

# Extending Unsupervised Neural Image Compression With Supervised Multitask Learning

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# Introduction to Histopathology Imaging



Surgery or  
Biopsy



Tissue  
Section



Digital Slide  
Scanner



Whole-Slide  
Image

## Demo Whole-Slide Image

Image credits: pixabay.com, 3Dhistech.com

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# Digitized Histopathology Sections Are *Huuge*

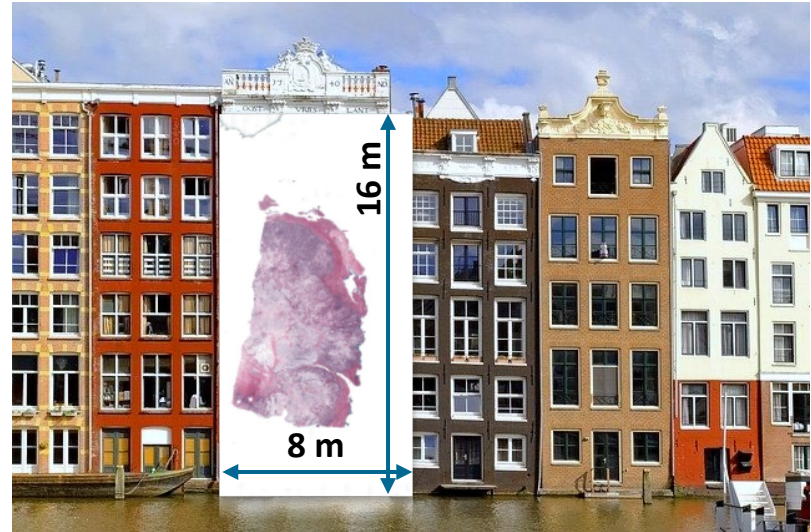
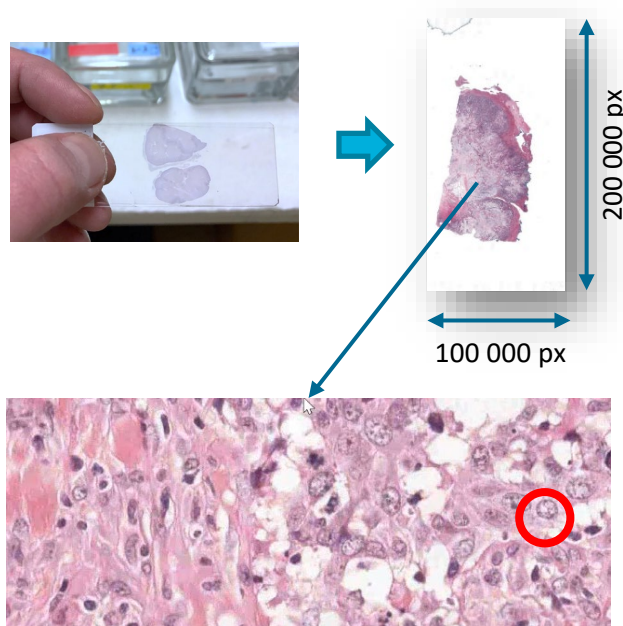
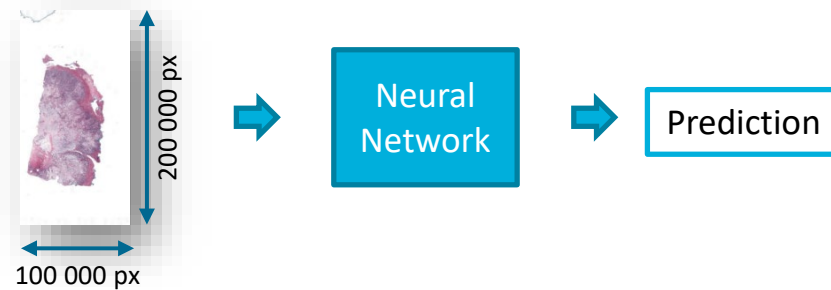


Image credits: pixabay.com, camelyon16.grand-challenge.org

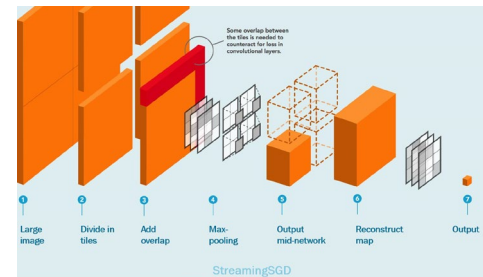
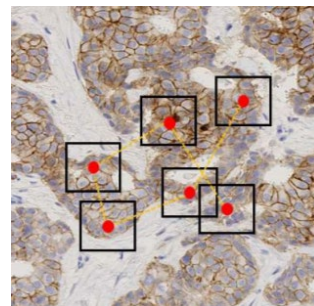
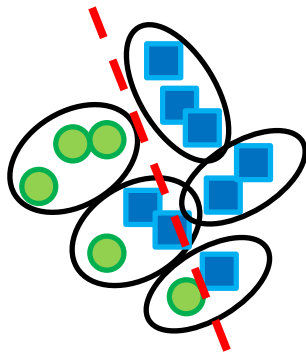
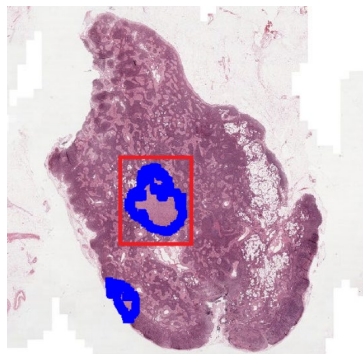
# Problem Statement

- Task: classify patients based on histopathology imaging
  - **Input:** gigapixel RGB image
  - **Output:** patient label (survival, recurrence, response, -omics, biomarkers, etc.)



- Constraints:
  - Single-GPU during training and testing
  - No pixel-level task associated with patient label
  - Limited number of patients (<1000 images)

# Prior Work



**Pixel annotations**  
Requires proxy task  
Requires annotations

**Multiple Instance Learning**  
Does not exploit relations  
among instances

**Reinforcement learning**  
Unstable training  
Unexplored areas

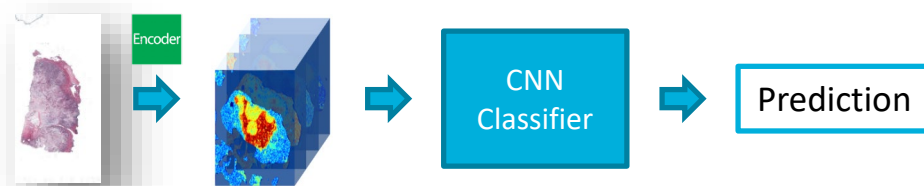
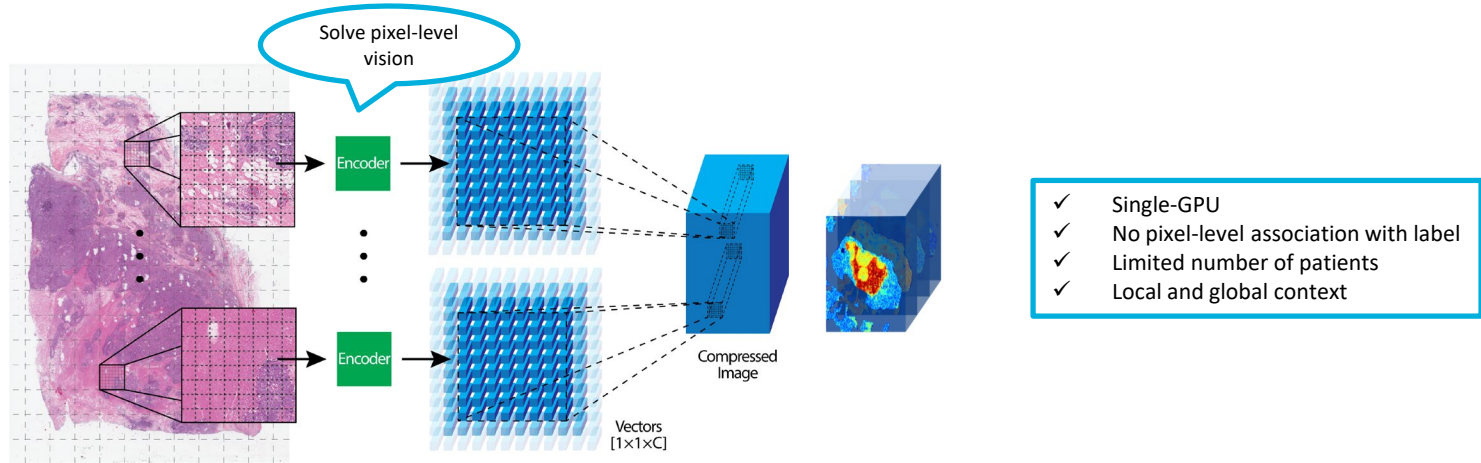
**Memory Efficient Training**  
Overfitting due to lack of  
training samples

Image credits: [camelyon16.grand-challenge.org](https://camelyon16.grand-challenge.org)

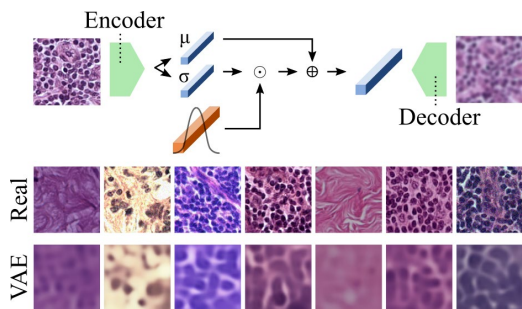
Qaiser, Talha, et al. "Learning where to see: A novel attention model for automated immunohistochemical scoring." TMI 2019.

Pinckaers, Hans, et al. "Streaming convolutional neural networks for end-to-end learning with multi-megapixel images." Arxiv 2019.

# Proposed: Neural Image Compression

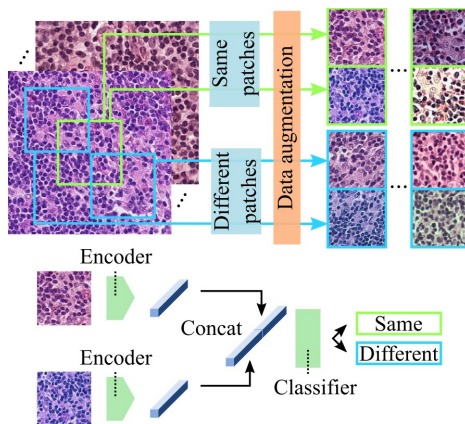


# Previous Work: Unsupervised Encoder



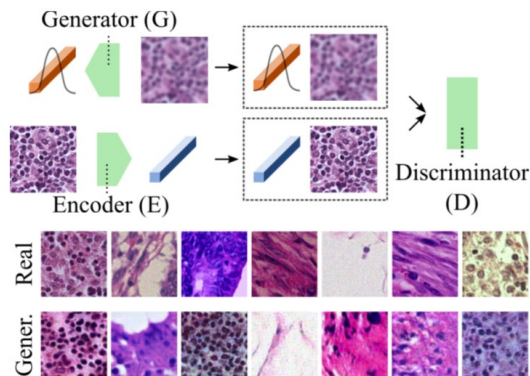
Variational autoencoder

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{V}_{\text{VAE}}(x, n, \theta_E, \theta_D) &= \\
 &= \min_{E, D} \left[ \underbrace{(x - D(E(x, n)))^2}_{\text{Reconstruction error}} + \underbrace{\gamma(1 + \log \sigma^2 - \mu^2 - \sigma^2)}_{\text{KL divergence}} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$



Contrastive learning

(self-supervised learning)



Bidirectional GAN

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{V}_{\text{BIGAN}}(x, z, \theta_G, \theta_E, \theta_D) &= \\
 &= \min_{G, E} \max_D \left[ \log [D(x, \underbrace{E(x)}_e)] + \log [1 - D(\underbrace{G(z)}_{z'})]] \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Tellez, David, et al. "Neural Image Compression for Gigapixel Histopathology Image Analysis." TPAMI 2019.

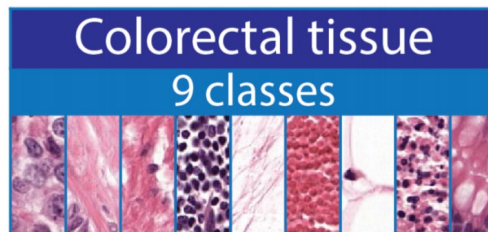
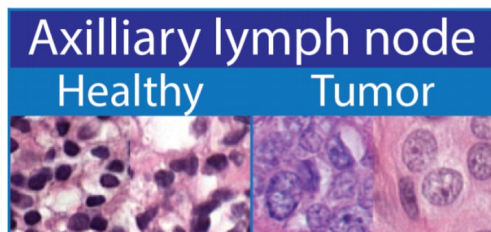
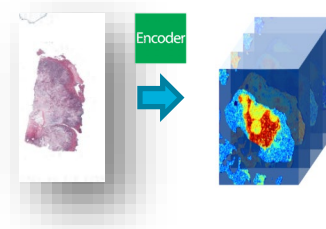
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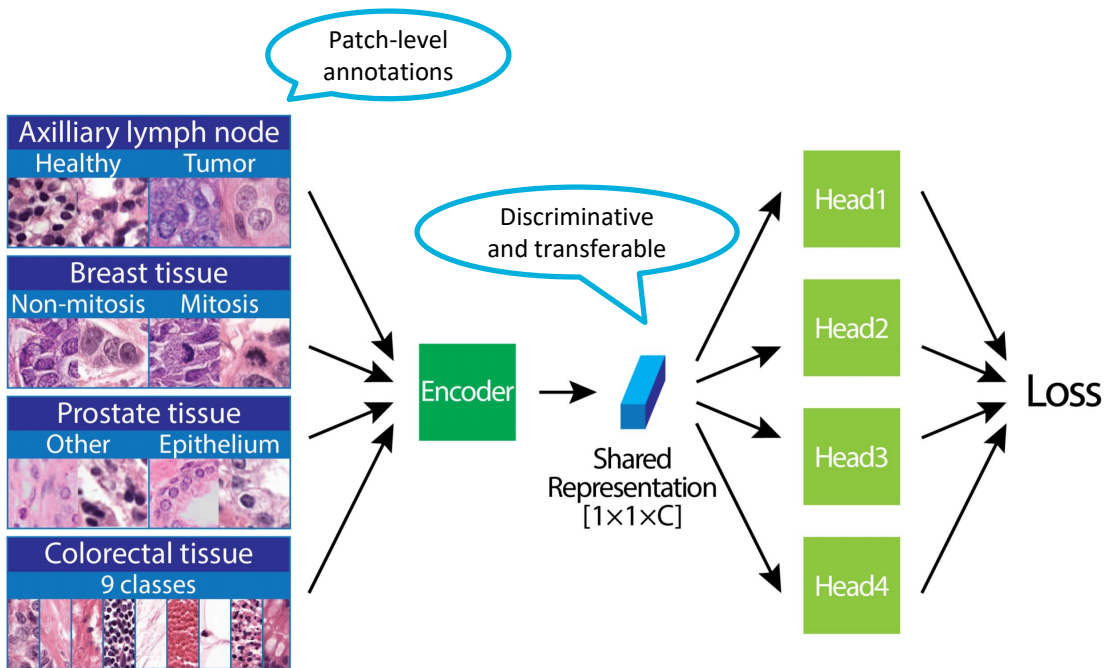
# Proposal: Supervised Encoder



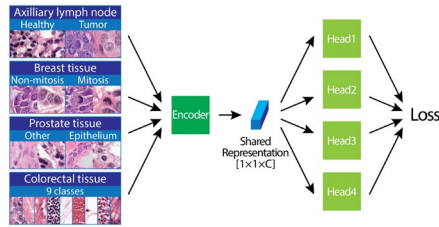
Pixel-level annotations unrelated to patient label



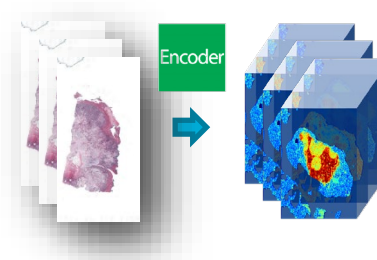
# Supervised Multi-Task Learning



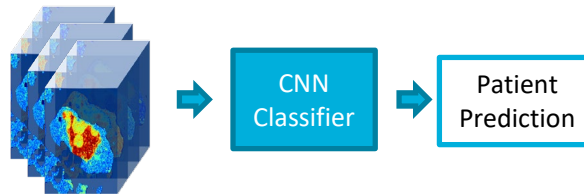
# Neural Image Compression with Multi-Task Encoder



1. Train Encoder with Multi-Task Learning

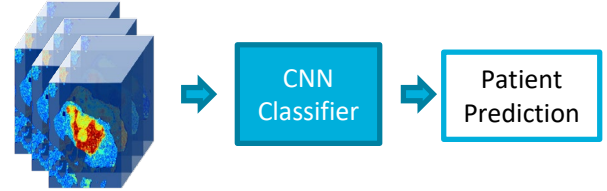


2. Compress All Whole-Slide Images



3. Train Model at Patient Level

# Experimental Results on TUPAC

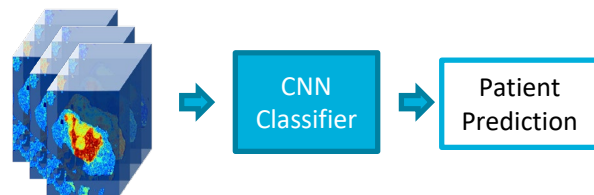


- Breast tissue
- 500 training images
- Label: **speed of tumor proliferation** from molecular profiling (float [-1, +1])
- Additional: 300 test images with labels known by organizers only

PAM50 Tumor Profiling Test

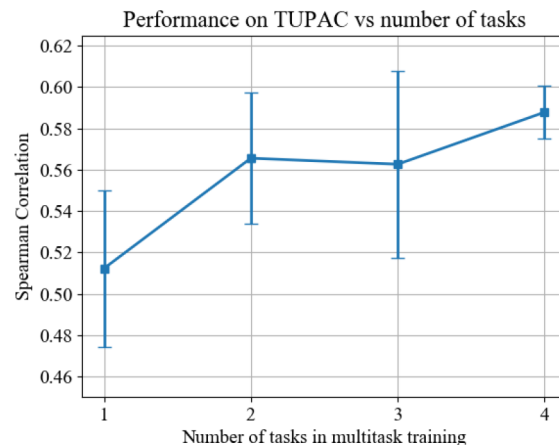
Image credits: tupac.tue-image.nl

# Experimental Results on TUPAC



Method	Training set	External test set
NIC unsupervised (Tellez et al., 2019)	0.522	0.558 [0.5191, 0.5962]
Streaming CNNs (Pinckaers et al., 2019)	-	0.570
TUPAC16 winner (Veta et al., 2019)	-	0.617
NIC multitask (proposed)	0.620	<b>0.632 [0.5966, 0.6641]</b>

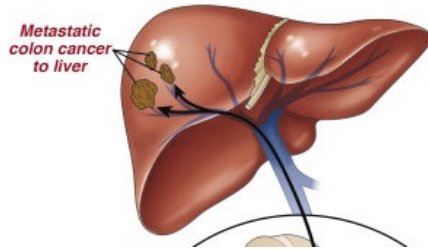
Predicting tumor proliferation speed



## Main results:

- **State-of-the-art result** and first place in challenge leaderboard
- Validates the use of **supervised multitask learning** for gigapixel image-level prediction
- Performance increases with the number of **tasks used to train the encoder**

# Experimental Results on Liver



- Liver metastasis of colon cancer
- 1500 training images
- Label 1: **type of growth pattern** (binary classification)
- Label 2: patient outcome (**overall survival**)

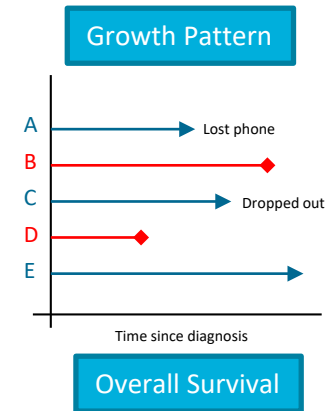
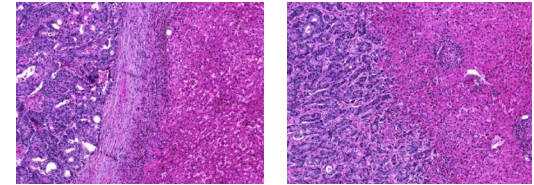
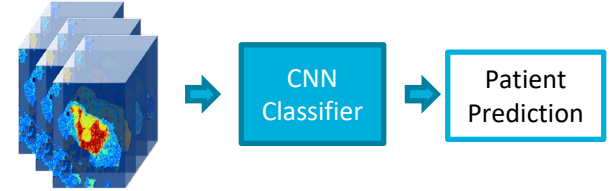
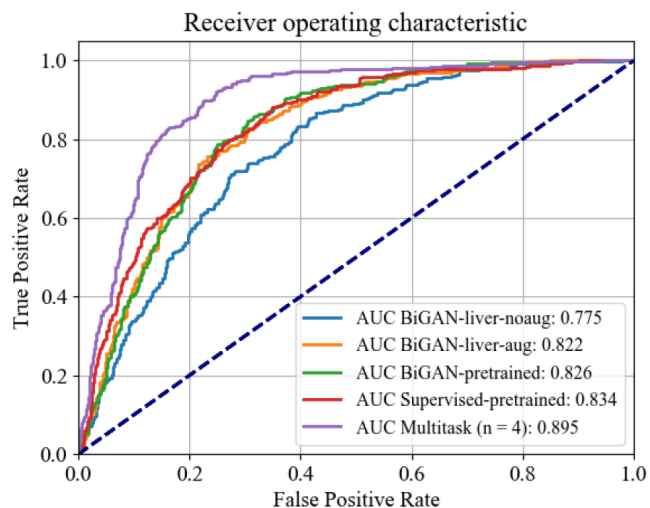


Image credit:

Zarour, Luai, et al. "Colorectal cancer liver metastasis: evolving paradigms and future directions." Cellular and molecular gastroenterology and hepatology 2017.

Höppener, Diederik, et al. "Enrichment of the tumour immune microenvironment in patients with desmoplastic colorectal liver metastasis." British Journal of Cancer 2020.

# Experimental Results on Liver (growth)

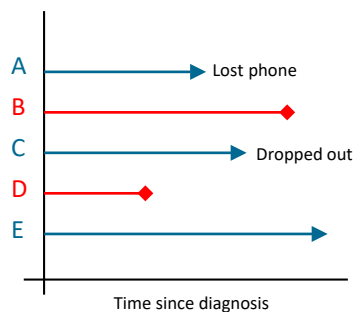


Predicting desmoplastic  
histopathological growth pattern

Main results:

- Validates the use of supervised multitask learning for gigapixel image-level prediction
- Heavy **color augmentation** improves performance
- Supervision **with 1 task** is similar to unsupervised
- **Multitask supervision** provided the best result

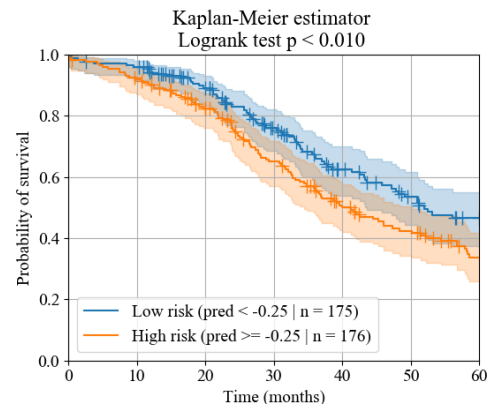
# Experimental Results on Liver (survival)



$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \max \log \prod_{i \in D} \frac{\exp f(x_i, \theta)}{\sum_{j \in R_i} \exp f(x_j, \theta)} =$$
$$= \arg \max \sum_{i \in D} \left( f(x_i, \theta) - \log \sum_{j \in R_i} \exp f(x_j, \theta) \right)$$

D: dead patients;  $R_i$ : set of patients that survived longer than patient  $i$

Sort patients by risk of death

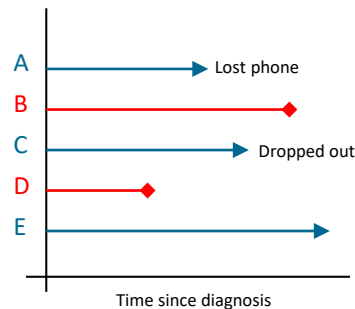
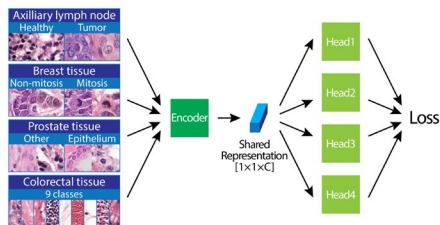
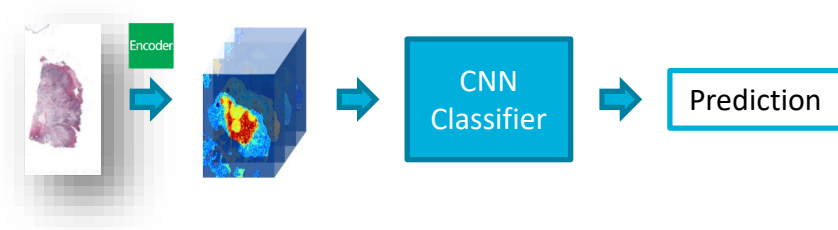


Learning from overall survival

Main result:

- The proposed method can **learn directly from patient outcome** data (without human annotations)

# Take-Home Messages



Multi-task learning improves  
patient-level classification  
(even unseen organs)

Predicts patient risk using  
outcome label data  
(biomarker discovery)



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# Thank You Questions?



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