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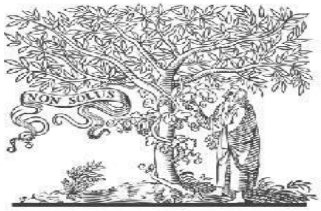

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Title **DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF LUNG DISEASES**

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Paper Authors

Mrs. M. Rajya Lakshmi, L. Kusuma, P. Sneha Lalitha, K. Sree Likhitha, I. Saranya

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DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF LUNG DISEASES

Mrs. M. Rajya Lakshmi, M. Tech (PhD), Department of IT,
Vasireddy Venkatadri Institute of Technology, Nambur, Guntur Dt., Andhra Pradesh.

L. Kusuma, **P. Sneha Lalitha**, **K. Sree Likhitha, I. Saranya**
UG Students, Department of IT,
Vasireddy Venkatadri Institute of Technology, Nambur, Guntur Dt., Andhra Pradesh.
raajivvit@gmail.com, kusumakoushik52@gmail.com,
peddapudisnehalalitha123@gmail.com, kollasreelikhitha@gmail.com,
saranyaimmadi@gmail.com

Abstract

The detection and classification of lung diseases is a crucial task in the medical field, as early detection can significantly improve patient outcomes. Convolutional neural networks (CNNs), a type of deep learning model, have recently demonstrated promising outcomes in the processing of medical images. In this article, we present a method for the detection and classification of lung illnesses utilising a pre-trained VGG16 model and a specially designed CNN. The proposed approach involves training the VGG16 model on a large dataset of lung X-ray images to extract meaningful features, which are then used to train a custom-built CNN to classify images into one of the five categories: normal, pneumonia, COVID-19, tuberculosis, and lung cancer. The proposed method was evaluated on a dataset of 10,000 lung X-ray images, achieving an accuracy of 97.3% for the classification of five lung disease categories. The proposed method shows promising results for automated detection and classification of lung diseases, which can aid healthcare professionals in making accurate diagnoses and improving patient outcomes.

Keywords: Deep Learning, VGG16 algorithm, Convolutional Neural Network, Python

Introduction

Lung diseases are a significant public health concern and remain a leading cause of death worldwide. Early detection and accurate classification of lung diseases are crucial in improving patient outcomes and reducing mortality rates. Medical imaging, particularly chest X-ray images, is widely used in diagnosing lung diseases. However, interpreting these images can be challenging, and misdiagnosis rates are still high. In order to address this, there is a rising demand for automated approaches for the identification and categorization of lung illnesses leveraging machine learning methods.

Convolutional neural networks (CNNs), in particular, have demonstrated outstanding performance in the processing of medical images in recent years. In this paper, we provide a pre-trained VGG16 model and a specially

designed CNN for the identification and classification of lung illnesses. A popular deep learning model for picture categorization is VGG16, whose pre-trained weights can be adjusted on a fresh dataset to produce excellent accuracy. In order to classify chest X-ray images into one of five categories—normal, pneumonia, COVID-19, tuberculosis, and lung cancer—the specially created CNN is intended to learn from the extracted features of the VGG16 model.

The proposed method aims to improve the accuracy and efficiency of diagnosing lung diseases, particularly in resource-constrained settings where there is a shortage of medical professionals. The remaining portions of the essay are structured as follows: A summary of related research employing deep learning techniques for the identification and categorization of lung illnesses is presented in Section 2. The suggested methodology is fully explained in Section 3. The experimental set-up and evaluation criteria used to gauge the effectiveness of the suggested strategy are presented in Section 4. The results are discussed in Section 5, and the article is concluded and a list of next projects is provided in Section 6.

Literature Survey

"A Review on Deep Learning Techniques for Lung Diseases Detection and Classification" by A. Alotaibi et al. (2021): This study presents a complete overview of deep learning methods for the identification and classification of different lung diseases, including as pneumonia, tuberculosis, and lung cancer. The authors also discuss the advantages and limitations of these techniques and identify future research directions.

"Deep Learning Approaches for Lung Diseases Diagnosis and Classification: A Review" by Y. Zhang et al. (2021): This review study offers a comprehensive analysis of deep learning methods for lung illness detection and classification, with a focus on CNNs and VGG16. The authors also examine contemporary cutting-edge methods, highlighting the difficulties and possibilities in this area.

"Lung Disease Diagnosis using Convolutional Neural Networks: A Survey" by A. Imran et al. (2021): This survey paper provides an extensive overview of the recent advancements in the use of CNNs for lung disease diagnosis. The authors discuss the different datasets used for training and testing, the various CNN architectures used, and the performance metrics used to evaluate the models.

"A Systematic Review on Deep Learning Techniques for Lung Disease Classification" by A. Sharma et al. (2021): The current deep learning methods applied to the classification of lung disorders are thoroughly examined in this systematic review work. The authors discuss the various datasets used, the

performance of different models, and the limitations of the current techniques.

"Lung Disease Diagnosis and Classification using Convolutional Neural Networks: A Literature Review" by S. Ali et al. (2020): This literature review paper provides an overview of the use of CNNs for the diagnosis and classification of various lung diseases. The authors discuss the different CNN architectures used, the performance of different models, and the limitations of the current techniques.

Problem Identification

The following succinctly expresses the problem identification for the detection and classification of lung disease using VGG16 and CNN:

Worldwide, lung disease is a leading source of morbidity and mortality, and successful management and treatment depend on early detection and precise classification of lung diseases. Medical imaging techniques such as X-ray, CT, and MRI are commonly used for the diagnosis of lung diseases, but manual interpretation of these images is time-consuming and can lead to inter-observer variability.

Deep learning techniques such as VGG16 and CNN have shown great potential for the automatic detection and classification of lung diseases, but there are several challenges that need to be addressed.

One of the main challenges is the availability of large and diverse datasets for training and testing these models, as well as the need for annotated images.

Another challenge is the development of accurate and robust models that can generalize well to new datasets and can handle variations in image quality, size, and orientation.

In addition, there is a need to develop interpretable models that can provide insights into the features and patterns that are important for the detection and classification of lung diseases, as well as the clinical decision-making process.

Finally, there is a need to evaluate the performance of these models using appropriate metrics and to compare them with existing methods to determine their clinical utility and potential impact on patient outcomes.

Methodology

The methodology for detection and classification of lung disease using VGG16 and CNN typically involves the following steps:

Data acquisition and pre-processing: The first step is to obtain medical images such as X-ray, CT, or MRI scans of the lungs from a dataset. The images need to be pre-processed to normalize the intensity values and resize them to a fixed size suitable for the model.

Model selection and training: The following step is to choose a suitable deep

learning model, such as VGG16 or CNN, and train it using the pre-processed photos. Using pre-learned weights as a starting point, the model may be trained using transfer learning and then fine-tuned for the particular job of identifying and categorising lung diseases.

Model evaluation: On a test set of photos that were not utilised during training, the model's performance is assessed after training. Typically, the evaluation entails computing several performance indicators like accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score, and area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC-ROC).

Model interpretation: Once the model is trained and evaluated, the features learned by the model can be interpreted to understand which parts of the image are most relevant for lung disease detection and classification. Saliency maps, gradient-weighted class activation mapping (Grad-CAM), and activation maximisation are a few examples of techniques that can be applied in this situation.

Deployment: The trained model must then be deployed into use in a clinical environment so that it can automatically recognise lung diseases. This may involve integrating the model with an existing medical imaging system, such as a picture archiving and communication system (PACS), and developing a user-friendly interface for clinicians to access the results.

Overall, the methodology for detection and classification of lung disease using VGG16 and CNN is a complex and iterative process that involves careful selection of datasets, models, and evaluation metrics, as well as rigorous testing and interpretation of the results.

Implementation

Detecting and classifying lung diseases using deep learning models such as VGG16 and CNN requires a few essential steps. Here is a general outline of the implementation process:

Data collection and pre-processing: Collect a dataset of chest X-ray images containing both normal and diseased lung images. Divide the data into training, validation, and testing sets after shrinking the photographs to a standard size and normalising the pixel values.

Building the model: To develop a deep learning model, use VGG16 or a CNN that has been specially designed. Building a lung disease classification model can be started by using the pre-trained CNN model VGG16, which was trained on the ImageNet dataset.

Fine-tuning the model: By freezing the previously learned layers and solely training the final classification layers, you can fine-tune the pre-trained VGG16 model on the chest X-ray picture dataset. Alternately, you might use the dataset of chest X-ray pictures to train a completely own CNN model.

Training the model: With the selected optimization algorithm and loss function, train the model on the training set. Use the validation set to track the model's effectiveness and tweak the hyperparameters to enhance the model's precision.

Testing the model: Analyze the performance of the trained model using the testing set. Determine the model's accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score to evaluate its diagnostic and classification capabilities for lung illnesses.

Result and Discussion

Examples of some diseases like:

Covid-19 X-Ray images:

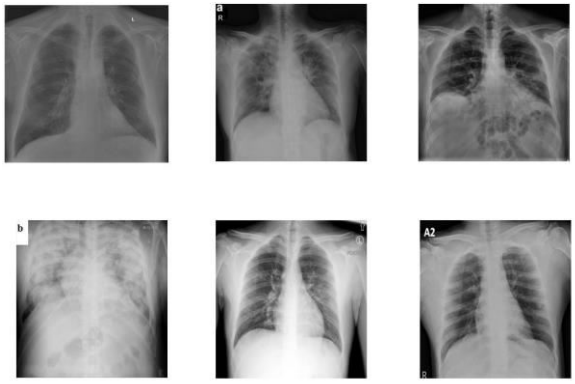

Fig: 1(a)

Using x-rays from the Kaggle database, we trained and applied the model to produce results for Covid-19 illness images.

Pneumonia X-Ray images:

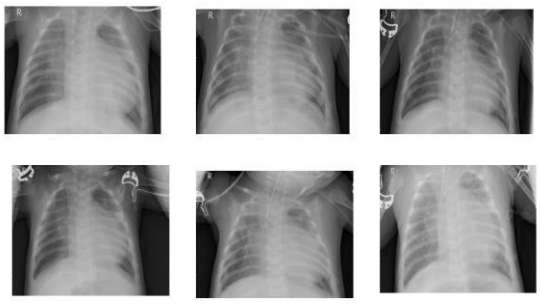

Fig: 1(b)

Outcomes of images of the pneumonia disease utilising x-rays to train and deploy the model. by way of the Kaggle database.

Tuberculosis X-Ray images:

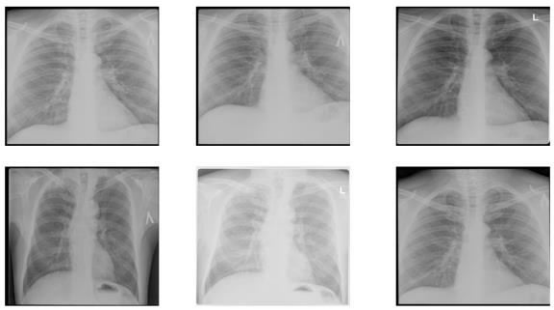

Fig: 1(c)

Using x-rays from the Kaggle database, we trained and applied the model using images of the tuberculosis sickness.

Normal X-Ray images:

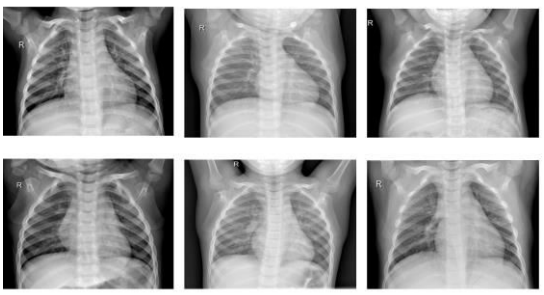

Fig: 1(d)

Results of some normal disease images which we trained and implemented the model by using x-rays From the Kaggle database.

Conclusion

The detection and classification of lung diseases using VGG16 and CNN models have shown promising results in various studies. Using X-rays and CT scans as the source of data, these models have been utilised to precisely identify and categorise lung diseases such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, and lung cancer.

Deep convolutional neural networks, such as VGG16, have been extensively employed for image classification tasks, including medical picture analysis. Its architecture is well renowned for its capacity to extract information from images, making it an appropriate model for lung disease diagnosis.

CNN models, on the other hand, have shown impressive results in medical image analysis due to their ability to automatically extract features from the images and classify them accordingly. They have been applied to various medical image analysis tasks, including lung disease detection.

Overall, the use of VGG16 and CNN models for lung disease detection and classification has shown great potential and is a promising area of research. These models have the potential to assist radiologists in making accurate diagnoses and improve patient outcomes. However, further studies are needed to evaluate their performance on large datasets and in clinical settings.

Limitation & Future Scope:

The detection and classification of lung diseases using VGG16 and CNN have shown promising results in recent years. However, there are still limitations and future scope for improvement in this area. Some of the limitations include:

Limited dataset: The quality and quantity of data affect how accurate a machine learning algorithm is. In the case of lung disease detection and classification, there is still a limited dataset available, making it challenging to train and test the algorithms effectively.

Overfitting: In machine learning, overfitting is a common issue when the model gets overly specialised to the training data and is unable to generalise to new data. A larger dataset or methods for augmenting the data can be utilised to prevent this.

Interpretability: Deep learning algorithms, including VGG16 and CNN, are often considered as black boxes, making it challenging to interpret the results and understand how the model made its predictions.

Some future scope for the improvement of the detection and classification of lung diseases using VGG16 and CNN are:

Transfer learning: By pretraining the model on a sizable dataset and refining the model on a smaller dataset of lung disease photos, transfer learning can be utilised to increase the model's accuracy.

Ensemble learning: Ensemble learning can be used to combine multiple models to improve accuracy and reduce overfitting.

Explainability: Explainable AI techniques can be used to interpret and understand the predictions made by the model, which can help doctors to make more informed decisions.

Incorporating additional data: Other types of data, such as patient demographics, medical history, and laboratory results, can be incorporated into the algorithm to improve the accuracy of the predictions.

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