



Chair for Computer Aided Medical Procedures (CAMP)
Master Praktikum on
Machine Learning in Medical Imaging

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Chair for Computer Aided Medical Procedures & Augmented Reality



Team



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Course Regulations

Basic Info about the course

- **Type:** Master Practical Course Module (IN2016)
- **Language:** English
- **SWS:** 6
- **ECTS:** 10 Credits
- **Webpage:**
 - <https://wiki.tum.de/display/mlmi/MLMI+Winter+2023-2024>
- **Time:**
 - Tuesdays, 16-18
- **Location:**
 - CAMP Seminar Room (03.13.010)
 - Virtual Meeting Room (Zoom)
- **Requirements:**
 - Background in machine/deep learning
 - Knowledge of software engineering principles (eg. version control, ...)
 - Python programming



Objective

- Learn through practice:
 - Adapting Machine Learning techniques in General or Medical Application
- The course is divided into:
 - A series of talks (Usually one from NVidia and other institutes and a few from our chair)
 - A project involving a machine learning solution to a medical imaging problem



Content

Lectures on

- DL for Medical Image Reconstruction
- Semi-Supervised Methods
- Explainable DL
- Uncertainty Analysis
- Generative Models
- Graph Neural Networks
- Transformers
- A few Lectures by Invited Speakers



Projects

Structure:

- 5 or 6 Groups of 4 students (max. 20 to 24 students)
- Weekly meeting with your supervisor

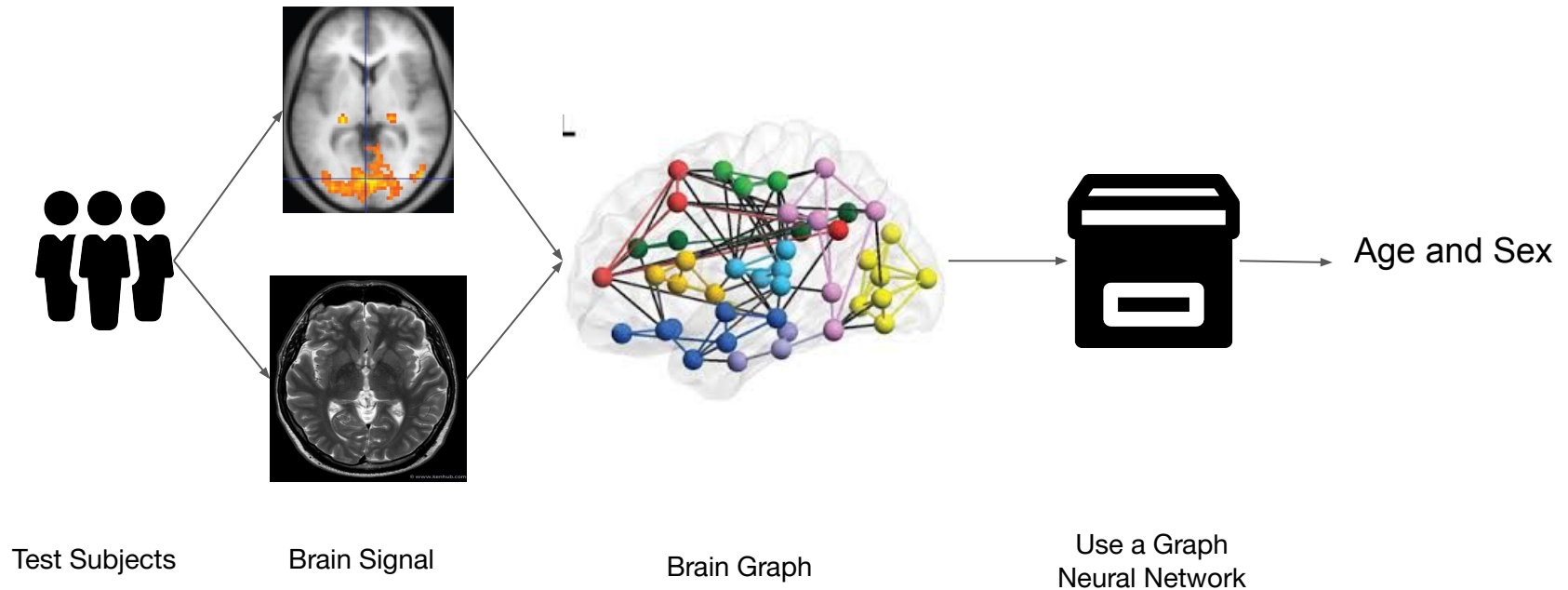
Example: (Previous semester)

Projects

| Project | Tutors | Description | FStudents |
|---|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Explaining Medical Image Classifiers with Visual Question Answering Models | @Keicher, Matthias | MLMI_SoSe22_VQA Models.pdf | Fabian Scherer, Andrei Mancu, Alaeddine Mellouli, Çağhan Köksal |
| Structured report generation | @Zaripova, Kamilia | MLMI_SoSe22_Structured Report Generation.pdf | Yiheng Xiong, Jingsong Liu, Priyank Upadhyay, Melis Gülenay |
| A comprehensive study of Semi-Supervised Learning in Medical Imaging | @Bdair, Tariq | MLMI_SoSe22_SemiSupervisedLearning.pdf | Mert Sayar, Anna Banaszak, Cenk Eralp, Umaid Bin Zubair |
| SceneGenie: Scene Graph to Image via CLIP Embeddings and Diffusion Model-based Generation | @Farshad, Azade @Yeganeh, Y. M. | MLMI_SoSe22_SceneGenie.pdf | Chengzhi Shen, Yu Chi, Jacopo Sitran, Tobias Vitt |
| Exploring generative models for OCT Image generation | @Mach, Kristina | MLMI_SoSe22_OCT Image Generation.pdf | Daria Matiunina, Furkan Çelik, Sebastian Richstein, Murilo Bellatini |
| GeNoMe: Generating Anomalies in Medical Imaging | @Farshad, Azade @Yeganeh, Y. M. | MLMI_SoSe22_GeNoMe.pdf | Andrea Matécsa, Jakob Ropers, Yixuan Hu, Ata Jadid Ahari |



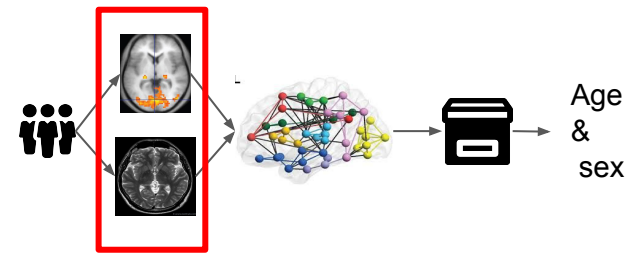
Examples of Projects in Previous Semesters



Box & people icons made by Smashicons & Pixel perfect from www.flaticon.com
fMRI: wikipedia.com; Version 8.25 from Textbook OpenStax Anatomy and Physiology
Brain Graph: Cohen, J. R., and M. D'Esposito. "The Segregation and Integration of Distinct Brain Networks and Their Relationship to Cognition." *Journal of Neuroscience* 36, no. 48 (November 30, 2016):



Two dataset



| Dataset | Num. subjects | Features | Age labels | Task | Task structure |
|------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| HCP | 1003 | fMRI time series | 4 classes | age & sex prediction | graph classification |
| UK Biobank | 14503 | MRI + fMRI features | 44-80y $\mu = 52.7 \pm 7.5$ | age & sex prediction | node classification |



Previous work fMRI: age & sex



| Paper | Modality | Model | Dataset | Gender | Age | Why interesting? |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Arslan et al [AR18] | fMRI | GCN | UK Biobank 44-88y (N=14503) | 88% | Missing | Best result only of fMRI |
| Pervaiz et al [PS20] | fMRI | Elastic Net | HCP | 85.5% | 58% prediction correlation | Best result on HCP fMRI |
| Xing et al [XS19] | T1 MRI + fMRI | GC-LSTM | ADNI2 (55-90) | 89% | 3 MAE | Similar network structure |

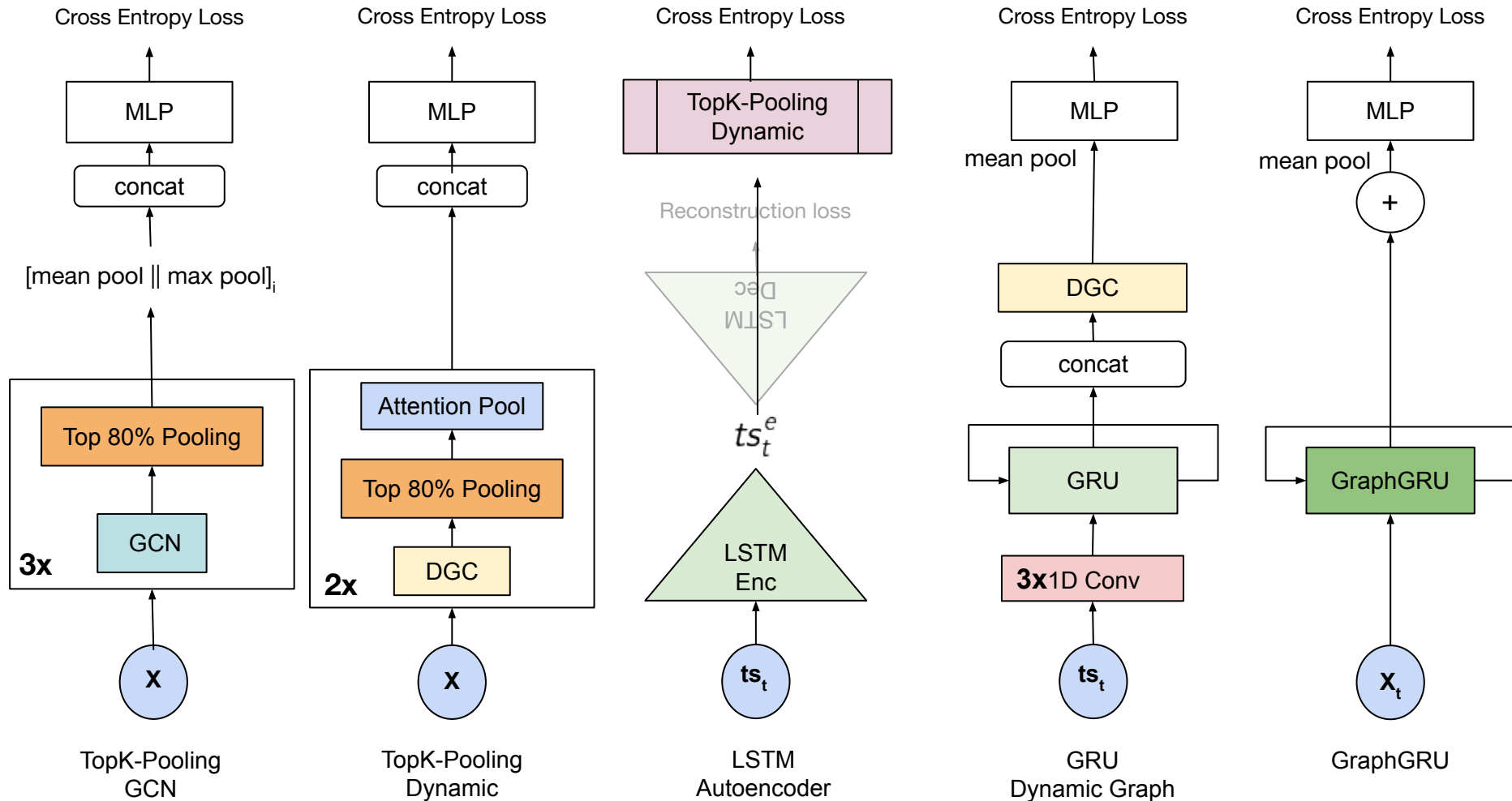
[AR18]Arslan, Salim, Sofia Ira Ktena, Ben Glocker, and Daniel Rueckert. "Graph Saliency Maps through Spectral Convolutional Networks: Application to Sex Classification with Brain Connectivity." *ArXiv:1806.01764 [Cs]*, June 5, 2018.

[XS19] Xing, Xiaodan, Qingfeng Li, Hao Wei, Mingqing Zhang, Yiqiang Zhan, Xiang Sean Zhou, Zhong Xue, and Feng Shi. "Dynamic Spectral Graph Convolution Networks with Assistant Task Training for Early MCI Diagnosis." *MICCAI 2019*,

[PS20]Pervaiz, Usama, Diego Vidaurre, Mark W. Woolrich, and Stephen M. Smith. "Optimising Network Modelling Methods for FMRI." *NeuroImage* 211, May 1, 2020



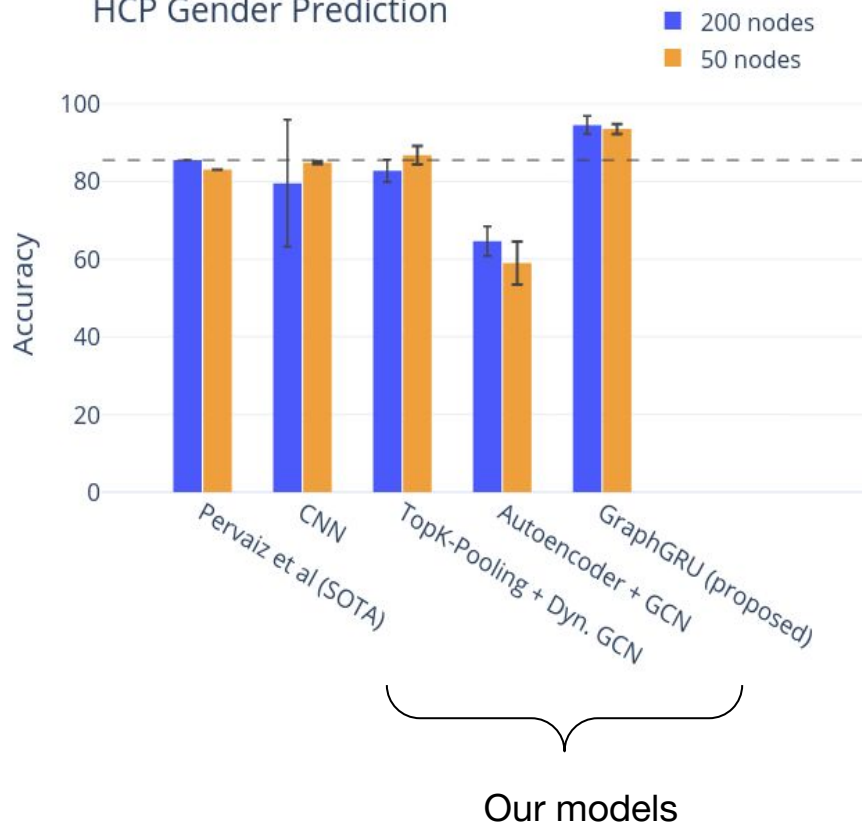
Proposed Models



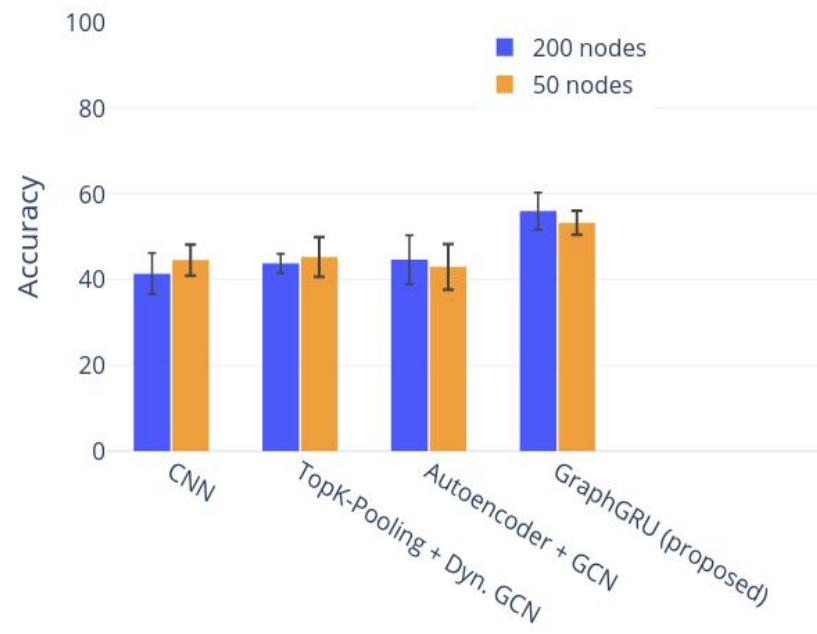
Results HCP (fMRI)



HCP Gender Prediction



HCP Age Four Class Classification



Examples of Projects in Previous Semester

EfficientNet with Robust Training: MICCAI ISIC challenge

Introduction: SIIM-ISIC Melanoma Classification Challenge

Society for Imaging Informatics in Medicine (SIIM)
+
International Skin Imaging Collaboration (ISIC)

Goal:

Develop computer vision algorithms to help with the classification of dermoscopic images of skin lesions



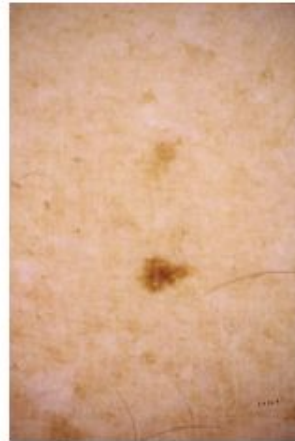
MICCAI Skin Cancer Analysis, SS 2020

June 18, 2020 Slide 4

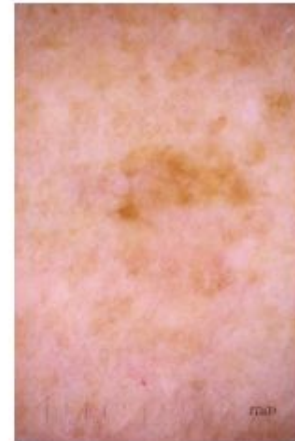
Examples of Projects in Previous Semester

Problem Statement

Melanoma is the least common skin cancer, but also the most serious type. It is responsible for **75%** of skin cancer deaths



benign



malignant

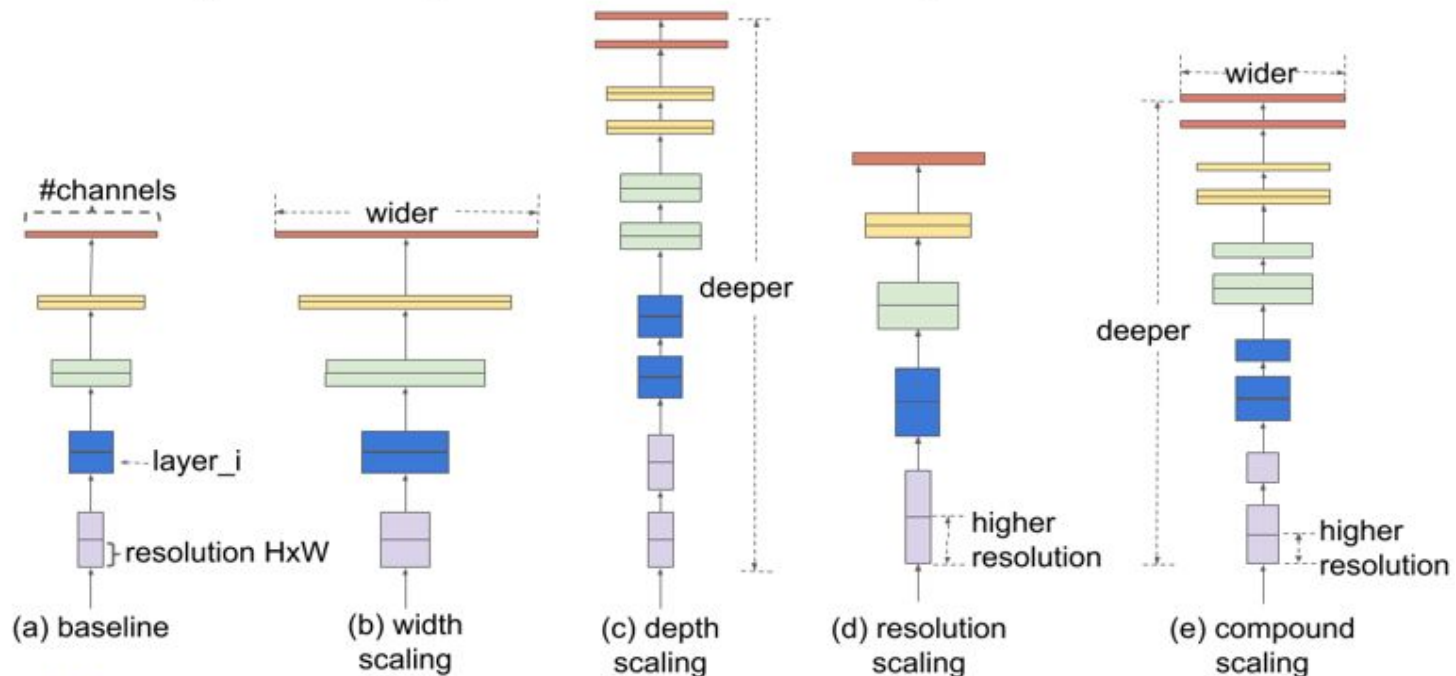
Goal: Using images within the same patient, determine which are likely to represent a melanoma



Examples of Projects in Previous Semester

EfficientNet [2]: Compound Scaling and AutoML

- **Neural architecture search** to develop the baseline network
- **Compound scaling** to scale the model structurally in all dimensions

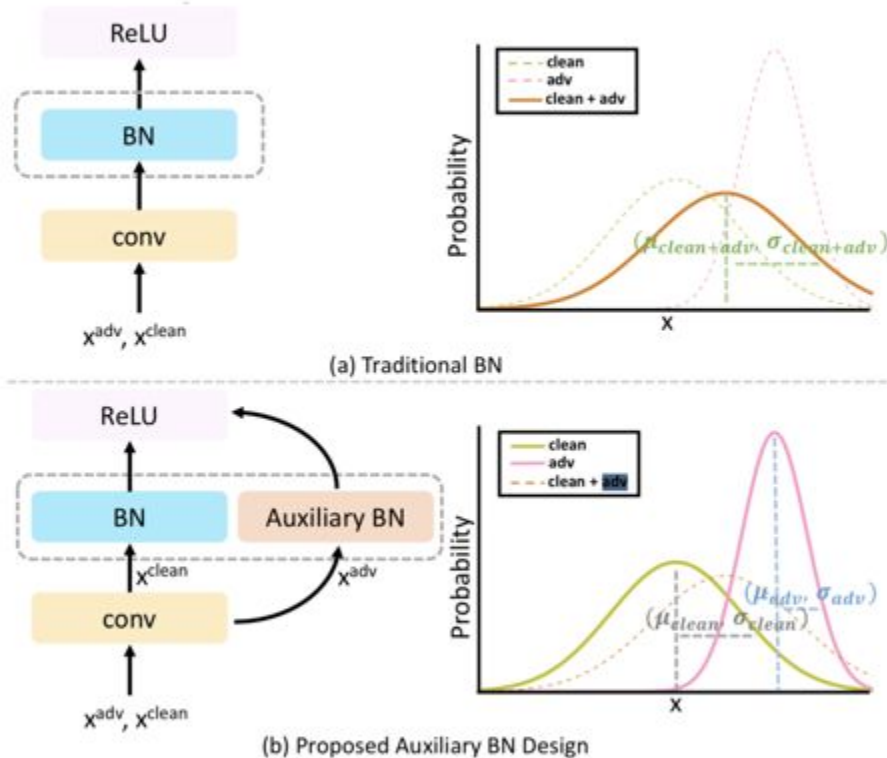


[2] Tan, M. and Le, Q.V., 2019. Efficientnet: Rethinking model scaling for convolutional neural networks. ICML

Examples of Projects in Previous Semester

AdvProp [3]: Approach

- Using **auxiliary batch norm** to disentangle mixed distribution



[3] Xie, C., Tan, M., Gong, B., Wang, J., Yuille, A. L., & Le, Q. V. (2020). Adversarial examples improve image recognition. In Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (pp. 819-828)

Examples of Projects in Previous Semester

RandAugment^[4] for learning better augmentations

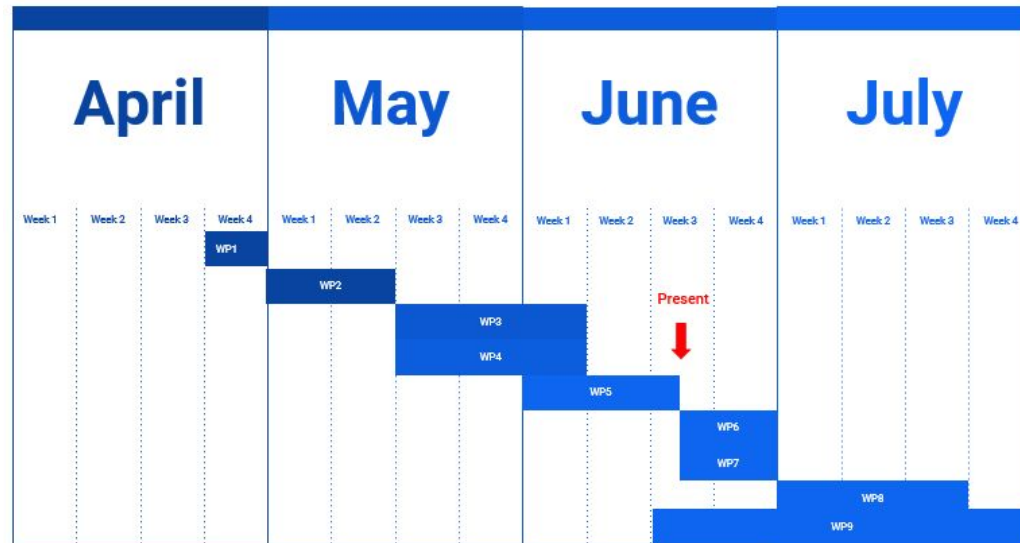
- Using Data Augmentations increase performance but finding proper set of augmentations requires expertise and domain knowledge
- Learning policies for choosing data augmentations on a proxy (smaller) task (AutoAugment)^[7] is not always scalable to the task at hand.
- **RandAugment** proposes to simply **find a set of transformations and the corresponding magnitude through Grid Search** on the main task.

[4] CVPRW2020: Cubuk, E. D., Zoph, B., Shlens, J., & Le, Q. V. (2020). Randaugment: Practical automated data augmentation with a reduced search space. In Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition Workshops (pp. 702-703)

[7] Cubuk, Ekin D., et al. "Autoaugment: Learning augmentation strategies from data." Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition. 2019.



Examples of Projects in Previous Semester



WP 1 Read and Familiar with Literature

- Getting familiar with Tensorflow

WP 3 Understanding and Implementation of Adversarial Propagation

WP 5 Familiar with clinical data (challenge dataset)

- Implementing data reading
- Data pre-processing

WP 2 Understanding the EfficientNet

- Getting familiar with pretrained models
- Tried and failed with Tensorflow version, started to use PyTorch

WP 4 Understanding and Implementation of RandAugment

WP 6 Implement and evaluate WP3 on challenge dataset

- Adversarial Propagation

WP 8 Evaluation on validation set

- Optimization of models

WP 7 Implement and Evaluate WP4 on challenge dataset

- Rand Augment

WP 9 Challenge Submission

- Test set results
- Documentation



Evaluation

Project: 100%

- **Progress: 50%**
 - Weekly supervision sessions with the tutors
 - Define a list of ToDo's
 - Share a code repository
 - Student's contribution will be monitored on LRZ Git
 - Evaluated by the tutor
- **Presentation: 50%**
 - Intermediate Presentation (15 mins + 5 mins. Q&A)
 - Final Presentations (15 mins + 5 mins. Q&A)
 - Evaluated by the all tutors
- **Participation in talks is mandatory**
 - Only one session is allowed to be absent
 - 0.3 points



How can you apply?

- Submit the registration form (on course webpage)

MLMI Registration

Student Name

*

Email

*

Master's Program

*

Current Semester

*

Related Courses

*

If passed, mention the grades

Resume (max 150 words)

*

max 150 words (if exceeded, your application will be discarded) You may talk about your related projects - publications/competitions/github repositories - work experience, ...

Deadline for the registration form: Same as the Matching System



Important Dates

Deadline for submitting the registration form:

Same as matching system

You can find these slides and other info on the course website:

<https://wiki.tum.de/display/mlmi/MLMI+Winter+2023-2024>

Don't forget to register at TUM matching system

Register via matching.in.tum.de

Check the deadline of the Matching System

