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DGR-MIL: Exploring Diverse Global Representation in Multiple Instance Learning for Whole Slide Image Classification

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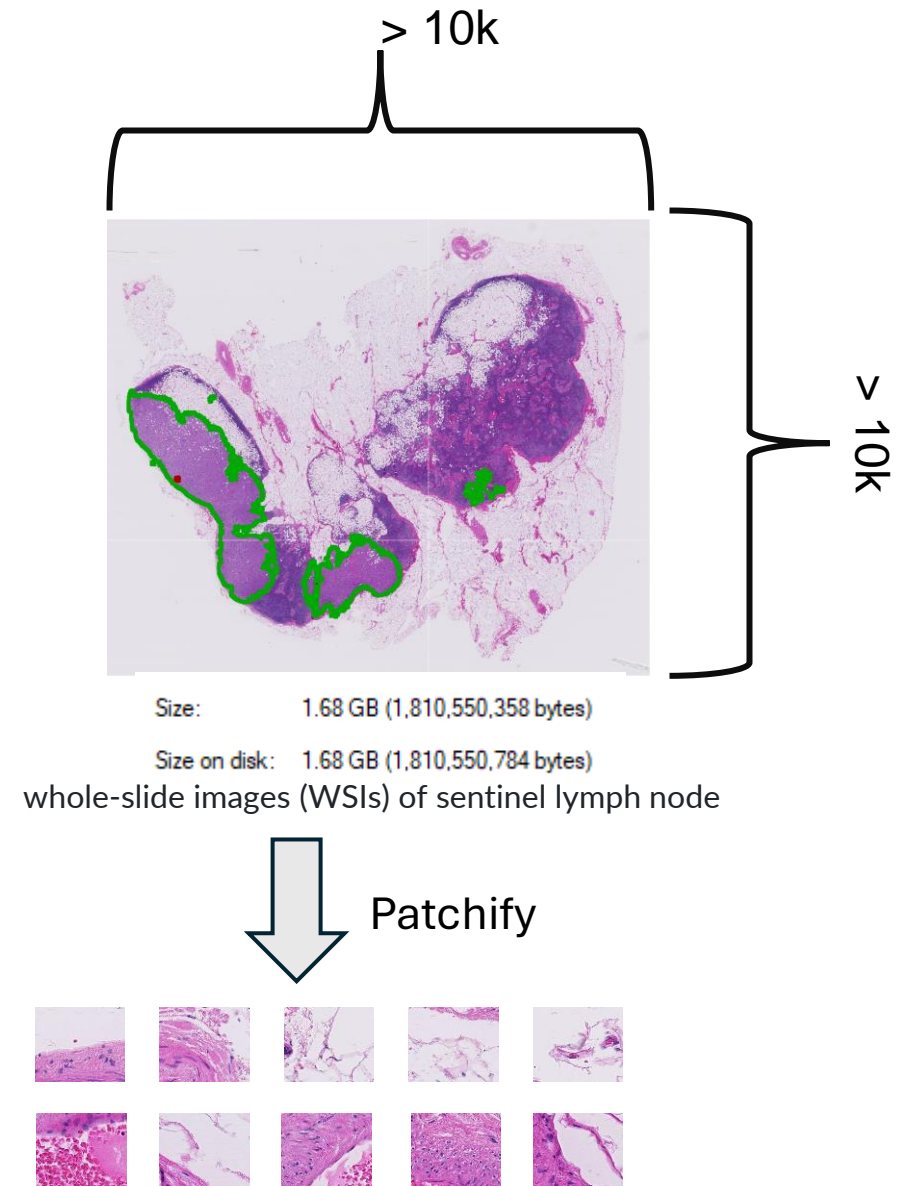
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Paper & Code

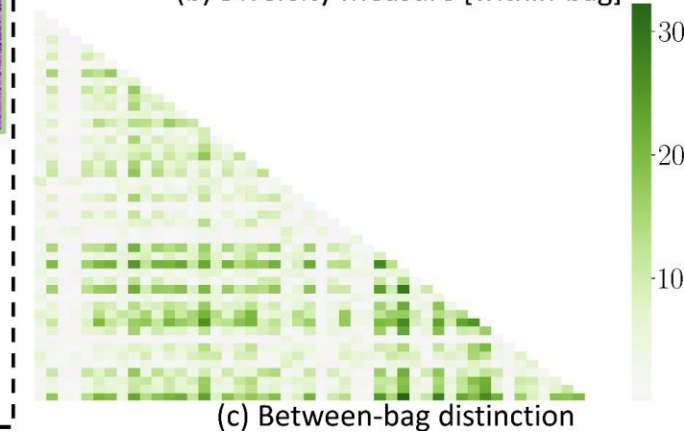
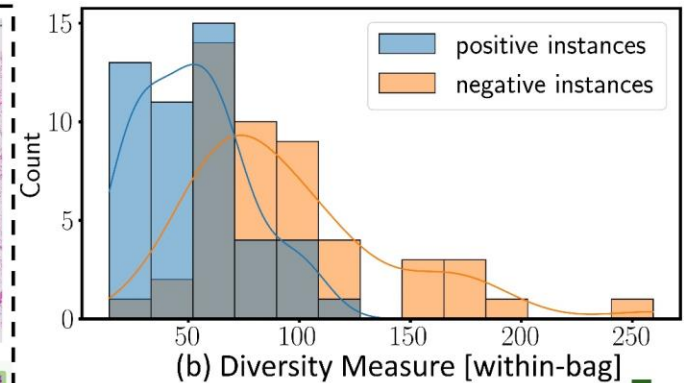
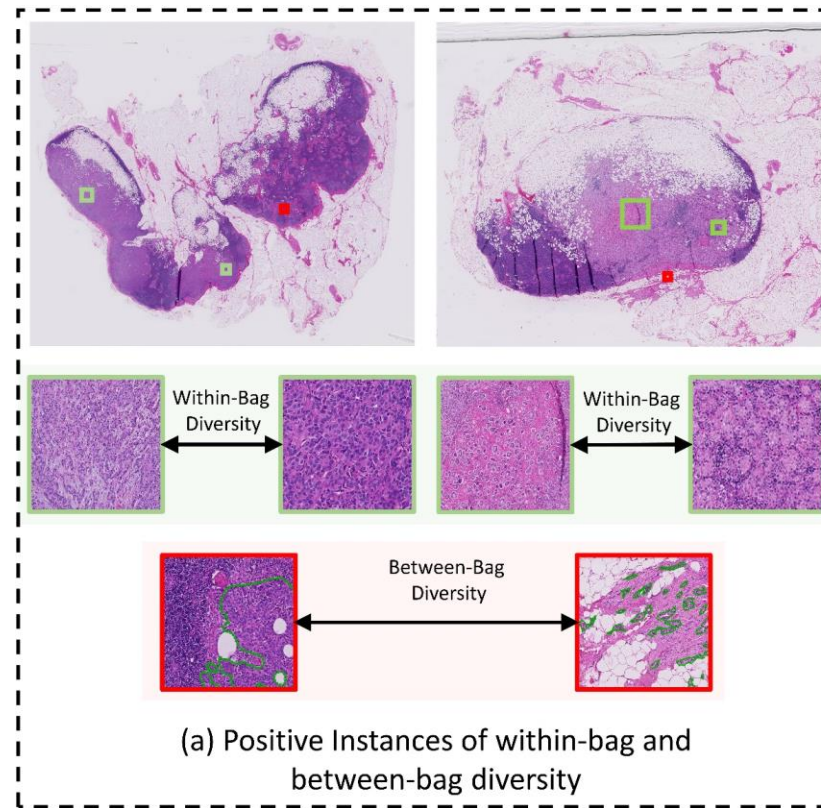
Background

- Histological whole slide images (WSIs) are commonly used to diagnose a variety of cancers, e.g., breast cancer, lung cancer, etc.
- **Challenge: An WSI is often gigapixels.**
 - Typical ML cannot process it.
 - Labor-intensive to annotate
- Pipeline of **Multiple Instance Learning (MIL)**:
 - Crop it into some small patches (~10k).
 - Each patch is an **instance**, and an WSI image is a **bag** that contains a collection of instances.
 - If at least one instance is positive (has tumor), the bag is positive.

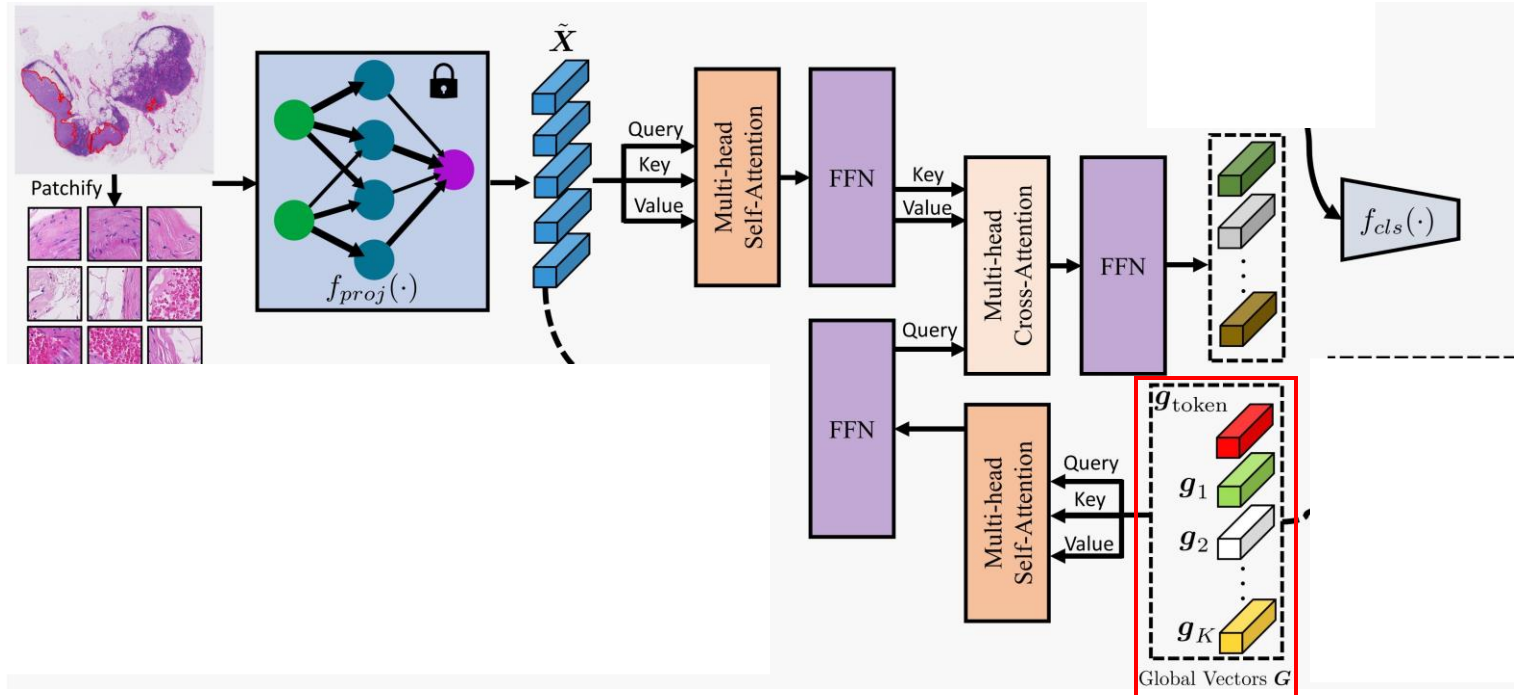


Motivation

- Most MIL models for analyzing WSIs use the attention-based MIL (AB-MIL) framework, which treats instances **independently and ignores correlations**.
- While follow-up models address this by focusing **on instance correlations** within the same category, they overlook variations in phenotype, size, and spatial diversity, leading to incorrect correlations.
- Using **rate-distortion theory**, we quantify the diversity of instances, showing both between- and within-bag variations.

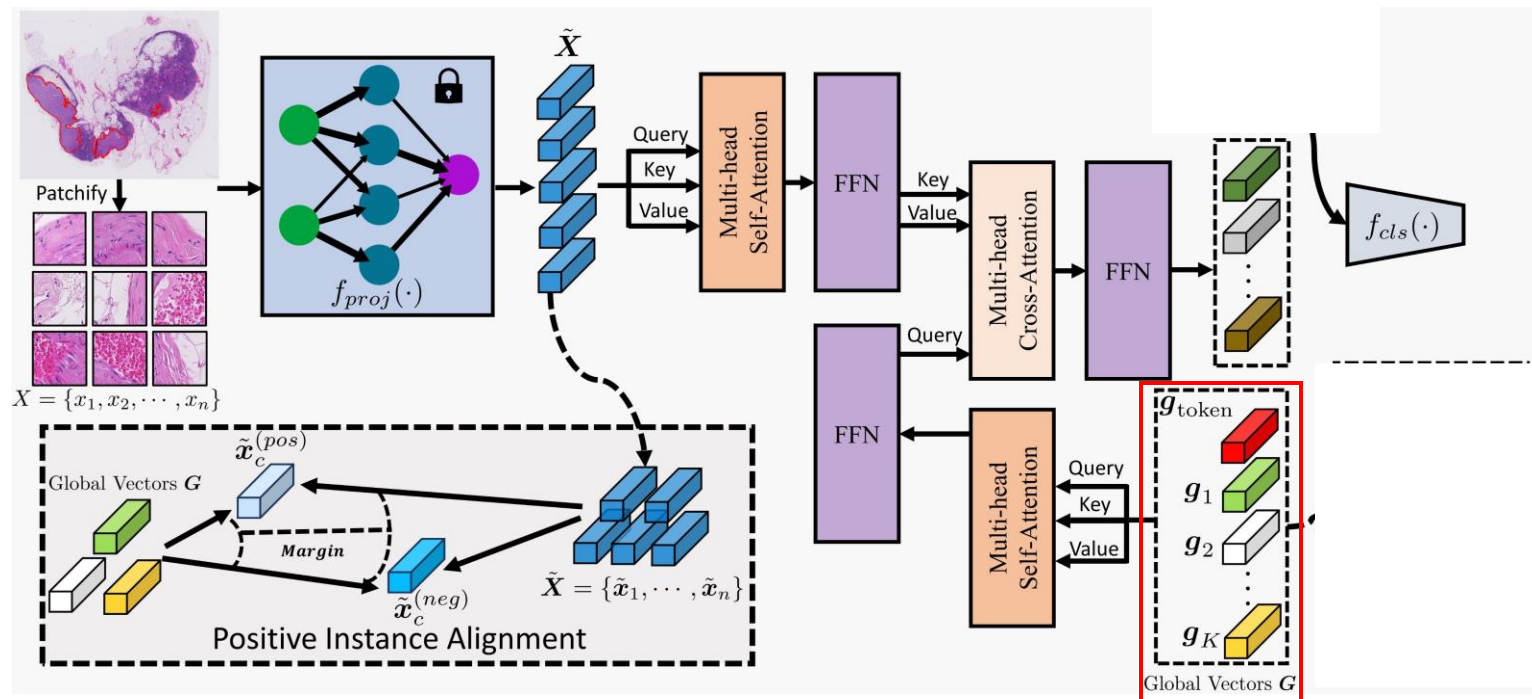


Proposed Method



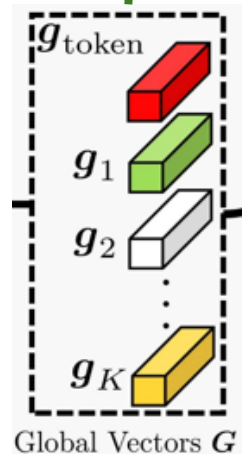
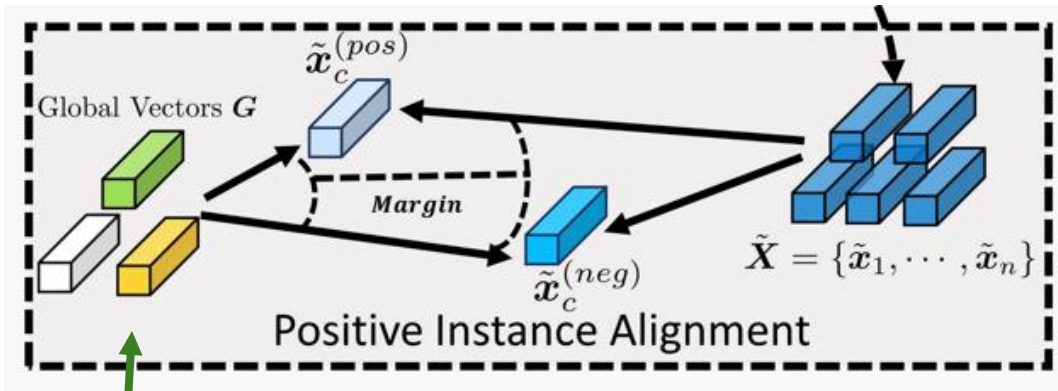
- We suggest using **global learnable vectors** to help network to learning diversity. The global vector will gather similar instance together by **cross attention**.
- **K,V from instance embeddings, Q from the global vectors.**
- Two mechanisms to learn a reliable and diverse global vector:
 - Positive instance alignment
 - DPP diversity loss (theoretical guaranteed).
- A class token to summarize all global vectors for final bag-level classification.

Proposed Method



- **Two mechanisms to learn a reliable and diverse global vector:**
 - **Positive instance alignment**
 - DPP diversity loss (theoretical guaranteed).
- **A class token to summarize all global vectors for final bag-level classification.**

Positive Instance Alignment (reliable G)



Center of positive bag:

$$\tilde{x}_c^{(pos)} = m\tilde{x}_c^{(pos)} + (1 - m) \frac{1}{|\mathcal{I}_{pos}|} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_{pos}} \tilde{x}_i$$

Center of negative bag:

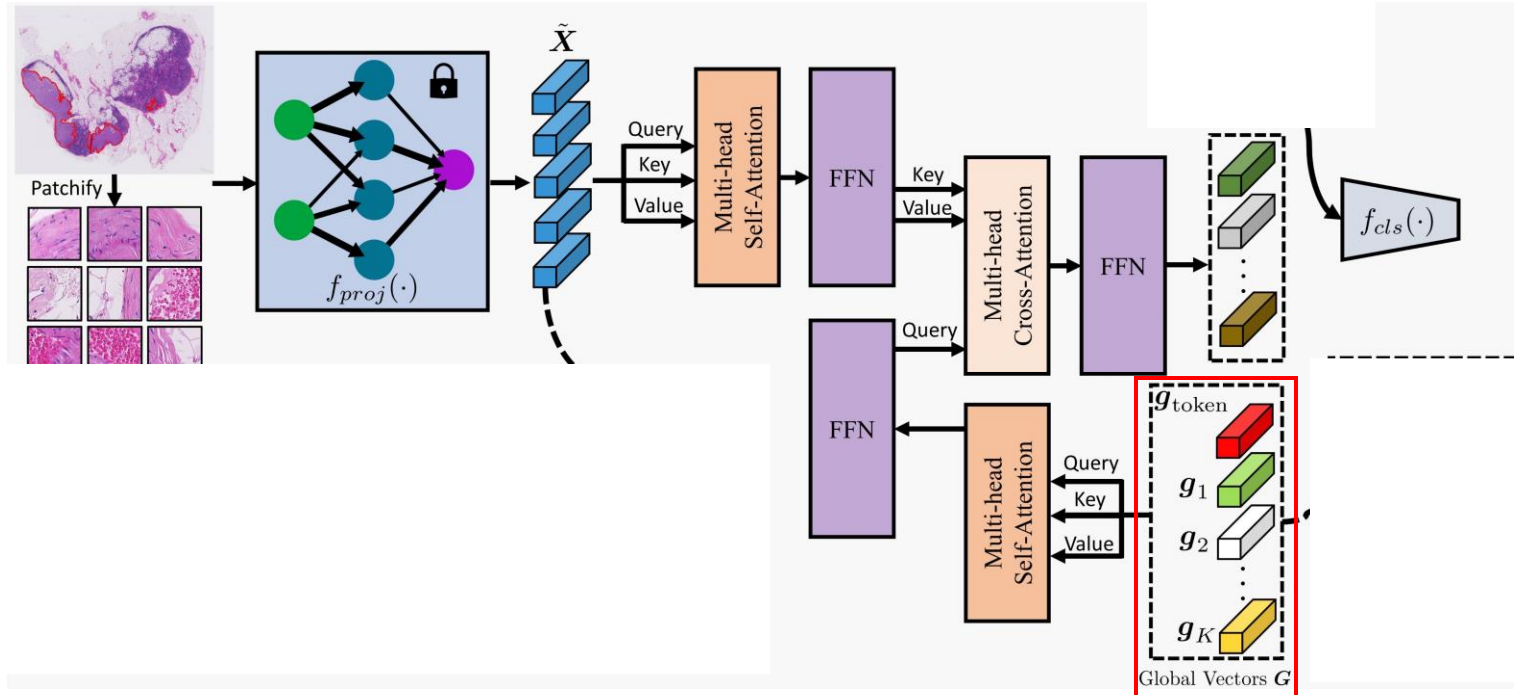
$$\tilde{x}_c^{(neg)} = m\tilde{x}_c^{(neg)} + (1 - m) \frac{1}{|\mathcal{I}_{neg}|} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_{neg}} \tilde{x}_i,$$

Triplet loss:

$$\mathcal{L}_{tri} = \sum_{k=1}^K [d_+(G_k, \tilde{x}_c^{(pos)}) - d_-(G_k, \tilde{x}_c^{(neg)}) + \mu]_+,$$

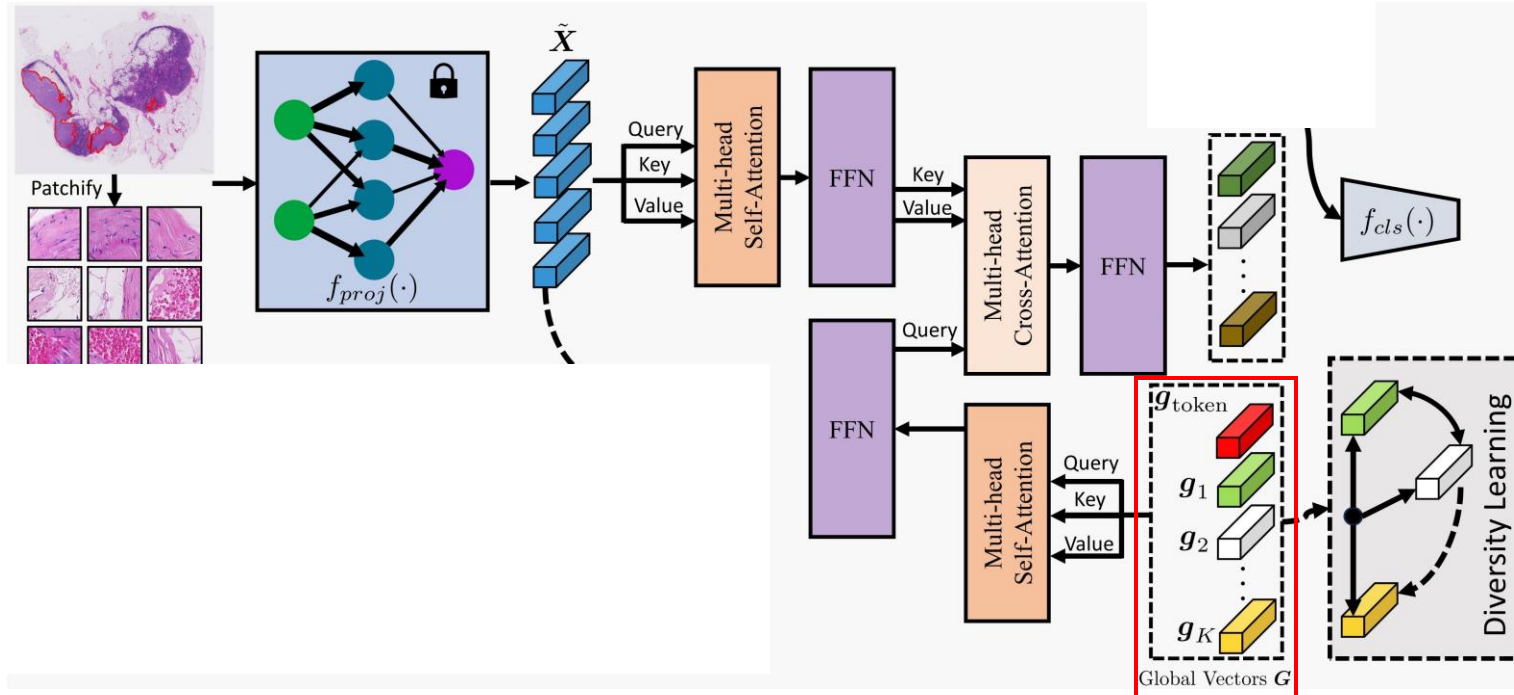
Push the global vectors close to the center of positive bags.
Center is updated in a momentum fashion for stable training.

Proposed Method



- We suggest using **global learnable vectors** to help network to learning diversity. The global vector will gather similar instance together by cross attention.
- Two mechanisms to learn a reliable and diverse global vector:
 - Positive instance alignment
 - **DPP diversity loss (theoretical guaranteed)**.
- A class token to summarize all global vectors for final bag-level classification.

Proposed Method



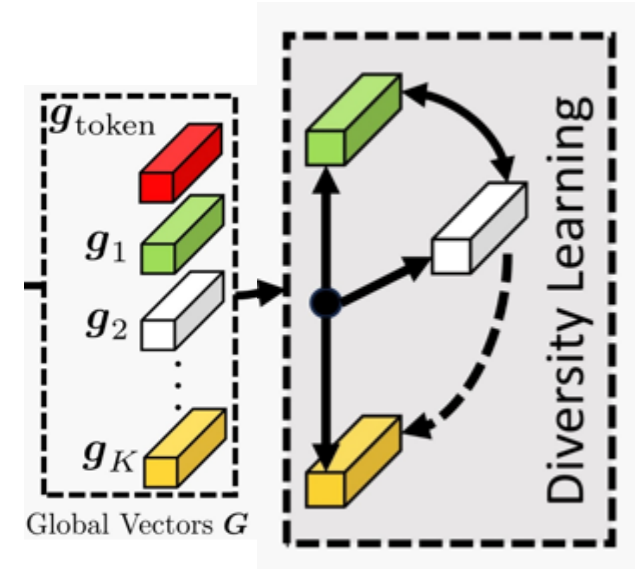
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DPP-based Diversity Loss

- Determinantal Point Process (DPP): a probabilistic model of repulsion to select diverse subsets.
- Instead of using DPP to select subsets, we use it as a **differentiable diversity measurement**.
- It is theoretic guaranteed.

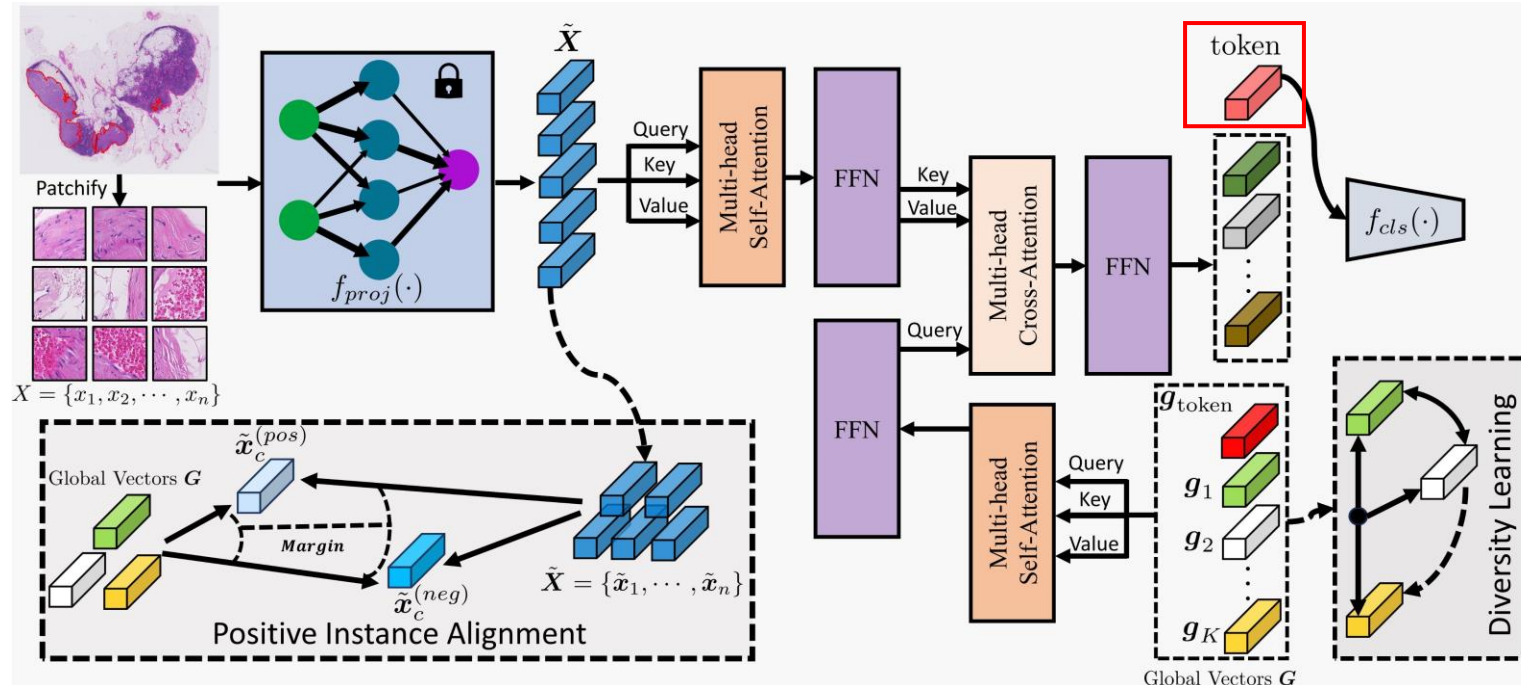
$$\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{G}\mathbf{G}^\top \in \mathbb{R}^{K \times K}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{div} = -\log \det(\mathbf{G}\mathbf{G}^\top), \quad \text{s.t. } \|\mathbf{g}_i\| = 1 = C.$$



Theorem 1. Given a set of global vectors $\mathbf{G} = [\mathbf{g}_1^\top, \dots, \mathbf{g}_K^\top]$ with $\|\mathbf{g}_i\| = C, \forall i \in [K]$, maximizing the DPP-based diversity (i.e. $\max \det(\mathbf{G}\mathbf{G}^\top)$) results in orthogonal global vectors with $\mathbf{g}_i \perp \mathbf{g}_j, \forall i \neq j, i, j \in [K]$.

Proposed Method



- We suggest using global learnable vectors to help network to learning diversity. The global vector will gather similar instance together by cross attention.
- Two mechanisms to learn a reliable and diverse global vector:
 - Positive instance alignment
 - DPP diversity loss (theoretical guaranteed).
- A **class token** to summarize all global vectors for final bag-level classification.

Objective Function

$$\mathcal{L}_{final} = \mathcal{L}_{ce} + \lambda_{tri} \mathcal{L}_{tri} + \lambda_{div} \mathcal{L}_{div}$$

Cross-entropy
for bag-level
classification

Positive instance
alignment

Diversity loss

Experimental Results

Outperforms all recent SOTAs!

	CAMELYON16			TCGA-NSCLC		
	Accuracy	F1	AUC	Accuracy	F1	AUC
ResNet-50 ImageNet Pretrained						
Classic AB-MIL (<i>ICML'18</i>)	0.845 _(0.839,0.851)	0.780 _(0.769,0.791)	0.854 _(0.848,0.860)	0.869 _{0.032}	0.866 _{0.021}	0.941 _{0.028}
DS-MIL (<i>CVPR'21</i>)	0.856 _(0.843,0.869)	0.815 _(0.797,0.832)	0.899 _(0.890,0.908)	0.888 _{0.013}	0.876 _{0.011}	0.939 _{0.019}
CLAM-SB (<i>Nature Bio. Eng.'21</i>)	0.837 _(0.809,0.865)	0.775 _(0.755,0.795)	0.871 _(0.856,0.885)	0.875 _{0.041}	0.864 _{0.043}	0.944 _{0.023}
CLAM-MB (<i>Nature Bio. Eng.'21</i>)	0.823 _(0.795,0.850)	0.774 _(0.752,0.795)	0.878 _(0.861,0.894)	0.878 _{0.043}	0.874 _{0.028}	0.949 _{0.019}
PMIL (<i>MedIA'23</i>)	0.831 _(0.799,0.863)	0.816 _(0.779,0.853)	0.845 _(0.813,0.876)	0.873 _{0.010}	0.875 _{0.011}	0.933 _{0.007}
Trans-MIL (<i>NeurIPS'21</i>)	0.858 _(0.848,0.868)	0.797 _(0.776,0.818)	0.906 _(0.875,0.937)	0.883 _{0.022}	0.876 _{0.021}	0.949 _{0.013}
DTFD-MIL (MaxS) (<i>CVPR'22</i>)	0.864 _(0.848,0.880)	0.814 _(0.802,0.826)	0.907 _(0.894,0.919)	0.868 _{0.040}	0.863 _{0.029}	0.919 _{0.037}
DTFD-MIL (MaxMinS) (<i>CVPR'22</i>)	0.899 _(0.887,0.912)	0.865 _(0.848,0.882)	0.941 _(0.936,0.944)	0.894 _{0.033}	0.891 _{0.027}	0.961 _{0.021}
DTFD-MIL (AFS) (<i>CVPR'22</i>)	0.908 _(0.892,0.925)	0.882 _(0.861,0.903)	0.946 _(0.941,0.951)	0.891 _{0.033}	0.883 _{0.025}	0.951 _{0.022}
ILRA-MIL (<i>ICLR'23</i>)	0.848 _(0.844,0.853)	0.826 _(0.823,0.829)	0.868 _(0.852,0.883)	0.895 _{0.017}	0.896 _{0.017}	0.946 _{0.014}
Our	0.917 _(0.902,0.931)	0.913 _(0.898,0.928)	0.957 _(0.951,0.963)	0.908 _{0.015}	0.911 _{0.018}	0.963 _{0.008}
ResNet-18 ImageNet Pretrained						
Classic AB-MIL (<i>ICML'18</i>)	0.805 _(0.772,0.837)	0.786 _(0.757,0.815)	0.843 _(0.827,0.858)	0.874 _{0.005}	0.873 _{0.006}	0.937 _{0.001}
DS-MIL (<i>CVPR'21</i>)	0.791 _(0.739,0.843)	0.776 _(0.712,0.840)	0.814 _(0.754,0.875)	0.831 _{0.012}	0.838 _{0.008}	0.896 _{0.009}
CLAM-SB (<i>Nature Bio. Eng.'21</i>)	0.792 _(0.769,0.815)	0.766 _(0.746,0.786)	0.811 _(0.777,0.845)	0.869 _{0.010}	0.869 _{0.010}	0.931 _{0.006}
CLAM-MB (<i>Nature Bio. Eng.'21</i>)	0.786 _(0.754,0.818)	0.770 _(0.746,0.795)	0.825 _(0.808,0.843)	0.880 _{0.016}	0.880 _{0.016}	0.944 _{0.012}
PMIL (<i>MedIA'23</i>)	0.800 _(0.775,0.825)	0.784 _(0.765,0.804)	0.829 _(0.807,0.851)	0.856 _{0.006}	0.862 _{0.003}	0.933 _{0.010}
Trans-MIL (<i>NeurIPS'21</i>)	0.839 _(0.822,0.856)	0.827 _(0.805,0.848)	0.854 _(0.823,0.886)	0.877 _{0.009}	0.879 _{0.008}	0.938 _{0.014}
DTFD-MIL (MaxS) (<i>CVPR'22</i>)	0.856 _(0.824,0.887)	0.792 _(0.742,0.842)	0.878 _(0.862,0.893)	0.830 _{0.014}	0.821 _{0.020}	0.893 _{0.015}
DTFD-MIL (MaxMinS) (<i>CVPR'22</i>)	0.833 _(0.807,0.858)	0.768 _(0.747,0.788)	0.878 _(0.872,0.883)	0.853 _{0.012}	0.850 _{0.021}	0.925 _{0.013}
DTFD-MIL (AFS) (<i>CVPR'22</i>)	0.817 _(0.791,0.843)	0.734 _(0.687,0.781)	0.868 _(0.841,0.896)	0.870 _{0.007}	0.864 _{0.012}	0.935 _{0.010}
ILRA-MIL (<i>ICLR'23</i>)	0.831 _(0.768,0.895)	0.819 _(0.768,0.871)	0.852 _(0.811,0.893)	0.878 _{0.002}	0.879 _{0.001}	0.937 _{0.004}
Our	0.873 _(0.862,0.884)	0.862 _(0.852,0.871)	0.898 _(0.886,0.909)	0.891 _{0.029}	0.890 _{0.021}	0.955 _{0.023}
Vision Transformer ImageNet Pretrained						
Classic AB-MIL (<i>ICML'18</i>)	0.851 _(0.837,0.865)	0.835 _(0.810,0.860)	0.873 _(0.840,0.906)	0.904 _{0.011}	0.904 _{0.010}	0.953 _{0.013}
DS-MIL (<i>CVPR'21</i>)	0.810 _(0.741,0.879)	0.806 _(0.742,0.869)	0.871 _(0.836,0.906)	0.875 _{0.020}	0.879 _{0.016}	0.933 _{0.016}
CLAM-SB (<i>Nature Bio. Eng.'21</i>)	0.839 _(0.831,0.847)	0.816 _(0.799,0.834)	0.864 _(0.841,0.887)	0.907 _{0.008}	0.907 _{0.001}	0.954 _{0.014}
CLAM-MB (<i>Nature Bio. Eng.'21</i>)	0.826 _(0.806,0.846)	0.804 _(0.795,0.813)	0.851 _(0.825,0.878)	0.911 _{0.007}	0.911 _{0.007}	0.959 _{0.008}
PMIL (<i>MedIA'23</i>)	0.843 _(0.831,0.856)	0.826 _(0.814,0.838)	0.843 _(0.820,0.867)	0.882 _{0.009}	0.884 _{0.006}	0.940 _{0.006}
Trans-MIL (<i>NeurIPS'21</i>)	0.862 _(0.841,0.883)	0.846 _(0.823,0.869)	0.860 _(0.848,0.873)	0.909 _{0.009}	0.909 _{0.009}	0.953 _{0.006}
DTFD-MIL (MaxS) (<i>CVPR'22</i>)	0.846 _(0.832,0.860)	0.767 _(0.746,0.787)	0.859 _(0.842,0.876)	0.904 _{0.011}	0.904 _{0.010}	0.953 _{0.013}
DTFD-MIL (MaxMinS) (<i>CVPR'22</i>)	0.839 _(0.826,0.851)	0.752 _(0.742,0.763)	0.862 _(0.836,0.888)	0.895 _{0.013}	0.892 _{0.016}	0.952 _{0.011}
DTFD-MIL (AFS) (<i>CVPR'22</i>)	0.831 _(0.818,0.844)	0.759 _(0.737,0.781)	0.880 _(0.864,0.897)	0.901 _{0.005}	0.900 _{0.008}	0.959 _{0.012}
ILRA-MIL (<i>ICLR'23</i>)	0.850 _(0.825,0.875)	0.838 _(0.812,0.865)	0.864 _(0.843,0.885)	0.902 _{0.007}	0.904 _{0.007}	0.954 _{0.006}
Our	0.893 _(0.889,0.897)	0.882 _(0.877,0.886)	0.891 _(0.884,0.899)	0.926 _{0.008}	0.925 _{0.008}	0.969 _{0.004}

Visualization

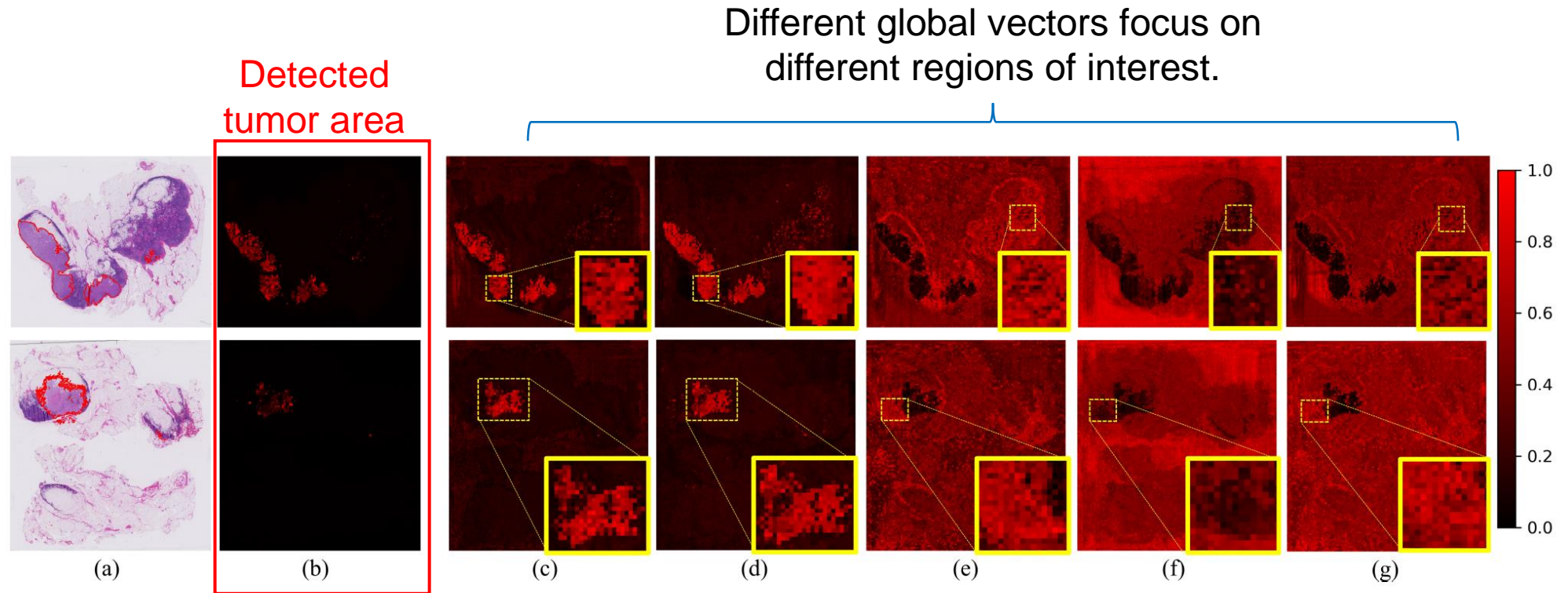


Fig. 5: Visualization of the attention map: (a) raw WSI with the ground-truth annotation, (b) the attention map computes using the tokenized global vectors, and (c-g) the attention map computes using the other $(K - 1)$ global vectors with $K = 6$ in our experiment.

Thanks for Watching!