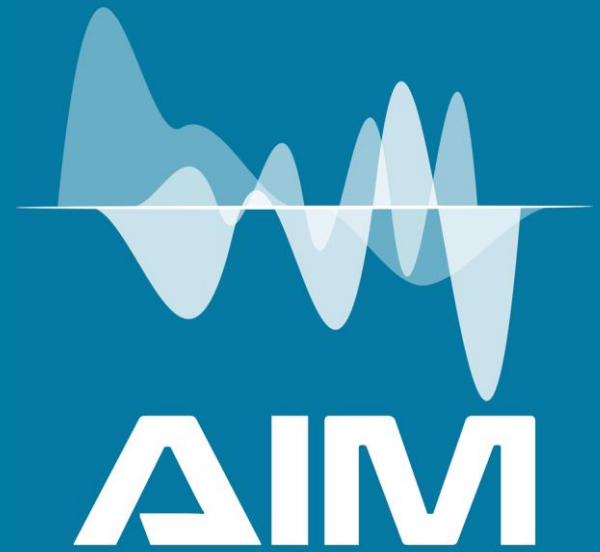


Artificial Intelligence in Medicine



A Machine Learning Approach to Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping

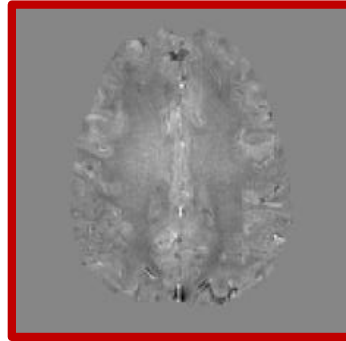
Claudia Testa, Cristiana Fiscione, Richard Bowtell, Daniel Remondini
University of Bologna and University of Nottingham (UK)

A Machine Learning Approach to QSM: intro

$$\text{QSM: } \phi(\mathbf{r}) \rightarrow \chi(\mathbf{r})$$

Ill-posed problem: singularities in k-space

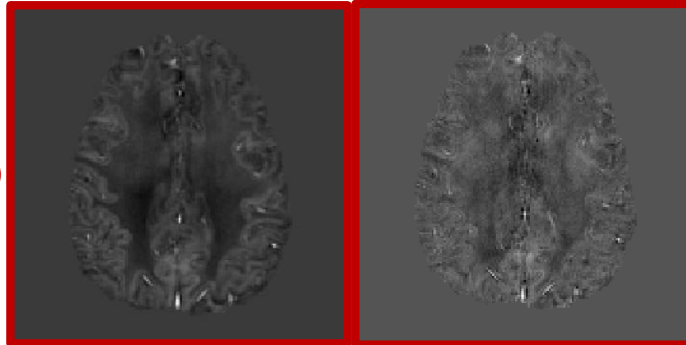
From Phase – map To Susceptibility – map



Multiple-orientation approaches

COSMOS
(Calculation Of Susceptibility through Multiple Orientation Sampling)

- Multiple head-orientation acquisition
- Long acquisition time
- Uncomfortable for the patient
- Accurate and precise reconstruction



Single-orientation approaches

TKD, iLSQR
(Truncated K-space Division)

- Single head-orientation acquisition
- Short acquisition time
- Numerical strategies (inverse filtering or iterative methods)
- Noisy reconstruction

QSM with CNNs: first application

For QSM in the clinical area

We need accurate and fast reconstruction

→ Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

Deep learning tool in image processing

Image reconstruction task

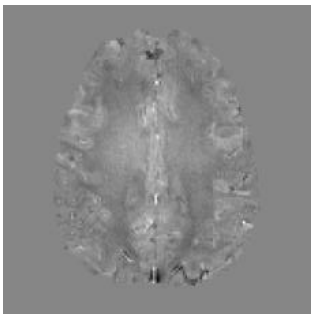
Supervised Learning

INPUT

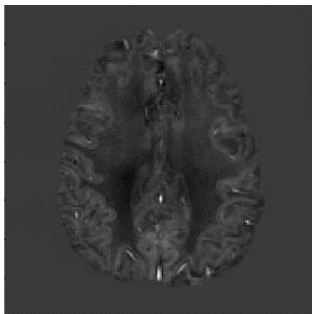
REFERENCE

CONTROL

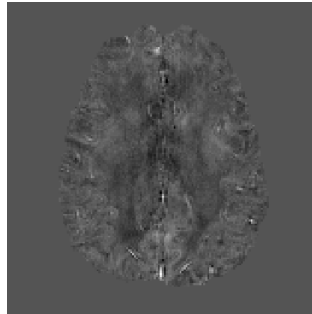
OUTPUT



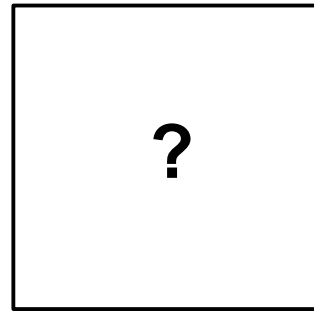
ϕ -map



COSMOS



TKD



2D-NET

χ -map

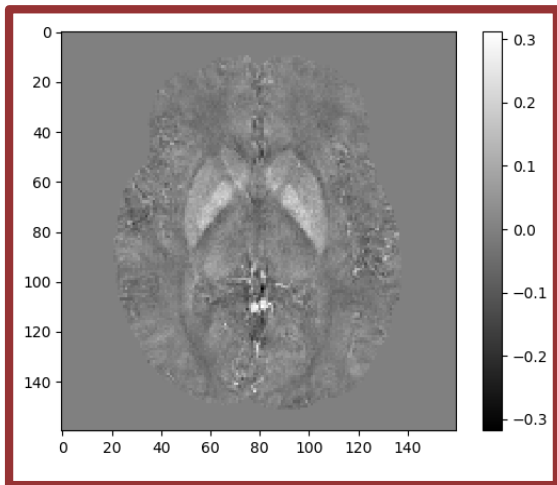
Database from QSM2016 Challenge

- One subject
- 12 head orientations
- 3D GRE images
- 3T – Siemens
- # pixels: (160,160,160)
- Resolution: [1.06, 1.06, 1.07] mm
- FOV : (17, 17, 17) cm
- TE/TR = 25/35 ms

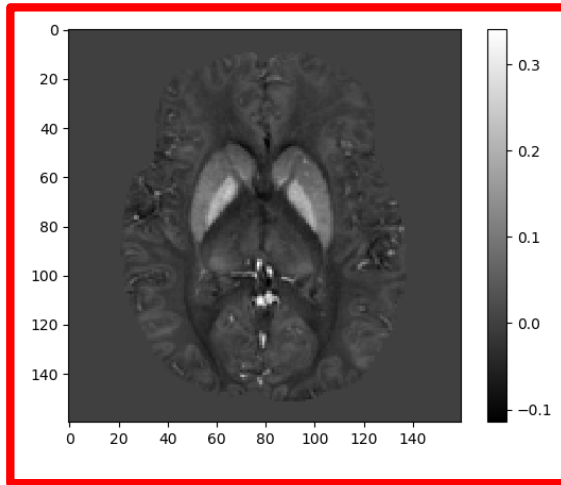
QSM with CNNs: results

- Input data: pre-processed phase data of one volunteer
- Input data with \vec{z} directed along \vec{B}_0 direction
- COSMOS map used as label
- Computational details: Keras 2.2.0, Tensorflow 1.9.0 Backend, Python 3.6
GPU nVidia Titanum XP, Cuda 9.0
- Data augmentation: 2D patches, 4 level of depth, 15.6 h training time

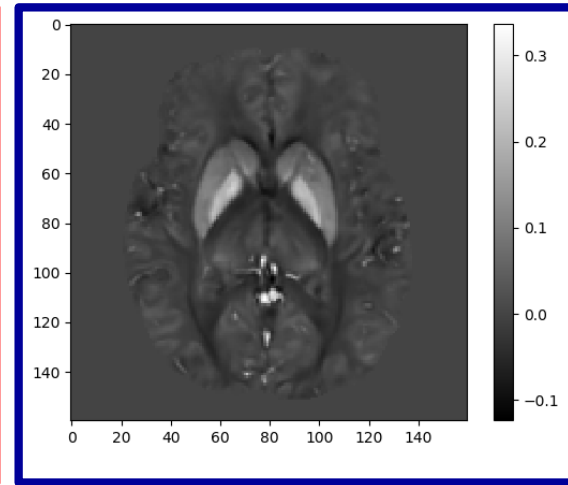
TKD (ppm)



COSMOS (ppm)

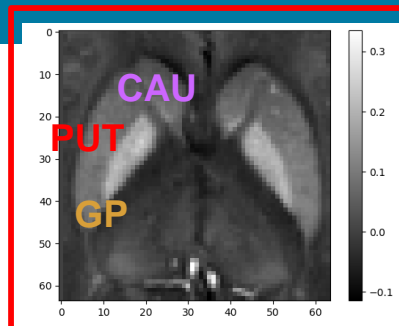
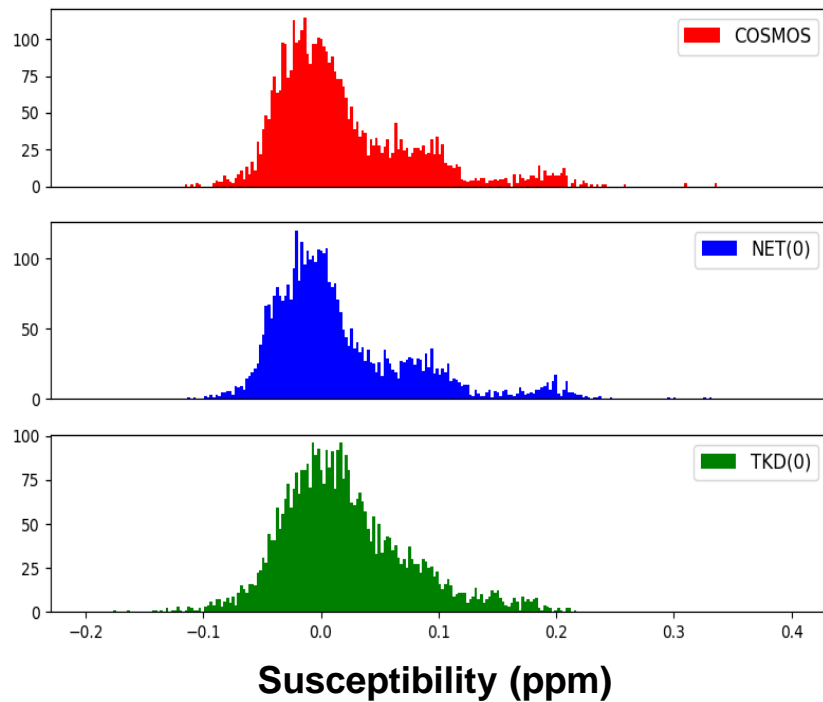


NET (ppm)

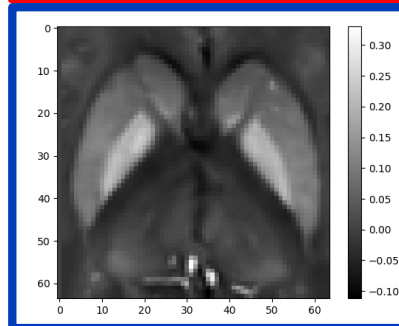


QSM with CNNs: results

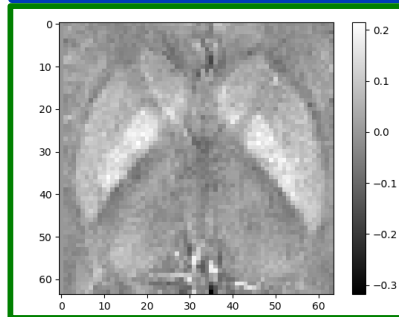
Intensity Histogram and Scatter Plot



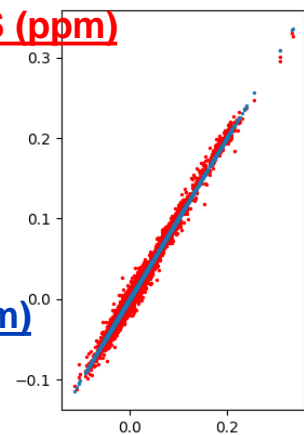
COSMOS (ppm)



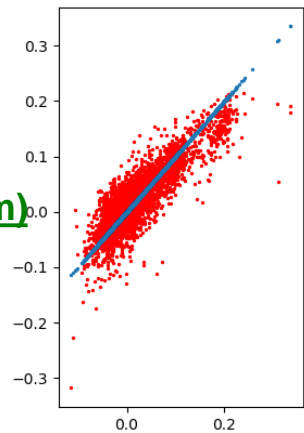
NET (ppm)



TKD (ppm)



X-NET values (ppm)



X-TKD values (ppm)

X-COSMOS values (ppm)

QSM with CNNs: second application

To test the generalizability of the model

We applied the 2D-NN for different type of data

The Reference was COSMOS as multiple orientation approach

- Data augmentation: 2D patches; Architecture: 4 level of depth. 8 h training time

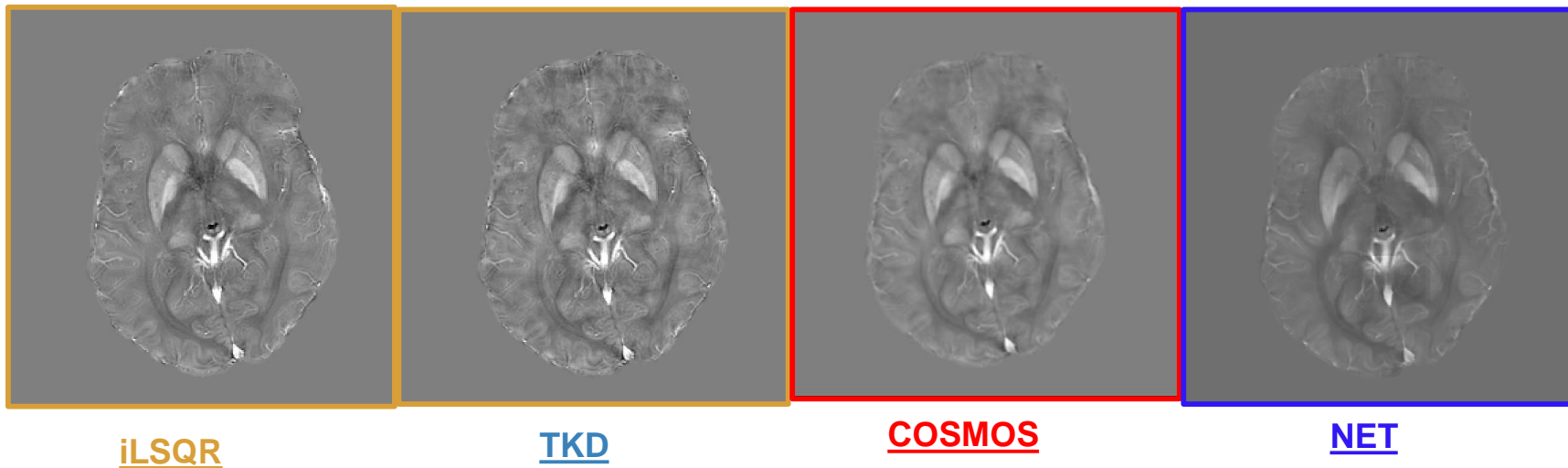
Subject database

6 subjects
Scanner: Achieva, Philips
 $B_0 = 3T$
Resolution = [0.8 0.8 3] mm
TE1 = 9.4 ms
TE2 = 20 ms
6 head orientations for each subject

- Subjects 2,4,5,6 were used during the training
- The trained model was tested on subj2 and subj7 (the latter not used during the training)

QSM with CNNs second application: results

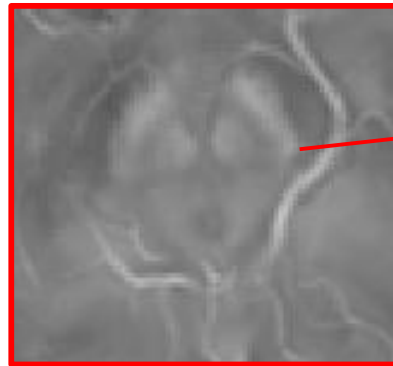
2D training, using COSMOS map as label



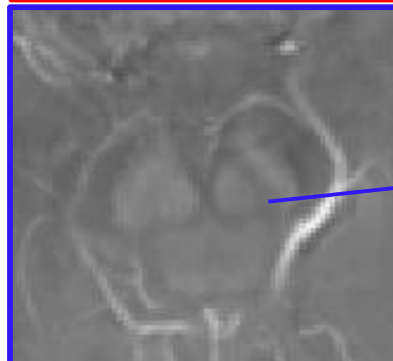
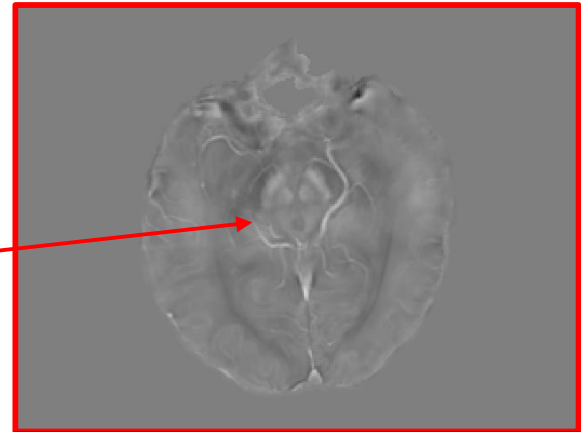
Subj 2, used during the training

QSM with CNNs second application: results

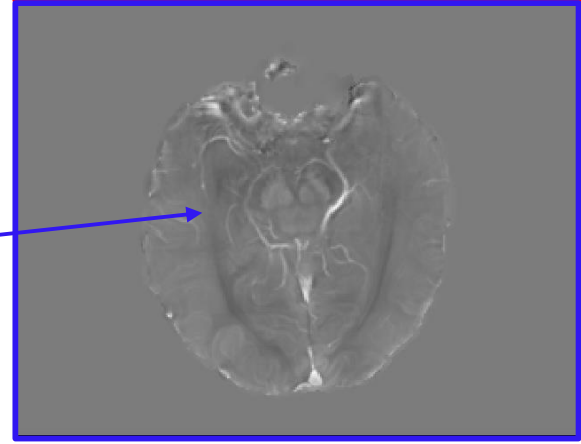
2D training, using COSMOS map as label



COSMOS



NET



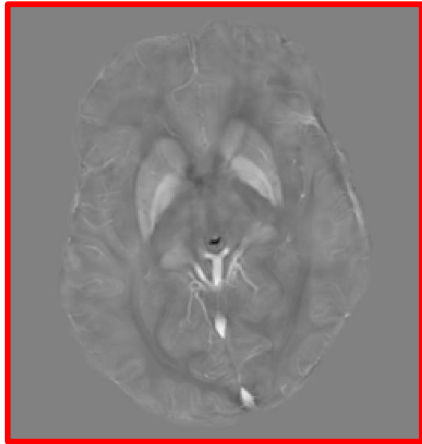
Subj_7
Not used during the training

QSM with CNNs 2.0

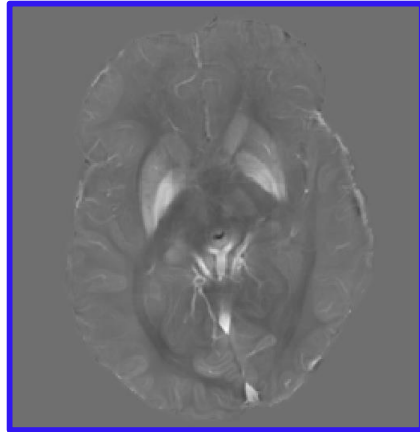
3D training, using COSMOS map as label

- 3D patches
- Data augmentation: 3D patches; Architecture: 4 level of depth. 15 h training time

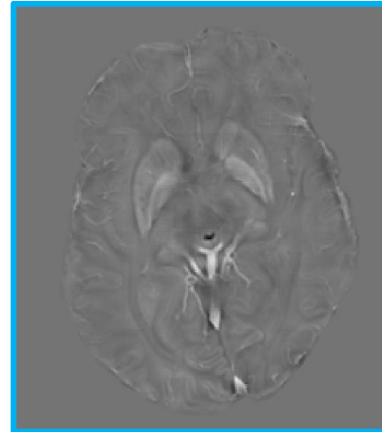
Subj 2



COSMOS



NET 2D



NET 3D

Larger training size needed:



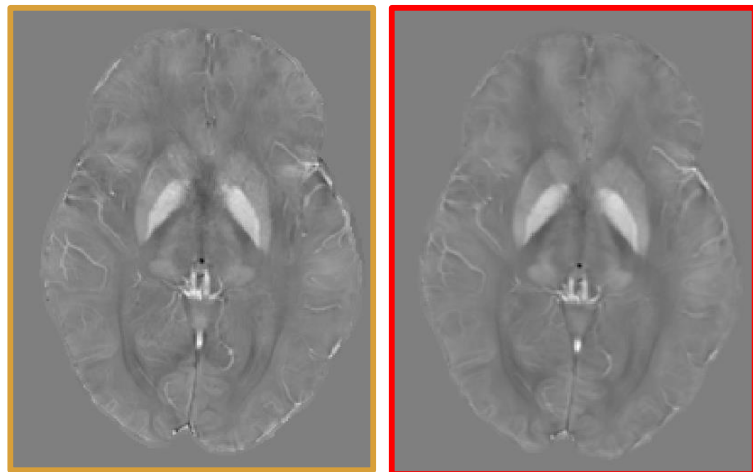
new GPU TESLA M10
(AIM funding) embedded in
a server at the University of
Bologna, Department of
Physics

UNDER TESTING

QSM with CNNs 2.0

Issues:

- Is COSMOS the right reference? Effect of the registration with non uniform resolution (the coarsest resolution is not always along the same direction with respect to the frame)
- effect of the added thresholding operation in performing the COSMOS algorithm.



iLSQR

COSMOS

Acquisition Details

Scanner: Achieva, Philips
B = 3T
Resolution = [0.8 0.8 3] mm
TE1 = 9.4 ms
TE2 = 20 ms

QSM with CNNs 2.0: NEXT

Future works:

- 3D training, working with synthetic images

- **Simulate susceptibility data $\chi(r)$** and reproduce the field perturbation $\Delta B(r)$ ones using:

$$\frac{\Delta B(r)}{B_0} = F^{-1}(\chi(k) \cdot K(k))$$

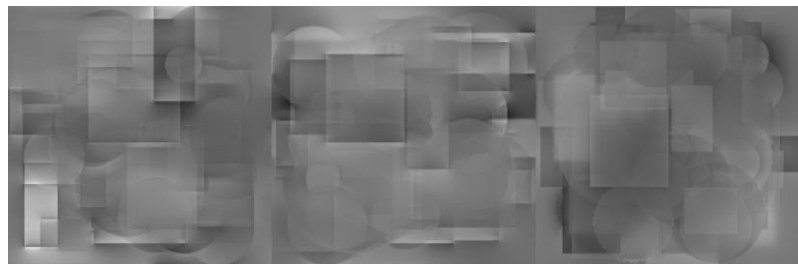
Simulated data:

20 images with size [288 288 288].

Each of them was filled with 100 spheres and 100 rectangles. To each sphere and rectangle, a uniform values of susceptibility is assigned

Once trained the NNs we will test the net first on other synthetic data and then on in vivo data

SIMULATED SUSCEPTIBILITY MAP $\chi(r)$



EVALUATED FIELD PERTURBATION MAP $\frac{\Delta B(r)}{B_0}$

thank you

