

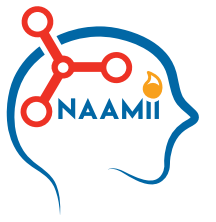
4th International Workshop of Advances in Simplifying Medical UltraSound (ASMUS)
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Synthetic Boost: Leveraging Synthetic Data for Enhanced Vision-Language Segmentation in Echocardiography

Rabin Adhikari*, Manish Dhakal*, **Safal Thapaliya***, Kanchan Poudel,
Prasiddha Bhandari, Bishesh Khanal

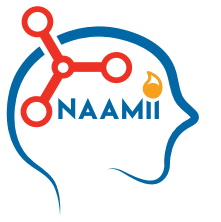
Nepal Applied Mathematics and Informatics Institute for research (NAAMII)

**equal contribution*



Outline

- Echocardiography and Segmentation Models
- Synthetic Data and Prompt Engineering
- Experiments and Results



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- **Echocardiography and Segmentation Models**
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Echocardiography

- Cheap, portable and gives HD images
- Requires strong segmentation algorithms

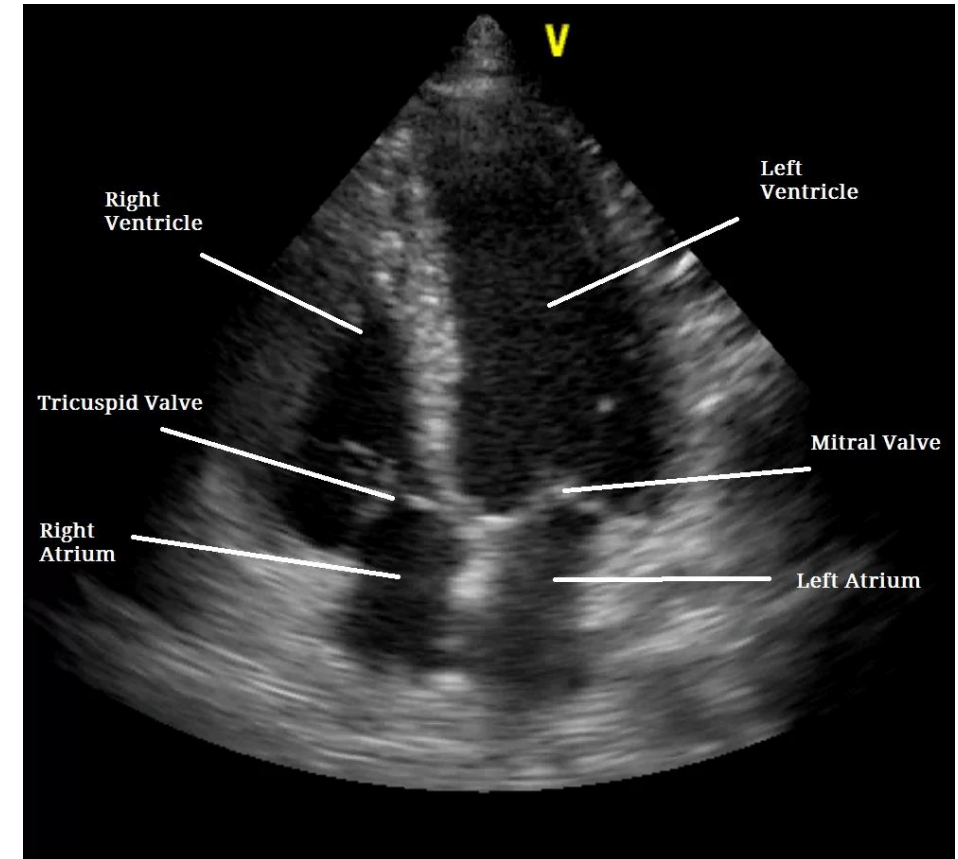
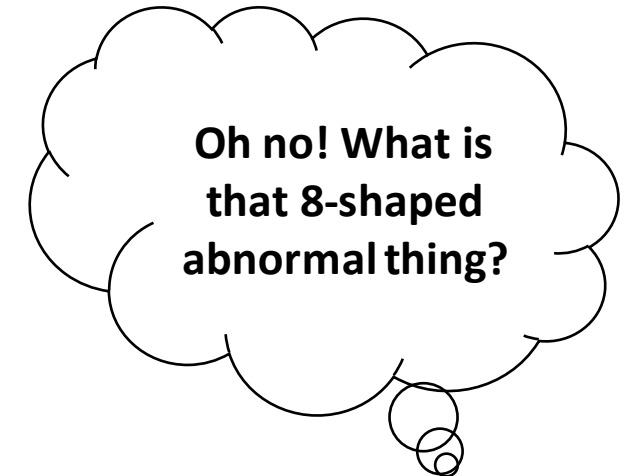
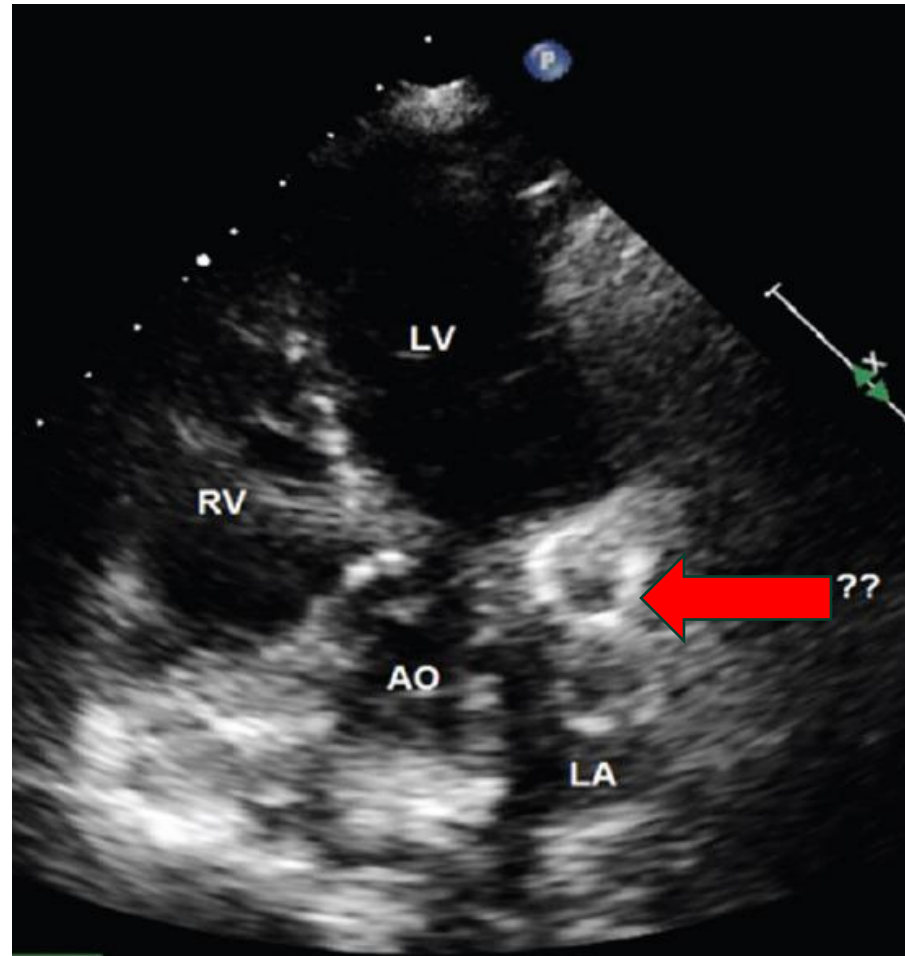
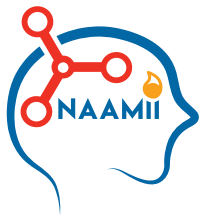
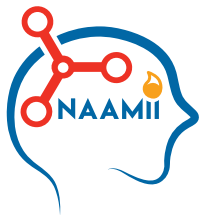


Image source: <https://heartsense.in/echocardiogram/>

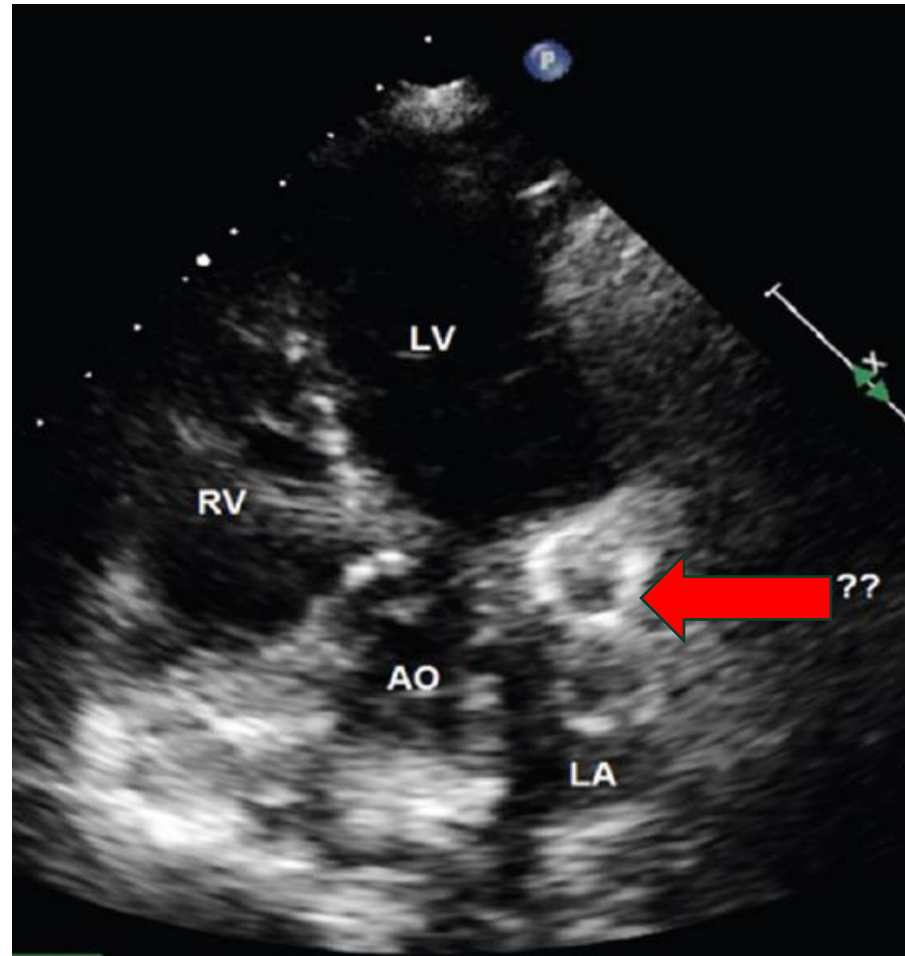
How hard is it to accurately segment different parts in an echocardiography?



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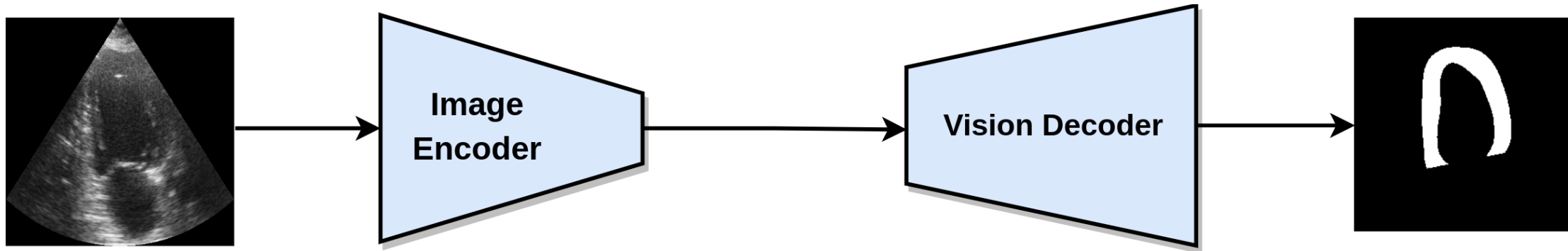
It's a Cardiac Plug's shadow.



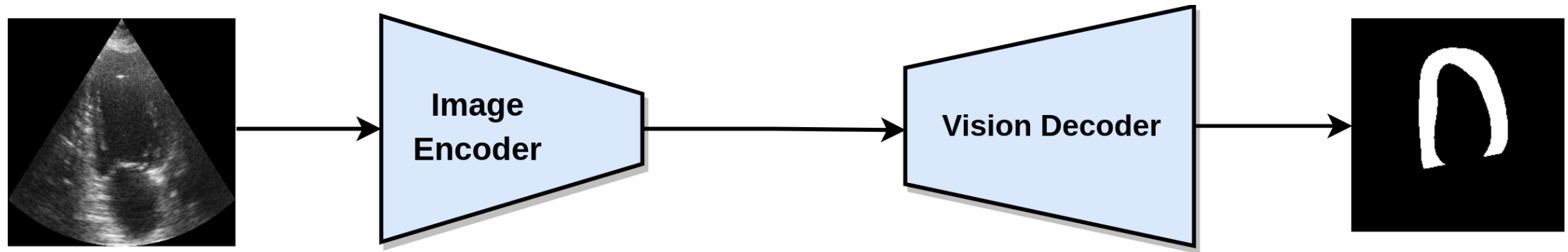
Oh no! What is that 8-shaped abnormal thing?



Existing Segmentation Models



Existing Segmentation Models

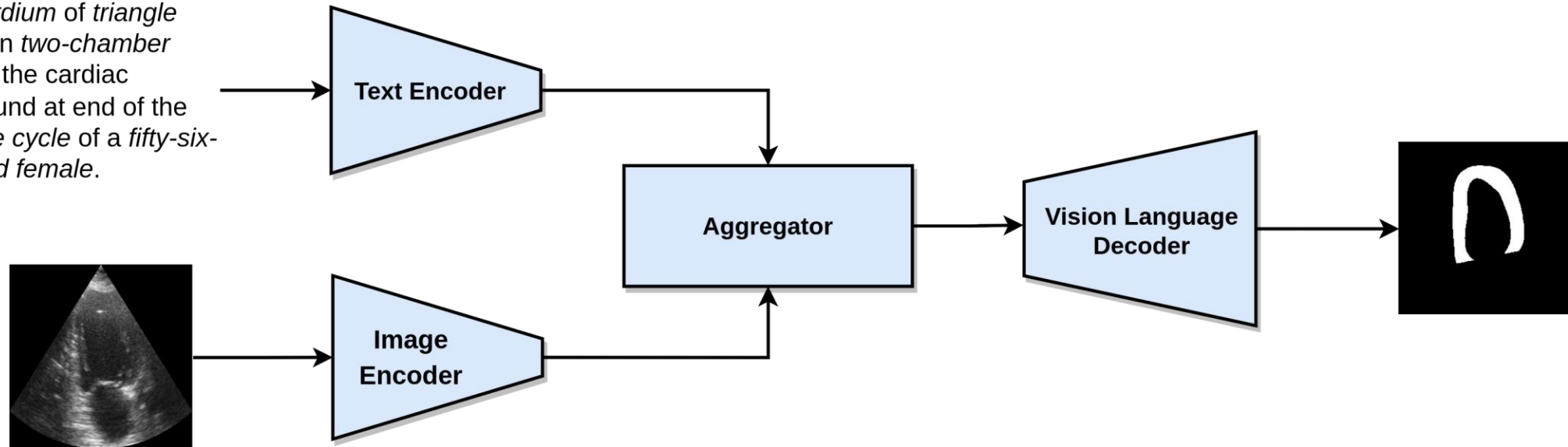


- Rely on large amount of annotated data for supervised training
- Lack explainability
- Require retraining when new classes are introduced
- Not resilient to distribution shifts

Vision Language Segmentation Models

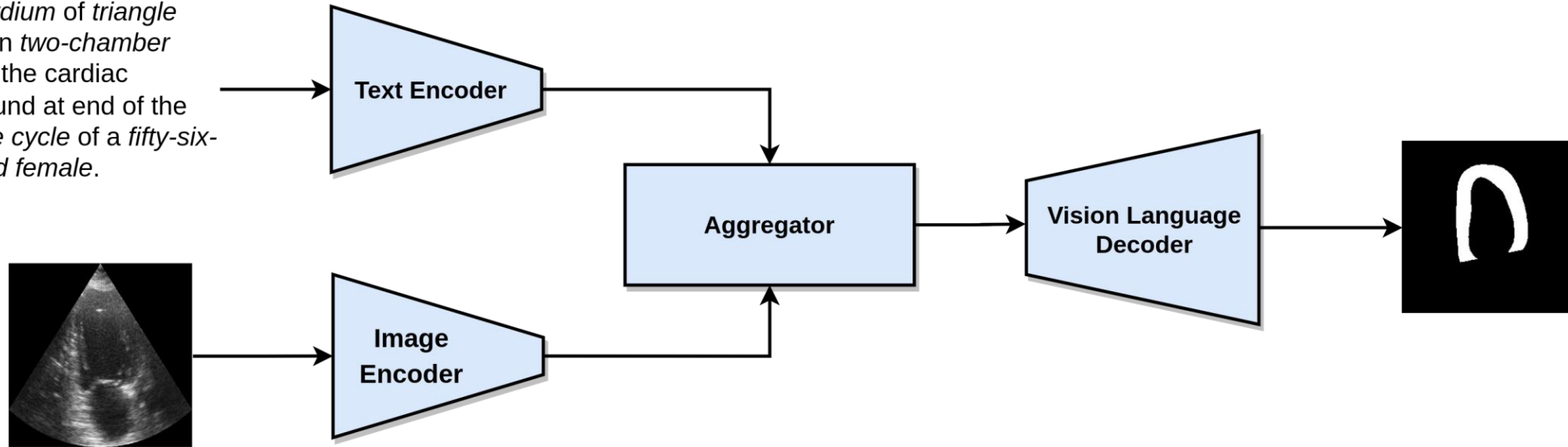


Myocardium of triangle shape in two-chamber view in the cardiac ultrasound at end of the diastole cycle of a fifty-six-year-old female.

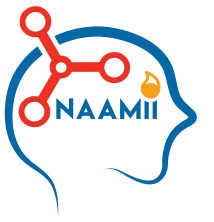


Vision Language Segmentation Models

Myocardium of triangle shape in two-chamber view in the cardiac ultrasound at end of the diastole cycle of a fifty-six-year-old female.



- **Extract rich information from image and language prompt pairs**
- **Aid in accurate and explainable segmentation**
- **Requires large image-prompt pairs for good finetuning performance**



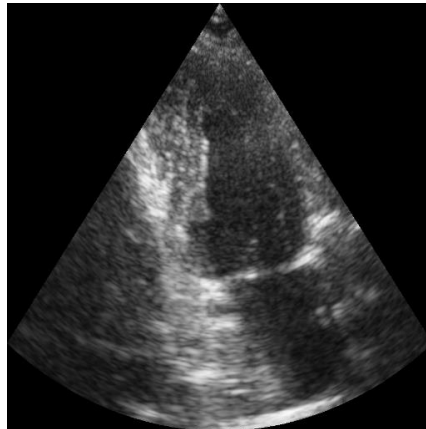
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Real and synthetic echocardiography

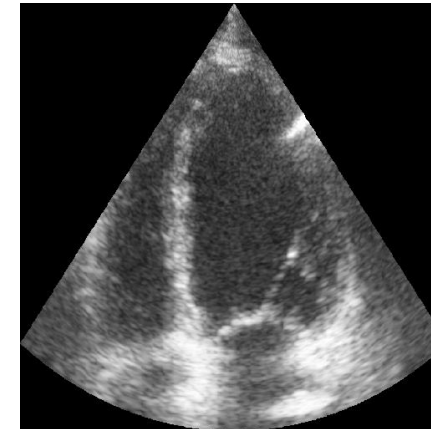
CAMUS [1]

- Real cardiac segmentation dataset
- 2D apical two-chamber and four-chamber views at end-diastole (ED) and end-systole (ES) cycles
- *Train-val-test split: 600-400-200*



Synthetic Echocardiography [2]

- Synthetic echocardiography images generated using SDMs [3]
- Takes perturbed anatomical masks as conditioning information to denoise the noisy images and generates echocardiographic images
- *Train-val split: 8000-1000*



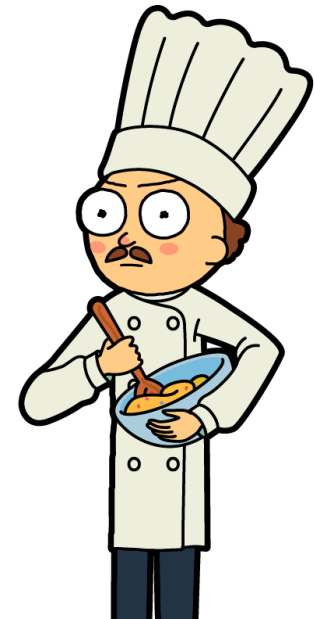
9x more
training
samples

[1] Leclerc, S., Smistad, E., Pedrosa, J., Østvik, A., Cervenansky, F., Espinosa, F., ... & Bernard, O. (2019). Deep learning for segmentation using an open large-scale dataset in 2D echocardiography. *IEEE transactions on medical imaging*, 38(9), 2198-2210.

[2] Stojanovski, D., Hermida, U., Lamata, P., Beqiri, A., & Gomez, A. (2023). Echo from noise: synthetic ultrasound image generation using diffusion models for real image segmentation. In *International Workshop on Advances in Simplifying Medical Ultrasound* (pp. 34-43). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.

[3] Wang, W., Bao, J., Zhou, W., Chen, D., Chen, D., Yuan, L., & Li, H. (2022). Semantic image synthesis via diffusion models. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2207.00050*.

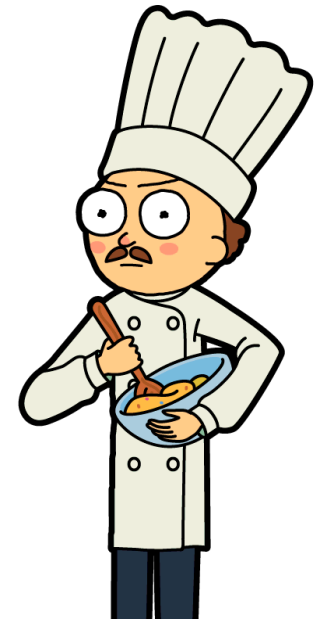
**But we don't have
prompts for CAMUS.
How to get them?**



**We'll create our
own prompts.**

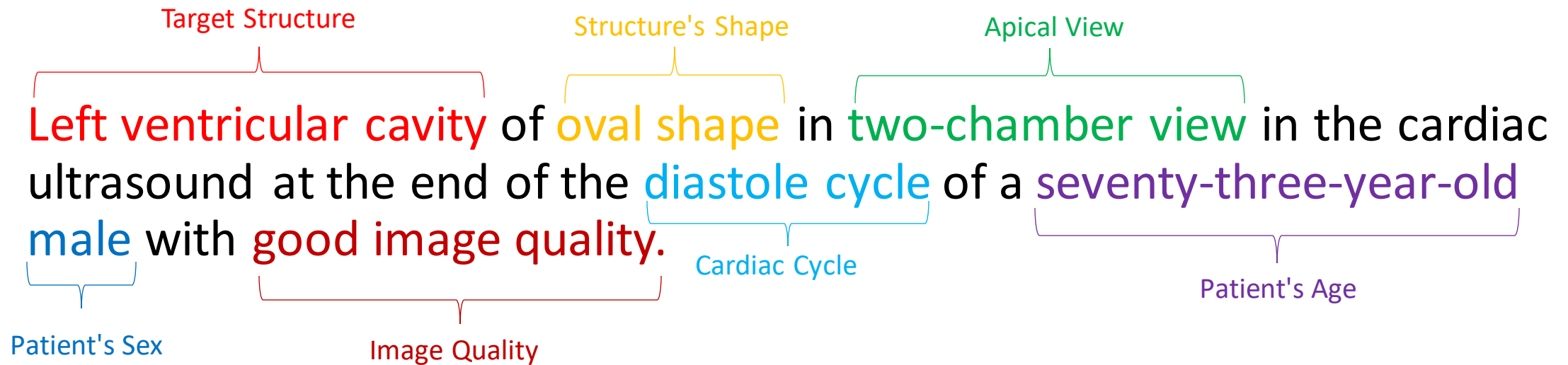
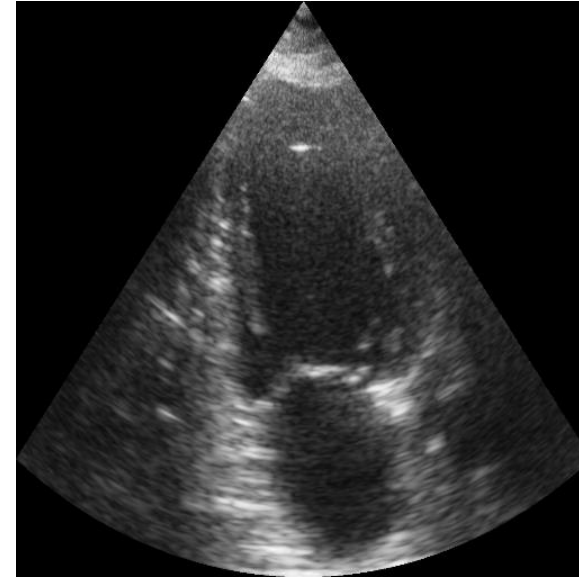


**But we don't have
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Prompt Engineering

Following our previous work [1], we created 7 different prompts.



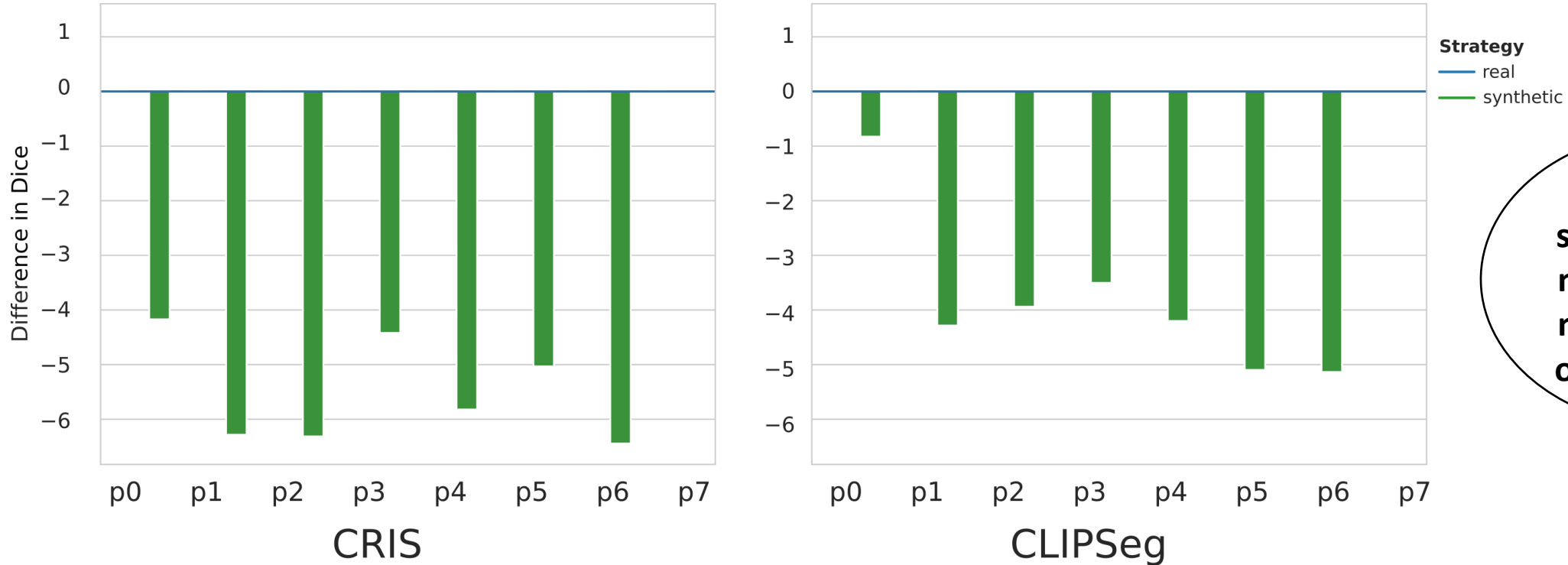
[1] Poudel, K., Dhakal, M., Bhandari, P., Adhikari, R., Thapaliya, S., & Khanal, B. (2023). Exploring transfer learning in medical image segmentation using vision-language models. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2308.07706*.



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How does synthetic data help in finetuning?



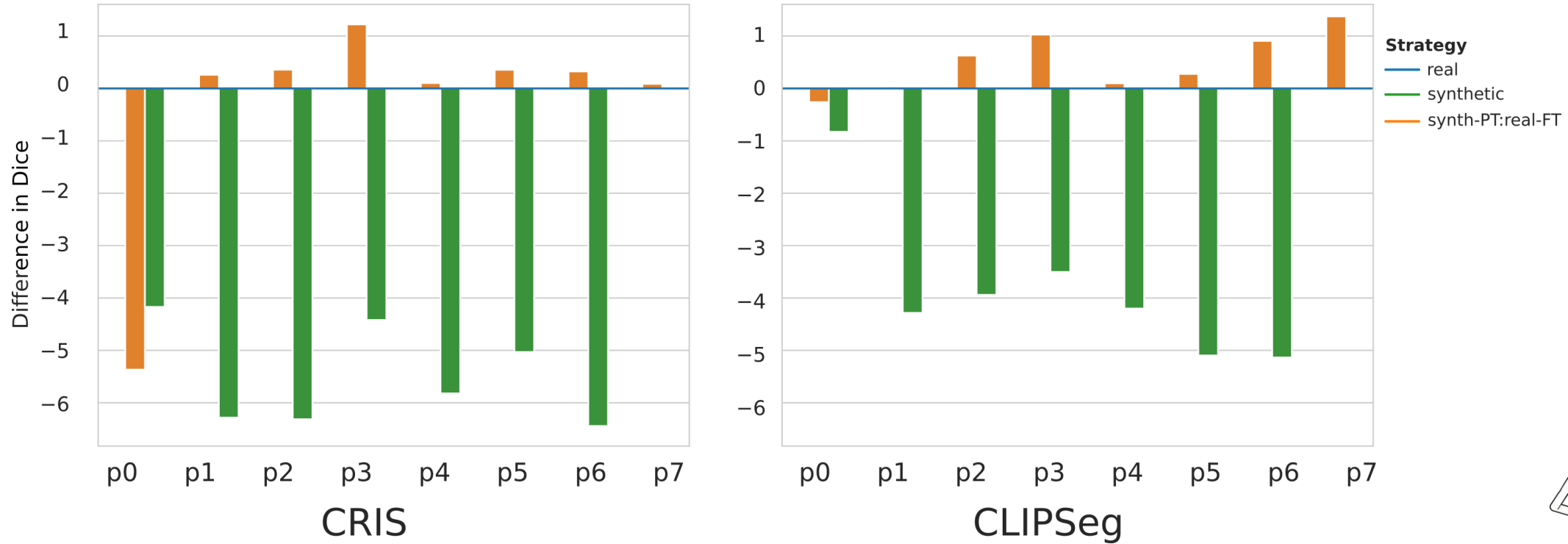
Using just the synthetic data is not helping...we need to look for other strategies.

Synthetic data better than no data.

Quality > Quantity



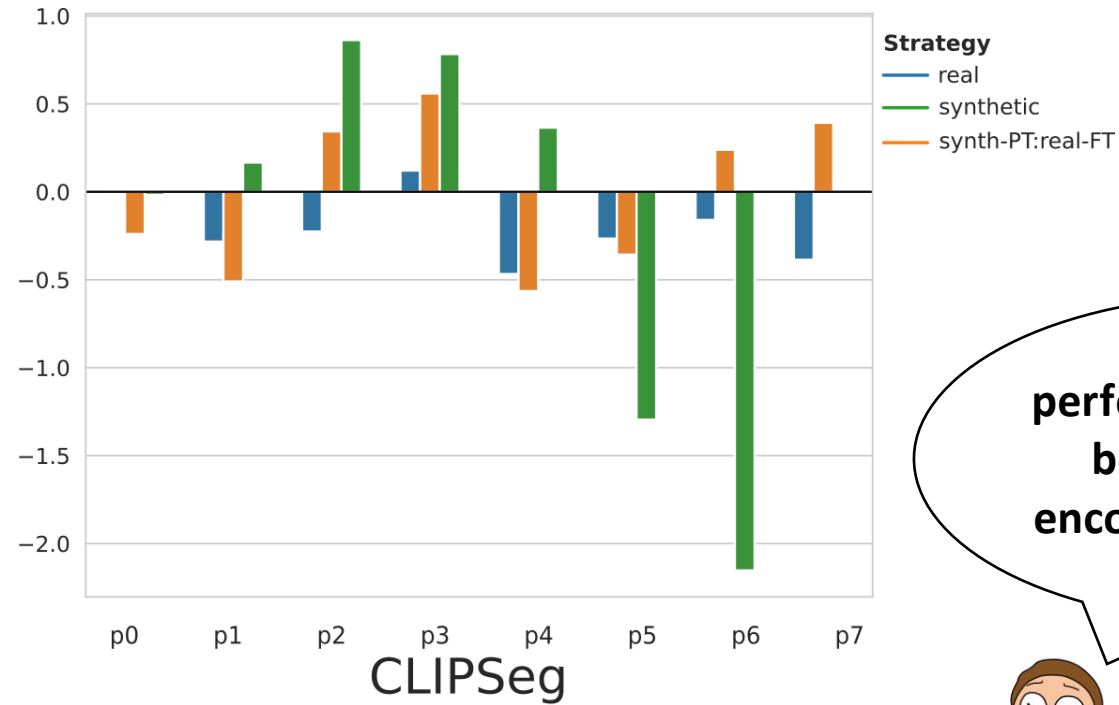
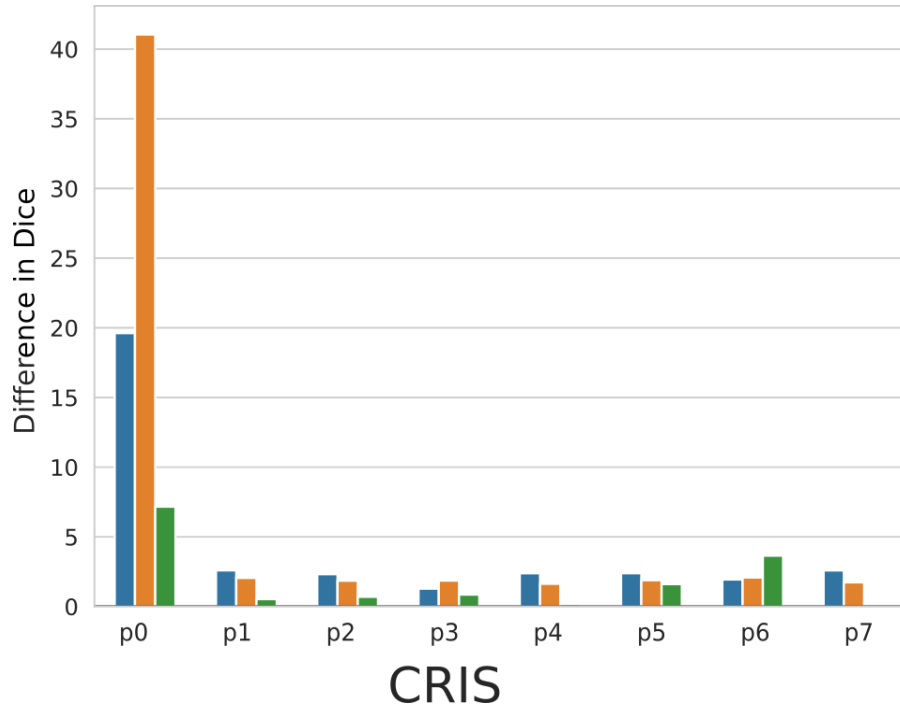
How does synthetic data help in finetuning?



Pretraining on synthetic



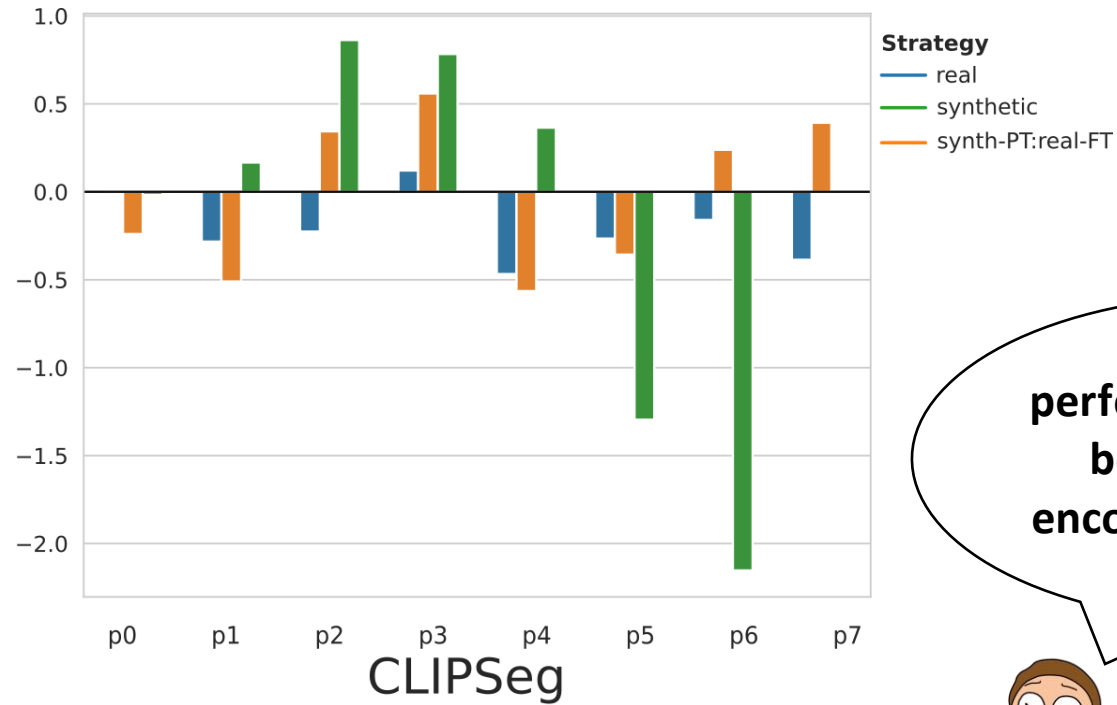
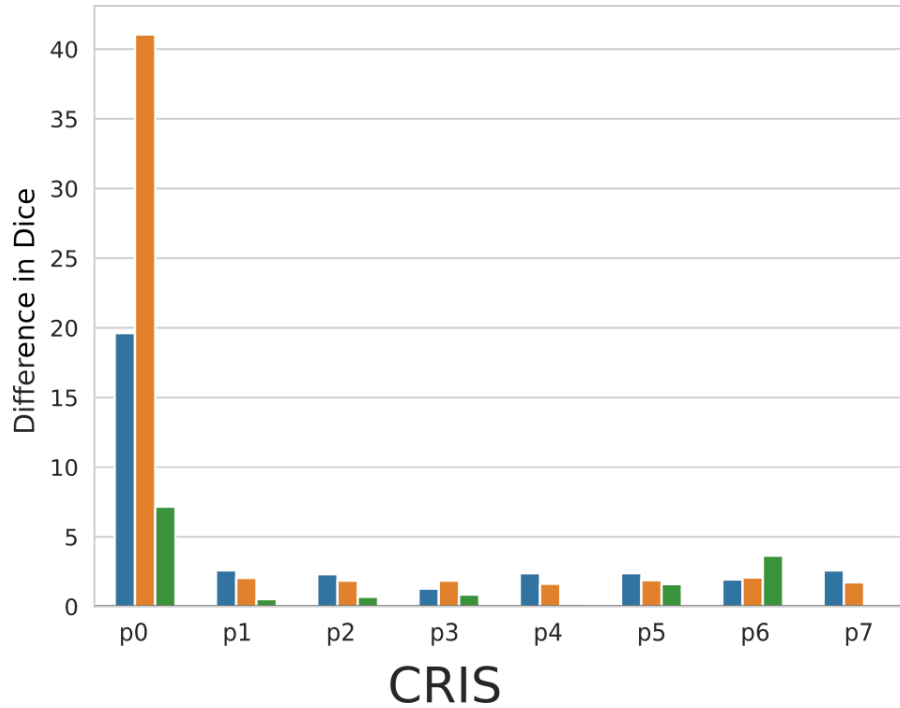
Does training the encoders during finetuning give different results?



Only CRIS's performance seem to be better when encoders are trained. But....why?



Does training the encoders during finetuning give different results?

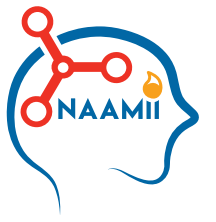


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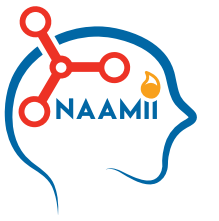
CRIS finetuned encoders 🤗

CLIPSeg did not 😬



Future Directions

- Train using both real and synthetic data and describe whether image is real or synthetic in the language prompt.
- Find ways to generate synthetic triplets of image-language-mask at scale without annotated image-mask pairs.



Scan this to know more
about our work

Thank You