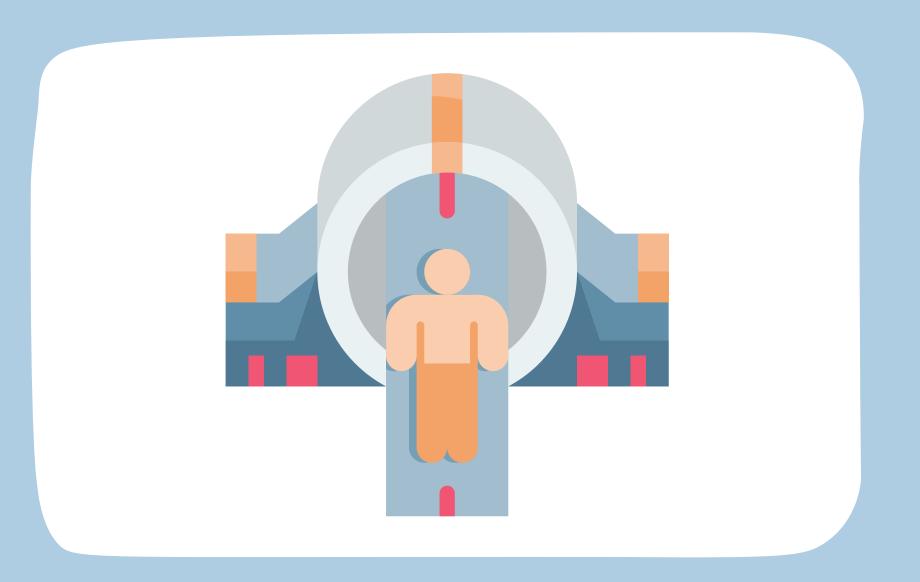
DETEKCIJA OZLJEDA ABDOMENA IZ CT SLIKA

Bruno Maršić Alen Vodopija Majda Bakmaz Ivana Krišto Zrinka Pećanić

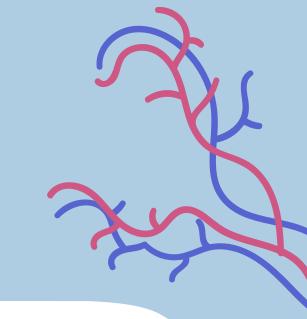


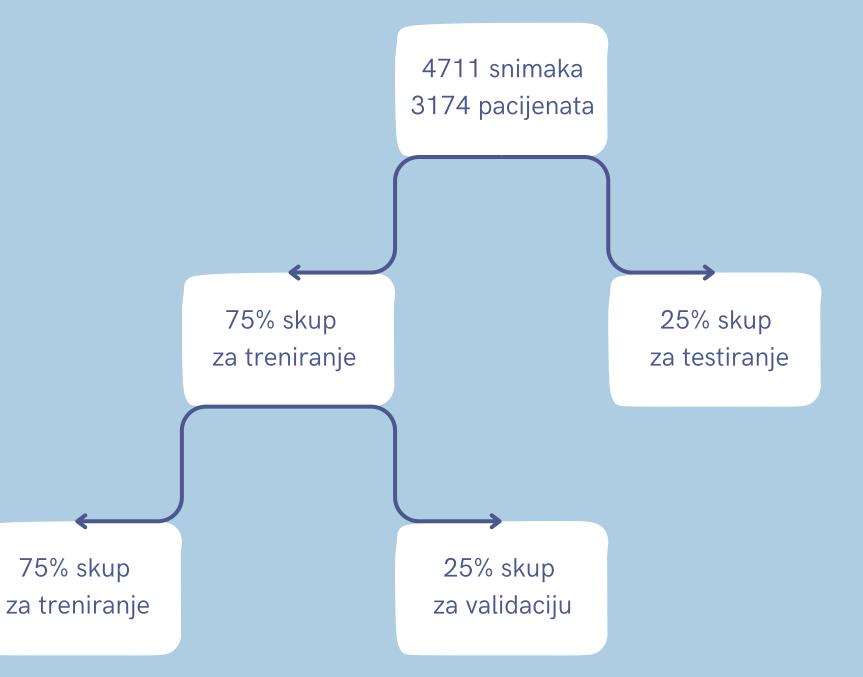




- traumatske ozljede -> najčešći su uzrok smrti u prvih
 40 godina života
- abdominalne ozljede često zahtijevaju hitnu kiruršku intervenciju - važna brza dijagnoza
- CT detaljno i relativno brzo snimanje presjeka abdomena
- primjena strojnog učenja detekcija ozljeda: unutarnje krvarenje, ozljede crijeva, bubrega, jetre i slezene
- RSNA 2023 Abdominal Trauma Detection AI Challenge

PODACI

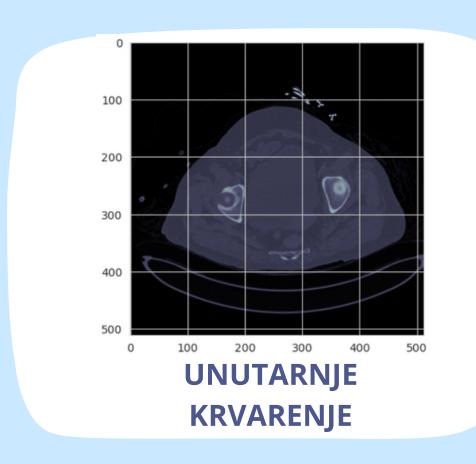


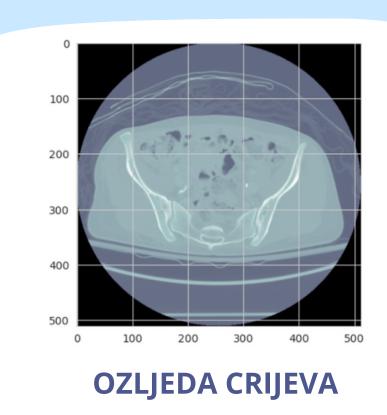


- oznake skupa:
 - binarne oznake za crijeva i unutarnje
 krvarenje -> 0 = bez ozljede, 1 = ozljeda
 - tri oznake za bubrege, jetru i slezenu-> 0 = bez ozljede, 1 = lakša ozljeda, 2 = teža ozljeda
- pretprocesiranje:
 - a. slike u DICOM formatu se pretvaraju u niz vrijednosti piksela u rasponu [0, 1]
 - b. primjena transformacija na niz
 - c. pretvorba u tenzor
- nebalansiran skup podataka -> malo pozitivnih (ozlijeđenih) primjera (!)

PODACI



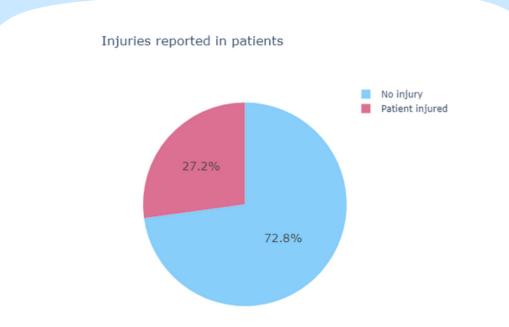


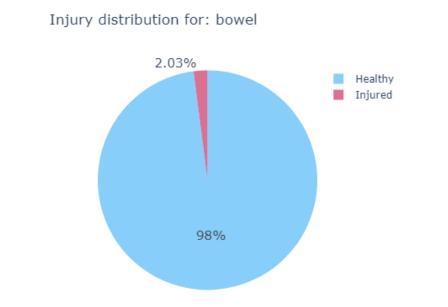


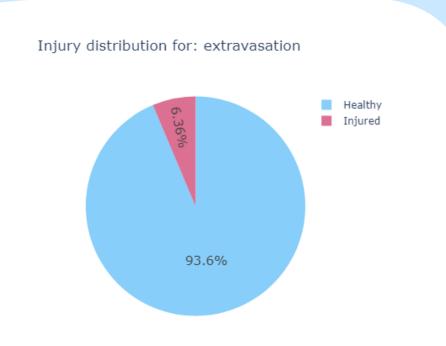


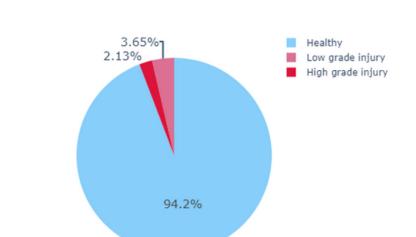


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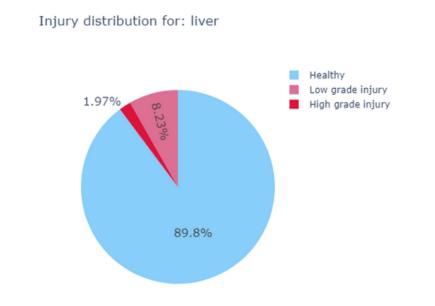


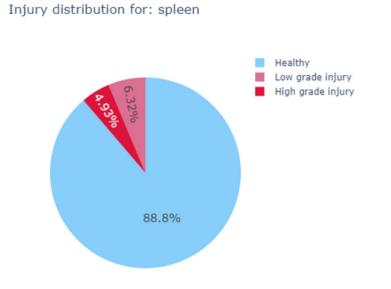






Injury distribution for: kidney







```
class CNNModel(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()

    self.input = nn.Conv2d(4, 3, kernel_size = 3)
    model = models.efficientnet_b0(weights = 'IMAGENET1K_V1')

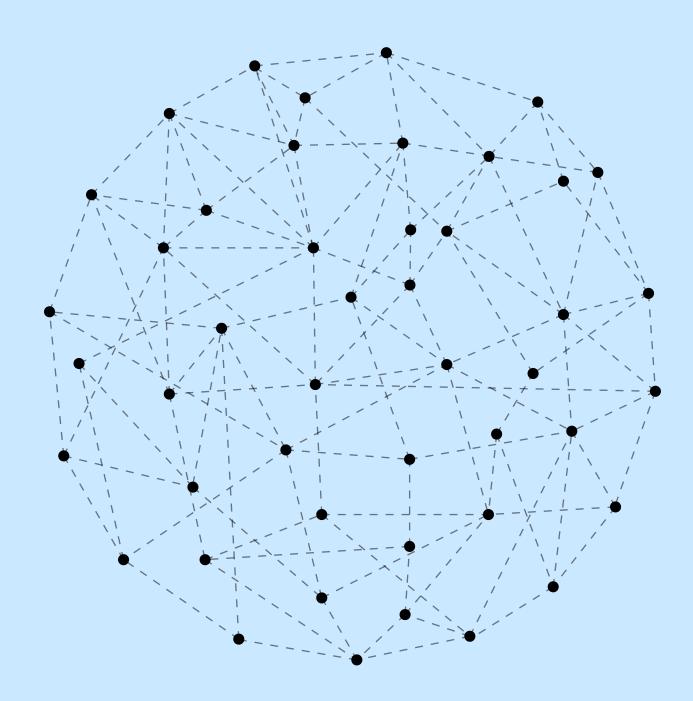
    self.features = model.features
    self.avgpool = model.avgpool

    self.bowel = nn.Linear(1280, 1)
    self.extravasation = nn.Linear(1280, 3)
    self.liver = nn.Linear(1280, 3)
    self.liver = nn.Linear(1280, 3)
    self.spleen = nn.Linear(1280, 3)
```

- CNN model baziran na već istreniranom EfficientNet-BO modelu
- hiperparametri modela:
 - learning rate = 0.0004, Adam optimizator
 - o batch size = 16
 - o broj epoha = 12
- gubitak unakrsne entropije



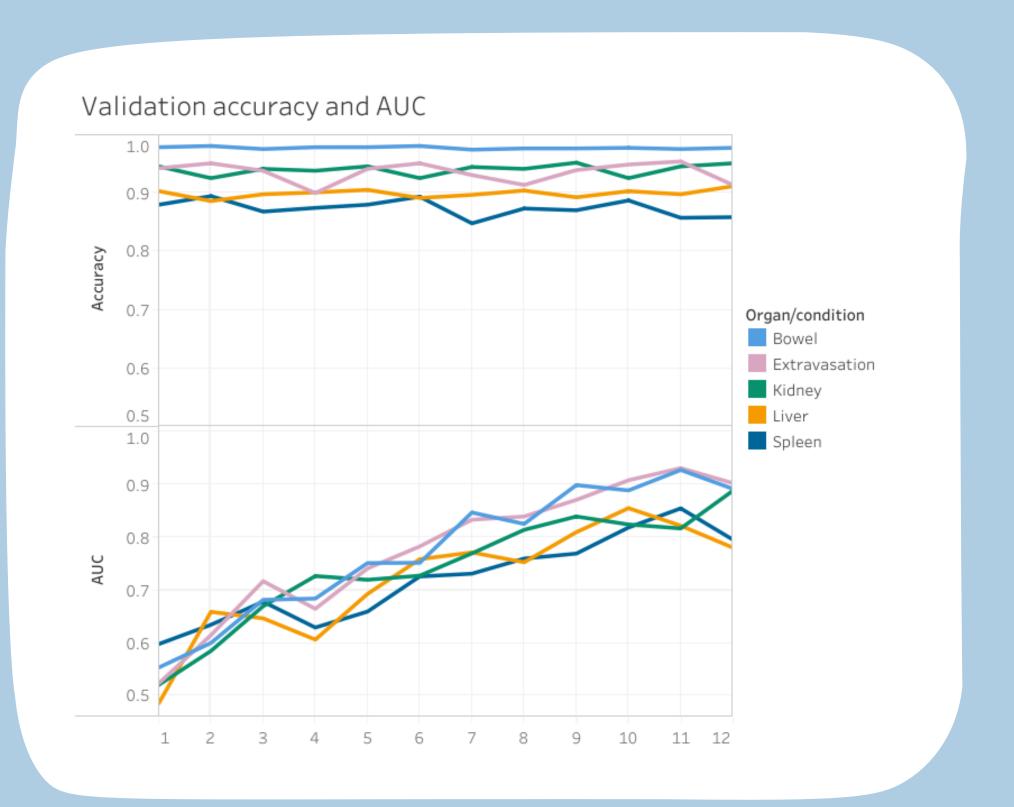
- crijeva i unutarnje krvarenje -> 1 izlazna vrijednost u rasponu [0, 1]
 - [x] vjerojatnost da postoji ozljeda
- bubrezi, jetra i slezena -> 3 izlazne vrijednosti, svaka u rasponu [0,1]:
 - [a, b, c]
 - a = vjerojatnost da organ nema ozljede
 - b = vjerojatnost da je organ lakše ozlijeđen
 - c = vjerojatnost da je organ teže ozlijeđen
- primjer predviđenih vrijednosti:
 - o bowel [0.01] nema ozljede na crijevima
 - extravasation [0.8] postoji unutarnje krvarenje
 - o kidney [0.1, 0.8, 0.1] bubreg ima lakšu ozljedu
 - liver [0.9, 0.1, 0.001] jetra nema ozljedu
 - o spleen [0.2, 0.1, 0.7] slezena ima težu ozljedu



METRIKE

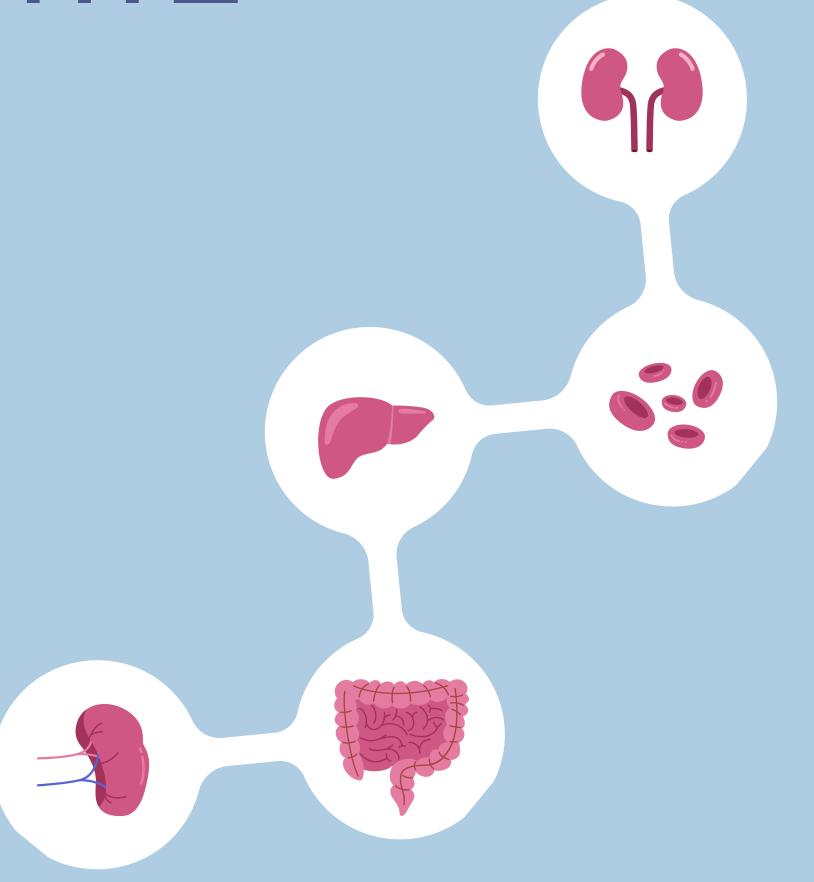
Injury type	Accuracy	AUC
Bowel	0.975584	0.927473
Extravasation	0.954352	0.930937
Liver	0.898089	0.821857
Kidney	0.945860	0.816676
Spleen	0.857749	0.854666

- točnost (accuracy) nepovoljna zbog prirode skupa podataka (nebalansiran)
- AUC (Area under the ROC Curve) bolji izbor
- validacija na kraju svake epohe

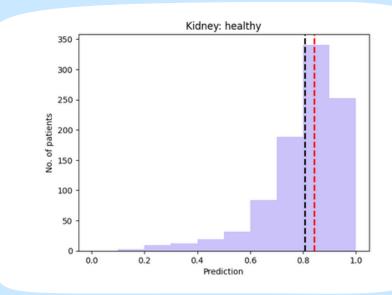


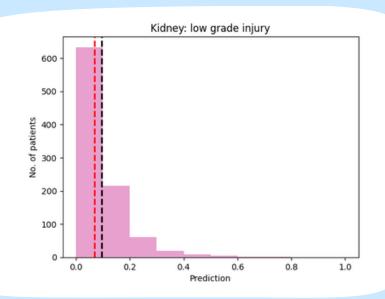
REZULTATI

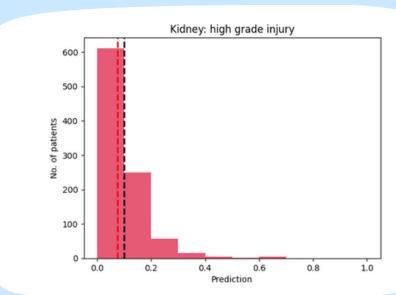
- prikaz predikcija histogramom: zastupljenost vjerojatnosti
 - idealne predikcije što bliže 0 ili 1 veća sigurnost pri donošenju zaključaka
- zadovoljavajući rezultati
 - o najbolje predikcije za crijeva i unutarnje krvarenje
- na većini slika nisu detektirane ozljede
 - o u skladu s ulaznim podacima



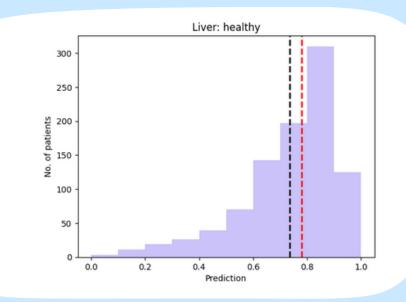


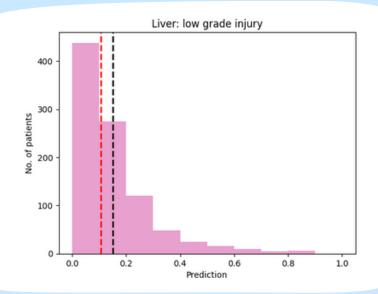


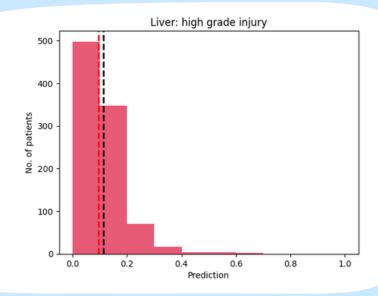




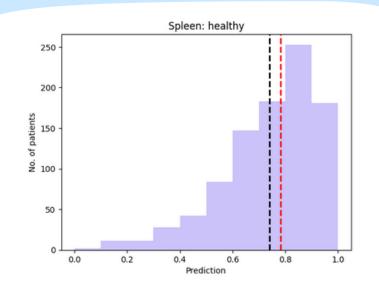


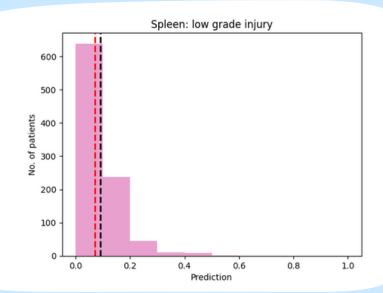


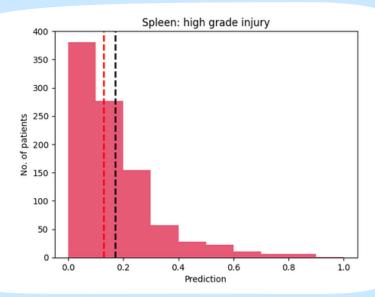




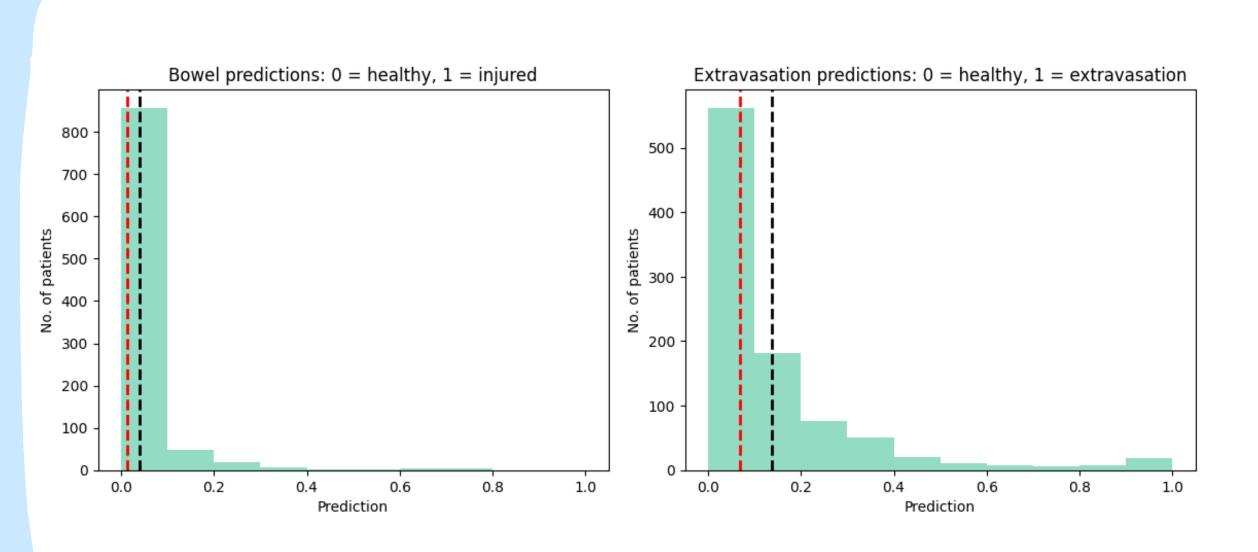




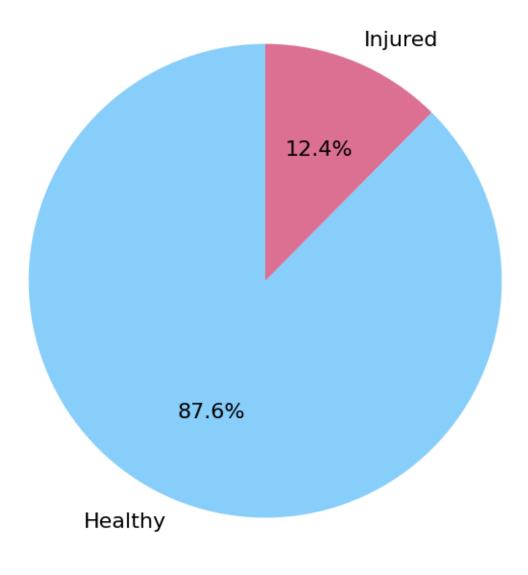




REZULTATI



Abdominal injury detection (any injury)



ZAKLJUČAK



- neuronske mreže moćan alat za analizu medicinskih slika
- zadovoljavajući rezultati s obzirom na prirodu ulaznih podataka i opseg projekta
- unaprjeđenje rezultata i eventualni budući rad - izrada mreže ("from scratch") specifične za ovaj skup podataka umjesto korištenja treniranih modela



