

# Variable-View Multi-Instance Learning for Breast Cancer Diagnosis on Mammograms

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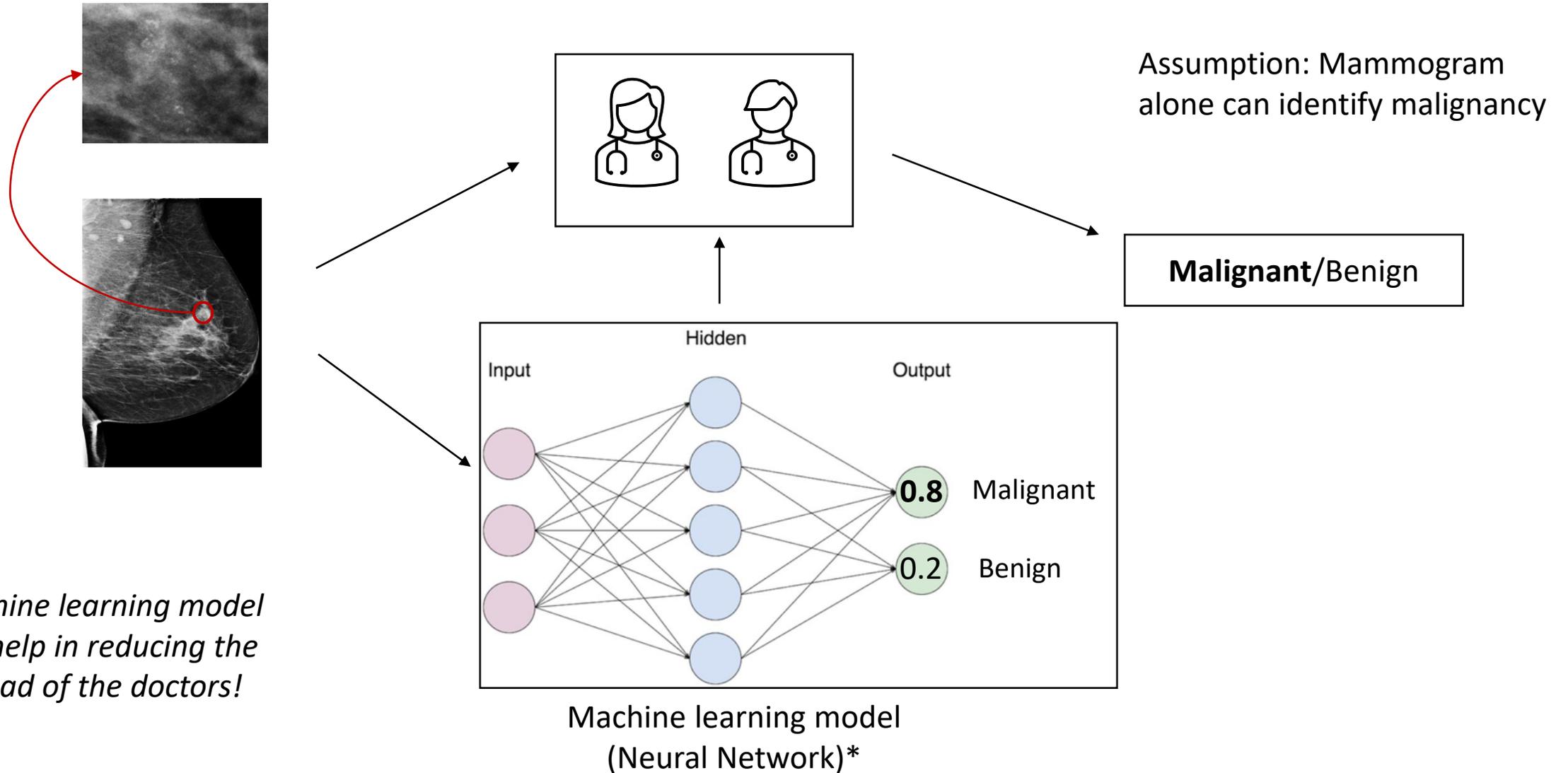


**UNIVERSITY  
OF TWENTE.**

<b>Disclosure belangen spreker</b>	
<b>(potentiële) Belangenverstremgeling</b>	✓ <b>Geen / Zie hieronder</b>
<b>Voor bijeenkomst mogelijk relevante relaties met bedrijven<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Bedrijfsnamen</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sponsoring of onderzoeksgeld<sup>2</sup></li><li>• Honorarium of andere (financiële) vergoeding<sup>3</sup></li><li>• Aandeelhouder<sup>4</sup></li><li>• Andere relatie, namelijk ...<sup>5</sup></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li><li>•</li><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul>

# Vision

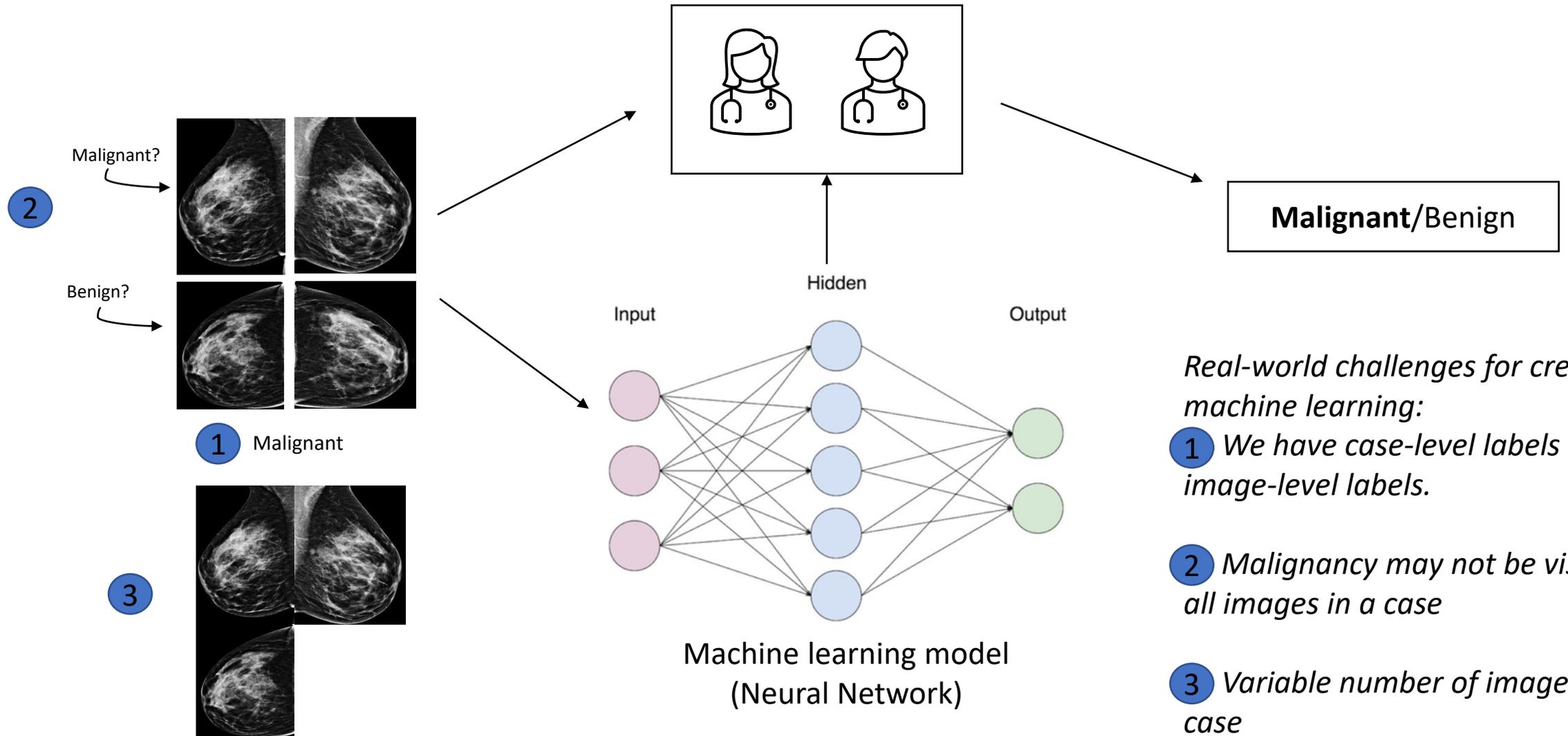
How can machine learning help doctors for breast cancer identification?



*A machine learning model could help in reducing the workload of the doctors!*

# Challenges

What happens in a real-world hospital setting for breast cancer prediction?



*Real-world challenges for creating a machine learning:*

- 1** We have case-level labels and not image-level labels.
- 2** Malignancy may not be visible in all images in a case
- 3** Variable number of images per case

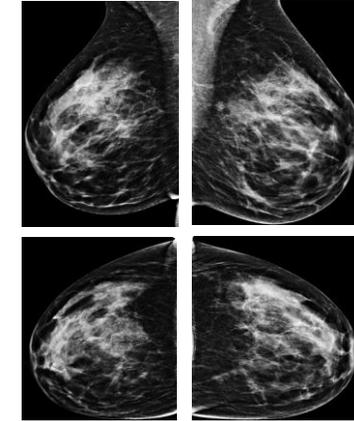
# Introduction

Gap with related work, Goal & Dataset

## Goal

Predict the probability of breast cancer (malignant or benign) in a realistic setting

- 1 We have case-level labels and not image-level labels.
- 2 Malignancy may not be visible in all images in a case
- 3 Variable number of images per case



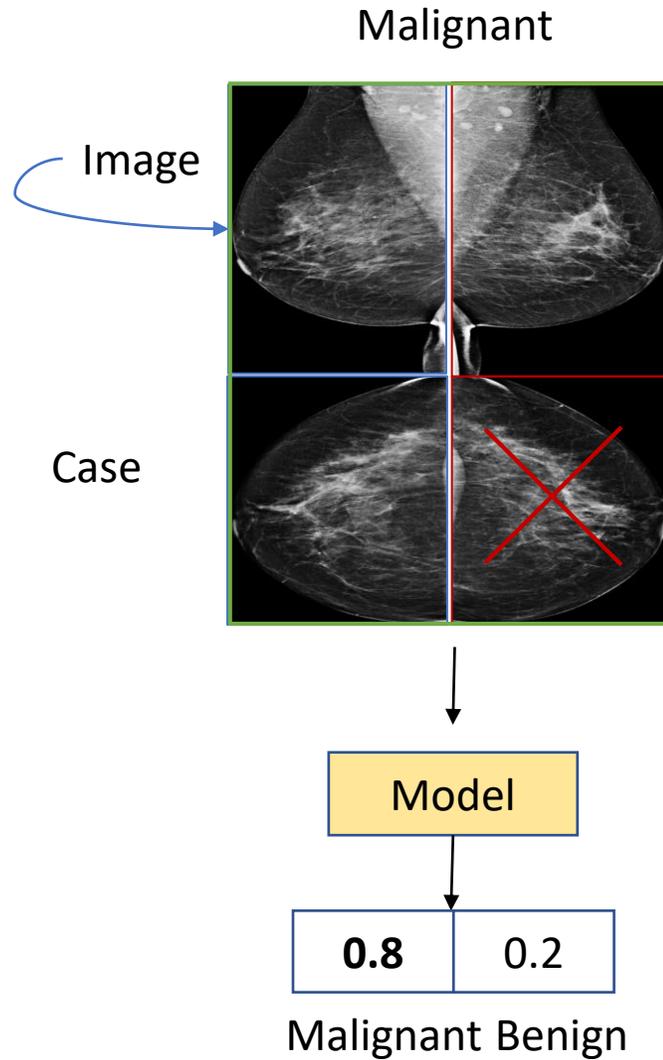
Malignant

## Dataset

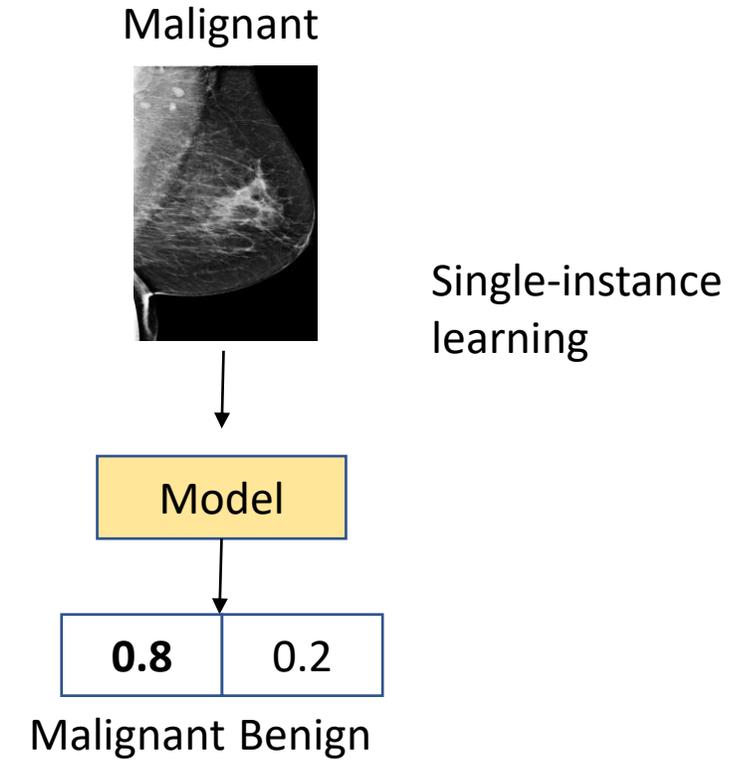
	ZGT	CBIS-DDSM																										
Cases	21,013	1,645																										
Images per case distribution	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Images per case</th><th>Number of cases</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>322</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>739</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>311</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>17237</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>1813</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>584</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr></tbody></table>	Images per case	Number of cases	1	322	2	739	3	311	4	17237	5	1813	6	584	7	7	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Images per case</th><th>Number of cases</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>383</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>1154</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>88</td></tr></tbody></table>	Images per case	Number of cases	1	383	2	1154	3	20	4	88
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# Methodology

## Single-instance learning vs Multi-instance learning



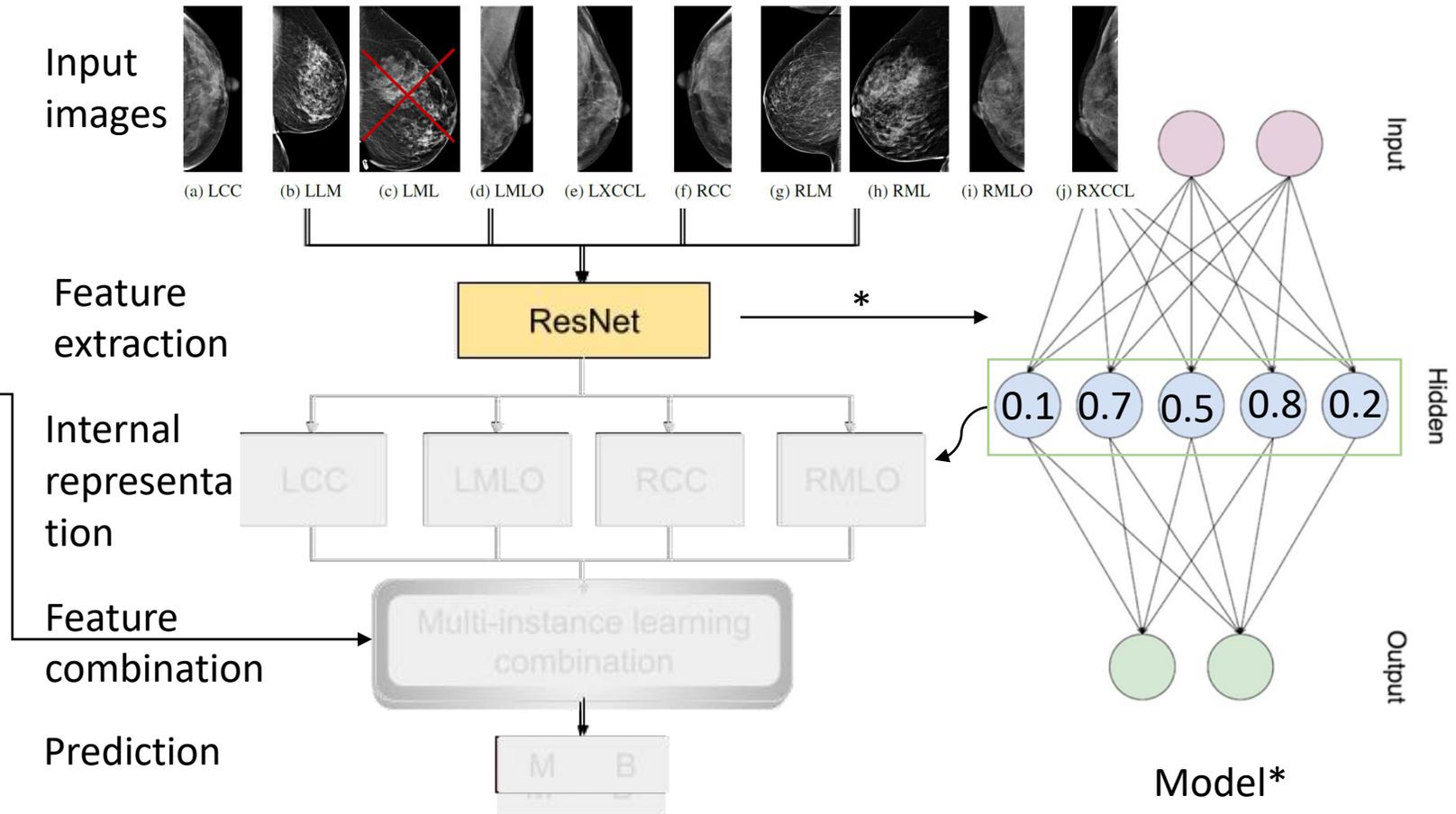
Variable-view  
Multi-instance  
learning



# Methodology

## Multi-instance model

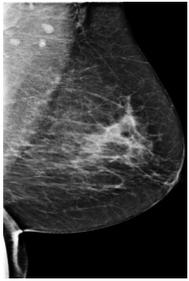
- ✓ 1 We have case-level labels and not image-level labels.
- ✓ 2 Malignancy may not be visible in all images in a case
- ✓ 3 Variable number of images per case



\*This is a simplistic figure. ResNet are more complex with more hidden layers.

## Single-instance Model

Malignant



Model



0.8 | 0.2

Malignant Benign

## Evaluation of our model

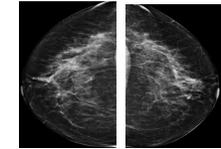
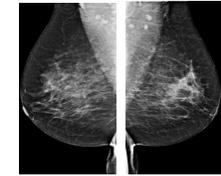
Performance score

score 1 is best and 0 is worst

Model	ZGT F1	CBIS-DDSM F1
Single-instance: per-image label (our)	-	0.61 ± 0.03
Single instance: per-image label = case label (our)	0.39 ± 0.02	0.62 ± 0.04
<b>Multi-instance model (our)</b>	<b>0.54 ± 0.02</b>	<b>0.64 ± 0.01</b>
Baseline multi-instance model [1]	0.45 ± 0.02	0.58 ± 0.02

## Multi-instance Model

Malignant



Model



0.8 | 0.2

Malignant Benign

We found case labels to be sufficient for breast cancer prediction, suggesting that image-level annotation may not be needed.

# Conclusion

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1. We developed a breast cancer prediction model for mammogram cases.
2. One of the first works to create a breast cancer prediction model on realistic scenario **without excluding any image type/view**. (this work is currently under review for publication)
3. Associated Challenges:
  1. Extracting good quality dataset from the hospital is very hard
  2. Real world dataset is very different from simple dataset (like cats/dogs dataset).
  3. Interpretability: How do you explain the reasoning behind the model's decision?
4. Future work: We are investigating the reasoning behind the model's prediction.

This work would not have been possible without!

Cross-country collaboration

Very thankful to all the people, especially to ZGT for all the support and funding, for being enthusiastic in doing innovative work!

Happy to be part of the team!



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