

MASTER THESIS

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Automatic generation of medical reports from chest X-rays

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Study programme: Computer Science

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First of all, I would like to thank my supervisor Mgr. Rudolf Rosa, Ph.D. for all his time, guidance and valuable advices he gave me while working on this thesis. I would also like to thank my parents for their unlimited support and patience during my studies.

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Abstract: This thesis deals with the problem of automatic generation of medical reports in the Czech language based on the input chest X-ray images using deep neural networks. The first part deals with the analysis of problem itself including comparison of existing solutions from several common points of view. In order to interpret medical images in the Czech language we present a fine-tuned a Czech GPT2 model specialized on medical texts based on the original pre-trained English GPT2 model along with its evaluation. In the second part the created Czech GPT2 is used for training neural network model for generating medical reports. The training was conducted on freely available data along with data pre-processing and their adjustment for the Czech language. Furthermore the model results are discussed and evaluated using standard metrics for natural language processing to determine the performance.

Keywords: natural language processing, image captioning, x-ray, medical report generation

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Introduction

In hospital, inspecting the X-rays and writing a corresponding medical reports is a hard work that requires experienced specialized doctors, of which there are not many. A great deal of people visit hospitals daily and X-rays are taken for many of them. Automatic interpretation of X-ray image has a great potential to improve health care and it could be particularly helpful to doctors in order to distinguish serious cases from the ordinary ones and overall accelerate and improve their work.

Medical image interpretation is a subset of a general problem called Image Capitioning, i.e. generation of captions to input images. Image captioning is a combination of Natural Language Processing and Computer Vision areas, experiencing a lot of progress in the last years. Most often the Image Captioning problem is solved using Deep Learning techniques. The specifity of this subset is that we do not want to generate just a general caption of the image, but the exact description of all findings contained in the given medical image. There were done multiple studies for this task in other languages but none in the Czech language.

Deep learning by its very nature has wide range of uses in a medical sector as it can capture complex relations in any kind of data with excellent performance results. Nevertheless in the medical environment the accuracy of predictions is crucial in order to determine the final diagnosis. Therefore, we should not consider the models as such as something that is unmistakably true, but as an auxiliary tool that should help doctors to examine X-rays.

Inasmuch as it is not so challenging to detect fractures on the limbs, this area is less interesting than others which have a variety of diverse possible problems. One of these areas is chest for which there exists multiple freely accessible datasets containing full textual mecidal reports. However, all these available datasets have one common downside, they are not in the Czech language. The natural question arises, where do we obtain these much needed data? We have to face and solve this core problem in our thesis.

Goals

First of all, we will take a closer look at the problem itself. This includes breaking down the problem and analyzing all its parts individually together with presenting possible existing alternatives for each part.

Our first goal is to fine-tune a language model directly for Czech language. The language model will be specialized directly to medical texts in order to capture the essence of the problem. Fine-tuning will be based on the original English GPT2 model presented in Radford et al. [2019].

Finally, we want to utilize our fine-tuned language model for training neural

network model interpreting chest X-rays images and generating corresponding medical reports to them in multiple setups. All possibilities will be evaluated to determine their final performance.

Thesis structure

In the very first chapter we present a detailed description of our problem. Every aspect of our problem is introduced and all existing solutions or possibilities are discussed with their pros and cons. Moreover we introduce there some of the important related works.

Following chapter is dealing with the design of solution to our problem, with all reasonings and decisions made. This includes not only the final neural network model, but also the language model fine-tuning and data preparation.

All experiments done with our models take their part in the third chapter. Describing all used scripts and differents setups together with data variatns.

Whole fourth chapter is then dedicated to evaluation of experiments done in the preceding part. Furthermore our models will be compared to the performance of other existing solutions.

Finally, in epilog we discuss what we have accomplished in the thesis, what the resulting consenquences are and what the future possibilities are.

1. Title of the first chapter

An example citation: Anděl [2007]

- 1.1 Title of the first subchapter of the first chapter α
- 1.2 Title of the second subchapter of the first chapter

2. Title of the second chapter

- 2.1 Title of the first subchapter of the second chapter
- 2.2 Title of the second subchapter of the second chapter

Conclusion

Bibliography

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Alec Radford, Jeff Wu, Rewon Child, David Luan, Dario Amodei, and Ilya Sutskever. Language models are unsupervised multitask learners. 2019.

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A. Attachments

A.1 First Attachment