**Capstone Project: Using a Machine Learning Model to Classify Distal Radius Fractures**

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**Capstone Project**

**General Information**

**Project name**: Using a Machine Learning Model to Classify Distal Radius Fractures

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**Project organization**: Department of Orthopaedics and Rehabilitation, University of New Mexico, School of Medicine

**Project manager**: Deana Mercer, MD, Principal Investigator

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**Project Overview and Objectives**

**State the problem**

Orthopedic surgeons at the University of New Mexico (UNM) School of Medicine (SOM) have developed a classification system for distal radius fractures intended to aid clinicians in choosing appropriate treatment.

Three fellowship trained hand surgeons classified the initial 300 cases. After the classification, 13 of the cases were removed and replaced. In some of the cases the break was judged to be a shaft fracture, not a distal radius fracture. One case was determined to have pre-existing DRUJ damage. Table 1 shows the intra-rater and inter-rater reliability for the three experienced surgeons for the 287 cases they evaluated. For the classification system to be useful, consistent and accurate classification is necessary. If a machine learning model with sufficient accuracy can be established, it would be a useful diagnostic aid in providing consistent classifications.

Table 1. Intra-rater and inter-rater reliability

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | Fleiss’ Kappa for Categorical Data | Agreement |
| Surgeon 1 | 0.798 | Good |
| Surgeon 2 | 0.665 | Moderate |
| Surgeon 3 | 0.617 | Moderate |
| Inter-rater reliability | 0.564 | Moderate |

**Background**

Distal radius fractures are the most common fractures in adults (Court-Brown & Caesar, 2006). Frequently, these fractures are treated surgically (Rundgren et al., 2020). The stability of the distal radio-ulnar joint (DRUJ) is critical to achieving good clinical outcomes for patients (Geissler, Fernandez, & Lamey, 1996). Factors that affect stability of the DRUJ after a distal radius fracture may include a concomitant ulnar fracture, complete triangular fibrocartilage complex (TFCC) tears, and loss of tension in the distal interosseous ligament (DIOL) (Mercer et al., 2021).

This project is part of a larger research effort to study these injuries. Current thinking is that there is a high incidence of DRUJ instability in distal radius fractures after anatomical restoration and stable fixation. The hypothesis of the larger study is that this is only true for certain types of fractures. The overarching study plan is to show that proper classification of fractures could lead to better treatment decisions.

**Project Objectives**

The objective of this project is to train, validate, and test a machine learning model to classify fractures from plain x-rays using the new classification system.

The three classes are defined by Mercer et al. (2021) as follows.

Type I: The triangular fibrocartilage complex (TFCC) and the distal portion of the interosseous forearm ligament or distal interosseous ligament (DIOL) remain intact after the distal radius fracture (DRF). There is no residual instability or subluxation of the distal radio-ulnar joint (DRUJ) after anatomical reduction of the skeletal structures. This is the injury found in minimally displaced DRF’s and in fractures of both radius and ulna which occur just proximal to the DIOL. They need no specific treatment besides restoration of the bony anatomy.

Type II: The TFCC and the extensor carpi ulnaris (ECU) tendon sheath rupture but the DIOL remains intact. DRUJ subluxation is corrected and adequate stability is restored after anatomical reduction of the skeletal structures. The distal ulna and/or the ulnar styloid may or may not be fractured. This is the concomitant DRUJ injury found in most displaced DRF’s.

Type III: The TFCC, the ECU tendon sheath and the DIOL all rupture. Therefore, all ligamentous support for the DRUJ is lost. After anatomical reduction of the skeletal structures, either subluxation of the DRUJ persists or clinical testing shows DRUJ instability. It is necessary to address the persisting DRUJ instability by specific means and early forearm rotation is usually not possible. This is the concomitant DRUJ injury found in the Galeazzi fracture, fractures of the distal radius with radio-ulnar diastasis and some high energy comminuted distal radius and ulna fractures.

Figure 1, retrieved from <https://osteopathy.colganosteo.com/triangular-fibrocartilage-complex-tfcc-injuries/>, shows the TFCC and the ECU tendon sheath. Figure 2, retrieved from <https://www.cureus.com/articles/36962-galeazzi-fracture-dislocations-an-illustrated-review>, shows the DIOL.

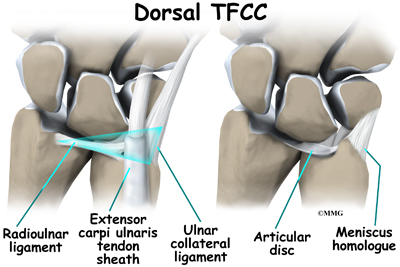
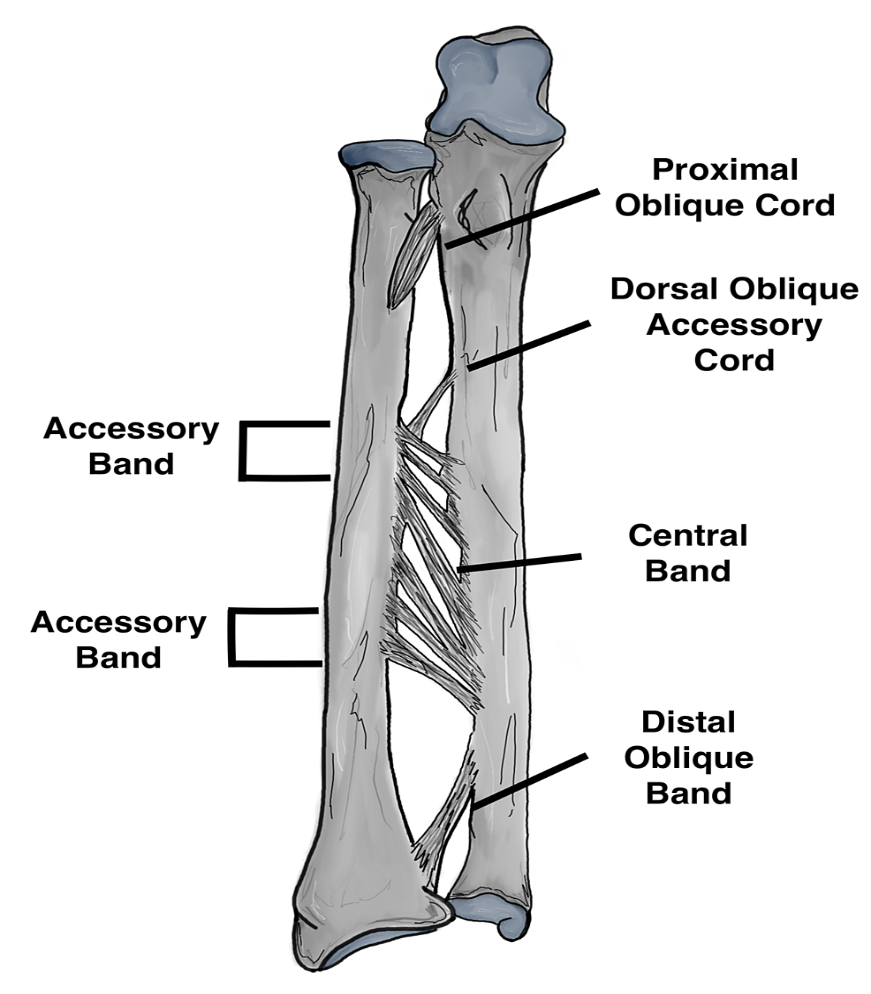


Figure 1. TFCC and ECU tendon sheath

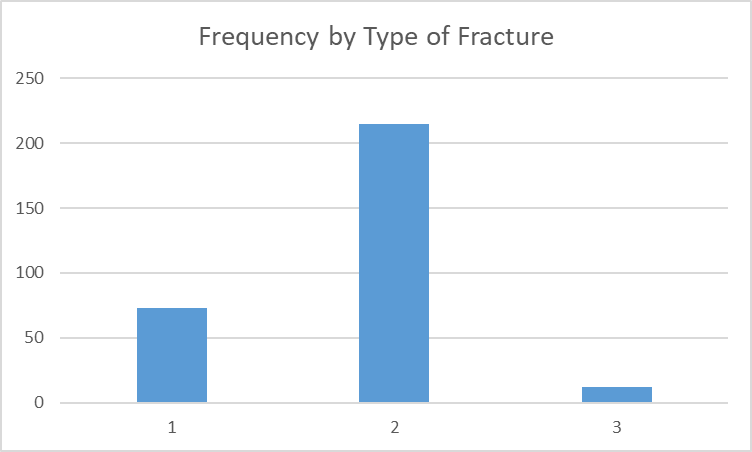


Distal Interosseous ligament

Figure 2. Distal Interosseous ligament (DIOL)

**Challenges**

The primary challenge for this project is the low number of classified x-rays that are available for training the model. Because this is a new classification system, the only classified x-rays will be the ones done for the study. An additional challenge is that the data is not balanced. Of the 300 classified cases, 73 are type I, 215 are type II, and 12 are type III. Figure 3 is a bar chart of the types of fracture. During training of the model, the training and validation was stratified by classification.



I

III

II

Figure 3. Frequency by type of fracture in training/validation set.

**Benefits and Opportunities**

Machine learning in medical imaging diagnostics is a growing field that is taking advantage of the rapidly expanding available data (El-Baz, Gimel’farb, & Suzuki, 2017). A machine learning tool for classifying distal radius fractures will benefit patients in situations where a highly experienced, fellowship-trained upper extremity orthopedic surgeon is not available to diagnose the distal radius fracture.

**Project Scope**

The scope of this project is limited to a machine learning task. We have 300 classified, high-resolution x-rays with which to work. We used a convolutional neural network for the classification.

**Project Schedule**

Figure 4 is a Gantt chart of the schedule. The Gantt chart was completed using the student version of TeamGantt.

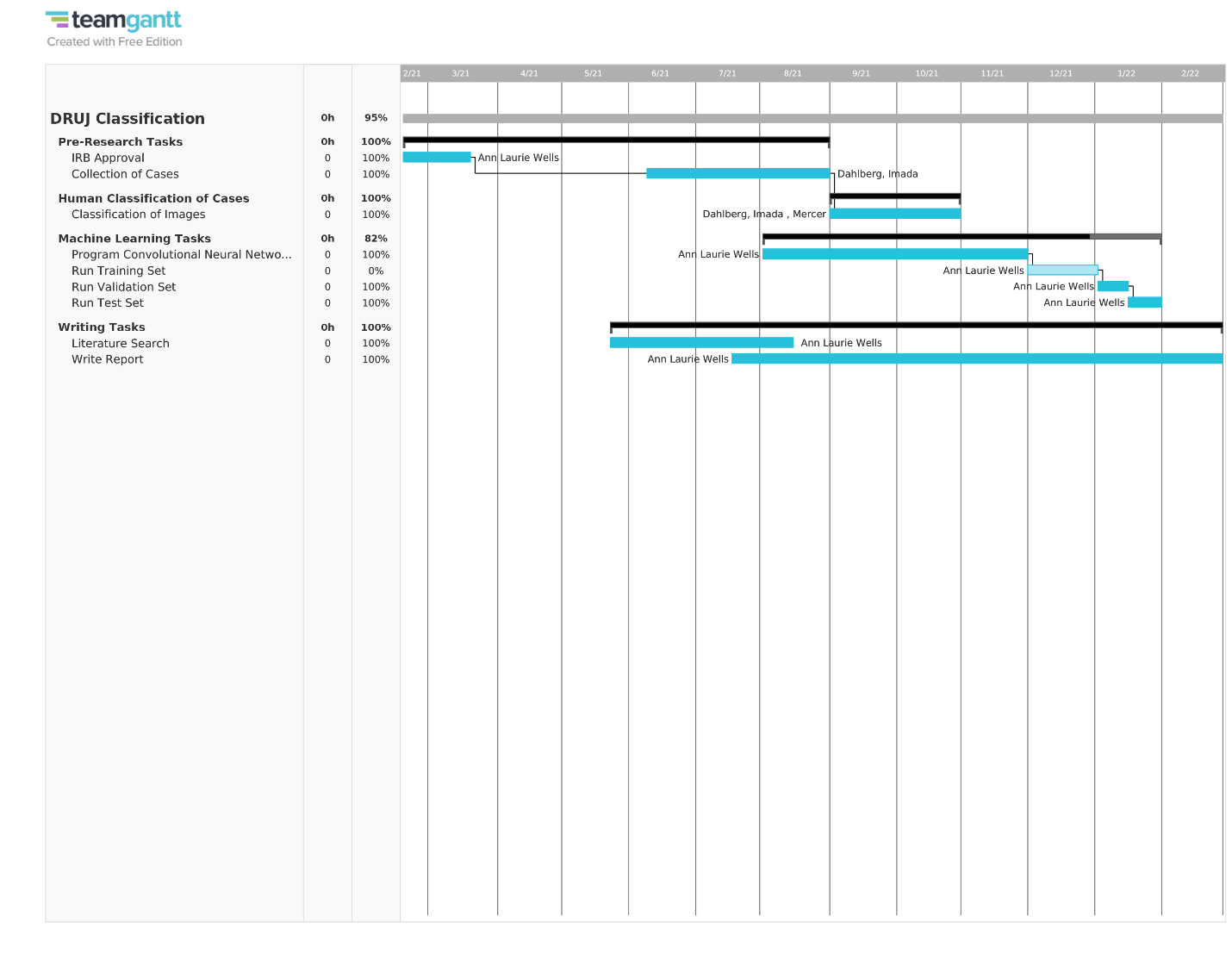


Figure 4. Gantt chart of the project schedule.

**Cost Estimate**

The cost of this project was covered by the Department of Orthopaedics and Rehabilitation research budget. It was essentially the time of the researchers. The records and computer resources required were already on hand.

**Requirements Analysis**

**Use Cases**

The expectation is that the model generated in this project will be used by doctors who have a set of digital x-rays of a distal radius fracture. A doctor will use the x-rays as the input. The output will be a classification: I, II, or III.

**System Design**

Once the model was trained, validated, and tested, the parameters and weights of the model were saved. At this point the user needs to have Python installed. There is a Python script to load the parameters and weights of the model and the x-ray. The output of the script is a classification. The follow-on plan to this project is to 1) get more training data and 2) build a compiled executable that will not require the user to run a Python script.

**Technical Requirements**

The convolutional neural network model was built using Python with the Keras and TensorFlow packages. The model was run on a Dell Precision 7750 workstation.

**Data Science Model**

A diagram of a convolutional network for medical image analysis from Kandell & Castelli (2020) is shown in figure 5.

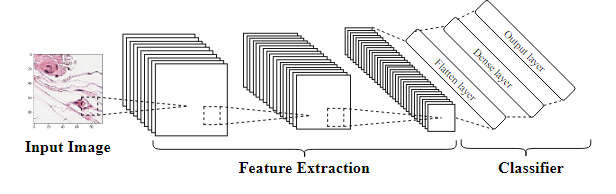


Figure 5. Convolutional neural network diagram.

**Design Planning Summary**

In a previous study done in the Department of Orthopaedics and Rehabilitation at the UNM SOM classifying fifth metatarsal fractures, both inter- and intra-rater reliability measures were low, particularly for less experienced surgeons (Packard et al., 2020). In the current study, we had three fellowship-trained upper extremity surgeons with over ten years of experience each classify the fractures. We expected their classification of the x-rays to be highly accurate. We also had two orthopedic residents with much less experience. We expected them to have more trouble classifying the x-rays. For the classification system to be useful, consistent and accurate classification is necessary. If a machine learning model with sufficient accuracy can be established, it would be a useful diagnostic aid in situations where a highly experienced, fellowship-trained surgeon is not available.

**Benefits and Opportunities**

Machine learning in medical imaging diagnostics is a growing field that is taking advantage of the rapidly expanding available data (El-Baz, Gimel’farb, & Suzuki, 2017). A machine learning tool for classifying distal radius fractures will benefit patients in situations where a highly experienced, fellowship-trained upper extremity orthopedic surgeon is not available to diagnose the distal radius fracture.

**Project Scope**

The scope of this project is limited to a machine learning task. We had 300 classified cases. Each case had three high-resolution x-ray views of the fracture with which to work. We used a convolutional neural network for the classification.

**Model Pipeline Design**

**Data**

The first step was to obtain permission from the University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center (UNM HSC) Internal Review Board (IRB) to conduct human research. The IRB granted approval March 17, 2021.

The next step was to search the UNM HSC electronic medical record system for suitable cases. The period we were given to search was a ten-year period, January 1, 2011 – December 31, 2020. The search was done based on Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) codes. The search came back with 1322 potential subjects.

The IRB granted approval to download up to 400 records. We currently have 300 records for which there were three x-ray views of the wrist from the original injury, posterioanterior (PA) view, oblique view, and lateral view. Figure 6 shows the three views for a single case. For some candidates, the first x-rays in the UNM system were taken after the fracture was reduced and casted. These do not meet the requirements for this study. Other candidates were eliminated because they were pediatric patients (< 18 years-old at the time of injury). We were not allowed to download images or information for those patients.



Figure 6. Three views of a single case, PA, oblique, and lateral.

After candidates were found that met the inclusion criteria, de-identified DICOM images were downloaded from PACS. Even though the images were de-identified, they were stored securely based on Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) requirements. The images were stored on a UNM HSC owned Dell Precision 7750 portable machine learning workstation and backed up to UNM HSC cloud storage. The images were processed in a Python Jupyter notebook using the *pydicom* package. The image pixels were converted to grayscale values, 0 to 255, inclusive. The images were cropped to 1000 x 700 pixels and saved to a csv file. Figure 7 shows an uncropped image and the corresponding cropped image. Before modelling, the data was normalized by converting the values to floating point and dividing by 255 to make numbers from 0 to 1 (Yadav & Jadhav, 2019).

The training/validation set was 270 classified cases. It was a rank-4 tensor with dimensions 270 x 1000 x 700 x 3. The test set was made up of 30 cases (30 x 1000 x 700 x 3). For running the model, the three images for each case were concatenated so the dimensions of the file used for the model was 270 x 1000 x 2100 x 1.

Images for the 300 cases were saved in a PowerPoint presentation with one slide for each case. The surgeons used the PowerPoint presentation to classify the fractures.



Figure 7. Uncropped image 2050 x1700 pixels with cropped image, 1000 x 700 pixels.

**Software**

A convolutional neural network (CNN) was used for the model. CNNs are a standard technology for classifying medical images (Yadav & Jadhav, 2019). The model was run using Python 3. It was built in a Jupyter notebook using the *keras* package.

Once I began running the CNN, I found that I did not have enough memory available, and the Python kernel crashed. I reduced the size of the images by ¼ by averaging 2 x 2 groups of pixels. This gave me dimensions for the training/validation set of 270 x 500 x 1050 x 1 and for the test set dimensions of 30 x 500 x 1050 x 1. Figure 8 compares the original full resolution image with the reduced resolution image.

**Hardware**

The model was processed on the previously mentioned Dell Precision 7750. The computer has 64 gigabytes of memory, 12 Intel(R) Core (TM) i7-10750 H CPU, 2.60 GHz processors, an NVIDIA Quadro RTX 3000 GPU, and a 1 terabyte solid state hard drive. There is also an external 5 terabyte solid state hard drive available if needed.



Figure 8. Full resolution and reduced resolution combined images.

**Functional Requirements**

The project was built in Python 3.8 using Jupyter notebooks and Python script files running in the Spyder environment.

Convolutional Neural Network: A Jupyter notebook of the CNN takes images from 270 of the 300 classified cases in CSV format and trains and validates a model. A set of 30 classified cases was set aside for testing the model. The dataset is unbalanced. There are only 12 instances of type III fractures in the set of 300 cases. One of the type III fractures was placed in the test set. The remaining 11 type III fractures were augmented by shifting the crop window slightly on the original subjects. The model was trained and validated on a set of 281 images with 11 augmented type III fractures. The model parameters and weights were saved and used in the classifier.

Classifier: The classifier imports three views of a distal radius fracture in DICOM format and classifies the fracture according to the system developed at the University of New Mexico.

**Source Code Listing**

**Jupyter notebook for reading DICOM images, cropping and converting to CSV to make the training/validation set and test set**

Import packages and define DICOM reading function

**import** numpy **as** np

**import** pandas **as** pd

**import** PySimpleGUI **as** sg

**import** pydicom

**from** pydicom.pixel\_data\_handlers.util **import** apply\_voi\_lut

**import** matplotlib.pyplot **as** plt

**%matplotlib** inline

**def** read\_xray(path, voi\_lut **=** **True**, fix\_monochrome **=** **True**):

dicom **=** pydicom**.**read\_file(path)

*# VOI LUT (if available by DICOM device) is used to transform raw DICOM data to "human-friendly" view*

**if** voi\_lut:

data **=** apply\_voi\_lut(dicom**.**pixel\_array, dicom)

**else**:

data **=** dicom**.**pixel\_array

*# depending on this value, X-ray may look inverted - fix that:*

**if** fix\_monochrome **and** dicom**.**PhotometricInterpretation **==** "MONOCHROME1":

data **=** np**.**amax(data) **-** data

data **=** data **-** np**.**min(data)

data **=** data **/** np**.**max(data)

data **=** (data **\*** 255)**.**astype(np**.**uint8)

**return** data

Get filename for saving the files

layout **=** [ [sg**.**Text("What is the subject number?")],

[sg**.**Input()],

[sg**.**Button('Ok')] ]

window **=** sg**.**Window('Subject Number', layout)

event, values **=** window**.**read()

SubNum **=** values[0]

filenameOutput1 **=** "Subject"**+**SubNum**+**"View1.csv"

filenameOutput2 **=** "Subject"**+**SubNum**+**"View2.csv"

filenameOutput3 **=** "Subject"**+**SubNum**+**"View3.csv"

window**.**close()

print(SubNum)

Ask whether the images are for a left hand or a right hand

layout **=** [ [sg**.**Text("Are the images for a left hand or a right hand? (L/R)")],

[sg**.**Input()],

[sg**.**Button('Ok')] ]

window **=** sg**.**Window('Left or Right', layout)

event, values **=** window**.**read()

Hand01 **=** values[0]

window**.**close()

Get filenames for DICOM images

filename01 **=** sg**.**popup\_get\_file('Enter the file for the PA View')

filename02 **=** sg**.**popup\_get\_file('Enter the file for the Oblique View')

filename03 **=** sg**.**popup\_get\_file('Enter the file for the Lateral View')

Load and look at the images and determine where to crop the images

PA View

img1 **=** read\_xray(filename01)

plt**.**figure(figsize **=** (12,12))

plt**.**imshow(img1, 'gray')

plt**.**title("PA View")

plt**.**savefig('C:/Classifier/PAView.png')

*# Determine crop height*

layoutPAH **=** [ [sg**.**Text("What is the crop height? 0 start from top, 0.5 centered, 1 start at bottom")],

[sg**.**Input()],

[sg**.**Button('Ok')],

[sg**.**Image('C:/Classifier/PAView.png')] ]

window **=** sg**.**Window("Crop Height", layoutPAH)

event, values **=** window**.**read()

CHPA **=** values[0]

CHPA **=** float(CHPA)

window**.**close()

*# Determine crop width*

layoutPAW **=** [ [sg**.**Text("What is the crop width? 0 start from left, 0.5 centered, 1 start at right")],

[sg**.**Input()],

[sg**.**Button('Ok')],

[sg**.**Image('C:/Classifier/PAView.png')] ]

window **=** sg**.**Window("Crop Width", layoutPAW)

event, values **=** window**.**read()

CWPA **=** values[0]

CWPA **=** float(CWPA)

window**.**close()

*# plt.figure(figsize = (12,12))*

*# plt.show*

*# Crop images and reverse right hands so that the radius is always on the right of the image*

x1 **=** img1**.**shape

PAH0 **=** np**.**round(CHPA**\***(x1[0]**-**1000))**.**astype(int)

PAW0 **=** np**.**round(CWPA**\***(x1[1]**-**700))**.**astype(int)

img1cr **=** img1[PAH0:PAH0**+**1000,

PAW0:PAW0**+**700]

**if** Hand01**==**"R" **or** Hand01**==**"r":

img1crpd **=** pd**.**DataFrame(img1cr)

img1cr **=** pd**.**DataFrame(img1crpd**.**iloc[:,699])

**for** i **in** range(699):

img1cr **=** img1cr**.**join(pd**.**DataFrame(img1crpd**.**iloc[:,698**-**i]))

Look at the cropped image to make sure the fracture is well-placed

plt**.**figure(figsize **=** (12,12))

plt**.**imshow(img1cr, 'gray')

Oblique View

*# Determine crop height*

img2 **=** read\_xray(filename02)

plt**.**figure(figsize **=** (12,12))

plt**.**imshow(img2, 'gray')

plt**.**title("Oblique Veiw")

plt**.**savefig('C:/Classifier/ObView.png')

layoutObH **=** [ [sg**.**Text("What is the crop height? 0 start from top, 0.5 centered, 1 start at bottom")],

[sg**.**Input()],

[sg**.**Button('Ok')],

[sg**.**Image( 'C:/Classifier/ObView.png')] ]

window **=** sg**.**Window("Crop Height", layoutObH)

event, values **=** window**.**read()

CHOb **=** values[0]

CHOb **=** float(CHOb)

window**.**close()

*# Determine crop width*

layoutObW **=** [ [sg**.**Text("What is the crop width? 0 start from left, 0.5 centered, 1 start at right")],

[sg**.**Input()],

[sg**.**Button('Ok')],

[sg**.**Image( 'C:/Classifier/ObView.png')] ]

window **=** sg**.**Window("Crop Width", layoutObW)

event, values **=** window**.**read()

CWOb **=** values[0]

CWOb **=** float(CWOb)

window**.**close()

x2 **=** img2**.**shape

ObH0 **=** np**.**round(CHOb**\***(x2[0]**-**1000))**.**astype(int)

ObW0 **=** np**.**round(CWOb**\***(x2[1]**-**700))**.**astype(int)

img2cr **=** img2[ObH0:ObH0**+**1000,

ObW0:ObW0**+**700]

**if** Hand01**==**"R" **or** Hand01**==**"r":

img2crpd **=** pd**.**DataFrame(img2cr)

img2cr **=** pd**.**DataFrame(img2crpd**.**iloc[:,699])

**for** i **in** range(699):

img2cr **=** img2cr**.**join(pd**.**DataFrame(img2crpd**.**iloc[:,698**-**i]))

Look at the cropped image to make sure the fracture is well-placed

plt**.**figure(figsize **=** (12,12))

plt**.**imshow(img2cr, 'gray')

Lateral View

img3 **=** read\_xray(filename03)

plt**.**figure(figsize **=** (12,12))

plt**.**imshow(img3, 'gray')

plt**.**title("Lateral View")

plt**.**savefig('C:/Classifier/LView.png')

*# Determine crop height*

layoutLH **=** [ [sg**.**Text("What is the crop height? 0 start from top, 0.5 centered, 1 start at bottom")],

[sg**.**Input()],

[sg**.**Button('Ok')],

[sg**.**Image( 'C:/Classifier/LView.png')] ]

window **=** sg**.**Window("Crop Height", layoutLH)

event, values **=** window**.**read()

CHL **=** values[0]

CHL **=** float(CHL)

window**.**close()

*# Determine crop width*

layoutLW **=** [ [sg**.**Text("What is the crop width? 0 start from left, 0.5 centered, 1 start at right")],

[sg**.**Input()],

[sg**.**Button('Ok')],

[sg**.**Image( 'C:/Classifier/LView.png')] ]

window **=** sg**.**Window("Crop Width", layoutLW)

event, values **=** window**.**read()

CWL **=** values[0]

CWL **=** float(CWL)

window**.**close()

x3 **=** img3**.**shape

LH0 **=** np**.**round(CHL**\***(x3[0]**-**1000))**.**astype(int)

LW0 **=** np**.**round(CWL**\***(x3[1]**-**700))**.**astype(int)

img3cr **=** img3[LH0:LH0**+**1000,

LW0:LW0**+**700]

**if** Hand01**==**"R" **or** Hand01**==**"r":

img3crpd **=** pd**.**DataFrame(img3cr)

img3cr **=** pd**.**DataFrame(img3crpd**.**iloc[:,699])

**for** i **in** range(699):

img3cr **=** img3cr**.**join(pd**.**DataFrame(img3crpd**.**iloc[:,698**-**i]))

Look at the cropped image to make sure the fracture is well-placed

plt**.**figure(figsize **=** (12,12))

plt**.**imshow(img3cr, 'gray')

Save the cropped images

np**.**savetxt(filenameOutput1, img1cr, delimiter**=**",")

np**.**savetxt(filenameOutput2, img2cr, delimiter**=**",")

np**.**savetxt(filenameOutput3, img3cr, delimiter**=**",")

**Jupyter notebook for data preparation of the training/validation set for the CNN**

Import packages

**import** numpy **as** np

**import** pandas **as** pd

**import** matplotlib.pyplot **as** plt

Load data: Load subjects 1 through 201 and 232 through 300 for training and validation. Cases 202 through 231 will be the test set.

Load the first case.

view1 **=** np**.**asarray(pd**.**read\_csv('Subject001View1.csv', header **=** **None**))

view2 **=** np**.**asarray(pd**.**read\_csv('Subject001View2.csv', header **=** **None**))

view3 **=** np**.**asarray(pd**.**read\_csv('Subject001View3.csv', header **=** **None**))

Append cases 2 through 9

s1 **=** 'Subject00'

s21 **=** 'View1.csv'

s22 **=** 'View2.csv'

s23 **=** 'View3.csv'

**for** i **in** range(8):

*# view 1*

filename1 **=** (s1**+**str(i**+**2)**+**s21)

temp11 **=** pd**.**read\_csv(filename1, header **=** **None**)

temp12 **=** np**.**asarray(temp11)

view1 **=** np**.**vstack((view1, temp12))

*# view 2*

filename2 **=** (s1**+**str(i**+**2)**+**s22)

temp21 **=** pd**.**read\_csv(filename2, header **=** **None**)

temp22 **=** np**.**asarray(temp21)

view2 **=** np**.**vstack((view2, temp22))

*# view 3*

filename3 **=** (s1**+**str(i**+**2)**+**s23)

temp31 **=** pd**.**read\_csv(filename3, header **=** **None**)

temp32 **=** np**.**asarray(temp31)

view3 **=** np**.**vstack((view3, temp32))

Append cases 10 through 99

s1 **=** 'Subject0'

s21 **=** 'View1.csv'

s22 **=** 'View2.csv'

s23 **=** 'View3.csv'

**for** i **in** range(90):

*# view 1*

filename1 **=** (s1**+**str(i**+**10)**+**s21)

temp11 **=** pd**.**read\_csv(filename1, header **=** **None**)

temp12 **=** np**.**asarray(temp11)

view1 **=** np**.**vstack((view1, temp12))

*#view 2*

filename2 **=** (s1**+**str(i**+**10)**+**s22)

temp21 **=** pd**.**read\_csv(filename2, header **=** **None**)

temp22 **=** np**.**asarray(temp21)

view2 **=** np**.**vstack((view2, temp22))

*# view 3*

filename3 **=** (s1**+**str(i**+**10)**+**s23)

temp31 **=** pd**.**read\_csv(filename3, header **=** **None**)

temp32 **=** np**.**asarray(temp31)

view3 **=** np**.**vstack((view3, temp32))

Append cases 100 through 201

s1 **=** 'Subject'

s21 **=** 'View1.csv'

s22 **=** 'View2.csv'

s23 **=** 'View3.csv'

**for** i **in** range(102):

*# view 1*

filename1 **=** (s1**+**str(i**+**100)**+**s21)

temp11 **=** pd**.**read\_csv(filename1, header **=** **None**)

temp12 **=** np**.**asarray(temp11)

view1 **=** np**.**vstack((view1, temp12))

*#view 2*

filename2 **=** (s1**+**str(i**+**100)**+**s22)

temp21 **=** pd**.**read\_csv(filename2, header **=** **None**)

temp22 **=** np**.**asarray(temp21)

view2 **=** np**.**vstack((view2, temp22))

*# view 3*

*# print(i)*

filename3 **=** (s1**+**str(i**+**100)**+**s23)

temp31 **=** pd**.**read\_csv(filename3, header **=** **None**)

temp32 **=** np**.**asarray(temp31)

view3 **=** np**.**vstack((view3, temp32))

Append cases 232 through 311

s1 **=** 'Subject'

s21 **=** 'View1.csv'

s22 **=** 'View2.csv'

s23 **=** 'View3.csv'

**for** i **in** range(80):

*# view 1*

filename1 **=** (s1**+**str(i**+**232)**+**s21)

temp11 **=** pd**.**read\_csv(filename1, header **=** **None**)

temp12 **=** np**.**asarray(temp11)

view1 **=** np**.**vstack((view1, temp12))

*#view 2*

filename2 **=** (s1**+**str(i**+**232)**+**s22)

temp21 **=** pd**.**read\_csv(filename2, header **=** **None**)

temp22 **=** np**.**asarray(temp21)

view2 **=** np**.**vstack((view2, temp22))

*# view 3*

*# print(i)*

filename3 **=** (s1**+**str(i**+**232)**+**s23)

temp31 **=** pd**.**read\_csv(filename3, header **=** **None**)

temp32 **=** np**.**asarray(temp31)

view3 **=** np**.**vstack((view3, temp32))

Make a combined with all three views for each case together

comboViews **=** np**.**append(view1, view2, axis **=** 1)

comboViews **=** np**.**append(comboViews, view3, axis **=** 1)

comboViews**.**shape

Out[12]:

(281000, 2100)

Save the array to a CSV file

np**.**savetxt('ComboViewAugTrainVal.csv', comboViews, delimiter**=**",")

Reshape the array for analysis

comboViewsNew **=** np**.**reshape(comboViews,(281,1000,2100,1))

View one image to make sure everything appended correctly

img **=** comboViewsNew[280,:,:]

plt**.**imshow(img, cmap**=**'gray')

plt**.**show

Out[16]:

<function matplotlib.pyplot.show(close=None, block=None)>



Reduce the resolution of the images by ¼

ComboReduce **=** np**.**zeros((140500, 1050))

ComboReduce**.**shape

**for** k **in** range(140500):

**for** i **in** range(1050):

ComboReduce[k,i] **=** (comboViews[2**\***k,2**\***i,]**+**comboViews[2**\***k**+**1,2**\***i]**+**

comboViews[2**\***k, 2**\***i**+**1]**+**comboViews[2**\***k**+**1,2**\***i**+**1])**/**4

Look at an image to see if it reduced correctly

ComboReduceNew **=** np**.**reshape(ComboReduce,(281,500,1050,1))

img1 **=** ComboReduceNew[280,:,:]

plt**.**imshow(img1, cmap**=**'gray')

plt**.**show

Out[21]:

<function matplotlib.pyplot.show(close=None, block=None)>



Save the reduced array

np**.**savetxt('ComboReduceAugTrainVal.csv', ComboReduce, delimiter**=**",")

**Jupyter notebook for data preparation of the test set for the CNN**

Import packages

**import** numpy **as** np

**import** pandas **as** pd

**import** matplotlib.pyplot **as** plt

Load data: Load 202 through 231.

Load the first case.

view1 **=** np**.**asarray(pd**.**read\_csv('Subject202View1.csv', header **=** **None**))

view2 **=** np**.**asarray(pd**.**read\_csv('Subject202View2.csv', header **=** **None**))

view3 **=** np**.**asarray(pd**.**read\_csv('Subject202View3.csv', header **=** **None**))

Append cases 203 through 231

s1 **=** 'Subject'

s21 **=** 'View1.csv'

s22 **=** 'View2.csv'

s23 **=** 'View3.csv'

**for** i **in** range(29):

*# view 1*

filename1 **=** (s1**+**str(i**+**203)**+**s21)

temp11 **=** pd**.**read\_csv(filename1, header **=** **None**)

temp12 **=** np**.**asarray(temp11)

view1 **=** np**.**vstack((view1, temp12))

*#view 2*

filename2 **=** (s1**+**str(i**+**203)**+**s22)

temp21 **=** pd**.**read\_csv(filename2, header **=** **None**)

temp22 **=** np**.**asarray(temp21)

view2 **=** np**.**vstack((view2, temp22))

*# view 3*

*# print(i)*

filename3 **=** (s1**+**str(i**+**203)**+**s23)

temp31 **=** pd**.**read\_csv(filename3, header **=** **None**)

temp32 **=** np**.**asarray(temp31)

view3 **=** np**.**vstack((view3, temp32))

Make the combined view

comboViews **=** np**.**append(view1, view2, axis **=** 1)

comboViews **=** np**.**append(comboViews, view3, axis **=** 1)

comboViews**.**shape

Out[7]:

(30000, 2100)

Save the array

np**.**savetxt('ComboViewAugTest.csv', comboViews, delimiter**=**",")

Reduce resolution of images by ¼

ComboReduce **=** np**.**zeros((15000, 1050))

**for** k **in** range(15000):

**for** i **in** range(1050):

ComboReduce[k,i] **=** (comboViews[2**\***k,2**\***i,]**+**comboViews[2**\***k**+**1,2**\***i]**+**

comboViews[2**\***k, 2**\***i**+**1]**+**comboViews[2**\***k**+**1,2**\***i**+**1])**/**4

Save the reduced array

np**.**savetxt('ComboReduceAugTest.csv', ComboReduce, delimiter**=**",")

**Jupyter notebook for the Convolutional Neural Network**

Import packages

**import** numpy **as** np

**import** pandas **as** pd

**import** matplotlib.pyplot **as** plt

**import** random

**import** tensorflow **as** tf

**from** tensorflow.keras.utils **import** to\_categorical

**from** keras.models **import** Sequential

**from** keras.layers **import** Dense, Conv2D, Flatten, Dropout, MaxPool2D

**from** keras.models **import** model\_from\_json

**from** sklearn.model\_selection **import** train\_test\_split

Load previously saved data

ComboReduce **=** np**.**asarray(pd**.**read\_csv('ComboReduceAugTrainVal.csv', header **=** **None**))

ComboReduce **=** np**.**reshape(ComboReduce, (281, 500, 1050, 1))

Look at the combination view to make sure it is as expected

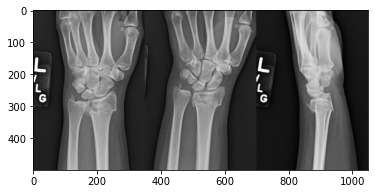
img **=** ComboReduce[0,:,:,0]

plt**.**imshow(img, cmap**=**'gray')

plt**.**show

Out[6]:

<function matplotlib.pyplot.show(close=None, block=None)>

****

Normalize the data from 0 to 255 to 0 to 1

ComboReduce **=** ComboReduce**/**255.0

Divide the data into a training set and validation set

ComboTrain, ComboVal, yTrain, yVal **=** train\_test\_split(ComboReduce, DRUJLabels, test\_size**=**0.20, stratify**=**DRUJLabels)

print("ComboTest shape = ", ComboVal**.**shape, "yTest shape = ", yVal**.**shape)

print("ComboTrain shape = ", ComboTrain**.**shape, "yTrain shape = ", yTrain**.**shape)

ComboTest shape = (57, 500, 1050, 1) yTest shape = (57, 3)

ComboTrain shape = (224, 500, 1050, 1) yTrain shape = (224, 3)

Create the model and add layers

model **=** Sequential()

model**.**add(Conv2D(128, kernel\_size**=**5, activation**=**'relu', input\_shape**=**(500,1050,1)))

model**.**add(Conv2D(64, kernel\_size**=**5, activation**=**'relu'))

model**.**add(Conv2D(32, kernel\_size**=**5, activation**=**'relu'))

model**.**add(Conv2D(16, kernel\_size**=**5, activation**=**'relu'))

*# model.add(MaxPool2D(pool\_size=(2,2), strides=(2,2)))*

model**.**add(Dropout(0.1))

model**.**add(Flatten())

*# model.add(Dense(27, activation='relu'))*

model**.**add(Dense(3, activation**=**'softmax'))

Compile the model. Use accuracy to measure model performance

opt **=** tf**.**keras**.**optimizers**.**Adam(learning\_rate**=**0.001)

model**.**compile(optimizer**=**opt, loss**=**tf**.**keras**.**losses**.**categorical\_crossentropy, metrics**=**['accuracy'])

model**.**summary()

Model: "sequential"

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Layer (type) Output Shape Param #

=================================================================

conv2d (Conv2D) (None, 496, 1046, 128) 3328

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

conv2d\_1 (Conv2D) (None, 492, 1042, 64) 204864

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

conv2d\_2 (Conv2D) (None, 488, 1038, 32) 51232

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

conv2d\_3 (Conv2D) (None, 484, 1034, 16) 12816

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

dropout (Dropout) (None, 484, 1034, 16) 0

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

flatten (Flatten) (None, 8007296) 0

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

dense (Dense) (None, 3) 24021891

=================================================================

Total params: 24,294,131

Trainable params: 24,294,131

Non-trainable params: 0

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Train the model with 30 epochs

checkpoint **=** tf**.**keras**.**callbacks**.**ModelCheckpoint("model20220202a.h5", monitor**=**'val\_accuracy', verbose**=**1, save\_best\_only**=True,** save\_weights\_only**=True**, mode**=**'auto')

early **=** tf**.**keras**.**callbacks**.**EarlyStopping(monitor**=**'val\_accuracy', min\_delta**=**0, patience**=**20, verbose**=**1, mode**=**'auto')

history **=** model**.**fit(ComboTrain, yTrain, epochs**=**30, validation\_data**=**(ComboVal, yVal), callbacks**=**[checkpoint])

Look at the results

predict\_x**=**model**.**predict(ComboVal)

classes\_x**=**np**.**argmax(predict\_x,axis**=**1)

print(classes\_x)

print(predict\_x)

DRUJLabelsVal **=** []

**for** i **in** range(len(yVal)):

**if** yVal[i,0]**==**1:

temp **=** 0

**if** yVal[i,1]**==**1:

temp **=** 1

**if** yVal[i,2]**==**1:

temp **=** 2

DRUJLabelsVal **=** np**.**append(DRUJLabelsVal,temp)

print(DRUJLabelsVal)

DRUJLabelsTrain **=** []

**for** i **in** range(len(yTrain)):

**if** yTrain[i,0]**==**1:

temp **=** 0

**if** yTrain[i,1]**==**1:

temp **=** 1

**if** yTrain[i,2]**==**1:

temp **=** 2

DRUJLabelsTrain **=** np**.**append(DRUJLabelsTrain,temp)

print(DRUJLabelsTrain)

Save the model parameters and weights

*# serialize model to JSON*

model\_json **=** model**.**to\_json()

**with** open("model20220202a.json", "w") **as** json\_file:

json\_file**.**write(model\_json)

*# serialize weights to HDF5*

model**.**save\_weights("model20220202a1.h5")

print("Saved model to disk")

Data visualizations for CNN Model – Plot Loss versus Epoch and Accuracy versus Epoch

history**.**history

loss\_train **=** history**.**history['loss']

loss\_val **=** history**.**history['val\_loss']

epochs **=** range(1,31)

plt**.**plot(epochs, loss\_train, 'b', label**=**'Training loss')

plt**.**plot(epochs, loss\_val, 'g', label**=**'validation loss')

plt**.**title('Training and Validation loss')

plt**.**xlabel('Epochs')

plt**.**ylabel('Loss')

plt**.**legend()

plt**.**savefig('Loss20220202a.png')

acc\_train **=** history**.**history['accuracy']

acc\_val **=** history**.**history['val\_accuracy']

epochs **=** range(1,31)

plt**.**plot(epochs, acc\_train, 'g', label**=**'Training accuracy')

plt**.**plot(epochs, acc\_val, 'b', label**=**'validation accuracy')

plt**.**title('Training and Validation accuracy')

plt**.**xlabel('Epochs')

plt**.**ylabel('Accuracy')

plt**.**legend()

plt**.**savefig('Accuracy202200202a.png')

Save the history to a csv file

lossacc **=** np**.**stack((loss\_train, loss\_val, acc\_train, acc\_val), axis **=** 1)

np**.**savetxt('LossAcc202200202a.csv', lossacc, delimiter**=**",")

Confusion matrices for Training Set and Validation Set

**from** sklearn.metrics **import** confusion\_matrix

ConfMatrixModel **=** confusion\_matrix(DRUJLabelsVal, classes\_x)

ConfMatrixModeldf **=** pd**.**DataFrame(ConfMatrixModel,

index **=** ['I','II','III'],

columns **=** ['I','II','III'])

ConfMatrixModeldf['Actual Sum'] **=** ConfMatrixModeldf**.**sum(axis**=**1)

PredictedSum **=** ConfMatrixModeldf**.**sum(axis**=**0)

ConfMatrixModeldf**.**loc[len(ConfMatrixModeldf**.**index)] **=** [PredictedSum[0], PredictedSum[1], PredictedSum[2], PredictedSum[3]]

ConfMatrixModeldf**.**index **=** ['I', 'II', 'III', 'Predicted Sum']

ConfMatrixModeldf

predict\_xTrain**=**model**.**predict(ComboTrain)

classes\_xTrain**=**np**.**argmax(predict\_xTrain,axis**=**1)

ConfMatrixModel **=** confusion\_matrix(DRUJLabelsTrain, classes\_xTrain)

ConfMatrixModeldf **=** pd**.**DataFrame(ConfMatrixModel,

index **=** ['I','II','III'],

columns **=** ['I','II','III'])

ConfMatrixModeldf['Actual Sum'] **=** ConfMatrixModeldf**.**sum(axis**=**1)

PredictedSum **=** ConfMatrixModeldf**.**sum(axis**=**0)

ConfMatrixModeldf**.**loc[len(ConfMatrixModeldf**.**index)] **=** [PredictedSum[0], PredictedSum[1], PredictedSum[2], PredictedSum[3]]

ConfMatrixModeldf**.**index **=** ['I', 'II', 'III', 'Predicted Sum']

ConfMatrixModeldf

Load model with best validation accuracy

*# load json and create model*

json\_file **=** open('model202200202a.json', 'r')

loaded\_model\_json **=** json\_file**.**read()

json\_file**.**close()

loaded\_model **=** model\_from\_json(loaded\_model\_json)

*# load weights into new model*

loaded\_model**.**load\_weights('model20220202a.h5')

print("Loaded model from disk")

Accuracy of saved model on Training Set

loaded\_model**.**compile(loss**=**'categorical\_crossentropy', optimizer**=**'rmsprop', metrics**=**['accuracy'])

score **=** loaded\_model**.**evaluate(ComboTrain, yTrain, verbose**=**0)

print("%s: %.2f%%" **%** (loaded\_model**.**metrics\_names[1], score[1]**\***100))

Accuracy of saved model on Validation Set

loaded\_model**.**compile(loss**=**'categorical\_crossentropy', optimizer**=**'rmsprop', metrics**=**['accuracy'])

score **=** loaded\_model**.**evaluate(ComboVal, yVal, verbose**=**0)

print("%s: %.2f%%" **%** (loaded\_model**.**metrics\_names[1], score[1]**\***100))

Accuracy of saved model on Test Set

ComboTest **=** np**.**asarray(pd**.**read\_csv('ComboReduceAugTest.csv', header **=** **None**))

ComboTest **=** ComboTest**/**255

yTest **=** np**.**asarray(pd**.**read\_csv('DRUJLabelsOneHotTest.csv', header **=** **None**))

DRUJLabelsTest **=** []

**for** i **in** range(len(yTest)):

**if** yTest[i,0]**==**1:

temp **=** 0

**if** yTest[i,1]**==**1:

temp **=** 1

**if** yTest[i,2]**==**1:

temp **=** 2

DRUJLabelsTest **=** np**.**append(DRUJLabelsVal,temp)

loaded\_model**.**compile(loss**=**'categorical\_crossentropy', optimizer**=**'rmsprop', metrics**=**['accuracy'])

score **=** loaded\_model**.**evaluate(ComboTest, yTest, verbose**=**0)

print("%s: %.2f%%" **%** (loaded\_model**.**metrics\_names[1], score[1]**\***100))

Confusion matrices for Training Set, Validation Set, and Test Set

predict\_LxVal**=**loaded\_model**.**predict(ComboVal)

classes\_LxVal**=**np**.**argmax(predict\_LxVal,axis**=**1)

ConfMatrixModel **=** confusion\_matrix(DRUJLabelsVal, classes\_LxVal)

ConfMatrixModeldf **=** pd**.**DataFrame(ConfMatrixModel,

index **=** ['I','II','III'],

columns **=** ['I','II','III'])

ConfMatrixModeldf['Actual Sum'] **=** ConfMatrixModeldf**.**sum(axis**=**1)

PredictedSum **=** ConfMatrixModeldf**.**sum(axis**=**0)

ConfMatrixModeldf**.**loc[len(ConfMatrixModeldf**.**index)] **=** [PredictedSum[0], PredictedSum[1], PredictedSum[2], PredictedSum[3]]

ConfMatrixModeldf**.**index **=** ['I', 'II', 'III', 'Predicted Sum']

ConfMatrixModeldf

predict\_LxTrain**=**loaded\_model**.**predict(ComboTrain)

classes\_LxTrain**=**np**.**argmax(predict\_LxTrain,axis**=**1)

ConfMatrixModel **=** confusion\_matrix(DRUJLabelsTrain, classes\_LxTrain)

ConfMatrixModeldf **=** pd**.**DataFrame(ConfMatrixModel,

index **=** ['I','II','III'],

columns **=** ['I','II','III'])

ConfMatrixModeldf['Actual Sum'] **=** ConfMatrixModeldf**.**sum(axis**=**1)

PredictedSum **=** ConfMatrixModeldf**.**sum(axis**=**0)

ConfMatrixModeldf**.**loc[len(ConfMatrixModeldf**.**index)] **=** [PredictedSum[0], PredictedSum[1], PredictedSum[2], PredictedSum[3]]

ConfMatrixModeldf**.**index **=** ['I', 'II', 'III', 'Predicted Sum']

ConfMatrixModeldf

predict\_LxTest**=**loaded\_model**.**predict(ComboTest)

classes\_LxTest**=**np**.**argmax(predict\_LxTest,axis**=**1)

ConfMatrixModel **=** confusion\_matrix(DRUJLabelsTest, classes\_LxTest)

ConfMatrixModeldf **=** pd**.**DataFrame(ConfMatrixModel,

index **=** ['I','II','III'],

columns **=** ['I','II','III'])

ConfMatrixModeldf['Actual Sum'] **=** ConfMatrixModeldf**.**sum(axis**=**1)

PredictedSum **=** ConfMatrixModeldf**.**sum(axis**=**0)

ConfMatrixModeldf**.**loc[len(ConfMatrixModeldf**.**index)] **=** [PredictedSum[0], PredictedSum[1], PredictedSum[2], PredictedSum[3]]

ConfMatrixModeldf**.**index **=** ['I', 'II', 'III', 'Predicted Sum']

ConfMatrixModeldf

**Python Code for Classifier. Runs in the Spyder environment.**

*# -\*- coding: utf-8 -\*-*

"""

Created on Tue Nov 30 09:40:03 2021

@author: AnLWells

DRUJ Classifier

"""

*# Load required packages*

**import** pandas **as** pd

**import** PySimpleGUI **as** sg

**import** matplotlib.pyplot **as** plt

**from** keras.models **import** model\_from\_json

**import** numpy **as** np

*# Define a function for reading DICOM Images*

**import** pydicom

**from** pydicom.pixel\_data\_handlers.util **import** apply\_voi\_lut

**def** read\_xray(path, voi\_lut **=** **True**, fix\_monochrome **=** **True**):

dicom **=** pydicom**.**read\_file(path)

*# VOI LUT (if available by DICOM device) is used to transform raw DICOM data to "human-friendly" view*

**if** voi\_lut:

data **=** apply\_voi\_lut(dicom**.**pixel\_array, dicom)

**else**:

data **=** dicom**.**pixel\_array

*# depending on this value, X-ray may look inverted - fix that:*

**if** fix\_monochrome **and** dicom**.**PhotometricInterpretation **==** "MONOCHROME1":

data **=** np**.**amax(data) **-** data

data **=** data **-** np**.**min(data)

data **=** data **/** np**.**max(data)

data **=** (data **\*** 255)**.**astype(np**.**uint8)

**return** data

*# Get path prefix for reading and saving files*

layout **=** [ [sg**.**Text("What is the path where you will store files? For example: C:/Classifier/")],

[sg**.**Input()],

[sg**.**Button('Ok')] ]

window **=** sg**.**Window('Path Prefix', layout)

event, values **=** window**.**read()

filenamePrefix **=** values[0]

filenameCombView **=** filenamePrefix**+**"myFigure.png"

window**.**close()

*# Ask whether the images are for a left hand or a right hand*

layout **=** [ [sg**.**Text("Are the images for a left hand or a right hand? (L/R)")],

[sg**.**Input()],

[sg**.**Button('Ok')] ]

window **=** sg**.**Window('Left or Right', layout)

event, values **=** window**.**read()

Hand01 **=** values[0]

window**.**close()

*# Filenames for DICOM images*

filename01 **=** sg**.**popup\_get\_file('Enter the file for the PA View')

filename02 **=** sg**.**popup\_get\_file('Enter the file for the Oblique View')

filename03 **=** sg**.**popup\_get\_file('Enter the file for the Lateral View')

*# Load and look at the images*

*# Determine where to crop the images*

img1 **=** read\_xray(filename01)

plt**.**figure(figsize **=** (12,12))

plt**.**imshow(img1, 'gray')

plt**.**title("PA View")

plt**.**savefig(filenamePrefix **+** 'PAView.png')

*# Determine crop height*

layoutPAH **=** [ [sg**.**Text("What is the crop height? 0 start from top, 0.5 centered, 1 start at bottom")],

[sg**.**Input()],

[sg**.**Button('Ok')],

[sg**.**Image(filenamePrefix**+**'PAView.png')] ]

window **=** sg**.**Window("Crop Height", layoutPAH)

event, values **=** window**.**read()

CHPA **=** values[0]

CHPA **=** float(CHPA)

window**.**close()

*# Determine crop width*

layoutPAW **=** [ [sg**.**Text("What is the crop width? 0 start from left, 0.5 centered, 1 start at right")],

[sg**.**Input()],

[sg**.**Button('Ok')],

[sg**.**Image(filenamePrefix**+**'PAView.png')] ]

window **=** sg**.**Window("Crop Width", layoutPAW)

event, values **=** window**.**read()

CWPA **=** values[0]

CWPA **=** float(CWPA)

window**.**close()

img2 **=** read\_xray(filename02)

plt**.**figure(figsize **=** (12,12))

plt**.**imshow(img2, 'gray')

plt**.**title("Oblique Veiw")

plt**.**savefig(filenamePrefix **+** 'ObView.png')

*# Determine crop height*

layoutObH **=** [ [sg**.**Text("What is the crop height? 0 start from top, 0.5 centered, 1 start at bottom")],

[sg**.**Input()],

[sg**.**Button('Ok')],

[sg**.**Image(filenamePrefix**+**'ObView.png')] ]

window **=** sg**.**Window("Crop Height", layoutObH)

event, values **=** window**.**read()

CHOb **=** values[0]

CHOb **=** float(CHOb)

window**.**close()

*# Determine crop width*

layoutObW **=** [ [sg**.**Text("What is the crop width? 0 start from left, 0.5 centered, 1 start at right")],

[sg**.**Input()],

[sg**.**Button('Ok')],

[sg**.**Image(filenamePrefix**+**'ObView.png')] ]

window **=** sg**.**Window("Crop Width", layoutObW)

event, values **=** window**.**read()

CWOb **=** values[0]

CWOb **=** float(CWOb)

window**.**close()

img3 **=** read\_xray(filename03)

plt**.**figure(figsize **=** (12,12))

plt**.**imshow(img3, 'gray')

plt**.**title("Lateral View")

plt**.**savefig(filenamePrefix **+** 'LView.png')

*# Determine crop height*

layoutLH **=** [ [sg**.**Text("What is the crop height? 0 start from top, 0.5 centered, 1 start at bottom")],

[sg**.**Input()],

[sg**.**Button('Ok')],

[sg**.**Image(filenamePrefix**+**'LView.png')] ]

window **=** sg**.**Window("Crop Height", layoutLH)

event, values **=** window**.**read()

CHL **=** values[0]

CHL **=** float(CHL)

window**.**close()

*# Determine crop width*

layoutLW **=** [ [sg**.**Text("What is the crop width? 0 start from left, 0.5 centered, 1 start at right")],

[sg**.**Input()],

[sg**.**Button('Ok')],

[sg**.**Image(filenamePrefix**+**'LView.png')] ]

window **=** sg**.**Window("Crop Width", layoutLW)

event, values **=** window**.**read()

CWL **=** values[0]

CWL **=** float(CWL)

window**.**close()

plt**.**figure(figsize **=** (12,12))

plt**.**show

*# Crop images and reverse right hands so that the radius is always on the right of the image*

x1 **=** img1**.**shape

PAH0 **=** np**.**round(CHPA**\***(x1[0]**-**1000))**.**astype(int)

PAW0 **=** np**.**round(CWPA**\***(x1[1]**-**700))**.**astype(int)

img1cr **=** img1[PAH0:PAH0**+**1000,

PAW0:PAW0**+**700]

**if** Hand01**==**"R" **or** Hand01**==**"r":

img1crpd **=** pd**.**DataFrame(img1cr)

img1cr **=** pd**.**DataFrame(img1crpd**.**iloc[:,699])

**for** i **in** range(699):

img1cr **=** img1cr**.**join(pd**.**DataFrame(img1crpd**.**iloc[:,698**-**i]))

x2 **=** img2**.**shape

ObH0 **=** np**.**round(CHOb**\***(x2[0]**-**1000))**.**astype(int)

ObW0 **=** np**.**round(CWOb**\***(x2[1]**-**700))**.**astype(int)

img2cr **=** img2[ObH0:ObH0**+**1000,

ObW0:ObW0**+**700]

**if** Hand01**==**"R" **or** Hand01**==**"r":

img2crpd **=** pd**.**DataFrame(img2cr)

img2cr **=** pd**.**DataFrame(img2crpd**.**iloc[:,699])

**for** i **in** range(699):

img2cr **=** img2cr**.**join(pd**.**DataFrame(img2crpd**.**iloc[:,698**-**i]))

x3 **=** img3**.**shape

LH0 **=** np**.**round(CHL**\***(x3[0]**-**1000))**.**astype(int)

LW0 **=** np**.**round(CWL**\***(x3[1]**-**700))**.**astype(int)

img3cr **=** img3[LH0:LH0**+**1000,

LW0:LW0**+**700]

**if** Hand01**==**"R" **or** Hand01**==**"r":

img3crpd **=** pd**.**DataFrame(img3cr)

img3cr **=** pd**.**DataFrame(img3crpd**.**iloc[:,699])

**for** i **in** range(699):

img3cr **=** img3cr**.**join(pd**.**DataFrame(img3crpd**.**iloc[:,698**-**i]))

*# Make combined view of images*

ComboView **=** np**.**append(img1cr, img2cr, axis**=**1)

ComboView **=** np**.**append(ComboView, img3cr, axis**=**1)

*# Reduce resolution of combined view*

ComboReduce **=** np**.**zeros((500, 1050))

ComboViewN **=** ComboView**/**255

**for** k **in** range(500):

**for** i **in** range(1050):

ComboReduce[k,i] **=** round((ComboViewN[2**\***k,2**\***i]**+**ComboViewN[2**\***k**+**1,2**\***i]**+**

ComboViewN[2**\***k,

2**\***i**+**1]**+**ComboViewN[2**\***k**+**1,2**\***i**+**1])**/**4)

*# View Combined view*

plt**.**figure(figsize**=**(6, 3))

plt**.**imshow(ComboView, cmap**=**'gray')

plt**.**title("Classified fracture, Combined View")

plt**.**savefig(filenameCombView)

*# Reshape the input to match the input to the model*

ComboReduce **=** np**.**reshape(ComboReduce,(1,500,1050,1))

*# Load and run the model*

*# load json and create model*

json\_file **=** open(filenamePrefix**+**'model.json', 'r')

loaded\_model\_json **=** json\_file**.**read()

json\_file**.**close()

loaded\_model **=** model\_from\_json(loaded\_model\_json)

*# load weights into new model*

loaded\_model**.**load\_weights(filenamePrefix**+**"model.h5")

print(" ")

print("Loaded model from disk")

*# evaluate loaded model on test data*

loaded\_model**.**compile(loss**=**'binary\_crossentropy', optimizer**=**'rmsprop', metrics**=**['accuracy'])

*# Use the model to predict classification of fracture and produce the output for the model*

predict\_x**=**loaded\_model**.**predict(ComboReduce)

classes\_x**=**np**.**argmax(predict\_x,axis**=**1)

**if** classes\_x**==**0:

str01**=**" Type of fracture is I"

str05**=**" A typical type I fracture is shown with the classified fracture below"

filename04 **=** filenamePrefix**+**'TypeI.png'

**else**:

**if** classes\_x**==**1:

str01**=**" Type of fracture is II"

str05**=**" A typical type II fracture is shown with the classified fracture below"

filename04 **=** filenamePrefix**+**'TypeII.png'

**else**:

str01**=**" Type of fracture is III"

str05**=**" A typical type III fracture is shown with the classified fracture below"

filename04 **=** filenamePrefix**+**'TypeIII.png'

str02**=**' Type I: ' **+** str(round(predict\_x[0,0]**\***100,2))

str03**=**' Type II: ' **+** str(round(predict\_x[0,1]**\***100,2))

str04**=**' Type III: ' **+** str(round(predict\_x[0,2]**\***100,2))

layout10 **=** [[sg**.**Listbox(values**=**[' Report for Classification of DRUJ Fracture',

' ', str01, ' ',

' The softmax numbers for each type of fracture are: ',

' ', str02, str03, str04,

' ', ' ', str05], size**=**(60,15), font**=**('Times', 14))],

[sg**.**Image(filename04)],

[sg**.**Image(filenamePrefix**+**'myFigure.png')],

[sg**.**Button('Ok')]]

window **=** sg**.**Window('Model Output',layout10)

event, values **=** window**.**read()

window**.**close()

**Implementation Plan**

The CNN will run on Google Colab using a High-RAM run time. The CNN will run on my Dell Precision 7750 which has 64 Gb of RAM. I would not expect the CNN to run on most laptops. It does not run on the desktop computers at University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center (UNM HSC).

The classifier will run on most computers that have Python installed. I am using the Spyder environment. When the files are downloaded from the Google drive, all of the files should be placed in the Classifier folder.

**Working Project**

All the executable files necessary for running the CNN and the Classifier are located on a Google drive linked here:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1V7oJKbPplCAy19pMG7dlDXWhKDYokXhN?usp=sharing>

I have set up the drive so that anyone with the link should have access to the folder. If the link does not work, copy and paste the address into your browser.

All the files that are small enough to be on GitHub are on a public repository linked here: <https://github.com/IHGCU/CapstoneProject>.

**Files needed for running the CNN**

CNNforDRUJCombinedViewReducedResolution.ipynp – Jupyter notebook

ComboReduceAugTrainVal.csv – CSV file with the reduced images for the 281 cases

DRUJLabelsAugTrainVal.csv – The one-hot encoded labels for the 281 cases

ComboReduceAugTest.csv – CSV file with the reduced images for the 30 cases

DRUJLabelsAugTest.csv – The one-hot encoded labels for the 30 cases

**Files needed for running the classifier**

DRUJClassifier.py – Python script for running the classifier

model.json – File containing the saved model parameters

model.h5 – File containing the saved model weights

TestCases – Folder with 5 test cases, each test case has three images

Classifier – Folder with three images of typical examples of Type I, Type II, and Type III fractures.

**User Guide**

The User Guide is a separate document and can be found on the Google drive and GitHub repository referenced above.

**System Administration Guide**

The System Administration Guide is a separate document and can be found on the Google drive and GitHub repository referenced above.

**Testing**

**Component Testing**

All the components run in Python Anaconda. The classifier runs in the Spyder environment of Anaconda. The code was reviewed by Jay T. Wells who has a doctorate in Computer Science.

Table 2. Component testing

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Component** | **Name of file** | **Dependencies** | **Result** |
| Data Preparation – Read DICOM images, crop and convert to CSV | CropImages.ipynb | Required packages: numpy, pandas, PySimpleGUI, pydicom, matplotlib | Jupyter notebook runs as expected, no issues |
| Data Preparation – Group images for training/validation set and testing set | DataPrepforDRUJ  TrainVal.ipynb  DataPrepforDRUJTest.ipynb | Required packages: numpy, pandas, matplotlib | Jupyter notebooks run as expected, no issues |
| Convolutional Neural Network Model builder | CNNforDRUJCombinedView  ReducedResolution.ipynb | Required packages: numpy, pandas, matplotlib,  random, tensorflow, keras, sklearn | Jupyter notebook runs as expected, no issues |
| Classifier | DRUJClassifier.py | Required packages: numpy, pandas, PySimpleGUI, matplotlib, keras, | Classifier runs as expected. Error checks need to be added to the user input requests so the classifier will not freeze. |

**Requirements Testing**

Table 3. Requirements testing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Component: DICOM Reader and Converter | | |
| Name of developer: A. Laurie Wells | | |
| Checklist | | |
| Type | Pass | Comments |
| Accurately crops and renders DICOM image to CSV file | Passed | Spot checked images were rendered correctly |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Component: Gather images into a single file for feeding to CNN | | |
| Name of developer: A. Laurie Wells | | |
| Checklist | | |
| Type | Pass | Comments |
| Loads reduced resolution images into a single file for reading by CNN | Passed | Spot checked images were rendered correctly |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Component: CNN | | |
| Name of developer: A. Laurie Wells | | |
| Checklist | | |
| Type | Pass | Comments |
| Accuracy of model | Passed | Model has an accuracy over 70%. A higher accuracy is desired, but a larger training set will be needed to improve accuracy. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Component: Classifier | | |
| Name of developer: A. Laurie Wells | | |
| Checklist | | |
| Type | Pass | Comments |
| Consistency of classification | Passed | The classifier consistently classifies fractures. Consistency is better than human classifiers. |

**System Testing**

This project is not part of a business enterprise. However, we can take a system view of the overall project.

This is a human research project. We have fulfilled all the requirements for human subject research under the University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center (UNM HSC) Human Research Protections Office (HRPO). The documentation of the approval is included with this submission. The research protocol is attached. The original approval, dated March 18, 2021, is 21-089 Mercer NS Approval Letter.pdf. The approval of the continuing review for this project, dated February 9, 2022, is 21-089 Mercer CR Approval Letter.pdf.

The project as approved requires the following data flow.

1. The Department of Orthopaedics administrator searched the electronic medical record for distal radius fractures using CPT Codes 25515, 25525, 25526, 25545, 25574, 25575, 25607, 25608, 25609, and 25652 and compiled a list of fractures treated at UNM HSC between the dates 01/01/2011 to 12/31/2020

2. A research assistant and a resident searched through the PACS system for subjects with three views of the injury before reduction. The images were downloaded as de-identified images to a UNM HSC computer.

3. The research assistant used a Python notebook to crop the images to 1000 x 700 pixels and save them as CSV files.

4. The cropped images were copied to PowerPoint files so that several orthopedic surgeons, residents, and medical students could classify the images.

5. A consensus classification was developed for each case from the classifications and this was used to train the model.

**User Guide**

Three people tested the user guide to run the classifier.

User 1: Novice. Chose the images in the wrong order for the first case. After one re-start she successfully classified the five test cases.

User 2: Computer professional – Doctorate in Computer Science. Successfully classified the five test cases.

User 3: Engineer. Successfully classified the five test cases.

**System Administration Guide**

The System Administration Guide can be found in both the Github repository and the Google drive linked below.

Github: <https://github.com/IHGCU/CapstoneProject>

Google drive: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1V7oJKbPplCAy19pMG7dlDXWhKDYokXhN?usp=sharing>

**Attachments**

DSC 590 0500 Wells 21-089 Mercer CR Approval Letter.pdf – This is the approval by the IRB of the second year of research

DSC 590 0500 Wells 21-089 Mercer NS Approval Letter.pdf – This is original approval by the IRB of the research

DSC 590 0500 Wells Chart Review Protocol DRUJ Study Mercer.pdf – This is the research protocol for the overarching study

DSC 590 0500 Wells System Administration Guide for Distal Radius Fracture.pdf – This is the System Administration Guide

DSC 590 0500 Wells User Guide for Distal Radius Fracture Classifier.pdf – This is the user guide for the classifier

**Conclusion**

This project created a dataset of images of 300 classified distal radius fractures and a convolutional neural network model to classify the fractures from plain x-rays. Table 4 is a table of the parameters used in various iterations of the model. The parameter space was explored systematically, but there was not time to try every permutation. The model used for the published classifier is summarized in table 5.

Table 4. CNN Parameter space

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CNN Parameter | Minimum Value | Maximum Value |
| Learning rate | 0.0001 | 0.01 |
| Layers | 5 | 16 |
| Dropout rate | 0 | 0.3 |
| Epochs | 20 | 40 |
| Kernel size | 3 | 10 |
| Nodes per layer (Conv2D layers) | 512 | 16 |

Table 5. Model summary for classifier

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Model: "sequential" | | |
| Layer (type) | Output Shape | Parameter number |
| conv2d (Conv2D) | (None, 496, 1046, 128) | 3328 |
| conv2d\_1 (Conv2D) | (None, 492, 1042, 64) | 204846 |
| conv2d\_2 (Conv2D) | (None, 488, 1038, 32) | 51232 |
| conv2d\_3 (Conv2D) | (None, 484, 1034, 16) | 12816 |
| dropout (Dropout) | (None, 484, 1034, 16) | 0 |
| flatten (Flatten) | (None, 8007296) | 0 |
| dense (Dense) | (None, 3) | 24021891 |
| Total parameters: 24,294,131  Trainable parameters: 24,294,131  Non-trainable parameters: 0  Epochs: 20 | | |

The set of images used to train, validate, and test the model suffered from two major issues. First, the set of images was small. This led to overtraining that could not be completely resolved. Figure 9 shows training set and validation set accuracy for four iterations of the model. These iterations were trained for 30 epochs. It can be seen that the training set accuracy always outperformed the validation set accuracy. Figure 10 shows training set and validation set loss for four iterations of the model. The validation set loss begins to increase as the model experiences overtraining.

The second issue was that the set of images was unbalanced. Type I fractures made up 24% of the images. Type II fractures made up 72% of the images. Type III fractures made up only 4% of the images. Consequently, the model could not reliably classify type III fractures. For some iterations of the model, the training/validation set was augmented with shifted type III fractures. We doubled the number of type III fractures. This did not improve the model’s ability to classify type III fractures, but it did lower the accuracy of the validation set even further.

Future work will focus on expanding the classified cases available for training the model. We will also try increasing the number of augmented type III fractures.

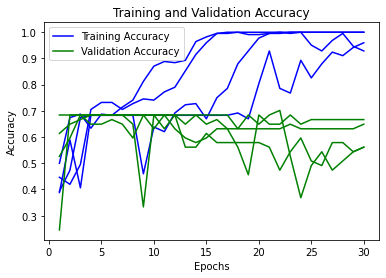


Figure 9. Training set and validation set accuracy.

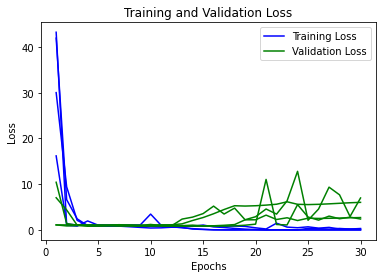


Figure 10. Training set and validation set loss.

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