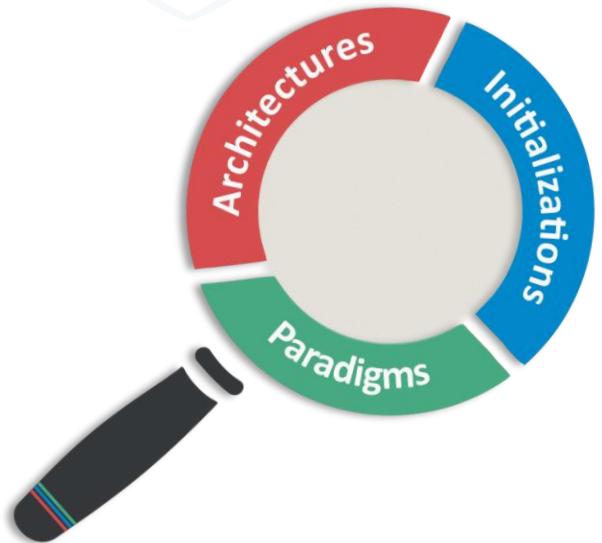




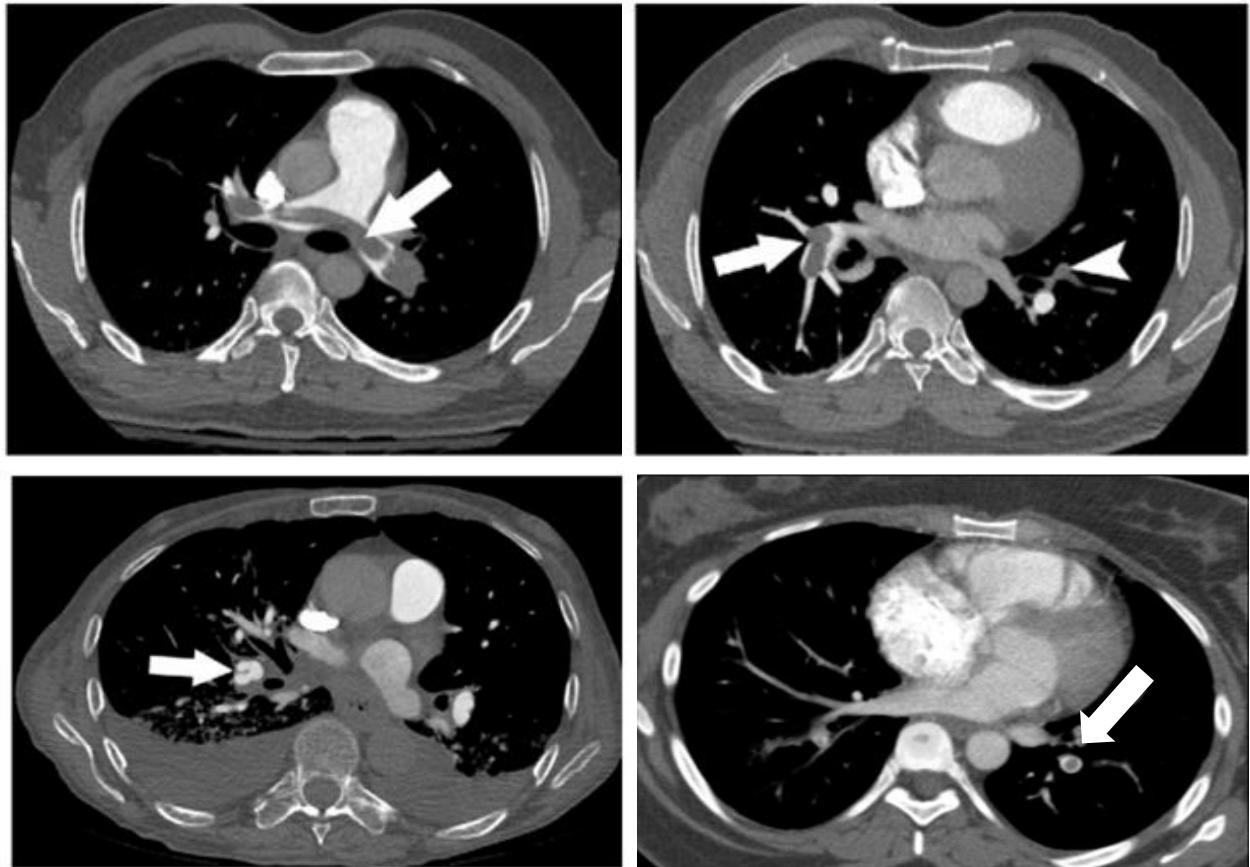
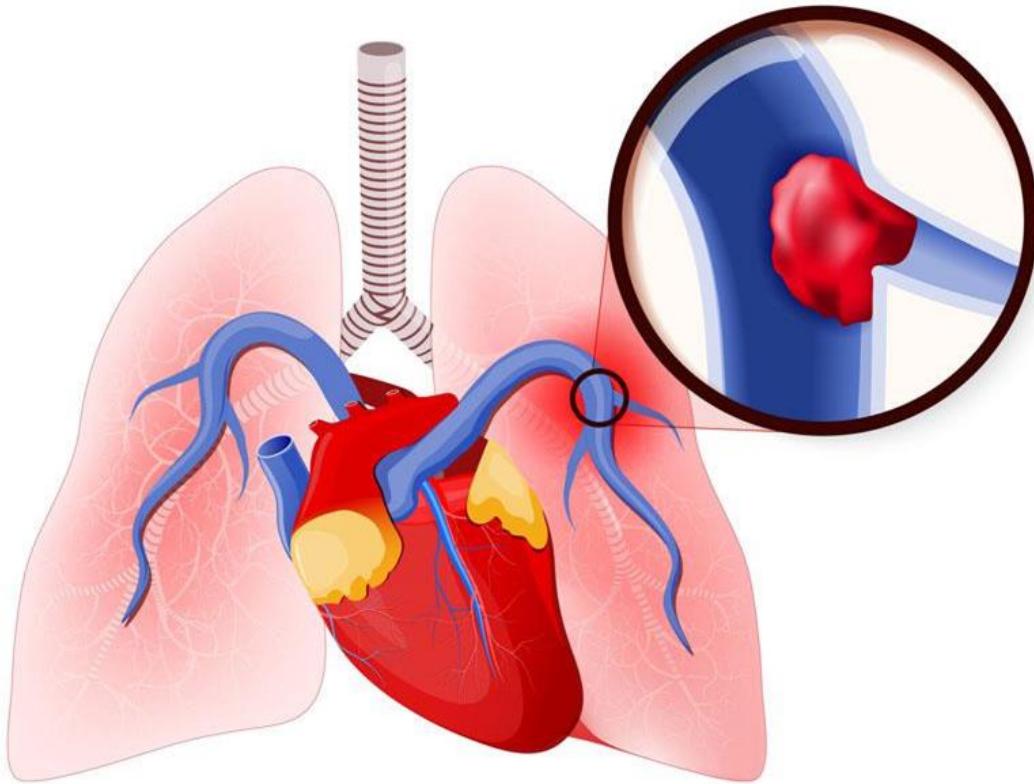
Seeking an Optimal Approach for Computer-aided Pulmonary Embolism Detection



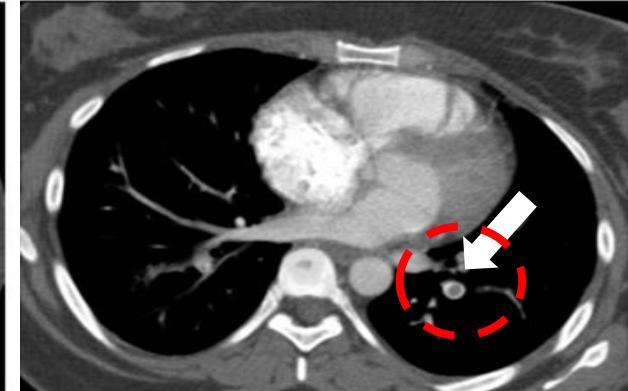
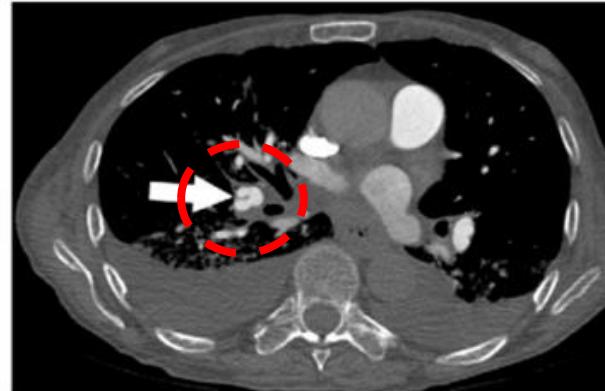
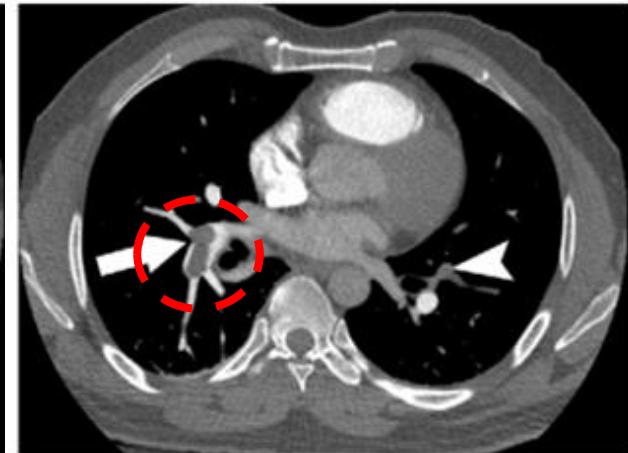
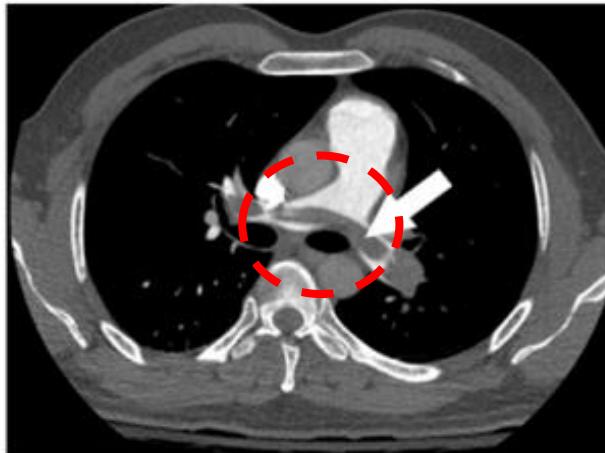
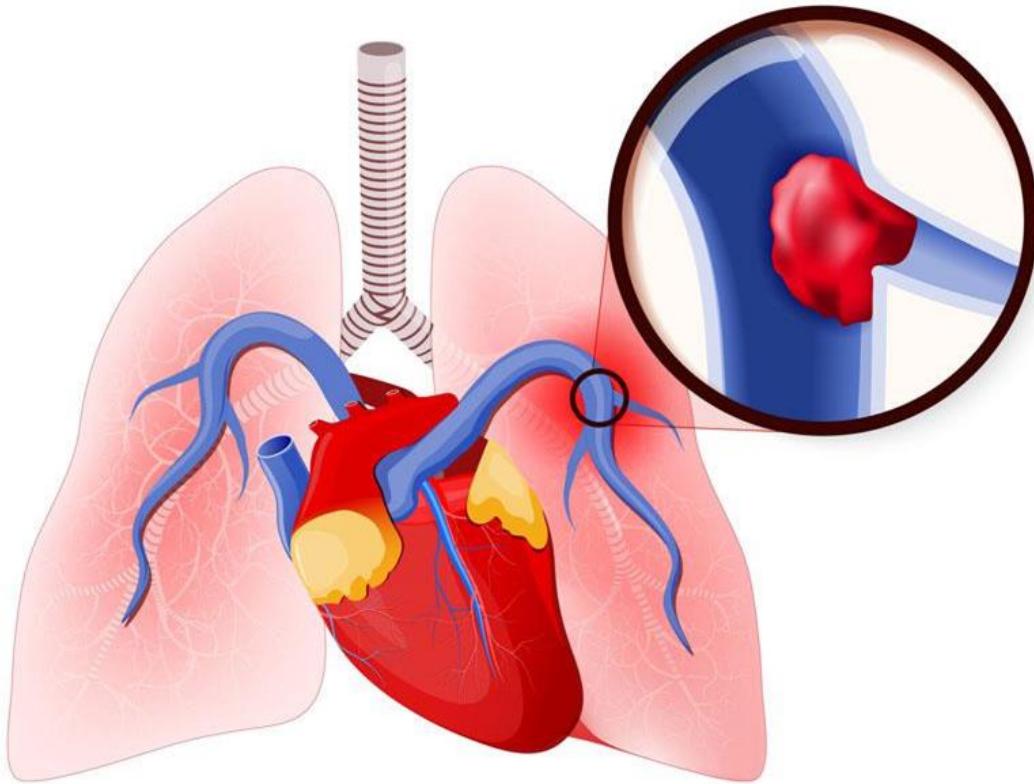
Nahid Ul Islam¹, Shiv Gehlot¹, Zongwei Zhou¹,
Michael B Gotway², and Jianming Liang¹

¹Arizona State University ²Mayo Clinic

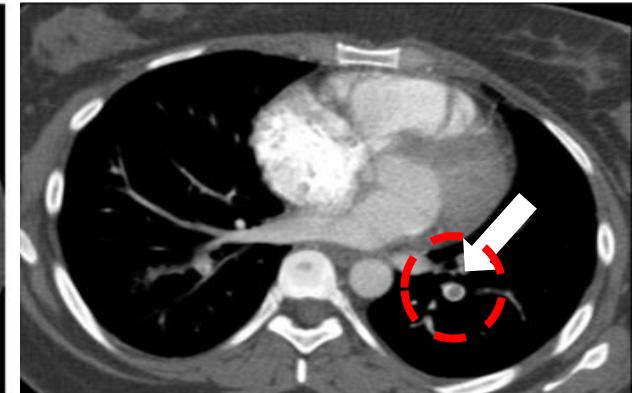
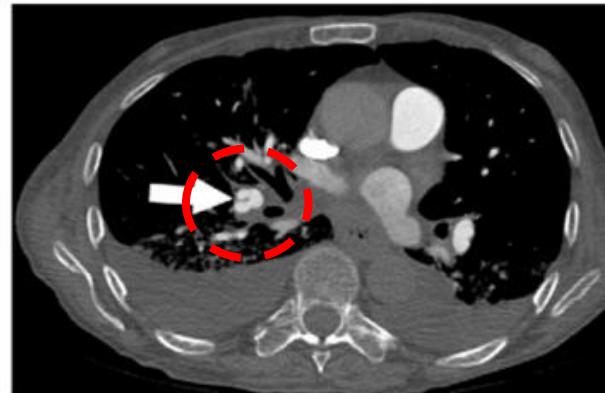
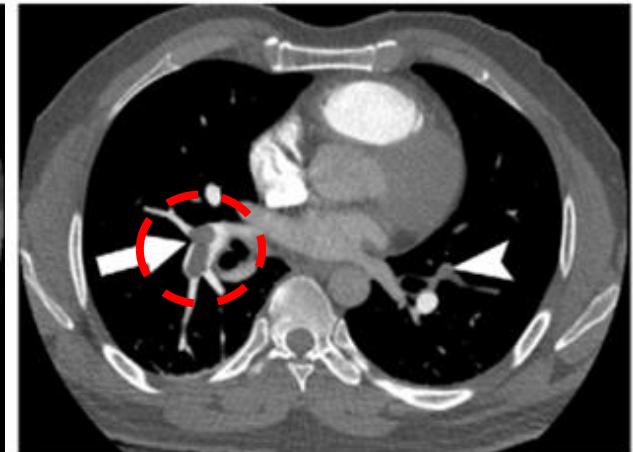
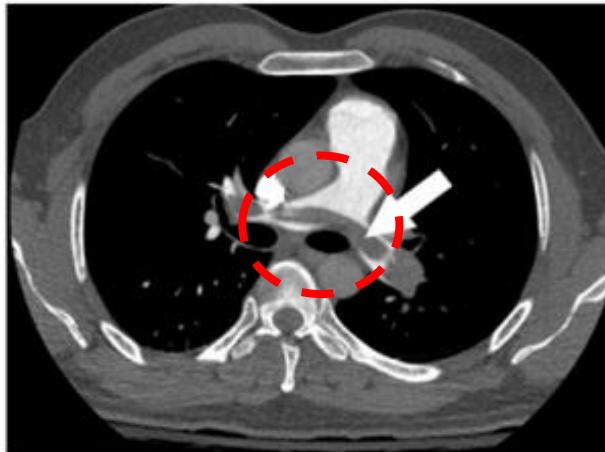
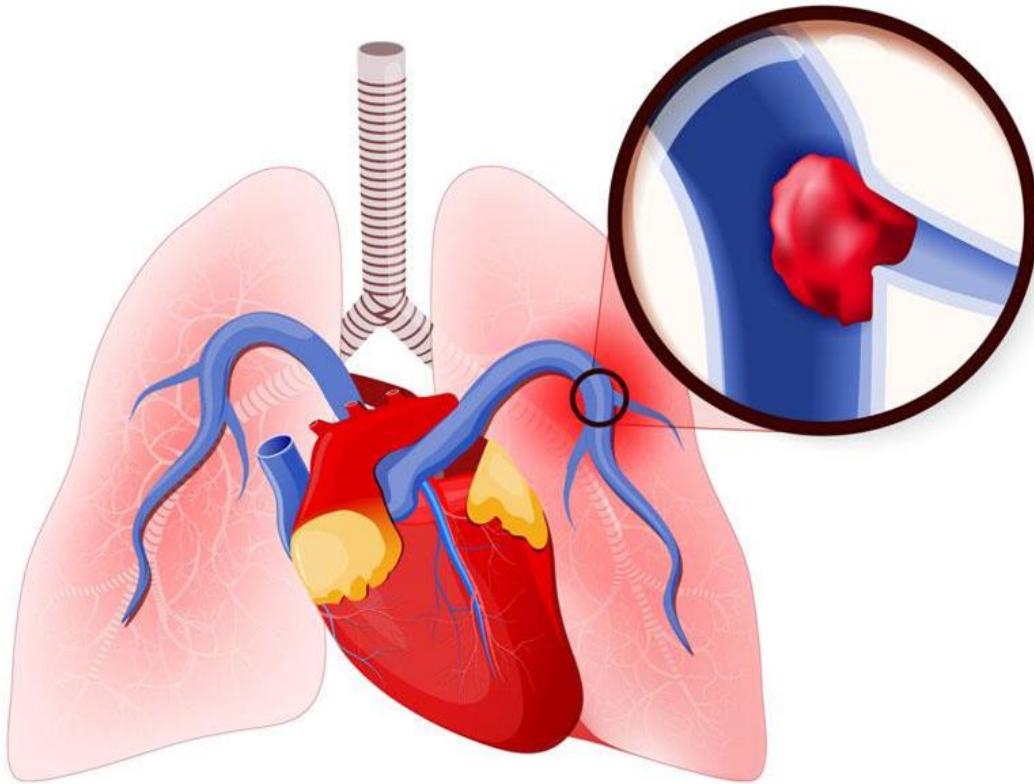
Pulmonary Embolism



Pulmonary Embolism



Pulmonary Embolism



RSNA Pulmonary Embolism Dataset

RSNA Pulmonary Embolism Dataset

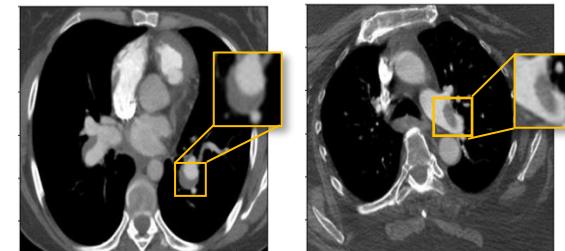
Exams: 7,279 (with 1,790,624 slices)

RSNA Pulmonary Embolism Dataset

Exams: 7,279 (with 1,790,624 slices)



PE absent



PE present

Ground Truth

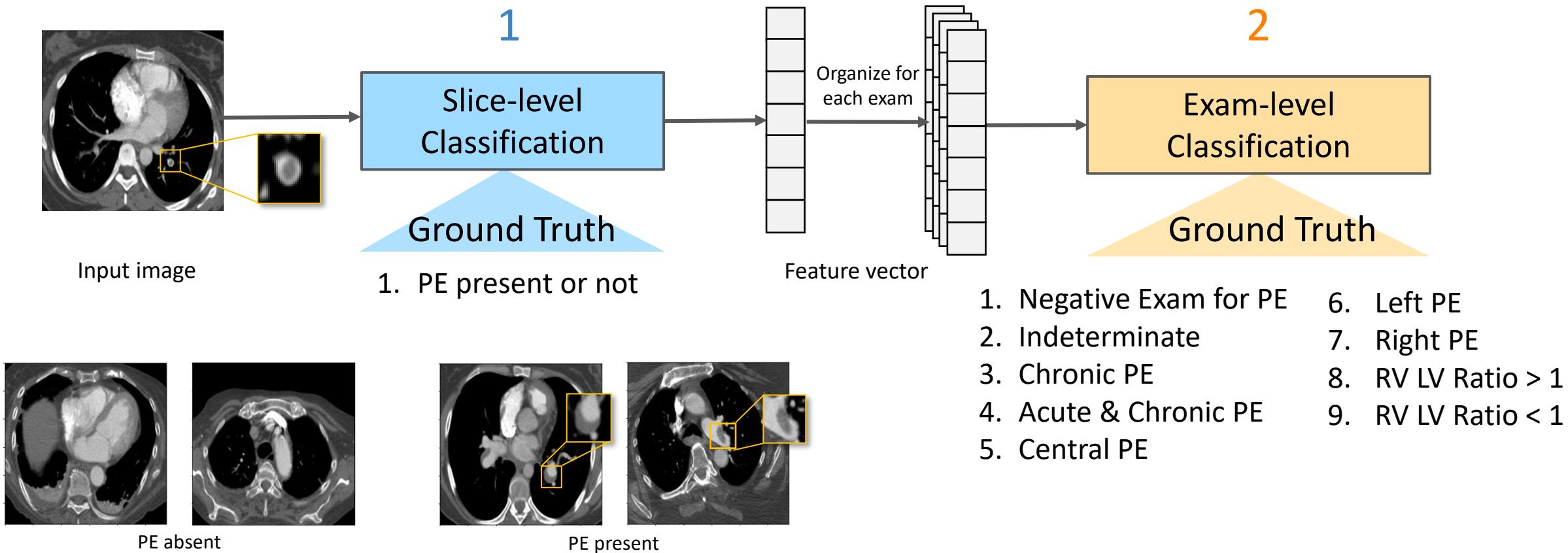
1. PE present or not

Ground Truth

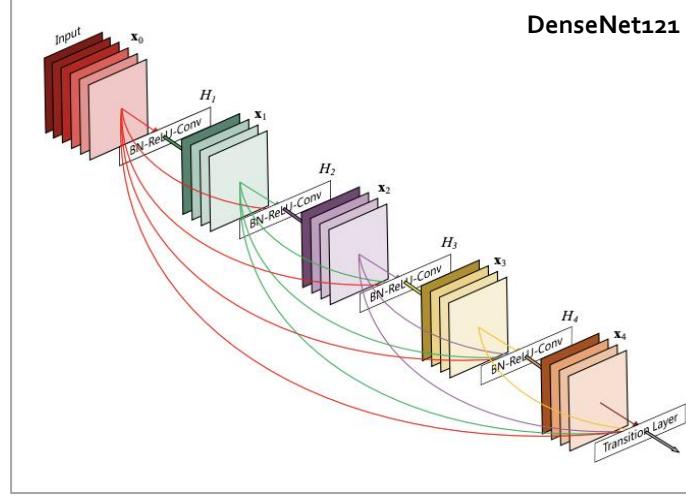
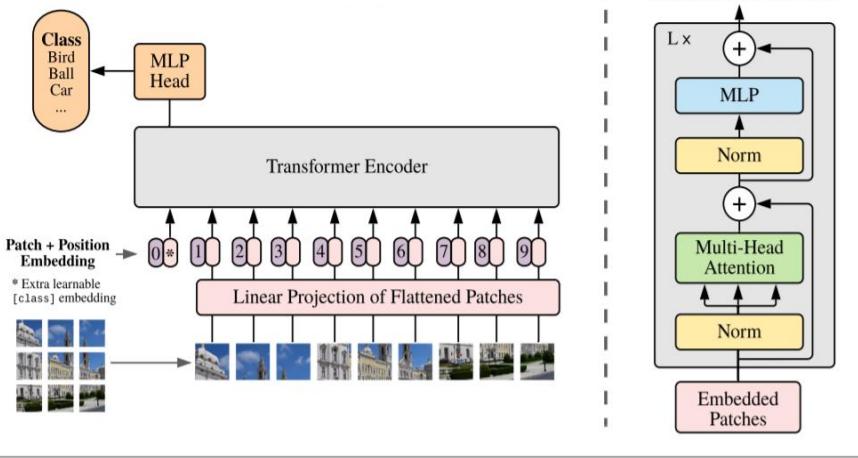
1. Negative Exam for PE
2. Indeterminate
3. Chronic PE
4. Acute & Chronic PE
5. Central PE
6. Left PE
7. Right PE
8. RV LV Ratio > 1
9. RV LV Ratio < 1

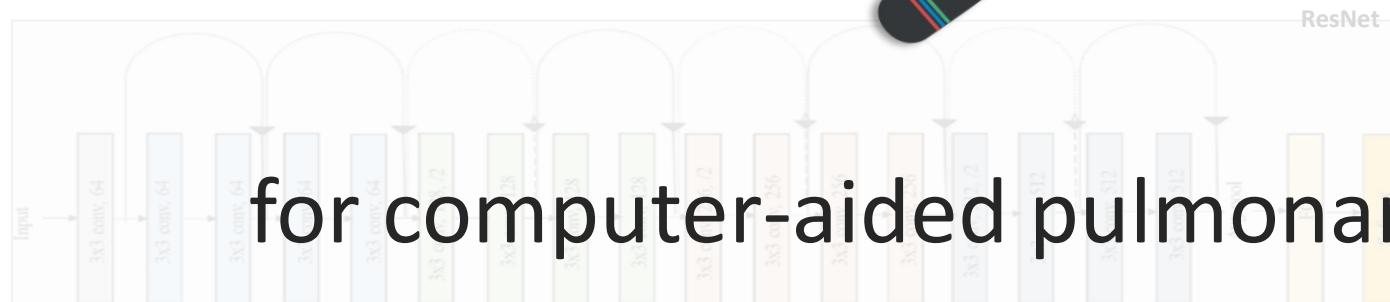
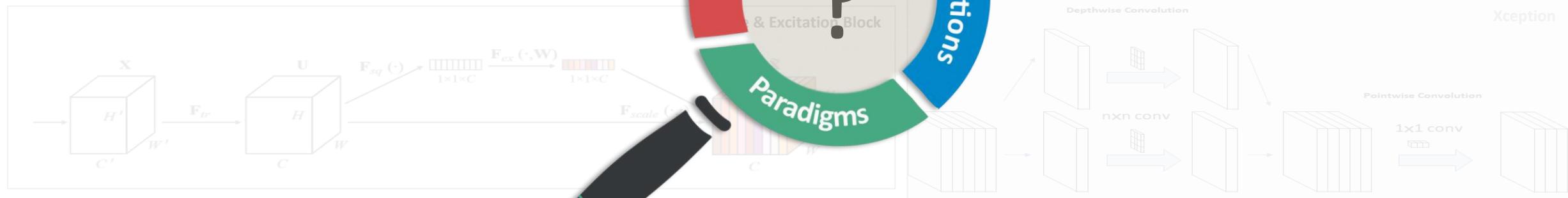
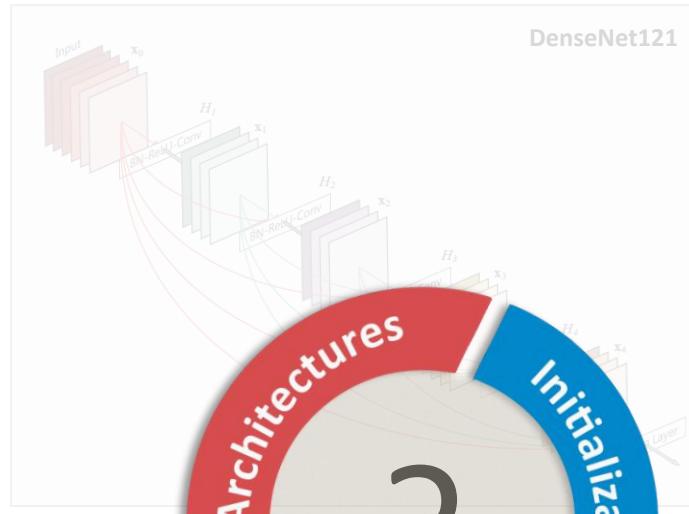
RSNA Pulmonary Embolism Dataset

Exams: 7,279 (with 1,790,624 slices)

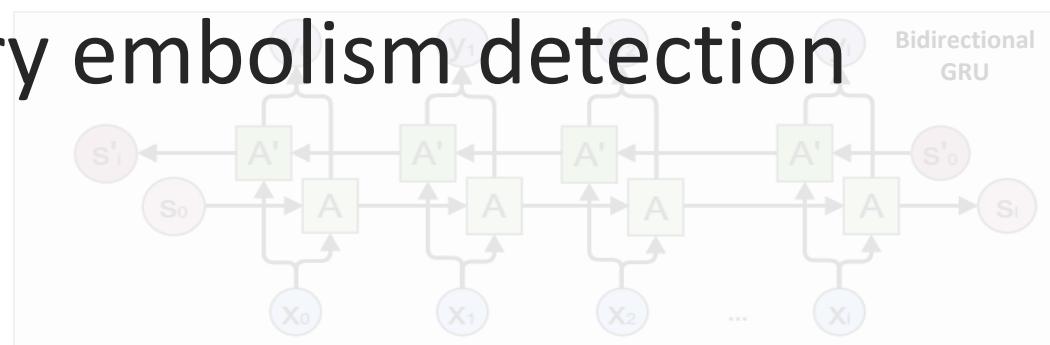


Vision Transformer

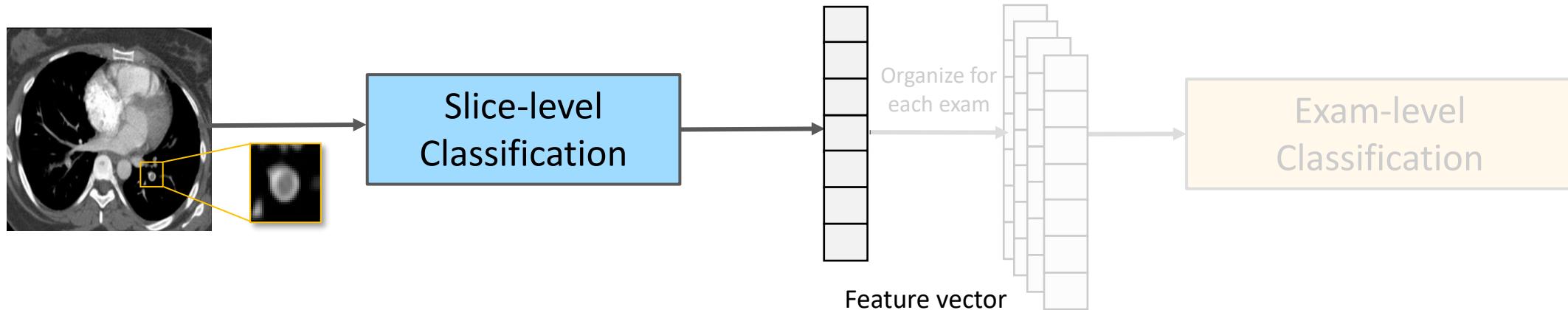




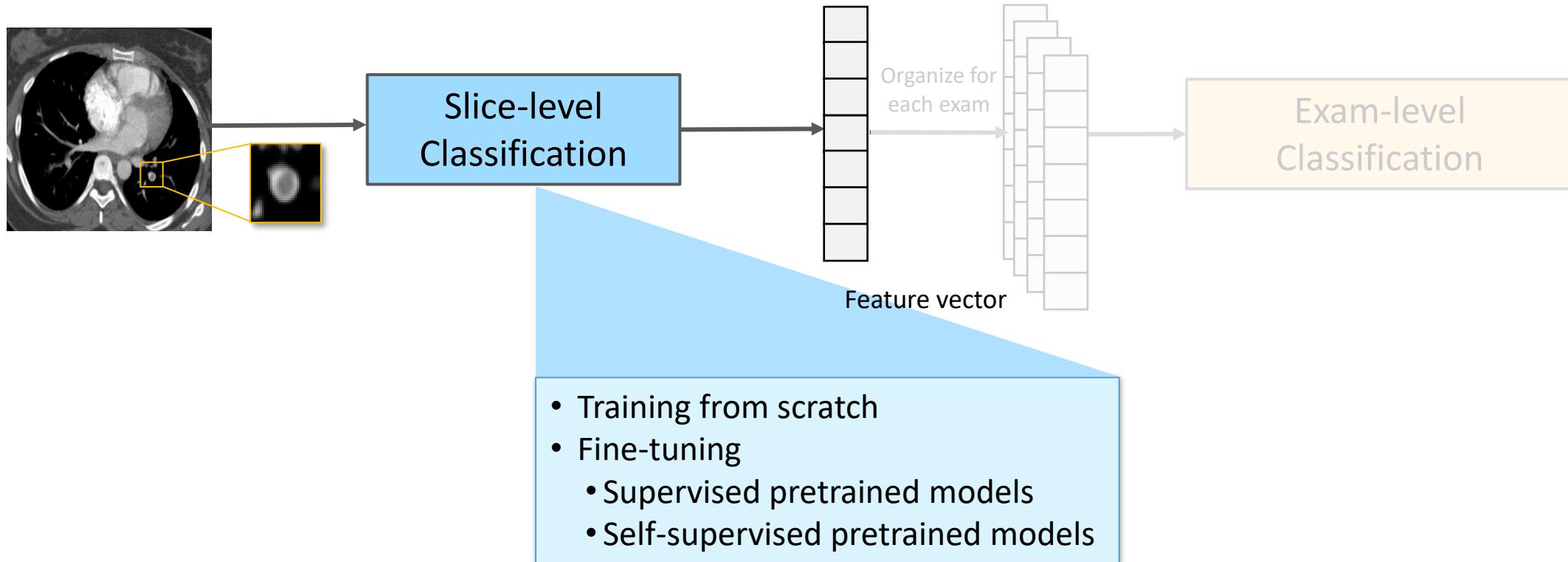
for computer-aided pulmonary embolism detection



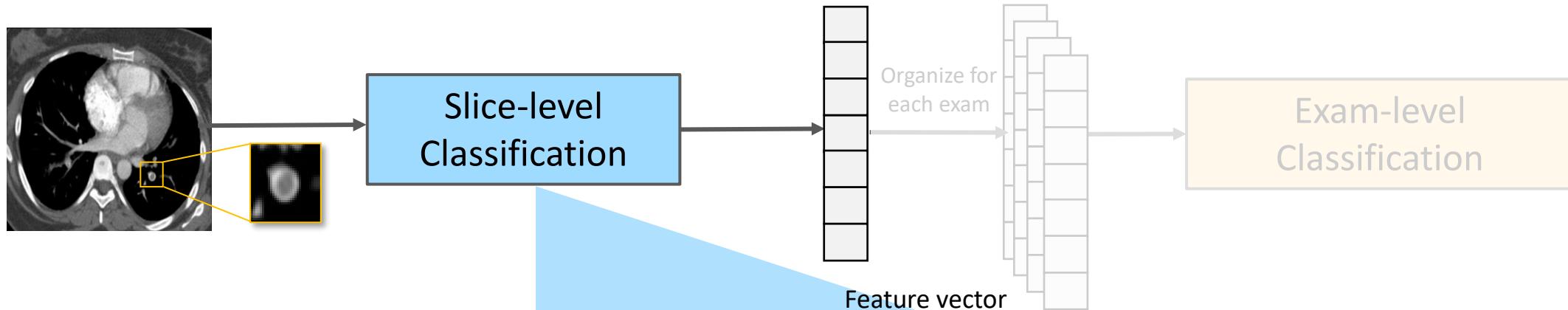
First Stage



First Stage



First Stage



Convolutional Neural Networks

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. ResNet18 | 2. ResNet50 |
| 3. ResNext50 | 4. SeResNet50 |
| 5. SeResNext50 | 6. DRN-A-50 |
| 7. Xception | 8. SeXception |
| 9. DenseNet121 | 10. SeNet154 |

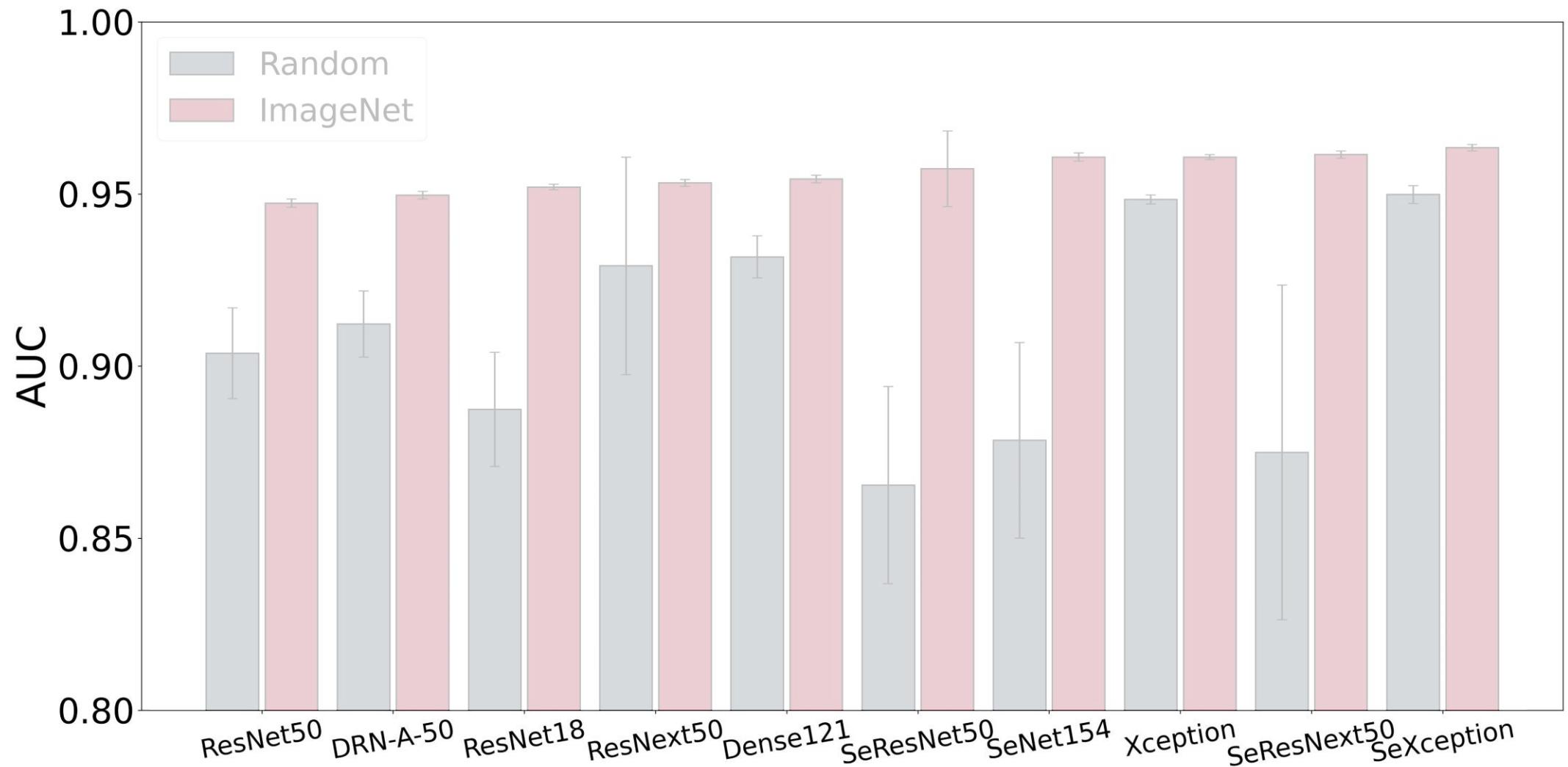
Vision Transformers

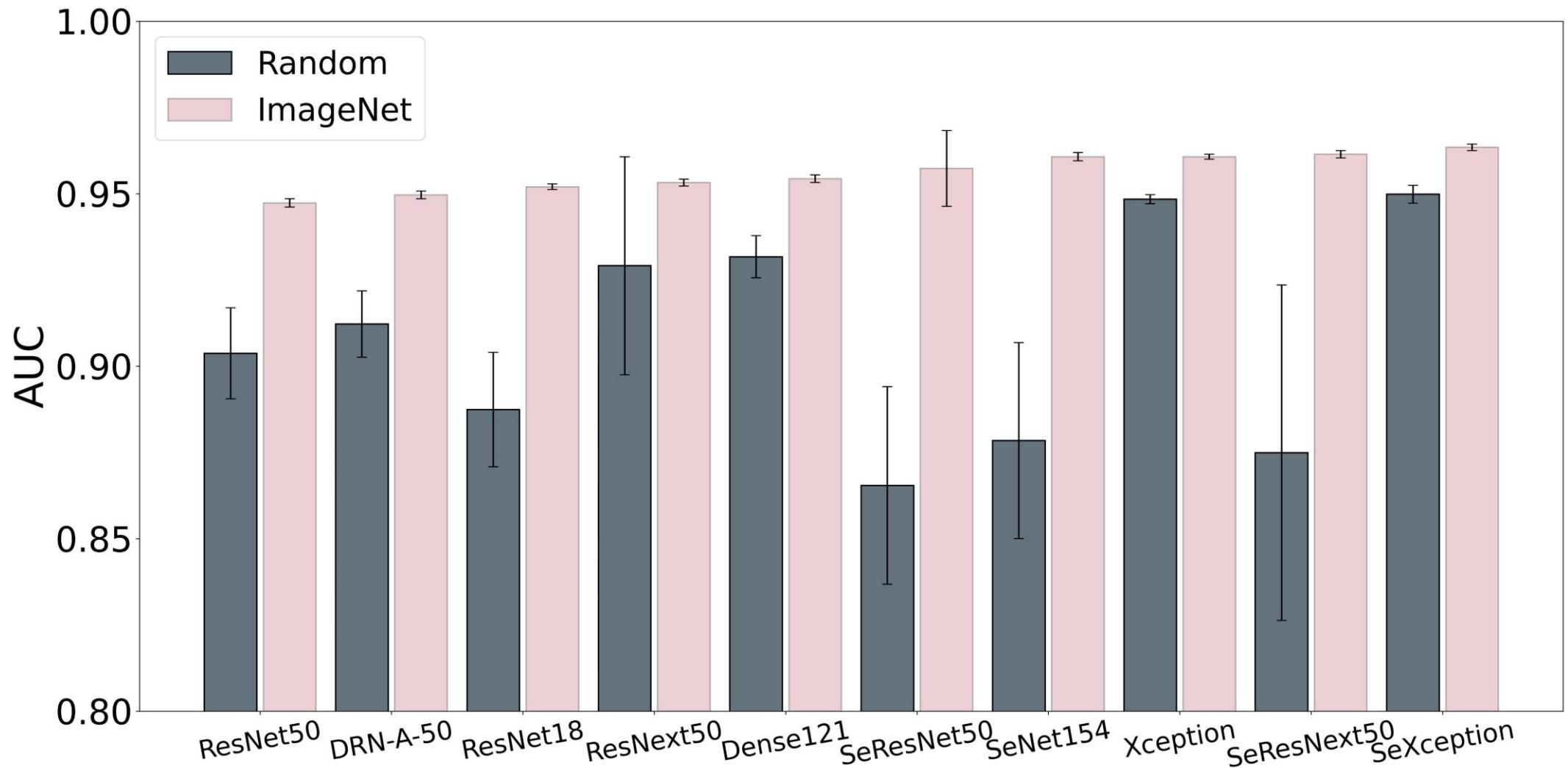
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. ViT-B_16 | 2. ViT-B_32 |
|-------------|-------------|

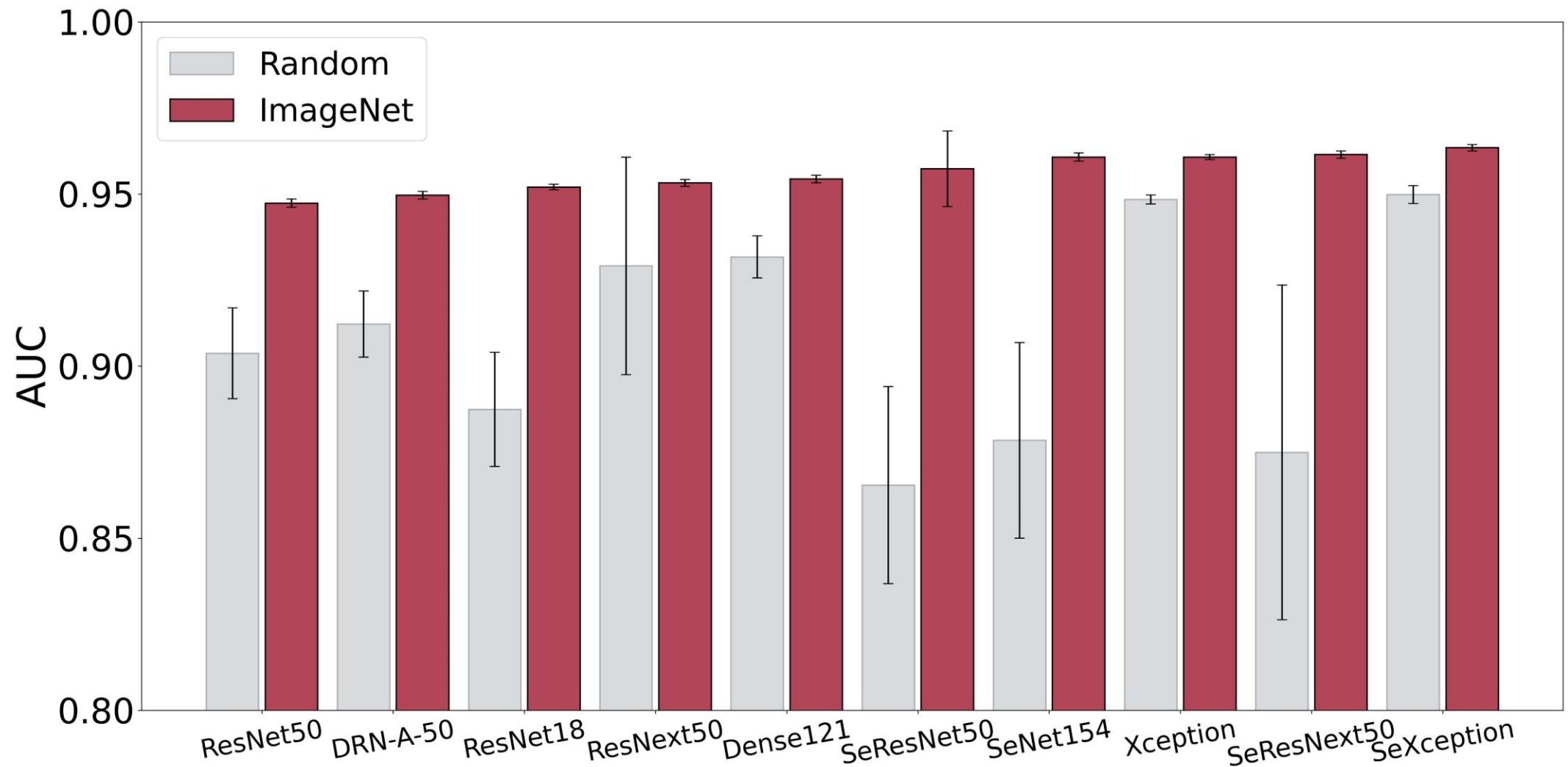
- Training from scratch
- Fine-tuning
 - Supervised pretrained models
 - Self-supervised pretrained models

Self-supervised Methods

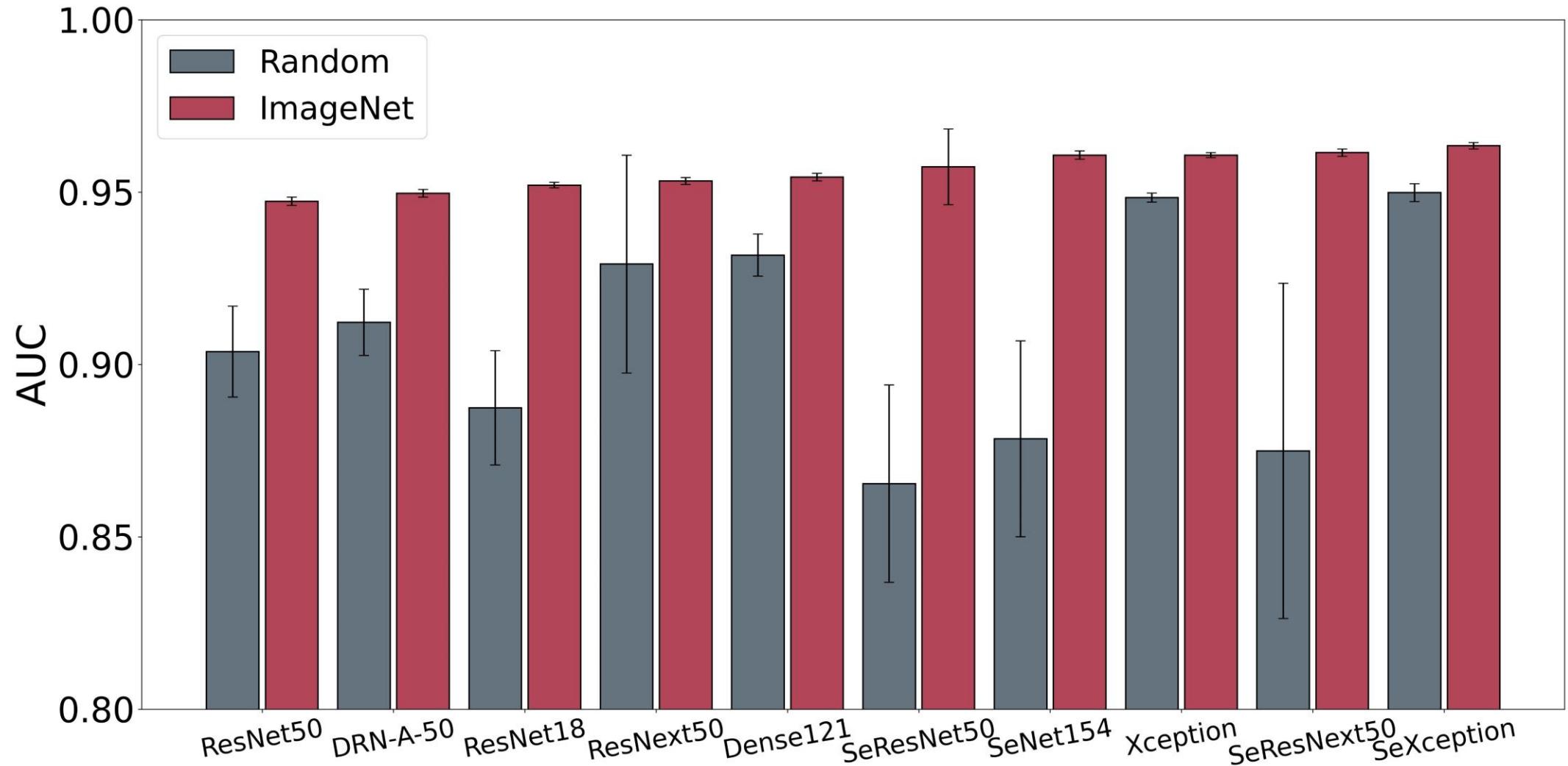
- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. InsDis | 2. InfoMin |
| 3. MoCo-v1 | 4. BYOL |
| 5. MoCo-v2 | 6. DeepCluster-v2 |
| 7. PCL-v1 | 8. SwAV |
| 9. PCL-v2 | 10. SimCLR-v1 |
| 11. PIRL | 12. SimCLR-v2 |
| 13. SeLa-v2 | 14. Barlow Twins |



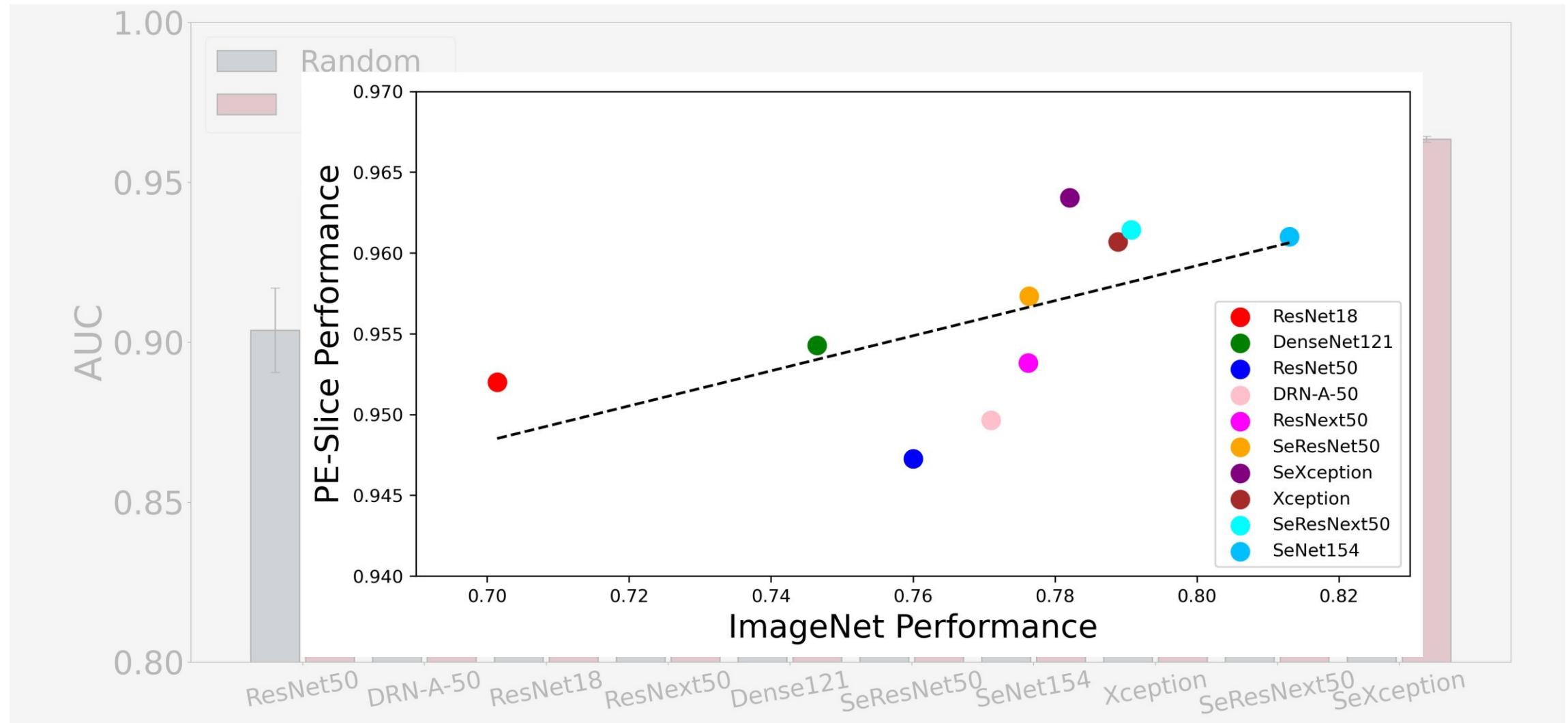


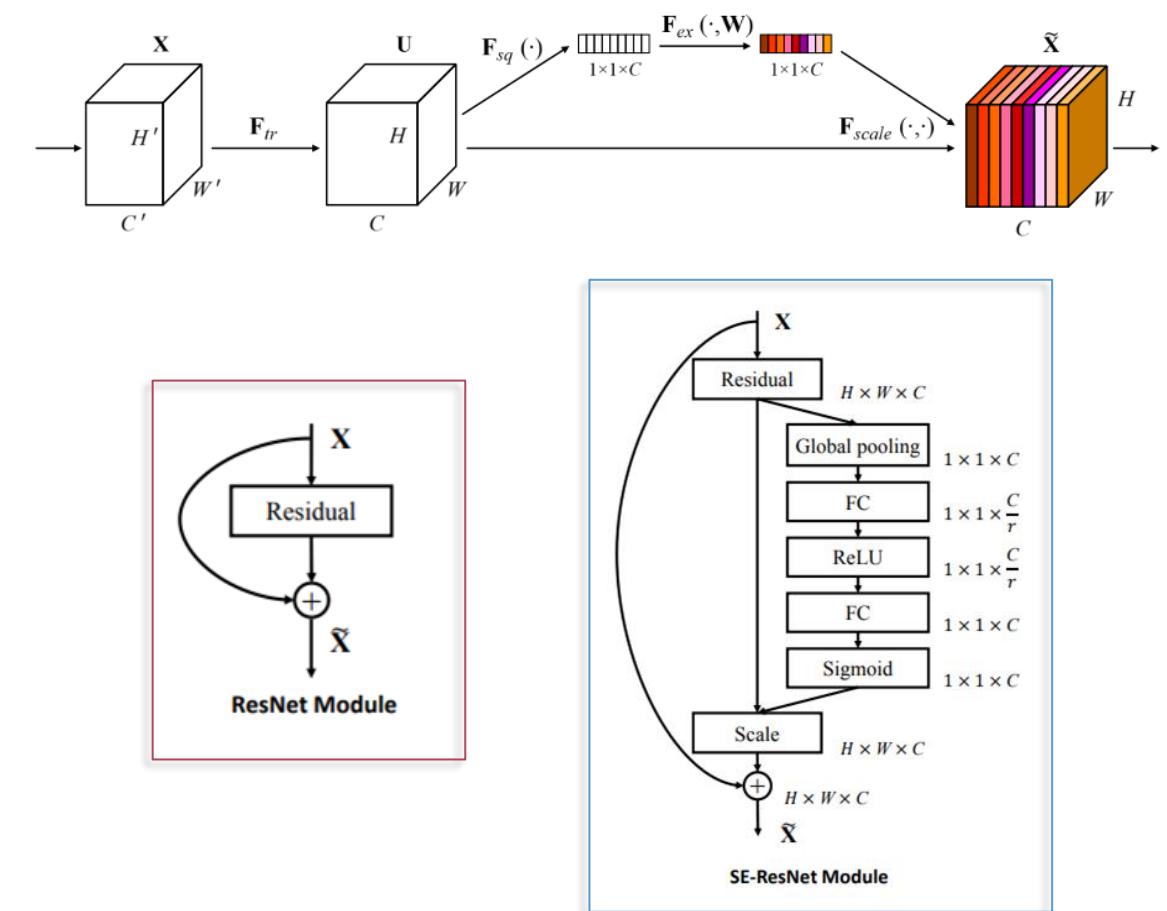


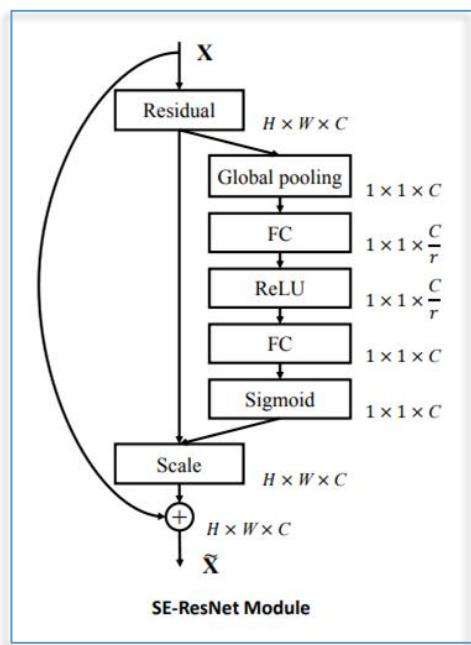
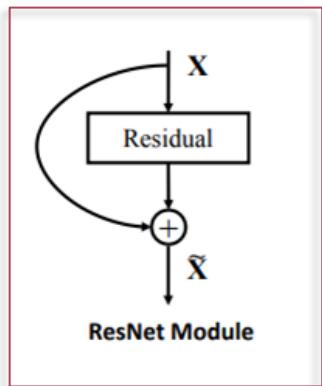
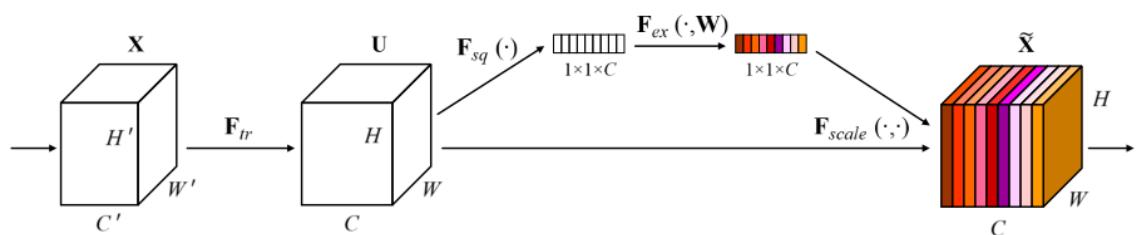
Transfer learning consistently improves performance across the 10 different CNN architectures



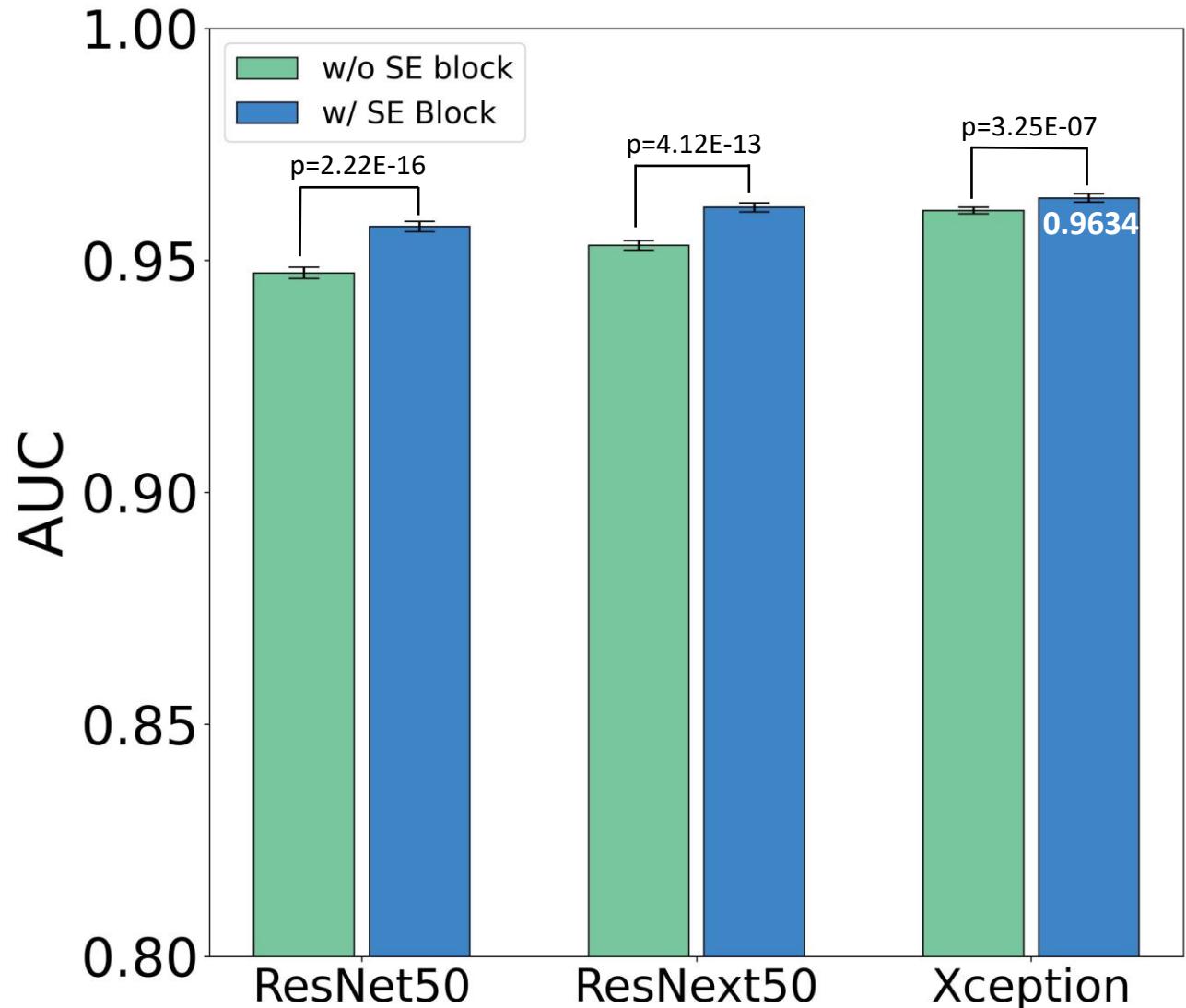
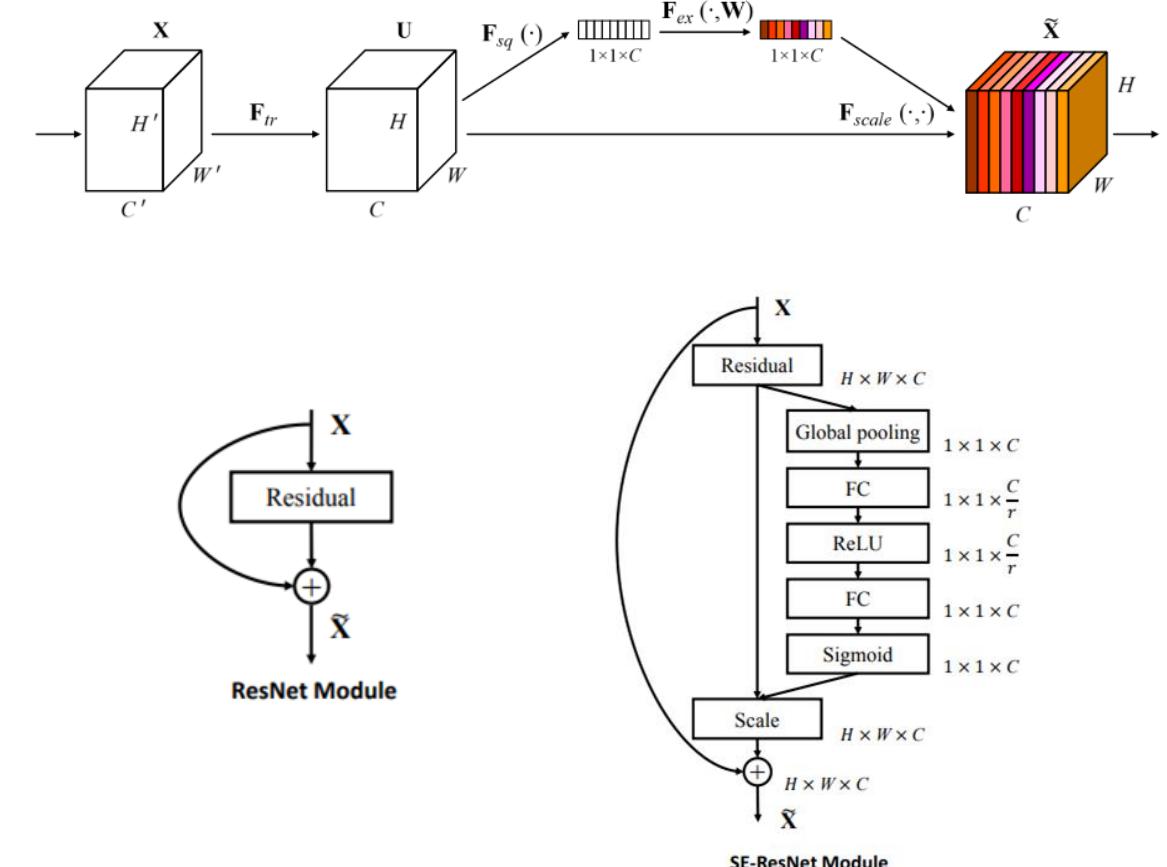
Transfer learning consistently improves performance across the 10 different CNN architectures



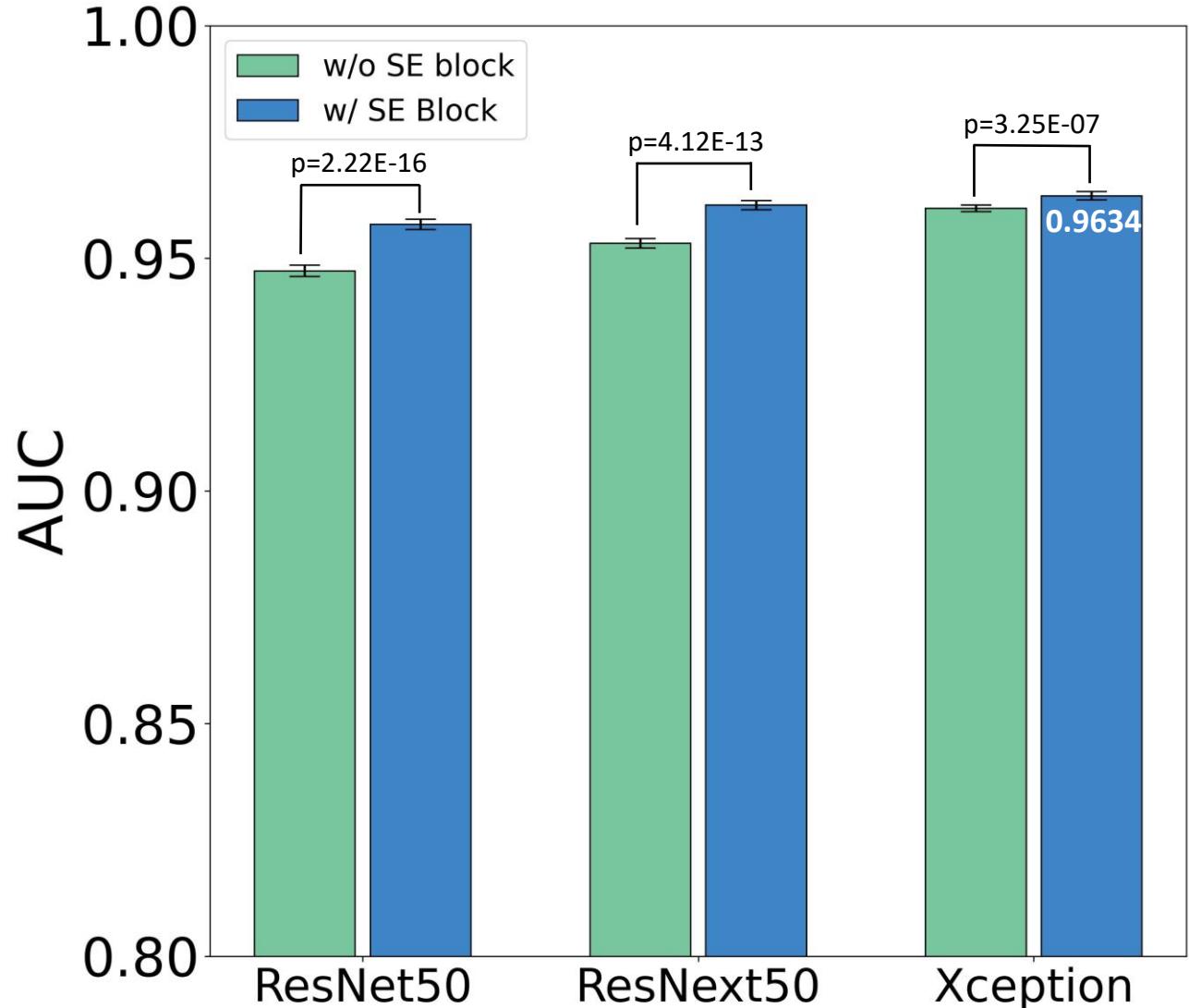
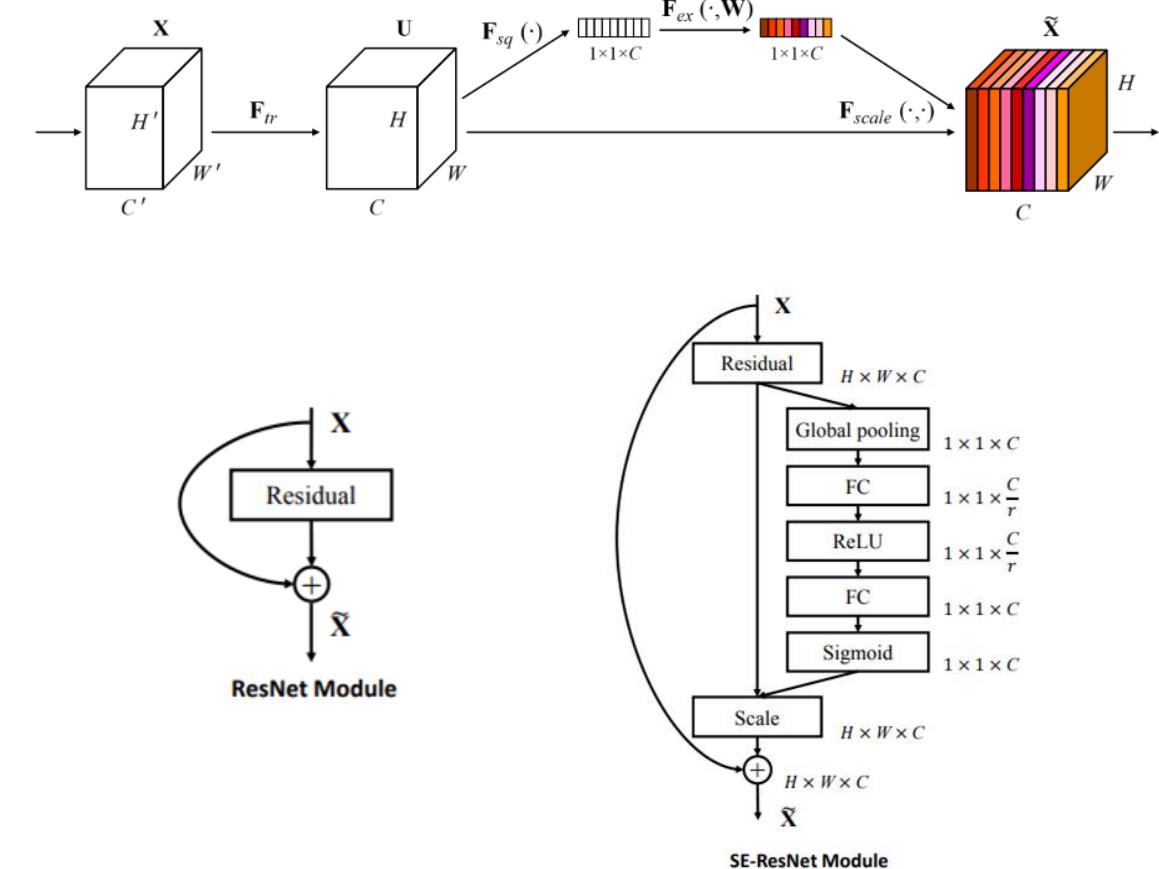


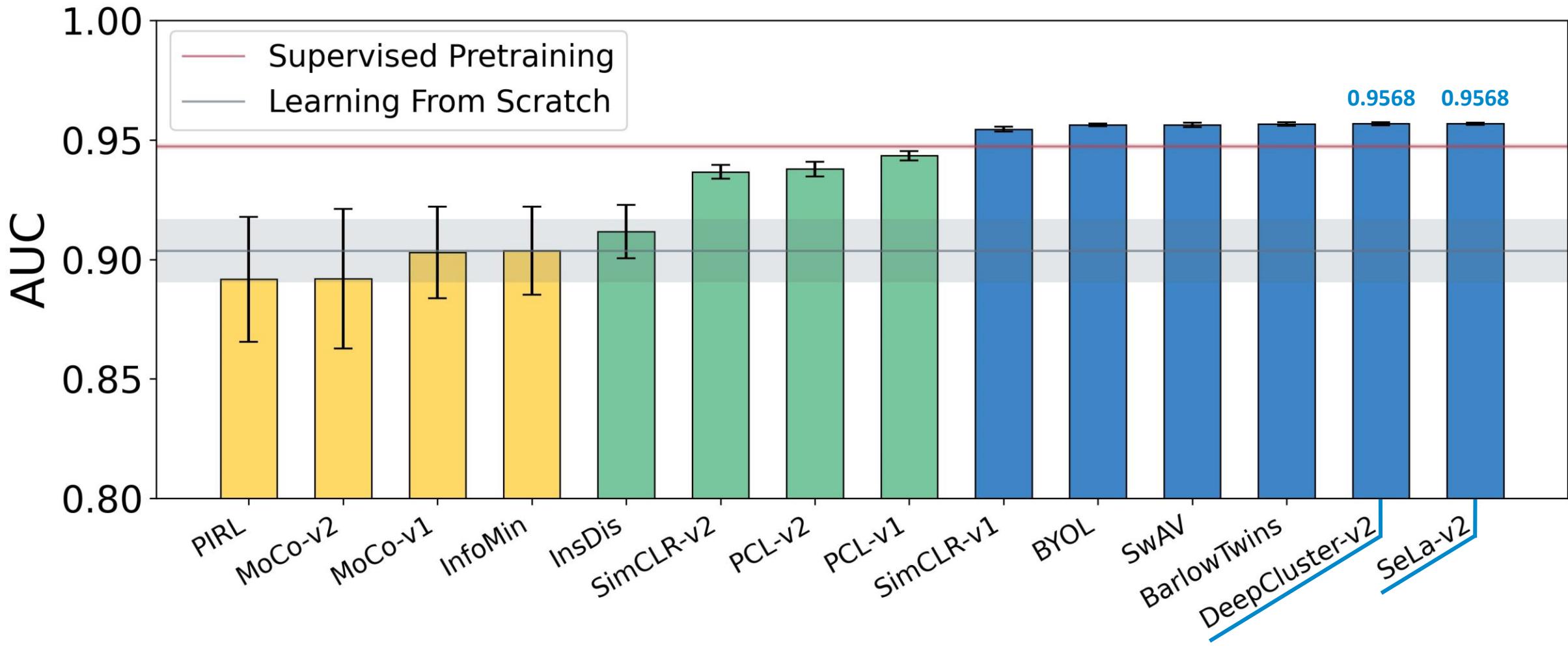


```
def se_block(in_block, ch, ratio=16):
    ➔ x = GlobalAveragePooling2D()(in_block)
    ➔ x = Dense(ch//ratio, activation='relu')(x)
    ➔ x = Dense(ch, activation='sigmoid')(x)
    return multiply()([in_block, x])
```

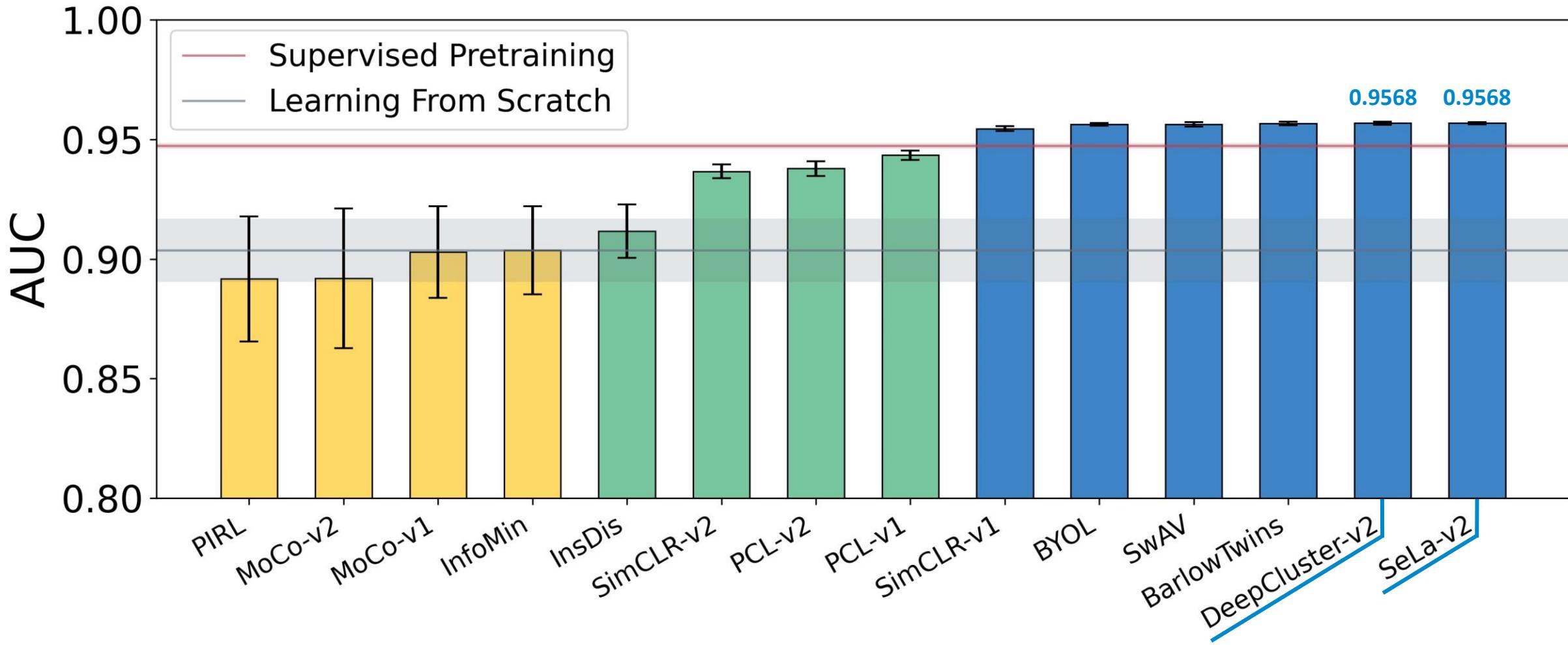


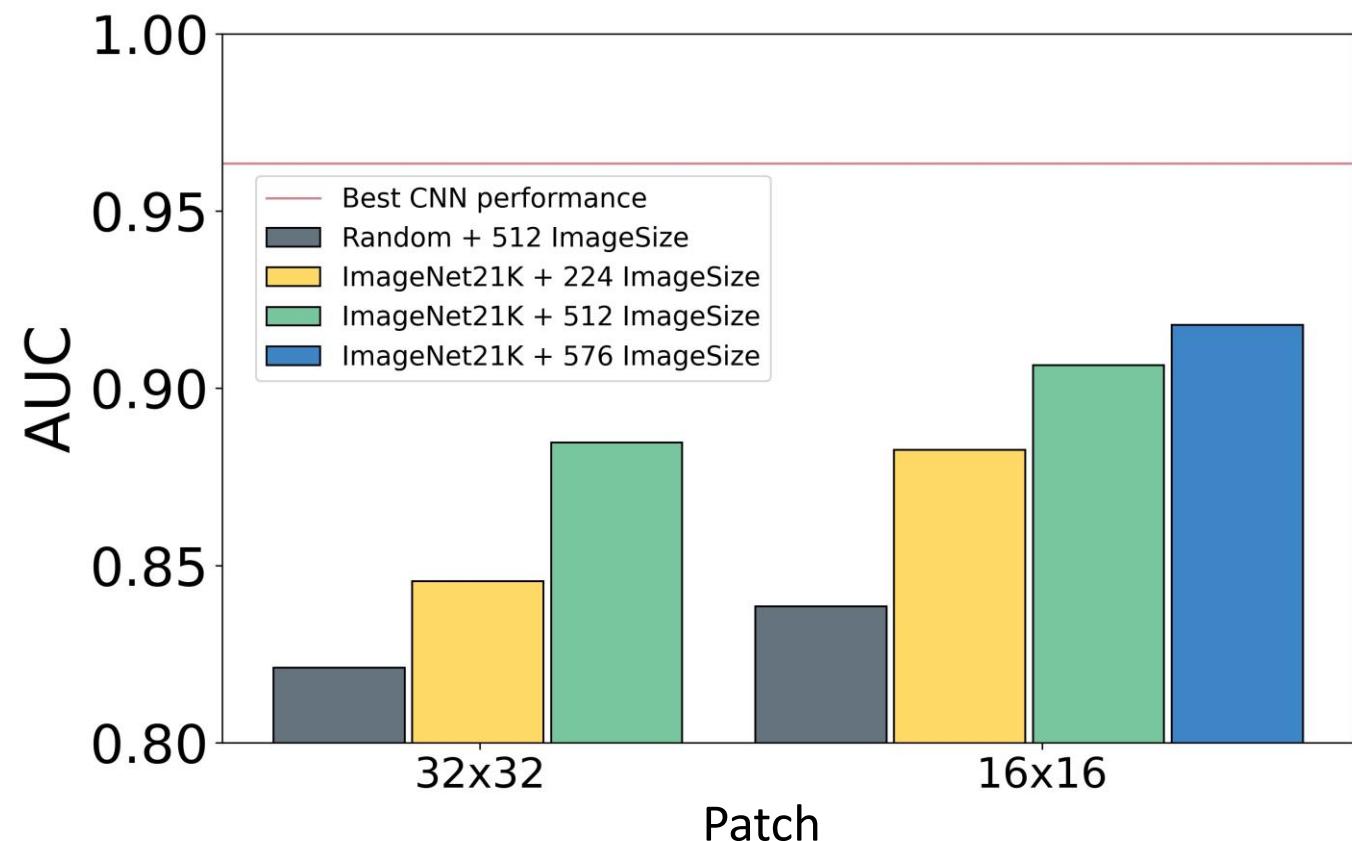
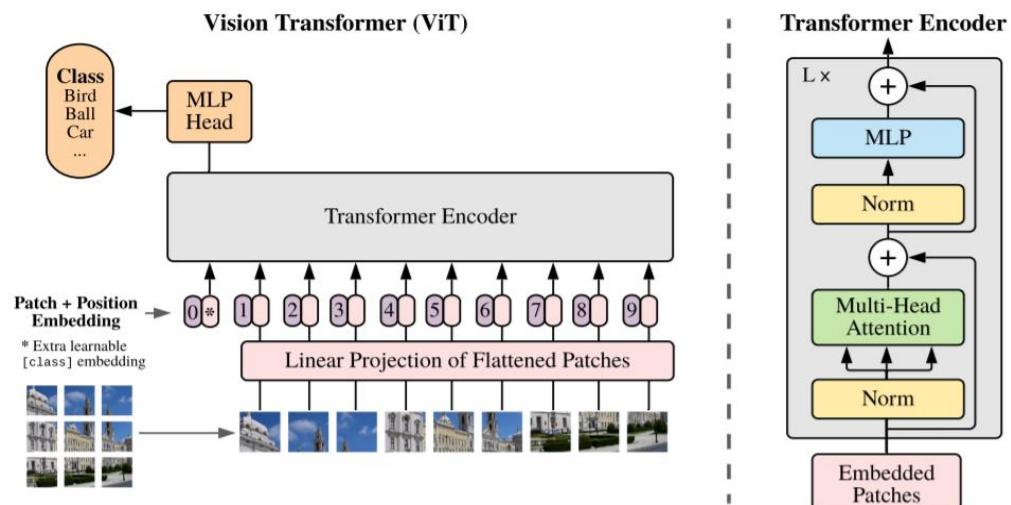
Squeeze and excitation (SE) blocks enhance CNN performance



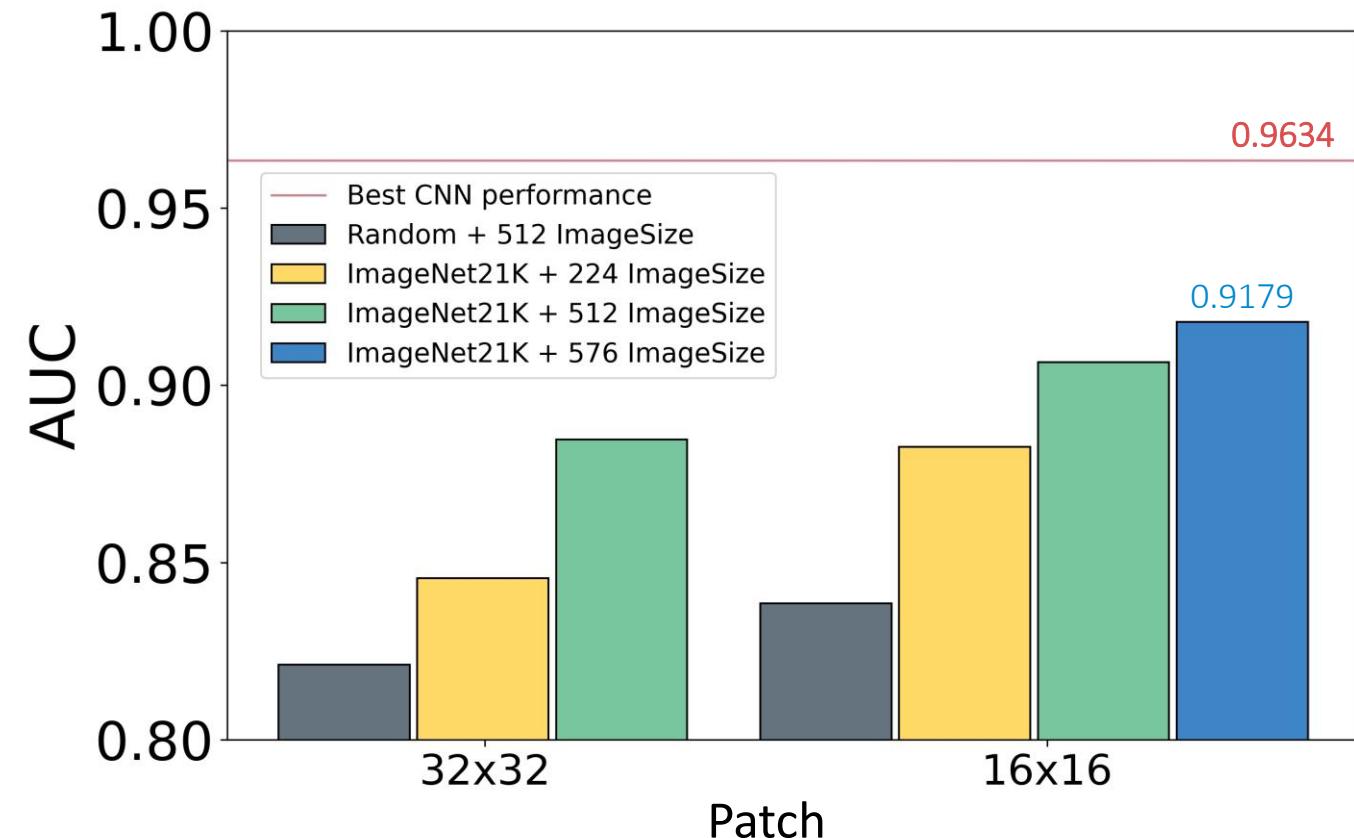
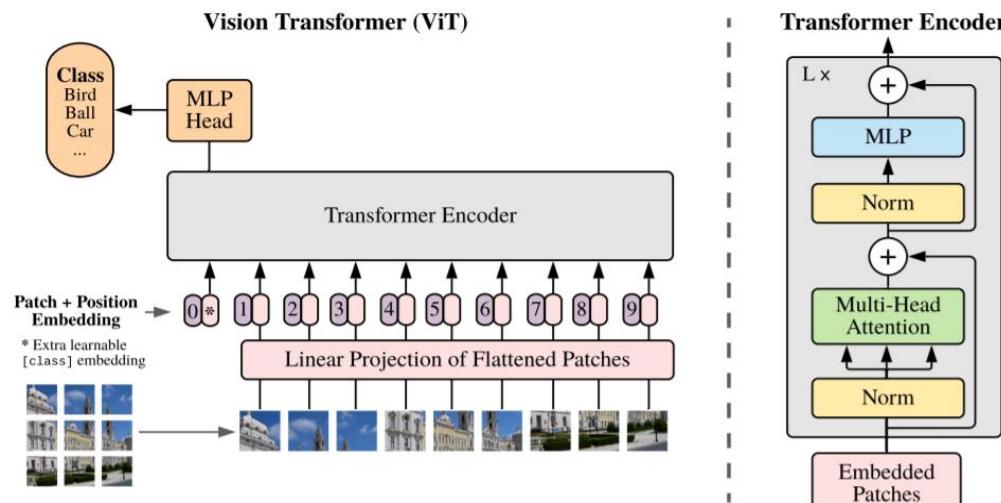


Self-supervised pre-training overtakes (fully) supervised pre-training

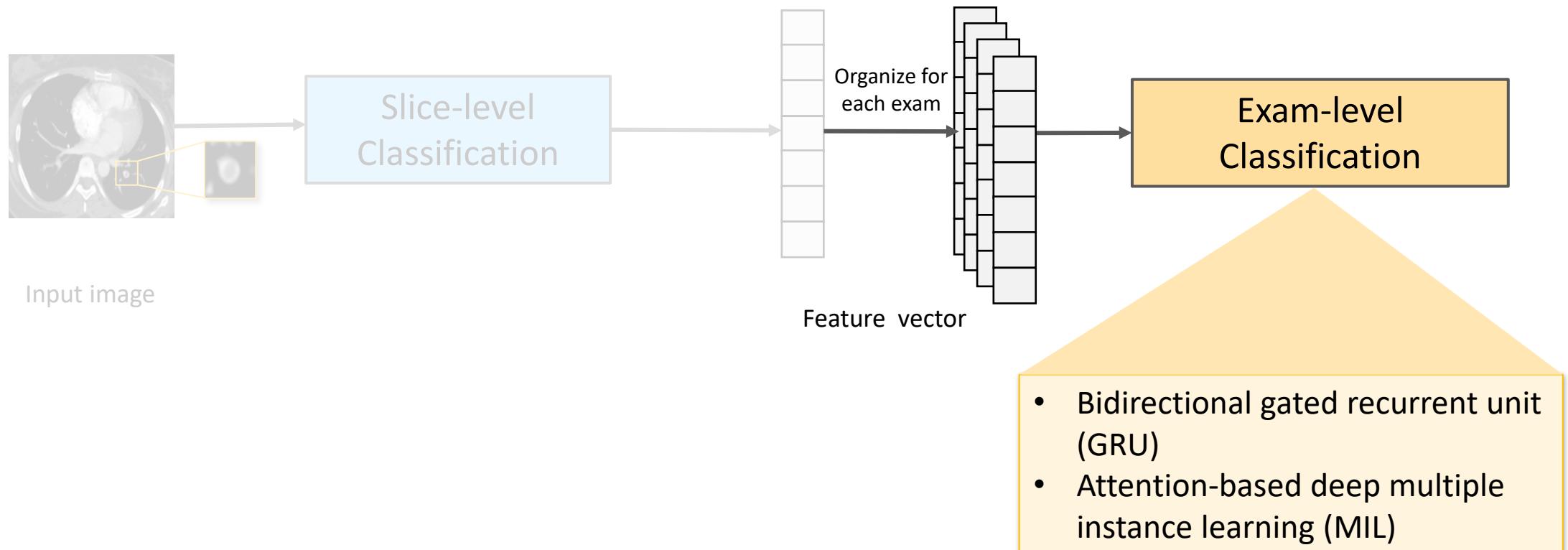


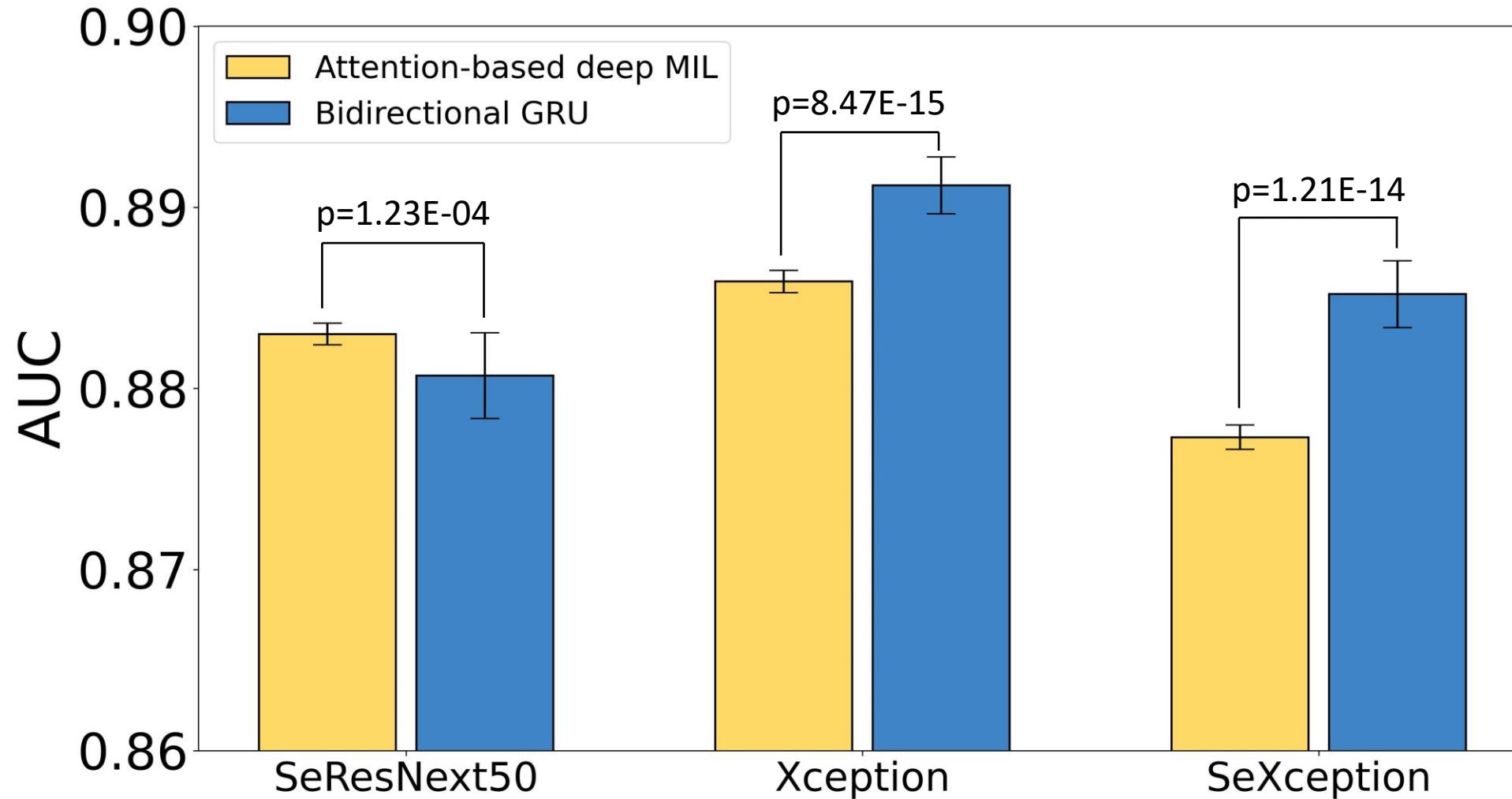


Vision transformers (ViT) underperform CNNs

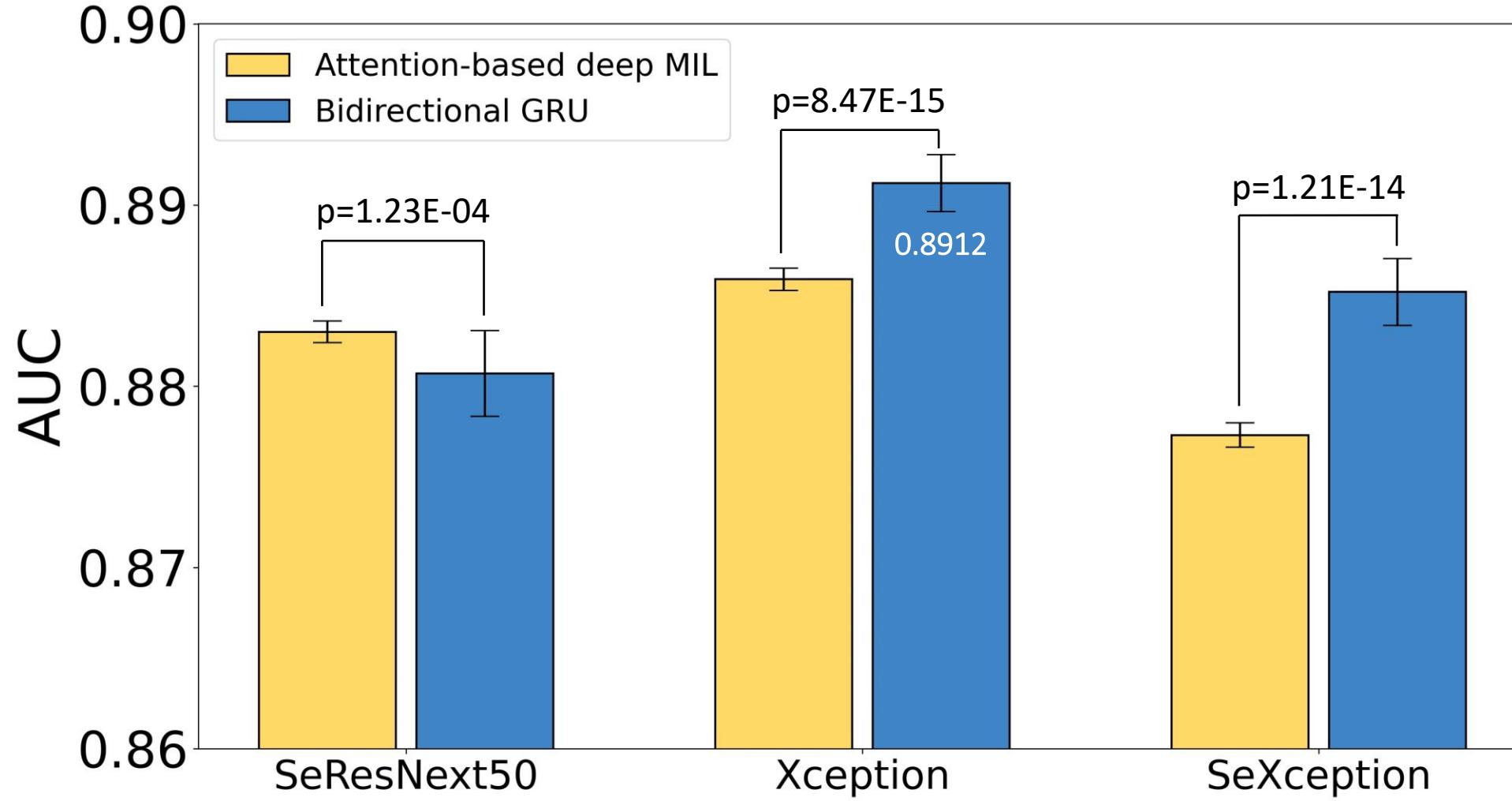


Second Stage

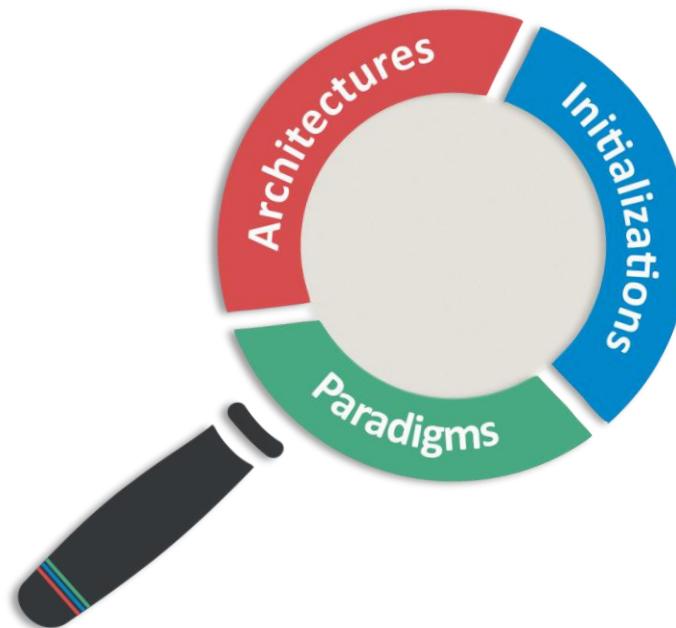




Bidirectional GRU marginally outperforms attention-based MIL at the exam level

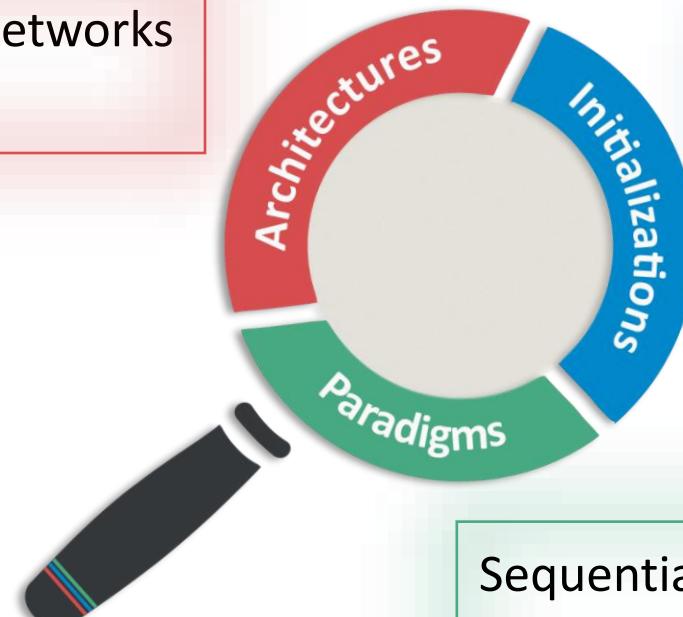


Contributions



Contributions

Convolutional neural networks
Vision transformers

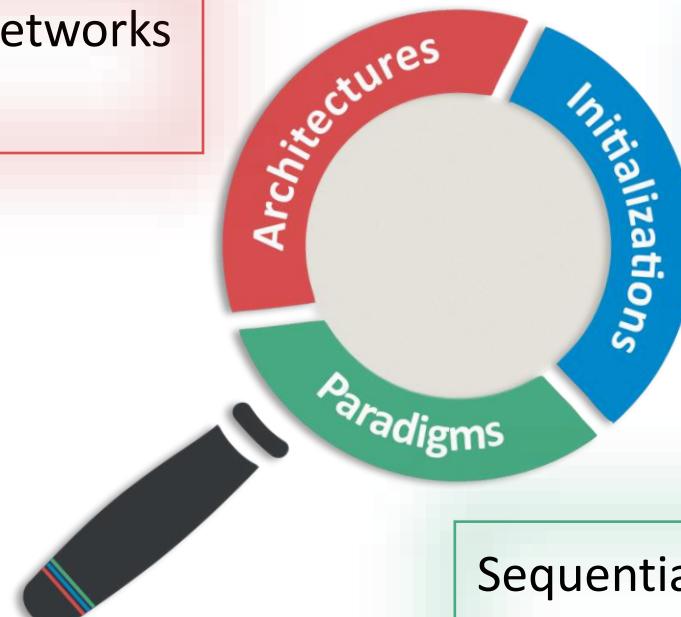


Random initialization
Supervised pre-training
Self-supervised pre-training

Sequential learning model
Multiple instance learning

Contributions

Convolutional neural networks
Vision transformers

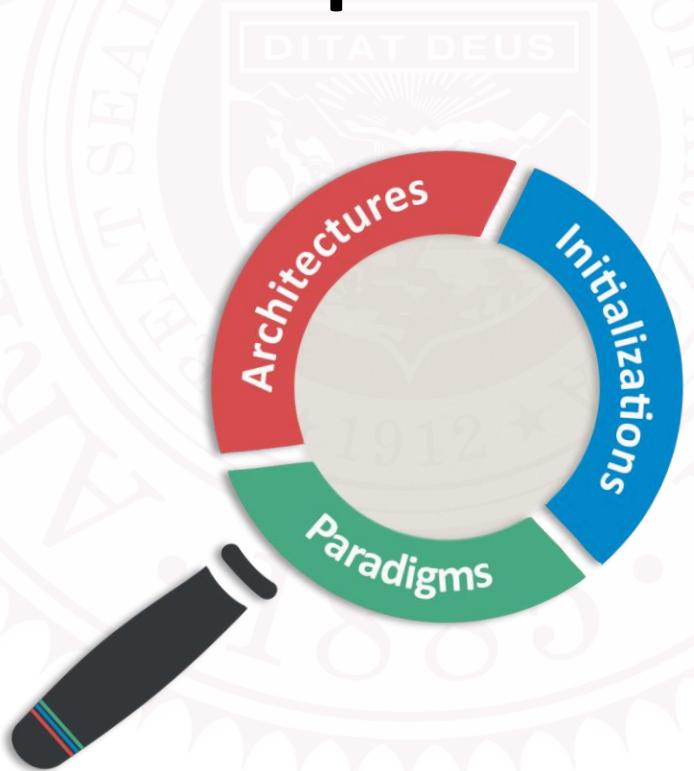


Random initialization
Supervised pre-training
Self-supervised pre-training

Sequential learning model
Multiple instance learning

Compared with the state-of-the-art, our optimal architectures for slice-level classification was **SeXception** and exam-level classification was **Xception** achieving an AUC gain of **0.2%** and **1.05%**, respectively.

Seeking an Optimal Approach for Computer-aided Pulmonary Embolism Detection



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https://github.com/JLiangLab/CAD_PE