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## Department of Computer Science and Engineering (CSE) IIT Hyderabad

CS6450: Visual Computing

## FEDERATED SEMI-SUPERVISED MEDICAL IMAGE CLASSIFICATION VIA INTER-CLIENT RELATION MATCHING

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## - OVERVIEW

#### **Problem & Motivation**

#### Traditional Approach

### Proposed Approach

#### **Results & Conclusion**











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### Traditional Approach

**Proposed Approach** 

**Results & Conclusion** 









## 

# Brain Stroke or Brain Attack kills more people than HIV, Tuberculosis, and Malaria combined.





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Data collaboration across medical institutions is increasingly desired to **mitigate the scarcity and distribution of medical images**.







## **OVERVIEW** 2006/06/29 20:07:12 Mag: 1.00 **Problem & Motivation** R **Traditional Approach Proposed Approach**

**Results & Conclusion** 





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Federated learning (FL) has emerged as **a privacy-preserving solution** to learn models **without exchanging the sensitive health data**.





Local Learning of Parameters

Supervised Setting

Existing FL algorithms typically **only allow the supervised training setting**. परनीय पौटोगिकी संस्थान जेवलवा Parameters Sharing Global Aggregations Local Learning of Parameters Supervised Setting **Central Server** 



A naive FSSL, solution is to simply integrate the **off-the-rack semi-supervised learning (SSL) methods** onto the federated learning paradigm.





Semi supervised setting relies heavily on the assumption that the labeled data is **accessible** to provide necessary assistance.





How to build the **interaction** between the learning at labeled and unlabeled clients, given the challenging constraint of data decentralization?





## **OVERVIEW** BUDGIN 2006/06/29 20:07:12 Mag: 1.00 A **Problem & Motivation** R **Traditional Approach** 10.00mm/div **Proposed Approach** 10.00mm/div W : 75 L : 35 LeftButton : Slice







**Results & Conclusion** 

## Challenges to the proposed model





(a) Naive FSSL solution

Inter-client Relation Matching scheme regularizes the unlabeled clients to capture **similar disease relationships as labeled clients** for preserving the discriminative task knowledge.



Inter-client Relation Matching scheme regularizes the unlabeled clients to capture **similar disease relationships as labeled clients** for preserving the discriminative task knowledge.



Proposed approach roots in **consistency regularization mechanism**, which enforces the prediction consistency under different **input perturbations** to exploit the unlabeled data.



#### <u>Unsupervised data augmentation for consistency training</u> 17

Finally, the inter-client relation matching loss is designed by **minimizing the KL divergence** between disease relation matrix from labelled and unlabelled clients.





DRM, Un-labelled clients

## The **local learning objectives** at labeled and unlabeled clients are respectively expressed as:

$$\mathcal{L}^{l} = \mathcal{L}_{ce}(\mathcal{D}^{l}, \theta^{l})$$
 and  $\mathcal{L}^{u} = \lambda(\omega)(\mathcal{L}_{c} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{IRM}})$ 



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**Results & Conclusion** 

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## FedAvg, Federated Averaging (Weighted Averaging)

Labelled



Method	Client num		Metrics					
	Label	Unlabel	AUC	Sensitivity	Specificity	Accuracy	F1	
FedAvg [20]	10	0	$90.48 \pm 0.31$	$64.33 \pm 1.13$	$92.68 \pm 0.43$	$89.94 \pm 0.92$	$63.94 \pm 1.20$	

## FedAvg, Federated Averaging with 2 supervised clients

Labelled





Method Client num Metrics Label Unlabel AUC F1Sensitivity Specificity Accuracy FedAvg [20] 100  $90.48 \pm 0.31$  $64.33 \pm 1.13$  $92.68 \pm 0.43$  $89.94 \pm 0.92$  $63.94 \pm 1.20$ FedAvg [20] 0  $83.40 \pm 0.87$  $57.88 \pm 1.68$  $90.48 \pm 0.79$  $87.45 \pm 1.08$  $57.10 \pm 1.29$  $\mathbf{2}$ 

## Fed-Self Training, Federated learning with Pseudo labels

Labelled





Method Client num Metrics Label Unlabel AUC Sensitivity Specificity F1Accuracy FedAvg [20] 100  $90.48 \pm 0.31$  $64.33 \pm 1.13$  $92.68 \pm 0.43$  $89.94 \pm 0.92$  $63.94 \pm 1.20$ FedAvg [20]  $\mathbf{2}$ 0  $83.40 \pm 0.87$  $57.88 \pm 1.68$  $90.48 \pm 0.79$  $87.45 \pm 1.08$  $57.10 \pm 1.29$  $\mathbf{2}$ Fed-SelfTraining [33] 8  $84.32 \pm 0.82$  $57.94 \pm 1.66$  $90.22 \pm 0.74$  $87.90 \pm 1.81$  $57.48 \pm 1.14$ 8  $90.87 \pm 0.62$ Fed-Consistency [31]  $\mathbf{2}$  $84.83 \pm 0.79$  $57.26 \pm 1.93$  $88.35 \pm 1.32$  $57.61 \pm 1.08$ 

## Fed-Consistency, Federated Learning with Consistency Loss

Labelled





Method	Client num		Metrics					
	Label	Unlabel	AUC	Sensitivity	Specificity	Accuracy	F1	
FedAvg [20]	10	0	$90.48 \pm 0.31$	$64.33 \pm 1.13$	$92.68 \pm 0.43$	$89.94 \pm 0.92$	$63.94 \pm 1.20$	
FedAvg [20]	2	0	$83.40 \pm 0.87$	$57.88 \pm 1.68$	$90.48 \pm 0.79$	$87.45 \pm 1.08$	$57.10 \pm 1.29$	
Fed-SelfTraining [33]	2	8	$84.32\pm0.82$	$57.94 \pm 1.66$	$90.22\pm0.74$	$87.90 \pm 1.81$	$57.48 \pm 1.14$	
Fed-Consistency [31]	2	8	$84.83 \pm 0.79$	$57.26 \pm 1.93$	$90.87 \pm 0.62$	$88.35 \pm 1.32$	$57.61 \pm 1.08$	

FedIRM, Federated Learning with Inter Client Relation Matching (Proposed)





Method	Client num		Metrics					
	Label	Unlabel	AUC	Sensitivity	Specificity	Accuracy	F1	
FedAvg [20]	10	0	$90.48 \pm 0.31$	$64.33 \pm 1.13$	$92.68 \pm 0.43$	$89.94 \pm 0.92$	$63.94 \pm 1.20$	
FedAvg [20]	2	0	$83.40 \pm 0.87$	$57.88 \pm 1.68$	$90.48 \pm 0.79$	$87.45 \pm 1.08$	$57.10 \pm 1.29$	
Fed-SelfTraining $[33]$	2	8	$84.32\pm0.82$	$57.94 \pm 1.66$	$90.22\pm0.74$	$87.90 \pm 1.81$	$57.48 \pm 1.14$	
Fed-Consistency $[31]$	2	8	$84.83 \pm 0.79$	$57.26 \pm 1.93$	$90.87 \pm 0.62$	$88.35 \pm 1.32$	$57.61 \pm 1.08$	
FedIRM (ours)	2	8	$87.56 \pm 0.56$	$59.57 \pm 1.57$	$91.53 \pm 0.81$	$88.89 \pm 1.29$	$59.86 \pm 1.65$	

Making the use of unannotated data reduces the cost in individual annotations which can be redirected to more meaningful research.



## Intracranial Hemorrhage







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## Myocardial Infarction















### Skin Lesions















### Renal Cell Carcinoma















## Huge number of application possibilities







1. Aviles-Rivero, A.I., Papadakis, N., Li, R., Sellars, P., Fan, Q., Tan, R.T., Schönlieb, C.: Graphx net chest xray classification under extreme minimal supervision.

2. Bai, W., Oktay, O., Sinclair, M., Suzuki, H., Rajchl, M., Tarroni, G., Glocker, B., King, A., Matthews, P.M., Rueckert, D.: Semi-supervised learning for network- based cardiac mr image segmentation.

3. Chang, Q., Qu, H., Zhang, Y., Sabuncu, M., Chen, C., Zhang, T., Metaxas, D.N.: Synthetic learning: Learn from distributed asynchronized discriminator gan without sharing medical image data.

4. Cheplygina, V., de Bruijne, M., Pluim, J.P.: Not-so-supervised: a survey of semi- supervised, multiinstance, and transfer learning in medical image analysis. Medical image analysis

5. Cui, W., Liu, Y., Li, Y., Guo, M., Li, Y., Li, X., Wang, T., Zeng, X., Ye, C.: Semi-supervised brain lesion segmentation with an adapted mean teacher model.





# Any questions ?

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