REDUCING THE EFFECT OF INCOMPLETE ANNOTATIONS IN OBJECT DETECTION FOR HISTOPATHOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Training neural networks for object detection usually requires decent amounts of data to produce great results. Apart from the image variety, the number of annotated objects is a crucial factor for success. In histopathology, the average annotation density is very high, resulting in resource-consuming data preparation for neural network training. We explore the effect of incomplete annotations in object detection. We show that modern object detectors, such as YOLO-v5, can effectively learn from histopathology datasets that lack up to 90% of annotations. Additionally, we suggest an easy model tuning setup to reduce the impact of incomplete annotations and enhance learning capability.

1 INTRODUCTION

Deep neural networks performing object detection tasks demand large quantities of images. Usually each image is thoroughly annotated — every object has a label assigned by a human expert. The network is trained under the assumption that no object is missing. In histopathology, object density differs drastically from the popular natural image datasets, such as COCO (Lin et al., 2014), easily reaching several hundred per image. Thus, annotation efforts increase proportionally and can be costly and time-consuming.

This leads to a natural question: is it possible to label only a portion of the objects in each image without performance degradation from the model trained on 100% of data? A handful of research attempted to address this question. Zhang et al. (2020) proposed a background recalibration loss designed to downplay confidently misdetected objects . Wang et al. (2021) introduced a co-mining procedure with Siamese network generating pseudo-labels. Both methods were developed for RetinaNet (Lin et al., 2017) and reported more than 10% increase in AP_{50} compared to the baseline when trained on 50% of annotations. However, they introduce additional hyperparameters to tune and require a substantial modification of the pipeline when transferring to another architecture.

In this work, we explore the influence of missing annotations on object detection performance in the histopathology domain. We hypothesize that modern neural networks, such as YOLO-v5 (Jocher et al., 2021), can be trained efficiently with a significant portion of missing annotations without sophisticated add-ons. Additionally, we find a set of hyperparameters to increase the performance under incomplete annotation constraints.

2 METHODS

We used a small version of YOLO-v5 in all the experiments (we describe it in detail in Appendix A). To adopt the model for histopathology domain and improve the score under missing annotation constraints, we manually tuned hyperparameters. First, we took into account vertical flip invariance and enabled the respective augmentation (`flipud`). Second, we decreased the weight of predicted positive samples (`obj_pw`) tenfold. This forced the model to learn less from false positive predictions (most of which we assume to be unannotated objects). Last, we tuned optimization parameters, such as learning rate, scheduler, and batch size. The exact values of the default and changed hyperparameters are listed in Table 2.

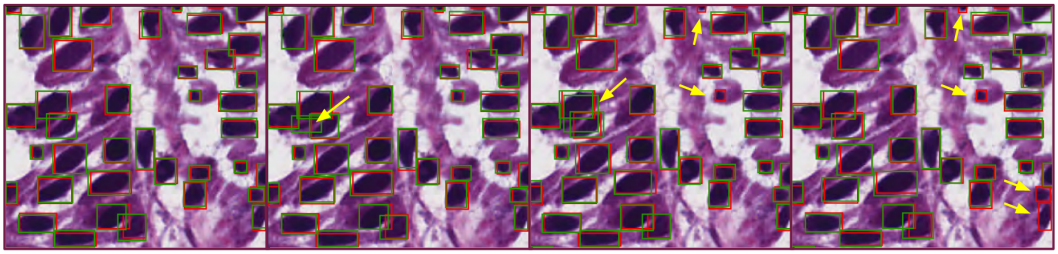

Figure 1: Example test predictions of YOLO-v5 models trained on datasets with randomly sampled annotations. Subset sampling ratio is displayed below the image (100% denotes no sampling). Red boxes correspond to ground truth, green ones – to predictions. Yellow arrows highlight false predictions.

3 EXPERIMENTS

We trained all the models on MoNuSeg 2018 dataset (Kumar et al., 2017; 2019) — stained tissue images of various tumour-affected organs from multiple hospitals. The training set contains 30 huge-resolution whole slide images (WSI) with around 22 000 annotated cells. The test set consists of 14 images with 7 000 annotations. We follow Nguyen et al. (2021) for data preprocessing and extraction of 512×512 px training patches.

We uniformly sampled 50%, 25%, and 10% of annotations with five different random seeds for each image in the training set to simulate incompleteness. The number of images in the dataset remained the same. For each of the generated subsets as well as the complete set (further mentioned as 100% subset), we trained the baseline and tuned model. Then, the training results were averaged out for each percentage value across these five experiments in order to yield more stable results (except for the 100% subset).

We selected the model checkpoint with the best validation loss and adjusted the confidence threshold to maximize F_1 score. Test evaluation results are summarized in Table 1. Due to the initial abundance of annotations in the complete training set, there is not much difference between the scores on the training subsets, even in the baseline model. However, the tuned model produced better results for all annotation subsets, including the full one. It also reduced the gap between the 100% set and 10% subset from 3.3% to 1,9% AP_{50} score. Example detection results are demonstrated in Figure 1.

Table 1: AP_{50} detection score of models trained on data with missing annotation averaged over five runs with different random sampling seeds ($N\%$ in header denotes a sampling ratio per image).

	100%	50%	25%	10%
baseline	0.903	0.892 ± 0.003	0.883 ± 0.015	0.870 ± 0.015
tuned	0.909	0.907 ± 0.002	0.901 ± 0.007	0.890 ± 0.012
	(+0.6%)	(+1.5%)	(+1.8%)	(+2%)

4 CONCLUSIONS

We demonstrated that YOLO-v5 can be tuned for handling histopathology data with missing annotations. With high object density, it is possible to annotate just 10% of them while losing only 2% of performance compared to the full annotation, and 50% can already yield near-equal results. This finding bears practical value for pathologists, allowing them to spend less time labelling data.

URM STATEMENT

The authors acknowledge that at least one key author of this work meets the URM criteria of ICLR 2023 Tiny Papers Track.

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A TRAINING DETAILS

YOLO-v5 is a single-stage anchor-based object detector known to be very fast and accurate. Its backbone consists of CSP-DarkNet (Bochkovskiy et al., 2020), the neck is comprised of SPP He et al. (2015) layers and CSPNet (Wang et al., 2020), and the head is taken from YOLO-v3 (Redmon & Farhadi, 2018) model. YOLO-v5 provides a family of models that vary in size (network width and depth) with scaling analogous to the approach used in EfficientNet (Tan & Le, 2019). We took YOLO-v5s, a "small" family member that accounts for nearly 7.2M parameters and is generally considered to be very lightweight.

Table 2: Selected hyperparameters. Changed parameters highlighted in **bold**.

Hyperparameter	Tuned value	Default value
lr0	**0.005**	**0.01**
lrf	**0.05**	**0.1**
momentum	**0.977**	**0.937**
weight_decay	0.0005	0.0005
warmup_epochs	3.0	3.0
warmup_momentum	0.8	0.8
warmup_bias_lr	0.1	0.1
box	0.05	0.05
cls	0.3	0.3
cls_pw	1.0	1.0
obj	**1**	**0.7**
obj_pw	**0.1**	**1**
iou_t	0.20	0.20
anchor_t	4.0	4.0
fl_gamma	0.0	0.0
hsv_h	0.015	0.015
hsv_s	0.7	0.7
hsv_v	0.4	0.4
degrees	0.0	0.0
translate	0.1	0.1
scale	0.9	0.9
shear	0.0	0.0
perspective	0.0	0.0
flipud	**0.5**	**0.0**
fliplr	0.5	0.5
mosaic	1.0	1.0
mixup	0.1	0.1
copy_paste	0.0	0.0
weights	YOLO-v5s.pt	YOLO-v5s.pt
epochs	300	300
batch-size	**32**	**16**
imgsz	**512**	**640**
rect	disabled	disabled
noautoanchor	disabled	disabled
image-weights	**enabled**	**disabled**
multi-scale	disabled	disabled
optimizer	SGD	SGD
cos-lr	**enabled**	**disabled**
patience	100	100