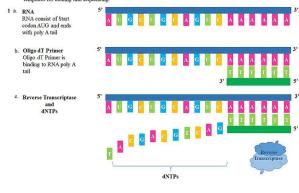




COVID-19 검출 표준 방법

4.8 Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)

In RTP-CR. The RNA population is converted to cDNA by reverse transcription (RT), and then the cDNA is amplified by the polymerase chain reaction. The cDNA amplification step provides opportunities to further study the original RNA species, even when they are limited in amount or expressed in low abundance. Common applications of RT-PCR include detection of expressed genes, examination of transcript variants, and generation of cDNA templates for Colonia; and sequencing.









Amplification of cDNA with Specific Primers and Taq Polymerase







역전사 중합효소 연쇄 반응(RT-PCR) 검사

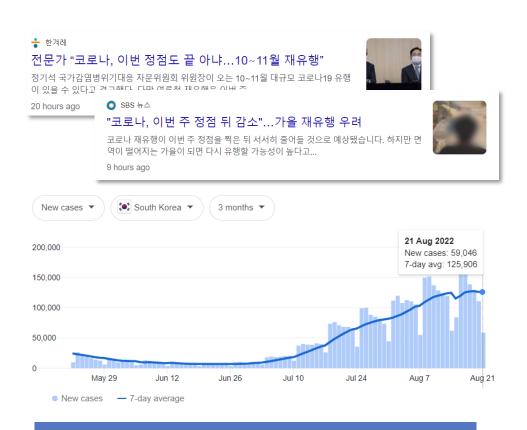
- 증폭 과정을 통해 많은 수의 DNA 서열을 만들기 위해 분자생물학에서 일반적으로 사용하는 실험기법
- RNA가 먼저 역전사 효소에 의해 역전사되어 cDNA를 만들고, 만들어진 cDNA가 기존의 중합효소연쇄반응이나 실시간 중합효소연쇄반응을 통해 증폭
- **민감도와 특이도가 가장 높아** 전 세계적으로 코로나19 감염의 표준 검사법으로 사용되고 있다

©Lokesh Thimmana, under the guidance of Dr. G. Mallikarjuna, Assistant Professor, Molecular Biology, Agri Biotech Foundation.

COVID-19 검출 표준 방법

1314,

기존 검사 방식 개선의 필요성



COVID-19 높은 재유행 가능성

전문가들의 의견 및 코로나 양상 증감 그래프에 따르면 9-12월 사이 COVID-19의 재유행 우려

재유행으로 인해 감염자가 다시 급증하여 검사량이 몰리게 된다면 자칫 <mark>의료체계가 무너질 가능성</mark>도 있다



"研报到班里堂午发之时, 71至中世刊福堂的堂堂午发生 研机社生至于里里"

프로젝트의 방향과 목적

COVID-19의 두드러진 증상

기침

호흡 곤란





AI 기술의 접목

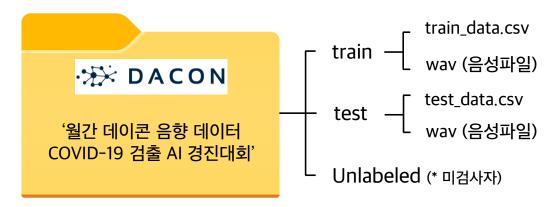
기침 소리로부터 COVID-19에 대한 유용한 통찰력 프로젝트의 목적

새로운 진단 도구의 설계 가능

71社公路村 COVID-19毫 在登记 AI SU

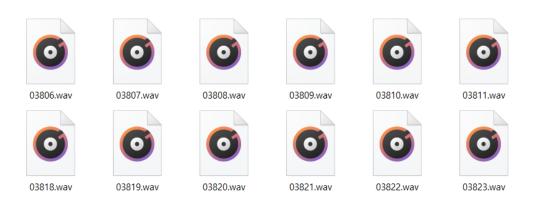


데이터 출처 및 구성



https://dacon.io/competitions/official/235910/overview/description

wav 파일



csv 파일

train (3805, 38), test (5732, 37), unlabeled (1867, 5)

	id	age	gender	$respiratory_condition$	fever_or_muscle_pain	covid19
0	1	24	female	0	1	0
1	2	51	male	0	0	0
2	3	22	male	0	0	0
3	4	29	female	1	0	0
4	5	23	male	0	0	0

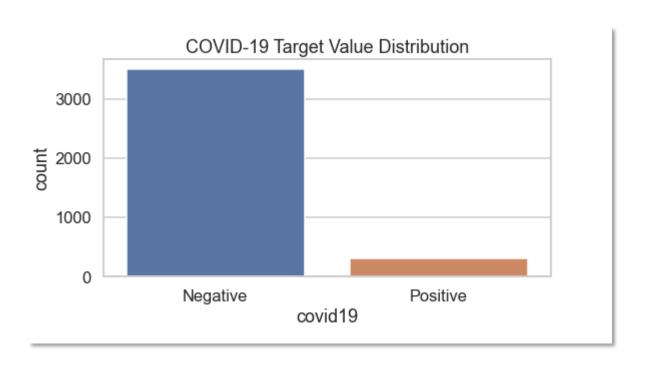
	id	age	gender	$respiratory_condition$	fever_or_muscle_pain
0	3806	48	female	1	0
1	3807	24	female	0	0
2	3808	29	male	0	0
3	3809	39	female	0	0
4	3810	34	male	0	0
	id	age	gender	respiratory_condition	fever_or_muscle_pain
0	id 9538	age	gender male	respiratory_condition	
0				· · · · · ·	
1	9538	35	male	1	0
1	9538 9539 9540	35 40	male	1 0	fever_or_muscle_pain 0 1 0 0

EDA - Train Data Set

Gender Value Distribution

Gender Value Distribution 2500 - 2000 - 1500 - 1000 - 500 - 1000

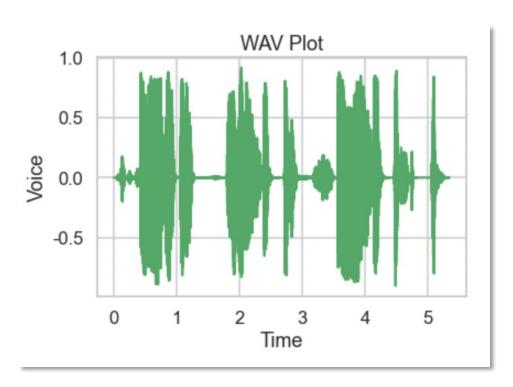
Covid-19 Value Distribution



* 양성 데이터의 비율이 매우 적음 (3499, 306)

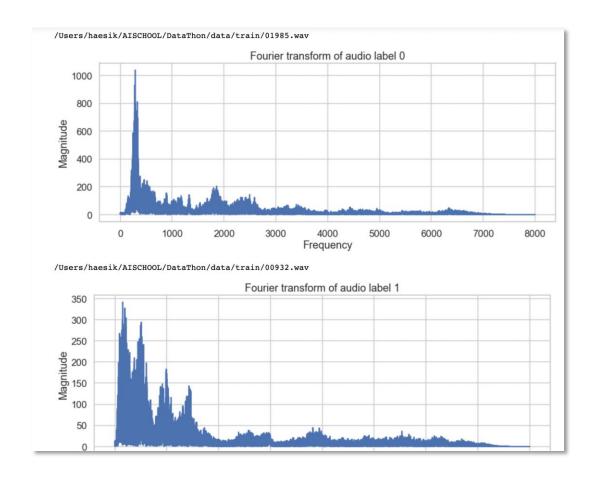
EDA - Sound Wave

Single Sample WAV Visualization



오디오는 **시간(Time)**에 따른 **음압(Voice)**의 표현 = **시간영역(Time Domain)**의 표현

Single Sample WAV Visualization



Data Preprocessing

One-Hot-Encoding

2



Data split

3

MFCC Feature Extraction



Data Preprocessing



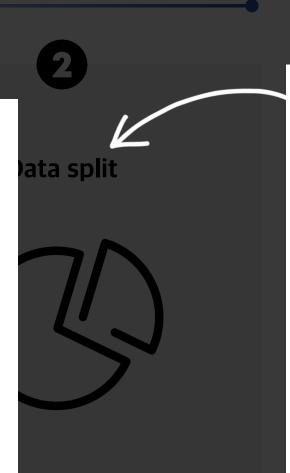
→ MFCC란?

오디오 신호에서 추출할 수 있는 feature 소리의 고유한 특징을 나타내는 수치



MFCC 추출 과정

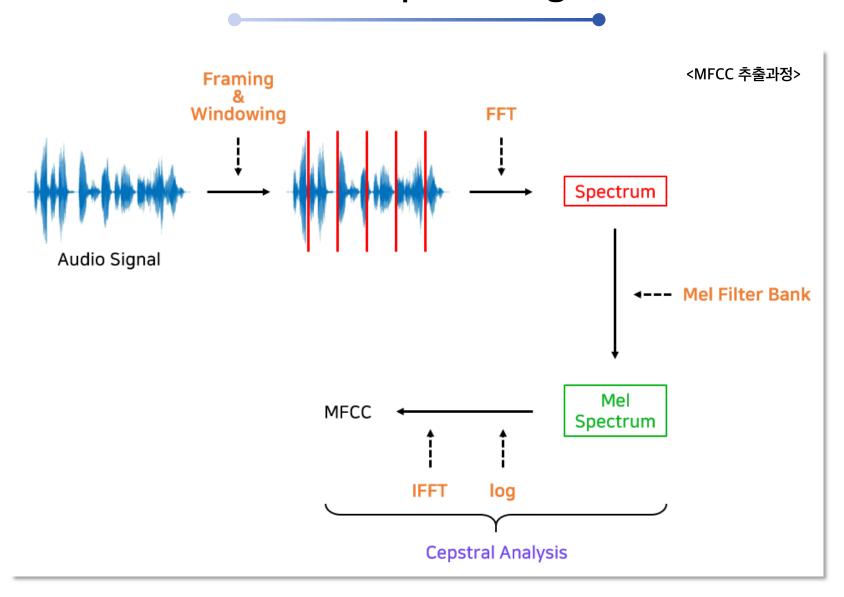
- 1. 오디오 신호를 프레임별로 나누어 FFT를 적용 > Spectrum을 구한다
- 2. Spectrum에 Mel Filter Bank를 적용 > Mel Spectrum을 구한다
- 3. Mel Spectrum에 Cepstral 분석을 적용 > MFCC를 구한다



MFCC Feature Extraction



Data Preprocessing



ML Modeling Framework

Preprocessed Data

ML Model Search

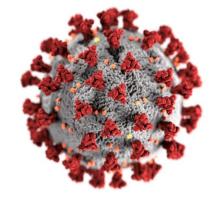
Semi Supervised Learning

MLPClassifier Modeling

Performance Evaluation

Post Tuning

Covid-19
Cough Detector



모델링 - ML Model Search



총 11종의 Machine Learning Model Search

	name	acc	f1	precision	recall
0	GaussianNB()	0.885677	0.314961	0.303030	0.327869
1	$(Decision Tree Classifier (max_depth=1, random_st$	0.918528	0.162162	0.461538	0.098361
2	DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=42)	0.859396	0.144000	0.140625	0.147541
3	$([Decision Tree Regressor (criterion = 'friedman_ms$	0.918528	0.114286	0.444444	0.065574
4	MLPClassifier(random_state=42)	0.905388	0.100000	0.210526	0.065574
5	LGBMClassifier(random_state=42)	0.919842	0.061538	0.500000	0.032787
6	LogisticRegression(random_state=42)	0.919842	0.031746	0.500000	0.016393
7	(DecisionTreeClassifier(max_features='auto', r	0.919842	0.031746	0.500000	0.016393
8	SVC(random_state=42)	0.919842	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
9	KNeighborsClassifier()	0.918528	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
10	LinearSVC(random_state=42)	0.919842	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000

2 HyperParameter Tuning

GaussianNB 모델에 HyperParameter Tuning 수행

	params	mean_test_score	rank_test_score
5	{'var_smoothing': 1e-07}	0.270246	1
7	$\{ 'var_smoothing' \colon 1e\text{-}09 \}$	0.270051	2
8	$\{'var_smoothing': 1e\text{-}10\}$	0.270051	2

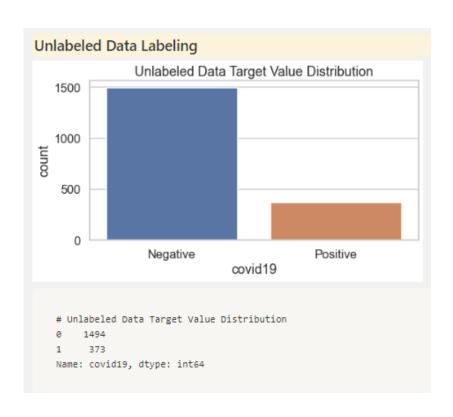
```
# Best HyperParameter & Score
best HyperParameter : {'var_smoothing': 1e-07}
best Grid_CV Score : 0.2702

# GaussianNB Model Attributes
best_est.sigma_.shape : (2, 38)
best_est.var_.shape : (2, 38)
best_est.theta_.shape : (2, 38)
```

모델링 - Semi Supervised Learning

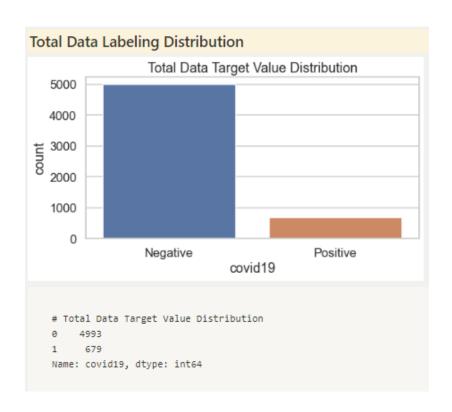
3 Unlabeled Data Labeling

사전 모델을 통해 Unlabeled Data에 Label 값을 부여



4 Augmented Train Data

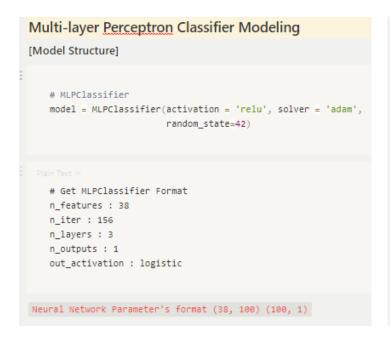
기존 학습 데이터셋과 병합 > 최종 데이터셋 구축

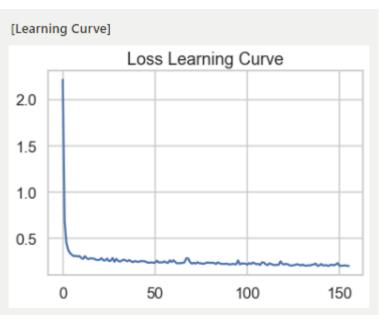


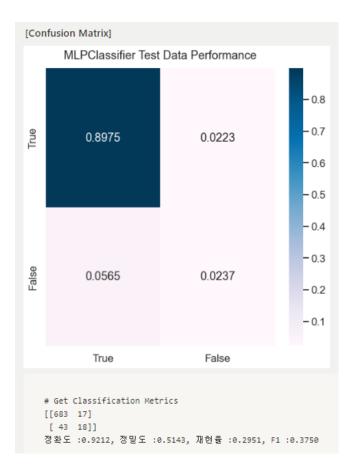
모델링 - MLPClassifier Modeling

5 Multi-layer Perception Classifier Modeling

sklearn에서 제공하는 MLPClassifier 클래스를 사용한 Voice Detecting Classifier Modeling



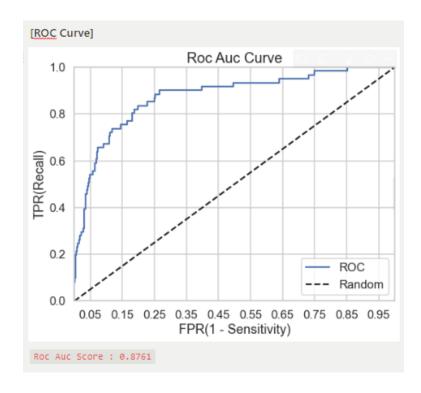




모델링 - Performance Evaluation

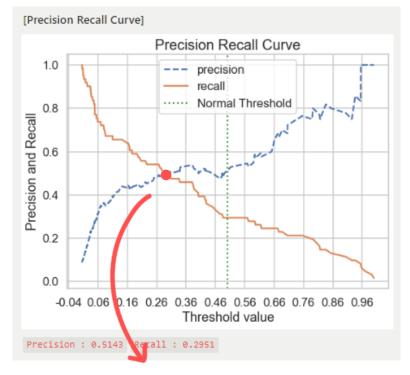
6 ROC Auc Curve

MLPClasssifer 학습 결과, 0.8761으로 준수한 수치의 ROC AUC SCORE이 나타남



7 Precision Recall Curve

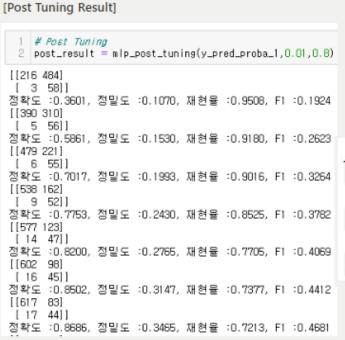
MLPClassifier에 사후 튜닝을 수행하기 전, Precision Recall Curve를 통해 대략적인 튜닝 방향을 확인 가능



정확도가 재현율이 만나는 접점이 prob 0.5 좌측에 위치 사후튜닝 과정에서 prob이 낮아질 것으로 예측

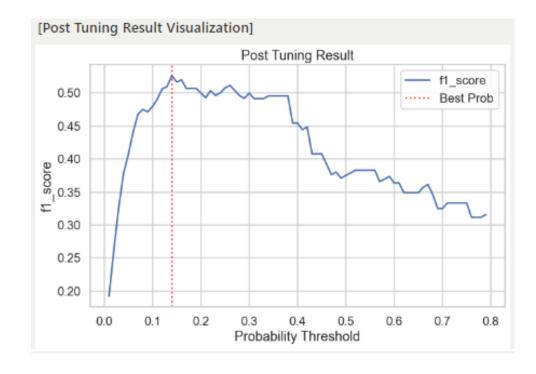
모델링 - Post Tuning

8 Post Tuning Result



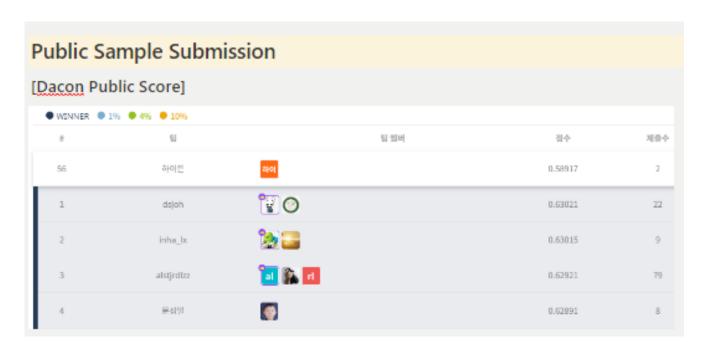
f1	rec	pre	acc	proba	
0.526316	0.655738	0.43956	0.905388	0.14	13
0.52	0.639344	0.438202	0.905388	0.16	15
0.516556	0.639344	0.433333	0.904074	0.15	14
0.511628	0.540984	0.485294	0.917214	0.26	25
0.509554	0.655738	0.416667	0.898817	0.13	12

9 Post Tuning Result Visualization



모델링 - Final Result

10 Final Result & Sample Simulation



TOP SCORE: 0.63021

SCORE: 0.58917



