

Classification and Localization of Lesion from Coronary Angiogram Videos via Attention based Weakly-supervised Learning

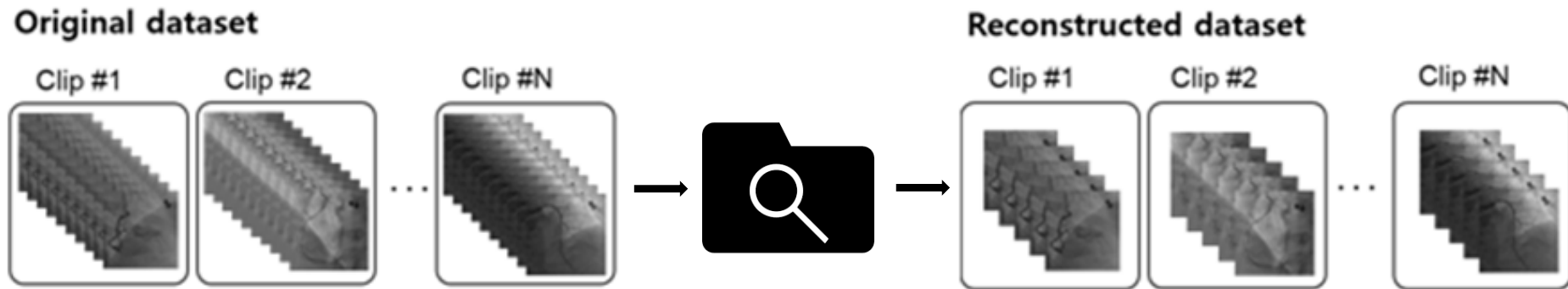
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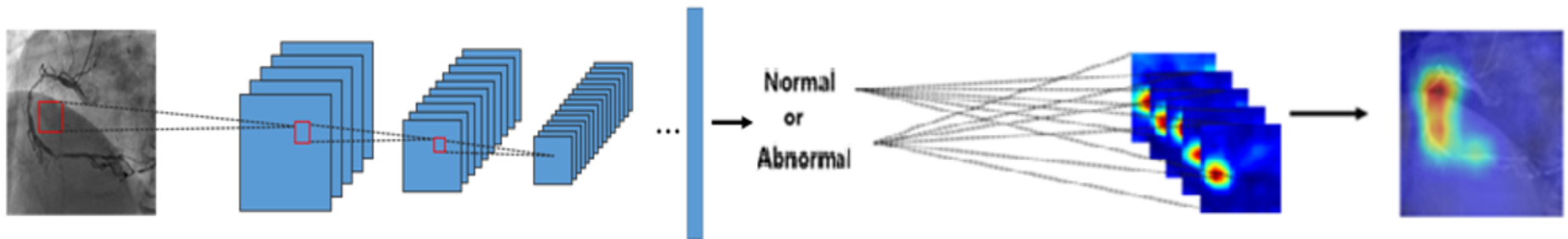
Overview of our Framework

1st step. Key frame detection using vessel extraction



2nd step. Deep Learning Model Training

3rd step. Qualitative analysis of stenosis

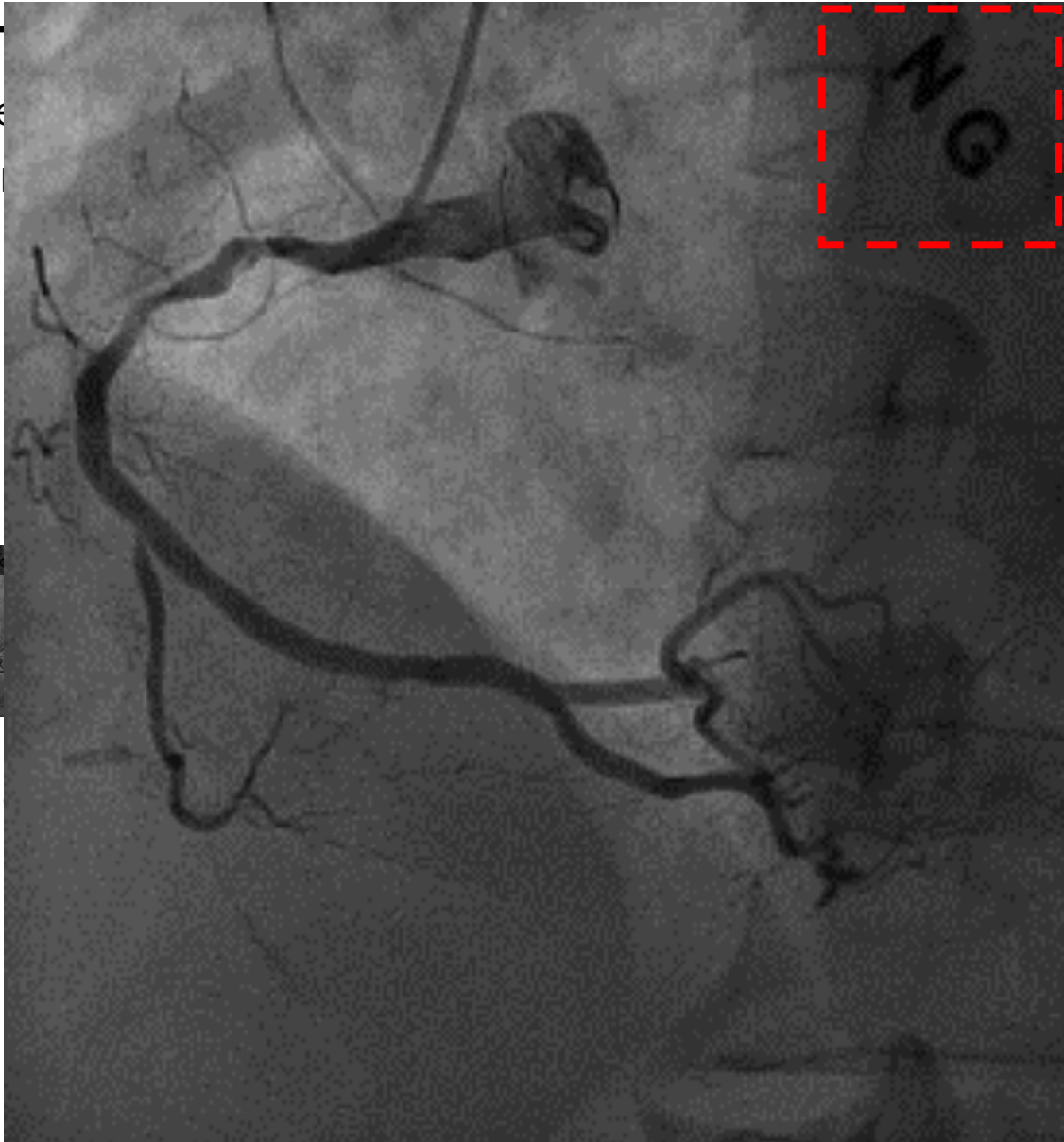
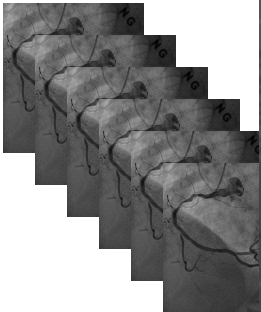


Text Artifact

Method –

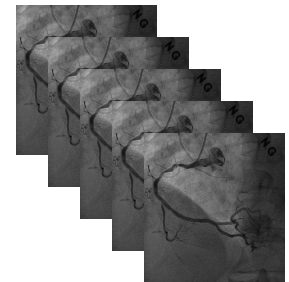
- ❖ Key Frame
- Hessian
- Retrieve

Original dataset



frame

Reconstructed dataset



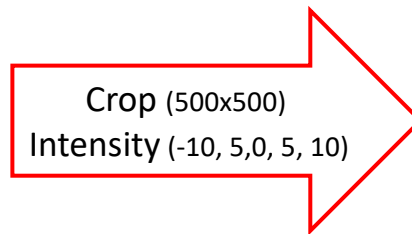
frames
→
y frame

Method – 2. Data Augmentation

- ❖ Data Augmentation (**Crop** 500x500 , **intensity** adjustment [-10 to 10])
 - ❖ Train clips : Validation clips = 361 : 91
- 25 times** Augmented -> Train clips : Validation clips = 9,025 : 2,275



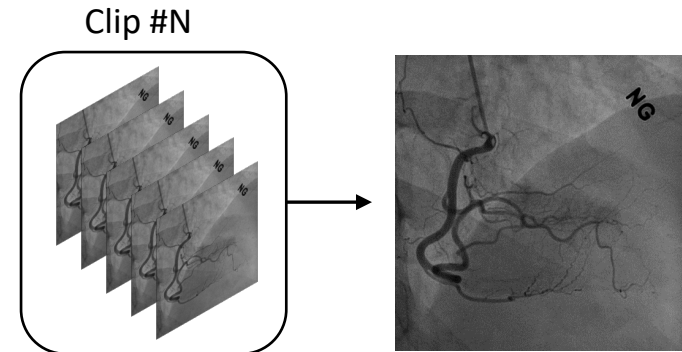
data size : 512 x 512



data size : 500 x 500

Training Set up

- ❖ **Input Type** : Still image
- ❖ **Stratified 5-fold Cross Validation**
- ❖ **Key frames in each clip** : 5 frames
- ❖ **Epoch** : 10 Epochs
- ❖ **1 Self-Attention module**



< **Patient** : 452 patients >

Data type		Total Clips & Frames	Normal 1.04	Abnormal 1
Original	Number of Clips	452 Clips	231 Clips	221 Clips
	Number of Frames	2,260 Frames	1,155 Frames	1,105 Frames
Augmented	Number of Clips	11,300 Clips	5,775 Clips	5,525 Clips
	Number of Frames	56,500 Frames	28,775 Frames	27,625 Frames

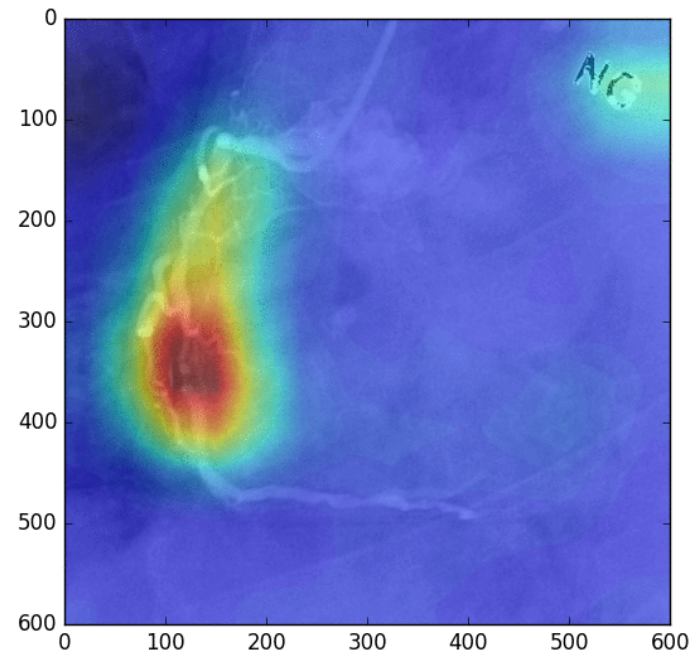
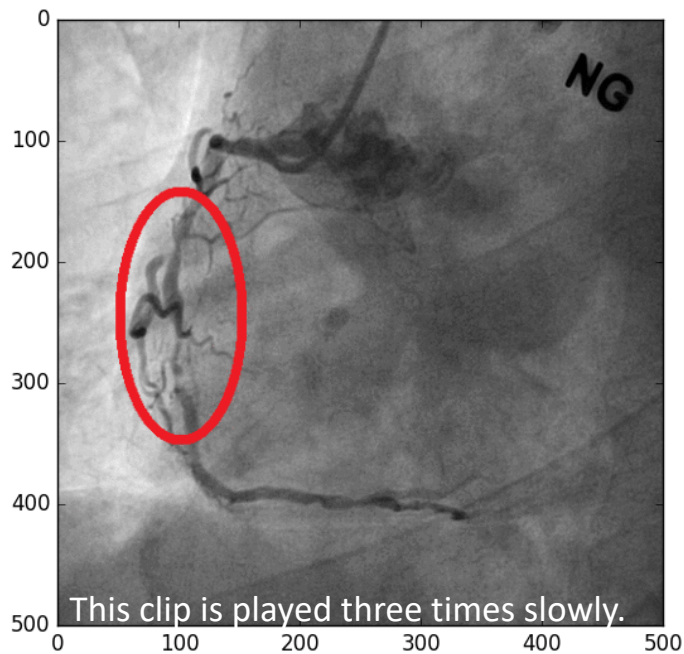
In-house data validation result

- ❖ **Frame-wise Accuracy** : Training depends on number of frames.
- ❖ **Clip-wise majority voting test** : Training depends on number of clips.

Training method	AUC (\pm std.)	Frame-wise Acc (\pm std.)	Clip-wise Acc (\pm std.)
Original	0.958 (\pm 0.019)	0.915 (\pm 0.026)	0.941 (\pm 0.025)
Original + attention	0.952 (\pm 0.016)	0.920 (\pm 0.028)	0.946 (\pm 0.029)
Augmentation	0.968 (\pm 0.018)	0.935 (\pm 0.026)	0.954 (\pm 0.024)
Aug + attention	0.964 (\pm 0.024)	0.926 (\pm 0.032)	0.950 (\pm 0.031)

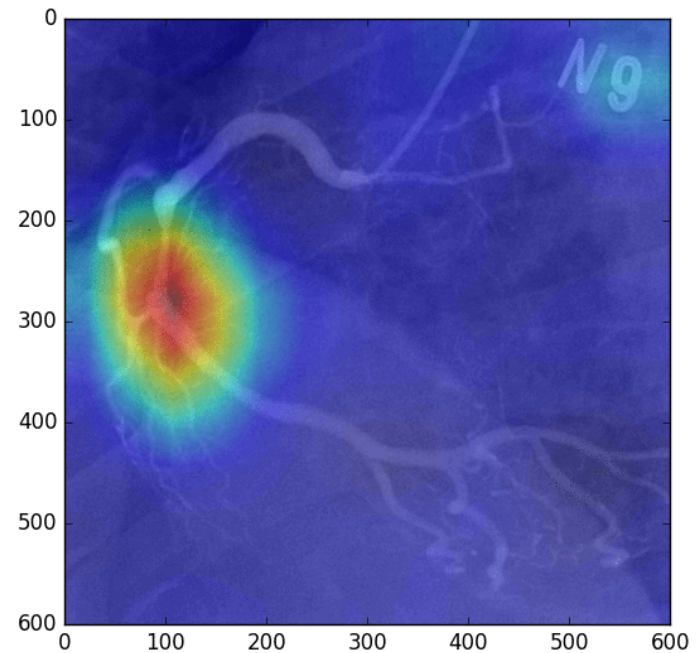
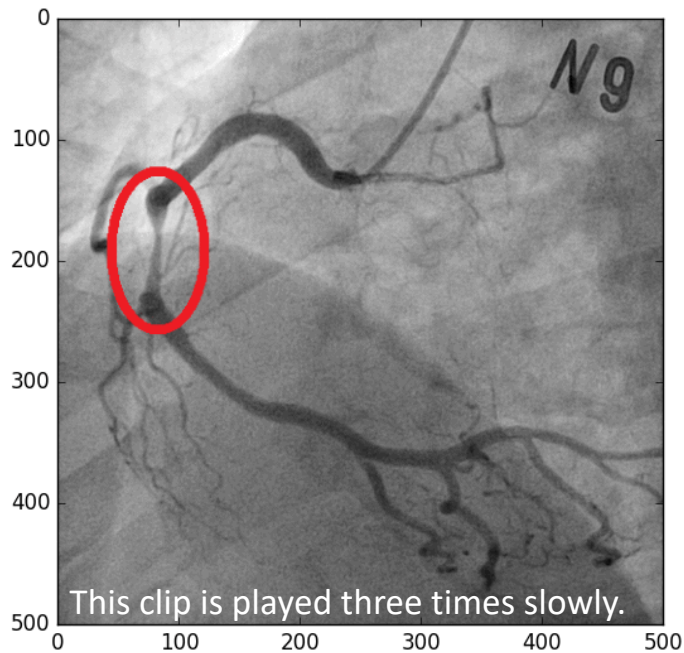
Qualitative analysis by visualization of feature maps

Abnormal case (Diffused stenosis)



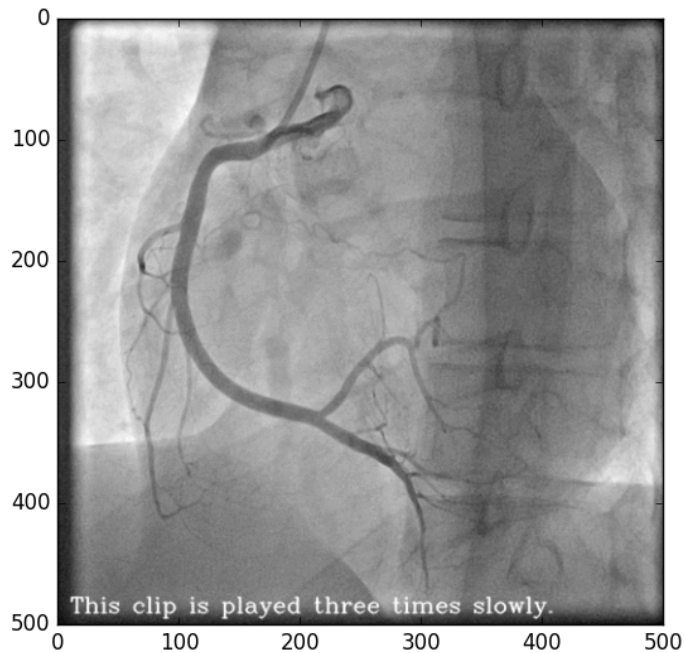
Qualitative analysis by visualization of feature maps

Abnormal case (Focal Stenosis)

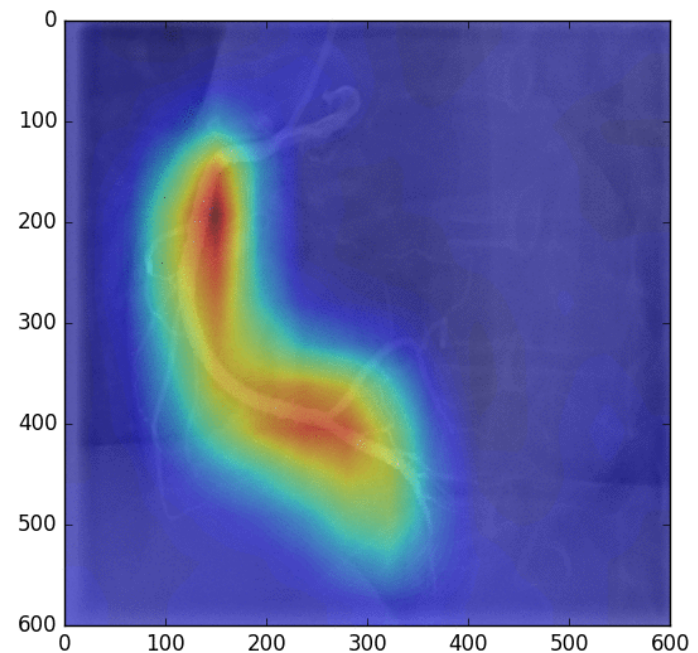


Qualitative analysis by visualization of feature maps

Normal case



Original Data



CAG AI

Preparation 1. Module

- TensorFlow >= 1.8.0
- Python >= 3.6.1
 - numpy >= 1.14.3
 - matplotlib >= 2.2.2
 - pillow >= 5.1

- 3분 딥러닝 간단 예제

<https://github.com/golbin/TensorFlow-Tutorials>

CSV

PIL

Cv2

Datetime

Scipy

skimage

Pickle

SimpleITK

Imageio

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Preparation 2. File structure

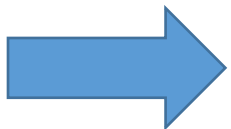
Python file steps

1. JH_pickle_generator.py : original data read and make pickle file
 2. JH_data_loader_for_kfold.py : pickle file load and split the dataset
 - └ JH_augment.py : data augmentation
 3. JH_main.py : deep learning training and validation based on keras
- * Extra file : JH_hyper_parameter_kfold.py -> parameter value tuning

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JH_pickle_generator.py

1. Read Dicom file to numerical value (numpy array)
2. Preprocessing
 - └ Upper right corner occlusion, Contrast Enhancement
 - └ Vesselness filter (Frangi filter)
 - └ Search key frame in mid part and save the index number
3. Pickle file generate
 - └ Load index and reconstruct the dataset with 5 frames in each clip

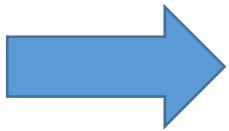


1 file generate (.dcm to .picke file)

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JH_data_loader_for_kfold.py

1. Load pickle file
2. Data split and save (k-fold cross validation)
 - └ Train, test dataset split and save
 - └ Calculate the mean pixel image in train dataset and save
 - └ Or applying data augmentation in train data set and calculate mean image
(crop 500x500, pixel intensity adjustment)



15 (3*5) file generate
(1 pickle file to 5 training, validation, and mean image file)

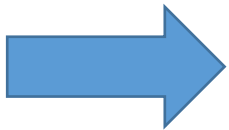
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JH_main.py

1. Transfer learning (Imagenet trained model load)
2. Train Model 구성(deep convolutional netural network load)
3. Pickle file load in each fold train, valid, and subtract mean image file
4. $\text{train data} = \text{train dataset} - \text{mean image}$ / $\text{valid} = \text{valid} - \text{mean image}$

Train 구성

1. Epoch(augmentation 적용하면 더 많은 횟수 훈련)
2. Train dataset (구성된 딥러닝 모델에 compile 후 예측 모델 생성)



Train and validation accuracy