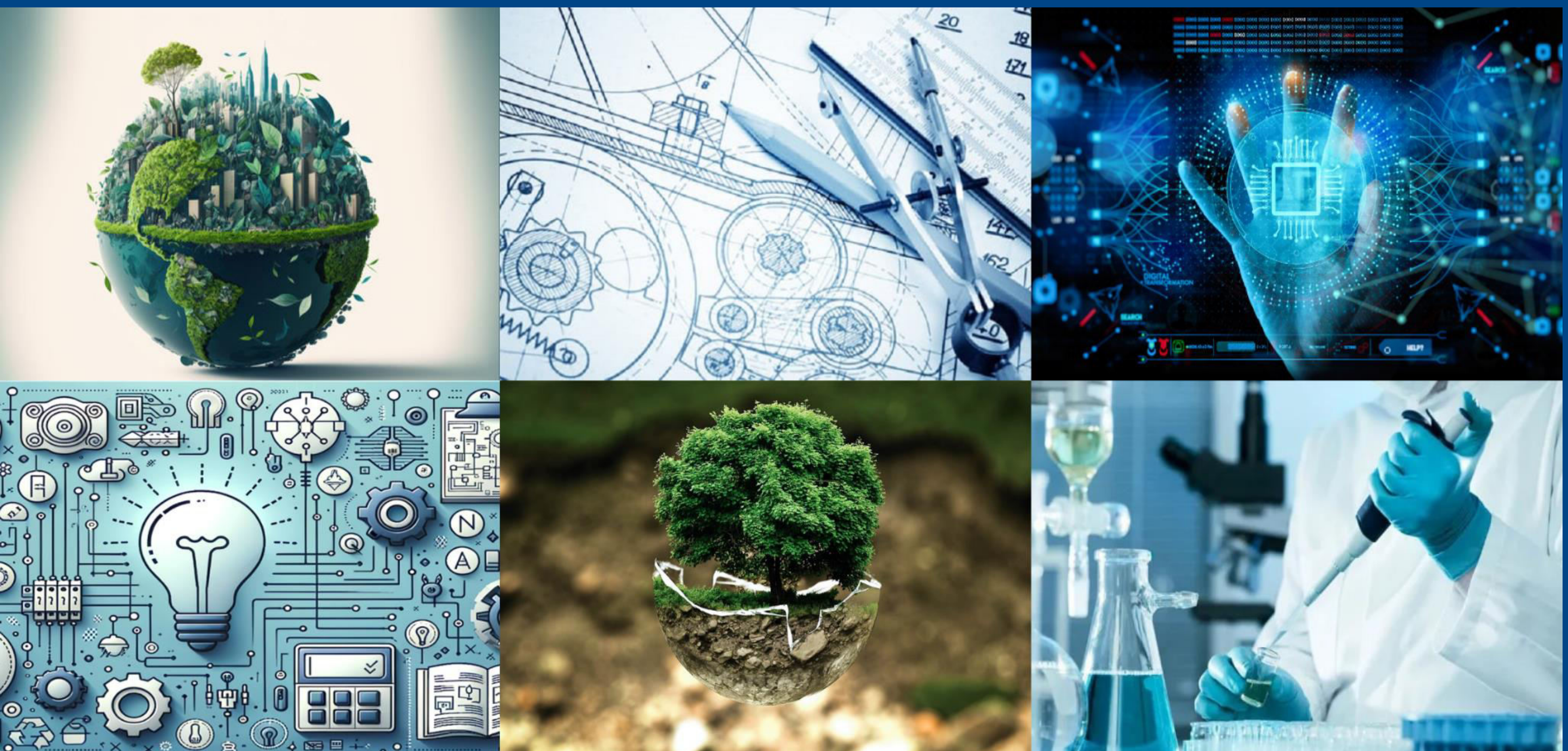
ISSN: 2582-7219

International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)



Impact Factor: 9.864

Volume 9, Issue 5, May 2026

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ISSN: 2582-7219 | www.ijmrset.com | Impact Factor: 9.864| ESTD Year: 2018|

International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJMRSET)

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Medical Imaging Analysis using Artificial Intelligence

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ABSTRACT: Medical imaging plays a crucial part in identifying and diagnosing diseases, yet accurate analysis of X-ray pictures are often difficult because experienced radiologists are not always accessible, particularly in underserved areas. This study introduces an artificial intelligence–based system for imaging in medicine that can automatically recognize multiple health conditions, such as cardiomegaly (CMVD), heart-related abnormalities, and rickets, from an X-ray of the chest scans. The suggested model is developed using DenseNet121 using strategies for transfer learning to improve image feature extraction as well as classification accuracy.

In order to create the prediction process more understandable and reliable, the system incorporates Grad-CAM visualization, which identifies the specific regions of the X-ray influencing the model's decision. A user-friendly A Flask-built web application allows users to upload X-ray pictures and obtain instant diagnostic results. Results from experiments indicate that the model successfully detects disease-related patterns with good accuracy and efficient performance. The developed system is intended to assist healthcare practitioners by supporting rapid screening, improving access to diagnostic services, and lowering reliance on expensive medical testing, particularly in areas with limited healthcare resources.

KEYWORDS: Artificial Intelligence Medical Imaging and Deep Learning, DenseNet121, Grad-CAM.

I. INTRODUCTION

Medical imaging, especially X-rays of the torso examination, plays an important part in the early Recognition and assessment of many diseases. However, interpreting X-ray images accurately requires specialized expertise, which is often unavailable in rural hospitals and healthcare centres with limited resources. As a result, delayed diagnosis may increase health risks and treatment expenses. Recent developments Artificial intelligence (AI) and deep learning have created new opportunities for automating analysis of medical images. CNNs, or convolutional neural networks, in particular, are deep learning models. are highly effective in extracting complex image features and have produced encouraging outcomes in disease classification tasks.

In this investigation, DenseNet121 is adopted as the core architecture for deep learning because of its efficient feature reuse capability and strong classification performance. The suggested system is intended to identify multiple diseases, including cardiomegaly (CMVD), cardiac-related disorders, and rickets, utilizing X-ray pictures of the chest. In contrast to conventional approaches that concentrate on a single disease, this model provides a combined multi-disease detection framework. To improve the transparency and reliability of predictions, Grad-CAM visualization is integrated to indicate the areas of the image that have the biggest impact the model's output. Additionally, the solution is implemented as a Flask-based web application, enabling users to upload X-ray images and obtain instant diagnostic predictions. This deployment increases the practicality and accessibility of the setup for real-time healthcare applications. The main purpose of this research is to produce an accurate, efficient, and interpretable AI-powered diagnostic instrument that helps medical practitioners in early disease screening and clinical decision-making.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. **Title:** Generalizable Disease Detection Using Model Ensemble on Chest X-ray Images (2024)
Authors: Maider Abad, Jordi Casas-Roma, Ferran Prados
Summary: This study evaluates multiple pre-trained CNN architectures, including ResNet50, DenseNet121, and

Inception-ResNet-v2, for X-ray of the chest disease detection. The research focuses on improving generalization and classification performance using ensemble learning methods. Although the system achieved strong diagnostic accuracy, the work mainly concentrated on model performance and did not provide an integrated real-time deployment framework.

2. **Title:** AI-Driven Thoracic X-ray Diagnostics: Transformative Transfer Learning for Clinical Validation in Pulmonary Radiography (2024)
Authors: Md Abu Sufian et al.
Summary: This research applied transfer learning with ResNet50 and DenseNet121 for thoracic disease diagnosis using large-scale chest X-ray datasets. The model DenseNet121 achieved high AUC scores in detecting diseases such oedema and pneumothorax. The study highlighted the effectiveness of AI in supporting radiologists, However, more advancements were needed for handling complex multi-disease diagnosis and interpretability.

3. **Title:** Enhancing Tuberculosis Diagnosis with DenseNet121 and Grad-CAM: A A Deep Learning Method for Precise and Interpretable Analysis of Chest X-rays (2024)
Authors: Eshika Jain, Sunila Choudhary
Summary: This paper proposed a DenseNet121-based framework for Identification of tuberculosis using chest X-ray pictures. Grad-CAM was integrated to improve explain ability by highlighting important image regions influencing predictions. The model demonstrated reliable classification accuracy and improved interpretability, though the system was limited to diagnosing tuberculosis only.

4. **Title:** Toward Explainable AI in Radiology: Ensemble-CAM for Effective Thoracic Disease Localization in Chest X-ray Images Using Weak Supervised Learning (2024)
Authors: Muhammad Aasem, Muhammad Javed Iqbal
Summary: This study explored explainable AI techniques for localization of thoracic diseases in chest X-ray pictures utilizing Ensemble-CAM and weakly supervised learning. The approach improved visualization of disease regions and enhanced transparency in predictions. However, the research focused mainly on explainability and localization rather than complete real-time diagnostic deployment.

5. **Title:** A Deep Learning Approach for Multi-Label Chest X-ray Diagnosis Using DenseNet-121 (2024)
Authors: Usman M., Nasir I., Saeed R., et al.
Summary: This research introduced a DenseNet121-based model for multi-label classification of chest X-ray images across 14 thoracic diseases. The model achieved strong AUC scores for illnesses like cardiomegaly and pneumothorax, demonstrating The efficiency of deep learning for multi-disease diagnosis. Despite its high performance, the study did not focus on web-based deployment or practical accessibility in low-resource healthcare environments.

III. METHODOLOGY

Existing Problem

The existing method of identifying illnesses using medical imaging, especially chest X-rays, mainly depends on the manual evaluation performed by radiologists. This procedure demands considerable experience and time, which creates challenges in managing the rapidly growing amount of medical imaging data in healthcare facilities. In remote and resource-constrained regions, the limited availability of skilled radiologists often causes delays in diagnosis and patient care. Most traditional diagnostic approaches are designed to detect only one disease at a time, resulting in The necessity of additional tests and repeated consultations to accomplish a complete assessment. Moreover, conventional techniques lack intelligent automated support for identifying minor or hidden abnormalities in X-ray images, increasing the possibility of missed findings or inaccurate diagnosis. The lack of advanced integrated systems also lessens the efficacy of early disease detection and slows down clinical decision-making processes.

Disadvantage

- Disease detection is dependent on manual interpretation, leading to delays and possible human error.
- Existing systems are mostly limited to single-disease detection, requiring multiple tests for diagnosis.
- Lack of automated tools reduces efficiency in analysing large volumes of medical images.
- Limited availability of expert radiologists in rural areas affects timely diagnosis.

© 2026 IJMRSET | Volume 9, Issue 5, May 2026| DOI:10.15680/IJMRSET.2026.0905045

ISSN: 2582-7219 | www.ijmrset.com | Impact Factor: 9.864| ESTD Year: 2018|

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Proposed Solution

The proposed work presents an AI-based medical imaging system that uses deep learning techniques to automatically identification of multiple Diseases from X-rays of the chest. The framework is developed using the DenseNet121 convolutional neural network, which supports effective feature learning and precise image classification. The The trained model is capable of identifying illnesses like cardiomegaly (CMVD), heart-related abnormalities, and rickets through the analysis of X-ray image patterns. In order to raise the interpretability and dependability of the forecasts, Grad-CAM is incorporated to draw attention to the specific areas of the most crucial image for the model's decision. Furthermore, the system is utilized as a flask-based internet program that enables users to upload X-ray pictures of the chest and obtain instant diagnostic outputs. This solution helps improve early disease screening, minimizes reliance on manual interpretation, and assists healthcare professionals in making faster and more informed clinical decisions.

Proposed Methodology

The proposed system adopts a systematic deep learning pipeline to achieve accurate disease classification from X-ray pictures of the chest. The process starts with the collection of X-ray datasets, followed by preprocessing steps including image normalizing, resizing, and data augmentation to improve the calibre of the photograph and model performance. The prepared dataset is subsequently employed to train a DenseNet121-based model, which extracts meaningful features and learns disease-related patterns for classification. The efficiency of the model is verified using common assessment measures to ensure dependable performance. To improve explainability, Grad-CAM is incorporated to visualize the regions of the X-ray that influence the model's predictions. Finally, the trained model is integrated into a Flask-based online application, enabling users to obtain real-time diagnostic predictions with flexibility and scalability for practical deployment.

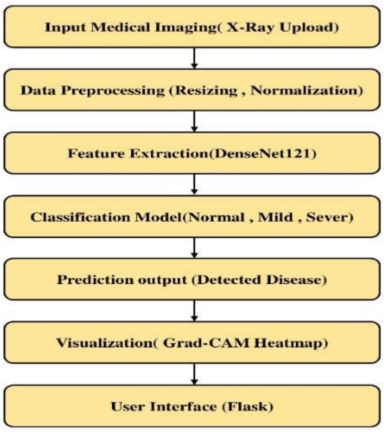

Fig 1: Proposed Methodology

IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN

To achieve accurate and efficient disease identification from chest X-ray images, the proposed framework employs a layered architecture it blends the user interface, backend operations, in addition to deep learning modules. A Flask-based web interface is designed to offer users with an easy method for uploading X-ray pictures of the chest for examination. Once an image is uploaded, the backend module performs pre-processing operations like normalization, scaling, and image formatting to prepare the data for model input.

The pre-processed image is then forwarded to the deep learning component, where a trained DenseNet121 model extracts significant features and performs disease classification. The model is capable of detecting conditions including cardiomegaly, cardiac-related disorders, and rickets by analysing patterns existing in the X-ray image. To improve the interpretability of the predictions, Grad-CAM is integrated into the system to draw attention to the areas that make the biggest contributions to the model's decision-making process.

After analysis, the predicted results in addition to the generated visual explanation are returned to the frontend interface and displayed to the user instantly. The system can also maintain prediction records for future evaluation and analysis. This multi-layered architecture supports smooth data processing, dependable prediction accuracy, scalability, and easy integration of future improvements, making the solution practical for real-world medical applications.

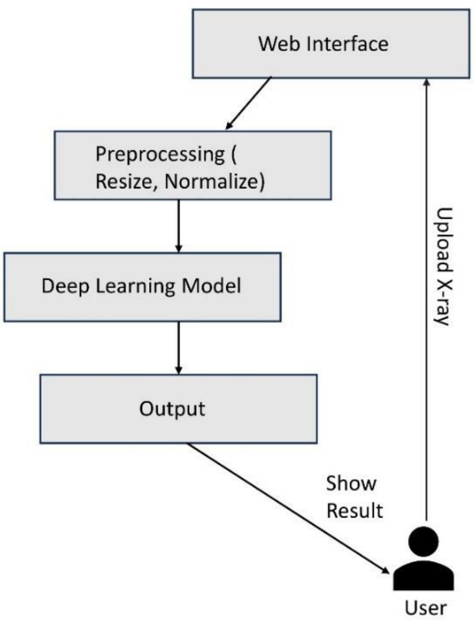

Fig 2: System Architecture and Design of Diabetes Diagnosis

V. IMPLEMENTATION

To offer precise and efficient disease detection from chest X-ray images, the suggested system utilizes an integrated architecture that links the frontend interface, backend services, and deep learning modules. The backend is implemented using Python and Flask, which manages user requests, performs image processing, and runs the trained model to produce prediction results. The frontend is developed with HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to create an interactive and user-friendly environment that enables users and healthcare professionals to upload chest X-ray images conveniently.

After an image is uploaded, it is transferred to the Flask backend, where pre-processing operations like normalization, scaling, and formatting are applied to make the image suitable for model analysis. The processed image is then analysed by the DenseNet121-based deep learning model integrated within the backend, which classifies the image into disease categories including cardiomegaly, cardiac abnormalities, and rickets. To enhance the explain capacity of the system, Grad-CAM is incorporated to visually show the areas of the X-ray that most strongly affect the forecast of the model.

The generated prediction and corresponding visual explanation are returned to the frontend and displayed immediately to the user. This integrated framework ensures efficient processing, dependable prediction accuracy, and seamless interaction among system components, making it ideal for real-time clinical decision support and medical diagnosis.

VI. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The proposed system, titled “Medical Imaging Analysis using Artificial Intelligence,” applies deep learning methods to accurately identify multiple diseases from X-rays of the chest. Using a DenseNet121-based architecture, the system effectively detects ailments like cardiomegaly, cardiac abnormalities, and rickets. Experimental findings demonstrate that The model has the ability to learning significant features from medical images and delivering dependable classification results.

During the testing phase, the framework efficiently analysed different X-ray images and produced real-time predictions with very low response time. The pre-processing component standardized the input images before analysis, while the Flask-based backend ensured smooth model execution and request handling. The frontend interface provided a simple and platform that is interactive and enables users to upload images and view prediction outputs together with visual explanations.

The Evaluation criteria such as accuracy and precision were employed to assess the model's performance., and recall. The results that were achieved indicate stable and consistent performance across multiple disease categories. Furthermore, The integration of Grad-CAM improved the interpretability of the setup by highlighting the important image regions that influenced the model's decisions, thereby increasing transparency and user confidence.

The study shows that combining deep learning techniques with a web-based application can greatly improve analysis of medical images. The developed system supports faster disease screening, minimizes reliance on manual interpretation, and assists healthcare practitioners in making knowledgeable clinical decisions. In general, the research confirms that the mixture of advanced AI models, efficient backend integration, and user-friendly interfaces can enhance diagnostic reliability and contribute to improved healthcare services.

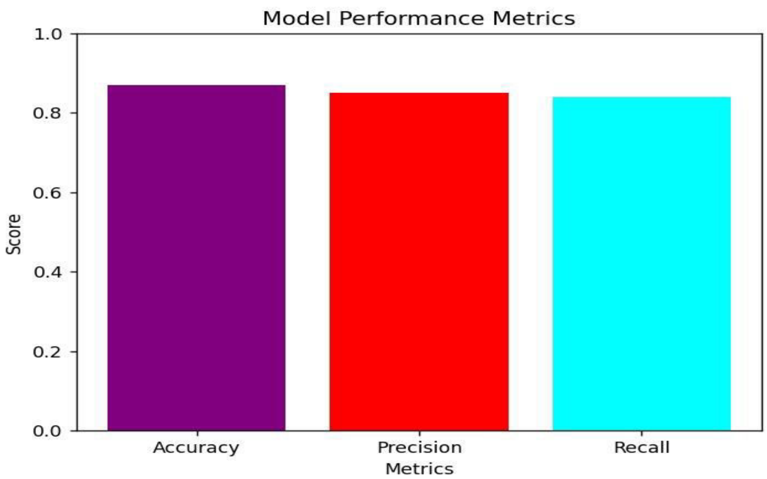

Fig 3: Model Performance Metrics

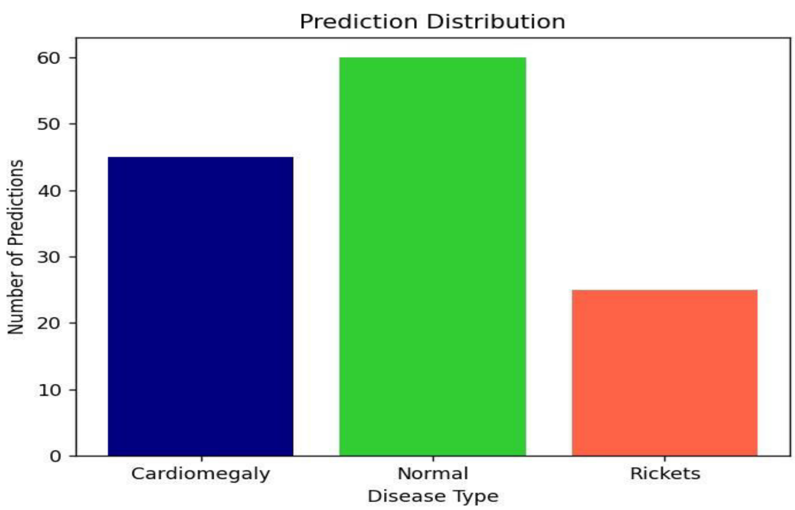

Fig 4: Prediction Distribution

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VII. CONCLUSION

The project titled "Medical Imaging Analysis using Artificial Intelligence" effectively combines deep learning technology with a web-based application to deliver dependable disease identification from X-ray pictures of the chest. Using a DenseNet121-based model, the system achieves accurate identification of diseases including cardiomegaly, cardiac abnormalities, and rickets. The frontend interface is designed to be simple and user-friendly, allowing users to upload X-ray images easily and view prediction results clearly. Simultaneously, the Flask-powered backend efficiently manages the model and image pre-processing execution.

The incorporation of Grad-CAM enhances the interpretability of the setup by providing visual explanations that indicate the regions influencing the model's predictions, thereby increasing transparency and user confidence. Through real-time image processing and analysis, the system assists medical specialists in early disease screening and informed clinical decision-making. This research demonstrates the potential of AI-based systems for medical imaging to enhance diagnostic performance, minimize dependence on manual image interpretation, and support more accessible and technology-driven healthcare solutions.

VIII. FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

The "Medical Imaging Analysis using Artificial Intelligence" system provides significant scope for future advancements aimed at improving performance, scalability, and user accessibility. One possible enhancement is The incorporation of hospital management technologies such as Communication and Picture Archiving Systems (PACS), which would allow automatic retrieval and examination of medical images. This integration could streamline clinical workflows and support faster diagnostic processes within healthcare environments. The framework may also be strengthened By employing more sophisticated deep learning methods, including hybrid architectures and group education approaches, to improve precision of classification and enhance model generalization on diverse datasets. Training the system using large-scale and region-specific medical datasets, particularly Indian healthcare data, may further increase he dependability and applicability of predictions in local clinical settings. Another future improvement involves extending the model to determine a wider range of diseases beyond cardiomegaly, cardiac abnormalities, and rickets, thereby transforming it into a more comprehensive diagnostic platform. Additional explainable AI techniques can be integrated alongside Grad-CAM to provide deeper interpretability and strengthen the confidence of healthcare professionals within the system's predictions. The application of real-time alert systems could help notify doctors or users immediately when critical conditions are detected. Developing a mobile application version of the system would also improve accessibility and convenience for users. Moreover, the use of cloud-based storage and computing technologies can support efficient large-scale data management, improve processing speed, and enable continuous updates to the trained models. These future developments can make the system more intelligent, reliable, and scalable, ultimately contributing to enhanced diagnostic accuracy and broader access to advanced healthcare solutions.

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