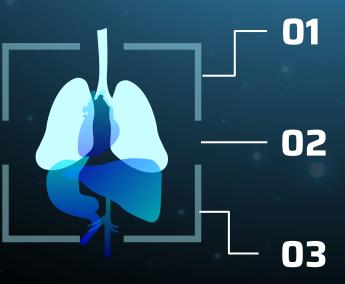
# Detecting Pneumonia with a Convolutional NN

Eunjoo Byeon & Aren Carpenter

#### **Pneumonia**



#### Causes

Bacterial or viral infection

#### **Fatality**

8th leading cause of death in US

A leading cause of death worldwide for children under 5

#### **Treatment**

Easy to treat with antibiotics



#### Challenge

Lack of medical infrastructure, especially in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa

Chest X-ray is an accessible equipment, yet requires a trained physician to diagnose pneumonia

#### The Data



+5000

Chest X-Rays by Kermany et al. at UCSD

3,001

Pneumonia Patients

1,042

**Healthy Controls** 



#### **Process**

#### **Data Prep**

Purging corrupted files

#### **Modeling**

Convolutional Neural Network



**Data Exploration** 

**Evaluation & Insights** 

# Sample X-Rays

# Healthy



# **Pneumonia**

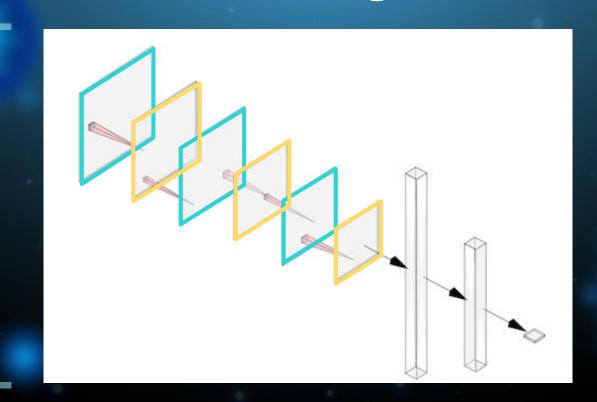


# **Average Image**





# Modeling



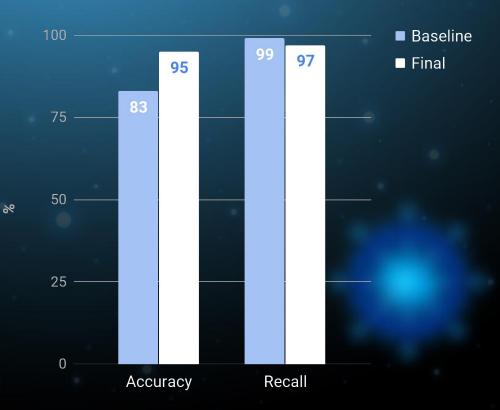
#### **Model Evaluation**



Loss reduced to 6% of baseline

95% Accuracy

Detects 97% of Pneumonia class accurately



# **Model Performance**

	Predicted Pneumonia	Predicted Normal	
Actual Pneumonia	332	10	
Actual Normal	20	224	

## **Model Performance**





### **Key Insights**

# Image Classification Is a Powerful Tool

Able to achieve high accuracy and recall

Can flag potential pneumonia cases for human review

#### Can be Leveraged to Assist Underserved

One doctor can help more people in the same time

Can be run from a laptop, no big equipment needed

#### Cheaper than other Imaging Options

CT Scans are cheaper than other options

Using CNNs on CT can be just as effective

#### **Next Steps**

• Productionize model with front end for use by physicians

Create a pipeline for introducing new images and updating model

• Create a pre-trained network on CT images (grayscale)

# Thank you! Any Questions?

#### References

- Hashmi, et al., Efficient Pneumonia Detection in Chest Xray Images Using Deep Transfer Learning (2020), MDPI Diagnostics 10, 417: 1-23.
- Kermany, et al., Identifying Medical Diagnoses and Treatable Diseases by Image-Based Deep Learning (2018), Cell 172: 1122-1131.