

Introduction

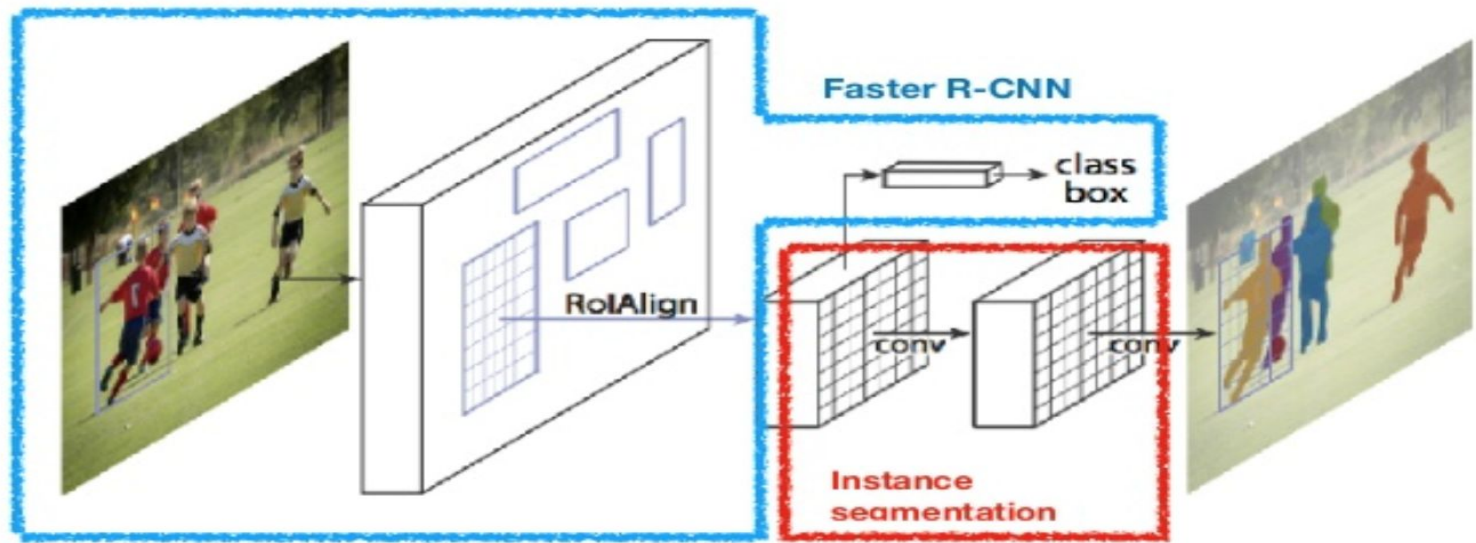


- Pneumonia is the leading cause of infection-related deaths in the U.S, which 200 million cases per year
- Only 29% of patients were accurately diagnosed by a physician prior to chest x-rays
- Internationally responsible for 15% of all deaths in children under 5 years old

Deep Learning Architectures

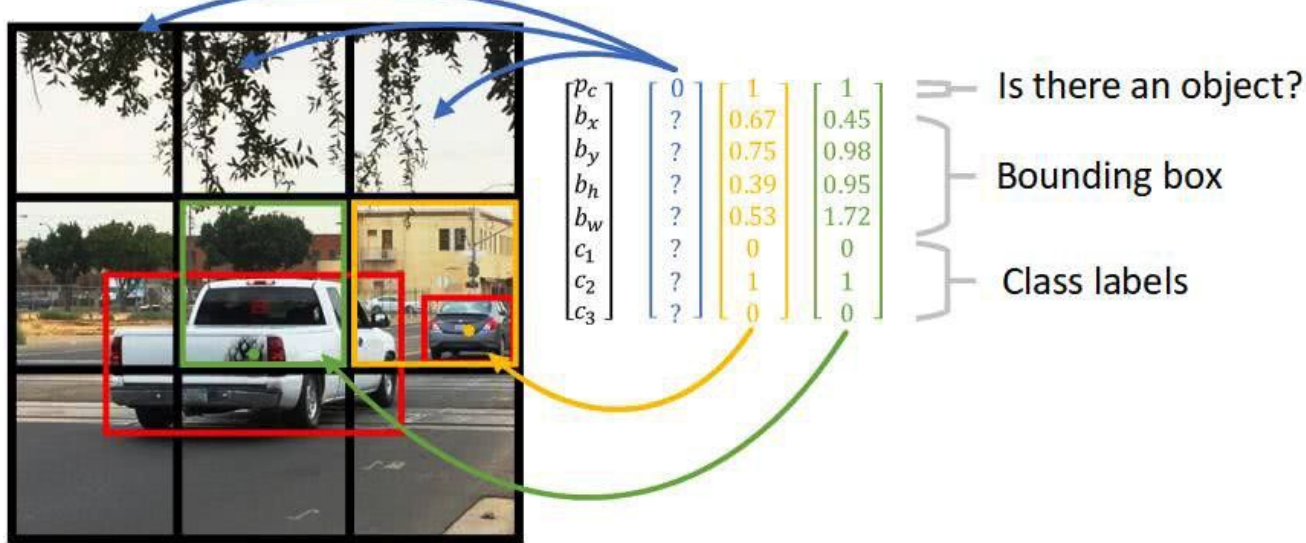
Mask-RCNN

- Mask-RCNN is an advanced deep neural network used for image segmentation
- We utilized Matterport's implementation of Mask R-CNN for opacity detection and pixelwise disease segmentation



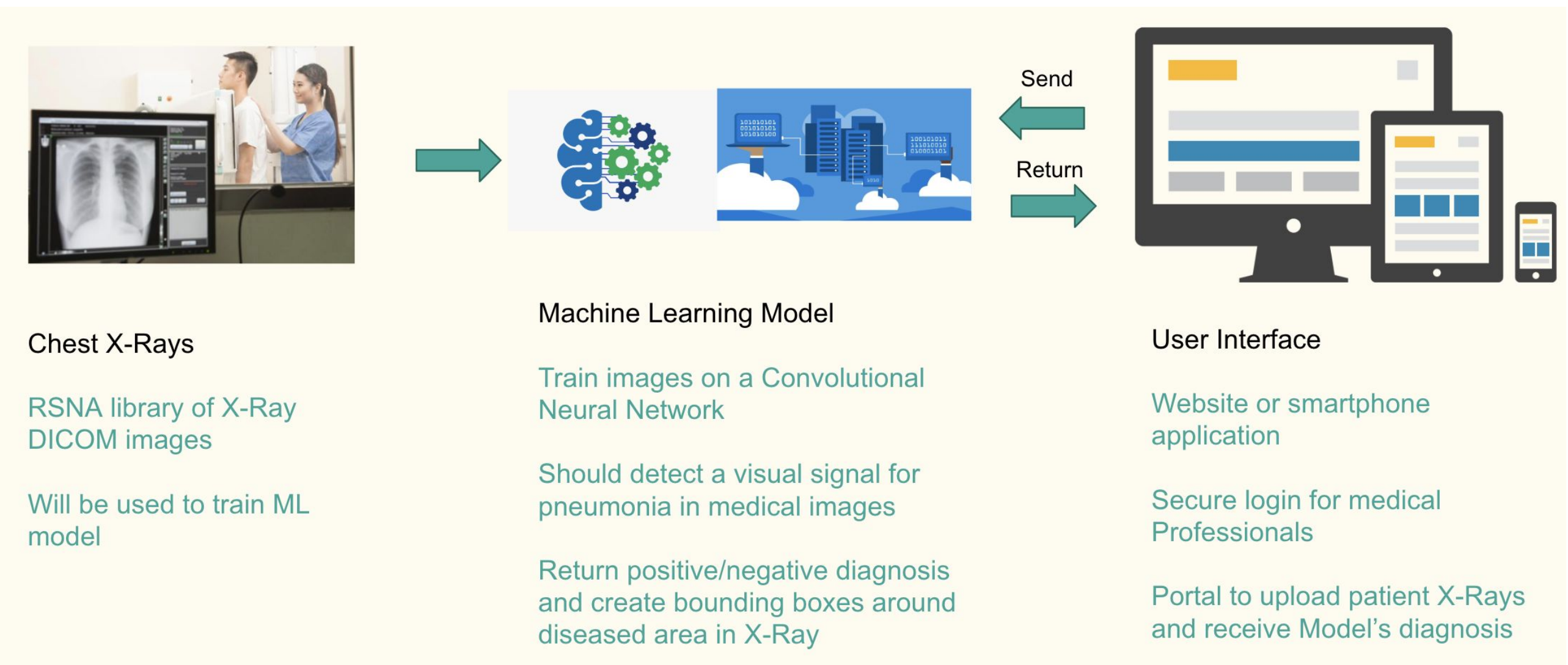
YOLO v3

- You only look once, or YOLO is a state-of-the-art, real-time object detection system
- We trained our model using YOLO v3 algorithm based on the RSNA dataset with customized configuration



Objectives

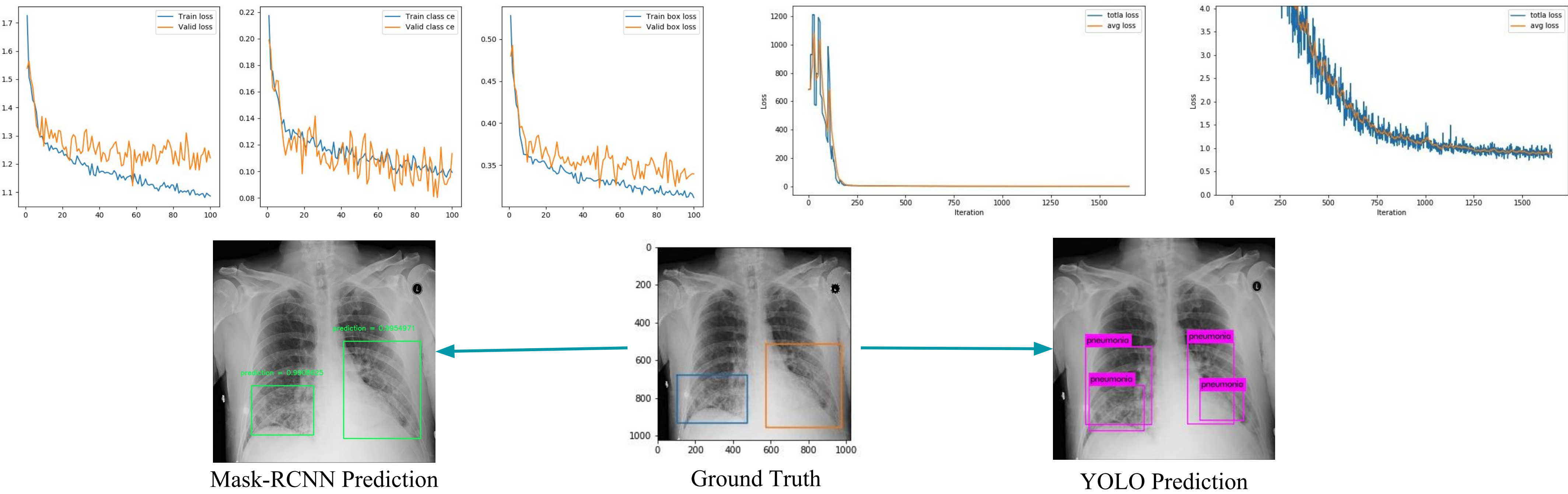
- Build an algorithm to detect a visual signal for pneumonia in medical images
- Locate and draw bounding boxes around lung opacities on chest radiographs
- Build an application implementing the algorithm



Results

- The Mask-RCNN was trained using the Boston University shared computing cluster(SCC)
- Epochs = 100 Loss = 1.08 Kaggle Score = .13906

- The YOLO model training loss
- Iteration = 1600 Loss = 0.85



RSNA Dataset

- The RSNA training dataset is made up of 26684 chest radiographs
- 68% pneumonia negative and 32% pneumonia positive
- We split the whole training dataset to 80% for training and 20% for testing

```
patientId 00436515-870c-4b36-a041-de91049b9ab4
x         264
y         152
width     213
height    379
Target    1
Name: 4, dtype: object
```

Positive label

```
patientId 0004cfab-14fd-4e49-80ba-63a80b6bddd6
x         NaN
y         NaN
width     NaN
height    NaN
Target    0
Name: 0, dtype: object
```

Negative label

Application

- The web application was built using Flask, a micro web framework written in python
- It implements both the Mask RCNN and YOLO v3 algorithms
- Users can upload chest radiographs in either png or jpeg formats and receive a pneumonia prediction

