Leveraging Uncertainty for Deep Interpretable Classification and Weakly-Supervised Segmentation of Histology Images

#4

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MIDL 2022 - Short





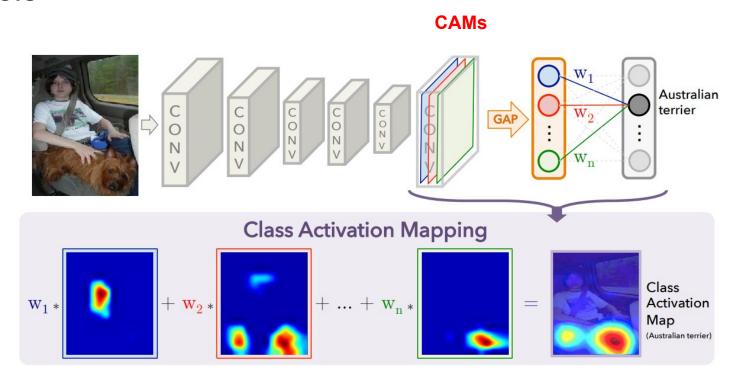






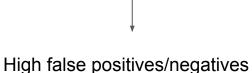


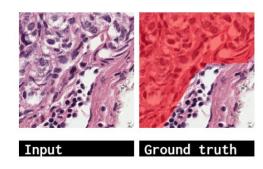
Classifier, ROI localization, and interpretability via global labels

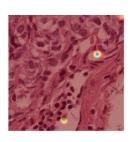


CAMs' challenges in histology images

- Non-salient object → visual similarity between foreground/background





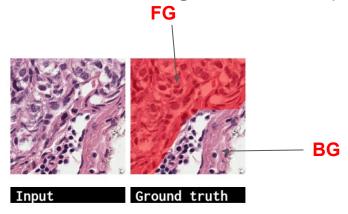


CAM

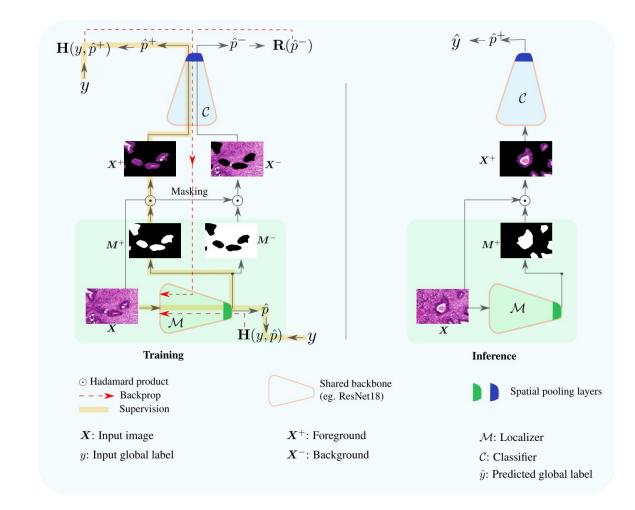
Deep Weakly-Supervised Learning Methods for Classification and Localization in Histology Images: A Comparative Study. 2022. arxiv.org/abs/1909.03354

Our work: Constrain CAMs

- Explicit modeling foreground/background map
- Constrain the presence of both FG / BG using size constraints
- Ensure that each map is consistent using classifier response.

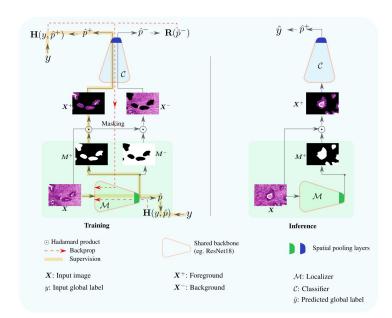


Our architecture



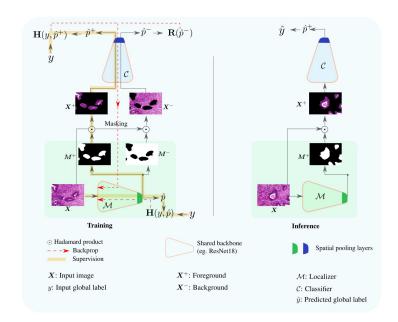
Training loss

ASC: Absolute Size Constraint



Training loss

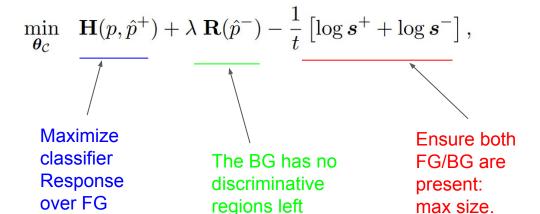
ASC: Absolute Size Constraint

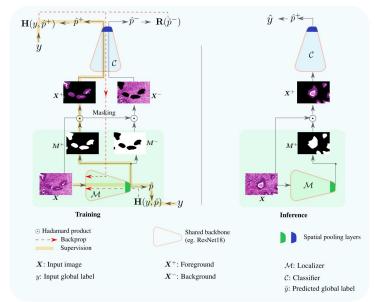


$$\begin{split} \mathbf{R}(\hat{p}^{-}) &= -\mathbf{H}(\hat{p}^{-}); \quad \text{or} \quad \mathbf{R}(\hat{p}^{-}) = \mathbf{H}(q, \hat{p}^{-}), \\ &\uparrow \quad \\ \text{Explicit Entropy} \quad \text{Surrogate for explicit Entropy} \\ \text{Maximization (EEM)} \quad \text{Maximization (SEM). q: uniform dist.} \end{split}$$

Training loss

ASC: Absolute Size Constraint

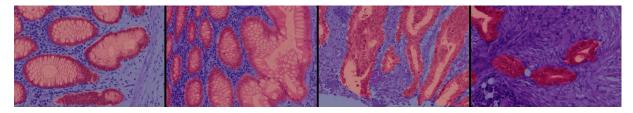




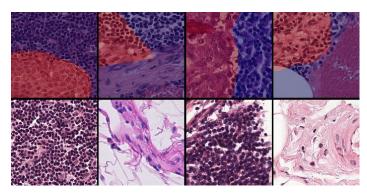
$$m{s}^+ = \sum_{z \in \Omega} m{M}^+(z) \;, \quad m{s}^- = \sum_{z \in \Omega} m{M}^-(z)$$

Experiments

- Task: classify and localize ROI
- 2 public datsets: GlaS, Camelyon16 patches.



GlaS: colon cancer diagnosis



Camelyon16 patches: breast cancer

Results

Method	Image level Cl. error (%)	Pixel level F1 ⁺ (%) F1 ⁻ (%)	
All-ones (Lower-bound)		66.01	00.00
PN [39]	<u></u>	65.52	24.08
ERASE [80]	7.50	65.60	25.01
CAM-Max [52]	1.25	66.00	26.32
CAM-LSE [57, 74]	1.25	66.05	27.93
Grad-CAM [64]	0.00	66.30	21.30
CAM-Avg [88]	0.00	66.90	17.88
Wildcat [20]	1.25	67.21	22.96
Deep MIL [33]	2.50	68.52	41.34
Ours (EEM)	0.00	72.11	69.07
Ours (SEM)	0.00	71.94	69.23
U-Net [60] (Upper-bound)		90.19	88.52

	Image level Cl. error (%)	Pixel level	
Method		F1 ⁺ (%)	F1 ⁻ (%)
All-ones (Lower-bound)		59.44	00.00
PN [39]		31.15	37.36
ERASE [80]	8.61	31.30	42.48
CAM-Max [52]	10.06	48.28	81.92
CAM-LSE [57, 74]	1.51	64.31	63.78
Grad-CAM [64]	2.40	62.78	79.05
CAM-Avg [88]	2.40	62.75	79.05
Wildcat [20]	1.48	62.73	72.59
Deep MIL [33]	1.93	59.01	36.94
Ours (EEM)	6.26	67.98	88.80
Ours (SEM)	6.95	68.26	88.55
U-Net [60] (Upper-bound)		71.11	89.68

GlaS

Camelyon16

Visual results

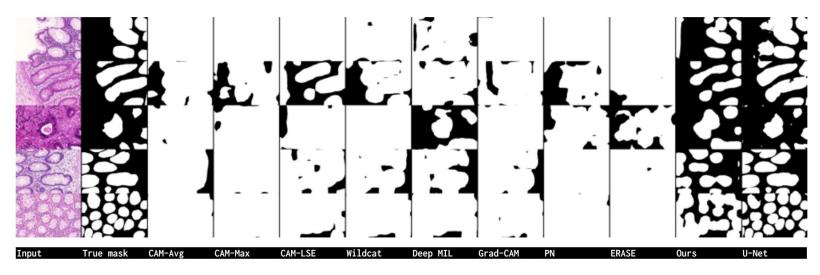


Figure 2: **GlaS dataset**: Qualitative results of the predicted binary mask for each method on several GlaS test images. Our method, referred to as *Ours*, is the SEM version with the ASC regularization term. (Best visualized in color.)

Visual results

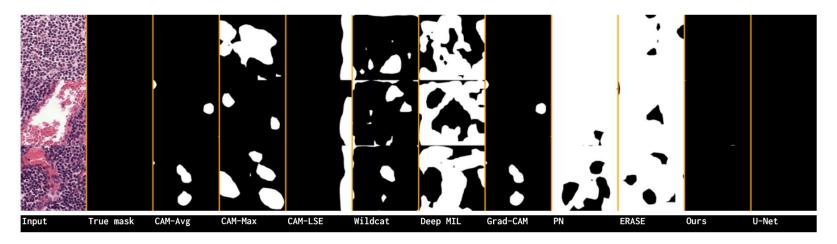


Figure 3: Camelyon16-P512 benchmark: Examples of mask predictions over normal samples from the testing set. White pixels indicate metastatic regions, while black pixels indicate normal tissue. This illustrates false positives. Note that normal samples do not contain any metastatic regions. Ours is SEM version with the ASC regularization. (Best visualized in color.)

Results



Figure 5: GlaS dataset: Confusion matrix over entire pixels of test set. (Best visualized in color.)

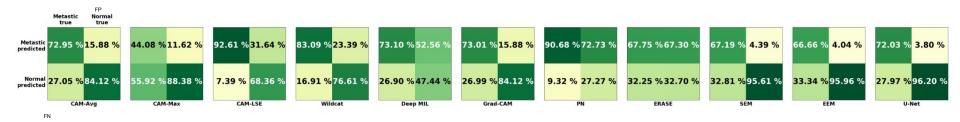
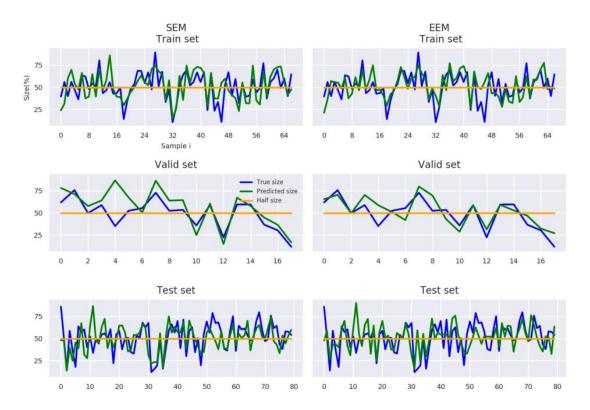


Figure 6: Camelyon16-P512 dataset: Confusion matrix over entire pixels of test set. (Best visualized in color.)

Size constraint



GlaS

Ablation

	Image level	Pixel level	
Method	Cl. error (%)	F1 ⁺ (%)	F1 ⁻ (%)
Wildcat [20]	1.25	67.21	22.96
FG only	1.25	71.54	49.23
FG + BG (EEM) FG + BG (EEM) + ASC	$1.25 \\ 0.00$	$\begin{vmatrix} 72.54 \\ 72.11 \end{vmatrix}$	61.82 69.07
FG + BG (SEM) FG + BG (SEM) + ASC	$1.25 \\ 0.00$	72.96 71.94	61.95 69.23

Thanks! Questions?

Please visit us at #4 - Short

Code: https://github.com/sbelharbi/deep-wsl-histo-min-max-uncertainty











