

Interactive Brain Tumor Segmentation

Jens Petersen
Medical Image Computing (E132)

A wide-angle photograph of the DKFZ building, a modern multi-story structure with a mix of glass and light-colored panels. The building features a prominent vertical glass section and a 'dkfz.' logo on the roof. In the foreground, there is a paved courtyard with several wooden benches, small trees, and a low wall with a fountain. The sky is clear blue.

Welcome to the DKFZ!

dkfz.

GERMAN
CANCER RESEARCH CENTER
IN THE HELMHOLTZ ASSOCIATION



50 Years – Research for
A Life Without Cancer



**Welcome
to the DKFZ!**

dkfz.

GERMAN
CANCER RESEARCH CENTER
IN THE HELMHOLTZ ASSOCIATION



50 Years – Research for
A Life Without Cancer



Welcome to the DKFZ!

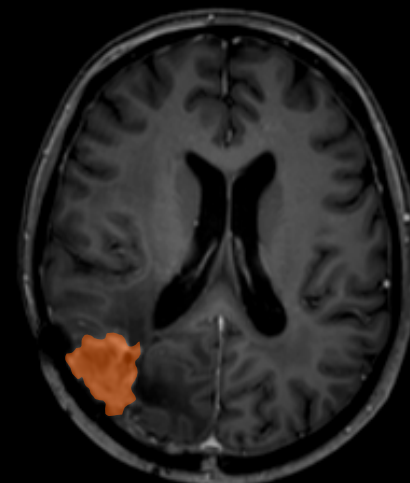
dkfz.

GERMAN
CANCER RESEARCH CENTER
IN THE HELMHOLTZ ASSOCIATION



50 Years – Research for
A Life Without Cancer

MRI Glioblastoma Segmentation



Field Strength:

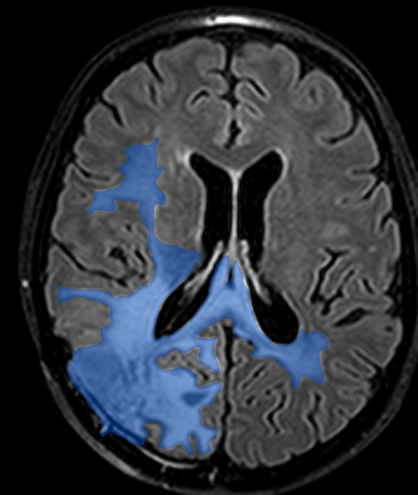
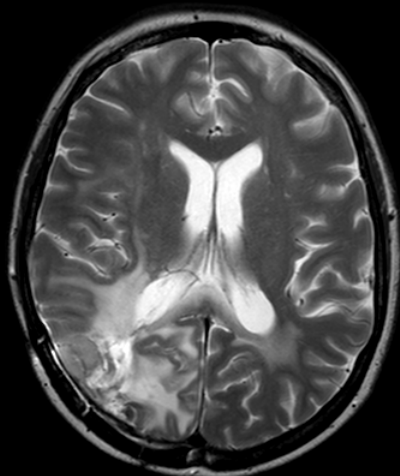
3T	52.5%
1.5T	46.0%
1T	1.5%

Vendors:

Siemens	73.9%
GE	16.1%
Philips	10.0%

Common Flaws:

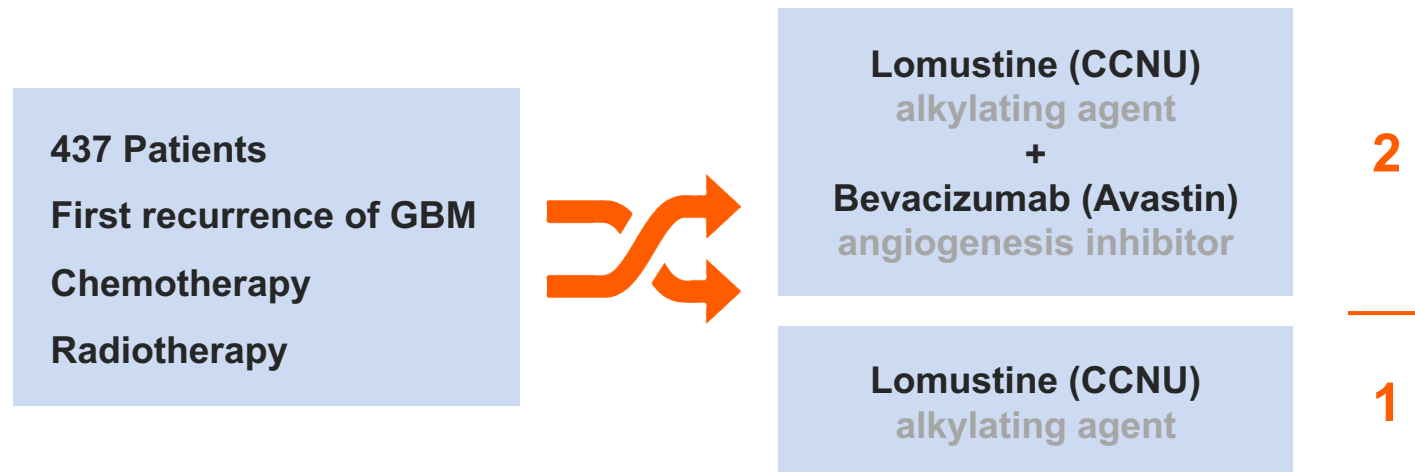
Missing sequences
Missing data



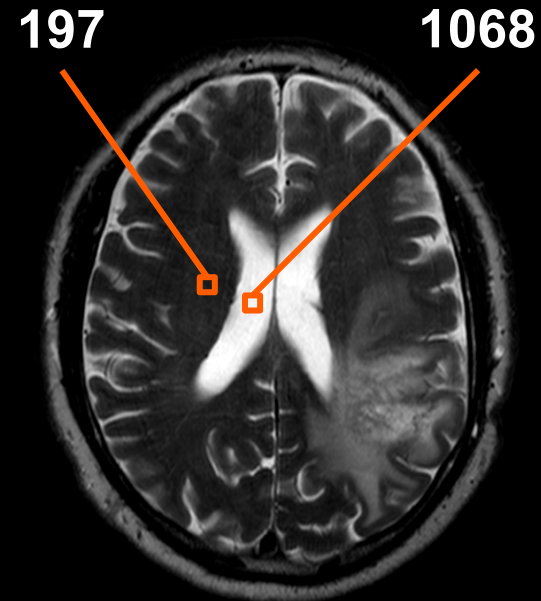
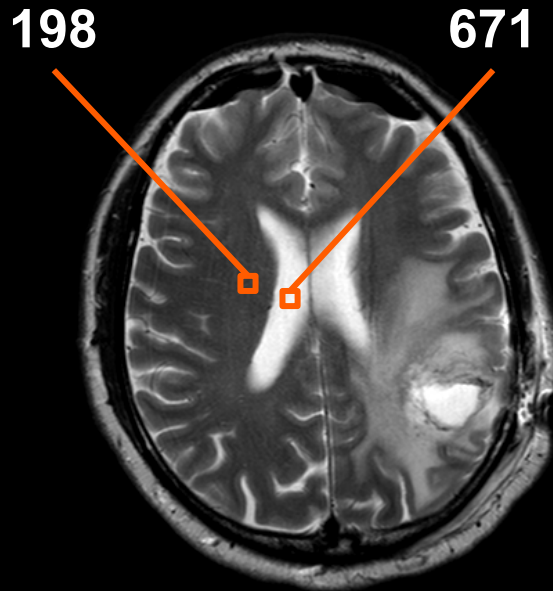
DWI PWI SWI T2* T2ce PD

The Foundation – EORTC 26101 Study

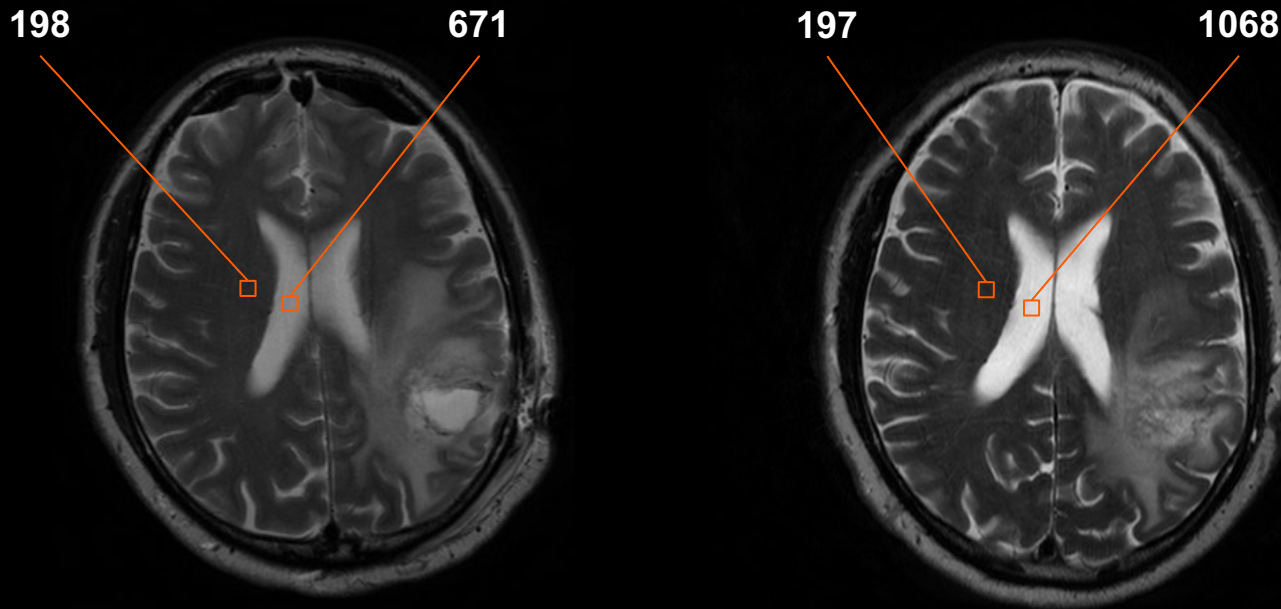
EORTC 26101 BOVAREC



MRI – Intensities are not comparable



MRI – Intensities are not comparable



Can we model bias field and transfer functions to learn invariant representation?
Works well for noise correction.



Burger, H. et al.: *Image Denoising: Can plain neural networks compete with BM3D?*, Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, Proceedings, 2012, pp. 2392-2399



Shinohara, R. T. et al.: *Statistical normalization techniques for magnetic resonance imaging*, NeuroImage: Clinical 6, 2014, pp. 9-19

Goal

**„Interactive Segmentation
of very large image datasets
with minimal effort“**

Overview

- **Brain Tumor Segmentation Overview**
- **Artificial Neural Networks**
- **Active Learning**
- **Milestones**

Overview

- **Brain Tumor Segmentation Overview**
- **Artificial Neural Networks**
- **Active Learning**
- **Milestones**

Brain Tumor Segmentation – Overview

Voxel



Volume

Handcrafted Features



Learned Features

Supervised



Unsupervised

Atlas



No Atlas

Interactive



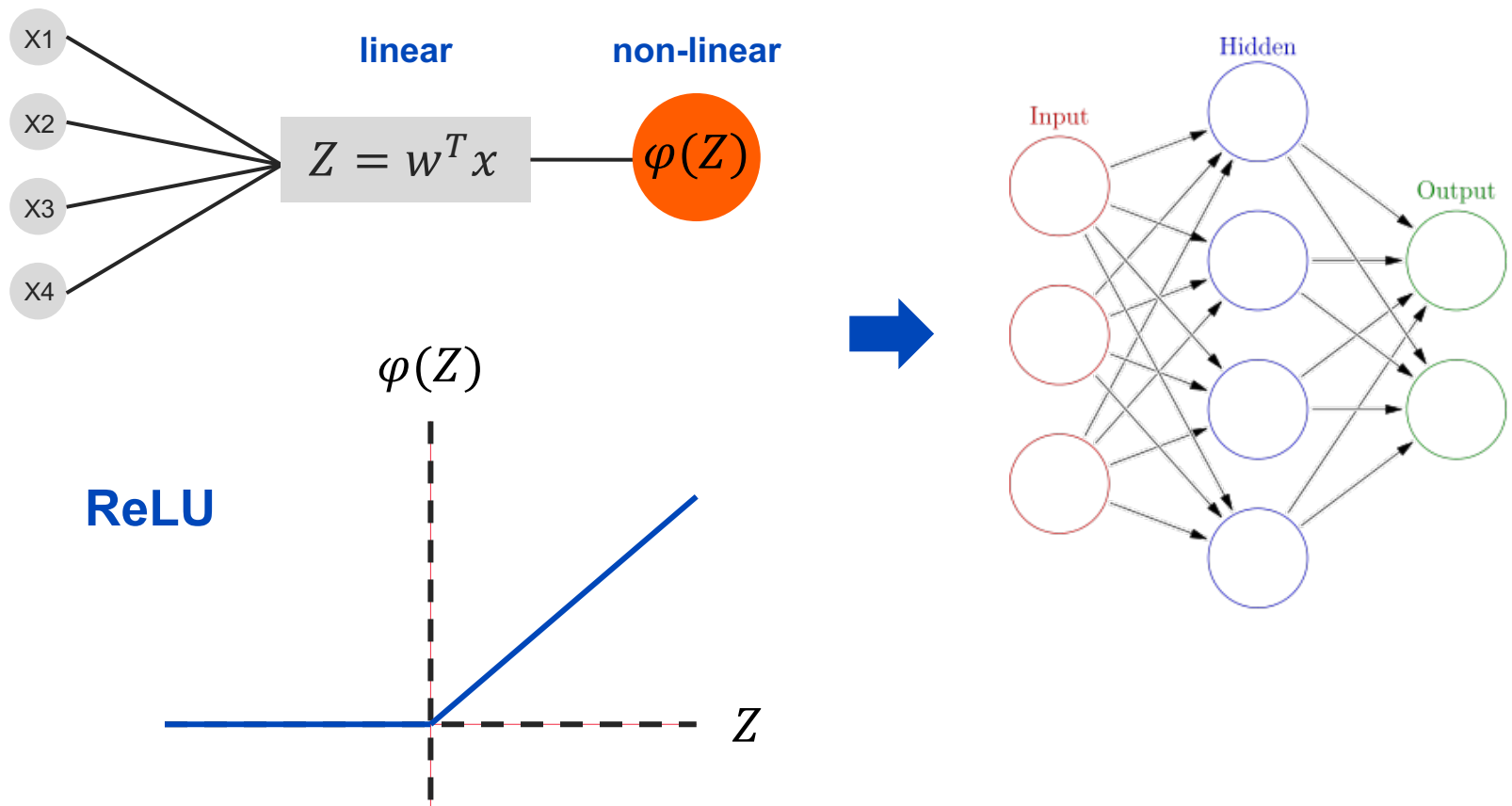
Automatic

~~Random Forest~~

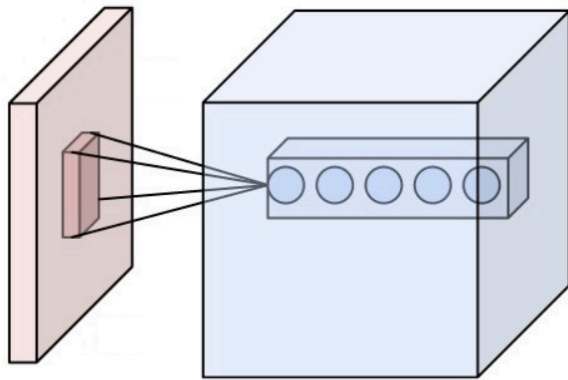
Overview

- **Brain Tumor Segmentation Overview**
- **Artificial Neural Networks**
- **Active Learning**
- **Milestones**

Artificial Neural Networks – Introduction



1. Convolutional Layer

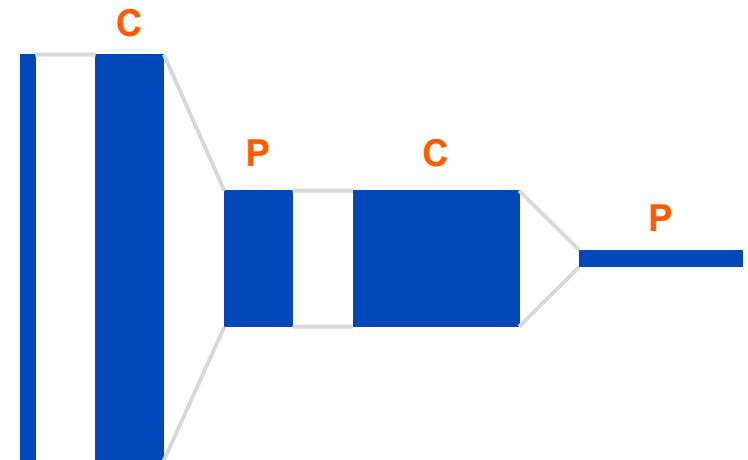
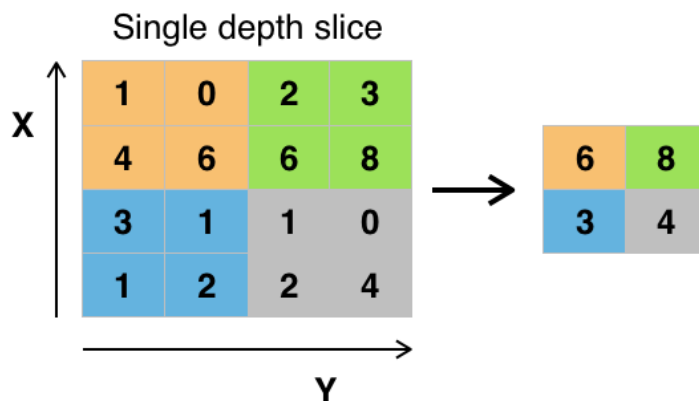


Receptive field

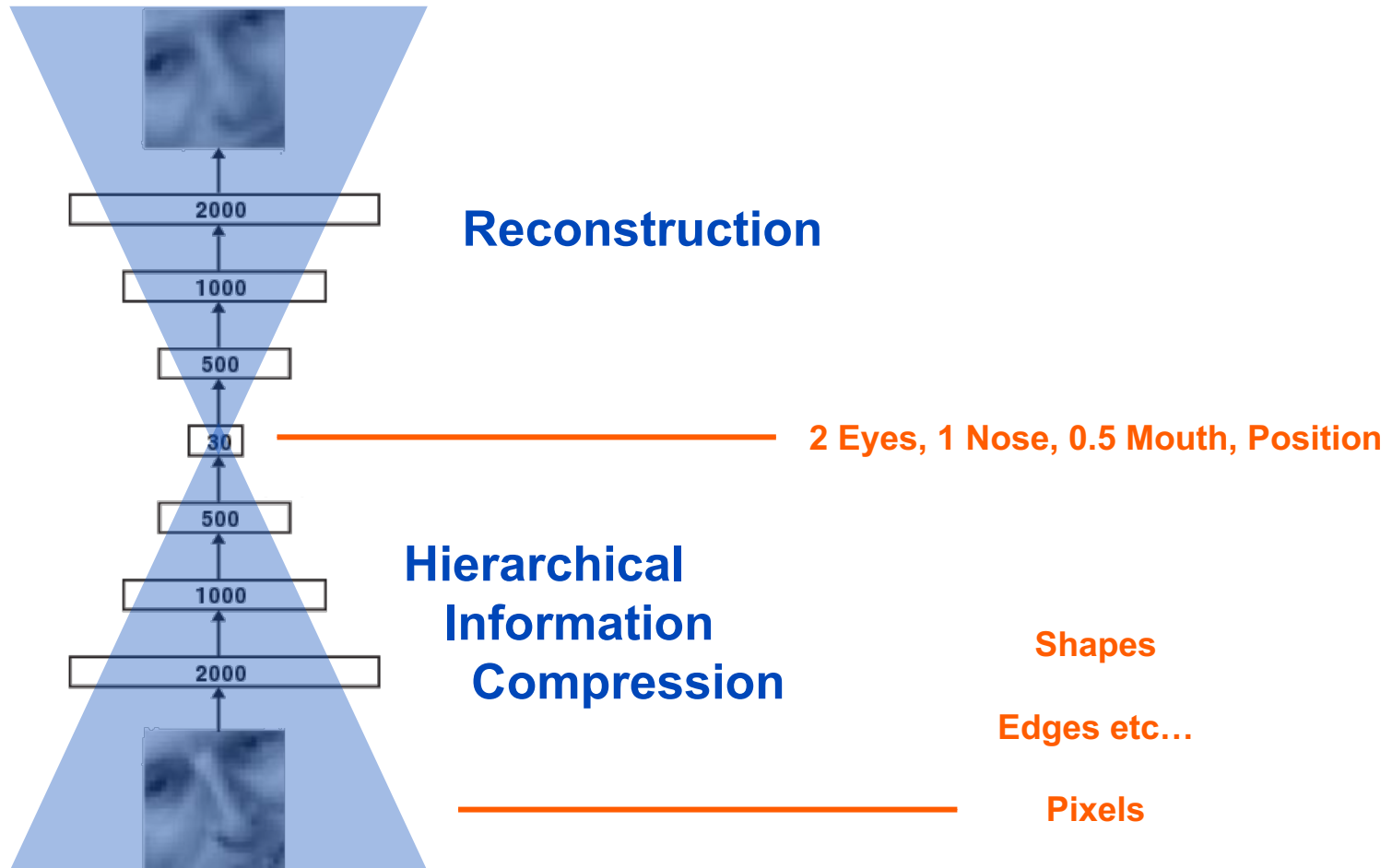
Weight sharing

Multiple filters per layer

2. (Max-) Pooling Layer



Autoencoder



Example: Separation of Style & Content



C



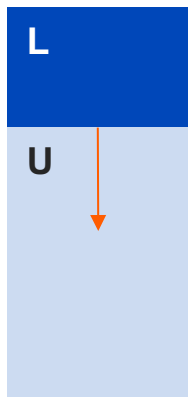
D



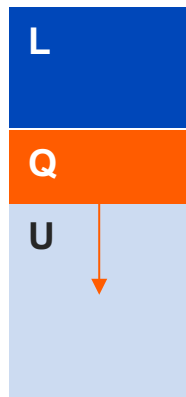
Overview

- **Brain Tumor Segmentation Overview**
- **Artificial Neural Networks**
- **Active Learning**
- **Milestones**

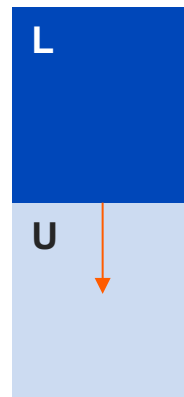
Active Learning Principle



Cost(U)



Cost(Q)



**Cost(U) + Cost(Q)
= TotalCost**

minimize TotalCost

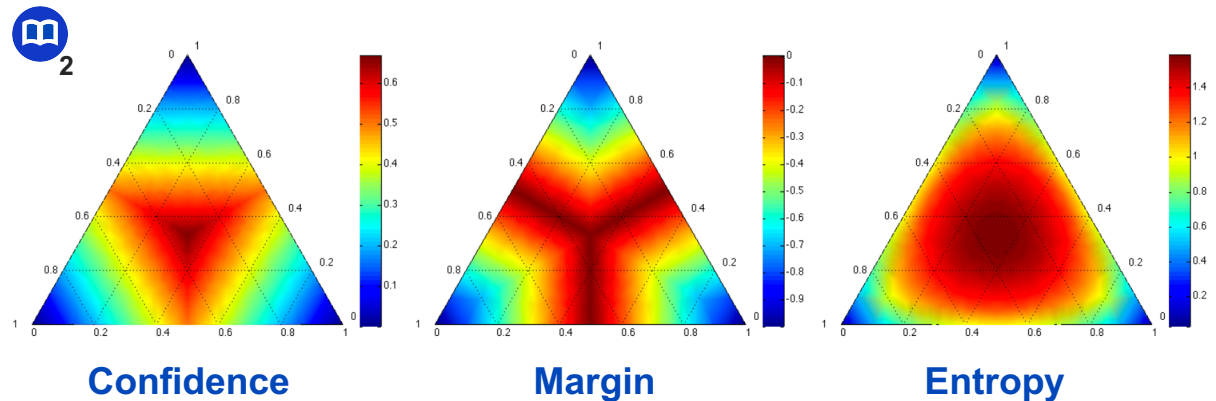
How to select Query Data

Uncertainty Sampling

Expected Model Change

Query by Committee

3 class problem



Lewis, D. and Gale, W.: *A sequential algorithm for training text classifiers*, Proceedings of the 17th ACM SIGIR Conference, 1994



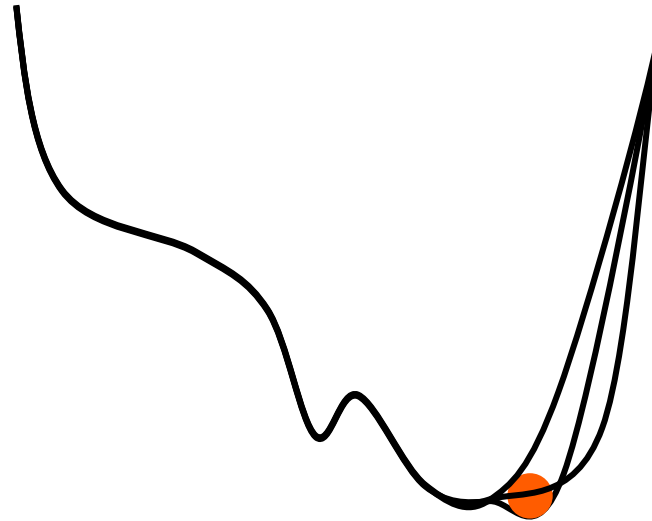
Settles, B.: *Active Learning Literature Survey*, Computer Sciences Technical Report 1648, University of Wisconsin – Madison, 2010, accessed 4.3.16

How to select Query Data

Uncertainty Sampling

Expected Model Change

Query by Committee



Applicable in almost all gradient based optimizations



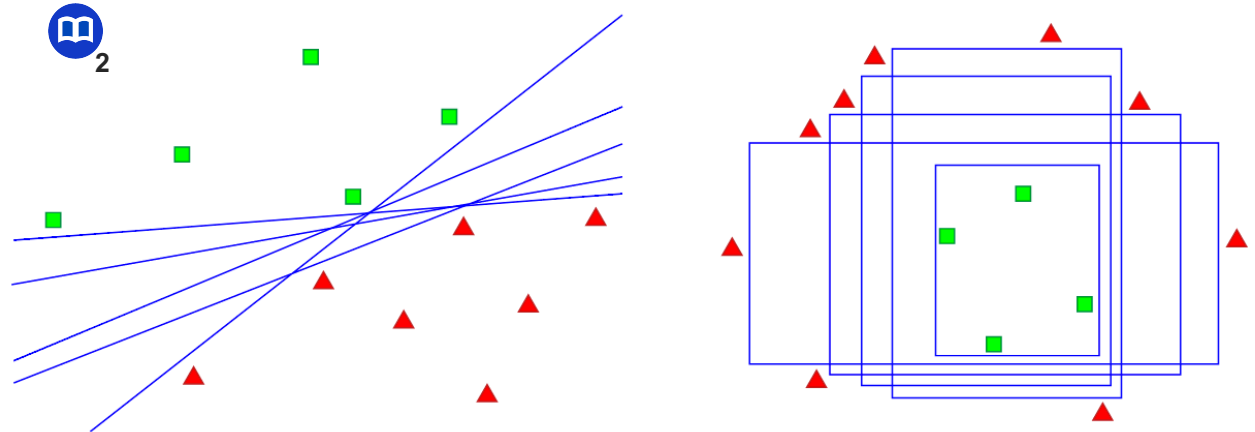
Computationally expensive

How to select Query Data

Uncertainty Sampling

Expected Model Change

Query by Committee



1. Multiple models that describe known data
2. Measure of disagreement



Reduce version space

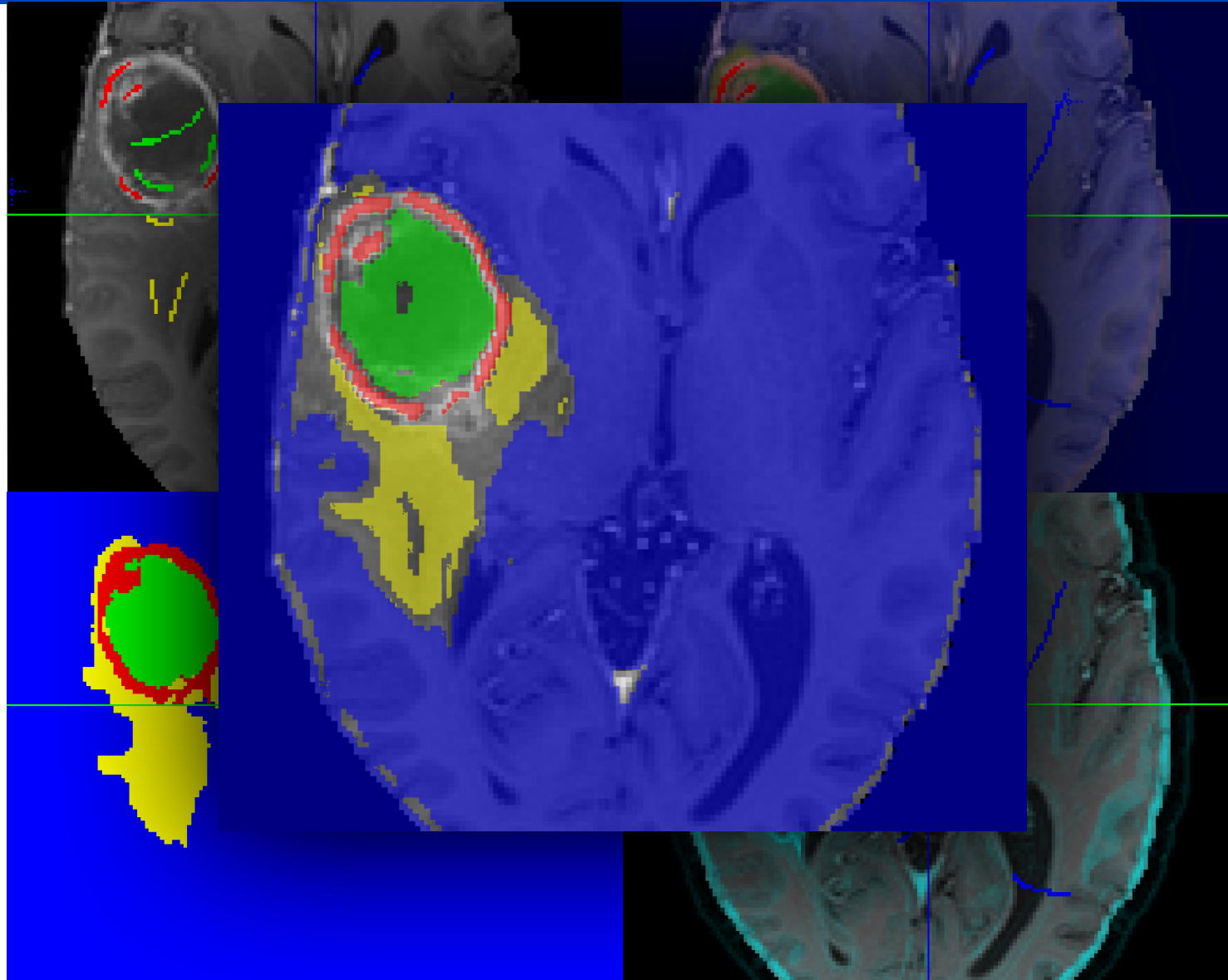
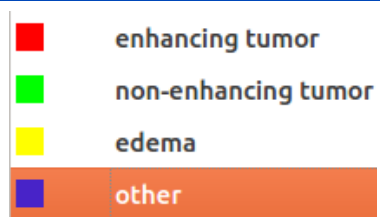


Seung, H. S., Opper, M. and Sompolinsky, H.: *Query by committee*, Proceedings of the ACM Workshop on Computational Learning Theory, 1992, pp. 287-294



Settles, B.: *Active Learning Literature Survey*, Computer Sciences Technical Report 1648, University of Wisconsin – Madison, 2010, accessed 4.3.16

Example – Pixel Classification in *ilastik*



Overview

- **Brain Tumor Segmentation Overview**
- **Artificial Neural Networks**
- **Active Learning**
- **Milestones**



Implementation State of the Art

- Random Forest based pixel classification
(extend Michael's & Jonas' work)
- GUI with active user guidance
- Single image volume
- Handcrafted & fixed features





Implementation State of the Art



Multi-Volume Segmentation

- Focus on querying next volume
- Transfer learning
- Extend to other modalities
(User defined features)

Milestones



Implementation State of the Art



Multi-Volume Segmentation



Neural Network Active Learning

- Autoencoder for large enough datasets
- Learn features
- Use low-dimensional similarity measure

„Interactive Segmentation of Very Large Image Datasets with Minimal Effort“

Available

- Random Forest Classifier
- Autoencoder
- Active Learning Query Strategies
- Domain Adaptation Strategies

New

- Software with Active User Guidance
- Active Learning with Pre-Training
- Efficient Low-Dimensional Query
- Hierarchical Query

A photograph of the German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ) building, a modern multi-story structure with a glass facade and balconies. The building is surrounded by a paved courtyard with benches and young trees. The sky is blue with some clouds.

**Thank you for
your attention!**

**Further
information
on www.dkfz.de**

dkfz.

GERMAN
CANCER RESEARCH CENTER
IN THE HELMHOLTZ ASSOCIATION



50 Years – Research for
A Life Without Cancer

A photograph of the German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ) building, a modern multi-story structure with a central glass-enclosed tower and a courtyard in front featuring several water fountains and orange benches. The sky is blue with some clouds.

Thank you
for your attention!

Further information on www.dkfz.de

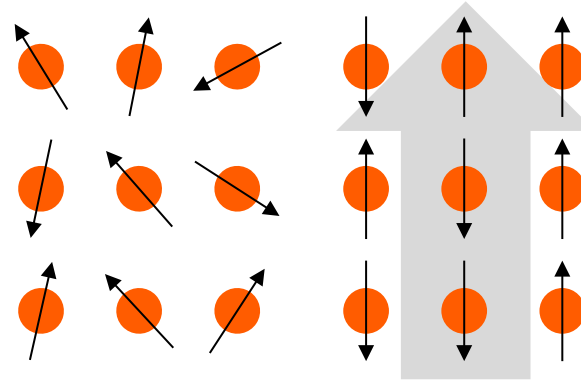
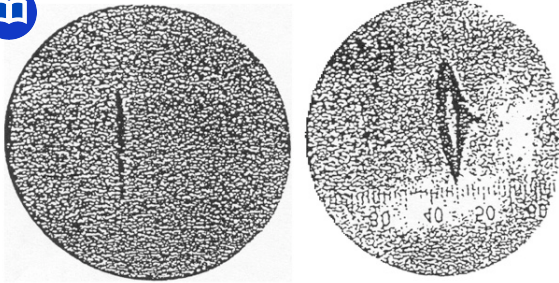
dkfz.

GERMAN
CANCER RESEARCH CENTER
IN THE HELMHOLTZ ASSOCIATION



50 Years – Research for
A Life Without Cancer

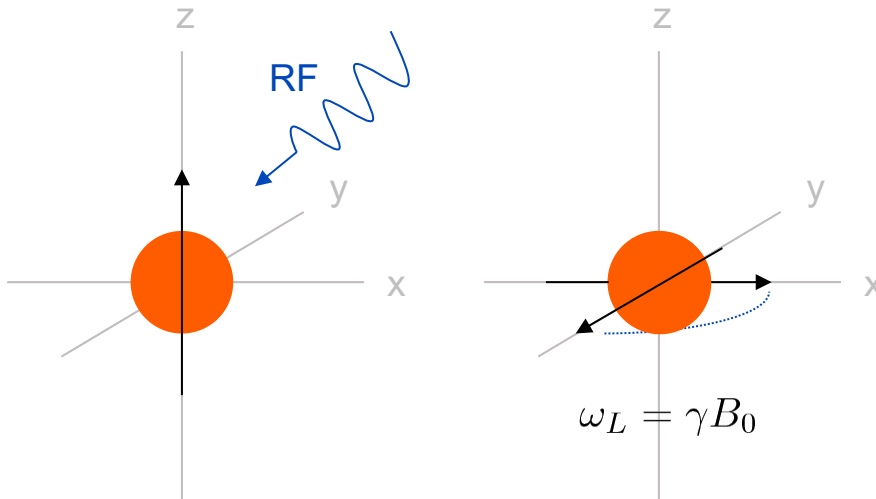
Quick MRI Review



$$\frac{N_{\uparrow\uparrow}}{N_{\uparrow\downarrow}} = e^{\frac{\Delta E}{kT}}$$

$$1.00002$$

$H_1 @ 3T, 300K$



$$M_z(t) = M_z(0) \cdot \left(1 - c \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{T_1}}\right)$$

$$M_{xy}(t) = M_{xy}(0) \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{T_2}}$$



Lauterbur, P. C. and Mansfield, P.: *Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2003*



Gerlach, W. and Stern, O.: *Der experimentelle Nachweis der Richtungsquantelung im Magnetfeld*. Zeitschrift für Physik 9, 1922, pp. 349-352

Preprocessing

Resampling

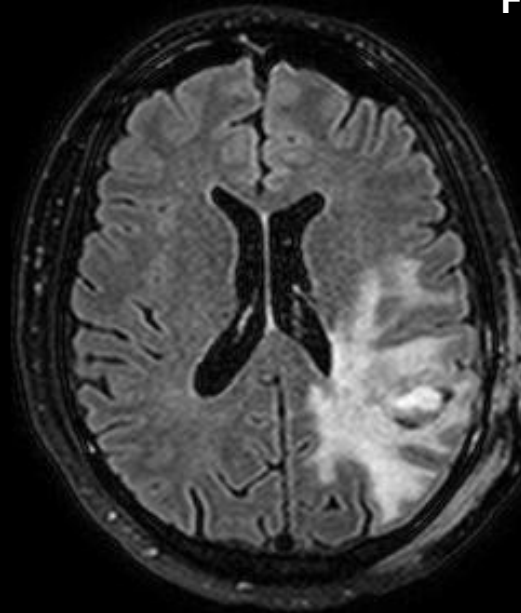
Registration

Brain Extraction

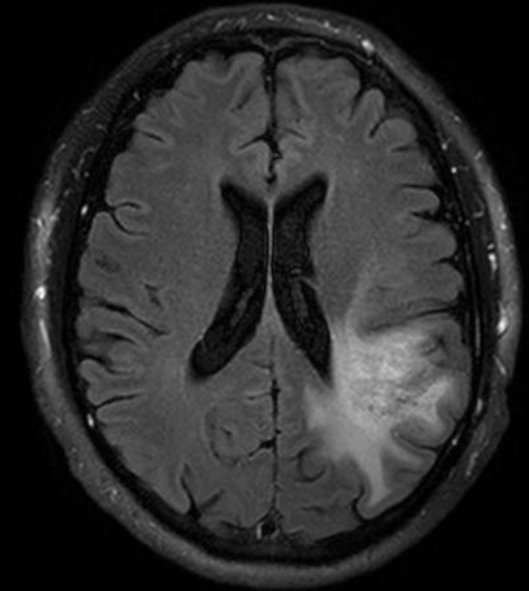
Bias Field Correction

Normalization

FLAIR @ 3T



0.68 x 0.68 x 1.3



0.43 x 0.43 x 5.0

1.0 x 1.0 x 1.0
Desired orientation

Preprocessing

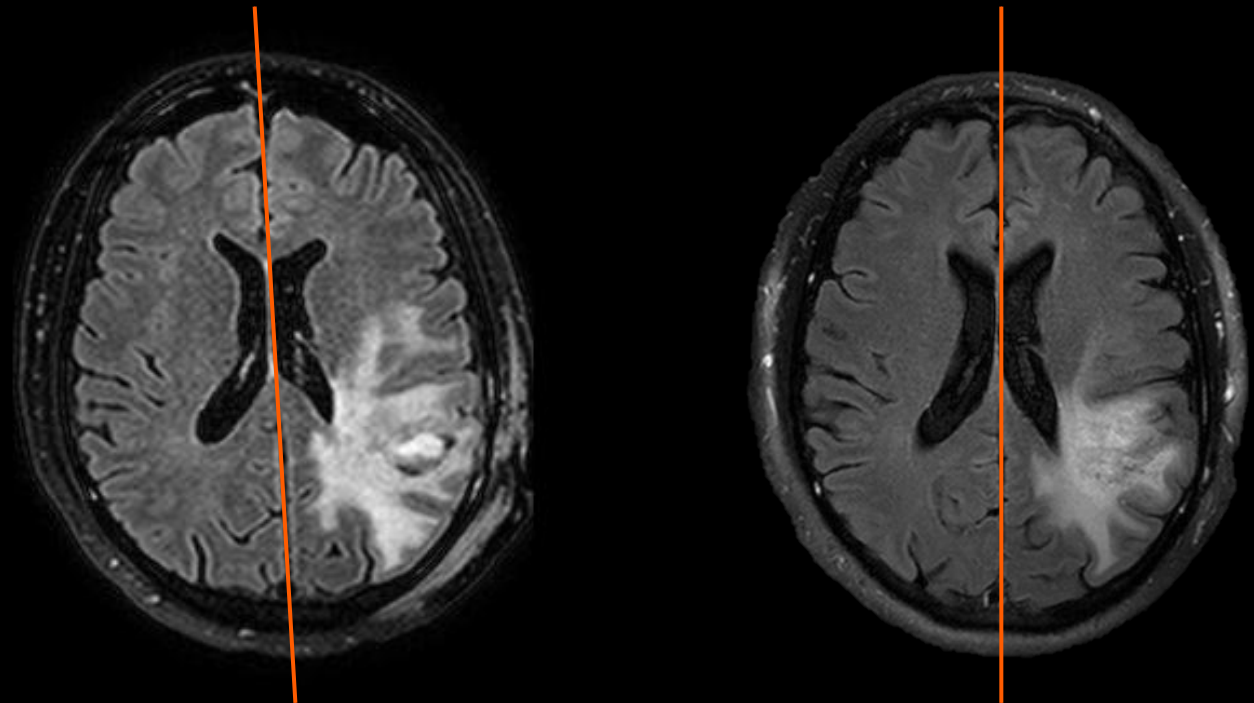
Resampling

Registration

Brain Extraction

Bias Field Correction

Normalization



Rigid: 3T + 3R
Non-rigid: +3S (+arbitrary deformation)

Maximize Mutual Information
Combine with resampling



Preprocessing

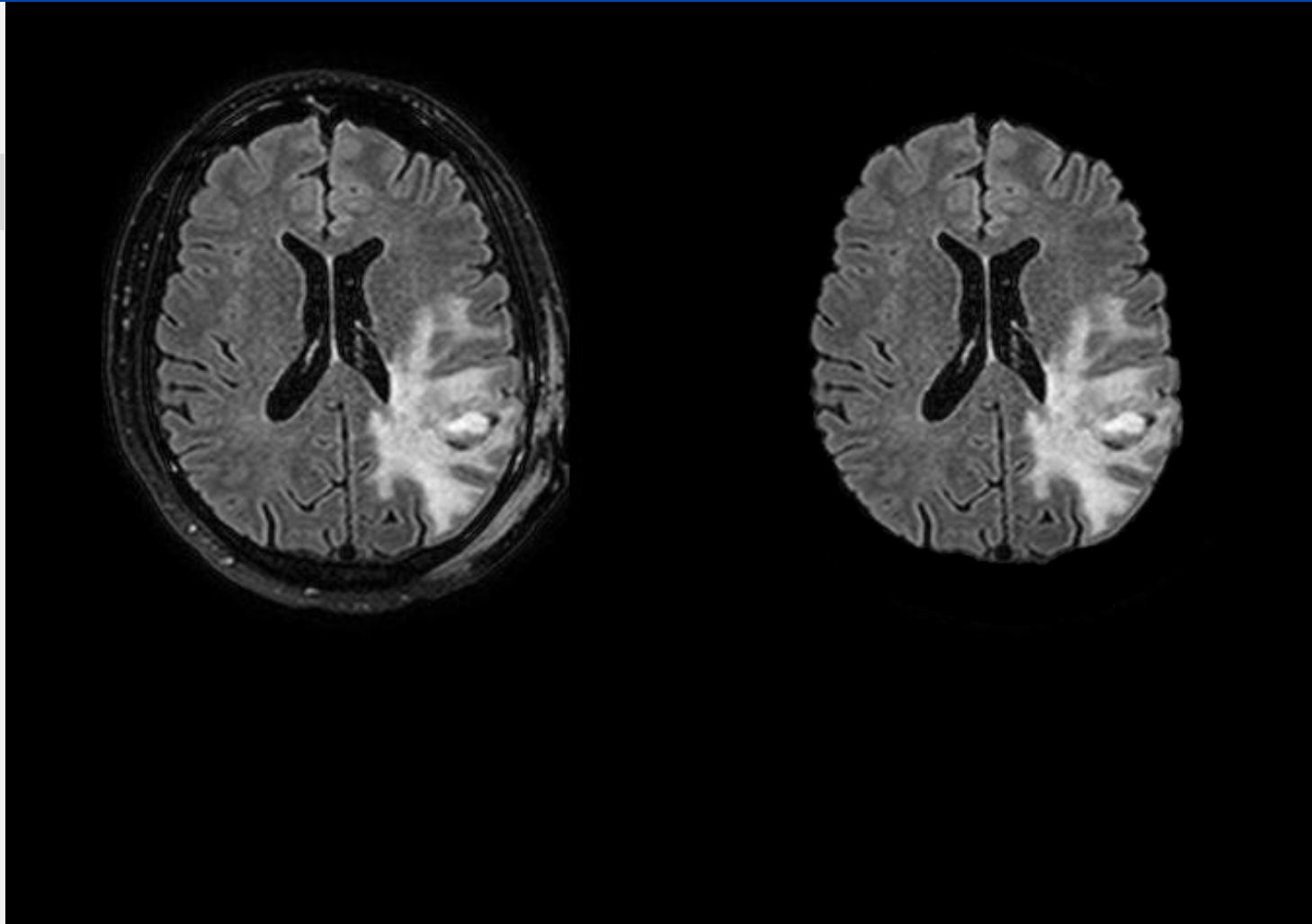
Resampling

Registration

Brain Extraction

Bias Field Correction

Normalization



ROBEX BEaST FSL-BET FREESURFER-HWA AFNI-3dSkullStrip BrainSuite-BSE ITK



Kleesiek, J. et al.: *Deep MRI brain extraction: A 3D convolutional neural network for skull stripping*, NeuroImage 129, 2016, pp. 460-469

Preprocessing

Resampling

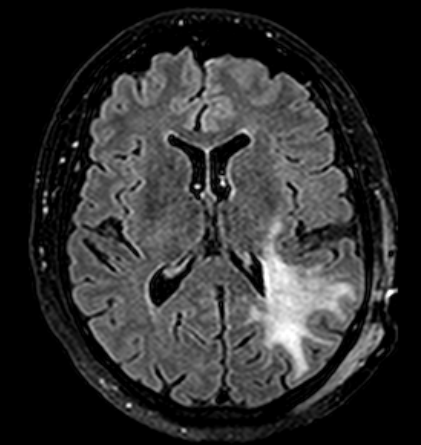
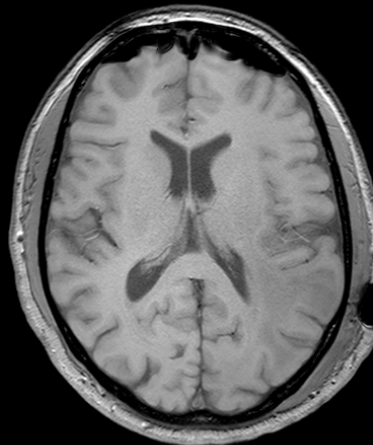
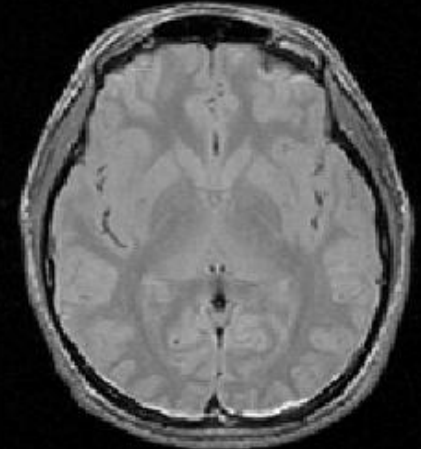
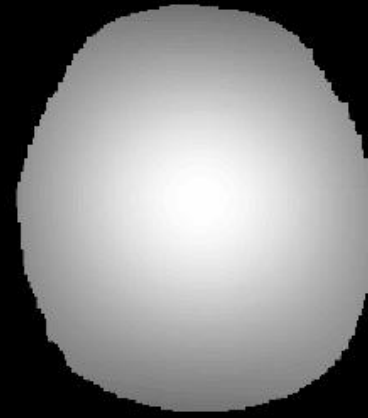
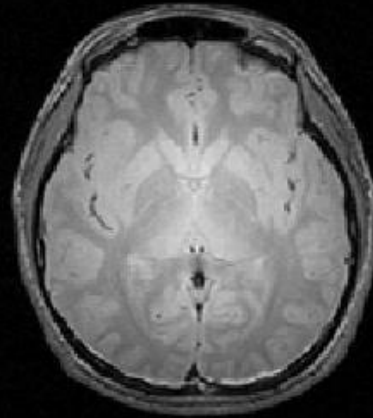
Registration

Brain Extraction

Bias Field Correction

Normalization

<http://personales.upv.es/jmanjon/bias/>



Preprocessing – Normalization

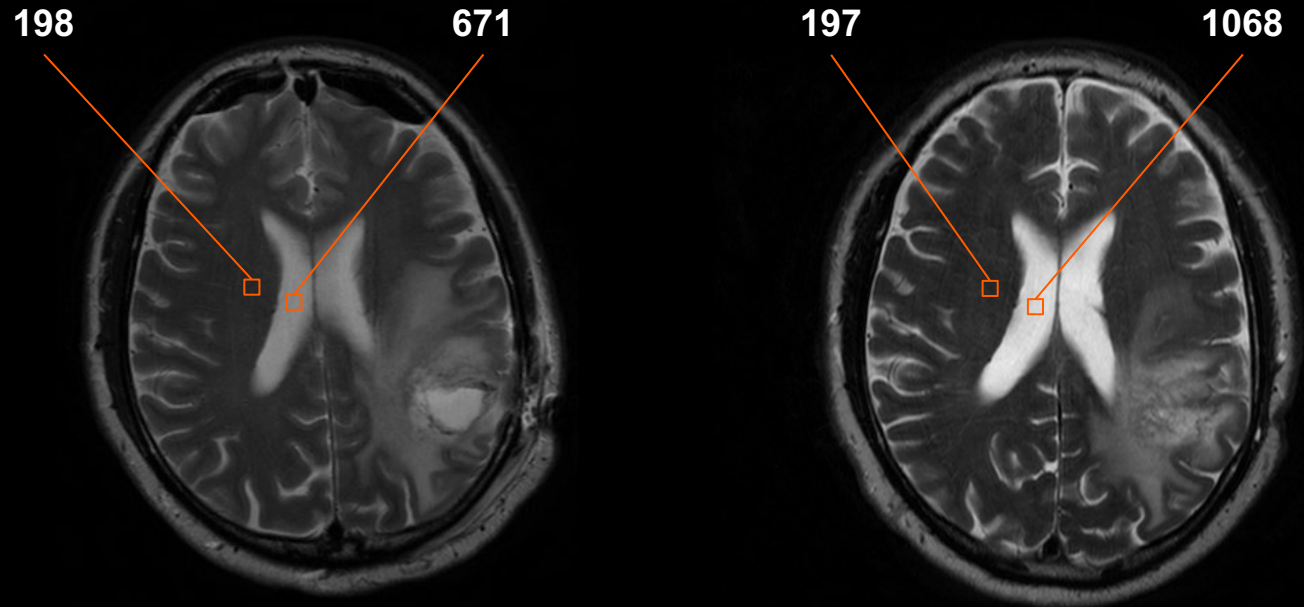
Resampling

Registration

Brain Extraction

Bias Field Correction

Normalization



Can we model bias field and transfer functions to learn invariant representation?
Works well for noise correction.



Burger, H. et al.: *Image Denoising: Can plain neural networks compete with BM3D?*, Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, Proceedings, 2012, pp. 2392-2399



Shinohara, R. T. et al.: *Statistical normalization techniques for magnetic resonance imaging*, NeuroImage: Clinical 6, 2014, pp. 9-19

Preprocessing

Resampling

Registration

Brain Extraction

Bias Field Correction

Normalization

