	doc_1		doc_2		decision	id
			authors	Aditya Saxena     Shamsheer Pal Singh		
			title	A Deep Learning Approach for the Detection of COVID-19 from Chest X-Ray Images using Convolutional Neural Networks		
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	title	A Deep Learning Approach for the Detection of COVID-19 from Chest X-Ray images using Convolutional Neural Networks	journal	None		
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	publication_date 2022-04-19 00:00:00		doi		]	
	source	SupportedSources.CROSSREF	urls	<ul> <li>http://arxiv.org/pdf/2201.09952v1</li> <li>http://arxiv.org/abs/2201.09952v1</li> <li>http://arxiv.org/pdf/2201.09952v1</li> </ul>	NOT DUPLICATES 92	ES 92
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	doi	10.33140/amlai.03.02.01	id	id-7356758842740614672		
	urls	• http://dx.doi.org/10.33140/amlai.03.02.01		The COVID-19 (coronavirus) is an ongoing pandemic caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The virus was first identified in mid-December 2019 in the Hubei province of Wuhan, China and by now has spread throughout the planet with more than 75.5 million confirmed cases and more than		
	id id-2168857268993257210			1.67 million deaths. With limited number of COVID-19 test kits available in medical facilities, it is important to develop and implement an automatic detection system		
	abstract		]	as an alternative diagnosis option for COVID-19 detection that can used on a commercial scale. Chest X-ray is the first imaging technique that plays an important role in the diagnosis of COVID-19 disease. Computer vision and deep learning techniques can help in determining COVID-19 virus with Chest X-ray Images. Due to the high availability of large-scale annotated image datasets, great success has been achieved using convolutional neural network for image analysis and classification. In	e	
	versions		abstract			
				this research, we have proposed a deep convolutional neural network trained on five open access datasets with binary output: Normal and Covid. The performance of the model is compared with four pre-trained convolutional neural network-based models (COVID-Net, ResNet18, ResNet and MobileNet-V2) and it has been seen that the proposed model provides better accuracy on the validation set as compared to the other four pre-trained models. This research work provides promising results which can be further improvise and implement on a commercial scale.		
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