

19-11-2024

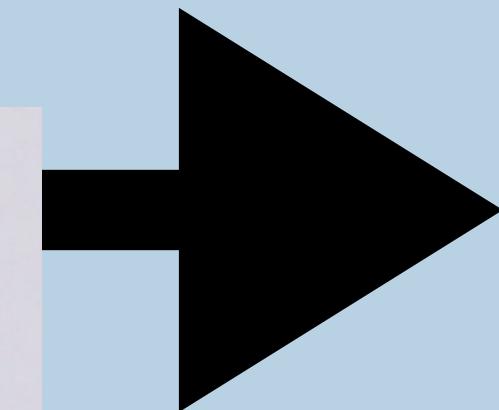
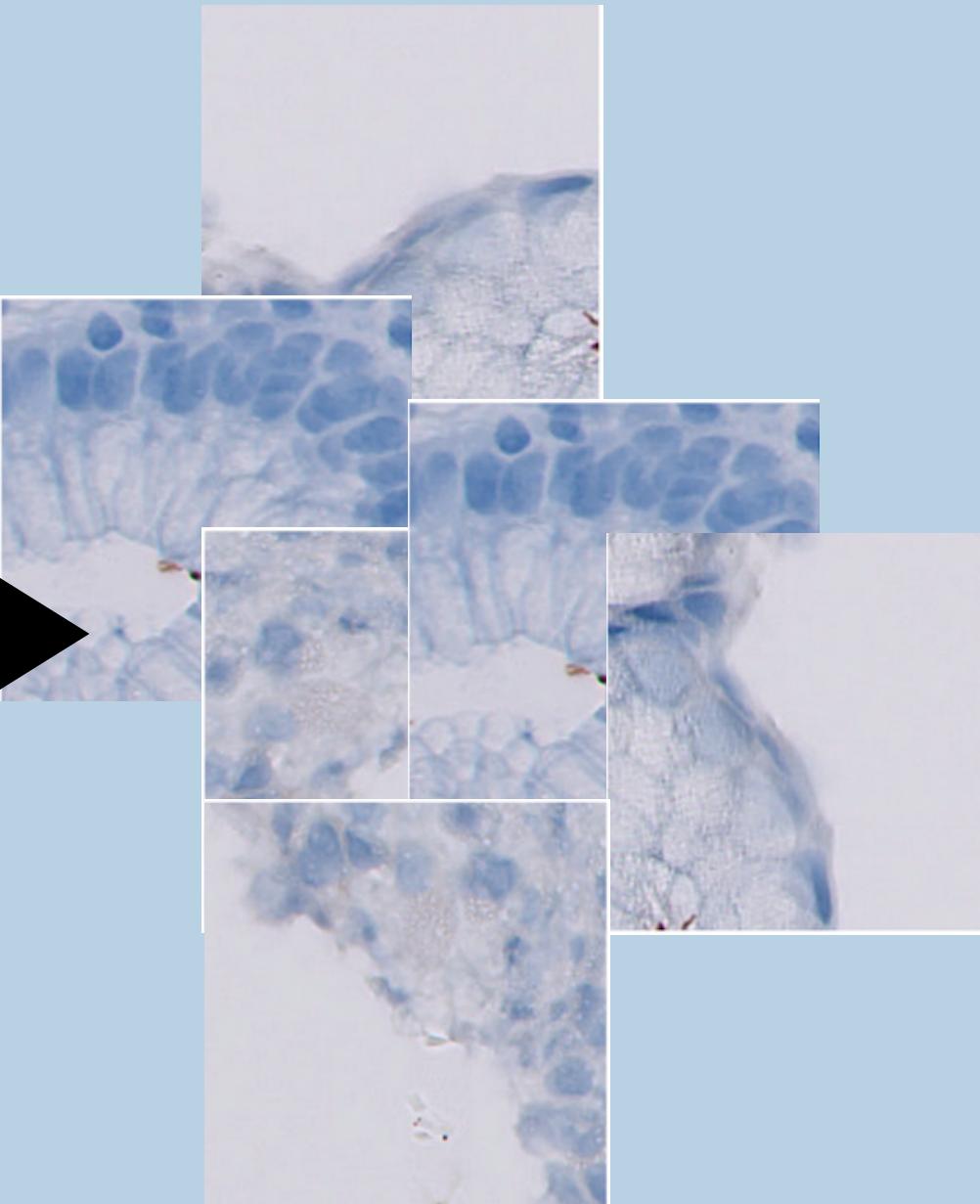
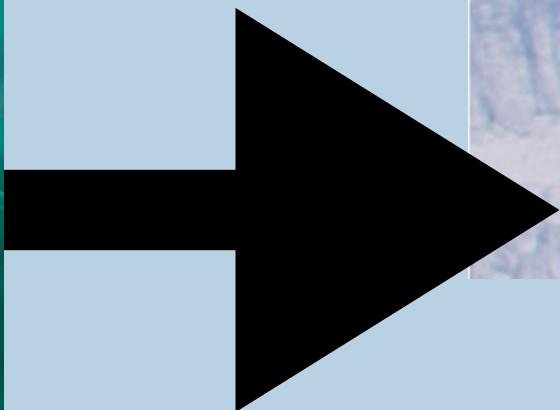
# H. Pillory Diagnosis

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Vision & Learning



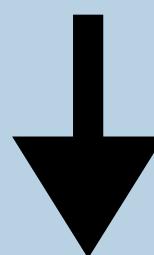
# Introduction



A. Detection/Classifier



Patch Classification  
Patient Diagnosis

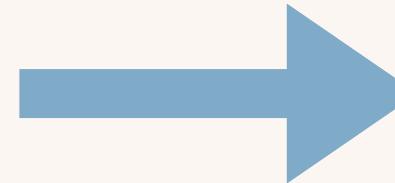
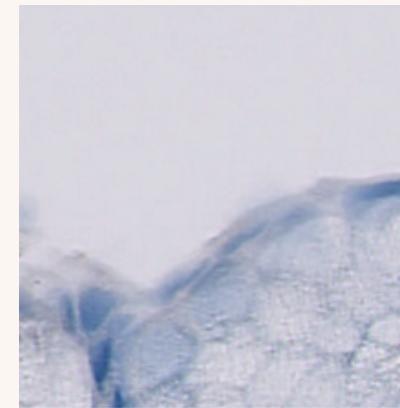


Attention/Adaptive  
Thresholding...

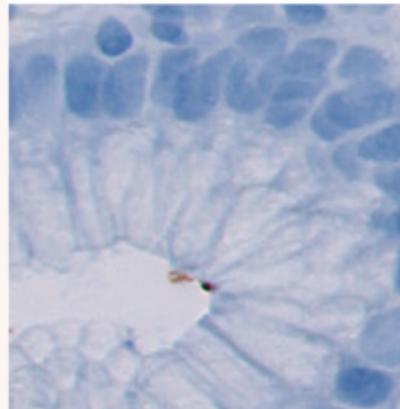
# Methodology

# Patch classification

Patient X

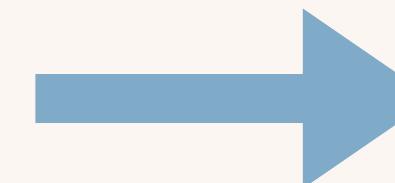
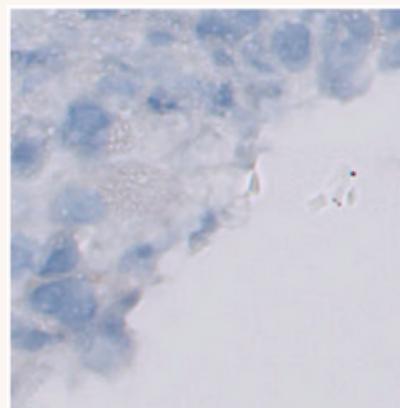


Negative



Positive

...

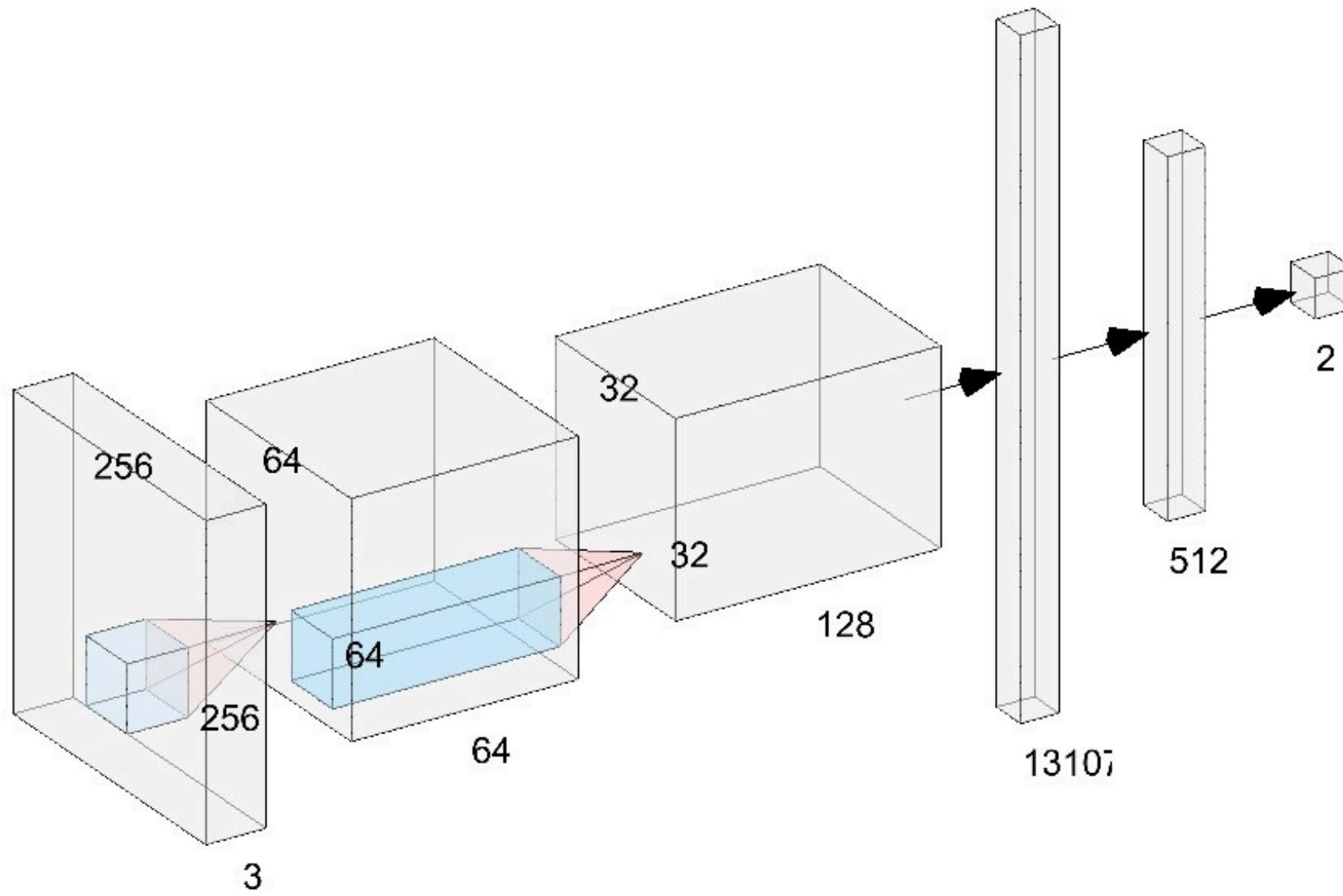


Negative



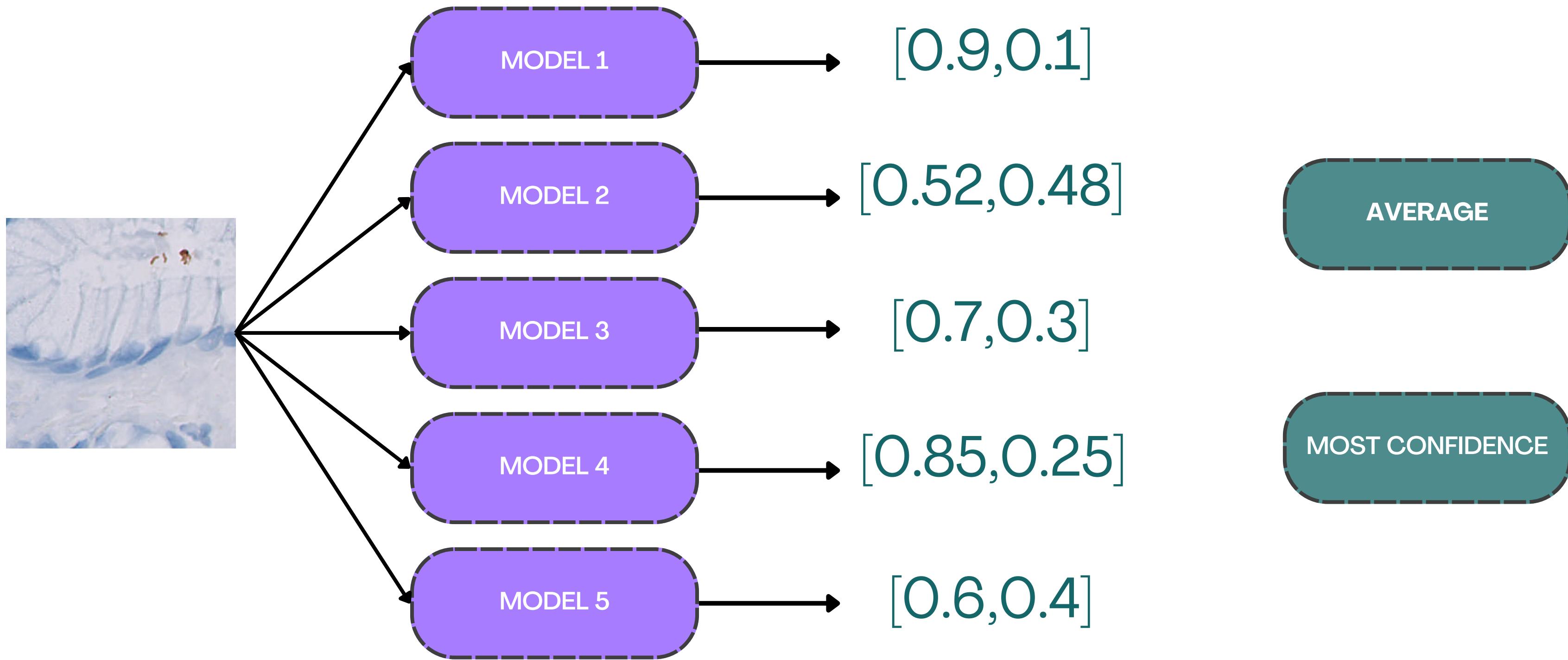
# Classification model

## Patch classification



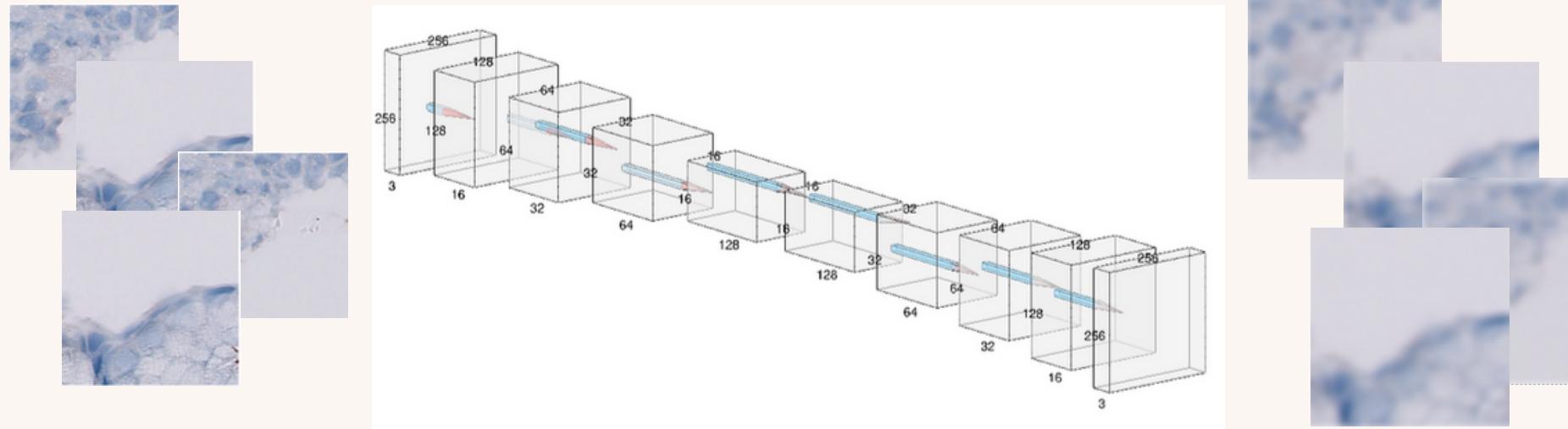
**Architecture**

# Classification model Patient Diagnosis

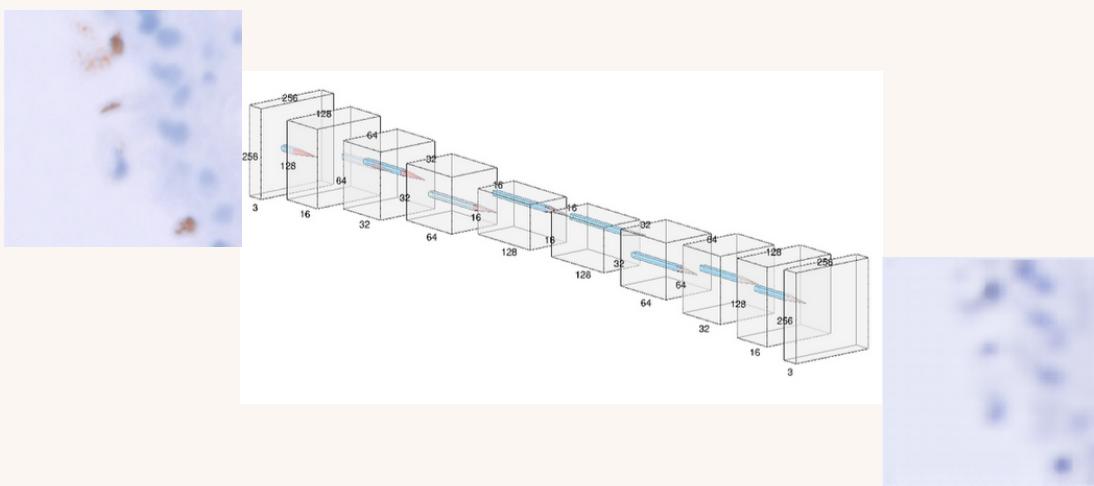


# Anomaly Detection: Patch Classification

## 1. Train AE on patches of Negative Diagnosis

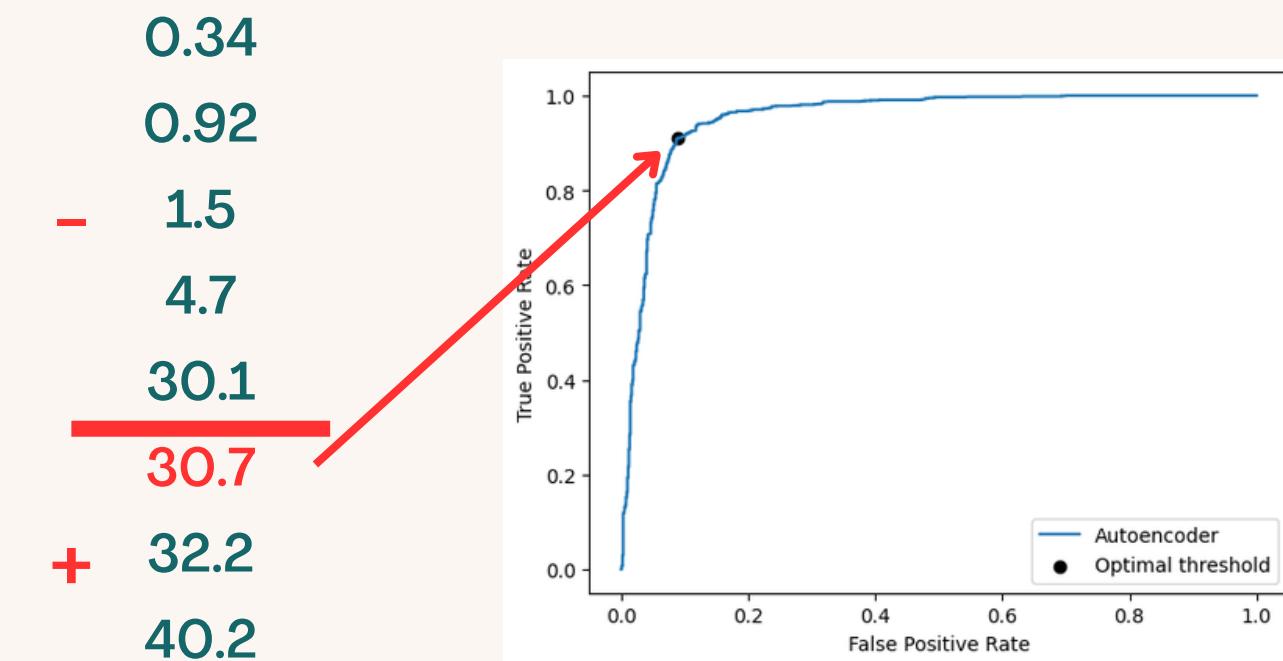


## 2. Compute Red Fraction (in HSV)

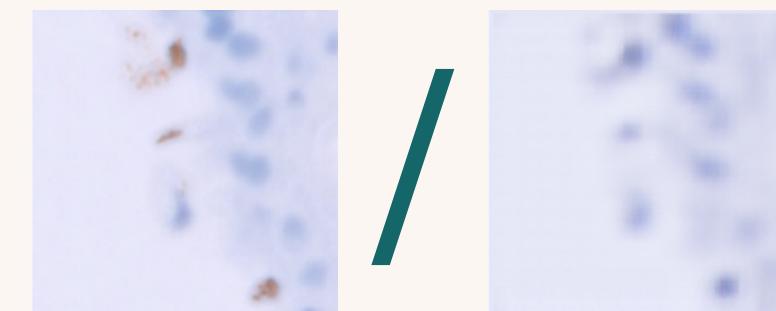


$$F_{red} = \frac{\#\{(i,j) \text{ with } -20 < H_{Ori}(i,j) < 20\}}{\#\{(i,j) \text{ with } -20 < H_{Rec}(i,j) < 20\}}$$

### 3. Find Optimal Threshold in ROC curve



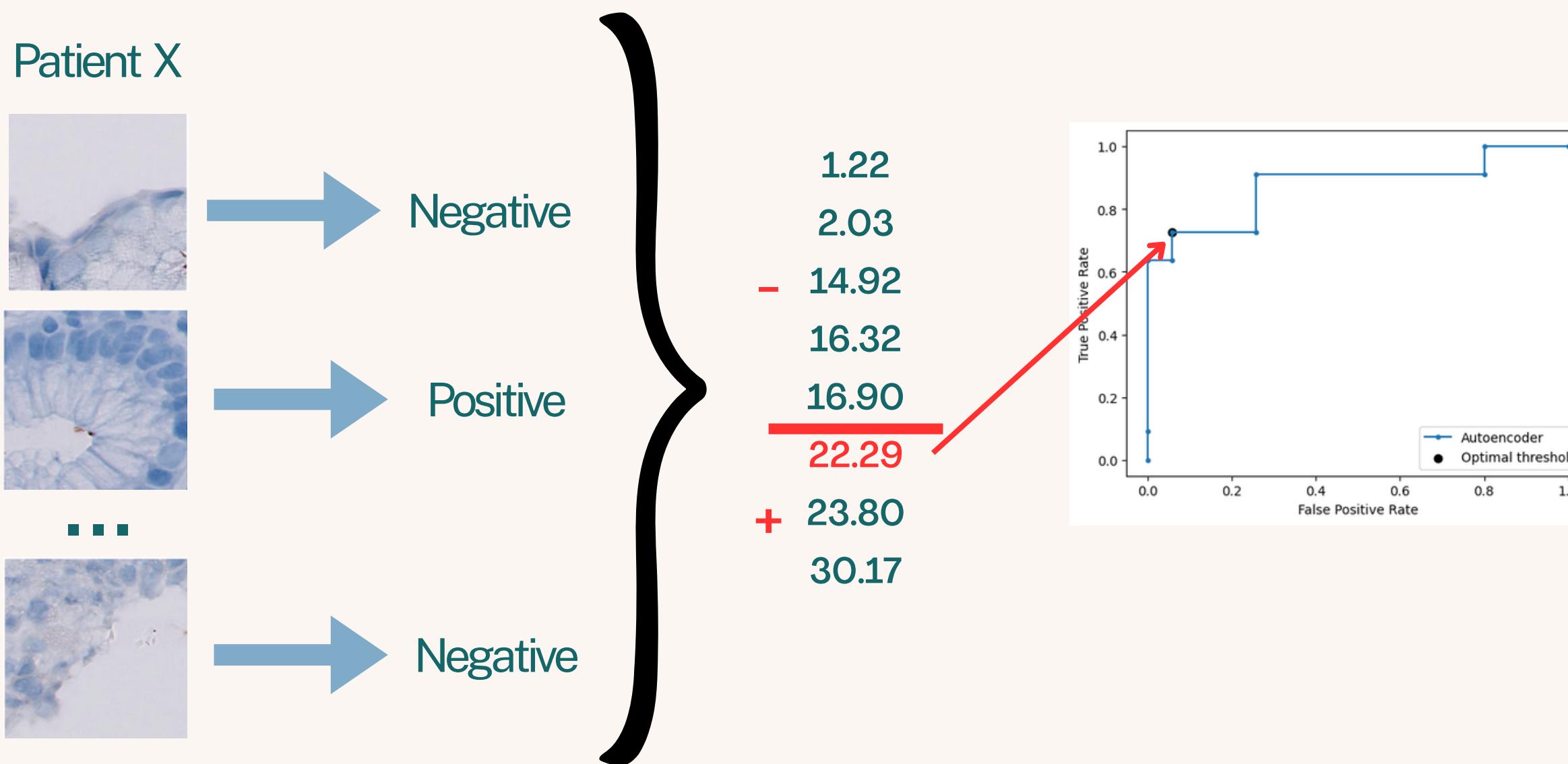
## 4. Classify



=312 > 30.7

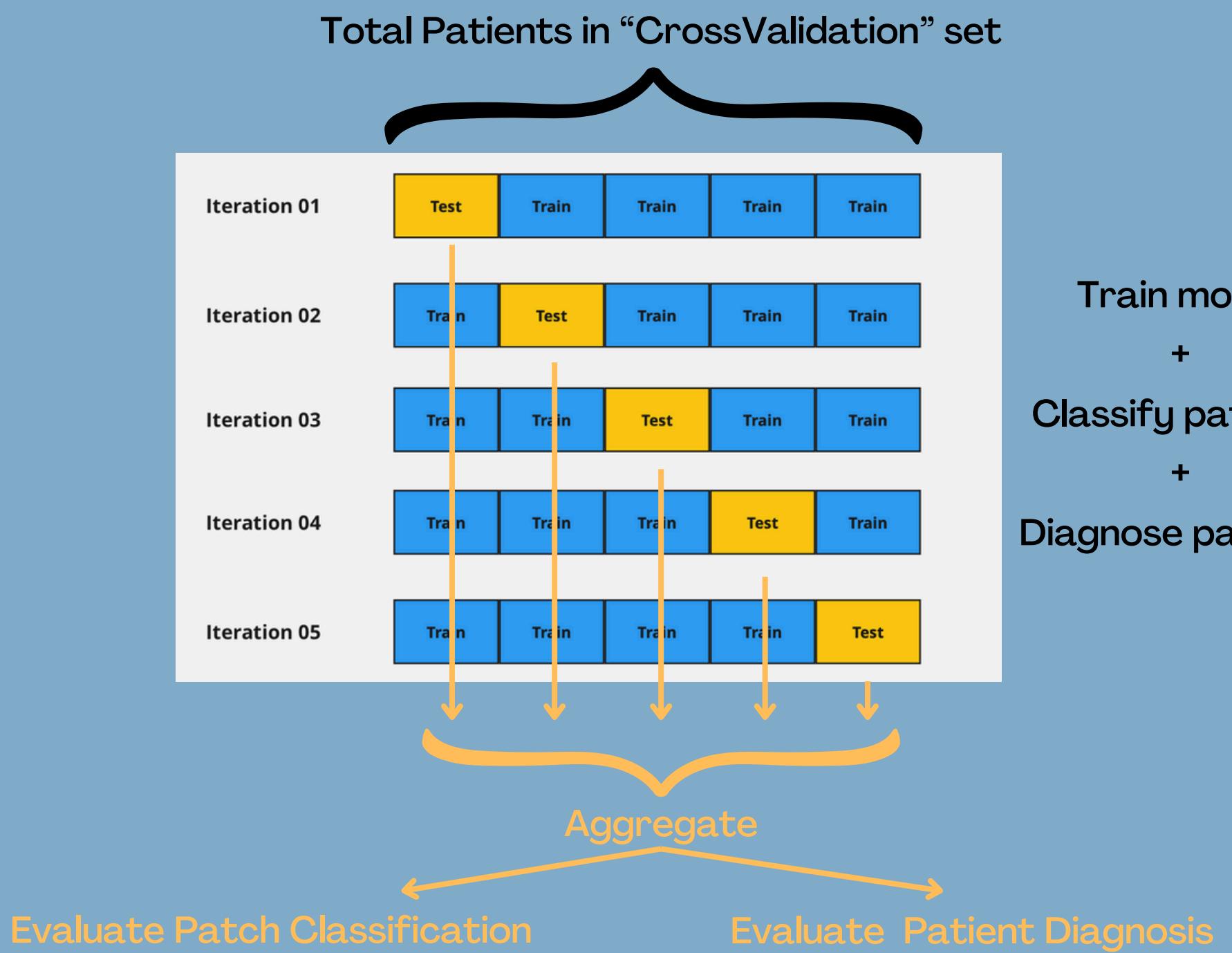
# Positive

# Anomaly Detection: Patient Diagnosis

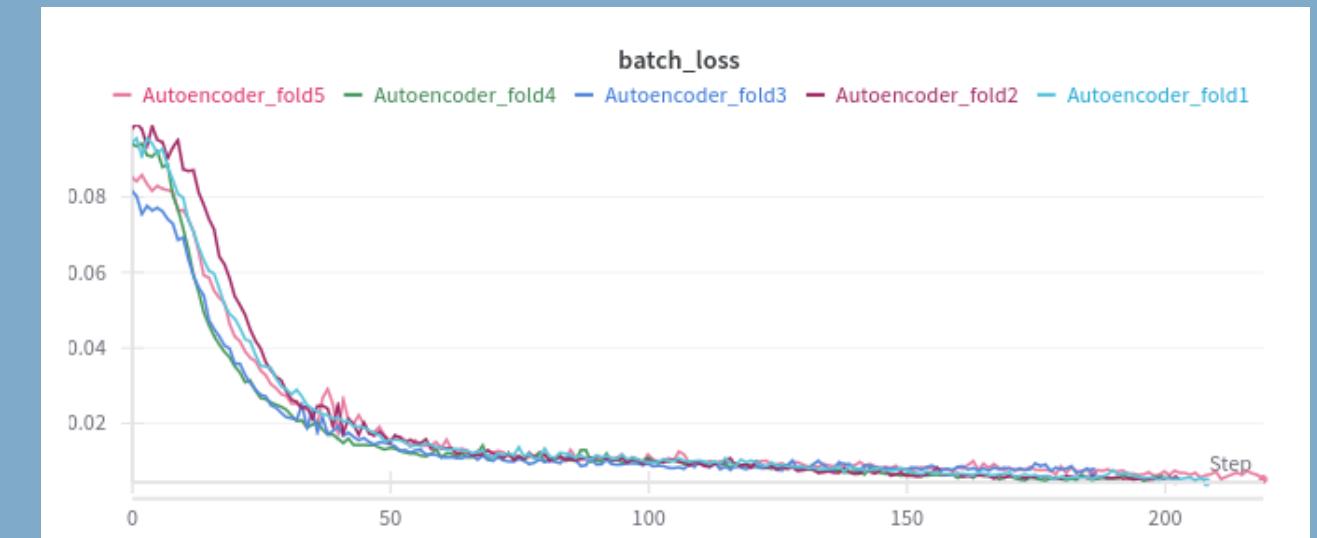


# Experimental design

# K-fold Cross Validation

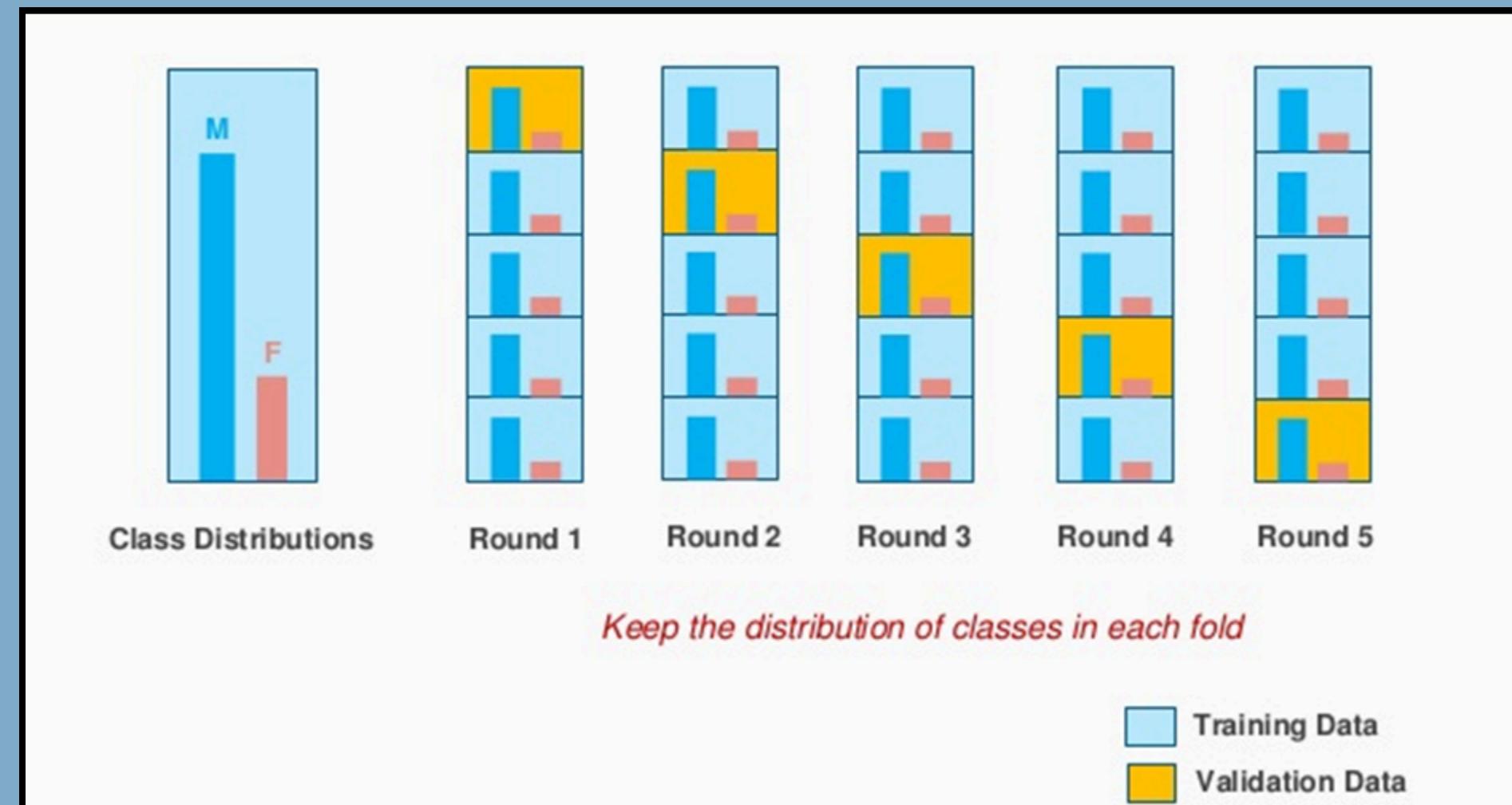


Train model  
+  
Classify patches  
+  
Diagnose patients



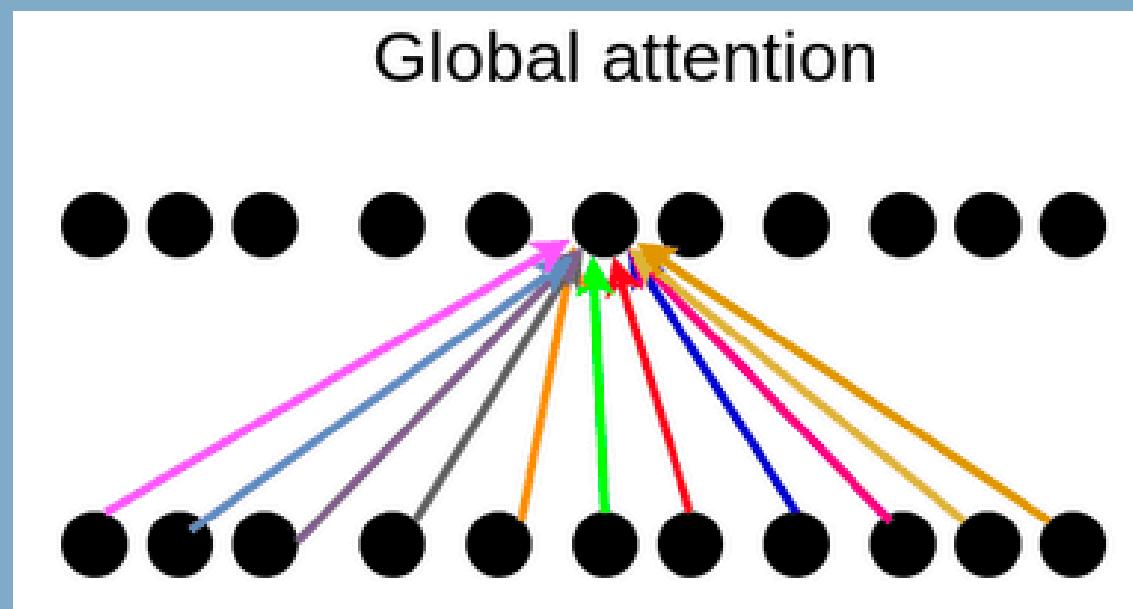
# Classifier Training

- Trained on 2080 images
- Parameters:
  - Epochs 40 (EarlyStopping)
  - Learning Rate: 0.001
  - Batch Size: 256
- Taking into account PatientX do not appear in train and validation at the same time.



# Attention Mechanisms

All built on Classifier Patch Classification



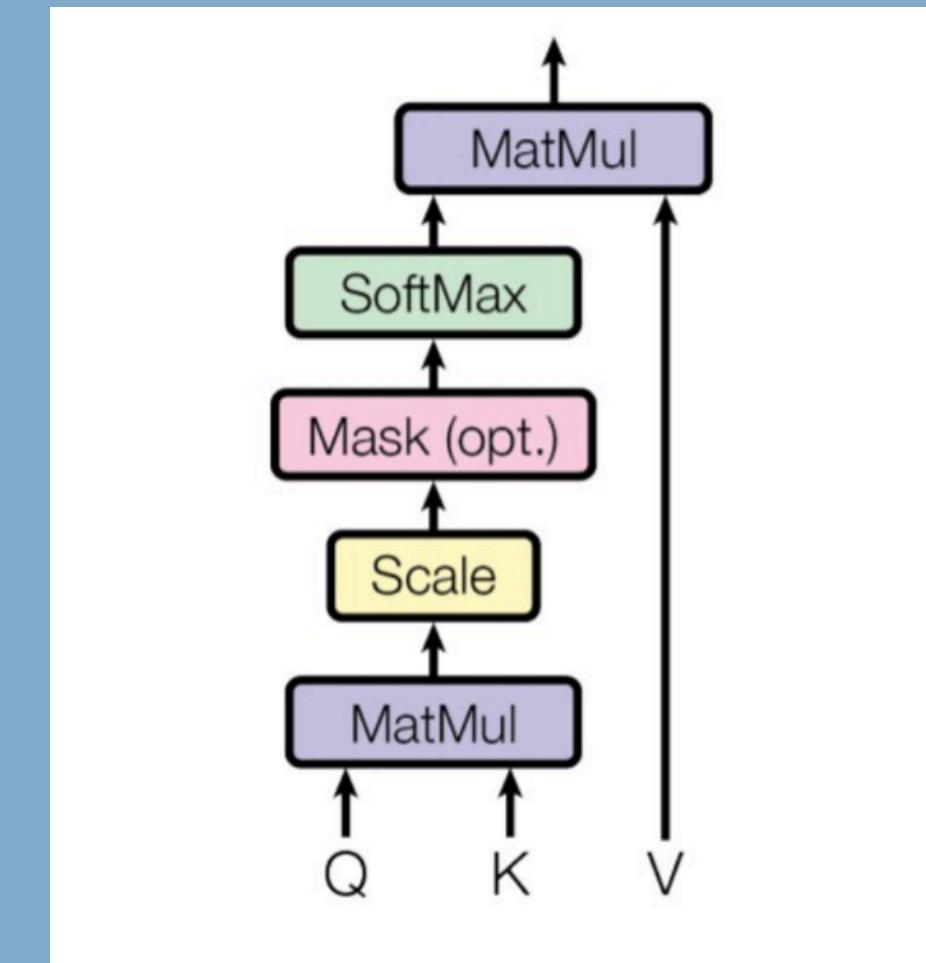
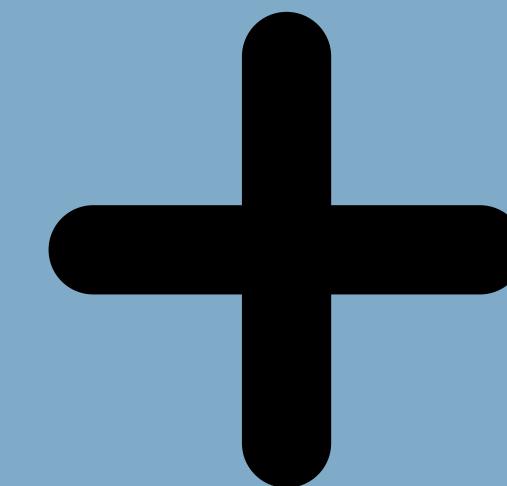
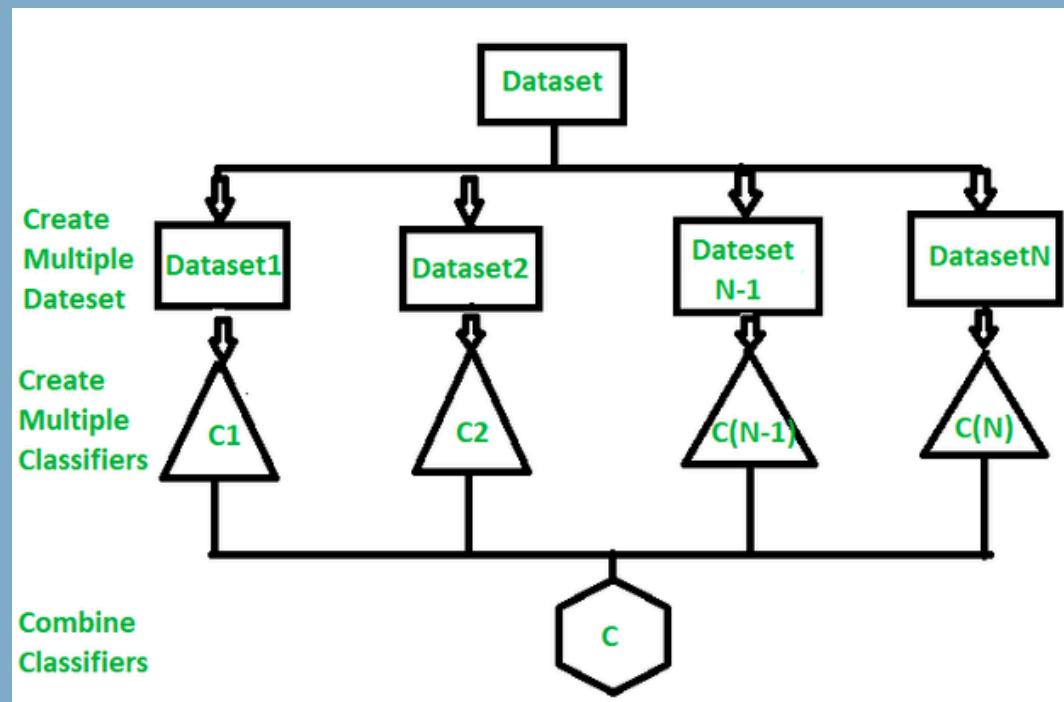
## Overfitting!!!

- Introducing more trainable params
- No regularization
- Complex feature extraction

# Attention Mechanisms

**Soft attention + learned weight mechanism -> Dot-product attention**

**Combination of ensembles model per fold (aggregation)**



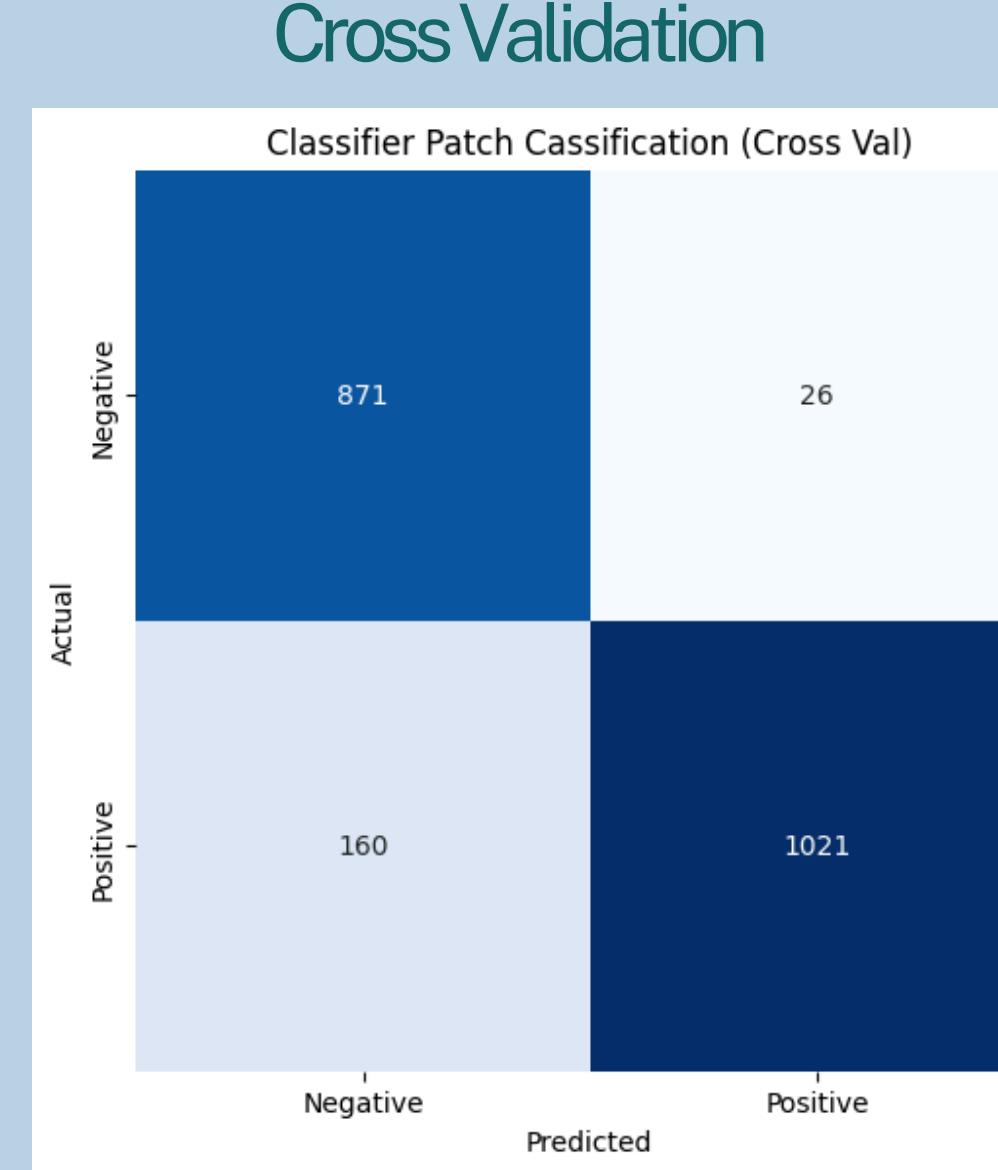
- + No overfitting
- + Better overall results to other attention method

# Results

# Results

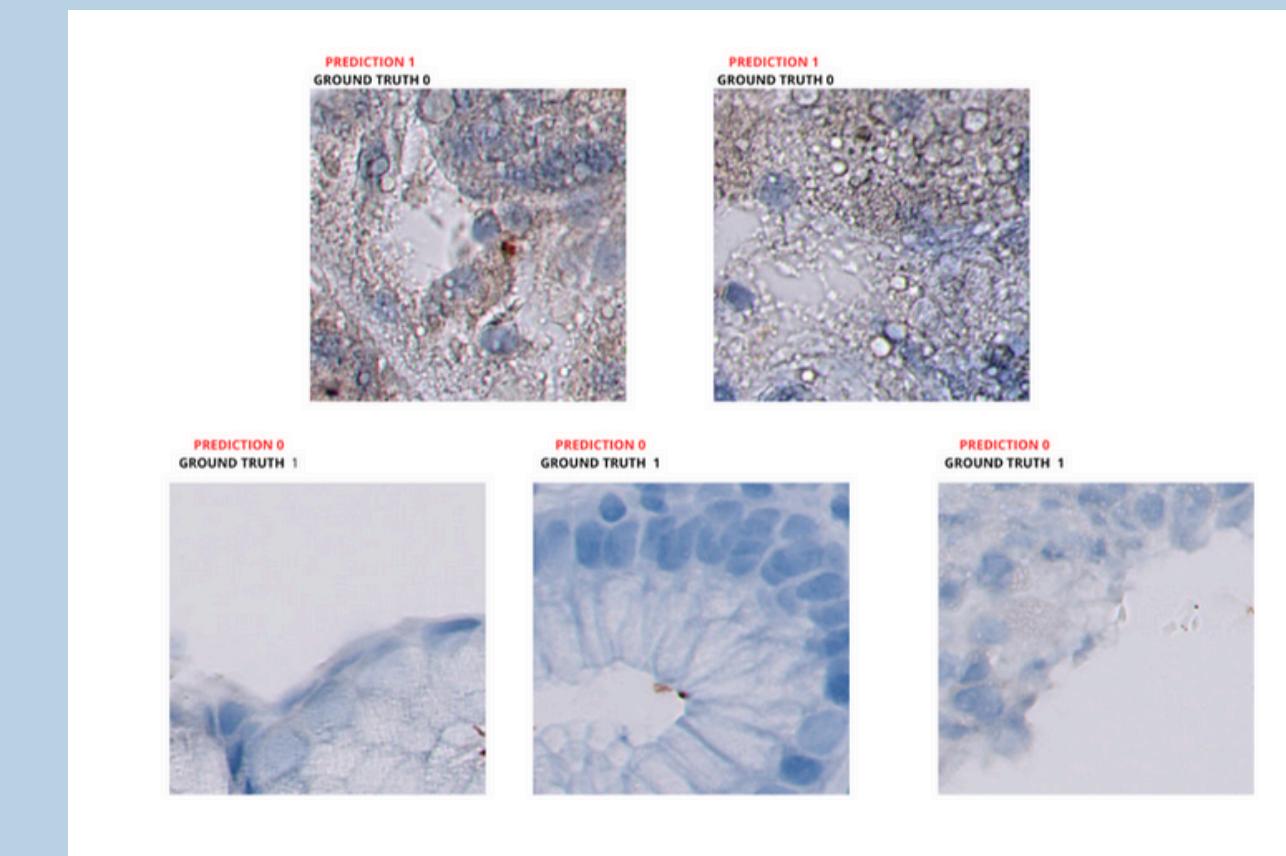
## Patch Classification: Classifier

Accuracy: **0.91**  
Precision: **0.97**  
Recall: **0.86**  
F1: **0.91**



Fold	Train Label Distribution	Validation Label Distribution	Epoch	Loss	Validation Loss	Accuracy (%)	Confusion Matrix	Loss Improvement
0	1: 945, 0: 719	1: 236, 0: 180	6	0.305	0.269	87.5	[[176 4], [48 188]]	0.3347 to 0.2699
1	1: 945, 0: 719	1: 236, 0: 180	7	0.189	0.268	90.625	[[176 4], [35 201]]	0.2931 to 0.2689
2	1: 945, 0: 719	1: 236, 0: 180	9	0.325	0.436	88.701	[[172 8], [39 197]]	0.4503 to 0.4365
3	1: 945, 0: 719	1: 236, 0: 180	6	0.202	0.245	90.865	[[176 4], [34 202]]	0.2604 to 0.2450
4	1: 944, 0: 720	1: 237, 0: 179	8	0.240	0.229	92.307	[[174 5], [27 210]]	0.2855 to 0.2294

Table 1: Training Performance Across Folds

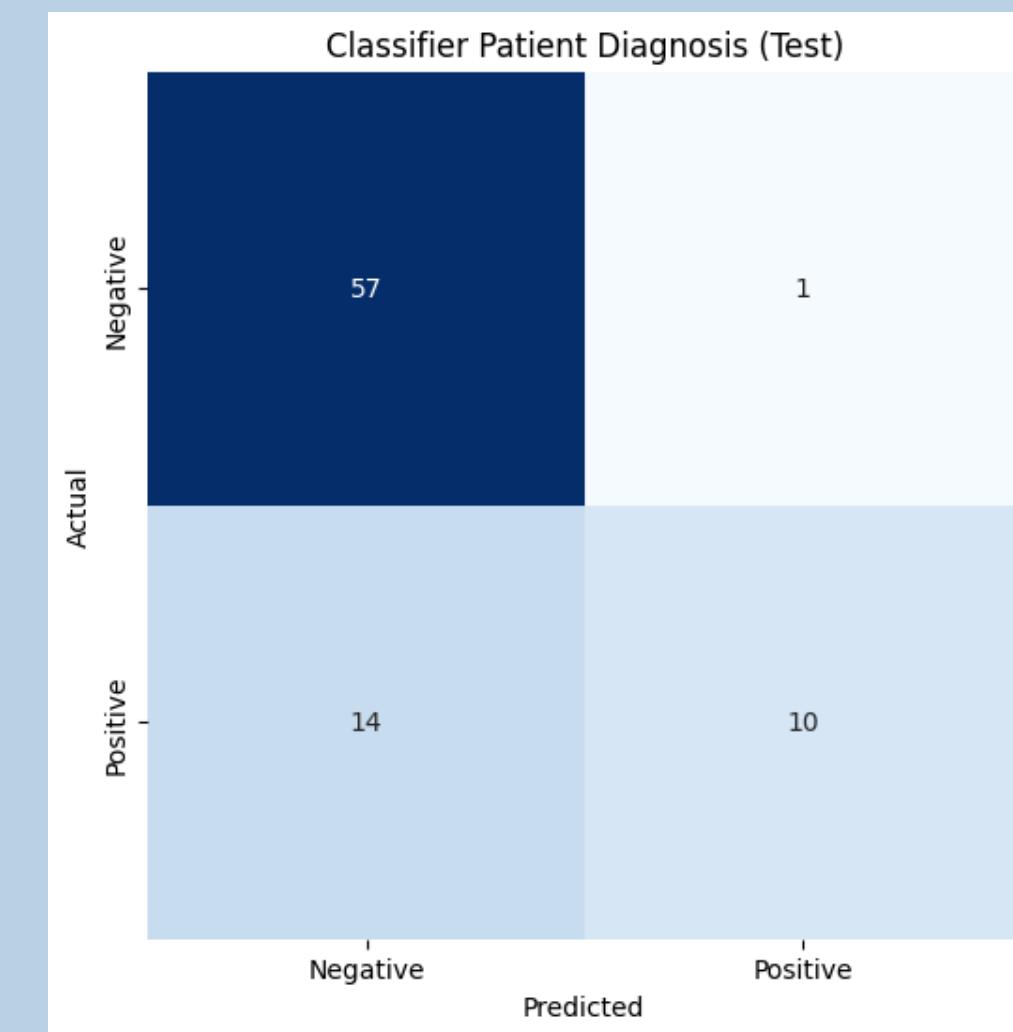


# Results

# Patient Diagnosis: Classifier

Accuracy: **0.81**  
Precision: **0.90**  
Recall: **0.41**  
F1: **0.57**

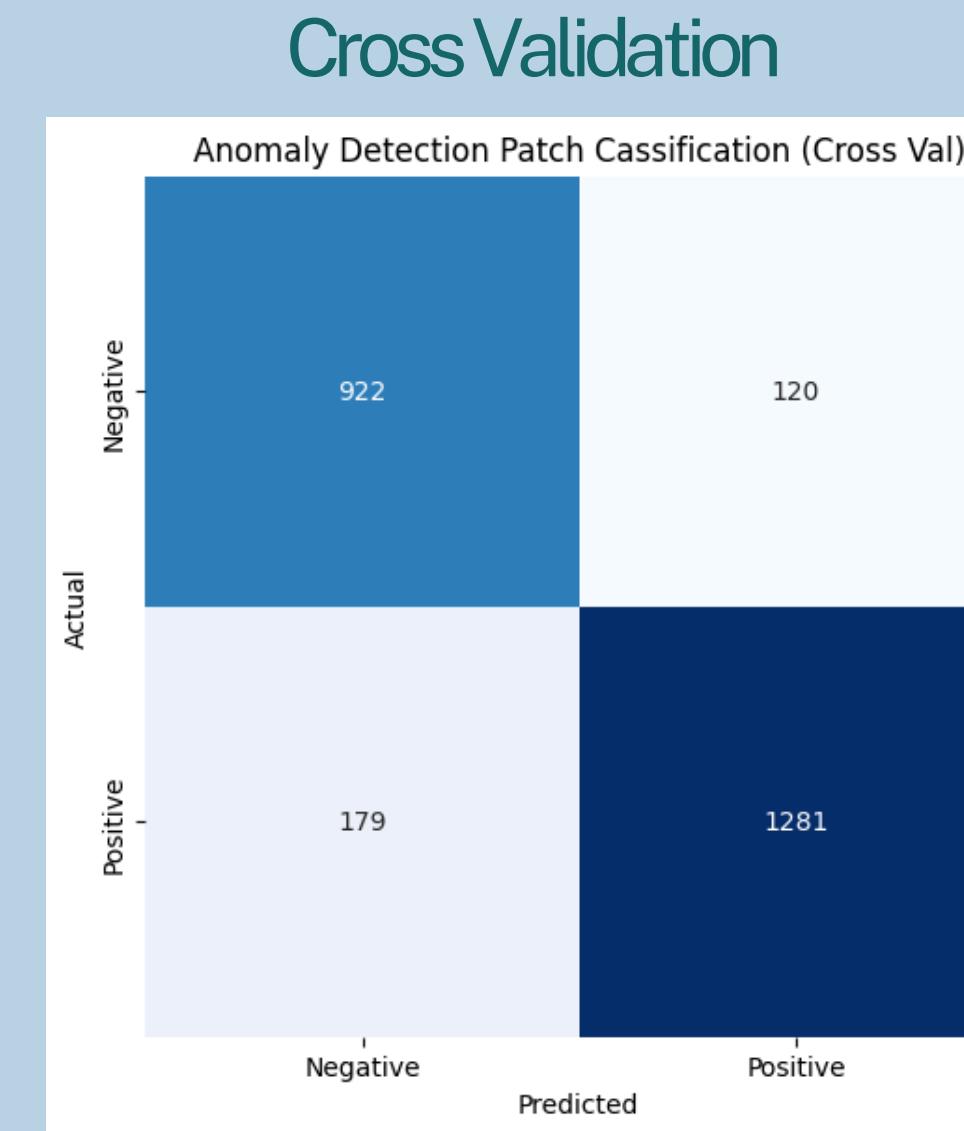
Test (Holdout)



# Results

# Patch Classification: Anomaly Detection

Optimal Red Fraction threshold: **38.0**  
Accuracy: **0.88**  
Precision: **0.91**  
Recall: **0.87**  
F1: **0.89**  
ROC AUC: **0.94**



# Results

# Patient Diagnosis: Anomaly Detection

Optimal %Positive Patches Threshold: **7.90**

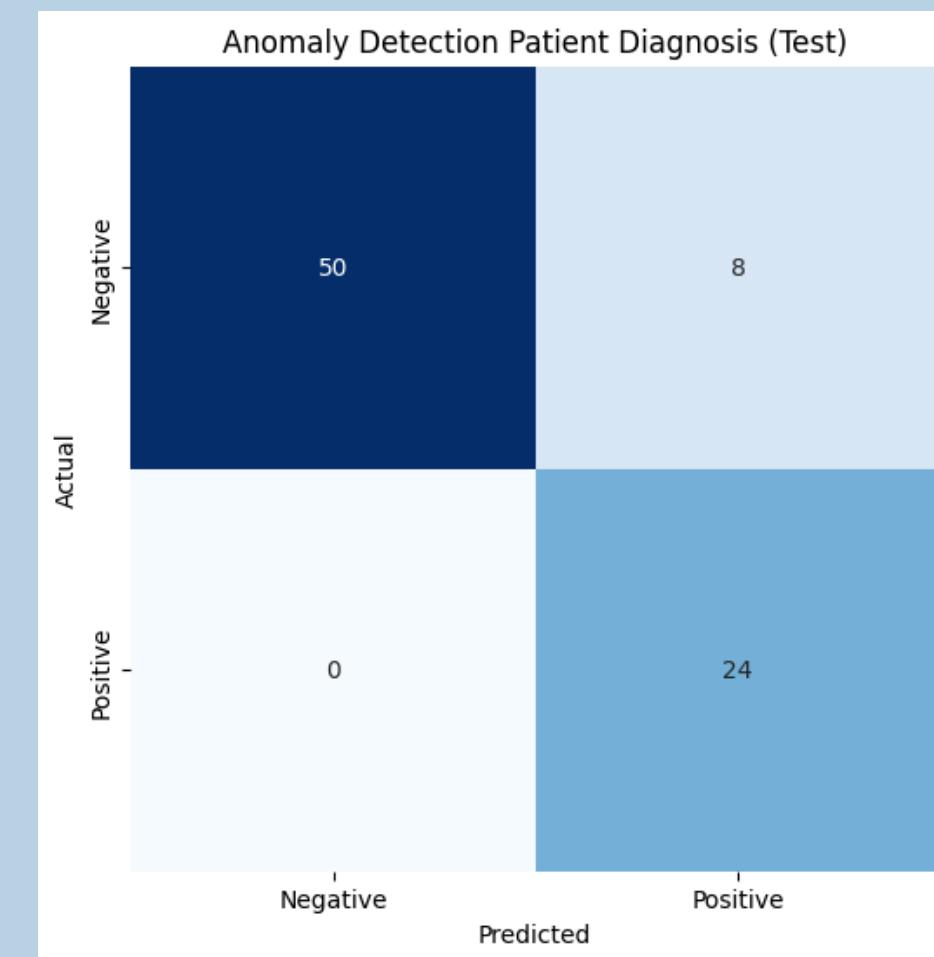
Accuracy: **0.90**

Precision: **0.75**

Recall: **1.00**

F1: **0.85**

## Test (Holdout)

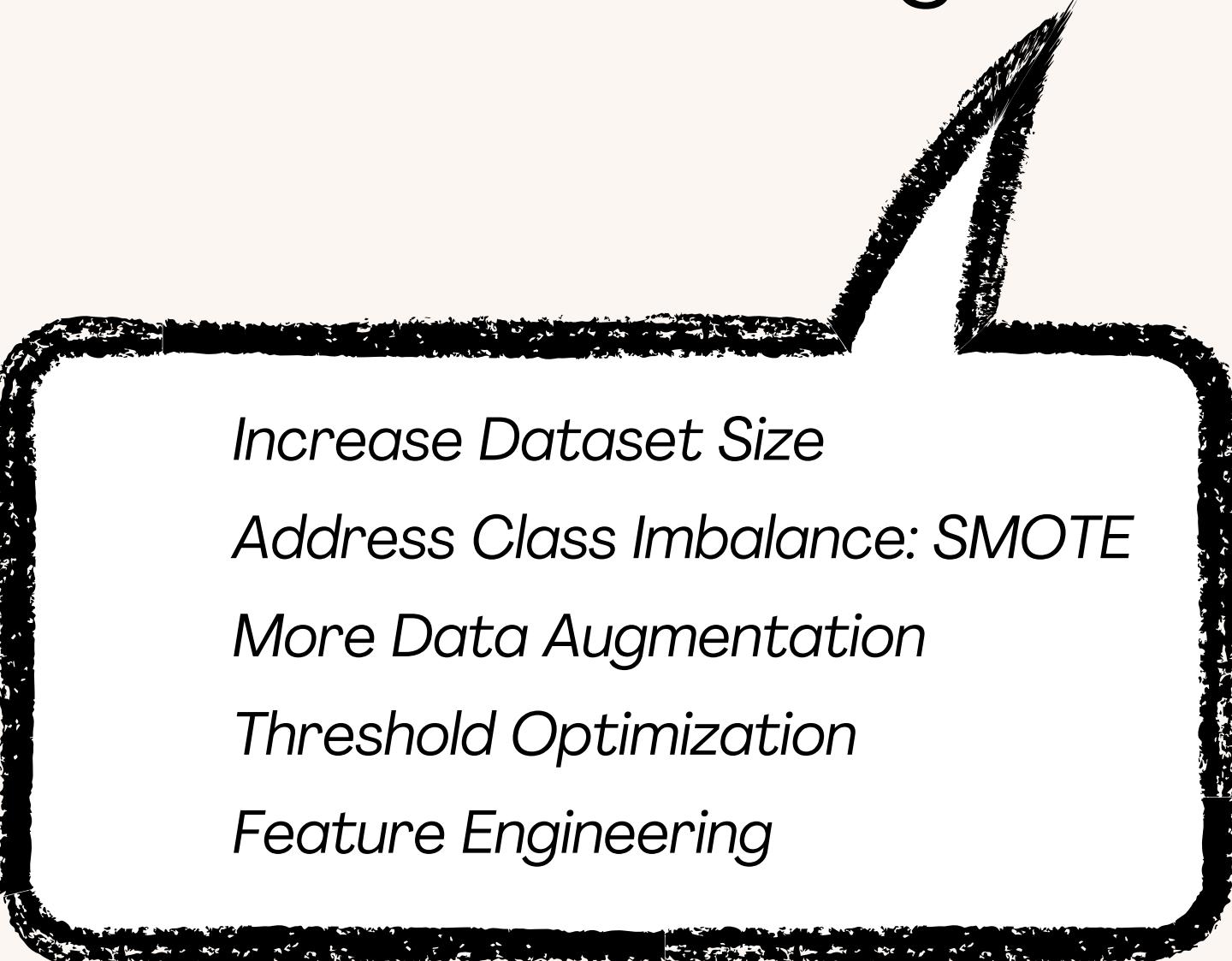


# Conclusions & Things to Improve

*Sum up:*

1. Two approaches for Patch classification
2. Two approaches for Patient Diagnosis
3. K-fold Cross Validation
4. Final test on Holdout
5. Additional Experiments (Attention)

***Low Recall:*** failing to report cases of H.Pillory



# If we had more time?

- + Grid search for best parameters
- + More exploration on Attention
- + ML Classifier for Patient Diagnosis based on Patch Classifications

**Thank  
you very  
much!**

