

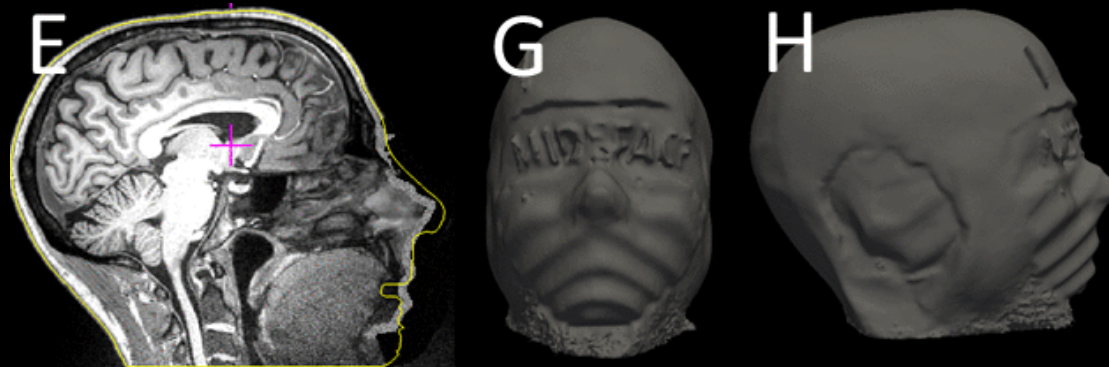
MIDEFACE: Minimally Invasive Defacing

Medical Image De-Identification (MIDI), May 23, 2023

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Motivation

- Balance Privacy and Utility
- Don't remove enough – compromise privacy
- Remove too much – make data unusable
 - Now or in the future

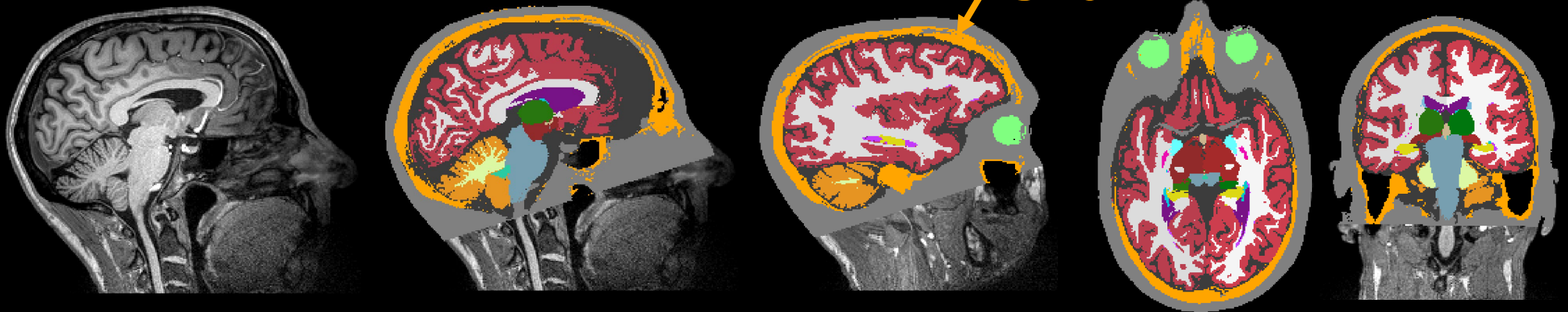
Miface Strategy

- Segment brain and head (skull, eyeballs)
 - Make sure that important things are not removed
- Isolate and remove critical identifying facial features
 - Eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, chin, ears, wrap-around
 - Minimally remove them in a way that is hard to reverse
 - Surface-based (because, FreeSurfer)

<https://surfer.nmr.mgh.harvard.edu/fswiki/MiDeFace>

Segmentation

- Sequence Adaptive Multimodal Segmentation (SAMSEG)
- Whole head, including skull and eyeballs
- Fairly fast – 5min single threaded
- Intensity normalization
- Registration to MNI152



Puonti, Iglesias, van Leemput, 2016, Neuroimage. Fast and sequence-adaptive whole-brain segmentation using parametric Bayesian modeling

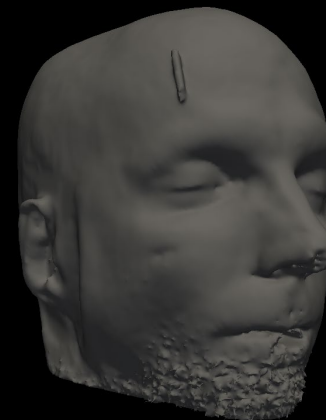
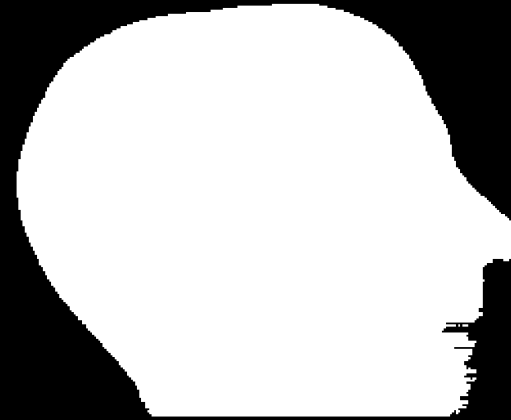
Surface-based Face Atlas

- Average head in MNI152 space
- Build a surface around it
- Manually label critical features
- “MIDEFACE” Watermark and Ripples



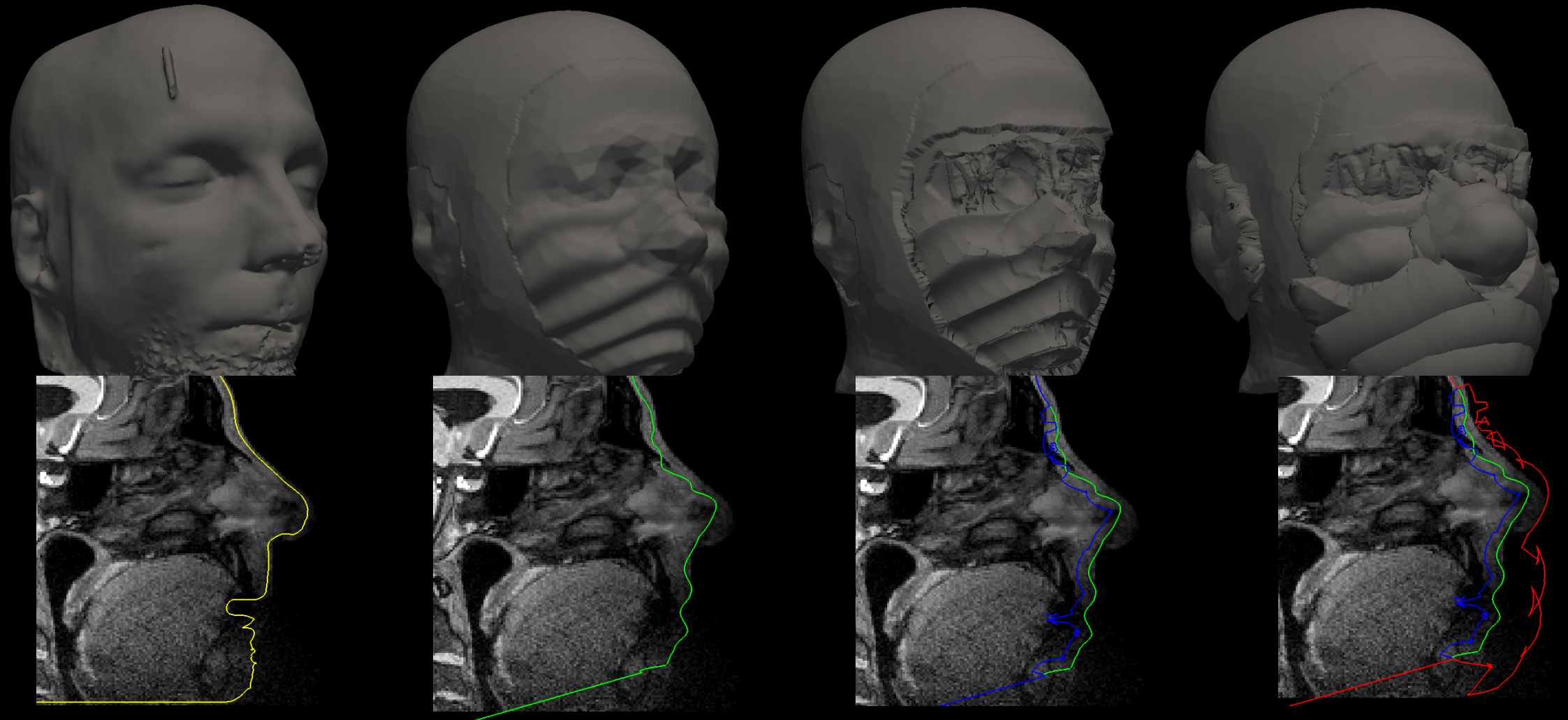
Head Segmentation and Surface Creation

- Head segmentation and true face creation

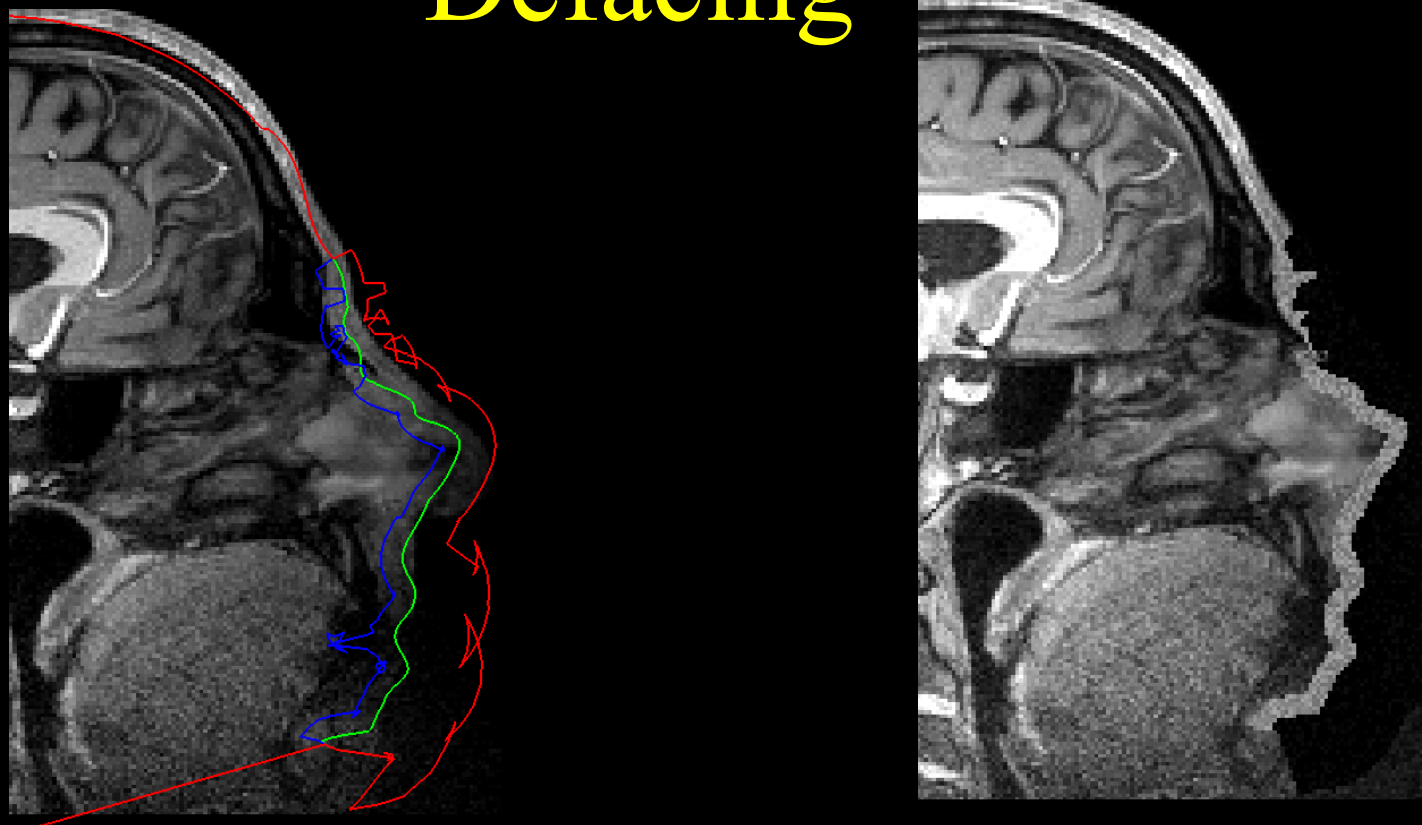


Face Bracketing

- Inward and outward projection of the atlas face
- Respect brain, skull, etc



Defacing



- Random intensities at mean and std of the true data
 - Inside the average face (green-blue) – bright and random
 - Outside the average face (green-red) – dark and random
 - Statistically the same (mean, stddev)
 - The boundary of the true face is lost

Defacing

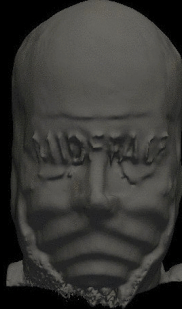
fsm01ob



fsm02cd



fsm07tz



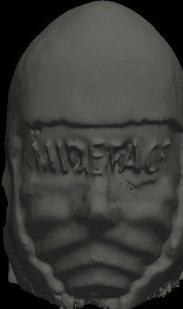
fsm08un



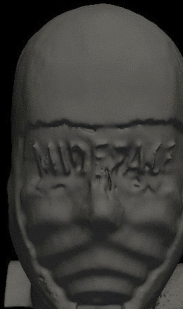
fsm10cv



fsm11ri



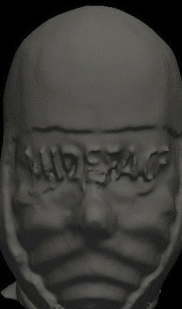
fsm14pu



fsm15vt



fsm21em



fsm22db



fsm23qt



fsm24dz



fsm25na



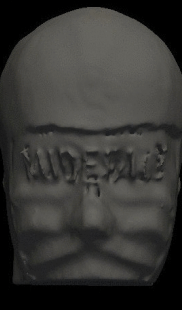
fsm27uz



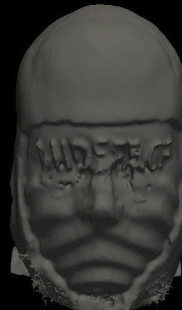
fsm30gy



fsm33qt



fsm39ap



fsm40nn



fsm42wk



fsm46th



fsm50ww



Watermark

3

How Non-Invasive is Mideface?

- Study with 41 subjects
- Ran FreeSurfer with and without defacing
- Paired t-test on ROIs and exploratory
 - volume, thickness, area
 - Cortical and subcortical
- No situations in which there were significant differences ...
- Except that estimated intracranial volume was 0.1% smaller ($p=.001$)
 - eICV in FreeSurfer estimated from registration with MNI305

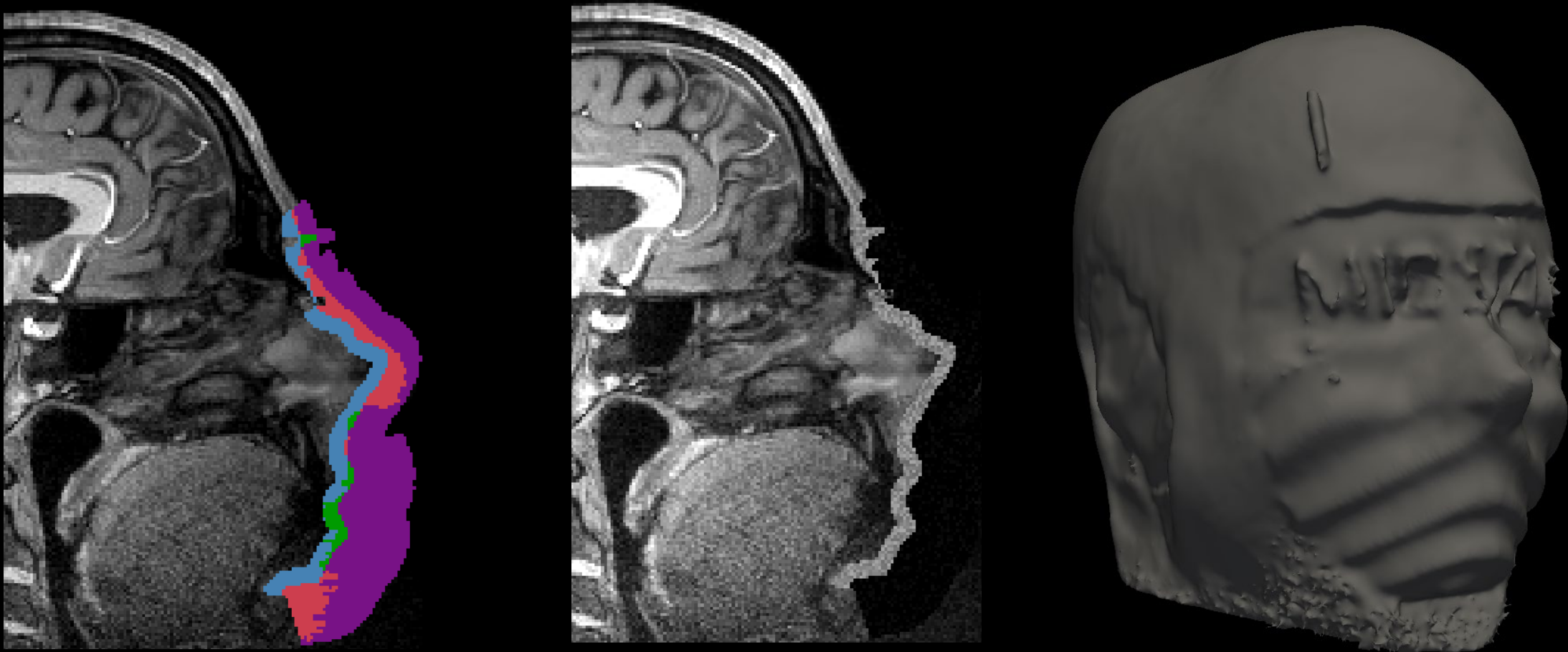
Summary

- Segmentation protects parts of the brain/head we want to keep
- Surfaced-based face bracketing/dithering/refacing
- midface script in FreeSurfer
- <https://surfer.nmr.mgh.harvard.edu/fswiki/MiDeFace>
- Less than 8min
- Built-in QA visualization (FreeView, PNG pics)
- Can work on multiple modalities
- Can create mask from one volume, apply it to others

End of Presentation

Defacing

- Random intensities at mean and std of the true data

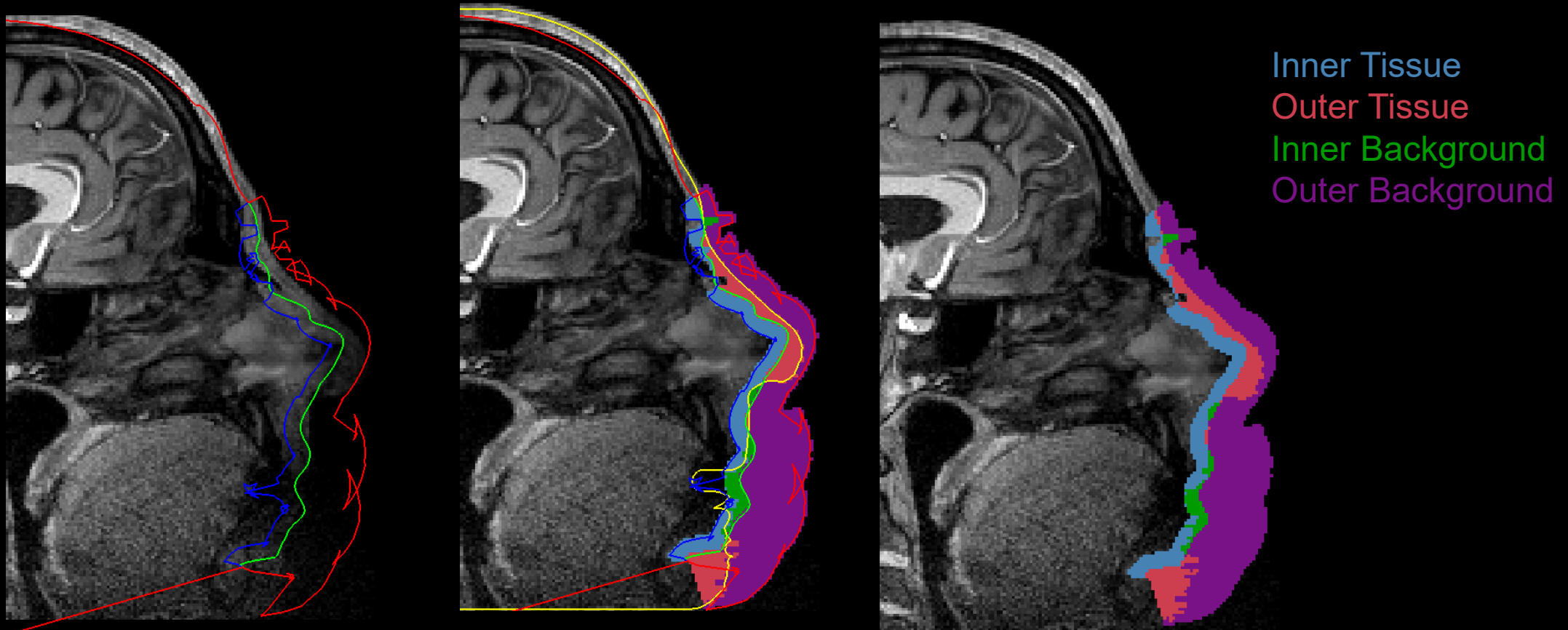


Inner Tissue+Inner Background = Mean/StdDev of true in-face

Outer Tissue+Outer Background = Mean/StdDev of true out-of-face

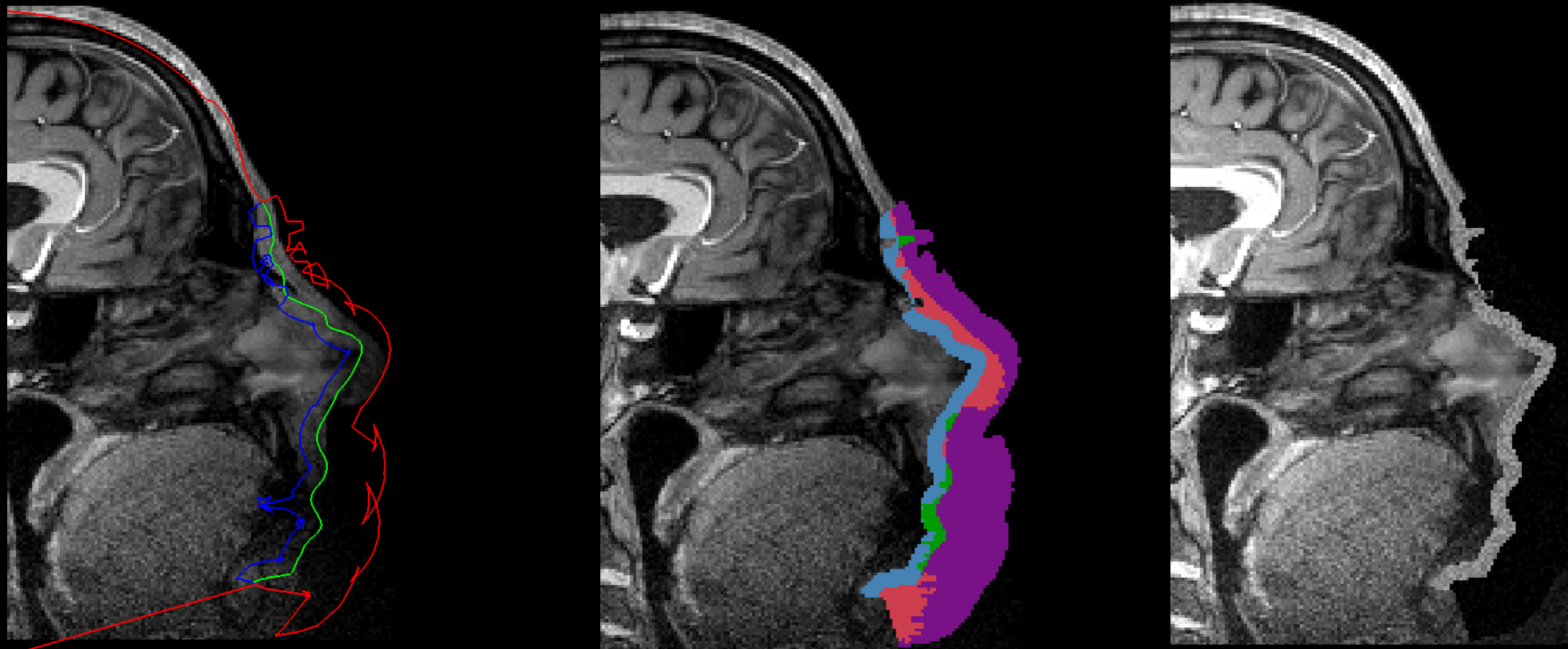
Face Segmentation

- Four Compartments



Defacing

- Random intensities at mean and std of the true data



Inner Tissue+Inner Background = Mean/StdDev of true in-face

Outer Tissue+Outer Background = Mean/StdDev of true out-of-face