

# Brain Tumor Segmentation with 3D-UNet

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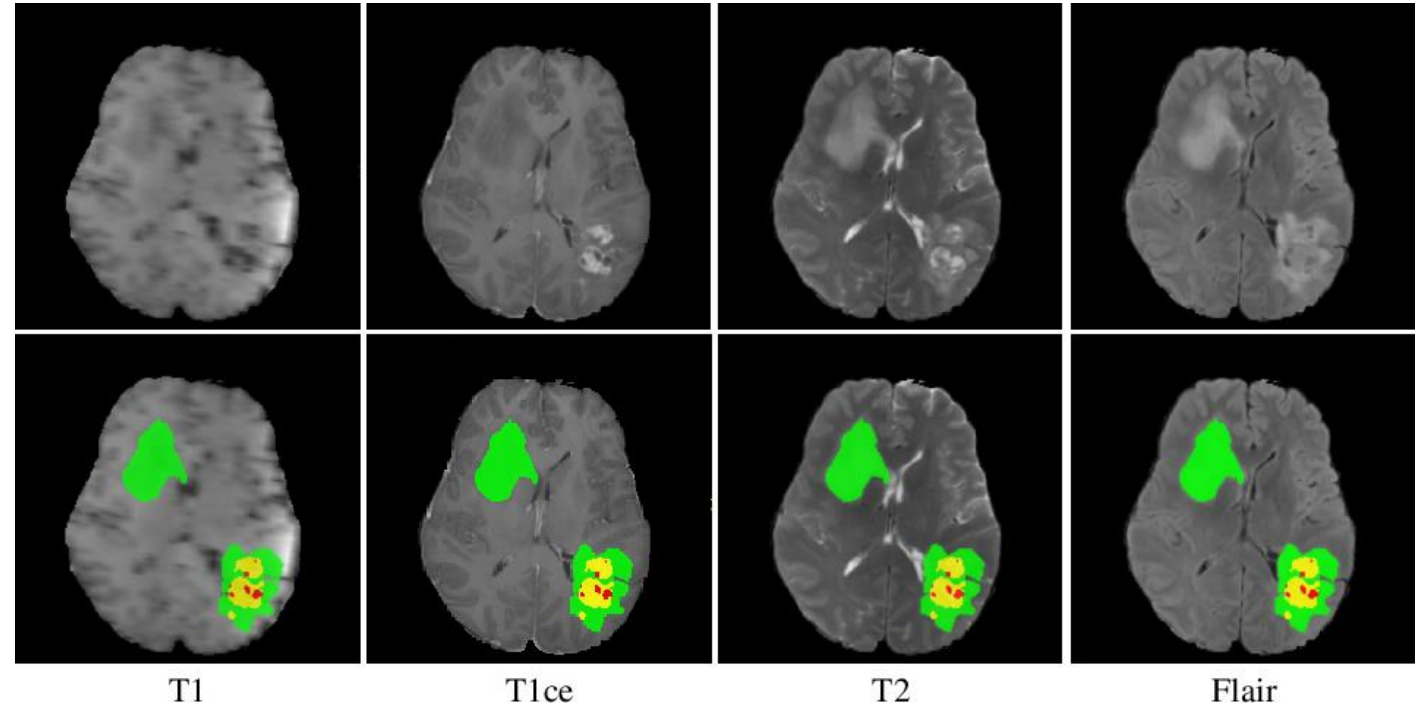
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# Brain Tumor Segmentation (BraTS) Challenge 2020

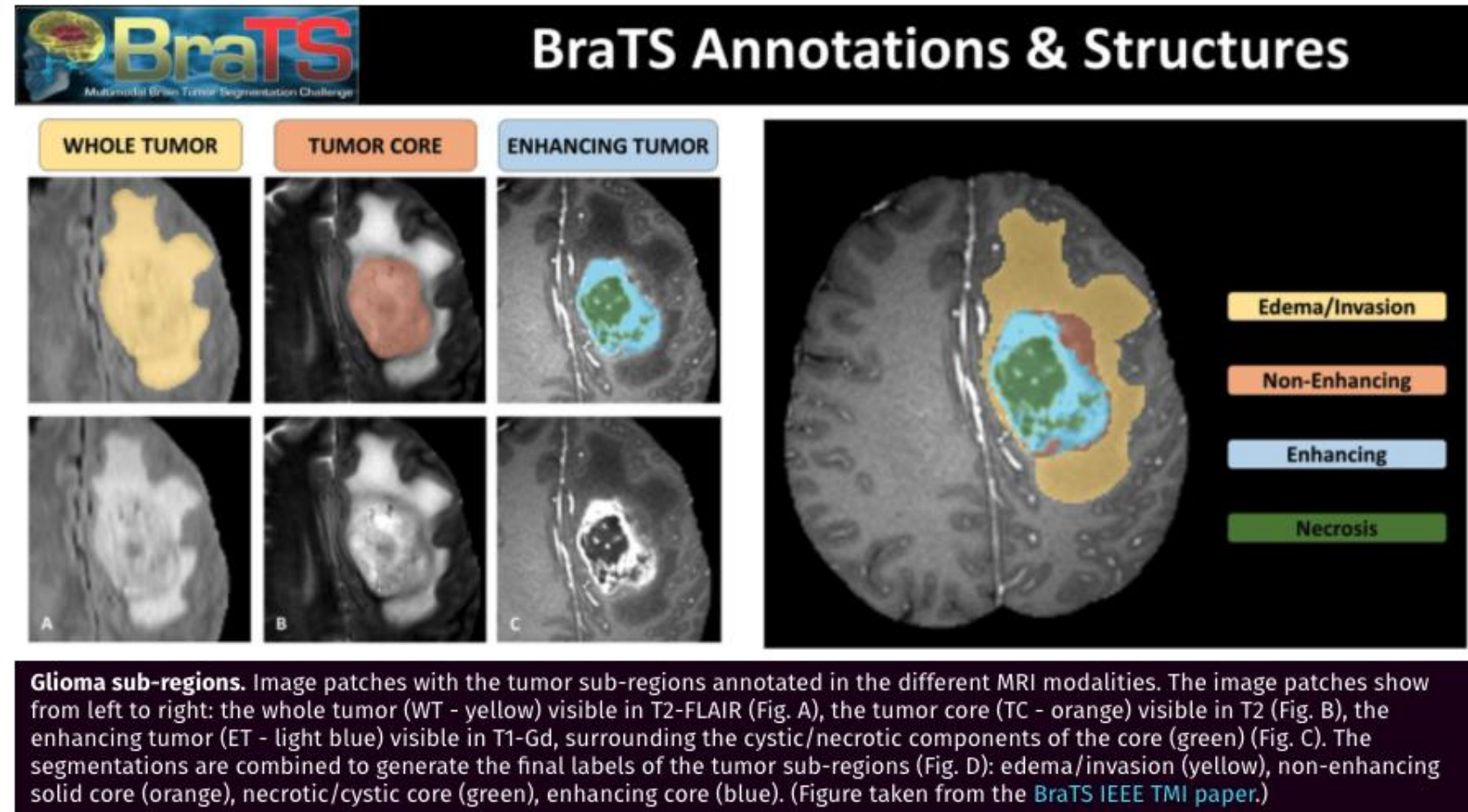
- Format: NIfTI files (.nii.gz)
- Modalities: T1, T1ce, T2, FLAIR
- Training set: 369 cases
- 4 images + 1 mask/case
- Image Size: 240x240x155
- HGG: 293 cases
- LGG: 76 cases



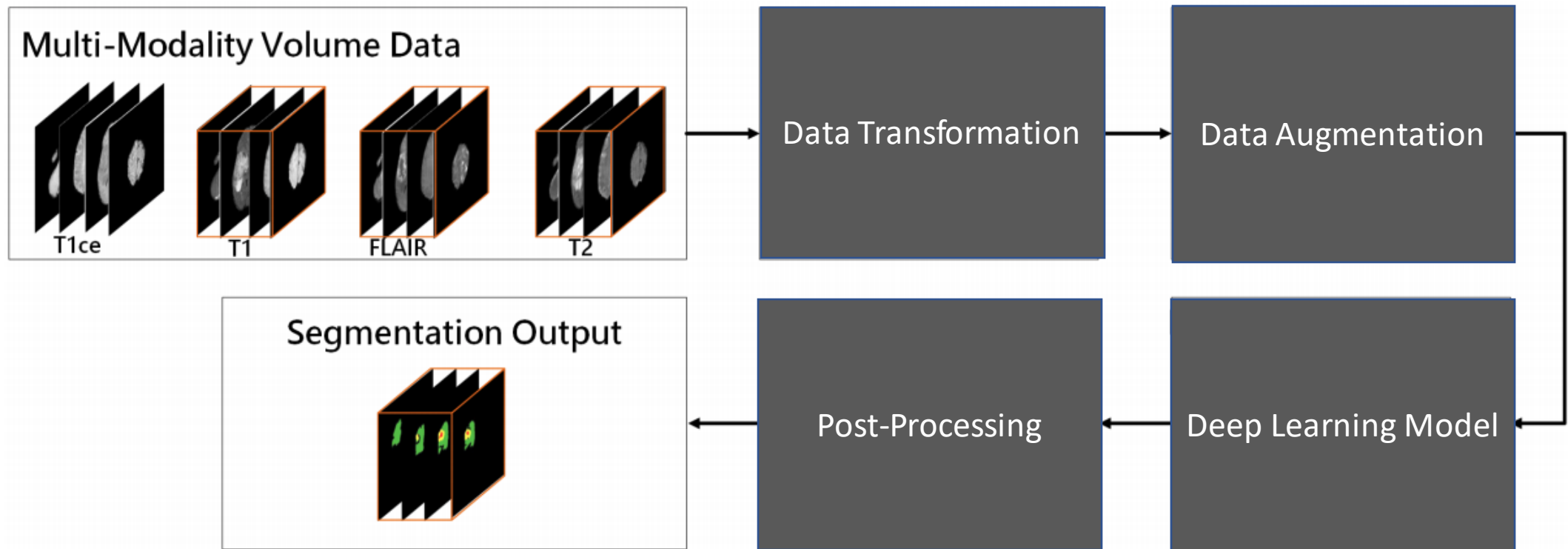
Source: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2012.15318.pdf>

# Brain Tumor sub-regions

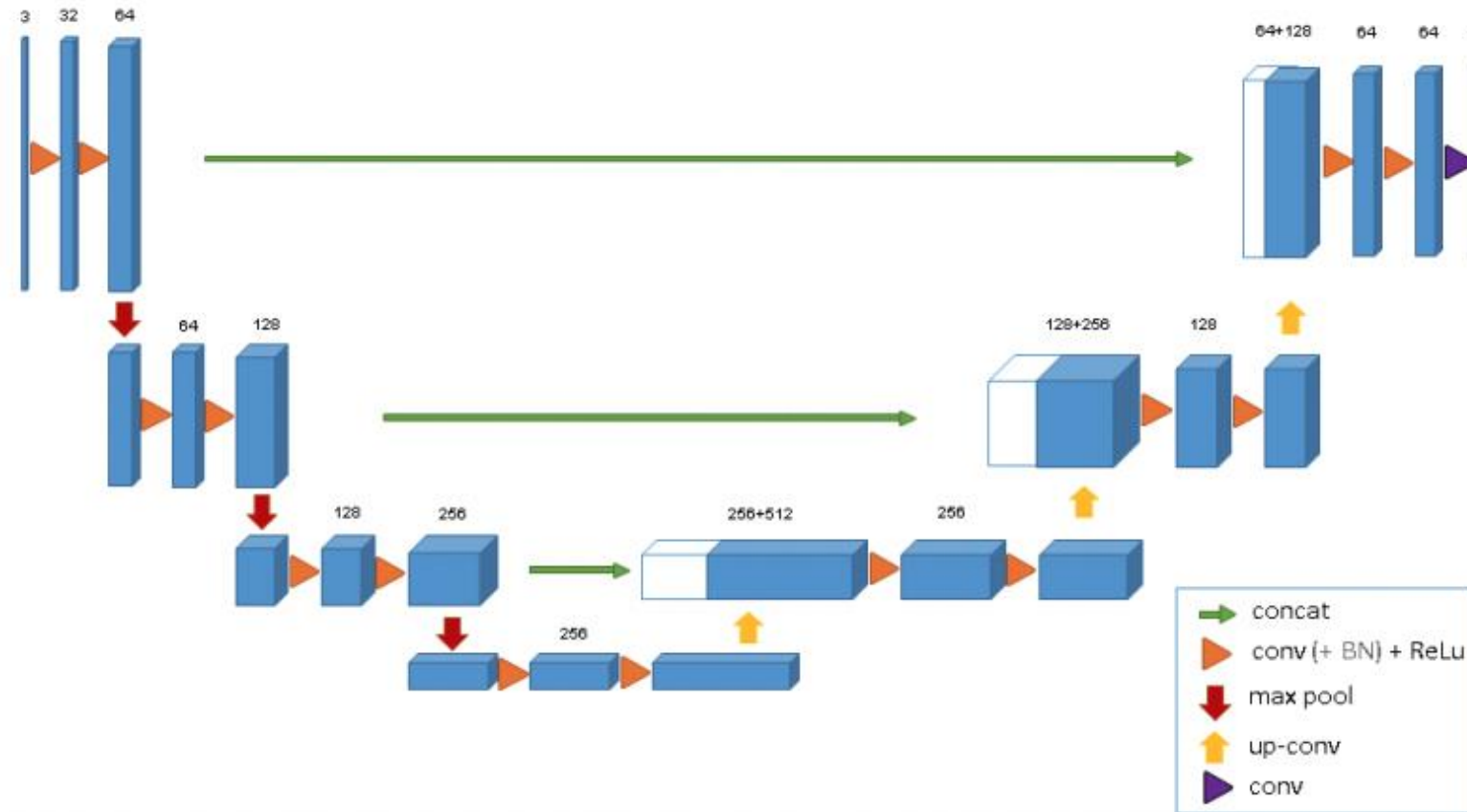
- Whole Tumor (WT): all four tumor structures
- Tumor Core (TC): all tumor structures except “edema”,
- Enhancing Tumor (ET): only containing the “enhancing core” structures that are unique to high-grade cases.



# Brain Tumor segmentation overview



# 3D U-Net



# Plan

## 2nd Semester

- Analyse
  - State-of-the-art
  - Data
- Method (Approach)



## 3rd Semester

- Experiment

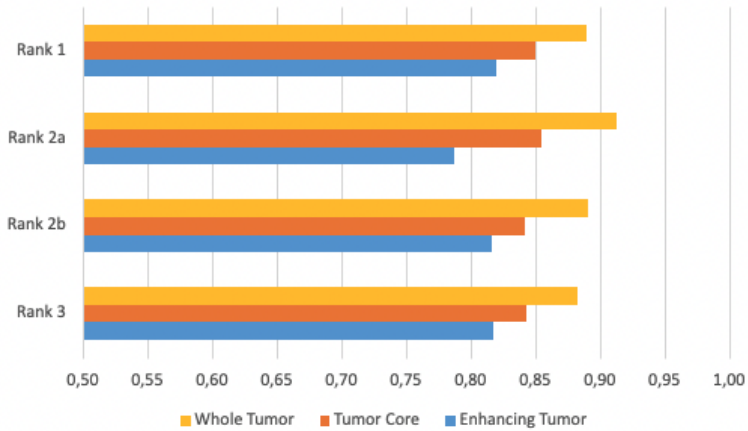


## 4th Semester

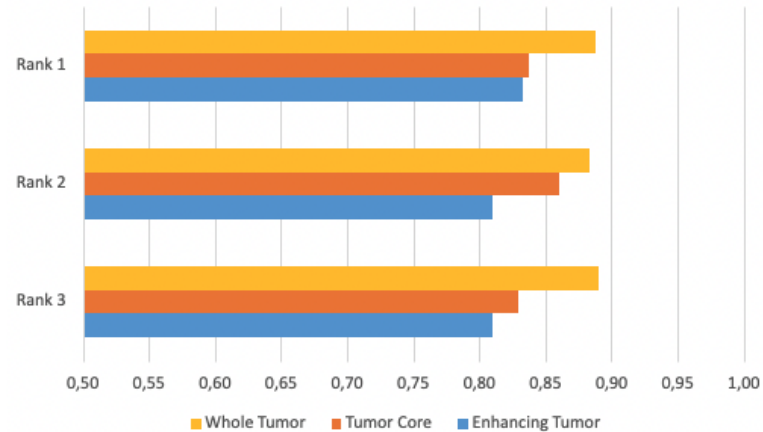
- Thesis

# State-of-the-art solutions

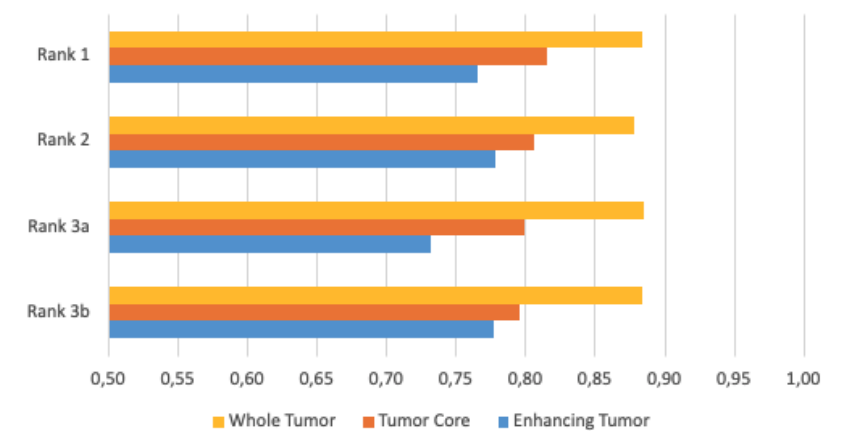
Dice scores achieved by BraTS 2020 top rankings



Dice scores of BraTS 2019 top rankings



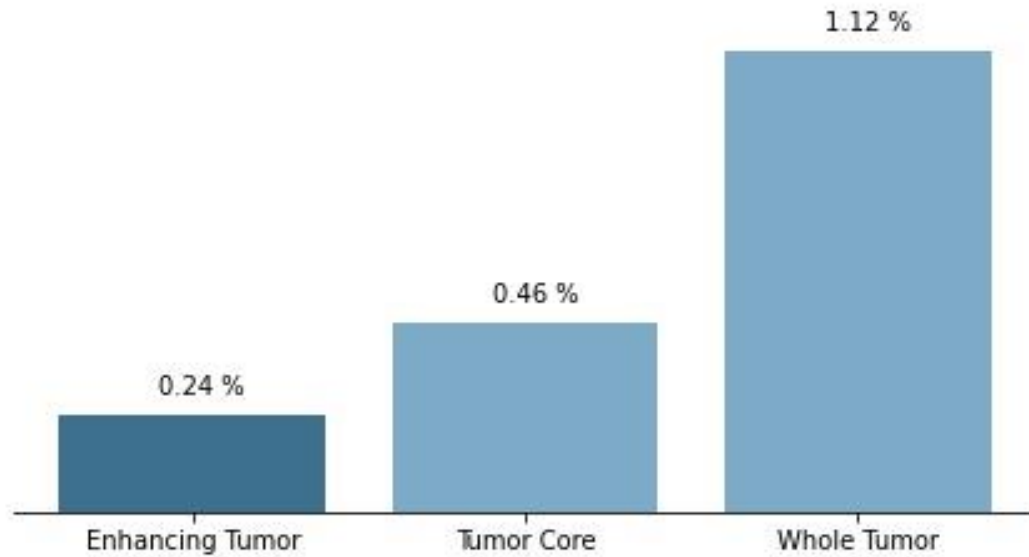
Dice scores of BraTS 2018 top rankings



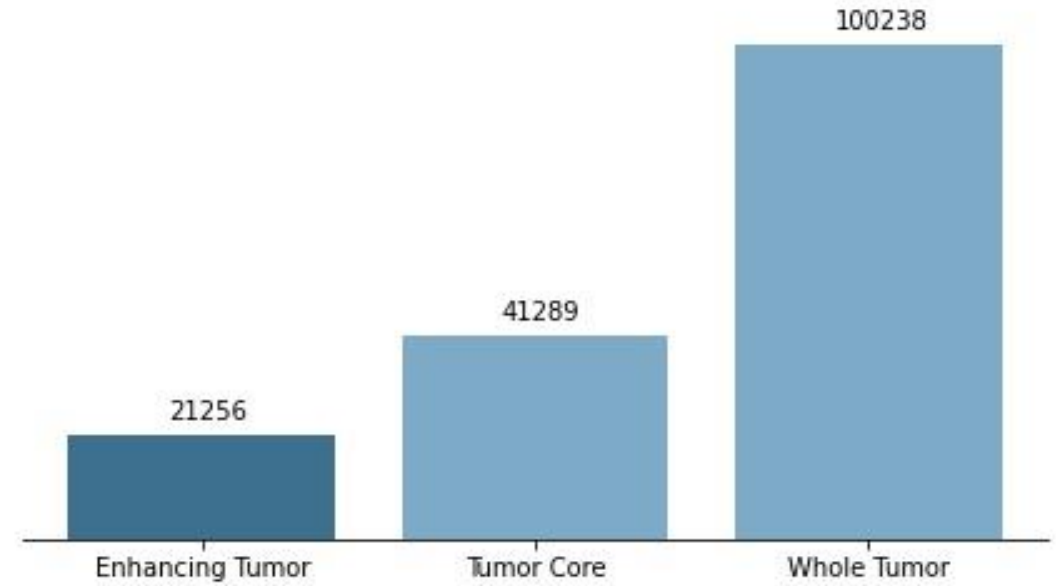
- U-Net-like models are common
- Images from 4 modalities are often stacked together as input
- The accuracy of tumor sub-regions are not balanced
- Enhancing Tumor has the lowest performance

# First round of data analysis

Percentage of pixels of tumor sub-regions  
in a 240x250x155 MRI scan



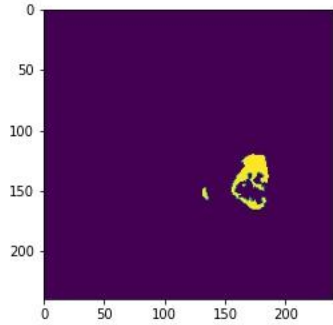
Number of pixels of tumor sub-regions



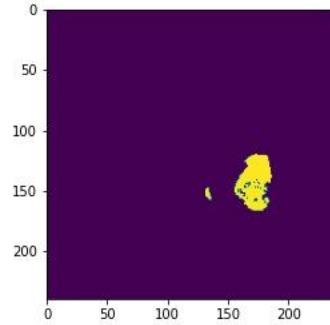


# First round of data analysis

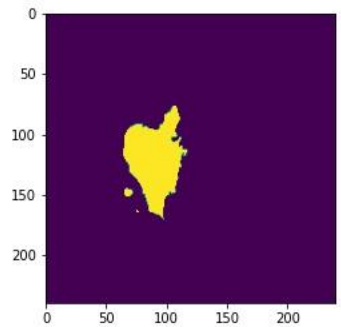
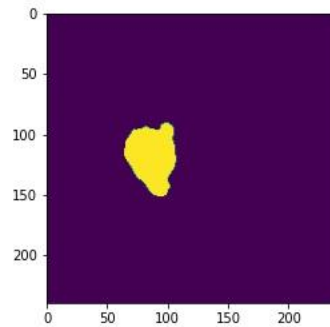
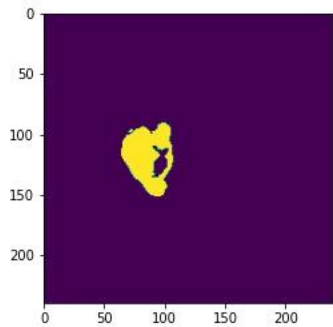
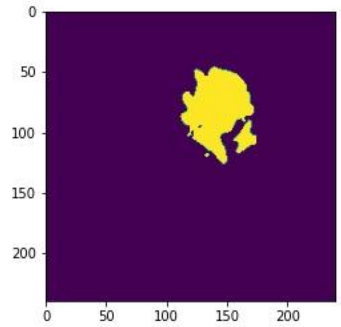
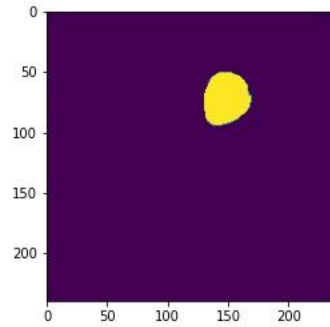
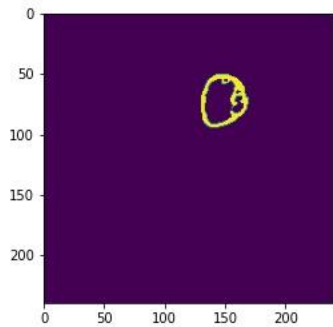
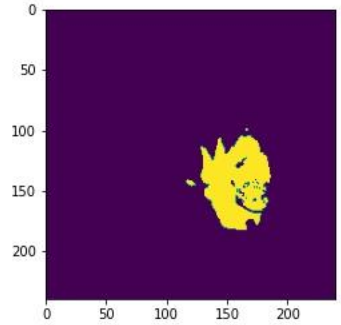
Enhancing Tumor



Tumor Core



Whole Tumor



# Problem Refinement

Improve the performance of the deep learning model on Enhancing Tumor in the Brain Tumor Image Segmentation task

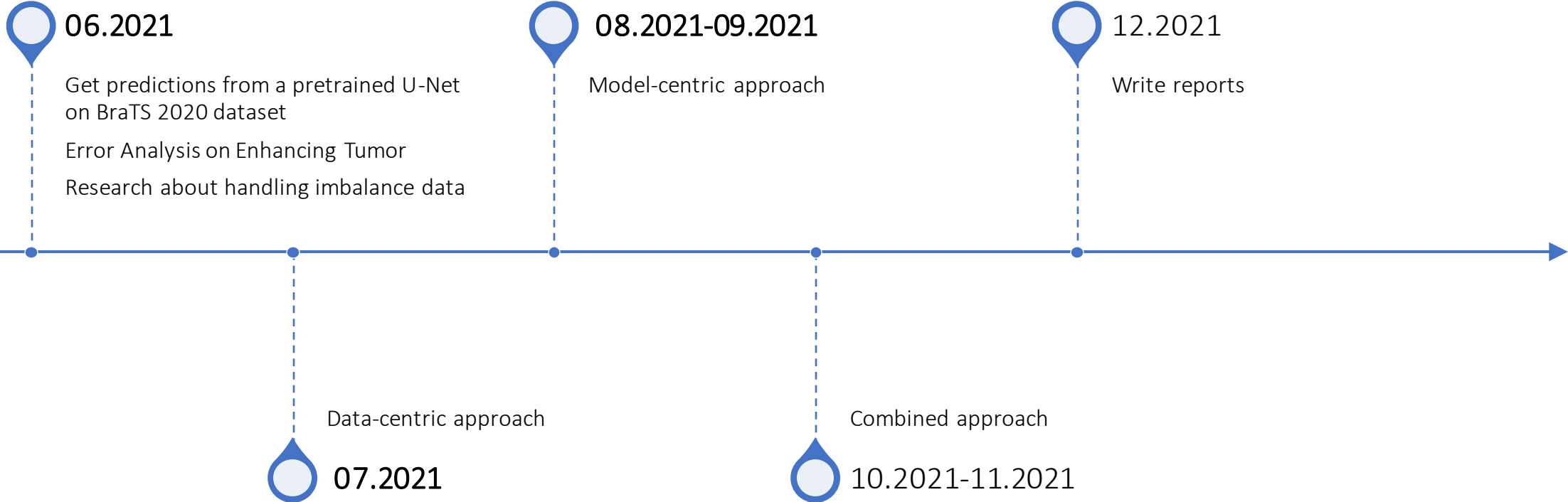
# My approaches

- Error Analysis: Sensitivity, Specificity, over-segment, under-segment, etc.
- 1st approach: Data-centric
  - Acquire more data: combine public datasets
  - Data augmentation: Radial Transform, elastic transformation, gamma correction (brightness augmentation)
  - Train on datasets with similar shape

# My approaches

- 2nd approach: Model-centric
  - Modified 3D U-Net
  - Train modalities on different models, each has different hyperparameters and loss functions, then combine the results.
  - Techniques to handle imbalance data: customized loss function, etc.
- 3rd approach: Model + data
  - Best solution of the 1st approach + best solution of the 2nd approach

# Timeline



Thank you!