COMMENTS AND CORRECTIONS

Corrections to "Leveraging Radiomics and Genetic Algorithms to Improve Lung Infection Diagnosis in X-Ray Images Using Machine Learning"

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In the above article [1], reference 17 was retracted. As the work in this reference is no longer reliable, we are removing it from the reference list and replacing it with [2]. The corresponding discussion in Section II [Literature Review, end of page no. 3] should read:

Cardobi et al. [2] focused on classifying COVID-19, and non-COVID-19 interstitial pneumonia through lung CT radiomic features. They analyzed CT scans from 115 patients with suspected COVID-19, categorizing them into COVID-19 positive and negative groups, with a subgroup identified as COVID-19-like. Two machine learning models were tested: one excluded CL patients from the training set and achieved an AUC of 0.83, while the other included CL patients, resulting in a slightly lower AUC of 0.81. The study found that radiomic analysis of whole lung CT scans can effectively distinguish between COVID-19 and Non-COVID-19 pneumonias, which is particularly useful for managing patients who show COVID-19 symptoms but test negative on swabs.

REFERENCES

[1] A. Beena Godbin and S. Graceline Jasmine, "Leveraging radiomics and genetic algorithms to improve lung infection diagnosis in X-ray images using machine learning," *IEEE Access*, vol. 12, pp. 47656–47671, 2024, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2024.3383781.

[2] N. Cardobi, G. Benetti, G. Cardano, C. Arena, C. Micheletto, C. Cavedon, and S. Montemezzi, "CT radiomic models to distinguish COVID-19 pneumonia from other interstitial pneumonias," *La Radiologia Medica*, vol. 126, pp. 1037–1043, May 2021, doi: 10.1007/s11547-021-01370-8.

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