

14 observations (labels):

label_names = ['No Finding', 'Enlarged Cardiomediatinum', 'Cardiomegaly', 'Lung Opacity', 'Lung Lesion', 'Edema', 'Consolidation', 'Pneumonia', 'Atelectasis', 'Pneumothorax', 'Pleural Effusion', 'Pleural Other', 'Fracture', 'Support Devices']

3-Class (0: negative, 1: positive, 2: uncertain):

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1901.07031.pdf>

2-Class model (0: negative, 1: positive, here we simply merge uncertain into positive for training):

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1705.02315> Wang, Xiaosong, Peng, Yifan, Lu, Le, Lu, Zhiyong, Bagheri, Mohammadhadi, and Summers, Ronald M. Chestx-ray8: Hospital-scale chest x-ray database and benchmarks on weakly-supervised classification and localization of common thorax diseases. arXiv preprint arXiv:1705.02315, 2017.

Input:

224x224 image, convert to RGB, random horizontal flip, normalized based on the mean and standard deviation of training dataset of ImageNet

CNN Model:

densenet121 <https://arxiv.org/abs/1608.06993>

initialize parameters from the model pre-trained on ImageNet:

http://www.image-net.org/papers/imagenet_cvpr09.pdf Deng J, Dong W, Socher R, Li LJ, Li K, Fei-Fei L. ImageNet: A large-scale hierarchical image database. In: 2009 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition. 2009. p. 248–55.

Bottleneck Features: 1x1024

3-Class Output:

dense layer: 14x3, {p_0, p_1, p_2} on each label, without Softmax(), since we use the loss function CrossEntropyLoss()

Loss Function (14-label, 3-class):

for 3 classes on each label, we use `CrossEntropyLoss()`, which includes `Softmax()` and `NLLLoss()`. Then we take the average over 14 labels.

Final Output: apply `Softmax()` on only $\{p_0, p_1\}$, then use p_1 as the output of each label.

2-Class Output

dense layer: 14x1, only $\{p_1\}$ on each label, without `Sigmoid()`, since we use the loss function `BCEWithLogitsLoss()`

Loss Function (14-label, 2-class):

we use `BCEWithLogitsLoss()`, which includes `Sigmoid()` and `BCELoss()`. Then we take the average over 14 labels.

Final Output: apply `Softmax()` on $\{p_1\}$

AUC in Test

use 2-class $\{p_0, p_1\}$, but don't include uncertain,
we have 14 AUC/ROC for 14 observations

AUC/ROC in total:

Macro-average (equal-weight for each observation)

Micro-average (weight based on number of samples)

Optimizer

Adam: $\beta_1 = 0.9$ and $\beta_2 = 0.999$ as default

Learning rate: $1E-4$

Decayed Factor: 10 / epoch, 2 / epoch, or None (in the images attached, I use None)

Batch Size

32 for 224x224, 16 320x320

Batch Number

6

Training Time

for 224x224: ~0.5 hour / epoch

for 320x320: ~1 hour / epoch

Some AUC Comparison:

	CheXNet	CheXNeXt	CheXpert U-Ones	CheXpert 3-Class	Ours 3-
Class					
Atelectasis	0.8094	0.862(0.825–0.895)	0.858 (0.806,0.910)	0.821 (0.763,0.879)	0.74
Cardiomegaly	0.9248	0.831 (0.790–0.870)	0.832 (0.773,0.890)	0.854 (0.800,0.909)	0.87
Consolidation	0.7901	0.893(0.859-0.924)	0.899 (0.854,0.944)	0.937 (0.905,0.969)	0.76
Edema	0.8878	0.924(0.886-0.955)	0.941 (0.903,0.980)	0.928 (0.887,0.968)	0.87
Effusion	0.8638	0.901(0.868-0.930)	0.934 (0.901,0.967)	0.936 (0.904,0.967)	0.90
(Pleural Effusion, in CheXpert)					
Pleural Thickening	0.8062	0.798(0.744-0.849)			0.81
(Pleural Other, in CheXpert)					
Pneumonia	0.7680	0.851(0.781-0.911)			0.78
Pneumothorax	0.8887	0.944(0.915-0.969)			0.87