

**Kaggle Competition:
ISIC 2024**

Skin Cancer Detection with 3D-TBP

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Context

Skin Cancer

- 3 Major Types:
 1. Basal Cell Carcinoma
 2. Squamous Cell Carcinoma,
 3. Melanoma ⁽¹⁾
- Caused by UV rays from the sun/tanning beds ⁽¹⁾
- **Skin Lesions** are areas of skin that look different from surrounding skin. They are either **benign** (non-cancerous) or **malignant** (cancerous). ⁽²⁾



AI and Skin Cancer Diagnosis

- Kaggle competition via ISIC: International Skin Imaging Collaboration
- What data was provided to us?
 - .jpeg Images
 - .csv Sheets
 - target: 0 for benign, 1 malignant
 - meta-info on lesion size, symmetry, color data, body location, etc.
- **Goal:** Classify skin lesions as benign or malignant.



Our Project

- Design simple CNNs, train and evaluate them with the competition data
- Analyze competitors' submissions
- Compare different models and methods





The Data

The SLICE-3d Dataset

Over 400,000 images of skin lesions extracted from 3D Total Body Picture (TBP).

Contributed by members of the International Skin Imaging Collaboration (ISIC).

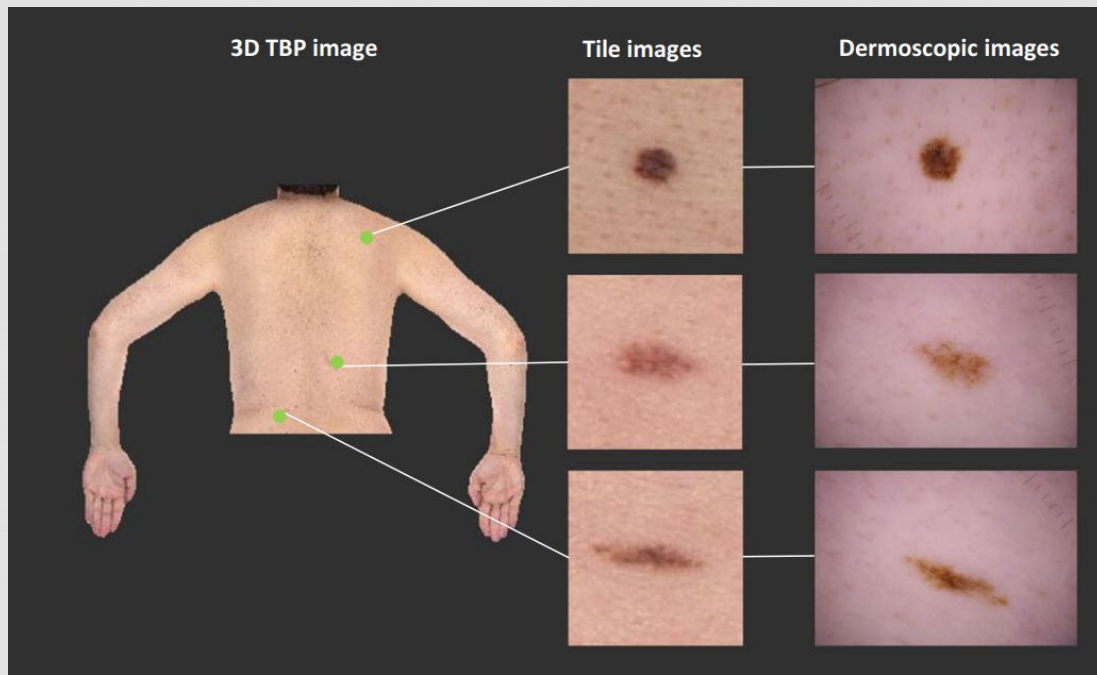


Fig. 1

Image Data

Meta-Data

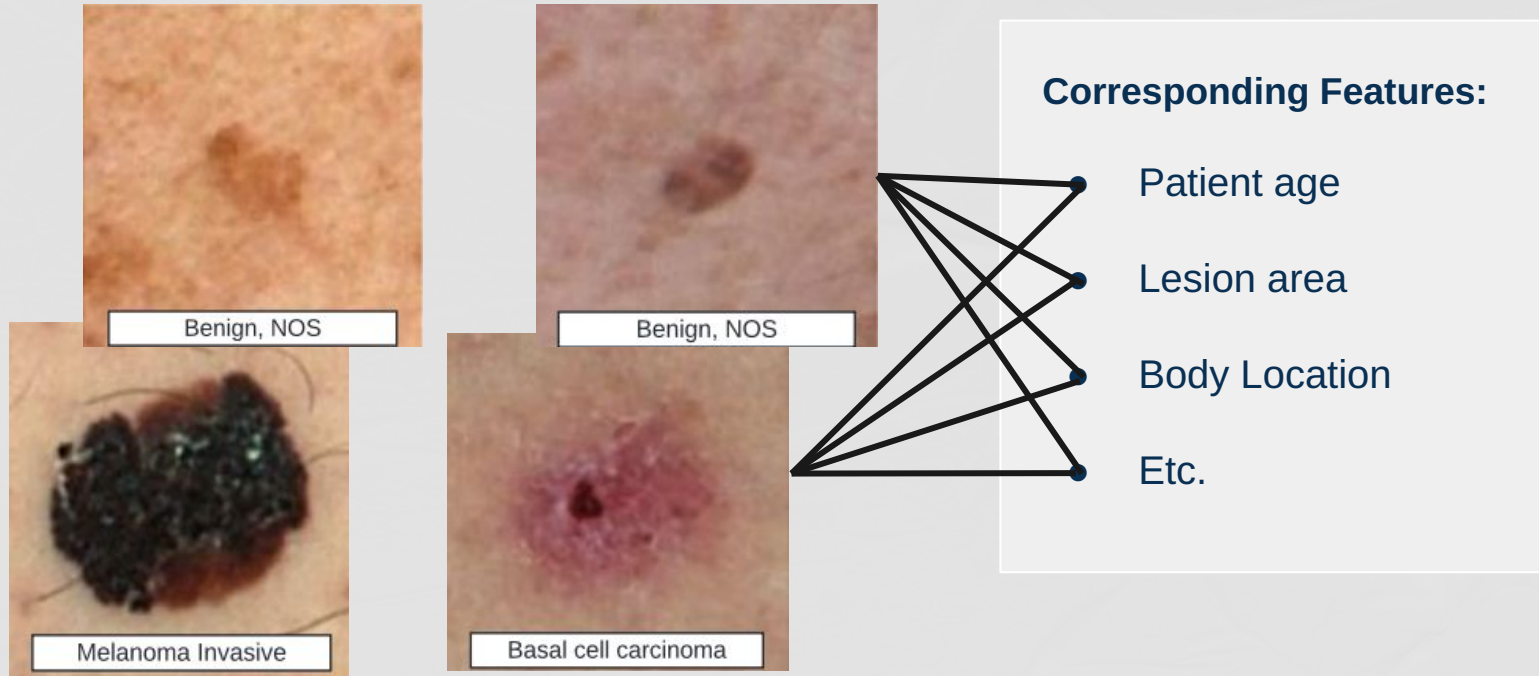


Fig. 2a-c



Pre-processing for Meta-Data

- Filling Missing Values
- Dropping detrimental features
- Normalizing Quantitative Data
- One Hot Encoding Categorical Data





Predicting from Meta-Data

Logistic Regression

- Created Logistic Regression class in PyTorch
- Experimented with different loss functions
- Implemented class balancing techniques

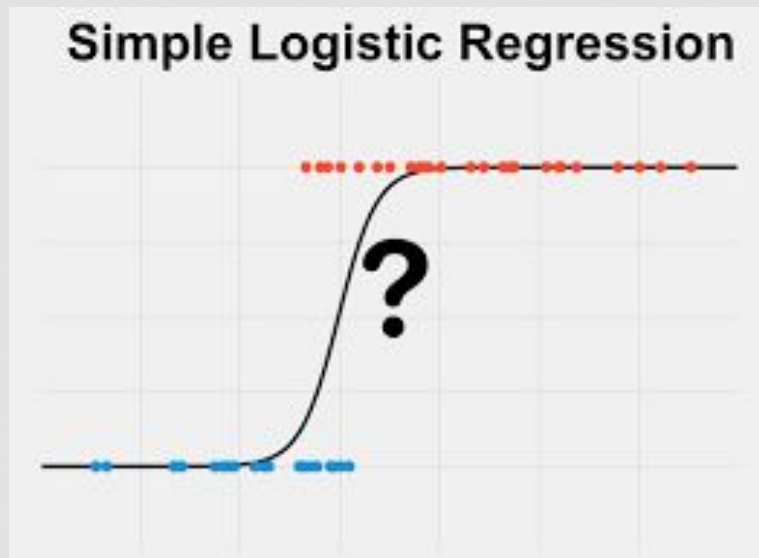


Fig. 4



Random Forest Classifier and XGBoost

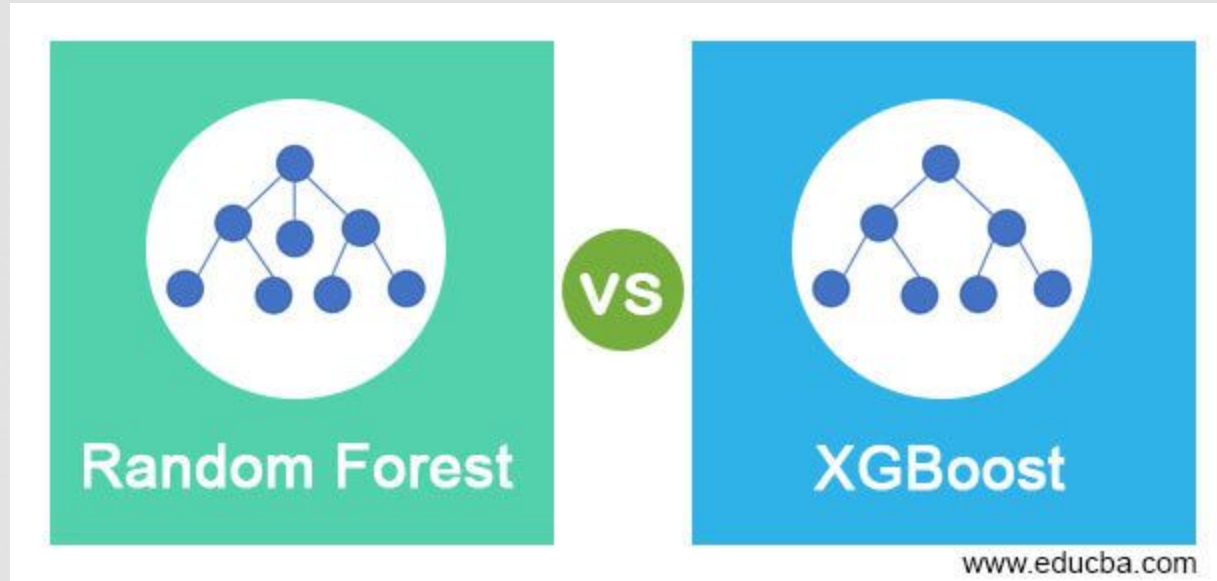


Fig. 5





Predicting from Image Data

SimpleCNN()

Image \rightarrow Convolution \rightarrow Pool \rightarrow Convolution \rightarrow Pool \rightarrow FC \rightarrow (Benign, Malignant)
128x128 2x1

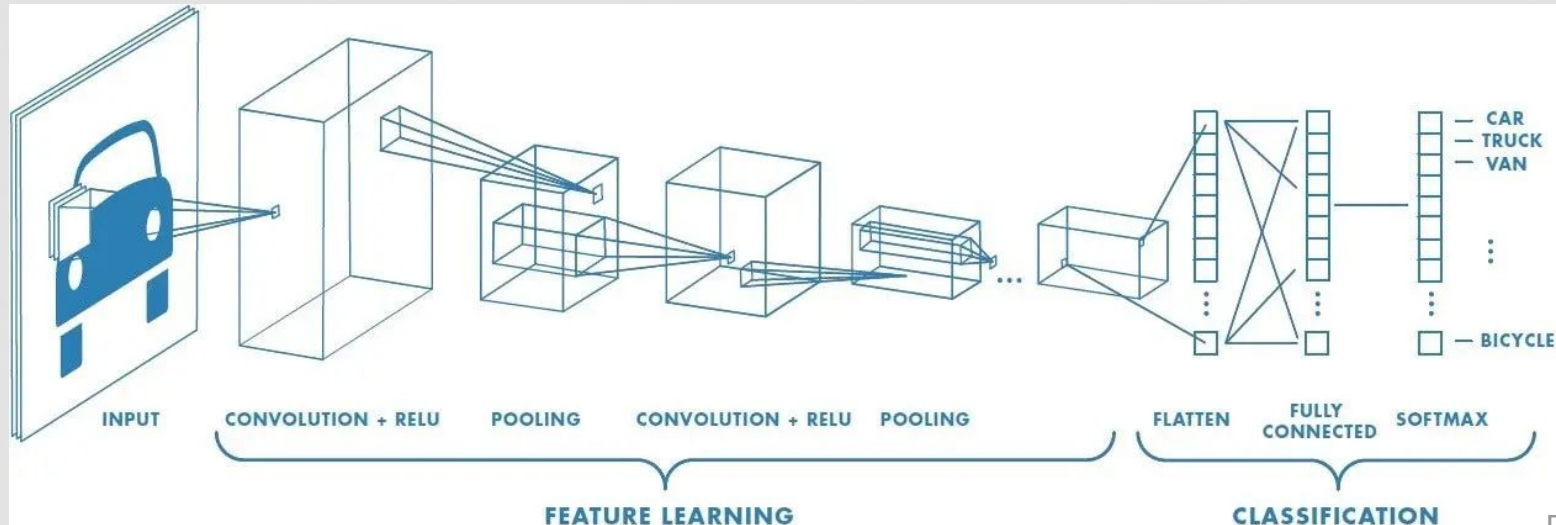


Fig. 6



BiggerCNN()

12 layers, 17 million parameters

Additions

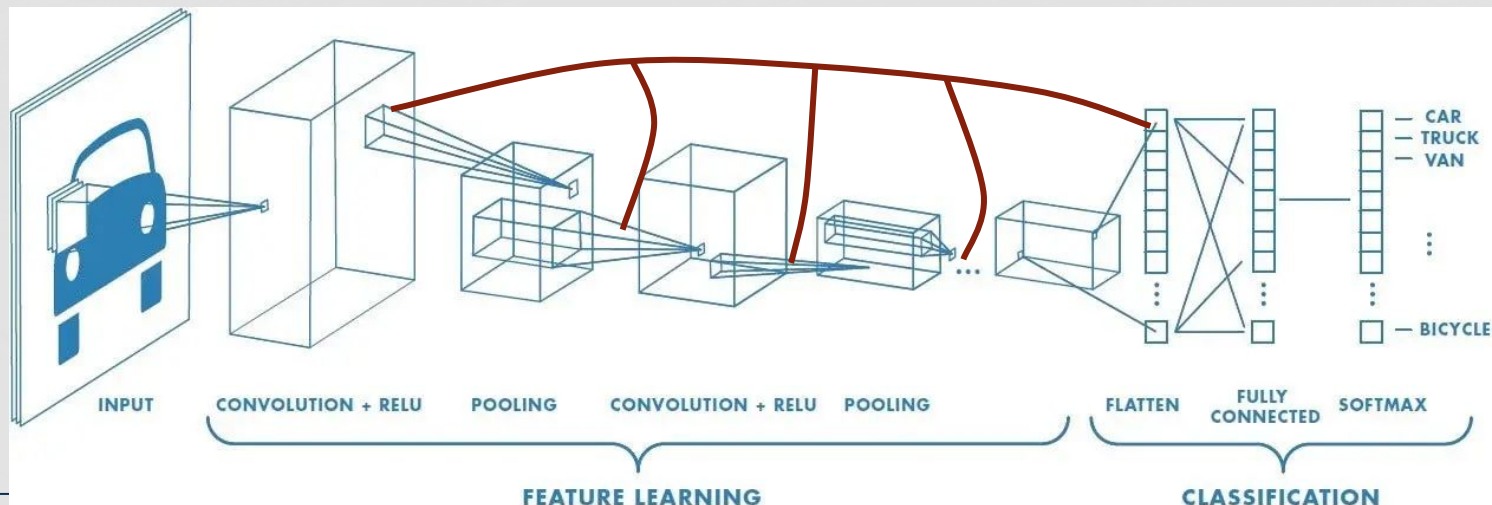
- Batchnorm
- Dropout layers

Resnet18()

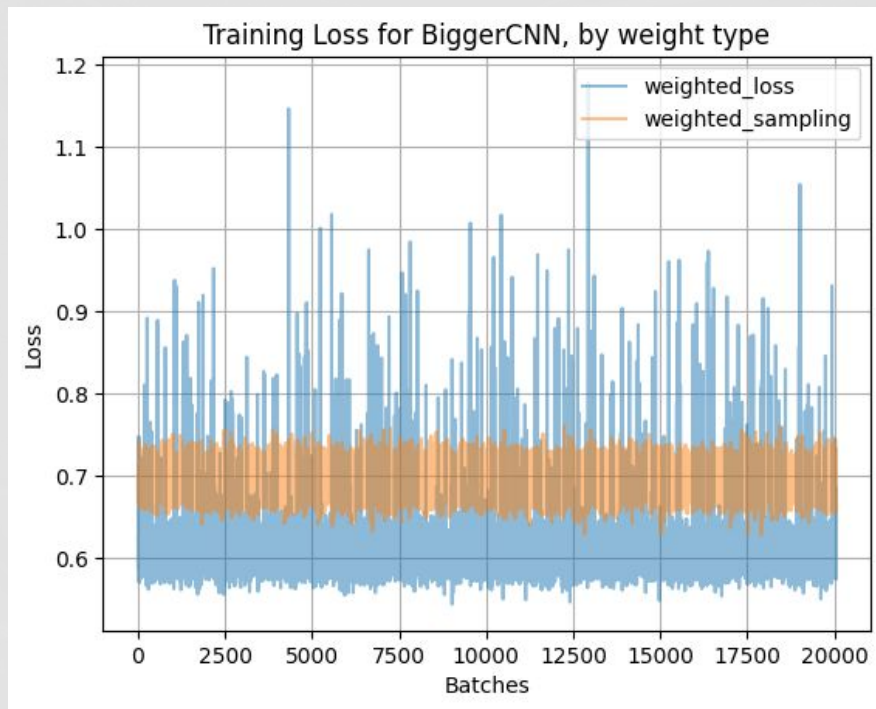
18 layers, 11 million parameters

Additions

- Batchnorm
- Dropout Layers
- **Residual Connections**



Problem: Data Imbalance



Weighted Sampling is much more stable

Benign:Malignant ratio is
~**1000:1**

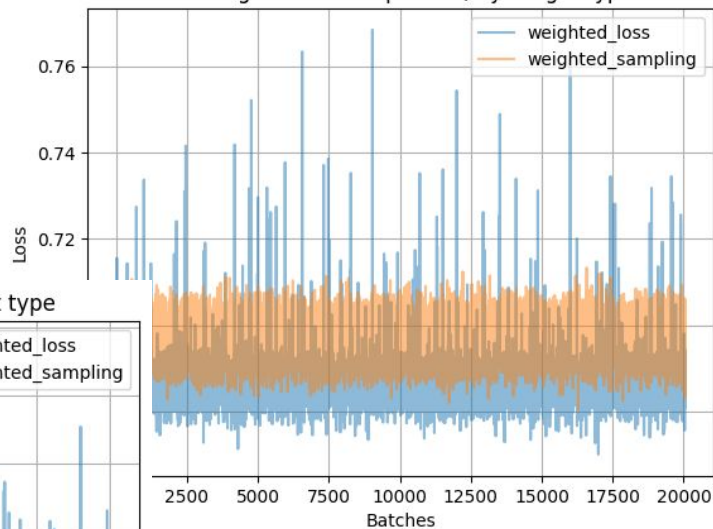
To prevent models from only predicting Benign, during training we tried

weighing

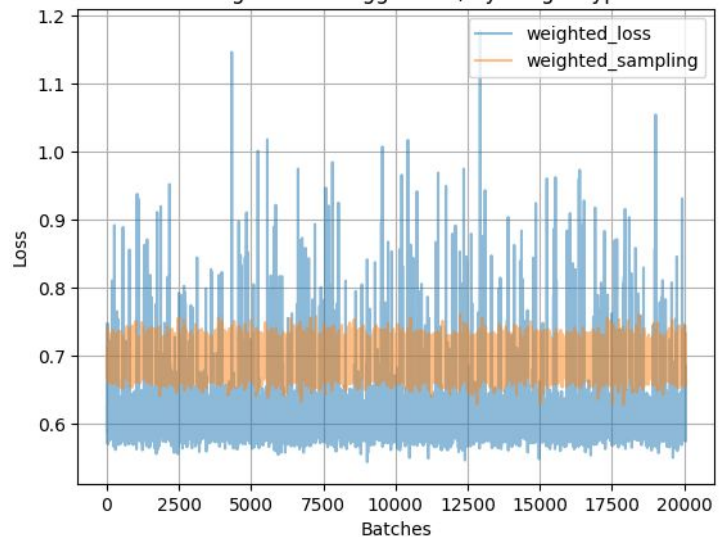
- the **loss**: increase penalty for missing Malignant
- the **sampling**: oversample Malignant, undersample Benign



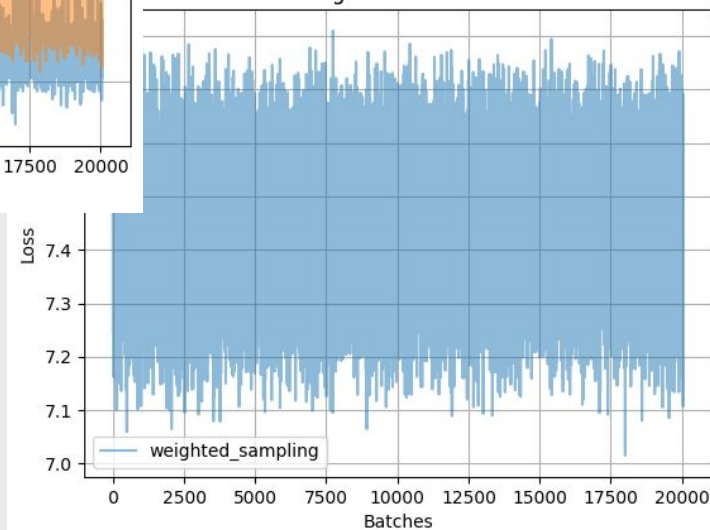
Training Loss for SimpleCNN, by weight type



Training Loss for BiggerCNN, by weight type



Training Loss for resnet18



Problem: No Downward Trend



**Results:
Not Great**

Results

	Logistic Regression	Random Forest	XGBoost	SimpleCNN	BiggerCNN	Resnet18
Unweighted	P: 0% R: 0%	P: 0% R: 0%		P: 0% R: 0%		
Weighted Loss	P: 0.25% R: 89%	P: 18% R: 3%	P: 2% R: 64%	P: 0% R: 0%	P: 0% R: 1%	
Weighted Sampling				P: 0.25% R: 68%	P: 3.9% R: 11%	P: 8% R: 2.67%

P: Precision of **Malignant** Class, the proportion of predicted malignants which are actually malignant.

R: Recall of the **Malignant** Class, the proportion of true malignant cases found.



Thanks!

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References

(1) The Skin Cancer Foundation (2024, February 1). *Defining Skin Cancer*. Skin Cancer Foundation.
<https://www.skincancer.org/blog/defining-skin-cancer/>

(2) The Skin Cancer Foundation. (2024 July). *Skin Cancer 101*. Skin Cancer Foundation.
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(3) Nicholas Kurtansky, Veronica Rotemberg, Maura Gillis, Kivanc Kose, Walter Reade, Ashley Chow. (2024). *ISIC 2024 - Skin Cancer Detection with 3D-TBP*. Kaggle. <https://kaggle.com/competitions/isic-2024-challenge>

(Fig. 1) Kurtansky, et all. (2024). The SLICE-3D dataset: 400,000 skin lesion image crops extracted from 3D TBP for skin cancer detection. Scientific Data. 11. 10.1038/s41597-024-03743-w.

(Fig. 4) Simple Logistic Regression [Image]. (n.d.). In *Statstest.com*. Retrieved from
<https://www.statstest.com/simple-logistic-regression/>

(Fig. 5) Random Forest vs XGBoost [Image]. (2021, August). In *EDUCBA*. Retrieved from
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(Fig. 6) A Guide to Convolutional Neural Networks — the ELI5 way | Saturn Cloud Blog. (2023, November 20).
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