

Automated Segmentation of the Eustachian Tube

A Deep Learning Platform

Project 3 – Ameen Amanian, Chanha Kim, Yuliang Xiao

Mentors:

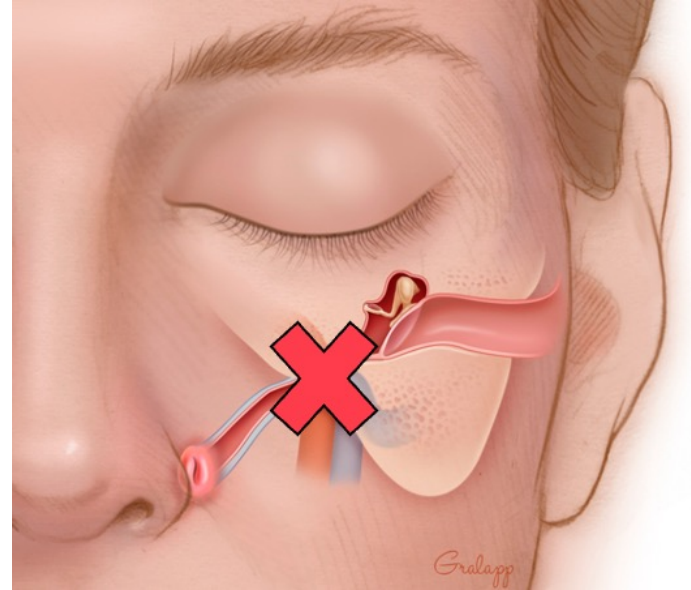
Dr. Francis X. Creighton

Dr. Mathias Unberath

Dr. Russell H. Taylor

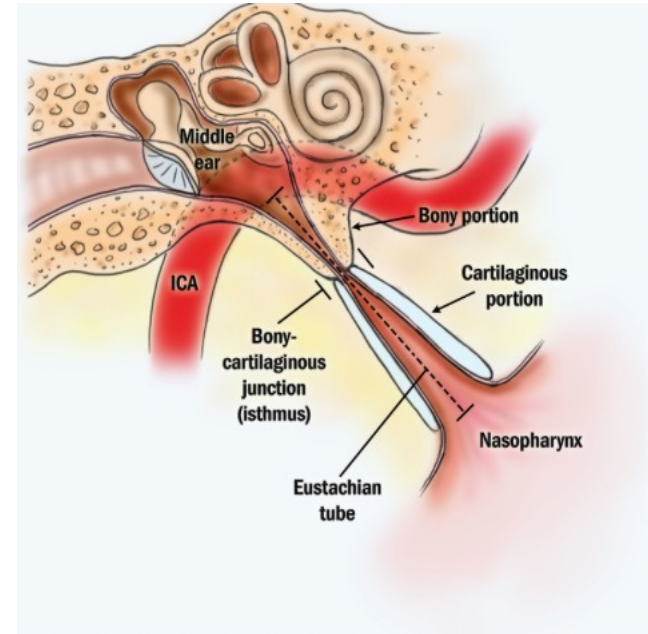
What is eustachian tube dysfunction?

- ▶ **Impairment** in middle ear ventilation and pressure ventilation
- ▶ **Symptoms:** ear pain, pressure, cracking, difficulty hearing
- ▶ **Treatment** [1]
 - **Medical** – Nasal decongestants
 - **Surgical** – Eustachian tube dilation

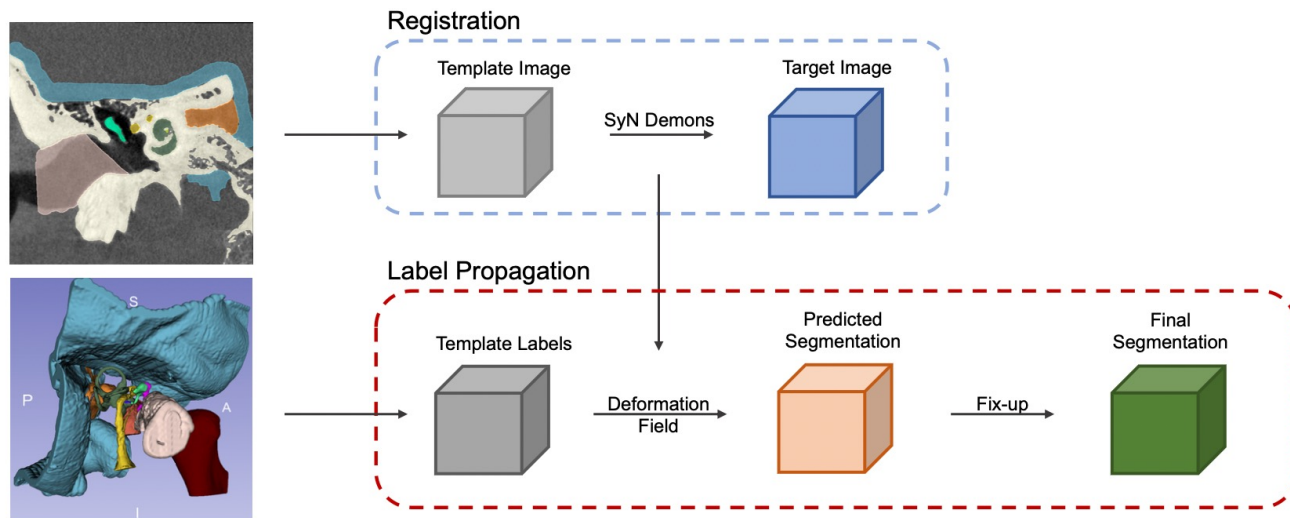


Significance

- ▶ Major impact on quality of life
- ▶ Eustachian tube dilation [2]
 - In-office procedure
 - Theoretical risk of critical near-by structures
- ▶ Lack of a registration-based image-guided system for this procedure



Current Solution [3-4]



Existing registration-segmentation pipeline has varying accuracy and is time consuming.

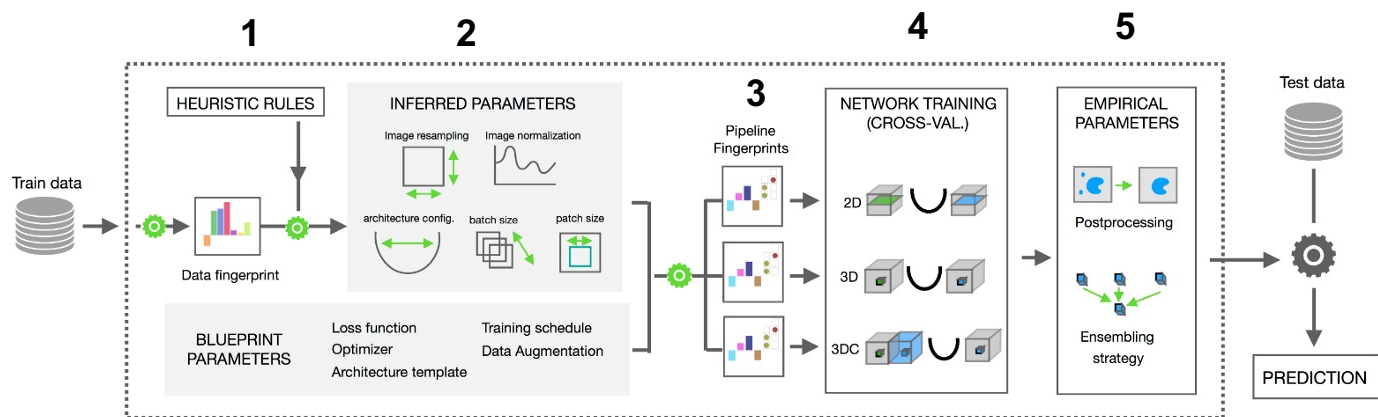


Can the eustachian tube be automatically segmented using deep learning to assist with surgical interventions?

Specific Aims

1. Utilize a supervised learning platform for automated segmentation of the ET.
2. Validate the predictions in comparison with the ground truth.
3. Explore unsupervised methods for image registration and segmentation.

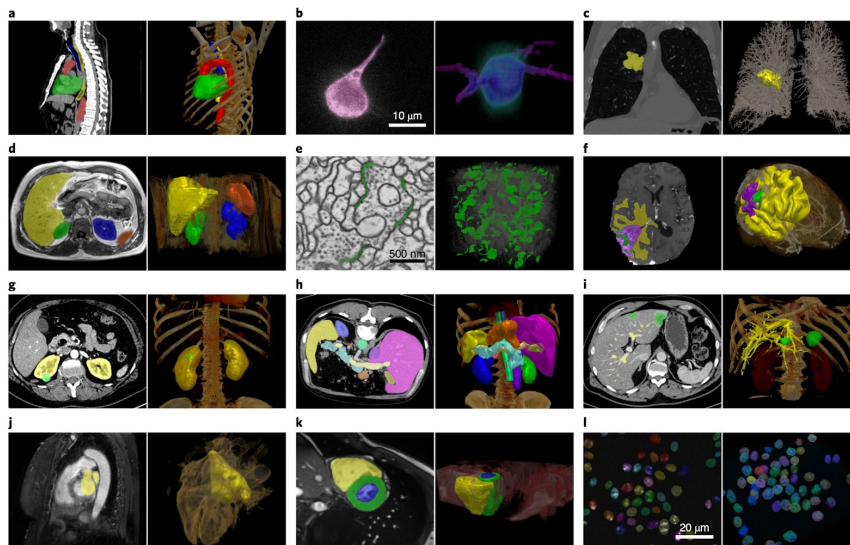
Technical Approach (nnU-Net Pipeline) [5]



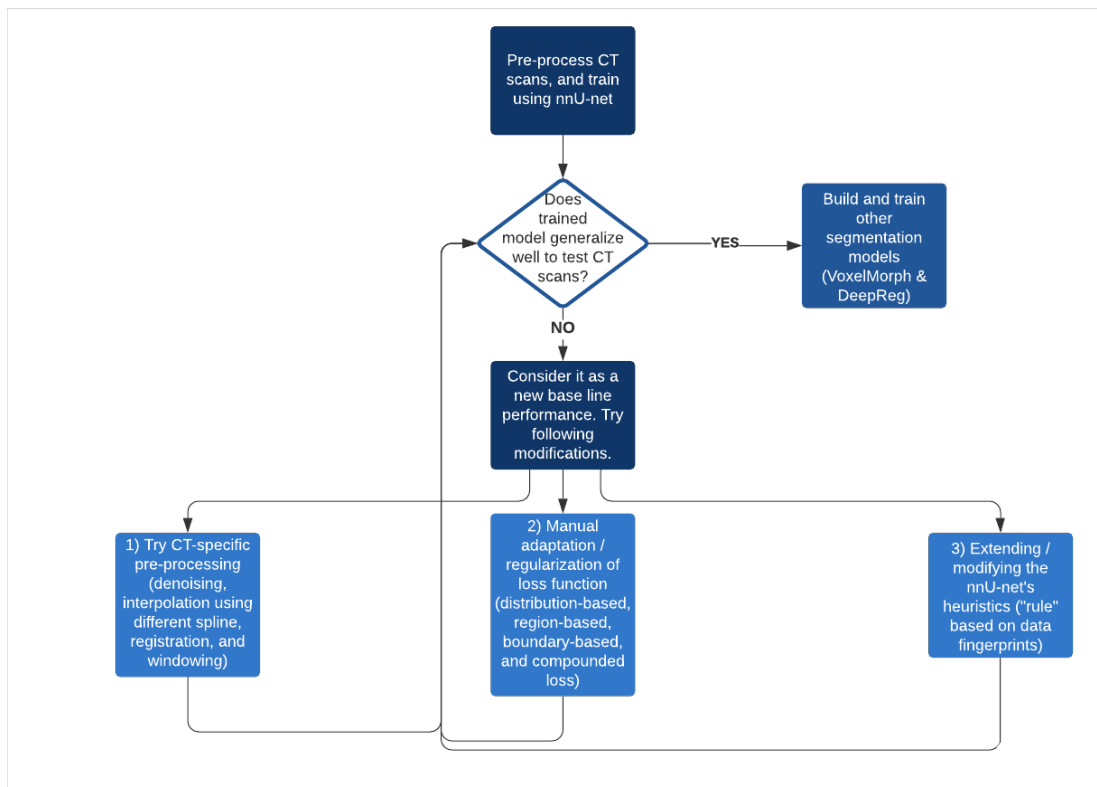
Dataset	Workstation
3D CT's (30 training, 10 testing) Format: .nrrd or .nii.gz	Google Colab or MARCC Awaiting Remote GPU Access

Why nnU-Net?

- ▷ Handles a wide variety of target structures and image properties [5]
- ▷ Results surpass most existing approaches
- ▷ Self-configuring ability

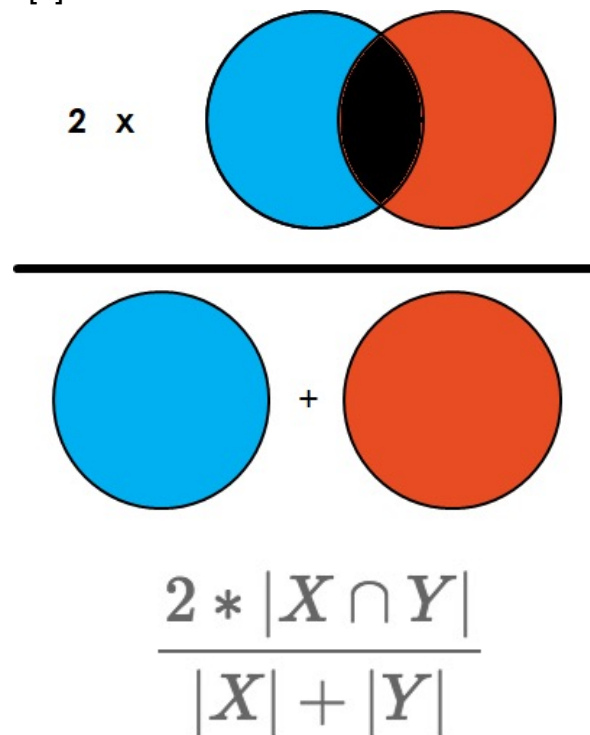


Proposed Workflow



Aim 2 – Model Validation [6]

- ▶ Goal: To determine performance of our semantic segmentation
- ▶ Approaches
 - Dice Similarity Coefficient
 - Hausdorff Distances


$$\frac{2 * |X \cap Y|}{|X| + |Y|}$$

Aim 3 – Unsupervised Learning

- ▷ VoxelMorph [7]
 - Learning-based registration method for atlas construction and image-to-image registration and segmentation.
 - Requiring no supervised information such as ground truth correspondences or anatomical landmarks during training.
- ▷ DeepReg [8]
 - Implements a framework for unsupervised learning, weakly-supervised learning and their combinations.
 - Clinical applications for paired images (intra-subject registration) and unpaired images (inter-subject registration).

Dependencies

	Solution	Alternative	Status
Computation	Remote GPU access at Homewood	Google Colab MARCC	Currently using Colab
Imaging Dataset	Deidentified CT head	Public dataset	Obtained access to JHU CT dataset
Imaging labels	Manual segmentations via 3D slicer	Public dataset with labels	Creating manual segmentations



Deliverables

Minimum

- ▷ Preprocessed dataset of CT head
- ▷ Trained nnUNet model
- ▷ Compare the model prediction result to the ground truth (Compute the dice score)
- ▷ Documentation & Final Report

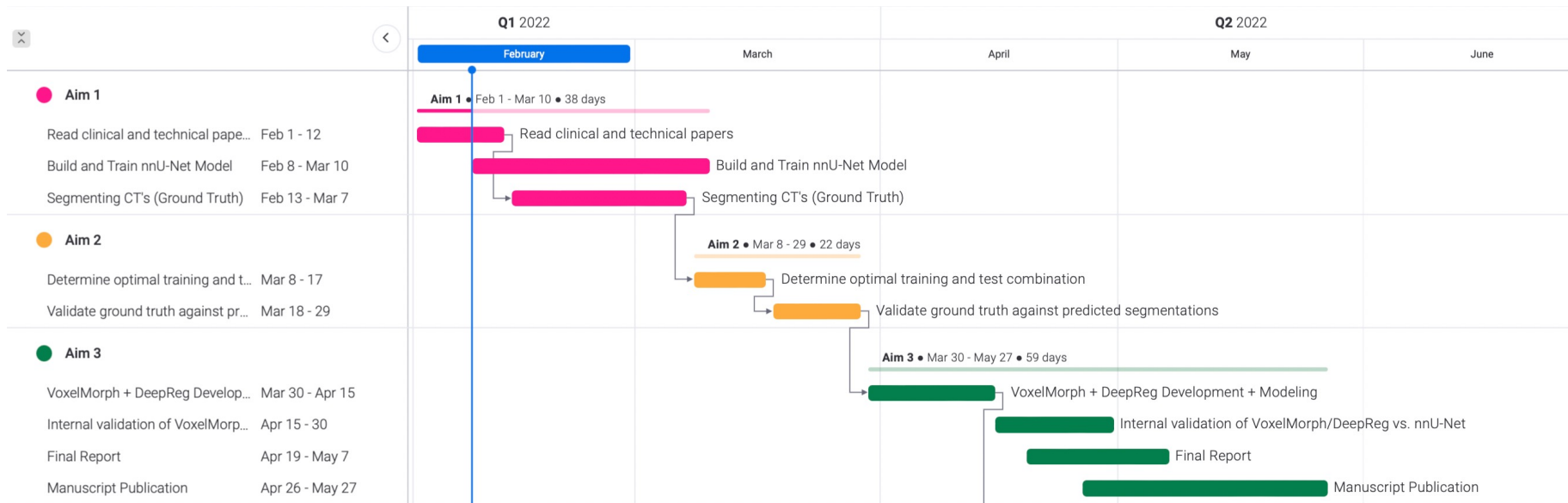
Expected

- ▷ Documentation & Final ReportBuild and train VoxelMorph imaging registration model
- ▷ Build and train DeepReg imaging registration model
- ▷ Compare the model prediction results to the nnUnet model (Supervised Learning vs. Unsupervised Learning)

Maximum

- ▷ Conference presentation
- ▷ Manuscript publication

Gantt Chart



Key Milestones

- ▷ February 25: Read papers and preprocessing the CT scans
- ▷ March 10: Build and train the nnUnet model on the Google Colab
- ▷ March 25: Finish model prediction on test data and compare the results to the ground truth

Minimum Deliverable Achieved

- ▷ April 15: Build and train the Voxel Morph, DeepReg model
- ▷ April 30: Finish model prediction on test data and compare both results to the nnUnet model

Expected Deliverable Achieved

- ▷ May 15: Final Report / conference publication

Maximum Deliverable Achieved

Management Plan

- ▶ Mentors
 - Team meetings – Mondays + Fridays
 - Mentor meetings – Wednesdays
- ▶ File management: GitHub (Source + Version control)
- ▶ Documentation: Google Drive + CIS Course Wiki

Reading List

1. Magro I, Pastel D, Hilton J, Miller M, Saunders J, Noonan K. Developmental Anatomy of the Eustachian Tube: Implications for Balloon Dilation. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg.* 2021;165(6):862-867. doi:10.1177/0194599821994817.
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5. Balakrishnan G, Zhao A, Sabuncu MR, Gutttag J, Dalca AV. VoxelMorph: A Learning Framework for Deformable Medical Image Registration. *IEEE Trans Med Imaging.* 2019 Feb 4. doi: 10.1109/TMI.2019.2897538. Epub ahead of print.
6. Fu Y, Brown NM, Saeed SU, et al., (2020). DeepReg: a deep learning toolkit for medical image registration. *Journal of Open Source Software*, 5(55), 2705. <https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.02705>.
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2. North Atlanta ENT & Allergy. (2018). *Eustachian Tube Balloon Dilation*. <https://naenta.com/ent-services/sinus/eustachian-tube-balloon-dilation/>.
3. Sinha A, Leonard S, Reiter A et al. Automated segmentation and statistical shape modeling of the paranasal sinuses to estimate natural variations. *Proc SPIE Int Soc Opt Eng.* 2016; 9784:97840D. doi: 10.1117/12.2217337.
4. Ding AS, Lu A, Li Z, et al. Automated Registration-Based Temporal Bone Computed Tomography Segmentation for Applications in Neurotologic Surgery. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg.* 2021; Online Ahead of Print. doi: 10.1177/01945998211044982.
5. Isensee F., Jaeger PF, Kohl SAA. et al. nnU-Net: a self-configuring method for deep learning-based biomedical image segmentation. *Nat Methods.* 2021;18, 203–211. doi.org/10.1038/s41592-020-01008-z.
6. Zou KH, Warfield SK, Bharatha A, et al. Statistical validation of image segmentation quality based on a spatial overlap index. *Acad Radiol.* 2004;11(2):178-189. doi:10.1016/s1076-6332(03) 00671-8
7. Balakrishnan G, Zhao A, Sabuncu MR, Gutttag J, Dalca AV. VoxelMorph: A Learning Framework for Deformable Medical Image Registration. *IEEE Trans Med Imaging.* 2019; Epub ahead of print. doi: 10.1109/TMI.2019.2897538.
8. Fu Y, Brown NM, Saeed SU, et al. DeepReg: a deep learning toolkit for medical image registration. *Journal of Open Source Software.* 2020; 5(5), 2705. doi.org/10.21105/joss.02705.

Thanks!

Any questions?

