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A Systematic Assessment of Chest X-Ray Analysis and Improvements for Pneumonia Detection

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Abstract- **The Pneumonia is an acute respiratory disease that occurs in the lungs. They include similarities between symptoms of viral and bacterial pneumonia. The disease is hard to diagnose, as the methods based on polymerase chain reaction, the most reliable ones, give results in several hours only, whereas they presuppose strict demands regarding observing the demands of the analysis technology and professionalism of the staff. This article suggested concatenated CNN model in recognising pneumonia with an image enhancing using fuzzy logics. The image enhance cement mechanism of fuzzy logic as proposed to new algorithms to extract the high accuracy pneumonia detection by deep learning approaches for the larger extended to capture the high precision quality of CRX images to analyses the pneumonia causes. The various datasets and key statistics helps to prevent the affecting of pneumonia attack. The algorithm was trained by means of four datasets, equipped with original and enhanced images that employed fuzzy entropy, standard deviation as well as histogram equalization. It was also shown that the upgraded datasets were able to significantly improve the performance of the CCNN and the fuzzy entropy-added dataset recorded the best performance.**

Index Terms- **CRX images, Pneumonia detection, Fuzzy algothrims, CNN models;**

I. INTRODUCTION

New studies have pointed out the value of deep learning, especially the Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) in automating the process of pneumonia diagnosis in chest X-rays. CNNs can map complex patterns directly to the images, thus there is no need in manual extraction of features, which additionally leads to increased scalability and accuracy [1]. These algorithms have been proved to have high sensitivity and accuracy hence can be applied in an actual practice work of clinics where radiologist experience is limited. Pneumonia is a case of acute lung infection causing lung illness. Viral and bacterial pneumonia symptoms are similar [2]. The disease can hardly be diagnosed quickly, as the most reliable, according to the method of polymerase chain reaction, can be detected within several hours, but with high demands on the technology analysis and professionalism of the staff. This paper presented a Concatenated CNN model of detecting pneumonia that was accompanied by a fuzzy logic technique of image enhancement. Further enhancements to image are called Fuzzy logic-based image enhancement process that is founded on a new fuzzification refinement algorithm and the ideal quality and accuracy of features extracted by the CCNN model is elevated considerably [3]. To train the algorithm, four datasets, original and enhanced images using fuzzy entropy, standard deviation, and histogram equalization were used. Pneumonia is a disease pathological process of the lungs, inflammation of the lung [4]. There is a great number of pathogens which lead to pneumonia: different viruses, bacteria, and fungi. Consequently, the lungs do not perform normally due to the active nature of the inflammatory process due to the immune response. The body condition is in general suppressed due to the lack of gas exchange leading to death (see Fig.1). The so-called atypical pneumonia is especially dangerous, which manifests much fewer symptoms, and secondary ones predominate sore throat, muscles, headache, and general weakness [5]. The most common cause of death of the global pandemic of 2019 was atypical pneumonia, whose causative agent was the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus. In the process of revealing the respiratory pathology when going to the first stage of diagnosis, the doctor will have to resolve the issue of what is considered to be a normal condition, and what is considered to be pneumonia. To do so, the patient is subjected to radiation diagnostics and initial data of radiography is used to correct the problem.

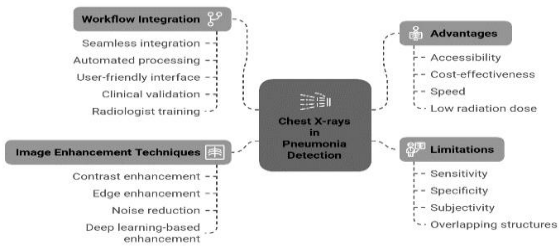


Fig.1: X-ray imaging on chest in Pneumonia Detection: Benefits, shortcomings and improvement

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The lack of diagnostic support systems and healthcare professionals has posed a big problem to the sector of healthcare all over the world more so in the third-world countries where the radiologists are more likely to land in a foreign land or in the first-world countries where the healthcare workers are better remunerated. The shortage is especially keen on a rural side worsening the already challenging situation in hospitals where the shortage of radiologists is even more noticeable [6]. Consequently, separate doctors have a heavy burden of work and may deal with many cases that lead to wrong diagnosing. In an attempt to curb this problem, more emphasis is being put into the designing of computer assisted diagnostic systems. The intended use of these systems is that they should support healthcare providers in diagnosis, particularly in a circumstance where access to specialist medical expertise is limited. Research has been done in a bid to offer assistive tools to diagnose pneumonia effectively. Recently, Gilani [7] has initiated a PERCH (Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health), which is a large scale multinational project on the etiology of childhood pneumonia as the research activities were implemented by the Board on Science and Technology in International Development. Black et al. [8] expressed an opinion that more than a million of children die annually as a result of pneumonia. There has also been advocated by international organizations like WHO [9], a need to implement the system in detecting pneumonia in order to save the high mortality burden of pneumonia faced globally and they have also provided numerous recommendations in this regard of low-resource settings that focus on pneumonia amongst children below 5 years of age. Nevertheless, the entry of the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation [10] shows that pneumonia is also a serious issue among children above age. It is estimated that pneumonia is the second most leading cause of death in children aged between 5 to 9 years according to Global Burden of Disease. Recent research on detection of pneumonia has proposed different research and multiple approaches based on the use of machine learning. Such studies mostly employ the use of Chest X-ray dataset. as an example, Feng et al. [11] used a dataset that comprised of Chest X-ray images to develop a model that contained features specific in the easy classification of images of pneumonia. In this work, the study has applied Long Short-time Memory Models (LSTMs) to establish the correlations between the target labels. Feng et al. took a 2D ConvNET as an image encoder in their strategy to process chest X-rays. They standardized their data to balance out the comparison by using the same data split (70 percent, 10 percent, and 20 percent were used during training, validation, and testing respectively) because there was no standard split of the data. Noteworthy efficiency and practical applicability were observed in their model that, on being trained using the Reasoning Algorithm having a boosting and discounting setting, resulted in an accuracy rate of 85 per cent. Similar study by Rajpurkar et al. [12], using the Chest X-ray14 dataset, developed CheXNet, a 121-layer convolutional neural network. This study compared the performance of CheXNet against a radiologist, during which it was measured using F1. This whole network could detect 14 kinds of diseases such as pneumonia by using the X-ray images. In the course of analysis of an X-ray image, in addition to the provision of the likelihood of the pathology, the model outlines certain parts of the image that relate to the condition. The training dataset contained 98,637 images (70%), validation-containing 6,351 images (20%), and testing-containing 430 images (10%). In the end, the model was able to obtain an F1 score of 0.435, which is higher than the obtained by the radiologist since his performance was 0.387.An approach extended by Chandra et al. [13] consists in adapting five different models to the problem of pneumonia detection: Alex Net, InceptionV3, ResNet18, DenseNet121, Google Net. Out of these models, Alex Net that was trained to the 200 iteration had an AUC of 0.9783. Nevertheless, ResNet18 model demonstrated the most impressive performance with ROC AUC of 0.9936 and testing accuracy of 94.23, which was the best among other models in the study. But amazingly, when the results of all the five models were added the overall result manifested a large ROC AUC, 0.9934, and a testing accuracy, 96.39 percent with a highly satisfactory sensitivity, 99.62 percent. The performance of this ensemble was better than that of the individual models demonstrating that it is effective to use multiple models in order to detect pneumonia in medical images more efficiently. In addition, Toga car et al. [14] also presented a deep feature in terms of model CNN including Alex Net, VGG-16, and VGG-19 at various parameterizations (i.e., 100-1000). Minimum redundancy maximum relevance algorithm was used to extract features in these models. The obtained features were consequently fed into other models, which included K-nearest neighbours, linear discriminant analysis, support vector machine and linear regression. The print-out of this methodology led to an impressive mark of accuracy of 99.41 %. This implies the strength and soundness of their strategy in the application of deep feature CNNs alongside second models in highly accurate pneumonia detection based on medical images (see Fig.2).

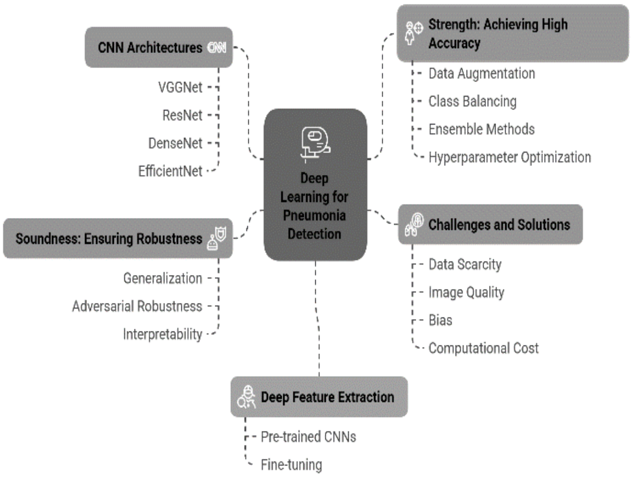


Fig.2: Second Models; Deep Feature CNNs in Pneumonia Detection: a Strength and Soundness Strategy

A. Convolutional Neural Networks For CXR Classification

In the past several years, two primary facilitators have appeared in the sphere of CXR classification. The scarcity of data has always been (and continues to be) the most common restriction to the effective pattern recognition in the field of biomedical imaging. To some extent, this issue was resolved introducing transfer learning to CNNs. CNNs fine-tuned networks have had massive potential that has even proved to be better than fully trained ones. CNNs used in a lot of applications [15],[16]. The second facilitator is data: a restricted number of big CXR datasets were available to everyone, allowing the usage of numerous new strategies of CXR classification [16]. Majority of the upcoming works have exploited one or both of these enablers. The topic of CXR classification has attracted the interest of the research community in the past years, but the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic has further increased interest in this issue. Most of the recent publications on the classification of CXR only or partially look at COVID-19 classification. According to the endings, the easiest way to diagnose the COVID-19 with the help of CXR images is to apply the current CNN architectures trained on the ImageNet and _ne-tune them on the COVID-19 dataset. Such was the method that the authors of [18] used. They _ne-tuned four state of-the-art convolutional networks (ResNet18, ResNet50, SqueezeNet, and DenseNet-121) in order to detect COVID-19. In the same vein, Apostolopoulos, and Mpesiana [19] trained the _veother CNN architectures on ImageNet pretrained models and discovered that the VGG-19 model, and the compact MobileNet, network yielded the most encouraging outcomes. Rather than employing individual CNNs, other authors have made suggestions of ensemble of CNNs in detecting COVID-19. Pareto-based multiobjective optimization was used by Guarrasi et al. [20] to constructa CNN ensemble, and Rajaraman et al. [21] demonstrated that iterative pruning of the task-speci_c models not only led to increased prediction performance on the test data but the number of trainable parameters was also reduced signicantly. Other researchers have attempted to streamline performance by creating a CNN cell that is specific to CXR classi _ cation. These models are motivated based on the architectures that are available like CoroNet [22] whose design is informed by the Xception architecture, DarkCovidNet [23] whose architecture is based on the Dark-Net [24] model of CNN, and COVID-CAPS [25] that leverage on the capsule networks that retain the spatial information. Unlike an existing architecture, Wang et al. [26] used generative synthesis to come up with COVID-Net a machine-designed deep CNN. A promising method that incorporates CNN together with graph CNN was proposed by Kumar et al. [27] and one of their models reached the classification accuracy of 97% on the COVID dataset. Alternative directions involve further applying a layer of class decomposition to an already trained CNN or additional component of specific domain adaptation to a fully convolutional network [28],[29]. Besides the utilization of CNN only to classify chest CXR, certain characteristics have been suggested and found, with the aim of improving the classification performance [30]. Further, the extracted features may be utilized together with CNN to achieve stronger forecast [31]. In addition to the architecture improvements methodologies, there is also a range of approaches that instead of trying to increase specific architectures augmentation, they aim to improve archival images before feeding them into the architecture (such as the work of Heidari et al. augmenting X-ray images during its pre-processing [32]) or to provide data augmentation to subsequent passes after the architecture (such as the work of Moris et al. to data augmentation in COVID-19 screening [33]).Most of the methods described above have demonstrated quite promising results and high classification rates. But these methods cannot be taken too optimistically as there is a number of other factors that have to be taken into consideration and accepted before believing that a certain design will be suitable as a solution that can be implemented as a production model. To begin with, a number of the studies mentioned above have been carried out by combining the COVID-19 dataset with other publicly available dataset by assembling a dataset that was used to train and test the model. This enhances the possibility of the model giving an output that is not only relevant with features relating to the disease but also dataset-speci_c elements e.g. contrast and saturation. Second, other works, like in [25] and [26], employed nothing more than the simple hold-out model validation. The criticisms of the past works are described in [34], where ones suggest the stronger alternative named COVID-SDNet and use an additional dataset to validate it. Algorithmic biases in released datasets upon which the models that diagnose systems train are also mentioned in [35].There are other practical considerations of CXR classification that some authors have taken into account like the small available data sets. The solution suggested by Oh et al. [36] on how to address the absence of enough training datasets relied on a pertained ResNet-18 that applied CXR images via smaller patches. The methods developed by the source of [37] presented viral pneumonia detection as an anomaly problem. With this method, they did not have to train the model using large volumes of other types of cases of pneumonia and they could just test viral pneumonia. A framework to combine the information of the various datasets and successfully train a neural network to classify the diseases of the thoracic was proposed lastly by Luo et al. [38]. All the earlier methods have used backbones networks which are based on ImageNet up to date. Transfer learning renders CNNs, trained with big-scale natural pictures, applicable to medical ones. Nevertheless, the differences between X-ray images and natural images are really great. The performance can also be increased by training a CNN in a dataset of large size of X-rays with scratch training. The idea of self-supervised learning (SSL) [39], [40] was used in some early papers and this form of approach was confirmed as viable. Later, authors of [41] suggested a self-supervised strategy based on super sample decomposition and achieved 99:8% accuracy. Also, Aviles-Rivero et al. [42], developed a graph-based deep semisupervised learning strategy that requires extremely tiny labeled data and achieves comparative results of the supervised schemes. The issue of COVID-19 detection with the use CXR images represents a incredibly demanded sphere of research and fresh publications come onto the scene every day. This work is not comprehensive in covering all the new developments. We have attempted to refer to the various and some illustrative instances of CXR classification, but we hasten to refer to [43]_[44] (and similar) works that are more detailed reviews of the field (see Fig.3). These updates review the recent articles and offer several scopes of the latest developments of COVID-19 detection based on CXRs.

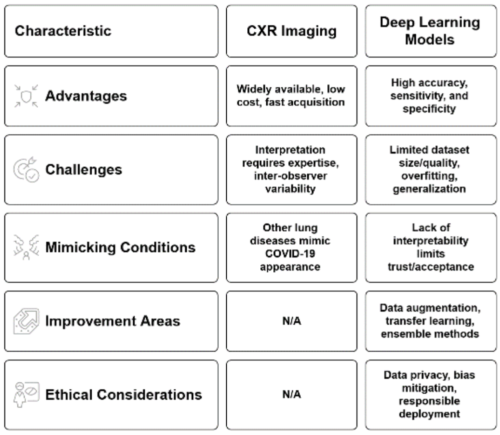


Fig.3: Detection of COVID-19 through CXR images and deep learning models

B. Contrastive Learning of Visual Representations

The self-supervised neural networks are presenting unparalleled performance in computer vision tasks. Generative models primarily trapped in the pixel domain, which is not affordable or sustainable to be used on very large models. Conversely, contrastive discriminative approaches act on the augmented image representations of the identical picture, thereby obviating against a pricey build-up of the pixel fruits space. Moreover, contrastive discriminative techniques are now stateof- the- art on SSL tasks [49], [50]. Self-supervised model training has different methods. The primary paradigm has changed to instance discriminative one with the potential of similar contrastive learning (SimCLR) [51], momentum contrast to unsupervised visual representation learning (MoCo) [52], and bootstrap your own latent architecture (BYOL) [53] showing potential hitherto unrealized (see Fig.4). The representations that are learned by these architectures are Equivalent to those learned by their supervised counterparts [54], [55].In perspective of pretext task choice, contrastive learning can be classified as the context-instance opposite learning and context-context opposite learning [56]. The former attempts to sever the connection between the local descriptors and the global identity of an entity (i.e. wheels and windows to a car)

Characteristic	SimCLR	MoCo	BYOL	Context-instance opposite learning
Objective	Maximize agreement between augmented views of the same image, minimize agreement between augmented views of different images.	Maintain a large and consistent negative sample set.	Learn representations without relying on negative samples.	Sever the connection between local descriptors and the global identity of an entity.
Method	Contrastive loss function.	Momentum encoder to create a dynamic dictionary of negative samples.	Two neural networks (teacher and student).	Contrasting local descriptors with the global representation of the object.
Negative Samples	Relies on negative samples.	Relies on negative samples.	Does not rely on negative samples.	Relies on negative samples.

Fig.4: BYOL, SimCL models and MoCo model architecture and characteristics of detecting pneumonia

In our opinion, the learned local features will ultimately assist in making a difference between the target categories. A jigsaw puzzle [57] is an example of pretext tasks operating on instances-of-context principle angle detection of rotation [58]. Context-context contrast architectures dwell on the interrelationships of the representations of the various samples in a global manner. Contrastive methods CMC [49], MoCo [52], SimCLR [51] as well compare positive and negative pairs, with positive pairs being images of the same instance differently augmented, and negative pairs being all the other images. The size of negative and positive pairs is only determined by the nature of self-supervised architecture. SimCLR and MoCo have a similar idea in terms of the use of positive and negative pairs, but differ in the way the positive and negative pairs are used. In SimCLR, [52], the negative pairs are batched together; therefore, SimCLR needs a bigger batch size. Representations of negative keys in MoCo are stored in another The queue that is encoded with a momentum encoder. BYOL says to have given superior performance to the SimCLR and MoCo without incorporating negative sample in the loss. Unlike SimCLR and MoCo, BYOL introduced a loss function that was a learning to eliminate L2 error rather than contrastive loss, yet still relied on the principle of momentum encoder proposed in MoCo. BYOL exploits two neural networks referred to as online and target networks that learn through the interactions between one another. BYOL sets the stage of optimization and involves a single augmented view of one image. It learns to accurate forecast the encoding of a different view of the same picture augmented differently by the target network.

III. DATASET

Machine learning has demonstrated strong potential in the detection of pneumonia by means of CXRs. Nevertheless, many practitioners are still uncertain about using deep learning as part of medical practices: the main reason is the black-box characteristic [60]. Human lives are involved; hence, there are so many issues that require to be addressed [61]: Can reasons as to why the correct diagnosis was made be explained? What can be done to work on further improvement of the system using these methods? Who do blame in case of a bad event? XAI is a scientific direction which is supposed to cope with these problems according to which the success of various algorithms, which are mentioned and are described in the literature reviewed, is determined. The range of the data in this category is also specifically dedicated to COVID and consists only of CXR images with this virus, whereas other datasets provide a wider variety of data, including not only COVID patients but also healthy subjects and the cases of CXRs that depict manifestations of virus or bacterial pneumonia. Such a diverse set of datasets indicates the overall purpose of the research community developing flexible algorithms that would be able to detect pneumonia out of a diverse group of radiographic images. In our comprehensive study of some of the primary data, we also provide the download links (the quicker ones) of some of the key data in Table 1, which will also facilitate researchers to acquire the data and enhance further research in the significant field. It includes a number of datasets, which are differentiated by numbers of images, the number of classes, and particular classes included in them. These data sets will contribute to the development and verification of deep learning models in the field of chest X-rays improving accuracy and performance of such analysis and help to detect pneumonia early including COVID-19 that is very important in medical practice. Table 1 shows a thorough evaluation of high-quality general CXR data utilized in the detection of pneumonia and COVID-19. The unique nature of each of the datasets renders them a substantial contribution of a deep learning researcher. The study will assist the researchers in the selection of the most suitable dataset according to the research purposes and the computing needs.

IV. KEY STATISTICS

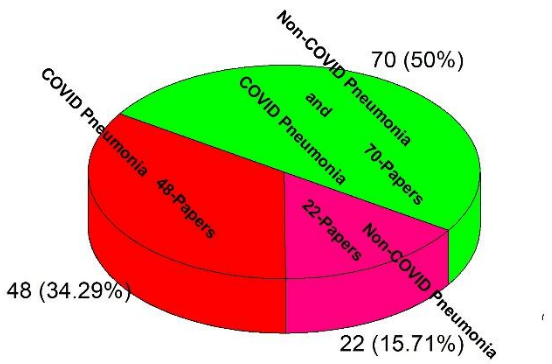
The discussing the review that we have conducted in the current paper, we examined 262 studies, which used deep learning systems to identify pneumonia, or specifically, differentiate between

COVID pneumonia, non-COVID pneumonia, or both. Our research was centred on convolutional neural networks (CNNs) (as well as different forms of CNNs, such as customized CNNs and transfer learning, ensemble models, and hybrid models). We also researched about the use of generative adversarial networks (GANs), explainable AI, and vision transformers, etc. Besides the several models, we evaluated a number of datasets concerning the pneumonia detection through the X-ray imaging and referred to a number of survey-like papers to comprehend the current state of things to the full extent. Particularly, pertaining to non-COVID and COVID pneumonia, 140 articles have been analysed in this research. Of these 140 papers, 70 of them address both COVID and non-COVID pneumonia, and 48 of them address COVID pneumonia only and 22 articles address non-COVID pneumonia only: 70 papers at 50 percent, and 48 papers and 22 papers at 25 and 15 percent, respectively (Table 2). Recently, COVID pneumonia is gaining a lot of attention and this is clearly attributed to the COVID- 19 pandemic. The second thing about the research studies reviewed is that they are founded on binary classification task or on multiclass classification or on both. Binary classification as used in this paper reflects the results of classifying a CXR image into either of the two mutually exclusive classes e.g. pneumonia or normal. Multiclass classification on the contrary describes a CXR image a part of a number of more than two classes. A typical notion of a multiclass classification task is a `` normal " vs. `` viral " vs. `` bacterial " vs. `` COVID " task. Another aspect of interests is a frequency of papers dedicated to each of these classification tasks which is described. It is possible to observe that quite a lot of the studies focus on both classification tasks. Since this essay intends to provide an extensive summary of the numerous methodologies adopted to diagnose the problem of pneumonia in chest X-ray (CXR) images, techniques are methodically categorised into four major tools that exhibits the growing number of diagnostic tools. According to the sources, the most frequently applied method that can be encountered in the given investigations is the employment of specially developed convolutional neural networks (CNNs). Such personalized CNNs are promising to detect some delicate trends in CXR images to detect pneumonia accurately.

Table 1. Previous references of CXR image datasets used for COVID and non-COVID pneumonia detection.

Dataset	Studies using the dataset	Link	Features		
			No. of Images	Classes	No. of Classes
Kermany's Dataset [59]	[62-72]	https://data.mendeley. com/datasets/rscbjbr9sj/3 (accessed on 2 February 2024)	5858	Viral pneumonia, bacterial pneumonia, normal lungs	3
RSNA pneumonia dataset [73]	[74–80]	https://www.kaggle.com/ c/rsna-pneumoniadetection-challenge (accessed on 3 April 2024)	26,684	Pneumonia and non-pneumonia	2
NIH Chest X-ray Dataset [81]	[82,83–91]	https://www.kaggle.com/ datasets/nih-chest-xrays/ data (accessed on 24 March 2024)	112,000	Atelectasis, consolidation, infiltration, pneumothorax, edema, emphysema, fibrosis, effusion, pneumonia, pleural thickening, cardiomegaly, nodule mass, hernia, no findings	15
Cohen et al.'s COVID chest X-ray dataset [92–94]	[95–98]	https: //github.com/ieee8023/ covid-chestxray-dataset (accessed on 22 March 2024)	1314	COVID-19 or other viral and bacterial pneumonias (MERS, SARS, and ARDS)	5

Novel COVID-19 Chestxray Repository [99,100]	[100]	https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/subhankarsen/novel-covid19-chestxrayrepository (accessed on 14 March 2024)	3975	COVID-19, pneumonia and normal	3
COVID-19 chest X-ray [101]	[102]	https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/ahmedtronic/covid-19-chest-x-ray (accessed on 3 April 2024)	930	COVID-19, pneumonia and normal	3
Sait et al.'s curated CXR dataset [103]	[104–106]	https: //data.mendeley.com/datasets/9xkhgts2s6/4 (accessed on 4 April 2024)	9208	COVID-19, normal, viral pneumonia and bacterial pneumonia.	4
Kumar's COVID-19-Pneumonia-Normal CXR Images dataset [107]	[108–111]	https: //data.mendeley.com/datasets/dvntn9yhd2/1 (accessed on 4 April 2024)	5228	COVID-19, pneumonia and normal	3
Asraf and Islam's COVID-19, Pneumonia and Normal Chest X-ray PA Dataset [112]	[113]	https://data.mendeley.com/datasets/jctsfj2sfn/1 (accessed on 3 April 2024)	4575	COVID-19, pneumonia and normal	3
COVID-19 Radiography Database [114]	[115],95] [116],[119]	https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/tawsifurrahman/covid19-radiographydatabase (accessed on 14 March 2024)	21,165	COVID-19, normal, lung opacity (non-COVID lung infection) and viral pneumonia	4



No of frequency of research articles review through COVID pneumonia and Non-pneumonia detections

There is close attention paid to the implementation of transfer learning, which can be confirmed by the use of the following sources: [12]. Using Transfer learning, pre-trained models on large data sets are not utilized to train the model on the actual data of pneumonia detection (see Fig.5). This way plays off the amount of knowledge acquired during other tasks, increasing the efficacy of the model.

Table 2: Comparison between binary and multiclass identified pneumonia causes

Binary Classification	Multiclass Classification
"COVID-19 pneumonia" vs. "noncovid-19 interstitial pneumonia" [8]	"COVID-19 infected pneumonia" vs. "community acquired no COVID-19 infected pneumonia" vs. "normal" [100]
"COVID" vs. "non-COVID" [100]	"COVID" vs. "no findings" vs. "pneumonia" [80]
"COVID" vs. "normal"	"COVID" vs. "normal" vs.

[79]	"bacterial" vs. "viral" [71,81]
"COVID" vs. "no findings" [80]	"COVID-19" vs. "normal" vs. "viral pneumonia" [91]
"pneumonia" vs. "normal" [83]	"COVID" vs. "normal" vs. "pneumonia" [78]
"bacterial" vs. "viral" [184]	"COVID-19" vs. "pneumonia" vs. "pneumothorax" vs. "tuberculosis" vs. "normal"

More than these major methods, other research, including the sources [1], explore the potential hybrid models. Hybrid models are combinations of other different models to generate increased categorization results. It is important to mention that these constituent models work together in decision making by feeding its results in each other, hence a synergistic effect. Moreover, according to the sources, its method [120-124].This combination approach exploits the variation between the various models, making the predictions more solid and reliable. He or she will learn the versatility of pneumonia-detecting strategies that establish the popularity of the individually designed CNNs and the effectiveness of transfer learning, as well as the potential of the hybrid and ensemble settings in enhancing diagnostic precision. The rate of the modes of pneumonia identification in the chest X-ray (CXR) images is also represented in figure 9. Custom designed convolutional neural networks (CNNs) is the most often method with a rate of 52, showing high versatility and effectiveness of the method in its abilities to extract minor details in CXR images. Transfer learning comes right behind with a frequency of 39, and it implies that it would be popular to use it to adapt pre-trained models in pneumonia diagnosis. Results that involved models with multiple synergistic combinations show that hybrid models have been used 25 times, indicating an increased interest in such combinations in literature [128-130]. The ensemble method is applied 12 times and this shows that it contributes towards a good forecast because they make use of individual constituent models with a voting mechanism. Moreover, there exists a variable that is termed as the others consisting of a frequency of five that contains low frequency or other procedures, which means that the field is venturing new methods. This numerical research reveals the present tendencies and research directions in the detection methods of pneumonia.

V. CONCLUSION & CHALLENGES FOR FUTURE STUDY

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) models have proved accurate and efficient in the diagnosis of pneumonia using chest X-ray and CT scans with high accuracy, typically better than human radiologists and can provide quick and automatic information to assist clinical decision-making. Newer developments are an ensemble learning, feature fusing as well as new activation functions, which additional enhance accuracy, resilience and explain ability. Nonetheless, there are still great obstacles that future researches may face. Applicability to different patient groups and hospital organizations is of primary concern since models that have performed well on in-house data are lower accuracy levels when applied to out-of-house data because of differences in disease incidence or imaging protocols. The lack of labelled data, class imbalance, imaging noise, and over-fitting are also responsible in obstructing the reliability of the model in paediatric and low-resource contexts. Transparency and interpretability are a key success factor to combat clinical adoption, which is why explainable AI, like Integrated Gradients, is used. The future lies in the further expansion of the datasets, enhancement of the models generalization, reducing the imbalance problem of provided data, making it sensible to interpret the models and incorporating them into the clinical reality of workflow and continuously validating and improving them. Addressing these obstacles will become critical to uncover the full potential of CNN-based pneumonia detection in the global healthcare sector.

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