

Deep Learning with minimum coding and free hardware

Cristian R Munteanu^{1,2,3}

¹ RNASA-IMEDIR, Computer Science Faculty, University of Coruna, Coruna 15071, Spain

² Centro de Investigación en Tecnologías de la Información y las Comunicaciones (CITIC), Campus de Elviña s/n 15071 A Coruña, Spain

³ Biomedical Research Institute of A Coruña (INIBIC), University Hospital Complex of A Coruña (CHUAC), 15006, A Coruña, Spain

The current work is proposing a very simple and fast python script to classify polyps in colonoscopy images using Fastai deep learning. This work is the optimized version of the previous tool: GitHub repository **CNN4Polyps** about colonoscopy polyp detection (classification + localization into an image) with convolutional neural network - CNNs (<https://github.com/muntisa/Colonoscopy-polyps-detection-with-CNNs>) using *Keras*. I demonstrated that simple CNNs or *VGG16* transfer learning could be used with a GPU to create good classifiers able to detect a polyp in colonoscopy images.

Jeremy Howard and the team are proposing a faster python package for deep learning models as a free course at *Fast.ai* (<https://course.fast.ai/>). Google Colab free virtual computers (<https://colab.research.google.com>) with GPU support was used to run all the calculations.

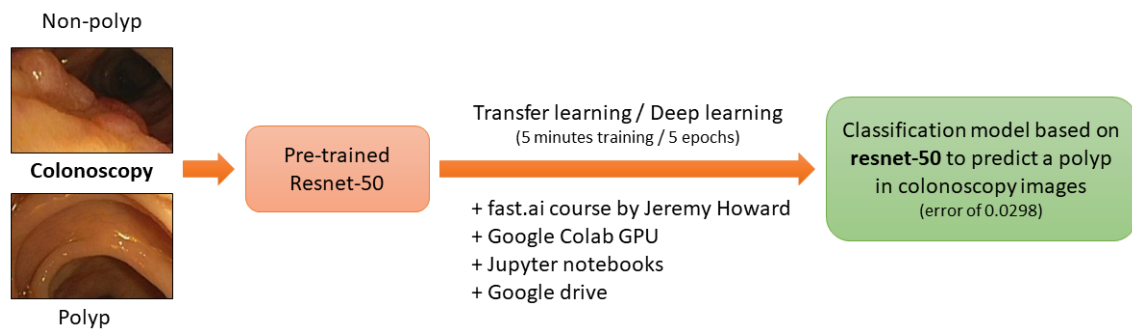


Figure 1. Methodology flowchart for colon polyp classification with fastai.

The current dataset was generated with the previous project *CNN4Polyps* starting from a public dataset: **910** images for training and **302** images for validation. All the models were saved in the project folder.

The current script (**Figure 1**) demonstrated the ability to create a very accurate classifier for medical imaging with an accuracy of **0.99** using **resnet50** transfer learning fine tuning, only 5-10 lines of code, free GPU hardware (Nvidia K80), and free fastai package (based on PyTorch library). The scripts to train the model or to make predictions are available at <https://github.com/muntisa/Fastai-Colon-Polyps>.

Acknowledgements

I gratefully acknowledge the support of NVIDIA Corporation with the donation of the Titan Xp GPU used for this research (https://developer.nvidia.com/academic_gpu_seeding). In addition, the authors would like to acknowledge support from the Galician Network for Colorectal Cancer Research (REGICC) (Ref. ED431D 2017/23). This work is also supported by “Collaborative Project in Genomic Data Integration (CICLOGEN)” PI17/01826 funded by the Carlos III Health Institute from the Spanish National plan for Scientific and Technical Research and Innovation 2013–2016 and the European Regional Development Funds (FEDER).