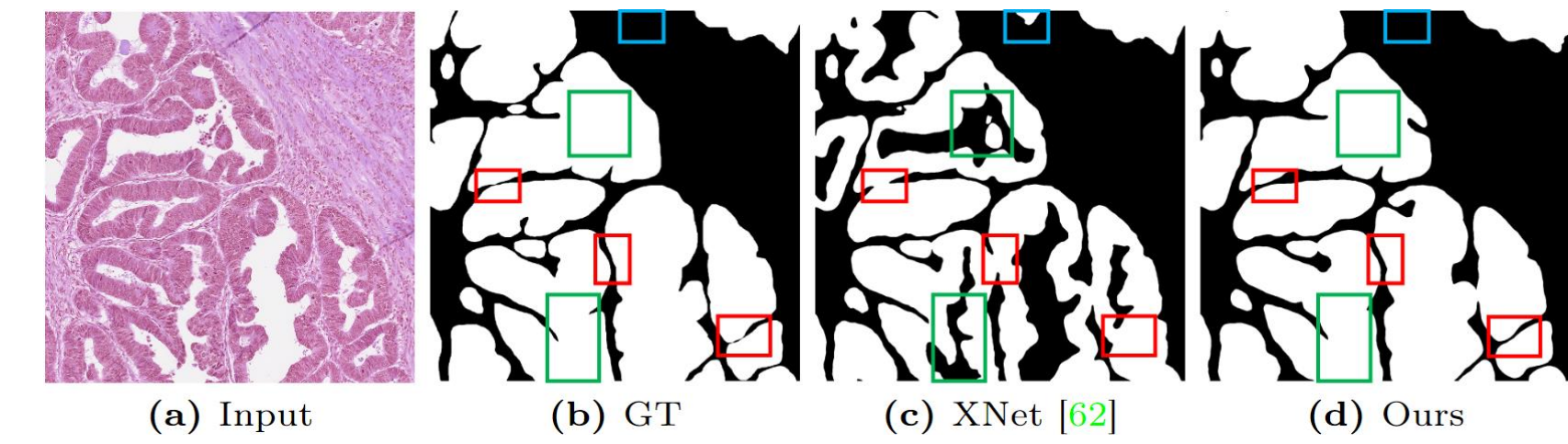




Motivations

- In computational pathology, segmenting densely distributed objects like glands and nuclei is crucial for downstream analysis.
- Fully supervised segmentation methods demand a substantial volume of detailed pixel-wise annotations, which is burdensome to obtain.
- Existing semi-supervised learning (SemiSL) methods are often prone to topological errors, such as missing or incorrectly merged/separated glands or nuclei.

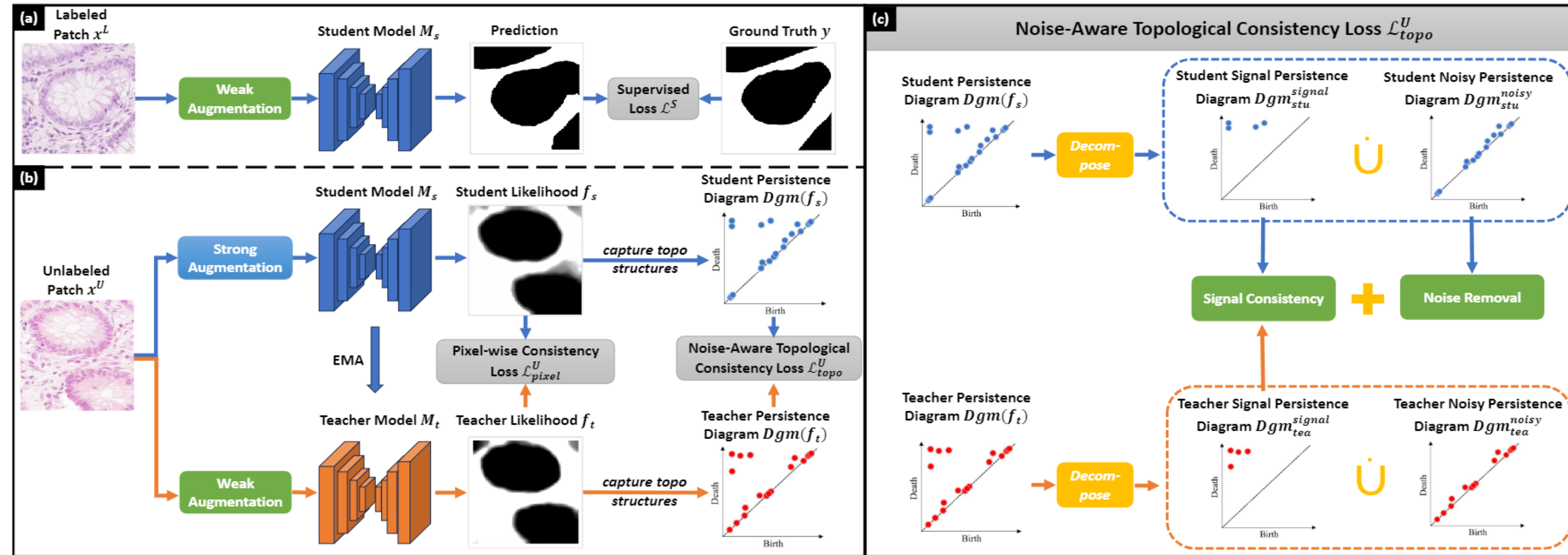


Red: prediction errors; Blue: false-positive predictions; Green: false negative holes.

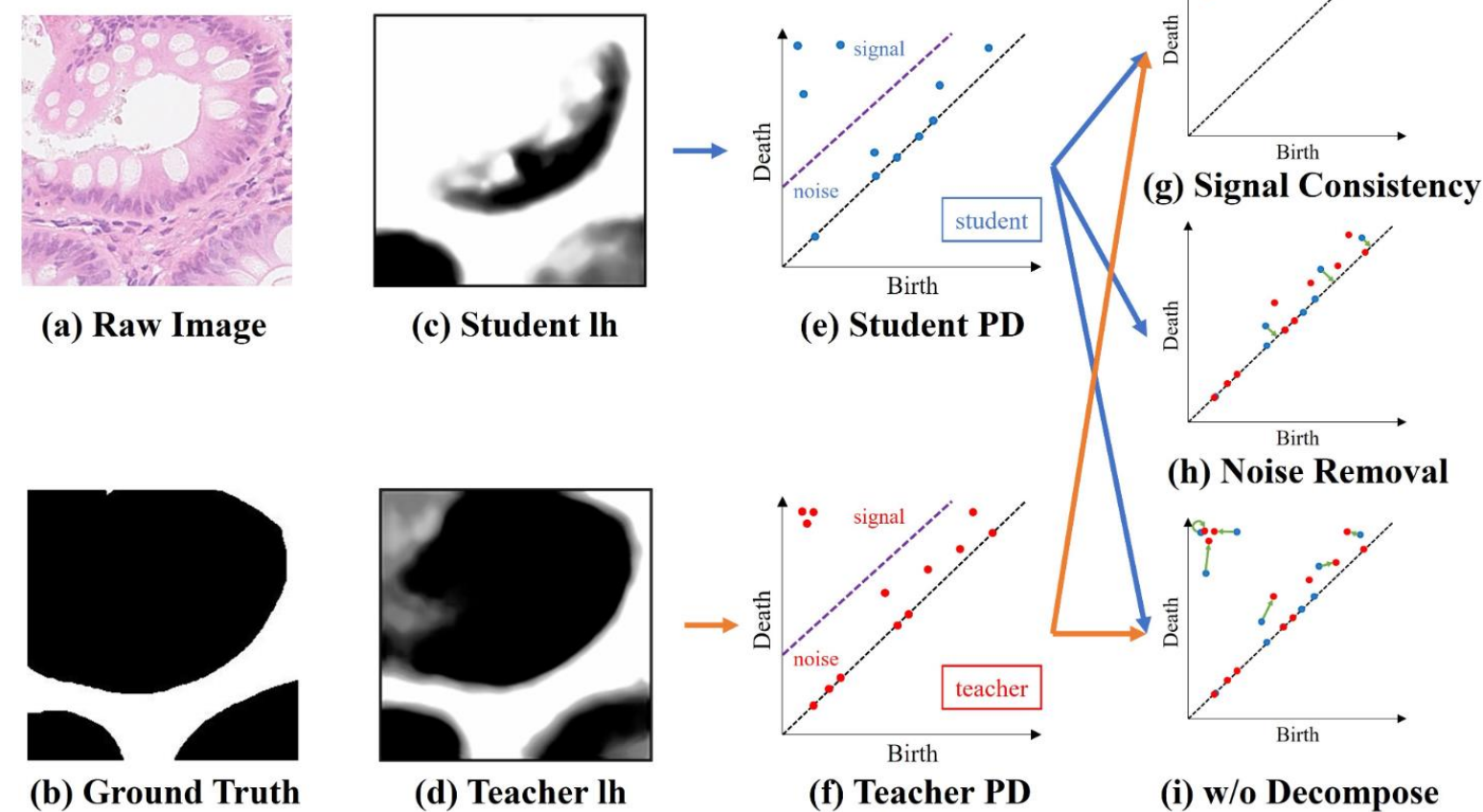
Contributions

- We propose the first topology-aware semi-supervised framework that enforces topological consistency in segmenting densely distributed objects of interest in histopathology images.
- We propose a learning strategy that produces robust topological representations from the noisy topological feature space of the unlabeled images.
- Through extensive experiments on multiple histopathology imaging datasets, we show that our method effectively improves the segmentation quality both pixel- and topology-wise.

Overall Framework



Learning Strategy



Given a labeled dataset D_L and an unlabeled dataset D_U , we adopt the popular teacher-student framework in SemiSL. This framework contains two networks: student and teacher networks, with identical architecture. **The key intuition is that under different perturbations, the topology of the predictions should be consistent.**

The overall training objective is:

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}^S + \mathcal{L}^U$$

To make full use of limited annotations, the supervised loss is formulated as follows:

$$\mathcal{L}^S(D_L, M_s) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_L} [\lambda_1^L \ell_{CE}(M_s(x_i^L), y_i) + \lambda_2^L \ell_{Dice}(M_s(x_i^L), y_i)]$$

We first decompose the persistence diagram into signal and noisy parts based on the persistence:

$$Dgm(f) = Dgm(f)^{signal} \cup Dgm(f)^{noisy}$$

$$Dgm(f)^{signal} = \{p \in Dgm(f) \mid per(p) > \phi\}$$

$$Dgm(f)^{noisy} = \{p \in Dgm(f) \mid per(p) \leq \phi\}$$

Then, the designed noise-aware topological consistency loss is as follows:

$$\mathcal{L}_{topo}^U = \mathcal{L}_{topo-cons}^U + \mathcal{L}_{topo-rem}^U$$

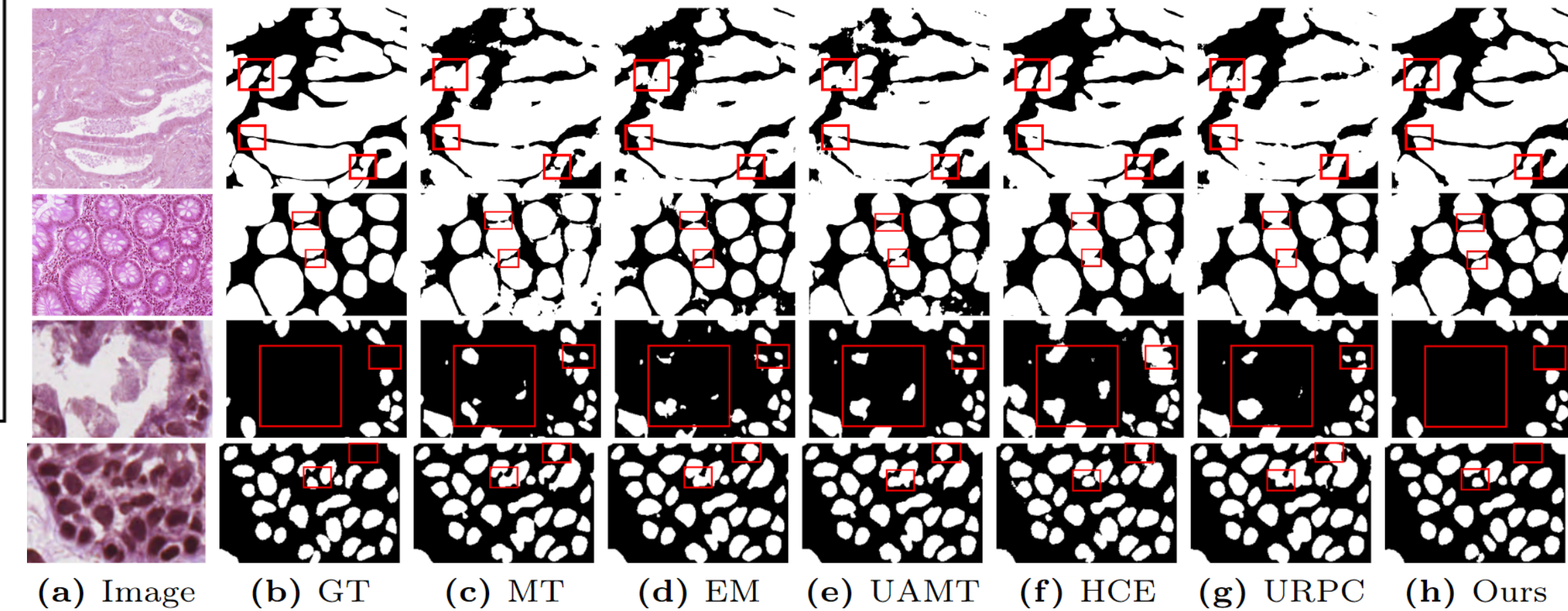
$$\mathcal{L}_{topo-cons}^U = \sum_{p \in Dgm_{stu}^{signal}} \|p - \gamma^*(p)\|^2$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{topo-rem}^U(f_s) = P_{total}(Dgm_{stu}^{noisy}) = \sum_{p \in Dgm_{stu}^{noisy}} [f_s(x_p^b) - f_s(x_p^d)]^2$$

Experiments

- Extensive experiments on three datasets are conducted: **Colorectal Adenocarcinoma Gland (CRAG)**, **Gland Segmentation in Colon Histology Images Challenge (GlaS)**, and **Multi-Organ Nuclei Segmentation (MoNuSeg)**.

Qualitative Results



Quantitative Results

Dataset	Labeled Ratio (%)	Method	Pixel-Wise			Topology-Wise		
			Accuracy \uparrow	Dice	Obj \uparrow IoU \uparrow	Betti Error \downarrow	Betti Matching	Error \downarrow VOI \downarrow
CRAG	10%	MT [46]	0.862	0.821	0.713	2.238	62.250	0.977
		EM [48]	0.834	0.789	0.688	2.178	80.100	1.027
		UA-MT [58]	0.874	0.837	0.728	1.703	66.450	0.947
		HCE* [25]	0.891	0.862	0.773	1.286	35.530	0.861
		URPC [33]	0.872	0.829	0.728	1.732	74.600	0.883
		XNet [62]	0.895	0.872	0.781	0.578	15.050	0.773
		TopoSemiSeg	0.905	0.884	0.798	0.227	10.475	0.758
	20%	MT [46]	0.887	0.858	0.759	2.603	99.025	0.867
		EM [48]	0.903	0.869	0.776	1.933	75.225	0.798
		UA-MT [58]	0.895	0.859	0.765	1.822	70.850	0.829
		HCE* [25]	0.910	0.881	0.809	0.875	17.400	0.769
		URPC [33]	0.881	0.849	0.744	2.489	99.500	0.912
		XNet [62]	0.907	0.883	0.792	0.422	10.900	0.735
		TopoSemiSeg	0.912	0.898	0.820	0.226	8.575	0.709
100%	Fully-supervised	0.945	0.928	0.869	0.149	5.650	0.547	

Contact

Code: <https://github.com/Melon-Xu/TopoSemiSeg>
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