

Deep learning based medical image standardization

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Our Team



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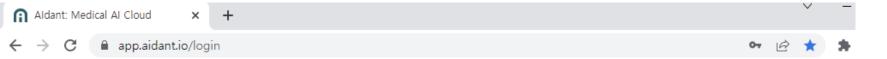
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- Professor at Asan Medical Center
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- IEEE Senior Member





Download 2000 high quality synthetic chest x-ray images at below site.

app.aidant.io/login



Synthetic Chest X-ray Images

Original Data

We trained a generative adversarial network with high-quality medical image data collected in a large domestic hospital. In the case of chest X-ray images, for example, about 100,000 images of normal and abnormal images each were used for training the model. The training process was conducted in a legitimate way through the Institutional Review Board (IRB) for research ethics.

Visual Turing Test

We conducted a Visual Turing Test with five specialists in thoracic radiology to verify the quality of the synthetic chest X-ray images. We prepared 100 pieces of real and synthetic images each, randomly mixed them, and then asked whether the presented image was real or synthetic one. The test results averaged about 60% accuracy, which shows that the synthetic image is very difficult to distinguish from the real image.

Synthetic Chest X-ray Images

Our synthetic chest X-ray images are provided as an 8-bit PNG file and have a size of 1024 x 1024 in pixel. To preserve the characteristics of the original data, the histogram equalization was not applied, and a minimal pre-processing was applied (clip the brightness of the top 1% on the original data). The original data is divided into normal and abnormal based on the diagnosis code, and the synthesized images learned based on this are also provided as normal and abnormal groups, respectively.

Sample Details

Samples of synthetic chest X-ray image data are provided in units of 1,000 each for normal and abnormal.



Al model as a good supporter

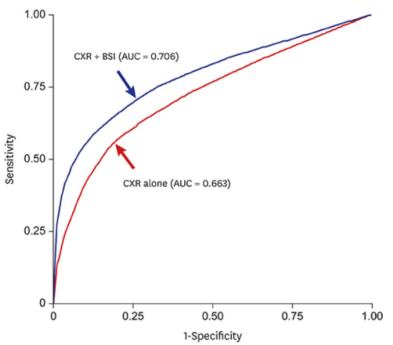


Fig. 1. The mean ROC curves for per-regional detection of subtle lung lesions on CXR without and with BSI by ten readers.

AUC = area under the ROC curve, ROC = receiver operating characteristic, CXR = standard chest radiographs, BSI = bone suppression image.

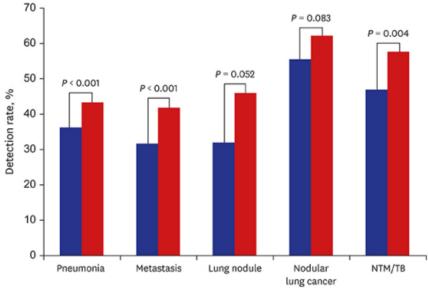
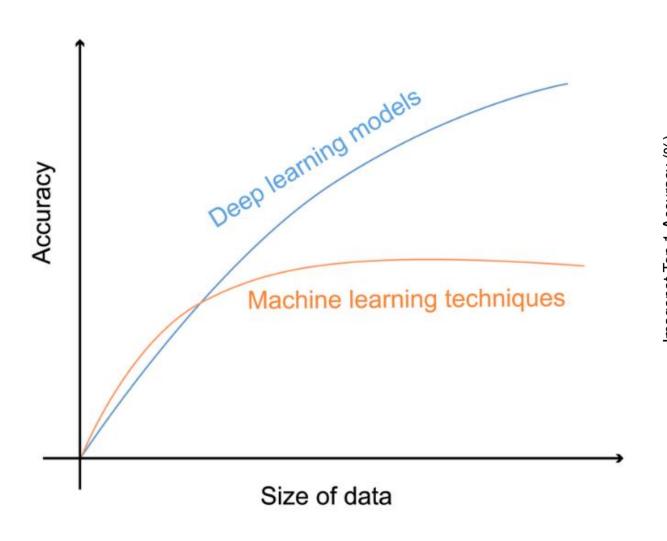
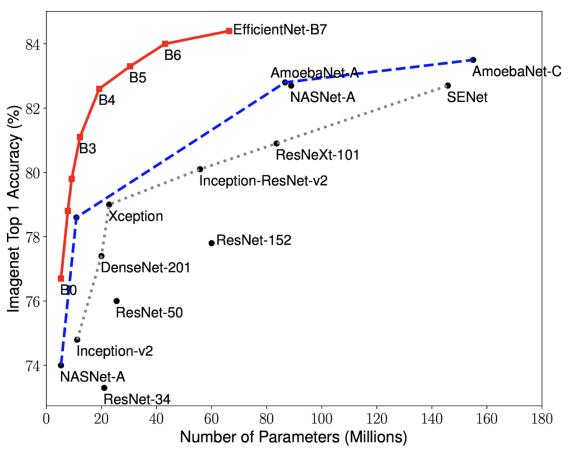


Fig. 2. The per-regional detection rate for five lung diseases on CXR without or with BSI. CXR = standard chest radiographs, BSI = bone suppression image, NTM/TB = non-tuberculous mycobacterial infection or pulmonary tuberculosis.

Al needs large amount of learnable data/parameters

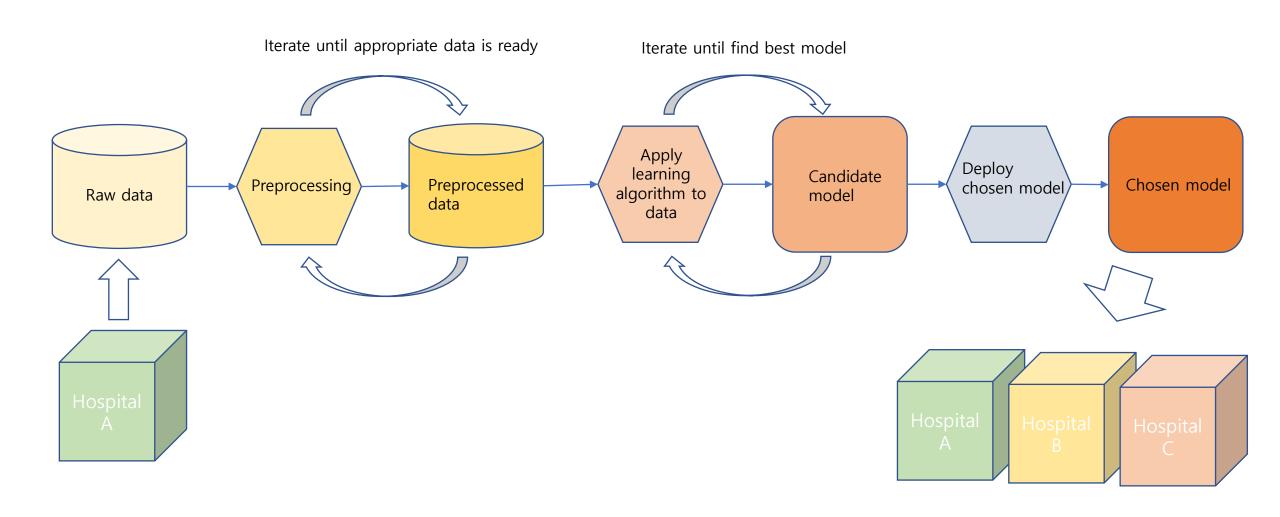






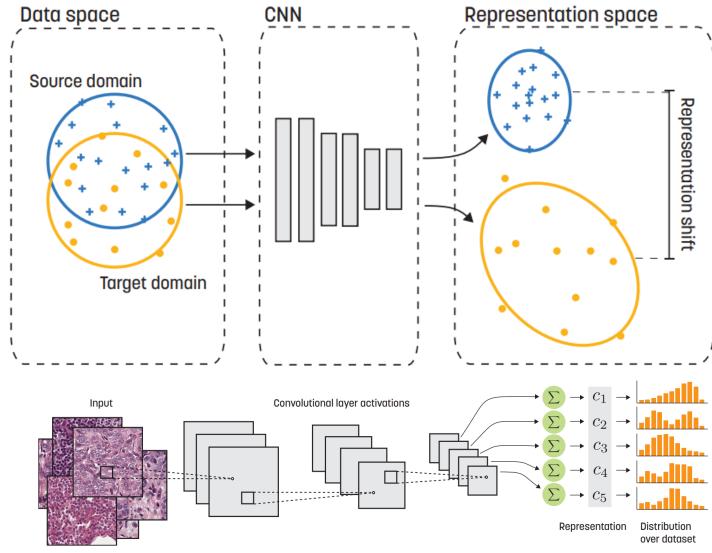
Standard protocol of data analysis





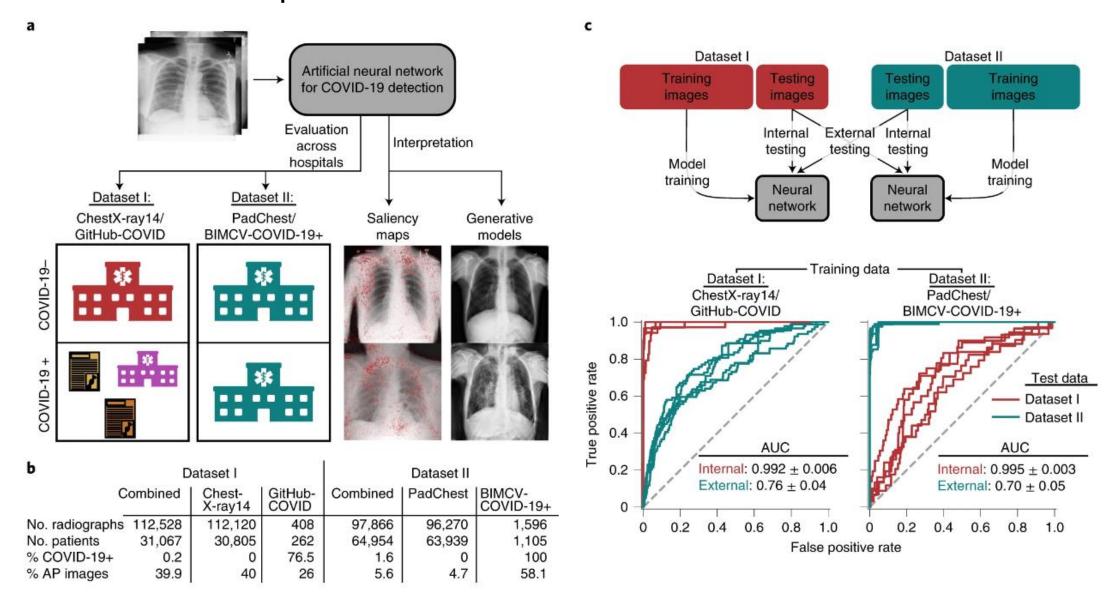
Standard protocol usually has generalization issue





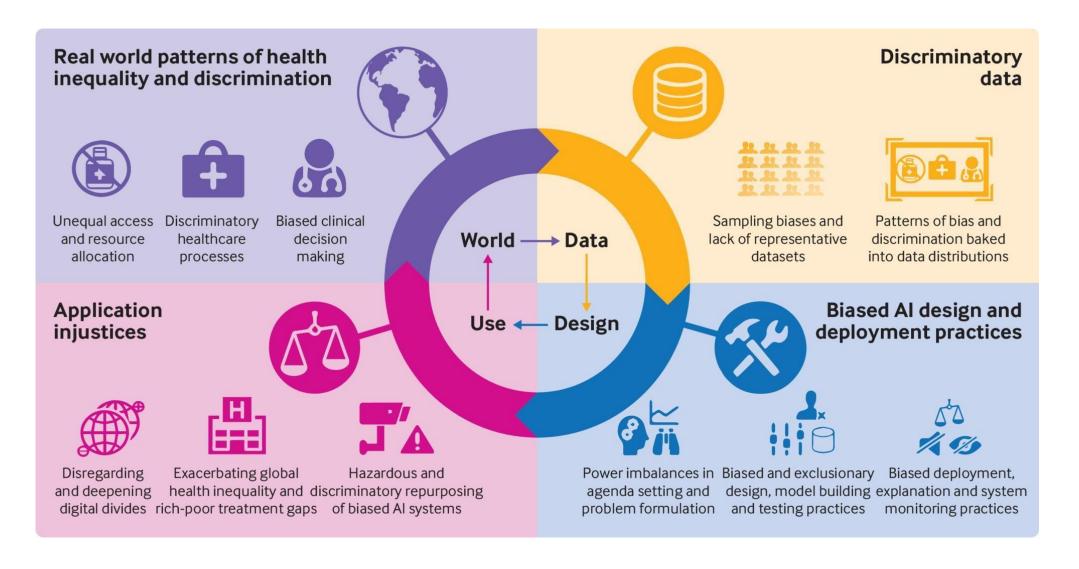
Domain discrepancies resulted in useless model





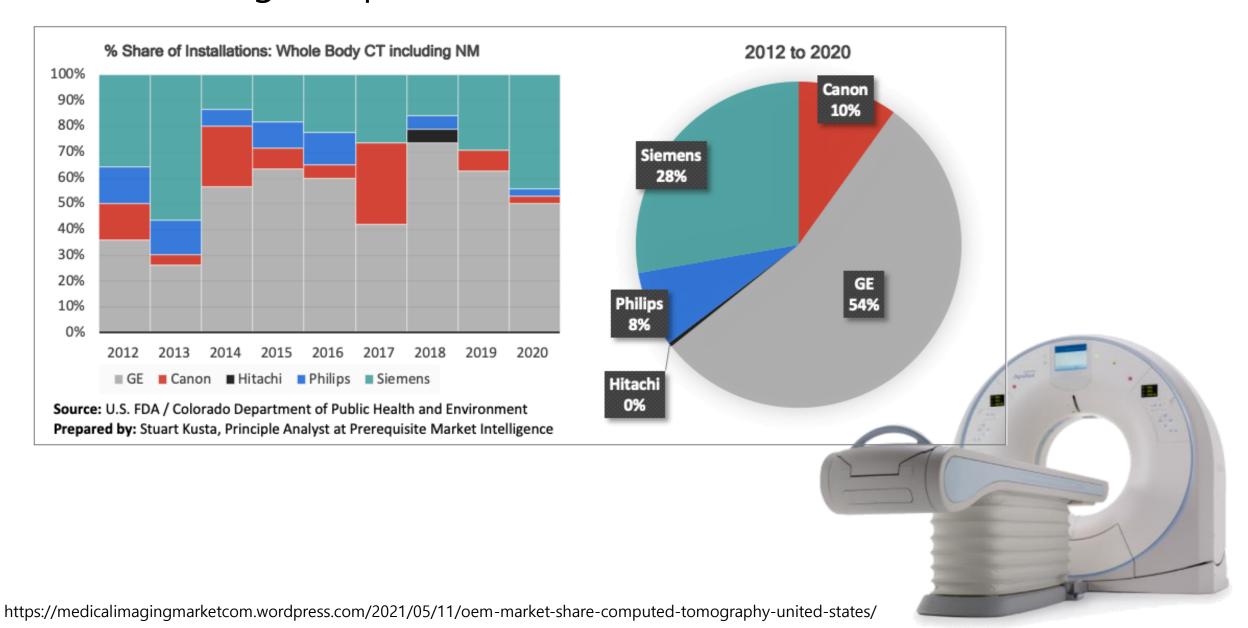
Standard protocol of data analysis should be adaptable





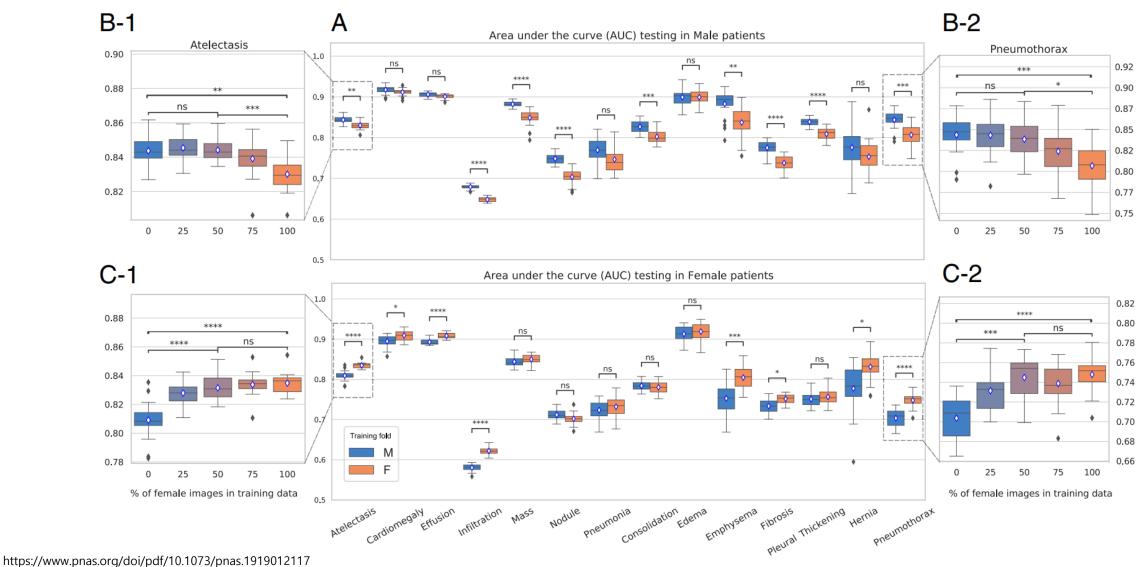
Medical image acquisition from different CT vendor





Medical image acquisition from different patient charac.

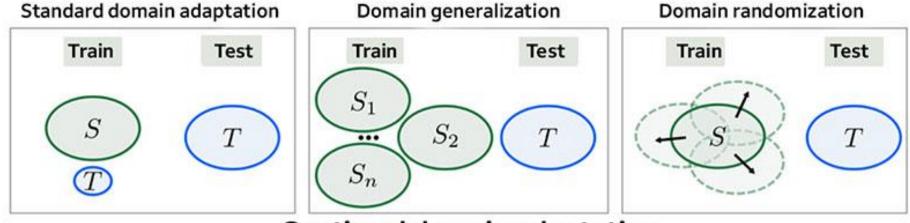




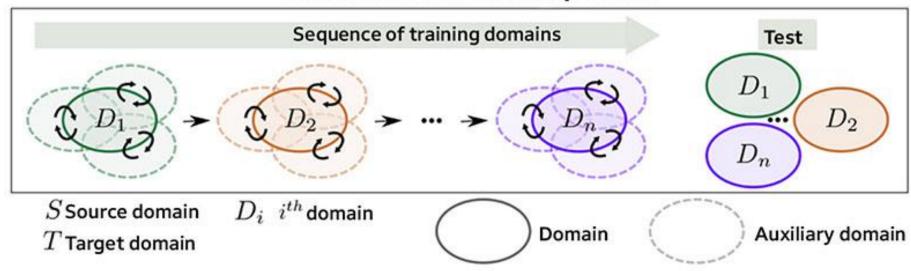
Gender imbalance in medical imaging datasets produces biased classifiers for computeraided diagnosis

Al should know specific domain or should be generalized



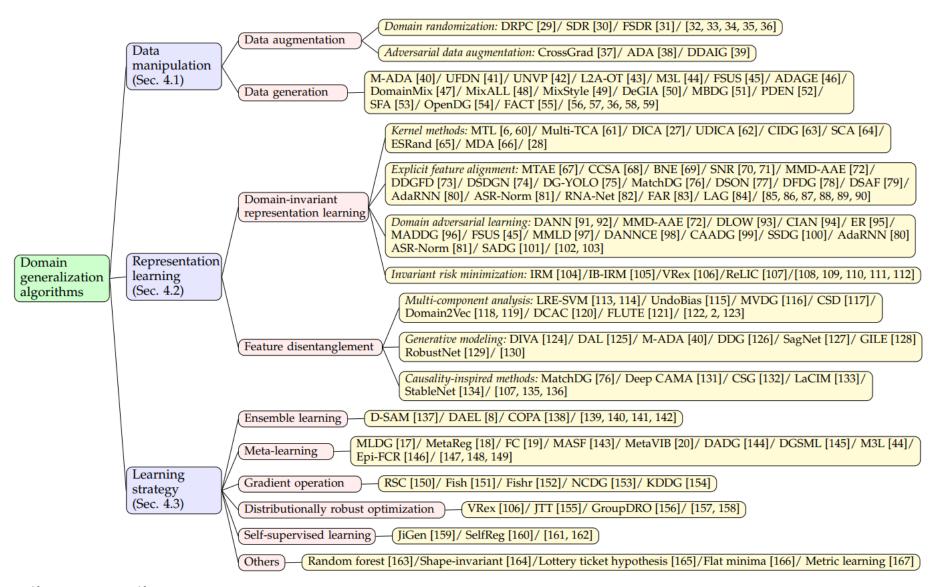


Continual domain adaptation



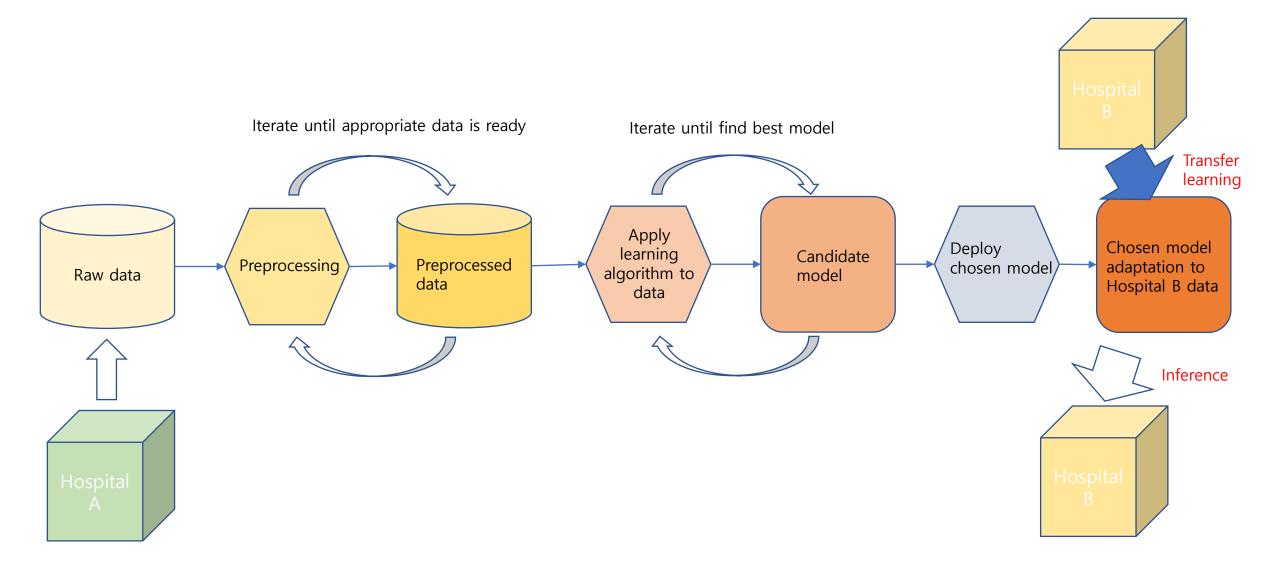
Many efforts for domain generalization/adaptation





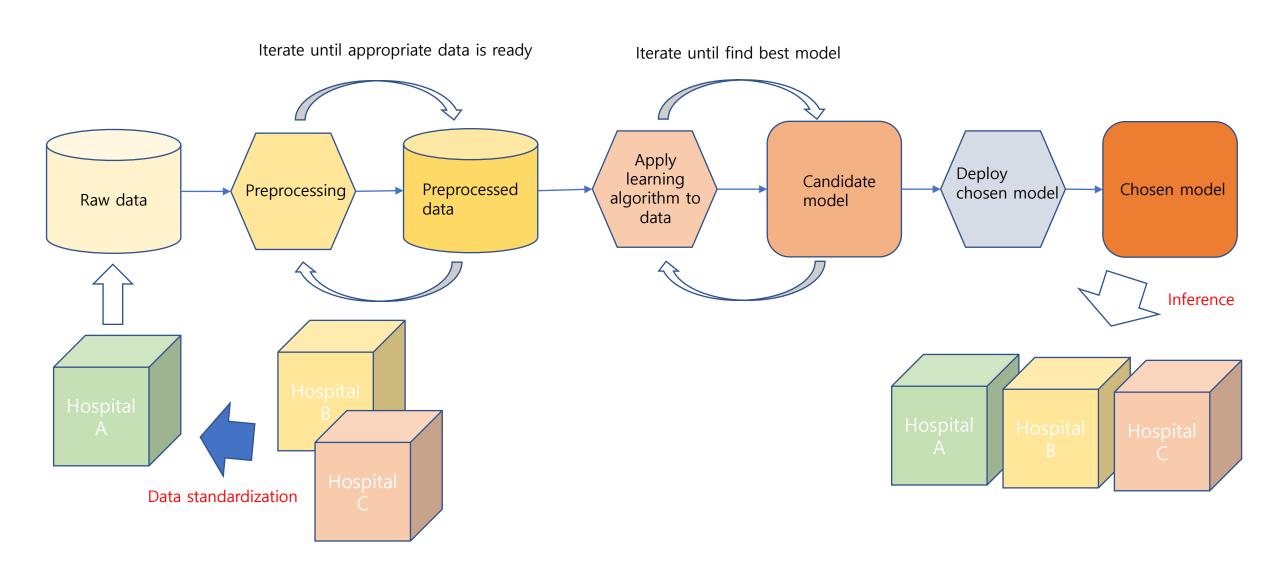
Model adaptation





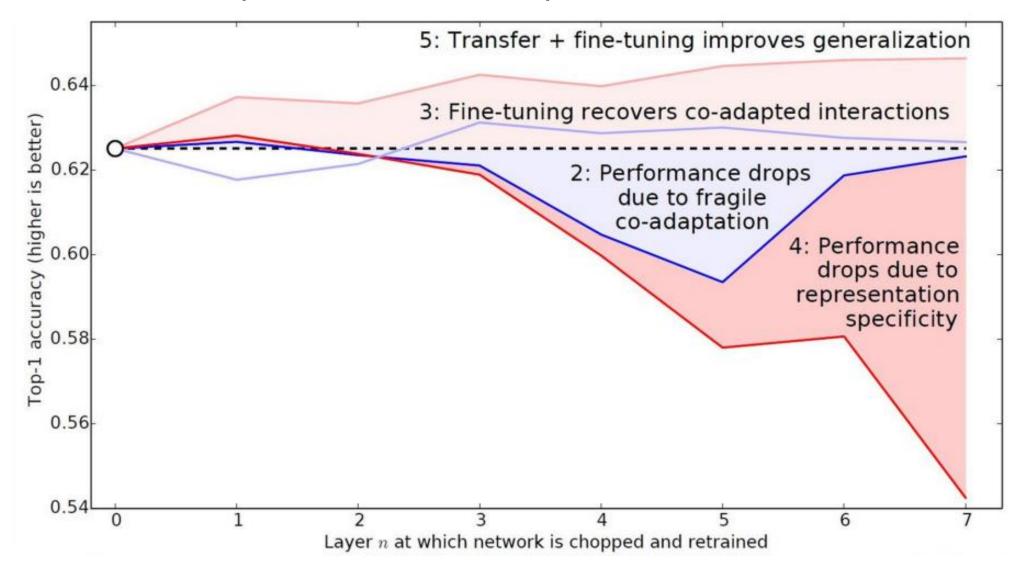
Data adaptation





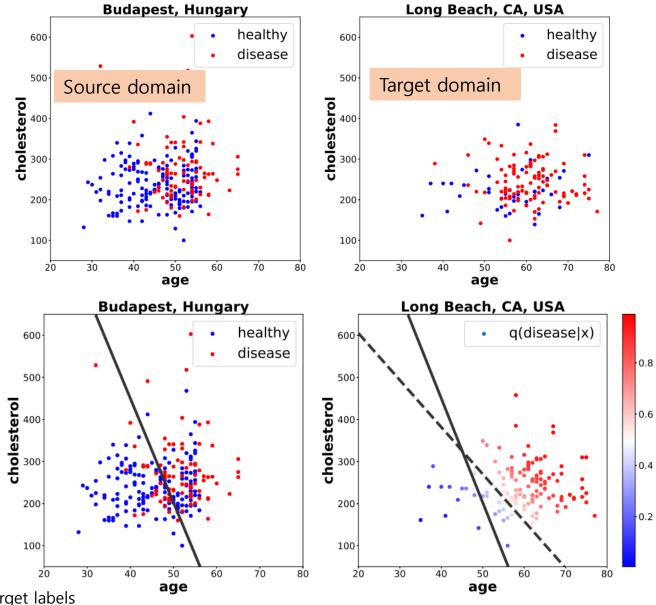
A research example of model adaptation





A research example of model adaptation

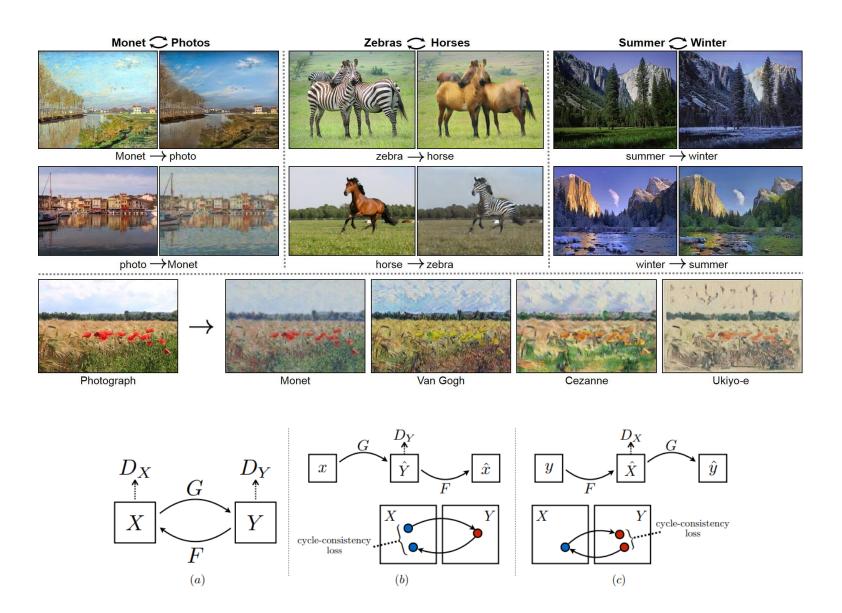




https://arxiv.org/pdf/1901.05335.pdf 20 A review of domain adaptation without target labels

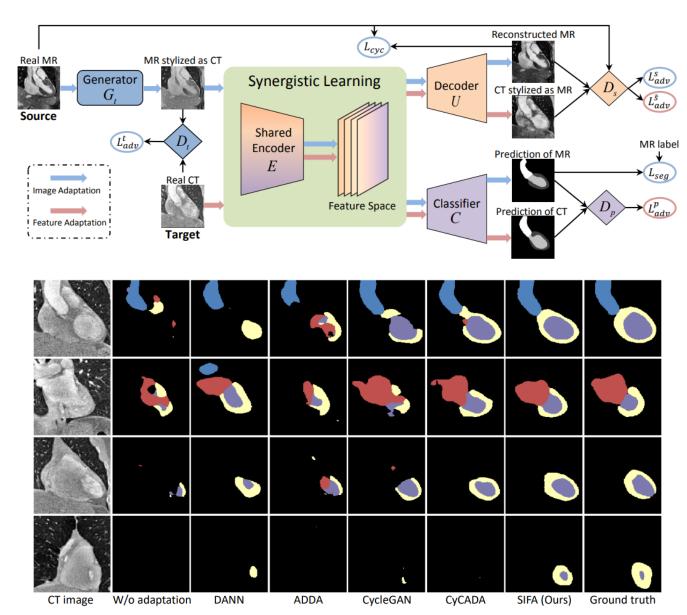
Data adaptation





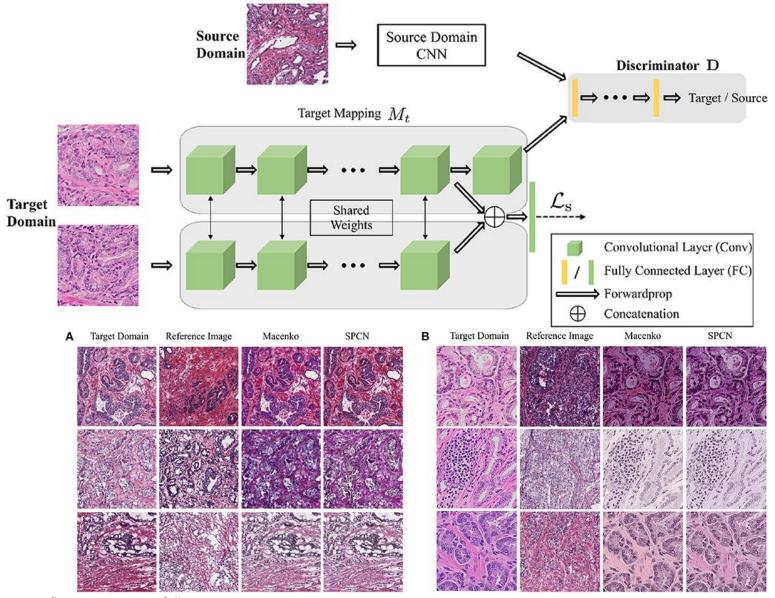
A research example of data adaptation





A research example of data adaptation





A research example of data adaptation



