

Imbalanced Domain Generalization for Robust Single Cell Classification in Hematological Cytomorphology

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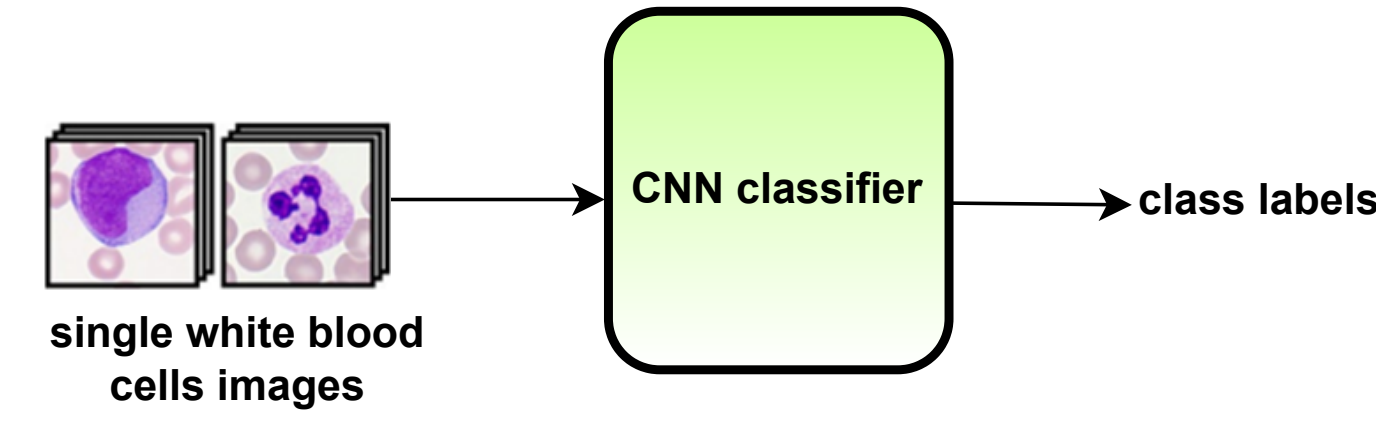
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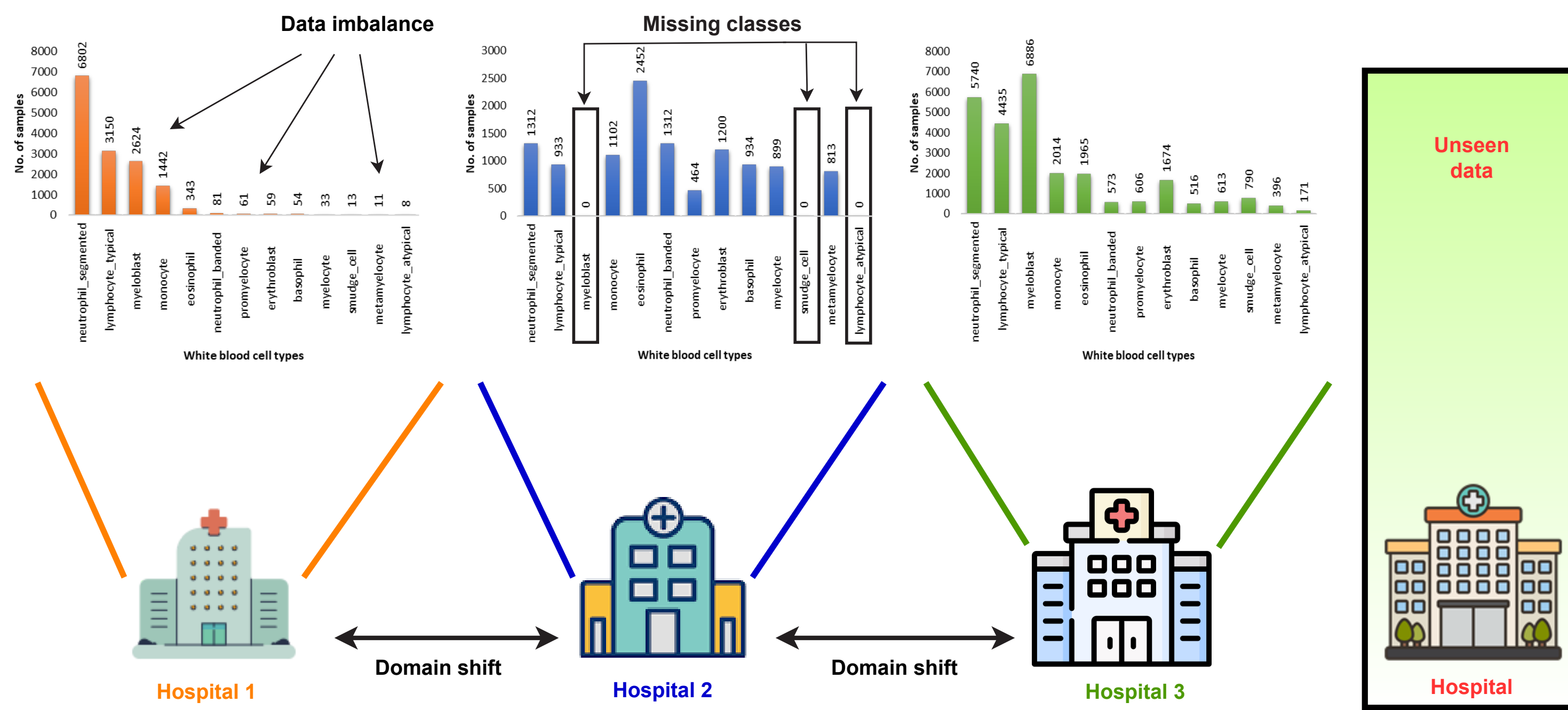


Problem Formulation

Problem: Cytomorphology as a image classification problem.

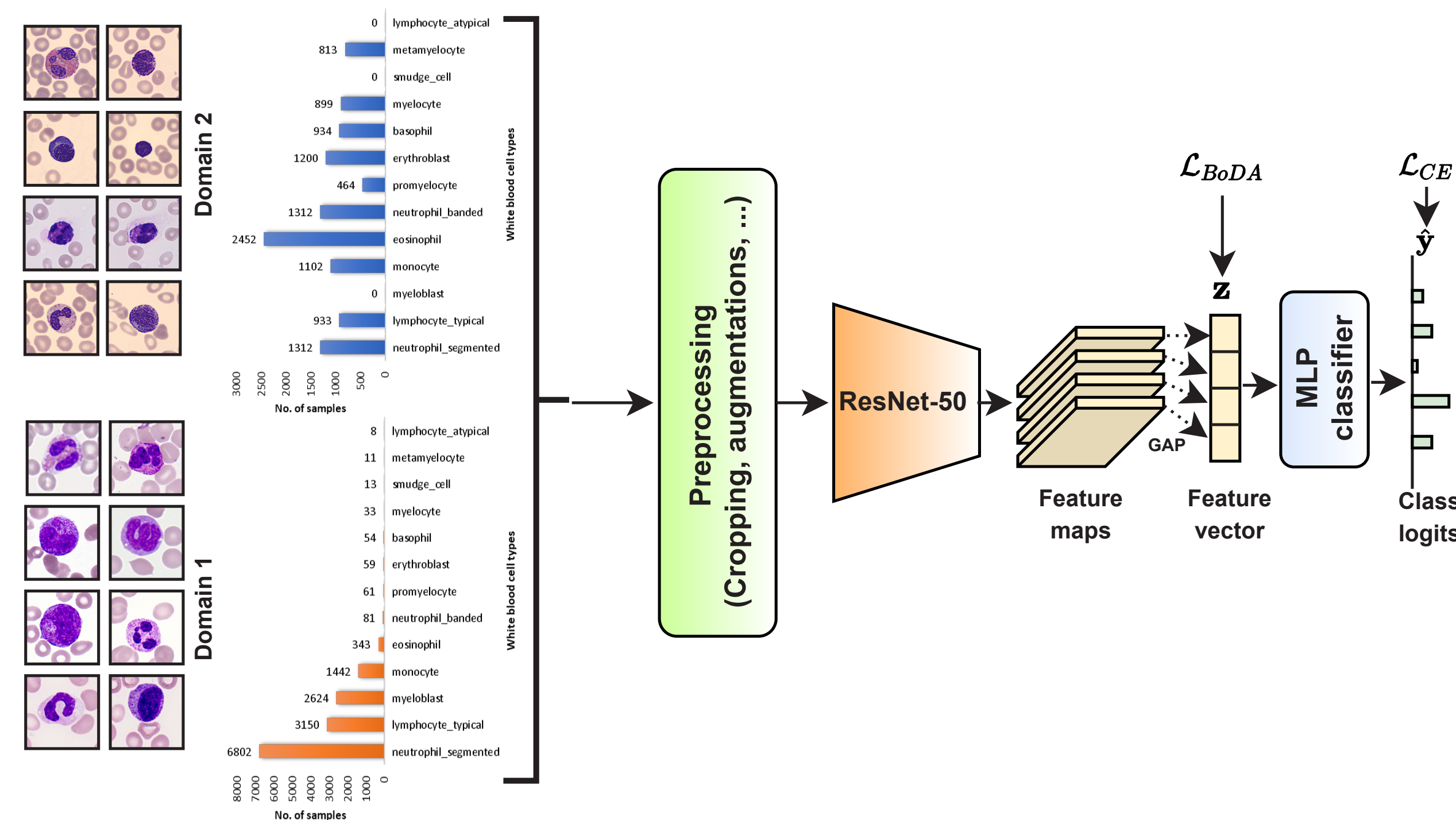


Goal: Train a robust classifier for unseen target data of white blood cell classification by addressing cross-domain data imbalance and domain shifts.



Network Training

Approach:



Training Loss:

$$\mathcal{L} = \arg \min_{\theta} \mathcal{L}_{CE} + \lambda \mathcal{L}_{BoDA}$$

Standard cross-entropy (CE) applied to output layer:

$$\mathcal{L}_{CE}(\hat{y}, y) = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \mathbf{y}_n \log \hat{\mathbf{y}}_n + (1 - \mathbf{y}_n) \log(1 - \hat{\mathbf{y}}_n)$$

Balanced Domain-Class Distribution Alignment (BoDA) loss to tackle the data imbalance across domain-class pairs, which is applied to the latent features:

$$\mathcal{L}_{BoDA}(\mathbf{z}, \psi) = \sum_{z_i \in \mathcal{Z}} \frac{-1}{|\mathcal{D}| - 1} \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D} \setminus \{d_i\}} \log \frac{\exp(-\mathbf{w}_{d_i, c_i}^{d, c_i} \mathbf{d}(z_i, \psi_{d, c_i}))}{\sum_{(d', c') \in \mathcal{M} \setminus \{(d_i, c_i)\}} \exp(-\mathbf{w}_{d_i, c_i}^{d', c'} \mathbf{d}(z_i, \psi_{d', c'}))}$$

Positive cross-domain pairs (top term)
Negative cross-class pairs (bottom term)

Data and Experimental Results

Datasets: Statistics and properties of the three datasets used in our experiments.

Dataset	# classes	Image size	Image resolution	Single cell images
Matek_19 [1]	13	400 × 400 × 3	29.0 μm × 29.0 μm = 13.8 pixels/micron	14681
Acevedo_20 [2]	10	360 × 363 × 3	36.0 μm × 36.3 μm = 10 pixels/micron	11421
INT_20	13	288 × 288 × 3	25.0 μm × 25.0 μm = 11.52 pixels/micron	26379

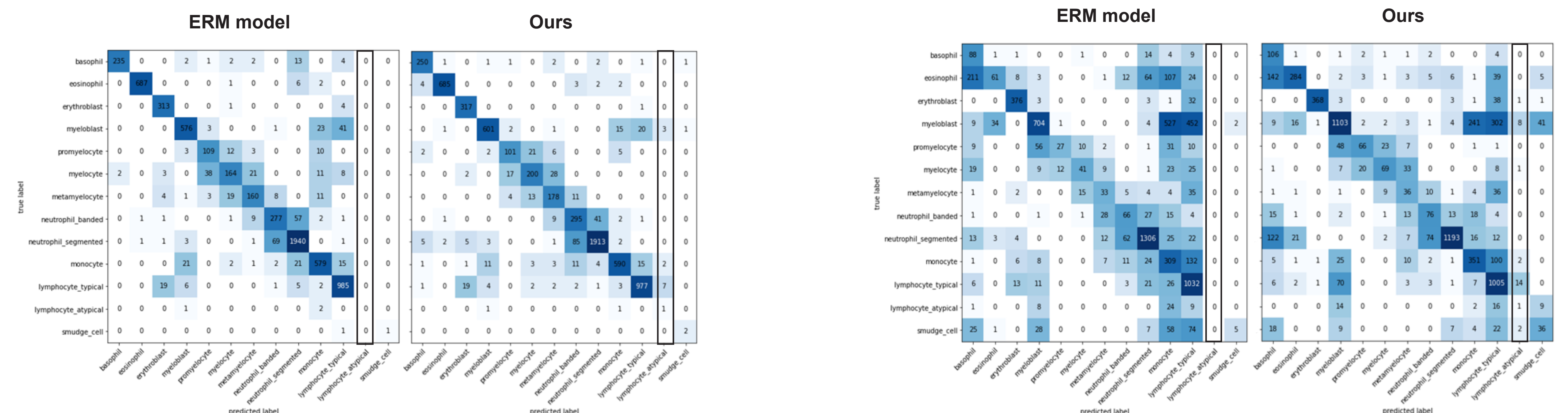
Quantitative Results:

Imbalanced domain generalization classification results (mean±std) determined by five-fold cross-validation on Acevedo_20 & Matek_19 validation sets and INT_20 testset (unseen domain). Our base-line model is ResNet50, pretrained on ImageNet.

Methods	F1-micro↑	F1-macro↑
ERM [3]	0.93 ± 0.01	0.77 ± 0.02
DANN [4]	0.87 ± 0.03	0.67 ± 0.04
CORAL (current SOTA DG) [5]	0.92 ± 0.01	0.76 ± 0.03
Ours	0.93 ± 0.01	0.78 ± 0.05
Ours ⁺	0.90 ± 0.02	0.76 ± 0.04

Methods	F1-micro↑	F1-macro↑
ERM [3]	0.64 ± 0.03	0.40 ± 0.05
DANN [4]	0.59 ± 0.07	0.35 ± 0.06
CORAL (current SOTA DG) [5]	0.66 ± 0.03	0.43 ± 0.03
Ours	0.66 ± 0.05	0.43 ± 0.06
Ours ⁺	0.59 ± 0.09	0.46 ± 0.08

Confusion matrices show an improved classification of cells from the lowly populated **lymphocyte_atypical** class with our method compared to the standard ERM model on validation and test set, respectively.



Conclusions

- We develop a robust CNN model for out-of-distribution generalization in hematological cytomorphology classification that tackles three main challenges: data imbalance, domain shifts, and missing classes.
- Our work shows how biological, epidemiological, and technical variabilities in hematologic single white blood cell classification can be addressed for training classifiers.

References

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- [5] B. Sun and K. Saenko, "Deep coral: Correlation alignment for deep domain adaptation," in *ECCV*, 2016.