



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

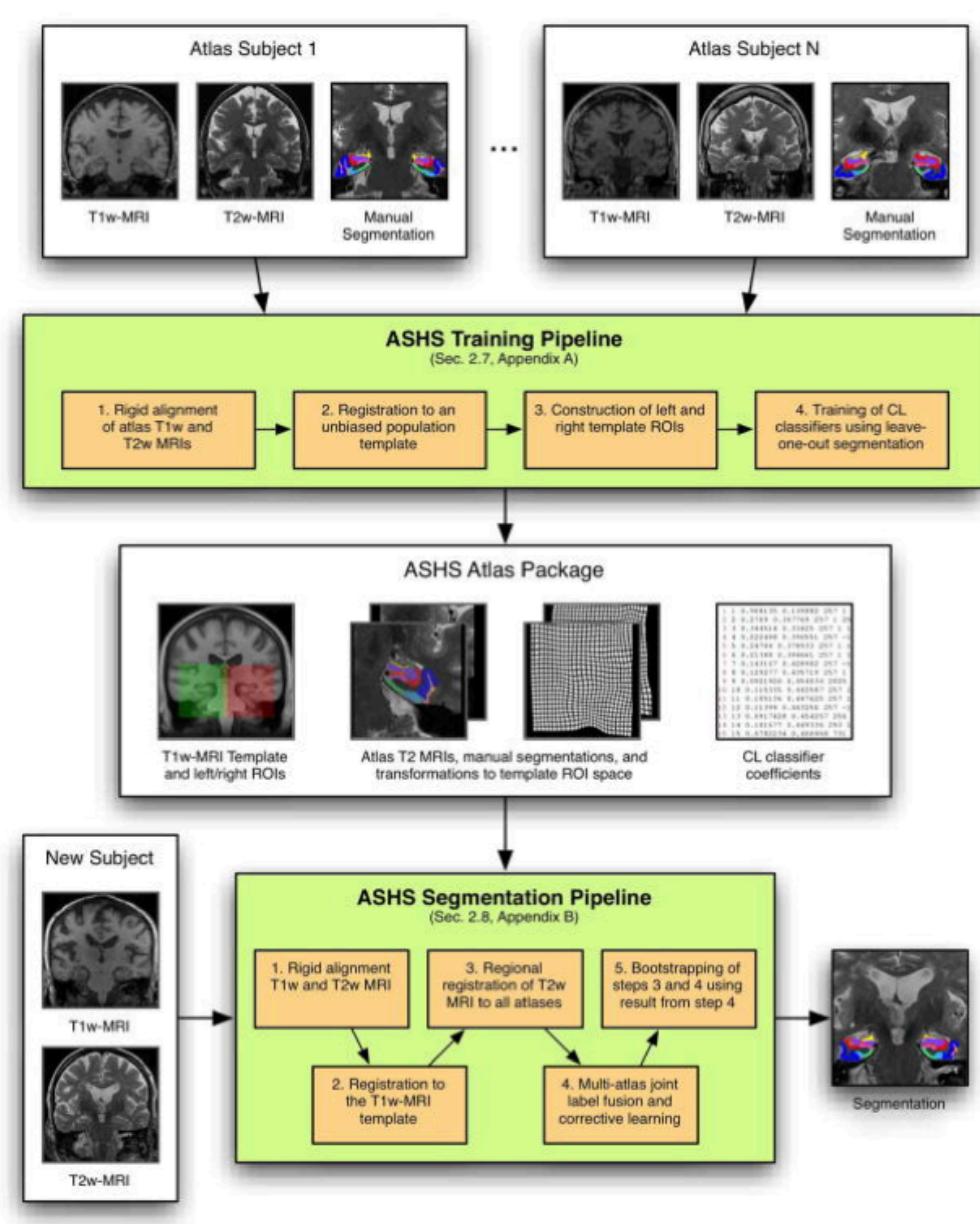
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BACKGROUND

- 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)¹ 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 fusion²

- 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

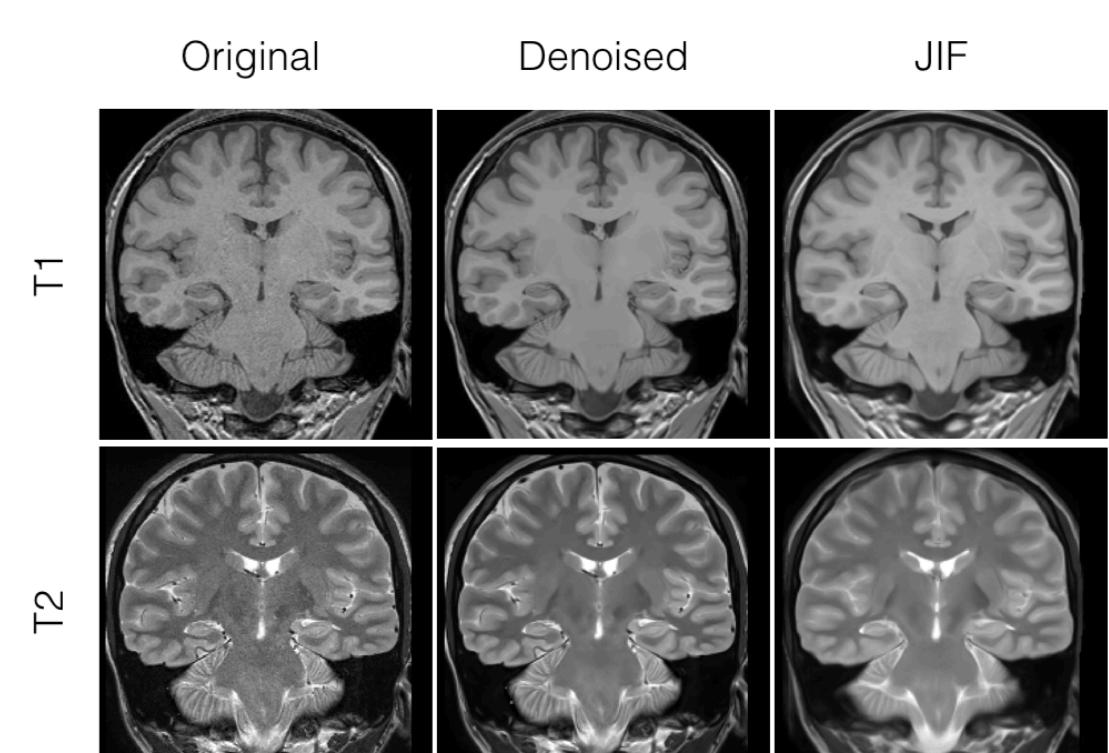
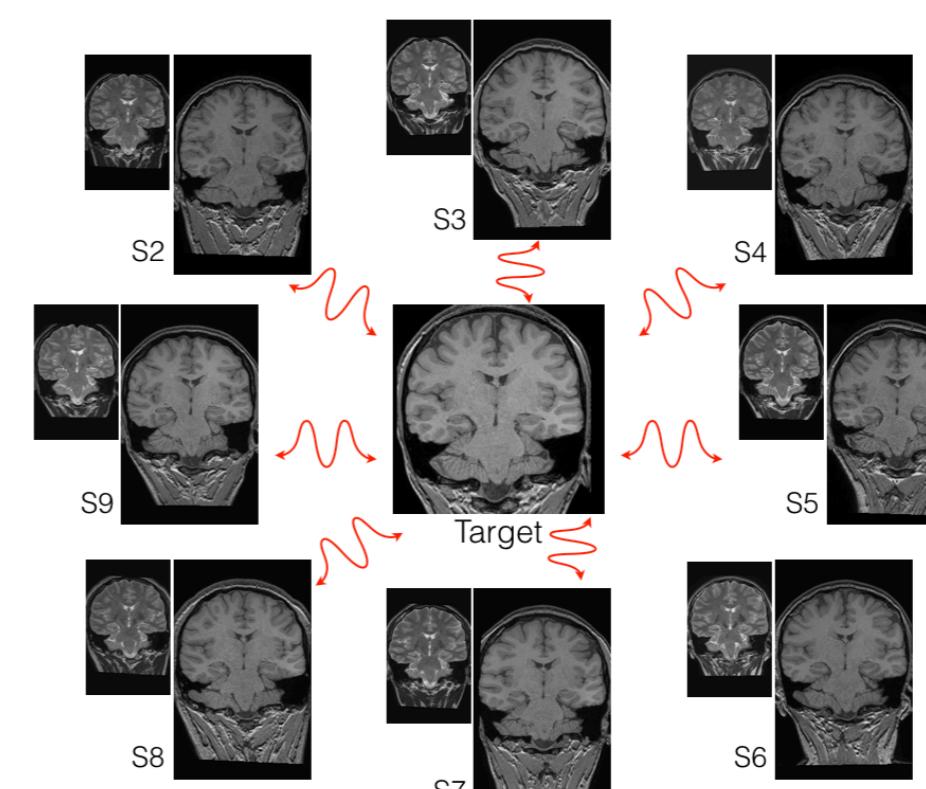
UPenn data¹

- 29 subjects
- 10 labels per hemisphere
- Hippocampal subfields with extra-hippocampal structures (ERC, PRC, PHC)
- T2: [0.40, 0.40, 2.6] mm³
- T1: [0.98, 0.98, 1.0] mm³

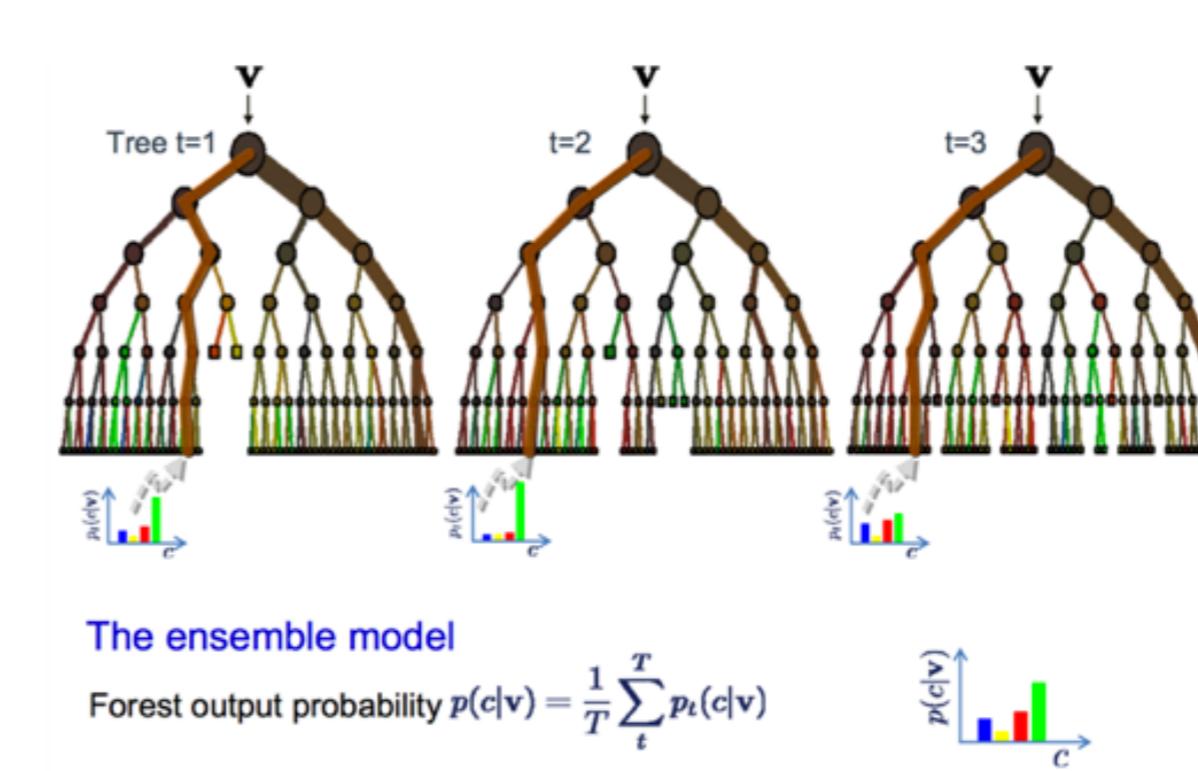
UCI data

- 19 subjects
- 3 labels per hemisphere
- T2: [0.47, 0.47, 2.0] mm³
- T1: [0.75, 0.75, 0.75] mm³

Joint intensity fusion



Machine learning techniques



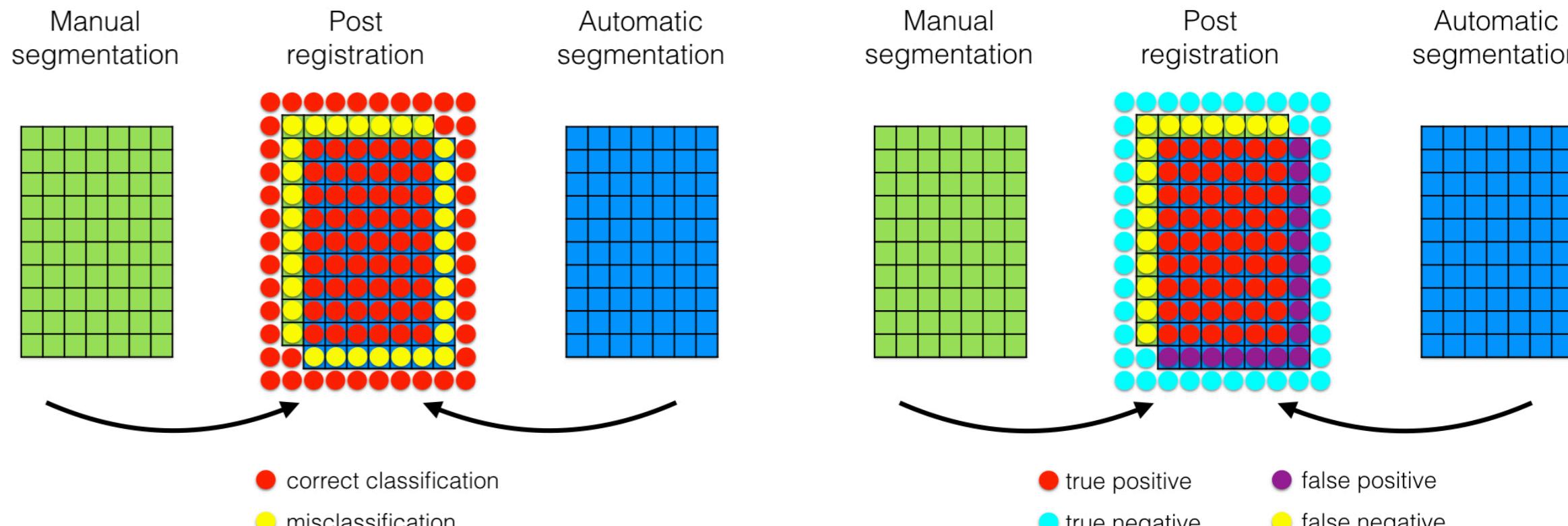
Gradient Boosting (Simple Version)

(Why is it called "gradient"?)
(Answer next slides.)

$$\begin{aligned} h(x) &= h_1(x) + h_2(x) + \dots + h_n(x) \\ S_i &= \{(x_i, y_i)\}_{j=1}^N \rightarrow S_i = \{(x_i, y_i - h_1(x_i))\}_{j=1}^N \rightarrow S_i = \{(x_i, y_i - h_{i-1}(x_i))\}_{j=1}^N \end{aligned}$$

http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/gradient_boosting.html

2-class vs. 4-class prior knowledge



RESULTS

Evaluation: UPenn data

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

   Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
Method      3  0.357  0.1190  20.29 8.87e-13 ***
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 0.05287645 0.0000008
AdaBoost-SVD  0.037315026  0.0206593 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 )

   Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
Method      4  0.0142  0.00354  3.175  0.0139 *
Label      3  0.1113  0.03711 33.265 <2e-16 ***
Residuals 372  0.4150  0.00112

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

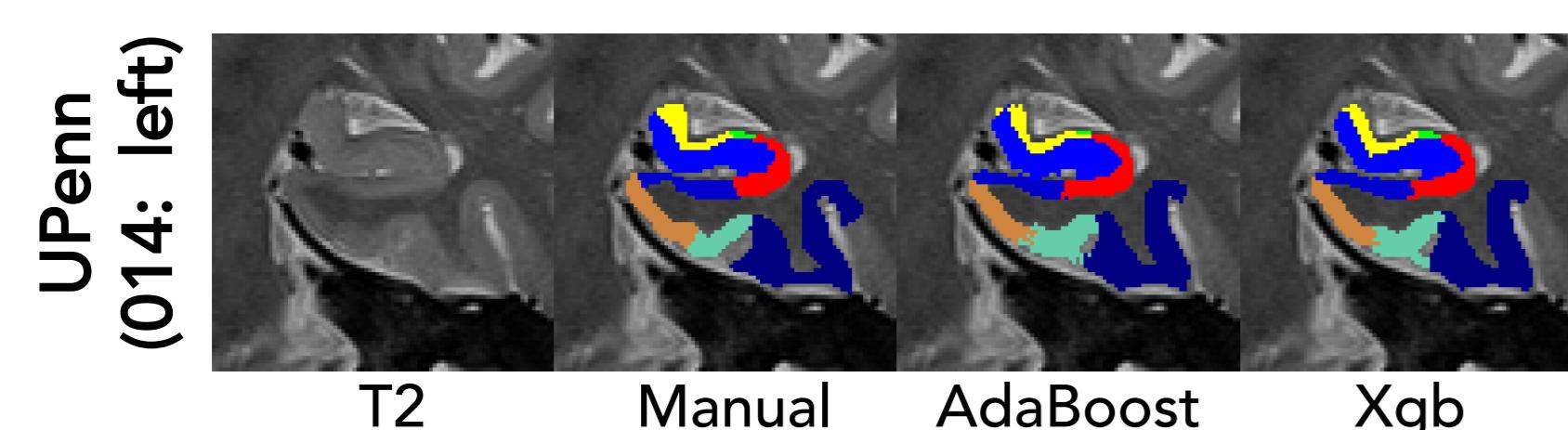
> TukeyHSD( aovLeft, "Method" )

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  0.0149043158  5.168453e-05 0.0295695 0.0487253
RF-NNLS  0.0112067368 -3.645894e-03 0.02605937 0.2361193
AdaBoost-SVD  0.0147721711 -8.446021e-03 0.02962480 0.0520404
Xgb-SVD  0.0147721711 -8.446021e-03 0.02962480 0.0520404
RF-SVD  0.0110745921 -3.778039e-03 0.02592722 0.2472042
Xgb-AdaBoost  0.0046641447 -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 0.01115505 0.9601853
```

Sample results



Left hemisphere

```
> aovRight <- aov( Dice ~ Method + Label, allDataFrameRight )
> summary( aovRight )

   Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
Method      4  0.00458  0.00115  1.772  0.134
Label      3  0.14848  0.04949  76.595 < 2e-16 ***
Residuals 372  0.24037  0.00065

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

> TukeyHSD( aovRight, "Method" )

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

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

$Method
    diff      lwr      upr   p adj
SVD-NNLS -0.006271697 -0.02404952 0.01150612 0.8007052
AdaBoost-NNLS  0.029442103  0.01166428 0.04721992 0.0001301
Xgb-NNLS  0.034971774  0.01719395 0.05274959 0.0000029
AdaBoost-SVD  0.034971774  0.01719359 0.05349162 0.0000017
Xgb-SVD  0.041243471  0.02346565 0.05902129 0.0000000
Xgb-AdaBoost  0.005529670 -0.01224815 0.02330749 0.8542476
```

Right hemisphere

```
> aovRight <- aov( Dice ~ Method + Label, allDataFrameRight )
> summary( aovRight )

   Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
Method      4  0.00458  0.00115  1.772  0.134
Label      3  0.14848  0.04949  76.595 < 2e-16 ***
Residuals 372  0.24037  0.00065

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

> TukeyHSD( aovRight, "Method" )

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

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

$Method
    diff      lwr      upr   p adj
SVD-NNLS  0.0005491711 -0.010754534 0.011852877 0.9999289
AdaBoost-NNLS  0.0054772368 -0.005826469 0.016780942 0.6737533
Xgb-NNLS  0.0091173289 -0.02186377 0.020421034 0.1778540
RF-NNLS  0.0060720658 -0.005231640 0.017375771 0.5810319
AdaBoost-SVD  0.0049280658 -0.006375640 0.016231771 0.7542446
Xgb-SVD  0.0085681579 -0.002735548 0.019871863 0.2318887
RF-SVD  0.0055228947 -0.005780811 0.016826600 0.6667792
Xgb-AdaBoost  0.0036400921 -0.007663613 0.014943798 0.9031737
RF-AdaBoost  0.0005948289 -0.010708877 0.011898534 0.9999023
RF-Xgb  -0.0030452632 -0.014348969 0.008258442 0.9473355e
```

Right hemisphere

```
> aovRight <- aov( Dice ~ Method + Label, allDataFrameRight )
> summary( aovRight )

   Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
Method      4  0.00458  0.00115  1.772  0.134
Label      3  0.14848  0.04949  76.595 < 2e-16 ***
Residuals 372  0.24037  0.00065

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SVD-NNLS  0.0005491711 -0.010754534 0.011852877 0.9999289
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Xgb-NNLS  0.0091173289 -0.02186377 0.020421034 0.1778540
RF-NNLS  0.0060720658 -0.005231640 0.017375771 0.5810319
AdaBoost-SVD  0.0049280658 -0.006375640 0.016231771 0.7542446
Xgb-SVD  0.0085681579 -0.002735548 0.019871863 0.2318887
RF-SVD  0.0055228947 -0.005780811 0.016826600 0.6667792
Xgb-AdaBoost  0.0036400921 -0.007663613 0.014943798 0.9031737
RF-AdaBoost  0.0005948289 -0.010708877 0.011898534 0.9999023
RF-Xgb  -0.0030452632 -0.014348969 0.008258442 0.9473355e
```

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 pipeline³ 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*.