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DERMDIAG

Dermatology Diagnosis Enhanced Through MobileNet V2

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2023/2024

Acknowledgements

At first, at last, and all the time, for everything in our life. Nothing could be done without God's permission, and no success could be gained without his mercy. Thanks to **Dr. Esraa M. Elhariri** for her very much support and encouragement to accomplish this project in a professional and valuable way. She provided us with invaluable advice and helped us in difficult periods, her motivation and help contributed tremendously to the successful completion of the project. Additionally, we extend our heartfelt appreciation to **Dr. Asmaa Hashem** for her invaluable assistance and support, which have been vital in the realization of this project.

Sincerely,
DermDiag Team

Abstract

The field of dermatology faces multifaceted challenges, encompassing a myriad of skin conditions, diagnostic complexities, and patient diversity. **DermDiag** emerges as a beacon of innovation, aiming to alleviate the burdens faced by dermatologists, patients, and healthcare systems alike. With an overarching goal to enhance diagnostic accuracy, streamline clinical workflows, and empower patients, **DermDiag** stands as a testament to the fusion of advanced technology and medical expertise.

DermDiag is an automated diagnostic tool designed to revolutionize dermatological care, catering to the needs of dermatologists, healthcare providers, and patients. Leveraging state-of-the-art machine learning algorithms, **DermDiag** offers unparalleled capabilities in skin condition identification, lesion analysis, and treatment recommendations. By harnessing the power of deep learning, **DermDiag** excels in recognizing a diverse range of dermatological conditions, from common ailments to rare disorders, with exceptional accuracy and efficiency.

Moreover, **DermDiag** serves as a comprehensive resource for dermatological education and awareness, providing insights into skin health, preventive measures, and treatment options. With its user-friendly interface and intuitive design, **DermDiag** bridges the gap between medical expertise and patient empowerment, fostering informed decision-making and proactive skin care practices.

Through rigorous validation and testing, **DermDiag** has demonstrated remarkable performance, achieving accuracy rates exceeding 80% across various skin conditions and lesion types. Furthermore, **DermDiag** continues to evolve and adapt, with ongoing enhancements and updates driven by feedback from dermatologists, researchers, and users worldwide.

In conclusion, **DermDiag** epitomizes the transformative potential of technology in dermatology, offering a paradigm shift in diagnostic precision, clinical efficiency, and patient-centric care. As we embark on this journey towards a brighter future for dermatological health, **DermDiag** stands as a beacon of hope, innovation, and excellence.

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List of Abbreviations

AI	Artificial Intelligence
DL	Deep learning
ML	Machine learning
CNNs	Convolutional Neural Networks
ReLU	Rectified Linear Unit
lr	Learning_rate
IoU	Intersection over Union
TP	True Positive
FP	False Positive
TN	True Negative
FN	False Negative

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Overview

In modern health care, the intersection between dermatology and artificial intelligence stands ready to revolutionize the diagnosis and treatment of various skin diseases, with particular emphasis on skin cancer and its countless complexities. With almost 10% of the world's population suffering from skin-related diseases, the importance of dermatology cannot be overstated in the face of these challenges. The integration of artificial intelligence, a rapidly expanding market expected to reach $45.2 billion by 2026, represents an unprecedented opportunity to enhance patient care and outcomes.

At the heart of this paradigm shift lies the project's dedication to the classification of skin diseases based on artificial intelligence, especially in the critical area of skin cancer diagnosis. With high rates of skin cancer, where more than 5.4 million cases are treated annually in the United States alone, the importance of early detection cannot be overstated.

By utilizing artificial intelligence capabilities, the project aims to improve the accuracy of diagnosis and the design of treatment methods commensurate with the unique needs of each patient. This cooperative endeavor between dermatology and artificial intelligence reflects the transformative potential of technological innovation in healthcare, which promises to significantly improve patient health and quality of life. As artificial intelligence continues to reshape health-care delivery models, this initiative emphasizes the deep synergy between these disciplines and their collective ability to bring about positive change.

In this rapidly evolving landscape, the integration of leather expertise with the analytical ingenuity of artificial intelligence represents an unprecedented opportunity to promote the diagnosis and management of skin diseases, particularly in the context of skin cancer and related situations. As these synergies emerge, the likelihood of improved patient care and outcomes is increasingly felt, reflecting the essence of healthcare innovation.

1.2 Problem Definition

Skin diseases encompass a diverse array of conditions, varying in severity from mild irritations to life-threatening disorders. Traditional diagnostic processes often rely on manual examination and human expertise, which can be time-consuming and subject to variations in interpretation. The integration of AI offers the promise of improved accuracy, consistency, and efficiency in diagnosing and classifying these diseases. This project aims to contribute to the growing body of knowledge that explores the potential of AI-driven solutions in dermatology by harnessing the power of machine learning algorithms and large-scale dermatological datasets.

1.3 Problem Motivation

Traditional diagnostic methods for skin diseases, and skin cancer often face challenges stemming from subjectivity, variations in clinician experience, and the wide spectrum of disease presentations. Human visual assessment can be subjective, leading to discrepancies in interpretation and potential misdiagnosis. Moreover, the complexity of distinguishing between various skin conditions, accurately assessing burn severity, and identifying early signs of skin cancer can pose hurdles for even experienced dermatologists. The integration of AI into dermatological diagnostics presents a compelling solution. By harnessing machine learning algorithms and large-scale datasets, AI offers the potential to significantly enhance accuracy, streamline diagnostic processes, and provide rapid insights. AI-driven systems can identify subtle patterns and features that human eyes might miss, leading to more precise diagnoses. However, this integration raises important ethical considerations. Patient data privacy, informed consent, and potential biases in algorithmic outcomes must be carefully addressed to ensure that AI-powered diagnoses maintain the highest standards of patient care, trust, and fairness in healthcare practices.

1.4 Project Objectives

- **Accurate Classification:** Develop AI models capable of accurately identifying a range of skin diseases, including common conditions, and skin cancer types.
- **Early Cancer Detection:** Implement an AI tool for early detection of skin cancer by analyzing lesion images and providing risk assessments for timely intervention.
- **Medical Advancement:** Contribute to improved dermatological diagnosis and management through innovative AI solutions.
- **Holistic Data Integration:** Incorporate diverse patient data into AI algorithms to improve diagnostic accuracy and treatment recommendations.
- **Promotion of Patient-Doctor Communication:** Provide direct communication channels between patients and doctors, enabling patients to ask questions, exchange information about their health status, receive counseling, and solve problems related to their treatment.

Chapter 2

Project Planning

2.1 Overview

Effective project planning is essential to ensure the successful development, deployment, and continuous improvement of DermDiag. This chapter outlines the key phases, tasks, and timelines involved in the project planning process, from initial development to long-term maintenance and enhancement.

2.2 Phases of Project Planning

2.2.1 Initiation Phase

- **Project Kickoff:** Establishing the project scope, objectives, and stakeholder expectations.
- **Team Formation:** Assembling a multidisciplinary team of software engineers, data scientists, dermatologists, and project managers.

2.2.2 Planning Phase

- **Related Research Papers:** Reviewing related research papers to understand the current state of the art.
- **Advantages and Disadvantages From Related Works:** Collecting advantages and disadvantages from related works to improve the project.
- **Data Availability:** Checking the availability of data for training the machine learning models.
- **Project Road-map:** Developing a comprehensive project road-map that outlines key milestones, deliverables, and timelines.
- **Resource Allocation:** Identifying and allocating necessary resources, including technology, budget, and personnel.

- **Business Model:** DermDiag uses AI for skin disease detection and offers personalized skincare recommendations. Revenue comes from subscriptions and partnerships with dermatologists and skincare brands.

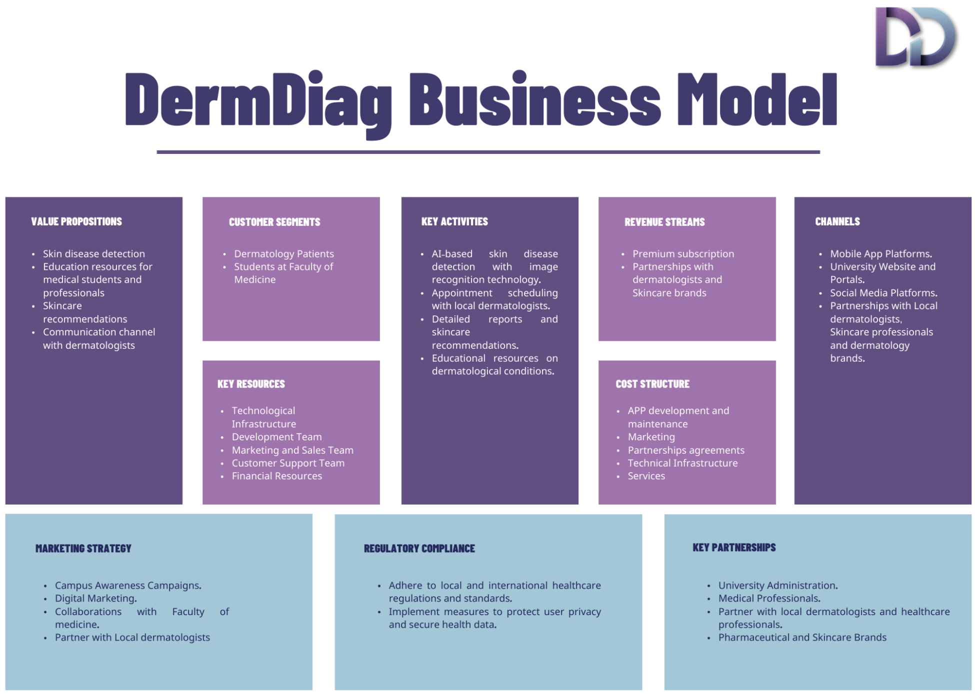


Figure 2.1: DermDiag Business Model

  - **Value Propositions**
    - **Skin Disease Detection**: Utilizing AI and image recognition technology, DermDiag provides accurate detection of various skin diseases.
    - **Educational Resources**: The platform offers resources aimed at medical students and professionals to enhance their knowledge and understanding of dermatological conditions.
    - **Skincare Recommendations**: Personalized skincare advice is provided to users based on their specific skin conditions and needs.
    - **Communication Channel**: DermDiag facilitates communication between patients and dermatologists, enabling better management and consultation.
  - **Customer Segments**
    - **Dermatology Patients**: Individuals seeking diagnosis, treatment, and management of skin conditions.
    - **Students at Faculty of Medicine**: Medical students who require educational resources and practical knowledge in dermatology.

- **Key Activities**
  * **AI-based Skin Disease Detection**: Implementation of advanced image recognition technology to diagnose skin diseases.
  * **Appointment Scheduling**: A system for scheduling consultations with dermatologists.
  * **Detailed Reports and Recommendations**: Providing users with comprehensive reports on their skin condition along with personalized skincare advice.
  * **Educational Content**: Offering in-depth resources about dermatological conditions for medical education.
- **Key Resources**
  * **Technological Infrastructure**: Robust IT systems and software required to run the platform.
  * **Development Team**: Skilled professionals responsible for developing and maintaining the platform.
  * **Marketing and Sales Team**: Personnel dedicated to promoting the platform and driving sales.
  * **Customer Support Team**: A team to assist users and ensure a smooth experience.
  * **Financial Resources**: Funding and financial management to support all business activities.
- **Revenue Streams**
  * **Premium Subscription**: Offering premium services for advanced features and functionalities.
  * **Partnerships**: Collaborations with dermatologists and skincare brands to monetize through affiliate marketing and sponsored content.
- **Channels**
  * **Mobile App Platforms**: Accessible through iOS and Android applications.
  * **University Websites and Portals**: Integration with educational institutions' digital platforms.
  * **Social Media Platforms**: Utilizing social media for marketing and user engagement.
  * **Partnerships with Local Dermatologists**: Collaborating with professionals for referrals and credibility.
- **Cost Structure**
  * **App Development and Maintenance**: Continuous improvement and troubleshooting of the application.
  * **Marketing**: Expenses related to advertising and promoting the platform.
  * **Partnership Agreements**: Costs associated with establishing and maintaining partnerships.
  * **Technical Infrastructure**: Investments in IT infrastructure and tools.
  * **Services**: General operational costs, including customer support and administrative expenses.

- **Marketing Strategy**
  - **Campus Awareness Campaigns**: Promoting the platform within universities.
  - **Digital Marketing**: Using online marketing strategies to reach a broader audience.
  - **Collaborations with Faculty of Medicine**: Partnering with educational institutions for endorsements and credibility.
  - **Partnership with Local Dermatologists**: Engaging with dermatologists to promote the platform and gain trust.
- **Regulatory Compliance:**
  - Ensuring adherence to local and international healthcare regulations and standards is crucial for DermDiag. The platform implements measures to protect user privacy and secure health data, aligning with industry standards and legal requirements.
- **Key Partnerships**
  - **Medical Professionals**: Partnering with dermatologists and healthcare providers.
  - **Local Dermatologists and Healthcare Professionals**: Building a network for referrals and consultations.
  - **Pharmaceutical and Skincare Brands**: Engaging with brands for sponsorships and product recommendations.

2.2.3 System Analysis & Design Phase

- **Context Diagram:** To define system boundaries.
- **DFD:** Developing a Data Flow Diagram at level 0 to visualize the major processes.
- **Use Case Diagram:** To capture the functional requirements.
- **Sequence Diagram:** Developing a sequence diagram to depict interactions between objects over time.
- **Activity Diagram:** Representing workflows of step-wise activities.
- **Class Diagram:** Developing a class diagram to define the system's structure.
- **Work Flow Diagram:** Creating a workflow diagram to illustrate the process flow.
- **UI/UX Design:** Designing the user interface and user experience.

2.2.4 Development Phase

- **Prototype Development:** Creating an initial prototype of DermDiag to validate core functionalities and gather feedback.
- **Iterative Development:** Adopting an agile development approach with iterative cycles of development, testing, and refinement.
- **Integration:** Ensuring seamless integration between the frontend (Flutter) and backend (ASP.NET Core), as well as with external services such as Google Cloud Platform.

2.2.5 Testing Phase

- **Unit Testing:** Conducting unit tests to verify individual components and functions.
- **System Testing:** Performing comprehensive system tests to ensure all components work together as intended.
- **User Acceptance Testing (UAT):** Engaging with dermatologists and patients to test the system in real-world scenarios and gather feedback for improvements.

2.2.6 Deployment Phase

- **Pilot Launch:** Initiating a pilot launch to a limited user base to monitor performance and gather additional feedback.

2.2.7 Maintenance and Enhancement Phase

- **Ongoing Support:** Providing continuous technical support and maintenance to address any issues and ensure system reliability.
- **Regular Updates:** Implementing regular updates based on user feedback, technological advancements, and emerging healthcare needs.
- **Long-term Improvements:** Planning and executing long-term enhancements, such as expanding features, improving algorithms, and integrating new technologies.

2.3 Timeline

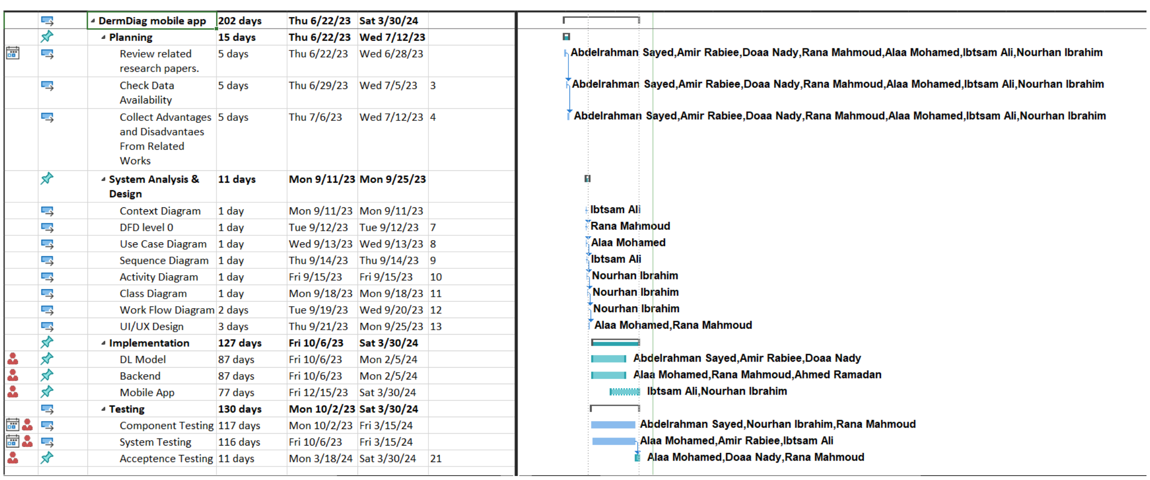


Figure 2.2: DermDiag Project Management

The following timeline provides an estimated schedule for each phase of the project:

2.3.1 Initiation Phase (Month 1-2)

- Project Kickoff: Month 1
- Team Formation: Month 1-2

2.3.2 System Analysis & Design Phase (Month 2-5)

- Requirements Analysis: Month 2-3
- Project Roadmap: Month 4
- Resource Allocation: Month 5

2.3.3 Development Phase (Month 5-10)

- Prototype Development: Month 5-6
- Iterative Development: Month 6-9
- Integration: Month 9-10

2.3.4 Testing Phase (Month 10-12)

- Unit Testing: Month [5-11]
- System Testing: Month 11
- User Acceptance Testing (UAT): Month 11-12

2.3.5 Deployment Phase (Month 12)

- Pilot Launch: Month 12

2.3.6 Maintenance and Enhancement Phase (Ongoing)

- Ongoing Support: From Month 12 onwards
- Regular Updates: Quarterly
- Long-term Improvements: Annually

2.4 Risk Management

To ensure the successful execution of the project, potential risks must be identified and mitigated:

2.4.1 Technical Risks

- **Algorithm Performance:** Risk of machine learning algorithms not meeting accuracy expectations.
  Mitigation: Continuous model evaluation and improvement using diverse datasets.

- **Integration Issues:** Risk of integration problems between different system components.
  Mitigation: Rigorous integration testing and use of standardized APIs.

2.4.2 Operational Risks

- **Resource Constraints:** Risk of insufficient resources (budget, personnel).

- **Data Privacy:** Risk of data breaches and privacy violations.
  Mitigation: Implementing robust security measures and compliance with data protection regulations.

2.4.3 Market Risks

- **User Adoption:** Risk of low user adoption and engagement.
  Mitigation: Comprehensive user tutorials, support, and marketing efforts.

By proactively addressing these risks, DermDiag can achieve its objectives and deliver a transformative solution in dermatological care.

2.5 Conclusion

The project planning for DermDiag encompasses a comprehensive approach to ensure the successful development, deployment, and continuous improvement of the application. By adhering to this structured plan, DermDiag aims to revolutionize dermatological care through innovative AI solutions, enhancing diagnostic accuracy, and improving patient outcomes.

Chapter 3

Literature Review

3.1 Overview

In recent years, significant progress has been made in integrating artificial intelligence into dermatology, significantly enhancing the accuracy and efficiency of diagnosis and treatment of skin diseases. These studies include the development of convolutional neural network (CNN) models for classifying skin lesions and diagnosing skin cancer at an early stage. Artificial intelligence algorithms were also used to segment skin images and accurately identify areas of interest, achieving high accuracy rates of up to 98.64%. Other efforts include using deep learning to improve classification of skin tumors. This chapter highlights the great potential of AI to enhance diagnostic accuracy and simplify medical processes, thus significantly improving patient care.

As discussed in the previous chapter, this project offers the following:

- A deep learning-based approach to predict early diagnosis of skin diseases.
- Employing traditional algorithms to distinguish between different types of skin diseases and skin cancer.

3.2 Deep Learning Approaches for Skin Disease Classification

Lidia Talavera-Martínez and Pedro Bibiloni, along with their collaborators, have introduced an innovative and robust deep learning Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model for the classification of skin lesion images based on their symmetry. The primary objective of their work is to address the inconsistency in the interpretation of physicians when evaluating lesion symmetry. Their approach involves developing a Computer-Assisted Diagnostic (CAD) tool that can quantitatively assess lesion malignancy by analyzing their visual attributes. To evaluate the effectiveness of their proposed method, the researchers curated a novel dataset known as SymDerm. This dataset comprises 615 publicly accessible images of skin lesions, meticulously annotated by three expert dermatologists. As part of their study, the authors also conducted a transfer learning investigation to compare their CNN model's performance against conventional methodologies. The results of their study are indeed promising. The CNN-based approach they devised surpasses the performance of traditional methods. Notably, it demonstrates a Balanced Accuracy (B.Acc) of 61.5% in a three-class classification scenario and a B.Acc of 71.9% in a binary classification setting. These outcomes underscore the method's potential utility in a computerized skin lesion diagnosis system. By accurately assessing the symmetry of skin lesions, this method could significantly aid specialists in their diagnostic tasks.[1].

Viswanatha Reddy Allugunti developed a deep learning technique aimed at diagnosing the type of melanoma in the preliminary stages of the disease. The study's goal was to create a screening method for skin cancer that is both prompt and straightforward, facilitating early diagnosis and timely treatment. To achieve this, the author employed a convolutional neural network (CNN), a deep learning algorithm, to assess the effectiveness of a CNN classifier in classifying skin diseases. The training data for the CNN classifier were sourced from the website dermnetnz.org. The study's final results demonstrated that the proposed method outperformed existing state-of-the-art methodologies in terms of diagnostic accuracy for classifying various types of melanoma, including lesion maligna, superficial spreading, and nodular melanoma. The CNN classifier achieved an accuracy of 91.07%, accompanied by recall, F1 score, and overall accuracy scores of 87.68%, 89.32%, and 88.83%, respectively.[2].

Puneet Thapar, Manik Rakhra, et al, presented a reliable approach for diagnosing skin cancer utilizing dermoscopy images in order to improve healthcare professionals' visual perception and diagnostic abilities to discriminate benign from malignant lesions, The swarm intelligence (SI) algorithms were used for skin lesion region of interest (RoI) segmentation from dermoscopy images and the speeded-up robust features (SURF) was used for feature extraction of the RoI marked as the best segmentation result was obtained using the Grasshopper Optimization Algorithm (GOA), ISIC-2017, ISIC-2018, and PH-2 data sets, with an average classification accuracy of 98.42%, precision of 97.73%, and MCC of 0.9704%.[3].

Anurag Kumar Verma and colleagues showcased the effective use of ensemble data mining methods to categorize skin conditions. Their primary goal was to categorize six specific types of skin disorders: Psoriasis, Seborrheic dermatitis, Lichen planus, Pityriasis rosea, Chronic dermatitis, and Pityriasis rubra. To achieve this, they employed a combination of five distinct data mining techniques: CART, SVM, DT, RF, and GBDT. They also developed an integrated approach that combined all five techniques into a single unit. The dataset used for this study was obtained from the UCI machine repository. Among these various techniques, the highest achieved accuracy was 95.90% using GBDT. Through the fusion of these five techniques, they further elevated the accuracy to an impressive 98.64%.[4].

Long Hoang and colleagues introduce an innovative technique for skin image segmentation, utilizing entropy-based weighting (EW) and first-order cumulative moment (FCM) of the skin image. Following the application of EW-FCM, a two-dimensional wide-ShuffleNet network is employed to classify the resultant segmented image. Notably, at the time of their research, both EW-FCM and wide-ShuffleNet represent pioneering methodologies. The experimentation employed HAM10000 and ISIC2019 datasets. The study is structured around three distinct experiments, each varying in the proportion of data allocated to training and testing. They obtained an average accuracy of 97.57%.[5].

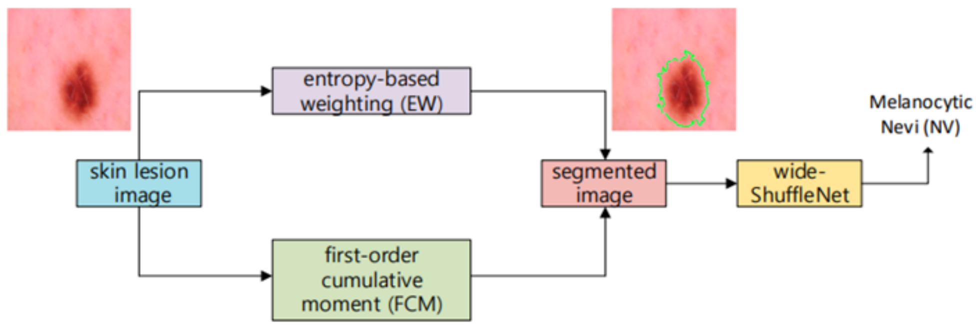


Figure 3.1: Structures of the proposed method

Walaa Gouda, Najm Us Sama, et al, The deep learning method convolution neural network (CNN) was used to detect the two primary types of tumours, malignant and benign, Using ES-RGAN, the photos were first retouched and improved. The photos were augmented, normalized, and resized during the preprocessing step. Skin lesion photos could be classified using a CNN method based on an aggregate of results obtained after many repetitions, Then, multiple transfer learning models, such as Resnet50, InceptionV3, and Inception Resnet, Using the ISIC2018 dataset, An 83.2% accuracy rate was achieved by the CNN, in comparison to the Resnet50 (83.7%), InceptionV3(85.8%), and Inception Resnet (84%) models.[6].

Parvathaneni Naga Srinivasu, Jalluri Gnana SivaSai, Muhammad Fazal Ijaz, Akash Kumar Bhoi, Wonjoon Kim, and James Jin Kang, propose a computerized process using deep learning models, specifically MobileNet V2 and LSTM, to classify skin diseases. Their objective is to develop an efficient and accurate model that can assist general practitioners in diagnosing skin conditions, leading to a reduction in complications and morbidity. And to accomplish this goal, They utilize the HAM10000 dataset, which consists of images representing various skin diseases. The dataset includes melanocytic nevi, benign keratosis-like lesions, dermatofibroma, vascular lesions, actinic keratoses and intraepithelial carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma, melanoma, and normal skin. By implementing their model using the PyTorch Deep Learning framework, they train it to classify and diagnose these different skin conditions. Their proposed model surpasses other state-of-the-art models, achieving an accuracy rate of over 85.34%. They attribute the efficiency and accuracy of their model to the combination of deep learning models, MobileNet V2 and LSTM. Additionally, they mention the use of a grey-level co-occurrence matrix to evaluate the progression of diseased growth. Their ultimate aim is to provide instant and appropriate action through a mobile application they have designed, making the model suitable for use on lightweight computational devices.[7].

Weihong Huang , Xiang Chen and Yi Li,Authors performed studies using an independent dateset of the same disease types, but from other body parts, to perform transfer learning on our models an to Distinguish between 6 diseases (skin Seborrheic keratosis (SK) – Actinic keratosis (AK) – Rosacea (ROS) Lupus erythematosus (LE) – Basal cell carcinoma (BCC) – Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)) . authors do this to solve the problem of face skin diseases (classification problem).The test dataset which included total 4,394 images from Xiangya-Derm databases The best model achieved recalls mean 88.8%. Accuracy for cnn algorithm 87.25%,7.25%.[8].

3.3 Summary of Presented Exhaustive Survey

Table 3.1 summarizes the presented exhaustive survey of state-of-the-art studies related to Deep Learning Approaches for Skin Disease Classification.

Author	Objectives	Model	Dataset	Performance Accuracy
Lidia Talavera et al.2022[1]	Classification of skin lesion images based on their symmetry	CNN	SymDerm	61.5% in three-class classification, 71.9% in binary classification
Viswanatha Reddy.2021[2]	Skin Cancer Diagnosis in the preliminary stages	CNN	dermnetnz.org	91.07%
Puneet Thapar et al.2022[3]	Diagnosis of skin cancer using dermoscopy images to abilities in discriminating benign from malignant lesions.	-Pre-processing: (Hair Removal using the HR-IQE algorithm) -Segmentation: Kmeans with GOA -Feature Extraction: SURF using CNN	ISIC 2017, ISIC 2018, PH-2	98.42%
Anurag Kumar.2019[4]	Categorizing six specific types of skin disorders	Ensemble data mining techniques	UCI machine repository	Highest accuracy: 98.64%
Long Hoang.2022[5]	Skin image segmentation	EW, FCM, followed by classification with wide-ShuffleNet	HAM10000, ISIC2019	Average accuracy: 97.57%
Walaa Gouda et al.2022[6]	Detecting malignant and benign skin tumors	CNN	ISIC 2018	83.2% (CNN), 83.7% (ResNet50), 85.8% (InceptionV3), 84% (Inception Resnet)
Parvathaneni et al.2021[7]	Classifying various skin diseases	MobileNet V2 and LSTM	HAM10000	85.34%
Weihong Huang et al.2019[8]	Distinguishing between six face skin diseases	CNN	Xiangya_Derm database	87.25%

Table 3.1: Summarizes the Presented Exhaustive

Chapter 4

Preliminaries

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a brief overview of the core concepts behind the skin disease diagnosis application, designed to accurately diagnose and classify various skin conditions. The application leverages advanced imaging techniques to segment and analyze skin lesions, ensuring early detection and treatment, which is crucial for effective disease management. It also introduces the principles of deep learning, which form the backbone of the system's diagnostic capabilities.

4.2 Disease Diagnosis System

A Disease diagnosis system is an innovative concept that enhances patient care and management of skin diseases using advanced information technologies. Leveraging the latest advancements in artificial intelligence, this system aids physicians in diagnosing various skin conditions and helps caregivers monitor patients more effectively. Physicians, data scientists, and engineers collaborate to develop techniques that optimize the diagnostic process and reduce the human labor required for diagnosing skin diseases and tracking patient progress.

Skin diseases can significantly impact a patient's quality of life. Early and accurate diagnosis is crucial for effective treatment and management. Although there is no cure for many chronic skin conditions, healthcare providers have been successful in helping patients manage symptoms, control disease progression, and maintain a better quality of life.

4.3 Data Preprocessing

Our system processes images of skin lesions to prepare them for segmentation and classification. The preprocessing pipeline includes image segmentation using the U-Net model, followed by hair removal, and then image augmentation. We leverage the HAM10000 dataset, which contains 10,015 images categorized into 7 classes.

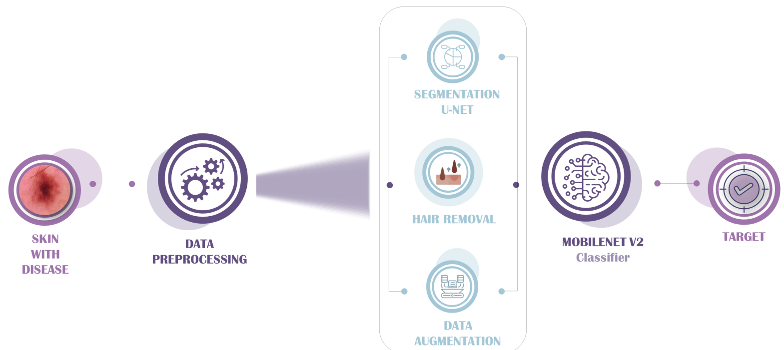


Figure 4.1: General framework of Disease diagnosis system

4.3.1 Image Preprocessing

Our system processes images of skin lesions to prepare them for segmentation and classification. The preprocessing pipeline includes image segmentation using the U-Net model, followed by hair removal, and then image augmentation. We leverage the HAM10000 dataset, which contains 10,015 images categorized into 7 classes.

- **Image Segmentation with U-Net**

  U-Net is a deep learning model specifically designed for biomedical image segmentation. It is highly effective in delineating skin lesions from the surrounding skin, providing a clear focus area for further analysis.

  - **U-Net Architecture:** The U-Net model consists of a symmetric encoder-decoder structure:

    * **Encoder:** The encoder path captures context and features from the input image through a series of convolutional layers and max-pooling operations. It reduces the spatial dimensions while increasing the depth, extracting important features at different scales.

    * **Decoder:** The decoder path restores the spatial dimensions by upsampling the encoded features and concatenating them with corresponding high-resolution features from the encoder via skip connections. This enables precise localization and segmentation of the skin lesions.

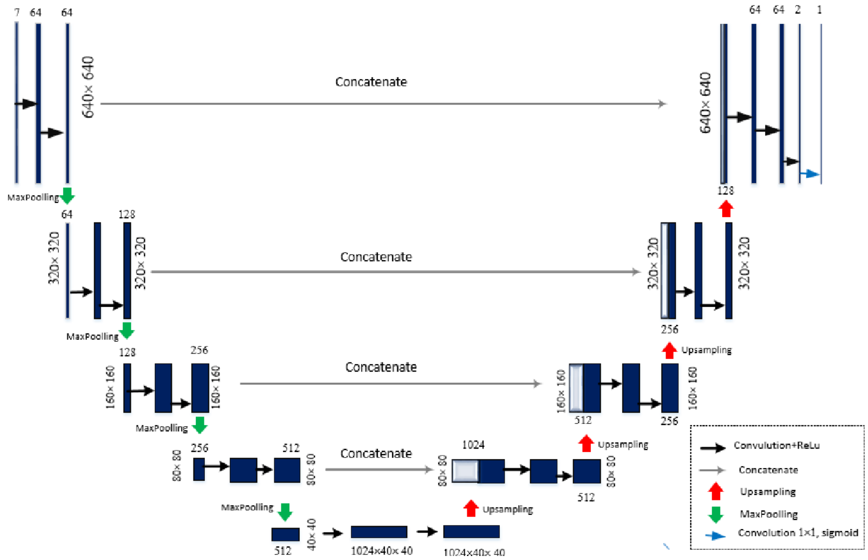


Figure 4.2: U-Net Model Architecture

- **Training and Implementation:** The U-Net model is trained on the HAM10000 dataset, learning to differentiate lesions from healthy skin. During preprocessing, the trained model is applied to segment the lesions from new input images.

  * **Encoder:** The encoder extracts features from the input image through a series of convolutional layers and max-pooling operations.
  * **Decoder:** The decoder uses up sampling and concatenation with encoder features to accurately reconstruct the segmented lesion at the original image resolution.

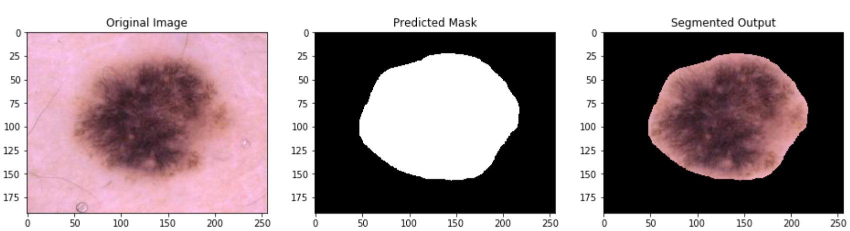


Figure 4.3: U-Net Segmentation Result

- **Hair Removal Technique** After segmentation, hair artifacts can still obscure important details in the segmented skin lesion images, affecting the accuracy of diagnosis. A dedicated hair removal technique is applied to the segmented images to remove hair and enhance the clarity and quality of the input.

  - **Hair Removal Algorithm:** The hair removal process typically involves the following steps:

  * **Detection:** Identifying hair strands in the segmented image using edge detection or other feature extraction techniques.
  * **Removal:** Using morphological operations such as dilation and erosion to remove detected hair strands while preserving the underlying skin texture.
- **Implementation:** The hair removal algorithm is applied after segmentation to each image to ensure that hair does not interfere with the lesion analysis.

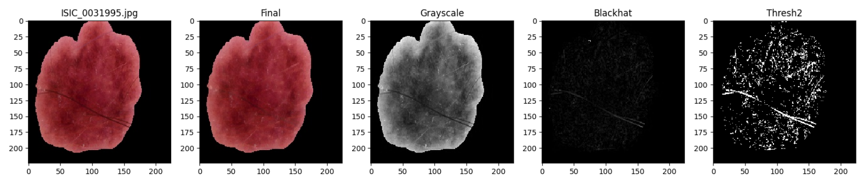


Figure 4.4: Hair Removal Result

- **Image Augmentation Image Augmentation Techniques** To enhance the training dataset by generating new samples that are similar to the original training samples, data augmentation was employed in this work, both spatial and intensity transformations were utilized to produce new samples from the existing training data.The following systematic transformations were applied for image augmentation:
  - **Flipping:**
    * **Vertically**
    * **Horizontally**
    * **Vertically and Horizontally**
  - **Rotation:**
    * **90 degrees**
    * **-90 degrees**
  - **Combined Transformations:**
    * **Flipping the rotated images horizontally**

4.4 Deep Learning

In recent years, the deep learning (DL) computing paradigm has been recognized as the Gold Standard in the machine learning (ML) community. It has increasingly become the predominant computational approach in ML, achieving remarkable results on various complex cognitive tasks and often equaling or surpassing human performance. One of the key advantages of DL is its capability to learn from vast amounts of data. The DL field has expanded rapidly and has been applied successfully to a wide range of traditional applications. Furthermore, DL has outperformed established ML techniques in numerous domains, including cybersecurity, natural language processing, bioinformatics, robotics and control, and medical information processing, among others. Although

several works review the state-of-the-art in DL, they often focus on specific aspects, resulting in a lack of comprehensive understanding of the field. In the context of our project, deep learning is essential for the precise diagnosis and classification of skin diseases from dermatoscopic images.

4.4.1 Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

CNNs are the most commonly used model for image classification. They typically include convolutional layers, pooling layers, and fully-connected layers. The main goal of CNNs is to automatically and adaptively learn spatial hierarchies of features, progressing from low-level to high-level patterns.

1. Input Layer

The input layer is the first layer of a CNN. Given an input image with dimensions height H, width W, and depth D (color channels), it operates by preparing the data for the convolutional layers. The input data is usually represented as a multi-dimensional array (tensor) of size $H \times W \times D$. This layer does not perform any computation; it simply feeds the data into the network.

2. Convolutional Layer

The convolutional layer is the key aspect of CNNs. Given an input array A of size I and a receptive field (kernel/filter) of size $N \times N$ with a stride step S, it operates by applying three steps:

- Element-by-Element Multiplication: For each position, a subarray of A (of size $N \times N$) is selected. This subarray is multiplied element-by-element with the receptive field.

- Summation and Bias Addition: The multiplied values are summed, and a bias term is added to this sum.

- Storing the Output: The final value is stored in the output array. This process is repeated as the receptive field slides over the input array with the stride step S.

The weight values of the receptive field are initialized randomly and are updated during training. The receptive field is often referred to as the filter or kernel.

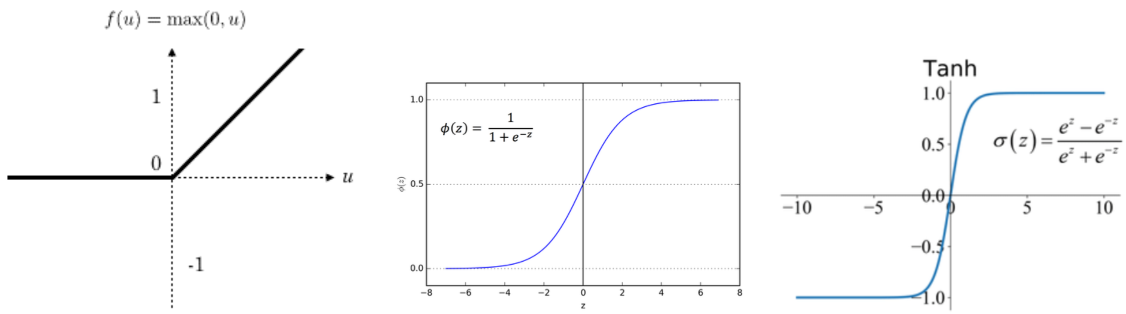
3. Activation Layer

The activation layer introduces non-linearity into the model. It operates by applying an activation function to each element of the input. Common activation functions include:

- ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit): $\mathrm{ReLU}(x) = \max(0, x)$. It sets all negative values in the input to zero and keeps positive values unchanged. (See Figure 4.5a)

- Sigmoid: $\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$. It squashes the input values to the range (0, 1). (See Figure 4.5b)

- Tanh: $\tanh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$. It squashes the input values to the range (-1, 1). (See Figure 4.5c)



(a) ReLU Activation Function (b) Sigmoid Activation Function (c) Tanh Activation Function

Figure 4.5: Activation Functions: ReLU, Sigmoid, and Tanh

4. Pooling Layer

The pooling layer reduces the spatial dimensions of the input. It operates by applying a pooling function (e.g., max or average) over non-overlapping subarrays of the input. Given an input array A and a pooling size $P \times P$:

- Max Pooling: Selects the maximum value from each $P \times P$ subarray.

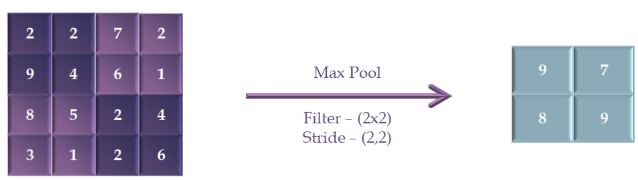


Figure 4.6: Max Pooling

- Average Pooling: Computes the average value of each $P \times P$ subarray.

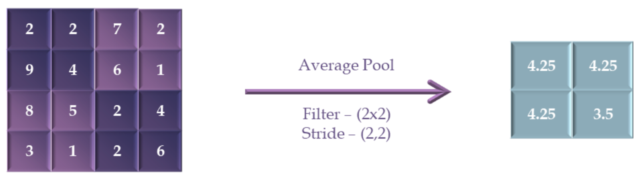


Figure 4.7: Average Pooling

Pooling layers typically use a stride equal to the pooling size, which helps in down-sampling the input.

5. Fully Connected Layer (Dense Layer)

The fully connected layer combines all the features learned by the previous layers to make the final prediction. Given an input vector x of size M:

- Linear Combination: Each neuron in the dense layer computes a weighted sum of all inputs plus a bias term.

- Activation: An activation function (e.g., ReLU, sigmoid) is applied to the weighted sum.

The output of the dense layer is a vector where each element corresponds to a particular class or value.

6. Dropout Layer

The dropout layer helps prevent overfitting by randomly setting a fraction of the input units to zero during training. Given an input array x and a dropout rate p:

- Random Selection: A mask is generated where each element is zero with probability p and one with probability $1 - p$.

- Element-wise Multiplication: The input array x is multiplied element-wise by the mask.

During training, dropout forces the network to learn redundant representations, improving generalization.

7. Batch Normalization Layer

The batch normalization layer normalizes the output of a previous activation layer by adjusting and scaling the activations. Given an input array x:

- Normalization: The mean and variance of the input are computed over the mini-batch. The input is then normalized by subtracting the mean and dividing by the standard deviation.
- Scaling and Shifting: Two trainable parameters, gamma (scale) and beta (shift), are applied to the normalized input.

Batch normalization helps stabilize and accelerate training by maintaining a stable distribution of activations.

8. Output Layer

The output layer produces the final prediction of the model. The activation function used in the output layer depends on the task:

- Softmax: Used for multi-class classification. It converts the raw scores (logits) into probabilities that sum to one.
- Sigmoid: Used for binary classification. It squashes the output to the range (0, 1).
- Linear: Used for regression tasks. It outputs continuous values.

The number of neurons in the output layer corresponds to the number of classes in classification tasks or a single neuron for regression tasks.

4.4.2 The Used Deep Learning Model

1. Input Layer

- Description: This layer accepts the input data, typically an image. The input image is expected to have three dimensions corresponding to height, width, and depth (color channels). The input layer does not perform any computation; its role is to feed the image data into the network.
- Parameters: The image size is specified by the `img_size` parameter, and the depth is set to 3 for RGB images.

2. Base Model: MobileNet V2

- Description: MobileNet V2 is a pre-trained convolutional neural network architecture designed for efficient computation on mobile and embedded devices. It uses depthwise separable convolutions to reduce the number of parameters and computational cost while maintaining high accuracy.
- Parameters:

  - `include_top=False`: Excludes the fully connected layer at the top, allowing for customization.
  - `weights="imagenet"`: Initializes the model with weights pre-trained on the ImageNet dataset.
  - `input_shape=img_shape`: Specifies the shape of the input images.
  - `pooling='max'`: Applies global max pooling to the output of the convolutional layers to produce a fixed-size output.

3. **Batch Normalization Layer**

- Description: This layer normalizes the output of the previous layer by adjusting and scaling the activations. Batch normalization helps to stabilize and accelerate the training process by maintaining a stable distribution of activations across the network.
- Parameters:
  - `axis=-1`: Specifies the axis to be normalized.
  - `momentum=0.99`: Parameter for the moving average.
  - `epsilon=0.001`: Small constant to prevent division by zero.

4. **Dense Layer (256 units)**

- Description: This is a fully connected layer with 256 units. It applies a linear transformation followed by a ReLU activation function. This layer helps to learn complex patterns from the features extracted by the convolutional base.
- Regularization: To prevent overfitting, several regularizers are applied:
  - L2 Kernel Regularizer: Penalizes large weights in the kernel.
  - L1 Activity Regularizer: Penalizes large activations.
  - L1 Bias Regularizer: Penalizes large biases.
- Parameters:
  - `units=256`: Number of neurons in the dense layer.
  - `activation='relu'`: ReLU activation function.

5. **Dropout Layer**

- Description: Dropout is a regularization technique that helps prevent overfitting by randomly setting a fraction of the input units to zero during training. This forces the network to learn more robust features that are not dependent on any specific neurons.
- Parameters:
  - `rate=0.4`: Specifies the fraction of input units to drop.
  - `seed=123`: Ensures reproducibility by fixing the random seed.

6. Output Layer (8 units)

- Description: This is the final fully connected layer, with 8 units corresponding to the number of classes in the classification task. It uses the softmax activation function to convert the raw logits into probabilities, which sum to one, indicating the model's confidence in each class.
- Parameters:
  - `units=8`: Number of neurons in the output layer.
  - `activation='softmax'`: Softmax activation function.

4.4.3 Model Compilation

- Description: The model is compiled with the Adamax optimizer, which is a variant of the Adam optimizer and is particularly suitable for models with sparse gradients. The loss function used is categorical cross-entropy, appropriate for multi-class classification tasks. The model's performance is evaluated using accuracy.
- Parameters:
  - `optimizer=Adamax(learning_rate=lr)`: Adamax optimizer with the specified learning rate.
  - `loss='categorical_crossentropy'`: Loss function for multi-class classification.
  - `metrics=['accuracy']`: Performance metric to evaluate the model.

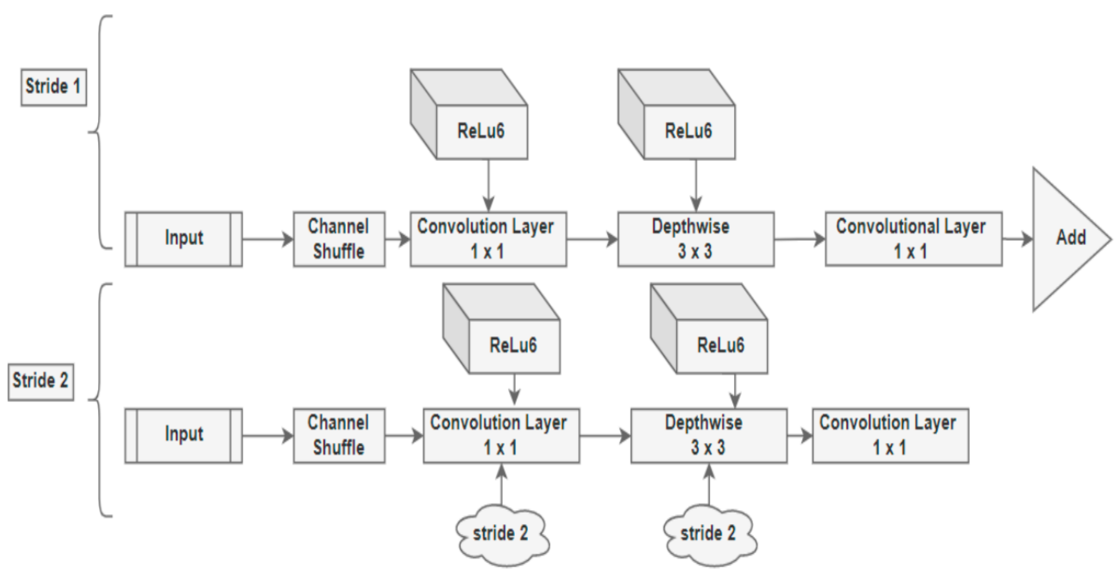


Figure 4.8: MobileNet V2 Model Architecture

Chapter 5

Proposed System

5.1 Overview

In this chapter, we will explore the methodology used in the development of the DermDiag application. We will also review its functional and non-functional requirements. Additionally, we will discuss the system analysis throughout its life cycle and highlight the key requirements. We will present visual representations such as the USE-CASE Diagram and Activity diagram to help with the understanding of the system.

5.2 Proposed Framework

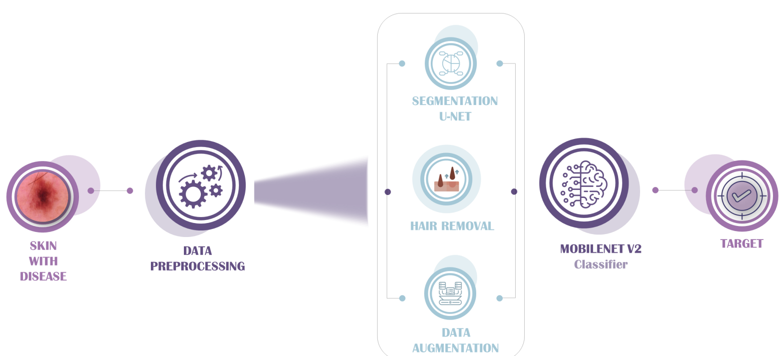


Figure 5.1: Framework

As you can see in Figure 5.1, the function grows near the origin. This example is on page 35.

5.3 System Analysis

Throughout this chapter, we will cover the essential project requirements that are necessary for the successful implementation of the DermDiag application. These requirements can be classified into two main categories: functional and non-functional requirements. Let's explore both types of requirements in the context of the proposed DermDiag system.

5.3.1 Process Modeling

Context Diagram

The Context Diagram shows the system under consideration as a single high-level process and then shows the relationship that the system has with other external entities.

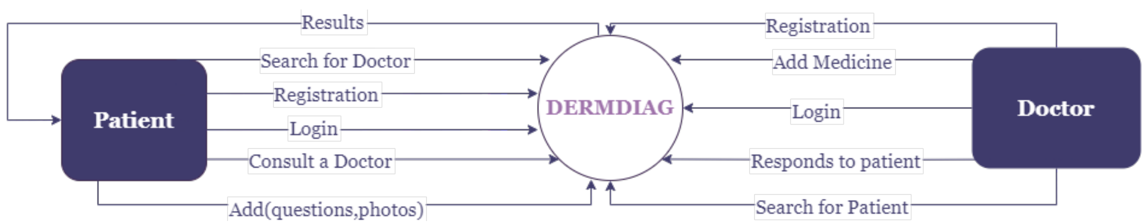


Figure 5.2: Context Diagram

Data Flow Diagram

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) illustrates how a system processes data, focusing on the flow of information, its sources, destinations, and storage. It provides an overview of the data processed, transformations performed, stored data, and produced results.

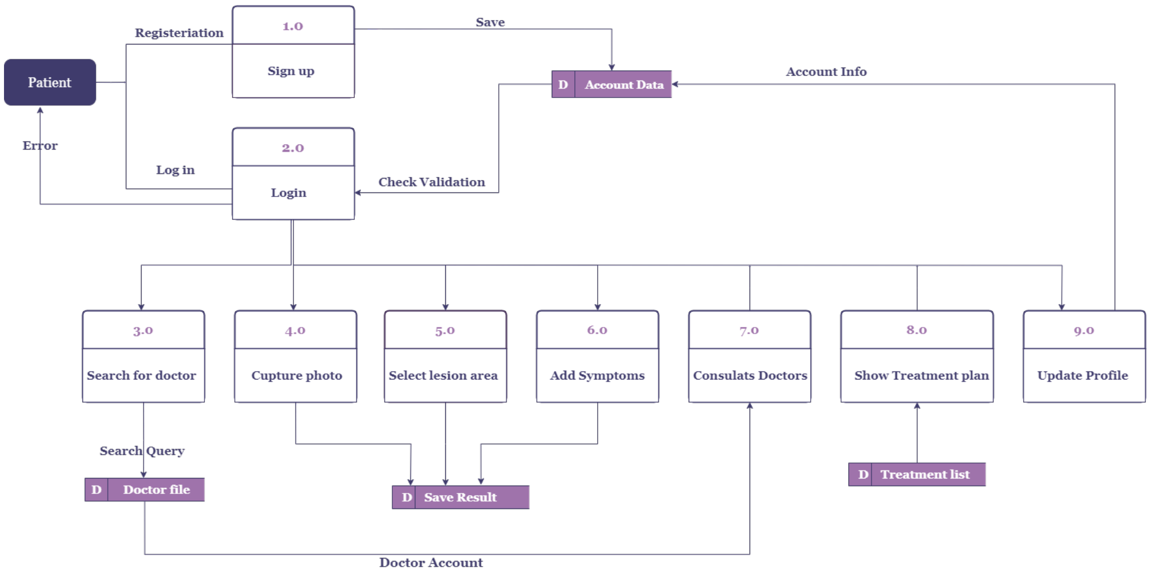


Figure 5.3: Patient DFD

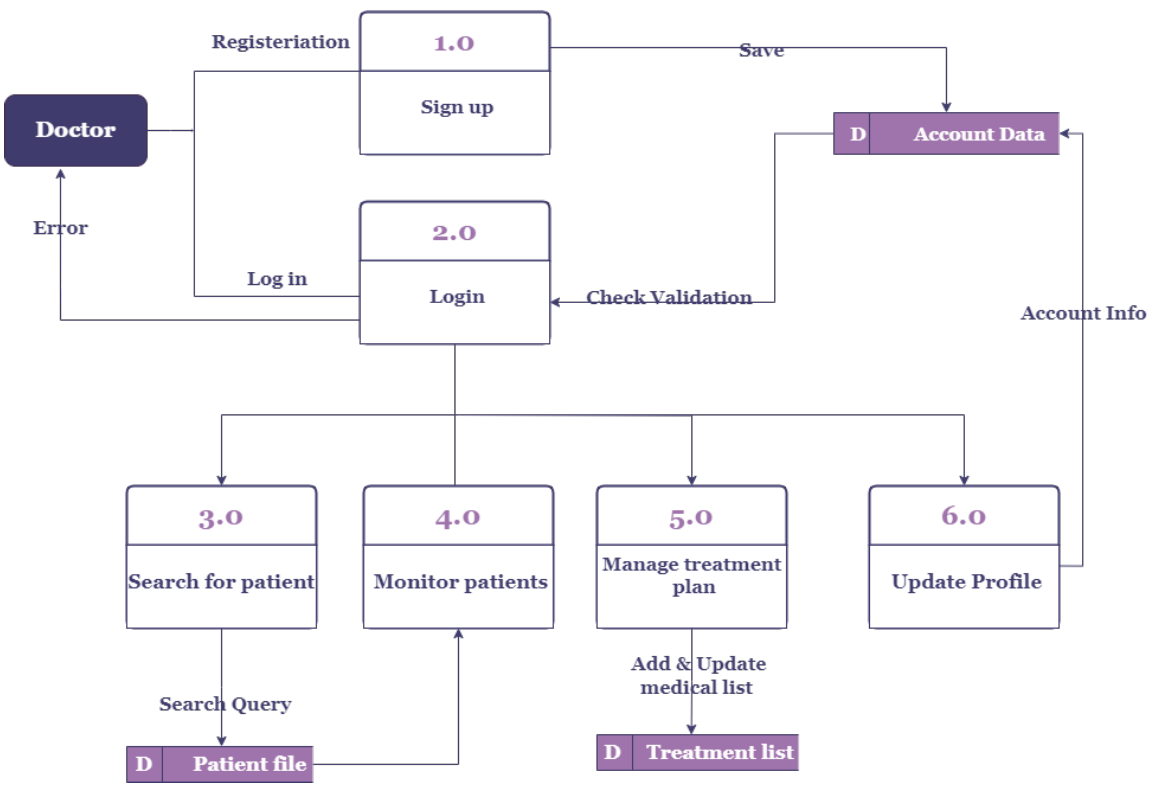


Figure 5.4: Doctor DFD

5.3.2 Requirements

Functional Requirements

Functional requirements are the features that enable the system to operate as intended. In other words, if these requirements are not fulfilled, the system will fail to function properly. Functional requirements focus on product features and user needs.

5.3.3 Use Case Diagrams

- A use case diagram illustrates system functionality from the user's perspective.
- It depicts who will utilize the system and how users anticipate interacting with it.
- Additionally, it illustrates the interactions between use cases and actors.

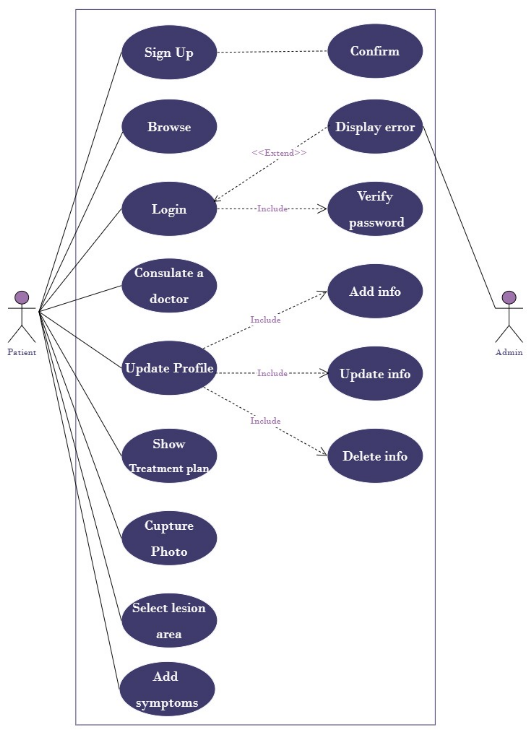


Figure 5.5: Patient Use Case

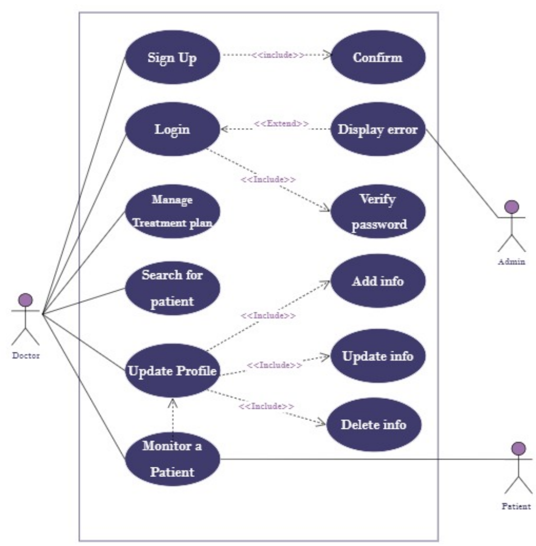


Figure 5.6: Doctor Use Case

5.3.4 Activity Diagrams

- An activity diagram provides a graphical representation of how data move within an information system based on data flows.

- It also illustrates the relationships between different processes.

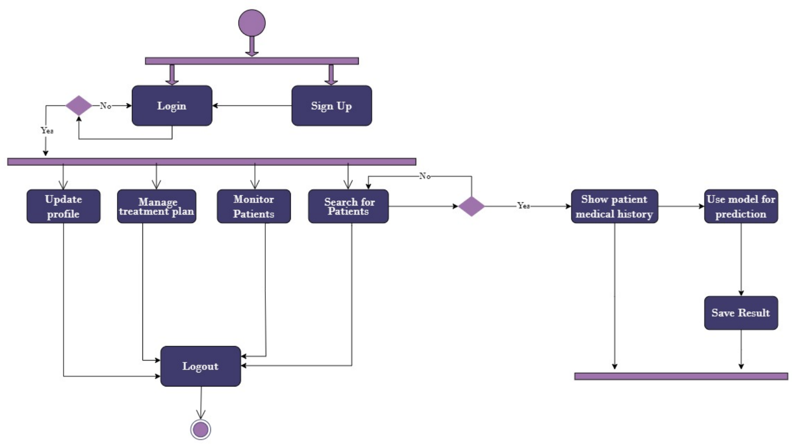


Figure 5.7: Doctor Activity Diagram

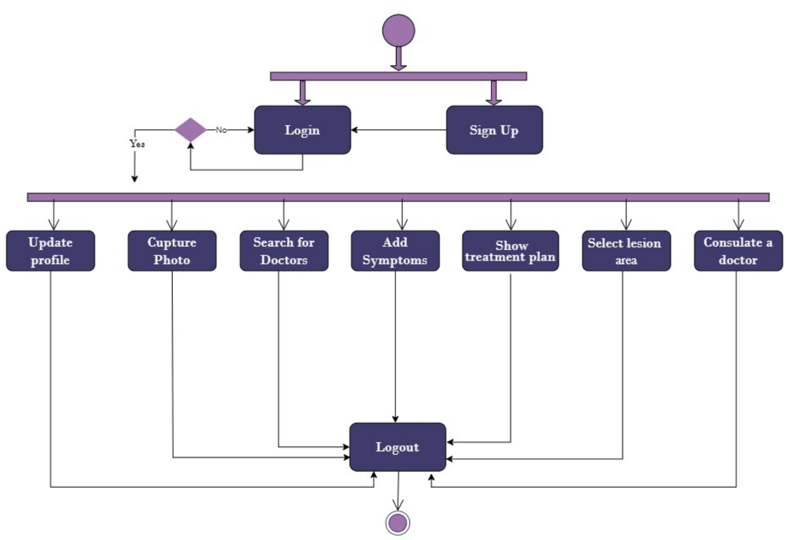


Figure 5.8: Patient Activity Diagram

5.3.5 Use Case Scenario

A Use Case Scenario represents the sequence of events along with other information that relates to this use case. A typical use case specification template includes the following information:

- **Description:** Briefly describe the use case scenario.
- **Pre-interaction condition:** State the conditions that must be met before the interaction begins.
- **Post-interaction condition:** State the conditions that must be met after the interaction ends.
- **Basic interaction path:** Outline the sequence of events in the primary flow of the use case.
- **Alternative path:** Describe any alternative sequences of events that might occur.

Patient use cases

<table>
<tr><td>Use Case name</td><td colspan="2">Patient Sign up (Registration)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Actor(s)</td><td colspan="2">Patient</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="2">Creating an account in our application (DermDiag)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Typical of Events</td><td>Actor Action</td><td>System Response</td></tr>
<tr><td>1- A form appears to the patient user, to fill in his information.</td><td>2-Confirms with a message.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Alternative</td><td colspan="2">3- Shows an error massage, in case something wrong happened.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Precondition</td><td colspan="2">No precondition</td></tr>
<tr><td>Postcondition</td><td colspan="2">No postcondition</td></tr>
</table>

Table 5.1: Registration for patient

Use Case name	Patient login	
Actor(s)	Patient	
Description	Login to the application (DermDiag)	
Typical of Events	**Actor Action**	**System Response**
	1- Enter his info (username – pass).	2-Confirms with a message.
Alternative	3- Shows an error massage, in case something error happened or data isn't correct.	
Precondition	Registration	
Postcondition	No postcondition	

Table 5.2: login for patient

Use Case name	Use ML model	
Actor(s)	Patient	
Description	Diagnosis of the patient's condition using ML model	
Typical of Events	**Actor Action**	**System Response**
	1- The patient Selects lesion areas. 2- Then mentions his disease symptoms. 3- In last step he takes clear photos.	5- Response of the result.
Alternative	3- If the doctor isn't available, then look for another doctor.	
Precondition	Login to the application.	
Postcondition	No postcondition	

Table 5.3: Use ML model

Use Case name	Search for a doctor	
Actor(s)	Patient	
Description	Search for desired doctor from the suggestion.	
Typical of Events	**Actor Action**	**System Response**
	1- Enter the doctor's name. .	2- Show profile and available appointments of the doctor.
Alternative	3- Shows an error massage, in case something wrong happened.	
Precondition	Login to the application.	
Postcondition	No postcondition	

Table 5.4: Search for a doctor

Use Case name	Consult a doctor	
Actor(s)	Patient	
Description	Choose a doctor to follow up on the diagnosis.	
Typical of Events	**Actor Action**	**System Response**
	1- Choose the doctor that he wants.	2- Show history and availability of the doctor and his appointments.
Alternative	3- If the doctor isn't available, then look for another doctor.	
Precondition	Login to the application.	
Postcondition	No postcondition	

Table 5.5: Consult a doctor

Use Case name	Chat with doctor	
Actor(s)	Patient	
Description	Chat with doctor to discussion about him/her disease.	
Typical of Events	**Actor Action**	**System Response**
	1- Search for your doctor and chat him.	-
Alternative	3- Wait the message from doctor	
Precondition	Login to the application.	
Postcondition	No postcondition	

Table 5.6: Chat with doctor

Use Case name	Show treatment plan	
Actor(s)	Patient	
Description	Allow the patient to follow up to his medicine.	
Typical of Events	**Actor Action**	**System Response**
	1-Open the treatment plan to follow up it.	-
Alternative	2-If there is a problem, consult the doctor.	
Precondition	Login to the application.	
Postcondition	No postcondition	

Table 5.7: Show treatment plan

Use Case name	Update patients profile	
Actor(s)	Patient	
Description	Add or delete or update personal information.	
Typical of Events	**Actor Action**	**System Response**
	1- Add new info or update an old one.	2-Confirms with a message.
Alternative	3- Shows an error massage, in case something wrong happened.	
Precondition	Login	
Postcondition	No postcondition	

Table 5.8: Update patients profile

Use Case name	Add Task	
Actor(s)	Patient	
Description	Add task in the notes to remember it.	
Typical of Events	**Actor Action**	**System Response**
	1- Enter your note.	2- notification for this
Alternative	3- Shows an error massage, in case something wrong happened.	
Precondition	Login to the application.	
Postcondition	No postcondition	

Table 5.9: Add Task

Use Case name	Update Task	
Actor(s)	Patient	
Description	Update the task in the notes to remember it.	
Typical of Events	**Actor Action**	**System Response**
	1- Enter your note to update it.	2- notification for this
Alternative	3- Shows an error massage, in case something wrong happened.	
Precondition	Login to the application.	
Postcondition	No postcondition	

Table 5.10: Update Task

Doctor use cases

Use Case name	Doctor Sign up (Registration)	
Actor(s)	Doctor	
Description	Creating an account in our application (DermDiag)	
Typical of Events	**Actor Action**	**System Response**
	1- Enter required data.	2-Confirms with a message.
Alternative	3- Shows an error massage, in case something wrong happened.	
Precondition	No precondition	
Postcondition	No postcondition	

Table 5.11: Registration for Doctor

Use Case name	Doctor login	
Actor(s)	Doctor	
Description	Login the doctor to the application (DermDiag)	
Typical of Events	**Actor Action**	**System Response**
	1- Enter his info (username – pass).	2-Confirms with a message.
Alternative	3- Shows an error massage, in case something error happened or data isn't correct.	
Precondition	Registration	
Postcondition	No postcondition	

Table 5.12: login for Doctor

Use Case name	Search for a patient	
Actor(s)	Doctor	
Description	Search for a patient. Actor Action	
Typical of Events	**Actor Action**	**System Response**
	1- Enter the patient's name. .	2- Show profile of the patient.
Alternative	3- Shows an error massage, in case something wrong happened.	
Precondition	Login to the application.	
Postcondition	No postcondition	

Table 5.13: Search for a patient

Use Case name	Chat with Patient	
Actor(s)	Doctor	
Description	Chat with patient to discussion about patient disease.	
Typical of Events	**Actor Action**	**System Response**
	1- Response for massege from patient	-
Alternative	3- Wait the message from patient	
Precondition	Login to the application.	
Postcondition	No postcondition	

Table 5.14: Chat with Patient

Use Case name	Use ML model	
Actor(s)	Doctor	
Description	Diagnosis of the condition using ML model	
Typical of Events	**Actor Action**	**System Response**
	1- Selects lesion areas. 2- Then mentions his disease symptoms. 3- In last step he takes clear photos.	5- Response of the result
Alternative	3- If the doctor isn't available, then look for another doctor.	
Precondition	Login to the application.	
Postcondition	No postcondition	

Table 5.15: Use ML model

Use Case name	Add treatment plan	
Actor(s)	Doctor	
Description	Add medicine for the patient	
Typical of Events	**Actor Action**	**System Response**
	1-Add medicine for the patient to follow up	-
Alternative	2-Shows an error massage, in case something wrong happened.	
Precondition	Doctor and patient has been registered to DermDiag.	
Postcondition	No postcondition	

Table 5.16: Add treatment plan

Use Case name	Update treatment plan	
Actor(s)	Doctor	
Description	The doctor regulates patient's medicine and his treatment plan.	
Typical of Events	**Actor Action**	**System Response**
	1-(Add – Delete – Update) patient's medicine list.	2- Confirms with a message.
Alternative	3- Shows an error massage, in case something wrong happened.	
Precondition	Doctor and patient has been registered to DermDiag.	
Postcondition	No postcondition	

Table 5.17: Update treatment plan

Use Case name	Monitor a patient	
Actor(s)	Doctor	
Description	The doctor monitor the patient's condition.	
Typical of Events	**Actor Action**	**System Response**
	1- Updates the patient's treatment plan.	-
Alternative	2- Shows an error massage, in case something wrong happened.	
Precondition	The doctor has previously diagnosed the patient.	
Postcondition	No postcondition	

Table 5.18: Show treatment plan

Use Case name	Update Doctor profile	
Actor(s)	Doctor	
Description	Add or delete or update personal information.	
Typical of Events	**Actor Action**	**System Response**
	1- Add new info or update an old one.	2-Confirms with a message.
Alternative	3- Shows an error massage, in case something wrong happened.	
Precondition	Login	
Postcondition	No postcondition	

Table 5.19: Update Doctor profile

5.3.6 Non-Functional Requirements

Non-functional requirements (NFRs) specify criteria used to judge the operation of a system rather than its specific behavior or functions. They provide guidelines for qualities such as usability, performance, security, and more.

- **Usability:** DermDiag has a user-friendly interface that allows healthcare professionals to navigate and use its features intuitively.
- **Accessibility:** The application is accessible to healthcare providers across different devices and operating systems to ensure widespread usability.
- **Performance:** DermDiag executes image processing and diagnostic algorithms within specific real-time constraints for timely diagnosis without significant delays.
- **Security:** Patient data entered into DermDiag is encrypted and stored securely to protect confidentiality and comply with data protection regulations.
- **User-friendly:** DermDiag provides clear and easy-to-understand diagnostic outputs, ensuring healthcare providers can interpret and utilize them effectively.

These NFRs ensure that DermDiag not only meets functional requirements but also delivers a reliable, secure, and user-friendly experience for healthcare professionals using the application for dermatological diagnosis.

5.4 System Design

Systems design is the process of defining elements of a system such as modules, architecture, components, their interfaces, and data according to specified requirements.

5.4.1 Sequence Diagram

- Sequence diagram is used to illustrate the interactive behavior of the system.
- It provides a detailed view of how various components of the system interact with each other over time.
- This diagram is crucial for identifying the dynamic aspects of the system and ensuring that the interactions align with the desired functionality and requirements.

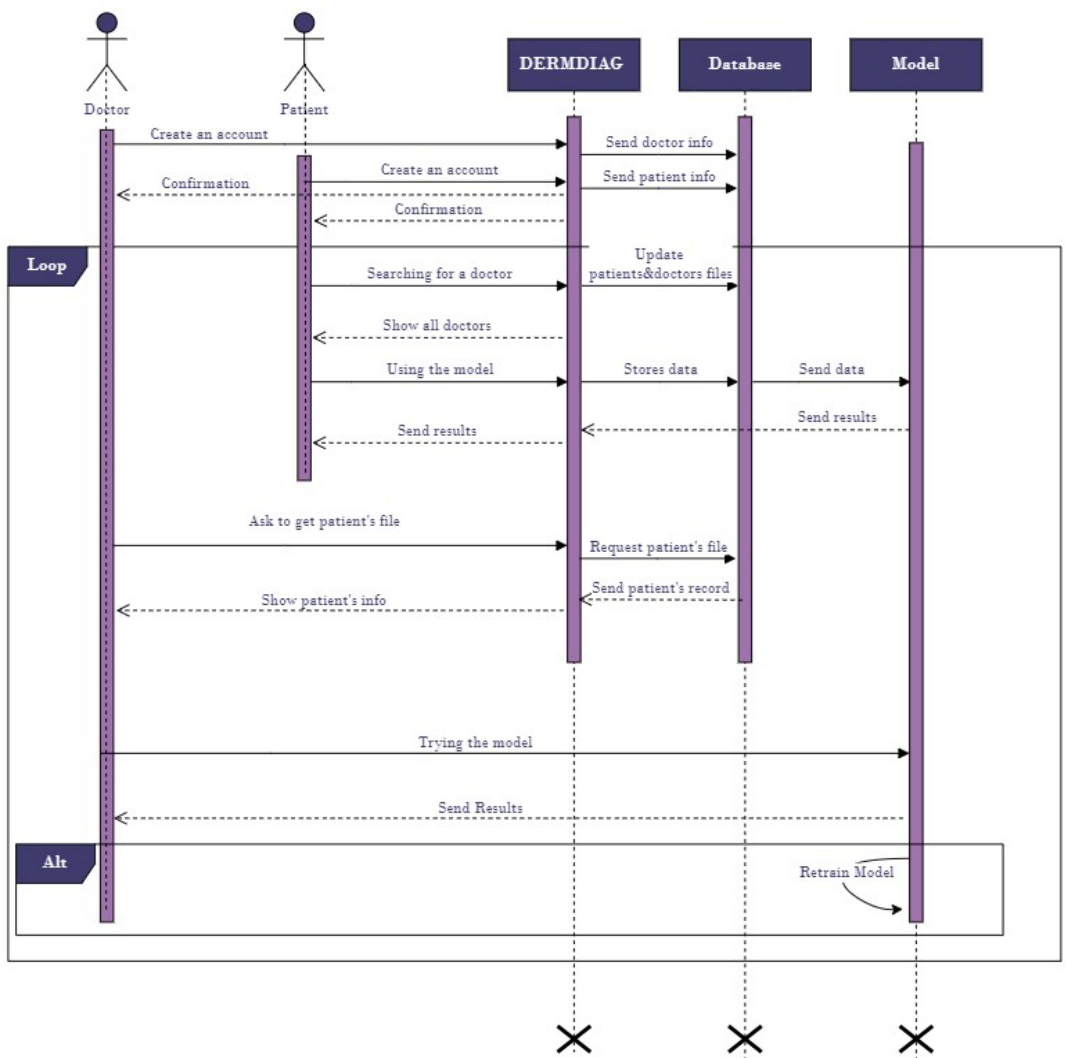


Figure 5.9: Sequence Diagram

5.4.2 Class Diagram

A class diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of static structure diagram that describes the structure of a system by showing the system's classes, attributes, operations (or methods), and relationships among objects.

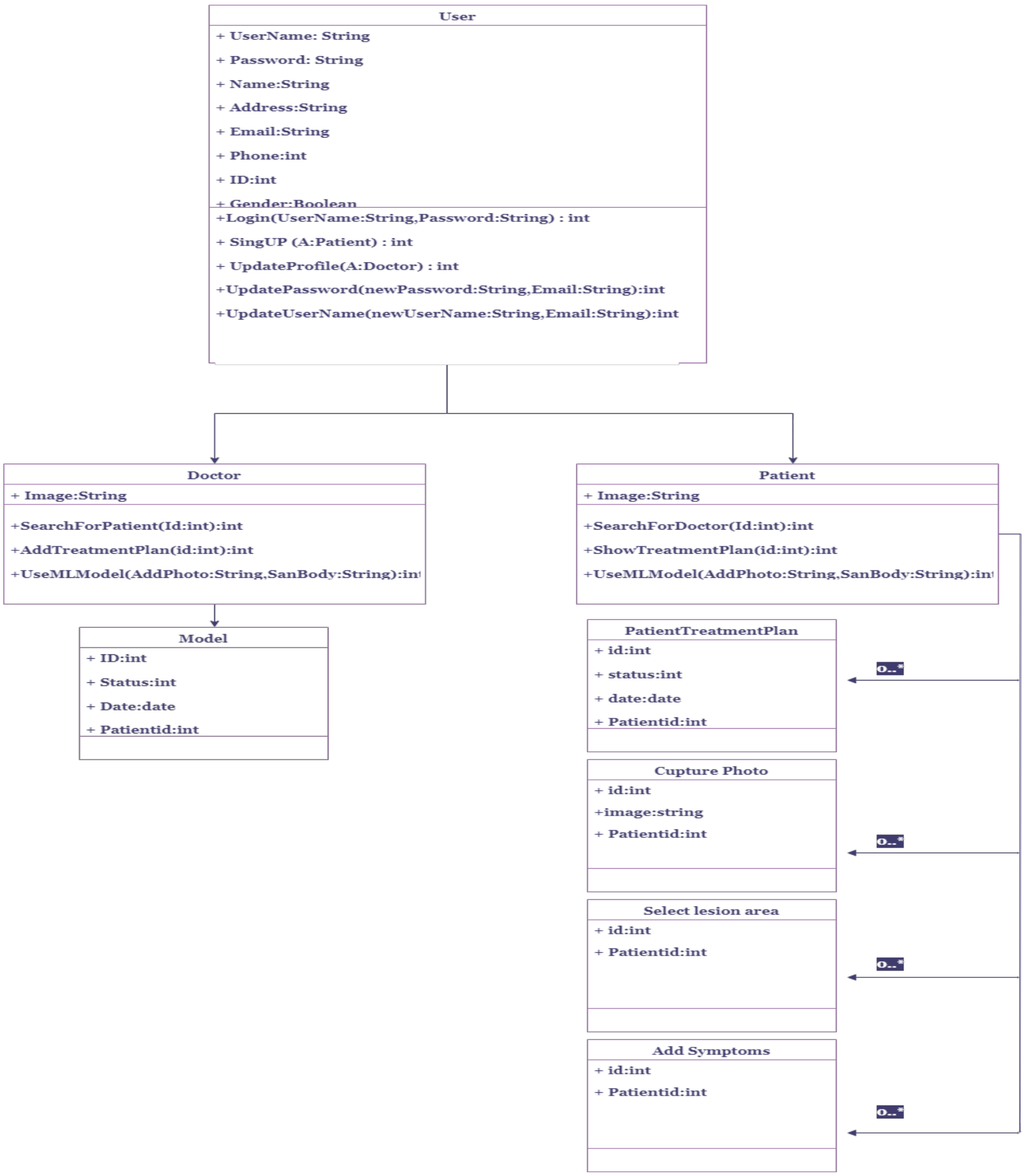


Figure 5.10: Class Diagram

5.4.3 Relational Database Diagram (ERD)

An entity-relationship model (ERM) is an abstract and conceptual representation of data. Entity-relationship modeling is a database modeling method, used to produce a type of conceptual schema or semantic data model of a system, often a relational database, and its requirements in a top-down fashion

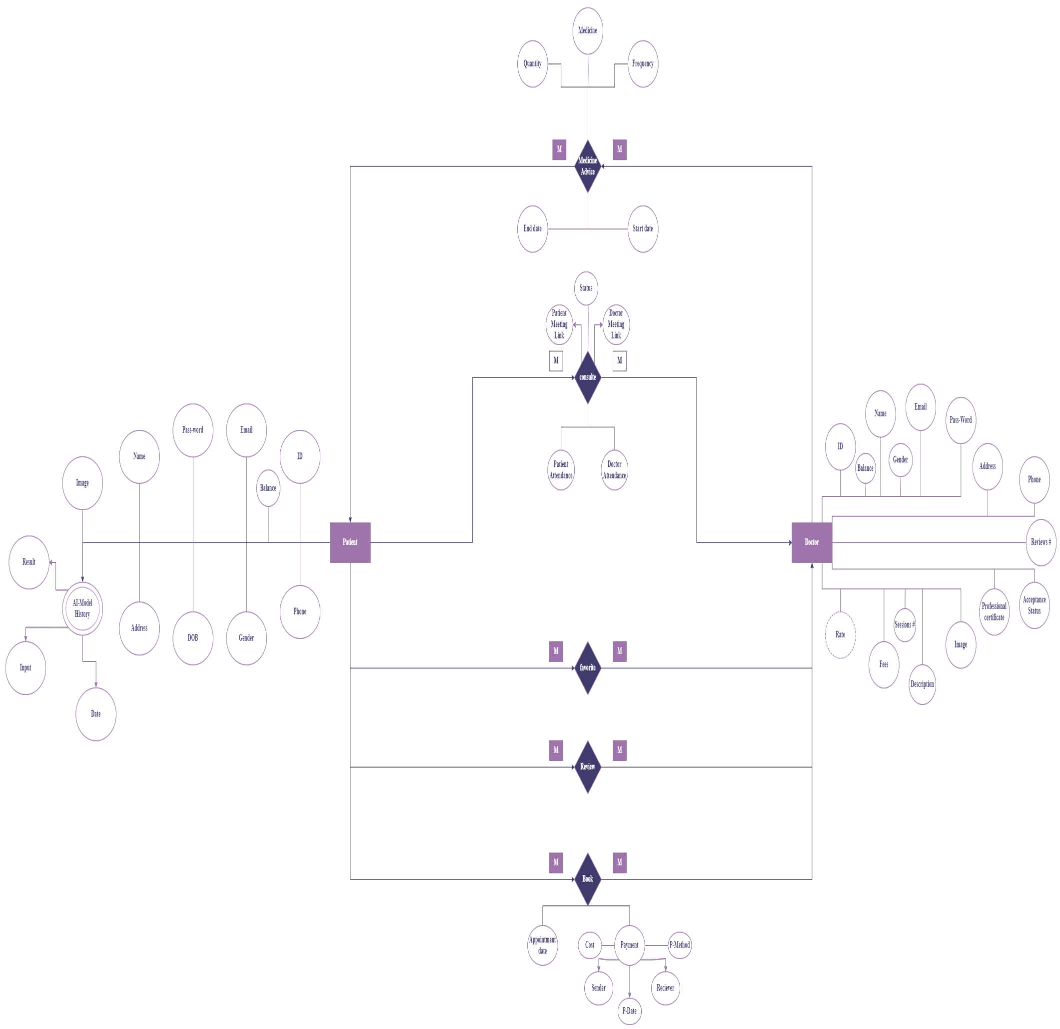


Figure 5.11: Relational Database Diagram (ERD)

Chapter 6

Experimental Results and Comparative Analysis

6.1 Experiment Specifications and Used Materials

This section presents and discusses all the details related to the experiments carried out to investigate and evaluate the performance of the proposed approaches. In this project, simulation experiments were performed on Kaggle with GPU T4 x2 with 15 GB memory and 29GB RAM.

6.2 Evaluation Metrics

To evaluate the performance of the proposed system, several performance metrics are used. These metrics include Accuracy, Recall (Sensitivity), Precision, Loss, Intersection over Union (IoU), and Dice Coefficient. Below is an explanation of each metric along with its corresponding equation.

6.2.1 Accuracy

Accuracy is the ratio of correctly predicted instances to the total instances. It is a common metric for classification tasks.

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{\text{TP} + \text{TN}}{\text{TP} + \text{FN} + \text{TN} + \text{FP}}$$

where:

- True Positive (TP): the image is X and is classified as an X.
- False Positive (FP): the image is Y and is classified as an X.
- True Negative (TN): the image is Y and is classified as Y.
- False Negative (FN): the image is X and is classified as Y.

6.2.2 Recall (Sensitivity)

Recall, or Sensitivity, measures the proportion of actual positives that are correctly identified by the model.

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FN}}$$

6.2.3 Precision

Precision measures the proportion of positive predictions that are actually correct.

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FP}}$$

6.2.4 Loss

Loss is a measure of how well the model's predictions match the actual labels. Different tasks use different loss functions, but a common one for classification tasks is Cross-Entropy Loss.

$$H(P, Q) = -\sum_{x \in X} P(x) \log Q(x)$$

6.2.5 Intersection over Union (IoU)

IoU is a metric used to evaluate the accuracy of an object detector on a particular dataset. It measures the overlap between the predicted segmentation and the ground truth.

$$\text{IoU} = \frac{\text{Area of Overlap}}{\text{Area of Union}}$$

6.2.6 Dice Coefficient

The Dice Coefficient, also known as the Sørensen–Dice index, is a statistical tool used to gauge the similarity of two samples. It is commonly used for comparing the similarity between the predicted segmentation and the ground truth.

$$\text{Dice} = \frac{2\,|A \cap B|}{|A| + |B|} = \frac{2\,\text{TP}}{2\,\text{TP} + \text{FP} + \text{FN}}$$

These metrics provide a comprehensive evaluation of the system's performance, helping to ensure the robustness and accuracy of the proposed intelligent diagnosis system.

6.3 Results of The System

6.3.1 Dataset Description

The dataset used in this project is the HAM10000 dataset, which contains dermatoscopic images of skin lesions categorized into 7 classes. The primary objective of the HAM10000 dataset is to facilitate the development and evaluation of automated systems for the classification of skin diseases. The dataset includes high-resolution dermatoscopic images, which are critical for the accurate diagnosis of various dermatological conditions.

To enhance the robustness and practical applicability of the classification system, we have added an additional class labelled “Unknown” to the original 7 classes of the Kaggle dataset. The purpose of the Unknown class is to account for cases where the skin lesion does not clearly fit into any of the predefined categories. This addition ensures that the model can handle ambiguous or unclassified lesions effectively.

The distribution of images across these classes is as follows:

- **Melanocytic Nevi (NV):** 6,384 images
  - Description: Commonly known as moles, these are benign proliferations of melanocytes.
- **Melanoma (MEL):** 1,053 images
  - Description A type of skin cancer that develops from the pigment-producing cells known as melanocytes.
- **Benign Keratosis-like Lesions (BKL):** 1,035 images
  - Description: Non-cancerous skin lesions that often appear as warty or crusty growths.
- **Basal Cell Carcinoma (BCC):** 488 images
  - Description: A type of skin cancer that begins in the basal cells.
- **Actinic Keratoses and Intraepithelial Carcinoma / Bowen’s Disease (AKIEC):** 309 images
  - Description: Rough, scaly patches on the skin caused by years of sun exposure.
- **Vascular Lesions (VASC):** 138 images
  - Description: A type of lesion that is caused by abnormal growth or formation of blood vessels.
- **Dermatofibroma (DF):** 107 images
  - Description: A common benign fibrous nodule usually found on the skin.
- **Unknown:** 400 images
  - Description: This class encompasses images that do not belong to any of the predefined categories of skin lesions or diseases. It may include images of non-skin objects.

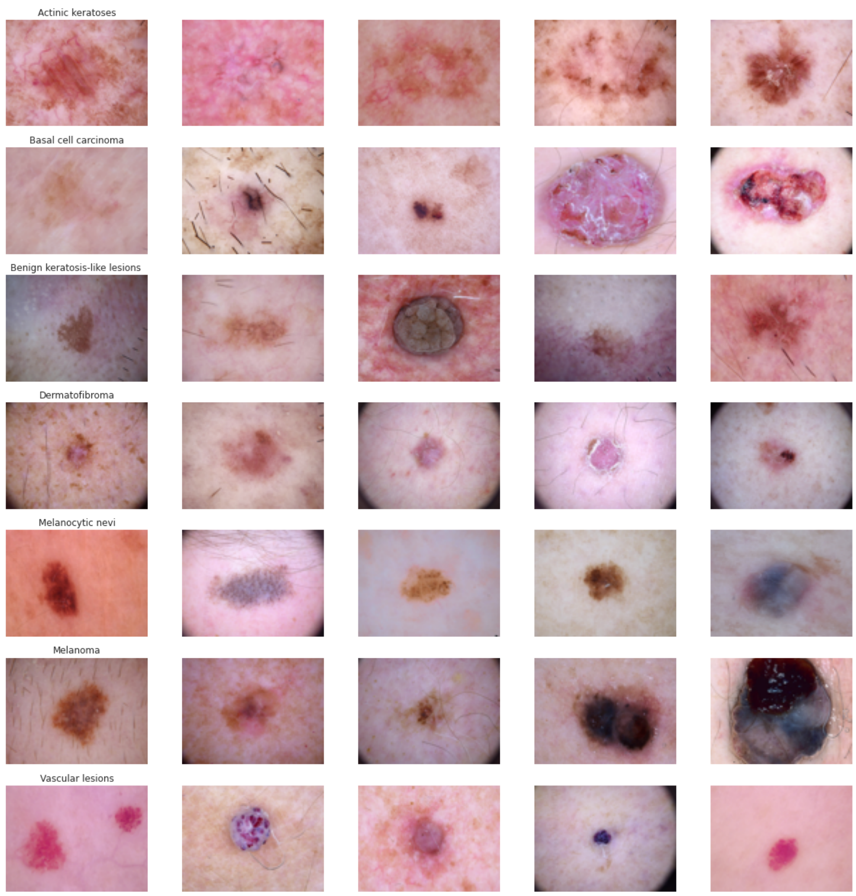


Figure 6.1: Samples of HAM10000 Dataset

Figure 6.2: Samples of Unknown Class

Class	Disease name	Image number
0	Unknown (Not a disease)	400 images
1	Actinic Keratoses	309 images
2	Basal Cell Carcinoma (BCC)	488 images
3	Benign Keratosis-like Lesions (BKL)	1,035 images
4	Dermatofibroma (DF)	107 images
5	Melanoma (MEL)	1,053 images
6	Melanocytic Nevi (NV)	6,384 images
7	Vascular Lesions (VASC)	138 images
Total		**10,415 images**

Table 6.1: Number of images per each class

6.3.2 Results and Discussion

We will begin by offering a comprehensive and detailed explanation of the specific framework that we have extensively worked with. This framework played a crucial role in enhancing accuracy in classification tasks, and we will delve into its key components, methodologies, and how these contributed to achieving higher accuracy levels.

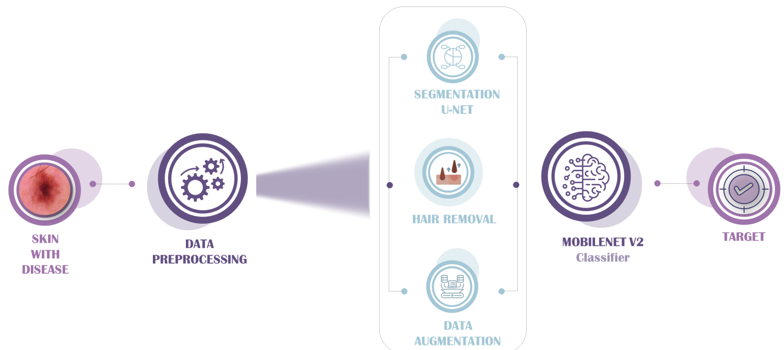


Figure 6.3: Full Framework

First step (Segmentation):

We utilized a U-Net model for image segmentation, as outlined in Section 2.3.1 of our project. The objective was to predict masks corresponding to images from the HAM10000 dataset, where each image is paired with its respective mask. This approach involves training the U-Net model on the dataset to learn to accurately segment areas of interest, such as skin lesions or diseases.

After training, the model is deployed to predict masks for new input images. These predicted masks outline the regions of interest within the images. To determine the presence of diseases or anomalies, we perform a bitwise AND operation between the predicted mask and the original image. This operation effectively highlights the areas identified by the model, aiding in the precise localization and identification of skin conditions or diseases.

This methodology leverages the capabilities of the U-Net architecture, renowned for its effectiveness in medical image segmentation tasks, to enhance diagnostic capabilities and facilitate deeper insights into dermatological conditions within the HAM10000 dataset.

Metric	Train Set	Validation Set	Test Set
IoU	97.96	96.02	95.68
Dice Coef	92.76	90.24	90.36
Precision	98.18	95.85	96.01
Recall	96.40	92.87	92.40
Accuracy	98.11	95.97	95.57
Loss	6.66	11.64	13.15

Table 6.2: Performance Metrics on Train, Validation, and Test Sets

Second step (Hair Removal):

After segmentation, we implemented a sophisticated hair removal technique to analyze the segmented regions and selectively remove hair pixels from the original images. This process involves several advanced image processing steps:

- **Preprocessing**: The input image is converted to grayscale to simplify subsequent processing steps.
- **Blackhat Morphology**: We applied a Blackhat morphology operation, which enhances dark regions (typically hair) on a light background. This helps highlight the presence of hair in the image.
- **Thresholding**: Following the Blackhat operation, we applied thresholding. This technique converts the grayscale image into a binary mask where pixels above a specified threshold value are considered part of the hair regions.
- **Inpainting**: Using the binary mask from the thresholding step, we employed an inpainting method to remove the detected hair regions from the original image. Inpainting techniques fill in the detected regions with neighboring information, effectively removing unwanted elements (hair) while preserving the surrounding context.
- **Post-processing**: After inpainting, the resultant image is converted back to its original color format (e.g., RGB) for visualization or further analysis. This ensures that the output maintains the natural appearance of the image without hair artifacts.

By utilizing these advanced techniques, we effectively diminish or eliminate the presence of hair while preserving the integrity of non-hair areas. This approach enhances the overall aesthetics and clarity of the images, facilitating improved visual content analysis and presentation across various applications.

Following this explanation, the resulting images demonstrate the effectiveness of our hair removal technique. The comparison highlights the enhanced aesthetics and clarity achieved through our advanced image processing methods.

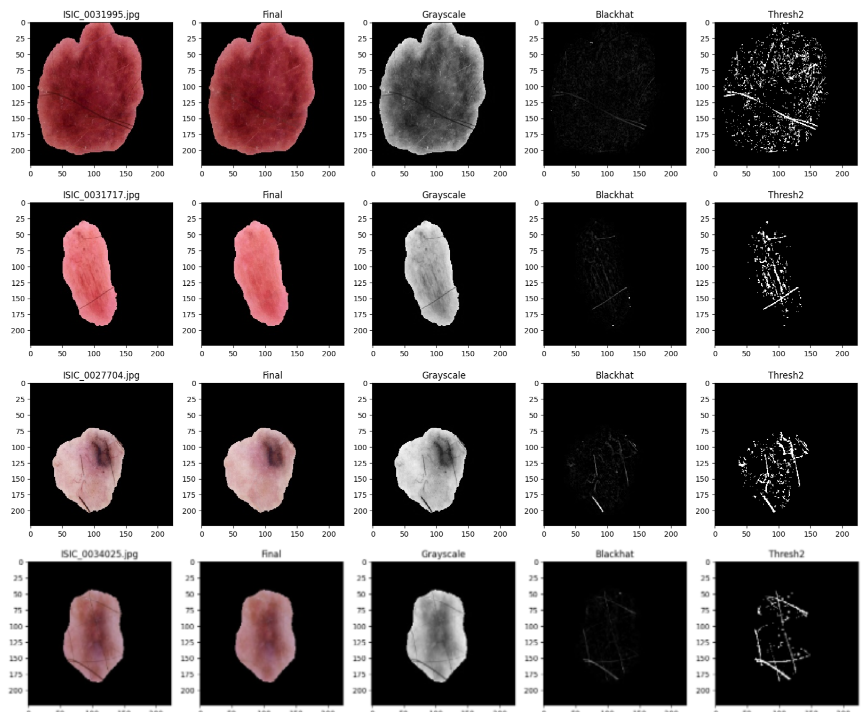


Figure 6.4: Hair Removal Results

Third step (Augmentation):

We employed various augmentation techniques to increase the number of images within each class of our dataset. These techniques include flipping (vertical, horizontal, and both), rotation (90 degrees clockwise and counterclockwise), and combined transformations (horizontal flipping of rotated images). These methods effectively expanded the dataset, enhancing the model's ability to generalize across different scenarios.

Each class, initially varying in size, was augmented to reach a total of 5000 images per class through these techniques. This augmentation ensured a balanced and diverse dataset, crucial for training robust machine learning models capable of handling various real-world scenarios.

Class	**Disease name**	**Image number (Before Augmentation)**	**Image number (After Augmentation)**
0	Unknown (Not a disease)	400 images	5,000 images
1	Actinic Keratoses	309 images	5,000 images
2	Basal Cell Carcinoma (BCC)	488 images	5,000 images
3	Benign Keratosis-like Lesions (BKL)	1,035 images	5,000 images
4	Dermatofibroma (DF)	107 images	5,000 images
5	Melanoma (MEL)	1,053 images	5,000 images
6	Melanocytic Nevi (NV)	6,384 images	5,000 images
7	Vascular Lesions (VASC)	138 images	5,000 images
Total		**10,415 images**	**40,000 images**

Table 6.3: Number of images per each class (before and after augmentation)

Fourth step (Classification): After augmenting our dataset to ensure robustness and diversity, we leveraged MobileNet V2's capabilities for image classification across eight distinct classes. Each image in our dataset was meticulously analyzed and classified into categories including Unknown (Not a disease), Actinic Keratoses, Basal Cell Carcinoma (BCC), Benign Keratosis-like Lesions (BKL), Dermatofibroma (DF), Melanoma (MEL), Melanocytic Nevi (NV), and Vascular Lesions (VASC).

MobileNet V2's architecture excels in handling such classification tasks due to its efficient use of inverted residual blocks, which minimize computational overhead while maintaining high accuracy. The integration of depthwise separable convolutions ensures optimal performance across diverse datasets, facilitating precise classification decisions.

By applying MobileNet V2 to our augmented dataset, we achieved comprehensive classification results that enhance diagnostic capabilities in dermatology and other domains. Its ability to process images swiftly and accurately on mobile platforms underscores its relevance in today's AI-driven applications, where speed and reliability are paramount.

In conclusion, MobileNet V2, combined with augmented datasets, empowers us to achieve robust image classification across multiple classes with high accuracy and efficiency. This integration not only advances our understanding of complex datasets but also paves the way for practical applications in healthcare, agriculture, and beyond.

Now, let's delve into the results with visual illustrations. I'll showcase several images to demonstrate how MobileNet V2 accurately classifies each image into one of the eight specified categories, reflecting its robust performance and applicability in real-world scenarios.

This transition sets the stage for presenting the images that visually demonstrate the classification results achieved using MobileNet V2. It prepares the audience to observe and interpret the effectiveness of the model in action with tangible examples. Adjust the language and details as per your specific presentation format and content.

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
mel	1.00	1.00	1.00	491
vasc	1.00	1.00	1.00	521
bkl	0.99	1.00	1.00	482
bcc	0.96	0.99	0.97	474
nv	1.00	1.00	1.00	509
akiec	0.97	0.99	0.98	495
Unknown	1.00	0.93	0.96	520
df	1.00	1.00	1.00	508
accuracy			0.99	4000
macro avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	4000
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	4000

Figure 6.5: Classification Report MobileNet V2

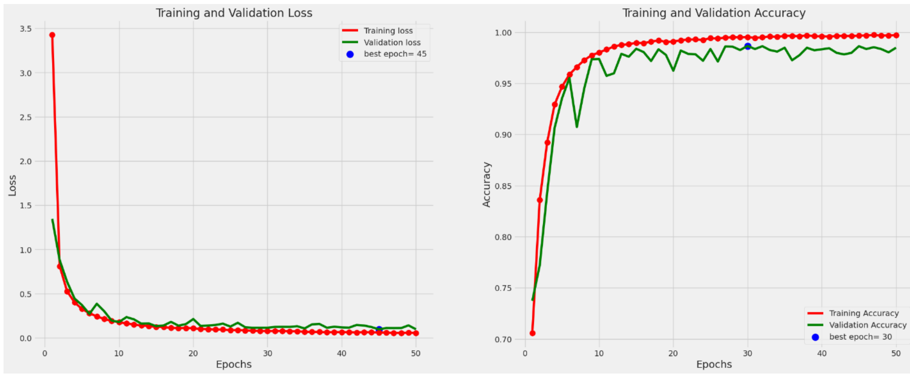
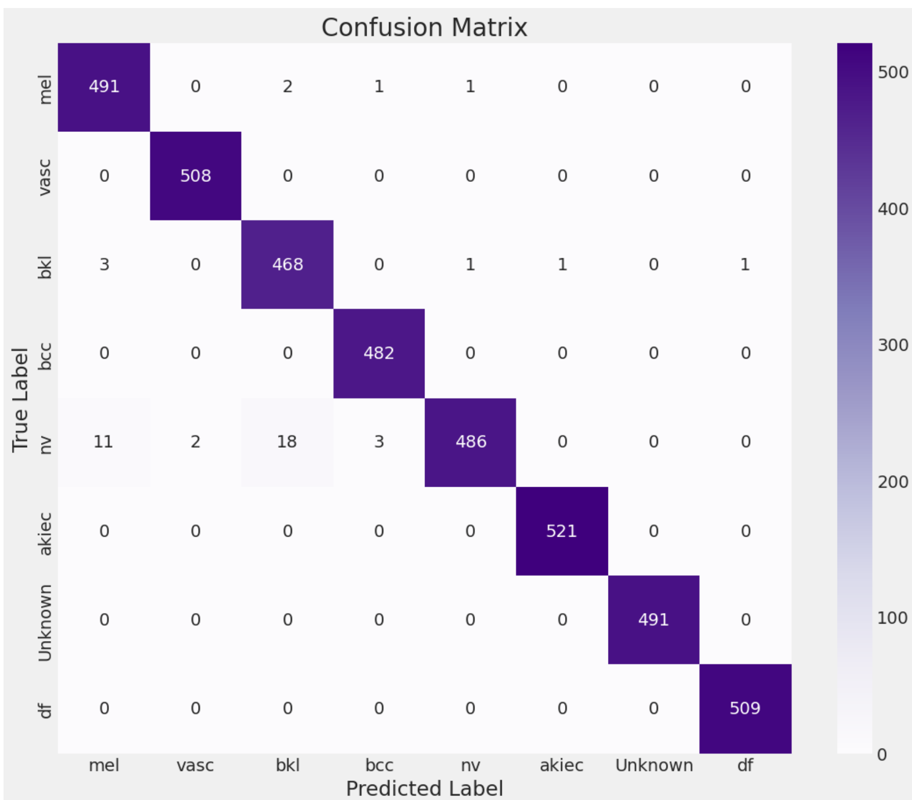


Figure 6.6: Training and Validation Loss and Accuracy Curves



True \ Predicted	mel	vasc	bkl	bcc	nv	akiec	Unknown	df
mel	491	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
vasc	0	508	0	0	0	0	0	0
bkl	3	0	468	0	1	1	0	1
bcc	0	0	0	482	0	0	0	0
nv	11	2	18	3	486	0	0	0
akiec	0	0	0	0	0	521	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	491	0
df	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	509

Figure 6.7: Confusion Matrix for 8 Classes

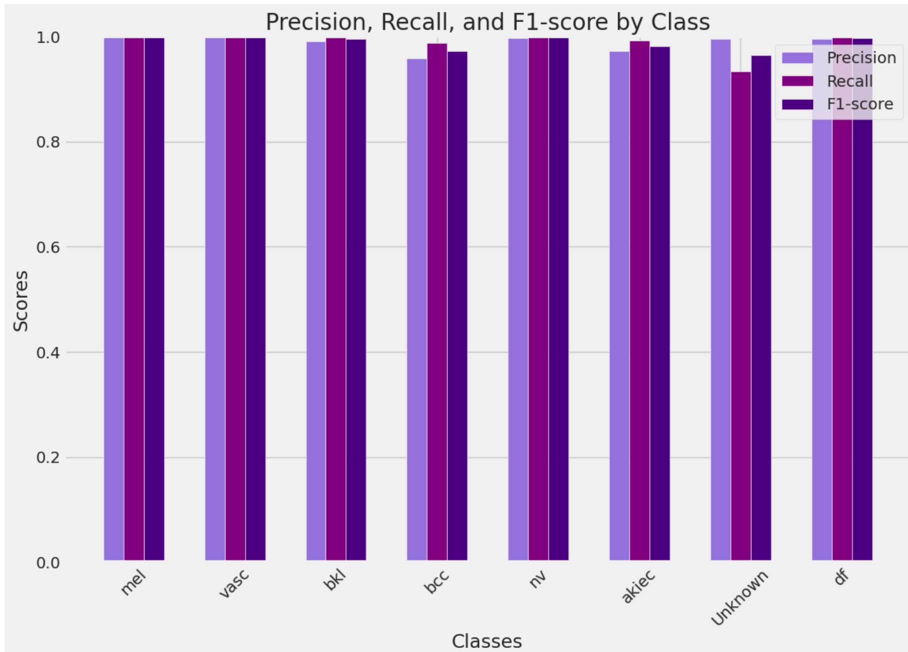


Figure 6.8: Precision, Recall and F1-score for each class

Model	Train		Valid		Test	
	Acc	Loss	Acc	Loss	Acc	Loss
MobileNet V2	0.9972	0.0561	0.9847	0.0971	0.9892	0.081

Table 6.4: Performance metrics for MobileNet V2 on training, validation, and test datasets.

Chapter 7

System Development

7.1 Overview

DermDiag stands at the forefront of dermatological care, revolutionizing the industry with its seamless interface and advanced capabilities. Developed using Flutter and .NET, it caters to both healthcare professionals and patients with precision-tailored interfaces. For professionals, DermDiag harnesses a sophisticated machine learning model, empowering them to diagnose and manage skin conditions with unparalleled accuracy. By simply uploading patient data and images, the platform provides personalized treatment recommendations, streamlining the diagnostic process and enhancing patient care.

Meanwhile, on the patient front, DermDiag offers an intuitive platform for individuals to take control of their skin health journey. Through easy-to-navigate features such as questionnaires and image uploads, users can identify diseases and assess severity levels, all while receiving guidance on daily routines and early diagnosis. With multilingual support for English and Arabic, DermDiag ensures inclusivity and accessibility on a global scale, reshaping the landscape of dermatological care delivery and fostering informed decision-making for all users.

7.2 App's architecture & design patterns

DermDiag's architecture reflects a meticulous consideration of factors crucial for seamless operation and user satisfaction. Throughout this chapter and beyond, our development team has prioritized efficiency, security, and user experience. By leveraging the Flutter framework for the client-side application, DermDiag ensures cross-platform compatibility, enabling users to access the app seamlessly across various devices and operating systems. Additionally, the utilization of a .NET-based backend API underscores our commitment to robustness and scalability, empowering DermDiag to handle large volumes of data and user interactions effectively. Furthermore, adherence to industry-standard design patterns like MVC not only enhances code organization but also facilitates collaboration among developers, streamlining the development process and ensuring rapid iteration and deployment of new features. With a RESTful API design, DermDiag facilitates seamless communication between the client and server, ensuring that data exchange is efficient, secure, and compliant with industry standards. Overall, DermDiag's architectural choices reflect a dedication to excellence, innovation, and user-centric design, laying the groundwork for a transformative experience in dermatological care.

7.3 Methodological Assumptions

To activate the DermDiag system, certain user and system requirements must be met to ensure optimal functionality and usability.

7.3.1 User Requirements

- Users should have basic computer skills in operating systems and internet browsers, enabling them to navigate the DermDiag application effectively.
- A stable internet connection is essential for users to access DermDiag's features and services seamlessly.
- Eligible users are limited to university students or staff members (Advisors, Administrators), ensuring that access to DermDiag is aligned with its intended user base and scope of application.

7.3.2 System Requirements

- The system requires basic computer hardware specifications, including a minimum of a core i3 processor and 4 GB RAM, to ensure smooth performance and responsiveness.
- DermDiag is compatible with various operating systems, including Microsoft Windows, providing flexibility and accessibility to a wide range of users.
- Supported internet browsers such as Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, and Google Chrome are required for optimal functionality, allowing users to interact with DermDiag's web-based components effectively.

7.4 Used Technologies

The DermDiag application utilizes a combination of cutting-edge technologies to deliver its robust functionality and user experience.

7.4.1 Dart

Dart serves as the primary programming language for DermDiag, optimized for building fast and reliable applications across various platforms. With its flexible execution runtime and productivity-focused approach, Dart facilitates multi-platform development, offering a versatile toolkit for creating high-quality applications.

7.4.2 Flutter

Flutter, an open-source UI framework developed by Google, forms the backbone of DermDiag's cross-platform compatibility. By enabling developers to write code once and deploy it across multiple platforms including Android, iOS, Windows, Mac, and Linux, Flutter streamlines the development process. Its native performance, hot reload feature, and extensive widget library empower developers to build responsive and visually appealing applications effortlessly.

7.4.3 MVP Architecture

DermDiag utilizes the MVP (Model-View-Presenter) architecture by Feature pattern to maintain a clear separation between data, user interface, and presentation logic. This approach enhances code organization, scalability, and maintainability by structuring the application into distinct layers. The Model represents the data and business logic, the View encompasses user interface elements, and the Presenter acts as an intermediary, handling user interactions and updating the UI. By adopting MVP, DermDiag ensures efficient development, easier collaboration among developers, and a more structured development process overall.

7.4.4 ASP.NET Core

ASP.NET Core serves as the backend framework for DermDiag, providing a robust and scalable foundation for server-side development. Leveraging the power of .NET, ASP.NET Core enables seamless integration with the Flutter frontend, ensuring smooth communication and data management within the application.

7.4.5 Google Cloud Platform (GCP)

Google Cloud Platform offers a comprehensive suite of cloud-based services and tools that DermDiag utilizes for various purposes. From hosting the application's backend services to accessing Google Products APIs such as Google Drive for retrieving patient data, GCP provides the scalability, reliability, and security required for modern healthcare applications.

7.5 Mobile Development

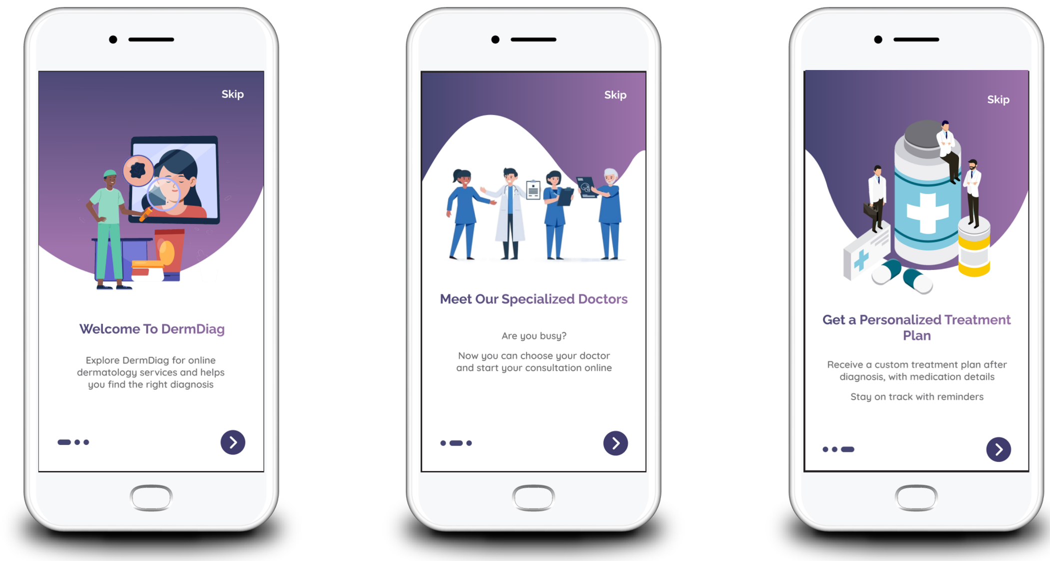


Figure 7.1: Onboarding Screens - DermDiag Interface Overview

- The DermDiag onboarding screen provides a seamless introduction to the app's features, guiding users through its functionalities. With clear steps and engaging visuals, users can quickly familiarize themselves with DermDiag's capabilities, setting the stage for a personalized and user-friendly experience.

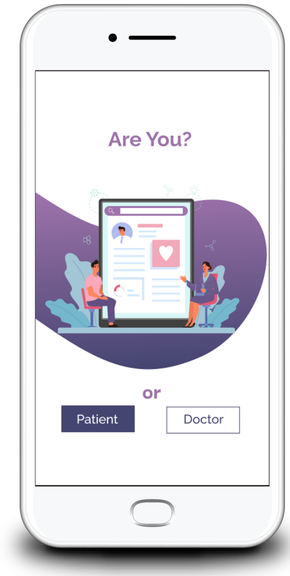


Figure 7.2: Select preferred Language Figure 7.3: select your role

- In DermDiag, users can easily select their preferred language and specify their user type, whether they are a patient or a doctor, enhancing accessibility, customization, and user experience.

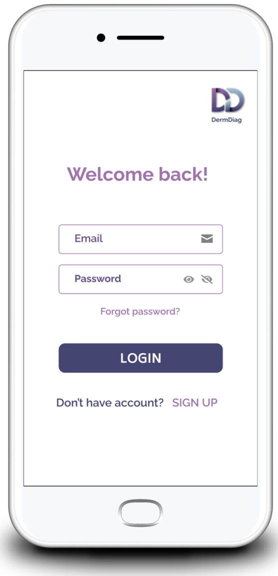


Figure 7.4: Login as 'Patient'

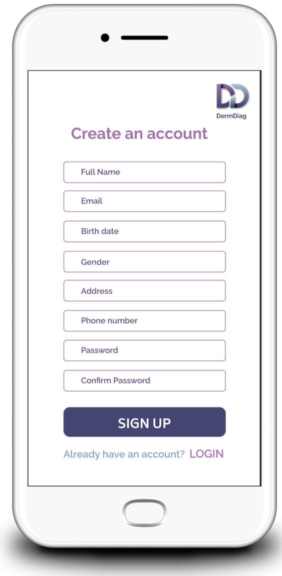


Figure 7.5: Sign Up as 'Patient'

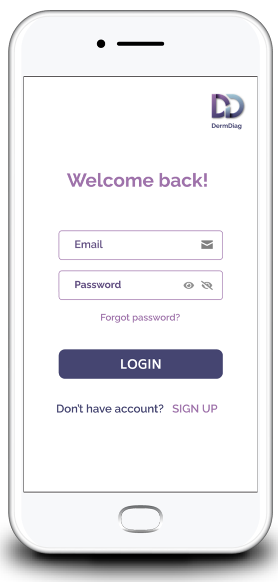


Figure 7.6: Login as 'Doctor'

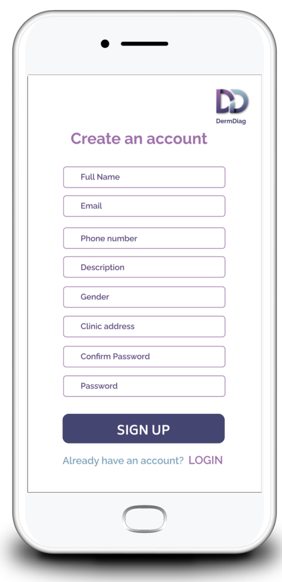


Figure 7.7: Sign Up as 'Doctor'

- Users are then prompted to log in or sign up to access DermDiag's features. These screens ensure secure access and personalized experience.

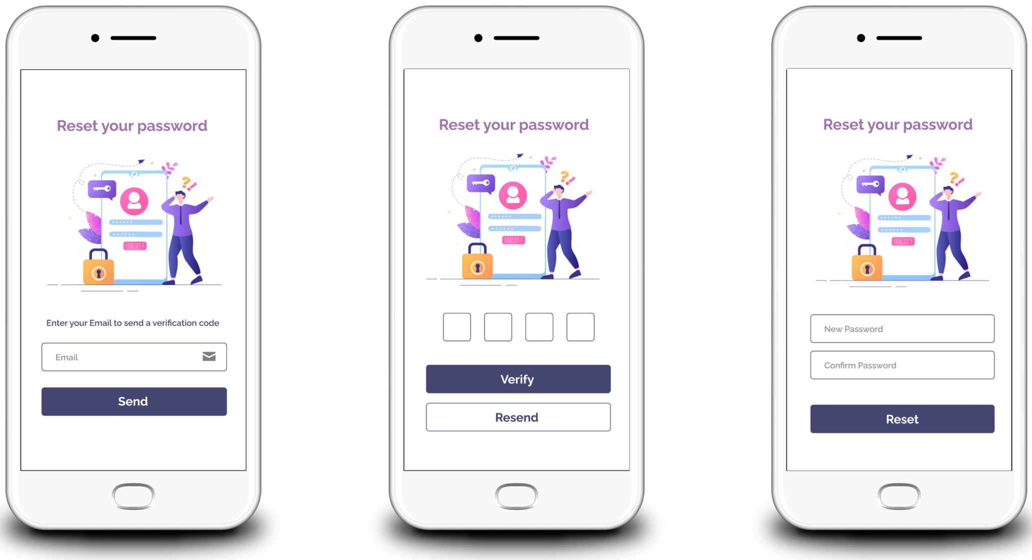
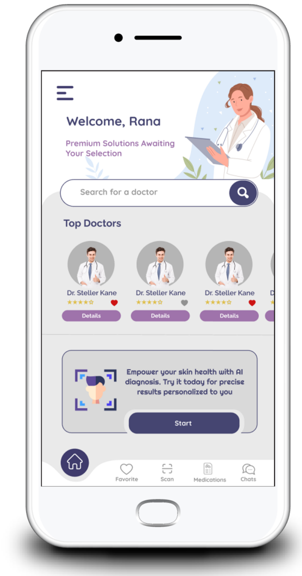


Figure 7.8: Reset password screens

- Users can reset their password easily through the following screens, ensuring the security and ease of accessing their accounts.



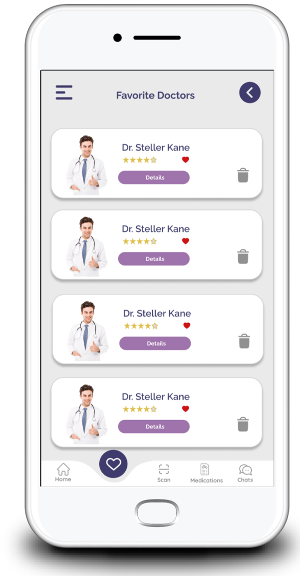


Figure 7.9: Home Screen

Figure 7.10: Favorite Doctors

- The home screen in DermDiag is designed to be user-friendly, providing easy navigation to the app's key features. Users can quickly search for doctors globally, ensuring they find the best match for their needs. Additionally, the home screen allows access to DermDiag Machine Learning Model that assist in monitoring and managing skin health.
- The efficient setup helps users get the desired doctors faster by organizing favorite doctors for quick access, thus enhancing the overall user experience and making healthcare management more accessible and personalized.

Introducing **DermDiag**, a cutting-edge app designed to revolutionize dermatology diagnosis with the power of machine learning. Our advanced model boasts an impressive accuracy rate of **98.92%**, ensuring you receive precise and reliable results.

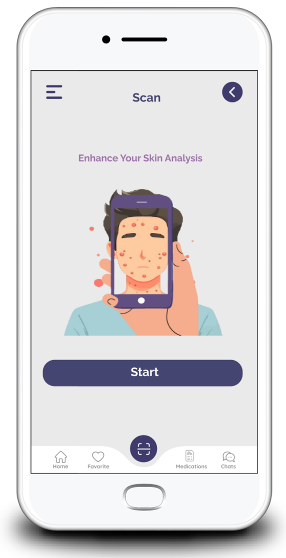


Figure 7.11: Intro screen

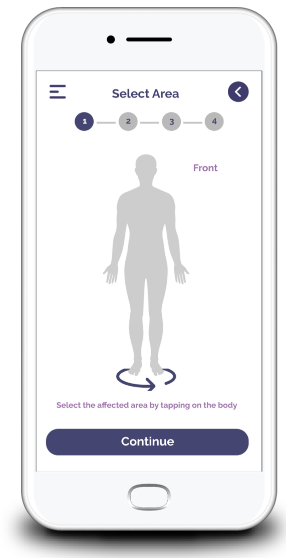


Figure 7.12: Select lesion area

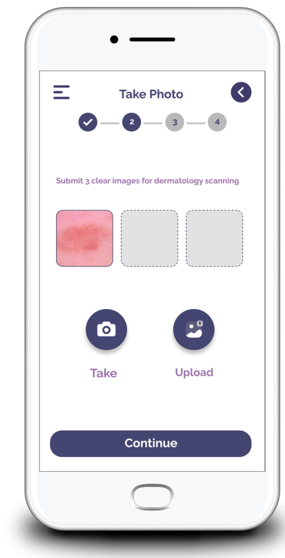


Figure 7.13: Upload photos

Easy Steps to Your Diagnosis:

- **Select Lesion Areas:** Start by selecting the areas of your skin with lesions from our user-friendly interface.
- **Upload Photos:** Capture and upload clear photos of your skin lesions directly through the app.

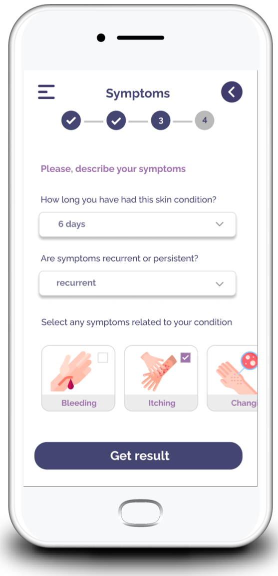


Figure 7.14: Select your symptoms

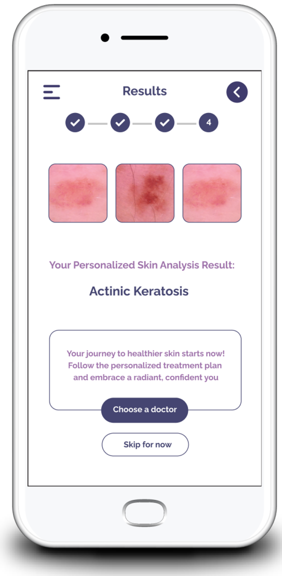
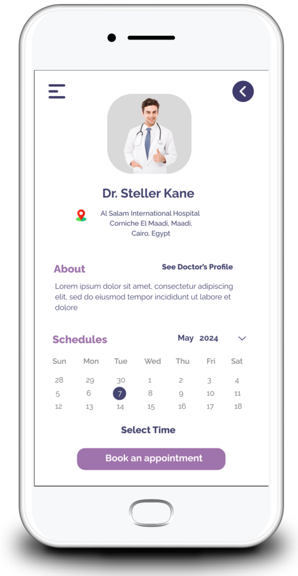


Figure 7.15: Get your result

- **Choose Symptoms:** Select from a comprehensive list of symptoms to provide more context for the diagnosis.
- **Receive Diagnosis:** Get a specific and accurate diagnosis instantly, backed by our high-precision machine learning model.
- **Consult with Doctors:** After receiving your diagnosis, you can easily consult with dermatologists through the app to discuss your case further. This seamless integration ensures you get expert advice and personalized treatment plans without delay.



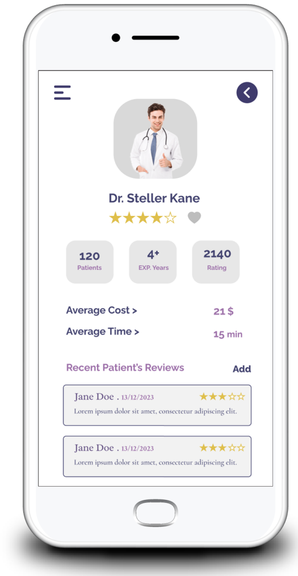
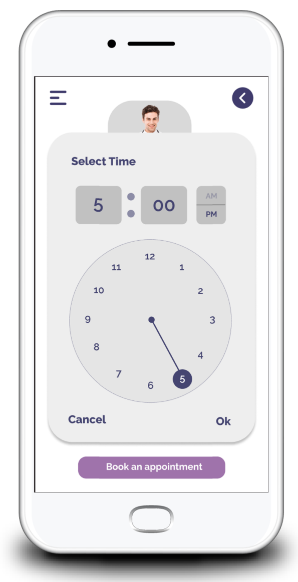


Figure 7.16: Select your appointment Figure 7.17: Doctor's Details



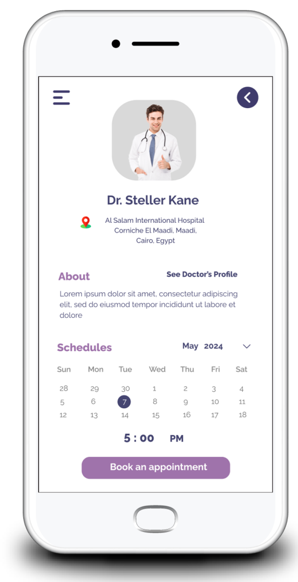


Figure 7.18: Select time Figure 7.19: Check your selection

Discover your way to book appointments with our app, **DermDiag**. Begin your journey towards healthier skin with just a few taps:

- **Doctor Selection:** Explore detailed profiles of dermatologists, complete with qualifications and patient reviews, empowering you to choose the perfect match for your needs.
- **Date and Time Selection:** Easily select your desired appointment date using our intuitive calendar. Customize your visit by choosing the exact time that fits your schedule — whether it's AM or PM, down to the minute.

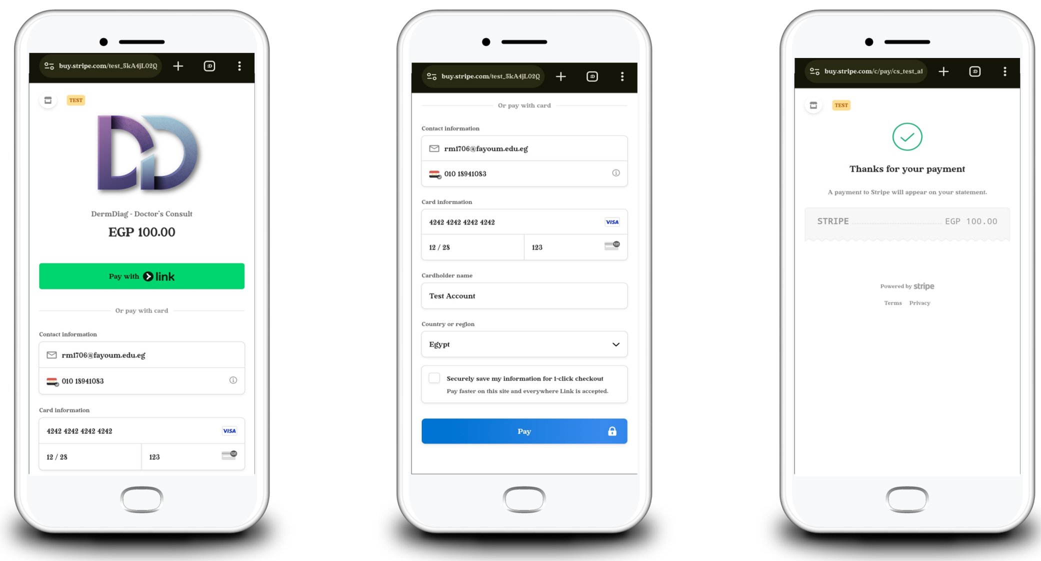


Figure 7.20: Payment system

Stripe: Payment Gateway Integration for Your Applications
Integrating a robust payment gateway is crucial for modern applications, ensuring secure and seamless financial transactions. Stripe offers a comprehensive solution for developers looking to embed payment functionalities into their systems. This section outlines the key features, benefits, and implementation steps of Stripe's integration to enhance your application with reliable payment processing.

- Key Features
  - **Secure Transactions:** Encrypted and secure processing of all financial transactions, safeguarding user data.
  - **Multiple Payment Methods:** Supports credit/debit cards, Apple Pay, Google Pay, and more, providing flexible payment options.
  - **Recurring Payments:** Facilitates automated billing for subscription services.

  - **Real-time Payment Updates:** Provides instant notifications of payment status, ensuring transparency.
  - **Refunds and Disputes:** Streamlines the handling of refunds and disputes for a smooth user experience.

- Benefits for Developers
  - **Ease of Integration:** Stripe's APIs and comprehensive documentation simplify the integration process.
  - **Global Reach:** Supports transactions in multiple currencies and countries, expanding your market reach.
  - **Scalability:** Manages a high volume of transactions, making it ideal for growing businesses.
  - **Compliance:** PCI-compliant, ensuring adherence to industry standards for payment security.

- Implementation Guide
  - **Sign Up and Obtain API Keys:** Create a Stripe account and get API keys to authenticate your system's requests.
  - **Install the SDK:** Download and integrate the appropriate SDK for your development environment.
  - **Payment Flow Implementation:**
    1. **Payment Initiation:** Users select the service or product to pay for.
    2. **Payment Details:** Users enter their payment details or choose an alternative payment method.
    3. **Tokenization:** Convert sensitive payment details into a secure token using Stripe's API.
    4. **Payment Processing:** Send the token to Stripe for transaction processing and receive a status update.
    5. **Confirmation:** Notify users of the payment status and handle any issues.
  - **Webhook Integration:** Set up Stripe webhooks to manage asynchronous events like payment confirmations and disputes.
  - **Error Handling:** Implement robust error handling to address common issues and provide clear feedback to users.

- Use Cases
  - **E-commerce:** Integrate secure payment solutions into online stores.
  - **Subscription Services:** Manage recurring billing and automate payments.
  - **Marketplaces:** Facilitate transactions between buyers and sellers.
  - **SaaS Applications:** Offer flexible payment options for software services.

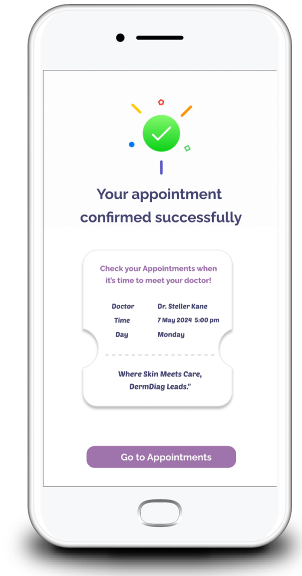


Figure 7.21: Confirm booking

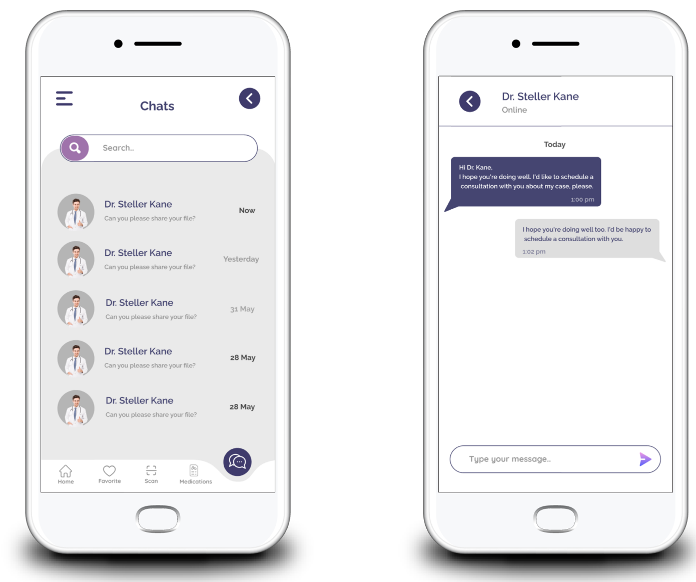


Figure 7.22: Chatting with desired doctors

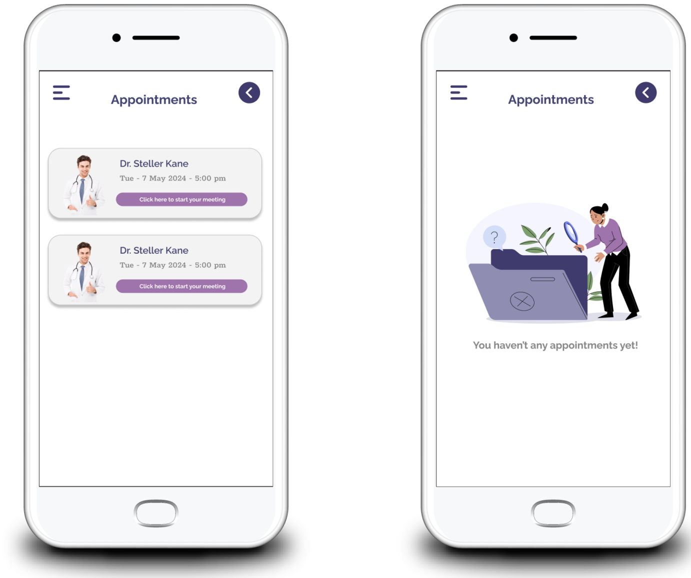


Figure 7.23: Your Appointments

By integrating Stripe, you can enhance your application with a secure, efficient, and scalable payment gateway, ensuring a seamless financial transaction experience for users. Leverage Stripe's features to support the growth and success of your platform.

- Confirm your appointment with your data
- DermDiag ensures that your appointments are arranged in descending order, making it easy to manage your time and avoid missing any important meetings. All necessary details are readily available, and when it's time for your appointment, simply click the meeting button to join effortlessly.

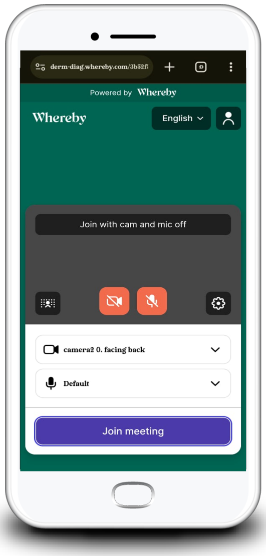


Figure 7.24: Join settings

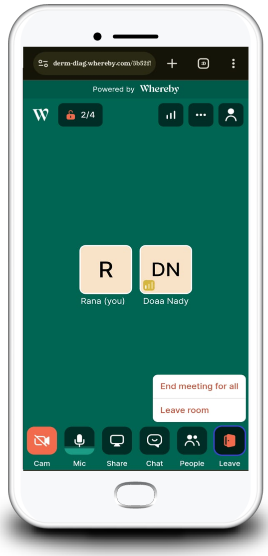


Figure 7.25: Meeting details

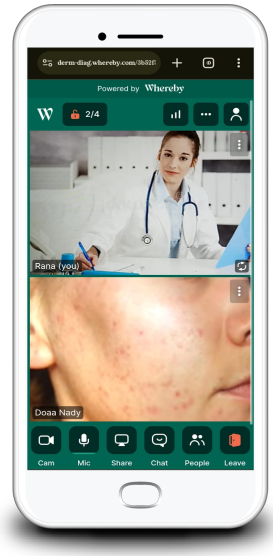


Figure 7.26: Video meeting

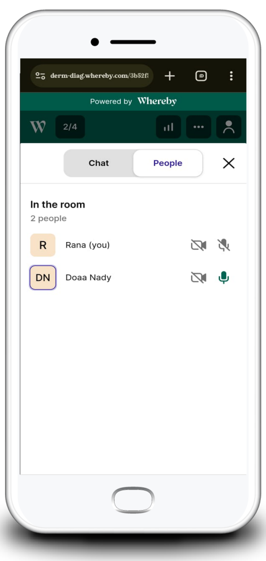


Figure 7.27: People in meeting

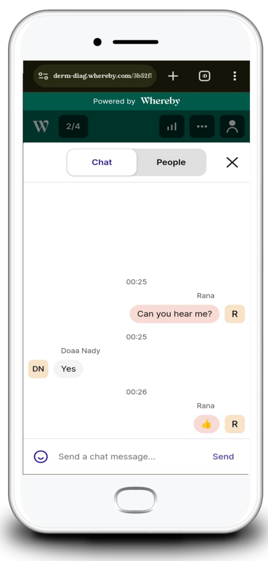


Figure 7.28: Chat in meeting

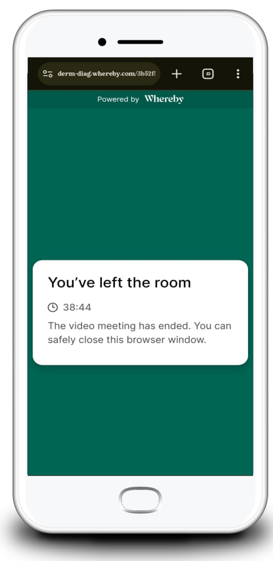


Figure 7.29: End meeting

Whereby: Video Calling API for Web and App Developers
In the digital communication era, reliable video calling is crucial for businesses, educators, healthcare providers, and social platforms. Whereby's Video Calling API enables developers to integrate high-quality video conferencing into their applications effortlessly. This guide covers the key features, benefits, and implementation of the API, aiding developers in enhancing their apps with video communication tools.

- **Features of Whereby's Video Calling API**
  - **Ease of Integration:** Quick and simple addition of video calling to web or mobile apps.
  - **Customizable UI:** Tailor the user interface to match the app's design for a consistent user experience.
  - **Scalability:** Supports from one-on-one calls to large group meetings.
  - **Security:** Ensures secure video calls with end-to-end encryption.
  - **Cross-Platform Compatibility:** Works on web, iOS, and Android, offering versatility.
- **Benefits for Developers**
  - **Reduced Development Time:** Quick integration reduces time-to-market.
  - **Enhanced User Engagement:** Improves user interaction and satisfaction.
  - **Flexible Pricing:** Offers plans, including a free tier, to fit various budgets.
  - **Reliable Performance:** Ensures high-quality, disruption-free video calls.
- **Implementation Guide**
  - **Sign Up and Get API Keys:** Obtain API keys by signing up for a Whereby account.
  - **Install the SDK:** Install the appropriate SDK for your development environment.
  - **Initialize the API:** Use API keys to configure and connect to Whereby's services.
  - **Create and Manage Rooms:** Create virtual meeting rooms and manage them programmatically.
  - **Customize the Interface:** Adjust the UI to align with your app's design.
  - **Test and Deploy:** Ensure seamless functionality across devices and deploy the app.
- **Use Cases**
  - **Business Collaboration:** Enhance remote working tools with video conferencing.
  - **Education:** Support online learning with interactive virtual classrooms.
  - **Healthcare:** Enable telehealth solutions for virtual medical consultations.
  - **Social Networking:** Add video chat to connect users face-to-face.

Personalized Treatment Plans and Task Management with DermDiag
DermDiag offers a comprehensive and secure way to manage your dermatological care. Our app provides the following features:

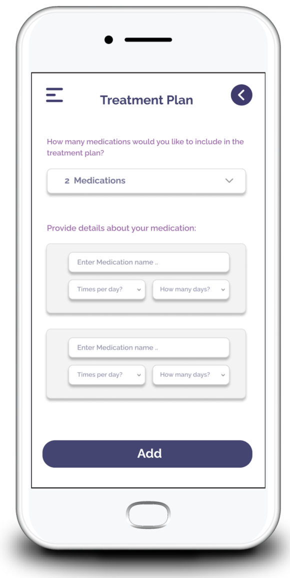


Figure 7.30: Add treatment plan

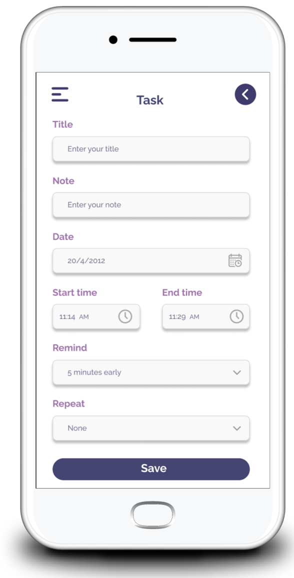


Figure 7.31: Add task

- **Doctor-Created Treatment Plans**: Your dermatologist can create a detailed treatment plan just for you, including the names of medications, their frequency, and the duration of the treatment. This ensures you receive the correct and safe care without any modifications.
- **Task Management for Patients**: Enhance your daily routine by adding personal tasks and setting reminders. Schedule your time effectively and never miss an important task with our built-in reminder system.

  With DermDiag, your health and time management are seamlessly integrated, offering you a reliable and organized approach to your dermatological care.

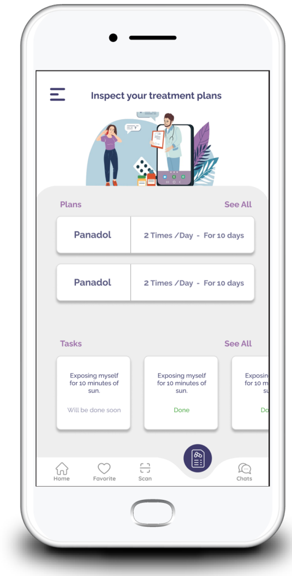


Figure 7.32: Your Plans

- DermDiag provides a user-friendly interface that seamlessly combines treatment plans and personal tasks. This ensures that patients can easily manage their schedules and adhere to their prescribed care. With DermDiag, organizing your daily routine and maintaining your health has never been simpler or more efficient.

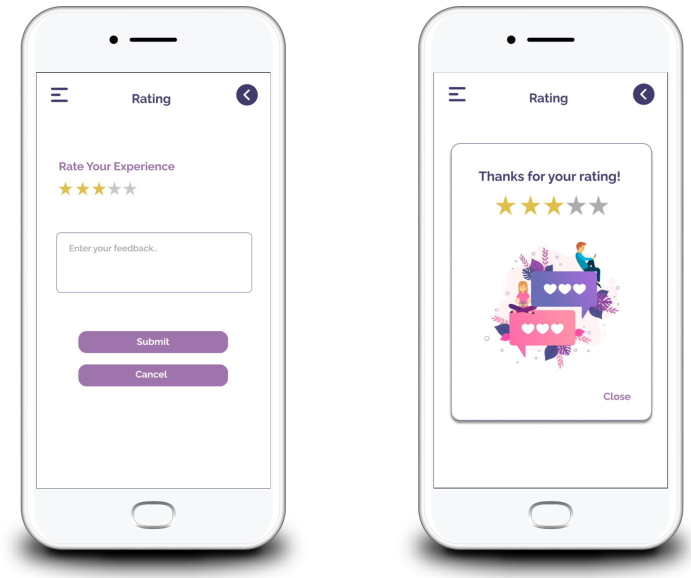
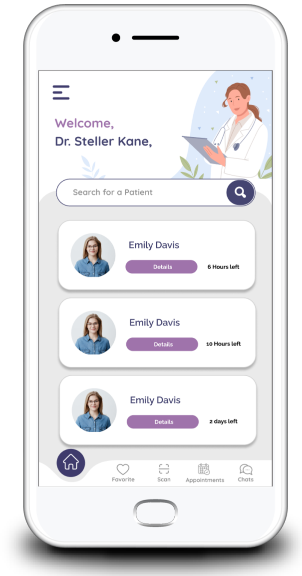


Figure 7.33: Review about your experience

- Users can review their experiences, provide feedback on the consultation, and rate their doctor, ensuring transparency and helping others make informed choices.
- These reviews appear on the doctor's profile, allowing other users to benefit from shared experiences and make informed decisions based on the suggestions and feedback from previous patients.



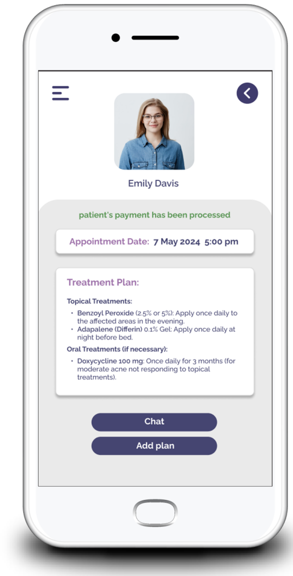


Figure 7.34: Home screen for doctors Figure 7.35: patient details

- **Home Screen for Doctors**
  The home screen for doctors on **DermDiag** features a comprehensive list of all patients who have booked an appointment, arranged by time. This streamlined view ensures that doctors can efficiently manage their schedules.

- **Patient's Details**
  For each patient, doctors can access detailed information including:
  - Previous treatment plans
  - Booking information

  This ensures that doctors have all the necessary information at their fingertips to provide optimal care.

-

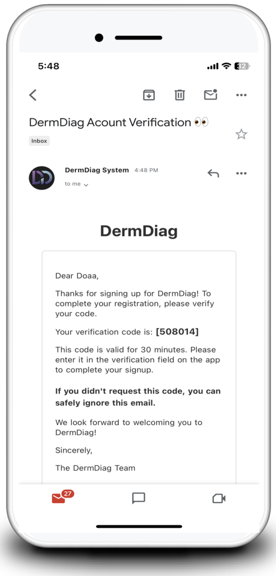


Figure 7.36: Verification E-mail

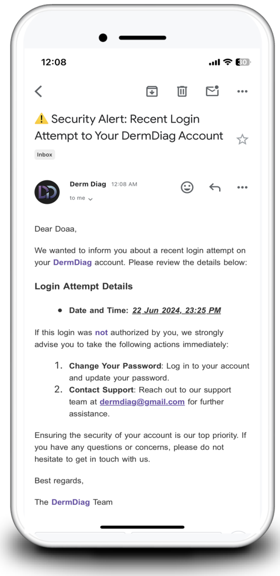


Figure 7.37: New Login E-mail

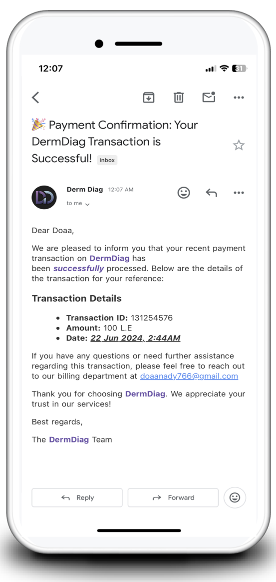


Figure 7.38: Payment Status E-mail

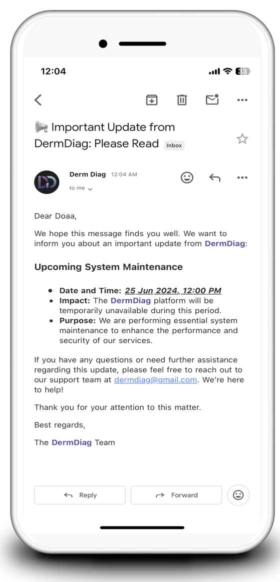


Figure 7.39: Update E-mail

Mailing Service API from Google SMTP
The Mailing Service API facilitates communication between our system and users (doctors and patients). Built with ASP.Net using `smtp.gmail.com`, MimeKit, and MailKit.Net.Smtp libraries, it ensures reliable email delivery for user registration, login notifications, payment transactions, and alerts.

- **Features**
  - User Registration Notifications
    1. **Purpose**: Notify users about successful registration.
    2. **Content**: Welcome message, credentials, first-time login instructions.
    3. **Trigger**: After successful registration.
  - Login Notifications
    1. **Purpose**: Notify users of login attempts (success and failure).
    2. **Content**: Details of attempt (time, IP, device).
    3. **Trigger**: After each login attempt.
  - Payment Transaction Alerts
    1. **Purpose**: Confirm and detail payment transactions.
    2. **Content**: Confirmation, transaction ID, amount, date.
    3. **Trigger**: After successful payment.
  - Important Notifications
    1. **Purpose**: Send critical updates and reminders.
    2. **Content**: Varies (system updates, policy changes, reminders).
    3. **Trigger**: Manual or system-triggered.
  - Implementation Details
  - Configuration
    1. **SMTP Server**: `smtp.gmail.com`
    2. **Port**: 587 (TLS)
    3. **Credentials**: Stored securely (env. variables or vault).
  - Libraries Used
    1. **MimeKit**: Create/format MIME messages.
    2. **MailKit.Net.Smtp**: Send emails via SMTP.
  - Email Templates
    1. **HTML Templates**: Create visually appealing emails.
    2. **Storage**: Templates stored, loaded dynamically.
  - Error Handling
    1. **Logging**: Log email operations for debugging.
    2. **Retry Mechanism**: Handle transient failures.
  - Security

1. **Encryption**: TLS for secure data transit.
2. **Authentication**: Secure authentication mechanisms.

The Mailing Service API enhances communication through timely emails. Its features, security, and ease of use ensure doctors and patients receive critical information reliably. This documentation aids developers in implementing the API effectively in ASP.Net projects.

Chapter 8

Conclusion & Future Work

8.1 Conclusion

DermDiag has shown promising potential in improving the field of dermatology by incorporating advanced machine learning algorithms and a user-friendly design. The project has reached important milestones in increasing diagnostic accuracy, simplifying clinical workflows, and empowering patients. By using deep learning models, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), DermDiag has successfully classified a wide range of skin conditions, including skin cancer, with an accuracy rate exceeding 80%.

Key achievements of DermDiag include:

- **Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model:** Accurately classify diverse skin conditions, including skin cancer, achieving over 80% accuracy. This model leverages deep learning techniques to enhance diagnostic precision and streamline clinical workflows, marking a significant advancement in dermatological care.

- **User-Friendly Interface:** The development of an intuitive interface using Flutter has made the application accessible to both healthcare professionals and patients, promoting proactive skin care and informed decision-making.

- **Scalability and Robustness:** The use of ASP.NET Core for the backend and Google Cloud Platform for hosting ensures that DermDiag can handle large volumes of data and user interactions efficiently, making it scalable and robust.

8.2 Future Work

Looking forward, there are several areas where DermDiag can be further developed to enhance its capabilities and impact:

- **Algorithmic Enhancements:**

  - **Improving Accuracy:** Further refinement of the machine learning models to achieve higher accuracy rates, particularly in the classification of rare and complex skin conditions.
  - **Expanding Dataset:** Incorporating more diverse and extensive dermatological datasets to train the models, ensuring better generalization and reliability across various populations.
  - **Bias Mitigation:** Addressing potential biases in the AI models by ensuring diverse representation in training datasets and continuously monitoring algorithmic outcomes.

- **Feature Expansion:**
  - **NLP Models:** Allows patients to describe their case using text input, enhancing the model's ability to understand and analyze individual situations.
  - **Recommendation System:** Develop a recommendation system to provide personalized treatment suggestions and preventive care advice based on patient history and diagnosed conditions.
  - **Pharmacy Connection:** Establish connections with nearby pharmacies to streamline the process of obtaining medications for patients, making it easier and faster.

- **Adding an Expert User for Data Management and Model Optimization:**
  - Enhancing data management of large-scale dermatological datasets.
  - Optimizing AI models for improved diagnostic accuracy and treatment efficacy.
  - Contributing to research and development in dermatological AI applications.

- **User Experience Enhancements:**
  - **DermDiag Website:** Develop a comprehensive website for DermDiag to provide accessible information, resources, and support for users.
  - **Community Feature:** Introduce a community feature to help users connect with each other and with doctors, fostering a supportive environment for sharing experiences and advice.
  - **Personalized Treatment Plans:** Implementing AI-driven personalized treatment recommendations based on patient history, genetic factors, and lifestyle data.
  - **Intuitive Navigation:** Simplify the app's navigation with clear menus and step-by-step guides for first-time users.
  - **Personalized Dashboard:** Create a personalized dashboard that provides users with tailored insights, reminders, and follow-up actions based on their health data and interaction history.

- **Ethical and Legal Considerations:**
  - **Data Privacy and Security:** Strengthening data privacy and security measures to ensure compliance with healthcare regulations and maintain patient trust.

- **Clinical Validation and Collaboration:**

– **Clinical Trials:** Conducting extensive clinical trials to validate the effectiveness and reliability of DermDiag in real-world settings.

– **Partnerships:** Forming partnerships with dermatological associations, research institutions, and healthcare providers to enhance the adoption and continuous improvement of the system.

By implementing these future enhancements, DermDiag can continue to evolve and provide even greater value to patients and healthcare professionals.

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Every Derma Tells a Story, Your Skin Is Our Expertise

DermDiag Team