

27TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MEDICAL IMAGE COMPUTING AND COMPUTER ASSISTED INTERVENTION

6-10 OCTOBER 2024 Palmeraie Rotana Resort Marrakesh / Morocco

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Table of Content

- Introduction
- Task 1 Segmentation Model
- Task 1 Implementation
- Task 2 Biometry Model
- Task 2 Implementation
- Inference Pipeline
- Key Achievements
- Future Enhancement
- Conclusion
- References





Introduction

Objective - Automated Fetal Brain MRI Segmentation and Biometry Prediction Using 3D

U-Net Models in FeTA 2024

- **Segmentation Model:** Implemented a 3D U-Net with five levels of depth, residual connections, and specific configurations using the MONAI framework.
- **Biometry Model:** Designed a custom BiometryModel combining a 3D U-Net for feature extraction with a fully connected regression head to predict biometry values.





Task – 1 Segmentation Model

Architecture Details:

- 3D U-Net implemented using the MONAI framework.
- Input: Single-channel 3D MRI volumes resized to 128×128×128 voxels.
- Output: 57-channel output matching unique label classes.
- Network Configuration:
 - Depth Levels: 5 with residual connections.
 - Channels per Layer: (16, 32, 64, 128, 256).
 - Kernel Size: 3×3×3.
- Initialization: Kaiming Normal for weights; biases initialized to zero.

Training Details:

- Loss Function: Dice Loss.
- **Optimizer:** Adam optimizer with learning rate **1e-4**.
- Batch Size: 1 (due to computational constraints).
- **Epochs:** 1500.
- Training Time: Approximately 10 hours on an RTX 4090 GPU.





Task – 1 Segmentation Preprocessing and Augmentation

Preprocessing

- Normalization: Intensity scaling.
- Resampling: Uniform voxel spacing of 1.5×1.5×1.5 mm.
- Reorientation: Standardized to RAS coordinate system.
- Cropping and Resizing: Cropped

Data Augmentation:

- Random Flips: 50% probability along one axis.
- Random Rotations: 90-degree rotations with 50% probability.
- Intensity Shifts: Random shifts with an offset of 0.1, 50% probability.





Task – 2 Biometry Model

Architecture Details:

- Custom BiometryModel combining:
 - Feature Extractor: 3D U-Net with 3 depth levels.
 - Channels per Layer: (16, 32, 64).
 - Regression Head:
 - Adaptive Average Pooling to reduce spatial dimensions.
 - Fully Connected Layers:

•Linear(32, 128) with ReLU activation.

•Linear(128, 7) outputs.

Predicted Outputs:

- Biometric Measurements: bBIP, sBIP, HV, LCC, TCD.
- Pathology Classification: Neurotypical (0) or Pathological (1).
- Gestational Age.





Task – 2 Biometry Training Details

Data Handling:

- Dataset: Used provided biometry CSV data.
- Missing Values: Filled with column means.
- Label Encoding: Mapped 'Pathology' to numerical values.

Training Details:

- Loss Function: Mean Squared Error (MSE) Loss.
- Optimizer: Adam optimizer with learning rate 1e-4.
- Batch Size: 1.
- Epochs: 100.
- Training Time: Approximately 2 hours on an RTX 4090 GPU.





Integration and Inference Pipeline







Results and Key Achievements

Segmentation Performance:

- Successfully segmented fetal brain tissues across all classes.
- Handled variability in data from different institutions.

Biometry Prediction:

- Accurately predicted biometric measurements.
- Integrated pathology classification and gestational age estimation.

Model Efficiency:

- Optimized architectures for resource constraints.
- Efficient training times despite large 3D data.





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Future Enhancement – Explainable Al







Future Enhancement – Explainable Al







Conclusion

Innovations:

- Developed tailored 3D U-Net models for both segmentation and biometry tasks.
- Implemented effective preprocessing and augmentation techniques.
- Addressed challenges of data variability and computational limitations.

Contributions:

- Provided a cohesive pipeline for fetal brain MRI analysis.
- Potential to aid in early detection and diagnosis in clinical settings.





Acknowledgement

FeTA Challenge Organizers: For providing the dataset and platform.

Frameworks and Libraries:

- PyTorch 2.3
- MONAI 1.3.2
- SimpleITK 2.3.1

References:

• **MONAI Framework:** Cardoso et al., "MONAI: An open-source framework for deep learning in healthcare", arXiv:2211.02701.

• **U-Net Architecture:** Ronneberger et al., "U-Net: Convolutional Networks for Biomedical Image Segmentation", MICCAI 2015.





Thank You

