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# Analysis on Skin and Breast Cancer Prediction Using Deep Learning

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❖ **Abstract**

There has been an expansion in the event of human infections everywhere. Among those, Breast Cancer has expanded at a disturbing rate in the previous decade and this pattern of increment would keep on developing. Presently, there is a requirement for proficient message investigation and element extraction instruments to help with grouping, sharing, and recovering data on human illnesses overall and Breast Cancer specifically. Cancer Diagnosis Assistance is a deep learning model, useful for the diagnosis of certain types of cancer with the help of data analysis, image processing, and deep learning. This Project will work as an assistance tool for the doctors and it will increase the accuracy of the diagnosis. Profound learning with Convolutional Neural Networks has arisen as one of the most impressive AI apparatuses in Image order, outperforming the exactness of practically any remaining conventional arrangement techniques and surprisingly human capacity. The convolutional cycle can work on a picture containing a huge number of pixels to a bunch of little component maps, subsequently lessening the element of info information while holding the main differential highlights. Therefore in our research, CNN is used to classify the images. Our research is based on the images and CNN is the most popular technique to classify the images. The proposed system is found to be successful, achieving results with 87% accuracy, which could reduce human mistakes in the diagnosis process. Moreover, our proposed system achieves accuracy higher than the 78% accuracy of machine learning (ML) algorithms. The proposed framework, in this way, further develops accuracy by 9% above outcomes from AI (ML) calculations.

❖ **INDEX TERMS** Breast Cancer, Skin Cancer, Deep Learning, Convolutional Neural Network, ANN.

## I. INTRODUCTION

In this era of technologies, everything is upgrading and so are our healthcare systems. Many new advancements have taken place in the medical world in the past few years. This Breast Cancer And Skin Cancer Prediction Using Deep Learning will be our contribution to medicare that can help Doctors to identify the risk of certain diseases. Bosom Cancer is one of the main diseases created in numerous nations including India. However, the perseverance rate is high – with early finding 97% of ladies can get by for over 5 years. Statistically, the death toll due to this disease has increased dramatically in the last few decades. According to WHO, 627,000 women died from breast cancer in 2018. Breast cancer is the main problem that spreads everywhere in the world but is mostly found in the United States of America. There are four types of breast cancer. The first type of cancer is Ductal Carcinoma in Situ that is found in the coating of breast milk ducts and is pre-stage breast cancer. The second type of breast cancer is the most popular disease and contains up to 70-80% of diagnoses. The third type of breast cancer is Inflammatory breast cancer which is forcefully and quickly developing breast cancer in this disease cells penetrate the skin and lymph vessels of the breast. The fourth type of breast cancer is Metastatic breast cancer which spreads to other parts of the body.

Skin cancer is one of the most dangerous types of cancer which is caused by the abnormal multiplication of cells. There are three main types of skin cells: Squamous, Basal, and Melanocytes. Skin cancer is commonly caused due to skin exposure to sunlight(UV Rays). Older adults and people with suppressed immune systems have a high risk of dying from skin cancer. The key challenge with its treatment is early detection.

As a result, in addition to pharmaceutical therapies, some Data Science solutions must be included to address these death-causing concerns. The goal of this study is to identify which traits are most useful in predicting whether a cancer is malignant or benign, as well as to look for general trends that might help us choose models and hyperparameters.

The goal is to find out whether the patient is suffering from breast cancer or not. To achieve this we have used deep learning methods to fit a function that can predict the discrete class of new input.

## II. Cancer Diagnosis and Analysis

Cancer diagnosis involves several steps, some of which might result in incorrect test findings. In certain circumstances, cancer may be preventable.

- **Physical examination:** The doctor searches for anomalies that might suggest the presence of cancer, such as changes in skin color or organ enlargement.
- **Laboratory testing**, such as urine and blood tests, can aid in the detection of anomalies that may be caused by cancer.
- **Imaging Tests** include a computed tomography (CT) scan, bone scan, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), positron emission tomography (PET) scan, ultrasound, and X-ray, among others, and allow the doctor to inspect your bones and internal organs. ultrasound and X-ray, among others.
- **Biopsy.** During a biopsy, your doctor takes a sample of cells for laboratory testing. Doctors examine cell samples under a microscope in the laboratory. Normal cells have identical diameters and are organized logically. Cancer cells have a disorganized appearance, with various sizes and no obvious structure. [4]

  Because various factors, such as differences in your body or even what you consume, might impact test outcomes, test results must be carefully understood. It's also worth remembering that noncancerous illnesses can occasionally lead to aberrant test findings. And, in other circumstances, cancer may be present despite normal blood test findings.

## III. MATERIAL AND METHODS

We recognize that the possibility of survival increases drastically for the majority of patient groups if cancer is detected at an early stage. Existing screening programs like breast, cervical and colorectal cancer have saved a great many lives, but they lack sensitivity.[5] Research is required to enhance our biological understanding of early cancers, to increase our ability to identify them, and to look up the technologies used. High-quality research focused on the early detection of cancer is currently being carried out in several locations. Cancer cells come in a variety of sizes and shapes. It might be difficult to identify early on.[3]

**Dataset**

The Histopathological dataset from Kaggle was used for the proposed system. This data set consists of both benign and malignant images. The careful observation was ensured during splitting; the dataset was divided into validation data and testing data belonging to the same distribution to well represent the model's generalized results. For learning indicators like weights and biases, training data is important, while validating data is essential for model verification and how exactly the model simplifies, thus tuning hyperparameters like learning rate and decay to boost the result of the model.[9] A model's final output comes from precise work on the test results. To hold each pixel in the same range and prevent bias, normalization has to be done on the whole image.

**Preprocessing of Images**

In the pre-processing stage, the median filter will be used for Adaptive contrast enhancement(AHE). The AHE is capable of improving local contrast and bringing out more details in the image. Therefore, contrast limited adaptive histogram equalization which is a type of AHE will be used to improve the contrast in mammogram images of breast cancer images.[2]

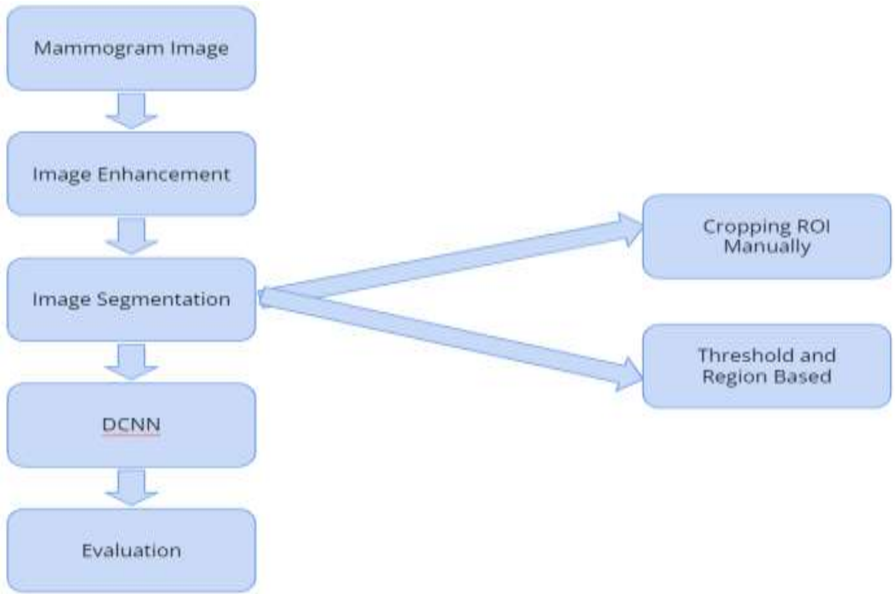



Fig. 1. Block diagram of the proposed breast cancer model

*Figure 1 depicts the proposed Deep Convolutional Neural Network technique for detecting breast cancer based on mammography images. Image segmentation will be used after picture enhancement to divide an image into portions with comparable traits and qualities. The first technique will use circular contours to launch the Region of Interest pooling. The threshold and region-based approaches will be utilized to resolve the Region of interest pooling in the second method. The Region of interest pooling will be classified using Deep CNN.*

**A. CNN Architecture:**

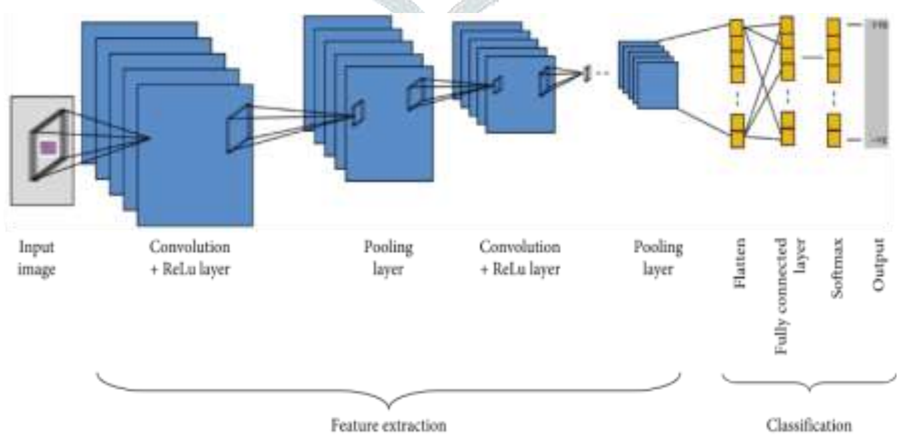



Fig 2: CNN Architecture

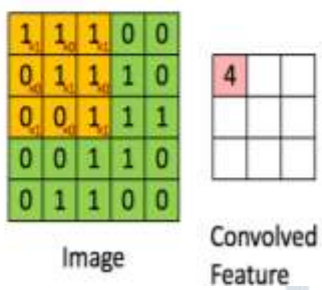
Convolutional neural networks are the leading architecture in deep learning that is used to solve an image classification problem.[1] The process of building a convolutional neural network always involves 4 major steps:

- Convolution
- Pooling
- Flattening
- Fully connected layer

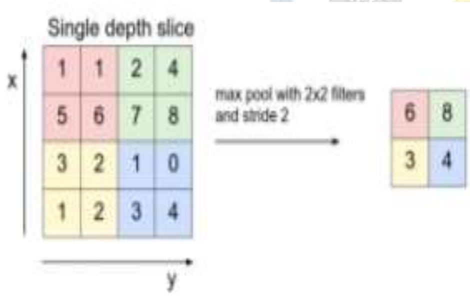
Types of layers:

The name of a layer comes from the fact that all neurons in that layer perform comparable mathematical processes.

1. **Convolution layer:** Convolution is the mathematical operation that is used in image processing to filter signals, find patterns in signals, etc. All neurons in this layer perform convolution on inputs. The most important parameter in a convolutional neuron is the filter size. We shall slide convolution filters over the whole input image to calculate this output across the image and here we slide our window by 1 pixel at a time this number is called Stride. Typically we use more than 1 filter in one convolution layer.




2. **Pooling layer:** To lower the spatial size, a pooling layer is usually utilized right after the convolutional layer (only width and height, not depth). As a result, the number of parameters is reduced, and the computing time is lowered. Furthermore, a smaller number of parameters prevents overfitting. The most popular type of pooling is Max pooling, which involves taking a 3X3 filter and doing the maximum operation on the 3X3 sized portion of the picture.




3. **Fully Connected Layer:** If each neuron in a layer receives input from all the neurons in the previous layer, then this layer is called a fully connected layer. The output of this layer is computed by matrix multiplication followed by bias offset.[6]

**Training and Testing the CNN using original data**

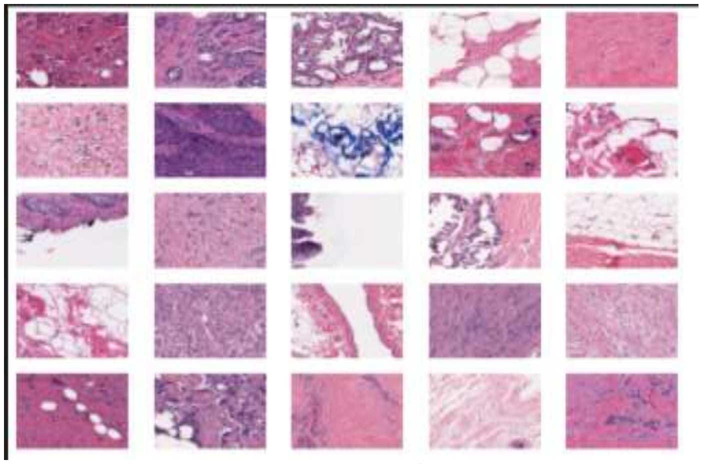


Fig.3.Sample images from Histopathological dataset.

Result

Satisfactory results have been obtained using the CNN-based proposed breast cancer detection method. From the studies that are reviewed, CNN was the best in performing classification of all other architectures.[4] Using archives that mostly contain skin lesions from light-skinned persons is a significant problem in our study. For example, the images of ISIC are mainly from the United States, Australia, and Europe. CNN must be trained to abstract from diverse skin tones to produce reliable classification results for dark-skinned persons. This may be accomplished by taking into account dark-skinned photos. Clinical data of various ages, picture size, gender, and skin type can be used as inputs for classifiers to improve classification quality. Training and testing were done through two methods, in the first method the dataset was divided into two classes named normal and abnormal. While the second method included a further subdivision of the abnormal classes, which included six types of abnormalities found in breasts such as asymmetry, calcification, spiculated masses, circumscribed masses, architectural distortion, and miscellaneous. Miscellaneous photos were ones in which it was unclear if the images were benign or malignant. The purpose of pre-processing is to improve the performance and learning speed of neural networks. The accuracy of raw pictures acquired with various filter sizes in CNNs. When the model parameters are learned and fixed with no further learning, accuracy is calculated.

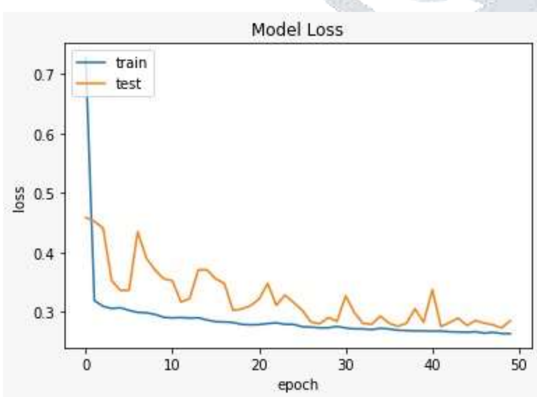



Fig 4. Loss Graph: The loss is minimized in the training Process

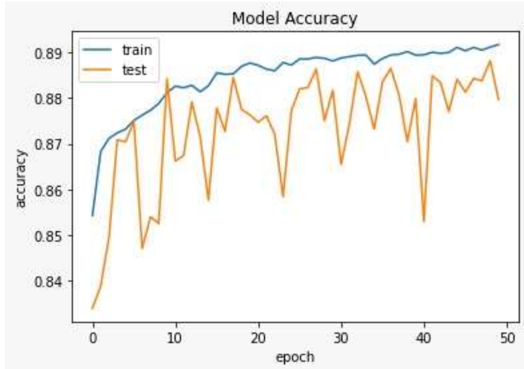



Fig 5. Accuracy Graph: The Accuracy of the system gets maximized with training

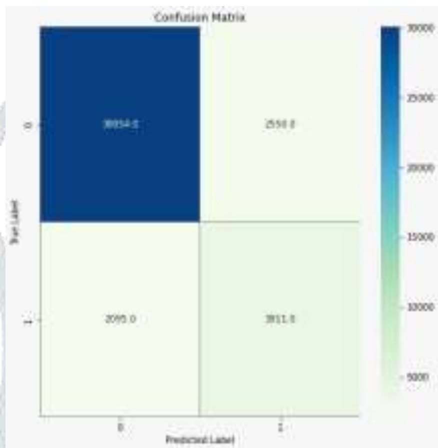



Fig 5. Confusion Matrix

## IV. Conclusion

Breast cancer detection is a challenging problem because it is the most popular and harmful disease. Breast cancer is growing every year and there is less chance to recover from this disease. For the detection of breast cancer, machine learning and deep learning techniques are used. It is concluded that machine learning gives better results on linear data only therefore, for the classification of the breast cancer images data, a deep learning-based technique CNN is used. CNN mostly works on the images dataset.

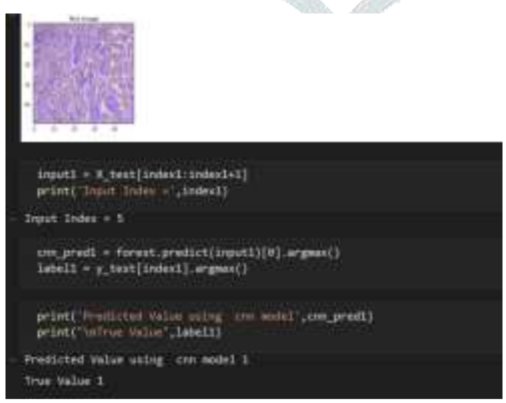



Fig 6. Result of a Sample Image.
Here True Value 1 Means that the Patient is Suffering From Breast Cancer

In this work, we presented a deep learning approach for the detection of breast cancer using mammograms. The proposed approach is developed following the development of convolution neural networks and it demonstrates how robust deep learning is in this application. There are several potential variations of the proposed network architecture that can be investigated and validated in future work. The proposed method can lead to better performance of clinical use of breast cancer detection, especially in the early stages.[7] The proposed system is found to be 87.97% Accurate with a loss of 0.2852.

| | precision | recall | f1-score | support |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0.93 | 0.92 | 0.93 | 32604 |
| 1 | 0.61 | 0.65 | 0.63 | 6006 |
| accuracy | | | 0.88 | 38610 |
| macro avg | 0.77 | 0.79 | 0.78 | 38610 |
| weighted avg | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 38610 |

Fig 7. Classification Report of the ModelPrecision: Quantifies the number of Positive class predictions that belong to Positive Class

Recall: The Model's Ability to detect Positive Samples

F1-Score: The Harmonic Mean of Precision and Recall

```
[ ] loss,accuracy=model.evaluate(X_test,y_test)

1207/1207 [==============================] - 6s 5ms/step - loss: 0.2852 - accuracy: 0.8797
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Fig 8. Loss and Accuracy evaluation of the Model

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