

# **Sprint 3:**

## **RSNA-MICCAI Brain Tumor Radiogenomic Classification**

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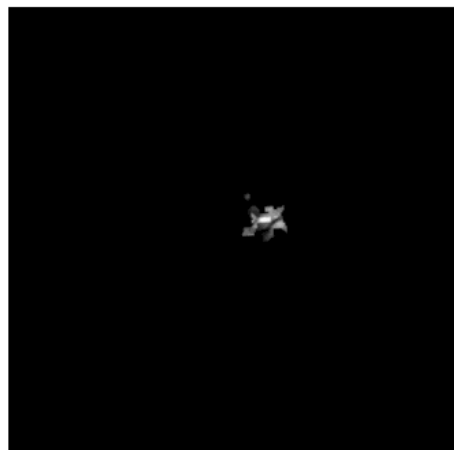
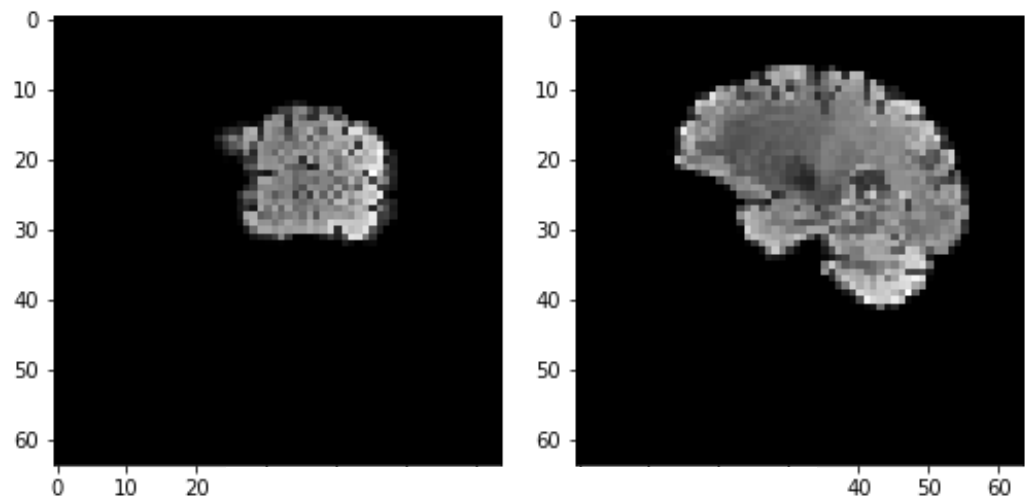
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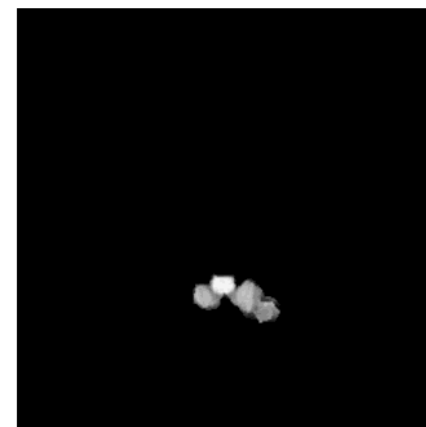
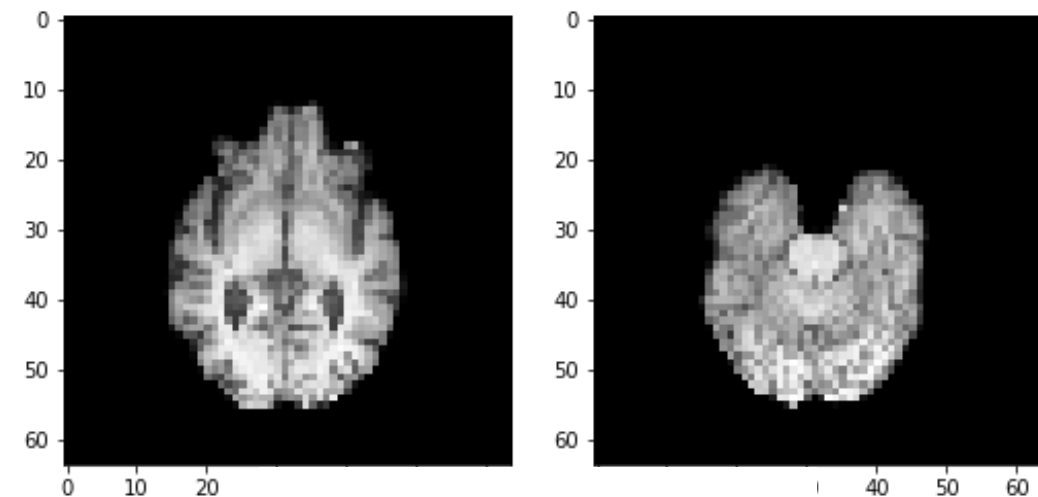
# Data Preparation

# Input Data

FLAIR Picture

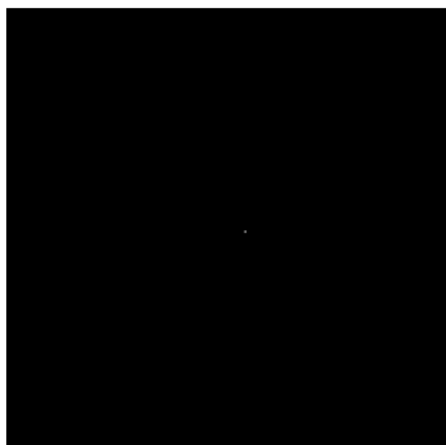
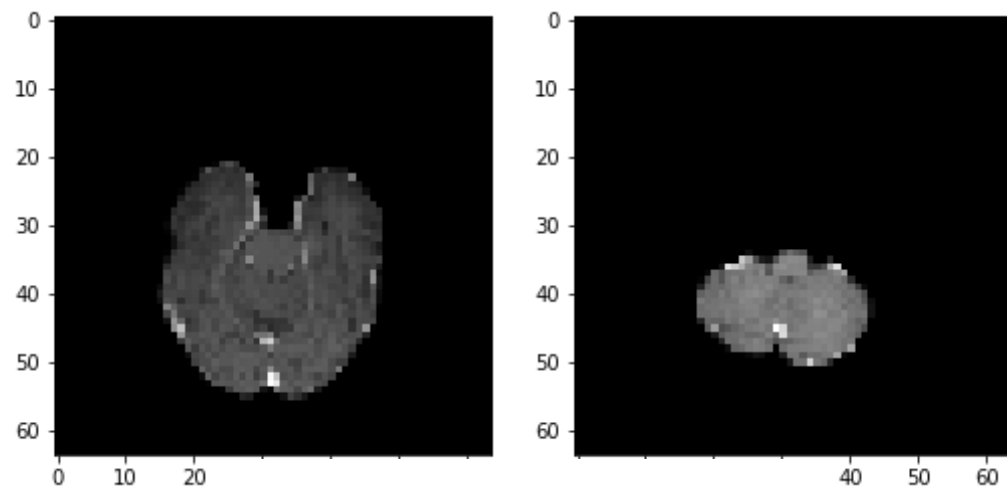


T1w Picture

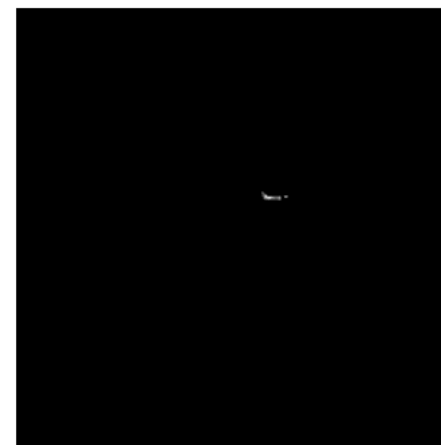
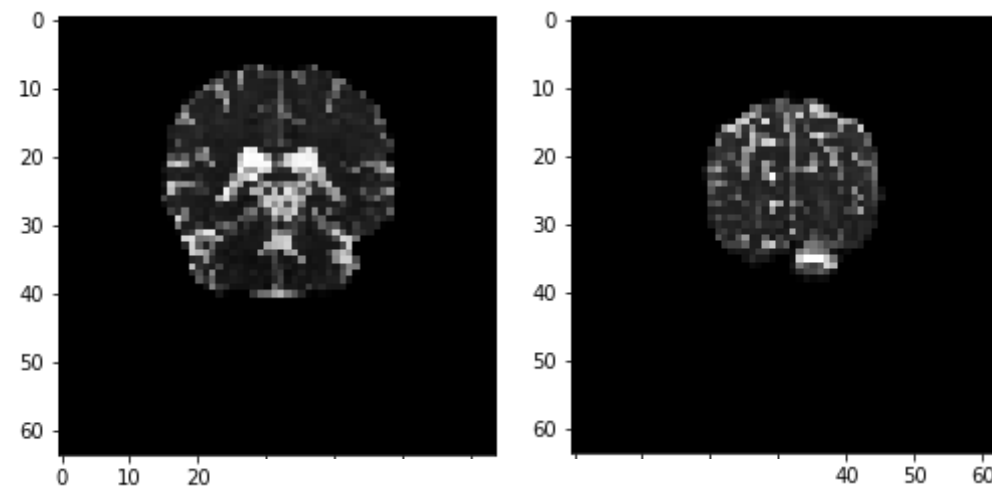


# Input Data

## T1wCE Picture

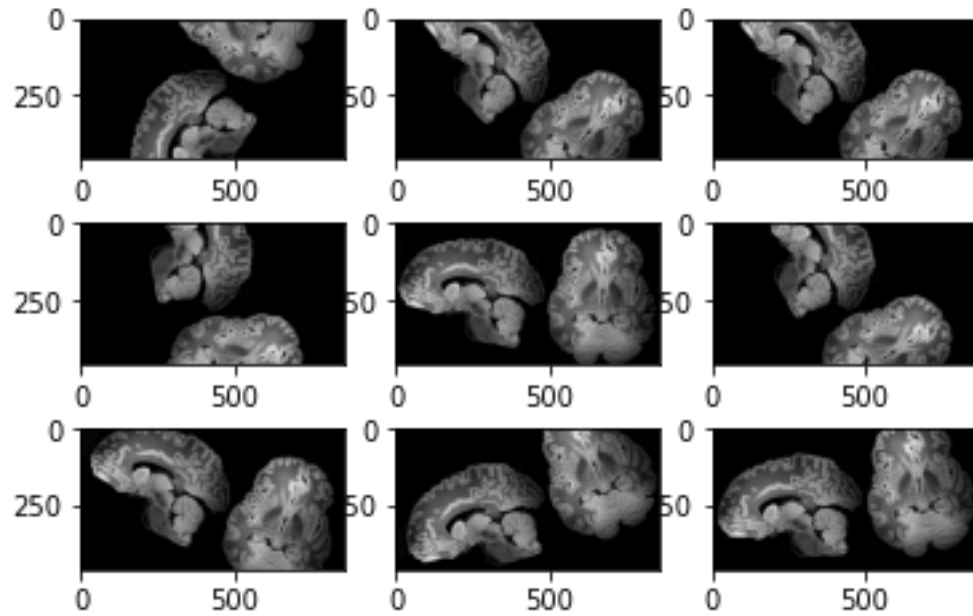


## T2w Picture

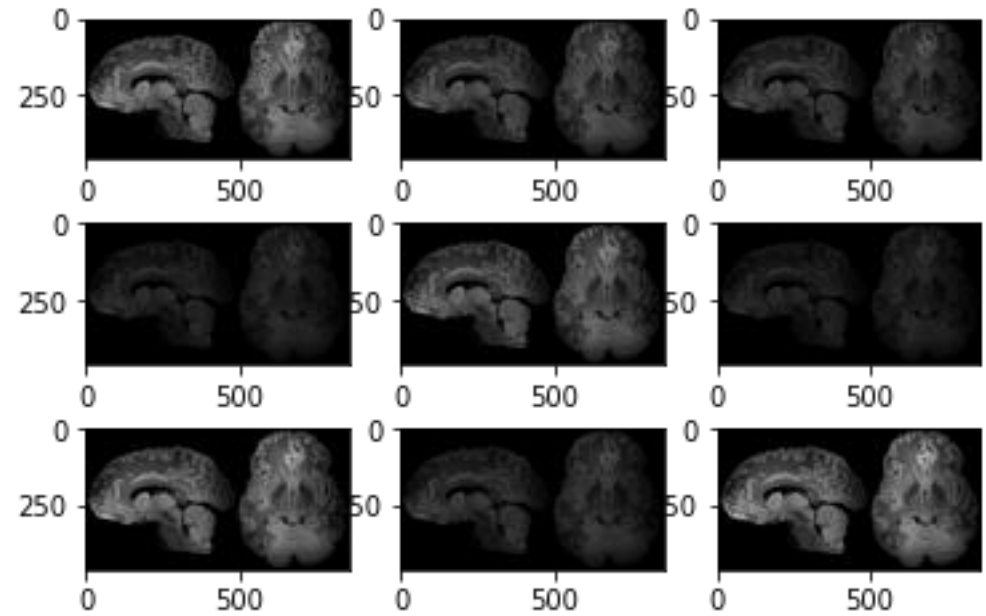


# Data Augmentation

## Rotation

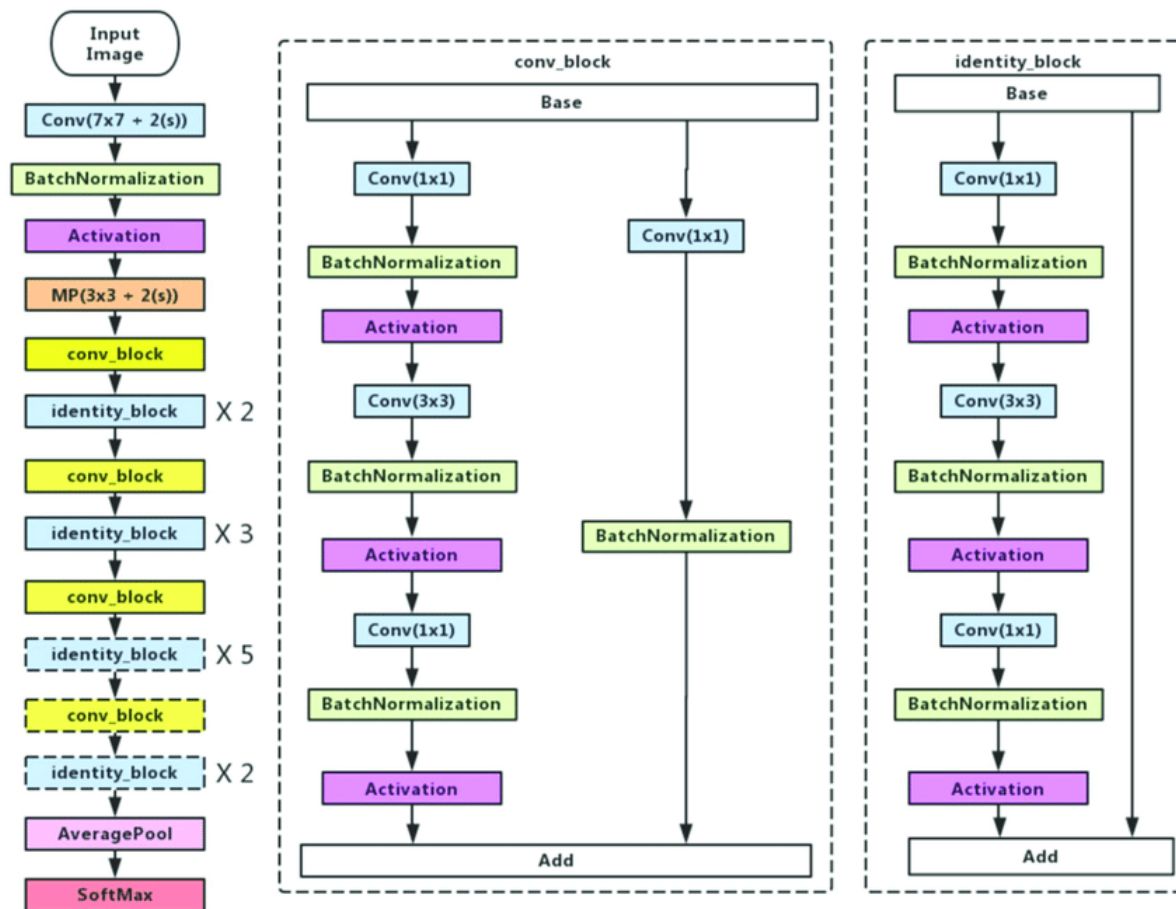


## Contrasting



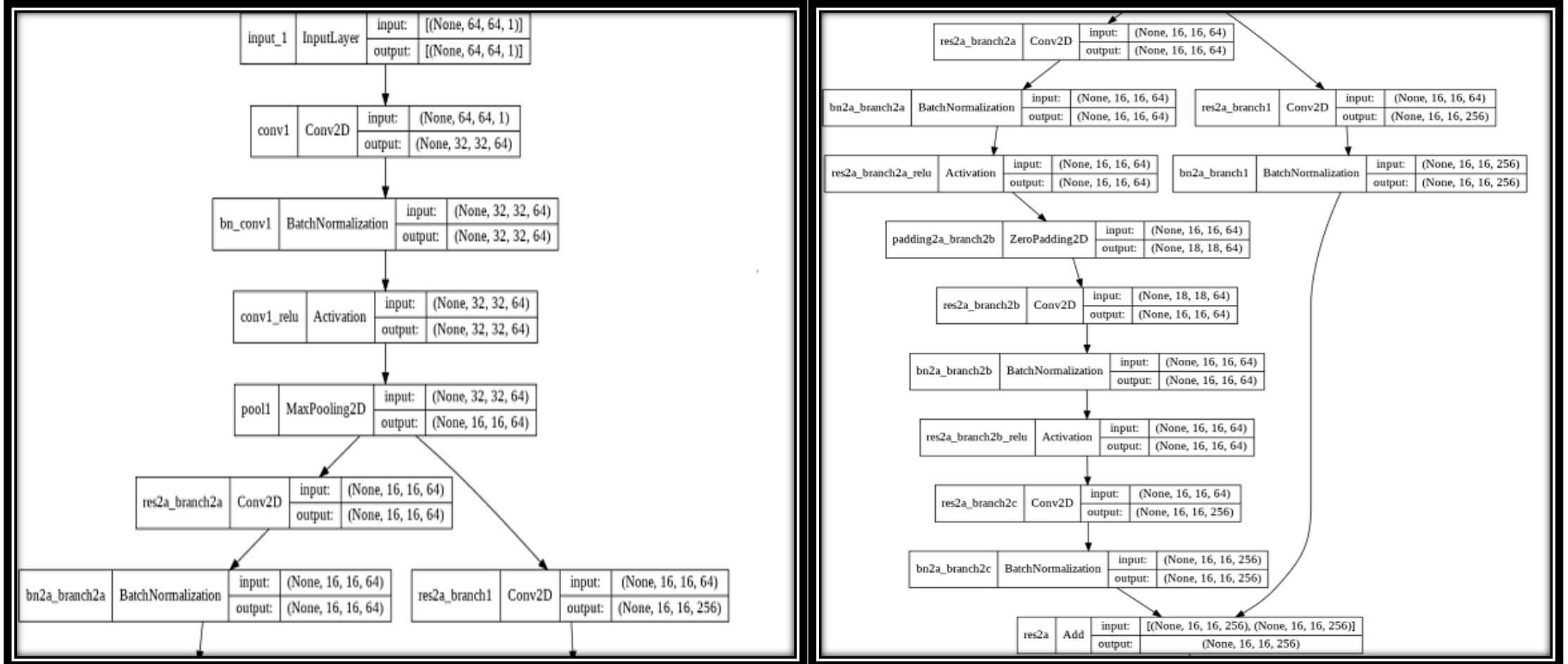
# Model 1: ResNet Model

# Resnet50



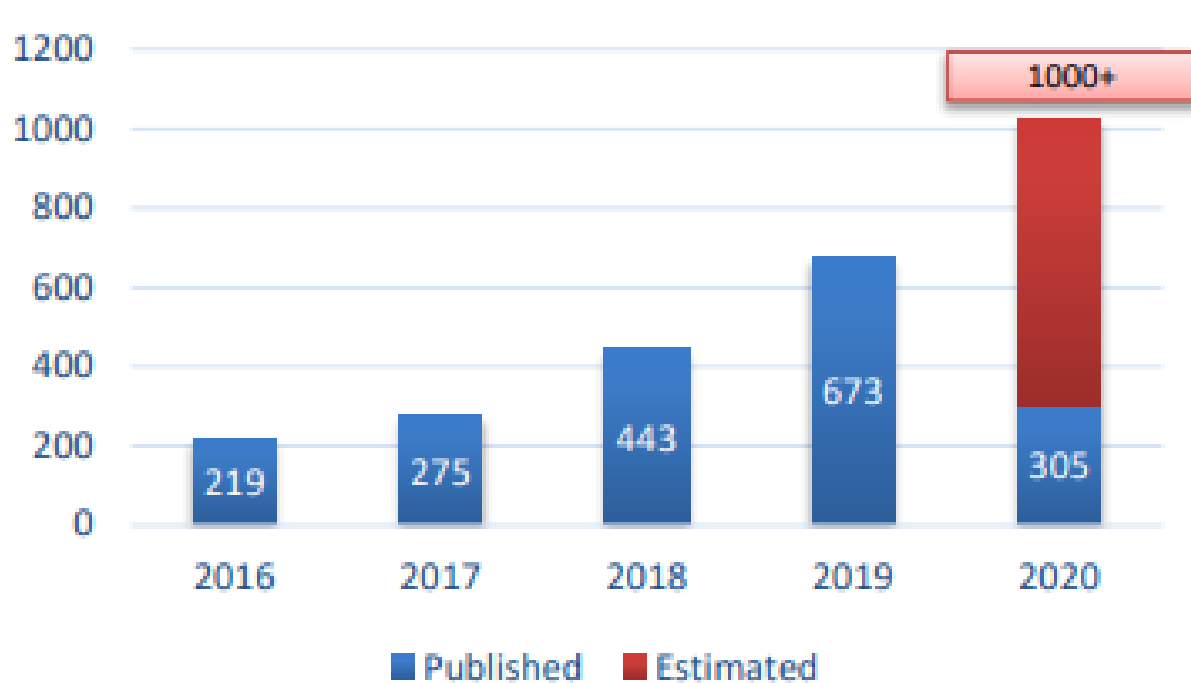


# Our Model



# Resnet50

## Number of CNN related publication in science direct

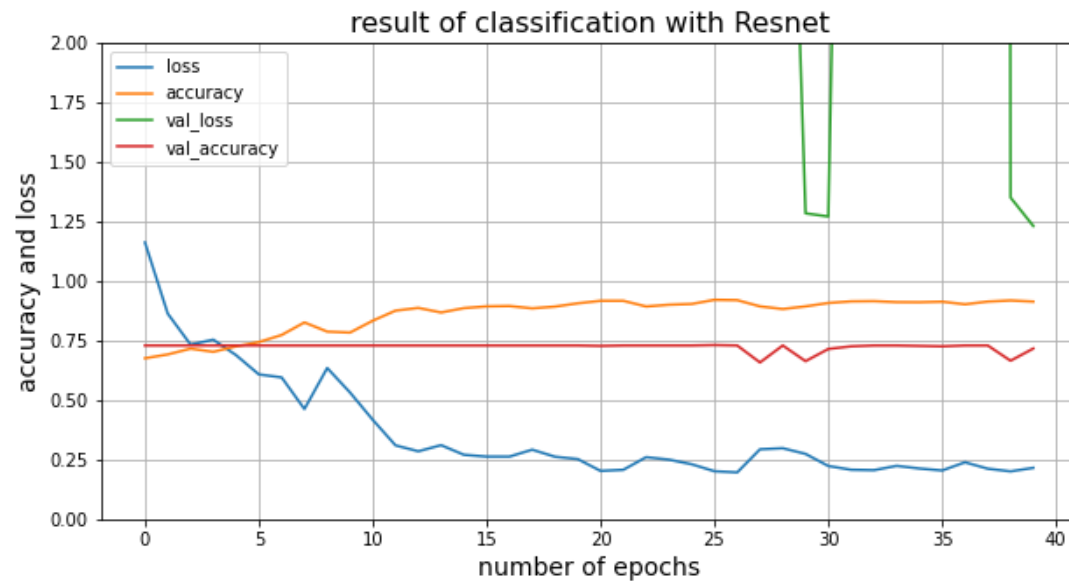


## Resnet50 Features

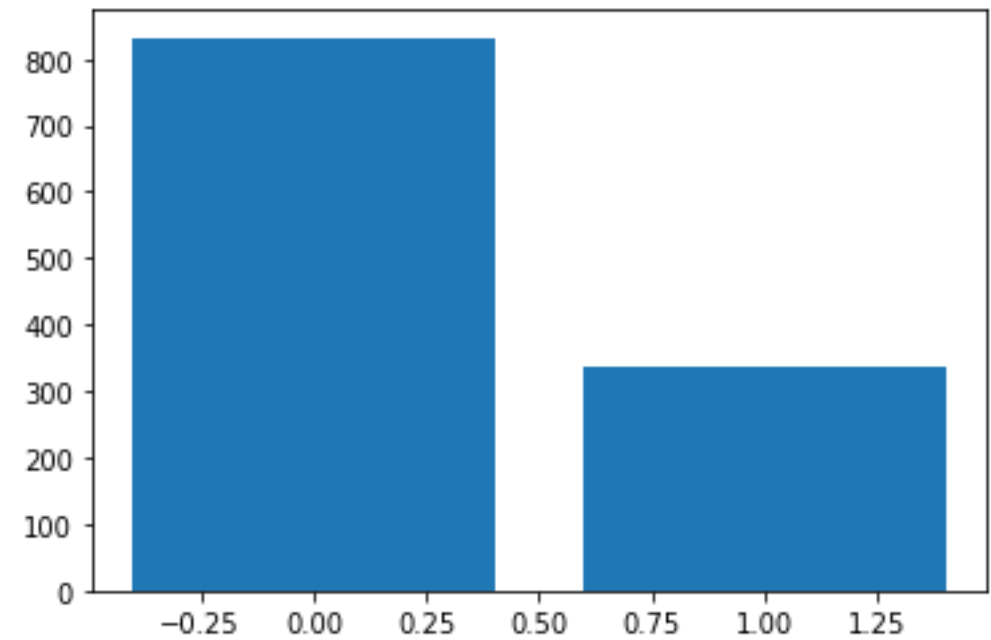
1. Faster computational time.
2. Higher achieved accuracy.
3. Better flow of optimization loss.
4. Compatible with transfer learning.
5. Most useful CNN algorithms from 2015 for classification.

# Result

## Accuracy and Loss



## Output prediction



# Discussion

- Based on the result on the training set and validation model got overfitted in the train set and needs more epochs for training.
- The result of the work is better than other famous CNN algorithms like VGG16 and VGG32.
- Achieved accuracy on test set is 74% which proves the needs for training the model with more procedure for regularization.
- The last layer which had been added is a dense layer with 2 neurons for classification specification about number of neurons can get changed based on number of classes

# Model 2:

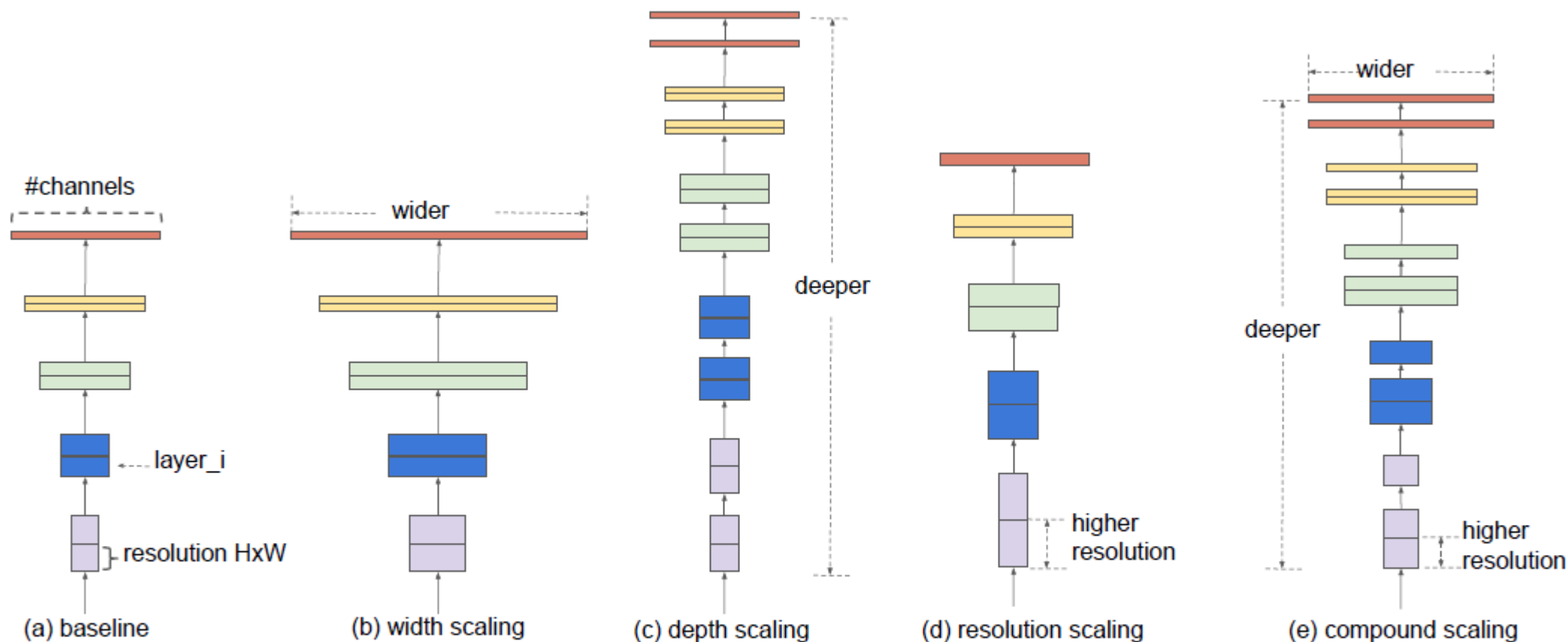
## EfficientNet PyTorch 3D

GitHub open source:

<https://github.com/tensorflow/tpu/tree/master/models/official/efficientnet>

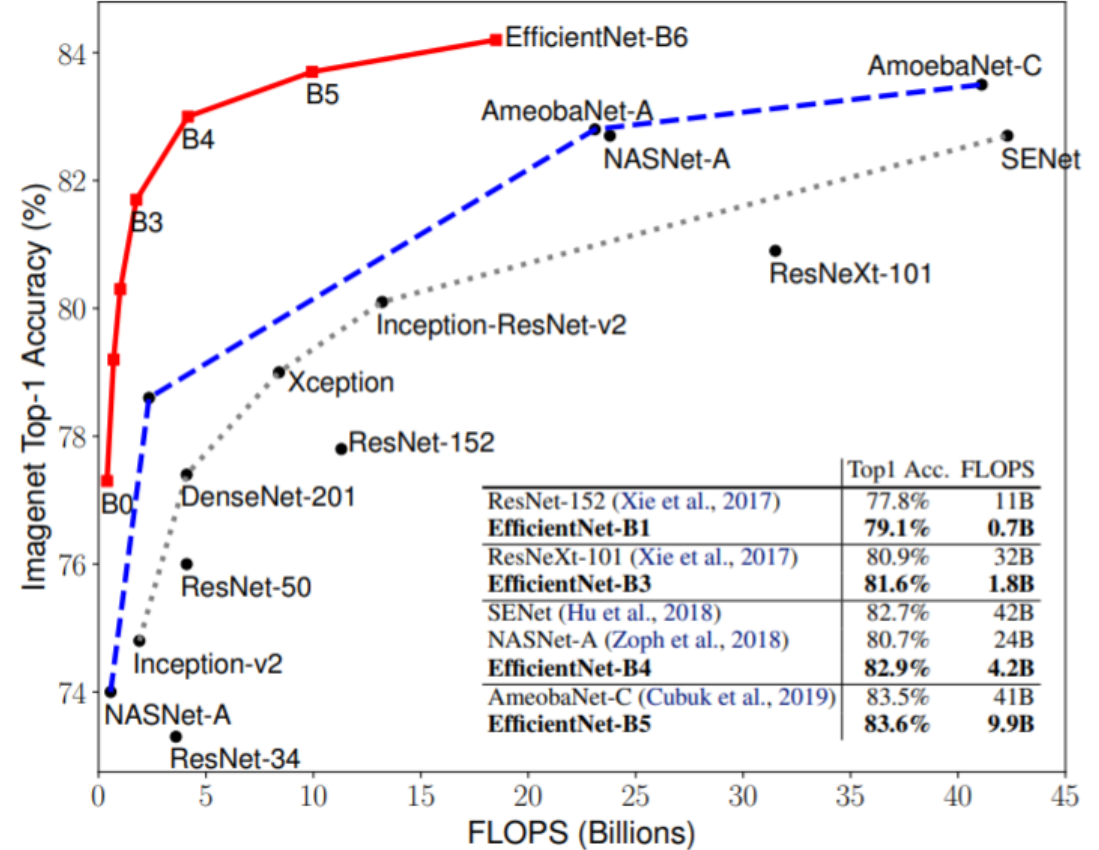
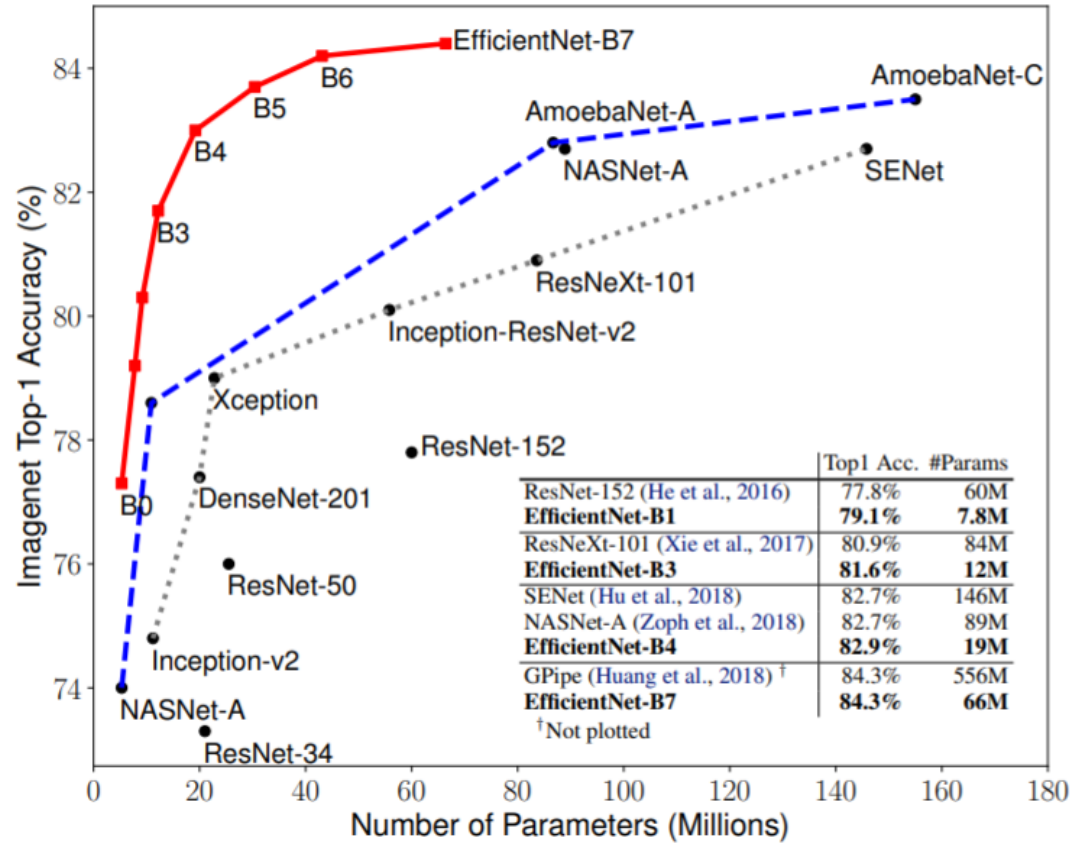
[1] Tan, M., & Le, Q.V. (2019). EfficientNet: Rethinking Model Scaling for Convolutional Neural Networks. *ArXiv, abs/1905.11946*.

# Model Scaling



**Figure 2. Model Scaling.** (a) is a baseline network example; (b)-(d) are conventional scaling that only increases one dimension of network width, depth, or resolution. (e) is our proposed compound scaling method that uniformly scales all three dimensions with a fixed ratio.

# ImageNet Accuracy



# Train

Use models with only one MRI type, then ensemble the 4 models

	BraTS21ID	MGMT_value	MRI_Type
<b>446</b>	645	0	FLAIR
<b>529</b>	777	1	FLAIR
<b>420</b>	607	1	FLAIR
<b>406</b>	589	0	FLAIR
<b>475</b>	690	1	FLAIR

	BraTS21ID	MGMT_value	MRI_Type
<b>446</b>	645	0	T1wCE
<b>529</b>	777	1	T1wCE
<b>420</b>	607	1	T1wCE
<b>406</b>	589	0	T1wCE
<b>475</b>	690	1	T1wCE

	BraTS21ID	MGMT_value	MRI_Type
<b>446</b>	645	0	T1w
<b>529</b>	777	1	T1w
<b>420</b>	607	1	T1w
<b>406</b>	589	0	T1w
<b>475</b>	690	1	T1w

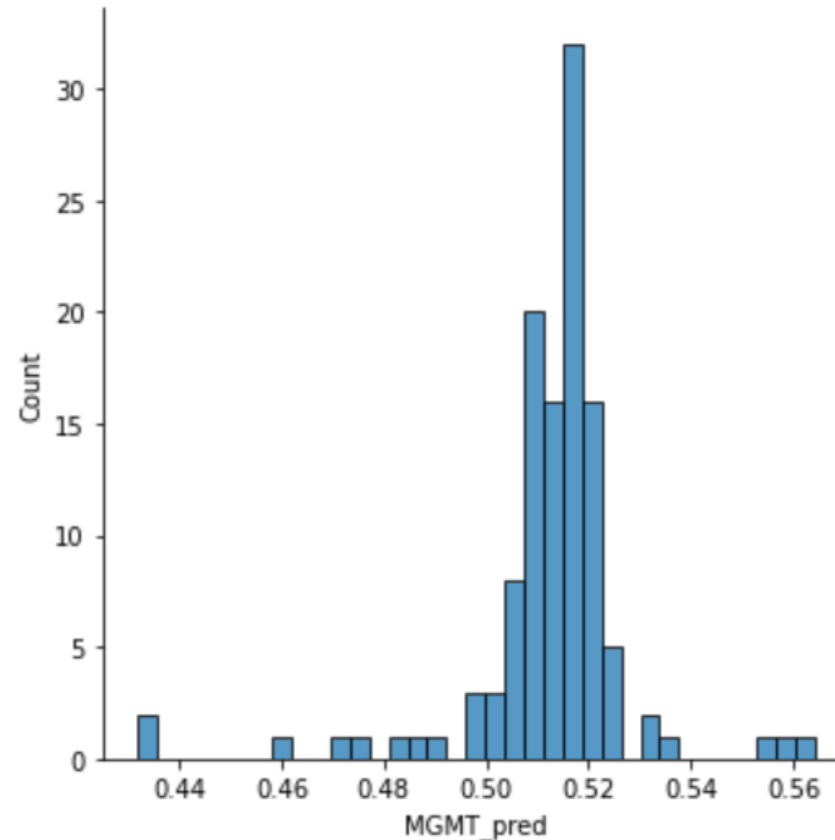
	BraTS21ID	MGMT_value	MRI_Type
<b>446</b>	645	0	T2w
<b>529</b>	777	1	T2w
<b>420</b>	607	1	T2w
<b>406</b>	589	0	T2w
<b>475</b>	690	1	T2w



# Models & Test

```
Predict: FLAIR-e1-loss0.693-auc0.500.pth FLAIR (117, 3)
Predict: T1w-e8-loss0.683-auc0.529.pth T1w (117, 3)
Predict: T1wCE-e8-loss0.688-auc0.510.pth T1wCE (117, 3)
Predict: T2w-e5-loss0.693-auc0.533.pth T2w (117, 3)
Validation ensemble AUC: 0.5931
```

	MGMT_value	MRI_Type
<b>BraTS21ID</b>		
<b>1</b>	0.511575	T2w
<b>13</b>	0.543372	T2w
<b>15</b>	0.516285	T2w
<b>27</b>	0.536630	T2w
<b>37</b>	0.526855	T2w
...	...	...
<b>826</b>	0.517826	T2w
<b>829</b>	0.513860	T2w
<b>833</b>	0.518291	T2w
<b>997</b>	0.498467	T2w
<b>1006</b>	0.516734	T2w



**Next:**

Compare and choose the best model;  
Make products easier to applicate.

**THANK YOU**