

# Orthogonal Annotation Benefits Barely-supervised Medical Image Segmentation

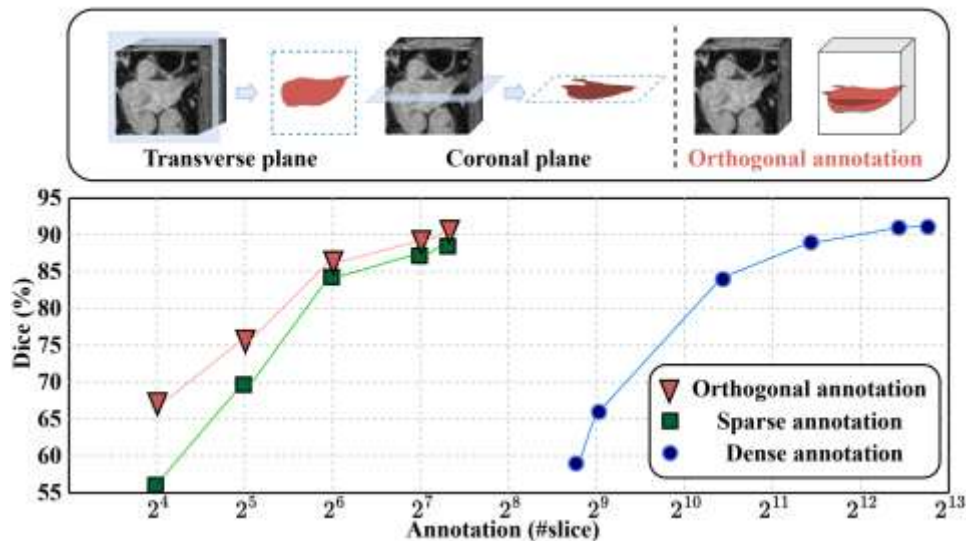
Heng Cai<sup>1</sup>, Shumeng Li<sup>1</sup>, Lei Qi<sup>2</sup>, Qian Yu<sup>3</sup>, Yinghuan Shi<sup>1,\*</sup>, Yang Gao<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Nanjing University <sup>2</sup>Southeast University <sup>3</sup>Shandong Women's University

Github: <https://github.com/HengCaiNJU/DeSCO>.

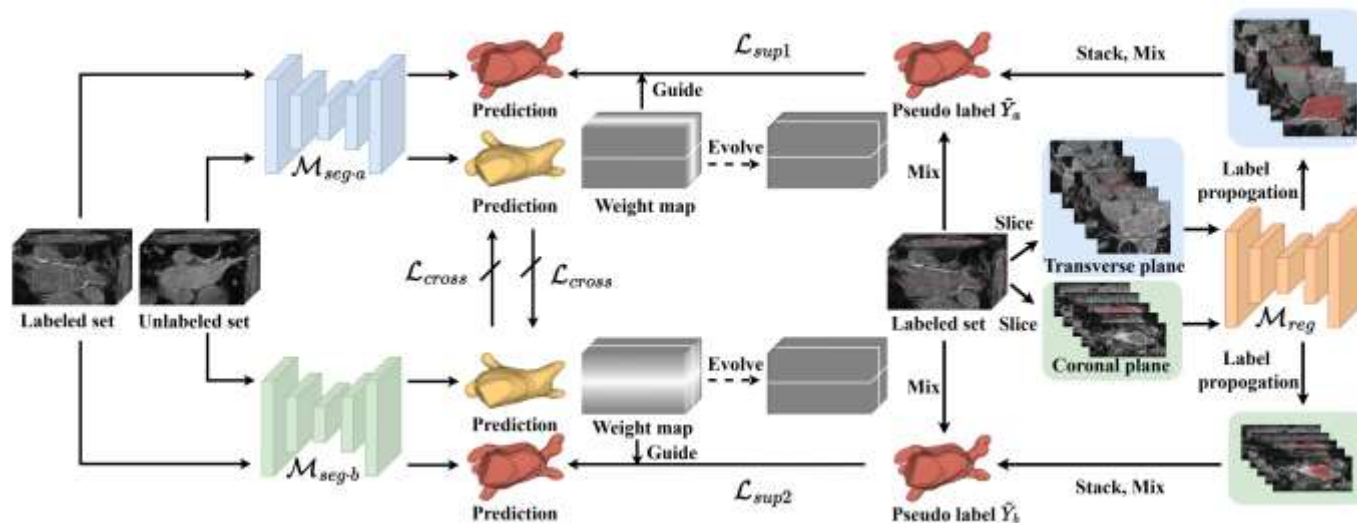


# Overview



**Our orthogonal annotation**

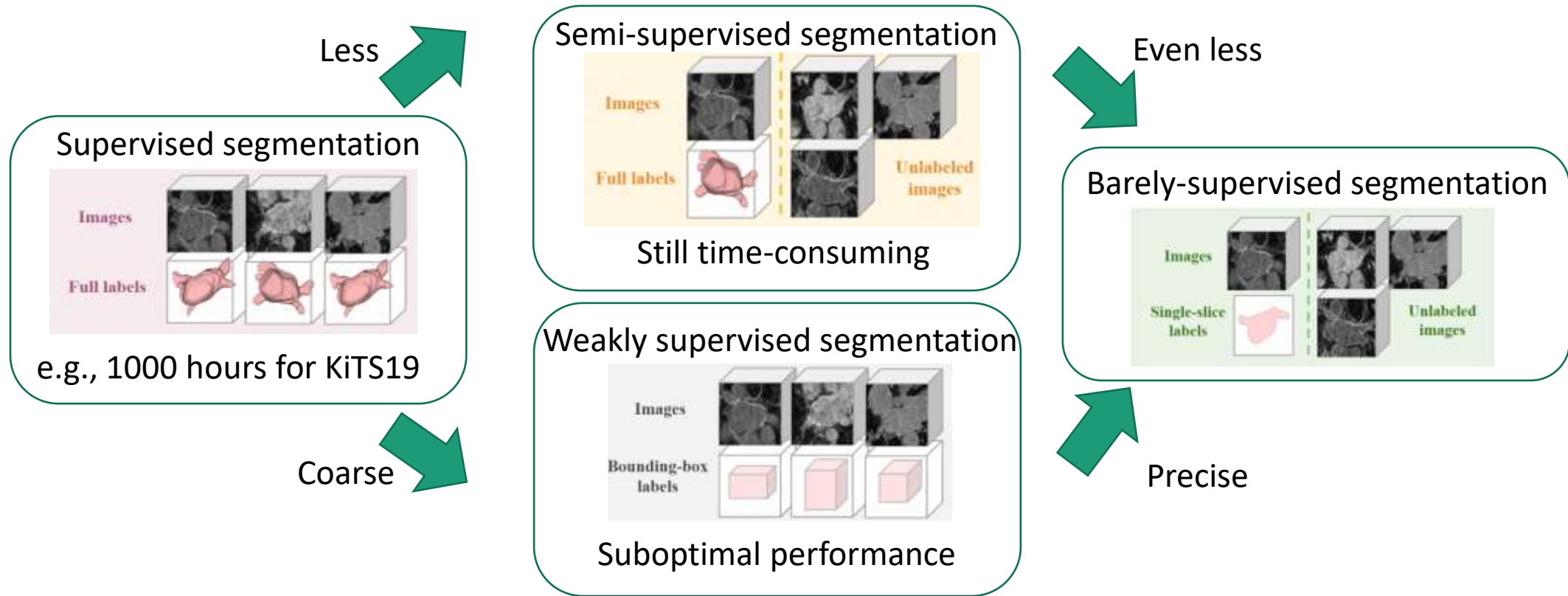
which only labels two slices in two orthogonal directions



**Our DeSCO paradigm**

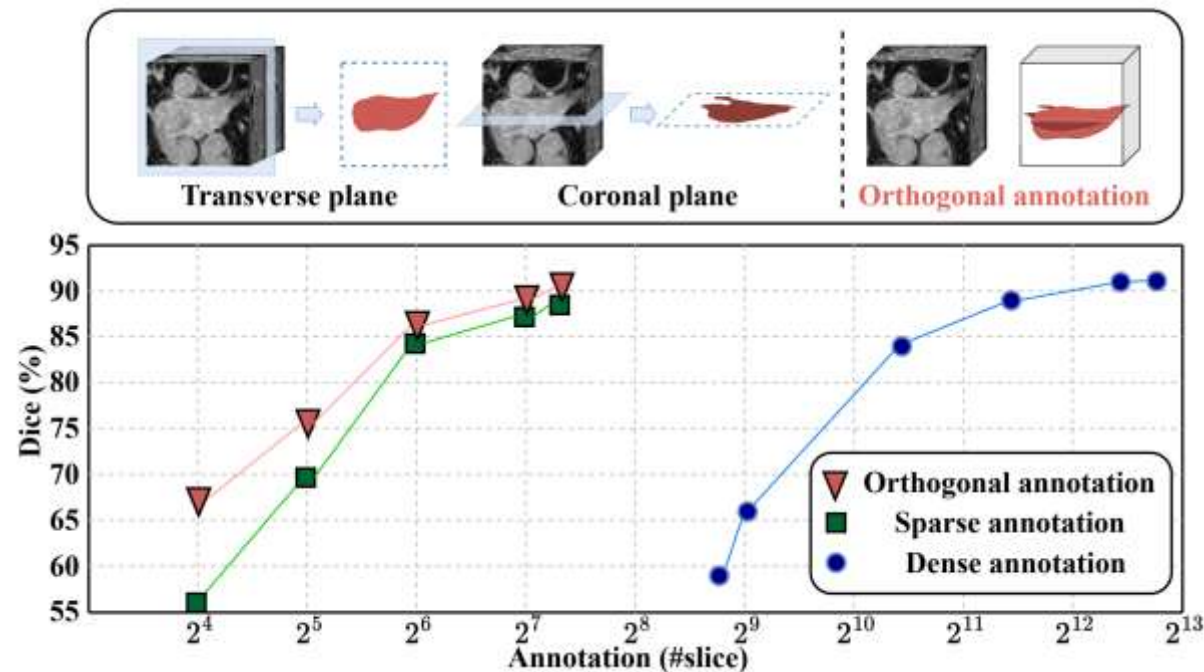
which learns from dense pseudo label and sparse annotation

# Motivation



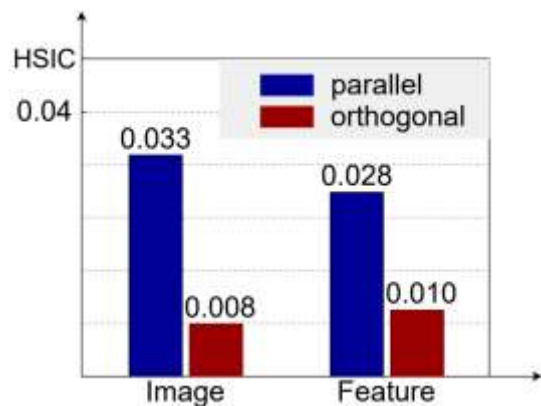
# Orthogonal annotation

## Why orthogonal?

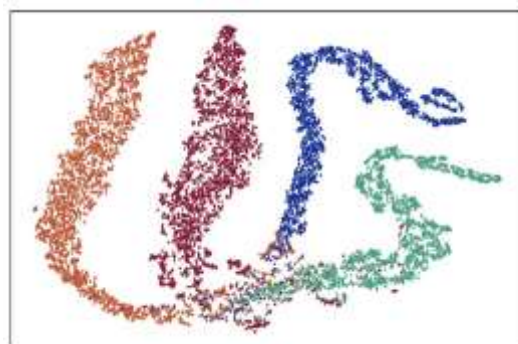


- Less redundant annotation
- Complementary information in 3D volumes

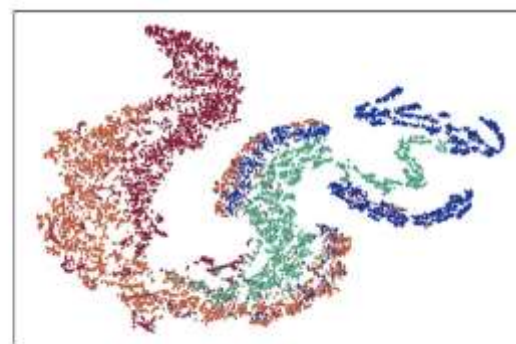
# Orthogonal annotation



(1)

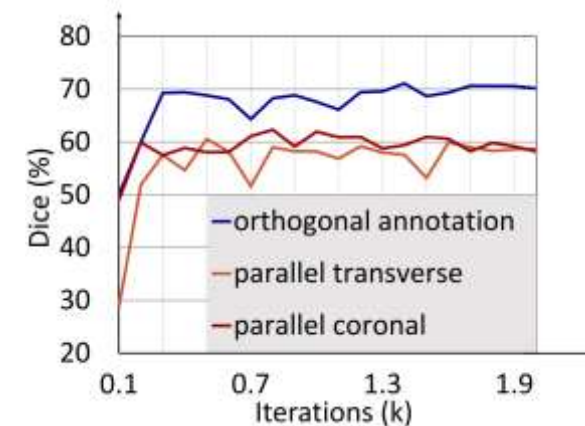


(a) model  $t_1$  and  $t_2$



(b) model  $t_1$  and  $c$

(2)

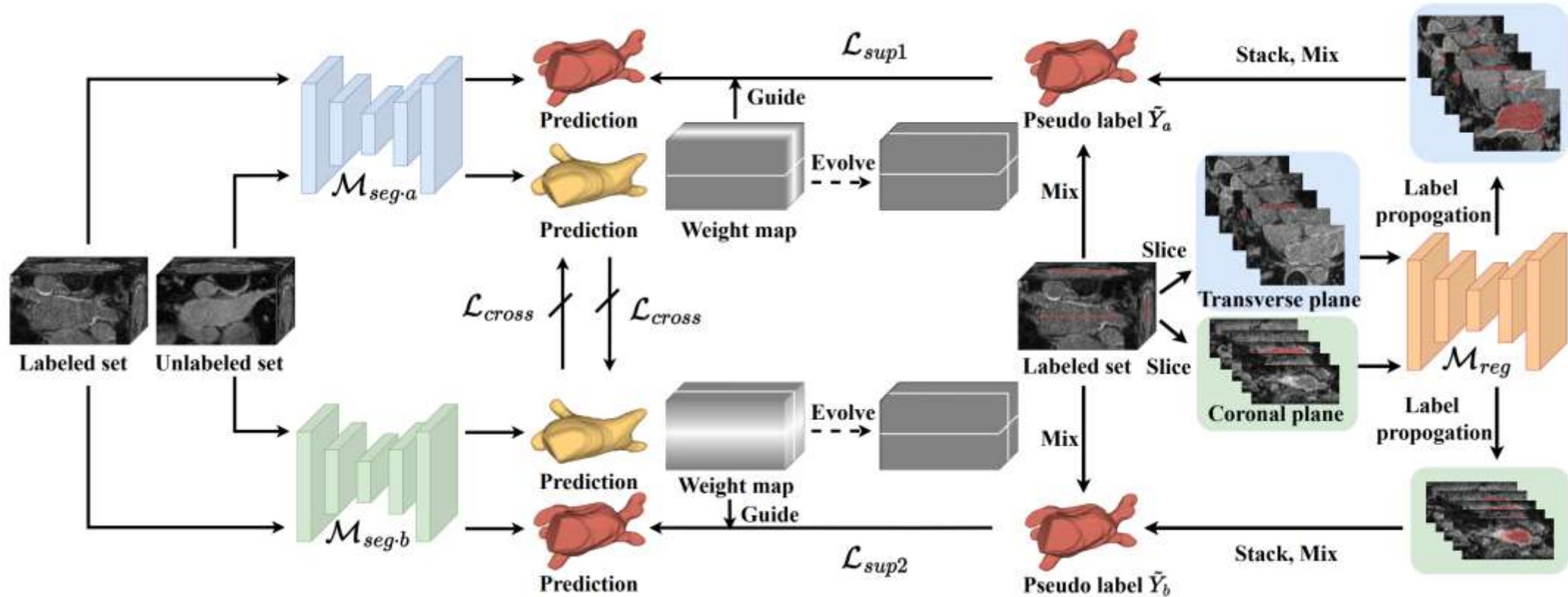


(3)

1. OA preserves the disparity.
2. OA enhances consistency from different directions.
3. OA provides a promising initialization.



# Dense-Sparse Co-Training



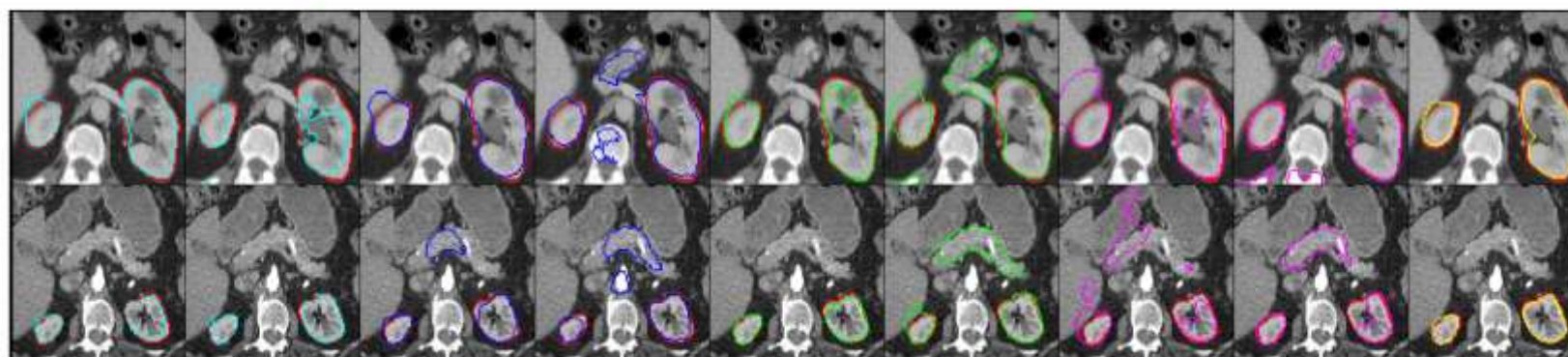
- In early stage, the models learn from dense registration pseudo label, improving performance quickly and steadily.
- In later stage, while receiving constraints from sparse ground truth annotation, the models revise the mistake introduced by inaccurate pseudo label through cross supervision.

# Experiments

Dense: dense registration pseudo label

Sparse: Sparse orthogonal annotation

Method	Venue	Setting	Scans Used		Metrics				
			L / U Volumes	Labeled Slices	Dice (%)	Jaccard (%)	HD (voxel)	ASD (voxel)	
Barely-supervised	MT [36]	NIPS'17	Dense	5 / 185	10	78.16±1.99	66.96±1.41	17.15±5.93	5.40±2.25
			Sparse	5 / 185	10	32.16±13.78	20.41±11.04	67.42±12.73	32.35±9.83
	CPS [10]	CVPR'21	Dense	5 / 185	10	76.51±5.81	64.67±6.69	17.71±8.67	5.74±3.50
			Sparse	5 / 185	10	8.87±2.87	4.68±1.58	81.60±10.15	41.21±5.38
	CTBCT [25]	MIDL'22	Dense	5 / 185	10	80.65±0.83	69.99±2.27	14.88±6.07	4.28±1.88
			Sparse	5 / 185	10	17.87±0.87	9.88±0.55	76.06±8.57	37.83±5.17
	CoraNet [34]	TMI'22	Dense	5 / 185	10	43.08±28.61	33.27±23.87	24.17±3.88	8.61±2.11
			Sparse	5 / 185	10	28.64±25.05	18.90±19.44	72.62±22.57	35.22±13.43
<b>Ours</b>	<b>this paper</b>	-	-	5 / 185	10	<b>86.93±2.78</b>	<b>78.33±3.21</b>	<b>11.61±2.15</b>	<b>3.28±0.51</b>
Semi-supervised	MT [36]	NIPS'17	-	5 / 185	320	84.98±4.68	76.51±5.63	16.51±0.18	4.61±0.83



MT<sub>dense</sub> MT<sub>sparse</sub> CPS<sub>dense</sub> CPS<sub>sparse</sub> CTBCT<sub>dense</sub> CTBCT<sub>sparse</sub> CoraNet<sub>dense</sub> CoraNet<sub>sparse</sub> Ours

KiTS 19 dataset

# Experiments

Dense: dense registration pseudo label

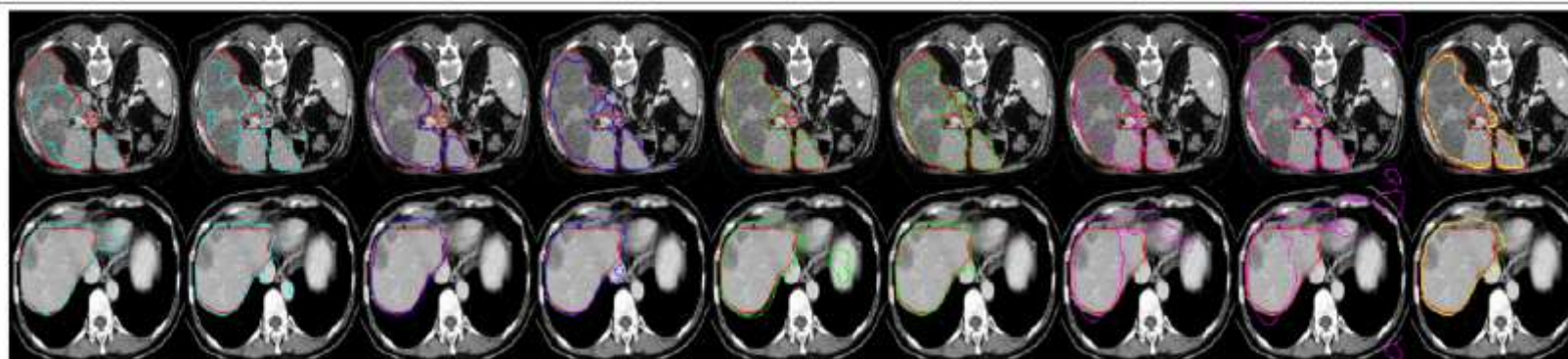
Sparse: Sparse orthogonal annotation

Method	Venue	Setting	Scans Used		Metrics				
			L / U Volumes	Labeled Slices	Dice (%)	Jaccard (%)	HD (voxel)	ASD (voxel)	
Barely-supervised	MT [36]	NIPS'17	Dense	5 / 95	10	81.76±4.82	69.73±7.01	28.87±13.85	8.57±4.03
			Sparse	5 / 95	10	56.82±25.76	43.83±28.78	74.03±34.02	31.41±17.58
	CPS [10]	CVPR'21	Dense	5 / 95	10	73.86±10.13	59.73±13.16	32.78±14.68	10.73±5.20
			Sparse	5 / 95	10	20.46±2.15	11.48±1.35	92.27±3.03	41.34±2.09
	CTBCT [25]	MIDL'22	Dense	5 / 95	10	79.68±5.45	66.95±7.41	30.46±13.36	9.18±4.12
			Sparse	5 / 95	10	40.07±7.95	25.52±6.24	71.83±11.41	29.49±5.44
	CoraNet [34]	TMI'22	Dense	5 / 95	10	80.17±1.77	68.97±3.16	19.42±7.47	4.34±0.50
			Sparse	5 / 95	10	36.84±8.20	23.13±6.03	95.89±1.94	43.25±2.03
<b>Ours</b>	<b>this paper</b>	-	5 / 95	10	<b>89.24±1.37</b>	<b>81.10±2.28</b>	<b>10.05±2.42</b>	<b>2.27±0.45</b>	
Semi-supervised	MT [36]	NIPS'17	-	5 / 95	320	90.77±1.91	83.62±3.11	18.32±7.17	4.95±1.81

10 slices

3% annotation

close performance



MT<sub>dense</sub> MT<sub>sparse</sub> CPS<sub>dense</sub> CPS<sub>sparse</sub> CTBCT<sub>dense</sub> CTBCT<sub>sparse</sub> CoraNet<sub>dense</sub> CoraNet<sub>sparse</sub> Ours

LiTS dataset



# Thanks!