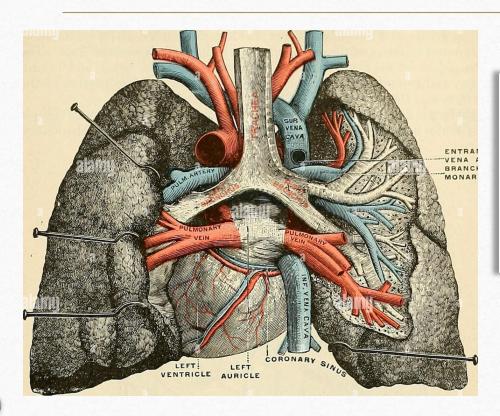




Pixels to Prognosis

A Visual Odyssey of Lung Diagnosis



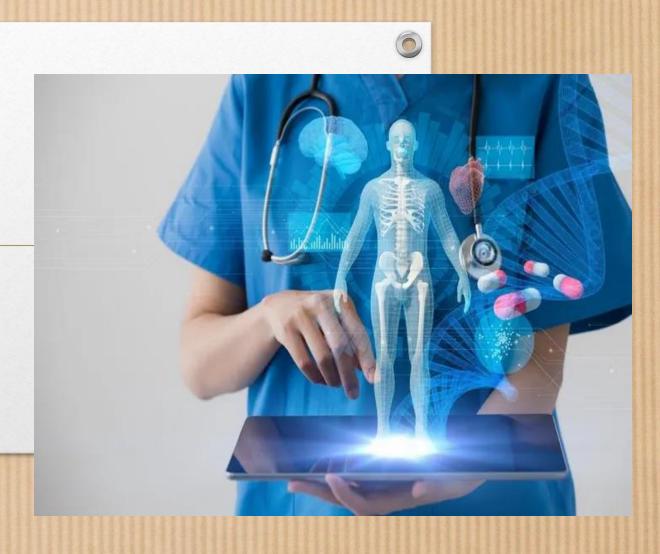






ML & AI in Medicine

- CT Scans
- Mental Health
- Assessment of Disease
- Care
- Profile
- Blood work
- Genetic History
- Drug Discovery

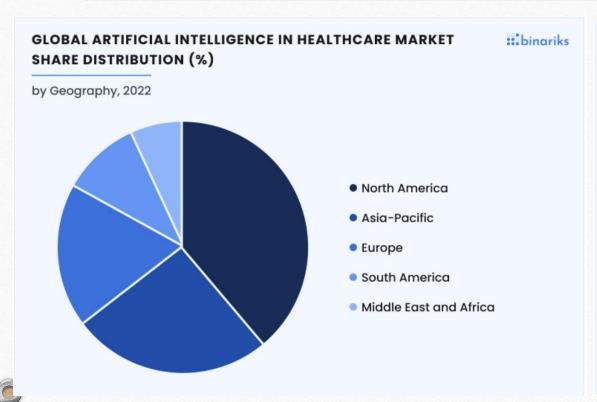


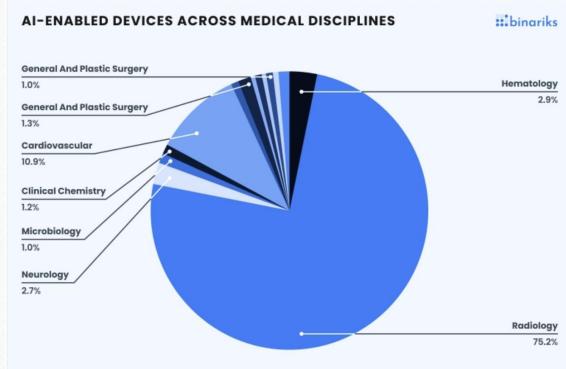




Growing Field

- 16.3 Billion (2022) -> 17.55 Billion (2029)
- Data 10 trillion gigabytes by 2025
- 86 % of the industry











Not Just Medicine

- Cyber-Security
- 24/7 Service
- Technology (watches)
- Payroll
- Prescriptions

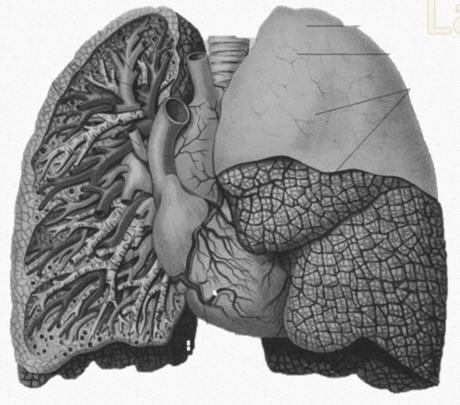


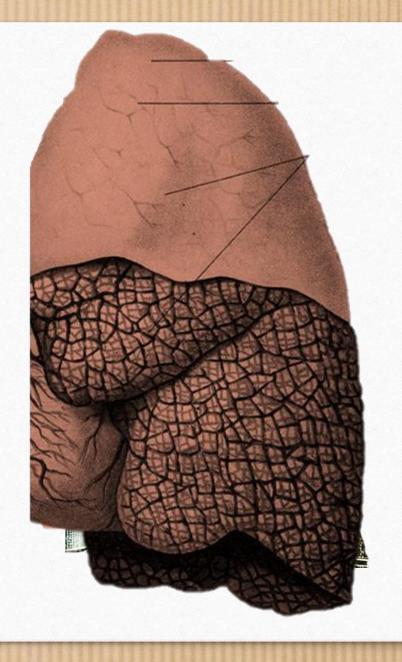






Closer look at Layers Layers



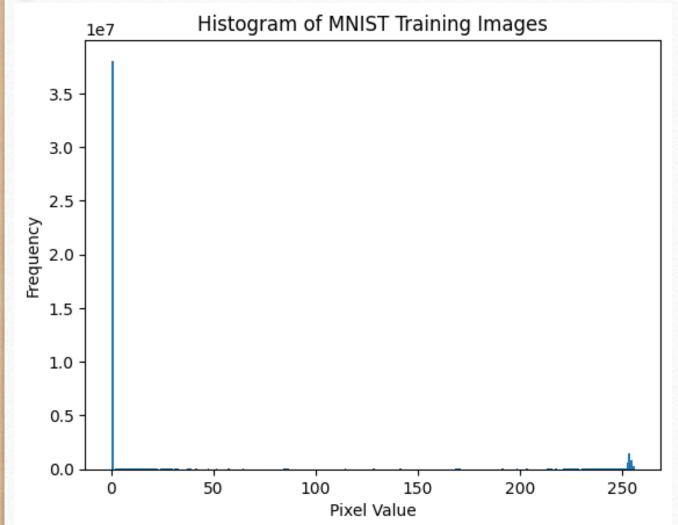














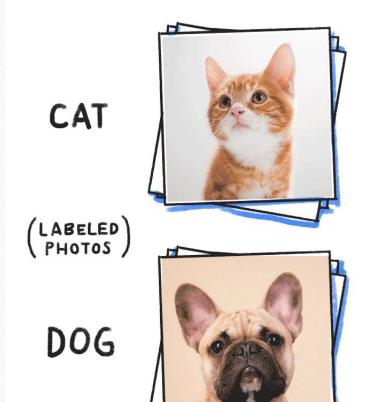
- A limitation of training and analyzing black & white images
- No color differential means fewer ways to identify difference

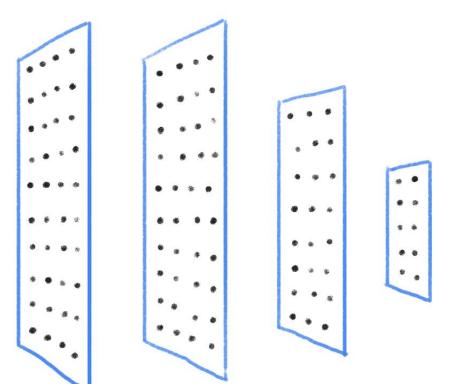












OUTPUT





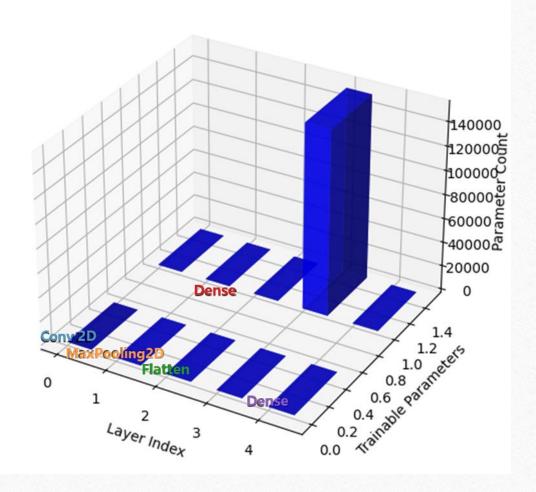




Layer // Data

Visual Representation of Model Summary Conv2D (62, 62, 5) Params: 140 MaxPooling2D -(31, 31, 5) Params: 0 Flatten (4805,) Params: 0 (32,)Params: 153792 (1,) Dense Params: 33 1.5 -o_{.5} Layer Information

3D Visualization of Model Layers











Normal Lungs // Bacteria





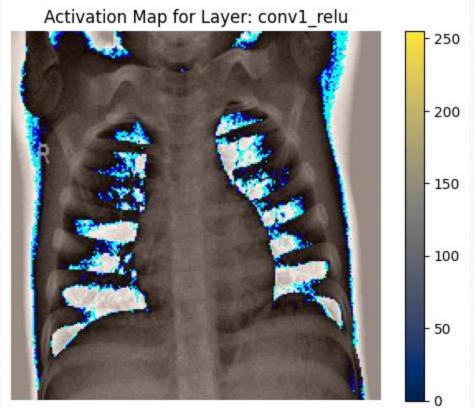


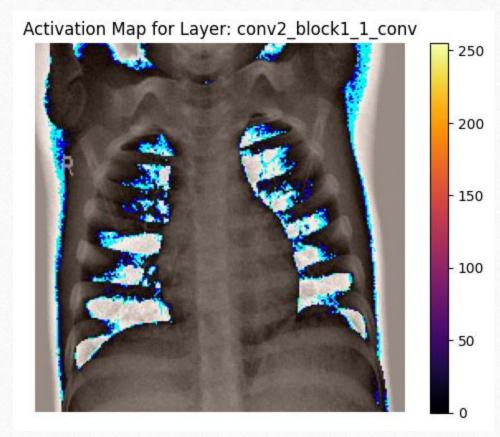






Normal Lungs // Layering













Code//Layers

```
# Model definition
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
# Add initial convolutional layer
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filt
ers=5, kernel size=3,
activation='relu', input shape=[64,
64, 31))
# Add maximum pooling layer
model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPool2D(p
ool size=2, strides=2))
# Add flattening layer
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten())
# Add neural network
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units
=32, activation='relu'))
# Add final layer output
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units
=1, activation='relu'))
model.summary()
```









Layer // Output

```
Model: "sequential_1"
Layer (type)
                             Output Shape
                                                       Param #
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)
                             (None, 64, 64, 5)
                                                       140
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPoolin (None, 32, 32, 5)
                                                       0
g2D)
 flatten_1 (Flatten)
                             (None, 5120)
dense 3 (Dense)
                             (None, 8)
                                                       40968
dense_4 (Dense)
                             (None, 4)
                                                       36
dense_5 (Dense)
                             (None, 1)
                                                       5
Total params: 41149 (160.74 KB)
Trainable params: 41149 (160.74 KB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)
```









```
# Compile and run model
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
model.fit(x=training_set, validation_data=test_set, epochs=10)
Epoch 1/10
Epoch 2/10
163/163 [============= - 60s 367ms/step - loss: 0.4823 - accuracy: 0.7747 - val loss: 0.5353 - val accuracy: 0.8093
Epoch 3/10
163/163 [============= ] - 58s 357ms/step - loss: 0.4554 - accuracy: 0.8250 - val loss: 0.6877 - val accuracy: 0.7997
Epoch 4/10
163/163 [============= ] - 58s 356ms/step - loss: 0.4219 - accuracy: 0.8355 - val loss: 0.4773 - val accuracy: 0.8013
Epoch 5/10
Epoch 6/10
Epoch 7/10
163/163 [============= - 58s 357ms/step - loss: 0.4023 - accuracy: 0.8434 - val loss: 0.5056 - val accuracy: 0.8205
Epoch 8/10
163/163 [=============== ] - 59s 361ms/step - loss: 0.3710 - accuracy: 0.8530 - val loss: 0.4693 - val accuracy: 0.8381
Epoch 9/10
163/163 [============== ] - 59s 359ms/step - loss: 0.3562 - accuracy: 0.8627 - val loss: 0.4584 - val accuracy: 0.8349
Epoch 10/10
163/163 [=============== ] - 58s 359ms/step - loss: 0.4487 - accuracy: 0.8248 - val loss: 0.4937 - val accuracy: 0.7997
<keras.src.callbacks.History at 0x7a1b90477e20>
                                                                                       ↑ ↓ © ■ ☆
# Evaluate the model's performance
model loss, model accuracy = model.evaluate(test set, verbose=2)
print(f"Loss: {model loss}, Accuracy: {model accuracy}")
20/20 - 5s - loss: 0.4937 - accuracy: 0.7997 - 5s/epoch - 252ms/step
Loss: 0.49368688464164734, Accuracy: 0.7996794581413269
```









Final Output

```
🕟 163/163 [========================] - 92s 568ms/step - loss: 0.0497 - accuracy: 0.9843 - val loss: 2.7677 - val ac 个 🄱 😊 🗏 🕏 💭
  Epoch 38/50
  Epoch 39/50
  Epoch 40/50
  Epoch 41/50
  Epoch 42/50
  Epoch 43/50
  163/163 [============] - 92s 563ms/step - loss: 0.0330 - accuracy: 0.9937 - val loss: 2.8620 - val accuracy: 0.7532
  Epoch 47/50
  Epoch 49/50
  Epoch 50/50
  <keras.src.callbacks.History at 0x79e0dfd19d80>
[10] # Evaluate the model's performance
  val datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, zoom range = 0, horizontal flip = False)
  val_set = val_datagen.flow_from_directory('/content/drive/MyDrive/chest_xray/val|', target_size=(64, 64), batch_size=32, class_mode='binary'
  model loss, model accuracy = model.evaluate(val set, verbose=2)
  print(f"Loss: {model loss}, Accuracy: {model accuracy}")
  Found 154 images belonging to 2 classes.
  5/5 - 29s - loss: 0.3136 - accuracy: 0.9740 - 29s/epoch - 6s/step
  Loss: 0.31359970569610596, Accuracy: 0.9740259647369385
```

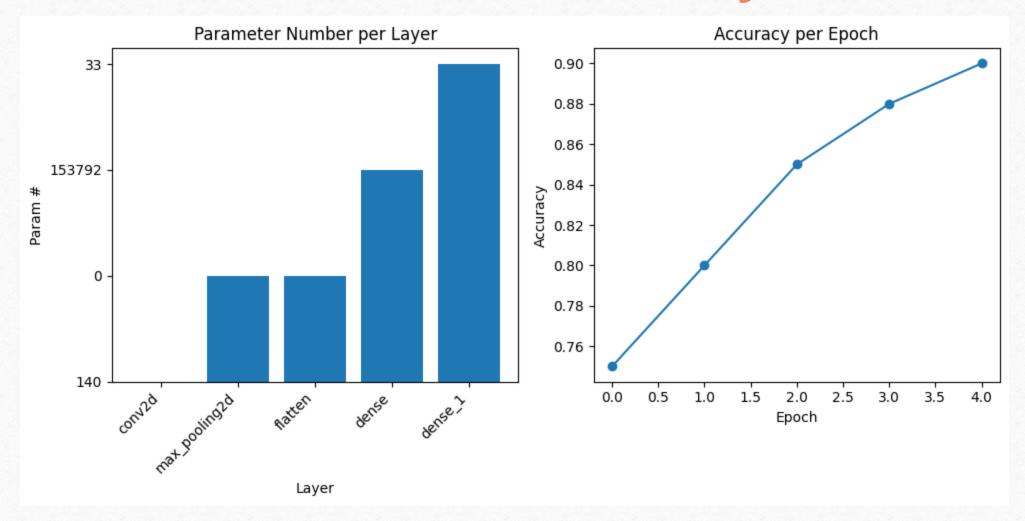








Test and Train// Accuracy 2



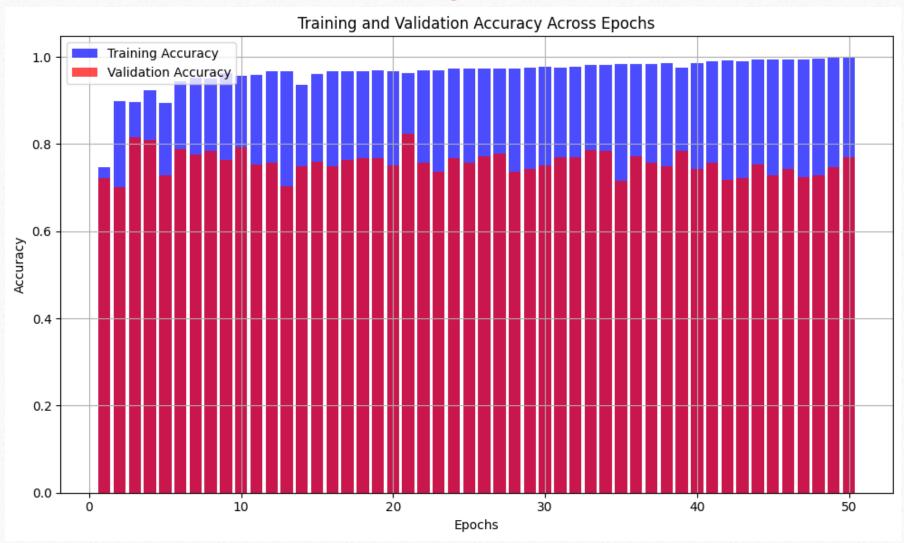








Kernel // Training and Validation











Pixels to Prognosis // Conclusion











Sources

• https://binariks.com/blog/artificial-intelligence-ai-healthcare-market/

• https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7325854/



