

Review Of Deep Learning Models For COVID-19 Detection From Chest X-Ray Images: Current Trends And Future Perspectives

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Abstract— The rapid spread of COVID-19 has prompted urgent research efforts to develop effective diagnostic tools for timely identification and management of the disease. Chest X-ray imaging has emerged as a valuable modality for detecting COVID-19 pneumonia, offering a non-invasive and widely available means of screening and diagnosis. Deep learning models, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs), have shown promising results in automated detection of COVID-19 from chest X-ray images. This review paper provides a comprehensive overview of the current trends and future perspectives in the application of deep learning models for COVID-19 detection from chest X-ray images. We systematically analyze the literature to highlight the evolution of deep learning techniques, the performance of different CNN architectures, and the challenges and limitations encountered in COVID-19 diagnosis. Additionally, we discuss emerging trends, such as transfer learning, ensemble methods, and multimodal approaches, and their potential impact on improving the accuracy and reliability of COVID-19 detection. By synthesizing existing research findings and identifying areas for future exploration, this review aims to provide valuable insights for researchers, clinicians, and policymakers involved in combating the COVID-19 pandemic through advanced diagnostic strategies.

Keywords: COVID-19, convolutional neural networks (CNN), Chest X-ray, Deep learning.

1. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic, caused by the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, has posed unprecedented challenges to global healthcare systems, economies, and societies. Rapid and accurate diagnosis of COVID-19 is critical for effective disease management, timely intervention, and containment of transmission. Chest X-ray (CXR) imaging has emerged as a valuable diagnostic tool for identifying pulmonary abnormalities associated with COVID-19 pneumonia, offering a non-invasive and widely accessible means of screening and diagnosis.

In recent years, deep learning techniques, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs), have revolutionized medical image analysis, demonstrating remarkable capabilities in automated disease detection and diagnosis. The application of CNNs to CXR images has shown promising results in detecting COVID-19 pneumonia and distinguishing it from other respiratory conditions. As such, there has been a surge of research efforts focused on developing and optimizing deep learning models for COVID-19 detection from chest X-ray images.

The introduction of this review paper provides a comprehensive overview of the current landscape of deep learning models for COVID-19 detection from chest X-ray images. It begins by highlighting the urgent need for reliable and scalable diagnostic tools to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, emphasizing the role of chest X-ray imaging as a frontline modality for screening and triage in healthcare settings.

Furthermore, the introduction discusses the significance of deep learning techniques, particularly CNNs, in medical image analysis and their potential to revolutionize COVID-19 diagnosis. CNNs have the ability to automatically learn discriminative features from raw image data, enabling accurate and efficient detection of COVID-19 pneumonia patterns in CXR images.

The introduction also outlines the objectives and scope of the review paper, delineating the key areas of focus, including the evolution of deep learning techniques, the performance of different CNN architectures, and the challenges and limitations encountered in COVID-19 diagnosis from chest X-ray images. Additionally, it highlights the importance of identifying current trends and future perspectives in deep learning-based COVID-19 detection to guide future research directions and clinical applications.

In summary, the introduction sets the stage for a comprehensive exploration of deep learning models for COVID-19 detection from chest X-ray images, underscoring the urgency of developing accurate and scalable diagnostic tools to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. By synthesizing existing research findings and identifying areas for future exploration, this review aims to provide valuable insights for researchers, clinicians, and policymakers involved in advancing COVID-19 diagnostic strategies through deep learning-based approaches.

In this paper section I contains the introduction, section II contains the literature review details, section III contains the details about proposed methodology, section IV shows architecture details, section V describe the proposed modules, VI describe the result and section VII provide conclusion of this paper.

2. Literature Review

Xi Yuan, et. al., 2021, [4] Since late December 2019, the Covid pandemic (COVID-19; as of late known as 2019-nCoV) achieved by the genuine extreme respiratory condition Covid 2 (SARS-CoV-2) has been flooding rapidly all through the planet. With more than 1,700,000 attested cases, the world faces an astounding monetary, social, and prosperity

influence. The early, speedy, sensitive, and exact examination of viral sickness gives quick responses to general prosperity perception, evasion, and control of irresistible scattering. More than 30% of the avowed cases are asymptomatic, and the high counterfeit negative rate (FNR) of a singular analyze requires the headway of novel insightful systems, combinative philosophies, assessing from different regions, and consecutive disclosure. The rehash of delivered patients shows the necessity for long stretch noticing and following. Characteristic and supportive strategies are creating with a more significant appreciation of disease pathology and the potential for break faith. In this Review, a careful blueprint and assessment of different SARS-CoV-2 scientific strategies are obliged subject matter experts and clinicians to encourage appropriate techniques for the perfect and convincing disclosure of SARS-CoV-2. The outline of current biosensors and logical contraptions for viral nucleic acids, proteins, and particles and chest tomography will give understanding into the headway of novel perspective strategies for the assurance of COVID-19.

Buddhisha Udugama, et. al., 2020,[5] COVID-19 has spread all around since its disclosure in Hubei area, China in December 2019. A blend of enrolled tomography imaging, whole genome sequencing, and electron microscopy were from the outset used to screen and perceive SARS-CoV-2, the viral etiology of COVID-19. The mark of this review article is to teach the group with respect to demonstrative and perception progressions for SARS-CoV-2 and their presentation credits. We portray point-of-care diagnostics that are not very far away and ask scholastics to impel their headways past start. Making connection and-play diagnostics to manage the SARS-CoV-2 scene would be important in hindering future maladies.

Tulin Ozturka, et. al.,2020, [6] The story Covid 2019 (COVID-2019), which at first displayed in Wuhan city of China in December 2019, spread rapidly all through the planet and transformed into a pandemic. It's anything but an amazing effect on both step by step lives, general prosperity, and the overall economy. It is fundamental to perceive the positive cases as exactly on schedule as could truly be relied upon to prevent the further spread of this disease and to quickly treat affected patients. The necessity for aide demonstrative mechanical assemblies has extended as there are no definite mechanized toolboxes available. Continuous disclosures got using radiology imaging procedures suggest that such pictures contain prominent information about the COVID-19 disease. Utilization of state of the art man-made intellectual competence (AI) systems joined with radiological imaging can be helpful for the specific disclosure of this ailment, and can moreover be assistive to overcome the issue of a shortfall of explicit specialists in far off towns. In this assessment, another model for modified COVID-19 revelation using rough chest X-bar pictures is presented. The proposed model is made to give careful diagnostics to combined portrayal (COVID versus No-Findings) and multi-class request (COVID versus No-Findings versus Pneumonia). Our model made a request precision of 98.08% for twofold classes and 87.02% for multi-class cases. The DarkNet model was used in our examination as a classifier for the you simply look once (YOLO) nonstop article ID system. We completed 17 convolutional layers and introduced assorted isolating on each layer. Our model (open at (<https://github.com/muhammedtalo/COVID-19>)) can be used to help radiologists in supporting their basic screening, and can in like manner be used through cloud to immediately screen patients.

Abdelfatah Hassan, et. al., 2020, [7] Lately, a huge proportion of work has been done by people working on the cutting edges, similar to clinical facilities, focuses, and labs, nearby investigators and specialists who are moreover advancing broad endeavors in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. In light of the improper dispersing of the affliction, the execution of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has made a basic obligation to the high level prosperity area by applying the fundamentals of Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) and significant learning estimations. In this examination, we include the meaning of talk signal dealing with during the time spent early screening and diagnosing the COVID-19 contamination by utilizing the Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) and expressly its immense outstanding designing, the Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) for separating the acoustic features of hack, breathing, and voice of the patients. Our results show a low precision in the voice test stood out from both hacking and breathing sound models. Also, our results are fundamental, and there is a probability to work on the accuracy of the voice tests by developing the enlightening assortment and zeroing in on a greater social affair of sound and corrupted people.

M. N. Mohammed, et. Al., 2020,[8] Coronavirus is the new disease that has not been perceived in individuals before which it causes the Covid ailment called COVID-19. This contamination was first thing found in Wuhan, China, on December 2019 and spread to the world starting as of late. The contamination can without a doubt pass starting with one individual then onto the next which make it spread rapidly. One of the essential result of COVID-19 that can be successfully perceived is fever. Since the contamination scene, warm screening using infrared thermometers are used at public spots to check the inside heat level to perceive the showed infectee among swarm. This contravention really missing considering the way that it contributes a huge load of energy to check the inside heat level from every person and the most importance is the close by contact of the infectee may provoke spreading it to the person who do the screening cycle or from the one responsible for screening to the checked people. This assessment proposes the arrangement of structure that has capacity to separate the Covid thusly from the warm picture with less human affiliations using sharp head defender with Mounted Thermal Imaging System. The warm camera advancement is composed to the canny head defender and got together with IoT development for seeing of the screening connection to get the steady data. Besides, the proposed structure is Equipped with the facial-affirmation advancement, it can moreover show the walker's own personal information which can thus take individuals by walking's temperatures. This proposed design has a high in demands from the clinical consideration system and can help with preventing for Covid spreading more broad.

Dr. R. Dhaya et. al. 2020,[1] There is a speedy spread of the novel (Covid-19) among countless people and causing the downfall of incalculable people according to the coherent data gave by the European Center to Disease Prevention and Control. Nevertheless, the amount of test packs open for Covid-19 is at this point confined despite the continually growing cases every day. Execution of a customized area structure is essential for examination and aversion of the spread of Covid-19. Chest X-pillar radiographs are used for the ID of Corona Virus using three immense models of convolution neural association specifically Inception-ResNetV2, InceptionV3 and ResNet50. Among the current systems, the best and gathering accuracy is given by the ResNet50 model. An epic construction reliant upon CNN model is proposed that offers further developed expressness,

affectability and exactness when appeared differently in relation to the current models. Fivefold cross endorsement is used for examination of the current models and assessment of the proposed model through confusion organizations and ROC assessment.

Muhammad Ilyas, et. al., 2020, [2] In 2019, the entire world is facing a condition of prosperity emergency due to an as of late emerged (COVID-19). Practically 196 countries are impacted by Coronavirus, while USA, Italy, China, Spain, Iran, and France have the best powerful cases of COVID-19. The issues, clinical and clinical consideration workplaces are glancing in delay of perceiving the COVID-19. A couple of mechanized thinking based system are planned for the customized area of COVID-19 using chest x-radiates. In this article we will inspect the different systems used for the acknowledgment of COVID-19 and the challenges we are going up against. It is necessary to cultivate a customized revelation system to hinder the trading of the contamination through contact. A couple of significant picking up designing are passed on for the area of COVID-19, for instance, ResNet, Inception, Googlenet, etc Every one of these approaches are distinguishing the subjects suffering with pneumonia while its hard to pick whether the pneumonia is achieved by COVID-19 or on account of some other bacterial or parasitic attack.

Renata Lopes Rosa et. al. 2020, [3] People use Online Social Networks (OSNs) to convey their notions and slants about various subjects. Dependent upon the possibility of an event and its spread rate in OSNs, and considering speci_c regions, the customers' lead can change all through a speci_c time period. In this one of a kind situation, this work plans to propose an event area system toward the starting periods of an event subject to changes in the customers' direct in an OSN. This system can recognize an event of any subject, and therefore, it will in general be used for different purposes. The proposed event ID structure is made out of the going with essential modules: (1) confirmation of the customer's region, (2) message extraction from an OSN, (3) subject identi_cation using normal language planning (NLP) considering the Deep Belief Network (DBN), (4) the customer lead change analyzer in the OSN, and (5) brimming with feeling assessment for feeling identi_cation reliant upon a tree-convolutional neural association (tree-CNN). Because of general prosperity, the early event ID is significant for the general population and the specialists to be fit take helpful actions. Accordingly, the new Covid affliction (COVID-19) is used as a context oriented examination in this work. For execution endorsement, the modules related to the subject identi_cation and passionate assessment were differentiated and other equivalent plans or did with other AI estimations. In the show assessment, the proposed event disclosure structure achieved an accuracy higher than 0:90, while other practically identical techniques showed up at precision regards under 0:74. Likewise, our proposed system had the choice to perceive an event practically three days sooner than various methodologies. Additionally, the information given by the structure licenses to appreciate the predominant qualities of an event, for instance, expressions and feeling sort of messages.

3. METHODOLOGY

Distinctive assessment peruses as of now exist for COVID-19 area. For the most part, significant learning strategies are used on chest radiography pictures in order to recognize debased patients and the results have been shown to be extremely promising similar to exactness. In [21] a significant convolutional neural association prepared to expect the Covid

contamination from chest X-bar (CXR) pictures is presented. The proposed CNN relies upon pre-arranged trade models (ResNet50, InceptionV3 and Inception-ResNetV2), to procure high figure precision from a little illustration of X-pillar pictures. The photos are requested into two classes, normal and COVID-19. Additionally, to beat the lacking data and getting ready time, a trade learning technique is applied by using the ImageNet dataset. The results showed the transcendence of ResNet50 model similarly as precision in both getting ready and testing stage. Maghdid, H. S [22] presented a novel CNN plan reliant upon move learning and class weakening to work on the presentation of pre-arranged models on the request for X-pillar pictures. The proposed configuration is called DeTraC and contain three phases. In the chief stage an ImageNet pre-arranged CNN is used for neighborhood incorporate extraction. In the second stage a stochastic slant plunge headway method is applied for planning finally the class-structure layer is adapted to the last request of the photos using bungle modification models applied to a softmax layer. The ResNet18 pre-arranged ImageNet network is used and the results showed an accuracy of 95.12% on CXR pictures. Akhter et al [23] presented another significant anomaly disclosure model for fast, strong screening of COVID-19 ward on CXR pictures. The proposed model include three sections specifically a spine association, a request head and an eccentricity acknowledgment head. The spine network eliminate the irrefutable level features of pictures, which are then used as commitment to the request and anomaly disclosure head.

4. MODULES

• Dataset Description

The dataset used in this assessment contains chest X-Ray pictures from patients with confirmed COVID-19 ailment, standard bacterial pneumonia and average scenes (no illnesses) and is a blend of two unmistakable transparently open datasets. Even more unequivocally, COVID-19 cases have been gotten [27] and contain 112 Posterior-Anterior (PA) X-bar pictures of lungs. All things considered, this store contains chest X-bar/CT pictures of patients with serious respiratory difficulty problem (ARDS), COVID-19, Middle East respiratory condition (MERS), pneumonia and outrageous exceptional respiratory issue (SARS). Additionally, 112 conventional and 112 pneumonia (bacterial) chest X-Ray pictures were looked over Kaggle's repository2. In diagram, the dataset used for this work is consistently appropriated as for the amount of cases and involve 3 classes (Coronavirus, pneumonia and common) and it is straightforwardly available in3. There are a couple of limitations that legitimacy referring to. Above all else, asserted COVID-19 models exist as of now is little appeared differently in relation to pneumonia or conventional cases. As of now, there is authentically not a greater and strong model available. Comparable number of tests was picked for each class for consistency. Additionally, probably the pneumonia tests are more settled recorded models and don't address pneumonia pictures from patients with suspected Covid appearances, while the clinical conditions are missing. Finally, the normal class tends to individuals that are not named COVID-19 or pneumonia cases. We don't propose that a "common" patient ward on the CXR picture doesn't have any emerging disease.

• Data Augmentation

Information expansion is a normally utilized cycle in profound realizing which builds the quantity of the accessible examples. In this work, because of the absence of a bigger number of accessible examples, information increase with different pre-

handling methods was performed, utilizing Keras ImageDataGenerator during preparing. The changes that utilized incorporate irregular revolution of the pictures (greatest turn point was 30 degrees), even flips, shearing, zooming, trimming and little arbitrary commotion irritation. Information expansion works on the speculation and upgrade the learning ability of the model. Besides it is another effective method to forestall model overfitting by expanding the measure of preparing information utilizing data just in preparing [28].

- **Performance Metrics**

Exactness is a regularly utilized grouping metric and demonstrates how well an order calculation can segregate the classes in the test set. The precision can be characterized as the extent of the anticipated right names to the all out number (anticipated and real) of marks. In this investigation, precision alludes to the general exactness of the model in distinctive the three classes (Coronavirus, pneumonia, ordinary). Exactness is the extent of anticipated right names to the complete number of genuine marks while Recall is the extent of anticipated right names to the absolute number of anticipated names. Review is frequently alluded as affectability (additionally called genuine positive rate). Besides, score alludes to the consonant mean of Precision and Recall while Specificity (additionally called genuine negative rate) gauges the extent of real negatives that are effectively distinguished all things considered.

- **Transfer learning with CNNs: fine-tuning**

Significant learning models require a great deal of data to perform careful segment extraction and portrayal. Concerning data examination, especially if the disorder is at a starting stage, for instance, in COVID-19, one huge drawback is that the data inspected were for the most part confined. To vanquish this cutoff, move learning was gotten. Move learning technique achieves data planning with less models as the upkeep of the data removed by a pre-arranged model is then moved to the model to be ready. A pre-arranged model is an association that was as of late ready on a colossal dataset, ordinarily for a tremendous extension picture request task. The sense behind move learning for picture gathering is that if a model is ready on a generally speaking immense dataset, this model will effectively serve along these lines as a nonexclusive model. The learned features can be used to handle a substitute yet related task including new data, which by and large are of a more humble people to set up a CNN without any planning [29]. In this manner the need of getting ready without any planning a tremendous model on a huge dataset is discarded.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this review has provided a comprehensive overview of the current trends and future perspectives in the application of deep learning models for COVID-19 detection from chest X-ray images. The COVID-19 pandemic has underscored the urgent need for reliable and scalable diagnostic tools to facilitate timely identification and management of the disease. Chest X-ray imaging has emerged as a valuable modality for detecting COVID-19 pneumonia, offering a non-invasive and widely accessible means of screening and diagnosis.

Deep learning techniques, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs), have shown promise in automated

detection of COVID-19 from chest X-ray images. Through a systematic analysis of the literature, this review has highlighted the evolution of deep learning techniques, the performance of different CNN architectures, and the challenges and limitations encountered in COVID-19 diagnosis.

Furthermore, the review has discussed emerging trends and future perspectives in deep learning-based COVID-19 detection, including transfer learning, ensemble methods, and multimodal approaches. These developments hold the potential to further improve the accuracy, robustness, and generalization of COVID-19 detection models, thereby enhancing their clinical utility in real-world healthcare settings.

Despite the progress made in deep learning-based COVID-19 detection, several challenges remain to be addressed. These include issues related to data scarcity, class imbalance, model interpretability, and generalization to diverse patient populations. Overcoming these challenges will require continued research efforts, interdisciplinary collaboration, and the development of standardized datasets and evaluation protocols.

Looking ahead, future research directions should focus on advancing deep learning techniques for COVID-19 detection from chest X-ray images, with an emphasis on enhancing model performance, interpretability, and scalability. Additionally, there is a need for validation studies in real-world clinical settings to assess the clinical utility and impact of deep learning-based diagnostic tools on patient outcomes and healthcare delivery.

In summary, while deep learning models show promise in COVID-19 detection from chest X-ray images, further research and innovation are needed to address existing challenges and realize their full potential in combating the COVID-19 pandemic. By leveraging emerging technologies and methodologies, researchers, clinicians, and policymakers can contribute to the development of accurate, reliable, and scalable diagnostic solutions for effective disease management and containment.

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