

Chest X-ray Classification for Covid-19 detection

Group 19

Chih-Chieh Chien, Cheng-Yu Chen, and Yun-Yi Lin

Background

- Covid-19 pandemic has caused millions of deaths worldwide
- Covid-19 is contagious
- No efficient way to detect Covid-19
- A chest x-ray cannot accurately distinguish between Covid-19 and other respiratory infections

Cases	Deaths
171,944,492	3,576,062

Literature survey

- Transfer learning and fine-tuning with VGG16
Accuracy: 95%, Classes: Covid-19, Pneumonia, Normal
- Image augmentation and transfer learning with Densenet201
Accuracy: 97%, Classes: Covid-19, Viral Pneumonia, Normal
- Normalization and transfer learning with Resnet50
Accuracy: 96%, Classes: Covid-19, Other pneumonia, Normal

Dataset

- Public data from Kaggle
- 4000 chest X-ray images
- Image dimension is 299*299*3
- 4 Classes: Covid-19, Lung Opacity, Normal, Viral Pneumonia

	Training	Validation	Testing
Normal	800	100	100
Covid-19	800	100	100
Lung Opacity	800	100	100
Viral Pneumonia	800	100	100

Dataset



Covid-19



Lung Opacity



Normal

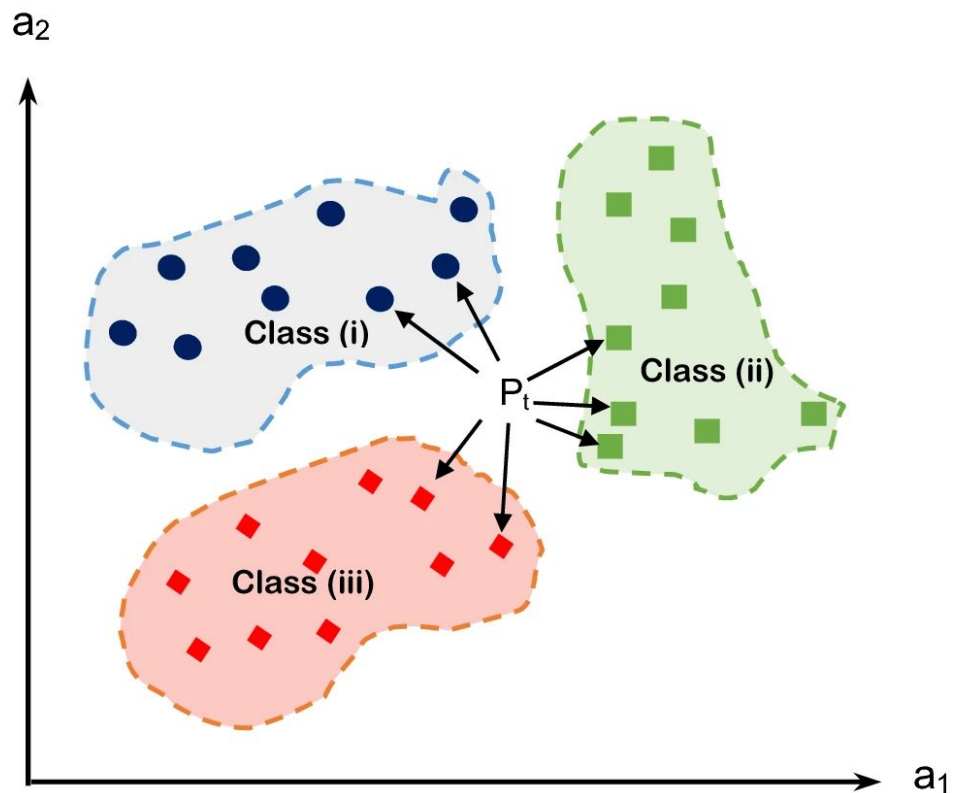


Viral Pneumonia

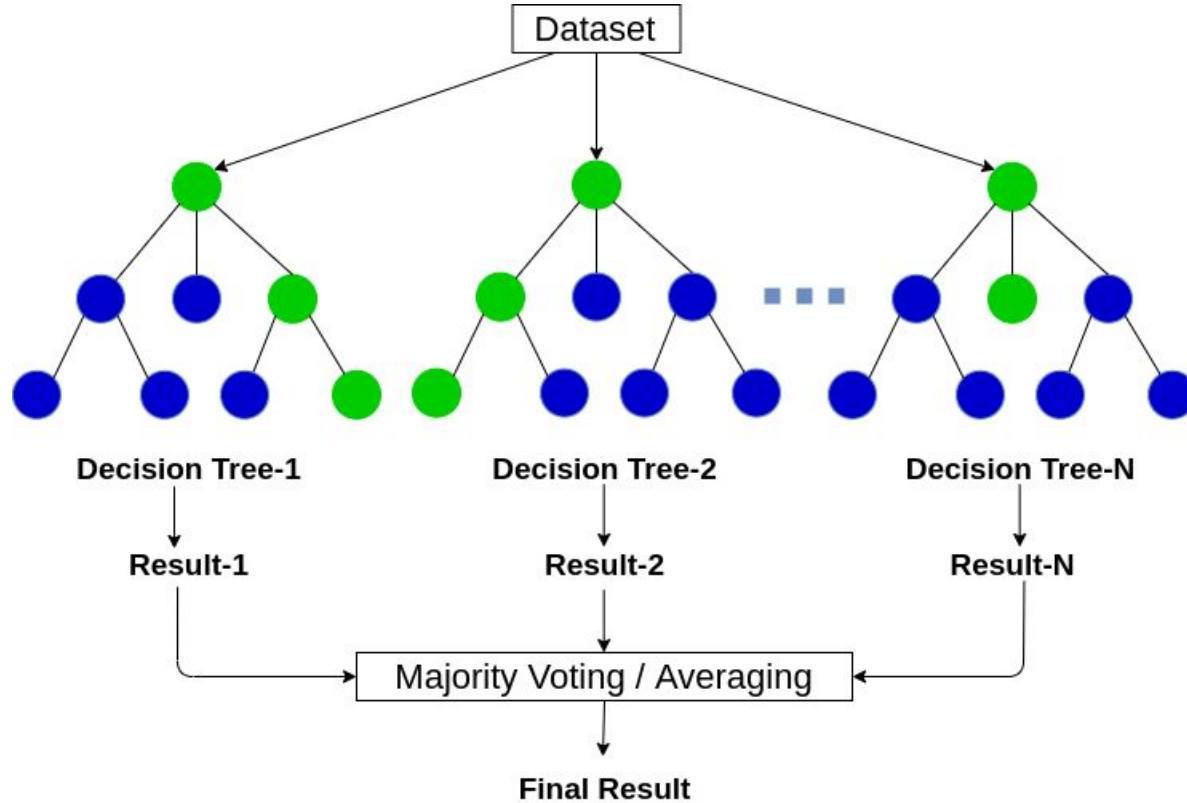
Details on the model used

- ML
 - K Nearest Neighbor
 - Random forest
- DL
 - VGG19
 - ResNet50
 - DenseNet121
 - InceptionV3
 - Xception

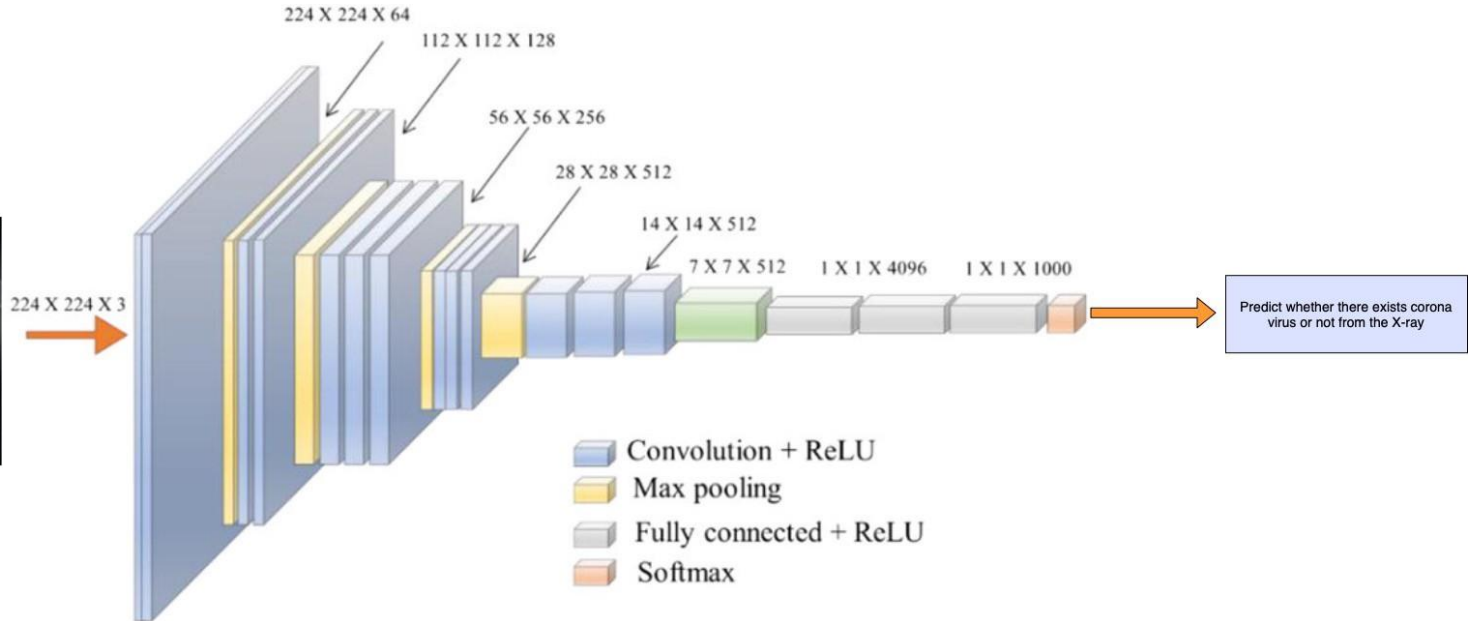
K Nearest Neighbor (k-NN)



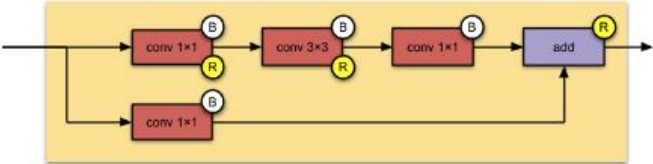
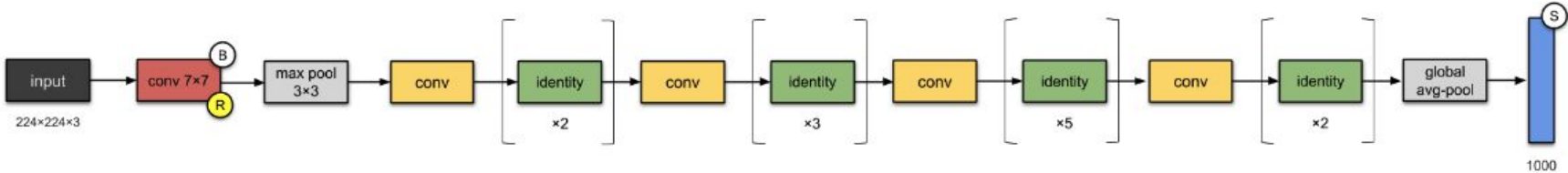
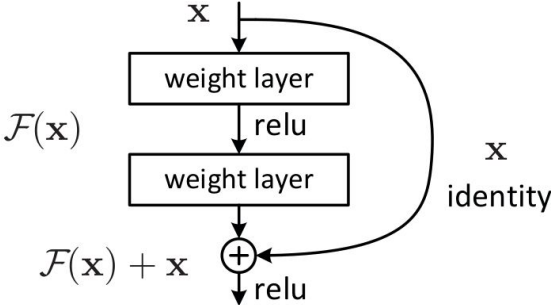
Random forest (RF)



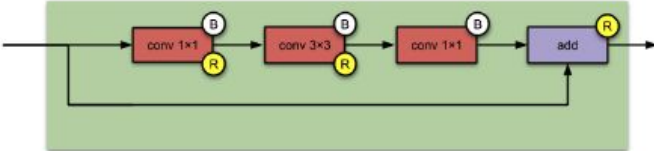
VGG19



ResNet

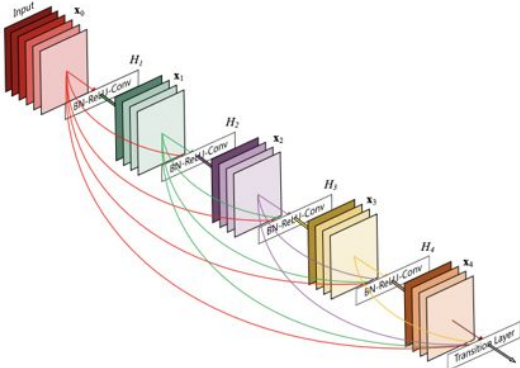


Conv block



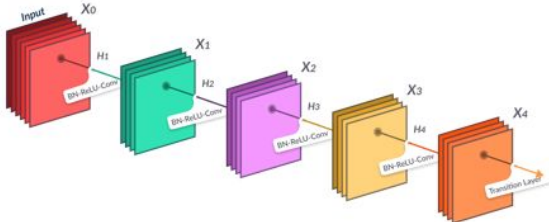
Identity block

DenseNet



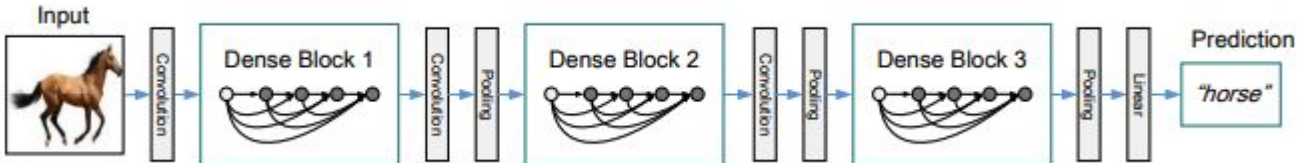
DenseNet Structure

$$a^{[l]} = g([a^{[0]}, a^{[1]}, a^{[2]}, \dots, a^{[l-1]}])$$



ResNet Structure

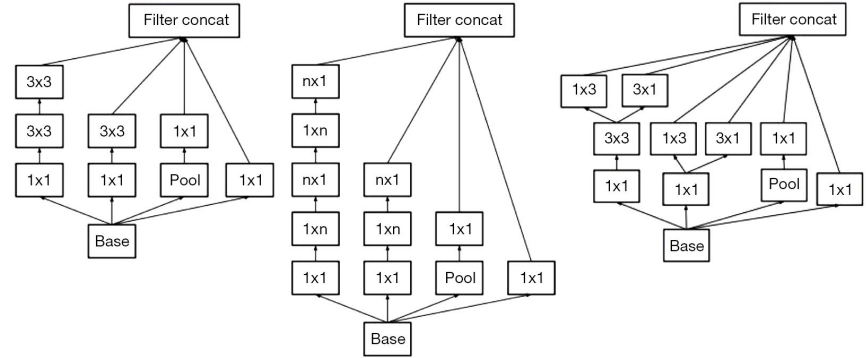
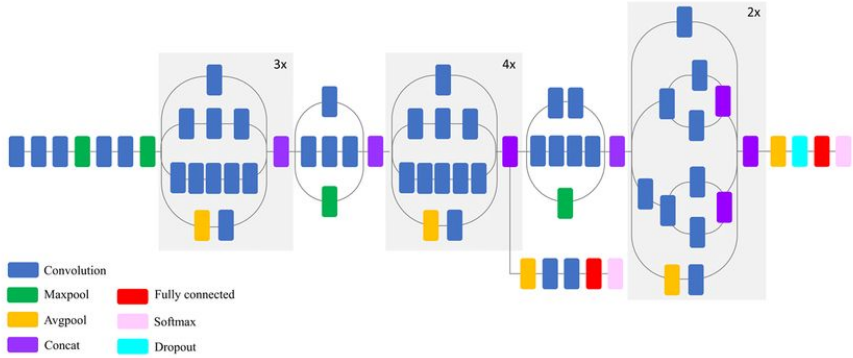
$$a^{[l]} = g(z^{[l+1]} + a^{[l]})$$



DenseNet

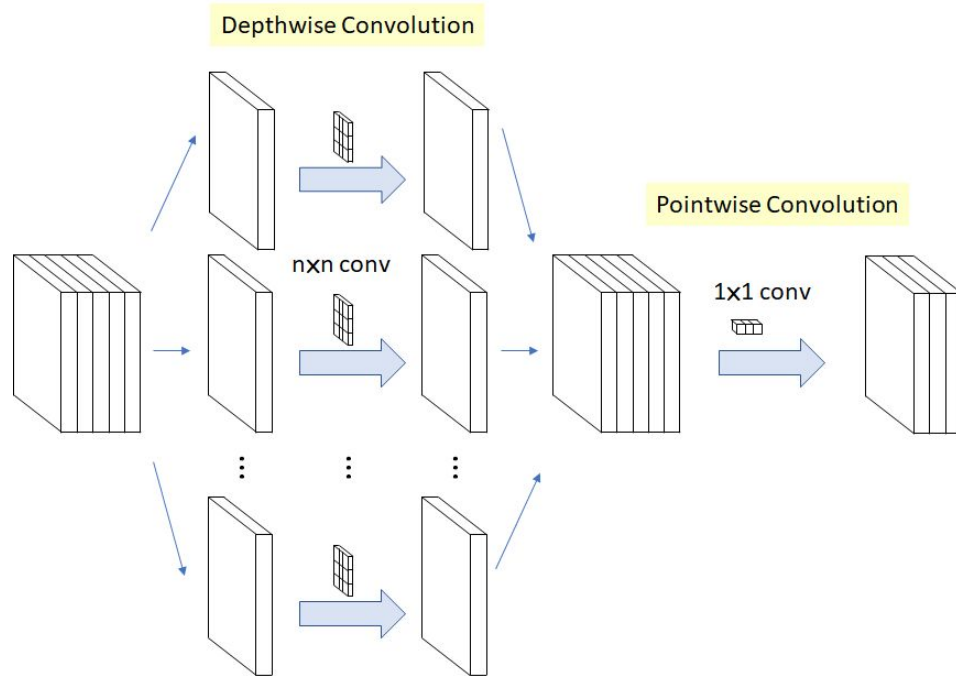
Layers	Output Size	DenseNet-121	DenseNet-169	DenseNet-201	DenseNet-264
Convolution	112×112		7×7 conv, stride 2		
Pooling	56×56		3×3 max pool, stride 2		
Dense Block (1)	56×56	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$
Transition Layer (1)	56×56		1×1 conv		
	28×28		2×2 average pool, stride 2		
Dense Block (2)	28×28	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$
Transition Layer (2)	28×28		1×1 conv		
	14×14		2×2 average pool, stride 2		
Dense Block (3)	14×14	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 24$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 32$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 48$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 64$
Transition Layer (3)	14×14		1×1 conv		
	7×7		2×2 average pool, stride 2		
Dense Block (4)	7×7	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 16$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 32$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 32$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 48$
Classification Layer	1×1		7×7 global average pool		
			1000D fully-connected, softmax		

InceptionV3



Xception

- Inception Network + Depthwise separable convolution



Result with Different Models

With 400 testing image

Model \ Accuracy	(w/o) fine-tuning	With fine-tuning
VGG19	84.25%	92.25%
ResNet50	69.50%	91.75%
DenseNet121	48.75%	91.25%
InceptionV3	51.00%	89.50%
Xception	63.00%	89.00%

Model	Accuracy
k-NN	73.25%
RF	82%

Further work to be completed

- Try some image augmentation method
- Use different models

Reference

- [1] A. Makris, I. Kontopoulos, and K. Tserpes COVID-19 detection from chest X-Ray images using Deep Learning and Convolutional Neural Networks
- [2] M.E.H. Chowdhury, T. Rahman, A. Khandakar, R. Mazhar, M.A. Kadir, Z.B. Mahbub, K.R. Islam, M.S. Khan, A. Iqbal, N. Al-Emadi, M.B.I. Reaz, M. T. Islam, "Can AI help in screening Viral and COVID-19 pneumonia?" IEEE Access, Vol. 8, 2020, pp. 132665 - 132676.
- [3] Ko H, Chung H, Kang WS, Kim KW, Shin Y, Kang SJ, Lee JH, Kim YJ, Kim NY, Jung H, Lee J COVID-19 Pneumonia Diagnosis Using a Simple 2D Deep Learning Framework With a Single Chest CT Image: Model Development and Validation J Med Internet Res 2020;22(6):e19569
- [4] K. Simonyan and A. Zisserman, "Very deep convolutional networks for large-scale image recognition," arXiv preprint arXiv:1409.1556, 2014.
- [5] K. He, X. Zhang, S. Ren, and J. Sun. Deep residual learning for image recognition. In CVPR, 2016
- [6] Gao Huang, Zhuang Liu, Laurens van der Maaten, Kilian Q. Weinberger; Densely Connected Convolutional Networks, Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 2017, pp. 4700-4708
- [7] C. Szegedy, V. Vanhoucke, S. Ioffe, J. Shlens, and Z. Wojna. Rethinking the inception architecture for computer vision. arXiv preprint arXiv:1512.00567, 2015.
- [8] F. Chollet. Xception: Deep learning with depthwise separable convolutions. arXiv preprint arXiv:1610.02357v2, 2016