



Bayesian generative models for knowledge transfer in MRI semantic segmentation problems

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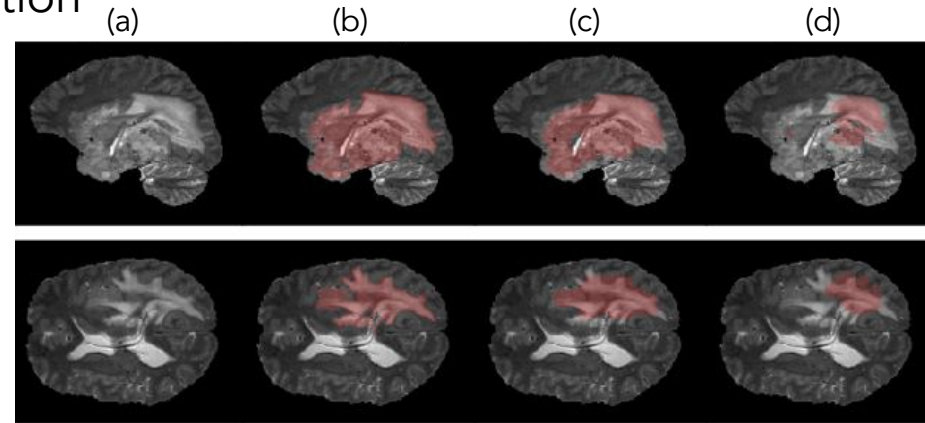
Motivation: Semantic Segmentation of MRI

Applications in medicine

- Tumors (e.g. brain, liver) analysis and monitoring
- Multiple sclerosis plaques detection
- White matter hyperintensities detection
- etc.

Challenges:

- Expensive annotation
 - Privacy concerns
- Small sample sizes



Sample from BRATS18 dataset: (a) MRI with brain tumor; (b) ground truth segmentation; (c) prediction of the proposed model; (d) prediction of the fine-tuned model; (c,d) trained on 5 samples from BRATS18

Problem: Bad Performance on Small Datasets

How to train deep networks on *small* datasets with *high* dimensional medical objects

Important Observations

- Trained 3D convolutional filters have structure
- Bad performance of transfer learning due to disease specificity

Proposed Solution

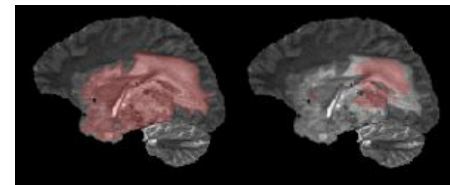
- Train prior on “good” convolutional kernels
- Use Deep Weight Prior (DWP*) to transfer knowledge to small datasets



3D convolutional filters trained on large enough dataset

(a)

(b)



Predictions:

- (a) of the proposed model;
(b) of the fine-tuned model;

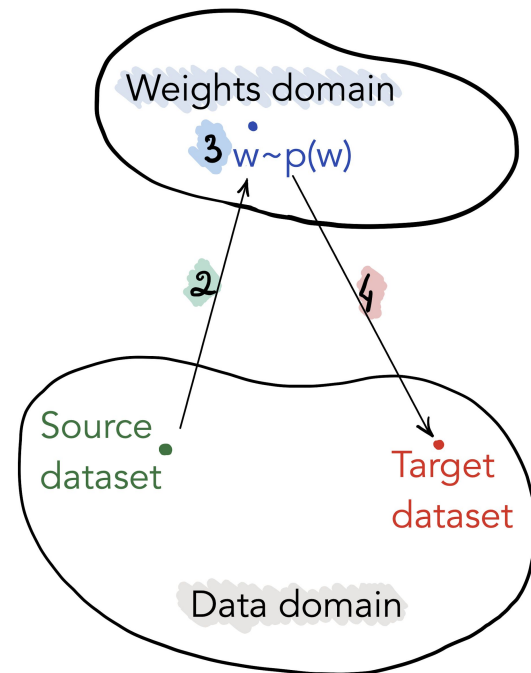
Method: Deep Weight Prior*

Main idea

Perform variational inference with implicit prior $p(w)$ (VAE), trained on convolutional filters

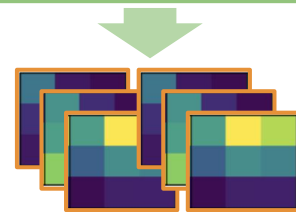
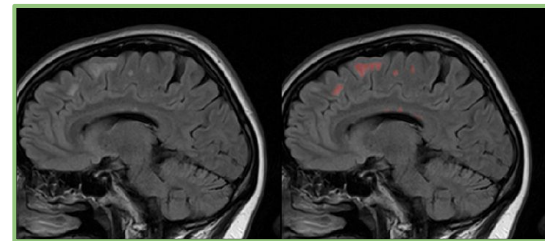
Algorithm

1. Train network on the bootstrapped **source dataset**
2. Collect learned filters
3. Train implicit **prior distribution** (VAE)
4. Use trained prior for variational inference on the **target dataset**

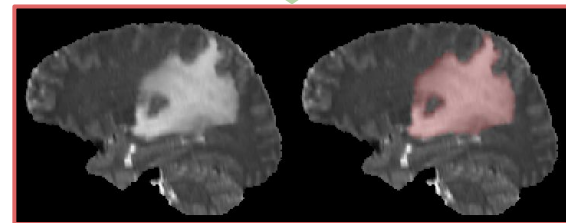


Setup: Experiments on BRATS18 and MS

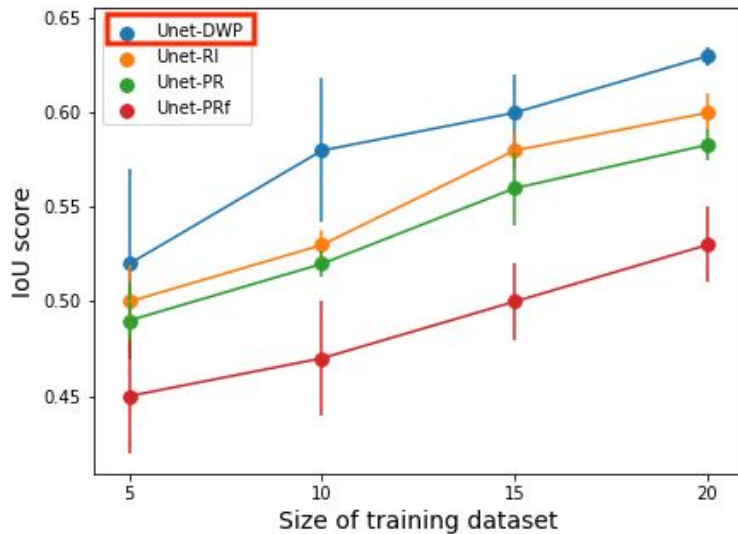
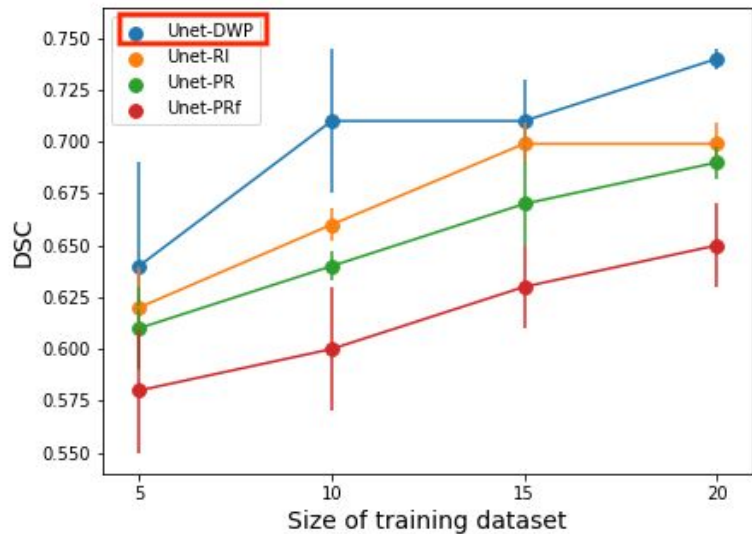
- Train Unet models on the full **MS dataset**
Use bootstrapped sample from the initial dataset
- Collect **filters** from the trained models
Use cycling learning rate to expand set of learned filters
- Train VAE for each Unet block to learn $p(w)$.
- Do variational inference with implicit prior $p(w)$ on subset of **BRATS18 dataset** (5-20 images)



$$p(w) = \int p(w|z)p(z)dz$$



Results: Brain Tumor Segmentation Task



Unet-RI: without transfer learning

Unet-PR: fine-tuning of the whole network

Unet-PRf: fine-tuning of the input and output blocks only

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[Full paper](#)



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