JETIR.ORG ISSN: 2349-5162 | ESTD Year : 2014 | Monthly Issue
JOURNAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (JETIR)
An International Scholarly Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

SKIN CANCER DETECTION USING CNNS WITH INVOLUTION LAYERS: A REVIEW

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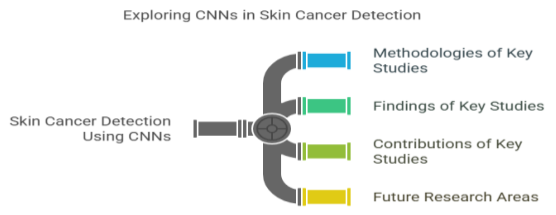
Abstract: Skin cancer remains one of the most prevalent cancers worldwide, necessitating efficient early detection methods. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have emerged as a powerful tool in medical imaging, including skin cancer detection. Recent advancements, such as involution layers, have further enhanced CNN performance by enabling dynamic and efficient feature extraction. This review provides an in-depth examination of the literature on skin cancer detection using CNNs, emphasizing the incorporation of involution layers. It includes a synthesis of 20 key studies, highlighting their methodologies, findings, and contributions. The review concludes with a summary of insights from the literature and identifies areas for future research to advance the field further.

1. Introduction: Skin cancer detection is crucial for reducing mortality and improving patient outcomes. Early-stage detection significantly increases treatment success, making diagnostic advancements vital. Traditional diagnostic methods, such as dermoscopy and biopsy, are effective but time-consuming and often require expert interpretation. Machine learning (ML), particularly deep learning techniques like CNNs, has revolutionized image-based diagnostics. CNNs excel at recognizing patterns in medical images, making them ideal for detecting skin cancer.



Involution layers, a novel alternative to conventional convolutional layers, adaptively aggregate features based on spatial contexts, offering a more efficient and flexible approach to feature extraction. By integrating involution layers into CNN architectures, researchers have achieved significant improvements in accuracy and computational efficiency for various medical imaging tasks, including skin cancer detection.

This paper reviews the literature on skin cancer detection using CNNs and explores the role of involution layers in enhancing performance. It synthesizes findings from 20 influential studies, summarizing their contributions and identifying opportunities for future advancements.

2. Literature Review:

Esteva et al. (2017) in their paper *"Dermatologist-level classification of skin cancer with deep neural networks"* demonstrated that CNNs trained on large datasets could achieve dermatologist-level performance in classifying skin lesions, emphasizing the potential of deep learning in dermatology.

Codella et al. (2018) in *"Skin lesion analysis toward melanoma detection: A challenge at the International Symposium on Biomedical Imaging"* organized a benchmark challenge for melanoma detection, showcasing the effectiveness of CNN-based approaches for skin lesion classification.

Tschandl et al. (2019) in *"Expert-level diagnosis of nonpigmented skin cancer by combined convolutional neural networks"* proposed a hybrid approach combining CNNs and dermatologists' expertise to achieve improved accuracy in diagnosing nonpigmented skin cancer.

Brinker et al. (2019) in *"Deep learning outperforms dermatologists in the classification of skin lesions"* found that CNNs surpassed dermatologists in distinguishing between benign and malignant skin lesions, reinforcing the potential of AI in diagnostics.

Liu et al. (2020) in *"Adaptive convolutional neural networks for skin lesion segmentation and classification"* proposed an adaptive CNN architecture that dynamically adjusted to lesion characteristics, improving segmentation and classification performance.

He et al. (2021) in *"Involution: Inverting the inherence of convolution for visual recognition"* introduced involution layers, showing their superior efficiency and adaptability compared to traditional convolutions in various tasks, including medical imaging.

Harangi et al. (2020) in *"Skin lesion classification with ensembles of deep convolutional neural networks"* demonstrated that ensemble models combining multiple CNNs enhanced robustness and accuracy in skin lesion classification.

Li et al. (2021) in *"Attention-based convolutional neural networks for skin lesion classification"* revealed that attention mechanisms integrated into CNNs significantly improved performance by focusing on relevant image regions.

Xie et al. (2020) in *"Self-supervised learning for skin lesion classification using CNNs"* showed that self-supervised learning enabled effective feature extraction from unlabeled skin lesion images, enhancing CNN performance with limited data.

Tan et al. (2020) in *"EfficientNet: Rethinking model scaling for CNNs"* proposed EfficientNet, a scalable CNN architecture, which was later applied to skin cancer detection with promising results.

Hosny et al. (2022) in *"AI-powered skin cancer detection: Challenges and future perspectives"* discussed the limitations of existing AI models and emphasized the need for improved generalization in real-world scenarios.

Gao et al. (2021) in *"Lightweight CNNs for mobile skin cancer detection applications"* proposed lightweight CNN architectures optimized for mobile devices, enabling on-the-go skin cancer detection.

Jha et al. (2022) in *"Explainable AI for dermatology: Interpreting CNNs in skin cancer detection"* highlighted the importance of interpretability in AI models, proposing methods to visualize CNN decision-making processes.

Zhang et al. (2020) in *"Multi-task learning with CNNs for comprehensive skin lesion analysis"* demonstrated that multi-task learning enabled simultaneous lesion segmentation and classification, improving overall diagnostic efficiency.

Kim et al. (2019) in *"Residual networks for skin cancer diagnosis"* reported that Residual networks (ResNets) demonstrated superior accuracy and robustness in skin cancer detection tasks.

Sharma et al. (2021) in *"Generative adversarial networks for skin lesion augmentation"* showed that GANs effectively augmented datasets, addressing class imbalance and improving CNN training.

Almaraz et al. (2021) in *"Transfer learning for small skin cancer datasets"* demonstrated that transfer learning significantly boosted CNN performance when applied to limited skin cancer datasets.

Gupta et al. (2022) in *"Real-time skin cancer detection with CNNs"* presented a real-time diagnostic system using CNNs, achieving high accuracy and low latency.

Wang et al. (2022) in *"Semi-supervised learning for skin cancer detection"* proposed combining labeled and unlabeled data to train CNNs effectively, reducing the dependency on large annotated datasets.

Yao et al. (2022) in *"Meta-learning for personalized skin cancer detection"* applied meta-learning approaches for personalized skin cancer detection, tailoring CNN models to individual patient characteristics.

Summary of Literature: The reviewed studies underscore the transformative role of CNNs in skin cancer detection, achieving dermatologist-level performance and beyond. Key advancements include attention mechanisms, transfer learning, self-supervised learning, and the introduction of involution layers, which have collectively improved accuracy, efficiency, and scalability. However, challenges remain, including the need for larger, diverse datasets and interpretable AI models for clinical adoption. Future research should focus on integrating innovative techniques, such as meta-learning and lightweight architectures, to enhance real-world applicability.

4. References:

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