

Project Proposal: Chest X-ray Classification using CNNs

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1. Task Description:

Lung disease diagnostics have improved in accuracy in recent years thanks to advances in medical imaging and classification. Chest X-ray (CXR) images are a widely used diagnostic tool, but interpreting them requires heavy expertise and is prone to human error. Automating the classification of chest X-rays can assist radiologists and improve early detection, diagnosis and treatment. We will try to develop a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model that can with reasonably high accuracy classify chest X-ray images into one of four labelled categories in the chosen dataset.

2. Problem formulated as an Input-Output Statement:

- a. **Model Input:** A grayscale chest X-ray image given in .jpg format
- b. **Model Output:** A categorical classification label (1-Normal, 2-Pneumonia, 3-Tuberculosis, or 4-Covid) corresponding to the predicted condition

3. Dataset Source:

The dataset that I have used is publicly available on Kaggle on the following link: [Chest X-ray Dataset - 4 Categories](#). It contains labelled chest X-ray images classified into the four categories mentioned above, thereby making this a classification (supervised learning) problem.

4. Choice of model architecture and justification for the same:

I will likely use **ResNet-50** as the primary architecture for the following reasons:

- 1. ResNet architectures are generally used in medical image classification tasks with notably high accuracy.
- 2. The deep layers in the ResNet architecture account for complex hierarchical features seen in CXR images, improving model accuracy.
- 3. Compared to shallow models like VGG-16, ResNet-50 offers better performance without being too computationally expensive.

However, depending on the resulting accuracy and how computationally efficient the network is, as the project proceeds, I may reconsider alternative architectures like **DenseNet-121** and **EfficientNet-B0** to ResNet-50 if the latter model's performance is not reasonably great compared to its alternatives.