

ImageNet pretraining for medical image segmentation: Enhancing efficiency via transferability metrics

HIDY GÁBOR, BAKOS BENCE, LUKÁCS ANDRÁS

Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem, Matematikai Intézet,
Mesterséges Intelligencia Kutatócsoport

In medical image segmentation tasks, the scarcity of labeled training data poses a significant challenge when training deep neural networks. When using U-Net-style architectures, it is common practice to address this problem by pretraining the encoder part on a large general-purpose dataset like ImageNet. However, these methods are resource-intensive and do not guarantee improved performance on the downstream task. In this paper we investigate a variety of training setups on medical image segmentation datasets, using ImageNet-pretrained models. By examining over 300 combinations of models, datasets, and training methods, we find that shorter pretraining often leads to better results on the downstream task, proving that the accuracy of the model on ImageNet is a poor indicator for downstream performance. As our main contribution, we apply a contrastive transferability score between ImageNet and the downstream dataset to indicate when to stop pretraining. This reduces pretraining time and improves results on the target task.

Threshold dynamics in a periodic epidemic model with imperfect interventions

MAHMOUD A. IBRAHIM

¹Szegedi Tudományegyetem, Bolyai Intézet

²Szegedi Tudományegyetem, Egészségbiztonság Nemzeti Laboratórium

³Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science, Mansoura University, Mansoura, Egypt

A non-autonomous mathematical model is presented to explore the complex dynamics of disease spread over time, incorporating a time-periodic transmission parameter and imperfections in quarantine, isolation and vaccination strategies. Through a detailed examination of threshold dynamics, it is revealed that the global dynamics of disease transmission are influenced by the basic reproduction number (\mathcal{R}_0), a critical threshold that determines extinction, persistence, and the presence of periodic solutions. It is shown that the disease-free equilibrium is globally asymptotically stable if $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$, while the disease persists if $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$. To support and validate our analytical results, the basic reproduction number and the dynamics of the disease are estimated by fitting monthly data from two Asian countries, namely Saudi Arabia and Pakistan. Furthermore, a sensitivity analysis of the