

# CEMMTAUR : CT synthEsis from Multicentric and Multisquence MRI daTA with qUality assessment for image-guided Radiotherapy

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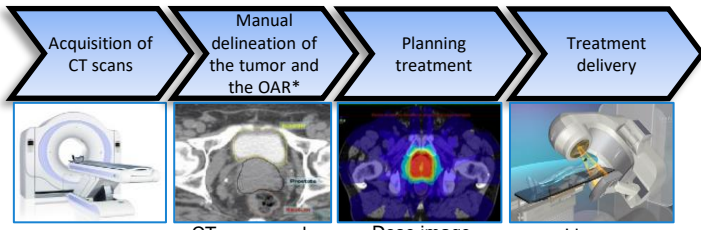


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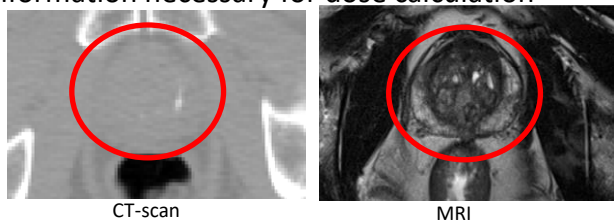
## Scientific context

Cancer leading cause of death worldwide (10 million deaths in 2020), radiotherapy is one of the cancer treatment.

### Workflow of external radiotherapy (RTE)

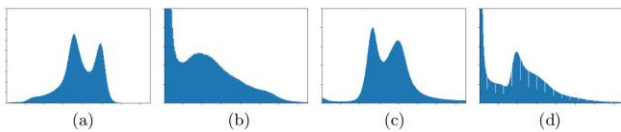
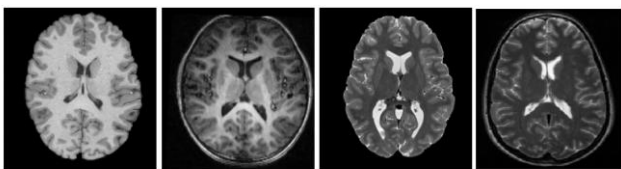


- CT-Scan: reference imaging for dose planning in radiotherapy (RT)
  - poor contrast in soft tissues and ionizing imaging
  - imprecise delineation of the tumor and the organs at risk (OARs)
  - limiting the quality of the daily patient treatment positioning
- MRI: better soft tissue contrast compared to CT
  - but MRI do not provide electronic density information necessary for dose calculation



### Limitation of DLM-based MR-to-CT synthesis

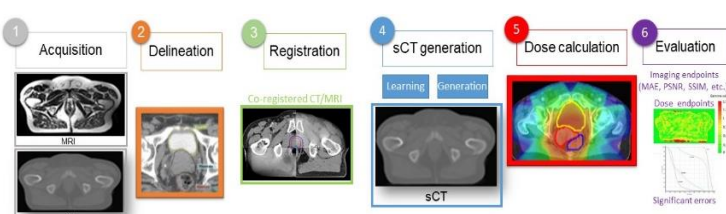
- variety of image acquisition systems (manufacturers, calibration, acquisition parameters, magnetic field, etc.)
- training data specific to CT/MRI device



### Goals

- Generation of synthetic CT (sCT) from MRI, based on DLM
- Development of a generic approach, a non-specific center/device, taking into account the variety of image acquisition systems
- Accurate dose calculation from MRI (with sCT)
- Develop supervised and unsupervised learning

## Workflow of the study

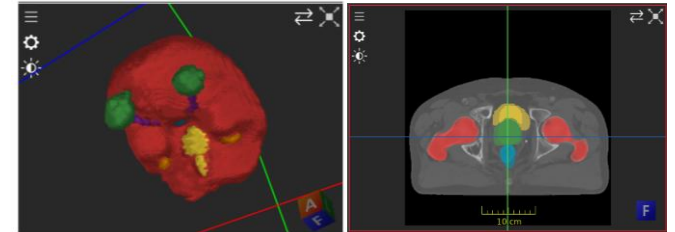


Work Packages

## Segmentation and uncertainty WP2

### Automatic segmentation (LS2N, Nantes)

- Anatomical regions:
  - prostate + OARs (rectum, bladder) and
  - brain + OARs (medulla, brainstem, pituitary gland, lens, eyes, retina, chiasm, optic nerve).
- Data: MR (T1 and T2, LavaFLEX) and CT
- Challenges: dataset size, unnormalized and incomplete annotations, misalignment
- **Internship1** : Amel Bakouche (2023) :
  - Baseline segmentation with a U-NET under mono and multi-modal scenarios for 6 OARs of the brain.
  - First encouraging DICE/Hausdorff distance results on each modality.
  - Scores still dependent on the organ size.
- **Internship2** : Armena Kojasevich (2024):
  - Automatic preprocessing for the prostate data.
  - Baseline 3D segmentation with Unet
  - State of the Art of implicit segmentation.



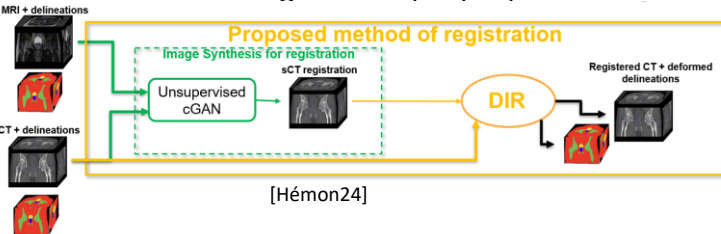
Example segmentation predictions for the brain (left) and prostate (right)

- **Internship3** : Dalal Chamssedine (2024):
  - Segmentation as label transfer: registration
  - Applying recent pairwise registration method based on implicit neural representations
  - MIND Multi-modal extension proposed
- **Upcoming work**:
  - 10m postdoc (2025) Mathilde Monvoisin
  - 1 master students 2025: open
  - Extend registration to a population.
  - Joint implicit registration and segmentation approach.

## Multimodal registration WP3

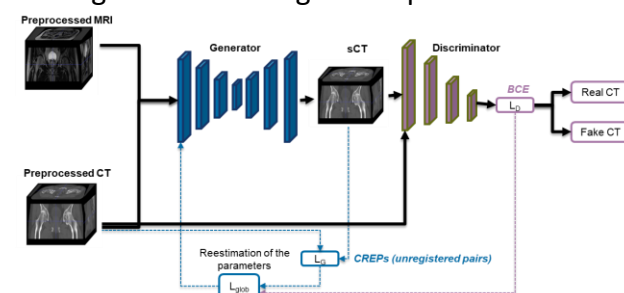
### Image registration (LS2N and LTSI)

Novel Deformable MR/CT Registration approach that incorporates an unsupervised DL based generation step of an intermediary image (sCT)



## MRI-CT synthesis WP4

- Proposed method, generate the sCT from the content of the MRI by applying the CT style:
  - PL loss: ConvNext (pre-trained on ImageNet) recent low cost and high performance classification network.
  - Architecture: cGAN (Resnet-6 blocks+PatchGAN)
  - Dimensions: 3D patch
  - Training method: Unregistered pairs



[Thummerer24] [Texier24]



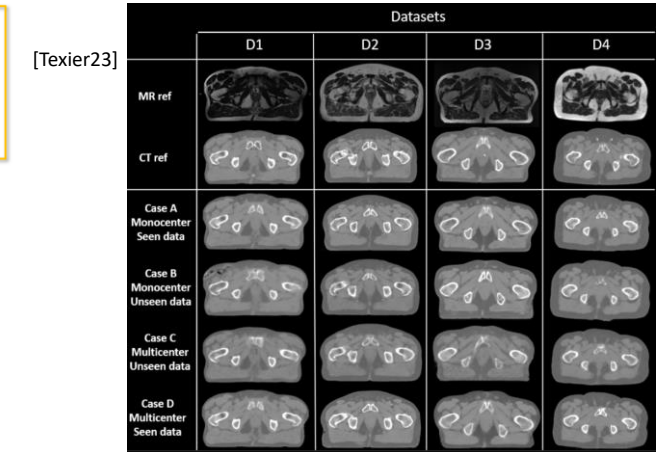
User (Team)	Algorithm	Created	Final rank	Dose MAE (photon)	Gamma pass rate (photon)	Dose MAE (electron)	Gamma pass rate (electron)
10th	Cedric (Birech-C)	23.Aug.2023	10.0000	0.0052 ± 0.0052	99.2487 ± 2.2271	0.0449 ± 0.0380	96.0608 ± 4.1505

## Multicentric generation WP4

Pelvic database

Dataset D1: 39 patients	Dataset D4: 40 patients	Dataset D2: 60 patients	Dataset D3: 19 patients
Siemens Skyra, T2 space, 3T	Viewray, MRI-Linac, T2 space, TRUFI sequence, 0.35T	Siemens Skyra, T2 space, 1.5T	Discovery MR750W, T2 space, 3T

- Reference, Perfect registration, Good quality images
- Rigid registration, Artifacts on MRI, Low field MRI, Planning and daily MRI
- Rigid registration, Artifacts on MRI, Injected bladders on CT, Small FOV
- Public database, Good registration, Low quality MRI, 3 different centers



## Publications

[AlChanti21a] D. Al Chanti and D. Mateus. Optimal Latent Vector Alignment for Unsupervised Domain Adaptation. MICCAI 2021

[Boulanger21] Boulanger, M., J-C Nunes, et al. (2021). Deep learning methods to generate synthetic CT from MRI in radiotherapy: A literature review. Physica Medica, 89, 265-281.

[Hémon24] Hémon C., Texier B. et al., Indirect deformable image registration using synthetic image generated by unsupervised deep learning. Image and Vision Computing 2024

[Jimenez22] A. Jimenez et. al. Curriculum learning for improved femur fracture classification: Scheduling data with prior knowledge and uncertainty. MedIA 2022

[Perona90] P. Perona, J. Malik, Scale-space and edge detection using anisotropic diffusion, IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence 12 (7) (1990) 629-639.

[Texier23] B. Texier, C. Hémon, P. Lekieffre, E Collot, et al., Computed tomography synthesis from magnetic resonance imaging using cycle Generative Adversarial Networks with multicenter learning, PHIRO, vol. 28, 2023.

[Texier24] Texier B., Hémon C., et al.. 3D Unsupervised deep learning method for magnetic resonance imaging-to-computed tomography synthesis in prostate radiotherapy, PHIRO, vol. 31, 2024.

[Thummerer24] Thummerer, Adrian, et al. 2023. « SynthRAD2023 Grand Challenge Dataset: Generating Synthetic CT for Radiotherapy ». Medical Image Analysis, 2024.