

---

# Pneumonia Classification with Deep Learning

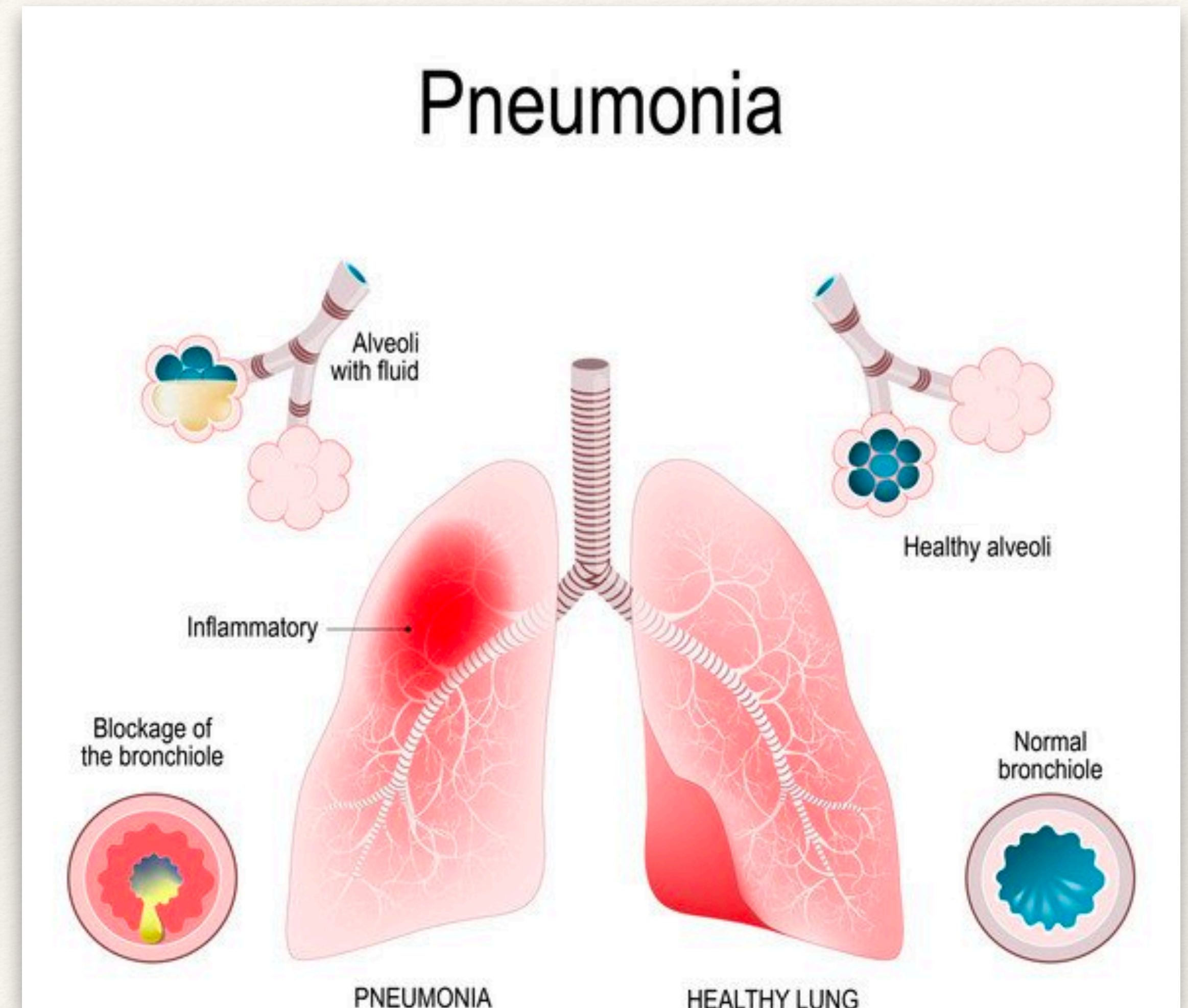
---

Jeremy Pagirsky  
June 4th, 2021



# Causes and symptoms

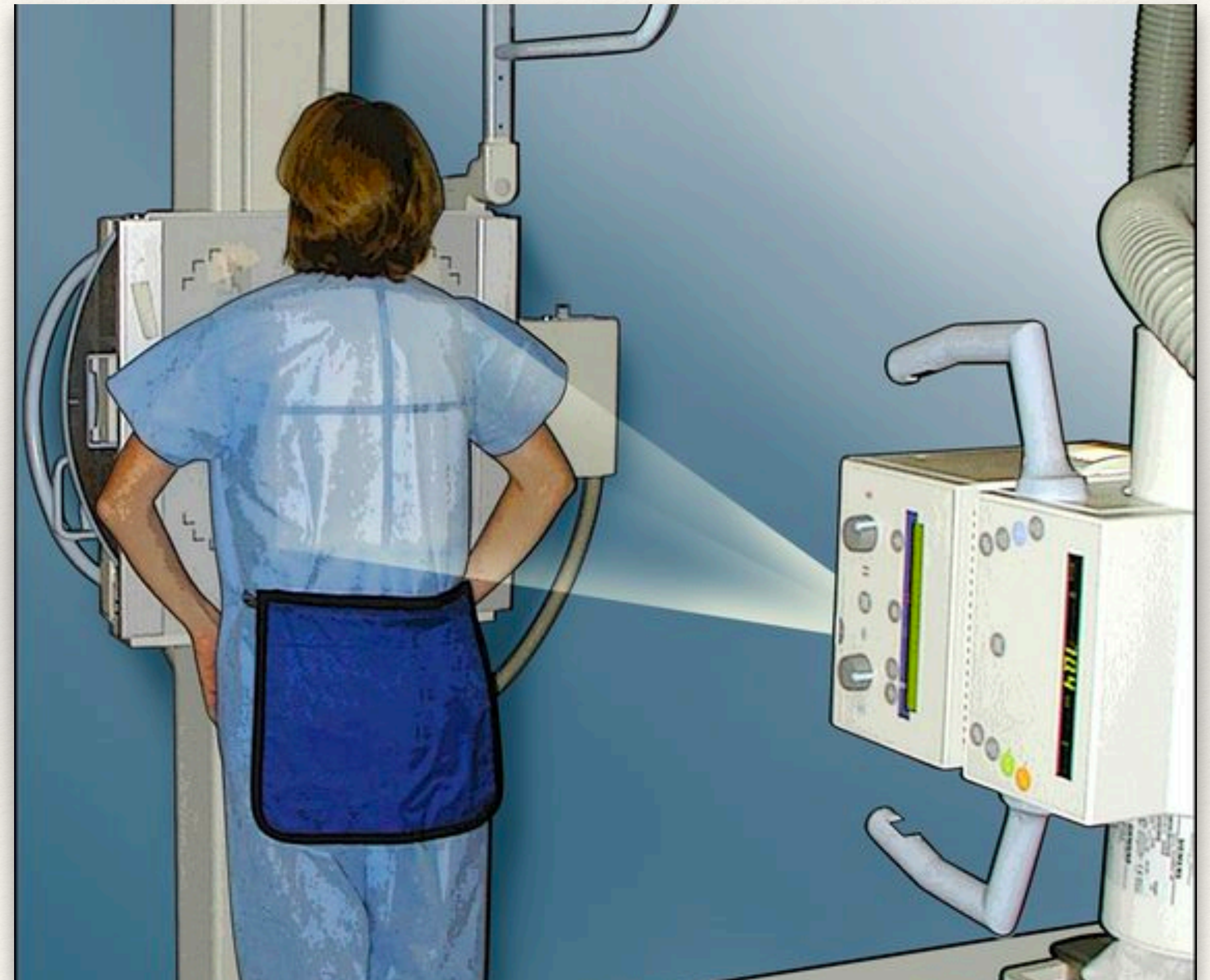
- ❖ Inflammation of the lungs —> alveoli fills with fluid.
  - ❖ Decreased CO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> exchange in blood.
- ❖ Shortness of breath, fever, cough, chest pain.
- ❖ Higher risk for elderly individuals and those with pre-existing conditions.





# Diagnostic Methods

- ❖ Chest x-rays are fast, inexpensive, reliable.
  - ❖ Deep-learning assistance provides automation.
- ❖ Sputum, blood cultures, and bronchoscopy more invasive.





---

# Significance

---

- ❖ Testing and diagnosis are prophylactic.
  - ❖ Early diagnosis and isolation can help prevent spread of disease.
- ❖ Deep learning models potentially helpful for clinics with few resources.



---

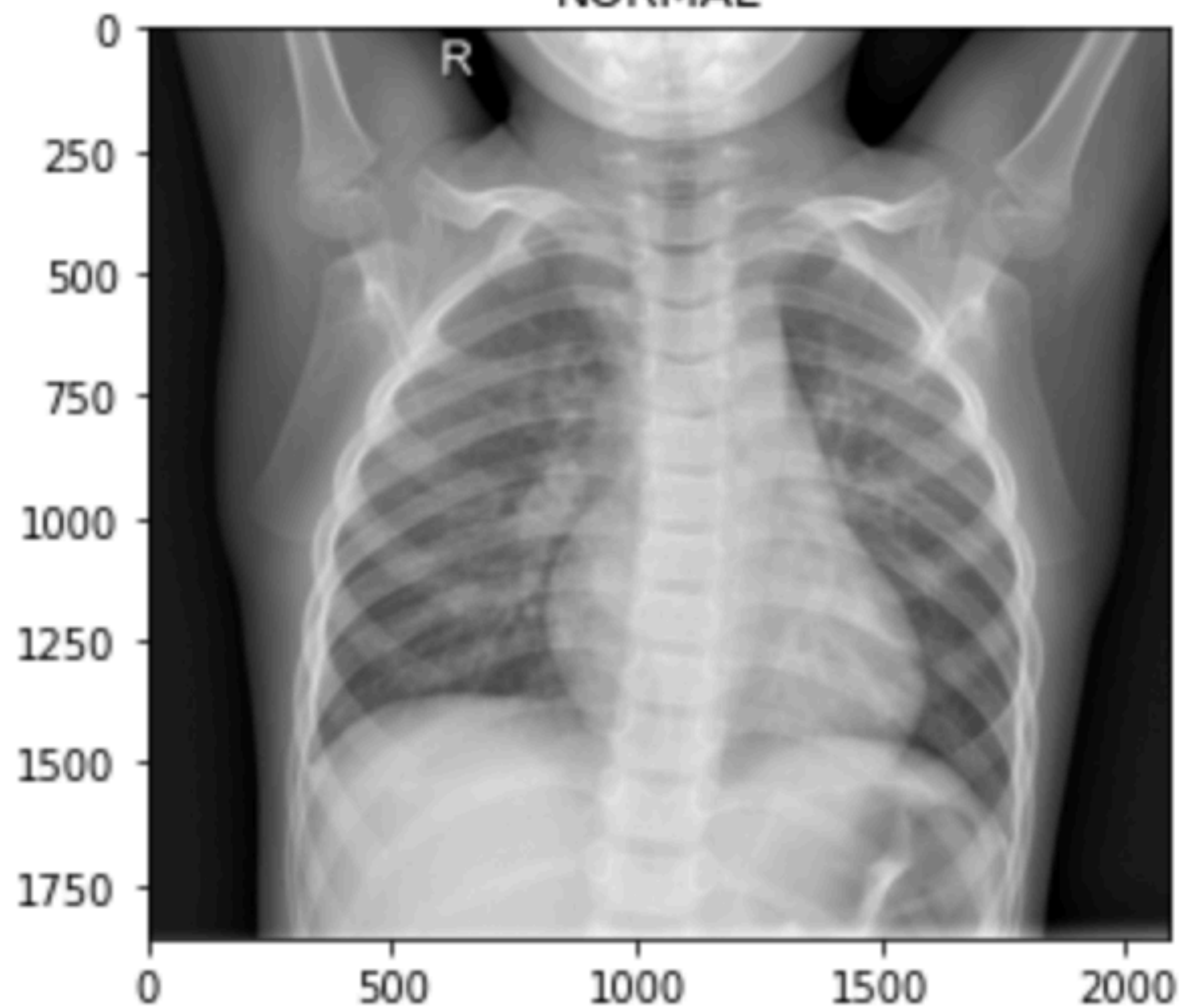
# Methods

---

- ❖ Two types of neural networks compared: Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) and Convolutional Neural Network (CNN).
- ❖ Constructed, trained, and tested for prediction accuracy on 6000 images.
  - ❖ **Training ( $n \approx 5000$ ):** Learn how to predict pneumonia.
  - ❖ **Testing ( $n \approx 1000$ ):** Try to predict pneumonia.



NORMAL



PNEUMONIA





---

# Multilayer Perceptron

---

## ❖ Pros

- ❖ Great for detecting broader patterns
- ❖ Fewer computational resources required

## ❖ Cons

- ❖ Not as cognizant of spatial information
- ❖ Can easily “over-learn” training data
- ❖ Can take longer to find solution



---

# Convolutional Neural Network

---

## ❖ Pros

- ❖ Excellent at computer imaging
- ❖ Great at detecting smaller patterns in data
- ❖ Finds solution faster than MLP

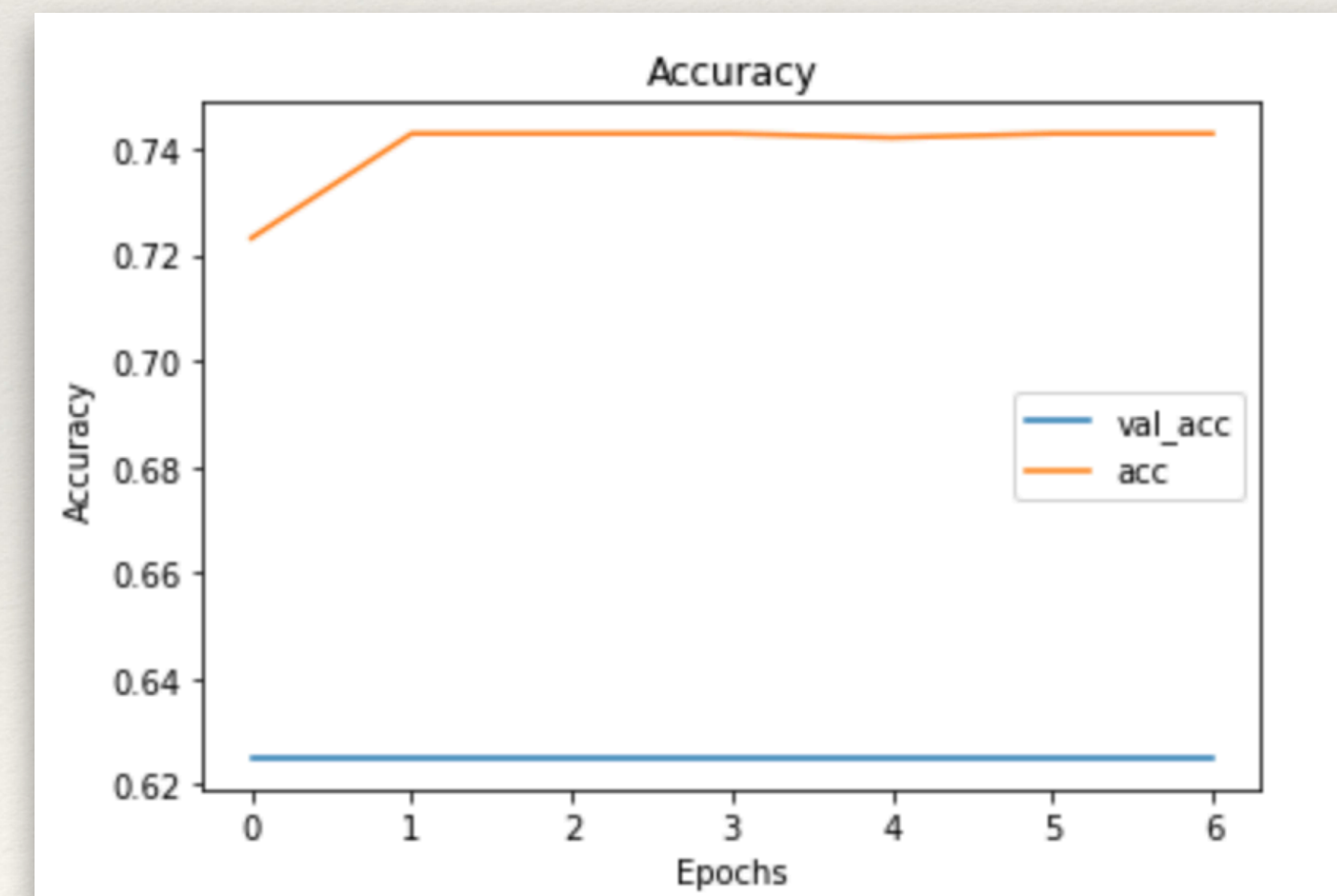
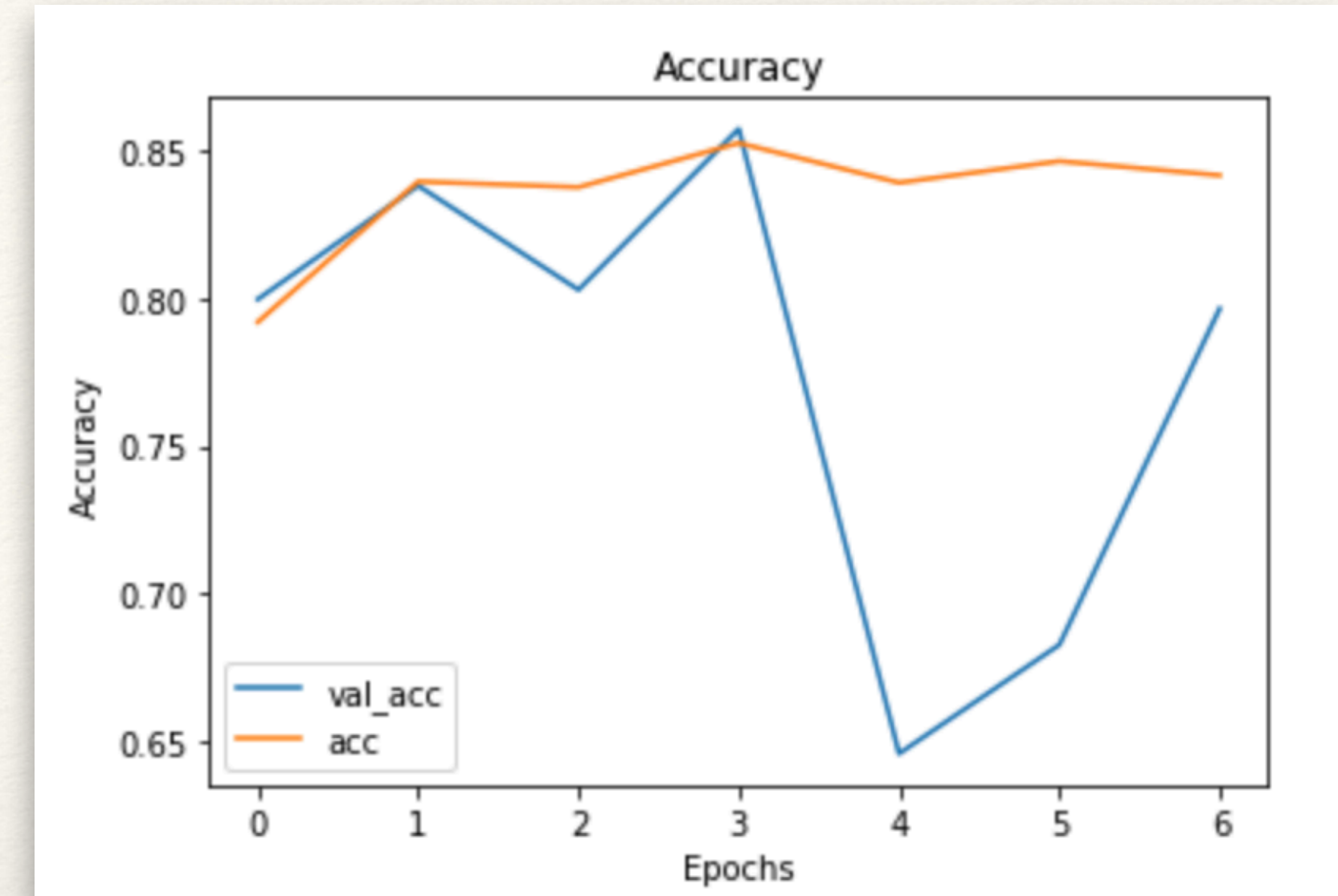
## ❖ Cons

- ❖ More computationally expensive than MLP



# Results

- ❖ CNN (top) was **87.06%** accurate on training data, **85.74%** on testing data.
- ❖ MLP (bottom) was **74.29%** accurate on training data, **62.50%** on testing data.
- ❖ CNN had less error for testing data than MLP.





---

# Selection and Future Work

---

- ❖ CNN prototype to be used for pneumonia classification.
- ❖ Technical approaches for model optimization.
  - ❖ Pre-trained models are highly effective.
- ❖ Broader implications for detection of other diseases, including COVID-19.



---

# References

---

- ❖ Hurt B, Kligerman S, Hsiao A. Deep Learning Localization of Pneumonia. Journal of Thoracic Imaging. 2020;35(3). doi:10.1097/rti.0000000000000512
- ❖ Ibrahim AU, Ozsoz M, Serte S, Al-Turjman F, Yakoi PS. Pneumonia Classification Using Deep Learning from Chest X-ray Images During COVID-19. Cognitive Computation. 2021. doi:10.1007/s12559-020-09787-5
- ❖ Miotto R, Wang F, Wang S, Jiang X, Dudley JT. Deep learning for healthcare: review, opportunities and challenges. Briefings in Bioinformatics. 2017;19(6):1236-1246. doi:10.1093/bib/bbx044
- ❖ Uniqtech. Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) vs Convolutional Neural Network in Deep Learning. Medium. <https://medium.com/data-science-bootcamp/multilayer-perceptron-mlp-vs-convolutional-neural-network-in-deep-learning-c890f487a8f1>. Published June 13, 2019. Accessed June 4, 2021.



---

# Thank you!

- ❖ Github repository: [PneumoniaNeuralNet](#)
  - ❖ E-mail: [jeremy.pagirsky@gmail.com](mailto:jeremy.pagirsky@gmail.com)
-