

PSNA Pneumonia Detection Challenge

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Team 19

Outline

- Introduction
- Related Work
- Methodology
- Experiments
- Conclusion
- Future Work

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Introduction

Background

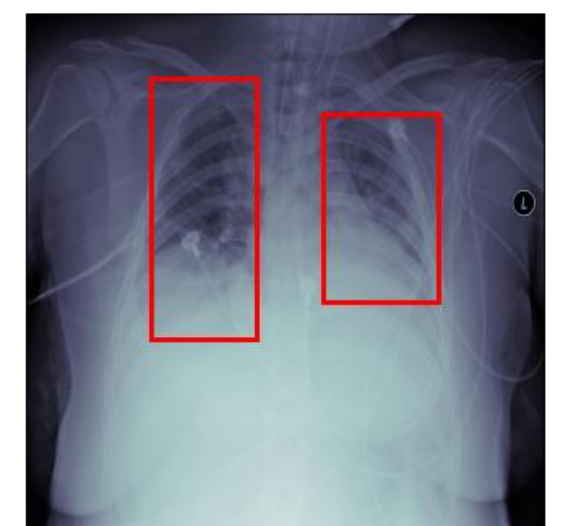
- Pneumonia is top 10 causes of death in both United States and Taiwan
- Analysis patient's chest radiographs (CXR) is time consuming

Task

Build a model to detect lung opacities on CXRs

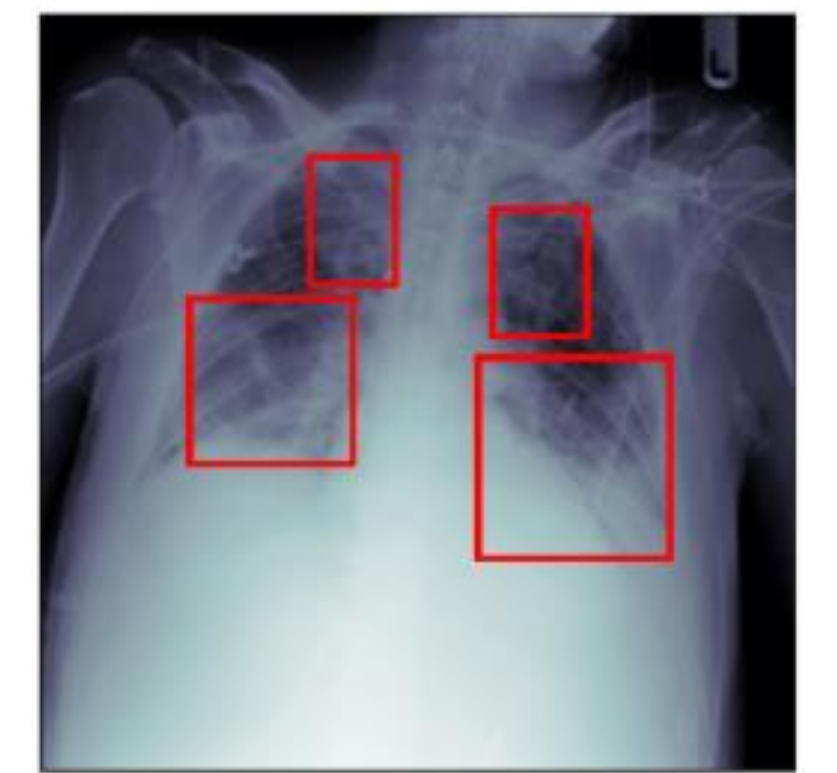
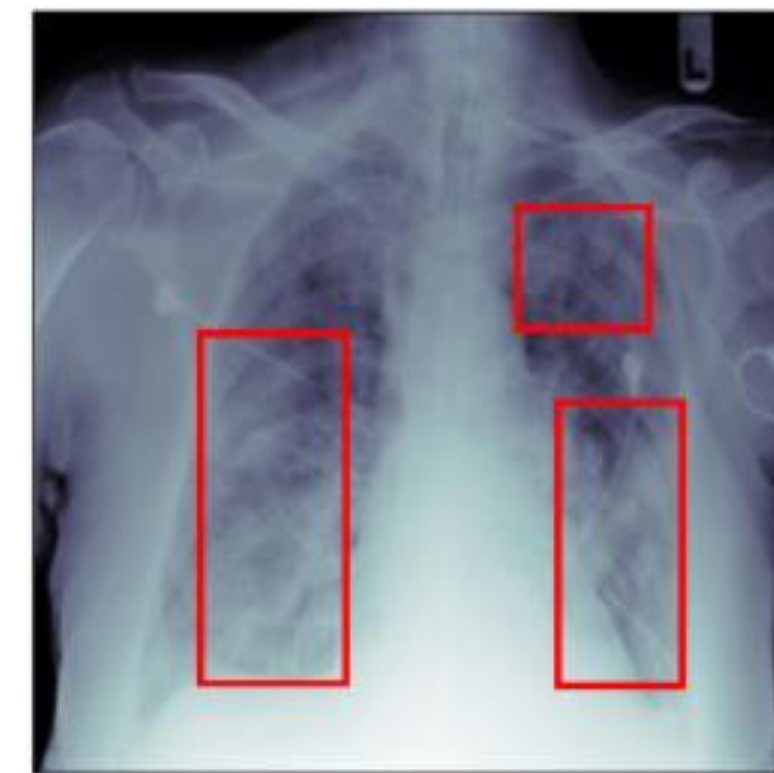
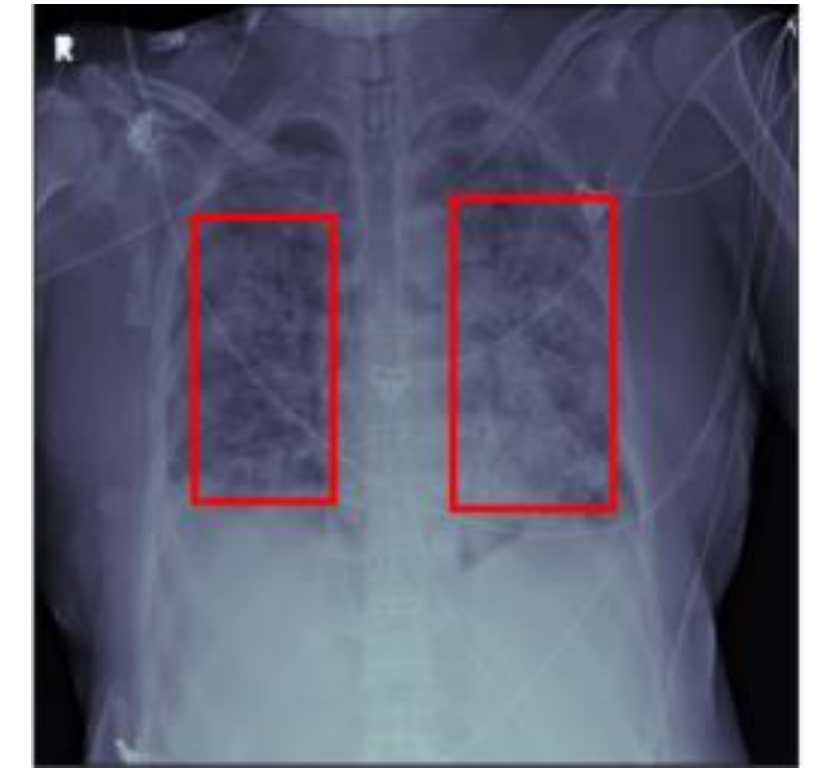
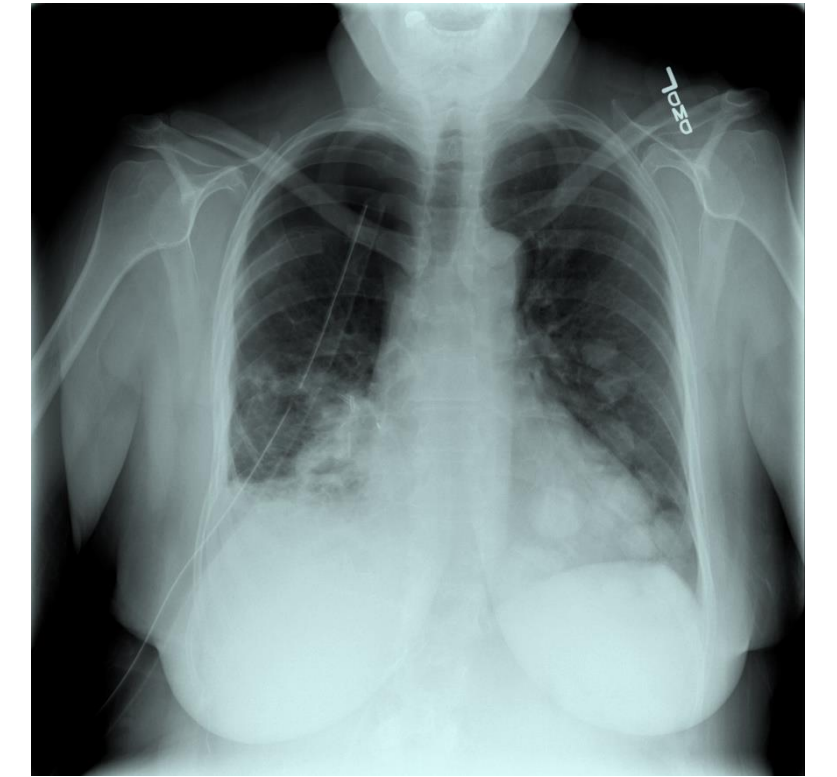


Detection



Challenge

- Not all of the input images contain lung opacities
- We can not predict 100% like ground truth
 - Not sure if there exists noise data
 - Hard to debug from the detection results



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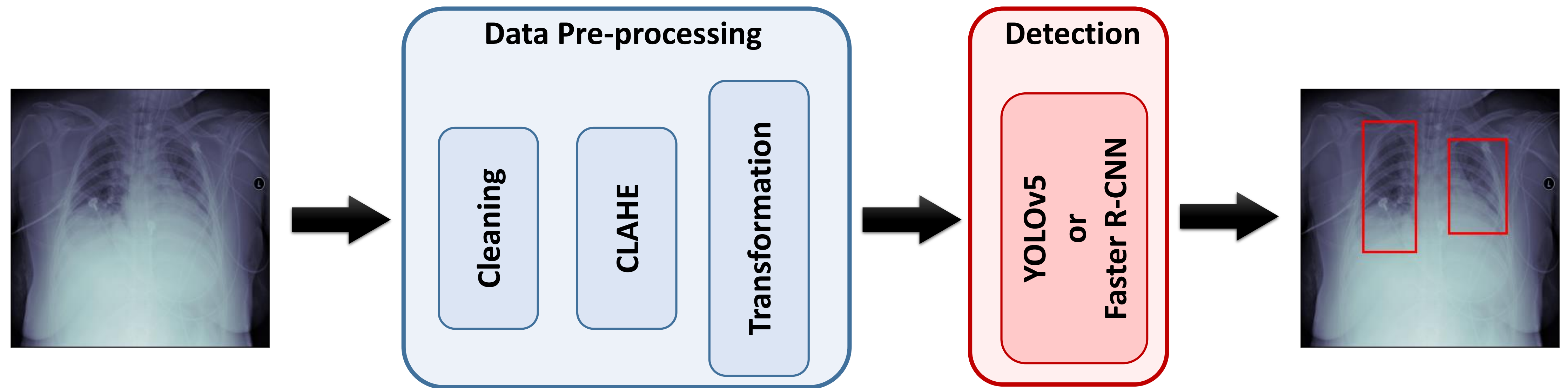
Related Work

	YOLOv5	Faster R-CNN
Stage	One-stage	Two-stage
Speed	Faster	Slower
Accuracy	?	?

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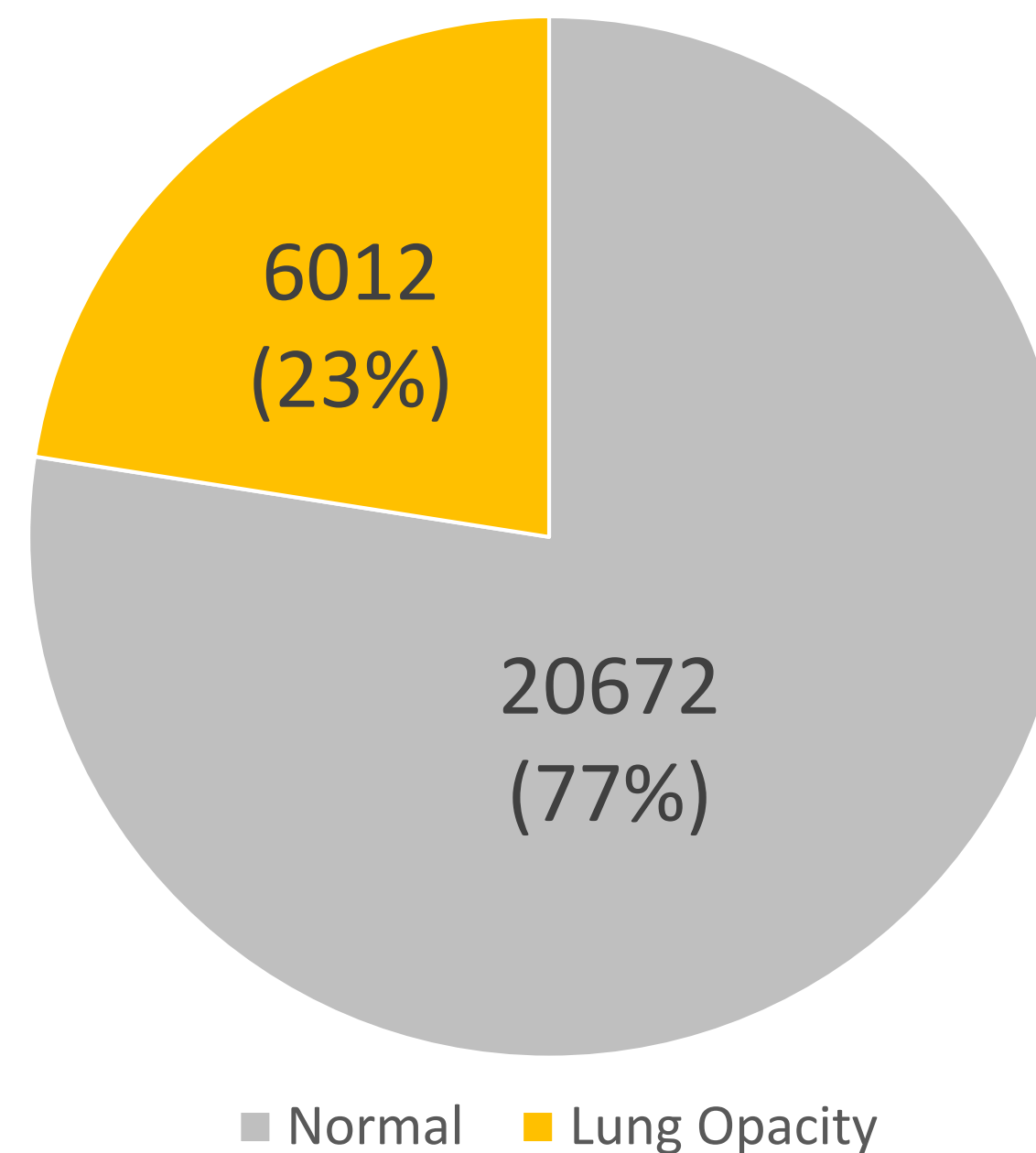
Overview



- In this project, we focus on data processing

Data Pre-processing – Cleaning

- Contain 26,684 image training dataset
- Use those images with lung opacity only



Data Pre-processing – CLAHE

Contrast Limited Adaptive Histogram Equalization (CLAHE)

- Improve contrast in images
- Widely used in medical images



CLAHE
→

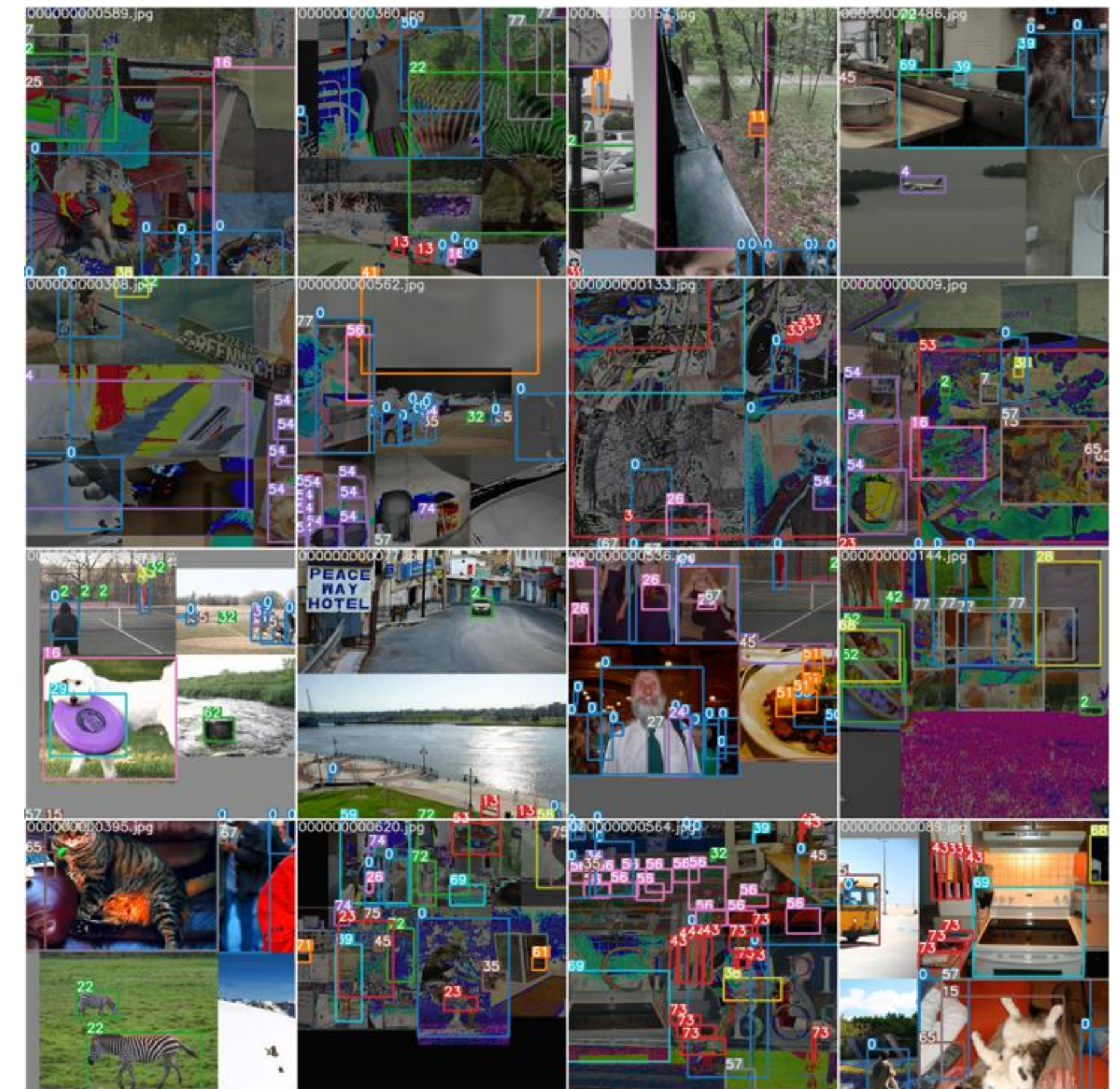


Data Pre-processing – Transformation

- Resize: $1024 \times 1024 \rightarrow 500 \times 500$ for saving computational resources
- Flip: randomly flipping for data augmentation
- Rotate: randomly rotate 90 degree for data augmentation

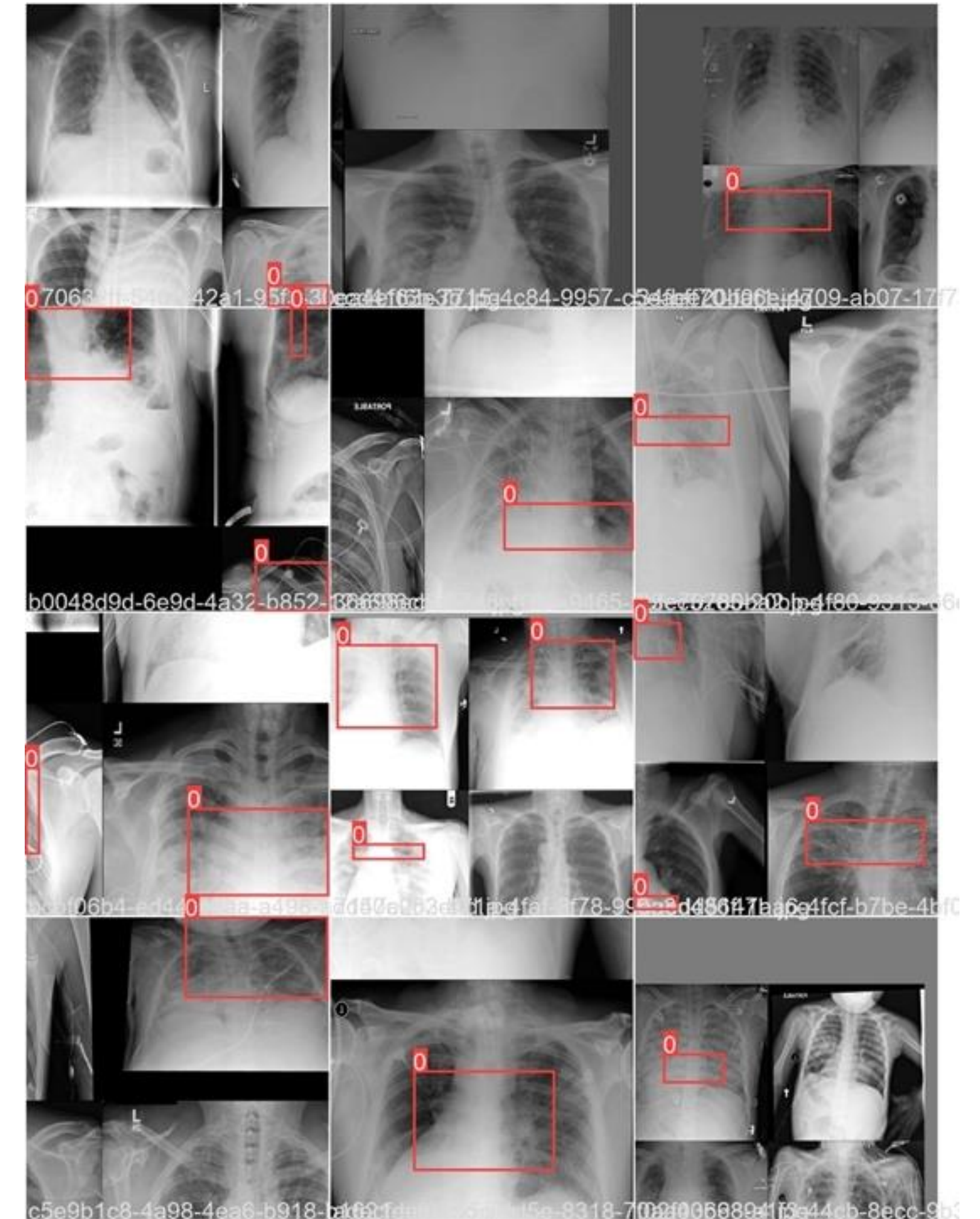
Mosaic in YOLOv5

- Mixing 4 training images into one
- Increase the variety of background
 - Identify the targets from a local view of an image
- BN from 4 different images on each layer
 - Reduce the need for GPU



Issue of Using Mosaic in Pneumonia dataset

- Mosaic is not suitable for Pneumonia dataset
- Pneumonia detection need to consider whole image
 - Find the location of lungs → Detect the opacities



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- Introduction
- Related Work
- Methodology
- Experiments
 - Setup
 - Experimental Results
 - Ablation Studies
 - Discussion
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Setup

Dataset

- Training: 26,684 images (only 6,012 images are used for training after data cleaning)
- Testing: 3,000 images

Evaluation Metric

Mean Average Precision (mAP)

Model

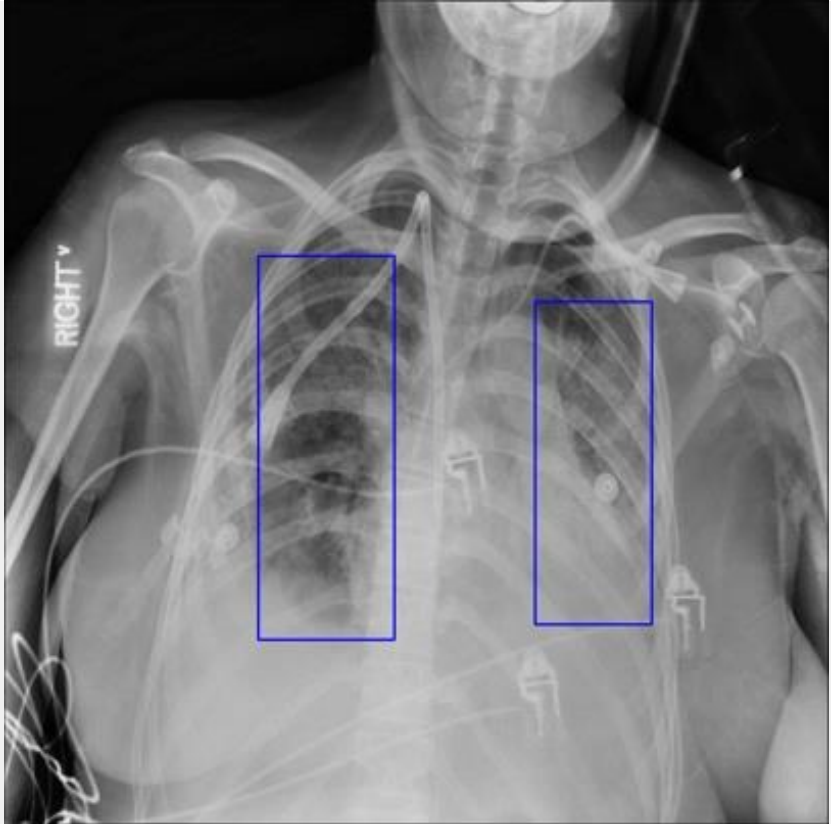

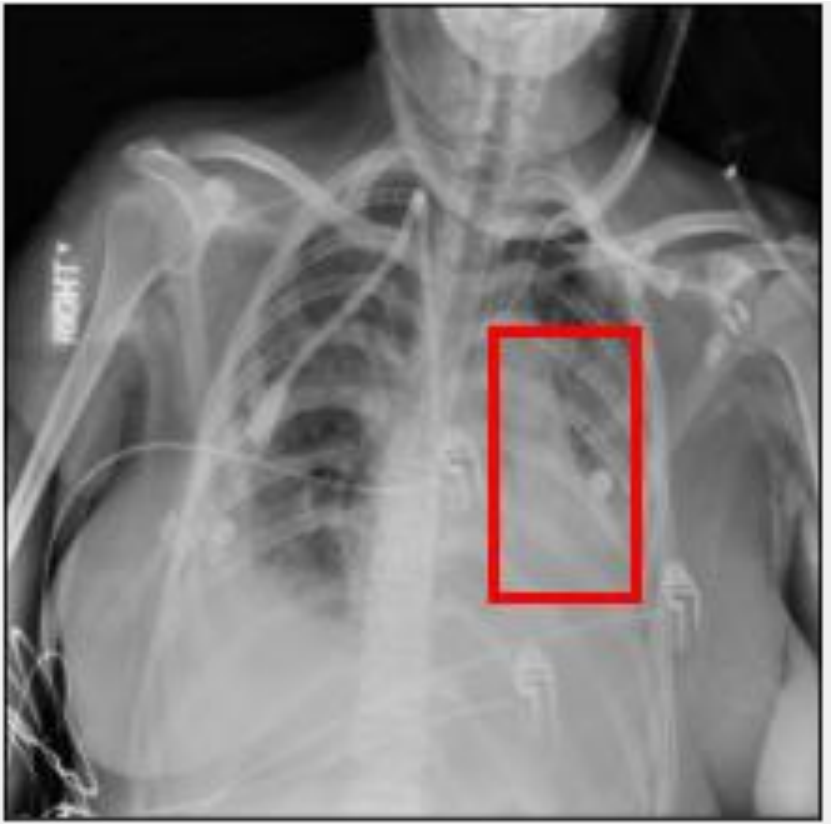
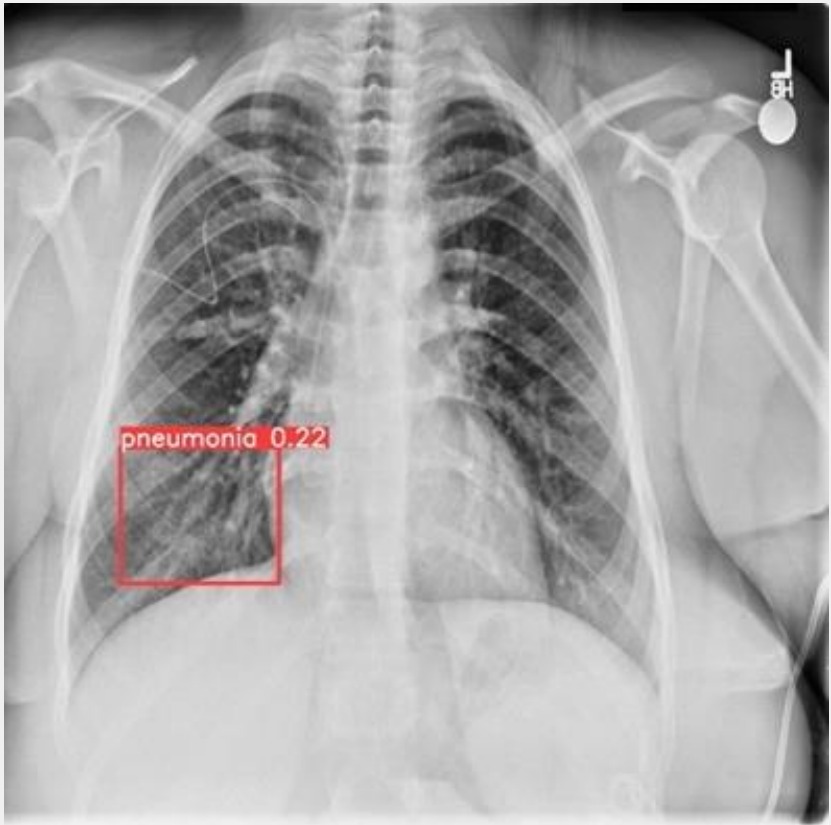

- YOLOv5: Pre-trained YOLOv5X with CSPDarknet53 as the backbone
- Faster R-CNN: Pre-trained Faster R-CNN with ResNet50 as the backbone

Experimental Results

Model	mAP
Baseline	0.20125
YOLOv5	0.05240
Faster R-CNN	0.14062

- Baseline > Faster R-CNN > YOLOv5

Detection Results

Type	Ground Truth	YOLOv5	Faster R-CNN
Training	 A chest X-ray image with two blue rectangular bounding boxes highlighting areas of pneumonia in the lung fields. The word 'RIGHT' is visible on the left side of the image.	 A chest X-ray image with a single red rectangular bounding box highlighting an area of pneumonia. The text 'pneumonia 0.23' is displayed above the box. The word 'RIGHT' is visible on the left side of the image.	 A chest X-ray image with a single red rectangular bounding box highlighting an area of pneumonia. The word 'RIGHT' is visible on the left side of the image.
Test		 A chest X-ray image with a single red rectangular bounding box highlighting an area of pneumonia. The text 'pneumonia 0.22' is displayed above the box. The word 'RIGHT' is visible on the right side of the image.	 A chest X-ray image with two red rectangular bounding boxes highlighting areas of pneumonia in the lung fields. The word 'RIGHT' is visible on the right side of the image.

Ablation Studies

1. w/o Mosaic v.s. w/ Mosaic (YOLOv5)
2. w/o Data Cleaning v.s. w/ Data Cleaning (Faster R-CNN)
3. w/o CLAHE v.s. w/ CLAHE (Faster R-CNN)
4. w/o Resizing v.s. w/ Resizing (Faster R-CNN)
5. w/o Rotation v.s. w/ Rotation (Faster R-CNN)

w/o Mosaic v.s. w/ Mosaic

Setting	mAP
w/o Mosaic	0.05240
w/ Mosaic	0.01470

- **+ 0.0354** mAP without using Mosaic
- Mosaic is not suitable for this dataset

w/o Data Cleaning v.s. w/ Data Cleaning

Setting	mAP
CLAHE + rotate90 + resize	0.12755
CLAHE + cleaning + rotate90 + resize	0.14062

- **+ 0.01305 mAP with data cleaning**

w/o CLAHE v.s. w/ CLAHE

Setting	mAP
cleaning + rotate90 + resize	0.13948
CLAHE + cleaning + rotate90 + resize	0.14062

- + **0.00114** mAP with CLAHE
- The gain of CLAHE is quite limited

w/o Resizing v.s. w/ Resizing

Setting	mAP
CLAHE + rotate90	0.12240
CLAHE + rotate90 + resize	0.12755

- + **0.00515** mAP with resize input 1024×1024 to 500×500
- Resize the inputs to smaller size do not hurt the performance

w/o Rotation v.s. w/ Rotation

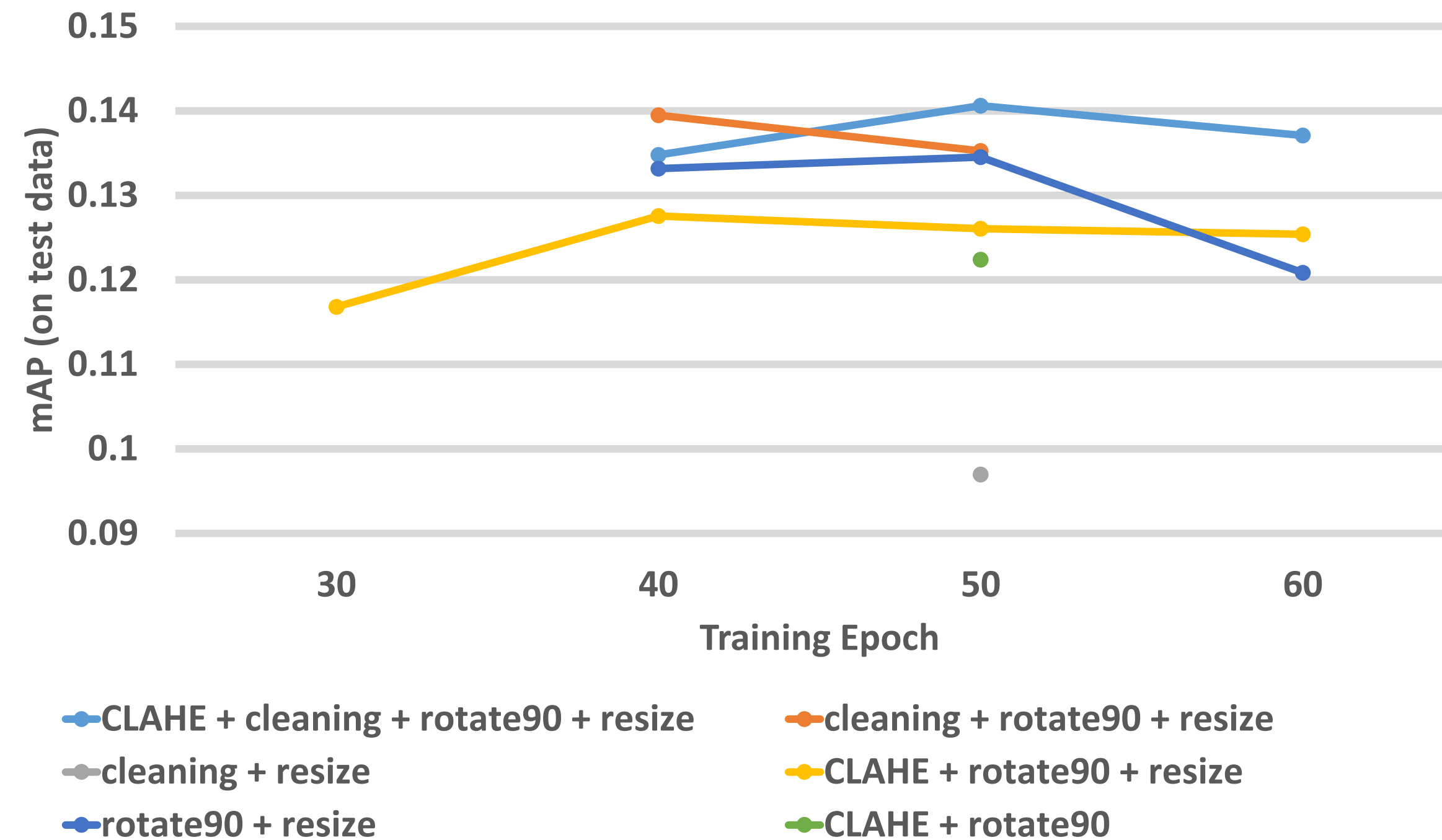
Setting	mAP
cleaning + resize	0.09697
cleaning + rotate90 + resize	0.13948

- **+ 0.04251** mAP with randomly rotate input 90 degree as data augmentation

Quick Summary of Ablation Studies

1. **w/o Mosaic** v.s. w/ Mosaic (YOLOv5) → + 0.03540
2. w/o Data Cleaning v.s. **w/ Data Cleaning** (Faster R-CNN) → + 0.01305
3. w/o CLAHE v.s. **w/ CLAHE** (Faster R-CNN) → + 0.00114
4. w/o Resizing v.s. **w/ Resizing** (Faster R-CNN) → + 0.00515
5. w/o Rotation v.s. **w/ Rotation** (Faster R-CNN) → + 0.04251

Discussion



- Test performance stays flat or even drops as training epoch increase
- Overfitting to training data or inappropriate hyper-parameter (e.g. schedule of LR)

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Conclusion

- Faster R-CNN performs better than YOLOv5 in our experiment
- Proper data processing does help to improve performance
- Mosaic in YOLOv5 is not suitable for this dataset

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Future Work

Modification on Faster R-CNN

- Apply K-Means++ to obtain the initial anchor box size
- Use multi-scale features to generate region of interests (original Faster R-CNN only use one scale feature)