

Deep-Learning Based Predictive Models for Chest X-ray Diagnosis

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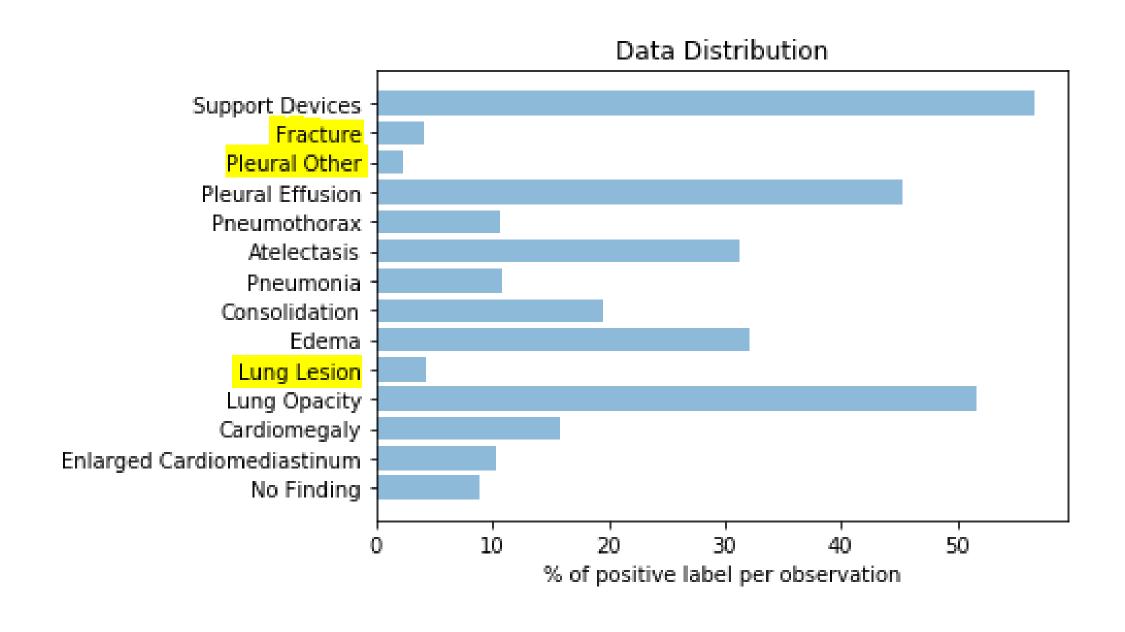
ABSTRACT AND OBJECTIVES

Predictive multi-class models are trained for chest x-ray diagnosis of 14 observations using different deep learning architectures and a large dataset of x-ray images (CheXpert).

- VGG-16, ResNet-50, and **DenseNet-121** are trained on an Amazon AWS EC2 GPU instance with Keras.
- For DenseNet-121, both **transfer learning** and **full training** are applied.
- Error analysis of the data indicating unbalance dataset
- **Up-sampling** data to fix unbalance issue leading to significant improvement of F1 scores over test data
- Gradient weighted Class Activation Map application

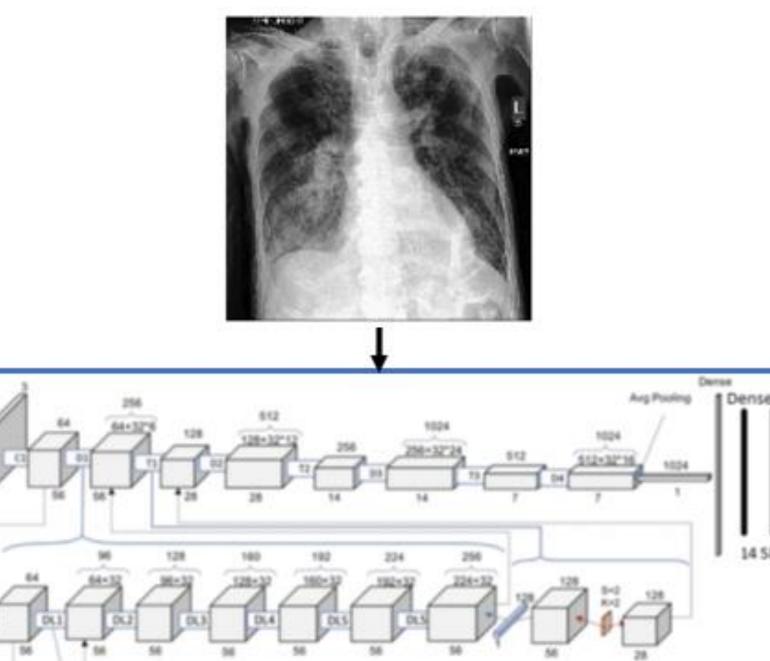
DATA AND FEATURES

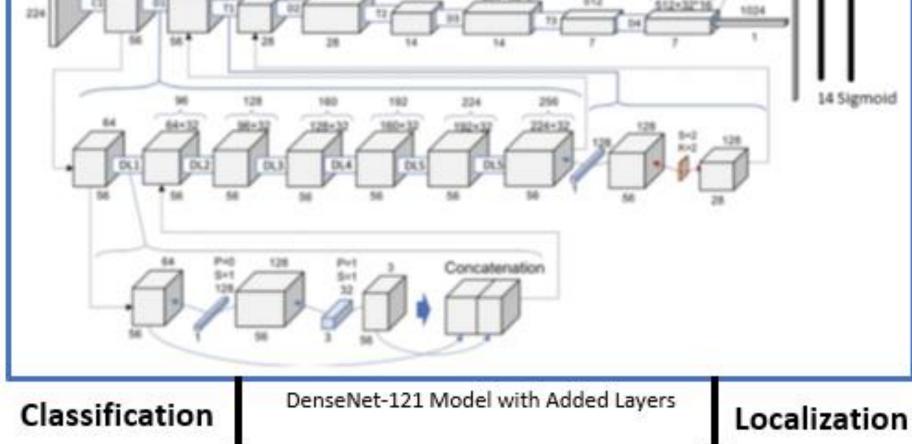
- CheXpert, a large public dataset for chest radiograph interpretation, consisting of 224,316 chest radiographs of 65,240 patients.
- Features/Model Inputs: Chest X-Ray Data
- Model Outputs: 14 class observations prediction
- Model Category: Computer Vision for Multi Classification
- Data split: train/development (10%)/test(10%)
- Data distribution:



METHODS

- Deep Learning Models for Multi-Class Prediction
 - VGG-16
 - ResNet-50
 - DenseNet-121
- Weighted Gradient Class Activation Image Localization



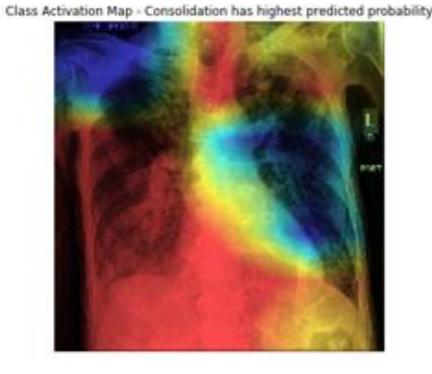




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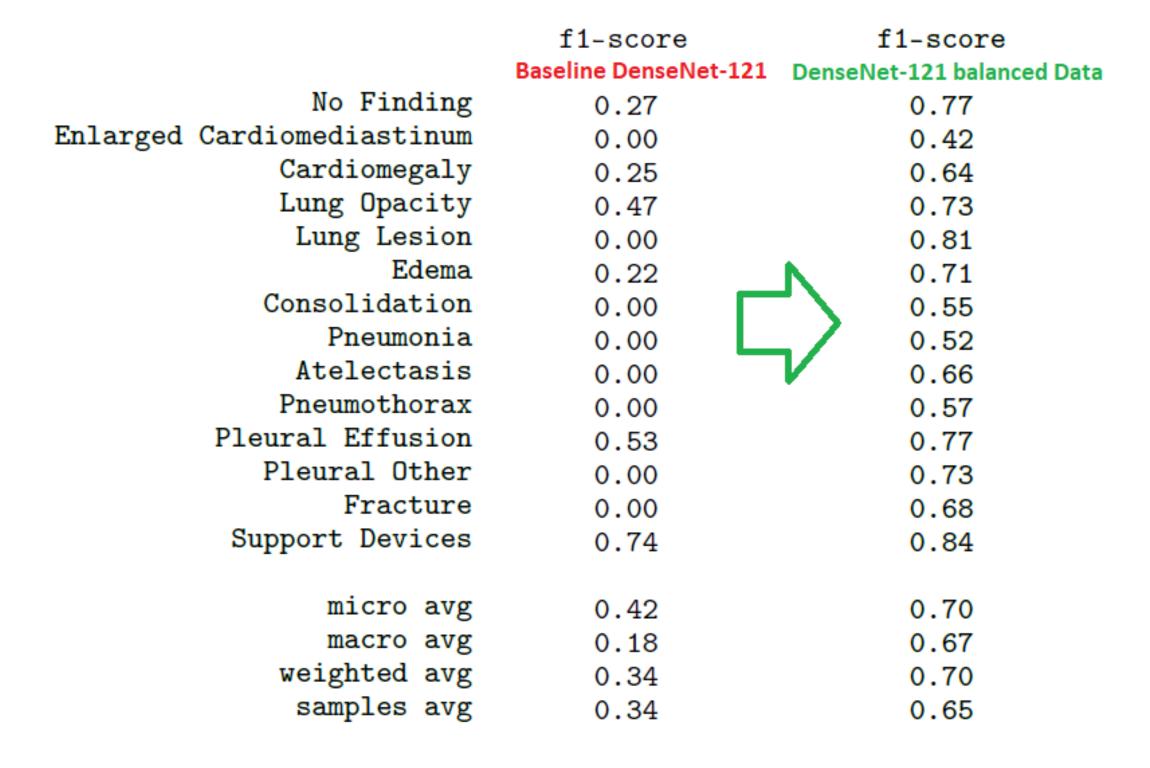
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CONCLUSIONS

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- Best model: DenseNet-121 after balancing training data
- The importance of other indexes like f1-score besides accuracy
- The importance of splitting data into train, development and test
- Localization insights with weighted gradient class activation
- <u>Future steps</u>: combine CheXpert and MIMIC-CXR to further improve unbalance data, apply image segmentation