### RCIF Applied HPC Seminar Series

Model Evaluation with TensorBoard for Healthcare Applications



SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

MIR Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology

# Introduction to Model Evaluation

- Model evaluation is crucial in healthcare Al to ensure reliability and safety
- Evaluation helps assess model performance, generalizability, and potential biases
- We'll focus on TensorBoard for visualization
- PyTorch will be our main framework for model development

#### What's Tensorboard?

- Open-source tool for visualizing machine learning models.
- Provides real-time feedback on training metrics, model architecture, and hyperparameters.
- Helps in debugging and improving model performance during training.
- Supports various visualizations:
  - Scalars (e.g., loss, accuracy)
  - Graphs (model structure)
  - Histograms (weights, biases)
  - Images (input data and output comparisons)
  - Embeddings (dimensionality reduction for high-dimensional data)
- Enables collaboration and transparency with shareable logs and dashboards.



#### Setting Up Your Environment



# Key Metrics for Healthcare Models

- Accuracy: Overall correctness of predictions
- Precision: Proportion of true positives among positive predictions
- Recall: Proportion of true positives among all actual positives
- F1-score: Harmonic mean of precision and recall
- AUC-ROC: Model's ability to distinguish between classes
- Confusion Matrix: Table showing correct and incorrect classifications

#### **Analyzing Model Predictions**

- Evaluate Model Accuracy: Track metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1score during training and validation.
- Compare Predictions: Visualize predicted vs. actual outcomes for different patient or data segments.
- Confusion Matrix: Use TensorBoard to plot confusion matrices for classification tasks to identify areas of misclassification.
- Precision-Recall Curves & ROC Curves: Evaluate model performance with detailed insights into true positive and false positive rates.
- Analyze Bias: Track performance across different demographic or medical groups to identify biases in model predictions.
- Sample Prediction Visualizations: Display individual predictions with corresponding labels, such as medical image classifications or segmented tumor regions.
- Monitor Custom Metrics: Set up healthcare-specific evaluation metrics (e.g., survival probability, disease progression) for detailed prediction analysis.
- Time-Series Prediction Tracking: Visualize changes in predictions over time for longitudinal healthcare data.



### Logging Metrics with PyTorch and TensorBoard

```
from torch.utils.tensorboard import SummaryWriter
writer = SummaryWriter('runs/experiment_1')
for epoch in range(num_epochs):
   writer.add_scalar('Loss/train', train_loss, epoch)
   writer.add_scalar('Accuracy/train', train_accuracy, epoch)
writer.close()
```

# Visualizing Model Model Architecture

- Helps understand model complexity
- Identify potential bottlenecks or errors in architecture
- Useful for communicating model design to clinical collaborators

#### Hyperparameter Tuning

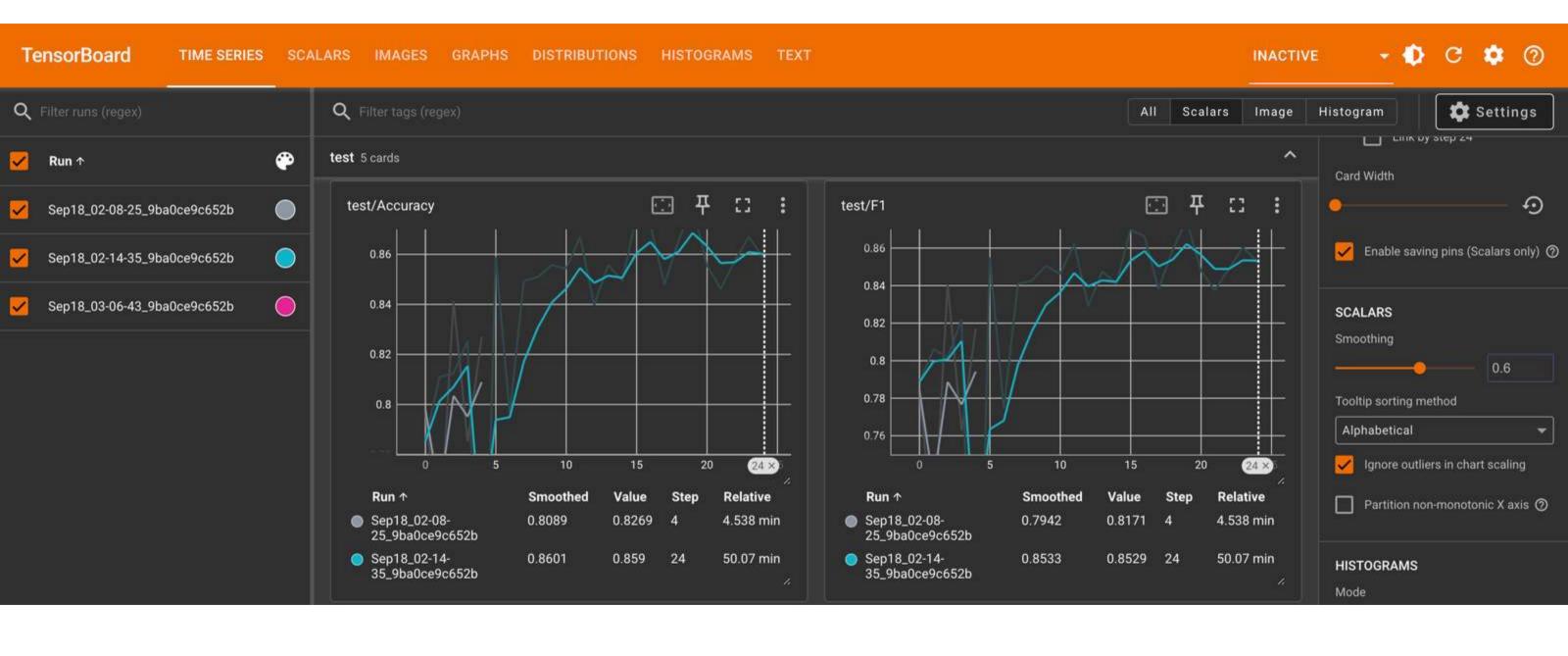
- TensorBoard HParams dashboard:
- Supports various search algorithms (random, grid, Bayesian)

```
writer.add_hparams({'lr': 0.1, 'bsize': 32}, {'accuracy': 0.95})
```

### Model Performance Visualization

- Learning curves: Plot train vs. validation metrics
- Confusion matrix: Use sklearn.metrics.plot\_confusion\_matrix
- ROC curves: sklearn.metrics.plot\_roc\_curve
- Visualize in TensorBoard or export for custom plots





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