



Systematic Evaluation and Validation

Dr. Debdoot Sheet

Assistant Professor

Department of Electrical Engineering
Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur

www.facweb.iitkgp.ernet.in/~debdoot/





Contents

- Datasets and baselines
- Prospective vs. retrospective experiments
- Bias and variance
- Sample sufficiency
- Evaluating segmentation
- Evaluating classification
- Receiver operating characteristics
- Folded Cross-validation



Datasets and Baselines

Playground

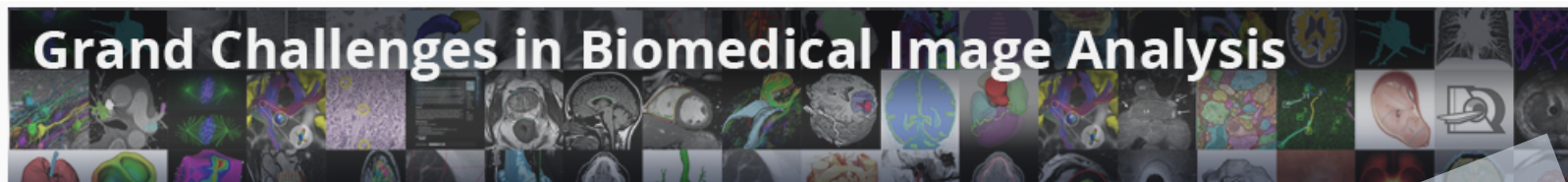
- Standard evaluation
 - Anonymized
 - Same modality or set of modalities
 - Cohort collected
 - Similar disease
 - Similar genetic makeup
 - Similar age-group and demography
 - Equal number of subjects per pathological group
 - Control / normal may be absent
- Follow-up / prognosis data
 - Similar number for all cases used

Prior Record Holders

- Literature reviews
 - Performance of methods employing same dataset
 - Re-implementation of other methods on standard dataset
 - Same set of metrics used for evaluation
 - Comparing computation times - similar hardware platform (acceleration if any) to be used



Datasets



All Challenges

Here is an overview of all challenges that have been organized within the area of medical image analysis that we are aware of. If you know any challenge that is not in this overview, please leave a message in the [forum](#).

Showing 130 projects of 130

Filter by:

☐ Open for submissions (84)

☐ Data download (94)

☐ Hosted on grand-challenge (15)

2017



Workshop: Apr 18, 2017
Associated with: [ISBI 2017](#)
Hosted on: [grand-challenge.org](#)

CAMELYON17

Automated detection and classification of breast cancer metastases in whole-slide images of histological lymph node sections. This task has high clinical relevance and would normally require extensive microscopic assessment by pathologists.



[Open for submissions](#)
[Data download](#)
Associated with: [SPIE MI 2017](#)

PROSTATEx

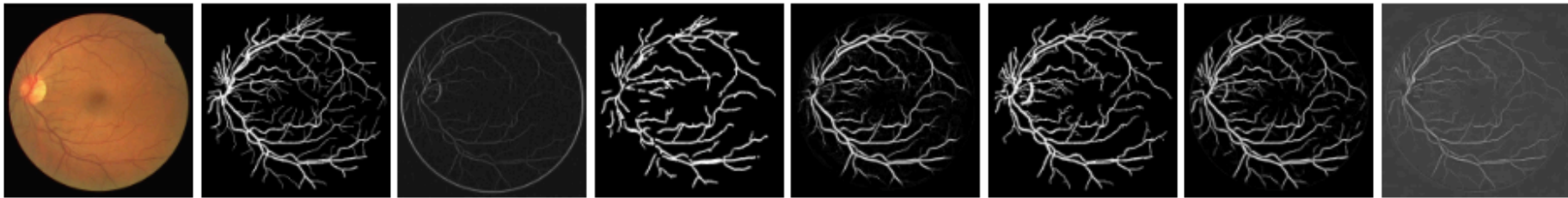
Diagnostic classification of clinically significant prostate lesions using quantitative image analysis methods.



Benchmarking on a Dataset

DRIVE: Results Browser

Next Prev Go to 1 Magnification factor: 0.2 ☒ display soft classification when available
Display the following: ☒ input ☒ gold standard ☐ human observer ☒ Chaudhuri ☒ Jiang ☒ Niemeijer ☒ Perez ☒ Staal ☒ Zana



Results for case 1.

| Displayed | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | Az |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|-------|
| 1. Input | | | | |
| 2. Gold standard | | | | |
| 3. Chaudhuri | 0.276 | 0.997 | 0.903 | 0.950 |
| 4. Jiang | 0.714 | 0.949 | 0.918 | |
| 5. Niemeijer | 0.719 | 0.972 | 0.939 | 0.944 |
| 6. Perez | 0.796 | 0.961 | 0.939 | |
| 7. Staal | 0.778 | 0.971 | 0.946 | 0.967 |
| 8. Zana | 0.773 | 0.975 | 0.949 | 0.942 |

<http://www.isi.uu.nl/Research/Databases/DRIVE/browser.php>



Experiments

Prospective

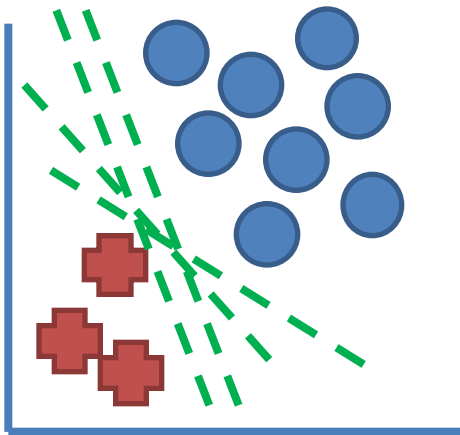
- Plan data collection before event occurs
 - Pharmaceutical / drug trials
 - Controlled animal model trials
- Used to test a certain hypothesis
- Pros
 - Class balance
- Cons
 - Regulatory approvals
 - Costly to perform

Retrospective

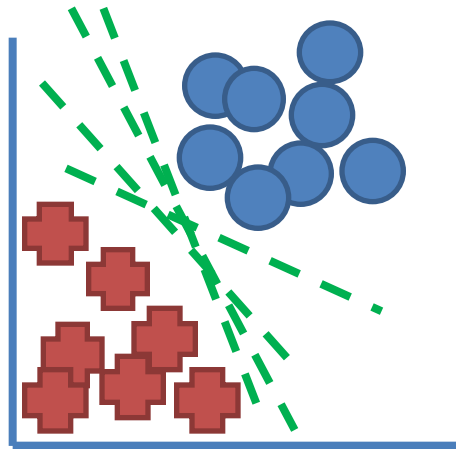
- Data collected as event occurs
 - Epidemic data
 - Imaging modality efficacy studies
- Used to form a hypothesis from observations
- Pros
 - Less expensive and generally free of cost
 - Regulatory approvals hassle free
- Cons
 - Class imbalance



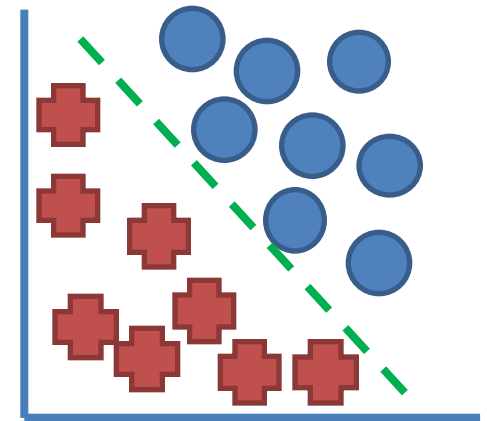
Sampling Issues



Biased



Unbiased
low variance



Unbiased
high variance



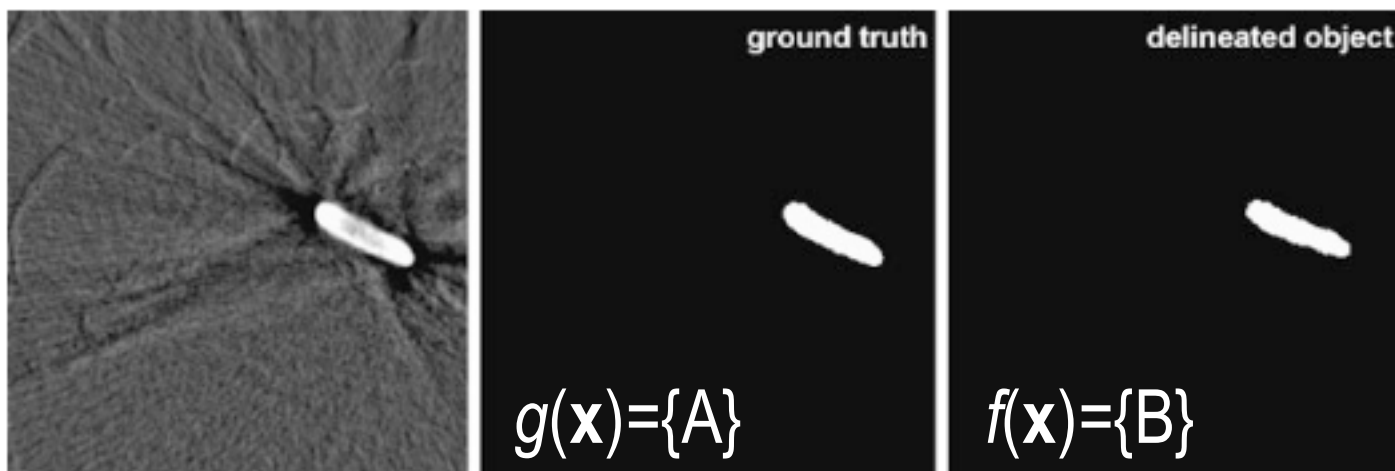


Ensuring Sample Sufficiency

- Sample sufficiency?
 - Myth for medical image datasets
 - Normal or healthy
 - More cases and samples
 - Abnormal or diseases
 - Rarer a diseases – lesser the samples
 - Require high performance for rare diseases
- Solution
 - Data augmentation during training
 - How?
 - Replicate samples for the weaker class
 - Use rotations, affine transformation, etc.
 - Restrict use of warping on images or applying intensity transformations.



Segmentation



$$O = \frac{|B \cap A^c|}{|A|} \quad U = \frac{|A \cap B^c|}{|A|} \quad D = \frac{2|A \cap B|}{|A| + |B|} \quad J = \frac{|A \cap B|}{|A \cup B|}$$

Oversegmentation

Undersegmentation

Dice coefficient

Jaccard coefficient



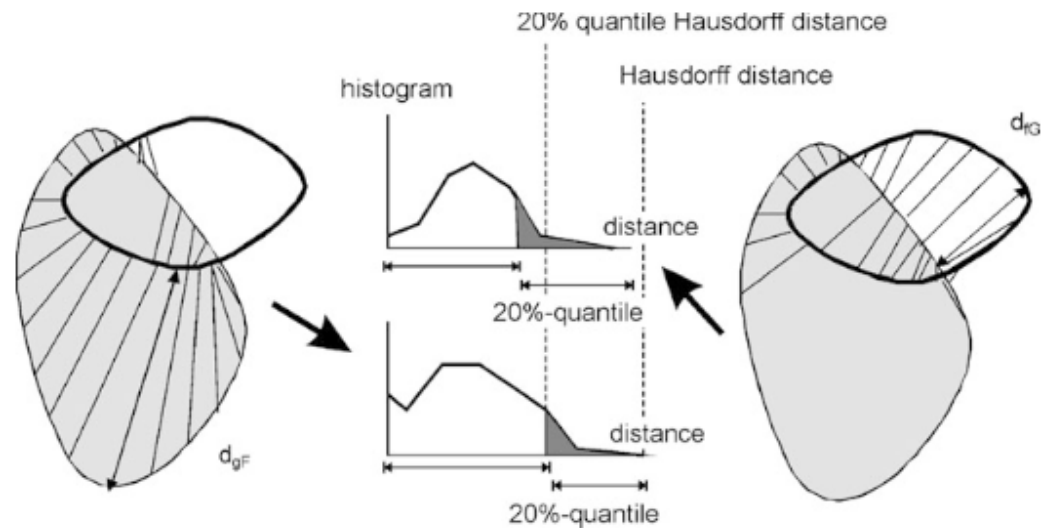
Hausdorff distance

segment F

d_{fG}

d_{gF}

segment G





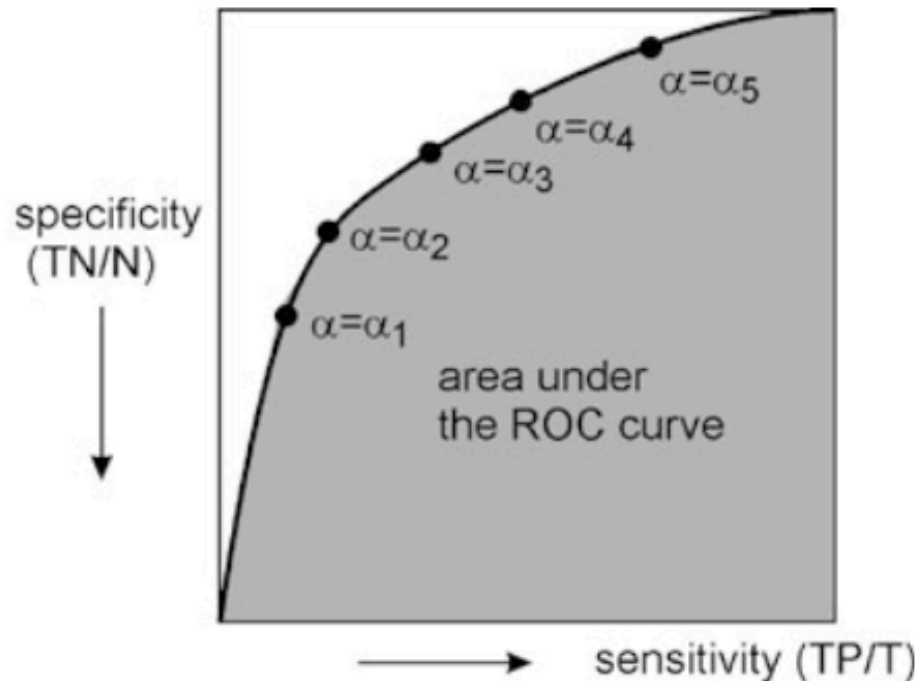
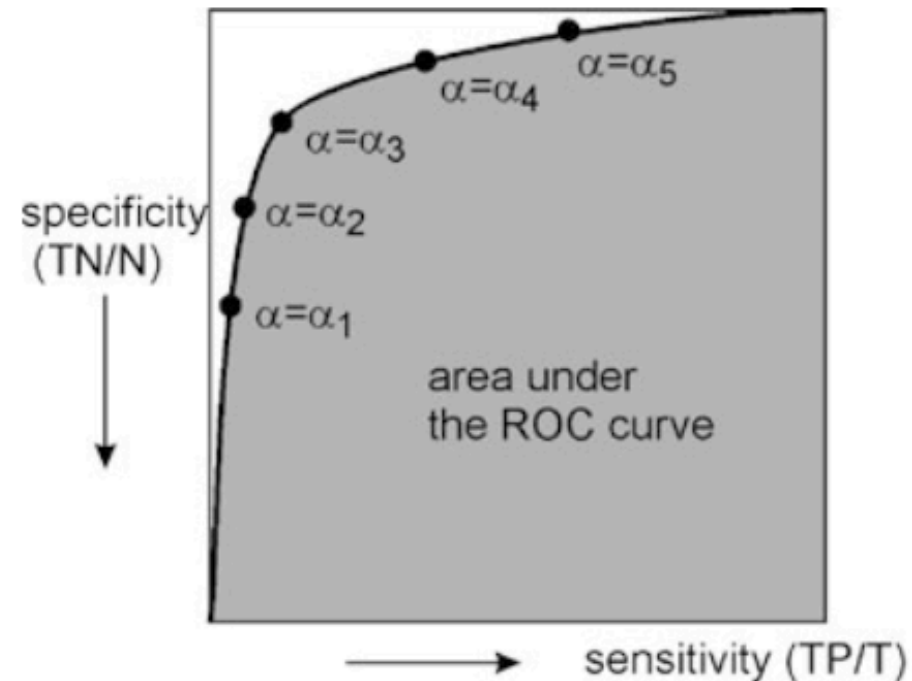
Classification

| | | Prediction | |
|--------------|---|------------|----|
| | | P | N |
| Ground Truth | P | TP | FN |
| | N | FP | TN |

- $Accuracy = \frac{TP+TN}{TP+TN+FP+FN}$
- $Sensitivity = \frac{TP}{TP+FN}$
- $Specificity = \frac{TN}{TN+FP}$
- $Precision = \frac{TP}{TP+FP}$
- $F - score = \frac{2TP}{2TP+FP+FN}$



Receiver Operating Characteristics





Folded Cross-validation

- Folding
 - Creating non-overlapping sample sets
 - Class 0 – N_0 Samples
 - Class 1 – N_1 Samples
 - Folds – k
 - Training samples per fold = $\frac{N_0 + N_1}{k} (k - 1)$
- Divide samples in k number of bags
 - k -th bag will contain
 - $\frac{N_0}{k}$ samples of Class 0
 - $\frac{N_1}{k}$ samples of Class 1
 - No bags will overlap



Take home message

- K.D. Toennies, *Guide to Medical Image Analysis* [Chap. 13], *Advances in Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, Springer-Verlag, 2012.
- J. Kalpathy-Cramer, H. Mueller, "Systematic Evaluations and Ground Truth", T.M. Deserno (ed.), *Biomedical Image Processing, Biological and Medical Physics, Biomedical Engineering*, Springer-Verlag, 2011.