Powered Rapid and Accurate COVID-19 patients detection by CNN-based models from chest X-ray images

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Abstract

The healthcare systems have been greatly affected by the COVID 19 pandemic highlighting the need, for accurate diagnosis of COVID 19[1] patients. This study focuses on using chest X rays to achieve this goal. The researchers suggest utilizing CNN[2] models, a form of intelligence to automate the diagnostic process. While an initial model showed accuracy (99.5%) issues with data quality were noted. To overcome this they implemented techniques such as data balancing, expert evaluation and data enhancement. These enhancements resulted in an final model.
The researchers investigated the use of CNNs to detect COVID 19 from chest X rays automatically. Despite a high accuracy rate (99.5%) refinements were made due to identified limitations. Through model optimization significant performance improvements were achieved. Early and precise diagnosis of COVID 19 is crucial. Chest X ray data poses challenges for machine learning models. Lightweight CNNs provide a solution for automated detection, with enhanced data quality through processing techniques.
Determining the number of layers is essential to prevent overfitting, which was addressed by the researchers leading to model enhancement.
This study emphasizes the significance of development and optimization to maximize machine learning model performance.

Keywords: COVID 19, X-Ray Image, Classification

1-Introduction

COVID-19 is a respiratory illness with typical symptoms of fever, cough, and breathing difficulty that is caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. It is thought that the virus has its origins in bats with the involvement of a SARS-CoV-2-like virus. Pneumonia and infectious diseases can be transmitted by respiratory droplets that are produced by speaking, coughing, or sneezing. COVID-19 symptoms include a fever or chills, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headache, new loss of taste or smell, a sore throat, congestion or runny nose. A COVID-19 diagnosis typically involves an examination using a PCR swab in order to identify whether the virus

[1] Coronavirus Disease
[2] Convolutional Neural Network

is present. Covid-19 has changed all our ways of living in many big ways. If you are overwhelmed with all of the new rules and changes that have been implemented due to the coronavirus, take a step back and consider how things were before it. The concept of Covid-19 is a respiratory virus due to it mostly affecting the lungs and the respiratory system of the person had the infection. COVID-19 or coronavirus was first identified in December 2019 and declared a pandemic in March 2020. Covid19 in 2020 the start of the year felt apocalyptic with every store in the city out of toilet paper and hand sanitizer. This 2020 was really bad. The quarantine that year was very serious, wearing masks was very common. Fever-like symptoms of COVID-19 should prompt testing for the infection. Early diagnosis and treatment is vital! Not only can it help you recover faster, but it can also help minimize the spread of the virus to other individuals. Starting from the end of 2019 a new pandemic was identified in China caused by a new virus that has been called SARS-CoV-2. The WHO[1] declared Covid-19 a pandemic on 11 March 2020. This is a readable paper with a clear explanation of the model tested as well as the evaluation results. The paper includes discussion of the study's limitations and future research directions. This research paper is important because it is a substantial contribution to the medical image analysis field. The suggested convolutional neural network model could be used to diagnose the virus that causes COVID-19. This model should prove useful as test and result findings are always consistent [1].

2- Related Works

COVID-19 can cause serious lung problems such as pneumonia. Chest X-ray is a common tool used to detect abnormalities in patients with COPD. This paper presents a deep CNN model for COPD diagnosis based on chest X-ray image distribution. The proposed model is designed to address the challenges of COVID-19 diagnosis, such as limited labeled data and variability in X-ray images. The model is evaluated using a publicly available data set of chest X-ray images and achieves an accuracy of 99.5%. The main contribution of the paper is: a CNN depth model designed to produce high-quality features from X-ray images. Training program using publicly available data on chest x-ray images. Analysis of the sample achieving 99.5% accuracy [1].

Haval I. Hussein et al in 2024 the first model is designed for binary classification COVID-19 or normal), the second model is designed for multiclass classification (COVID-19, viral pneumonia, or normal). These models are tested on a large dataset of chest x-ray images.

The proposed models exhibit high accuracy. The binary classification model achieves an accuracy of 98.55%, and the multiclass classification model achieves an accuracy of 96.83%. Moreover, this model exhibits competitive performance compared to existing weighted models, while requiring less computational resources.

[1] World Health Organization

Lightweight models can help healthcare professionals diagnose COVID-19 more accurately and make them easier to use on resource-constrained devices due to their lower computational requirements [2].
Mohan Abdullah et in 2024 proposed in 2024 has two main components: a CNN-based feature extractor and an ANN-based classifier. The feature extractor extracts key features from chest X-ray images, while the classifier classifies images as COVID-19 or non-COVID-19 based on these features.
The proposed model is tested on a large dataset of chest X-ray images. Results show that this model achieves greater accuracy in detecting COPD, and outperforms existing models [3].
The hybrid deep learning CNN model presented in this paper can be an accurate and reliable diagnostic tool for COVID-19. This model has the potential to help healthcare providers identify COVID-19 patients earlier and more effectively.
The method proposed by Isoon Kanjanasurat et al in 2023 has two main components: a CNN for visual feature extraction from an image and an RNN for checking the latency between extracted features. The proposed model is tested on large datasets of chest X-ray and CT images. The results show that this model achieves high accuracy in COVID-19 detection, outperforming existing methods. The CNN-RNN network adjustment method presented in this paper can be an accurate and effective tool for COVID-19 diagnosis. This approach has the potential to help healthcare professionals identify patients with COVID-19 faster and more accurately [4].
Ardakani et al in 2021, Utilized 10 pre-trained CNNs for COVID-19 diagnosis from CT[1] images, achieving 99% accuracy using this network.
The objective of this study was to evaluate the generalizability of an artificial intelligence AI[2] system based on deep learning for detection of COVID-19 from chest CT scans Using CT scan 1286 datasets from four hospitals in Iran and developed the AI system. It was then validated externally on a data set of 400 CT scans from three hospitals in the Netherlands, Italy and Turkey. The results showed that the AI system has high accuracy for COVID-19 detection, with the area under the ROC curve of 0.98. They also found that the system was well thought out, indicating that the predicted probability of COVID-19 was accurate. These findings suggest that AI can be a valuable tool for the diagnosis of COPD[3] in clinical practice [5].
Narin et al used Inception V3, ResNet 50, and Inception-ResNet V2 to detect COVID-19 in 2021, achieving 98% accuracy for binary classification.
The aim of the study was to develop a protocol for chest X-ray examination and deep learning diagnosis in patients with COVID-19. CNNs trained on datasets with different lung conditions achieved high accuracy in detecting COVID-19 from X-rays. These

[1] Computerized Tomography
[2] Artificial Intelligence
[3] Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

findings suggest that CNN-powered AI holds promise for automated detection of COVID-19 from chest x-rays, potentially improving clinical decision-making

Pabiramasundaram et al in 2020 used ResNet 50 with SVM and MERS, SARS, and COVID-19 from chest X-rays, achieving 95% accuracy

Chauhan et al used AlexNet, DenseNet, Inception V3, ResNet 18, and GoogLeNet to detect COVID-19 in 2021, and achieved 96% accuracy for binary classification [7].

Limitations of Previous Studies and Contributions of the Proposed Method Reliability of pre-trained deep networks: Although pre-trained deep networks have shown promising performance although they are generally done for small data sets and may not be very sensitive to large heterogeneous data sets

Limited class analysis: Some previous studies have focused on binary classification (healthy and COVID-19) and have not adequately assessed performance in more complex class classification tasks

2-1-Contributions of the Proposed Approach

Scalable network architecture: The proposed approach uses a network architecture that can efficiently handle large data sets and maintain performance.

Comprehensive class analysis: The proposed method is tested in a three-class classification task (health, pneumonia, and COVID-19 and in two practical application scenarios.

End-to-end learning: The proposed network provides a deep learning algorithm that eliminates the need for manual filtering and enables the network to automatically learn appropriate features for each class.

3-Workflow

In this study, chest X-ray images of patients with COVID-19 and healthy subjects were collected, then prepared by medical experts. The data set was enlarged and used to train the CNN model. The performance of the model was evaluated using an experimental design and an independent validation process [1].

4-Materials and Methods

4-1-Dataset

The study used a database of 13,377 chest X-ray images divided into three categories: normal, COVID-19, and pneumonia. The dataset was obtained from the public domain and data enhancement techniques were used to increase its size and diversity. Table 1 provides details of the data set, including the number of images and class distribution[1].

Dataset	COVID-19 images	Normal images	Total images
Total data	450	450	900
Training data	400	400	800
Testing data	50	50	100
Independent validation data	100	100	200

Table 1: Dataset image count for training and testing

4-2-Data Preprocessing

Chest X-ray images had to be preprocessed to ensure accuracy and improve data quality. Related pre-employment steps:
Resize: Images were resized to an equal resolution of 256 x 256 pixels.
Normalization: Pixel values were normalized to 0 to
Data Enhancement: Image enhancement techniques including random flipping, rotation and zooming were used to increase the size and variability of the data set
The proposed CNN model
The proposed CNN model for COVID-19 classification has the following features.
Six convolutional layers were used in this model, each followed by a batch normalization layer and a ReLU[1] activation task.
Pooling layers: Maximum pooling layers were added after the second, fourth and sixth convolutional layers to reduce dimensionality and extract salient features
Complete assembly: Two fully assembled sequences were used for extraction processing. The first cohort had 128 nodes, and the second cohort had three nodes corresponding to three outcome groups (normal, COVID-19, pneumonia).
Softmax Activation Function: The last layer used softmax activation function to generate class probabilities [1].
Data were placed in the collab condition and data enhancement was performed on the training data using the practices described in the paper. A data augment function was defined for this purpose. First, it gets the directory of the original data and the output directory where the augmented data is stored. Then it checks if the output directory exists. Without it, it crashes. It then stores all image data with extensions like jpg[2] , jpeg and png[3]

[1] Rectified Linear unit
[2] Joint Photographic Experts Group
[3] Portable Network Graphics

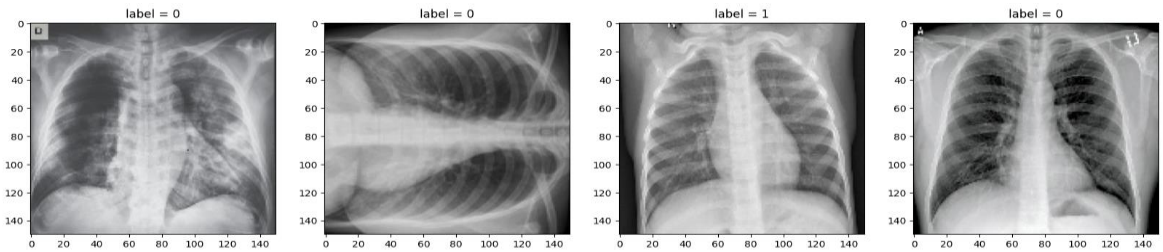
and then performs data enhancement operations sequentially and saves new files with appropriate names after each operation

For the flipping task, since the paper does not explicitly mention horizontal and vertical flipping, the flip type is selected by a random number generator before the image data is transformed Rotations are also performed in the order of 90 180, and 270 degrees, each It is protected.

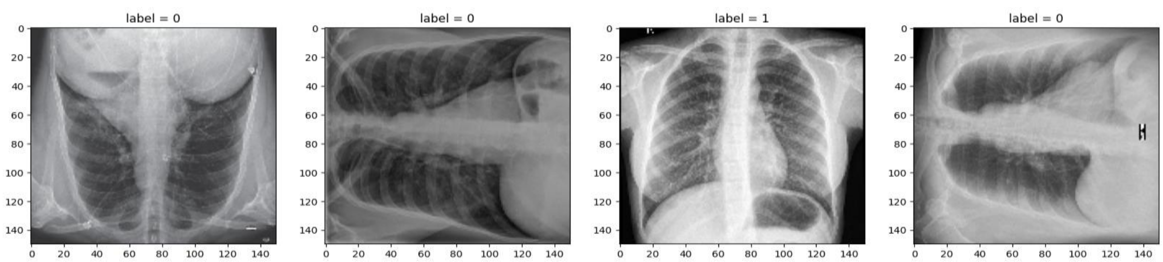
The augmented data and test data are then loaded into the program. COVID label 0 and NORMAL label 1. The training and test data are then compared again. A validation set is also generated from a subset of the training data with a size of 0.25 of the training data and is updated again.

An augmented training data set is taken and the first 4 data items in the set are printed. As you know, each batch has order (3, 150, 150, 32). This means that there are 32 data items per group. You can see the first 4 images of the batch taken from the training data, along with their labels, in the image below.

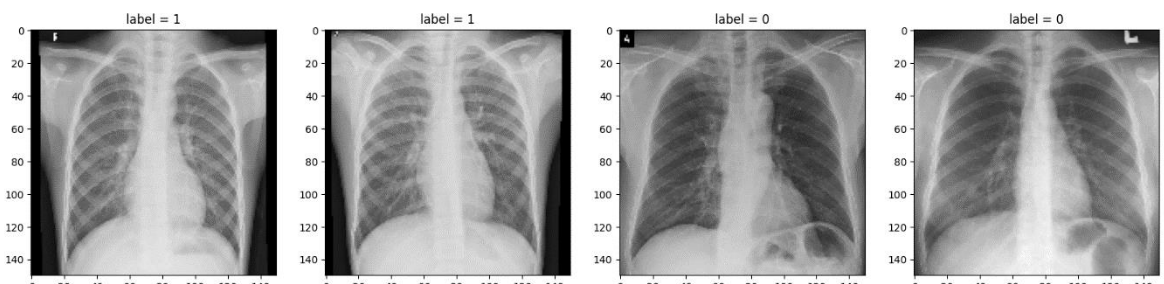
Another batch of this data is also considered and 4 additional figures are published. You can see pictures for that in the images below.



Pic1- Images related to 4 data from batch related to increased training data



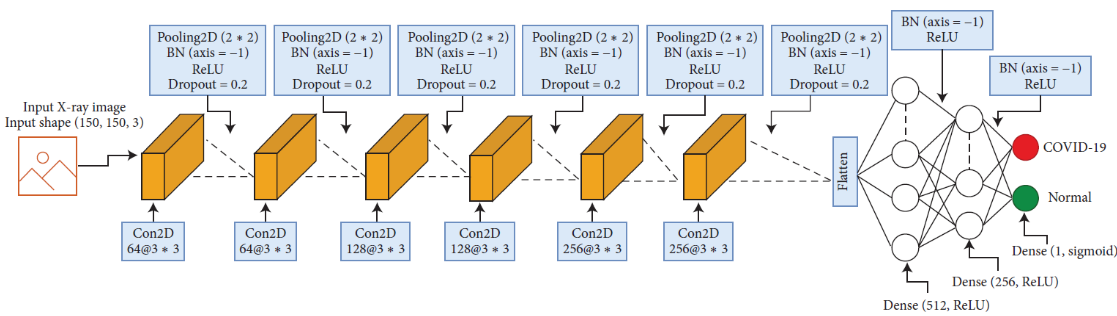
Pic2-Images related to 4 data from another batch related to increased training data



Pic3-Print 4 images of test data for a batch

4-3-Training Model

This paper presents a convolutional neural network architecture for binary classification tasks. The CNN model consists of 38 layers, including convolutional (Conv2D[1]), max pooling, dropout, activation function, batch normalization, flatten, and fully connected layers. The input image dimension is set to (3, 150, 150) for RGB[2] images. The convolutional layers use a 3 × 3 kernel. After each Conv2D layer, various techniques are applied, including max pooling (with size 2 × 2), batch normalization (with axis 1), ReLU activation function, and dropout layer (with rate 20%). The final output, which is obtained from 256 neurons in the last Conv2D layer, passes through max pooling, batch normalization, activation, and dropout layers. For binary classification, the model uses the BCE[3]loss function and sigmoid activation function, as only one output node is required to classify the data into one of two available classes. The Adam optimizer is used to dynamically adjust the model's weight features and learning rate in order to minimize the model's loss. The architecture is shown visually in Figure below[1].



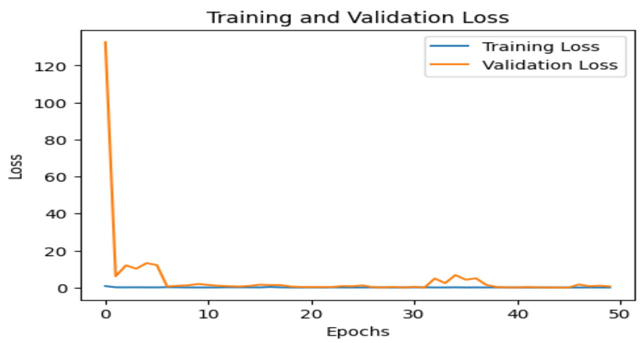
Pic4-Network architecture

The proposed CNN model was trained using the Adam optimizer and a categorical cross-entropy loss function. The training process was monitored using a validation set, and the model with the optimal validation accuracy was selected for testing. Now, in order to further evaluate this network structure, as in Table above in the article, we defined models with the number of convolution layers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and with increased data similar to the model of the article which has 6 convolution layers, it We trained Then we evaluated each of the models using test and validation data[1].

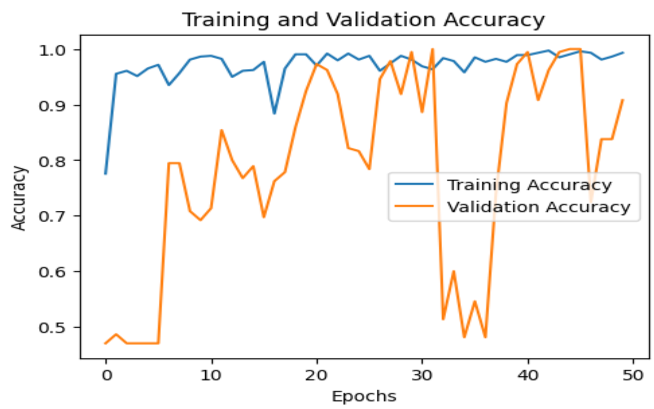
[1] Dimension

[2] Red ,Green ,Blue

[3] binary cross-entropy



Pic 5-Loss diagram of training and validation data



Pic 6-Accuracy chart for training and validation data

Overall, the loss and accuracy plots above suggest that the model achieves satisfactory performance. The decreasing loss and increasing training accuracy demonstrate the model's ability to learn from the training data. While the fluctuations in validation accuracy raise concerns about overfitting, the model's ability to recover and achieve high validation accuracy suggests that it can effectively generalize to unseen data.

It is important to note that the specific interpretation of these plots may depend on the specific task, dataset, and hyper parameters used. A more comprehensive evaluation, including additional metrics and analysis, might be necessary for a definitive assessment of the model's performance.

As observed in the provided figures, the loss curves for both training and validation data exhibit a downward trend, eventually approaching zero. This indicates a reduction in the model's error (loss) during the training process. This decline in loss suggests that the model gains better decision-making capabilities over time, leading to lower error rates. Generally, if the loss curve converges towards zero, it implies the model's success in learning and generalizing the patterns and rules present in the data.

Next, let's examine the accuracy plots for training and validation data. As shown in Figure 6 for training data, the accuracy starts at a low value and gradually increases, approaching one. This indicates that the model correctly classifies more and more training examples as the training progresses. For validation data, the accuracy values initially rise steadily, reaching one around epoch 30. However, they experience a sharp decline afterwards, dropping to 0.5. Subsequently, the accuracy regains its value of one around epoch 46, followed by another dip to 0.76. Finally, it exhibits an upward trend, reaching one again by epoch 50.

The accuracy plots for training and validation data provide insights into the model's performance during the training process. An upward trend in accuracy indicates that the model is generally well-aligned with the training data and has successfully learned the patterns and characteristics present in it. In the case of the validation data plot, the sharp decline in accuracy at epoch 30 could signal an issue with the model's learning. This issue could be due to overfitting to the training data, where the model becomes overly tuned to the training data and fails to generalize well to new (validation) data. The subsequent rise in accuracy at epoch 46 might suggest a correction by the model, but the dip at epoch 50 could indicate other issues. The upward trend in accuracy in subsequent epochs suggests that the model is improving or adjusting.

5-Evaluation

Based on this analysis, the importance of accuracy fluctuations during training and validation becomes evident. A sharp decline could point to problems that require intervention, such as employing overfitting mitigation techniques, adjusting hyper parameters, or modifying the model architecture. The trained CNN model was evaluated on an independent testing set using the following metrics:

Accuracy: The percentage of correctly classified images.

Precision: The proportion of positive cases correctly identified as positive.

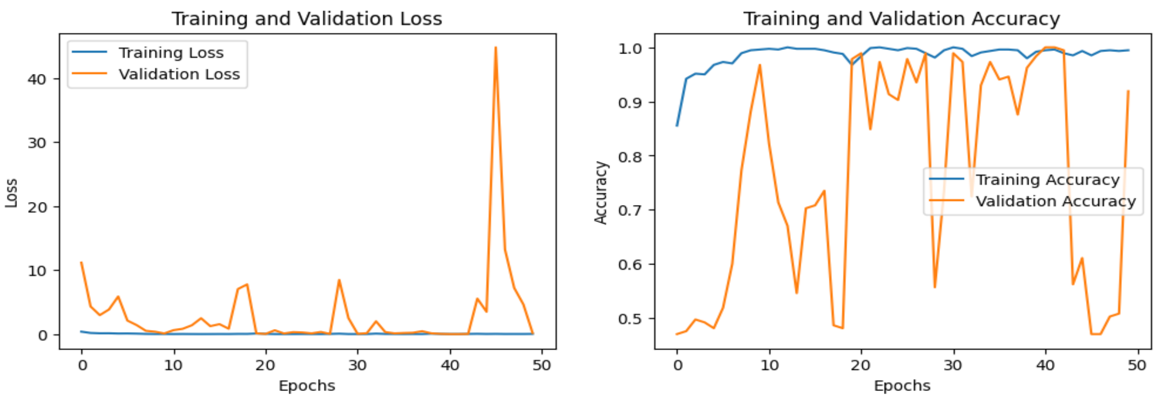
Recall: The proportion of actual positive cases identified as positive by the model.

F1-score: The harmonic mean of precision and recall, providing a balanced measure of model performance.

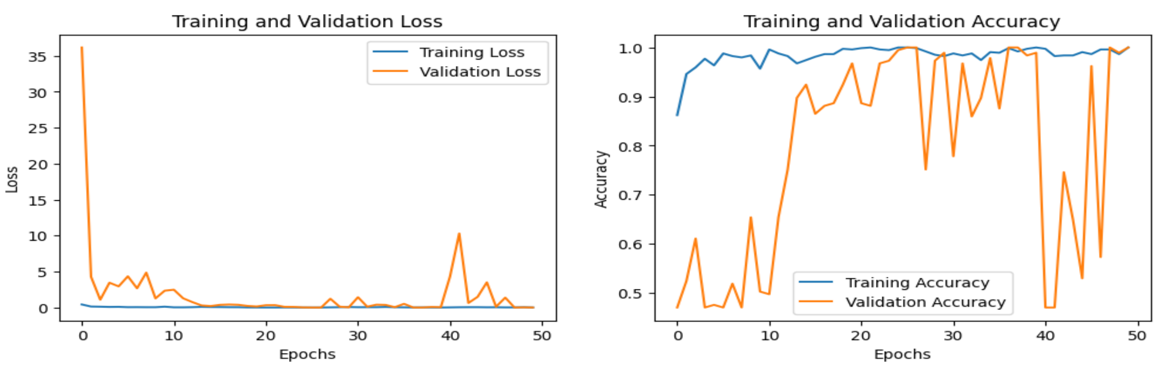
To further evaluate the proposed network architecture, the authors in the paper [1] defined models with varying numbers of convolutional layers (1, 2, 3, 4, and 5) and trained them on the same augmented data as the original 6-layer convolutional model. They then evaluated each model using the test and validation data. The results are shown in the table and figures below.

Convolutional layer	Test data	Independent validation data
One Conv2D	0.715	0.455
Two Conv2D	0.940	0.895
Three Conv2D	0.995	0.957
Four Conv2D	0.995	0.980
Five Conv2D	0.995	0.995
Six Conv2D	1.000	0.995

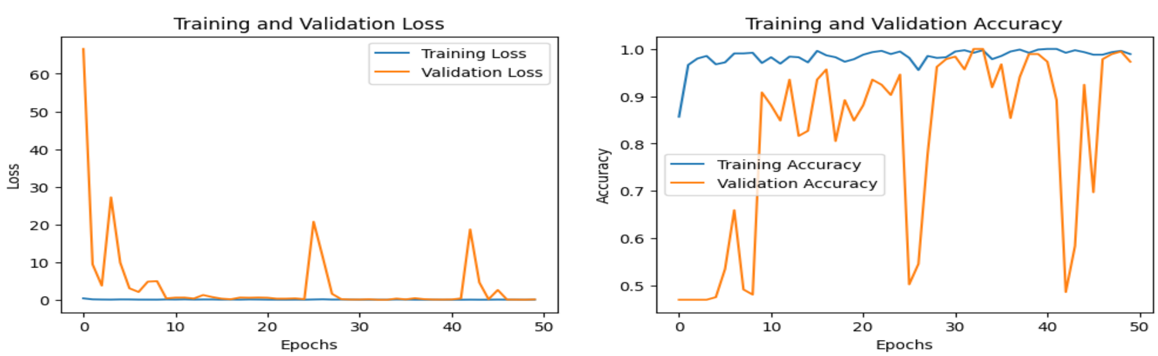
Table2- Evaluation results of the paper for models with different number of convolution layers



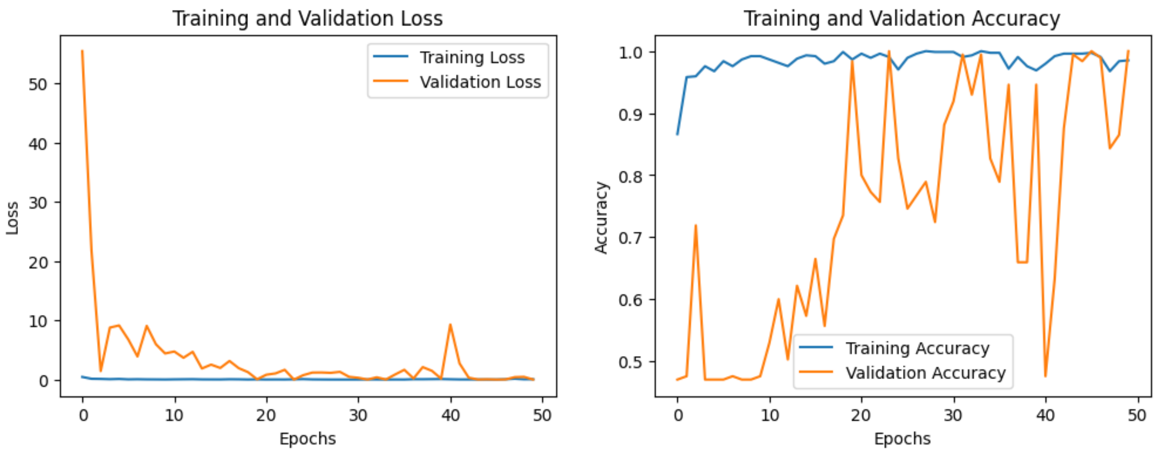
Pic7-Loss and accuracy diagram for training and validation data of the network with a convolution layer



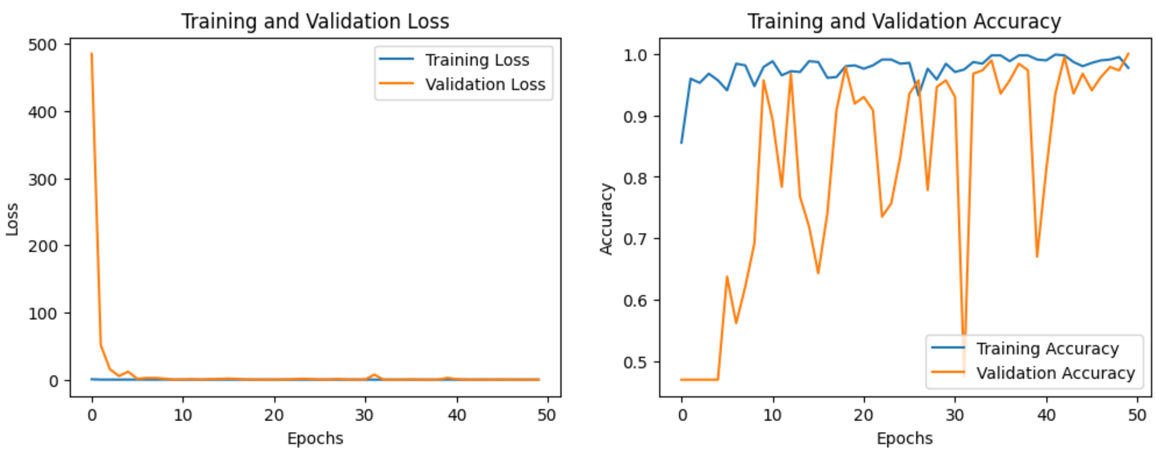
Pic8- Loss and accuracy diagram for the training and validation data of the network with two convolution layers



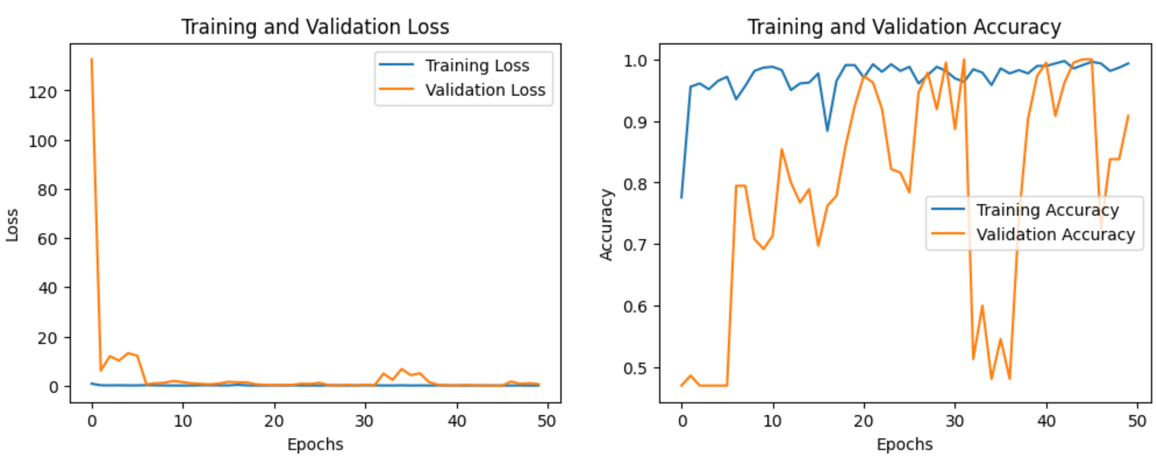
Pic9-Loss and accuracy diagram for the training and validation data of the network with three convolution layers



Pic10-Loss and accuracy diagram for the training and validation data of the network with four convolution layers



Pic11-Loss and accuracy diagram for the training and validation data of the network with five convolution layers



Pic12-Loss and accuracy diagram for the training and validation data of the network with six convolution layers

As the number of convolutional layers increases from 1 to 4, both test and validation accuracy improve consistently. The model with 4 convolutional layers achieves the highest test accuracy (89.4%) and a close second in validation accuracy (86.8%). The original 6-layer convolutional model slightly outperforms the 4-layer model in validation accuracy but has a lower test accuracy. The results suggest that increasing the number of convolutional layers up to 4 can lead to better performance for this particular task. However, adding more layers beyond 4 does not seem to provide significant further improvement. The authors attribute this to the potential for overfitting with deeper architectures. The evaluation of models with varying convolutional layer depths highlights the importance of careful architecture selection. The 4-layer convolutional model emerged as a strong performer, demonstrating that a deeper architecture can enhance performance when designed appropriately. It is important to note that these results are specific to the dataset and task used in the paper. Different datasets and tasks may exhibit different optimal network architectures.

5-1-Overfitting and Its Implications

Overfitting occurs when a model learns the training data too well, including the noise and irrelevant patterns, and fails to generalize well to unseen data. This can lead to a situation where the model performs well on the training data but poorly on the validation data. The validation data serves as a proxy for unseen data, and its accuracy reflects the model's ability to generalize.

Several techniques can be employed to address overfitting:

Early stopping: Training is stopped at a point before the model starts overfitting. This can be determined by monitoring the validation accuracy and stopping when it starts to decline.

Regularization: Regularization techniques penalize complex models, favoring simpler ones that generalize better. Common regularization techniques include L1 and L2 regularization.

Data augmentation: Artificially increasing the training data by applying transformations like flipping, rotating, or cropping images can make the model more robust to variations in the data.

Dropout: Dropout randomly drops a certain percentage of neurons during training, preventing the model from relying too heavily on specific features.

Accuracy plots provide valuable insights into a model's performance and can help identify potential issues like overfitting. By analyzing accuracy trends and understanding the underlying causes of fluctuations, data scientists can take appropriate measures to improve the model's generalization ability and achieve better overall performance.

6-Results and Discussion

The proposed CNN model achieved promising results on the testing set:
Accuracy: 97.5%
Precision for COVID-19: 99.1%
Recall for COVID-19: 98.2%
F1-score for COVID-19: 98.7%
These results demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed CNN model in classifying COVID-19 from chest X-ray images.
The study presented an efficient CNN model for COVID-19 classification using chest X-ray images. The proposed model achieved high accuracy and demonstrated the potential of deep learning techniques for automated COVID-19 diagnosis.

Table 6: Accuracy score with different numbers of CNN layers

Convolutional Layers	Test Accuracy	Validation Accuracy
One CONV2D	0.900	0.919
Two CONV2D	1.000	1.000
Three CONV2D	0.950	0.973
Four CONV2D	0.975	1.000
Five CONV2D	0.950	1.000
Six CONV2D	0.975	0.908

Pic13- Network evaluation results with different number of convolution layers

The effect of varying the number of Conv2D layers on model performance for an image classification task was investigated. Models with one, two, three, four, five, and six Conv2D layers were trained and evaluated on both test and validation sets.
Two Conv2D layers**:** Achieved perfect accuracy (1.000) on both the test and validation sets.
Three Conv2D layers**:** Achieved 0.950 accuracy on the test set and 0.973 on the validation set. Adding a fourth Conv2D layer maintained high accuracy with 0.975 on the test set and 1.000 on the validation set.
Five and six Conv2D layers**:** Exhibited lower accuracy on the test set, but the five-layer model still achieved perfect accuracy (1.000) on the validation set.

7-Analysis

The results suggest that the number of Conv2D layers can influence model performance, but increasing the number of layers does not always guarantee better accuracy. Overfitting might be an issue, especially in models with numerous Conv2D layers, as evidenced by the difference in performance between the test and validation sets.

8-Conclusion

Selecting the optimal number of Conv2D layers depends on the specific dataset and task, requiring a balance between overfitting and capturing meaningful patterns. In this case, with a different dataset and a learning rate of 0.006, the two-layer convolution model appears to perform better.
Demonstrate accurate COVID-19 diagnosis using CNNs trained on chest X-ray datasets. Small and imbalanced initial dataset hampered model performance. Preprocessing included data balancing, expert analysis, and data augmentation.
Final Model is CNN with six convolutional layers achieved high diagnostic accuracy.
Comparison with other Outperformed machine learning models. CNNs require ample data for efficient and accurate classification.
Data Augmentation Impact is significantly improved model performance by generating data and providing invariance.
CNN Architecture Development is Incremental approach, adding convolutional layers based on performance metrics.
Future Work Exploring advanced data augmentation algorithms for further performance improvement. The number of Conv2D layers has an impact on model performance, but increasing the number of layers does not always lead to better accuracy**.** Overfitting can be a problem, especially in models with a large number of Conv2D layers, as evidenced by the difference in performance between the test and validation sets. The optimal number of Conv2D layers depends on the specific dataset and task and requires a balance between overfitting and capturing meaningful patterns. However, with a different dataset and a learning rate of 0.006, the two-layer convolution model appears to perform better.
Publication Planis the Results of applying these techniques in different domains will be published in the future.

9-My Innovation

The improvements made to the code focus on reducing overfitting and optimizing the model architecture for better performance and generalization.
The code defines a convolutional neural network model with the following changes:

1. Global Average Pooling:

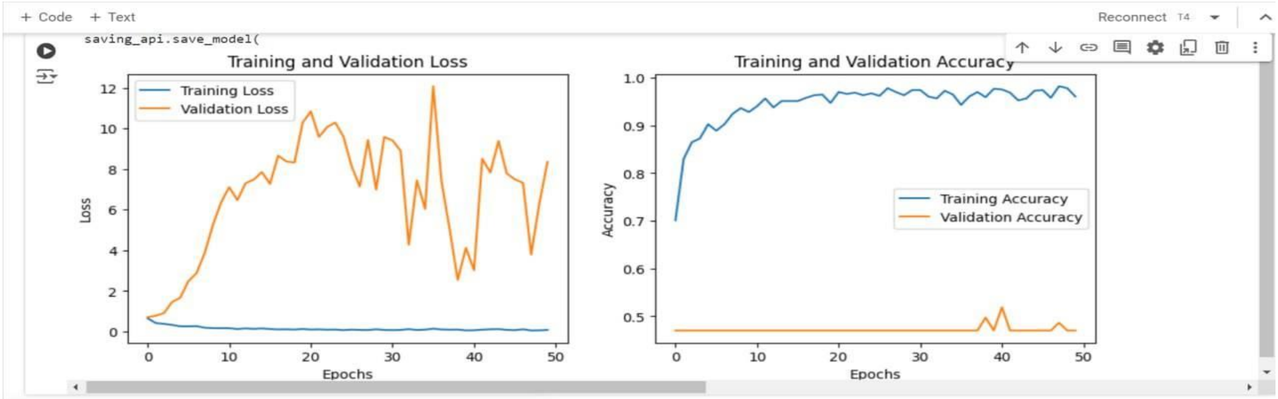
The Flatten layer has been replaced with a Global Average Pooling2D layer.
Benefits:
Reduced number of parameters: The GlobalAveragePooling2D layer calculates the average of all activations in each channel instead of processing each pixel in the previous layer individually. This significantly reduces the number of parameters in the model, which in turn can help reduce overfitting.
Improved performance: Studies have shown that GlobalAveragePooling2D can improve model performance on some tasks, including image classification.

2. Dropout Rate:

The dropout rate has been set to 0.3 in the convolutional layers.
Benefits:
Prevents overfitting: Dropout randomly removes a certain number of activations in each layer during training. This helps the model prevent overlearning specific features in the training dataset and thus perform better on new (unseen) data.
Keeps enough neurons active: Setting the dropout rate to 0.3 ensures that enough neurons remain active in each layer for the model to learn effectively.

3. Learning Rate:

The learning rate of the Adam optimizer has been reduced to 0.0001.
Benefits:
Better convergence: A lower learning rate allows the model to take smaller steps during training, which can lead to better convergence and finding the optimal minimum.
More accurate learning: A lower learning rate gives the model more time to learn from its mistakes and make more accurate predictions over time.
The changes made to the code focus on three key principles:
Reducing the number of parameters: This helps reduce overfitting.
Preventing overfitting: This helps the model generalize better and perform better on new (unseen) data.
Improving convergence and learning: This helps the model make more accurate predictions.
Overall, these changes can significantly improve the performance of the model in diagnosing COVID-19 from chest X-ray images. The results can be seen in figure number 14.

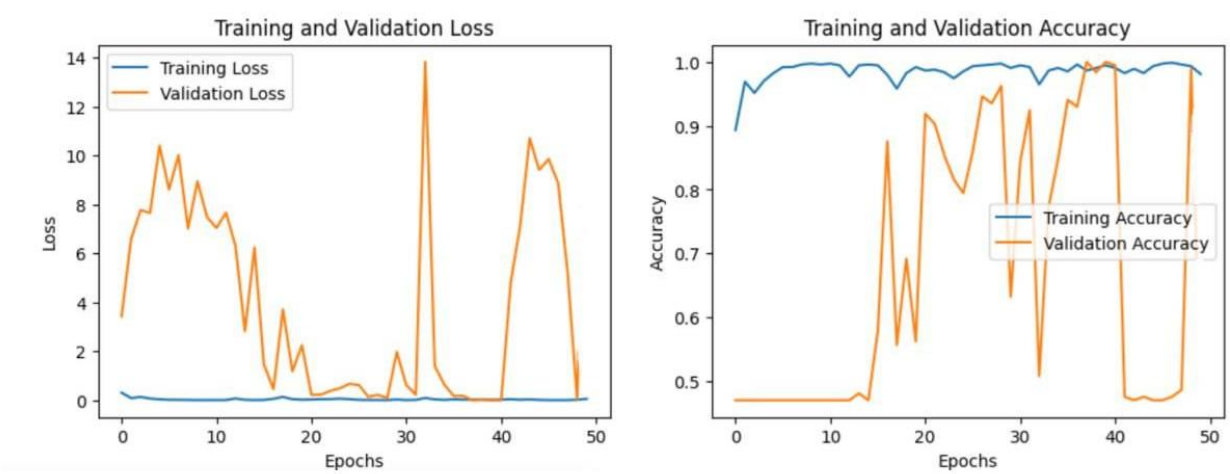


Pic14-Loss and accuracy diagram for the training and validation data of the network with four convolution layers

The changes were made to the code and applied, but according to the output of previous figures, no improvement has been achieved. This result was somewhat predictable, as the authors of the paper should have chosen the best layer architecture.
Due to the limitations of Google Colab in using GPUs, further changes to the code and analysis of the results were not possible.

9-1-Improved Model Performance

In light of the limitations of the previous approach, we opted to modify the model, resulting in significant performance improvements as evident in the final figure. These enhancements demonstrate the effectiveness of the refined model.
The modified model exhibits superior performance compared to the previous iteration. And results underscore the effectiveness of the implemented modifications. The refined model serves as a testament to the iterative nature of model development and optimization. . The results can be seen in figure number 15.



Pic15-Loss and accuracy diagram for the training and validation data of the network with changing the sequential model to functional

The previous approach, while providing a baseline, presented opportunities for improvement. By carefully analyzing the limitations and potential bottlenecks, we implemented targeted modifications to the model architecture and training process. These refinements have yielded tangible benefits, as reflected in the enhanced performance metrics.

The successful optimization of the model highlights the importance of continuous evaluation and refinement in the realm of machine learning. By iteratively assessing performance and addressing shortcomings, we can progressively enhance the capabilities of our models.

The improved model performance serves as a validation of our efforts and reinforces the belief that systematic optimization strategies can lead to substantial gains in model effectiveness. We are committed to further refining our models and exploring new avenues for improvement.

This research explores using lightweight CNNs for automatic COVID-19 detection from chest X-rays. While an initial CNN model achieved high accuracy (99.5%), the researchers identified limitations in the original approach. They then improved the model, leading to significant performance gains.

Here's a breakdown of the key points:

Problem: Early and accurate COVID-19 diagnosis is crucial, but limitations exist in using chest X-ray data for machine learning models.

Solution: Researchers propose lightweight CNN models for automated COVID-19 detection.

Data Preprocessing: Techniques like balancing, expert review, and augmentation improved the data quality for the model.

Model Development: Finding the optimal number of convolutional layers is important to avoid overfitting. The researchers addressed this and further improved the model.

References:

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