Bulletin of Environment, Pharmacology and Life Sciences
Bull. Env. Pharmacol. Life Sci., Vol 11 [5] April 2022 : 73-77

Online ISSN 2277-1808
Journal's URL:http://www.bepls.com
CODEN: BEPLAD

ORIGINAL ARTICLE **OPEN ACCESS**

Medical image processing terms to understand skin diseases

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ABSTRACT

The technology boom has been reflected in the up-gradation of many industries. Likewise, it has also affected the healthcare industry. The healthcare industry relies on the latest technological development to a great extent. This study aims to provide a clear understanding of skin diseases using medical image processing. Skin disease is a serious condition that affects the life of the patient in various ways. It has to be treated appropriately identifying the particular disease. The Proposed methodology employs medical image processing using deep convolutional neural networks (CNN). They have found that it provides efficient results in understanding skin disorders.

Keywords: Skin lesion classification, skin disorders, disease detection, convolutional neural networks (CNN), Deep Learning

Received: 11.03.2022 Revised: 12.04.2022 Accepted: 29.04.2022

INTRODUCTION

The ailments that affect the skin are referred to as skin disorders. Rashes, inflammation, itching, and other skin changes may occur as a result of these disorders. Skin diseases are considered to be serious problems since it restricts people to perform their day to day chores and affects their social life. Some skin disorders are caused by genetics, while others are caused by lifestyle factors. Early diagnosis and treatment are considered important factors in skin disorders. Medications, lotions, and ointments, as well as lifestyle changes, are used to treat skin diseases. Medical imaging refers to the process of obtaining images of bodily components for medical purposes such as identifying or studying diseases. To diagnose and detect the type of problem, medical image processing uses 3D image datasets of the human body, most typically received from a Computed Tomography (CT) or Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scanner, as well as camera photographs. Radiologists and physicians use medical image processing to better comprehend the anatomy of their patients. Srinivasu, Parvathaneni Naga, *et al.* [1] presented Mobile Net V2 and Long Short Term Memory (LSTM) based computerized process for classifying skin conditions. The MobileNet V2 model is both efficient and precise. It can also run on low-power computing devices. The suggested Deep Learning (DL) model is effective at storing stateful data for accurate forecasts, and it aids dermatologists in determining the sort of infection from the image of the affected region (skin disease). They concluded that the proposed approach can assist dermatologists in accurately detecting skin problems based on the findings. Goceri, Evgin. [2] proposed using colour digital pictures to classify dermatological conditions using an automated method. There are two steps to the suggested system. A variational level set technique is used to detect and extract lesions in stage 1. After noise reduction and intensity normalization, this is done. In stage 2, lesions are categorized using a DenseNet201 framework with an effective loss function that has been pre-trained. Experiments show that the proposed method is capable of accurately classifying lesions (95.24% accuracy).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Juyal, Shuchi, *et al* [3] proposed a new Device for Skin Monitoring that would allow patients in rural regions to remotely monitor skin conditions. CNN is utilised to analyse medical images and provide disease predictions in the proposed strategy, which combines AI and cloud-based IoT. The framework takes a diagnostic and preventive approach to tackle the problems presented by those in distant locations who have limited or no access to skincare. Azizi, Shekoofeh, *et al*. [4] have developed a novel Multi-Instance Contrastive Learning (MICLe) technique that constructs more relevant positive combinations for self-supervised learning using numerous images. They improved top-1 accuracy by 6.7% in dermatology and mean AUC in chest X-ray categorization by 1.1%. They concluded that the proposed method surpasses strong supervised baselines that were trained on ImageNet. Begum, Muneera, *et al*. [5] suggested an automated approach for detecting skin and nail problems that use Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN). Various data augmentation approaches were applied, as well as a transfer learning approach on CNN. As a result, the accuracy has increased to around 92.5%. Goceri, Evgin. [6] Offered a new model built with MobileNet, as well as a new loss function. They concluded that the proposed technique may accurately identify skin diseases with 94.76 % accuracy. By training the deep learning (DL) model on huge unlabeled medical image datasets, Alzubaidi, Laith, *et al*. [7] have suggested a novel transfer learning strategy to overcome the existing disadvantages. They used the information to train the deep learning model on a small number of tagged medical photos. They've also presented a deep CNN model (DCNN) that incorporates recent research. they concluded by listing the finally achieved F1 Score value. When taught from scratch, it scored 86.0 %, 96.25 % when using transfer learning, and 99.25 % when using double-transfer learning. DRANet, a deep learning framework based on a lightweight attention mechanism, was proposed by Jiang, Shancheng, Huichuan Li, *et al* [8]. Based on a true histopathological picture set, it will distinguish 11 different forms of skin diseases. The DRANet's hidden layers produce visual results that emphasise part of the class-specific portions of diagnostic spots, which are useful for making decisions in the diagnosis of skin problems. Deep learning (DL) topics relating to skin cancer recognition and classification were reviewed by.Saeed, Jwan, *et al* [9]. Farahani, Ali, *et al* [10] employed a modified deep convolutional neural network (CNN) to segment the data. The proposed network is based on the idea of increasing the performance of a deep network and speeding up the learning process while utilising fewer parameters. On the ISIC skin lesion dataset, the suggested network segmented the lesion region with 98 % accuracy.

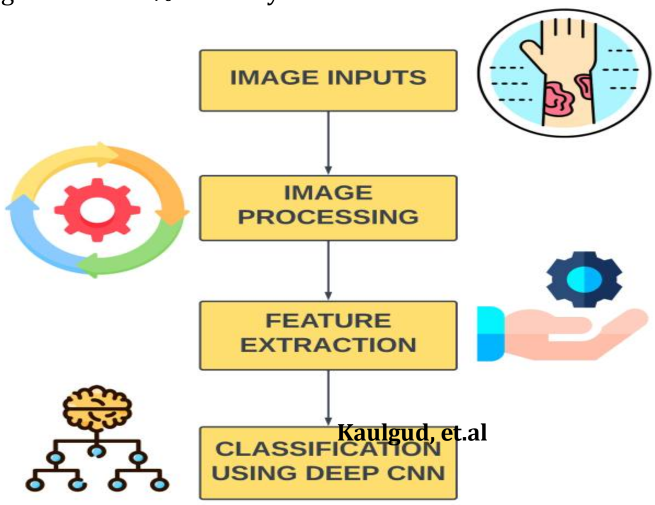

Figure 1: Role of CNN in Skin Disease Analysis

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The proposed methodology deploys deep learning Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) for image classification process. CNN's (Convolutional Neural Networks) are a type of machine learning algorithm is represented in Figure 1. It enables machines to anticipate the features of a picture and remember them to guess if the new image's name is provided to the machine. In skin diseases, there are various types of disorders. Identifying skin disease is an important process in the dermatology procedures since proper medications to be given for that particular disease. The images of the skin area is taken and fed into the computer which compares it with an already existing dataset of images. By comparing in this image processing phase it identifies the disease. This process includes feature extraction and classification of the images using deep CNN. The color and texture of the skin are considered as an important feature in the feature extraction process.

Its skin regulates your body's temperature also defends us from viruses, heat, and light. It is the largest of the organs. Skin disorders are a tremendous burden on the global community. Several dermatology illnesses affect around 1.9 billion people globally. In 2013, 85 million Americans visited a dermatologist for at least one dermatological condition. According to estimates, one-fifth of US inhabitants are at danger of morbidity due to the weakened impact the skin illnesses.
In this study, the eigenvalue regression model is used to create a model using our obtained data. It is explicitly specified in Equation (1).

$$absence(n,m) = \sum_{i=1}^{a} -g_i \ln(1-g_i) \qquad (1)$$

The goal is to expand the size of a complete view such as on object known as a "picture." This image is covered including one or much more predictable ideas (PC) that are repeated by an interconnected transformation (L), as shown in Equation (2)

$$Image = R(L_1(PC), L_2(PC), L_3(PC), \ldots\ldots) \qquad (2)$$

R symbolises the quantization relationship, while $L_1, L_2, L_3, \ldots$ is one of the eight fundamental linked transformations. The overlaying is requested since the post-generated animation might partially conceal the title of the project when any element is applied. The Repetitive Concepts are a series of parallel lines stacked on top of one another S_i. Equation seems to be the storage organization in the graphics repository (3)

$$PC = (K\beta, A, M, E, K, C, T_0 - T_5, S_0, S_1, S_2, \ldots, S_K) \qquad (3)$$

$K\beta$ is the identification of the basic graphic dreamed up of string that is essential is for graphics collecting to recover along with print a significant function in assuring, $n \in \{0,1\}$

$$S_i \in \left[K_i \times D_{iv} \times \{E_0\} \times \{E_1\} \times \{E_2\} \times \ldots \times \{E_{Ki}\} \times D_{iq}\right] \qquad (4)$$

The collection's Coordinate element operator is K, and items in parenthesis may or may not be present, as seen in Equation (5)

$$K_i = \{-1,0,1,2,3, \ldots\ldots\} \qquad (5)$$

Within one discussion group, the number of edges is$K_i + 1$. Because $K = -1$ represents a vacant linear organisation and without any vertices, 0 *as well as* S_i have no additional parameters.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Dermatological illnesses come in thousands of varieties. These illnesses have a significant influence on life excellence. An inflammatory responses facial illness that affects the cheeks, chin, nose, and eyes. Rosacea is most commonly diagnosed in Latinos, Asians, Africans, especially African-Americans. Likewise, psoriasis is a devastating dermatological illness that has a significant psychological and social impact. Some common disorders that have an impact on life quality include hemangioma. Many dermatological conditions are potentially fatal. For example, melanoma is the most aggressive and deadly type of skin cancer and therefore is responsible for the majority of skin cases of cancer.
Early detection and management are critical for lowering mortality, morbidity, and treatment costs. Manual diagnosis, on the other hand. We pre-processed the photos before training them in using feed forwards back-propagation neural network. There were eight algorithms used: grey image, sharpen filter, thresholding, smoothness filter, binary filter, histogram, YCbCr, and sobel operator. The algorithms have been implemented in a sequential order and are represented in Figure 2.

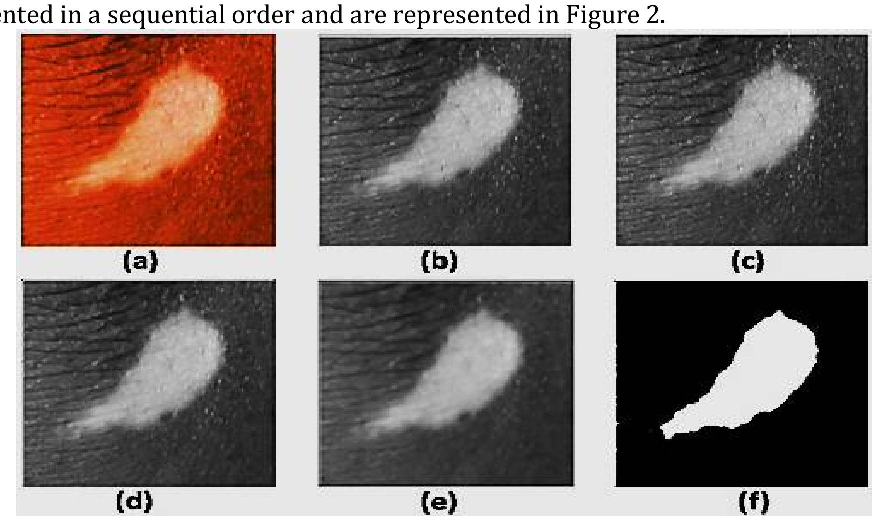

Figure 2: The outcome of pre-processing methods. (a) Original Color Skin Image, (b) Greyscale Image Converter, (c) Deburring Filter, (d) Average Filter, (e) Smoothing Filter, and (f) Binary Filter

Learned in the classroom pattern matching approaches have recently gained prominence due to their ability to integrate and enrich data by increase in depth. Especially compared to ordinary neural networks, can detect and extract considerably more imaginative representations of data in a hierarchical manner. This implies DNNs can acquire features using low-level films and produce complicated feature sets using upper layers by combining simpler features. For its feature detection power, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) seem to be the most commonly used networks world of clinical image investigation. These have been constructed using various kinds of images, (ii) varied activating, lost, and other optimisation methods, (iii) different factors such as amount with speed, and (iv) for diagnosing various diseases.

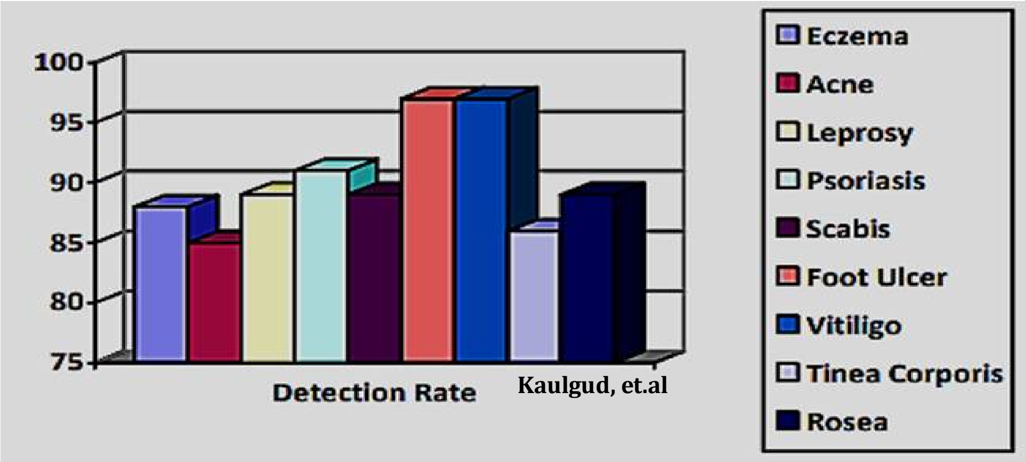

Figure 3: Detection accuracy of various skin disorders

The outcomes from abnormal slides will be much more limited. As a result, in addition to the criteria listed in Figure 3, pathologic slides might be coloured variously, and its scanning phase is subject to a number of variables.

CONCLUSION

The significant finding in this research is that different CNNs were employed for disease diagnosis with various types of pictures and various loss, activation, optimization functions, various parameters including batch size as well as stride. Furthermore, the amount of visual information used in the training and evaluation stages can change, affecting classifier performance. Furthermore, these classifiers have already been assessed using a variety of measures. As a result, identifying the appropriate classifier among various deep network models based on the findings presented in articles is difficult. To summarise, CNN-based approaches for lesion categorization can be useful in clinical practice. The diagnostic modeling techniques could be used to help dermatologists enhance the classification various skin conditions. However, additional validations with much more real-world photos are required. In addition, additional research is needed for all dermatological illnesses other than skin cancer.

ACKNOWLEGEMENT

The authors acknowledge the subjects who were involved in the study.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest for this study

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CITATION OF THIS ARTICLE

Sanjeev Prakashrao Kaulgud, Swaminathan. B, D.Ramkumar, Vijay Kumar, Rajeev Ranjan, Medical image processing terms to understand skin diseases, Bull. Env. Pharmacol. Life Sci., Vol 11[5] April 2022, 73-77.