



# **Predicting Pneumonia in Pediatric Patients**

## Using Convolutional Neural Networks

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# Outline

- Business Problem
- Proposal
- Data
- Modeling
- Analysis
- Next Steps



# Stakeholder



**St. Jude Children's  
Research Hospital**

ALSAC • Danny Thomas, Founder

*Finding cures. Saving children.*

# Business Problem

- Globally, pneumonia is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in children under 5
- 11% of COVID-19 cases in the United States are children
- Viral pneumonia is a symptom of COVID-19 and can go undetected



# Proposed Solutions: Method

- Build a binary classification convolutional neural network to detect pneumonia from x-rays of pediatric patients

## **Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)**

- Neural Nets(NN) aren't good at image classification
- CNNs allow us to build a deeper model to pick up image patterns

# Proposed Solutions: Target

- Reduce false negatives (reduce under-diagnosing)
- A false negative is misdiagnosing a patient to be pneumonia free when they actually have pneumonia
- Getting these false negative creates a serious health risk for those who were misdiagnosed

# Data

## Chest X-Rays: Patients Ages 1-5



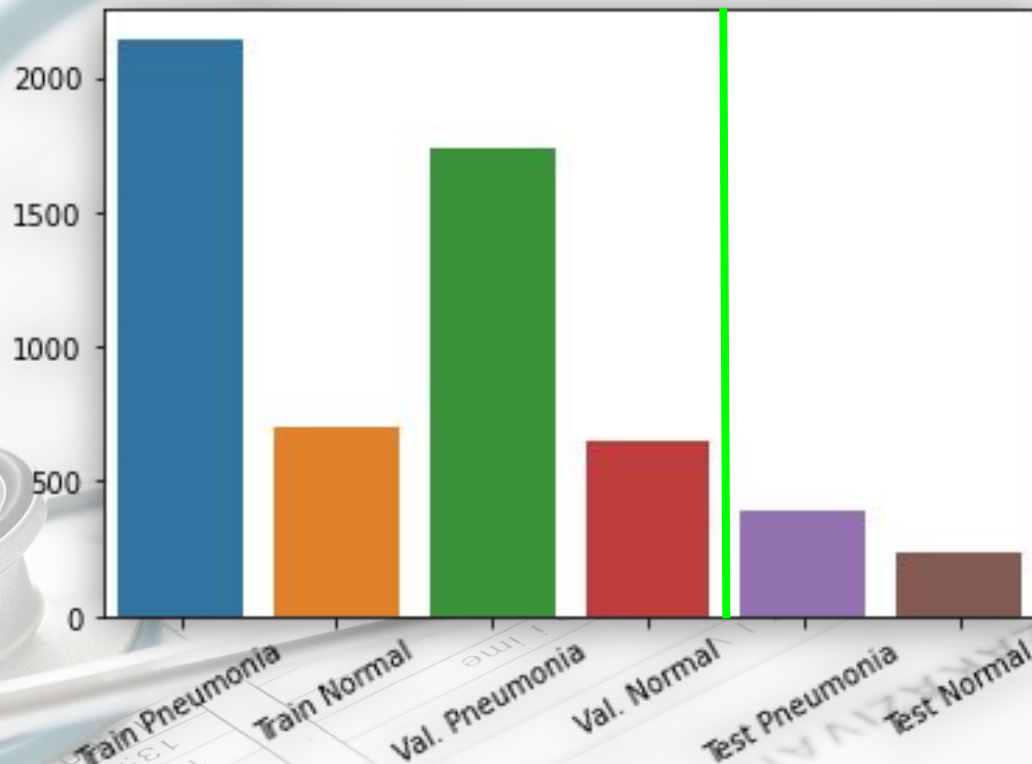
~89% of the data used for  
model training & validation

Training: 5,232 images

Testing: 624 images

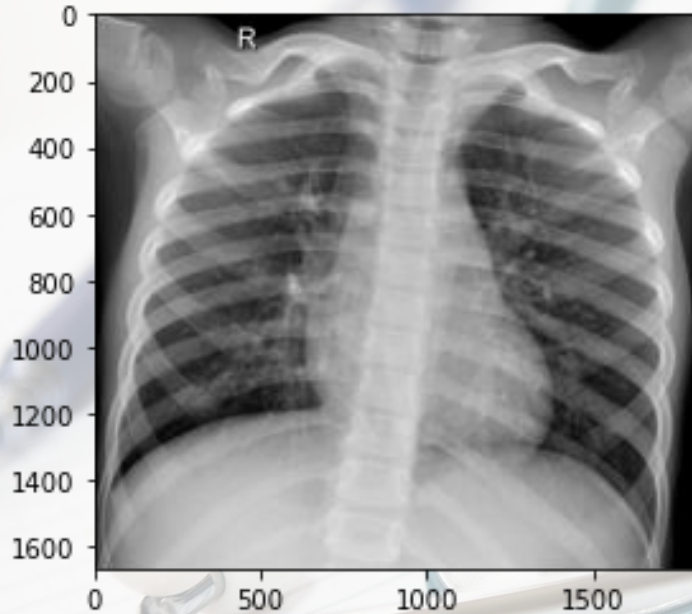
**TOTAL: 5,856**

|-----5232 of 5856 -----|

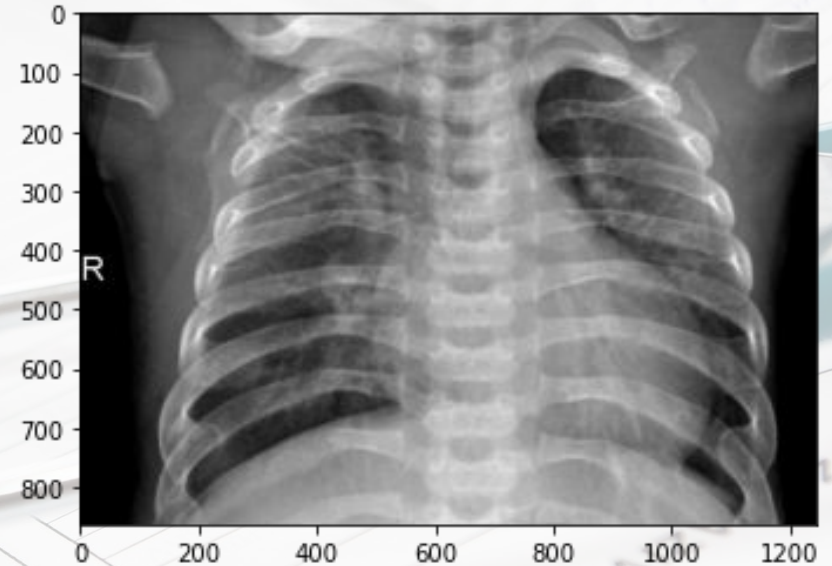


# Data

## Normal



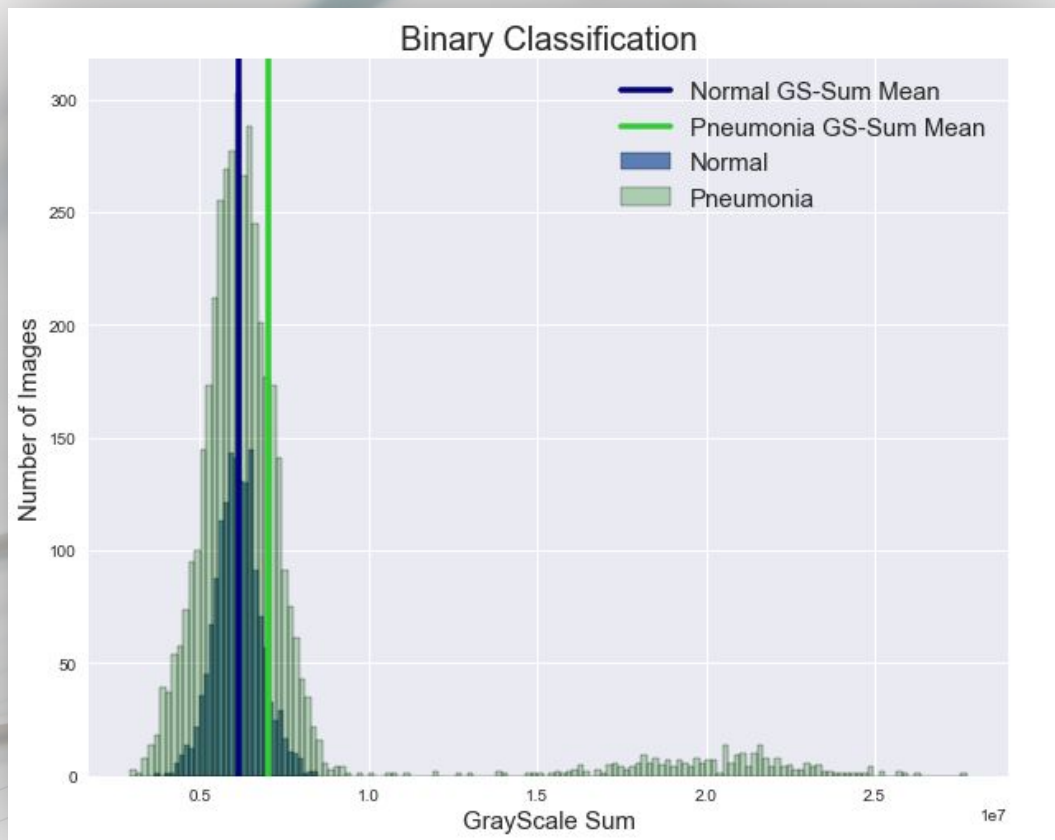
## Pneumonia





# Data

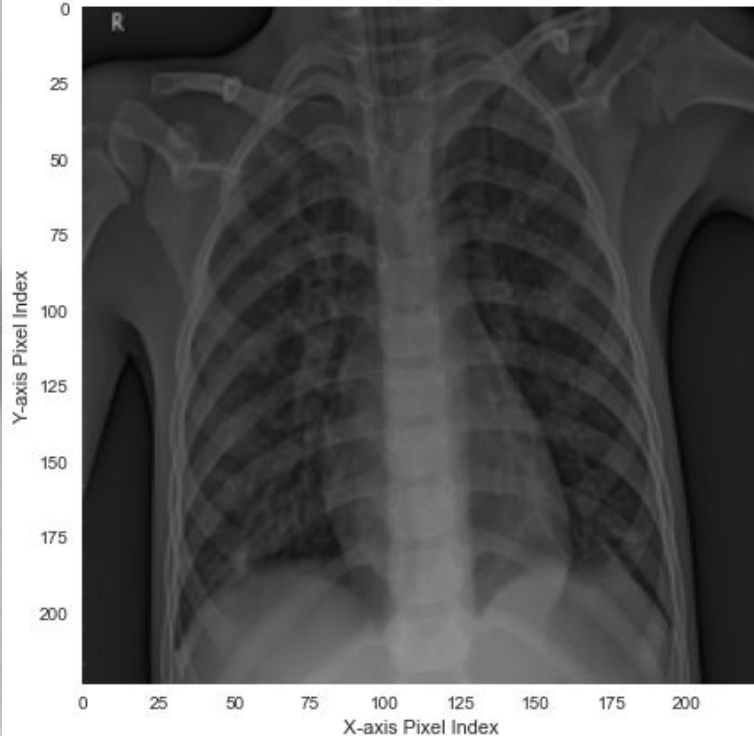
## Grayscale Distribution - Pneumonia vs. Normal X-Rays



# Data, cont.

## Grayscale Distribution - Dataset Extremes

Darkest X-ray Chest Scan  
GS-Score = ~2.9 Million  
VIRAL

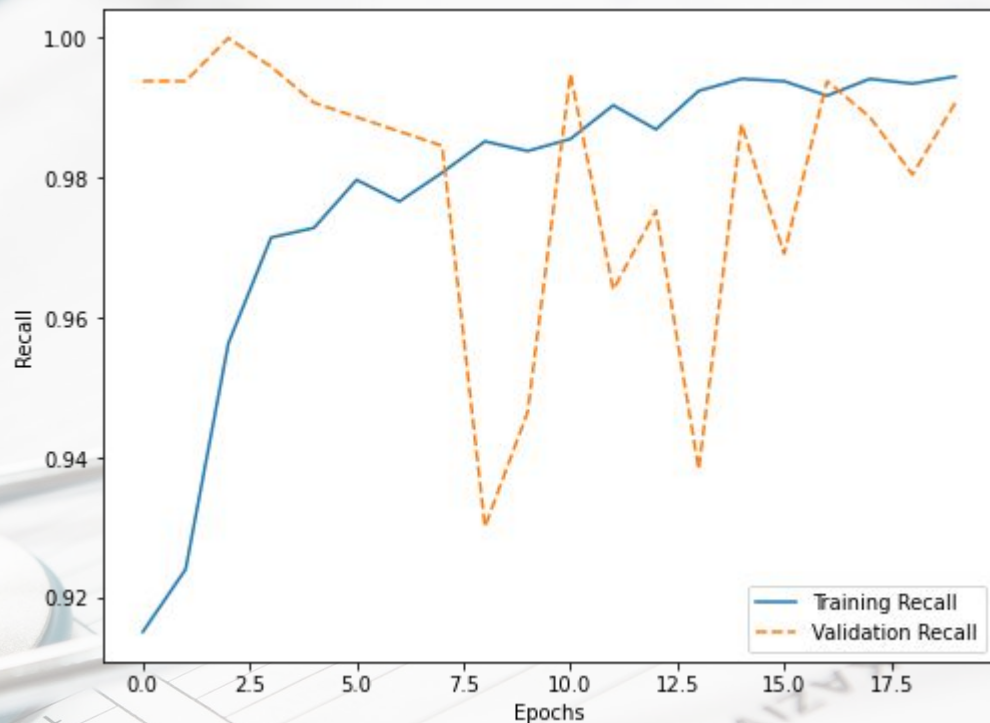


Lightest X-ray Chest Scan  
GS-Score = ~27.7 Million  
BACTERIAL



# Modeling

- Marked decrease in loss through 20 epochs - high accuracy with training and validation data
- Oscillation in recall - continuing to run the model as a next step



# Analysis

71	163	False Positive
4	386	

False Negative

- 98% recall - accurately predicted pneumonia in 386 out of 390 cases
- High rate of predicting pneumonia in patients with normal lungs
- F1 score - 83%



# Next Steps

- Boost the signal of the negative class - augment the 'normal' X-Ray image data
- Transfer Learning
- Ternary Classification

# Thank you!

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