

Swin UNETR-based MRI-to-CT and CBCT-to-CT Synthesis

Fuxin Fan¹, Jingna Qiu¹, Yixing Huang², and Andreas Maier¹

¹Pattern Recognition Lab, Department of Computer Science, Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, Germany

²Department of Radiation Oncology, Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, Germany

Introduction

- Synthetic CT (sCT) from MRI helps in treatment planning and accurate dose calculation. sCT from CBCT can improve the quality of image-guided radiation therapy [1].
- SynthRAD2023 incorporate 1080 paired MRI-to-CT and CBCT-to-CT datasets from three institutions, making it possible for developing deep learning models [2].

Aim:

- Design and optimize models for CT synthesis from MR images or CBCT images in two body regions (brain and pelvis).

Material and Methods

Swin UNETR (Fig. 1) [3]

- Structure: Cascaded Swin blocks with patch merging in encoder, CNN-based residual blocks in decoder, skip connections between encoder and decoder.
- Training: L1 loss, Adam optimizer, 4000 epochs.
- 4 models: MRI-CT (Brain or Pelvis), CBCT-CT (Brain or Pelvis).

Data

- 180 paired datasets for each model.
- Random subvolumes at training ($32 \times 96 \times 96$).

Preprocessing

- MRI: divided by 1000.
- CT: plus 1024 then divided by 2000.

Postprocessing

- Subvolume merging (Fig. 2) with overlapped length of 28, 72, 72.
- CT: multiply 2000 and subtract 1024.

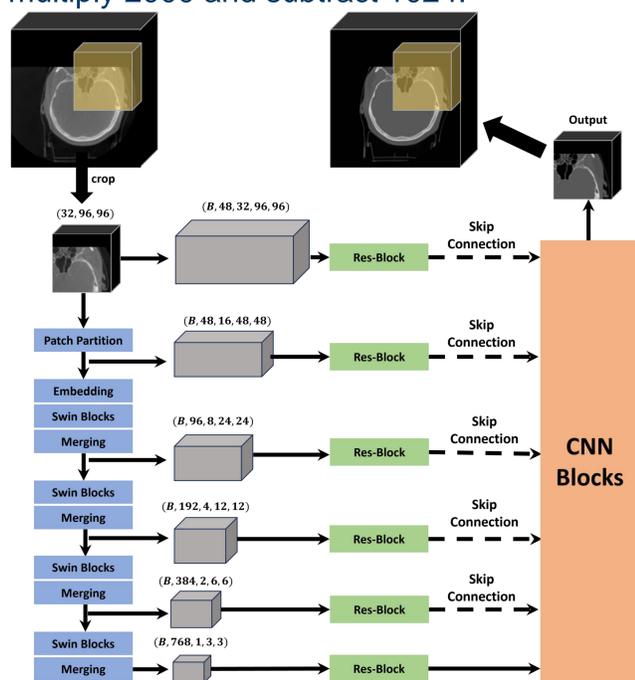


Figure 1: Illustration of the structure of Swin UNETR.

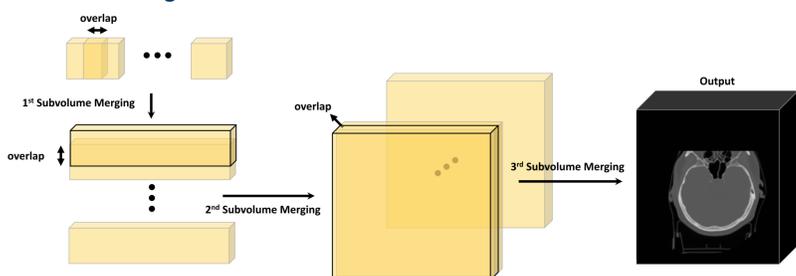


Figure 2: CT volume synthesis by subvolume merging.

Results and Discussion

- The rankings for the quantitative results (Tab. 1) by our model are 3rd (MRI-CT) and 4th (CBCT-CT).
- The qualitative results of sCT from MRI and CBCT are shown in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4.

Table 1: The quantitative results on 60 test sets on both tasks.

Domain	Metric	MRI-CT	CBCT-CT
Image	MAE	61.72 HU	51.18 HU
	PSNR	28.83	30.40
	SSIM	0.876	0.903
Photon	Dose MAE	0.0041	0.0044
	DVH metric	0.0273	0.0317
	Gamma pass rate	98.18 %	99.06 %
Proton	Dose MAE	0.032	0.033
	DVH metric	0.215	0.171
	Gamma pass rate	97.25 %	97.09 %

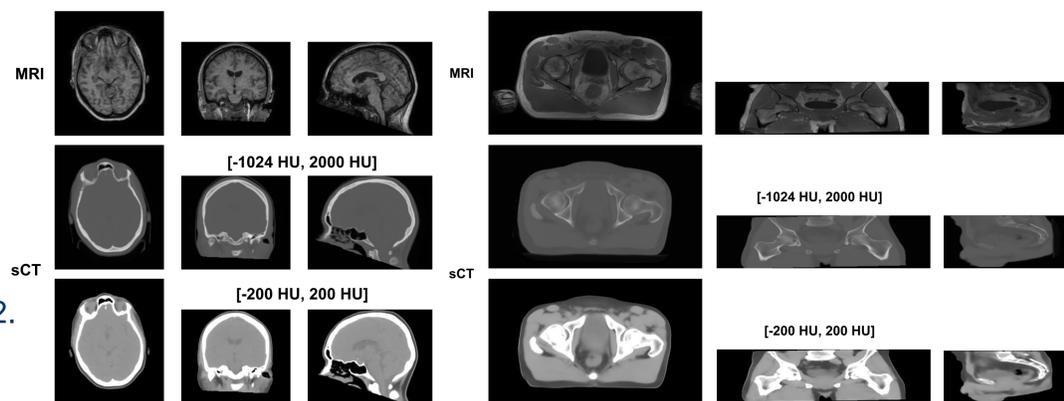


Figure 3: Synthesized CT images from MRI. Left: Brain region; Right: Pelvis region.

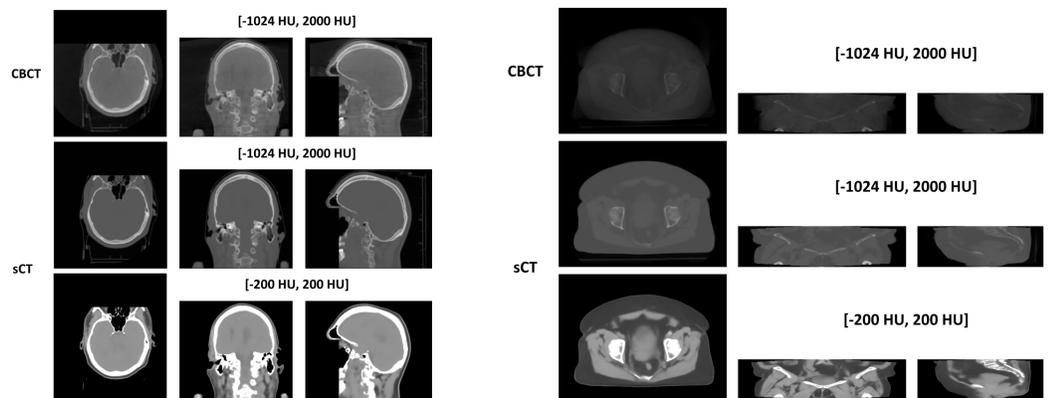


Figure 4: Synthesized CT images from CBCT. Left: Brain region; Right: Pelvis region.

Conclusion

- Swin UNETR has efficacy in CT synthesis from MRI and CBCT.
- Training on subvolumes and subvolume merging help improve the synthetic image quality.

References

- [1] Spadea, Maria Francesca, et al. "Deep learning based synthetic-CT generation in radiotherapy and PET: a review." *Medical physics* 48.11 (2021): 6537-6566.
- [2] Thummerer, Adrian, et al. "SynthRAD2023 Grand Challenge dataset: Generating synthetic CT for radiotherapy." *Medical Physics* (2023).
- [3] Hatamizadeh, Ali, et al. "Swin unetr: Swin transformers for semantic segmentation of brain tumors in mri images." *International MICCAI Brainlesion Workshop*. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2021.

Contact



Fuxin Fan
Pattern Recognition Lab, Department of Computer Science, Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, Germany
✉ fuxin.fan@fau.de
☎ +49 9131 85 27894