Federated Learning for COVID-19 Detection: Artificial Intelligence-Assisted Diagnosis from Unsegmented Chest Computed Tomography Scans

Lucian Mihai FLORESCU^{a,*}, Cristina Mihaela CIOFIAC^{a,b}, Ioana-Andreea CÎRLIG^b, Rossy Vladut TEICĂ^b, and Ioana Andreea GHEONEA^a

- ^a Department of Radiology and Medical Imaging, University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Craiova, Petru Rareş Str., no. 2, 200349 Craiova, Romania.
- ^b Doctoral School, University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Craiova, Petru Rareş Str., no. 2, 200349 Craiova, Romania.

E-mails: lucian.florescu@umfcv.ro; cristina.ciofiac@umfcv.ro; andreea.cirlig97@gmail.com; rossy.teica@gmail.com; ioana.gheonea@umfcv.ro

Abstract

Background and Aim: Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19), caused by the Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) virus, is a highly infectious disease that has had a profound global impact. Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) remains the gold standard for SARS-CoV-2 detection; however, chest computed tomography (CT) imaging plays a crucial role in identifying COVID-19-related lung abnormalities, particularly when RT-PCR results are negative or inconclusive. In Romania, the first officially recorded COVID-19 case was reported on February 26, 2020. Material and Methods: In this study, we developed a federated learning (FL) framework utilizing pre-trained deep learning models to detect COVID-19 from unsegmented chest CT images. We compiled a dataset of 2,230 axial chest CT images in lung window settings, categorized into three groups: COVID-19 (1,016 images), lung cancer and non-COVID-19 lung infections (610 images), and normal lung appearances (604 images). The COVID-19 images were sourced from our institution's picture archiving and communication system (PACS) and reputable public databases, including Radiopaedia, Radiology Assistant, Harvard Dataverse, and the COVID-19 common pneumonia chest CT dataset. Three clients, each with distinct datasets, participated in the FL process, enabling collaborative model training without direct data sharing. Results: The FL approach demonstrated promising results in classifying COVID-19 from unsegmented chest CT images. The centralized VGG-16 model achieved a training categorical accuracy of 93.90% and a validation accuracy of 79.00%. The proposed FL VGG-16 model attained a training categorical accuracy of 83.82% and a validation accuracy of 79.32%. Conclusions: These findings suggest that FL can effectively facilitate collaborative model development across institutions while preserving data privacy, offering a viable adjunct diagnostic tool to enhance COVID-19 detection and patient management.

Keywords: Federated Learning (FL); Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19); Computed Tomography (CT); Artificial Intelligence-Assisted Diagnostics; Early Detection.

^{*} Author to whom correspondence should be addressed;