

SKIN LESION CLASSIFICATION AND DIAGNOSIS

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

01 THE PROBLEM

- Skin cancer is the most common cancer globally
- Numerous lesions being misdiagnosed despite usage of dermoscopy
- \$673 million in overall cost

02 THE STAKEHOLDERS

- Dermatologists
- Hospitals and skin cancer clinics in Singapore

03 THE PURPOSE

- Improve diagnostic rate of skin cancer
- 2 classification tasks using Convolutional Neural Networks:
 - **Specific skin lesion diagnosis**
 - **Malignant, benign, or precancerous**

METHODOLOGY

STEP 1:

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

- Analyse trends in labelled and image data



STEP 2: IMAGE PREPROCESSING

- Standardise images (size, colour etc.)
- Data augmentation

STEP 4: CONCLUSION

- Recommendations moving forward

STEP 3: MODELLING AND EVALUATION

- Convolutional Neural Networks
- Evaluation metrics (Accuracy and Recall)

THE DATASET

DATA SOURCES

TOTAL NUMBER OF IMAGES

10,276

MAIN DATASETS

- International Skin Imaging Collaboration (ISIC):
 - 2018, 2019 and 2020 datasets

EXTERNAL DATASETS

- DermNet NZ
- Dermoskopedia
- 7-point Criteria Evaluation Database

TARGET VARIABLES



7 SKIN LESIONS

- Melanocytic Nevi (NV)
- Benign keratoses (BKL)
- Vascular lesions (VASC)
- Dermatofibroma (DF)
- Melanoma (MEL)
- Basal cell carcinoma (BCC)
- Actinic Keratoses (AKIEC)

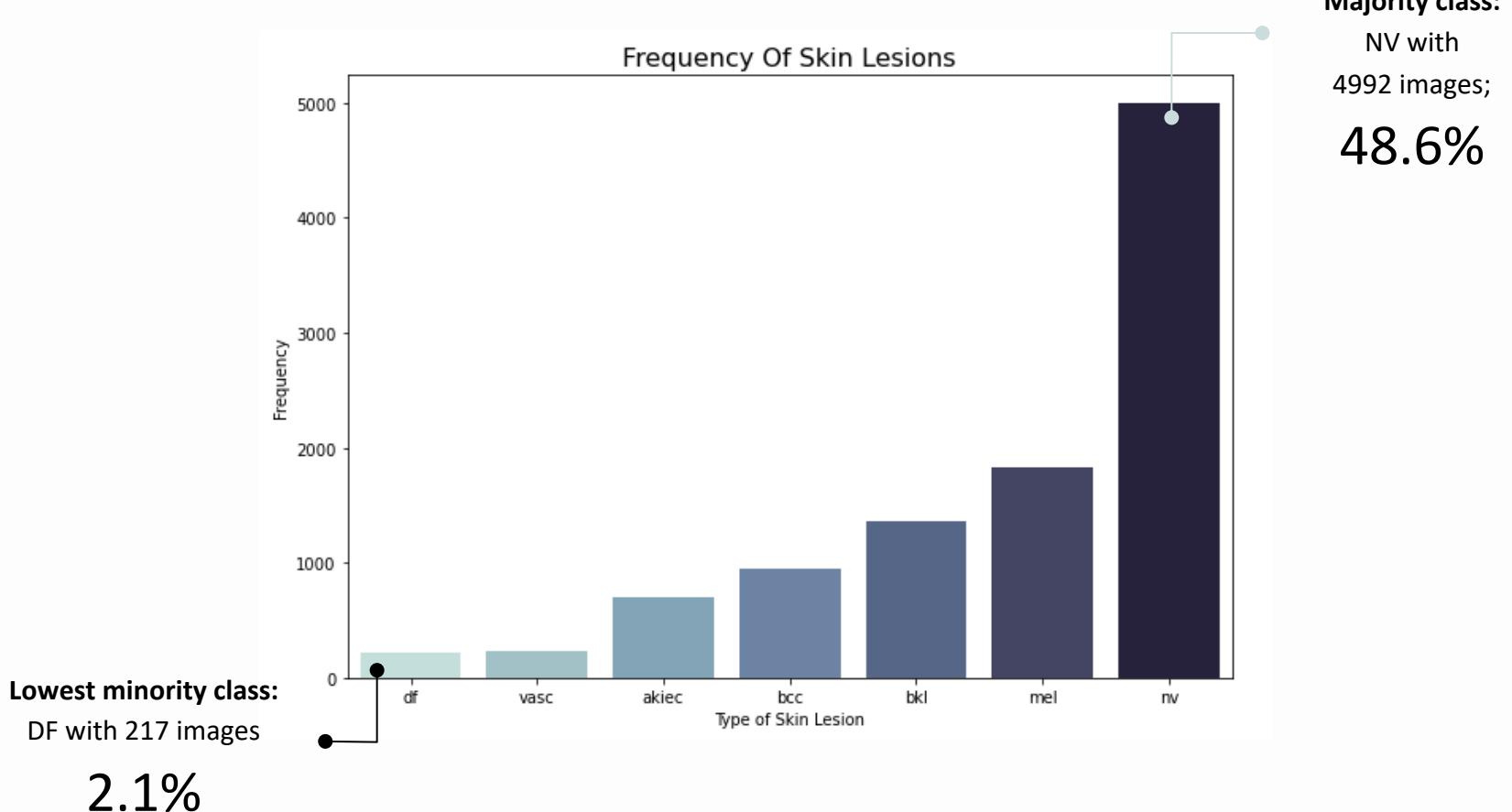


3 TYPES OF DIAGNOSIS

- Benign
 - NV, BKL, VASC, DF
- Malignant
 - MEL, BCC
- Precancerous
 - AKIEC

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

CLASS IMBALANCE



CLASS IMBALANCE

Majority class:
Benign with 6801 images

66.2%

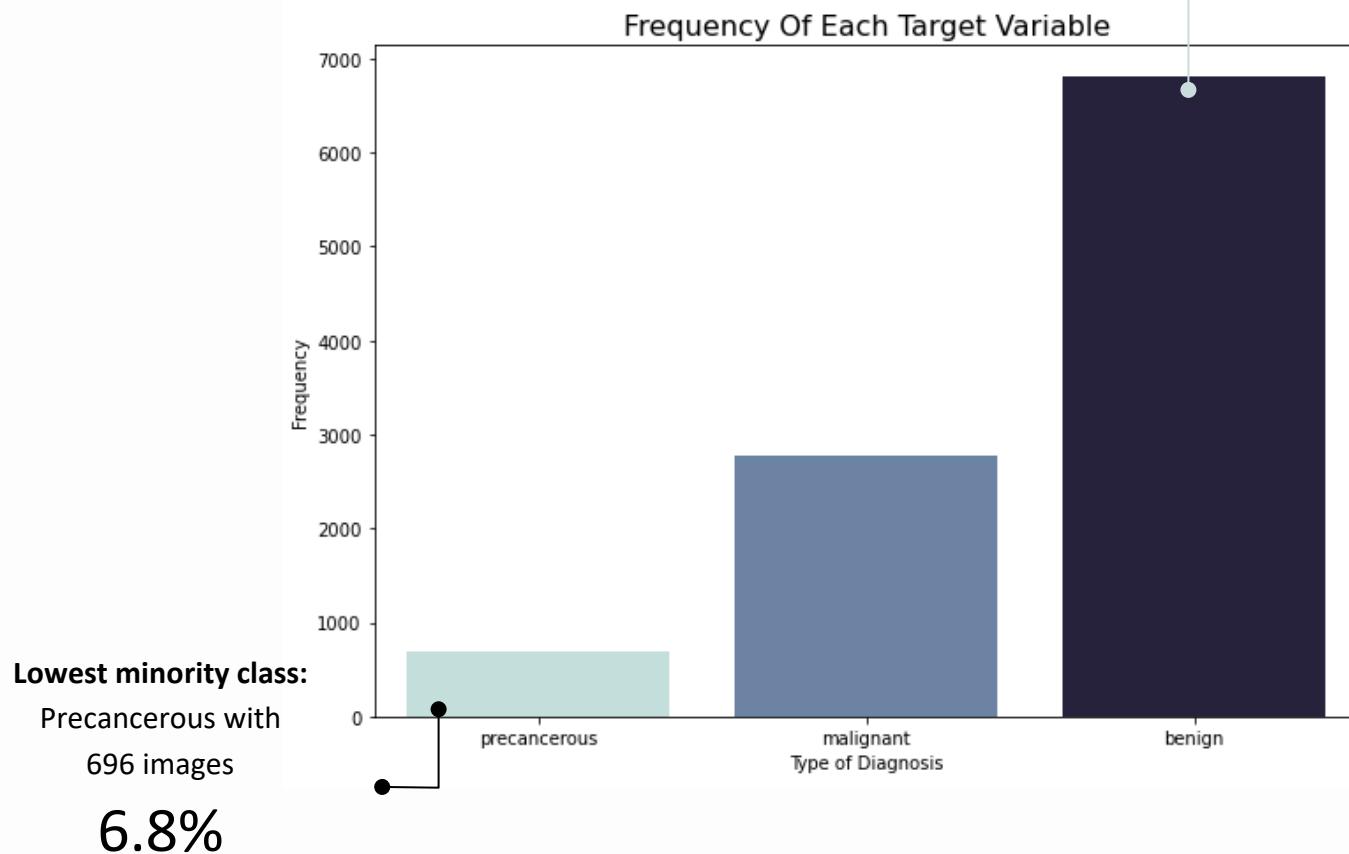


IMAGE SIZES

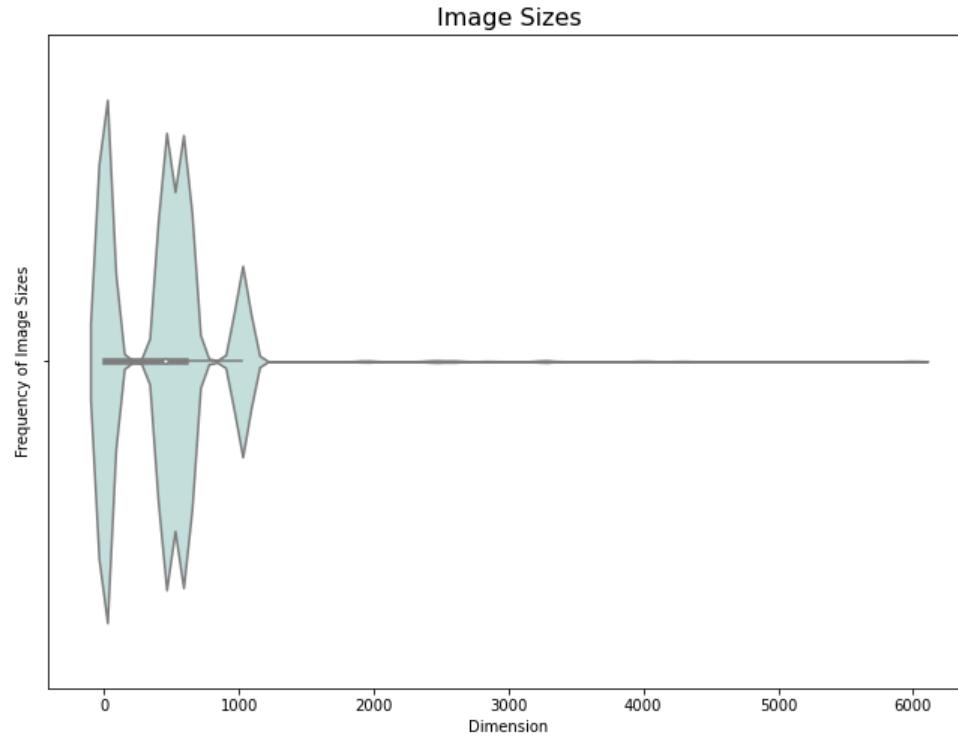
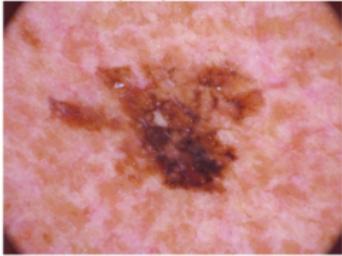


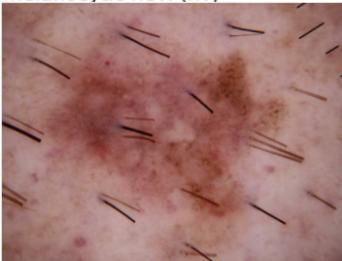
Image size	(1983, 1983)	(1775, 1775)	(4288, 2848)	(3024, 4032)	(2592, 3888)	(2317, 2317)	(511, 768)	(3456, 5184)	(2848, 4288)	(222, 294)	(4000, 6000)	(1936, 2592)	(2448, 3264)	(512, 768)	(1024, 1024)	(450, 600)
frequency	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	13	20	20	32	41	61	1770	8303

IMAGE ANALYSIS

melanoma (mel)



melanocytic nevi (nv)



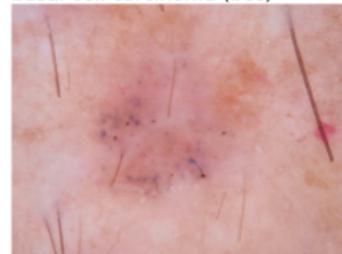
vascular lesions (vasc)



actinic keratoses (akiec)



basal cell carcinoma (bcc)



benign keratosis-like lesions (bkl)

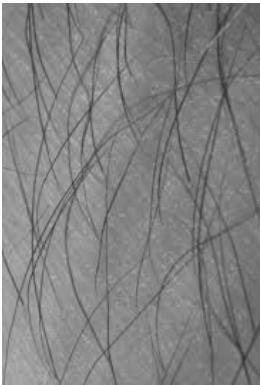


IMAGE PREPROCESSING

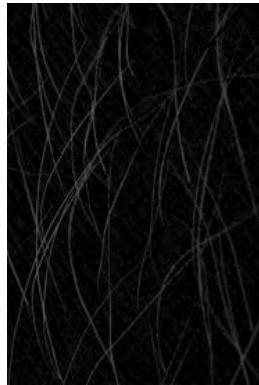
HAIR REMOVAL



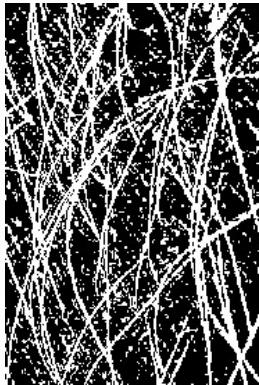
ORIGINAL IMAGE



GREYSCALED IMAGE



BLACK TOP-HAT
TRANSFORMATION



INCREASING THRESHOLD



INPAINTING
(image interpolation)

BLACK TOP-HAT TRANSFORMATION

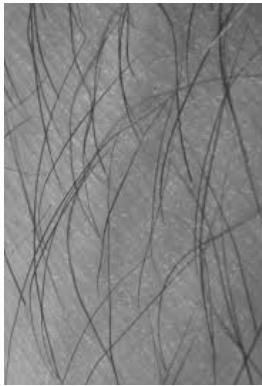
- Enhance dark objects of interest in a bright background



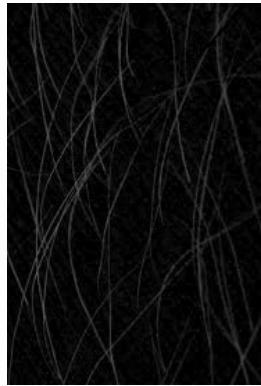
HAIR REMOVAL



ORIGINAL IMAGE



GREYSCALED IMAGE



BLACK TOP-HAT
TRANSFORMATION
(morphological filtering)



INCREASING THRESHOLD



INPAINTING
(image interpolation)

INPAINTING

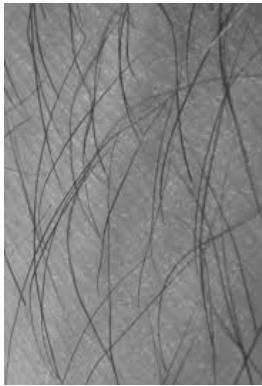
- Form of image interpolation
- Reconstruct missing parts of an image
- Replacing areas with pixels similar to the neighbouring ones



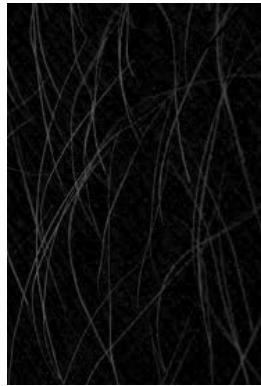
HAIR REMOVAL



ORIGINAL IMAGE



GREYSCALED IMAGE



BLACK TOP-HAT
TRANSFORMATION
(morphological filtering)

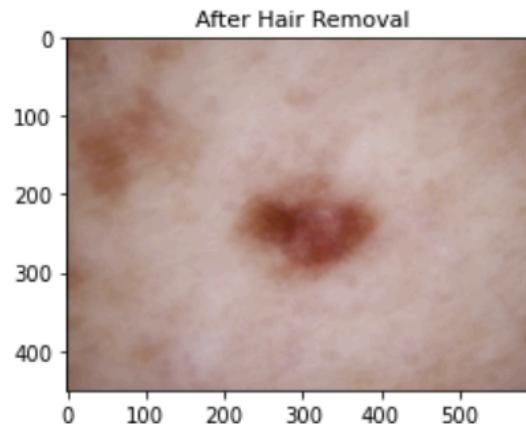
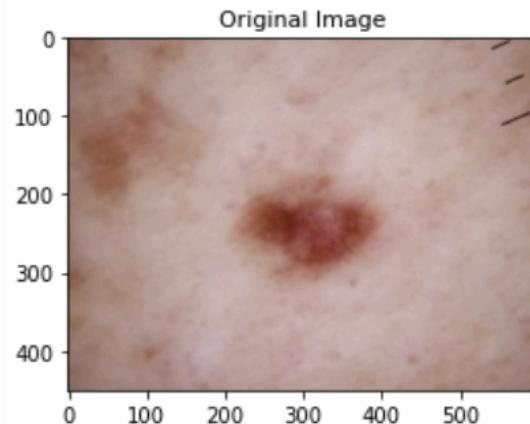
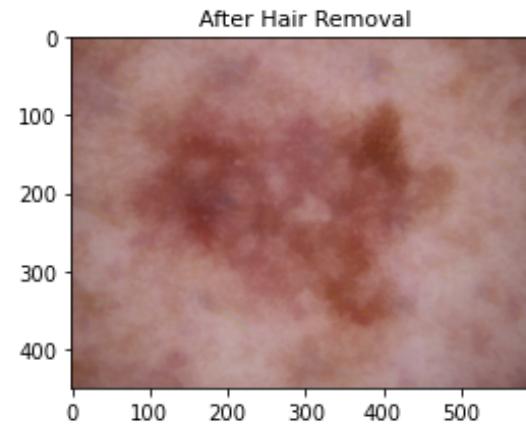
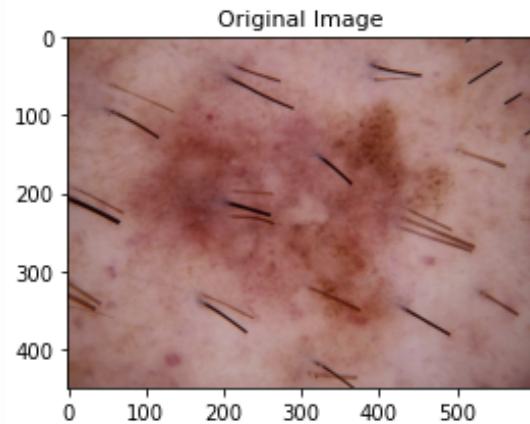


INCREASING THRESHOLD



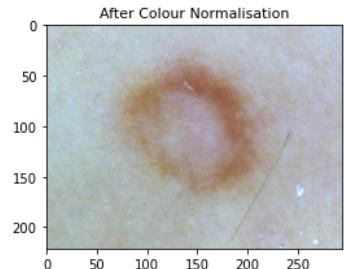
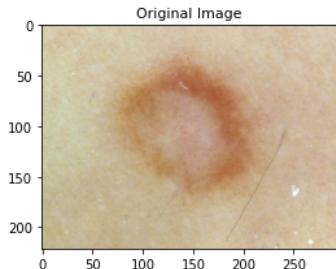
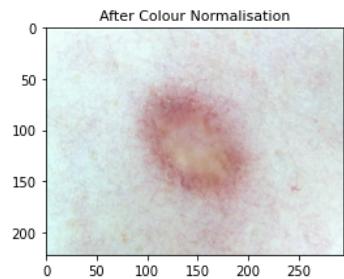
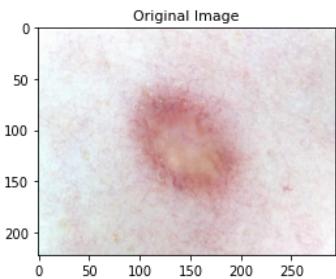
INPAINTING
(image interpolation)

HAIR REMOVAL

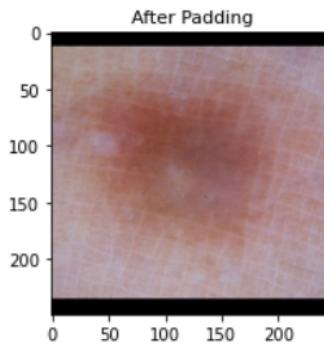
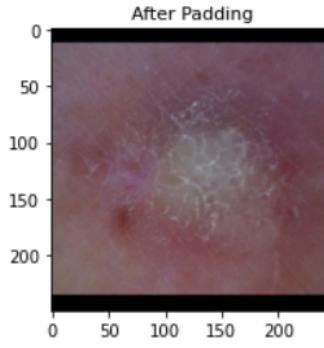
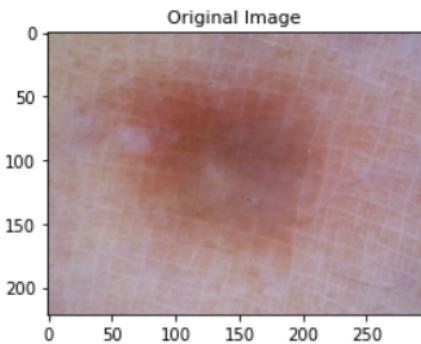
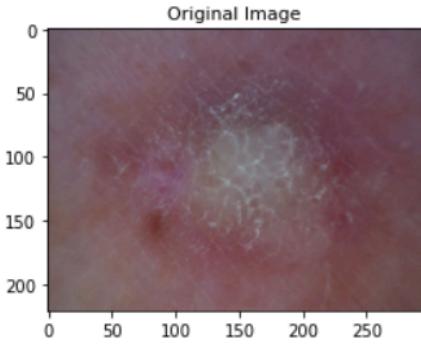


COLOUR NORMALISATION

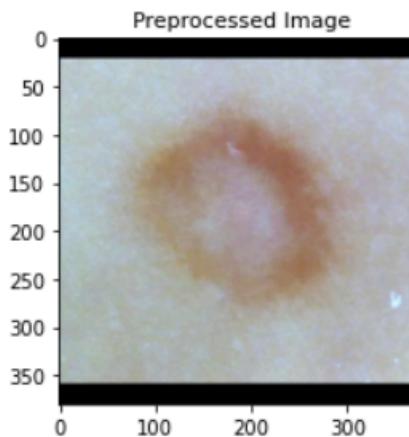
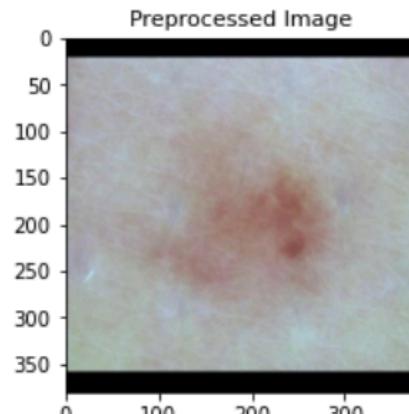
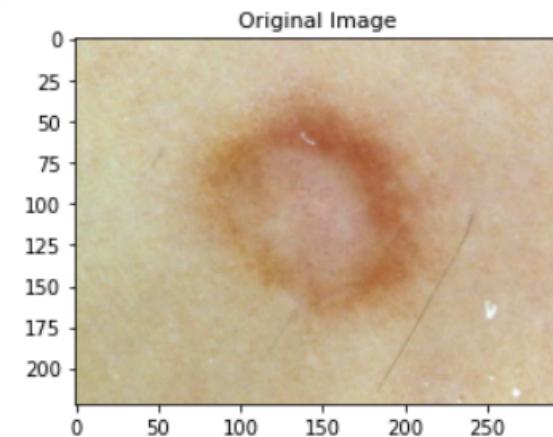
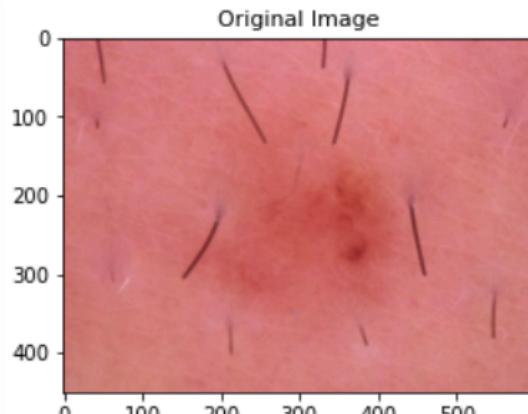
- **White-balancing Grey World Algorithm**
- Assumes equal average intensities of R, G, B channels
- R and B channels are multiplied by their respective gains
 - Gains = Average of G channel ÷ Average of respective channel



PADDING, CROPPING AND RESIZING



ORIGINAL VERSUS PREPROCESSED



SYNTHETIC MINORITY OVERSAMPLING TECHNIQUE (SMOTE)

- Generates synthetic samples for the minority classes
- Obtain a synthetically class-balanced training set
- Split data into a 60-20-20 ratio and used SMOTE on the training set

TASK 1:
SKIN LESION CLASSIFICATION

20,965

images

TASK 2:
DIAGNOSIS CLASSIFICATION

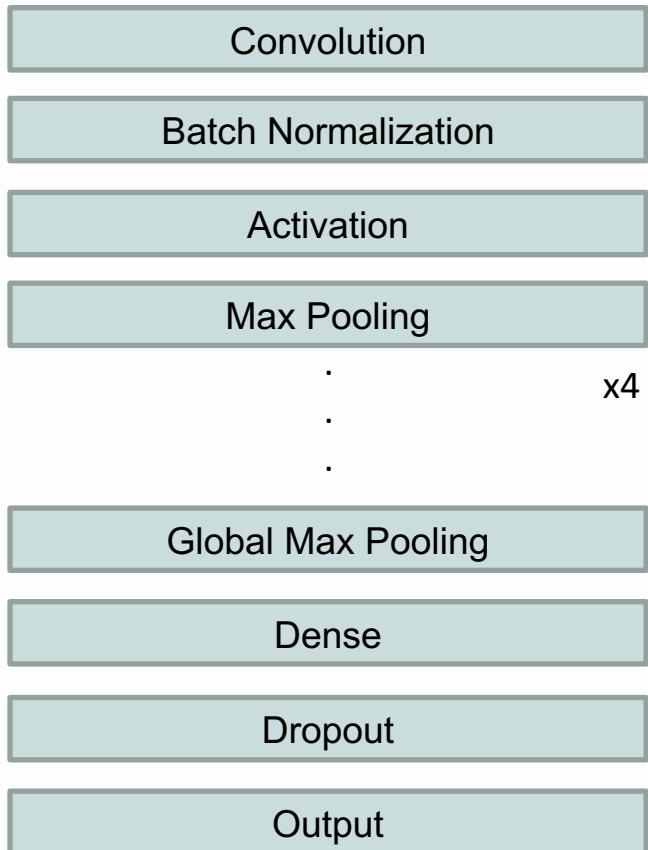
12,240

images

MODELLING AND EVALUATION

CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS

- Similar model architecture for both tasks
- **Batch Normalization**
 - Standardize inputs of each layer
 - Faster training times
 - Better model performance
 - Better regularization effect (compared to Dropout)





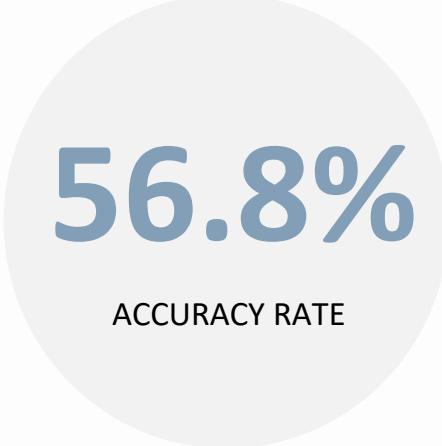
TASK 01

SKIN LESION CLASSIFICATION

7-way Classification

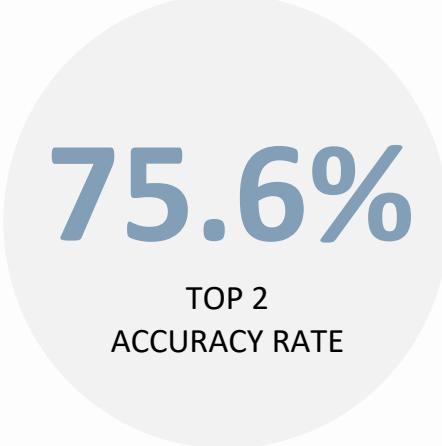
BASELINE MODEL:

Artificial Neural Networks



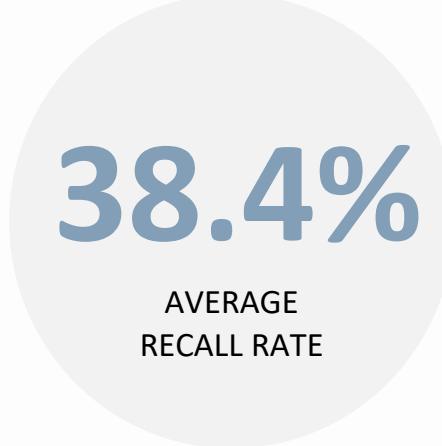
56.8%

ACCURACY RATE



75.6%

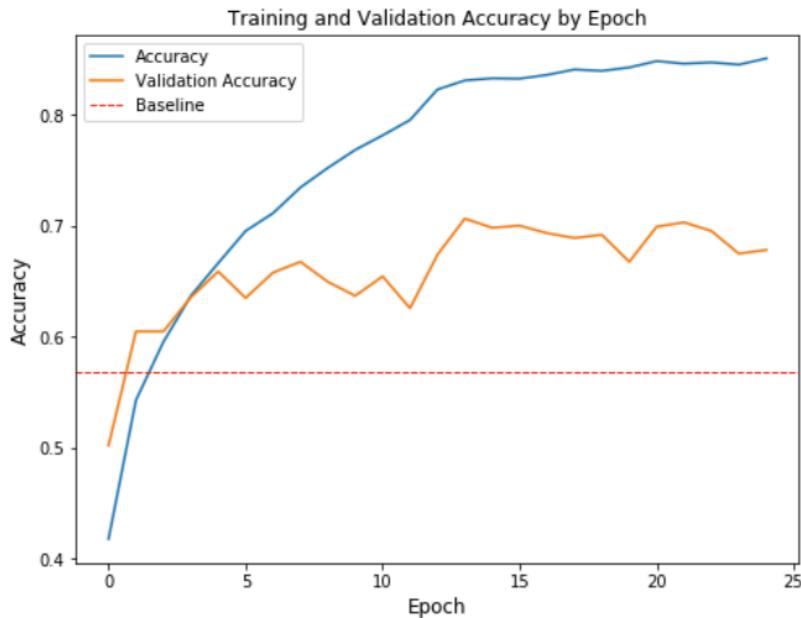
TOP 2
ACCURACY RATE



38.4%

AVERAGE
RECALL RATE

CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS



70.7% > **56.8%**

ACCURACY RATE

BASELINE ACCURACY

86.2% > **75.6%**

TOP 2
ACCURACY RATE

BASELINE TOP 2
ACCURACY

57.7% > **38.4%**

AVERAGE
RECALL RATE

BASELINE RECALL

MODEL EVALUATION

70.5%

TEST
ACCURACY RATE

86.2%

TEST TOP 2
ACCURACY RATE

60.7%

TEST AVERAGE
RECALL RATE

0.1%

DIFFERENCE

0%

DIFFERENCE

3%

DIFFERENCE

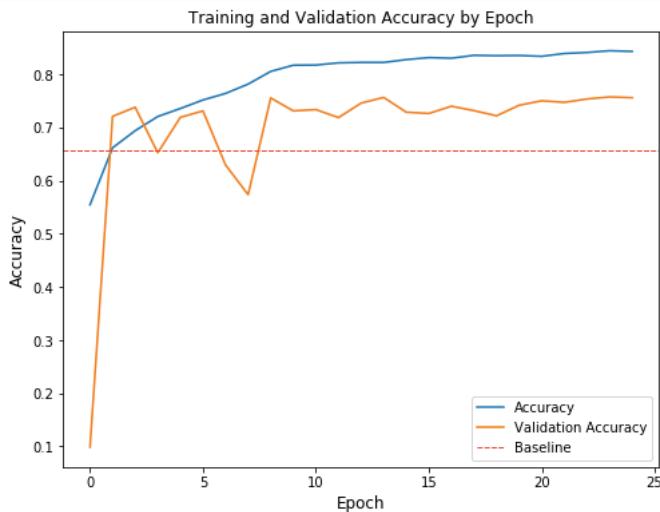


TASK 02

DIAGNOSIS CLASSIFICATION

3-way Classification: Benign, Malignant or Precancerous

CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS



75.8% >
ACCURACY RATE

65.8%
DERMATOLOGISTS'
ACCURACY
RATE

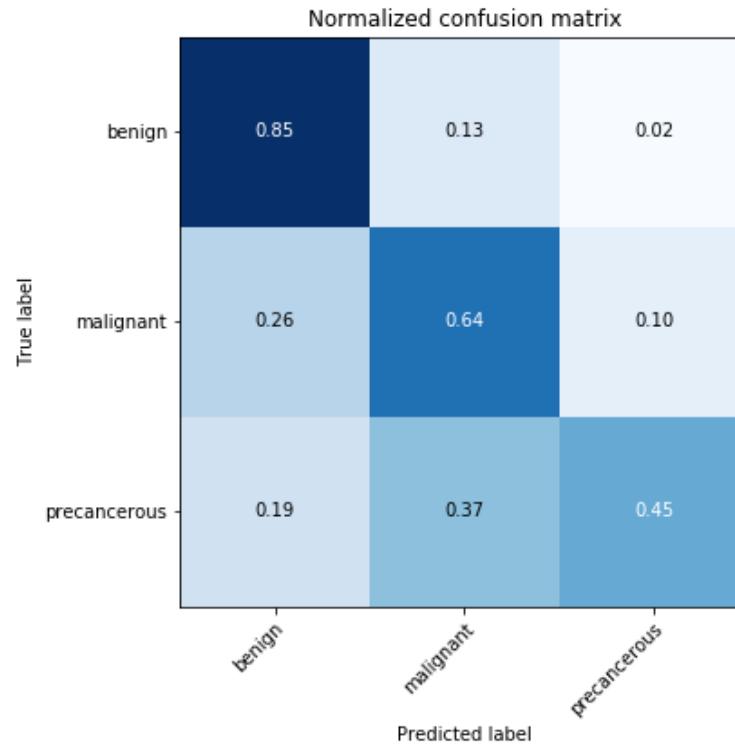
63.6% >
AVERAGE
RECALL RATE

49.2%
DERMATOLOGISTS'
AVERAGE
RECALL RATE

MODEL EVALUATION

	Accuracy	Average Recall Rate
Validation	75.8%	63.6%
Test	76.4%	64.4%
Difference	0.6%	0.8%

MODEL EVALUATION



MODEL EVALUATION

76.4%

ACCURACY RATE

64.4%

AVERAGE
RECALL RATE

63.5%

AVERAGE
PRECISION RATE

64.0%

AVERAGE
F1 SCORE

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

- Moderately high accuracy at 70.5% for the skin lesion classification task, and 76.4% for the diagnosis classification task
- Recall rates surpassed baseline scores
- Performed well for most benign skin lesions (especially for diagnosis classification)
 - o Serve as great models specifically for benign skin lesions in the future

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Collect more data for minority classes
2. Build a web application for secure in-house usage at hospitals and skin cancer clinics
3. Add additional clinical data (demographic data of patients, and characteristics of lesions)
 - Feed into fully connected network
 - Merging outputs
4. Expand classification task to include other type of lesions
 - Non-neoplastic lesions (diagnosis classification)
 - Cystic lesions (skin lesion classification)

THANK YOU