

Medical Imaging and Big Data

Big Data Seminar Series
Center for Innovative Design and Analysis

Antonio R. Porras, PhD

Fuyong Xing, PhD

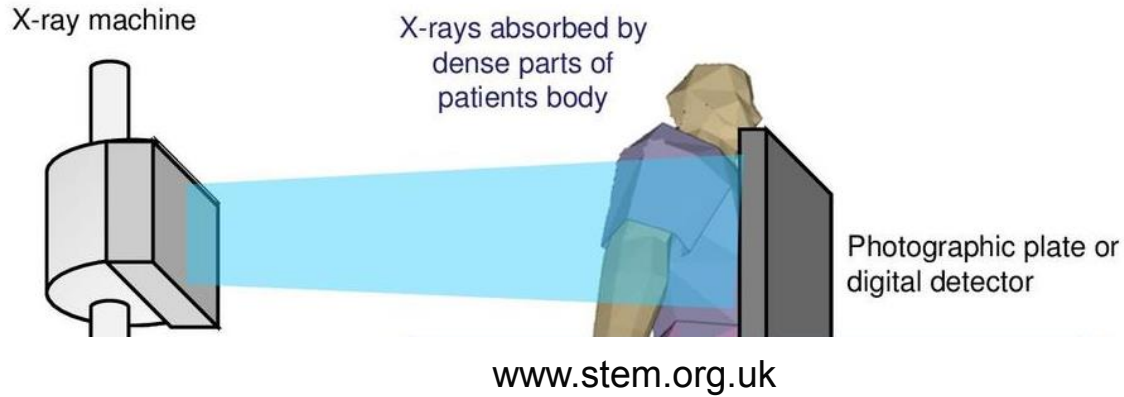
Outline

- Overview of medical image modalities
- Medical Image Computing and data availability
 - No datasets
 - Limited datasets
 - Big Data

Medical Imaging

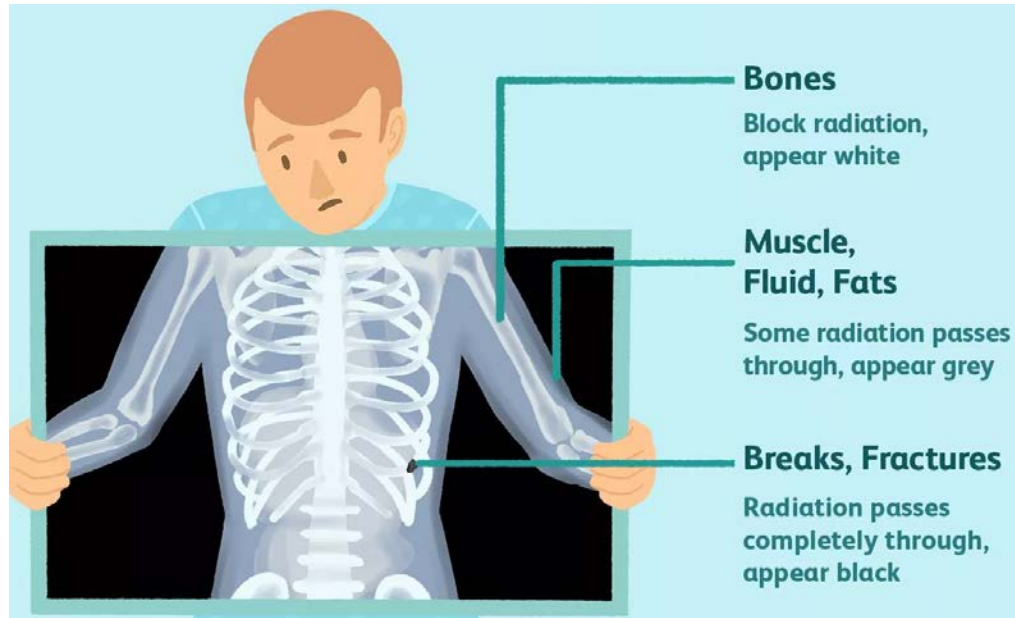
- X-ray and CT
- Magnetic Resonance
- Ultrasound
- Nuclear imaging
- Microscopy

X-ray Imaging



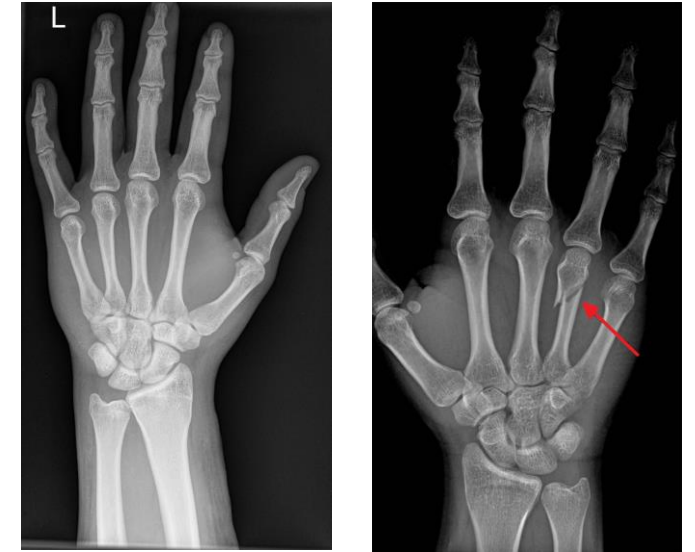
Clear boundaries
between tissues with
different radiodensity

Fast and cheap

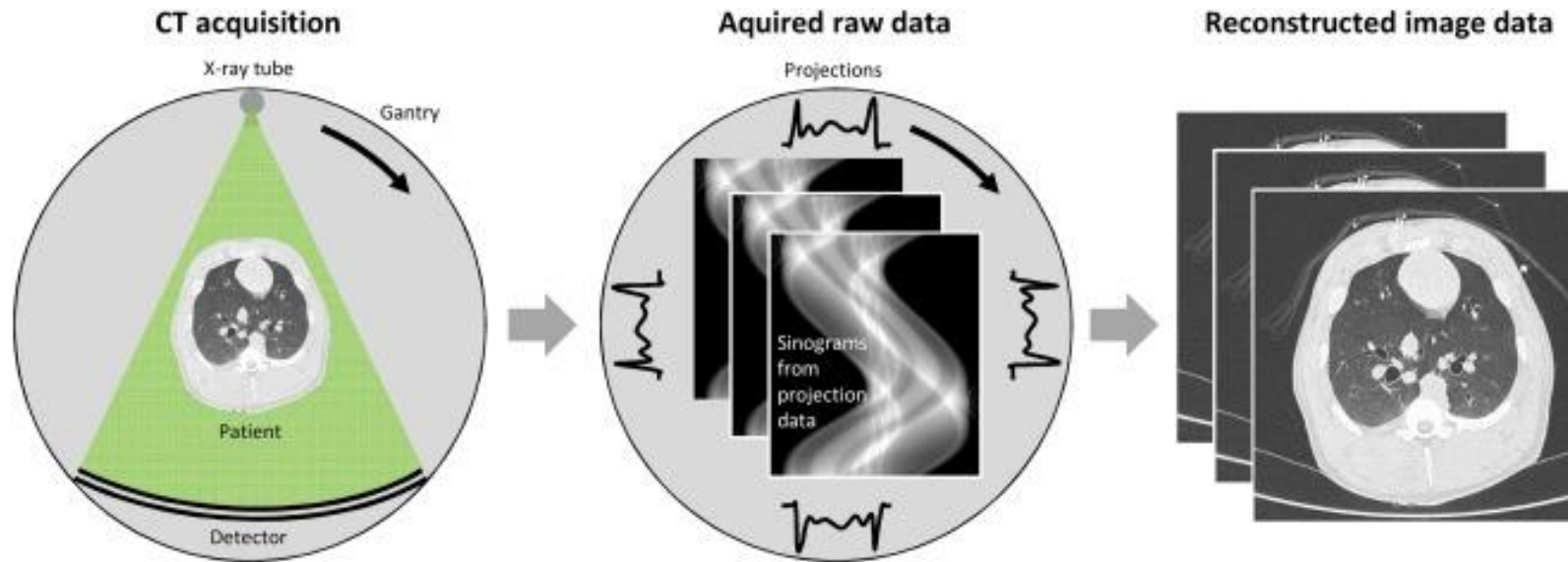


Harmful radiation

Cumulated 2D
projection



CT Imaging



Clear boundaries
between tissues with
different radiodensity

Relatively fast

Standardized
information
(Hounsfield scale)

[Stiller, Basics of iterative reconstruction methods in computed tomography: A vendor-independent overview, Eur. J. Radiol., 2008]

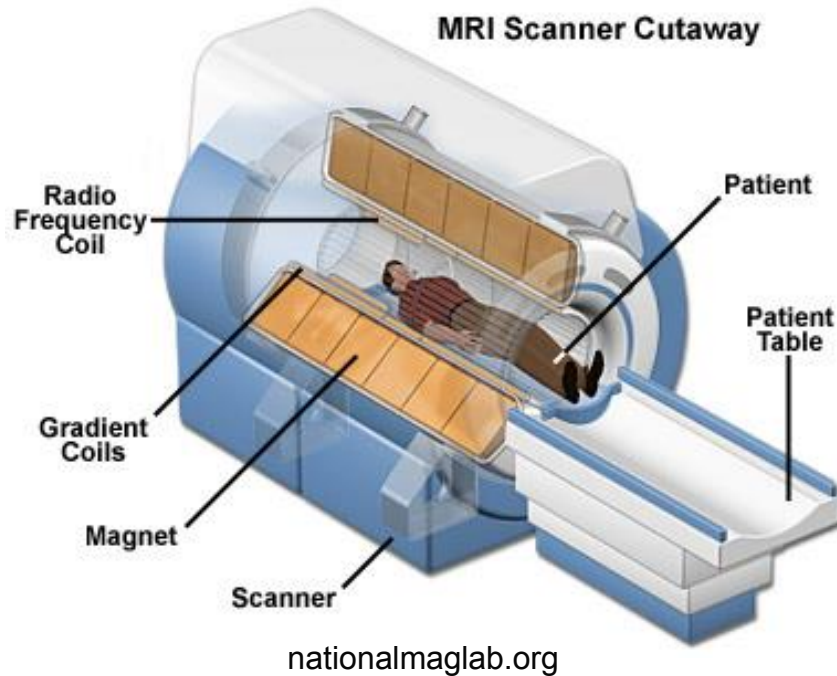


[Lei et al, CT Imaging of the
2019 Novel Coronavirus
(2019-nCoV), Pneumonia
Radiol, 2020]

Harmful radiation

Sometimes poor
contrast between
soft tissues

Magnetic Resonance Imaging



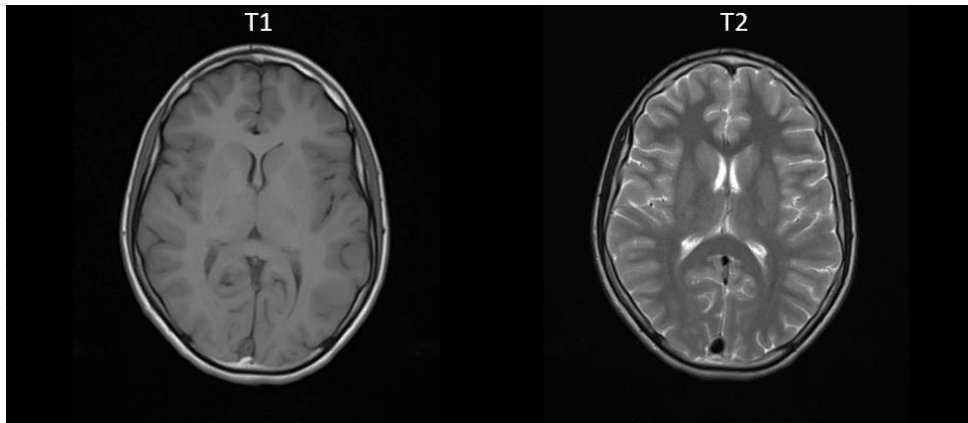
Great for soft tissue

Different protocols
can highlight different
properties

Non-invasive

Time-consuming

Electro-magnetic field
interacts with metals

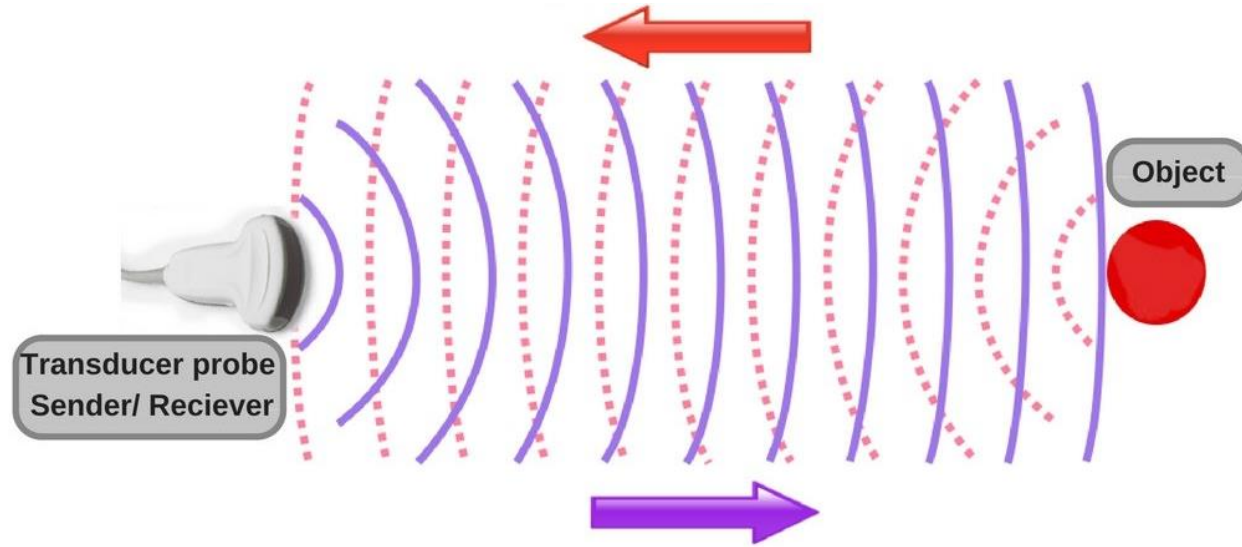


T1-weighted: time of realignment of protons with magnetic field

T2-weighted: time of transversal signal to decay

Functional MRI (BOLD): magnetic properties of deoxygenated hemoglobin

Ultrasound Imaging

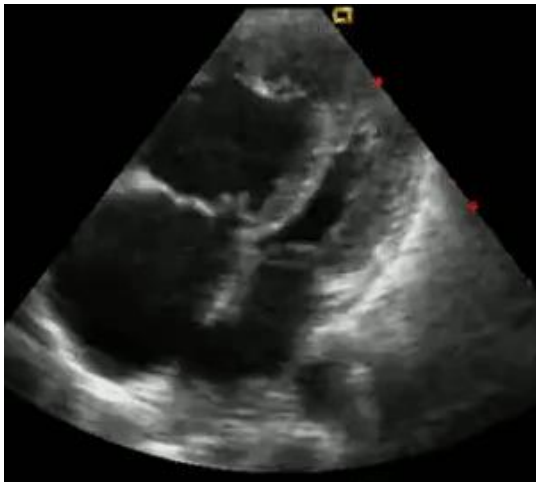


Real time

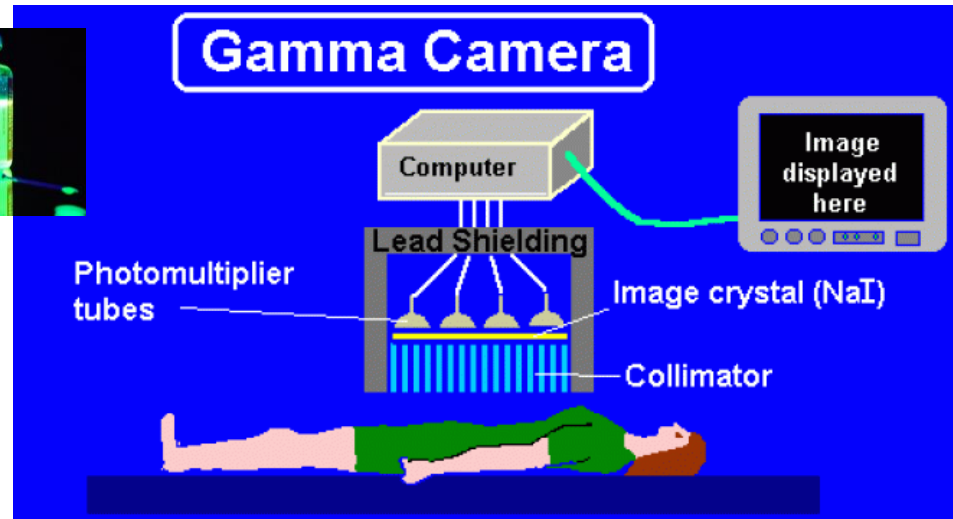
Objective velocity measurements

Poor image quality

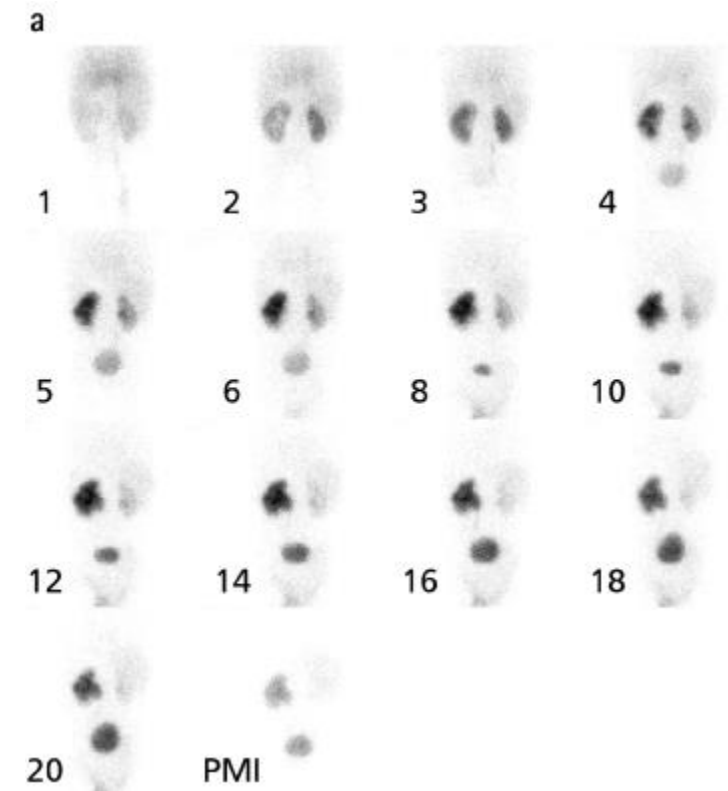
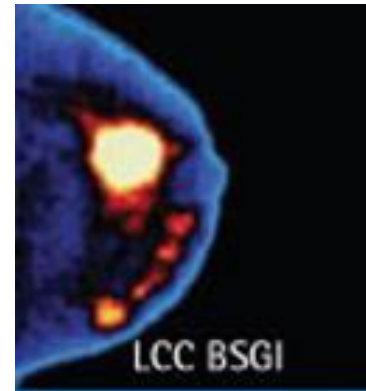
Limited field of view



Nuclear Imaging



www.theevolutionofimagingtechnology.net



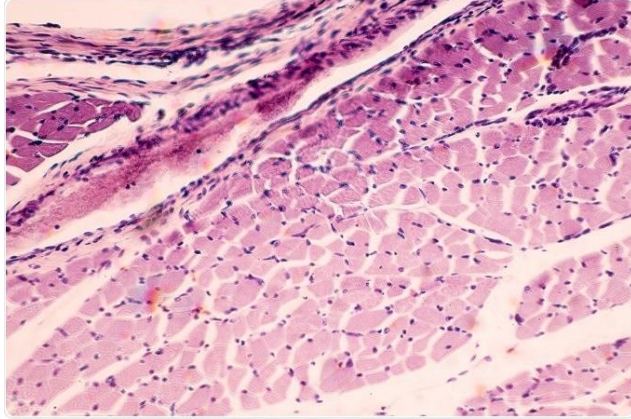
Metabolic information

Functional information

Toxicity

Microscopy

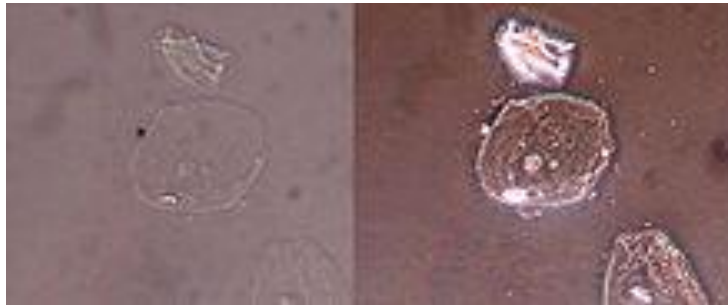
Optical
microscopy



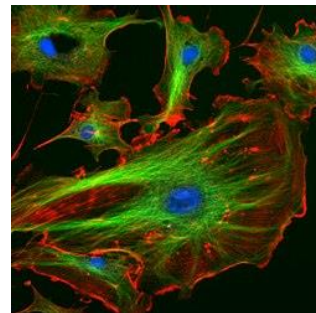
Scanning electron
microscopy



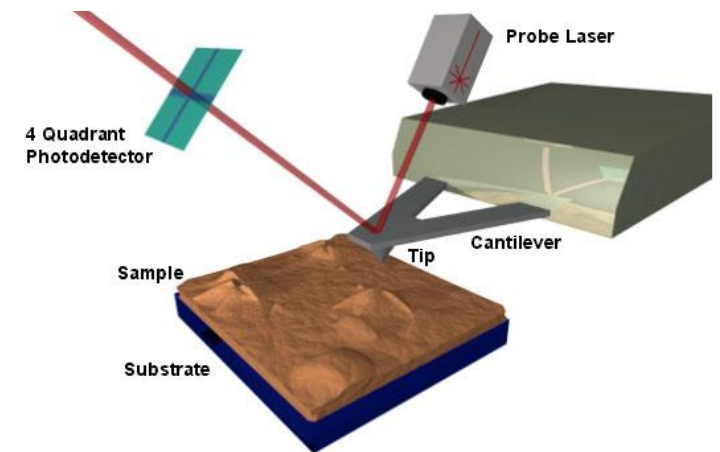
Phase contrast
microscopy



Fluorescent
microscopy



Atomic forces
microscopy

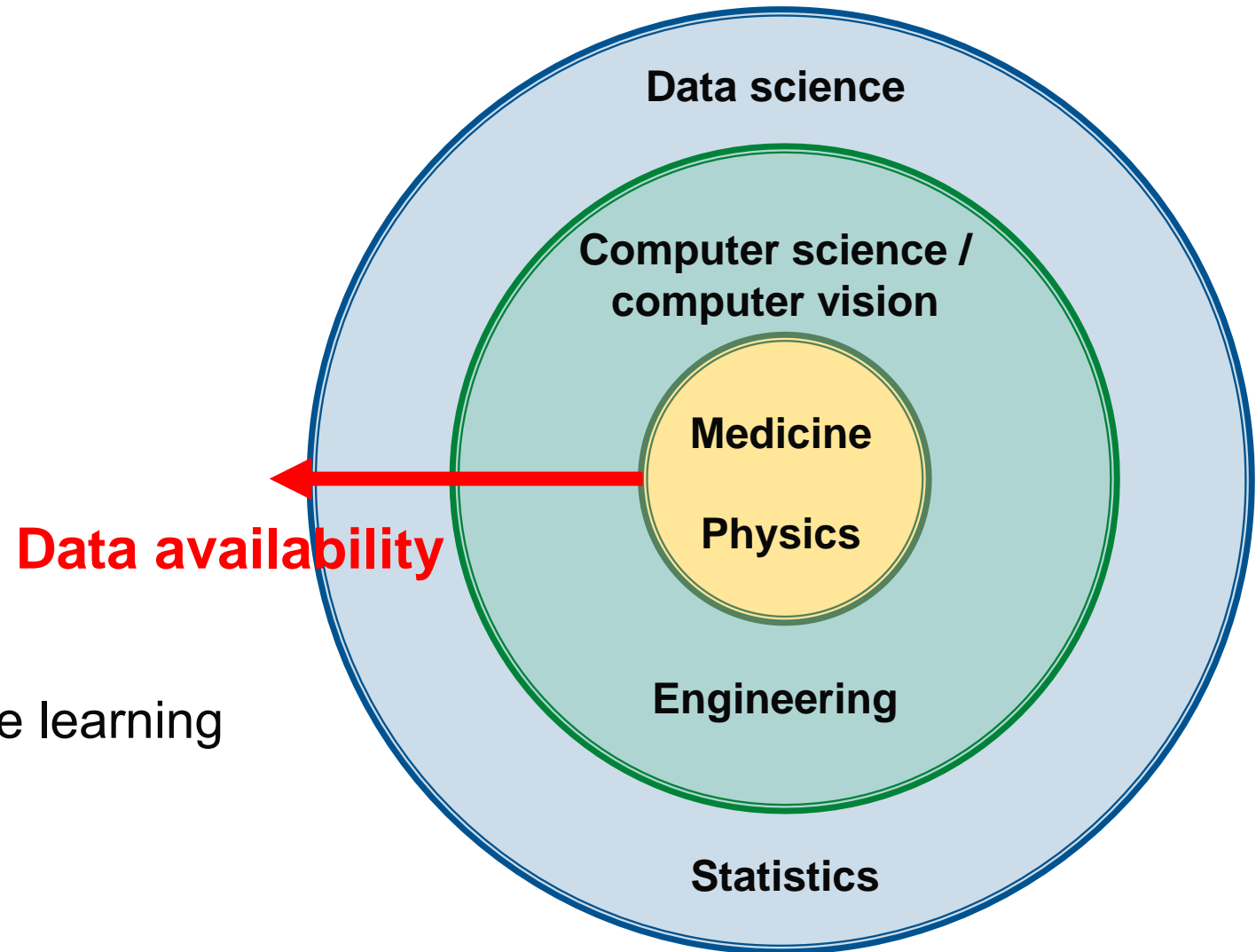


Challenges in Medical Imaging

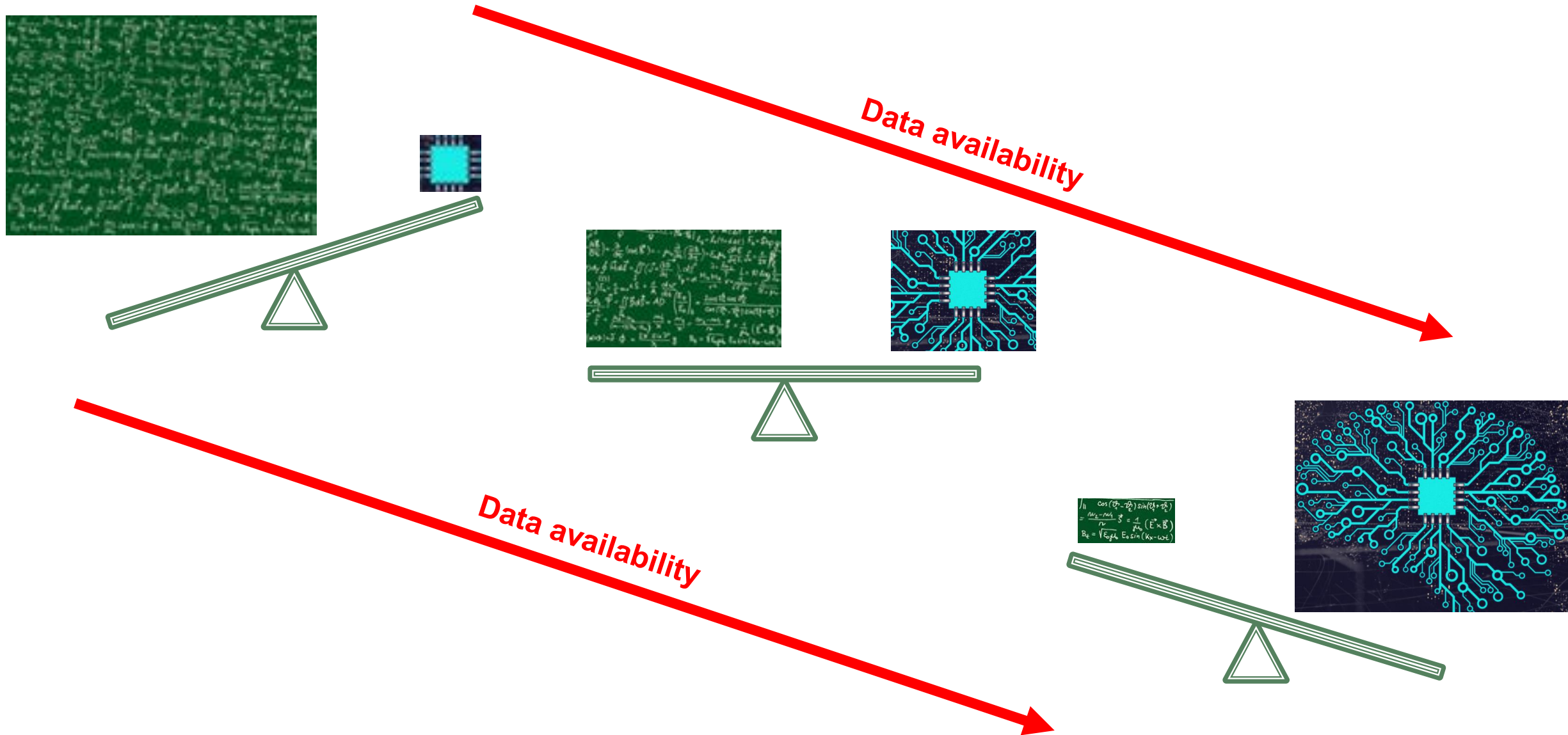
- Every medical image modality only provides partial information
- Images provide much more than the information we are interested in
- Every person has a unique anatomy: variable observations are the norm
- Radiographic image assessment is highly subjective

Medical Image Computing

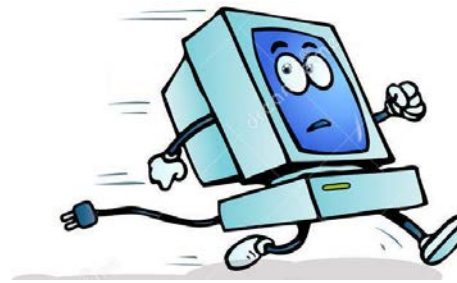
- Segmentation
- Registration
- Modeling
- Radiomics
- Handcrafted feature-based machine learning
- Neural networks



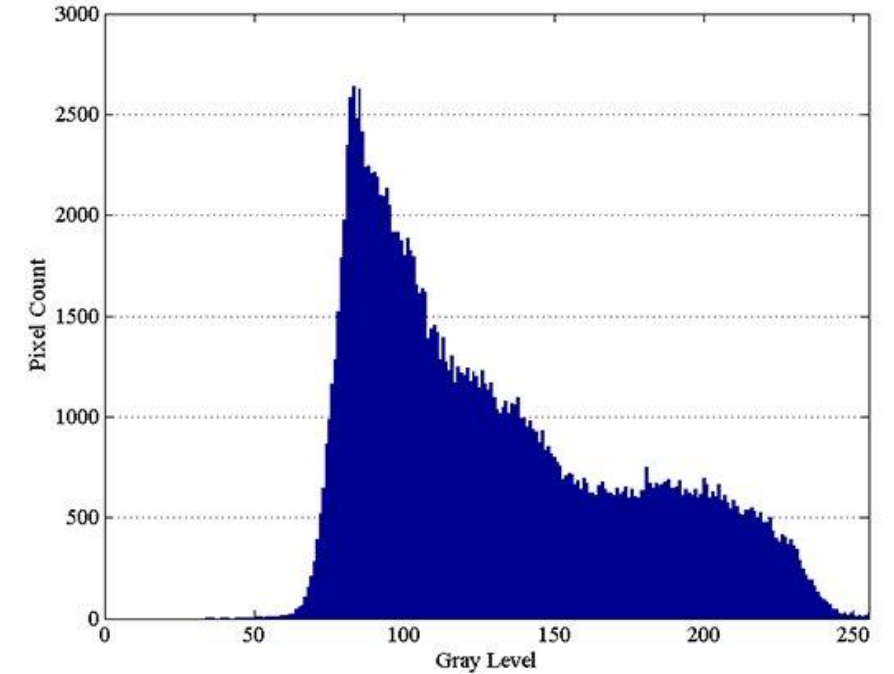
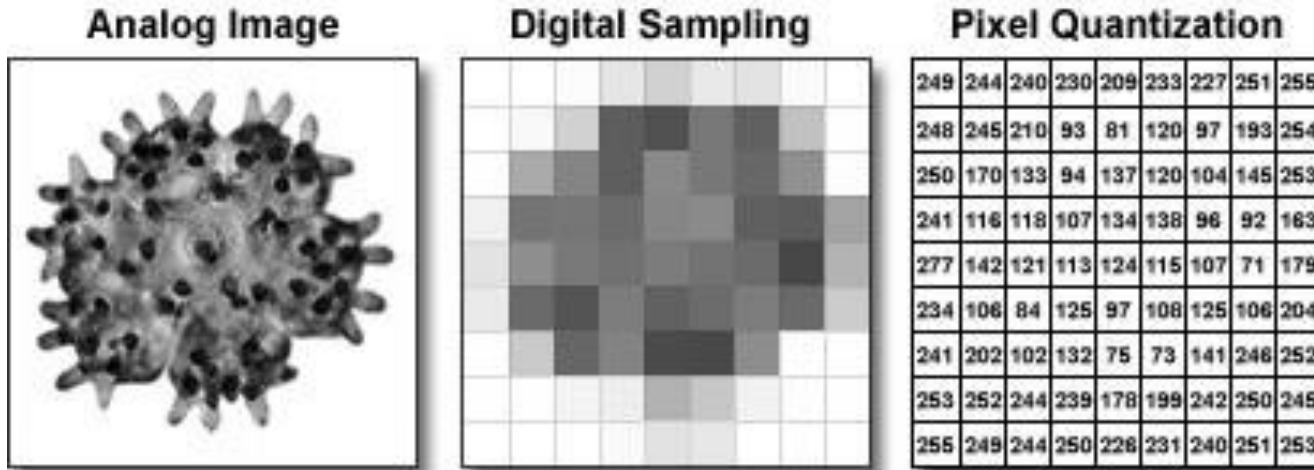
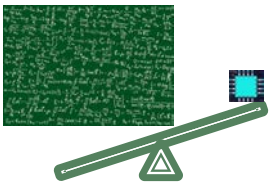
Human vs. data-driven knowledge



No data



Enhancement

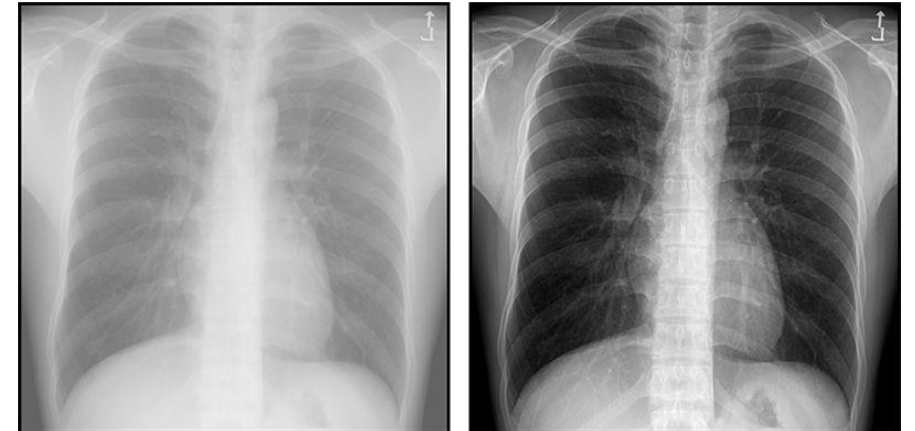


Histogram operations: equalization

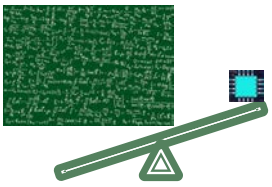
Spatial operations: smoothing, sharpening

Frequency-domain operations: high-pass, low-pass, band-pass

Multi-resolution methods: pyramid-based, wavelets...

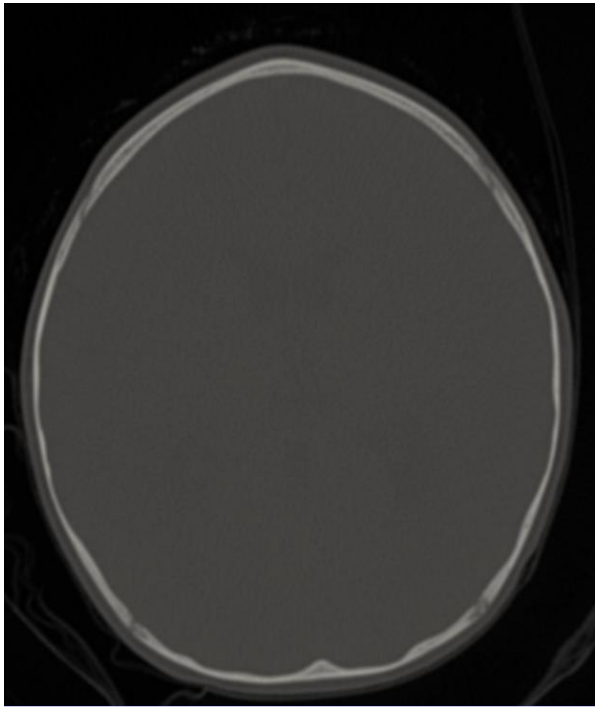


Segmentation

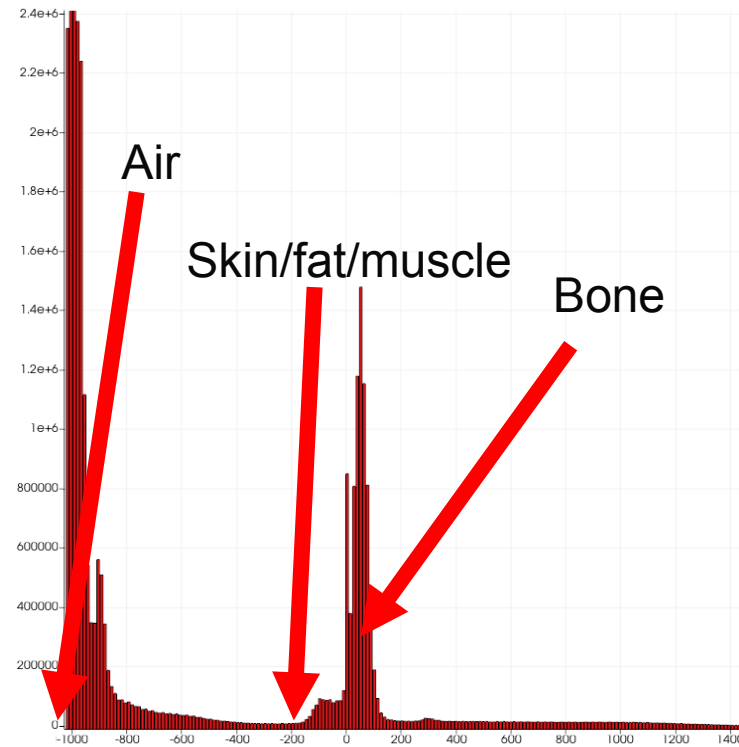


Domain-specific knowledge: intensity range

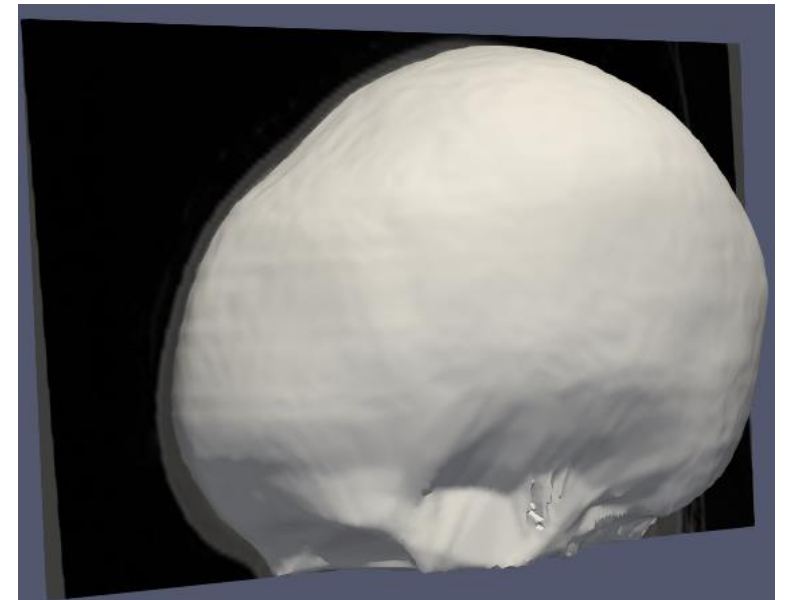
Thresholding



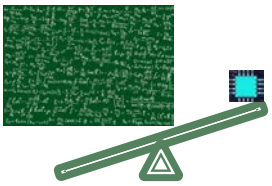
CT image



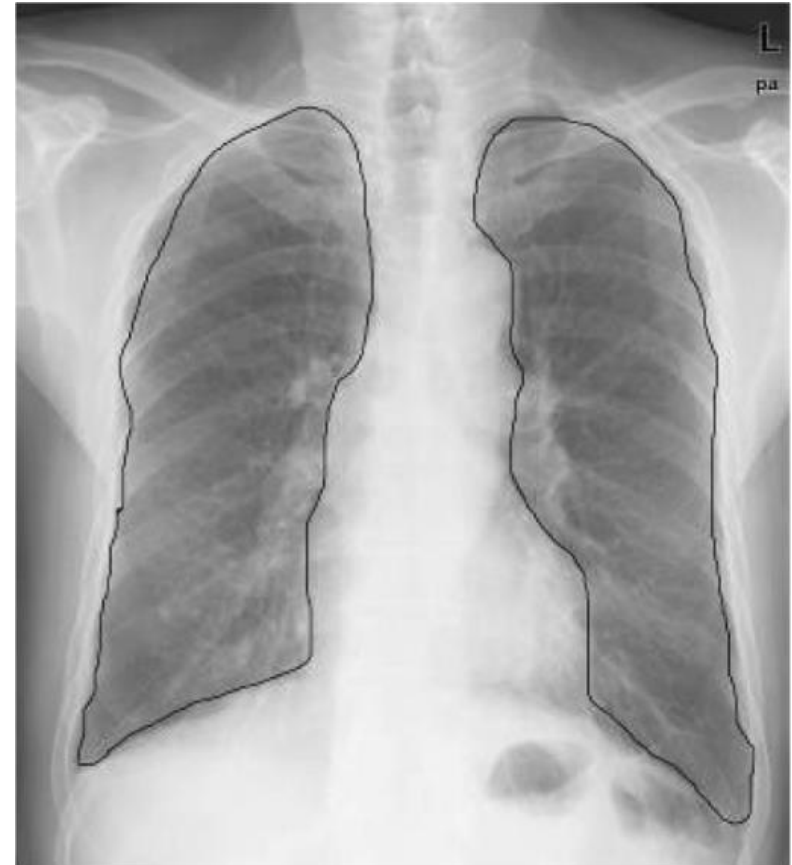
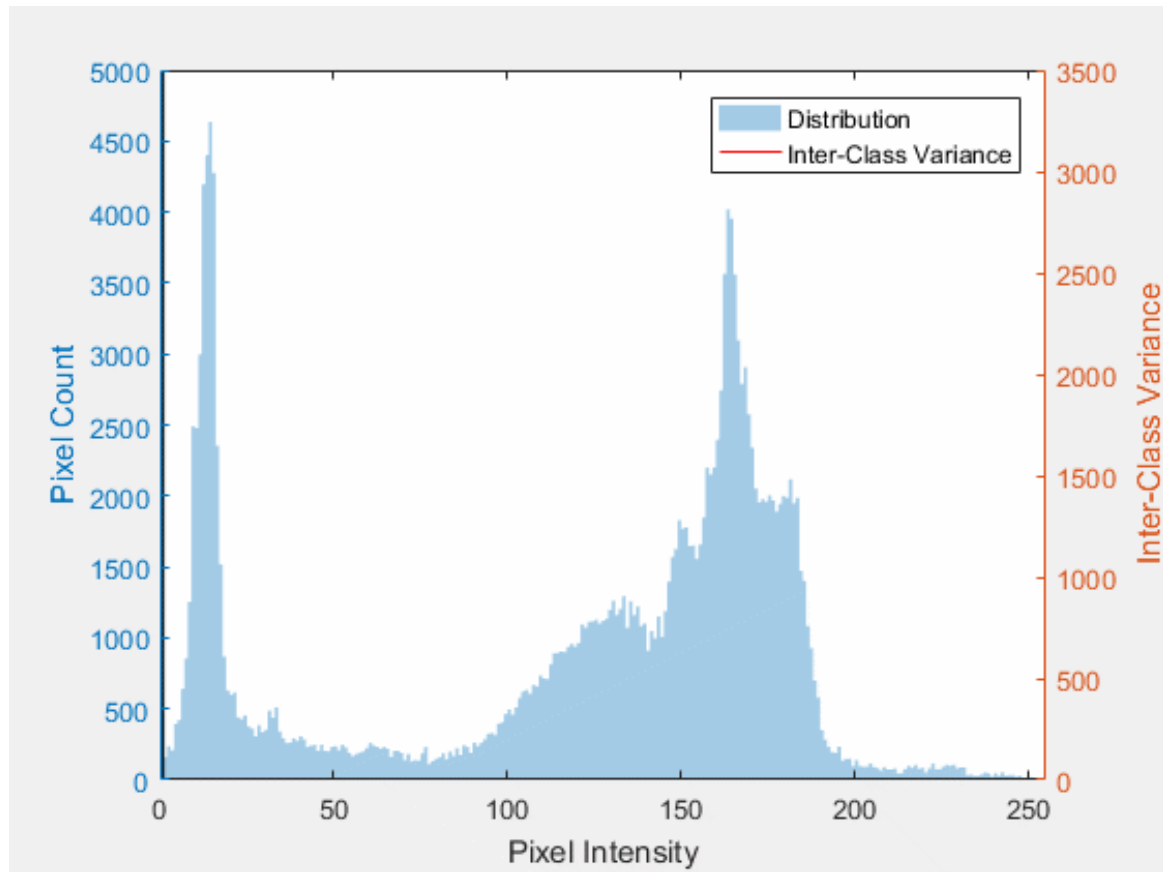
Histogram (Hounsfield units)



Segmentation

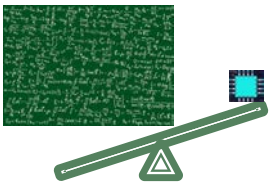


Domain-specific knowledge: relative intensity range (2 classes)



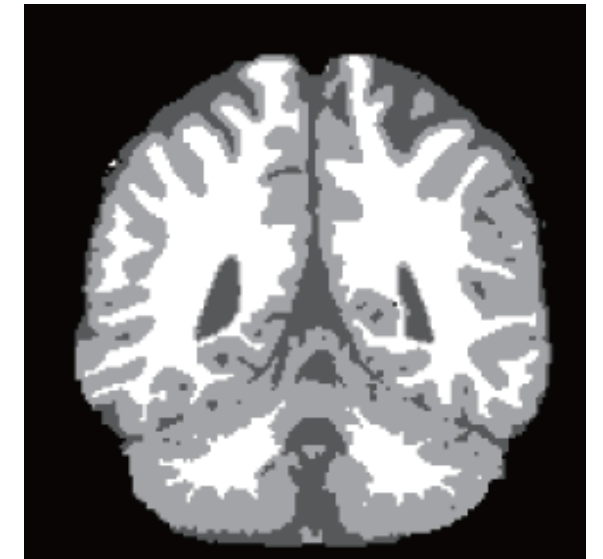
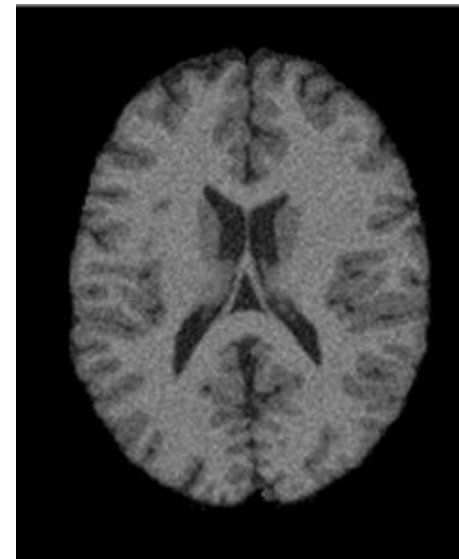
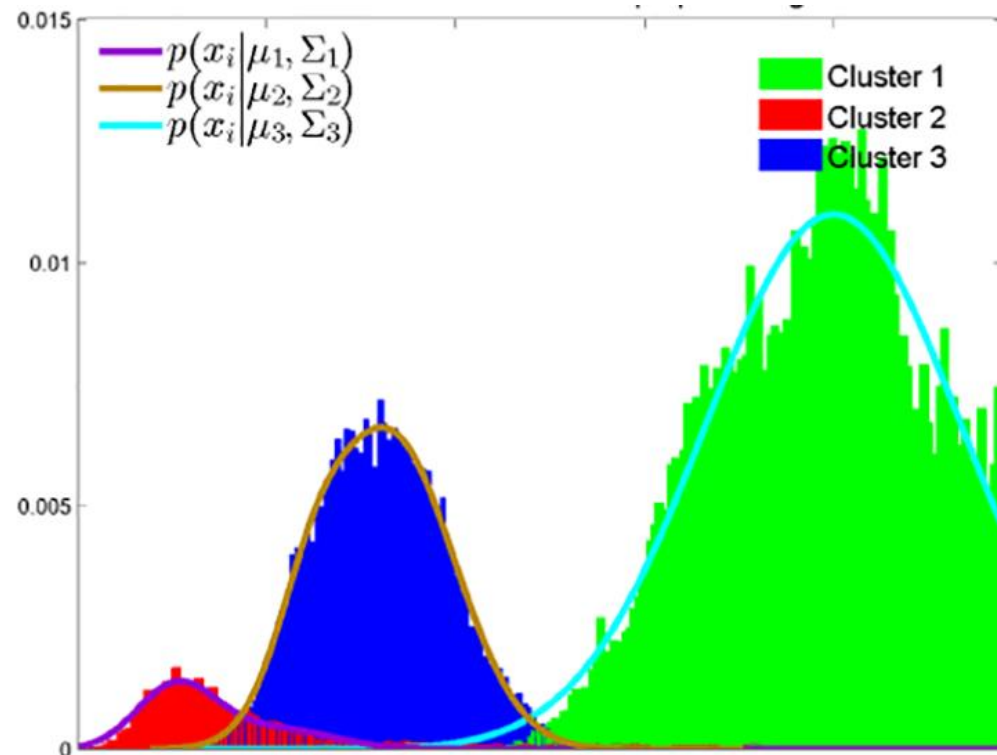
Otsu's algorithm

Segmentation

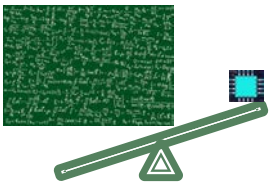


Domain-specific knowledge: intensity distribution (k classes)

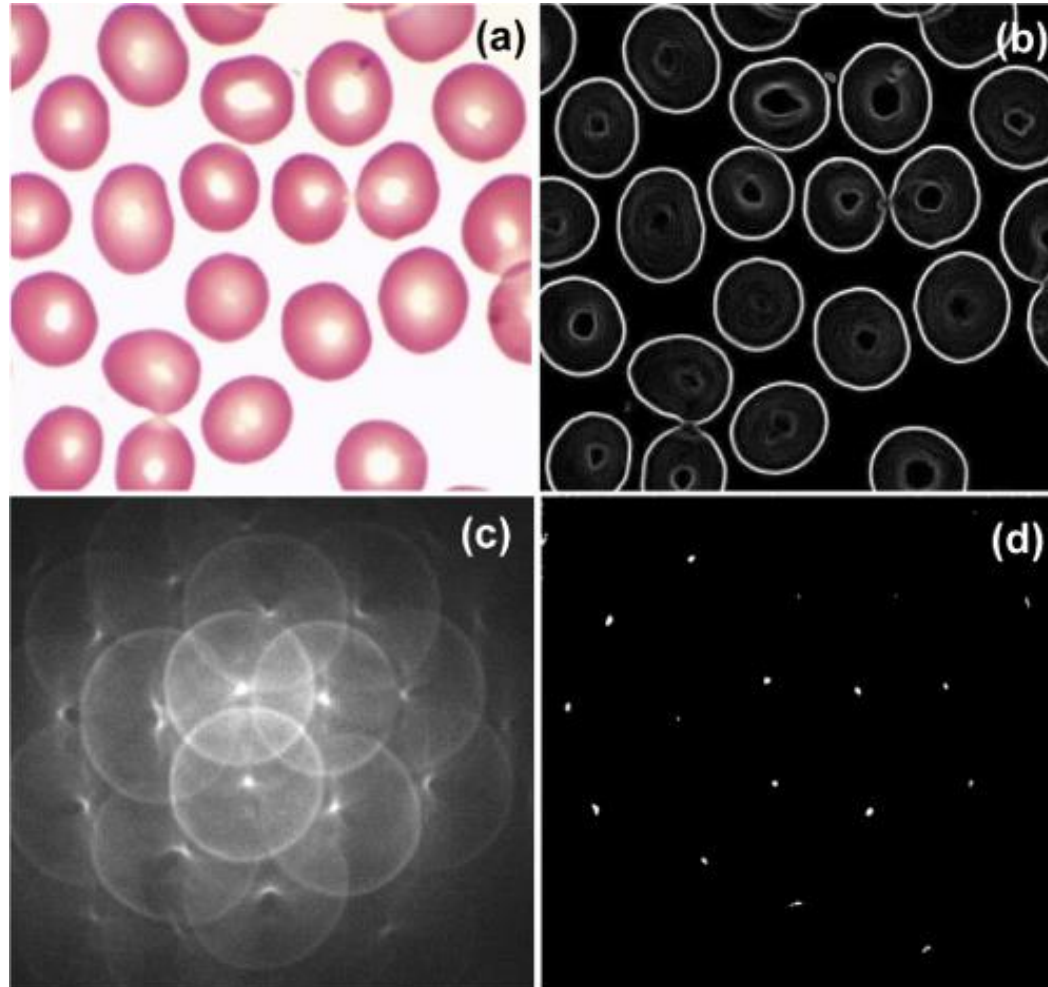
Gaussian mixture models and clustering



Cell identification



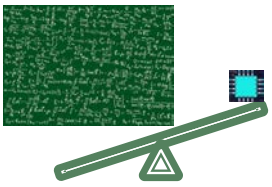
Domain-specific knowledge: expected basic shape



Edge
detector

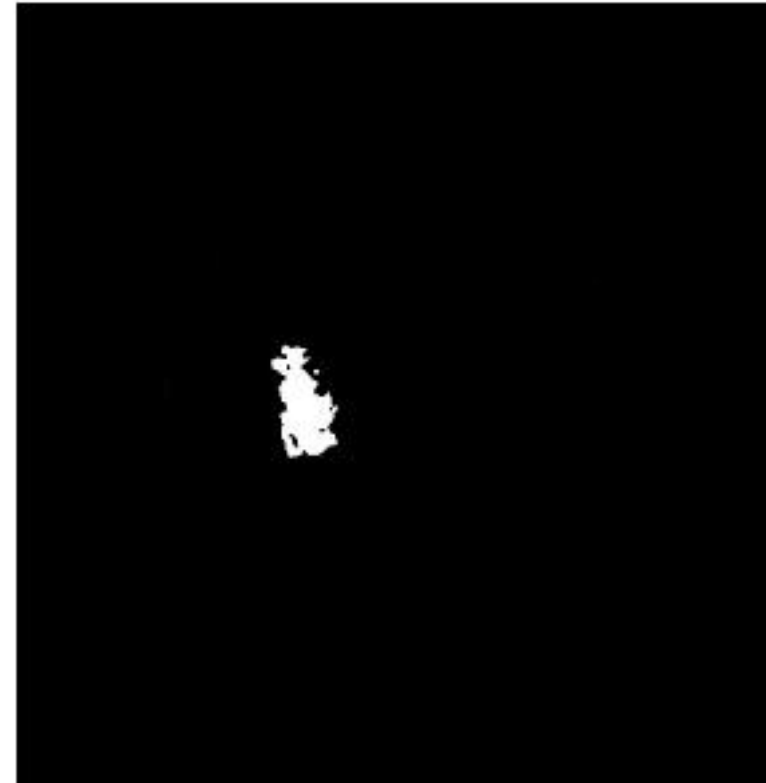
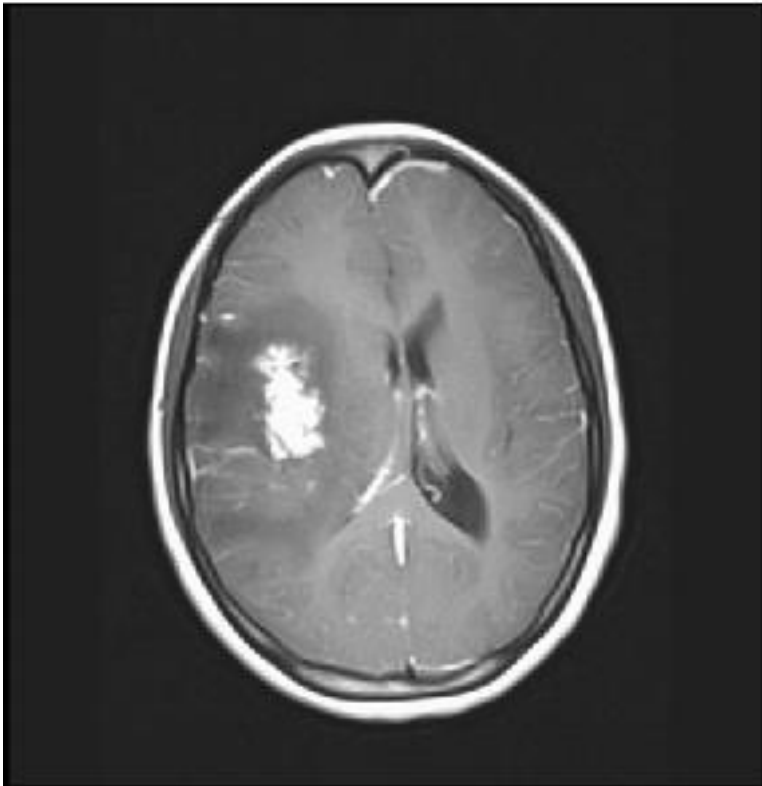
Hough
transform

Segmentation



Domain-specific knowledge: location

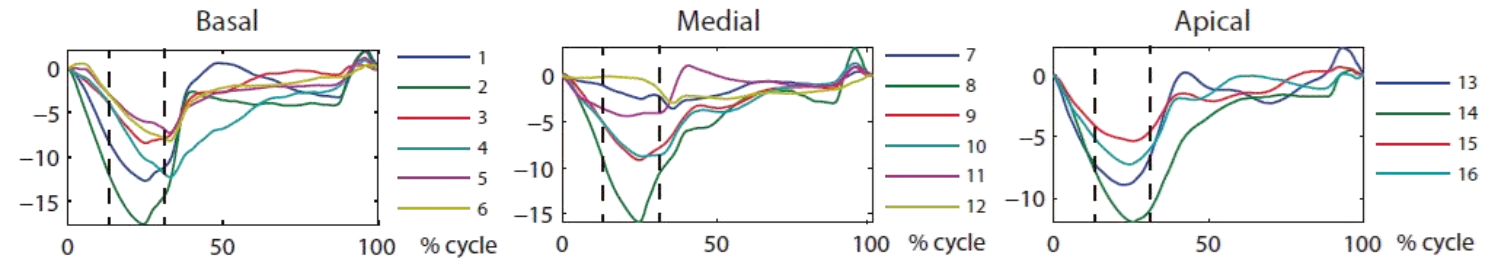
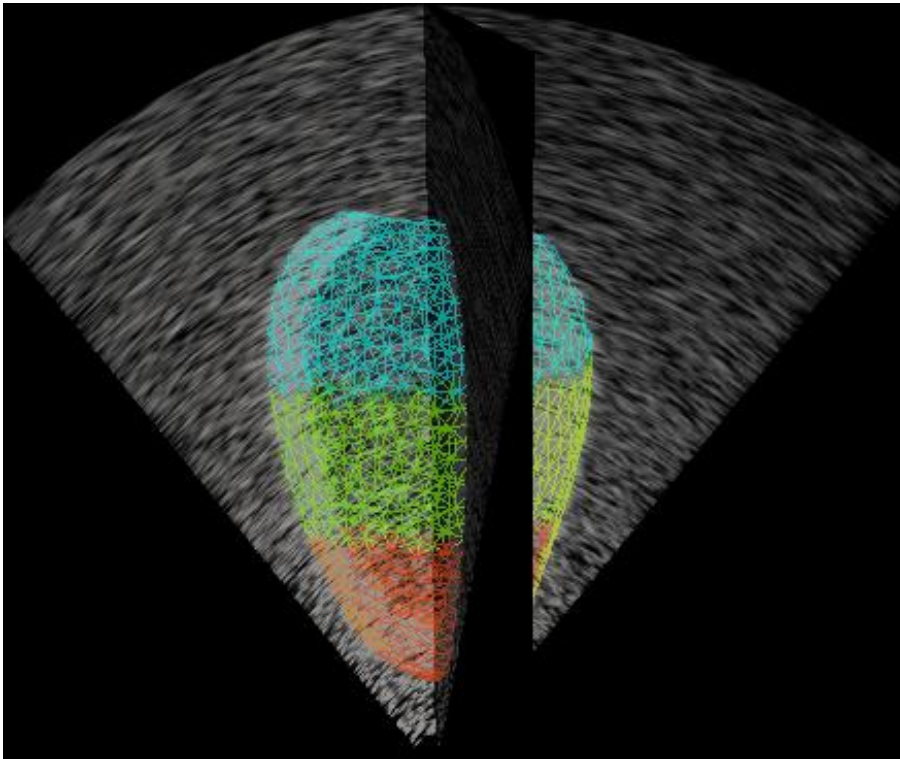
Region growing methods



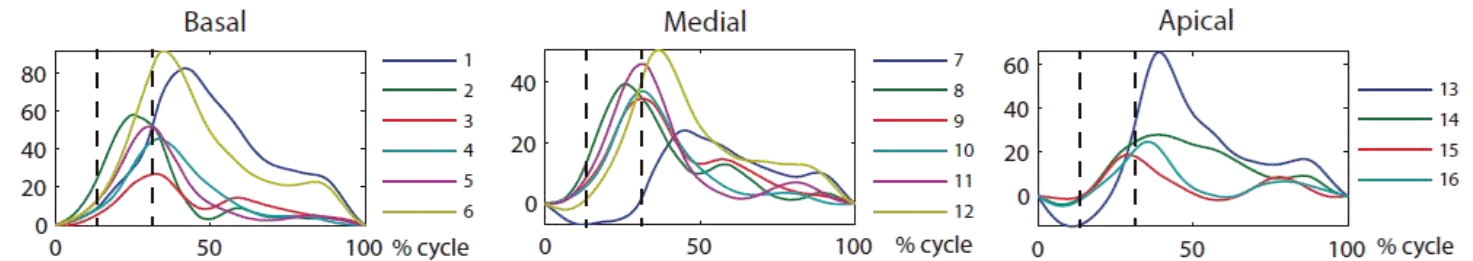
Temporal registration



Domain-specific knowledge: temporal consistency



(a) Longitudinal strain curves

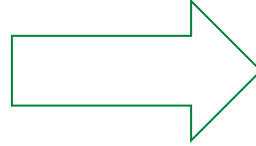
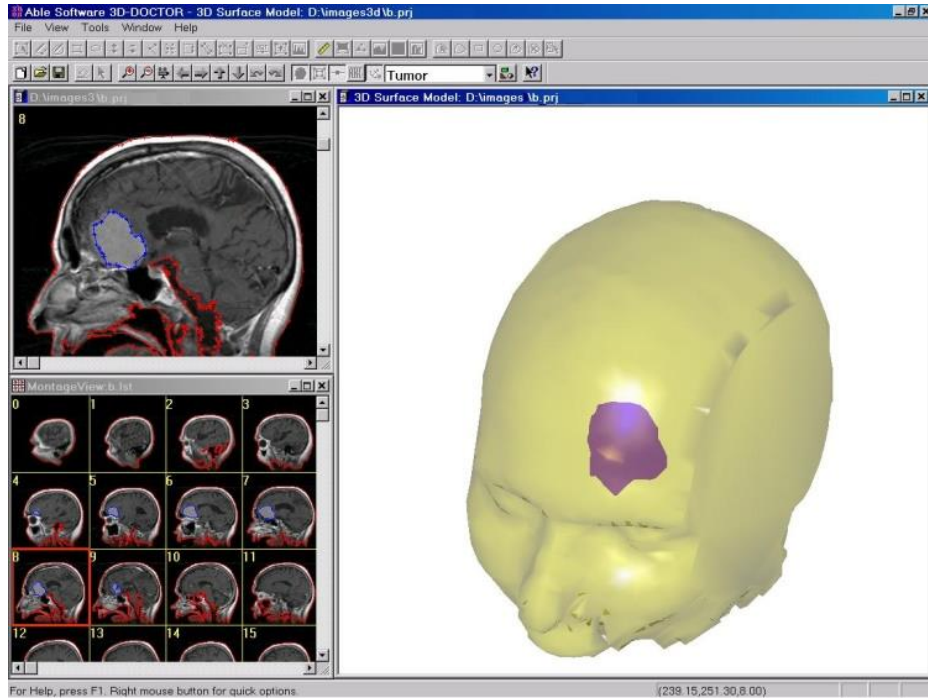
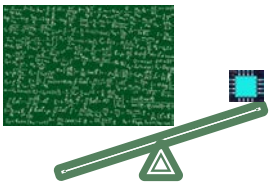


(b) Radial strain curves

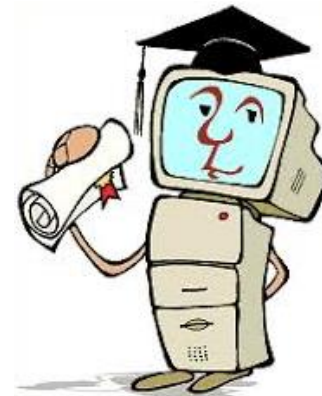
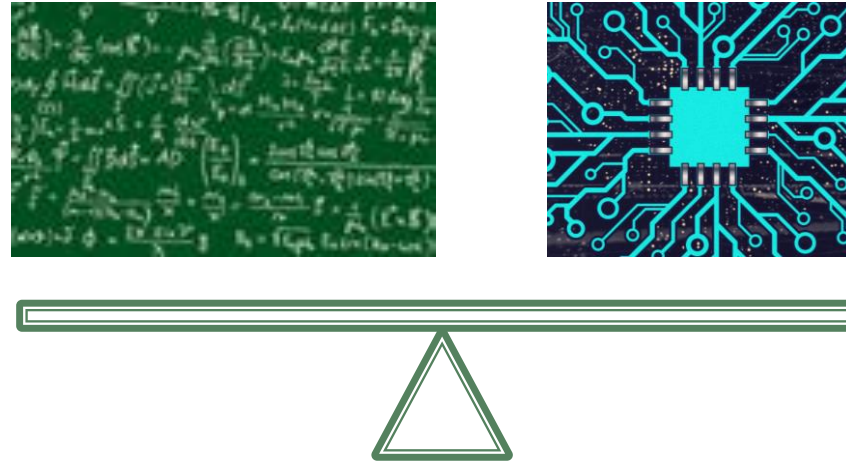
[Porras et al, Integration of multi-plane tissue Doppler and B-mode echocardiographic images for left ventricular motion estimation. IEEE Trans. Med. Imag. 2016]

[Porras et al., Improved Myocardial Motion Estimation Combining Tissue Doppler and B-Mode Echocardiographic Images, IEEE Trans. Med. Imaging, 2014]

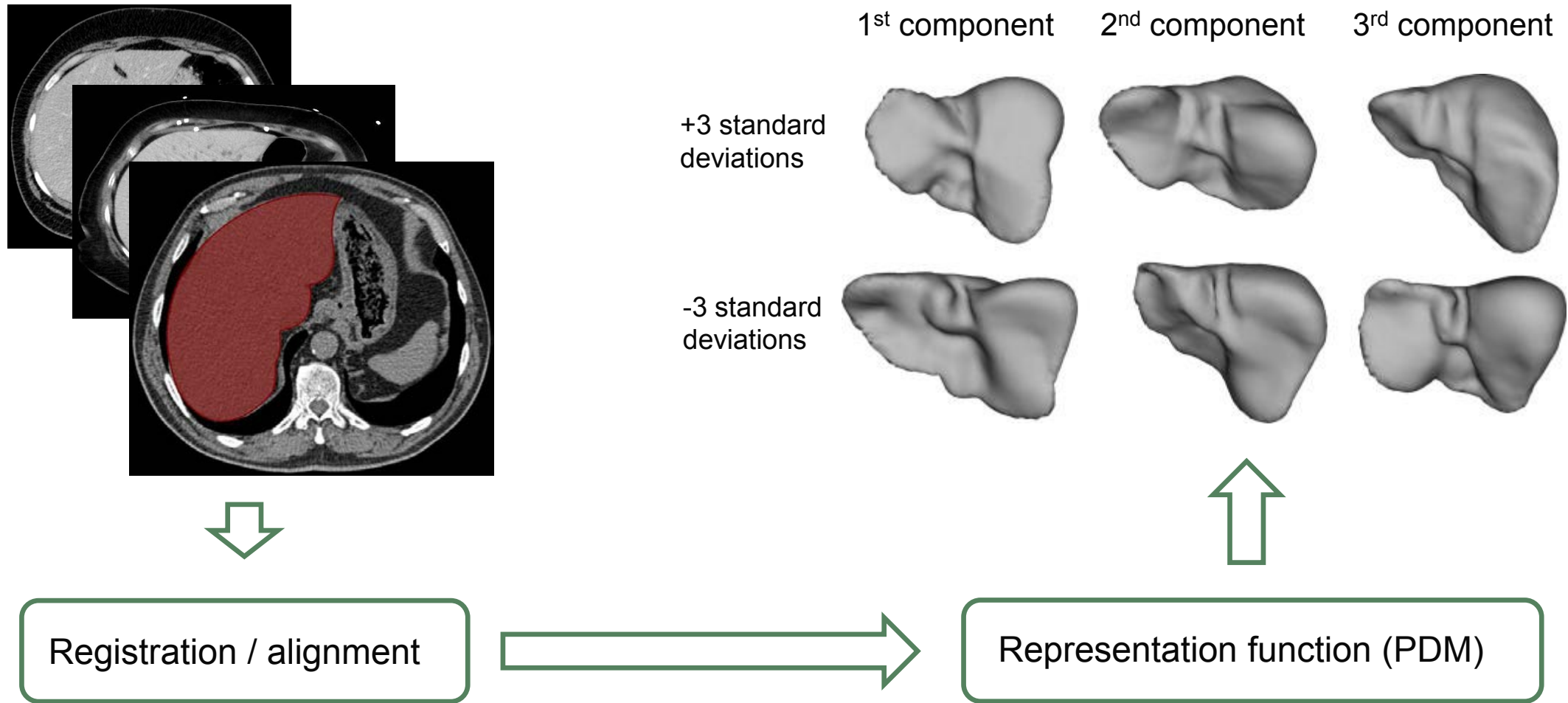
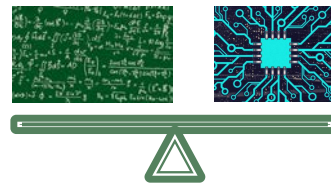
What can we do?



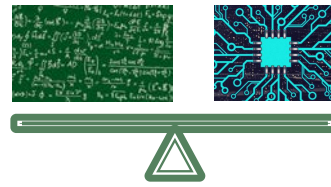
Datasets become available



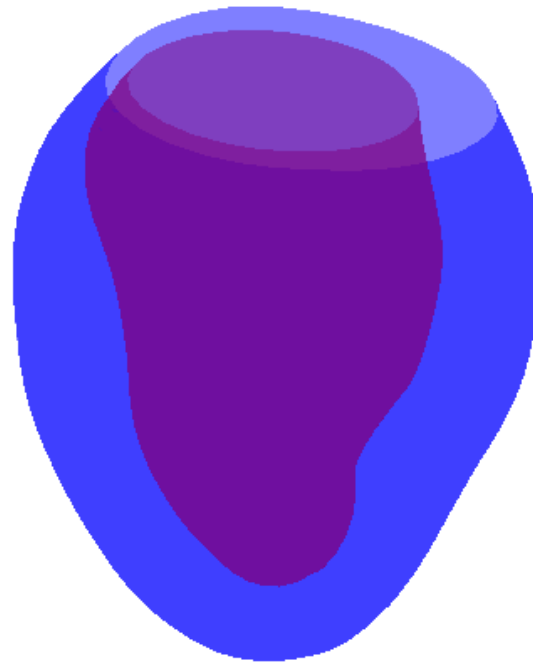
Statistical shape models



Statistical shape models

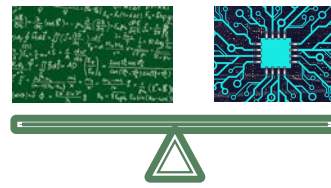


DETERMINE mode 3 std.dev.=-3.0

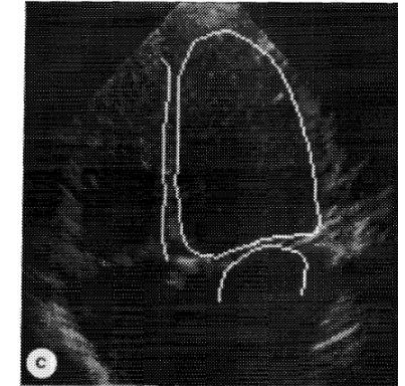
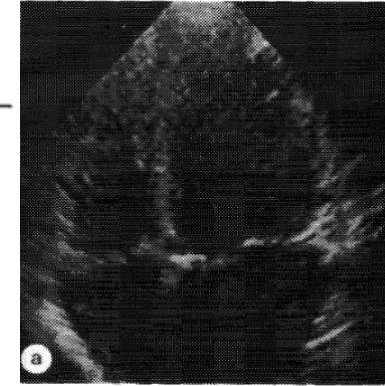
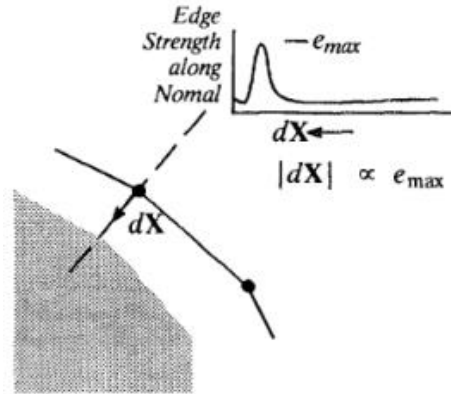


<https://www.cardiacatlas.org/>

Active shape / appearance models



Domain-specific statistical knowledge: shape



Domain-specific statistical knowledge: appearance

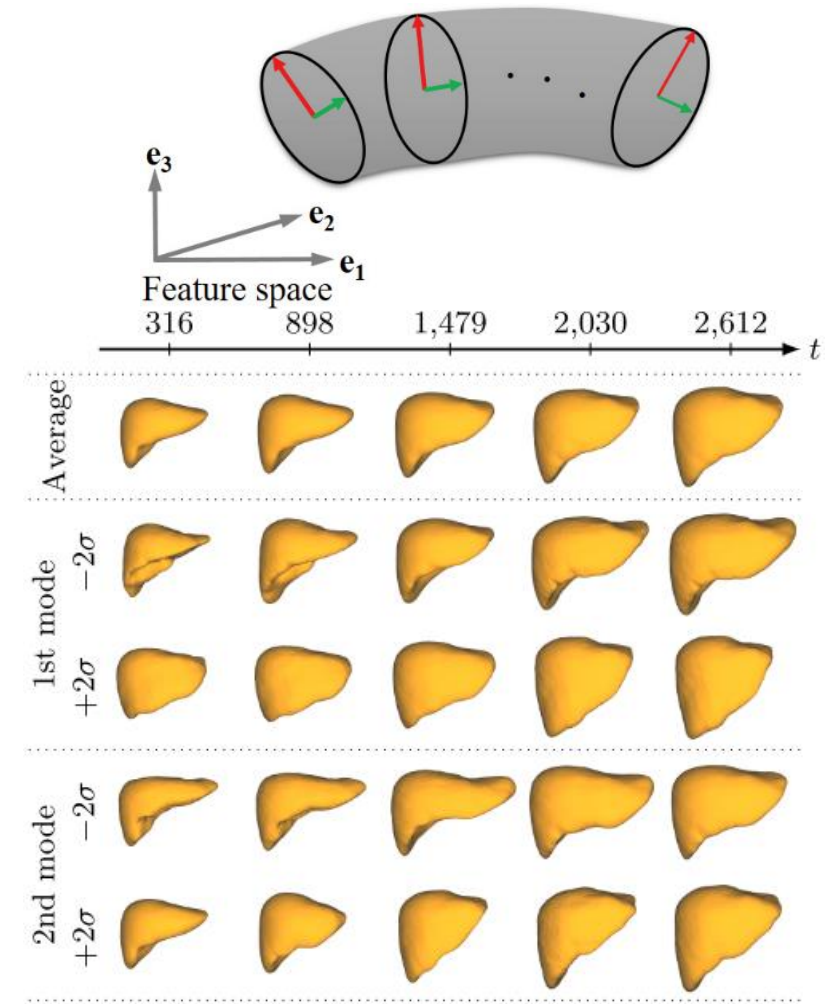
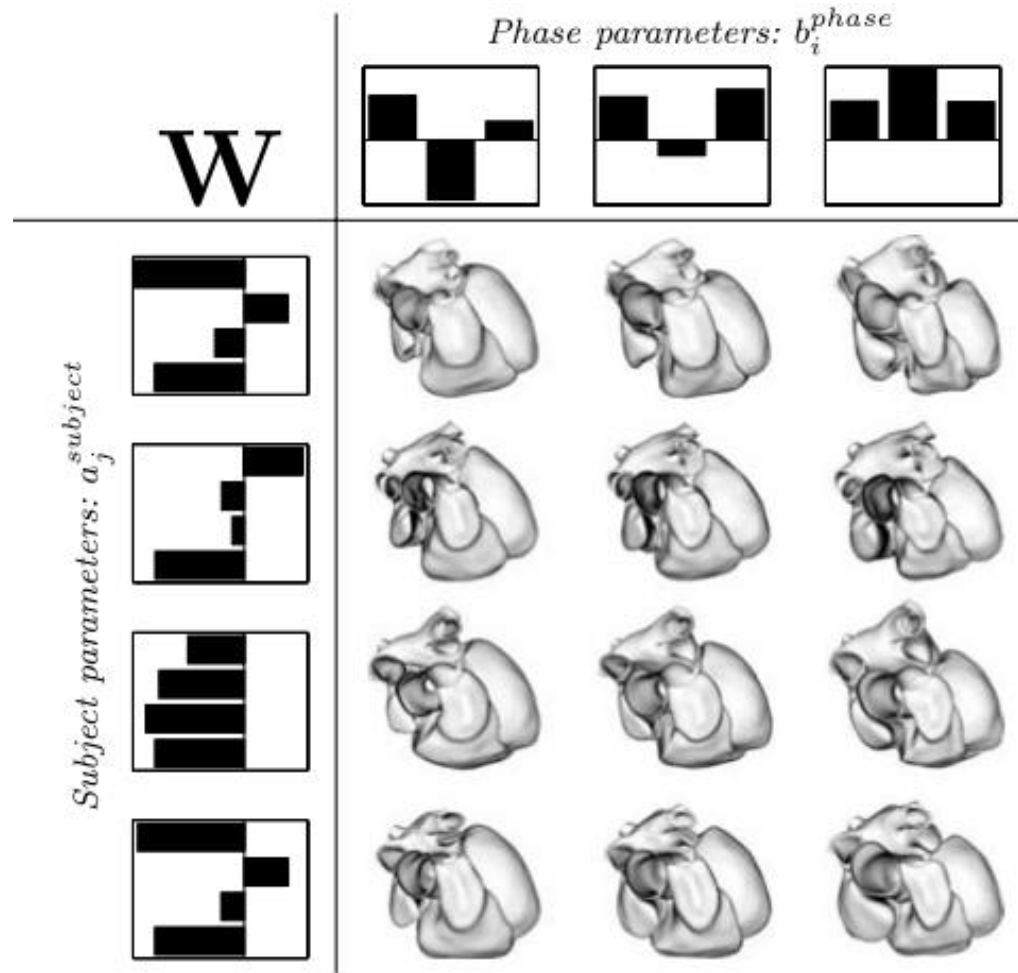
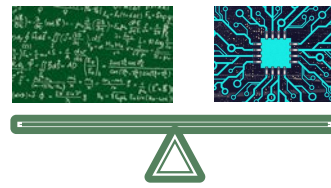


Iterations

[Cootes, et al, Active shape models - their training and application, Computer Vision and Image Understanding, 1995]

[Cootes et al, Active appearance models, IEEE Trans on Patt Anal. Mach. Intel., 2001]

Spatiotemporal models

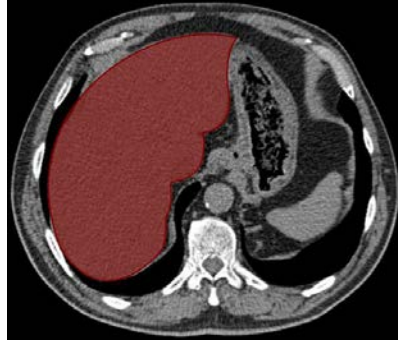
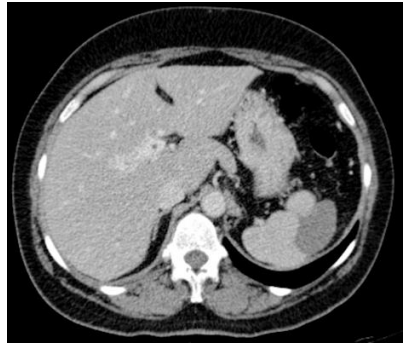
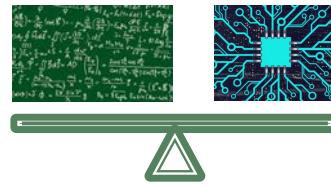


[Hoogendoorn et al, Bilinear models for spatio-temporal point distribution analysis :Application to extrapolation of left ventricular, biventricular and whole heart cardiac dynamics, Int. J. Comput. Vis., 2009]

[Porras et al, Interventional Endocardial Motion Estimation from Electroanatomical Mapping Data: Application to Scar Characterization, IEEE Trans. Biomed. Eng., 2013]

[Saito et al, Construction of a Spatiotemporal Statistical Shape Model of Pediatric Liver from Cross-Sectional Data, Med Image Comput Comput Assist Interv, 2018]

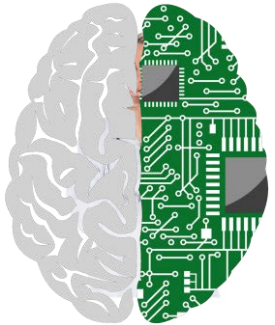
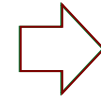
Classification and diagnosis



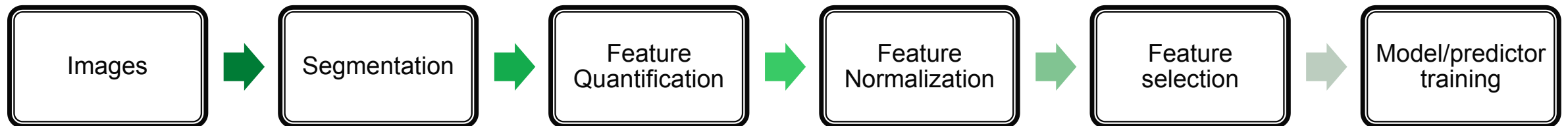
Context

Quantitative phenotyping:

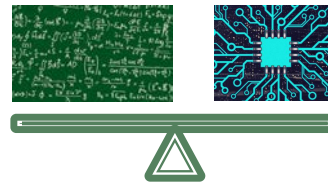
- Shape / anatomy (volumes, distances...)
- Appearance (avg. intensity, texture...)



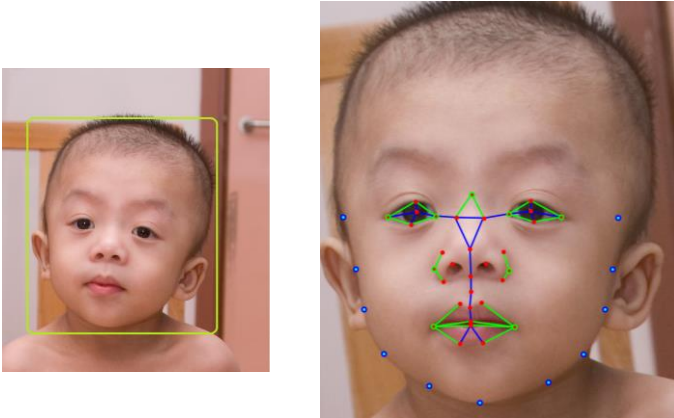
Decision



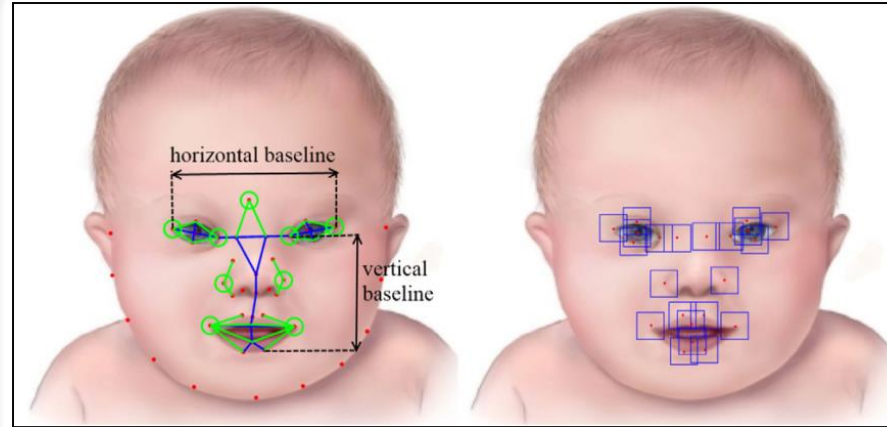
Classification and diagnosis



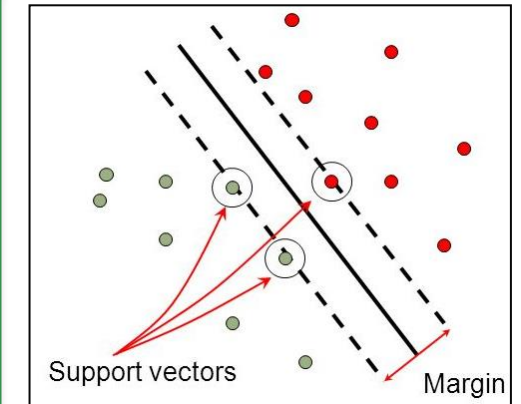
Facial landmark detection



Feature quantification



Classifier



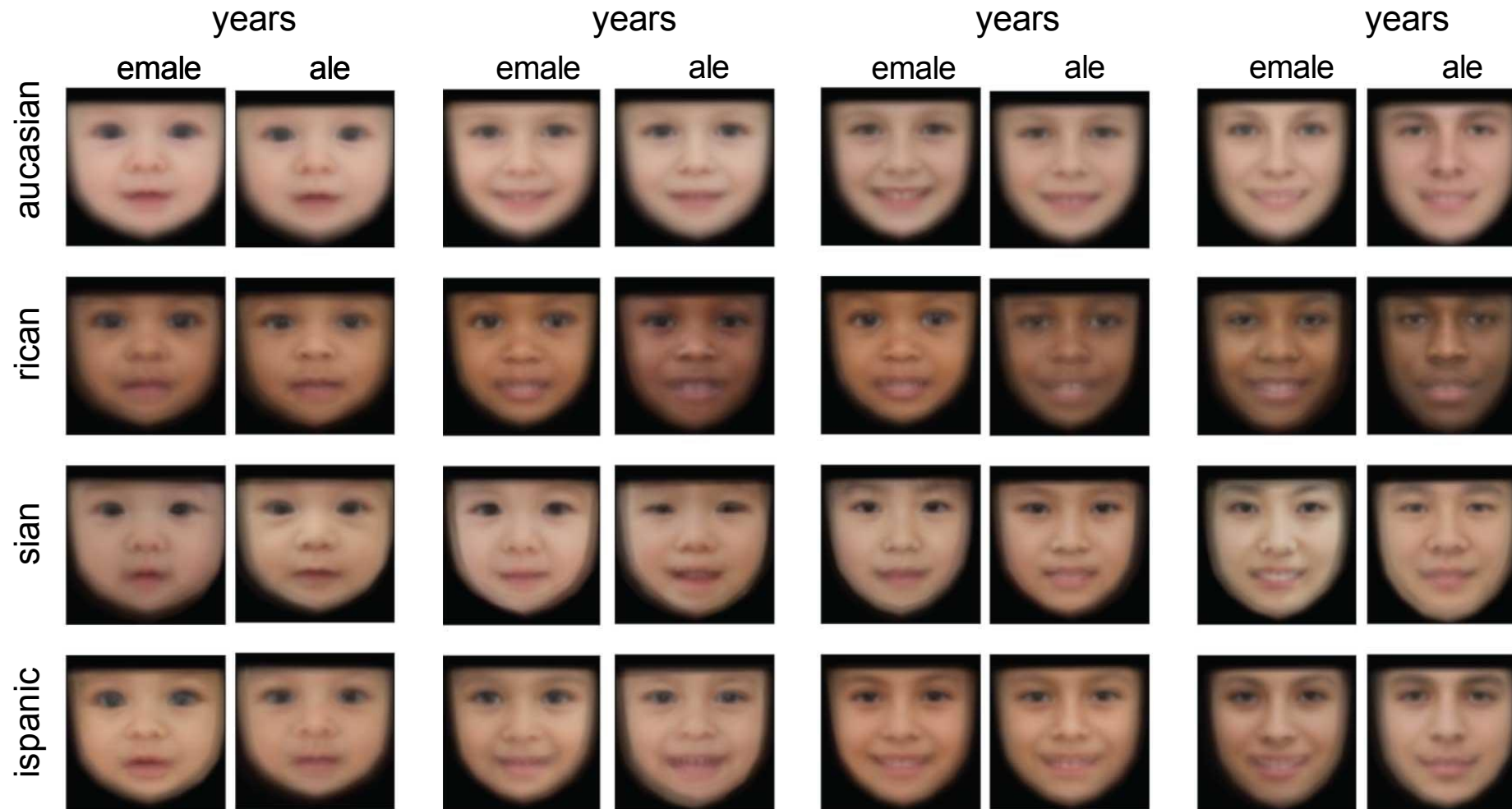
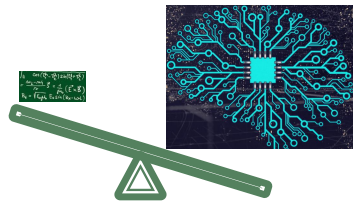
Shape and appearance model

Clinical knowledge

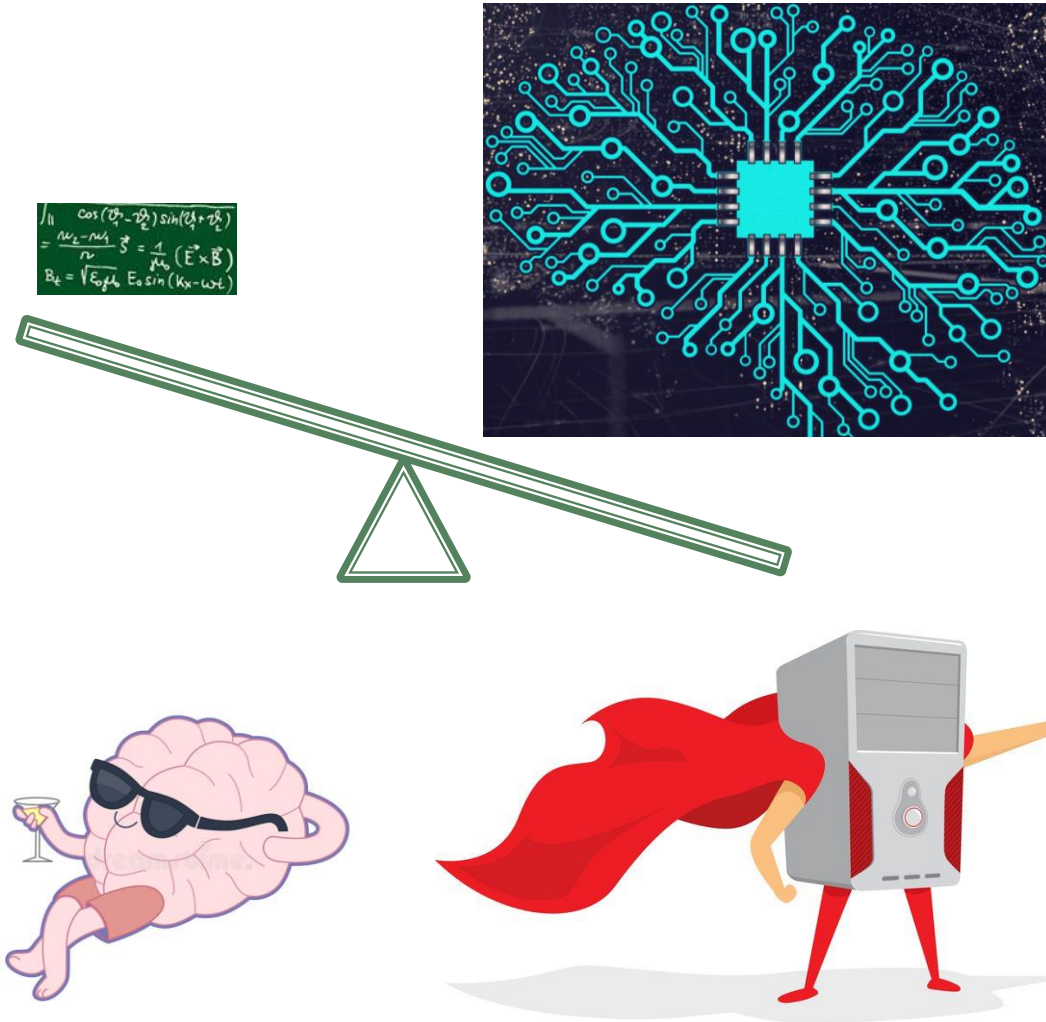
[Kruszka et al, Down syndrome in diverse populations, Am. J. Med. Genet. 2017]

[Porras et al, Objective differential diagnosis of Noonan and Williams-Beuren syndromes in diverse populations using quantitative facial phenotyping, Mol. Gen. Genom. Med., *In press*]

Classification and diagnosis



Big data



antonio.porras@cuanschutz.edu

<https://sites.google.com/view/medicalimagephenotyping>

Medical Imaging and Big Data

Antonio R. Porras, Fuyong Xing

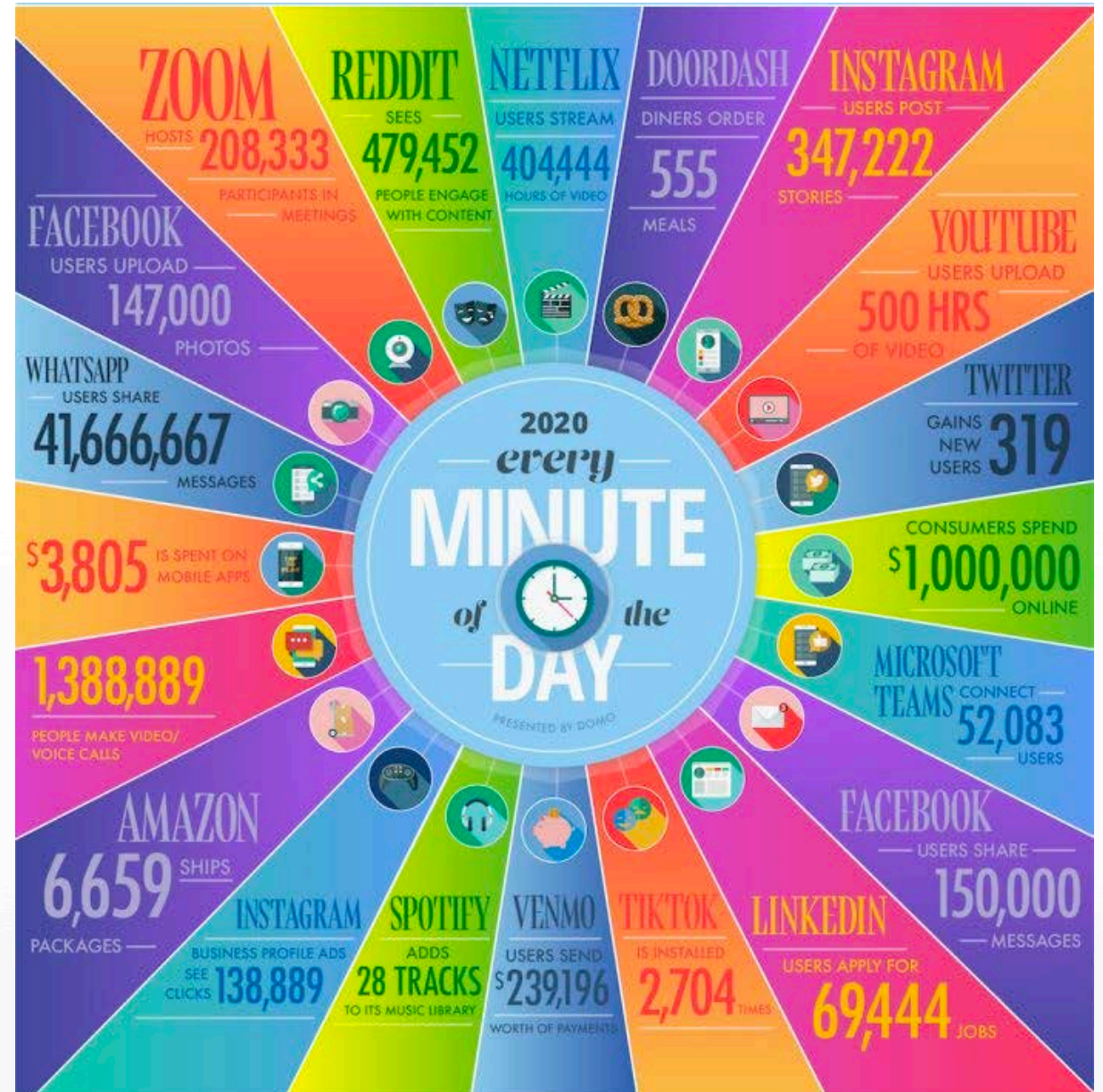
Department of Biostatistics and Informatics

Colorado School of Public Health

University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus

Data Never Sleeps

- How much data is generated every minute?
 - Facebook: users upload about 147,000 photos



Big Image Data



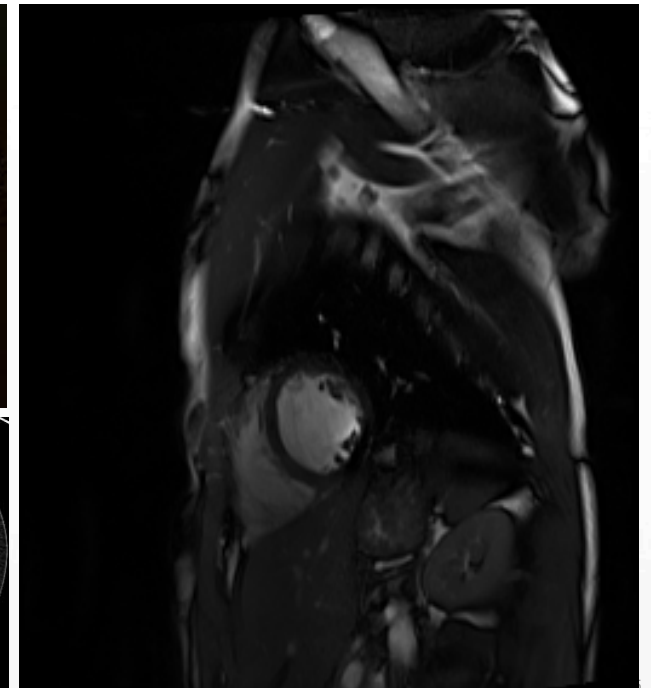
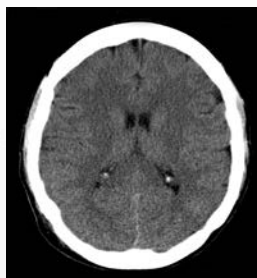
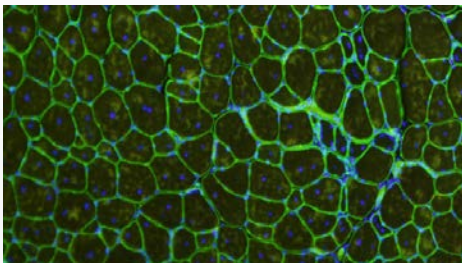
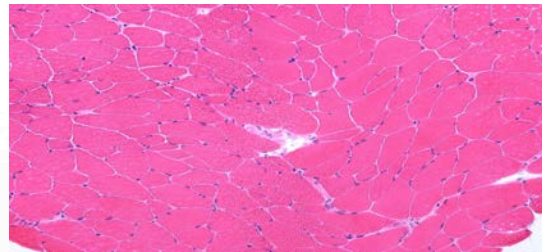
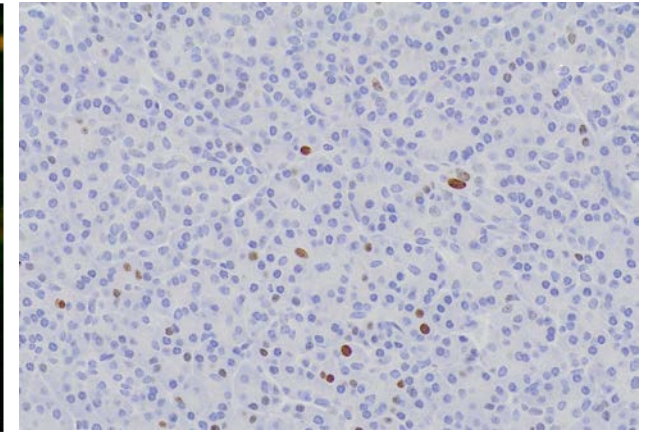
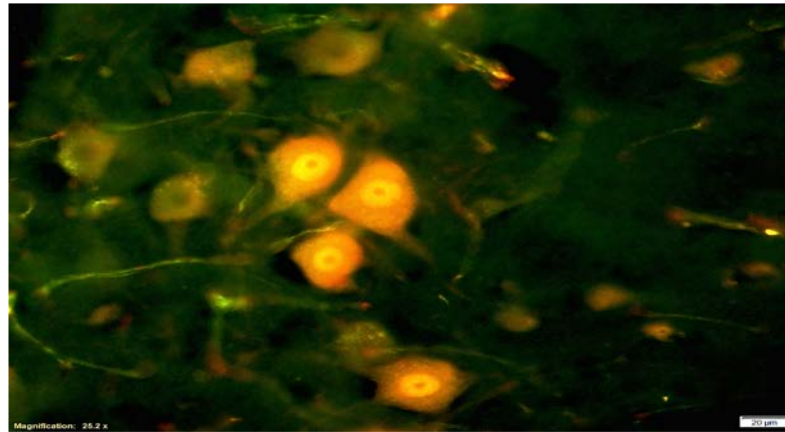
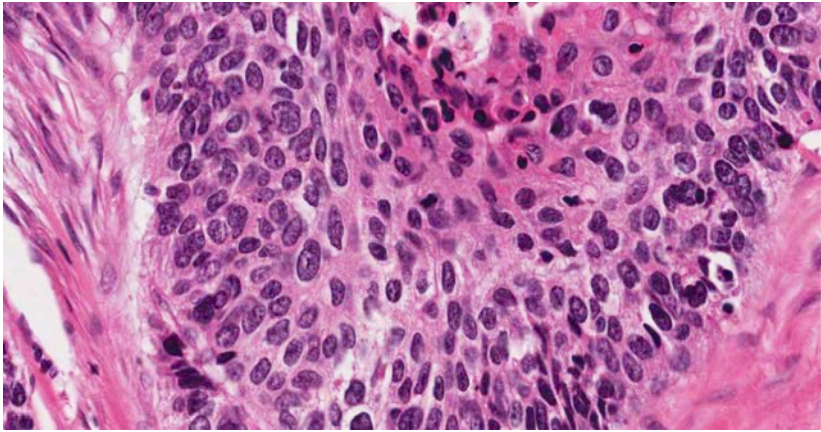
Big Image Data

- ImageNet: a large-scale image dataset for computer vision
- 10,000,000+ labeled images, 20,000+ object categories
- Annual ILSVRC Challenges (up to 2017):
 - 1000 object categories
 - 1.2M training, 50k validation, and 100k testing images



O. Russakovsky *et al.* "ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge", *IJCV*, 2015

Biomedical Images Are Everywhere

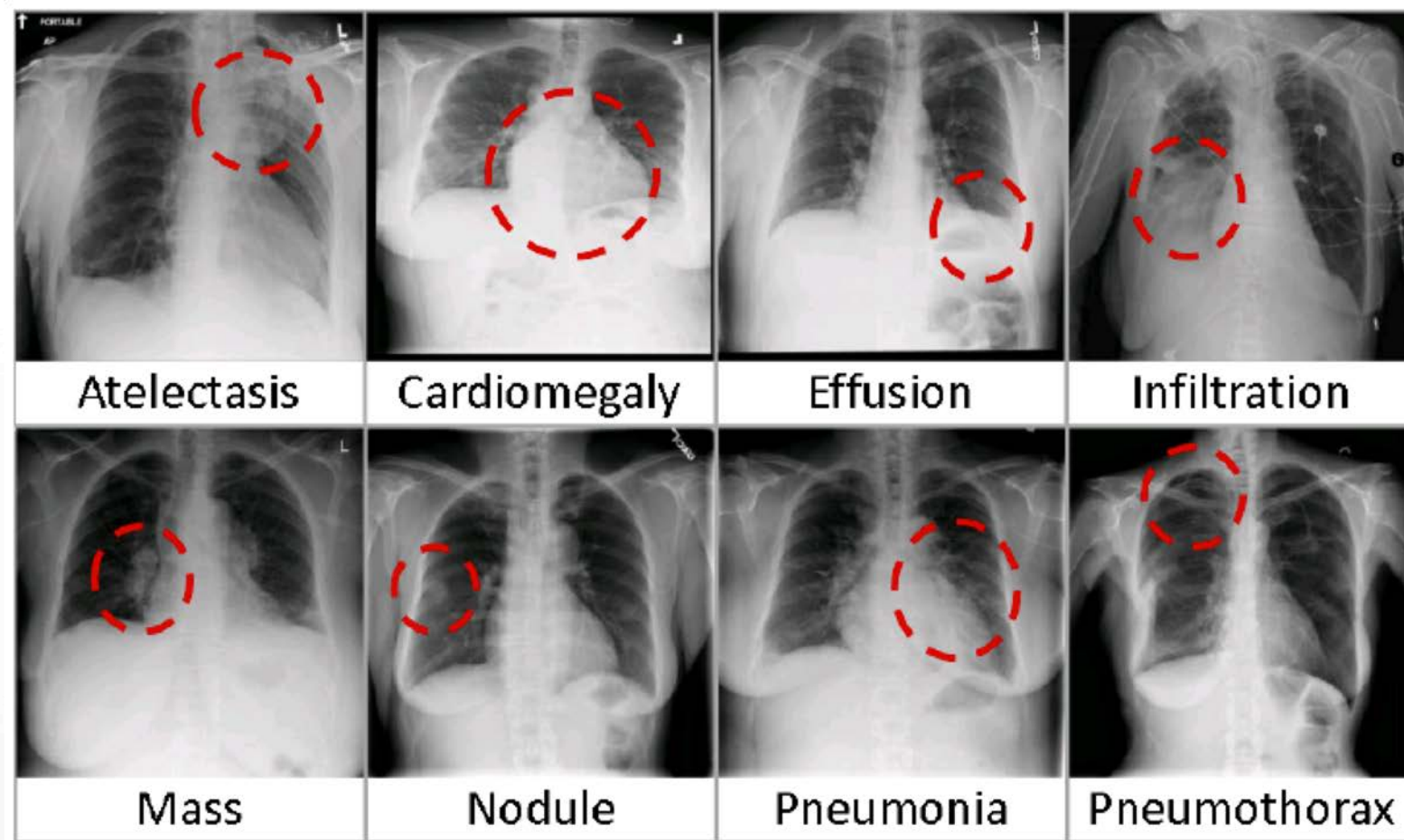


Example Medical Image Datasets

- NIH Chest X-Ray-14 dataset for classification and localization of thorax diseases

- 112,120 frontal images from over 30,000 unique patients

<https://nihcc.app.box.com/v/ChestXray-NIHCC>

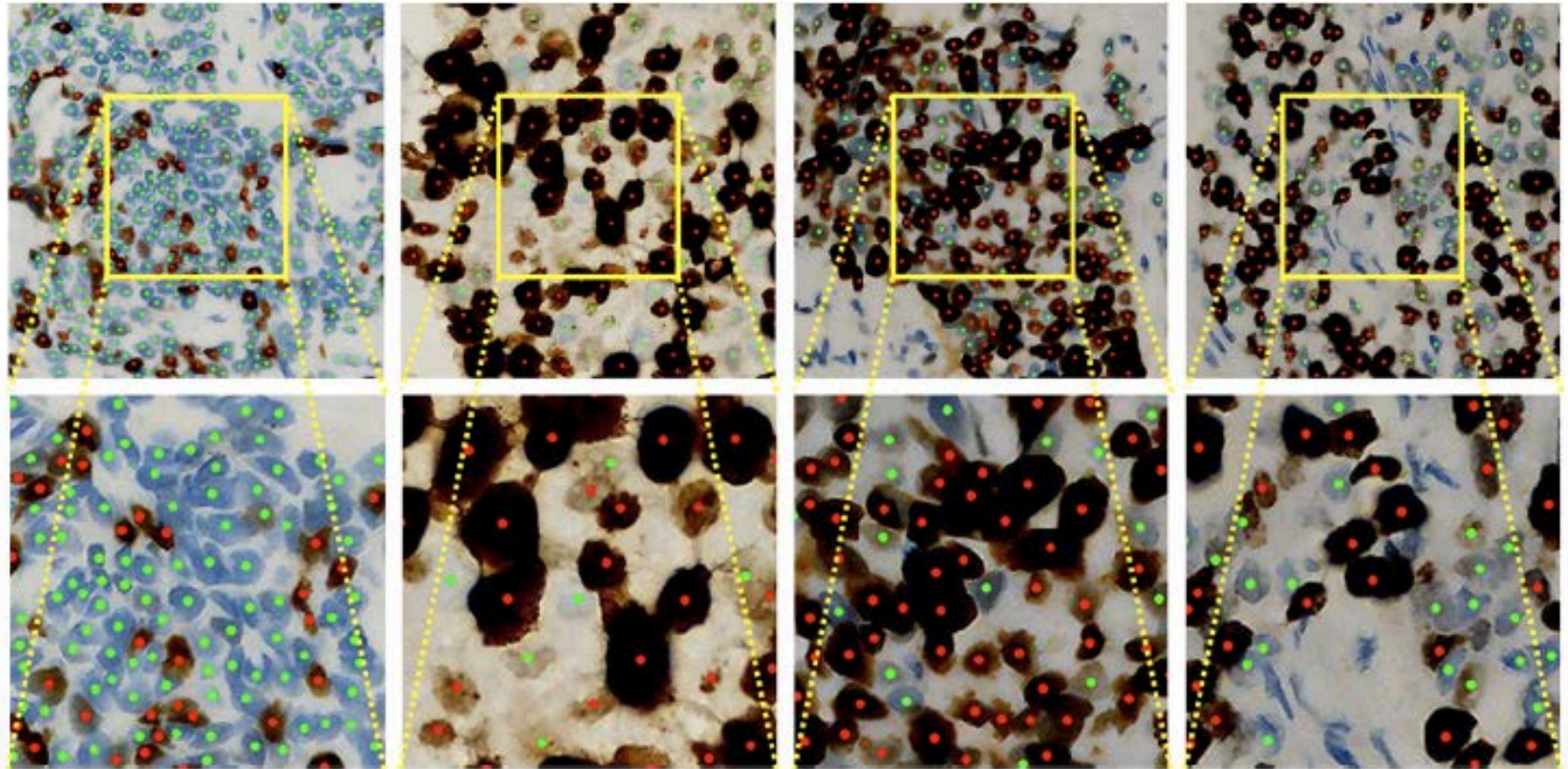


Example Medical Image Datasets

- A public Ki67 immunohistochemistry-stained breast cancer image dataset for nuclei detection and classification

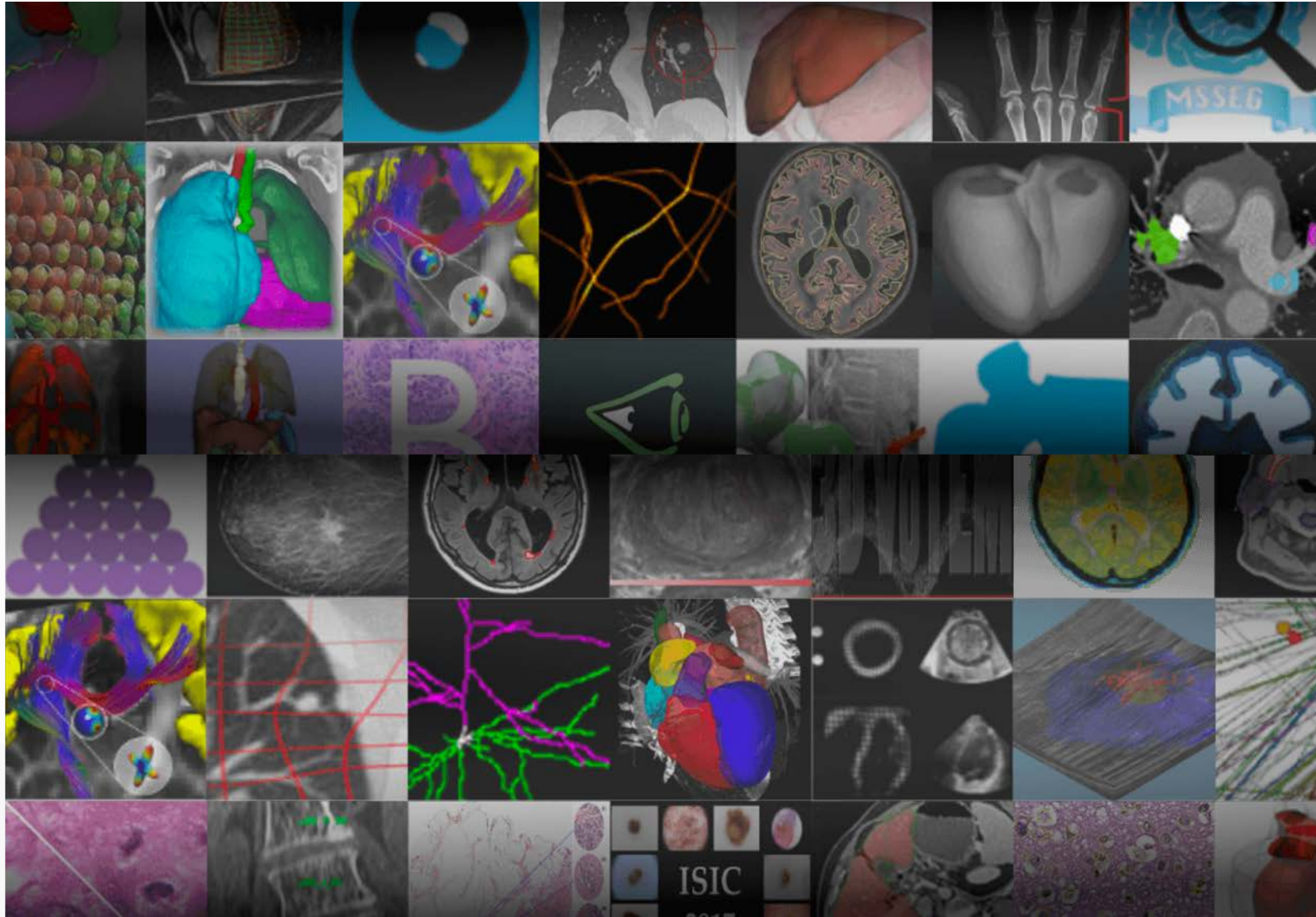
- 1,338 images from 394 subjects/cases
- 181,074 annotated nuclei

<https://sites.google.com/view/bcdataset>

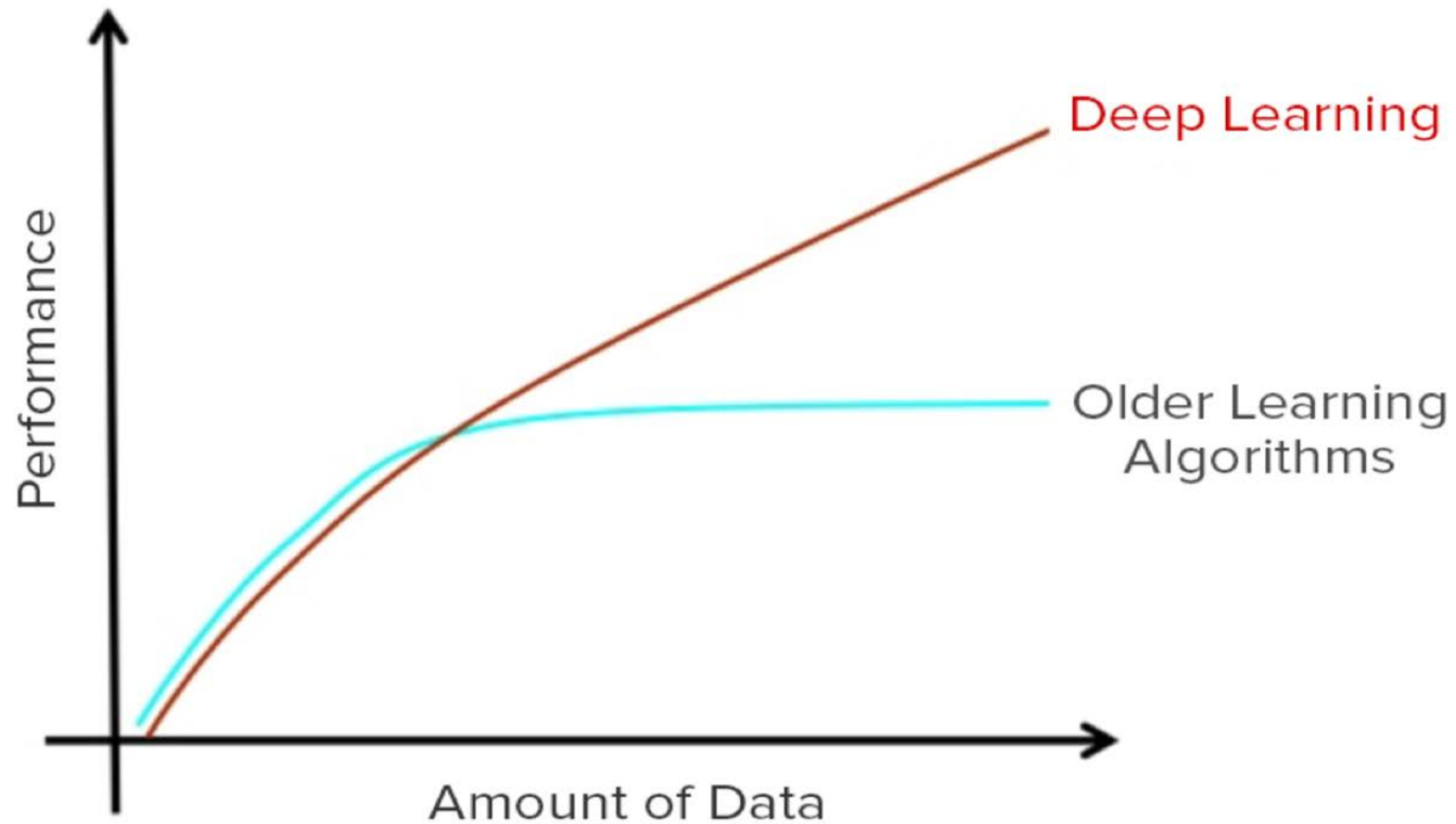


More Biomedical Image Datasets

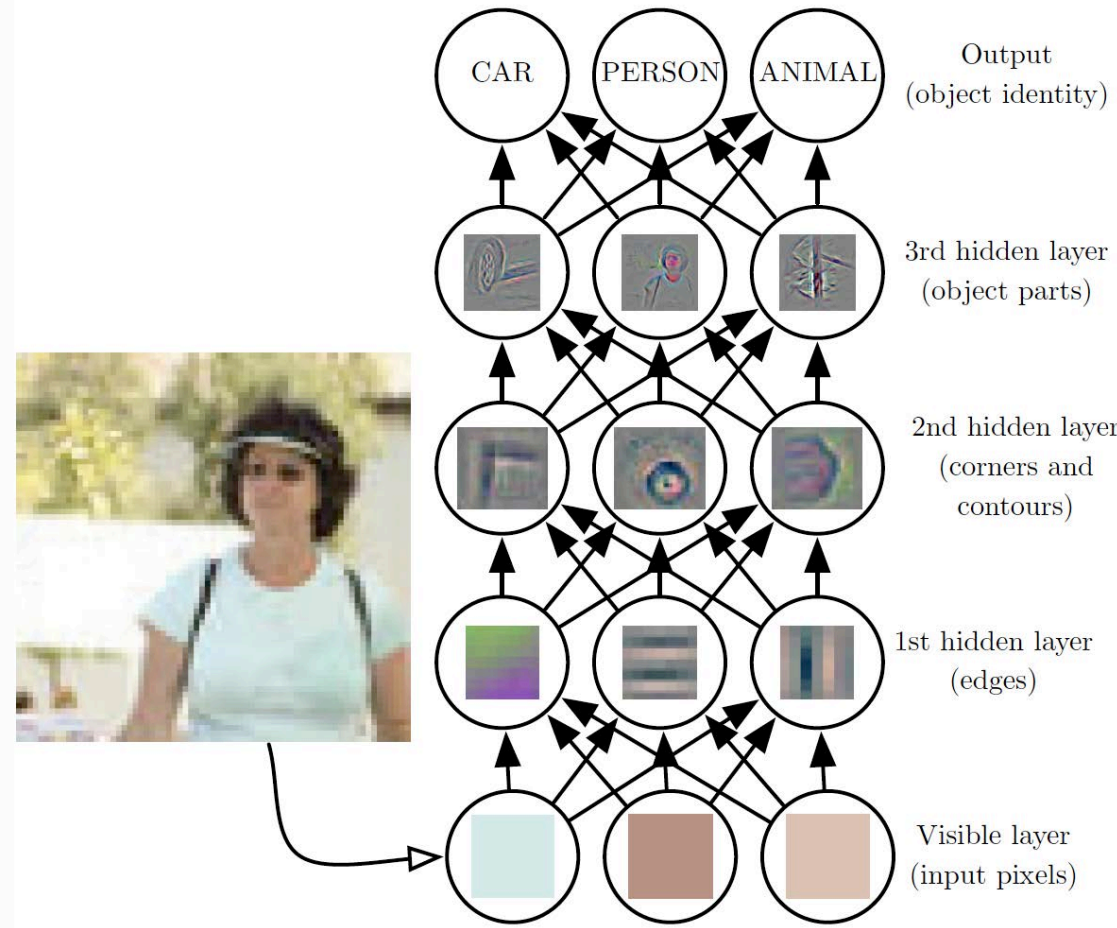
<https://grand-challenge.org/challenges/>



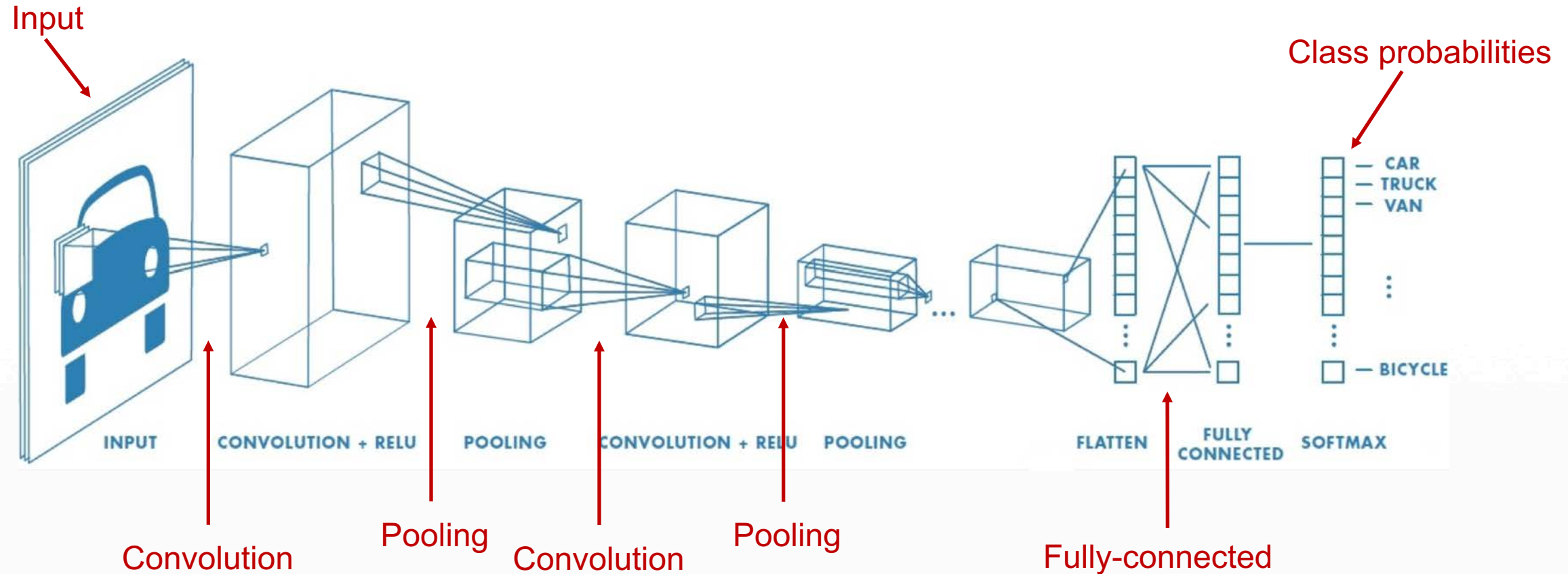
Methods for Large-Scale Image Data



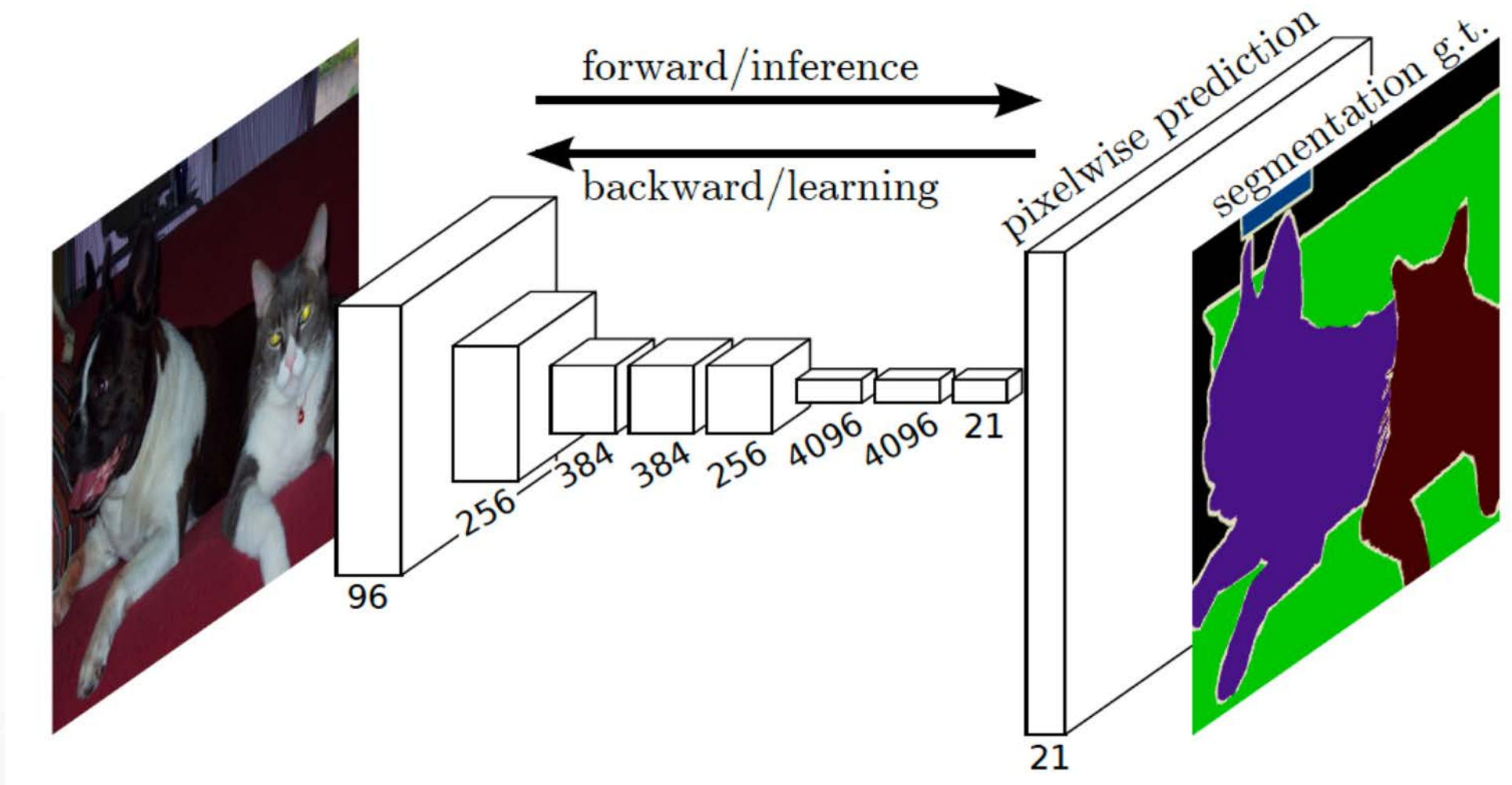
Deep Learning



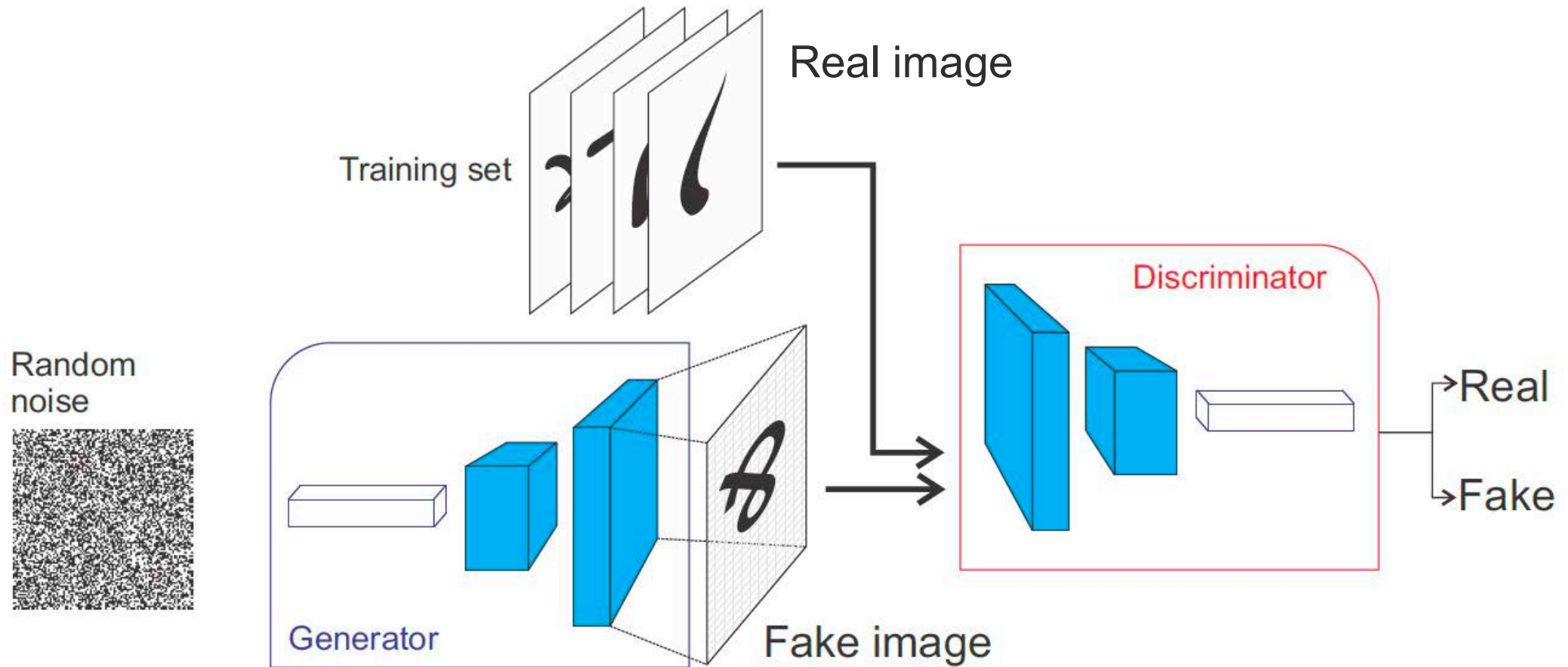
Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)



Fully Convolutional Networks (FCNs)

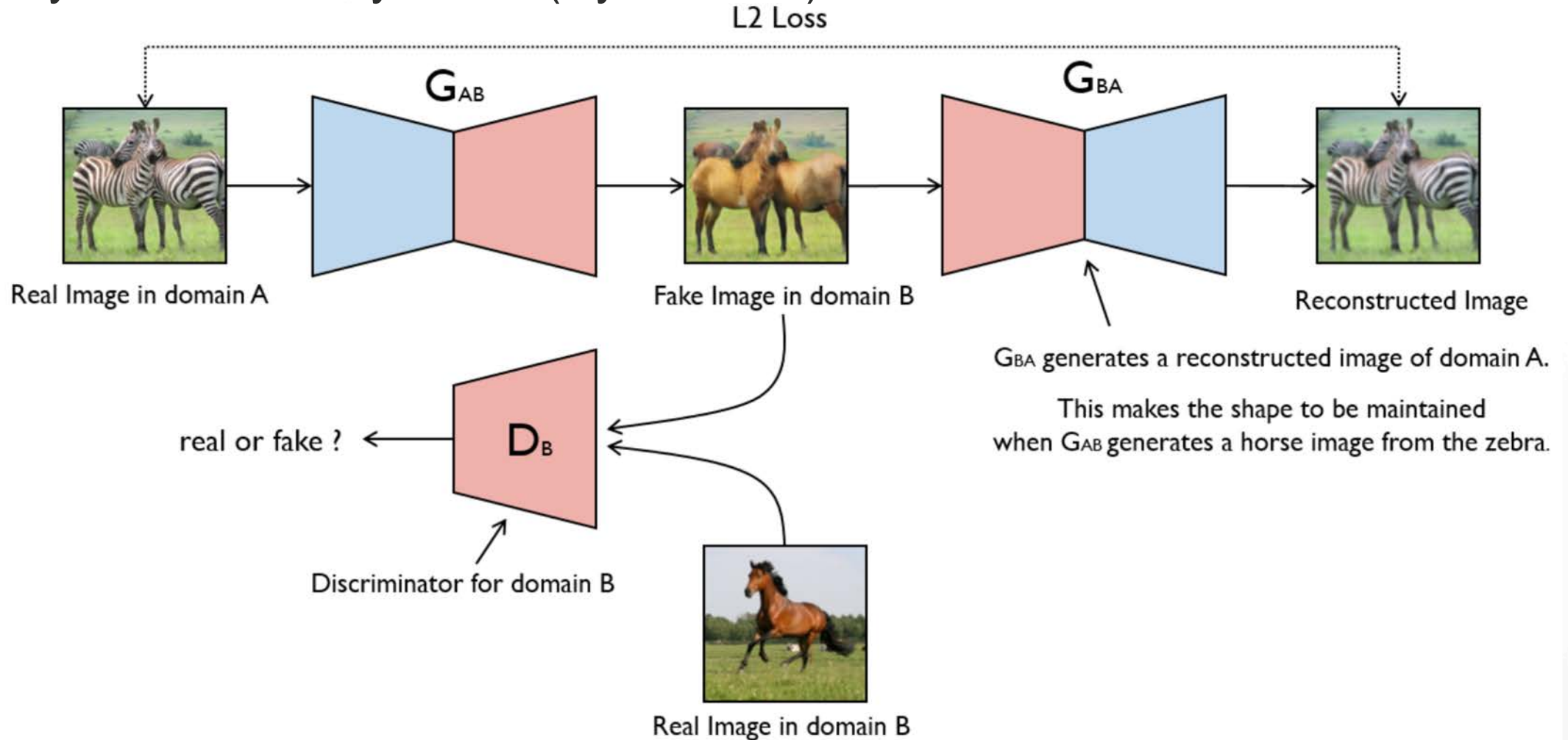


Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)



Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

- Cycle-consistency GANs (CycleGANs)



1. Zhu *et al.*, "Unpaired Image-to-Image Translation using Cycle-Consistent Adversarial Networks", *ICCV*, 2017

2. <https://towardsdatascience.com/image-to-image-translation-using-cycle-gan-model-d58cfff04755>

Deep Learning in Medical Image Analysis

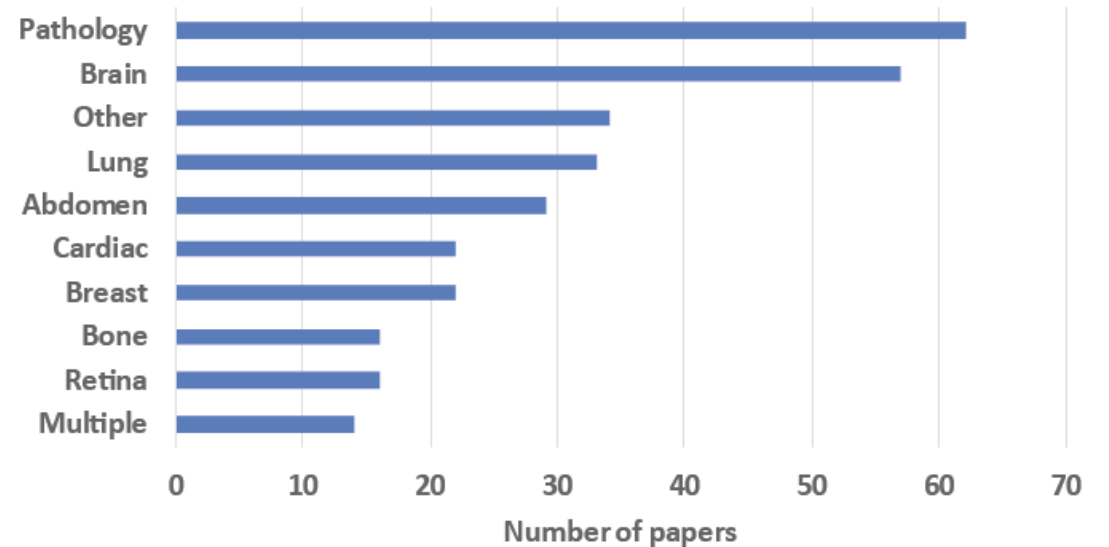
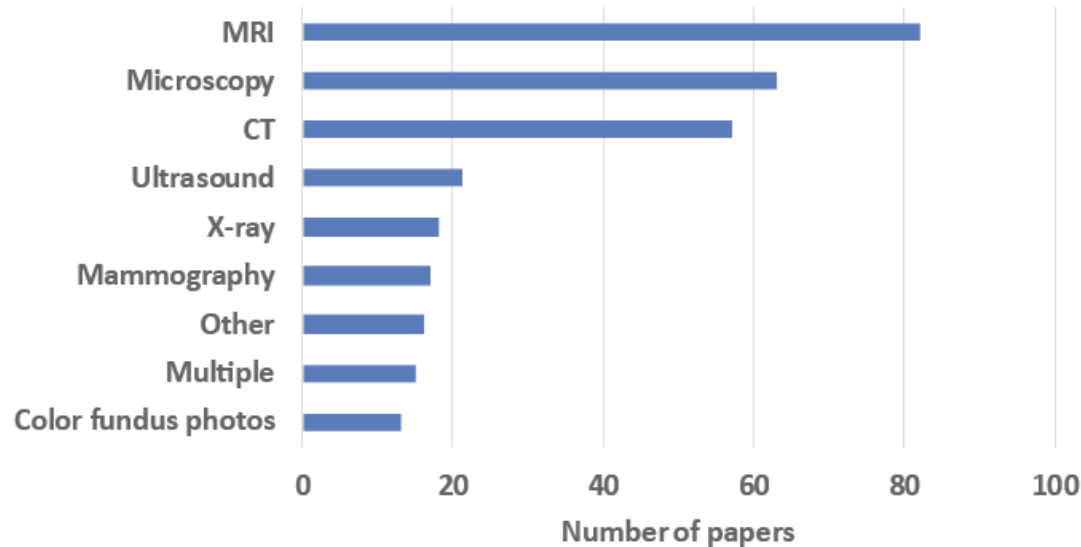
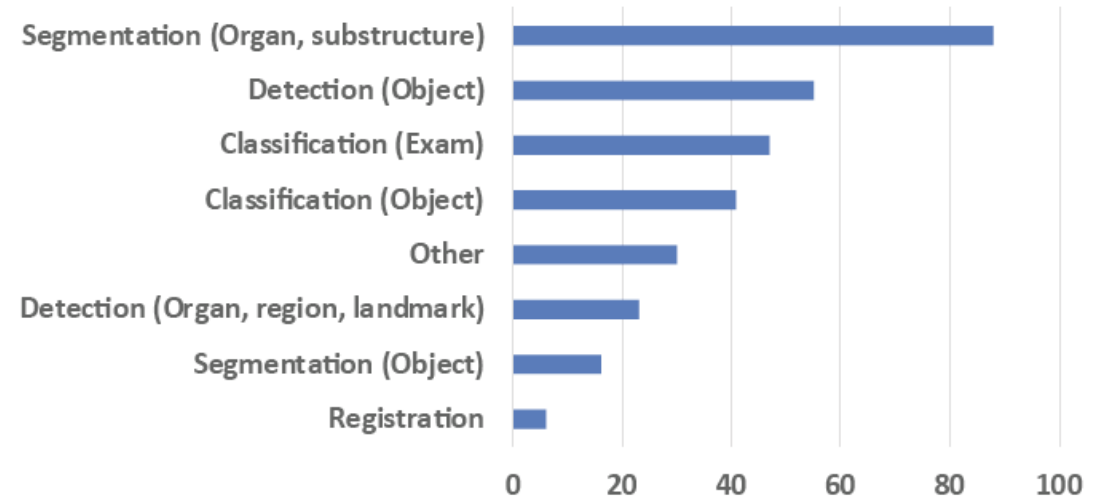
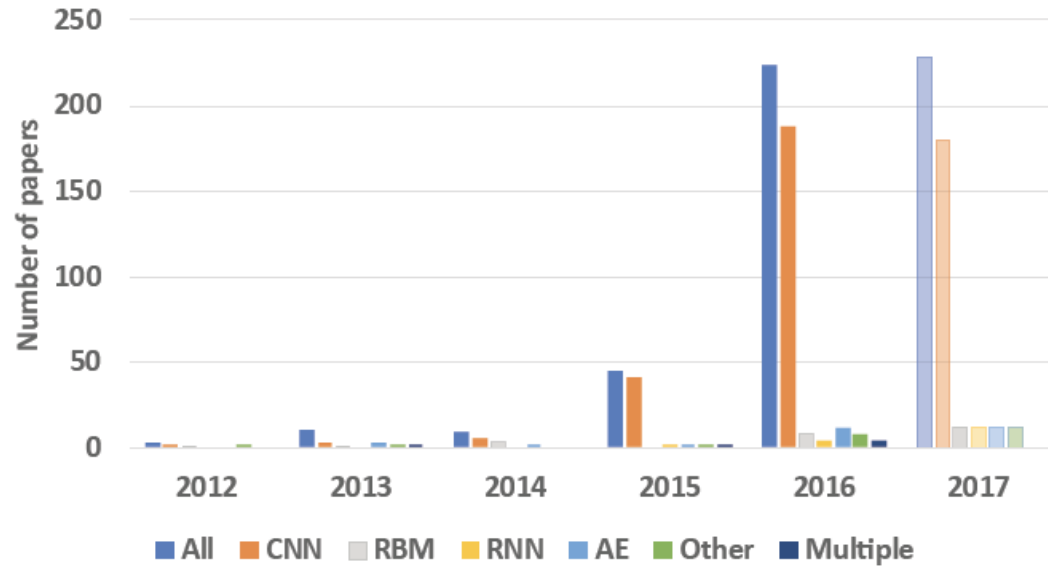


Image Classification

- CNN-based classification of HEp-2 cell images

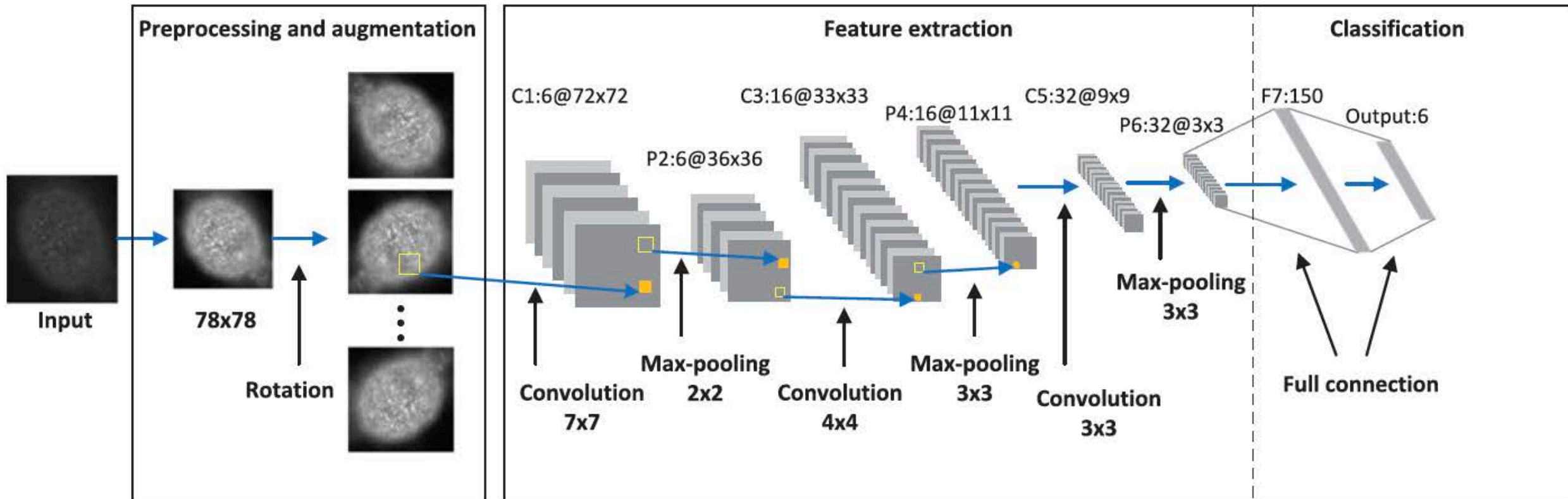
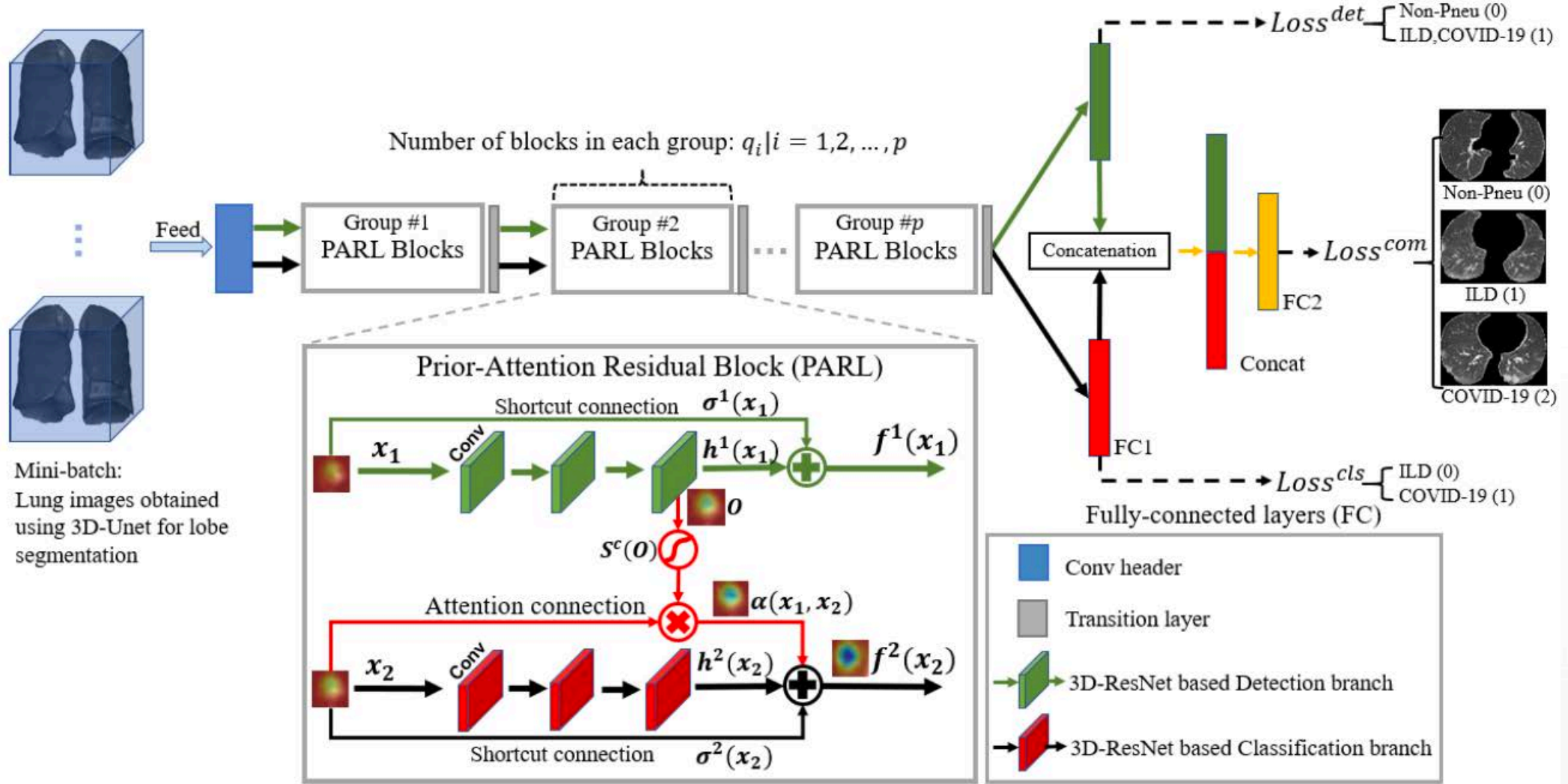


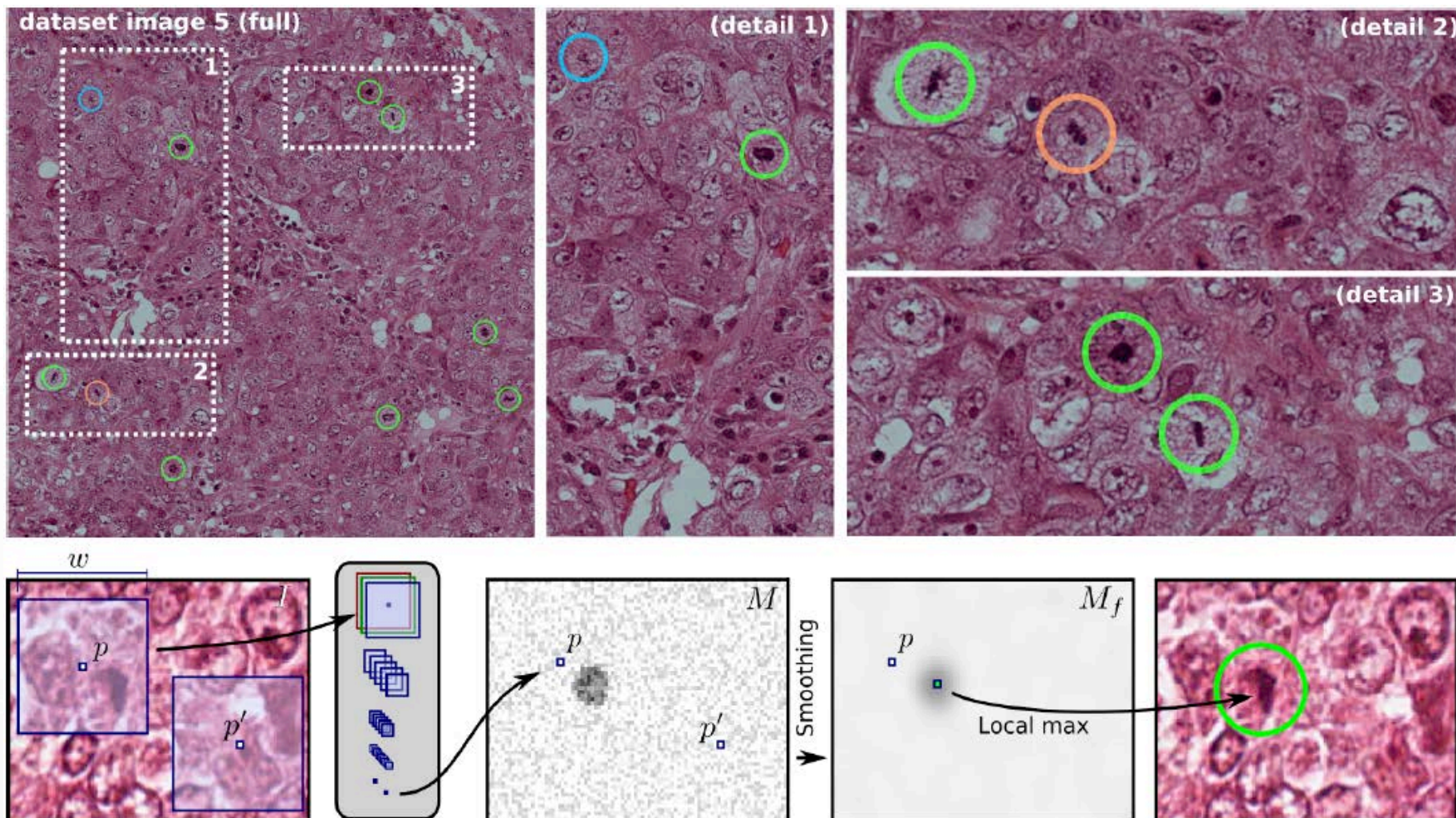
Image Classification

COVID-19 screening



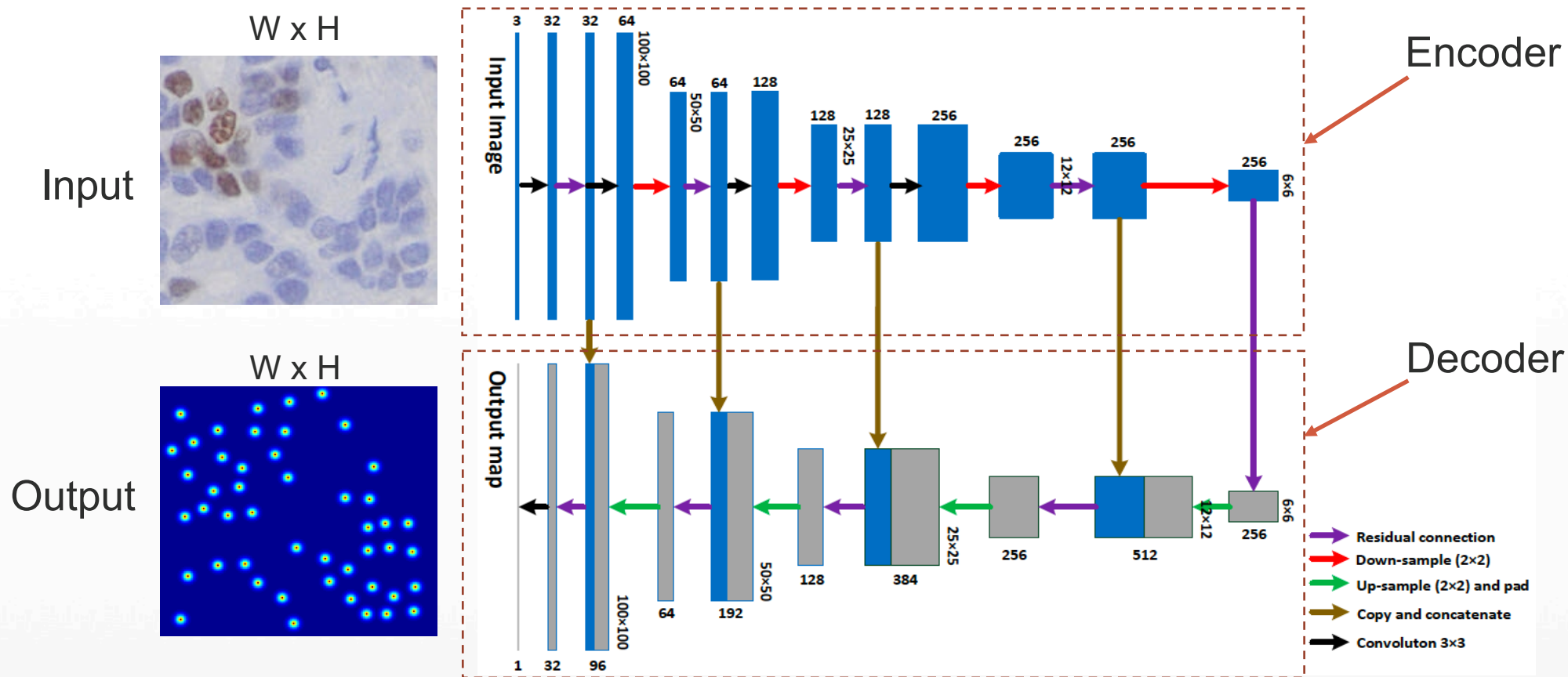
Object Detection

- CNN-based mitosis detection in breast cancer histology images



Object Detection

- Nucleus/cell detection with fully convolutional networks (FCNs)



Object Detection

- Nucleus/cell detection with generative adversarial networks (GANs)

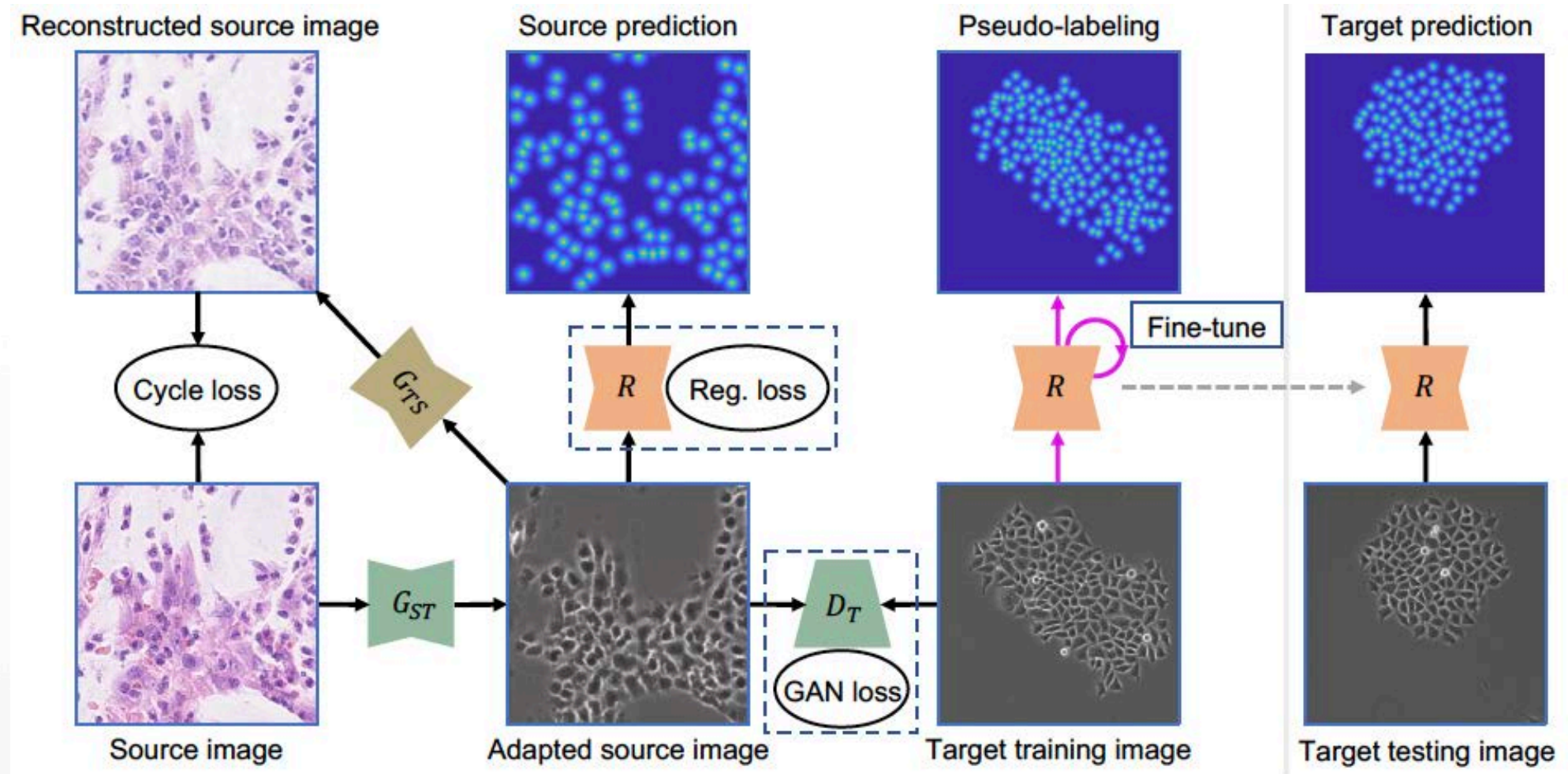


Image Segmentation

- Cell segmentation with U-Net (an encoder-decoder network)

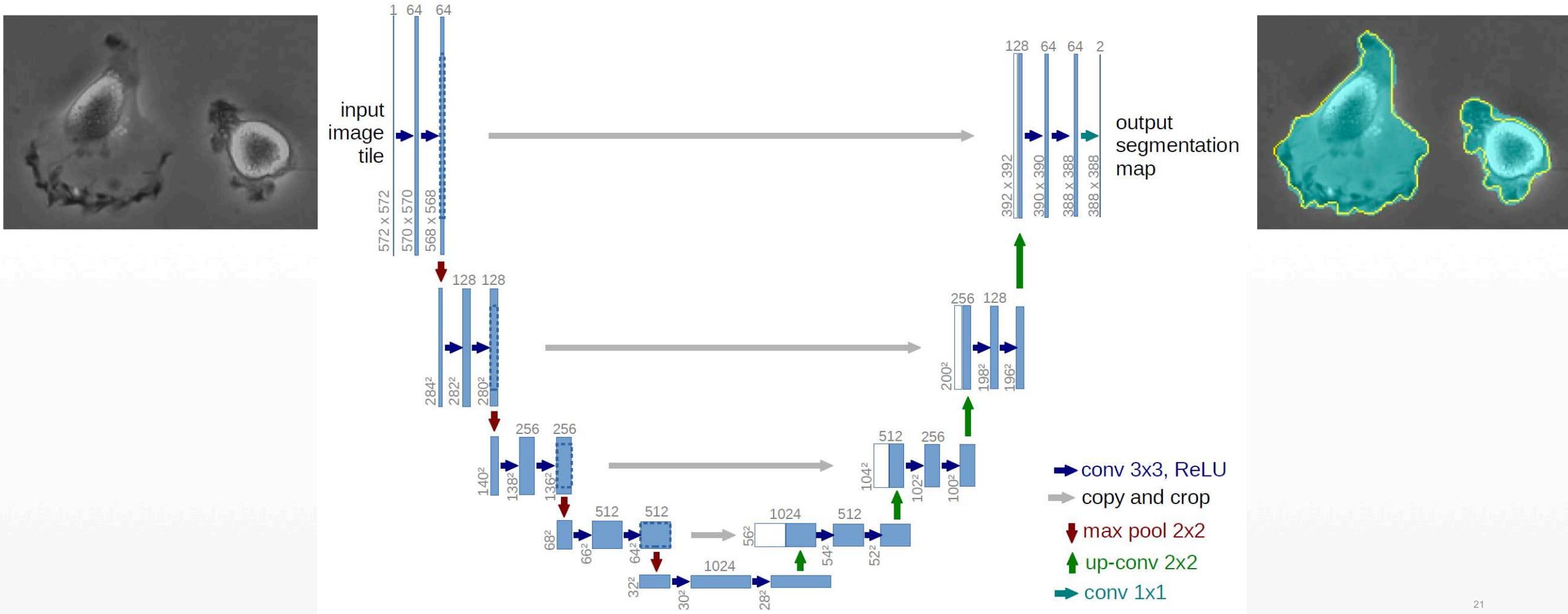
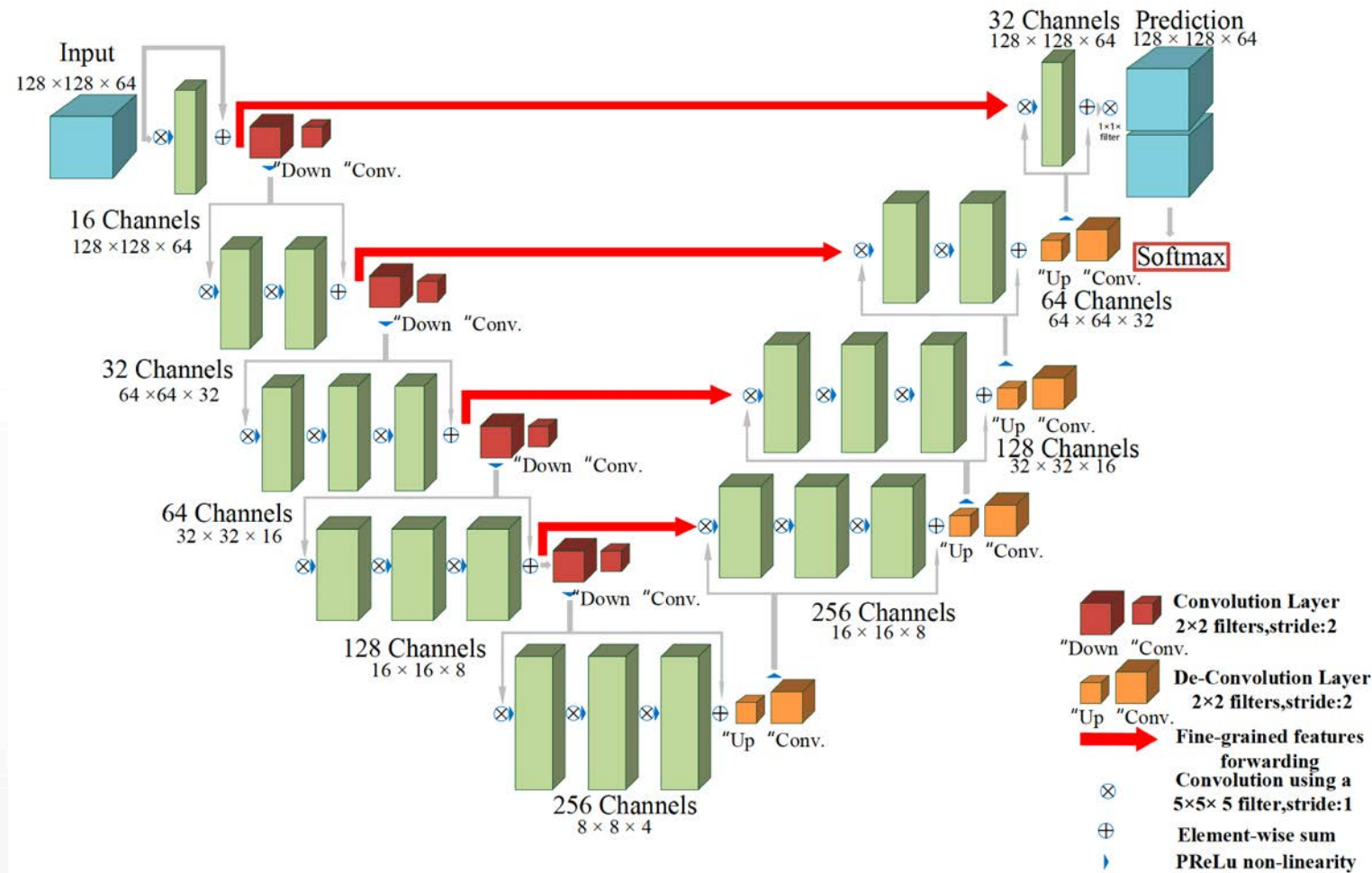
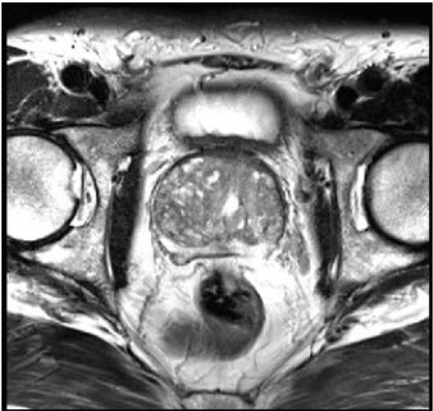


Image Segmentation

■ 3D MRI prostate image segmentation



1. Lei *et al.*, "Medical Image Segmentation Using Deep Learning: A Survey", *arXiv*, 2020
2. Milletari *et al.*, "V-Net: Fully Convolutional Neural Networks for Volumetric Medical Image Segmentation", *3DV*, 2016

Object Recognition

- Nucleus recognition in Ki67 IHC-stained pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors with fully convolutional networks (FCNs)

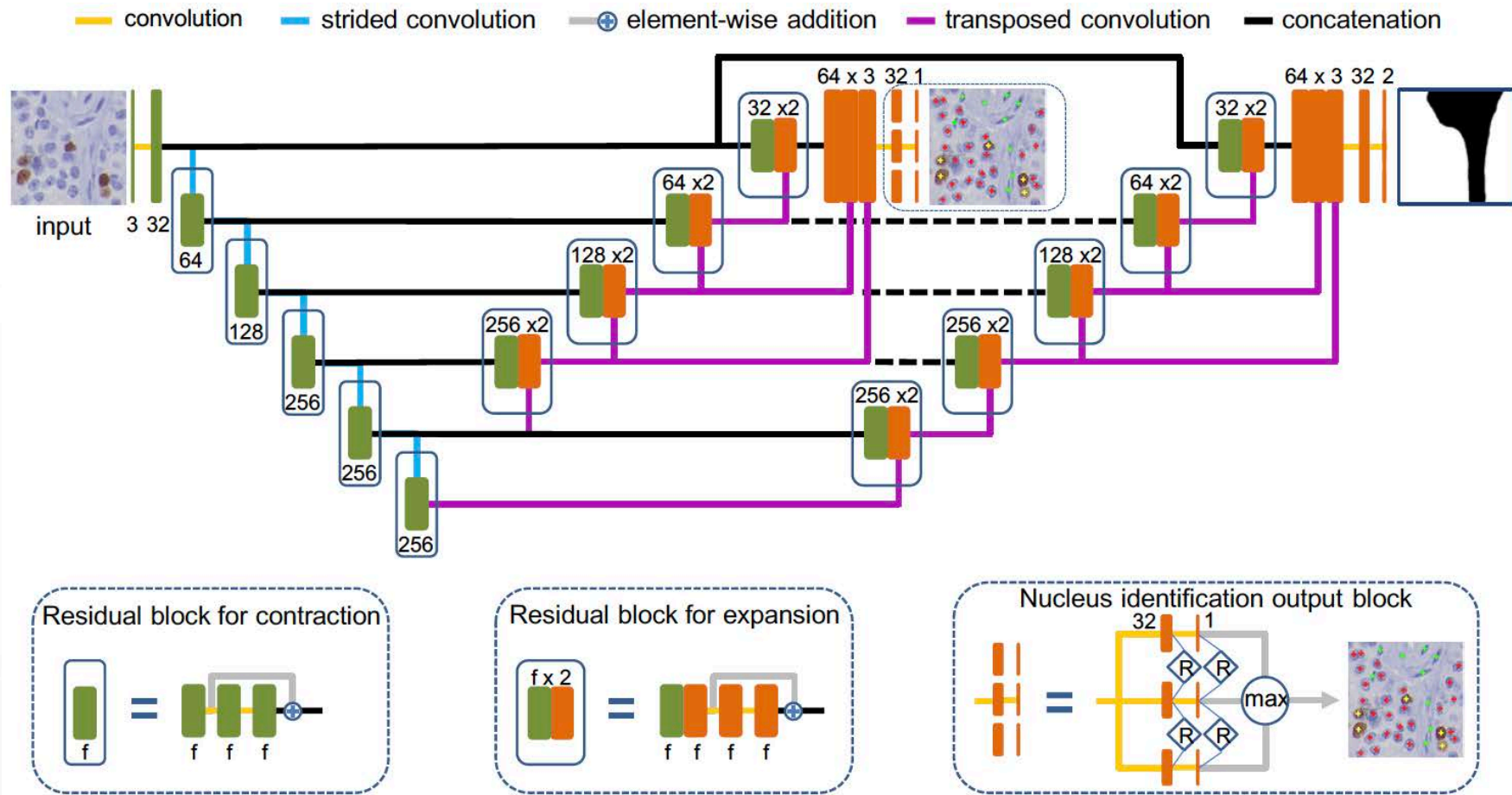
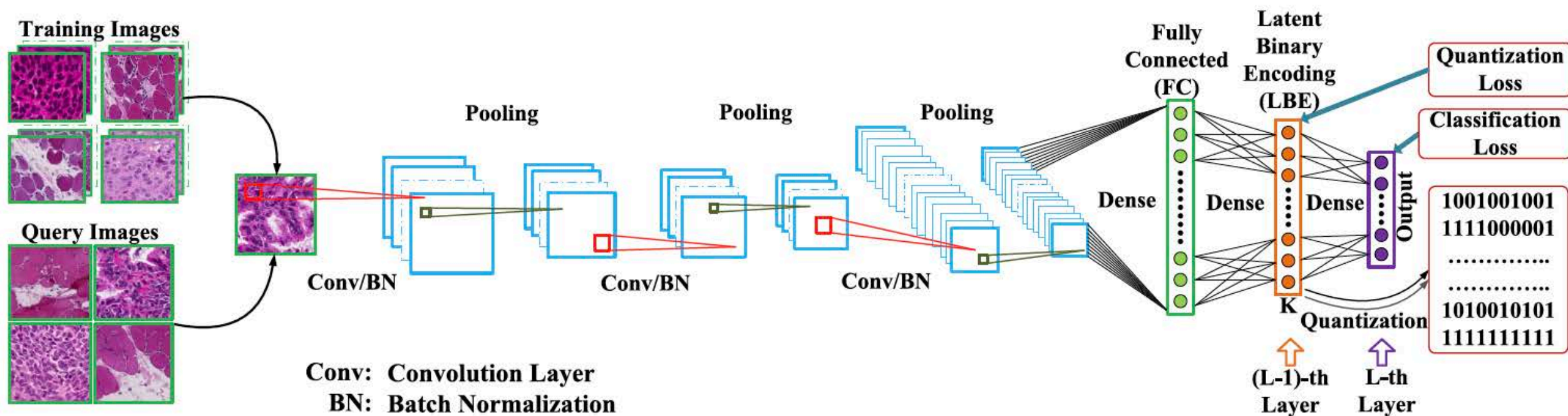


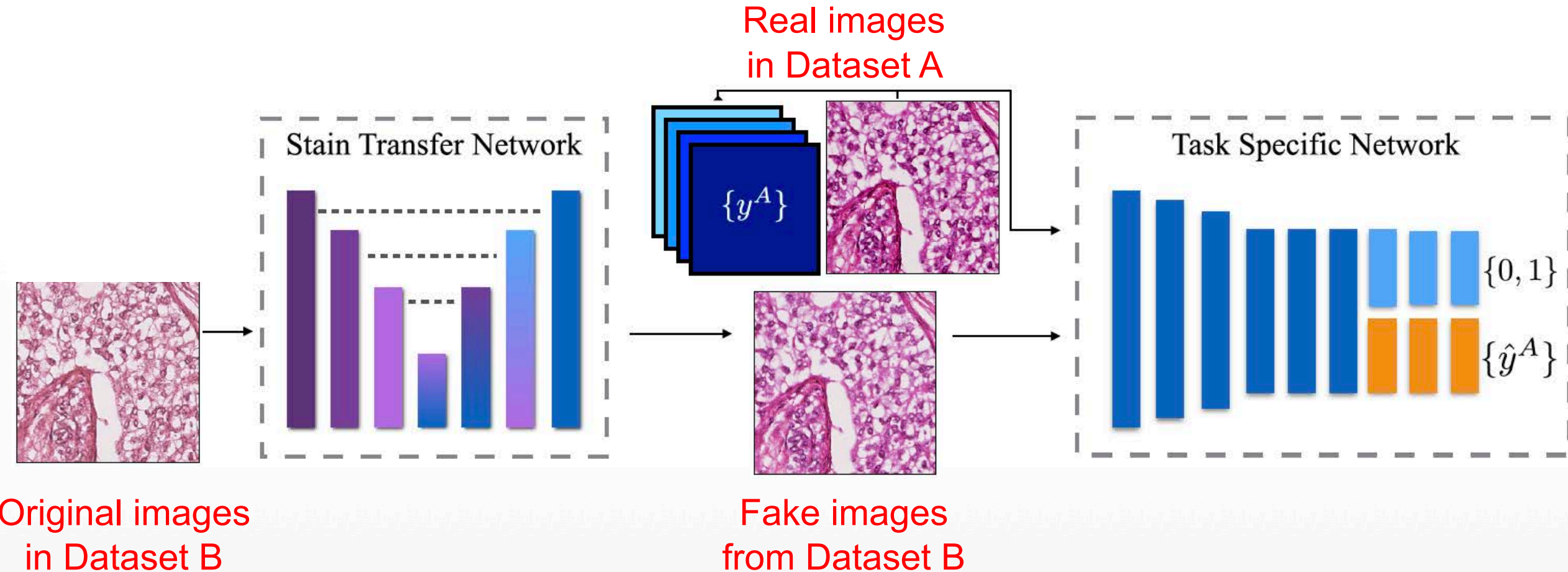
Image Retrieval

- ## ■ Skeletal muscle image retrieval with CNNs



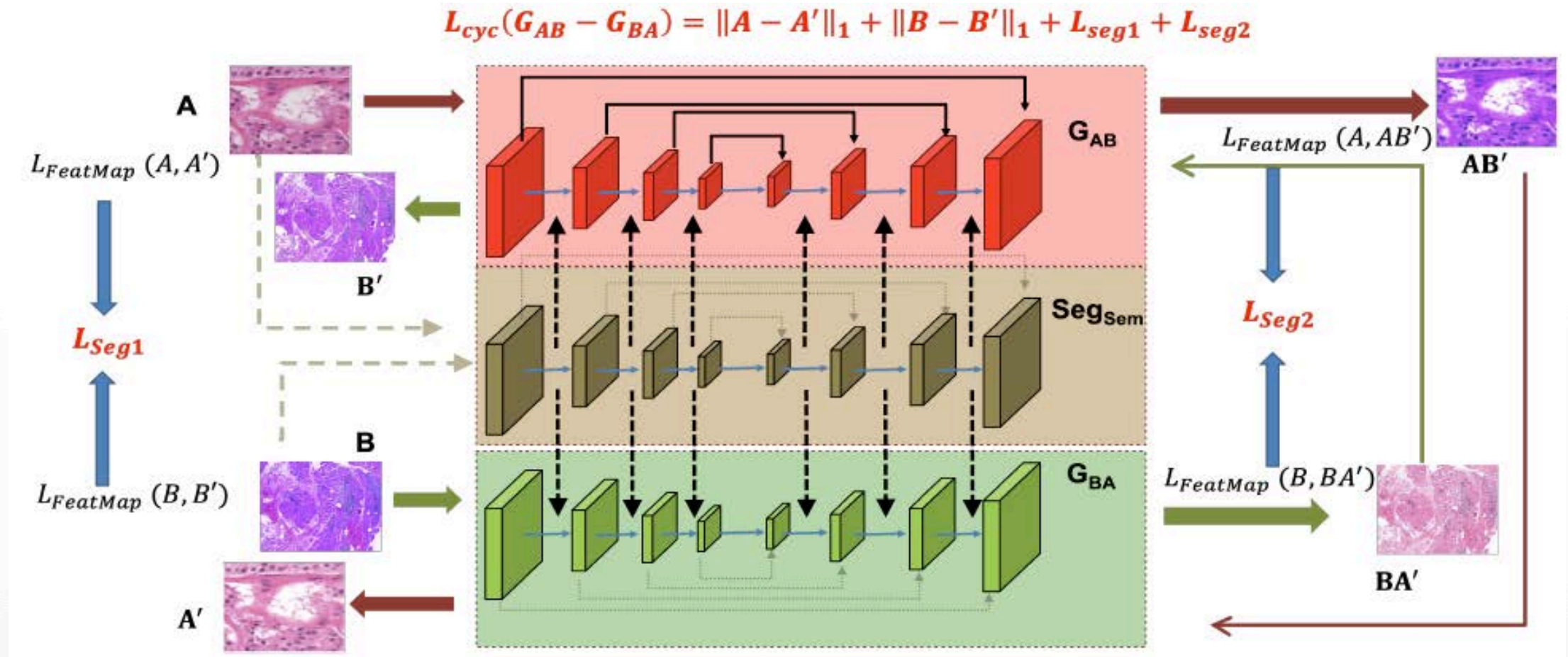
Stain/Color Normalization

- Stain/color normalization with generative adversarial networks (GANs)



Stain/Color Normalization

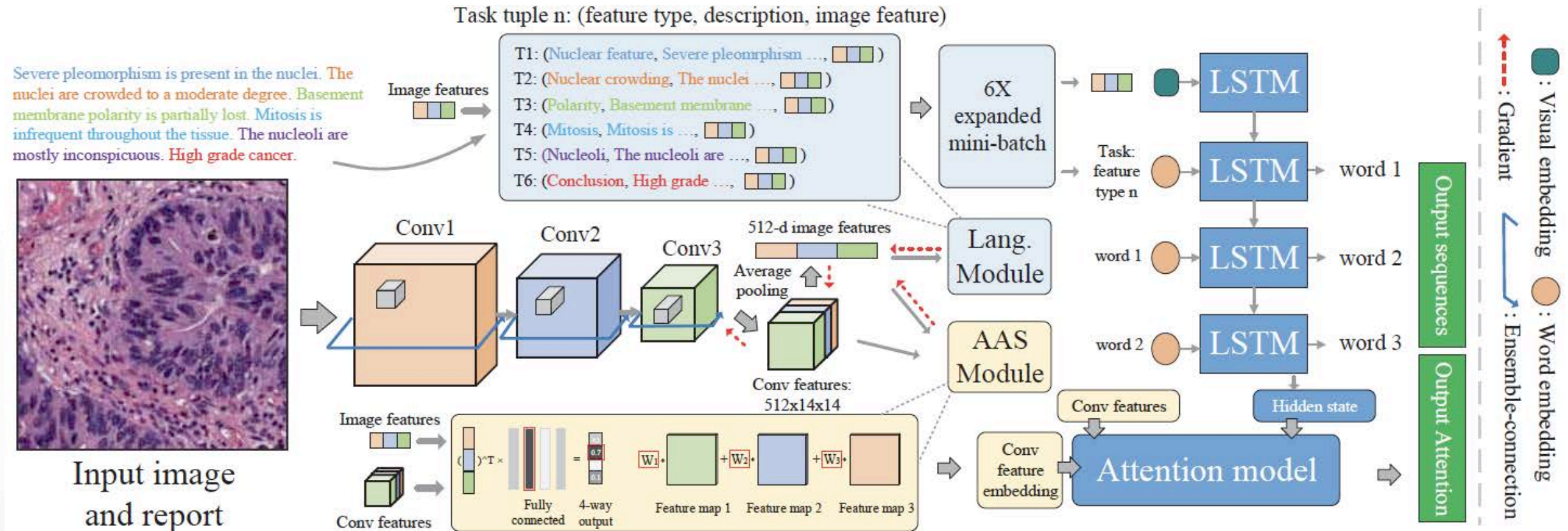
- Stain normalization in digital pathology with cycle-consistency GANs



Text Generation

■ Text generation from bladder cancer pathological images

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yy7NUrc3KI0>



Thank You

