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Radiologist Assistant using Machine Learning

Mr. Sujay Sabale, Mr. Prajwal Takarkhede, Ms. Sanyukta Sadhankar, Ms. Mrunal Shirbhate
Ms. Sagar Gulhane, Prof. G.V.Dahake
SIPNA College of Engineering & Technology, Amravati, India

Abstract: *Pneumonia caused by bacterial or lung infection can cause life-threatening consequences and, in most cases, leads to death. As a result, it is important that diagnosis is carried out at an early stage to minimize any risks. Recent advancements in Machine Learning algorithms and medical imagining must find a way for automation systems to be developed, capable of diagnosing x-rays, thus simplifying the pneumonia detection process for radiologists and other medical experts. Chest pneumonia caused by bacterial or lung infection can cause life threatening consequences and, in most cases, leads to death. As a result, it is vital that diagnosis is carried out at an early stage to minimize any risks. Recent advancements in artificial intelligence and medical imagining have paved the way automation systems to be developed, capable of diagnosing x-rays, thus simplifying the pneumonia detection process for radiologist and other medical experts.*

The aim of this study is to develop and compare various models to help identify the chest x-rays, classifying them as either Normal (healthy) or Pneumonia (unhealthy). To achieve this, four existing state of the art Machine Learning (ML) models have been used. Experimentally results showed that Deep Learning (DL) techniques can be used to successfully classify CXR images, using DL based on Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) with the greatest accuracy achieved being 75%. The abstract of a Radiologist Assistant using machine learning would likely discuss the development and implementation of an AI system to assist radiologists in their diagnostic tasks. Such a system could use machine learning algorithms to analyze medical images and identify potential abnormalities or areas of concern, providing more accurate and efficient diagnoses.

Keywords: Blockchain, Counterfeit, QR code, Web3.

I. INTRODUCTION

The healthcare industry has seen a significant rise in the use of machine learning for medical diagnosis and treatment. Radiology, in particular, has been at the forefront of this trend, with the development of AI-powered tools to aid in the interpretation of medical images. One area where this technology is making a big impact is in the detection of pneumonia, a common and often life-threatening condition.

Radiologists, who are responsible for analyzing medical images, are turning to machine learning algorithms to assist them in accurately and quickly identifying signs of pneumonia in chest X-rays. With the help of convolution neural networks (CNNs), radiologist assistants can obtain annotated results within minutes, reducing the typical turnaround time from weeks to just a few hours. This not only improves patient outcomes but also enables radiologists to focus on more complex cases and provide better overall care. In this article, we will explore how machine learning is being used to aid radiologists in the detection of pneumonia and how it is changing the landscape of medical imaging.

In the modern era as the advancement in the field of technology is happening humans are helped by technology in every field. The most life-effective sector is the healthcare sector where most of the Technology advancement is needed. As diseases are harming human health they must need to be treated with no errors and there must be accurate enough to get a perfect diagnosis to get a good result in improvement in the health of patients is included in [1].

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

a study by [2] demonstrated the efficacy of deep learning algorithms in diagnosing pneumonia on chest radiographs, with performance on par with human radiologists. The [2] has developed a pneumonia detection system using a dataset of chest X-ray images. The authors used a deep learning algorithm called CheXNet (CheXNet is a deep learning algorithm designed for detecting and classifying thoracic diseases from chest X-ray images. It was developed by

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researchers from Stanford University and was trained on a large dataset of chest X-rays. The algorithm uses convolutional neural networks (CNNs) to extract features from the images and make predictions about the presence of various pathologies, including pneumonia.

In a study "Recent Advances in Convolutional Neural Networks." According to [5], this specifies that there have been significant advancements in CNN where up until the 90s "only traditional machine learning approaches were used to classify image", however over the past few years the emergence of CNN has "demonstrated excellent achievement in problems of computer vision, especially in image classification".

As discussed in [9] advancements in CNN have eradicated the need of overfitting when it comes to training large high-capacity CNN, something which was not possible in early days due to the lack of training data and computing power required. Explores how recent advancements have contributed to improving accuracy, pattern recognition and multi-media compression. Further cemented how recent advancements have resulted to greater accuracy, in some cases greater that of a human.

Provide an insight by [10] the importance of ML in healthcare as the bigger picture, outlining how machine learning techniques can be used as a tool for various health services in order to assist and provide doctors and healthcare users. Research carried out where discusses the efficiency of such support systems and how it can be used to facilitate clinical applications, illness diagnosing and decisions regarding treatment plans. Outlining its capabilities of searching for patterns to present outcomes that healthcare professionals can then confirm

Outlining the importance [11] of medical imaging not being solely relied on, but instead used as a support tool alongside with the expertise of healthcare professionals. They explore pneumonia studies in children under the age of 5. The study reveals how numerous studies on child pneumonia have been carried out since the year 2000. With large volumes of recorded data highlighting the difficulties when it come to the interpretation of the data. However, extensive research has been carried out over the past decade, with a wide range of proposed solutions.

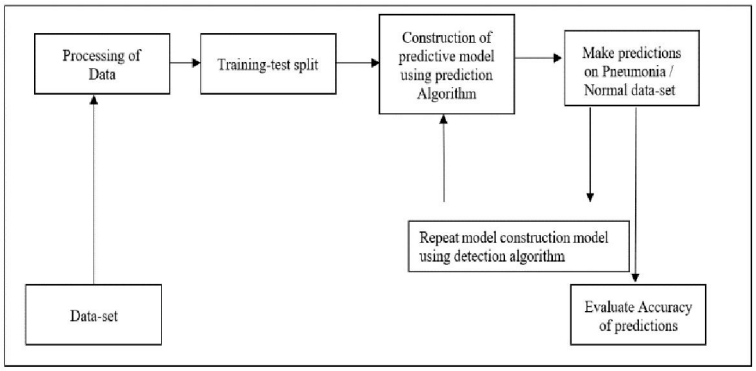

Fig 4.1.1 System Architecture

Three models are used in [12] that are ResNet-50, Inception V3 and DensetNet121 to classify chest radiography based on training of models through transfer learning from scratch. Achieving a 4.1% to 52.5% larger area under the curve used InceptionResNetV2, Xception, DenseNet201, and VGG19 to classify detection of pneumonia based on a given dataset. The trained models where compared, with the ResNetV2 achieving the greatest accuracy (94.20%) on the given test set.

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY & DESIGN

The purpose of this project is to develop a machine learning model for detecting pneumonia in chest X-rays with the goal of improving the accuracy, speed, and efficiency of pneumonia diagnosis. Pneumonia is a common and potentially life-threatening respiratory infection, and early and accurate detection is crucial for effective treatment and positive patient outcomes. Radiologists play a crucial role in pneumonia diagnosis, but distinguishing pneumonia from other lung diseases can be challenging, particularly in the early stages of the disease. Furthermore, the high volume of medical images that radiologists must interpret can lead to fatigue and errors. Machine learning has the potential to address these challenges by providing a more accurate and efficient method for identifying pneumonia in chest X-rays.

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The project will involve the collection of a large dataset of chest X-ray images, including both positive and negative cases of pneumonia, for use in training and testing the machine learning model. The dataset will be obtained from various sources, including hospitals and medical research institutions, and will be carefully curated to ensure that it is of high quality and representative of diverse patient populations. The machine learning model will be developed using state-of-the-art techniques, including deep learning algorithms, which have shown promising results in medical image analysis. The model will be trained using the collected dataset, and its performance will be evaluated using metrics such as sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy. The performance of the model will be compared to that of radiologists to assess its effectiveness in detecting pneumonia.

IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

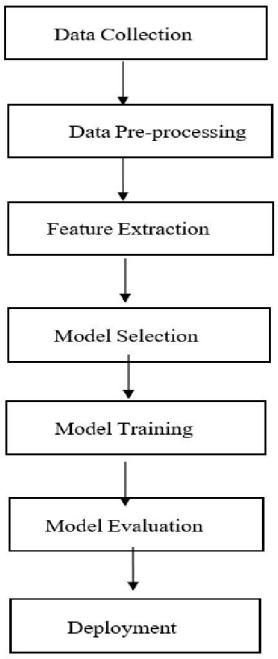
The data pre-processing stage involves all the activities to prepare the final dataset from the preparatory raw information. The data preparation tasks can be performed several times as there is no specific order. These tasks include the selection of a record, table, attribute, and cleaning of data for modeling tools.

The system architecture for our pneumonia detection model will involve several key components. The input to the system will be a chest X-ray image, which will be preprocessed to remove noise and other artifacts. The preprocessed image will be fed into a deep learning model, consisting of several convolutional neural network (CNN) layers. The CNN layers will extract relevant features from the image and use them to classify the image as either normal or pneumonia-positive. The model will be trained on a large dataset of chest X-rays and clinical data, and will be optimized using various hyperparameters.

The resulting model will be able to accurately classify chest X-rays with high sensitivity and specificity, enabling early detection of pneumonia and improving patient outcomes. The system architecture will be designed to be scalable and efficient, allowing for rapid and accurate diagnosis of pneumonia.

V. SYSTEM WORK FLOW

The system workflow for a radiologist assistant using machine learning is a multi-stage process that involves data collection, pre-processing, feature extraction, model training, and deployment. The purpose of this workflow is to provide a tool for radiologists to improve their diagnostic accuracy, efficiency, and patient outcomes by leveraging the power of machine learning algorithms.



System Workflow Execution Diagram

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The first stage in the workflow is data collection. The radiologist assistant will need to gather a large amount of data from various sources, such as electronic health records, radiology reports, and medical imaging studies. This data will typically include patient demographics, medical history, and radiological images, among other things. It is essential that the data be collected in a structured and standardized way, so that it can be easily processed and analyzed.

The next stage in the workflow is data pre-processing. This involves cleaning and preparing the data for analysis. The radiologist assistant will need to use a variety of techniques to ensure that the data is of high quality, consistent, and free from noise. For example, the radiologist assistant may need to normalize, resize, crop, or filter the images to remove any artifacts or noise.

The third stage in the workflow is feature extraction. This involves using computer vision techniques to extract relevant features from the pre-processed data. The radiologist assistant may use a variety of feature extraction techniques, such as edge detection, texture analysis, or region-based segmentation, depending on the type of data and the problem at hand.

Once the features have been extracted, the radiologist assistant can move on to model selection. This involves selecting an appropriate machine learning algorithm to train on the extracted features. The radiologist assistant may use a variety of algorithms, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs), support vector machines (SVMs), or decision trees, depending on the nature of the data and the desired level of accuracy.

The next stage in the workflow is model training. This involves training the selected algorithm on the extracted features using a training dataset. The radiologist assistant will need to choose an appropriate training algorithm, such as stochastic gradient descent (SGD), to optimize the model and minimize the error between the predicted and actual labels.

Once the model has been trained, the radiologist assistant can move on to model evaluation. This involves evaluating the performance of the trained model on a test dataset to determine its accuracy and generalizability. The radiologist assistant may use a variety of metrics, such as accuracy, precision, recall, or F1 score, to evaluate the performance of the model.

Finally, once the model has been trained and evaluated, the radiologist assistant can deploy it in a production environment. This may involve integrating the model with radiology software, developing a user-friendly interface for radiologists to interact with the model, or automating certain aspects of the diagnostic process.

In conclusion, the system workflow for a radiologist assistant using machine learning is a complex and multi-stage process that involves data collection, pre-processing, feature extraction, model selection, training, evaluation, and deployment. By leveraging the power of machine learning algorithms, radiologist assistants can improve their diagnostic accuracy, efficiency, and patient outcomes, leading to better overall healthcare.

The data is then pre-processed and cleaned to ensure that it is consistent and free from noise. The platform then uses feature engineering techniques to extract relevant features from the data, before building and training machine learning models to predict user behavior, optimize campaigns, and improve return on investment (ROI).

VI. IMPLEMENTATION

According to [11] and [12] classification is one of the most popular tasks in machine learning, with a wide range of applications in different domains such as image recognition, text classification, fraud detection, and more. In recent years, various classification algorithms have been developed to improve the accuracy and efficiency of the classification task.

CONVOLUTION NEURAL NETWORK

CNNs are a class of Deep Neural Networks that can recognize and classify features from images and are widely used for analyzing visual images. Their applications range from image and video recognition, image classification, medical image analysis, computer vision, and natural language processing.

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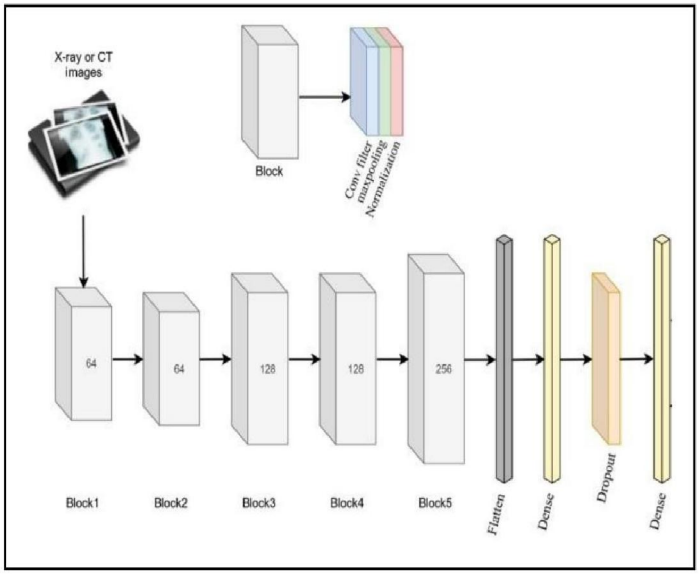

Convolutional layer :

The learning process of the model begins with the convolutional layer. The convolution layer is the most important part of a CNN model as it extracts features for learning using different filters, kernels, and convolution layers.57 In our model, we used five Conv2D layers and all of their filter matrices were 3 × 3. This feature extraction layer extracts feature(s) from input images and produces a feature map. For our study, we used a 244 × 244 size image and this image size was multiplied by the 3 × 3 filter matrix (244 × 244 × 3). We used a stride size of 1, which means the filter moves from left to right one pixel over an image. So, the ultimate goal of this layer is to extract features from the input images and produce a learning map. In addition, we used the Re-LU activation function in the convolution layer to transfer output to the next layer.

Pooling layer :

This layer is commonly used in the CNN models; it reduces the size of the feature map and stores only necessary information. It is obvious that after reducing the size of the image and quantity of parameters, the layer helps increase the speed of the computation, reduce the memory required, and control overfitting. Max pooling and average pooling are two commonly used pooling layers, and our study consisted of five max-pooling layers. We have used a 2 × 2 size filter and a stride size of 2 in each max-pooling layer.

Normalization layer :

We have used batch normalization to standardize the input size of our model. In addition, this layer reduces training time and makes the model more stable. In our model, we used one normalization layer for each Conv2D layer, five layers in total.

Dropout layer :

The dropout layer is used to deal with the problem of overfitting the model. We used four dropoutlayers in the model with a threshold of 0.2.

Flatten layer :

This layer is important when we use Conv2D and pooling layers. This layer converts the 2D convolutions into a one-dimensional array. Flatten layer summarizes the previous layers and sends them to the next layer for further processing.

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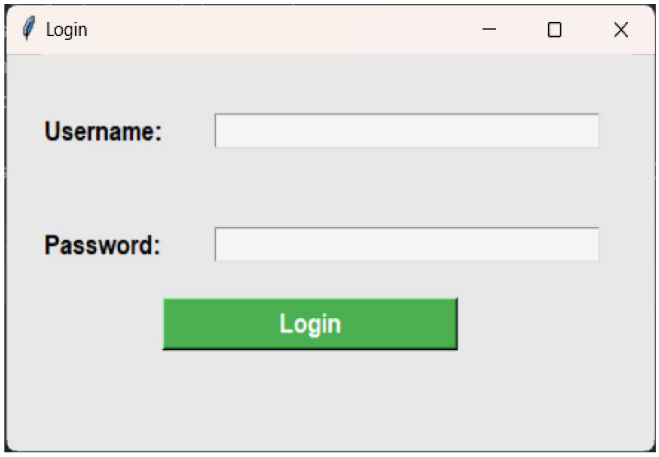
Dense layer :

This layer performs like a neural network, where neurons of the dense layer are connected to theoutput of the previous layer's neurons. The dense layer is also known as the connected layer becausethis process connects the neurons from two layers. We have used two dense layers in our CNN model; one is 128 and the other is 1 unit in size with Re-LU and sigmoid activation function, respectively.

Experiments and Results

Login Page:

A login page or authentication page screenshot typically displays a form where users can entertheir credentials, such as a username and password, to gain access to a secure system or application. The importance of a login page lies in its ability to verify the identity of the userand restrict access to unauthorized users.



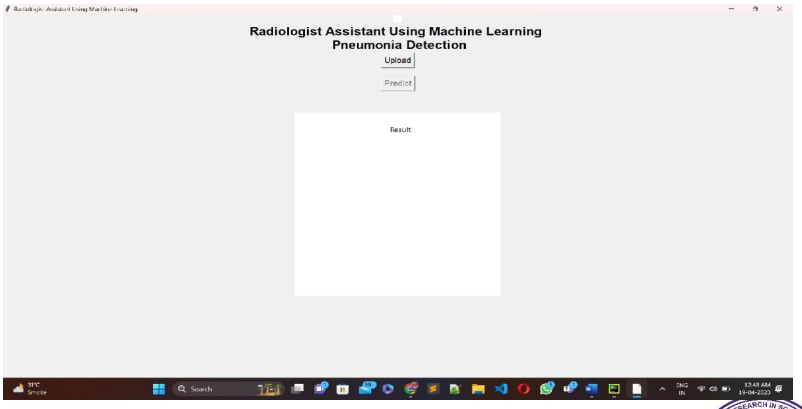
A login page helps to secure sensitive information and prevent unauthorized access to confidential data, such as personal information or financial records. By requiring users to provide credentials, the login page ensures that only authorized users have access to the system or application.

In addition to providing security, a login page can also help to personalize the user experience.Once a user is logged in, the system can recognize their preferences and provide customized content or features.

Overall, the login page is a critical component of any secure system or application. It helps toensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information and provides users with asecure and personalized experience.

Radiologist Assistant Page 1:

This is Python GUI (Graphical User Interface) is for taking image input from the user by clicking on upload button just need to select image forms the local system. The selected image get processed and shows the output by printing message of presence of pneumonia in the given chest-Xray or not.



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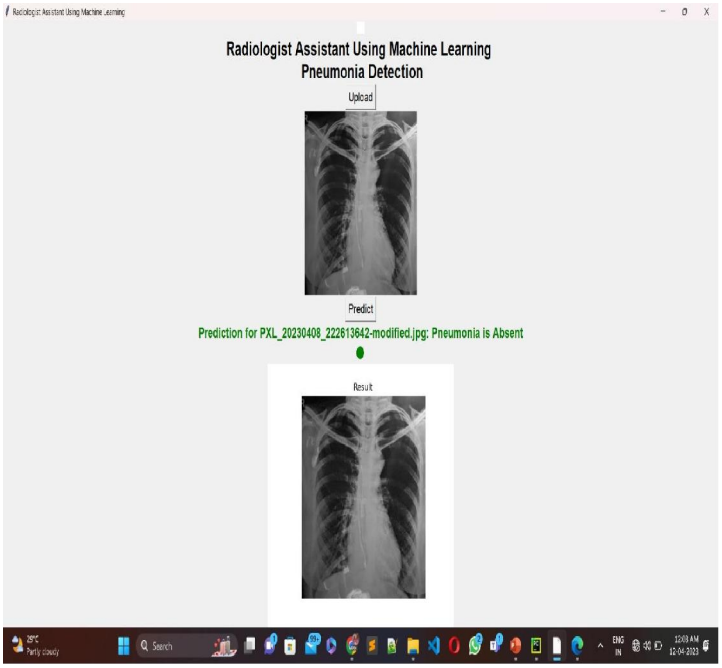
Radiologist Assistant Page 2:

This is the Final page where the message for pneumonia is shown for pneumonia detection with using Radiologist Assistant Using Machine Learning Software. The final out is shown message in two different color that is red for presence of pneumonia in the given chest-xray and green message for absence of pneumonia in the given chest-xray.



VII. CONCLUSION

The use of machine learning algorithms in pneumonia detection from chest X-rays holds great promise in improving the accuracy and efficiency of pneumonia diagnosis. With the ability to identify subtle patterns and features in chest X-ray images that may be missed by human interpretation, machine learning algorithms can provide radiologists and physicians with valuable assistance in making accurate and timely diagnoses. The benefits of using machine learning for pneumonia detection include improved accuracy, faster diagnosis, reduced human error, and the potential for earlier detection and treatment of pneumonia. However, it's important to note that these algorithms are not perfect and can still make errors, which is why radiologists and physicians must review and interpret the results in conjunction with other clinical information.

Overall, the use of machine learning in pneumonia detection has the potential to improve patient outcomes and streamline the diagnostic process for both radiologists and physicians. As the field of machine learning continues to advance, we can expect to see even more innovative and effective methods for medical image analysis and diagnosis.

FUTURE SCOPE

There are several potential areas for future enhancement in the use of machine learning for pneumonia detection. One area of focus could be the development of more specialized algorithms that can distinguish between different types of pneumonia and other respiratory conditions, such as tuberculosis or lung cancer. This could help to improve accuracy and reduce false positives, leading to more effective and targeted treatment.

Another area of potential enhancement is the use of deep learning techniques, such as convolutional neural networks, to analyze large volumes of medical imaging data. These techniques can help to identify complex patterns and relationships in images, which could lead to more accurate and personalized diagnoses.

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