



Details on our MedFM Challenge Results

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1. Introduction and Challenge Overview:

1. Emphasis on foundation models in medical imaging, addressing challenges with limited high-quality annotated datasets.
2. Three tasks: Thoracic Disease Screening, Pathological Tumor Tissue Classification, Lesion Detection in Colonoscopy Images.

2. Methodology:

1. Split into exploratory data analysis, preprocessing, data augmentation, model training, and ensemble strategies.
2. Discussion on various models used, including Vision Transformers and ResNets.
3. In-depth look at data augmentation techniques for different tasks.

3. Results:

1. Performance of various models across tasks.
2. Analysis of results using metrics like AUC, Accuracy, and Aggregate Score.
3. Demonstrated the benefits of ensemble models and fine-tuning strategies.

4. Conclusion:

1. Emphasizes learning experience and the effectiveness of ensemble models.
2. Highlights the importance of grid search in optimizing models and strategies.

MedFM Challenge:

Focus: Participation in the prestigious MedFM Challenge 2023.

Challenge Relevance: Addresses the scarcity of high-quality, annotated medical imaging datasets.

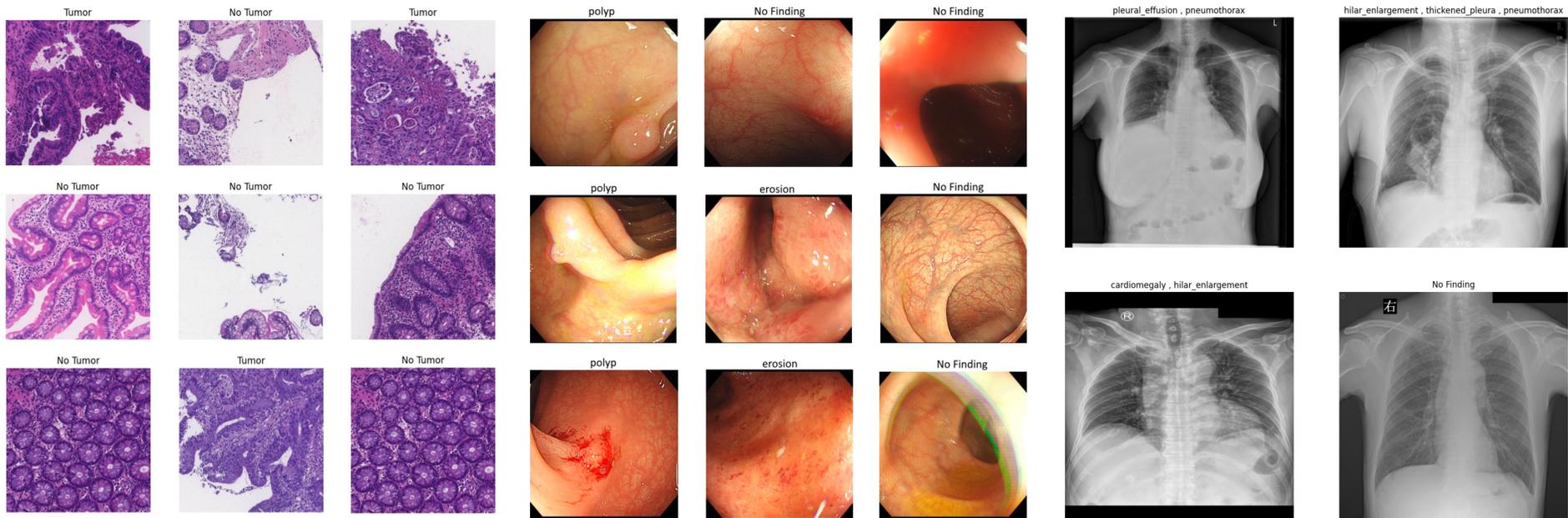
Main Objectives: Enhancing foundation models for medical image analysis.

Key Tasks: Involves Thoracic Disease Screening, Pathological Tumor Tissue Classification, and Lesion Detection in Colonoscopy Images.

Methodology

- 1.Exploratory Data Analysis:** Initial assessment of datasets to understand characteristics and challenges.
- 2.Data Preprocessing:** Techniques to clean and standardize the data for model input.
- 3.Data Augmentation:** Application of various augmentation strategies to enhance dataset diversity.
- 4.Model Selection and Training:** Discussion of models like Vision Transformers and ResNets, and their training approaches.

Data



Colon: 5656 images (9.5 GB)

2 classes

Endo: 1811 images (2.7 GB)

4 classes

Chest: 2141 images (2.6 GB)

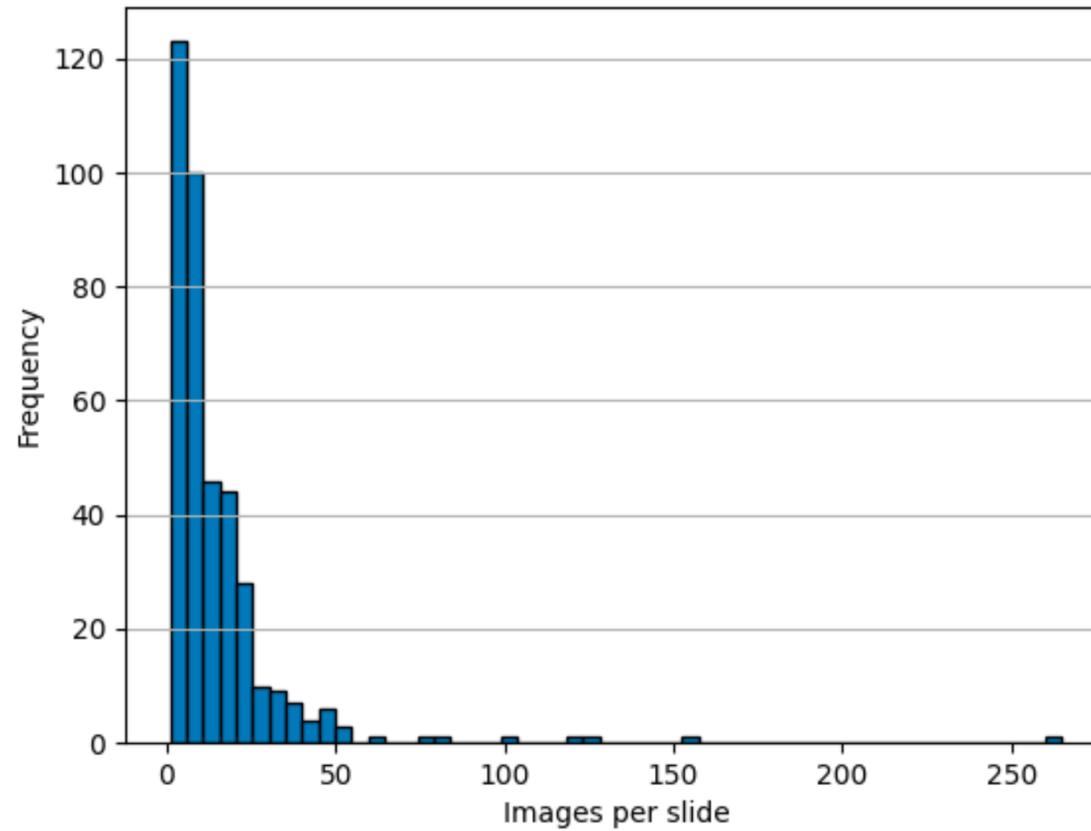
19 classes

Data augmentation colon

- 1. Dataset Overview:** Uses the Colon dataset, divided into 2 categories for tumor tissue classification.
- 2. Augmentation Process:** Implements random resized crops and horizontal/vertical flips to enhance robustness.
- 3. ColorJitter Augmentation:** Adjusts image brightness, contrast, color saturation, and hue to improve classification accuracy.
- 4. Data Loading Configurations:** Varies in batch size and pipeline across training, validation, and testing phases for optimal performance.



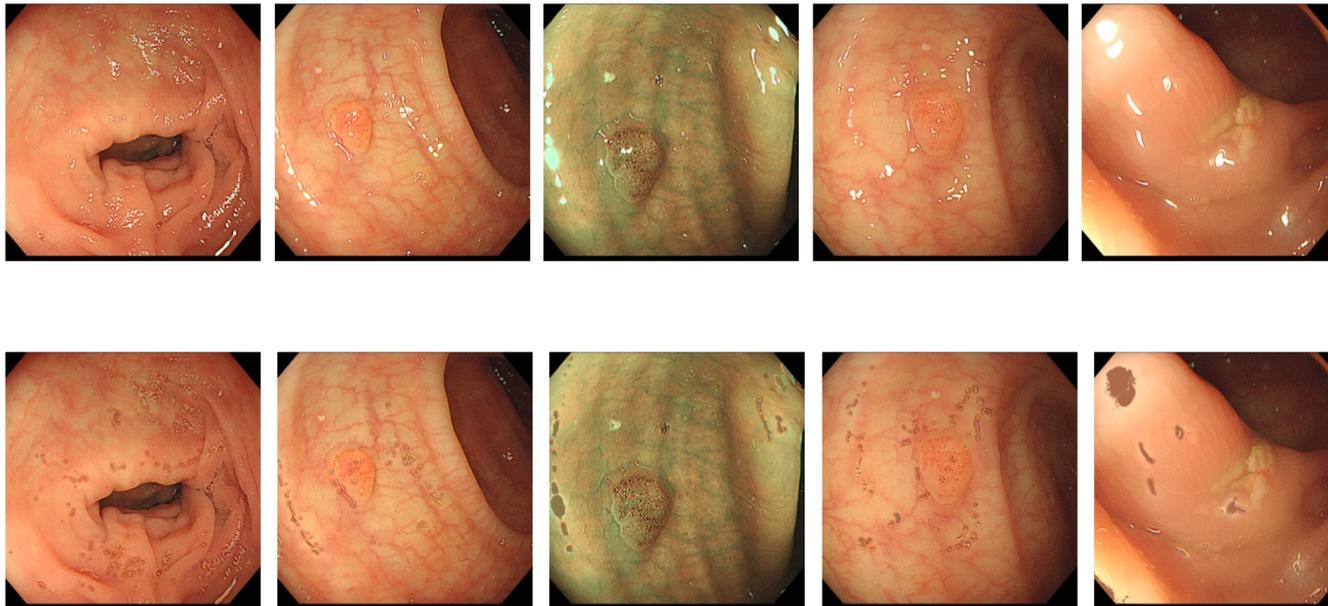
Histogram of images per slide



Data augmentation Endo

- 1. Dataset and Challenge:** Focuses on the Endoscopy dataset with four classes, addressing challenges from specular reflections.
- 2. Adaptive-RPCA Implementation:** Utilizes Adaptive-RPCA for identifying and removing reflections, enhancing image clarity for classification.
- 3. Training Data Augmentation:** Applies random resized cropping and horizontal/vertical flips to enhance model generalization.
- 4. Data Processing and Loading:** Simplified testing data processing with consistent resizing, and tailored data loading configurations for training and validation.

Application of Adaptive-RPCA on a selection of endoscopic images



Data augmentation Chest

- 1. Dataset and Preprocessing:** Utilizes the Chest dataset with 19 classes; RGB images normalized using specific means and standard deviations.
- 2. Training Augmentation:** Incorporates random affine transformations, resizing, and horizontal flips, with crop scales tailored to the model.
- 3. Testing Process:** Simplifies augmentation, resizing images to specific resolutions, with a focus on model evaluation.
- 4. Optimization:** Employs a hyperparameter grid-search to determine optimal training batch sizes and randomization seeds for each model.

Models

- 1. Vision Transformer (ViT):** Transforms images into sequences of patches for analysis, excelling at capturing long-range dependencies through self-attention.
- 2. Visual Prompt Tuning (VPT):** Fine-tunes pre-trained transformer models using visual prompts, optimizing efficiency by learning only the prompt's embedding.
- 3. ResNet:** Employs skip connections to overcome gradient issues in deep learning, allowing for efficient learning and rapid hyperparameter iteration.
- 4. Swin Transformer:** Enhances ViT with a hierarchical approach and sliding window self-attention, offering better efficiency and scalability, especially in Swin V2.

Hyperparameter optimization

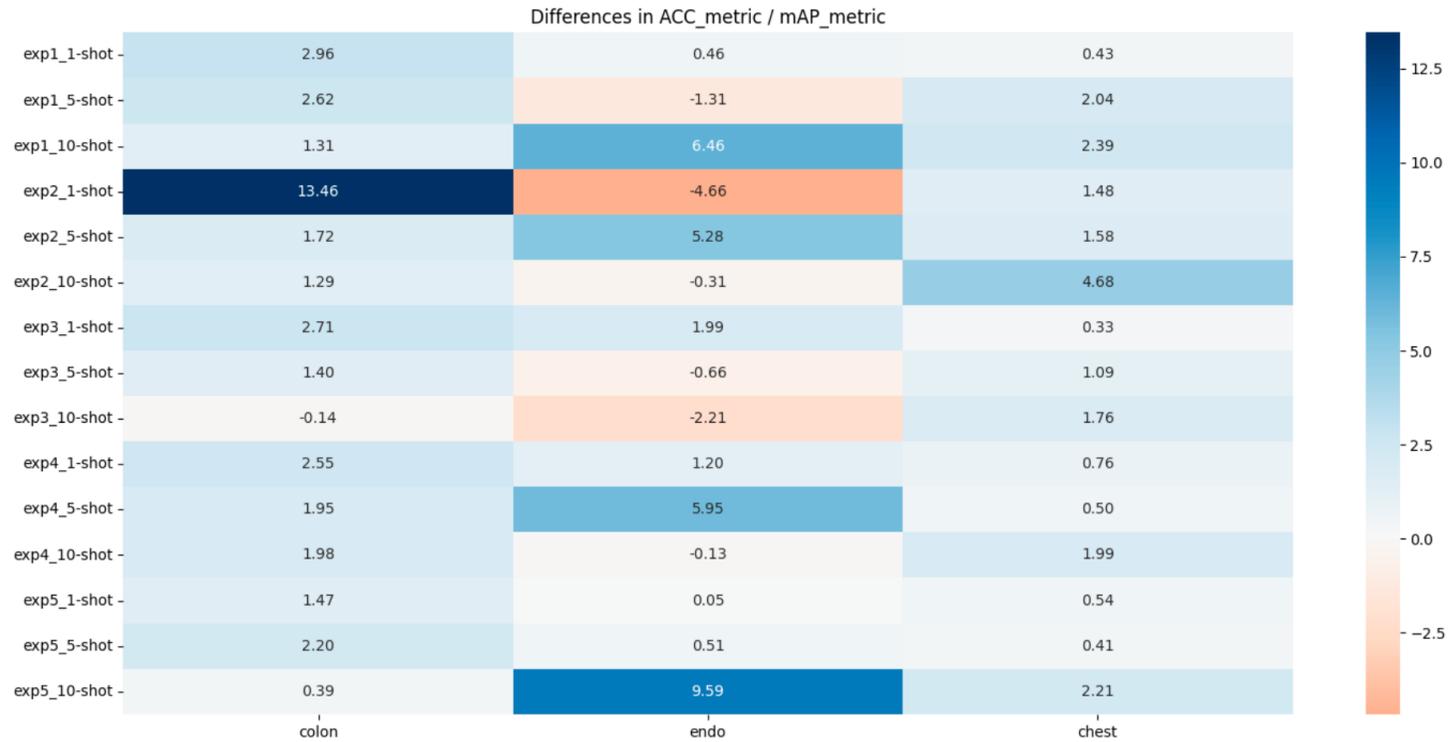
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1 BASE_PARAMS_CONFIG = {  
2 'model': ["clip-b_vpt", "dinov2-b_vpt", "eva-b_vpt", "swin-b_vpt",  
3 "swinv2-b", "vit-b_vpt"],  
4 'dataset': ["chest", "colon", "endo"],  
5 'shot': [1, 5, 10],  
6 'exp_num': [1, 2, 3, 4, 5],  
7 'lr': [1e-6, 1e-7, 1e-8],  
8 'train_bs': [2, 4, 6, 8]  
9 }
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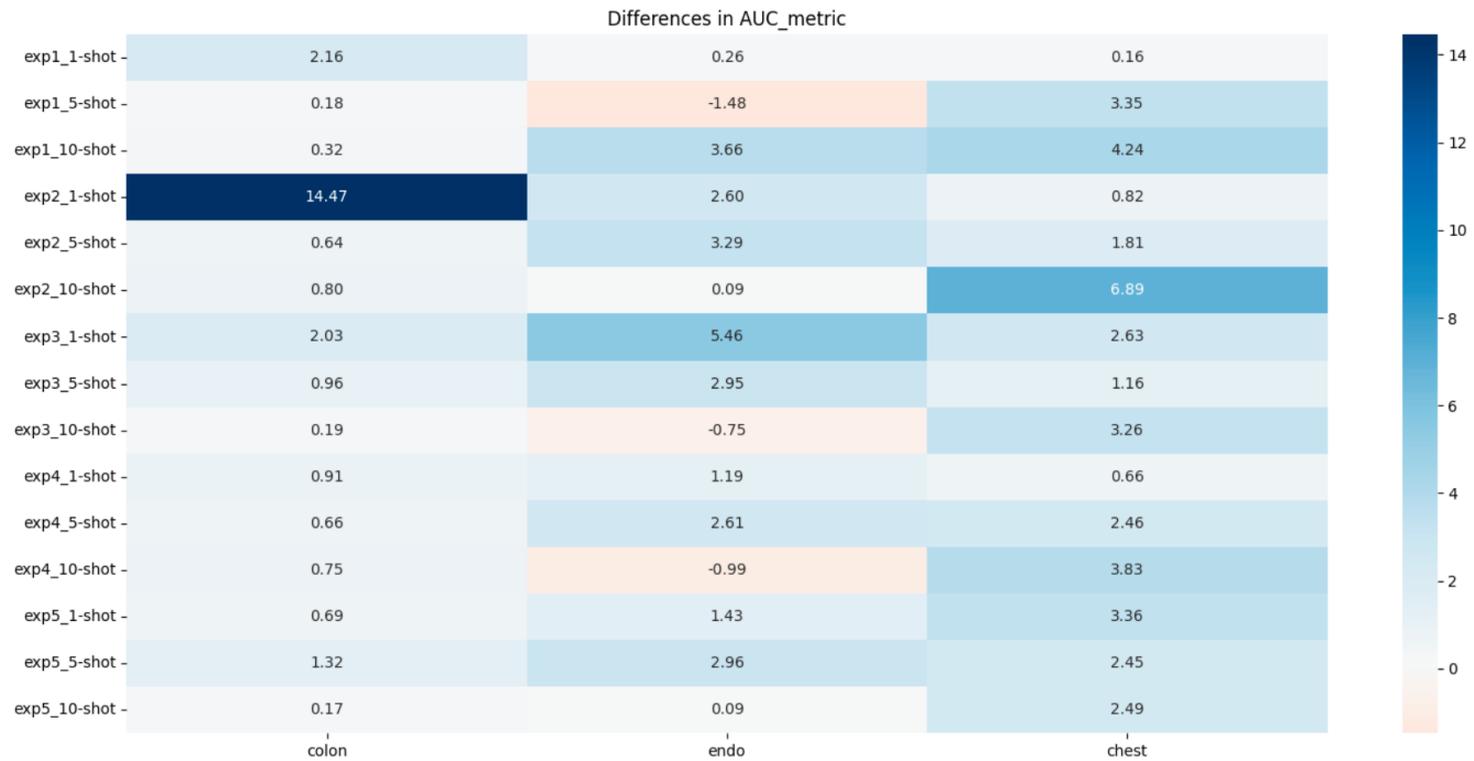
Ensemble technics

1. **Expert-per-Task:** Selects the top model for each task/setting.
2. **Expert-per-Class:** Chooses top model for each class in a task/setting.
3. **Weighted:** Assigns weights to top-k models per class, normalized before combining predictions.
4. **Performance-Difference-Weighted:** Weights models based on performance difference from the lowest performer.
5. **Performance-Difference-Log-Weighted:** Similar to above but with log scaling.
6. **Weighted-Expert-per-Class:** Builds on weighted strategy with optional scaling; normalization on final predictions.
7. **Log-Weighted-Expert-per-Class:** Uses log scaling on the weighted-expert-per-class strategy.
8. **Expo-Weighted-Expert-per-Class:** Applies exponential scaling in the weighted-expert-per-class method.
9. **SM-Weighted-Expert-per-Class:** Incorporates softmax scaling in the weighted-expert-per-class strategy.
10. **Rank-Based-Weighted:** Ranks models, setting weights inversely proportional to their ranks.

Ensemble Gridsearch

- 1. Model Assessment:** Evaluated 1,200 models with an average of 18.2 models per setting, leading to a top-k parameter of 20.
- 2. Unique Approaches:** Resulted in 8,190 unique approaches (45 settings x average 18.2 top-k x 10 strategies).
- 3. Structured Approach:** Implemented a timestamped directory for systematic segregation of model outputs based on task, shot, and experiment.
- 4. Selection and Application:** Adopted a grid-search-like strategy for model selection, applying the best-performing ensemble strategies from the validation set to the final submission.





Results and Performance Analysis

- 1. Model Performance Metrics:** Evaluation using AUC, Accuracy, and Aggregate Score.
- 2. Comparison Across Tasks:** Analysis of model effectiveness in different tasks.
- 3. Ensemble Model Benefits:** Demonstrating improved results with ensemble strategies.
- 4. Fine-Tuning Impact:** The significance of model fine-tuning in performance enhancement.

Results

model	shot	AUC-Acc	AUC	Acc
convnext-v2-b	1-shot	76.340726	80.486287	72.195166
convnext-v2-b	10-shot	94.368138	97.469795	91.266467
convnext-v2-b	5-shot	89.386615	93.324950	85.448270
resnet101-CSRA	1-shot	82.332940	85.415590	79.250287
resnet101-CSRA	10-shot	94.494678	97.241228	91.748126
resnet101-CSRA	5-shot	90.814232	93.917209	87.711257
swin-b_vpt	1-shot	78.045265	83.389229	72.701312
swin-b_vpt	10-shot	96.832200	98.822100	94.842200
swin-b_vpt	5-shot	94.013033	98.007867	90.018200
swinv2-b	1-shot	84.573043	90.568157	78.577936
swinv2-b	10-shot	95.782956	98.972222	92.593711
swinv2-b	5-shot	92.548450	96.931593	88.165314

Table 1: Performance results of a selection of our best-performing models on the pathological tumor tissue classification task.

Results

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Table 1: Performance results of a selection of our best-performing models on the pathological tumor tissue classification task.

model	shot	AUC-mAP	AUC	mAP
resnet101-CSRA	1-shot	36.201033	55.211860	17.190204
resnet101-CSRA	10-shot	41.102515	60.542692	21.662354
resnet101-CSRA	5-shot	40.259908	59.399269	21.120550
swin-b_vpt	1-shot	37.887900	58.086800	17.688900
swin-b_vpt	10-shot	40.895092	61.337317	20.452883
swin-b_vpt	5-shot	40.476100	60.760660	20.191500
swinv2-b	1-shot	38.649044	58.041118	19.256985
swinv2-b	10-shot	49.042674	68.695778	29.389556
swinv2-b	5-shot	42.768421	62.754743	22.782114

Table 2: Performance results of a selection of our best-performing models on the endoscopic image analysis task.

model	shot	AUC-mAP	AUC	mAP
resnet101-CSRA	1-shot	36.201033	55.211860	17.190204
resnet101-CSRA	10-shot	41.102515	60.542692	21.662354
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model	shot	AUC-mAP	AUC	mAP
densenet121	1-shot	42.5952	63.0547	22.1356
densenet121	10-shot	42.3039	63.5197	21.0881
densenet121	5-shot	40.6961	62.5318	18.8604
swinv2-b	1-shot	38.0050	58.8893	17.1206
swinv2-b	10-shot	47.6696	68.8499	26.4893
swinv2-b	5-shot	46.8300	68.2585	25.4014
resnet101	1-shot	39.8241	60.3921	19.2562
resnet101	10-shot	49.6390	72.0935	27.1844
resnet101	5-shot	46.0372	68.7443	23.3303
efficientnetv2-s	1-shot	39.8216	60.4742	19.1689
efficientnetv2-s	10-shot	47.5157	68.4753	26.5562
efficientnetv2-s	5-shot	46.4347	68.7042	24.1653
clip-b_vpt	1-shot	39.080433	58.467100	19.693767
clip-b_vpt	10-shot	43.204700	64.367350	22.042150
clip-b_vpt	5-shot	47.774067	66.540733	29.007383
dinov2-b_vpt	1-shot	37.973650	57.284150	18.663150
dinov2-b_vpt	10-shot	42.399700	63.591150	21.208250
dinov2-b_vpt	5-shot	41.358143	62.555186	20.161129
eva02-b_vpt	1-shot	36.286150	56.385100	16.187250
eva02-b_vpt	10-shot	40.685300	61.088350	20.282250
eva02-b_vpt	5-shot	39.248550	60.477550	18.019500
swin-b_vpt	1-shot	38.177986	57.733214	18.622743
swin-b_vpt	10-shot	45.386900	66.872100	23.901700
swin-b_vpt	5-shot	42.426650	63.928450	20.924800
vit-b_vpt	1-shot	39.294200	59.060600	19.527700
vit-b_vpt	10-shot	44.048400	65.015900	23.080800
vit-b_vpt	5-shot	41.416600	62.775200	20.058100

Table 3: Performance results of a selection of our best-performing models on the thoracic disease screening task.

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Conclusion

- 1.Swin Transformer V2 Efficiency:** Swin Transformer V2 demonstrated remarkable performance, highlighting its effectiveness in medical image classification tasks.
- 2.Ensemble Model Strength:** The use of ensemble strategies significantly enhanced prediction accuracy, proving their value in complex challenges.
- 3.Crucial Role of Data Preparation:** Effective data preparation played a key role in model performance, underscoring its importance.
- 4.Impact of Data Augmentation:** Data augmentation techniques were crucial in improving model robustness and generalization capabilities.