

Al Microscope

-Classify Blood Cells-

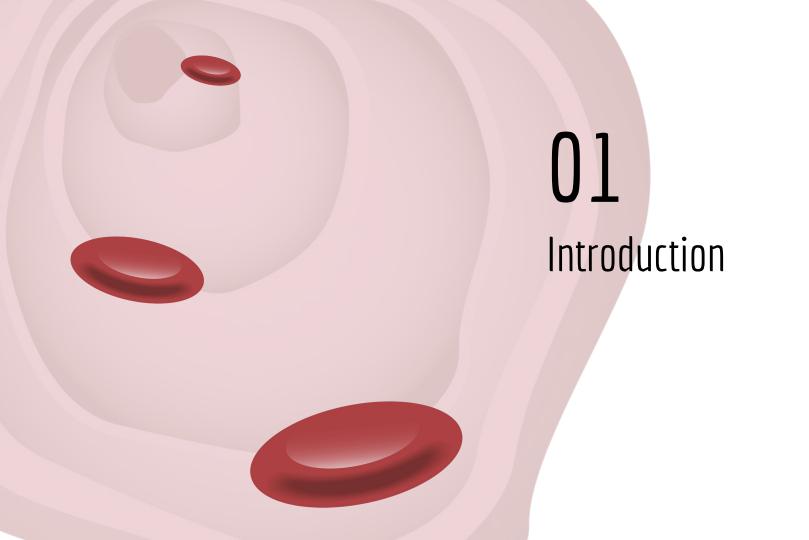
Frauke Albrecht

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02 Data 05 Conclusions

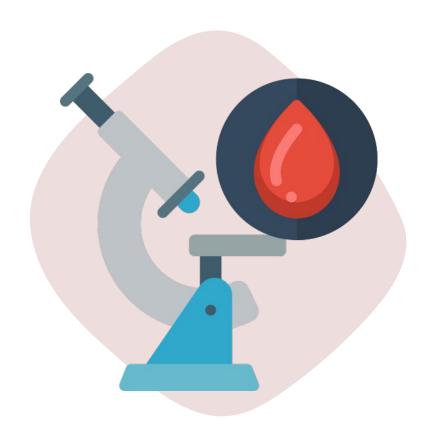
03 Approach

06 Outlook



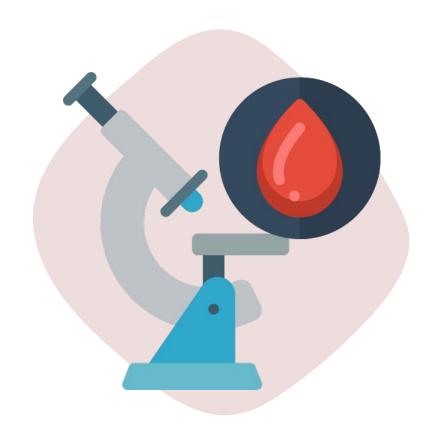
Background

- White blood cells important for the immune system and defend the body against infectious disease and foreign materials
- **5 main types** of white blood cells
- Share commonalities but are distinct in form and function



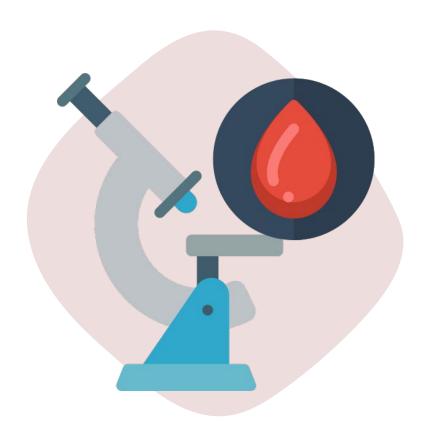
Objective

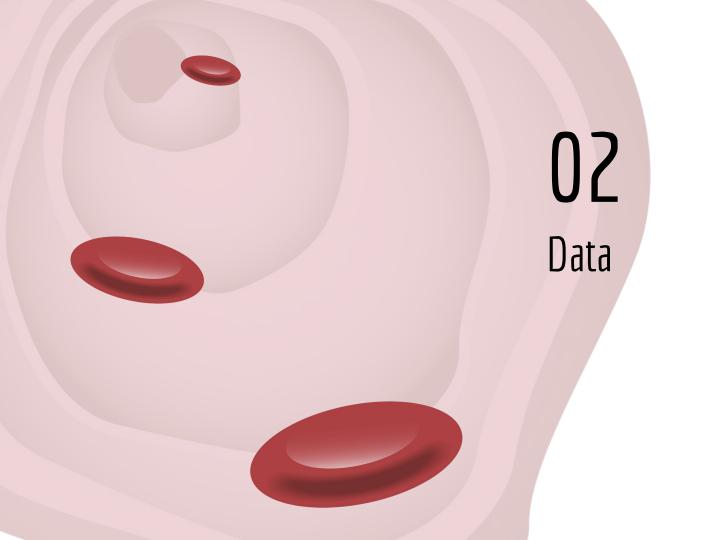
Automize Classification of different types of white blood cells in microscope images

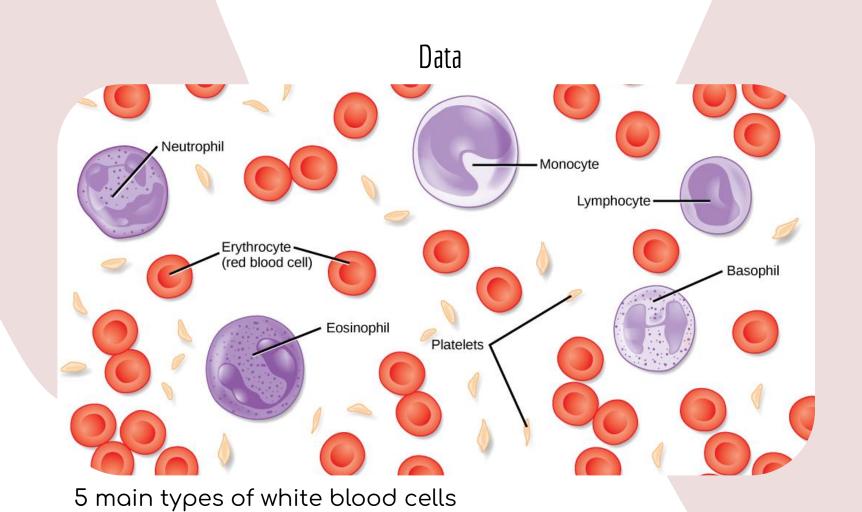


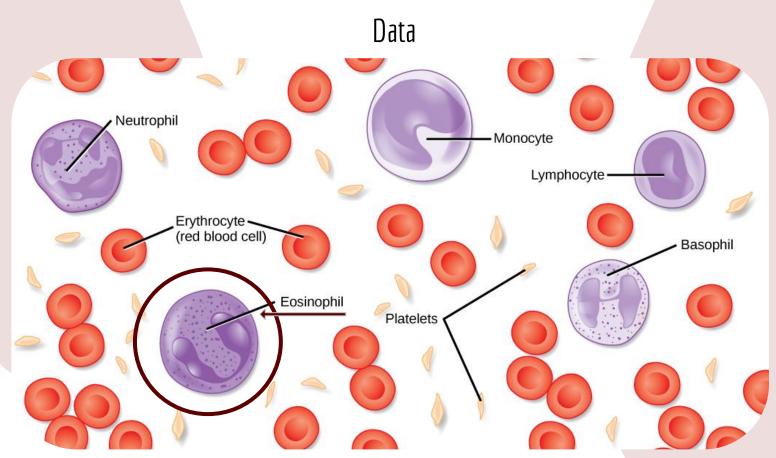
Motivation

- Support medical experts with visual diagnosis
- Increase diagnostic accuracy

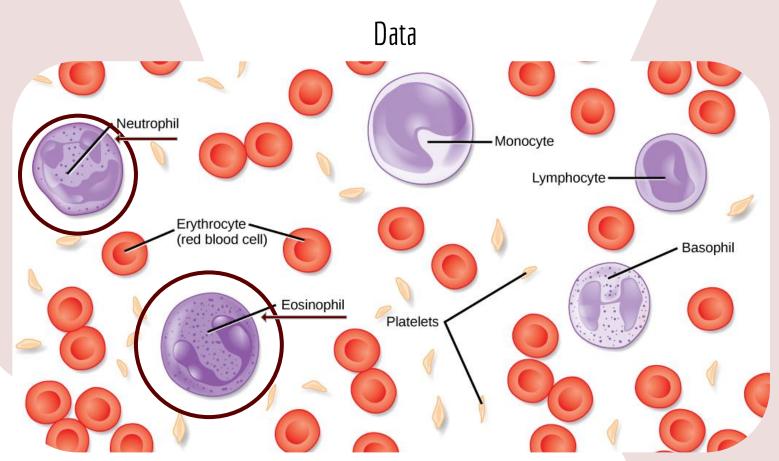




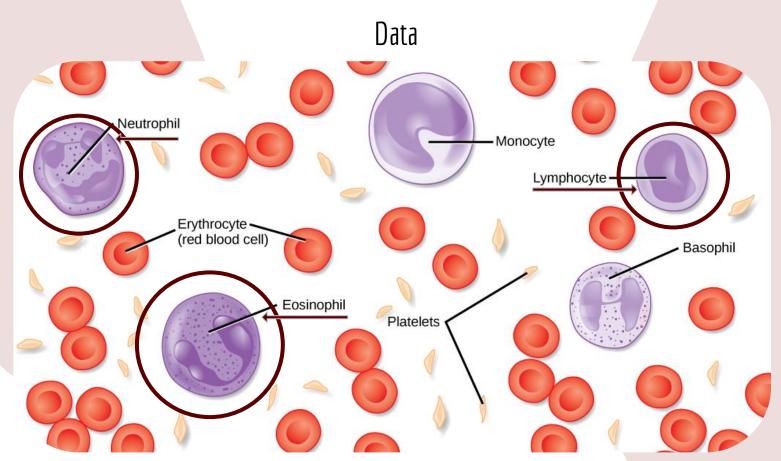




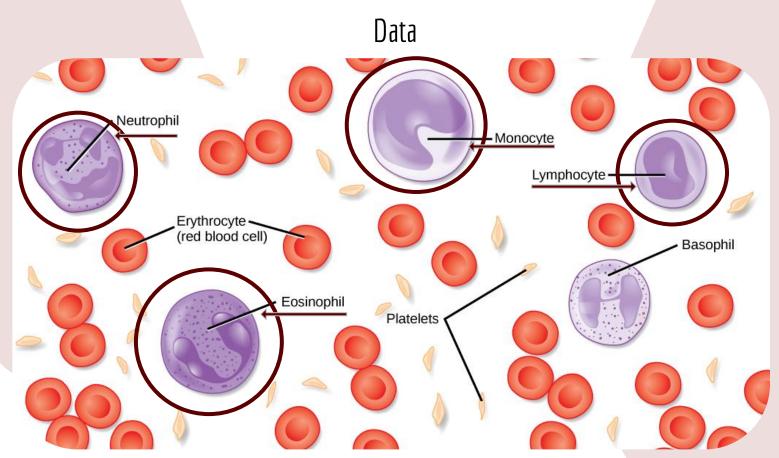
5 main types of white blood cells



5 main types of white blood cells

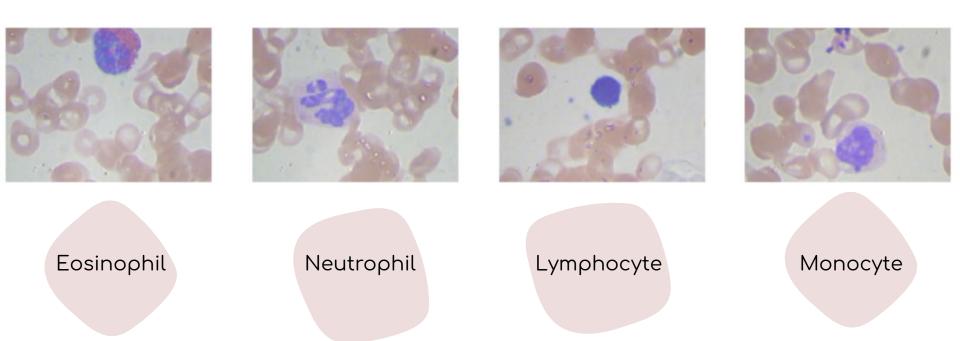


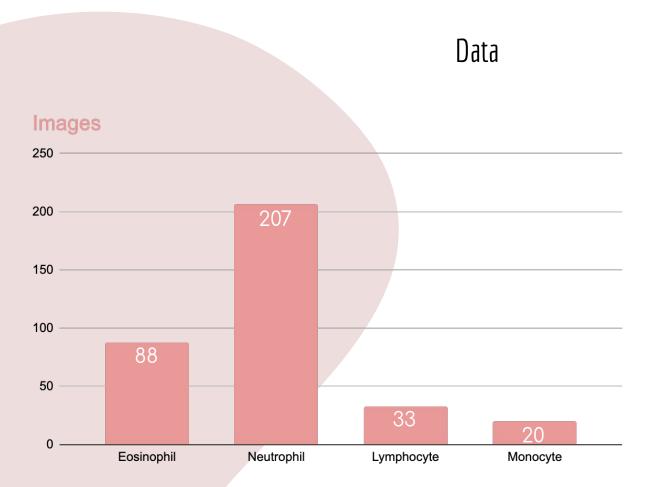
5 main types of white blood cells



5 main types of white blood cells

Examples

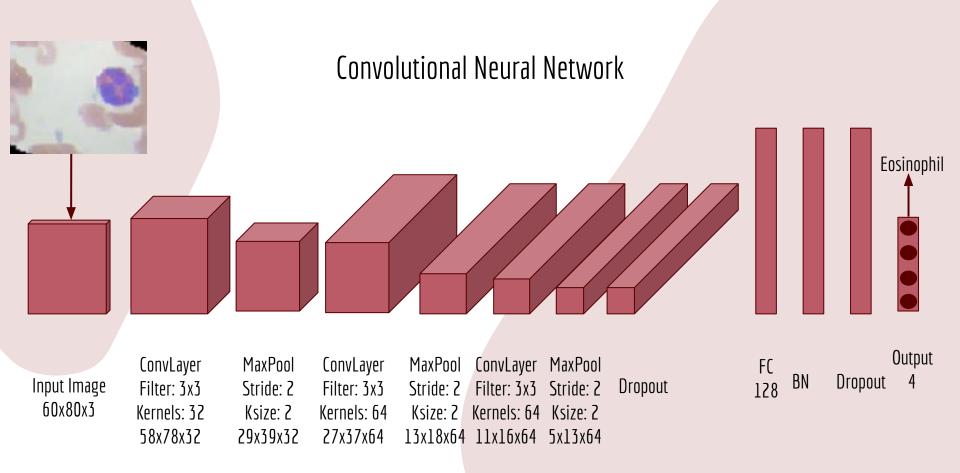




348 images total

Images have been augmented to about 2500 for each category

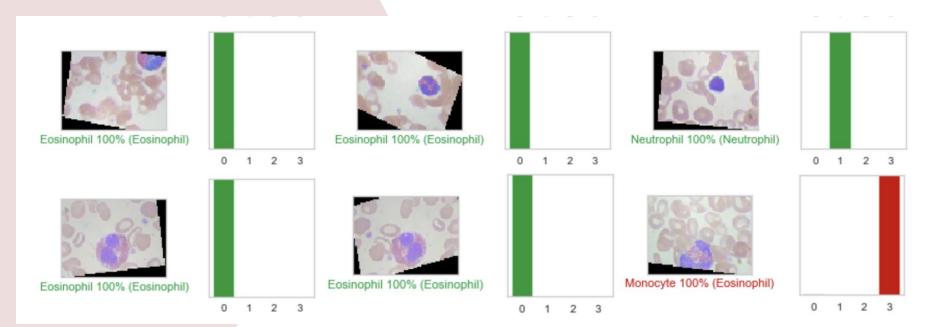


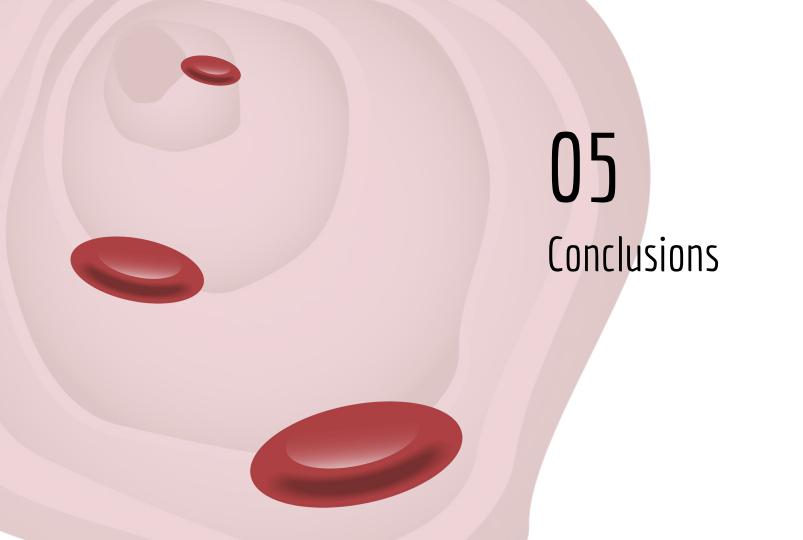




Results

Accuracy 85%



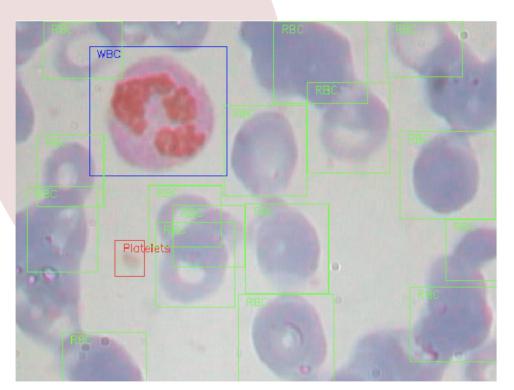


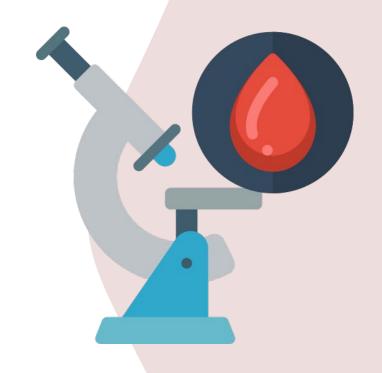
Conclusions

- Developed automated tool for blood cell classification from images
- Classified 4 types of cells
- 85% accuracy
- First step to a bigger problem:
 In practice important to detect and count white blood cells



Outlook: Object Detection





An increased or decreased number of leukocytes indicates the presence of a disorder.





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https://github.com/froukje/



Data

| Category | | | | |
|------------|---|--|--|--|
| Eosinophil | Responsible for combating multicellular parasites and certain infections; control mechanisms associated with allergy and asthma | | | |
| Neutrophil | Kill bacterias. Migrate toward sites of infection or inflammation | | | |
| Lymphocyte | Lysis of virally infected cells and tumour cells; Release cytokines and growth factors that regulate other immune cells; Immunoregulation and cytotoxicity; Secretion of antibodies | | | |
| Monocyte | Replenishing resident macrophages under normal conditions; migration in response to inflammation signals; differentiation into macrophages or dendritic cells to effect an immune response. | | | |

Data

| Category | Туре | Size | % |
|------------|---|---------|----------|
| Eosinophil | granulocyte/ myeloid | 12–17µm | 1 - 3% |
| Neutrophil | granulocyte/ myeloid | 12–15µm | 60 - 70% |
| Lymphocyte | mononuclear leukocyte (agranulocyte)/ lymphoid | 6-10µm | 25 - 40% |
| Monocyte | mononuclear leukocyte (agranulocyte)/ myeloid | 12-10µm | 2 - 10% |

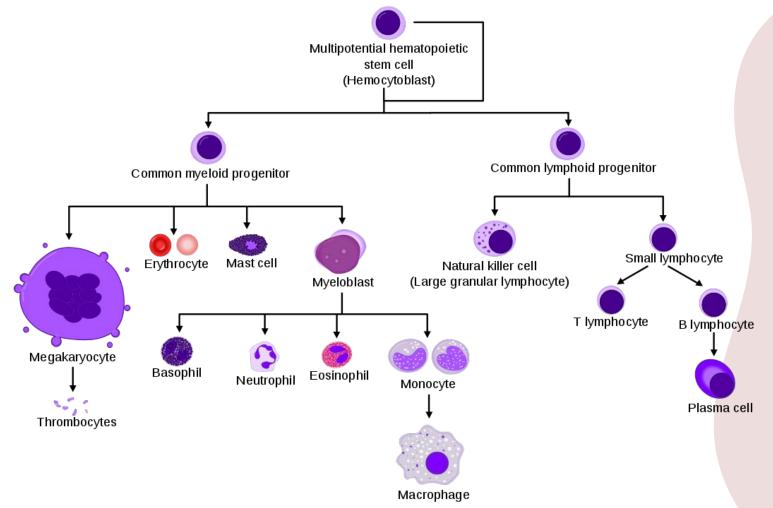
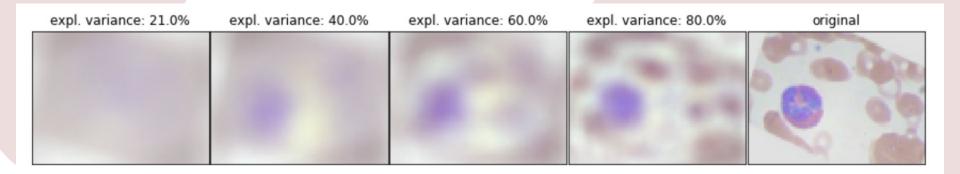


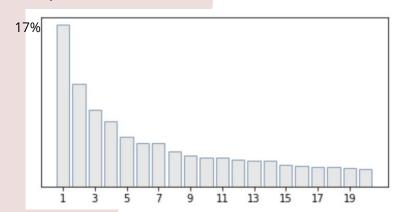
Image: "By A. Rad and M. Häggström. CC-BY-SA 3.0 license." - Image:Hematopoiesis (human) diagram.png by A. Rad, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=7351905

Principal Component Analysis

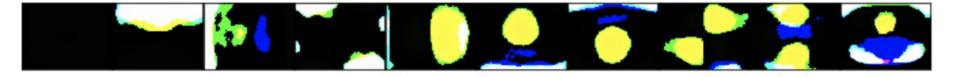


Principal Component Analysis

Explained Variance

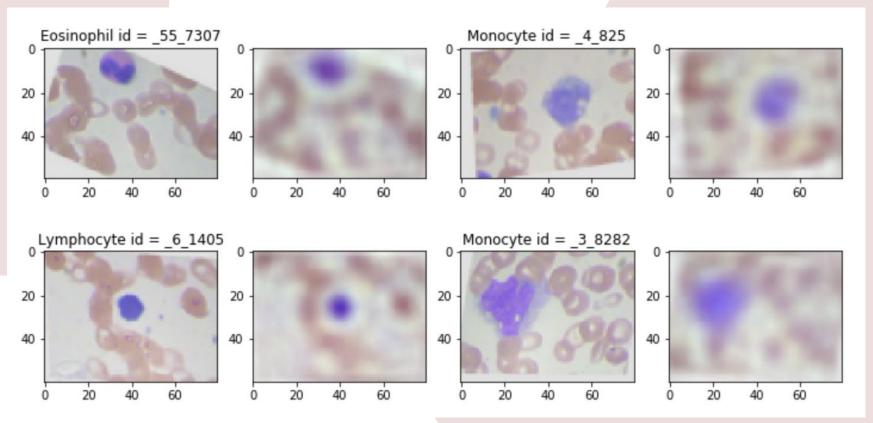


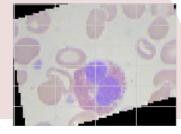
Eigenvectors





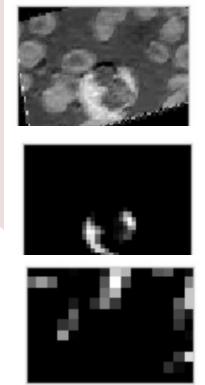
Principal Component Analysis

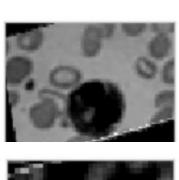


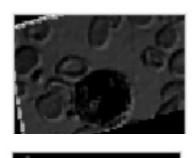


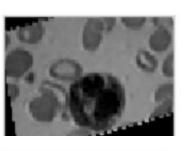
input

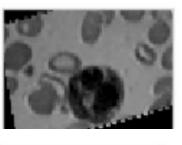
Feature Importance





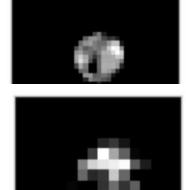
















2. ConvLayer



