

Representation Analysis in Academic Materials

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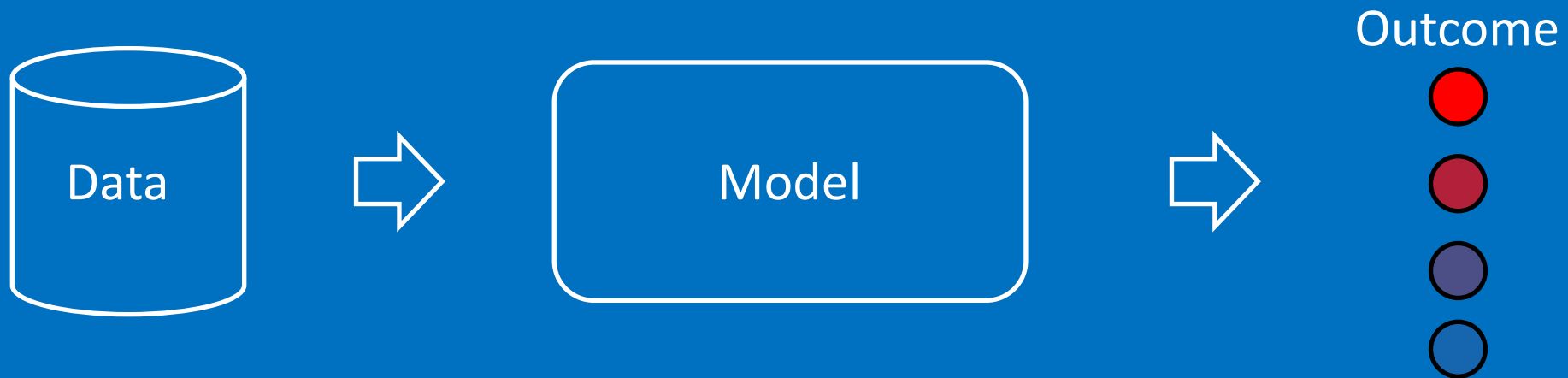
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18 August 2021

Outline

- Challenges of learning from data
- Healthcare: dermatology as a use case
- Problem formulation
- Proposed approach
 - Results
- Conclusion

Challenges of learning from data



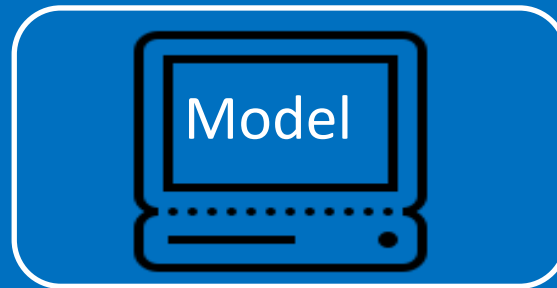
Questionable data
E.g., Lack of representation

Questionable inference
E.g., Bias

Challenges of learning from data



Curated



- Automated detection
- Re-training/Correction
-



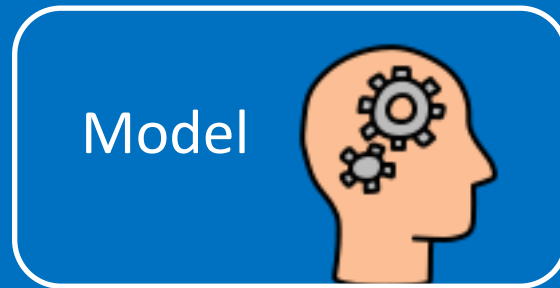
Outcome



Challenges of learning from data

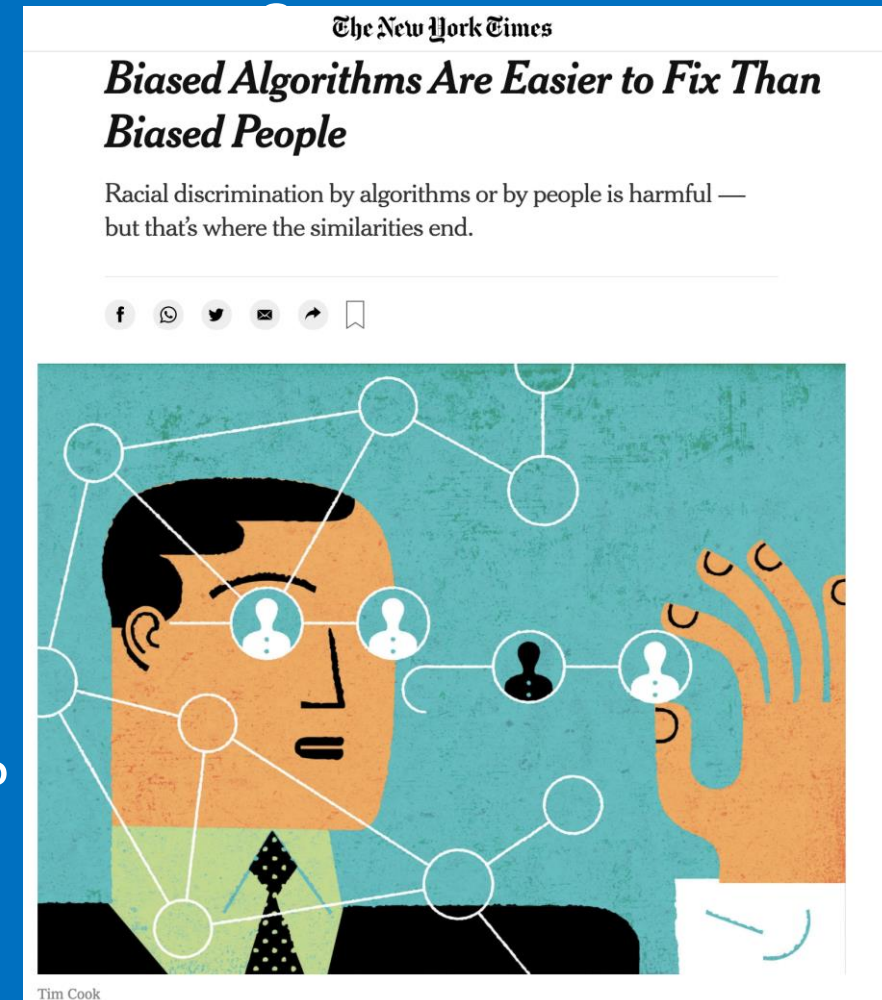


- Traditional
- Complex



- Detection?
- Correction?

Biased domain-experts?



Healthcare, specifically dermatology as a use case

The New York Times

<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/08/30/health/skin-diseases-black-hispanic.html>

Dermatology Has a Problem With Skin Color

Common conditions often manifest differently on dark skin. Yet physicians are trained mostly to diagnose them on white skin.

Research Letter FREE

December 2017

Addressing Minority Representation in Dermatology

Answering a Call to Action Through Structured Mentorship and Instruction

Shawn G. Kwatra, MD¹; Alice He, MD¹; Manisha J. Loss, MD¹; et al

[» Author Affiliations](#) | [Article Information](#)

JAMA Dermatol. 2017;153(12):1329-1330. doi:10.1001/jamadermatol.2017.3224


Recent attention has been called to the insufficient representation in dermatology of African American and Hispanic individuals, which comprise the major populations underrepresented in medicine (UIM).^{1,2} There have been 2 recent calls to action to increase UIM populations in dermatology, a task that necessitates action.^{1,2}

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamadermatology/fullarticle/2652680#.Xx7ozd64Hts.twitter>

HEALTH

Dermatology faces a reckoning: Lack of darker skin in textbooks and journals harms care for patients of color

By USHA LEE MCFARLING / JULY 21, 2020 Reprints



HYACINTH EMPINADO/STAT

<https://www.statnews.com/2020/07/21/dermatology-faces-reckoning-lack-of-darker-skin-in-textbooks-journals-harms-patients-of-color/>

Consequences

- Lack of expert access
- Delayed diagnosis
- Increased morbidity
- Increased mortality

Question?

Could we automatically identify the representation of skin images in dermatology academic materials across skin tones?

Proposed solution

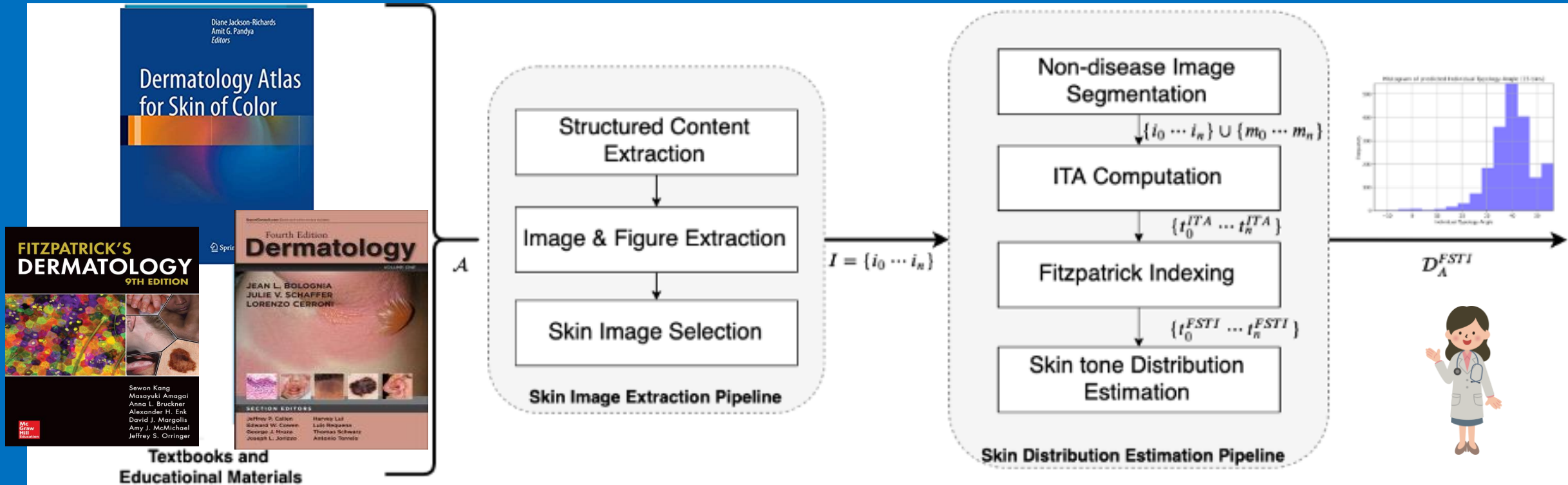
Input



Ingestion, Extraction & Detection

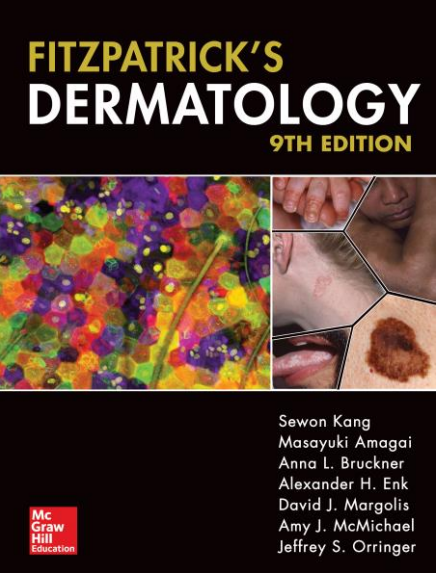


Output



Document ingestion: extract images

Corpus Conversion Service



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      126.37233,  
      796.79877  
    ],  
    "page": 1,  
    "span": [  
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      0  
    ]  
  }  
],  
"type": "bitmap"
```

} Coordinates
} Page number

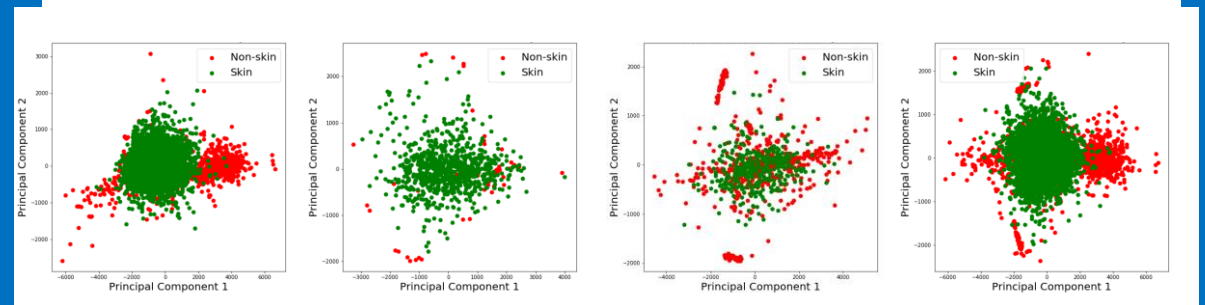
Non-skin images



Skin vs. Non-skin
classification

PCA Visualisations: before classification

Pixel intensity values



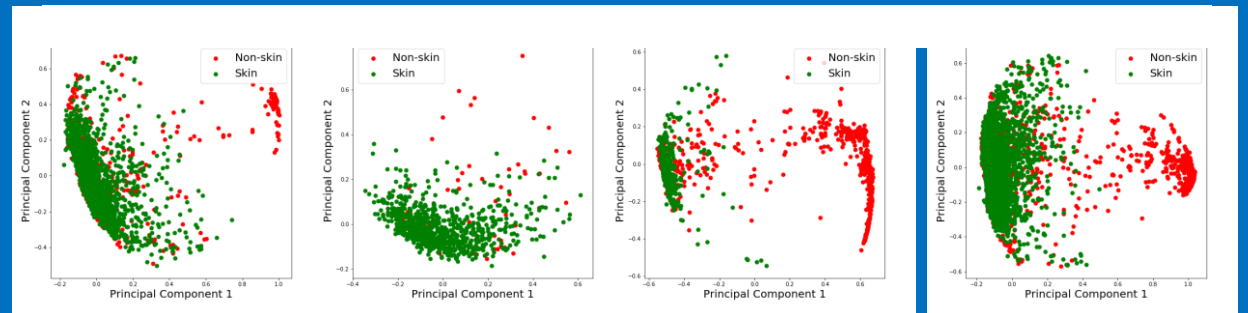
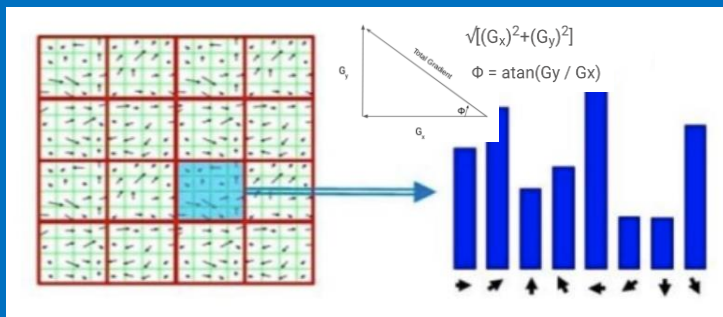
Bologna

Atlas

Rook

All

Histogram of Oriented Gradient (HOG)



Bologna

Atlas

Rook

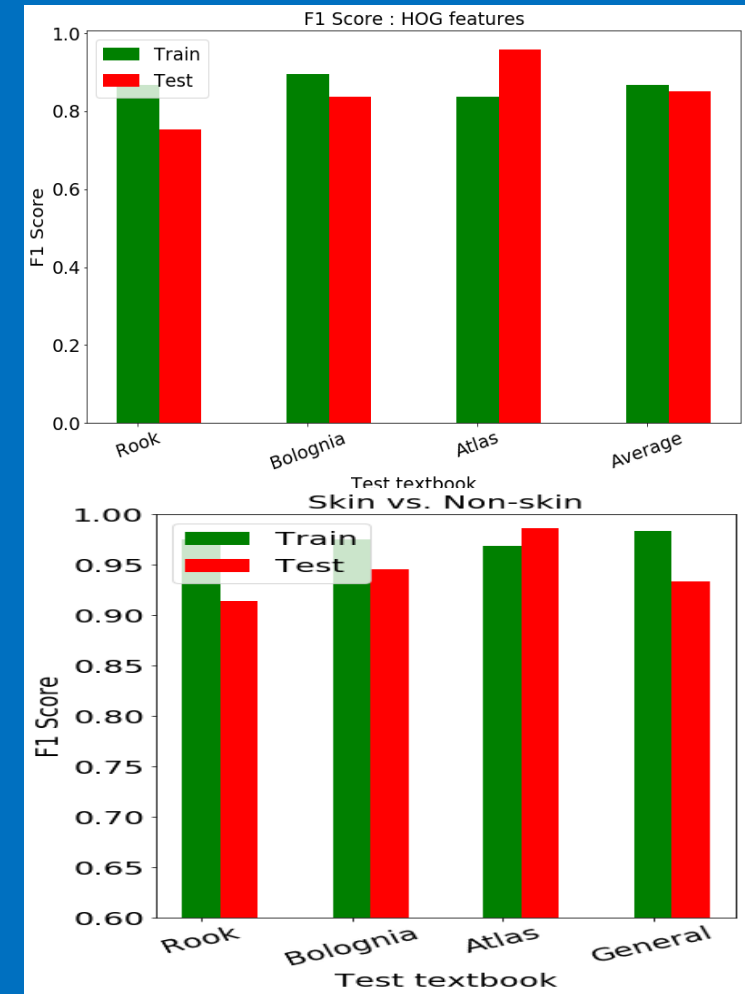
All

$$\text{ITA} = \arctan\left(\frac{L - 50}{b}\right) \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi}$$

Skin vs. Non-skin classification

Book	# chapters	# of images	# of skin images
Rook [2]	3	1026	343
Bologna [1]	160	4526	3225
Atlas [5]	36	880	822
Fitzpatrick [3]	217	21727	1881

One-class SVM



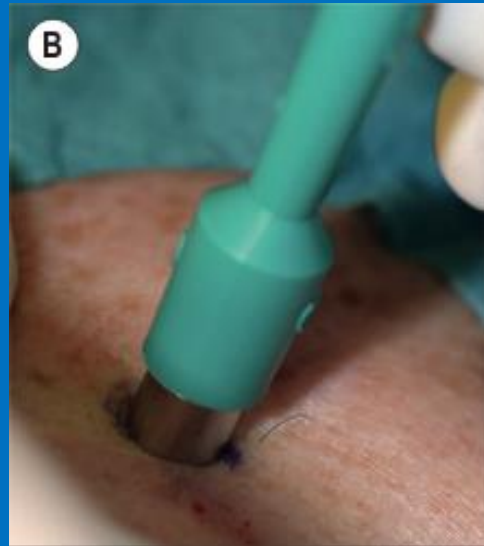
XGBoost

One-textbook-out validation: don't see the test data during training

Skin tone estimation



Skin images



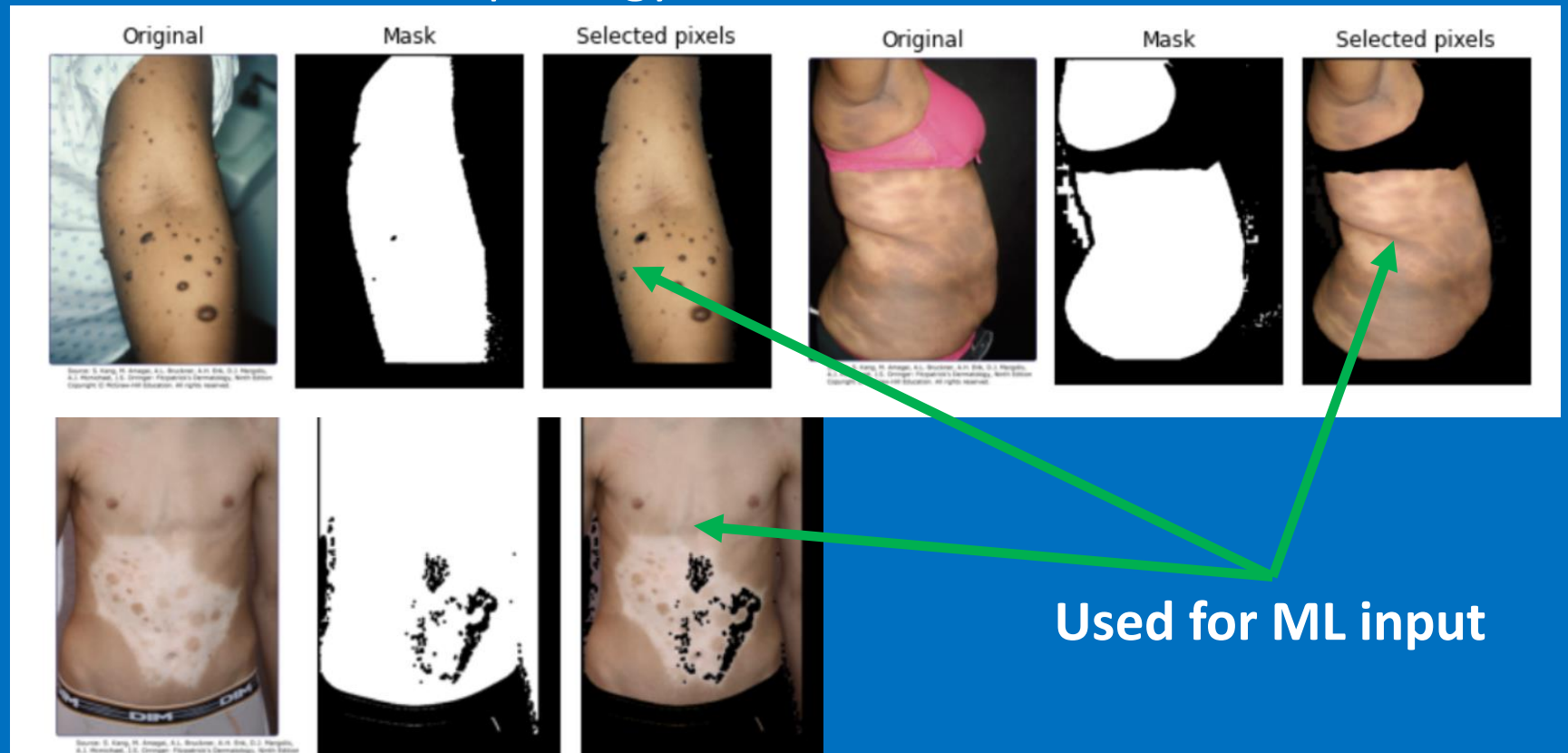
Challenges: non-skin foreground or background parts

Solution: segmentation

Skin image segmentation

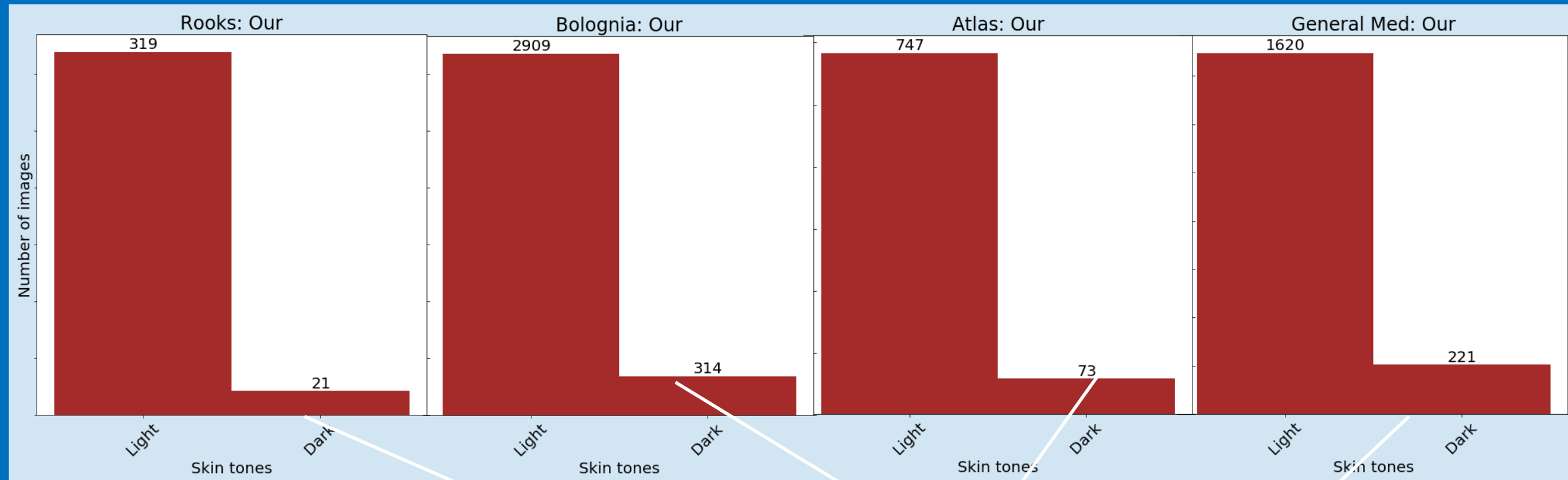
- Region based segmentation could suffice for dark vs. light tone outcome^[1]
 - pixel intensity, watershed and morphology

HSV= [(0, 40, 0), (25, 255, 255)]
&
YCbCr = [(0, 138, 67), (255, 173, 133)]



Used for ML input

Skin tone estimation

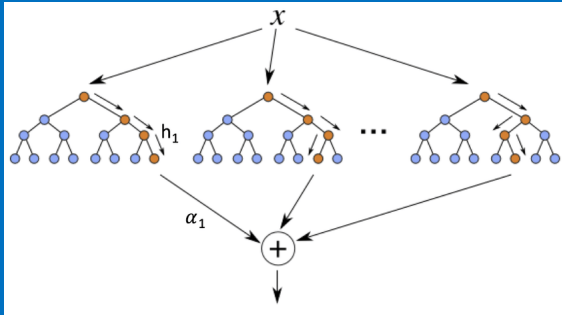


Imbalance representation

- Question: how good ML methods could detect these skin tones?

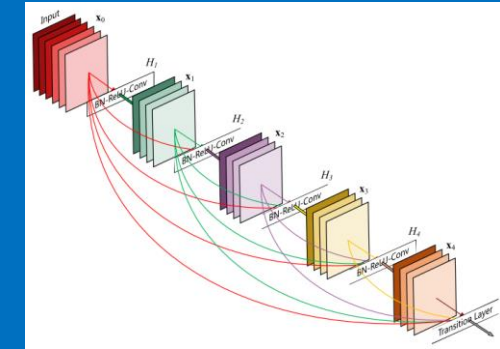
Skin tone estimation: classification

Tree-based
Baselines



VS.

ResNet
(Deep Learning)



Model	Raw Masked Pixels				Feature Vectors (HOG)				Feature Vectors (HOG + ITA)			
	Accuracy	F1-score	Precision	AUC	Accuracy	F1-score	Precision	AUC	Accuracy	F1-score	Precision	AUC
Random Forest	0.901 ± 0.003	0.861 ± 0.005	0.869 ± 0.022	0.746 ± 0.070	0.907 ± 0.005	0.875 ± 0.012	0.893 ± 0.006	0.819 ± 0.044	0.906 ± 0.004	0.880 ± 0.015	0.889 ± 0.007	0.830 ± 0.043
Extra Trees	0.900 ± 0.004	0.863 ± 0.005	0.878 ± 0.019	0.773 ± 0.055	0.905 ± 0.004	0.869 ± 0.011	0.890 ± 0.009	0.826 ± 0.039	0.907 ± 0.005	0.878 ± 0.016	0.889 ± 0.011	0.839 ± 0.027
Ada Boost	0.885 ± 0.008	0.870 ± 0.009	0.862 ± 0.011	0.774 ± 0.029	0.897 ± 0.006	0.885 ± 0.007	0.879 ± 0.009	0.814 ± 0.026	0.900 ± 0.006	0.888 ± 0.007	0.883 ± 0.009	0.820 ± 0.022
Gradient Boosting	0.898 ± 0.005	0.870 ± 0.005	0.869 ± 0.015	0.767 ± 0.049	0.905 ± 0.004	0.888 ± 0.009	0.885 ± 0.008	0.847 ± 0.023	0.906 ± 0.003	0.890 ± 0.009	0.889 ± 0.007	0.847 ± 0.028
Pretrained Resnet	0.948 ± 0.003	0.953 ± 0.002	0.961 ± 0.001	0.889 ± 0.011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

- Next step: Wrap up the system into a standalone tool

Log-In with your W3 Information

Username

Password

Submit

Conclusion: Data-centric - the way forward!

Google's New Dermatology App Wasn't Designed for People With Darker Skin

The company trained the system to recognize different skin conditions. But like Google itself, the app's data has a diversity problem.

~~GOOD
BIG DATA~~



Andrew Ng

The New York Times

Biased Algorithms Are Easier to Fix Than Biased People

Racial discrimination by algorithms or by people is harmful — but that's where the similarities end.



Tim Cook

Thanks! - Asante! - አመሰግናለሁ!

Team



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Peter Staar
Principle RSM; Manager ...



Celia Cintas
Research Scientist



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Kenya Andrews

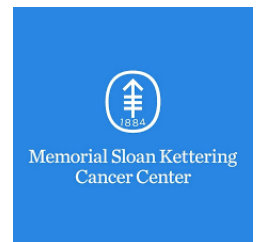


Hannah Kim



Interns

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