

# Label-Free Liver Tumor Segmentation

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Talk



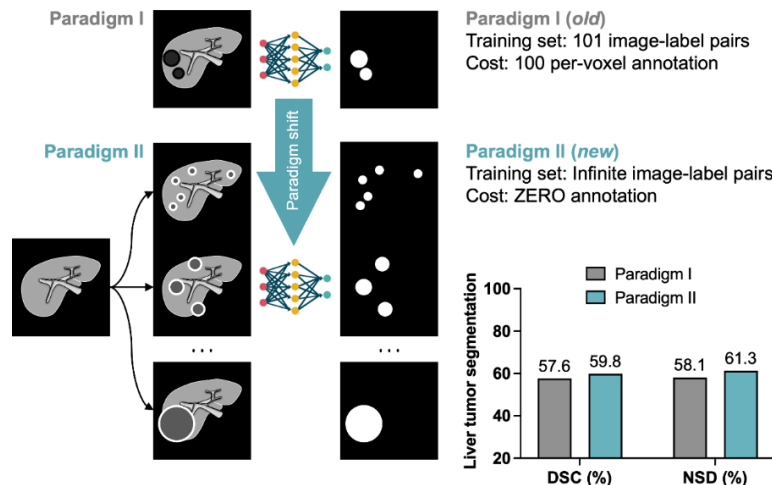
Code



Paper



## Tumor segmentation paradigm shift from label-intensive to label-free.



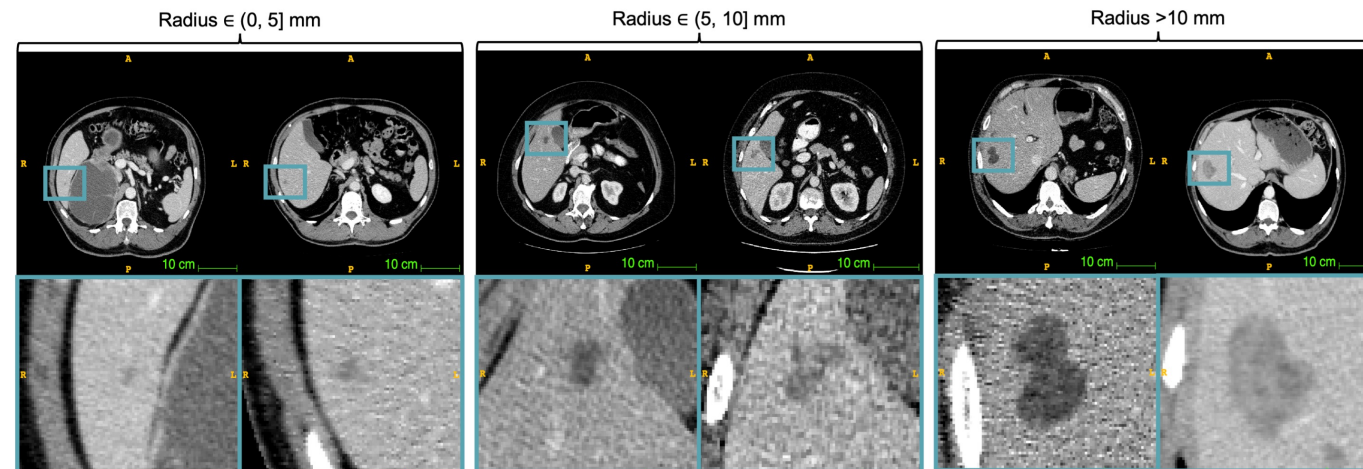
### Paradigm I (old)

- **Per-voxel** annotations.
- Time-consuming, expansive.
- Requires *extensive* medical expertise.

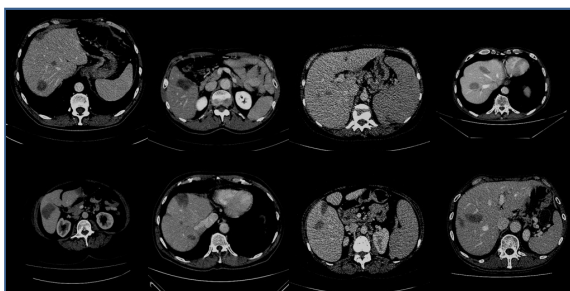
### Paradigm II (new)

- **ZERO** annotations.
- Infinite training pairs
- Similar performance.

## Can you tell which liver tumors are real and which are fake?



## Even **professionals** can't distinguish synthetic tumors from

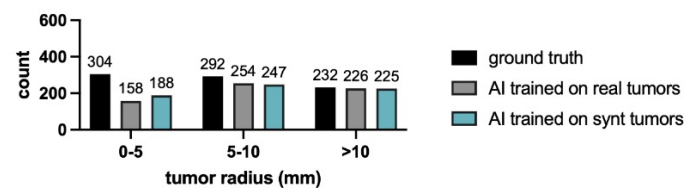
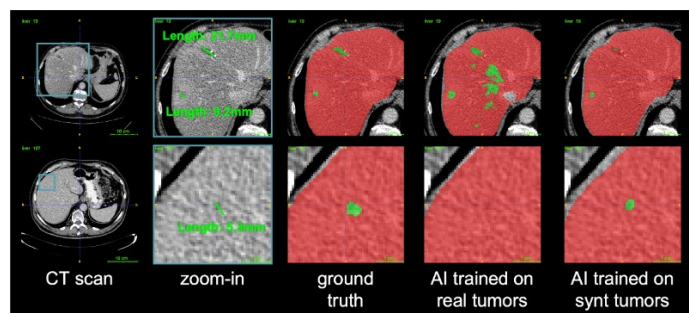


truth	junior professional		senior professional	
	real ( <i>P</i> )	synt ( <i>N</i> )	real ( <i>P</i> )	synt ( <i>N</i> )
real ( <i>P</i> )	5	15	10	2
synt ( <i>N</i> )	21	8	7	12

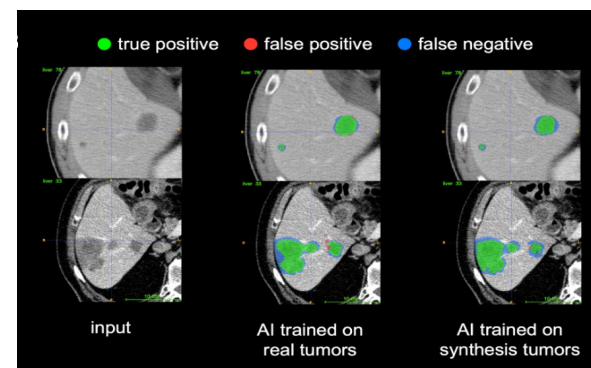
<sup>1</sup>The junior professional achieves an Accuracy, Sensitivity, and Specificity of 26.5%, 27.6%, and 25.0%. One CT scan is marked *unsure*.

<sup>2</sup>The senior professional achieves an Accuracy, Sensitivity, and Specificity of 71.0%, 63.2%, and 83.3%. 19 CT scans are marked *unsure*.

## Synthetic tumor can **benefit** small tumor detection.

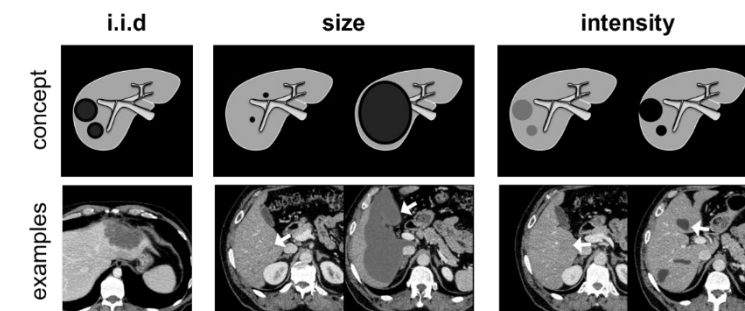


## Synthetic tumor is **efficient** for real tumor segmentation.



tumors	DSC (%)	NSD (%)
real	57.6	58.7
synt	59.8	61.3

## Synthetic tumor can provide **benchmark** for AI model.



	size			intensity		
	$\mu \pm \sigma$	$\mu \pm 2\sigma$	$\mu \pm 3\sigma$	$\mu \pm \sigma$	$\mu \pm 2\sigma$	$\mu \pm 3\sigma$
UNet++	68.45	63.01	9.27	90.16	75.58	26.99
nnU-Net	80.23	59.55	5.39	91.60	83.61	30.53
Swin UNETR	82.62	65.95	26.08	88.95	79.36	12.87