

How many templates does it take for a good segmentation?

Error analysis in multiatlas segmentation as a function of database size

Suyash P. Awate, Peihong Zhu, Ross T. Whitaker

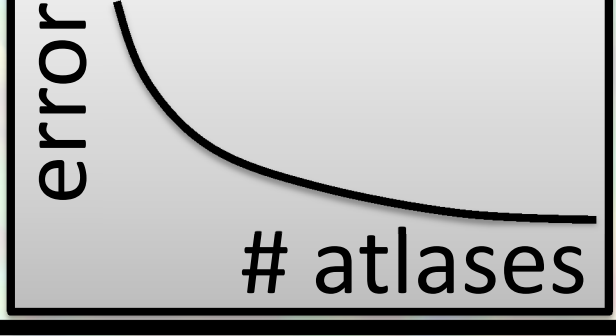


Scientific Computing & Imaging (SCI) Institute, School of Computing, University of Utah

The authors gratefully acknowledge the support of this work through the National Alliance for Medical Image Computing (NAMIC) and the NIH/NCRR Center for Integrative Biomedical Computing (CIBC) grant P41-RR12553

1. Background : Challenges to Multiatlas Segmentation

- Registration is imperfect
 - Low contrast-to-noise ratio for structure of interest
 - No homology with respect to surrounding structures
 - No global optimization
- Stochastic relationship between structure's geometry & surrounding geometry
- Quantify difficulty of segmentation
 - Segmentation error ("goodness measure") as a function of database size ("how many templates")



2. Contributions

- Quantify difficulty, or characteristics, of a specific multiatlas segmentation problem (i.e. structure, modality, registration, label fusion, etc.)
 - Formulated multiatlas segmentation as nonparametric regression
 - Estimation's convergence behavior has a parametric form
 - Parameters characterize fundamental properties of the regression
 - Method for estimating these parameters for a given segmentation problem using a (small) multiatlas database
- Predict segmentation error for large databases using small databases

3. Multiatlas Segmentation as Nonparametric Regression

- For each target, transform database to factor out diffeomorphism (limit norm)
- Independent variable = F = (deformed) biomedical image
- Dependent variable = S = (deformed) segmentation image
- Database = $A^M \equiv \{(f_m, s_m)\}_{m=1, \dots, M}$
- Target image = f_0
- Regression function = $r(f) \equiv E_{P(S|f)}[S]$
 - Conditional expectation is optimal under mean squared error risk
- Regression estimator $\hat{r}(F, A^M)$
- Mean squared error (MSE) as a function of database size 'M'

$$MSE(M) \equiv E_{P(F, S, A^M)}[\|S - \hat{r}(F, A^M)\|^2] = E_{P(F)}[MSE(M, F)]$$
- At each voxel 'v', MSE is

$$MSE(M, f)[v] \equiv Var(S[v]|f) + Bias^2(\hat{r}(f, A^M)[v]) + Var(\hat{r}(f, A^M)[v])$$
 = variance of conditional PDF + estimator bias² + estimator variance

4. Generalized-kNN Regression Estimator

$$\hat{r}(f, A^M)[v] \equiv \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^M s_m[v] w \left(\frac{g(f_m, f)}{R_k} \right) \right\} / \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^M w \left(\frac{g(f_m, f)}{R_k} \right) \right\}$$

- $g(\cdot)$ = some distance metric on images
- R_k = distance to k-th nearest neighbor
- $w(\cdot)$ = generalized weight function

$$Bias(\hat{r}(f, A^M)[v]) \approx \phi(r(\cdot)[v], P(F), f, D)(k/M)^{2/D}$$

$$Var(\hat{r}(f, A^M)[v]) \approx \psi(w(\cdot), D) Var(S[v]|F)(1/k)$$

[Local properties of kNN regression estimates. SIAM J. Alg. Disc. Meth. 1981]

5. Practical Interpretation

- Given k (# nearest neighbors) and M (database size)
 - Perform Monte-Carlo sampling of targets and databases
 - Evaluate MSE for each voxel 'v' and database-size 'M'
 - Fit parametric curve

$$MSE(M)[v] = \alpha_v + \beta_v (k/M)^{4/D_v} + \gamma(1/k) = \delta_v + \beta_v (k/M)^{4/D_v}$$

$$\alpha_v = E_{P(F)}[Var(S[v]|F)], \beta_v = E_{P(F)}[\phi(r(\cdot)[v], P(F), D_v)]$$

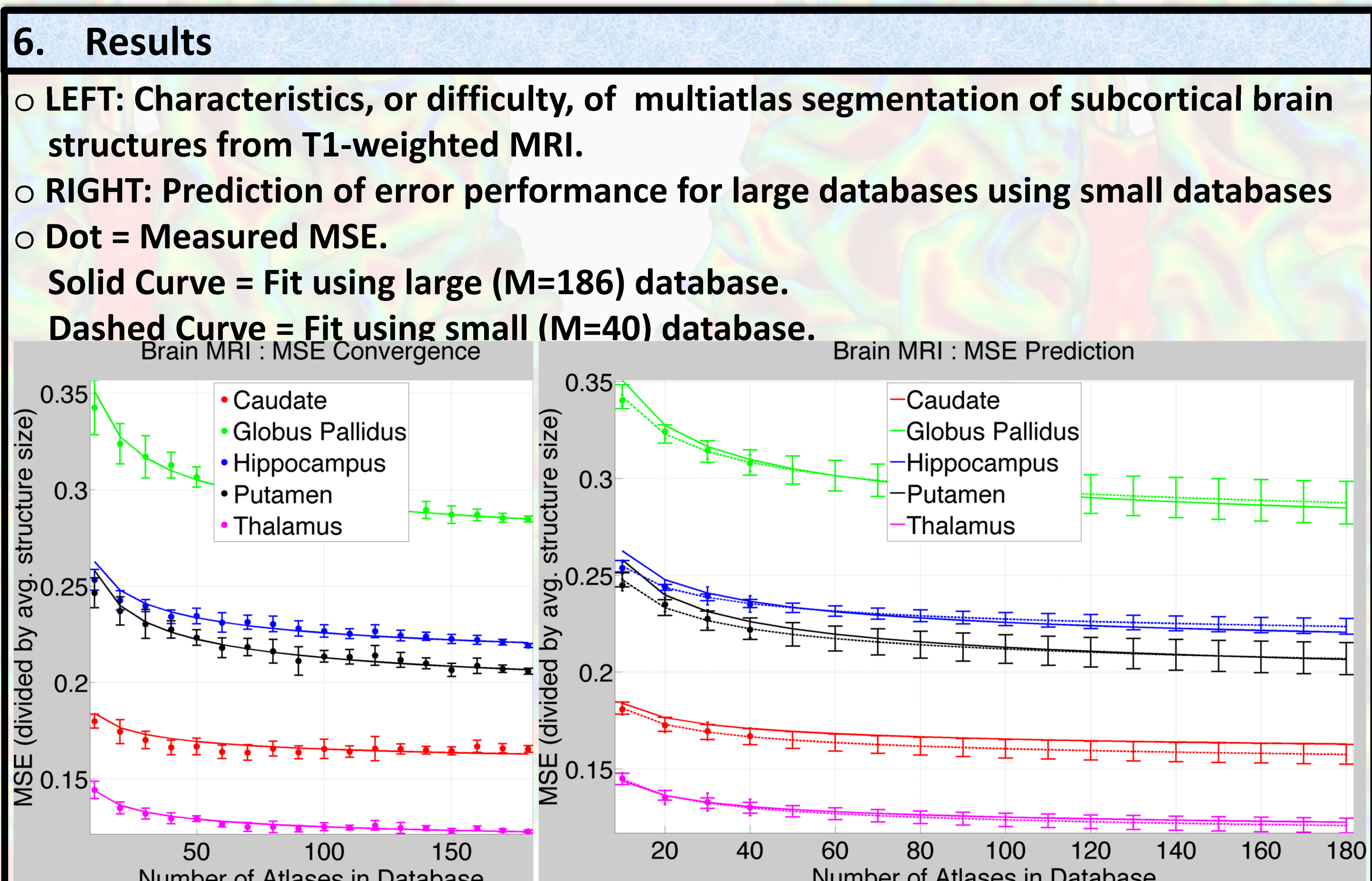
$$\gamma_v = E_{P(F)}[Var(S[v]|F)\psi(w(\cdot), D_v)], \delta_v = \alpha_v + \gamma_v/k$$

Parameter alpha = lowest possible MSE
 Parameter delta = lowest possible MSE for chosen k, w(.)
 Parameter beta = complexity of regression
 Parameter D = intrinsic dimension

- Extend model to entire structure by aggregating per-voxel analysis

$$MSE(M) = \alpha + \beta(k/M)^{4/D} + \gamma(1/k) = \delta + \beta(k/M)^{4/D}$$

$$\alpha = \sum_{v=1}^V \alpha_v, \beta \approx \sum_{v=1}^V \beta_v, \gamma = \sum_{v=1}^V \gamma_v, \delta = \alpha + \gamma/k$$



Parameters	Caudate	Globus Pallidus	Hippocampus	Putamen	Thalamus
delta = randomness	0.15	0.26	0.20	0.18	0.11
beta = complexity	0.03	0.10	0.06	0.08	0.03
D = dimension	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

