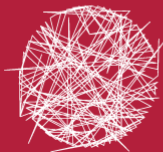


# How Important Is Each Dermoscopy Image?

**Catarina Barata** and Carlos Santiago



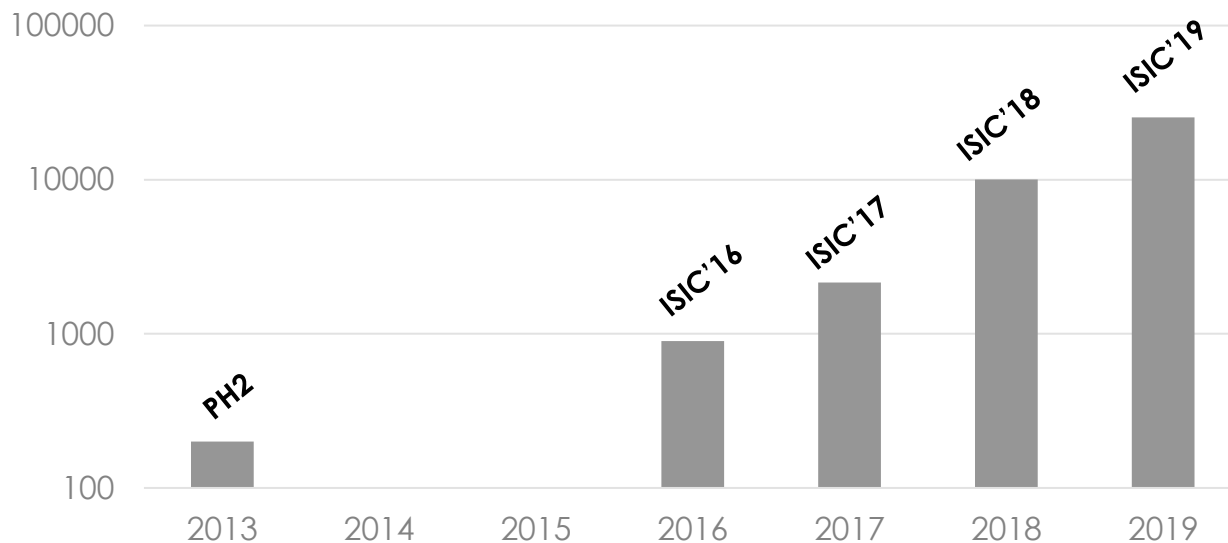
**LARSyS**

Laboratory of Robotics  
and Engineering Systems



# Motivation

## Dermoscopy Datasets



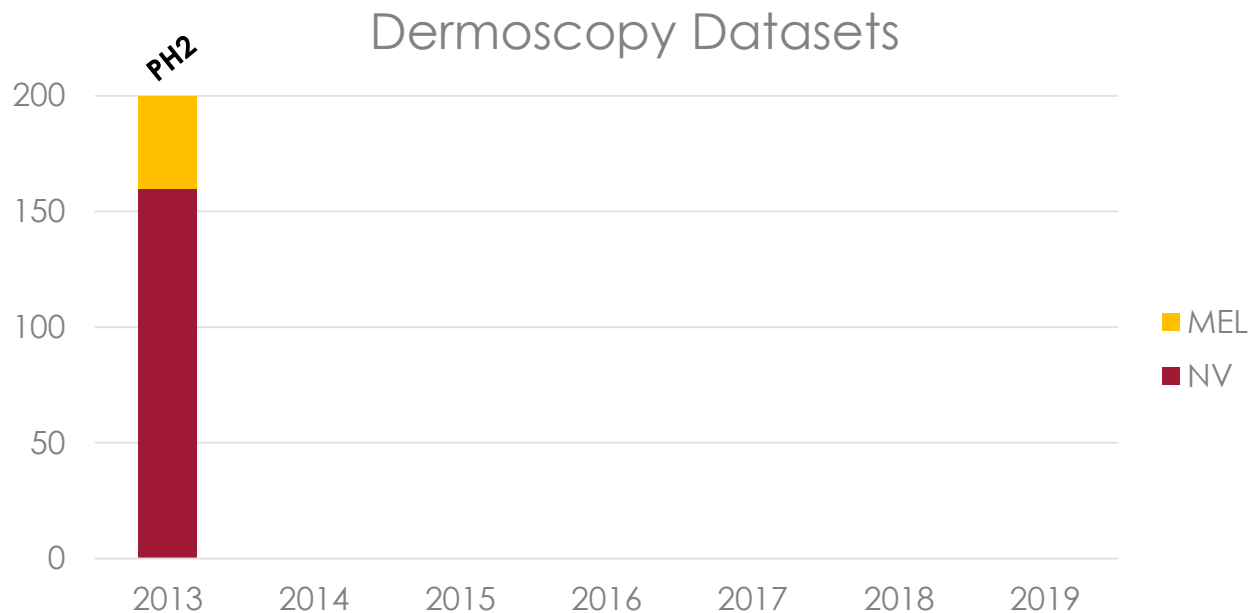
# Motivation

Deep  
Networks  
Like  
Data



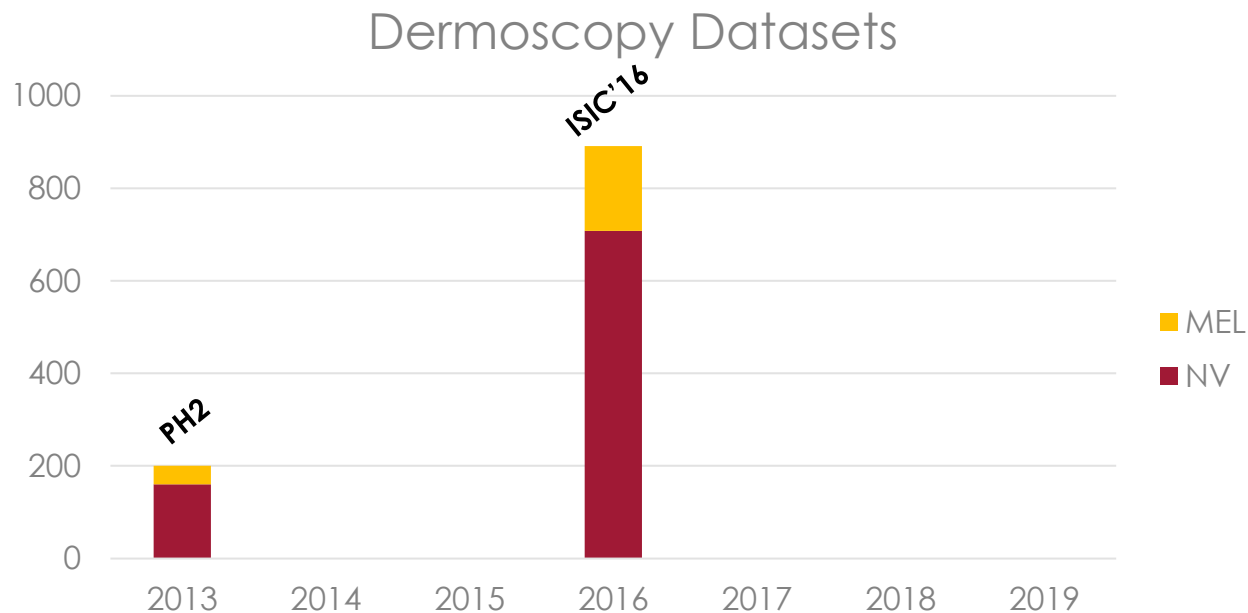
# Motivation

## Class Distribution



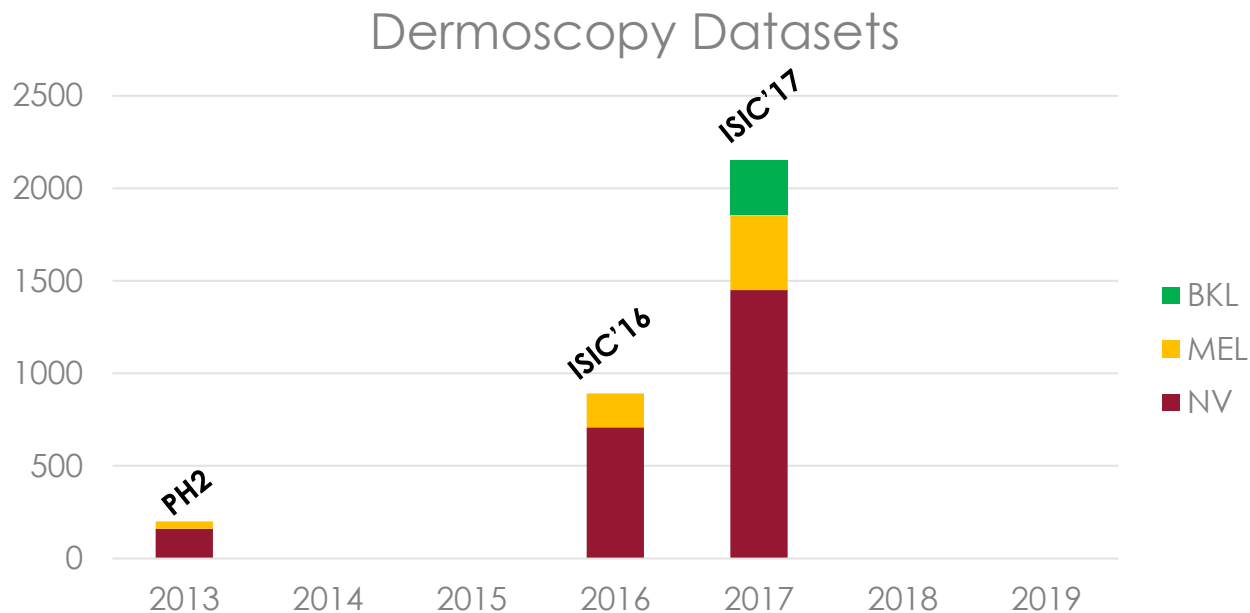
# Motivation

## Class Distribution



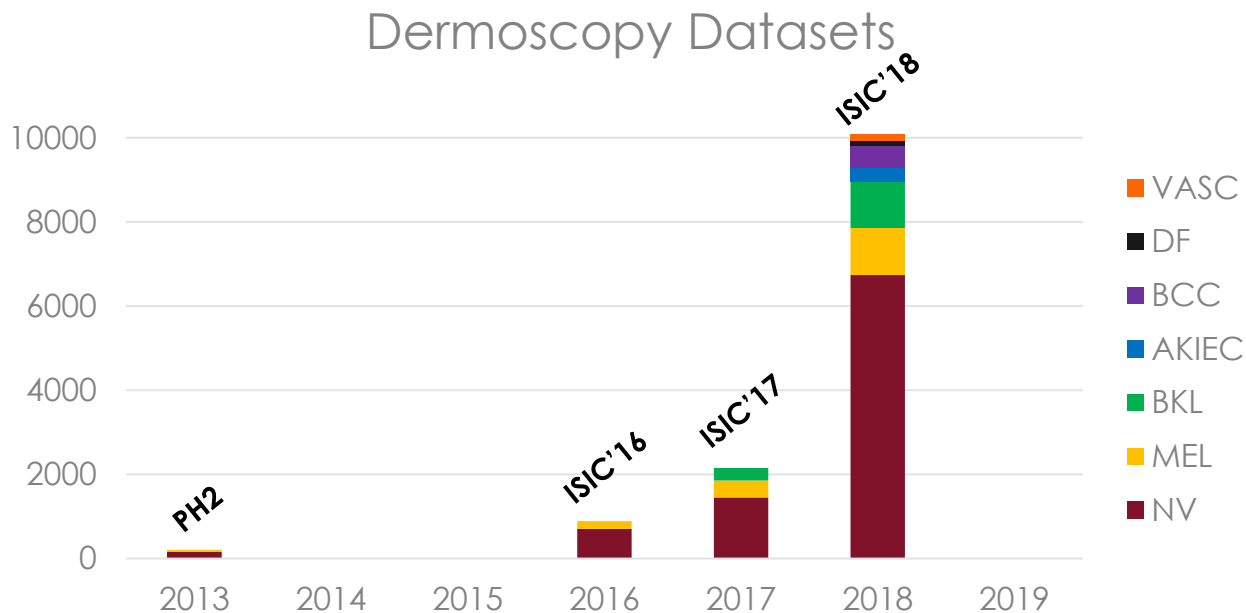
# Motivation

## Class Distribution



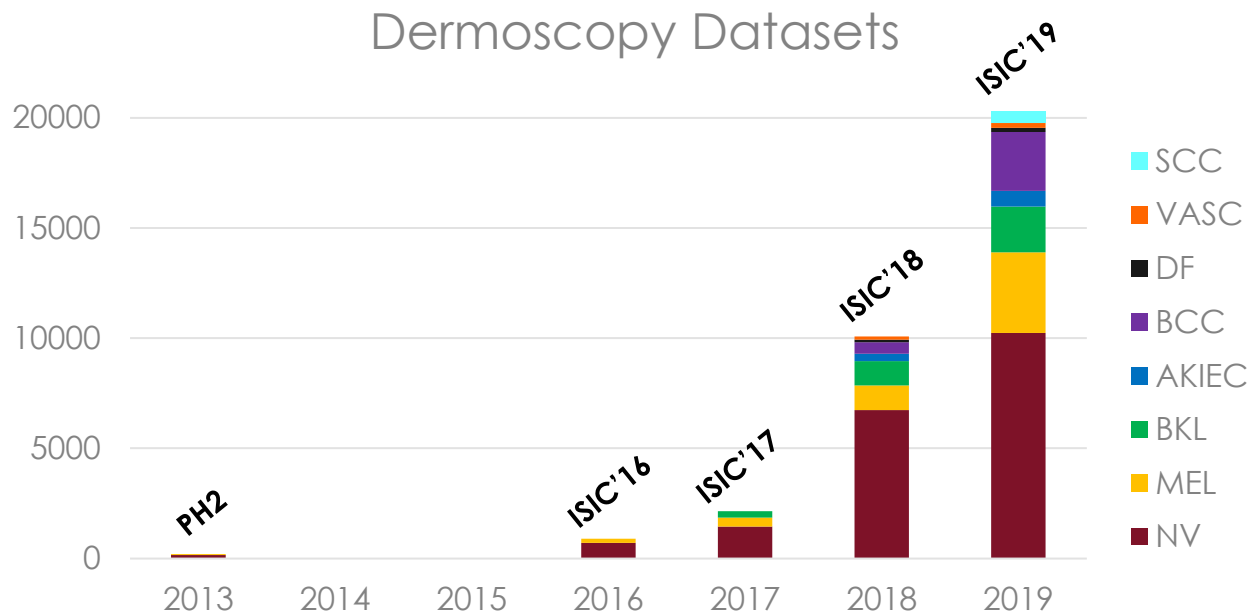
# Motivation

## Class Distribution



# Motivation

## Class Distribution



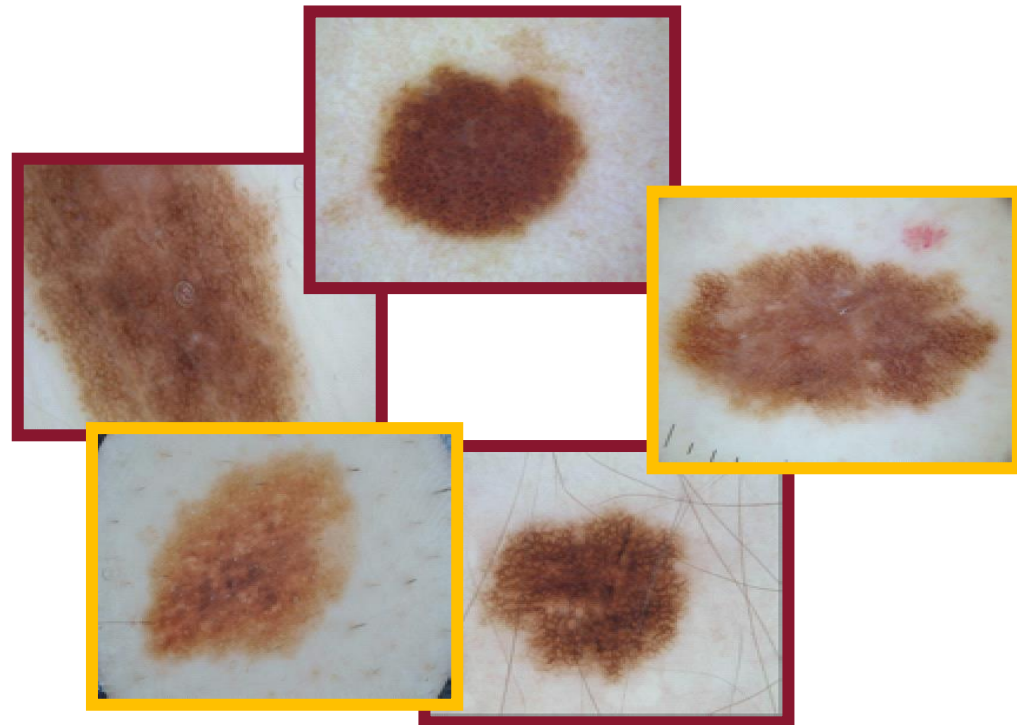


# Motivation

Why is this a problem?

- Network bias
- Poor Generalization

Class	# Samples	Deep Net Recall (%)
NV	6741	95
MEL	1119	66
BKL	1101	77
AKIEC	331	45
BCC	517	88
DF	116	43
VASC	143	68



Me Likes  
Balanced  
Data  
More...



# Challenges

- Deal with class imbalance
- Not all classes are equally hard
- Are all samples equally important?

Class	# Samples	Deep Net Recall (%)
NV	6741	95
MEL	1119	66
BKL	1101	77
AKIEC	331	45
BCC	517	88
DF	116	43
VASC	143	68

# Goal

How to make the most of the available data?

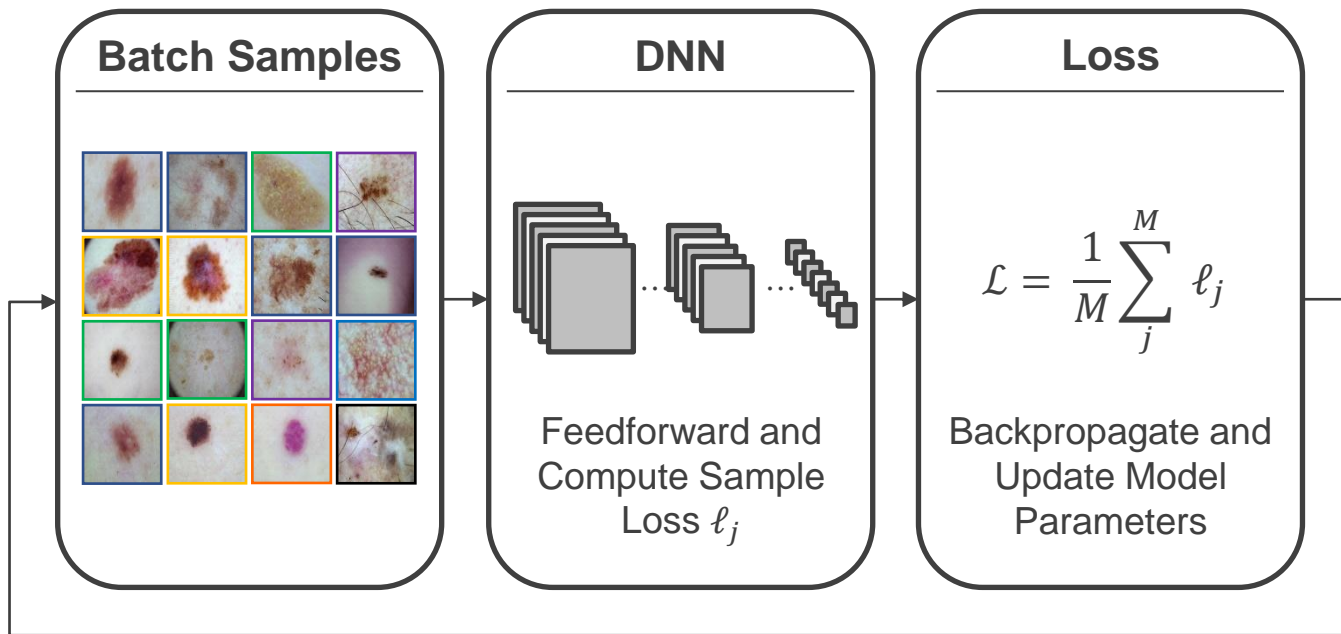
- Data Augmentation
- Importance Sampling
- Sample Weighting

# Goal

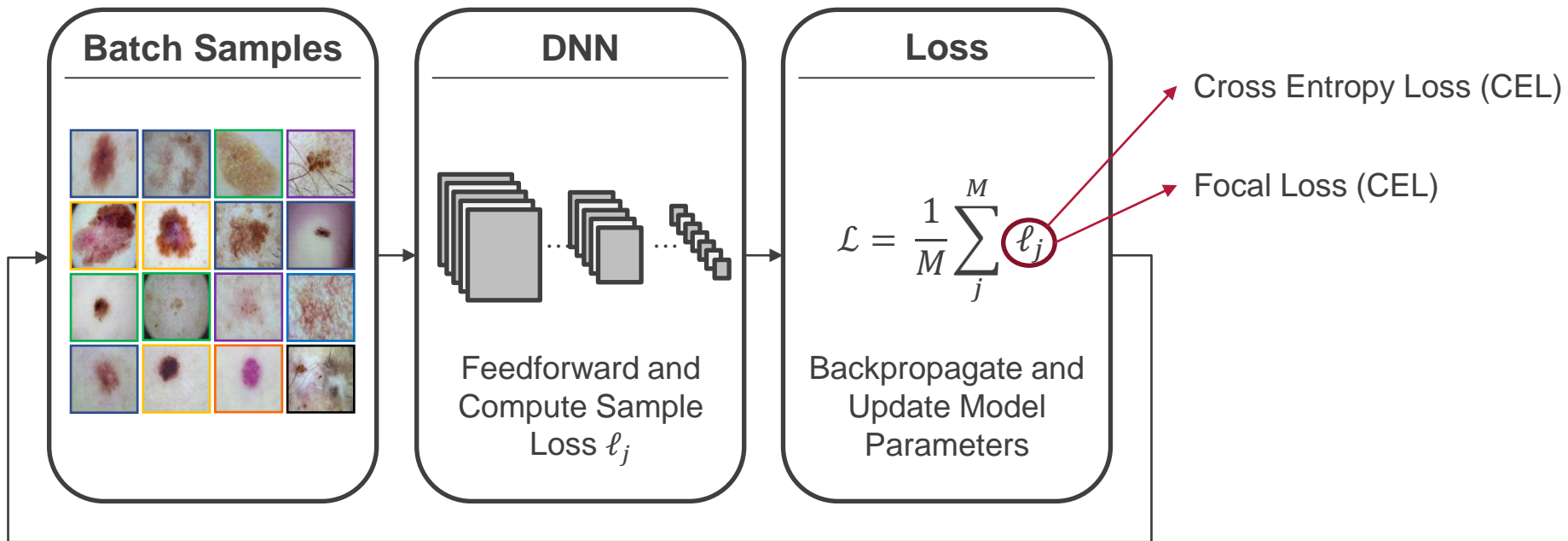
How to make the most of the available data?

- Data Augmentation
- Importance Sampling
- **Sample Weighting**

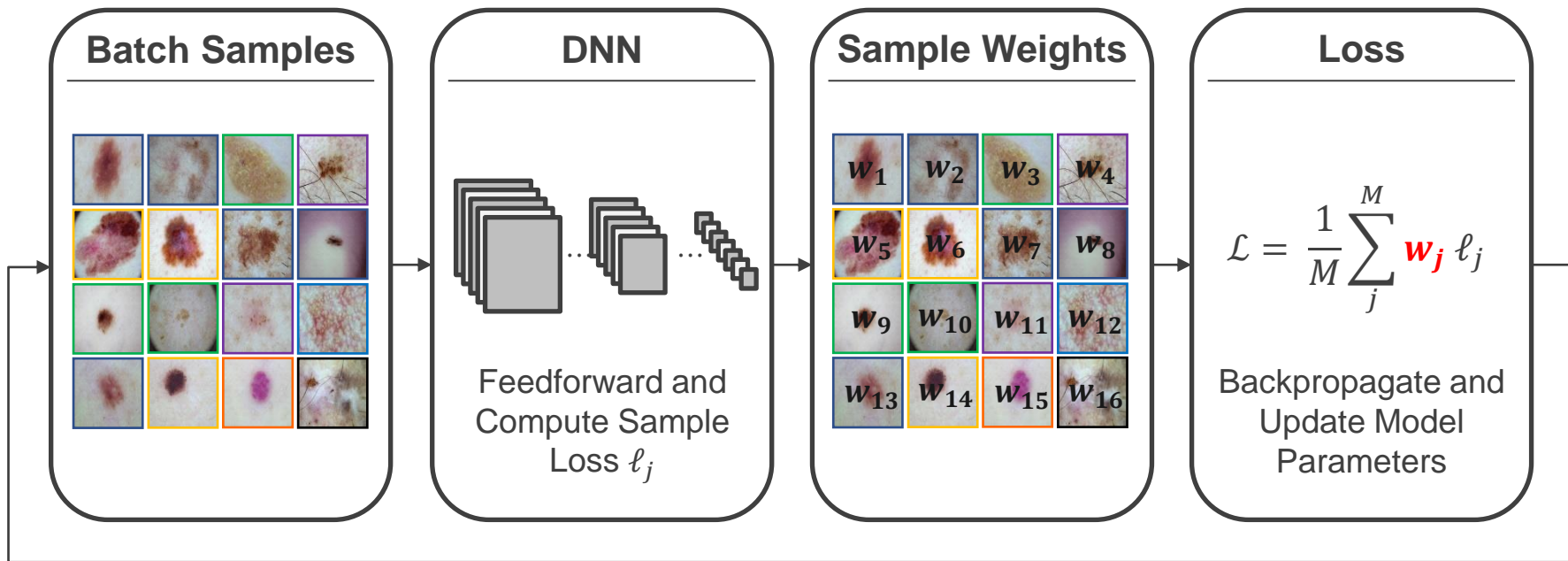
# Sample Weighting



# Sample Weighting



# Sample Weighting





# Weighting Strategies

- Class-Balanced Losses
  - Class-balanced (CB)<sup>[1]</sup>:

$$w_j = \frac{N}{N_{y_j}}$$

- Effective Number of Samples (ES)<sup>[2]</sup>:

$$w_j = \frac{1-\beta}{1-\beta^{N_{y_j}}}, \quad \beta = \frac{N-1}{N}$$

[1] Provost, *Machine Learning From Imbalanced Datasets 101*, AAAI 2000

[2] Cui et al., *Class-balanced Loss Based on Effective Number of Samples*, CVPR 2019

# Weighting Strategies

















- Class-Balanced Losses

















- Class-balanced (CB):

$$w_j = \frac{N}{N_{y_j}}$$

- Effective Number of Samples (ES):

$$w_j = \frac{1-\beta}{1-\beta^{N_{y_j}}}, \quad \beta = \frac{N-1}{N}$$

 0.08	 0.08	 0.51	 1.08
 0.50	 0.50	 0.08	 0.08
 0.51	 0.51	 1.08	 1.69
 0.08	 0.50	 3.90	 4.81

 0.11	 0.11	 0.52	 1.08
 0.51	 0.51	 0.11	 0.11
 0.52	 0.52	 1.08	 1.67
 0.11	 0.51	 3.82	 4.71

# Weighting Strategies

- Curriculum Learning

$$\arg \min_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{1}{M} \sum_j^M w_j \ell_j + G(\mathbf{w}; \lambda)$$

# Weighting Strategies

- Curriculum Learning
  - Self-paced Learning (SPL)<sup>[1]</sup>:

$$G(\mathbf{w}; \lambda) = -\lambda \|\mathbf{w}\|_1$$

- Online Hard Example Mining (OHEM)<sup>[2]</sup>:

$$G(\mathbf{w}; \lambda) = +\lambda \|\mathbf{w}\|_1$$

[1] Kumar et al., *Self-Paced Learning for Latent Variable Models*, NeurIPS 2010

[2] Shrivastava et al., *Training Region-based Object Detectors with Online Hard Example Mining*, CVPR 2016

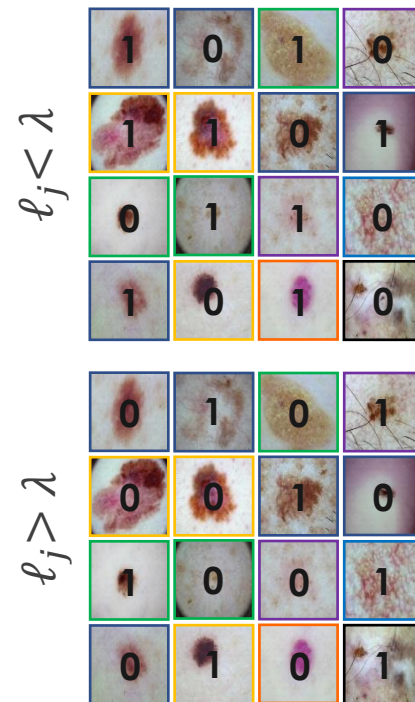
# Weighting Strategies

- Curriculum Learning
  - Self-paced Learning (SPL):

$$G(\mathbf{w}; \lambda) = -\lambda \|\mathbf{w}\|_1$$

- Online Hard Example Mining (OHEM):

$$G(\mathbf{w}; \lambda) = +\lambda \|\mathbf{w}\|_1$$



# Experimental Setup

- DNN Architectures
  - Flat Classifier (VGG-16)
  - Hierarchical Classifier<sup>[1]</sup> + CBAM<sup>[2]</sup>
- Dataset
  - ISIC 2018
- Performance Metrics
  - Recall
  - Precision
  - F1-Score
  - Accuracy
  - Balanced Accuracy

[1] Barata et al., *Explainable Skin Lesion Diagnosis Using Taxonomies*, Pattern Recognition 2020

[2] Woo et al., *CBAM: Convolutional Block Attention Module*, ECCV 2018

# Results

	<b>Loss</b>	<b>Acc</b>	<b>BAcc</b>	<b>mPR</b>	<b>mF1</b>
<b>CEL</b>	-	87.5	75.5	80.0	77.0
	-	87.0	74.5	79.0	76.0
<b>FL</b>					

# Results

	<b>Loss</b>	<b>Acc</b>	<b>BAcc</b>	<b>mPR</b>	<b>mF1</b>
<b>CEL</b>	-	87.5	75.5	80.0	77.0
	<b>CB</b>	84.0	78.4	76.0	76.5
	<b>ES</b>	84.5	76.7	77.0	76.0

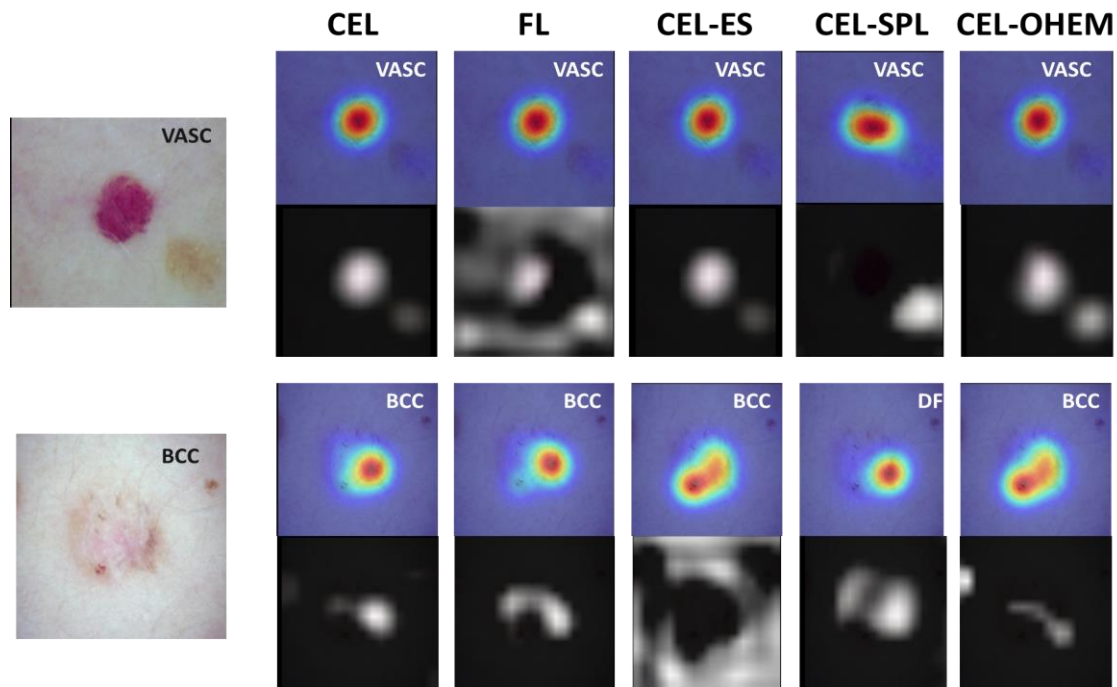
<b>FL</b>	-	87.0	74.5	79.0	76.0
	<b>CB</b>	83.0	76.9	73.0	75.0
	<b>ES</b>	83.5	78.0	74.0	75.5



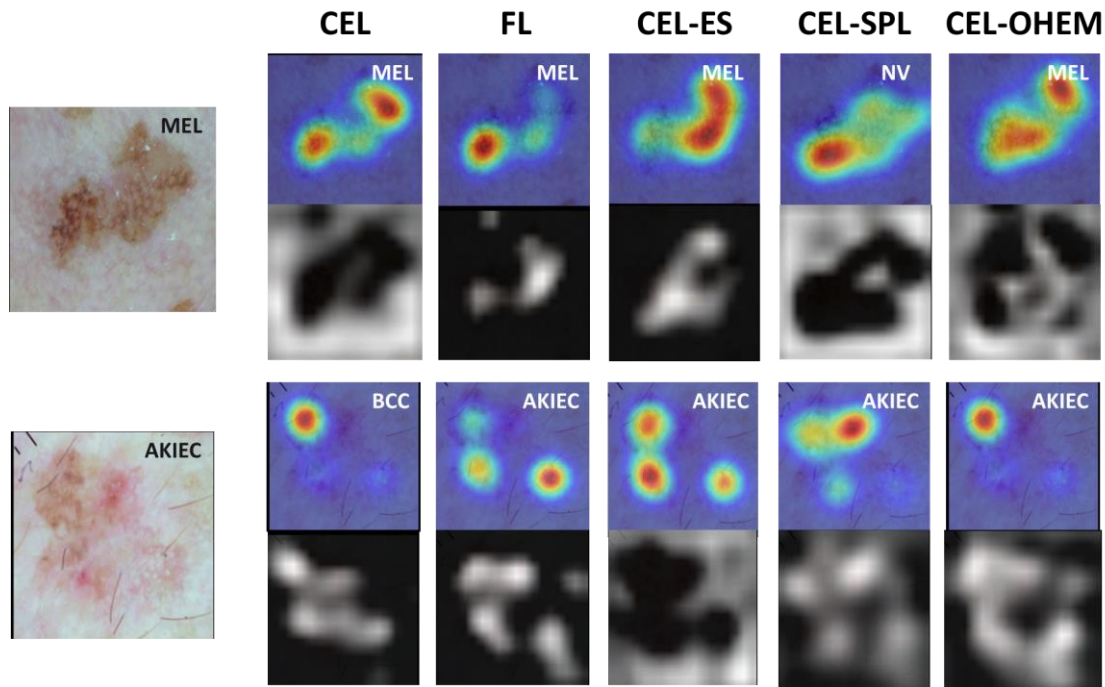
# Results

	<b>Loss</b>	<b>Acc</b>	<b>BAcc</b>	<b>mPR</b>	<b>mF1</b>
<b>CEL</b>	-	87.5	75.5	80.0	77.0
	<b>CB</b>	84.0	78.4	76.0	76.5
	<b>ES</b>	84.5	76.7	77.0	76.0
	<b>SPL</b>	85.5	68.8	76.5	72.0
	<b>OHEM</b>	87.0	76.4	79.0	76.5
<b>FL</b>	-	87.0	74.5	79.0	76.0
	<b>CB</b>	83.0	76.9	73.0	75.0
	<b>ES</b>	83.5	78.0	74.0	75.5
	<b>SPL</b>	84.5	65.3	71.5	67.5
	<b>OHEM</b>	88.0	75.7	80.5	77.5

# Results



# Results



# Conclusions

- Weighting strategies significantly affect the performance of a DNN
- Some weighting schemes may induce bias
- Features learned by DNNs change according to the learning strategy
- OHEM achieves the best overall performance



Thank You!

[ana.c.fidalgo.barata@tecnico.ulisboa.pt](mailto:ana.c.fidalgo.barata@tecnico.ulisboa.pt)

