Template

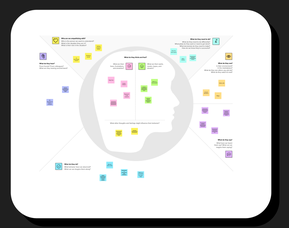
Empathy map canvas

detection of covid19 virus using deep learning approach

Originally created by Dave Gray at

XPLANE®

Share template feedback



Need some inspiration?

See a finished version of this template to kickstart your work.

Open example →

deep learning approach for predicting the covid19 virus

Deep learning has been used to develop a number of different approaches for detecting the COVID-19 virus. These approaches typically involve training a deep learning model on a large dataset of images or other data from patients with and without COVID-19. Once the model is trained, it can be used to identify new cases of COVID-19 from new data.

WHO are we empathizing with?

Who is the person we want to understand?
What is the situation they are in?
What is their role in the situation?

Healthcare workers: Healthcare workers are at high risk of contracting COVID-19 because they are regularly exposed to the virus.so they need to check health everyday for that they required detection of covid19

Travelers: Travelers may be required to get tested for COVID-19 before they can travel to or from certain countries even they required covid19 detection in their body

Students: Students may be tested for COVID-19 regularly at their schools or universities.these help them to identify or prediction of covid19 before they spred to other students or staff members

GOAL

- How to allocate resources to different testing and surveillance strategies
- How to balance the need for accuracy with the need for speed and accessibility

What do they need to DO?

What do they need to do differently?
What job(s) do they want or need to get done?
What decision(s) do they need to make?
How will we know they were successful?

The overall job of people involved in a COVID-19 detection project is to reduce the spread of COVID-19 and protect people from getting sick

Increase testing capacity: More people need to be tested for COVID-19, more often.

They may also read scientific journals and articles to stay up-to-date on the latest research on COVID-19 detection.

People involved in COVID-19 detection projects may hear others talking about their concerns about the pandemic, their experiences with COVID-19 testing, and their hopes for the future.

- In marketplaces they see such as Companies are developing new COVID-19 tests that are more accurate, faster, or less expensive than existing tests.

What do they HEAR?

What are they hearing others say?
What are they hearing from friends?
What are they hearing from colleagues?
What are they hearing second-hand?

It is important to be aware of these concerns and to address them in a sensitive and informative way.

Friends:
I'm so glad you're involved in this project. It's so important to be able to detect COVID-19 early.
I'm a little worried about you working with COVID-19. Please be careful.

Colleagues:
I'm excited to be working on this project. I think it's going to make a big difference.
I'm concerned about the safety of our team. What steps are we taking to protect ourselves?

Second-hand:I heard that the COVID-19 tests aren't very accurate. I'm worried that my test results won't be kept private.

What do they THINK and FEEL?

PAINS

What are their fears, frustrations, and anxieties?

Data requirements: Deep learning models require large amounts of data to train.

Model interpretability: Deep learning models can be complex and difficult to interpret.

Computational resources: Deep learning models can be computationally expensive to train and deploy.

GAINS

What are their wants, needs, hopes, and dreams?

Early detection and intervention: By predicting where and when COVID-19 cases are likely to occur, public health officials can take early action to prevent the spread of the virus.

Improved resource allocation: COVID-19 prediction models can help to identify areas where resources are most needed.

Enhanced research: COVID-19 prediction models can help researchers to better understand the transmission dynamics of the virus.

Help to identify and track the spread of new variants of the virus. andInform the development of vaccination and booster strategies.

What other thoughts and feelings might influence their behavior?

People may be anxious about the future and the impact of COVID-19 on their lives.

People involved in COVID-19 detection projects may feel a sense of duty to their community and to the public.

People involved in COVID-19 detection projects may be motivated by a desire to help others and to make a difference in the fight against the pandemic.

What do they SEE?

What do they see in the marketplace?
What do they see in their immediate environment?
What do they see others saying and doing?
What are they watching and reading?

What do they SAY?

What have we heard them say?
What can we magine them saying?

coming to healthcare workers its very important to identify people and keep them isolated and protected

travelers getting tested for covid19 so they can travel safely

Researchers may be developing new COVID-19 tests, evaluating the accuracy of existing tests, or studying the spread of the virus.

students who are going to school every day they can keep their school safely by this project dectecting everyday

What do they DO?

What do they do today?
What behavior have we observed?
What can we imagine them doing?

Healthcare workers may collect samples from patients, perform tests, and interpret test results.

People with compromised immune systems may be tested for COVID-19 regularly or as needed to monitor their health.