Chest X-ray Thoracic Disease Diagnosis with Convolutional Neural Networks

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Motivation

- Clinical diagnosis of thoracic diseases using X-ray images is expensive and requires expertise.
- Build end-to-end deep learning models to facilitate physicians for the clinical diagnosis.



Data Pipeline

Raw Data



kaggle

Preprocess Framework



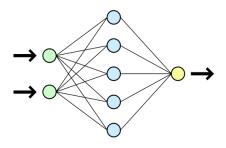






K Keras

Models



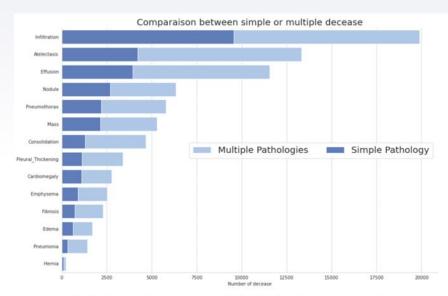
Raw Data

- NIH Chest X-ray Dataset
 - 112,120 Chest X-ray images

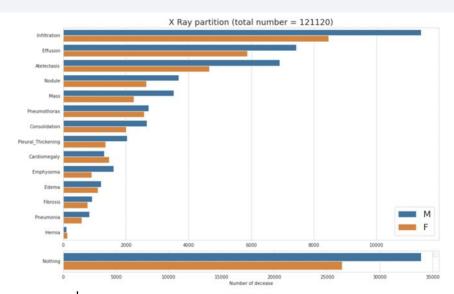


- Bounding box coordinates: BBoxlist2017.csv
- Class labels and patient data: Dataentry2017.csv

Data Preprocessing

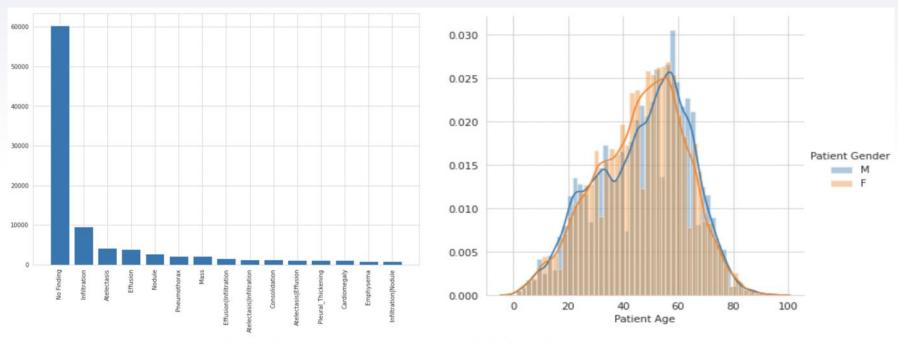


(a) simple or multiple labels per image



(b) Disease Distribution by Gender

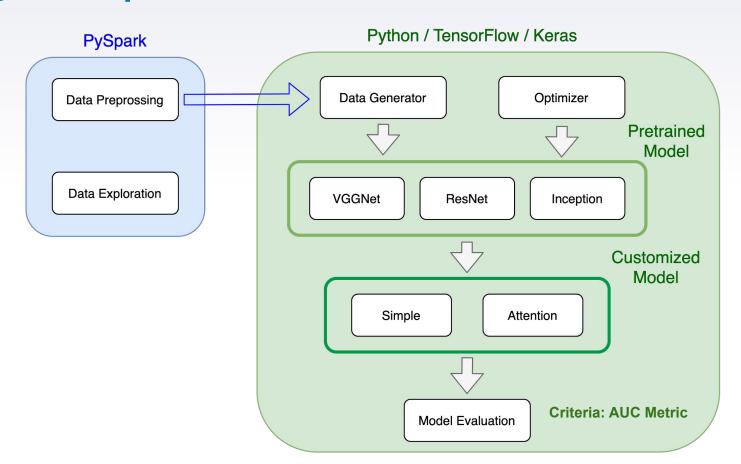
Data Preprocessing



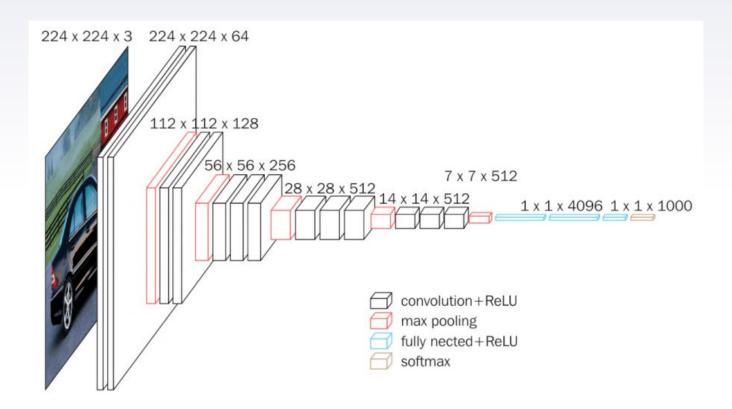
(a) Labels Distribution

(b) Age Distribution by Gender

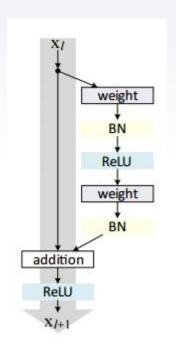
Project Pipeline

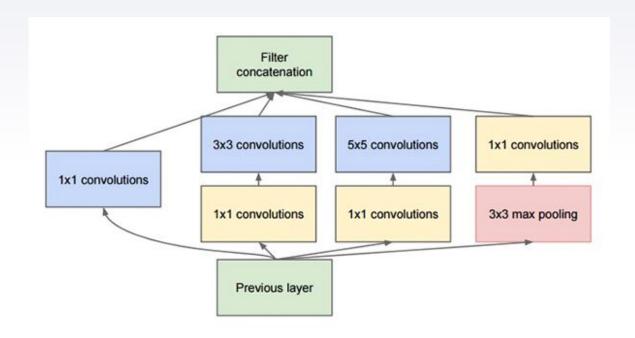


VGGNet Model

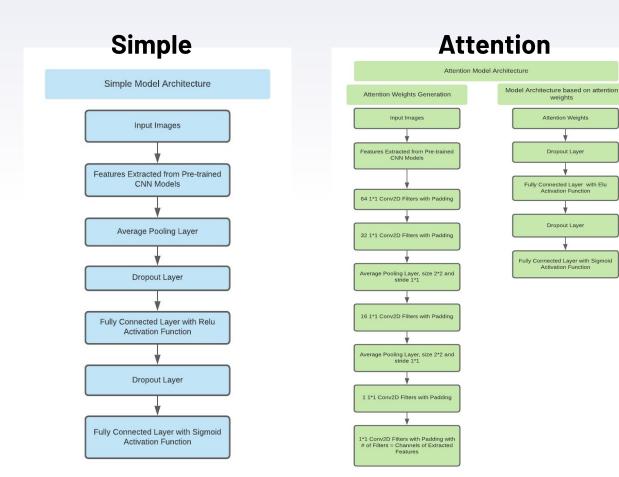


ResNet and Inception Model

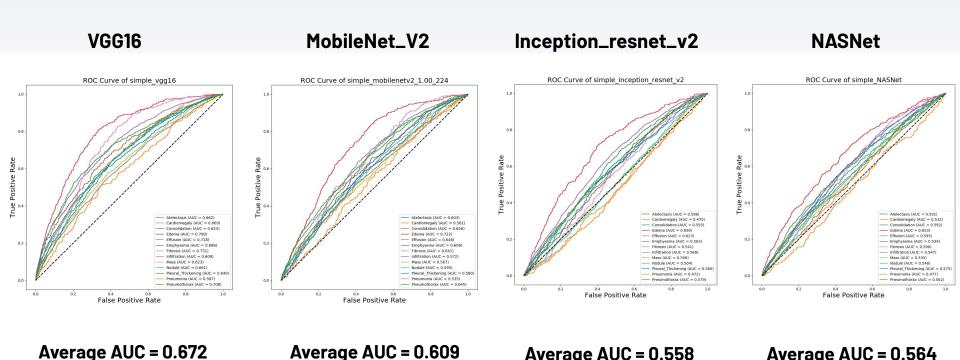




Customized Model Architecture



Pretrained Models

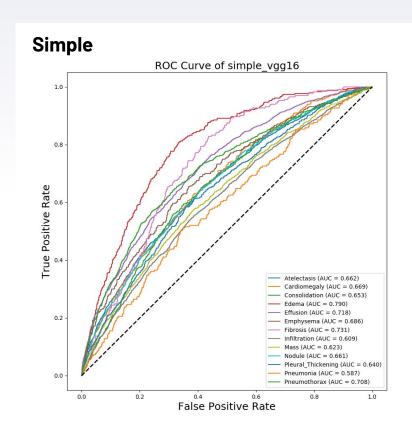


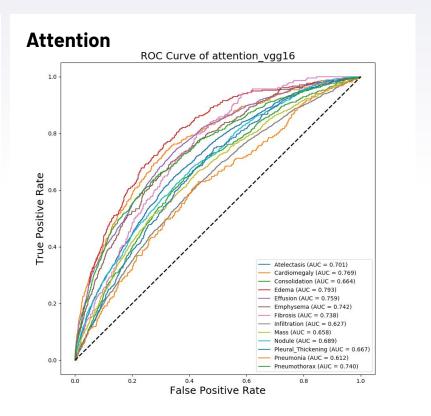
Average AUC = 0.558

Average AUC = 0.564

Average AUC = 0.609

Simple vs Attention

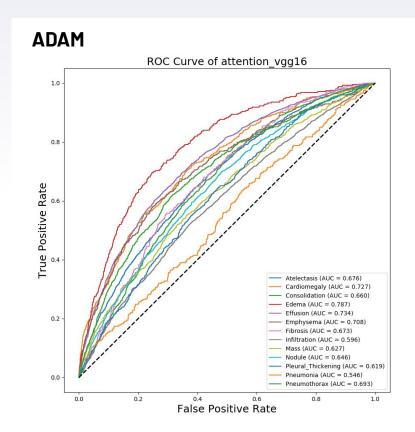


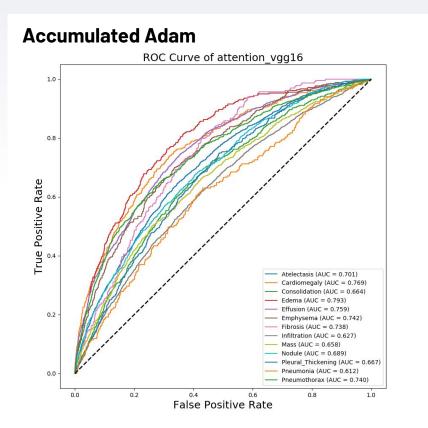


Average AUC = 0.672

Average AUC = 0.705

Optimizer: Adam vs Accumulated Adam





Average AUC = 0.669

Average AUC = 0.705

Conclusion

Model Performance:

- VGGNet has the best performance over all of the other pre-trained CNN models.
- VGGNet16 plus Attention architecture achieves the best performance in terms of the AUC.

Achievement:

 Our end-to-end CNN models achieve satisfactory performance for classifying thoracic diseases using chest X-ray dataset. The AUC is comparable to the literature result.

Thanks for your attention!