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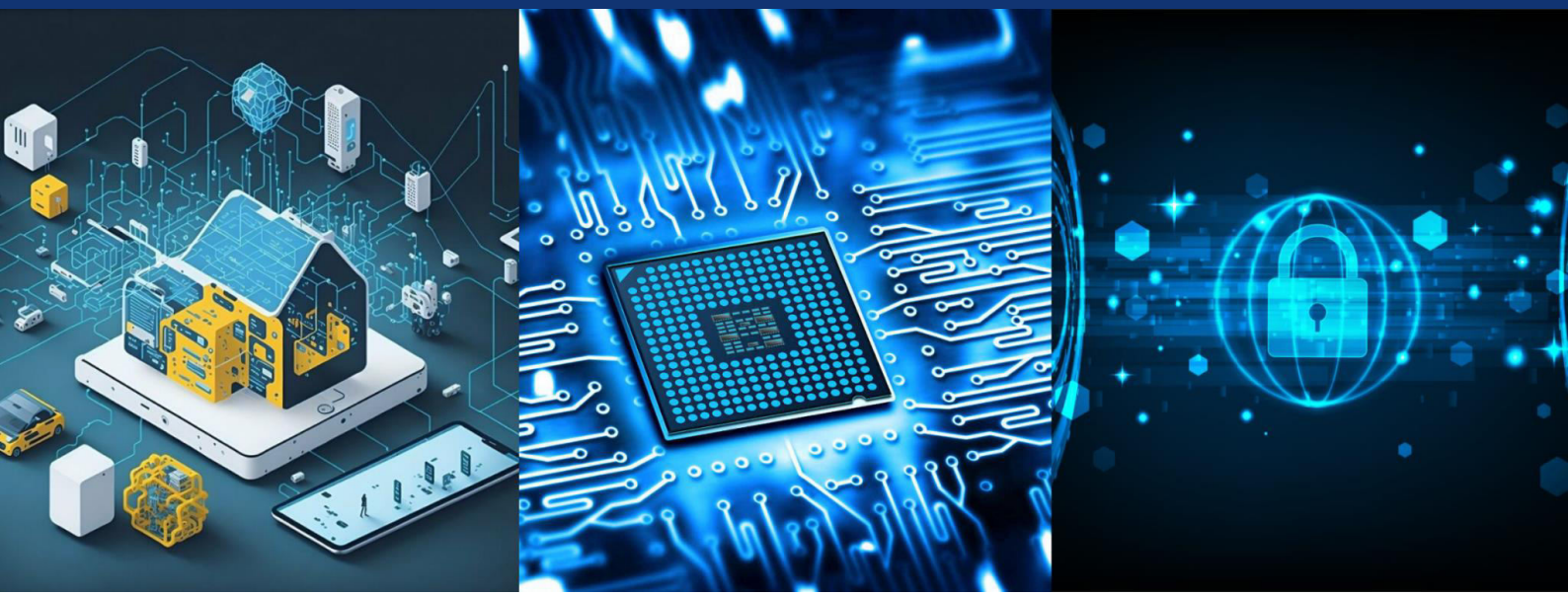

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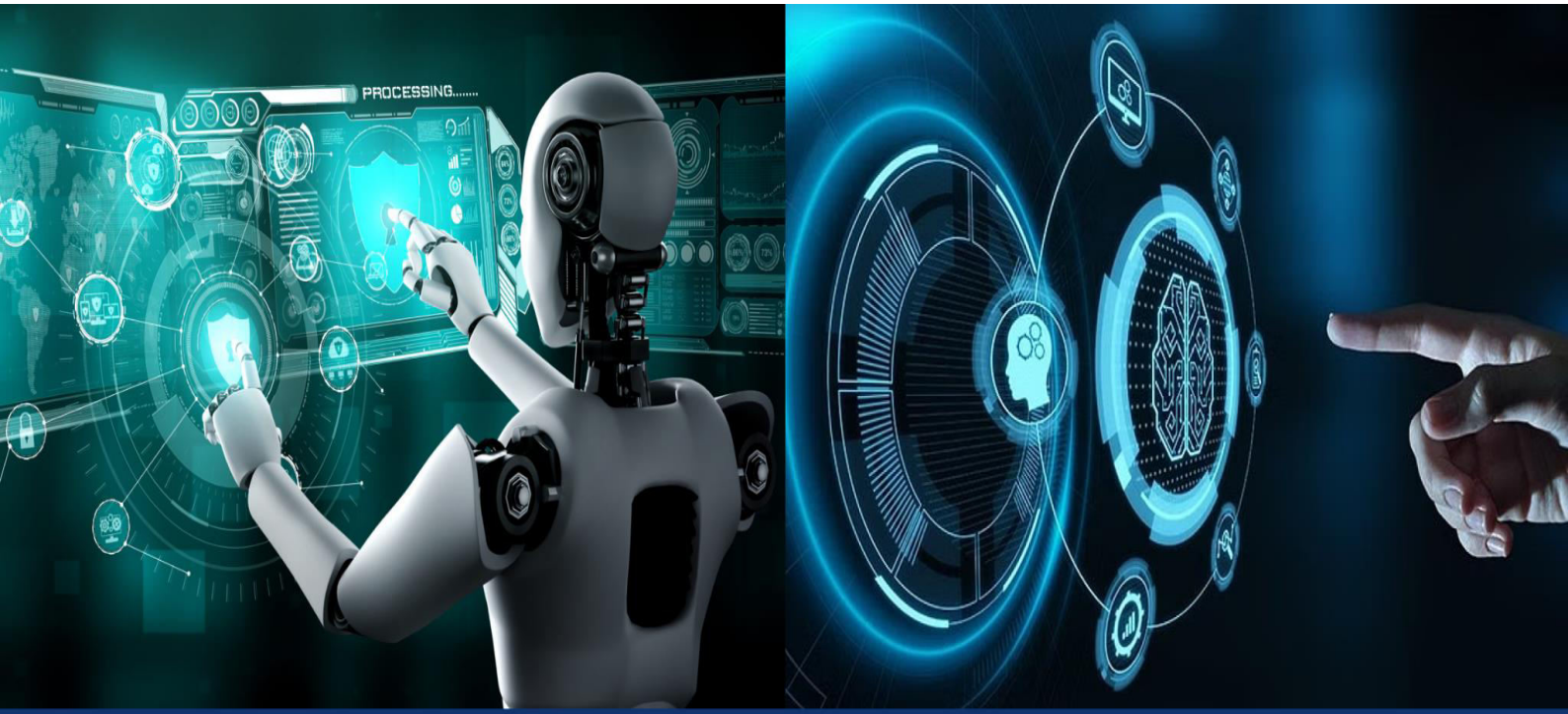

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AI-Driven Multi-Disease Detection and Severity Analysis from Chest X-ray Image

P Shirisha, Ms.Maheshwari M Desai.

PG Student, Dept. of MCA, City Engineering College, Bengaluru, India

Assistant Professor, Dept. of MCA, City Engineering College, Bengaluru, India

ABSTRACT: AI-Driven Multi-Disease Detection and Severity Analysis from Chest X-ray Images is an advanced healthcare an artificial intelligence-based solution to assist in the early diagnosis and evaluation of multiple diseases. In an introductory session to this system, participants will learn how AI models can analyze chest X-ray images to detect conditions such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, and other lung-related diseases with high accuracy. The webinar explains how deep learning methods, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs), can be used to uncover significant patterns from medical images. Through practical demonstrations, attendees will understand how raw X-ray images are pre-processed, analyzed, and classified into different disease categories. The system also focuses on severity analysis, where it evaluates the extent or stage of a detected disease, helping medical professionals make informed treatment decisions. Participants will learn more about how datasets are used to train models and how predictions are generated in real-time scenarios. Students will get fundamental understanding by the end of the program of building AI-based medical imaging systems, including model training, evaluation, and deployment.

This project highlights the potential of AI in improving diagnostic efficiency, reducing human error, and supporting healthcare professionals in delivering faster and more accurate patient care. Regardless of your level of experience or someone interested in healthcare technology, this introduction provides essential understanding and hands-on exposure to AI-driven disease detection systems, opening new possibilities in medical innovation and data-driven healthcare solutions.

I. INTRODUCTION

AI-Driven Multi-Disease Detection and Severity Analysis from Chest X-ray Images is a cutting-edge medical treatment that makes use of artificial intelligence techniques to assist in the diagnosis and evaluation of multiple lung diseases. This system leverages Artificial intelligence's power and Deep Learning to analyze medical images and identify significant trends that might not be easily visible to the human eye. By transforming raw X-ray images into actionable insights, this technology supports healthcare professionals in making faster and more accurate clinical decisions. One of the key strengths of this system is its capacity to

Process and analyze chest X-ray images from various medical datasets. These datasets may include images related to diseases such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, and other respiratory conditions. By using advanced image processing and learning algorithms, the system can detect multiple diseases simultaneously, ensuring comprehensive analysis without the need for multiple diagnostic procedures. Moreover, the system is designed with user accessibility in mind. Even those with little technical expertise can interact with the model through simple interfaces. With automated workflows for feature extraction, image preprocessing, and classification, the platform simplifies complex medical analysis and enables efficient usage by healthcare practitioners and researchers. Another major advantage is its capability for severity analysis. In addition to detecting diseases, the system evaluates the extent or stage of a condition, helping doctors understand how severe the disease is. This is very helpful in critical care scenarios, where timely and accurate assessment can have a major impact treatment planning and patient outcomes.

Convolutional Neural Networks and other AI models are integrated allows the system to achieve high accuracy in image classification tasks. These models are very useful for medical imaging since they continuously improve their performance by learning from vast datasets Applications. The application of such techniques reduces human error and enhances diagnostic reliability. Collaboration and scalability are also important aspects of this system. Medical professionals can share insights, datasets, and results across platforms, promoting research and collective improvement in healthcare

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practices. Additionally, the system can be integrated with hospital management systems and cloud platforms for wider accessibility and real-time analysis. Security and data privacy are critical in healthcare applications. This system incorporates secure data handling practices to ensure patient information is protected. Techniques such as data encryption and controlled access help maintain confidentiality and comply with healthcare regulations. Furthermore, with the advancement of mobile and cloud technologies, AI-based diagnostic tools can be accessed remotely, enabling healthcare services in rural and underserved areas. This improves accessibility to quality healthcare and supports early disease detection on a larger scale.

II. SYSTEM MODEL AND ASSUMPTIONS

The proposed system is an AI-driven framework designed to detect multiple diseases and analyze their severity from chest X-ray images. It takes input images from datasets such as NIH Chest X-ray Dataset, CheXpert Dataset, and MIMIC-CXR Dataset. The images first undergo preprocessing, including resizing, normalization, and noise removal to improve quality. Data augmentation techniques like rotation and flipping are applied to increase dataset diversity. The system uses deep learning models based on Convolutional Neural Networks such as ResNet-50, DenseNet-121, and VGG-16 for feature extraction. These models identify important patterns like lung opacity and abnormalities. After feature extraction, a multi-label classification approach is used to detect multiple diseases such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, and COVID-19 in a single image. The model outputs probability scores for each disease. The system also includes a severity analysis module that evaluates the extent of infection and classifies it into mild, moderate, or severe categories. The final output displays detected diseases, confidence scores, and severity levels, along with visual explanations like heatmaps. The system can be deployed using frameworks such as Flask or Django for user accessibility. The system assumes that input X-ray images are of good quality and properly labeled. It also assumes that the trained model can generalize well to new data with minimal variation. Clinically, it assumes that X-rays provide sufficient information for initial diagnosis, but the system is only a support tool and not a replacement for doctors. It further assumes the availability of sufficient computational resources and that users have basic knowledge to interpret the results correctly.

III. EFFICIENT COMMUNICATION

Efficient communication is essential in the AI-driven multi-disease detection system to ensure smooth and fast data transfer between different modules. The system processes chest X-ray images through connected stages such as preprocessing, feature extraction, classification, and severity analysis without unnecessary delays. This helps achieve real-time or near real-time predictions. Frameworks such as Flask and Django are used to enable quick communication between the user interface and the backend model. The system also uses secure data transfer methods to protect patient information and ensure privacy. Additionally, image compression and efficient storage techniques reduce file size and improve transmission speed. The results, including detected diseases and severity levels, are displayed clearly for doctors and technicians, enabling faster clinical decision-making. Efficient communication improves the overall speed, reliability, and usability of the system.

IV. SECURITY

Security is a critical aspect of the AI-driven multi-disease detection system, as it deals with sensitive medical data such as chest X-ray images and patient information. The system ensures that all data is protected from unauthorized access through secure authentication and access control mechanisms. Only authorized users, such as doctors and technicians, are allowed to access the system and its results. To maintain data privacy, secure communication protocols and encryption techniques are used while transmitting and storing data. Frameworks like Flask and Django support secure API development and help implement authentication features. This ensures that patient data remains confidential and protected throughout the system. Additionally, the system includes data backup and recovery mechanisms to prevent data loss. Proper validation and error handling techniques are applied to avoid security vulnerabilities such as data leakage or unauthorized modifications. Overall, the system maintains high security standards to ensure reliability, confidentiality, and trust in healthcare applications.

V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The proposed AI-driven multi-disease detection system was evaluated using standard chest X-ray datasets such as NIH Chest X-ray Dataset and CheXpert Dataset. The model demonstrated strong performance in identifying multiple diseases

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simultaneously, achieving high accuracy, precision, and recall values. The use of deep learning architectures like ResNet-50 and DenseNet-121 contributed to effective feature extraction and improved classification results. The system was able to detect conditions such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, and lung opacity with reliable confidence scores. In addition, the severity analysis module successfully categorized disease levels into mild, moderate, and severe based on the extent of infection in the lungs. Visualization techniques such as heatmaps helped in highlighting the affected regions, making the predictions more interpretable for medical professionals. However, the results also indicate certain limitations. The model performance may vary depending on image quality and dataset imbalance. In some cases, overlapping symptoms between diseases can lead to misclassification. Despite these challenges, the system proves to be a useful decision-support tool that can assist doctors in early diagnosis and treatment planning, improving overall healthcare efficiency.

VI. CONCLUSION

The AI-driven multi-disease detection and severity analysis system for chest X-ray images provides an effective and intelligent solution for early diagnosis of lung diseases. By utilizing advanced deep learning models such as ResNet-50 and DenseNet-121, the system is capable of accurately identifying multiple diseases from a single X-ray image. It also enhances clinical decision-making by providing severity analysis, which helps in understanding the extent of the disease. The system improves efficiency by reducing manual effort and delivering faster results, making it useful in real-world healthcare scenarios. Visualization techniques further help in interpreting the model's predictions, increasing trust and usability among medical professionals. Although the system has certain limitations, such as dependency on image quality and dataset variations, it serves as a reliable decision-support tool. In conclusion, this system demonstrates the potential of artificial intelligence in medical imaging and contributes to improved diagnosis, timely treatment, and better patient outcomes.

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