Mcat: A toolkit for deep learning-based segmentation and automated analysis of MSOT image data

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Multispectral Optoacoustic Tomography and Limitations of Current Analysis Approaches

- based on light pulse illumination and thermo-elastic expansion of tissue
- gathers functional tissue information
- resolves multiple photoabsorbers in one scan
- high spatio-temporal resolution
- enables longitudinal measurements
- non-invasiveness allows *in vivo* studies
- 4-dimensional images: x, y, z + photoabsorber channels



Ultrasound detector

- analysis of specific regions of tissue
- manually defined regions of interest (ROIs)
- extraction of basic intensity features
- area under the curve (AUC) statistics
- tissue-oriented analysis







ICG – indocyanine green Hb – oxygenated blood HbO₂ – deoxygenated blood

Deep Learning-based Segmentation of MSOT Images

- identify sample outlines from MSOT images
- deep learning (DL) approach based on *Cellpose* [1] neural network architecture
- retrained from scratch with manual MSOT annotations of three experts using *JIPipe*[2]
- > pairwise Dice score shows high concordance of DL-based segmentation with experts





fails to identify differences between healthy (Sham) and septic (PCI) animals



even small positional changes lead to highly different intensity values

tissue-oriented analysis prone to user bias and often not reproducible

Application in Quantification of Liver Function

- evaluation of liver function in preclinical sepsis model with biomarker ICG [3]
- weighted average curves (WACs) of signal kinetics with net increase for each animal
- weights are pixel frequencies of the respective cluster center
- AUCs serve as quantitative measurement

main signal kinetics as extracted by k-means clustering

WACs of signal kinetics with net increase

AUCs of treatment groups

image adapted from [1]

Exp1 DL Exp2

Signal-oriented analysis of MSOT images

- pre-processing eliminates motion artifacts and inter-scan intensity differences
- ROIs retrieved with DL-based segmentation
- analyze signal intensities from whole sample
- signal-oriented approach \geq





- pixel-wise clustering with k-means •
- identifies regions of similar signal kinetics •
- *k* defines number of extracted kinetics

Provides:

- information about pharmacokinetics
- spatial biomarker distribution

<u>MSOT Cluster Analysis Toolkit - Mcat</u>

- implementation as ImageJ plugin
- graph-based algorithm structure
- graphical user interface (GUI)
- optimized data cache structure
- easily applicable
- easily expandable

(MSOT Cluster Analysis Toolkit (Mcat)		
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Two main sections 1. data import and handling



in contrast to tissue-oriented analysis we find significant difference between groups \succ



- analysis of morphological shape descriptors
- *e.g.* particle number, solidity for each signal kinetic
- classification with support vector machine
- high accuracy also for animals with ambiguous kinetics
- spatial biomarker distribution allows

discrimination of healthy and diseased animals [4]

- signal-oriented analysis allows evaluation of new drugs *in vivo*
- targeted delivery of PI3Kγ-inhibitor restores liver function in preclinical sepsis as found by MSOT imaging [5]
- utilization of *Mcat* in personalized medicine and drug development



pairwise effect size of treatment group AUCs



PCI

sham PCI

vehicle T-LipoAS



- parameter definition
- multiple options to obtain ROIs
- easily adaptable for various MSOT data
- multiple parameter sets in one run
- facilitates parameter estimation

GitHub https://github.com/applied-systems-biology/Mcat







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References

[1] Stringer *et al.* 2021. *Nat Methods*. 18:100-106 [2] Gerst et al. www.jipipe.org [3] Hoffmann *et al.* In preparation [4] Zago. 2021. Bachelor Thesis [5] Press et al. 2021. EMBO Mol Med. 13:e14436

