



Brain Tumor Classifier



Agenda

1. Overview
2. The Approach
3. Findings
4. Next Steps
5. Conclusion



Overview



Brain tumors are rare, but can be fatal. Proper diagnosis as early as possible is needed to improve a patient's prognosis.

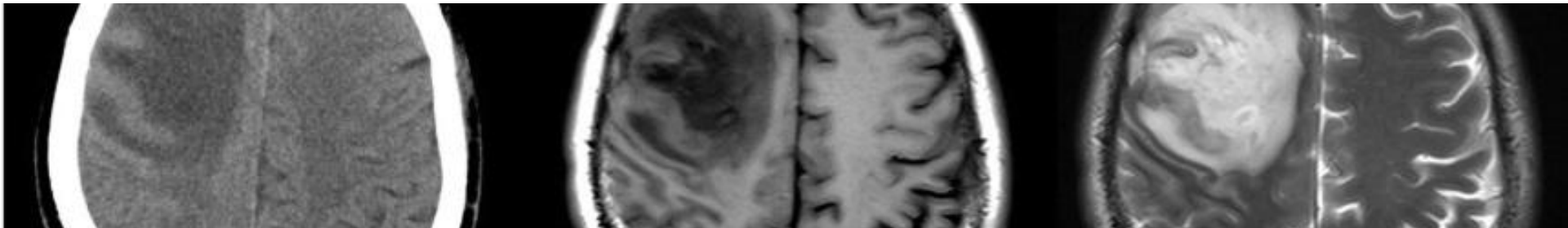


EMG Consulting has been retained to predict tumor type based on imaging taken during an MRI.

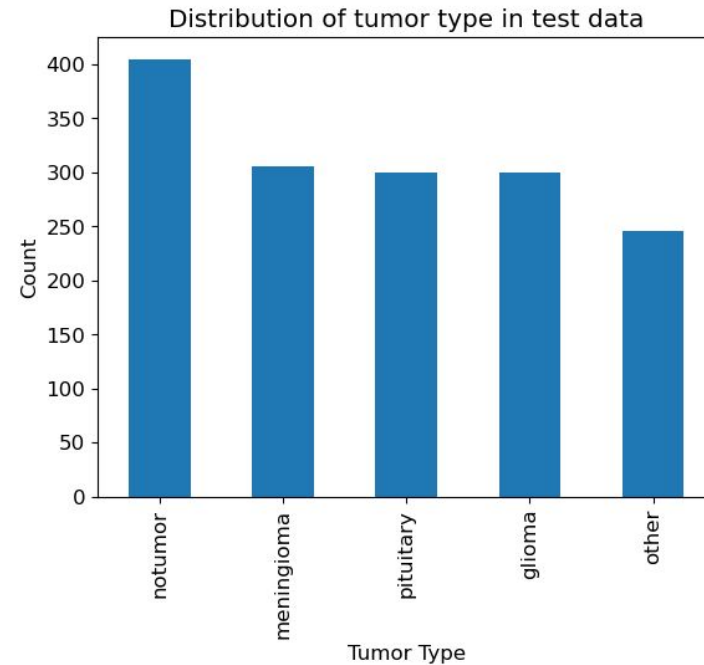
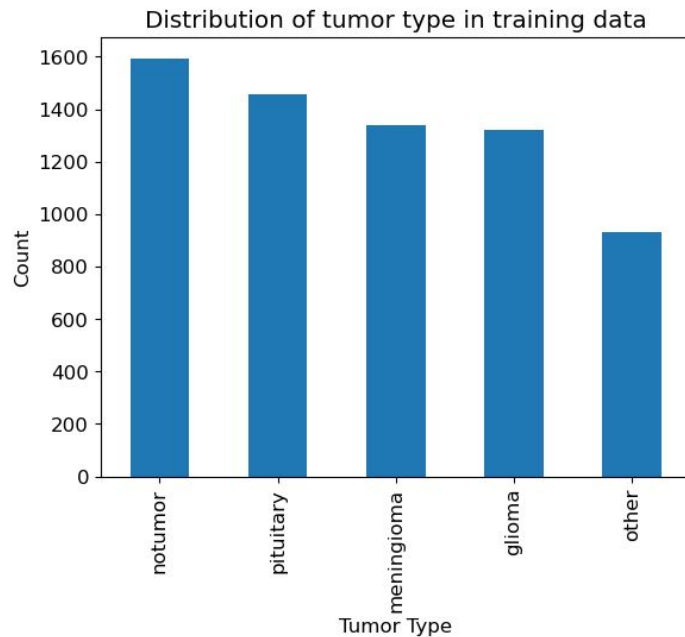



The Approach

- Model trained on over 6,600 images across five classes (glioma, meningioma, pituitary, other, and no tumor) and tested on over 1,500 more - no significant class imbalance
- Make predictions using convolutional neural networks with varying degrees of depth and see which produces the best results
- Emphasis on creating a model that is accurate overall, with a secondary goal of maximizing recall for gliomas - want to avoid false negatives



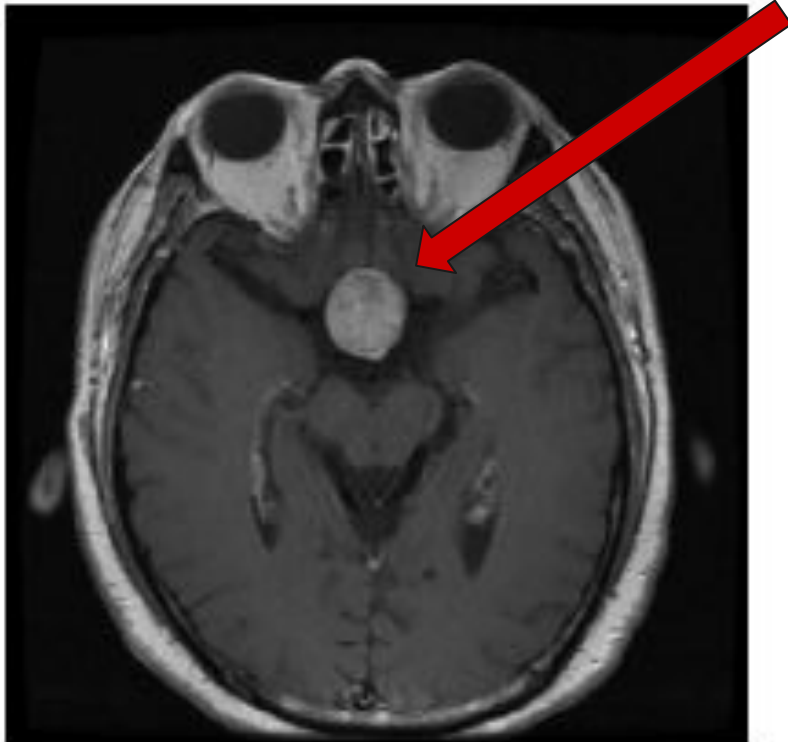
Distribution of Tumors in Data



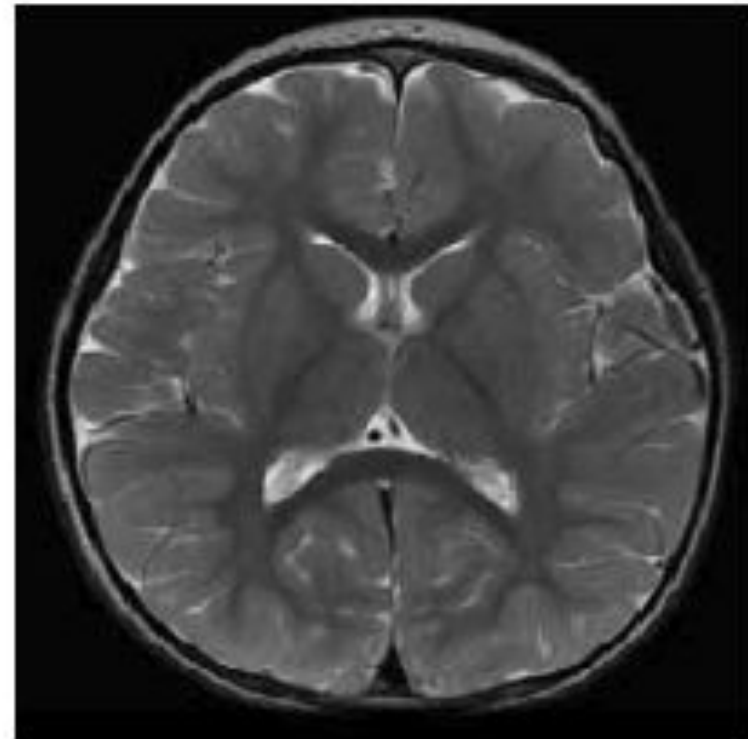


Some tumor types are harder to identify using an MRI than others.

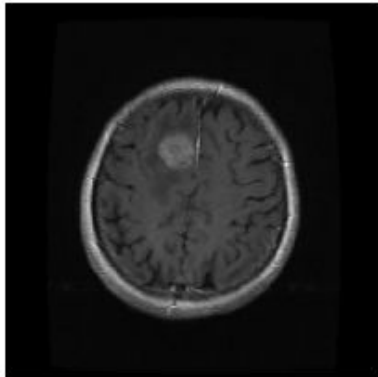
pituitary



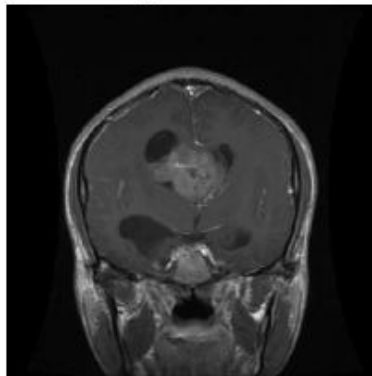
notumor



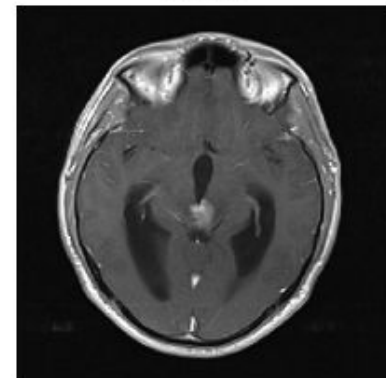
meningioma



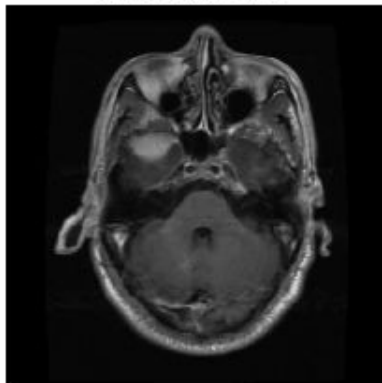
glioma



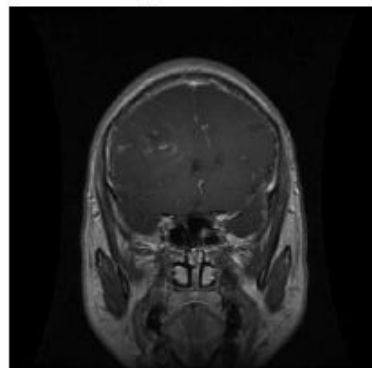
other



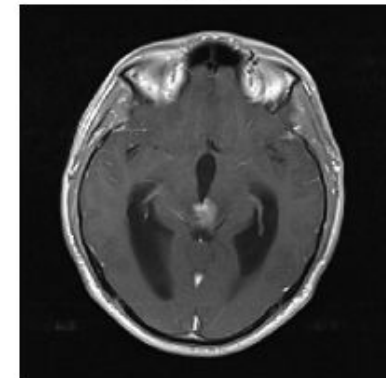
meningioma



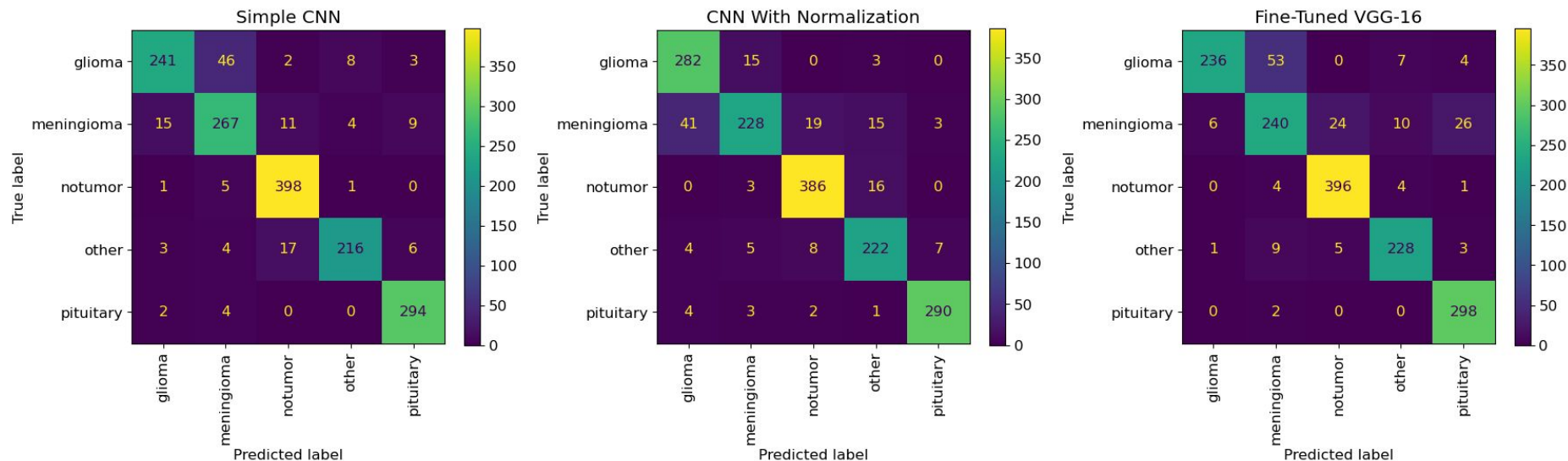
glioma



other



Gliomas and meningiomas were difficult for the model.





Next Steps



Massively increase the size of the training data, with articles from a wide array of organizations. Partner with impartial fact-checking organizations to ensure validity of labels in training data.



Work with transcription services to quickly analyze and label misleading video content.



Continue to refine preprocessing and modeling to further shrink number of incorrect predictions.



Thank you.

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[GitHub Repository Link](#)