

Introduction

- important for assisting doctors in clinical practice.
- acquiring such dense labels is laborious and costly.



- We propose to train deep neural networks for liver tumor segmentation using volume-level labels, which greatly reduces human annotation effort.
- We treat the volume-level labels as noisy imagelevel labels and propose two label refinement strategies based on anatomical priors to reduce the training noise and improve the performance.
- The experimental results quantitatively demonstrate the effectiveness of our proposed method.

Anatomical Prior-Inspired Label Refinement for Weakly Supervised Liver Tumor Segmentation with Volume-Level Labels

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Method



Pixel-level label refinement

Tumors should be continuous across adjacent slices. Continuity index is proposed to re-weight the pixel-level prediction probability:

> $m_k = \mathbb{I}\left(f^c(x_k) \geq \tau\right)$ $CI_k = c \cdot \max\{\text{DICE}(m_k, m_{k-1}), \text{DICE}\}$ $\widehat{m_k} = \mathbb{I}(f^c(x_k) * CI_k \geq$

$$\Xi(m_k, m_{k+1})\}$$

Experiments

Comparison with State-of-the-Arts

Supervision	Methods	Dice per case(%)	Dice global(%)
Pixel-level	nnU-Net [3]	49.8	48.9
Image-level	CouinaudNet [10]	34.3	33.3
Volume-level	CouinaudNet [10]	5.9	8.1
	Ours	35.6	32.2

Supervision	Methods	Dice per case(%)	Dice global(%)
Pixel-level	nnU-Net [3]	70.5	86.7
Image-level	CouinaudNet [10]	62.2	74.0
Volume-level	CouinaudNet [10]	23.1	28.5
	Ours	58.9	72.3

Self evaluation





Evaluation of image-level labels

Visualization results



Comparison of liver tumor segmentation results on 3DIRCADb test set.

Comparison of liver tumor segmentation results on MSD08 test set.

Dice per case(%)	Dice global(%)
5.9	8.1
21.9	17.9
12.7	17.2
35.6	32.2

Ablation study



pseudo labels