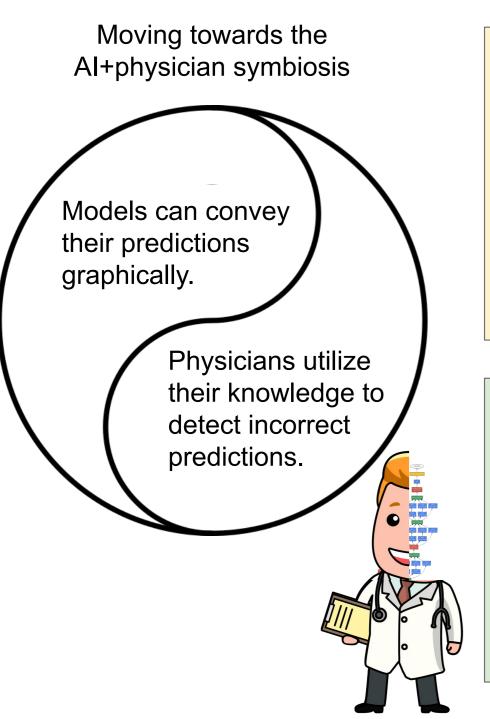
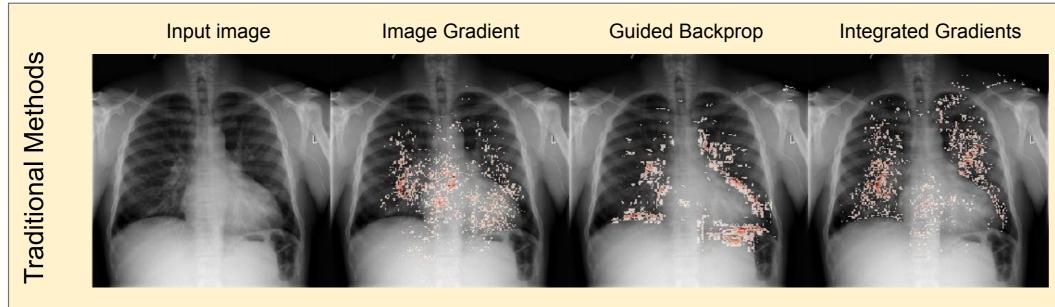
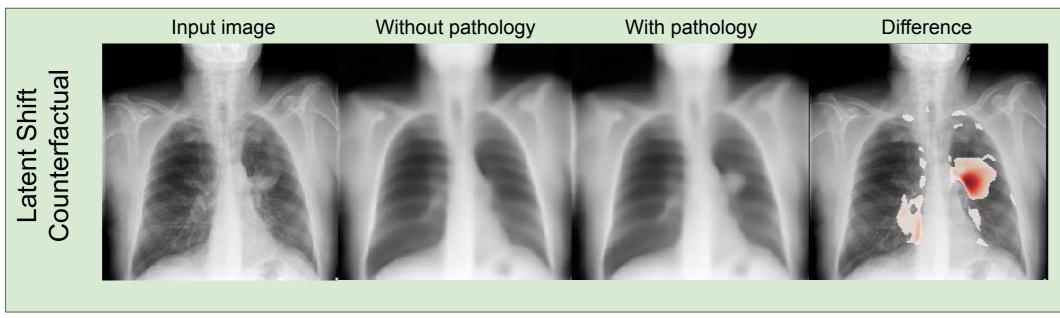
Gifsplanation via Latent Shift: A Simple Autoencoder Approach to Counterfactual Generation for Chest X-rays Joseph Paul Cohen, Rupert Brooks, Sovann En, Evan Zucker, Anuj Pareek, Matthew P Lungren, Akshay Chaudhari



Latent Shift





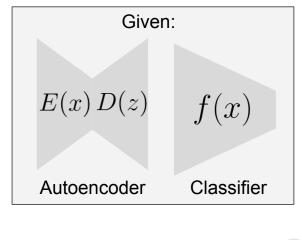


Inconclusive IoU is generally low, little variation between methods. Likely annotations need to be specially created for counterfactuals. loU Analysis

Input Image

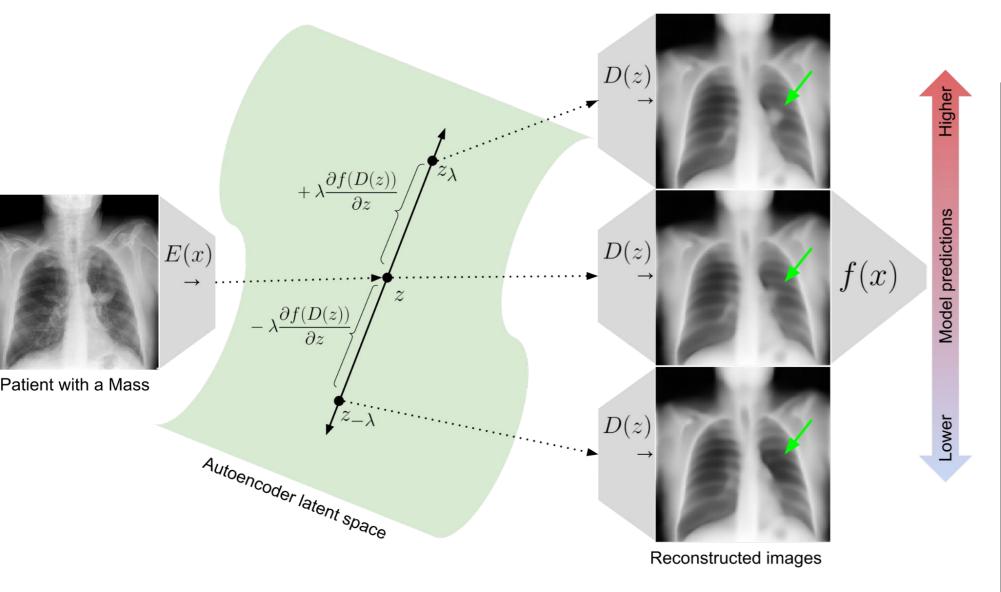
		$Model \rightarrow$	XRV-all		XRV-mimic_ch	
Task	Dataset	2D Method	AUC	IoU	AUC	IoU
Mass	NIH	grad guided integrated	0.82	0.16±0.14 0.19±0.16 0.13±0.13	Model does not predict	
		latentshift-max		0.14 ± 0.17	110	Predict
Lung Opacity	RSNA	grad guided integrated latentshift-max	0.84	0.21±0.11 0.21±0.12 0.17±0.10 0.20±0.13	0.75	0.13±0.0 0.09±0.0 0.08±0.0 0.15±0.1
Pneumothorax	SIIM-ACR	grad guided integrated latentshift-max	0.78	0.01±0.02 0.03±0.05 0.01±0.02 0.02±0.04	0.67	0.01±0.0 0.02±0.0 0.01±0.0 0.03±0. 0

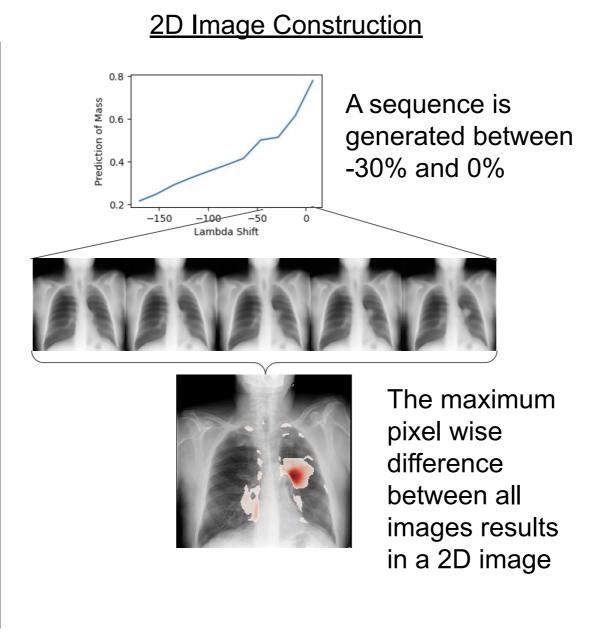
Input Gradient



Latent Shift Method:

- Opposite of an adversarial attack.
- Perturb the input so the classifier reduces its prediction regularized by the decoder.
- Compute the gradient of the output of the classifier with respect to the latent space.





Results

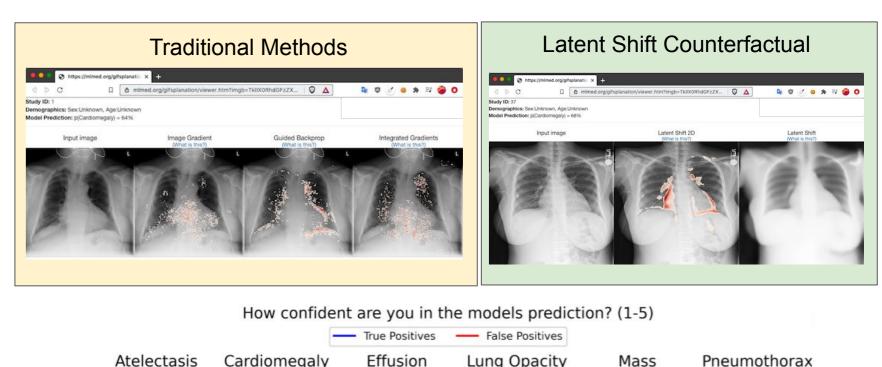
Study

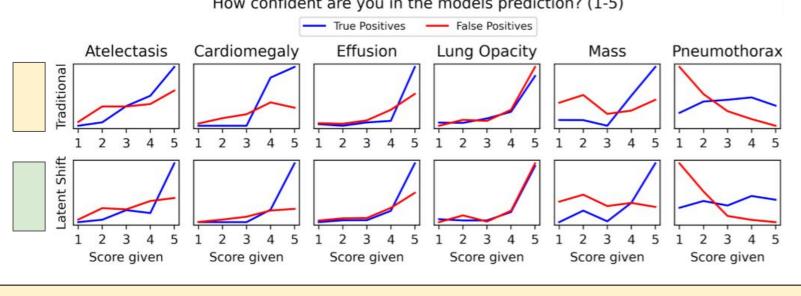
Reader

Positive

Reader study: Two radiologists evaluated how confident they were in a models predictions.

Radiologists asked: 240 Chest X-ray images 50% are false positives "How confident are you in the model's prediction? (1-5)"





True Positives: 0.15±0.95 confidence increase using Latent Shift (p=0.01) False Positives: 0.04±1.06 increase which is not significant (p=0.57)

Related work:

[Singla, Explanation by Progressive Exaggeration, 2020] [Schutte, Using StyleGAN for Visual Interpretability of Deep Learning Models, 2020]

[Joshi, xGEMs: Generating Examplars to Explain Black-Box Models, 2019]