



Improving X-ray Analysis Throughput using Object Detection

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“Improving Radiograph Analysis Throughput using Transfer Learning and Object Detection.”

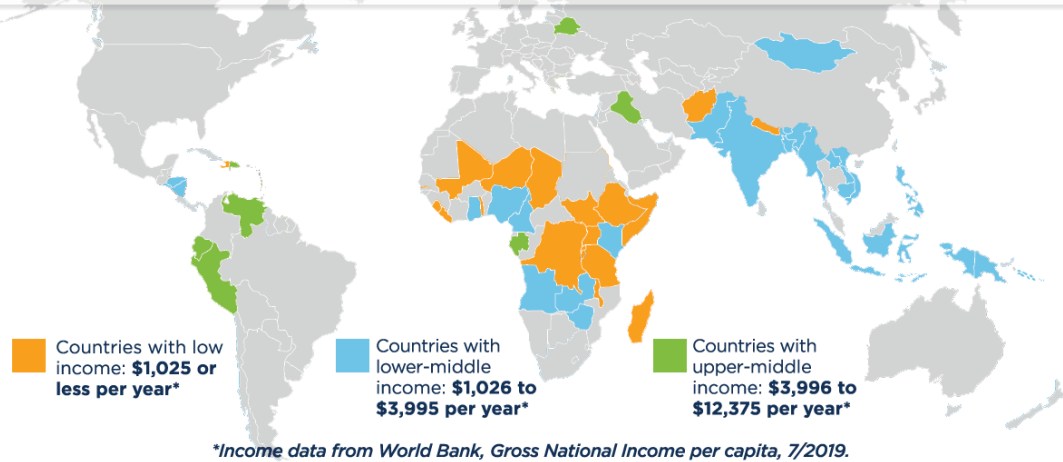
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Countries with SIGN Programs



The SIGN Model

Education + Implants = Healing

Education must be combined with donated implants in order to empower surgeons to provide healing to the poor.



Partnership



Lewis G. Zirkle, MD
President and Founder

Dr. Zirkle founded SIGN in order to bring healing to the injured poor in developing countries.

Today, he gives mentorship to SIGN Surgeons at each hospital, reviews patient cases, and inspires new, innovative design ideas.



SIGN has a large database containing over 125,000 cases with 500,000 associated images, mostly X-rays.

Possibilities

- The data can help us understand what surgical parameters lead to better healing.

Project Goals

Can we use the data to indicate the ideal parameters for successful surgery?

- **Post-op images**
 - ✓ Canal between bone and nail
 - ✓ **Type and location of hardware**
- **Follow-up images**
 - ✓ Callus size and type
 - ✓ Fracture closure

Can we create a model to advise physicians in real time on the best treatment?

- **Pre-op images**
 - ✓ Bone that was fractured
 - ✓ Location and type of fracture

The computer must learn to “read” X-rays.

What do computers “see”?

- Images are 3D arrays of integers from 0 to 255
 - width * height * color channel (red, blue, green)
- 248 x 400 .jpg image = 297,600 numbers



08	02	22	97	38	15	00	40	00	75	04	05	07	78	52	12	50	77	07	29
49	49	99	40	17	81	18	57	60	87	17	40	98	43	69	45	04	56	62	00
81	49	31	73	55	79	14	29	93	71	40	67	53	88	30	03	49	13	36	65
52	70	95	23	04	60	11	42	65	41	65	56	01	32	56	71	37	02	36	91
22	31	16	71	51	67	05	59	41	92	36	54	22	40	40	28	66	33	13	80
24	47	31	00	59	03	45	02	44	75	33	53	78	36	84	20	35	17	12	50
52	95	81	28	64	23	67	10	26	38	40	67	59	54	70	66	18	38	64	70
67	26	20	68	02	62	12	20	95	63	94	39	63	08	40	91	66	49	94	21
24	55	58	05	66	73	99	26	97	17	78	78	96	83	14	88	34	89	63	72
21	36	23	09	75	00	76	44	20	45	35	14	00	61	33	97	34	31	33	95
78	17	53	28	22	75	31	67	15	94	03	80	04	62	16	14	09	53	56	92
16	39	05	42	96	35	31	47	55	58	88	24	00	17	54	24	36	29	85	57
86	56	00	48	35	71	89	07	05	44	44	37	44	60	21	58	51	54	17	58
19	80	81	68	05	94	47	69	28	73	92	13	86	52	17	77	04	89	55	40
04	52	08	83	97	35	99	16	07	97	57	32	16	26	26	79	33	27	98	66
01	16	68	87	57	62	20	72	03	46	33	67	46	55	12	32	63	93	53	69
04	42	16	73	55	35	39	11	24	94	72	18	08	46	29	32	40	62	76	36
20	69	36	41	72	30	23	88	34	72	93	69	82	67	59	85	74	04	36	16
20	73	35	29	78	31	90	01	74	31	49	71	48	54	61	16	23	57	05	54
01	70	54	71	83	51	54	69	16	92	33	45	61	43	82	01	89	31	67	48

What the computer sees

image classification →
82% cat
15% dog
2% hat
1% mug

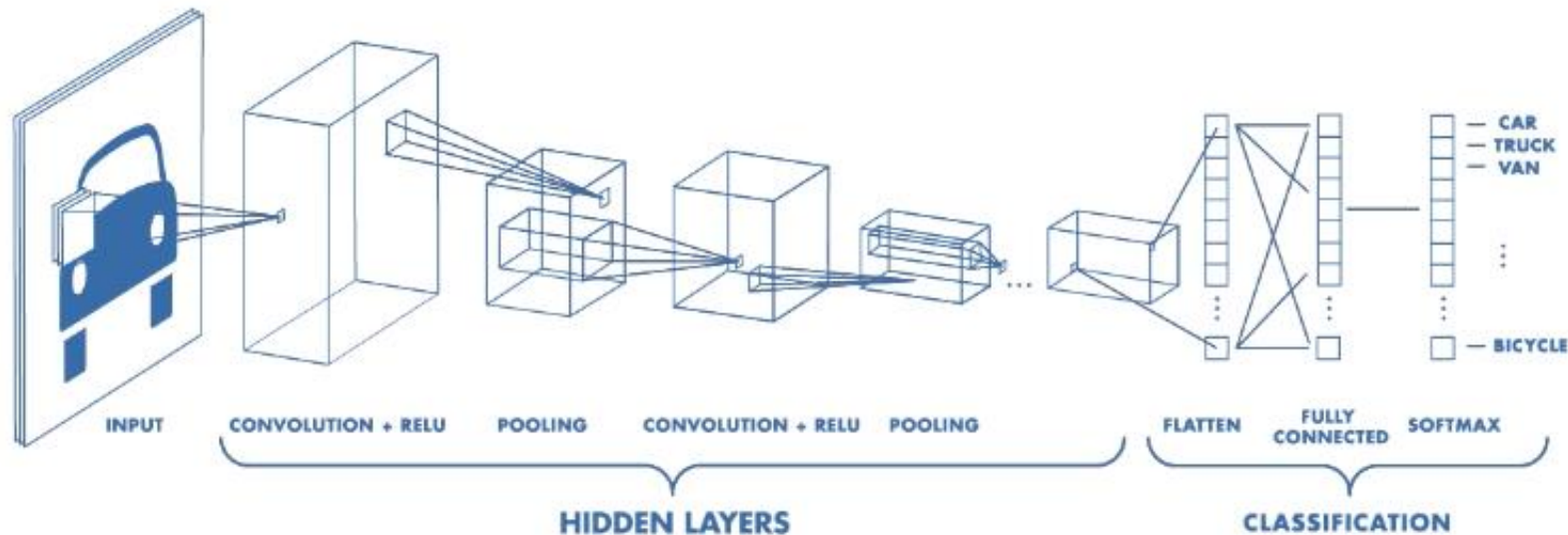
How do we convert raw numbers to a category?

How do computers “see”?

1. Convolutional Neural Network
 - Use image convolution to reduce the size
 - Filter weights are learned during training
2. Classification
 - Weights learned during training
 - Provides the final category value

1x1	1x0	1x1	0	0
0x0	1x1	1x0	1	0
0x1	0x0	1x1	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

4		

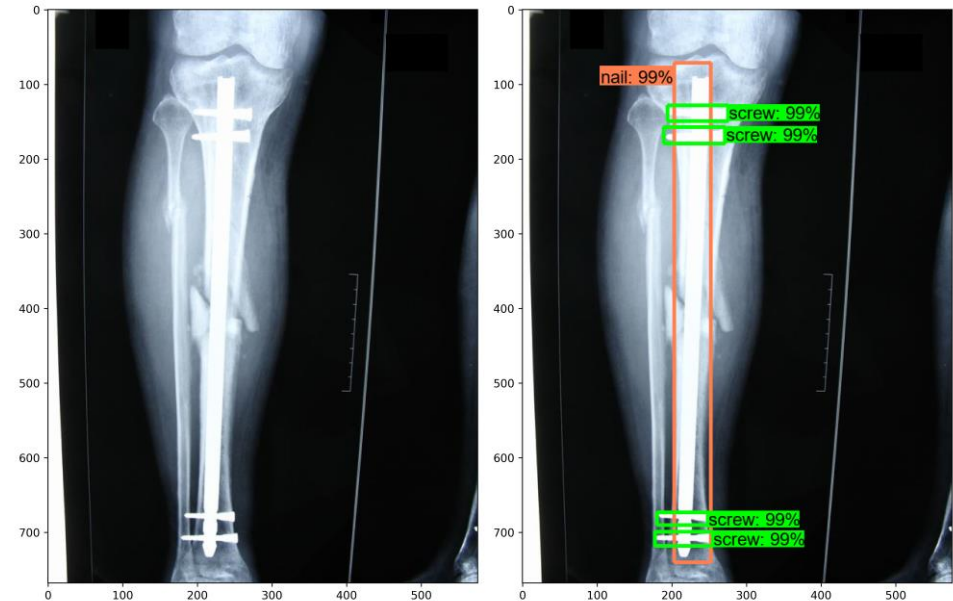


Type and location of hardware

Objectives

- Quantify the number of screws
- Find placement of nails
- Determine if plates were used

Locate nails, screws, and plates in each image



Implants For
Trauma Surgery



Plates

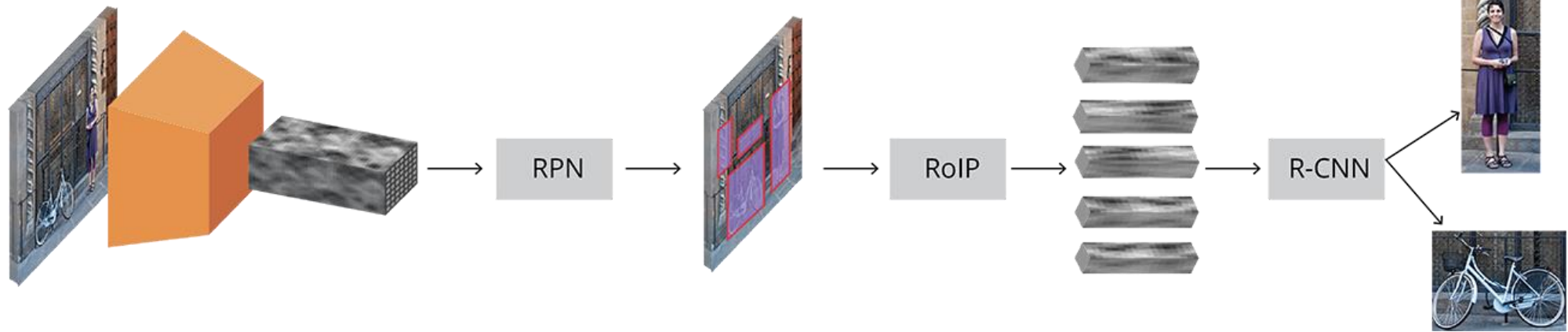


Nails



Screws

Object detection via deep learning



1. Find potential regions via a region proposal network (RPN)
2. Separate regions via region of interest pooling (RoIP)
3. Classify each region (R-CNN)

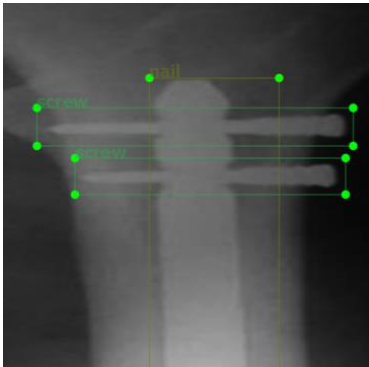
Gives objects in images along with their relative location

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

TP = True positive
 FP = False positive
 FN = False negative

Training the object detection network



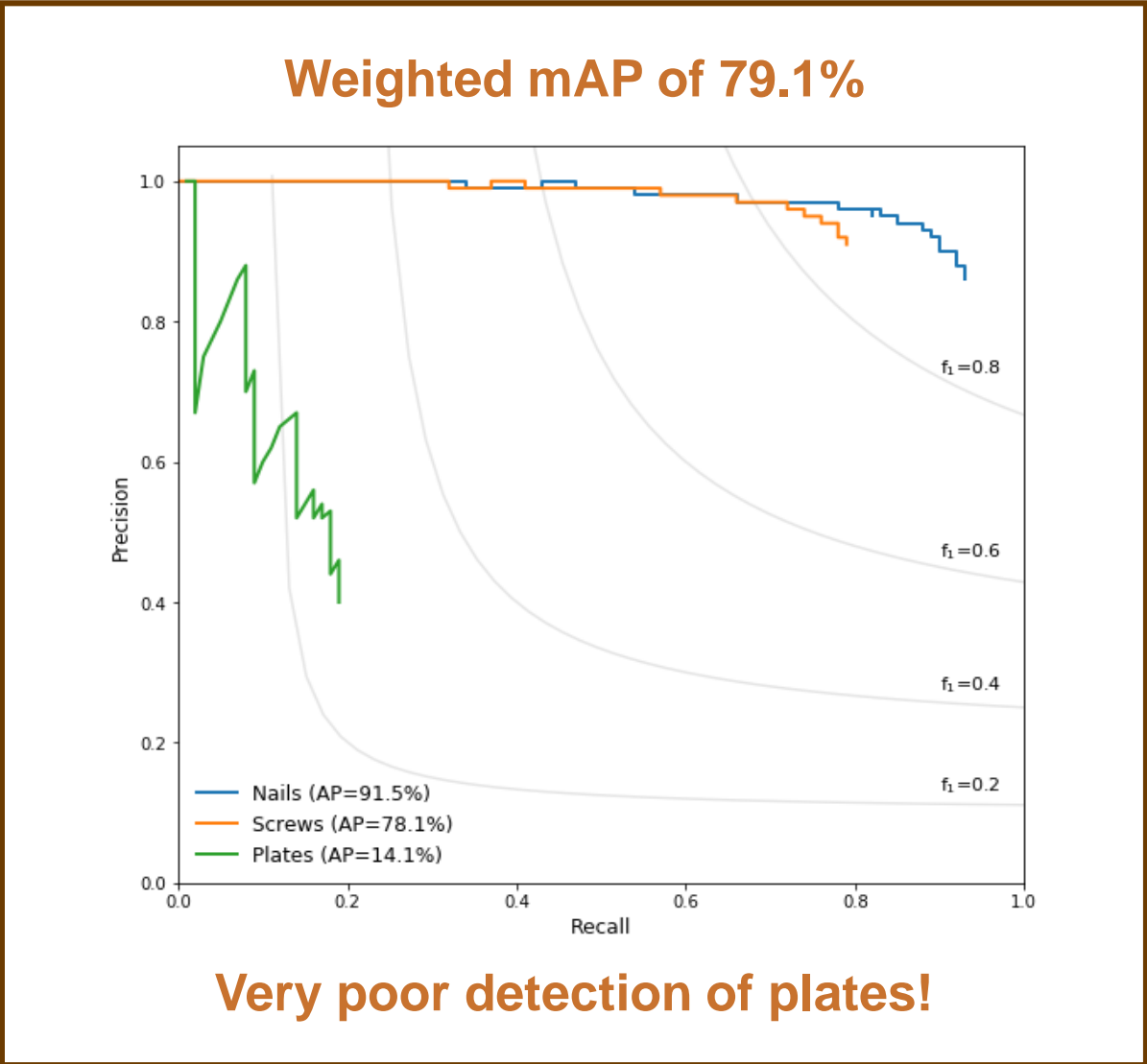
Hand
i

370

Class imbalance
towards class
Solution: (

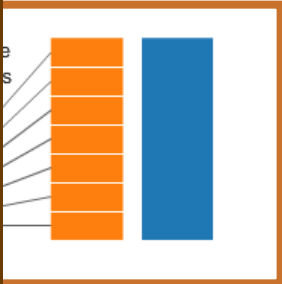
4,670

Class	Count
Screw	10
Nail	3,4
Plate	7



ns

S

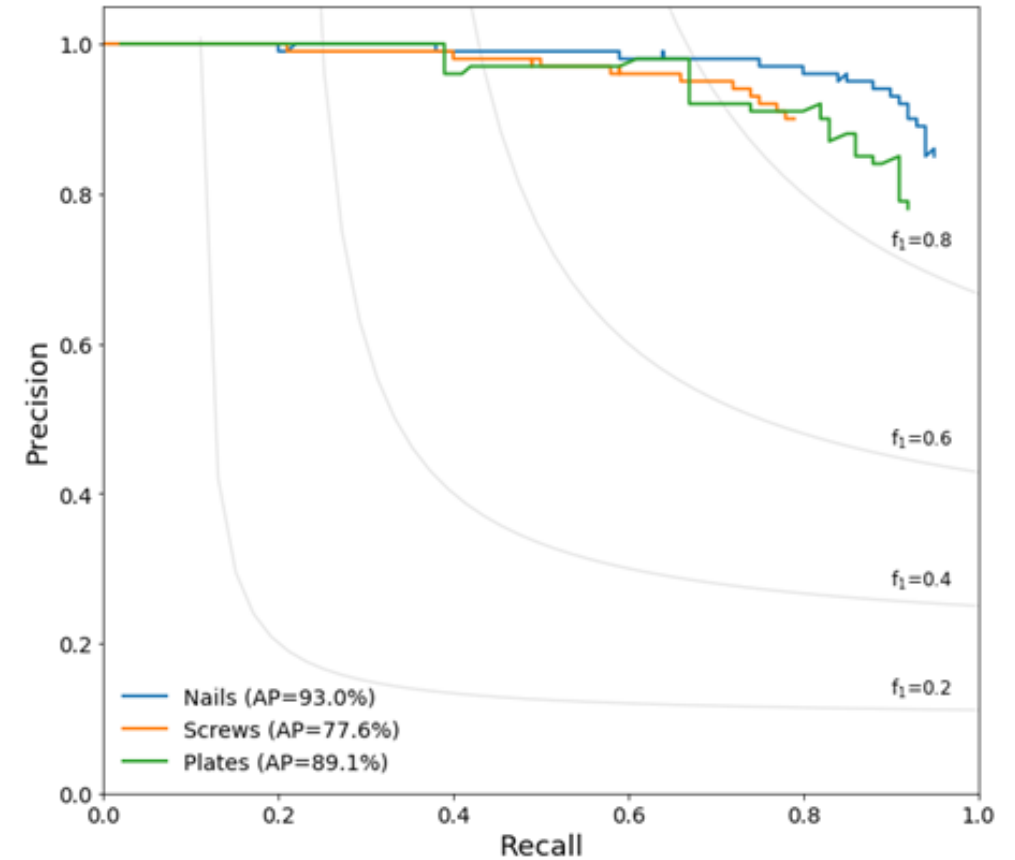
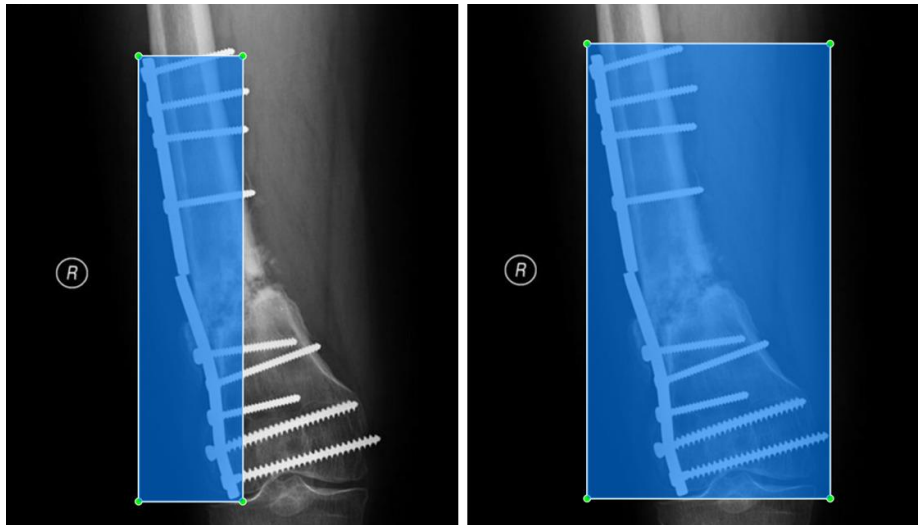


S

er Image
5.6
1.5
0.8

Improving plate detection

- Plates were relabeled to include screws
- Separate model trained on plates only
- mAP of plates increased to 89.1%



Conclusions

- Deep learning can be used to automatically identify hardware in X-rays
- Image augmentation did not improve plate detection
- Class correlations need to be considered

Can we use the data to indicate the ideal parameters for successful surgery?

Can we create a model to advise physicians in real time on the best treatment?



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