

A deep learning approach for the segmentation of myocardial diseases

Khawla BRAHIM^{1,2,3}, Abdul QAYYUM¹, Alain LALANDE¹, Arnaud BOUCHER¹, Anis SAKLY², Fabrice MERIAUDEAU¹

¹ ImViA EA 7535 laboratory, University of Burgundy, France ² LASEE laboratory, National Engineering School of Monastir, University of Monastir, Tunisia ³ National Engineering School of Sousse, University of Sousse, Tunisia

Presented By : Khawla BRAHIM

Khawla.Brahim@u-bourgogne.fr

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1 Introduction

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5 Conclusion & Perspectives







Myocardial infarction (MI) is an important cause of death worldwide. Late gadolinium enhancement (LGE) MRI is highest resolution technique to assess the myocardium and myocardial infarction

Brightness heterogeneities due to the non-homogeneous

Inherent noise due to motion artefacts and heart dynamics

The presence of banding artefact

This work aims to develop an accurate automatic segmentation method based on deep learning models for the myocardial diseases borders on LGE-



Motivation

- 1. Analysis of Myocardial Viability
- 2. LGE-MRI is a valuable tool for MI assessment
- 3. Myocardium Segmentation







2 Data Acquisition & Pre-processing



https://casis.fr/







Fig. 2. Myocardium Segmentation (Myocardium area (yellow), MI area (red), No-reflow area (blue))



Fig. 1. LGE-MRI raw image processed and manual contouring



3 Methodology







2.5D SegU-Net Architecture:

- Built on a typical Convolutional Neural Network (CNN).
- Fine and coarse features preservation through concatenation of layers.
- •Skip connection [¹Ronneberger et al] and Max Pooling Indices [²Badrinarayanan et al] are integrated for restoring spatial pixel information of the image.

- ¹Ronneberger et al [Ronneberger, O., Fischer, P., Brox, T. : U-net: Convolutional networks for biomedical image segmentation. In International Conference on Medical image computing and computer-assisted intervention, Springer, pp. 234–241. (2015).]
- ²Badrinarayanan et al [Badrinarayanan, V., Kendall, A., Cipolla, R. : Segnet: A deep convolutional encoderdecoder architecture for image segmentation. In IEEE transactions on pattern analysis and machine intelligence, 39(12), pp.2481-2495. (2017).]



Fig. 3. Architecture of the proposed 2.5D SegU-Net model based on late-combination technique for myocardial scar segmentation.

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Fig. 4. Deployment of Proposed Model

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4 Qualitative Results

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Fig. 5. Three slices from three different input patients. From left to right: 2.5D Input images, First intra ground-truth, Second intra ground-truth, and 2.5D SegU-Net generated-result (Myocardium area (blue), MI area (green), no-reflow area (red))







Fig. 6. Boxplots of the evaluation of the performance for the final SegU-Net model. From left to right: Dice similarity coefficient, and Intersection Over Union

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		1			
Method	Metrics	Structures			
		Background	Myocardium	Infarctus	No-reflow
	IOU	0.99998	0.98874	0.91547	0.64371
Our proposed model	Accuracy	0.99999	0.99873	0.96273	0.91972
	DSC	0.99999	0.99434	0.95587	0.78324
	IOU	0.99984	0.95443	0.73963	0.31258
2D DenseNet-121	Accuracy	0.99989	0.99467	0.85563	0.82690
	DSC	0.99992	0.97668	0.85033	0.47628
	IOU	0.99737	0.74302	0.19792	0.00459
2D UNet	Accuracy	0.99861	0.90564	0.41232	0.74867
	DSC	0.99868	0.85257	0.33044	0.00913
	IOU	0.99257	0.80819	0.20069	0.0000
2D Xception-residual	Accuracy	0.99262	0.92750	0.91291	0.74762
	DSC	0.99627	0.89392	0.33429	0.0000
	IOU	0.99761	0.82020	0.11265	0.0000
2D BCDU-Net-D3	Accuracy	0.99963	0.91314	0.33900	0.74762
	DSC	0.99881	0.90122	0.20249	0.0000
	IOU	0.99980	0.80202	0.0000	0.0000
2D ResNet	Accuracy	0.99996	0.99254	0.21429	0.74762
	DSC	0.99990	0.89014	0.0000	0.0000
	IOU	0.99956	0.77503	0.0000	0.0000
2D ENet	Accuracy	0.99993	0.96345	0.21429	0.74762
	DSC	0.99978	0.87326	0.0000	0.0000
	IOU	0.99030	0.27225	0.0000	0.0000
2D ICNet	Accuracy	0.99824	0.31130	0.21905	0.77619
	DSC	0.99513	0.42799	0.0000	0.0000

IOU Accuracy DSC

(a). Quantitative evaluation for myocardial segmentation in LGE-MRI

Table. 1. Performance evaluation for proposed deep learning model

Local measures Myocardium Left Ventricle Right Ventricle 0.75360 0.78380 0.94241 0.80848 0.95228 0.93370 0.85949 0.87880 0.97035

(b). Results. SegU-Net values on MS-CMRSeg 2019 Dataset



- Conclusion -

- We have proposed a novel fully automated model with 2.5D strategy for myocardium
 - and myocardial diseases segmentations from LGE-MRI.
- The proposed model perfectly segments damaged myocardial areas of different subjects.
- Majority voting technique and morphological mathematics post-processing are applied

to increase sensitivity for quantifying scarred areas.

- Perspectives -

• Three-dimensional convolutional neural network will be proposed to further LGE-MRI

detection of viable myocardial segments





Thanks for your attention

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