

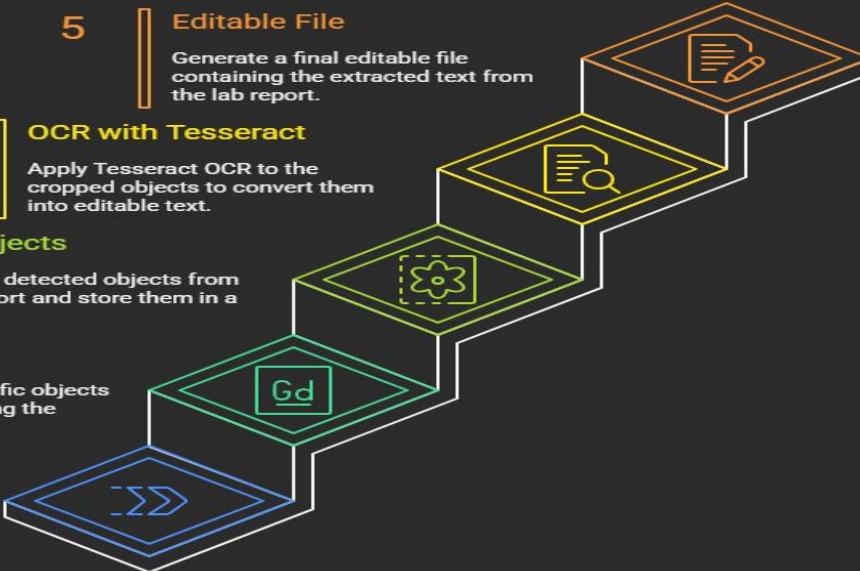
Custom-Object Character Recognition(OCR) on AWS (Google Drive/ Cloud Storage)



- Next Hikes IT Solutions
- Project_10:OCR on Google drive
- Prepared by: Kalavathi Alegapalli
- Date:10/11/2025

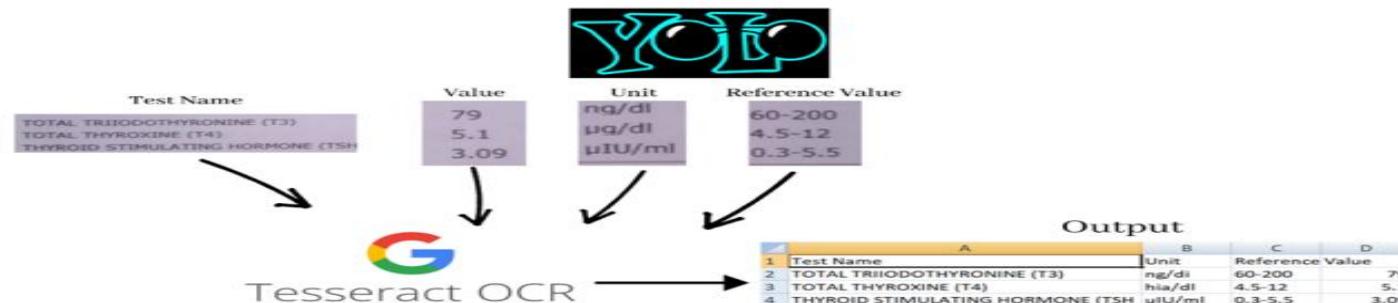
Building a Custom OCR System

- 1 Train YOLO Model
Use a custom dataset to train a YOLO_V3 model for object detection.
- 2 Detect Objects
Identify and locate specific objects within the lab report using the trained YOLO model.
- 3 Crop Objects
Extract the detected objects from the lab report and store them in a list.
- 4 OCR with Tesseract
Apply Tesseract OCR to the cropped objects to convert them into editable text.
- 5 Editable File
Generate a final editable file containing the extracted text from the lab report.



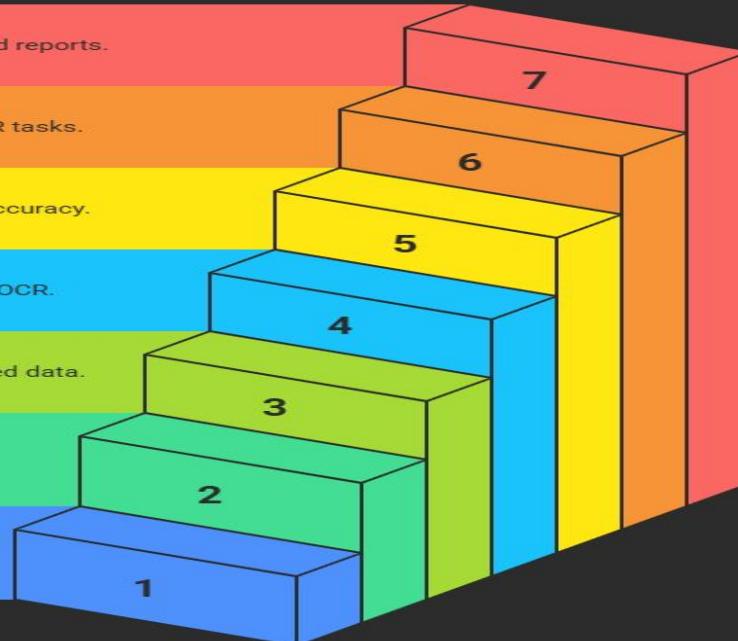
Structured Medical Data Extraction Using OCR

- **Efficient Digitization:** Tesseract OCR accurately extracts test names, values, units, and reference ranges from medical reports, enabling automated data entry.
- **Structured Output:** Extracted information is organized into spreadsheet columns for streamlined analysis and record-keeping.
- **Clinical Utility:** This process supports faster diagnostics, trend tracking, and integration into electronic health systems.



Building a Custom OCR System

Building a Custom OCR System



Workflow Overview

Step 1: Label images using LabelImg (Test Name, Value, Units, Reference Range).

Step 2: Split the dataset into training and testing sets.

Step 3: Train YOLO_V5 model in Google Colab for object detection.

Step 4: Use YOLO_V5 to detect key regions in lab reports.

Step 5: Extract text using Tesseract OCR.

Step 6: Build a Streamlit app for user interaction and testing.

STEP 1 & 2 – IMAGE LABELING & DATA PREPARATION

- **Tool Used:** LabelImg
 - Labeled lab report images in `data_images` folder with bounding boxes for **Test Name, Value, Units, Reference Range** to train YOLO_V5.
- **XML Parsing & Structuring:**
 - Imported libraries for file handling and XML parsing
 - Extracted image paths and parsed XML for filenames, dimensions, and bounding boxes
 - Combined into a structured **pandas DataFrame**
- **Coordinate Normalization:**
 - Computed normalized center, width, and height for YOLO format
- **Dataset Splitting & Label Encoding:**
 - Split into **80% training / 20% testing** by unique filenames
 - Encoded object labels (Test Name, Value, Units, Reference Range)
- **Directory Setup:**
 - Created train/test folders
 - Moved images and saved labels in `.txt` format

3. Model Training:

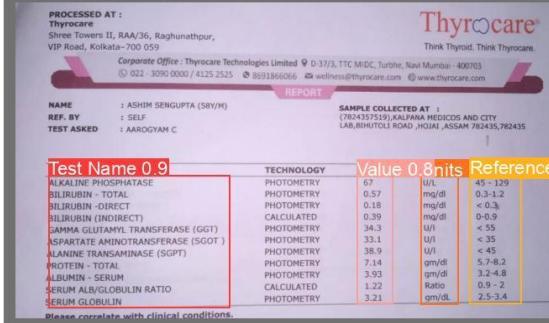
Model trained in Google Colab using YOLOv5 with pretrained weights, 640px images, batch size 12, over 200 epochs.

Achieved high precision, recall, and mAP@0.50–0.95, indicating strong, generalizable object detection performance.

Model summary: 157 layers, 7020913 parameters, 0 gradients, 15.8 GFLOPs						
Class	Images	Instances	P	R	mAP50	mAP50-95:
all	10	40	0.989	1	0.995	0.733
Test Name	10	10	0.995	1	0.995	0.851
Value	10	10	0.996	1	0.995	0.629
Units	10	10	0.984	1	0.995	0.633
Reference Range	10	10	0.98	1	0.995	0.821

Step4: Object Detection

thyrocare_0_3813.jpg



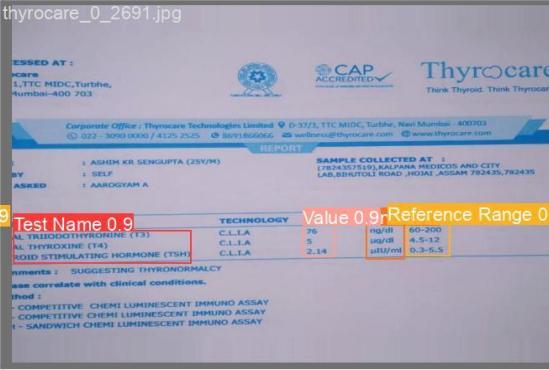
thyrocare_0_3439.jpg



thyrocare_0_122.jpg



thyrocare_0_2691.jpg



- The script loads YOLO from an ONNX file, preprocesses and resizes the image to 640x640, runs inference, applies NMS, and draws labeled bounding boxes.
- The final annotated image is saved for visualizing detected objects.

Step5:Text Extraction

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,TTC MIDC,Turbe,
umbai-400 703

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022 - 3090 0000 / 4125 2525 8691866066 wellness@thyrocare.com www.thyrocare.com

REPORT

Test Name: 91%
L TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T3)
L THYROXINE (T4)
OID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)

Sample Collected At :
(7824357519),KALPANA MEDICOS AND CITY
LAB,BIHUTOLI ROAD ,HOJAI ,ASSAM 782435,782435

TECHNOLOGY	Value: 84%	Units: 84%	Reference Range: 86%
C.L.I.A	76	ng/dl	60-200
C.L.I.A	5	ng/dl	4.5-12
C.L.I.A	2.14	μIU/ml	0.3-5.5

ments : SUGGESTING THYRONORMALCY
se correlate with clinical conditions.

od :
COMPETITIVE CHEMI LUMINESCENT IMMUNO ASSAY
COMPETITIVE CHEMI LUMINESCENT IMMUNO ASSAY
- SANDWICH CHEMI LUMINESCENT IMMUNO ASSAY

Thyrocare
Think Thyroid. Think Thyrocare

Conclusion

- The pipeline efficiently detects and annotates objects using a YOLO model loaded from an ONNX file.
- Preprocessing ensures input images are resized and padded to meet model requirements (640×640).
- Inference and Non-Maximum Suppression (NMS) refine predictions by filtering low-confidence and overlapping detections.
- Bounding boxes with class labels and confidence scores are drawn for clear visualization.
- The final annotated image is saved, confirming successful end-to-end object detection and rendering.

References:

1. Ultralytics YOLOv5 Official Documentation

Source: Ultralytics. “Train Custom Data with YOLOv5.”

URL: https://docs.ultralytics.com/yolov5/tutorials/train_custom_data/

Description: Official guide on preparing datasets for YOLOv5 training, including label formats, folder structure, and common dataset-related errors.

2. Ultralytics Dataset Format Guide

Source: Ultralytics. “Dataset Structure and Label Formats.”

URL: <https://docs.ultralytics.com/datasets/detect/>

Description: Explains the correct directory and label structure required for YOLOv5 and YOLOv8 datasets.

3. YOLOv5 GitHub Repository

Source: Ultralytics GitHub Repository.

URL: <https://github.com/ultralytics/yolov5>

Description: The open-source repository for YOLOv5, including training scripts, dataset requirements, and issue discussions related to label errors.

4. Stack Overflow Discussion: “YOLOv5 no labels found error”

Source: Stack Overflow.

URL: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/73114650/yolov5-no-labels-found-error>

Description: Community discussion confirming that missing or incorrectly structured label files cause this error, with examples of fixes.

Thank you