

Technical University of Denmark



Can we train a single deep learning model to detect and segment nuclei images acquired with any microscope or staining modality?

Shihavuddin, ASM; Gawrilowicz, Florian; Jeppesen, Niels; Paulsen, Rasmus Reinhold

Publication date:
2018

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

Citation (APA):

Shihavuddin, A. S. M., Gawrilowicz, F., Jeppesen, N., & Paulsen, R. R. (2018). Can we train a single deep learning model to detect and segment nuclei images acquired with any microscope or staining modality?. Abstract from SCANDEM 2018 - The 69th Annual Conference of the Nordic Microscopy Society, Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark.

DTU Library
Technical Information Center of Denmark

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Can we train a single deep learning model to detect and segment nuclei images acquired with any microscope or staining modality?

ASM Shihavuddin^{*1}, Florian Gawrilowicz², Niels Jeppesen³, Rasmus Reinhold Paulsen⁴.

¹ Postdoctoral researcher, DTU compute, Technological University of Denmark, Lyngby

² PhD student, DTU compute, Technological University of Denmark, Lyngby

³ PhD student, DTU compute, Technological University of Denmark, Lyngby

⁴ Associate professor, DTU compute, Technological University of Denmark, Lyngby

*E-mail: shihav@dtu.dk

Keywords: nuclei segmentation, deep learning, Faster RCNN, Inception resnet v2, segnet

Human body comprises around 30 trillion cells each containing nucleus full of DNA that are studied regularly for research in drug discovery, understanding body functionality, etc. Lack of automated and reliable segmentation of the cell nuclei is one the major bottleneck in reaching the potential speed of growth in these fields of science. Over the years many algorithms been proposed for nuclei segmentation [1], however most of them perform well only for specific cell, staining or imaging type [2]. In this work, we developed a framework with deep learning methods that can accumulate knowledge about nuclei from expert biologists through annotations and convert it into a tool for nuclei segmentation. In the presented work, we first trained an Inception-resnetV2 [2] network with Faster R-CNN detection framework to initially detect the nucleus in terms of bounding box. In the second part, we trained a segmentation network with VGG16 architecture to segment the nucleus within the bounding box. The first stage was trained on 670 images and the second stage was trained on 32000 nuclei. On the test sets of 65 images, we recorded .5 mean average precision (map), when averaged over 0.5 to 0.95 (with 0.05 interval) intersection by overlap (IoU) ratio of segmentation with ground truth. Figure 1 illustrates the nuclei segmentation results on some of the challenging examples in the test set. The resulted accuracy shows the model is able to learn about the required visual properties for identifying nuclei and execute it on unseen images with reliable accuracy.

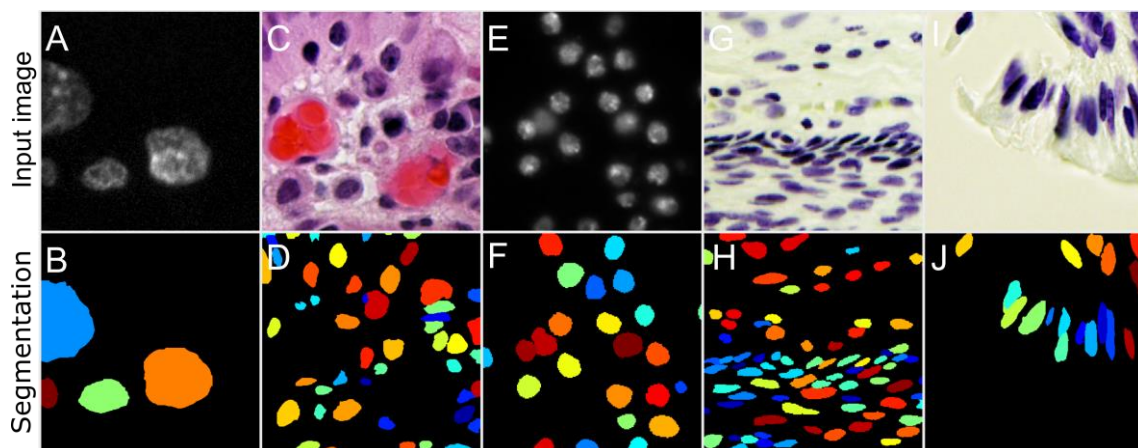


Figure 1: Nuclei segmentation result on input images of varies imaging modalities A, C, E, G & I are illustrated (with jet color map) in B, D, F, H & J respectively.

[1] Xing, F. and Yang, L., 2016. Robust nucleus/cell detection and segmentation in digital pathology and microscopy images: a comprehensive review. *IEEE reviews in biomedical engineering*, 9, pp.234-263.

[2] Meijering, E., 2012. Cell segmentation: 50 years down the road [life sciences]. *IEEE Signal Processing Magazine*, 29(5), pp.140-145.

[3] Szegedy, C., Ioffe, S., Vanhoucke, V. and Alemi, A.A., 2017, February. Inception-v4, inception-resnet and the impact of residual connections on learning. In *AAAI* (Vol. 4, p. 12).