

# Identifying Pneumonia Cases In Children

Instructions

## Overview

Help us build a product that helps doctors quickly identify cases of pneumonia in children. Please review the pictures given to determine whether or not the picture is a case of pneumonia.

## Steps

1. Examine the image, take a look at the examples below for more clarity.
2. If you are mostly certain that the image can be classified as either no pneumonia, or pneumonia, please check the appropriate box.
3. If you are not sure, please select "unclear".
  - Please provide a brief explanation as to what was unclear.

## Rules Tips

Rules:

- Look for either cloudy areas or a lack of diaphragm shadow as pictured below; the presence of cloudy areas or a lack of shadow means pneumonia.
  - If you can see clearly all of the ribs and can see the diaphragm shadow, then it should be classified as no pneumonia.

Tips:

- Small cloudy areas should also be classified as pneumonia
- If you can see the ribs without any cloudiness, but there is not a diaphragm shadow, you should classify as "unclear".

## Examples



(No) Normal / No Pneumonia:

We can see in this example that the two biggest indicators are missing. The ribs are clearly seen without any type of shadow. The diaphragm shadow is also clearly visible.



(Yes) Pneumonia:

In this example, we see examples of both cloudy areas and a lack of shadow on diaphragm. In the image on the left, it is a single larger cloudy area, while in the second image, it is several smaller cloudy areas. In both pictures, there is a lack of a diaphragm shadow.



Unclear:

In this example, we have a picture that is really 50/50 as it appears there might be faint cloudiness and there is some shadow of the diaphragm below. It's hard to say and is not as obvious as the first figures above. Thus, it would be better off this were classified as unclear to be investigated further.