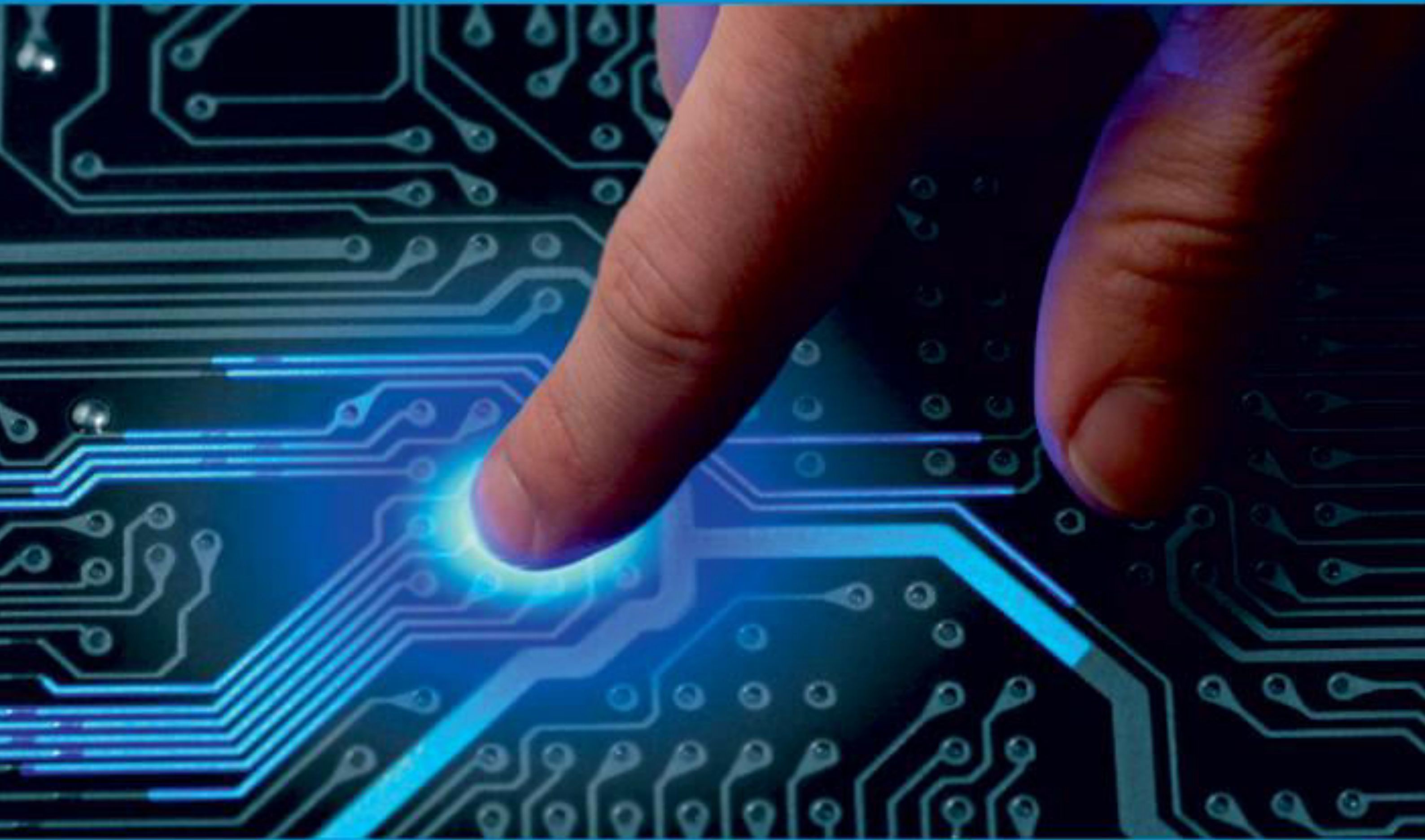
IJIRCCE

e-ISSN: 2320-9801 | p-ISSN: 2320-9798



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN COMPUTER & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

Volume 12, Issue 9, September 2024

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER INDIA

Impact Factor: 8.625

www.ijircce.com | e-ISSN: 2320-9801, p-ISSN: 2320-9798| Impact Factor: 8.625| ESTD Year: 2013|

International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering (IJIRCCE)

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

Detecting Melanoma Using Convolutional Neural Network

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ABSTRACT: Dermatologists are qualified to accurately identify melanoma, a dangerous form of skin cancer, by visual examination. Disparities in medical knowledge and treatment accessibility, however, may lead to misdiagnoses.This work presents a CNN-based melanoma detection technique using a set of dermoscopic images. Our model has outstanding accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity, outperforming traditional methods. The proposed CNN architecture demonstrates resistance to changes in patient demographics and picture quality after training on a large dataset. The application of CNNs in clinical settings has considerable potential for improving melanoma prognosis and early diagnosis, which might ultimately lead to life-saving.

KEYWORDS*:* Dermoscopic images,Convolutional Neural Network,Deep learning

I.INTRODUCTION

A kind of skin cancer that originates from melanocytes, melanoma presents a serious threat to public health because of its aggressiveness and tendency to spread. Prompt identification is essential for bettering patient outcomes since prompt treatment can stop the disease from becoming worse and increase chances of survival. However, there are inherent drawbacks to traditional techniques of diagnosing melanoma, which mostly depend on visual inspection by dermatologists, including inter-observer variability and reliance on individual expertise.

The emergence of deep learning methods, in particular Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), has revolutionized the area of medical image processing and created a possible avenue for automated melanoma detection. potential path for automated melanoma identification. Deep learning algorithms are excellent at extracting complicated patterns and features from big datasets without the need for explicit feature engineering. They are inspired by the structure and operation of the human brain. Specifically, CNNs have proven to be exceptionally good at obtaining hierarchical representations from medical pictures, which makes it possible to classify melanocytic lesions accurately.

Researchers have trained CNN models to identify between benign and malignant skin lesions with great accuracy by utilizing the enormous collection of annotated dermoscopic pictures. To distinguish between benign lesions and melanoma, these models examine dermoscopic characteristics such asymmetry, border irregularity, color variegation, and structural patterns. Personalized treatment plans, lower healthcare inequities, and increased diagnostic accuracy are all possible outcomes of incorporating CNN-based systems into clinical practice.

Even with the notable advancements in deep learning-based melanoma diagnosis, a number of obstacles still need to be overcome. The main obstacles that need more research include the scarcity of annotated datasets, model interpretability, applicability to other patient groups, and regulatory concerns. In order to fully realize the promise of deep learning models to advance patient care and melanoma detection, it is imperative that these issues be addressed before deep learning models are widely adopted in clinical settings.

To summarize, deep learning methods, in particular CNNs, offer a promising paradigm for automated melanoma detection, with the potential to transform clinical practice and enhance patient outcomes. Research endeavors focused on resolving current obstacles and fine-tuning deep learning models are necessary to convert these developments into concrete advantages for melanoma patients across the globe.

© 2024 IJIRCCE | Volume 12, Issue 9, September 2024| DOI: 10.15680/IJIRCCE.2024.1209006

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II.LITERATURE REVIEW

[1]T. A. Rimi, N. Sultana and M. F. Ahmed Foysal, DermN

Skin Diseases Detection Using Convolutional Neural Network The computerized skin ailment pictures were caught by the camera and preparing strategies were applied to these information pictures. Efficient feature extraction from image data for accurate skin disease detection using Convolutional Neural Network (CNN).

[2] Esteva, A., Kuprel, B., Novoa, R. A., Ko, J., Swetter, S. M., Blau, H. M., & Thrun,S.

Dermatologistlevel classification of skin cancer with deep neural networks". Utilizing deep neural networks, specifically Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), for dermatologist-level skin cancer classification based on medical images . Enhanced diagnostic accuracy, timely identification of skin cancer, and potential for automated largescale screening using deep neural networks in dermatology.

[3] Karthiga, M., R. K. Priyadarshini, A. Bazila Banu.

Malevolent Melanoma diagnosis using Deep Convolution Neural Network. Employing Deep Convolutional Neural Networks for accurate and automated diagnosis of malevolent melanoma, a type of skin cancer. Enhanced early detection and classification of malevolent melanoma through the application of Deep Convolutional Neural Networks, potentially improving patient outcomes.

III. BACKGROUND

A. Skin Cancer

One common type of cancer that is characterized by aberrant cell proliferation, replication, and tissue dissemination is skin cancer. Skin cancer is one of the cancer types that poses the most risk due to its high rate of malignancy. Sun exposure is one of the primary causes of skin cancer because UV rays damage the DNA of skin cells, resulting in gene changes and the growth of tumors.

Genetic flaws can have a role in the development of skincancer. There are several subtypes of skin cancer, such as melanoma, squamous cell carcinoma, and basal cell carcinoma. Although melanoma is less frequent than other forms of skin cancer, it is extremely deadly and accounts for a disproportionate amount of deaths from skin cancer. Melanoma is just 4% of skin cancer instances, but because of its aggressiveness and tendency to spread to neighboring cells, it accounts for 75% of deaths from the disease Because early detection greatly increases the chances of survival, melanoma detection is critical. When melanoma is discovered in an advanced stage, the five-year survival rate dramatically decreases, from 99% to 14%. At the moment, clinical screening is the main method used for diagnosis. Histopathological evaluation, biopsy, and dermoscopic examination come next. To properly diagnose skin lesions, a variety of criteria are assessed, such as dermal, contour, color, texture, geometric, and histogram aspects. Furthermore, the ABCDE criteria helps identify problematic lesions for additional assessment by evaluating asymmetry, border irregularity, color variation, dimension, and evolution. To successfully manage and cure skin cancer, it is imperative to comprehend these features and utilize thorough diagnostic procedures..

B. CNN

Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are strong deep learning models that are particularly made for processing and interpreting visual input. As such, they are an excellent choice for applications such as dermoscopic image-based skin cancer detection. CNNs are able to recognize intricate patterns and characteristics straight from raw pixel data, drawing

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inspiration from the visual cortex of the human brain. CNNs are trained on extensive datasets of dermoscopic images—images taken with a specialized magnifying instrument called a dermoscope—in the context of detecting skin cancer. CNNs can identify characteristics that differentiate between benign and malignant skin lesions thanks to the comprehensive information these pictures reveal about the lesions. The CNN uses a number of convolutional and pooling layers to automatically extract pertinent characteristics from the input pictures during training. The aforementioned layers acquire the ability to identify patterns at various abstraction levels, therefore capturing intricate information like the texture, color fluctuations, and structural attributes of skin lesions. After being taught, the CNN may be used to evaluate fresh dermoscopic pictures and forecast whether or not skin cancer will develop. With a high degree of accuracy, the CNN can identify a lesion as benign or malignant by comparing the properties it derived from the input picture to those it learnt during training. All things considered, CNNs present a viable strategy for detecting skin cancer, offering precise and automated diagnosis that can support conventional diagnostic techniques. They are highly proficient at differentiating between various kinds of skin lesions thanks to their capacity to learn from enormous volumes of picture data, which eventually helps with the early diagnosis and treatment of skin cancer.

IV.METHODOLOGY

As the first step in our process, we gather a variety of skin lesion photos from many sources, such as openly accessible datasets like the ISIC dataset, other web repositories, and medical facilities. This guarantees that our dataset is reflective of real-world events by covering a broad variety of skin types, lesion kinds, and imaging settings. After compiling the dataset, we preprocess the photos to improve their uniformity and quality. This entails scaling, cropping, and normalizing the photos to standardize their size and pixel values. In order to decrease light variances and enhance contrast, we also use methods such as color space transformation and histogram equalization. In order to improve the dataset's quality and our model's resilience, we employ data augmentation techniques including flipping, rotating, and scaling. By producing modifications of the original photos, these strategies contribute to diversifying our training data and improving the model's ability to generalize to new images.

1.Data collection:
Compile a wide range of dermoscopic pictures of skin lesions,such as benign lesions and melanoma, from sources and publically accessible database such as ISIC.

2. Data preprocessing:
To guarantee uniform dimensions and pixel values, resize, crop, and normalize the photos. Utilize methods such as color space transformation and histogram equalization to improve image quality and lessen lighting unpredictability.

3.Data augmentation:
Apply augmentation techniques to the photos, such as rotation, flipping, and scaling, to increase the variety of the dataset. As a result, the CNN may learn from a greater variety of data variances.

4.Model Architecture Selection:
Depending on the task's complexity and the available computing power, select a CNN architecture such as VGG, ResNet, or Inception.

5.Model Training:
Use methods like stochastic gradient descent (SGD) or the Adam optimizer to train the CNN on the preprocessed and supplemented dataset. To maximize performance, fine-tune the model by modifying hyperparameters such batch size and learning rate.

6.Model Evaluation:
Use a different validation dataset to test the trained model's ability to identify melanoma lesions. Utilize measures such as F1-score, recall, accuracy, and precision to measure the model's effectiveness.

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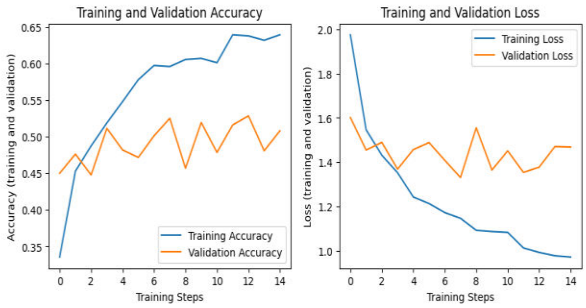
7.Model Validation:
To make sure the model is robust in real-world situations and can generalize to new data, evaluate its performance on a separate,test dataset.

8.Deployment:
To help dermatologists identify melanoma lesions early, deploy the trained model in a clinical context or as a diagnostic tool.

V. TRAINING AND VALIDATION CURVES

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) models developed for melanoma detection may be monitored for performance and generalization capacity using training and validation curves, which are crucial tools. The training curve shows how the model's performance metrics—like loss or accuracy—have changed over the course of the training dataset's iterative epochs. A model is generally learning to generate better predictions on the training data when the training loss decreases. On the other hand, by assessing the model's performance on a different validation dataset, the validation curve offers information on how effectively the model generalizes to new data. To indicate that the model is not just learning from the training data but also generalizing effectively to new, unknown cases, it is ideal for both the training and validation losses to decrease simultaneously. Researchers and practitioners can identify problems like overfitting, in which the model works well on training data but is unable to generalize to new data, by keeping an eye on these curves. Through repeated improvements in model architecture and hyperparameters based on insights from the training and validation curves, practitioners can enhance the resilience and performance of CNN models for melanoma detection.



VI. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

1.Prediction Class and Confidence Scores:
The projected class (melanoma, nevus, etc.) and confidence score are displayed to the console for each picture. These forecasts shed light on how well the model performs and how confident it is in each image's classification.

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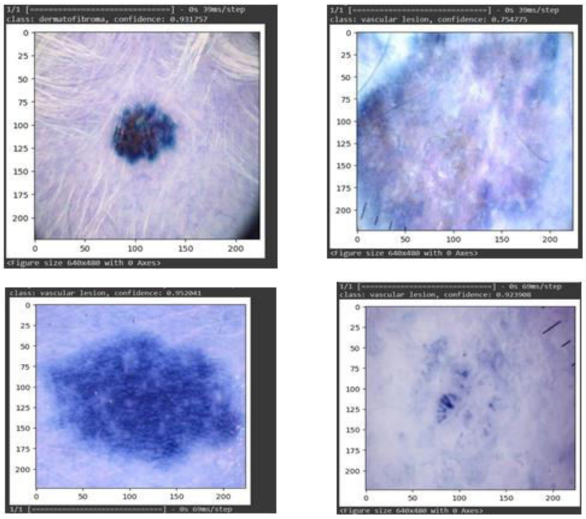
```
Model: "sequential"
_________________________________________________________________
 Layer (type)                Output Shape              Param #
=================================================================
 keras_layer (KerasLayer)    (None, 1280)              2257984

 flatten (Flatten)           (None, 1280)              0

 dense (Dense)               (None, 512)               655872

 dropout (Dropout)           (None, 512)               0

 dense_1 (Dense)             (None, 9)                 4617

=================================================================
Total params: 2918473 (11.13 MB)
Trainable params: 660489 (2.52 MB)
Non-trainable params: 2257984 (8.61 MB)
_________________________________________________________________
```

2.Image Visualization:

We use Matplotlib to display images with their predicted classes, allowing for a visual check of the model's predictions. This helps users intuitively understand and assess the classification results.



3. Visualization Enhancement

Enhance prediction visualizations by including ground truth labels, prediction probabilities for multiple classes, and model uncertainty estimates. Analyzing these detailed results provides valuable insights into the model's performance and behavior.

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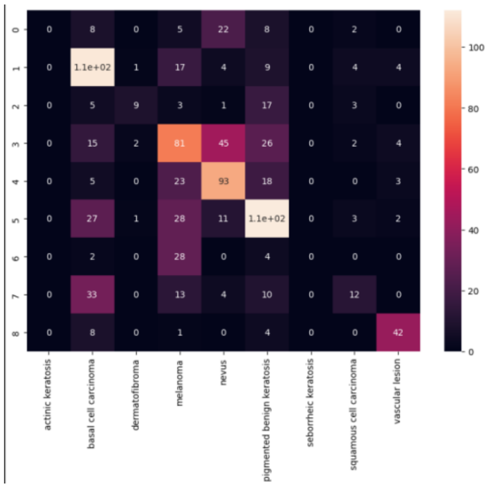
Classification Report

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
actinic keratosis	0.00	0.00	0.00	45
basal cell carcinoma	0.52	0.74	0.61	150
dermatofibroma	0.69	0.24	0.35	38
melanoma	0.41	0.46	0.43	175
nevus	0.52	0.65	0.58	142
pigmented benign keratosis	0.54	0.61	0.57	184
seborrheic keratosis	0.00	0.00	0.00	34
squamous cell carcinoma	0.46	0.17	0.24	72
vascular lesion	0.76	0.76	0.76	55
accuracy			0.51	895
macro avg	0.43	0.40	0.39	895
weighted avg	0.47	0.51	0.48	895

5.Confusion Matrix:

The confusion matrix provides a detailed evaluation of the model's performance in terms of classification accuracy for each class. It visualizes the number of true positive, true negative, false positive, and false negative predictions made by the model across different classes.



VII.CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the development of a skin cancer detection application represents a significant advancement in the realm of healthcare technology, with profound implications for disease detection, prevention, and patient care. Through the fusion of machine learning algorithms, mobile computing platforms, and medical expertise, our project endeavors to revolutionize the landscape of skin cancer diagnosis and empower individuals to take control of their skin health.

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