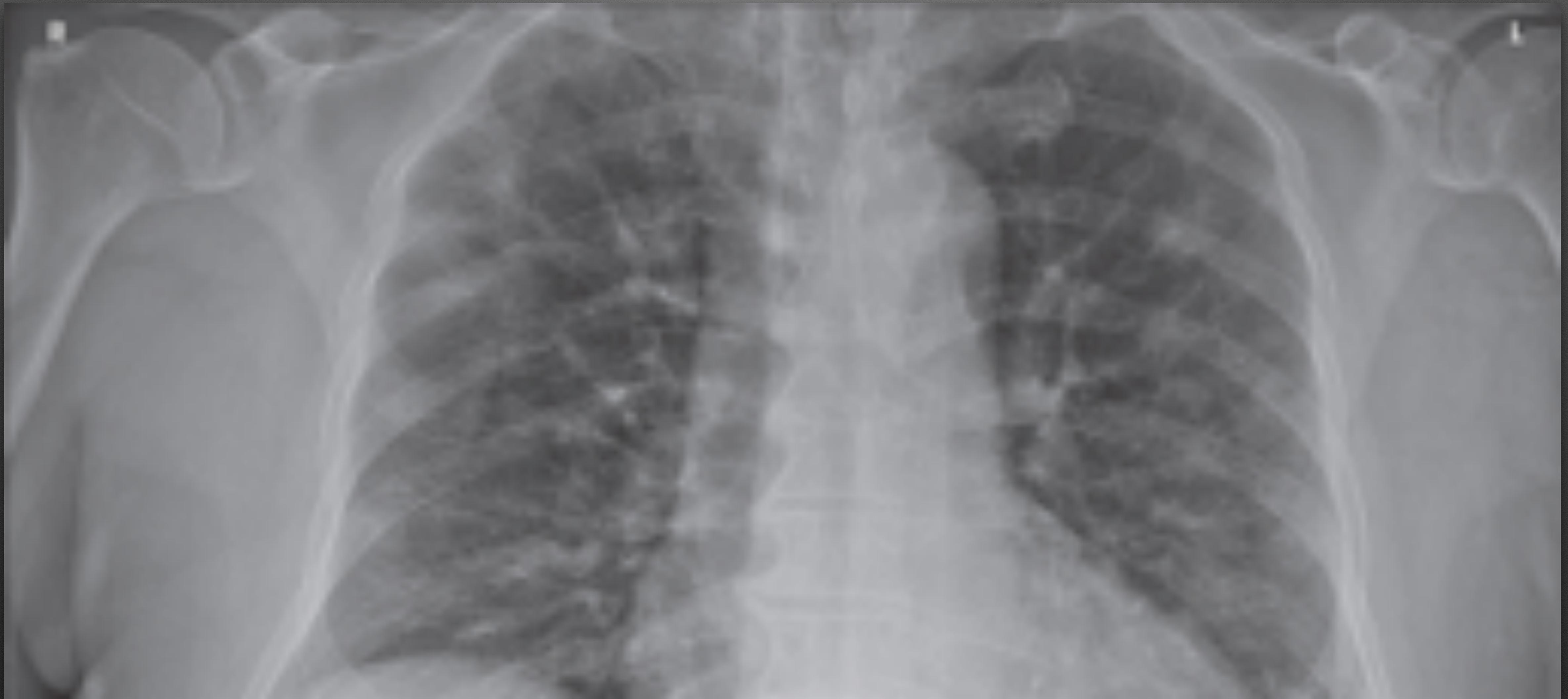
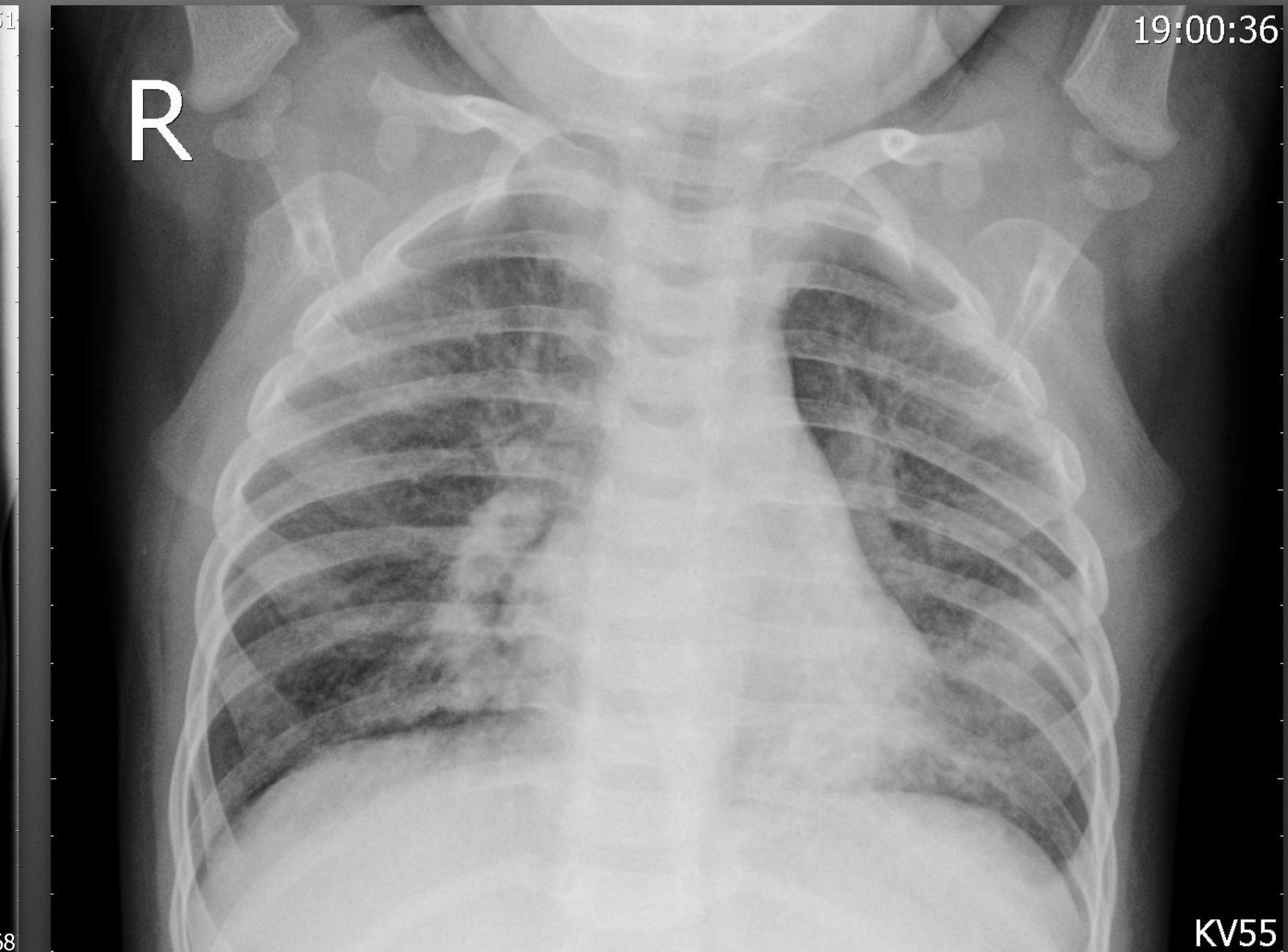
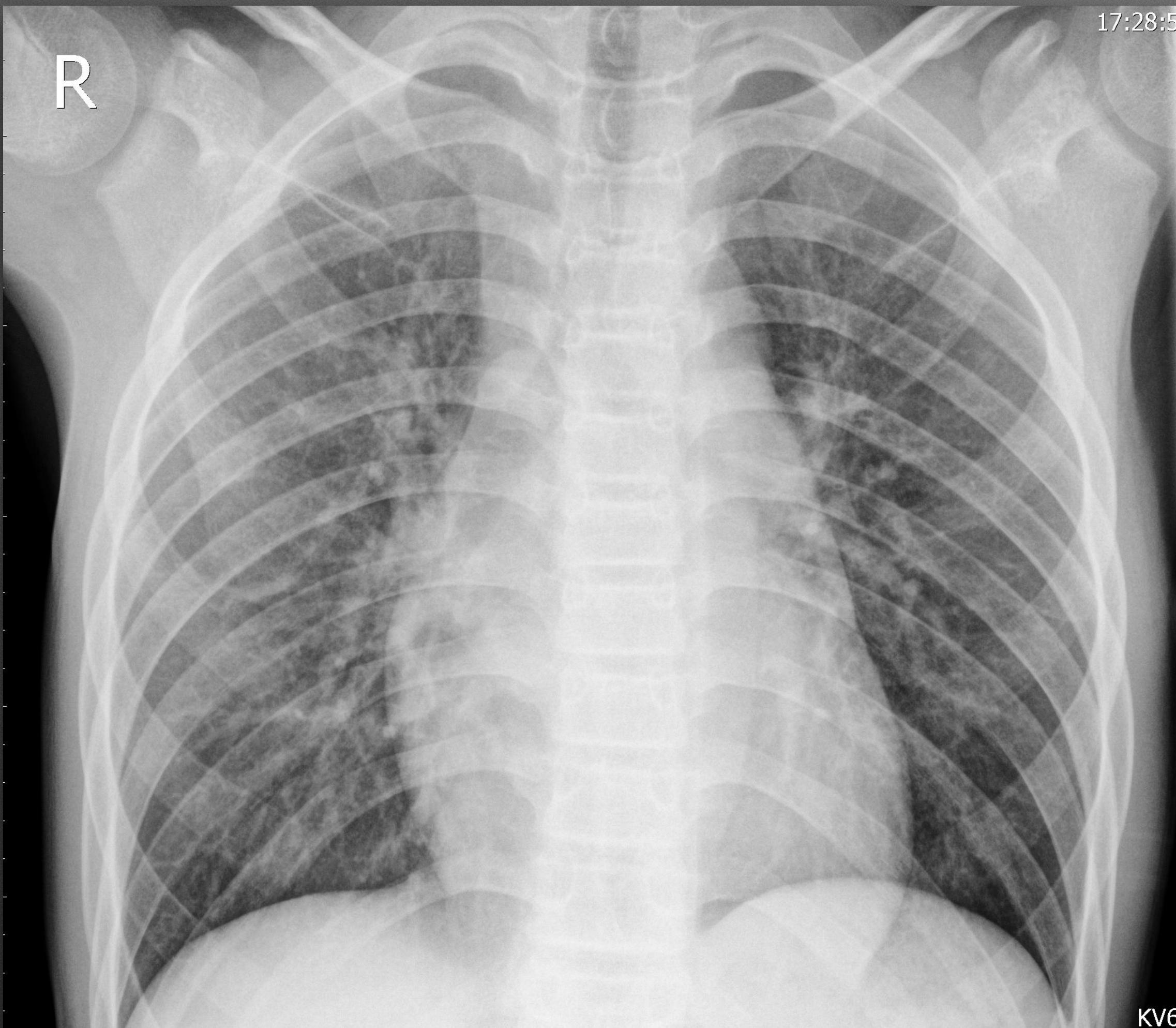


Chest X-Ray Classification

Brent Thayer

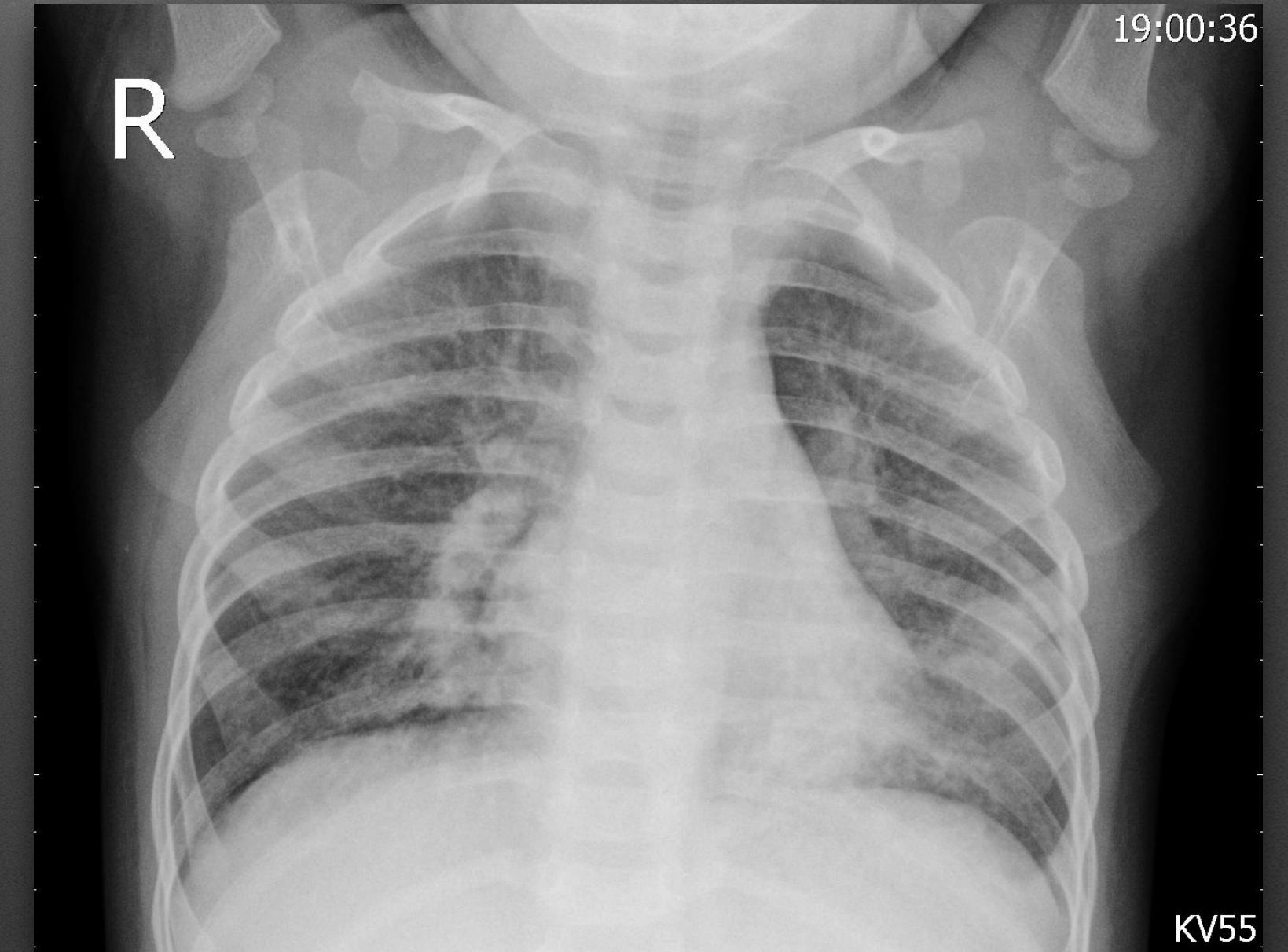
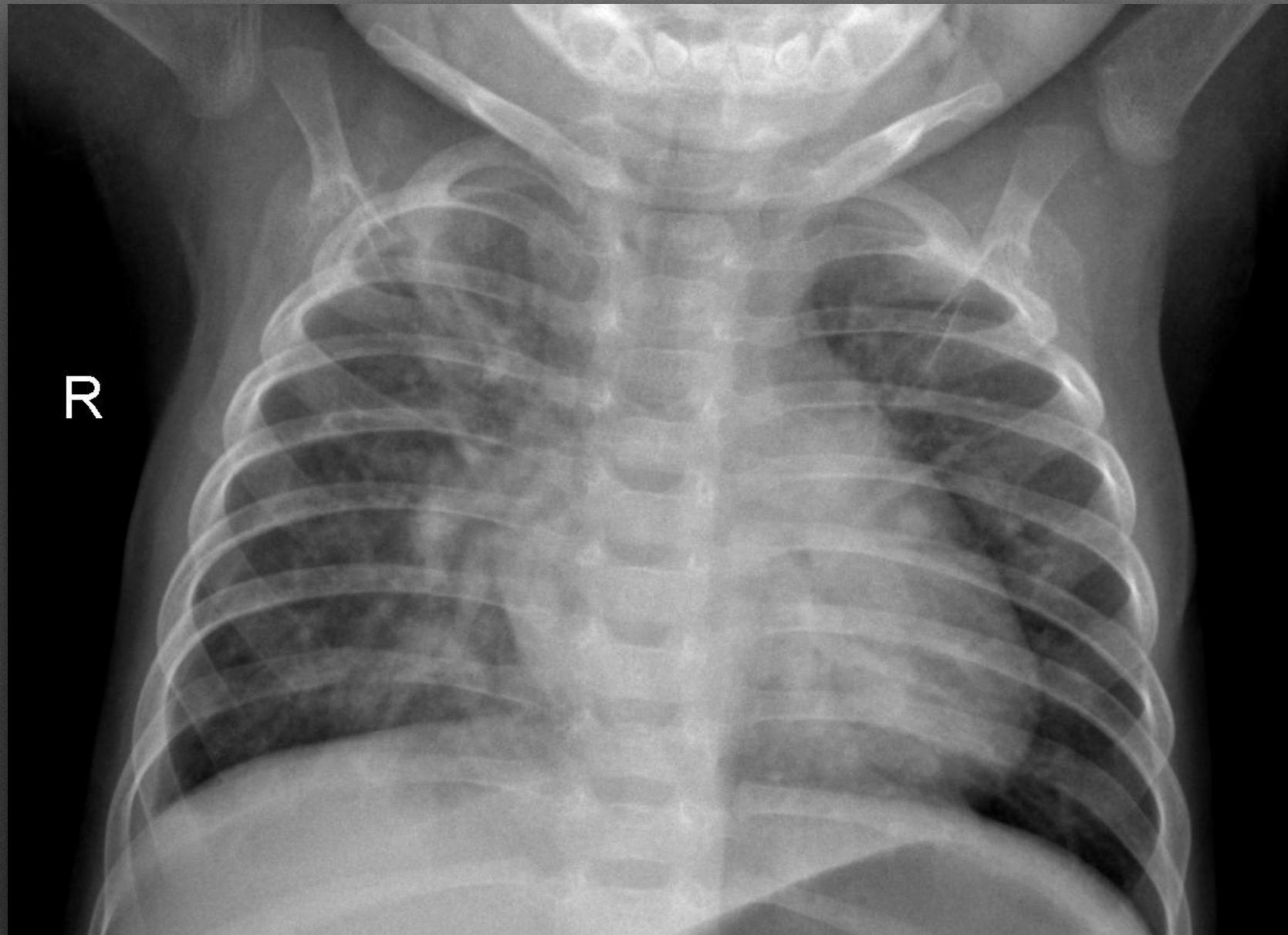
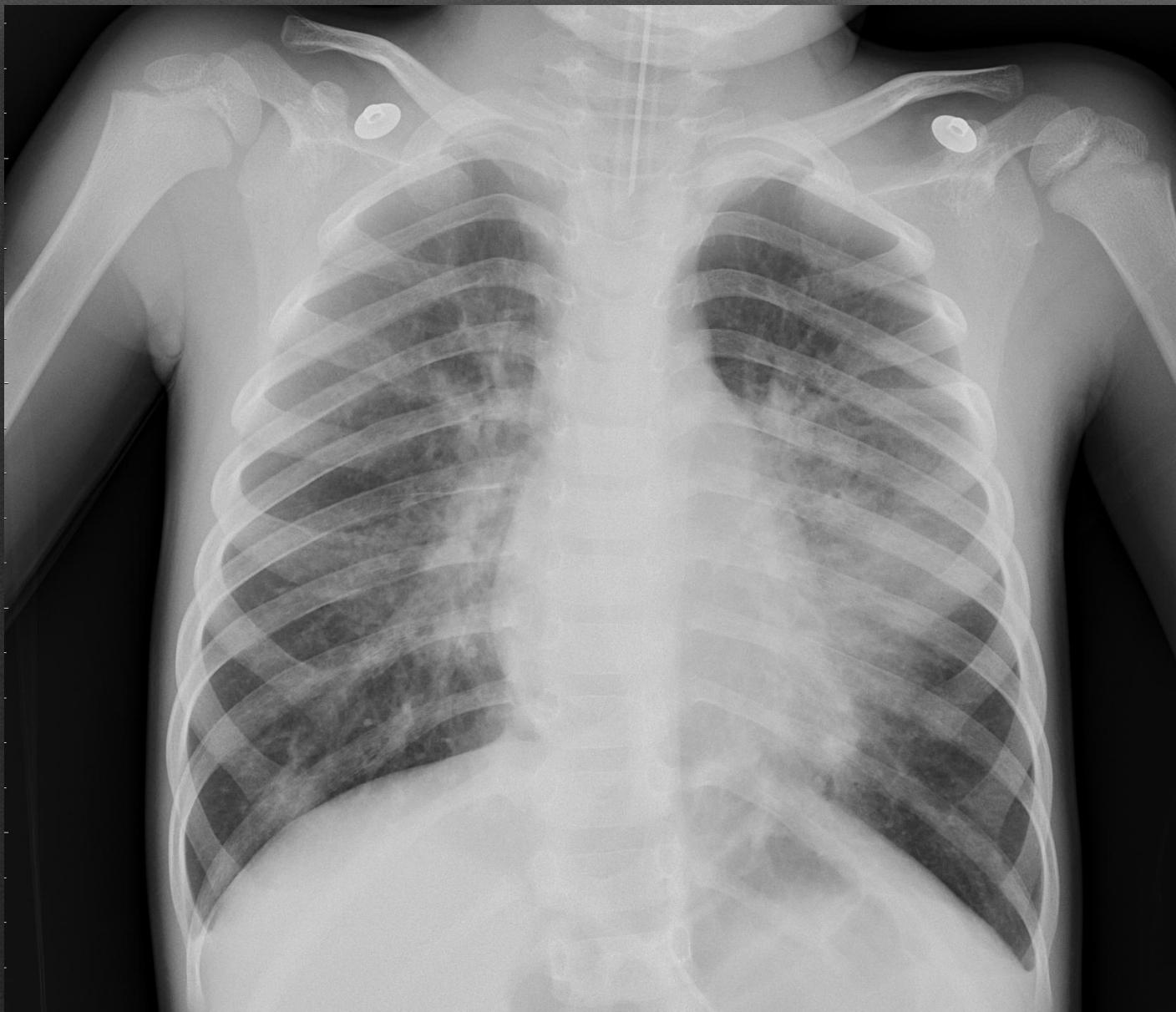




Is it possible to train a model to classify pneumonia from a chest X-ray?

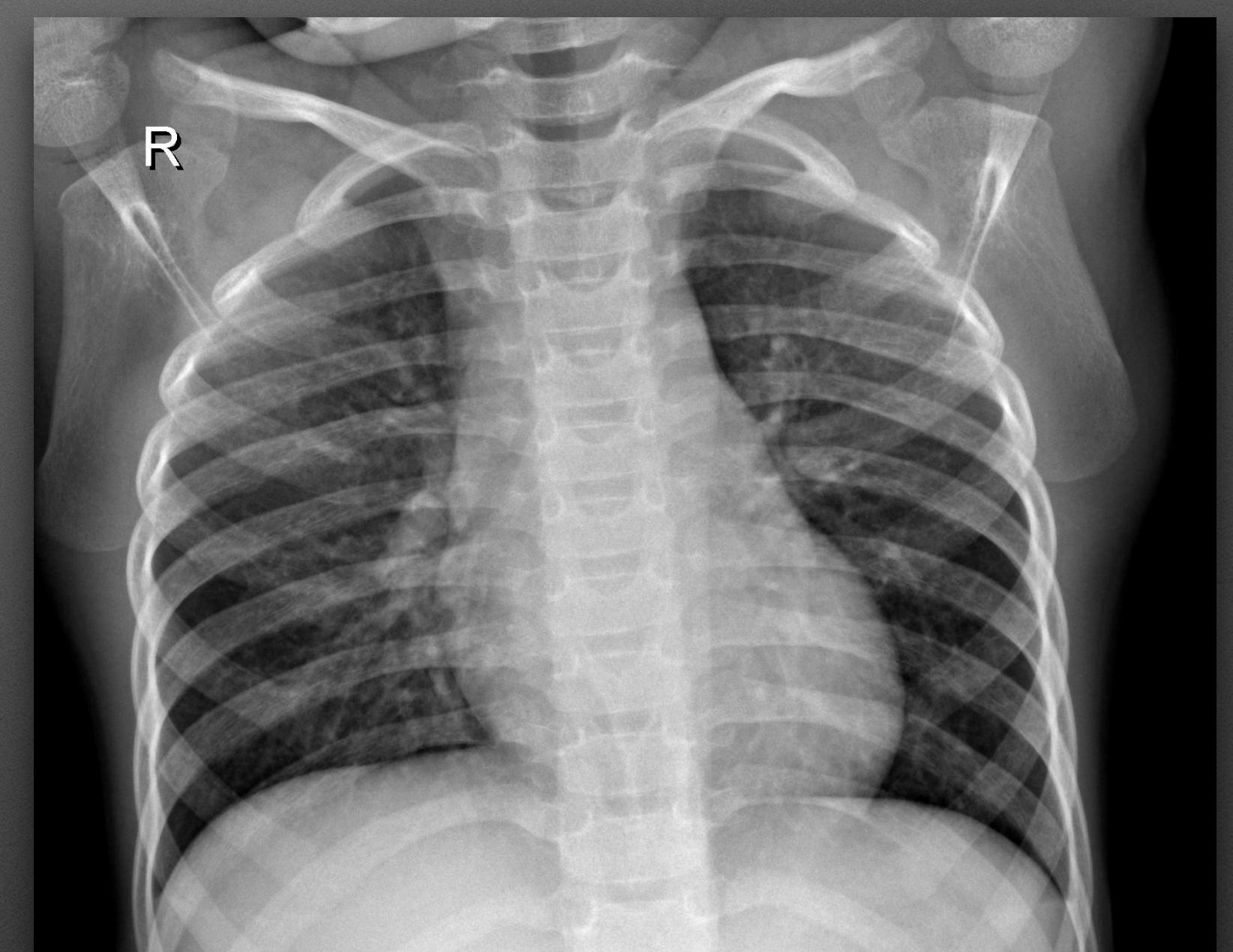
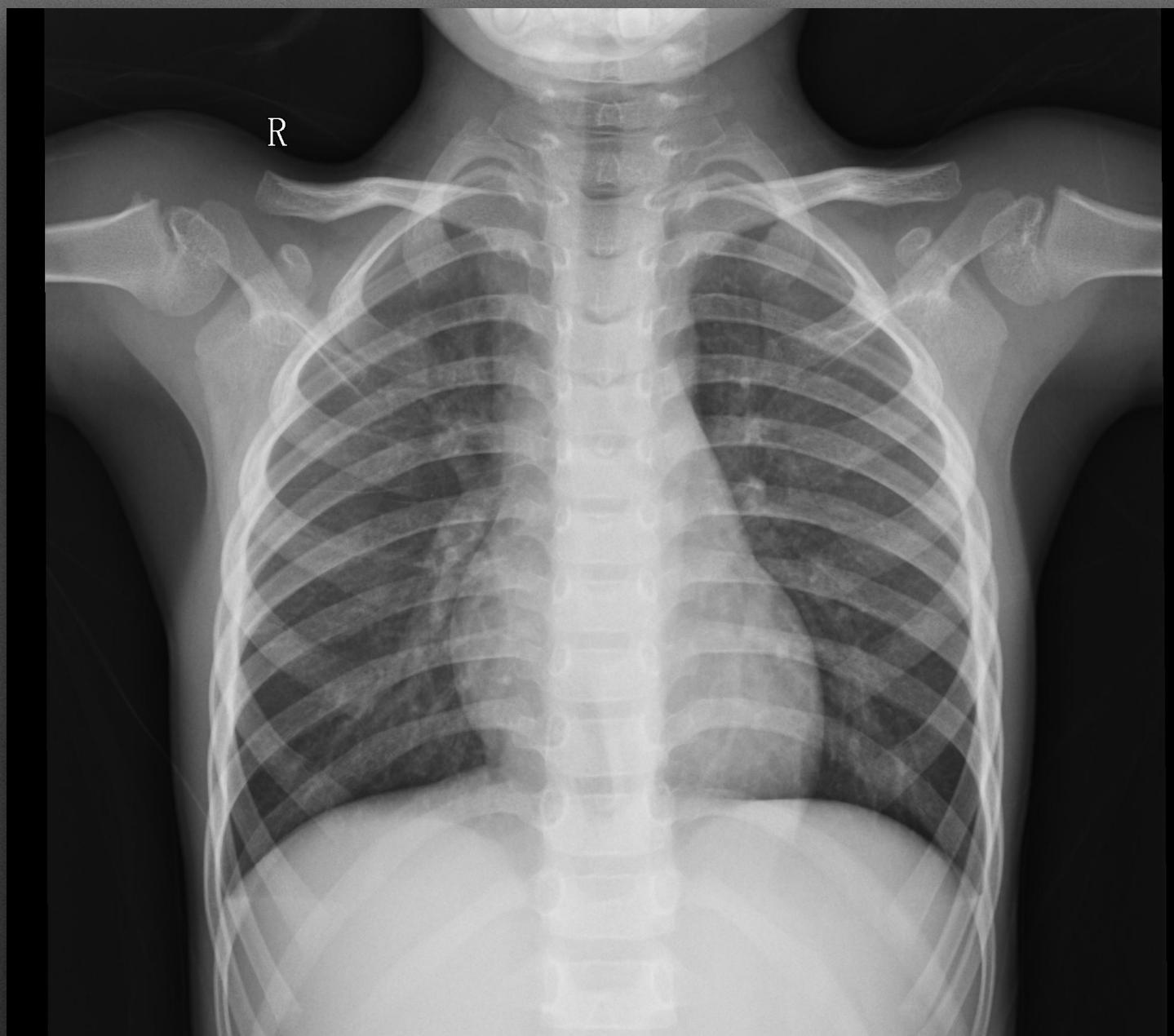
An X-ray allows a radiologist to see the lungs, heart and blood vessels. When interpreting the X-ray, the radiologist will look for white spots in the lungs (called infiltrates) that identify an infection.

Pneumonia

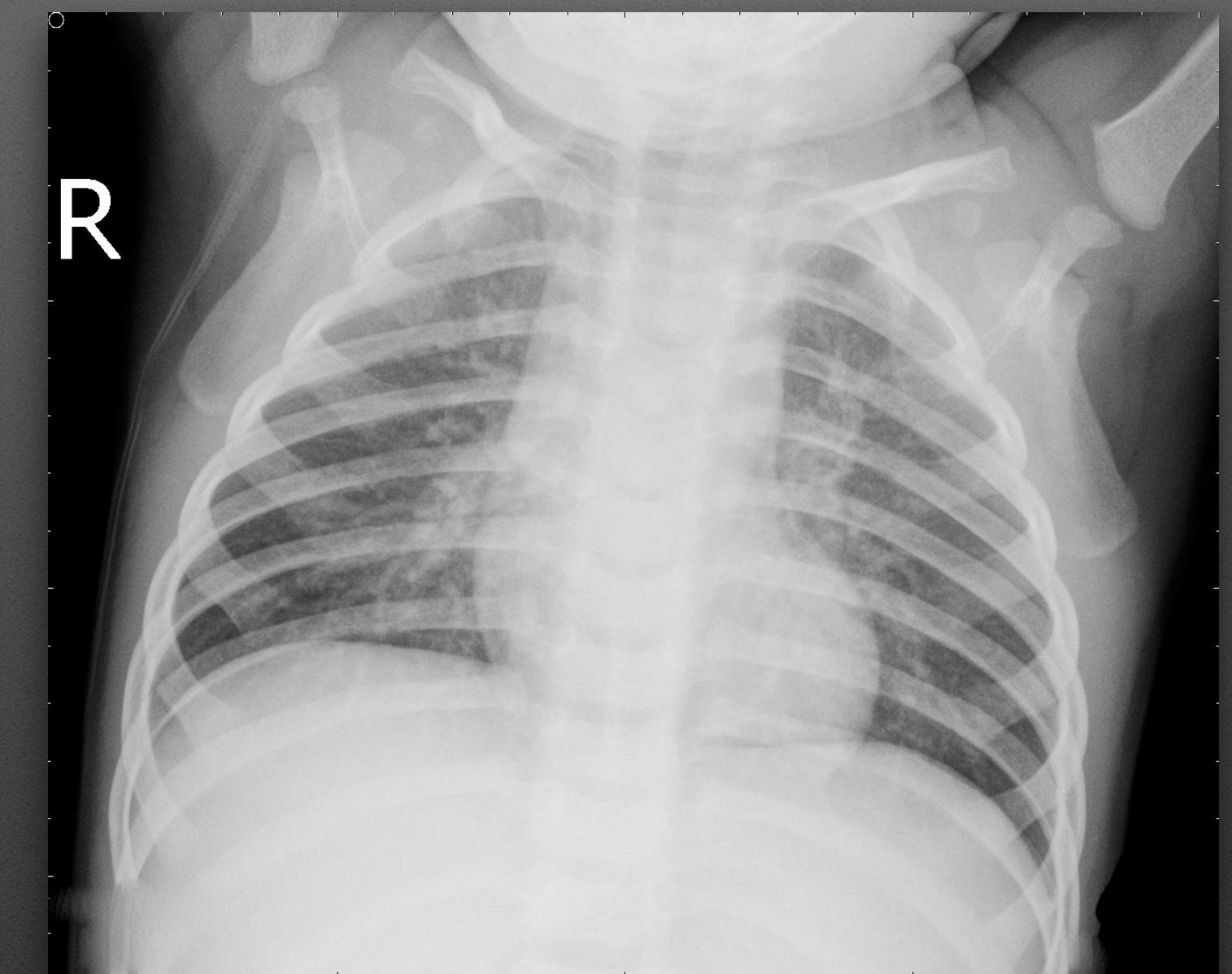
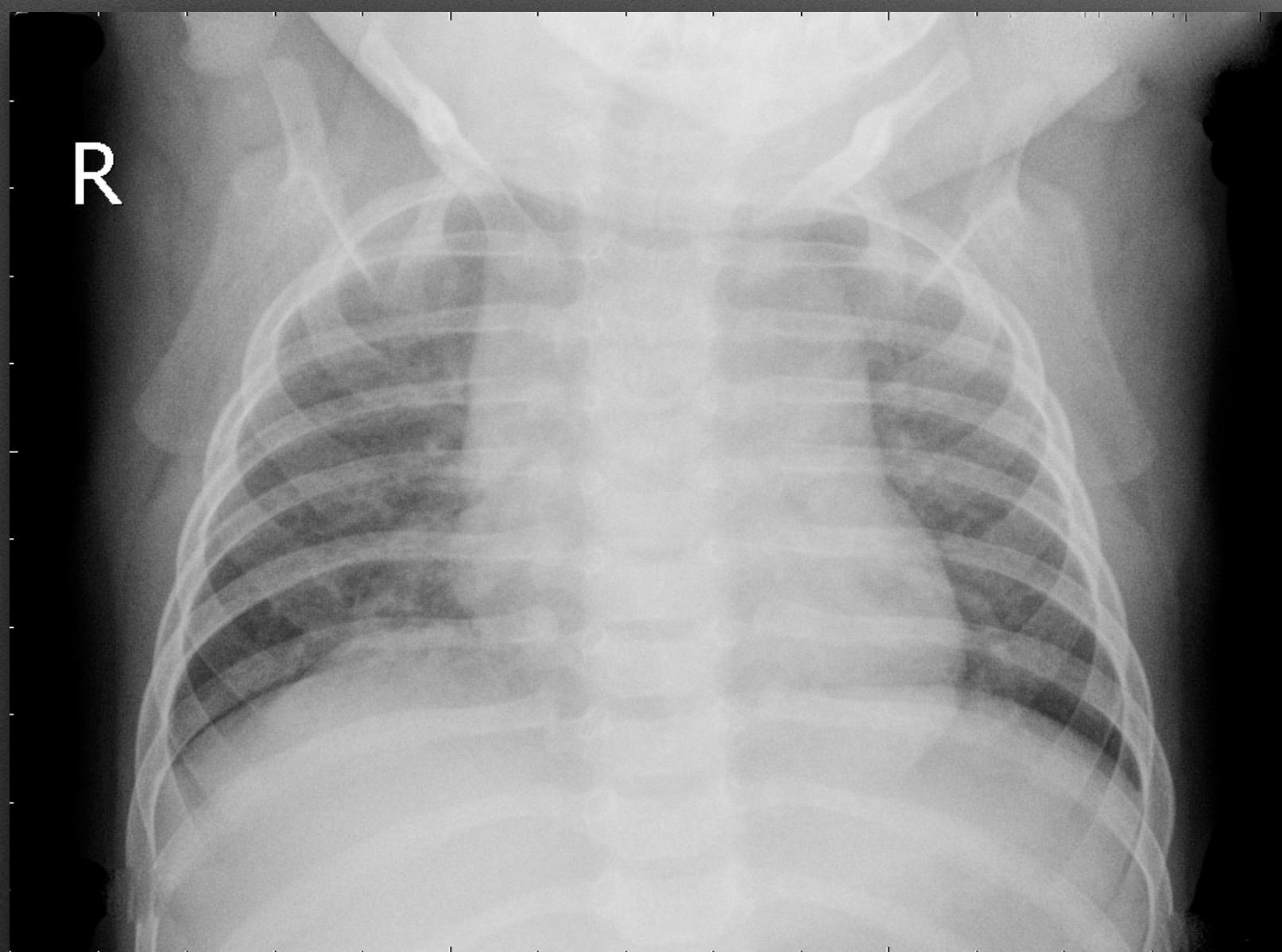


Pneumonia is an infection that inflames the air sacs in one or both lungs. The air sacs may fill with fluid or pus (purulent material), causing cough with phlegm or pus, fever, chills, and difficulty breathing. A variety of organisms, including bacteria, viruses and fungi, can cause pneumonia.

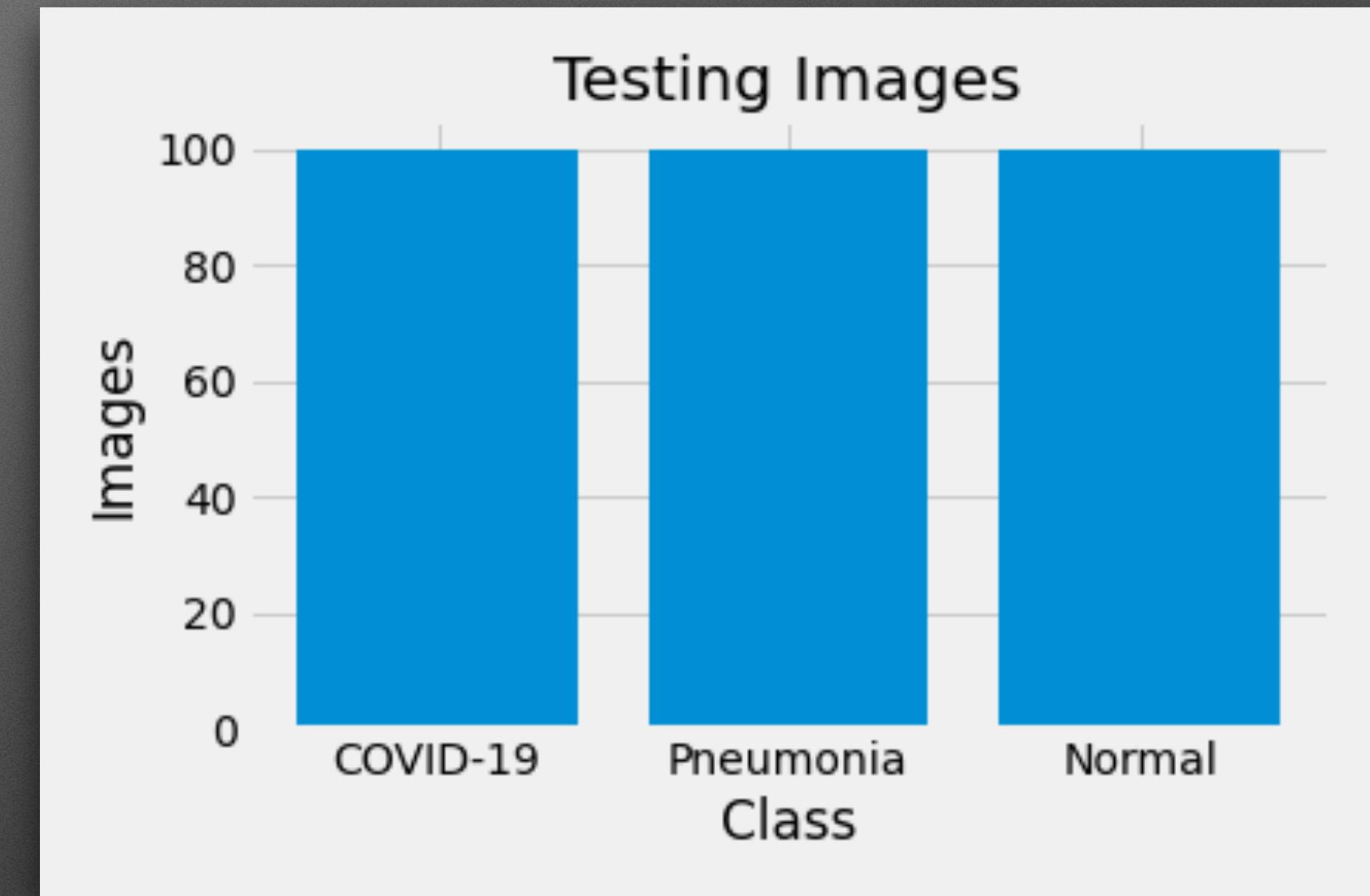
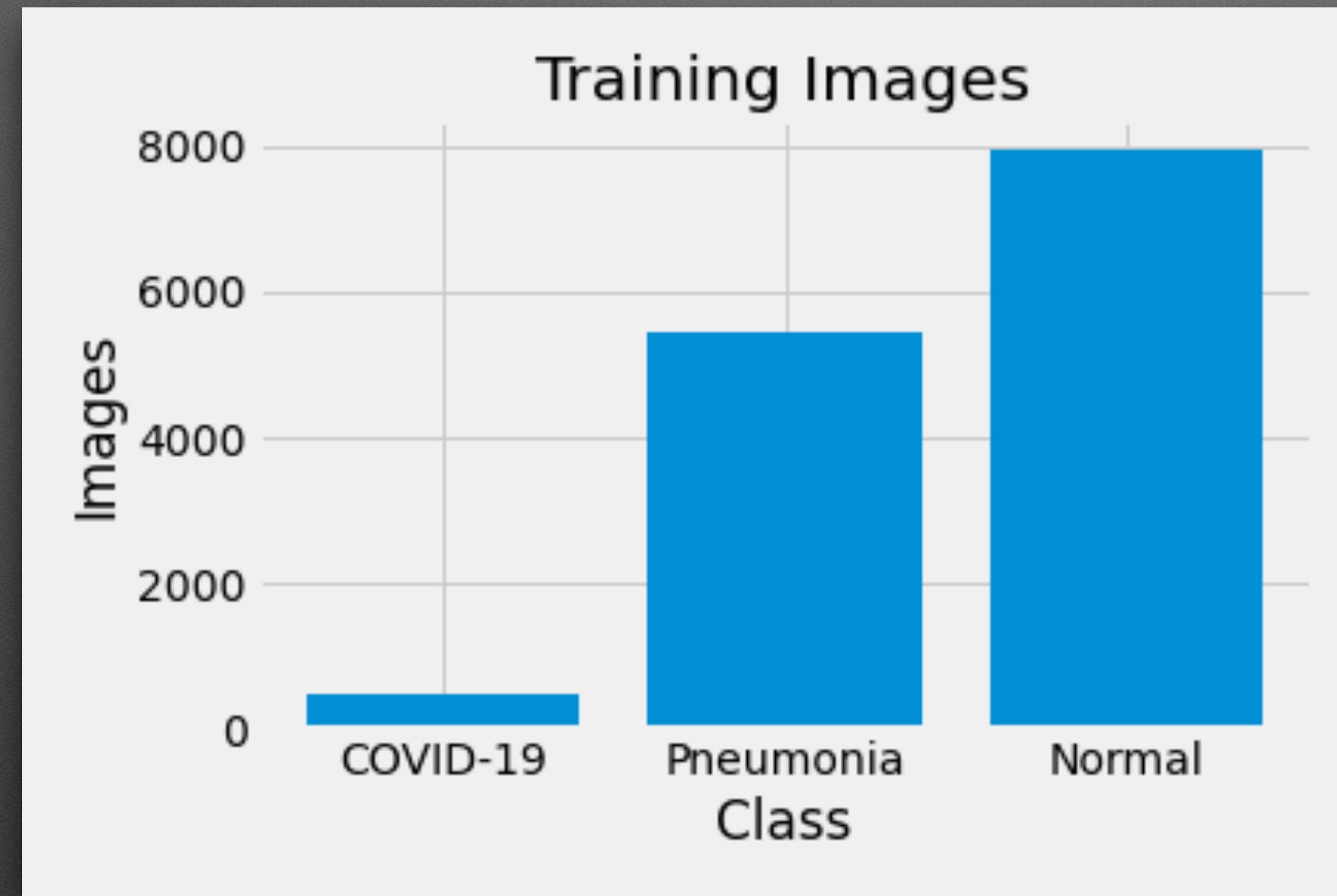
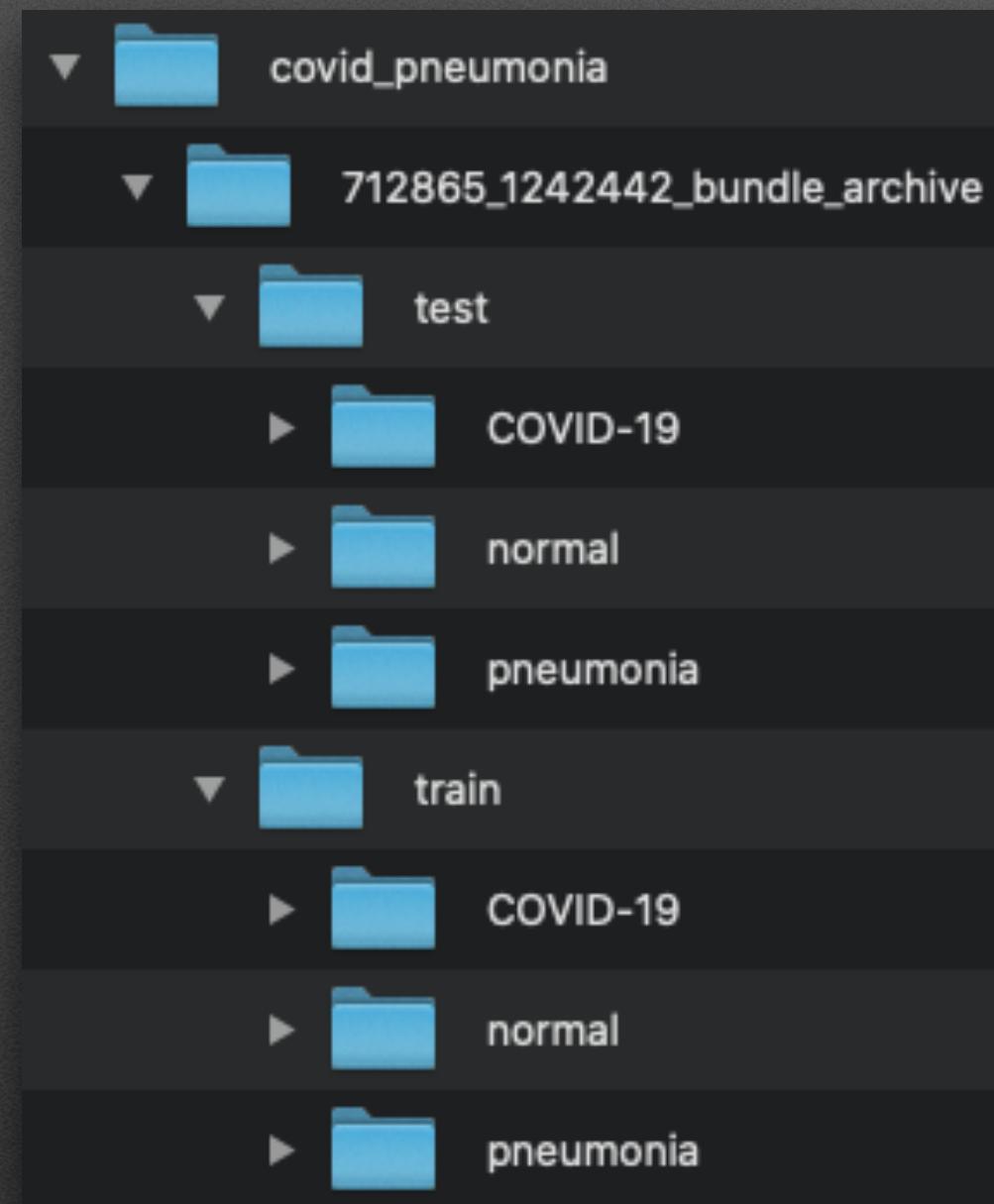
Normal



Anterior X-rays



First Dataset

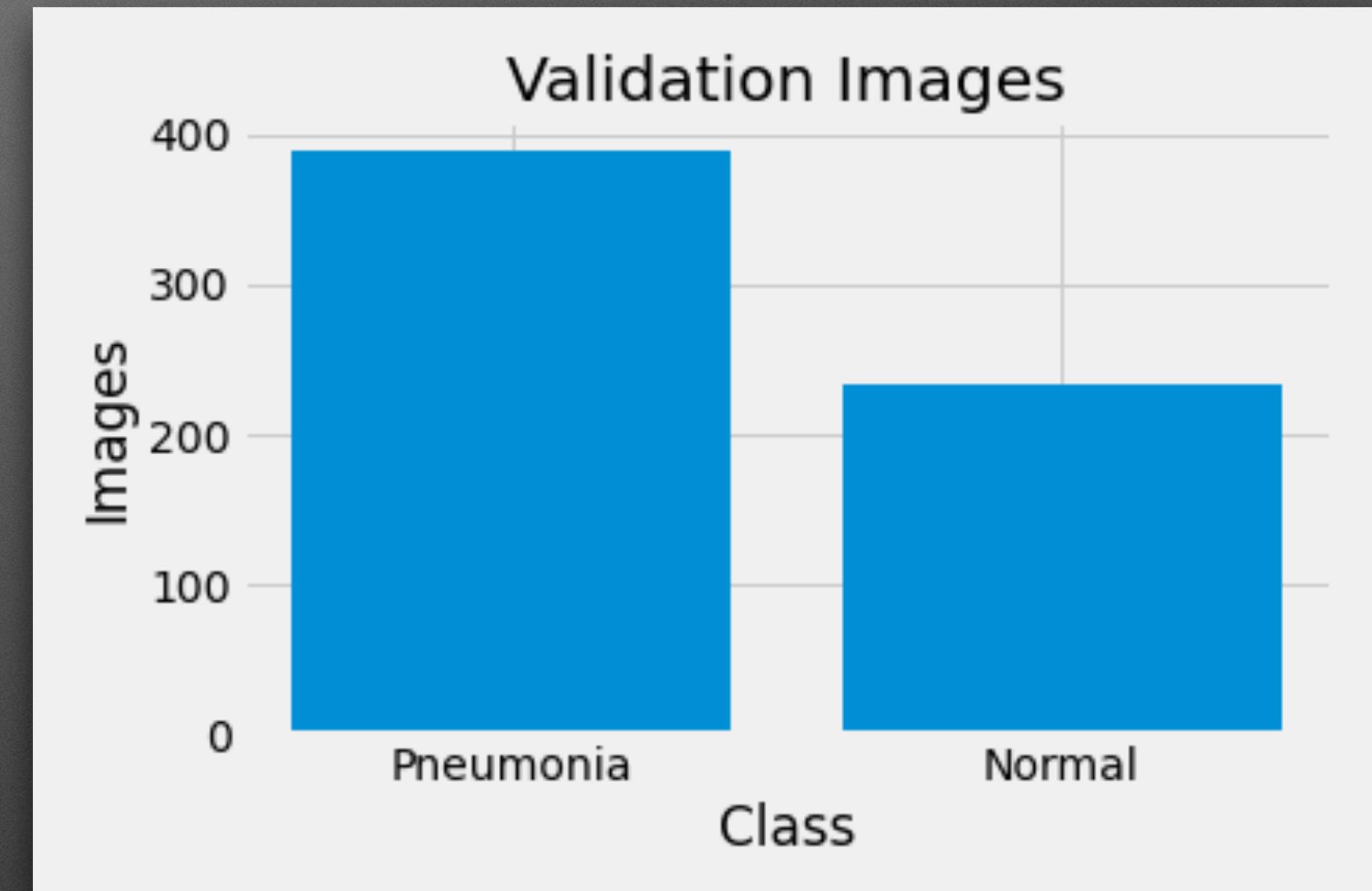
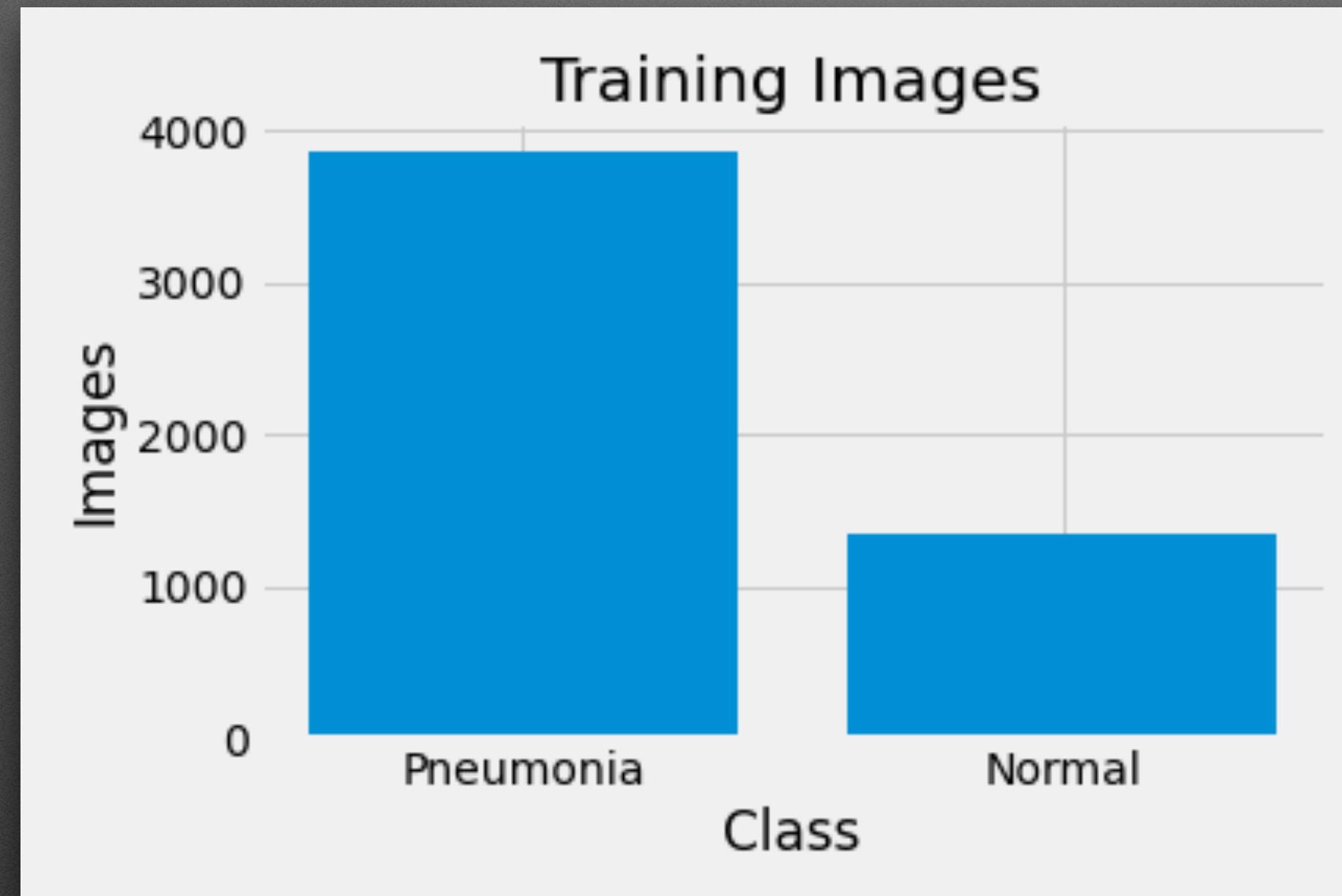


COVID-19 was removed to create a binary classification problem.

The model was learning to always predict normal.

New Dataset

	Images
test	8
NORMAL	8
PNEUMONIA	8
train	1341
NORMAL	3875
PNEUMONIA	234
val	390
NORMAL	390
PNEUMONIA	390

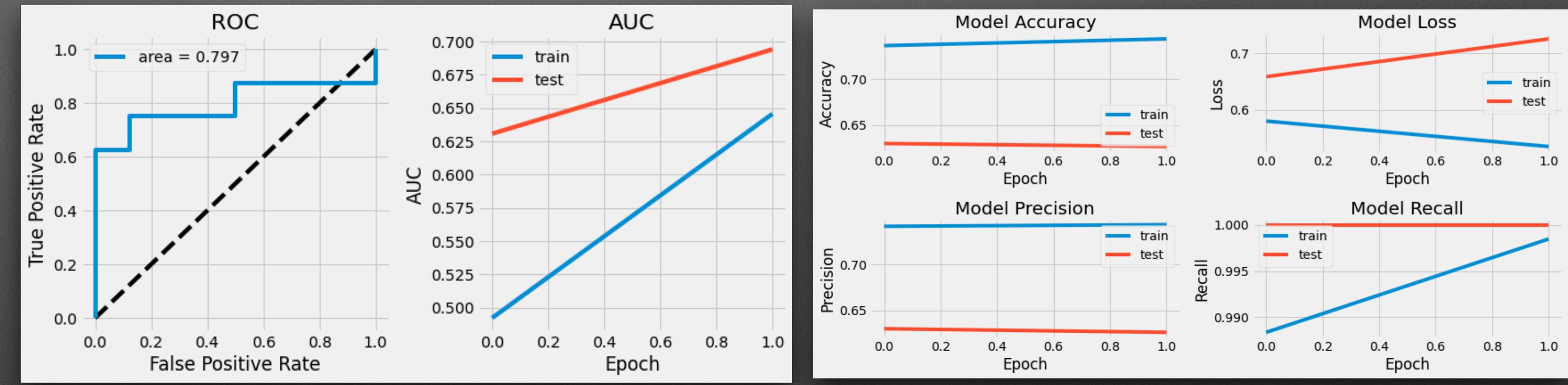


Interestingly enough, the model was now learning to always predict pneumonia after only a couple batches had processed.

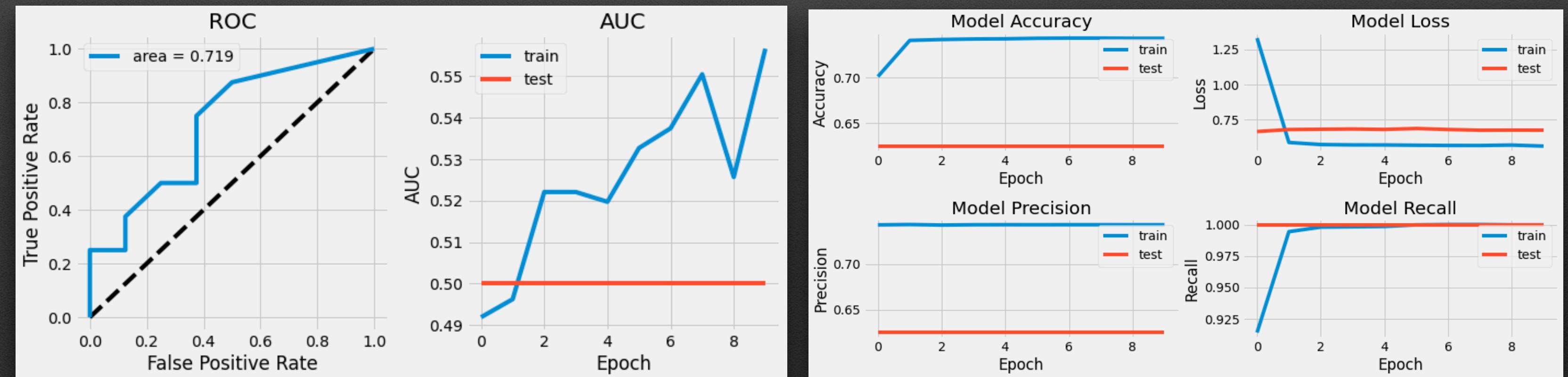
Model Progress

After Switching Datasets

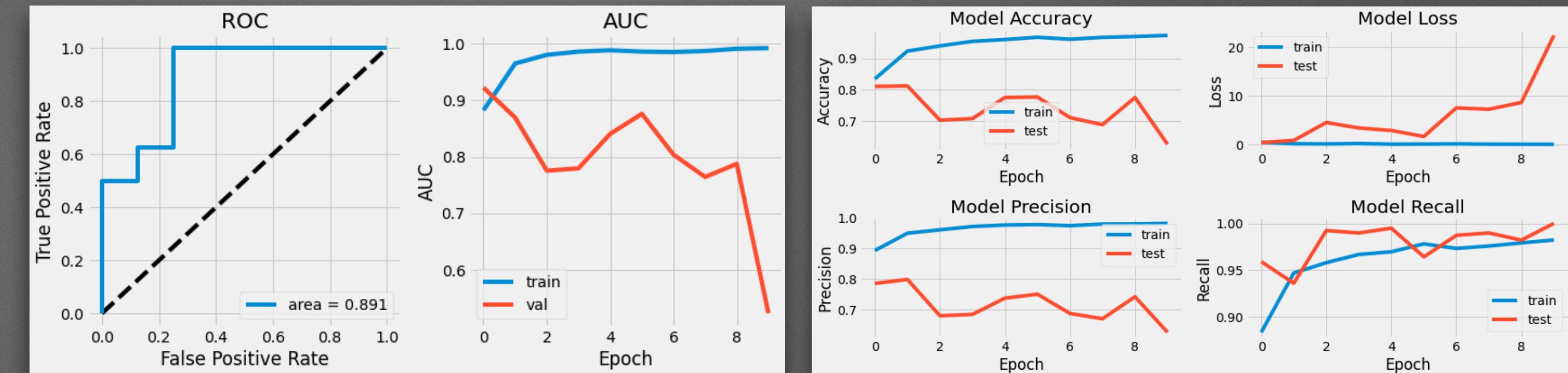
Initial



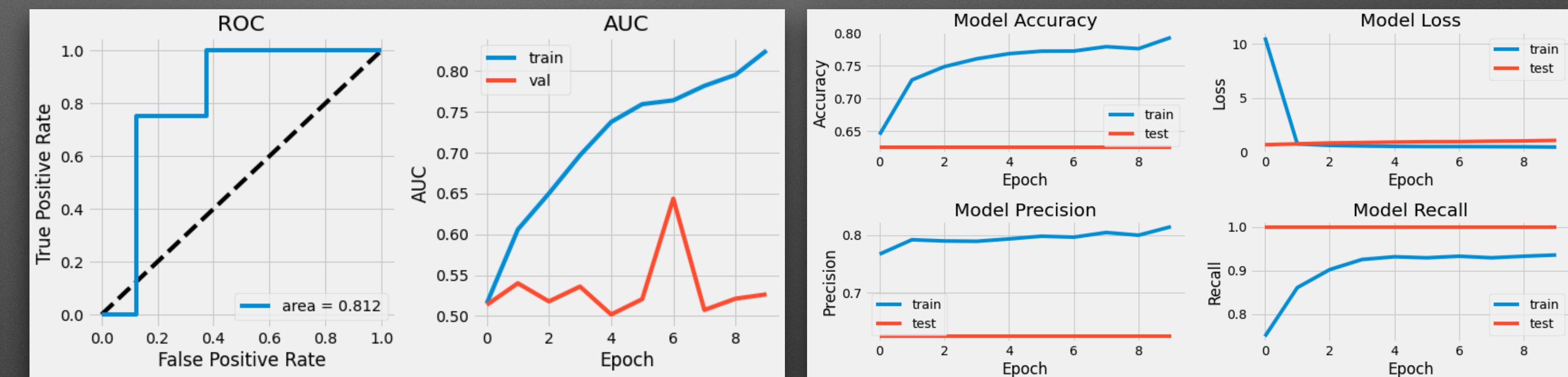
Removed
Grayscale and
Augmentation



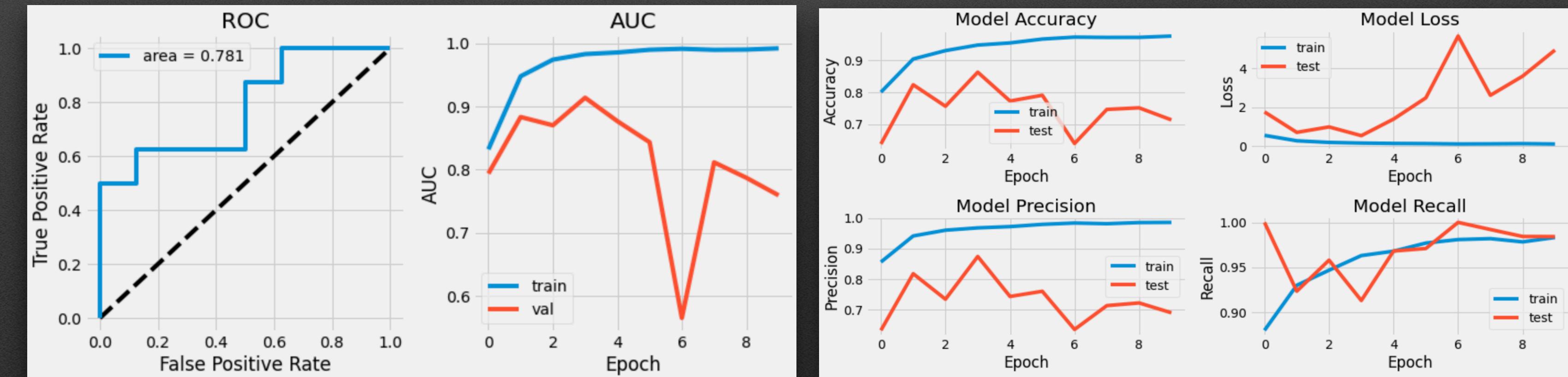
Unscaled Images / Removed Dropout



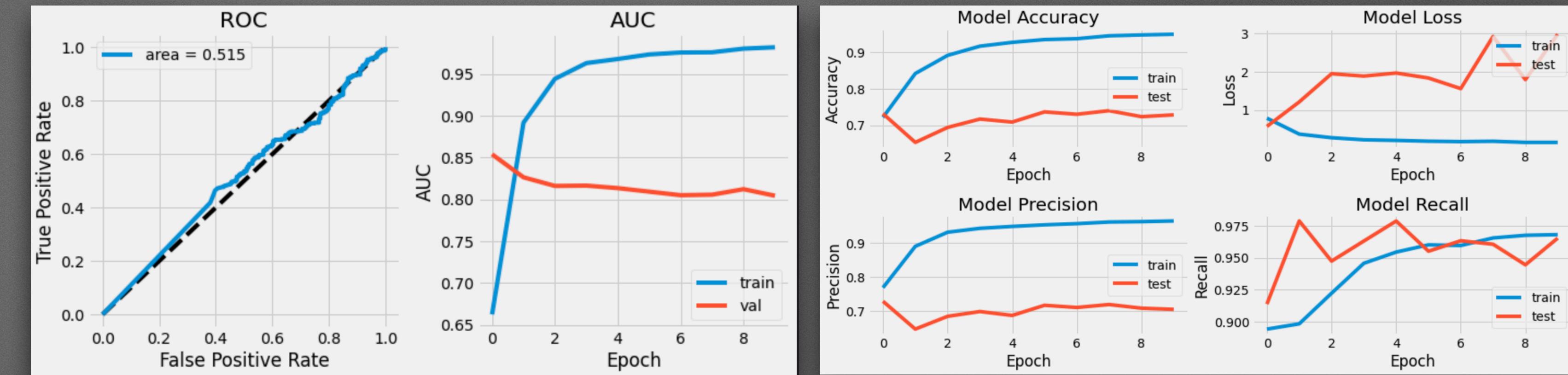
ReLU Activations / Added Dropout



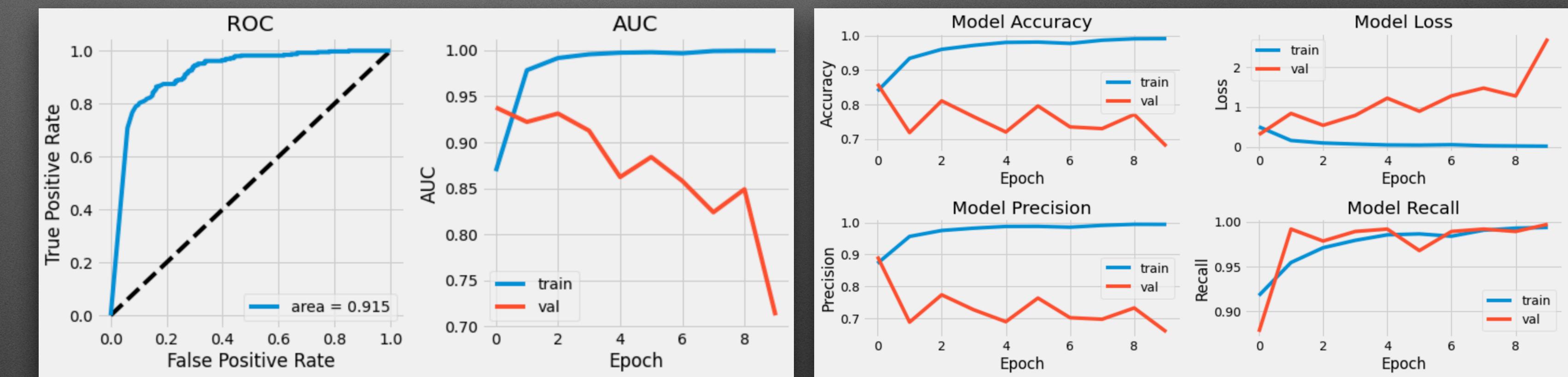
Weighted Normal to 2



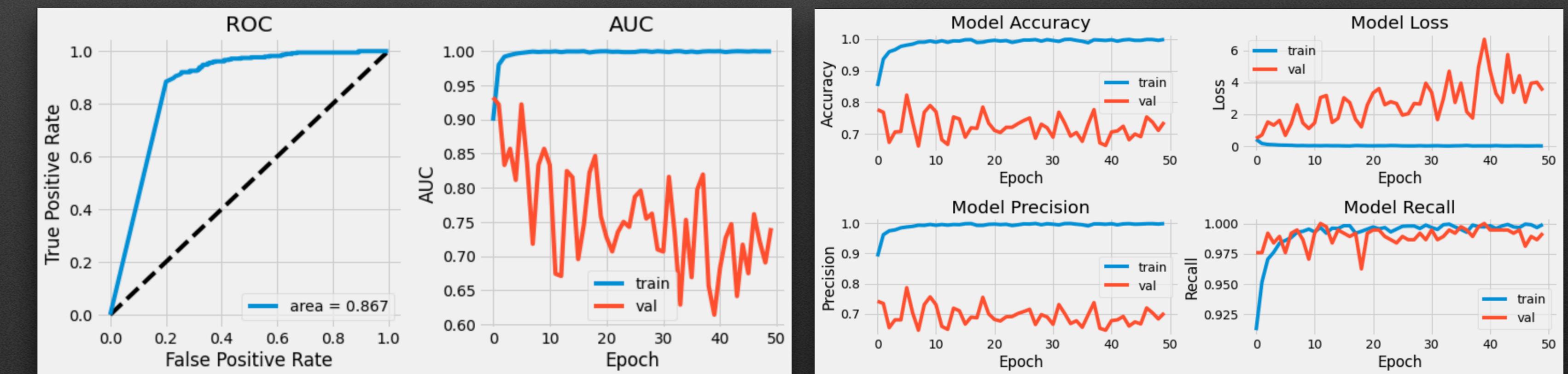
Changed Validation Images



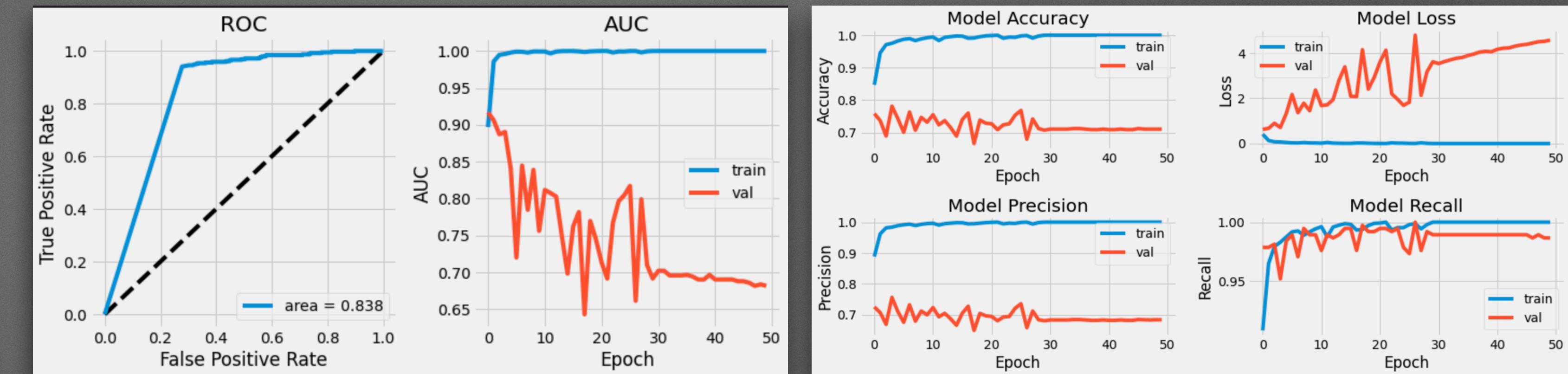
Removed Validation Shuffle



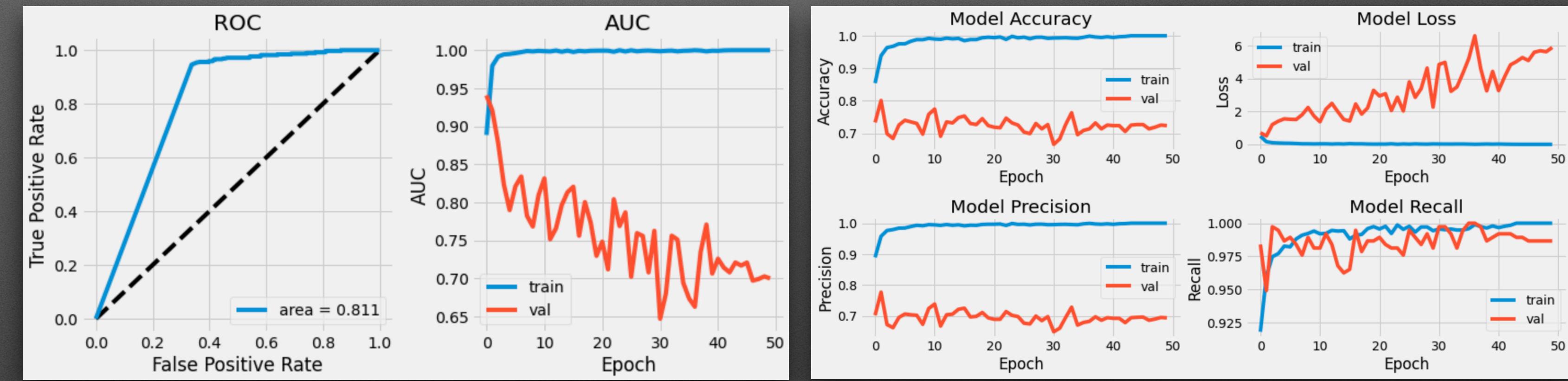
50 Epochs / 1 Dense Layer / Weighted Normal to 1.2



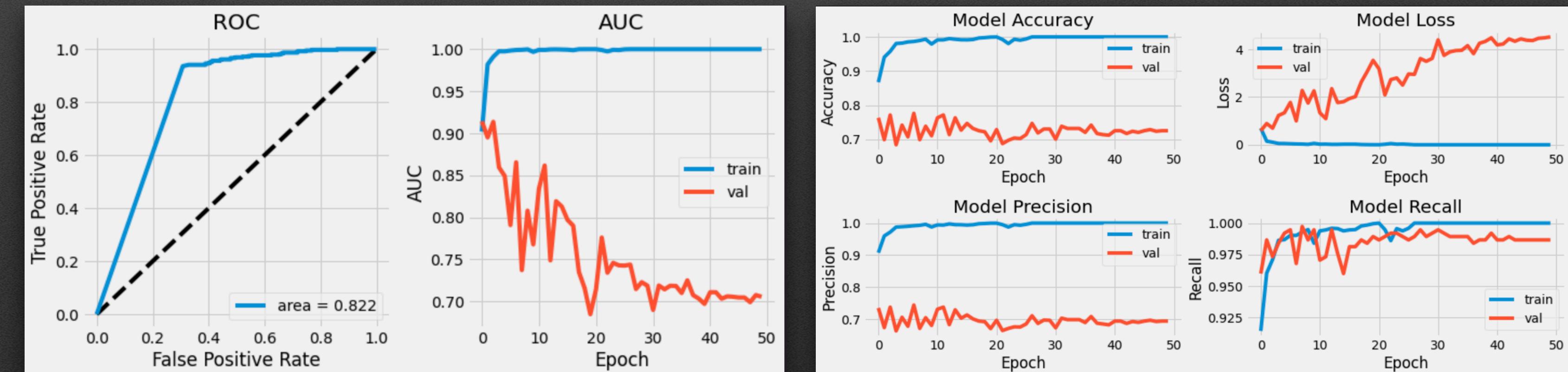
50 Epochs /
All Activations Swish



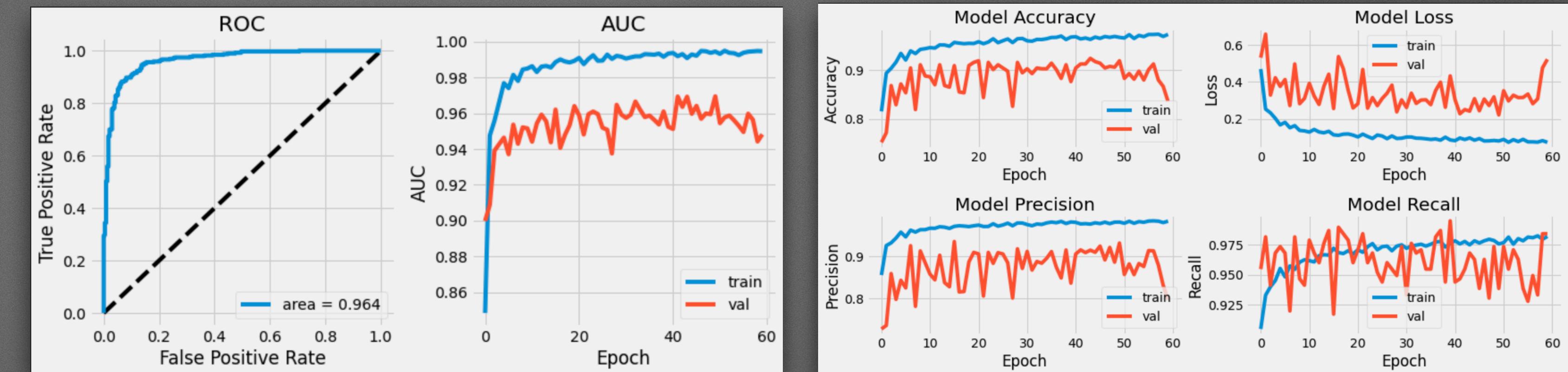
50 Epochs /
All Activations ReLU



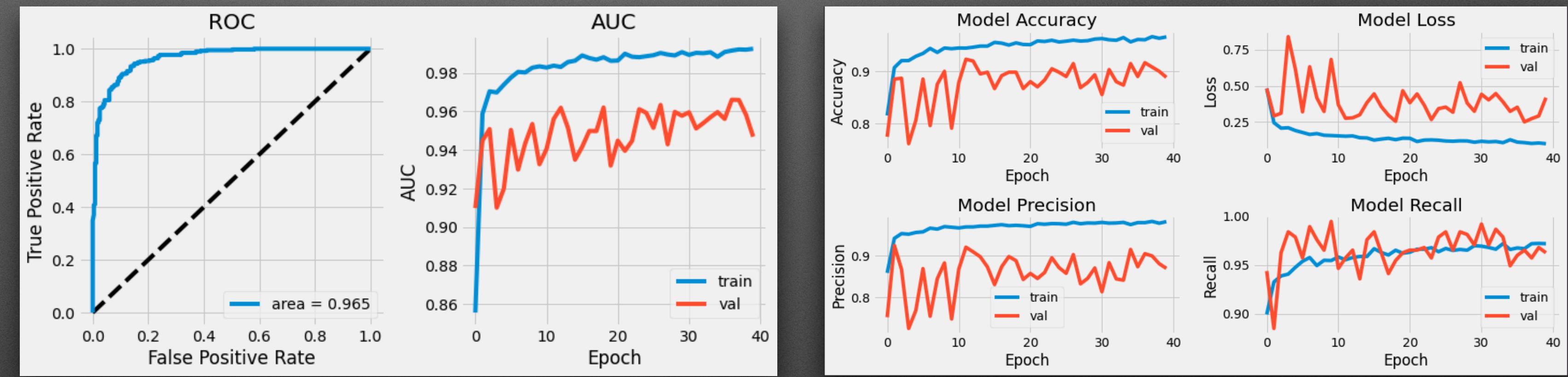
Removed last conv
layer. Dense units
512 to 256



**Added
Augmentation /
60 Epochs /
Swish Activation**



**Added Second
Dense Layer**



**Added Second
Dropout**

Final Model

Final Model

Model: "sequential_18"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_90 (Conv2D)	(None, 298, 298, 16)	448
max_pooling2d_90 (MaxPooling)	(None, 149, 149, 16)	0
conv2d_91 (Conv2D)	(None, 147, 147, 32)	4640
max_pooling2d_91 (MaxPooling)	(None, 73, 73, 32)	0
conv2d_92 (Conv2D)	(None, 36, 36, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_92 (MaxPooling)	(None, 18, 18, 64)	0
conv2d_93 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 128)	73856
max_pooling2d_93 (MaxPooling)	(None, 4, 4, 128)	0
conv2d_94 (Conv2D)	(None, 2, 2, 128)	147584
max_pooling2d_94 (MaxPooling)	(None, 1, 1, 128)	0
flatten_18 (Flatten)	(None, 128)	0
dense_42 (Dense)	(None, 512)	66048
dropout_34 (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_43 (Dense)	(None, 1)	513

Total params: 311,585

Trainable params: 311,585

Non-trainable params: 0

	Train	Validation
Loss	0.1440	0.1440
Accuracy	0.9511	0.9511
Precision	0.9741	0.9741
Recall	0.9497	0.9497
AUC	0.9849	0.9849
True Pos	3742	3742
True Neg	1237	1237
False Pos	104	104
False Neg	133	133

Predictions

Key Takeaways

Class Imbalance

True Positives | True Negatives

ROC Curves | Area Under the Curve

Model Complexity

Overfitting / Image Augmentation

Cloud Computing

Next Steps

Apply this model to X-rays from the local hospital

Go back and try COVID again