



## MITIGATING COVID-19 TRANSMISSION IN SCHOOLS WITH DIGITAL CONTACT TRACING

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### ABSTRACT

Technology advancements have a rapid effect on every field of life, be it medical field or any other field. Artificial intelligence has shown the promising results in health care through its decision making by analysing the data. COVID-19 has affected more than 100 countries in a matter of no time. People all over the world are vulnerable to its consequences in future. It is imperative to develop a control system that will detect the coronavirus. One of the solution to control the current havoc can be the diagnosis of disease with the help of various AI tools. In this paper, we classified textual clinical reports into four classes by using classical and ensemble machine learning algorithms.

Feature engineering was performed using techniques like Term frequency/inverse document frequency (TF/IDF), Bag of words (BOW) and report length. These features were supplied to traditional and ensemble machine learning classifiers. Logistic regression and Multinomial Naïve Bayes showed better results than other ML algorithms by having 96.2% testing accuracy. In future recurrent neural network can be used for better accuracy.

**Keywords:** *COVID-19, ML, High accuracy, AI.*

### INTRODUCTION

The main objective of this project is It is imperative to develop a control system that will detect the coronavirus.



One of the solution to control the current havoc can be the diagnosis of disease with the help of various AI tools.

The outbreak of the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in late 2019 has posed unprecedented challenges to healthcare systems worldwide. As the pandemic continues to evolve, early and accurate detection of COVID-19 cases remains crucial for effective disease management, resource allocation, and public health interventions. Machine learning (ML) techniques have emerged as powerful tools in the battle against COVID-19, particularly when applied to clinical text data.

Clinical text data encompass a wide range of information, including electronic health records (EHRs), radiology reports, medical notes, and patient narratives. This rich source of unstructured data contains valuable insights that can aid in the timely identification and monitoring of COVID-19 cases. In this context, ML-based approaches have demonstrated their potential in assisting healthcare professionals, researchers, and policymakers by automating the detection and analysis of COVID-19-

related information embedded in clinical text data.

## **EXISTING SYSTEM**

Machine learning and natural language processing use big data-based models for pattern recognition, explanation, and prediction. NLP has gained much interest in recent years, mostly in the field of text analytics, Classification is one of the major task in text mining and can be performed using different algorithms. Since the latest data published by Johns Hopkins gives the metadata of these images. The data consists of clinical reports in the form of text in this paper, we are classifying that text into four different categories of diseases such that it can help in detecting coronavirus from earlier clinical symptoms. We used supervised machine learning techniques for classifying the text into four different categories COVID, SARS, ARDS and Both (COVID, ARDS). We are also using ensemble learning techniques for classification.



## PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed a machine learning model that can predict a person affected with COVID-19 and has the possibility to develop acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). The proposed model resulted in 80% of accuracy. The samples of 53 patients were used for training their model and are restricted to two Chinese hospitals. ML can be used to diagnose COVID-19 which needs a lot of research effort but is not yet widely operational. Since less work is being done on diagnosis and predicting using text, we used machine learning and ensemble learning models to classify the clinical reports into four categories of viruses.

## WORKING METHODOLOGY

This paper aims to provide an overview of the application of machine learning-based approaches for detecting COVID-19 using clinical text data. We will explore the following key aspects:

### **Importance of Clinical Text Data:**

Clinical text data play a pivotal role in healthcare as they capture a patient's medical history, symptoms, treatments, and outcomes. Leveraging this textual

information for COVID-19 detection offers a holistic view of the patient's condition, aiding in more accurate diagnoses.

### **Challenges in COVID-19 Detection:**

We will discuss the challenges in diagnosing COVID-19, including the variability in symptoms, the need for rapid testing, and the potential for asymptomatic carriers. These challenges underscore the importance of ML-based approaches that can handle diverse and evolving clinical scenarios.

**Machine Learning Techniques:** We will delve into various ML techniques employed for COVID-19 detection, such as natural language processing (NLP), deep learning, and ensemble methods. These techniques enable the extraction of meaningful patterns and insights from clinical text data, facilitating early diagnosis and decision-making.

**Data Sources:** The availability and quality of clinical text data are essential factors in developing effective ML models. We will explore the sources of clinical text data, including EHRs, radiology reports, and social media, and discuss the advantages and limitations of each.



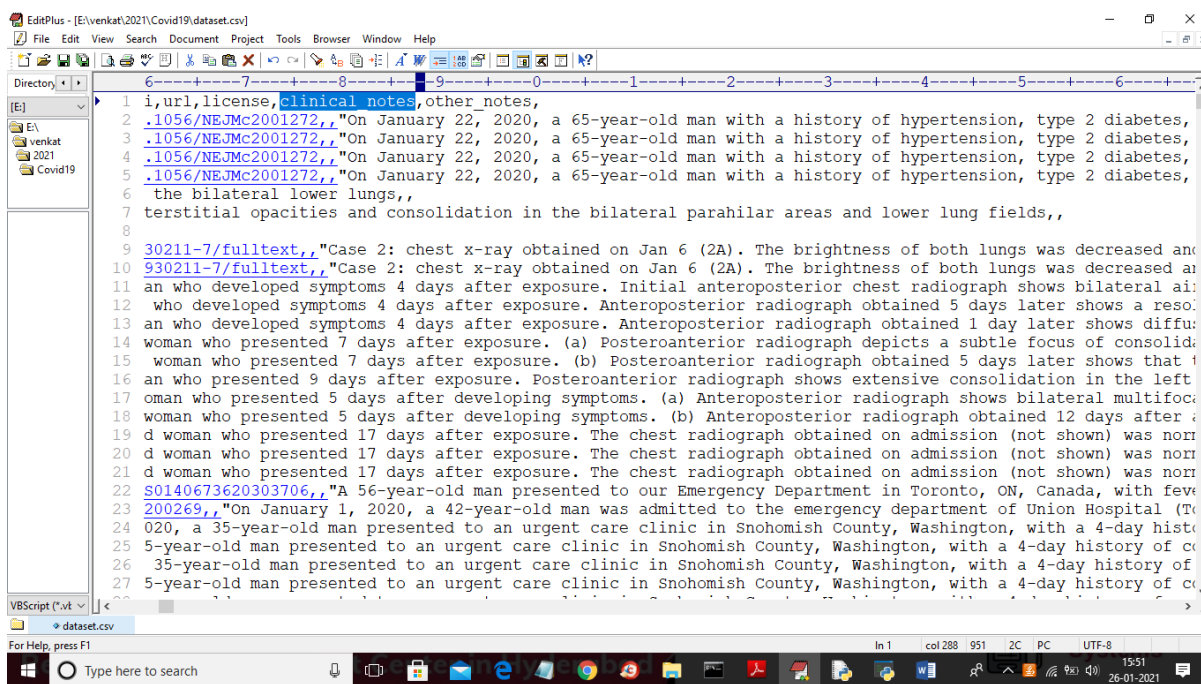
### Model Performance and Validation:

Evaluating the performance of ML models for COVID-19 detection is critical. We will examine different metrics and validation techniques used to assess the accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and generalizability of these models.

protection, informed consent, and the responsible use of AI in healthcare.

### Future Directions and Implications:

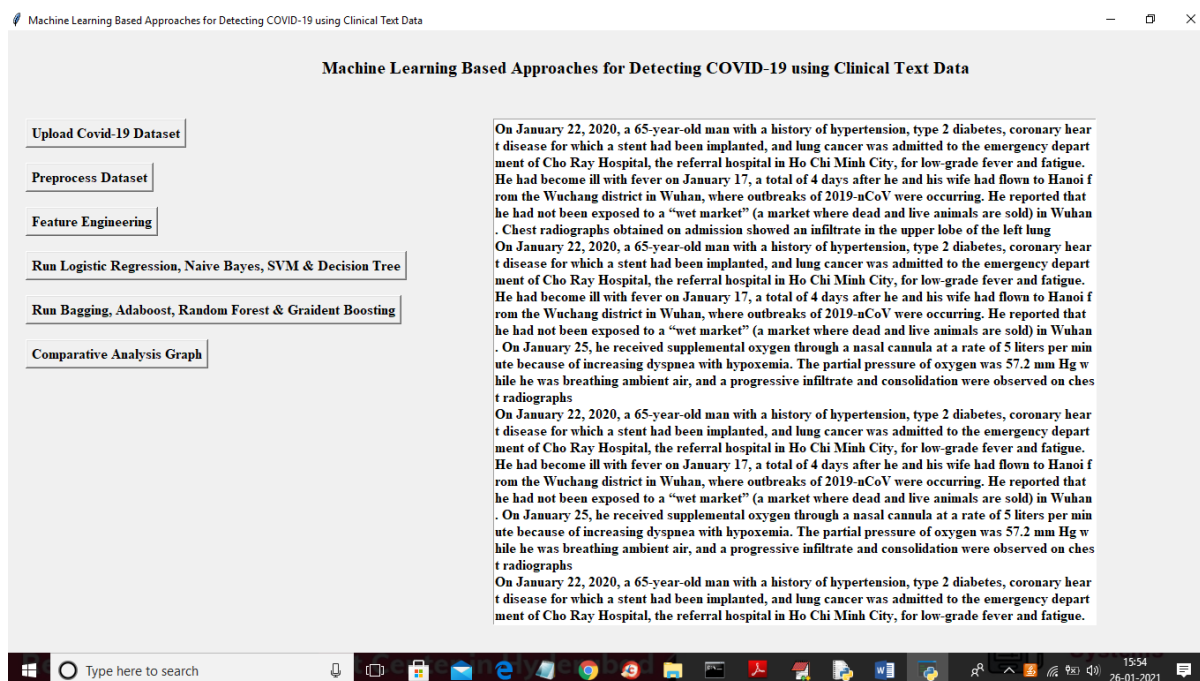
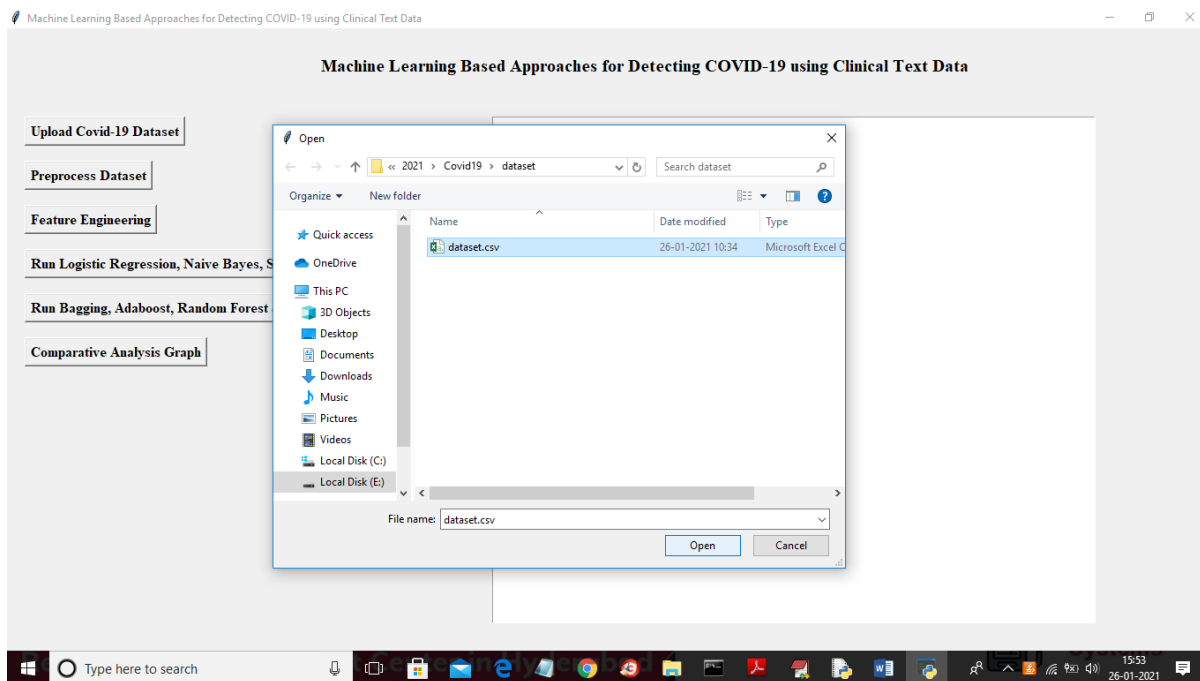
Finally, we will highlight the potential future directions in this field, including the integration of ML-based approaches into clinical practice, the development of standardized datasets, and the



### Ethical and Privacy Considerations:

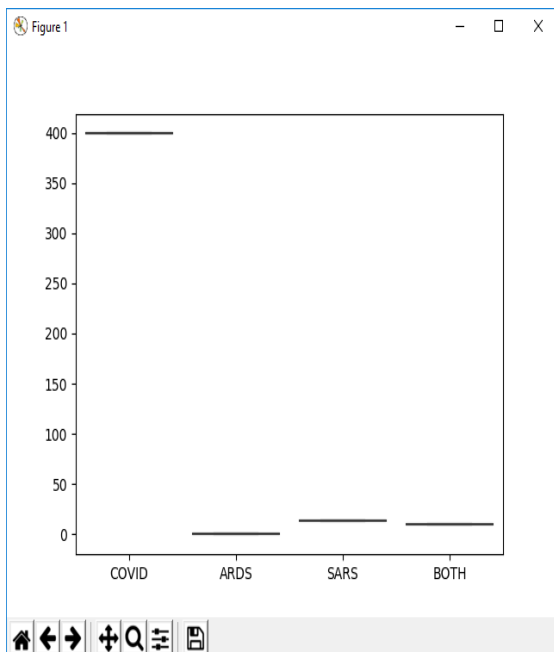
The use of clinical text data in ML applications raises important ethical and privacy concerns. We will discuss the challenges related to patient data

implications for public health policy.





	admission	aza	bilateral	blood	chest	symptom	thickening	upper	size	nose	
0	2.680286	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	1.851296	..	0.0	0.000000	3.066482	0.000000	0.0
1	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	1.851296	..	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.0
2	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.000000	..	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.0
3	0.000000	0.000000	1.957746	0.0	0.000000	..	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.0
4	0.000000	2.972196	1.957746	0.0	0.000000	..	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
419	2.680286	0.000000	1.957746	0.0	1.851296	..	0.0	3.117908	0.000000	2.424613	0.0
420	0.000000	2.972196	1.957746	0.0	0.000000	..	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.0
421	2.680286	0.000000	1.957746	0.0	1.851296	..	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	2.424613	0.0
422	2.680286	0.000000	3.875491	0.0	1.851296	..	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	2.424613	0.0
423	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	3.702473	..	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	2.424613	0.0



january man history hypertension type diabetes coronary heart disease stent implanted lung cancer ad  
mitted emergency department cho ray hospital referral hospital ho chi minh city longrade fever fatigue  
become ill fever january total day wife flova kanoi vachang district vuhua outbreak occurring reported  
exposed market dead live animal sold vuhua chest radiograph obtained admission showed infiltrate up  
per lobe left lung == COVID  
january man history hypertension type diabetes coronary heart disease stent implanted lung cancer ad  
mitted emergency department cho ray hospital referral hospital ho chi minh city longrade fever fatigue  
become ill fever january total day wife flova kanoi vachang district vuhua outbreak occurring reported  
exposed market dead live animal sold vuhua january received supplemental oxygen nasal cannula rat  
e liter per minute increasing dyspnea hypoxemia partial pressure oxygen mm hg breathing ambient air  
progressive infiltrate consolidation observed chest radiograph == COVID  
january man history hypertension type diabetes coronary heart disease stent implanted lung cancer ad  
mitted emergency department cho ray hospital referral hospital ho chi minh city longrade fever fatigue  
become ill fever january total day wife flova kanoi vachang district vuhua outbreak occurring reported  
exposed market dead live animal sold vuhua progressive infiltrate consolidation == COVID  
diffuse infiltrates bilateral lower lung == COVID  
progressive diffuse interstitial opacity consolidation bilateral paraxilar area lower lung field == CO  
VID  
case chest xray obtained jan brightness lung decreased multiple patchy shadow observed edge blurred  
large groundglass opacity condensation shadow mainly lower right lobe tracheal intubation could seen t  
raches heart shadow roughly present normal range left side diaphragmatic surface clearly displayed ri  
ght side diaphragmatic surface light smooth rib phrenic angle le sharp chest xray jan showed worse sta  
tus == COVID  
sars man developed symptom day exposure initial anteroposterior chest radiograph show bilateral airs  
pace disease extensive left lung == SARS  
sars man developed symptom day exposure anteroposterior radiograph obtained day later show resolu  
tion consolidation left lung increased consolidation right lung == SARS  
sars man developed symptom day exposure anteroposterior radiograph obtained day later show diffus  
e persistent bilateral airspace disease patient died day exposure sars == SARS  
sars woman presented day exposure posteroanterior radiograph depicts subtle focus consolidation righ



Machine Learning Based Approaches for Detecting COVID-19 using Clinical Text Data

**Machine Learning Based Approaches for Detecting COVID-19 using Clinical Text Data**

Upload Covid-19 Dataset

Preprocess Dataset

Feature Engineering

Run Logistic Regression, Naive Bayes, SVM & Decision Tree

Run Bagging, Adaboost, Random Forest & Gradient Boosting

Comparative Analysis Graph

Logistic Regression Accuracy : 98.82352941176471  
Logistic Regression Precision : 93.33333333333333  
Logistic Regression Recall : 99.57805907172995  
Logistic Regression F1Score : 96.08398207124323

MultinomialNB Accuracy : 89.41176470588236  
MultinomialNB Precision : 56.31944444444444  
MultinomialNB Recall : 66.21835443037975  
MultinomialNB F1Score : 60.17660044150111

SVM Accuracy : 100.0  
SVM Precision : 100.0  
SVM Recall : 100.0  
SVM F1Score : 100.0

Decision Tree Accuracy : 97.6470588235294  
Decision Tree Precision : 75.0  
Decision Tree Recall : 74.36708860759494  
Decision Tree F1Score : 74.67948717948718

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26-01-2021

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Upload Covid-19 Dataset

Preprocess Dataset

Feature Engineering

Run Logistic Regression, Naive Bayes, SVM & Decision Tree

Run Bagging, Adaboost, Random Forest & Gradient Boosting

Comparative Analysis Graph

Bagging Classifier Accuracy : 95.29411764705881  
Bagging Classifier Precision : 65.4471544715447  
Bagging Classifier Recall : 65.4471544715447  
Bagging Classifier F1Score : 65.4471544715447

AdaBoost Accuracy : 96.47058823529412  
AdaBoost Precision : 48.23529411764706  
AdaBoost Recall : 50.0  
AdaBoost F1Score : 49.101796407185624

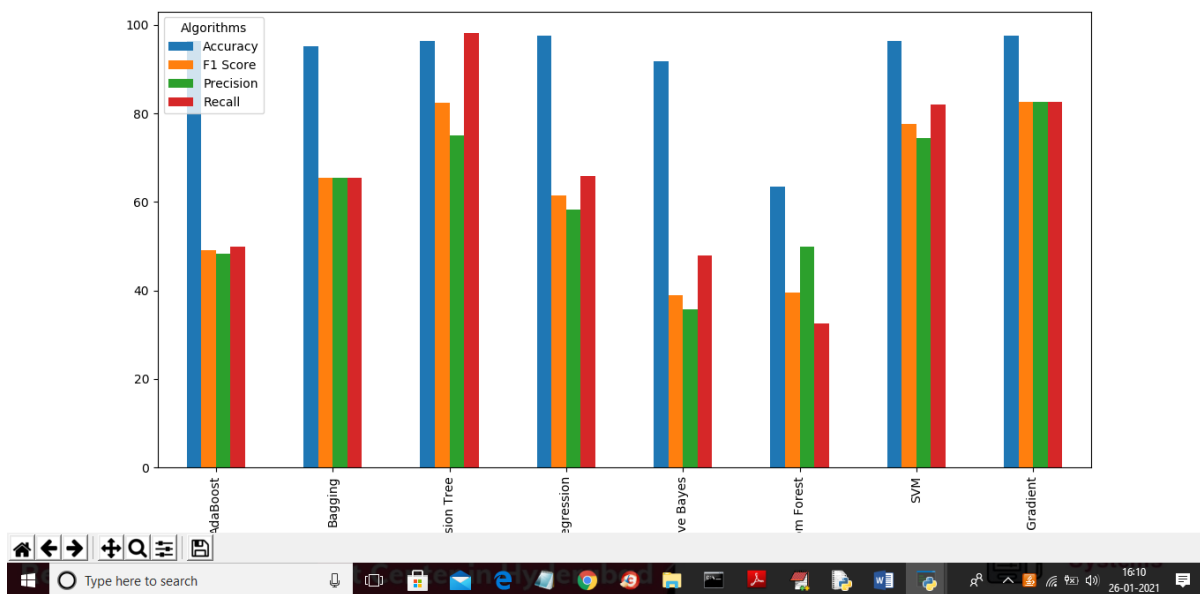
Random Forest Accuracy : 63.52941176470588  
Random Forest Precision : 50.0  
Random Forest Recall : 32.65582655826558  
Random Forest F1Score : 39.50617283950617

SGD Accuracy : 97.6470588235294  
SGD Precision : 82.72357723577235  
SGD Recall : 82.72357723577235  
SGD F1Score : 82.72357723577235

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Figure 1



## CONCLUSION

COVID-19 has shocked the world due to its non-availability of vaccine or drug. Various researchers are working for conquering this deadly virus. We used 212 clinical reports which are labelled in four classes namely COVID, SARS, ARDS and both (COVID, ARDS). Various features like TF/IDF, bag of words are being extracted from these clinical reports. The machine learning algorithms are used for classifying clinical reports into four different classes. After performing classification, it was revealed that logistic regression and multinomial Naïve Bayesian

classifier gives excellent results by having 94% precision, 96% recall, 95% f1 score and accuracy 96.2%. Various other machine learning algorithms that showed better results were random forest, stochastic gradient boosting, decision trees and boosting. The efficiency of models can be improved by increasing the amount of data. Also, the disease can be classified on the gender-based such that we can get information about whether male are affected more or females. More feature engineering is needed for better results and deep learning approach can be used in future.





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