

Semi-supervised Segmentation of Histopathology Images with Noise-Aware Topological Consistency

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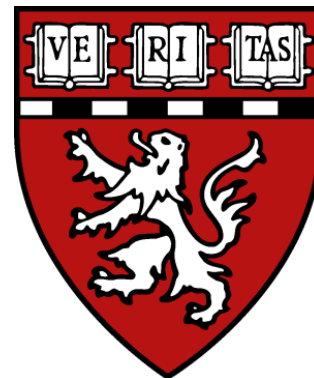


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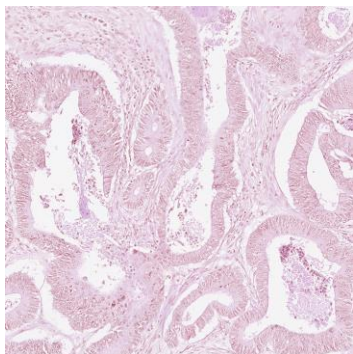
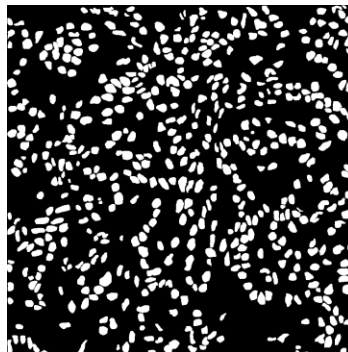
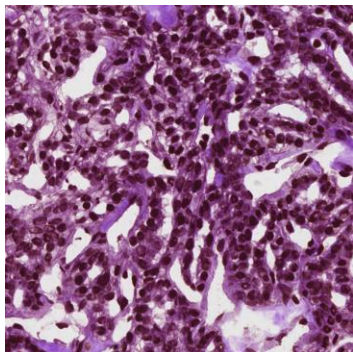


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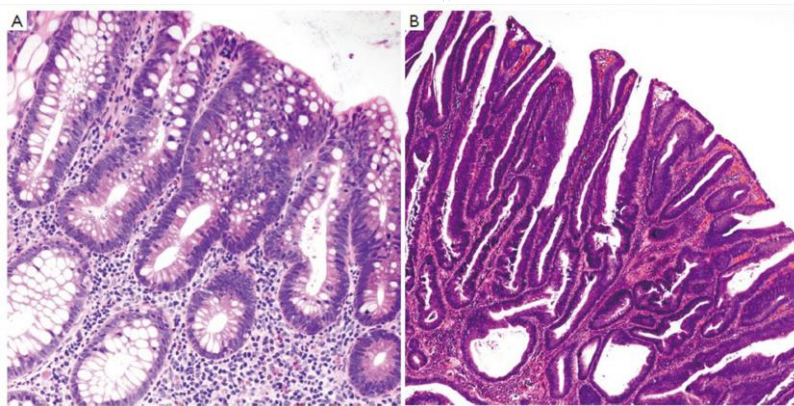
Gland/Nuclei Segmentation in Digital Pathology



Importance

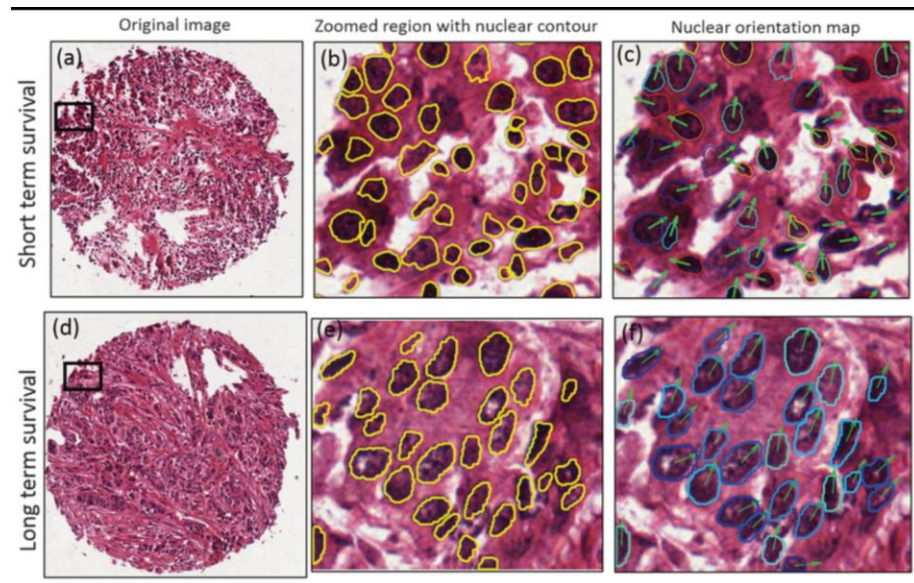
Downstream analysis

- e.g.: Basis of diagnosis, survival prediction



Tubular adenoma
(Lower risk to colon cancer)

Tubulovillous adenoma
(Higher risk to colon cancer)

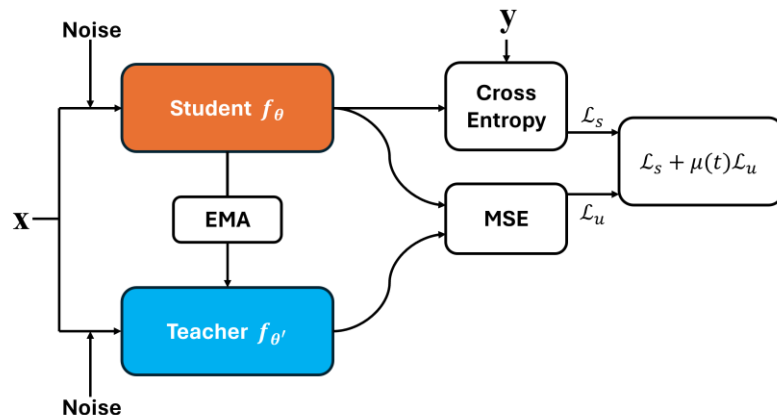
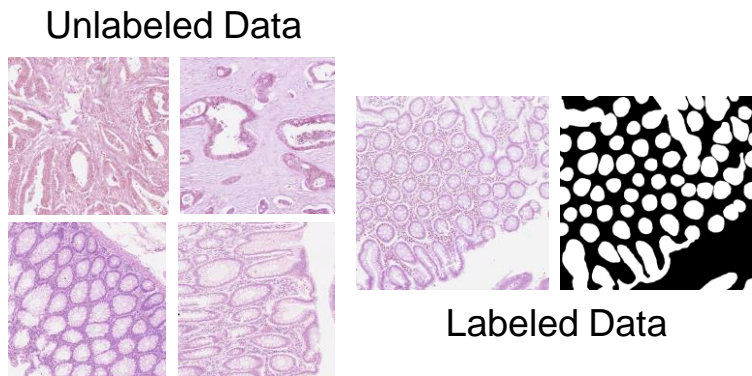


[1] Fleming, Matthew, et al. "Colorectal carcinoma: Pathologic aspects." *Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology* 3.3 (2012): 153.

[2] Lu, Cheng, et al. "Nuclear shape and orientation features from H&E images predict survival in early-stage estrogen receptor-positive breast cancers." *Laboratory investigation* 98.11 (2018): 1438-1448.

The Problem

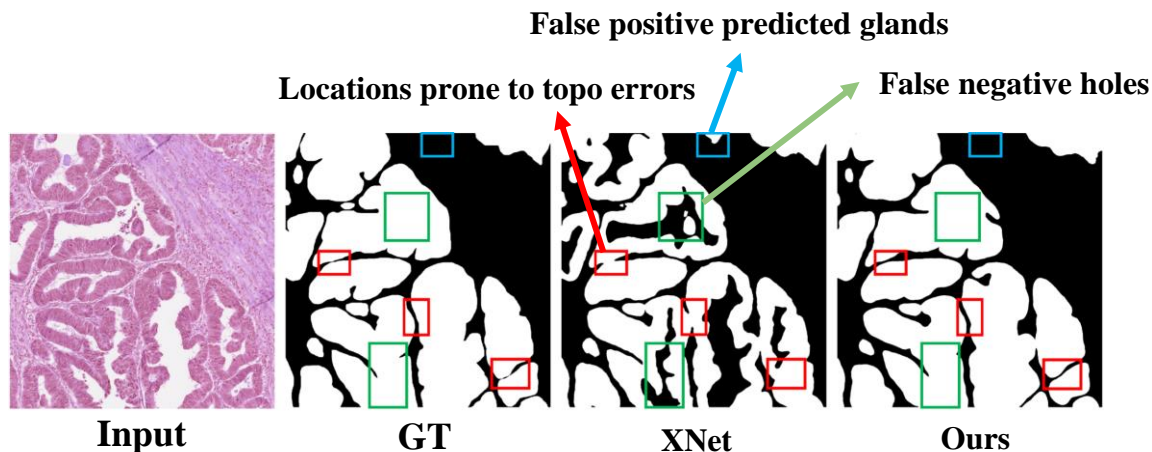
- Limited availability of labeled histopathology data
 - Heavy annotation burden
 - Needs domain expertise
- Semi-supervised methods
 - Small group of labeled data + large group of unlabeled data
 - Consistency-based regularization methods:
 - Enforce consistent predictions under data augmentation.
 - Mean-Teacher Framework



Issues in current methods

- Consistency-based semi-supervised methods
 - Focus on per pixel/voxel consistency
 - Fail to learn the topological characteristics from the unlabeled data
 - Cannot fix the structural errors, such as wrongly merging glands/nuclei

- Existing methods
 - XNet¹, URPC²

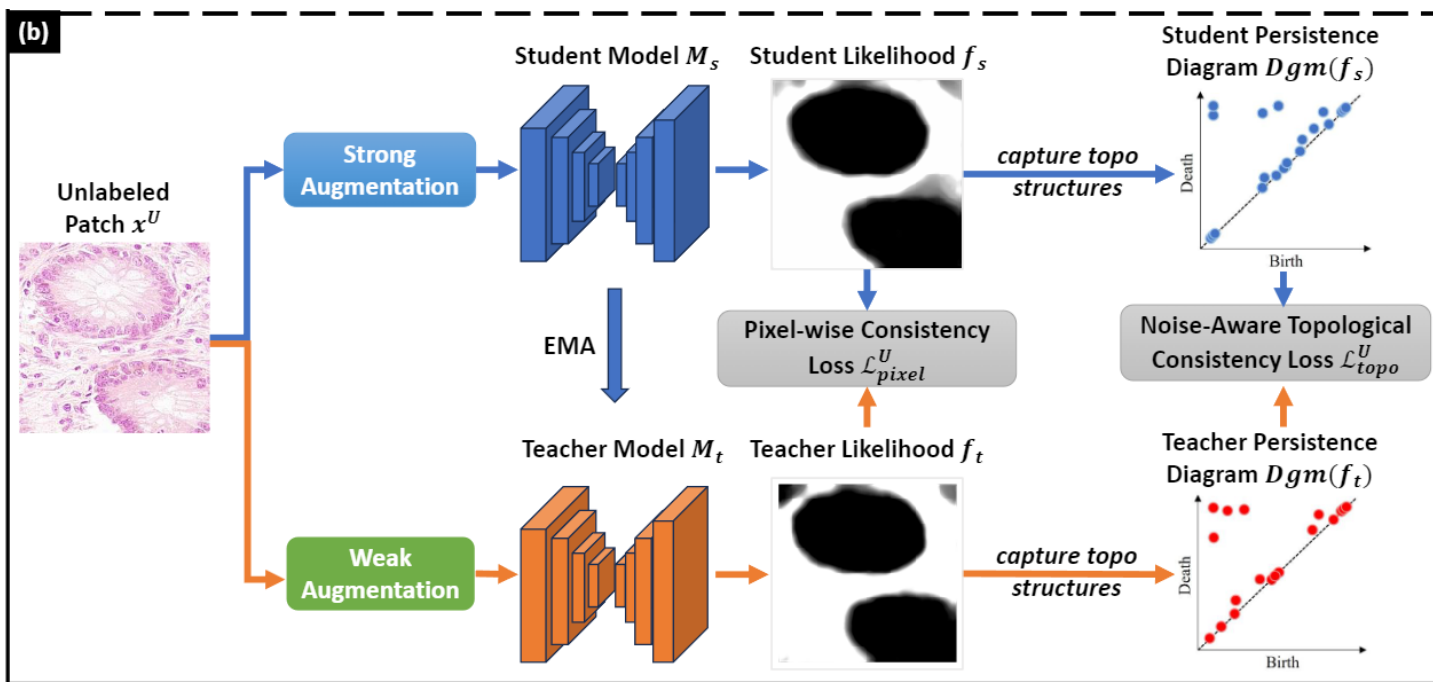


[1] Zhou, Yanfeng, et al. "Xnet: Wavelet-based low and high frequency fusion networks for fully-and semi-supervised semantic segmentation of biomedical images." *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF International Conference on Computer Vision*. 2023.

[2] Luo, Xiangde, et al. "Semi-supervised medical image segmentation via uncertainty rectified pyramid consistency." *Medical Image Analysis* 80 (2022): 102517.

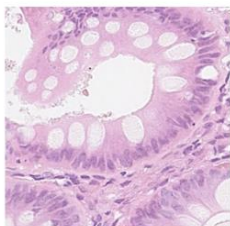
Our Approach

- Under different perturbations, the topology of the outputs should be consistent.
- Enforce the topological consistency between noisy topological features.



Contributions

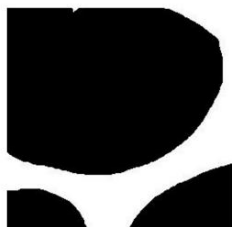
- Decomposition strategy to avoid directly matching between noisy structures
- Learn robust topological representations from the unlabeled data
- Backbone agnostic and stable to small perturbations



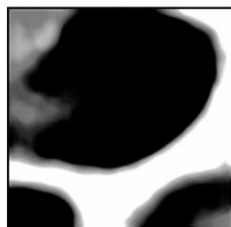
(a) Raw Image



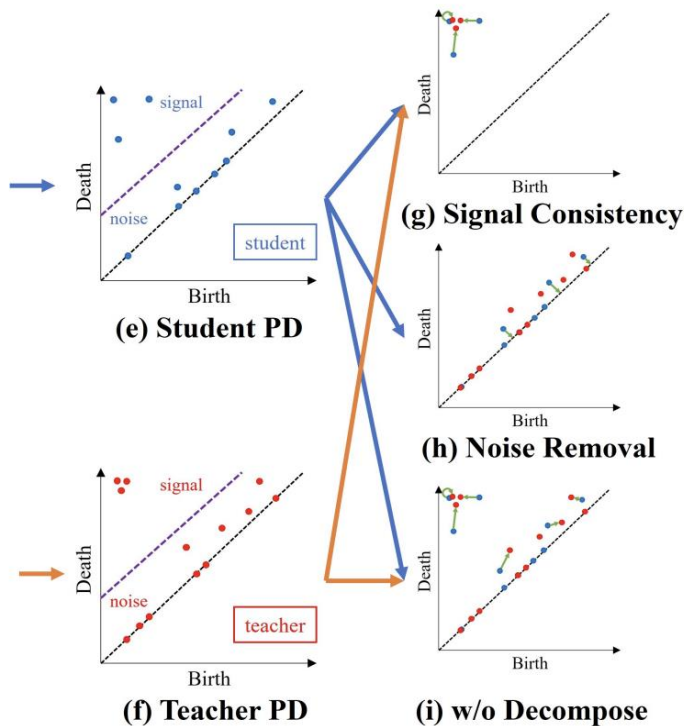
(c) Student I_h



(b) Ground Truth

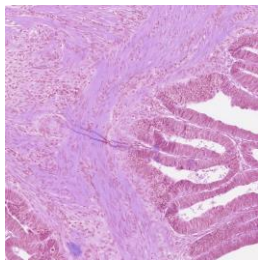


(d) Teacher I_h

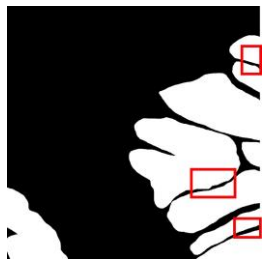


Qualitative Results

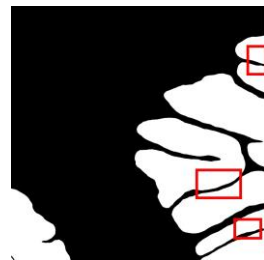
Glands



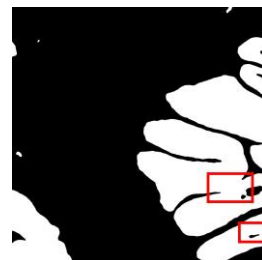
Input



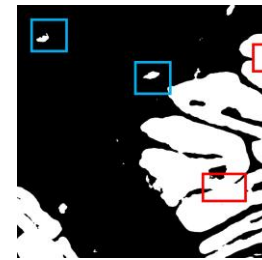
GT



Ours

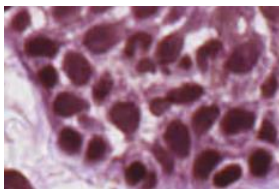


URPC

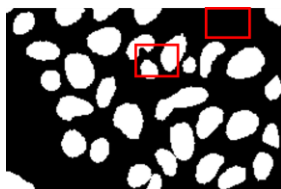


XNet

Nuclei



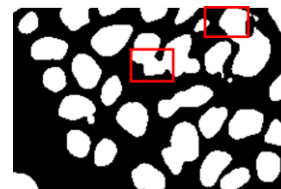
Input



GT



Ours



URPC



XNet

Quantitative Results

| Dataset | Method | Pixel-Wise | Topology-Wise | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Dice_obj \uparrow | Betti Error \downarrow | BME \downarrow | VOI \downarrow |
| CRAG (20%) | URPC | 0.849 | 2.489 | 99.500 | 0.912 |
| | XNet | 0.883 | 0.422 | 10.900 | 0.735 |
| | Ours | 0.898 | 0.226 | 8.575 | 0.709 |
| MoNuSeg (20%) | URPC | 0.779 | 7.977 | 207.857 | 0.832 |
| | XNet | 0.776 | 6.750 | 198.525 | 0.831 |
| | Ours | 0.793 | 4.250 | 188.642 | 0.787 |



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Conclusion & Thank you

Code:

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

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