

# Detecting Cardiomegaly from Chest X-Rays



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# Cardiomegaly

- Enlargement of the heart
- Commonly caused by coronary artery disease
- Morality:
  - After 1 year: 30%
  - After 5 years: 50%



Image from [Bougais et al., 2020](#)

**The Problem**

The Data

Preprocessing

Modeling

Conclusions

# Diagnosing Cardiomegaly

- Diagnosis by medical imaging to determine size of heart
  - Cardiothoracic ratio  $> 50\%$
- One type of imaging is chest X-rays

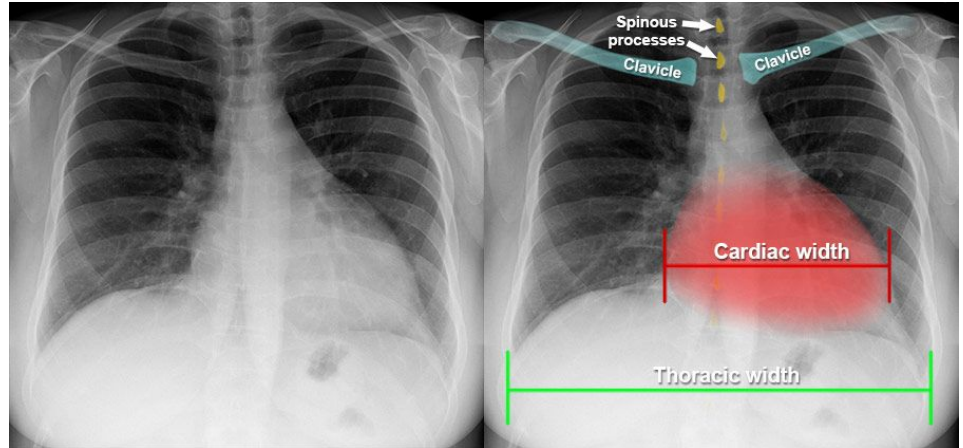


Image from [Radiology Masterclass](#)

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# The Goal

Create a model that detects the presence of cardiomegaly from a chest X-ray with an accuracy of 75% and a recall of 70%.



Image from [Bougais et al., 2020](#)

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# The Data

- 112,120 images of chest X-rays
- Published by the National Institutes of Health
- Labeled through natural language processing by Wang et al.
  - Estimated 90% accuracy
  - Labels include: atelectasis, consolidation, infiltration, pneumothorax, edema, emphysema, fibrosis, effusion, pneumonia, pleural thickening, nodule mass, hernia, and cardiomegaly

The Problem

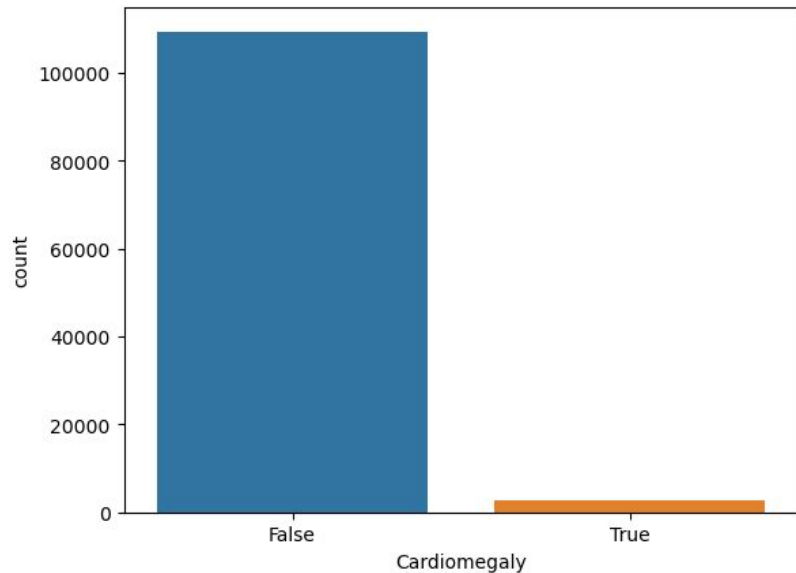
**The Data**

Preprocessing

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Conclusions

# Label



2776 (2.5%) of the 112,120 images showed cardiomegaly

The Problem

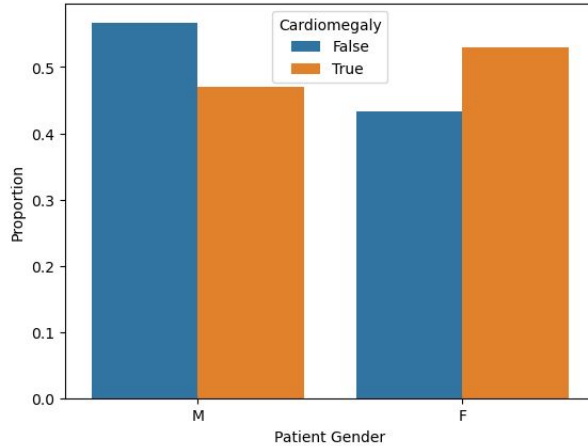
**The Data**

Preprocessing

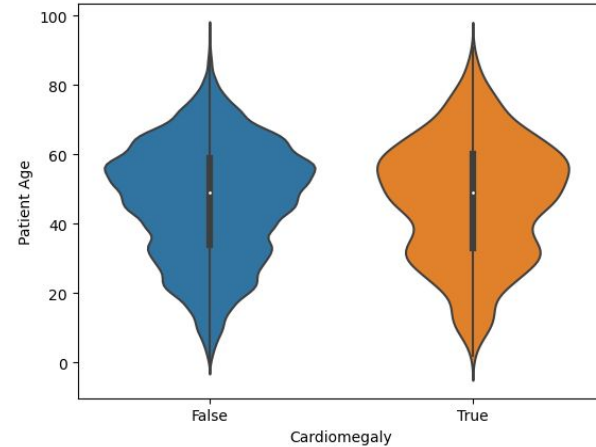
Modeling

Conclusions

# Patient Gender and Age



Cardiomegaly was more common among female patients.



The age distributions were practically identical.

The Problem

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Preprocessing

Modeling

Conclusions

# Undersampling



- 2776 images with cardiomegaly
- 2776 images without cardiomegaly

The Problem

**The Data**

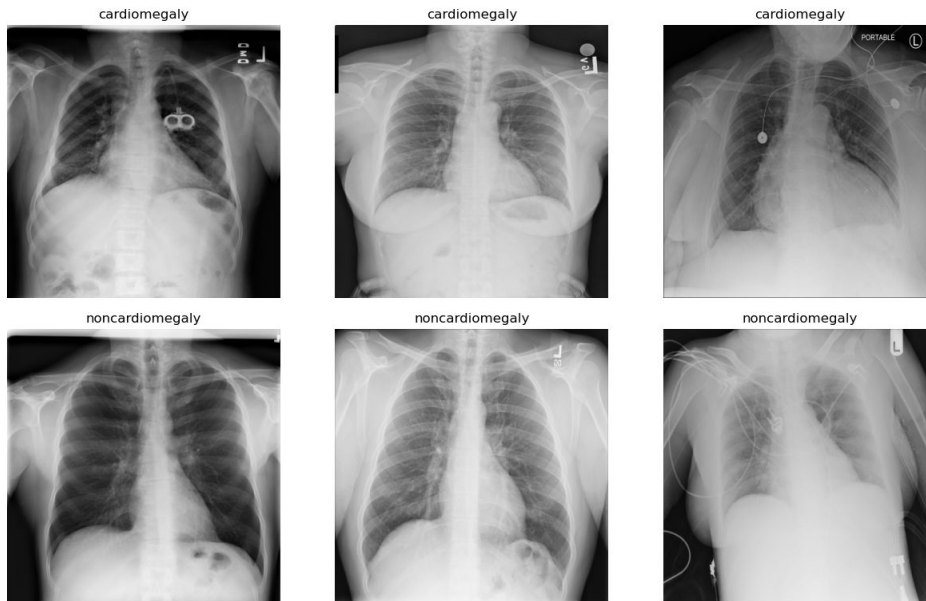
Preprocessing

Modeling

Conclusions



# The Images



1024 x 1024 grayscale pictures

The Problem

**The Data**

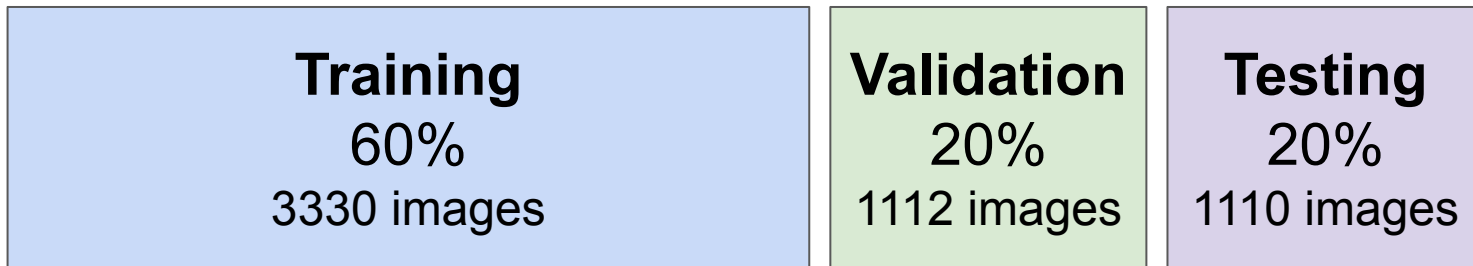
Preprocessing

Modeling

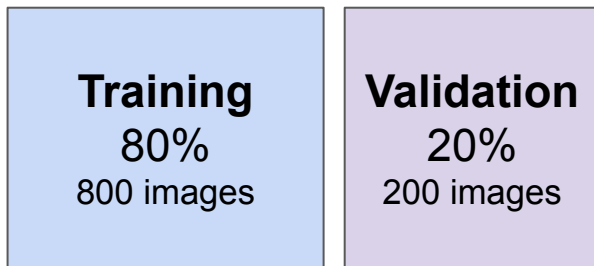
Conclusions

# Preparing Splits

**Full:**



**Partial:**



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The Data

Preprocessing

Modeling

Conclusions

# Preprocessing



ResNet50's preprocess\_input function

- Zero-centers each color channel with respect to ImageNet dataset
- Does not scale Values

Data augmentation

- Rotated images
- Shifted height and width

The Problem

The Data

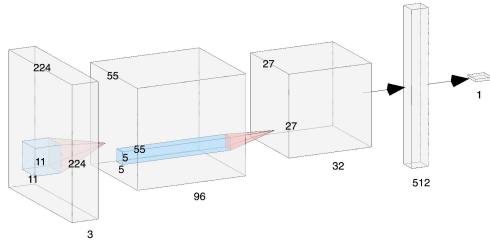
**Preprocessing**

Modeling

Conclusions

# Convolutional Neural Nets

# Simple CNN



# AlexNet

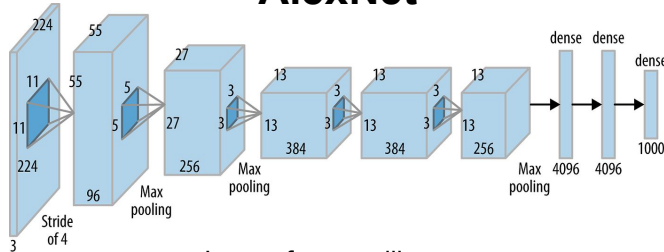


Image from oreilly.com

# ResNet50

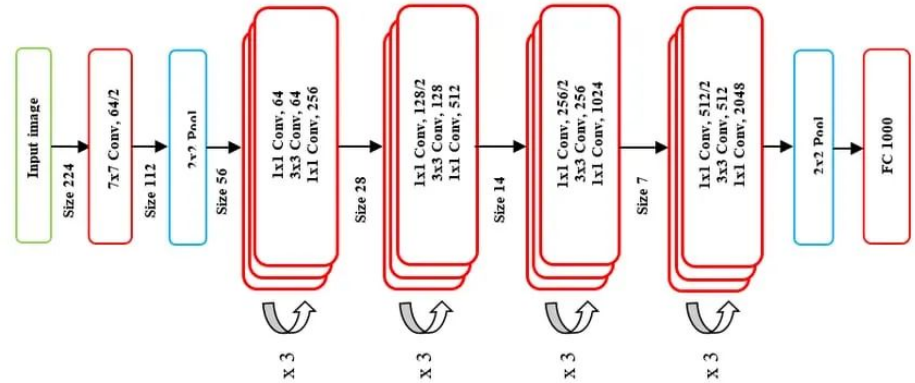


Image from [Bendjillali et al.](#)

## The Problem

## The Data

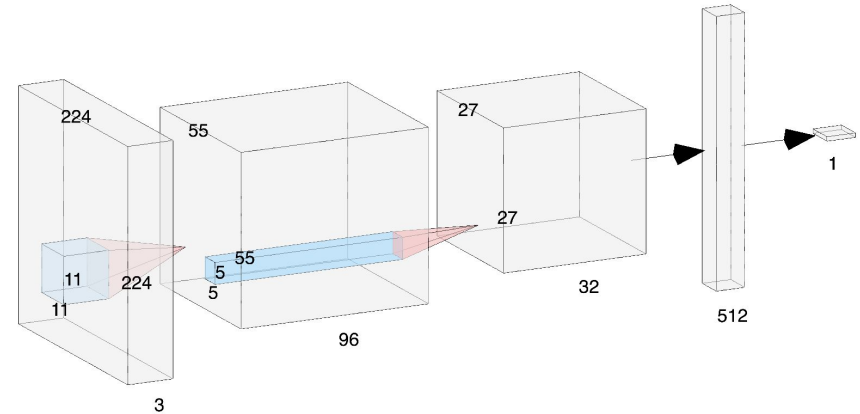
## Preprocessing

## Modeling

## Conclusions

# Simple CNN Architecture

- Convolutional layer with 96 filters of size 11x11 with a stride of 3, activated by relu
- Max pooling layer
- Convolutional layer with 32 filters of size 5x5, activated by relu
- Max pooling layer
- Dense layer with 512 neurons activated by relu
- Output layer with 1 neuron activated by sigmoid function



The Problem

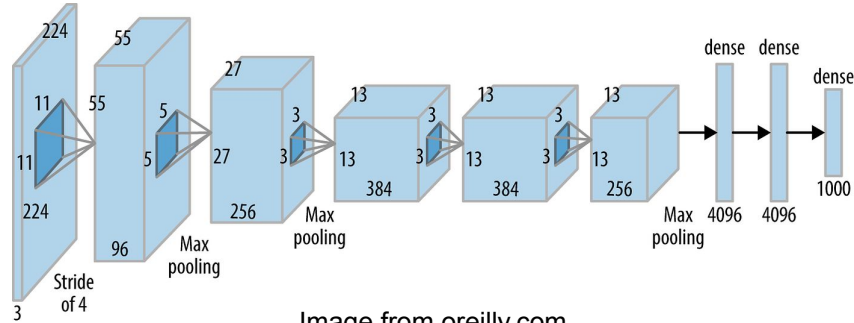
The Data

Preprocessing

**Modeling**

Conclusions

# AlexNet Architecture



- 5 Convolutional blocks that include batch normalization and max pooling
- 3 fully connected layers

The Problem

The Data

Preprocessing

**Modeling**

Conclusions

# ResNet50 Architecture

- Minimizes degradation through residual blocks containing Skip Connections
  - Provides a shortcut for gradients to pass through to prevent vanishing gradients
- Convolutional block
- 4 residual blocks
- 1 fully connected layer

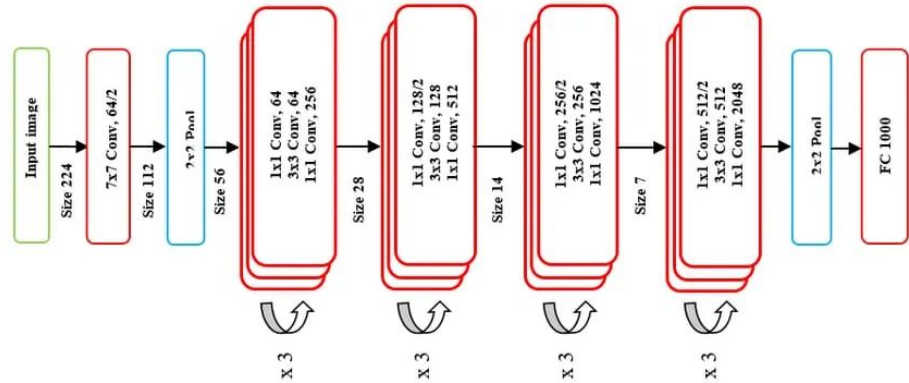


Image from [Bendjillali et al.](#)

The Problem

The Data

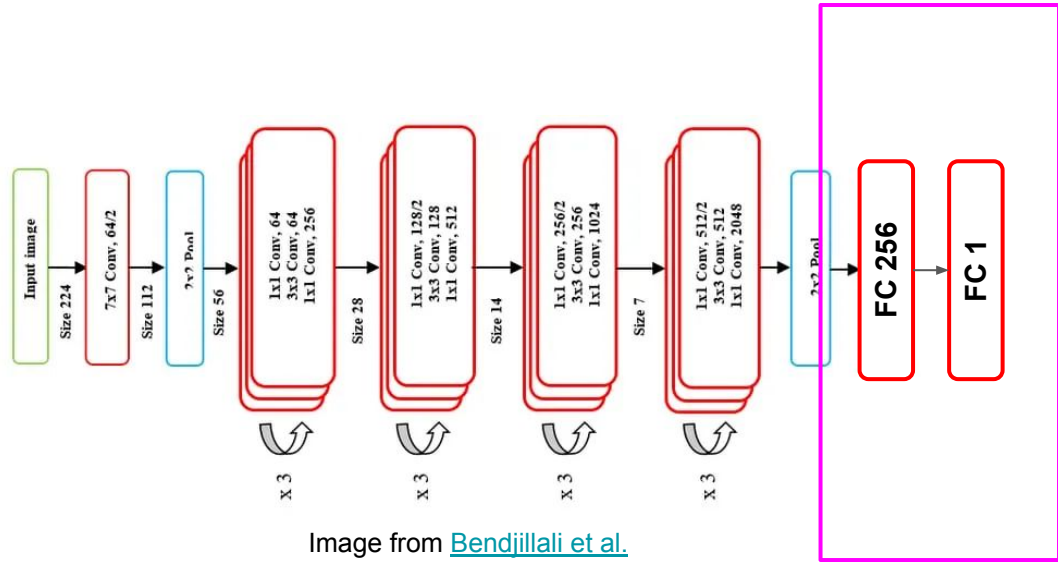
Preprocessing

**Modeling**

Conclusions

# Adapted ResNet50 Architecture

- Convolutional bock
- 4 residual blocks
- **2 fully connected layers**
  - Dropout = 0.4



The Problem

The Data

Preprocessing

**Modeling**

Conclusions

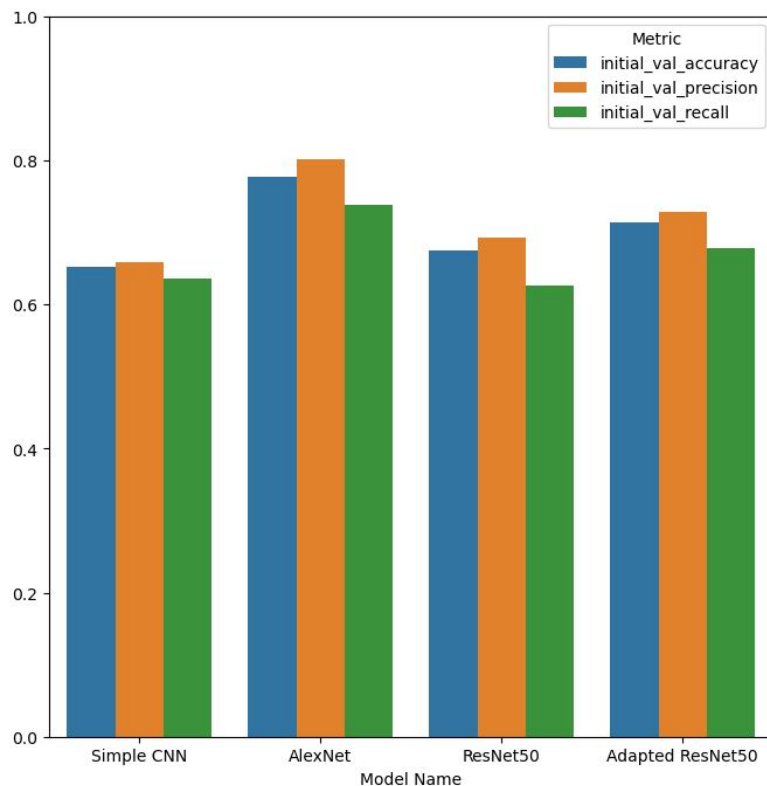


# Initial Modeling

Epochs = 10, learning rate = 1e-4

AlexNet:

- Accuracy: 0.7770
- Recall: 0.7374



The Problem

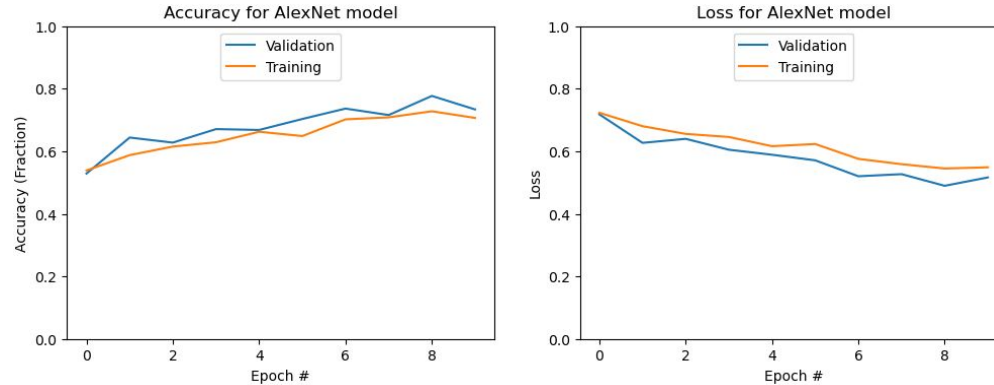
The Data

Preprocessing

**Modeling**

Conclusions

# Initial Modeling



AlexNet may benefit from more epochs in training.

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The Data

Preprocessing

**Modeling**

Conclusions

# Tuning Learning Rate and Batch Size

Model	Optimal Learning Rate	Optimal Batch Size
Simple CNN	1e-4	45
AlexNet	1e-5	15
ResNet50	1e-5	15
Adapted ResNet50	1e-4	45

The Problem

The Data

Preprocessing

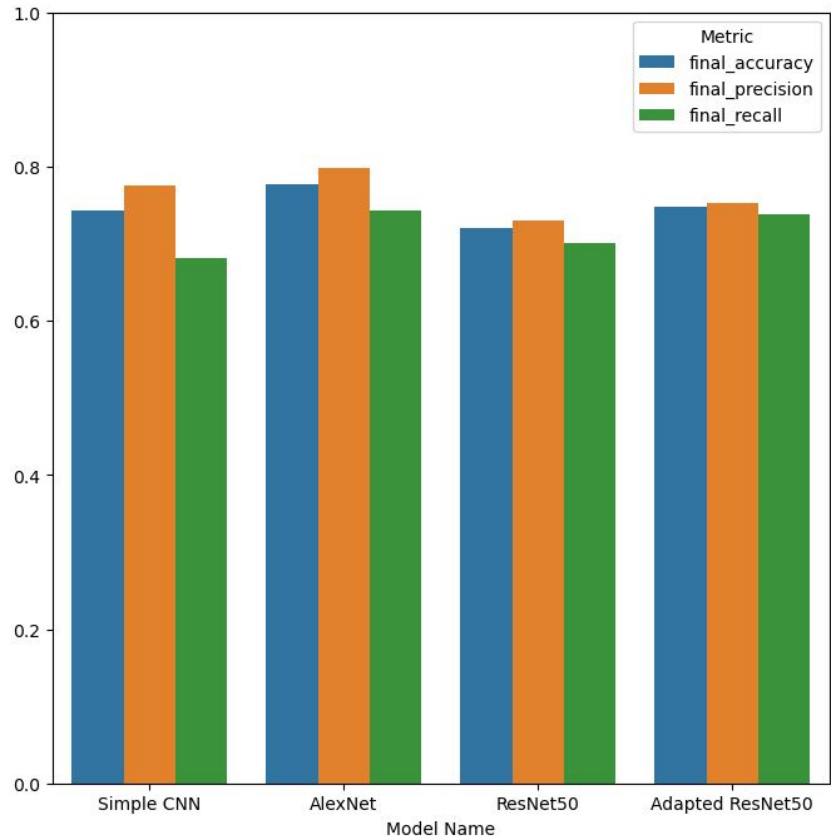
**Modeling**

Conclusions

# Final Evaluation

All models improved, but AlexNet remains the highest performing.

	Accuracy	Recall
Validation	0.8013	0.7734
Testing	0.7775	0.7423



The Problem

The Data

Preprocessing

Modeling

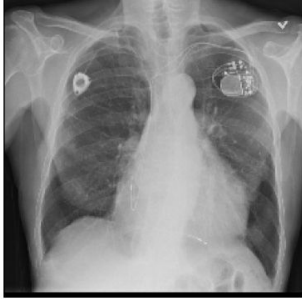
Conclusions

# Saliency Maps

Cardiomegaly 1



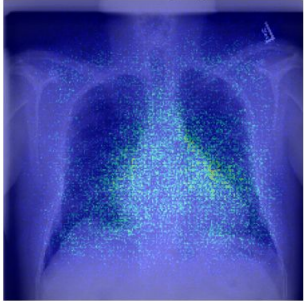
Cardiomegaly 2



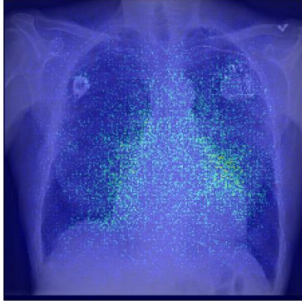
Cardiomegaly 3



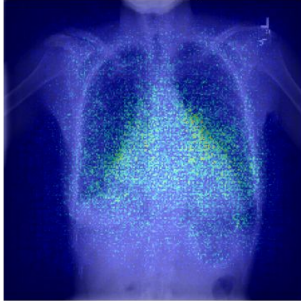
Cardiomegaly 1



Cardiomegaly 2



Cardiomegaly 3



Plotted saliency maps for 3 images using tf-keras-vis.

The model recognizes the borders between the heart and the lungs.

The Problem

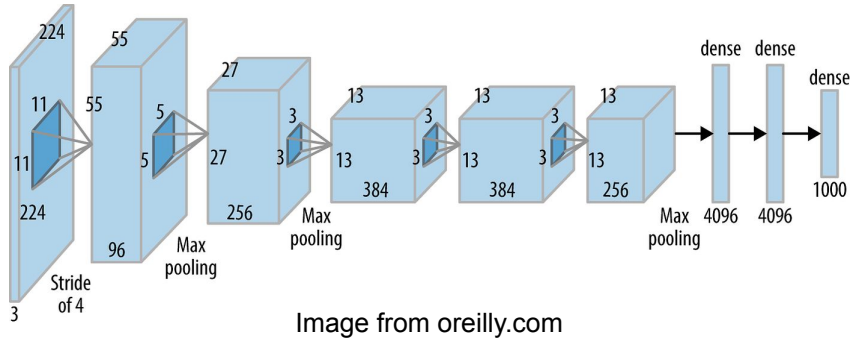
The Data

Preprocessing

**Modeling**

Conclusions

# Conclusions



## AlexNet Model

- Learning rate =  $1e-5$
- Batch size = 15

Accuracy	Precision	Recall
77.75%	79.85%	74.23%

The Problem

The Data

Preprocessing

Modeling

Conclusions

# Future Directions

## Improvements

- Increase size training set and implement augmentation
- Adjust image size
  - 320 x 320, 512 x 512, 1024 x 1024
- Add additional fully connected layer to AlexNet

## Future Projects

- Apply AlexNet to other conditions diagnosed through medical imaging
  - Pneumonia, TB
- Determine bounding boxes around heart and thorax to calculate the cardiothoracic ratio

The Problem

The Data

Preprocessing

Modeling

Conclusions

# Thank you!

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Project report: [https://github.com/bjnugent/cardiomegaly/tree/main/reports/final\\_report.pdf](https://github.com/bjnugent/cardiomegaly/tree/main/reports/final_report.pdf)