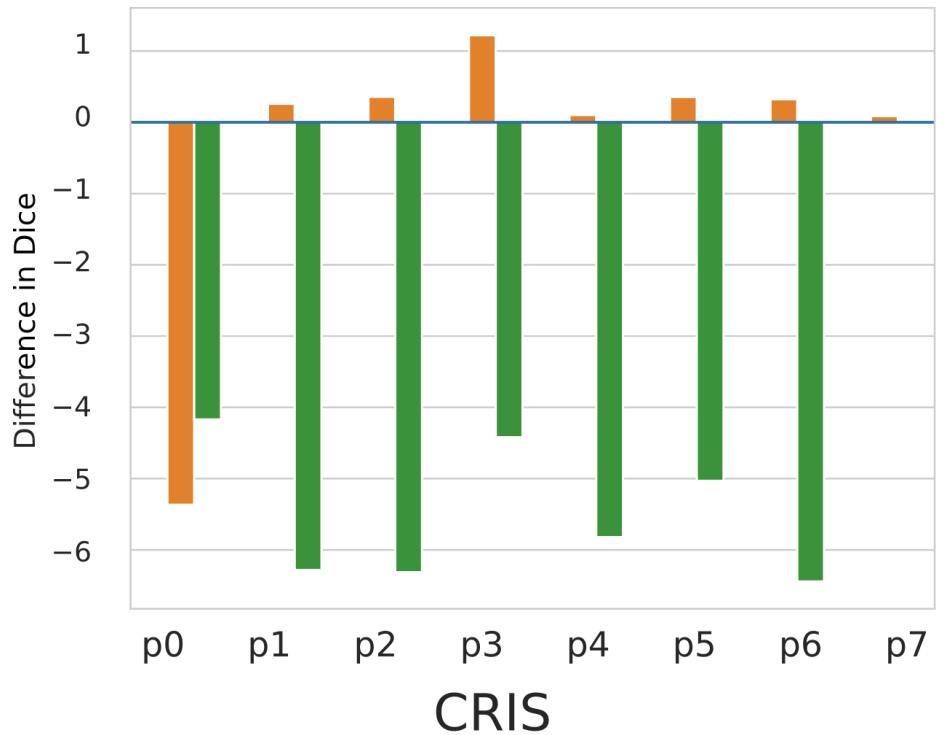


**Synthetic data better than no data.**

**Quality > Quantity**



# How does synthetic data help in finetuning?

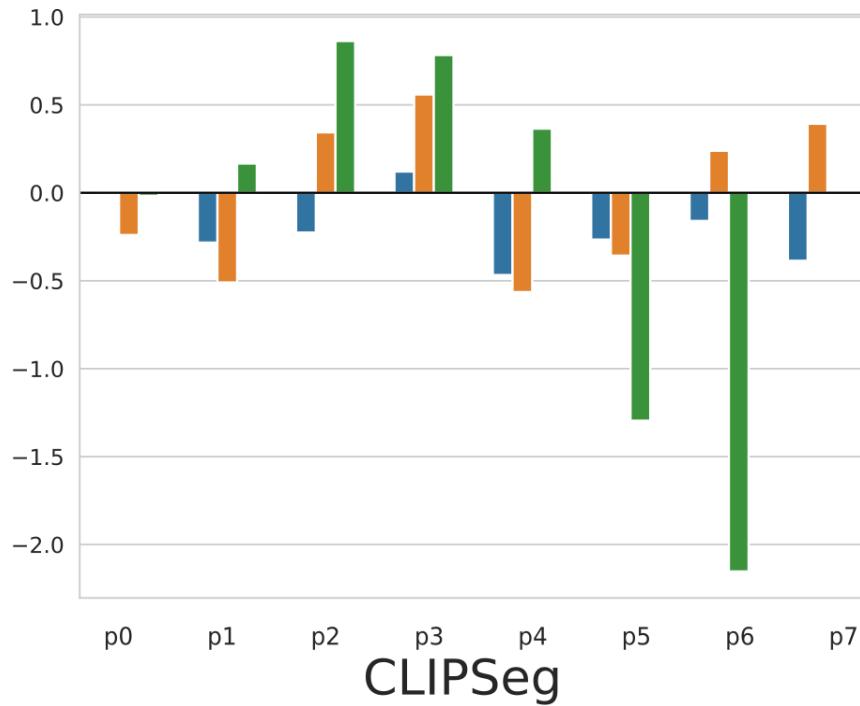
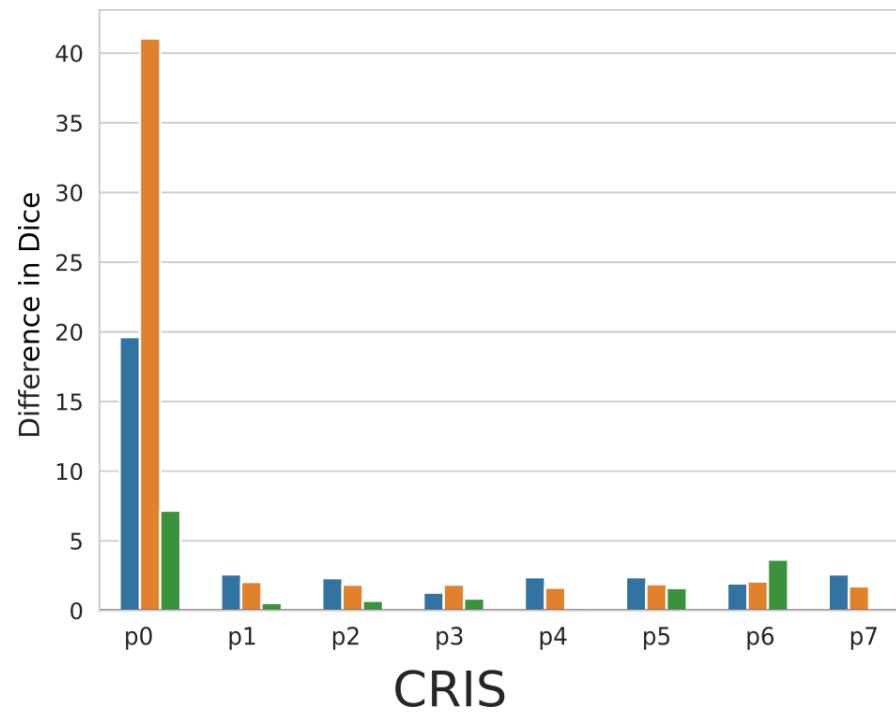


Pretraining on synthetic 





# Does training the encoders during finetuning give different results?



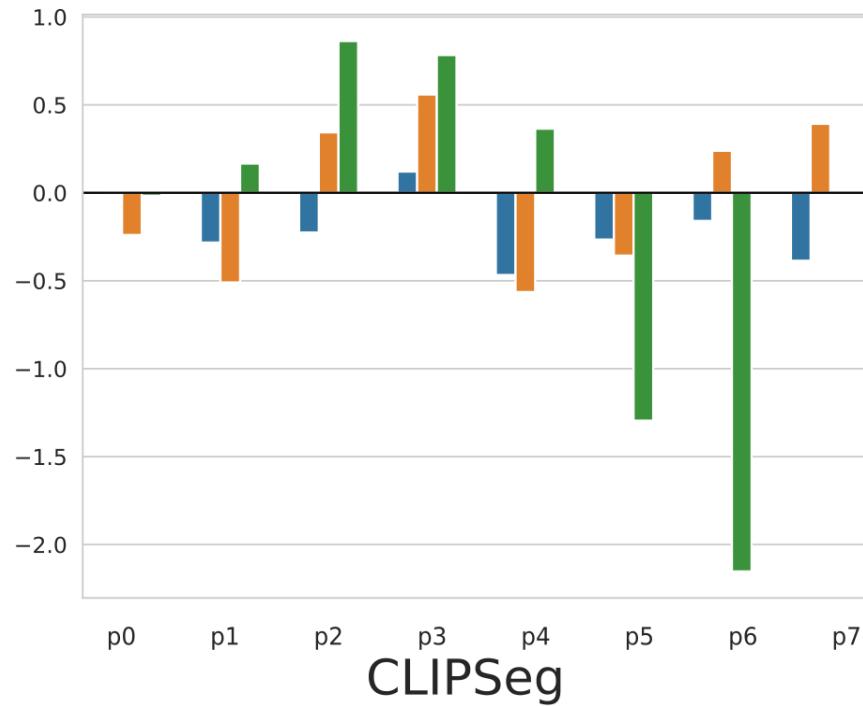
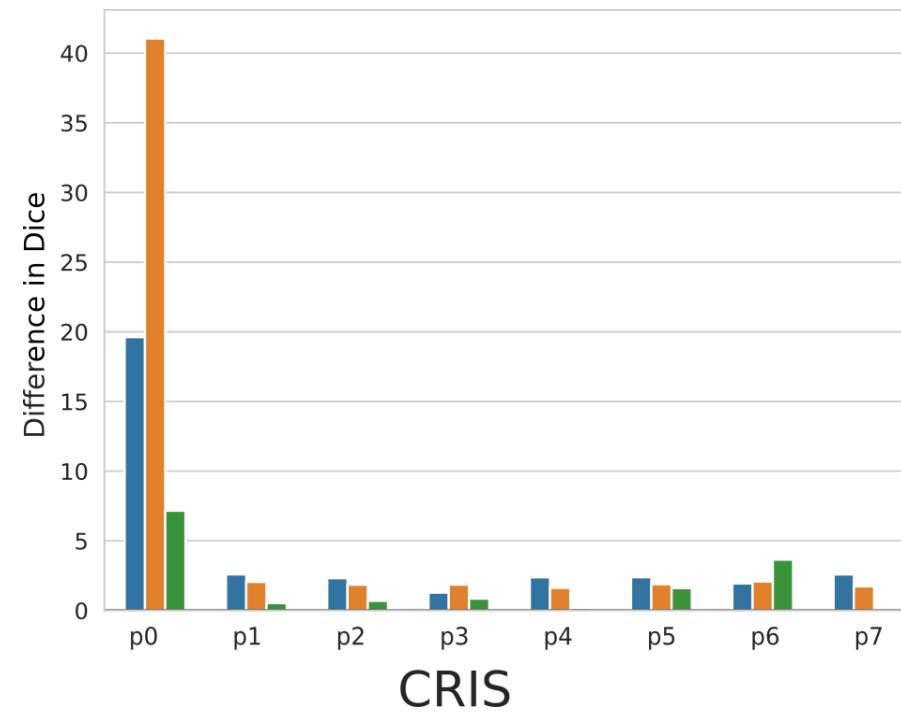
Only CRIS's performance seem to be better when encoders are trained.

But....why?





# Does training the encoders during finetuning give different results?



CRIS finetuned encoders 😊

CLIPSeg did not 😞



Only CRIS's performance seem to be better when encoders are trained. But....why?



## Future Directions

- Train using both real and synthetic data and describe whether image is real or synthetic in the language prompt.
- Find ways to generate synthetic triplets of image-language-mask at scale without annotated image-mask pairs.



Scan this to know more  
about our work

# Thank You