International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management (IJSREM)
Volume: 10 Issue: 03 | March - 2026 SJIF Rating: 8.659 ISSN: 2582-3930

# Advanced Feature Extraction and Transformation Method for Pneumonia Detection in X-Ray Images

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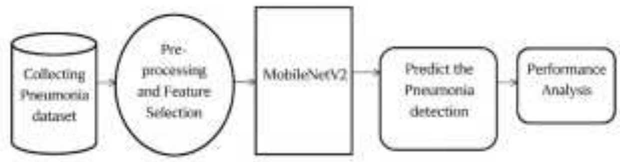
**Abstract**
Pneumonia is a serious lung inflammation caused by pathogens or autoimmune conditions, affecting about 450 million people worldwide each year. Chest X-rays are the primary diagnostic tool, but manual analysis can be time-consuming and prone to errors. With advances in deep learning, automated systems are increasingly used to support medical image analysis. This study explores the use of MobileNetV2, a lightweight convolutional neural network, for detecting and classifying pneumonia from chest X-ray images. MobileNetV2 uses depth wise separable convolutions and an inverted residual structure to achieve efficient computation with low memory usage while maintaining high accuracy. The proposed framework distinguishes between pneumonia and normal cases, making it suitable for real-time and resource-limited healthcare environments, providing faster, reliable, and cost-effective diagnostic assistance to medical professionals.

## 1.INTRODUCTION
Pneumonia is a serious respiratory illness caused by bacterial, viral, fungal infections, or autoimmune conditions, and it remains a major global health concern. According to the World Health Organization, millions of people are affected each year, particularly children, the elderly, and individuals with weak immune systems. Chest X-ray imaging is the most commonly used diagnostic method because it is affordable, accessible, and non-invasive. However, interpreting X-rays requires expert knowledge and manual diagnosis can lead to errors, especially in busy clinical environments. To overcome these challenges, artificial intelligence and deep learning techniques are increasingly used for automated medical image analysis. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have shown strong performance in image classification tasks. In this study, MobileNetV2, a lightweight deep learning model using depthwise separable convolutions and inverted residual structures, is applied for pneumonia detection from chest X-ray images. The model provides efficient computation, high accuracy, and reliable performance, making it suitable for real-time and resource-limited healthcare environments.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW
Recent studies highlight the growing role of deep learning in detecting lung diseases from chest X-ray images. In 2024, **Richa Sharma et al.** proposed a framework combining Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) with Explainable AI to improve early detection of lung diseases such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, and COPD. **Shekofeh Yaraghi and Farhad Khosravi (2024)** used GAN-based data augmentation with transfer learning models like DenseNet121 and MobileNet, achieving up to **99% accuracy** in pneumonia detection. **Emrah Aslan (2024)** applied the Vision Transformer (ViT) model for pneumonia classification, reaching **95.67% accuracy** and demonstrating the effectiveness of attention-based architectures. Another study by **P. Annan Naidu et al. (2024)** introduced a semi-supervised GAN-CNN approach for anomaly detection in chest X-rays. Earlier, **Wardah Ali et al. (2023)** addressed class imbalance by combining DCGAN, WGAN-GP, and transfer learning models such as ResNet50, Xception, and VGG16, improving pneumonia detection performance.

## 3. System Architecture

The **Advanced Feature Extraction and Transformation Method for Pneumonia Detection in Chest X-Ray Images** focuses on improving the accuracy of automated diagnosis through an efficient system architecture. The process begins with **data acquisition**, where chest X-ray images are collected from medical datasets. Next, **preprocessing** techniques such as image resizing, normalization, and noise removal are applied to enhance image quality. After preprocessing, **advanced feature extraction** methods using deep learning models (such as CNN-based architectures) identify important patterns in lung regions, including textures and abnormalities. These extracted features are then passed through a **feature transformation layer**, which refines and reduces redundant information to improve classification performance. Finally, a **classification module** analyzes the transformed features to determine whether the X-ray indicates normal lungs or pneumonia. This architecture enables accurate, fast, and reliable pneumonia detection in clinical environments.



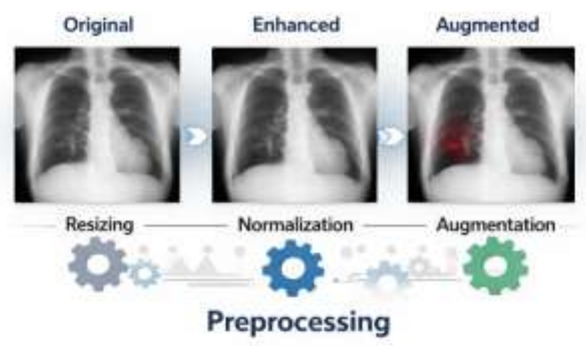

## 4. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The system begins with collecting a comprehensive dataset of chest X-ray images that include both normal and pneumonia-affected cases. These images are gathered from reliable medical datasets, hospitals, and publicly available research repositories to ensure diversity and quality. Proper labeling and annotation of the images are performed so that the deep learning model can accurately distinguish between different classes. After collecting the data, the information is carefully analyzed to understand patterns, correlations, and the distribution of images within the dataset. Statistical methods and visualization tools help identify imbalances or biases that may affect the training process. The next step involves preprocessing the data to prepare it for model training. Techniques such as image resizing, normalization, noise reduction, and data augmentation are applied to improve image clarity and maintain consistency across the dataset. Once preprocessing is completed, the deep learning model based on the MobileNetV2 architecture is executed using the prepared data. The model learns to extract meaningful features from chest X-rays and identify patterns associated with pneumonia. After training, the model undergoes fine-tuning where parameters like learning rate, batch size, and epochs are adjusted to improve accuracy and stability. The efficiency of the trained model is then evaluated using performance metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. Finally, the system uses the trained model to forecast and detect pneumonia cases from new chest X-ray images, assisting healthcare professionals in faster diagnosis and treatment planning.

## 5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The proposed pneumonia detection system using the MobileNetV2 architecture was evaluated using chest X-ray images containing both normal and pneumonia cases. After training and testing the model on the prepared dataset, the system demonstrated strong performance in identifying pneumonia from chest radiographs. The experimental results showed high values for evaluation metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, indicating that the model is capable of effectively distinguishing between normal and infected lung images. The use of preprocessing techniques such as image normalization, resizing, and augmentation improved the quality of the dataset and helped the model learn more robust features.

The lightweight structure of MobileNetV2 significantly reduced computational complexity while maintaining high classification performance. Compared to heavier deep learning architectures, MobileNetV2 required less memory and processing time, making it suitable for real-time clinical applications and deployment in resource-constrained environments. The confusion matrix and performance metrics confirmed that the model achieved reliable predictions with fewer false positives and false negatives.

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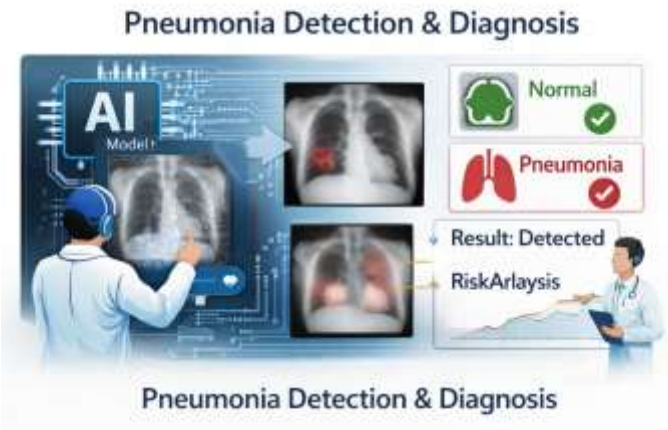


## 6. Quantitative Security Analysis

It is a method used to measure and evaluate the security level of a system using numerical data and statistical techniques. It involves assessing risks, vulnerabilities, and potential threats by calculating probabilities and impact values. This approach helps organizations identify security weaknesses, prioritize protection strategies, and make informed decisions to improve system reliability and overall security performance.

## 7.CONCLUSION

This project demonstrates the effective use of **MobileNetV2**, a lightweight convolutional neural network, for automated pneumonia detection from chest X-ray images. The model utilizes depthwise separable convolutions and inverted residual structures to achieve high accuracy with low computational cost. It addresses challenges in manual diagnosis such as time consumption, human errors, and variability among radiologists. Experimental results show strong performance in terms of accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. Due to its efficiency, the model is suitable for real-time use in resource-limited environments like rural healthcare centers. The system supports faster diagnosis, reduces workload for medical professionals, and improves patient care through early detection and timely treatment.

## 8. FUTURE SCOPE

The scope of this project is to develop an efficient and lightweight pneumonia detection system using MobileNetV2 on chest X-ray images. It provides rapid and accurate diagnostic support for healthcare professionals. Due to low computational requirements, it can be used in hospitals and rural healthcare centers. The system enables real-time detection and can be extended to other medical imaging applications.

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