

SLDC: an open-source workflow for object detection in multi-gigapixel images

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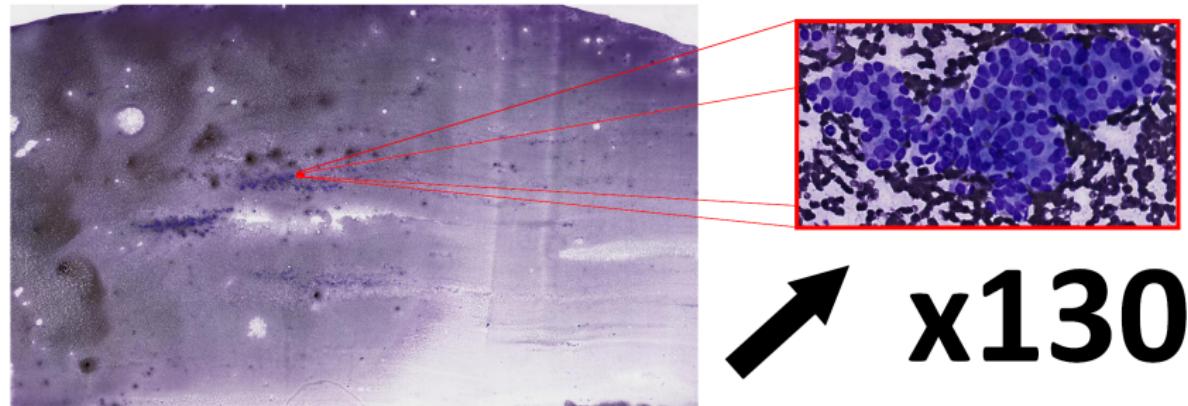
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12th September 2016

Outline

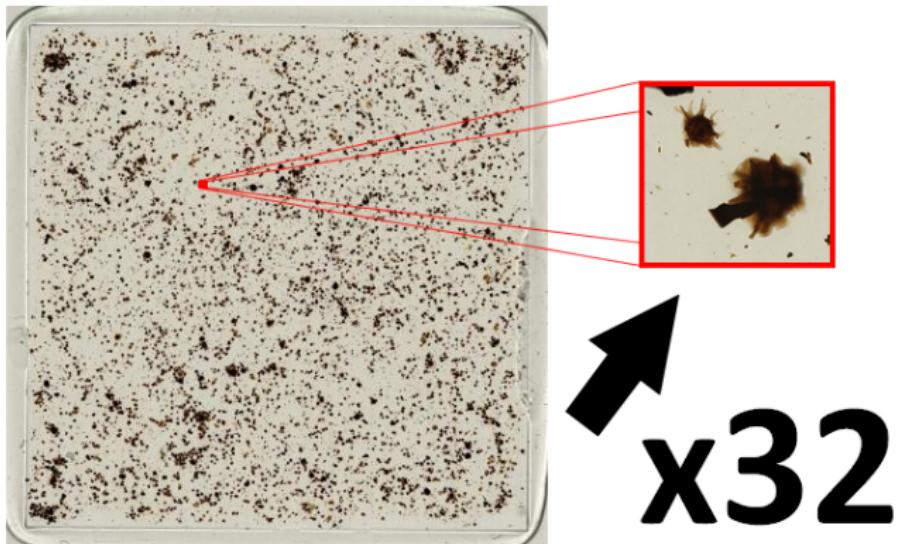
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3. SLDC at work: thyroid nodule malignancy
 - Thyroid case
 - Cytomine
 - Data
 - Workflow
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Context



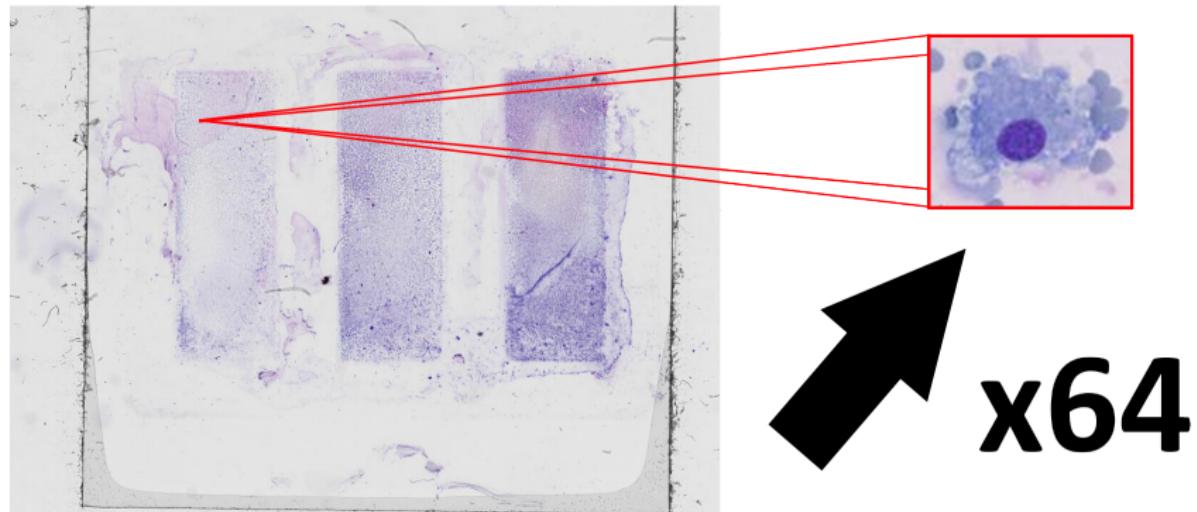
Microscope slide smeared with thyroid cell samples (15 gigapixels).

Context



Microscope slide smeared with core samples (11 gigapixels).

Context



Microscope slide smeared with lung cell samples (3 gigapixels).

Context

- Huge slides usually **analysed manually** !
- Machine learning (ML) and image processing (IP) could be used to assist humans
- Problems of **object detection and classification**

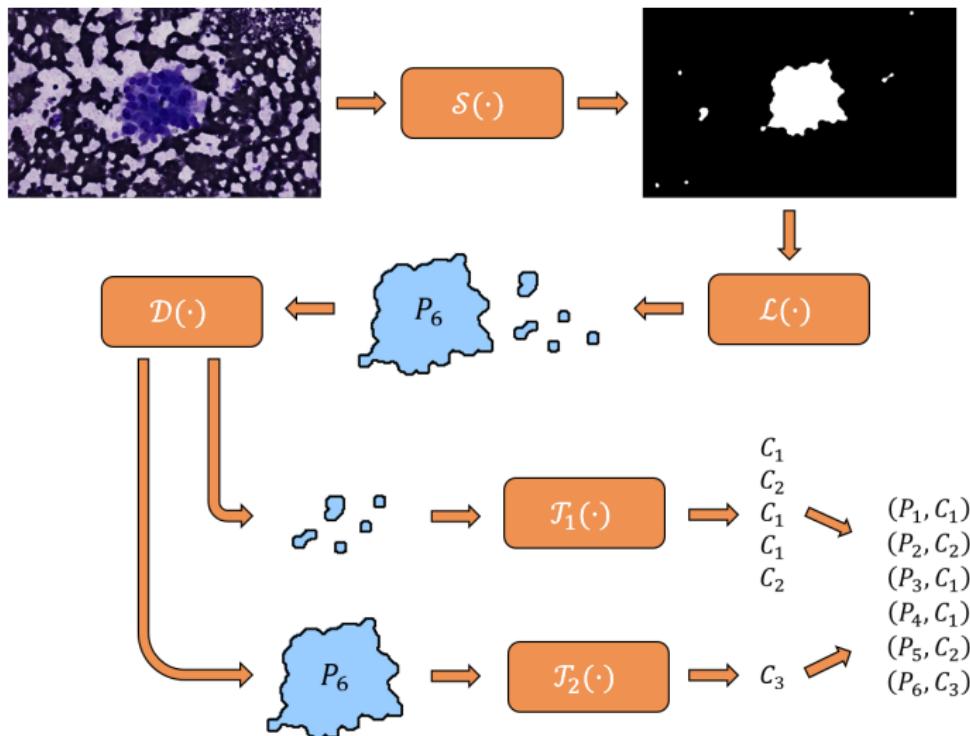
SLDC: framework

SLDC is an **open-source Python framework** created for accelerating development of large image analysis workflows.

How ?

- It encapsulates problem-independent logic (parallelism, memory limitation due to large images handling, . . .)
- It provides a concise way of declaring problem dependant components (segmentation, object classification, . . .)

SLDC: how it works

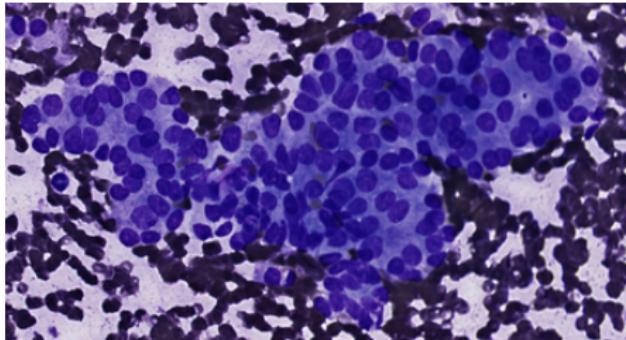
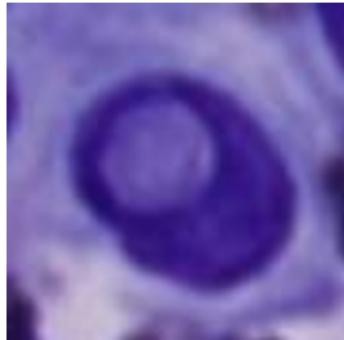


SLDC: features

- **Tile-based processing** to avoid loading a full image into memory
- Several level of **parallelism**: tiles, objects, images,...
- A **customizable logging system** providing a rich feedback about the execution
- **Effortless integration** with other Python libraries: scikit-learn (ML), open-cv (IP), PyCuda (GPU),...

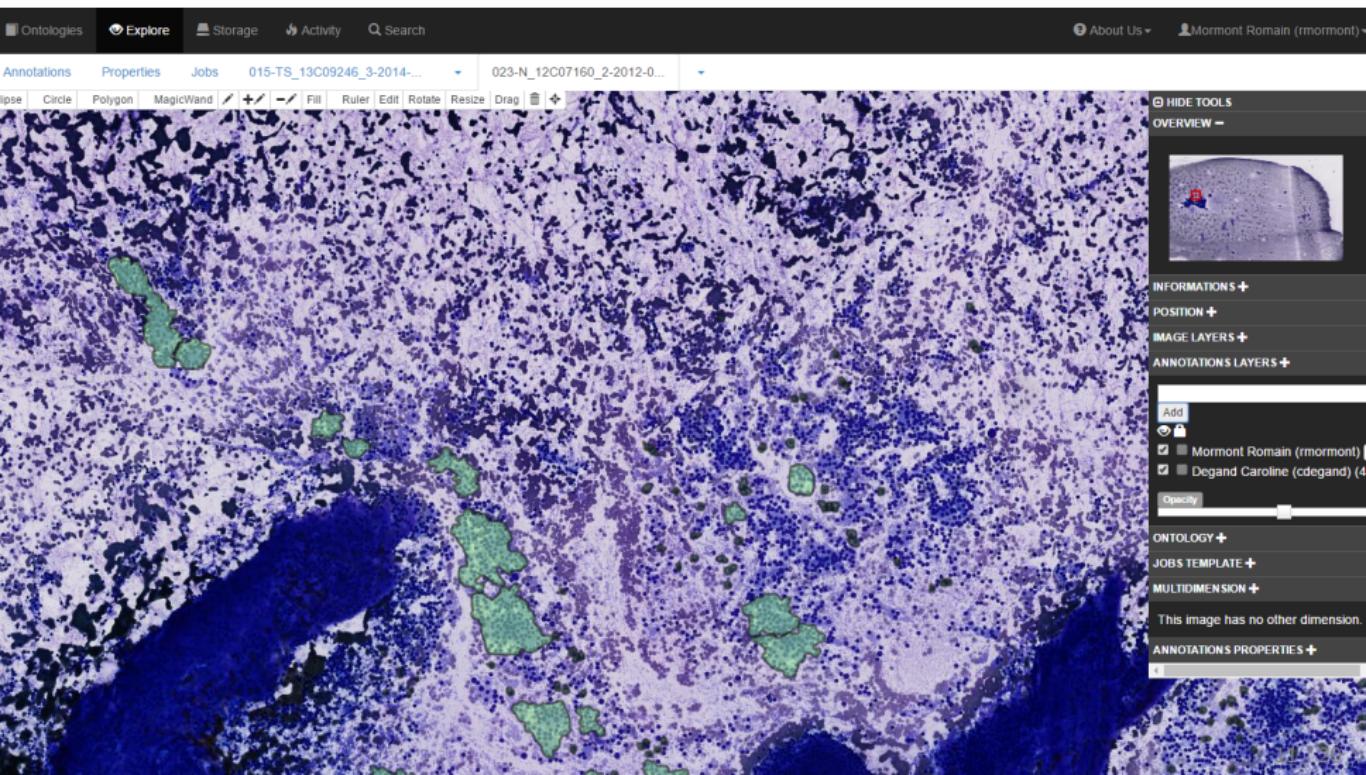
SLDC at work: thyroid case

Aim: detect **cells with inclusion** and **proliferative architectural patterns**



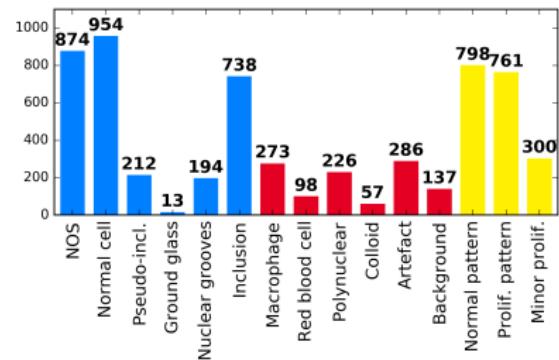
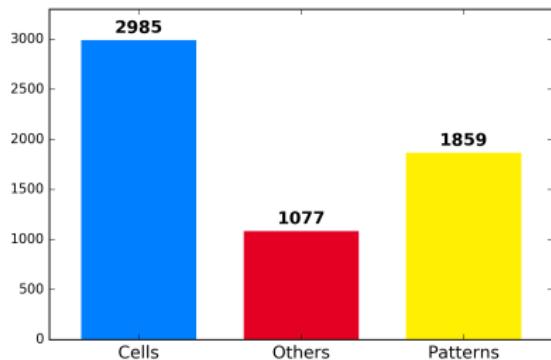
SLDC at work: Cytomine

cytomine is a web-based environment enabling collaborative multi-gigapixel image analysis. (Website: www.cytomine.be. Marée & al., Bioinformatics; 2016).



SLDC at work: data

- **84 images** with size ranging from 4 to 18 gigapixels
- **68 annotated images**
- **5921 labelled annotations** made by cytopathologists¹

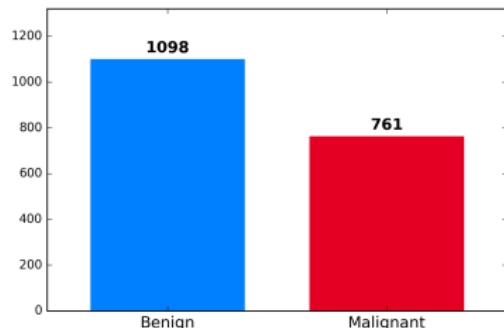


(a) Annot. per group

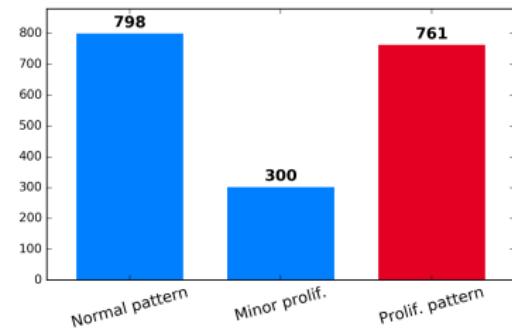
(b) Annot. per term

¹Team of Pr. Isabelle Salmon, Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medecine, ULB

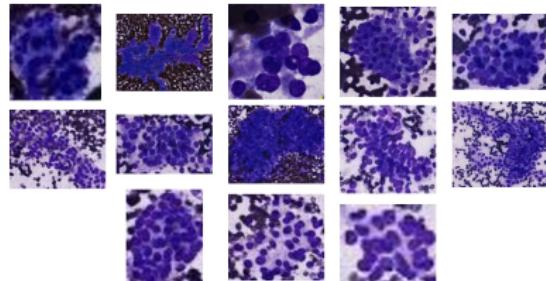
SLDC at work: data (cont'd)



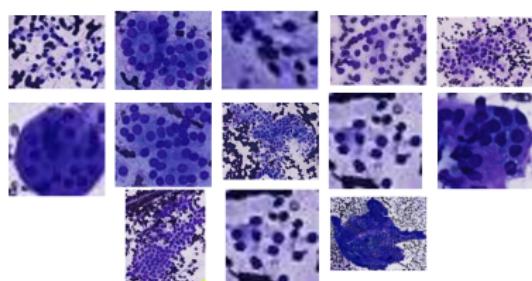
(c) Pattern annot. per group



(d) Pattern annot. per term

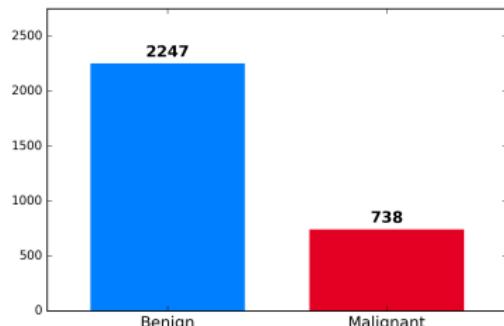


(e) Proliferative (malignant)

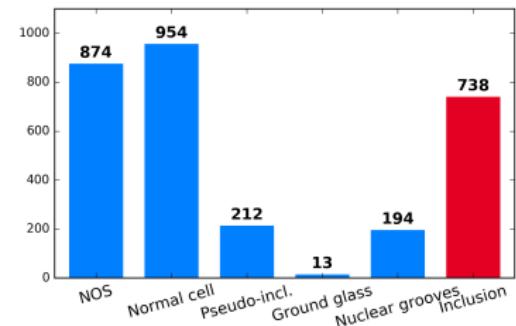


(f) Normal patterns (benign)

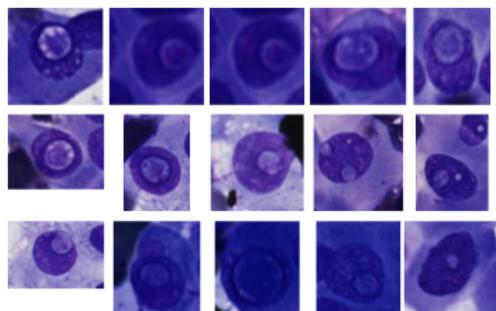
SLDC at work: data (cont'd)



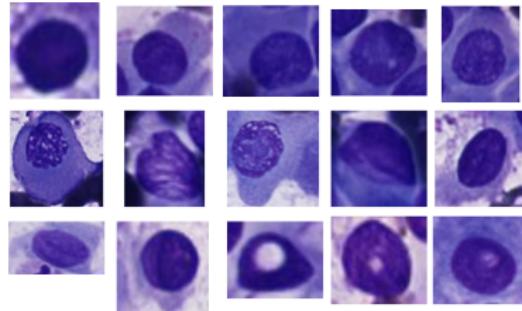
(g) Cell annot. per group



(h) Cell annot. per term

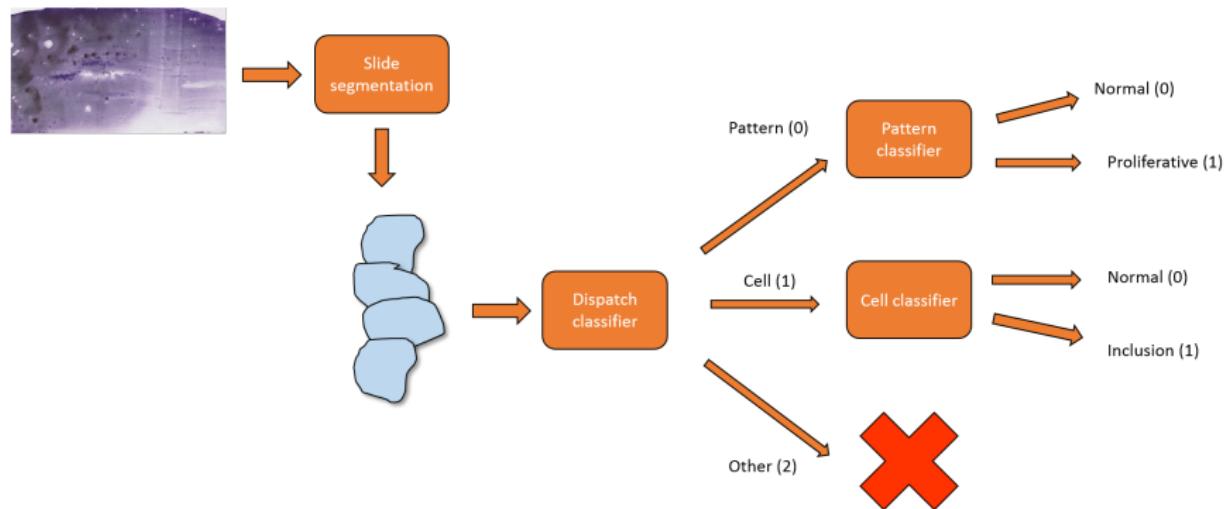


(i) Cells with incl. (malignant)

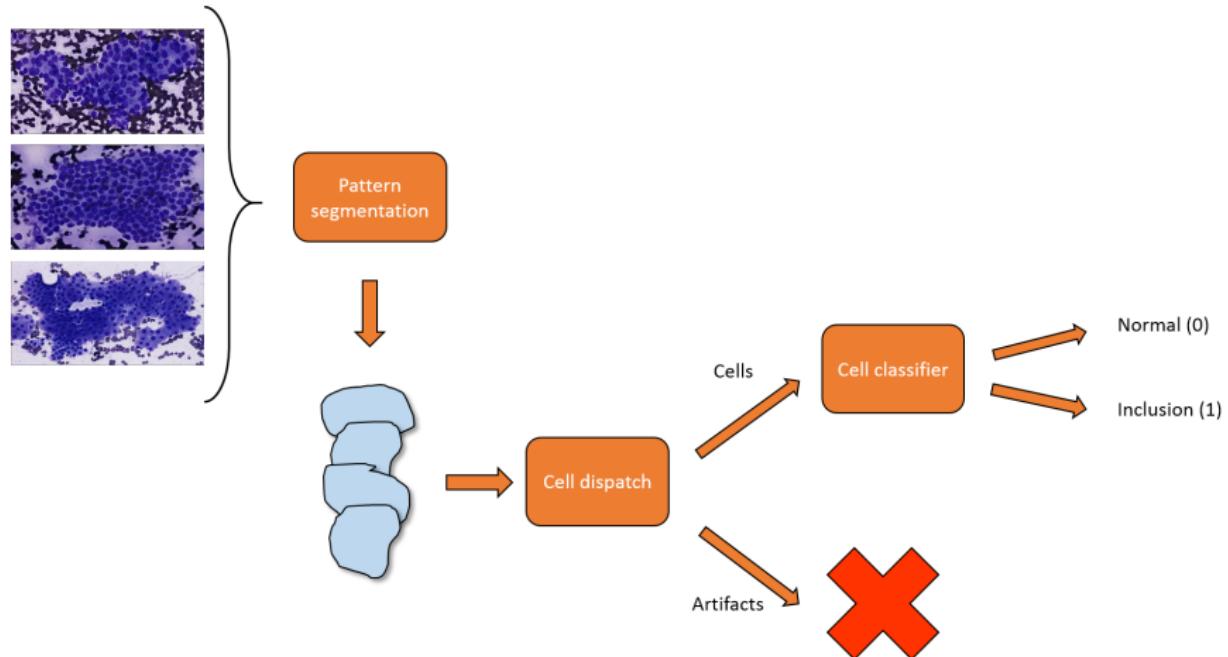


(j) Normal cells (benign)

SLDC at work: workflow



SLDC at work: workflow (cont'd)



SLDC at work: workflow (cont'd)

Classification is performed based on the detected object's crop image using **random subwindows** and **extremely randomized trees**².

Cell with inclusion vs. normal cells:

Accuracy: 0.8523
Precision: 0.6310
Recall: **0.4930**

Proliferative vs. normal patterns:

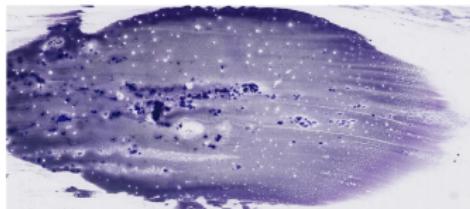
Accuracy: 0.8625
Precision: 0.8363
Recall: 0.9493

	Normal	Inclusion
Normal	881	62
Inclusion	109	106

	Normal	Prolif.
Normal	158	55
Prolif.	15	281

²Marée et al., Pattern Recognition Letters ; 2016

SLDC at work: results



Size: 131072 × 57856



Size: 163840 × 95744

Time (1st pass): **4 min 38 sec**
Time (2nd pass): **2 min 04 sec**

Objects found: **18882**
Cells found: 17802
Patterns found: 1080

Jobs: 64
Max memory usage: 159.414 Go

Time (1st pass): **12 min 24 sec**
Time (2nd pass): **7 min 10 sec**

Objects found: **76133**
Cells found: 69820
Patterns found: 6313

Jobs: 64
Max memory usage: 179.855 Go

Conclusion and future works

1. Framework

- Production-ready !
- Open-source and generic.
- Still some minor improvements to make (parallelization, dispatching,...)
- **Feel free to use it:** <https://github.com/waliens/sldc>

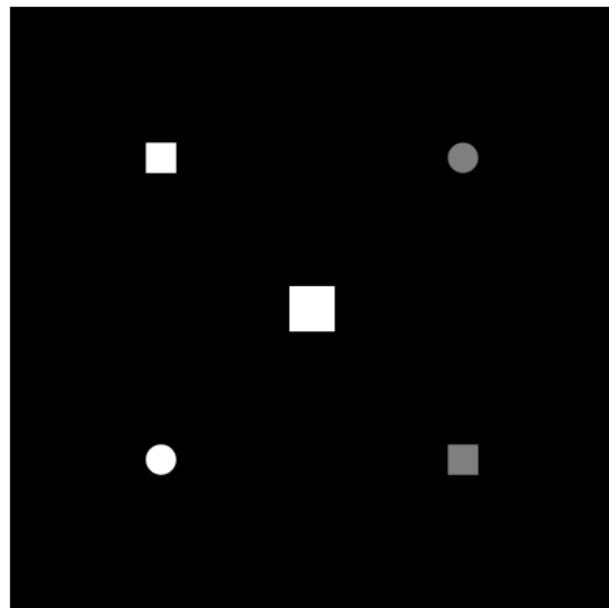
2. Thyroid workflow:

- At this point, too many false positives.
- Need to improve the classifiers and the segmentation procedures

Thank you for your attention !
Any question ?

SLDC: toy example

The aim is to detect circles in the following image. As a bonus, we want to know their center color.



SLDC: toy example (cont'd)

```
# Defining a segmenter
class CustomSegmenter(Segmenter):
    """All non-black pixels are in an object of interest"""
    def segment(self, image):
        return (image > 0).astype(np.uint8)

# Defining a dispatching rule
class CircleRule(DispatchingRule):
    """A rule which matches circle polygons"""
    def evaluate_batch(self, image, polygons):
        return [circularity(p) > 0.85 for p in polygons]

# Defining a polygon classifier
class ColorClassifier(PolygonClassifier):
    """
    A classifier which returns the color (greyscale)
    of the center pixel of the object
    """
    def predict_batch(self, image, polygons):
        classes = [center_pxl_color(image, p) for p in polygons]
        probas = [1.0] * len(polygons)
        return classes, probas
```

SLDC: toy example (cont'd)

```
# Build the workflow
builder = WorkflowBuilder()
builder.set_n_jobs(100)
builder.set_segmenter(CustomSegementer())
builder.add_classifier(CircleRule(), ColorClassifier(), disp_label="circle")
workflow = builder.get()

# Process an image
results = workflow.process(image)

# Go through the detected objects
for polygon, dispatch, label, proba in results:
    print "Detected polygon {}".format(polygon)
    print "Dispatched by {}".format(dispatch)
    print "Predicted class {}".format(label)
    print "Probability {}".format(proba)
    print ""
```

SLDC: toy example (cont'd)

Detected polygon POLYGON ((...))

Dispatched by 'circle'

Predicted class 128

Probability 1.0

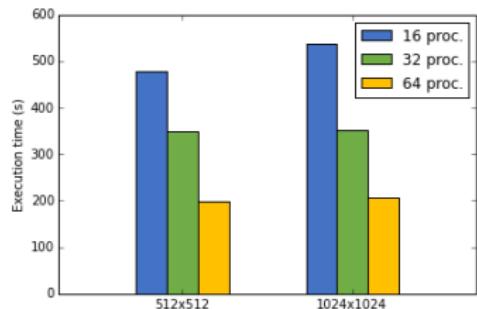
Detected polygon POLYGON ((...))

Dispatched by 'circle'

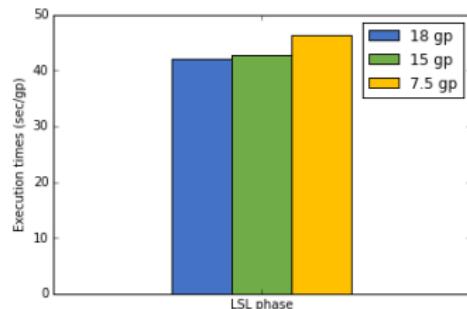
Predicted class 255

Probability 1.0

SLDC: scalability



(a) Evolution of the execution times when varying the number of available processors



(b) Execution times per gigapixels.