

Automated detection and classification of breast cancer metastases in lymph nodes using deep learning

Libo Xu & Md Rajibul Islam

Royal Institute of Technology

October 7, 2019

Overview

- 1 Background
- 2 Deep learning approach concerning the task
- 3 Goal of the project
- 4 Solution strategies
- 5 Challenges

- At present breast cancer detection and classification in lymph nodes are performed through a microscope by a pathologist. Medical doctor specialised in microscope detect and characterise disease on a cellular level. Small metastases are quite difficult to detect and it perception is missed.

Deep learning approach concerning the task

- High number of patients.
- Second main cause of cancer death in women, after lung cancer.
- Automated method could be very useful to reduce pathological time and the risk

Goal of the project

- Worked with real life problems in medicine and achieved knowledge about the research work in this field.
- Familiar with group work in Git.
- Good coding in Python.

- Literature study and finding datasets and appropriate models.
- The size of the available data set might be quite big. For this we can reduce the size of the datasets by down sampling.
- Implementation of the method on the datasets.
- Accuracy evaluation. For the evaluation of the results we use five class quadratic weighted **kappa** where the classes are the pN-stages. Cohen's kappa coefficient is a statistic that is used to measure inter-rater reliability (and also Intra-rater reliability) for qualitative (categorical) items.

Challenges

- Finding datasets.
- Computer resources.
- Time is limited.



Bejnordi BE; Veta M; et al. *Diagnostic Assessment of Deep Learning Algorithms for Detection of Lymph Node Metastase in Women eith Breast Cancer*, Dec 2017. 318(22): 2199-2210.



Syed JSG; Ahmed E; et al. *Breast Cancer Detection and Diagnosis Using Mammographic Data: Systematic Review*, Jul 2019. 21(7): e14464.