



Universität Augsburg  
Fakultät für Angewandte  
Informatik

# Praktikum BioMedProg

Abschlusspräsentation Team C - Medical Image Analysis

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# Agenda

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- 1** The task
- 2** Implementation
- 3** Results
- 4** Conclusion

# The task

## Pneumonia Classification with X-Rays

Pneumonia:

- Inflammatory condition of the lung.
- Caused by infection with bacteria or viruses.
- Affecting primarily small air sacs (alveoli).
- Pneumonia affects
  - 450 million people (7%)
  - Result in ~ 4 million deaths per year.

Fig.1



Fig.2

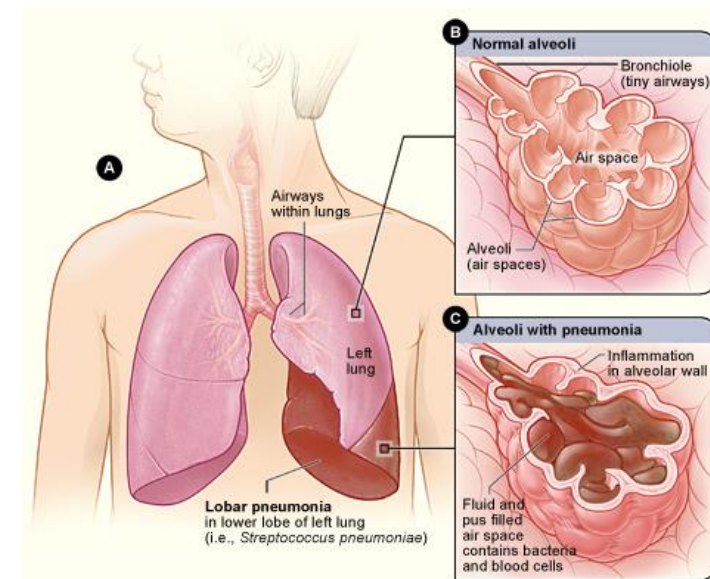


Fig.1: [https://www.flickr.com/photos/pulmonary\\_pathology/7471755378](https://www.flickr.com/photos/pulmonary_pathology/7471755378)

Fig.2: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Lobar\\_pneumonia\\_illustrated.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Lobar_pneumonia_illustrated.jpg)

# Implementation

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- Framework:
  - PyTorch
- API:
  - MONAI (<https://www.monai.io>)

# Implementation

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1. Dataset analysis
2. Preprocessing
3. Model building
4. Training and evaluation

# Implementation

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## Dataset analysis

- Dataset:

- 2686 2D images Thorax X-Ray Scans (1024 x 1024 px)
- Classes:
  - Normal (1341 x-rays)
  - Viral Pneumonia (1345 x-rays)
- Dataset consists of both single channel (grayscale) and triple channel (RGB) images!

# Implementation

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## Data preprocessing

- Image preprocessing:
  - convert RGB to grayscale or the other way
    - DenseNet and ResNet require single channel grayscale
    - Inceptionv4 requires RGB
  - Resize
  - Augmentation (randomly rotate, flip and zoom)

# Implementation

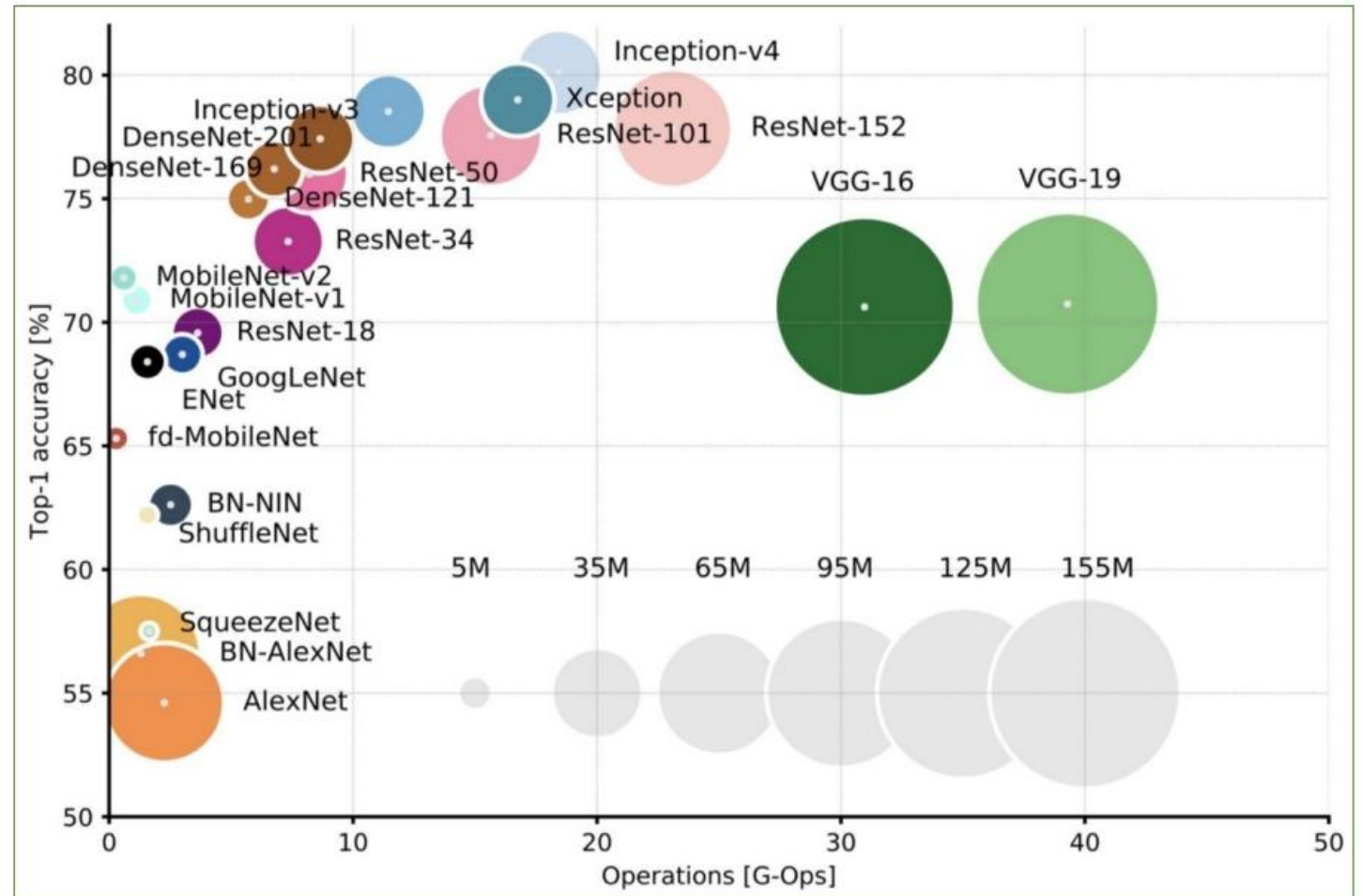
## Model building

- Three different architectures:

- DenseNet-121
- Inception v4
- ResNet-50

- Two optimizers:

- Adam
- SGD





# Implementation

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## Training and evaluation

### Training:

- Epochs: 200
- Batch size: 48
- Resize to 224 x 224 px
- Learning rate: 0,0001

### Evaluation metrics:

- Loss
- Accuracy
- Sensitivity
- Specificity

### Validation:

- 3-fold cross validation

# Implementation

## How to run

- Requires Python3 environment with pip package manager
- Install the required packages as in the requirements.txt (`pip install -r requirements.txt`)
- Adapt settings such as the dataset location in the `parameters.py`
- See usage via `python3 training.py -h`

```
(biomedprog) root@a6c4166dbd37:/storage/code/biomedprog# python3 training.py -h
Usage of training.py:
  -m resnet|densenet|inceptionv4  Choose the model (default: resnet)
  -o adam|sgd                     Choose the optimizer (default: adam)
  -e N                           Number of epochs (default: 100)
  -i N                           Resize data images to N x N pixels (default: 224)
  -c N                           Number of cross validation folds - '0' means percentage split (default: 0 (percentage split))
```

- Example with DenseNet-121, Adam optimizer, 200 epochs and resize to 224px with 3-fold cross validation:

```
python3 training.py -m densenet -o adam -e 200 -i 224 -c 3
```

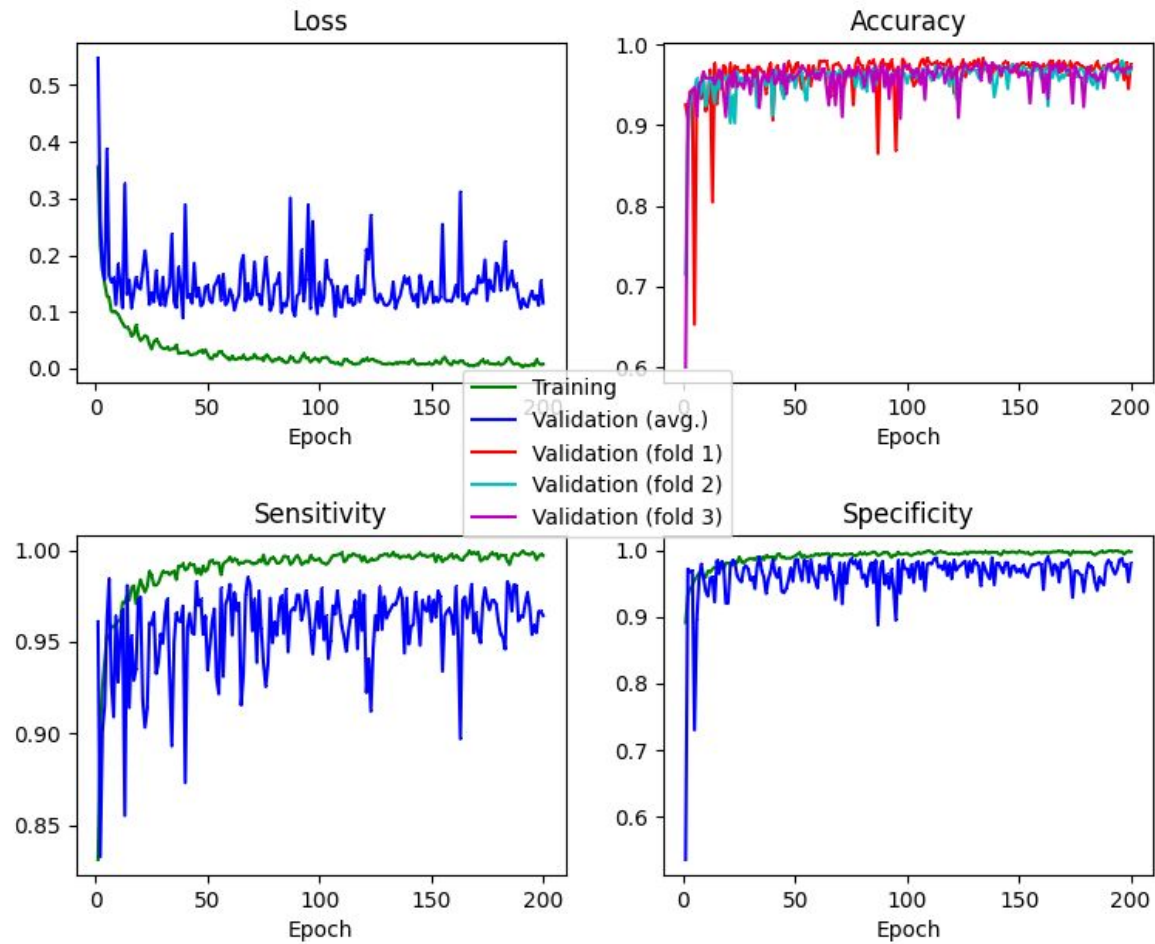
# Results



# Evaluation metrics

## DenseNet-121 with Adam

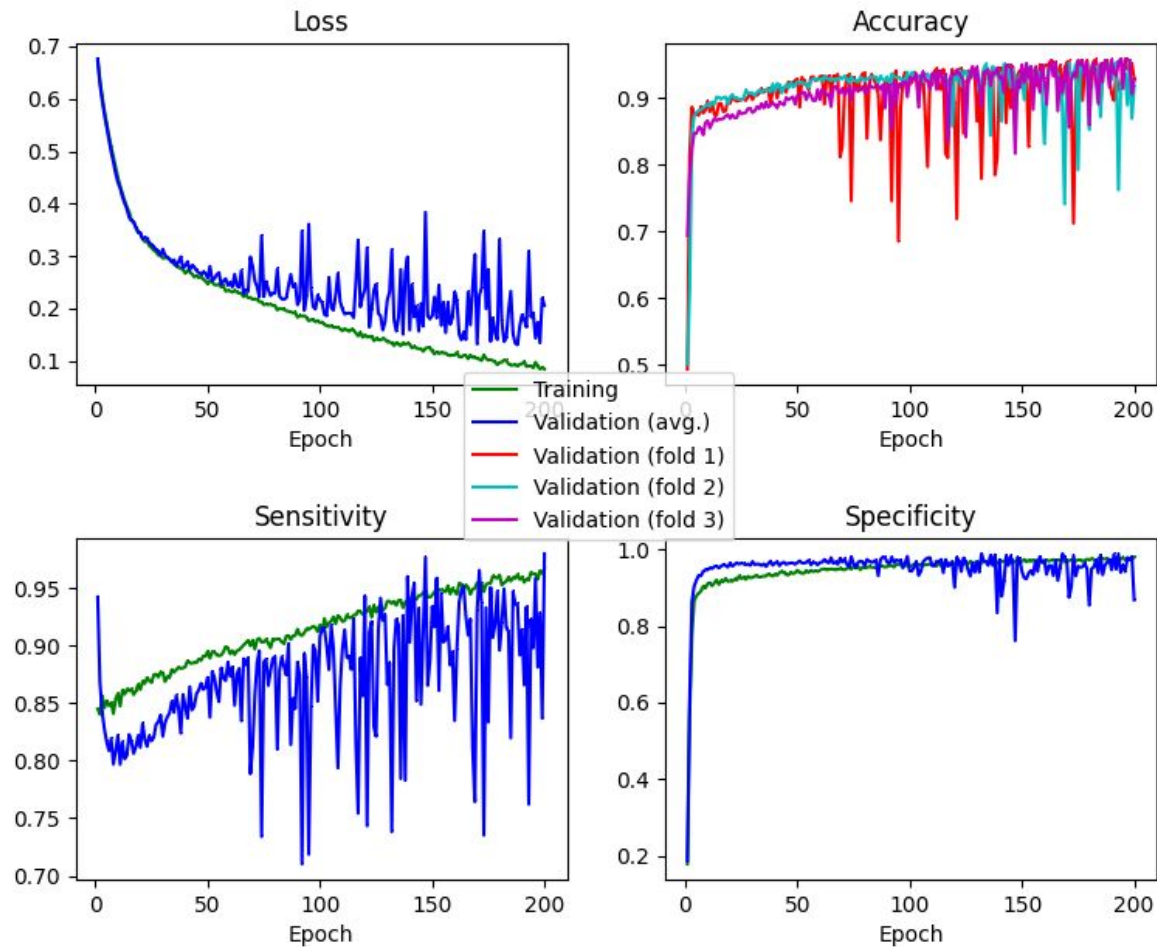
Metrics of Epochs with model:densenet and optimizer:adam (3 folds combined)



# Evaluation metrics

## DenseNet-121 with SGD

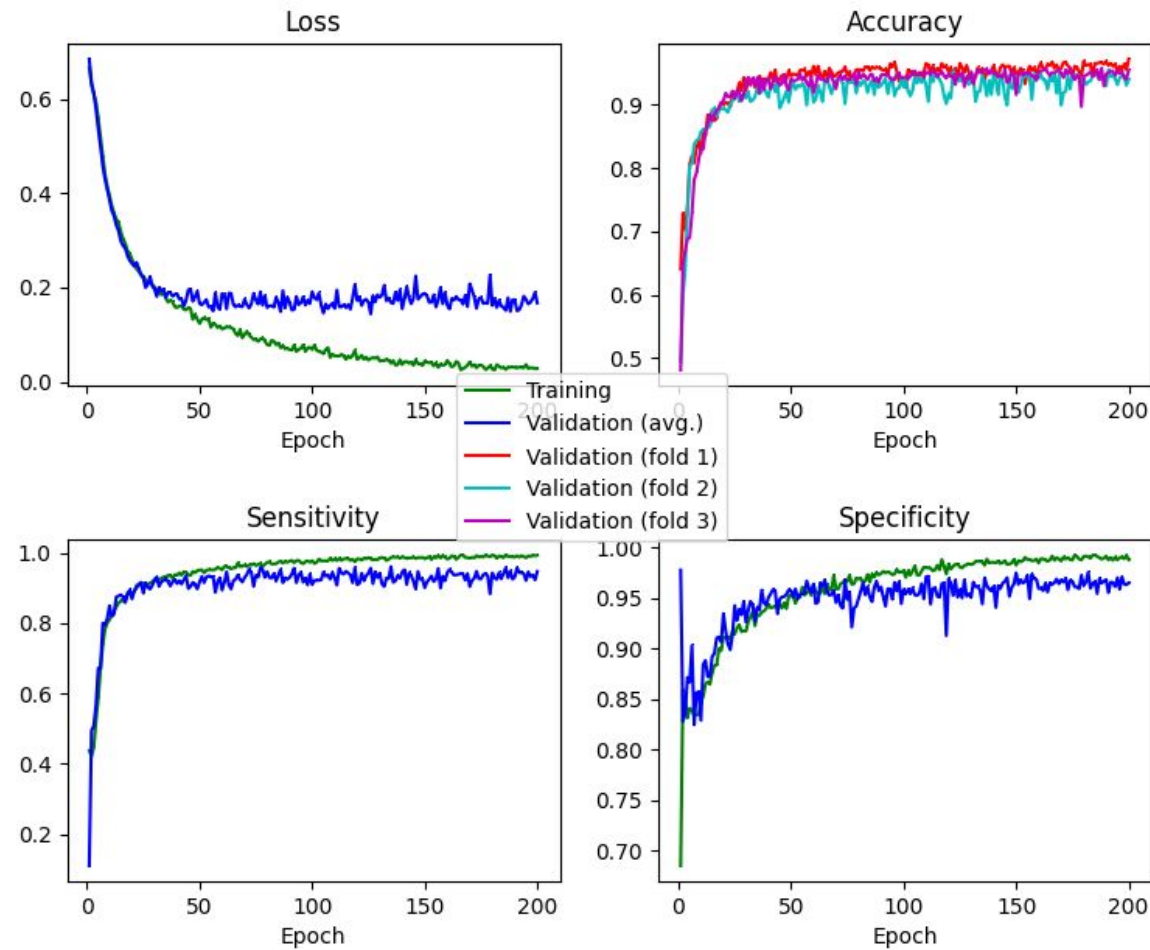
Metrics of Epochs with model:densenet and optimizer:sgd (3 folds combined)



# Evaluation metrics

## Inception v4 with SGD

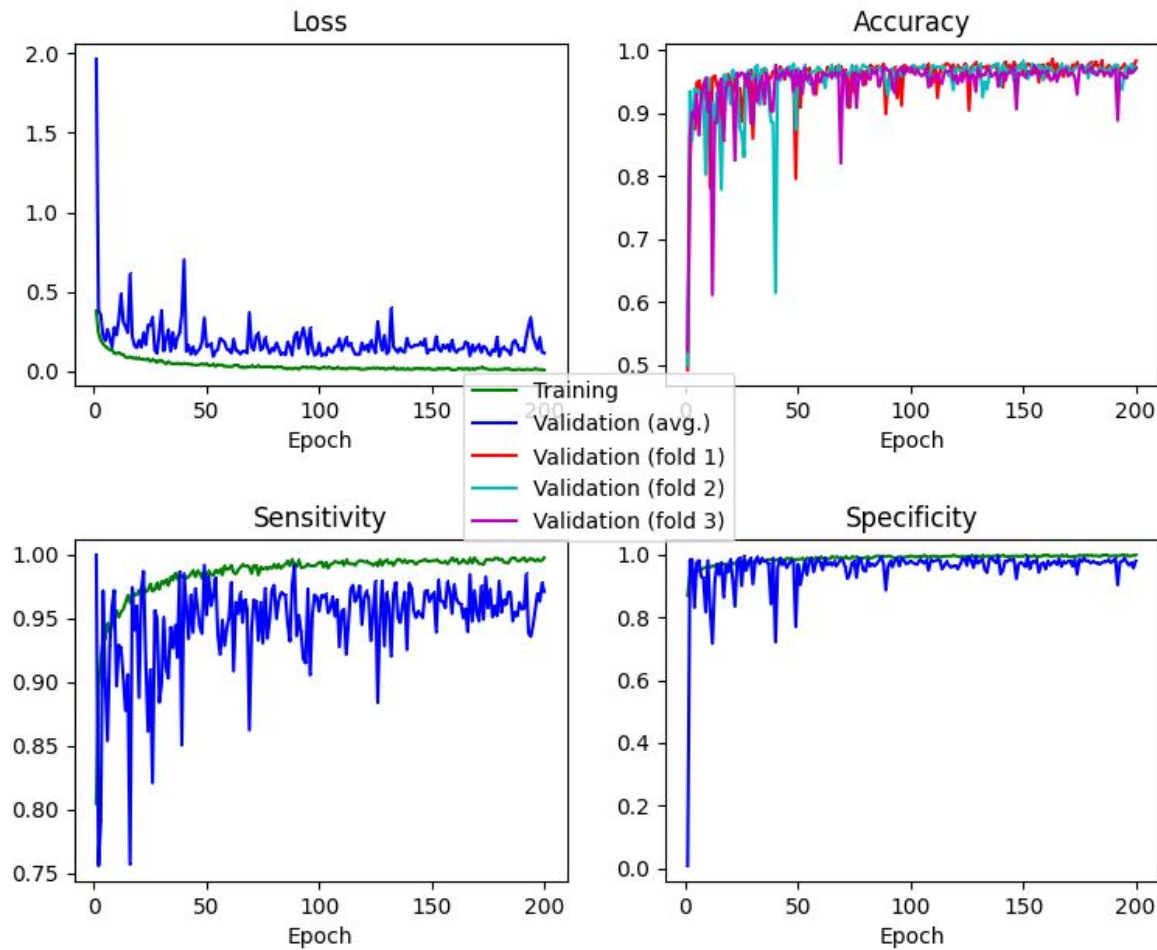
Metrics of Epochs with model:inceptionv4 and optimizer:sgd (3 folds combined)



# Evaluation metrics

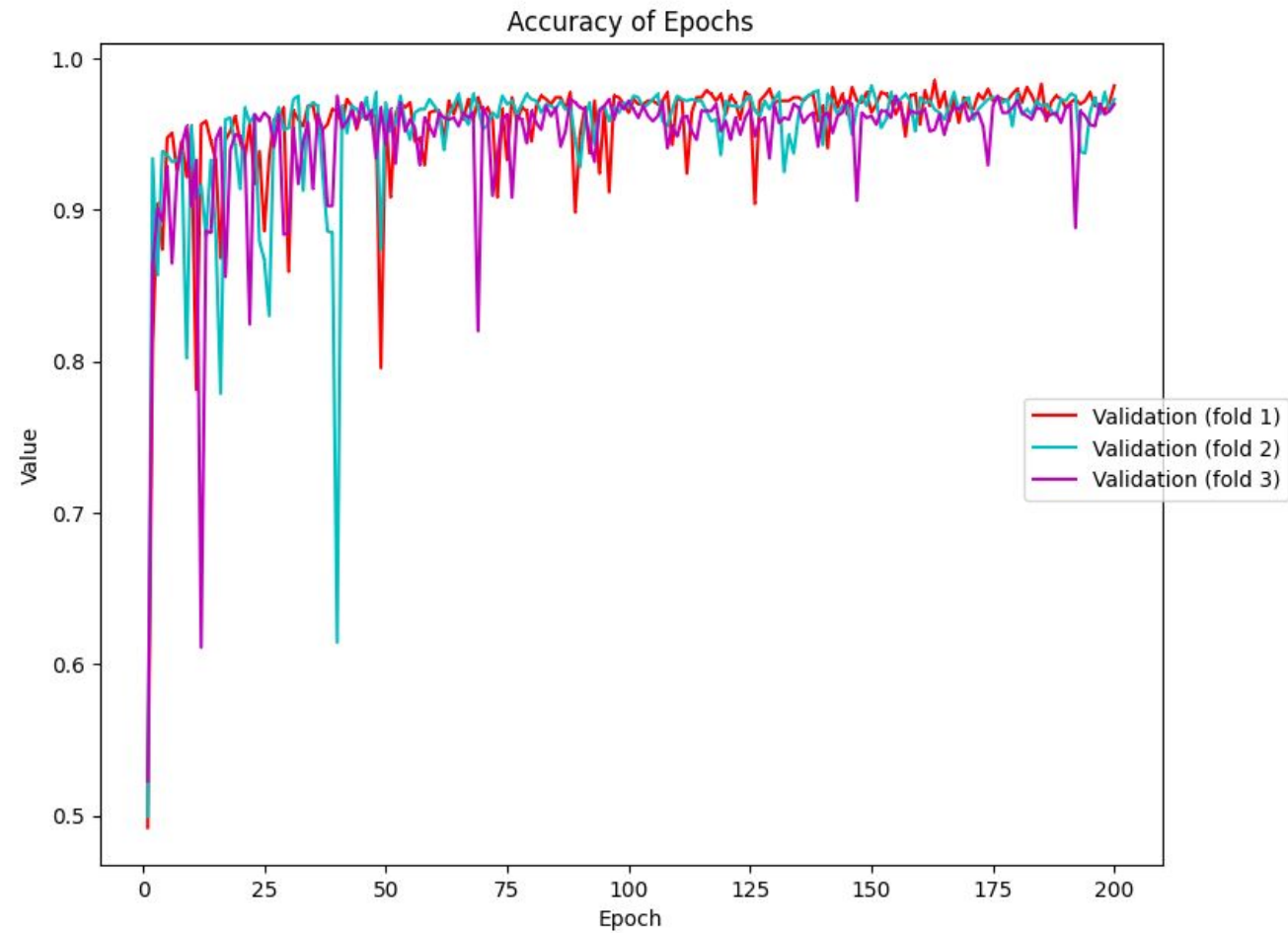
## ResNet-50 with Adam

Metrics of Epochs with model:resnet and optimizer:adam (3 folds combined)



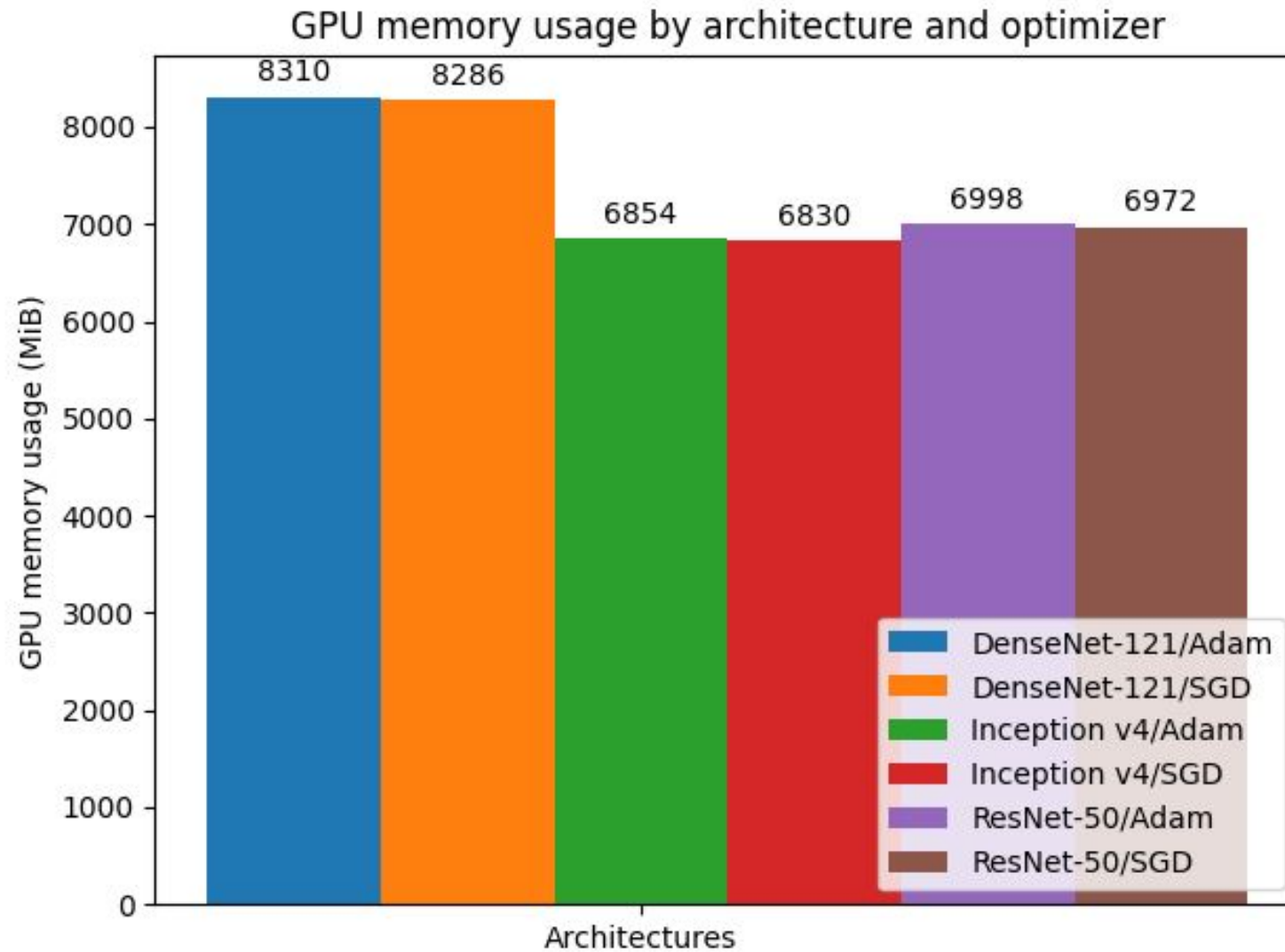
# Evaluation metrics

## ResNet-50 with Adam

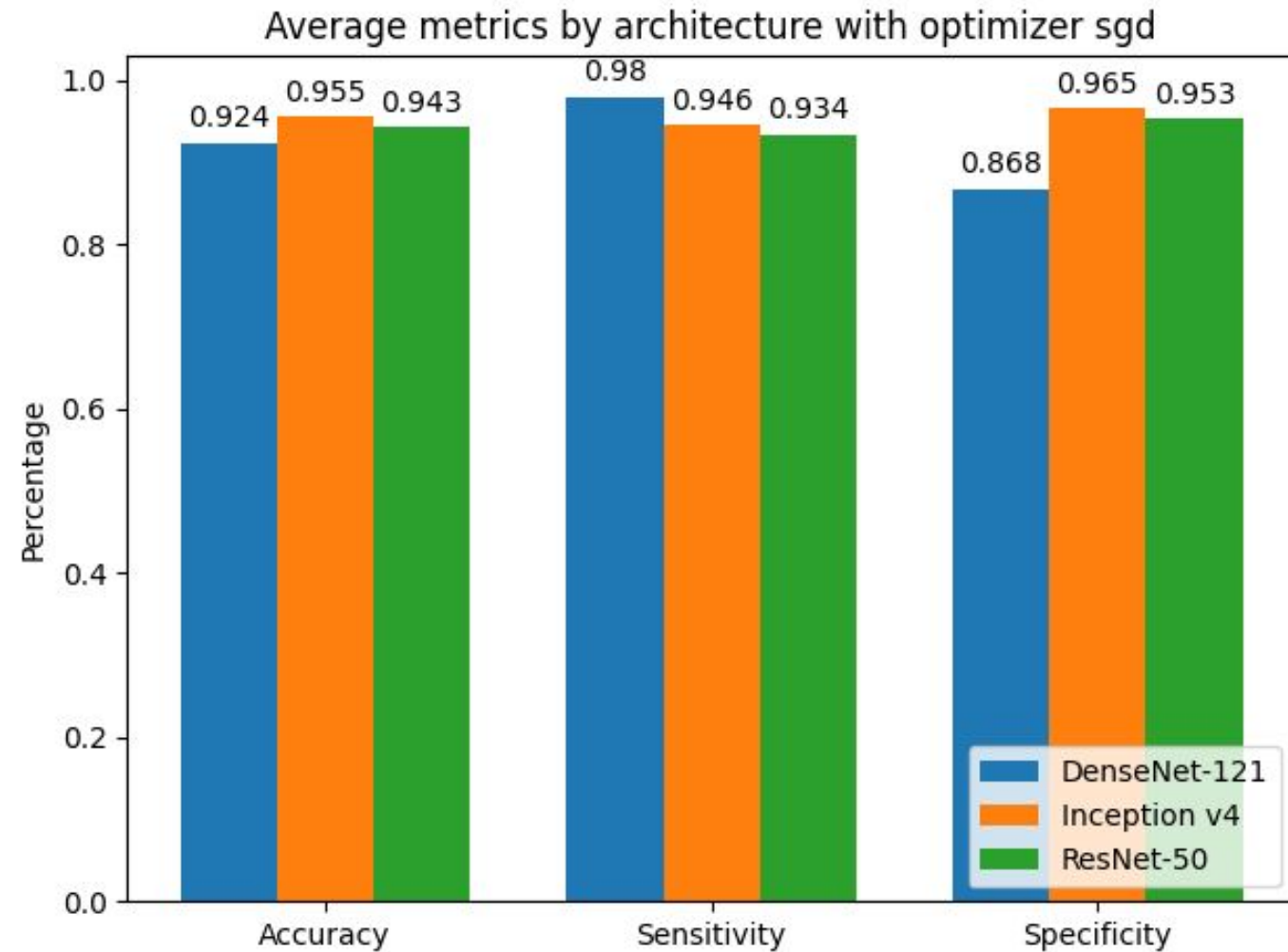




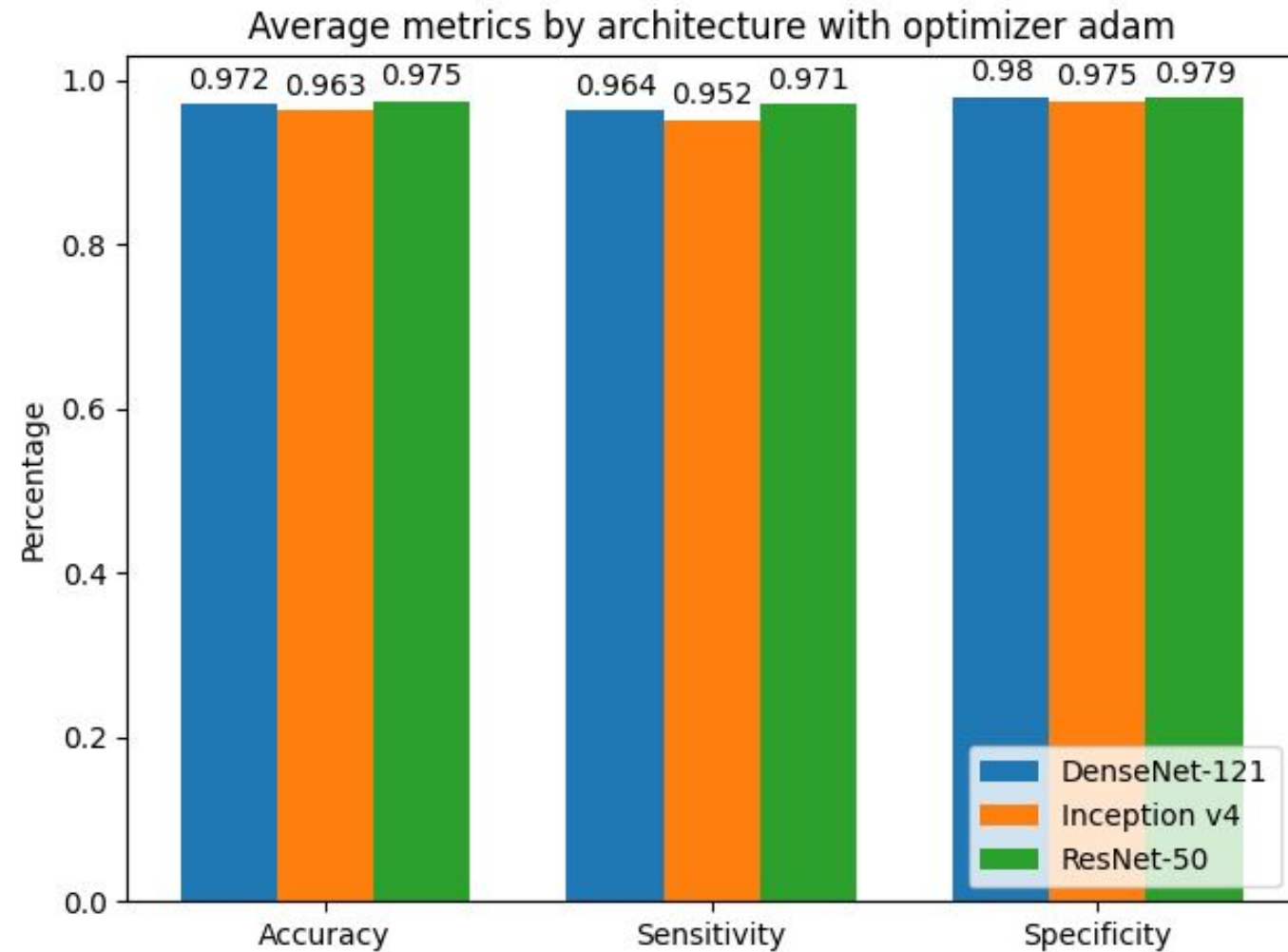
# GPU memory usage



# Results with SGD optimizer



# Results with Adam optimizer



# Conclusion

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1. DenseNet-121 with SGD is beginning to overfit after 75 epochs.
2. ResNet-50 with SGD is overfitting after around 150 epochs.
3. Adam is performing better than SGD.
4. ResNet-50 with Adam optimizer achieves the most stable results and overall the best performance.

Implementing the project was quite straightforward using PyTorch and MONAI. Only if you have to mix plain PyTorch with MONAI functions, for example during preprocessing, you have to be cautious regarding the data types of parameters and shapes and arrangement of matrices - they often do not match.

Thank you for your attention!