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A novel actuarial science approach for predicting infectious diseases using computed tomography

J. Seetha *
Muma College of Business
University of South Florida
8350 N. Tamiami Trail Sarasota
Florida
U.S.A.

and

Department of Computer Science and Business Systems
Panimalar Engineering College
Chennai 600123
Tamil Nadu
India

Bhuvan Unhelkar †
Muma College of Business
University of South Florida
8350 N. Tamiami Trail Sarasota
Florida
U.S.A.

S. Siva Shankar §
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
KG Reddy College of Engineering and Technology
Moinabad 501504
Telangana
India

* *E-mail:* **jsvpec@gmail.com (Corresponding Author)**
† *E-mail:* **bunhelkar@usf.edu**
§ *E-mail:* **drsivashankars@gmail.com**

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Tulika Chakrabarti [‡]
Department of Chemistry
Sir Padampat Singhania University
Udaipur 313601
Rajasthan
India

Prasun Chakrabarti [@]
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Sir Padampat Singhania University
Udaipur 313601
Rajasthan
India

B. Sivaneasan [#]
Specialist Adult Educator Engineering
Electrical Power Engineering Programme
Singapore Institute of Technology
828608
Singapore

Martin Margala [$]
School of Computing and Informatics
University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Lafayette, LA- 70503
U.S.A.

Abstract

Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, early and accurate automatic detection is vital. This study presents the AVbADC Algorithm to separate lung areas impacted by COVID-19 in CT scans. Initial results show promising performance, though further improvements are needed. The refined AVbADC model emerges as a valuable tool for prompt COVID-19 case identification. Comparative analysis against existing methods provides insights into its efficacy.

Subject Classification: *68T07, 94A60, 94C12.*

Keywords: *Infectious diseases, Predictive modeling, Corona-virus, Computer tomography, Lungs, Tracking.*

[‡] *E-mail:* **tulika.chakrabarti@spsu.ac.in**
[@] *E-mail:* **drprasun.cse@gmail.com**
[#] *E-mail:* **sivaneasan@singaporetech.edu.sg**
[$] *E-mail:* **Martin.margala@louisiana.edu**

I. Introduction

The global COVID-19 pandemic that began in early 2020 raised major health concerns, particularly due to its impact upon the respiratory system. CT image-based automatic lung infection identification has become essential for healthcare plans. However, segmenting affected lung areas presents challenges, given low contrast and variability. CT imaging is essential for diagnosing lung illnesses, providing crucial information for clinicians. The emergence of COVID-19 has profound societal and economic effects. Figure 1 illustrates abnormal lung behavior due to the virus.

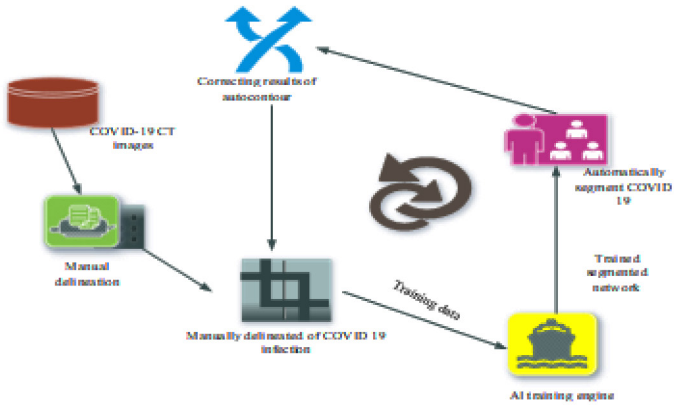


Figure 1

Quantification of abnormal lung function via lung imaging

Automated and quick detection tools are needed as COVID-19 instances rise. For COVID-19 diagnosis, the application of deep learning in the processing of medical pictures has enormous promise. This study introduces a novel optimization-based neural network to enhance lung infection segmentation in COVID-19. The paper includes a literature review, system model, innovative technique, outcomes, comparative analyses, and conclusion.

II. Related works

Deng et al. [1] introduced Inf-Net for autonomous COVID-19 lung infection classification and segmentation, showing improved specificity and sensitivity. Athanasios et al. [2] developed a DL framework for semantic lung area segmentation, demonstrating promise despite data complexity challenges. Zhang Li et al. [3] proposed an AI-based automatic detection approach, while Maheshwar et al. [4] and JiantaoPu et al. [5] presented DL-based methods for COVID-19 segmentation and pneumonia progression monitoring, respectively.

The work creates an AVbADC for COVID-19 identification with great performance by training it using the COVID-19 lungs CT imaging dataset. The method's detection accuracy, specificity, sensitivity, precision, F-measure, and AUC are validated against current techniques [6-10].

III. System model and problem statement

By December 29th, 2021, COVID-19 is expected to have caused over 5,411,759 deaths due to influenza and ARDS, which are the principal effects on the lungs. The process of precisely identifying and segmenting the damaged lung areas is beset with difficulties [11-14]. The sensitivity of traditional diagnostic instruments like mammograms and X-rays is lower, while existing techniques like machine learning and naive Bayes have drawbacks. This study presents a unique Deep Learning (DL) technique that uses CT images to more accurately identify and separate damaged lung regions in order to solve these issues [15-17].

IV. Proposed methodology

Research suggests CT abnormalities precede clinical symptoms in COVID-19, highlighting the need for accurate identification of affected

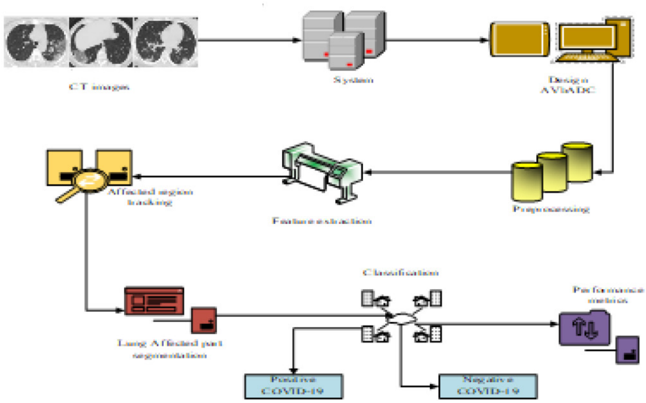


Figure 2

Suggested approach

lung tissue. Presenting the AVbADC framework, which includes segmentation, classification, tracking of affected regions, feature extraction, and pre-processing. Details of the suggested architecture are shown in Figure 2.

The system then updates the vulture's fitness to anticipate infectious diseases by tracking and segmenting the COVID-19 afflicted lung region on CT scans. When it comes to identifying lung-affected regions and forecasting COVID-19 instances, our method performs better. Low computation time for segmentation is achieved via the framework's architecture, which includes settings for minimising the amount of annotated data during training [18][19]. It also provides a quick initial assessment of COVID-19 lung abnormalities.

- **Design of AVbADC**

  The AVbADC aims to accurately segment COVID-19 afflicted lung regions and classify cases. Preprocessing eliminates errors and noise, followed by feature extraction to identify abnormalities. The vulture-inspired fitness update enables accurate prediction and segmentation. This approach improves performance by precisely identifying affected lung regions and predicting COVID-19 cases.
- **Description of the dataset**

  746 scans that have been labelled and verified by radiologists are included in the COVID-19 CT image collection that was acquired from Radiopaedia. With 349 positive and 397 negative COVID-19 examples, more than 80% of them are used for training and the remaining 20% are used for validation.
- **The preparation phase**

  Preprocessing removes undesired mistakes and noise from datasets and improves the quality of CT images.
- **Extraction of features**

  CT image aspect words are extracted by feature extraction, which is done in the convolutional layer. The performance of the created framework, which is mostly used for segmentation, is improved by this aid in reducing the amount of dataset.
- **Tracking of the affected region**

  The Maxpooling layer receives extracted characteristics often in order to identify and track the lung region affected by COVID-19.

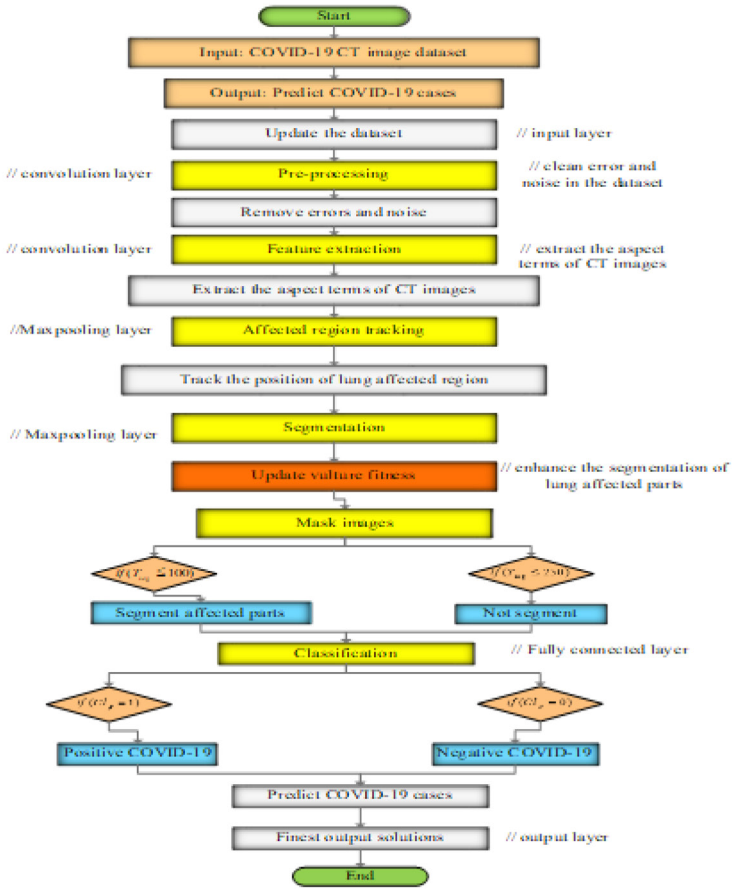


Figure 3

AVbADC suggested flowchart

- **Splitting:**

  Moreover, Figure 3 shows a flowchart of the AVbADC created for dividing the lung-affected region and identifying COVID-19 instances.

V. Results

To process the generated AVbADC model, Python is utilised. Figure 4 shows the anticipated models, the anticipated model's success rate is assessed using the following metrics: recall, accuracy, sensitivity,

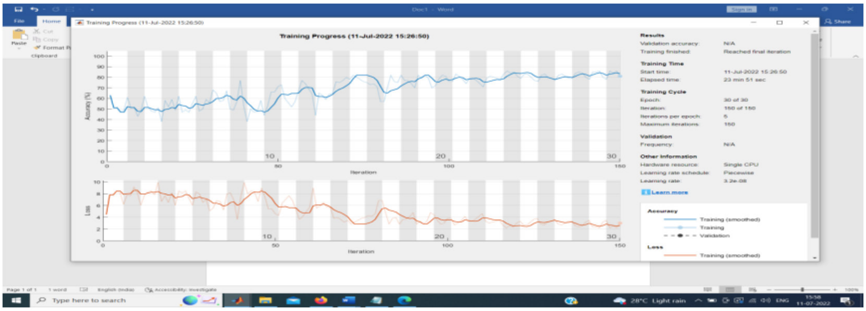


Figure 4

Instructional accuracy and training loss

F-measure, precision, and current procedures. This technique locates the COVID-19-affected lung regions using CT images. Here, lung affected section segmentation and CT scans were used to predict COVID-19 cases, and the proposed AVbADC approach yielded better results. As a result,

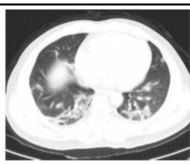
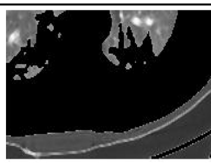
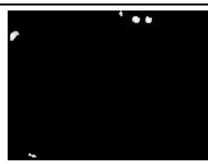
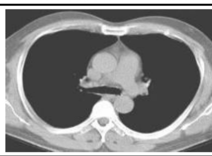
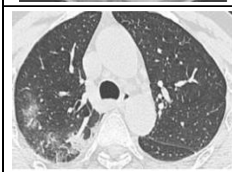
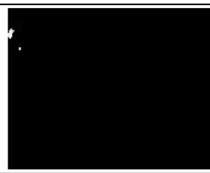
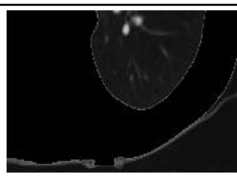
Upload pictures	Sectional arrangement	Sectional view	Expected outcomes
			Corona
			Not-Corona
			Corona
			Not- Corona

Figure 5

Results that are divided and anticipated

the created model showed good segmentation and classification capabilities. Figure 5 displays both the training loss and the obtained training accuracy.

- **A case investigation**

  Four patients' sample CT input images are shown in Fig. 5. To get rid of undesired errors in the photos, the dataset also goes through filter extraction and pre-processing procedures.

VI. Discussion

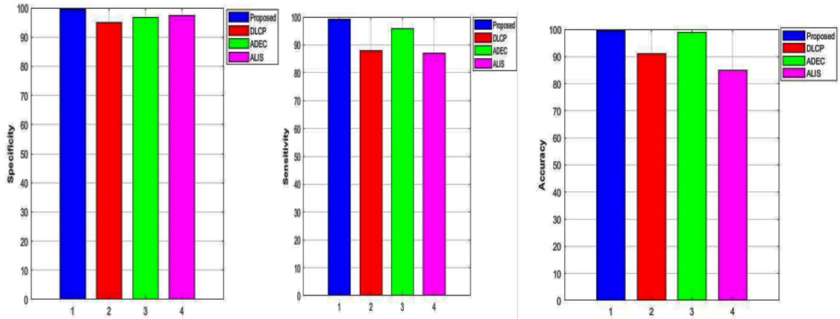
The suggested AVbADC model performed exceptionally well, producing ideal values for F-measure, precision, accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and AUC. The proposed technique firstly successfully handled the early training errors, and then it extracted features according to the particular characteristics of COVID-19 lung afflicted areas.

Table 1

Overall performance metrics

Approaches	Evaluation of performance using important metrics		
	Accuracy	sensitivity	specificity
DLCP	91	88	95
ADEC	99	95.9	99.7
ALIS	85	87	97.4
Proposed	99.57	99.12	99.56

Table 1 displays the exceptional performance metrics of the comparison models, demonstrating the superior outcomes of the suggested AVbADC in every parameter validation.



VII. Conclusions

In order to segment COVID-19 lung-affected regions, this work presents a unique method called AVbADC, which uses CT scans as system training input. Preprocessing, feature extraction, impacted region tracking, and segmentation phases make up the AVbADC model. The model is successfully used to segment the afflicted lungs from a collection of CT images. Furthermore, the segmented images make it simpler to identify the lung regions affected by COVID-19. The recommended model shows better results in terms of AUC, sensitivity, specificity, accuracy, and precision. Its 99.57% accuracy in lung-affected region segmentation is directly equivalent to current models.

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