

Detection of Pneumonia from Chest X-ray Images

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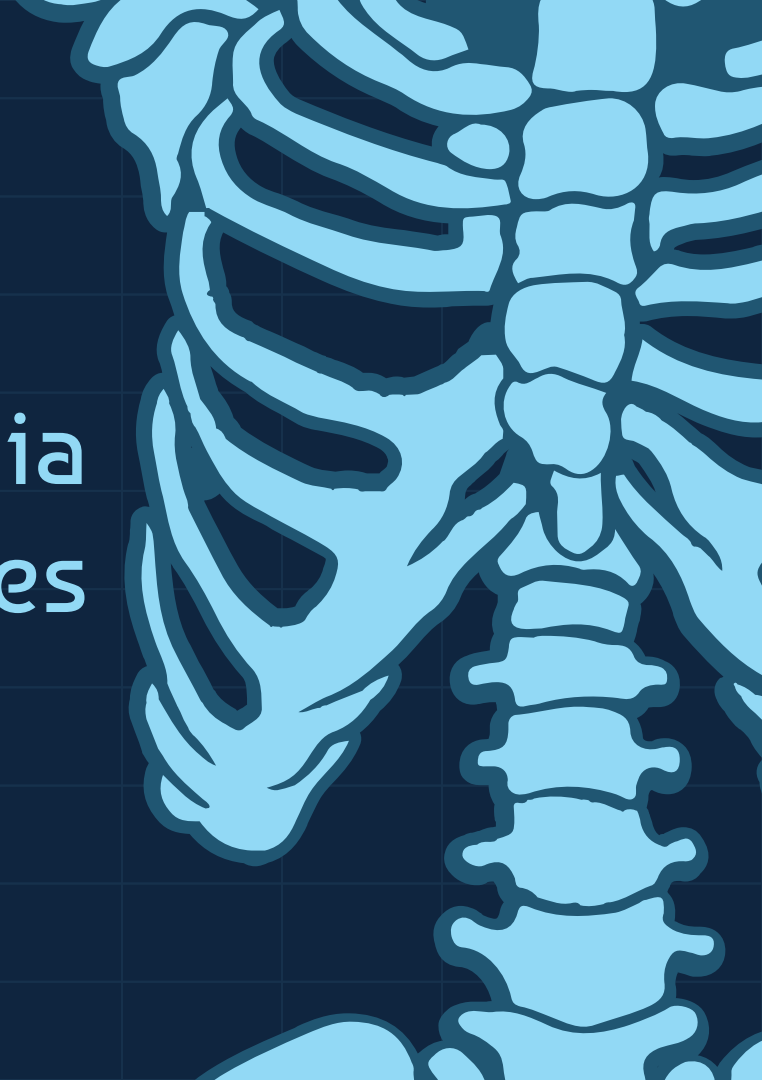


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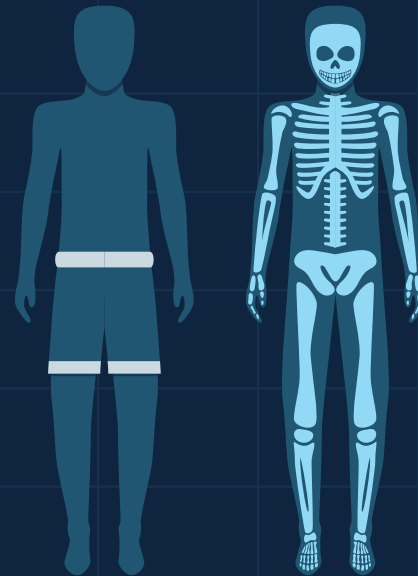
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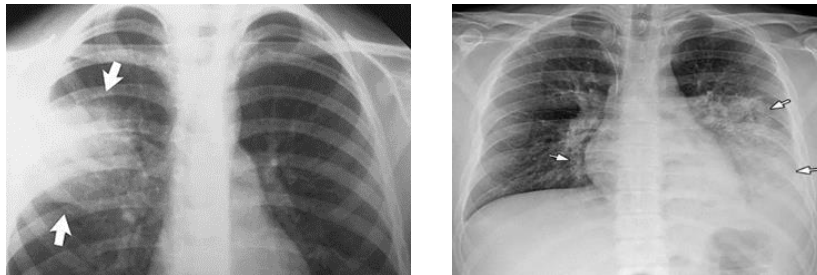
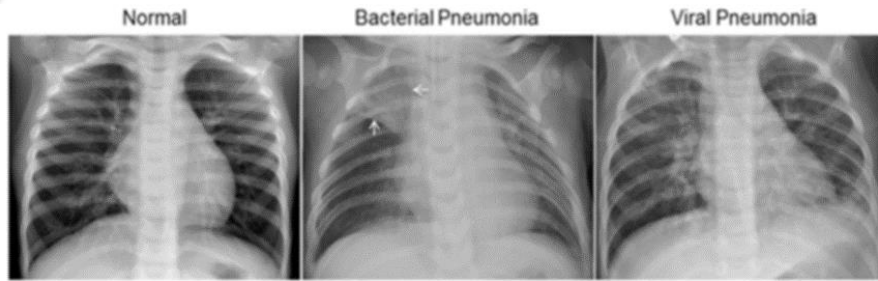
User interface



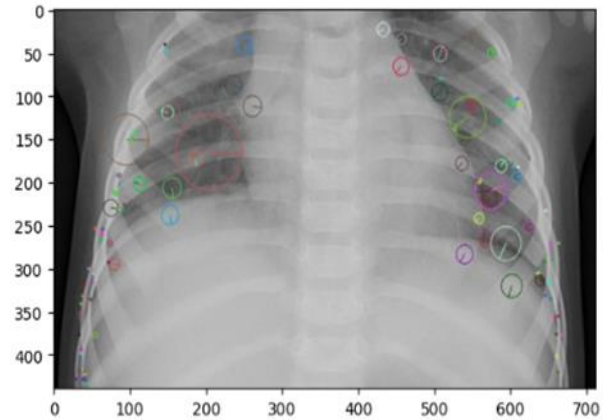
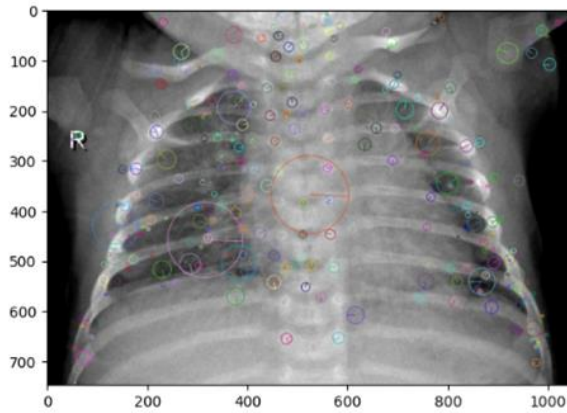
Introduction

- Pneumonia has been directly responsible for a huge number of deaths all across the globally.
- Early detection of pneumonia is essential for effective treatment and improved patient outcomes.
- Developing accurate pneumonia detection algorithms requires large amounts of high-quality labeled data, which can be difficult to obtain.
- Machine learning has emerged as a powerful tool for detecting and diagnosing pneumonia from medical images such as chest X-rays.

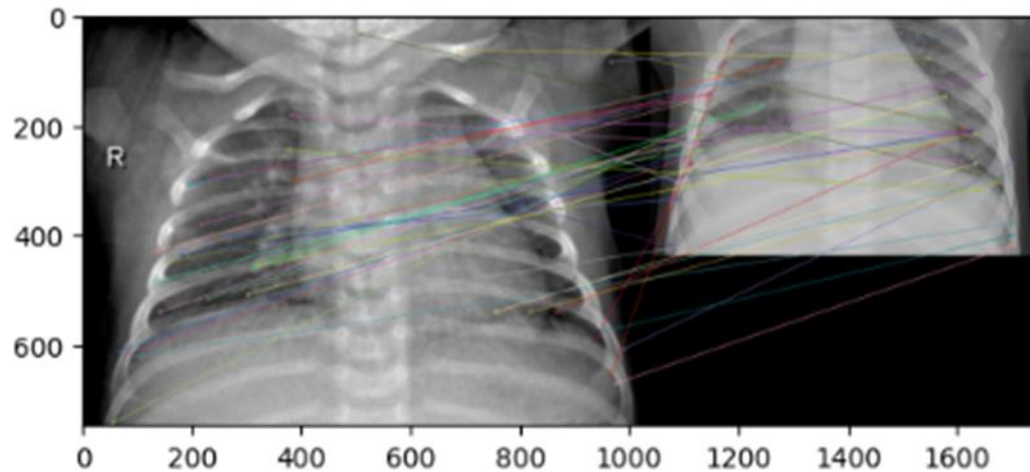
Introduction



SIFT Algorithm



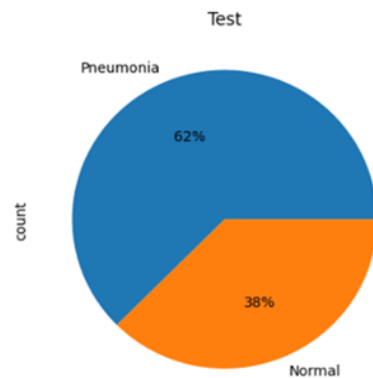
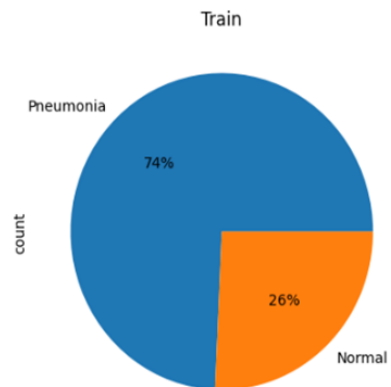
SIFT Algorithm



Dataset

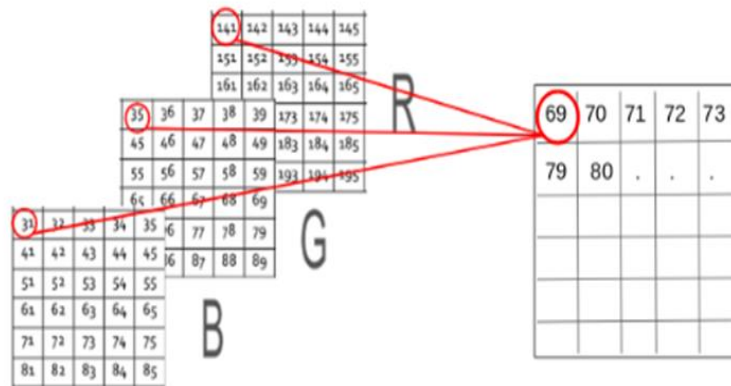
- Dataset consists of 5856 images of chest X-rays of which 4273 are pneumonia images and 1583 are normal chest X-ray images.
- A total of 80% of the data are used for training, producing 4642 images (3418 images of pneumonia and 1224 normal images)
- 15% of the data are used for testing, producing 919 images (641 cases of pneumonia and 278 normal images),
- the final 5% of the data are used for validation (214 cases of pneumonia and 81 non-pneumonia images).

Dataset

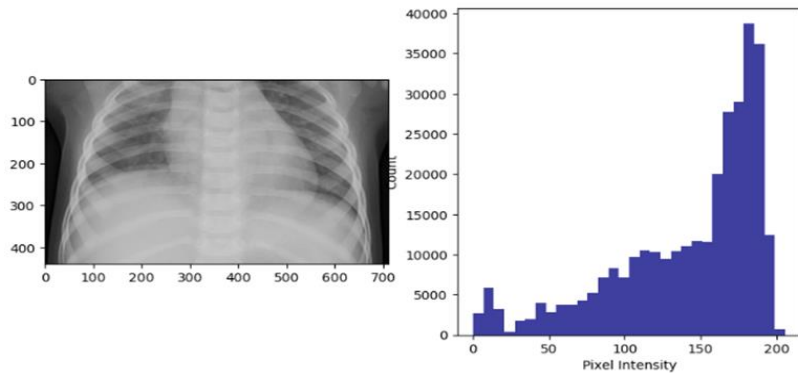
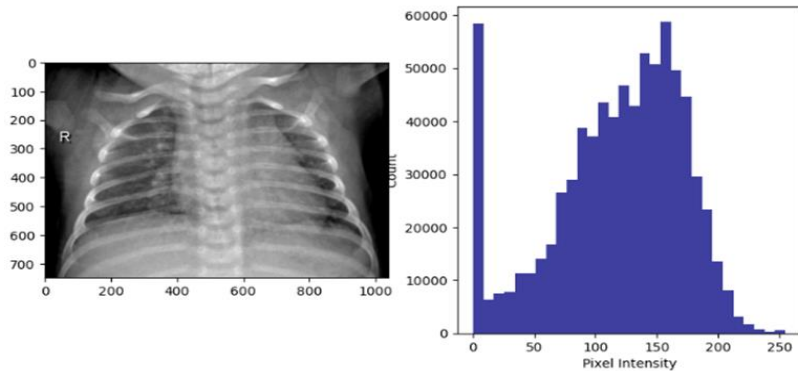


Feature Extraction

- Resize images to 64 x 64 pixels.
- We get three channels (r,g,b).
- Mean Pixel Value of Channels.
- Normalize data to have zero mean and unit variance.

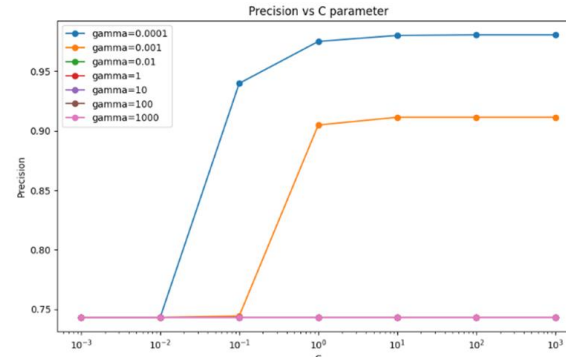
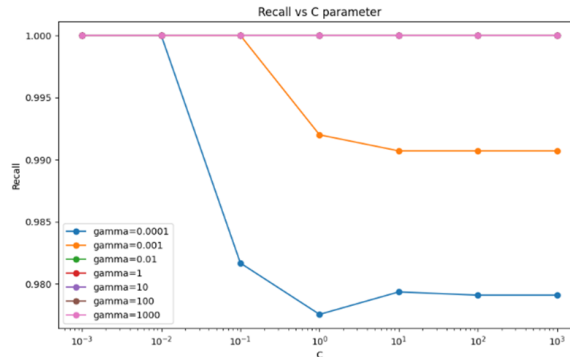
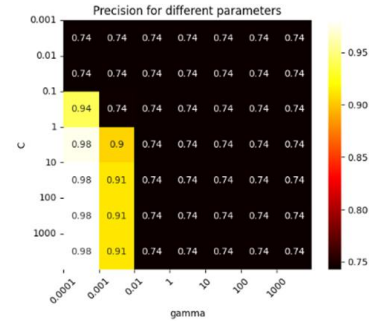
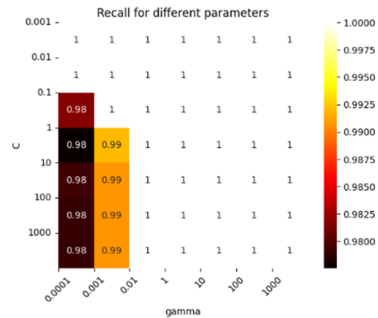


Pixel intensity



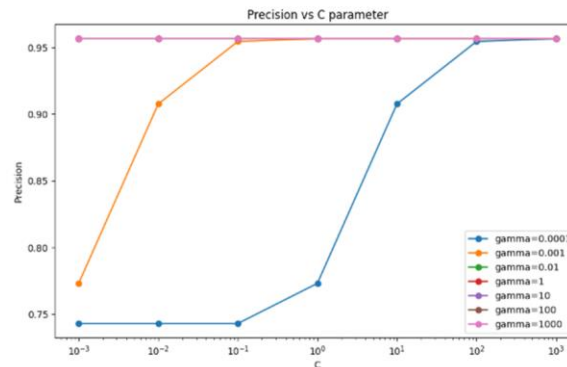
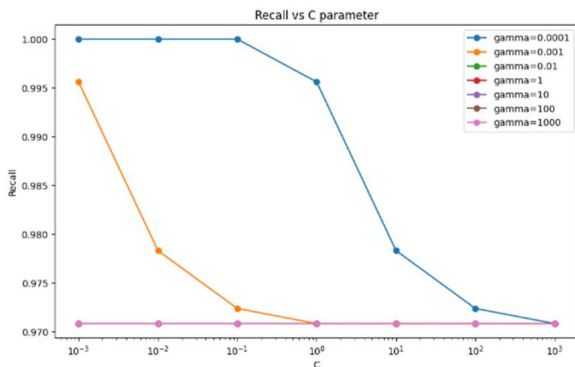
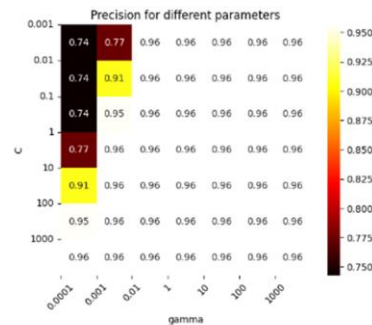
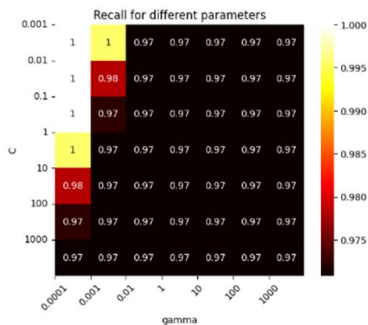
Hyperparameter Tuning for svm with rbf kernel

The hyperparameters we want to adjust in this case are C and gamma. As we can see the best option is C=100 and gamma=0.0001.



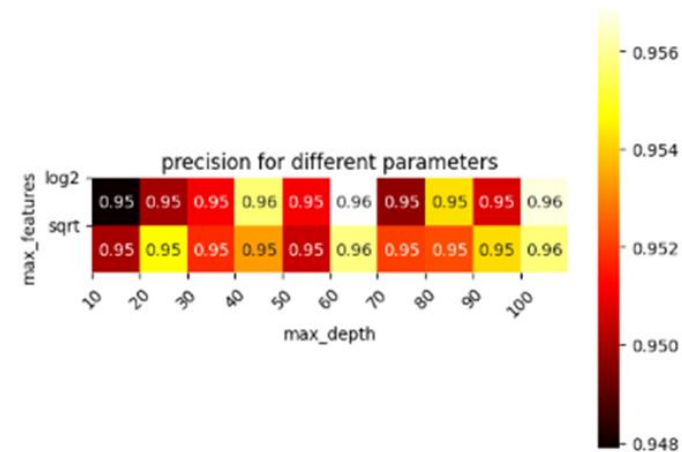
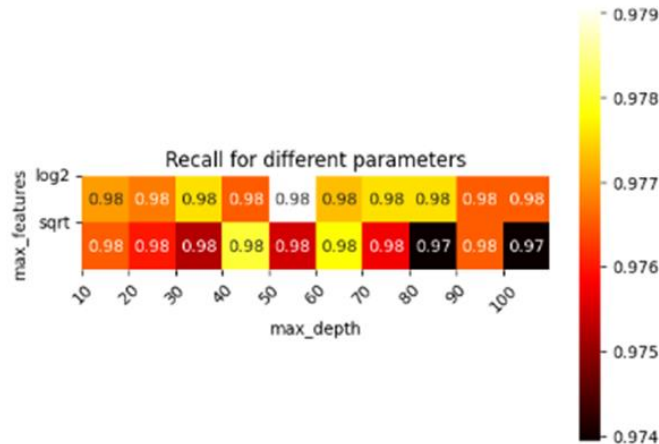
Hyperparameter Tuning for svm with polynomial kernel

The hyperparameters we want to adjust in this case are C and gamma. As we can see the best option is C=1 and gamma=0.001.



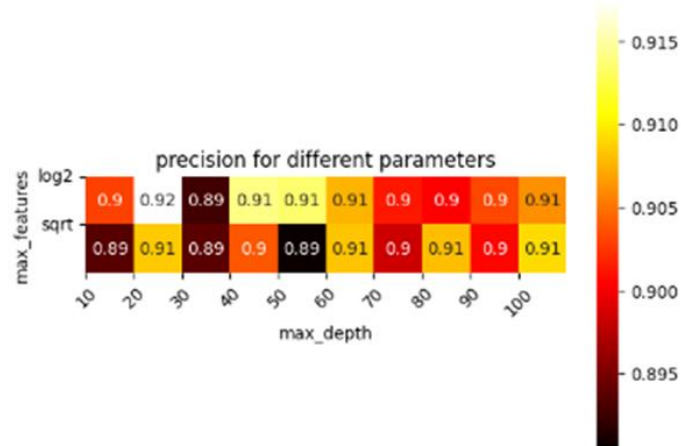
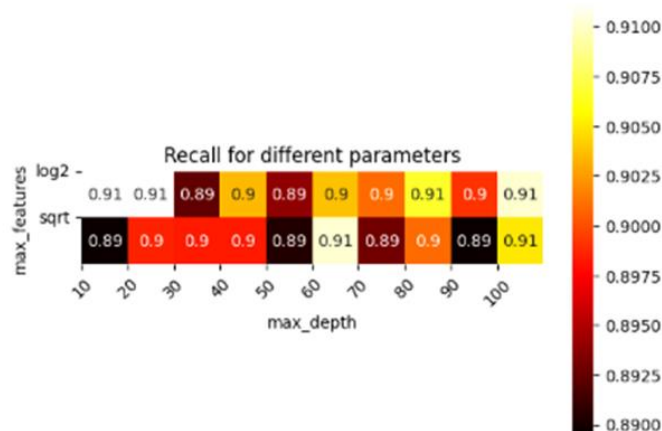
Hyperparameter Tuning for random forest

The hyperparameters we want to set in this case are `max_features` and `max_depth`. As we can see the best option is `max_features = log2` and `max_depth=50`.



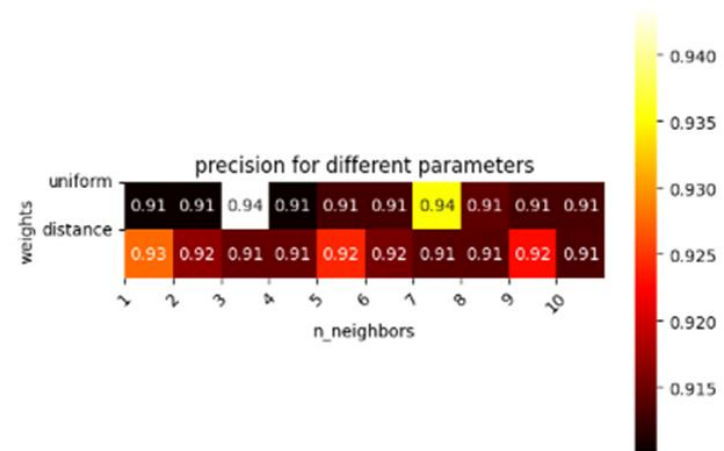
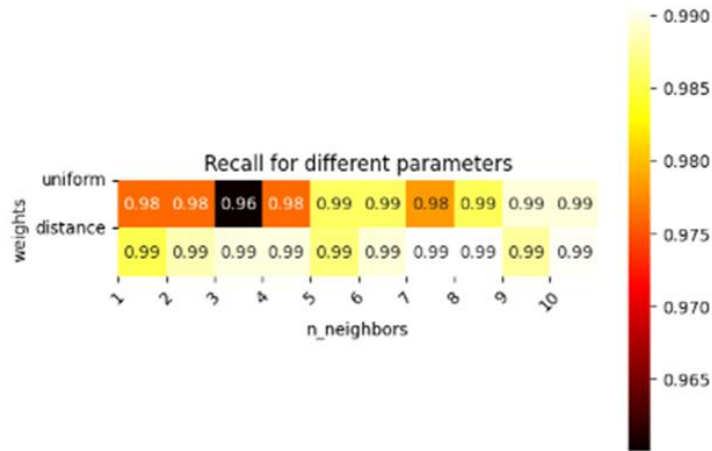
Hyperparameter Tuning for decision-tree

The hyperparameters we want to set in this case are max_features and max_depth.
As we can see the best option is max_features = log2 and max_depth=20.

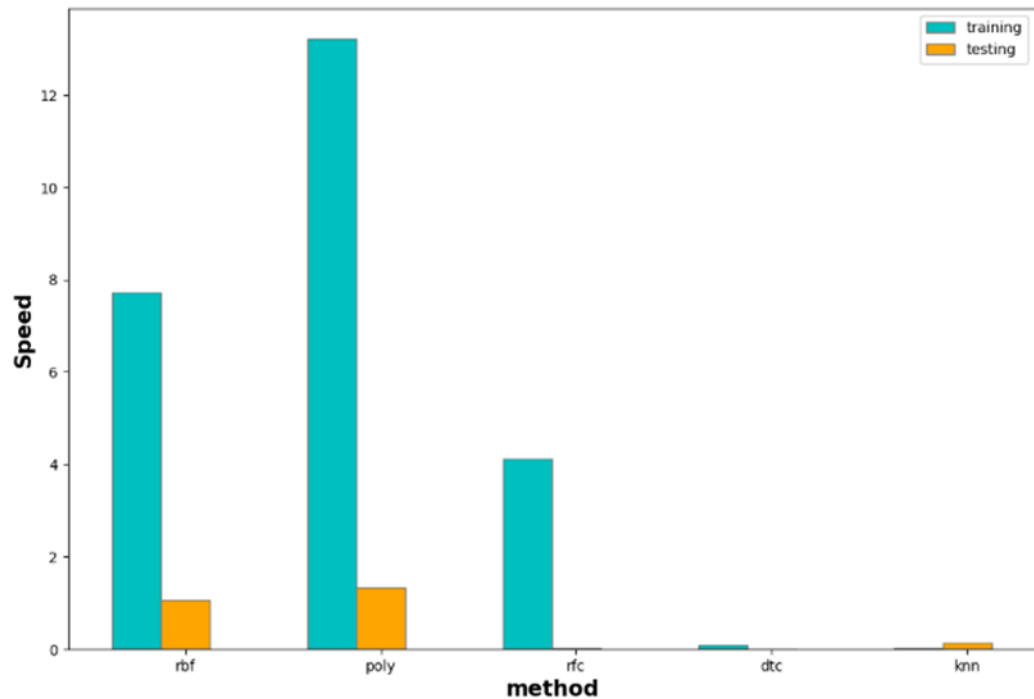


Hyperparameter Tuning for KNN

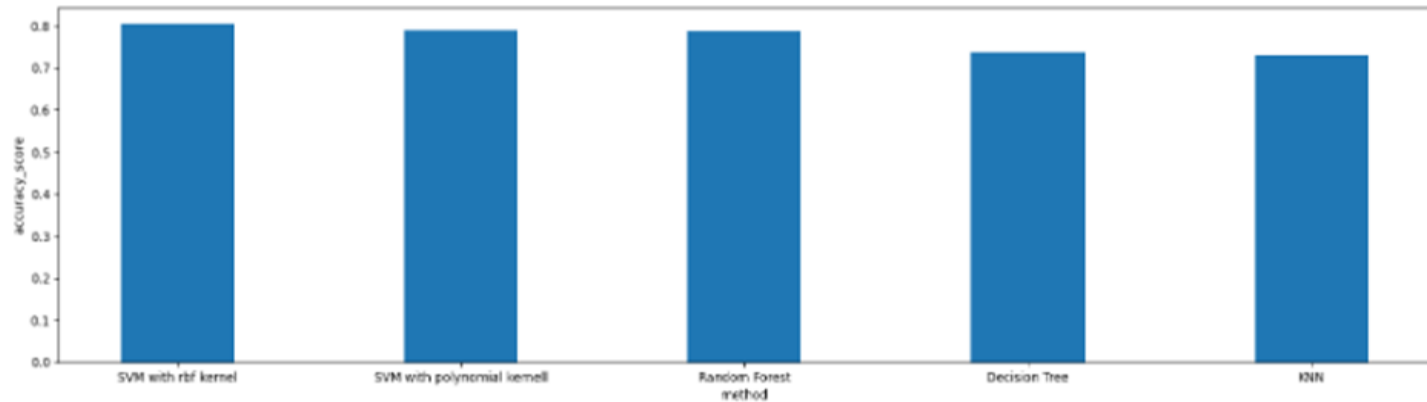
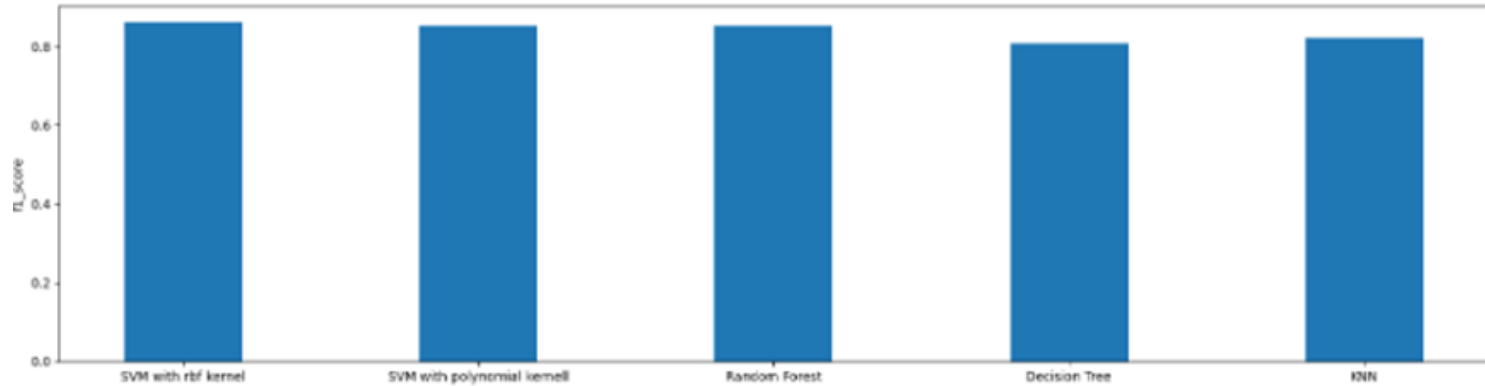
The hyperparameters we want to set in this case are `n_neighbors` and `weights`. As we can see the best option is `n_neighbors=7` and `weights= uniform`.



Model Selection



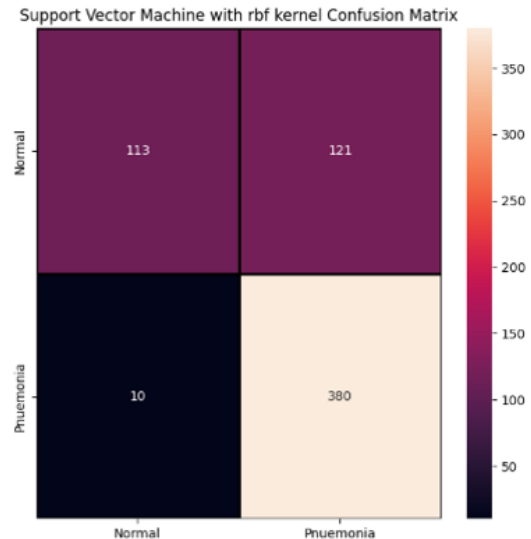
Model Selection



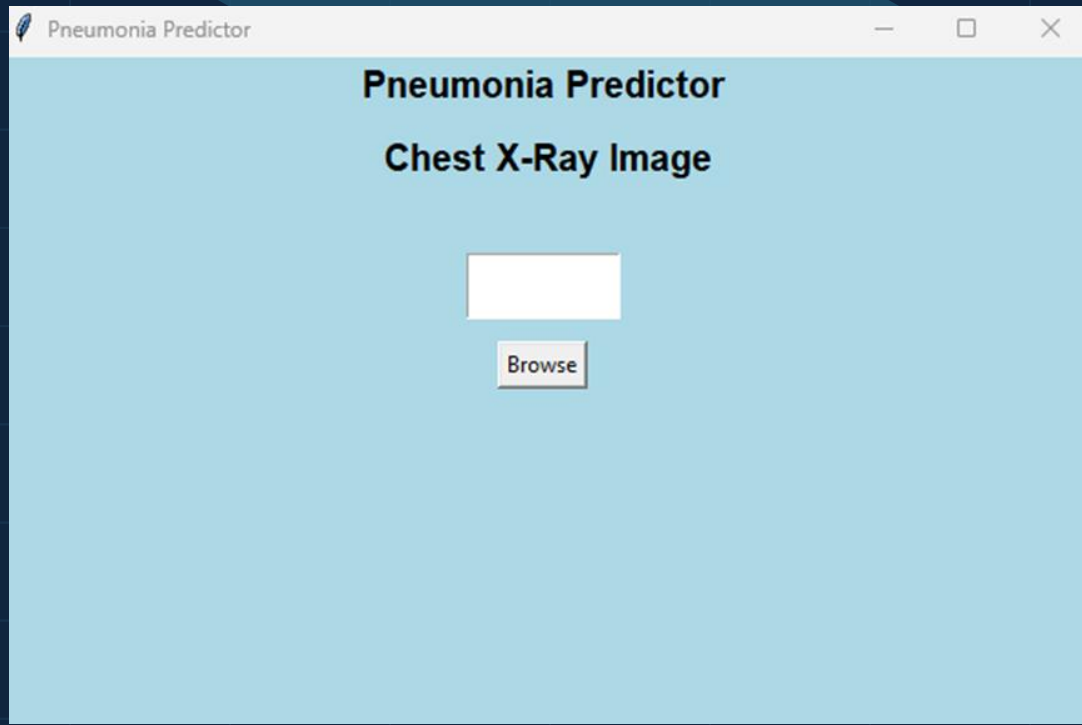
Model Selection

The model we choose is Svm with rbf kernel.

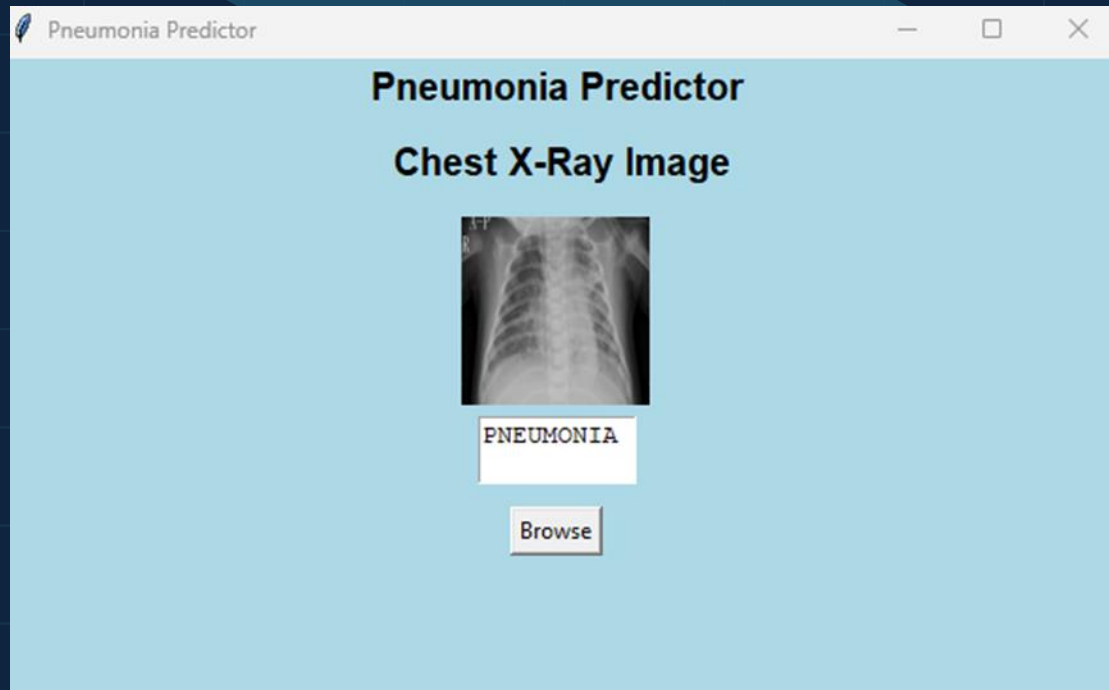
```
Support Vector Machine Classifier with rbf kernel
accuracy score is:0.8044871794871795
recall score is:0.9743589743589743
precision score is:0.7723577235772358
f1 score is:0.8616788045351473
Support Vector Machine Classifier with polynomial kernel
accuracy score is:0.7900641025641025
recall score is:0.9743589743589743
precision score is:0.7584830339321357
f1 score is:0.8529741863075196
Random Forest
accuracy score is:0.7916666666666666
recall score is:0.9897435897435898
precision score is:0.75390625
f1 score is:0.8558758314855877
Decision Tree
accuracy score is:0.6842948717948718
recall score is:0.8948717948717949
precision score is:0.691089108910891
f1 score is:0.7798882681564245
KNN
accuracy score is:0.7307692307692307
recall score is:0.9948717948717949
precision score is:0.7003610108303249
f1 score is:0.8220338983050848
```

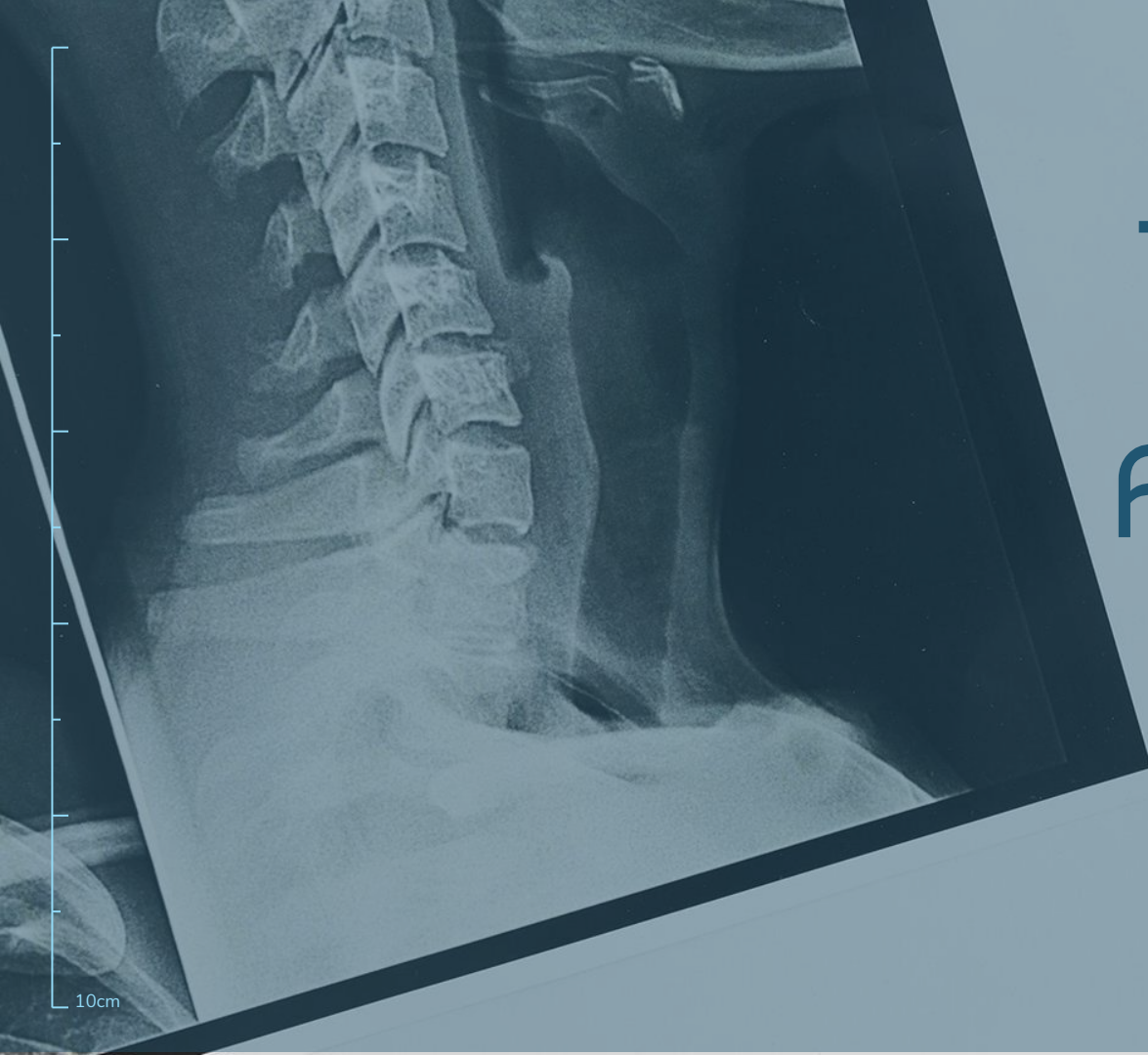


User interface



User interface





Thank You
For Your
Attention !