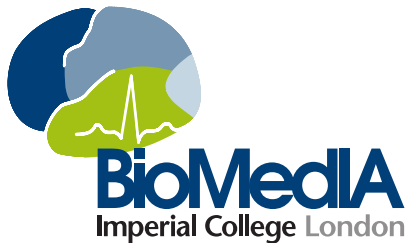


MACHINE LEARNING FOR MEDICAL IMAGE ANALYSIS



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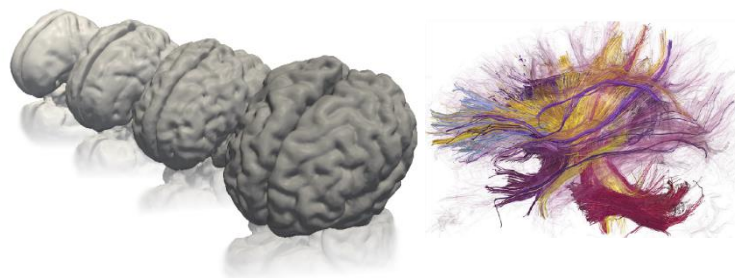
DISCOVERY &
UNDERSTANDING

MINING OF LARGE IMAGE DATABASES



Population Modelling

e.g. UK Biobank (>100.000 subjects)

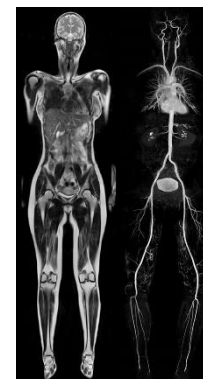
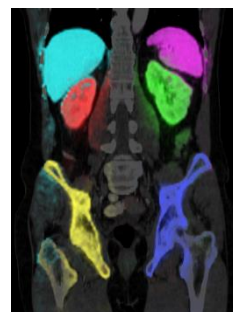
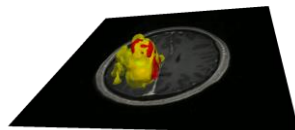
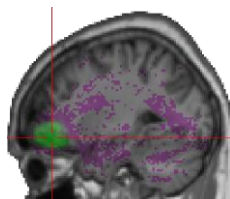
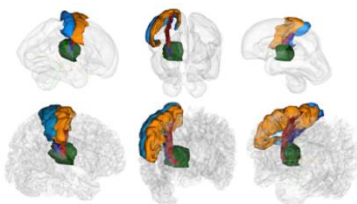
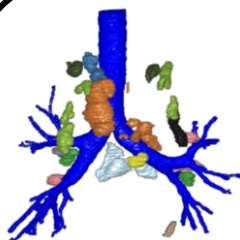


Developing Human Connectome

Creating the first map of developing
brain connectivity (>1 PB data)

PERSONALIZED MEDICINE &
DECISION SUPPORT

COMPUTER AIDED DIAGNOSIS



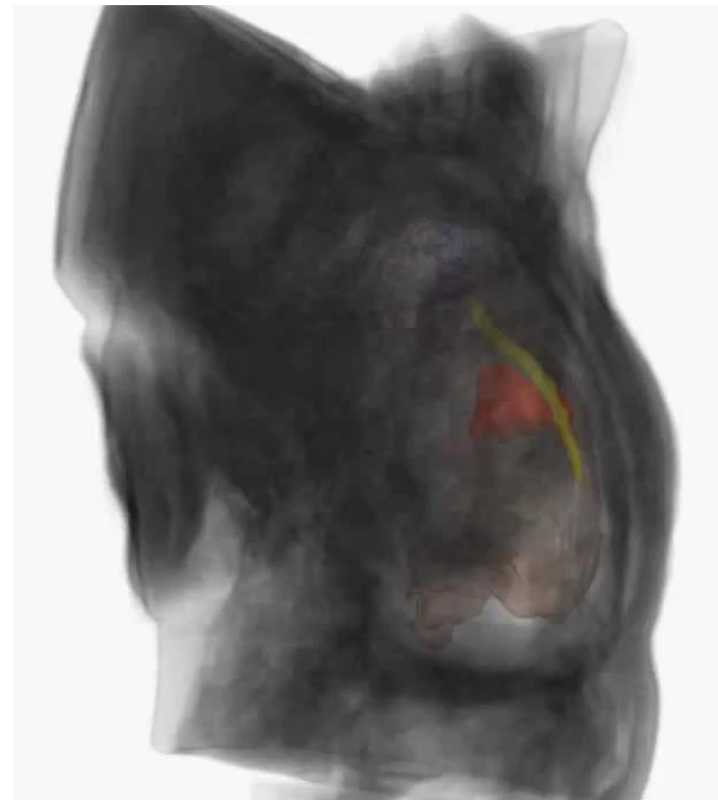
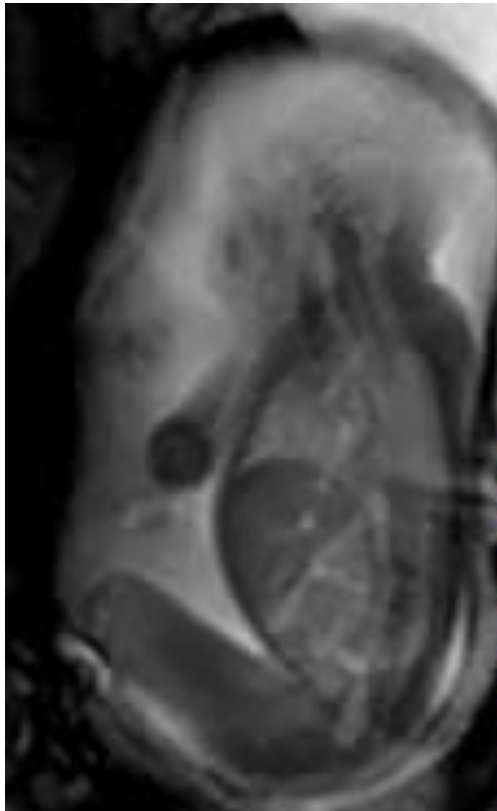
Quantitative Imaging

e.g. in Cancer, Dementia, Trauma

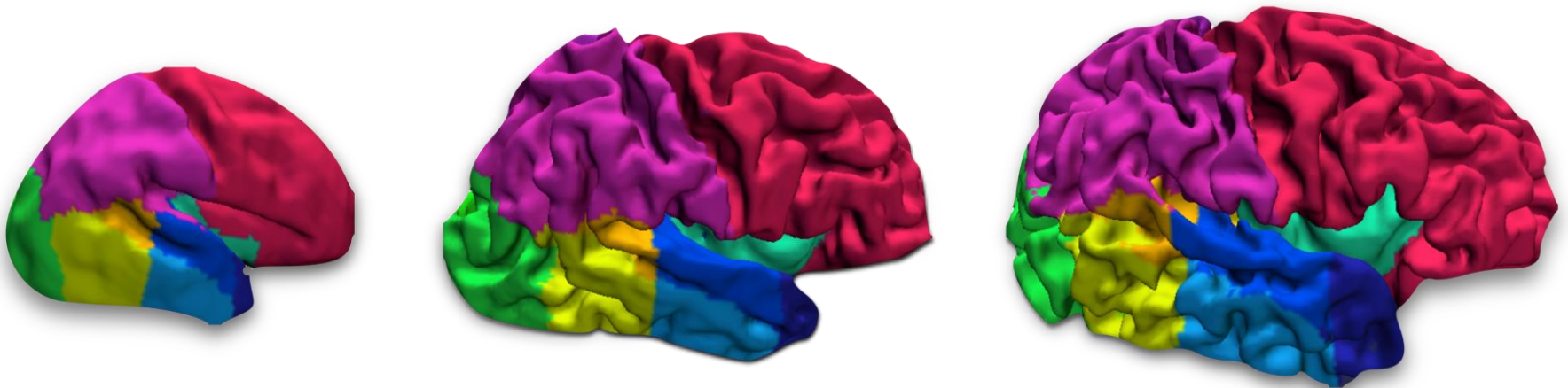
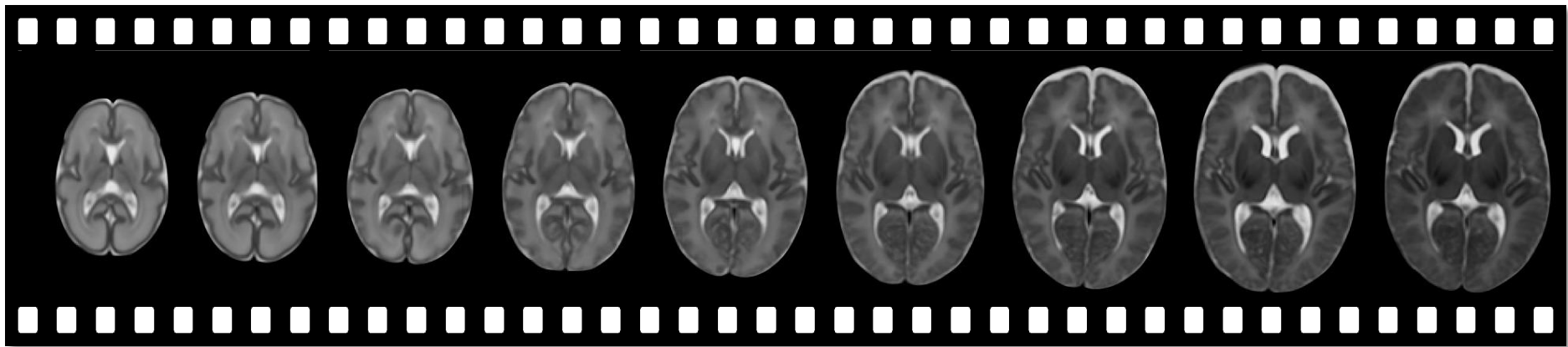
Anomaly Detection

e.g. Whole-body Imaging

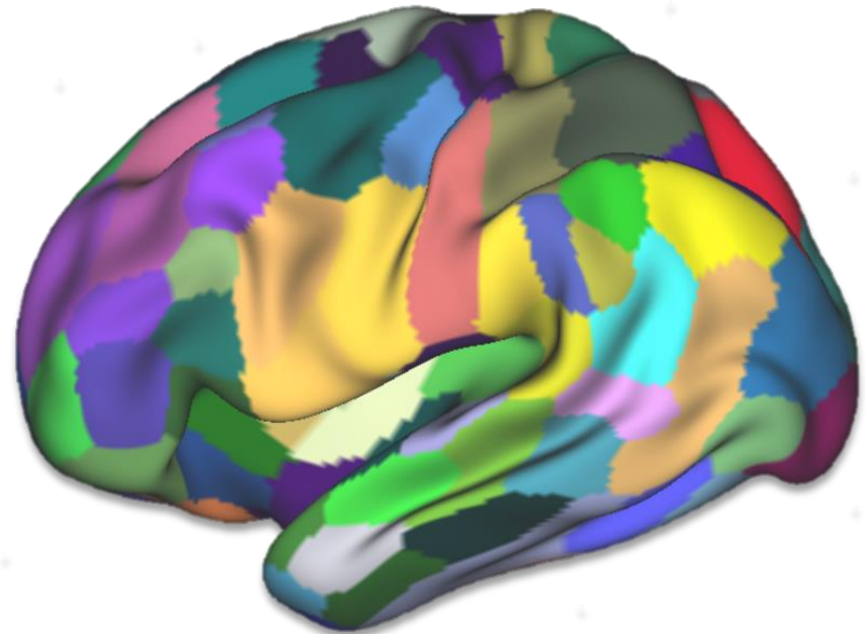
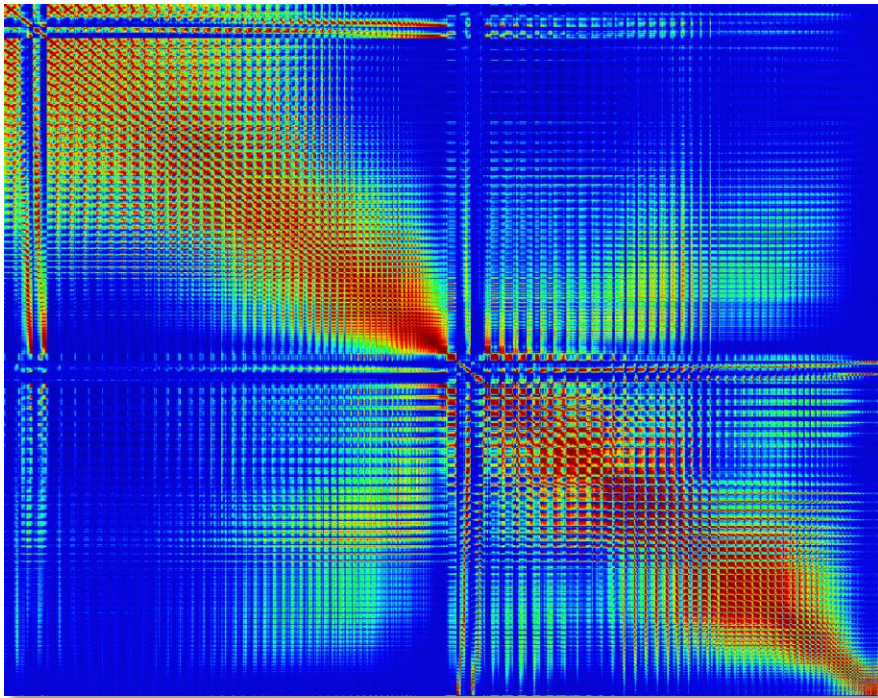
ADVANCED FETAL IMAGING & DIAGNOSTICS



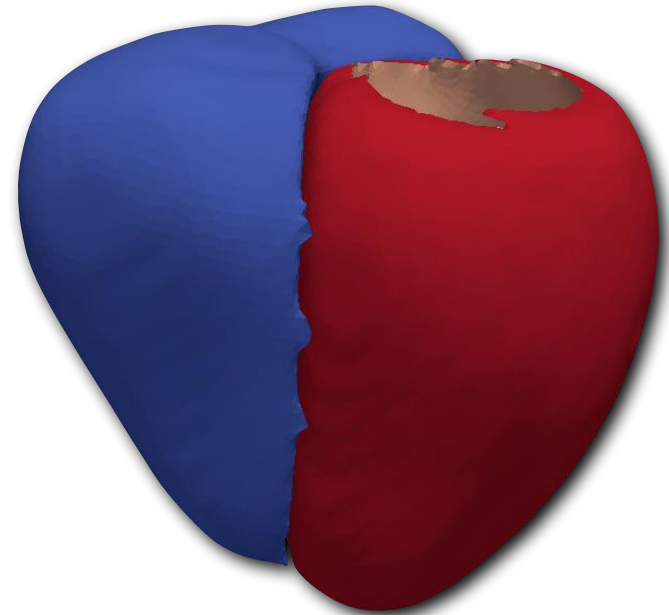
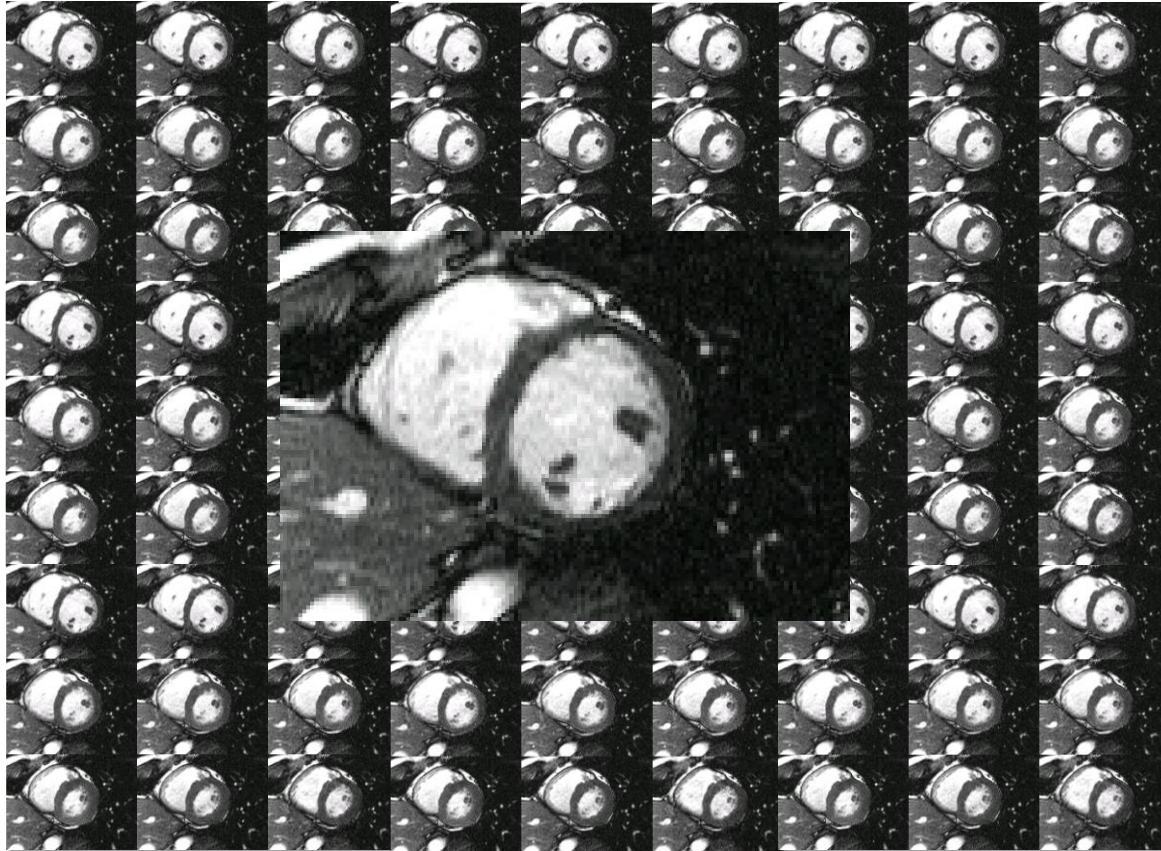
UNDERSTANDING BRAIN DEVELOPMENT



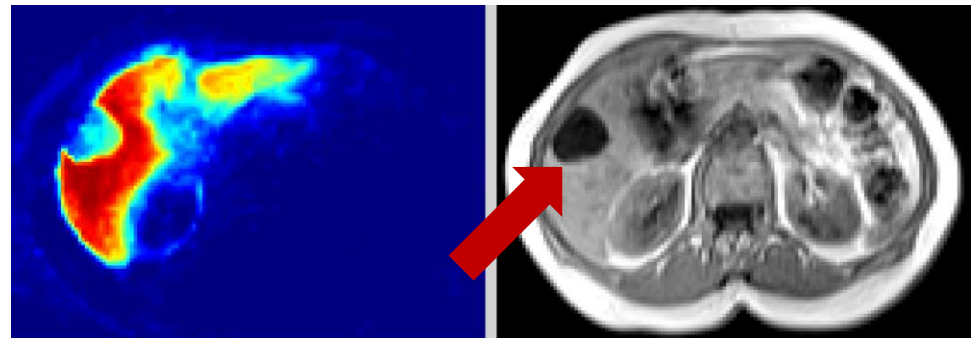
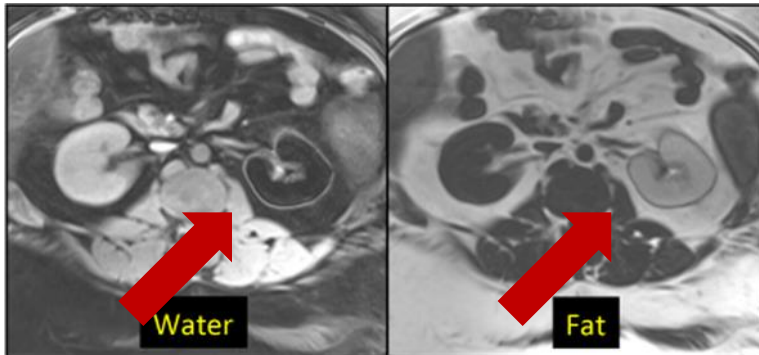
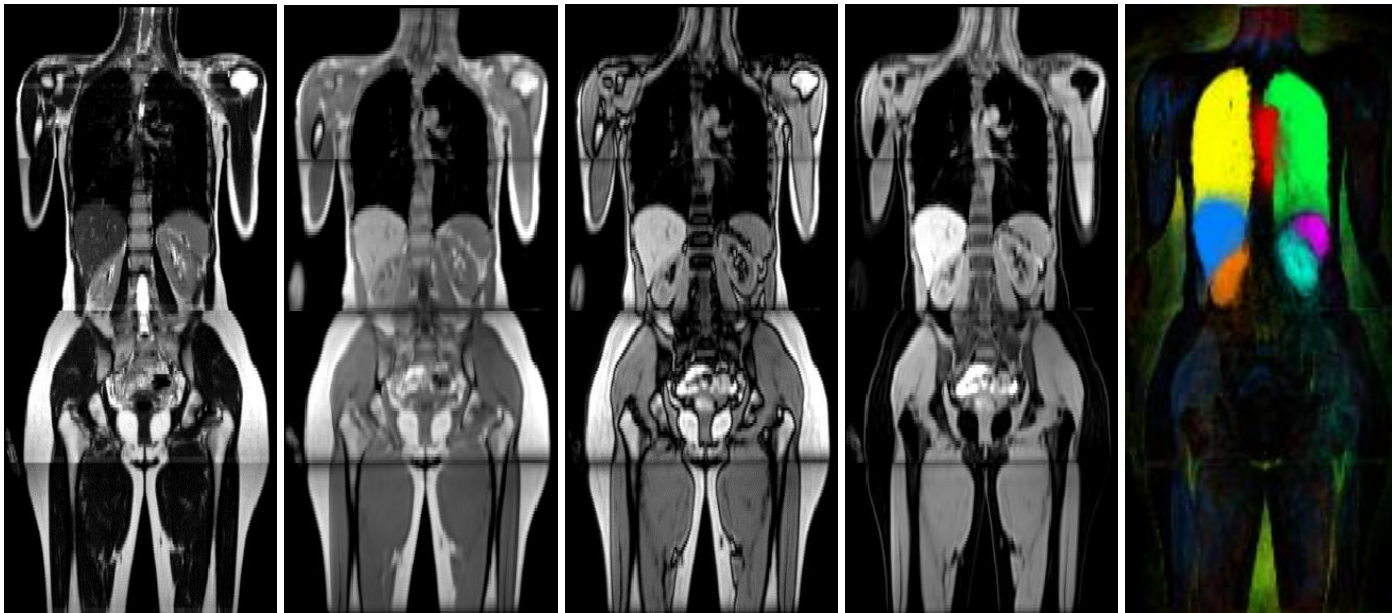
THE DEVELOPING HUMAN CONNECTOME PROJECT



INTELLIGENT IMAGING OF THE HEART

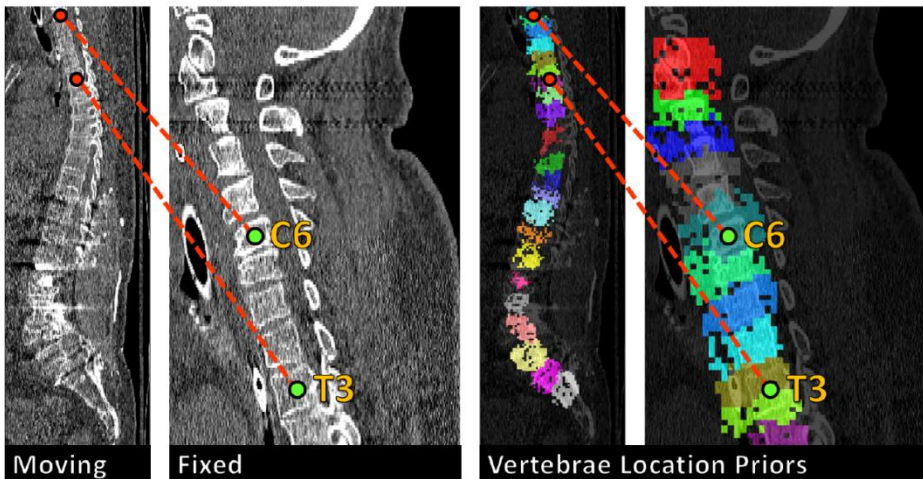
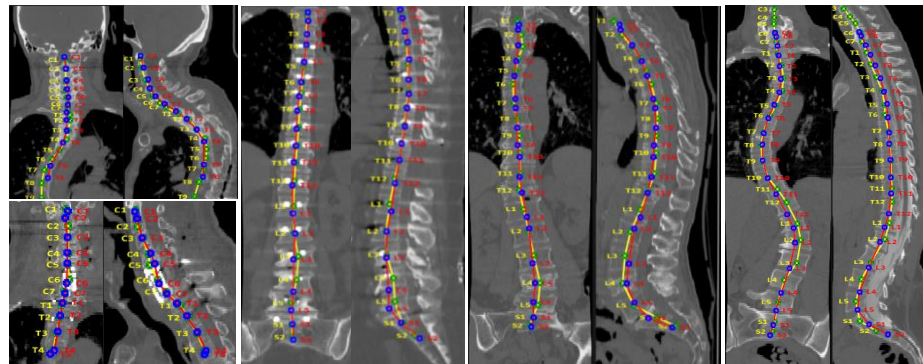


WHOLE-BODY IMAGING & ABNORMALITY DETECTION

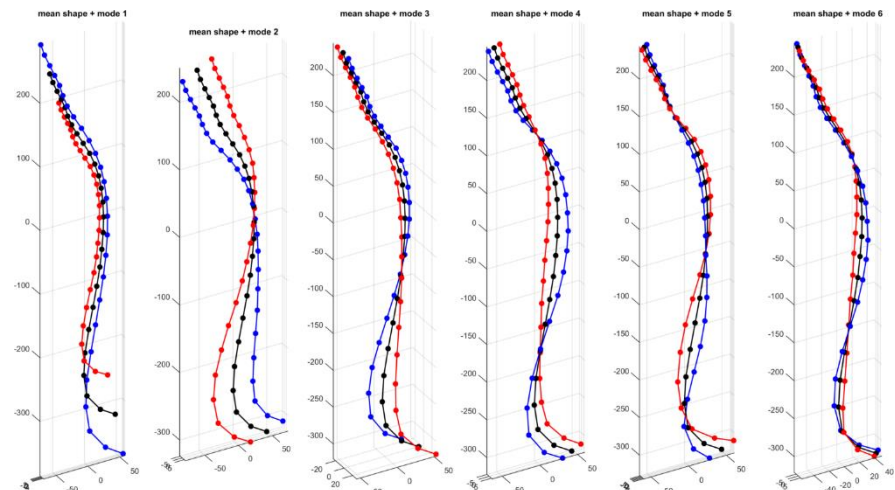
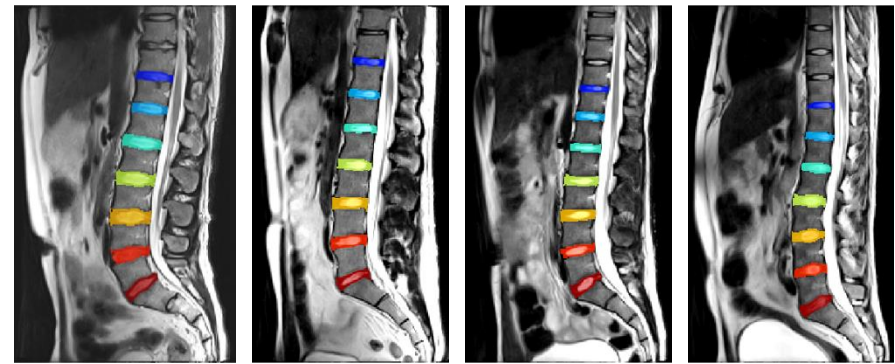


SPINE IMAGE ANALYSIS

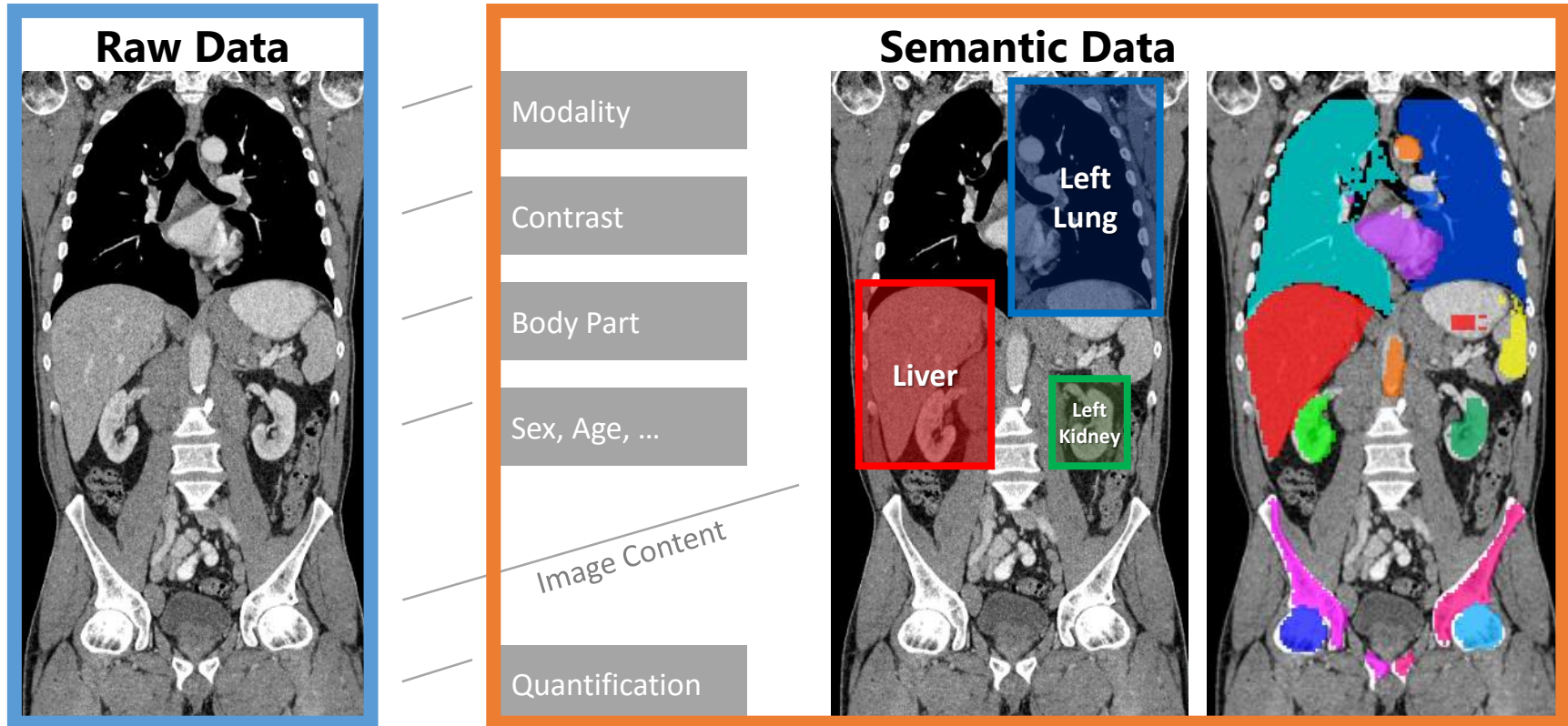
Localization & Registration



Disc Segmentation & Statistical Models



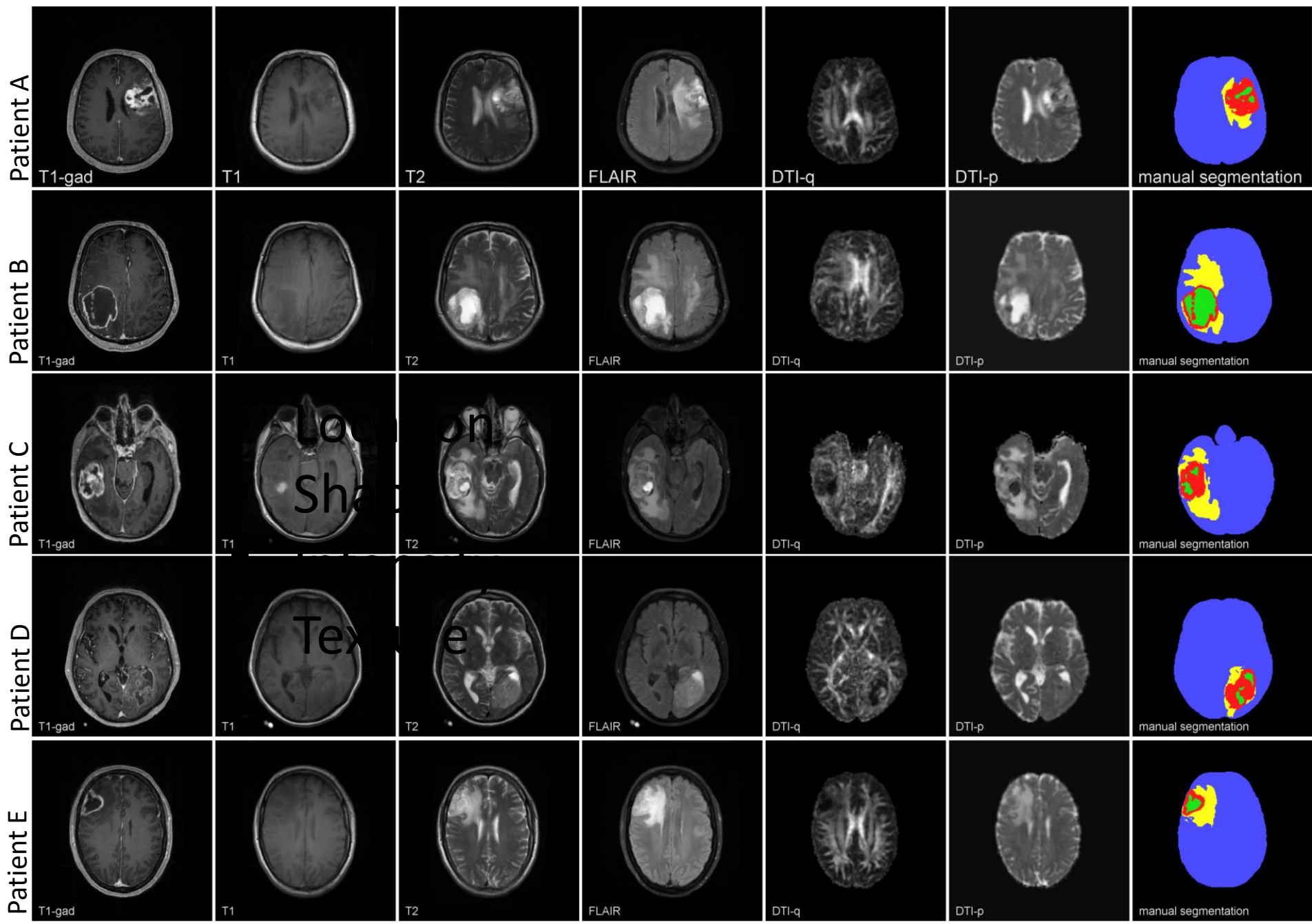
SEMANTIC IMAGING



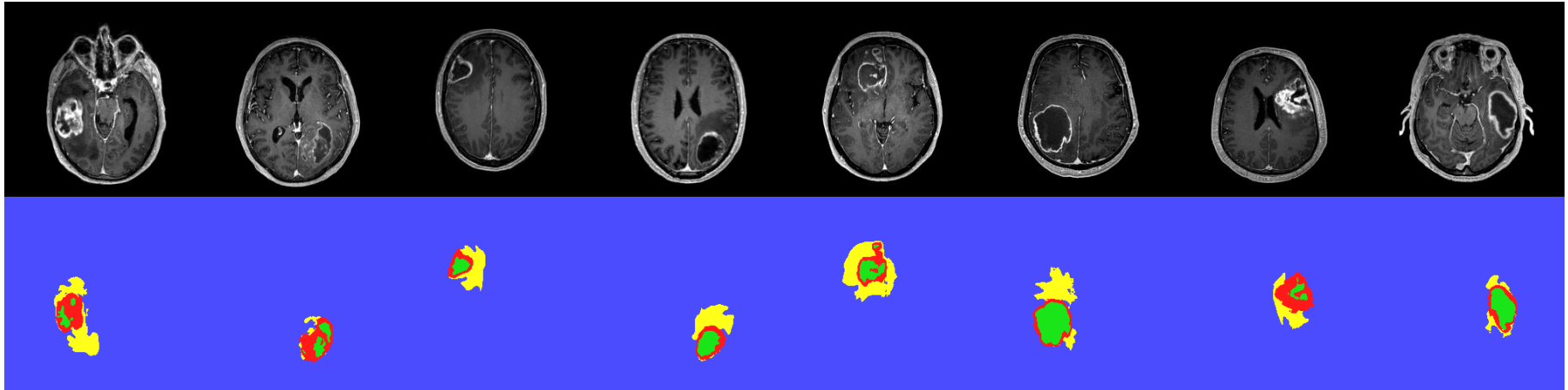
BRAIN LESION SEGMENTATION



CHALLENGE: THE INPUT DATA IS VERY HETEROGENEOUS

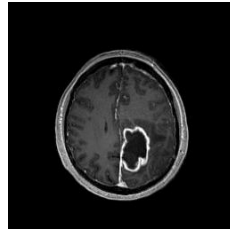


MACHINE LEARNING: TRAINING PHASE



Tumour Tissue
Classification

MACHINE LEARNING: TESTING PHASE



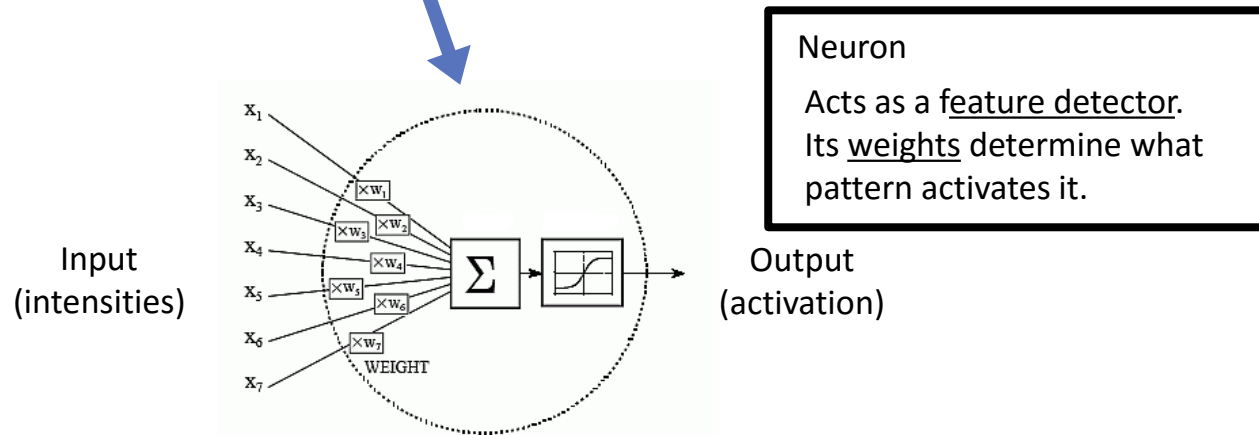
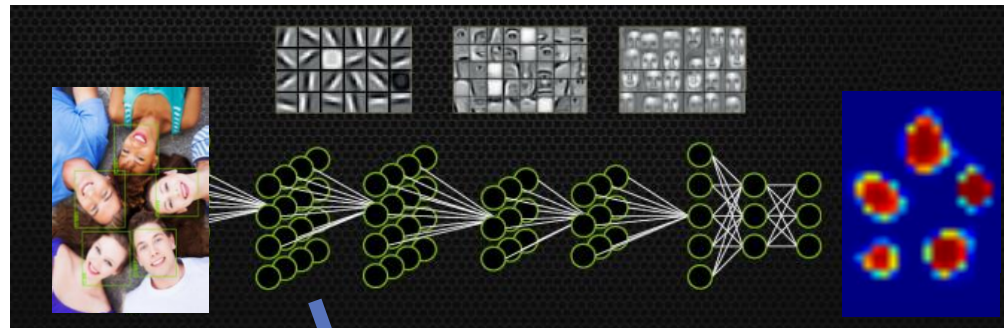
New Patient,
without segmentation



Tumour Tissue
Classification

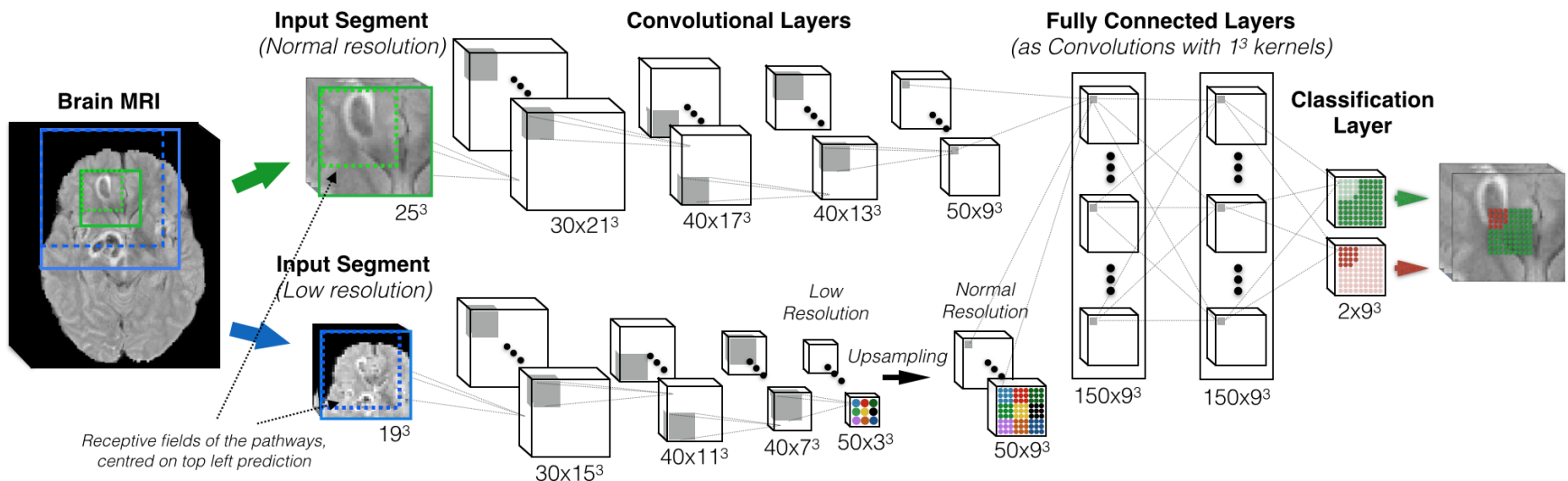
DEEP LEARNING WITH CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETS

Artificial Neural Networks for Automatic Face Detection

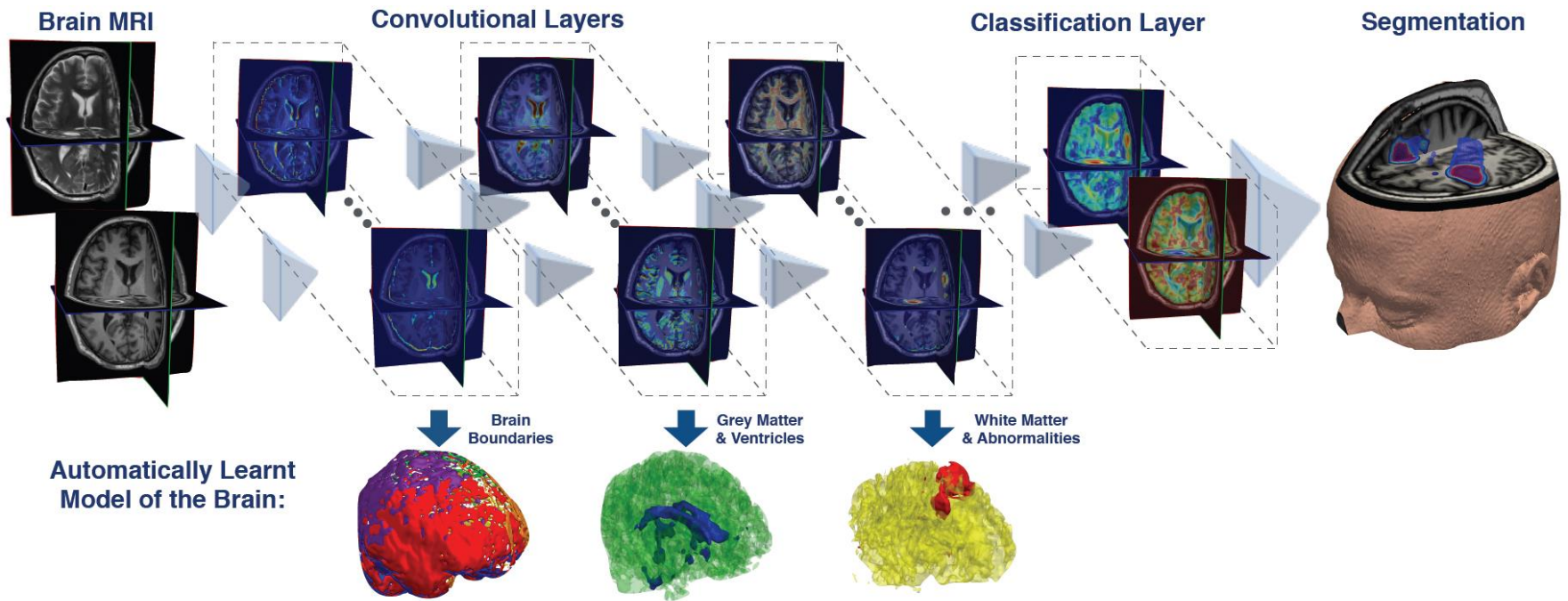


DEEP LEARNING FOR BRAIN LESION SEGMENTATION

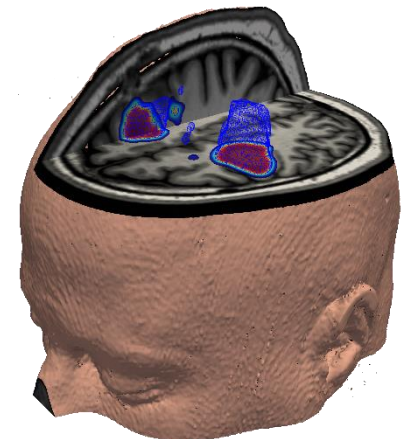
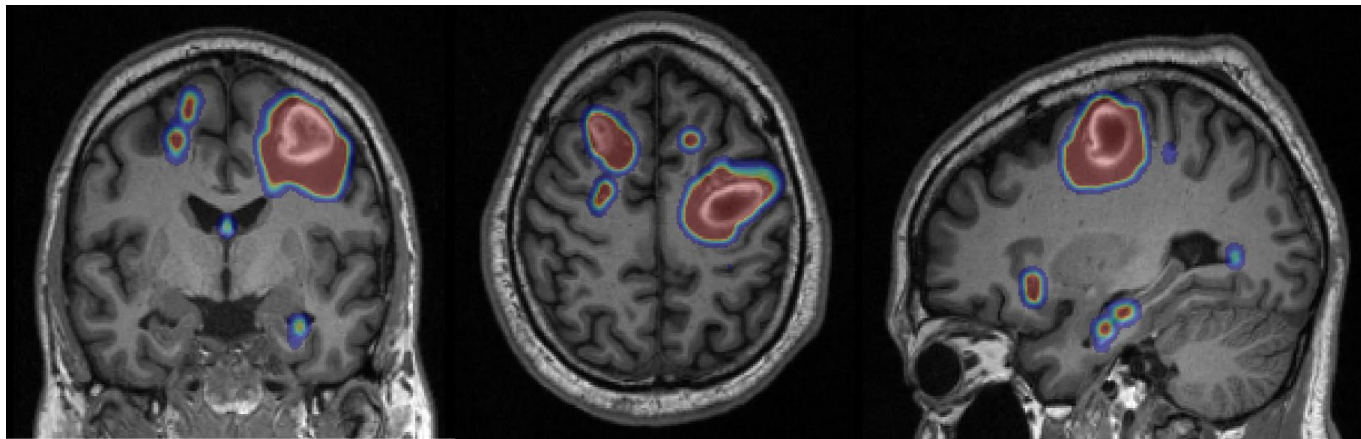
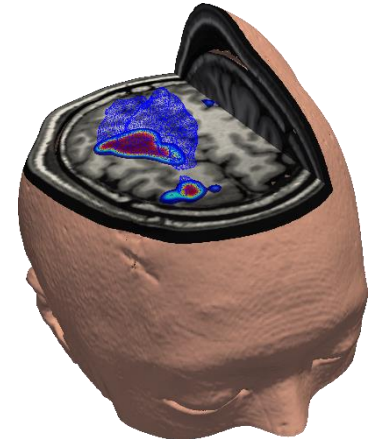
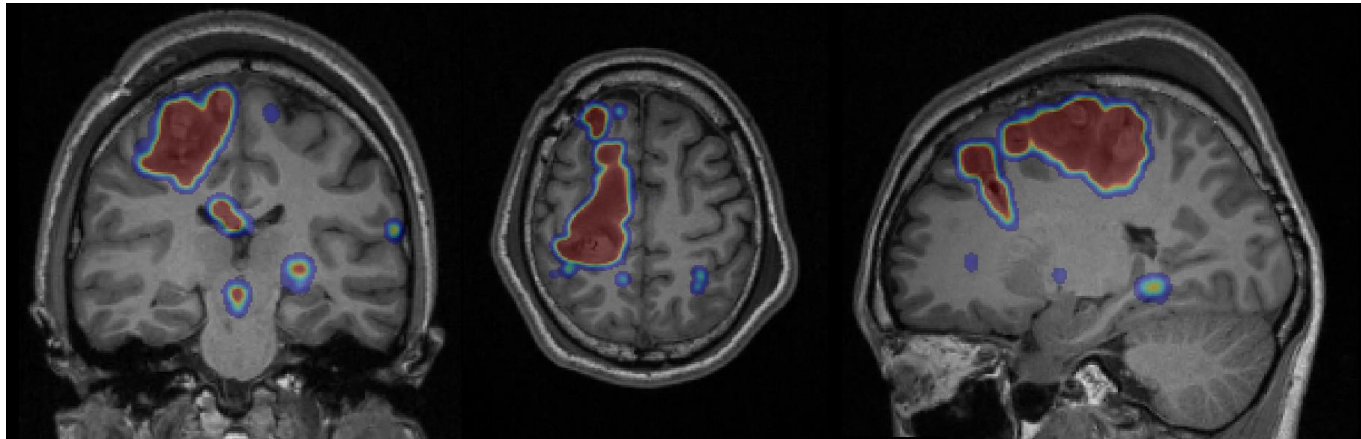
Dual Pathway 3D Convolutional Neural Network



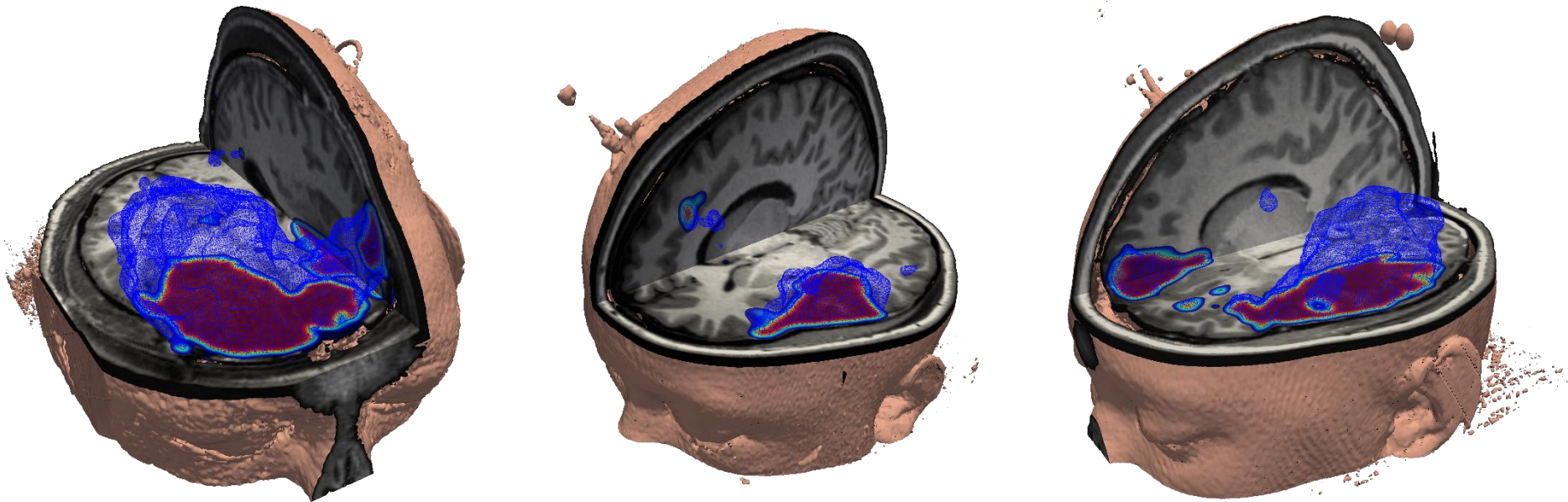
DEEP LEARNING FOR BRAIN LESION SEGMENTATION



DEEP LEARNING FOR BRAIN LESION SEGMENTATION

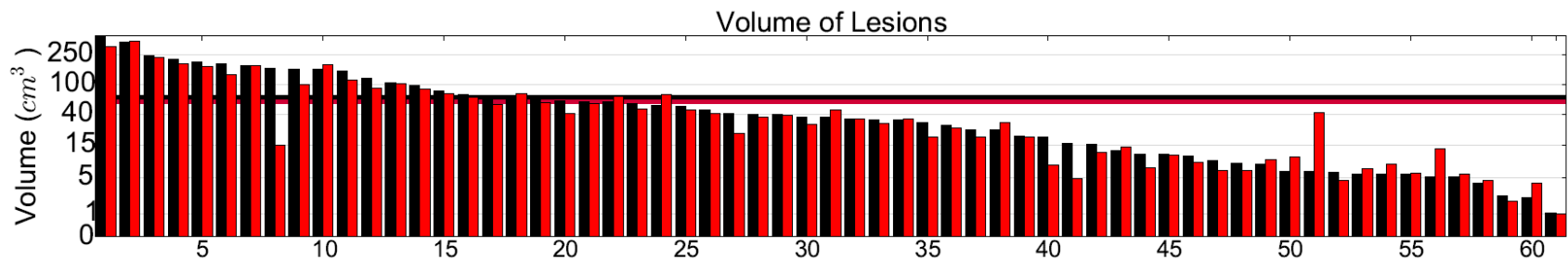


DEEP LEARNING FOR BRAIN LESION SEGMENTATION

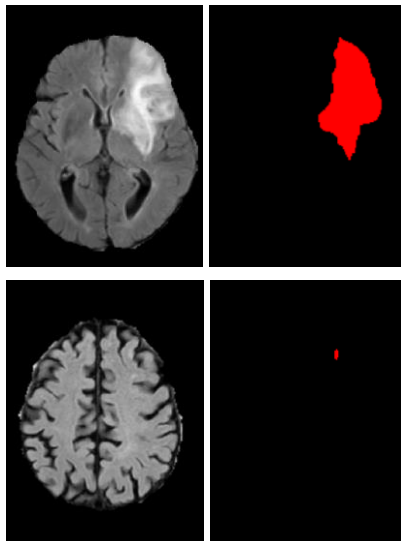


DEEP LEARNING FOR BRAIN LESION SEGMENTATION

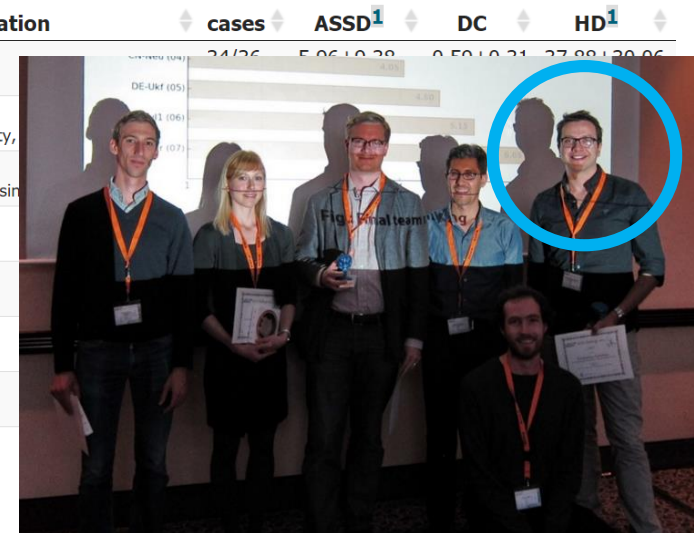
■ Traumatic Brain Injuries



■ Ischemic Stroke Lesions

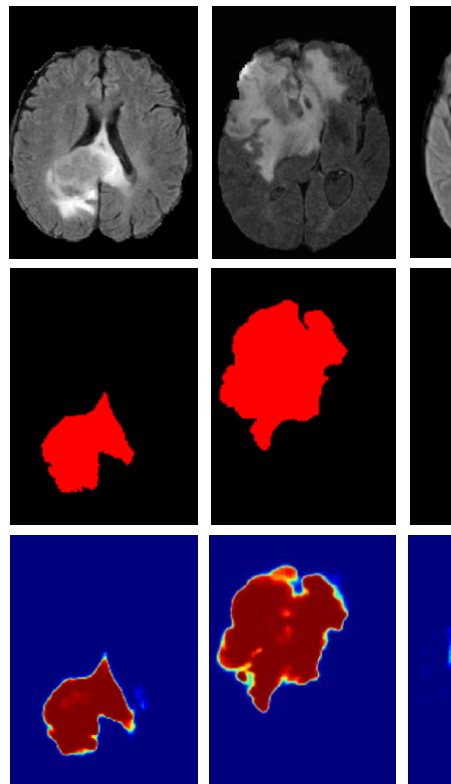


rank ²	first author (VSD-name) & affiliation
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6.67	David Robben (robbd1) ESAT/PSI, Dept. of Electrical Engineering, KU Leuven
6.70	Oskar Maier (maieo1) Institute of Medical Informatics, Universität zu Lübeck
7.07	John Muschelli (muscj1) Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health



DEEP LEARNING FOR BRAIN LESION SEGMENTATION

■ Glioblastoma Brain Tumours



Position	User	Covered Cases	Dice			Positive Predictive Value			Sensitivity		
			complete	core	enhancing	complete	core	enhancing	complete	core	enhancing
1	meier1	3 / 274	0.87 (3)	0.81 (1)	0.83 (1)	0.95 (1)	0.93 (1)	0.87 (1)	0.80 (7)	0.73 (5)	0.81 (1)
2	kamnk1	274 / 274	0.90 (1)	0.75 (3)	0.73 (2)	0.90 (3)	0.86 (3)	0.75 (4)	0.90 (1)	0.72 (6)	0.74 (3)
3	bakas1	186 / 274	0.88 (2)	0.77 (2)	0.68 (4)	0.90 (4)	0.84 (4)	0.68 (6)	0.89 (2)	0.76 (3)	0.75 (2)
4	peres1	274 / 274	0.87 (4)	0.73 (4)	0.68 (3)	0.89 (6)	0.74 (8)	0.72 (5)	0.86 (4)	0.77 (2)	0.70 (6)
5	dvorp1	6 / 274	0.82 (6)	0.65 (8)	0.63 (6)	0.82 (10)	0.78 (6)	0.76 (3)	0.83 (5)	0.66 (9)	0.55 (11)
6	anon1	274 / 274	0.84 (5)	0.67 (6)	0.55 (11)	0.90 (5)	0.76 (7)	0.59 (7)	0.82 (6)	0.68 (7)	0.61 (8)
7	baobs1	20 / 274	0.74 (12)	0.70 (5)	0.63 (5)	0.85 (8)	0.90 (2)	0.79 (2)	0.74 (11)	0.65 (10)	0.58 (10)
8	thirs1	267 / 274	0.80 (7)	0.66 (7)	0.58 (7)	0.84 (9)	0.71 (10)	0.53 (11)	0.79 (8)	0.66 (8)	0.74 (4)
9	peyrj1	274 / 274	0.80 (8)	0.60 (9)	0.57 (9)	0.87 (7)	0.79 (5)	0.59 (9)	0.77 (10)	0.53 (13)	0.60 (9)
10	maieo1	252 / 274	0.75 (10)	0.60	0.56 (10)	0.71 (12)	0.56	0.59 (8)	0.88 (3)	0.81	0.64 (7)

CONCLUSIONS

Significant advances have been made in machine learning for biomedical imaging applications, but...

....mostly when accurate labelled data is available for training

Challenges

- Exploitation of unlabelled and weakly labelled data
- Providing confidence estimates
- Interpretation of results



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THANK YOU!