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| Capstone Project Proposal |  |

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**Business Goals**

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| **Project Overview and Goal**  What is the industry problem you are trying to solve? Why use ML/AI in solving this task? Be as specific as you can when describing how ML/AI can provide value. For example, if you’re labeling images, how will this help the business? | To be consistent with the previous projects a project about COVID-19 pneumonia detection has been selected.  The goal of this project is to make a product for doctors that distinguishes between healthy, pneumonia, and COVID-19 pneumonia chest x-ray images. The feasibility of such a work has been studied in various articles1.  The AI product will have a simple user interface. The user will be able to upload a chest x-ray image and receive an output indicating the diagnosis such as *COVID-19 Pneumonia*, *Normal Pneumonia*, or *No Pneumonia*.  It is known that the False Negative ratio for COVID-19 PCR tests is very high2 (False Positive ratio, on the other hand, is too small). As a result, doctors rely on other tools such as known symptoms or chest x-ray images to detect COVID-19. However, doctors don't have the means (yet) to determine a pneumonia image indicates a regular pneumonia or a COVID-19 pneumonia. As a result, for a patient -who has symptoms of pneumonia in her/his chest x-ray image- with a negative PCR test result, the treatment process may be performed assuming the patient is COVID-19, or it may be delayed till another PCR test is conducted. On the other hand, because of the high FN and low FP ratio, the second PCR test doesn’t also guarantee a better decision unless the result is positive.  In the previous projects, we have seen that differentiating pneumonia chest x-ray images from normal chest x-ray images by using AI is possible. What's more, we have seen that this can   * Help flag serious cases, * Quickly identify healthy cases, * And, generally, act as a diagnostic aid for doctors.   In addition, from other studies, we know COVID-19 chest x-ray images can also be differentiated3. As a result, such a product can help doctors   * Differentiate COVID-19 Pneumonia from Normal Pneumonia, * Conduct the right treatment at the right time, * Improve patient’s happiness, * Improve doctor's credibility.   In short, ML can help us make better decisions, enhance COVID-19 treatment procedure, and increase customer satisfaction.  1https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7436068/  2https://www.healthline.com/health/how-accurate-are-rapid-covid-tests#how-accurate-is-it  3https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-020-74539-2 |
| **Business Case**  Why is this an important problem to solve? Make a case for building this product in terms of its impact on recurring revenue, market share, customer happiness, and/or other drivers of business success. | COVID-19 treatment is so stiff and has severe side effects. Differentiating normal pneumonia from COVID-19 pneumonia may change medication used and, normal pneumonia patients may get a lighter treatment and avoid unnecessary side effects.  In addition, wasted time that results from multiple PCR tests caused by negative results will be saved. This wasted time may cause irreversible damages to the patients.  So, the product will automate and speed up the COVID-19 diagnostics, improve patient’s happiness, and doctor's credibility. |
| **Application of ML/AI**  What precise task will you use ML/AI to accomplish? What business outcome or objective will you achieve? | As described above the ML model will be a multi class classifier that distinguishes *No Pneumonia, Normal Pneumonia, and COVID-19 Pneumonia* from chest x-ray images*.*  The output will be monitored using recall since we want to decrease FP and increase TP.  User satisfaction and the decision process will be monitored as outcome. |

**Success Metrics**

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| **Success Metrics**  What business metrics will you apply to determine the success of your product? Good metrics are clearly defined and easily measurable. Specify how you will establish a baseline value to provide a point of comparison. | Since we will monitor user satisfaction and the decision process as outcome, we need to apply related success metrics. We will use the following metrics:   * Customer satisfaction   Customer surveys will be made before and after using the product. Customer surveys made before will be the baseline.   * Decision Process   Number of normal pneumonia cases diagnosed by the product will be used as a success metric. This number is very important since it directly indicates the usefulness of the product. A very small number points out the product as useless. Average pneumonia cases before the pandemic will be used as a baseline. This data will be gathered from the customer.  The difference of diagnosis time calculated with and without using the product will be another success metric. The data will be collected from the customer and the baseline will be zero. |

**Data**

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| **Data Acquisition**  Where will you source your data from? What is the cost to acquire these data? Are there any personally identifying information (PII) or data sensitivity issues you will need to overcome? Will data become available on an ongoing basis, or will you acquire a large batch of data that will need to be refreshed? | For the initial product, data will be collected from the open-source resources in the WEB including the dataset we have used in the first and second projects of this Nanodegree. Below you can find the links of some open-source datasets:   * [Cohen, J. P., Morrison, P. & Dao, L. COVID-19 image data collection (2020)](https://github.com/ieee8023/covid-chestxray-dataset) * [RSNA Pneumonia Detection Challenge - Kaggle](https://www.kaggle.com/c/rsna-pneumonia-detection-challenge) * [Chest X-Ray Images (Pneumonia) - Kaggle](https://www.kaggle.com/paultimothymooney/chest-xray-pneumonia) * [COVID-19 imaging datasets](https://www.eibir.org/covid-19-imaging-datasets/) * [COVID-19 X-ray Image Classification InClass Prediction Competition - Kaggle](https://www.kaggle.com/c/stat946winter2021/data)   Data supplied from the customers will also be used after deployment.  For the initial product, since the datasets are open source, no PII or data sensitivity issues are expected. However, since we will be using the data coming from the patients and the customer, we need to get the necessary permissions.  It is possible that with every mutation of the virus the images may change form. So, it is crucial that we need to feed our model with the new data collected from the customer. As described above, we will get the related permissions from the customer for the new data. |
| **Data Source**  Consider the size and source of your data; what biases are built into the data and how might the data be improved? |  |
| **Choice of Data Labels**  What labels did you decide to add to your data? And why did you decide on these labels versus any other option? |  |

**Model**

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| **Model Building**  How will you resource building the model that you need? Will you outsource model training and/or hosting to an external platform, or will you build the model using an in-house team, and why? |  |
| **Evaluating Results**  Which model performance metrics are appropriate to measure the success of your model? What level of performance is required? |  |

**Minimum Viable Product (MVP)**

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| **Design**  What does your minimum viable product look like? Include sketches of your product. |  |
| **Use Cases**  What persona are you designing for? Can you describe the major epic-level use cases your product addresses? How will users access this product? |  |
| **Roll-out**  How will this be adopted? What does the go-to-market plan look like? |  |

**Post-MVP-Deployment**

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| **Designing for Longevity**  How might you improve your product in the long-term? How might real-world data be different from the training data? How will your product learn from new data? How might you employ A/B testing to improve your product? |  |
| **Monitor Bias**  How do you plan to monitor or mitigate unwanted bias in your model? |  |