

Using Machine Learning to Quantify Colorimetric Assays from Cell Phone Photos

Rachel Fisher, Biomedical Engineering

Mentor: Dr. Jennifer Blain Christen, Associate Professor, School of Electrical, Computer and Energy Engineering

Abstract:

Finding a method to objectively quantify results of colorimetric assays without special equipment is important to increasing the accessibility and portability of point-of-care testing. Point-of-care testing is inexpensive, has quick response times, and has numerous applications ranging from roadside alcohol testing to detecting infections such as COVID-19 or HPV. The focus of this study is to train a machine learning algorithm that can quantify the concentration of samples on colorimetric alcohol test strips from cell phone photos taken under non-standard conditions. The accuracy of this algorithm will be evaluated and is expected to be able to adequately provide quantitative results.

Background:

1. Lateral flow immunoassays (LFA) are currently one of the most prominent methods for early detection of diseases within point-of-care testing due to their inexpensive cost, quick response time, and portability [1].
2. Current solutions typically consist of creating a reader that can standardize the conditions of the strips before they are measured in some way, which increases the cost and decreases the portability and accessibility of LFAs.
3. Machine learning techniques such as deep learning and convolutional neural network have previously been used and shown to be successful for medical imaging processing and analysis [2].

Methods:

Data Collection:
Videos → Photos

Model Selected: Convolutional
Neural Network (CNN)

Keras | TensorFlow | Spyder

ETG

Training Data: 35,119 photos
Testing Data: 10,034 photos
Validation Data: 5,017 photos

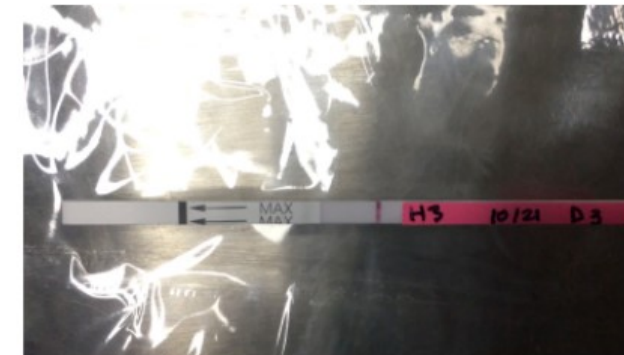
EtOH

Training Data: 47,920 photos
Testing Data: 13,691 photos
Validation Data: 6,846 photos

50% Brightness



100% Brightness



White Light



Natural Light



Warm Light



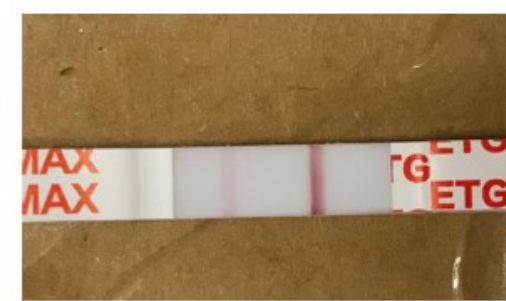
Close Up



Full Strip



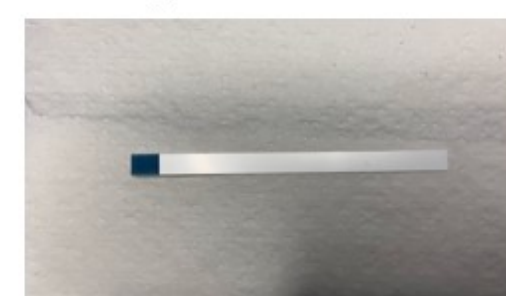
Close Up



Full Strip



Paper Towels



Electrical Tape



Benchttop



Box

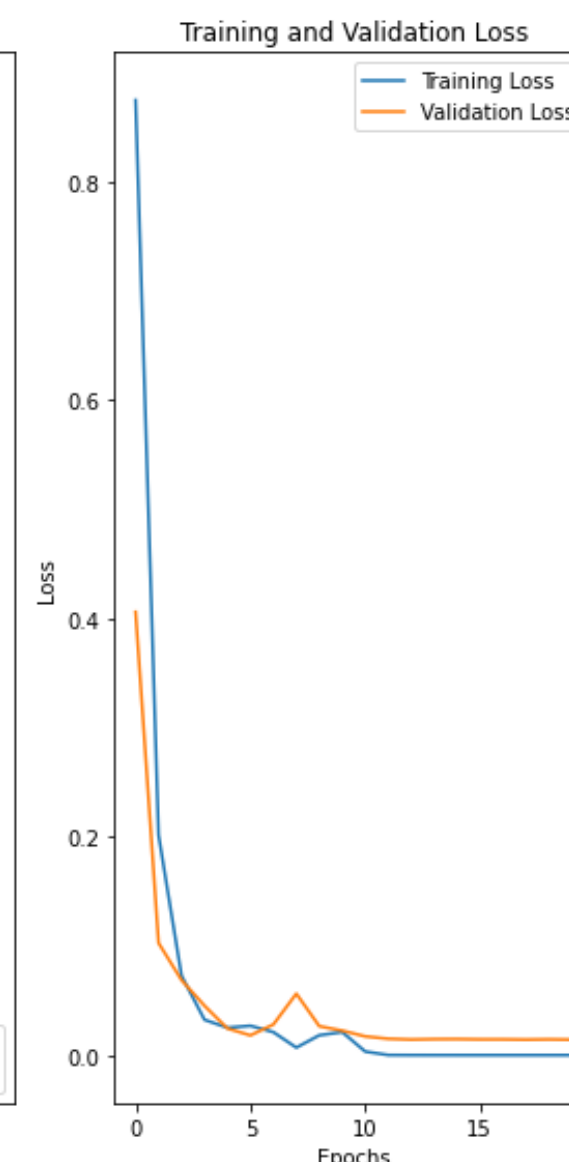
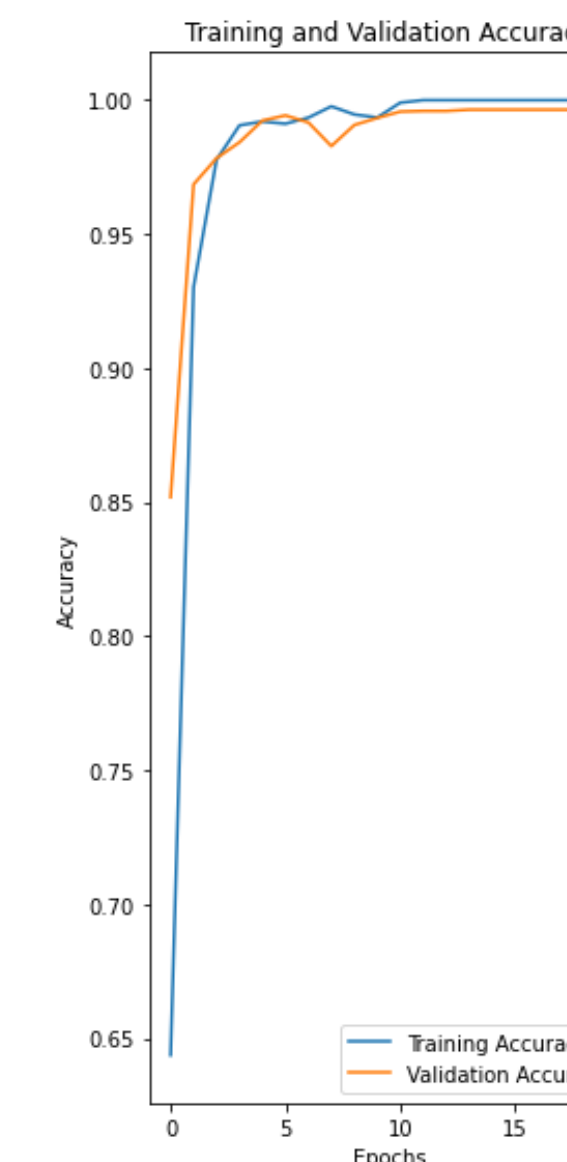


Future Work:

Accuracy | Multiple Strip Types | Invalid

Results:

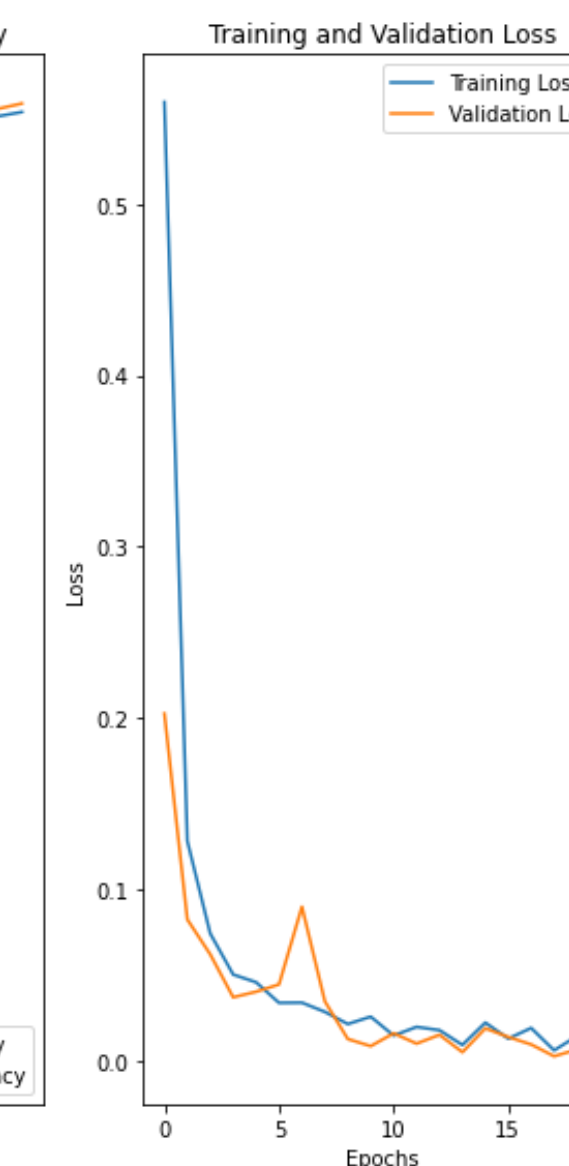
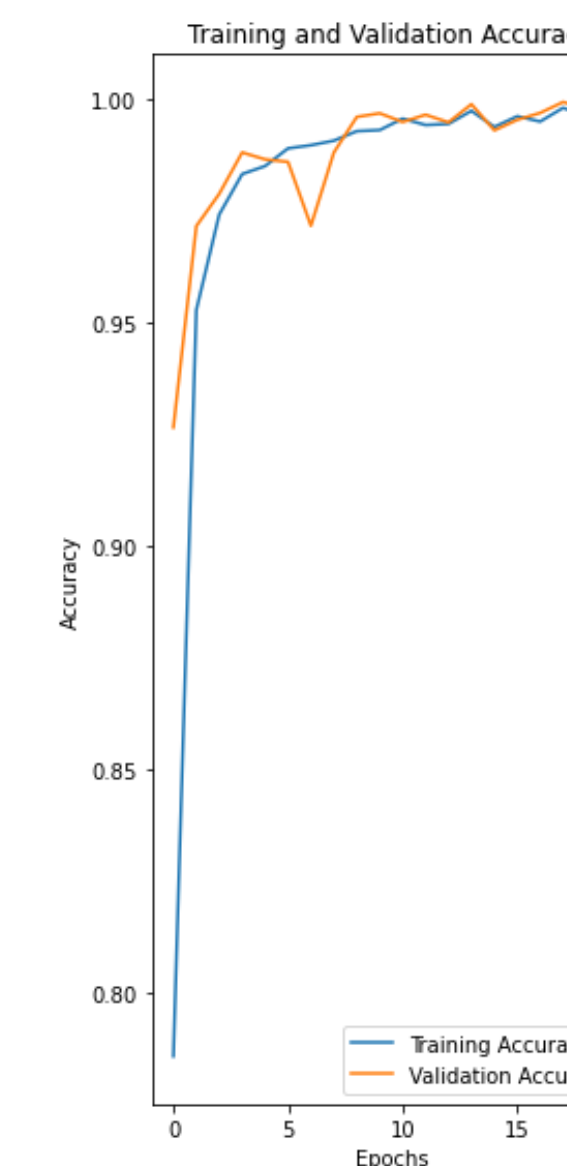
ETG



Combined Confusion Matrix Testing

True label \ Predicted label	ETG 250 ng/mL	ETG 550 ng/mL	ETG 700 ng/mL	ETG 1000 ng/mL	ETG Negative
ETG 250 ng/mL	524	70	145	281	195
ETG 550 ng/mL	242	607	29	153	157
ETG 700 ng/mL	206	17	391	90	78
ETG 1000 ng/mL	112	37	56	507	102
ETG Negative	94	21	18	219	666

EtOH



EtOH Confusion Matrix Testing

True label \ Predicted label	EtOH 0.02%	EtOH 0.2%	EtOH 0.3%	EtOH 0.04%	EtOH 0.06%	EtOH 0.08%	EtOH Negative
EtOH 0.02%	948	0	0	0	0	0	0
EtOH 0.2%	0	1047	1	0	0	0	0
EtOH 0.3%	0	1	972	1	0	0	0
EtOH 0.04%	0	0	3	985	0	0	0
EtOH 0.06%	0	0	1	0	849	2	0
EtOH 0.08%	0	0	0	0	0	1166	0
EtOH Negative	0	0	0	0	0	0	870

Acknowledgements:

A sincere thank you to everyone in Dr. Jennifer Blain Christen & Dr. Karen Anderson's lab!

References:

- [1] Koczula, K. M., & Gallotta, A. (2016). Lateral flow assays. *Essays in biochemistry*, 60(1), 111–120. <https://doi.org/10.1042/EBC20150012>
- [2] Razzak, Muhammad & Naz, Saeeda & Zaib, Ahmad. (2018). Deep Learning for Medical Image Processing: Overview, Challenges and the Future. Retrieved from <https://arxiv.org/abs/1704.06825>