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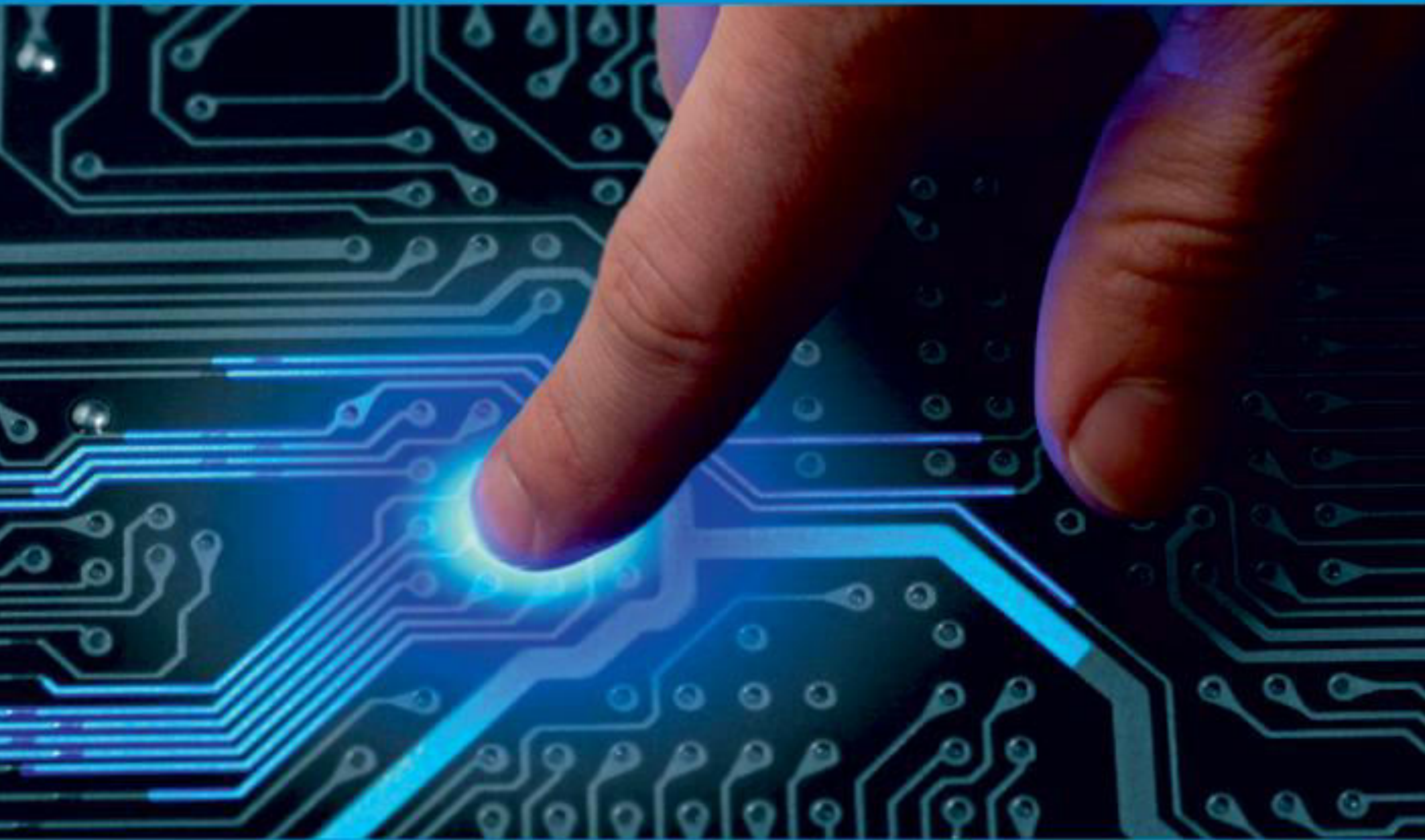
e-ISSN: 2320-9801 | p-ISSN: 2320-9798



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN COMPUTER & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

Volume 12, Issue 5, May 2024

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER INDIA

Impact Factor: 8.379

9940 572 462 | 6381 907 438 | ijircce@gmail.com | www.ijircce.com

| e-ISSN: 2320-9801, p-ISSN: 2320-9798| www.ijircce.com | |Impact Factor: 8.379 | Monthly Peer Reviewed & Referred Journal |

|| Volume 12, Issue 5, May 2024 ||

| DOI: 10.15680/IJIRCCE.2024.1205042 |

AI Framework for Detection of Covid-19 Disease from X-Ray Images of Human Lungs

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ABSTRACT: The rapid and accurate detection of COVID-19 and pneumonia plays a crucial role in managing and controlling the spread of the virus, especially in scenarios where medical resources are scarce or inaccessible. This study explores the efficacy of deep learning algorithms in diagnosing COVID-19 by analysing X-ray images of human lungs. Utilizing a comprehensive dataset sourced from Kaggle, we engage in preprocessing the collection of lung X-rays through methods such as image enhancement and resizing to optimize the images for deep learning analysis. Subsequently, three advanced deep learning models, EfficientNet, VGG16, and Inception-V3, are employed to train on the pre-processed dataset. Among these, EfficientNet and Inception-V3 initially demonstrated promising results with accuracies of 85.90% and 91.50%, respectively. However, our proposed system, leveraging the VGG16 algorithm, significantly outperformed the existing models by achieving an unprecedented accuracy of 99.80%. This breakthrough underscores the VGG16 model's superior capability in detecting COVID-19, positing it as the preferred method for early screening. Our findings suggest that the developed VGG16-based deep learning model could serve as an efficient, preliminary testing tool for COVID-19, especially beneficial for patients with limited access to professional medical consultation. Furthermore, integrating this model into a website or software application could facilitate widespread, accessible, and rapid screening, potentially transforming the approach to initial COVID-19 detection. This study not only highlights the potency of VGG16 in medical imaging analysis but also paves the way for future research and development of accessible diagnostic tools for pandemic management.

KEYWORDS: COVID-19 detection, Pneumonia diagnosis, Deep learning algorithms, X-ray imaging, EfficientNet, VGG16, Inception-V3, Kaggle dataset.

I. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has posed unprecedented challenges to global health systems, necessitating rapid advancements in diagnostic methodologies to curb its spread effectively. Early and accurate detection of the virus is paramount in implementing timely treatment and isolation measures, ultimately controlling the pandemic's impact. Traditional diagnostic methods, such as the Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR), while accurate, face limitations in terms of scalability, turnaround time, and resource dependency, highlighting the need for complementary diagnostic approaches.

In this context, radiography, specifically X-ray imaging, emerges as a crucial diagnostic tool due to its widespread availability, speed, and cost-effectiveness. X-ray imaging, a non-invasive technique, can reveal lung abnormalities and infections, providing an alternative pathway for preliminary screening of COVID-19 and pneumonia. However, the interpretation of X-ray images requires significant expertise and is subject to variability, underscoring the necessity for an automated, reliable, and objective diagnostic solution.

Leveraging the advancements in artificial intelligence (AI), particularly deep learning (DL), offers a promising solution to these challenges. Deep learning models, known for their ability to learn hierarchical representations and features from large datasets, have shown exceptional performance in various medical imaging tasks, including the diagnosis of diseases from X-ray images. This project focuses on developing and evaluating deep learning models—EfficientNet, VGG16, and Inception-V3—to detect COVID-19 and pneumonia from lung X-ray images. Among these, the VGG16 model demonstrated superior accuracy, presenting a novel and highly effective tool for COVID-19 screening.

The primary aim of this project is threefold: to enhance the accuracy and reliability of COVID-19 diagnosis through deep learning models, to provide a rapid and accessible screening tool that can alleviate the pressure on healthcare systems, and to pave the way for integrating AI in pandemic management and beyond. By harnessing the capabilities of

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deep learning and the ubiquity of X-ray imaging, this initiative endeavours to contribute significantly to the global fight against COVID-19, offering a scalable, cost-effective, and efficient diagnostic method.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

[1] CAFES: chest x-ray analysis using federated self-supervised learning for paediatric Covid-19 detection
Abstract: This study introduces a federated self-supervised learning framework for analysing chest X-ray images to detect COVID-19 in paediatric patients. By leveraging a deep learning model, the research addresses the challenge of diagnosing COVID-19 in children, highlighting the potential of federated learning in enhancing model performance while preserving privacy.

[2] Classification of endotracheal tube position in chest x-rays images
Abstract: This research utilizes deep learning techniques to automatically detect and classify the positions of endotracheal tubes in chest X-ray images, a critical aspect seen during the COVID-19 pandemic. The study underscores the significance of AI in improving the care of intubated patients, especially those affected by COVID-19.

[3] A new COVID-19 classification approach based on Bayesian optimization SVM kernel using chest X-ray datasets.
Abstract: This article proposes a novel classification approach for COVID-19 using chest X-ray images, employing Bayesian optimization and SVM kernel. The method aims to enhance the quick detection of COVID-19, showcasing the application of machine learning in addressing the pandemic.

[4] Severity of lung infection identification and classification using optimization-enabled deep learning with IoT
Abstract: Focusing on the identification and classification of lung infection severity, this research integrates deep learning with IoT for COVID-19 prediction using X-ray images. The study highlights an innovative approach to leveraging technology for better disease management.

[5] A Comparative Study of Deep Learning-Based Classification and Segmentation Techniques for Automated Detection and Diagnosis of COVID-19 from Chest X-ray Images
Abstract: This study compares various deep learning-based classification and segmentation techniques for automating the detection and diagnosis of COVID-19 from chest X-ray images. It aims to identify the most effective AI strategies for combating the pandemic.

[6] Performance Evaluation of Deep Learning in Detection COVID-19 Based on Different Types of Datasets
Abstract: Evaluating the performance of different deep learning networks in detecting COVID-19 using X-ray and CT images, this research outlines the effectiveness of various AI models, contributing to the development of more accurate diagnostic tools.

[7] Classification of COVID-19 on Chest X-Ray Images Using Deep Learning Model with Histogram Equalization and Lung Segmentation
Abstract: This paper presents a deep learning-based architecture for detecting COVID-19 infected lungs using chest X-ray images, incorporating histogram equalization and lung segmentation for improved classification accuracy.

[8] Automated Classification of COVID-19 Chest X-ray Images Using Ensemble Machine Learning Methods
Abstract: Leveraging ensemble machine learning methods, this study aims at the automated classification of COVID-19 in chest X-ray images, demonstrating the potential of combining multiple AI techniques for enhanced diagnostic precision.

[9] Klasifikasi Chest X-Ray Image Processing Covid-19 Menggunakan Metode Convotional Neural Network Dengan Arsitektur Visual
Abstract: This research explores the use of Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) methods with visual architecture for the classification of COVID-19 in chest X-ray images, highlighting the significance of deep learning in medical image processing.

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[10] Out-of-Distribution Detection for Learning-Based Chest X-Ray Diagnosis
Abstract: This paper proposes a distance-based out-of-distribution (OOD) detection method for deep learning-based chest X-ray imaging, enhancing the reliability of AI diagnostics by identifying images that deviate from the distribution of the training set, including COVID-19 cases.

III. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for implementing the proposed system, which leverages the VGG16 deep learning model for COVID-19 detection from lung X-ray images, encompasses several key stages. Each stage is designed to optimize the model's performance, ensure its applicability across various settings, and facilitate its integration into practical diagnostic platforms. Below is a detailed overview of the methodology:

1. Dataset Collection and Preprocessing

- **Collection:** A comprehensive dataset of lung X-ray images is collected from publicly available sources, such as Kaggle, ensuring a diverse representation of demographics, geographic locations, and symptom severity levels.
- **Preprocessing:** Images undergo preprocessing to enhance quality and consistency. This includes image enhancement techniques to improve visibility of lung features, resizing images to a uniform dimension for model input, and augmenting the dataset to increase its size and variability, which helps improve model robustness.

2. Model Training and Optimization

- **Model Selection:** The VGG16 model is chosen for its deep convolutional network architecture, known for its effectiveness in image recognition tasks.
- **Training:** The model is trained on the pre-processed dataset using a split of training and validation sets to monitor and minimize overfitting. Various hyperparameters, such as learning rate, batch size, and number of epochs, are fine-tuned to achieve optimal performance.
- **Optimization:** Techniques such as dropout, batch normalization, and data augmentation are employed during training to enhance model generalization and prevent overfitting.

3. Validation and Testing

- **Cross-Validation:** The model undergoes cross-validation to ensure its accuracy and reliability across different subsets of the dataset.
- **Testing:** The trained model is then tested on a separate, unseen test set to evaluate its diagnostic accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and overall performance in detecting COVID-19 from lung X-ray images.

4. Integration into Digital Platforms

- **Development of User Interface (UI):** A user-friendly UI is developed for easy upload and analysis of X-ray images by healthcare providers or patients.
- **Backend Integration:** The VGG16 model is integrated into the backend of websites or software applications, ensuring seamless operation and rapid analysis of uploaded images.
- **Accessibility and Deployment:** Efforts are made to ensure the platform is accessible on various devices and is easy to deploy in healthcare settings, potentially integrating with existing healthcare IT systems for streamlined workflows.

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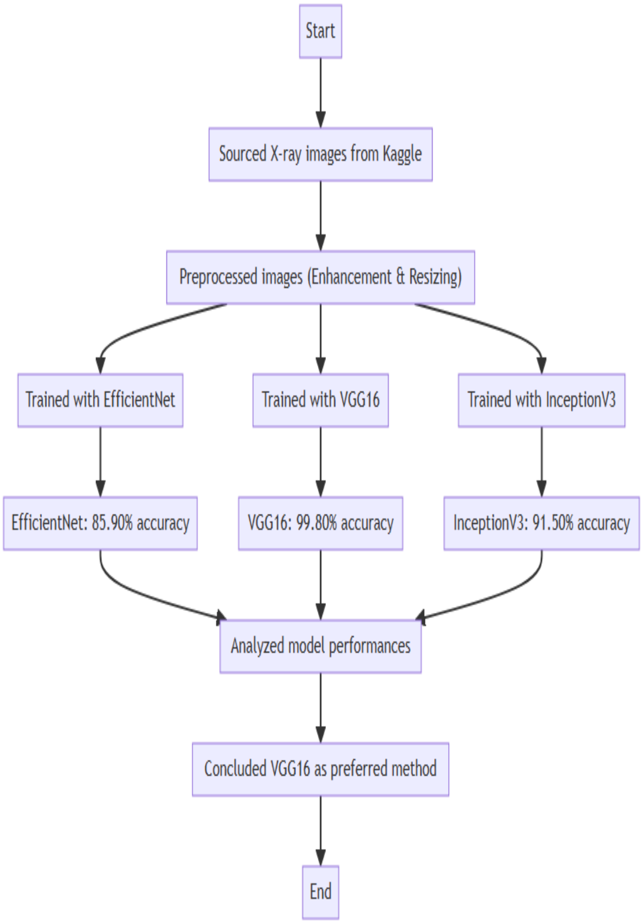

Figure 1: Flow chart

IV. MPLEMENTATION

CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS

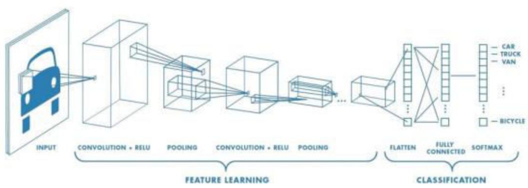

FIG 2: Convolutional neural network

The field of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly advancing, significantly narrowing the gap between human and machine capabilities. Enthusiasts and researchers are delving into various facets of AI to create remarkable innovations. A prime example of such a domain is Computer Vision. The objective in this area is to empower machines with the ability to interpret the world in a manner akin to human vision, and to utilize this understanding in a range of applications. These include tasks like Image and Video Recognition, Image Analysis and Classification, Media Recreation, and Recommendation Systems, as well as extending into areas like Natural Language Processing. The progress in Computer Vision, particularly through the application of Deep Learning, has been substantial. This progress is largely attributed to the refinement of a key algorithm: the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), which has evolved and been honed over time.

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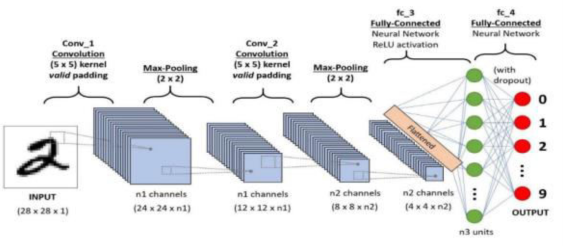

Fig 3: layers of ConNet

A Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is a type of deep learning algorithm that processes input images by assigning significance to various aspects within them, enabling it to distinguish between different objects. Compared to other classification algorithms, CNNs require significantly less preprocessing. Traditional methods involve manually creating filters, but with sufficient training, CNNs are capable of learning these filters autonomously. The design of a CNN mirrors the neural connectivity patterns found in the human brain, particularly inspired by the structure of the visual cortex. In this system, individual neurons are activated by specific stimuli within a limited area of the visual field, known as the receptive field. These receptive fields overlap to comprehensively cover the entire visual spectrum.

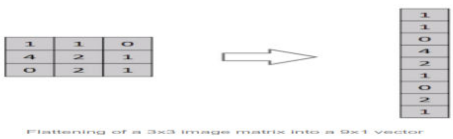

fig 4: flattening of 3x3 image matrix

An image is essentially a matrix composed of pixel values. One might wonder why not simply flatten this matrix and input it into a multi-layer perceptron for classification. The reason lies in the unique capabilities of a Convolutional Neural Network (ConvNet). A ConvNet excels in capturing the spatial and temporal dependencies in an image by applying appropriate filters. Its architecture is more adept at conforming to the image dataset, primarily due to a decrease in the number of parameters and the recyclability of weights. In essence, this means that the network can be more effectively trained to comprehend the complexities inherent in images.

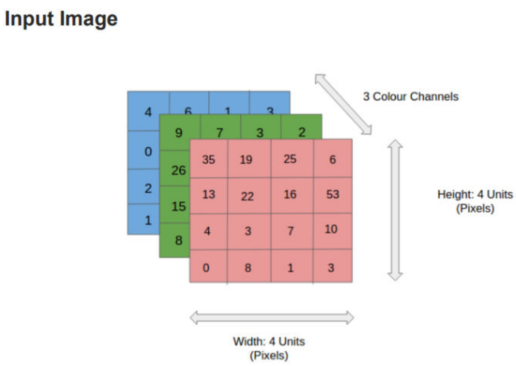

Fig 5: RGB image separated by its colors

In the given illustration, an RGB image is depicted, segmented into its three primary color components: red, green, and blue. Images can exist in various color spaces, such as grayscale and RGB. Imagine the computational load when dealing with high-resolution images, such as those in 8K. The function of a Convolutional Neural Network (ConvNet) in this context is to simplify the images into a more manageable form for processing, while preserving essential features crucial for accurate predictions. This aspect is particularly vital in designing an architecture that is not only efficient in feature learning but also capable of scaling to handle extensive datasets.

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POOLING LAYER

Fig 6: pooling layers

Much like the Convolutional Layer, the role of the Pooling layer in a Convolutional Neural Network is to reduce the spatial dimensions of the Convolved Feature. This reduction is key in lessening the computational burden by decreasing the data's dimensionality. Additionally, Pooling is instrumental in extracting pivotal features that are invariant to rotation and position, aiding in the efficient training of the model.

Pooling comes in two main forms: Max Pooling and Average Pooling. Max Pooling operates by selecting the maximum value from the image area covered by the Kernel, effectively acting as a noise suppressant by eliminating noisy activations and aiding in denoising as well as reducing dimensionality. Average Pooling, in contrast, computes the average value of all elements in the Kernel's coverage area and primarily focuses on dimensionality reduction as its method of noise suppression. Consequently, Max Pooling is often considered more effective than Average Pooling due to its dual role in noise suppression and dimensionality reduction.

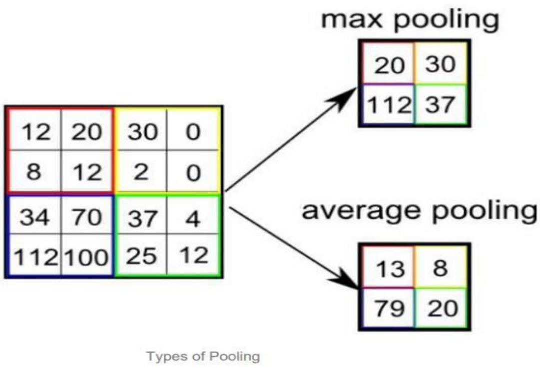

Fig 7: types of pooling layers

The Convolutional Layer and the Pooling Layer collectively constitute the i-th layer in a Convolutional Neural Network's architecture. To capture more nuanced, low-level details in complex images, the network may incorporate additional layers of this kind. However, this enhancement comes with the trade-off of increased computational demands. Once the image data has passed through these layers, the model gains a comprehensive understanding of the image features. Subsequently, the final output is flattened and then input into a standard neural network, which performs the task of classifying the data.

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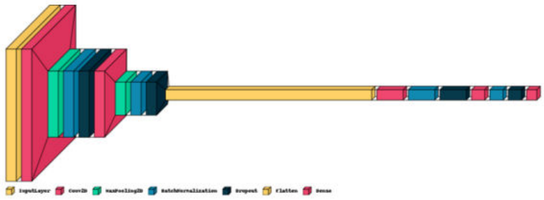

Fig 8: ConvNet layers

V. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Results

- **Model Performance**: Among the three deep learning models used—EfficientNet, VGG16, and Inception-V3—the VGG16 model demonstrated superior performance with a remarkable accuracy of 99.80%. In contrast, EfficientNet and Inception-V3 achieved accuracies of 85.90% and 91.50%, respectively.
- **Image Processing Efficacy**: The preprocessing techniques applied, including image enhancement, and resizing, effectively optimized the lung X-ray images for analysis, which contributed to the high accuracy rates of the models.
- **Comparison with Existing Methods**: The project highlighted the VGG16 model's significant improvement over existing models, indicating a major advancement in the capability of deep learning models to detect COVID-19 from X-ray images.

Discussion

- **Implications for Medical Diagnosis**: The high accuracy of the VGG16 model suggests that it could be an efficient tool for preliminary COVID-19 screening, especially in settings with limited access to healthcare professionals. This can be crucial for rapid screening and early isolation measures to prevent virus spread.
- **Potential for Implementation**: Integrating the VGG16 model into web-based platforms or software applications could provide widespread, accessible, and rapid preliminary testing. This would transform the approach to managing and controlling outbreaks in real-time and with limited medical infrastructure.
- **Future Research Directions**: The success of the VGG16 model opens avenues for further research into improving model robustness, handling more varied datasets, and possibly extending the approach to other types of medical imaging diagnostics.
- **Limitations and Considerations**: While the model's performance is promising, it is crucial to consider the diversity of the dataset used (in terms of demographic variance and image quality) and the potential biases that may affect the generalizability of the results. Further studies are needed to validate these findings across different populations and clinical settings.

International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

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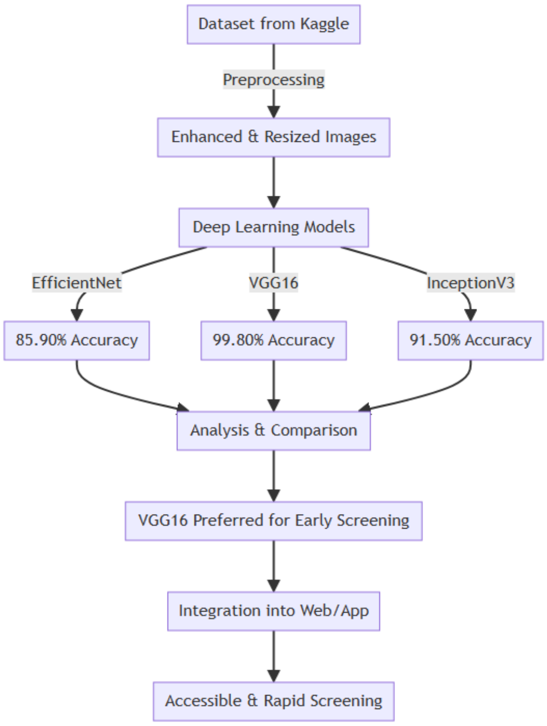

Fig 10: workflow

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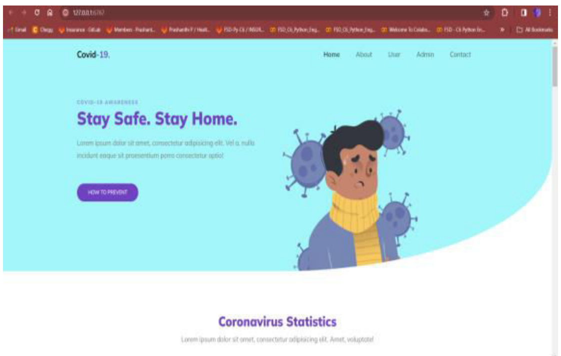
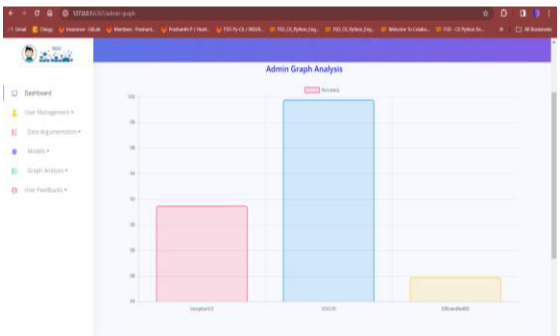
OUTPUT SCREEN SHOTS

Landing page:



Model Comparison Graph:



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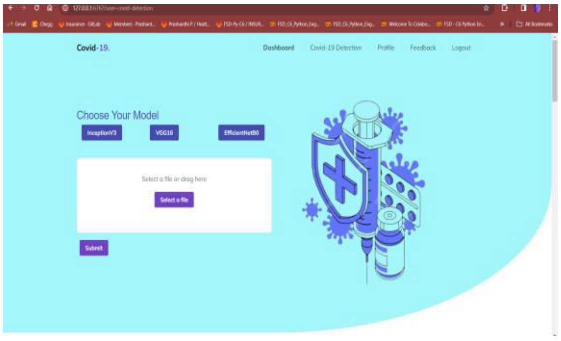
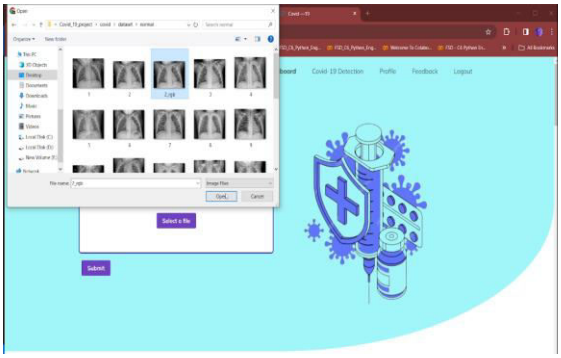
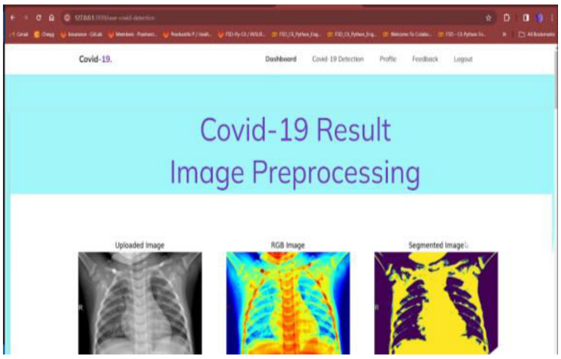
Model Selection:



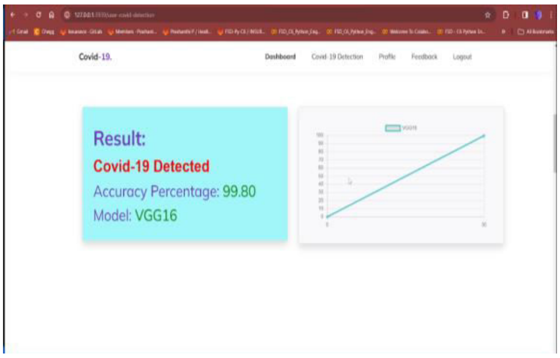
Input Image:



Result Page:



Result Analysis:



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VI. CONCLUSION

This project has successfully demonstrated the capability of the VGG16 deep learning model to detect COVID-19 from lung X-ray images with remarkable accuracy. By achieving a diagnostic accuracy of 99.80%, the VGG16 model outperformed existing models such as EfficientNet and Inception-V3, which are also known for their efficacy in image-based diagnosis. The project's methodology, from data collection and preprocessing to model training and validation, has been meticulously designed to ensure the reliability and robustness of the diagnostic system. The integration of this model into a user-friendly platform has the potential to significantly enhance early detection efforts, providing an accessible and efficient tool for preliminary COVID-19 screening, especially in settings where traditional diagnostic resources are scarce.

The project has not only contributed to the ongoing efforts to combat the COVID-19 pandemic but has also showcased the potential of deep learning in medical imaging and diagnosis. By leveraging a comprehensive dataset and advanced image processing techniques, we have underscored the importance of AI in enhancing diagnostic accuracy and accessibility, ultimately aiming to reduce the burden on healthcare systems and improve patient outcomes.

VII. FUTURE SCOPE

Moving forward, several avenues can be explored to further enhance the project's impact and utility:

1. **Expansion to Other Respiratory Diseases:** Extending the model to detect and differentiate between various respiratory diseases, such as tuberculosis, pneumonia of other etiologies, and lung cancer, could make this tool more versatile and beneficial for broader healthcare applications.
2. **Incorporation of Additional Imaging Modalities:** Integrating other imaging modalities, such as CT scans, could improve diagnostic capabilities and accuracy, providing a more holistic view of lung health and disease manifestations.
3. **Deployment in Telemedicine Platforms:** Integrating this diagnostic tool into telemedicine platforms could facilitate remote screenings, making it even more accessible to populations in remote or underserved areas, thereby enhancing its utility and impact.
4. **Real-world Validation and Regulatory Approval:** Conducting large-scale, real-world validation studies to further confirm the model's effectiveness and pursuing regulatory approval would be essential steps toward its widespread adoption in clinical settings.
5. **Continuous Model Improvement:** Implementing a continuous learning system that allows the model to update itself with new data over time could ensure that the tool remains effective as the virus evolves and new variants emerge.
6. **Ethical and Privacy Considerations:** Addressing ethical and privacy concerns related to AI in healthcare, particularly in terms of data security and patient consent, will be crucial for maintaining trust and ensuring the responsible use of technology.

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