近期工作总结

1. 画钟评分

1.1 总体思路

画钟评分首先确定使用目标检测方法+基于规则的总体思路,即使用目标检测网络先将数字和指针的位置全部框出来,然后使用基于规则的方法进行评分。

准备工作:

- 将1120份扫描件画钟标出数字和指针框(冯新宇)
- 将570份摄像头拍摄画钟标出数字、指针、和画钟轮廓(贾相伟、董永川、陈佳禹)
- 对画钟评分不明确的地方请唐医生修正

1.2 目标检测方法

1.2.1 检测方法介绍

现在主流的目标检测方法有one-stage、two-stage两种

one-stage:

- yolo
- ssd

two-stage:

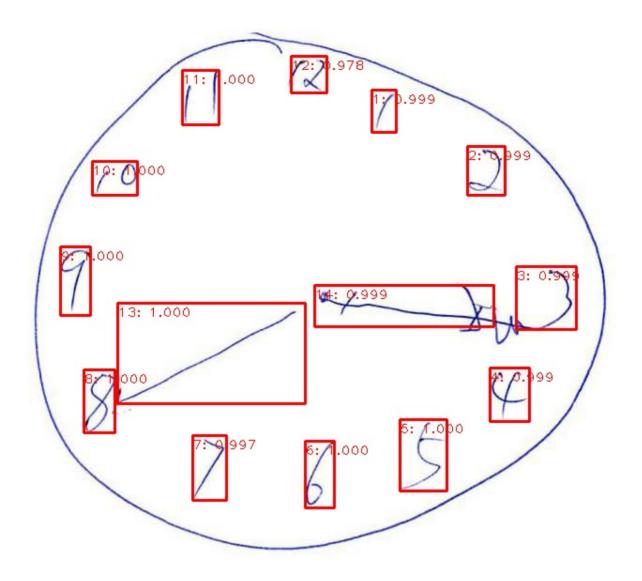
faster-rcnn

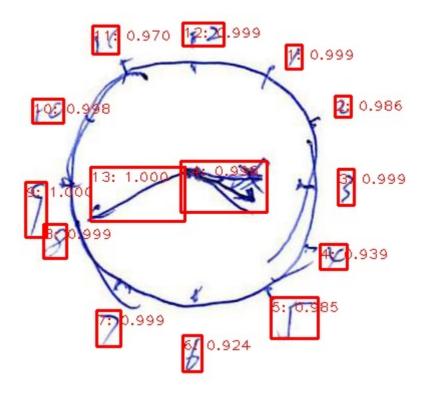
其中,关于faster-rcnn的实现较多,并且其准确率相对于one-stage方法较高,所以前期的目标检测方法使用faster-rcnn来做。

扫描件共1120张图片,训练集取120张图片,测试集取1000张图片,使用faster-rcnn进行训练,一共14类,分别为数字1-12,以及画钟左半部分指针13,右半部分指针14

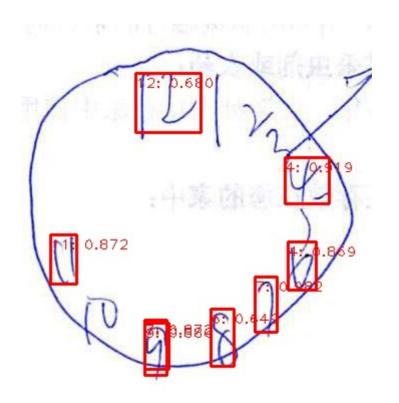
总体map = 90.65

效果:



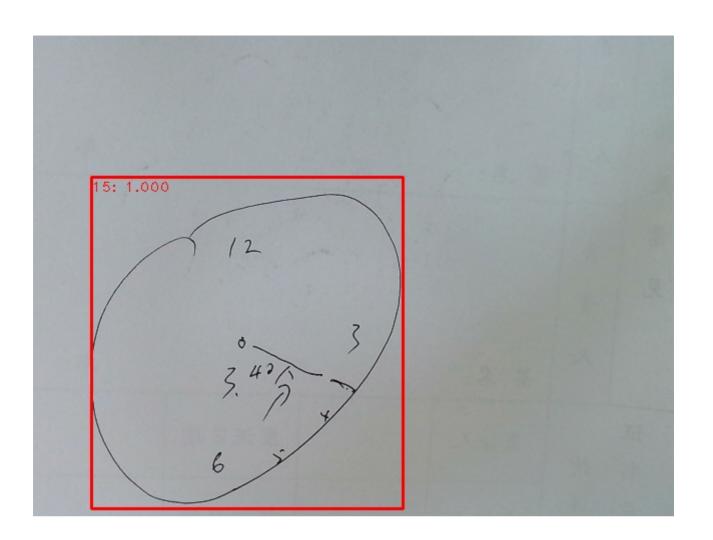


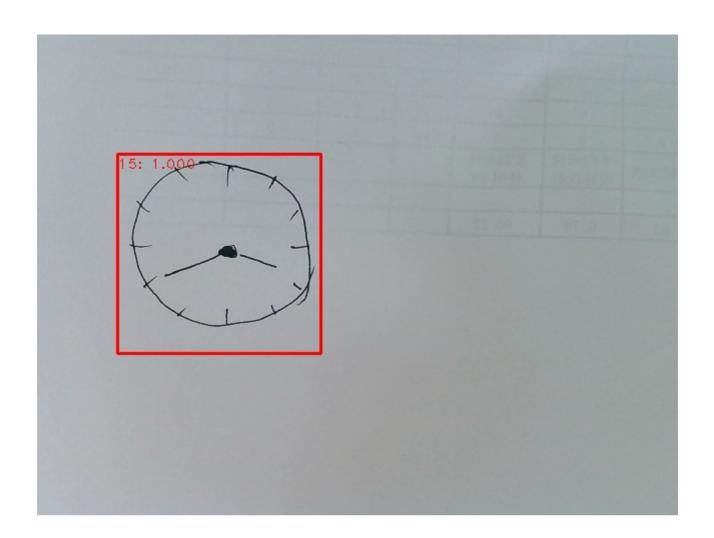
数字未识别

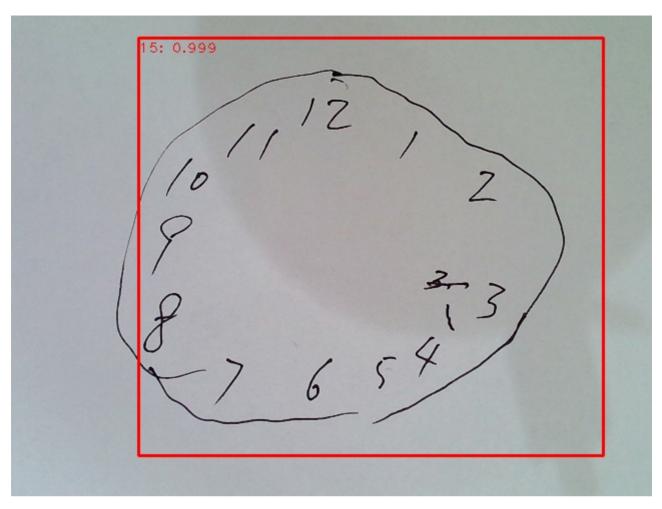


基于摄像头拍摄画钟,也就是布点时实际拍摄得到的画钟图片,采用先把画钟框出来,然后在框出来的画钟基础上进行识别的方法

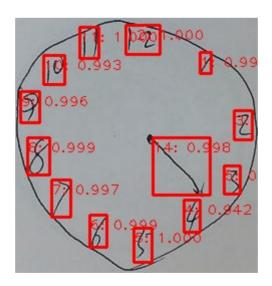
• 第一步,框画钟,训练数据60张 map = 98.39



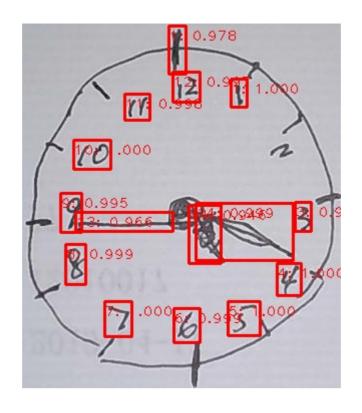




• 第二步,框数字,训练数据56张 map = 73.48



数字遗漏



1.2.2 结果分析

基于扫描件的识别map明显要高于基于摄像头拍摄的map,但是也有可能是因为训练数据的多寡引起的,后期会对这个变量进行实验分析。

总之如果能使得摄像头件的map提高到扫描件的水平,那么该识别方法对扫描件和摄像头件的效果将一致,现有的在扫描件上效果好、摄像头件上效果不好的问题将得到解决。

1.3 基于规则评分

基于规则的评分方法大致思路是,判断数字是否完备,则看是否检测出1-12的所有数字;判断指针是否一长一短,则 看两指针长度差是否大于一个阈值...等方法。可以看出这种评分方法极度依赖于目标检测方法的准确性。

下面对比分别使用人工标定的框和目标检测方法框出来的框的规则评分效果。

Total = 974 Total = 973

Error 0 = 50.62% Error 0 = 70.81%

Error 1 = 24.74% Error 1 = 25.80%

Error 2 = 10.37% Error 2 = 2.67%

Error 3 = 7.70% Error 3 = 0.72%

Error 4 = 4.21% Error 4 = 0.00%

Error 5 = 1.95% Error 5 = 0.00%

Error 6 = 0.41% Error 6 = 0.00%

Error 7 = 0.00% Error 7 = 0.00%

result of n1 ***result of n1***

Precision = 97.93% Precision = 99.89%

Recall = 87.95% Recall = 99.89%

Sensitivity = 87.95% Sensitivity = 99.89%

Specificity = 72.13% Specificity = 98.36%

FP = 17 FN = 110 FP = 1 FN = 1

Total = 974 Total = 973

result of n2 ***result of n2*** Precision = 96.89% Precision = 97.51% Recall = 89.22% Recall = 99.12%Sensitivity = 89.22% Sensitivity = 99.12% Specificity = 60.00% Specificity = 64.62% FP = 26 FN = 98 FP = 23 FN = 8 ***result of n3*** ***result of n3*** Precision = 96.00% Precision = 96.27% Recall = 83.14% Recall = 98.50% Sensitivity = 83.14% Sensitivity = 98.50% Specificity = 72.22% Specificity = 69.44% FP = 30 FN = 146 FP = 33 FN = 13 ***result of h1*** ***result of h1*** Precision = 95.64% Precision = 99.89% Recall = 96.06% Recall = 100.00%Sensitivity = 96.06% Sensitivity = 100.00% Specificity = 33.33% Specificity = 98.31% FP = 40 FN = 36 FP = 1 FN = 0 ***result of h2*** ***result of h2*** Precision = 63.69% Precision = 75.18% Recall = 80.00% Recall = 84.80% Sensitivity = 80.00% Sensitivity = 84.80% Specificity = 84.25% Specificity = 90.32% FP = 114 FN = 50 FP = 70 FN = 38 ***result of h3*** ***result of h3*** Precision = 94.76% Precision = 97.19% Recall = 95.81% Recall = 98.03% Sensitivity = 95.81% Sensitivity = 98.03% Specificity = 73.62% Specificity = 85.80% FP = 43 FN = 34 FP = 23 FN = 16 ***result of h4*** ***result of h4*** Precision = 85.16% Precision = 91.30% Recall = 74.16% Recall = 90.45% Sensitivity = 74.16% Sensitivity = 90.45% Specificity = 84.32% Specificity = 89.52% FP = 69 FN = 138 FP = 46 FN = 51

- error x 代表规则评分和医生评分有x项不一致
- 这其中修改了部分医生评分,主要集中于指针长短、时针指向4,分针指向8的分歧

1.3.1 结果分析

使用人工标注框能看出规则评分方法的疏漏:

- 数字排列问题,要求数字顺时针增加,数字可不完备,该方法还需完善
- 数字分布问题,要求数字完备,并均匀分布在左上、左下、右上、右下四个部分,该方法还需完善。
- 指针长短、指针指向4、8,该部分除继续完善评分方法外,还存在医生评分标准不一致问题,不能完全拟合 医生评分。

2. 客户端及装机

2.1 客户端

进入5月项目正式运行以来,每周收到的医生电话不超过3个,都是由于医生误操作引起,没有出现客户端Bug问题。

2.2 装机情况

5月份一共装了不到5家医院,一共60家医院现在啊还有3家没有装,推进较缓慢。

3. 暑假计划

- 尝试使用不同目标检测方法,提高检测准确率,并根据画钟数据集特点,自行构造检测网络。
- 完善基于规则的评分方法
- 分析画钟评分和病史的关系
- 寻找基于神经网络的评分方法