

The background of the slide features a large, faint watermark of the University of California seal. The seal is circular and contains the text "THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA" around the perimeter. In the center, there is a five-pointed star above an open book. Below the book, a banner reads "LET THERE BE LIGHT". At the bottom of the seal, the year "1968" is visible.

# AI for Medical Imaging: Data Challenges and Novel Solutions

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# Disclosures

**Cofounder**

Avicenna.ai

**Consultant**

Olea Medical; Canon/Toshiba Medical

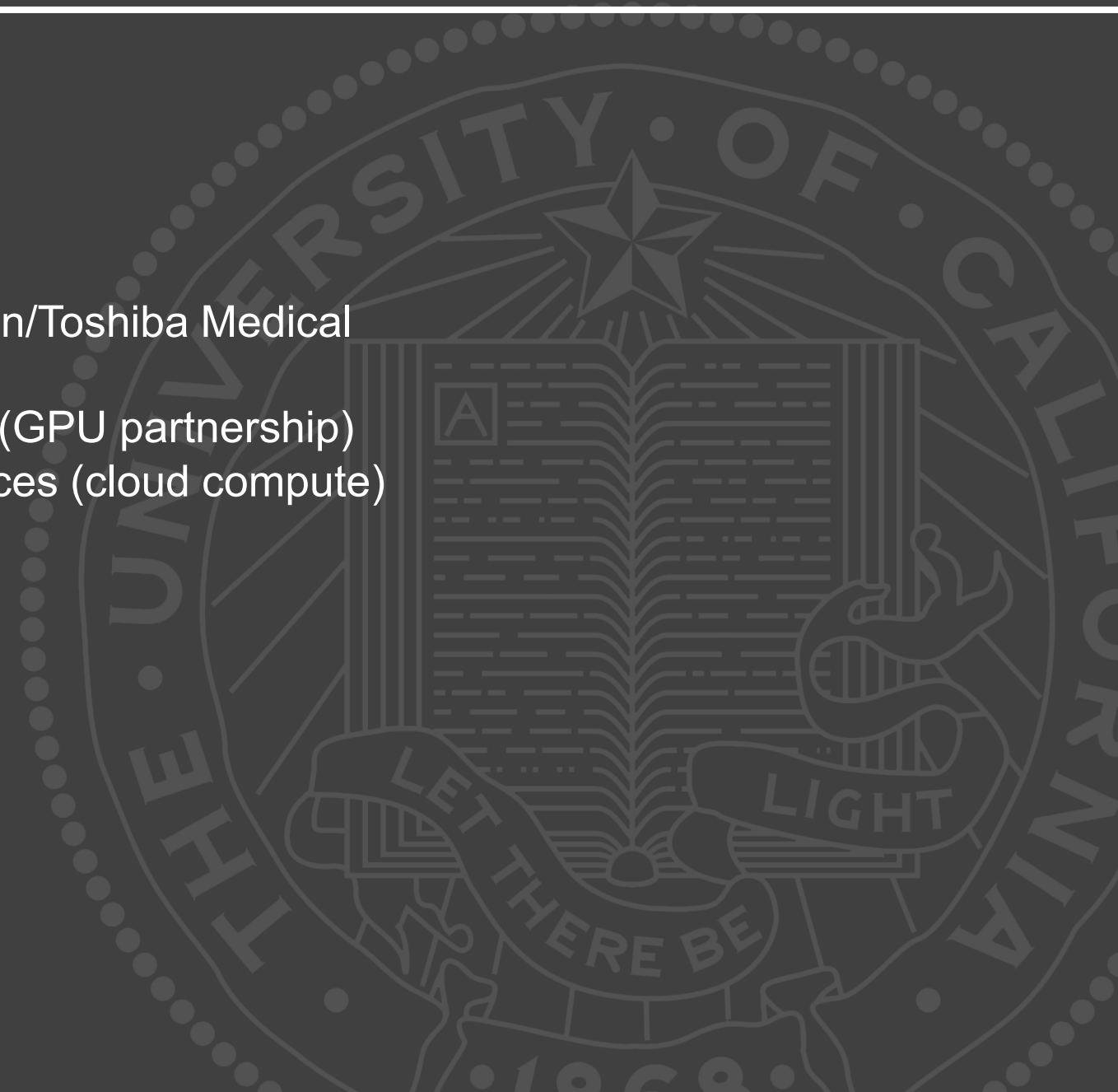
**Grants**

Novocure

**Other**

NVidia Corporation (GPU partnership)

Amazon Web Services (cloud compute)



## How to measure state-of-the-art?

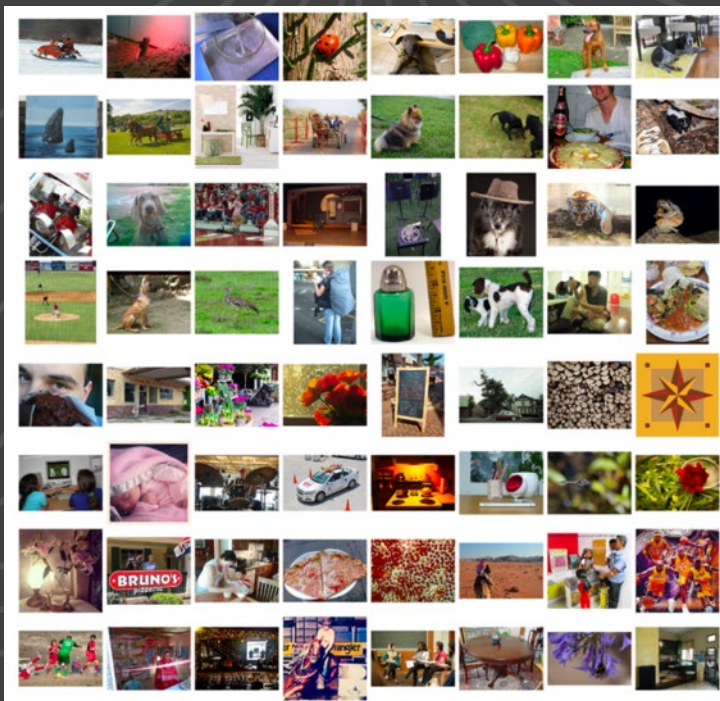


## ImageNet Database

- 14+ million images of everyday objects
- Hand-annotated (Amazon Turks)

## ILSVRC Challenge (since 2010)

- ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition
- Trimmed list of 1K non-overlapping classes
- Only CNN winners since 2012



# Challenges: Generalizability

Algorithm **brittleness** relates directly to data diversity

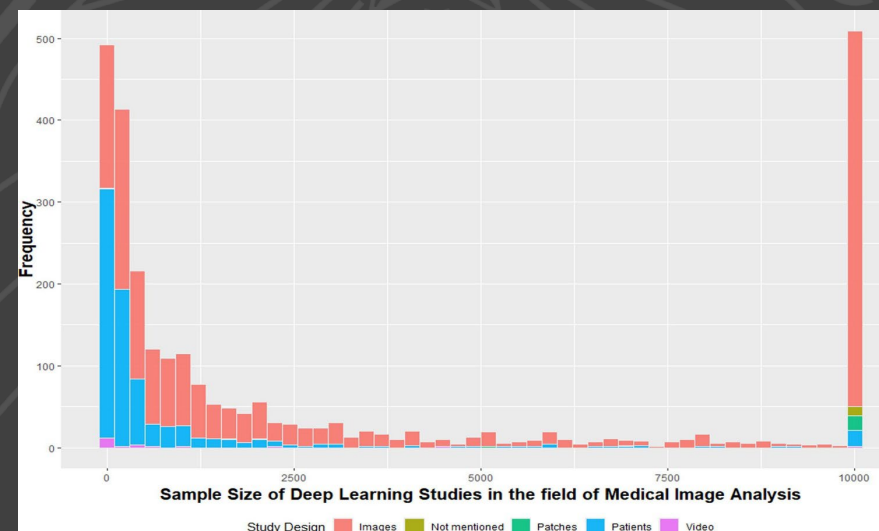
## Challenges

- Small, single-institutional datasets
- Inconsistent and slow curation
- Narrow use-case

## Datasets

- UC Irvine: **3M+** exams
- The Cancer Imaging Archives: **50,000+** exams
- University of California: **1M+** abdominal CT exams
- Northwestern: **100,000** head CT exams
- VA System: **1M+** head CT exams

Wang, Lu, et al. "Trends in the application of deep learning networks in medical image analysis: Evolution between 2012 and 2020." *European Journal of Radiology* 146 (2022): 110069.



# Challenges: Generalizability

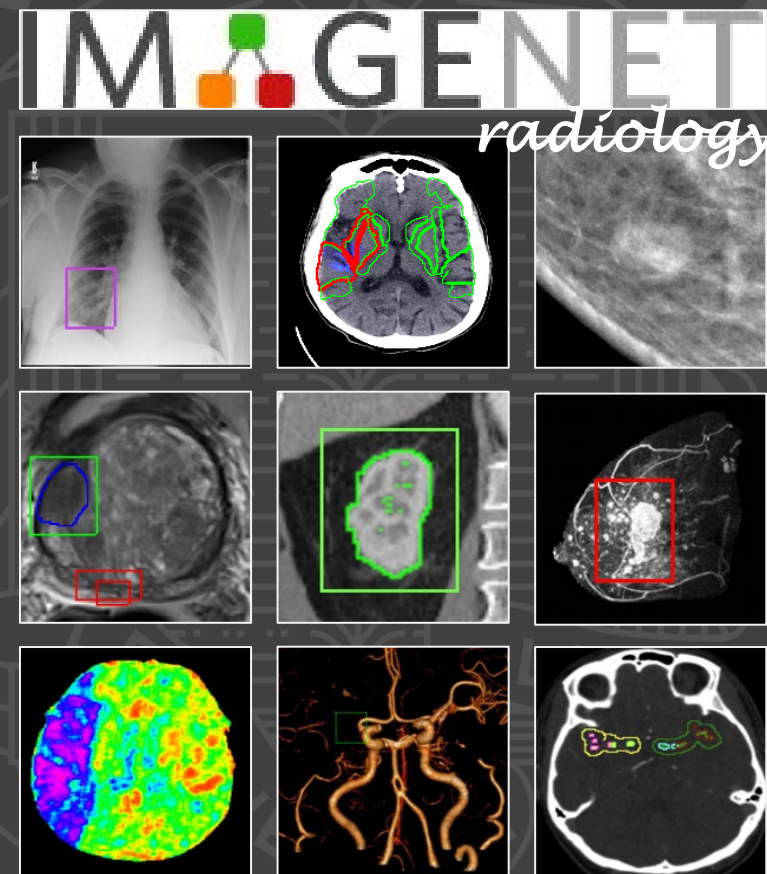
Algorithm **brittleness** relates directly to data diversity

## Advantages

- Large, multi-institutional datasets
- Ease of development
- Fine-tune **pretrained** algorithms

## Datasets

- UC Irvine: **3M+** exams
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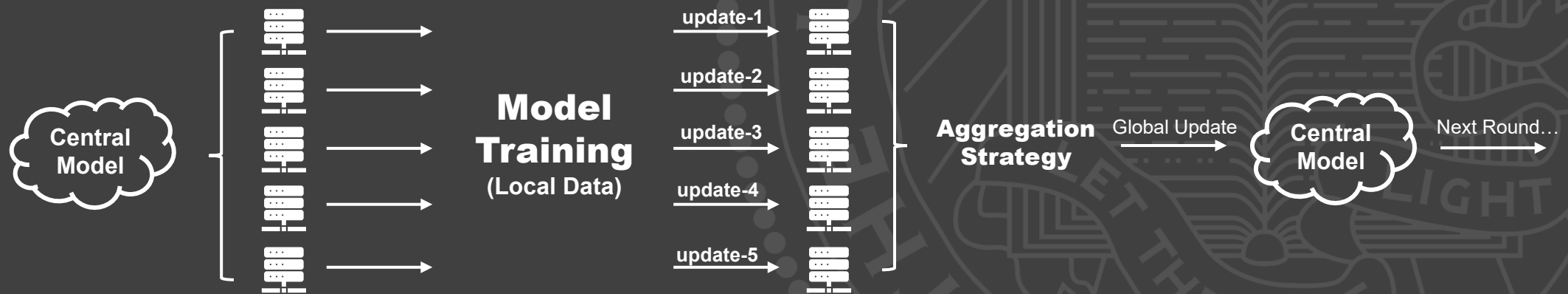


# Trends: Multisite Training

**Small datasets** are a common bottleneck

- Cultural barriers
- Technical challenges
- Anonymization

Solution: **federated** and **distributed** deep learning

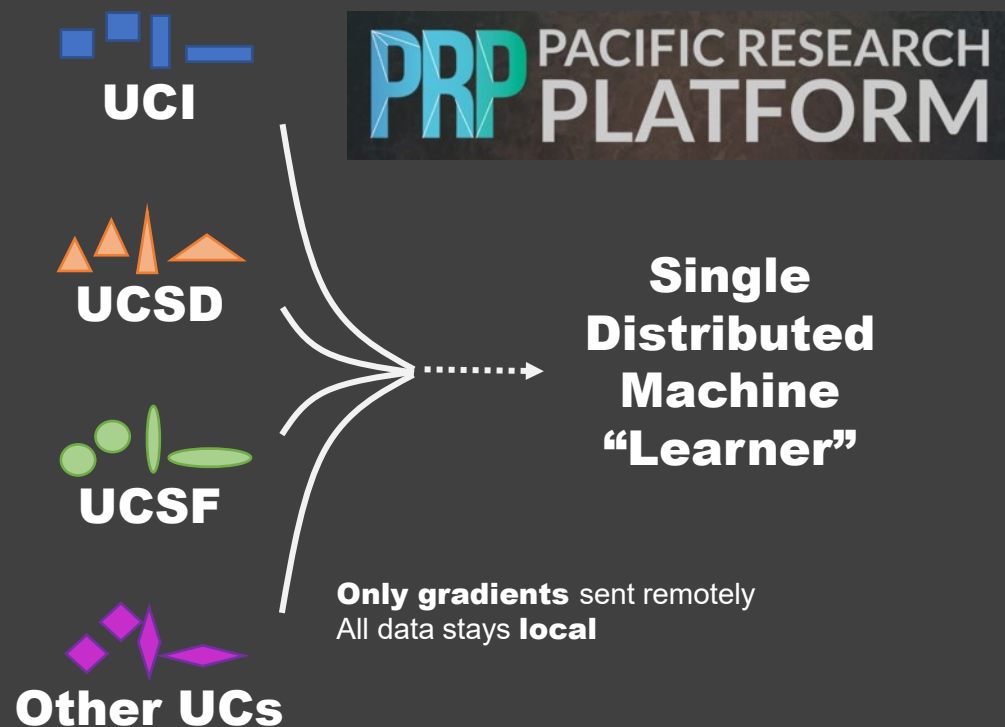


# Trends: Multisite Training

## Cross-UC Collaboration

1. ICH box localization (CT)
2. Kidney and RCC segmentation (CT)
3. ETT position (XR) radiograph

Results: **improved** generalizability | **faster** training times

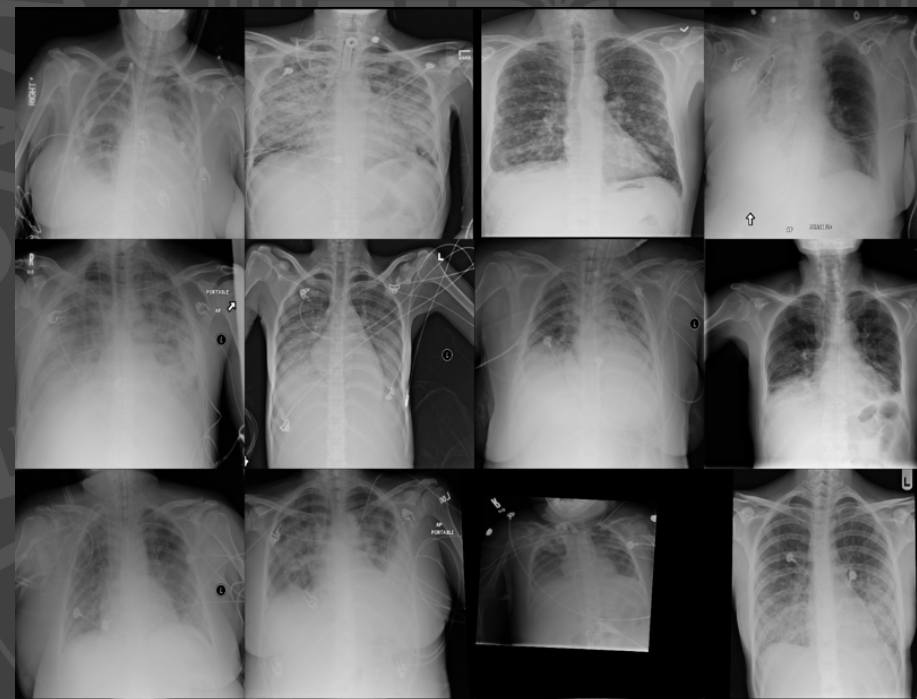


## ACR COVID-19 Project

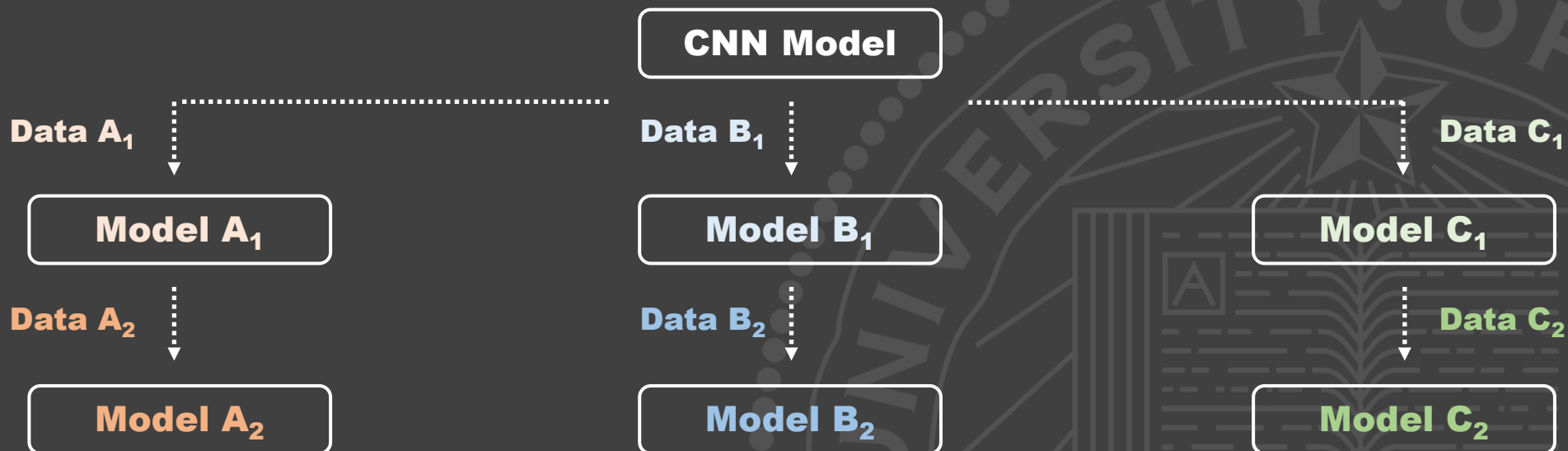
Detection of COVID-19 infection on chest radiographs

ACR<sup>®</sup>  
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF  
RADIOLOGY

ACR AI-LAB™



# Continuous Learning



## Continuous model fine-tuning

- Precedent: CT and MR scanner protocols (institution-specific)
- Biggest limitation: **annotations**



# Unsupervised Learning

Unsupervised models discover **inherent patterns** in data

(e.g., anatomy, tissue composition)

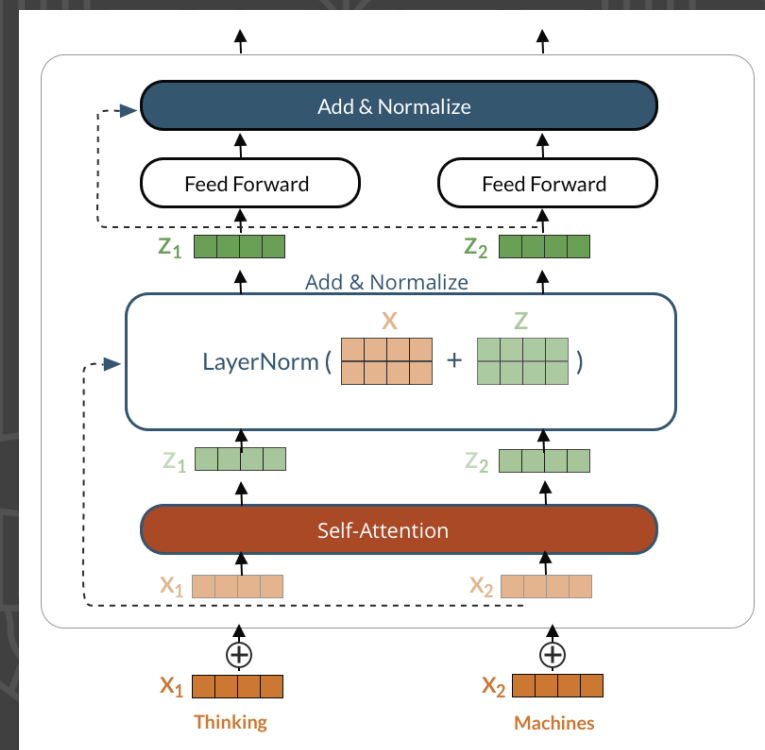
## Implementation strategies

- Self-supervised learning
- Deep clustering

## State-of-the-art: GPT-3

- Top performing language model (July 2020)
- **175 billion** parameters

Fill in the [ \_\_\_\_ ]. (autoregression task)



# Unsupervised Learning

## State-of-the-art: GPT-3

- Top performing language model (July 2020)
- **175 billion** parameters

The Guardian website screenshot shows the article "A robot wrote this entire article. Are you scared yet, human?". The article text includes: "We asked GPT-3, OpenAI's powerful new language generator, to write an essay for us from scratch. The assignment? To convince us robots come in peace". Below the article is a large image of green digital rain. To the right, there is a yellow banner for "Read The Guardian without interruption on all your devices" and a "most viewed in US" section with several article thumbnails.

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2020/sep/08/robot-wrote-this-article-gpt-3>



The OpenAI Examples page features a search bar and a dropdown menu for "All categories". Below are several application examples, each with an icon and a brief description:

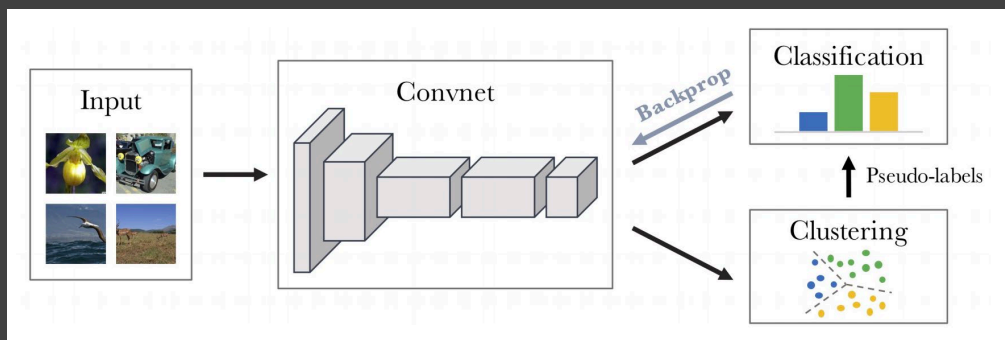
- Q&A**: Answer questions based on existing knowle...
- Grammar correction**: Corrects sentences into standard English.
- Summarize for a 2nd grader**: Translates difficult text into simpler concep...
- Natural language to OpenAI API**: Create code to call to the OpenAI API usin...
- Text to command**: Translate text into programmatic commands.
- English to other languages**: Translates English text into French, Spanish...
- Natural language to Stripe API**: Create code to call the Stripe API using nat...
- SQL translate**: Translate natural language to SQL queries.
- Parse unstructured data**: Create tables from long form text
- Classification**: Classify items into categories via example.
- Python to natural language**: Explain a piece of Python code in human un...
- Movie to Emoji**: Convert movie titles into emoji.
- Calculate Time Complexity**: Find the time complexity of a function.
- Translate programming languages**: Translate from one programming language ...
- Advanced tweet classifier**: Advanced sentiment detection for a piece o...
- Explain code**: Explain a complicated piece of code.

<https://beta.openai.com/examples/>



# Deep Clustering

Caron, Mathilde, et al. "Deep clustering for unsupervised learning of visual features." *Proceedings of the European Conference on Computer Vision (ECCV)*. 2018.



## Create clusters

- Run all data through CNN to produce feature embedding
- Apply clustering algorithm on features

## Supervised loss

- Use clusters as pseudo-labels (classification loss)

## Deep Clustering

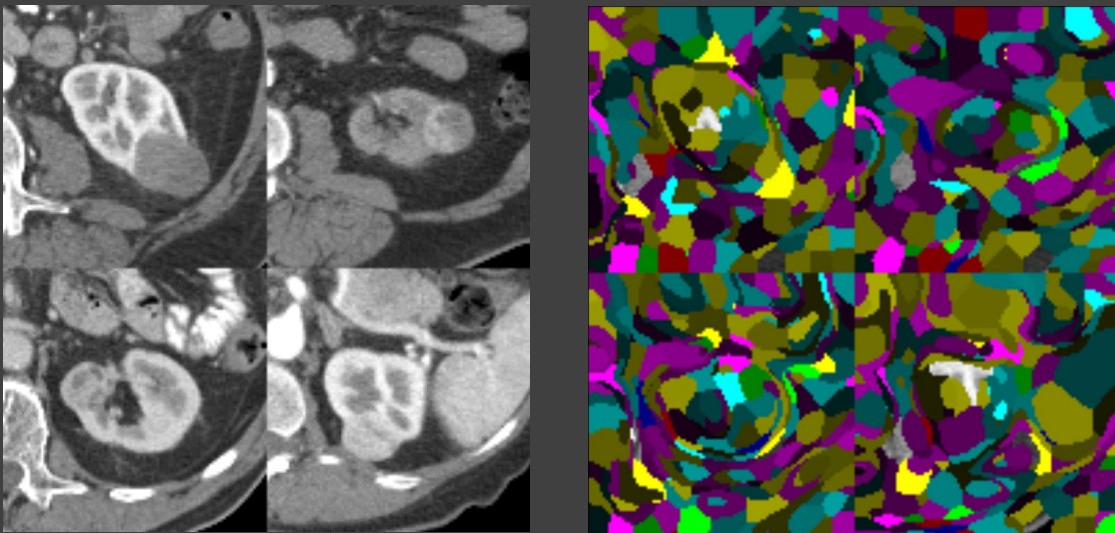
**Iterative** training alternating unsupervised clustering with supervised CNN training each epoch

Assumption: initial clustering is **non-random**

### 3.2 Unsupervised learning by clustering

When  $\theta$  is sampled from a Gaussian distribution, without any learning,  $f_\theta$  does not produce good features. However the performance of such random features on standard transfer tasks, is far above the chance level. For example, a multilayer perceptron classifier on top of the last convolutional layer of a random AlexNet achieves 12% in accuracy on ImageNet while the chance is at 0.1% [26]. The good performance of random convnets is intimately tied to their convolutional structure which gives a strong prior on the input signal. The idea of this work is to exploit this weak signal to bootstrap the discriminative power of a convnet. We cluster the output of the convnet and use the subsequent cluster assignments as “pseudo-labels” to optimize Eq. (1). This deep clustering (DeepCluster) approach iteratively learns the features and groups them.

# Deep Clustering



## Medical Segmentation

To encourage consistent anatomy:

- Voxel (pixel) coordinate
- Voxel (pixel) value

## Deep Clustering

**Iterative** training alternating unsupervised clustering with supervised CNN training each epoch

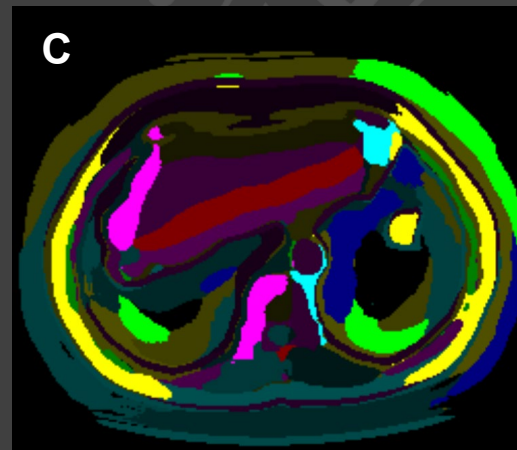
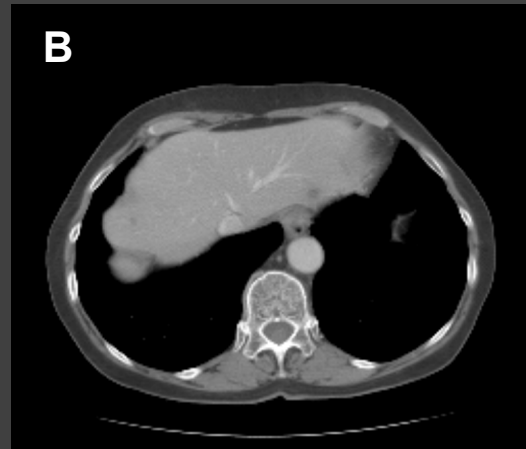
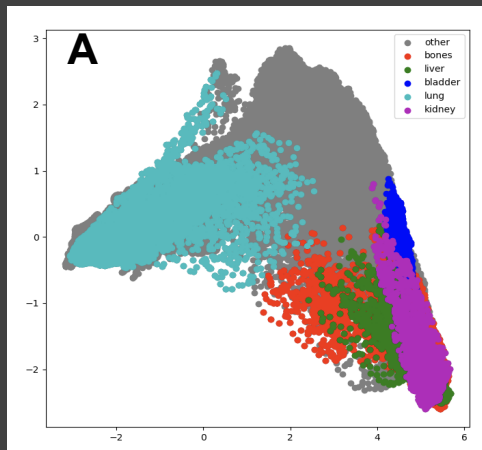
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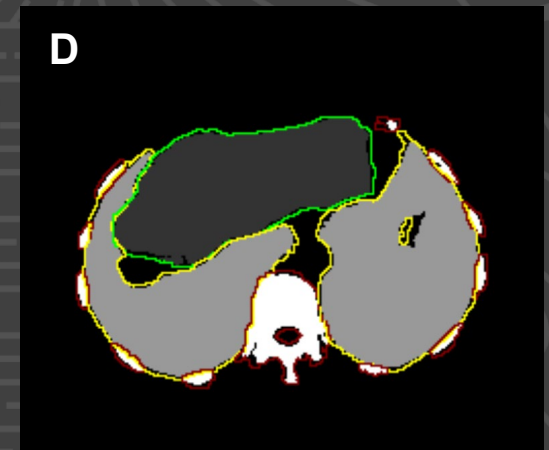
# Unsupervised Learning

## Unsupervised Pretraining for **Single-Shot** Segmentation



Single  
Shot  
Learning

One  
Exam  
(n=1)



UNSUPERVISED PRETRAINING

SUPERVISED TUNING



## Vision Statement

“A new cross-disciplinary initiative to develop and deploy medical tools based on artificial intelligence technology spanning across the UC Irvine Healthcare system.”

*Applied AI Research Center (AIR)  
UC Irvine Health*



Center for Artificial Intelligence in Diagnostic Medicine

# Questions?

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