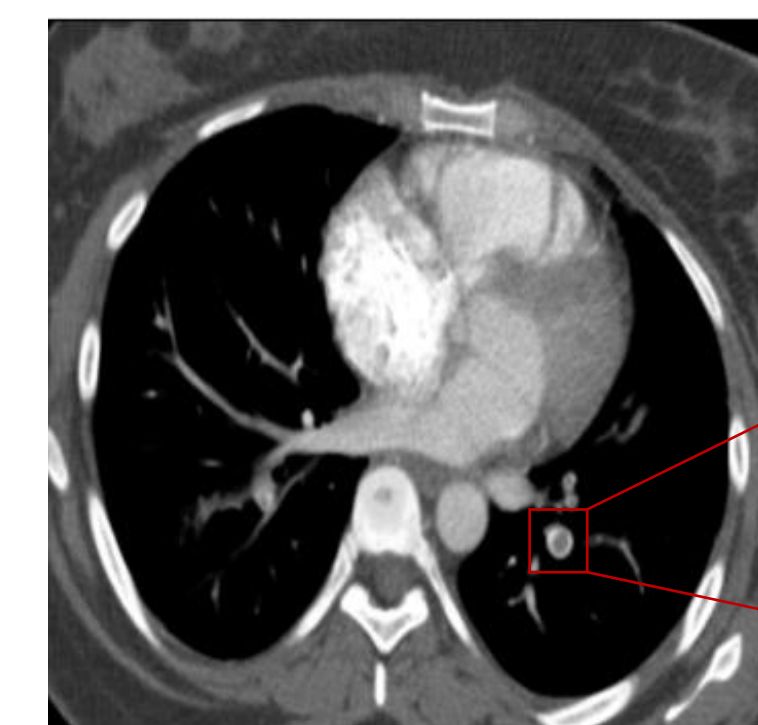
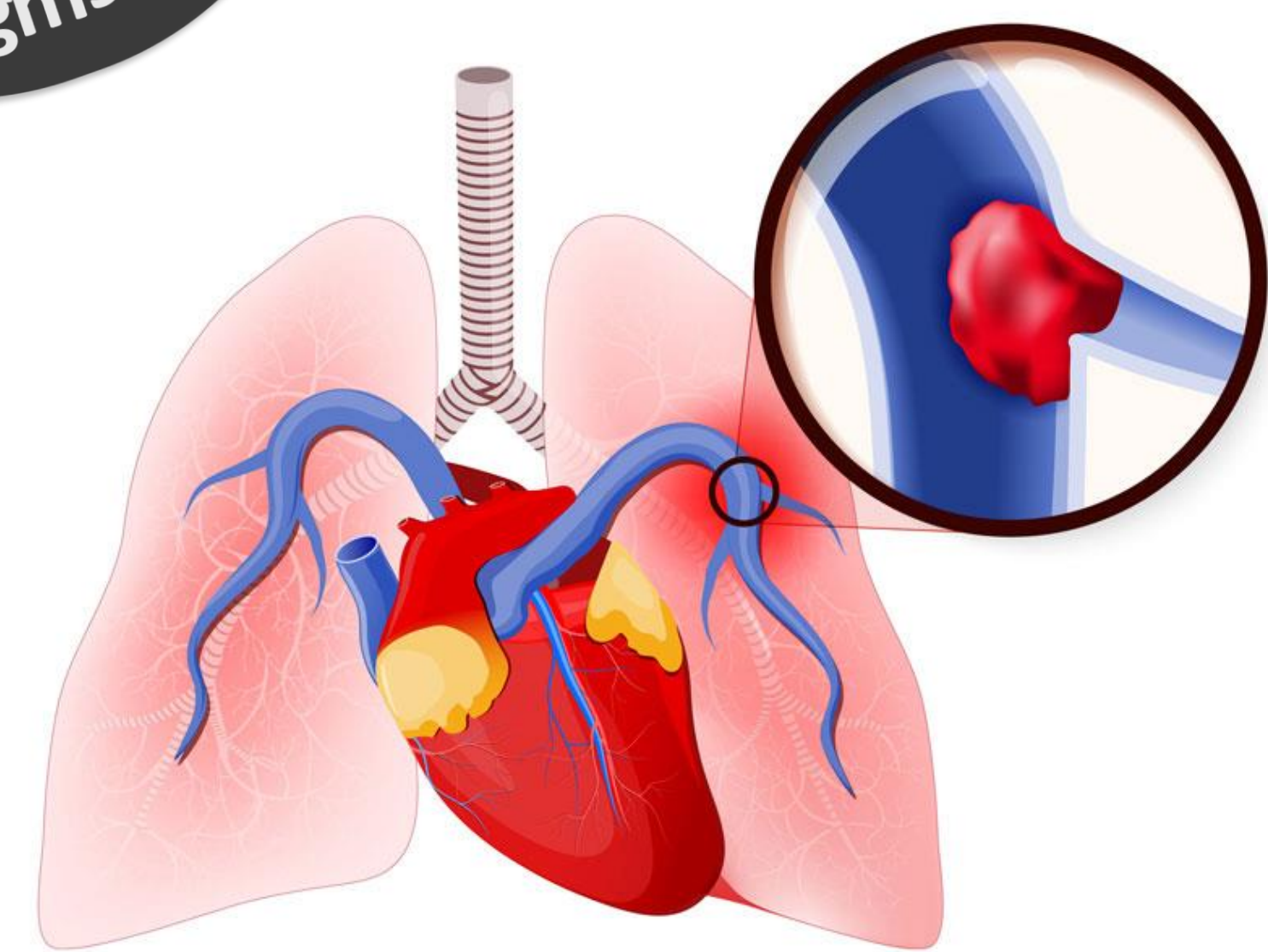


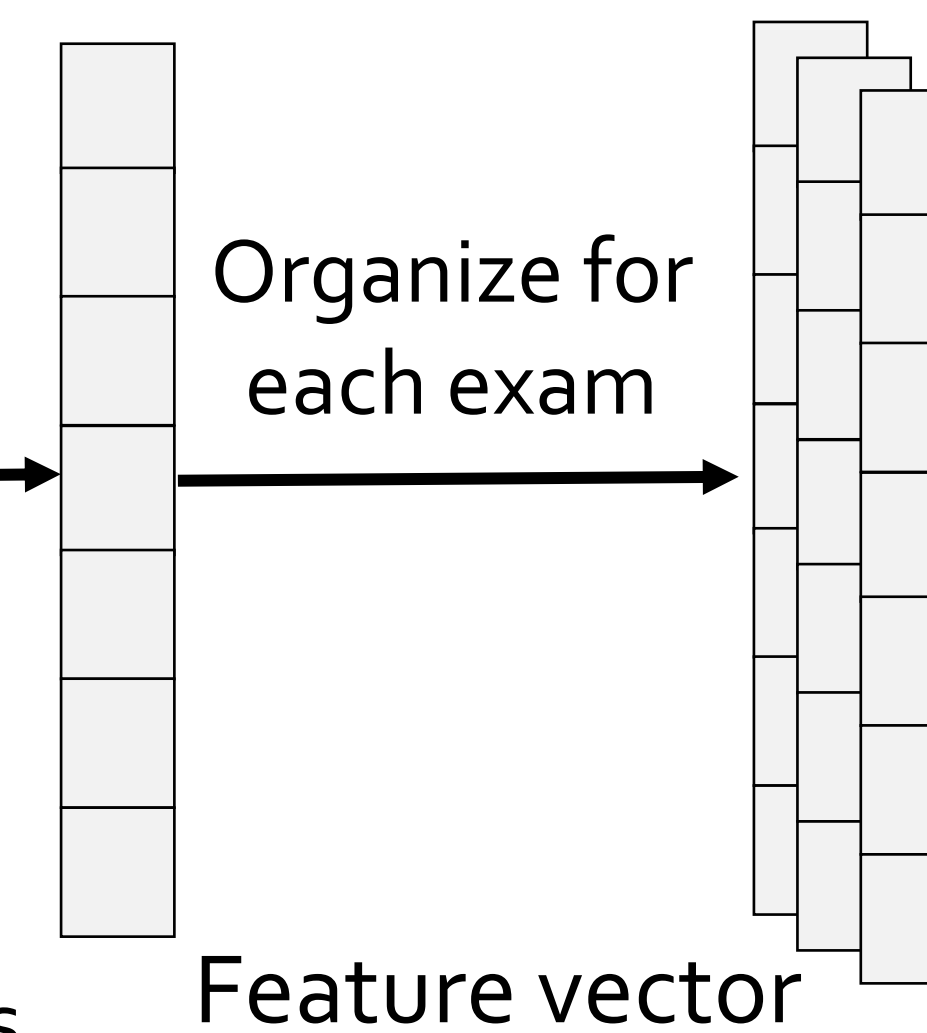
Seeking an Optimal Approach for Computer-aided Pulmonary Embolism Detection

What deep learning architectures, model initializations, and learning paradigms should be used for computer-aided pulmonary embolism detection?



Slice-level
Classification

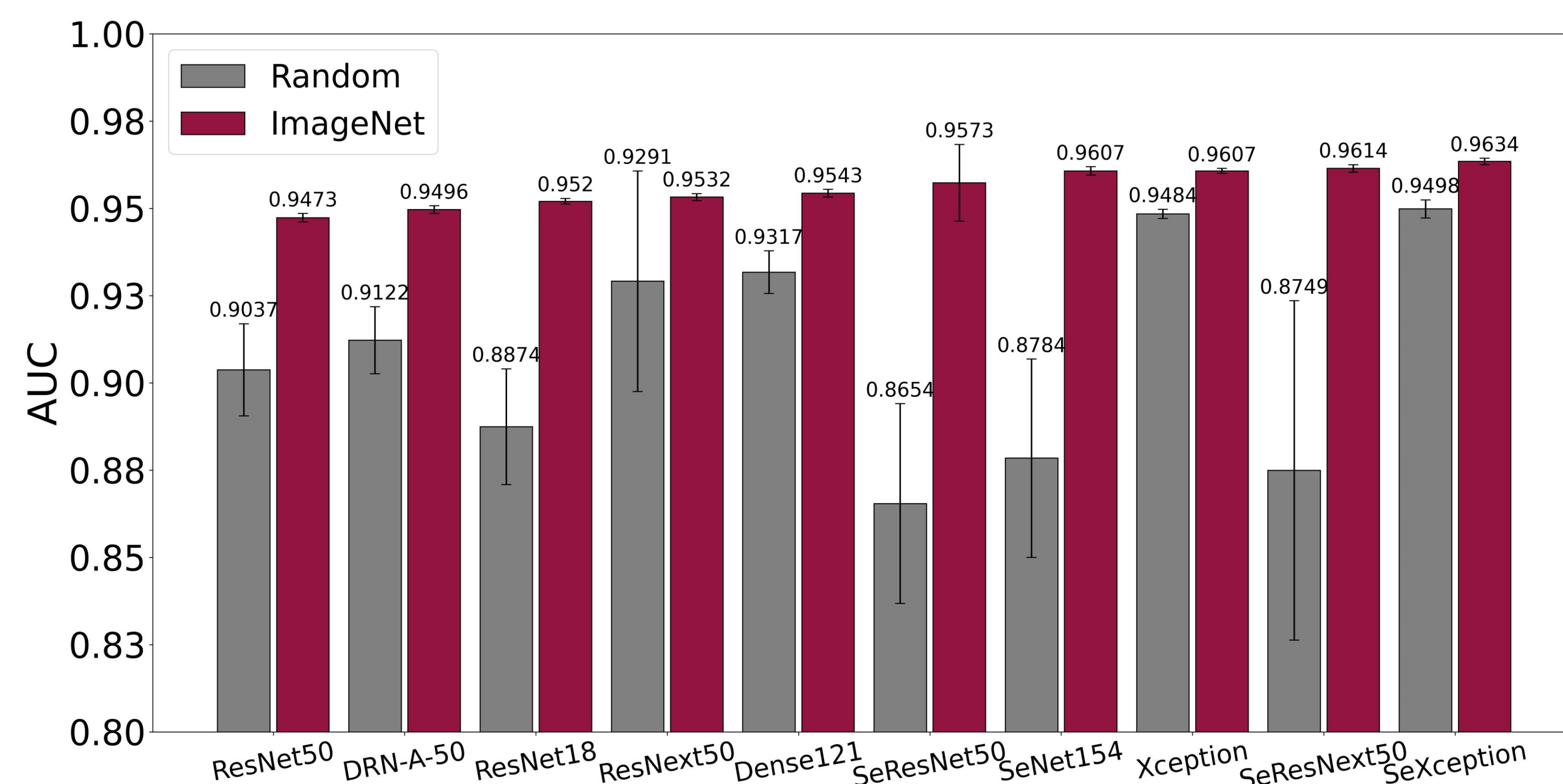
- Training from scratch
- Fine-tuning
 - Supervised pretrained models
 - Self-supervised pretrained models



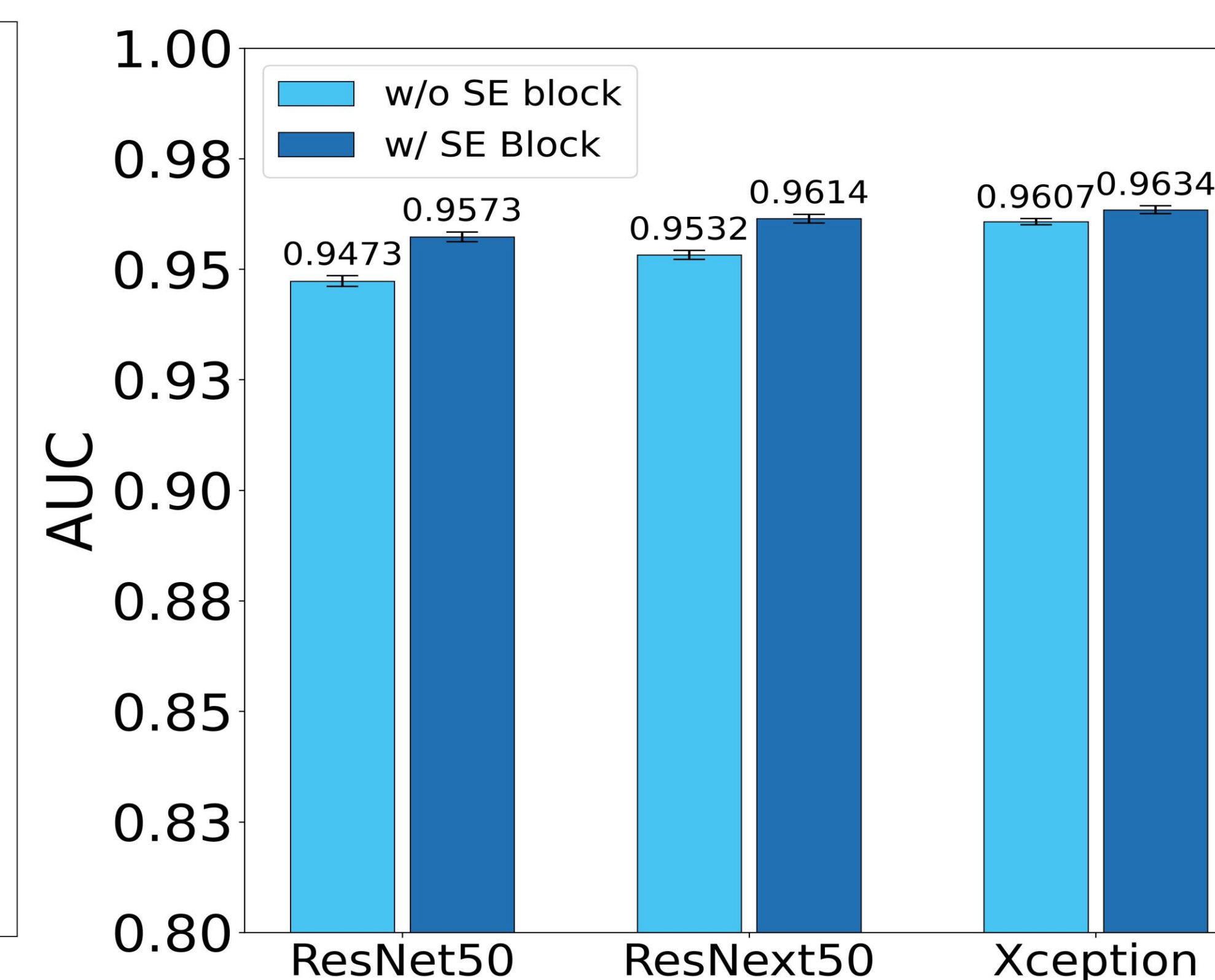
Exam-level
Classification

- Bidirectional gated recurrent unit (GRU)
- Attention-based deep multiple instance learning (MIL)

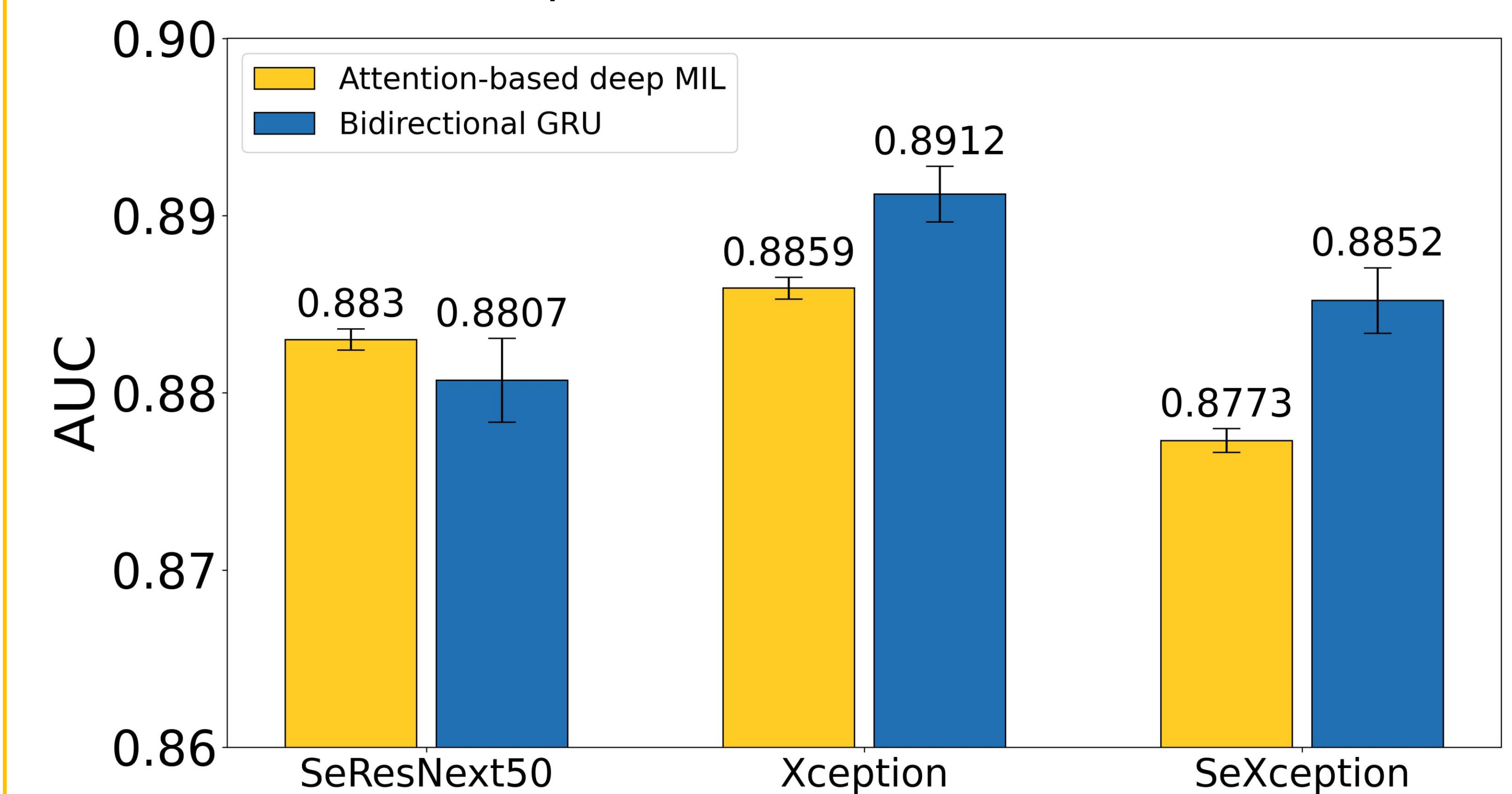
Transfer learning consistently improves performance across the 10 different CNN architectures



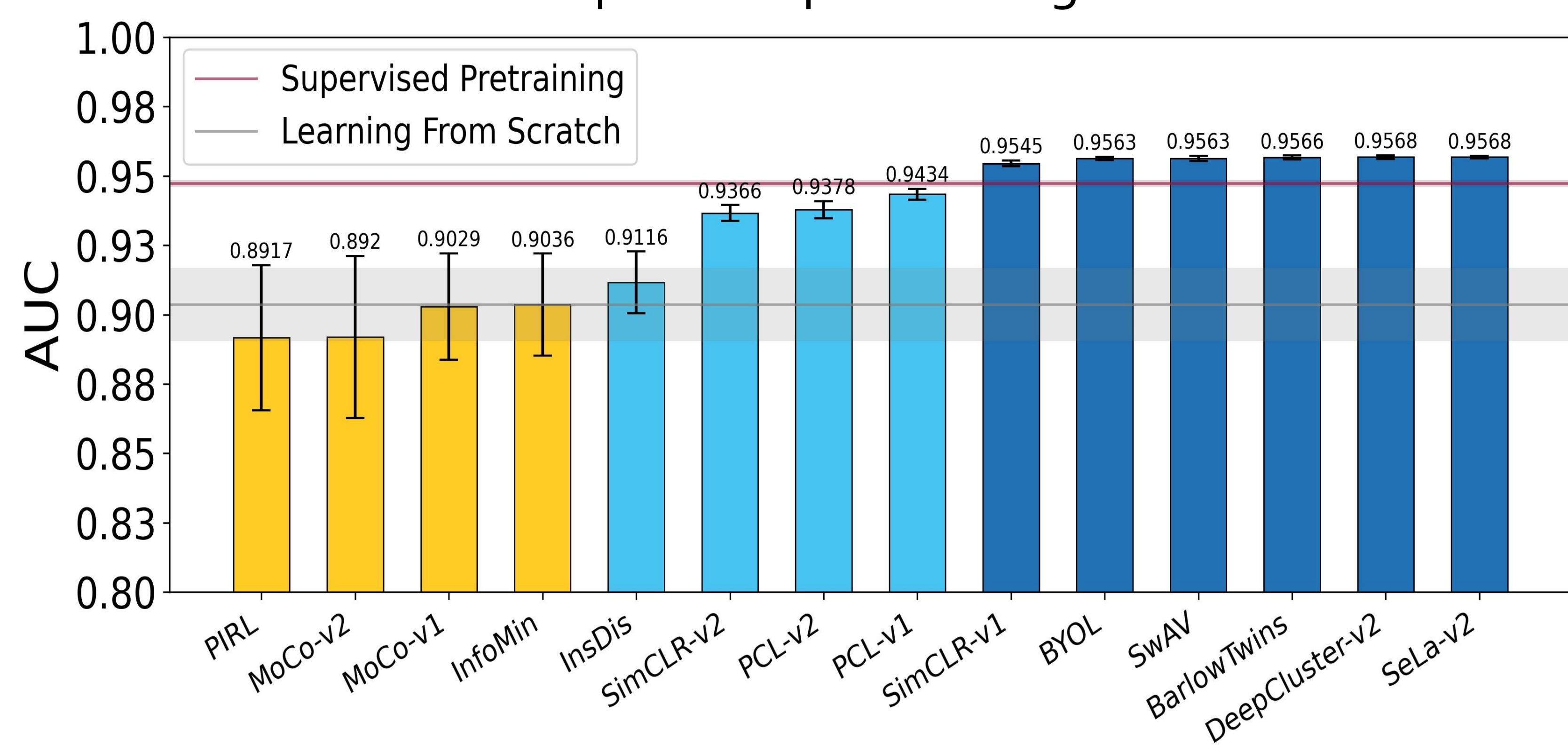
Squeeze & excitation blocks enhance CNN performance



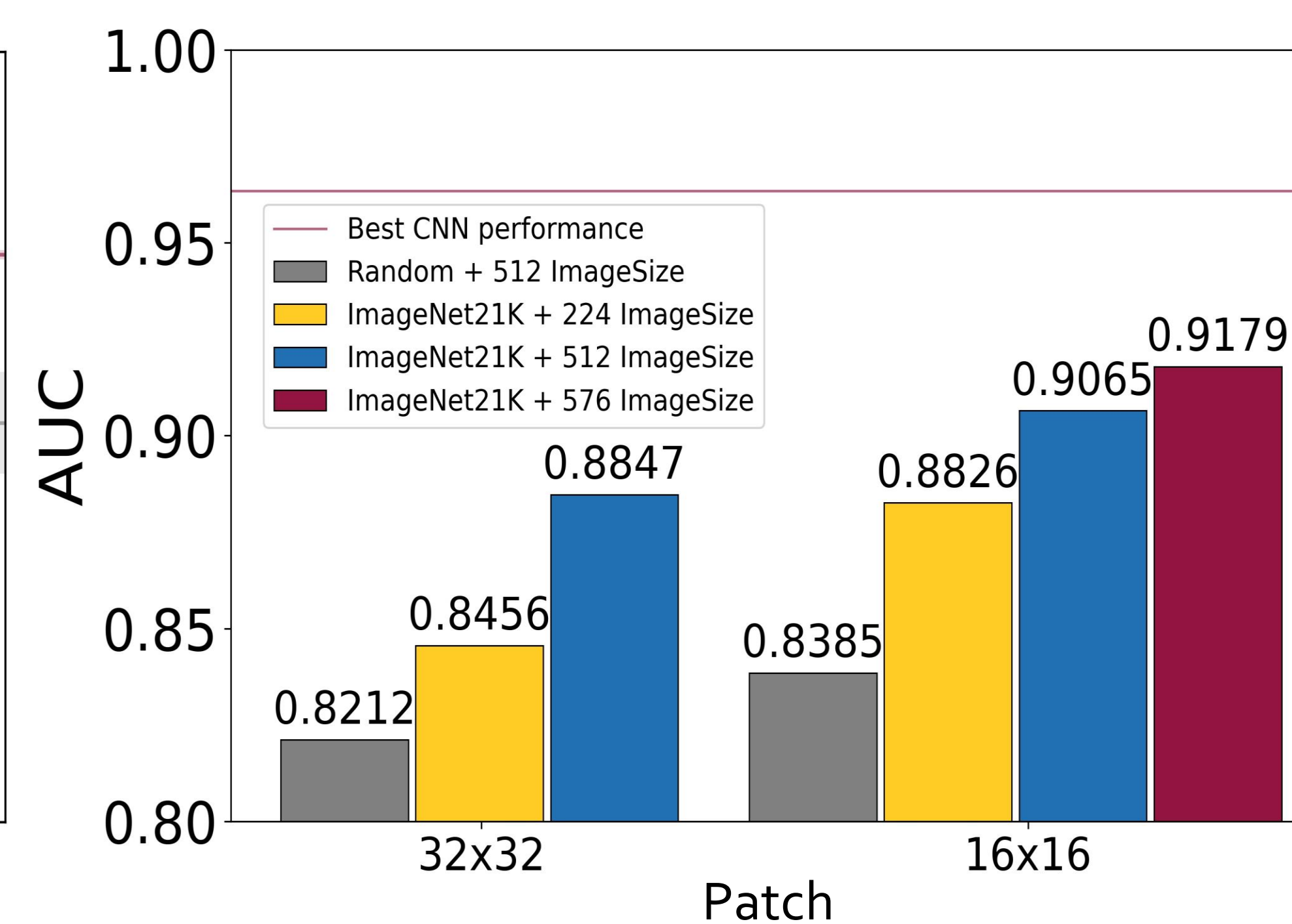
Bidirectional GRU marginally outperforms attention-based deep MIL at the exam level



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



Vision transformers underperform CNNs



Attention maps highlight the potential PE

