

# **Covid-19 Identification from Chest X-Ray with a study on Google Search Correctness estimation**

**Sibashis Chatterjee**

sibashis1992@gmail.com

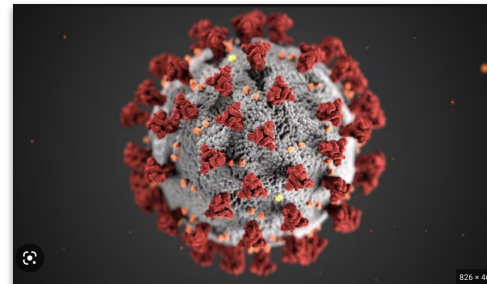
Submitted as part of final project presentation of IISC CCE course AL & ML with Python





# Motivation

- Covid-19 is a global pandemic affecting entire human race.
- Major Challenges in initial days
  - Unavailability of specialized test kits
  - Not enough PPEs
  - Not enough trained personnel
- Solution Exploration
  - Abundantly available radiology equipments (e.g. X-Ray)
  - Use of Machine Learning in attempt of classifying chest X-Ray as COVID affected
  - Use of CNN for image classification





# Data Sources

- Using Google image search to download Covid 19 affected Lungs' X-Ray images
- Some data published by some universities:
  - The researchers of Qatar University have compiled the COVID-QU-Ex dataset, which consists of 33,920 chest X-ray (CXR) images including: 11,956 COVID-19, 11,263 Non-COVID infections (Viral or Bacterial Pneumonia), and 10,701 Normal. This data can be found [here](#)
  - University of Montreal released images can be found [here](#)
- Combining all these data to create a huge labeled set of Chest X-Ray dataset. I'll select training, cross validation and test data dynamically.



# Technical setup

- Python (v  $\geq$  3.11)
- Latest PIP
- Libraries
  - google-api-python-client
  - numpy
  - pandas
  - matplotlib
  - PIL
  - tensorflow



# Data Collection

- Scraping Images from Google, refer: [image\\_scrapping.ipynb](#).
- Using Google Custom Search API for the scraping. API Keys and other secrets are stored in a file ***my\_secrets.py*** (Not pushed to remote repository for security reasons).
- The Scrapping worked till 200 images but then started returning **400 Bad Request** errors; probably I reached the free use limit.
- Download and collate data at one place for creating Training data set, refer [classifier.ipynb](#).



# Data cleaning

- Google returned a lot of images with wrong encoding and format information. This was causing model predictions to fail.
- Used Image package from [PIL](#) library to read the images and clean them up.

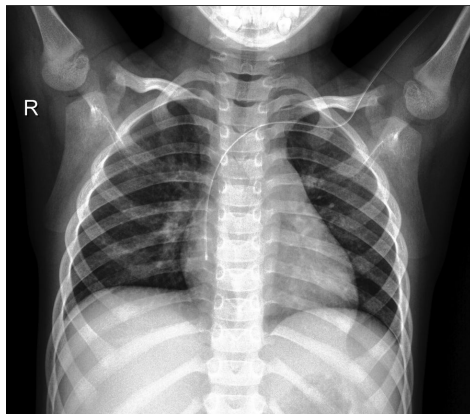
```
UnidentifiedImageError: cannot identify image file '/content/google-test-images/positive/Covid/image_54.jpeg'  
UnidentifiedImageError: cannot identify image file '/content/google-test-images/positive/Covid/image_59.jpeg'  
UnidentifiedImageError: cannot identify image file '/content/google-test-images/positive/Covid/image_21.jpeg'
```



# Training Data



Viral Infection



Normal



Covid



# Model fitting

- Using Tensorflow Sequential model of Convolution Neural Network.
- By trial and error determined that a model with 4 hidden layers is performing best with some parameter adjustments.
- Refer [classifier.ipynb](#) for details about data preprocessing and training of the final model.
- I had tried with different number of layers and hyper parameters, one such example can be found at [classifier1.ipynb](#) and [classifier\\_3\\_hidden\\_layers.ipynb](#) files.

```
Epoch 1/8
125/125 [=====] - 754s 6s/step - loss: 0.7943 - accuracy: 0.6838 - val_loss: 0.9358 - val_accuracy: 0.6667
Epoch 2/8
125/125 [=====] - 726s 6s/step - loss: 0.5490 - accuracy: 0.7851 - val_loss: 0.5703 - val_accuracy: 0.7879
Epoch 3/8
125/125 [=====] - 717s 6s/step - loss: 0.4309 - accuracy: 0.8346 - val_loss: 0.6323 - val_accuracy: 0.7576
Epoch 4/8
125/125 [=====] - 717s 6s/step - loss: 0.3385 - accuracy: 0.8681 - val_loss: 0.5677 - val_accuracy: 0.8182
Epoch 5/8
125/125 [=====] - 716s 6s/step - loss: 0.2765 - accuracy: 0.8897 - val_loss: 0.8701 - val_accuracy: 0.8030
Epoch 6/8
125/125 [=====] - 713s 6s/step - loss: 0.1976 - accuracy: 0.9236 - val_loss: 0.9324 - val_accuracy: 0.8030
Epoch 7/8
125/125 [=====] - 712s 6s/step - loss: 0.1551 - accuracy: 0.9427 - val_loss: 1.0060 - val_accuracy: 0.8030
Epoch 8/8
125/125 [=====] - 710s 6s/step - loss: 0.1085 - accuracy: 0.9628 - val_loss: 0.8249 - val_accuracy: 0.8485
Model: "sequential"
```





# Model Summary

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 254, 254, 32)	896
max_pooling2d_7 (MaxPooling 2D)	(None, 127, 127, 32)	0
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 125, 125, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_8 (MaxPooling 2D)	(None, 62, 62, 64)	0
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 60, 60, 128)	73856
max_pooling2d_9 (MaxPooling 2D)	(None, 30, 30, 128)	0
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 128)	147584
max_pooling2d_10 (MaxPooling 2D)	(None, 14, 14, 128)	0
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None, 25088)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 512)	12845568
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 3)	1539
Total params: 13,087,939		
Trainable params: 13,087,939		
Non-trainable params: 0		



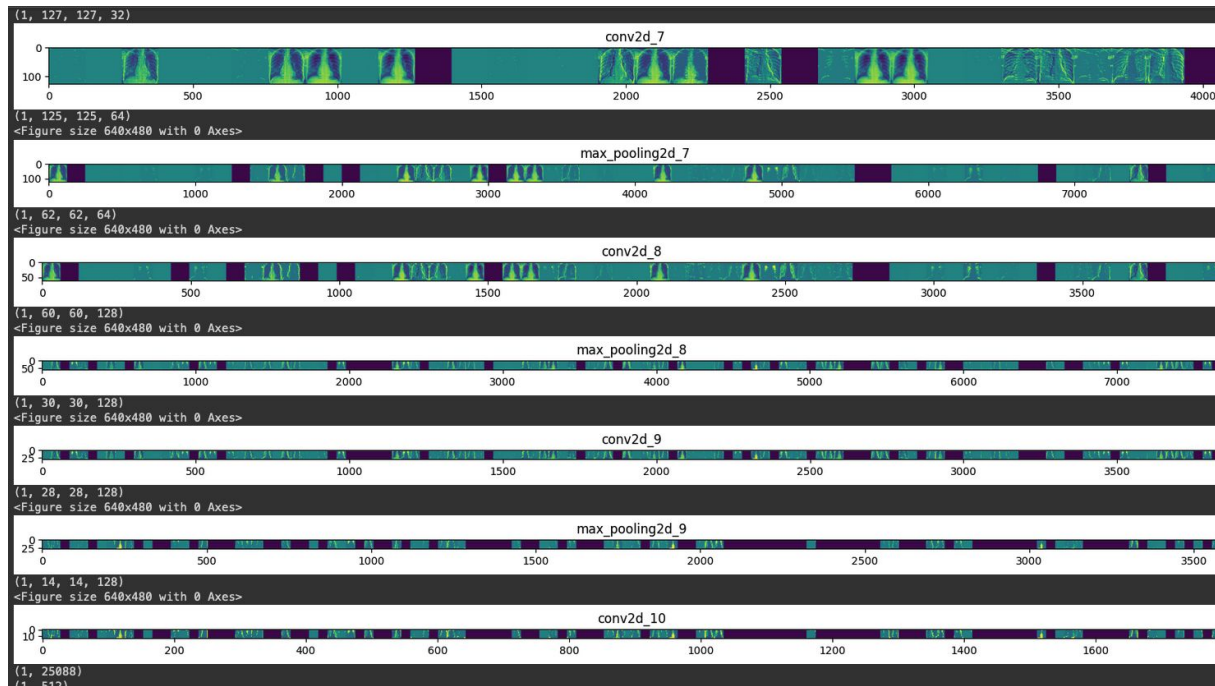
# Analysis of Google Search Images

- I downloaded images from Google by searching with search phrase ***covid 19 infected lungs x ray***
- Downloaded images have Chest X-ray data, all of them expected to be classified with Covid-19.
- Analysis of Google Search results can be found at [google\\_search\\_analysis.ipynb](#) file.

```
Positive case predictions: (97,)
Positive Test cases:
  Total Predictions = 97
  Correct Predictions = 78 that is 80.41237113402062 % of all predictions
  Falsely Predicted as Normal = 5 that is 5.154639175257731 % of all predictions
  Falsely Predicted as Pneumonia = 14 that is 14.432989690721648 % of all predictions
  Invalid Predictions = 0 that is 0.0 % of all predictions

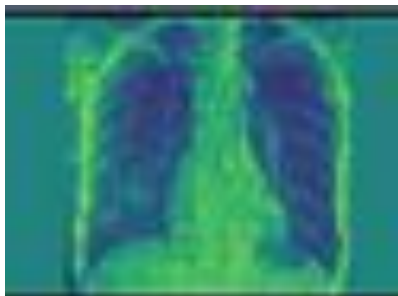
Negative test case predictions: (80,)
Negative Test cases:
  Total Predictions = 80
  Correct Predictions = 64 that is 80.0 % of all predictions
  Falsely Predicted as Normal = 7 that is 8.75 % of all predictions
  Falsely Predicted as Pneumonia = 9 that is 11.25 % of all predictions
  Invalid Predictions = 0 that is 0.0 % of all predictions
```

# Features

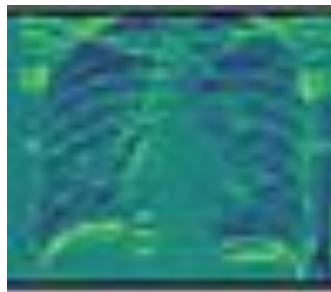




# Features



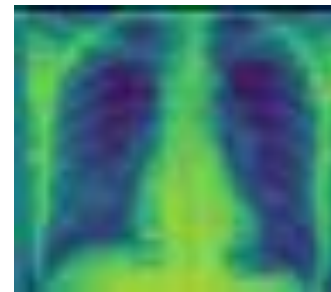
Relevant section of  
Image



Ribs



Spots



Lungs





*Thank You*