

Foundation X: Integrating **Classification**, **Localization**, and **Segmentation** through Lock-Release Pretraining Strategy for Chest X-ray Analysis

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Michael B. Gotway², and Jianming Liang¹

¹Arizona State University

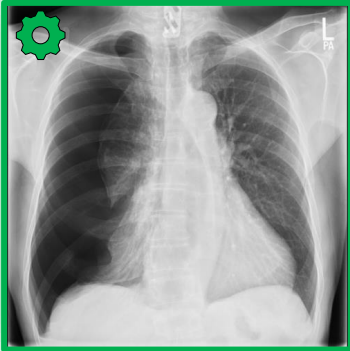
²Mayo Clinic







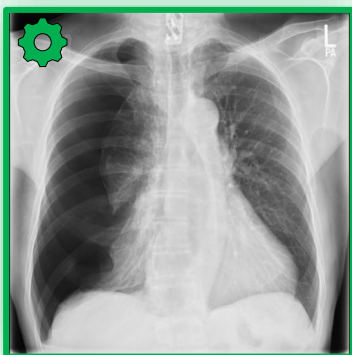
Classification Task



Pneumothorax: 1

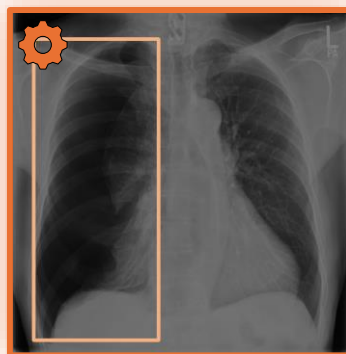


Classification Task



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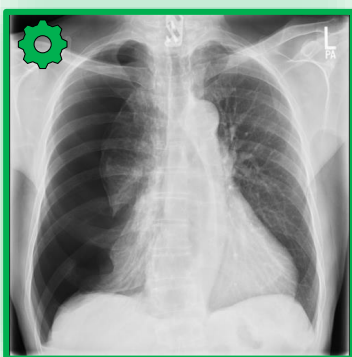
Localization Task



Bounding Box

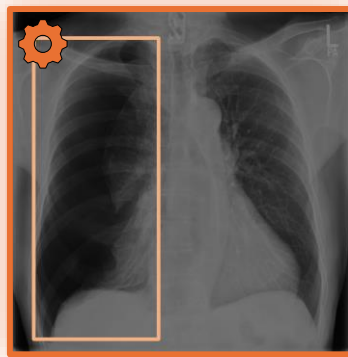


Classification Task



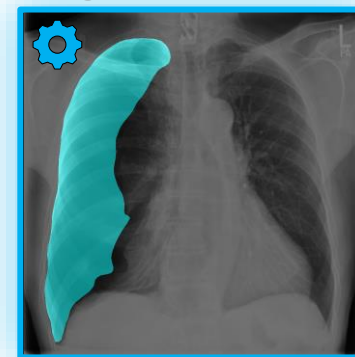
Pneumothorax: 1

Localization Task



Bounding Box

Segmentation Task



Mask

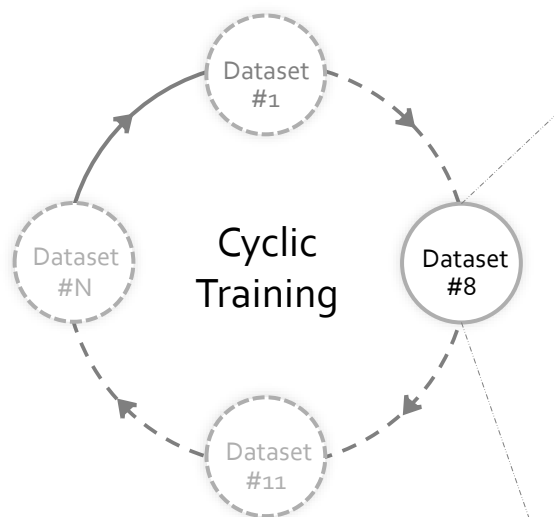
Dataset Overview with Classification, Localization, and Segmentation Heads








Dataset	Cls. Head	Loc. Head	Seg. Head
1. CheXpert	C ₁	-	-
2. NIH ChestX-ray14	C ₂	-	-
3. VinDr-CXR	C ₃	-	-
4. NIH Shenzhen CXR	C ₄	-	-
5. MIMIC-II	C ₅	-	-
6. TBX11k	C ₆	L ₁	-
7. NODE21	C ₇	L ₂	-
8. CANDID-PTX	C ₈	L ₃	S ₁
9. RSNA Pneumonia	C ₉	L ₄	-
10. ChestX-Det	C ₁₀	L ₅	S ₂
11. SIIM-ACR	C ₁₁	L ₆	S ₃

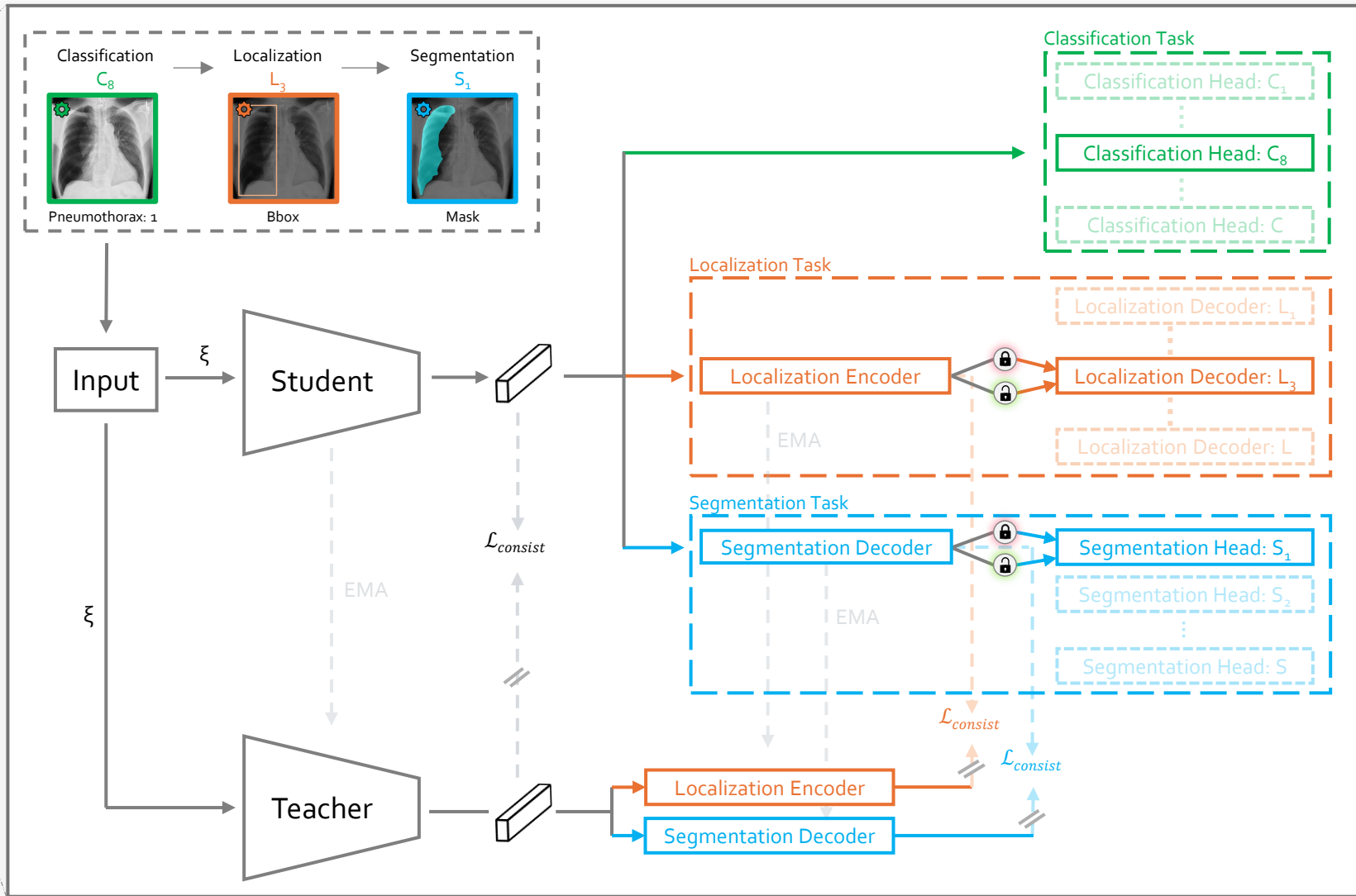
Dataset Overview with Classification, Localization, and Segmentation Heads

Dataset	Cls. Head	Loc. Head	Seg. Head
1. CheXpert	C_1	-	-
2. NIH ChestX-ray14	C_2	-	-
3. VinDr-CXR	C_3	-	-
4. NIH Shenzhen CXR	C_4	-	-
5. MIMIC-II	C_5	-	-
6. TBX11k	C_6	L_1	-
7. NODE21	C_7	L_2	-
8. CANDID-PTX	C_8	L_3	S_1
9. RSNA Pneumonia	C_9	L_4	-
10. ChestX-Det	C_{10}	L_5	S_2
11. SIIM-ACR	C_{11}	L_6	S_3

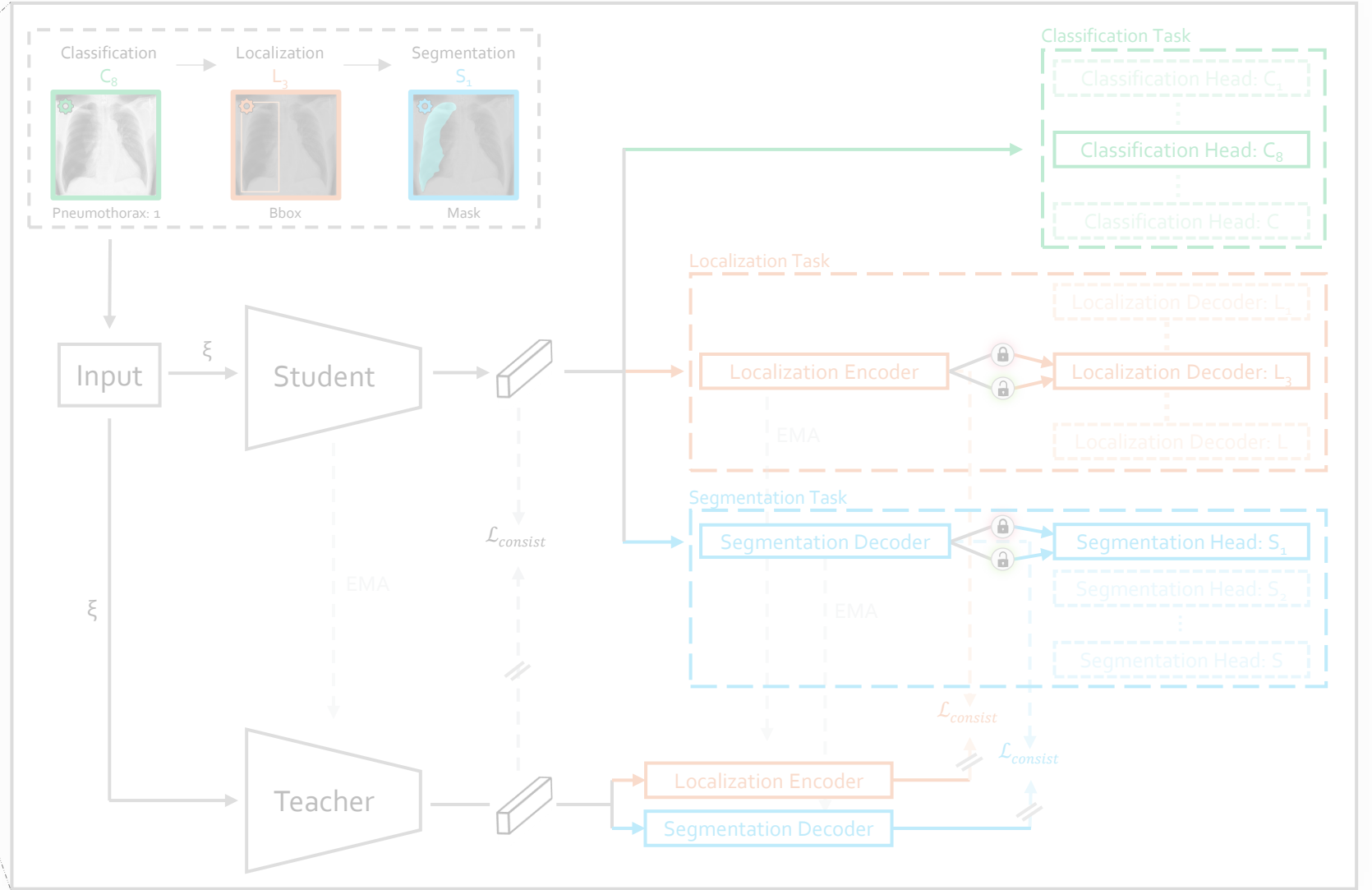
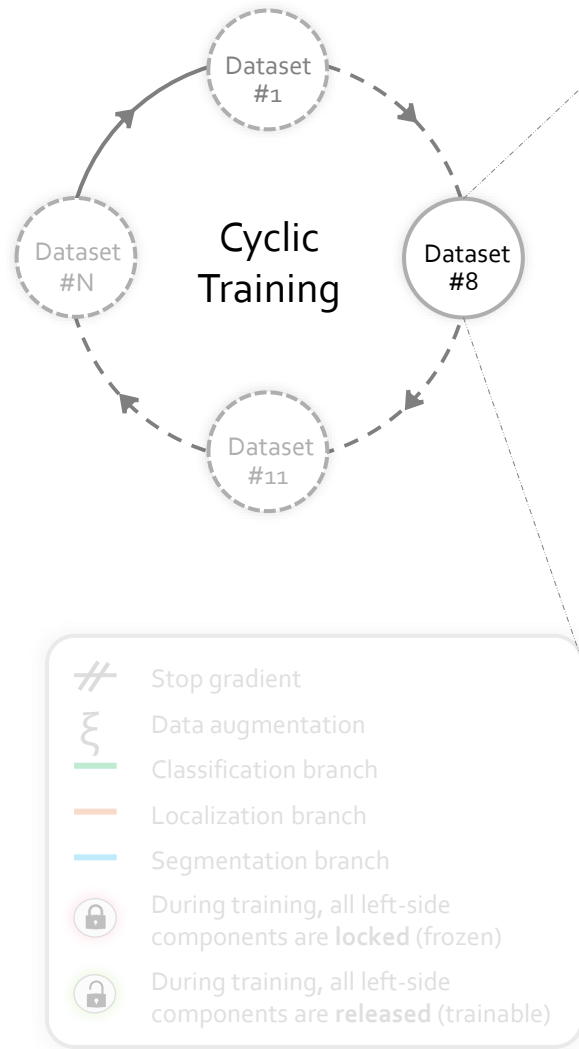
Example: 8. CANDID-PTX



-  Stop gradient
-  Data augmentation
-  Classification branch
-  Localization branch
-  Segmentation branch
-  During training, all left-side components are **locked** (frozen)
-  During training, all left-side components are **released** (trainable)



Example: 8. CANDID-PTX





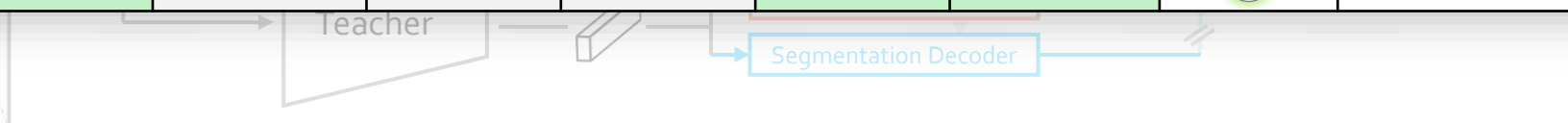
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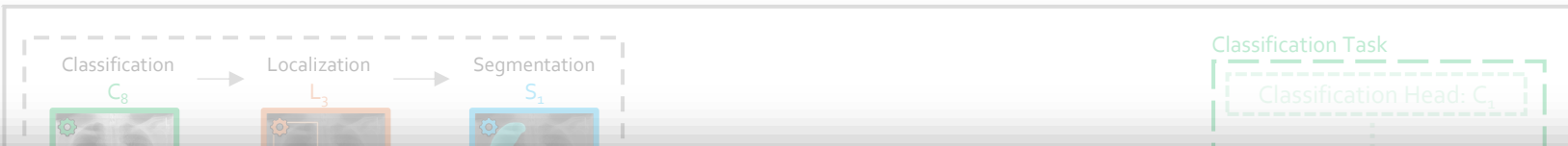
Lock-Release Pretraining Strategy

	Epoch #	Data Size	Backbone	Cls.Head	Loc.Enc	Loc.Dec	Seg.Dec	Seg.Head	Mode	Training Task
Cycle 1	1	Full	Trainable	Trainable	-	-	-	-	Release 	Classification
	2	Half	Frozen	-	Frozen	Trainable	-	-	Lock 	Localization
	3	Full	Trainable	-	Trainable	Trainable	-	-	Release 	Localization
	4	Half	Frozen	-	-	-	Frozen	Trainable	Lock 	Segmentation
	5	Full	Trainable	-	-	-	Trainable	Trainable	Release 	Segmentation




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Example: 8. CANDID-PTX



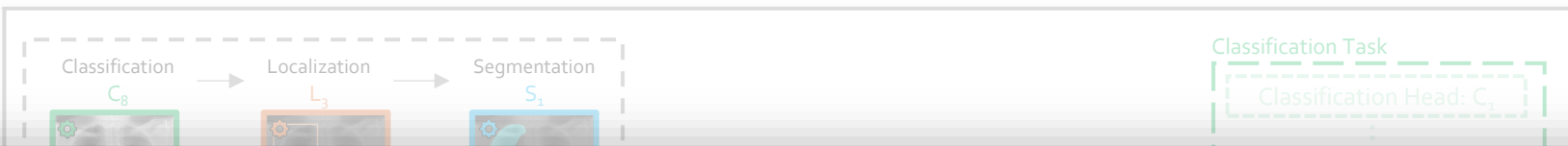
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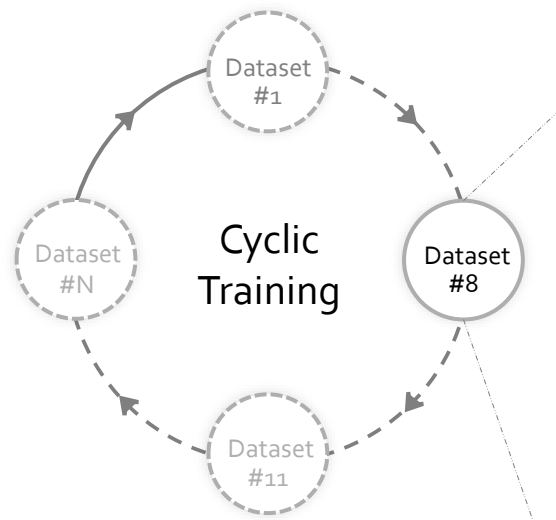
Lock-Release Pretraining Strategy








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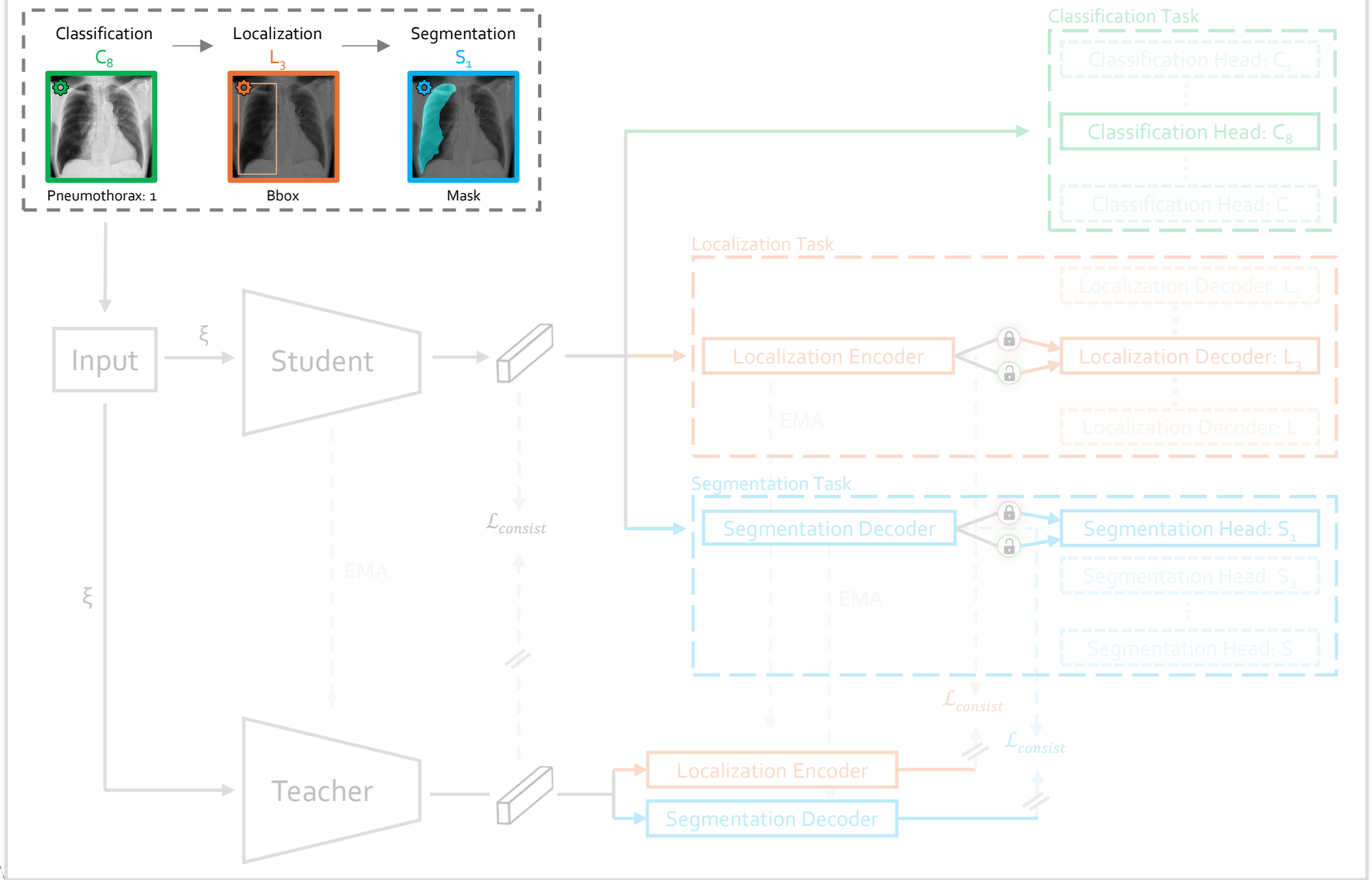
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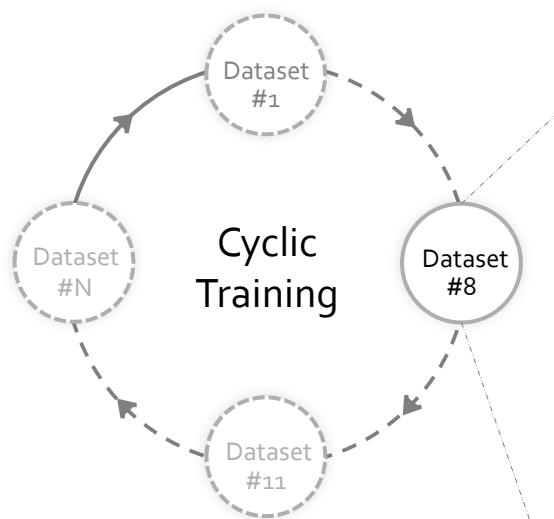
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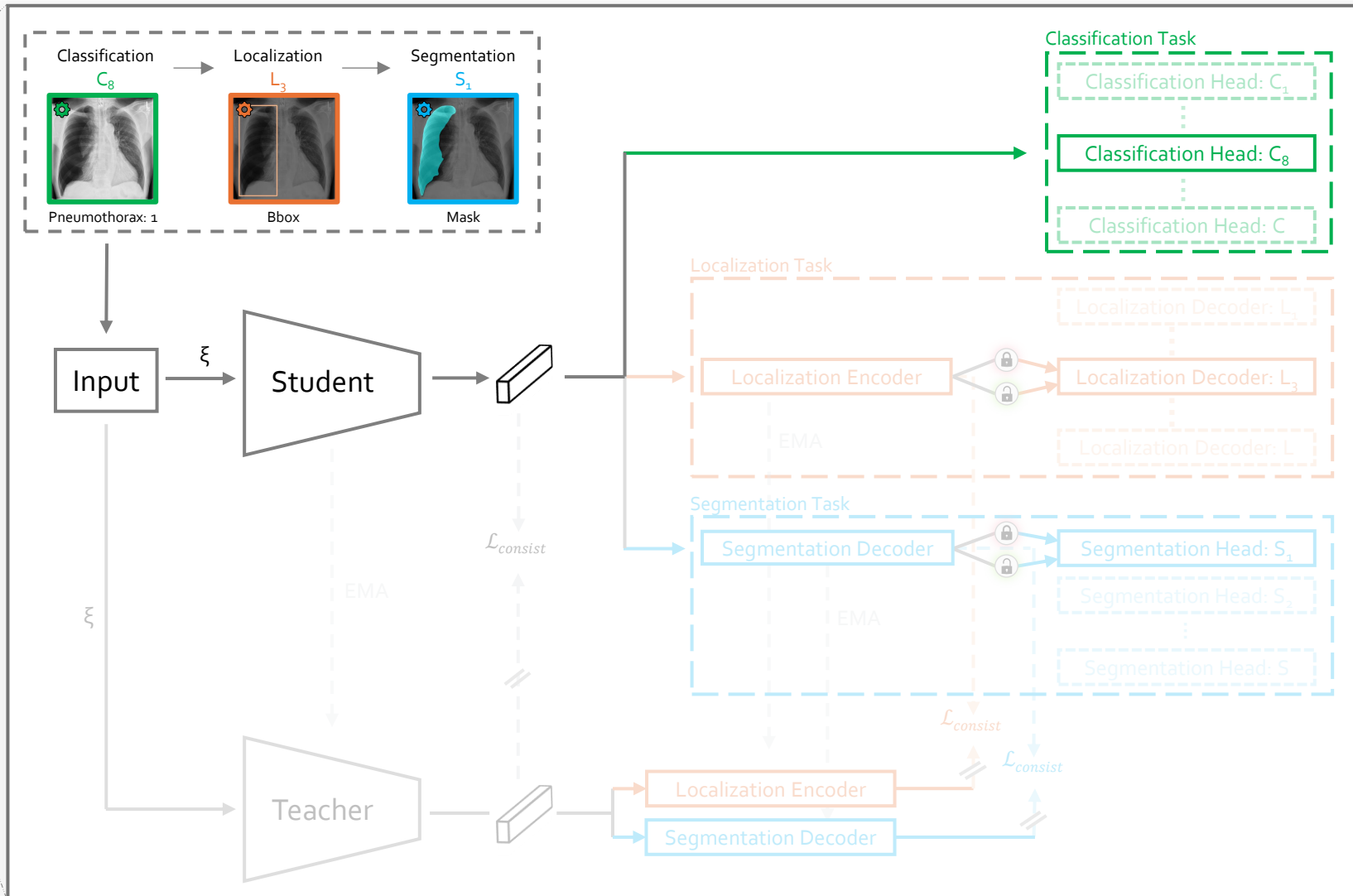
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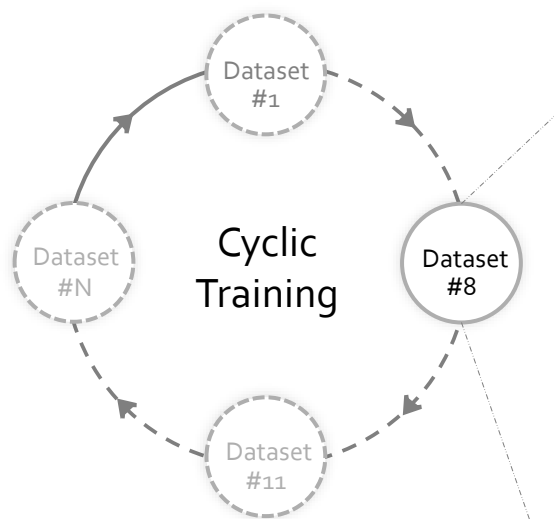
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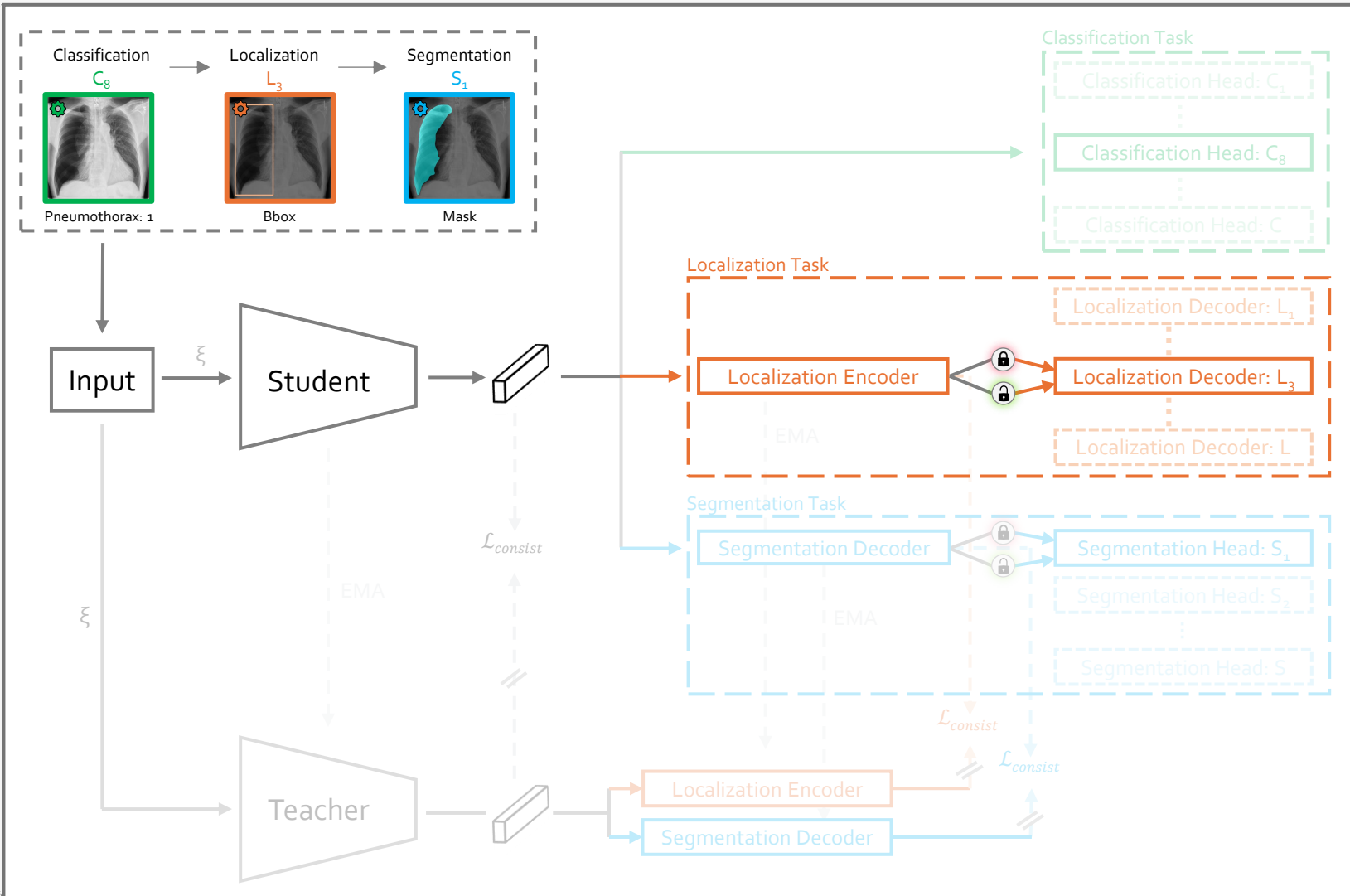
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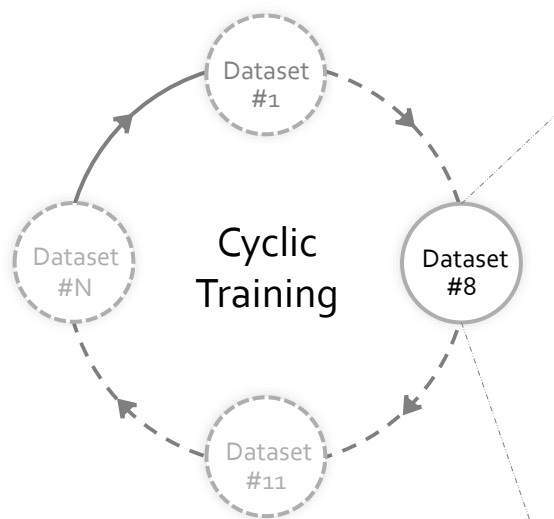
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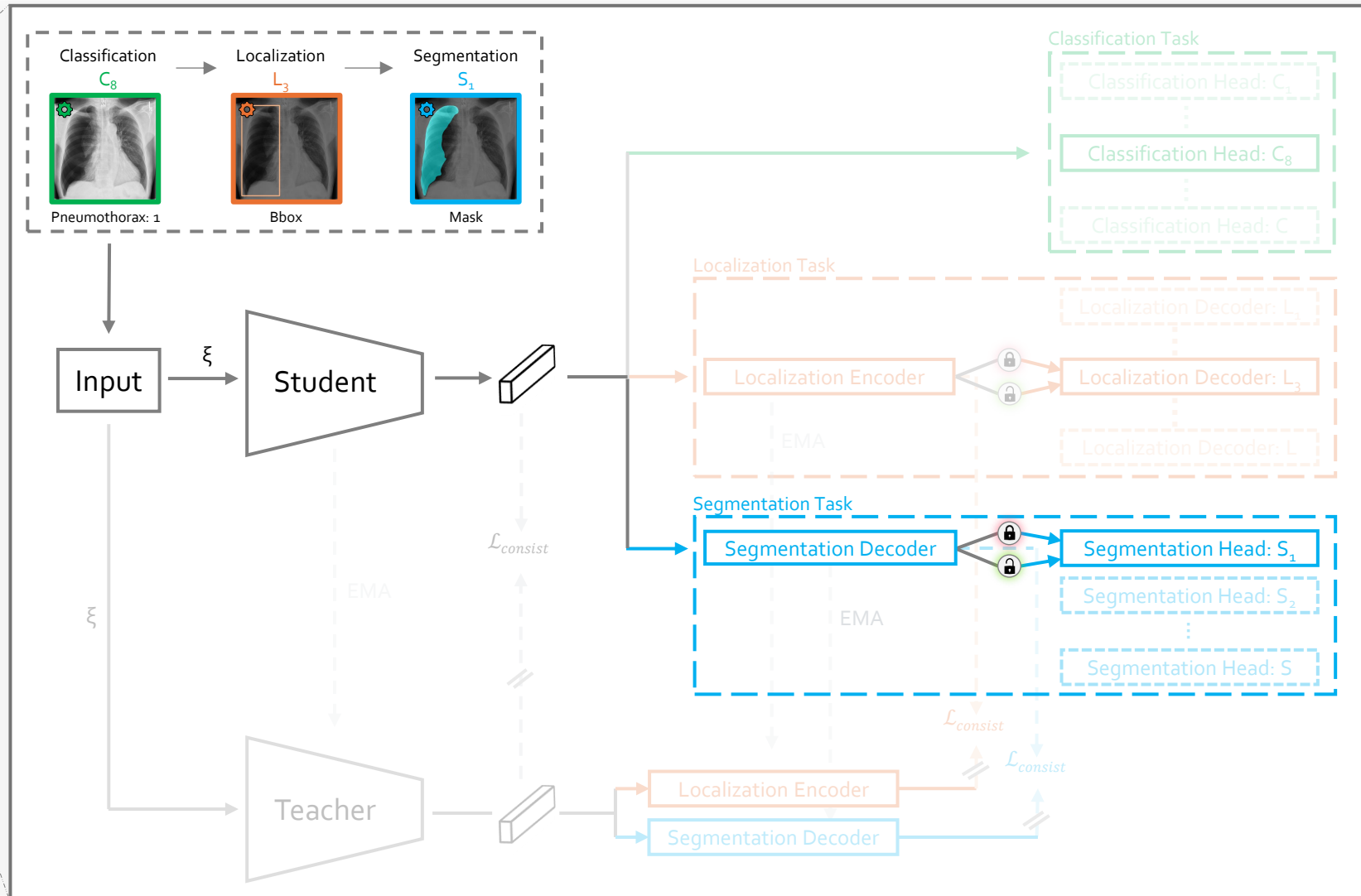
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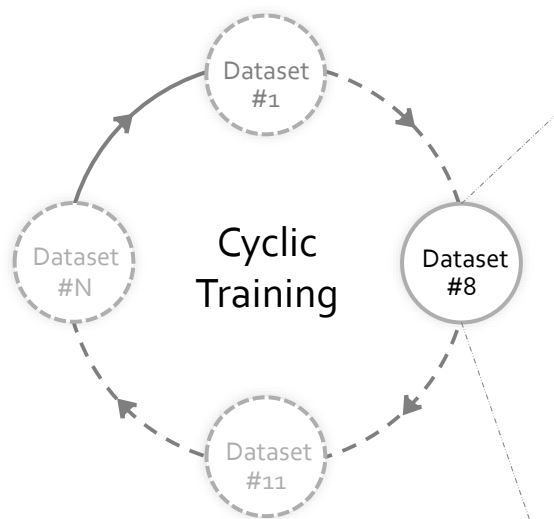
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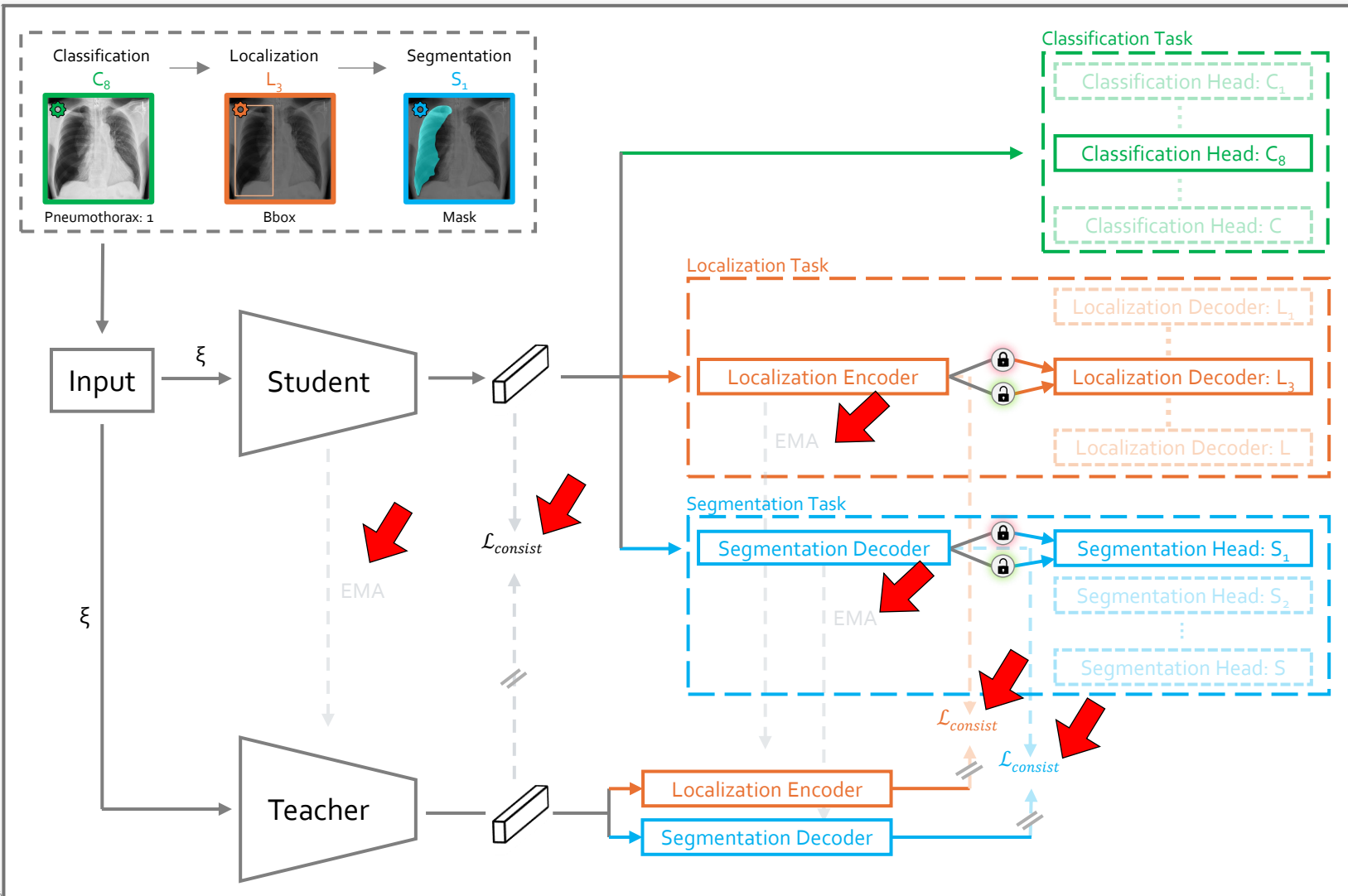


Foundation X

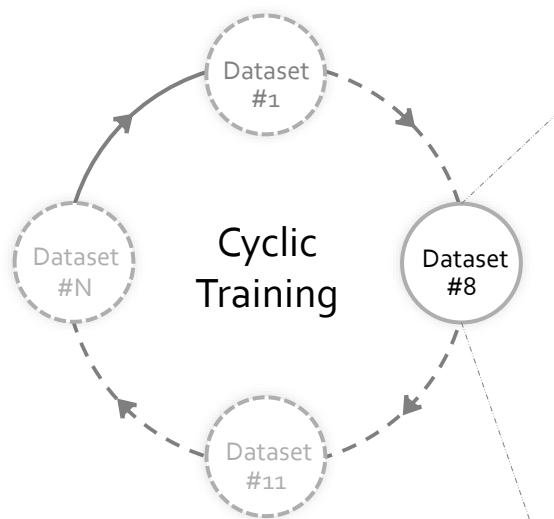
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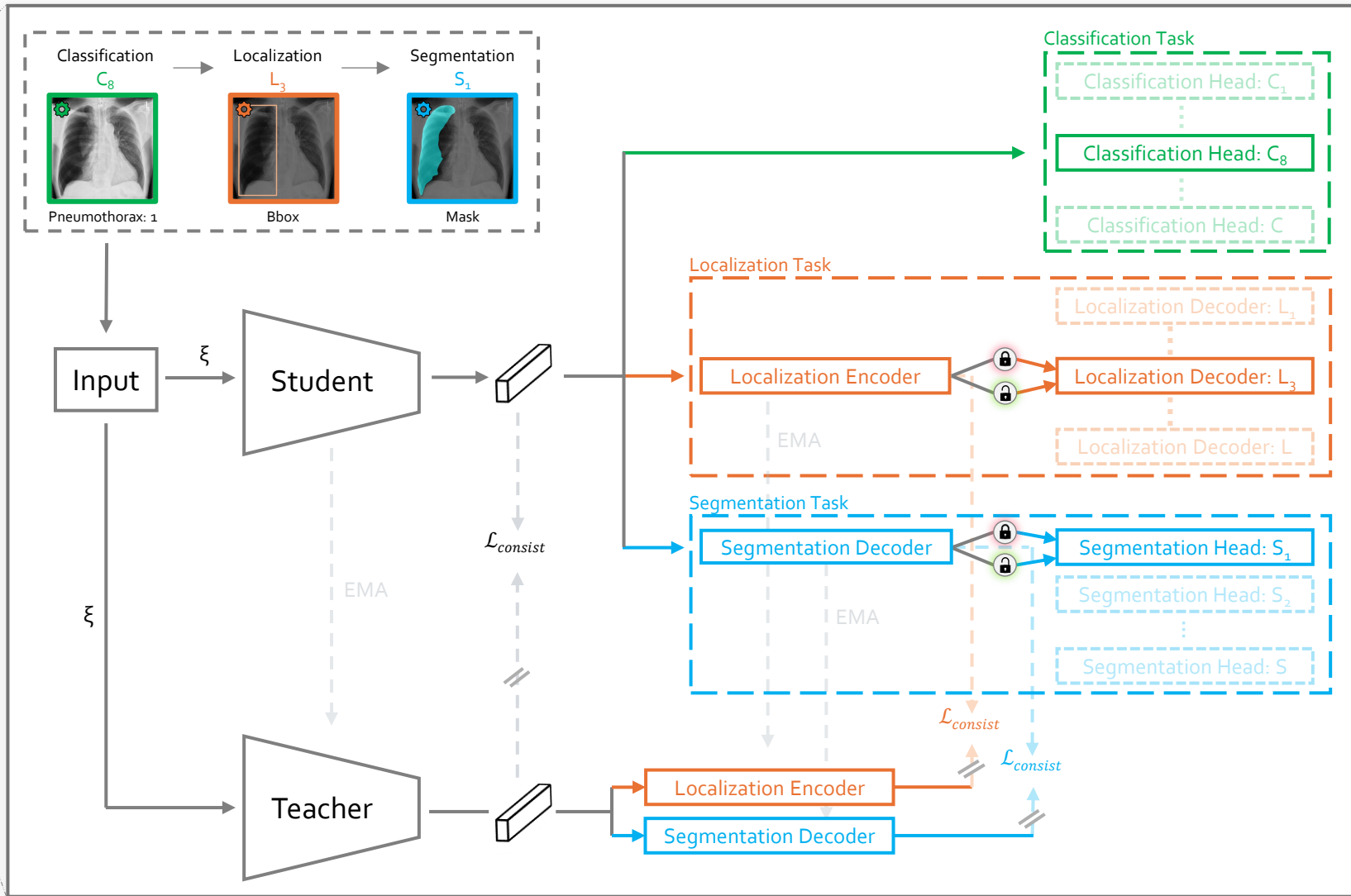
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Foundation X enhances performance when jointly trained for localization and segmentation and excels during finetuning

Dataset	Baseline Loc.	Baseline Seg.	Foundation X	
			Loc.	Seg.
VinDr-CXR				
Heart	80.17	95.82	88.41 ↑ 8.24	96.15 ↑ 0.33
Left Lung	90.72	97.46	95.58 ↑ 4.86	97.57 ↑ 0.11
Right Lung	92.42	98.03	96.78 ↑ 4.36	98.13 ↑ 0.10

Foundation X enhances performance when jointly trained for localization and segmentation and excels during finetuning

Dataset (Segmentation)	Ark	POPAR	Foundation X
JSRT-Heart	94.62	<u>94.64</u>	95.42 ↑0.78
JSRT-Lung	97.48	<u>97.71</u>	98.04 ↑0.33
JSRT-Clavicle	90.05	<u>90.18</u>	91.17 ↑0.99
NIH Montgomery	97.68	<u>97.78</u>	98.29 ↑0.51
VinDr-RibCXR	<u>63.96</u>	61.17	71.12 ↑7.16

Nguyen, H. C., Le, T. T., Pham, H. H., & Nguyen, H. Q. (2021)VinDr-RibCXR: A benchmark dataset for automatic segmentation and labeling of individual ribs on chest X-rays. *arXiv:2107.01327*.





















Gordienko, Y., Gang, P., Hui, J., et al. (2019). Deep learning with lung segmentation and bone shadow exclusion techniques for chest X-ray analysis of lung cancer, *13*, 638–647. Springer.

Jaeger, S., Candemir, S., Antani, S., et al. (2014). Two public chest X-ray datasets for computer-aided screening of pulmonary diseases. *Quant Imaging Med Surg*, *4*(6), 475.

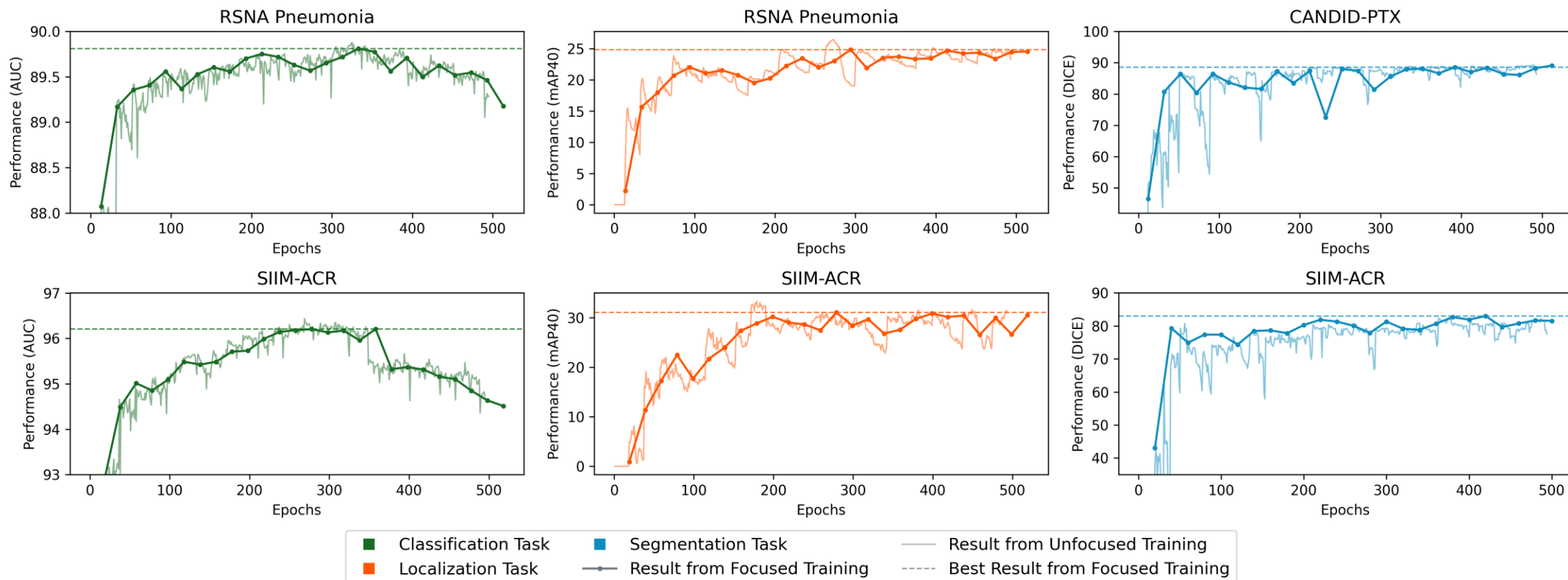
Foundation X excels in few-shot learning and shows strong performance across training samples

JSRT–Clavicle (Segmentation) Training Samples	Ark	POPAR	Foundation X
24	<u>86.32</u>	86.14	88.81 ↑ 2.49
20	84.87	<u>86.27</u>	88.23 ↑ 1.96
15	<u>84.73</u>	83.23	86.65 ↑ 1.92
12	80.82	<u>81.46</u>	85.89 ↑ 4.43
6	<u>82.71</u>	79.03	83.03 ↑ 0.32
3	<u>74.98</u>	70.68	78.18 ↑ 3.20

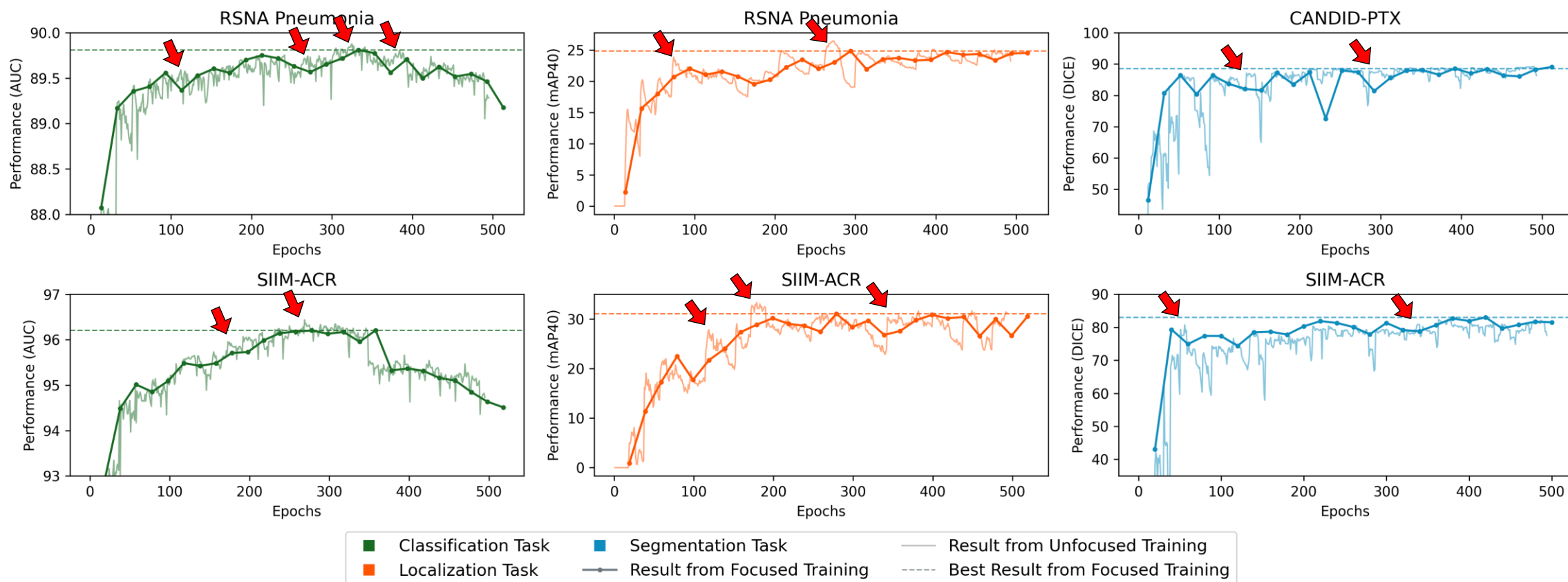
Foundation X maximizes performance improvements by utilizing all available annotations for classification, localization, and segmentation

Dataset	Baseline Cls.	Baseline Loc.	Baseline Seg.	Foundation X		
				Cls.	Loc.	Seg.
1. CheXpert	90.03	-	-	90.64  0.61	-	-
2. NIH ChestX-ray14	83.05	-	-	83.35  0.30	-	-
3. VinDr-CXR	95.07	-	-	95.85  0.78	-	-
4. NIH Shenzhen CXR	98.99	-	-	99.64  0.65	-	-
5. MIMIC-II	79.12	-	-	78.94  0.18	-	-
6. TBX11K	99.89	78.08	-	99.95  0.06	81.80  6.72	-
7. NODE21	99.35	37.78	-	99.68  0.33	46.57  8.79	-
8. CANDID-PTX	72.61	50.51	86.36	73.86  7.25	54.14  3.63	89.81  3.45
9. RSNA Pneumonia	88.87	20.83	-	89.88  1.01	27.44  6.61	-
10. ChestX-Det	88.17	38.12	79.33	89.89  1.72	43.98  5.86	79.17  0.16
11. SIIM-ACR	95.01	28.56	81.92	96.44  1.43	34.59  6.03	83.65  1.73

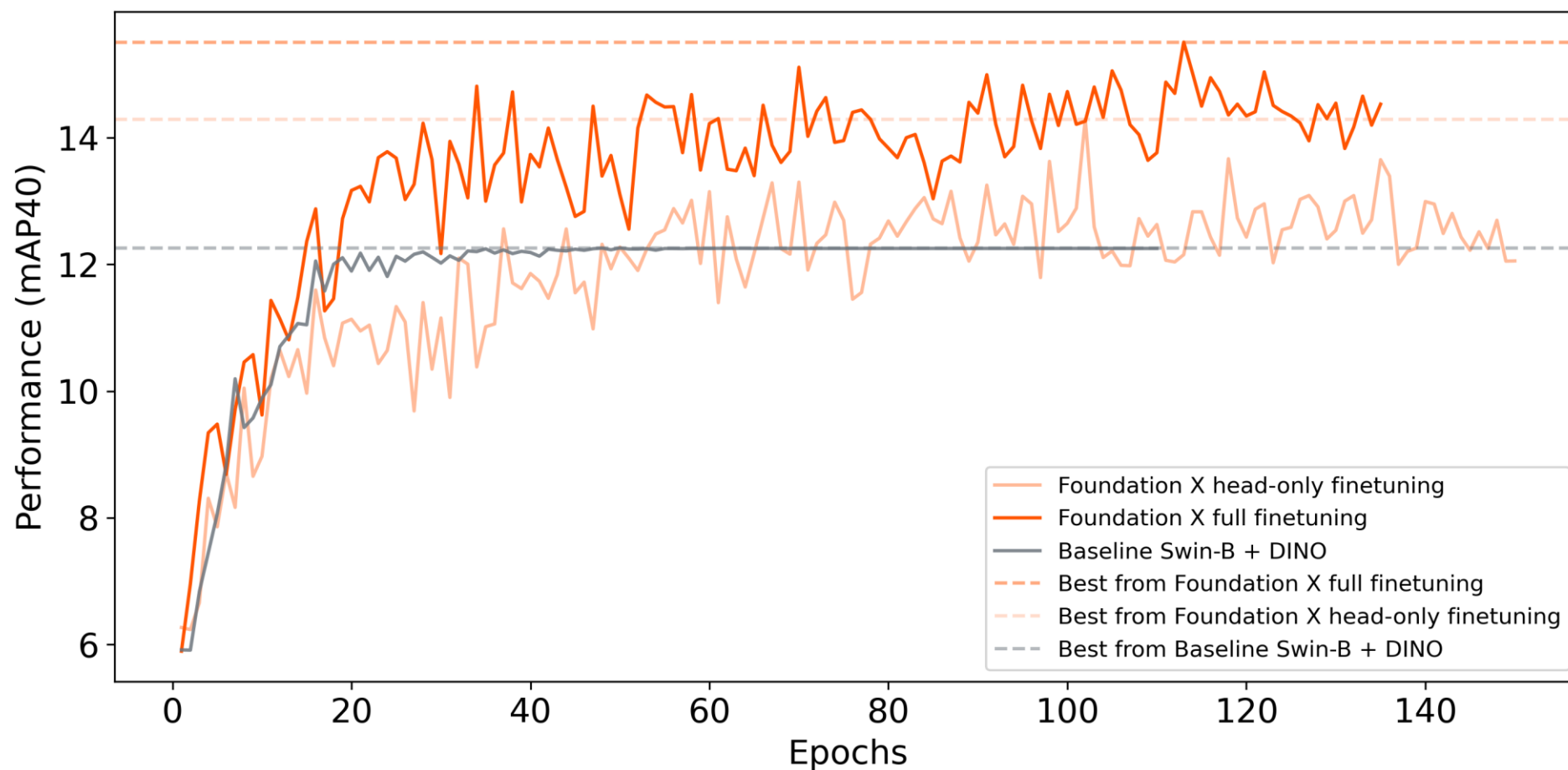
Foundation X maximizes performance with cross-dataset and cross-task learning



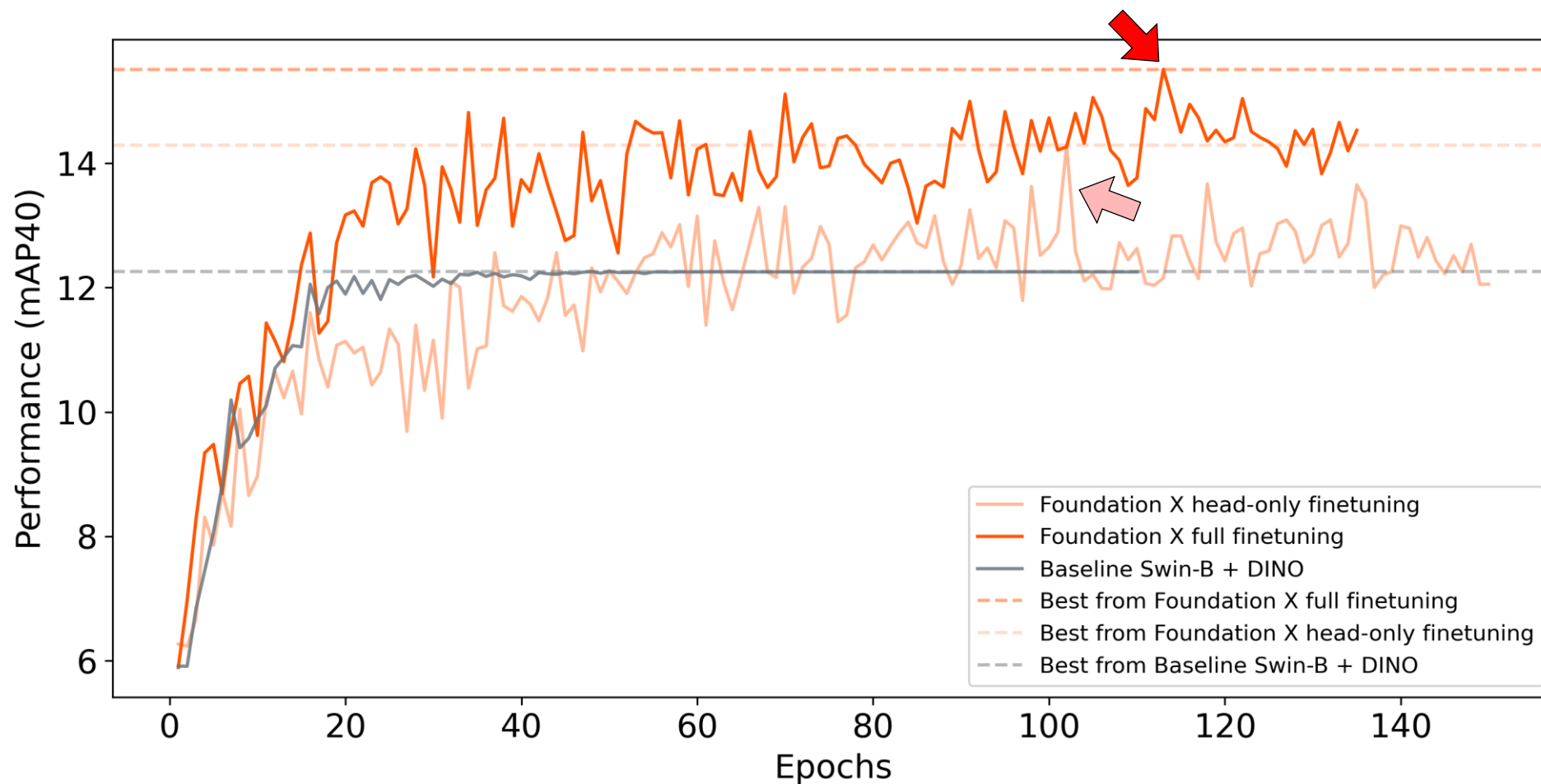
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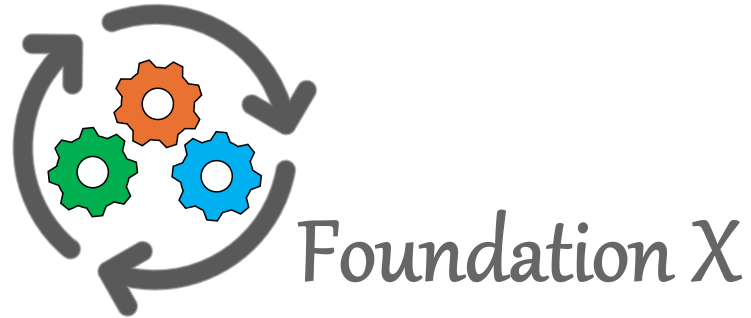
Foundation X full finetuning outperforms head-only finetuning and baseline models



Foundation X full finetuning outperforms head-only finetuning and baseline models

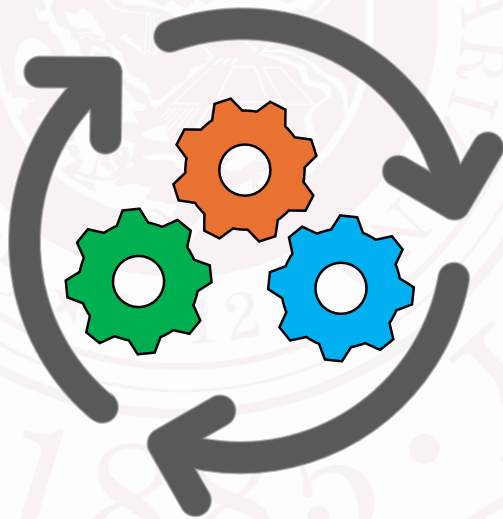


Conclusions



- Introduced Foundation X, an integrated model for classification, localization, and segmentation tasks for Chest X-ray images.
- We proposed a Lock-Release pretraining strategy to enhance the cyclic learning from multiple datasets, preventing task overfitting and ensuring balanced learning across tasks and datasets.
- Provided comprehensive experimental results to demonstrate Foundation X's improved performance and generalization ability.

Foundation X: Integrating **Classification**, **Localization**, and **Segmentation** through Lock-Release Pretraining Strategy for Chest X-ray Analysis



GitHub