

MICCAI 2024



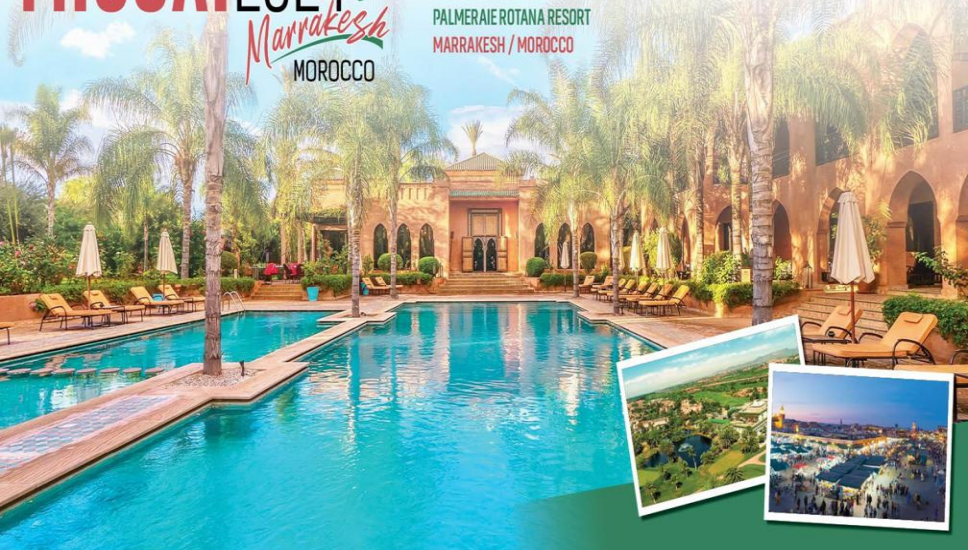
Marrakesh
MOROCCO

27TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MEDICAL IMAGE COMPUTING
AND COMPUTER ASSISTED INTERVENTION

6-10 OCTOBER 2024

PALMERAIE ROTANA RESORT

MARRAKESH / MOROCCO



SSL based encoder pre-training for segmenting a heterogeneous chronic wound image database with few annotations

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Teleconsultation center



- 130,000 images to segment
- Images "into the wild"
- All chronic wound types
- A very heterogeneous database





Teleconsultation center



→ But only 400 images manually labeled by expert

- Direct supervised approaches (see DFUC2022 [Yap et al. 2024]) compromised

→ Try a Self Supervised Learning (SSL) approach :

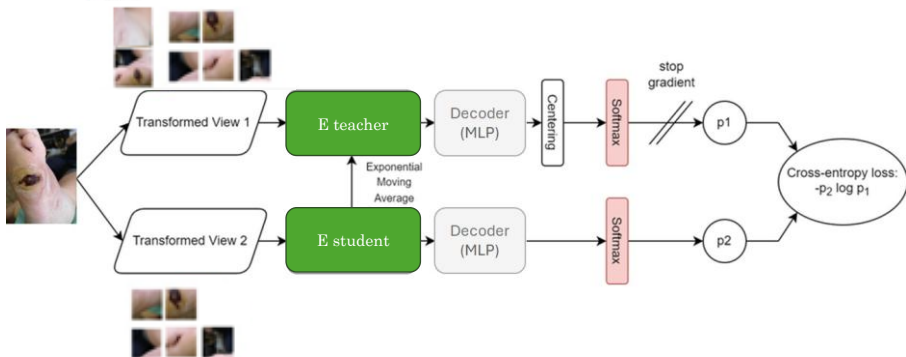
- Based on a large unlabeled database and a small labelled database
- Step 1: Pre-train an encoder with a “pretext task” on the large unlabeled database
- Step 2: Fine-tune with few labelled data with the small labelled database
- A SOTA method : Distillation with no label DINO [Caron et al. 2021 ; Oquab et al.2023]

Yap et al. 2024. “Diabetic foot ulcers segmentation challenge report : Benchmark and analysis” Medical Image Analysis

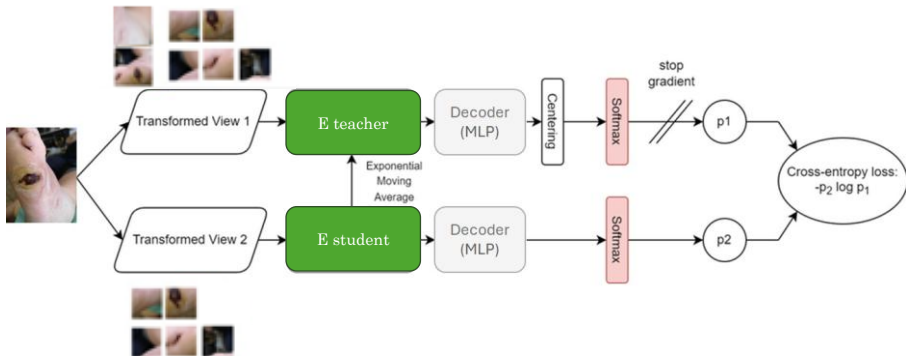
Caron et al. 2021. “Emerging properties in self-supervised vision transformers” ICCV

Oquab et al. 2023. “Dinov2: Learning robust visual features without supervision”

Step 1: Pre-train encoder with a “pretext task”



- Here, pretext task = *Build a robust model whatever the considered image part*
 - Random Local and global crops
 - Teacher-Student architecture based on a same encoder
 - Updating Student weights using cross-entropy loss
 - Updating Teacher weights applying EMA on Student weights



Selected Encoders :

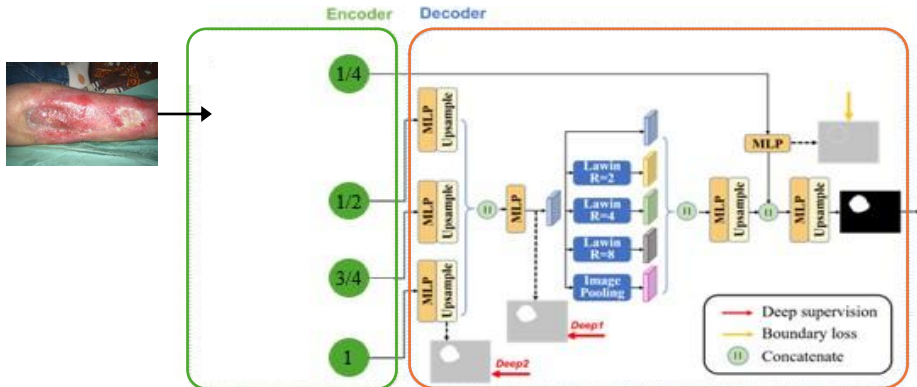
- A small Transformer ViTs14_reg [Darcet et al. 2023] (21 M) weights from LVD-142M
- A large Transformer ViTl14_reg [Darcet et al. 2023] (307 M) weights from LVD-142M
- A dedicated lightweight encoder HardNet-DFUS [Ting-Yu et al. 2022] (3 M) random weights

Darcet et al. 2023. “Vision transformers need registers” arXiv

Ting-Yu et al. 2022. HardNet-DFUS: An Enhanced Harmonically-Connected Network for Diabetic Foot Ulcer Image Segmentation and Colonoscopy Polyp Segmentation arXiv

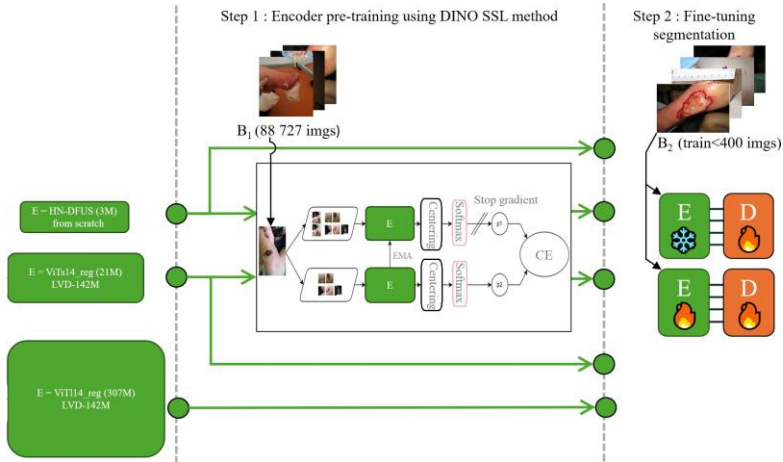
Step 2: Fine-tune with few labelled data

- Selected decoder: Lawin Transformer from HardNet-DFUS [Ting-Yu et al. 2022]

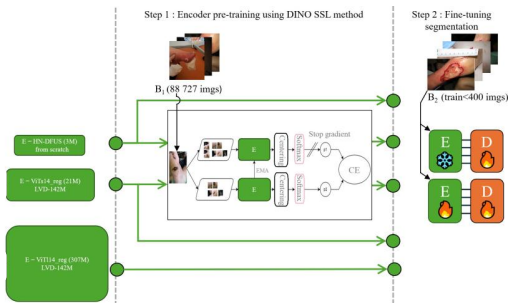


$$Loss = l_{BCE}^w(G, P) + l_{IOU}^w(G, P) + l_{BCE}(G_B, P_B) + \sum_{i=1}^n [l_{BCE}^w(G, P_i) + l_{IOU}^w(G, P_i)]$$

- G ground truth ; G_B boundary ground truth
- P final prediction ; P_B boundary prediction ; P_i prediction block i



Experimental test bench



$B_2 = 400$ imgs

	Train 70%	Val 20%	Test 10%
280 (i.e B_2^{280})	80	40	
140 (i.e B_2^{140})	80	40	
70 (i.e B_2^{70})	80	40	

x5

Performances evaluation with Dice metrics

Performances evaluation with Dice metrics

Encodeur	SSL(B_1)	Optimisation (B_2)	B_2^{70}	B_2^{140}	B_2^{280}
HardNet-MSEG _{rdm}	✓	❄	0.72 ± 0.03	0.74 ± 0.01	0.76 ± 0.02
		🔥	0.76 ± 0.03	0.78 ± 0.01	0.80 ± 0.01
	✗	🔥	0.70 ± 0.04	0.74 ± 0.03	0.77 ± 0.02
ViTs14 _{reg}	✓	❄	0.59 ± 0.06	0.64 ± 0.04	0.67 ± 0.03
		🔥	0.67 ± 0.02	0.71 ± 0.02	0.72 ± 0.03
	✗	❄	0.57 ± 0.04	0.65 ± 0.03	0.65 ± 0.02
		🔥	0.69 ± 0.03	0.72 ± 0.02	0.73 ± 0.01
ViTl14 _{reg}	✗	❄	0.64 ± 0.04	0.64 ± 0.02	0.70 ± 0.03

- No SSL ✗ → parameters ↑ = performances ↑

Performances evaluation with Dice metrics

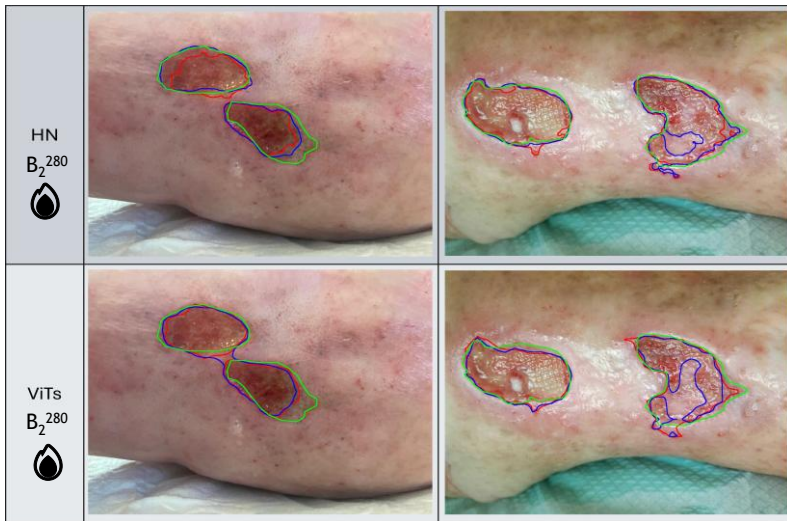
Encodeur	SSL(B ₁)	Optimisation (B ₂)	B ₂ ⁷⁰	B ₂ ¹⁴⁰	B ₂ ²⁸⁰
HardNet-MSEG _{rdm}	✓	❄	0.72 ± 0.03	0.74 ± 0.01	0.76 ± 0.02
		🔥	0.76 ± 0.03	0.78 ± 0.01	0.80 ± 0.01
	✗	🔥	0.70 ± 0.04	0.74 ± 0.03	0.77 ± 0.02
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		🔥	0.67 ± 0.02	0.71 ± 0.02	0.72 ± 0.03
	✗	❄	0.57 ± 0.04	0.65 ± 0.03	0.65 ± 0.02
		🔥	0.69 ± 0.03	0.72 ± 0.02	0.73 ± 0.01
ViTl14 _{reg}	✗	❄	0.64 ± 0.04	0.64 ± 0.02	0.70 ± 0.03

- No SSL ✗ → parameters ↑ = *performances* ↑
- No SSL ✗ → dedicated lightweight encoder better

Performances evaluation with Dice metrics

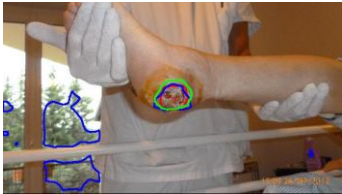
Encodeur	SSL(B_1)	Optimisation (B_2)	B_2^{70}	B_2^{140}	B_2^{280}
HardNet-MSEG _{rdm}	✓	❄	0.72 ± 0.03	0.74 ± 0.01	0.76 ± 0.02
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	✗	🔥	0.70 ± 0.04	0.74 ± 0.03	0.77 ± 0.02
ViTs14 _{reg}	✓	❄	0.59 ± 0.06	0.64 ± 0.04	0.67 ± 0.03
		🔥	0.67 ± 0.02	0.71 ± 0.02	0.72 ± 0.03
	✗	❄	0.57 ± 0.04	0.65 ± 0.03	0.65 ± 0.02
		🔥	0.69 ± 0.03	0.72 ± 0.02	0.73 ± 0.01
ViT114 _{reg}	✗	❄	0.64 ± 0.04	0.64 ± 0.02	0.70 ± 0.03

- No SSL ✗ → parameters ↑ = *performances* ↑
- No SSL ✗ → dedicated lightweight encoder better
- With SSL ✓ → **much better performances** on dedicated lightweight encoder
- With SSL ✓ → **gain performances ↑ when training database size**



Green: GT
blue No SSL

red with SSL

HN B₂²⁸⁰ 		
ViTs B₂²⁸⁰ 		

Green: GT
blue No SSL

red with SSL

In the context of a large unlabelled database and small annotated database :

SSL > Direct Supervised approach

Perspectives : Other pretext task

Perspectives : Expanding B_1 with databases from other domains⁶ :



⁶<https://www.isic-archive.com/>

Thank you for your attention!