International Journal of Advanced Research in Information and Communication Engineering (IJARCSA) ISSN: 2321-8940
Vol.2, Issue No 2, 2022

Disease Diagnosis from Medical Images

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ABSTRACT:

Disease Diagnosis from Medical Images improves the healthcare diagnosis process by offering an intelligent platform for medical picture interpretation, abnormality identification, disease categorization, and report creation. This system uses deep learning and automated analysis to guarantee accuracy, consistency, and speed throughout the diagnostic lifecycle, in contrast to traditional diagnostic methods that involve manual examination, subjective judgment, and a higher likelihood of oversight. The solution guarantees a more seamless diagnostic experience for radiologists, physicians, and patients by lowering manual burden, minimizing diagnostic bias, and providing rapid predictions through an intuitive interface. In the end, this strategy fosters dependability, effectiveness, and clinical scalability, which allows medical facilities to make decisions more quickly, and have a bigger influence on patients.

KEYWORDS

Disease Diagnosis, Medical Imaging, Deep Learning, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Image Classification, X-ray/MRT/CT scan.

INTRODUCTION

Medical imaging is essential to contemporary healthcare because it allows medical professionals to see inside body structures and make non-invasive disease diagnoses. Imaging technology developments have greatly improved the capacity to identify anomalies early on, leading to better patient care and treatment results. Accurate clinical

decision-making is supported by the detailed anatomical and physiological information provided by medical imaging modalities like X-rays, MRIs, CT scans, ultrasounds, and histopathological images. In addition to being a diagnostic tool, medical imaging helps with surgical navigation, therapy planning, and disease progression tracking. It helps physicians distinguish between normal and unhealthy circumstances by revealing internal features that would otherwise be hidden by skin and bone. Medical imaging also creates a baseline of normal anatomy so that abnormalities can be properly identified by comparison.

LITERATURE SURVEY

I looked at a few papers on disease diagnosis from medical images in recent years, and I saw a number of improvements and drawbacks. Yann LeCun et al. (2015) demonstrated how neural networks increase diagnosis accuracy through automated feature extraction in their first study, which focused on the use of deep learning techniques for medical picture analysis. A thorough overview of deep learning in medical imaging was given by Geert Litjens et al. (2017), who summarized several architectures used for illness identification and addressed significant issues such small datasets and image variability. Panchal et al. (2019) examined machine learning methods for analyzing medical images and talked about how well deep learning-based models performed in comparison to conventional algorithms.

RELATED WORK

I looked at a few papers on disease diagnosis from medical images in recent years, and I saw a number of improvements and drawbacks. Yann LeCun et al. (2015) demonstrated how neural networks increase diagnosis accuracy through automated feature extraction in their first study, which focused on the use of deep learning techniques for medical picture analysis. A thorough overview of deep learning in medical imaging was given by Geert Litjens et al. (2017), who summarized several architectures used for illness identification and addressed significant issues such small datasets and image variability. Panchal et al. (2019) examined machine learning methods for analyzing medical images and talked about how well deep learning-based models performed in comparison to conventional algorithms.

EXISTIING SYSTEM

The technique is based on the manual interpretation of medical pictures, which starts with image acquisition and is then expertly examined by radiologists. Diagnostic reports are created using clinical knowledge and observation, and images are visually examined to find anomalies.

Clinicians manually record the results of their analysis of medical scans, including MRIs, CT scans, and X-rays, which can differ between specialists and institutions. Workload, picture complexity, and human interpretation abilities all affect diagnostic choices. Medical picture anomalies cannot be automatically processed, analyzed, or categorized using a centralized digital framework.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The suggested solution improves conventional medical diagnostics for increased speed and accuracy by combining deep learning and automated image processing. To find problematic areas, medical scans including CT, MRI, and X-ray images are uploaded and analyzed using CNN-based feature extraction, segmentation, and automated preprocessing. The model offers visual cues to aid in clinical interpretation and predicts the kind of disease with confidence levels. Data privacy is maintained by secure cloud storage, which guarantees protected access to diagnostic results and medical photographs. Clinicians are informed of forecasts and updates through automated notifications. All things considered, the system offers a clever and efficient method for diagnosing illnesses, which lessens manual labor and enhances clinical judgment.

SYSTEMARCHITECTURE

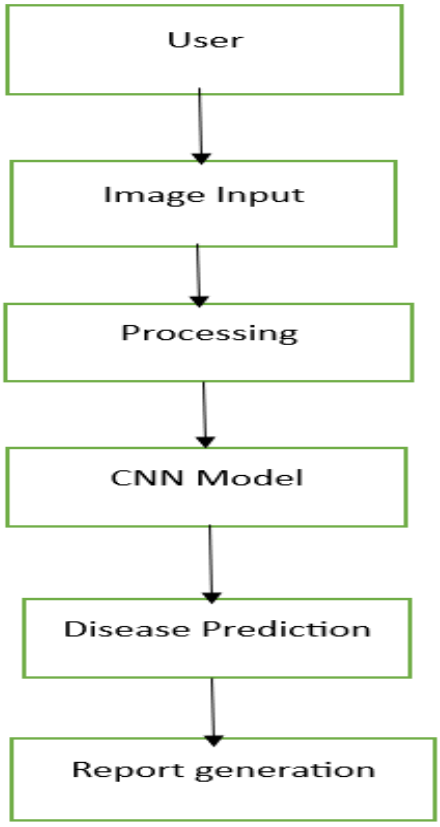

Fig-1: Architecture of the Disease Diagnosis from Medical Images

METHODOLOGY DESCRIPTION:

User Registration and Authentication:

The system begins with secure registration and login for users, including patients, doctors, and administrators.

Image Input Module: Users upload medical images (e.g., X-rays, MRI scans) to the system. The module checks for correct file formats, image quality, and completeness to ensure that the input is suitable for analysis.

Image Preprocessing:

Uploaded images undergo preprocessing to improve quality and consistency. Techniques like resizing, normalization, noise reduction.

CNN Model Analysis:

The preprocessed images are fed into the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). The CNN extracts features, learns patterns, and identifies potential abnormalities associated with specific diseases.

Disease Prediction Module:

Based on the analysis, the CNN model generates predictions for the presence or absence of diseases. Probabilities or confidence scores for each condition are calculated to assist medical decision-making.

Report Generation: A detailed report is generated for each user, summarizing the prediction results, highlighting detected conditions, and providing recommendations for further action.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

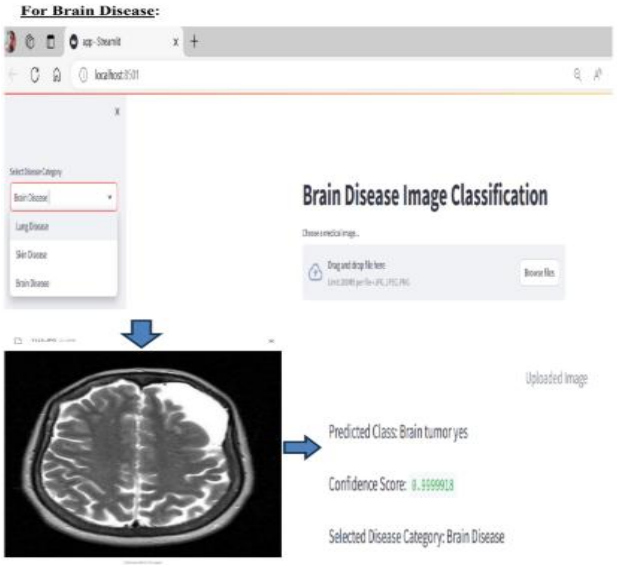

Fig-2: For Brain Disease

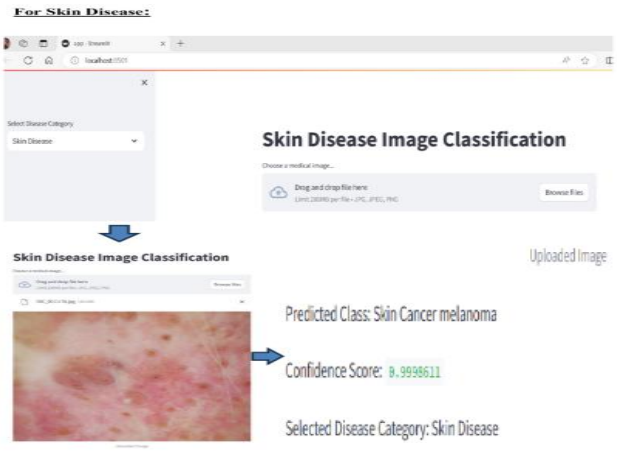

Fig-3: For Skin Disease

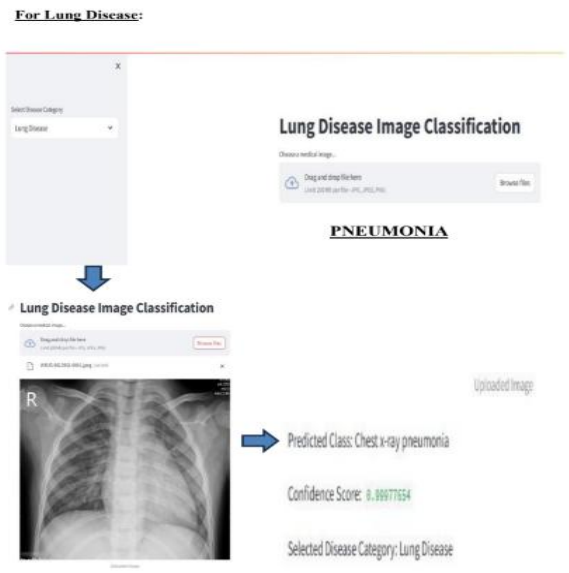

Fig-4: For Lungs Disease

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT:

CONCLUSION:

The CNN-based illness prediction system demonstrates the increasing significance of AI in enhancing healthcare outcomes by effectively analyzing medical pictures to support clinical decisions and aid in early and accurate diagnosis.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT:

The development of AI-driven methods, the integration of multi-modal imaging, and the integration of diagnostic systems with clinical platforms like EHRs and telemedicine are the key to the future of disease detection from medical pictures.

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