

ASSESSING
MALARIA
BLOOD
SAMPLES
USING
MACHINE
LEARNING

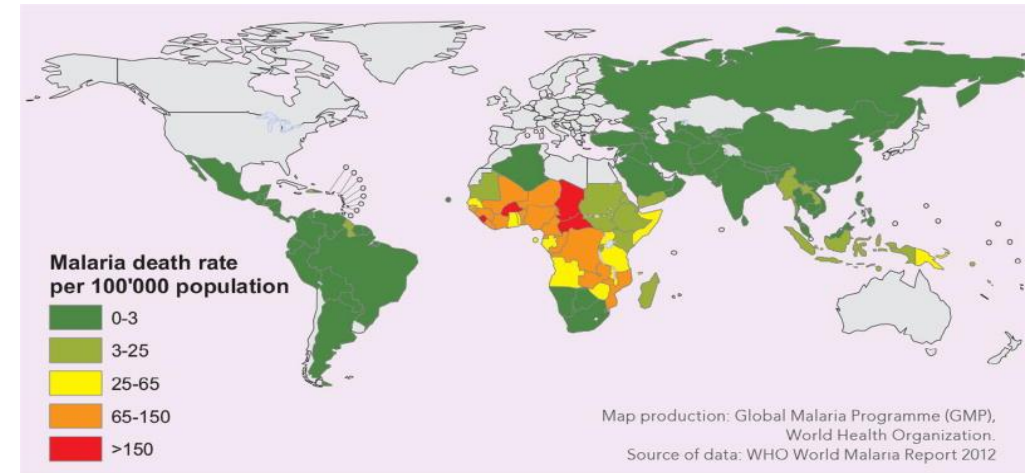
KIERNAN HARDING

MaI.ARIA

IDENTIFICATION MADE SIMPLE

WHY?

- Malaria has a major impact on global health
- 2018: estimated 228 million cases worldwide & 405,000 deaths [2]
- Only 6 countries account for more than 50% of all cases [2]
- Nigeria accounts for 25% of all cases [2] and has 34% of the world average GDP (per Capita 2017) [8]
- Microscopists are required for testing and this can lead to many problems...



[1]

WHY USE AI?

- Yearly hundreds of millions of blood films examined by a trained microscopist
- This involves manual counting of parasites in red blood cells = timely
- Microscopists in poorer areas may have low quality training
 - Low-resource areas and poor-quality control setting
- Lead to incorrect diagnosis
 - False positives and False negatives
- Standardise using AI
- Faster testing
- Reduced workload
- More reliable (with an accurate model)



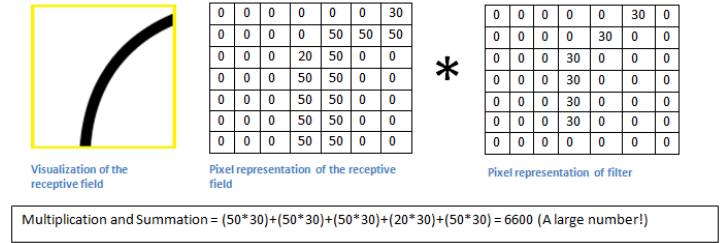
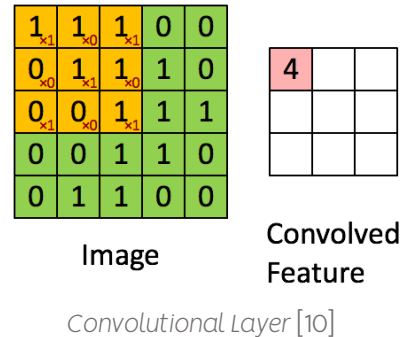
RESEARCH TOPICS

- Effects of malaria on world health and why the testing process would benefit from AI
- Using deep learning for image classifiers: specifically convolutional neural networks
- How to use TensorFlow and Keras to create a convolutional neural network (dogs and cats tutorial)
- How to implement a CNN model into a website (using python with an interactive website)

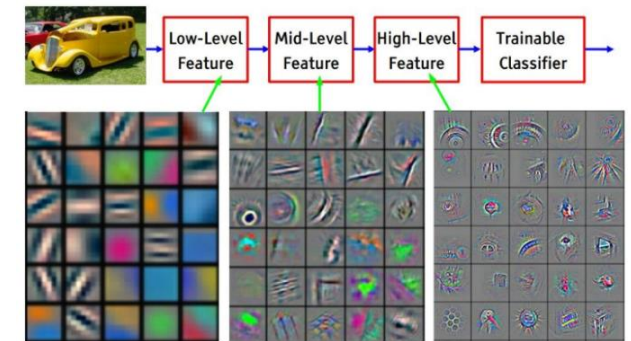


WHAT IS A CNN? (ML)

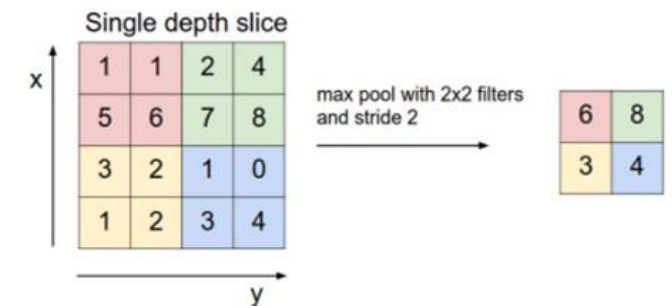
- Short for 'convolutional neural network'
- Class of deep learning neural networks
- Learns similarly to a child – inspired by the human brain
- Trained through backpropagation:
 - Forward pass – pass input data through network as normal as caches values
 - Backwards pass – go back through network and alter loss (similar to telling a child they're incorrect, which they then learn from)
- Different types of layers:
 - Convolutional – identifies features in images, such as straight lines and curves, aids learning process (becoming less abstract over time)
 - Activation (e.g. ReLU) – aids the network to learn complex patterns in the data – increase non-linearity (ReLU: returns 0 if negative and value x if positive)
 - Pooling (e.g. max pooling) – reduces sample size and thus speeds up processing
 - Fully connected – essentially the output layer (provides probabilistic values)



Applying filters to an image [5]



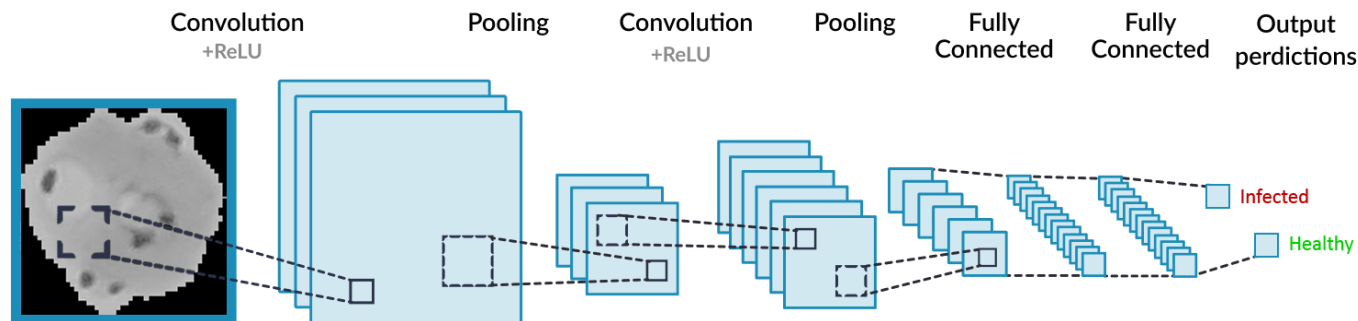
Convolved feature maps [9]



Max pooling [7]

CREATING MY CNN MODEL

- Splitting the dataset into training and testing (80/20)
- Preparing the dataset for training – resizing, greyscale...
- Created a convolutional neural network in python using TensorFlow and Keras
 - 3 main layers and out output layer (the fully connected layer)
 - These layers include: convolutional, activation (ReLU), pooling and fully connected
- Created a script and tested the models prediction accuracy: 71.4% (3,936/5,512) – overfitting
 - Incredibly bias towards infected samples: parasitized = 91.1%, healthy = 51.7%
- Created a windows batch file which automatically installs the required libraries for running any project related code



UI – WEB APPLICATION

- Use of web development to increase the applications accessibility in poorer areas
- Microscope, camera, ideally an internet connection
- No specific requirements (e.g. android application = limits reach)
- Uses the Flask library to connect the python script to a website
- Simple as possible
- Takes an image input of a blood sample
- Classifies and outputs whether the sample is infected




Flask

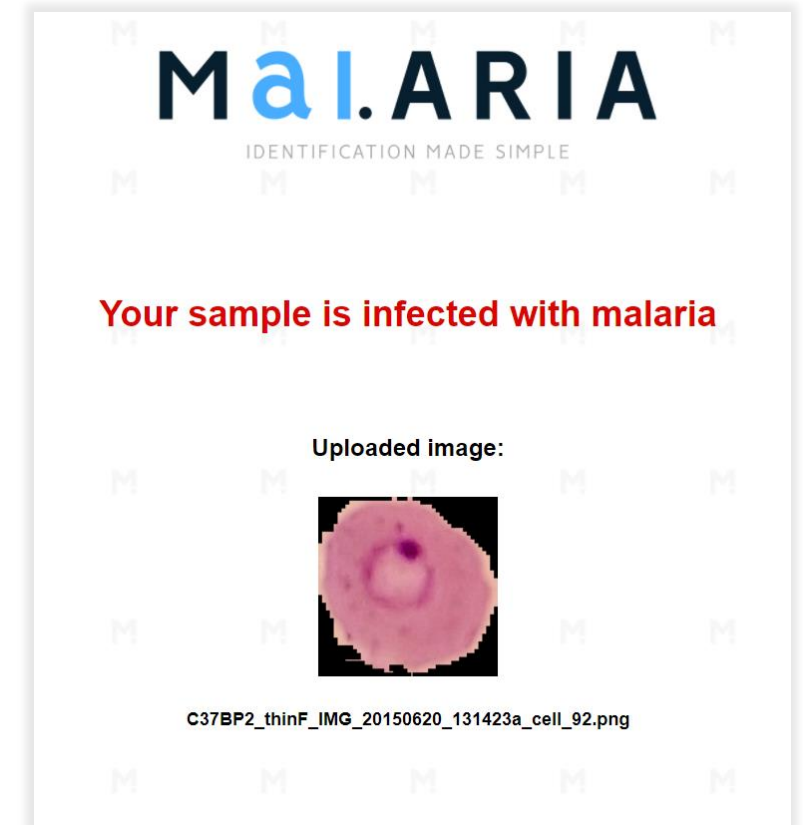
LIVE DEMO

- A web application that includes a back-end machine learning classifying model
- Examples of infected blood cells being classified
- Examples of healthy blood cells being classified

Back-up example:



The screenshot shows the Malaria Identification web application interface. At the top, the logo "Malaria" is displayed in a large, bold, blue font, with the tagline "IDENTIFICATION MADE SIMPLE" in a smaller, black font below it. The background features a repeating pattern of small, light blue "M" characters. Below the logo, the text "Select an image to classify:" is centered. Underneath this text, there is a file selection area with a "Choose file" button and a text box displaying "No file chosen". A "Classify" button is positioned below the file selection area.



MAIN ISSUES ENCOUNTERED

- Installation of the required local environment – e.g. libraries such as TensorFlow
- Issues with array types between libraries – Occurred whilst creating a working convolutional neural network using tutorials (using the Kaggle dogs and cats dataset)
- Trying to save, use and classify the input image whilst designing the web application



MAIN INTERIM GOALS – HOW DID IT GO?

What was adjusted and achieved?

Specific MVP milestones	Estimated start/end dates
Create and train a convolutional neural network using python that identifies whether a red blood cell is infected.	19/10/20 – 16/11/20
Test the CNN and adjust accordingly to increase accuracy and remove unfavorable features such as overfitting.	16/11/20 – 23/11/20
Connect the algorithm to a local host web page. At this point it should take an image input and return whether the sample is infected.	23/11/20 – MVP Presentation

TIMELINE OF FUTURE OBJECTIVES

Improve my
convolutional neural
network model
through research and
structured testing
(e.g. add colour)

8/2/21

Implement bootstrap
into my website to
improve usability
across all devices

22/2/21

Improve the visual
styling of the user
interface

8/3/21

Slack for any issues
encountered before
the submissions

17/3/21

Now

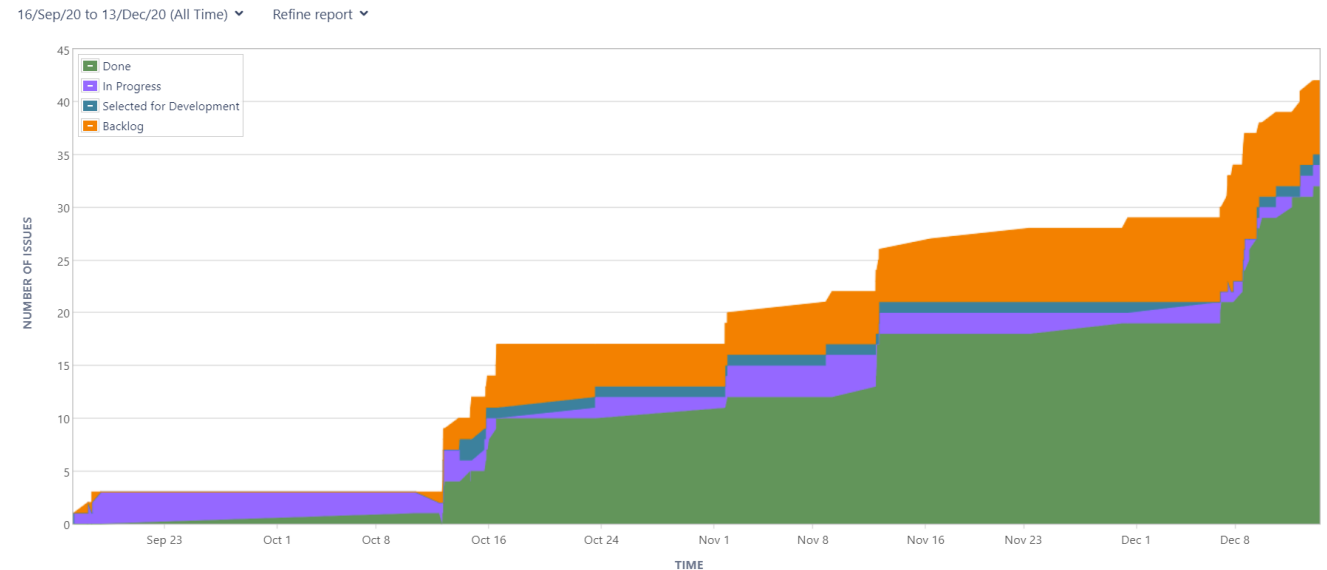


17/3/21 – Open Day Submissions

USE OF JIRA

- Consistent use of Jira
- Use of tasks, sub-tasks comments and releases to document updates and plan future tasks

Cumulative flow diagram since the start of September



USE OF GIT

- Consistent use of Git
- Regular commits to Git for:
 - Significant changes
 - Keep important work backed-up!
 - Small required alterations: deletions
- Short, meaningful commit messages

ce301 > ce301_harding_kiernan_j_w > Details

ce301_harding_kiernan_j_w Project ID: 3147 [Leave project](#) Star 0 Fork 1

73 Commits 1 Branch 0 Tags 1.9 GB Files 1.9 GB Storage

master ce301_harding_kiernan_j_w / + History Find file Web IDE Clone

first presentation draft c96a413b
Harding, Kiernan J W authored 9 hours ago

[README](#) [Add LICENSE](#) [Add CHANGELOG](#) [Add CONTRIBUTING](#) [Set up CI/CD](#)

Name	Last commit	Last update
background_research	first presentation draft	9 hours ago
branding_design	added more styling	20 hours ago
cnn_test_code	created a baseline model using tf & keras	1 week ago
dataset	created a script to randomly split dataset and thus split data	5 days ago
malaria_classifier.model	created a script that classifies a malaria sample	5 days ago
malaria_cnn	completed base web application that classifies malaria samples	2 days ago
other	first presentation draft	9 hours ago
planning	Delete ~WRL0706.tmp	1 month ago
presentations	first presentation draft	9 hours ago
web_app	first presentation draft	9 hours ago
README.md	.md test v2	1 month ago
required_py_libraries.bat	completed base web application that classifies malaria samples	2 days ago

[README.md](#)

MaI.ARIA
IDENTIFICATION MADE SIMPLE

Snapshot of Git 14/12/20

THANK YOU, I HOPE YOU ENJOYED.

ANY QUESTIONS?

REFERENCES

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- [2] WHO. (2019, Dec. 4). The "World malaria report 2019" at a glance [Online]. Available: <https://www.who.int/news-room/feature-stories/detail/world-malaria-report-2019>
- [3] S. Rajaraman, S. K. Antani, M. Poostchi, K. Silamut, Md. A. Hossain, R. J. Maude, S. Jaeger, G. R. Thoma1. (2018, Apr. 16). Pre-trained convolutional neural networks as feature extractors toward improved malaria parasite detection in thin blood smear images [Online]. Available: <https://peerj.com/articles/4568/>
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- [5] A. Deshpande. (2016, Jul. 20). A Beginner's Guide to Understanding Convolutional Neural Networks [Online]. Available: <https://adeshpande3.github.io/A-Beginner%27s-Guide-To-Understanding-Convolutional-Neural-Networks/>
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