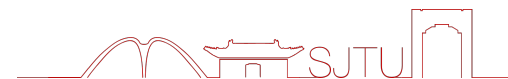




上海交通大学
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY



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BIBM2024
3-6 December 2024 • Lisbon, Portugal



UP-SAM: Uncertainty-Informed Adaptation of Segment Anything Model for Semi-Supervised Medical Image Segmentation

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饮水思源 • 爱国荣校

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01

Introduction



Motivation & Problem Definition & Contributions

Motivation

❑ Medical Image Segmentation Challenges:

- Limited labeled data, high annotation costs

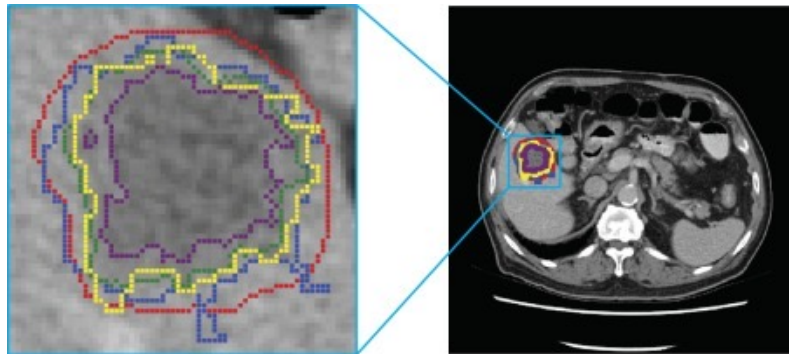


Fig. 1 Example of Expert Annotation

Manual Pixel-wise Annotation:

- ❑ Medical Expert
- ❑ 1 image ~ 30 mins



Motivation

❑ Medical Image Segmentation Challenges:

- Limited labeled data, high annotation costs

❑ Semi-Supervised Learning (SSL):

- Helps leverage unlabeled data to reduce annotation needs

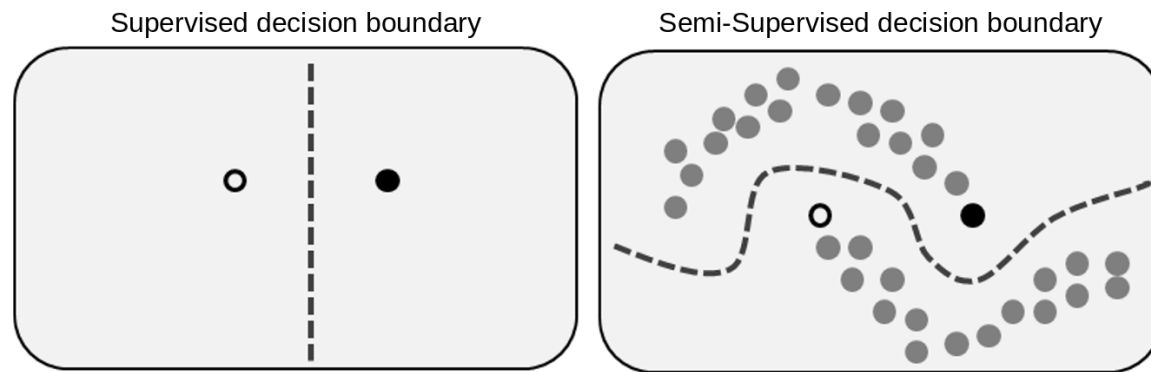


Fig. 2 An example of the influence of unlabeled data in semi-supervised learning.

(Image source: [Wikipedia](#))

Motivation

❑ Medical Image Segmentation Challenges:

- Limited labeled data, high annotation costs

❑ Semi-Supervised Learning (SSL):

- Helps leverage unlabeled data to reduce annotation needs

❑ Uncertainty in SSL:

- Need to handle Epistemic Uncertainty (EU) and Aleatoric Uncertainty (AU) effectively

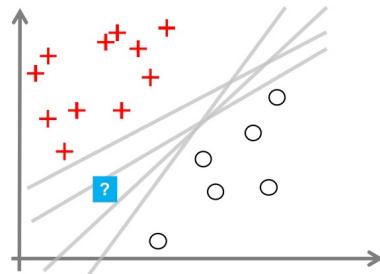


Fig.3 Epistemic Uncertainty

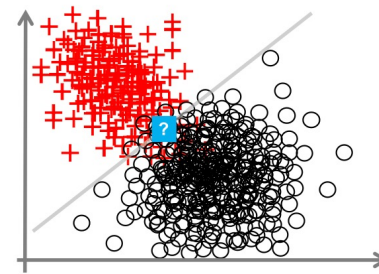


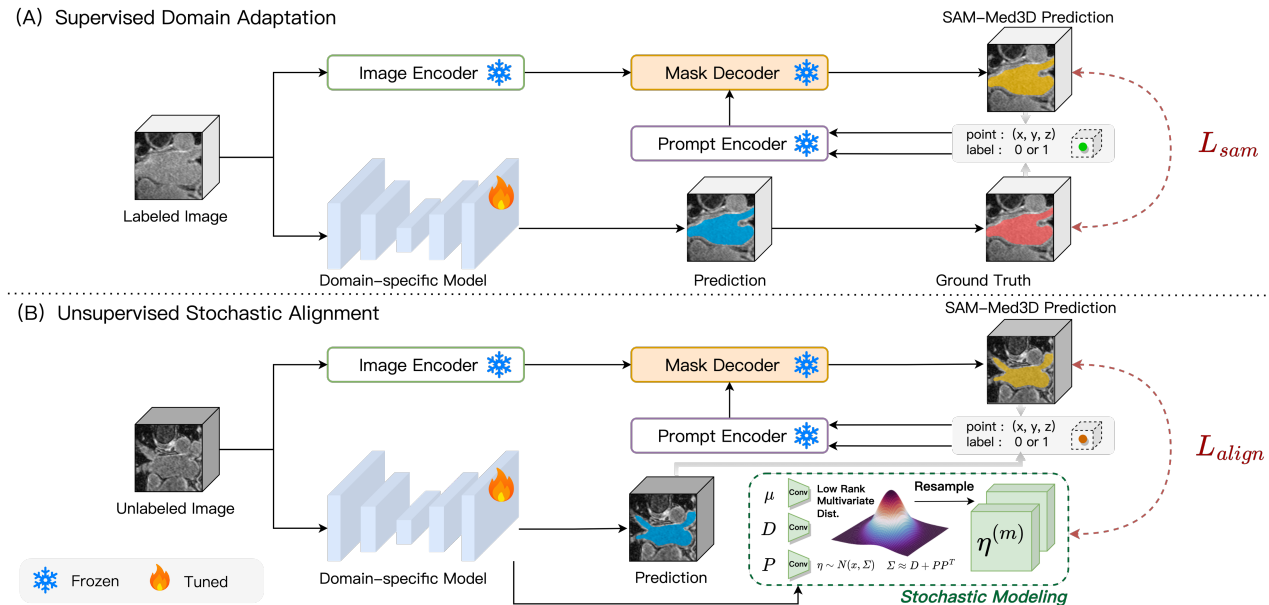
Fig.4 Aleatoric Uncertainty

Problem Definition

Objective: Improve segmentation performance in semi-supervised medical image analysis with scarce labeled data.

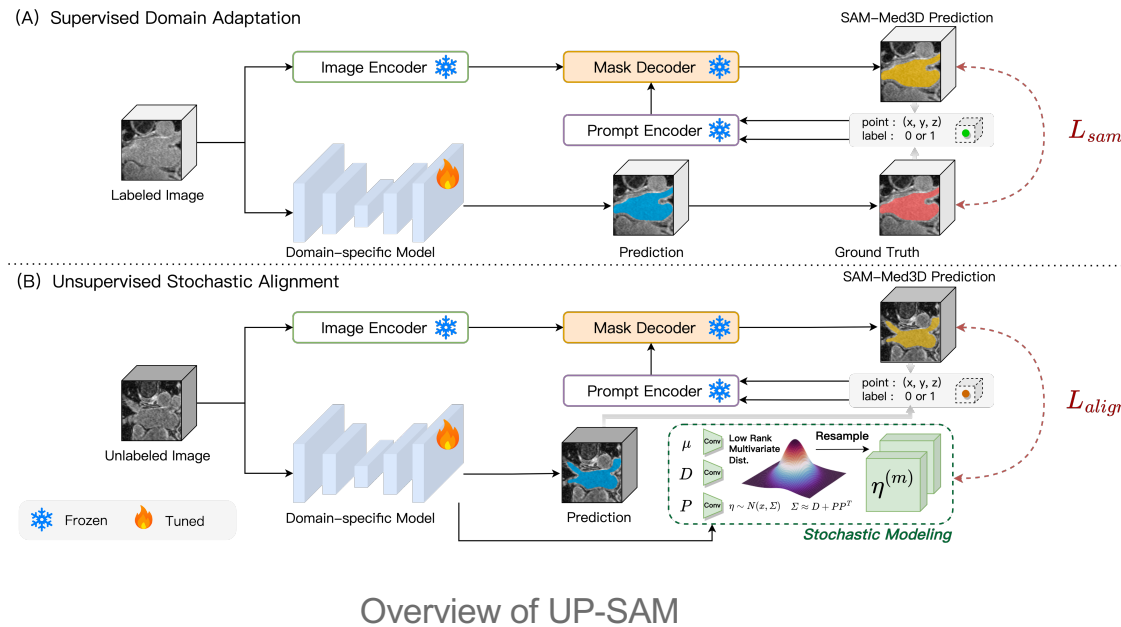
Challenge: Existing methods address EU but often ignore AU, which is crucial in medical contexts.

Proposed Framework - UP-SAM Overview



- ❑ **Framework Summary:** UP-SAM adapts the Segment Anything Model (SAM) with dual uncertainty assessment for medical image segmentation
- ❑ **Key Components:** Fine-tuning SAM to address EU, Stochastic modeling for AU on unlabeled data

Contributions



- ❑ Dual uncertainty handling (EU & AU)
- ❑ Fine-tuning of SAM for domain-specific adaptation
- ❑ Stochastic alignment for AU using logit alignment
- ❑ Experimental validation showing superior performance

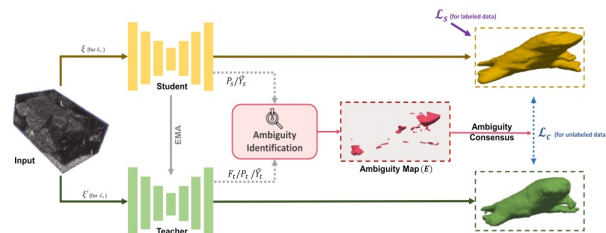
02

Related Work



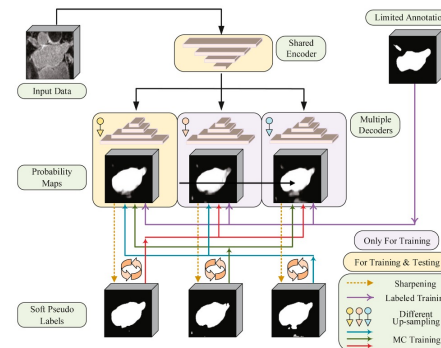
Semi-supervised Learning & Foundation Models & Uncertainty Estimation

Related Work - Semi-Supervised Learning



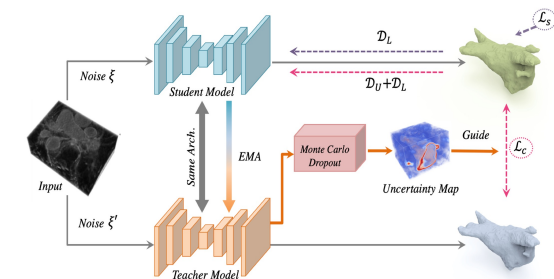
AC-MT (MIA'23)

Consistency Regularization



MC-Net+ (MIA'22)

Pseudo Labeling



UA-MT (MICCAI'19)

Uncertainty Estimation



Limitations in Existing Methods:

Limited handling of structured uncertainty (AU), which affects segmentation reliability

[3] Mean teachers are better role models: Weight-averaged consistency targets improve semi-supervised deep learning results. Advances in neural information processing systems :

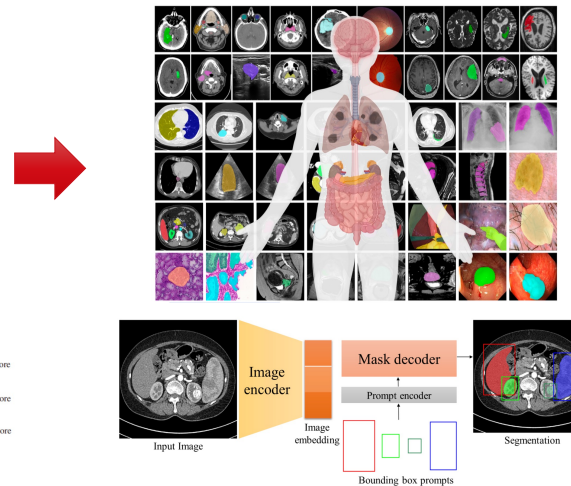
[4] "Mutual consistency learning for semi-supervised medical image segmentation," Medical Image Analysis, vol. 81, p. 102530, 2022.

[5] Ambiguity-selective consistency regularization for mean-teacher semi-supervised medical image segmentation[J]. Medical Image Analysis, 2023, 88: 102880.

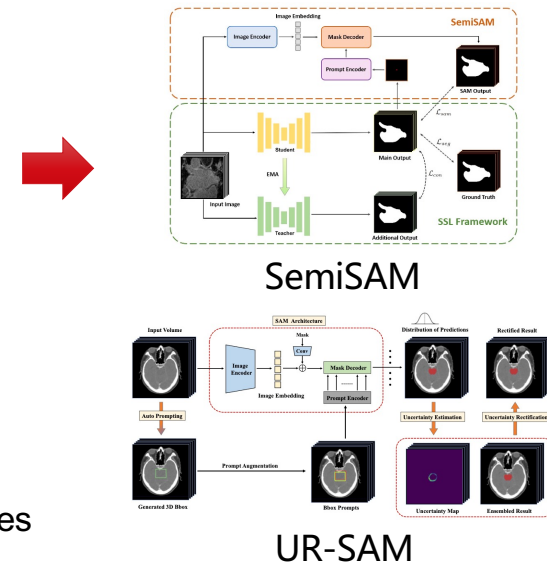
Related Work - Foundation Models in Medical Imaging



Segment Anything Model (SAM)



Segment Anything in medical images (MedSAM)



UR-SAM

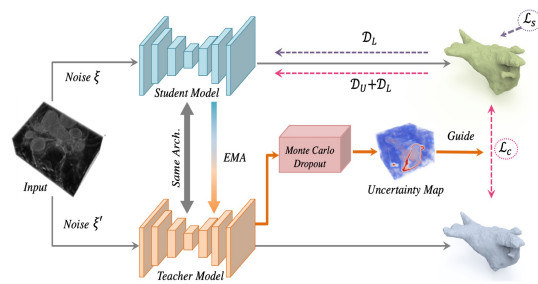


SAM in Medical Imaging:

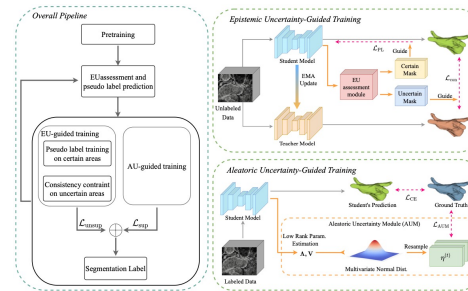
Strong results but often limited by dependence on manual prompts and gaps in AU handling

- [6] Kirillov A, Mintun E, Ravi N, et al. Segment anything[C]//Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF International Conference on Computer Vision. 2023: 4015-4026.
- [7] Zhang Y, Hu S, Jiang C, et al. Segment anything model with uncertainty rectification for auto-prompting medical image segmentation[J]. arXiv preprint arXiv:2311.10529, 2023.
- [8] Zhang Y, Cheng Y, Qi Y. Semisam: Exploring sam for enhancing semi-supervised medical image segmentation with extremely limited annotations[J]. arXiv preprint arXiv:2312.06316, 2023.
- [9] Ma J, He Y, Li F, et al. Segment anything in medical images[J]. Nature Communications, 2024, 15(1): 654.

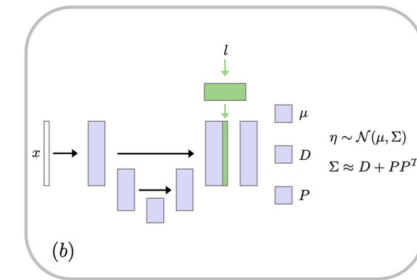
Related Work - Uncertainty Estimation



UA-MT (MICCAI'19)
Monte Carlo Dropout



FUSSNet (MICCAI'22)
Fuse AU and EU in SSL



c-SSNs (ICLR'23)
Conditional Modeling AU



Gap:

AU estimation remains underexplored, especially in SSL frameworks

[10] Mean teachers are better role models: Weight-averaged consistency targets improve semi-supervised deep learning results. Advances in neural information processing systems 30 (2017).

[11] J. Xiang et al., "Fussnet: Fusing two sources of uncertainty for semi-supervised medical image segmentation," in MICCAI 2022. Springer, 2022, pp. 481–491.

[12] K. Zepf et al., "That label's got style: Handling label style bias for uncertain image segmentation," arXiv preprint arXiv:2303.15850, 2023.

03

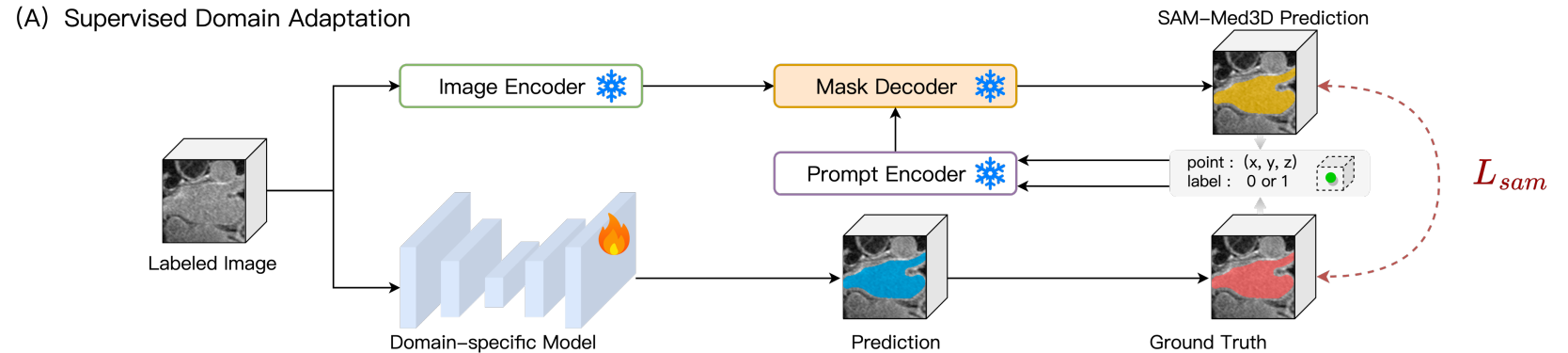
Methodology



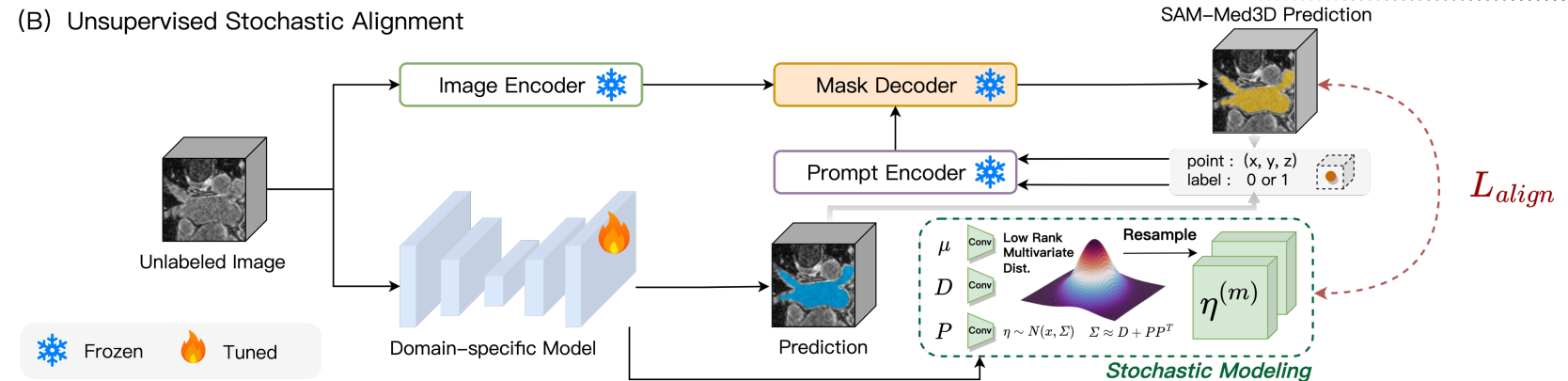
Supervised Domain Adaptation & Unsupervised Stochastic Alignment

Methodology - Framework Structure

(A) Supervised Domain Adaptation

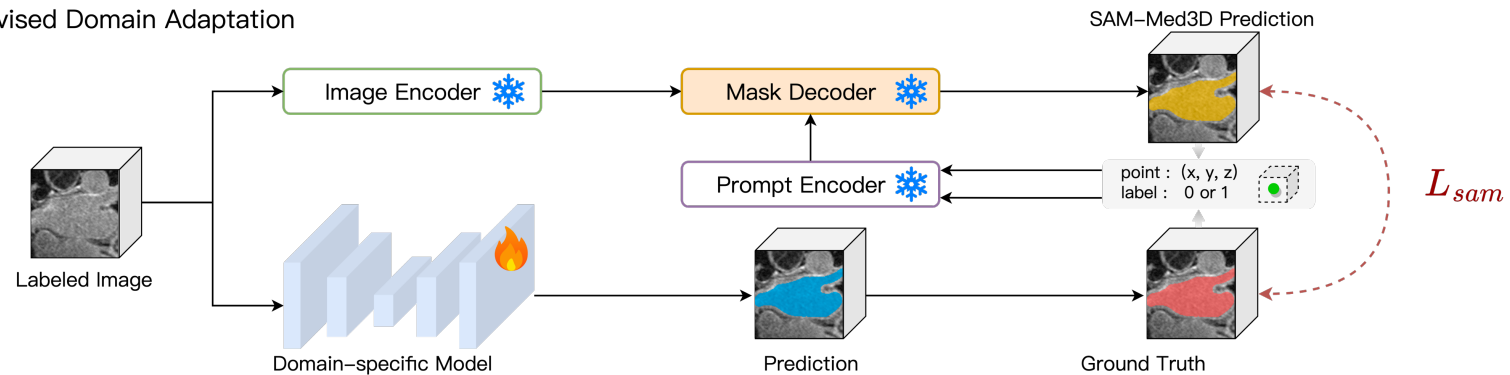


(B) Unsupervised Stochastic Alignment



Methodology - Supervised Domain Adaptation

(A) Supervised Domain Adaptation



□ Domain-Specific Model Branch:

- Uses multiple classification heads for EU reduction

$$L_{seg} = \sum_{h \in H} L_h(p_{\phi}^h(x_i^l), y_i^l)$$

$$H = \{ce, dice, focal, iou\ loss\}$$

p_{ϕ}^h domain-specific model predictions from EU head h

x_i^l, y_i^l labeled image and ground truth of sample i

□ SAM-Med3D Branch:

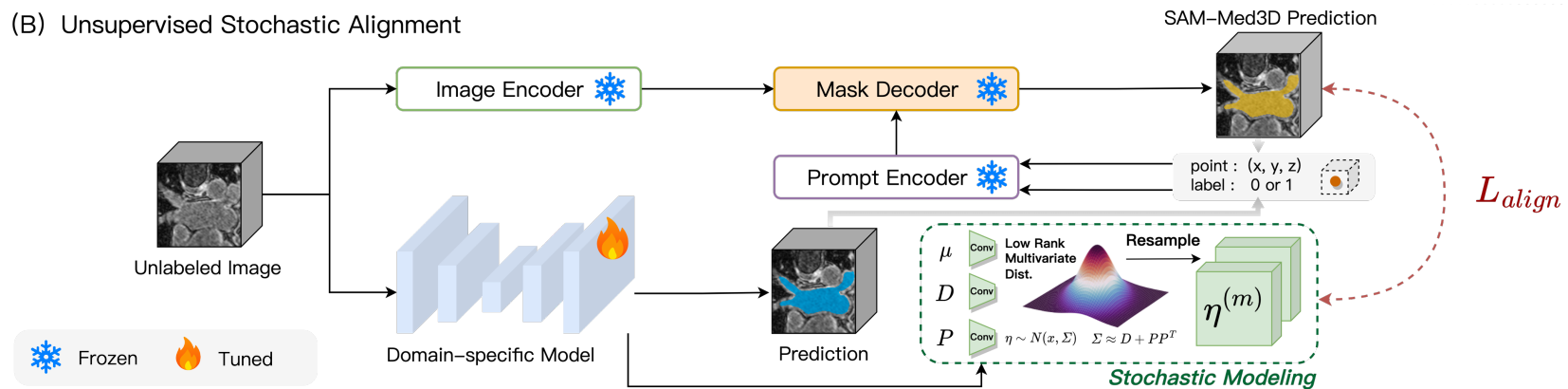
- Fine-tuning of the mask decoder layers to maintain SAM's core knowledge

$$L_{sam} = L_{ce+dice}(p_s(x_i^l), y_i^l)$$

p_s foundation model predictions

Methodology - Unsupervised Stochastic Alignment

(B) Unsupervised Stochastic Alignment



❑ Stochastic Modeling for AU:

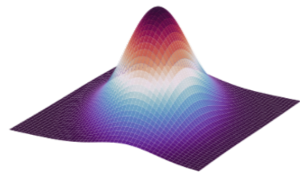
- Alignment of logit distributions for unlabeled data

❑ Key Details:

- Multivariate normal distribution, Monte-Carlo sampling to refine predictions

Multivariate normal distribution

Multivariate Normal Distribution



$$\eta|x \sim N(\mu(x), \Sigma(x))$$

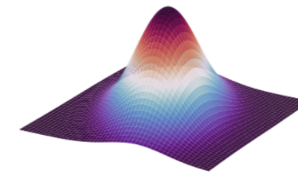
$S = \# \text{ pixels}, C = \# \text{ classes}$

$$\mu(x) \in R^{S \times C}$$

$$\Sigma(x) \in R^{(S \times C)^2}$$

Computational Cost High !!!

Low-Rank Multivariate Normal Distribution



$$\eta|x \sim N(\mu(x), \Sigma(x)) \quad \Sigma(x) = D(x) + P(x)P(x)^T$$

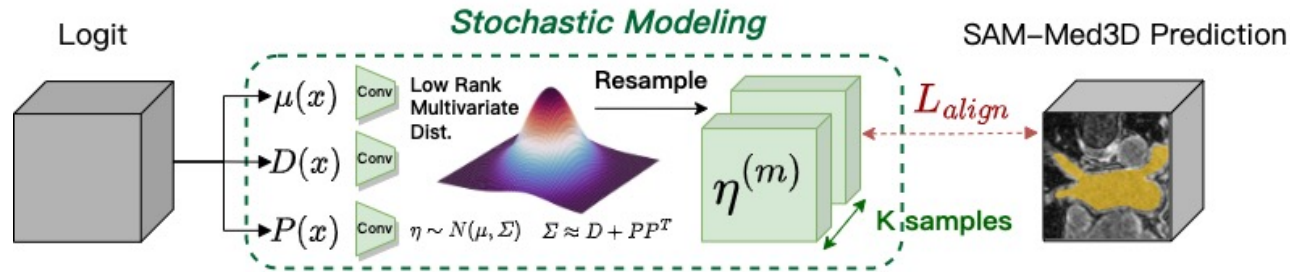
$S = \# \text{ pixels}, C = \# \text{ classes}, R = \# \text{ Rank}$

$$\mu(x) \in R^{S \times C}$$

$$D(x) \in R^{S \times C} \quad P(x) \in R^{(S \times C) \times R}$$

Computational Efficiency Enhanced!!!

Monte-Carlo sampling to refine predictions



□ Estimating the conditional log-likelihood

- K Monte Carlo samples to refine $\mu(x)$, $P(x)$, and $D(x)$

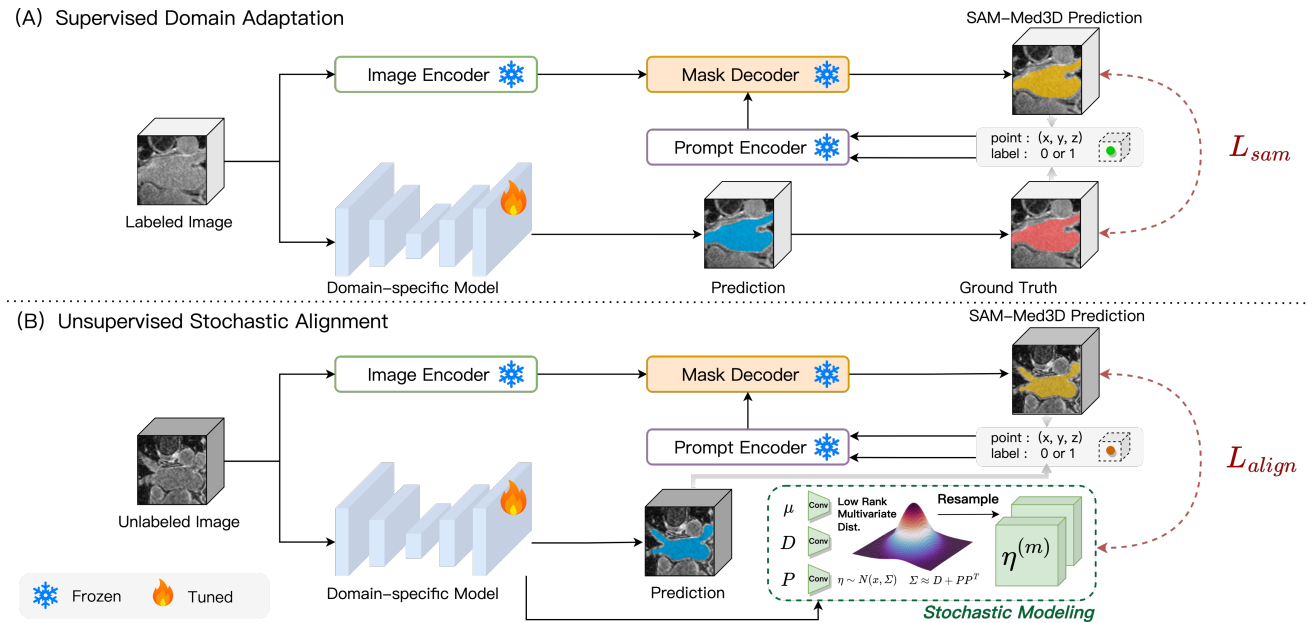
$$\log p(y|x) = \log \int p(y|\eta_\theta) p_\theta(\eta_\theta|x) d\eta \approx \log \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K p(y|\eta_\phi^{(k)})$$

$p_\theta(\eta_\theta|x)$: logit probability distribution conditioned on the image, parameterized by θ .

□ Align logits to foundation model masks

$$L_{align} = -\sum_{k=1}^K \sum_i^{H \times W \times D} \sum_c^C \hat{y}_{s,ic}^u \log(\text{softmax}(\eta_{\phi,ic}^{(k)}))$$

Methodology – Overall Loss



$$Loss = \alpha(L_{seg} + L_{sam}) + \lambda L_{align}$$

04

Experiments



Dataset and Experimental Setup & Experimental Results & Ablation Study

Datasets and Experimental Setup

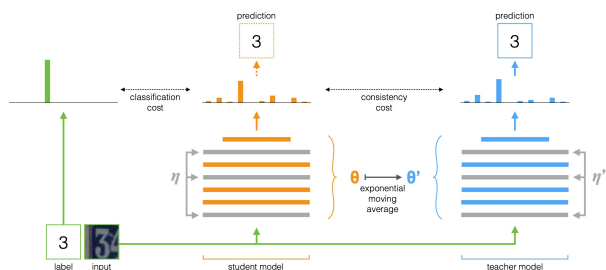
□ Datasets:

- Left Atrium (LA) : 100 scans
- Pancreas-CT datasets: 82 scans

□ Setup Details:

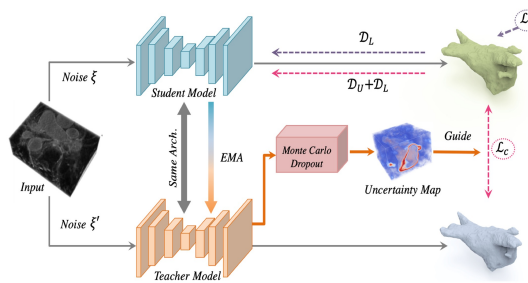
- Training iterations: pretraining 7.5k iterations, finetuning 7.5k
- Learning rates: SGD ($\text{lr} = 10^{-2}$) AdamW ($\text{lr} = 10^{-5}$)
- Batch sizes: 4 (2 labeled, 2 unlabeled) or 2 (1 labeled, 1 unlabeled)
- Performance metrics: Dice, Jac, 95HD, ASSD

Baseline Methods



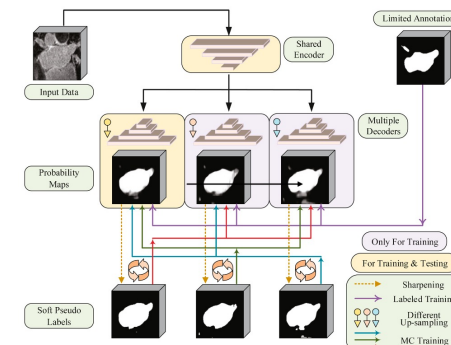
MT (NerulP'17)

Consistency Regularization



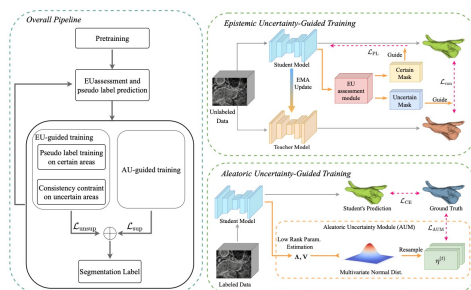
UA-MT (MICCAI'19)

Uncertainty Estimation



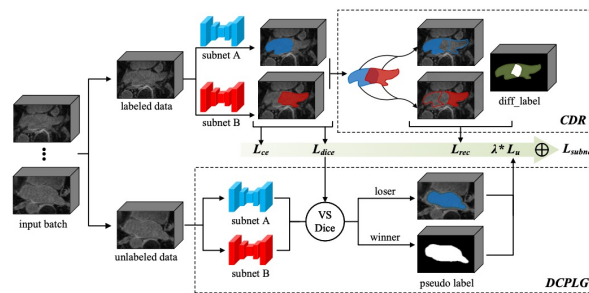
MC-Net+ (MIA'22)

Pseudo Labeling



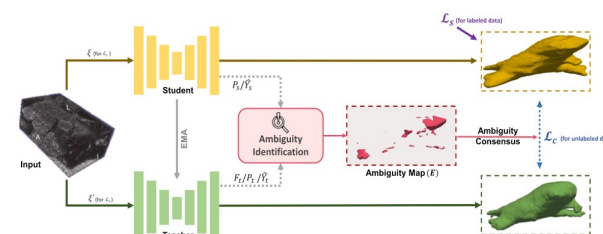
FUSSNet (MICCAI'22)

Fuse AU and EU in SSL



MCF (CVPR'23)

Dual-network Interactions

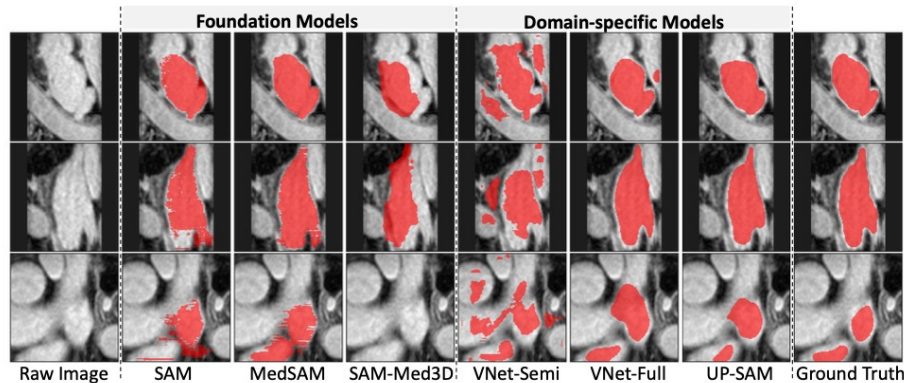


AC-MT (MIA'23)

Consistency Regularization

Experimental Results - Left Atrium Dataset

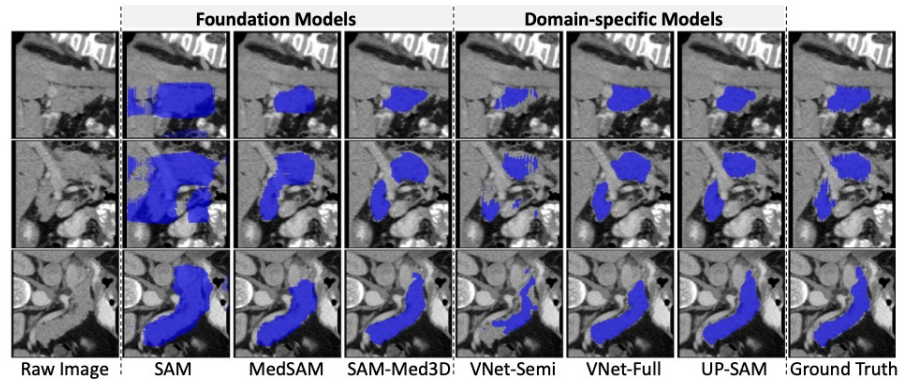
- UP-SAM shows **superior performance**, especially with **limited labeled scans**.
- UP-SAM provides **accurate and consistent segmentation boundaries**



Method	#Lb/#Unlb	Dice(%)	Jac(%)	95HD	ASD
Pretrained foundation models for Zero-shot Segmentation					
SAM	0 / 80	77.38	63.43	12.72	4.75
SAM-Med3D		77.96	64.78	13.03	3.73
Semi-Supervised Segmentation with Extremely Limited Labeled Data					
VNet	1 / 79	7.20	5.69	44.14	26.92
MT (NIPS'17)		44.16	29.66	47.02	2.20
UA-MT (MICCAI'19)		46.51	31.84	44.11	5.42
MC-Net+ (MIA'22)		4.09	2.92	37.26	9.98
FUSSNet (MICCAI'22)		65.88	50.23	40.69	13.92
MCF (CVPR'23)		5.33	4.42	32.41	19.88
AC-MT (MIA'23)		46.74	32.21	43.99	18.44
UP-SAM		78.25	65.31	18.83	4.39
VNet	2 / 78	46.74	32.60	39.02	6.24
MT (NIPS'17)		69.32	53.87	37.21	2.92
UA-MT (MICCAI'19)		73.38	58.82	31.94	2.69
MC-Net+ (MIA'22)		27.17	18.51	34.45	11.70
FUSSNet (MICCAI'22)		74.92	61.58	27.17	8.81
MCF (CVPR'23)		67.57	52.49	32.33	2.60
AC-MT (MIA'23)		81.33	68.87	16.50	5.16
UP-SAM		82.84	71.25	16.03	4.36
VNet	4 / 76	67.34	55.26	25.70	7.23
MT (NIPS'17)		74.64	60.77	34.14	2.72
UA-MT (MICCAI'19)		75.82	62.09	28.36	3.27
MC-Net+ (MIA'22)		78.66	65.88	22.27	6.04
FUSSNet (MICCAI'22)		81.97	70.46	20.54	5.94
MCF (CVPR'23)		82.73	71.32	16.59	2.28
AC-MT (MIA'23)		86.04	76.03	9.23	2.50
UP-SAM		84.06	72.90	13.78	3.14
Fully Supervised Segmentation					
VNet	80 / 0	91.42	84.27	5.15	1.50
MedSAM		81.34	68.73	10.47	3.71

Experimental Results - Pancreas-CT Dataset

- UP-SAM nearly matches fully supervised models, highlighting effectiveness with minimal annotations
- UP-SAM captures complex shapes, comparable to fully supervised models



Method	#Lb/#Unlb	Dice(%)	Jac(%)	95HD	ASD
Pretrained foundation models for Zero-shot Segmentation					
SAM*	0 / 62	35.95	22.06	37.41	17.04
SAM-Med3D*		79.60	66.36	5.34	1.49
Semi-Supervised Segmentation with Extremely Limited Labeled Data					
VNet	1 / 61	19.94	11.86	43.29	11.38
MT (NIPS'17)		19.22	10.84	67.01	2.38
UA-MT (MICCAI'19)		9.51	5.03	70.06	2.69
MC-Net+ (MIA'22)		10.42	5.54	65.35	33.52
FUSSNet (MICCAI'22)		30.67	18.61	43.86	19.86
MCF (CVPR'23)		11.45	6.10	67.45	2.15
AC-MT (MIA'23)		15.94	9.18	56.85	30.23
UP-SAM		70.79	55.25	11.00	3.41
VNet	2 / 60	37.20	24.73	41.18	5.55
MT (NIPS'17)		37.34	23.66	51.17	2.49
UA-MT (MICCAI'19)		21.44	12.33	61.12	3.63
MC-Net+ (MIA'22)		17.57	9.82	59.81	29.32
FUSSNet (MICCAI'22)		40.53	26.10	45.95	18.86
MCF (CVPR'23)		19.35	10.85	63.64	1.71
AC-MT (MIA'23)		21.63	13.04	65.81	32.84
UP-SAM		71.12	55.61	11.39	3.38
VNet	4 / 58	50.01	34.46	41.01	3.67
MT (NIPS'17)		35.67	22.71	57.53	3.51
UA-MT (MICCAI'19)		34.60	22.31	53.38	3.63
MC-Net+ (MIA'22)		33.78	21.11	53.33	25.13
FUSSNet (MICCAI'22)		58.81	43.37	34.44	12.51
MCF (CVPR'23)		42.28	28.70	53.56	27.53
AC-MT (MIA'23)		46.42	31.36	51.71	2.94
UP-SAM		72.65	57.42	10.49	2.82
Fully Supervised Segmentation					
VNet	62 / 0	82.53	70.63	6.01	1.88
MedSAM*		70.92	55.09	7.71	2.68

Ablation Study

□ Component Analysis:

- Impact of each component (EU Heads, SDA, USA) on Dice scores

□ Result:

- Dual EU & AU treatment improves performance significantly

Method		Backbone		Loss			Metrics	
		VNet	SAM-Med3D	L_{seg}	L_{sam}	L_{align}	Dice(%)	ASD
Sup-Only	Baseline	✓					46.74	6.24
	+ EU Heads	✓		✓			72.81	10.86
	+ SDA	✓	✓	✓	✓		77.78	7.10
Semi-Sup	+ USA	✓	✓	✓		✓	81.31	3.93
	UP-SAM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	82.84	4.36

05

Conclusion



Conclusion & Future Work

Conclusion

❑ Efficient Mitigation of Label Sparsity

- Address label sparsity through epistemic and aleatoric uncertainty assessment within a dual-model architecture

❑ Collaboration between foundation models and domain-specific models.

- Fine-tunes SAM-Med3D to address EU and logit space alignment to handle AU

❑ Exceptional Segmentation Performance

- Outperforms existing models with minimal labeled data and prompt-free inference.

Future Work

- ❑ Extending this framework to multi-class segmentation tasks
- ❑ Further refining it to minimize redundant knowledge interference.

Thanks

