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SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY
ENGAGING THE WORLD



Deep Learning for Medical Imaging Applications

Ghassan Hamarneh

www.MedicalImageAnalysis.com

23 August 2019

TRIUMF Science Week

Data Science and Quantum Computing Workshop

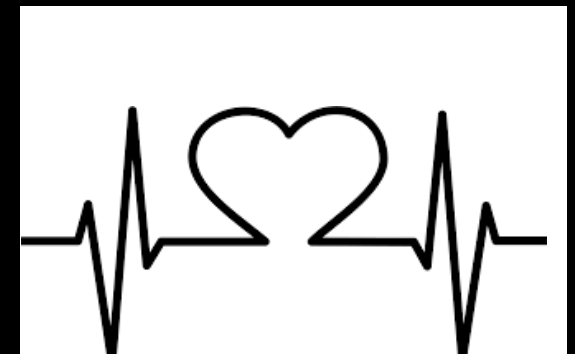


Clinical & Patient Data
multi-modal medical imaging

Computational Techniques
biomedical computer vision



Improving Healthcare
understand, prevent, treat, and track diseases

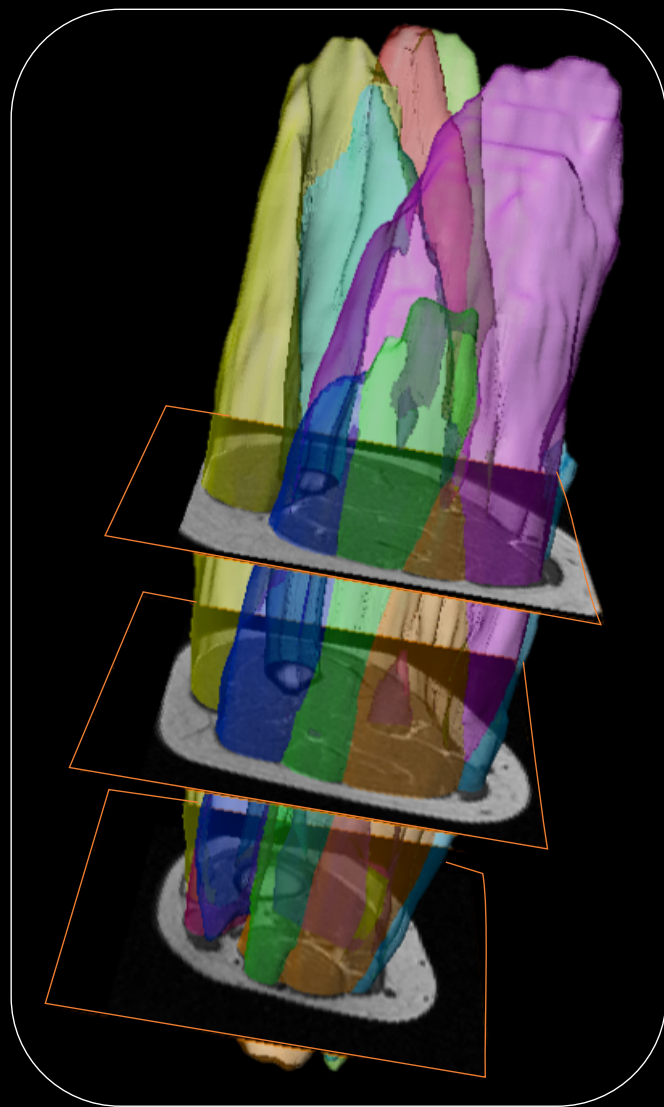


www. Medical Image Analysis .com

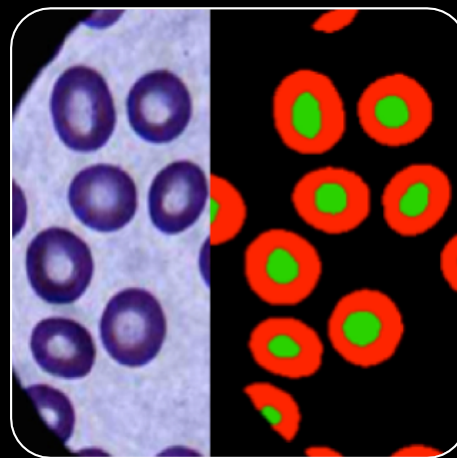


biomedical image segmentation

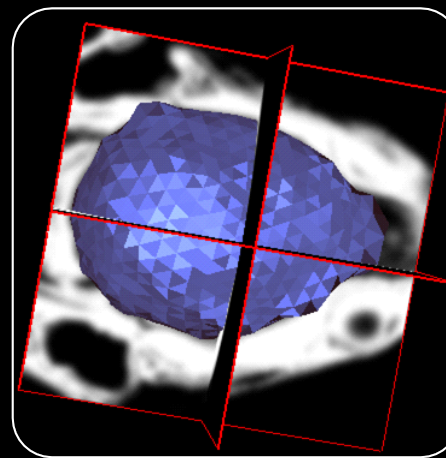
input:
image



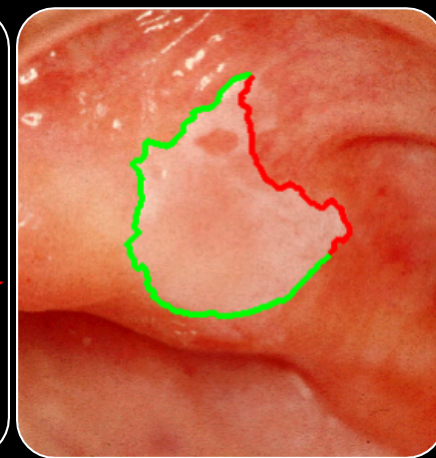
thigh muscles



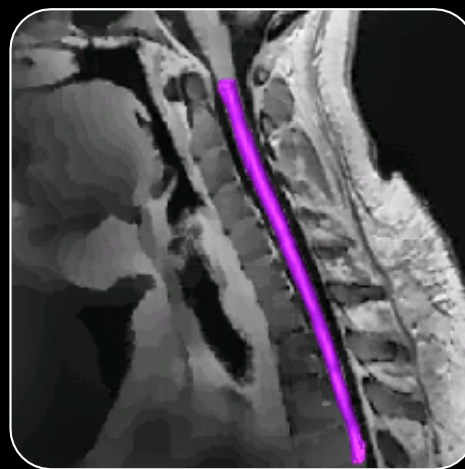
cells



mice



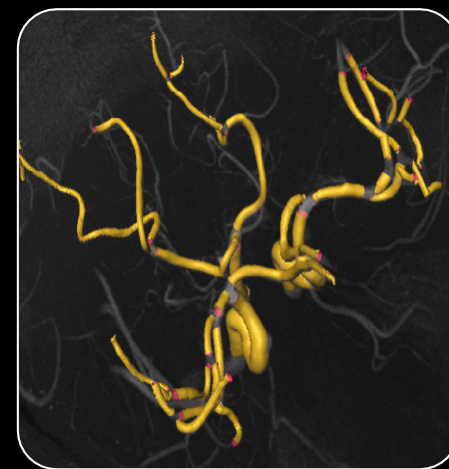
lesions



spinal cord



bones



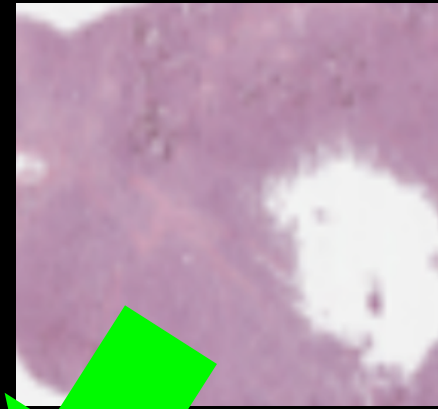
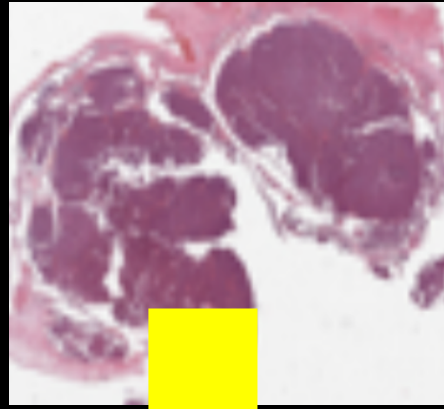
vessels

output:

localization, delineation

biomedical image classification

input:
image



output:
class, label

acne



basal cell
carcinoma



high grade
ovarian cancer



low
grade



muscle
tear



CheXNet: Radiologist-Level Pneumonia Detection on Chest X-Rays with Deep Learning

Pranav Rajpurkar*, Jeremy Irvin*, Kaylie Zhu, Brandon Yang, Hershel Mehta, Tony Duan, Daisy Ding, Aarti Bagul, Curtis Langlotz, Katie Shpanskaya, Matthew P. Lungren, Andrew Y. Ng

<https://stanfordmlgroup.github.io/projects/chexnet/> <https://arxiv.org/abs/1711.05225>

AI applications in ophthalmology achieve human expert-level performance

Ocular Surgery News U.S. Edition, June 10, 2018

<https://www.healio.com/ophthalmology/technology/news/print/ocular-surgery-news/%7B373d8cf8-f72b-43fe-b362-29ba35c416ba%7D/ai-applications-in-ophthalmology-achieve-human-expert-level-performance>

nature machine intelligence

Article | Published: 13 May 2019

Pathologist-level interpretable whole-slide cancer diagnosis with deep learning

Zizhao Zhang, Pingjun Chen, Mason McGough, Fuyong Xing, Chunbao Wang, Marilyn Bui, Yuanpu Xie, Manish Sapkota, Lei Cui, Jasreman Dhillon, Nazeel Ahmad, Farah K. Khalil, Shohreh I. Dickinson, Xiaoshuang Shi, Fujun Liu, Hai Su, Jinzheng Cai & Lin Yang

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s42256-019-0052-1>

Letter | Published: 25 January 2017

Jan. 2017

Dermatologist-level

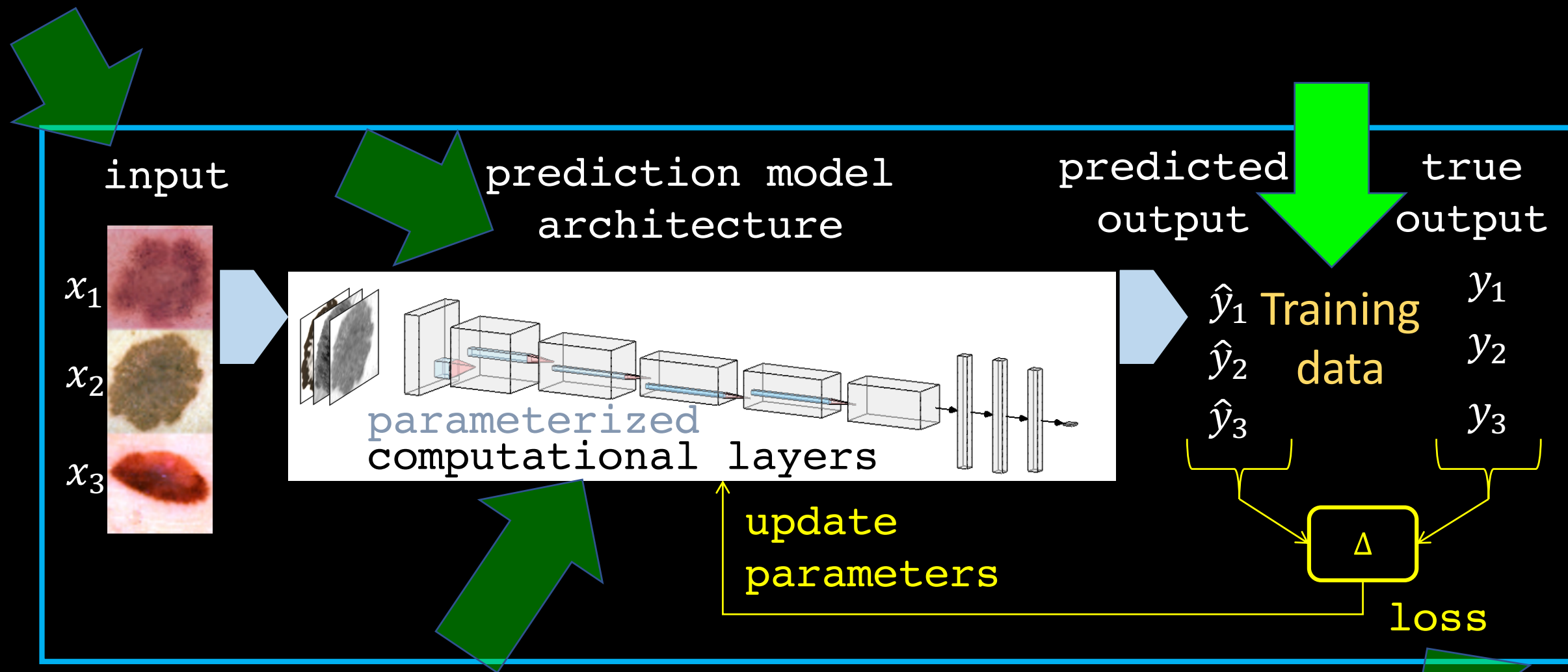
classification of skin cancer with deep neural networks

Andre Esteva, Brett Kuprel, Roberto A. Novoa, Justin Ko, Susan M. Swetter, Helen M. Blau & Sebastian Thrun

Nature 542, 115–118 (02 February 2017) | [Download Citation](#)

<https://www.nature.com/articles/nature21056>

Deep learning for medical image interpretation



$$y = f(x)$$

1. Training: Learn f from $\{(x_i, y_i)\}$
2. Inference: Use f on new x

Data synthesis

click link to download PDF
bibliography at end of presentation

VascuSynth.cs.sfu.ca

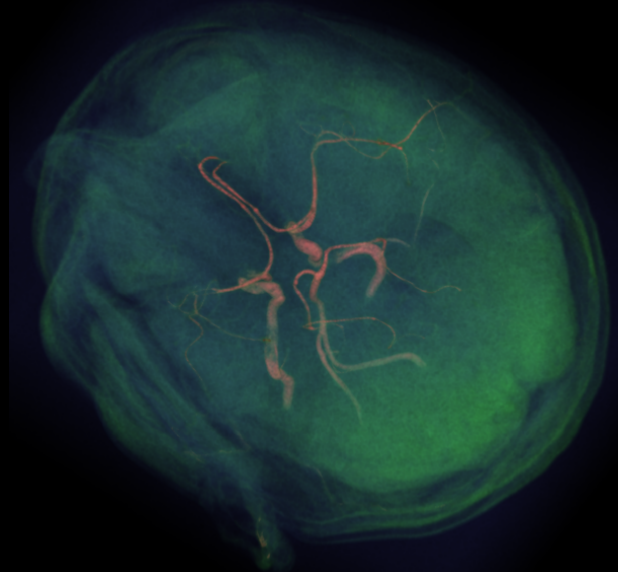
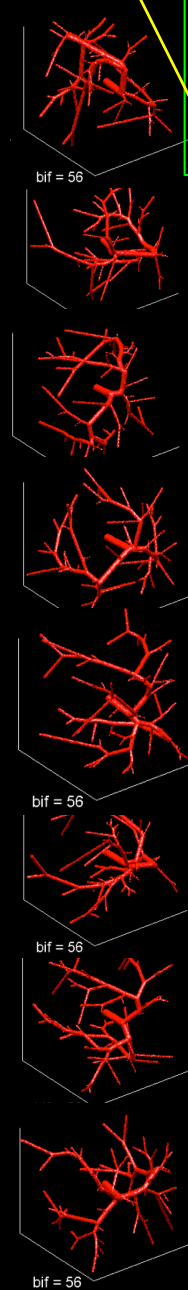
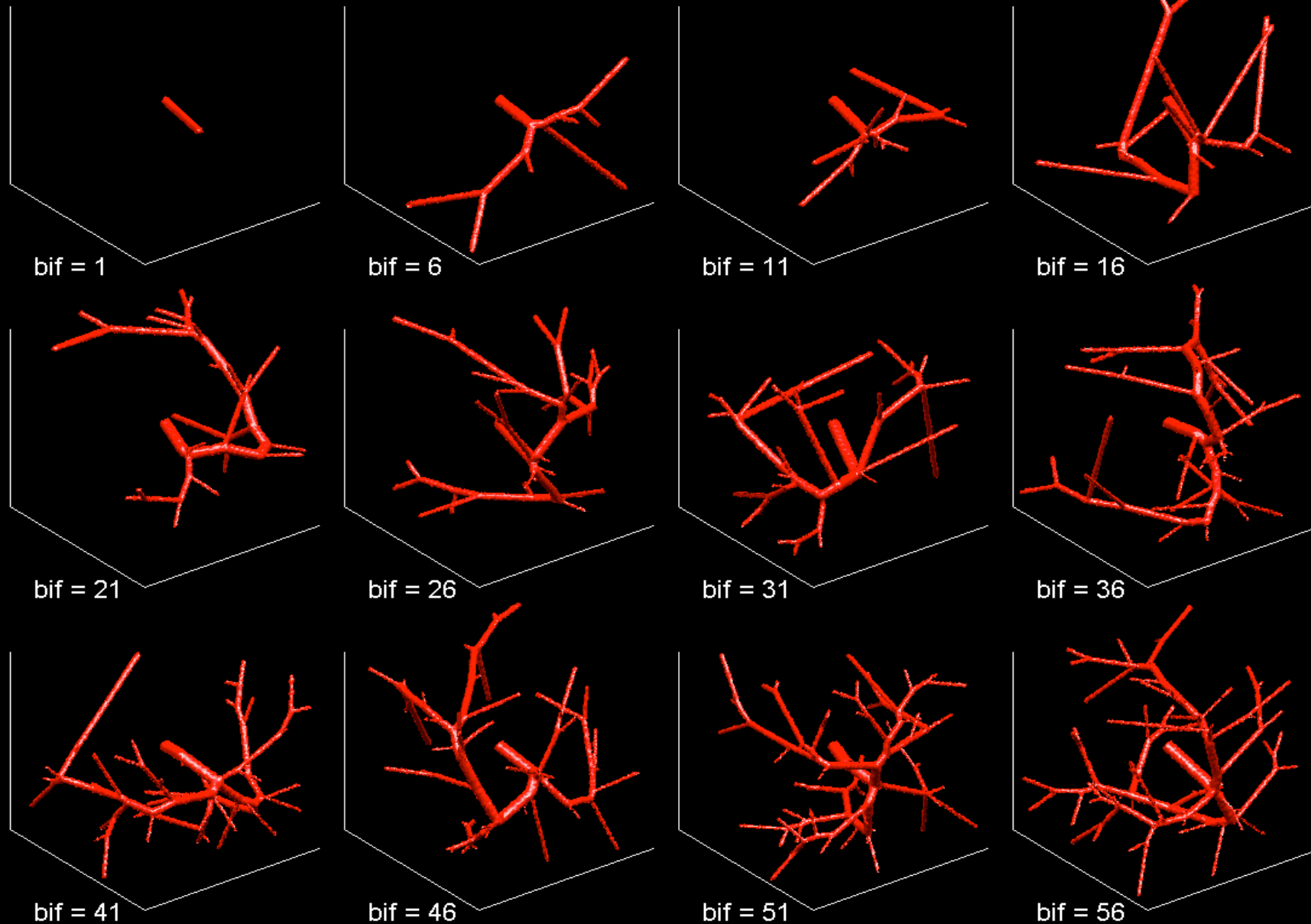
Hamarneh, Jassi

CMIG 2010, IJ2011

<http://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/cmig2010.pdf>

<http://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/ij2011.pdf>

Synthesize 3D images
of vasculature by
optimizing branch
locations, lengths,
and radii to maximize
supply of nutrients



Data augmentation

Simulation via Physically- and Statistically-based Warps

DeformIt

Hamarneh, Jassi, Tang, Booth
MICCAI 2008

<http://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/isbi2014b.pdf>
<http://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/miccai2008b.pdf>

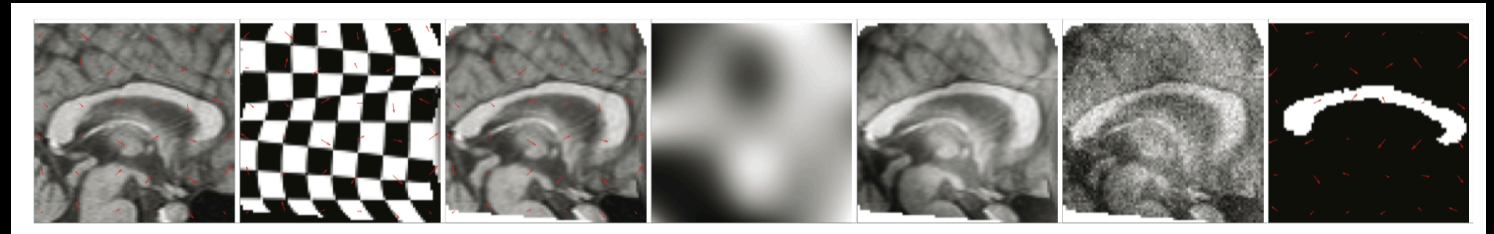
$$I = \bar{I} + \alpha \mathbf{P}\mathbf{b} + (1 - \alpha)\Phi\mathbf{u}$$

variational
PCA

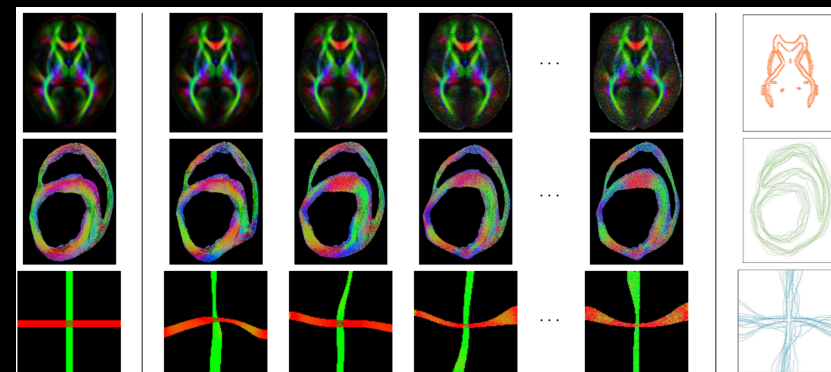
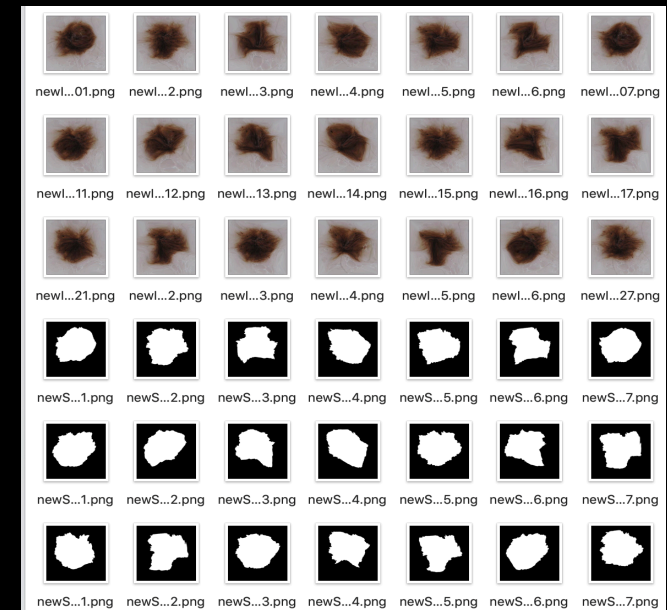
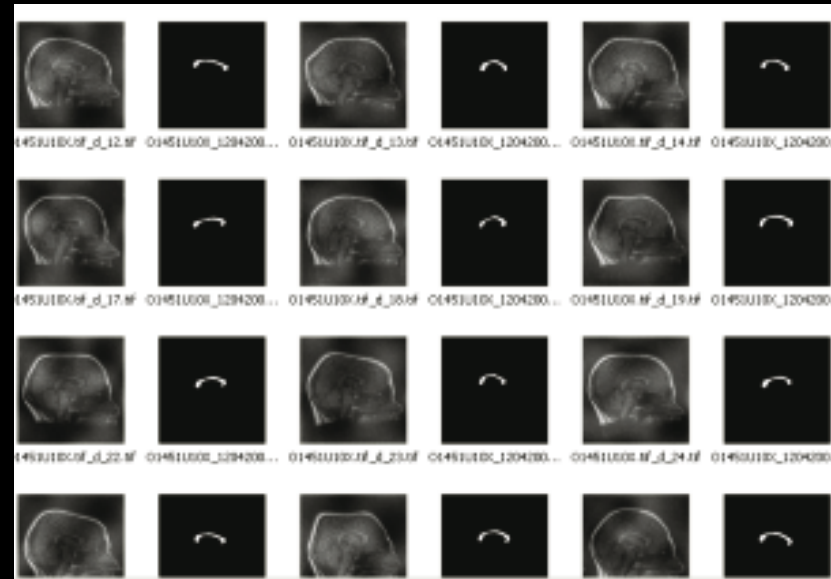
Vibrational
FEM

↑data → ↑α

rely more on statistical model and less on knowledge-based models



From a single training sample, we obtain....

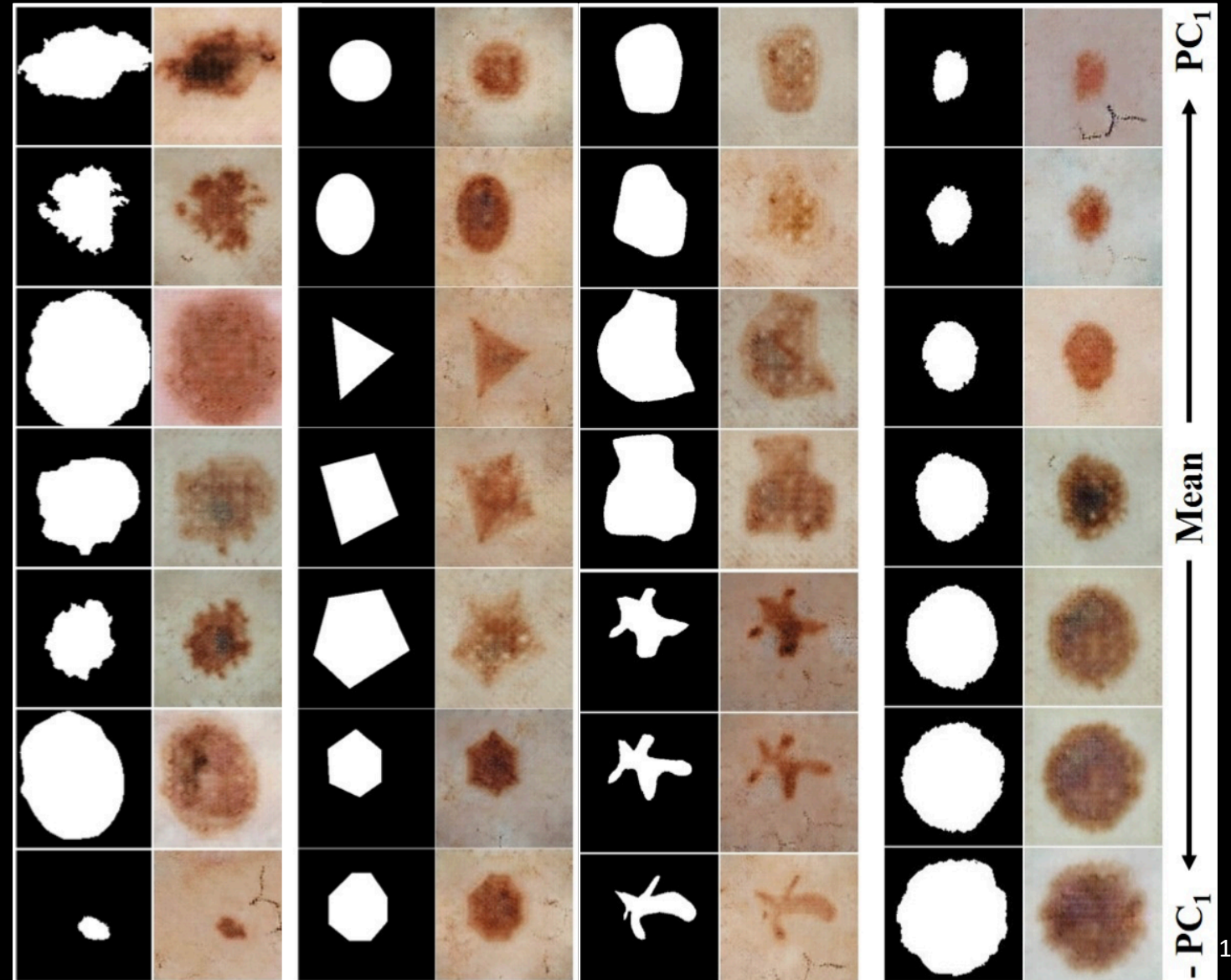
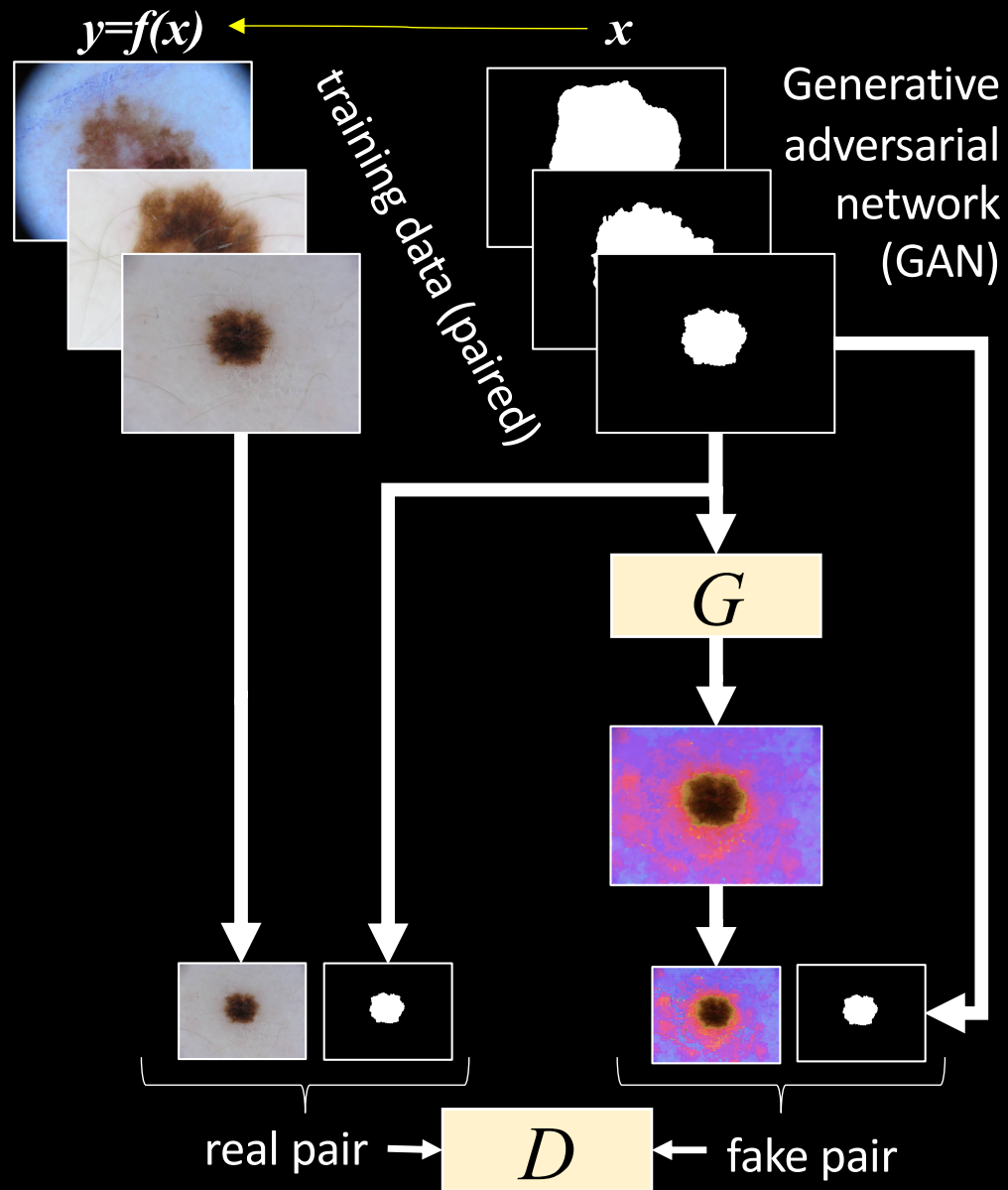


Data augmentation

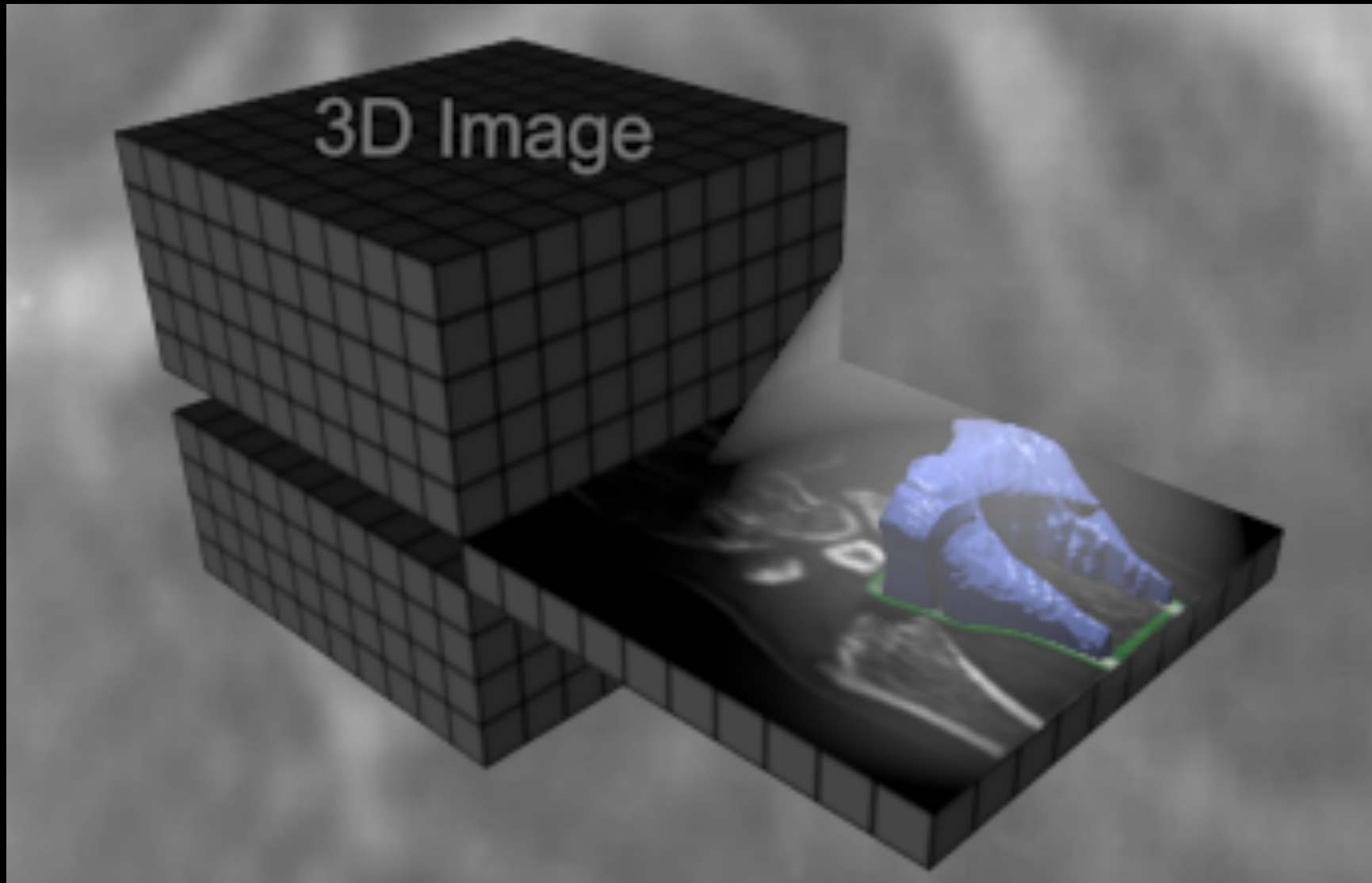
GAN-based **Mask²Lesion** translation

Abhishek, Hamarneh. MICCAI SASHIMI 2019

https://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/miccai_sashimi2019.pdf



Targeted annotation



Top, Hamarneh, Abugharbieh,
MICCAI MCV 2010, MICCAI 2011
<https://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/miccai2011b.pdf>
http://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/miccai_mcv2010.pdf

Active Learning based **Spotlight**
highlights slice with maximal
uncertainty for user to label

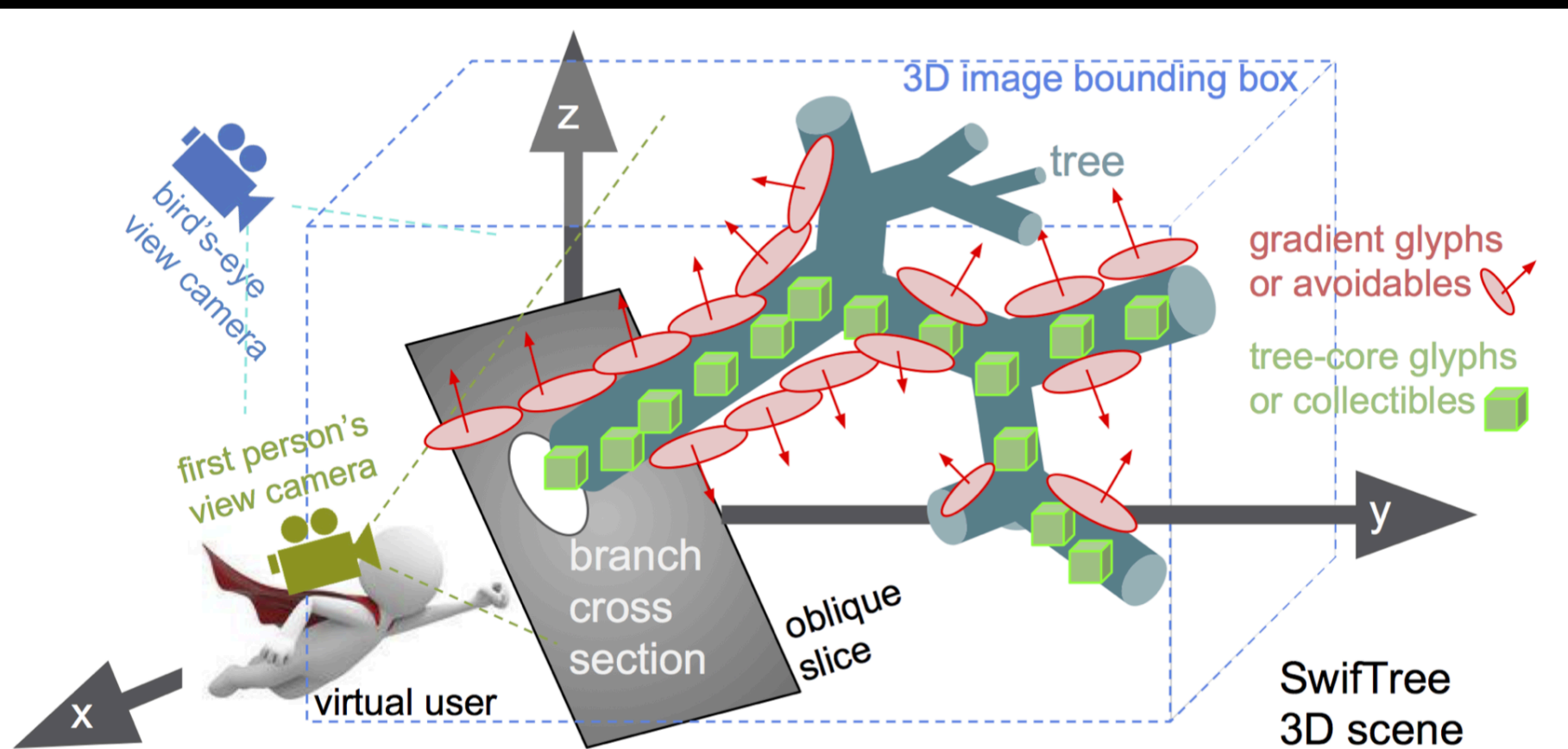


TurtleSeg

Interactive 3D Image Segmentation Software

turtleseg.org

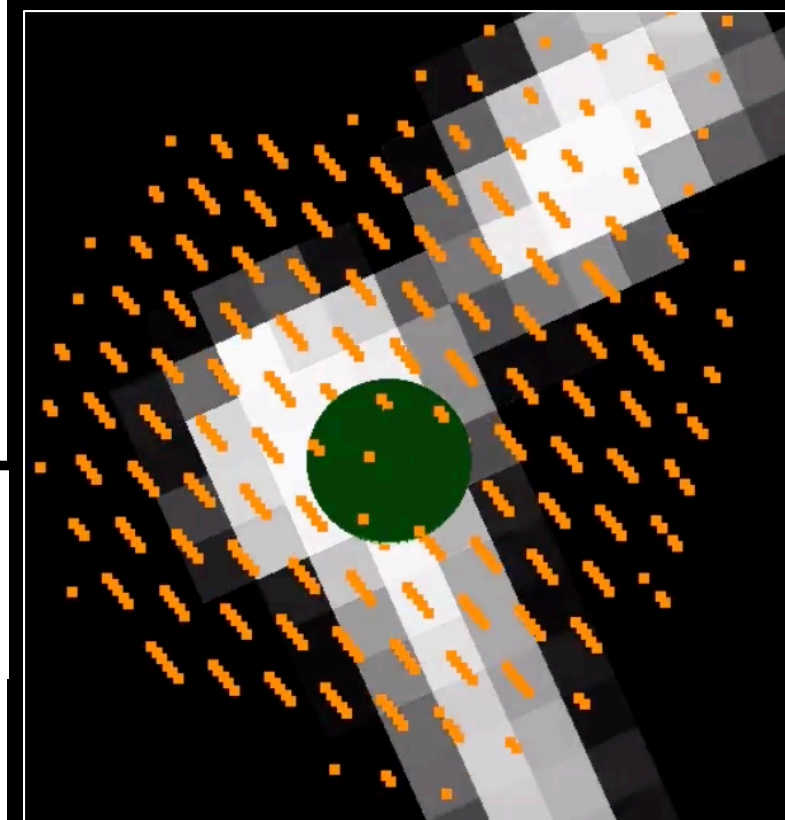
Annotation via Crowdsourcing & Serious Gaming



SwifTree

Huan, Hamarneh
MICCAI LABELS 2017

https://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/miccai_labels2017b.pdf
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AReIFQc47H4>



Weak Annotations

data
100 clean
1500 noisy

Miriharaji, Yan, Hamarneh, MICCAI MIL3ID 2019
https://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/miccai_mil3id2019.pdf

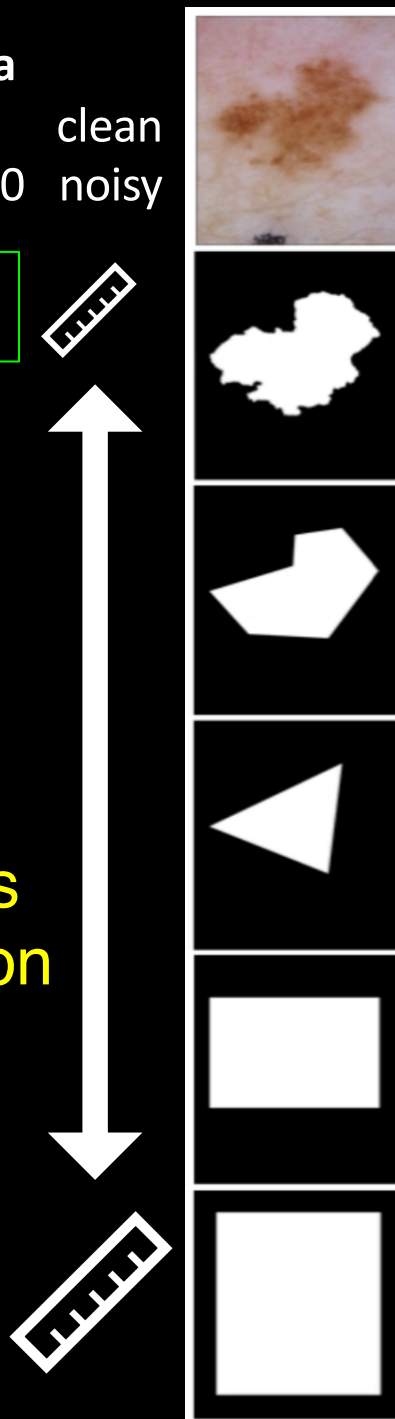
100 images with clean labels

VS

1000 images with noisy labels?

Adaptively handle noisy annotations
via modified deep model optimization

1. learn weight map W to control pixel contribution to loss
2. $\uparrow W \Leftrightarrow \uparrow$ agreement with clean data agreement in loss gradient



original

pretrain on noisy
fine-tune on clean

modified

Dice %	N/A
78.6	N/A
76.1	80.7
75.0	80.3
73.0	79.5
70.5	73.6

Learn to localize without segmentation labels

Goal: learn to localize disease from training data with image-level labels only

Asgari, Havaei, Berthier, Dutil, Di Jorio, Hamarneh, Bengio. MICCAI2019

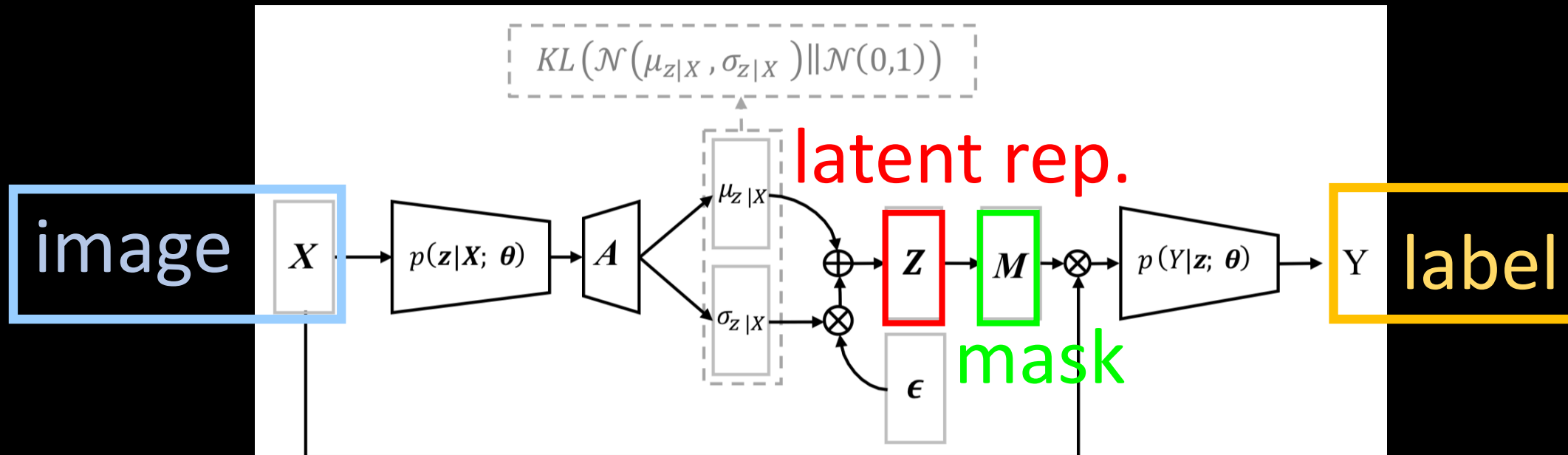
<http://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/miccai2019a.pdf>

Using a variational autoencoder (VAE) with bottleneck **masked latent representation** that:

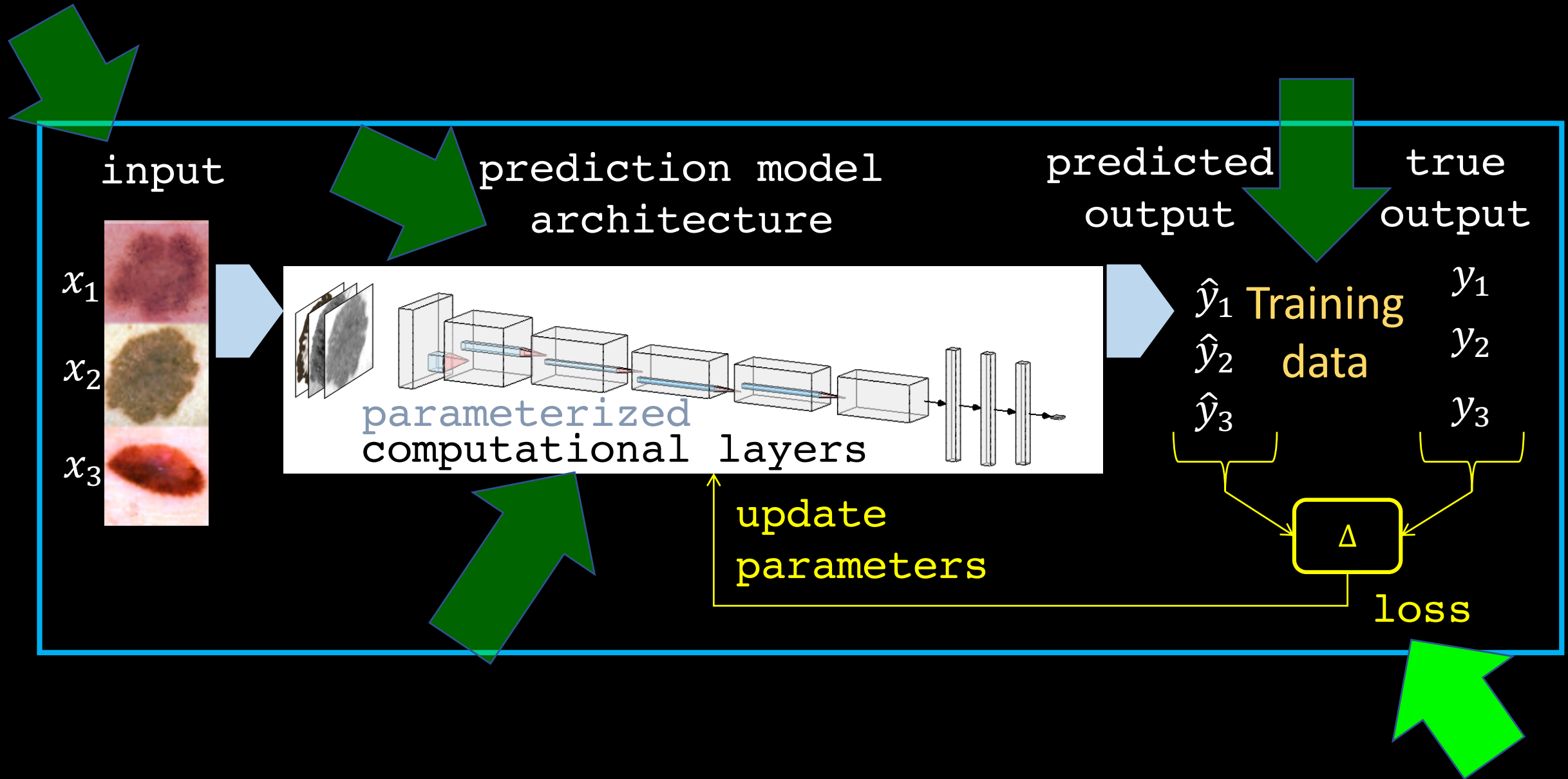
- 1) **minimizes information about the input**
i.e. spatially-selective to disregard irrelevant input data
- 2) **maximizes information about the target label**



InfoMask



Loss function



Weak Annotations

Afshari, Bentaieb, Hamarneh SPIE MI 2019

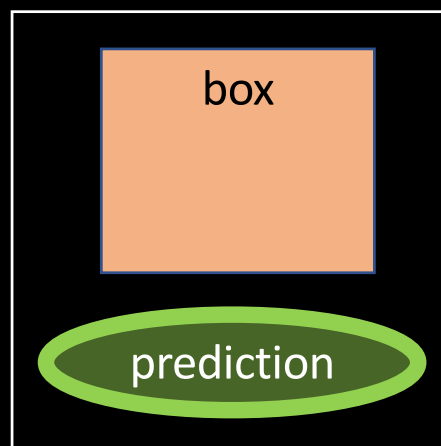
<https://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/spiemi2019.pdf>

New Loss = Modified Dice Loss + Classical Mumford Shah Energy

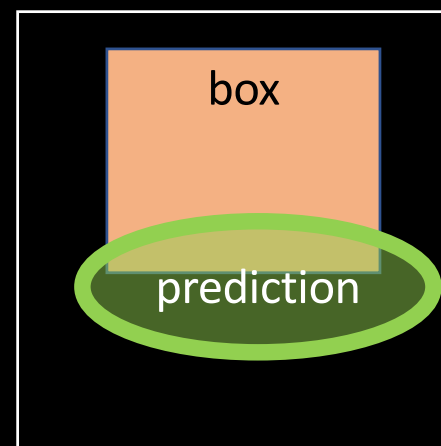
Manual
delineation only
provides a box



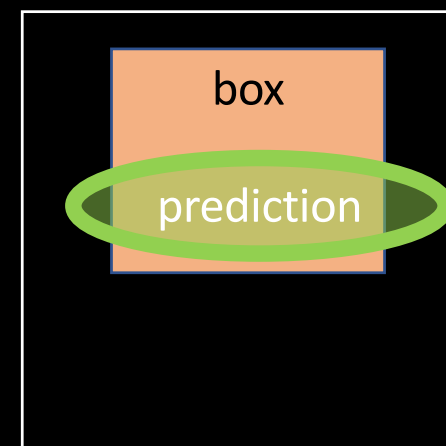
Network
prediction



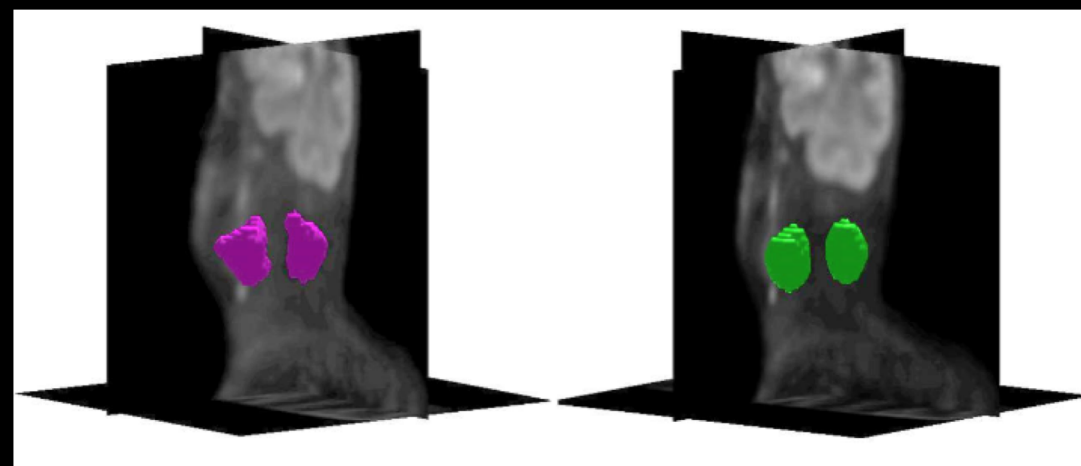
Dice



Weaken
Dice's Loss



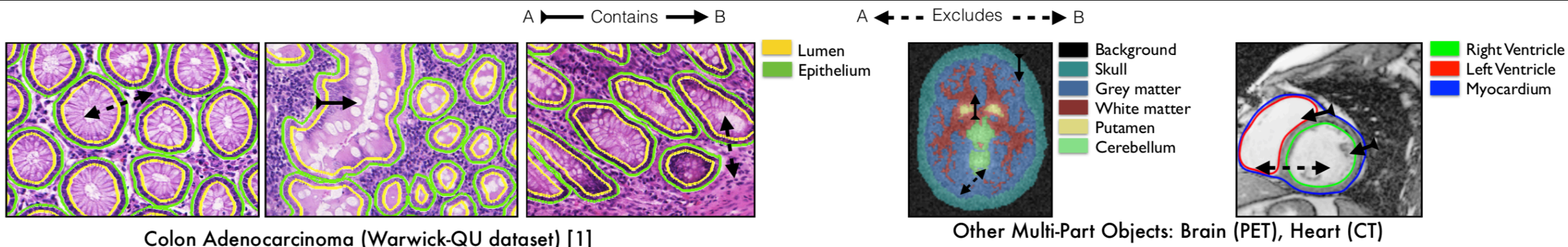
No Dice Loss
Only MS



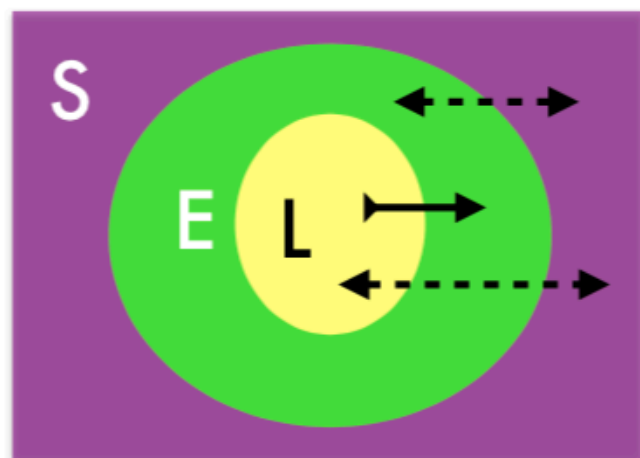
Topology Loss

BenTaieb, Hamarneh. MICCAI 2016

<https://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/miccai2016a.pdf>



Multi-Region Interactions



Topological Validity Indicator

S	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
E	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
L	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
$V(y_p)$	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
y_p	-	S	E	-	-	-	L	-

$V = 1$ valid $V = 0$ invalid

$$\mathcal{L}_T(x; \theta) = \sum_{p \in \Omega} \sum_{r \in \{L, S, E\}} -y_p^r \log P(y_p^r = 1 | x_p; \theta)$$

Marginalized probability

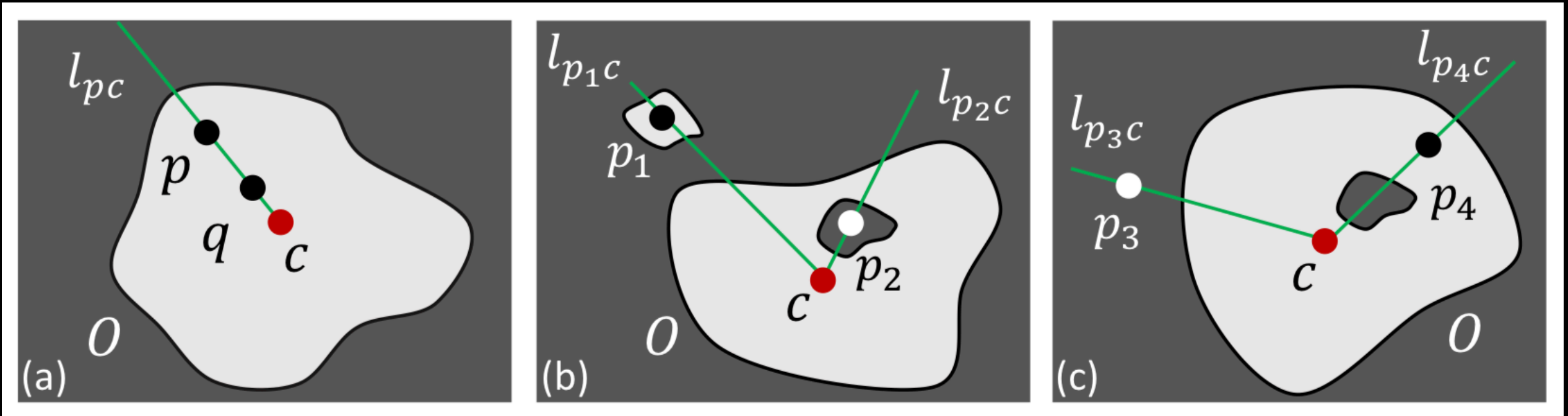
$$P(y_p | x_p; \theta) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_r e^{f_r(x_p; \theta) y_p^r} \times V(y_p) \quad \forall y_p \in \{0, 1\}^R \quad Z = \sum_{y_p} P(y_p | x_p; \theta)$$

Predicted joint probability Validity indicator All possible label vectors Partition function

Star-Shape Loss

Mirikharaji, Hamarneh. MICCAI 2018

<https://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/miccai2018a.pdf>



Star shape

star shape violations

Loss penalizes segmentations violating star shape prior
reduce holes/islands

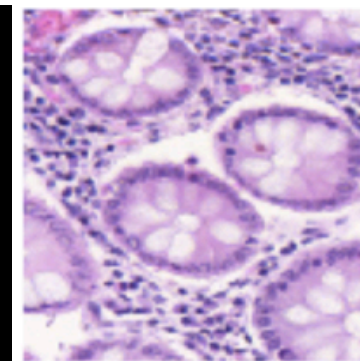
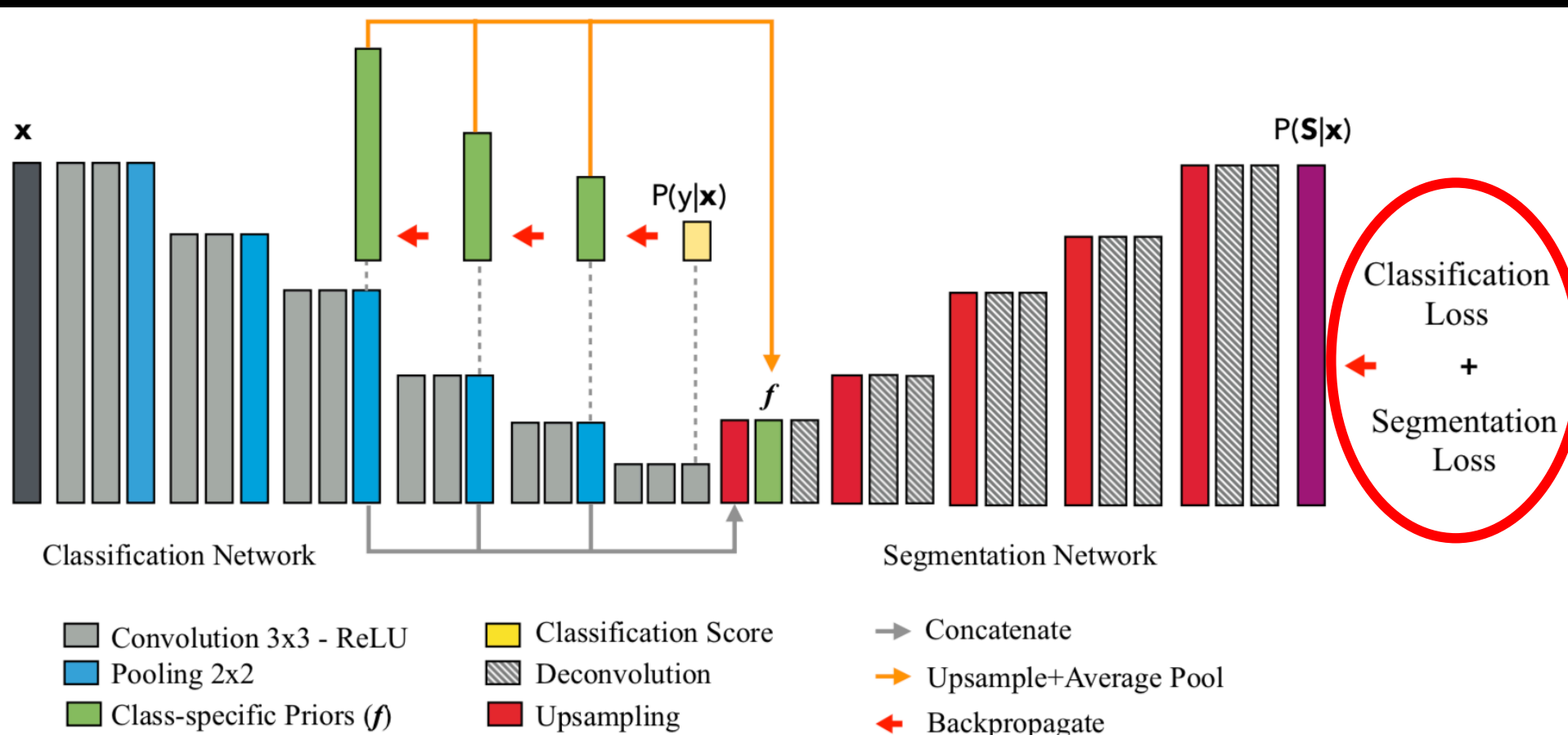
Joint Segmentation-Classification Loss

Bentaieb, Hamarneh. ISBI 2016

<https://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/isbi2016a.pdf>

- Classification depends on segmentation-based features
- Method and parameters of segmentation depend on class object

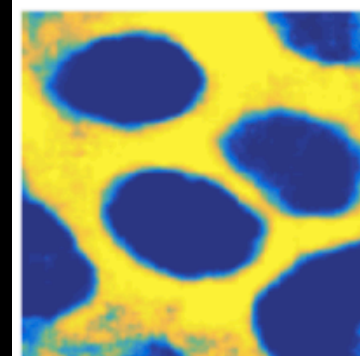
$$\mathcal{L}(x, y, S) = \lambda \mathcal{L}_c(x, y) + (1 - \lambda) \mathcal{L}_s(x, S, f)$$



input



GT



class map



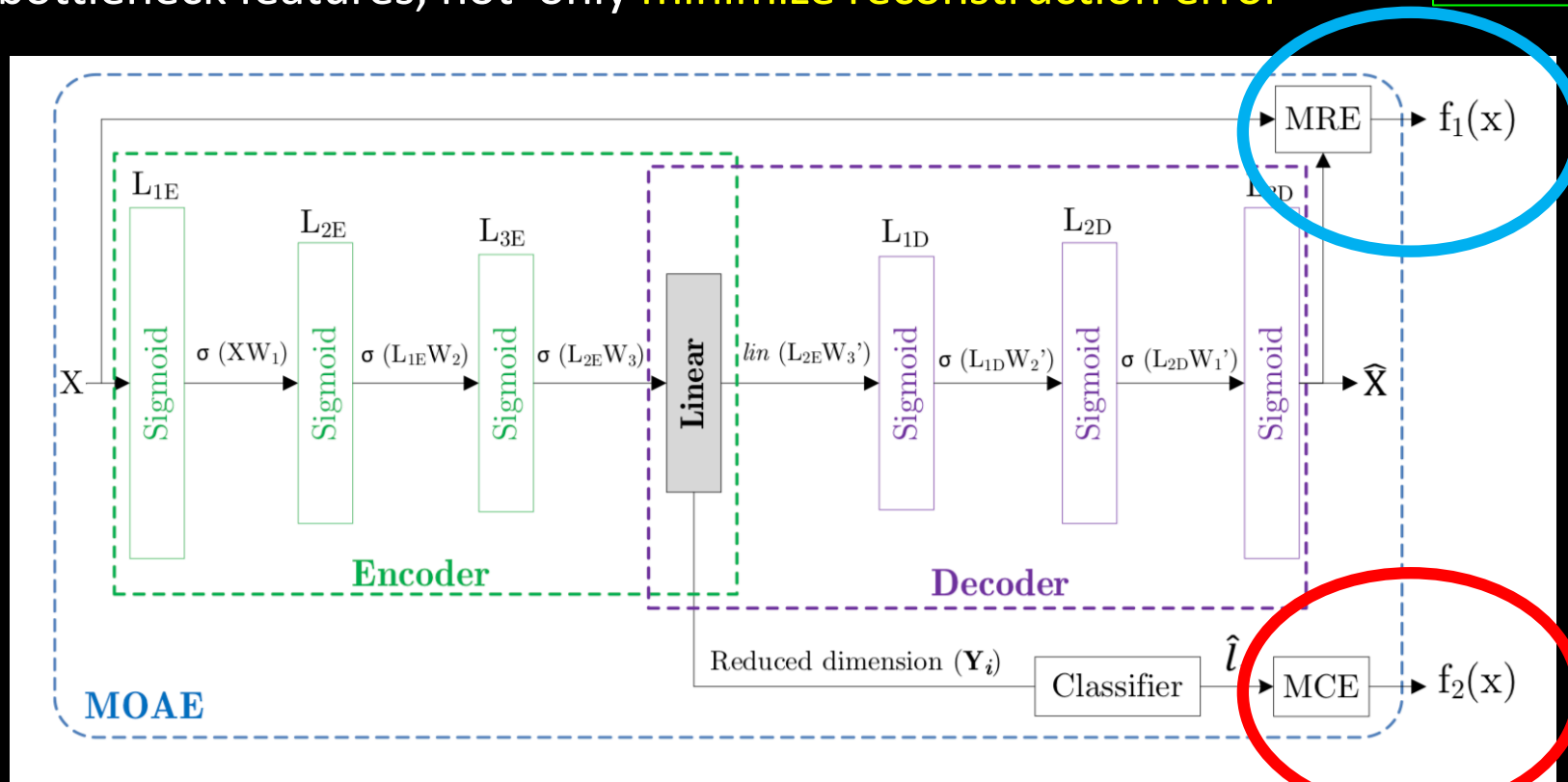
Seg.

Joint Reconstruction-Classification Loss

Enhance auto-encoders to **minimize classification error** using bottleneck features, not only **minimize reconstruction error**

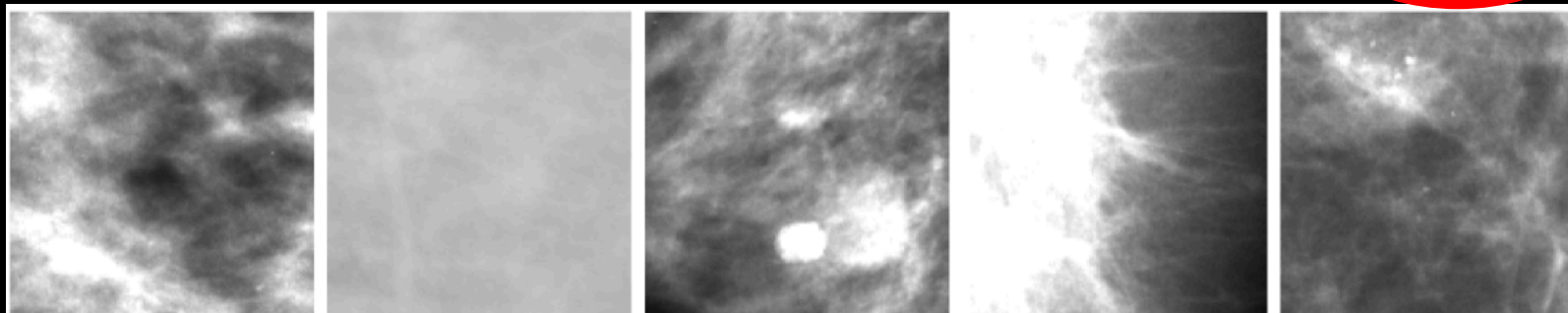
Asgari, Kawahara, Miles, Hamarneh. CMIG 2017

<https://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/cmpb2017.pdf>



$$\text{MRE} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M (X_{ij} - \hat{X}_{ij})^2$$

$$\text{MCE} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N e_i, \text{ where } e_i = \begin{cases} 0, & l_i = \hat{l}_i \\ 1, & l_i \neq \hat{l}_i \end{cases}$$



		Assessment categories		
		1	2	3
Tissue density classes	I	C_1 (107)	C_2 (41)	C_3 (42)
	II	C_4 (179)	C_5 (46)	C_6 (59)
	III	C_7 (48)	C_8 (142)	C_9 (29)
	IV	C_{10} (51)	C_{11} (144)	C_{12} (61)

Loss to Tackle Input/Output Imbalance

Asgari, Zheng, Zhou, Georgescu, Sharma, Xu, Comaniciu, Hamarneh. CMIG 2019

<http://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/cmig2019.pdf>

ComboLoss

$$L = \underbrace{\alpha \left(-\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \beta (t_i - \ln p_i) + (1 - \beta) [(1 - t_i) \ln (1 - p_i)] \right)}_{\text{Cross entropy loss}} - \underbrace{(1 - \alpha) \sum_{i=1}^K \left(\frac{2 \sum_{i=1}^N p_i t_i + S}{\sum_{i=1}^N p_i + \sum_{i=1}^N t_i + S} \right)}_{\text{Dice loss}}$$

Cross entropy loss

Tackle output-imbalance:

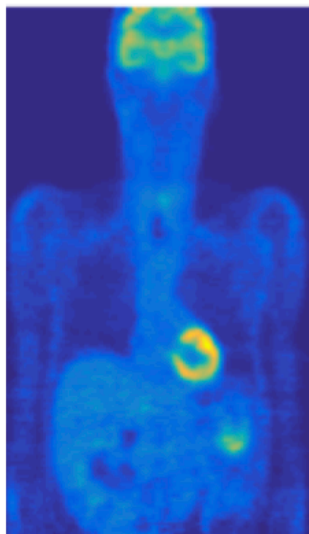
FP & FN in segmentation output

Dice loss

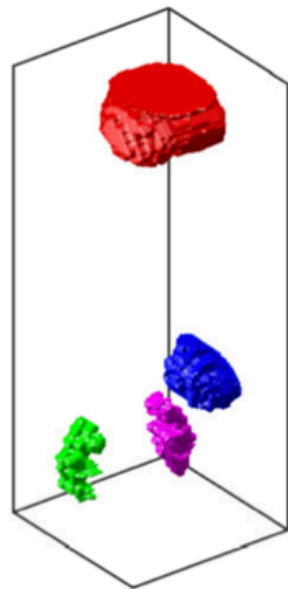
Tackle input-imbalance:

Varying sized objects segments of training data

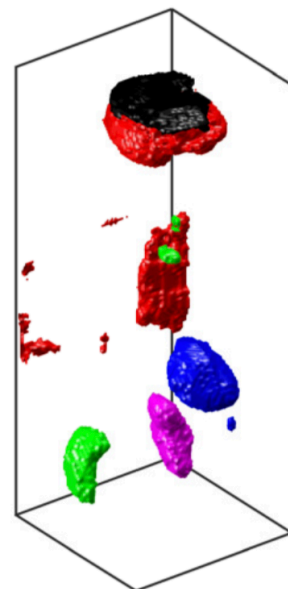
PET (coronal)



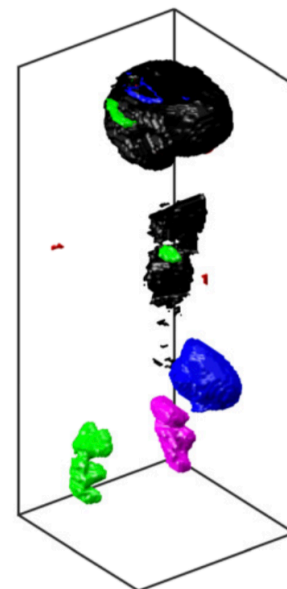
GT



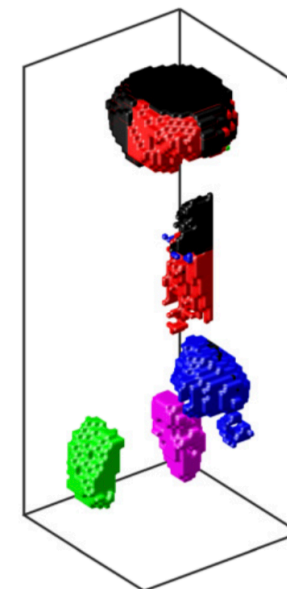
3D SegNet



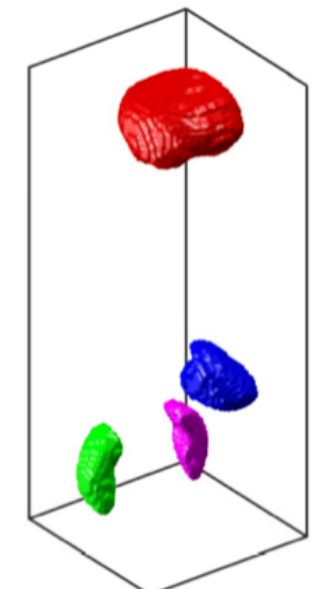
3D U-Net [8]



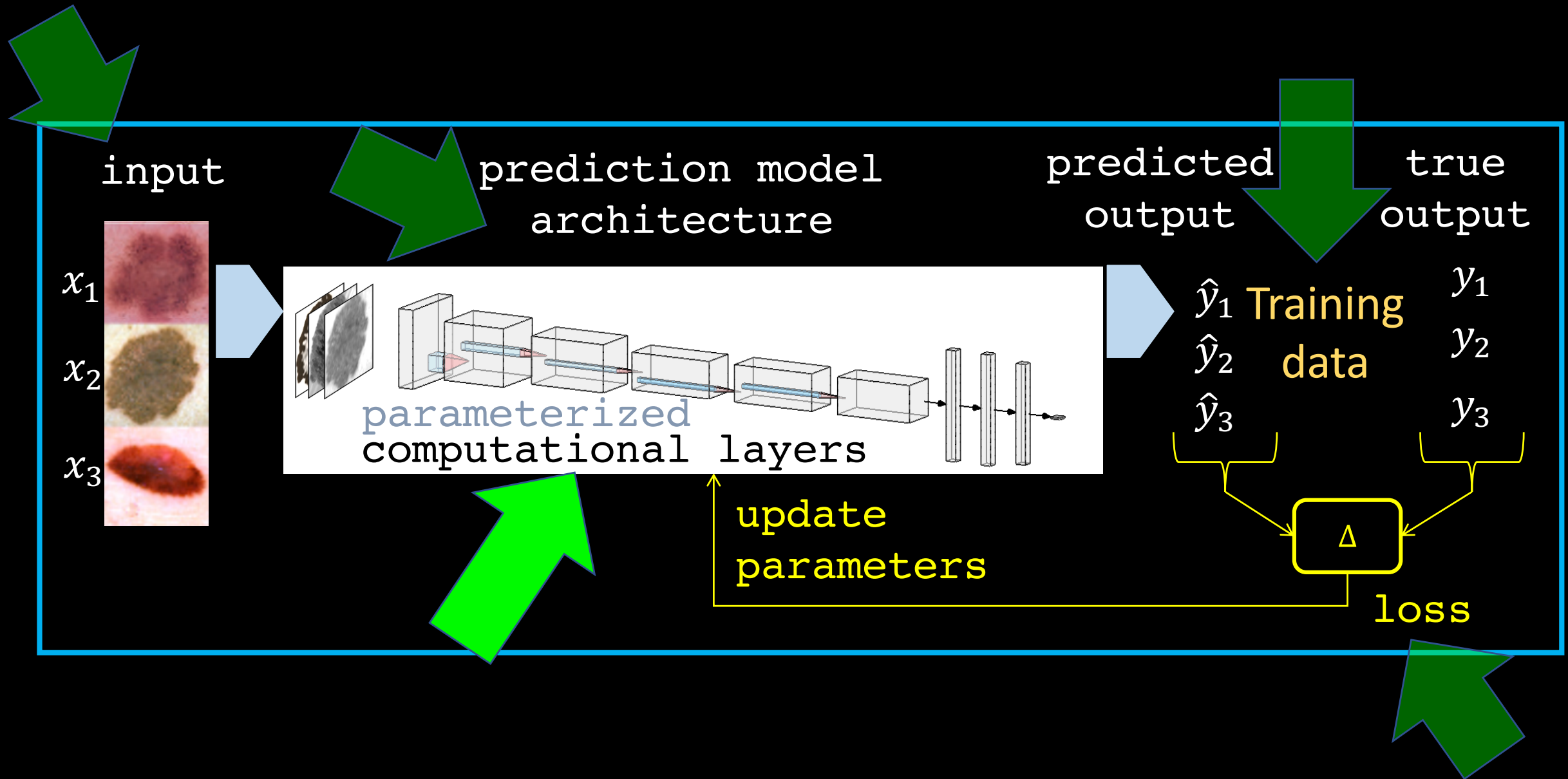
3D V-Net [9]



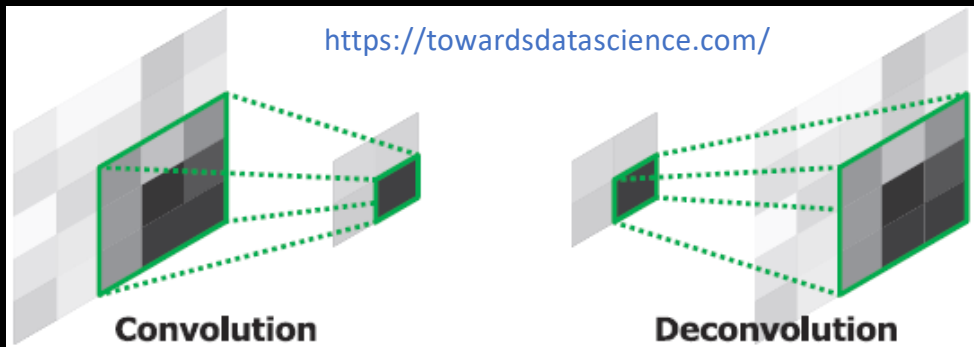
P_{Combo}



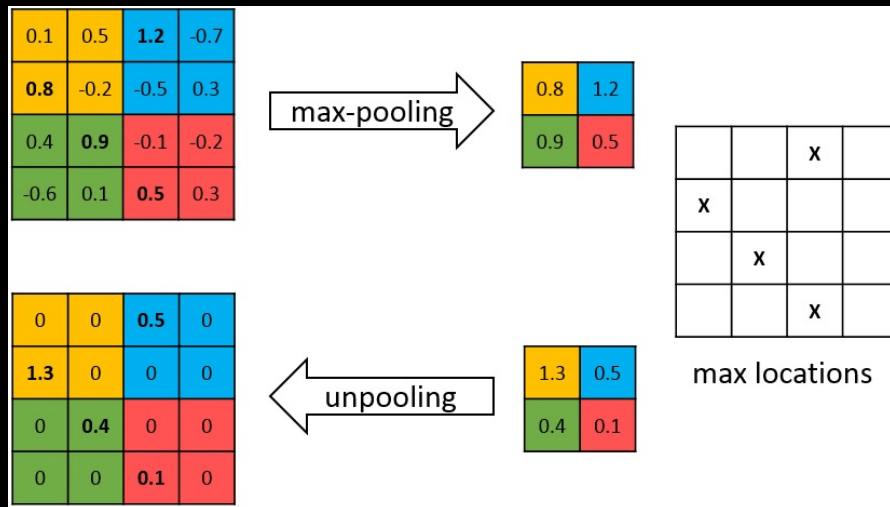
Computational layers



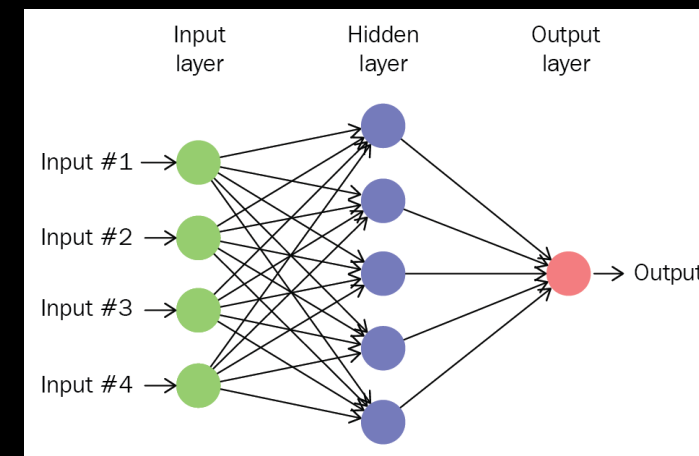
Computational layers



[de]convolution



[un]pooling



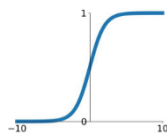
Fully-connected

Activation Functions

DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-44781-0_3

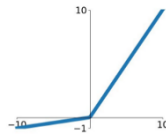
Sigmoid

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$



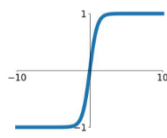
Leaky ReLU

$$\max(0.1x, x)$$



tanh

$$\tanh(x)$$

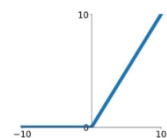


Maxout

$$\max(w_1^T x + b_1, w_2^T x + b_2)$$

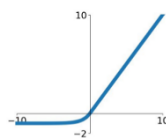
ReLU

$$\max(0, x)$$

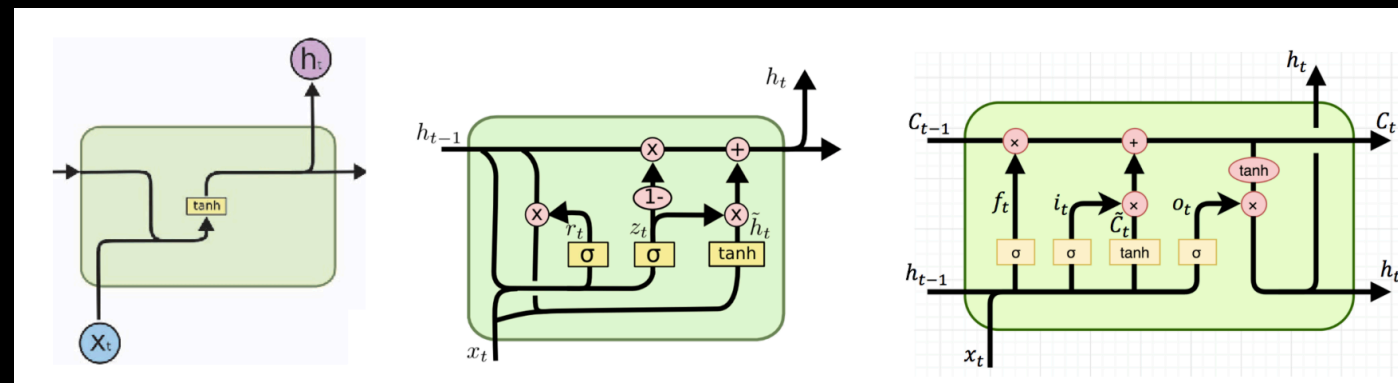


ELU

$$\begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ \alpha(e^x - 1) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



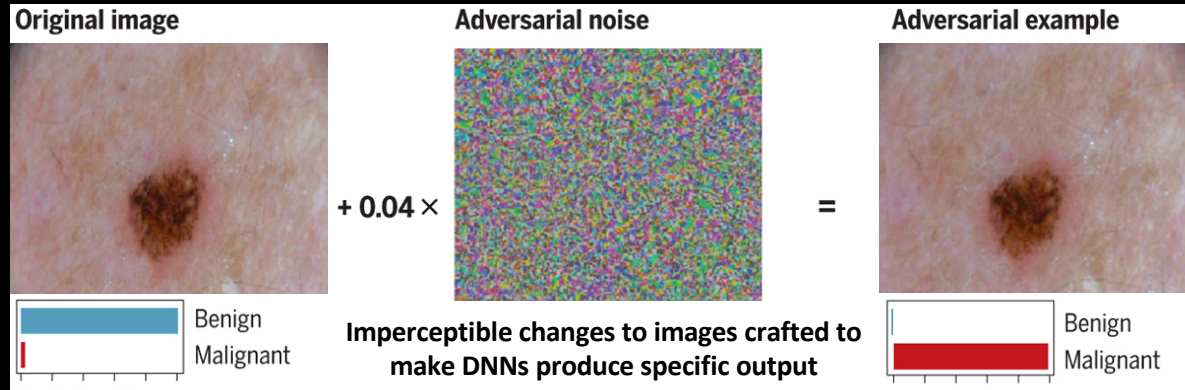
Activation functions



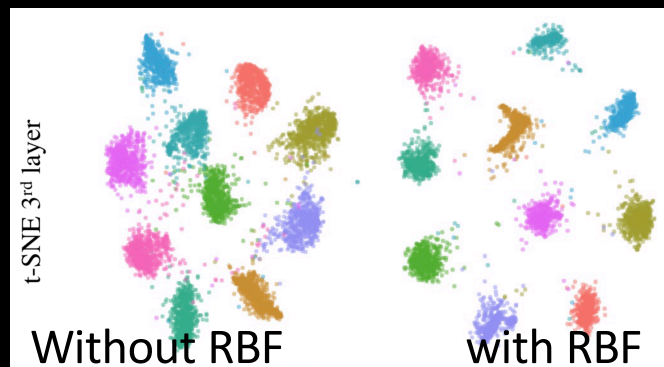
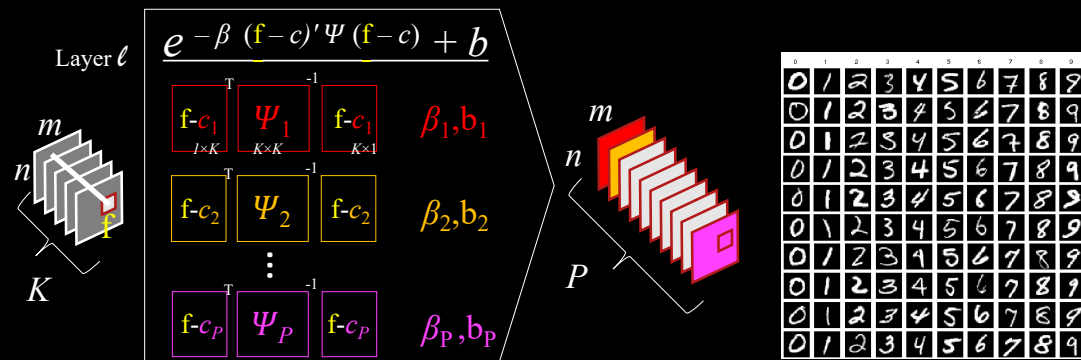
Sequence processing (RNN, LSTM, GRU)

RBF layers to counteract adversarial attacks

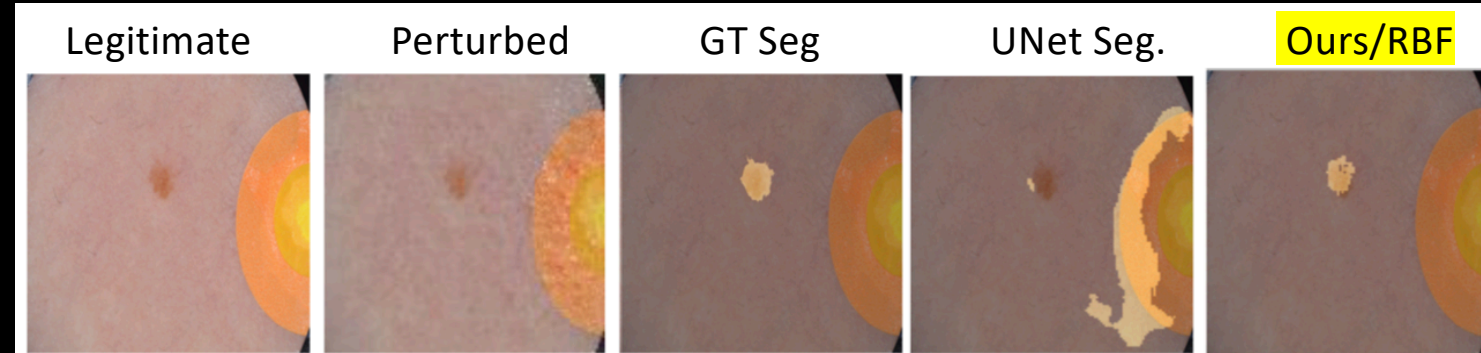
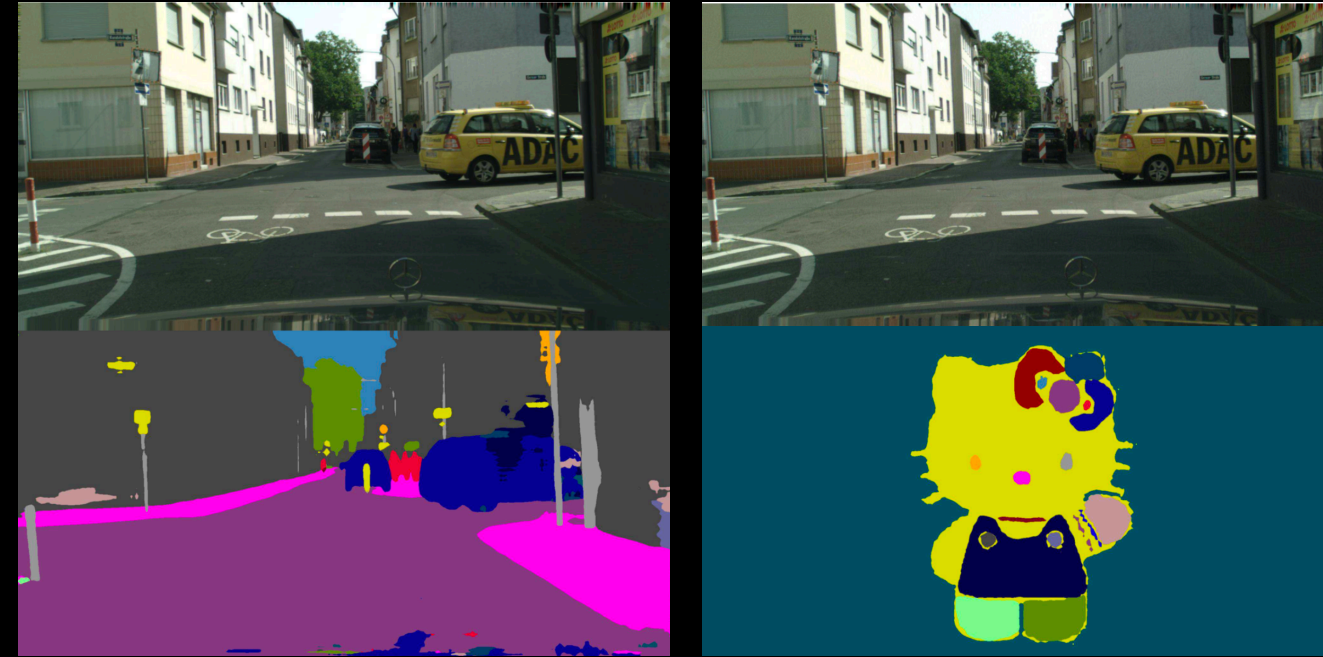
Asgari, Abhishek, Azizi, Hamarneh. CVPR 2019
<https://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/cvpr2019.pdf>



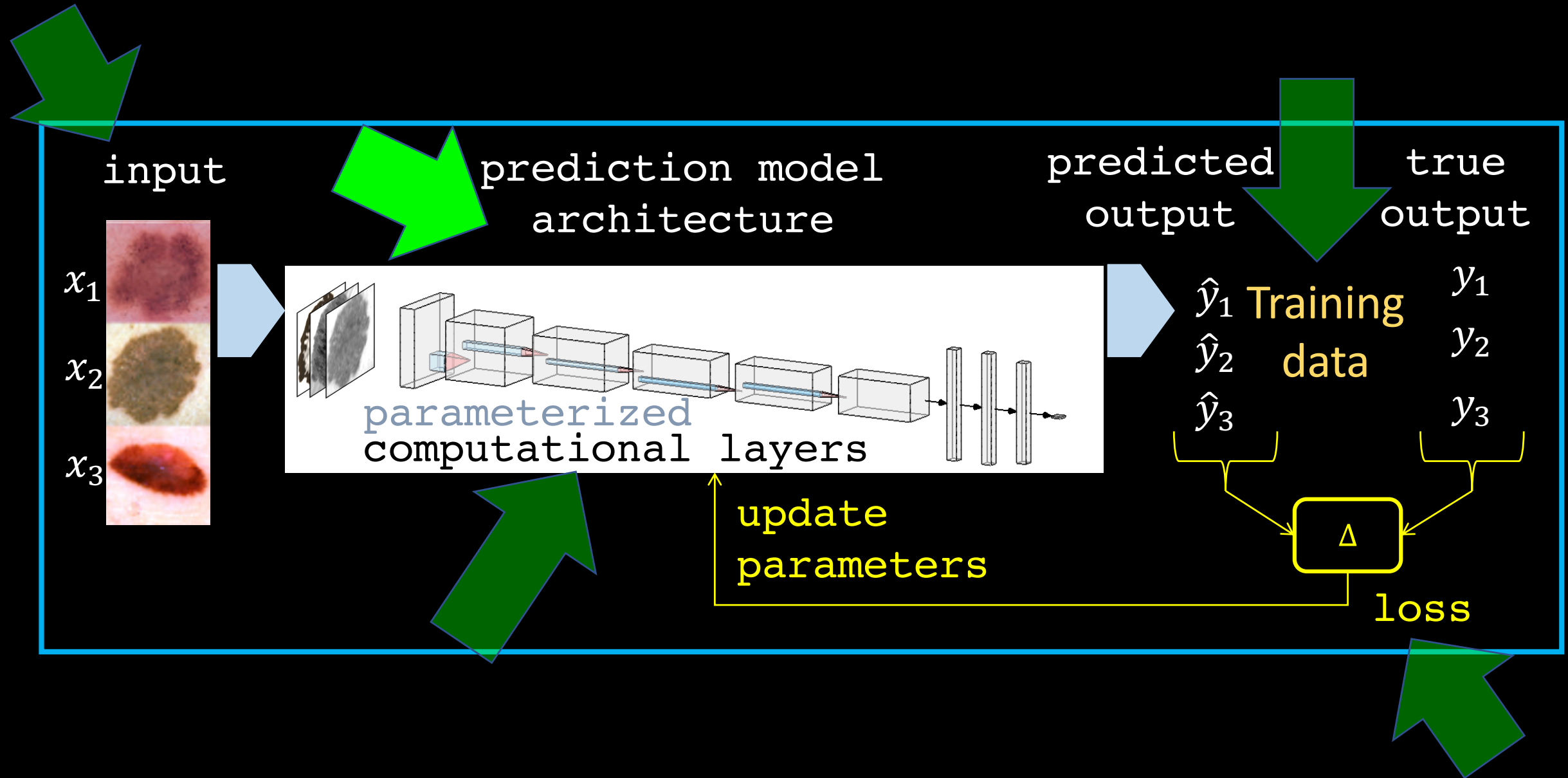
Finlayson, Bowers, Ito, Zittrain, Beam, Kohane. Science 2019



Xiao et al. ECCV 2018

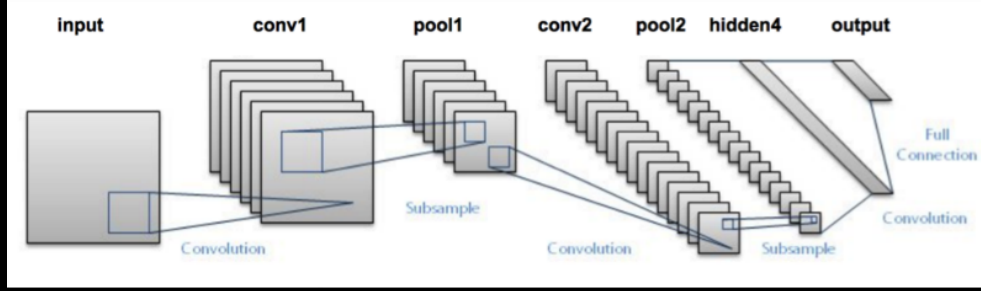


Network architectures



Network architectures

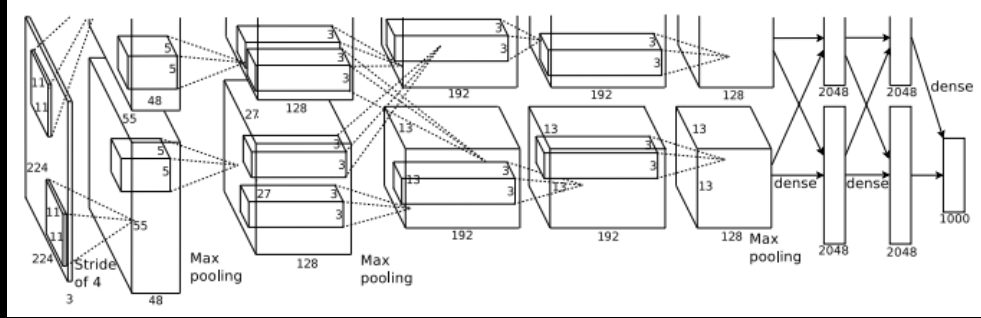
LeNet-5 (1998)



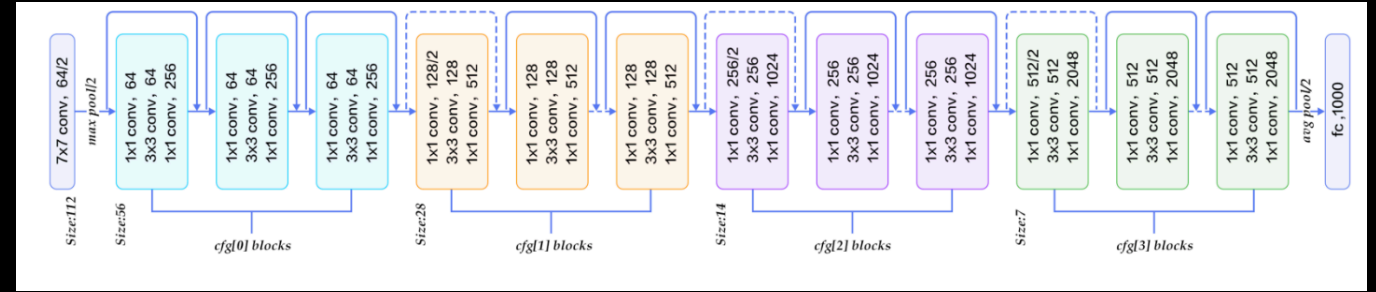
VGGNet (2014)



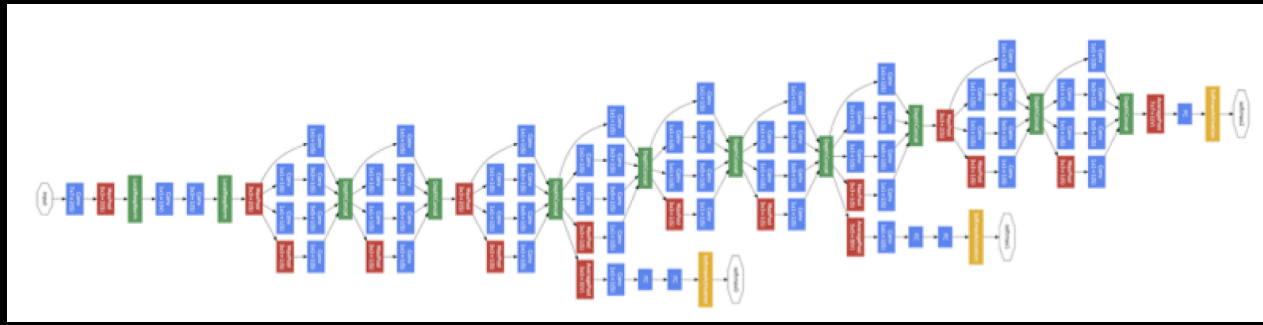
AlexNet (2012)



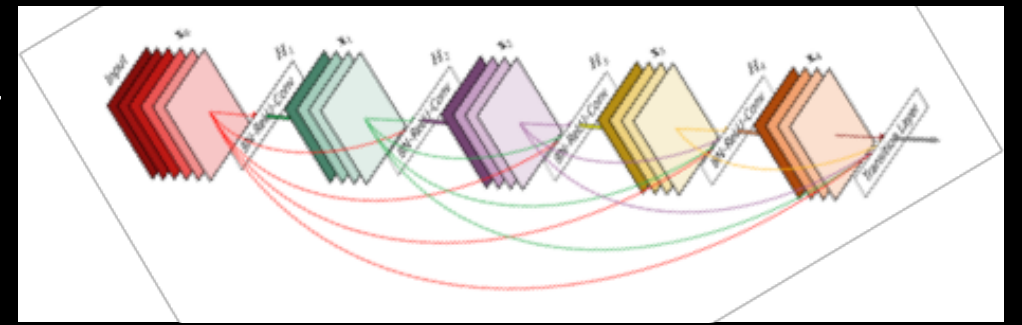
ResNet(2015)



GoogleNet Inception(2014)



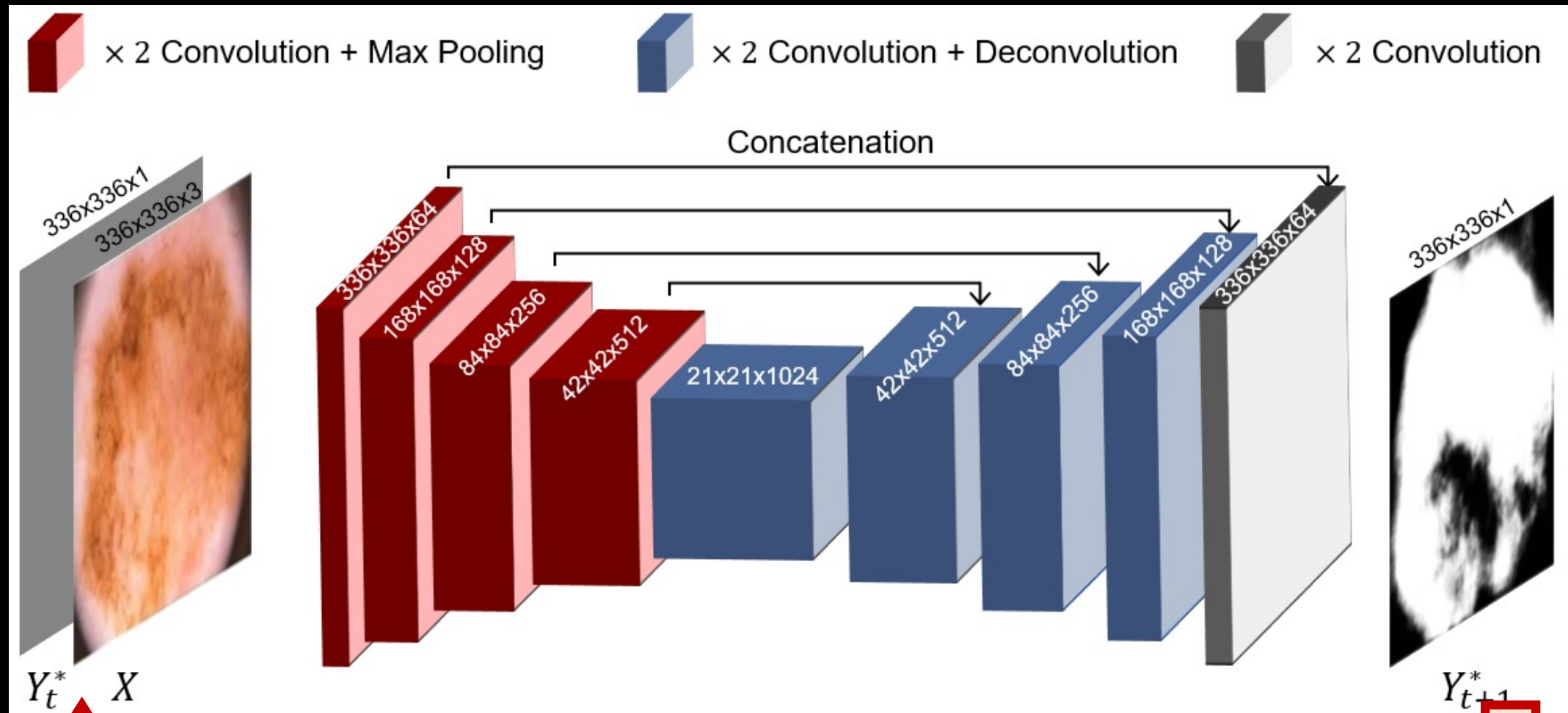
DenseNet (2018)



Auto-Context Network

Mirikharaji, Izadi, Kawahara, Hamarneh. ISBI2018

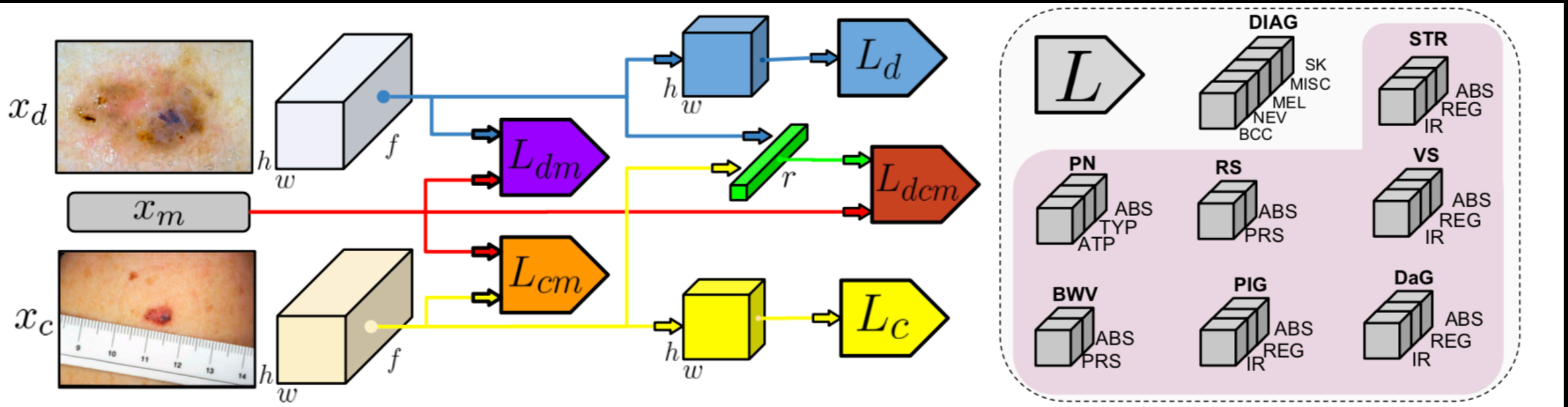
<https://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/isbi2018a.pdf>



Multi-modal input multi-label output network

Kawahara, Daneshvar, Argenziano, Hamarneh
 IEEE JBHI 2019

<http://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/jbhi2019a.pdf>



Dermoscopic image
Metadata
Clinical image

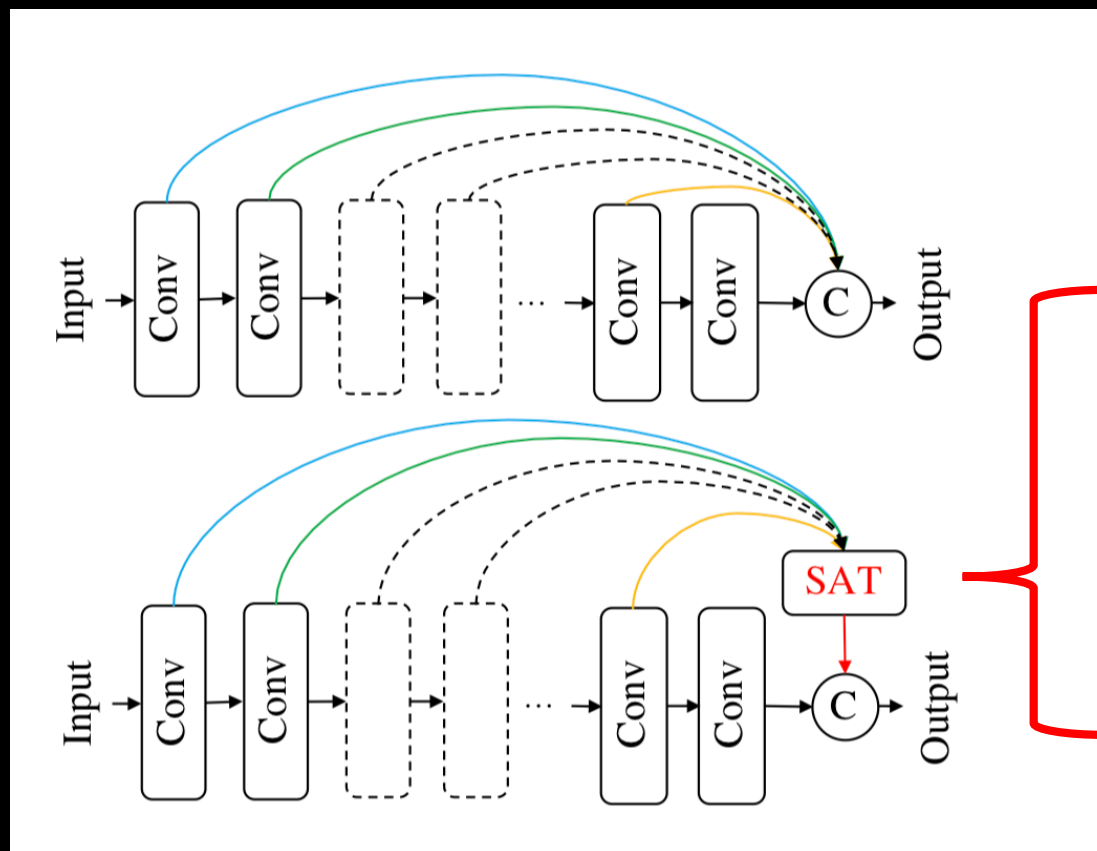
Handling missing data

**Binary diagnosis &
 7 dermoscopic criteria**

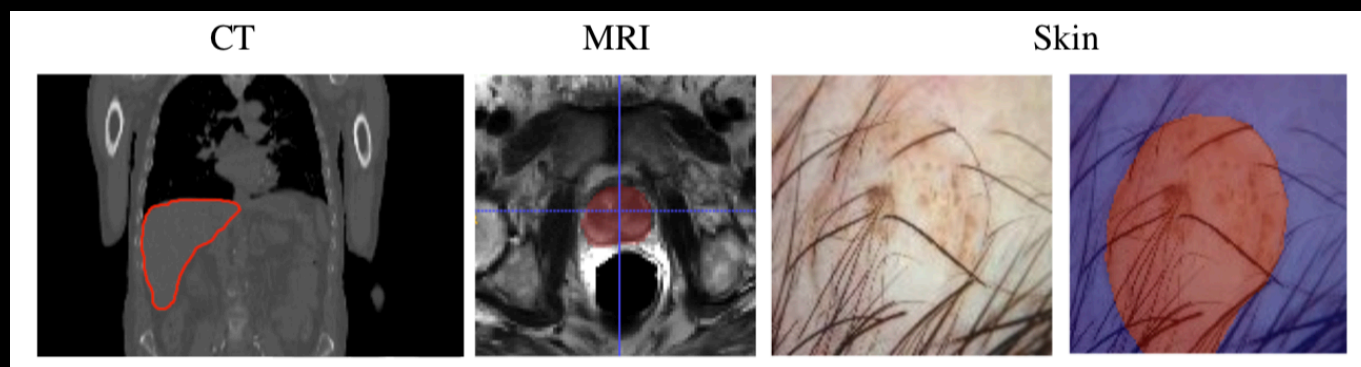
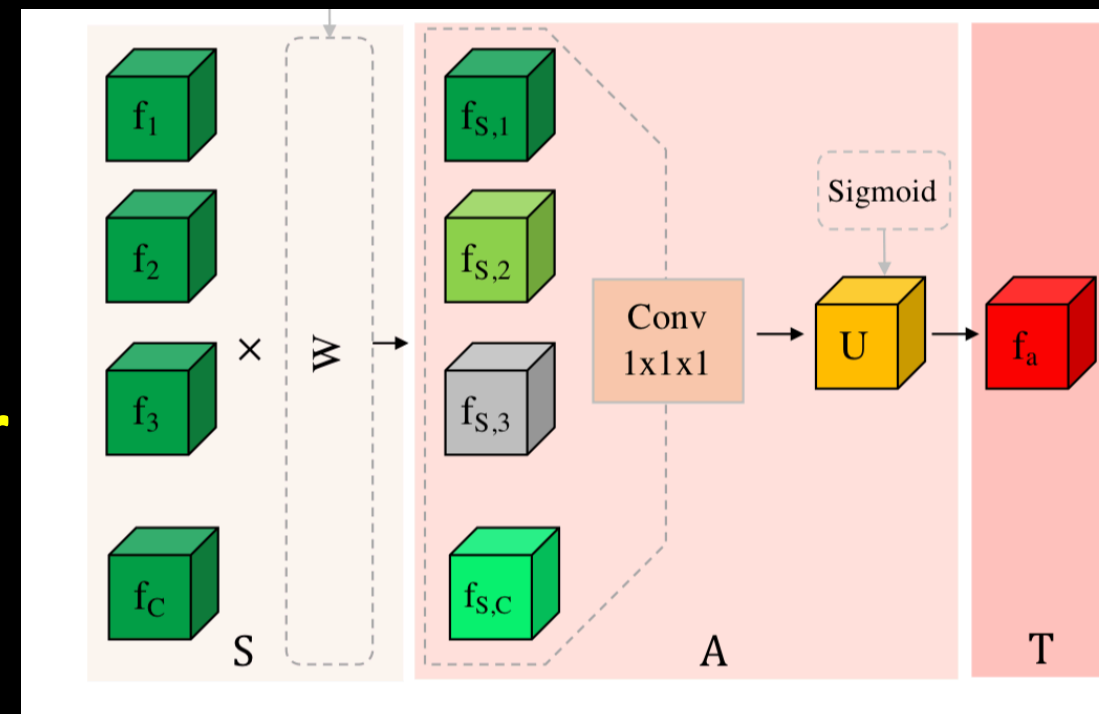
Networks with light, learnable skip connection

Asgari, BenTaieb, Sharma, Zhou, Zheng,
Georgescu, Sharma, Xu, Comaniciu, Hamarneh.
MICCAI MLMI 2019

http://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/miccai_mlmi2019b.pdf



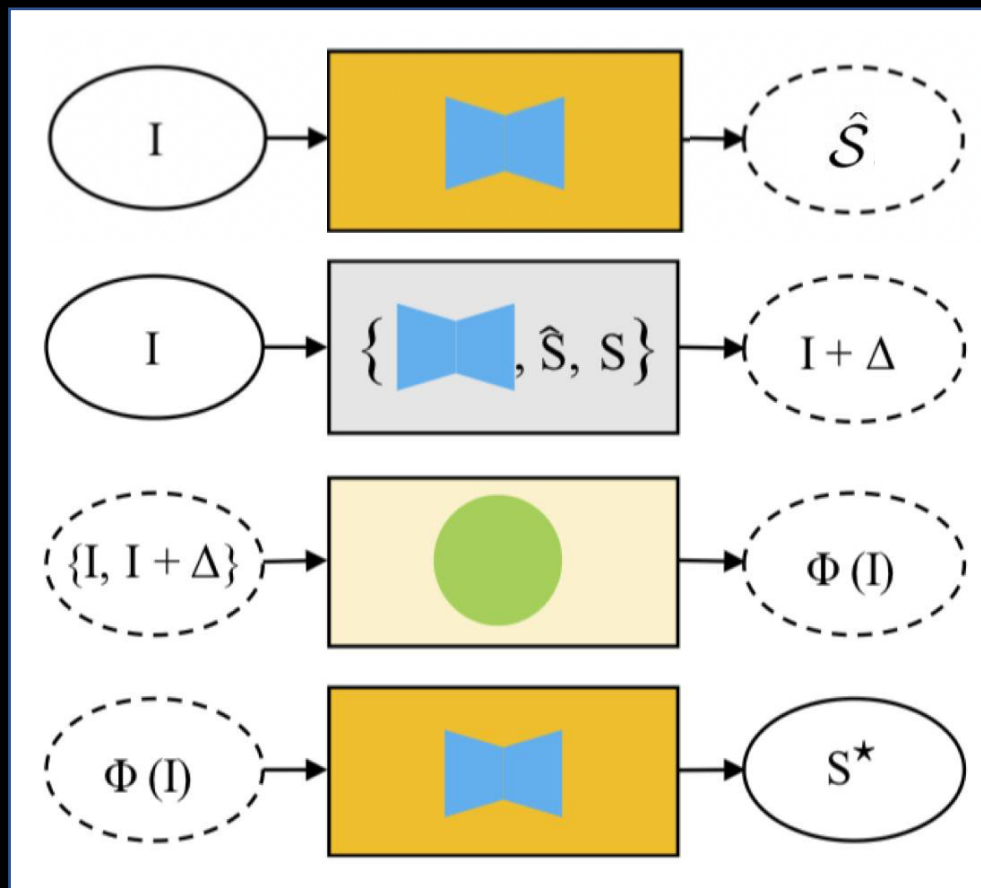
SAT:
Select
Attend
Transfer



Learn to modify input to cause improved output

Asgari, Abhishek, Hamarneh. MICCAI2019

<http://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/miccai2019b.pdf>








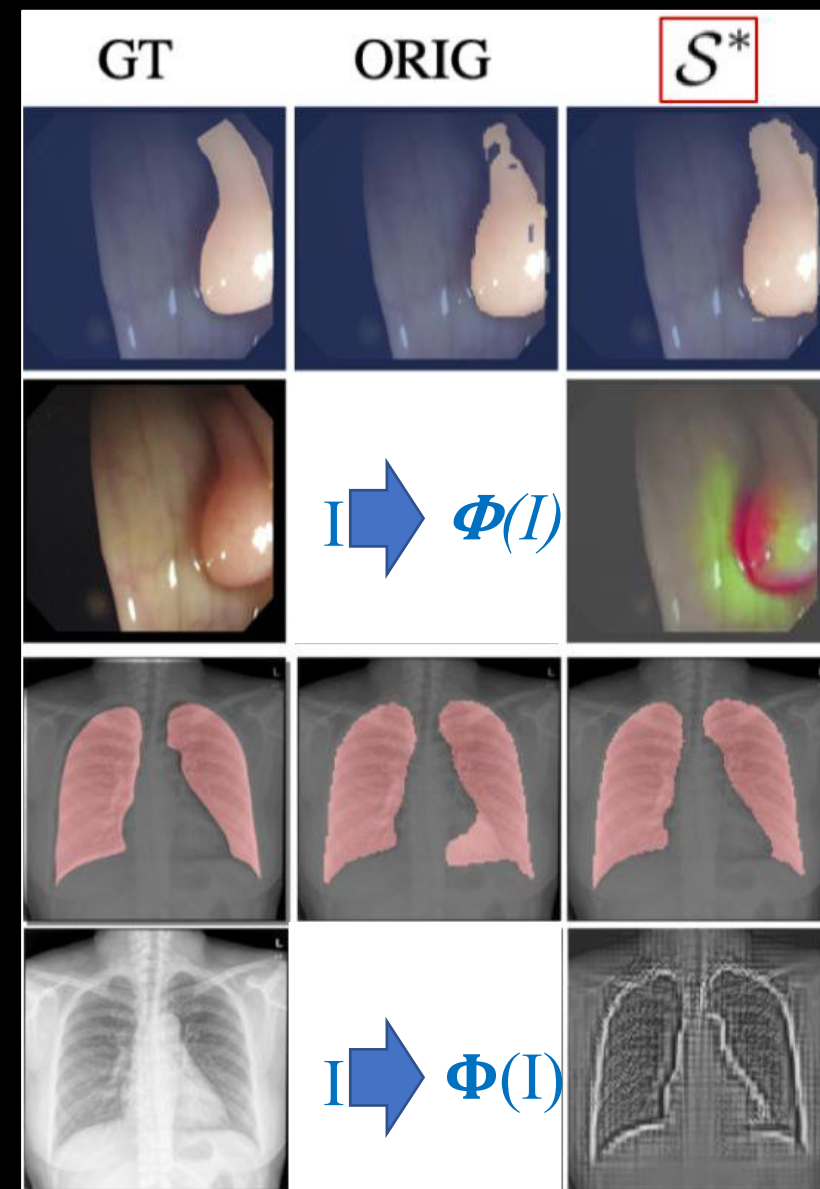
Feeding input through network gives sub-optimal output

We modify input to produce *known* optimal output

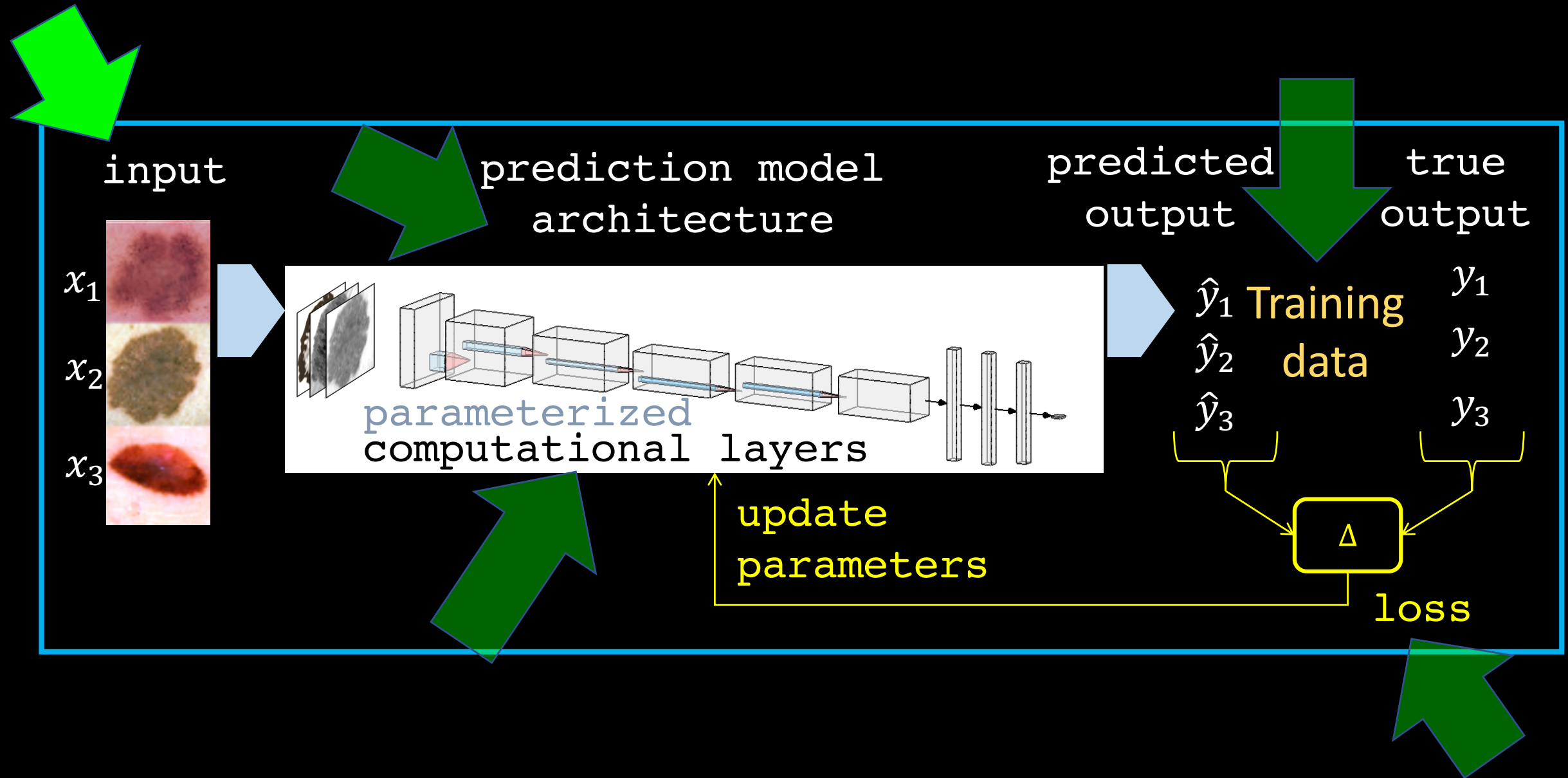
Train network to estimate modification

Feeding estimated modification improves output

-  Trained network (N)
-  Reconstructor
-  Gradient-based perturbation
-  Translation
-  Inference



Input data (data shift and missing data)



Skin dataset shift

Yoon, Hamarneh, Garbi. MICCAI 2019
<https://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/miccai2019d.pdf>

7 Domains:

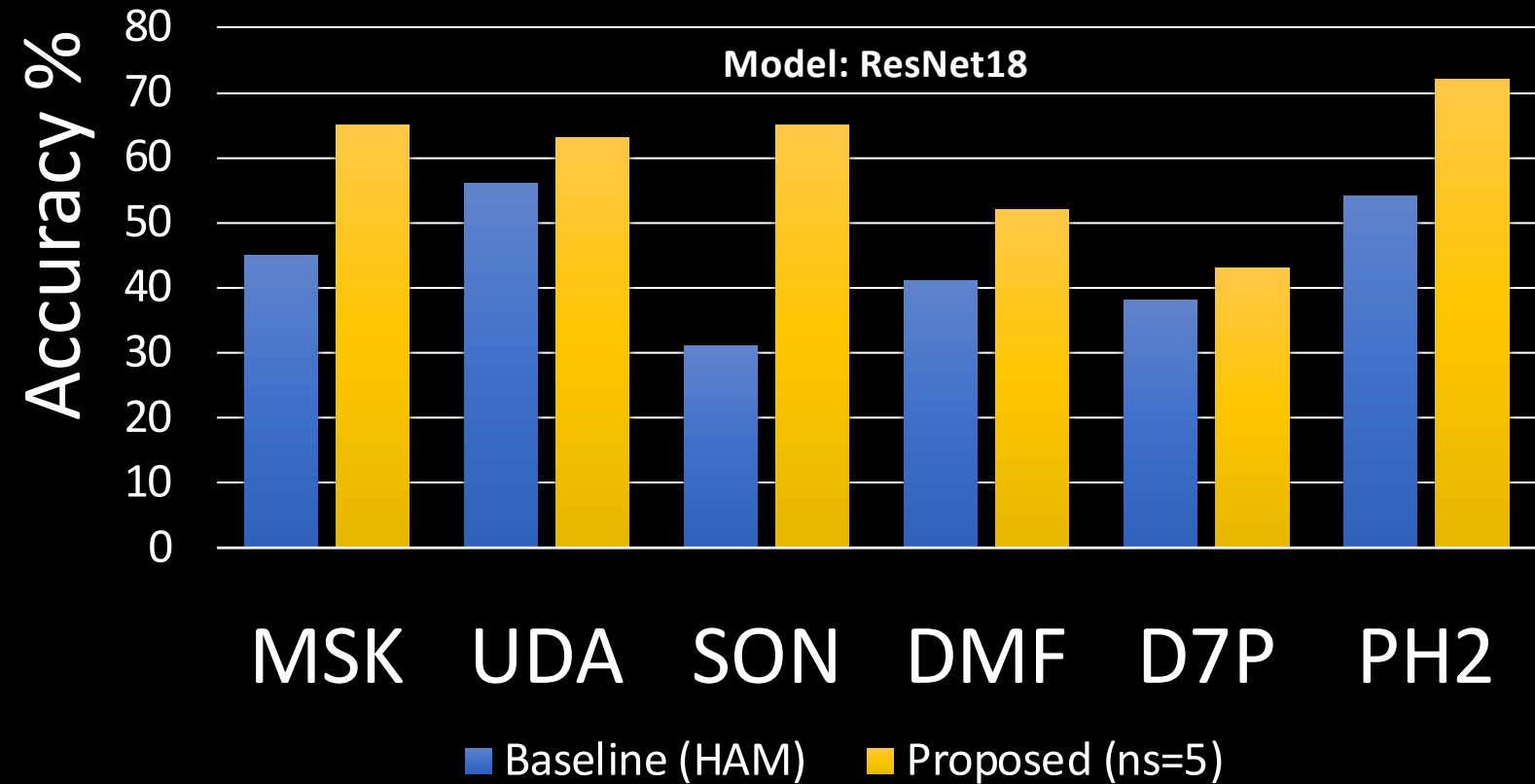
1 primary: **HAM10000**
6 secondary: **Dermofit+MSK+UDA+ONIC+Derm7pt+PH2**
 n_s samples/class

CCSA loss: classification & contrastive semantic alignment
[Motiian ICCV 2017] CE loss + feature alignment/separation losses

Class imbalance:

Intra-domain $P(\text{nevus}) \gg P(\text{melanoma})$
Inter-domain dermatofibroma \notin Domain2

Macro
Average
Recall



Dynamic sampling

two image-label pairs across domain: $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$

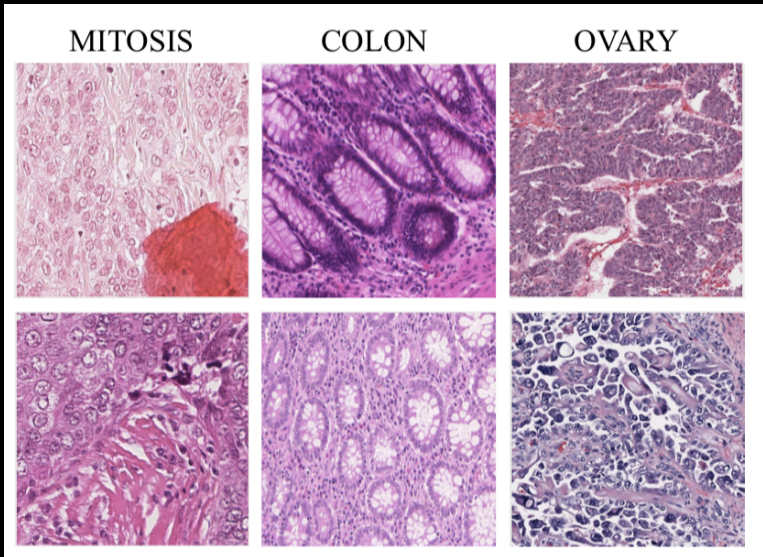
Adaptive weighting

of CCSA loss based on $P(y = c_i)$ and $P(y_1 = c_i, y_2 = c_j)$

Adversarial Stain Transfer in Histopathology

BenTaieb, Hamarneh. TMI 2018

<https://www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/tmi2018.pdf>

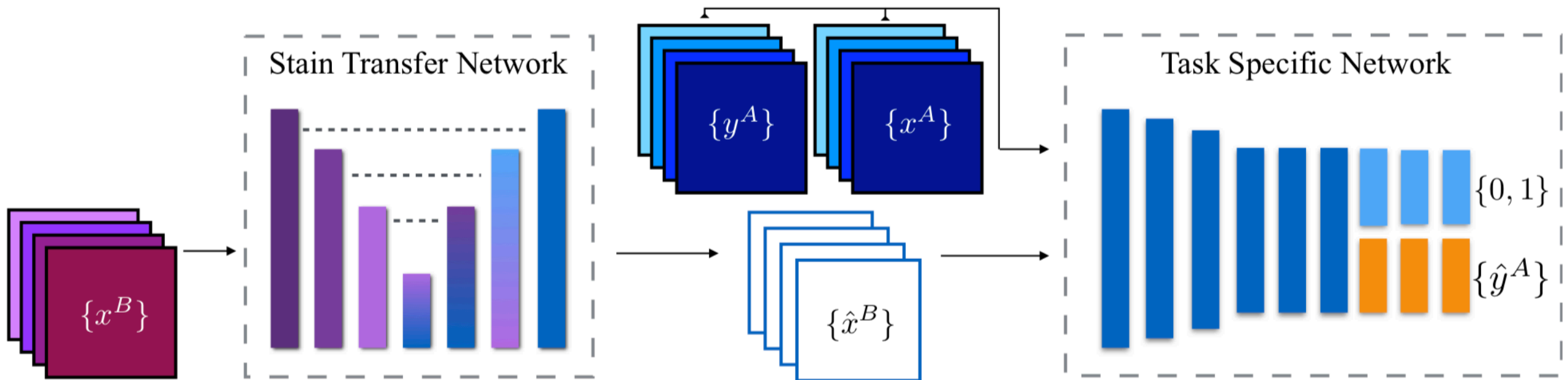


A

B

A and B refer to different staining procedures

- Learns to discriminate real from fake 'A staining'
- Learns to perform the task, e.g. classification

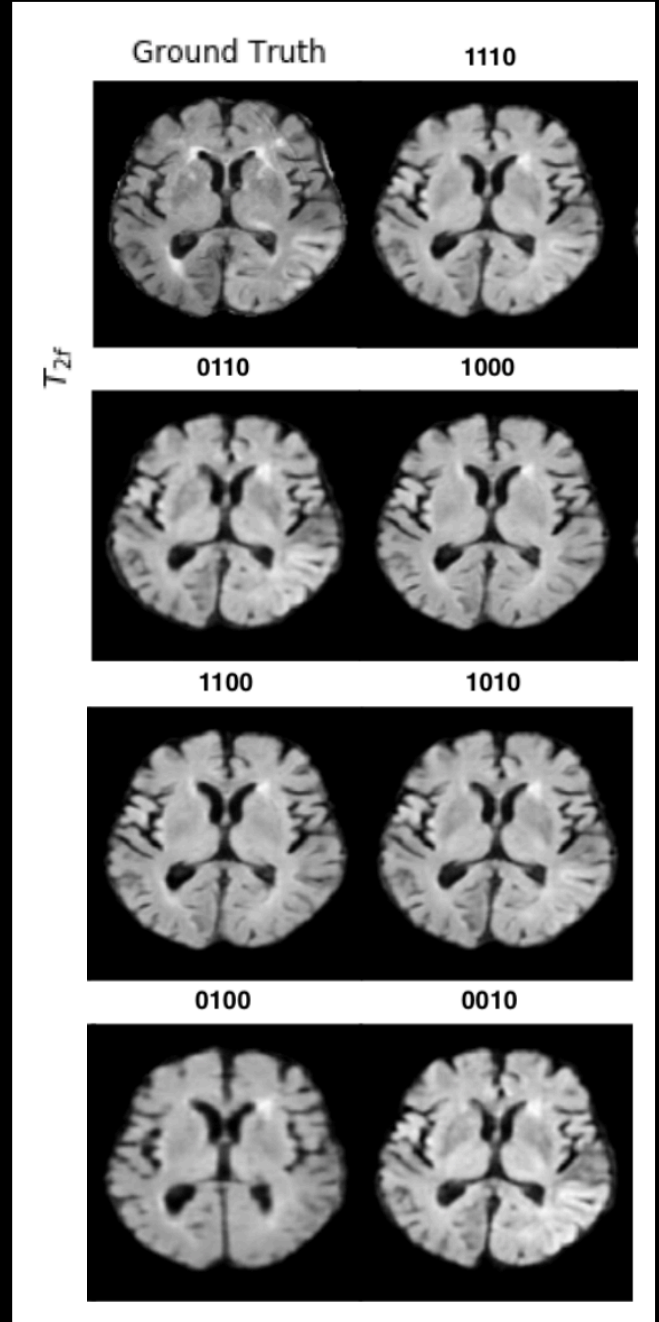
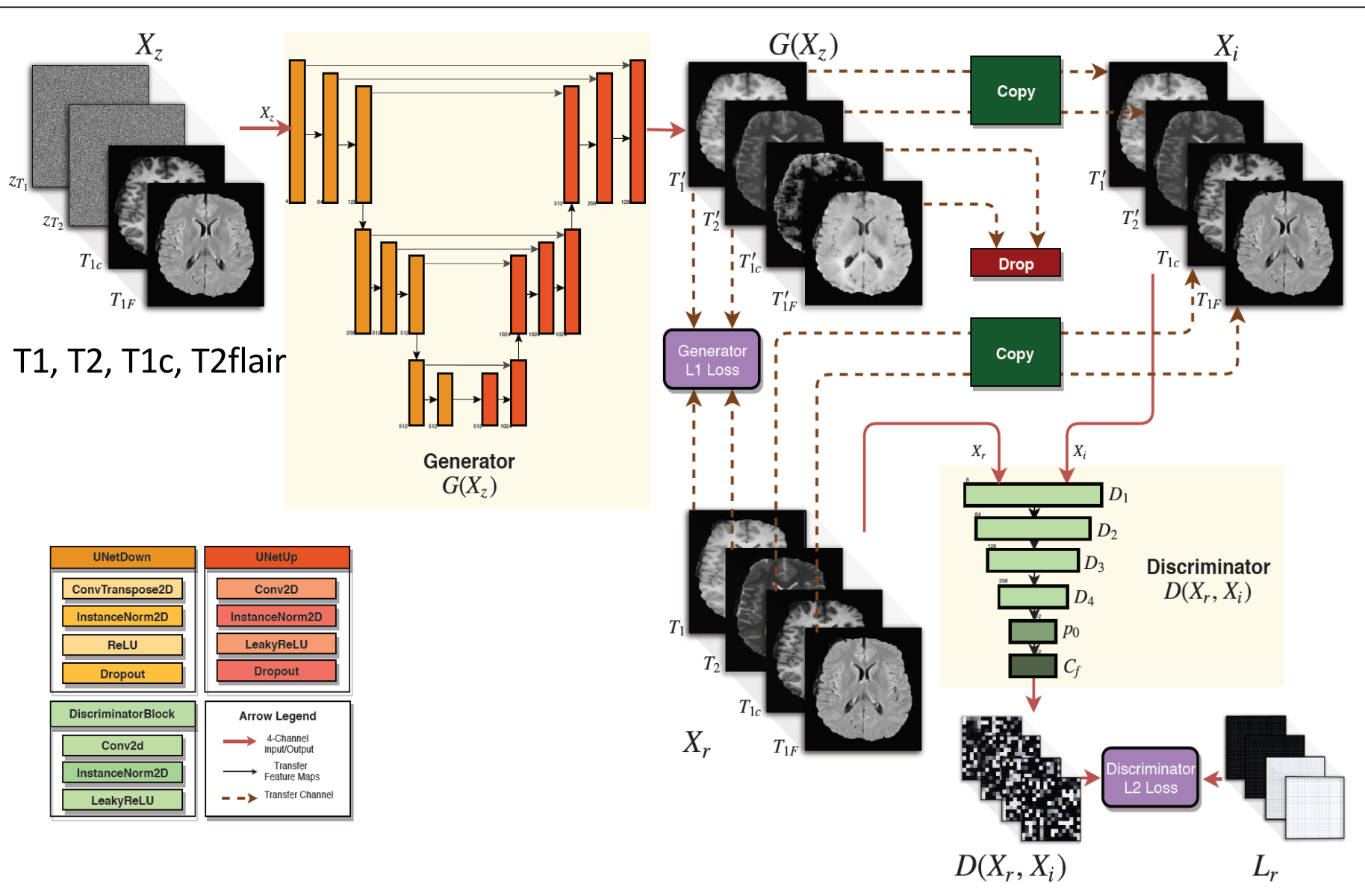


Missing MRI Pulse Sequence Synthesis

Multi-input, multi-output, adversarial training

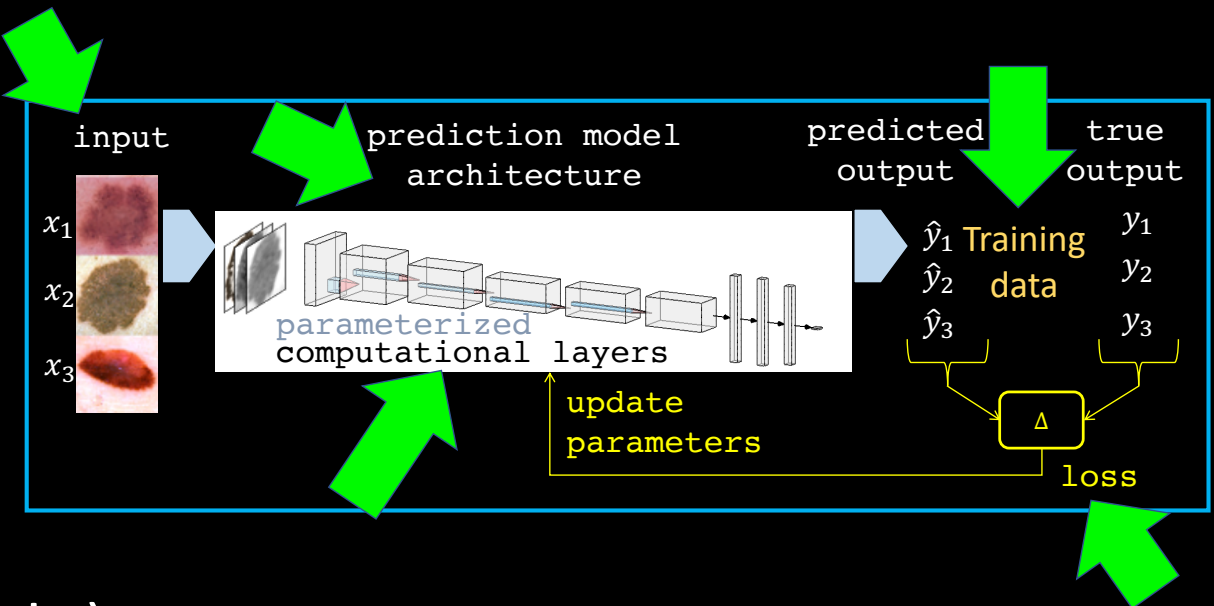
Sharma, Hamarneh. arXiv (rev. TMI)

www.cs.sfu.ca/~hamarneh/ecopy/arxiv_1904_12200.pdf



Some things we talked about...

- Medical image interpretation tasks (segmentation, classification)
- Promising deep learning approach
- ...but with many moving parts
 - Training data (synthesize/augment, active learning, crowdsourcing, weak labels)
 - Loss function
 - Computational layers (adversarial attacks)
 - Neural architecture
 - Input data (shift, missing, multi-modal)



Many things we didn't...

- **Interpretability** / explainability and trust
- **Fairness** and bias
- Neural **architecture search**
- Handling new/**unseen disease classes** (in training)
- **complex hierarchy** of large number of disease classes
- **Uncertainty** and Bayesian neural nets
- **Self-learning, curriculum learning**
- DL for medical **image reconstruction** from sensor data
- Predict **ultimate task** from image data or directly from sensor data
- Hybrid **data- and expert knowledge**/model-driven methods
- Legal, ethical, societal, economic challenges
- Other: most promising applications, inter-disciplinary collaboration...

Thank you!

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[www. Medical Image Analysis .com](http://www.MedicalImageAnalysis.com)

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