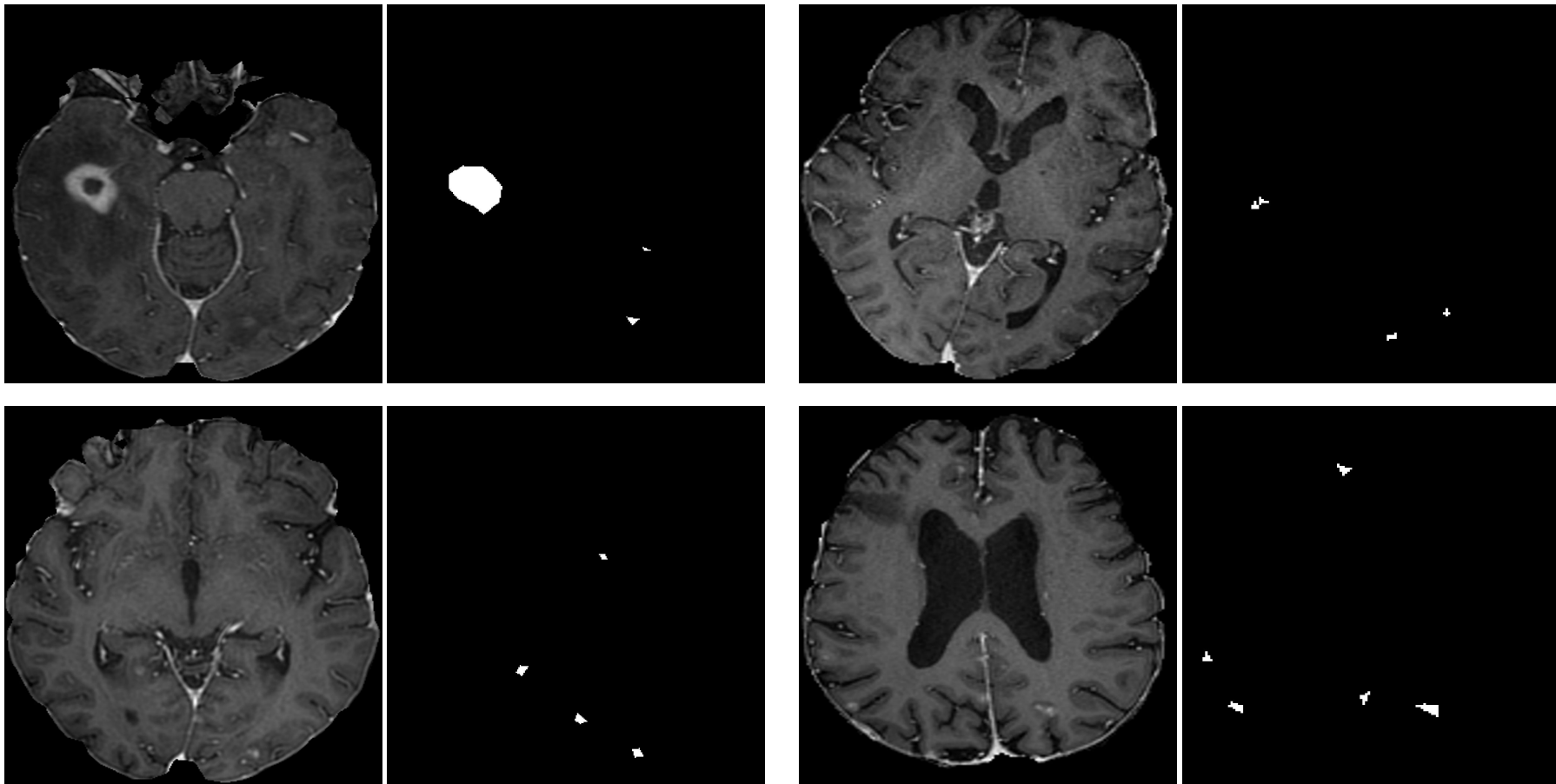


Brain Metastasis Segmentation Network Trained with Robustness to Annotations with Multiple False Negatives

MIDL 2020 PAPER #48 (POSTER)

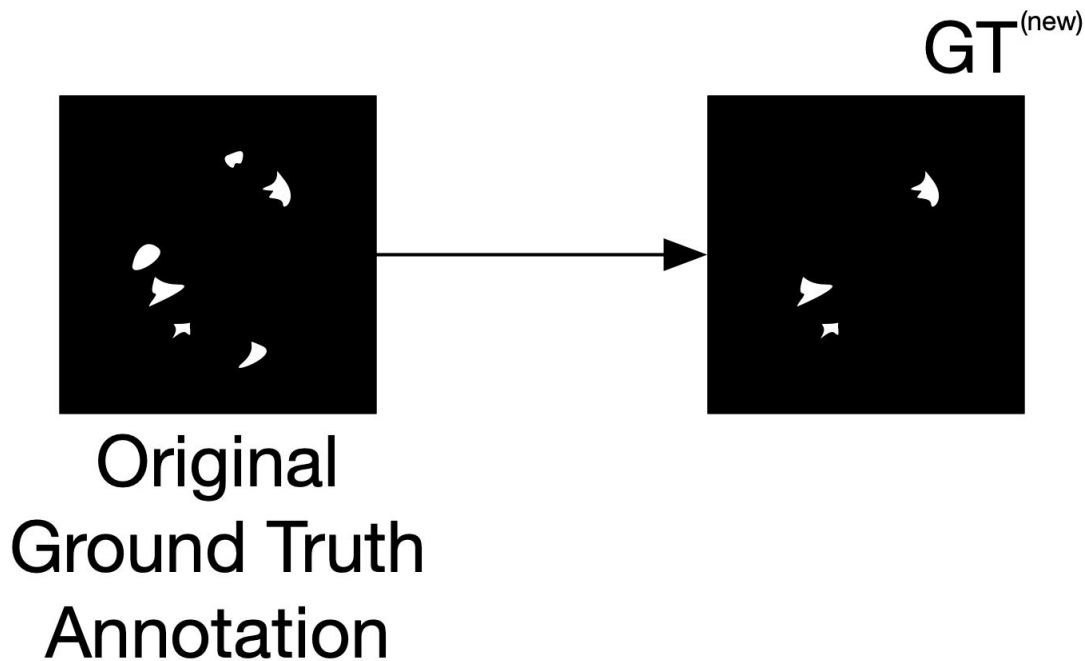
Darvin Yi, Endre Grovik, Michael Iv, Elizabeth Tong,
Greg Zaharchuk, Daniel Rubin

Brain Metastases Segmentation

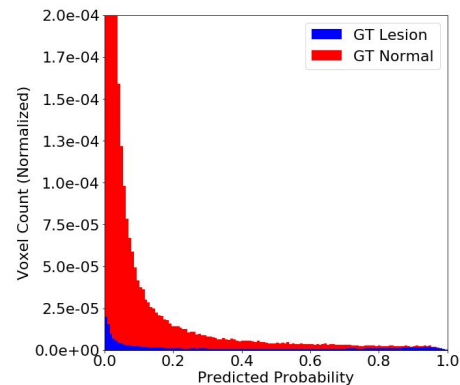
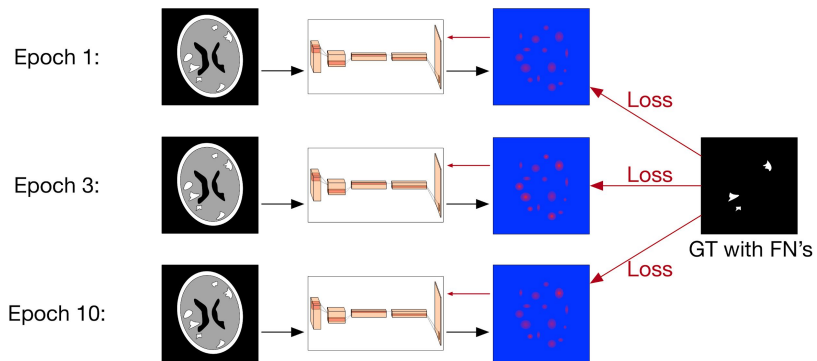
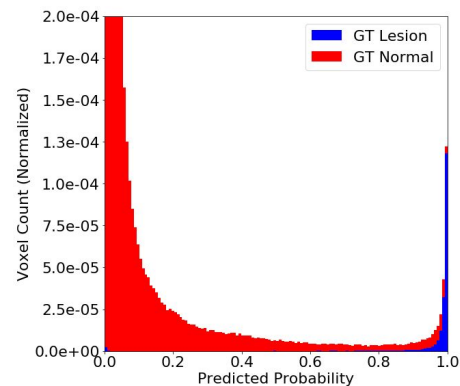
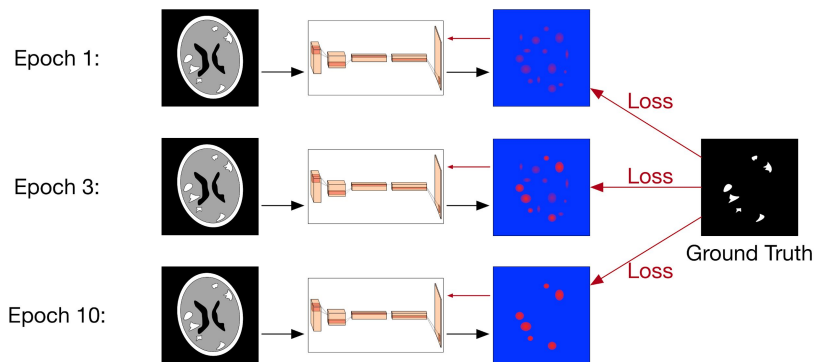


Inducing False Negative Annotations

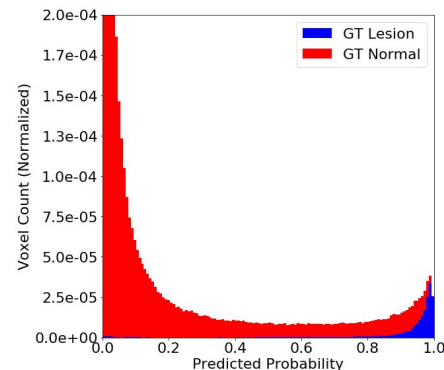
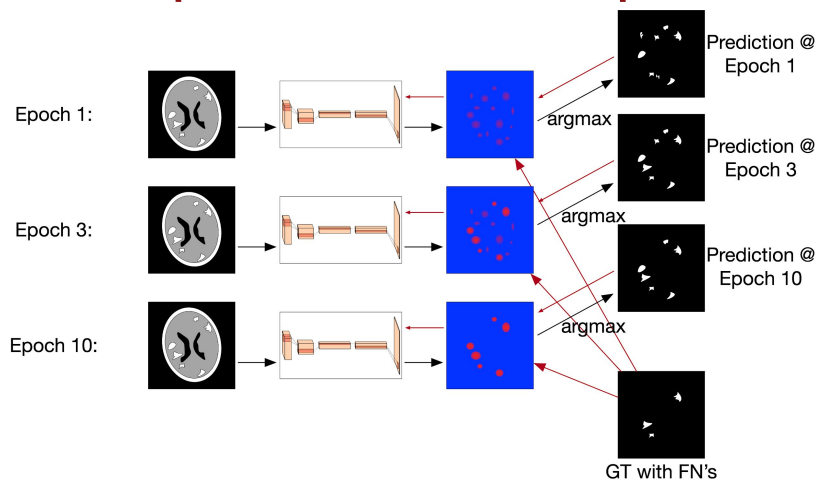
Stochastic 50% Censoring



Training on False Negatives



Lopsided Bootstrap Loss



Lopsided Bootstrap Loss:

$$\mathcal{L}(Y, \hat{Y}) = \begin{cases} \beta * CE(Y, \hat{Y}) + (1 - \beta) * CE(\text{argmax}(\hat{Y}), \hat{Y}) & \text{if } Y == 0 \\ \alpha * CE(Y, \hat{Y}) & \text{if } Y == 1 \end{cases}$$

Quantitative Results

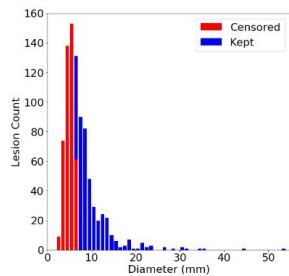
Table 1: Stochastic Lesion Censoring with FN Rate 50%

Training Data	Loss (α, β)	mAP (95% CI)	Max Sensitivity	TP DICE
Full	3, 1	46 (44,47)	80	72
1/2 Censored Data	3, 1	20 (15,22)	8	54
1/2 Censored Data	10, 1	6 (2,9)	15	48
1/2 Censored Data	3, 0.5	39 (36,41)	76	75
1/2 Censored Data	10, 0.5	29 (25,32)	53	69
1/2 Censored Data	3, 0.1	42 (40,44)	78	73
1/2 Censored Data	10, 0.1	35 (31,37)	63	71

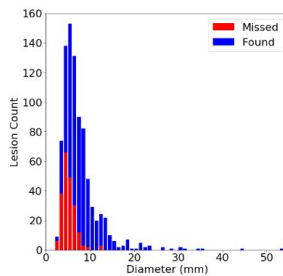
Size-Based Censoring

Table 2: Size-Based Lesion Censoring with FN Rate 50%

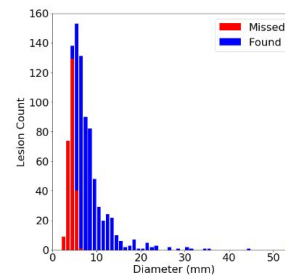
Training Data	Loss (α, β)	mAP (95% CI)	Max Sensitivity	TP DICE
Full	3, 1	46 (44,47)	80	72
1/2 Censored Data	3, 1	22 (19,24)	14	61
1/2 Censored Data	10, 1	18 (14,20)	9	51
1/2 Censored Data	3, 0.5	32 (19,34)	68	71
1/2 Censored Data	10, 0.5	18 (15,20)	50	68
1/2 Censored Data	3, 0.1	39 (37,41)	71	71
1/2 Censored Data	10, 0.1	19 (17,21)	51	69



(a) Target Annotations



(b) Random Censoring



(c) Size-based Censoring

Figure 5: Prediction accuracy sorted by lesion size.

Thank you...

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