

Introduction

The Cross-Modality Domain Adaptation (CrossMoDA) challenge:

- Initiated in 2021 alongside the MICCAI (Dorent et al.,2023)
- Transferring knowledge from contrast-enhanced T1 (ceT1) to T2 MRI.
- Vestibular Schwannoma (VS) and cochlea segmentation.

Why T2 Imaging?

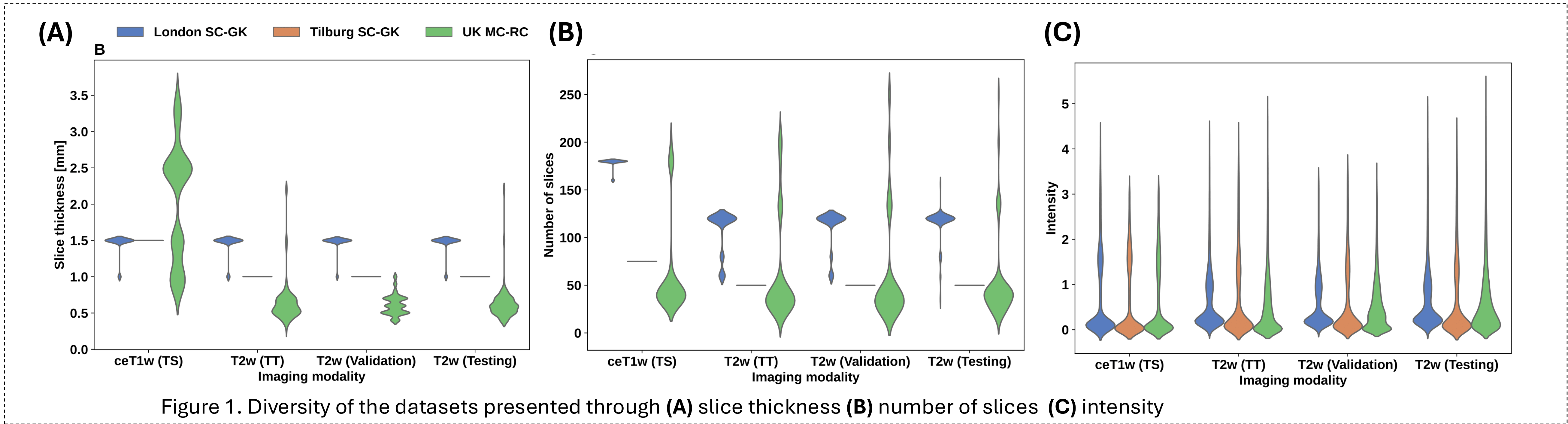
- Safer alternative to ceT1 and cost-efficient.

Dataset

**2021:** London Single-center Gamma-Knife (SC-GK) for 2-class segmentation (VS and cochlea).

**2022:** Tilburg-SC-GK datasets introduced.

**2023:** UK-MC-RC (Multi-center routine-clinical) heterogeneous datasets for 3 class (intra-/extra VS and cochlea) segmentation.

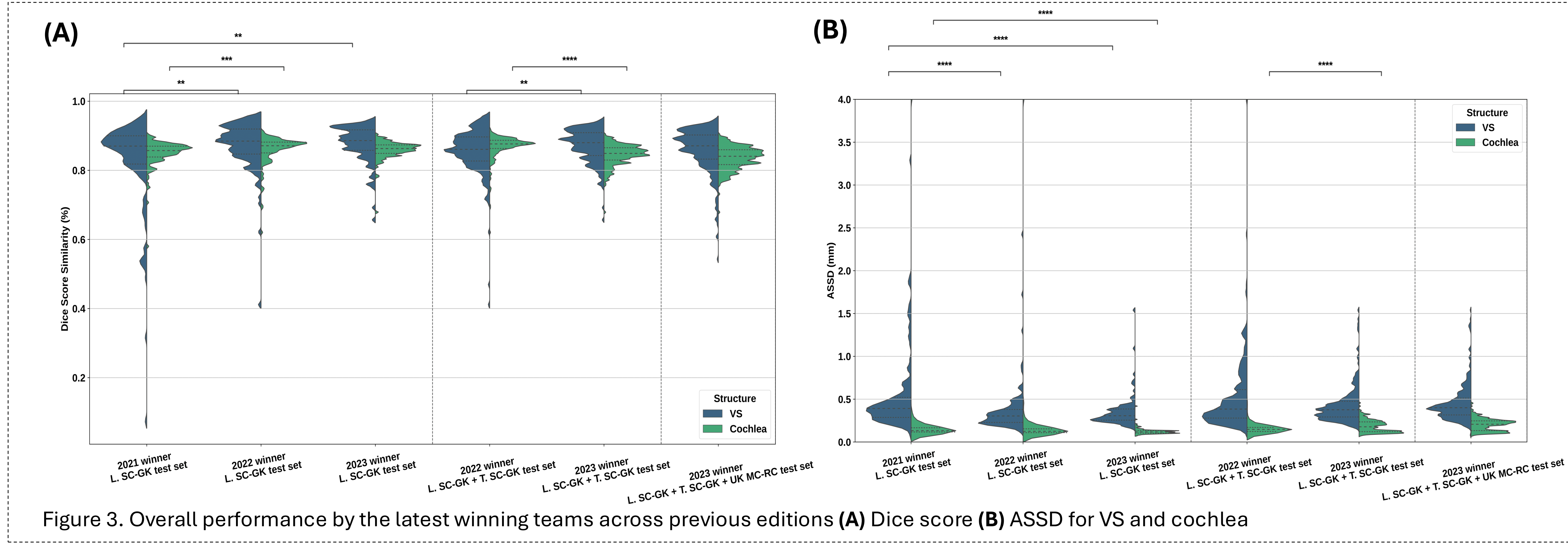
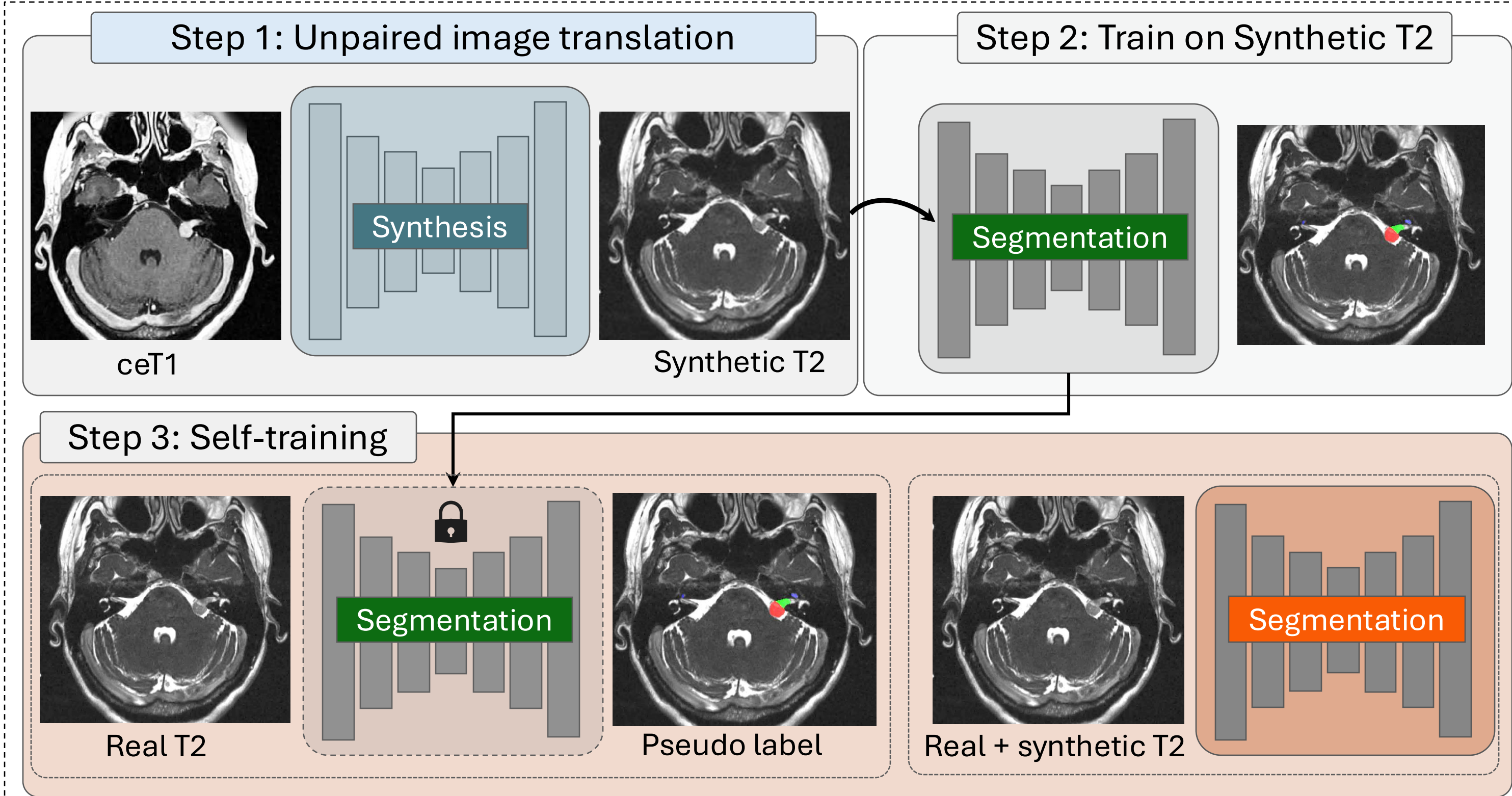


Challenge observations

- Performance evaluation: Dice and ASSD

$$\text{Dice} = \frac{2 \times \text{Intersection}}{\text{Intersection} + \text{Union}}$$
$$\text{ASSD} = \frac{\text{Average distance from pixels to the nearest boundary}}{\text{Number of pixels}}$$

- Reduced outliers with progressively larger and more diverse datasets introduced in each edition.
- Reduced cochlea Dice in the 2023, due to the challenge of maintaining high performance across 3 classes.



Reference

Dorent, Reuben, et al. "CrossMoDA 2021 challenge: Benchmark of cross-modality domain adaptation techniques for vestibular schwannoma and cochlea segmentation." *Medical Image Analysis* 83 (2023): 102628.

Conclusions

The CrossMoDA challenge (2021–2023) evolved from single-institutional, homogeneous data to multi-institutional, heterogeneous datasets, enhancing model generalizability and clinical applicability.