



International Journal of Innovative Research in Science Engineering and Technology (IJIRSET)

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



Impact Factor: 9.935

Volume 15, Issue 5, May 2026

AI-Driven Medical Imaging Analysis

Yashaswini VS¹, Supritha M², Dr. Puja Shashi³

PG Student, Dept. of MCA, City Engineering College, Bengaluru, India¹

PG Student, Dept. of MCA, City Engineering College, Bengaluru, India²

Professor & HOD, Dept. of MCA, City Engineering College, Bengaluru, India³

ABSTRACT: Medical imaging is a fundamental component of disease diagnosis; however, timely and accurate interpretation of X-ray images remains a challenge because to the restricted availability of expert radiologists in many regions. This research presents an AI-driven medical imaging system designed to automatically detect multiple diseases, including cardiomegaly (CMVD), cardiac abnormalities, and rickets, from X-ray pictures of the chest. The proposed approach utilizes a deep learning model built on DenseNet121, leveraging transfer learning to enhance the extraction and classification of features performance. To enhance transparency and trust in predictions, The system incorporates Grad-CAM, which highlights the regions of the X-ray image that contribute most to the model's decision. The program has been deployed using a web-based interface made with Flask that lets users submit pictures and get real-time diagnostic insights. Experimental analysis shows that the model is capable of effectively identifying disease patterns while maintaining computational efficiency. The suggested system seeks to serve as a supportive tool for healthcare professionals by enabling faster screening, improving diagnostic accessibility, and reducing dependence on costly diagnostic procedures, particularly in resource-constrained environments.

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

I. INTRODUCTION

Medical imaging, especially chest X-ray analysis, is widely used for the early detection and diagnosis of various diseases. However, accurate interpretation of X-ray images requires expert knowledge and expertise, which might not always be available in many healthcare settings, particularly in rural and resource-limited areas. Delays in diagnosis can lead to serious health complications and increased treatment costs. With the advancement Deep learning methods in artificial intelligence (AI) have demonstrated significant potential in automating medical image analysis. CNNs, or convolutional neural networks are capable of learning complex patterns from images and have been successfully applied in disease detection tasks. In this research, A paradigm of deep learning based on DenseNet121 is used because of its capacity to efficiently reuse features and improve classification performance. The proposed system focuses on detecting multiple conditions, including cardiomegaly (CMVD), cardiac diseases, and rickets, from chest X-ray images. Unlike traditional systems that target a single disease, this approach seeks to offer a unified multi-disease detection solution. To improve the model interpretability, Grad-CAM is incorporated, which highlights important regions in the picture that influence the model's predictions. Furthermore, The system is deployed as a web-based application using Flask, enabling users to upload X-ray pictures and obtain real-time predictions. This makes the solution practical and accessible for real-world use. The overall objective of this research is to develop an accurate, efficient, and interpretable AI-based system that helps medical practitioners identify illnesses early and decision-making.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

- Title:** CheXNet: Pneumonia Detection on Chest X-Rays at the Radiologist Level (2017)
Authors: Rajpurkar Pranav et al.
Summary: This landmark study introduced A paradigm of deep learning based on DenseNet121 for using chest X-ray pictures to identify pneumonia. The model achieved performance comparable to radiologists and demonstrated the transfer learning's efficacy in medical imaging. However, the study primarily focused on a single disease and did not address multi-disease detection.
- Title:** Deep Learning for Diagnosing Chest Radiographs: A Review (2022)
Authors: Various Researchers
Summary: This review highlights the application of deep learning models, including CNNs for detecting abnormalities in chest X-rays. It emphasizes the importance of large datasets like NIH ChestX-ray14 for training

robust models. While these approaches improve diagnostic accuracy, they often lack interpretability and real-time deployment capabilities.

3. **Title:** Automated Detection of Cardiomegaly Using Deep Learning (2023)

Authors: Multiple Authors

Summary: This study focuses on detecting cardiomegaly (enlarged heart) using convolutional neural networks. The model demonstrates high accuracy in identifying heart enlargement from chest X-rays. However, the approach is restricted to just one condition and does not provide a single framework for identifying several diseases simultaneously.

4. **Title:** Medical Imaging using Explainable AI Using Grad-CAM (2024)

Authors: Various Researchers

Summary: This research explores usage of Grad-CAM to improve the Deep learning's interpretability models in medical imaging. Grad-CAM helps visualize important regions in images that influence predictions, increasing trust among healthcare professionals. However, it is often utilised as an addition as opposed to being included within complete diagnostic systems.

5. **Title:** Deep Learning for Multi-Disease Identification in Medical Images (2025)

Authors: Recent Studies

Summary: Recent advancements focus on developing models capable of detecting multiple diseases from a single image. These systems aim to lessen the requirement for multiple diagnostic tests. Nevertheless, the majority of current solutions lack real-time deployment and are not designed to be used practically in low-resource healthcare environments.

III. METHODOLOGY

Existing Problem

The current approach to Using medical imagery to diagnose diseases, particularly chest X-rays, relies heavily on manual interpretation by radiologists. This procedure calls for a high level of competence and time, making it difficult to handle the increasing volume of imaging data in healthcare systems. In many regions, especially rural and low-resource areas, the shortage of trained radiologists further delays diagnosis and treatment. Traditional diagnostic systems are often limited to identifying a single disease at a time, requiring multiple tests and consultations for comprehensive analysis. Additionally, conventional methods do not provide automated tools to assist in detecting subtle patterns in pictures, which could result in misdiagnosis or overlooked abnormalities. The lack of integrated and intelligent systems also restricts early detection and efficient clinical decision-making.

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.

Proposed Solution

The suggested system introduces an AI-driven medical imaging solution that makes use of deep learning techniques to automatically detect multiple diseases from X-ray pictures of the chest. The system is built employing a DenseNet121-based convolutional neural network, which enables efficient feature extraction and precise medical image classification. The model has been taught to identify circumstances like cardiomegaly (CMVD), cardiac abnormalities, and rickets by analysing patterns in X-ray images. To improve transparency and trust, the system integrates Grad-CAM, which highlights important regions influencing the model's predictions. Furthermore, the solution is deployed as a web-based application using Flask, which enables users to submit X-ray pictures and get immediate diagnosis findings. This method improves early detection, reduces reliance on manual analysis, and assists medical experts in decision-making.

Proposed Methodology

The suggested system follows a structured deep learning workflow for accurate disease detection. It begins with collecting chest X-ray images and applying preprocessing methods include augmentation, normalization, and resizing to improve data quality. The processed Data is utilized to train a model using DenseNet121, which learns relevant patterns for categorization. Model performance is evaluated Using common metrics to ensure reliability. For interpretability, Grad-CAM is integrated to highlight important image regions. Finally, The model is implemented

using a Flask web application, enabling real-time predictions and easy scalability.

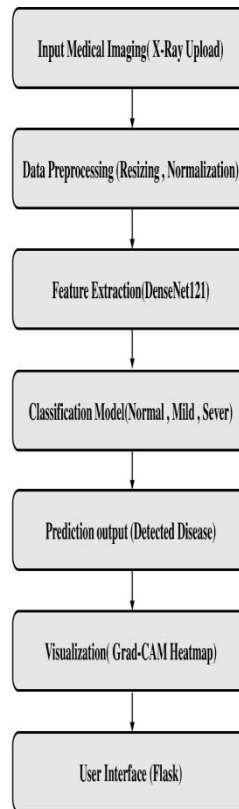


Fig 1: Proposed Methodology

IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN

To enable precise and effective illness detection from chest X-ray images, the proposed system adopts a multi-layered architecture that incorporates the user interface, backend processing, as well as deep learning components. An intuitive web interface created with Flask allows users to upload chest X-ray images for analysis. The uploaded images are received by the backend module, where preprocessing actions like resizing, normalization, and formatting are performed to guarantee the model's compatibility. After processing, the photos are sent to the deep learning layer, which utilizes a trained DenseNet121 model for extracting features and classification. The model analyses the picture and predicts the presence of conditions such as cardiomegaly, cardiac disease, or rickets. To improve transparency and interpretability, the system incorporates Grad-CAM, which highlights the important regions in the X-ray that influence the prediction. The prediction outcomes, in addition to the visual explanation, are then returned to the front end and displayed to the user in real time. The system may also store prediction results for further analysis and performance evaluation. This layered Architecture guarantees effective data transfer., reliable prediction performance, scalability, and ease of integration with future enhancements, making it suitable for real-world healthcare applications.

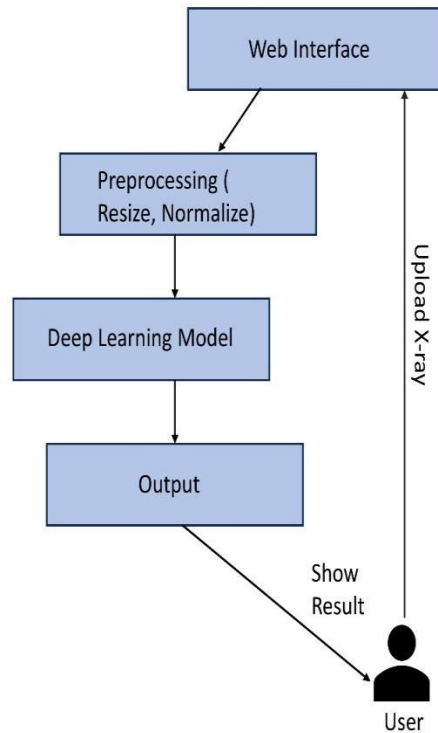


Fig 2: System Architecture and Design of Diabetes Diagnosis

V. IMPLEMENTATION

In order to accomplish precise and effective illness detection from chest X-ray images, The suggested system follows an integrated framework that connects the frontend, backend, as well as deep learning modules. The backend is developed using Python with the Flask, which handles user requests, processes images, and executes the model that was trained to produce predictions. The frontend is designed using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to provide a responsive and user-friendly interface. It allows users or healthcare professionals to upload X-ray pictures of the chest easily. Once an picture is submitted, it is shared to the Flask backend, where preprocessing actions like resizing, normalization, and formatting are performed to prepare the image for model input. In-depth learning component, based on DenseNet121, is included into the backend to analyse The picture after processing and classify it into categories such as cardiomegaly, cardiac disease, or rickets. To enhance interpretability, Grad-CAM is used to highlight the important regions in the X-ray that influence the model's prediction. The prediction outcomes, in addition to the visual explanation, are then returned to the front end and displayed instantly to the person. This integrated implementation ensures fast processing, reliable predictions, and smooth communication between system components, making it suitable for real-time medical analysis and decision support.

VI. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The proposed system, "AI-Driven Medical Imaging Analysis," utilizes deep learning techniques to effectively detect multiple diseases from X-ray pictures of the chest. By employing a model founded on DenseNet121, the system demonstrates strong capability in identifying conditions such as cardiomegaly, cardiac abnormalities, and rickets. The experimental Findings show that the model successfully learns meaningful patterns from medical images and provides reliable classification performance. During testing, the system processed various X-ray images efficiently and generated predictions in real time with minimal delay. The preprocessing module ensured that input images were properly standardized, while the Flask-based backend handled smooth execution of the model. The frontend interface

allowed users to upload images easily and view clear prediction results along with visual explanations. Standard metrics were used to evaluate performance, including accuracy, precision, and recall. The outcomes demonstrate that the model continues to perform consistently over various disease categories. Additionally, The incorporation of Grad-CAM provides visual insights by highlighting important regions in the X-ray images, improving transparency and trust in the model's predictions. The study demonstrates that incorporating deep learning with a web-based interface can significantly enhance medical image analysis. The It facilitates early illness diagnosis and lessens reliance on manual interpretation, and assists healthcare professionals in decision-making. Overall, the results confirm that incorporation of advanced AI models, efficient backend processing, and user-friendly interfaces can improve diagnostic accuracy and contribute to better healthcare outcomes

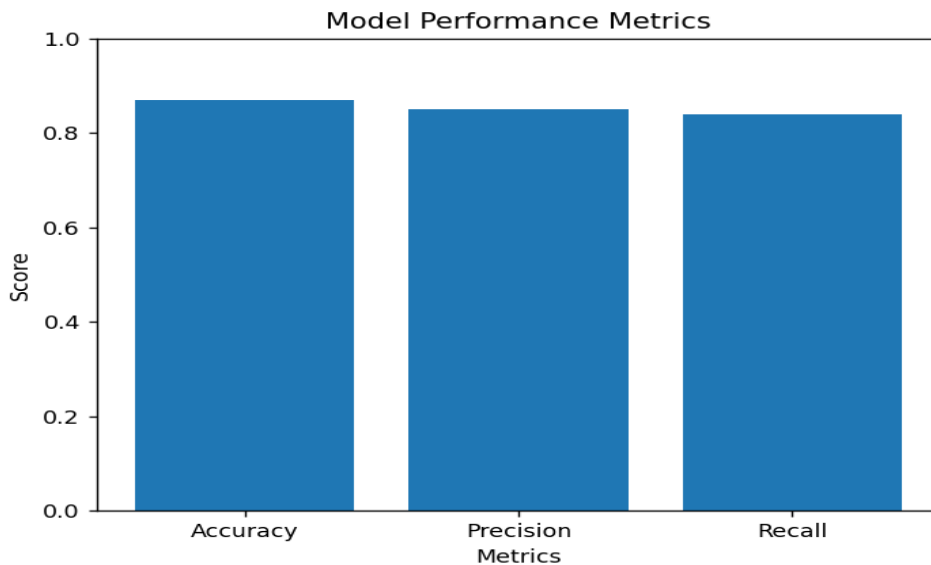


Fig 3: Model Performance Metrics

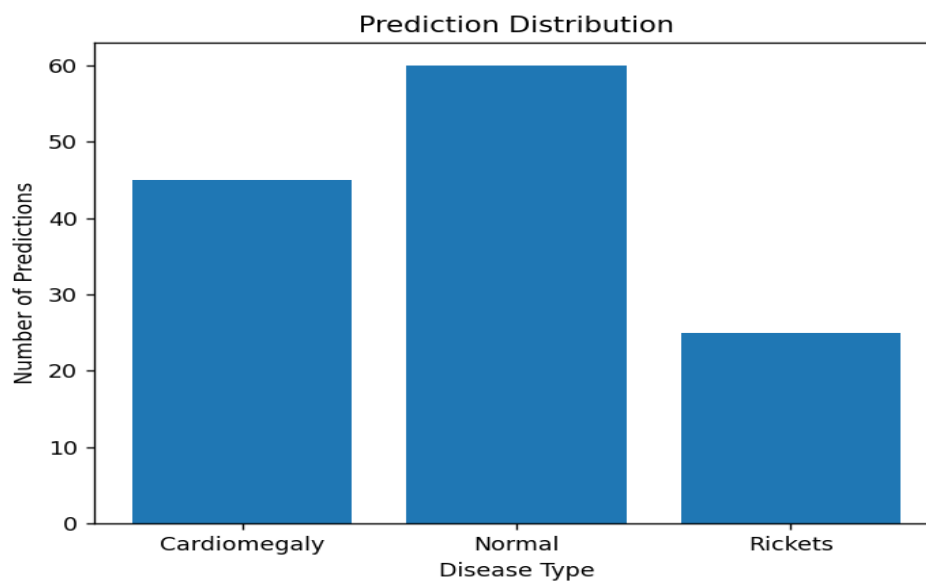


Fig 4: Prediction Distribution

VII. CONCLUSION

The project “AI-Driven Medical Imaging Analysis” successfully combines deep learning methods with an interactive web-based system to provide reliable disease identification from X-ray pictures of the chest. By utilizing a model founded on DenseNet121, the system ensures accurate classification of conditions such as cardiomegaly, cardiac abnormalities, and rickets. The user-friendly frontend enables easy image upload and clear result visualization, while the Flask-based backend efficiently manages image preprocessing and model execution. The inclusion of Grad-CAM further enhances the system by providing visual explanations, improving transparency and user trust. Through real-time image analysis, Early disease detection is supported by the system. and assists healthcare practitioners in making wise choices. This research demonstrates how AI-driven medical imaging solutions can improve diagnostic efficiency, reduce reliance on manual interpretation, and promote accessible, data-driven healthcare practices.

VIII. FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

The “AI-Driven Medical Imaging Analysis” system provides a number of future opportunities. improvements to enhance accuracy, scalability, and usability. One major enhancement could be The incorporation of real-time hospital systems such as Systems for Communication and Picture Archiving (PACS) to automatically retrieve and analyse medical images. This would enable seamless workflow integration and faster diagnosis in clinical environments. The system can be further improved by Using cutting-edge deep learning architectures beyond DenseNet121, such as hybrid models or ensemble techniques, to achieve higher accuracy and better generalization across diverse datasets. Training the model on large-scale, region-specific datasets, especially Indian medical data, can also improve reliability and applicability in local healthcare settings. Additionally, expanding the system to detect multiple diseases beyond cardiomegaly, cardiac conditions, and rickets would make it a more comprehensive diagnostic tool. The integration of advanced explainable AI techniques, along with Grad-CAM, can further improve interpretability and trust among healthcare professionals. Real-time alert mechanisms can be introduced to notify doctors or users when high-risk conditions are detected. Developing a mobile-based application would allow easy access to predictions and reports, increasing usability. Furthermore, integrating cloud-based storage and processing can support large-scale data handling, improve system performance, and enable continuous model updates.

These enhancements will make the system more robust, scalable, and intelligent, contributing to improved diagnostic accuracy and more accessible healthcare solutions.

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