2021 미소 인공지능 모델 개발 챌린지 _{근골격 데이터}

데이터 및 코드 소개

1.Overview

- 대회 주제 : 근골격 퇴행성 질환의 필수측정값을 정확하게 측정하는 AI 모델 개발
 - 1) 요추 일반촬영 데이터를 이용한 추간판간격 및 분절각도 측정 AI 모델 개발
 - 2) 무릎 일반퇄영 데이터를 이용한 관절간격 측정 AI 모델 개발
- 목적: 퇴행성질환에서 질환의 진행 정도를 평가하고 추후 치료방침을 결정하기 위해서는 몇가지 중요한 수치들의 측정이 필요하다. 하지만 이를 매번 사람의 손으로 측정하기 때문에, 측정자나 측정도구에서의 오차를 피하기 어렵다. 본 대회에서 제공되는 데이터는 한국인에서 가장흔한 퇴행성 질환인 요추 추간판 질환과 무릎의 골관절염 환자의 일반촬영 데이터로, 필수 측정값을 자동으로 측정하는 모델을 개발하여 실제 진료현장에 적용할 수 있는 가능성을 확인해보고자 한다.
- 대회방식
- 1. 참가팀은 제공된 두개의 데이터 셋을 모두 활용하여 AI 모델을 개발합니다. 하나의 공통된모델을 개발하거나 두개의 모델을 별도로 개발하여도 상관없지만 모델 성능은 각각의 데이터에 대해평가합니다.
 - 2. 대회 종료 시 개발된 AI 모델과 규정된 양식의 결과 요약지를 이용하여 모델 설명 및 자체 성능 평가 결과를 제출합니다. (결과 요약지는 대회 Github 에서 다운로드 가능
 - https://github.com/DatathonInfo/MISOChallenge-musculoskeletal)
 - 3. 제출한 Al 모델을 이용하여 주최측에서 테스트셋으로 성능 평가를 실시하고, Al 모델의 성능 및 우수성을 평가하여 대상(1팀), 최우수상(1팀), 우수상(1팀)을 선정하여 시상이 진행됩니다. (평가 결과는 공개되지 않습니다)
- 지원사항
 원활한 학습을 위해 각 참가팀별 네이버클라우드 GPU서버가 제공됩니다.
 (Nvidia Tesla P40 (2GPU), GPU 메모리 48GB, vCPU 8개, 메모리 60GB, 디스크 100GB SSD)

1.Overview

<u>결과 요약지</u>

참가팀명		팀원수	
선택 주제			
모델 설명	개발 모델에 대한 간략한 설명을 적어주세요.		
성능 평가 결과	모델의 성능 Evaluation 결과 (성능 평가는 주최측에서 제시한 평가 기준을 사용하여 측 ² 평가 결과에 대한 설명이나 스크린샷 첨부 필수)	정하시고,	
기타 사항	(추가 의견이나 설명하고 싶은 내용이 있을 시 자유롭게 기	술해주세요)	

• 데이터 구조

DIRECTORY		FILES	COUNT	CONTENTS
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		/*.json	240	
	/test	/*.dcm	50	• Test 데이터는 참가자 등에게 제공되지 않
		/*.json	50	
/PAIN	/train	/*.dcm	240	글에게 제 6 최 시 년 음.
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	/test	/*.dcm	56	
		/*.json	56	

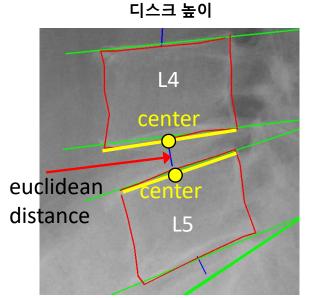
데이터 : 척추 X-ray 영상

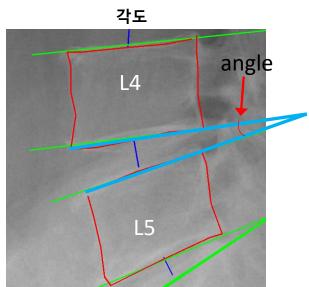
목표 : 딥러닝을 이용하여 척추체를 분할 후, 영상처리 알고리즘을 이용하여 아래 두개의 정량적

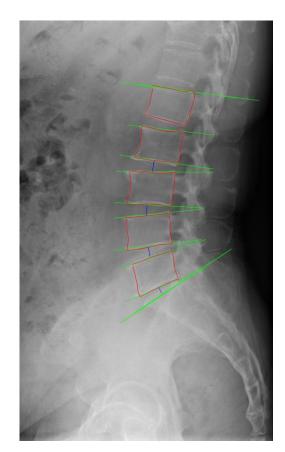
지표를 측정하여 제시함.

✓ 척추 L4번과 L5번 사이의 간격 (디스크 높이)

✓ 척추 L4번과 L5번 척추체의 분절각도







데이터: 척추 X-ray 영상

제공: 익명화된 DICOM 데이터 + JSON 라벨링 파일

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• 총 제공 데이터 : 척추 퇴행성 질환 290례 (Train : 240례, Test : 50례)

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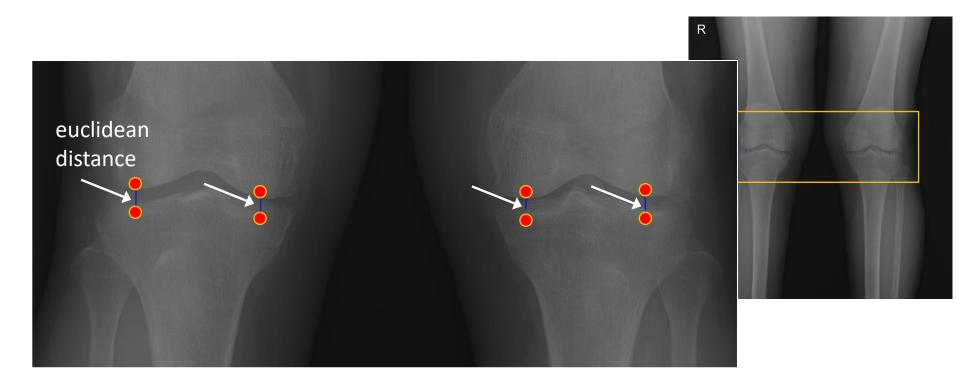
데이터 : 척추 X-ray 영상

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         "id":"00000024",
         "age":68}
"Dataset":
         {"identifier": "SPINE_01",
         "name": "SPINE_01_DLD_C001_00000024_6_00001",
         "diseases":3,"src_path":"/SPINE/01/DLD/00000024/C001/SPINE_01_DLD_C001_00000024_6_00001.dcm",
         "label_path":"/SPINE/01/DLD/00000024/C001/SPINE_01_DLD_C001_00000024_6_00001.json",
         "category":1,
         "type":0
"Images":
         {"identifier": "SPINE_01_DLD_C001_00000024_6_00001.dcm",
         "width":1660,
         "type":"dcm",
         "dataCaptured": "20200101",
         "height":2761}}
```

데이터 : 무릎 X-ray 영상

목표 : 딥러닝을 이용하여 8개의 landmark의 위치를 검출하고, 영상처리 알고리즘을 이용하여 아래의 정량적 지표를 측정하여 제시함.

✓ 좌우 각각에서의 내측 관절 간격, 외측 관절 간격



데이터 : 무릎 X-ray 영상

• 제공 : 익명화된 DICOM 데이터 + JSON 라벨링 파일

• 총 제공 데이터 : 무릎 퇴행성 질환 300례

```
{"annotation":
         {"DATA_CATEGORY":[
                   {"lipping":1},
                   {"carbonehard":2},
                   {"meniscuslt":3},
                   {"meniscusrup":3},
                   {"meniscusana":3},
                   {"bonemedema":3},
                   {"pleuralefluid":3}
         "diseases_category": "DJDK",
         "ANNOTATION_DATA":[
                   {"vs":{"x":608,"y":1396},"ve":{"x":608,"y":1453},"distMm":57,"label":"관절간격수치-외측","id":1,"type":"line"},
                   {"vs":{"x":981,"y":1424},"ve":{"x":981,"y":1468},"distMm":44,"label":"관절간격수치-내측","id":2,"type":"line"},
                   {"vs":{"x":1775,"y":1429},"ve":{"x":1773,"y":1460},"distMm":31.064449134018133,"label":"관절간격수치-내측","id":3,"type":"line"},
                   {"vs":{"x":2129,"y":1422},"ve":{"x":2131,"y":1465},"distMm":43.04648650006177,"label":"관절간격수치-외측","id":4,"type":"line"}
         "clinic":{
                   "sex":"F",
                   "name":"DJDK",
                   "id":"00000011",
                   "age":70}
         "Dataset":{
                   "identifier": "PAIN 01",
                   "name": "PAIN_01_DJDK_C001_00000011_4_00001",
                   "diseases":0,"src_path":"/PAIN/01/DJDK/00000011/C001/PAIN_01_DJDK_C001_00000011_4_00001.dcm",
                   "label_path":"/PAIN/01/DJDK/00000011/C001/PAIN_01_DJDK_C001_00000011_4_00001.json",
                   "category":1,
                   "type":0
          "Images":{"identifier":"PAIN_01_DJDK_C001_00000011_4_00001.dcm",
                   "width":2802,
                   "type":"dcm",
                   "dataCaptured": "20190101",
                   "height":2991}}
```

0.Main

```
def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(description='Parser test input uid')
    parser.add_argument('--train_path', type = str, default ='spine/train/', help='학습데이터 위치')
    parser.add_argument('--test_path', type = str, default ='spine/test/', help='테스트데이터 위치')
    parser.add_argument("--image_size",type= int , default= 512, help='학습에 사용될 이미지의 크기')
    parser.add_argument("--epochs",type= int , default= 10, help='에폭')
    parser.add_argument("--batch_size",type= int , default= 4, help='배치사이즈')
    args = parser.parse_args()

imgs_train, imgs_mask_train, imgs_name = train_data_loading(args.train_path, image_size = args.image_size)
    model = deep(imgs_train,imgs_mask_train,args.train_path,batch_size = args.batch_size,epochs = args.epochs,image_size=args.image_size)
    test_name = predict_val(model,args.test_path,image_size = args.image_size)
    angle_list,dist_list = get_results(test_name)
    get_score(angle_list,dist_list,test_name)
```

- ① 코드 실행시 commandline argument를 이용해 수치를 입력받는 부분.
 - Argparse.ArgumentParser() : parser를 생성하는 함수
 - Add_argument(): 입력받고자 하는 argument의 형식과 조건을 설정
 - Parse_args() : 입력받은 argument를 변수에 저장하여 이후에 사용할 수 있도록 함.
- ② 본격적인 processing을 실행하는 함수들
 - Train_data_loading : 학습에 사용할 데이터들을 불러오고 전처리 하는 함수
 - Deep: 딥러닝 학습 모델의 설정 및 학습을 진행하는 함수
 - Predict_val : 검증용 데이터를 이용하여 학습된 모델의 성능을 검증하는 함수
 - Get_results : 학습의 결과물을 이용하여 4-5번 척추의 거리와 각도를 측정하는 함수
 - Get_score : 실측된 결과와 모델의 결과로 검증한 결과의 오차를 비교하는 함수

1. Train Data Load

```
def train_data_loading(path,image_size = 512):
    mkfolder(path)
    trainlist = glob.glob(path+'/*.dcm')
    data_pre(trainlist)
    train_img_path = path+'/*.jpg'
    train_mask_path = path+'/*.png'
    aug_path = augmentation(train_img_path,train_mask_path)
    imgs_train, imgs_mask_train, imgs_name = create_train_data(aug_path, image_size, image_size, 'train', 'jpg')
    return imgs_train, imgs_mask_train, imgs_name
```

data_pre: 입력된 데이터들의 전처리 함수

augmentation : 적은 학습 데이터의 한계를 극복하기 위해 임의로 학습용 데이터를 변형시켜 증식시키는 함수

create_train_data : 전처리가 완료된 이미지들을 stack 하여 하나의 데이터 array로 묶어주는 함수.

1-1). data_prepocess

```
for dcm in dcmlist:
   jsonfile = dcm[:-4]+'.json'
   reader = sitk.ReadImage(dcm)
   image array = sitk.GetArrayFromImage(reader)
   height = reader.GetMetaData('0028|0010')
   width = reader.GetMetaData('0028 0011')
   data = []
   for line in open(jsonfile,'r'):
       data.append(json.loads(line))
   for json data in data:
        mask = np.zeros((int(height), int(width)))
        if json_data['annotation']['ANNOTATION_DATA'] is not None:
            for m in json_data['annotation']['ANNOTATION_DATA']:
                if 'm_points' in m:
                    for i in m['m points']:
                        b = (i['x'], i['y'])
                        a.append(b)
                    r = LinearRing(a)
                    s = Polygon(r)
                    x, y = s.exterior.coords.xy
                    maskd = poly2mask(y, x, (int(height), int(width)))
                   mask = mask + maskd
            mask = mask*255
                                                            (5)
            mask = zero padding(mask)
            mask = np.expand_dims(mask, axis=0)
            img = sitk.GetImageFromArray(mask.astype('uint8'))
            num = 0
            maskpath = dcm[:-4]+'.png'
            sitk.WriteImage(img, maskpath)
            print('haha')
```

- ① Dicom을 불러와 pixel array로 만든 후 픽셀값의 범위를 0~255로 normalize 해주기
- ② 이미지의 넓이와 높이를 동일하게 맞추기 위해서 둘중 더 좁은 방향에 0값을 채워서 padding 후 .jpg 확장자로 저장함.
- ③ Json데이터의 내용을 읽은 후 m_points라는 이름으로 지정된 좌표 값들을 탐색(해당 값들이 척추의 roi 좌표이다.)
- ④ 탐색한 좌표들을 연결 후 (ⓐ) 연결된 값의 안쪽을 1, 바깥쪽을 0으로 하는 mask 생성
- ⑤ 생성된 마스크에 Dicom image와 동일하게 Zero padding 실행 후, .png 확장자로 저장.

3.Baseline Code - Spine def Augment_crop(1mg, mask):

```
p x, p y=find top point(img, mask)
  1-2). Augmentation
                                              rotate_img, rotate_mask = randomRoate(img, mask, (p_x, p_y), 20)
                                              random size = np.random.randint(15,35)*20 # 300-600
                                              h, w= img.shape
def augmentation(img path, mask path):
                                             x1 = p x-random size if p x-random size>0 else 0
    img li = sorted(glob.glob(img path))
                                              x2 = p x+random size if p x+random size<w else w
    mask li = sorted(glob.glob(mask path))
                                              y1 = p y-random size if p y-random size>0 else 0
    print(len(img li), len(mask li))
                                              y2 = p y+random size if p y+random size<h else h
    i=0
                                              crop img = rotate img[y1:y2,x1:x2]
                                                                                     (3)
    for img, mask in zip(img_li, mask_li):
                                              crop mask = rotate mask[y1:y2,x1:x2]
        if i%100==0:
                                              return crop img, crop mask
            print('{}/{}'.format(i, len(im
        savepath = 'spine/train/aug/'
                                                     이미지와 마스크를 변형하고(Augment crop), 그 변형된
        mkfolder(savepath)
                                                     결과물의 사이즈를 512로 맞추어 저장하는것을 9회 반복한다.
        ori img = cv2.imread(img, 0)
                                                     -> 총 10배의 데이터 증식 효과.
        mask img = cv2.imread(mask, 0)
        img name = img[img.rindex('/')+1:-4]
                                                     입력된 데이터를 ±20 사이의 각도로 회전시키고, 300-600
        mask name = img[mask.rindex('/')+1:-4]
                                                     사이의 픽셀 사이즈로 임의로 데이터 변형.
        print(img name)
        print(mask name)
                                                     변형된 데이터에서 임의의 위치를 지정하여 데이터를 Crop
        cv2.imwrite(savepath+'/{}.jpg'.format(img_name), cvz.resize(ori_img, (512,512)))
        cv2.imwrite(savepath+'/{}.png'.format(img name), cv2.resize(mask img, (512,512)))
       for j in range(9):
            aug_img, aug_mask = Augment_crop(ori_img, mask_img)
            aug_img = cv2.resize(aug_img, (512,512))
            aug mask = cv2.resize(aug mask, (512,512))
            cv2.imwrite(savepath+'/{} {}.jpg'.format(img name, j), aug img)
            cv2.imwrite(savepath+'/{} {}.png'.format(img name, j), aug mask)
        1+=1
    return savepath
```

1-3). create_train_data

```
def create test data(test path, out rows, out cols, name, img type):
    print('-'*30)
    print('Creating test images...')
    print('-'*30)
    i = 0
    imgs = glob.glob(test_path + "*." + img_type)
    imgdatas = np.ndarray((len(imgs),out rows,out cols,1), dtype=np.uint8)
    imglabels = np.ndarray((len(imgs),out rows,out cols,1), dtype=np.uint8)
    imgnames=[]
    for j, imgname in enumerate(imgs):
        if i%100==0:
            print('{}/{}'.format(j, len(imgs)))
        midname = imgname[imgname.rindex("/")+1:-4]
        img = load img(imgname, color mode = "grayscale")
        label = load_img(imgname.replace('jpg', 'png'), color_mode = "grayscale")
        img=img.resize((out rows,out cols))
        label=label.resize((out rows,out cols))
        img = img to array(img)
        label = img to array(label)
        imgdatas[j] = img
        imglabels[i] = label
        imgnames.append(midname)
```

```
imgdatas = imgdatas.astype('uint8')
imglabels = imglabels.astype('uint8')
print('img : ', imgdatas.max())
print('mask : ',imglabels.max())
print('-'*30)
print('normalization start...')
print('-'*30)
imgdatas = imgdatas/255.0
imglabels[imglabels <= 127] = 0
imglabels[imglabels > 127] = 1
print('img : ',imgdatas.max())
print('mask : ',imglabels.max())
print('mask : ',imglabels.min())
print('loading done')
return(imgdatas,imglabels,imgnames)
```

- ① Img_type(jpg)에 맞는 파일들을 모두 불러오고, 그 파일의 수 만큼의 수용공간을 가지는 Array를 선언.
 - glob은 지정된 경로에서 조건에 맞는 파일들을 모두 탐색해 경로를 넘겨주는 함수.
- ② 선언한 Array에 image파일(.jpg)과 mask파일(.png)를 불러와 집어넣고, 지정된 사이즈로 변환한다.
- ③ 이미지가 모두 불러와 지면 0~255의 값을 가지는 각 이미지를 0~1로 normalize 한다.

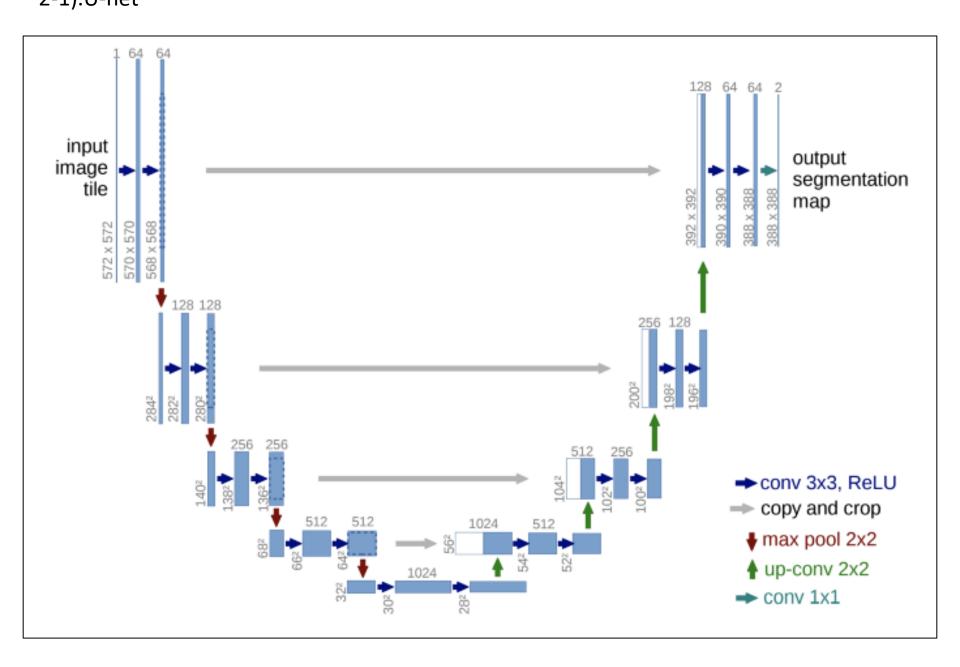
2. Deep Learning Model

- get_unet : image_size(512,512)를 input으로 하는 U-net 모델 호출
- Adam optimizer : 이전 optimizer의 장점들을 취해 만들어진 optimizer
- Dice coef loss: 두 데이터의 유사성을 측정하는데 사용되는 수치.

2. Deep Learning Model

- Model.fit : 앞서 구축한 모델에 데이터를 input시켜 학습하는 명령어
 - Batch_size : 해당 모델에서 동시에 학습하는 데이터의 수
 - Epochs : 전체 training data를 반복해서 학습하는 횟수
 - Validation_split : 전체 training data중 일부분을 분리해 각 epoch 학습결과를 검증함.
- Model_checkpoint : 한 epoch이 끝나고, 그 학습된 중간결과를 저장하는 함수
- Earlystopping : 학습과정을 반복함에도 validation score에 향상이 없을 시, 과적합을 막기 위해서 학습과정을 중단시키는 함수

3.Baseline Code - Spine 2-1).U-net



3.Baseline Code - Spine 2-1).U-net

- Conv2D : 3x3의 Kernel_size를 통해 이미지를 sliding window 방식으로 합성곱 계산
- BatchNormalization : 각 feature 별로 평균과 표준편차를 구해준 다음 normalize 해주고, scale factor와 shift factor를 이용하여 새로운 값을 만들어주는 명령어
- ReLU: 출력값이 0 이하이면 모두 0으로 만드는 활성화 함수.
- Maxpooling2D : 지정된 사이즈(2X2)의 필터에서 가장 큰 숫자로 대체하는 subsampling 방식

```
def get unet(img rows, img cols):
   inputs = Input((img rows, img cols,1))
   conv1 = Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation=None, padding='same')(inputs)
   conv1 = BatchNormalization()(conv1)
   conv1 = Activation('relu')(conv1)
   conv1 = Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation=None, padding='same')(conv1)
   conv1 = BatchNormalization()(conv1)
   conv1 = Activation('relu')(conv1)
   pool1 = MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2))(conv1)
   conv2 = Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation=None, padding='same')(pool1)
   conv2 = BatchNormalization()(conv2)
   conv2 = Activation('relu')(conv2)
   conv2 = Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation=None, padding='same')(conv2)
   conv2 = BatchNormalization()(conv2)
   conv2 = Activation('relu')(conv2)
                                        Contracting Path
   pool2 = MaxPooling2D(pool siz
   conv3 = Conv2D(128, (3, 3), a)
   conv3 = BatchNormalization()(
   conv3 = Activation('relu')(co
   conv3 = Conv2D(128, (3, 3), a)
                                       input
   conv3 = BatchNormalization()(
                                      image
                                         tile
   conv3 = Activation('relu')(co
   pool3 = MaxPooling2D(pool siz
   conv4 = Conv2D(256, (3, 3), a
                                                                     13)
   conv4 = BatchNormalization()(
   conv4 = Activation('relu')(co
   conv4 = Conv2D(256, (3, 3), a
   conv4 = BatchNormalization()(
   conv4 = Activation('relu')(co
   pool4 = MaxPooling2D(pool_siz
   conv5 = Conv2D(512, (3, 3), a)
   conv5 = BatchNormalization()(
   conv5 = Activation('relu')(co
   conv5 = Conv2D(512, (3, 3), 3)
   conv5 = BatchNormalization()(
   conv5 = Activation('relu')(conv5)
```

3.Baseline Code - Spine 2-1).U-net

```
up6 = concatenate([Conv2DTranspose(256, (2, 2), strides=(2, 2), padding='same')(conv5), conv4], axis=
conv6 = Conv2D(256, (3, 3), activation=None, padding='same')(up6)
conv6 = BatchNormalization()(conv6)
conv6 = Activation('relu')(conv6)
conv6 = Conv2D(256, (3, 3), activation=None, padding='same')(conv6)
conv6 = BatchNormalization()(conv6)
conv6 = Activation('relu')(conv6)
up7 = concatenate([Conv2DTransnose(128 (2 2) strides=(2 2), padding='same')(conv6), conv3], axis=3
                              Expansive Path
conv7 = Conv2D(128,
                                                           (up7)
conv7 = BatchNormal
conv7 = Activation(
conv7 = Conv2D(128,
                                                           (conv
                                                                     Concatenate : 입력된 레이어들을 하나의 layer로
conv7 = BatchNormal
                                                                     합친 layer.
conv7 = Activation(
                                               output
                                               segmentation
up8 = concatenate([
                                                           ), pa
                                               map
                                                                     Conv2DTranspose: Convolution layer에 전치행렬을
conv8 = Conv2D(64,
                                                          up8)
                                                                     곱하여 upsampling 해주는 명령어
conv8 = BatchNormal
conv8 = Activation(
conv8 = Conv2D(64,
                                                           conv8
conv8 = BatchNormal
conv8 = Activation(
up9 = concatenate([
                                                          ), padding='same')(conv8), conv1], axis=3)
conv9 = Conv2D(32,
                                                          up9)
conv9 = BatchNormal
                                          conv 3x3, ReLU
conv9 = Activation(
                                          copy and crop
conv9 = Conv2D(32,
                                                           conv9)

max pool 2x2

conv9 = BatchNormal

↓ up-conv 2x2

conv9 = Activation(
                                          conv 1x1
conv10 = Conv2D(1, (1, 1), activation='sigmoid')(conv9)
model = Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=conv10)
return model
```

3. Predict Validation

```
for i in range(len(true_list)):
   yt=true list[i].flatten()
   yp=pred list[i].flatten()
   mat=confusion matrix(yt,yp)
   if len(mat) == 2:
       ac=(mat[1,1]+mat[0,0])/(mat[1,0]+mat[1,1]+mat[0,1]+mat[0,0])
       st=mat[1,1]/(mat[1,0]+mat[1,1])
       sp=mat[0,0]/(mat[0,1]+mat[0,0])
       if mat[1,0]+mat[1,1] == 0:
           specificity.append(sp)
                                          • Flatten: 데이터를 1차원으로 바꿔주는 레이어
           acc.append(ac)
                                          • Confusion matrix: 각 픽셀의 값을 비교해
       else:
                                            TP/TN/FP/FN으로 나타내주는 행렬
           sensitivity.append(st)
                                                ac = accuracy
           specificity.append(sp)
                                                st = sensitivity
           acc.append(ac)

    sp = specificity

   else:
       specificity.append(1)
                                          • Dice: 라벨링된 영역과 예측한 영역의 일치도를 보는
       acc.append(1)
                                            score
   yt=true list[i]
   vp=pred list[i]
   if np.sum(yt) != 0 and np.sum(yp) != 0:
       dice = np.sum(yp[yt==1])*2.0 / (np.sum(yt) + np.sum(yp))
       dsc.append(dice)
   df= df.append({'name':name_list[i], 'acc':ac, 'sen':st, 'spe':sp, 'dsc':dice}, ignore_index=True)
```

5. Get score

- Segmentation된 마스크를 통해 뽑아낸 angle, distance 와 실제 측정된 값 사이의 오차를 비교
- Json에 저장된 실제 측정 값을 뽑아내는 코드
 - cobbsAngle 타입 데이터들 중 4-5번 척추 사이의 각도 데이터를 가져옴
 - 척추 사이의 거리를 젠 line 타입 데이터중에서도 4-5번 척추 사이의 거리 측정 자료를 가져옴
- 실측값과 결과값 사이의 비교는 오차값을 이용한 R2 Score를 사용

```
def get score(angle list, dist list, test name):
   angle test = []
   angle ai = []
   dist test = []
   dist ai = []
   get no45 = []
   for i in len(test name):
       name = test_name[i]
       data = []
        jsonfile = test path+'/{}.json'.format(name)
       for line in open(jsonfile,'r'):
            data.append(json.loads(line))
       for json data in data:
            check = 0
            if json data['annotation']['ANNOTATION DATA'] is not None:
                for m in json_data['annotation']['ANNOTATION_DATA']:
                    if m['type']=='cobbAngle':
                        if m['label'] == 'L4-5A':
                            angle test.append(m['angle'])
                            angle_ai.append(angle_list[i])
                            check = 1
                    elif m['type']=='line':
                        if m['label'] == 'L4-5H':
                            dist test.append(m['distMm'])
                            dist ai.append(dist list[i])
                            check = 1
                if check==0:
                    get_no45.append(name)
   print(get no45)
   print(r2_score(angle_ai, angle_test))
    print(r2 score(dist ai, dist test))
```

1.Load data.ipynb

```
dcm_list = sorted(glob.glob('../data/DJDK300/*.dcm'))
json_list = sorted(glob.glob('../data/DJDK300/*.ison'))
label = np.zeros((300.8.2))
reduce_ratio = np.zeros((300,2))
pixel_spacing = np.zeros((300,2))
file name = []
for i in tadm notebook(range(len(ison list))):
    trv:
        file name.append(dcm list[i].split('/')[-1].split('.')[0])
        image dummv = sitk.ReadImage(dcm list[i])
       x_spacing = image_dummy.GetSpacing()[0]
       y_spacing = image_dummy.GetSpacing()[1]
       pixel_spacing[i,0] = x_spacing
        pixel_spacing[i,1] = y_spacing
        image_dummy = sitk.GetArrayFromImage(image_dummy).transpose(2.1.0)
        x_coor_reduce_ratio = 512 / image_dummy.shape[0]
       y_coor_reduce_ratio = 512 / image_dummy.shape[1]
       reduce_ratio[i,0] = x_coor_reduce_ratio
        reduce_ratio[i,1] = y_coor_reduce_ratio
```

- ① Validation에 사용될 Distance Error 계산에 이용되는 Pixel spacing 값을 저장
 - Pixel spacing : pixel과 pixel
 사이의 실제 거리
- ② 이미지의 크기를 512x512로 변환 하였을 시, 각 좌표들의 위치 변화 비율을 저장.
 - 라벨의 좌표 위치를 512x512 사이즈에 맞춰서 이동시키기 위함.

1.Load_data.ipynb

```
with open(json_list[i], "r") as josn_dummy:
    josn_dummy = json.load(josn_dummy)
point 1 = [iosn_dummv['annotation']['ANNOTATION_DATA'][0]['vs']['x'], iosn
point_2 = [josn_dummy['annotation']['ANNOTATION_DATA'][0]['ve']['x'], jost
point 3 = [josn_dummy['annotation']['ANNOTATION_DATA'][1]['vs']['x'], jost
point_4 = [josn_dummy['annotation']['ANNOTATION_DATA'][1]['ve']['x'], jost
point 5 = [iosn_dummv['annotation']['ANNOTATION_DATA'][2]['vs']['x'], iosn
point_6 = [josn_dummy['annotation']['ANNOTATION_DATA'][2]['ve']['x'], josn
point_7 = [josn_dummy['annotation']['ANNOTATION_DATA'][3]['vs']['x'], jost
point_8 = [josn_dummy['annotation']['ANNOTATION_DATA'][3]['ve']['x'], jost/
Vabel[i, 0, 0] = point_1[0] * x_coor_reduce_ration
label[i, 0, 1] = point_1[1] * y_coor_reduce_ratio
label[i, 1, 0] = point_2[0] * x_coor_reduce_ratio
label[i, 1, 1] = point_2[1] * y_coor_reduce_ratio
label[i, 2, 0] = point_3[0] * x_coor_reduce_ratio
label[i, 2, 1] = point_3[1] * y_coor_reduce_ratio
label[i, 3, 0] = point_4[0] * x_coor_reduce_ratio
label[i, 3, 1] = point_4[1] * y_coor_reduce_ratio
label[i, 4, 0] = point_5[0] * x_coor_reduce_ratio
label[i, 4, 1] = point_5[1] * y_coor_reduce_ratio
label[i, 5, 0] = point_6[0] * x_coor_reduce_ratio
label[i, 5, 1] = point_6[1] * y_coor_reduce_ratio
label[i, 6, 0] = point_7[0] * x_coor_reduce_ratio
label[i, 6, 1] = point_7[1] * y_coor_reduce_ratio
label[i, 7, 0] = point_8[0] * x_coor_reduce_ratio
Nabel[i, 7, 1] = point_8[1] * y_coor_reduce_rati@
```

```
# save numpy array

np.save('../data/data_set/label.npy', label)

np.save('../data/data_set/reduce_ratio.npy', reduce_ratio)

np.save('../data/data_set/pixel_spacing.npy', pixel_spacing)

np.save('../data/data_set/file_name.npy', file_name)
```

- ① Json 파일로부터 무릎 사이 거리를 측정할 때 기준이 되는 8개의 좌표점을 불러옴
- ② 512x512 크기로 변환되는 이미지에 맞춰서 불러온 기준점들의 좌표에 x,y 변화 비율을 곱해서 위치를 조정함.
- ③ 조정된 기준점들과 pixel spacing 값들을 npy 형식으로 저장함.

1.Load data.ipynb

- Dicom 이미지를 불러와서 이미지의 크기를 조정하고 하나의 image array로 저장해주는 구문
 - tqdm : 반복문의 진행도를 출력해주는 함수
 - cv2.resize : 이미지의 사이즈를 선택된 크기로 변환
 - np.expand_dim : 이미지의 shape에 한 차원을 추가해주는 함수
 - Ex) (512,512) -> (512,512,1)

```
from tadm import tadm_notebook
dcm_list = sorted(glob.glob('../data/DJDK300/*.dcm'))
|image_array = np.zeros((300,512,512,1), dtype=np.uint8)
for i in tqdm_notebook(range(len(dcm_list))):
    image dummy = sitk.ReadImage(dcm list[i])
    image_dummy = sitk.GetArrayFromImage(image_dummy).transpose(2,1,0)
    image_dummy = cv2.resize(image_dummy, dsize=(512,512))
    image dummy = cv2.resize(image dummy, dsize=(512.512))
    image_dummy = np.expand_dims(image_dummy, axis=2)
    image_array[i] = image_dummy
```

2.Train.ipynb
1) Load data

```
# Load Data
image_array = np.load('../data/data_set/image.npy')
label_array = np.load('../data/data_set/label.npy').reshape(-1, 16)

# Normalization
X_train = image_array[:180] / 255
y_train = label_array[:180] / 512

X_valid = image_array[180:240] / 255
y_valid = label_array[180:240] / 512

X_test = image_array[240:] / 512

X_test = image_array[240:] / 512
```

- 학습에 사용할 data 로드
- 총 300케이스의 데이터에서 Train:Validation:Test = 180:60:60 = 6:2:2 비율로 분리
- 각 데이터에서 image는 8bit(0~255)값을 0~1 값으로 변환
- Label은 좌표값이므로 (0~512,0~512)의 값을 가지고, 이를 512로 나누어 0~1 값으로 변환.

2.Train.ipynb 2-0)model

```
# Mode!
model = landmark_cnn()
model.compile( loss=tf.keras.losses.mean_squared_error , optimizer=tf.ke ras.optimizers.Adam( lr=0.0001 ) , metrics=[ 'mse' ] )

# Call Back
monitor = 'val_loss'

reduce_Ir = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor=monitor, factor=0.1, patience=10, min_Ir=0.0000001,verbose=1)
earlystopper = EarlyStopping(monitor=monitor, patience=50, verbose=1)
model_checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint(filepath = '../result/model_save/landmark_model_1.h5', verbose=1, save_best_only=True)

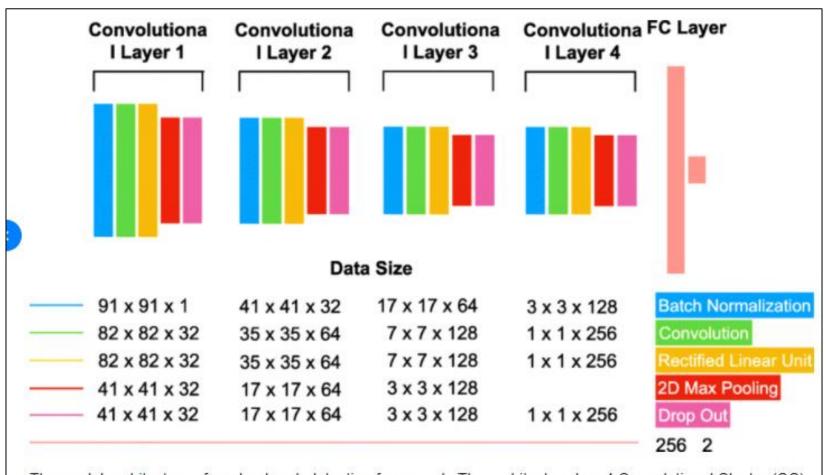
callbacks_list = [reduce_Ir, model_checkpoint, earlystopper]

# Train
history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, batch_size=20, epochs=1000, shuffle=True, verbose=1, validation_data=(X_test, y_test), callbacks=callbacks_list)
```

- Model: Landmark cnn
- Loss : mean_squared_error(평균 제곱 편차). 예측값의 오차 제곱값의 평균
- Optimizer : Adam optimizer
- Callback list
 - Reduce_Ir: 학습 가중치를 수정할때 loss값이 발산하는것을 막기 위하여 학습률(learning rate)를 일정 조건에 따라 점차적으로 감소시키는 함수
 - Earlystopper : 학습의 과적합을 막기 위하여 일정 횟수 이상 validation loss의 값이 변화가 없으면 학습을 중단시키는 함수
 - Checkpoint : 한 epoch이 끝날때마다 모델 학습의 중간 결과를 저장하는 함수
- Model attribute
 - Batch size : 20, epochs = 1000

2.Train.ipynb

2-1) Landmark Detection Architecture



The model architecture of our landmark detecting framework. The architecture has 4 Convolutional Cluster (CC) and 2 Fully Connected (FC) layers. Each CC contains the Batch Normalization layer, Convolution layer, Non-linearity, 2D max-pooling, and dropout in the mentioned order

2.Train.ipynb 2-2) Landmark Detection model

- 이미지에서 중요한 지점의 좌표를 찾아내는 landmark Detection 알고리즘
- 각 Step마다 컨볼루션 블록을 이용
 - 1. (512,512,1) 이미지에 3x3 커널 사이즈의 컨볼루션 레이어 적용
 - 2. 각 feature들의 평균과 표준편차를 이용하여 feature 값들을 normalize 해준다
 - 3. Output 값에 ReLU 활성함수를 적용한다.
- Step 사이에 2x2 Max pooling을 적용하여
 Feature map의 크기를 반으로 축소
- 최종적으로 20%의 비율로 drop out을 진행하여 오버피팅을 방지해주고, 만들어진 feature map을 1차원으로 변환한 후 output size에 맞추어 결과값을 출력

```
def landmark_cnn(input_shape=INPUT_SHA
                                      # Settings
                                      INPUT_SHAPE = (512, 512, 1)
   img_input = Input(shape=input_shap
                                      OUTPUT SIZE = 16
   x = Conv2D(16, (3,3), strides=(1,1), name='Conv1')(img_input)
   x = BatchNormalization()(x)
   x = Activation('relu', name='Relu_conv1')(x)
   x = MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2), strides=(2,2), name='Pool1')(x)
   x = Conv2D(32, (3,3), strides=(1,1), name='Conv2')(x)
   x = BatchNormalization()(x)
   x = Activation('relu', name='Relu_conv2')(x)
   x = Conv2D(34, (3,3), strides=(1,1), name='Conv3')(x)
   x = BatchNormalization()(x)
   x = Activation('relu', name='Relu_conv3')(x)
   x = MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2), strides=(2,2), name='Pool2')(x)
   x = Conv2D(32, (3,3), strides=(1,1), name='Conv4')(x)
   x = BatchNormalization()(x)
   x = Activation('relu', name='Relu conv4')(x)
   x = Conv2D(32, (3,3), strides=(1,1), name='Conv5')(x)
   x = BatchNormalization()(x)
   x = Activation('relu', name='Relu_conv5')(x)
   x = MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2), strides=(2,2), name='Pool3')(x)
   x = Conv2D(64, (3,3), strides=(1,1), name='Conv6')(x)
   x = BatchNormalization()(x)
   x = Activation('relu', name='Relu_conv6')(x)
   x = Dropout(0.2)(x)
   x = Flatten(name='Flatten')(x)
   x = Dense(128, activation='relu', name='FC1')(x)
   x = Dense(output_size, activation=None, name='Predictions')(x)
   model = Model([img_input], x, name='Landmark_model')
   return model
```

3.Evaluation.ipynb 1) Load data

```
original_size_label = np.zeros((60, 8, 2))
predict = np.load('../result/predict/predict.npy')
label = np.load('../data/data_set/label.npy')[240:]
                                                                         (1)
file_name = np.load('../data/data_set/file_name.npv')[240:]
|reduce_ratio = np.load('../data/data_set/reduce_ratio.npy')[240:]
pixel spacing = np.load('../data/data set/pixel spacing.npy')[240:]
original_size_predict = predict * 512
original_size_predict = original_size_predict.reshape(60, 8, 2)
for i in tgdm_notebook(range(predict.shape[0])):
   /x_reduce_ratio = reduce_ratio[i][0]
   y_reduce_ratio = reduce_ratio[i][1]
    original_size_label[i][:, 0] = label[i][:, 0] / x_reduce_ratio
    original_size_label[i][:, 1] = label[i][:, 1] / y_reduce_ratio
    original_size_predict[i][:,0] = original_size_predict[i][:, 0] / x_reduce_ratio
    original_size_predict[i][:,1] = original_size_predict[i][:, 1] / y_reduce_ratid/
```

- Original_size_label: 예측된 결과값을 512 x512 사이즈에 맞춰서 normalize 해주고, 원본 라벨의 shape인 (n,8,2) 형식으로 저장한 array
- ① 각데이터의 label과 predict 좌표값에 data loading중에 저장한 X,Y 변화량을 곱해 원본 라벨의 x,y 좌표값을 구함.

3.Evaluation.ipynb2) distance error

```
point_1_distance_error.append(pixel_spacing[i][0] * np.sqrt((original_size_label[i][:, 0][0] - original_size_predict[i]
                                                             [:, 0][0])**2 + (original_size_label[i][:, 1][0] - original_size_predict[
point_2_distance_error.append(pixel_spacing[i][0] * np.sqrt((original_size_label[i][:, 0][1] - original_size_predict[i]
                                                             [:, 0][1])**2 + (original_size_label[i][:, 1][1] - original_size_predict[
point_3_distance_error.append(pixel_spacing[i][0] * np.sqrt((original_size_label[i][:, 0][2] - original_size_predict[i]
                                                             [:, 0][2])**2 + (original_size_label[i][:, 1][2] - original_size_predict[
point_4_distance_error.append(pixel_spacing[i][0] * np.sqrt((original_size_label[i][:, 0][3] - original_size_predict[i]
                                                             [:, 0][3])**2 + (original_size_label[i][:, 1][3] - original_size_predict[
point_5_distance_error.append(pixel_spacing[i][0] * np.sqrt((original_size_label[i][:, 0][4] - original_size_predict[i]
                                                             [:, 0][4])**2 + (original_size_label[i][:, 1][4] - original_size_predict[
point_6_distance_error.append(pixel_spacing[i][0] * np.sqrt((original_size_label[i][:, 0][5] - original_size_predict[i]
                                                             [:, 0][5])**2 + (original_size_label[i][:, 1][5] - original_size_predict[
point_7_distance_error.append(pixel_spacing[i][0] * np.sqrt((original_size_label[i][:, 0][6] - original_size_predict[i]
                                                             [:, 0][6])**2 + (original_size_label[i][:, 1][6] - original_size_predict[
point_8_distance_error.append(pixel_spacing[i][0] * np.sqrt((original_size_label[i][:, 0][7] - original_size_predict[i]
                                                             [:, 0][7])**2 + (original_size_label[i][:, 1][7] - original_size_predict[
```

- Distance Error : 예측 좌표값과 실측 좌표값 사이의 거리차이를 비교하여 모델의 detection 성능을 검증
- $\sqrt{((실측 X 좌표 예측 X 좌표)^2 + (실측 Y 좌표 예측 Y 좌표)^2)}$ * pixel spacing 값
 - = (실측 좌표와 예측 좌표 사이의 거리)*pixel spacing 값이다.

3.Evaluation.ipynb3) mean/standard deviation

```
point_1_mean, point_1_std = np.round(
    np.mean(point_1_distance_error), 3), np.round(np.std(point_1_distance_error), 3)
point_2_mean, point_2_std = np.round(
   np.mean(point_2_distance_error), 3), np.round(np.std(point_2_distance_error), 3)
point 3 mean, point 3 std = np.round(
    np.mean(point_3_distance_error), 3), np.round(np.std(point_3_distance_error), 3)
point_4_mean, point_4_std = np.round(
   np.mean(point_4_distance_error), 3), np.round(np.std(point_4_distance_error), 3)
point_5_mean, point_5_std = np.round(
   np.mean(point_5_distance_error), 3), np.round(np.std(point_5_distance_error), 3)
point 6 mean, point 6 std = np.round(
    np.mean(point_6_distance_error), 3), np.round(np.std(point_6_distance_error), 3)
point_7_mean, point_7_std = np.round(
   np.mean(point_7_distance_error), 3), np.round(np.std(point_7_distance_error), 3)
point_8_mean, point_8_std = np.round(
    np.mean(point_8_distance_error), 3), np.round(np.std(point_8_distance_error), 3)
```

- 예측된 landmark 좌표값들의 평균과 표준편차 계산
 - np.mean : array의 평균
 - np.std : array의 표준편차

```
HBox(children=(IntProgress(value=0, max=60), HTML(value='')))
Point 1 Distance Error: 55.062
                                \pm 61.879
                                               (mm)
Point 2 Distance Error: 55.414
                                \pm 61.74
                                              (mm)
Point 3 Distance Error: 95.49
                               \pm 66.309
                                              (mm)
Point 4 Distance Error: 96.096 ±
                                  66.147
                                               (mm)
Point 5 Distance Error: 98.915 ±
                                   39,359
                                               (mm)
Point 6 Distance Error: 97.287
                                ± 42.316
                                               (mm)
Point 7 Distance Error: 92,259
                                ± 54.752
                                               (mm)
Point 8 Distance Error: 93,966
                                ± 52.573
                                               (mm)
```

3.Evaluation.ipynb 4) Line length

```
label_line_1.append(np.round(pixel_spacing[i][0] * np.sqrt((original_size_label[i][0][0] - original_size_label[i][1][0])**2 +
                                                           (original_size_label[i][0][1] - original_size_label[i][1][1])**2), 3))
label_line_2.append(np.round(pixel_spacing[i][0] * np.sqrt((original_size_label[i][2][0] - original_size_label[i][3][0])**2 +
                                                           (original_size_label[i][2][1] - original_size_label[i][3][1])**
label_line_3.append(np.round(pixel_spacing[i][0] * np.sqrt((original_size_label[i][4][0] - original_size_label[i][5][0])**2 +
                                                           (original_size_label[i][4][1] - original_size_label[i][5][1])**2), 3))
label_line_4.append(np.round(pixel_spacing[i][0] * np.sgrt((original_size_label[i][6][0] - original_size_label[i][7][0])**2 +
                                                           (original_size_label[i][6][1] - original_size_label[i][7][1])**2), 3))
pred_line_1.append(np.round(pixel_spacing[i][0] * np.sqrt((original_size_predict[i][0][0] - original_size_predict[i][1][0])**2 +
                                                          (original_size_predict[i][0][1] - original_size_predict[i][1][1](++2), 3))
pred_line_2.append(np.round(pixel_spacing[i][0] * np.sqrt((original_size_predict[i][2][0] - original_size_predict[i][3][0])**2 *
                                                          (original_size_predict[i][2][1] - original_size_predict[i][3][1]
pred_line_3.append(np.round(pixel_spacing[i][0] * np.sqrt((original_size_predict[i][4][0] - original_size_predict[i][5][0])
                                                          (original_size_predict[i][4][1] - original_size_predict[i][5][1])**2), 3))
pred_line_4.append(np.round(pixel_spacing[i][0] * np.sqrt((original_size_predict[i][6][0] - original_size_predict[i][7][0])**2 *
                                                          (original_size_predict[i][6][1] - original_size_predict[i][7][1])**2), 3))
```

- 실측 label인 8개의 좌표를 이용해 실제 무릎사이의 거리를 측정
- Landmark Detection으로 찾은 8개의 landmark point를 이용하여 무릎 사이 거리를 예측
- $\sqrt{((A \times X)^2 + (A \times Y)^2 + (A \times Y)^2)}$ * pixel spacing \mathbb{C}

- 3.Evaluation.ipynb
 - 5) Line difference mean/standard deviation

```
print('Line 1 R2 Score: ',r2_score(label_line_1, pred_line_1))
print('Line 2 R2 Score: ',r2_score(label_line_2, pred_line_2))
print('Line 3 R2 Score: ',r2_score(label_line_3, pred_line_3))
print('Line 4 R2 Score: ',r2_score(label_line_4, pred_line_4))
```

- 실측 거리값(label_line)과 예측 거리값(pred_line) 사이의 오차를 이용해서 R2-score를 계산
 - R2-score : 실측값의 변동량 대비 모델 예측값의 변동량을 나타내는 값. 결정계수라고 한다.
 - R2-score는 실측값과 예측값 사이의 상관관계가 높을수록 1에 가까워짐.

4.성능평가지표

• 모델 개발 평가지표

데이터 : 척추 X-ray 영상

- ✓ 척추 L4번과 L5번 사이의 간격(디스크 높이)에 대해 GT(Ground Truth)와 개발된 알고리즘으로 측정된 결과 간에 R2 score
- ✓ 척추 L4번과 L5번 사이의 각도에 대해 GT와 개발된 알고리즘으로 측정된 결과간에 R2 score

데이터 : 무릎 X-ray 영상

✓ 좌우 각각 내측 관절 간격과 외측 관절 간격에 대해 GT와 개발된 알고리즘으로 측정된 결과 간에 R2 score