

Covid-19 X-ray Image Classification

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ABSTRACT

As part of CS598 Deep Learning for Healthcare course, we have decided to reproduce and improve FLANNEL model[5] for COVID-19 classification using X-ray images.

1. INTRODUCTION AND MOTIVATION

COVID-19 pandemic has ravaged the world on an unprecedented scale. It has caused loss of millions of lives and long lasting damages on surviving patients. X-ray imaging is very important part of diagnosis of COVID-19 and other pneumonia and is often the first-line diagnosis in many cases. Using deep learning for X-ray classification is an ongoing research area. There are some useful model proposed for COVID-19 classification using X-rays. FLANNEL is one such model proposed by Zhi Qiao *et al.* [5]. FLANNEL has shown to accurately detect COVID-19 using X-ray images even when trained with only 100 available COVID-19 x-ray images. From the FLANNEL paper, we identified poor performance by base models is due to less number of COVID 19 CXR images. In this paper, we wanted to improve performance of base models by performing classification on K-patches for each segmented CXR image which shows performance improvement on limited dataset [4].

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 FLANNEL for COVID-19 detection

FLANNEL model [5] is a classification model proposed for detection of COVID-19 from other pneumonia types and normal x-ray images. In this paper, Zhi Qiao *et al.* has shown that with ensemble learning FLANNEL can detect and diagnose COVID-19 from pneumonia x-ray images with high accuracy, even when trained on only 100 available COVID-19 x-ray images.

FLANNEL model introduces two stage classification, where first stage involves using state of the art CNN models to classify dataset into 4 classes: COVID, Pneumonia virus, Pneumonia bacteria, Normal. As train dataset is very small, pre-trained models using ImageNet¹ are utilized. Due to limited number of COVID-19 images, each model suffers from poor performance and high variance. In order to solve this issue, in stage-2 an ensemble method is proposed, where instead of

traditional voting such as bagging[6], a neural weight module is used to learn weights for all five predictions in Stage-1. For ensemble model training, instead of using cross-entropy loss, focal loss [3] is extended to handle multi-class classification. Focal loss function allows to down weight well-classified classes, so that model can focus on learning poorly classified classes.

2.2 COVID-19 classification using chest CT

X. Bai and Wang [1] were able to create an AI system that could differentiate COVID-19 and other pneumonia using a chest CT scan. They approached this as a classification problem and used the EfficientNet B4 architecture which was a CNN based network. They were able to achieve results of 96% accuracy, 95% sensitivity, 96% specificity, and an area under receiver operating characteristic curve of 0.95 and an area under the precision recall curve of 0.90. When compared with radiologists on the same test dataset, the AI system performed better. This study concluded that the AI can support radiologists in detection of COVID-19 in Chest CT images.

2.3 Focal loss for dense object detection

Lin T, Goyal P, Girshick R propose Focal loss [3], a modification to the standard cross entropy criterion that focuses weights for loss on hard examples versus well classified examples. This is accomplished by adding a factor $(1 - p_t)^\gamma$ to the standard cross entropy criterion where setting $\gamma > 0$ reduces the relative loss for well-classified examples ($p_t > .5$). This results in achieving higher accuracy than using the standard cross entropy loss and surpassed speed and accuracy when compared with state of the art two stage detectors; Faster R CNN Variants.

2.4 Ensemble Models

FLANNEL model applies ensemble approach to combine multiple base learners to get classification from each model. As shown by Larse Kai Hansen and Peter Salamon [2] compared to individual model, a better classification can be achieved by training an ensemble of neural networks on same data and then using a consensus scheme to decide the collective classification by vote.

Modular ensemble models have also been shown to perform better and reduce training time in several researches [6]. It has been also shown to reduce model complexity and making the overall system easier to understand.

2.5 Deep learning COVID-19 features on CXR using limited training data sets

¹<http://www.image-net.org/challenges/LSVRC/index>

The authors of this paper [4], proposed a patch-based convolutional neural network approach with a relatively small number of trainable parameters for Covid-19 diagnosis. The architecture contains first pre-processed data that are fed into a segmentation network [FC-DenseNet] to extract lung areas. From this segmented lung area, classification network is used to classify the corresponding diseases using a patch-by-patch training and inferences [ResNet-18 (pre-trained) and many ResNet-18 models are used for K patches], final decision is made based on the majority voting from previous layers. A Grad-CAM saliency map is calculated to provide an interpretable result. This method has an accuracy of 91.9%, compared to that of 92.4% for COVID-Net.

2.6 COVID19-Net Deep Convolutional Neural Network

This is the first open source network design for COVID-19 detection from CXR images, our final research paper also considers this as its baseline for experiments. This paper considered COVIDx dataset which contains 13,975 CXR images for training and experiments. COVID-Net architecture makes heavy use of a lightweight residual ‘projection expansion projection extension’ (PPEX) design pattern that contains multiple levels of convolution layers with fully connected layers and a softmax at the end. COVID-Net achieved higher test accuracy than other architectures such as VGG-19 and ResNet-50.

2.7 Noise-robust segmentation of COVID-19 from CT images

This is a CNN model [7] developed to be effective with detection of COVID-19 lesions from CT images that have a lot of noise. This paper discusses how Wang et al developed a novel noise-robust learning framework based on self-ensembling of CNNs. To better deal with the complex lesions, a novel COVID-19 Pneumonia Lesion segmentation network (COPL-Net) was proposed that uses a combination of max-pooling and average pooling to reduce information loss during downsampling, and employs bridge layers to alleviate the semantic gap between features in the encoder and decoder. Experimental results with CT images of 558 COVID-19 patients showed the effectiveness of the noise-robust Dice loss function, COPL-Net and adaptive self-ensembling in learning from noisy labels for COVID-19 pneumonia lesion segmentation. To make the training process robust against noisy labels, a novel noise-robust Dice loss function was proposed and integrated into a self-ensembling framework, where an adaptive teacher and an adaptive student are introduced to further improve the performance in dealing with noisy labels.

3. DATA

We will use same data source as used in original paper. COVID Chest X-ray (CCX) dataset: This dataset contains COVID-19 pneumonia images as well few X-ray images from other classes. The dataset can be obtained from GitHub. Kaggle Chest X-ray (KCX) dataset: This dataset contains normal, bacterial pneumonia, and nov-COVID-19 viral pneumonia. The dataset can be obtained from Kaggle. These public datasets contain 6410 chest x-ray images across 3015 patient. The initial statistics are shown in Table 1.

Our data preprocessing steps are same as in original paper. We will apply horizontal flips and random noise to convert PA view into AP view, so that model can be trained on same view. We will use train-test ration of 4:1 to randomly generate train test split. We will apply 5 fold cross validation on training to get 5 models. This is done to maximize limited sample size. For Image preprocessing, we will resize the original input image from 256 x 256 to 224 x 224 by randomly cropping them in center. The original x-ray has some labels which will be masked by the crop.

4. APPROACH

We have planned to reproduce the FLANNEL results using the the updated data from original data sources. So our approach consists of two distinct stages.

4.1 Reproduce FLANNEL

4.1.1 Stage-1: Base Learner Training

As done in the original paper, we would use CNN models InceptionV3, Vgg19_bn, ResNeXt101, Resnet152 and Densenet161 as base learners. Due to limited data for training, we will utilize pre-trained models on ImageNet and fine-tune each model for COVID-19 classification.

4.1.2 Stage-2: Ensemble model learning

We would feed the predictions from base learners to FLANNEL neural weight module to learn base learner weights. For learning, we use the Focal loss function modified for multi-class classification.

4.2 Performance Analysis

We would use below measures to calculate the accuracy of Ensemble model for verification.

1. Precision-Recall curve
2. ROC curve
3. Confusion Matrix
4. F1 score comparison accuracy of all methods

4.3 Improvement Discussion

Based on the performance of the novel FLANNEL architecture, our team is motivated to improve the performance further. With inspiration from the approach of Oh Y., and Park S., a primary improvement that we are proposing is to extract the lung contours from the CXR images prior to classification. The motivation behind this is to have the classifier focus on the specific lung regions versus the whole CXR image. In addition, another improvement we propose is to modify each base model in the ensemble to process the segmented CXR image in K patches as shown in Figure 1. To accomplish this, the steps we will follow are

1. Extract the lung contours from the CXR images using Segment Model.
2. Train k-patch classifiers.
 - (a) Start with pre-trained model from Image Net
 - (b) Divide extracted lung contours into k-patches

Table 1: Experimental data description

Source		Total	COVID-19	Viral	Bacterial	Normal
Original data	CCX data	554	478	16	42	18
	KCX data	5856	0	1493	2780	1583
View Distribution	AP view	6163	282	1501	2789	1591
	PA view	247	196	8	33	10

AP: anteroposterior; CCX: COVID Chest X-ray; COVID-19: coronavirus disease 2019; KCX: Kaggle Chest X-ray; PA: posteroanterior.

- (c) Run each patch through model to generate classification, prediction is calculated based on majority voting
- (d) Update shared weights for each of the k models
3. Construct improved FLANNEL architecture by using extracted lung contours as input and k-patch classifiers used as the base models.
4. Train Improved FLANNEL architecture
 - (a) Input is CXR image
 - (b) Extract lung contours using Segment Model
 - (c) Create k-patches of segmented CXR
 - (d) Each k-patch classifier processes k-patches and produces predictions
 - (e) Calculate weighted ensemble through neural weighting module
 - (f) Compute prediction based on k-patch model predictions and weights
 - (g) Compute focal loss and update neural weighting module weights
 - (h) Continuously calculate metrics to measure performance such as but not limited to: accuracy, precision, F1 and ROAUC.
5. Perform ensemble (combining multiple K patch classifiers) to calculate the weighted ensemble.
6. Get the prediction and compare with the ground truth.
7. Apply Focal Loss to train the model (improve weights).
8. Test the model on the ‘test’ dataset to calculate accuracy, precision, F1 measure, ROAUC and other metrics.

5. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

We are planning to use FLANNEL source code as our base-line and enhance on top of it. Our codebase would be using below software/python packages

Table 2: Software/Tools used

Software/Tool	Version
Python	3.8.5
numpy	1.20.2
torch	1.8.1
torchvision	0.9.1
matplotlib	3.4.0
scikit-learn	0.24.1
pandas	1.2.3

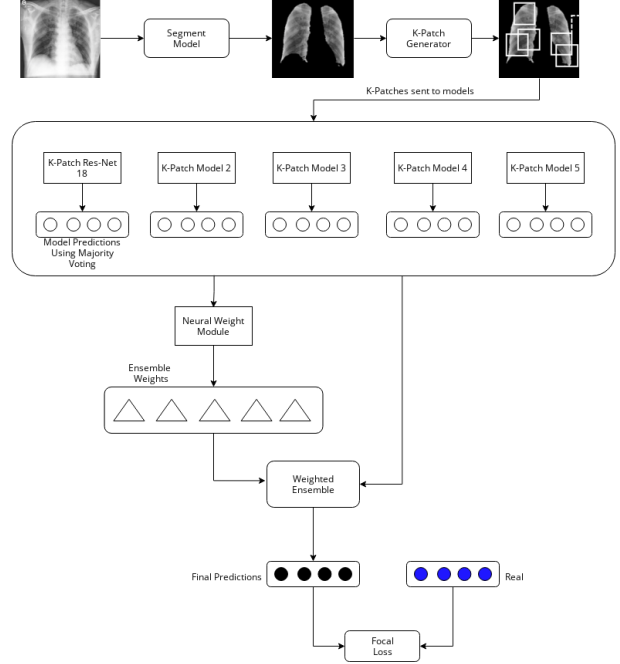


Figure 1: FLANNEL Improvement

As FLANNEL model requires significant compute and GPU resources (3 NVIDIA Tesla P100 GPUs). We would be utilizing AWS EC2 service with instance type p3.8xlarge which provides 4 NVIDIA Tesla V100 GPUs along with 32 core CPU and 64GB RAM.

For data analysis and exploration, we are going to use Google Colab.

6. TIMELINE

Table 3: Project Timeline

Task	Planned Due Date
Research, Planning and proposal	03/30/2021
Data Cleaning and Preprocessing	04/02/2021
Extract the lung contours	04/09/2021
Apply classifier on each patch	04/09/2021
Ensemble the results from each classifier	04/16/2021
Calculate weights	04/23/2021
Run the training data to get the prediction	04/23/2021
Apply Focal Loss	04/23/2021
Model Training	04/23/2021
Performance Evaluation	04/23/2021
Documentation and Video presentation	05/07/2021
Code and Report Submission	05/08/2021

7. REFERENCES

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