

Individual Studies in Medical Image Analysis

Image Segmentation with OD and Fovea

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- I. INTRODUCTION
- II. PROPOSED METHOD
- III. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS
- IV. DISCUSSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH
- V. CONCLUTION



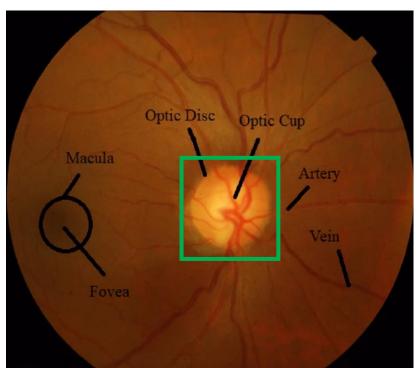
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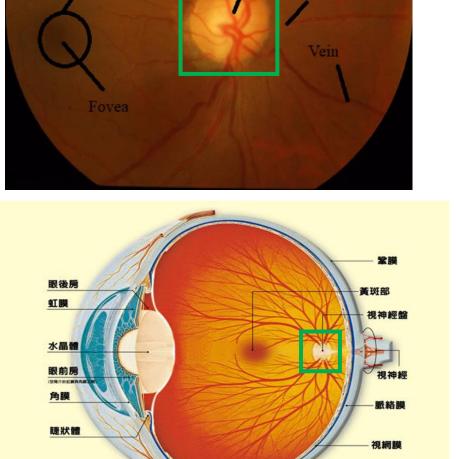


視神經的根部有一處類似圓盤的構造,醫學名稱為「視神經盤」(Optic Disc),是視神經纖維最後聚集的地方,因此從視神經盤可看出包括許多視神經病變,包括視神經發炎或者是青光眼。

此外也可當做為定位標誌的特徵。

https://medicalinspire.com/posts/27168/%E3%80%90%E9%9D%88%E9%AD%82%E4%B9%8B%E7%AA%97%E3%80%91%E9%9D%92%E5%85%89%E7%9C%BC%E7%82%BA%E9%A6%99%E6%B8%AF%E9%A0%AD%E8%99%9F%E8%87%B4%E7%9B%B2%E7%9C%BC%E7%96%BE%EF%BC%8C%E4%BA%86%E8%A7%A3%E6%88%90/

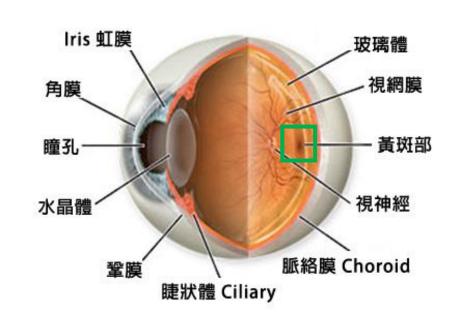


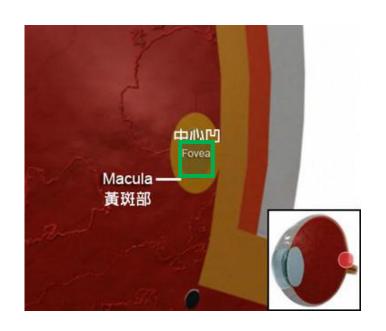


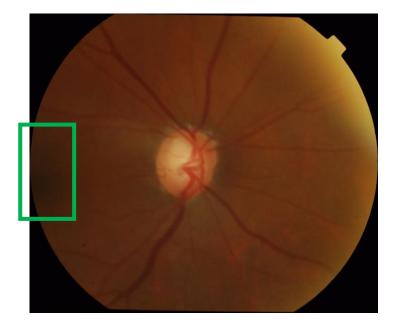


Fovea

黃斑部(macula)位於眼球 後部,屬於視網膜內部構 造,方位正對瞳孔。黃斑 部大小約0.5公分,其最 中央部分稱為中心窩 (fovea),是眼睛感光最靈 敏的部分。



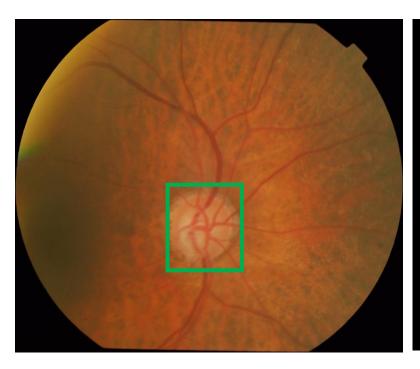


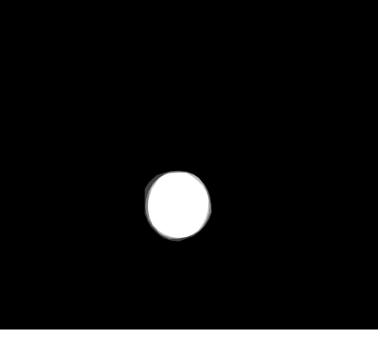




本次專題目標

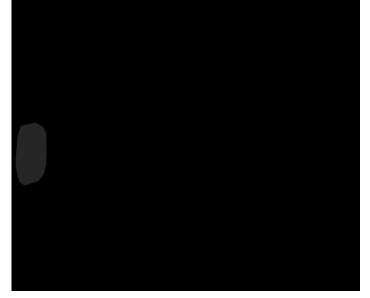
Optic Disc Segmentation Fovea Segmentation





Optic Disc Ground Truth





Fovea Ground Truth

資料集



Different datasets 助教提供	Resolution	FoV	Bit depth	OD center localization	Fovea center localization	OD mask segmentation	Fovea mask segmentation
Drishti-GS	2896 x 1944	30°	24-bits	No	No	80 張	136 張
EURECOM AML 2021- Challenge 2	2124 x 2056	Н	24-bits	Yes	Yes	400 張	0 張 此部分人工標記 共 400 張
DRIONS-DB	600 x 400	_	8-bits	Yes	No	110 張	0 張
IDRiD	4288 x 2848	50°	24-bits	Yes	No	54 張	0張

額外尋找

資料集



Optic disc

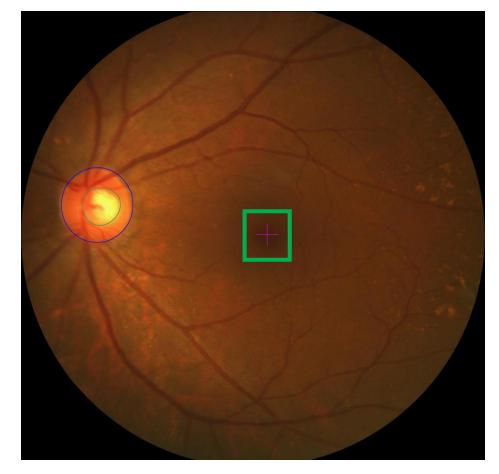
- Drishti-GS 80 張
- EURECOM AML 2021- Challenge 2 400 張
- DRIONS-DB 110 張
- IDRiD 54 張

Fovea

- Drishti-GS 136 張
- EURECOM AML 2021- Challenge 2 400 張

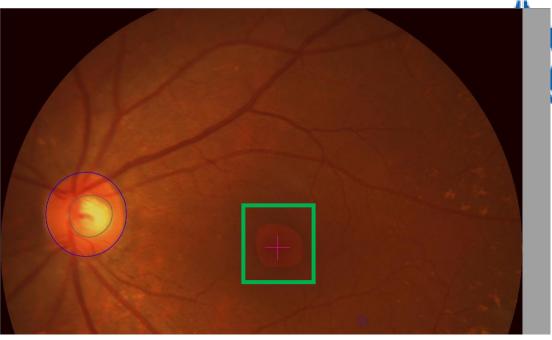
額外使用的資料集

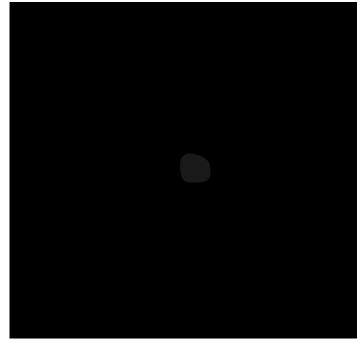
- Fovea Ground Truth (mask) 標記 使用 PixelAnnotationTool



EURECOM AML 2021- Challenge 2







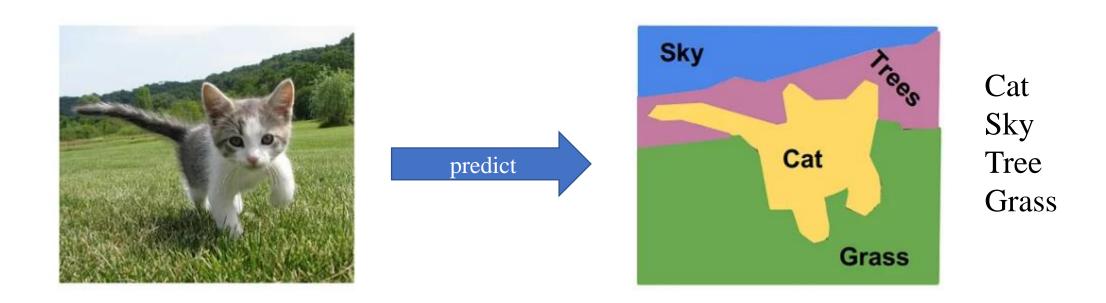


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Semantic Segmentation

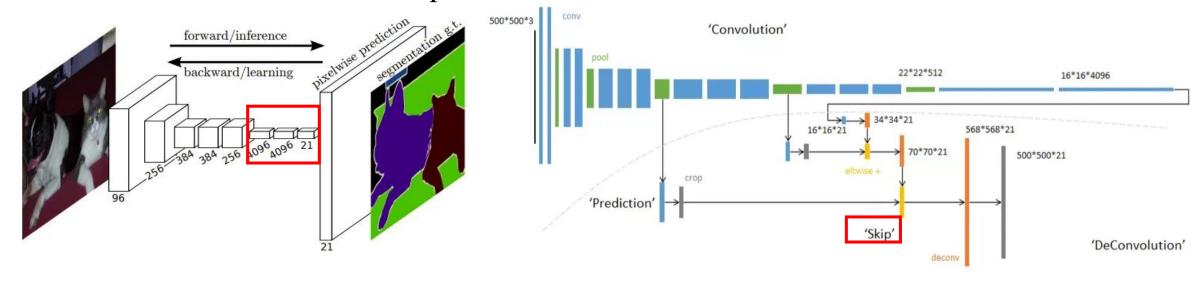
• Assign each pixel a class label





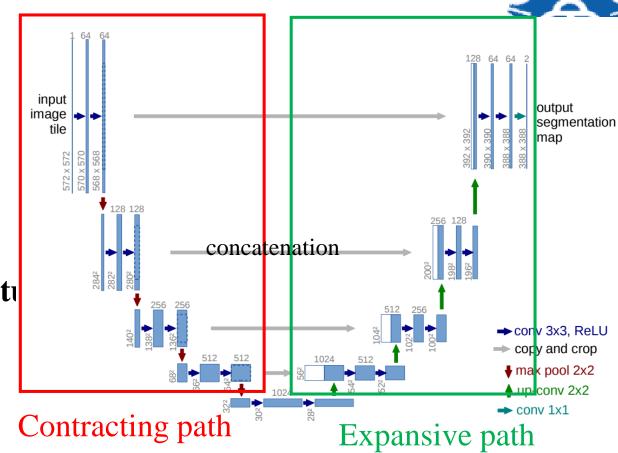
FCN (fully convolutional network)

- 全連接層替換成卷積層,可輸入任意尺寸影像,輸出會得到每個像素所屬的類別。
- Gradually generate <u>higher-level</u> feature maps as the network gets deeper
- Transposed Convolution to generate segmentation map
- Model Variations-Utilize "Skip-connection"



U-Net

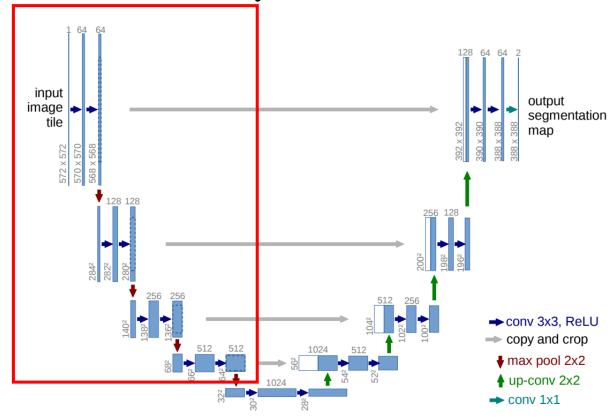
- Contracting path (下採樣)
 - Channels increase
 - Resolution decreases
 - Gradually generate higher-level featu
- Expansive path (上採樣)
 - Transpose convolution
 - Channels decrease
 - Resolution increase
 - More precise localization
- Skip-connection by concatenation
 - Unlike FCN, U-Net "concatenates" the feature maps from the contracting path with the expansive path





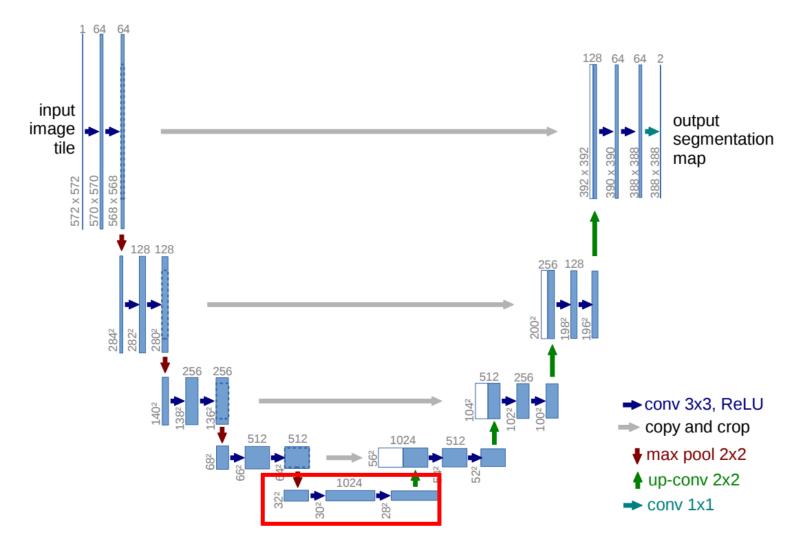
Contracting path

- Double Conv
 - 3*3 filter
 - No padding –resolution decreases after each conv layer
- ReLU
- 2*2 Max pooling, stride 2





Bottleneck Layer





Expansive path

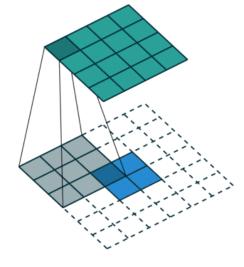
- 2*2 Transpose Convolution
- Skip Connection –Concatenation

• Feature map from the contracting path is cropped to match the dimension for

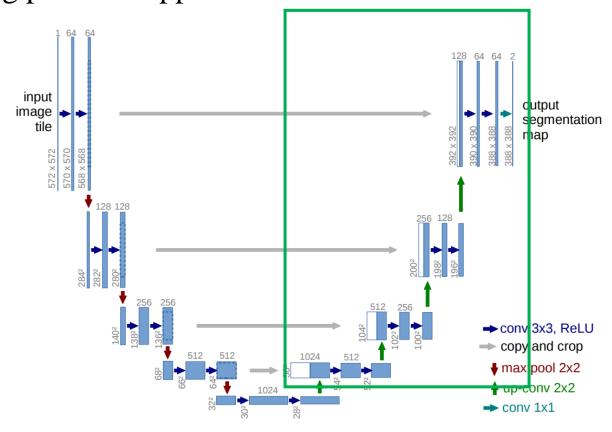
concatenation

• Double Conv

• ReLU



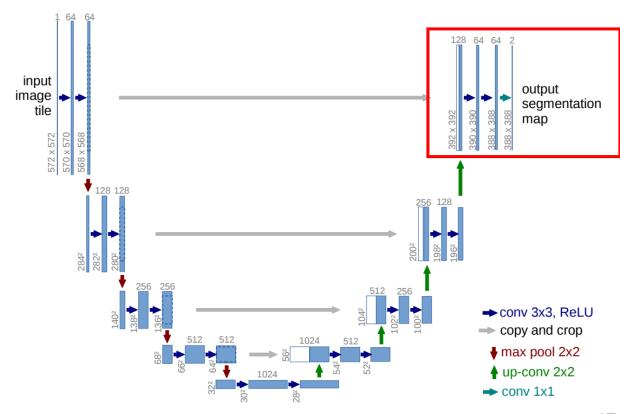
Transpose Convolution





Final Layer

- Assign a class label to each pixel value
- 1*1 conv filter (n filters) where n is the number of classes
- Final Output:(B,n,H,W),n= #classes
- Softmax to produce segmentation map

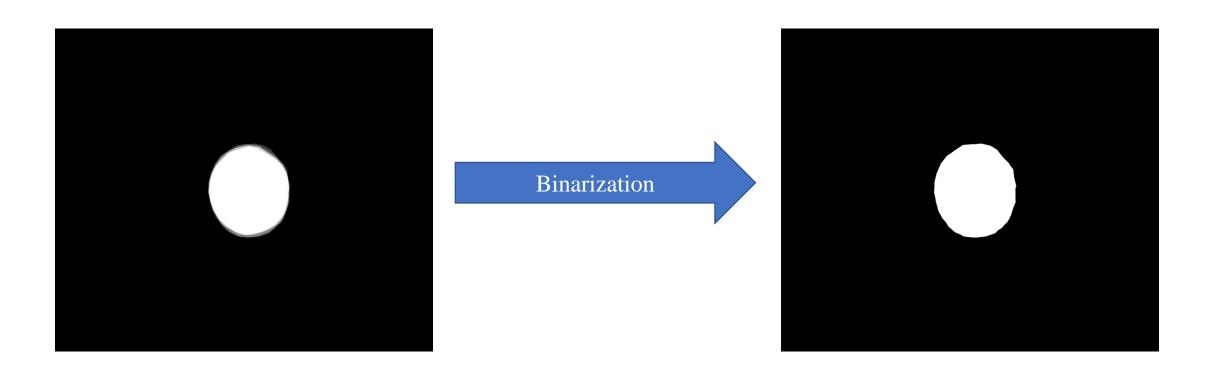




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Pre-Processing



[0, 64, 128, 191, 255]

Unique values

[0, 255]



Optic Disk

Model	Dataset	Train_DSC	Test_DSC
Unet	Drishti-GS	0.96	0.94
	EURECOM	0.92	0.75
	DRIONS-DB	0.90	0.76
	IDRiD	0.91	0.76



Fovea

Model	Dataset	Train_DSC	Test_DSC
Unet	Drishti-GS	0.83	0.82
	EURECOM	0.88	0.83



Optic Disk

Input	Ground Truth	Unet



Fovea

Input	Ground Truth	Unet
		•



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DISCUSSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

In the future, we can increase the dataset (color, angle), train with different models (Unet++, Unet3+), and adjust various hyperparameters to achieve 100% accuracy for our model.



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CONCLUSION

We used different dataset to compare and adjusted the color of mask.

Afterward, we adjusted the hyperparameters, epoch to 30, and scale to 0.25.

Finally, our OD dice score reached 0.94 and Fovea dice score reached 0.83.