

Automated peripheral nerve segmentation for MR-neurography

ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Supplementary Table

2D

3D

S1: Network

architecture details

Downsampling strides	[[2, 2], [2, 2], [2, 2], [2, 2], [2, 2], [2, 2], [2, 2]]	[[1, 2, 2], [1, 2, 2], [1, 2, 2], [2, 2, 2], [2, 2, 2], [1, 2, 2]]
Convolution kernel strides	[[3, 3], [3, 3], [3, 3], [3, 3], [3, 3], [3, 3], [3, 3], [3, 3]]	[[1, 3, 3], [1, 3, 3], [1, 3, 3], [3, 3, 3], [3, 3, 3], [3, 3, 3], [3, 3, 3]]

Architectural details for the segmentation networks. U-net shape with multiple resolution stages with two computational blocks per resolution stage in encoder and decoder. Each computational block contains convolution, instance normalization and leaky rectified linear unit (negative slope: 0.01) in this order. Downsampling is applied with strided convolutions and the following upsampling with transposed convolutions. The downsampling strides indicate the downsampling factors along the axes. For instance, a downsampling factor of 1 along all axes for the 3D model is expressed by [1, 1, 1]. Details regarding this notation can also be found in the Supplementary of the original nnUnet publication by Isensee et al. [20].

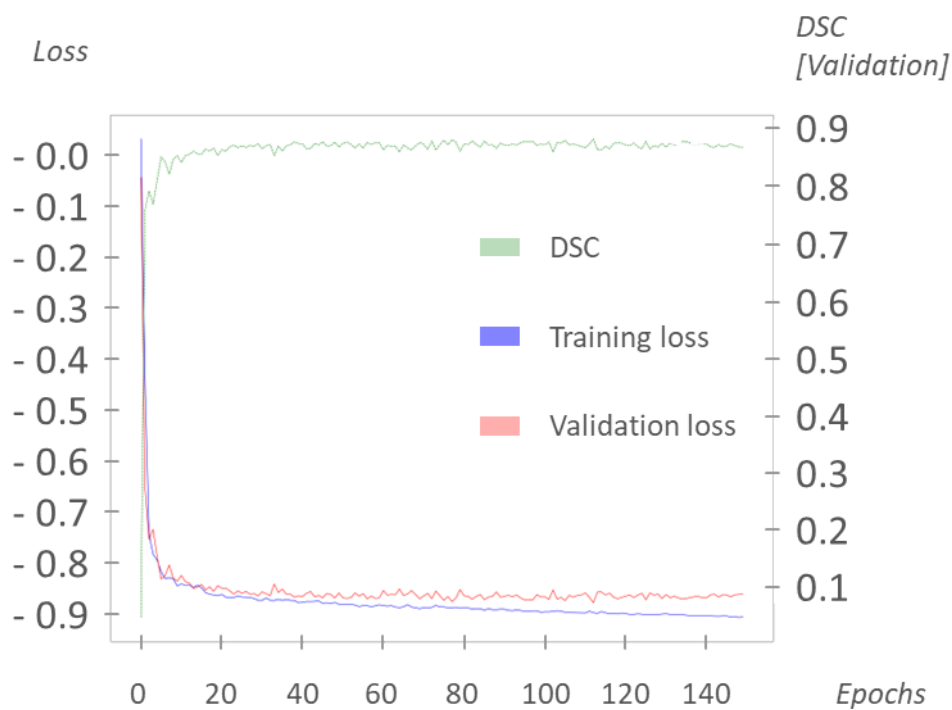
Supplementary Table S2: Model **Metric** **W*** **p***
Normal distribution

Training			
	DSC	0.866	< 0.001
	JI	0.894	< 0.001
	HD	0.935	< 0.001
Test			
	DSC	0.612	< 0.001
	JI	0.766	< 0.001
	HD	0.935	< 0.001
Intra-Rater			
	DSC	0.919	< 0.001
	JI	0.923	< 0.001
*Shapiro Wilk test	HD	0.927	< 0.001

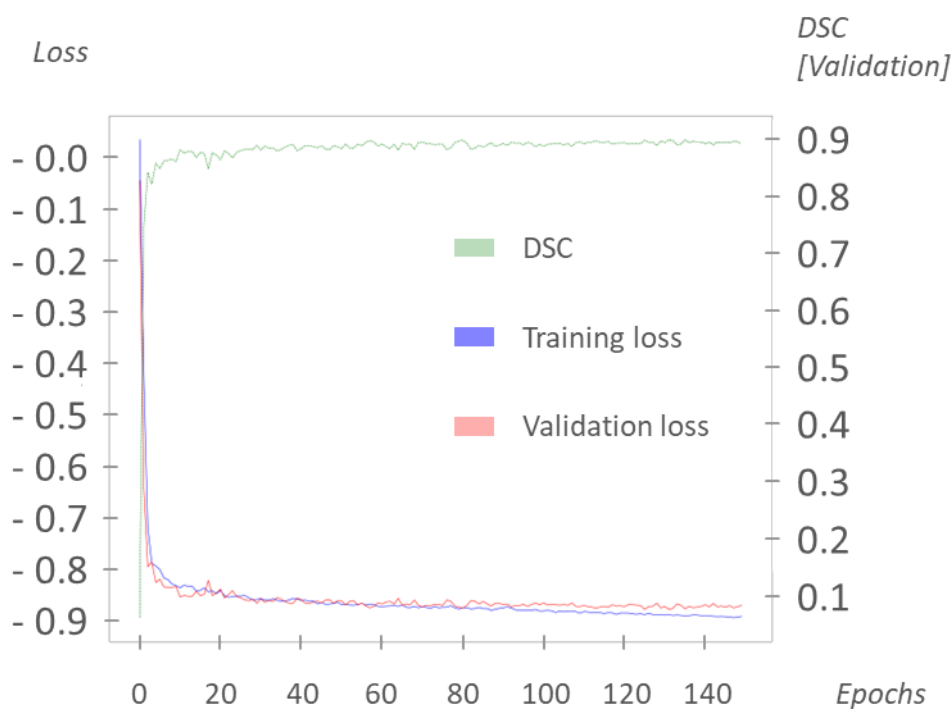
Supplementary Figure S1: Training loss curves

2D model

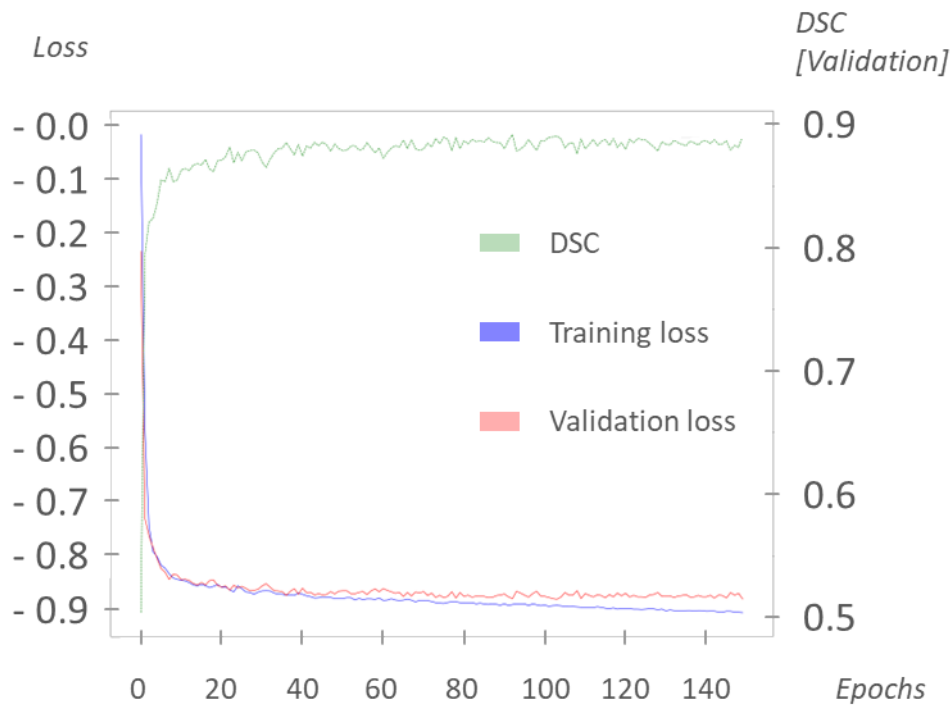
Fold 0



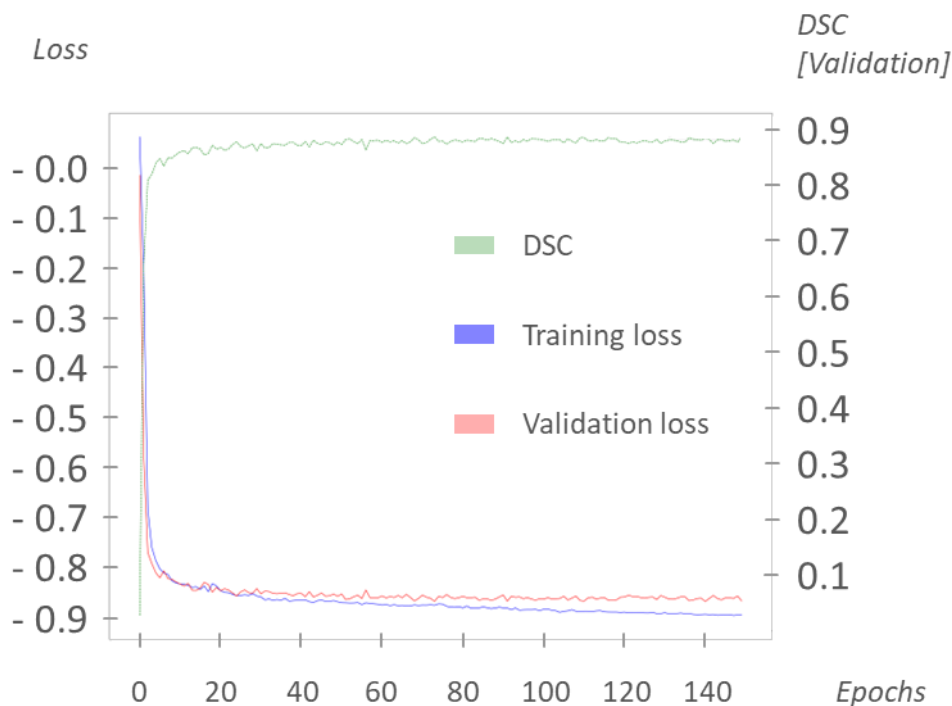
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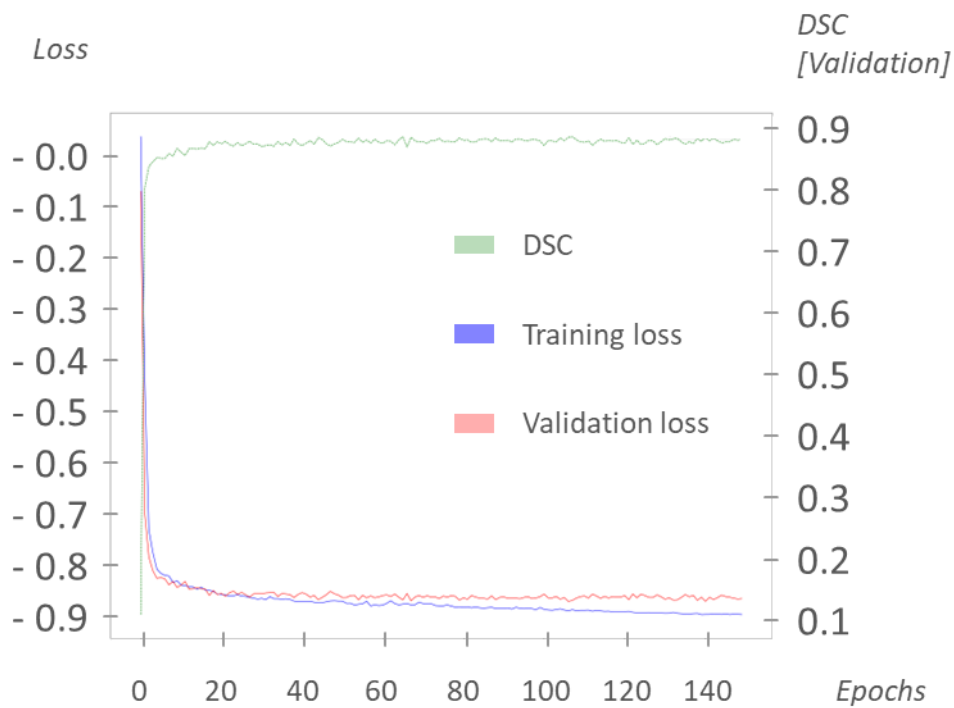
Fold 2



Fold 3

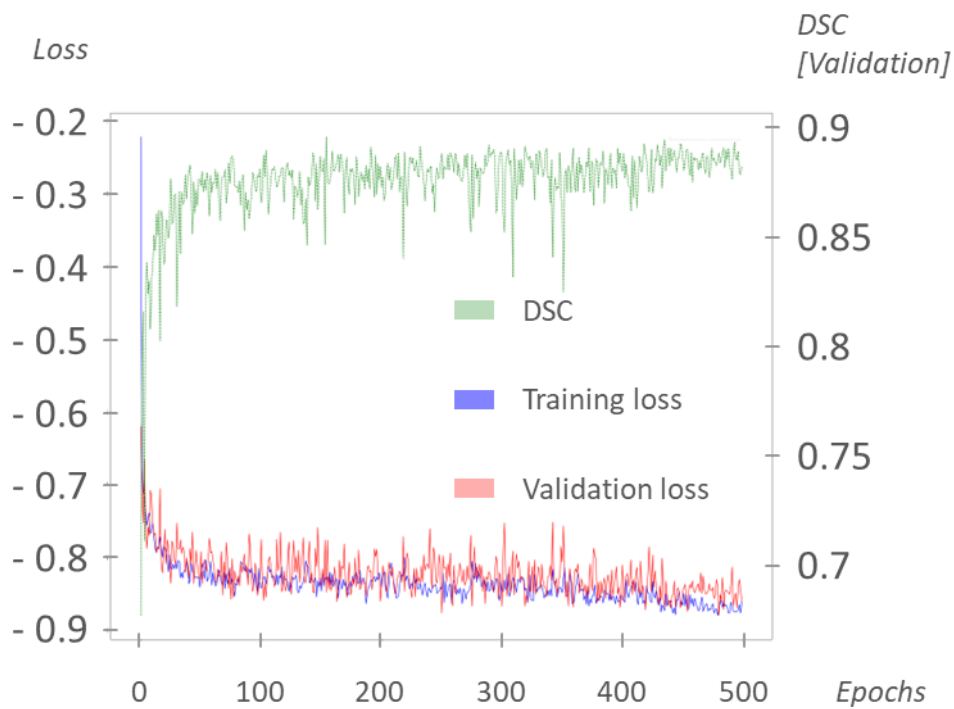


Fold 4

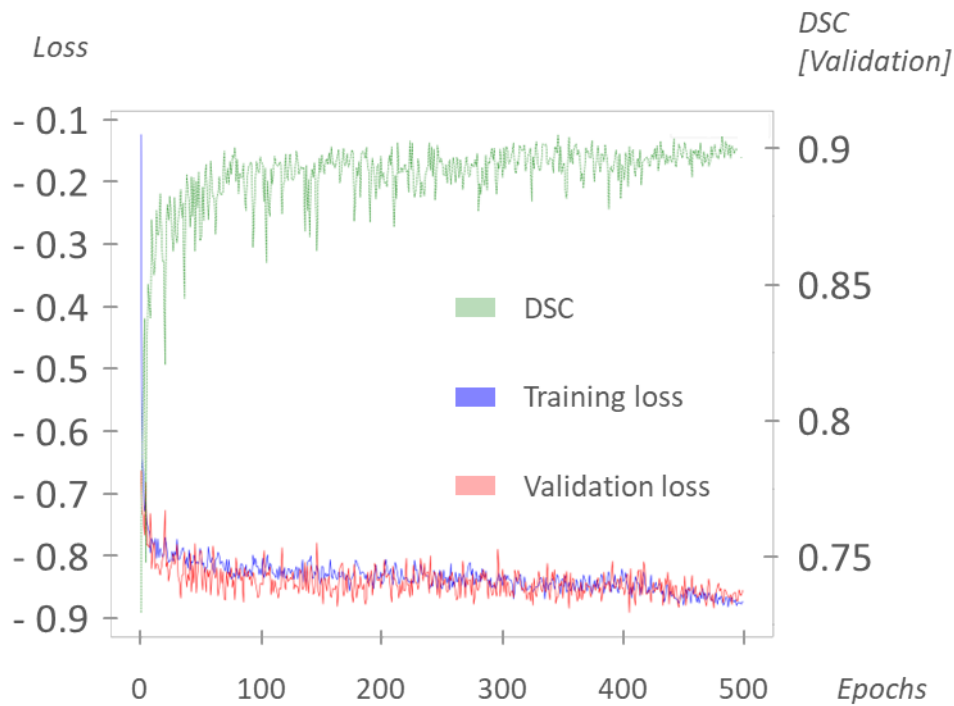


3D model

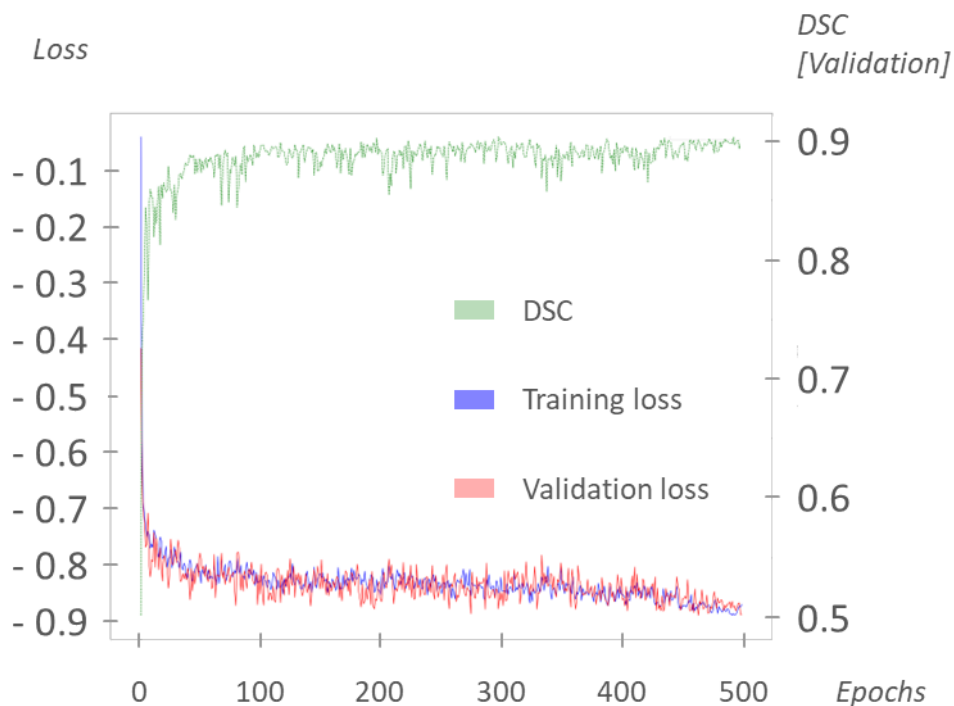
Fold 0



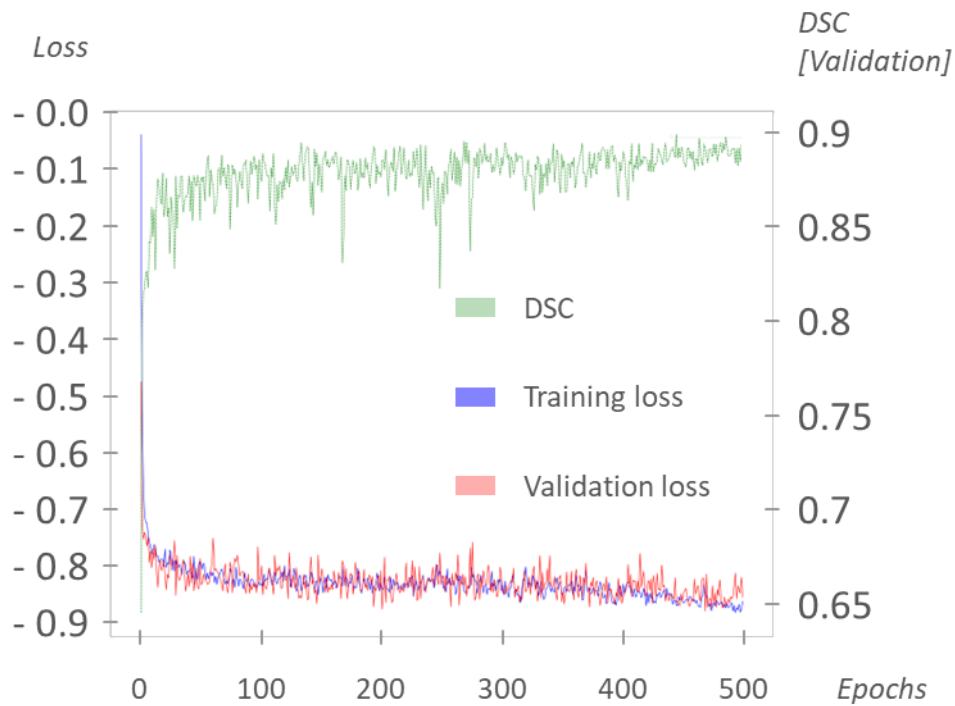
Fold 1



Fold 2



Fold 3



Fold 4

