



**YASSALAB**  
Translational Neurobiology Laboratory

# Multi-Atlas Intensity and Label Fusion with Supervised Segmentation Refinement for the Parcellation of Hippocampal Subfields



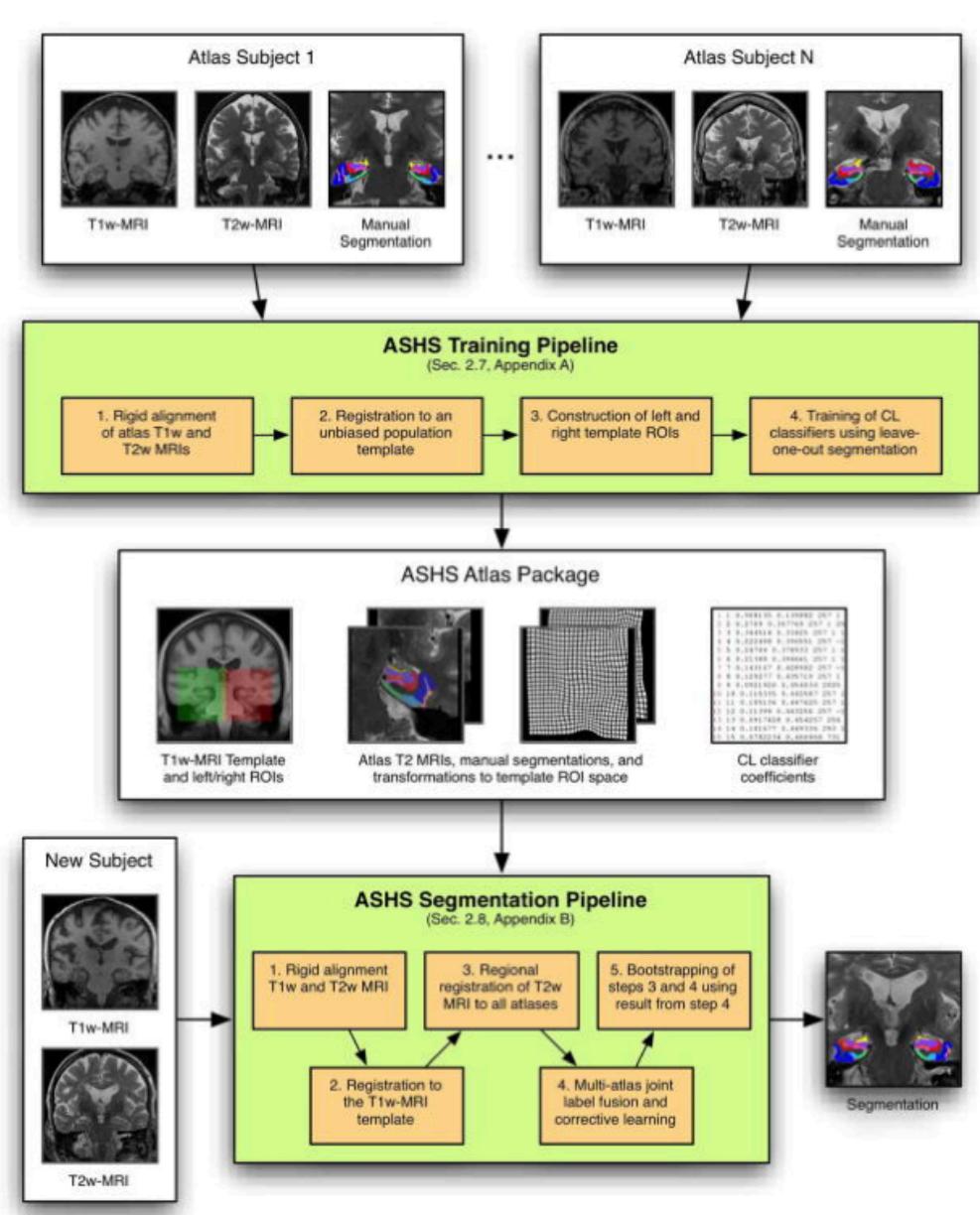
Nicholas Tustison<sup>1,2</sup>, Brian Avants<sup>3</sup>, Hongzhi Wang<sup>4</sup> & Michael Yassa<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Radiology and Medical Imaging, University of Virginia, <sup>2</sup>Department of Neurobiology and Behavior, University of California, Irvine,

<sup>3</sup>Biogen, Cambridge, <sup>4</sup>IBM Research, San Jose

## BACKGROUND

- To better characterize progression of neurodegenerative diseases involving the hippocampus (e.g. Alzheimer's disease), significant research focus has been devoted to the accurate delineation of the hippocampus and its subfields.
- Due to the insights gained from "big data" efforts, such as ADNI, automation of subfield hippocampal segmentation techniques is an absolute necessity.
- The well-known Automated Segmentation of Hippocampal Subfields (ASHS)<sup>1</sup> framework has excellent performance and is publicly available.



- Training steps**
1. atlas registration
  2. joint label fusion
  3. AdaBoost training

- Segmentation steps**
1. atlas registration
  2. joint label fusion
  3. corrective learning
  4. repeat steps 1, 2, 3
  5. heuristics

- We provide several enhancements/innovations for improved performance in addition to making it publicly available.

## METHODS & MATERIALS

### Enhancements

#### Registration

- ANTS → antsRegistration
- B-spline SyN (" -t BSplineSyN[...]" )
- WarpImageMultiTransform → antsApplyTransforms
- Generic label interpolation (" -t GenericLabel[Linear]" )

#### Joint fusion<sup>2</sup>

- Non-negative least squares
- Multi-threaded
- ITK implementation
- Joint intensity fusion\*

#### Corrective learning

- Random forests and extreme gradient boosting\*
- ANTsR implementation
- Prior knowledge: 2-classes vs. 4-classes\*

### Evaluation data

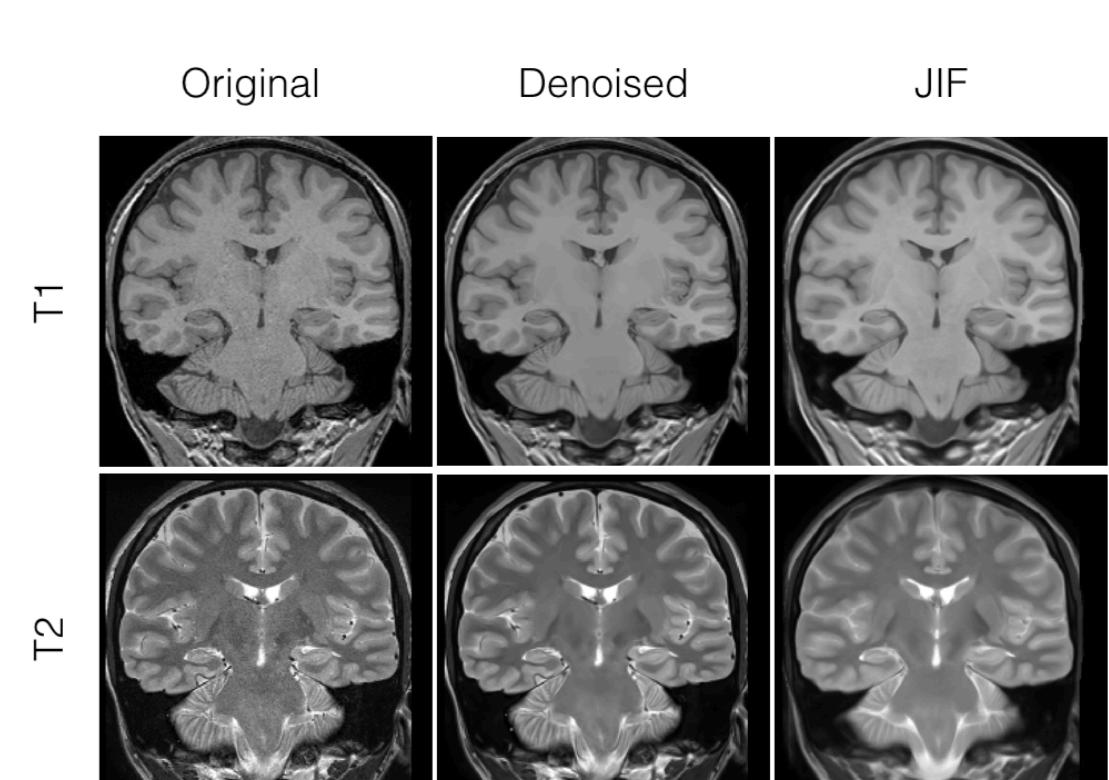
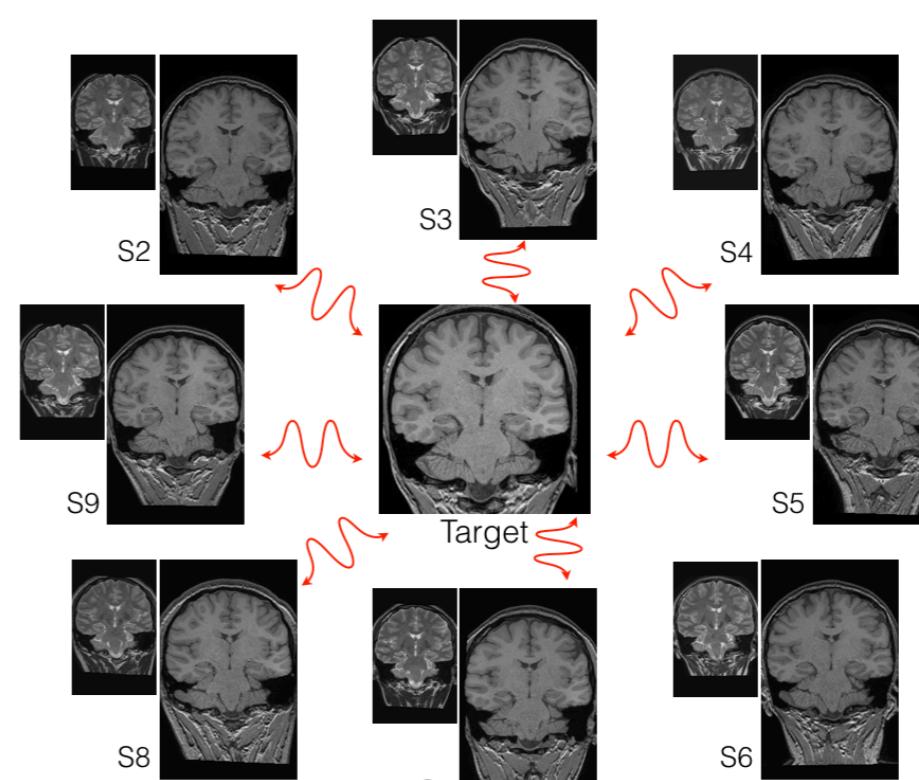
#### UPenn data<sup>1</sup>

- 29 subjects
- 10 labels per hemisphere
- Hippocampal subfields with extra-hippocampal structures (ERC, PRC, PHC)

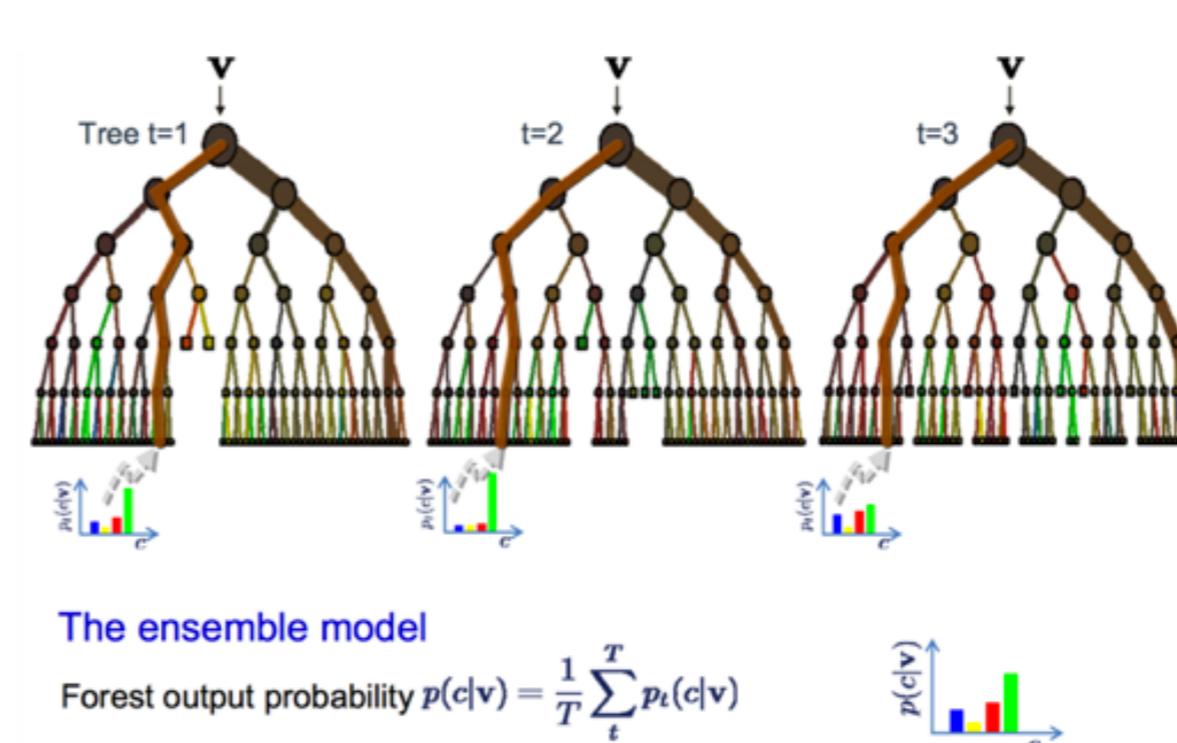
#### UCI data

- 19 subjects
- 3 labels per hemisphere

### Joint intensity fusion



### Machine learning techniques

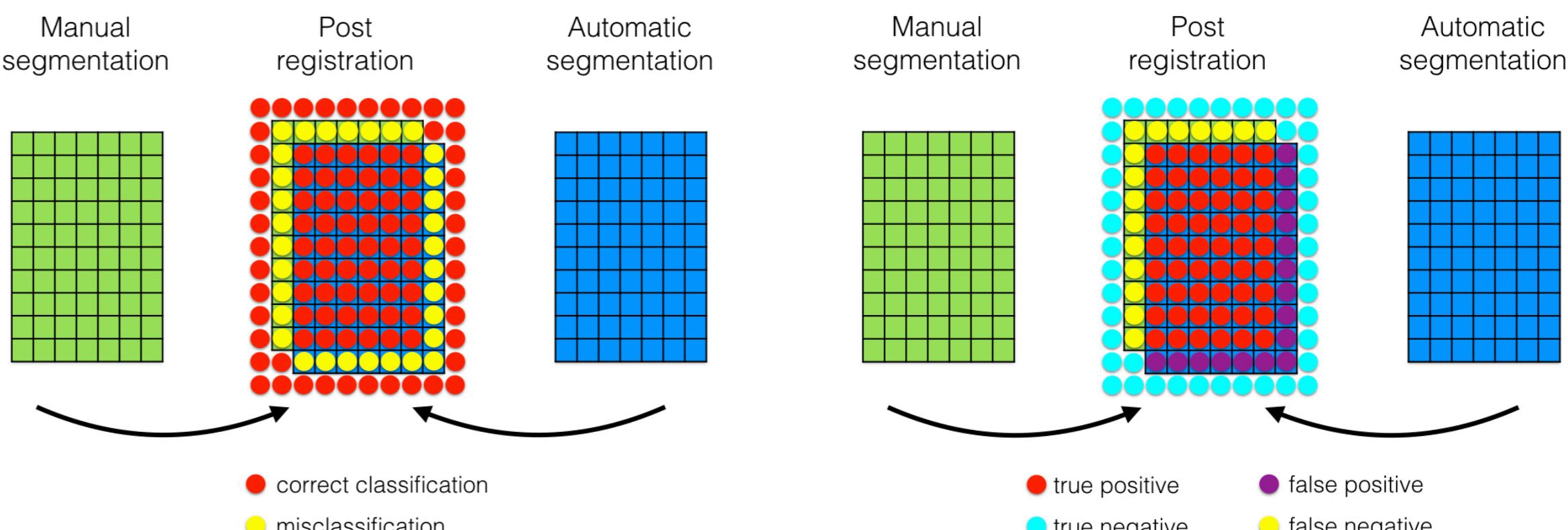


Gradient Boosting (Simple Version)  
(Why is it called "gradient"?)  
(For Regression Only)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S} &= \{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^N \\ h(x) &= h_1(x) + h_2(x) + \dots + h_n(x) \\ \mathcal{S}_t &= \{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^N \\ \mathcal{S}_t &= \{(x_i, y_i - h_1(x_i))\}_{i=1}^N \\ \mathcal{S}_t &= \{(x_i, y_i - h_{t-1}(x_i))\}_{i=1}^N \\ h_t(x) &= h_t(x) \end{aligned}$$

<http://www.cs.berkeley.edu/~rtg/teach/rept.pdf>

### 2-class vs. 4-class prior knowledge



## RESULTS

### Evaluation: UPenn data

```
> aovLeft <- aov( Dice ~ Method + Label, allDataFrameLeft )
> summary( aovLeft )

Method   Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
Label    8  12.809  1.6011  273.04 < 2e-16 ***
Residuals 1032 6.052  0.0059

Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

> TukeyHSD( aovLeft, "Method" )

Tukey multiple comparisons of means
 95% family-wise confidence level

Fit: aov(formula = Dice ~ Method + Label, data = allDataFrameLeft)

$Method
            diff      lwr      upr     p adj
SVD-NNLS -0.006890317 -0.02413941 0.01035878 0.7331132
AdaBoost-NNLS 0.030424709  0.01317561  0.04767380 0.0000374
Xgb-NNLS  0.035627356  0.01837826  0.02587645 0.0000008
AdaBoost-SVD 0.037315026  0.02006593  0.05456412 0.0000002
Xgb-SVD  0.042517673  0.02526858  0.05976677 0.0000000
Xgb-AdaBoost 0.005202648 -0.01204645  0.02245174 0.8652726
```

### Evaluation: UCI data

```
> aovLeft <- aov( Dice ~ Method + Label, allDataFrameLeft )
> summary( aovLeft )

Method   Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
Label    4  0.0142  0.00354  3.175 0.0139 *
Residuals 372  0.4150  0.00012

Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

> TukeyHSD( aovLeft, "Method" )

Tukey multiple comparisons of means
 95% family-wise confidence level

Fit: aov(formula = Dice ~ Method + Label, data = allDataFrameLeft)

$Method
            diff      lwr      upr     p adj
SVD-NNLS 0.0001321447 -1.472049e-02 0.01498478 0.9999999
AdaBoost-NNLS 0.0102401711 -4.612460e-03 0.02509280 0.3245300
Xgb-NNLS  0.0149043153  5.168453e-05 0.02975695 0.0487253
Rf-NNLS  0.0112067368 -3.645894e-03 0.02605937 0.2361193
AdaBoost-SVD 0.0101080263 -4.744605e-03 0.02496066 0.3378764
Xgb-SVD  0.0147721711 -8.046021e-05 0.02962480 0.0520404
Rf-SVD  0.0110745921 -3.778039e-03 0.02592722 0.2472042
Xgb-AdaBoost 0.0046644447 -1.018849e-02 0.01951678 0.9109412
Rf-AdaBoost 0.0009665658 -1.388607e-02 0.01581920 0.9997728
Rf-Xgb  -0.0036975789 -1.855021e-02 0.0115505 0.9601853
```

## DISCUSSION

### Conclusions

- We provide an open-source pipeline for segmentation of hippocampal subfields using consensus labeling and refinement, which outperforms existing software.
- Results were applied to T1/T2 data but the framework is sufficiently general to accommodate other imaging protocols (e.g. T1-only).
- Advanced machine learning techniques (random forests and extreme gradient boosting) were explored providing unique performance characteristics.

### Future directions

- Develop and implement hippocampal-specific feature images using established manual protocols.
- Integrate into Advanced Normalization Tools longitudinal cortical thickness pipeline<sup>3</sup> for EC-specific cortical thickness estimation.

## REFERENCES

- Yushkevich et al. (2015). Automated Volumetry and Regional Thickness Analysis of Hippocampal Subfields and Medial Temporal Cortical Structures in Mild Cognitive Impairment. *Human Brain Mapping*.
- Tustison et al. (2017). A patch-based framework for new ITK functionality: Joint fusion, denoising, and non-local super-resolution. *Insight Journal*.
- Tustison et al. (2017). The ANTs longitudinal cortical thickness pipeline. ADPD 2017.