
Project Imaging-X: A Survey of 1000+ Open-Access Medical Imaging Datasets for Foundation Model Development

Project Imaging-X Contributors

Abstract

Foundation models have demonstrated remarkable success across diverse domains and tasks, primarily due to the thrive of large-scale, diverse, and high-quality datasets. However, in the field of medical imaging, the curation and annotation of such medical datasets are highly challenging due to the reliance on clinical expertise and strict ethical and privacy constraints, resulting in a scarcity of large-scale unified medical datasets and hindering the development of powerful medical foundation models. In this work, we present a comprehensive survey of over 1,000 open-access medical image datasets, providing a thorough analysis of their modalities, tasks, anatomies, annotations, limitations, and potential for integration. Through this systematic examination, our findings reveal that most existing datasets are modest in scale, fragmented across specific tasks, and narrowly scoped, which in turn limits their utility for developing versatile and robust medical foundation models. To address these gaps, we propose a metadata-driven fusion paradigm (MDFP) for integrating public datasets with shared modalities or tasks, thereby transforming multiple small datasets into a larger, more cohesive resource. Based on MDFP, we develop an [interactive discovery portal](#) that enables end-to-end, automated medical image dataset integration, and compile all surveyed datasets into a unified, structured table that clearly summarizes their key characteristics and provides reference links, offering the community an accessible and comprehensive repository. By mapping the current landscape and proposing strategies for dataset consolidation, our survey supports data discovery, guides dataset creation, and advances medical foundation models for the biomedical imaging research community.

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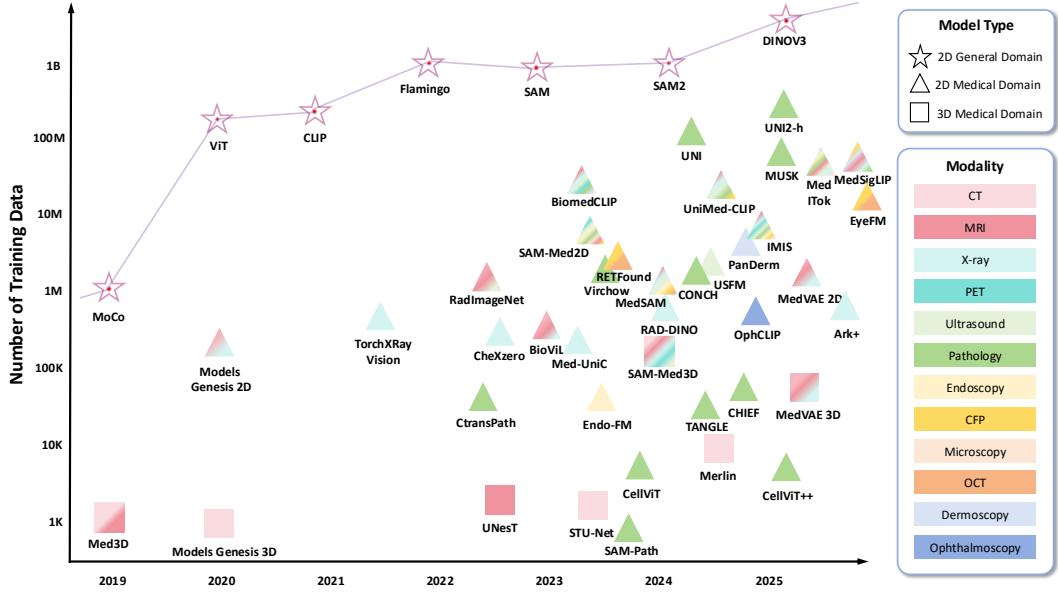


Figure 1: Evolution of medical foundation models and general domain foundation models. Medical foundation models are trained using millions of images, while general domain ones are trained using billions of natural images. Additionally, most medical foundation models, such as EyeFM [13], UNI2-h [14], and Ark+ [15], cover only a few modalities like CT and MRI, which may introduce modality-specific bias that constrains clinical applicability.

1 Introduction

Medical imaging foundation models hold the promise of significantly advancing clinical decision-making by analyzing diverse medical imaging modalities and executing multiple tasks through a single, pre-trained system. This paradigm parallels the trajectory of advanced models in the domain of natural language processing and computer vision, such as GPT [1], CLIP [2, 3], and SAM [4, 5], which are trained on extensive and diverse datasets to achieve broad generalization across tasks and applications [6, 7, 8], as depicted in Figure 1. This highlights a similar shift in medical AI from narrow, single-modality, task-specific models toward multi-modal, multi-functional foundation, which could better reflect the complexity of clinical workflows and enhance utility across specialties [9]. Despite this potential, current medical imaging foundation models, *e.g.*, STUNet [10], MedSAM [7], SAM-Med3D [11], and SAM-Brain3D [12] as in Figure 1, are often tailored to well-represented settings, such as a few modalities like computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), a narrow set of tasks (*e.g.*, segmentation), or limited anatomical regions (*e.g.*, brain, abdomen). Many clinically valuable settings remain less covered, which introduces modality-, task-, and anatomy-specific biases that constrain generalization and clinical applicability.

The root challenge lies in data availability and diversity. Most public medical datasets contain only thousands of images, *e.g.*, BraTS series [16, 17], which are orders of magnitude smaller than natural image datasets with billions of samples, such as Segment Anything 1 Billion (SA-1B) [4] and LAION-5B [18]. This substantial difference in the number of training images between the natural image (or general) domain and the medical one is further depicted in Figure 1. Constructing large, diverse medical datasets is resource-intensive, requiring specialized imaging equipment, expert annotations, and careful navigation of ethical and privacy constraints. Consequently, the current dataset landscape is *highly fragmented*, with data scattered across isolated, narrowly scoped collections [19]. This fragmentation not only limits pre-training scale, but also overlooks opportunities to integrate related datasets into richer, more balanced training resources.

A promising direction emerging in recent research is dataset integration [20, 21], where multiple smaller datasets with shared modalities, anatomies, or tasks are merged into unified large-scale resources. As shown in Figure 2, the merged datasets can bridge data and models, facilitating the development of foundation models. While this strategy has shown potential, existing efforts typi-

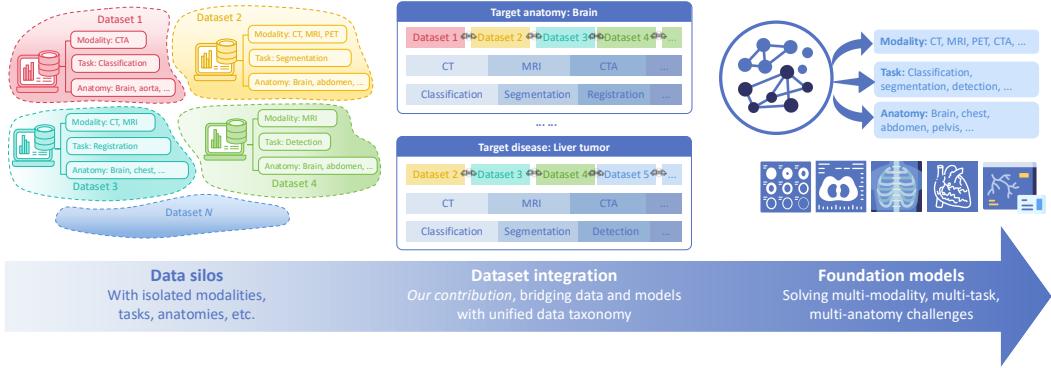


Figure 2: Conceptual overview of moving from fragmented medical image data to integrated resources for medical foundation models. Our survey addresses the data fragmentation issue in public medical image datasets by introducing a metadata-driven dataset integration paradigm, which is crucial for the development of advanced foundation models that can tackle multi-modality, multi-task, and multi-anatomy challenges effectively, ultimately enhancing clinical AI applications.

cally focus on specific imaging types or organ systems [22, 23]. Furthermore, when lacking guidance from a comprehensive, structured overview of available datasets, dataset integration risks reinforcing existing biases rather than enabling balanced, general-purpose foundation model training.

Given these challenges, a comprehensive survey of medical imaging datasets is urgently needed. Such a survey can illustrate gaps in data coverage, highlight opportunities for dataset integration, and establish a standardized framework for dataset selection and evaluation, which are crucial for the development of robust medical foundation models. A few prior surveys have reviewed medical imaging datasets [24], yet they often lack subject- and image-level statistics, omit many recently released large-scale datasets such as TotalSegmentor [25] and AbdomenAtlas [26], and do not provide a systematic framework that links dataset characteristics to the requirements of foundation model development.

To address these limitations, we present the most comprehensive review to date of over 1,000 open-access medical imaging datasets published between 2000 and 2025. We introduce a novel taxonomy to organize datasets by modality, anatomy, task, and label availability. Leveraging this taxonomy, we conduct a gap analysis to identify underrepresented modalities, tasks, and anatomies, establishing clear priorities for future dataset creation. Building on these insights, we further propose a metadata-driven fusion paradigm (MDFP) for integrating existing datasets, incorporating it into our interactive discovery portal¹ that enables end-to-end process of fine-grained search, statistical analysis, and dataset integration. We conclude with a forward-looking discussion on the challenges and opportunities toward building truly general-purpose medical imaging foundation models.

Our main contributions are summarized as follows:

- **Comprehensive large-scale survey:** We provide the most extensive review to date, covering over 1,000 open-access medical image datasets released over the past 25 years, accompanied by standardized and detailed metadata.
- **Gap analysis:** We establish a structured taxonomy and identify underrepresented modalities, anatomical regions, and tasks, highlighting critical limitations that hinder the development of robust foundation models.
- **Integration paradigm:** We present a metadata-driven fusion paradigm (MDFP), effectively scaling-up existing medical imaging data for medical foundation model development by integrating datasets with shared characteristics.
- **Interactive discovery portal:** Based on the unified taxonomy and the MDFP, we build an interactive discovery portal that enables automated and fine-grained dataset search, integration, and statistical analyses by modality, anatomy, task, and label type. We also release standardized formats, Python toolkit, and a merged large-scale dataset for public use.

¹<https://tchenglv520.github.io/medical-dataset-browser/>

- **Accessible community resource:** We compile all surveyed datasets into a unified table with clear summaries of key attributes and direct access links, offering a transparent and practical resource for the research community.

The remainder of this paper is organized as demonstrated in Figure 3. Section 2 offers a high-level panorama of the landscape of over 1,000 open-access medical image datasets, analyzing their distribution across modalities, tasks, and anatomical regions. Section 3 zooms in on two-dimensional (2D) image datasets, providing a modality-specific breakdown and revealing extreme fragmentation and a long-tail distribution. Section 4 covers three-dimensional (3D) volumetric datasets, focusing on their unique clinical value and challenges of high cost and annotation complexity. Section 5 reviews video datasets, highlighting their role in spatiotemporal analysis. To address the pervasive data fragmentation, Section 6 introduces our Metadata-Driven Fusion Paradigm (MDFP), a systematic workflow for integrating disparate datasets, and the corresponding interactive discovery portal for automated and effective dataset integration. Section 7 discusses broader challenges and future directions. Finally, Section 8 concludes the survey.

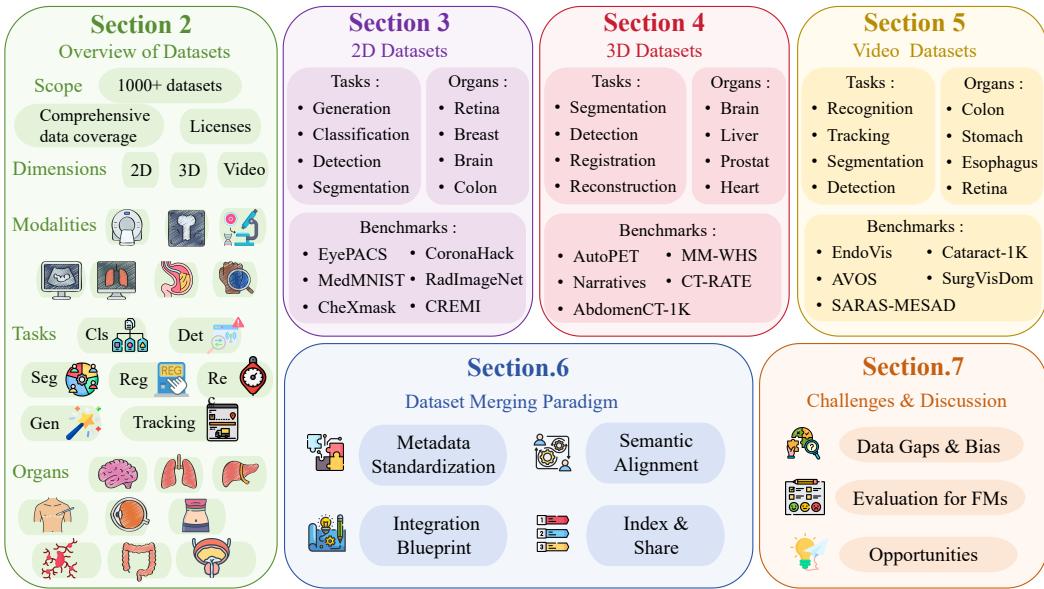


Figure 3: Overview of the survey. We first introduce the overview of the medical imaging datasets, followed by three sections detailing 2D, 3D, and video datasets. We further implement integration strategies to merge the datasets for large-scale resources, which can potentially be leveraged for the development of foundation models. Finally, we discuss the challenges for foundation model development.

2 Medical Image Datasets Overview

This section provides an overview of 1000+ medical image datasets released between 2000 and 2025, covering diverse anatomical structures, modalities, and tasks as illustrated in Figure 4. We are particularly interested in the number of images in these datasets as it strongly influences the effectiveness of foundation model pre-training, which are shown in the right panel of Figure 4. Following this principle, we first present the total growth over time and then analyze distributions by data dimensionality, modality, task, and organ.

To better organize the landscape, we adopt the **taxonomy** in Figure 5. Specifically, we begin by grouping medical imaging datasets by *dimensionality*, (2D, 3D, and video), which aligns with common architectural choices for foundation models. Within each dimensionality, we further categorize datasets by *imaging modality*. Finally, within each modality, we subcategorize datasets by *task* (e.g., segmentation, classification) and *anatomical focus*. This aligns well with foundation model training needs, where dimensionality influences backbone architectural design, modality reflects acquisition

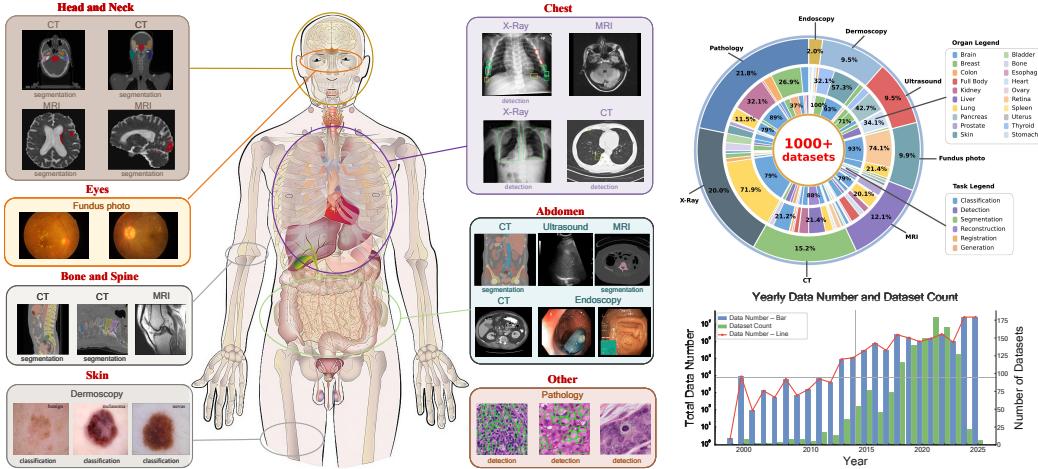


Figure 4: Overview of medical imaging datasets: representative modalities by anatomical region (left), dataset distribution across modalities, organs, and tasks (upper right), and temporal trends in dataset numbers (lower right).

physics and clinical use, task determines supervision signals and anatomical diversity shapes generalization in clinical practice.

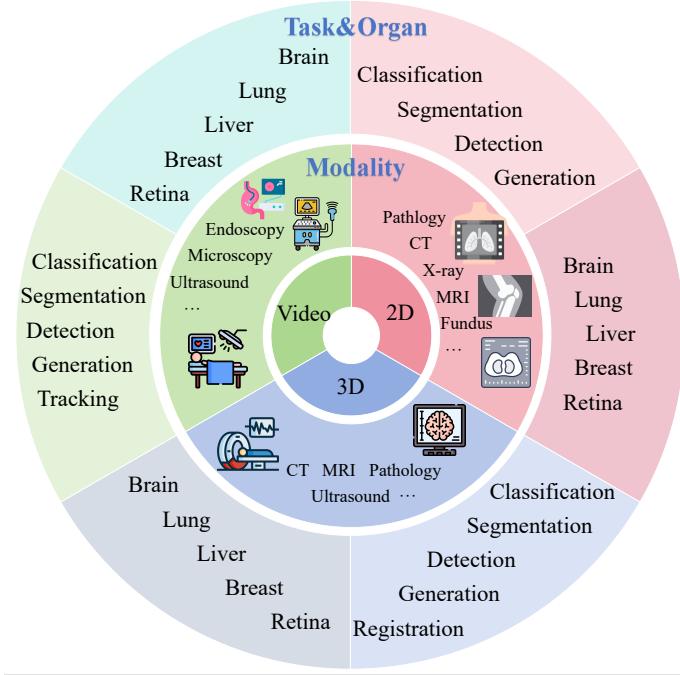


Figure 5: Taxonomy of medical imaging datasets across data dimensions, modalities, tasks, and anatomical organs.

2.1 Total Growth

We first examine the annual count of released imaging data to gain insight into the temporal evolution of open-access medical image datasets. Figure 6(a) illustrates the number of imaging items publicly released per year from 2000 to 2025, with clear inflection after 2012 and another surge after 2023. The first phase tracks the rise of deep learning methods [27], which increased demand for extensive,

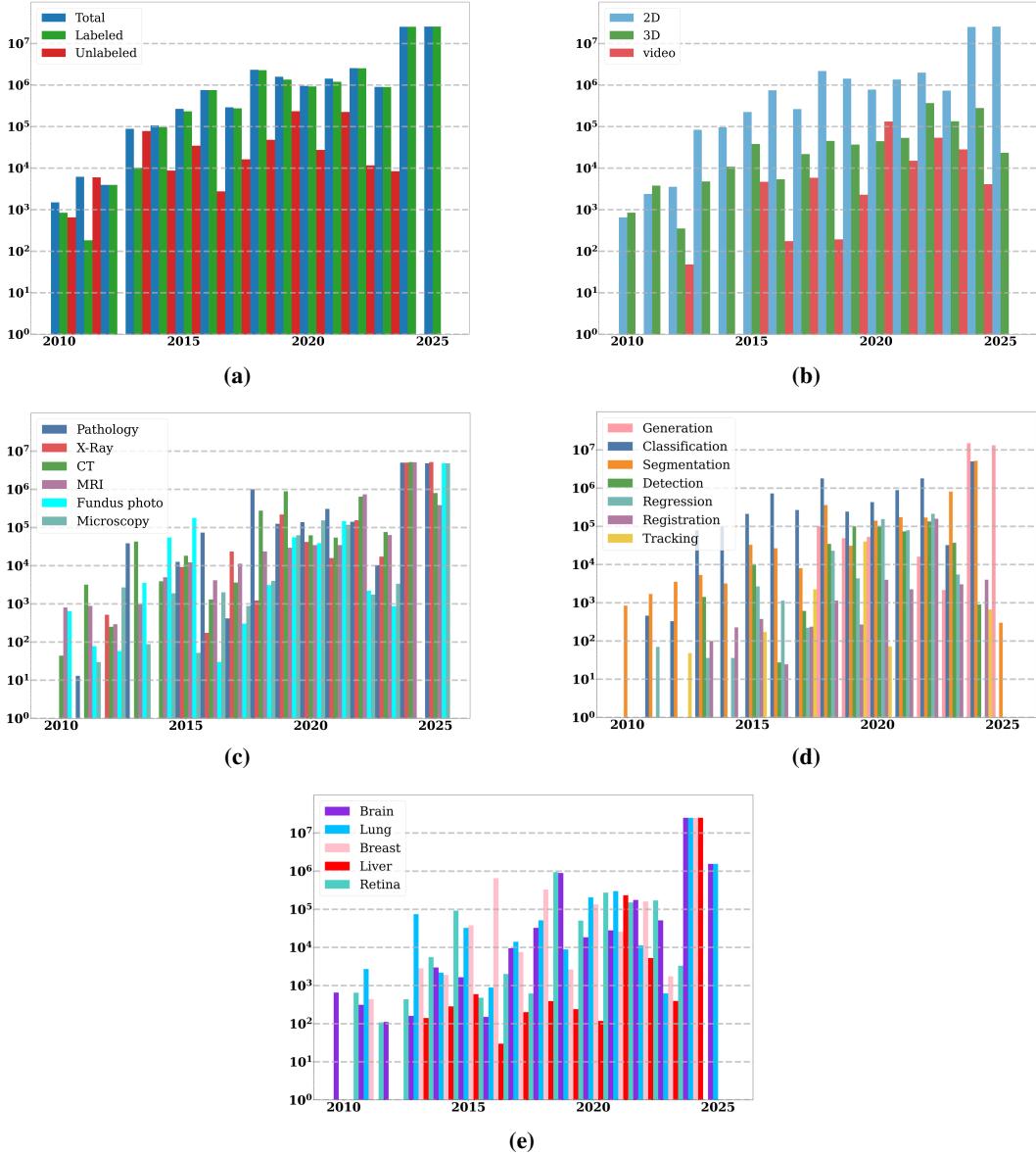


Figure 6: The overview of case number in medical image datasets released from 2000 to 2025. (a) Total image number; Image number of different (b) dimensions, (c) modalities, (d) tasks, and (e) top five organs.

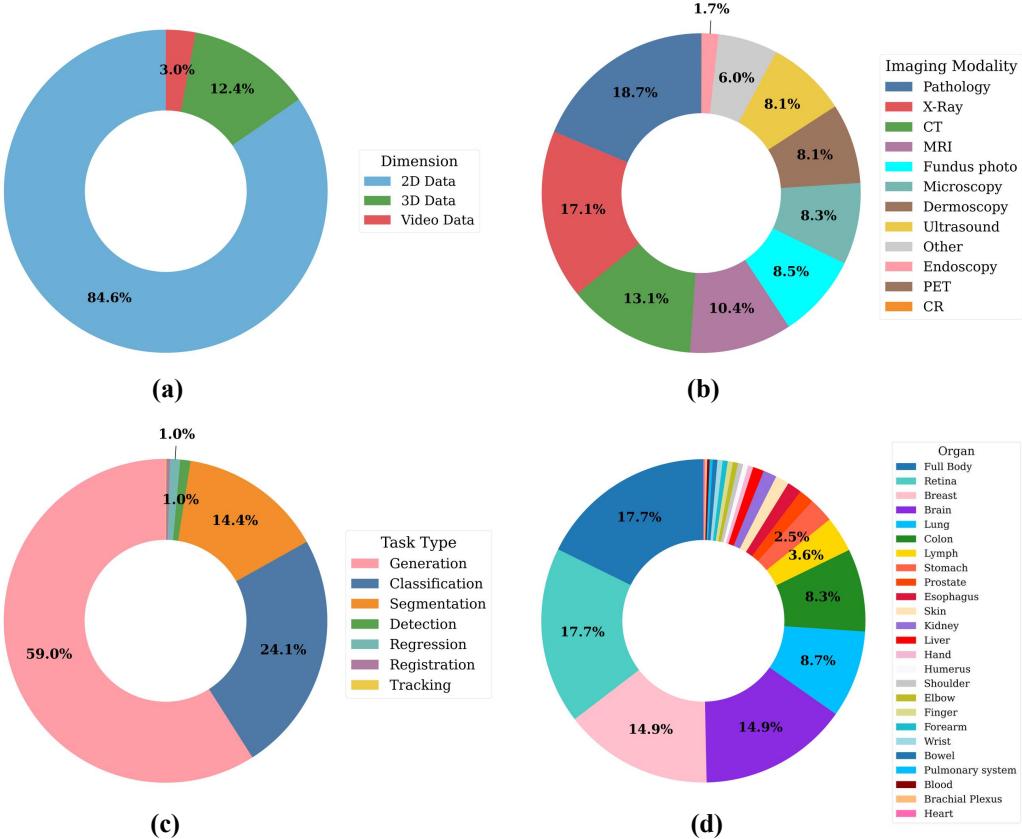


Figure 7: The distribution of (a) data dimensions, (b) modalities, (c) tasks, and (d) organs/body parts.

curated training data. The recent surge beginning in 2023 reflect the adoption of self-supervised and large-scale foundation models, which benefits from scale even with limited labels. These advances highlight the centrality of massive datasets for enabling foundation-level models, motivating the medical imaging community to collect substantially larger resources in pursuit of general-purpose medical AI. For example, AbdomenAtlas [26] aggregates 1.5 million 2D CT images and 5,195 3D CT volumes. CT-RATE [28] introduces 25,692 non-contrast 3D chest CT scans from 21,304 unique patients. These datasets rank among the largest public medical imaging resources. Nonetheless, the scale of existing medical imaging datasets, particularly in terms of 3D volumes, remains orders of magnitude smaller than data resources in natural image and language domains, where training corpora typically contain trillions of tokens [29]. Given the prohibitive cost of curating trillion-scale medical datasets, an alternative and more practical strategy is to integrate multiple existing datasets into larger, heterogeneous corpora. This observation motivates our dataset fusion paradigms (Section 6).

2.2 Data Dimensions

Two-dimensional images have height and width as their two dimensions, while three-dimensional volumes add a depth axis; videos are time-ordered 2D frames with temporal continuity. Figure 6(b) presents the total number of 2D, 3D, and video data released between 2000 and 2025, and Figure 7(a) shows the distribution of them.

Two-dimensional images dominate in absolute scale, especially after 2023, reflecting the wide use of 2D images for medical applications. This dominance has practical and methodological roots: 2D data are easier to store and share; patch extraction from histopathology whole-slide images (WSIs) multiplies sample counts; and many long-standing benchmarks target 2D tasks. In contrast, 3D and

video data remain comparatively scarce and show slower growth, largely due to higher acquisition costs and storage constraints, and the complexity of curation and annotation. Despite lower availability, 3D and video data are often more clinically informative for diagnosis and treatment planning, particularly in radiology, as they capture volumetric context and temporal dynamics that 2D cannot. Increasing the availability of high-quality 3D and video datasets is therefore a priority for advancing clinically useful foundation models.

2.3 Modalities

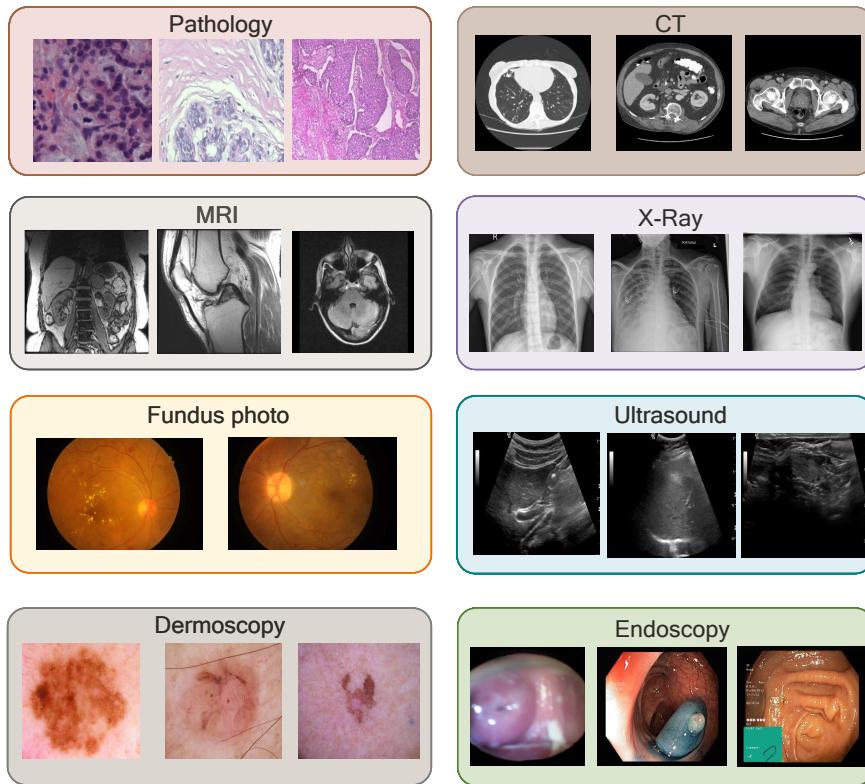


Figure 8: Representative modalities in medical imaging datasets.

Clinical practice employs different technologies and techniques to acquire medical images; these techniques are known as imaging modalities. Each modality is designed to capture specific anatomical, functional, or molecular characteristics of the human body, and plays a critical role in clinical diagnosis and disease monitoring. Some of the most commonly used imaging modalities include:

- **X-ray** imaging is among the oldest and most widely used techniques, capturing 2D projections of internal structures using X-rays. It is widely applied to detect hard tissues such as bone fractures, lung infections, or dental issues.
- **Computed Tomography (CT)** visualizes internal structure of human body with tomographic acquisition of many slices to form 3D volumes. CT offers high spatial resolution and speed, making it particularly valuable in trauma, oncology, and cardiovascular imaging.
- **Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)** generates high-contrast images of soft tissues using strong magnetic fields and radiofrequency pulses. It is frequently used in neuroimaging and visualizing internal organs such as the heart, liver, and kidneys, with sub-modalities including T1, T2, FLAIR, DWI, and fMRI.
- **Ultrasound** imaging leverages high-frequency sound waves to visualize soft tissues and fluid-filled structures. It is safe, portable, and economical, and is widely used in obstetrics, cardiology, and abdominal imaging.

- **Positron Emission Tomography (PET)** uses a radioactive tracer to detect diseased cells, featuring in functional imaging. It is commonly used for diagnosing dementia, cancers, and assessing heart conditions.
- **Pathology imaging** applies advanced microscopy and digital slide scanning to achieve ultra-high-resolution reconstruction and computational analysis of tissue. Beyond serving as the gold standard for histological classification, grading, and definitive cancer diagnosis, it is increasingly central to biomarker discovery, prognostic modeling, and AI-driven computational pathology.
- **Endoscopy** employs a mini-camera embedded in a flexible tube, which will be inserted into the gastrointestinal tract, respiratory pathways, or other body orifices to directly visualize internal organs and cavities. It is widely applied in diagnostic inspection and interventional procedures.
- **Fundus** photography captures detailed images of the retina at the back of the eye. It is essential in ophthalmology for diagnosing and monitoring diabetic retinopathy, age-related macular degeneration, glaucoma, and other retinal diseases.
- **Dermoscopy** provides magnified views of skin lesions, improving the accuracy of skin cancer detection.
- Other modalities include **mammography** for breast screening, **fundus fluorescein angiography (FFA)** and **optical coherence tomography (OCT)** for visualizing internal structures of the eyes, as well as non-imaging modalities that record electrical activity such as the **electrocardiogram (ECG)** for the heart, the **electroencephalogram (EEG)** for the brain, and **electromyography (EMG)** for muscle response.

Figure 6(c) shows the image number of the top six modalities from 2000 to 2025. Prior to 2023, CT, pathology, and MRI account for the majority of images. Post-2023 growth is especially pronounced in pathology imaging, X-ray, fundus photography, and microscopy. As shown in Figure 7(b), pathology datasets contain substantially more images than other imaging modalities because the gigapixel-scale WSIs are often divided into thousands of patches for analysis. The inherently multi-scale nature of pathology, spanning cellular morphology to tissue-level architecture, further increases patch generation by requiring sampling at multiple magnifications. Moreover, the diversity of staining protocols and specimen types adds further heterogeneity and volume. These factors provide pathology with an unmatched reservoir of fine-grained image data that underpins the training of foundation models.

X-ray and CT also benefit from clinical ubiquity and high throughput. MRI accounts for about 10.4% of the total number of images due to its effectiveness in visualizing soft tissues. Despite being radiation-free, MRI imaging data grows relatively slowly due to cost, longer acquisition, and complex multi-sequence labeling. In addition, fundus photography, microscopy, dermoscopy, and ultrasound are widely used and produce a significant number of images. However, other modalities like PET, mammography, and endoscopy remain comparatively less available in open data, which may limit the ability of foundation models trained on public corpora to fully address modality-specific clinical tasks.

2.4 Tasks

Medical image datasets can be collected and curated to address a wide range of tasks, each targeting specific aspects of image analysis and interpretation in computer-aided diagnosis and clinical workflows. These tasks include, but are not limited to, segmentation, classification, registration, generation, detection, and tracking.

Segmentation tasks involve assigning a class label to each individual pixel in 2D images or voxel in 3D volumes. The goal is to delineate anatomical structures or pathological regions of interest, such as organs, tumors, and lesions, allowing for precise spatial localization and quantitative analysis. For example, in abdominal MRI, segmentation can distinguish between the liver and kidneys, facilitating downstream analysis like volume estimation or disease monitoring.

Classification tasks aim to categorize an entire medical image or a specific region within it into predefined classes. This could involve distinguishing between healthy and diseased states, grading the severity of a condition, or identifying the presence of particular disease types. For instance, in

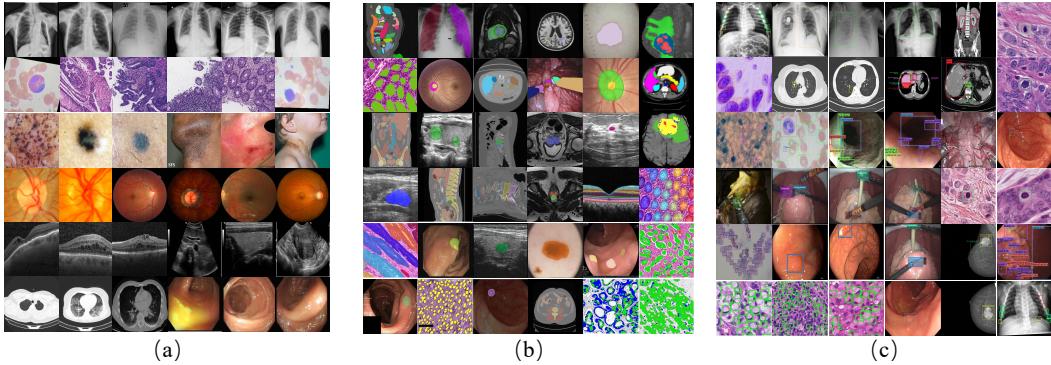


Figure 9: Representative samples of three medical image analysis tasks: (a) classification, (b) segmentation, and (c) detection. Each column shows images from diverse modalities and clinical applications, illustrating the characteristic outputs of the respective task types.

brain MRI, classification might involve determining whether an image corresponds to a cognitively normal subject, someone with mild cognitive impairment, or a patient with Alzheimer’s disease.

Registration refers to the process of aligning two or more images into a common coordinate system. This is particularly important when comparing scans from different time points (longitudinal analysis), modalities (*e.g.*, MRI and PET), or subjects (for population studies). Registration techniques compute spatial transformations to ensure that anatomical structures in one image accurately correspond to those in another. Accurate registration is essential for tasks like image fusion, growth tracking, or mapping patient data to standardized anatomical atlases.

Generation tasks typically use models to synthesize new medical images, often conditioned on specific attributes or constraints. This can help augment training datasets, simulate rare disease appearances, or recover missing modalities.

In addition, **detection** focuses on efficient identification and localization of specific pathological findings with bounding boxes, such as lung nodules in CT, surgical instruments in endoscopic videos, or cancer cells in pathology slides. Meanwhile, **tracking** monitors the movement or evolution of anatomical structures or lesions across image sequences or time-series data, which is critical for assessing disease progression or treatment response. **Reconstruction** transforms incomplete or indirect raw data obtained from sensors into a meaningful image. **Localization** seeks to identify specific anatomical points or landmarks in an image, such as corners of bones or key organ boundaries, to support diagnosis, measurement, registration, or treatment planning. Beyond these, language-vision tasks are emerging thanks to the rapid development of multimodal large language models. For instance, **visual question answering (VQA)** aims to answer questions about given images in natural language, while **captioning** or **report generation** uses natural language to describe images in different level of detail and structure.

In Figure 6(d), we observe that classification and segmentation tasks dominate historically, as they represent the most relevant tasks in clinical practice. After 2023, generation tasks have been receiving increasing attention, evidenced by the sharp rise in their quantity. This implies that large-scale generative AI can play an important role in the future advancement of medical image analysis. In contrast, other tasks, *e.g.*, registration, detection, and tracking, seem less popular as they remain a relatively small number of images over time.

Figure 7(c) further presents the distribution of these tasks. It can be seen that generation, classification, and segmentation tasks are extensively studied topics. Their image number are clearly larger than the remaining ones, *e.g.*, registration, detection, and tracking. This imbalance may not be ideal for training a general-purpose AI excelling in these less-represented tasks.

Visual examples in Figure 9 intuitively demonstrate the distinct outputs and clinical relevance of each task, highlighting how the same imaging modalities can serve different analytical purposes depending on the problem at hand.

2.5 Organ/Body Parts

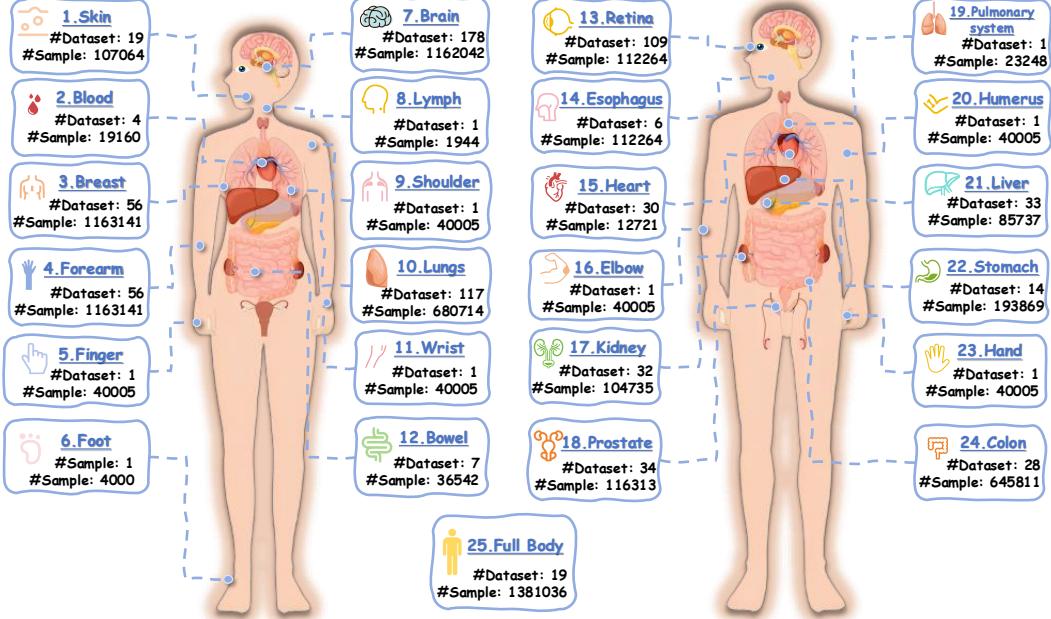


Figure 10: Anatomical structures of medical image datasets. We also show the total number of datasets and images for each anatomical structure.

Figure 6(e) tracks medical imaging data counts for common target organs. We observe that brain and lung contribute the largest volumes of images before 2023. Starting in 2023, there is an abrupt and pronounced surge in several modalities, most notably brain, liver, lung, and breast, while retina does not exhibit a comparable surge. This pattern highlights shifting research priorities toward clinically significant organs.

Figure 7(d) shows the distribution of organs/body parts. Notably, the number of brain, lung, breast, and liver images significantly exceeds that of other regions, highlighting a strong research emphasis on brain-related diseases such as Alzheimer’s disease and breast/lung cancer. In contrast, other organs/body parts are less represented, such as the foot, blood, heart, bowel, shoulder, huerus, forearm, etc. Such undercoverage often stems from practical challenges such as limited accessibility, lower disease prevalence, or the complexity of imaging certain anatomical sites.

In summary, the public landscape is long-tailed: many small, focused datasets and a smaller number of large hubs, with strong skew toward 2D data, a subset of modalities, and a handful of organs. For foundation models, scale is attainable through consolidation, but careful normalization of counting conventions, balanced sampling across modalities and organs, and task-aware pre-training objectives are necessary to avoid amplifying existing biases. The next sections analyze 2D, 3D, and video datasets in detail and motivate a metadata-driven fusion paradigm that turns fragmentation into a strength by assembling complementary datasets into cohesive pre-training corpora.

3 2D Medical Image Datasets

We have collected 502 2D medical image datasets. In aggregate data count, 2D image far exceeds 3D volumes and video frames. We partition them into 475 labeled and 45 unlabeled datasets. Labeled datasets are analyzed by modality, task, and anatomical focus; for unlabeled datasets which lack explicit task definitions, we summarize modality and anatomy.

3.1 Overview

Figure 11 shows the distributions of different modalities, organs/body parts, and tasks for 2D labeled images, which represent clear long-tail distributions.

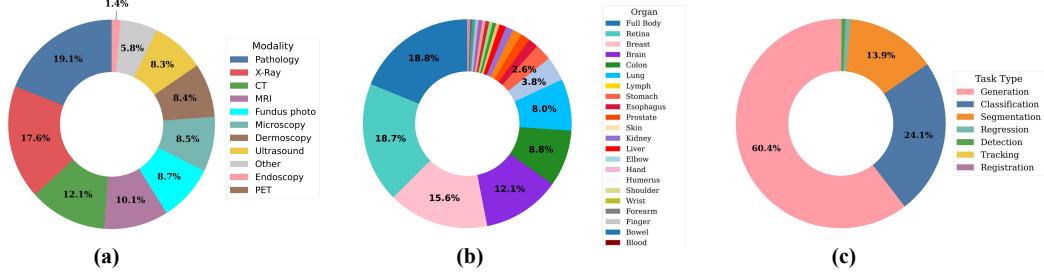


Figure 11: The distribution of different (a) modalities, (b) anatomical structures, and (c) tasks for 2D labeled datasets.

In terms of modality, pathology and X-ray dominate, followed by CT, MRI, and fundus photography. Together these account for the majority of images. Other modalities such as endoscopy are less representative. In terms of anatomy, large shares concentrate on full-body/multi-structure views and a few organs with mature screening pipelines, *e.g.*, retina, breast, and brain, followed by lung and colon. By contrast, datasets targeting uterus, heart, esophagus, limb joints, and small substructures (*e.g.*, nodules) remain underrepresented, indicating opportunities for targeted curation. The dominating tasks include generation, classification, segmentation, regression, and detection. However, other tasks, *e.g.*, registration, tracking, localization, reconstruction, and visual question answering, have much fewer images. Figure 12 demonstrates representative examples of the collected 2D medical image datasets across different modalities and anatomical regions.

3.2 CT Modality

CT is a cornerstone of radiological imaging, providing detailed cross-sectional views of the body. In 2D datasets, CT images are typically axial, sagittal, or coronal slices extracted from 3D volumes. A predominant characteristic of CT datasets is their extensive use in segmentation tasks. These tasks can be broadly categorized into delineating anatomical structures, such as organs for surgical planning, and identifying pathologies, such as tumors or hemorrhages for diagnosis and treatment monitoring. This makes CT datasets highly valuable for a wide range of clinical applications. Among 2D labeled CT datasets, 39 provide CT slices (see Table 3), totaling approximately **1.4 million** images. Scale varies dramatically: from small, specialized collections such as The Visible Human Project (#14) with only 2 images, to large-scale resources like RSNA Intracranial Hemorrhage Detection (#6) with 874,000 images.

CT Datasets by Body Parts. A clear trend in the distribution of CT datasets is the focus on specific anatomical regions. Datasets related to the brain are the most represented in terms of image volume, primarily due to a single large-scale dataset (#6). Lung-related datasets are the most numerous, driven by research in COVID-19 and cancer screening. Conversely, data for abdominal and other structures remains relatively scarce, highlighting potential gaps in data availability for developing models for those areas.

1) *Lung* (11 datasets, ~60,400 images). A significant portion of the datasets is dedicated to the lungs, focusing on tasks like cancer classification in the National Lung Screening Trial (#5) and COVID-19 classification in datasets such as COVID-19-CT SCAN IMAGES (#8) and SARS-COV-2 Ct-Scan Dataset (#12). Segmentation is also a key task, as seen in CT Medical Images (#4). These datasets are characterized by distinct visual patterns, such as ground-glass opacities for COVID-19 and well-defined nodules in cancer screening, making them ideal for developing specialized classifiers.

2) *Brain* (5 datasets, ~874,400 images). Brain datasets constitute the largest collection by image count, dominated by the RSNA Intracranial Hemorrhage Detection dataset (#6) for localization tasks. Other datasets like Brain CT Images with ICH Masks (#17) focus on segmentation, while smaller sets like Cranium Image Dataset (#11) are used for detection.

3) *Abdomen/Pelvis* (7 datasets, ~1,500 images). This category covers organs such as the kidney, pancreas, colon, and prostate. Key tasks include segmentation and classification of tumors in datasets like CMB-CRC (#18) for colorectal cancer and segmentation of kidneys and pancreas in the QUBIQ

challenges (#35). These datasets are typically small, limiting their use for training large-scale deep learning models. They often feature multiple organs with subtle boundaries and variable shapes, making multi-organ segmentation a significant challenge despite limited data availability.

4) *Full-Body/Multistucture* (5 datasets, ~454,400 images). These datasets provide data from multiple body parts or cell structures, making them suitable for pre-training generalizable models. Notable examples include RadImageNet (#16), a large-scale classification dataset with 34 anatomic categories, and MedMNIST (#13), which contains diverse 2D slices for educational and research purposes. Their diversity across different body parts helps models learn a more generalized representation of CT imaging characteristics, reducing the risk of overfitting to a specific anatomy.

5) *Others* (11 datasets, ~11,000 images). This group comprises datasets for various other body parts or those without a specified structure. It includes specialized collections such as 5K+ CT Images on Fractured Limbs (#2) for limb fracture segmentation and Head CT Image Data (#25) for classification. Datasets with non-specific structures, like RIDER Phantom PET-CT (#30) for calibration, are also in this category.

CT Datasets by Tasks. The distribution of datasets is heavily skewed towards classification, which accounts for a large volume of images. Detection and localization tasks are dominated by a single large dataset, while segmentation and reconstruction datasets are generally smaller in scale.

1) *Classification* (12 datasets, ~513,900 images). Classification is the most common task, especially for pulmonary applications spurred by the COVID-19 pandemic, with datasets like COVID-CT (#9) and SARS-COV-2 Ct-Scan Dataset (#12). Large multi-purpose datasets like RadImageNet (#16) and MedMNIST (#13) also contribute significantly to this category. Oncology is another major focus, with datasets such as the National Lung Screening Trial (#5) for lung cancer. These tasks often involve distinguishing between different diseases or staging disease severity from a single representative slice.

2) *Segmentation* (9 datasets, ~2,100 images). Segmentation datasets are diverse but generally small. They cover organ segmentation, such as in the QUBIQ challenges (#35), lesion segmentation in Brain CT Images with ICH Masks (#17), and quantitative imaging in Finding and Measuring Lungs in CT Data (#24). Segmentation in CT is crucial for quantitative analysis, such as measuring tumor volume or assessing organ health, moving beyond simple qualitative assessment.

3) *Detection/Localization* (2 datasets, ~874,100 images). This task category is dominated by the RSNA Intracranial Hemorrhage Detection dataset (#6), which contains 874,000 slices with hemorrhage annotations. The only other dataset in this category is the much smaller Cranium Image Dataset (#11), also for hemorrhage detection. This task is often a precursor to segmentation and is critical in large-scale screening programs where anomalies need to be quickly identified.

4) *Reconstruction* (1 dataset, 28 images). The LoDoPaB-CT dataset (#1) is the sole entry dedicated to reconstruction, specifically for sparse-view reconstruction challenges.

5) *Multi-task datasets* (3 datasets, ~500 images). A few small datasets are designed for multiple tasks. For example, CMB-CRC (#18) provides data for both segmentation and classification of colorectal cancer, while CMB-PCA (#22) is for classification and prediction in prostate cancer.

6) *Others* (12 datasets, ~11,200 images). The remaining datasets are for other specific tasks or have no specified task. This includes AREN0534 (#3) for estimation and LDCTIQAC2023 (#26) for registration. A significant number of datasets, such as those from the TCIA archive like CPTAC-LSCC_CT_PET (#23) and Prostate-MRI (#32), have no explicit task listed and may be used for a variety of research purposes.

3.3 MRI Modality

MRI offers superior soft-tissue contrast compared to CT and does not introduce ionizing radiation, making it ideal for neurological, musculoskeletal, and oncological imaging. A key feature of MRI datasets is their multi-contrast nature; a single study often includes multiple sequences (*e.g.*, T1-weighted, T2-weighted, FLAIR) that highlight different tissue properties. This multi-channel information provides a rich basis for tasks like tumor segmentation and tissue characterization, though it also presents a challenge in fusing the information effectively. Our analysis of 24 diverse MRI and multimodal imaging datasets (Table 4) reveals important trends in dataset develop-

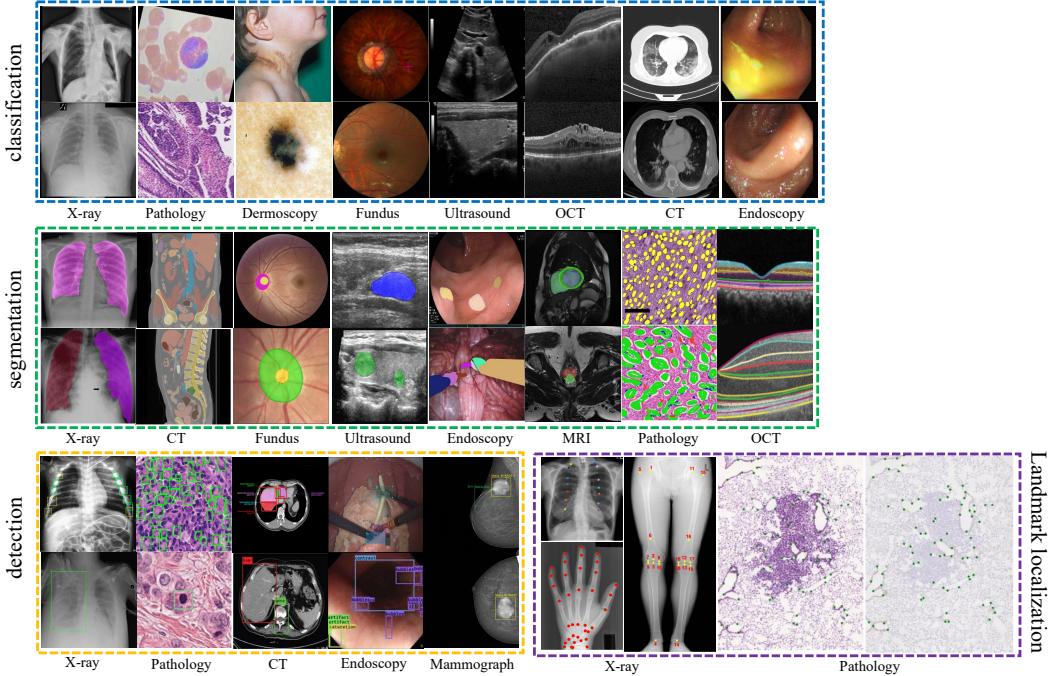


Figure 12: Demonstration of the collected 2D medical datasets across different modalities and anatomical regions.

ment across modalities and clinical applications. In total, there are approximately **722,400 images**, with significant variations in scale: from small, specialized collections, such as The Visible Human Project (#42) with only 2 images, to large-scale resources like RadImageNet (Subset: MR) (#56) with 673,000 images.

MRI Datasets by Body Parts. A clear trend in the distribution of MRI datasets is the focus on specific anatomical regions, alongside a growing number of large-scale, multi-structure collections suitable for pre-training generalizable models. Datasets related to the brain are a common focus, though typically smaller in scale. Abdominal and pelvic datasets are also present but limited in image volume. Conversely, data for other specific regions like the heart or spine is available, highlighting diverse clinical applications.

1) *Brain* (2 datasets, 220 images). Datasets focused on the brain are represented by two small-scale collections for segmentation tasks: braimMRI (#39) and Brain-MRI (#40), each containing 110 images for analyzing brain tumors and diseases.

2) *Abdomen/Pelvis* (4 datasets, ~560 images). This category covers organs such as the colon and prostate. Key tasks include segmentation and classification of tumors in datasets like CMB-CRC (#44) for colorectal cancer and multiple datasets for prostate cancer analysis, including CMB-PCA (#46), Prostate Fused-MRI-Pathology (#48), and Prostate-MRI (#53). These datasets are typically small, with a combined total of around 560 images.

3) *Full-Body/Multistucture* (8 datasets, ~704,900 images). These datasets provide data from multiple body parts, making them suitable for pre-training generalizable models. This category is dominated by RadImageNet (Subset: MR) (#56), a large-scale classification dataset with 673,000 images. Other notable examples include ImageCLEF 2016 (#43) with 31,000 images and multi-organ challenge datasets like the QUBIQ series (#57), (#58).

4) *Others* (10 datasets, ~16,700 images). This group comprises datasets for various other body parts or those without a specified structure. It includes specialized collections such as Cardiac Atrial Images (#49) for heart segmentation with 8,000 images, SpinalDisease2020 (#41) for spine analysis, and KNOAP2020 (#38) for knee osteoarthritis. It also includes several datasets from The Cancer

Imaging Archive where the specific structure is not listed, such as APOLLO-5 (#50) and ICDC-Glioma (GLIOMA01)_3D-MR (#47).

MRI Datasets by Tasks. The distribution of datasets is heavily skewed towards classification, which accounts for the vast majority of images due to one large-scale collection. Segmentation is the next most common task, though the corresponding datasets are significantly smaller. A number of datasets are provided without a specific task, offering resources for various research purposes.

1) *Classification* (3 datasets, 704,000 images). Classification is the most represented task by image volume, dominated by RadImageNet (Subset: MR) (#56) (673,000 images) and ImageCLEF 2016 (#43) (31,000 images). ImageCLEF 2015 (#55) also falls into this category, although it contains no images.

2) *Segmentation* (6 datasets, ~8,900 images). Segmentation datasets are more numerous but contain far fewer images in total. They cover various organs, including the heart in Cardiac Atrial Images (#49) (8,000 images), the brain in braimMRI (#39) and Brain-MRI (#40), and multiple abdominal organs in the QUBIQ challenges (#57), (#58). These datasets often require precise delineation of soft tissues with subtle intensity differences, a task for which MRI is uniquely suited.

3) *Multi-task datasets* (2 datasets, ~500 images). A couple of small datasets are designed for multiple tasks. CMB-CRC (#44) provides data for both segmentation and classification of colorectal cancer, while CMB-PCA (#46) is designed for classification and prediction in prostate cancer.

4) *Others* (13 datasets, ~9,000 images). The remaining 13 datasets cover a range of other tasks or have no specified task. This includes SpinalDisease2020 (#41) for detection (150 images), KNOAP2020 (#38) and CMB-MML (#45) for prediction, and AREN0534 (#37) for estimation (239 images). A significant number of datasets (9) are provided without an explicit task, such as APOLLO-5 (#50) and the ICDC-Glioma series (#47), making them flexible resources for exploratory research.

3.4 PET Modality

PET is a functional imaging modality that visualizes metabolic processes, often by tracking the uptake of a radioactive tracer. 2D PET slices are typically used in conjunction with anatomical imaging like CT or MRI for accurate localization of metabolic activity. Therefore, a common characteristic of PET datasets is their multi-modal nature (PET/CT or PET/MR). The primary tasks involve detecting and quantifying regions of high metabolic activity, which are often indicative of cancer, inflammation, or neurological disorders. We have collected 13 PET imaging datasets, a majority of which are sourced from The Cancer Imaging Archive (TCIA), as detailed in Table 5. These collections often include multiple modalities alongside PET. Compared to CT and MRI datasets, they span less diverse tasks and anatomic regions, focusing primarily on brain and abdominal imaging for segmentation and classification tasks. In total, these datasets comprise approximately **41,942** images. The scale varies significantly, from small collections like CMB-GEC (#62) with only 14 images to the large-scale ImageCLEF 2016 (#60) dataset, which contains 31,000 images.

PET Datasets by Body Parts. The distribution of PET datasets shows a concentration in specific anatomical areas, with a significant number of datasets lacking explicit structural information. Datasets with multi-structure or full-body scope contribute the largest volume of images, primarily due to one large collection.

1) *Brain* (2 datasets, ~269 images). Brain-related PET datasets are represented by CMB-GEC (#62) and CMB-MEL (#63). These datasets focus on the detection and segmentation of cerebral microbleeds in melanoma patients. However, their small sample sizes limit their suitability for training large-scale deep learning models.

2) *Abdomen/Pelvis* (1 dataset, 472 images). This category contains a single dataset, CMB-CRC (#61), which provides images of the colon for research on colorectal cancer. The limited size of this collection may constrain its use for developing complex models.

3) *Full-Body/Multistucture* (2 datasets, ~31,200 images). This category is dominated by the large-scale ImageCLEF 2016 dataset (#60), containing 31,000 images across skin, cell, and breast structures. The other dataset, AREN0534 (#59), provides 239 images of the kidney and lung.

4) *Others* (8 datasets, ~10,000 images). The majority of the collected PET datasets do not specify an anatomical region. This category includes collections for various diseases, such as Prostate-MRI (#??) for prostate cancer and AREN0532 (#69) for Wilms Tumor research. While diverse, many of these datasets, such as CMB-MML (#64) (60 images), have limited numbers of images. This category also includes larger collections like APOLLO-5 (#66) with 6,200 images.

PET Datasets by Tasks. The tasks are unevenly distributed, with classification datasets providing the vast majority of images. A significant number of datasets lack explicit task labels, making them candidates for unsupervised or semi-supervised learning approaches.

1) *Classification* (1 dataset, 31,000 images). The classification task is represented by a single, large-scale dataset, ImageCLEF 2016 (#60), which contains 31,000 images and is designed for classification challenges.

2) *Segmentation* (1 dataset, 255 images). The sole dataset dedicated purely to segmentation is CMB-MEL (#63), which provides 255 images for melanoma-related cerebral microbleed segmentation.

3) *Multi-task datasets* (2 datasets, 486 images). Two small datasets are designed for multiple tasks. CMB-CRC (#61) (472 images) supports both segmentation and classification for colorectal cancer, while CMB-GEC (#62) (14 images) is annotated for the same tasks in the context of cerebral microbleeds.

4) *Others* (9 datasets, ~10,200 images). The remaining nine datasets are intended for other specific tasks or have no defined task ('NA'). This group includes AREN0534 (#59) for estimation and CMB-MML (#64) for prediction. The majority, however, are general-purpose collections without specified tasks, such as APOLLO-5 (#66) and AREN0532 (#69), which can be valuable for developing and testing unsupervised models or for a variety of bespoke research questions.

3.5 Ultrasound (US) Modality

Ultrasound imaging is a real-time, non-invasive, and portable modality, making it widely used for various applications from fetal monitoring to cardiac assessment. A key characteristic of ultrasound datasets is the inherent image noise (speckle) and operator-dependent variability, which pose significant challenges for automated analysis. Common tasks include segmentation of anatomical structures (*e.g.*, cardiac chambers, fetal head) and classification of lesions (*e.g.*, benign vs. malignant breast tumors). As presented in Table 6, we have collected 19 major ultrasound imaging datasets from various sources including TCIA and Kaggle. The datasets include approximately **457,663** images in total, with RadImageNet-US (#76) contributing the vast majority (390k images).

Ultrasound Datasets by Body Parts. The available datasets cover a wider range of body parts including the skull, breast, heart, thyroid, and liver, in addition to full-body imaging, though some TCIA collections (APOLLO-5 (#72) and CMB-LCA (#603)) lack anatomic specifications. Following the guideline that datasets containing multiple organs are categorized separately, RadImageNet-US (#76) represents the most comprehensive full-body coverage with 390k images, while other datasets remain relatively small-scale.

1) *Breast* (2 dataset, ~803 images). The BUSI (#71) and BreastMNIST (#77) datasets focus on breast ultrasound for cancer detection, providing segmented images with binary classification labels. This small-scale collection may support basic supervised learning applications.

2) *Skull* (1 dataset, 1,344 images). HC18 (#70) targets fetal head circumference measurement through skull ultrasound imaging. As a challenge dataset with CC BY 4.0 license, it facilitates standardized benchmarking.

3) *Full-Body* (1 dataset, 390k images). RadImageNet-US (#76) dominates the ultrasound category with extensive coverage of 15 abdominal structures, though its commercial license may restrict accessibility.

4) *Multi-structure* (2 datasets, 31,239 images). Two datasets, including ImageCLEF 2016 (#75) and AREN0534 (#78), cover multiple structures such as skin, breast, kidney, and lung.

5) *Others* (12 datasets, ~31,200 images). The remaining datasets focus on specific organs like the heart (CAMUS (#89)), thyroid (TN-SCUI2020 (#81)), and brachial plexus (Ultrasound Nerve Seg-

mentation (#80)), or lack detailed anatomic descriptions. These multi-modal collections currently provide 6,203 images from APOLLO-5 (#72), while CMB-LCA (#603) has no available images.

Ultrasound Datasets by Tasks. Ultrasound datasets show several distinct task types represented, namely measurement, segmentation, and classification, along with tracking, estimation, and reconstruction. Among classification datasets, RadImageNet (US) (#76) has the largest image count, while ImageCLEF 2016 (#75) offers more classes (30).

- 1) *Classification* (5 dataset, \sim 421,500 images). RadImageNet-US (#76) offers large-scale multi-class classification across 15 abdominal categories.
- 2) *Segmentation* (8 dataset, \sim 26,300 images). Multiple datasets including BUSI (#71), CAMUS (#89), and the Ultrasound Nerve Segmentation (#80) dataset provide pixel-level annotations for organ and tumor segmentation, supporting computer-aided diagnosis development. The main challenge in these datasets is dealing with weak boundaries and acoustic shadowing artifacts.
- 3) *Measurement* (1 dataset, 1,300 images). HC18 (#70) specializes in biometric measurement tasks, particularly fetal head circumference calculation.
- 4) *Unlabeled datasets* (3 datasets). The TCIA datasets (APOLLO-5 (#72), CMB-LCA (#603), and AREN0532 (#87)) currently lack labels; APOLLO-5 (#72) contains 6,203 images and AREN0532 (#87) contains 1,021 images, while CMB-LCA (#603) has none available, though their multi-modal nature may enable future fusion studies.

3.6 X-Ray Modality

As one of the oldest and most common medical imaging techniques, 2D X-ray (radiography) provides a projectional view of anatomical structures, excelling at visualizing bone and air-filled spaces like the lungs. X-ray datasets are characterized by their large volume, particularly for chest imaging, driven by routine screening for diseases like pneumonia and tuberculosis. The primary tasks are classification of pathologies and segmentation or localization of abnormalities, though the overlapping of anatomical structures in the 2D projection can make these tasks challenging. Table 7 shows the 61 major X-ray imaging datasets from diverse sources, including TCIA, Grand Challenges, and open data platforms. These collections comprise approximately **1,657,000** images in total. The CheXmask (#140) dataset dominates the quantity with 676,800 images for lung segmentation, followed by the CheXpert (#111) and VICTRE (#136) datasets, while most other datasets range from hundreds to thousands of samples, presenting a long-tail distribution common in medical imaging.

X-Ray Datasets by Body Parts. The collected X-ray datasets cover diverse anatomical regions, with a strong emphasis on thoracic imaging due to its clinical prevalence in pulmonary and cardiac diagnostics. Approximately 46% of the datasets focus on the chest/lung region, reflecting the widespread use of X-rays for respiratory disease screening (*e.g.*, COVID-19, pneumonia). Other body parts are less represented, with limited datasets for musculoskeletal, neurological, and abdominal applications.

- 1) *Thorax/Lung* (28 datasets, \sim 537,900 images). This category dominates the X-ray collections, including large-scale datasets like NIH Chest X-ray 14 (#93) (112,100 images) and CheXpert (#111) (224,300 images). These datasets are notable for their multi-label classification tasks, where a single image can be associated with multiple pathologies. The ChestX-Det (#118) series (3,600 images) provides detailed annotations for lung pathologies, while MIDRC-RICORD-1c (#125) (1,300 images) supports COVID-19 research. Smaller datasets like JSRT (#121) (247 images) focus on pneumonia and pulmonary nodules.

Breast / Mammography (3 dataset, \sim 248,300 images). VICTRE (#136) dominates this category. VICTRE's (#136) massive scale underscores breast imaging's importance but lacks disease annotations. Mammography datasets are characterized by the need to detect subtle signs of cancer, such as microcalcifications and masses, in dense breast tissue.

- 2) *Musculoskeletal* (8 datasets, \sim 15,681 images). Musculoskeletal datasets include spine (AASCE (#102), 609 images), clavicle (CRASS (#116), 518 images), and pelvic bone (PENGWIN2024-Task2 (#145), 150 images) studies. The TCB-Challenge (#115) (174 images)

targets osteoporosis detection via bone radiographs, highlighting X-ray's role in orthopedic diagnostics. A common task in these datasets is fracture detection and classification.

3) *Brain/Head* (2 datasets, ~1,400 images). Brain datasets are limited to DENTEX (#130) (1,000 images) for dental imaging and Cephalometric X-ray Image (#123) (400 images) for cephalometric analysis, indicating a gap in neurological X-ray datasets compared to CT/MRI.

4) *Multi-structure* (5 datasets, ~186,200 images). This category includes datasets spanning multiple distinct anatomical regions, such as MedMNIST (#108) (100,000 images) and MURA (#105) (40,000 images).

5) *Others* (8 datasets, ~700,000 images). Includes generic collections like the CheXmask (#140) (676,800 images) and X-ray Pneumonia Image Dataset (#91) (5,900 images) without detailed anatomic labels.

X-Ray Datasets by Tasks. The datasets exhibit clear task specialization, with classification being the most prevalent application scenario. Notably, 31% of the collections (19/61) provide pixel-level annotations or detection labels, reflecting the clinical demand for precise localization in diagnostic imaging.

1) *Classification* (30 datasets, ~670,100 images). This category represents the largest task group, predominantly focusing on pulmonary and COVID-19 related diagnoses. Key collections include CheXpert (#111) (224,300 images), NIH Chest X-ray 14 (#93) (112,100 images), and RANZCR CLiP (#119) (30,100 images, catheter classification). The JSRT (#121) dataset, though small (247 images), provides valuable multi-class annotations for both pneumonia and pulmonary nodules.

2) *Segmentation* (10 datasets, ~708,500 images). These datasets emphasize anatomical structure delineation, with CheXmask (#140) (676,800 images) and Pneumothorax Masks X-Ray (#95) (12,000 images) being the most substantial. The Pulmonary Chest X-Ray (#129) dataset (800 images) specifically targets lung abnormality segmentation, while CRASS (#116) (518 images) focuses on clavicle identification for orthopedic applications.

3) *Detection/Localization* (9 datasets, ~59,700 images). Emerging needs for surgical planning are addressed by DENTEX (#130) (1,005 brain images) and CL-Detection2023 (#131) (555 images). The CEPHA29 (#132) dataset (1,000 images) stands out for cephalometric landmark localization, despite its current data accessibility issues.

4) *Others* (5 datasets, ~36,100 images). Unique applications include AASCE's (#102) spinal curvature regression (609 images), CoronARe's (#135) vascular reconstruction, and RSNA Bone Age's (#143) bone age estimation (14,200 images). These demonstrate X-ray's versatility beyond conventional diagnostic roles.

3.7 Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) Modality

OCT provides micrometer-resolution, cross-sectional images of biological tissues in real-time. It is analogous to "optical ultrasound," using light instead of sound. Its primary application is in ophthalmology for imaging the layers of the retina. Consequently, OCT datasets are highly specialized, focusing on tasks like retinal layer segmentation for thickness mapping and classification of retinal diseases based on layer morphology. Table 8 provides 22 major optical coherence tomography (OCT) imaging datasets from diverse sources, including Kaggle, Grand Challenges, and academic institutions. These collections demonstrate remarkable specialization in retinal imaging, comprising approximately 221k images in total. Two large public classification benchmarks — OCT2017 (#147) (about 83.5k images) and MedMNIST (#155) (100k images) — account for the majority of images in the corpus. In contrast, most other datasets range from hundreds to thousands of samples, presenting a typical long-tail distribution in medical imaging resources.

OCT Datasets by Body Parts. Notably, almost all of the datasets focus exclusively on retinal applications, reflecting OCT's primary clinical use in ophthalmology. The only exception is MedMNIST (#155), which can also be applied to breast and lung. As such, we do not break down to introduce the body parts.

OCT Datasets by Tasks. The datasets exhibit clear task specialization, with classification and segmentation being the most prevalent application scenarios. The classification task has the largest number of images, though the number of datasets for classification is less than that of the segmentation task. Segmentation datasets account for approximately 50% of the datasets, providing pixel-level annotations for precise anatomical analysis.

1) *Classification* (5 datasets, ~210,200 images). This category represents the largest task group in terms of image number, predominantly focusing on diabetic retinopathy and glaucoma detection. Key collections include OCT2017 (#147) (83,484 images), Retinal OCT-C8 (#148) (24,000 images), and MedMNIST (#155) (100,000 images combining multiple modalities). The core task in these datasets is to distinguish diseases based on morphological changes in retinal layers, such as the presence of drusen or intraretinal fluid. The iChallenge-AGE19 (#149) dataset (1,600 images) specifically targets glaucoma classification with detailed angle closure annotations.

2) *Segmentation* (11 datasets, ~2,600 images). These datasets emphasize retinal layer delineation, with SinaFarsiu-009 (#160) (840 images) and SinaFarsiu-018 (#164) (784 images) providing the most substantial annotations. The DRAC22 (#150) dataset (174 images) specializes in diabetic retinopathy lesion segmentation, while iChallenge-GOALS (#151) (300 images) offers three-layer retinal segmentation crucial for thickness measurements.

3) *Prediction* (3 datasets, ~8,500 images). The APTOS series (APTOS-2021 (#153), APTOS Cross-Country Stage 1 (#154), and APTOS Cross-Country Stage 2 (#165)) total 8,500 images for diabetic retinopathy severity prediction, using the International Clinical Diabetic Retinopathy scale. These datasets demonstrate OCT’s growing role in quantitative disease progression monitoring.

3.8 Fundus Modality

Fundus photography captures high-resolution color images of the retina, making it a cornerstone of ophthalmology. A key characteristic of fundus datasets is their similarity to natural RGB images in terms of data format, which allows for the direct application and transfer learning of models developed for general computer vision. However, the content is highly specialized, featuring unique anatomical landmarks like the optic disc, fovea, and a complex network of blood vessels. Common tasks revolve around detecting and grading pathologies such as diabetic retinopathy and glaucoma. The challenge lies in identifying these subtle, often minute, pathological features within a complex anatomical background. Table 9 shows 75 major fundus photography datasets from diverse sources, including Grand Challenges, Kaggle, and academic institutions. These collections demonstrate remarkable specialization in retinal imaging, comprising approximately **412,400** images in total. The AIROGS dataset dominates the quantity with 101,400 images, while most other datasets range from hundreds to thousands of samples, presenting a typical long-tail distribution in medical imaging resources. Notably, almost all of the datasets focus exclusively on retinal applications, reflecting fundus photography’s primary clinical use in ophthalmology diagnostics.

Fundus Photography Datasets by Body Parts. The collected datasets exclusively focus on retinal imaging, reflecting fundus photography’s specialized application in ophthalmology. All 75 datasets target the retina, with varying emphasis on specific anatomical structures or pathological features. This extreme specialization contrasts with other modalities like CT or MRI that cover multiple body regions.

Fundus Photography Datasets by Tasks. The datasets exhibit clear task specialization, with classification being the most prevalent application scenario. Approximately 30% of the collections provide pixel-level annotations or detection labels, enabling precise anatomical analysis crucial for diagnostic applications.

1) *Classification* (42 datasets, ~304,200 images). This category represents the largest task group, predominantly focusing on diabetic retinopathy and glaucoma detection. Key collections include OIA-ODIR (10,000 images), APTOS 2019 (5,590 images for diabetic retinopathy grading), and Yangxi (20,394 images for eye axis classification). These datasets are pivotal for developing automated screening systems for prevalent eye diseases, often framed as multi-class grading problems based on the number and type of lesions present. The JSIEC dataset (1,000 images) stands out for its comprehensive coverage of 38 fundus disease categories, though sample sizes per category remain limited.

2) *Segmentation* (21 datasets, ~5,300 images). These datasets emphasize retinal structure delineation, with RIM-ONE (485 images) and GAMMA CFP (200 images) providing optic disc/cup annotations crucial for glaucoma assessment. The HRF Seg dataset (45 images) offers high-resolution vessel segmentation, while AO-SLO (840 images) specializes in photoreceptor mapping. The iChallenge-GAMMA series (300 images each for 2D and 3D) demonstrates growing interest in multi-modal retinal analysis. Segmentation tasks are critical for quantitative analysis, focusing on delineating blood vessels to assess vascular health, the optic disc and cup to measure glaucomatous changes, and lesions like exudates or hemorrhages to quantify disease severity.

3) *Regression* (6 datasets, ~2,300 images). The INSPIRE series (70 images combined) focuses on arteriovenous ratio measurement, while DeepDR-Task2 (2,000 images) addresses disease progression prediction. These datasets highlight fundus photography’s expanding role in quantitative disease monitoring.

3.9 Dermoscopy Modality

Dermoscopy involves imaging the skin with a specialized magnifying lens to visualize subsurface structures not visible to the naked eye. These datasets are crucial for the early detection of skin cancer, particularly melanoma. The images are typically high-resolution RGB photos of skin lesions. Key tasks include the segmentation of lesion boundaries and the classification of lesions into categories (*e.g.*, benign nevus, melanoma, basal cell carcinoma). There are 17 major dermoscopy imaging datasets in our collection, as shown in Table 10. They are collected from various sources, including ISIC challenges, CVPR competitions, and independent research collections. These datasets predominantly focus on skin imaging. They primarily address segmentation and classification tasks, with a strong emphasis on skin lesion analysis. These datasets include approximately **167,300** images in total, with Monkeypox having the largest single collection (40,200 images) and ISIC20 (33,100 images), ISIC19 (25,300 images), and Fitzpatrick17k (16,600 images) also providing substantial sample sizes for training medical imaging models.

Dermoscopy Datasets by Body Parts. The vast majority of these datasets focus on skin imaging, though a few cover other anatomical regions. 1) *Skin* (13 datasets, ~133,600 images). This dominant category includes all ISIC challenge datasets (ISIC16-20), Fitzpatrick17k, MED-NODE, PH2, and others. The largest collections are Monkeypox (40,200 images), ISIC20 (33,100 images), and ISIC19 (25,300 images). These datasets demonstrate strong clinical focus on melanoma detection and skin lesion analysis. 2) *Foot* (1 dataset, 2,000 images). DFUC2020 specifically targets foot imaging for diabetic foot ulcer analysis. 3) *Thyroid* (1 dataset, 637 images). DDTI focuses on thyroid nodule segmentation. 4) *Multi-structure* (1 datasets, ~31,000 images). ImageCLEF2016 covers skin, cell, and breast imaging with 31,000 images.

Dermoscopy Datasets by Tasks. The collected datasets show clear task specialization, with most providing high-quality labels suitable for supervised learning. 1) *Segmentation* (5 datasets, ~9,400 images). Key collections include ISIC16 (1,279 images), ISIC17 (2,750 images), ISIC18 (2,694 images), and DDTI (637 images). These typically focus on precise lesion boundary delineation. 2) *Classification* (10 datasets, ~157,500 images). Major collections include Monkeypox (40,200 images), ISIC20 (33,100 images), ImageCLEF 2016 (31,000 images), and ISIC19 (25,300 images). These datasets often provide multi-class categorization of skin lesions. *Unlabeled dataset* (1 dataset, 368 images). Vitiligo is the only unlabeled collection, potentially useful for unsupervised learning.

3.10 Histopathology Modality

Histopathology is the microscopic examination of tissues to study the manifestations of disease. Digital pathology datasets, particularly those based on Whole Slide Images (WSIs), possess unique characteristics. WSIs are gigapixel-resolution images, often exceeding $100,000 \times 100,000$ pixels, which makes it computationally infeasible to process them directly. Consequently, a standard pre-processing pipeline involves patch extraction or tiling, where the WSI is divided into thousands of smaller, manageable patches. Common tasks include patch-level classification (*e.g.*, identifying tumorous vs. normal tissue), object-level segmentation or detection (*e.g.*, delineating nuclei, glands, or mitotic figures), and WSI-level classification for diagnosis. The challenges in this modality stem from the massive image size, significant variations in staining and preparation, and the need to ag-

gregate patch-level predictions into a coherent slide-level diagnosis. Tables 11 and 12 present 117 major histopathology imaging datasets from diverse sources, including grand challenges (MICCAI, ISBI), open data platforms (TCGA, TCIA, OpenDataLab), and research collections. These datasets predominantly utilize hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining, with some incorporating WSI and immunohistochemistry (IHC). They collectively contain approximately **2.22 million images** (comprising ~ 2.15 million patch images and $\sim 67,000$ WSI), with the Quilt-1M (1,000,000 images) and PatchCamelyon (PCam) (328,000 images) being the largest collections. Notably, 82% of datasets provide high-quality labels suitable for supervised learning.

Histopathology Datasets by Body Parts. The datasets show a strong clinical focus on cancer diagnosis across multiple anatomical sites. 1) *Breast* (25 datasets, $\sim 53,000$ images). Major collections include BRIGHT (5,086 images), BRCA-M2C (120 images), and the BreakHis series (combined 35,236 images across magnifications). These primarily address tumor classification and segmentation. 2) *Prostate* (9 datasets, $\sim 42,000$ images). PANDA (10,616 images) and SICAPv2 (18,783 images) are the largest, focusing on Gleason grading. 3) *Colon/Rectum* (12 datasets, $\sim 113,000$ images). CRC100K (100,000 images) and CoNIC2022 (4,981 images) provide extensive data for colorectal cancer analysis. 4) *Multi-organ* (17 datasets, ~ 1.18 million images). Quilt-1M (1,000,000 images) and MedMNIST (100,000 images) cover multiple cancer types. 5) *Others* include lung (7 datasets, $\sim 38,000$ images), lymph nodes (9 datasets, $\sim 537,000$ images), and blood (5 datasets, $\sim 53,000$ images).

Histopathology Datasets by Tasks. The datasets demonstrate specialized task distributions. Emerging trends include increased WSI adoption (32% of recent datasets) and multi-task collections combining segmentation with classification or counting.

1) *Classification* (38 datasets, $\sim 709,000$ images). Key datasets include LC25000 (25,000 images, lung/colon classification) and Histopathologic Cancer Detection (220,000 images). The BreakHis series provides multi-magnification classification ($40\times$ - $400\times$). A key challenge is handling intra-class variation and inter-class similarity at the cellular level, making fine-grained classification difficult. 2) *Segmentation* (31 datasets, $\sim 368,000$ images). Notable collections are GlaS (165 images, colorectal glands) and CRAG (213 images, extended from GlaS). Segmentation targets range from macro-structures like tumor regions to micro-structures like individual nuclei or glands, which are essential for quantitative pathology. 3) *Detection* (6 datasets, $\sim 14,000$ images). MIDOG2021 (200 images) focuses on mitotic figure detection. 4) *Multi-task* (4 datasets, $\sim 14,000$ images). PanNuke combines segmentation and classification (7,901 images), while CoNIC2022 adds counting tasks. 5) *Specialized tasks* include registration (ANHIR, 481 images), generation (BCI, 4,900 images) and VQA (Quilt-1M, 1,000,000 images).

3.11 Microscopy Modality

Table 13 summarizes 34 major microscopy imaging datasets. These datasets predominantly utilize brightfield and fluorescence microscopy, with a strong focus on cellular and subcellular imaging. They collectively contain approximately **1.8 million images**, with the CellTracking2019 dataset (1.44 million images), DLBCL-Morph (152,200 images), and Kaggle-HPA (89,460 images) being the largest collections. Unlike histopathology which focuses on tissue architecture, these microscopy datasets often center on the morphology, count, and behavior of individual cells or microorganisms. Notably, most datasets provide high-quality labels suitable for supervised learning, covering a wide range of biological scales from single molecules to whole organisms.

Microscopy Datasets by Body Parts. The datasets demonstrate specialized focus on specific anatomical structures: 1) *Cellular* (8 datasets, ~ 1.51 M images). Key collections include Cell-Tracking2019 (16,042 sequences, 1.44M frames), Kaggle-HPA (89,460 images), and OCCISC (945 images). These primarily address cell segmentation and tracking. 2) *Ocular* (5 datasets, $\sim 153,000$ images). The corneal series (CornealNerve, NerveTortuosity, CornealEndothelial) and DLBCL-Morph (152,200 images) focus on eye microstructure analysis. 3) *Breast* (1 dataset, 400 images). ICIAR2018 provides histopathology images for breast cancer classification. 4) *Blood* (3 datasets, $\sim 28,500$ images). Blood Cell Images (12,500 images) and Leukemia Classification (15,100 images) analyze blood cell morphology. 5) *Multi-structure* (2 datasets, $\sim 31,500$ images). ImageCLEF2016 (31,000 images) covers multiple tissue types.

Microscopy Datasets by Tasks. There is an increased use of deep learning benchmarks (Kaggle-HPA) and integration of multiple tasks (CBC series combining counting and detection). The datasets show clear specialization in analysis tasks: 1) *Segmentation* (11 datasets, ~99,000 images). Kaggle-HPA (89,500 images), CREMI, and OCCISC-Seg (945 images) provide precise cellular boundary delineation. A common challenge is accurately separating densely clustered or overlapping cells. 2) *Classification* (12 datasets, ~81,400 images). ImageCLEF 2016 (31,000 images), B-ALL Classification (15,100 images), and ICIAR2018 (400 images) enable morphological categorization. 3) *Detection* (3 datasets, ~2,600 images). BloodCell (874 images) and Tuberculosis (1,265 images) localize specific cellular features. 4) *Tracking* (1 datasets, ~1.4M images). CellTracking2019 dominates this category with 1.4 million time-lapse frames. 5) *Specialized tasks* include regression (DLBCL-Morph, 152.2k images; CBC-Count, 420 images) and protein localization (Kaggle-HPA).

3.12 Infrared Modality

Infrared imaging in medicine captures thermal patterns or reflectance properties not visible in the normal spectrum. In the context of the collected datasets, it is primarily used in ophthalmology to image retinal structures with different light wavelengths. This modality is non-invasive and can provide unique contrast for features like the retinal pigment epithelium. The tasks often revolve around image quality assessment or classification based on specific features visible in the infrared spectrum. Table 14 includes 6 major infrared reflectance imaging datasets. These collections focus exclusively on ocular imaging, particularly retinal analysis, using infrared reflectance technology. The datasets contain approximately **424,532 images** in total, with the MRL Eye series (combined 424,490 images across 5 sub-datasets) representing the largest collection. All datasets provide high-quality labels suitable for supervised learning, with a strong emphasis on classification tasks (5/6 datasets).

Infrared Datasets by Body Parts. Infrared imaging remains highly specialized, with 100% of datasets focusing on retinal applications, and all created since 2018, suggesting growing interest in this modality. Specifically, *Retina* (six datasets, ~424,532 images). The MRL Eye series (84,898 images per sub-dataset) provides comprehensive coverage of various retinal features. This extreme specialization in retinal imaging contrasts with other modalities that typically cover multiple anatomical regions.

Infrared Datasets by Tasks. The datasets show clear task specialization: 1) *Classification* (5 datasets, ~424,490 images). The MRL Eye series addresses multiple classification tasks: glasses detection (MRL-Eye-Glasses), eye state (MRL-Eye-State), reflection analysis (MRL-Eye-Reflections), image quality assessment (MRL-Eye-Quality), and sensor type identification (MRL-Eye-Sensor). 2) *Segmentation* (one dataset, 42 images). RAVIR is the only segmentation dataset, focusing on retinal blood vessel delineation with three classes (background, arteries, veins).

3.13 Endoscopy Modality

Endoscopy provides direct real-time video visualization of internal organs and cavities through a flexible tube with a camera. Datasets are often composed of individual frames extracted from these videos. A key characteristic is the high variability in appearance due to camera motion, lighting changes, specularity, and physiological artifacts (*e.g.*, bubbles, debris). Common tasks include polyp detection and segmentation for cancer screening, tool tracking for surgical navigation, and classification of tissue abnormalities. We provide an overview of endoscopy imaging datasets in Table 15, where 41 major ones are collected from diverse sources, *e.g.*, ISBI and MICCAI. These datasets predominantly feature endoscopic imaging (39/41), with a few incorporating multi-modal data (2/41). They cover diverse anatomical regions and tasks, totaling approximately **322,200 images and videos**, with EndoSlam being the largest collection (76,837 images). Notably, 39% of datasets (16/41) contain over 1,000 images, making them potentially suitable for training medical vision models.

Endoscopy Datasets by Body Parts The datasets cover several major anatomical regions, with strong emphasis on gastrointestinal tract examination:

- 1) *Colon/Bowel* (8 datasets, ~109,400 images): This represents the most extensively examined region, featuring large-scale datasets like SUN SEG (49,136 images), SARAS-ESAD (33,398 images), and Kvasir (14,000 images) for polyp segmentation and detection. The CVC series (CVC-ClinicDB, CVC-ColonDB) provide high-quality annotations for polyps, while EndoCV2020 and EndoVis15 focus on artifact detection.
- 2) *Esophagus* (1 datasets, 157 images): Focused on Barrett’s esophagus detection, with AIDA-E_2 (157 images) providing a specialized benchmark.
- 3) *Multi-structure gastrointestinal tract* (6 datasets, ~86,000 images): Comprehensive collections like EndoSlam (76k images) cover the entire gastrointestinal tract including esophagus, stomach, and colon. These are particularly valuable for developing generalizable endoscopic AI systems.
- 5) *Other Regions*: Includes specialized collections for uterus (FetReg, 2.7k images), gallbladder (m2cai16-tool, 15 videos), and prostate (SARAS-MESAD, 50k images). While clinically important, these generally have smaller sample sizes.

Endoscopy Datasets by Tasks The datasets demonstrate a progression from single-task to multi-task benchmarks:

Segmentation (17 datasets, ~20,000 images): Forms a large task category, with Kvasir-SEG (8,000 images), FetReg (2,718 images), and EndoVis 2018 - RSS (2,840 images) providing high-quality segmentation masks. Most focus on polyp segmentation, while specialized targets include surgical tools (EndoVis 2018-RSS) and placental vasculature (FetReg).

Detection (6 datasets, ~86,600 images): SARAS-MESAD (50,284 images) and SARAS-ESAD (33,398 images) are notable for bounding box annotations of abnormalities and instruments. The m2cai series provide instrument detection benchmarks.

Classification (10 datasets, ~77,700 images): Ranges from binary classification (MedFM2023) to fine-grained categorization (ImageCLEF). AIDA series (E1-E3) provide histology classification benchmarks.

Multi-task datasets (5 datasets, 156k images): HyperKvasir (captioning, classification, localization), SUN SEG (segmentation, detection, classification), and Endo-FM combine multiple annotation types, reflecting recent trends towards comprehensive benchmarks.

Others: Includes reconstruction and depth estimation (EndoSlam) and registration (P2ILF). Some of these tasks, like in the EndoSlam dataset (76,837 images), are supported by a large number of samples.

3.14 Other Modalities

Finally, we introduce all the 2D datasets of other modalities that are not listed in the previous sub-sections. This section consolidates datasets from a variety of imaging modalities that, while less numerous than the major categories, represent important and often specialized clinical applications. Table 16 summarize the information of these modalities, spanning diverse modalities, including Mammography (4 datasets), X-Ray (3), Fundus (2), Colposcopy (2), and others. These datasets collectively contain approximately **858,000 images**, with the Digital Mammography dataset being the largest (640,000 images), followed by MRL Eye Gender (84,898 images) and ADDI ALZHEIMER’S DETECTION CHALLENGE (34,614 images). The datasets demonstrate a strong emphasis on classification tasks (75%) and cover all major anatomical regions, though with uneven distribution across modalities.

Datasets by Body Parts. The datasets cover comprehensive anatomical structures with a particular concentration on thoracic and retinal imaging. 1) *Thoracic/Lung* (2 datasets, ~27,000 images). This category includes collections like VinDr-CXR (18,000 images) and VinDr-PCXR (9,125 images) for lung abnormalities. 2) *Retina* (3 datasets, ~88,000 images). Retinal imaging features collections like MRL Eye Gender (84,898 images) and specialized datasets for various ophthalmic diseases. 3) *Breast* (4 datasets, ~663,000 images). The Digital Mammography dataset dominates this category with 640,000 images, supplemented by specialized collections like CMMD (1,775) and VinDr-Mammo (19,992). 4) *Brain/Head* (2 datasets, ~5,000 images). While smaller in quan-

ity, these include important collections like Br35H (3,060) for brain tumors. 5) *Whole-body/Multi-structure* collections like OralCancer (131 images) provide cross-anatomical coverage.

Datasets by Tasks. The datasets demonstrate clear task specialization across modalities. 1) *Classification* (15 datasets, ~798,000 images): Mammography datasets like The Digital Mammography DREAM Challenge and retinal collections (MRL Eye Gender) dominate this category. 2) *Segmentation* (4 datasets, ~2,300 images): Notable collections include CDD-CESM (2,006 images). 3) *Multi-task* datasets like CDD-CESM (segmentation+classification) provide versatile training opportunities. 4) *Emerging tasks* like reconstruction (BigNeuron) demonstrate expanding research frontiers.

The datasets reveal several development priorities: 1) Thoracic imaging has achieved critical mass for large-scale AI training, while other regions (*e.g.*, abdominal organs) remain underserved; 2) Retinal datasets show exceptional standardization with a >80K image collection. Key challenges include uneven distribution across anatomical regions (over 80% of images come from just thoracic and breast datasets) and modality-specific limitations - for instance, X-Ray datasets in this collection average 12.5K images per dataset. Future efforts should prioritize balanced anatomical coverage and standardized multi-task annotations to support comprehensive medical AI development.

3.15 Challenge and Opportunity

The landscape of 2D medical imaging datasets presents a distinct duality. On one hand, its sheer volume, particularly in modalities like histopathology and radiography, offers a scale for model pre-training that is unparalleled in the medical domain. On the other hand, this abundance is coupled with significant fragmentation, heterogeneity, and the inherent limitations of two-dimensional representations, posing unique challenges for the development of robust and generalizable foundation models.

Key Challenges in 2D Medical Imaging Datasets. The primary obstacles stem from the diversity and nature of 2D data acquisition and annotation practices. *Extreme fragmentation and heterogeneity* represent a major barrier. The vast number of 2D datasets are scattered across numerous independent repositories and challenges, often with inconsistent imaging protocols, varying resolutions, and non-standardized metadata. This leads to significant domain shifts between datasets of the same modality, complicating large-scale integration efforts. For instance, histopathology slides exhibit wide variations in staining and preparation, while chest X-rays differ in projection and exposure settings.

Pervasive data imbalance and long-tail distributions introduce substantial biases. As our analysis reveals, modalities like pathology, X-ray, and fundus photography dominate the data landscape, while clinically vital modalities such as endoscopy and ultrasound remain underrepresented. This imbalance extends to anatomical regions and tasks, with a heavy focus on classification and segmentation for common diseases. Foundation models pre-trained on such skewed data may fail to generalize to less common modalities or pathologies, limiting their clinical utility.

Furthermore, *annotation quality and scalability* present a persistent challenge. The creation of large-scale 2D datasets often relies on weak supervision, such as labels extracted from radiology reports, which can be noisy and imprecise. While pixel-level annotations are the gold standard, they are labor-intensive and scarce at scale. The lack of a unified annotation ontology across datasets makes it difficult to harmonize labels for multi-dataset training, hindering the creation of truly comprehensive benchmarks.

Finally, the *inherent limitation of 2D representation* is a fundamental constraint. A single 2D image, whether a projection like an X-ray or a slice from a volume, provides only a partial view of the underlying three-dimensional anatomy. This loss of spatial context can be a critical handicap for diagnosing complex diseases that require volumetric understanding, such as assessing tumor morphology or subtle structural changes.

Opportunities for Advancement. Despite these challenges, the 2D medical imaging domain offers exceptional opportunities to advance foundation models. The *unprecedented scale for self-supervised pre-training* is the most significant advantage. With millions of available images, particularly in pathology and chest radiography, there is a unique opportunity to train very large models that

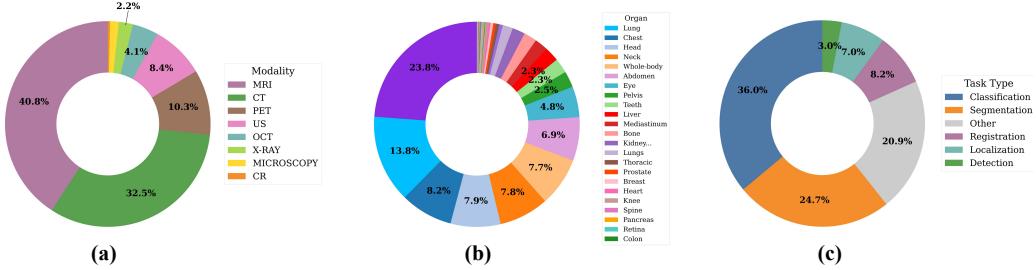


Figure 13: The distribution of different (a) modalities, (b) anatomical structures, and (c) tasks for 3D datasets.

can learn powerful, generalizable visual representations. This scale enables the effective application of self-supervised learning paradigms, such as masked auto-encoding and contrastive learning, to build foundational backbones that can be fine-tuned for a multitude of downstream tasks.

The *rich diversity of modalities enables powerful multi-modal learning*. The breadth of 2D imaging, spanning from macroscopic radiographic images to microscopic pathology slides, provides a fertile ground for developing models that can reason across different biological scales and data sources. A particularly promising avenue is the integration of imaging data with unstructured clinical text. Large datasets paired with radiology reports, such as MIMIC-CXR [30] and CheXpert [31], unlock the potential for vision-language pre-training, allowing models to learn semantically rich representations that align visual features with clinical narratives.

Moreover, the widespread clinical use and lower cost of 2D imaging modalities create opportunities for *high-impact, scalable clinical applications*. Foundation models trained on common 2D data like X-rays, fundus images, or dermoscopy slides can be deployed for large-scale screening programs in resource-constrained settings. This can democratize access to expert-level diagnostics for conditions like tuberculosis, diabetic retinopathy, and skin cancer, addressing critical global health challenges.

In summary, while the path to building generalist 2D medical foundation models is fraught with challenges of data heterogeneity and annotation quality, the opportunities are immense. Strategic dataset consolidation, coupled with advanced self-supervised and multi-modal learning techniques, can harness the vast scale of 2D data to create transformative AI tools for global healthcare.

4 3D Medical Image Datasets

We have collected 589 3D medical image datasets, comprising **1,237,022 volumes** in total. Although the total number of volumes is considerably smaller than that of 2D datasets, 3D datasets provide richer spatial information that is essential for volumetric analysis and clinical decision-making. We categorize these 3D datasets according to their modalities, tasks, and body parts. The labeled datasets dominate the collection, while unlabeled datasets provide additional opportunities for self-supervised learning approaches.

4.1 Overview

We first provide an overview of 3D medical image datasets. Figure 13 shows the distributions of different modalities, anatomical structures, and tasks for 3D datasets, which represent clear long-tail distributions. In terms of modality, MRI and CT are the most popular, while other modalities, like PET, ultrasound, and OCT, are less representative. From the perspective of anatomical structures, the brain, abdomen, and lung have the largest number of datasets, while the prostate, teeth, and other structures are still limited in their dataset numbers. The dominating tasks include classification, segmentation, and other tasks. However, other tasks, *e.g.*, registration, localization, and detection, have much fewer datasets. Figure 14 demonstrates representative examples of the collected 3D medical image datasets across different modalities and anatomical regions.

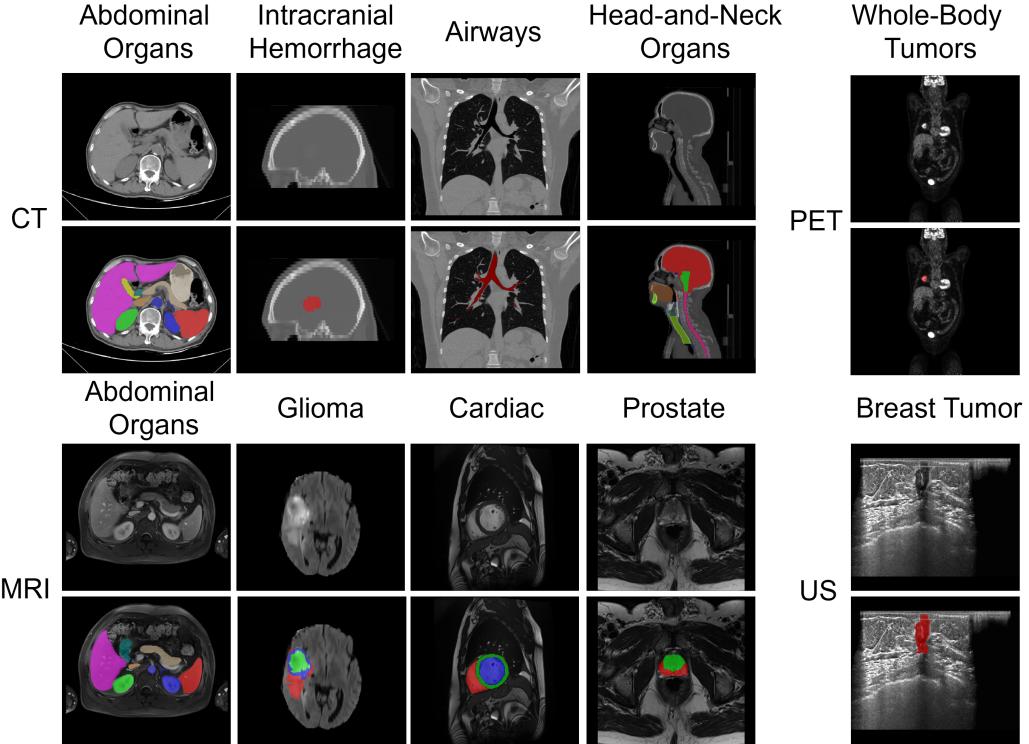


Figure 14: 3D visualization examples of medical imaging datasets across different modalities and anatomical structures.

4.2 CT Modality

CT is a widely used modality using X-rays to visualize internal structures in three dimensions. We identify 252 3D CT datasets with approximately **516,087 volumes** in total, as presented in Table 17. These datasets show significant variations in scale: from small, specialized collections (e.g., 3D-IRCADb with 20 liver volumes) to large-scale resources like CT-RATE (50,188 volumes) and ULS23 (39,468 volumes), reflecting CT’s versatility across diverse clinical applications.

CT Datasets by Body Parts. CT datasets show strong concentration in lung/chest applications, driven by large-scale screening programs and COVID-19 research. Whole-body datasets represent an emerging trend for foundation model development, while traditional abdominal and bone imaging remain important clinical applications.

1) *Lung/Chest* (96 datasets, 279,285 volumes). This dominant category reflects CT’s primary clinical role in thoracic imaging. Major applications include COVID-19 analysis (STOIC2021 with 10,735 volumes, COV19-CT-DB with 7,750 volumes), lung cancer screening (NLST with 26,254 volumes), chest abnormalities detection (CT-RATE with 50,188 volumes), and nodule detection (LUNA16 with 888 volumes, LIDC-IDRI with 1,018 volumes). The category benefits from extensive public health initiatives and automated screening demands.

2) *Whole-body* (7 datasets, 123,557 volumes). An emerging category driven by foundation model development needs. Key datasets include M3D (120,000 volumes), TotalSegmentator (1,204 volumes), and AutoPET series (2,233 volumes combined). These comprehensive collections enable multi-organ segmentation and cross-anatomical learning.

3) *Abdomen* (55 datasets, 46,305 volumes). Traditional CT application focusing on multi-organ segmentation and tumor analysis. Notable collections include AbdomenAtlas (20,460 volumes), FLARE series (7,311 volumes combined), AbdomenCT-1K (1,062 volumes), and specialized organ datasets like KiTS series for kidney analysis (1,329 volumes combined). These datasets support both organ-specific and comprehensive abdominal analysis.

4) *Bone/Spine* (10 datasets, 41,641 volumes). Specialized orthopedic applications including CT-Pelvic1K (1,184 volumes), CTSpine1K (1,005 volumes), VerSe series (460 volumes combined), and RibFrac2020 (660 volumes). Tasks focus on bone segmentation, fracture detection, and spinal analysis.

5) *Head and Neck* (21 datasets, 8,969 volumes). Applications in radiation therapy planning and head/neck cancer treatment. Key datasets include HECKTOR series (1,462 volumes combined), SegRap2023 (400 volumes), and various structural segmentation challenges.

6) *Brain* (19 datasets, 4,887 volumes). CT brain imaging focuses on emergency applications including stroke detection (ISLES 2024 with 250 volumes), hemorrhage analysis (InSTANCE2022 with 200 volumes), and trauma assessment. Most brain imaging utilizes MRI, with CT serving specialized acute care roles.

CT Datasets by Tasks. CT datasets demonstrate strong task diversity, with segmentation dominating due to CT’s excellent structural contrast. Classification applications leverage large-scale screening datasets, while specialized tasks like reconstruction and registration support advanced imaging workflows.

1) *Segmentation* (150 datasets, 266,862 volumes). Segmentation represents the dominant task category, reflecting CT’s strength in structural imaging. Applications include multi-organ segmentation (TotalSegmentator with 1,204 volumes, AbdomenAtlas with 20,460 volumes, M3D with 120,000 volumes), organ-specific segmentation (KiTS series with 1,329 volumes for kidneys, LiTS with 201 volumes for liver), and specialized targets like airway segmentation (AIIB23 with 312 volumes) and fracture detection (RibFrac2020 with 660 volumes).

2) *Classification* (93 datasets, 206,483 volumes). Classification tasks focus on disease screening and diagnostic applications. Major datasets include chest abnormalities detection (CT-RATE with 50,188 volumes), COVID-19 severity assessment (STOIC2021 with 10,735 volumes), lung cancer screening (NLST with 26,254 volumes), and various cancer staging applications across TCGA collections. These datasets enable automated diagnosis and population-level screening.

3) *Reconstruction* (5 datasets, 130,668 volumes). Emerging task category driven by dose reduction and image enhancement needs. Key datasets include M3D (120,000 volumes) for multi-modal reconstruction, LDCT-and-Projection-data (299 volumes) for low-dose reconstruction, and specialized synthesis applications.

4) *Localization* (6 datasets, 124,107 volumes). Localization tasks primarily support workflow automation and anatomical reference. The M3D dataset (120,000 volumes) provides comprehensive localization annotations across multiple organs and structures.

5) *Registration* (20 datasets, 123,382 volumes). Registration applications focus on longitudinal analysis and multi-modal fusion. Key datasets include Learn2Reg series for lung CT (450 volumes) and abdomen CT-CT/MR-CT registration (172 volumes), supporting motion correction and atlas construction.

6) *Detection* (20 datasets, 52,542 volumes). Detection tasks target specific anatomical structures and pathological findings. Notable applications include pulmonary nodule detection (LUNA16 with 888 volumes, LIDC-IDRI with 1,018 volumes), pulmonary embolism detection (RSNA STR with 12,195 volumes), and lesion detection across various organs.

4.3 MRI Modality

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) offers rich soft-tissue contrast and diverse sequences for volumetric analysis. We identified 231 3D MRI datasets with approximately **523,847 volumes** in total, as presented in Table 18. These datasets cover various MR sequences (T1, T2, FLAIR, DWI) and specialized protocols, showing significant variation in scale and specialization—from focused studies like brain tumor segmentation (e.g., 20 volumes in MRBrainS13) to the massive OpenMind collection (114,570 volumes). This substantial expansion reflects the growing interest in foundation models and large-scale neuroimaging studies.

MRI Datasets by Body Parts. MRI is predominantly used in neuroimaging, with brain datasets dominating the 3D MRI landscape. Cardiac and abdominal applications show more limited representation, though they provide valuable specialized resources.

1) *Brain/Neuro* (155 datasets, 356,751 volumes). The brain represents the most studied anatomy in 3D MRI, featuring major collections including BraTS series for tumor segmentation (BraTS 2023 with 5,880 volumes, UPENN-GBM with 3,680 volumes), Alzheimer's research datasets (OASIS-3 with 5,699 volumes, ADNI with 2,500 volumes, TADPOLE with 1,667 volumes), stroke studies (ISLES 2022 with 400 volumes), and multiple sclerosis research (MSSEG-2 with 100 volumes). Brain datasets dominate the 3D MRI landscape in both dataset count and total volumes.

2) *Head and Neck* (3 datasets, 114,643 volumes). Dominated by the OpenMind collection (114,570 volumes), which represents a breakthrough in large-scale MR data collection. Other datasets include specialized head and neck cancer applications (AAPM-RT-MAC with 55 volumes).

3) *Prostate* (15 datasets, 3,704 volumes). Prostate MRI represents a well-established clinical application, with notable collections including PI-CAI (1,500 volumes), Prostate-MR-US-Biopsy (1,151 volumes for fusion imaging), PROSTATEx (204 volumes for classification), Prostate-MR-Segmentation (116 volumes), and PROMISE12 (50 volumes for segmentation). These datasets support cancer diagnosis, treatment planning, and MR-US fusion workflows.

4) *Breast* (11 datasets, 3,262 volumes). Breast MRI applications include Duke-Breast-Cancer-MR (922 volumes), I-SPY1 (847 volumes), I-SPY2 (719 volumes), ACRIN-Contralateral-Breast-MR (984 volumes), and specialized collections. These datasets support cancer diagnosis, treatment response assessment, and radiomics research.

5) *Cardiac* (13 datasets, 2,991 volumes). Cardiac MRI datasets focus on ventricular/myocardial segmentation and functional quantification. Key collections include M&Ms (375 volumes), M&Ms-2 (360 volumes), LAScarQS++ 2024 (200+ volumes), MyoPS++ 2024 (200+ volumes), ACDC (150 volumes), and EMIDEC (150 volumes). These datasets support automated cardiac analysis and multi-center validation studies.

6) *Knee* (2 datasets, 1,823 volumes). Include MRNet (1,370 volumes for knee abnormalities detection) and SKI10 (150 volumes for cartilage segmentation), supporting orthopedic applications and sports medicine research.

7) *Others* (17 datasets, 1,539 volumes). Include liver applications (LLD-MMR2023 with 498 volumes), spine imaging, gastrointestinal tract studies, and various specialized anatomical regions.

8) *Whole-body* (2 datasets, 1,016 volumes). Include TotalSegmentator MRI (616 volumes) and UW-Madison GI Tract (467 volumes), providing comprehensive anatomical coverage for foundation model development.

MRI Datasets by Tasks. 3D MRI datasets are predominantly designed for segmentation and classification tasks, reflecting MRI's strength in soft-tissue contrast and anatomical delineation. The task distribution aligns with MRI's clinical applications in detailed tissue analysis and disease characterization.

1) *Classification* (80 datasets, 322,508 volumes). Classification represents the largest category by total volumes, dominated by the OpenMind collection (114,570 volumes) and large-scale neuroimaging studies. Major applications include Alzheimer's disease classification (OASIS-3 with 5,699 volumes, ADNI with 2,500 volumes, TADPOLE with 1,667 volumes), population studies (Human Connectome Project with 1,206 volumes, Brain Genomics Superstruct Project with 1,570 volumes), and cancer staging (PROSTATEx with 204 volumes for prostate cancer). These datasets enable automated diagnosis, disease staging, and population-level brain research.

2) *Segmentation* (114 datasets, 151,433 volumes). Segmentation represents the largest category by dataset count, leveraging MRI's excellent soft-tissue contrast. Major applications include brain tumor delineation (BraTS 2023 with 5,880 volumes, UPENN-GBM with 3,680 volumes, MSD01_BrainTumor with 750 volumes), cardiac segmentation (M&Ms with 375 volumes, ACDC with 150 volumes), prostate segmentation (PI-CAI with 1,500 volumes, Prostate-MR-US-Biopsy with 1,151 volumes), and whole-body segmentation (TotalSegmentator MRI with 616 volumes). The diversity in anatomical targets reflects MRI's versatility in tissue delineation.

3) *Reconstruction* (15 datasets, 127,464 volumes). MR reconstruction focuses on acceleration techniques and image enhancement. Key datasets include fastMR (1,594 volumes), CMRxRecon (300 volumes for cardiac reconstruction), and OpenMind which also supports reconstruction tasks. This category addresses critical clinical needs for faster MR acquisition and improved image quality.

4) *Registration* (31 datasets, 17,808 volumes). Registration applications include multi-timepoint studies, atlas construction, and multi-modal fusion. Notable datasets include Learn2Reg series (OASIS, Hippocampus, LUMIR), CuRIOUS series for MR-US registration, and various longitudinal studies for disease progression monitoring. These datasets enable temporal analysis and cross-modal alignment.

5) *Tracking* (5 datasets, 1,855 volumes). Motion tracking applications primarily in cardiac MRI, including STACOM 2011 (1,158 volumes) for cardiac motion analysis and various diffusion tractography studies. These datasets support dynamic analysis and fiber tracking applications.

6) *Detection* (4 datasets, 1,245 volumes). Detection tasks focus on automated identification of anatomical landmarks and pathological structures, including aneurysm detection (ADAM2020 with 255 volumes) and various brain pathology identification tasks.

4.4 Ultrasound Modality

3D ultrasound provides real-time volumetric imaging for guidance and multi-modal fusion applications. We identify 27 ultrasound-related 3D datasets with **56,609 volumes** in total, as presented in Table 19. Most ultrasound datasets appear in multi-modal collections (US/MR, US/CT) rather than as standalone datasets, reflecting ultrasound's primary role in image-guided interventions and fusion imaging workflows.

Ultrasound Datasets by Body Parts. The available 3D ultrasound datasets span diverse anatomical regions, with multi-modal combinations being particularly common for registration and fusion applications.

1) *Brain* (9 datasets, ~500 volumes). Brain ultrasound datasets focus primarily on US-MR registration for neurosurgical guidance. The CuRIOUS series (2018, 2019, 2022) provides datasets for brain tumor applications, while Learn2Reg LUMIR (269 volumes) supports multi-modal registration research. These datasets enable US-guided brain interventions and intraoperative navigation.

2) *Cardiac* (3 datasets, ~1,400 volumes). Cardiac ultrasound datasets include STACOM 2011 (1,158 volumes for motion tracking), CETUS2014 (45 volumes), and MVSeg-3DTEE2023 (175 volumes for mitral valve segmentation). These datasets support automated echocardiography, cardiac function quantification, and structural heart analysis.

3) *Prostate* (2 datasets, ~1,300 volumes). Prostate datasets focus on US-MR fusion for biopsy guidance and treatment planning. Prostate-MR-US-Biopsy (1,151 volumes) and μ -RegPro2023 (108 volumes) support fusion imaging applications critical for prostate cancer diagnosis and intervention.

4) *Kidney* (4 datasets, ~1,400 volumes). Pediatric kidney datasets from the AREN series (AREN0532, AREN0533, AREN0534) provide multi-modal collections including ultrasound for Wilms tumor research, supporting both classification and segmentation tasks in pediatric oncology.

5) *Breast* (1 dataset, 200 volumes). TDSC-ABUS2023 provides automated breast ultrasound data for breast cancer detection, supporting segmentation, classification, and detection tasks in breast imaging screening workflows.

6) *Other Abdominal Organs* (8 datasets, ~1,100 volumes). Include pancreas (CPTAC-PDA), liver (AHEP0731), uterus (CPTAC-UCEC), and other organs from multi-modal cancer imaging collections, primarily supporting classification tasks for oncological applications.

Ultrasound Datasets by Tasks. 3D ultrasound datasets are dominated by registration applications, reflecting the modality's role in multi-modal image fusion and guidance systems.

1) *Registration* (15 datasets, ~2,000 volumes). Registration represents the dominant task category, reflecting ultrasound's critical role in real-time guidance and multi-modal fusion. Major applications include US-MR brain registration (CuRIOUS series), prostate fusion imaging (Prostate-MR-US-Biopsy, μ -RegPro2023), cardiac motion tracking (STACOM 2011), and multi-modal brain regisra-

tion (Learn2Reg LUMIR). This dominance reflects ultrasound’s primary clinical value in providing real-time guidance for interventions and fusion with other imaging modalities.

2) *Classification* (10 datasets, ~1,800 volumes). Classification tasks focus primarily on cancer staging and diagnosis across multiple organs, including kidney tumors (AREN series), pancreatic cancer (CPTAC-PDA), liver cancer (AHEP0731), and other malignancies. These applications leverage ultrasound’s accessibility for screening and staging workflows.

3) *Segmentation* (8 datasets, ~800 volumes). Segmentation applications target organ and structure delineation for cardiac analysis (CETUS2014, MVSeg-3DTEE2023), tumor segmentation (AREN0533-Tumor-Annotations, AREN0534), and breast lesion detection (TDSC-ABUS2023). These datasets support automated measurement and volumetric analysis critical for clinical assessment.

4) *Detection* (1 dataset, 200 volumes). Detection tasks focus on automated lesion identification, exemplified by TDSC-ABUS2023 for breast cancer screening, supporting computer-aided detection workflows in clinical practice.

4.5 PET Modality

Positron Emission Tomography (PET) provides functional information complementary to anatomical imaging. Public PET volumes are scarce and often appear in multi-modality collections (*e.g.*, PET/CT, PET/MR). We identify 65 PET-related 3D datasets with **95,456 volumes** in total, as presented in Table 20. These collections span diverse anatomic regions with a strong focus on oncology applications, particularly in lung/chest (15 datasets), head and neck (11 datasets), and brain (8 datasets) regions. This significant expansion largely comes from comprehensive cancer imaging archives, multi-center studies, and large-scale neuroimaging initiatives.

PET Datasets by Body Parts. These datasets use PET primarily for oncology applications across various anatomical regions, though multi-modal combinations are the norm rather than the exception. The distribution shows clear preferences for certain anatomical regions where PET imaging provides the most clinical value.

1) *Lung/Chest* (15 datasets, ~55,000+ volumes). This represents the largest category by dataset count, reflecting PET’s critical role in lung cancer diagnosis and staging. Key collections include QIDW (52,000 volumes for quality assurance), Lung-PET-CT-Dx (355 volumes), CPTAC-LUAD (244 volumes), ACRIN-NSCLC-FDG-PET (242 volumes), CPTAC-LSCC (212 volumes), and NSCLC-Radiogenomics (211 volumes). The dominance of lung-related datasets demonstrates PET’s established clinical utility in pulmonary oncology.

2) *Head and Neck* (11 datasets, ~4,200 volumes). Head and neck cancers represent a major application area for PET imaging, with notable collections including HECKTOR 2022 (883 volumes), HNSCC (627 volumes), TCGA-HNSC (479 volumes), HECKTOR 2021 (325 volumes), Head-Neck-PET-CT (298 volumes), QIN-HEADNECK (279 volumes), and ACRIN-HNSCC-FDG-PET-CT (260 volumes). These datasets support both tumor segmentation and treatment response assessment.

3) *Brain* (8 datasets, ~13,300 volumes). Brain PET datasets focus primarily on neurodegenerative diseases and provide the largest individual dataset volumes. Major collections include OASIS-3 (5,699 volumes), ADNI (2,500 volumes), TADPOLE (1,667 volumes), and PPMI (683 volumes) for Alzheimer’s and Parkinson’s disease research, alongside smaller oncology-focused datasets like ACRIN-FMISO-Brain (45 volumes).

4) *Abdominal Organs* (7 datasets, ~1,400 volumes). Include specialized datasets for liver, pancreas, and kidney imaging. Notable collections include AREN0532 (544 volumes) and AREN0534 (239 volumes) for pediatric kidney tumors, AHEP0731 (190 volumes) for liver cancer, and CPTAC-PDA (168 volumes) for pancreatic cancer.

5) *Whole-body/Multi-organ* (3 datasets, ~2,300 volumes). Comprehensive whole-body PET datasets include AutoPET II (1,219 volumes), AutoPET (1,014 volumes), and fastPET-LD (68 volumes), providing valuable resources for pan-cancer detection and segmentation tasks.

6) *Breast* (3 datasets, ~240 volumes). Specialized breast cancer datasets include BREAST-DIAGNOSIS (88 volumes), ACRIN-FLT-Breast (83 volumes), and QIN-Breast (68 volumes), supporting breast cancer diagnosis and treatment monitoring.

PET Datasets by Tasks. PET datasets reflect the modality's primary clinical applications in oncology and neurology, with task distribution strongly aligned with PET's role in functional and metabolic imaging for disease diagnosis, staging, and treatment monitoring.

1) *Classification* (45 datasets, ~60,000+ volumes). Classification represents the dominant task category, reflecting PET's core clinical utility in disease staging, treatment response assessment, and diagnostic classification. Oncology applications span multiple cancer types, including lung cancer datasets (CPTAC-LUAD with 244 volumes, ACRIN-NSCLC-FDG-PET with 242 volumes, TCGA-LUSC with 37 volumes), head and neck cancer studies (TCGA-HNSC with 479 volumes, ACRIN-HNSCC-FDG-PET-CT with 260 volumes), and various other malignancies across different anatomical sites. Neurological applications focus on neurodegenerative diseases, particularly Alzheimer's disease classification (OASIS-3 with 5,699 volumes, ADNI with 2,500 volumes, TADPOLE with 1,667 volumes) and Parkinson's disease research (PPMI with 683 volumes). The dominance of classification tasks aligns with PET's clinical role in providing metabolic information for staging and prognosis.

2) *Segmentation* (20 datasets, ~25,000 volumes). Segmentation tasks focus primarily on tumor delineation and organ-at-risk identification for radiation therapy planning. Major collections include AutoPET II (1,219 volumes), AutoPET (1,014 volumes), HECKTOR 2022 (883 volumes), and HNSCC (627 volumes). These datasets support automated tumor volume definition, which is critical for radiotherapy planning and treatment monitoring. The emphasis on head and neck, lung, and whole-body segmentation reflects PET's established role in oncology workflow integration.

3) *Multi-task datasets* (8 datasets, ~5,000 volumes). Several datasets provide annotations for multiple tasks, enabling comprehensive analysis approaches. Examples include Head-Neck-PET-CT (298 volumes for both segmentation and classification), NSCLC-Radiogenomics (211 volumes for segmentation and classification), and ACRIN-FMISO-Brain (45 volumes for segmentation and classification). This multi-task approach reflects the clinical reality where PET images are used for multiple diagnostic and therapeutic purposes simultaneously.

4) *Detection* (3 datasets, ~400 volumes). Detection tasks focus on lesion identification and localization, exemplified by Lung-PET-CT-Dx (355 volumes for classification and detection) and fastPET-LD (68 volumes for detection). While less common than classification, detection tasks are important for automated screening and lesion characterization in clinical workflows.

5) *Registration* (3 datasets, ~1,200 volumes). Registration applications appear primarily in the HECKTOR series (2021 and 2022), supporting multi-timepoint analysis for treatment response assessment. This reflects PET's growing role in longitudinal monitoring of therapy effects and disease progression.

4.6 Other 3D Modalities

Beyond the major modalities, we collect 24 3D datasets from specialized imaging techniques with **82,534 volumes** in total, as presented in Table 21. These modalities serve specific clinical niches and emerging applications, with OCT dominating the collection due to large-scale ophthalmology datasets. The diversity reflects the evolution of medical imaging technology and specialized clinical needs.

Other Modalities According to Imaging Technology. Each modality addresses specific clinical applications and anatomical targets, with OCT leading in volume due to comprehensive retinal imaging datasets.

1) *Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT)* (12 datasets, 81,442 volumes). OCT dominates this category, primarily targeting retinal and ophthalmologic applications. The OLIVES dataset alone contributes 78,822 volumes for diabetic condition analysis, while specialized collections include GAMMA (300 volumes for glaucoma analysis), RETOUCH (112 volumes for retinal disease segmentation), and various Duke University datasets for age-related macular degeneration and diabetic

macular edema. Tasks primarily focus on classification and segmentation of retinal pathologies, supporting automated screening for eye diseases.

2) *Digital Subtraction Angiography (3D DSA)* (4 datasets, 454 volumes). DSA applications focus on cerebrovascular imaging, particularly aneurysm detection and analysis. Key datasets include CADA series for cerebral aneurysm detection (372 volumes combined) and SHINY-ICARUS for internal carotid artery aneurysm segmentation (82 volumes). These datasets support critical neurovascular intervention planning and risk assessment.

3) *Cone-beam CT (CBCT)* (4 datasets, 581 volumes). CBCT serves specialized applications in dental imaging and treatment planning. Notable collections include ToothFairy2023 for dental surgery planning (443 volumes), pancreatic CT-CBCT registration datasets (40 volumes), and pelvic reference data for prostate cancer treatment (58 volumes). These datasets bridge diagnostic and interventional imaging workflows.

4) *3D Microscopy* (3 datasets, 54 volumes). Microscopy datasets target cellular and subcellular analysis, including MitoEM for mitochondrial ultrastructure (2 volumes), platelet ultrastructure analysis (2 volumes), and prostate cancer pathology (50 volumes). Though small in volume, these datasets enable high-resolution structural analysis at the cellular level.

Other Modalities According to Tasks. Task distribution reflects the specialized nature of these modalities, with classification dominating due to large-scale OCT screening applications.

1) *Classification* (11 datasets, 81,568 volumes). Classification tasks predominantly target disease screening and diagnosis, especially in ophthalmology. Major applications include diabetic condition screening (OLIVES with 78,822 volumes), glaucoma detection (OCT Glaucoma Detection with 1,110 volumes), and various retinal disease classification tasks. These datasets enable automated screening systems for population health initiatives.

2) *Segmentation* (17 datasets, 1,987 volumes). Segmentation applications span multiple modalities and anatomical targets, from retinal layer segmentation in OCT to aneurysm delineation in DSA and dental structure segmentation in CBCT. The diversity of targets reflects the specialized nature of each modality's clinical applications.

3) *Registration* (3 datasets, 498 volumes). Registration tasks primarily support treatment planning and longitudinal analysis, including CBCT-CT registration for radiation therapy and structural-functional alignment in ophthalmology.

These specialized modalities complement major imaging modalities by addressing specific clinical needs and emerging applications, contributing to the comprehensive landscape of 3D medical imaging datasets.

4.7 Challenges and Opportunities

The 3D medical imaging landscape presents unique challenges and opportunities that distinguish it from 2D medical imaging. Despite providing richer spatial information essential for volumetric analysis and clinical decision-making, 3D datasets remain significantly constrained by fundamental limitations in data acquisition, annotation complexity, and resource allocation.

Key Challenges in 3D Medical Imaging Datasets. The primary challenges stem from the inherent complexity and cost of 3D data acquisition and processing. *High acquisition and annotation costs* represent the most significant barrier, as 3D imaging requires expensive specialized equipment (CT, MRI, and PET scanners) and expert radiologists for volumetric annotation, resulting in the modest growth observed compared to 2D datasets. This economic constraint directly impacts data availability and diversity.

Complexity and cost. On the model side, computational complexity arises from the sheer volumetric scale of 3D acquisitions, which imposes heavy demands on storage, transmission, and high-performance computing resources during both training and inference. For instance, a single CT scan may contain 300–500 slices (roughly 200–800 MB of raw data). Moreover, 3D data often suffer from a low signal-to-noise ratio which is exacerbated by the small size of lesions. On the data side, challenges are equally multifaceted. Acquisition costs remain prohibitively high due to the expense of imaging hardware, long scanning times, and patient compliance issues. Storage costs

escalate rapidly as each volumetric scan can range from hundreds of megabytes to several gigabytes, requiring robust archiving infrastructure. Annotation costs are substantial because volumetric segmentation demands time-consuming, slice-by-slice delineation by expert radiologists.

Modality and anatomical imbalances create substantial gaps in representation. While CT (261 datasets, 753,421 volumes) and MRI (231 datasets, 523,847 volumes) dominate the landscape, critical modalities like ultrasound (27 datasets, 56,609 volumes), PET (65 datasets, 95,456 volumes), and emerging volumetric techniques remain underrepresented relative to their clinical importance. Anatomically, while the concentration on brain and abdomen/liver regions has expanded significantly, cardiac, musculoskeletal, and certain specialized applications still have relatively limited resources, though recent large-scale initiatives are beginning to address these gaps.

Task-specific limitations further constrain the utility of existing 3D datasets. The overwhelming dominance of segmentation tasks, while clinically important, reflects the field's incomplete transition from task-oriented to foundation-oriented data engineering paradigms. Registration and reconstruction tasks remain underrepresented despite their critical importance for longitudinal studies and treatment monitoring. Additionally, the scarcity of multi-task datasets limits the development of versatile clinical AI systems capable of handling complex, real-world diagnostic workflows.

Opportunities for Advancement. Despite these challenges, the 3D medical imaging domain presents remarkable opportunities for transformative advancement. The substantial collection of *unlabeled 3D volumes* (219 datasets with hundreds of thousands of volumes) offers unprecedented potential for self-supervised learning and contrastive pretraining. Large repositories like TCIA for CT and HCP for MRI provide the scale necessary for foundation model pretraining, while multi-sequence MR data enables sophisticated cross-modal consistency training and modality dropout techniques.

Foundation model-driven data augmentation emerges as a particularly promising direction. Well-trained foundation models can participate in semi-supervised learning frameworks, generating synthetic 3D volumes that reflect real clinical presentations while addressing privacy constraints. This approach is especially valuable for rare diseases and underrepresented anatomical regions where data acquisition remains challenging.

The growing emphasis on *multimodal integration* presents opportunities to leverage complementary information across imaging modalities. PET/CT and PET/MR combinations demonstrate the clinical value of multimodal approaches, while the emergence of vision-language datasets that combine 3D volumes with clinical reports and radiology texts opens new possibilities for cross-modal reasoning and clinical context understanding. Advances in cross-modal alignment techniques enable more sophisticated fusion strategies that could significantly enhance diagnostic capabilities.

Multi-task learning paradigms offer transformative potential for 3D medical imaging. Rather than training separate models for individual tasks, integrated frameworks can simultaneously address segmentation, classification, detection, and prediction within unified architectures. This approach not only improves computational efficiency but also enables knowledge transfer across related tasks, particularly valuable given the limited scale of individual 3D datasets. Multi-task datasets that provide diverse annotation types for the same volumetric data can unlock synergistic learning effects, where performance on individual tasks benefits from joint optimization across multiple objectives.

Looking forward, the transition toward foundation-oriented data engineering paradigms demands fundamental changes in how 3D medical datasets are conceptualized and structured. Future dataset designs should prioritize adaptability and extensibility, enabling researchers to derive new tasks and applications from existing resources. Strategic dataset consolidation through systematic metadata harmonization, combined with advances in self-supervised learning and cross-modal reasoning, positions the 3D medical imaging domain for significant breakthroughs in clinical AI applications.

5 Video Datasets

Medical video datasets are crucial resources for the development of algorithms that leverage spatiotemporal information within dynamic clinical scenarios. In contrast to static image datasets, video data facilitates the modeling of motion patterns, procedural workflows, and temporal consistencies, which are essential for tasks such as surgical instrument tracking, cross-frame anatomical structure

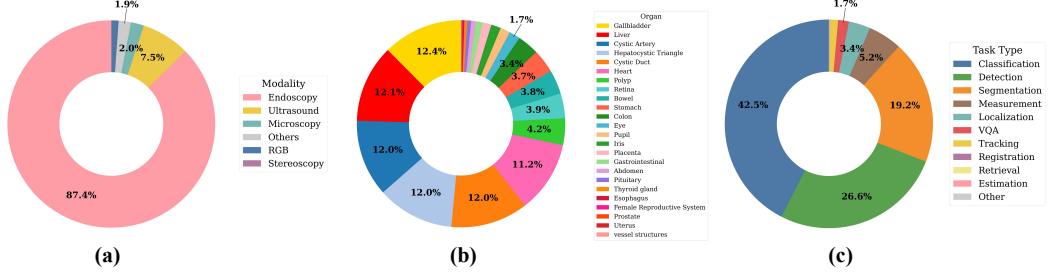


Figure 15: The distribution of different (a) modalities, (b) anatomical structures, and (c) tasks for video datasets

segmentation, or physiological motion estimation. This survey identifies 75 medical video datasets, comprising a total of 166,564 samples. These datasets span a diverse range of tasks, imaging modalities, and anatomical targets. All video datasets are illustrated in the Tab. 22.

5.1 Overview

Fig. 15 illustrates the distribution of video datasets across different anatomical targets, imaging modalities, and tasks. The most prevalent anatomical targets are the colon, stomach, and esophagus, with each category individually accounting for over 30% of the total videos. In contrast, other anatomical targets, such as the retina, heart, pupil, and iris, are significantly underrepresented, each constituting less than 2% of the total collection. Similarly, the distribution across imaging modalities is highly skewed, with endoscopy alone accounting for a substantial 86.7% of the videos. Consequently, modalities such as microscopy, ultrasound, fundus, and CT remain scarce, which highlights a critical need for larger-scale datasets to mitigate potential modality bias, particularly in the development of foundation models.. In contrast to the severe imbalances noted for modalities and anatomical targets, the task distribution is more moderate, though still demonstrably, long-tailed.. Classification and detection represent the most common tasks, followed by segmentation, generation, and tracking, whereas registration and regression are notably underrepresented, warranting further investigation in future research. Given the severe modality imbalance, the organizational structure of this section deviates from that of Sections 3 and 4. Specifically, the video datasets are introduced primarily based on their associated tasks rather than modality, with a supplementary analysis of the corresponding modalities and anatomical targets.

5.2 Task

Below we introduce the major tasks in the collected video datasets. Fig. 16 demonstrates common tasks in medical video datasets, including video classification, video segmentation, video detection, video tracking, video estimation, and video registration.

5.2.1 Classification

Classification in medical videos involves assigning categorical labels to entire sequences or specific temporal segments by leveraging spatial-temporal features. This task is fundamental to a wide range of clinical and surgical applications, such as surgical phase recognition, skill assessment, and disease diagnosis. To date, 38 datasets comprising 81,316 samples have been identified for this purpose, with endoscopy dominating as the primary modality. Performance is commonly evaluated using metrics such as accuracy, F1-score, and the Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC), while temporal metrics like the segmental edit score are also employed to assess sequence-level consistency.

Representative datasets span diverse surgical domains. Cholec80 [32] and its derivatives, including CholecT50 [33] and the CholecTriplet [34, 33] challenges, provide laparoscopic cholecystectomy videos annotated with surgical phases, instrument presence, and fine-grained <instrument–verb–target> triplets. These resources serve as benchmarks for workflow analysis and activity recognition. SurgVisDom [35] contains 488 bowel surgery videos with phase annotations, enabling cross-domain generalization studies. As the largest public dataset for gastrointestinal endoscopy,

HyperKvasir [36] is the largest publicly available gastrointestinal endoscopy dataset, comprising 373 videos and over 110,000 video frames annotated for anatomy and pathology, supporting classification, localization, and captioning. In the field of ophthalmic surgery, the CATARACTS [37] and Cataract-1K datasets [38] provide microscopy videos annotated for surgical phases, instruments, and pixel-level segmentation, facilitating multi-task modeling. Other influential resources include the EndoVis Workflow and Skill Assessment (SWSA) series [39] for phase and skill classification, and SAR-RARP50 [40], the first public robot-assisted radical prostatectomy dataset with synchronized action and instrument annotations.

5.2.2 Segmentation

Medical video segmentation involves the frame-by-frame delineation of anatomical structures, pathological regions, or surgical instruments to enable precise spatio-temporal analysis. This task is crucial for applications including real-time surgical guidance, quantitative organ motion tracking, and automated assessment of lesion dynamics. Our review encompasses 33 datasets tailored for segmentation, containing a total of 36,739 video instances. Performance is typically evaluated using metrics such as the Dice similarity coefficient, Intersection-over-Union (IoU), and pixel-level accuracy.

Representative datasets highlight both surgical and microscopic domains. The Robotic Instrument Segmentation (RIS) [41] and Kidney Boundary Detection (KBD) [42] datasets introduced pixel-level annotations for robotic surgical tools and anatomical boundaries, establishing early benchmarks for intraoperative vision. In ophthalmology, Cataract-1K combines phase annotations with 2,256 manually segmented frames for cataract surgery, enabling joint analysis of workflow and fine-grained structures. The HyperKvasir dataset, while primarily used for gastrointestinal classification, also includes segmentation masks for anatomical landmarks and pathological findings across 373 endoscopic videos. More recent challenges extend segmentation to complex multi-modal and 3D contexts. For instance, P2ILF [43] combines laparoscopic video and CT for liver landmark delineation, while SAR-RARP50 is the first public dataset of robot-assisted radical prostatectomy videos with synchronized instrument segmentation and action recognition.

5.2.3 Detection

Video detection aims to identify and localize target objects, such as lesions, instruments, or anatomical landmarks, within individual frames of a video while leveraging temporal continuity to improve robustness. This capability is crucial for early disease screening, intraoperative navigation, and automated procedural quality assessment. We identified 28 datasets for the detection task. Commonly used evaluation metrics include precision, recall, mean Average Precision (mAP), and frame-level F1-score. In our survey, these 28 datasets comprise 51,027 samples emphasize detection. Evaluations typically report precision, recall, mean Average Precision (mAP) at bounding-box or mask-level IoU thresholds, and frame-level F1. For temporally aggregated predictions, some studies additionally report video-mAP or track-aware scores to penalize fragmented detections.

Representative resources span lesion, artifact, and instrument detection across multiple surgical domains. GIANA [44] and EndoCV [45] provide endoscopic polyp detection benchmarks with bounding-box or mask annotations, stressing generalization across centers and devices. Instrument-centric datasets include the m2cai16-tool-locations [46] set and the large-scale SurgToolLoc challenges (2022–2023) [47, 48] with tens of thousands of annotated frames for robotic and laparoscopic tools, enabling strong baselines for real-time instrument awareness and downstream workflow understanding. Beyond the abdomen, ophthalmic datasets such as CATARACTS/Cataract-1K and LensID [49] support tool and structure detection in cataract surgery, while PitVis [50] focuses on transspheoidal neurosurgery with step- and instrument-level labels. Broader clinical coverage is offered by AVOS [51], a multi-procedure open-surgery corpus with dense annotations that enables cross-procedure detection, tracking, and localization. Recent multi-domain collections such as SARAS-MESAD [52] further test robustness by mixing real and phantom data under shared action or instrument vocabularies. Across these datasets, annotation granularity ranges from sparsely sampled frames to densely labeled clips, with boxes, instance masks, or keypoints. Emerging trends include spatiotemporal tube proposals, joint detection-tracking protocols, and robustness benchmarks under realistic corruptions, which together move detection from frame-wise recognition toward reliable, clinically usable video understanding.

5.2.4 Tracking

Tracking in medical videos entails following the spatiotemporal trajectories of objects of interest, such as surgical tools or anatomical landmarks, across consecutive frames. This task is fundamental to applications such as workflow analysis, motion quantification, and dynamic process monitoring. Our survey identified 7 datasets with 2,357 samples dedicated to tracking. The tracking task usually employs metrics such as Multiple Object Tracking Accuracy (MOTA), Multiple Object Tracking Precision (MOTP), identity switches (IDSW), and track purity.

Representative datasets focus on the surgical domain. For example, the m2cai16-tool-locations dataset provided laparoscopic tool-tip trajectories, while the EndoVis tracking challenges expanded to encompass tracking, tissue motion estimation, and joint detection–tracking tasks. SurgT [53] and SARAS-MESAD further incorporated stereoscopic views, soft-tissue tracking, and phantom–real domain variations. Beyond endoscopy, STIR [54] provided infrared–visible paired videos for surgical tissue tracking, and the large-scale dataset AVOS delivered dense per-frame annotations across 47 hours of open surgery from 23 procedure types. Specialized datasets such as HiSWA-RLLS [55] for robotic liver resection and EgoSurgery [56] with egocentric video plus gaze data highlight emerging subfields, reflecting a recent trend toward multi-task benchmarks that unify detection, segmentation, and temporal association for comprehensive spatiotemporal understanding.

5.2.5 Estimation

Estimation tasks in medical video analysis aim to derive quantitative variables from temporal sequences, such as depth maps, motion fields, or physiological parameters. Applications include 3D reconstruction from monocular endoscopic videos, camera pose estimation for navigation, respiratory motion estimation, and surgical skill scoring. Our survey identified two datasets dedicated to this task. The SimCol-to-3D [57] dataset contains simulated colonoscopy videos for depth prediction and camera pose estimation, with 15 sequences annotated for both simulated and real procedures, enabling evaluation under controlled and clinical conditions. The challenge also includes a Colposcopy subset with 30 videos for depth estimation in gynecological imaging. The Endovis 2019-SCRE [58] dataset contains videos from 9 medical sites for the task of dense depth estimation. The corresponding depth maps were obtained from structured light data captured using porcine cadavers. Evaluation metrics are task-specific, including mean absolute error (MAE), endpoint error (EPE), and correlation coefficients. Moreover, recent works have increasingly adopted multi-task formulations that jointly estimate depth, pose, and motion to improve downstream surgical navigation and workflow understanding.

5.2.6 Registration

Registration in medical video analysis involves aligning multimodal data, such as 2D video endoscopy with 3D computed tomography (CT), to establish a consistent spatial correspondence across imaging modalities. This process is crucial for intraoperative guidance, anatomical structure mapping, and enhanced visualization of surgical fields. In our survey, one datasets with a total of 167 samples were identified for registration tasks.

The EndoVis 2022-P2ILF challenge provided paired endoscopy videos and CT scans, designed for evaluating multimodal registration methods. The dataset included 25 cases (10 for training, 10 for validation, and 5 for testing) with both 3D model and video-endoscopic data, supporting cross-modality alignment and benchmarking registration accuracy. The registration is performed between the landmarks of the 3D model and those extracted from the videos.

Evaluation metrics for registration commonly include Target Registration Error (TRE), the Dice Similarity Coefficient (DSC) for segmented structures, and success rates within clinically acceptable error thresholds. Together, these P2ILF datasets form a comprehensive benchmark for developing and validating multimodal registration approaches in minimally invasive liver surgery.

5.3 Modality

Among the 74 medical video datasets identified in our survey, endoscopy constitutes the vast majority with 59 datasets, underscoring its central role in documenting dynamic intraoperative and diagnostic procedures. This prevalence is attributable to several factors: the routine integration of video

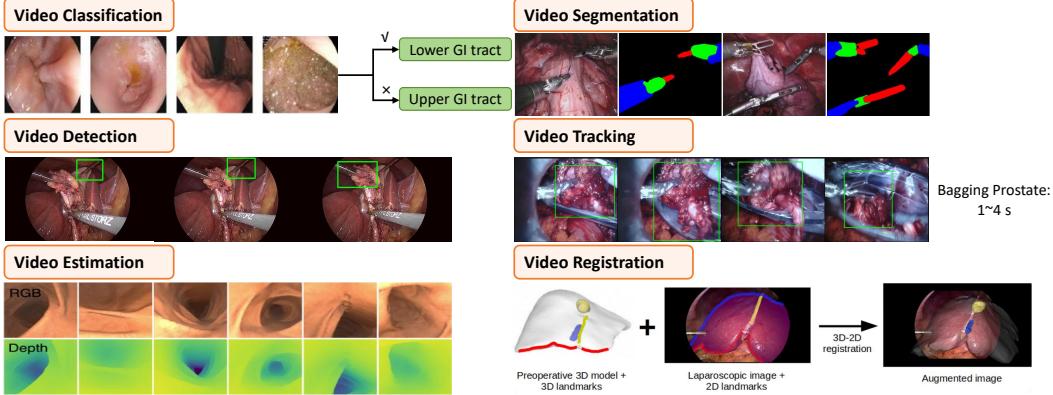


Figure 16: Demonstration of the collected video datasets from different tasks. The figure for the video estimation task is from the EndoVis 2022-SimCol-to-3D dataset [57], and the figure for the video registration task is from the EndoVis 2022-P2ILF dataset [43].



Figure 17: Illustration of four major modalities in the collected video datasets.

recording systems in surgical suites, the ease of acquiring high-resolution footage during standard procedures, and the relatively straightforward annotation of visible anatomical structures or surgical tools without requiring complex multi-view reconstruction. Longstanding community initiatives, such as the EndoVis challenges, have further accelerated dataset generation and standardization, fostering a virtuous cycle between benchmark availability and method development.

In contrast, other imaging modalities are notably underrepresented. Ultrasound (5 datasets) are infrequently acquired as continuous cine sequences due to clinical workflow constraints and the need for specialized protocols, such as dynamic perfusion studies or echocardiography loops. Microscopy videos (7 datasets) are often recorded during ophthalmic surgery to demonstrate detailed anatomical structures of the eye, such as the retina, iris, and pupil. The RGB refers to videos captured with a camera in open environments and is most often associated with non-surgical scenarios, such as instructional recordings for emergency care, nursing, or simulated surgical procedures. Fig. 17 illustrates four major modalities in the collected video datasets.

5.4 Anatomical Target

Most of the video datasets (41 datasets) focus on abdominal organs, with a large proportion related to the gallbladder (13 datasets) and the colon (6 datasets). This is because many of these datasets were collected during procedures such as cholecystectomy and endoscopy. Six datasets focus on eye-related anatomical structures, including the iris and pupil, with most of the videos collected during cataract surgery. The remaining video datasets cover a wide range of anatomical structures across the body, including the thyroid (1 dataset), pituitary (2 dataset) and placenta (1 dataset). A portion of the videos were also collected from non-human structures, such as artificial blood vessels (1 dataset) and porcine cadavers (1 dataset).

5.5 Challenges and Opportunities

The development of medical video datasets has enabled substantial progress across segmentation, detection, tracking, and registration, yet the field continues to face enduring challenges. A foremost obstacle is annotation: generating pixel- or frame-level ground truth requires extensive expert labor, particularly in domains such as surgical tool segmentation and landmark tracking, where precision and temporal consistency are essential [59, 42, 60]. Sparse or weak labels have been proposed as a compromise, but they often limit the reliability of downstream evaluation. Semi-supervised and synthetic data augmentation approaches show promise, though their acceptance in clinical research requires rigorous validation. Another critical limitation concerns privacy and data governance. Unlike natural video, medical recordings inherently encode sensitive patient information. De-identification is particularly challenging in endoscopy and surgery, where anatomical context itself can serve as a patient identifier. Consequently, dataset releases are frequently restricted in scale or geographic scope, hampering the establishment of broadly generalizable benchmarks [36, 51]. Addressing this requires technical advances in anonymization as well as standardized regulatory and ethical frameworks that enable secure multi-center data sharing. Domain shift represents a further persistent issue. Substantial variability arises from differences in imaging devices, acquisition protocols, and surgical practices, often causing models trained on one dataset to fail when applied to another. This problem has been observed across lesion detection, artifact removal, and instrument recognition benchmarks [61, 62, 52]. While phantom or synthetic data help isolate algorithmic behavior, bridging these controlled conditions with the complexity of real clinical environments remains an open research frontier. Robust domain adaptation, self-supervised pretraining, and benchmark designs that explicitly incorporate cross-institutional variation are therefore pressing needs. From a computational standpoint, the scale of medical video poses formidable demands. High-resolution intraoperative recordings can span hours, making storage, annotation, and real-time analysis resource-intensive. Real-time deployment, for instance in robotic surgery or intraoperative navigation, requires methods that balance accuracy with computational efficiency [63]. Furthermore, emerging benchmarks increasingly combine multiple tasks—detection, segmentation, and tracking—placing pressure on algorithm design to unify spatiotemporal reasoning under constrained latency.

These challenges, however, also motivate transformative opportunities. The rise of multimodal datasets such as P2ILF and SAR-RARP50 opens pathways toward comprehensive scene understanding, aligning 2D video streams with 3D imaging modalities and enabling clinically relevant multimodal registration [43, 64]. The integration of large pre-trained models and foundation architectures has the potential to mitigate annotation bottlenecks and improve generalization across institutions, provided that interpretability and domain alignment are addressed. Longstanding community initiatives, such as the EndoVis series challenges, further underscore the importance of standardized evaluation protocols for reproducibility and clinical translation. Clinically, the opportunities are profound. Accurate lesion detection and temporal localization can support early diagnosis in screening procedures, while reliable instrument tracking and workflow analysis enable intraoperative decision support and skill assessment [38, 65]. Cross-modal integration promises enhanced surgical navigation and precision, with direct impact on patient safety and outcomes. More broadly, the convergence of diverse datasets, robust benchmarking, and advanced learning paradigms is steering medical video analysis from narrow research prototypes toward clinically indispensable technologies.

In summary, medical video datasets face inherent challenges in annotation, privacy, domain robustness, and scalability, but these limitations are also drivers of innovation. With sustained progress in dataset diversity, federated evaluation, and integration with large-scale learning systems, the field is positioned to deliver clinically impactful solutions in the coming decade.

6 Paradigm for Dataset Fusion

Despite the abundance of public medical imaging datasets, their fragmentation significantly hinders their effective use in large-scale model training. To address this, we propose the *Metadata-Driven Fusion Paradigm* (MDFP), grounded in our comprehensive collection and curation of medical imaging datasets, offering an efficient, scalable, and metadata-centric strategy to systematize discovery, auditing, and composition of multiple datasets. By operating primarily on metadata rather than raw pixels, MDFP reduces handling overhead and privacy risk, improves reproducibility and auditability, and enables rapid goal-conditioned dataset assembly. Based on MDFP, we build an interactive dis-

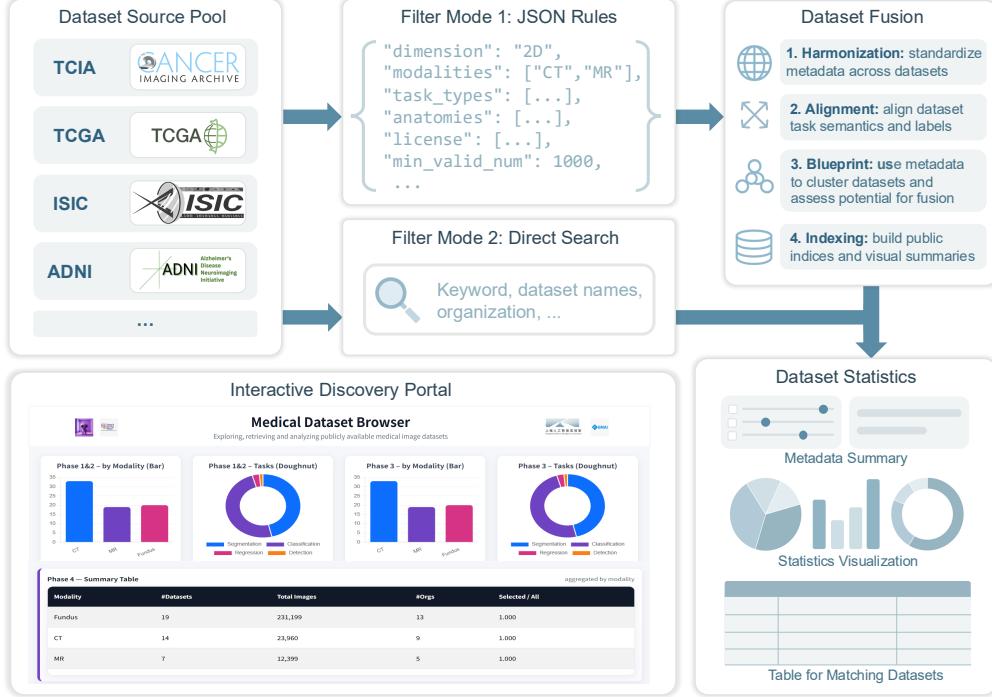


Figure 18: Pipeline of our dataset collection, processing, fusion, and summarization system based on the proposed dataset fusion paradigm, implemented in our interactive discovery portal.

covery portal that supports fine-grained dataset search, integration, and statistical analysis. Figure 18 overviews the full system, and Figure 20 details MDFP.

The remainder of this section proceeds in the following order: we describe dataset collection and processing (Section 6.1); introduce MDFP and its four phases (Section 6.2); incorporate the aforementioned components to form the interactive discovery protal (Section 6.3); and conclude with discussion on the implications (Section 6.4).

6.1 Datasets Collection and Processing

All datasets included in this study were obtained from publicly accessible web-based repositories, such as The Cancer Imaging Archive (TCIA)², Grand Challenge³, OpenNeuro⁴, Kaggle⁵, NeuroImaging Tools and Resources Collaboratory (NITRC)⁶, Synapse⁷, CodaLab⁸, GitHub⁹, etc. After collecting the medical imaging datasets from these sources, we organize them into a multi-dimensional database that serves as a comprehensive overview table. This database categorizes each dataset by multiple attributes, including dimension, modality, anatomical structure, number of cases, label availability, and task type, along with other essential metadata. Such an organization enables flexible querying and filtering, allowing researchers to quickly retrieve datasets that match specific research needs, *i.e.*, training a 3D foundation model for CT, MRI, and PET.

Following the creation of the multi-dimensional database, we preprocess and standardize each dataset to ensure a consistent and well-structured organization. As shown in Figure 19a, the directory hierarchy is designed with the image dimension (2D, 3D, or video) at the top level, followed

²<https://www.cancerimagingarchive.net>

³<https://grand-challenge.org>

⁴<https://openneuro.org>

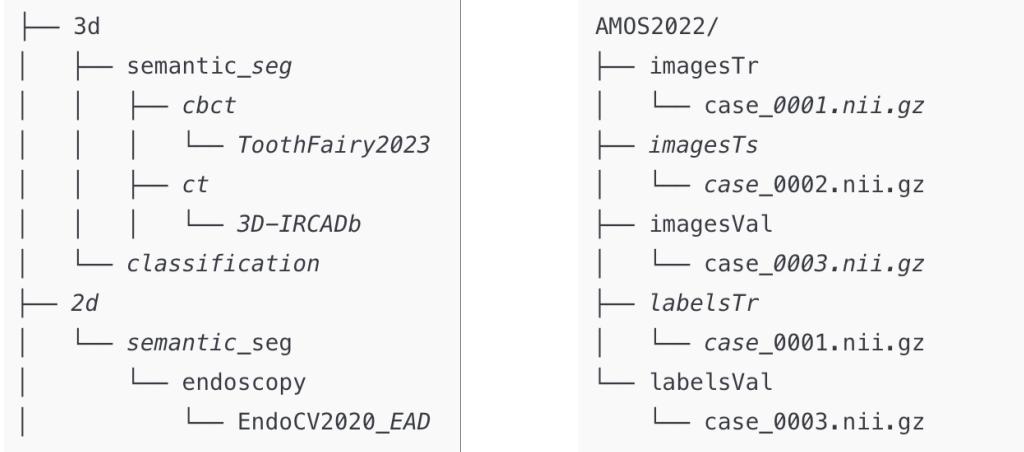
⁵<https://www.kaggle.com>

⁶<https://www.nitrc.org>

⁷<https://www.synapse.org>

⁸<https://codalab.lisn.upsaclay.fr>

⁹<https://github.com>



(a) Hierarchical standardized organization of medical imaging dataset. The first level indicates data dimension, followed by task type, imaging modality, and dataset name.

(b) Internal directory structure of a single dataset (e.g., AMOS2022), following a nnU-Net-inspired format for standardized organization of training, validation, and testing images and labels.

by the task type (*e.g.*, semantic segmentation, classification), imaging modality (*e.g.*, CT, MRI, PET), and then the dataset name. Each dataset folder contains the corresponding image data and annotations.

For the internal structure of individual dataset, we adopt a standardized format inspired by nnU-Net [66]. For example, the AMOS2022 [67] dataset is reorganized as shown in Figure 19b. In this standardized structure, `imagesTr`, `imagesVal`, and `imagesTs` store the training, validation, and test images, respectively. The corresponding ground-truth segmentation masks, when available, are stored in `labelsTr`, `labelsVal`, and `labelsTs`, aligned spatially with their image counterparts.

Building on the standardized directory structure, we further unify file formats with a focus on preserving quantitative information and metadata. Specifically, all volumetric imaging data (*e.g.*, CT, MRI, PET) are converted to NIfTI (.nii.gz), with voxel spacing, orientation (qform/sform), and intensity scaling (slope/intercept or equivalent) preserved; dynamic PET is stored as 4D NIfTI with companion JSON/TSV files for frame timing and calibration (*e.g.*, SUV factors). When appropriate, de-identified source DICOMs are retained as an optional raw layer. For 2D modalities (*e.g.*, radiographs, ultrasound frames), we preserve full dynamic range using lossless 16-bit formats (TIFF or 16-bit PNG) together with sidecar JSON for essential metadata (pixel spacing, orientation, window settings, modality-specific tags). Optional 8-bit PNG “view” images may be generated solely for visualization and documentation; these are never used as training inputs when quantitative intensity matters. This preprocessing and standardization workflow maintains dataset fidelity and compatibility, facilitates seamless integration into model-training pipelines, and enables reproducible and comparable benchmarking across studies.

6.2 MDFP

MDFP systematizes discovery, auditing, and composition through four sequential phases that operate primarily on structured metadata, strengthening privacy, auditability, and reproducibility while avoiding raw-pixel handling.

Table 1 presents these phases of MDFP, outlining their core objectives and associated metadata fields. These phases are tightly aligned with our systematic metadata collection framework, ensuring consistency, completeness, and interoperability across heterogeneous datasets. Below, we detail each phase.

6.2.1 Phase 1: Metadata Harmonization

Phase 1 resolves semantic heterogeneity by enforcing a rigorously defined metadata schema. Rather than creating a new vocabulary, we ground our schema in authoritative medical terminologies, such

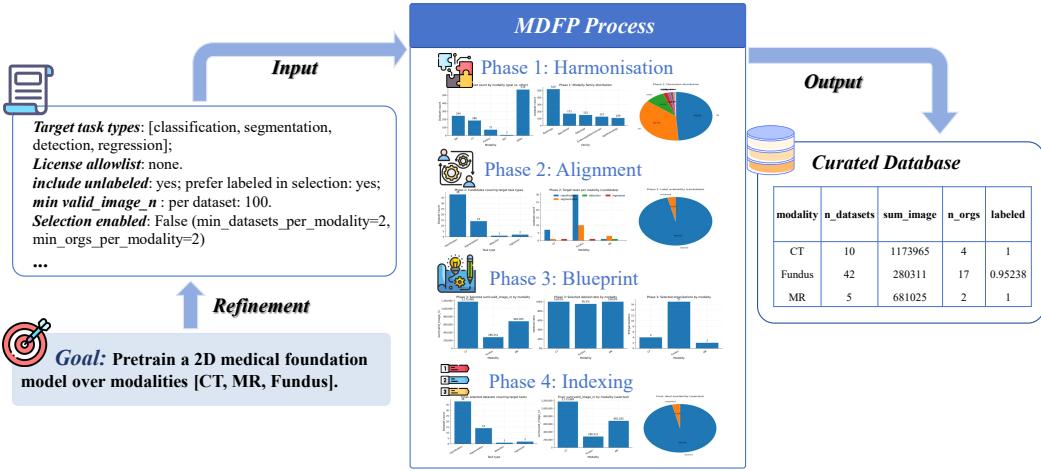


Figure 20: Detailed process of the proposed metadata-driven fusion paradigm (MDFP).

Table 1: MDFP Workflow Overview with Key Metadata Fields

Phase	Objective	Metadata Fields
1. Harmonization	Standardize modalities, tasks, anatomy, dataset quality and impact.	modality_primary, dimension, anatomical_structure, quality_flag, impact, organization, challenge_series
2. Alignment	Align semantic labels and tasks across datasets.	task_type, modality_secondary, label_presence, notes
3. Blueprint	Cluster datasets; assess integrative potential and data scale.	data_volume, storage_size_gb
4. Indexing	Create public metadata indices and visualization tools for easy access.	dataset_name, homepage_url, release_date, license

as the Unified Medical Language System (UMLS) and Medical Subject Headings (MeSH). This process is semi-automated, leveraging API-driven searches against these ontologies, followed by LLM-based refinement to programmatically align disparate dataset descriptors into a consistent, machine-readable form. Concretely, we:

- **Standardize primary modality (modality_primary):** Mapped to an enumerated set including CT, MR, PET, US, X-ray, etc., with niche modalities deterministically aligned to this taxonomy.
- **Normalize data dimensionality (dimension):** Parsed directly from dataset metadata to determine whether the data is 2D, 3D, or video (2D + time).
- **Establish hierarchical classification:** Instead of a simple anatomical tag, we implement a multi-level classification system based on standard medical ontologies (*e.g.*, UMLS, MeSH). This provides rich, hierarchical context. For example, a dataset on cataracts would be classified under *Eye Diseases* → *Lens Diseases* → *Cataract*.
- **Assign quality levels (quality_flag):** A semi-automated process assigns a quality score (high, medium, low) based on a composite evaluation of multiple factors: institutional provenance (*e.g.*, publications from leading research hospitals), bibliometric impact (*e.g.*, citation counts of the associated paper), imaging resolution, and annotation granularity and detail.
- **Quantify dataset impact (impact):** Classified as high, medium, or low, based on citation frequency, benchmark adoption, and downstream reuse.
- **Record provenance and context (organization, challenge_series):** Identifying the originating institution and any associated benchmark or competition series.

This harmonization step yields a uniform, richly annotated metadata table that transforms a fragmented corpus into an interoperable resource, thereby enabling reliable cross-dataset comparison, reproducible filtering, and seamless integration.

6.2.2 Phase 2: Semantic Alignment

Phase 2 mitigates inconsistencies by mapping abstract machine learning tasks to their concrete clinical significance. This crucial step involves a systematic review of dataset documentation, source publications, and official guidelines to understand the intended real-world application. By doing so, we align heterogeneous labeling conventions and evaluation objectives with tangible clinical goals. Specifically, we:

- **Define downstream tasks** (`downstream_task`): We standardize ML tasks and explicitly map them to their clinical applications. For example:
 - A classification task might correspond to clinical *diagnosis* (e.g., malignant vs. benign tumor), *severity grading* (e.g., staging diabetic retinopathy), or *treatment response prediction*.
 - A segmentation task may be used for *lesion delineation* (e.g., outlining a tumor boundary), *volumetric quantification* (e.g., measuring organ volume to track disease progression), or *radiotherapy/surgical planning*.
 - A detection task is often used for *disease screening* (e.g., identifying candidate pulmonary nodules in a chest CT).
 - A regression task can quantify *clinical biomarkers* (e.g., predicting bone mineral density from a CT scan or cardiac ejection fraction from an ultrasound video).
- **Specify secondary imaging modalities** (`modality_secondary`): Capturing finer-grained protocol-level distinctions under each primary modality, such as T1 or T2 sequences for MR.
- **Indicate label availability** (`label_presence`): Denoting whether ground-truth annotations are provided (`labeled`) or not (`unlabeled`).
- **Document special considerations** (`notes`): Capturing dataset-specific nuances, assumptions, or known limitations in free-text form.

This alignment phase yields a clinically-grounded task vocabulary that supports meaningful interpretation, goal-oriented filtering, and enhances the reliability of cross-dataset benchmarking.

6.2.3 Phase 3: Fusion Blueprints

This phase leverages harmonized metadata to design strategic dataset integration plans. Specifically, we perform clustering based on combinations of primary and secondary imaging modalities (`modality_primary`, `modality_secondary`), clinical tasks (`task_type`), and anatomical coverage (`anatomical_structure`). Quantitative evaluations are systematically derived from metadata, encompassing the following aspects:

- **Data Volume** (`data_volume`): Assess total images available, along with explicit training, validation, and testing splits.
- **Valid Image Counts** (`valid_image_n`): Determine precisely how many images have reliable and validated annotations, critical for training supervised models.
- **Storage Estimation** (`storage_size_gb`): Evaluate practical storage requirements, essential for infrastructure planning.
- **Anatomical and Task Diversity** (`anatomical_structure`, `task_type`): Quantify anatomical breadth and task variety within each fusion cluster, ensuring coverage diversity crucial for generalization.

This structured assessment produces a principled basis for scalable dataset merging, balancing quantity, annotation quality, and content diversity to support robust foundation model training.

Table 2: MDFF-derived composition for the 2D CT/MR/Fundus goal. `sum_image` is `sum(valid_image_n)`; `labeled_ratio` is the fraction of datasets that are labeled.

modality	n_datasets	sum_image	n_orgs	labeled_ratio
CT	10	1,173,965	4	1.000
MR	5	681,025	2	1.000
Fundus	42	280,311	17	0.952

6.2.4 Phase 4: Dataset Indexing and Community Sharing

Phase 4 transforms the harmonized metadata into a structured, publicly accessible dataset index to support community-scale discovery and reuse. We consolidate key metadata elements for each dataset, including:

- **Dataset name** (`dataset_name`): the canonical name of the dataset for standardized referencing;
- **Release date** (`release_date`): official publication or release timestamp, enabling temporal filtering;
- **Homepage URL** (`homepage_url`): direct access link to dataset documentation or hosting platform;
- **License** (`license`): clearly defined usage permissions, ensuring legal compliance and reproducibility.

This indexed representation facilitates rapid dataset discovery, promotes responsible reuse, and provides the infrastructure foundation for large-scale model pretraining, benchmarking, and open collaboration.

6.2.5 Case Study: Goal-Conditioned Merge via MDFF

As shown in Figure 20, to demonstrate how MDFF supports foundation-model pretraining with reproducible, goal-aligned data composition, we instantiate a concrete target: a 2D model over modalities {CT, MR, Fundus} and tasks {classification, segmentation, detection, regression}. Filtering is restricted to Phases 1–2 only (include unlabeled, prefer labeled; `valid_image_n` ≥ 100; no license allow-list; do not accept 3D/video as 2D proxies). Phases 3–4 perform enrichment and indexing. The MDFF composition is summarized in Table 2. In total, the pool contains 57 datasets and 2,135,301 usable images across the three modalities, with near-complete label availability.

6.3 Interactive Discovery Portal

Combining the aforementioned components together, we build a lightweight interactive discovery portal, namely the *Medical Dataset Browser*, to triage and refine candidate data sets before schema-level alignment. The portal is deployed as a single page static application on GitHub Pages¹⁰, executes entirely client-side, and consumes at runtime the standardized JSON artifact produced in 6.1 (for example, the cleaned and merged manifest). This design eliminates server-side dependencies, simplifies reproducibility, and enables privacy-preserving exploration. Below, we detail the pipeline.

Dataset Filtering. Starting from the dataset source pool prepared in Section 6.1, the portal exposes two complementary modes for dataset filtering. First, *Rule-based filtering* (“Filter Mode 1”). This mode implements the MDFF, accepting an editable JSON specification that encodes deterministic selection criteria, *e.g.*, *image dimension* (2D/3D), *modality* sets (CT/MRI/US/Pathology, etc.), *task* types (segmentation, detection, classification, report generation), *organ/anatomy* whitelists, *license* constraints, minimum sample sizes, and *year* ranges. This recipe-like abstraction makes selections auditable and perfectly reproducible.

Specifically, the controls for *Phase 1&2 in MDFF* (harmonization and alignment) and *Phase 3&4* (blueprint and indexing) are integrated into the page to preview downstream effects before commit-

¹⁰<https://tchenglv520.github.io/medical-dataset-browser/>

ting a batch run. During execution, the interface highlights in-progress elements and then surfaces consolidated outputs for inspection.

In parallel, *direct faceted search* (“Filter Mode 2”) provides dropdown facets and a free text query for fast exploratory narrowing. Both modes drive live visual summaries, complete bar and doughnut charts of dimension-modality-task distributions, so users can immediately assess coverage and balance of the current subset.

Statistics and summaries. After the dataset filtering, the portal renders live bar/pie summaries of modality, dimension, task, and anatomy distributions; a MDFP Phase-4 audit table exposes fields essential for screening and compliance: `name`, `dimension`, `modality`, `task`, `organ`, `images` (counts), `year`, `organization`, `license`, and `link`. These statistics and summaries can be exported to CSV/JSON for benchmarking pipelines. Together, these views close the loop from search to fusion to shareable artifacts.

Implementation details. The `index.html` bootstraps by loading the preprocessed JSON manifest, initializes an in-memory filter store, and applies deterministic, order-independent rule evaluation entirely on the client. Visual analytics and tables are rendered with lightweight, dependency-minimal components; results are paginated to maintain interactivity on medium-to-large corpora. Because the application is a self-contained static bundle, any user can fork, reconfigure the selection recipe, and redeploy an identical retrieval environment without additional infrastructure.

6.4 Implications

The proposed MDFP and the consequent interactive discovery portal enable reproducible, goal-conditioned composition for foundation-model pretraining, leading to the following impacts on the target foundation model: (1) *Scale and diversity*. Although Fundus contributes the most datasets, CT and MR dominate volume (together ~ 1.85 M images), providing substantial anatomical and acquisition diversity from multiple organisations (CT: 4, MR: 2, Fundus: 17). (2) *Supervision readiness*. High labeled ratios (Fundus $\geq 95\%$; CT/MR=1.00) enable multi-task supervised objectives while still permitting self-supervised losses on any unlabeled portions. (3) *Goal match*. The pool exactly satisfies the modality and dimensionality constraints and covers the four target task families (per Phase-2 diagnostics), making it directly suitable for pretraining a 2D multi-modal, multi-task foundation model. (4) *Training considerations*. Because image volume is skewed towards CT/MR, we recommend modality-aware sampling (*e.g.*, temperature or capped sampling per dataset) and task-stratified batching to balance supervision signals; if broader radiology coverage is desired, the same pipeline can be rerun with `allow_3d_as_2d_sources=true` to admit 3D/video sources as 2D slice providers without altering the metadata-driven workflow.

7 Discussion

7.1 Limitations in Task Definition and Evolution of Data Engineering Paradigms

Current open-access medical imaging datasets generally exhibit limitations in task definition, which are closely associated with the task-oriented nature of early deep learning practices [68, 9]. With the advancement of LLMs and foundation models, data collection principles are gradually shifting from a single-task orientation toward a more comprehensive scientific data engineering paradigm. In particular, foundation models and large-scale AI have accelerated this paradigm shift, demanding exploration of novel tasks and applications that were never anticipated during initial data curation phases. Most existing datasets target single objectives (*e.g.*, segmentation, classification, or detection), with minimal consideration for multi-task or cross-task learning scenarios. Such singularity constrains AI model development and generalization, particularly in clinical environments where intelligent diagnostic systems must perform multiple collaborative tasks [69]. Legacy datasets reveal methodological limitations in their collection protocols, often lacking foresight to accommodate diverse requirements of contemporary AI solutions. Few datasets simultaneously provide annotations for segmentation, detection, and disease subtyping, thereby creating obstacles for training and evaluating models capable of handling complex, real-world clinical workflows. This paradigm shift necessitates fundamental changes in how medical data is conceptualized and structured. Traditional task-specific annotation protocols must evolve into flexible frameworks that can

accommodate emergent use cases and novel AI architectures. The transition from task-oriented to foundation-oriented data engineering requires rethinking annotation strategies, metadata structures, and quality assurance processes. Future dataset designs should prioritize adaptability and extensibility, enabling researchers to derive new tasks and applications from existing resources without complete re-annotation.

7.2 Scarcity of Multimodal Medical Datasets and Constraints in Further Development

Multimodal medical data, combining imaging modalities like CT, MRI, 2D, and 3D images with clinical reports, pathology, or even videos, holds exceptional value in clinical diagnosis, yet remains exceedingly rare in the public domain [9]. Most open-access medical datasets are limited to unimodal structures and often lack standardized frameworks for multimodal data collection and annotation [70]. The scarcity significantly restricts the exploration of advanced research directions, such as cross-modal reasoning and joint representation learning, both of which are essential for the next generation of medical AI systems. The challenge extends beyond mere data availability to encompass fundamental issues of modal alignment and semantic consistency. Different modalities often operate on disparate temporal and spatial scales—pathology slides provide microscopic cellular detail while radiology captures organ-level structures, and clinical notes document temporal disease progression. Harmonizing these heterogeneous data streams requires sophisticated alignment protocols and cross-modal validation standards that current datasets rarely provide. Moreover, the absence of standardized multimodal benchmarks impedes systematic evaluation of cross-modal AI architectures. Researchers lack common evaluation frameworks to assess how effectively models integrate complementary information across modalities or leverage modal-specific strengths to compensate for limitations in others. This evaluation gap slows progress in developing clinically viable multimodal systems that could synthesize diverse diagnostic information as human clinicians do. The technical complexity of multimodal data management compounds these challenges, as institutions struggle with storage, versioning, and synchronization of large-scale heterogeneous datasets. Without robust infrastructure and standardized protocols for multimodal data curation, the field remains fragmented, with isolated efforts failing to create the critical mass needed for breakthrough advances in multimodal medical AI.

7.3 Challenges and Opportunities in Medical Foundation Models

Medical foundation models demand unprecedented scale and diversity in training data, yet current resources remain insufficient for developing truly generalizable systems [71]. Foundation models require comprehensive coverage across imaging modalities, clinical specialities, and patient demographics to achieve robust performance in medical settings. The gap between available data and foundation model requirements is particularly evident in specialised domains such as pediatric imaging, rare diseases, and longitudinal treatment monitoring, where data scarcity limits model development for applications in these fields. Three interconnected challenges fundamentally constrain the development of medical foundation models. First, the scale challenge extends beyond quantity to encompass representational diversity—foundation models must encounter sufficient variation in disease presentations, imaging protocols, and population characteristics to develop robust internal representations. Current medical datasets typically capture narrow slices of clinical reality, missing the long-tail distribution of rare conditions and atypical presentations that characterise real medical practice. Building upon this data limitation, licensing restrictions and privacy regulations create a second layer of obstacles unique to medical foundation model development. Unlike general-domain AI where datasets can be freely shared and augmented in most cases, medical data faces dual constraints from patient privacy requirements and institutional intellectual property policies, requiring careful examination of clinical validation before deployment. Even when foundation models demonstrate the capability to generate high-quality synthetic data for training augmentation, restrictive licensing prevents these enhanced medical datasets from benefiting the broader medical research community. This regulatory landscape fragments the field, forcing redundant efforts across institutions and limiting collaborative progress [72]. Beyond data availability and regulatory constraints, contextual intelligence [73] emerges as the third critical requirement for clinical deployment. Effective medical AI must understand how emergency protocols differ from routine screening, how resource constraints affect diagnostic pathways, and how patient history influences treatment selection. These capabilities extend beyond pattern recognition to encompass workflow integration, clinical reasoning, and adaptive decision support. Furthermore, medical foundation models must develop temporal

reasoning capabilities to track disease progression, treatment responses, and evolving clinical contexts—competencies that current training paradigms inadequately address. Consequently, achieving this level of sophistication requires coordinated efforts to establish data governance frameworks that balance privacy protection with research advancement, enabling institutions to contribute to shared resources while maintaining ethical standards. Without addressing these systemic challenges in an integrated manner, medical foundation models will remain limited to narrow applications rather than achieving the general medical intelligence needed for transformative clinical impact.

8 Conclusion

This comprehensive survey of over 1,000 open-access medical image datasets reveals a fragmented and imbalanced landscape that fundamentally constrains the development of medical foundation models. Existing datasets remain predominantly small-scale, task-specific, and modality-restricted, with pronounced disparities across anatomical regions and imaging modalities. These limitations reflect the field’s incomplete transition from task-oriented to foundation-oriented data engineering paradigms. To address these challenges, we formulate the Metadata-Driven Fusion Paradigm (MDFP), a systematic framework for dataset integration that enables the construction of larger, more diverse training resources essential for foundation model development. Our analysis identifies three critical gaps: the scarcity of multimodal datasets that limits cross-modal reasoning capabilities, restrictive licensing and privacy regulations that fragment collaborative efforts, and the absence of contextual intelligence necessary for real-world clinical deployment. The dominance of segmentation and classification tasks, alongside the underrepresentation of emerging applications like visual question answering and multimodal reasoning, underscores the urgent need for comprehensive data engineering strategies. Looking ahead, priority should be given to developing privacy-preserving federated learning frameworks and establishing standardized metadata schemas that enable dataset evolution while maintaining patient confidentiality. Strategic dataset consolidation through MDFP, combined with advances in self-supervised learning and synthetic data generation, can unlock the transformative potential of medical foundation models in near future.

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A Tables of 2D Medical Image Datasets

B Tables of 3D Medical Image Datasets

Table 3: 2D CT datasets.

#	Dataset	Year	Dim	Modality	Structure	Images	Label	Task	Diseases
1	LoDoPaB-CT [74]	2020	2D	CT	Lung	28	Yes	Recon	NA
2	5K+ CT Images on Fractured Limbs [75]	2021	2D	CT	Limbs	24	Yes	Seg	Bone Fracture
3	AREN0534 [76]	2021	3D, 2D	Multi ^a	Kidney, Lung	239	No	Est	Kidney Tumor
4	CT Medical Images [77]	2017	2D	CT	Lung	475	Yes	Seg	NA
5	National Lung Screening Trial [78]	2013	3D, 2D	CT, Pathology	Lung	26.7k	No	Clss	Lung Cancer
6	RSNA Intracranial Hemorrhage Detection [79]	2019	2D	CT	Brain	874k	Yes	Loc	Intracranial Hemorrhage
7	CT diagnosis of COVID-19 [80]	2021	2D	CT	Lung	275	Yes	Clss	Lung COVID-19
8	COVID-19-CT SCAN IMAGES [81]	2021	2D	CT	Lung	1.4k	Yes	Clss	Lung COVID-19
9	COVID_CT_COVID-CT [80]	2021	2D	CT	Lung	746	Yes	Clss	Lung COVID-19
10	Chest CT-Scan images Dataset [82]	2021	2D	CT	Lung	1k	Yes	Clss	Lung Cancer
11	Cranium Image Dataset [83]	2020	2D	CT	Brain	50	Yes	Det	Intracranial Hemorrhage
12	SARS-COV-2 Ct-Scan Dataset [84]	2021	2D	CT	Lung	2.5k	Yes	Clss	Lung Disease
13	MedMNIST [85]	2020	2D	Multi ^b	Retina, Breast, Lung	100k	Yes	Clss	Multi-disease
14	The Visible Human Project [86]	1994	3D, 2D	CT, MR, etc.	Full Body	2	No	NA	Skin Lesion
15	ImageCLEF 2016 [87]	2015	2D	Multi ^c	Skin, Cell, Breast	31k	Yes	Clss	Head & Neck Tumor
16	RadImageNet (Subset: CT) [88]	2022	2D	CT	Full Body	292.4k	Yes	Clss	Abdomen, lung, etc. ^d
17	Brain CT Images with ICH Masks [83]	2019	2D	CT	Brain	82	Yes	Seg	Intracranial Hemorrhage
18	CMB-CRC [89]	2022	3D, 2D	Multi ^e	Colon	472	No	Seg, Clss	Colorectal Cancer
19	CMB-GEC [90]	2022	3D, 2D	CT, WSI, PET	Brain	14	No	Seg, Clss	Melanoma
20	CMB-MEL [91]	2022	3D, 2D	Multi ^f	Brain	255	No	Seg	Melanoma
21	CMB-MML [92]	2021	2D, 3D	Multi ^g	NA	60	No	NA	Multiple Myeloma
22	CMB-PCA [93]	2022	2D, 3D	CT, MR, WSI	Prostate	31	No	Clss, Pred	Prostate Cancer
23	CPTAC-LSCC_CT_PET [94]	2018	2D, 3D	CT, PET, Histopathology	NA	238	No	NA	NA
24	Finding and Measuring Lungs in CT Data [95]	2019	2D, 3D	CT	Lung	534	Yes	Seg	NA
25	Head CT Image Data [96]	2019	2D	CT	Head	200	Yes	Clss	NA
26	LDCTIQAC2023 [97]	2023	2D	CT	NA	1k	Yes	Reg	NA
27	APOLLO-5 [98]	2022	2D, 3D	Multi ^h	NA	6.2k	No	NA	NA
28	Lung-Fused-CT-Pathology [99]	2018	2D, 3D	CT, Histopathology	Lung	36	Yes	Seg	Lung Disease
29	CMB-LCA [100]	2022	2D, 3D	Multi ⁱ	NA	0	No	NA	NA
30	RIDER Phantom PET-CT [101]	2011	2D	CT, PET	NA	2.2k	No	NA	NA
31	AHOD0831 [102]	2022	3D, 2D	Multi ^j	NA	0	No	NA	Hodgkin Lymphoma
32	Prostate-MRI [103]	2011	3D, 2D	Multi ^k	Prostate	26	No	NA	Prostate Cancer
33	AREN0532 [104]	2022	3D, 2D	Multi ^l	NA	1k	No	NA	Wilms Tumor
34	ImageCLEF 2016 (Duplicate) [87]	2015	2D	Multi ^c	Skin, Cell, Breast	31k	Yes	Clss	Head & Neck Tumor
35	QUBIQ2020 [105]	2020	2D	CT, MR	Kidney, Pancreas, etc.	150	Yes	Seg	NA
36	QUBIQ2021_2D_CT [106]	2021	2D	CT, MR	Kidney, Pancreas, etc.	268	Yes	Seg	NA

^a Multi-modalities of AREN0534: CT, MR, PET, Ultrasound.

^b Multi-modalities of MedMNIST: OCT, X-Ray, CT, Pathology, Fundus Photography.

^c Multi-modalities of ImageCLEF: MR, US, Histopathology, X-Ray, CT, PET, Endoscopy, Dermoscopy, EEG, ECG, EMG, Microscopy, Fundus.

^d The complete list of diseases for RadImageNet includes: prostate lesion, adrenal pathology, gallstone, arterial pathology, urolithiasis, pancreatic lesion, etc.

^e Multi-modalities of CMB-CRC: CT, MR, US, X-ray, PET, WSI.

^f Multi-modalities of CMB-MEL: CT, US, WSI, PET.

^g Multi-modalities of CMB-MML: CT, MR, PET, WSI.

^h Multi-modalities of APOLLO-5: CT, MR, US, PET, X-Ray.

ⁱ Multi-modalities of CMB-LCA: CT, MR, US, Histopathology, X-ray.

^j Multi-modalities of AHOD0831: CT, MR, PET, X-Ray.

^k Multi-modalities of Prostate-MRI: MR, CT, PET, Pathology.

^l Multi-modalities of AREN0532: CT, MR, Ultrasound, PET.

Abbreviations: Cls=Classification, Det=Detection, Est=Estimation, Histo=Histopathology, Loc=Localization, Pred=Prediction, Recon=Reconstruction, Reg=Registration, Seg=Segmentation, US=Ultrasound, WSI=Whole-slide images.

Table 4: 2D MRI datasets.

#	Dataset	Year	Dim	Modality	Structure	Images	Label	Task	Diseases
37	AREN0534 [76]	2021	2D, 3D	Multi ^a	Kidney, Lung	239	No	Est	Kidney Tumor
38	KNOAP2020 [107]	2020	2D, 3D	MR, X-Ray	Knee	30	Yes	Pred	Osteoarthritis
39	braimMRI [108]	2022	2D	MR	Brain	110	Yes	Seg	Brain Tumor
40	Brain-MRI [109]	2020	2D	MR	Brain	110	Yes	Seg	Brain Disease
41	SpinalDisease2020 [110]	2020	2D	MR	Spine	150	Yes	Det	Spinal Disease
42	The Visible Human Project [86]	1994	2D, 3D	CT, MR, Others	Full Body	2	No	NA	Skin Lesion
43	ImageCLEF 2016 [111]	2015	2D	Multi ^b	Skin, Cell, Breast	31k	Yes	Clss	H&N Tumor
44	CMB-CRC [112]	2022	2D, 3D	Multi ^c	Colon	472	No	Seg, Clss	Colorectal Cancer
45	CMB-MML [113]	2021	2D, 3D	Multi ^d	NA	60	No	Pred	Multiple Myeloma
46	CMB-PCA [93]	2022	2D, 3D	CT, MR, Histo	Prostate	31	No	Clss, Pred	Prostate Cancer
47	ICDC-Glioma (GLIOMA01)_3D-MR	2021	2D, 3D	MR, Histo	NA	650	No	NA	Glioma
48	Prostate Fused-MRI-Pathology [114]	2016	2D, 3D	MR, Histo	Prostate (Pelvis)	29	No	NA	Prostate Cancer
49	Cardiac Atrial Images [115]	2020	2D	MR	Atrium	8k	Yes	Seg	Cardiac Disease
50	APOLLO-5 [116]	2022	2D, 3D	Multi ^e	NA	6.2k	No	NA	NA
51	CMB-LCA [113]	2022	2D, 3D	Multi ^f	NA	0	No	NA	Lung Cancer
52	AHOD0831 [102]	2022	2D, 3D	Multi ^g	NA	0	No	NA	Hodgkin Lymphoma
53	Prostate-MRI [117]	2011	2D, 3D	Multi ^h	Prostate	26	No	NA	Prostate Cancer
54	AREN0532 [104]	2022	2D, 3D	Multi ⁱ	NA	1k	No	NA	Wilms Tumor
55	ImageCLEF 2015 [118]	NA	2D, 3D	Multi ^j	Skin, Cell, Breast	0	Yes	Clss	NA
56	RadImageNet (Subset: MR) [88]	2022	2D	MR	Full Body	673k	Yes	Clss	Whole Body Abnorm.
57	QUBIQ2020 [105]	2020	2D	CT, MR	Kidney, etc. ^k	150	Yes	Seg	Pathologies
58	QUBIQ2021_2D_MR [106]	2021	2D	CT, MR	Kidney, etc. ^k	268	Yes	Seg	Pathologies

^a Multi-modalities of AREN0534: CT, MR, PET, US.

^b Multi-modalities of ImageCLEF 2016: MR, US, Histo, X-Ray, CT, PET, Endo, Dermo, EEG, ECG, EMG, Micro, Fundus.

^c Multi-modalities of CMB-CRC: CT, MR, US, X-Ray, PET, Histo.

^d Multi-modalities of CMB-MML: CT, MR, PET, Histo.

^e Multi-modalities of APOLLO-5: CT, MR, US, PET, X-Ray.

^f Multi-modalities of CMB-LCA: CT, MR, US, Histo, X-Ray.

^g Multi-modalities of AHOD0831: CT, MR, PET, X-Ray.

^h Multi-modalities of Prostate-MRI: MR, CT, PET, Histo.

ⁱ Multi-modalities of AREN0532: CT, MR, US, PET.

^j Multi-modalities of ImageCLEF 2015: MR, US, Histo, X-Ray.

^k etc. in QUBIQ Structures: Pancreas, Brain, Prostate.

Abbreviations: Seg=Segmentation, Det=Detection, Cls=Classification, Pred=Prediction, Est=Estimation; Histo=Histopathology, US=Ultrasound, Endo=Endoscopy, Dermo=Dermoscopy, Micro=Microscopy, Abnorm.=Abnormalities, H&N=Head & Neck.

Table 5: 2D PET datasets.

#	Dataset	Year	Dim	Modality	Structure	Images	Label	Task	Diseases
59	AREN0534 [76]	2021	3D, 2D	Multi ^a	Kidney, Lung	239	No	Est	Kidney
60	ImageCLEF 2016 [87]	2015	2D	Multi ^b	Skin, Cell, Breast	31k	Yes	Clss	H&N Tumor
61	CMB-CRC [89]	2022	3D, 2D	Multi ^c	Colon	472	No	Seg, Clss	Colorectal Cancer (H&E stained tissue)
62	CMB-GEC [90]	2022	3D, 2D	CT, WSI, PET	Brain	14	No	Seg, Clss	Melanoma (Cerebral microbleeds)
63	CMB-MEL [91]	2022	3D, 2D	Multi ^d	Brain	255	No	Seg	Melanoma (Cerebral microbleeds)
64	CMB-MML [92]	2021	2D, 3D	Multi ^e	NA	60	No	Pred	Multiple Myeloma
65	CPTAC-LSCC_CT_PET [94]	2018	2D, 3D	CT, PET, Histo	NA	238	No	NA	NA
66	APOLLO-5 [98]	2022	2D, 3D	Multi ^f	NA	6.2k	No	NA	NA
67	RIDER Phantom PET-CT [101]	2011	2D	CT, PET	NA	2.2k	No	NA	NA
68	AHOD0831 [102]	2022	3D, 2D	Multi ^g	NA	0	No	NA	Hodgkin Lymphoma
69	AREN0532 [104]	2022	3D, 2D	Multi ^h	NA	1k	No	NA	Wilms Tumor

^a Multi-modalities of AREN0534: CT, MR, PET, Ultrasound.

^b Multi-modalities of ImageCLEF 2016: MR, US, Histo, X-Ray, CT, PET, Endo, Dermo, EEG, ECG, EMG, Microscopy, Fundus.

^c Multi-modalities of CMB-CRC: CT, MR, US, DX, PET, WSI.

^d Multi-modalities of CMB-MEL: CT, US, WSI, PET (SWI).

^e Multi-modalities of CMB-MML: CT, MR, PET, WSI.

^f Multi-modalities of APOLLO-5: CT, MR, US, PET, X-Ray.

^g Multi-modalities of AHOD0831: CT, MR, PET, X-Ray.

^h Multi-modalities of Prostate-MRI: MR, CT, PET, Patho.

ⁱ Multi-modalities of AREN0532: CT, MR, US, PET.

Abbreviations: Seg=Segmentation, Cls=Classification, Est=Estimation, Pred=Prediction, H&N=Head & Neck, US=Ultrasound, Histo=Histopathology, Patho=Pathology, Endo=Endoscopy, Derm=Dermoscopy, WSI=Whole-slide Images, DX=Digital Radiography.

Table 6: 2D Ultrasound datasets.

#	Dataset	Year	Dim	Modality	Structure	Images	Label	Task	Diseases
70	HC18 [119]	2018	2D	US	Skull	1.3k	Yes	Meas	NA
71	BUSI [120]	2019	2D	US	Breast	647	Yes	Seg	Breast Cancer
72	APOLLO-5 [116]	2022	2D, 3D	Multi ^a	NA	6.2k	No	NA	NA
73	CMB-LCA [113]	2022	2D, 3D	Multi ^b	NA	0	No	NA	NA
74	ImageCLEF 2015 [118]	2015	2D, 3D	Multi ^c	Skin, Cell, Breast	0	Yes	Clss	NA
75	ImageCLEF 2016 [87]	2016	2D	Multi ^d	Skin, Cell, Breast	31k	Yes	Clss	Head & Neck Tumor
76	RadImageNet (Subset: US) [88]	2022	2D	US	Full Body	390k	Yes	Clss	Abdominal Structures
77	BreastMNIST [120]	2021	2D	US	Breast	156	Yes	Clss	Breast Cancer
78	AREN0534 [76]	2021	2D, 3D	Multi ^e	Kidney, Lung	239	No	Est	Kidney Tumor
79	CLUST15 [121]	2015	2D	US	Liver	34	Yes	Track	NA
80	Ultrasound Nerve Segmentation [122]	2016	2D	US	Brachial Plexus	11.3k	Yes	Seg	NA
81	TN-SCUI2020 [123]	2020	2D	US	Thyroid	3.6k	Yes	Seg	Leukemia
82	ImageCLEF 2016 [124]	2015	2D	Multi ^f	Skin, Cell, Breast	31k	Yes	Clss	Head & Neck Tumor
83	CMB-CRC [112]	2022	2D, 3D	Multi ^g	Colon	472	No	Seg, Clss	Colorectal Cancer
84	CMB-MEL [125]	2022	2D, 3D	Multi ^h	Brain	255	No	Seg	Melanoma, Cerebral microbleed
85	PSFHS [126]	2023	2D	US	NA	4.7k	Yes	Seg	NA
86	USenhance2023 [127]	2023	2D	US	NA	1.5k	Yes	Recon	NA
87	AREN0532 [104]	2022	2D, 3D	Multi ⁱ	NA	1k	No	NA	Wilms Tumor
88	TN3K [128]	2021	2D	US	Head and Neck	3.5k	Yes	Seg	Thyroid Nodules
89	CAMUS [129]	2019	2D	US	Heart	1.8k	Yes	Seg	Cardiac Disease
90	DDTI [130]	2020	2D	US	Thyroid	637	Yes	Seg	Thyroid Nodule

^a Multi-modalities of APOLLO-5: CT, MR, US, PET, X-Ray.

^b Multi-modalities of CMB-LCA: CT, MR, US, Histo, DX (WSI).

^c Multi-modalities of ImageCLEF 2015: MR, US, Histo, X-Ray.

^d Multi-modalities of ImageCLEF 2016 [87]: MR, US, Histo, X-Ray, CT, PET, Endo, Dermo, EEG, ECG, EMG, Microscopy, Fundus (Electron Microscopy).

^e Multi-modalities of AREN0534: CT, MR, PET, US.

^f Multi-modalities of ImageCLEF 2016: MR, US, Histo, X-Ray, CT, PET, Endo, Dermo, Others, EEG, ECG, EMG, Electron Microscopy, Fundus Photography.

^g Multi-modalities of CMB-CRC: CT, MR, US, DX, PET, WSI.

^h Multi-modalities of CMB-MEL: CT, US, WSI, PET (SWI).

ⁱ Multi-modalities of AREN0532: CT, MR, US, PET.

Abbreviations: Seg=Segmentation, Clss=Classification, Est=Estimation, Recon=Reconstruction, Meas=Measurement, Track=Tracking; US=Ultrasound, Histo=Histopathology, WSI=Whole-slide image, Endo=Endoscopy, Dermo=Dermoscopy.

Table 7: 2D X-Ray datasets.

#	Dataset	Year	Dim	Modality	Structure	Images	Label	Task	Diseases
91	Chest X-ray [131]	2018	2D	X-Ray	Lung	5.9k	Yes	Cls	Pneumonia
92	CoronaHack [132]	2020	2D	X-Ray	Lung	5.9k	Yes	Cls	COVID-19, Pneumonia
93	NIH Chest X-ray 14 [133]	2017	2D	X-Ray	Lung	112.1k	Yes	Cls	Thorax diseases
94	COVIDx CXR-2 [134]	2020	2D	X-Ray	Lung	30.9k	Yes	Cls	COVID-19
95	Pneumothorax Masks X-Ray [135]	2020	2D	X-Ray	Lung	12.0k	Yes	Seg	Pneumothorax
96	IRMA X-ray [136]	2020	2D	X-Ray	Brain, Lung	14.7k	Yes	Cls	NA
97	Chest XB COVID-19 [137]	2021	2D	X-Ray	Lung	21.4k	Yes	Cls	COVID-19
98	COVID-19-Image [138]	2020	2D	X-Ray	Lung	93	Yes	Cls	COVID-19
99	Chest X-ray PA Dataset [139]	2021	2D	X-Ray	Lung	4.6k	No	Cls	COVID-19, Pneumonia
100	NHANES II X-ray [140]	2021	2D	X-Ray	Lung	17.1k	No	NA	NA
101	KNOAP2020 [107]	2020	2D, 3D	MR, X-Ray	Knee	30	Yes	Pred	Osteoarthritis
102	AASCE [141]	2019	2D	X-Ray	Spine	609	Yes	Reg	NA
103	Covid-19 Image Dataset [142]	2021	2D	X-Ray	Lung	345	Yes	Cls	Lung diseases
104	Pulmonary Chest X-Ray (ChinaSet) [143]	2021	2D	X-Ray	Lung	800	Yes	Cls	Lung diseases
105	MURA [144]	2021	2D	X-Ray	Multi-bone ^a	40.0k	Yes	Cls	Musculoskeletal
106	SIIM-ACR Pneumothorax Seg [135]	2020	2D	X-Ray	Lung	12.1k	Yes	Seg	Pneumothorax
107	MIAS Mammography [145]	2021	2D	X-Ray	Breast	322	Yes	Cls	Breast cancer
108	MedMNIST [85]	2020	2D	Multi ^b	Retina, Breast, Lung	100k	Yes	Cls	Multi-diseases
109	RSNA Pneumonia Detection [146]	2018	2D	X-Ray	Lung	26.7k	Yes	Det	Lung diseases
110	VinBigData Chest X-ray [147]	2020	2D	X-Ray	Lung	15.0k	Yes	Det	Heart atrium
111	CheXpert [31]	2021	2D	X-Ray	Lung	224.3k	Yes	Cls	Diabetic retinopathy
112	SIIM-FISABIO-RSNA COVID-19 [148]	2021	2D	X-Ray	Lung	6.1k	Yes	Det	Tuberculosis
113	NODE21 [149]	2021	2D	X-Ray	Lung	5.5k	Yes	Det	Breast cancer
114	ImageCLEF 2016 [87]	2016	2D	Multi ^c	Skin, Cell, Breast	31.0k	Yes	Cls	Head & Neck tumor
115	TCB-Challenge [150]	2016	2D	X-Ray	Bone	174	Yes	Cls	Osteoporotic bone
116	CRASS [151]	2012	2D	X-Ray	Clavicle	518	Yes	Seg	Clavicles
117	COVIDGR [152]	2020	2D	X-Ray	Lung	852	Yes	Cls	COVID-19
118	ChestX-Det [153]	2021	2D	X-Ray	Lung	3.6k	Yes	Seg	Lung diseases
119	RANZCR CLIP [154]	2020	2D	X-Ray	Breast	30.1k	Yes	Cls	NA
120	CPCXR [155]	2020	2D	X-Ray	Lung	1.2k	Yes	NA	Pneumonia, COVID-19
121	JSRT [156]	2000	2D	X-Ray	Lung	247	Yes	Cls	Lung nodule
122	Synthetic COVID-19 CXR [157]	2020	2D	X-Ray	Lung	21.3k	Yes	Cls, Gen	COVID-19
123	Cephalometric X-ray Image [158]	2014	2D	X-Ray	Skull	400	Yes	Loc	NA
124	CMB-CRC [112]	2022	2D, 3D	Multi ^d	Colon	472	No	Seg, Cls	Colorectal cancer
125	MIDRC-RICORD-1c [159]	2021	2D	X-Ray	Lung	1.3k	Yes	Cls	NA
126	Chest X-ray Imaging [160]	2017	2D	X-Ray	Lung	5.9k	Yes	Cls	NA
127	COVID-19 Chest X-ray DB [161]	2021	2D	X-Ray	NA	3.9k	Yes	Cls	COVID-19
128	SZ-CXR [162]	2018	2D	X-Ray	Lung	566	Yes	Seg	NA
129	Pulmonary Chest X-Ray Seg [143]	2021	2D	X-Ray	Lung	800	Yes	Seg	Lung diseases
130	DENTEX [163]	2023	2D	X-Ray	Brain	1.0k	Yes	Det	NA
131	CL-Detection2023 [164]	2023	2D	X-Ray	NA	555	Yes	Det	NA
132	ISBI2023 CEPHA29 [165]	NA	2D	X-Ray	NA	1.0k	Yes	Loc	NA
133	ARCADE [166]	2023	2D	X-Ray	NA	1.5k	Yes	Seg	NA
134	MedFM2023 [167]	2023	2D	X-Ray	NA	4.8k	Yes	Cls	NA
135	CoronARe [168]	NA	2D	X-Ray	NA	0	Yes	Recon	Coronary artery diseases
136	VICTRE [169]	2019	2D	X-Ray	Breast	217.9k	No	NA	NA
137	APOLLO-5 [116]	2022	2D, 3D	Multi ^e	NA	6.2k	No	NA	NA
138	CMB-LCA [113]	2022	2D, 3D	Multi ^f	NA	0	No	NA	NA
139	AHOD0831 [102]	2022	2D, 3D	Multi ^g	NA	0	No	NA	Hodgkin Lymphoma
140	CheXmask [170]	2023	2D	X-Ray	NA	676.8k	Yes	Seg	Lung diseases
141	Knee Osteoarthritis Dataset [171]	2020	2D	X-Ray	Knee	0	Yes	Cls	Knee osteoarthritis
142	RUS_CHN [172]	2021	2D	X-Ray	Hand	0	Yes	Cls	Hand joints
143	RSNA Bone Age [173]	2017	2D	X-Ray	Hand	14.2k	Yes	Est	Hand bone
144	CXR-LT [174]	2023	2D	X-Ray	Breast, Lung	377.1k	Yes	Cls	Multi-diseases
145	PENGWIN2024-Task2 [175, 176]	2025	2D	X-Ray	Pelvic Bone	150	Yes	Seg	Pelvic bone fragments
146	ICG-CXR [177]	2025	2D	X-Ray	Lung	11.4k	Yes	Gen	Lung diseases

^a Structures of MURA: Elbow, Finger, Forearm, Hand, Humerus, Shoulder, Wrist.

^b Multi-modalities of MedMNIST: OCT, X-Ray, CT, Pathology, Fundus.

^c Multi-modalities of ImageCLEF 2016: MR, US, Histo, X-Ray, CT, PET, Endo, Derm, EEG, ECG, EMG, Microscopy, Fundus.

^d Multi-modalities of CMB-CRC: CT, MR, US, DX, PET, WSI.

^e Multi-modalities of APOLLO-5: CT, MR, US, PET, X-Ray.

^f Multi-modalities of CMB-LCA: CT, MR, US, Histo, DX.

^g Multi-modalities of AHOD0831: CT, MR, PET, X-Ray.

Abbreviations: Seg=Segmentation, Det=Detection, Cls=Classification, Recon=Reconstruction, Reg=Registration, Loc=Localization, Est=Estimation, Pred=Prediction, Gen=Generation.

Table 8: 2D OCT datasets.

#	Dataset	Year	Dim	Modality	Structure	Images	Label	Task	Diseases
147	OCT2017 [160]	2018	2D	OCT	Retina	83.5k	Yes	Cls	NA
148	Retinal OCT - C8 [178]	2021	2D	OCT	Retina	24k	Yes	Cls	NA
149	iChallenge - AGE19 [179]	2019	2D	OCT	Retina	1.6k	Yes	Cls	NA
150	DRAC22 [180]	2022	2D	OCT	Retina	174	Yes	Seg	Diabetic Retinopathy Lesions
151	iChallenge - GOALS [181]	2022	2D	OCT	Retina	300	Yes	Seg	NA
152	Eye OCT Datasets [182, 183]	2021	2D	OCT	Retina	148	Yes	Cls	NA
153	APTOPS-2021 [184]	2022	2D	OCT	Retina	2.6k	Yes	Pred	Diabetic Retinopathy
154	APTOPS Cross-Country Datasets_stage1 [184]	2022	2D	OCT	Retina	2.6k	Yes	Pred	NA
155	MedMNIST [85]	2020	2D	Multi ^a	Retina, Breast, Lung	100k	Yes	Cls	NA
156	Canada OCT Retinal Images (Subset) [185]	2018	2D	OCT	Retina	25	Yes	Seg	Retinal Structures
157	SinaFarsiu-002-Fang_TMI_2013 [186]	2013	2D	OCT	Retina	195	Yes	Seg	NA
158	SinaFarsiu-003-Fang_BOE_2012 [186]	2012	2D	OCT	Retina	51	Yes	Seg	NA
159	SinaFarsiu-008-Chiu_BOE_2012 [186]	2012	2D	OCT	Retina	23	Yes	Seg	NA
160	SinaFarsiu-009-Chiu_BOE_2013 [186]	2013	2D	OCT	Retina	840	Yes	Seg	NA
161	SinaFarsiu-010-Rabbani_IOVS_2014 [187]	2015	2D	OCT	Retina	24	Yes	Seg	NA
162	SinaFarsiu-012-Estrada_TMI_2015 [188]	2015	2D	OCT	Retina	60	Yes	Seg	NA
163	SinaFarsiu-013-Estrada_PAMI_2015 [189]	2015	2D	OCT	Retina	90	Yes	Seg	NA
164	SinaFarsiu-018-Yang_BOE_2021 [190]	2021	2D	OCT	Retina	784	Yes	Seg	NA
165	APTOPS Cross-Country Datasets_stage2 [184]	2022	2D	OCT	Retina	3.3k	Yes	Pred	Diabetic Retinopathy

^a Multi-modalities of MedMNIST: OCT, X-Ray, CT, Pathology, Fundus Photography.

Abbreviations: Seg=Segmentation, Cls=Classification, Pred=Prediction, Det=Detection, Recon=Reconstruction, Reg=Registration, Loc=Localization, Est=Estimation.

Table 9: 2D fundus datasets.

#	Dataset	Year	Dim	Modality	Structure	Images	Label	Task	Diseases
166	DRISHTI-GS [191]	2014	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	101	Yes	Seg	Optic Disc
167	CHASE [192]	2009	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	28	Yes	Seg	NA
168	STARE [193]	2004	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	40	Yes	Seg	NA
169	DRIVE [194]	2003	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	40	Yes	Seg	NA
170	IDRID2018 [195]	2018	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	81	Yes	Seg, Cls	Diabetic Retinopathy
171	EyePACS [196]	2015	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	88.7k	Yes	Cls	Diabetic Retinopathy
172	DRHAGIS [197]	2017	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	40	Yes	Seg	DR Lesions
173	ODIR [198]	2019	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	8k	Yes	Cls	Ocular Diseases (DR screening)
174	RIADD (RFMiD) [199]	2020	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	3.2k	Yes	Cls	Retinal Diseases
175	MESSIDOR-2 [200]	2013	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	1.7k	Yes	Cls	Diabetic Retinopathy
176	iChallenge-ADAM [201]	2020	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	400	Yes	Cls	Diabetic Retinopathy
177	AIROGS [202]	2021	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	101.4k	No	Cls	Diabetic Retinopathy
178	DiaRetDB [203]	2009	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	89	No	Det	DR Lesions
179	HRF [204]	NA	2D	Fundus	Retina	45	No	Seg	NA
180	iChallenge-PALM19 [205]	2019	2D	Fundus	Retina	800	Yes	Seg	NA
181	Retina Fundus Image Reg. [206]	2021	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	129	Yes	Reg	NA
182	APTOs-2019 [207]	2021	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	3.7k	Yes	Cls	Diabetic Retinopathy
183	MedMNIST [178]	2020	2D	Multia	Retina, Breast, Lung	100k	Yes	Cls	NA
184	DeepDR-Task1 [208]	2020	2D	Fundus Photo	Eye Vessel	2k	Yes	Cls	Breast Cancer
185	ImageCLEF 2016 [209]	2015	2D	Multib	Skin, Cell, Breast	31k	Yes	Cls	Head & Neck Tumor
186	RITE [210]	2013	2D	Fundus	Retina	40	Yes	Seg	Retinal Vessel
187	GAMMA (Task1, CFP) [211]	2021	2D	Fundus (CFP)	Retina	200	Yes	Cls	Grading
188	RIM-ONE [212]	2020	2D	Fundus	Retina	485	Yes	Seg	Optic Disc and Cup
189	APTOs 2019 Blindness Det. [184]	2019	2D	Fundus	Retina	5.6k	Yes	Cls	Grading
190	Glaucoma Detection [213]	2020	2D	Fundus	Retina	650	Yes	Cls	Glaucoma
191	ACRIMA [214]	2019	2D	Fundus	Retina	705	Yes	Cls	Glaucoma
192	AO-SLO Photoreceptor Seg. [215]	2013	2D	Fundus	Retina	840	Yes	Seg	AO-SLO Cone Photoreceptor
193	Arteriovenous Nicking [216]	NA	2D	Fundus	Retina	90	Yes	Cls	Retinal Artery-Vein Nicking
194	Retina [217]	2019	2D	Fundus	Retina	601	Yes	Cls	Fundus Diseases
195	Yangxi [218]	2019	2D	Fundus	Retina	20.4k	Yes	Cls	Eye Axis
196	William Hoyt [219]	2004	2D	Fundus	Retina	856	Yes	Cls	Fundus Diseases
197	Vampire [219]	2011	2D	Fundus	Retina	8	Yes	Seg	Vessel
198	Retinal Fundus Imgs for Glaucoma [220]	2018	2D	Fundus	Retina	2.9k	Yes	Cls	NA
199	RetinaCheck (OSTAR) [221]	2016	2D	Fundus	Retina	30	Yes	Seg	Vessel
200	Ophthalmic Slit Lamp [222]	2018	2D	Fundus	Retina	60	No	NA	NA
201	Miles Iris [217]	2013	2D	Fundus (Iris)	Retina	833	No	Cls	Retinal Structures
202	JSIEC [223]	2019	2D	Fundus	Retina	1k	Yes	Cls	Fundus Diseases
203	INSPIRE (Stereo) [217]	2011	2D	Fundus	Retina	30	Yes	Reg	NA
204	INSPIRE (AVR) [217]	2011	2D	Fundus	Retina	40	Yes	Reg	NA
205	HRF Quality Assessment [224]	2013	2D	Fundus	Retina	36	Yes	Reg	NA
206	HRF Segmentation [204]	2013	2D	Fundus	Retina	45	Yes	Seg	Vessel
207	iChallenge-REFUGE2 [225]	2020	2D	Fundus Photo (CFP)	Retina	1.6k	Yes	Cls	Glaucoma
208	GAMMA [211]	2021	2D, 3D	Fundus	Retina	200	Yes	Cls	NA
209	OIA-ODIR [198]	2019	2D	Fundus	NA	10k	Yes	Cls	NA
210	VARPA [226]	2019	2D	Fundus	Retina	58	Yes	Cls	NA
211	ORVS [227]	2020	2D	Fundus	Retina	49	Yes	Seg	NA
212	Retinal Img Quality Assess [228]	2020	2D	Fundus	Retina	216	Yes	Cls	NA
213	iChallenge-GAMMA_3D-OCT [211]	2021	2D	Fundus	Retina	300	Yes	Seg	Glaucoma
214	DeepDR-Task2 [208]	2020	2D	Fundus	NA	2k	Yes	Reg	NA
215	DeepDR-Task3 [208]	2020	2D	Fundus	NA	246	Yes	Cls	NA
216	MMAC2023 [229]	2023	2D	Fundus	NA	0	Yes	Cls	NA
217	RFMiD 2.0 [199]	2023	2D	Fundus Photo	NA	860	Yes	Cls	Retinal Fundus Multi-Disease
218	MuReD [230]	2022	2D	Fundus Photo	NA	2.2k	Yes	Cls	Retinal Diseases
219	Retinal Vessel Tortuosity	2008	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	60	Yes	Reg	NA
220	ImageCLEF 2016	NA	2D	Multic	Skin, Cell, Breast	31k	Yes	Cls	NA
221	PARAGUAY [231]	NA	2D	Fundus Photo	NA	0	Yes	Cls	Diabetic Retinopathy
222	BEH [232]	NA	2D	Fundus Photo	NA	0	Yes	NA	Glaucoma
223	BiDR	NA	2D	Fundus Photo	NA	0	Yes	NA	Diabetic Retinopathy
224	HarvardGlaucoma	NA	2D	Fundus Photo	NA	0	Yes	NA	Glaucoma
225	FUND	NA	2D	Fundus Photo	NA	0	Yes	NA	NA
226	LAG [233]	NA	2D	Fundus Photo	NA	0	Yes	NA	Glaucoma
227	DHRF	NA	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	6.2k	Yes	Cls	Diabetic Retinopathy
228	E-ophta	NA	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	926	Yes	Seg	NA
229	FIVES [234]	NA	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	800	Yes	Seg	Vessel
230	OcularD [235]	NA	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	6.4k	Yes	Cls	NA
231	PAPILA [236]	NA	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	488	Yes	Seg	NA
232	Papilledema [237]	2018	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	1.4k	Yes	Cls	Papilledema
233	ROD	2023	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	281	Yes	Cls	Retinal Occlusion
234	ToxoFundus [238]	2023	2D	Fundus Photo	Retina	411	Yes	Cls	Ocular Toxoplasmosis
235	GAMMA (Task3, CFP) [211]	2021	2D	Fundus (CFP)	Retina	200	Yes	Seg	Optic Disc and Cup
236	iChallenge-GAMMA_2D-Fundus [211]	2021	2D	Fundus	Retina	300	Yes	Seg	Glaucoma

^a Multi-modalities of MedMNIST: OCT, X-Ray, CT, Pathology, Fundus Photography.^b Multi-modalities of ImageCLEF 2016: MR, US, Histopathology, X-Ray, CT, PET, Endoscopy, Dermoscopy, EEG, ECG, EMG, Electron Microscopy, Fundus Photography.^c Multi-modalities of ImageCLEF 2016: MR, US, Histopathology, X-Ray, CT, PET, Endoscopy, Dermoscopy, EEG, ECG, EMG, Microscopy, Fundus Photography.**Abbreviations:** Seg=Segmentation, Det=Detection, Cls=Classification, Reg=Registration, US=Ultrasound, DR=Diabetic Retinopathy.

Table 10: 2D dermoscopy datasets.

#	Dataset	Year	Dim	Modality	Structure	Images	Label	Task	Diseases
237	ISIC18 [239]	2018	2D	Dermoscopy	Skin	2.7k	Yes	Seg	Skin lesion
238	ISIC20 [240]	2020	2D	Dermoscopy	Skin	33.1k	Yes	Clas	Benign melanoma, malignant melanoma
239	ISIC16 [241]	2016	2D	Dermoscopy	Skin	1.3k	Yes	Seg	Skin lesion
240	ISIC17 [242]	2016	2D	Dermoscopy	Skin	2.8k	Yes	Seg	Skin lesion
241	Derm7pt [243]	2021	2D	Dermoscopy	Skin	2.0k	Yes	Clas	Skin lesion
242	ISIC19 [22]	2019	2D	Dermoscopy	Skin	25.3k	Yes	Clas	Cells
243	Fitzpatrick 17k [244]	2021	2D	Dermoscopy	Skin	16.6k	Yes	Clas	NA
244	MED-NODE [245]	2015	2D	Dermoscopy	Skin	170	Yes	Clas	Brain
245	PAD-UFES-20 [246]	2020	2D	Dermoscopy	Skin	2.3k	Yes	Clas	Thoracic diseases
246	PH2 [247]	2014	2D	Dermoscopy	Skin	200	Yes	Clas	Cells
247	DFUC 2020 [248]	2020	2D	Dermoscopy	Foot	2.0k	Yes	Seg	Breast cancer
248	SD-128 / SD-198 / SD-260 [249, 250]	2021	2D	Dermoscopy	Skin	6.6k	Yes	Clas	Fetal structure
249	ImageCLEF 2016 [111]	2015	2D	Multi ^a	Skin, Cell, Breast	31k	Yes	Clas	Head & neck tumor
250	Monkeypox Skin Image Dataset [251, 252]	2022	2D	Dermoscopy	Skin	40.2k	Yes	Clas	Monkeypox
251	Vitiligo Images [253]	2019	2D	Dermoscopy	Skin	368	No	NA	Vitiligo
252	ImageCLEF 2016 [87]	NA	2D	Multi ^a	Skin, Cell, Breast	31k	Yes	Clas	NA

^a Multi-modalities of ImageCLEF 2016: MR, US, Histopathology, X-Ray, CT, PET, Endoscopy, Dermoscopy, EEG, ECG, EMG, Microscopy, Fundus Photography.

Abbreviations: Seg=Segmentation, Det=Detection, Cls=Classification, Recon=Reconstruction, Reg=Registration, Loc=Localization, Est=Estimation, US=Ultrasound, EM=Electron Microscopy.

Table 11: 2D histopathology datasets. (part 1/2)

#	Dataset	Year	Dim	Modality	Structure	Images	Label	Task	Diseases
253	PANDA_radboud [254]	2020	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Prostate	5.1k	Yes	Seg	Prostate Cancer
254	Gleason [255]	2019	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Prostate	331	Yes	Seg	Prostate Cancer
255	PathologyVQA [256]	2020	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Full Body	5.0k	Yes	VQA	NA
256	SLN-Breast [257]	2019	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Lymph	166	Yes	Cls	Breast Lymph Node
257	MoNuSeg [258]	2018	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Nuclei	51	Yes	Seg	NA
258	MoNuSAC2020 [259]	2019	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Lung, Prostate, etc. ^a	914	Yes	Seg	NA
259	DigestPath19 [260]	2019	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Colon	212	Yes	Det	Signet Ring Cell
260	CAMELYON17 [261]	2016	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Breast	500	Yes	Cls	Breast Cancer
261	ANHIR [262]	2018	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Kidney, Breast, etc. ^b	481	Yes	Reg	NA
262	Overlapping Cervical Cells [263]	2015	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Cervix	17	Yes	Seg	Cervical Cells
263	MIDOG2022 [264]	2022	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Lung, Breast, Skin	405	Yes	Det	Mitotic Figure
264	ACROBAT [265]	2023	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Breast	750	Yes	Reg	NA
265	BRIGHT [266]	2021	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Breast	5.1k	Yes	Cls	Pathological Benign
266	CoNIC2022 [267]	2022	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Colon	5.0k	Yes	Seg	Colon Nuclei
267	PanNuke [268]	2021	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Multi-organ	481	Yes	Seg, Cls	Multiple Cancers
268	Malignant Lymphoma Cls [269]	2021	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Lymph	374	Yes	Cls	Lymphoma
269	PAIP2021 [270]	2021	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Colon, Prostate	150	Yes	Det	Colon/Prostate Cancer
270	Breast Cancer Cell Seg [271]	2021	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Breast	58	Yes	Seg	Breast Cancer
271	MedMNIST [272]	2020	2D	Multi ^c	Retina, Breast, Lung	100k	Yes	Cls	Multi-disease
272	Histopathologic Cancer Det [273]	2018	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Lymph	220k	Yes	Cls	Breast Cancer
273	HuBMAP [274]	2020	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Kidney	15	Yes	Seg	Kidney Tissue
274	ACDC-LungHP [275]	2019	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Lung	200	Yes	Seg	Lung Cancer
275	SegPC 2021 [276]	2021	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Blood	498	Yes	Seg	Plasma Cells
276	MIDOG2021 [264]	2021	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Full Body	200	Yes	Det	Prostate Cancer
277	Dermofit Image Library [277]	2021	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Skin	1.3k	Yes	Cls	Lung Adenocarcinoma
278	Weakly Supervised Cell Seg [278]	2022	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Full Body	30	Yes	Seg	Prostate Cancer
279	TIGER-wsibulk [279]	2022	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Breast	93	Yes	Seg	Pneumothorax
280	BCI [280]	2022	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Breast	4.9k	Yes	Gen	Lesion
281	WSSS4LUAD [281]	2021	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Lung	10.2k	Yes	Seg	Coronary Artery
282	Breast Cancer Seg [282]	2019	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Breast	151	Yes	Seg	Neurons
283	NuCLS [283]	2021	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Nuclei	3.1k	Yes	Seg	Kidney
284	ImageCLEF 2016 [111]	2015	2D	Multi ^d	Skin, Cell, Breast	31k	Yes	Cls	Head & Neck Tumor
285	PAIP2020 [284]	2020	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Liver	118	Yes	Cls	Colorectal Cancer
286	HEROHE [285]	2019	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Lung	510	Yes	Cls	GI diseases
287	Lymphocyte Assessment [286]	2019	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Lymphocyte	20k	Yes	Cls	Lymphocyte Number
288	LYON19 [287]	2019	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Lymphocyte	441	Yes	Cls	Lymphocytes
289	GlaS [288]	2015	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Cell	165	Yes	Seg	Colorectal Adenocarcinoma
290	CoNSeP [289]	2018	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Colon	41	Yes	Seg	Colorectal Nuclei
291	PCam [290]	2018	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Breast	328k	Yes	Seg	Metastatic Tissue
292	LC25000 [291]	2019	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Colon	25k	Yes	Cls	Lung and Colon Tissue
293	PanNuke (Seg) [268]	2021	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Full Body	7.9k	Yes	Seg	Nucleus
294	BreakHis (40x) [292]	2016	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Breast	2.0k	Yes	Cls	Breast Tumors
295	SICAPv2 [293]	2020	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Prostate	18.8k	Yes	Cls	Prostate Cancer
296	Kumar [258]	2018	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Cell	54	Yes	Seg	Multi-organ Nuclei
297	HErlev [294]	2008	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Cervix	5.6k	Yes	Cls	Cervical Cancer
298	CRC100K [295]	2018	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Colon	100k	Yes	Cls	Colorectal Cancer
299	BRCA-M2C [296]	2021	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Breast	120	Yes	Seg	Breast Cancer
300	warwick [288]	2015	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Colon	330	Yes	Seg	Colorectal Gland
301	CRAG [297]	2019	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Colon	213	Yes	Seg	Colorectal Cancer
302	ChaoYang [298]	2021	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Blood	6.2k	Yes	Cls	Red Blood Cell
303	CMB-CRC [89]	2022	3D, 2D	Multi ^e	Colon	472	No	Seg, Cls	Colorectal Cancer
304	CMB-GEC [90]	2022	3D, 2D	CT, Histopathology (WSI), PET	Brain	14	No	Seg, Cls	Melanoma
305	CMB-MEL [91]	2022	3D, 2D	Multi ^f	Brain	255	No	Seg	Melanoma
306	CMB-MML [92]	2021	2D, 3D	Multi ^g	NA	60	No	Pred	Multiple Myeloma
307	CMB-PCA [93]	2022	2D, 3D	CT, MR, Histopathology (WSI)	Prostate	31	No	Cls, Pred	Prostate Cancer
308	AGGC22 [299]	2022	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Gland	150	Yes	Seg	Gland Segmentation
309	TUPAC [300]	2015	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Brain	573	Yes	Reg	Breast Cancer
310	Prostate Fused-MRI-Pathology [114]	2016	2D, 3D	MR, Histopathology (WSI)	Prostate	29	No	NA	Prostate Cancer
311	Malaria Cell Image Dataset [301]	2021	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Cell	27.6k	Yes	Cls	Malaria
312	HEP-2 Cell Classification [302]	2020	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Cell	13.6k	Yes	Cls	HEP-2 Cells
313	Breast Cancer Cell Seg Dataset [303]	2020	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Breast, Cell	58	Yes	Seg	Breast Cancer

^a Full structure of MoNuSAC2020: Lung (Thorax), Prostate (Pelvis), Kidney (Abdomen), Breast (Thorax).

^b Full structure of ANHIR: Kidney (Abdomen), Breast (Thorax), Colon (Abdomen), Spleen, Lung (Thorax).

^c Multi-modalities of MedMNIST: OCT, X-Ray, CT, Histopathology (Patch), Fundus Photography.

^d Multi-modalities of ImageCLEF 2016: MR, US, Histopathology (Patch), X-Ray, CT, PET, Endoscopy, Dermoscopy, Others.

^e Multi-modalities of CMB-CRC: CT, MR, US, DX, PET, Histopathology (WSI), PET.

^f Multi-modalities of CMB-MEL: CT, US, Histopathology (WSI), PET.

^g Multi-modalities of CMB-MML: CT, MR, PET, Histopathology (WSI).

Abbreviations: Seg=Segmentation, Det=Detection, Cls=Classification, Reg=Registration, VQA=Visual Question Answering, Gen=Generation, Pred=Prediction.

Table 12: 2D histopathology datasets. (part 2/2)

#	Dataset	Year	Dim	Modality	Structure	Images	Label	Task	Diseases
314	TIGER-wsirois [304]	2022	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Breast	2.0k	Yes	Seg	Breast Cancer
315	TIGER-wsitiis[304]	2022	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Breast	82	Yes	Reg	Breast Cancer
316	Breast Cancer Cell Seg 2 [303]	2020	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Breast	58	Yes	Seg	Breast cancer
317	Malignant Lymphoma Cls Dataset [269]	2020	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Lymph	374	Yes	Clss	Lymphoma
318	Lung and Colon Histopathology [291]	2020	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Lung, Colon	25k	Yes	Clss	Lung and Colon Cancer
319	FocusPath [305]	2020	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	NA	864	Yes	IQA	Histopathology Image
320	Blood Cell Images [306]	2019	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Blood	12.5k	Yes	Det	Blood Cell
321	Colorectal Histology MNIST [307]	2016	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Colon	5.0k	Yes	Clss	Colorectal Tissue
322	BreakHis 100x [292]	2016	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Breast	9.1k	Yes	Clss	Breast Cancer
323	BreakHis 200x [292]	2016	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Breast	9.1k	Yes	Clss	Breast Cancer
324	BreakHis 400x [292]	2016	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Breast	9.1k	Yes	Clss	Breast Cancer
325	BCNB Task-1 [308]	2021	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Breast	1.1k	Yes	Clss	Leukemia
326	BCNB Task-2 [308]	2021	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Breast	1.1k	Yes	Clss	Breast Cancer
327	BCNB Task-3 [308]	2021	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Breast	1.1k	Yes	Clss	Breast Cancer
328	BCNB Task-4 [308]	2021	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Breast	1.1k	Yes	Clss	Breast Cancer
329	BCNB Task-5 [308]	2021	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Breast	1.1k	Yes	Clss	Breast Cancer
330	BCNB Task-6 [308]	2021	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Breast	1.1k	Yes	Clss	Breast Cancer
331	PANDA [254]	2020	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Prostate	10.6k	Yes	Clss	Prostate Cancer
332	PANDA_karolinska [254]	2020	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Prostate	5.5k	Yes	Seg	Prostate Cancer
333	PAIP 2023 [309]	2022	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Pancreas	103	Yes	Seg	Liver Cancer
334	ATEC23 [310]	2023	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Ovary	468	Yes	Clss	Ovarian Cancer
335	ACROBAT2023 [311]	2023	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Breast	1.2k	Yes	Reg	Breast Cancer
336	OCELOT2023 [312]	2023	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Colon	667	Yes	Det	Colon Cancer
337	OCEAN [313]	2023	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Ovary	1.6k	Yes	Clss	Ovarian Cancer
338	Endo-Aid [314]	2022	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	GI Tract	91	No	Clss	GI Polyps
339	PAIP2023 [309]	2022	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Pancreas	103	Yes	Seg	Pancreatic Cancer
340	PatchCamelyon[315]	2018	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Lymph Node	295k	Yes	Clss	Metastatic Tissue
341	Bone Marrow Cytomorphology[316]	2021	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Bone Marrow	171k	Yes	Clss	Blood Cells
342	Lung-Fused-CT-Pathology[99]	2018	2D, 3D	CT, Histopathology (WSI)	Lung	36	Yes	Seg	Lung Cancer
343	HNSCC-mIF-mIHC[317]	2020	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Head & Neck	3.2k	No	NA	HNSCC
344	SN-AM[318]	2019	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Lymph Node	190	Yes	Seg	Melanoma
345	Ovarian Bevacizumab Response[319]	2023	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Ovary	285	No	NA	Ovarian Cancer
346	CMB-LCA[320]	2022	2D, 3D	Multi ^a	Lung	0	No	NA	Lung Cancer
347	CPTAC-COAD[321]	2021	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Colon	373	Yes	Clss	Colon Adenocarcinoma
348	Hungarian-Colorectal-Screening[322]	2022	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Colorectal	200	No	NA	Colorectal Polyps
349	DLBCL-Morphology[323]	2022	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Lymph Node	246	Yes	Seg	DLBCL
350	CPTAC-OV[324]	2021	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Ovary	222	No	NA	Ovarian Cancer
351	CODEX imaging of HCC[325]	2023	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Liver	646	No	NA	Liver HCC
352	Prostate-MRI[117]	2011	3D, 2D	Multi ^b	Prostate	26	No	NA	Prostate Cancer
353	CPTAC-BRCA[326]	2021	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Breast	642	No	NA	Breast Cancer
354	AML-Cytomorphology_LMU[327]	2019	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Blood	18.4k	Yes	Clss	Acute Myeloid Leukemia
355	MiMM_SBiLab [328]	2019	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Bone Marrow	85	Yes	Loc	Multiple Myeloma
356	Pan-Cancer-Nuclei-Seg[329]	2020	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Multi-organ	5.1k	Yes	Seg	Pan-Cancer
357	TIL-WSI-TCGA[330]	2018	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Multi-organ	5.2k	Yes	Clss	Pan-Cancer
358	C-NMC 2019[331]	2019	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Blood	15.1k	Yes	Clss	Leukemia
359	CPTAC-AML[332]	2019	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Bone Marrow	122	No	NA	Acute Myeloid Leukemia
360	CATCH[333]	2022	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Skin	350	Yes	Seg	Skin Cancer
361	NADT-Prostate[334]	2021	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Prostate	1.4k	No	NA	Prostate Cancer
362	HER2 tumor ROIs[335]	2022	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Breast	273	Yes	Seg	HER2+ Breast Cancer
363	CRC_FFFE-CODEX_CellNeighs[336]	2020	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Colorectal	200	No	NA	Colorectal Cancer
364	Post-NAT-BRCA [337]	2019	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Breast	96	Yes	Clss	Breast Cancer
365	Osteosarcoma Tumor Assessment[338]	2019	2D	Histopathology (WSI)	Bone	1.1k	Yes	Clss	Osteosarcoma
366	Quilt-IM [339]	2023	2D	Histopathology (Patch)	Multi-organ	1M	Yes	VQA	Multi-organ Pathology

^a Multi-modalities of CMB-LCA: CT, MR, US, Histopathology (WSI), DX.

^b Multi-modalities of Prostate-MRI: MR, CT, PET, Histopathology (WSI).

Abbreviations: Seg=Segmentation, Det=Detection, Cls=Classification, Reg=Registration, Loc=Localization, IQA=Image Quality Assessment, VQA=Visual Question Answering.

Table 13: 2D microscopy datasets.

#	Dataset	Year	Dim	Modality	Structure	Images	Label	Task	Diseases
367	CellTracking2019 [340]	2019	2D	Microscopy	Cell	1.4M	Yes	Tracking	NA
368	CREMI [341]	2016	2D	Microscopy	Brain	375	Yes	Seg	NA
369	Bacterial Detection [342]	2021	2D	Microscopy	NA	366	Yes	Seg	NA
370	Blood Cell Images [306]	2021	2D	Microscopy	Blood	12.5k	Yes	Clas	Blood
371	Leukemia Classification [343]	2021	2D	Microscopy	NA	15.1k	Yes	Clas	Leukemia
372	CellTracking2021 [340]	2021	2D+3D+Video	Microscopy	Cell	0	Yes	Tracking, Seg	Lung Disease
373	B-ALL Classification [344]	2018	2D	Microscopy	Cell	15.1k	Yes	Clas	Brain Tumor
374	2018 Data Science Bowl [345]	2018	2D	Microscopy	Nuclei	670	Yes	Seg	Skin Lesions
375	GSB2016 [124]	2015	2D	Multi ^a	Skin, Cell, Breast	31k	Yes	Clas	Head & Neck Tumor
376	OCCISC (SemSeg) [263]	2014	2D	Microscopy	Cell	945	Yes	Seg	Cervical Cytology
377	ICIPR 2018 (Microscopy) [346]	2017	2D	Microscopy	Breast	400	Yes	Clas	Breast Cancer
378	CBC (Counting) [347]	2019	2D	Microscopy	Full Body	420	Yes	Reg	NA
379	HuSHeM [348]	2017	2D	Microscopy	Pelvic	216	Yes	Clas	Sperm Head Morphology
380	Kaggle-HPA [349]	2021	2D	Microscopy	NA	89.5k	Yes	Seg	Protein Localization
381	nanni2016texture [350]	2016	2D	Microscopy	Retina	195	Yes	Clas	Cell Shape
382	Corneal Endothelial Cell [351]	2019	2D	Microscopy	Retina	385	Yes	Seg	NA
383	Corneal Nerve [352]	2008	2D	Microscopy	Retina	90	Yes	Clas	Corneal Abnormalities
384	Corneal Nerve Tortuosity [353]	2011	2D	Microscopy	Retina	30	Yes	Clas	Nerve Tortuosity
385	Cervix93 Cytology [354]	2018	2D	Microscopy	Cervix	93	Yes	Clas	Cervical Cancer
386	DLBCL-Morph [355]	2020	2D	Microscopy	Retina	152.2k	Yes	Reg	DLBCL Lymphoma
387	2-PM Vessel Dataset [356]	2016	2D	Microscopy	Vessel	12	Yes	Seg	NA
388	BBBC041 [357]	2012	2D	Microscopy	Cell	1.3k	Yes	Seg	Malaria
389	FMD [358]	2019	2D	Microscopy	Surface	5.1k	Yes	Clas, Seg	Surface Defect
390	Blood Cell Detection [359]	2022	2D	Microscopy	NA	874	Yes	Det	NA
391	Tuberculosis Image [360]	2020	2D	Microscopy	NA	1.3k	Yes	Det	Tuberculosis
392	MHSMA [361]	2019	2D	Microscopy	NA	1.5k	Yes	Clas	NA
393	ICIPR 2018 (Microscopy) [346]	2017	2D	Microscopy, WSI	NA	400	Yes	Seg	Breast Cancer
394	ImageCLEF 2016 [124]	2016	2D	Multi ^a	Skin, Cell, Breast	31k	Yes	Clas	NA
395	CellTracking2024 [340]	2024	2D+3D+Video	Microscopy	Cell	0	Yes	Tracking, Seg	NA
396	CellTracking2022 [340]	2022	2D+3D+Video	Microscopy	Cell	0	Yes	Tracking, Seg	NA
397	CellTracking2023 [340]	2023	2D+3D+Video	Microscopy	Cell	0	Yes	Tracking, Seg	NA
398	OCCISC (InstSeg) [347]	2014	2D	Microscopy	Cell	945	Yes	Seg	NA
399	CBC (Detection) [360]	2019	2D	Microscopy	Full Body	420	Yes	Det	NA
400	ICIPR 2018 (WSI) [346]	2018	2D	Microscopy, WSI	NA	400	Yes	Seg	Breast Cancer

^a Multi-modalities of GSB2016 and ImageCLEF 2016: MR, US, Histopathology, X-Ray, CT, PET, Endoscopy, Dermoscopy, EEG, ECG, EMG, Microscopy, Electron Microscopy, Fundus Photography.

Abbreviations: Seg=Segmentation, Det=Detection, Cls=Classification, Reg=Registration, Tracking=Tracking, WSI=Whole-Slide Images.

Table 14: 2D infrared datasets.

#	Dataset	Year	Dim	Modality	Structure	Images	Label	Task	Diseases
401	RAVIR [362]	2022	2D	Infrared	Retina	42	Yes	Seg	Blood vessel
402	MRL Eye Glasses cls [363]	2018	2D	Infrared	Retina	84.9k	Yes	Clas	NA
403	MRL Eye Eye state cls [363]	2018	2D	Infrared	Retina	84.9k	Yes	Clas	NA
404	MRL Eye Reflections cls [363]	2018	2D	Infrared	Retina	84.9k	Yes	Clas	NA
405	MRL Eye Image quality cls [363]	2018	2D	Infrared	Retina	84.9k	Yes	Clas	NA
406	MRL Eye Sensor type cls [363]	2018	2D	Infrared	Retina	84.9k	Yes	Clas	NA

Abbreviations: Seg=Segmentation, Cls=Classification.

Table 15: 2D endoscopy datasets.

#	Dataset	Year	Dim	Modality	Structure	Images	Label	Task	Diseases
407	Kavsir[364]	2017	2D	Endoscopy	Colon	14k	Yes	Clss	NA
408	EndoSlam[365]	2021	2D	Endoscopy	Colon, Liver, Stomach, Kidney	76.8k	Yes	Recon, Est	NA
409	SARAS-MESAD[52]	2021	2D	Endoscopy	Prostate	50.3k	No	Det	GI disease
410	EAD19[62]	2018	2D	Endoscopy	Stomach, Bladder, Colon	2.1k	Yes	Det	Endo Artifact
411	EndoCV2020-Sub Challenge I[366]	2019	2D	Endoscopy	Colon	2.3k	Yes	Det, Seg	Polyp
412	EndoVis15[367]	2015	2D	Endoscopy	Colon	612	Yes	Seg	Polyp
413	Surgical tool detection challenge (m2caii6-tool)[46]	2016	2D	Endoscopy	Gallbladder	15	Yes	Det	NA
414	AIDA-E_1 [368]	2015	2D	Endoscopy	Stomach, Liver	181	Yes	Clss	Celiac Disease
415	AIDA-E_2 [369]	2015	2D	Endoscopy	Esophagus	157	Yes	Clss	Barrett's Esophagus
416	AIDA-E_3 [370]	2015	2D	Endoscopy	Stomach, Colon	88	Yes	Clss	Metaplasia, Dysplasia
417	CVC-ClinicDB[371]	2021	2D	Endoscopy	Bowel	1.4k	Yes	Seg	Polyp
418	Kvasir-SEG[372]	2020	2D	Endoscopy	Bowel	8k	Yes	Seg	NA
419	FeReg[373]	2022	2D	Endoscopy	Uterus	2.7k	Yes	Seg	Placental Vasculature
420	SARAS-ESAD[52]	2020	2D	Endoscopy	Bowel	33.4k	Yes	Det	Skin lesion
421	ImageCLEF 2016[87]	2015	2D	Multi ^a	Skin, Cell, Breast	31k	Yes	Clss	H&N tumor
422	ISBI-AIDA-CECI	2015	2D	Endoscopy	Liver, Stomach	181	Yes	Clss	Celiac diseases
423	SUN_SEG[374]	2022	2D+Video	Endoscopy	Colon	49.1k	Yes	Seg, Det, Clss	Polyp
424	HyperKvasir[36]	2020	2D+Video	Endoscopy	Esophagus, Stomach, Colon	6.5k	Yes	Clss, Caption, Loc	GI disease
425	Gastrointestinal Image ANALYSIS (GIANA) [375]	2016	2D	Endoscopy	Colon	600	Yes	Clss	Vascular Malformation
426	EndoVis 2015 - DAGI [376]	2015	2D	Endoscopy	NA	389	Yes	Det	Cholecystectomy
427	EndoVis 2015 - EBCD [377]	2015	2D	Endoscopy	NA	150	Yes	Seg	Barrett's Epithelium
428	EndoCV2020-Sub Challenge 2[378]	2019	2D	Endoscopy	NA	386	Yes	Det	NA
429	EndoVis 2015 - APDCV[367]	2015	2D	Endoscopy	NA	612	Yes	Seg	Colon Polyp
430	EndoVis 2015 - IST_2D-Endoscopy [379]	2015	2D+Video	Endoscopy	NA	100	Yes	Seg	Surgical Instruments
431	EndoVis 2018 - RSS[380]	2018	2D	Endoscopy	NA	2.8k	Yes	Seg	Surgical Instruments
432	ISBI-AIDA-EMIBS	2015	2D	Endoscopy	NA	262	Yes	Clss	Gastric
433	ISBI-AIDA-GCICS	2015	2D	Endoscopy	NA	176	Yes	Clss	Gastric
434	EndoVis2023-SIMS [381]	2023	2D	Endoscopy	NA	0	Yes	Seg	Endoscopy
435	EndoVis2023-Syn-ISS [382]	2023	2D	Endoscopy	NA	0	Yes	Seg	NA
436	P2ILF [383]	2022	2D+3D	Endoscopy	NA	15	Yes	Reg	Multi-organ
437	EndoVis2023-SurgRIPE[384]	2023	2D	Endoscopy	NA	0	Yes	Est	NA
438	m2caiiSeg[385]	2020	2D	Endoscopy	Instrument	614	Yes	Seg	NA
439	CVC-EndoSceneStill[371]	NA	2D	Endoscopy	NA	3.4k	Yes	Seg	Polyp
440	Endo-FM[386]	NA	2D+Video	Endoscopy	NA	0	Yes	Seg, Cls, Det	NA
441	SegSTRONG-C[387]	NA	2D+Video	Endoscopy	NA	17	Yes	Seg	NA
442	SegCol[388]	NA	2D+Video	Colposcopy, Endoscopy	NA	78	Yes	Seg	NA
443	FeoSurg [389]	2024	2D+Video	Endoscopy	NA	30	Yes	Clss	Laparoscopic appendectomy

^a Multi-modalities of ImageCLEF 2016: MR, Ultrasound, Histopathology, X-Ray, CT, PET, Endoscopy, Dermoscopy, Others, EEG, ECG, EMG, Electron Microscopy, Fundus Photo

Abbreviations: Seg=Segmentation, Det=Detection, Cls=Classification, Recon=Reconstruction, Reg=Registration, Loc=Localization, Est=Estimation, GI=Gastrointestinal, H&N=H

Table 16: 2D datasets of the other modalities.

#	Dataset	Year	Dim	Modality	Structure	Images	Label	Task	Diseases
444	Intel & MobileODT Cervical Cancer Screening [390]	2017	2D	Colposcopy	Vagina	1,993	Yes	Clss	Cervical cancer
445	ADDI ALZHEIMER'S DETECTION CHALLENGE [391]	2021	2D	Series Data	NA	34,614	Yes	Clss	Lung adenocarcinoma
446	The Digital Mammography DREAM Challenge [392]	2016	2D	Mammography	Breast	640,000	Yes	Clss	Atrophic AMD
447	BigNeuron [393]	2016	2D	NA	Brain	2,166	Yes	Recon	Diabetic foot ulcer
448	Human Activity Classification with Radar [394]	2019	2D	Others	NA	1,854	Yes	Clss	NA
449	KvasirCapsule-SEG [395]	2021	2D	Colposcopy (Capsule)	Polyp	55	Yes	Seg	Polyp
450	SCDB [396]	2020	2D	Others	Skin	4	Yes	Clss	Skin lesion
451	ROSE [397]	NA	2D	OCTA (CT)	Eye ^a	229	Yes	Seg	NA
452	CMMD [398]	2021	2D	Mammography	Breast	1,775	Yes	Seg, Clss	Breast Cancer
453	Br3SH [399]	2022	2D	MR	Brain	3,000	Yes	Clss	Brain Tumor
454	CDD-CESM [400]	2021	2D	Mammography	NA	2,006	Yes	Seg, Clss	Breast Cancer
455	OralCancer [401]	2020	2D	Digital Photography	Lip, Tongue	131	Yes	Clss	Oral Cancer
456	Oral_Diseases [402]	2023	2D	Digital Photography	NA	12,944	Yes	Clss, Det	Dental conditions
457	MRL Eye Gender [403]	2018	2D	Infrared Reflectance Imaging	Retina	84,898	Yes	Clss	NA
458	MITOS-ATYPIA-14 [404]	2013	2D	Biopsy slides	Breast	1,420	Yes	Clss	Breast Cancer
459	VinDr-Mammo [405]	NA	2D	Mammography	Breast	19,992	Yes	Det	Breast Cancer
460	VinDr-SpineXR [406]	NA	2D	X-ray	Spine	10,469	Yes	NA	Spinal Lesions
461	VinDr-PCXR [407]	NA	2D	X-ray	Chest	9,125	Yes	NA	NA
462	VinDr-CXR [408]	NA	2D	X-ray	Chest	18,000	Yes	NA	NA
463	HAM10000 [409]	NA	2D	Dermoscopy	Skin	10,015	Yes	Clss	Skin Cancer
464	RFMID [410]	NA	2D	Fundus	Retina	3,200	Yes	Clss	Ophthalmic Diseases
465	Chaksu [411]	NA	2D	Fundus	Retina	1,345	Yes	Seg	Glaucoma
466	PBC_dataset_normal_DIB [412]	NA	2D	Microscopy	Blood	0	Yes	Clss	NA

^a Includes anatomical structures like optic nerve, eyeball, etc.

Abbreviations: Seg=Segmentation, Det=Detection, Cls=Classification, Recon=Reconstruction.

Table 17: 3D CT datasets

#	Dataset	Year	Dim	Modality	Structure	Volumes	Label	Task	Diseases
467	TotalSegmentator[413]	2022	3D	CT	Full Body	1204	Yes	Seg	Varied pathologies
468	AutoPET[414]	2022	3D	CT/PET	Whole-body	1014	Yes	Seg	Cancer
469	AutoPET II[415]	2023	3D	CT / PET	Whole-body	1219	Yes	Seg	Cancer
470	ULS23[416]	2023	3D	CT	Chest, Abdomen, Pelvis	39468	Yes	Seg	Oncological lesions
471	DeepLesion[417]	2018	2D/3D	CT	Bone, Abdomen, Mediastinum, Liver, Lung, Kidney...	32735	Yes	Det	Various lesions
472	CT-ORG[418]	2019	3D	CT	Bladder, Bone, Brain, Kidney, Liver, Lung	140	Yes	Seg	Liver lesions, Metastatic disease
473	SegTHOR[419]	2019	3D	CT	Heart, Aorta, Trachea, Esophagus	60	Yes	Seg	Lung cancer
474	AbdomenAtlas[420]	2024	3D	CT	Abdomen	20460	Yes	Seg	Multi-organ
475	CT-RATE[28]	2024	3D	CT	Chest	50188	Yes	Clss	Chest abnormalities
476	M3D[421]	2024	3D	CT/MR	Whole-body	120000	Yes	Seg/Rec/Reg/Loc	Multiple pathologies
477	AMOS22[67]	2022	3D	CT/MR	Abdomen	600	Yes	Seg	Multi-disease
478	AMOS-MM[422]	2024	3D	CT	Abdomen	2300	Yes	syn/Rec	Abdominal diseases
479	FLARE21[423]	2021	3D	CT	Liver, Kidney, Spleen, Pancreas	511	Yes	Seg	Multi-organ
480	FLARE22[424]	2022	3D	CT	Abdomen	2300	Yes	Seg	Pan-cancer
481	FLARE23[425]	2023	3D	CT	Abdomen	4500	Yes	Seg	Pan-cancer
482	WORD[426]	2021	3D	CT	Abdomen	150	Yes	Seg	Cancer
483	RAOS[427]	2024	3D	CT/MR	Abdomen	4130	Yes	Seg	Abdominal cancers
484	SLIVER07[428]	2007	3D	CT	Liver	30	Yes	Seg	Liver
485	LiTS[429]	2017	3D	CT	Liver	201	Yes	Seg	Liver tumors
486	Pancreas-CT[430]	2016	3D	CT	Pancreas	80	Yes	Seg	Healthy controls
487	CHAOS CT[431]	2019	3D	CT	Liver	40	Yes	Seg	Healthy subjects
488	CHAOS MRI[431]	2019	3D	CT/MR	Abdomen	160	Yes	Seg	Healthy
489	KiTS19[432]	2019	3D	CT	Kidneys	300	Yes	Seg	Kidney cancer
490	KiTS21[433]	2021	3D	CT	Kidneys	400	Yes	Seg	Kidney diseases
491	KiTS23[434]	2023	3D	CT	Kidneys	599	Yes	Seg	Kidney cancer
492	KiPA22[435]	2022	3D	CT	Kidney	130	Yes	Seg	Renal Cancer
493	Abdomen-CT-1K[436]	2021	3D	CT	Abdomen	1062	Yes	Seg	Multi-disease cases
494	MSD03-Liver[437]	2018	3D	CT	Liver	210	Yes	Seg	Liver cancer
495	MSD06-Lung[437]	2018	3D	CT	Lung	96	Yes	Seg	Lung cancer
496	MSD07-Pancreas[437]	2018	3D	CT	Pancreas	420	Yes	Seg	Pancreatic masses
497	MSD08-HepaticVessel[437]	2018	3D	CT	Liver	443	Yes	Seg	Liver tumors
498	MSD09-Spleen[437]	2018	3D	CT	Spleen	61	Yes	Seg	
499	MSD10-Colon[437]	2018	3D	CT	Colon	190	Yes	Seg	Colorectal Cancer
500	EXACT09[438]	2009	3D	CT	Lung	40	Yes	Seg	Lung diseases
501	LOLA11[439]	2011	3D	CT	Chest	55	Yes	Seg	Lung abnormalities
502	LUNA16[440]	2016	3D	CT	Lung	888	Yes	Det/Clss	Lung cancer
503	ATM'22[441]	2022	3D	CT	Lung	500	Yes	Seg	Pulmonary diseases
504	AIIIB23[442]	2023	3D	CT	Airway	312	Yes	Seg	Fibrotic lung disease
505	BIMCV COVID-19[443]	2020	2D/ 3D	CT/ X-RAY	Lung	2428	Yes	Seg/ Cls/ Loc	COVID-19 pneumonia
506	COVID-19-AR[444]	2020	2D/ 3D	CT/ X-RAY	Chest	105	Yes	Clss	COVID-19
507	CT Images in COVID-19[445]	2020	3D	CT	Chest	771	No	Clss	COVID-19 pneumonia
508	Chest CT Scans with COVID-19[446]	2020	3D	CT	Chest	20	Yes	Clss	COVID-19
509	MIDRC-RICORD-1a[447]	2020	3D	CT	Chest	120	Yes	Seg/Clss	COVID-19
510	COVID-19-20 Lung CT Lesion Segmentation Challenge[448]	2020	3D	CT	Lung	295	Yes	Seg	COVID-19
511	COVID-19-NY-SBU[449]	2021	2D/ 3D	CT/ MR/ PET/ X-RAY	Brain/ Chest	1384	No	Clss	COVID-19
512	COVID19-CT-1000[450]	2021	2D/ 3D	CT	Lung	1000	Yes	Clss	COVID-19
513	MIDRC-RICORD-1B[451]	2021	3D	CT	Chest	120	Yes	Clss	COVID-19 negative
514	STOIC2021[452]	2021	3D	CT	Lung	10735	Yes	Clss	COVID-19
515	COVID-19 CT scans[453]	2021	3D	CT	Lung	20	Yes	Seg	COVID-19 infection
516	COV19-CT-DB[454]	2022	3D	CT	Chest	7750	Yes	Clss	COVID-19
517	LNQ2023[455]	2023	3D	CT	Chest	513	Yes	Seg	Lymph node metastases
518	Parse2022[456]	2022	3D	CT	Pulmonary artery	200	Yes	Seg	Pulmonary hypertension
519	LNDb[457]	2019	3D	CT	Lung	294	Yes	Clss/Det/Seg	Lung cancer
520	FUMPE[458]	2018	3D	CT	Lung	35	Yes	Seg/Det	Pulmonary embolism
521	InSTANCE2022[459]	2022	3D	CT	Brain	200	Yes	Seg	Intracranial Hemorrhage

522	ISLES 2024[460]	2024	3D	CT/MR	Brain	250	Yes	Seg	Acute/subacute ischemic stroke
523	HaN-Seg[461]	2023	3D	CT/MR	Head and Neck	42	Yes	Seg	Head and Neck Cancer
524	SegRap2023[462]	2023	3D	CT	Head, Neck	400	Yes	Seg	Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
525	PDDCA[463]	2015	3D	CT	Brainstem, Mandible, Optic nerves, Chiasm, Paro...	48	Yes	Seg	Head and neck cancer
526	StructSeg2019 Task 1[464]	2019	3D	CT	Head and Neck	60	Yes	Seg	Head and Neck Cancer
527	StructSeg2019 Task 2[464]	2019	3D	CT	Head and Neck	60	Yes	Seg	Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
528	StructSeg2019 Task 3[464]	2019	3D	CT	Chest	60	Yes	Seg	Lung cancer
529	StructSeg2019 Task 4[464]	2019	3D	CT	Lung	60	Yes	Seg	Lung cancer
530	Learn2Reg Lung CT[465]	2020	3D	CT	Thorax	30	Yes	Reg	Respiratory motion
531	Learn2Reg NLST[466]	2022	3D	CT	Thorax	420	Yes	Reg	Lung cancer
532	Learn2Reg Abdomen CT-CT[465]	2020	3D	CT	Abdomen	50	Yes	Reg	Multi-organ
533	Learn2Reg Abdomen MR-CT[465]	2021	3D	CT/MRI	Abdomen	122	Yes	Reg	Multi-modal
534	Continuous Registration[467]	2019	3D	CT/MR	Lung/Brain	142	Yes	Reg	Respiratory motion/COPD
535	Continuous Registration DIRLAB[468]	2018	3D	CT	Lungs	20	Yes	Reg/Imk	Respiratory-induced motion
536	Continuous Registration EMPIRE[469]	2010	3D	CT	Lungs	60	Yes	Reg	Lung conditions
537	HECKTOR 2020[470]	2020	3D	CT/ PET	Head and Neck	254	Yes	Seg	Head and Neck Cancer
538	HECKTOR 2021[471]	2021	3D	CT/ PET	Head and Neck	325	Yes	Seg/ Reg	Head and Neck Cancer
539	HECKTOR 2022[472]	2022	3D	CT/ PET	Head and Neck	883	Yes	Seg/ Reg	Head and Neck Cancer
540	VerSe19[473]	2019	3D	CT	Spine	160	Yes	Seg/Lab	Spine diseases
541	VerSe20[474]	2020	3D	CT	Spine	300	Yes	Seg/Lab	Spine diseases
542	CTSpine1K[475]	2021	3D	CT	Spine	1005	Yes	Seg	Spine diseases
543	CTPelvic1K[476]	2020	3D	CT	Pelvic	1184	Yes	Seg	Pelvic bone conditions
544	RibFrac2020[477]	2020	3D	CT	Ribs	660	Yes	Seg/Cls/Det	Rib fractures
545	BTCV Abdomen[478]	2015	3D	CT	Abdomen	50	Yes	Seg	
546	BTCV Cervical[478]	2015	3D	CT	Cervix	50	Yes	Seg	Cervical cancer
547	ACRIN-HNSCC-FDG-PET-CT (ACRIN 6685)[479]	2016	3D	CT/MR/NM/PET	Head and Neck	260	Yes	Cl	Head and Neck Cancer
548	ACRIN-DSC-MR-Brain (ACRIN 6677)[480]	2019	2D/3D	CT/MR	Brain	123	Yes	Cl	Glioblastoma
549	ACRIN-FLT-Breast (ACRIN 6688)[481]	2017	3D	CT/ PET	Breast	83	Yes	Cl	Breast Cancer
550	ACRIN-FMISO-Brain (ACRIN 6684)[482]	2016	3D	CT/MR/ PET	Brain	45	Yes	Seg/Cl	Glioblastoma
551	ACRIN-NSCLC-FDG-PET (ACRIN 6668)[480]	2020	3D	CT/ PET	Lung	242	Yes	Cl	Lung cancer
552	AREN0532[483]	2022	2D/3D	CR/ CT/ MR/ PET/ RTIMAGE/ US	Kidney	544	No	Cl	Wilms tumor
553	AREN0532-Tumor-Annotations[484]	2023	3D	CT/MR	Kidney	543	Yes	Seg	Wilms' Tumor
554	AREN0533[485]	2022	3D	CR/ CT/ MR/ US	Kidney	294	No	Cl	Wilms tumor
555	AREN0533-Tumor-Annotations[486]	2023	3D	CR/ CT/ MR/ US	Kidney	294	Yes	Seg	Wilms tumor
556	AREN0534[487]	2021	2D/ 3D	CT/ MR/ PET/ US	Kidney	239	Yes	Seg	Wilms tumor
557	AHOD0831[488]	2022	2D/3D	CR/ CT/ DX/ MR/ NM/ OT/ PET/ SC/ XA	Lymphatic	165	Yes	Seg	Hodgkin Lymphoma
558	AHOD0831-Tumor-Annotations[489]	2023	3D	CT/ PET	Lymph nodes, spleen, salivary glands, Waldeyer'...	165	Yes	Seg	Hodgkin Lymphoma
559	HNSCC-3DCCT-RT[490]	2018	3D	CT	Head and Neck	31	Yes	Seg	Head and Neck Cancer
560	HNSCC[491]	2020	3D	CT/MR/PET	Head and Neck	627	Yes	Seg	Head and Neck Cancer
561	CT COLONOGRAPHY[492]	2015	3D	CT	Colon	825	Yes	Cl	Colon Cancer
562	CT-Lymph-Nodes[493]	2015	2D/3D	CT	Mediastinum / Abdomen	176	Yes	Det/Seg	Lymphadenopathy
563	CC-Radiomics-Phantom[494]	2017	3D	CT	Phantom	17	No	Cl	Lung cancer
564	CC-Radiomics-Phantom-2[495]	2019	3D	CT	Phantom	251	No	-	Phantom study
565	CC-Radiomics-Phantom-3[496]	2019	3D	CT	Head/Chest	275	Yes	Seg	

566	CC-Tumor Heterogeneity[497]	2023	3D	CT/MR/ PET	Cervix	23	Yes	Seg/Clss	Cervical cancer
567	TCGA-BLCA[498]	2014	3D	CT/ MR/ PET/ X-RAY	Bladder	120	No	Clss	Bladder carcinoma
568	TCGA-COAD[499]	2014	3D	CT	Colon	25	No	Clss	Colon cancer
569	TCGA-ESCA[500]	2014	3D	CT	Esophagus	16	No	Clss	Esophageal carcinoma
570	TCGA-GBM[501]	2014	3D	CT/ DX/ MR	Brain	575	No	Clss	Glioblastoma Multi-forme
571	TCGA-HNSC[502]	2014	3D	CT/ MR/ PET	Head and Neck	479	No	Clss	Head and Neck Cancer
572	TCGA-KICH[503]	2016	3D	CT/MR	Kidney	15	No	Clss	Kidney cancer
573	TCGA-KIRC[504]	2016	3D	CR/CT/MR	Kidney	2654	Yes	Clss	Kidney cancer
574	TCGA-KIRC- Radiogenomics[505]	2015	3D	CT/MR	Kidney	103	Yes	Clss	Renal cell carcinoma
575	TCGA-KIRP[503]	2014	3D	CT/ MR/ PET	Kidney	33	No	Clss	Kidney cancer
576	TCGA-LGG[506]	2014	3D	CT/MR	Brain	199	Yes	Clss	Lower Grade Glioma
577	TCGA-LIHC[507]	2014	2D/3D	CT/MR/ PET	Liver	97	No	Clss	Liver cancer
578	TCGA-LUAD[508]	2016	3D	CT/ NM/ PT	Lung	69	No	Clss	Lung cancer
579	TCGA-LUSC[509]	2016	3D	CT/ PET	Lung	37	No	Clss	Lung cancer
580	TCGA-OV[510]	2016	3D	CT/ MR/ OT	Ovary	143	No	Clss	Ovarian cancer
581	TCGA-OV- Radiogenomics[511]	2016	3D	CT	Ovary	93	Yes	Clss	Ovarian cancer
582	TCGA-OV- Proteogenomics[512]	2020	3D	CT	Ovary	20	No	Seg	Ovarian cancer
583	TCGA-PRAD[502]	2015	3D	CT/MR/PET	Prostate	14	No	Clss	Prostate cancer
584	TCGA-READ[513]	2014	3D	CT/MR	Rectum	3	No	Clss	Rectum adenocarcinoma
585	TCGA-SARC[514]	2014	3D	CT/MR	Chest/ Abdomen/ Leg/ Spine	33	No	Clss	Sarcoma
586	TCGA-UCEC[507]	2020	3D	CT/ MR/ PET/ X-RAY	Uterus	65	No	Clss	Uterine cancer
587	CPTAC-CCRCC[94]	2018	2D/ 3D	CT/ MI-CROSCOPY/ MR	Kidney	262	Yes	Clss	Renal cell carcinoma
588	CPTAC-CM[94]	2018	2D/ 3D	CT/ MR/ PT	Skin	95	No	Clss/ Seg	Cutaneous Melanoma
589	CPTAC-GBM[94]	2018	2D/ 3D	CT/ MI-CROSCOPY/ MR	Brain	200	No	Clss	Glioblastoma
590	CPTAC-HNSCC[94]	2018	3D	CT/MR/WSI	Head and Neck	207	Yes	Clss	Head and Neck Cancer
591	CPTAC-LSCC[94]	2018	2D/3D	CT/ MI-CROSCOPY/ PET	Lung	212	No	Clss	Lung cancer
592	CPTAC-LUAD[515]	2018	2D/ 3D	CT/ MR/ PET	Lung	244	No	Clss	Lung cancer
593	CPTAC-PDA[516]	2018	3D	CT/ MR/ PET/ US	Pancreas	168	No	Clss	Pancreatic cancer
594	CPTAC-SAR[517]	2019	2D/ 3D	CT/ MR/ PET/ US	Abdomen/ Arm/ Bladder/ Chest/ Head-Neck/ Kidney/ Leg/...	88	No	Clss	Sarcomas
595	CPTAC-UCEC[517]	2019	2D/ 3D	CT/ MR/ PET/ US	Uterus	250	No	Clss	Endometrial Carcinoma
596	NSCLC-Radiomics[518]	2014	3D	CT	Lung	422	Yes	Seg/Clss	Lung cancer
597	NSCLC-Radiomics- Genomics[518]	2014	3D	CT	Lung	89	Yes	Clss	Lung cancer
598	NSCLC- Radiogenomics[519]	2015	3D	CT/ PET	Chest	211	Yes	Seg/ Cls	Lung cancer
599	NSCLC-Cetuximab (RTOG-0617)[520]	2018	3D	CT	Chest	490	No	Clss	Lung cancer
600	NSCLC-Radiomics- Interobserver1[521]	2019	3D	CT	Lung	22	Yes	Seg	Lung cancer
601	CMB-CRC[522]	2022	2D/3D	CT/ MR/ PET/ US/ WSI	Colon	12	No	Clss	Colorectal Cancer
602	CMB-GEC[522]	2022	2D/3D	CT/ MI-CROSCOPY/ MR/ PET	Esophagus	17	No	Seg/Clss	Gastroesophageal Cancer
603	CMB-LCA[522]	2022	2D/3D	CT/ DX/ MR/ NM/ PT/ US	Lung	16	No	Clss	Lung cancer
604	CMB-MEL[522]	2022	2D/ 3D	CT/ PET/ US/ WSI	Skin	40	No	Clss	Melanoma
605	CMB-MML[522]	2022	2D/3D	CR/ CT/ DX/ HISTOPATHOLOGY/ MR/ PET/ XA	Blood/Bone	138	No	Clss	Multiple Myeloma
606	CMB-PCA[522]	2022	2D/3D	CT/ DX/ MR/ NM/ PET/ RF	Prostate	50	No	Clss	Prostate cancer
607	Crowds-Cure-2017[523]	2017	3D	CT	Lung, Kidney, Liver, Ovary	352	Yes	Seg/Det	Cancer
608	Crowds-Cure-2018[524]	2019	3D	CT	Bladder/ Brain/ Colon/ Head-Neck/ Kidney/ Lung/ Pancr	324	Yes	Det/Reg	Metastatic diseases
609	QIN-Breast[525]	2015	3D	CT/ MR/ PET	Breast	68	Yes	Clss	Breast cancer

610	QIN-HEADNECK[526]	2015	3D	CT/ PET	Head and Neck	279	Yes	Seg	Head and neck carcinomas
611	QIN LUNG CT[527]	2015	3D	CT	Lung	47	No	Cls	Lung cancer
612	QIN-LungCT-Seg[528]	2015	3D	CT	Chest	31	Yes	Seg	Lung cancer
613	QIBA CT-1C[529]	2011	3D	CT	Phantom	1	Yes	Seg	
614	QIBA-VolCT-1B[530]	2020	3D	CT	Lung	40	Yes	Seg	Lung cancer
615	QIBA-CT-Liver-Phantom[531]	2021	3D	CT	Liver	684	No	Seg/Det	Liver pathology
616	Multi-Modality Vertebra Recognition[532]	2015	2D/3D	CT/MR	Spine	0	Yes	Loc/Reg/Rec	Spine diseases
617	xVertSeg[533]	2016	3D	CT	Lumbar vertebrae	25	Yes	Seg/Cls	Vertebral fractures
618	Computational Methods and Clinical Applications for Spine Imaging[534]	2015	3D	CT	Spine	312	Yes	Seg/Loc	Spinal diseases
619	ACNS0332[535]	2021	3D	CT/MR	Brain/Spine	85	Yes	Seg	Brain cancer
620	AHEP0731[536]	2021	3D	CT/ MR/ PET/ US/ XA	Liver/ Chest	190	No	Seg/ Cls	Liver Cancer
621	Anti-PD-1 Lung[537]	2019	3D	CT/ PET/ SC	Lung	46	No	Clss	Lung cancer
622	Anti-PD-1 Immunotherapy Melanoma[538]	2019	3D	CT/ MR/ PT	Skin	47	No	Clss	Melanoma
623	BREAST-DIAGNOSIS[539]	2011	2D/ 3D	CT/ MG/ MR/ PT	Breast	88	Yes	Clss	Breast cancer
624	CALGB50303[540]	2021	3D	CT/ PET	Chest/ Abdomen/ Pelvis	155	Yes	Clss	Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma
625	ELCAP Public Lung Image Database[541]	2003	3D	CT	Lung	50	Yes	Det	Lung nodules
626	GLIS-RT[542]	2021	2D/3D	CT/MR	Brain	230	Yes	Seg/Reg	Brain tumors
627	HEAR-EU[543]	2017	3D	CT	Cochlea	80	Yes	Seg	Sensorineural hearing loss
628	Head-Neck Cetuximab (RTOG 0522)[544]	2013	3D	CT/ PET	Head and Neck	111	No	Clss	Head and Neck Carcinomas
629	Head-Neck-PET-CT[545]	2017	3D	CT/ PET	Head and Neck	298	Yes	Seg/ Cls	Head and Neck Cancer
630	Head-Neck-Radiomics-HNI[518]	2019	3D	CT/ PET	Head/ Neck	137	Yes	Seg	Head and Neck Cancer
631	LCTSC[546]	2017	3D	CT	Lung	60	Yes	Seg	Lung cancer
632	LDCT-and-Projection-data[547]	2020	3D	CT	Head, Chest, Abdomen	299	Yes	Rec	Various pathologies
633	LIDC-IDRI[548]	2011	3D	CT	Lung	1018	Yes	Seg/Det	Lung cancer
634	Lung-PET-CT-Dx[549]	2020	3D	CT/ PET	Lung	355	Yes	Clss/ Det	Lung cancer
635	LungCT-Diagnosis[550]	2014	3D	CT	Lung	61	Yes	Clss	Lung cancer
636	National Lung Screening Trial (NLST)[466]	2013	3D	CT/ MI-CROSCOPY	Chest	26254	Yes	Clss	Lung cancer
637	OPC-Radiomics[551]	2020	3D	CT	Head and Neck	606	Yes	Seg/Clss	Oropharyngeal Carcinoma
638	Parkinson's Progression Markers Initiative (PPMI)[552]	2010	3D	MR/ PET/ SPECT	Brain	683	Yes	Clss	Parkinson's Disease
639	Pediatric-CT-SEG[553]	2021	3D	CT	Chest/ Abdomen/ Pelvis	359	Yes	Seg	Non-cancer pediatric exams
640	Public Lung Database To Address Drug Response[541]	2009	3D	CT	Lung	93	Yes	Seg/Det	Lung cancer
641	QIDW[554]	2015	3D	CT/ MR/ PET/ US	Lung	52000	No	Clss	Quality assurance
642	RIDER Lung PET-CT[101]	2015	3D	CT/ PET	Lung	243	No	Clss	Lung cancer
643	SMIR Full Body CT[555]	2013	3D	CT	Skeleton	50	No	Seg	-
644	SPIE-AAPM Lung CT Challenge[556]	2015	3D	CT	Lung	70	Yes	Clss	Lung cancer
645	Vestibular-Schwannoma-SEG[557]	2021	3D	MR/ RT-DOSE/ RTPLAN/ RTSTRUCT	Brain	242	Yes	Seg	Vestibular schwannoma
646	MM-WHS[558]	2017	3D	CT/MR	Heart	120	Yes	Seg	Cardiac conditions
647	Soft-tissue-Sarcoma[559]	2015	3D	CT/ MR/ PET	Extremities	51	Yes	Seg/Clss	Soft-tissue sarcoma
648	Seg Soft Tissue[560]	2021	3D	CT/MR/PET	Soft tissue	51	Yes	Seg	Soft-tissue sarcomas (preprocessed)
649	Left Atrial Wall Thickness Challenge[561]	2016	3D	CT/MR	Heart	20	Yes	Seg	Atrial Fibrillation
650	MELA22[562]	2022	3D	CT	Mediastinum	1100	Yes	Det	Mediastinal lesions
651	Head and Neck Auto Segmentation Challenge[463]	2015	3D	CT	Brainstem, Mandible, Chiasma, Optic Nerves, Paro...	48	Yes	Seg	Head and Neck Neoplasms
652	RSNA STR Pulmonary Embolism Detection[563]	2020	3D	CT	Lung	12195	Yes	Clss/Det	Pulmonary embolism
653	KNIGHT[564]	2021	3D	CT	Kidney	400	Yes	Clss	Renal cancer
654	Data Science Bowl 2017[565]	2017	3D	CT	Lungs	2101	Yes	Clss	Lung cancer
655	OSIC Pulmonary Fibrosis Progression[566]	2020	3D	CT	Lung	200	Yes	Reg	Pulmonary fibrosis

656	The Visible Human Project[567]	1994	2D/3D	CT/MR	Full Body	2	No	Atlas	Anatomical reference
657	ABCs[568]	2020	3D	CT/MR	Brain	75	Yes	Seg	Glioma
658	MATCH[569]	2021	2D/3D	CT/X-RAY	Lung	9	Yes	Loc/Trk	Lung cancer
659	CTVIE19[570]	2019	3D	CT	Lung	64	Yes	Seg	Lung cancer
660	ImageCLEFtuberculosis 2018[571]	2018	3D	CT	Chest	1513	Yes	Clss	Tuberculosis
661	ImageCLEF 2017 Tuberculosis[572]	2017	3D	CT	Chest	944	Yes	Clss	Tuberculosis
662	fastPET-LD[573]	2021	3D	CT/ PET	Whole Body	68	Yes	Det	Oncologic Imaging
663	Low Dose CT[574]	2016	3D	CT	Liver	30	Yes	Det	Liver lesions
664	LUMIC[575]	2018	3D	CT	Lung	13	Yes	Reg/Seg	Pulmonary perfusion defects
665	CAD-PE[576]	2013	3D	CT	Liver	91	Yes	Seg	Pulmonary Embolism
666	ANODE09[577]	2009	3D	CT	Lung	55	Yes	Det	Lung cancer
667	VESSEL12[578]	2012	3D	CT	Lung	20	Yes	Seg	Respiratory diseases
668	RIDER Lung CT[579]	2015	3D	CT	Lung	32	Yes	Seg	Lung cancer
669	OpenKBP[580]	2020	3D	CT	Head and Neck	340	Yes	Reg	Head and Neck Cancer
670	CT-vs-PET-Ventilation-Imaging[581]	2022	3D	CT/ PET	Lung	20	No	Clss	Lung cancer
671	HCC-TACE-Seg[582]	2021	3D	CT	Liver	105	Yes	Seg	Liver cancer
672	MOOD 2022-abdominal[583]	2022	3D	CT	Abdomen	550	Yes	Seg/Clss	Anomalies
673	StageII-Colorectal-CT[584]	2022	3D	CT	Abdomen	230	No	Clss	Colorectal cancer
674	Pseudo-PHI-DICOM-Data[585]	2021	2D/3D	CT/MR/PET/X-RAY	Various	21	No	Reg	Various cancers
675	4D-Lung[586]	2016	3D	CT	Lung	20	Yes	Seg	Lung cancer
676	Lung Phantom[587]	2015	3D	CT	Thorax	1	No	Seg	Synthetic lung nodules
677	NaF PROSTATE[588]	2013	3D	CT/ PET	Prostate	9	No	Clss	Prostate cancer
678	EndoVis 2022 - P2ILF 3D-CT[589]	2022	3D	CT/ENDOSCOPE	Liver	15	Yes	Seg	Liver Tumor
679	Finding and Measuring Lungs in CT Data[590]	2019	2D/3D	CT	Lungs	538	Yes	Seg	Lung diseases
680	SynthRAD2023[591]	2023	3D	CT/MR	Brain, Pelvis	1080	Yes	Syn	Oncological
681	IACTA-EST2023[592]	2023	3D	CT	Brain	402	Yes	Clss	Acute Ischemic Stroke
682	ISBI2023 challenge - APIS[593]	2023	3D	CT	Brain	96	Yes	Seg	
683	AUTO-RTP[594]	2022	3D	CT	Prostate, Seminal Vesicles, Pelvic Lymph Nodes	10	Yes	Seg	Prostate cancer
684	Subsolid Nodules[595]	2025	3D	CT	Lung	59	Yes	Seg	Lung cancer
685	DICOM-LIDC-IDRI-Nodules[596]	2018	3D	CT	Lung	875	Yes	Seg	Lung cancer
686	Burdenko-GBM-Progression[597]	2023	3D	CT/MR	Brain	180	Yes	Seg/Clss	Glioblastoma
687	PDMR-833975-119-R[598]	2020	3D	CT/MR/PET	Pancreas	20	No	Clss	Pancreatic adenocarcinoma
688	APOLLO-5-LSCC[599]	2021	3D	CT/PET	Lung	36	Yes	Seg	Lung squamous cell carcinoma
689	APOLLO-5-LUAD[600]	2021	3D	CT	Lung	5	Yes	Seg	Lung adenocarcinoma
690	APOLLO-5-ESCA[601]	2021	3D	CT	Esophagus	4	Yes	Seg	Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma
691	APOLLO-5-PAAD[602]	2021	3D	CT	Pancreas	1	Yes	Seg	Pancreatic adenocarcinoma
692	APOLLO-5-THYM[603]	2021	3D	CT	Thymus	4	Yes	Seg	Thymoma
693	Lung-Fused-CT-Pathology[604]	2018	2D/3D	CT/MICROSCOPE	Lung	6	Yes	Seg	Lung cancer
694	LUAD-CT-Survival[605]	2017	3D	CT	Lung (Thorax)	40	Yes	Seg	Lung Adenocarcinoma
695	ARAR0331[606]	2022	3D	CT/MR/ PET	Head	108	Yes	Seg	Nasopharyngeal cancer
696	GammaKnife-Hippocampal[607]	2022	3D	CT/ MR/ RTSTRUCT	Hippocampus	390	Yes	Seg	Brain conditions
697	A091105[608]	2023	3D	CT/MR	Soft tissue	83	No	Seg	Desmoid tumors
698	Colorectal-Liver-Metastases[609]	2023	3D	CT/SEG	Liver	197	Yes	Seg	Colorectal cancer liver metastases
699	Head-Neck-CT-Atlas[610]	2017	3D	CT/ MR/ PET	Head/Neck	215	Yes	Seg	Head and neck cancer
700	NRG-1308 (RTOG 1308)[611]	2015	3D	CT	Lung	12	Yes	Seg	Lung cancer
701	Phantom FDA[612]	2015	3D	CT	Lungs	7	No	Reg	Lung cancer
702	CTpred-Sunitinib-panNET[613]	2022	3D	CT	Pancreas	38	Yes	Clss	Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors
703	CALGB50303-Tumor-Annotations[489]	2023	3D	CT/ PET	Lymphatic system	155	Yes	Seg/ Clss	Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma
704	RIDER-LungCT-Seg[614]	2020	3D	CT	Lung	31	Yes	Seg	Lung cancer
705	Radiomic-Feature-Standards[615]	2020	3D	CT	Chest	13	Yes	Seg	Lung cancer
706	Plethora[616]	2020	3D	CT	Thoracic	402	Yes	Seg	Lung cancer
707	MRI-DIR[617]	2018	3D	CT/MR	Head-Neck	9	No	Reg	Head and Neck Cancer

708	Ivy Glioblastoma Atlas Project (IvyGAP)[618]	2016	3D	CT/MR	Brain	39	Yes	Seg/Cls	Glioblastoma
709	RIDER Pilot[619]	2023	2D/3D	CR/CT/DX	Lung	8	No	Cls	Lung cancer
710	RADCURE[620]	2024	3D	CT	Head and Neck	3346	Yes	Seg	Head and Neck Cancer
711	Adrenal-ACC-Ki67-Seg[621]	2023	3D	CT	Adrenal	53	Yes	Seg	Adrenocortical carcinoma
712	Prostate-Anatomical-Edge-Cases[622]	2023	3D	CT	Prostate, Rectum, Bladder, Femoral Heads	131	Yes	Seg	Prostate Cancer
713	3D-IRCADb[623]	2010	3D	CT	Liver	20	Yes	Seg	Liver tumors
714	SEG.A. 2023[624]	2023	3D	CT	Aorta	56	Yes	Seg	Aortic diseases
715	P2ILF[625]	2022	2D/3D	CT/MR	Liver	186	Yes	Seg/Reg	Liver cancer
716	SynthStrip[626]	2022	2D/3D	CT/MR/PET	Brain	622	Yes	Seg	Glioblastoma
717	MOOD[627]	2024	3D	CT/MR	Brain/Abdomen	1358	Yes	Det/Loc	Incidental pathologies
718	PENGWIN2024-Task1[628]	2024	3D	CT	Pelvis	150	Yes	Seg	Pelvic fractures
719	TriALS2024-Task1[629]	2024	3D	CT	Liver	201	Yes	Seg	Liver tumors
720	TriALS2024-Task2[630]	2024	3D	CT	Liver	240	Yes	Seg	Hepatocellular carcinoma
721	National Lung Screening Trial (NLST) 2D-Pathology[466]	2013	2D/3D	CT/ MI-CROSCOPY	Chest	451	Yes	Cls	Lung cancer
722	QUBIQ2021 3D CT[631]	2021	3D	CT	Pancreas	118	Yes	Seg	Pancreatic lesions
723	orCaScore[632]	2014	3D	CT	Heart	72	Yes	Det/Seg	Cardiovascular diseases
724	INSPECT[633]	2023	3D	CT	Lungs	23248	Yes	Cls	Pulmonary embolism
725	BIMCV-R[634]	2024	2D/3D	CT	Thoracic	8069	Yes	Rec	Multiple diseases
726	Mandibular-CT-Dataset[635]	2018	3D	CT	Mandible	10	Yes	Seg	
727	Semi-TeethSeg[636]	2023	2D/3D	CT/X-RAY	Teeth	38000	Yes	Seg	Dental issues

Table 18: 3D MR datasets

#	Dataset	Year	Dim	Modality	Structure	Volumes	Label	Task	Diseases
728	TotalSegmentator MRI[637]	2024	3D	MR	Whole-body	616	Yes	Seg	Various pathologies
729	ACDC[638]	2017	3D	MR	Heart	150	Yes	Seg/ Cls	Cardiac conditions
730	M&Ms[639]	2020	3D	MR	Heart	375	Yes	Seg	Cardiac diseases
731	M&Ms-2[640]	2021	3D	MR	Heart	360	Yes	Seg	Cardiac conditions
732	LAScarQS 2022[641]	2022	3D	MR	Heart	194	Yes	Seg/Quan	Left atrial scar quantification and segmentation
733	LAScarQS++ 2024[642]	2024	3D	MR	Heart	200+	Yes	Seg/Quan	Multi-center left atrial and scar segmentation
734	MyoPS2020[643]	2020	3D	MR	Heart	45	Yes	Seg	Myocardial infarction
735	MyoPS++ 2024[644]	2024	3D	MR	Heart	200+	Yes	Seg	Multi-center myocardial pathology
736	MM-WHS[558]	2017	3D	CT/MR	Heart	120	Yes	Seg	Cardiac conditions
737	WHS++ 2024[645]	2024	3D	CT/MR	Heart	200+	Yes	Seg	Multi-center whole heart segmentation
738	CuRIOUS2018-MR FLAIR[646]	2018	3D	MR/ US	Brain	33	Yes	Reg	Brain tumors
739	CuRIOUS2018-US[647]	2018	3D	MR/ US	Brain	32	Yes	Reg	Brain tumors
740	CuRIOUS2018-MR T1W[647]	2018	3D	MR/ US	Brain	33	Yes	Reg	Brain tumor
741	CuRIOUS2019-MR-FLAIR[648]	2019	3D	MR/ US	Brain	32	Yes	Reg	Low-grade gliomas
742	CuRIOUS2019[647]	2019	3D	MR/ US	Brain	33	Yes	Reg	Brain tumor
743	CuRIOUS2019 US[648]	2019	3D	MR/ US	Brain	33	Yes	Reg	Low-grade gliomas
744	CuRIOUS2019-MR T1W[648]	2019	3D	MR/ US	Brain	33	Yes	Reg	Brain tumor
745	CuRIOUS2022[649]	2022	3D	MR/ US	Brain	33	Yes	Seg	Low-grade gliomas
746	CrossMoDA2021[650]	2021	3D	MR	Brain	347	Yes	Seg	Vestibular Schwannoma
747	CrossMoDA2022[650]	2022	3D	MR	Brain	347	Yes	Seg/ Cls	Vestibular Schwannoma
748	CrossMoDA2023[650]	2023	3D	MR	Brain	544	Yes	Seg	Vestibular Schwannoma
749	OASIS-1[651]	2007	3D	MR	Brain	416	Yes	Seg/ Cls	Alzheimer's Disease
750	OASIS-2[652]	2010	3D	MR	Brain	1200	Yes	Cls	Alzheimer's Disease
751	OASIS-3[653]	2019	3D	CT/MR/ PET	Brain	5699	Yes	Seg/Cls	Alzheimer's Disease
752	Learn2Reg OASIS[465]	2020	3D	MR	Brain	416	Yes	Reg	Alzheimer's Disease
753	Learn2Reg Hippocampus MR[437]	2020	3D	MR	Brain	263	Yes	Reg	Anatomical segmentation
754	Learn2Reg LUMIR[465]	2024	3D	MR/US	Brain	269	Yes	Reg	Multi-modal
755	PROMISE09[654]	2009	3D	MR	Prostate	15	Yes	Seg	Prostate cancer
756	PROMISE12[655]	2012	3D	MR	Prostate	50	Yes	Seg	Prostate cancer
757	Prostate-3T[656]	2013	3D	MR	Prostate	64	Yes	Seg	Prostate cancer

758	Prostate-Diagnosis[657]	2015	3D	MR	Prostate	92	Yes	Seg/ Cls	Prostate cancer
759	PROSTATEx[658]	2016	3D	MR	Prostate	204	Yes	Cls	Prostate cancer
760	PROSTATEx-2[659]	2017	3D	MR	Prostate	162	Yes	Cls	Prostate cancer
761	QIN Breast DCE-MR[660]	2014	3D	MR	Breast	10	Yes	Seg	Breast cancer
762	QIN-SARCOMA[661]	2014	3D	MR	Breast, Calf, Chest, Elbow, Knee, Leg, Shoulder...	15	No	Cls	Soft-tissue sarcoma
763	QIN GBM Treatment Response[662]	2015	2D/ 3D	MR	Brain	54	No	Cls	Glioblastoma Multi-forme
764	QIN-BRAIN-DSC-MR[663]	2016	3D	MR	Brain	49	Yes	Seg	Glioma
765	QIN-PROSTATE-Repeatability[664]	2018	3D	MR	Prostate	15	Yes	Seg	Prostate cancer
766	QIN-BREAST-02[665]	2019	3D	MR	Breast	13	No	Cls	Breast cancer
767	Prostate-MR-US-Biopsy[666]	2020	3D	MR/ US	Prostate	1151	Yes	Reg/Seg	Prostate Cancer
768	Prostate MR Segmentation Dataset[667]	2020	3D	MR	Prostate	116	Yes	Seg	Prostate cancer
769	PROSTATEx-Seg-Zones[668]	2020	3D	MR	Prostate	98	Yes	Seg	Prostate cancer
770	PROSTATEx-Seg-HiRes[669]	2020	3D	MR	Prostate	66	Yes	Seg	Prostate cancer
771	PI-CAI[670]	2022	3D	MR	Prostate	1500	Yes	Seg/ Cls	Prostate cancer
772	μ -RegPro2023[671]	2023	3D	MR/ US	Prostate	108	Yes	Reg/lmbr	Prostate cancer
773	SKI10[672]	2010	3D	MR	Bone, Cartilage	150	Yes	Seg	Osteoarthritis
774	TADPOLE[673]	2017	3D	MR/ PET	Brain	1667	Yes	Cls/ Reg	Alzheimer's Disease
775	MSSEG-2[674]	2021	3D	MR	Brain	100	Yes	Seg	Multiple sclerosis
776	MSSEG 2016[675]	2016	2D/ 3D	MR	Brain	15	Yes	Seg	Multiple sclerosis
777	MSSEG 2008[676]	2008	3D	MR	Brain	38	Yes	Seg	Multiple Sclerosis
778	Cam-CAN[677]	2015	3D	MEG/ MR	Brain	3000	No	Cls	Healthy ageing
779	ISLES 2015[678]	2015	3D	MR	Brain	114	Yes	Seg	Ischemic stroke
780	ISLES 2016[679]	2016	3D	MR	Brain	75	Yes	Seg	Ischemic stroke
781	ISLES 2017[679]	2017	3D	MR	Brain	75	Yes	Seg	Ischemic stroke
782	ISLES 2018[680]	2018	3D	MR	Brain	103	Yes	Seg	Ischemic stroke
783	ISLES 2022[681]	2022	3D	MR	Brain	400	Yes	Seg	Ischemic stroke
784	ISLES 2024[460]	2024	3D	MR	Brain	250	Yes	Seg	Acute/subacute ischemic stroke
785	WMH[682]	2017	3D	MR	Brain	170	Yes	Seg	White matter hyperintensities
786	BraTS 2012[683]	2012	3D	MR	Brain	50	Yes	Seg	Glioma
787	BraTS 2013[683]	2013	3D	MR	Brain	60	Yes	Seg	Glioma
788	BraTS 2014[683]	2014	3D	MR	Brain	238	Yes	Seg	Glioma
789	BraTS 2015[683]	2015	3D	MR	Brain	253	Yes	Seg/Prog	Glioma
790	BraTS 2016[684]	2016	3D	MR	Brain	391	Yes	Seg/Prog	Glioma
791	BraTS 2017[506]	2017	3D	MR	Brain	477	Yes	Seg/Surv	Glioma
792	BraTS 2018[683]	2018	3D	MR	Brain	542	Yes	Seg/Surv	Glioma
793	BraTS 2019[683]	2019	3D	MR	Brain	626	Yes	Seg/Surv	Glioma
794	BraTS 2020[685]	2020	3D	MR	Brain	660	Yes	Seg/Surv	Glioma
795	BraTS 2021[686]	2021	3D	MR	Brain	2040	Yes	Seg/MGMT	Glioma
796	BraTS 2022[506]	2022	3D	MR	Brain	1470	Yes	Seg	Glioma
797	BraTS 2023[687]	2023	3D	MR	Brain	5880	Yes	Seg	Glioma
798	MSD01 BrainTumour[437]	2018	3D	MR	Brain	750	Yes	Seg	Brain tumor
799	MSD02 Heart[437]	2018	3D	MR	Heart	30	Yes	Seg	Cardiac conditions
800	MSD04 Hippocampus[437]	2018	3D	MR	Hippocampus	394	Yes	Seg	Anatomical segmentation
801	MSD05 Prostate[437]	2018	3D	MR	Prostate	48	Yes	Seg	Prostate cancer
802	FeTA 2021[688]	2021	3D	MR	Brain	50	Yes	Seg	Congenital Disorders
803	FeTA 2022[689]	2022	3D	MR	Brain	80	Yes	Seg	Neurodevelopment disorders
804	fastMR[690]	2020	2D/ 3D	MR	Brain/ Knee/ Prostate/ Breast	1594	No	Rec	Multi-organ
805	High Anisotropy MR[691]	2013	3D	MR	Spine	17	No	Rec	Spine conditions
806	1000 Functional Connectomes Project[692]	2010	3D	MR	Brain	1414	No	Cls	Adult ADHD
807	Language Processing Children[693]	2022	3D	MR	Brain	322	Yes	Cls	Language impairment
808	ISPY1 (ACRIN 6657)[694]	2016	3D	MR	Breast	847	Yes	Seg/ Cls	Breast cancer
809	ACRIN-Contralateral-Breast-MR[695]	2021	3D	CR/MR	Breast	984	No	Cls	Breast Cancer
810	ACRIN 6698/I-SPY2 Breast DWI[696]	2021	3D	MR	Breast	385	Yes	Seg/ Cls	Breast cancer
811	ADNI[697]	2017	3D	MR/ PET	Brain	2500	No	Cls	Alzheimer's Disease
812	ADNIDOD[698]	2017	3D	MR/ PET	Brain	195	No	Cls	Alzheimer's Disease
813	ABVIB[699]	2017	3D	MR	Brain	280	No	Cls	Alzheimer's Disease
814	AIBL[700]	2017	3D	MR/ PET	Brain	278	Yes	Cls	Alzheimer's Disease
815	AOMIC-ID1000[701]	2021	3D	MR	Brain	928	No	Reg	Healthy adults
816	BOLD Verb Generation[702]	2020	4D	MR	Brain	143	No	Reg	Developmental language disorder

817	Brain Correlates of Math Development[703]	2018	3D	MR	Brain	132	No	Cls	Developmental disorders
818	Brain Segmentation Testing Protocol[704]	2011	3D	MR	Brain	312	Yes	Seg	Alzheimer's Disease
819	BrainMetShare[705]	2020	3D	MR	Brain	156	Yes	Seg	Brain metastases
820	Breast-MR-NACT-Pilot[706]	2016	3D	MR	Breast	64	Yes	Seg	Breast cancer
821	CAMR Rat Brain MR Data[707]	2020	3D	MR	Brain	264	No	Reg	Animal model study
822	Caltech Conte Center[708]	2022	3D	MR	Brain	117	No	Cls	Healthy
823	Cognitive Training[709]	2020	3D	MR	Brain	166	No	Cls	Cognitive training study
824	Colin 3T/T High-resolution Atlas[710]	2014	3D	MR	Brain	19	No	Reg	Brain diseases
825	Concrete Permutated Rule Operations[711]	2021	3D	MR	Brain	96	No	Cls	Cognitive function
826	Cortical Myelin T1w/T2w[712]	2021	3D	MR	Brain	86	No	Cls	Unipolar depressive disorders
827	Cross-Sectional Multidomain Lexical Processing[713]	2019	3D	MR	Brain	91	No	Cls	Language processing study
828	Prefrontal Cortex Development[714]	2021	3D	MR	Brain	90	No	Cls	Developmental study
829	Duke-Breast-Cancer-MR[715]	2021	3D	MR	Breast	922	Yes	Seg/ Cls	Invasive breast cancer
830	Dynamic Passive Threat[716]	2019	3D	MR	Brain	295200	No	Cls	Threat processing study
831	Emotion Regulation Ageing Brain[717]	2020	3D	MR	Brain	34	No	Cls	Normal ageing
832	Resting State Bilinguals[718]	2019	3D	MR	Brain	823	No	Cls	Healthy adults
833	Brain Genomics Superstruct Project (GSP)[719]	2015	3D	MR	Brain	1570	No	Seg	Healthy adults
834	Human Connectome Project (HCP)[720]	2017	3D	MR	Brain	1206	No	Cls/Rec	Healthy young adults
835	IXI Dataset[721]	2024	3D	MR	Brain	600	No	Reg/Rec	Healthy adults
836	KNOAP2020[722]	2020	2D/ 3D	MR/X-RAY	Knee	453	Yes	Cls	Knee Osteoarthritis
837	LGG-1p19qDeletion[723]	2017	3D	MR	Brain	159	Yes	Seg/ Cls	Low Grade Glioma
838	Lausanne TOF-MRA Aneurysm Cohort[724]	2021	3D	MR	Brain	284	Yes	Det	Brain aneurysm
839	MASIVar[725]	2021	3D	MR	Brain	319	No	Trk	Healthy subjects
840	MIRIAD dataset[726]	2013	3D	MR	Brain	708	No	Reg	Alzheimer's Disease
841	MPL-Leipzig Mind-Brain-Body[727]	2019	3D	EEG/MR	Brain	318	No	Cls	Healthy cohort
842	Cue Induced Craving MR[728]	2020	3D	MR	Brain	598	No	Rec	Normal neurophysiological states
843	Children Adults Animated Film MR[729]	2018	3D	MR	Brain	155	No	Rec	Developmental study
844	Mouse rest multicentre[730]	2019	3D	MR	Brain	255	No	Cls	Healthy mouse model
845	Multi-echo Cambridge[731]	2018	3D	MR	Brain	89	No	Rec	Healthy neurotypical
846	NARPS[732]	2019	3D	MR	Brain	108	No	Cls	Healthy participants
847	Narratives[733]	2019	3D	MR	Brain	891	No	Cls	Healthy participants
848	Naturalistic Neuroimaging Database[734]	2021	3D	MR	Brain	86	No	Cls	Healthy controls
849	Neurocognitive aging data release with behavioral[735]	2022	3D	MR	Brain	301	No	Cls	Healthy cognitive aging
850	PETfrog[736]	2020	3D	MR/ PET	Brain	238	No	Cls	Brain development
851	Pragmatic Language[737]	2021	3D	MR	Brain	145	No	Loc	Pragmatic comprehension deficits
852	REMBRANDT[738]	2014	3D	MR	Brain	130	Yes	Seg/ Cls	Gliomas
853	SIMON Dataset[739]	2019	3D	MR	Brain	73	No	Reg	Healthy Control
854	SUDMEX CONN[740]	2021	3D	MR	Brain	138	No	Cls	Cocaine use disorder
855	Serum Grey Matter Cortical Thickness[741]	2020	3D	MR	Brain	143	No	Reg	Brain morphometry study
856	Speech disfluencies: Neuro-physiological aspect in normal population[742]	2021	3D	MR	Brain	81	No	Cls	Speech disorders
857	T1 Chronotype Sleep Study[743]	2021	3D	MR	Brain	136	No	Cls	Healthy
858	TCGA-GBM-OI-Radiogenomics[744]	2014	3D	MR	Brain	55	Yes	Seg	Glioblastoma
859	TCGA-GBM-Radiogenomics[744]	2014	3D	MR	Brain	75	Yes	Seg	Glioblastoma
860	TCGA-BRCA[745]	2014	2D/ 3D	MG/MR	Breast	139	No	Cls	Breast cancer
861	TCGA-CESC[500]	2014	3D	MR	Cervix	54	No	Cls	Cervical cancer
862	TCGA-Breast-Radiogenomics[746]	2015	3D	MR	Breast	84	Yes	Seg/ Cls	Breast cancer
863	BraTS-TCGA-GBM[506]	2017	3D	MR	Brain	135	Yes	Seg	Glioma
864	BraTS-TCGA-LGG[506]	2017	3D	MR	Brain	108	Yes	Seg	Glioma
865	TCGA-LGG-Mask[506]	2017	3D	MR	Brain	188	Yes	Seg	Low Grade Glioma
866	Stockholm Sleepy Brain Study[747]	2018	3D	MR	Brain	84	No	Cls	Sleep deprivation
867	Harm Avoidance Gray Matter[748]	2016	3D	MR	Brain	95	No	Cls	Personality traits
868	Human Voice Areas[749]	2015	3D	MR	Brain	218	Yes	Cls	Healthy

869	UCLA Consortium for Neuropsychiatric Phenomics LA5c Study[750]	2016	3D	MR	Brain	273	No	Cls	Neuropsychiatric Disorders
870	Washington University 120[751]	2017	3D	MR	Brain	120	No	Rest	Healthy young adults
871	White matter deficits in cocaine use disorder V1.0[752]	2021	3D	MR	Brain	133	No	Cls	Cocaine Use Disorder
872	Working memory in healthy and schizophrenic individuals[753]	2016	3D	MR	Brain	99	No	Cls	Schizophrenia
873	rsfMRI comorbidity SmokingandSchizophrenia[754]	2018	3D	MR	Brain	92	Yes	Cls	Schizophrenia and nicotine dependence
874	IVDM3Seg[755]	2018	3D	MR	Intervertebral Discs	96	Yes	Seg/Loc	Spine diseases
875	MRNet[756]	2018	3D	MR	Knee	1370	Yes	Cls	Knee MR abnormalities
876	EMIDEC[757]	2020	3D	MR	Heart	150	Yes	Seg/ Cls	Myocardial infarction
877	iSeg2017[758]	2017	3D	MR	Brain	23	Yes	Seg	Neurodevelopmental conditions
878	UW-Madison GI Tract Image Segmentation[759]	2022	3D	MR	Stomach, Small Bowel, Large Bowel	467	Yes	Seg	Gastrointestinal cancers
879	MUDI2019[760]	2019	3D	MR	Brain	1344	Yes	Rec	Healthy
880	iSeg-2019[761]	2019	3D	MR	Brain	39	Yes	Seg	Healthy development
881	Longitudinal Multiple Sclerosis Lesion Segmentation[762]	2015	3D	MR	Brain	82	Yes	Seg	Multiple sclerosis
882	COSMOS 2022[763]	2022	3D	MR	Carotid Artery	75	Yes	Seg	Atherosclerosis
883	cSeg-2022[764]	2022	3D	MR	Cerebellum	33	Yes	Seg	Normal development
884	Brain Tumor Progression Prediction[765]	2021	3D	MR	Brain	40	Yes	Cls	Brain cancer
885	Heart Segmentation in MR Images	2021	3D	MR	Heart	30	Yes	Seg	Cardiac conditions
886	VWS 2021[766]	2021	3D	MR	Carotid Arteries	50	Yes	Seg	Atherosclerosis
887	Atrial Segmentation Challenge[767]	2018	3D	MR	Heart	154	Yes	Seg	Atrial fibrillation
888	IronTract Challenge 2019[768]	2019	3D	MR	Brain	2	Yes	Trk	Anatomical structure
889	DiSCo 2021[769]	2021	3D	MR	Brain	3	Yes	Reg	Tractography challenge
890	RealNoiseMR 2021[770]	2021	3D	MR	Brain	25	Yes	Rec	Denoising challenge
891	MOOD 2022-brain[627]	2022	3D	MR	Brain	800	Yes	Cls/Loc	General pathologies
892	AAPM-RT-MAC[771]	2019	3D	MR	Head-Neck	55	Yes	Seg	Head and Neck Cancer
893	HVSMR 2016[772]	2016	3D	MR	Heart	20	Yes	Seg	Congenital heart disease
894	MRBrainS13[773]	2013	3D	MR	Brain	20	Yes	Seg	Age-related brain conditions
895	HARDI Reconstruction Challenge Dataset[774]	2013	3D	MR	Brain	6	Yes	Rec	Diffusion imaging
896	CAUSE07[775]	2007	3D	MR	Brain	38	Yes	Seg	Neurological Disorders
897	PROMISE09[654]	2009	3D	MR	Prostate	15	Yes	Seg	Prostate cancer
898	ISMRM2015[776]	2015	3D	MR	Brain	34	Yes	Rec/Trk	Tractography challenge
899	Where is VALDO?[777]	2021	3D	MR	Brain	306	Yes	Seg/Det/Loc	Cerebral Small Vessel Disease
900	NEATBrainS15[773]	2015	3D	MR	Brain	20	Yes	Seg	Age-related brain conditions
901	MRBrainS18[778]	2018	3D	MR	Brain	30	Yes	Seg	Diabetes, Dementia, Alzheimer's
902	STACOM 2011[779]	2011	3D	MR/ US	Heart	1158	Yes	Reg/Trk	Healthy volunteers
903	3T Brain-Behavior MR[780]	2014	3D	MR	Brain	36	No	Reg	Healthy subjects
904	Connectivity Test-Retest MR[781]	2015	3D	MR	Brain	342	No	Trk	Healthy volunteers
905	Mindboggle-101[782]	2012	3D	MR	Brain	101	Yes	Seg	Anatomical segmentation
906	Individual Brain Charting (IBC)[783]	2020	3D	MR	Brain	600	Yes	Cls	Healthy
907	Raider[784]	2015	3D	MR	Brain	11	No	Cls	Healthy
908	Diffusion MR Data Harmonisation[785]	2017	3D	MR	Brain	14	Yes	Reg	Cross-scanner harmonization
909	MEMENTO[786]	2019	3D	MR	Brain	1536	Yes	Reg	Neurodegenerative diseases
910	MUDI2019[760]	2019	3D	MR	Brain	6720	No	Reg/Rec	Microstructure imaging
911	CMRxMotion[787]	2022	3D	MR	Heart	360	Yes	Seg/ Cls	Not specified
912	PDMR-BL0293-F563[788]	2019	3D	MR	Liver/Bone	19	No	Cls	Bladder cancer metastasis
913	PDMR-292921-168-R[598]	2020	3D	MR/SR	Abdomen	20	No	Cls	Pancreatic adenocarcinoma
914	PDMR-997537-175-T[598]	2020	3D	MR/SR	Colon	24	No	Cls	Colon adenocarcinoma
915	PDMR-425362-245-T[598]	2021	3D	MR/SR	Abdomen	20	No	Cls	Melanoma

916	PDMR-521955-158-R4[789]	2022	3D	MR/SR	Pancreas/ Lung	20	No	Cls	Pancreatic adenocarcinoma
917	ICDC-Glioma[790]	2021	2D/ 3D	MICROSCOPY/ MR	Brain	78	No	Seg	Glioma
918	Generation R Pediatric MR Resources[791]	2014	3D	MR	Brain	666	No	Cls	Normative developmental
919	High-quality diffusion-weighted imaging of Parkinson's disease[792]	2014	3D	MR	Brain	53	No	Cls	Parkinson's disease
920	MGH Neonatal/Pediatric ADC Atlases[793]	2015	3D	MR	Brain	201	Yes	Reg	Acute brain injury
921	RIDER Phantom MR[794]	2011	3D	MR	Phantom	10	No	QA	Phantom study
922	RIDER Breast MR[795]	2011	3D	MR	Breast	40	No	Cls	Breast cancer
923	ATLAS2023[796]	2023	3D	MR	Liver	90	Yes	Seg	Hepatocellular carcinoma
924	SMILE-UHURA2023[797]	2023	3D	MR	Brain	25	Yes	Seg	Cerebral Small Vessel Diseases
925	CMRxRecon[798]	2023	2D/ 3D	MR	Heart	300	Yes	Rec/Seg	Cardiac diseases
926	CAS2023	2023	3D	MR	Brain	150	Yes	Seg	Anatomical segmentation
927	CROWN2023[799]	2023	3D	MR	Brain	600	Yes	Cls/ Reg	Multiple pathologies
928	QuantConn[800]	2023	3D	MR	Brain	206	Yes	Rec	Microstructure quantification
929	BONBID-HIE2023[801]	2023	3D	MR	Brain	133	Yes	Seg	Hypoxic Ischemic Encephalopathy
930	LLD-MMR2023[802]	2023	3D	MR	Liver	498	Yes	Cls	Liver diseases
931	WBMR-NF[803]	2023	3D	MR	Whole-body	400	Yes	Seg/Det	Neurofibromatosis
932	SLCN[804]	2023	3D	MR	Brain	514	Yes	Reg/Cls	Neurodevelopmental disorders
933	SPPIN2023[805]	2023	3D	MR	Abdomen	96	Yes	Seg	Neuroblastoma
934	Shifts Challenge 2022[806]	2022	3D	MR	Brain	172	Yes	Seg	Multiple sclerosis
935	Mouse-Astrocytoma[807]	2017	3D	MR	Brain	48	No	Cls	Glioblastoma Multiforme
936	GBM-MR-NER-Outcomes[808]	2014	3D	MR	Brain	45	No	Reg	Glioblastoma
937	UPENN-GBM[809]	2022	3D	MR	Brain	3680	Yes	Seg	Glioblastoma
938	ISPY1-Tumor-SEG-Radiomics[810]	2022	3D	MR	Breast	163	Yes	Seg	Breast cancer
939	I-SPY2 Trial[811]	2022	3D	MR	Breast	719	Yes	Seg/ Cls	Breast cancer
940	IvyGAP-Radiomics[812]	2020	3D	MR	Brain	37	Yes	Seg	Glioblastoma
941	Brain-TR-GammaKnife[813]	2023	3D	MR	Brain	47	Yes	Seg/ Cls	Brain cancer
942	ExACT[814]	2023	3D	MR	Anus	30	Yes	Cls/Loc	Anal cancer
943	ACNS0332-Tumor-Annotations[815]	2022	3D	MR	Brain	85	Yes	Seg	Brain tumor
944	UCSF-PDGM[816]	2022	3D	MR	Brain	501	Yes	Seg	Diffuse Gliomas
945	RHUH-GBM[817]	2023	3D	MR	Brain	40	Yes	Seg	Glioblastoma
946	RIDER Neuro MR[818]	2011	3D	MR	Brain	19	No	Cls	Brain cancer
947	Meningioma-SEG-CLASS[819]	2023	3D	MR	Brain	96	Yes	Seg/ Cls	Intracranial meningiomas
948	Mouse-Mammary[807]	2015	3D	MR	Mammary	32	No	Cls	Breast Cancer
949	MRQy-Quality-Measures[820]	2020	3D	MR	Brain, Cervix	233	No	QA	Brain and Cervical Cancers
950	DICOM-Glioma-SEG[821]	2020	3D	MR	Brain	167	Yes	Seg	Brain cancer
951	ADAM2020[822]	2020	3D	MR	Brain	255	Yes	Seg/Det/Cl	Intracranial aneurysms
952	CSI15[823]	2015	2D/ 3D	MR/X-RAY	Spine	345	Yes	Cls/Seg	Spine conditions
953	LPBA40[824]	2001	3D	MR	Brain	40	Yes	Seg	Healthy
954	Continuous Registration ISBR18[825]	2018	3D	MR	Brain	18	Yes	Seg	Registration challenge
955	CUMC12[826]	2018	3D	MR	Head and Neck	18	Yes	Seg	Not specified
956	MGH10[465]	2018	3D	MR	Brain	10	Yes	Seg	Anatomical segmentation
957	BrainPTM 2021[827]	2021	3D	MR	Brain	75	Yes	Seg	Brain tumors
958	OpenMind[828]	2024	3D	MR	Head and Neck	114570	Yes	Seg/Rec	Health Status

Table 19: 3D US datasets

#	Dataset	Year	Dim	Modality	Structure	Volumes	Label	Task	Diseases
959	TDSC-ABUS2023[829]	2023	3D	US	Breast	200	Yes	Seg/ Cls/ Det	Breast cancer
960	CETUS2014[830]	2014	3D	US	Heart	45	Yes	Seg	Cardiac conditions
961	MVSeg-3DTEE2023[831]	2023	3D	US	Mitral valve	175	Yes	Seg	Mitral valve disease
962	AREN0532[483]	2022	2D/3D	US/ CR/ CT/ MR/ PET/ RTIMAGE	Kidney	544	No	Cls	Wilms tumor
963	AREN0533[485]	2022	3D	US/CR/CT/MR	Kidney	294	No	Cls	Wilms tumor
964	AREN0533-Tumor-Annotations[486]	2023	3D	US/CR/CT/MR	Kidney	294	Yes	Seg	Wilms tumor

965	AREN0534[487]	2021	2D/3D	US/ CT/ MR/ PET	Kidney	239	Yes	Seg	Wilms tumor
966	CPTAC-PDA[?]	2018	3D	US/ CT/ MR/ PET	Pancreas	168	No	Clss	Pancreatic cancer
967	CPTAC-SAR[517]	2019	2D/3D	US/ CT/ MR/ PET	Abdomen/ Arm/ Bladder/ Chest/ Head-Neck/ Kidney/ Leg/ ...	88	No	Clss	Sarcomas
968	CPTAC-UCEC[517]	2019	2D/3D	US/ CT/ MR/ PET	Uterus	250	No	Clss	Endometrial Carcinoma
969	CMB-CRC[522]	2022	2D/3D	US/ CT/ MR/ PET/ WSI	Colon	12	No	Clss	Colorectal Cancer
970	CMB-LCA[522]	2022	2D/3D	US/ CT/ DX/ MR/ NM/ PT	Lung	16	No	Clss	Lung cancer
971	CMB-MEL[522]	2022	2D/3D	US/ CT/ PET/ WSI	Skin	40	No	Clss	Melanoma
972	AHEP0731[536]	2021	3D	US/ CT/ MR/ PET/ XA	Liver/Chest	190	No	Seg/Clss	Liver Cancer
973	QIDW[554]	2015	3D	US/ CT/ MR/ PET	Lung	52000	No	QA	Quality assurance
974	CuRIOUS2018-MR FLAIR[646]	2018	3D	US/MR	Brain	33	Yes	Reg	Brain tumors
975	CuRIOUS2018-US[647]	2018	3D	US/MR	Brain	32	Yes	Reg	Brain tumors
976	CuRIOUS2018-MR T1W[647]	2018	3D	US/MR	Brain	33	Yes	Reg	Brain tumor
977	CuRIOUS2019-MR- FLAIR[648]	2019	3D	US/MR	Brain	32	Yes	Reg	Low-grade gliomas
978	CuRIOUS2019[647]	2019	3D	US/MR	Brain	33	Yes	Reg	Brain tumor
979	CuRIOUS2019 US[648]	2019	3D	US/MR	Brain	33	Yes	Reg	Low-grade gliomas
980	CuRIOUS2019-MR T1W[648]	2019	3D	US/MR	Brain	33	Yes	Reg	Brain tumor
981	CuRIOUS2022[649]	2022	3D	US/MR	Brain	33	Yes	Seg	Low-grade gliomas
982	Learn2Reg LUMIR[465]	2024	3D	US/MR	Brain	269	Yes	Reg	Multi-modal
983	Prostate-MR-US- Biopsy[666]	2020	3D	US/MR	Prostate	1151	Yes	Reg/Seg	Prostate Cancer
984	μ -RegPro2023[671]	2023	3D	US/MR	Prostate	108	Yes	Reg/lmk	Prostate cancer
985	STACOM 2011[779]	2011	3D	US/MR	Heart	1158	Yes	Reg/Trk	Healthy volunteers

Table 20: 3D PET datasets

#	Dataset	Year	Dim	Modality	Structure	Volumes	Label	Task	Diseases
986	QIN PET Phantom[832]	2014	3D	PET	Body	2	Yes	Seg	Phantom study
987	AutoPET[414]	2022	3D	PET/CT	Whole-body	1014	Yes	Seg	Cancer
988	AutoPET II[415]	2023	3D	PET/CT	Whole-body	1219	Yes	Seg	Cancer
989	COVID-19-NY-SBU[449]	2021	2D/ 3D	PET/CT/ MR/ X-RAY	Brain/ Chest	1384	No	Clss	COVID-19
990	HECKTOR 2020[470]	2020	3D	PET/CT	Head and Neck	254	Yes	Seg	Head and Neck Cancer
991	HECKTOR 2021[471]	2021	3D	PET/CT	Head and Neck	325	Yes	Seg/ Reg	Head and Neck Cancer
992	HECKTOR 2022[472]	2022	3D	PET/CT	Head and Neck	883	Yes	Seg/ Reg	Head and Neck Cancer
993	ACRIN-HNSCC- FDG-PET-CT (ACRIN 6685)[479]	2016	3D	PET/CT/MR/NM	Head and Neck	260	Yes	Clss	Head and Neck Cancer
994	ACRIN-FLT-Breast (ACRIN 6688)[481]	2017	3D	PET/CT	Breast	83	Yes	Clss	Breast Cancer
995	ACRIN-FMISO-Brain (ACRIN 6684)[482]	2016	3D	PET/CT/MR	Brain	45	Yes	Seg/Clss	Glioblastoma
996	ACRIN-NSCLC-FDG- PET (ACRIN 6668)[480]	2020	3D	PET/CT	Lung	242	Yes	Clss	Lung cancer
997	AREN0532[483]	2022	2D/3D	PET/CR/ CT/ MR/ RTIMAGE/ US	Kidney	544	No	Clss	Wilms tumor
998	AREN0534[487]	2021	2D/ 3D	PET/CT/ MR/ US	Kidney	239	Yes	Seg	Wilms tumor
999	AHOD0831[488]	2022	2D/3D	PET/CR/ CT/ DX/ MR/ NM/ OT/ SC/ XA	Lymphatic	165	Yes	Seg	Hodgkin Lymphoma
1000	AHOD0831-Tumor- Annotations[489]	2023	3D	PET/CT	Lymph nodes, spleen, salivary glands, Waldeyer'...	165	Yes	Seg	Hodgkin Lymphoma
1001	HNSCC[491]	2020	3D	PET/CT/MR	Head and Neck	627	Yes	Seg	Head and Neck Cancer
1002	CC-Tumor Heterogeneity[497]	2023	3D	PET/CT/MR	Cervix	23	Yes	Seg/Clss	Cervical cancer
1003	TCGA-BLCA[?]	2014	3D	PET/CT/ MR/ X-RAY	Bladder	120	No	Clss	Bladder carcinoma
1004	TCGA-HNSC[502]	2014	3D	PET/CT/ MR	Head and Neck	479	No	Clss	Head and Neck Cancer
1005	TCGA-KIRP[503]	2014	3D	PET/CT/ MR	Kidney	33	No	Clss	Kidney cancer
1006	TCGA-LIHC[507]	2014	2D/3D	PET/CT/MR	Liver	97	No	Clss	Liver cancer
1007	TCGA-LUSC[?]	2016	3D	PET/CT	Lung	37	No	Clss	Lung cancer
1008	TCGA-PRAD[502]	2015	3D	PET/CT/MR	Prostate	14	No	Clss	Prostate cancer
1009	TCGA-UCEC[507]	2020	3D	PET/CT/ MR/ X-RAY	Uterus	65	No	Clss	Uterine cancer
1010	CPTAC-LSCC[94]	2018	2D/3D	PET/CT/ MI- CROSCOPY	Lung	212	No	Clss	Lung cancer

1011	CPTAC-LUAD[?]	2018	2D/ 3D	PET/CT/ MR	Lung	244	No	Cl	Lung cancer
1012	CPTAC-PDA[?]	2018	3D	PET/CT/ MR/ US	Pancreas	168	No	Cl	Pancreatic cancer
1013	CPTAC-SAR[517]	2019	2D/ 3D	PET/CT/ MR/ US	Abdomen/ Arm/ Bladder/ Chest/ Head-Neck/ Kidney/ Leg/...	88	No	Cl	Sarcomas
1014	CPTAC-UCEC[517]	2019	2D/ 3D	PET/CT/ MR/ US	Uterus	250	No	Cl	Endometrial Carci-noma
1015	NSCLC-Radiogenomics[519]	2015	3D	PET/CT	Chest	211	Yes	Seg/ Cl	Lung cancer
1016	CMB-CRC[522]	2022	2D/3D	PET/CT/ MR/ US/ WSI	Colon	12	No	Cl	Colorectal Cancer
1017	CMB-GEC[522]	2022	2D/3D	PET/CT/ MI-CROSCOPY/ MR	Esophagus	17	No	Seg/Cl	Gastroesophageal Cancer
1018	CMB-MEL[522]	2022	2D/ 3D	PET/CT/ US/ WSI	Skin	40	No	Cl	Melanoma
1019	CMB-MML[522]	2022	2D/3D	PET/CR/ CT/ DX/ HISTOPATHOL-OGY/ MR/ XA	Blood/Bone	138	No	Cl	Multiple Myeloma
1020	CMB-PCA[522]	2022	2D/3D	PET/CT/ DX/ MR/ NM/ RF	Prostate	50	No	Cl	Prostate cancer
1021	QIN-Breast[525]	2015	3D	PET/CT/ MR	Breast	68	Yes	Cl	Breast cancer
1022	QIN-HEADNECK[526]	2015	3D	PET/CT	Head and Neck	279	Yes	Seg	Head and neck carcinomas
1023	AHEP0731[536]	2021	3D	PET/CT/ MR/ US/ XA	Liver/ Chest	190	No	Seg/ Cl	Liver Cancer
1024	Anti-PD-1 Lung[537]	2019	3D	PET/CT/ SC	Lung	46	No	Cl	Lung cancer
1025	CALGB50303[540]	2021	3D	PET/CT	Chest/ Abdomen/ Pelvis	155	Yes	Cl	Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma
1026	Head-Neck Cetuximab (RTOG 0522)[544]	2013	3D	PET/CT	Head and Neck	111	No	Cl	Head and Neck Carcinomas
1027	Head-Neck-PET-CT[545]	2017	3D	PET/CT	Head and Neck	298	Yes	Seg/ Cl	Head and Neck Cancer
1028	Head-Neck-Radiomics-HNI[518]	2019	3D	PET/CT	Head/ Neck	137	Yes	Seg	Head and Neck Cancer
1029	Lung-PET-CT-Dx[549]	2020	3D	PET/CT	Lung	355	Yes	Cl/ Det	Lung cancer
1030	Anti-PD-1 Immunotherapy Melanoma[538]	2019	3D	PET/CT/MR	Skin	47	No	Cl	Melanoma
1031	BREAST-DIAGNOSIS[539]	2011	2D/ 3D	PET/CT/MG/MR	Breast	88	Yes	Cl	Breast cancer
1032	Parkinson's Progression Markers Initiative (PPMI)[552]	2010	3D	PET/MR/SPECT	Brain	683	Yes	Cl	Parkinson's Disease
1033	QIDW[554]	2015	3D	PET/CT/MR/US	Lung	52000	No	QA	Quality assurance
1034	RIDER Lung PET-CT[101]	2015	3D	PET/CT	Lung	243	No	Cl	Lung cancer
1035	Soft-tissue-Sarcoma[559]	2015	3D	PET/CT/MR	Extremities	51	Yes	Seg/ Cl	Soft-tissue sarcoma
1036	Seg Soft Tissue[560]	2021	3D	PET/CT/MR	Soft tissue	51	Yes	Seg	Soft-tissue sarcomas (preprocessed)
1037	fasIPET-LD[573]	2021	3D	PET/CT	Whole Body	68	Yes	Det	Oncologic Imaging
1038	CT-vs-PET-Ventilation-Imaging[581]	2022	3D	PET/CT	Lung	20	No	Cl	Lung cancer
1039	NaF PROSTATE[588]	2013	3D	PET/CT	Prostate	9	No	Cl	Prostate cancer
1040	Pseudo-PHI-DICOM-Data[585]	2021	2D/3D	PET/CT/MR/X-RAY	Various	21	No	Reg	Various cancers
1041	PDMR-833975-119-R[598]	2020	3D	PET/CT/MR	Pancreas	20	No	Cl	Pancreatic adenocarcinoma
1042	APOLLO-5-LSCC[599]	2021	3D	PET/CT	Lung	36	Yes	Seg	Lung squamous cell carcinoma
1043	ARAR0331[606]	2022	3D	PET/CT/MR	Head	108	Yes	Seg	Nasopharyngeal cancer
1044	CALGB50303-Tumor-Annotations[489]	2023	3D	PET/CT	Lymphatic system	155	Yes	Seg/ Cl	Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma
1045	OASIS-3[653]	2019	3D	PET/CT/MR	Brain	5699	Yes	Seg/Cl	Alzheimer's Disease
1046	TADPOLE[673]	2017	3D	PET/MR	Brain	1667	Yes	Cl/ Reg	Alzheimer's Disease
1047	ADNI[697]	2017	3D	PET/MR	Brain	2500	No	Cl	Alzheimer's Disease
1048	ADNIDOD[698]	2017	3D	PET/MR	Brain	195	No	Cl	Alzheimer's Disease
1049	AIBL[700]	2017	3D	PET/MR	Brain	278	Yes	Cl	Alzheimer's Disease
1050	PETfrog[736]	2020	3D	PET/MR	Brain	238	No	Cl	Brain development

Table 21: 3D Other datasets

#	Dataset	Year	Dim	Modality	Structure	Volumes	Label	Task	Diseases
1051	MitoEM[833]	2020	3D	3D MICROSCOPY	Brain	2	Yes	Seg	Mitochondrial ultrastructure
1052	3D Platelet EM[834]	2021	3D	3D MICROSCOPY	Platelet	2	Yes	Seg	Platelet ultrastructure
1053	PCa Bx 3Dpathology[835]	2023	3D	3D MICROSCOPY	Prostate	50	Yes	Seg/ Loc	Prostate cancer
1054	CADA[836]	2020	3D	3D DSA	Brain	131	Yes	Det/ Seg/ Cl	Cerebral aneurysms
1055	ISBI2023 challenge - SHINY-ICARUS[837]	2022	3D	3D DSA	Internal Carotid Artery	82	Yes	Seg	Internal carotid artery aneurysms

1056	CADA-AS[838]	2020	3D	3D DSA	Brain	110	Yes	Seg	Cerebral aneurysms
1057	CADA-RRE[838]	2020	3D	3D DSA	Brain	131	Yes	Seg/Cls	Cerebral aneurysm
1058	XPRESS2023[839]	2023	3D	3D X-RAY	Brain	3	Yes	Seg	Neuroanatomy
1059	Learn2Reg ThoraxCBCT[586]	2023	3D	CBCT/FBCT	Thorax	40	Yes	Reg	Lung cancer
1060	Pancreatic-CT-CBCT-SEG[840]	2021	3D	CBCT/CT	Pancreas	40	Yes	Seg	Pancreatic cancer
1061	Pelvic-Reference-Data[841]	2019	3D	CBCT/CT	Pelvis	58	Yes	Reg	Prostate cancer
1062	ToothFairy2023[842]	2023	3D	CBCT	Inferior Alveolar Nerve	443	Yes	Seg	Dental surgery planning
1063	RETOUCH[843]	2017	3D	OCT	Retina	112	Yes	Seg	Retinal diseases
1064	ROCC[844]	2017	3D	OCT	Retina	72	Yes	Cls	Diabetic Retinopathy
1065	OCT Glaucoma Detection[845]	2018	3D	OCT	Optic nerve head	1110	Yes	Cls	Glaucoma
1066	OLIVES[846]	2022	2D/3D	OCT	Eye	78822	Yes	Cls	Diabetic conditions
1067	GAMMA[847]	2021	2D/3D	OCT	Retina	300	Yes	Cls/Seg/Loc	Glaucoma
1068	Farsiu Ophthalmology 2013[848]	2013	3D	OCT	Retina	384	Yes	Seg/Cls	Age-related macular degeneration
1069	Chiu IOVS 2011[849]	2012	3D	OCT	Retina	25	Yes	Seg/Cls	Macular Degeneration
1070	Chiu BOE 2014 dataset[850]	2014	3D	OCT	Retina	16	Yes	Seg	Diabetic macular edema
1071	Srinivasan BOE 2014[851]	2014	3D	OCT	Retina	45	Yes	Cls	Eye diseases
1072	Soltanian Optica 2021[852]	2021	3D	OCT	Retina	8	Yes	Seg	Glaucoma
1073	STAGE[853]	2023	3D	OCT	Retina	400	Yes	Reg/Cls	Glaucoma
1074	Eye OCT Datasets[854]	2021	3D	OCT	Retina	148	Yes	Cls/Seg	Retinal diseases

C Tables of Medical Video Datasets

Table 22: Video datasets.

#	Dataset	Year	Dim	Modality	Structure	Num of samples	Label	Task	Diseases
1075	CholecT50 [33]	2023	Video	Endoscopy	Gallbladder	50	No	Cls, Det	surgical instrument, action, target
1076	CholecTriplet 2021 [34]	2021	Video	Endoscopy	Gallbladder	45	Yes	Cls, Det	surgical instrument, action, target
1077	SurgVisDom [35]	2020	Video	Endoscopy	Bowel	488	Yes	Cls	skin lesion
1078	CATARACTS [37]	2017	Video	Microscopy	Retina	50	Yes	Cls, Det	surgical workflow
1079	EndoVis 2018-SWAS [855]	2018	Video	Endoscopy	Colon	42	Yes	Cls	surgical phase
1080	EndoVis 2019-SWSA[39]	2019	Video	Endoscopy	Gallbladder	30	Yes	Cls	surgical phase, action, instrument
1081	EndoVis 2020-CATARACTS Workflow [37]	2020	Video	Endoscopy	Retina	50	Yes	Cls	surgical workflow
1082	EndoVis 2020-MISAW [856]	2020	Video	RGB	Artificial vessel	27	Yes	Cls	surgical phase
1083	EndoVis 2021-PETRAW [857]	2021	Video	Endoscopy	NA	150	Yes	Cls	surgical workflow
1084	EndoVis 2022-SurgToolLoc [47]	2022	Video	Endoscopy	NA	24695	Yes	Cls	surgical instrument
1085	T3 Challenge [858]	2023	Video	RGB	NA	200	Yes	Cls, Det, VQA	life-saving intervention procedure
1086	Endo-FM[386]	2023	2D, Video	Endoscopy	NA	32896	No	NA	NA
1087	OSS [859]	2025	Video	Endoscopy	NA	330	Yes	Cls	surgical suturing skill
1088	FedSurg [860]	2024	2D, Video	Endoscopy	NA	30	Yes	Cls	laparoscopic grading of the appendix
1089	CardiacUDC[861]	2023	Video	Ultrasound	Heart	992	Yes	Seg, Cls	cardiac anatomical structures
1090	m2cai16-tool [46]	2016	Video	Endoscopy	Gallbladder	15	Yes	Cls, Det	surgical instrument
1091	Cholec80 [32]	2016	Video	Endoscopy	Gallbladder	80	Yes	Cls	surgical phase
1092	SAGES-CVS[862]	2024	Video	Endoscopy	Gallbladder, Cystic Duct, Cystic Artery, Hepatocystic Triangle, Liver	18000	Yes	Cls, Seg	surgical skill
1093	CatRelDet[863]	2020	Video	Microscopy	Retina	8	Yes	Cls, Det	surgical phase
1094	SurgicalActions160[864]	2017	Video	Endoscopy	Female Reproductive System	160	Yes	Cls, Retrieval	surgical phase
1095	OphNet [865]	2024	Video	Microscopy	Retina	743	Yes	Cls	surgical phase

1096	NurVid [866]	2023	Video	RGB	NA	1,538	Yes	Cls	nursing procedure
1097	m2cai16-workflow [867]	2016	Video	Endoscopy	Gallbladder	41	Yes	Cls	surgical phase
1098	EndoCV 2021 [45]	2021	Video	Endoscopy	Polyp	4019	Yes	Det	surgical actions
1099	AdaptOR2021 [868]	2021	Video	Endoscopy	Heart	5584	Yes	Det	2D landmarks
1100	CholecTriplet2022 [33]	2022	Video	Endoscopy	Gallbladder	45	Yes	Cls, Det	surgical instrument, action, target
1101	m2cai16-tool-locations [46]	2016	Video	Endoscopy	Gallbladder	15	Yes	Det, Track	surgical instrument
1102	A-AFMA [869]	2020	Video	Ultrasound	Bladder	NA	Yes	Det	amniotic fluid
1103	GIANA [44]	2017	Video	Endoscopy	Colon	3500	Yes	Seg, Det	angioidysplasia
1104	EndoVis 2021-SimSurgSkill [870]	2021	Video	Endoscopy	NA	321	Yes	Det	surgical skill
1105	AVOS[51]	2024	Video	Endoscopy	NA	1997	Yes	Det, Track	surgical instrument, action
1106	EndoVis 2022-SimCol-to-3D[57]	2022	Video	Endoscopy	Colon	15	Yes	Est	depth, camera pose
1107	KBD [42]	2017	Video	Endoscopy	Kidney	4	Yes	Seg	kidney boundary
1108	EndoVis15-IST[871]	2015	2D, Video	Endoscopy	NA	100	Yes	Seg, Track	surgical instrument
1109	Robotic Instrument Segmentation [41]	2017	Video	Endoscopy	Bowel	18	Yes	Seg	surgical instrument
1110	ROBUST-MIS [872]	2019	Video	Endoscopy	Colon	10	Yes	Seg, Det	surgical instrument
1111	EndoVis20-CATARACTS[873]	2020	Video	Endoscopy	NA	50	Yes	Seg	surgical instrument
1112	EndoVis21-HeiSurf [874]	2021	Video	Endoscopy	NA	33	Yes	Seg, Det, Track	surgical phase, action, instrument, organ
1113	EndoVis22-P2ILF [43]	2022	Video	Endoscopy	Liver	167	Yes	Seg, Reg	liver
1114	SegSTRONG-C [875]	2024	2D, Video	Endoscopy	NA	17	Yes	Seg	Surgical instrument
1115	SegCol [388]	2024	2D, Video	Endoscopy	NA	78	Yes	Seg	surgical instrument, colon folds
1116	FetReg [876]	2021	Video	Endoscopy	Placenta	2060	Yes	Seg	vessel
1117	EndoVis23-PitVis [50]	2024	Video	Endoscopy	Brain, Pituitary gland	25	Yes	Seg, Det, Cls	surgical phase
1118	EndoVis23-SurgToolLoc [48]	2023	Video	Endoscopy	Pituitary, Abdomen	949	Yes	Seg, Det, Cls	surgical instrument
1119	EndoVis18-RSS [877]	2018	Video	Endoscopy	Abdomen	15	Yes	Seg, Track	surgical instrument
1120	EndoVis22-SAR-RARP50 [40]	2022	Video	Endoscopy	Prostate	50	Yes	Seg, Cls	surgical instrument, action
1121	PhaKIR [878]	2024	Video	Endoscopy	Gallbladder	13	Yes	Seg, Det, Cls	surgical phase, instrument, instrument keypoint
1122	SurgVU [63]	2024	Video	Endoscopy	Abdomen	155	Yes	Seg, Det, Cls	surgical phase, instrument
1123	Cataract-1K [38]	2023	Video	Microscopy	Retina, Iris, Pupil	2256	Yes	Seg, Det, Cls	surgical phase, instrument, abnormality
1124	LensID [49]	2021	Video	Endoscopy	Retina	2589	Yes	Det, Seg	surgical phase, instrument, anatomy
1125	AutoLaparo [879]	2022	Video	Endoscopy	Uterus	21	Yes	Seg	surgical phase, action, instrument and key anatomy
1126	CholecSeg8k [880]	2020	Video	Endoscopy	Gallbladder	17	Yes	Seg	surgical elements
1127	CholecInstanceSeg [881]	2024	Video	Endoscopy	Gallbladder	85	Yes	Seg	surgical instrument
1128	CaDIS [882]	2019	Video	Microscopy	Retina, Iris, Pupil	25	Yes	Seg	surgical full scene
1129	Endoscapes2023 [883]	2023	Video	Endoscopy	Gallbladder	201	Yes	Cls, Det, Seg	surgical anatomy, instrument, skill
1130	The Dresden Surgical Anatomy Dataset [884]	2023	Video	Endoscopy	Abdominal organs, vessel structures	32	Yes	Seg	surgical anatomy
1131	PolypGen [885]	2023	Video	Endoscopy	Polyp	2,225	Yes	Seg	polyp
1132	ASU-Mayo polyp database [886]	2022	Video	Endoscopy	Polyp	38	Yes	Seg	polyp
1133	GynSurg [887]	2025	Video	Endoscopy	Uterus	15	Yes	Cls, Seg	surgical instrument, anatomy
1134	SurgT: Surgical Track[53]	2022	video	Endoscopy	NA	137	Yes	Track	soft tissue
1135	STIR[54]	2023	Video	Endoscopy	NA	60	Yes	Track	tissue keypoint
1136	HiSWA-RLLS[55]	2024	Video	Endoscopy	Liver	50	Yes	Det, Cls	surgical phase, action, instrument
1137	Egosurgery[56]	2024	Video	Endoscopy	NA	27000	Yes	Cls, Det	surgical phase, instrument

1138	TN-SCUI2020 [888]	2020	Video	Ultrasound	Thyroid gland	637	Yes	Cls	thyroid nodules
1139	EchoNet-Dynamic[889]	2020	Video	Ultrasound	Heart	10030	Yes	Measurement	heart
1140	Gastrointestinal Atlas[890]	2000	Video	Endoscopy	Bowel, Stomach	5142	No	NA	NA
1141	Cataract-101[891]	2018	Video	Microscopy	Retina	101	Yes	Cls	surgical phase
1142	MedVidQA[892]	2022	Video	RGB	NA	3010	Yes	VQA	visual question answering
1143	HMC-QU[893]	2021	Video	Ultrasound	Heart	162	Yes	Cls	myocardial infarction
1144	Endovis 2019-SCRE[58]	2019	Video	Endoscopy	Porcine cadaver	9	Yes	Recon, Est, Stereo Matching	depth
1145	HyperKvasir[36]	2020	Video	Endoscopy	Colon, Esophagus, Stomach	373	Yes	Seg, Det, Cls	polyp
1146	ERS[894]	2022	Video	Endoscopy	Gastrointestinal	1520	Yes	Cls, Seg	Abnormality
1147	SUN-SEG[374]	2022	Video	Endoscopy	Colon	1106	Yes	Seg	Polyp
1148	SARAS-MESAD [52]	2021	Video	Endoscopy	Prostate, Bladder	4	Yes	Det	surgical action
1149	Ophora-160K [895]	2025	Video	Microscopy	Retina	9819	Yes	Captioning	Video caption

Abbreviations: Seg=Segmentation, Cls=Classification, Pred=Prediction, Det=Detection, Recon=Reconstruction, Reg=Registration, Est=Estimation, VQA=Visual Question Answering.