



# MIS-FM: 基于大规模自监督预训练模型的 3D 医学图像分割

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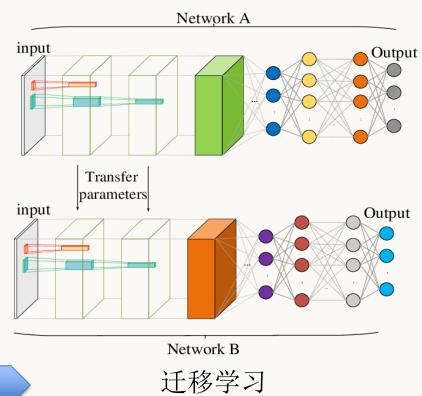
### 为什么使用预训练模型?

#### 预训练模型

- 通常在一个大的数据集上进行预训练,学习到较通用的特征
- 从而可以迁移到一个较小的目标数据集,提高模型性能,降低过拟合









目标数据集

### 预训练模型的三大要素

#### 数据集

#### 

大规模三维医学图像数据集?

#### 模型结构

- CNN
  - 模型较小,训练较快,表达能力稍弱
- Transformer
  - 模型更大, 计算量大, 表 达能力较强

预训练方法

- · 全监督训练
  - 对特征的引导性强,标注 成本高、甚至无法获取
- 自监督训练
  - 无需人工标注,需要设计 合理的方式学习特征表达

三维医学图像分割的模型?

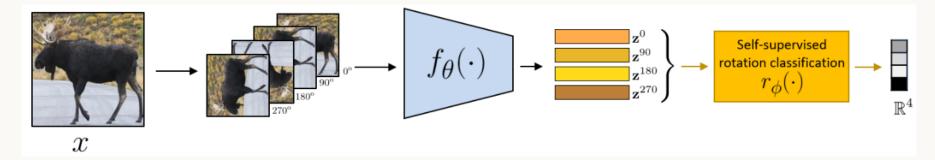
适合三维分割的自监督方法?

三维医学图像分割预训练模型

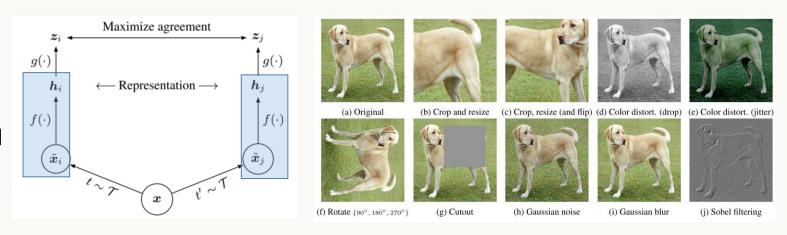
### 自监督预训练策略: 1) 训练特征提取器

#### 可通过自监督图像分类、对比学习等训练特征提取器

旋转角度 预测<sup>[1]</sup>



对比学习[2]



在不需要人工标 注的情况下,增 强模型对图像内 容的理解能力

缺点:图像分割通常还需要一个解码器,这些方法只训练了编码器

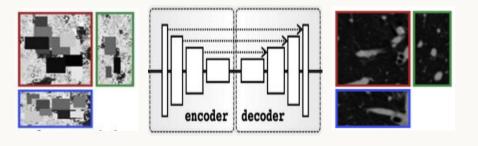
<sup>[1]</sup> S. Gidaris et al., Unsupervised Representation Learning by Predicting Image Rotations, ICLR 2018

<sup>[2]</sup> T. Chen et al. A simple framework for contrastive learning of visual representations, 2020

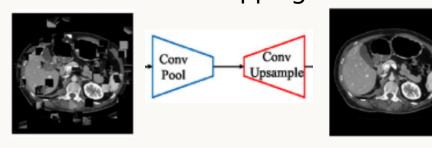
### 自监督预训练策略: 2) 训练编码器-解码器

#### 基于图像重建任务, 训练编码器-解码器结构

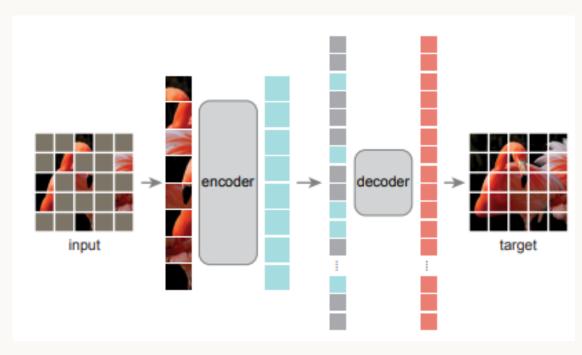
#### Model Genesis<sup>[1]</sup>



Patch Swapping<sup>[2]</sup>



#### Masked Auto Encoder<sup>[3]</sup>



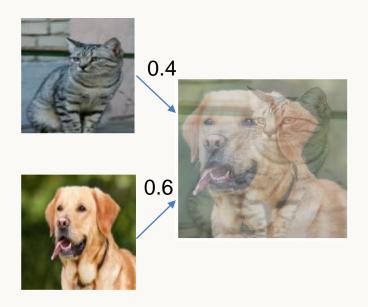
缺点: 图像重建和分割是不同的任务, 二者之间需要的特征可能不匹配

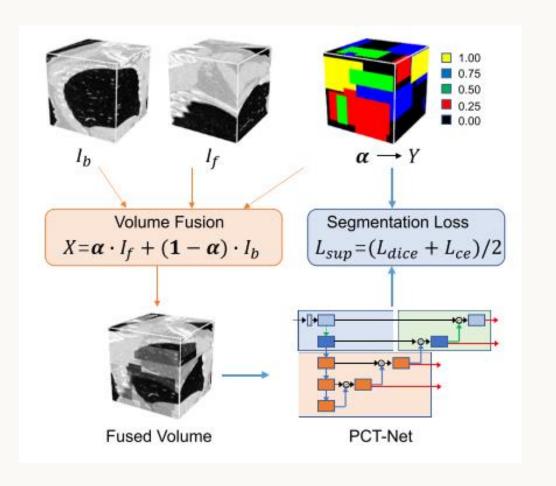
- [1] Z. Zhou et al., Model Genesis, MedIA 2021
- [2] L. Chen et al., Self-supervised learning for medical image analysis using image context restoration, MedIA 2019
- [3] K. He et al., Masked autoencoders are scalable vision learners, CVPR 2022

### 方法: 1) 基于Volume Fusion的自监督训练策略

### Volume Fusion: 将预训练过程表示为一个自监督图像分割任务

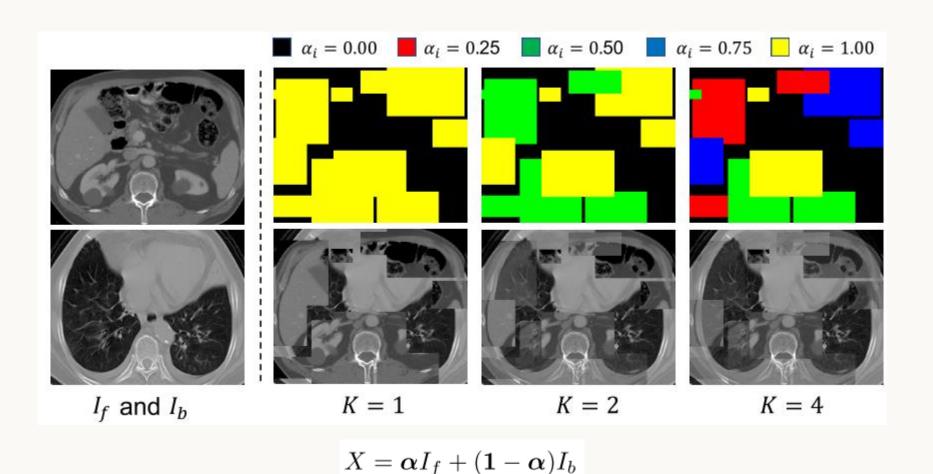
#### 来自Mix-up<sup>[1]</sup>的启发



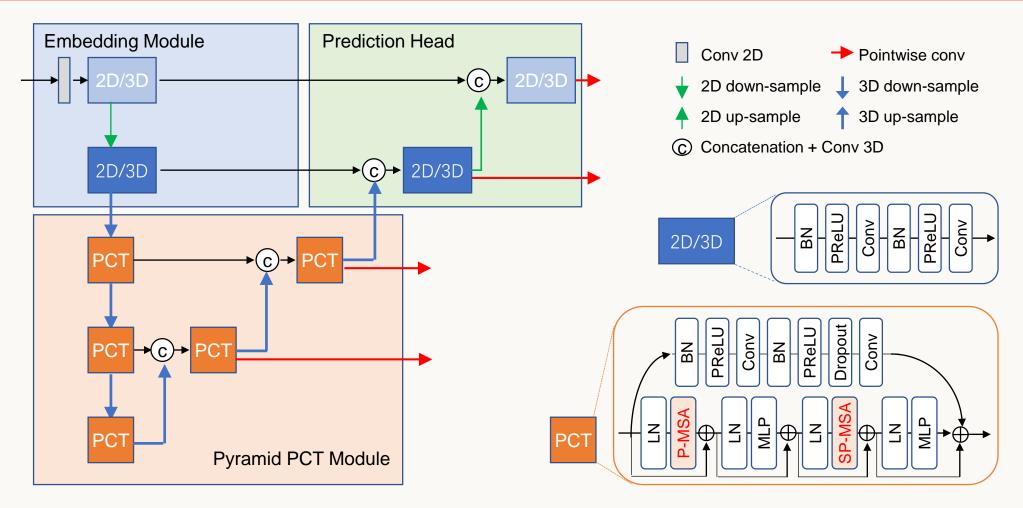


### 方法: 1) 基于Volume Fusion的自监督训练策略

#### Volume Fusion可有效提升模型对图像中上下文(结构信息)的感知和识别能力



### 方法: 2) PCT-Net 基于并行的卷积-Transformer结构的分割网络



- Embedding Module: 通过2D或3D卷积实现,保留高分辨率,形成局部特征表达
- Pyramid PCT Module: 卷积与Transformer相结合,融合局部与全局特征
- Prediction Head: 产生高分辨率分割结果,并得到多尺度预测

# 方法: 3) 3D预训练数据集

#### 以往工作的3D医学图像预训练数据集大小为几百到5k左右

方法	预训练数据集	大小	标注情况
Model Genesis <sup>[1]</sup>	LUNA16	623	无标注
Swin UNETR <sup>[2]</sup>	LUNA16, TCIA Covid19 LiDC, HNSCC, TCIA Colon	5050	无标注
CLIP-Driven Universal Model <sup>[3]</sup>	Pancreas CT, LiTS, KiTS, WORD等16个公开数据集	3410	部分标注
STU-Net <sup>[4]</sup>	TotalSegmentor	1204	全标注

<sup>[1]</sup> Z. Zhou et al., Model Genesis, MedIA 2021

<sup>[2]</sup> Y. Tang et al., Self-Supervised Pre-Training of Swin Transformers for 3D Medical Image Analysis, CVPR 2022

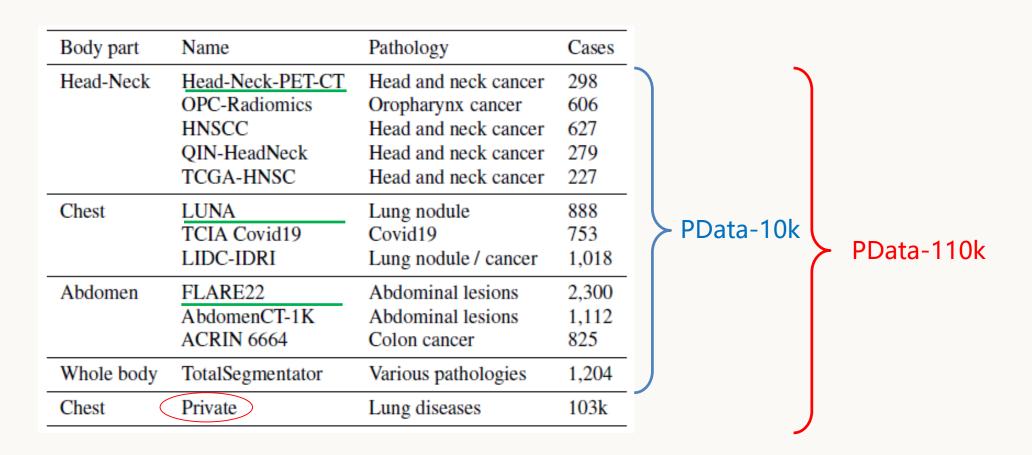
<sup>[3]</sup> J. Liu et al., CLIP-driven universal model for organ segmentation and tumor detection, ICCV 2023

<sup>[4]</sup> Z. Huang et al., STU-Net: Scalable and transferable medical image segmentation models empowered by large-scale supervised pre-training, arxiv 2023

### 方法: 3) 3D预训练数据集

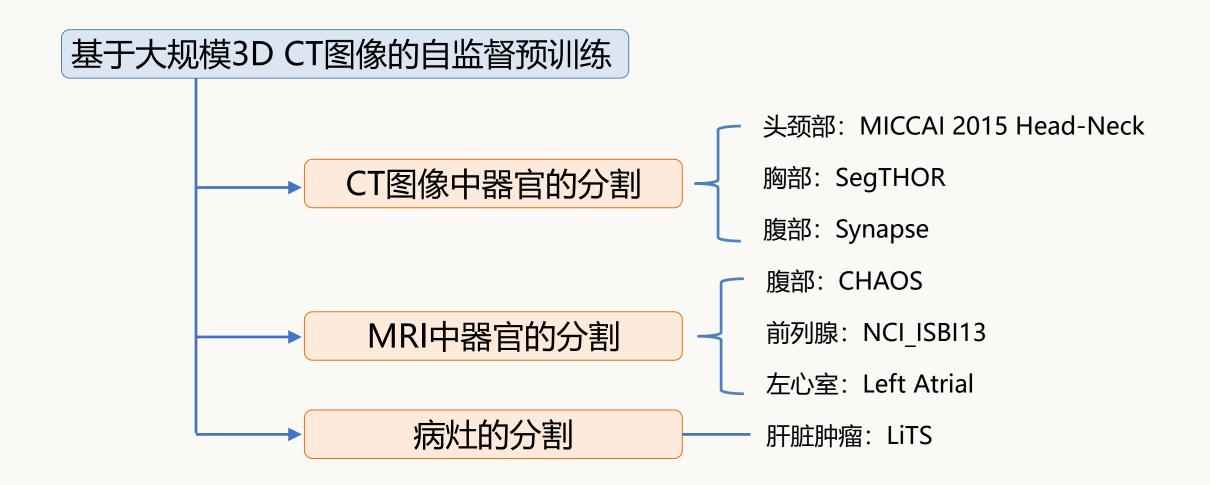
#### 我们将预训练3D图像的规模扩大到1万和10万量级

PData-1k (选取一部分)

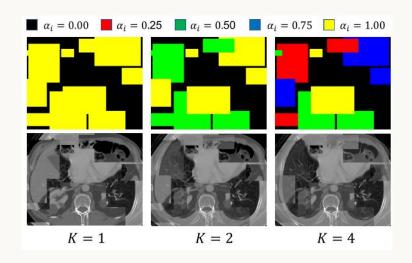


GitHub: <a href="https://github.com/openmedlab/MIS-FM">https://github.com/openmedlab/MIS-FM</a>

### 实验设置:下游分割任务数据集

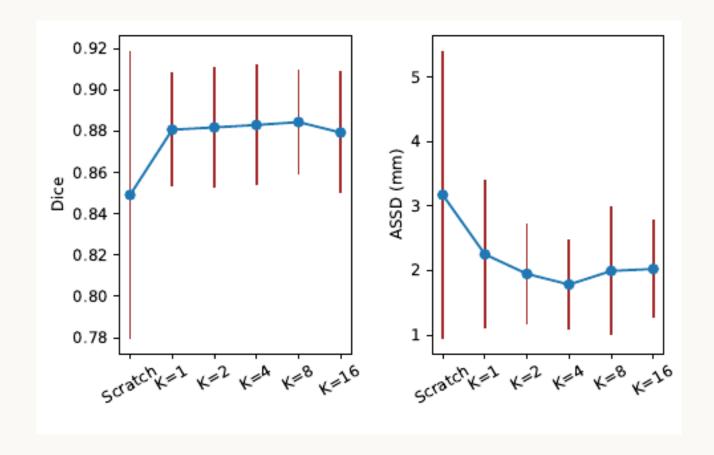


### 实验结果: 1) 超参数K的影响



预训练: PData-1k 模型: 3D UNet

下游任务: SegTHOR



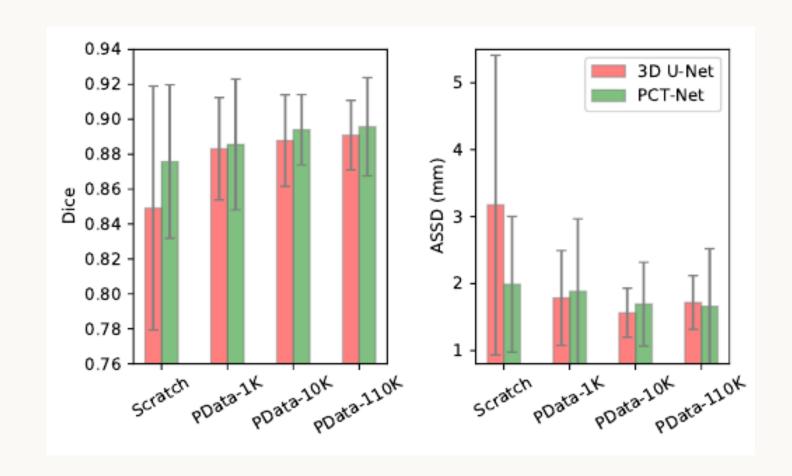
K = 1 到 8 时Dice值较平稳,显著优于不用预训练的结果

K = 4 时综合表现最好

### 实验结果: 2) 不同预训练数据规模和模型的比较

预训练: PData-1k, 10k, 110k 模型: 3D UNet, PCT-Net

下游任务: SegTHOR



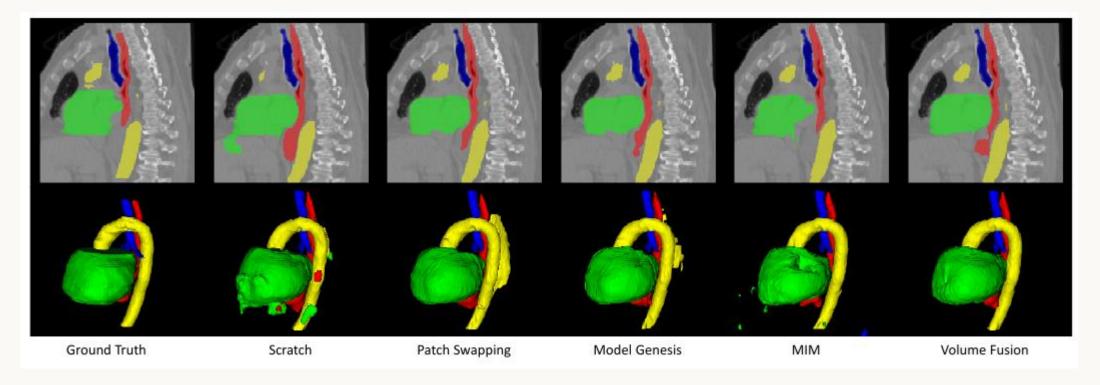
模型性能随着预训练数据规模的增加而提升 PCT-Net比3D U-Net的表现更好

## 实验结果: 3) 不同预训练策略的比较

预训练: PData-1k 模型: 3D UNet

下游任务: SegTHOR

Method	Dice (%)								
	Esophagus	Heart	Trachea	Aorta	Average				
Scratch	$71.87 \pm 11.27$	$90.82 \pm 4.72$	$87.63\pm5.77$	$89.34 \pm 6.19$	$84.92 \pm 6.47$				
Patch Swapping [1]	$75.91\pm9.04$	$91.88 \pm 5.27$	$87.31 \pm 6.45$	$89.64 \pm 7.60$	$86.18 \pm 4.05$				
Model Genesis [2]	$76.98\pm8.29$	$92.78\pm3.13$	$87.87 \pm 6.28$	$89.64 \pm 7.74$	$86.81 \pm 4.00$				
MIM [3]	$76.29\pm8.91$	$91.85\pm2.82$	$87.52\pm5.43$	$92.19 \pm 2.98$	$86.97 \pm 3.50$				
Volume Fusion	$77.61 \pm 7.82$	$93.72 \pm 2.28$	$88.21 \pm 4.18$	$93.67 {\pm} 1.68$	$88.30 \pm 2.93$				



<sup>[1]</sup> L. Chen et al., Self-supervised learning for medical image analysis using image context restoration, MedIA 2019

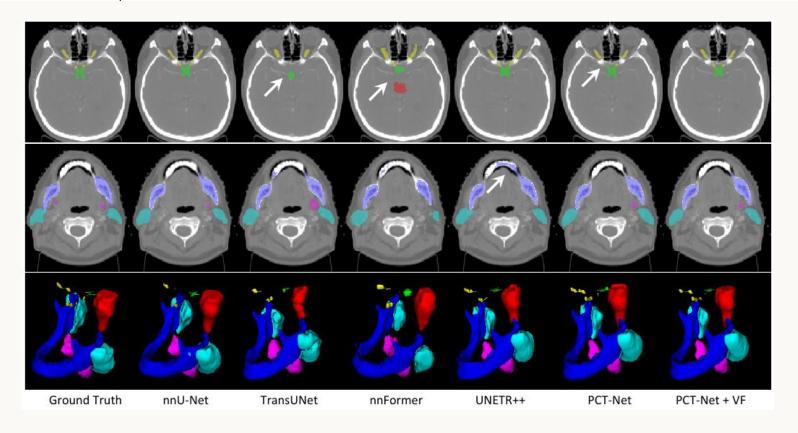
<sup>[2]</sup> Z. Zhou et al., Model Genesis, MedIA 2021

<sup>[3]</sup> Z. Chen et al., Masked Image Modeling Advances 3D Medical Image Analysis., IEEE WCACV 2023

# 实验结果: 4) 不同模型在CT图像中多器官分割的比较

#### 下游任务: 头颈部器官分割 (MICCAI 2015 Head-Neck)

	Method	Brain stem	Optic chiasm	Mandible	Optic nerves	Parotid Glands	SM glands	Average
Dice (%)	nnU-Net [2]	$89.27\pm2.42$	$57.47\pm24.24$	$90.12\pm5.84$	$72.50\pm7.85$	$87.53 \pm 3.43$	$75.06\pm12.58$	$78.66 \pm 5.42$
	TransUNet [34]	$75.52\pm5.58$	$41.92\pm15.99$	$92.28\pm1.45$	$58.36\pm6.91$	$76.70 \pm 6.85$	$69.80 \pm 8.27$	$69.10\pm3.08$
	nnFormer [37]	$80.02\pm3.53$	$52.72\pm14.70$	$87.96\pm2.27$	$57.34 \pm 7.72$	$75.31\pm7.24$	$68.25 \pm 5.53$	$70.27 \pm 4.19$
	UNETR++ [33]	$87.26\pm2.13$	$60.44 \pm 22.49$	$93.99 \pm 1.30$	$75.19 \pm 5.85$	$84.61 \pm 3.89$	$80.74 \pm 4.53$	$80.37\pm3.94$
	PCT-Net	$89.25 \pm 1.86$	$58.09 \pm 18.59$	$94.17 \pm 1.66$	$77.04 \pm 4.84$	$87.44 \pm 3.37$	$82.49 \pm 4.55$	$81.41\pm3.67$
	PCT-Net + VF	$90.24{\pm}1.78$	$62.93 \pm 20.73$	$94.85{\pm}1.36$	$78.11 \pm 4.04$	$87.07\pm3.69$	$83.25 \pm 3.90$	$82.74 \pm 3.95$

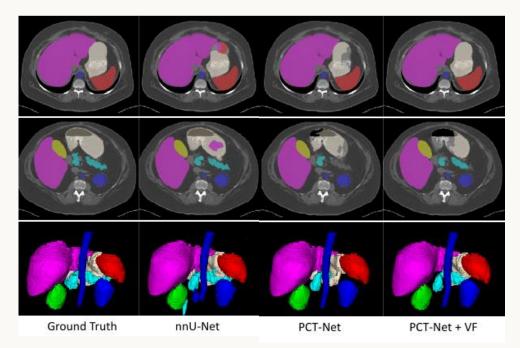


# 实验结果: 4) 不同模型在CT图像中多器官分割的比较

下游任务: 胸、腹部器官分割

#### SegTHOR

Method	Dice (%)								
	Esophagus	Heart	Trachea	Aorta	Average				
nnU-Net [2]	80.15±7.85	$93.05{\pm}2.59$	$87.33\pm5.84$	$93.78\pm1.67$	88.57±3.84				
TransUNet [34]	$75.66 \pm 9.36$	$85.27\pm16.18$	$89.37{\pm}4.26$	$91.52\pm2.97$	$85.46\pm7.20$				
nnFormer [37]	$78.00\pm6.86$	$92.47\pm2.06$	$84.87 \pm 10.10$	$90.07 \pm 4.89$	$86.35\pm3.78$				
UNETR++ [33]	$76.24\pm10.43$	$92.00\pm4.79$	$88.61 \pm 4.49$	$92.48 \pm 2.32$	$87.33\pm3.67$				
PCT-Net	$82.08\pm6.19$	$88.47 \pm 11.18$	$88.11 \pm 4.43$	$91.65\pm3.67$	$87.58 \pm 4.39$				
PCT-Net + VF	$83.45{\pm}4.78$	$91.66 \pm 7.14$	$89.26 \pm 4.47$	$93.88 {\pm} 1.79$	$89.56{\pm}2.81$				



#### Synapse

Method	Spleen	R Kidney	L Kidney	Gallbladder	Pancreas	Liver	Stomach	Aorta	Average
nnU-Net [2]	$94.00{\pm}4.26$	$91.89 \pm 7.72$	$93.30 \pm 4.17$	$78.17 \pm 18.48$	$83.27{\pm}3.98$	$94.33\pm3.89$	$79.30\pm19.89$	$89.26\pm3.38$	$87.94 \pm 5.26$
TransUNet [34]	$92.00\pm7.15$	$92.48 \pm 4.11$	$92.30 \pm 4.77$	$74.21 \pm 12.31$	$72.18\pm16.12$	$94.73 \pm 4.11$	$75.72\pm15.54$	$90.67 \pm 4.16$	$85.54 \pm 5.40$
nnFormer [37]	92.25±5.83	$92.86\pm2.11$	$93.84{\pm}1.45$	$73.56 \pm 14.48$	$72.02\pm6.22$	$95.31\pm1.28$	$80.77 \pm 10.29$	$90.47 \pm 3.54$	$86.39 \pm 2.81$
UNETR++ [33]	$89.26\pm15.54$	$93.40 \pm 1.61$	$93.19\pm2.31$	$70.96 \pm 28.24$	$74.70 \pm 12.14$	$95.76 \pm 0.68$	$82.79 \pm 15.22$	$88.79 \pm 482$	$86.11 \pm 6.55$
PCT-Net	$91.36\pm13.77$	$95.21 \pm 5.46$	$90.78 \pm 9.79$	$80.94 \pm 9.91$	$79.13\pm9.86$	$96.63\pm7.04$	$79.25\pm23.33$	$90.48 \pm 5.11$	$87.97 \pm 5.22$
PCT-Net + VF	91.38±12.97	$95.31 \pm 0.55$	$92.17 \pm 8.00$	$80.79 \pm 13.58$	$83.24 \pm 3.97$	$96.70 \pm 6.30$	$82.46 \pm 15.99$	$90.86 {\pm} 4.10$	$89.11 \pm 4.43$

## 实验结果: 4) 跨模态迁移能力——MRI图像分割

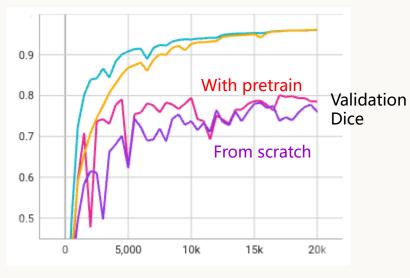
#### 下游任务: MRI图像中器官的分割

#### 腹部器官 (T2-MRI)

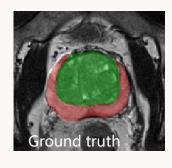
前列腺 (T2-MRI)

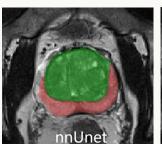
左心室(LGE-MRI)

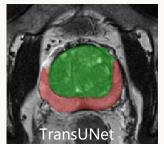
Method		CHAOS					NCI_ISBI13		
Metriod	Liver	R Kidney	L Kidney	Spleen	Average	PZ	CG	Average	Left Atrial
nnU-Net [2]	$92.48\pm0.46$	$91.56 \pm 6.67$	$91.76\pm3.67$	$91.62{\pm}4.70$	$91.85\pm3.69$	$78.08\pm11.18$	$86.12\pm7.28$	$82.10\pm7.40$	89.80±6.06
TransUNet [34]	$92.74\pm1.81$	$93.96 \pm 1.59$	$90.36\pm6.08$	$89.33 \pm 3.23$	$91.60\pm1.62$	$77.32\pm11.61$	$86.10\pm6.35$	$81.71\pm7.47$	89.63±2.62
nnFormer [37]	$91.47 \pm 3.59$	$93.20 \pm 1.79$	$90.83 \pm 5.21$	$90.49 \pm 3.83$	$91.50\pm3.60$	$74.64\pm12.50$	$81.88 \pm 15.76$	$78.26 \pm 11.35$	86.62±5.31
UNETR++ [33]	$91.85\pm2.18$	$93.27 \pm 1.20$	$90.88 \pm 4.52$	$91.36\pm3.78$	$91.84 \pm 1.25$	$76.69\pm13.04$	$84.05\pm12.93$	$80.37 \pm 9.15$	89.00±4.33
PCT-Net	$94.55\pm1.19$	$93.36\pm1.10$	$92.91 \pm 1.97$	$88.95 \pm 7.71$	$92.44 \pm 1.89$	$75.91\pm11.73$	$87.79 \pm 4.90$	$81.85 \pm 6.43$	89.94±4.52
PCT-Net + VF	$95.08{\pm}1.20$	$94.38 \pm 0.94$	$94.20{\pm}1.11$	$90.39 \pm 7.01$	$93.51 \pm 1.96$	$80.30 \pm 9.71$	$86.64 \pm 7.87$	$83.47 \pm 6.74$	90.93±3.34

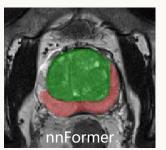


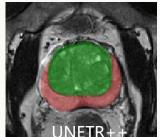
NCI\_ISBI 13

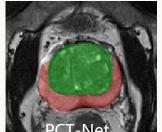


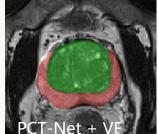








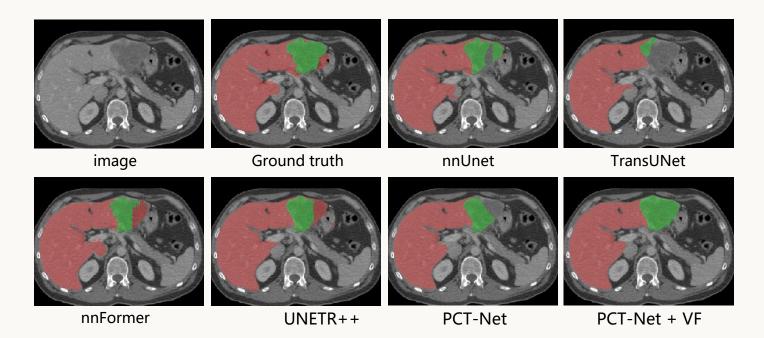




# 实验结果: 5) 病灶分割

#### 下游任务: 肝脏肿瘤分割 LiTS数据集

Method	LiTS						
Method	Liver	Tumor	Average				
nnU-Net [2]	$95.03\pm2.50$	$66.45 \pm 22.15$	$80.74 \pm 10.93$				
TransUNet [34]	$94.12\pm3.29$	$65.17\pm20.50$	$79.65 \pm 10.27$				
nnFormer [37]	$92.02\pm3.56$	$57.05\pm21.60$	$74.53 \pm 10.45$				
UNETR++ [33]	$94.61 \pm 3.23$	$64.81{\pm}20.94$	$79.71 \pm 10.42$				
PCT-Net	$94.00\pm2.70$	$71.42 \pm 19.62$	$82.71 \pm 9.72$				
PCT-Net + VF	$95.17{\pm}2.36$	$74.41 \pm 13.92$	$84.79 \pm 6.87$				



### 总结与展望

#### 针对三维医学图像分割任务:

数据: 大规模未标注3D图像数据集 (110k)

模型: PCT-Net 并行卷积与Transformer结构

训练: 基于Volume Fusion的自监督预训练方法

- 分割任务作为预训练任务
- 有效训练模型对图像中上下文结构的理解



CT图像中器官的分割

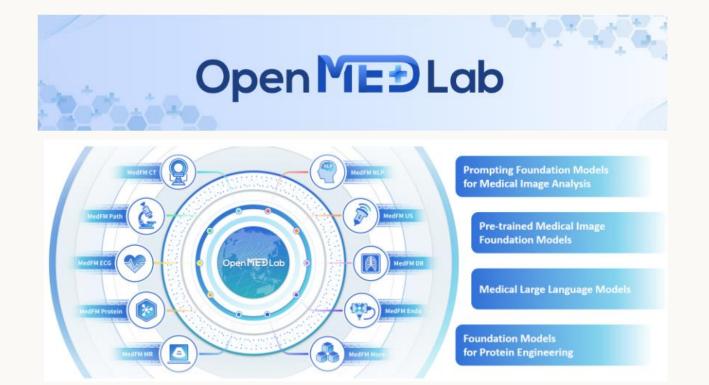
MRI中器官的分割

病灶的分割

预训练模型的作用:减少下游任务数据依赖、提高训练速度、泛化能力等 展望:

- 如何在下游任务中进一步减少数据和标注依赖,实现one-shot, few-shot分割?
- 更多模态、更大容量的预训练数据集(收集困难)

# **Thanks**





GitHub: <a href="https://github.com/openmedlab/MIS-FM">https://github.com/openmedlab/MIS-FM</a>

联系方式: guotai.wang@uestc.edu.cn