



thynk unlimited

COVID-19 CT

**tomografias de lesões
da COVID-19**

Grupo 6 - Jéssica Mota

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Sumário

- *Apresentação do DataSet*
- *Métodos da Literatura*
- *Resultados*
- *Conclusão do projeto*

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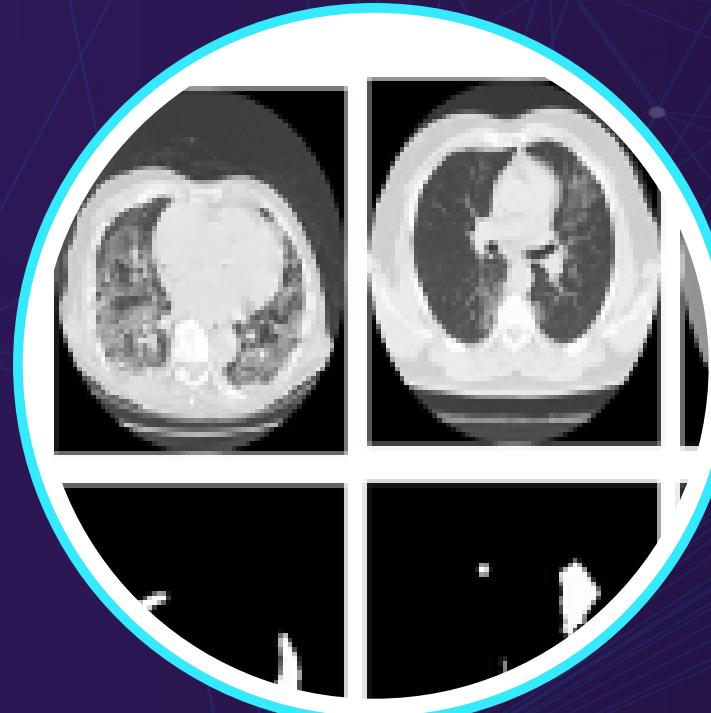
03

DATASET

grande conjunto de dados de tomografia computadorizada de pulmão para COVID-19. Dados de 7 conjuntos de dados públicos. Total de 5458 imagens

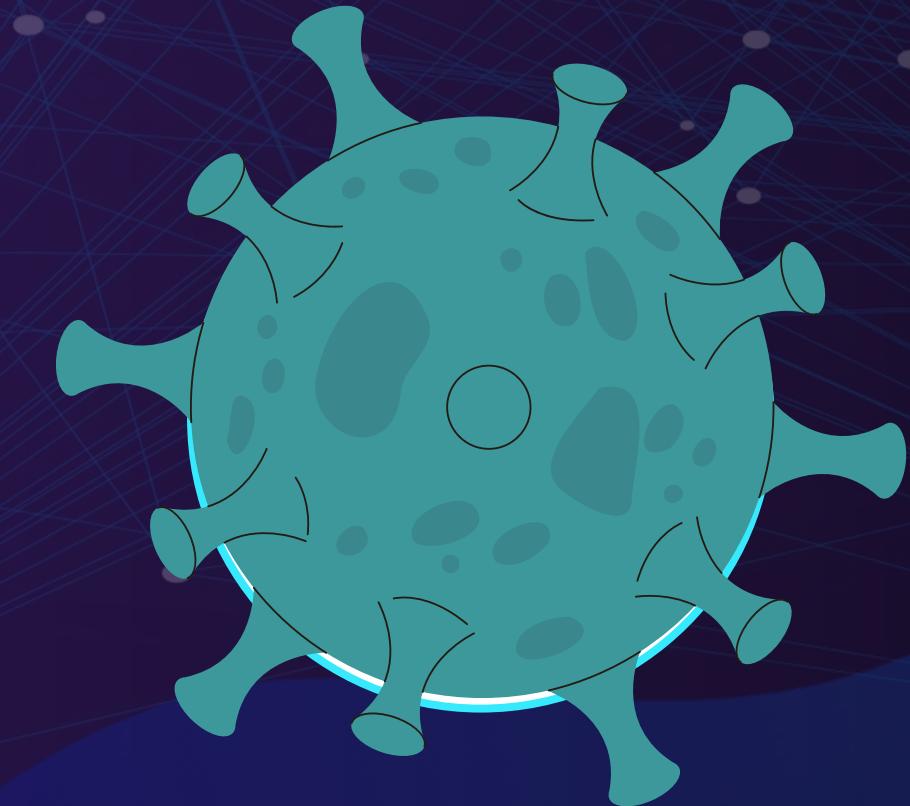
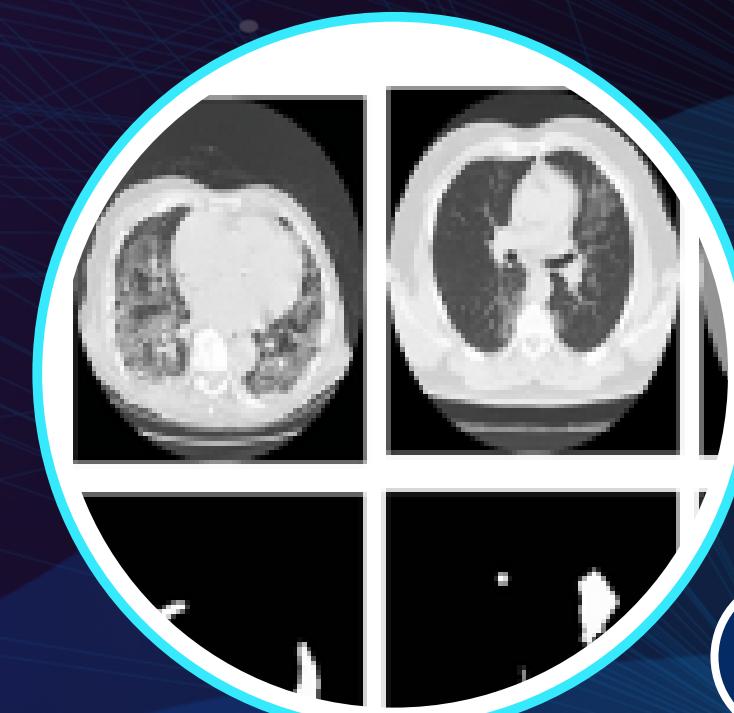
Pasta: Masks

2729



Pasta: Frames

2729



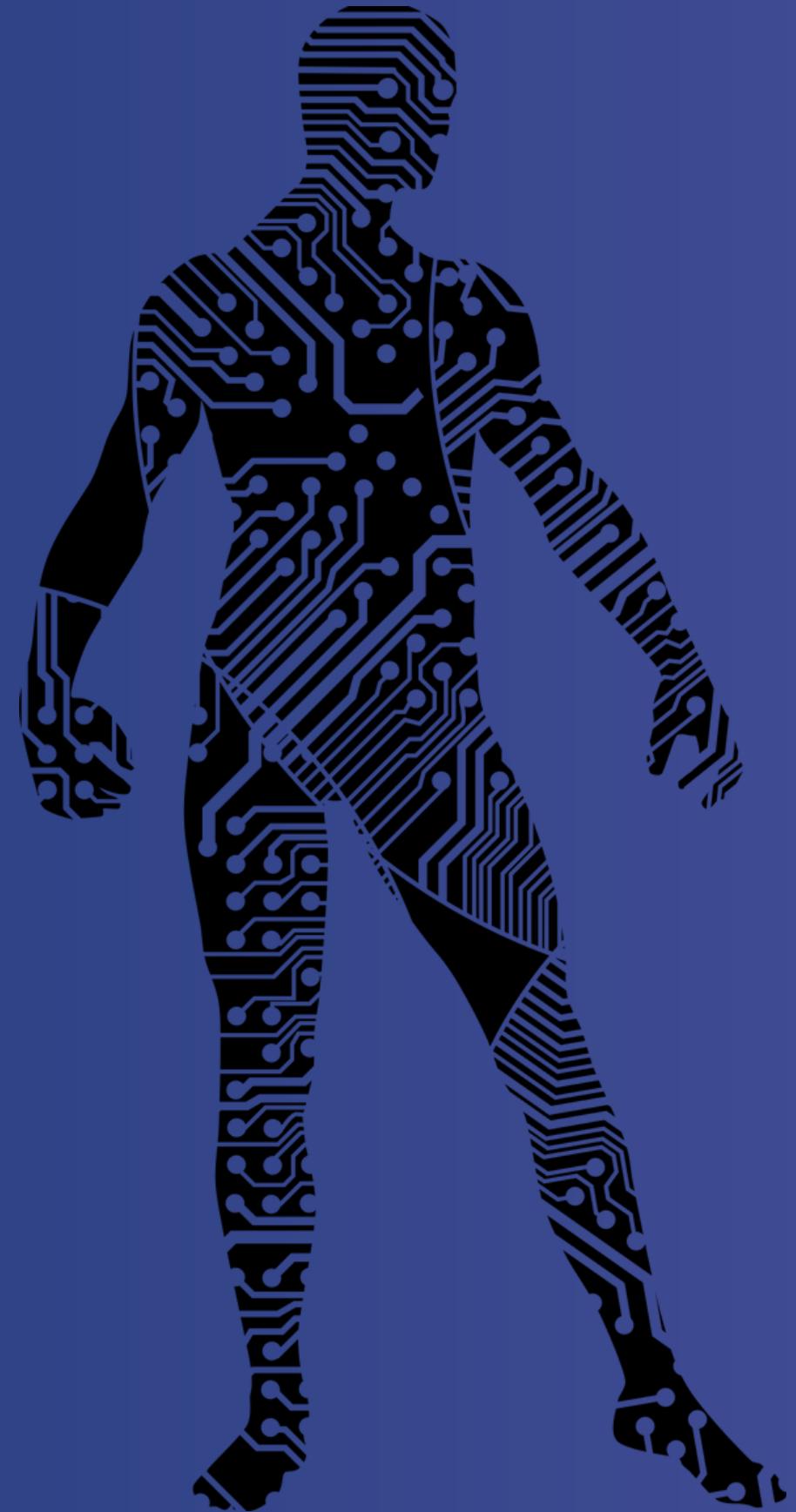
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Introdução

- *Segmentação lesões em tomografias computadorizadas (CT).*
- *Pacientes com COVID-19.*

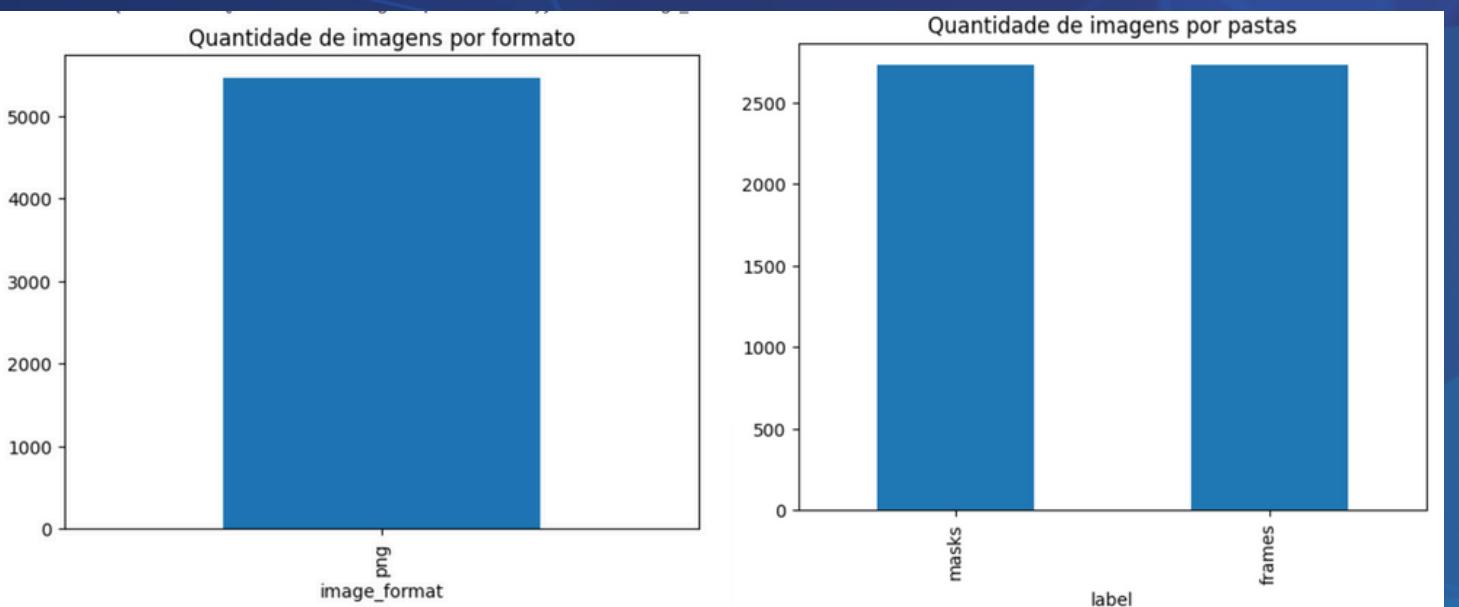
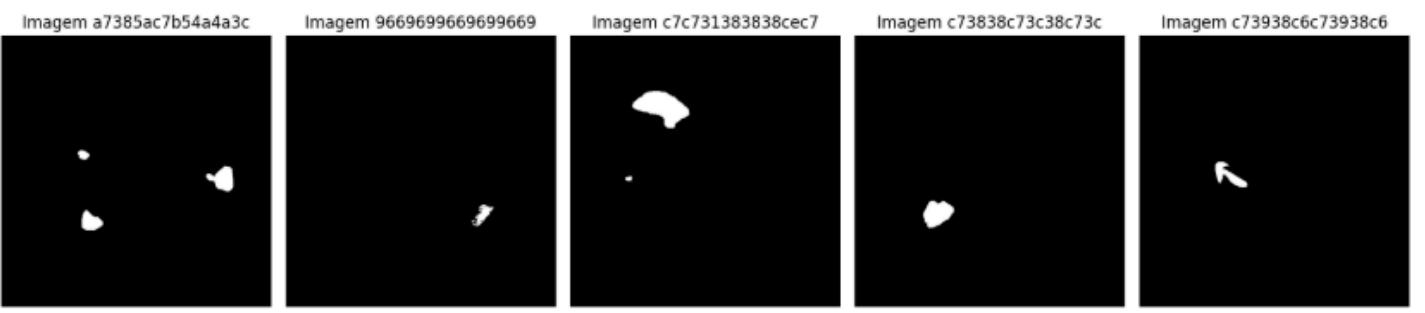
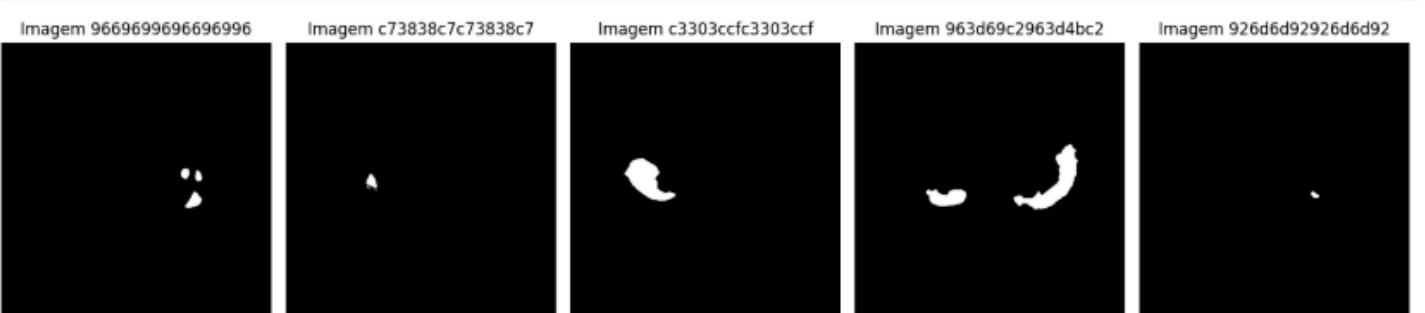
Objetivo:

- *desenvolvimento de modelo de Aprendizado de Máquina*
- *identificar automaticamente áreas de infecção ou lesões nos pulmões causadas pela COVID-19.*



Análise do Data Set:

- 5458 linhas x 8 colunas
- **2729 *imagens*** em cada pasta
- *Imagens no Formato png*
- Dimensão: **512 x 512**
- **não há** presença de *imagens duplicadas*
- **não há** presença de *imagens corrompidas*



Métodos da Literatura

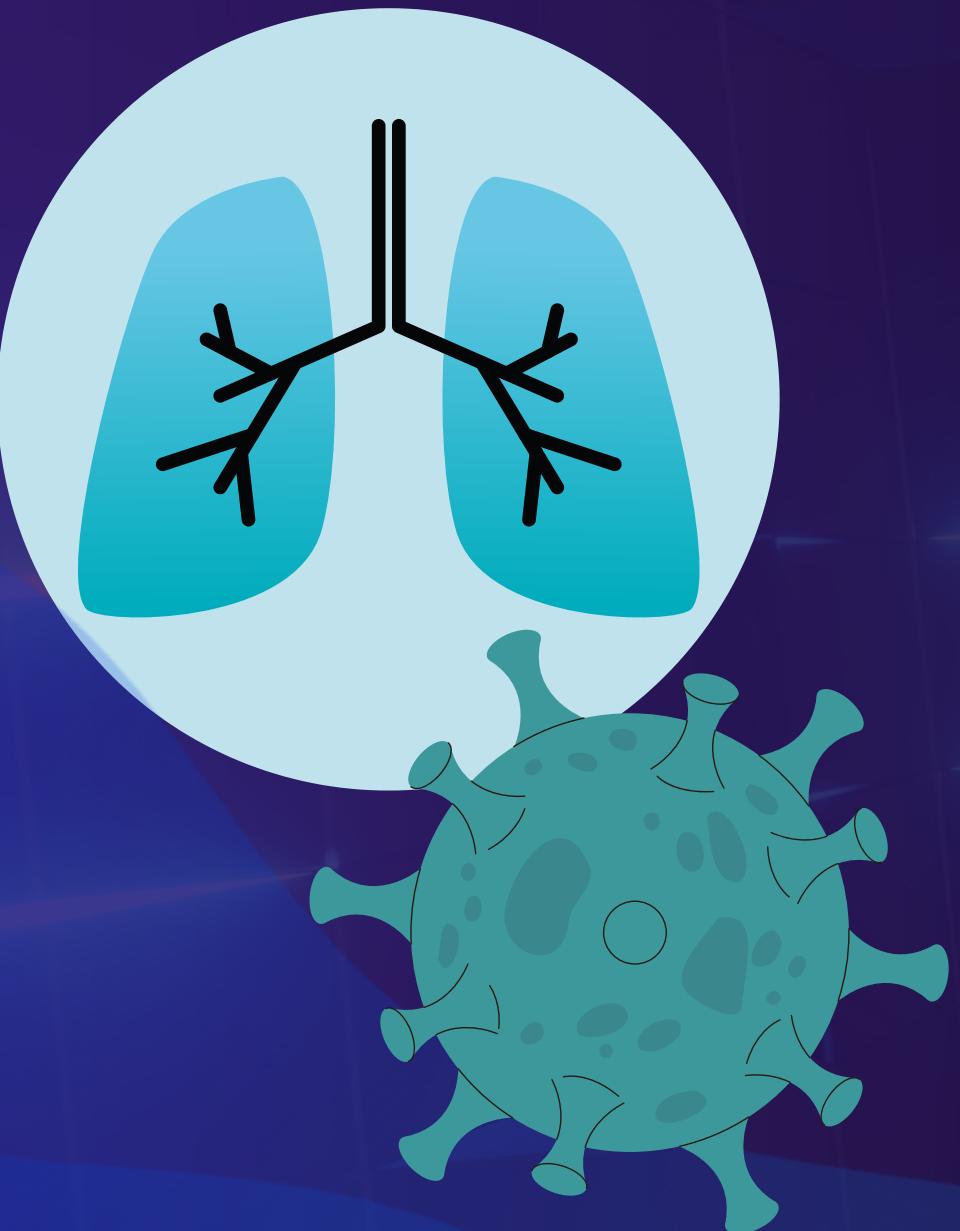


Imagem da pasta MASKS

```
1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2 import matplotlib.image as mpimg
3
4 # Path to your image file
5 image_path = f"{masks_dir}/{masks_listdir[3]}"
6 # Load the image
7 image = mpimg.imread(image_path)
8 print(image.shape)
9 # Display the image
```

<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/19DVotQa966nbWyz5ZiMH3CZTowE1SMCx#printMode=true>

08/11/24, 16:23

```
10 plt.imshow(image)
11 plt.axis('off') # Optional: Turn off axis labels
12 plt.show()
```

ML_ProjetoPARTE2 - Colab

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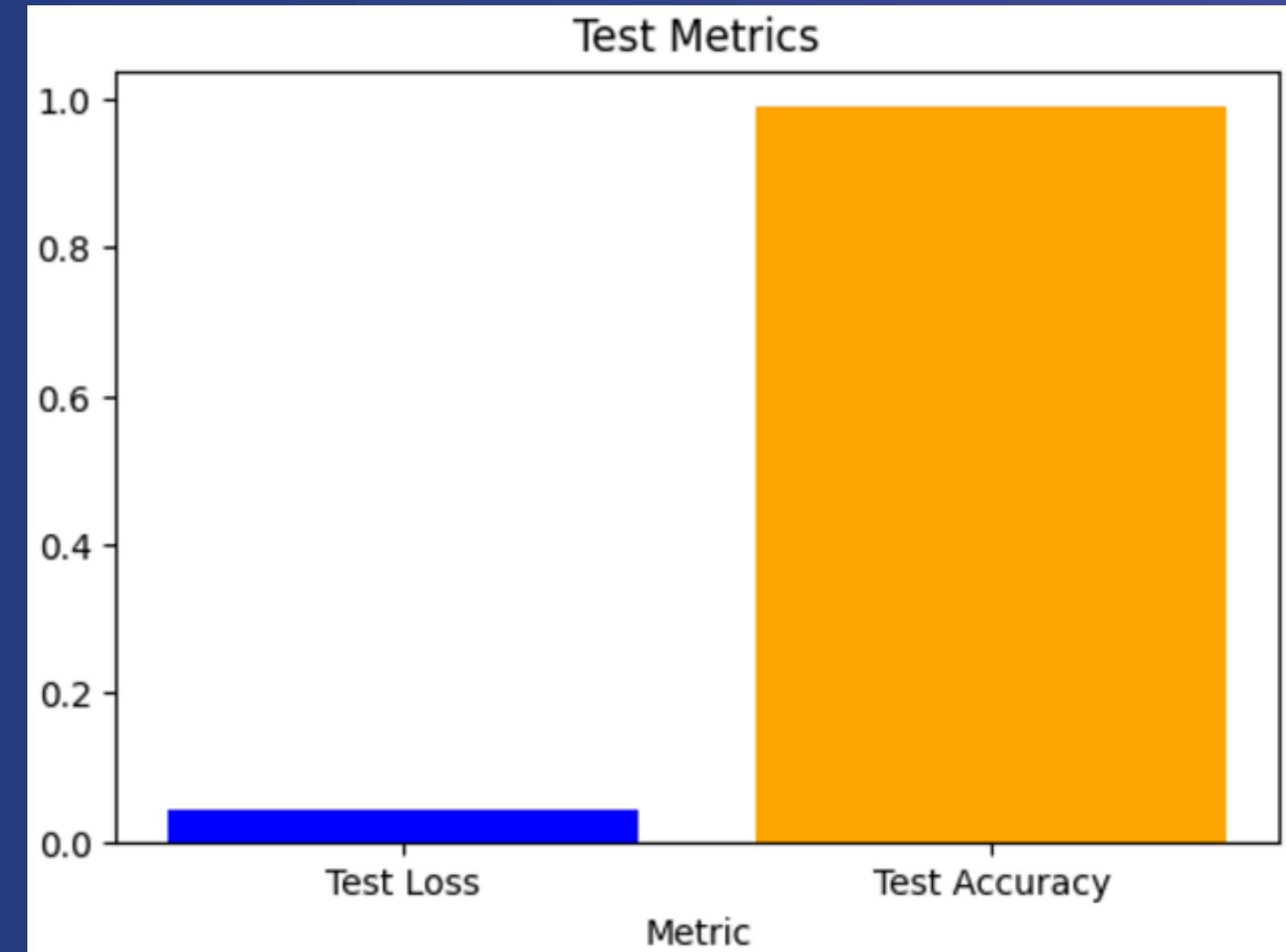
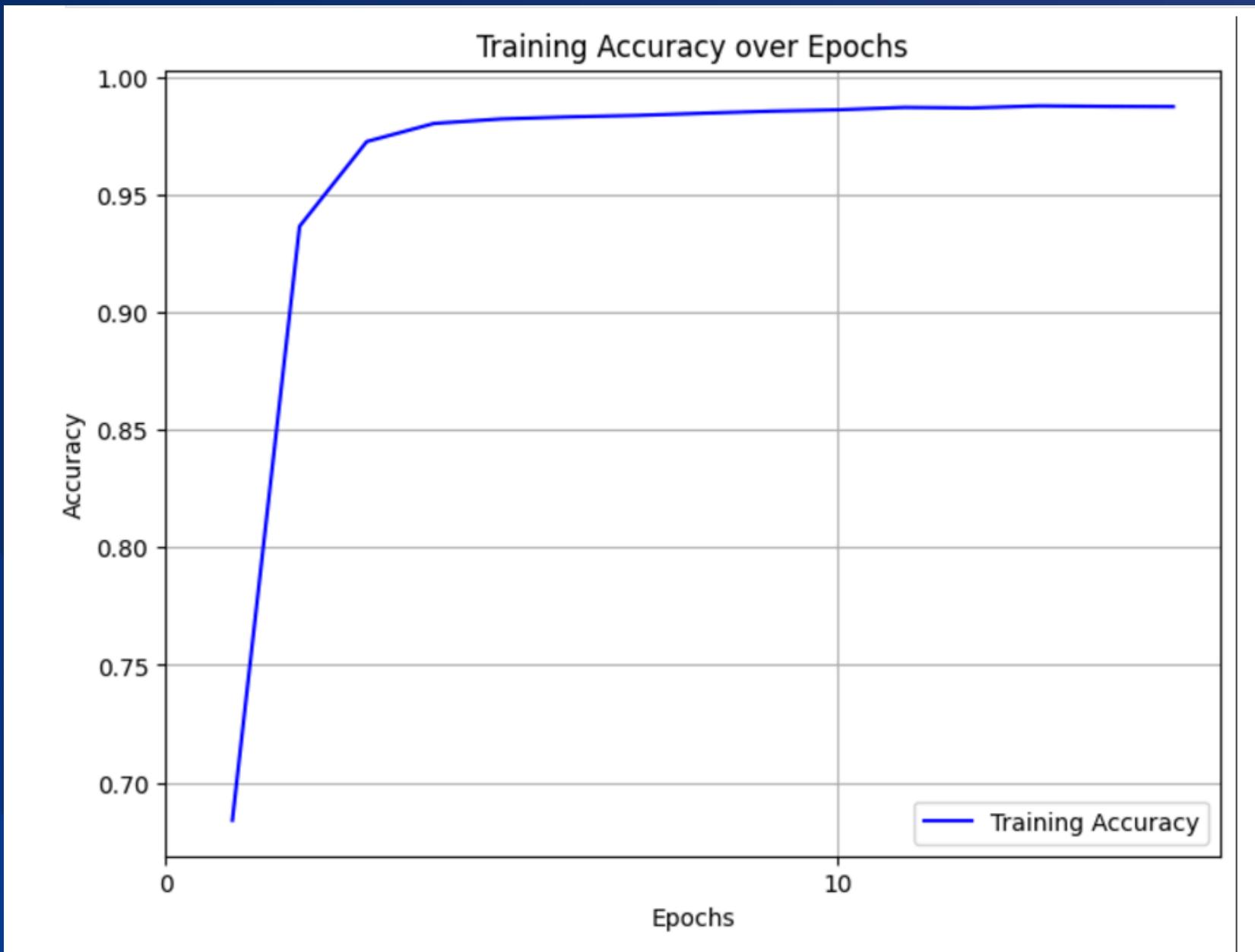
Métodos da Literatura

Código 1:

```
# resized_test_ct_images = tf.image.resize(test_ct_images, (256, 256)) # Resize images to smaller dimensions  
# model.evaluate(resized_test_ct_images, test_mask)  
  
loss, accuracy, *other_metrics = model.evaluate(test_ct_images, test_mask)
```

Testes: imagens formatadas para 256 x 256

Acurácia:



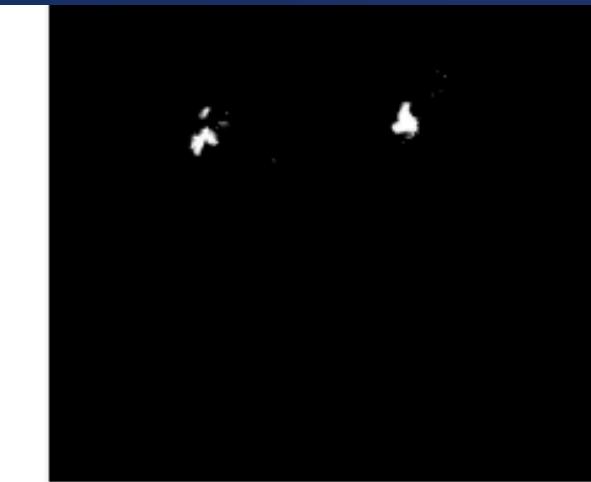
Canais de Imagens:



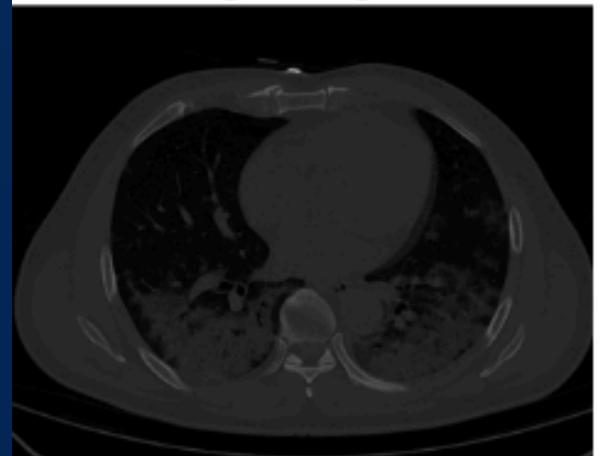
Original Image 2



True Mask 2



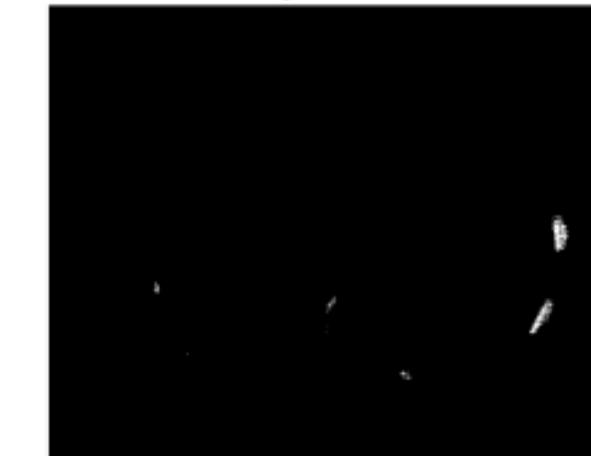
Binary Prediction 2



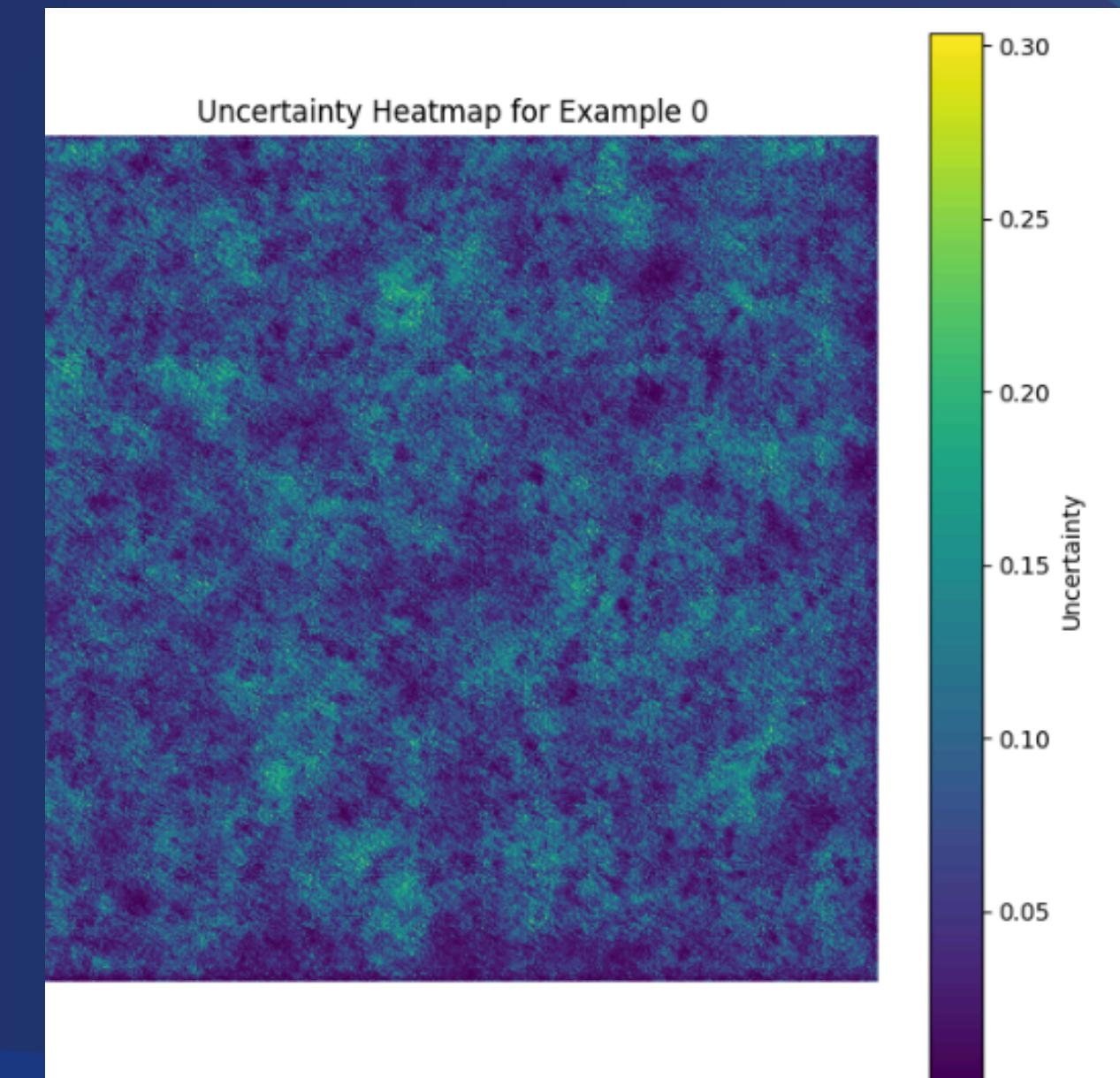
CT Scan Image



True Mask



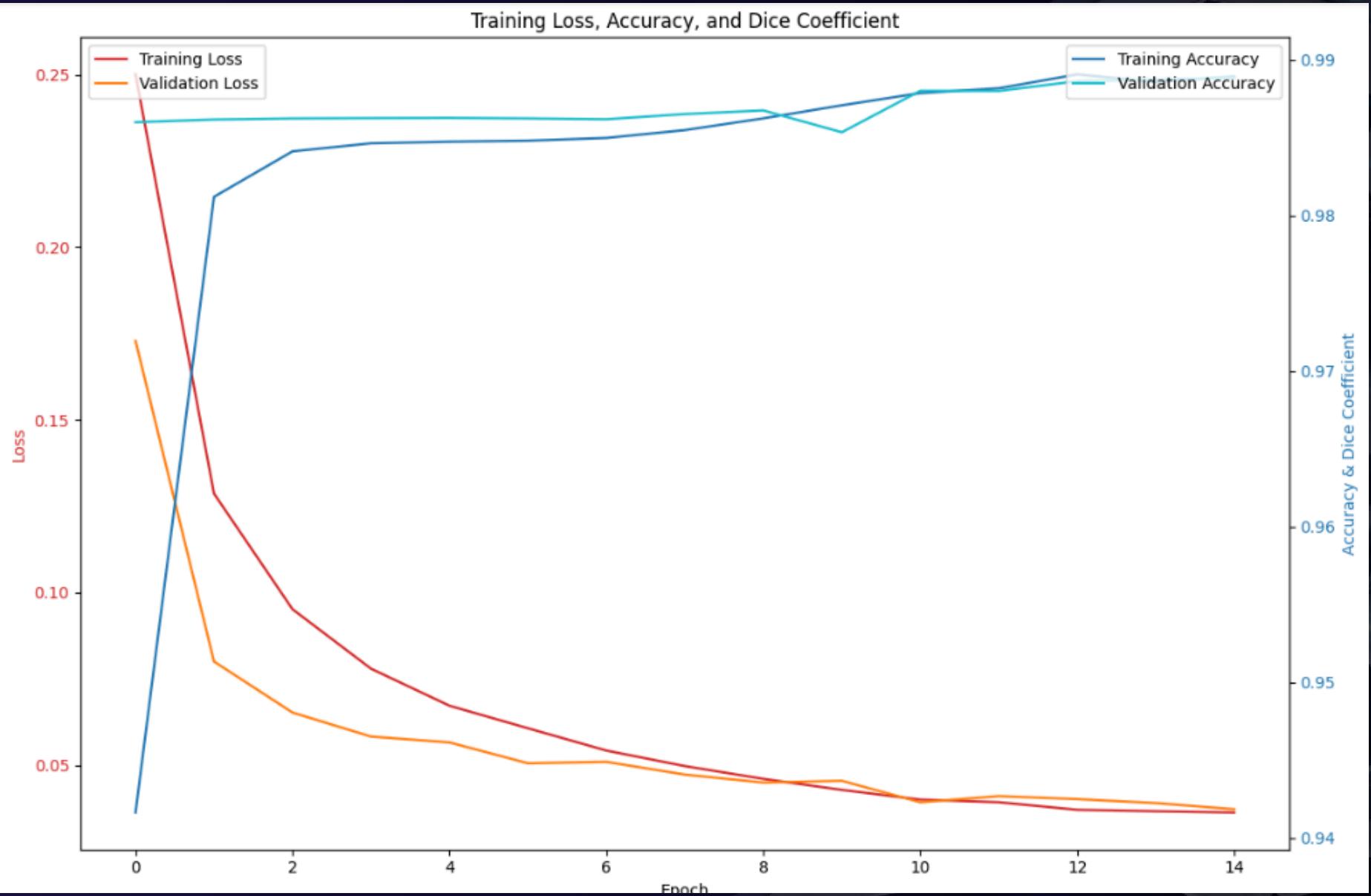
Predicted Mask



Métodos da Literatura

Métricas de Treinamento:

```
3 # Example history dictionary from training
4 history_dict = history.history
5
6 # Plot loss, accuracy, and Dice coefficient on the same graph
7 fig, ax1 = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 8))
8
9 # Plot training loss
10 color = 'tab:red'
11 ax1.set_xlabel('Epoch')
12 ax1.set_ylabel('Loss', color=color)
13 ax1.plot(history_dict['loss'], color=color, label='Training Loss')
14 if 'val_loss' in history_dict:
15     ax1.plot(history_dict['val_loss'], color='tab:orange', label='Validation Loss')
16 ax1.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor=color)
17 ax1.legend(loc='upper left')
18
19 # Create a second y-axis for accuracy and Dice coefficient
20 ax2 = ax1.twinx()
21 color = 'tab:blue'
22 ax2.set_ylabel('Accuracy & Dice Coefficient', color=color)
23 ax2.plot(history_dict['accuracy'], color=color, label='Training Accuracy')
24 if 'val_accuracy' in history_dict:
25     ax2.plot(history_dict['val_accuracy'], color='tab:cyan', label='Validation Accuracy')
26 if 'dice_coefficient' in history_dict:
27     ax2.plot(history_dict['dice_coefficient'], color='tab:green', linestyle='--', label='Training Dice Coefficient')
28 if 'val_dice_coefficient' in history_dict:
29     ax2.plot(history_dict['val_dice_coefficient'], color='tab:olive', linestyle='--', label='Validation Dice Coefficient')
30 ax2.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor=color)
31
32 # Add legends for the second y-axis
33 ax2.legend(loc='upper right')
34
35 # Add title and show plot
36 plt.title('Training Loss, Accuracy, and Dice Coefficient')
37 fig.tight_layout()
38 plt.show()
```



Sugestões de melhorias:

07



```
1 resized_test_ct_images = tf.image.resize(test_ct_images, (256, 256))
2 # Resize images to smaller dimensions
3

[ ] 1 import numpy as np
2 from skimage.transform import resize
3
4 # Verifique se resized_test_ct_images é um tensor TensorFlow
5 if isinstance(resized_test_ct_images, tf.Tensor):
6     resized_test_ct_images = resized_test_ct_images.numpy()
7
8 # Redimensionar as imagens para o tamanho das máscaras (256x256)
9 resized_test_ct_images = np.array([resize(img, (256, 256), preserve_range=True) for img in resized_test_ct_images])
10
11 # Se necessário, reconverte para tensor TensorFlow
12 resized_test_ct_images = tf.convert_to_tensor(resized_test_ct_images, dtype=tf.float32)
13
14 # Verifique o tipo e a forma dos dados após redimensionar
15 print(f'Tipo: {type(resized_test_ct_images)}')
16 print(f'Forma: {resized_test_ct_images.shape}')

→ Tipo: <class 'tensorflow.python.framework.ops.EagerTensor'>
Forma: (120, 256, 256, 1)

[ ] 1 resized_test_ct_images = tf.image.resize(resized_test_ct_images, (256, 256))

[ ] 1 print(f'Nova forma: {resized_test_ct_images.shape}')

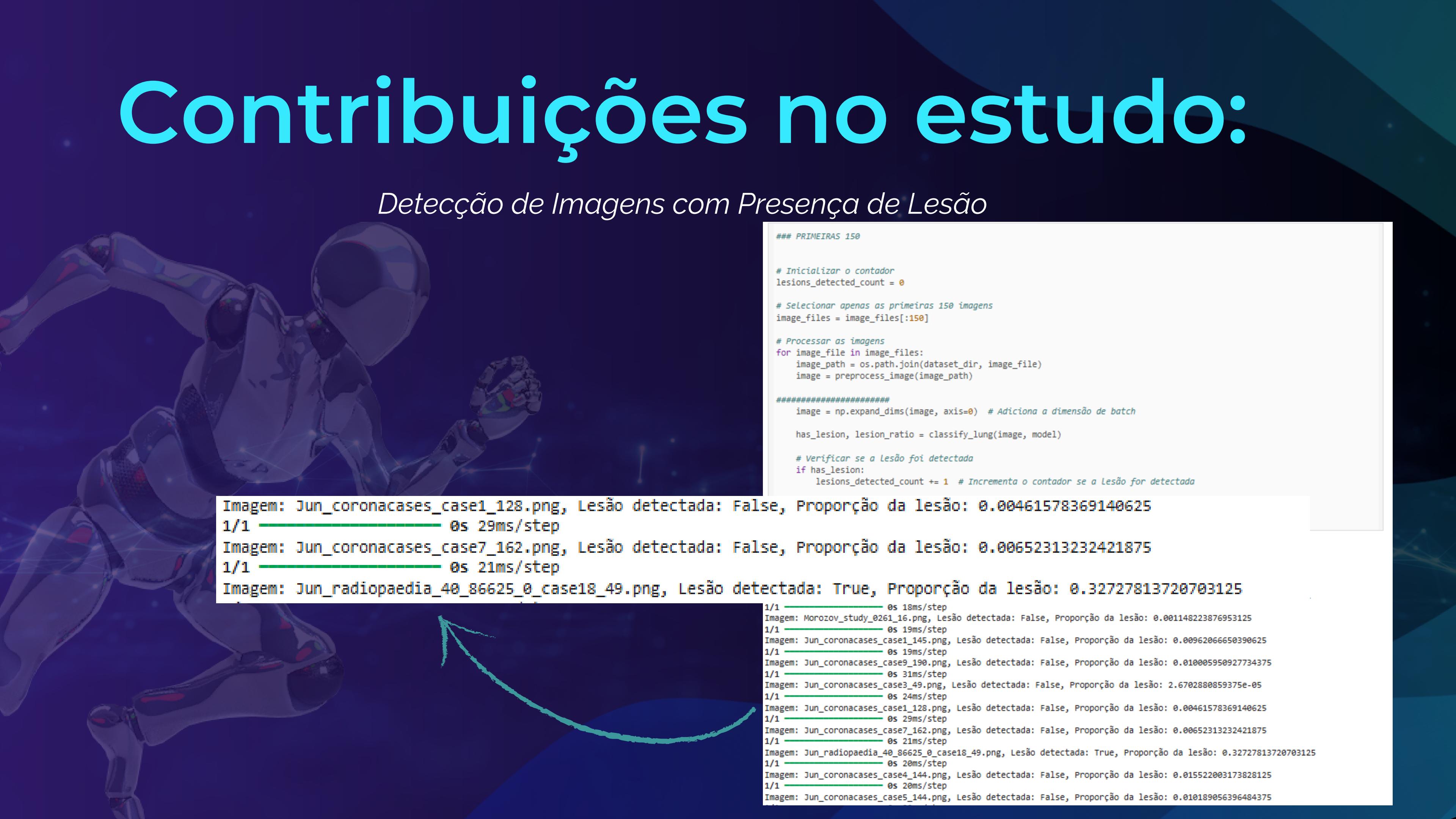
→ Nova forma: (120, 256, 256, 1)

[ ] 1 model.evaluate(resized_test_ct_images, test_mask)
```

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Contribuições no estudo:

Detecção de Imagens com Presença de Lesão



```
Imagen: Jun_coronacases_case1_128.png, Lesão detectada: False, Proporção da lesão: 0.00461578369140625
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 29ms/step
Imagen: Jun_coronacases_case7_162.png, Lesão detectada: False, Proporção da lesão: 0.00652313232421875
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 21ms/step
Imagen: Jun_radiopaedia_40_86625_0_case18_49.png, Lesão detectada: True, Proporção da lesão: 0.32727813720703125
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 20ms/step
```

```
### PRIMEIRAS 150

# Inicializar o contador
lesions_detected_count = 0

# Selecionar apenas as primeiras 150 imagens
image_files = image_files[:150]

# Processar as imagens
for image_file in image_files:
    image_path = os.path.join(dataset_dir, image_file)
    image = preprocess_image(image_path)

    #####
    image = np.expand_dims(image, axis=0) # Adiciona a dimensão de batch

    has_lesion, lesion_ratio = classify_lung(image, model)

    # Verificar se a Lesão foi detectada
    if has_lesion:
        lesions_detected_count += 1 # Incrementa o contador se a Lesão for detectada
```

```
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 18ms/step
Imagen: Morozov_study_0261_16.png, Lesão detectada: False, Proporção da lesão: 0.001148223876953125
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 19ms/step
Imagen: Jun_coronacases_case1_145.png, Lesão detectada: False, Proporção da lesão: 0.00962066650390625
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 19ms/step
Imagen: Jun_coronacases_case9_190.png, Lesão detectada: False, Proporção da lesão: 0.010005950927734375
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 31ms/step
Imagen: Jun_coronacases_case3_49.png, Lesão detectada: False, Proporção da lesão: 2.6702880859375e-05
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 24ms/step
Imagen: Jun_coronacases_case1_128.png, Lesão detectada: False, Proporção da lesão: 0.00461578369140625
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 29ms/step
Imagen: Jun_coronacases_case7_162.png, Lesão detectada: False, Proporção da lesão: 0.00652313232421875
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 21ms/step
Imagen: Jun_radiopaedia_40_86625_0_case18_49.png, Lesão detectada: True, Proporção da lesão: 0.32727813720703125
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 20ms/step
Imagen: Jun_coronacases_case4_144.png, Lesão detectada: False, Proporção da lesão: 0.015522003173828125
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 20ms/step
Imagen: Jun_coronacases_case5_144.png, Lesão detectada: False, Proporção da lesão: 0.010189056396484375
```

Imagen com lesão detectada: Jun_radiopaedia_14_85914_0_case13_61.png (Proporção: 48.96%)



Imagen com lesão detectada: Jun_radiopaedia_27_86410_0_case14_33.png (Proporção: 27.97%)

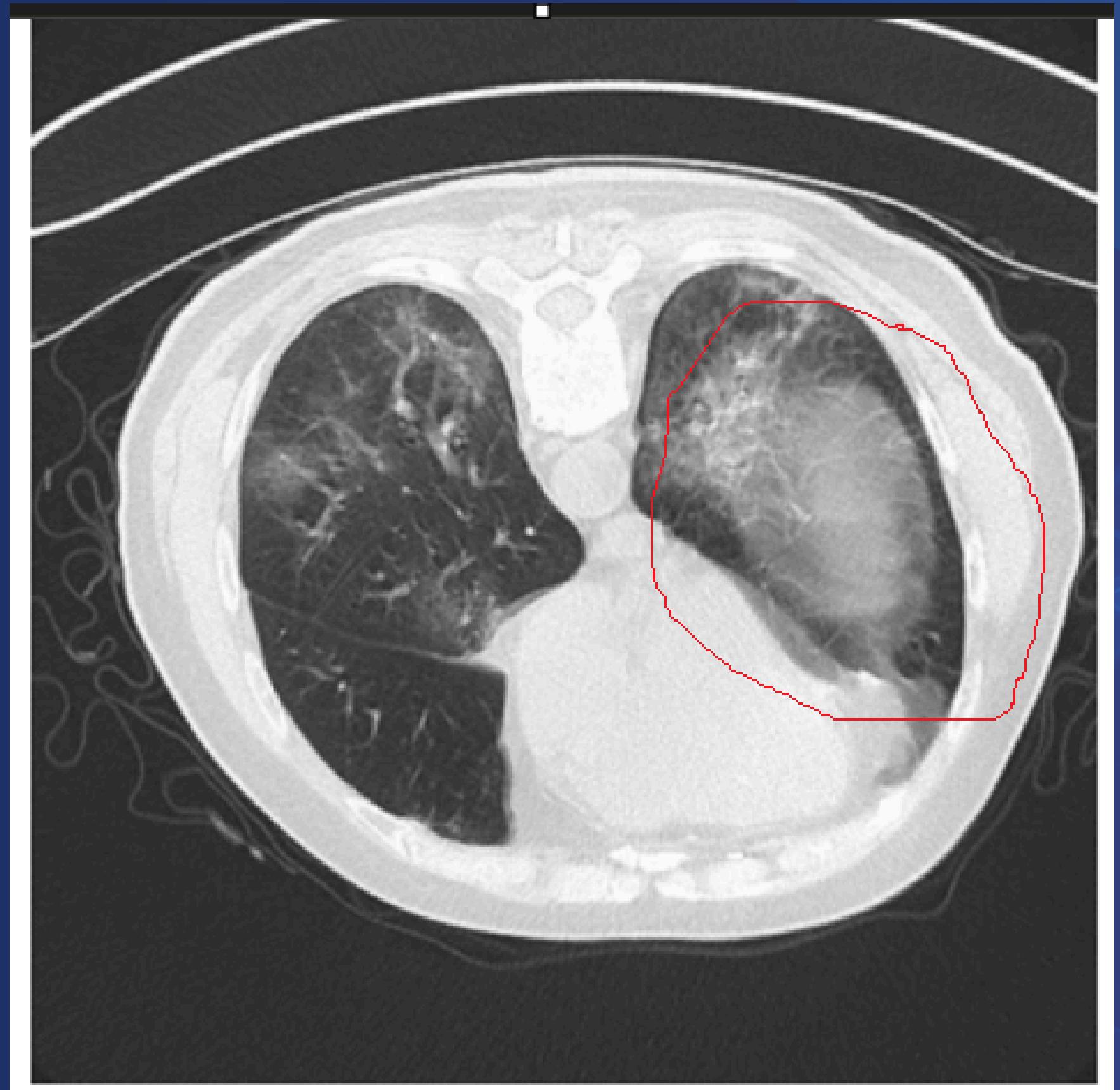
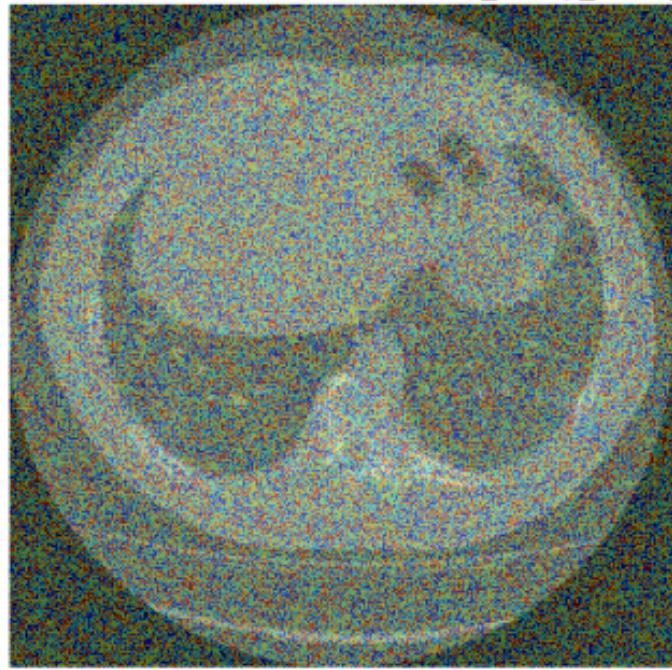
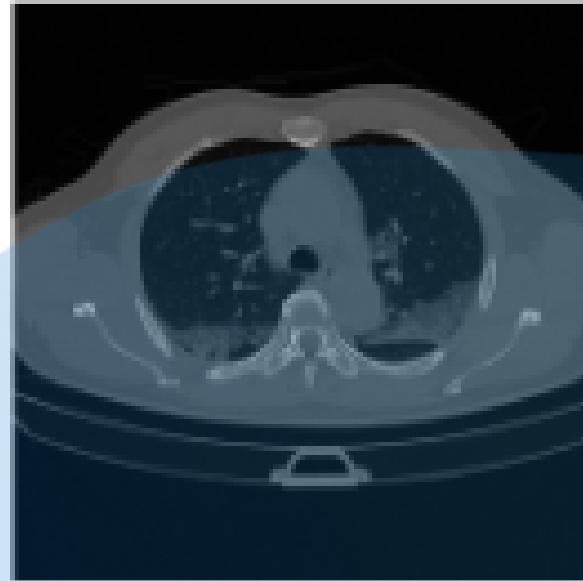
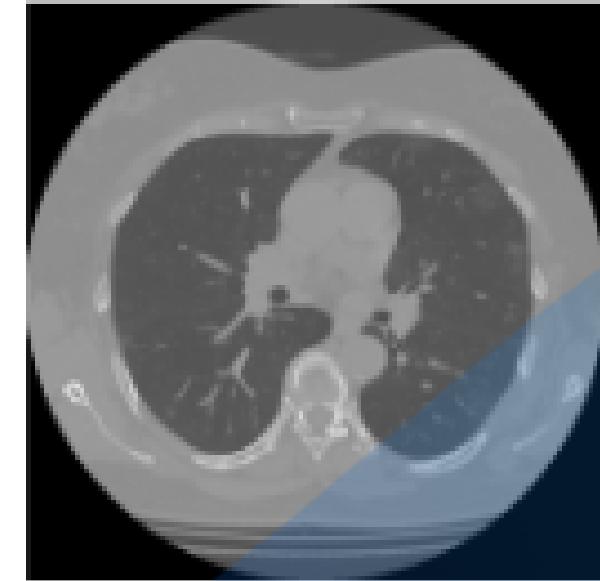
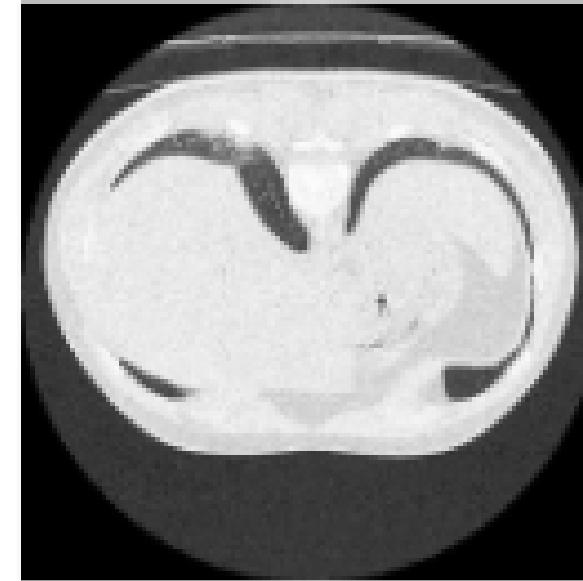
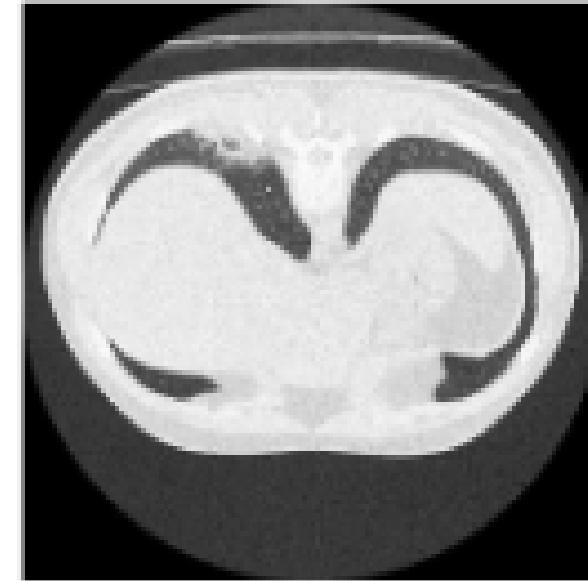
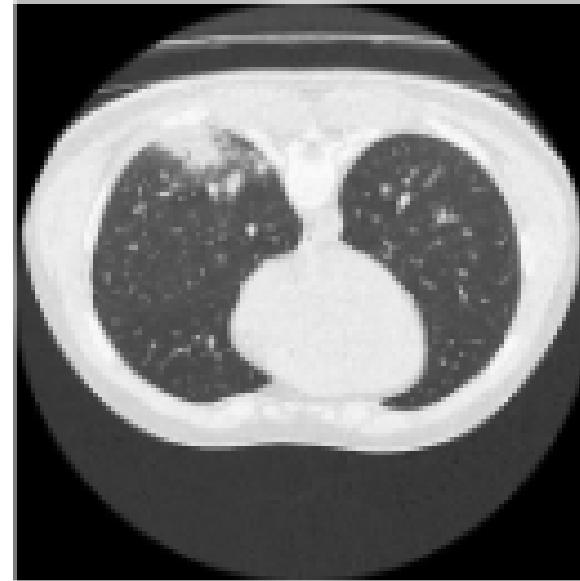


Imagen com lesão detectada: Morozov_study_0297_15.png

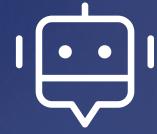


Com Lesão: jun_radiopaedia_10_85903n8Lesão1Jun44radiopaedia_10_85903n1Lesão1Jun9Radiopaedia_10_85902_3_câncer185pngMorozov_study_0286_Sem Lesão: jun_coronacases_case3_144.png



Com Lesão

Sem Lesão



Obrigada!