

CHU de Nantes

Analysis of the winning submission to the ISIC 2019 classification challenge

04/05/2020 – Romain GOUSSAULT

Context

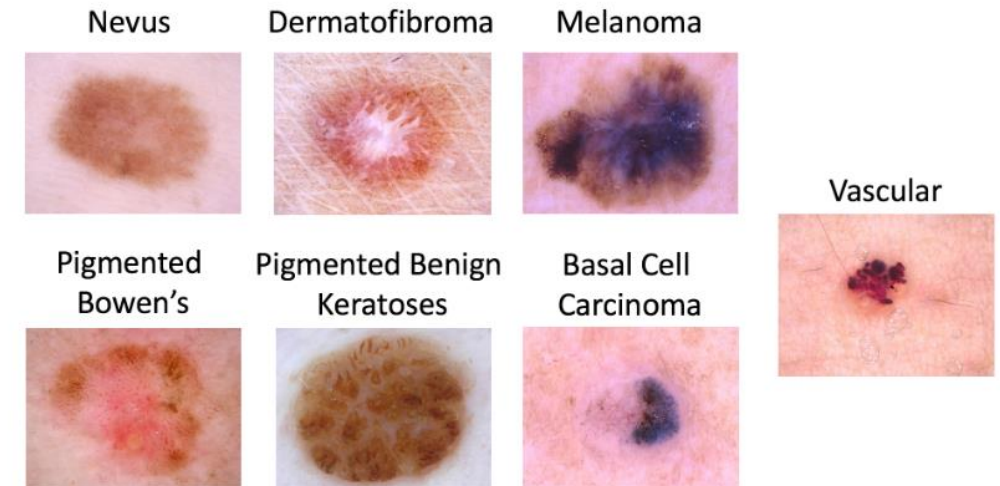
- Melanoma
 - Most deadly form of skin cancer
 - With early detection → the 5 year survival rate is 99%
 - Delayed diagnosis, the 5 year survival rate: 23%
- Importance to perform early detection
 - Difficulty accessing doctors (dermatologist)
 - AI systems out-perform dermatologist since 2017 [1]
- ISIC challenge:
 - Recurrent challenge since 2016
 - Classification or segmentation of skin lesions images
 - Cash prize: 14 000\$

Dataset

- **Training set:** 25 000 images across **8 classes** + metadata (age, sex, etc). [1, 2, 3]
- **Test set:** 8000 images across **9 classes** + metadata (age, sex, etc).

- **Imbalanced dataset:**

Class name	MEL	NV	BCC	AK	BKL	DF	VASC	SCC	UNK
#image	4522	12875	3323	867	2624	239	253	628	0
Ratio	0.178	0.508	0.13	0.03	0.1	0.009	0.01	0.024	0



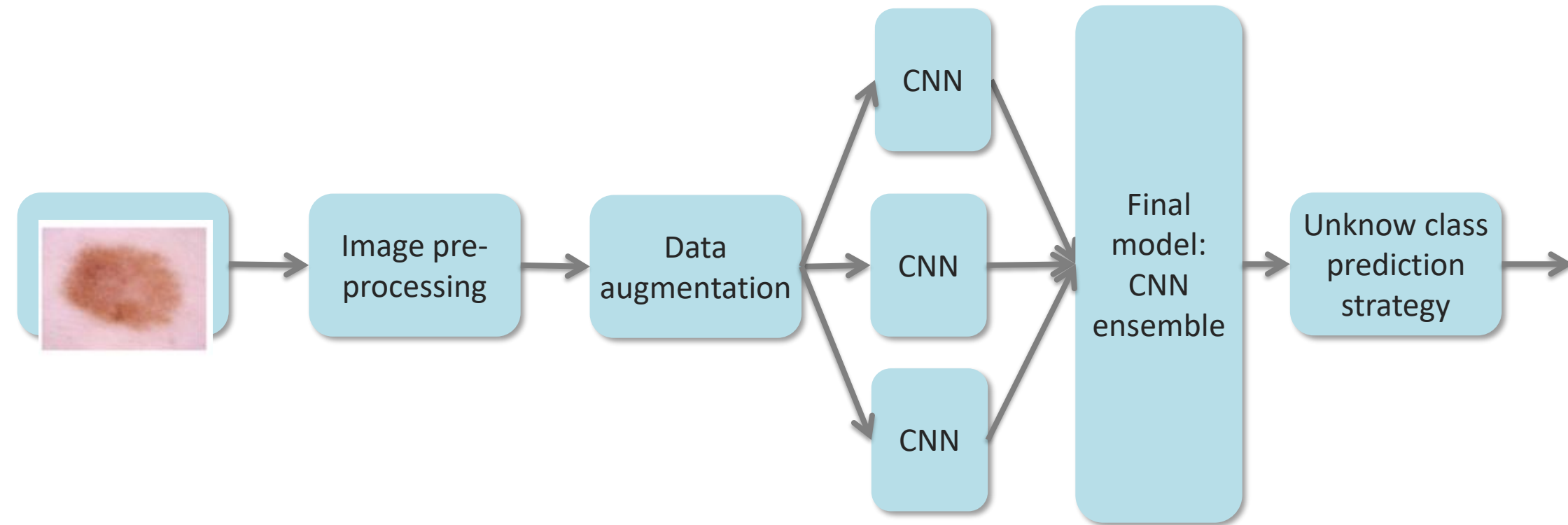
- **Metric:** balanced multi-class accuracy.

[1] Tschandl P., Rosendahl C. & Kittler H. The HAM10000 dataset, a large collection of multi-source dermatoscopic images of common pigmented skin lesions. Sci. Data 5, 180161 doi.10.1038/sdata.2018.161 (2018)

[2] Noel C. F. Codella, David Gutman, M. Emre Celebi, Brian Helba, Michael A. Marchetti, Stephen W. Dusza, Aadi Kalloo, Konstantinos Liopyris, Nabin Mishra, Harald Kittler, Allan Halpern: "Skin Lesion Analysis Toward Melanoma Detection: A Challenge at the 2017 International Symposium on Biomedical Imaging (ISBI), Hosted by the International Skin Imaging Collaboration (ISIC)", 2017; arXiv:1710.05006.

[3] Marc Combalia, Noel C. F. Codella, Veronica Rotemberg, Brian Helba, Veronica Vilaplana, Ofer Reiter, Allan C. Halpern, Susana Puig, Josep Malvehy: "BCN20000: Dermoscopic Lesions in the Wild", 2019; arXiv:1908.02288.

Overview

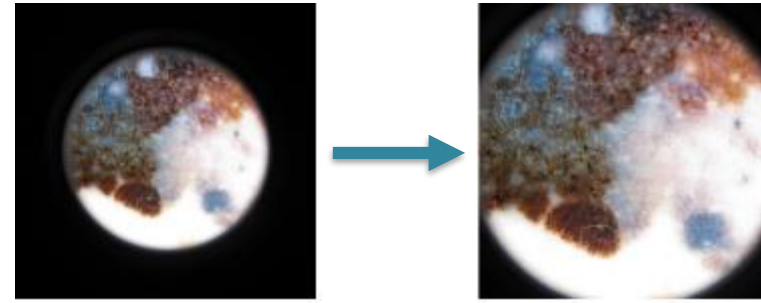


We will study the winning solution (from Hamburg University of Technology [1])

Image pre-processing & data augmentation

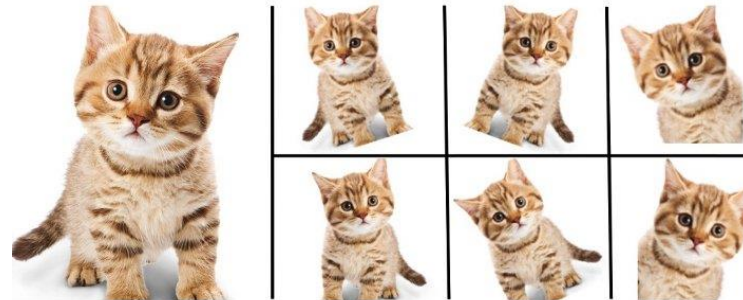
- Image pre-processing:

- Different size of input images: 600 x 450, 1024 x 1024 → Resize to 600*450 while keeping aspect ratio
- Cropping black part of some images :



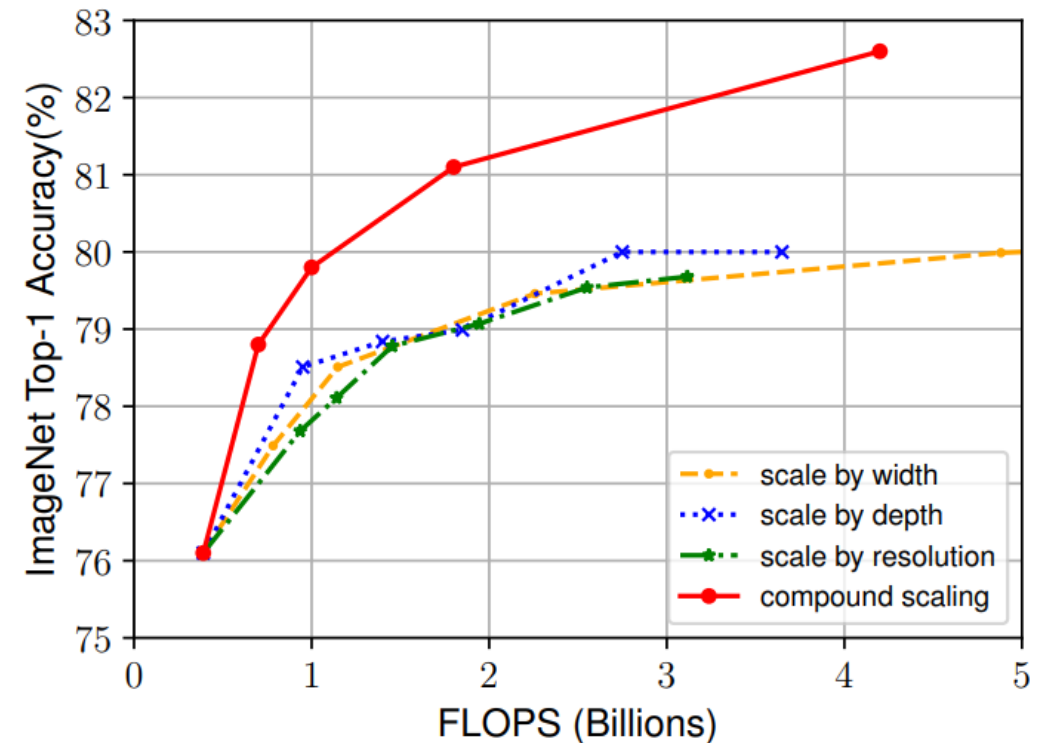
- Data augmentation:

- Transformation:
 - Random cropping
 - Vertical and Horizontal flipping
 - Rotation
 - Color Transformation
- Cutout → remove some part of the image
- Noise addition

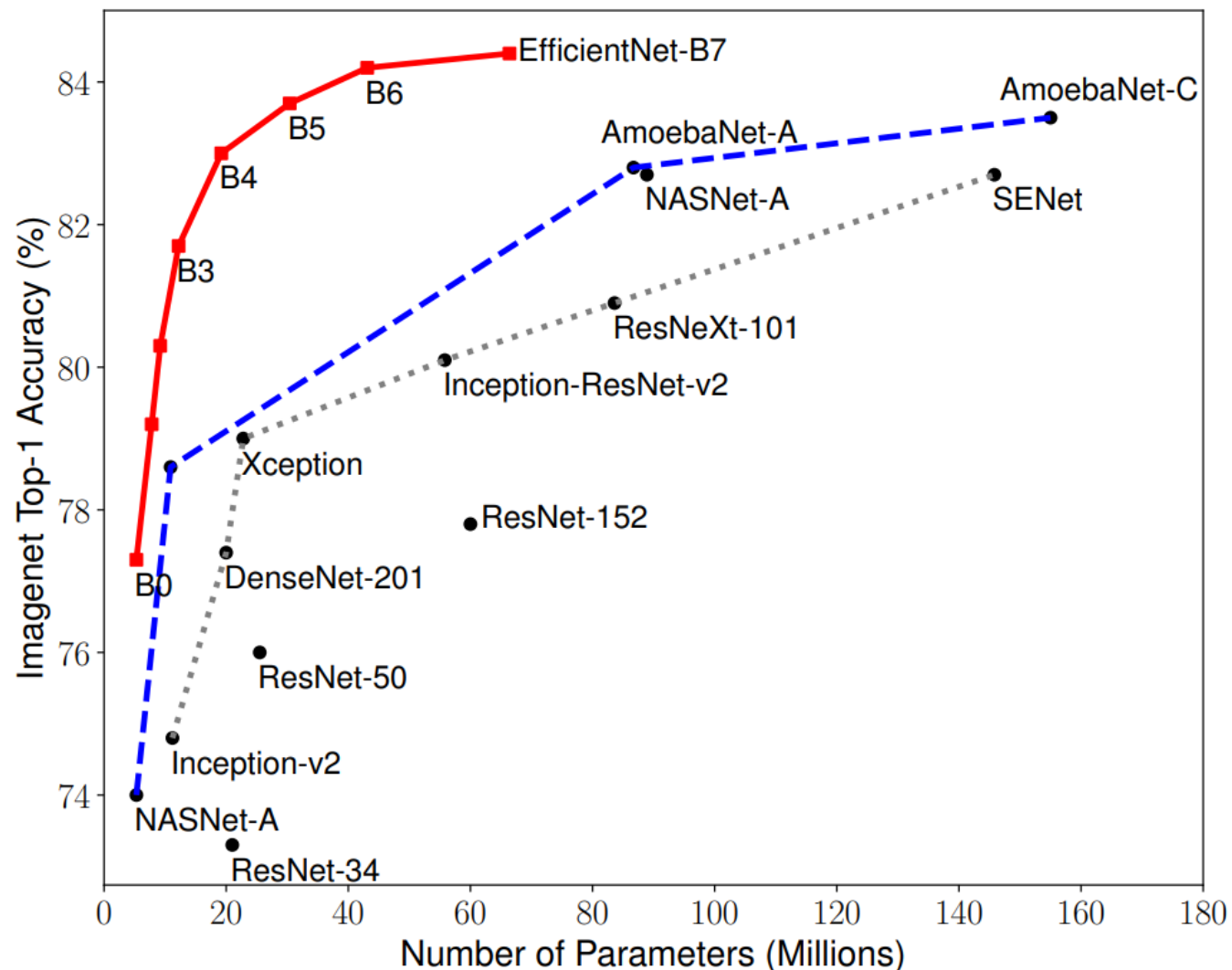


CNN – EfficientNets, EfficientNets, and EfficientNets [1]

- EfficientNet B0 → baseline architecture that was optimized for both accuracy and FLOPS
- **Compound scaling method:** scaling method that uniformly scales all dimensions of :
 - Depth
 - Width (number of channels)
 - Resolution (image size)



CNN – EfficientNets, EfficientNets, and EfficientNets



Training and making predictions

- **Training:** a weighted cross-entropy loss function to deal with classes imbalance → underrepresented classes receive a higher weight based on their frequency in the training set
- **Ensembling:** ensemble of different EfficientNet (+ one SENet154) models + different input strategies. The final ensemble is the average of 15 models.
- **Test time augmentation:** for every test image, 16 augmented images are generated. Then the softmaxed predictions are averaged.

Unknown class prediction

- Reminder: 8 classes in the training set, 8 + 1 unknown classes in the test set
- Strategies:
 - Assign image where top-1 probability $< 35\%$ to the unknown class
 - Add own data in the training set to create a 9th training class
 - Out of distribution detection [1, 2]
- Hard to evaluate these strategies

[1] Vyas, A., Jammalamadaka, N., Zhu, X., Das, D., Kaul, B., Willke, T.-L. \ 2018. \ Out-of-Distribution Detection Using an Ensemble of Self Supervised Leave-out Classifiers. \ arXiv e-prints arXiv:1809.03576.

[2] Ren, J., and 7 colleagues 2019. \ Likelihood Ratios for Out-of-Distribution Detection. \ arXiv e-prints arXiv:1906.02845.

Thanks

2020 challenge will open soon

→ <https://challenge2019.isic-archive.com/>