

## 6. Supplement Material

### 6.1. Efficacy of Style Augmentation on Cardiac and Multi-Organ Datasets

We conduct ablation study on the number of control point pairs of Bézier Curve on Cardiac and Abdominal Multi-Organ datasets. Similar to the analysis in Section 4.3, we explore different numbers of control point pairs from 1 to 5 in Figure 9 and 10. We can observe that, in most cases, our method can outperform other methods and the results of our method do not fluctuate greatly due to the change of the number of control point pairs. This can further prove that the number of transformation functions will not affect the results of our method a lot if we control the number in a proper range.

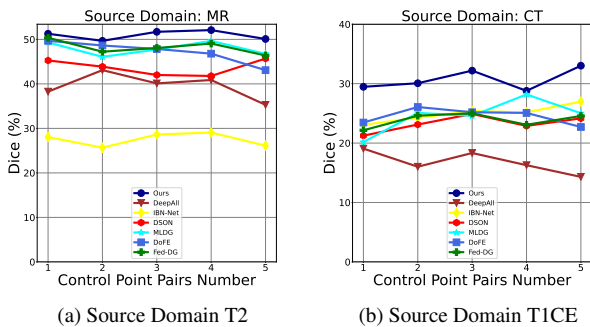


Figure 9. The segmentation performance on Cardiac dataset of our method and other SOTA methods based on different numbers of control point pairs.

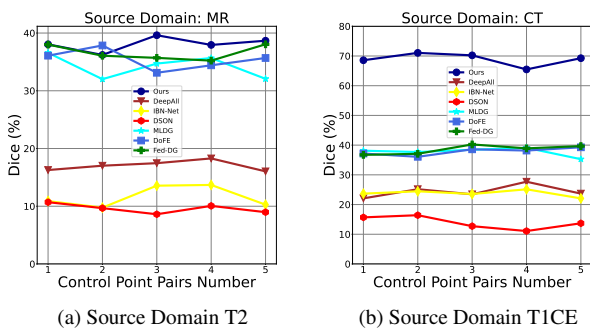


Figure 10. The segmentation performance on Abdominal Multi-Organ dataset of our method and other SOTA methods based on different numbers of control point pairs.

### 6.2. Visualization of Results on BraTS Dataset

We visualize the segmentation results on BraTS Dataset of our method and other compared methods in Figure 11. We use yellow boxes to highlight our results. It is evident that the segmentation results of other methods are very terrible. More serious, there is even no overlap at all be-

tween segmentation masks of some methods and ground truth masks. In contrast, the segmentation masks of our methods not only have high ratio of overlap with ground truth masks but also have good spatial continuity. Our segmentation results are also more similar to ground truth masks in morphology.

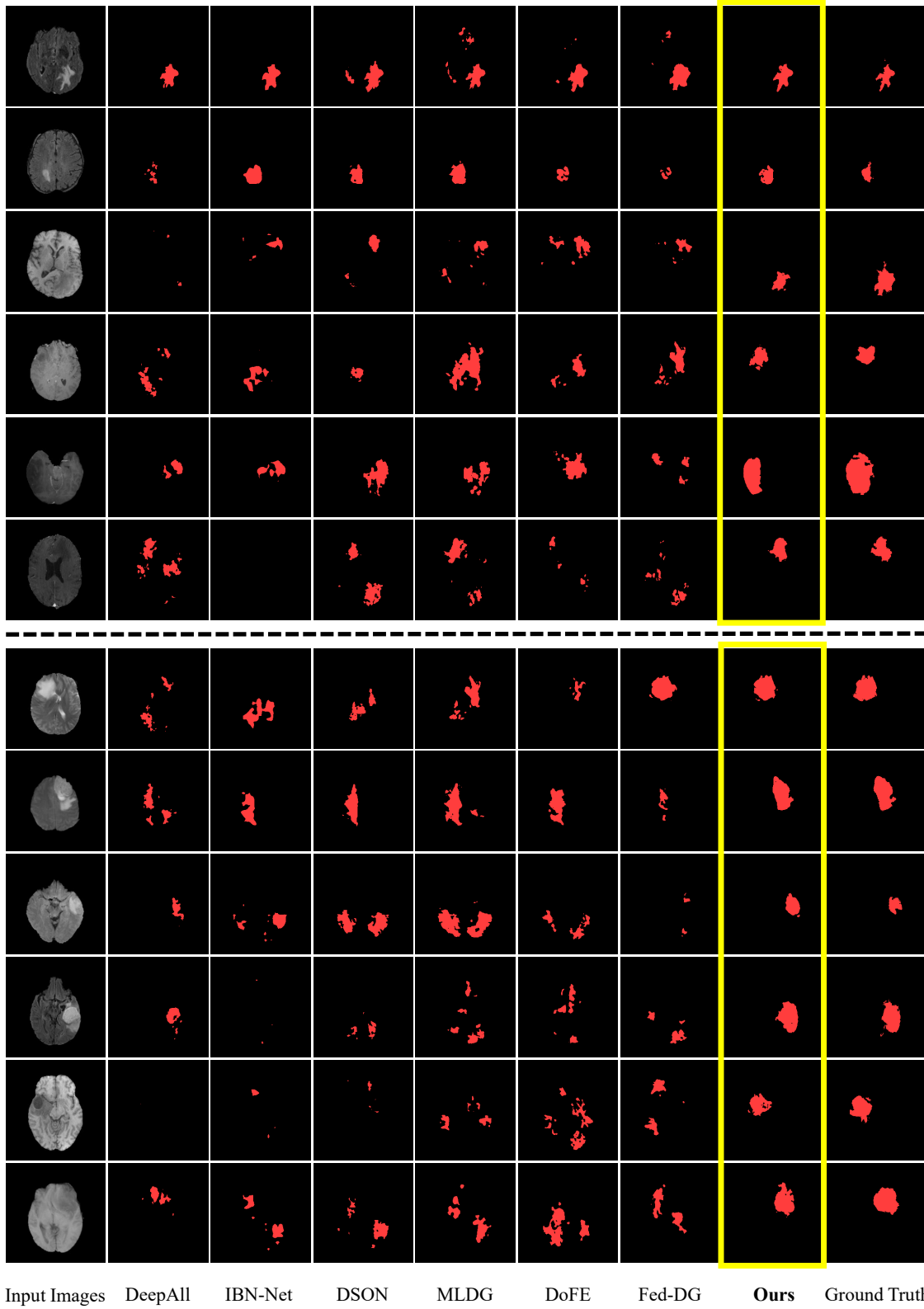


Figure 11. Visualization results on BraTS dataset of different methods. First six rows use T2 as source domain; Last six rows use T1CE as source domain.