



IJEAST

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF ENGINEERING APPLIED SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY



VOLUME : 7 ISSUE : 05 Print / Issue Publication Date: 06-Nov-2022



ISSN : 2455-2143



DOI : 10.33564/IJEAST.2022.v07i05.020

Indexed In



WWW.IJEAST.COM

editor@ijeast.com



REVIEW OF AI/ML TECHNIQUES ON COVID-19

Sachin Kumar,
Student, Computer Application
Narula Institute of Technology, kolkata, India

Subhasree Bhattacharjee
Assistant Professor, Computer Application
Narula Institute of Technology, Kolkata, India

Abstract— COVID-19 has caused severe worldwide threat by taking away over 6 million lives. Artificial intelligence and machine learning methods are used significantly for fighting against this pandemic. For solving different problems of COVID-19, different AI/ML techniques are required. This article provides comprehensive review on different AI/ML applications on COVID-19. For classification, prediction, and diagnosis AI/ML methods have huge contribution. AI/ML methods for risk assessment of COVID-19 have also been narrated.

Keywords— Covid-19, Health care, AI, ML, Features.

I. INTRODUCTION

In December 2019 novel Coronavirus was detected in Wuhan, China and gradually spreading as a pandemic [1]. It is still considered as a burning topic to investigate how it is transmitting into animal reserves & others [2]. Until beginning of the year 2021, there was no medication, vaccination against Covid-19. Though some restrictions like social distancing was emphasized as the most effective prevention control [3]. The COVID-19 has impact not only on life but also on economic stability of the nation [4]. Artificial intelligence (AI) machine learning (ML) [5] is well known efficient methods in the healthcare sector [6]. Healthcare generates a huge amount of data and this is the requirement of different analyzing tools increases. The various analyzing tools of AI continuously adapt their methodologies to adjust their behaviors. At the beginning, AI/ML identifies the relevant keys and then remove redundant features. It uses different models of machine learning like Random forest and gradient boosted models & then measure the relative influence of the variables. In [7], it is seen that air pollution has deep impact on COVID-19 fatality. In [8] COVIDetectionNet was proposed from the convolution and layers of AlexNet architecture, features are being generated. This consists of pre-learned in-depth features ensemble, feature selection & classification. For classification purpose support vector Machine (SVM) is used. Before classification it uses relief algorithm for the purpose of feature selection. For accuracy calculation,

tenfold cross-validation method is used. For the prediction of COVID-19 cases from time series data, deep learning models are used. Different models such as long short-term memory (LSTM) are used for time-series data. Convolutional neural network (CNN) integrated with long short-term memory (LSTM) is used for the detection of COVID-19 [9]. For the objective of prediction on COVID-19 (SVM), LSTM and bidirectional LSTM and autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) are being applied [10]. For feature extraction convolution neural network is used. Mean absolute error, R^2 score, root mean square error are the various performance matrices for measuring the performance of the models. In [11] it is discussed that over fitting causes the reduction of accuracy. For discovery of new medicines as well as for the use of X-rays and Computational tomography (CT) scan, AI tools have been used. Using AI embedded thermal cameras and Smartphone; infected person can be detected [12]. For transportation of food and related helping aid to the affected areas, robots & drones are the inevitable solution [13]. For drug & vaccines related research role of AI is important [14, 15].

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Importance of AI/ML approaches are explained in section II and concluding remarks are given in section III.

II. IMPORTANCE OF AI/ML APPROACHES

For Classification, Prediction, and diagnosis and for other type of warning message generation AI/ML techniques are used. Almost 50% models used ResNet for solving classification Problem. CNN models also have been used by researchers for classification. SVM and RF methods are useful tools for classification. For Prediction purpose the use of Regression analysis is noticeable. SIR model shown in Figure 1 and SEIR model shown in Figure 2 are the popular mathematical models. In SIR model [16] There are three compartments Susceptible (S), infected (I) and recovered (R). An extra Compartment exposed (E) is added in SEIR model. For diagnosis purpose SVM and RF techniques are used. For Predicting risk status LSTM is used. In [17] Obaid et al. used LSTM. Using RF and

regression method [18] the severity of disease can be predicted. In [19], a time series forecasting model was discussed. Table 1 [24] shows the AI/ML techniques for disease predictions.

To assess the risk of the pandemic AI/ML models play a significant role. To forecast the duration of the disease DL based models are used [23]. For disease transmission and prediction also DL based models are used. If risk assessment can be done early then the mortality of COVID-19 patients can be reduced.



Fig. 1. SIR Model

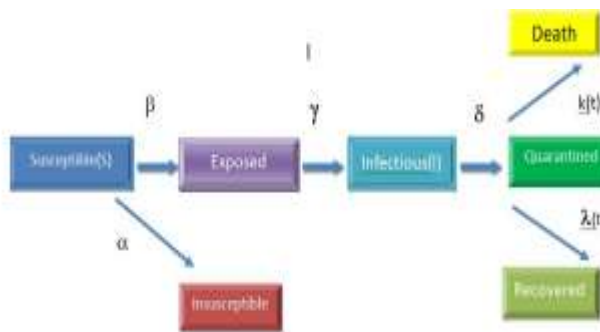


Fig. 2. SEIR Model

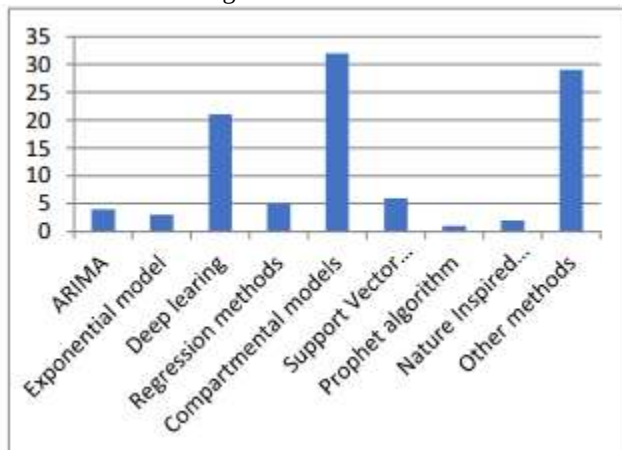


Figure 3 depicts the contribution of different approaches to determine COVID-19 confirmed cases.

Fig. 3. Percentage of contribution of different solution approaches applied in the forecasting of COVID-19 confirmed cases

Table -1 AI/ML techniques in disease predictions

Study	Disease	AI/ML Method
[20]	Dengue	Ctree
[21]	H1N1 Flu	Neural Network
[22]	Influenza	RF

Table – 2 AI/ML methods for risk assessment of COVID-19

Study	Objective	AI/ML technique
[23]	Predict the duration of the disease	LSTM
[25]	Transmission prediction	LSTM,RNN
[26]	Community-level risk assessment	GAN

Table 2 [24] depicts the methods for risk assessment of COVID-19. For providing alerts and warnings for COVID-19, AI tools are used widely. For predicting the outbreak of disease AI assisted bots are used [27]. “Health Map” bot that is developed in USA provides alarm for disease outbreak [28].

III. CONCLUSION

Artificial intelligence and machine learning methods are used significantly for fighting against COVID-19. For solving different problems of COVID-19, different AI/ML techniques are required. This article provides comprehensive review on different AI/ML application on COVID-19. For classification, prediction, and diagnosis AI/ML methods have huge contribution. AI/ML methods for risk assessment of COVID-19 have also been narrated.

IV. REFERENCE

- [1] Wuhan Municipal Health Commission (2019) Report of clustering pneumonia of unknown aetiology in Wuhan City.
- [2] Jahanbin K., Rahmanian V. et al (2020). Using twitter and web news mining to predict COVID-19 outbreak. Asian Pac J Trop Med. 13(8),378
- [3] Ferguson NM., Laydon D., Nedjati-Gilani G., Imai N., Ainslie K., Baguelin M., Bhatia S., Boonyasiri A., Cucunubá Z., Cuomo-Dannenburg G. et al (2020). Impact of non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) to reduce COVID-19 mortality and healthcare demand. Imperial College COVID-19 Response Team Baldwin R. (2020) <https://bit.ly/3vyXRhH>.
- [4] Gaurav D., Tiwari SM., Goyal A., Gandhi N., Abraham A. (2020). Machine intelligence-based algorithms for spam filtering on document labeling. Soft Comput. 24(13), 9625–9638.



- [5] Silver D., Schrittwieser J., Simonyan K., Antonoglou I., Huang A., Guez A., Hubert T., Baker L., Lai M., Bolton, A. et al (2017). Mastering the game of go without human knowledge. *Nature*. 550(7676),354–359.
- [6] Chakraborti S., Maiti A., Pramanik S., Sannigrahi S., Pilla F., Banerjee A., Das DN.(2021). Evaluating the plausible application of advanced machine learnings in exploring determinant factors of present pandemic. a case for continent specific COVID-19 analysis. *Sci Total Environ*. 765, 142723.
- [7] Muammer T. (2021). Covidetectionet COVID-19 diagnosis system based on X-ray images using features selected from pre-learned deep features ensemble. *Appl Intell*. 51, 1213–1226.
- [8] Islam MZ., Islam MM., Asraf A. (2020). A combined deep CNN-LSTM network for the detection of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) using X-ray images. *Inform Med Unlocked*. 20, 100412.
- [9] Shahid F., Zameer A., Muneeb M. Predictions (2020). for COVID-19 with deep learning models of LSTM, GRU and BI-LSTM. *Chaos Solitons Fractals*. 140, 110212.
- [10] Rachna J., Meenu G., Soham T., Jude, HD. (2021). Deep learning based detection and analysis of COVID-19 on chest X-ray images. *Appl Intell*. 51, 1690–1700.
- [11] Maghdid HS., Ghafoor KZ., Sadiq AS., Curran K., Rabie K. (2020). A novel AI-enabled framework to diagnose coronavirus COVID 19 using smartphone embedded sensors.
- [12] Kumar A., Gupta PK., Srivastava A.(2020) A review of modern technologies for tackling COVID-19 pandemic. *Diabetes Metab Syndr Clin Res Rev*.14(4), 569–573.
- [13] Nguyen D., Gao K., Chen J., Wang R., Wei G. (2020) Potentially highly potent drugs for 2019-ncov, preprint on webpage at 10.1101/2020.02.05.936013v1
- [14] Bullock J., Luccioni A., Pham KH., Lam CSN., Luengo- Oroz M. (2020). Mapping the landscape of artificial intelligence applications against COVID-19. *J Artif Intell Res*. 69, 807–845.
- [15] Ardabili SF., Mosavi A., Ghamisi P., Ferdinand F., Varkonyi-Koczy AR., Reuter U., Rabczuk T., Atkinson PM. (2020)COVID-19 outbreak prediction with machine learning. *Algorithms*. 13(10), 249.
- [16] Obaid OI., Mohammed MA., Mostafa SA. (2020). Long short-term memory approach for coronavirus disease prediction. *J Inf Technol Manag*. 12, 11–21.
- [17] Qi X., Jiang Z., Yu Q., Shao C., Zhang H., Yue H., MaB., Wang Y., Liu C., Meng X. et al (2020). Machine learning-based CT radiomics model for predicting hospital stay in patients with pneumonia associated with SARS-COV-2 infection: a multicenter study, preprint on webpage at 10.1101/2020.02.29.20029603v1
- [18] Zivkovic M., Bacanin N., Venkatachalam K., Nayyar A., Djordjevic A., Strumberger I., Al-Turjman F. (2021) COVID-19 cases prediction by using hybrid machine learning and beetle antennae search approach. *Sustain Cities Soc*. 66,102669.
- [19] Muurlink OT., Stephenson P., Islam MZ., Taylor-Robinson AW. (2018). Long-term predictors of dengue outbreaks in Bangladesh a data mining approach. *Infect Dis Model*. 3,322–330.
- [20] Koike F., Morimoto N. (2018) Supervised forecasting of the range expansion of novel non-indigenous organisms: alien pest organisms and the 2009 h1n1 flu pandemic. *Glob Ecol Biogeogr*. 27(8), 991–1000.
- [21] Tapak L., Hamidi O., Fathian M., Karami M.(2019) Comparative evaluation of time series models for predicting influenza outbreaks: application of influenza- like illness data from sentinel sites of healthcare centers in Iran. *BMC Res Notes*. 12(1),353.
- [22] Pal R., Sekh AA., Kar S., Prasad DK. (2020) Neural network based country wise risk prediction of COVID-19
- [23] Dogan O., Tiwari S., Jabbar MA., Guggari S. (2021).A systematic review on AI/ML approaches against COVID- 19 outbreak. *Complex Intell Systems*.7(5), 2655-2678.
- [24] Punns NS., Sonbhadra SK., Agarwal S. (2020) COVID-19 epidemic analysis using machine learning and deep learning algorithms
- [25] Ye Y., Hou S., Fan Y., Qian Y., Zhang Y., Sun S., Peng Q., Laparo K. (2020) α -satellite: an AI-driven system and benchmark datasets for hierarchical community-level risk assessment to help combat COVID-19
- [26] (2020) How AI, big data and machine learning can be used against the corona virus.
- [27] HealthMap(2020) <http://www.diseasedaily.org/>.

IJEAST

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING APPLIED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



AUTHORS

 Sachin Kumar

 Subhasree Bhattacharjee



ABOUT IJEAST

International journal of Engineering Applied Science and Technology (IJEAST) is a peer-reviewed, open access journal that publishes high - quality research paper in the field of Engineering, Applied Science and Technology.

IJEAST aims to provide a platform for researchers, academicians, and professionals to share their innovative ideas, research findings, and practical experiences with the global scientific community.

JOURNAL METRICS

H

H-INDEX

33

i10

i10-INDEX

154

“

IJEAST
CITATIONS

9,647

(IJEAST CITATIONS)



PEER-REVIEWED
& OPEN ACCESS

PUBLISHED
MONTHLY



PEER REVIEWED

All submission are rigorously peer reviewed to ensure quality.



AUTHORS ARE OUR PRIORITY

We value our authors and recognize their contribution to the advancement of research and knowledge.



OPEN ACCESS

Free and unrestricted access to research for all.



GLOBAL REACH

Connecting researchers and professionals worldwide.



TIMELY PUBLICATION

We ensure a swift and efficient publication process.



For more information, visit our website
www.ijeast.com



editor@ijeast.com



www.ijeast.com



India



2455-2143