

# CNN-based transfer learning-BiLSTM network : A novel approach for COVID-19 infection detection(2021)

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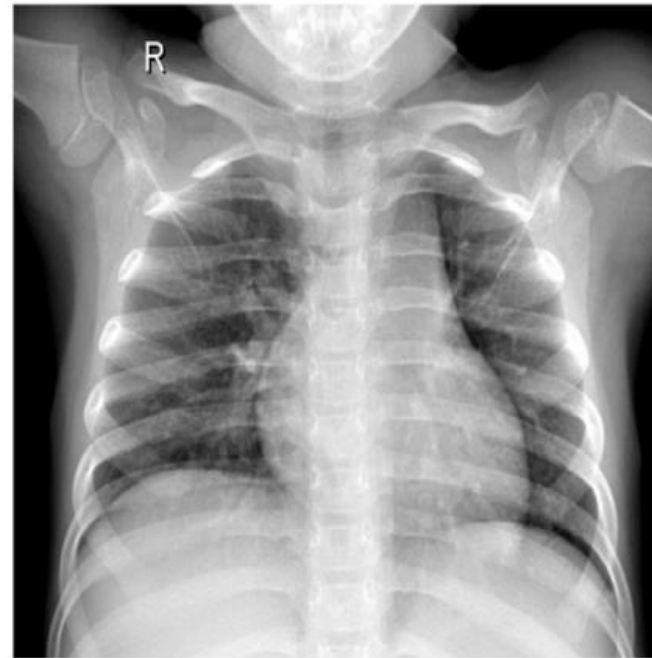
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## COVID-19

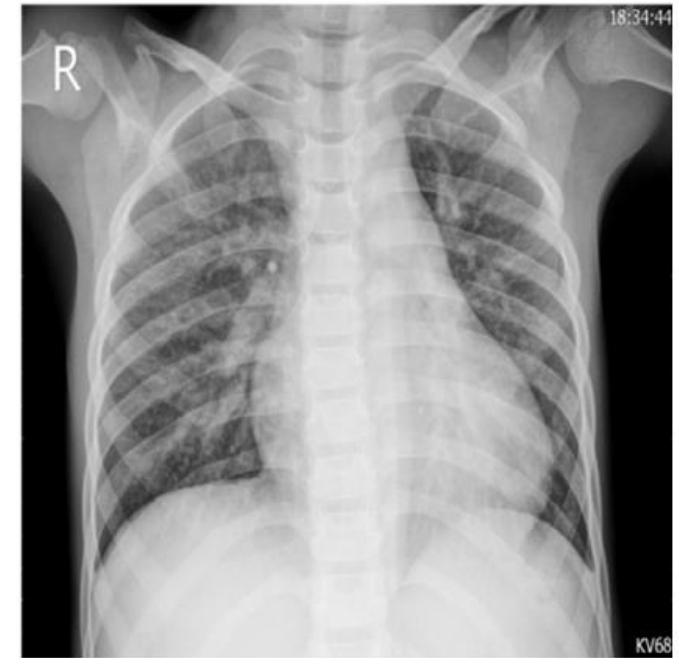
- COVID-19는 PCR 검사로 대부분 감염 여부를 판단하였음
- CT, 흉부 X-ray와 같은 의료 영상으로도 감염 여부가 판단되어야 확산을 방지할 수 있음
- 하지만 육안으로 폐렴과 구분하기가 힘들



a) COVID-19



b) Normal



c) Viral Pneumonia

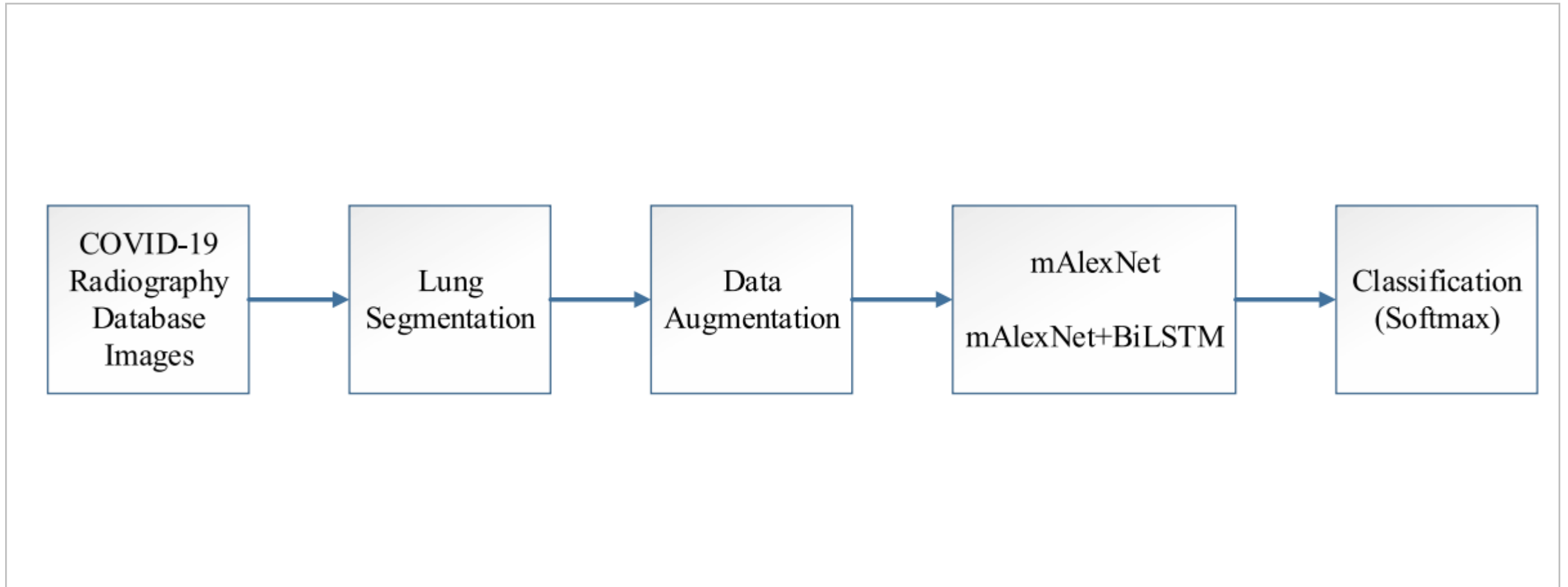
**PCR검사가 아닌 흉부 X-Ray 사진으로  
COVID-19 감염여부를 확인하려고 함**

## Key Idea

- Preprocessing the dataset
- Transfer Learning(mAlexNet)
- Hybrid architecture(mAlexNet+BiLSTM)

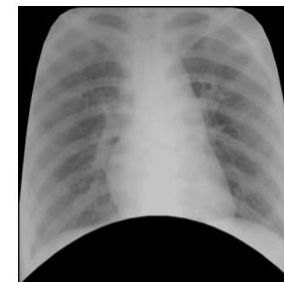
## Block Diagram

- Preprocessing : Lung Segmentation + Data Augmentation
- mAlexNet, mAlexNet+BiLSTM 각각을 활용한 COVID-19 Classification

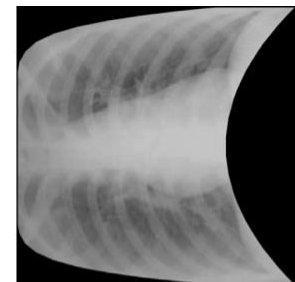


## Lung Segmentation

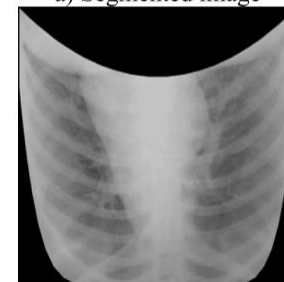
- 노이즈나 폐와 관련이 없는 부분들로 인해 잘못된 예측을 할 수도 있음.
- 이를 방지하기 위해 흉부 사진을 폐가 존재하는 부분만 cropping 하도록 preprocessing함
- 적은 Data 수로 인한 overfitting 방지를 위해 rotation 방법을 활용하여 데이터 증강



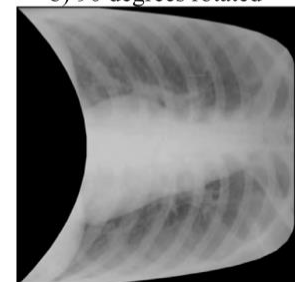
a) Segmented image



b) 90 degrees rotated



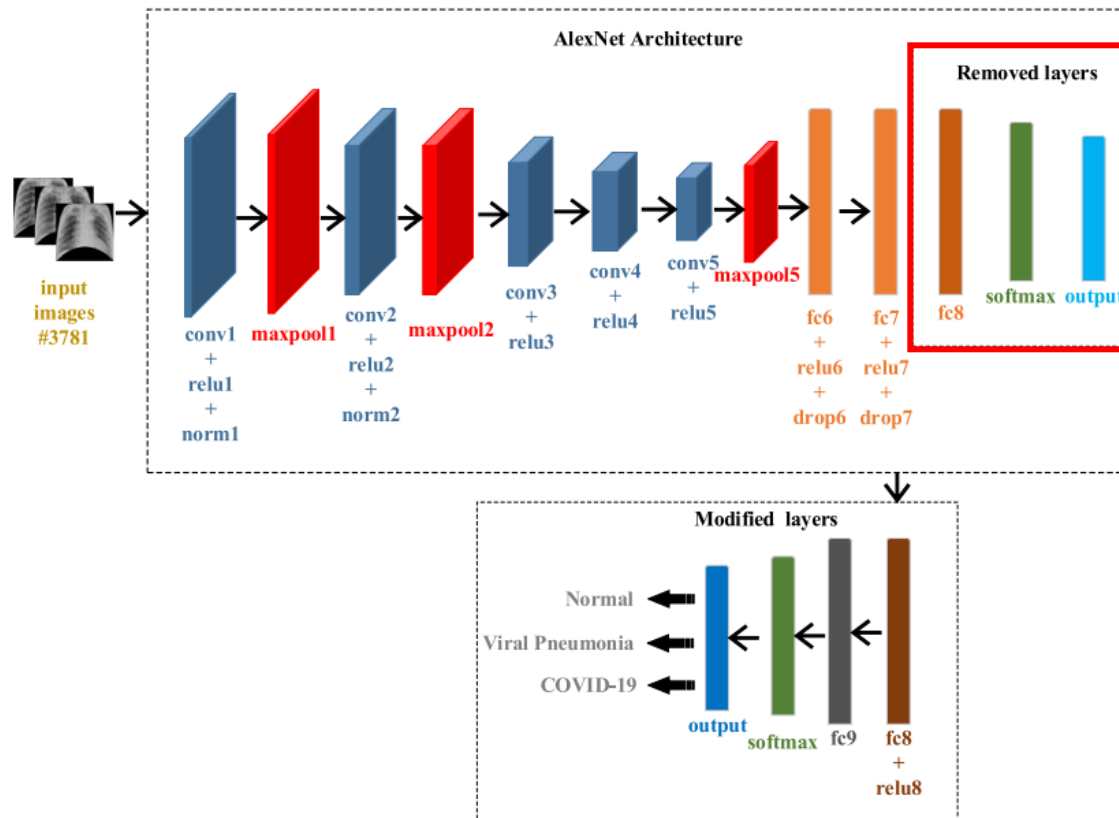
c) 180 degrees rotated



d) 270 degrees rotated

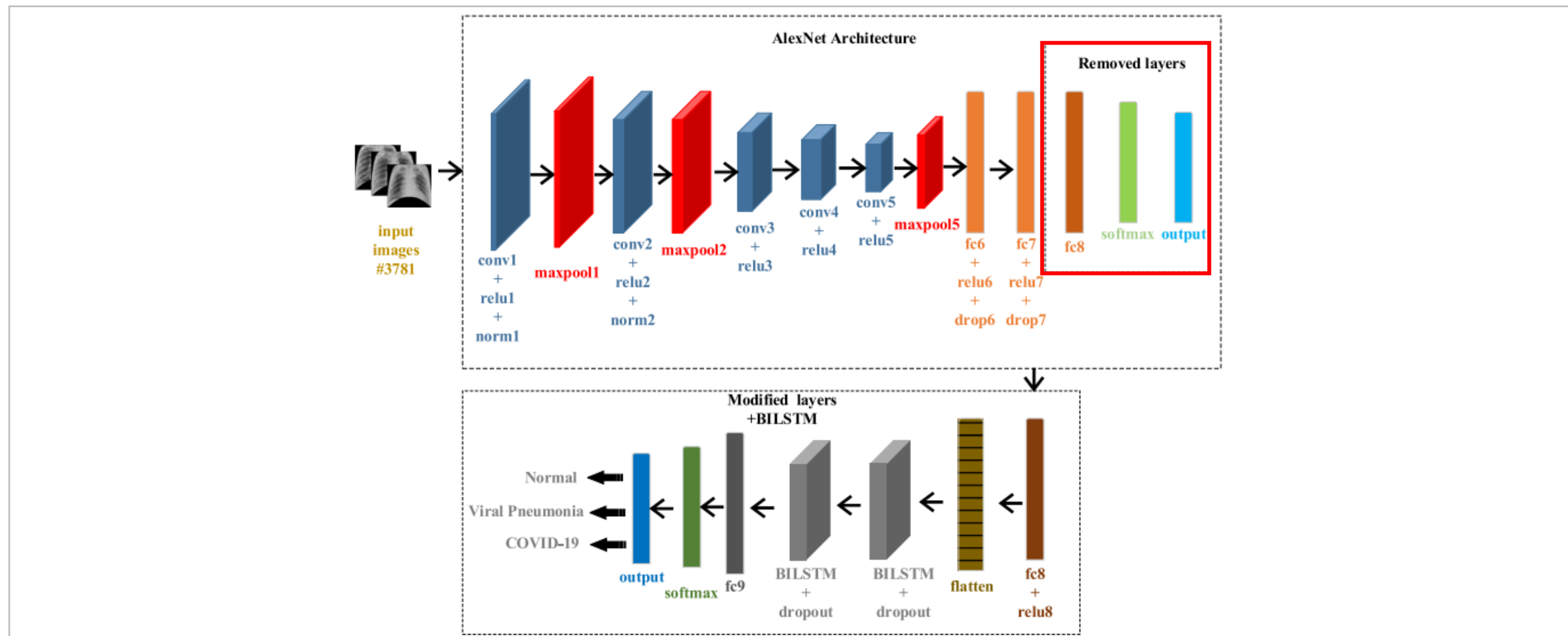
## mAlexNet architecture

- Transfer learning based modified AlexNet
- 기존 AlexNet에서 classification을 위한 layer만을 수정하여 대규모 dataset으로 부터 학습한 feature extraction 능력을 전이학습함



## mAlexNet-BiLSTM architecture

- mAlexNet에 BiLSTM 구조를 추가한 hybrid architecture
- CNN구조는 feature extraction을 진행, BiLSTM 구조는 classification을 위한 구조





## COVID-19 Radiography Database

- COVID-19 Radiography Database 사용
- Posterior-to-anterior 흉부 X-ray image로 이루어짐

Number of samples belonging to each class in the COVID-19 Radiography Database.

Class	Number of samples
COVID-19	219
Viral Pneumonia	1345
Normal	1341
Total	2905

## mAlexNet과 hybrid architecture의 비교

- Hybrid model이 mAlexNet에 비해서 모든 지표면에서 좋은 성능을 보임
- 하지만 유의미한 차이가 있다고 생각이 들지는 않음

	V	N	C		
V	180	3		98.4 %	1.6 %
N	5	188	2	96.4 %	3.6 %
C			159	100.0 %	
	97.3 %	98.4 %	98.8 %	mAlexNet	
	2.7 %	1.6 %	1.2 %		

	V	N	C		
V	179	4		97.8 %	2.2 %
N	3	192		98.5 %	1.5 %
C			159	100.0 %	
	98.4 %	98.0 %	100.0 %	mAlexNet + BiLSTM	
	1.6 %	2.0 %			

Performance metrics of the proposed architectures.

Architecture	Acc. (%)	Error	Recall	Specificity	Precision	False Positive rate	F1-score	AUC	MCC	Kappa
mAlexNet	98.14	0.0186	0.9826	0.9906	0.9816	0.0094	0.9820	0.9855	0.9726	0.9581
mAlexNet + BiLSTM	98.70	0.0130	0.9876	0.9933	0.9877	0.0067	0.9876	0.9900	0.9809	0.9707

## 다른 연구들과의 비교

- 가장 높은 정확도를 보여주지는 않지만, 다른 연구들과 비교하였을 때 간단한 구조로 높은 정확도를 보여주고 있음

Comparison of the proposed hybrid method with previous studies.

Study	Method	Accuracy (%)
Wang and Wong [63]	Deep Learning	92.30
Afshar, Heidarian, Naderkhani, Oikonomou, Plataniotis and Mohammadi [64]	Capsule network	95.70
Chowdhury, Rahman, Khandakar, Mazhar, Kadir, Mahbub, Islam, Khan, Iqbal and Al-Emadi [30]	Transfer Learning	97.94
Farooq and Hafeez [65]	Transfer Learning	96.20
Ucar and Korkmaz [41]	Bayes-SqueezeNet	98.30
Apostolopoulos and Mpesiana [66]	Transfer Learning	93.48
Xu, Jiang, Ma, Du, Li, Lv, Yu, Ni, Chen and Su [67]	ResNet + Location Attention	86.70
Ozturk, Talo, Yildirim, Baloglu, Yildirim and Acharya [42]	DarkCovidNet	87.02
Narin, Kaya and Pamuk [45]	Transfer Learning	98.00
Asif and Wenhui [39]	Transfer Learning	96.00
Nour, Cömert and Polat [38]	Deep-Machine Learning	98.97
Khan, Shah and Bhat [43]	Transfer Learning	95.00
Gupta, Anjum, Gupta and Katarya [68]	InstaCovNet-19	99.08
Sethy and Behera [69]	ResNet50 + SVM	95.40
Hemdan, Shouman and Karar [70]	VGG19	90.00
Rahimzadeh and Attar [71]	Xception + ResNet50V2	91.40
<b>Proposed Method</b>	<b>Hybrid</b>	<b>98.70</b>

## Conclusions

- 대규모 데이터셋으로 학습한 모델의 feature extracting을 위한 layer를 전이학습
- 전이학습만을 사용했을 때는 98.14%, hybrid model을 사용했을 때는 98.70%의 정확도를 보임
- 하지만, 이 결과가 data preprocessing에서 기인한 것인지 모델의 구조에서 기인한 것인지에 대한 실험이 추가적으로 이루어졌으면 좋을 것 같음

Q & A