

A New Machine Learning Method and System For Automated Disease Detection from Chest Radiography Images





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Decisions made by applying machine learning models which are built by leveraging applied linear algebra have strong mathematical basis. The idea is to propose an explainable feature extraction method and an ensemble system to identify near similar medical images by leveraging linear algebra to effectively discriminate between normal, pneumonia and COVID-19 chest radiograph images. Such an explainable medical imaging system that combines machine learning and mathematical basis for accurate disease diagnosis promotes transparency, clear and interpretable diagnostic reports, ultimately assisting healthcare professionals in taking informed decisions.



Results

Existing State-of-the Art Deep Learning Models		Proposed Ensemble ML System		Receiver Operating Characteristic - Ensemble		
Image Size - 224 x 224		Image Size - 36 x 36		1.0 -	for the second s	and the second se
DL Classifiers	Test Acc	Evaluation Metric	Value	0.8 -	1	and the second sec
VGG-16	91.22%	Accuracy	95.23%	- 9.0 ^e Rate		and the second
Xception	92.98 %	Specificity	97.43%	ositive		and the second se
Inception V3	93.48%	Sensitivity	95.73%	- 4.0 - Ц пе		
Choquet Integral WS-1	94.23%	Precision	95.73%	0.2 -		— ROC curve (area = 0.99)
Choquet Integral WS-2	94.23%	Balanced Accuracy	96.58%	0.0 -	0.0 -	ROC curve (area = 0.99) $ ROC curve (area = 0.99)$
Choquet Integral WS-3	93.73%	F-score	0.9573	0	0.0 0.2	0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 False Positive Bate



Novelty

- A new method is proposed for image feature extraction which utilizes and applies matrix linear algebra properties to find similarity between medical images.
- The proposed feature extraction method helps to achieve explainable ML system with better performance by discriminating between normal, pneumonia and COVID-19 chest X-Ray images with 95.23% multi-class accuracy, 95.73% Precision with 96.58% balanced accuracy.