DIAGNOSING WOUND AND TRANSFIGURE WOUND CARE ANALYSIS

PROJECTREPORT

Submitted by

PREM KUMAR R [RA2111003010490]
ARJUN ADHITHYA E [RA2111003010583]

UndertheGuidanceof

Dr. AKILANDESWARI P

(Associate Professor,Department of Computing Technologies)

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Department of Computing Technologies
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StudentName : **Arjun Adhithya E, Prem Kumar R**

RegistrationNumber : **RA2111003010583, RA2111003010490**

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SIGNATURE

Dr. AKILANDESWARI

SUPERVISOR
Associate Professor
Department of Computing Technologies

SIGNATURE

Dr. G. NIRANJANA

PROFESSOR & HEAD
Department of Computing Technologies

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ABSTRACT

This is the revolution with artificial intelligence and advanced image analysis techniques, which have changed the face of wound assessment and management through an AI-based system for wound analysis and treatment recommendation. Its main objective is to assist healthcare professionals in the effective assessment of the wound condition and make suitable recommendations for treatment so that the patient can be adequately cared for and will get better.The advanced system utilizes more complex algorithms of machine learning and computer vision to analyze the images of wounds, assess the degree of severity, and prescribe personalized treatment regimens. Advanced systems employ various complex image processing techniques and algorithms of machine learning to analyze images of wounds captured by digital cameras or smartphones. The neural networks in the project for wound analysis and recommendation are used to process and analyze images of wounds, determine key features, classify the type of wound and the stage, precisely identify the boundaries of the wound and tissue types, predict possible complications, determine the severity of a wound, consider patient-specific data for personalizing treatment recommendations, and learn from new data permanently to improve their accuracy and reliability. The combination of power of AI and image analysis can revolutionize approaches in wound management by breaking up traditional types of practice and giving a chance to new medical healthcare innovations. The neural networks in the wound analysis and recommendation of treatment project are required to analyze and process wound images in order to extract key features. They classify wound types and stages, define boundaries correctly, and clearly classify the type of tissue as well as predict probable complications or assess the wound severity. Neural networks can further learn new data for greater precision and reliability when deciding on personal treatment recommendations for individual patients using patient-specific information.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

Wound care is an important medical practice which involves the care for various types of wounds such as diabetic ulcers, pressure sores, and surgical wounds. Proper management of the wound is necessary to prevent further complications and improve healing. However, proper assessment and monitoring of the wound pose a great challenge to healthcare professionals. The discrepancy in the type of approach to treatment and outcomes complicates effective wound care. Many hope for better analysis of wounds and resultant treatment suggestions through the application of technological advances, especially in the realms of AI and deep learning.

It has even transformed most fields, even health care, for it enables the study of complex medical data. The wound image can be processed into a high degree of accuracy using deep learning algorithms to help in early detection and accurate evaluation in wound care. These algorithms are able to learn from massive amounts of data, thus the performance may improve over time. Using deep learning in healthcare provision can enable health providers to get reliable and repeated wound assessments that are useful for developing good plans.

Wound assessment has traditionally relied primarily on vision inspection combined with hand measurements, and both have considerable vulnerabilities to human error and inconsistency. The methods deployed here are time-consuming and incapable of fully capturing the wound condition. Automated systems that utilize deep learning techniques hold promise in the development of more objective approaches to wound assessment, but there will be challenges that lie ahead, such as ensuring that the quality and diversity of the training data are acceptable, and how these systems would be incorporated into clinical workflows remain critical for widespread acceptance. Interdisciplinary collaboration in refining and validating the acceptability of the technologies is similarly crucial.

1.2Motivation

Deep learning may revolutionize the way wounds are analyzed and recommendations given. This can lead to better patient outcomes, reduced costs in healthcare, and specific treatment plans. Future studies may aim at strengthening the algorithm, increasing datasets of more types of wounds and conditions, and designing an interface friendly for application in practice. Future Applications and Realization In order to realize full scope, collaboration among AI researchers, clinicians, and healthcare institutions will be critical to these technologies in relation to wound care.

Wound care is one of the most vital fields of healthcare that includes treating many kinds of wounds like diabetic ulcers, pressure sores, and surgical wounds. Effective management of wounds will prevent complications, and also promote healing, thus leading to saving millions of patients worldwide. Proper management of wounds can help reduce healthcare costs and ensure improving the quality of life for patients.

Instead, it becomes a challenge to healthcare professionals to assess the wound and monitor consistently. Variability in treatment approach and outcome makes proper wound care difficult to achieve. Traditional methods rely on the inspection and measurement by the human eye, which is subjective and prone to error. As such, there is an urgent need for innovative solutions that increase the accuracy and reliability of wound care.

Advances in technology, especially AI and deep learning, are promising areas of application for better wound analysis and treatment recommendations. In fact, such advancements can even automate and standardize the wound assessment so that a review process is replaced by a reproducible and accurate evaluation needed for proper care of the wounds.

Deep learning-which is basically an offshoot of AI-has so far managed to revolutionize and change the face of many fields in that it somehow made possible the analyzing of complex and large-scale data. Application success on the part of deep learning algorithms has been outstanding in healthcare, especially in medical imaging, disease diagnosis, and treatment planning.

1.3 Sustainable Development Goal of the Project

Deep learning algorithms can read and interpret images with incredible detail in wound care contexts. Being able to learn from incredibly large data sets, the performance of such models improves over time. This means healthcare providers can obtain reliable and consistent evaluations of wounds from which effective treatment plans can be developed. The deep learning models have proven to outshine traditional methods when it comes to finding the less apparent patterns and features in images of wounds, thereby providing much-needed advancement in wound care.

The use of traditional approaches of wound assessment includes the clinical examination and basic measurements, mostly in hospitals, clinics, and other healthcare services. The use of human judgment introduces error into these methods so that there will not only be variability but also inconsistent and inaccurate evaluations. Further, the subjective nature of visual inspection would produce assessments by different practitioners, which again complicates the treatment process. Automated systems with deep learning offer a more objective and efficient alternative.

These systems will allow for the consistent analysis of images of wounds, measurement of wound dimensions, and assessment of the conditions of the wound. However, some challenges still lie ahead in ensuring that there is good quality and diversity in the training data and integrating these systems into the clinical workflow. Deep learning models shall be developed on robust and reliable datasets, including different types of wounds and conditions. Then, such technologies are to be refined and validated with interdisciplinary approaches for more applications. Developers, clinicians, AI researchers, healthcare institutions in joint efforts will develop and implement deep learning-based systems that would be not only accurate but also reliable and user friendly for evaluating the wounds.

The full potential of deep learning within wound analysis and treatment recommendation systems might revolutionize wound care for patients. Accurate and consistent wound assessment improves patient outcome, lowers the amount paid by the healthcare infrastructure, and creates more individualized treatment plans.

Just as important would be efforts toward the socially responsible application of such AI, which would be critical for healthcare and should accord proper priorities to issues of data privacy, algorithm bias, and transparency. For the raison d'être of creating a multidisciplinary approach and delivering patient-centered care, deep learning approaches implemented in wound analysis could open up improvements in wound management and improve health care quality considerably.

Deep learning models can distinguish the wound areas from healthy tissue of the surrounding areas in images because they can identify a clearly defined wound area different from the surrounding healthy tissue. This is very important for proper measurement and evaluation of the wound. One such example entails training a convolutional neural network to provide the edges of the wound and then segment the wound area to highlight the wound's detailed and precise edges.

The deep learning algorithms are capable of classifying wounds based on the type, severity, and healing phase. This information is of great significance for the determination of strategies of treatment to be adopted. For example, a CNN can be trained to differentiate between diabetic ulcers and pressure sores and assess the severity of ulcers. Deep learning models will thus be able to track the healing progression by analyzing sequential wound images over time and thus help reveal information about healing over that time. Recurrent neural networks would be a good means of modeling the temporal changes in the appearance of the wound.

This means that deep learning allows for possible outcomes of alternative treatment options and gives clinicians the capability to best choose the right course of action for each patient. Predictive models can analyze historical data regarding healing time and identify impediments to wound healing. The future scope of research would be aimed at improving the robustness of algorithms and to increase the range of datasets that include different types of wounds and conditions in wounds and the user interfaces for clinical use. Collaboration between AI researchers, clinicians, and healthcare institutions would be a determinant factor in realizing the full scope of these technologies for wound scar.

These are some of the wounds, including abrasions, burns, diabetic ulcers, among many others, hence posing a challenge regarding their complexity and variation. This makes wound treatment very crucial and significant in preventing infections, promoting healing, reducing complications, yet often calls for special knowledge and resources, not always available at least in terms of remoteness or resource limitation.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Survey Paper

[1]. CHIH-LUNG LIN et al. (2024) titled their study "Impact of Photobiomodulation Therapy on Wound Healing Using a Deep Learning Approach for Microscopic Images of Wounds". Wound healing is a significant biological process; an epithelial tissue disruption creates a possible place for infection, potentially interfering with the quality of someone's life.The treatment-based investigation employs laser-based treatments, especially diode lasers with wavelengths of 655 nm and 808 nm to promote healing. One of the major obstacles in this study on wound healing is the analysis of microscopic images towards the evaluation of different treatments. This work proposes here is a U-net-based DL for sharp image segmentation, which also forms an important step for wound healing assessment.

This segmentation of images is important as it allows the researchers to give proper measurements of the wound area and to be able to follow a change in its measurement over time. For this research, the authors used a U-net architecture that is a type of convolutional neural network recognized by its efficiency in image segmentation. The U-net model was trained on PBMT obtained images and ensured accurate identification of the healing wound areas. Other than that, the methodology also adopted considerable image preprocessing followed by data augmentation, which basically divides the image into four equal parts in space. This helps a model learn generalized features from different regions of images, hence providing enhanced model capability to work over unseen data.

The dataset used in the current study was that of microscopic images of wounds treated by PBMT. A great deal of time was spent by an expert labelling the ground truth masks that were employed during training as reference. Then, the U-net model was tested on a set of unseen images in order to determine its performance after being trained on the augmented data. The model has shown high accuracy: its DSC score on the test set is 0.939 and 0.953 on the validation set. Both results tell that the model's segmented output had a high degree of agreement with the ground truth, which means an immense similarity between the model's output segments and the real structures of the images. The best DSC score reached 0.984. The lowest score was at the level of 0.829. The segmentation results were the best for the 655 nm wavelength in terms of the most favorable outcomes during wound healing. Future areas and promising applications of the study would be the enhancement of wound analysis and its treatment through the combination of PBMT with deep learning-based image segmentation.

[2]. Akshaykrishnan et al. (2023) aimed at the use of machine learning for the classification of insect bite marks, which were useful in classifying the insect species and, therefore, facilitating the proper treatment by medical providers. It is challenging to identify an insect bite mark; however, proper classification is an emergency issue needed for subsequent diagnosis and treatment. This work bases its idea on the fact that how advancement in machine learning, mainly object detection, and medical image analysis can assist to develop a mobile application for insect bite classification. It may possibly streamline the diagnosis process, especially in areas where certain species of insects are dominant.

The study focuses on five most common biting insects, and two models of machine learning are used: Random Forest (RF) and Support Vector Machine (SVM) in the classification of marks on images. Two highly common classification tasks with completely opposite approaches are applied: RF and SVM.Random Forest is a learning ensemble method, which generally gives faster results and deals with a high amount of data that features diversity. Thus, it usually proves to be an efficient tool compared to SVM, a kernel-based classifier. This technique has proved itself in experiments, for it has given more accurate results than the SVM model related to the identification of insect bite patterns.

The adopted methodology involves collecting diversified datasets of images of insect bites, which will be used to train the models. This will enable the system to learn the unique patterns associated with such particular insect bites. After training the models, the application will then scan an input image to determine the respective insect responsible for that particular mark. This might prove to be significantly useful in areas prone to insect-borne diseases, enabling practitioners to notice and, therefore, enhance patient outcomes by identifying the particular insect.

The outcome of the experiment demonstrates the effectiveness of the Random Forest model, with better performance compared to the SVM in terms of precision and time taken. Future works will extend the dataset to include more images and a wide variety of insect species. The research team further plans to release the application on Google Play Store for easy access by many users in a real-time outputting on mobile devices. It is, therefore, a step forward in using mobile technology and machine learning tools in combating health problems emanating from the bites of insects and will further make diagnosis and cure possible.

[3]. Pengfei Zhang et al. 2023 has introduced non-invasive skin wound analysis through segmentation using digital images, which could be taken as an auxiliary analysis in dermatologic diagnosis and treatment. The paper presents an automated skin wound segmentation approach based on feature augment networks (FANet) and proposes the integration of this with its interactive version IFANet for user-assisted refinement of the segmentation outcome. This structure of a dual network is built with the purpose of exploiting critical features of spatial relationships and edges distinct to wound images for the segregation accuracy.

FANet: comprises of two introduced modules; edge feature augment or EFA module; and spatial relationship feature augment or SFA module. The EFA introduces the salient edge information to the sides of wounds, which helps define the wound boundaries accurately. While the module of SFA, in which it integrates spatial relationship data improves the ability of the model to make a distinction between the region of interest, which is, in this case, the wound, and its surrounding skin, these modules altogether arm the FANet to produce high-quality initial segmentation results by effectively capturing the required complex textural and colour features typical of wound images.

The outcome led to a second model that followed with IFANet, which integrates user interactions with the output of FANet to make refinement over the initial segmentation. This is an interactive capability. Users can fine-tune the automatic segmentation with simple markers thereby giving more accurate output especially when more accuracy is required. The IFANet integrates early prediction from FANet output and user input, resulting into a finer segmentation map. In two-stage framework, particularly in a clinical application, small adjustments would make the difference in faithful segmentation thereby improving the utility of the model in diagnostic applications.

The researchers test these networks on a very diverse dataset of images of skin wounds; the datasets used include a publicly available foot ulcer segmentation dataset. The results are transparent and explicit, reflecting that FANet does an excellent job in carrying out the task of segmenting complex images with high accuracy. IFANet then refines these outputs according to a user's input, further leading to it dominating other automatic and interactive segmentation schemes. This work indeed presents a very strong combination of auto-segmentation with user-refine: it suggests that FANet and IFANet are good tools in noninvasive wound assessment and monitoring in medical environments.

[4]. Rishabh Gupta et al. (2023) discusses a global burden of chronic wounds and takes creative steps to enhance wound prognosis assessments. Chronic wounds affect millions and thus need proper assessments to determine the status of healing, the seriousness, and how well the prescribed treatment would work. Traditionally, the tools that have been used are the Pressure Ulcer Scale for Healing (PUSH) and the Bates-Jensen Wound Assessment Tool (BWAT), which require manual assessment of multiple wound characteristics. This often takes a lot of time and is subjective, and its accuracy is often different between clinicians, often yielding inconsistent prognosis and treatment. Researchers, therefore, explored the use of a deep learning-based approach with objective features extracted from wound images such as area of wound and tissue composition for evaluating the healing progress of the wounds.

The objective was to enable the process of wound prognosis to become quicker, more consistent, and less subjective than clinical judgment. It was trained on a large dataset with 2.1 million wound evaluations from more than 200,000 unique wounds. In comparison with classical manual techniques, the results achieved by the performance were emphatically better. In any case, the image-based model has been able to achieve at least 5% improvement over PUSH and at least 9% improvement over BWAT. The best result was achieved for the model, which combined both subjective clinical data and objective features on images, enhancing accuracy by at least 8% in comparison with PUSH and at least 13% in comparison with BWAT. These outcomes reflect the fact that in combination with wound assessment, objective features may increase diagnostic consistency and also speed up clinical decision-making.

However, it has been noticed that the model has not covered on how prognostic indicators can affect clinical decisions. For future work, the authors suggested that a decision-making system might be designed which could advise specific interventions to alter wound healing trajectories. This would increase the applicability of the prognostic model in real life, providing practicing physicians with useful information that may eventually lead to better patient outcomes and less variation in wound care. In this regard, the importance of combining machine learning with wound care is drawn out by this research towards a future where prognosis is not only tighter but also more tailored to personalized treatment recommendations.

[5]. D. M. Anisuzzaman et al. In 2022, proposed the deep neural network-based automatic wound localization system as a first towards developing a complete wound diagnostic solution. It focuses on wound and its surround tissues detection using an iOS application integrating the YOLOv3 model from 2D images. The automated localizer can differentiate the area of concern from the rest of the non-relevant surrounding regions, which serves as a building block for wound segmentation and classification.

The focus of this study lies in the automation of the detection of a wound for an efficient reduction of manual efforts that usually plague the processes involving wound image analysis.

The core model used in this project was YOLOv3. It is generally preferred for its efficient object detection capabilities. It uses the lightweight version, tiny-YOLOv3, for mobile applications utilizing video processing. The model was trained and tested on a data set created in collaboration with the AZH Wound and Vascular Center in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It makes comparisons with the SSD model on the AZH wound database, which is publicly available at https://github.com/uwm-bigdata/wound_localization. While it achieved much higher accuracy, at 86.4% the SSD model's performance equals the same amount of used dataset, with which YOLOv3 reached 93.9%.

The authors also compared their method with Goyal et al., who used Faster R-CNN with InceptionV2 for localizing diabetic foot ulcers with anmAP of 0.918. On the other hand, the system based on YOLOv3 started its journey with a high mAP of 0.939 on the AZH dataset and was improved to 0.973 for an extended dataset, that is the BMAZHM wound dataset compared to all the prior automated wound localization methods. This high mAP depicts that the model can be precise in identifying wound areas so that accurate inputs may be possible for further wound processing tasks that may include segmentation and classification.

Unlike most other wound localizers, Anisuzzaman et al.'s was automated. Most of the wound localizations before this involved manual localization. This new invention makes the analysis of wounds simpler and faster. Its integration into mobile applications should not be any more complex than that in the case of real-time assessment of wounds. One future implication of the study is that there will be a significant contribution to the development of wound care technologies as automated localization promotes the efficient diagnosis and monitoring of wounds in both clinical and remote settings, thus reducing the need for manual intervention.

[6]. Ruyi Zhang et al.(2022) discussed the deep influence of deep learning in the research of wound image analysis within diagnosable and treatable care for patients. Wounds influence the overall state of patients enormously and are one of the causes of high healthcare costs, and in many areas, there is no doctor to make a complete diagnosis for wounds timely and accurately. Deep learning, with its strides in computer vision and medical imaging techniques, seems promising to overcome these deficiencies for wound classification, detection, and segmentation applications.

The study is intended to be a concise overview of current research that also reviews widely available datasets used in wound image analysis; it is also meant to discuss different preprocessing techniques essential to enhancing the quality and accuracy of analysis of such images. Images of some common wounds like burns, diabetic foot ulcers, and pressure ulcers are some of the key datasets reviewed. These kinds of images are generally the most challenging to analyze using conventional methods. Thus, preprocessing methods are quite important in handling image quality variations and improving the reliability of a model. The authors dive into several deep learning models which have been designed to address one particular task or another. These are classification models that look to distinguish among wound types, detection models that point out the area of a wound in an image, and segmentation models that separate the wound from surrounding tissues, all important for accuracy in diagnosis and treatment.

Nevertheless, challenges are still posed in this area; for example, the healthcare field needs larger and diverse datasets. Indeed, a deep learning algorithm requires much higher computational resources. However, the authors also assert how deep learning can fill this gap in medical care in resource-limited areas due to a shortage of doctors to get quality wound care. As a result of this integration, diagnostic systems could well be opened to reliable automated analysis of wounds and reduce some of the burdens on healthcare systems.

Future directions: Further, the authors prescribe collaboration among medical institutions, updates in image acquisition technology, and further development of deep learning algorithms to finally unlock the full capabilities of deep learning in wound care. Thus, it can be concluded that with further development, deep learning can be developed to improve the accuracies and efficiencies in wound analysis diagnostics, especially in underserved areas, by providing accessible and accurate wound assessment tools.

[7]. Jordan Aguilar et al., explore the potential of CNNs for predicting the risk of scarring due to acne based on analysis of images alone with an aim to be useful for providing an auxiliary diagnostic tool for interventions at an early stage. Acne can lead to long-term physical and psychological repercussions. The estimation of risk at an early stage, hence, becomes crucial for timely intervention. A risk of scarring was rated by dermatologists with a 4-item Acne-Scar Risk Assessment Tool, that categorized patients into low risk and moderate and high risk. These were then applied as training to a custom CNN model in attempts to solve both binary and triple-classification problems.

Distinguishing between risk and no risk in binary classification was found to be a successful approach of the model, with 93.15% accuracy, a loss rate of 19.45%, and an AUC of 0.931, thus indicating promising predictions for individuals at the risk of scarring. However, three-category classification into low, moderate, or high risk showed the least performance by the model. This gap in performance captures the challenge in distinguishing between mild and severe potential scarring; image features of the classes are normally visually very close, making classification even more challenging and indicating that integration of additional features beyond just image data is needed to enhance the accuracy of the model's predictions.

Despite these challenges, the results of the classification were concordant with initial assessments from dermatologists who may view this model into clinical utility as an adjunct tool. Nonetheless, the researchers discuss that further refinement is still needed-this time up to the required 0.95 AUC benchmark in clinical reliability. The relatively high loss rate and AUC gap point to further model tuning and possibly integration with other clinical variables in order to increase accuracy. Future work includes performing longitudinal studies validating the model's predictions by following up on the presence or absence of acne scars over time in the evaluated patients.

This research clearly shows preliminary possibility in using CNN for predicting acne scar risk, mainly in early-classification binary problems. Continuous improvement and validation, this approach may eventually aid dermatologists in identifying patients who may benefit from preventive interventions, thereby improving outcomes and reducing the burden of acne scars.

[8]. Dilan Dogru et al. (2022) propose an application of photobiomodulation (PBM) and deep learning techniques towards the improvement of wound healing research through the precise segmentation of images in wound healing. The disruption of epithelial tissue leads to wound formation, creating conditions conducive to infection, hence having negative impacts on the quality of life of affected patients. Recently, there has been interest in PBM as a healing process allowed to be supported by specific wavelengths of laser. In the current study, the in vitro models utilizing 655 and 808 nm wavelengths of the diode laser have been utilized to evaluate the efficacy of PBM. Area of tissue recovery under microscopic images is considerably important for determining the effectiveness of a given wound healing treatment. Further, accurate image segmentation is necessary to quantify the same recovery areas to perform the exact analysis regarding the healing outcomes.

The deep learning-based U-net architecture was specifically designed to segment microscopic images of wounds that are PBM-treated. Ground truth labels were obtained by way of the manual annotation of the wound with great detail by an expert and served as a benchmark for measuring performance. Images of original wound were preprocessed followed by data augmentation that spatially split them into four sections. These segmented parts then went through training of the U-net model to make sure that the network was robust to variation in wound images. In testing time, each segment of a test image went through exactly the same preprocessing steps and was independently predicted before being assembled to form the final segmented image.

This helped the U-net model achieve an impressive accuracy in segmentation, thus proving its ability to consistently detect and separate wound regions in samples treated by PBM. Validation of the model was done by comparing it with the assigned ground truth by the expert. It was reliable for segmenting complex wound patterns in microscopic images. Thus, this study brings forth the possibility of using a combination of PBM along with deep learning to assist in the objective and accurate assessments of wound healing, furthering research in the area of wound care.

[9]. Filipe Ferreira et al. (2021) explain the improvement in the methods of detection and measurement of a wound using the camera images taken from a mobile device in line with the timely need for remote healthcare solutions since hospital access was difficult during the pandemic. Wounds are a result of several health conditions; therefore, the effective management of wounds should not be complicated further. It discusses already developed ways of measurement of wound sizes and colors, and places importance on mobile technology for earliest possible detection and long-term monitoring without the need for face-to-face consultation.

The text describes a series of methods used in the analysis of images of wounds taken using cameras of mobile phones particularly calls attention to the benefit of using consumer equipment easily available today for wound care purposes. The workflow designed included a step to capture an image of a wound and convert this to a grayscale image, enhance the contrast using Otsu's thresholding approach for performing threshold segmentation for acquiring the contours of a wound, and calculating the area of the wound based on pixel count. Thus this sequence provided a systematic approach toward the measurement of a wound, making use of accessible techniques in image processing that can be adapted to several types of mobile devices.

Future work The authors mention the improvement of this methodology regarding accuracy in wound sizing. With that regard, an Android-based application can be further developed. Conversions of pixel counts need to be translated into the real world by measurements. To do that, the authors proposed using a mobile device proximity sensor or options for measuring camera-wound surface distance. This adds the extra calibration step to measure accuracy wound area based on camera distance and angle. In a nutshell, this study points to the promising role of mobile technology for use in wound care, with this practical, accessible tool facilitating remote monitoring and assessment.

[10]. R. Niri et al. (2021) discussed the disadvantages of deep learning-based wound segmentation, which include dependence on a great amount of annotated datasets and the problem of accurate segmentations due to differences in camera distance, angle, and perspective. Though impressive progress has been witnessed in deep learning, with results that have greatly diminished the need for hand-designed features and variable illumination conditions, costs and efforts for data annotation in medical are quite high. In addition, segmentation accuracy can be impacted by the limitations of images derived from a single view-whose perspective distortions may prevent a reliable measurement of surface areas.

This study proposes overcoming this problem through the use of a multi-view modeling technique that takes different angles around the wound site to acquire images of an ulcer. In this way, a 3D model of the ulcer can be built up and multiple view segmentation can be performed and compensated for in the most common perspective effects of single view captures.

It is a weakly supervised strategy for data augmentation relevant to the medical field due to the scarcity of annotated data. The multi-view approach considerably improves segmentation results against traditional single-view deep learning models and is quite robust against variations in camera angle and position. For this reason, the research concludes that multi-view wound modeling can be used as a tool for better quality data and segmentation accuracy, thus enhancing better analysis and monitoring of wound care.

2.2 INFERENCES FROM LITREATURE SURVEY:

AUTHOR	TITLE	EXISTING TECHNIQUE	DRAWBACK
CHIH-LUNGLIN et al. (2024)	Multispectral Imaging-Based System for Detecting Tissue Oxygen Saturation With Wound Segmentation for Monitoring Wound Healing	Wound segmentation is another critical application of MSI in wound care.	Multispectral imaging systems are expensive, making them less accessible, especially in resource-limitedsettings.
Akshaykrishnan et al. (2023)	A Machine Learning based Insect Bite Classification.	Transfer learning involves using pre-trained CNN models (e.g., VGG16, ResNet, or Inception) that have been trained on large image datasets like ImageNet.	The appearance of a bite from the same insect species can vary widely depending on factors like the individual's immune response, This variability makes it difficult
Pengfei Zhang et al. (2023)	Skin Wound Segmentation Based on Feature Augment Networks	A simple method where a single threshold value is applied to the entire image to separate the wound from the background.	Simple thresholding methods, including Otsu's method, are highly sensitive to variations in lighting and

			shadows. Inconsistent illumination can lead to inaccurate segmentationresu lts
D. M. Anisuzzaman et al (2022)	A Mobile App for Wound Localization Using Deep Learning	This method involves capturing high-resolution images of the wound over time to monitor healing. The images are analyzed manually or using basic software tools to calculate thewound area.	Results vary between clinicians due to differences in experience and judgment, leading to inconsistent assessments . Different clinicians might interpret wound characteristics differently, affecting the reliability of theassessment.
Ruyi Zhang et al (2022)	A Survey of Wound Image Analysis Using Deep Learning: Classification, Detection,and Segmentation	Detection models may struggle with accurate bounding box placement, especially for irregularly shaped wounds or wounds that are close to the image edges. Requires annotated datasets with precise bounding.	Detection models may struggle with accurate bounding box placement, especially for irregularly shaped wounds or wounds that are close to the image edges.

Jordan Aguilar et al (2022).	Towards the Development of an Acne- Scar Risk Assessment Tool Using Deep Learning	Transfer learning involves using pre- trained models on large datasets (e.g., ImageNet) and fine- tuning them on acne- scar images.	CNNs require large, labeled datasets for training, which can be challenging to obtain, especially for specific conditions like acne scars.
Dilan Dogru et al . (2022)	A Deep Learning Pipeline for the Segmentation of In Vitro Wound Healing Microscopy Images following Laser Therapy	CNN-based segmentation models are widely used for pixel-level classification in microscopy images. U-Net, for instance, is known for its ability to capture both local and global features through its encoder-decoder	These models require significant computational resources, especially when dealing with high- resolution microscopy images.
Filipe Ferreira et al (2021)	Approach for the Wound Area Measurement with Mobile Devices	Edge detection algorithms can be applied to images to identify the boundaries of the wound. These methods can be implemented directly on mobile devices to outline and measure the wound area.	Running complex deep learning models or photogrammetry algorithms on mobile devices can be computationally intensive and may necessitate offloading to cloud servers.

R. NIRI et al. (2021)	Multi-View Data Augmentation to Improve Wound Segmentation on 3D Surface Model by Deep Learning	Volumetric models are computationally demanding and require significant memory, which may be challenging for deployment in real- time or on mobile devices.	Multi-view data augmentation requires precise alignment of images from different perspectives, which can be complex and prone to errors.
Sawrawit Chairat et al. (2021)	Non-contact chronic wound analysis using deep learning	Utilizing RGB cameras to capture wound images for analysis. Deep learning models, such as CNNs, are applied to segment the wound and assess its features from these images.	RGB cameras can be affected by variations in lighting, shadows, and reflections, which can impact image quality and segmentation accuracy.

Berra Z et al. (2021)	Image Based Determination of the Growth or Shrinkage of Wounds at the Dermal Layer.	Analyzing 2D images of the wound over time to measure changes in wound area or perimeter. Techniques include image segmentation and feature extraction to quantify wound size and changes	2D images only provide information on the surface of the wound and do not capture changes in depth or the dermal layer.

CHAPTER 3

SPRINT PLANNING AND EXECTION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Functional Document

1. Introduction

Project Goal Develop a solution to help health care providers capture wound images, analyze characteristics of the wound, provide recommendations for treatment, and monitor progress toward healing.

Key Objectives:

o Ensure accurate wound measurement and quality of images.

o Give clinically relevant recommendations for treatment.

o Monitor wound healing over time to allow for proper improvement in patient outcomes.

2. Target Users and Demographics

Users:

Primary: Clinicians/healthcare providers.

Secondary: Medical assistants, data analysts.

Geographical Scope: Facilities of health care for the urbans as well as the rurals

3. Business Processes

• Image Capture and Storage:

clinicians are not taken any quality wound images stored in a secure
database

• Automated Wound Measurement:

System; measures the size and depth of a wound from the captured image and returns results to clinicians

• Treatment Recommendation:

The system provides a treatment plan depending on its characteristics which should be in line with the medical best practices

• Healing Progress Tracking:

System tracks the wound healing in order to allow clinicians to trace changes over

4. Critical Functions and User Stories

Feature 1: Capture and Storage of Image

User Story: Being a clinician, I should be able to capture images of the wound and store them in a safe manner

so that I might have an accurate record of progress in the patient.

Acceptance Criteria:

Image capture has high resolution and security. System guarantees images captured meet medical requirements. Capture response time is less than 2 seconds. Feature 2: Automated Wound Measurement

User Story: I am a clinician, and I need to record the measurements of the wound dimensions to track the healing process accurately.

Acceptance Criteria:

Measurements are correct with tolerances +/-1mm. Measurement data is linked to the corresponding wound image.

▪ Calculation of measurement response time is less than 1 second.

• Feature 3: Treatment Suggestion

User Story: I am a clinician. I need treatment suggestions to be tailored specific to certain wound features with regard to the outcomes for the patient.

Acceptance Criteria:

▪ It is related to the type of wound, the degree of severity, and demographics of the patient.

▪ Evidence-based treatment suggestions which are easily accessible.

▪ Tolerance rate in accuracy of more than 95%.

• Feature 4: Monitoring of Healing Progress

User Story: As a clinician, I would like to monitor the time course of wound healing so that I can make better informed decisions regarding the effectiveness of my treatments

5. Authorization Matrix

Role Access Level

Clinician All features

Medical Assistant Image capture - only storage

Data Analyst Non person identifiable data

Role Access Level Administrator All access rights including the ones that involve user control

6. Assumptions

All clinics have an accessible steady Internet connection

Clinicians are properly equipped with the right devices to scan and interact with the software.

Data will be Privacy and Security compliant, e.g., HIPAA, GDPR.

3.2 Architecture Document

1. Application Overview

Purpose: To provide an automated solution for wound image capture, analysis, and treatment

recommendations for healthcare providers.

Key Modules:

1. Wound Image Capture

2. Wound Measurement

3. Treatment Recommendation Engine

4. Progress Tracking

2. Architecture Style

• Microservices: Every core function image capture, measurement, recommendations and tracking functions as a separate microservice.

• Event-Driven: Services communicate with each other through event-driven architecture which is going to enhance scalability.

• Serverless Components: Serverless functions handle background process jobs, such as scheduled database backups and batch processing of images.

3. Data Management

• Database: Centralized, secure database for storing images, analysis data and recommendations.

• Type: NoSQL for the unstructured data of wound images, SQL for structured clinical records and results of analysis.

• Data Flow:

o Image Data: It is stored in an object storage system: the references are then saved in the main database.

o Patient Records: The use of a relational database in maintaining the consistency and accuracy.

4. Key Microservices and Responsibilities

- Image Capture Service
- Captures and uploads images of wounds.
- Incorporates object storage and retains image metadata.
- Measurement and Analysis Service
- Processes images to report back on wound dimension and severity.
- Utilizes machine learning models for image analysis.
- Treatment Recommendation Service
- Analyzes the data received from the wound and makes evidence-based recommendations.
- Returns APIs to fetch recommendations for clinicians
- Progress Tracking Service
- Tracks wound healing based on the image over time.
- Generates a visual history and sends alerts if progress does not resemble expected norms.

3.3 Execution

Planning and Requirement Gathering

• Defined the project goals and objectives, stating that the application was to accurately assess a wound and give recommendations for its treatment.

• Worked with healthcare professionals in understanding what the clinical needs of a wound are, what kinds of wounds there are, and common treatment protocols.

• Composed a roadmap of a project that spans the process of data collection all the way to deployment.

Data Collection and Preparation

• Image sourcing: collected images from a variety of sources, thus providing representation of types and conditions.

• Preprocessing: Standards images with having resolutions modified, clarity enhancement, noise removal, and input fed into the model as of high quality.

• Annotation: Collaboration with medical experts for labeling and categorization of wound images toward generating a strong training dataset with high accuracy in class assignment.

Training and developing models

• Choice of Algorithm: An appropriate model structure was chosen such as CNN, which will perform the task of image classification along with segmentation.

• Training Process: Train a model from labeled wound images, applying regularization techniques on it in order to not to overfit, since it is for generalization purposes.

• Fine-Tuning Hyperparameters: Iterative testing of hyperparameters, such as the learning rate, batch size, in order to optimize performance in models

Feature Extraction and Analysis

• Segmentation of wound images allows for the critical analysis of edges, tissue type, and size

• Extraction of important features for classification through wound type and intensity that results in meaningful data for real-time assessments.

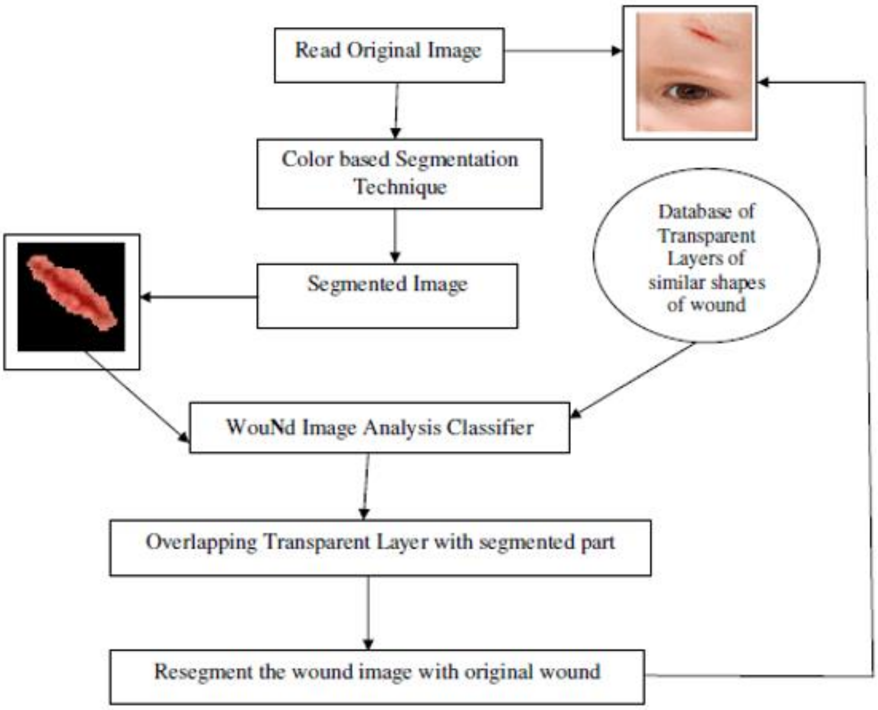

Fig. 3.1. Work Flow

Design of Recommendation System

• Made an algorithm of treatment recommendations related to the results of wound analysis, encompassing all data of the patient, such as age and comorbidities for personalization of care.

• Utilized a decision-support interface at the clinicians' level regarding choices that would be proposed to the patient by AI-gained insights .

Testing and Quality Assurance

• Stringent testing performed by testing the validity of the model accuracy and functionality of the system under various realistic situations

• Analysis of the error has been conducted to identify and correct misclassifications, segmentation inaccuracies, and other more common issues.

• UAT with healthcare providers with the intent of getting this feedback and refining the system. Deployment and Feedback Loop

• System deployed into a controlled clinical environment or as part of pilot program; its performance and patient outcomes monitored.

• Continuous loop set up between end-users to gather insights and redress system limitations.

• User feedback facilitated through regular updates so that model and treatment recommendations remain aligned with clinical standards.

3.4 Methodology

Data Collection and Preprocessing

•Image Collection: A collection of wound images was sourced from clinical sites, varying in type, stage, and condition

•Data Annotation: Working with healthcare professionals annotated wound types, sizes, stages, and features to determine an appropriate training dataset.

• Normalised Images: Resized, contrast enhanced, noise reduction images to handle all images in the same way and without any distortion by the model

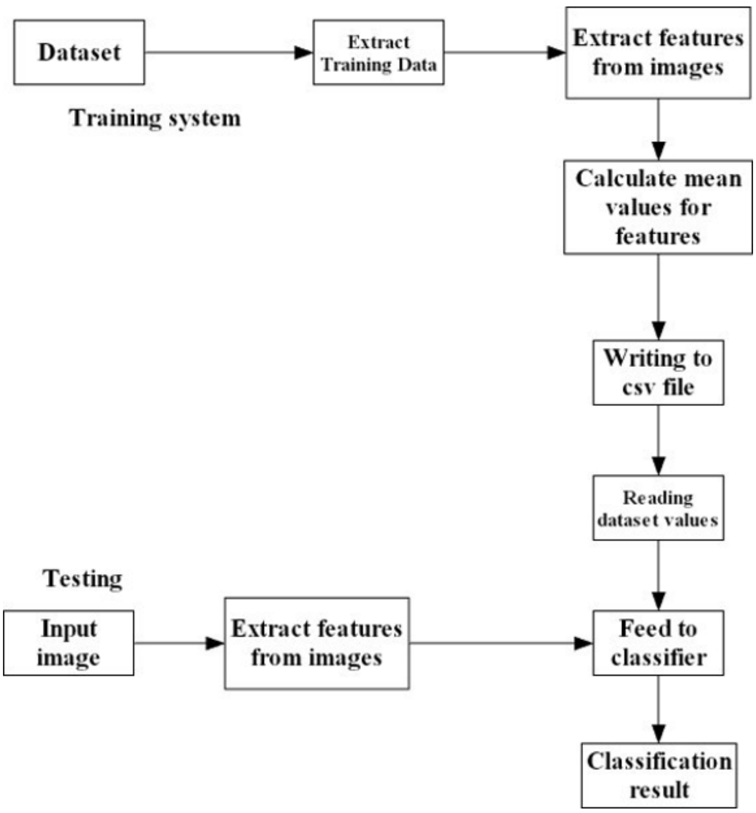

Fig 3.2. System Architecture

Design of Model

- Selection of Algorithm: CNN chosen because it can classify and process the image data fairly reasonably.
- Architecture design: Multi-layer CNN architecture designed to be optimized for wound segmentation and classification with layers to detect the boundaries and tissue types.
- Training Phase: In the training phase, labeled images of wounds have been used. Hyper-parameters such as learning rate, batch size, and dropout have been tuned to keep it away from overfitting and increase the model's accuracy.

Feature Extraction and Classification

- Segmentation: Along with classification, a segmentation technique has also been developed to separate the wound area from other tissues that can help in getting the correct dimensions along with shape identification of wounds and their boundary.

•Feature Extraction: Applied algorithms to extract critical features like colour, texture, and edge patterns of wounds for classification based on the type and severity.

•Classification Model: Built classifiers to classify wounds by type, such as diabetic ulcers, pressure sores, and severity stage for proper diagnosis and treatment recommendations.

Building Treatment Recommendation System

•Patient Details: Integrated specific patient-related factors including age and medical history into the model to enhance the personal recommendations of treatment.

•Recommendation Algorithm: Developed algorithms to suggest best possible treatment strategies based on wound type, category, and patient history for better patient recovery outcomes.

•Feedback Loop for Continuous Learning: The system is designed to learn from the actual treatment outcomes in real-time to further refine recommendations using historical data.

System Testing and Validation

•Performance Evaluation: The performance of the model on a test dataset was measured by accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score for classifying and segmenting.

•Usability testing: conducted UAT of the system with health professionals to ensure that the system is usable and practical for introduction in clinical settings.

•Error Analysis and Iterative Improvement: Analyzed errors such as false positives/negatives, which were used to iteratively make corrections and retrain the model.

Deployment and Monitoring

• System integration: deployed the system in a clinical or controlled environment for live testing, allowing the system to blend into the existing healthcare workflow without any disruptions.

• Real-Time Monitoring: Strong mechanisms for monitoring the performance of the system for effectiveness in real-time, capturing data on the precision of the model itself, response time, and also feedback from users.

• Continuous Improvement: Integrate real-world feedback along with new data into the model for continuous upgrading in terms of accuracy, adaptability, as well as treatment recommendations.

CHAPTER 4

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The wound analysis and treatment recommendation system will revolutionize wound care by improving clinical efficiency, treatment accuracy, and patient outcomes. This may be achieved through automation of wound analysis: Wound analysis no longer requires people to take measurements, saving time in the work of clinicians for more direct patient care. Evidence-based treatment recommendations provide the user with consistent and individualized care, thus vastly increasing treatment chances to be effective.

This facilitates clinicians to come to informed decisions, identify complications early, and modify treatment if this is indicated. The patient benefits with increased engagement, updates that empower them to follow closely their treatment plans. Additional aggregates are accessible through this system that enable support in any clinical research, with predictive analytics modeling timelines of recovery.

This solution will ensure tight data security and compliance standards, protecting patient information from improper disclosure to reduce regulatory risk. This project generally will promote better standards of care for recovery results through facilitating data-driven developments in wound care and capitalizing on the substantial work built up through industry partnerships.

4.1 Problem Outcomes

This will now revolutionize the field of wound care by improving the clinical efficiency, accuracy in treatment, and result for the patient. Automated wound analysis reduces the need for manual measurements, thus saving clinicians more time to engage more with patients.Evidence-based treatment recommendations ensure that the patient receives customized, standardized care, thus increasing the possibility of an effective treatment.

Real-time wound healing tracking enables clinicians to make decisions that detect complications early. Alterations in treatment can be made accordingly. Patient engagement is enhanced when there are progress updates for the patients; thus, they have the wherewithal to stay closely adhered to treatment plans.Aggregate system data can actually show aspects that support clinical research and predictive analytics forecasting recovery timelines.

To this end, it would be important to note that the system also continues to ensure compliance with the highest standards for the comprehensive security and compliance of data on the same basis besides protecting patient information and risks of violation of requirements. Thus, in essence, this project will, in the final analysis, enhance care standards, improve recovery outcomes, and support innovations based on data in wound care.

4.2 Performance Evaluation

Accuracy of Wound Assessment:

• System accuracy in the detection and classification of wounds: the results generated by the system will be compared against the expert's analyses

• Performance will be measured in terms of precision, recall, F1-score, and overall accuracy

Processing Speed:

• time taken by the system to infer a diagnosis given an image of a wound along with a suggestion

• its improvement over a manual assessment

Usability and User Satisfaction

• conduct user experience testing on the usability side of things using health professionals along with user satisfaction.

• Qualitative feedback regarding the interface, accessibility, and ease of integration into clinical workflows.

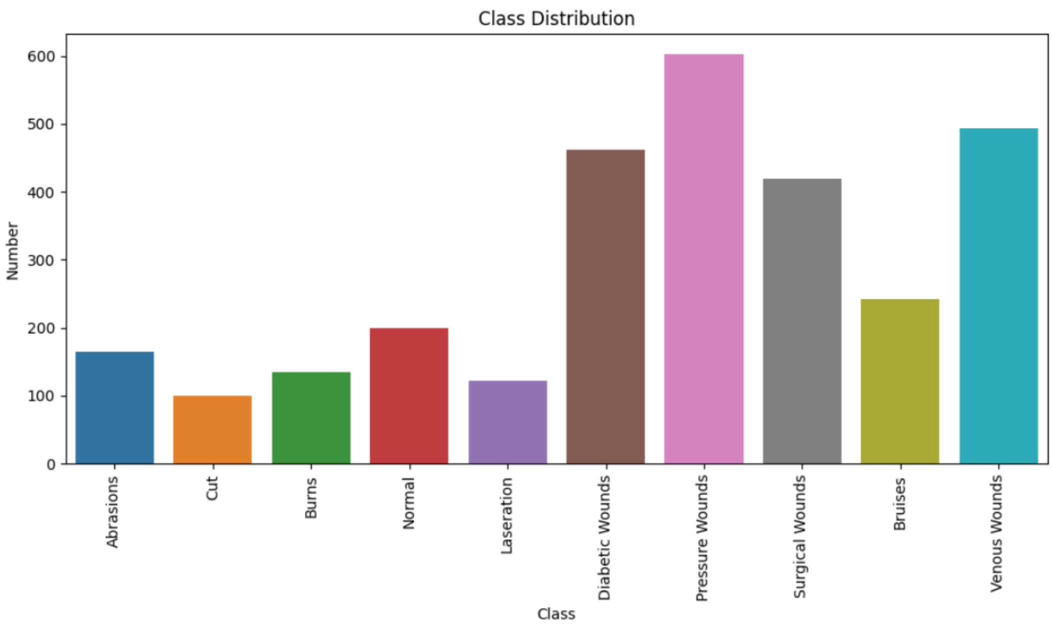

Fig 4.1. Class Distribution

4.3 Comparisons

Traditional Methods vs. AI-Based System:

- **Accuracy**: Compare the wound assessment accuracy of traditional manual methods with the AI-based system. Display metrics such as precision, recall, and F1-score for both approaches to illustrate improvements.
- **Speed**: Show the time taken by healthcare professionals to perform wound assessments manually versus the AI system's processing time. Highlight any reductions in time-to-assessment.

Consistency Across Different Conditions:

- Assess consistency in wound classification and severity scoring under varying conditions (lighting, wound types, image quality).
- Present data on the system's performance stability, noting any significant variations between traditional methods and the AI system in maintaining accuracy across cases.

Treatment Outcome Improvements:

- Compare patient outcomes, such as healing time and complication rates, for cases managed with the AI-based system versus traditional care methods.
- Use statistical charts or graphs to show differences in recovery times, wound healing progress, or reduction in complication rates.

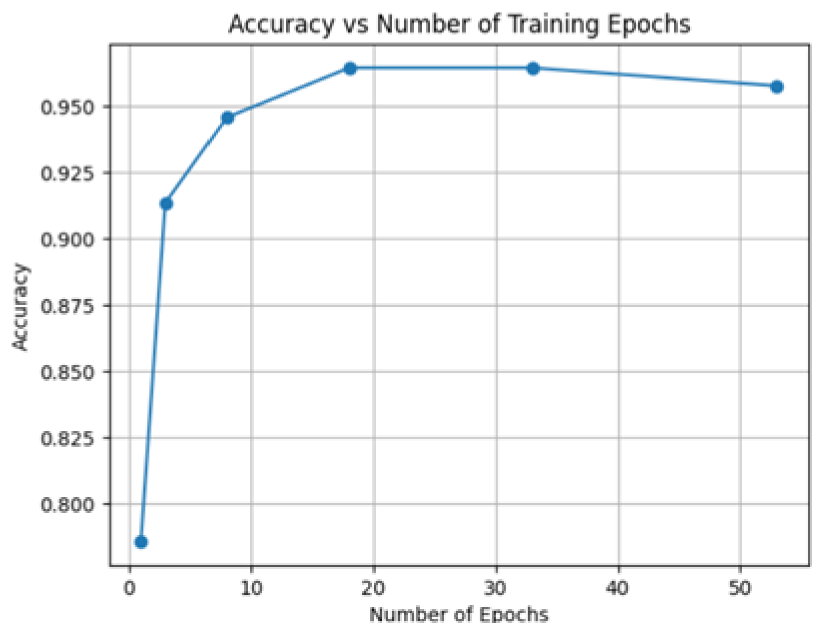

Fig 4.2. Accuracy vs Number of Training Epoch

4.4 Testing Results

Accuracy and Precision of Wound Classification:

- **Dataset**: Details on the test dataset used, including the diversity of wound types, stages, and image resolutions.
- **Metrics**: Present key metrics such as:
  - **Accuracy**: Percentage of correct classifications by the model.
  - **Precision**: Ratio of correctly identified wounds over total identified cases.
  - **Recall**: Ratio of correctly identified wounds over actual wound cases in the dataset.
  - **F1-Score**: The harmonic mean of precision and recall to indicate balanced performance.
- **Confusion Matrix**: Visual representation of true positives, true negatives, false positives, and false negatives to show performance across wound types.

epoch	train_loss	valid_loss	accuracy	time
0	0.009843	0.182440	0.971088	00:14
1	0.010776	0.164881	0.969388	00:14
2	0.012279	0.188067	0.969388	00:14
3	0.024804	0.196249	0.960884	00:14
4	0.031831	0.297786	0.940476	00:14
5	0.043888	0.257011	0.960884	00:14
6	0.056347	0.217729	0.954082	00:14
7	0.057142	0.279923	0.943878	00:14
8	0.061207	0.257151	0.957483	00:15
9	0.052886	0.163815	0.967687	00:15
10	0.038745	0.200624	0.965986	00:14
11	0.031124	0.174906	0.965986	00:15
12	0.026737	0.206507	0.957483	00:15
13	0.021730	0.260806	0.962585	00:14
14	0.013684	0.246062	0.962585	00:15
15	0.009460	0.229474	0.960884	00:14
16	0.007649	0.223355	0.960884	00:14
17	0.006827	0.220826	0.964286	00:14
18	0.006978	0.223758	0.960884	00:14
19	0.004645	0.214848	0.957483	00:14

Fig 4.3. Epoch and Accuracy

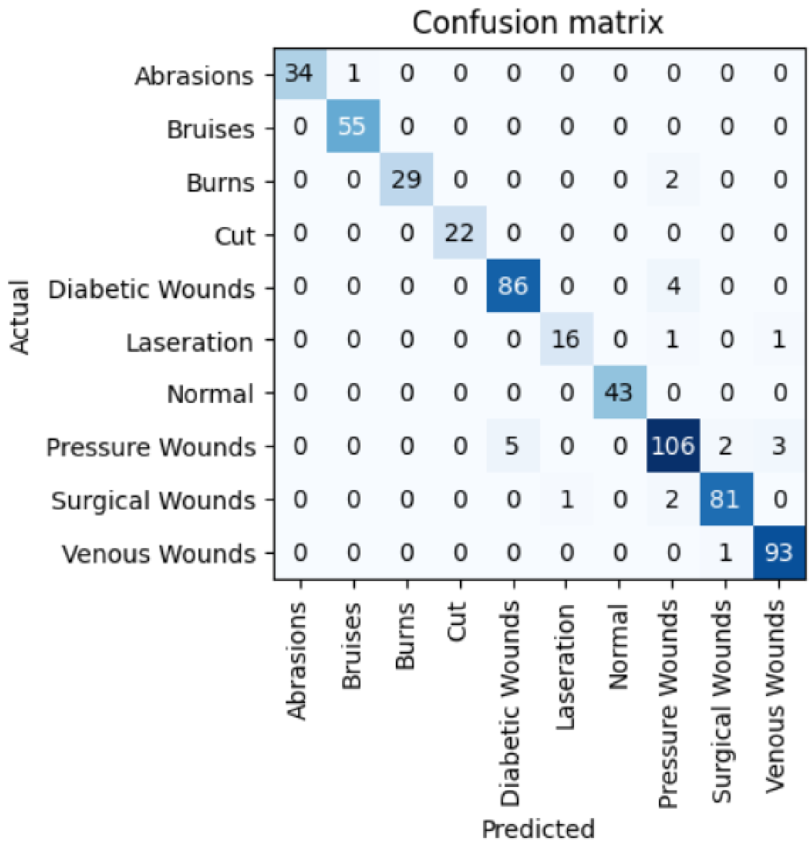

Fig 4.4. Confusion Matrix

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Conclusion

The wound analysis and treatment recommendation system will certainly be one of the most important developments in the sector of wound care since it integrates automation, data analytics, and secure digital tools with the aim of increasing efficiency and accuracy with positive patient outcomes.The system will facilitate the clinical workflow for patients more importantly but standardize and research-based wound care practices by auto-measuring wounds, suggesting differentiated treatments, and tracking the history of patients over time. In addition, strict data privacy standards ensure that the system is effective and converges with healthcare principles.

Future-Enhancement

There may be several improvements in the system to further refine the effectiveness and usability of the system in future use. It can even predict healing rates or complications earlier by using historical patterns while deploying the algorithms of machine learning into predictive analytics. The system will be able to offer real-time metrics, including blood flow and wound temperature, making assessment even more accurate regarding wearable device compatibility. Remote monitoring feature will also include future upgrades in which a patient can upload images for care recommendations from the comforts of home. Treatment recommendation engine would also be designed in a manner that it updates with the latest developments in medical guidelines such that the system may be in sync with changing standards in wound care. In this way, these advancements will make the system an indispensable tool in modern management of wounds within a data-driven environment and a patient-centered approach.

CHAPTER 6

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CHAPTER 7
CODING

```
import zipfile
import os

# Path to the zip file and extraction directory
zip_file_path = '/content/types of wound (1).zip'
extract_to = '/content/wound_dataset/'

# Extract the zip file
with zipfile.ZipFile(zip_file_path, 'r') as zip_ref:
    zip_ref.extractall(extract_to)

# Check the extracted folder
print("Extracted to:", os.listdir(extract_to))
import os

# Print current working directory and its contents
print("Current directory:", os.getcwd())
print("Contents:", os.listdir())
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

# Initialize ImageDataGenerator for training with data augmentation and normalization
train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
    rescale=1./255,            # Normalize pixel values to [0, 1]
    rotation_range=20,         # Randomly rotate images
    width_shift_range=0.2,     # Randomly shift images horizontally
    height_shift_range=0.2,    # Randomly shift images vertically
    shear_range=0.2,           # Random shear transformations
    zoom_range=0.2,            # Random zoom in/out on images
    horizontal_flip=True,      # Randomly flip images horizontally
    fill_mode='nearest',       # Fill empty pixels with the nearest pixels
    validation_split=0.2       # Reserve 20% of the data for validation
)
```

```
# Define image size and batch size
IMG_HEIGHT = 150
IMG_WIDTH = 150
BATCH_SIZE = 32

# Load training data
train_generator = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(
    '/content/wound_dataset/Wound_dataset copy',  # Replace with the actual correct path
    target_size=(IMG_HEIGHT, IMG_WIDTH),
    batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,
    class_mode='categorical',
    subset='training'  # Set as training data
)

# Initialize ImageDataGenerator for validation data
validation_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, validation_split=0.2)

# Load validation data
validation_generator = validation_datagen.flow_from_directory(
    '/content/wound_dataset/Wound_dataset copy',  # Replace with the actual correct path
    target_size=(IMG_HEIGHT, IMG_WIDTH),
    batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,
    class_mode='categorical',
    subset='validation'  # Set as validation data
)
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from tensorflow.keras import layers, models

# Define image size and batch size
IMG_HEIGHT, IMG_WIDTH = 150, 150
BATCH_SIZE = 32

# Data augmentation and rescaling
```

```
train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, validation_split=0.2)

# Load training and validation data
train_generator = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(
    '/content/wound_dataset/Wound_dataset copy',
    target_size=(IMG_HEIGHT, IMG_WIDTH),
    batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,
    class_mode='categorical',
    subset='training'
)

validation_generator = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(
    '/content/wound_dataset/Wound_dataset copy',
    target_size=(IMG_HEIGHT, IMG_WIDTH),
    batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,
    class_mode='categorical',
    subset='validation'
)

# Create a simple CNN model
model = models.Sequential([
    layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(IMG_HEIGHT, IMG_WIDTH, 3)),
    layers.MaxPooling2D(2, 2),
    layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'),
    layers.MaxPooling2D(2, 2),
    layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu'),
    layers.MaxPooling2D(2, 2),
    layers.Flatten(),
    layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    layers.Dense(len(train_generator.class_indices), activation='softmax')
])

# Compile the model
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
# Train the model
history = model.fit(
    train_generator,
    validation_data=validation_generator,
    epochs=10
)

# Save the trained model
model.save('wound_classification_model.h5')

from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
import numpy as np

# Load an image for prediction
img = image.load_img('/content/abrasions-lacer-img.jpg', target_size=(IMG_HEIGHT,
IMG_WIDTH))
img_array = image.img_to_array(img) / 255.0
img_array = np.expand_dims(img_array, axis=0)

# Predict the wound type
predictions = model.predict(img_array)
predicted_class = np.argmax(predictions)
class_labels = {v: k for k, v in train_generator.class_indices.items()}
predicted_label = class_labels[predicted_class]

print(f'Predicted Wound Type: {predicted_label}')
import pandas as pd

# Load the CSV file with wound types and treatments
treatment_data = pd.read_csv('/content/wound_treatment_5step.csv')

# Function to recommend treatment based on the predicted wound type
def recommend_treatment(predicted_label):
    treatment_row = treatment_data[treatment_data['Wound_Type'] == predicted_label]
    if not treatment_row.empty:
```

```
        return treatment_row['Treatment'].values[0]
    else:
        return "Consult a healthcare professional for advice."

# Example usage after predicting the wound type
#predicted_wound_type = 'Cut'
treatment = recommend_treatment(predicted_label)

print(f"Predicted Wound Type: {predicted_label}")
print(f"Treatment Recommendation: {treatment}")
```

CHAPTER 8

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Diagnosing Wound and Transfigure Wound care Analysis

Dr. Akilandeswari
Department of Computing Technologies, Faculty of Engineering and Technology
SRM Institute of Science and Technology
Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu, India
akilandp@srmist.edu.in

Prem Kumar R
Department of Computing Technologies
SRM Institute of Science and Technology
Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu, India
pr2494@srmist.edu.in

Arjun Adhithya E
Department of Computing Technologies
SRM Institute of Science and Technology
Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu, India
ae2758@srmist.edu.in

***Abstract*— Chronic wounds affect millions of people across the world and are very expensive. Recent advances in machine learning and deep learning are taking the management of wound care to a new level. Research has proposed mobile applications for the classification of insect bites using Random Forests that attain higher accuracy than Support Vector Machines. Mobile device-based approaches for the detection of wounds have focused on measurement size and color analysis. While assessment risk for acne scarring seems to have greatly improved using convolutional neural networks, further improvement of models is still needed in more complex scenarios. Deep learning models outrank traditional tools, such as PUSH and BWAT, at predicting outcome in chronic wounds healing. Methods to improve segmentation like FANet and IFANet boost accuracy, with new methods for monitoring wound growth and boundary demarcation setting up a huge improvement. A scoping review identified progress in wound size and tissue type classification but indicated that larger datasets and future research are required.**

***Keywords* — Chronic Wounds, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Segmentation**

I. INTRODUCTION

Chronic wounds are one of the most significant health care challenges, with millions of people suffering from them worldwide, thereby incurring large economic burdens. With respect to treating chronic wounds, innovative approaches in diagnosis, monitoring, and management are clearly needed as their treatment is complex and time-consuming. Conventional techniques for measuring wound size and assessing progress in healing, such as ruler-based measurements and manual assessment, are inaccurate, time-consuming, and very variable.

Recent advances in ML and DL bring along transformative potential for the improvement of wound care. They allow for much more accurate and efficient wound classification, risk assessment, and segmentation through image analysis in support of clinical decision-making. Applications of machine learning algorithms like random forests and support vector machines have been reported in the literature for classifying types of wounds and the prediction of outcomes. Deep learning techniques, like CNN, have shown better performance in tasks as acne scarring risk estimation and chronic wounds healing prediction.

This survey represents a landscape view of integration of ML and DL techniques in wound care and represents substantial progress in areas such as mobile-based applications toward monitoring wounds, newer segmentation methodologies, and improvements made in predictive modelling. The conducted scoping review provides one an overview of ongoing progress and identification of areas that require further research, including larger data sets and improved algorithmic approaches. The paper reviews how ML and DL are likely to reshape wound care practice for more accurate, efficient, and accessible medical interventions by synthesizing current developments and challenges.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Akshaykrishnan. V et al [1] proposed a model for classification of insect bite marks using machine learning models for better diagnosis and treatment, especially Random Forests and Support Vector Machines. The experiments conducted on five common species of biting insects proved that the performance of Random Forests in terms of accuracy and speed was better in comparison with the results obtained from the Support Vector Machines. This work contributes to the possibility of ML applications in mobile-based wound classification. Maintaining the Integrity of the Specifications

Ameya Wagh et al [2] this work will compare some traditional segmentation methods, like the Associated Hierarchical Random Field, with some deep learning approaches—more specifically, Fully Convolutional Networks (i.e., FCN), U-Net, and DeepLabV3—in the same line of the smartphone-based wound image analysis. It has been found that, though AHRF works well with small datasets, deep learning methods significantly outperform it with respect to both accuracy and speed—especially when the datasets become very large.

Berra Z. Berkana et al [3] The appearance of wounds in individuals can lead to significant health problems if not promptly and correctly treated. Early detection and continuous monitoring are essential for effective treatment. However, during the ongoing pandemic, many people avoid hospital visits, exacerbating the risk associated with untreated wounds.

Chin-lung lin et al [4] The paper presents the TOSD system, using multispectral imaging and ResNet34-based U-Net algorithms for wound segmentation. The system achieved a Dice score of 93.49% and effectively differentiated the

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CHAPTER 9
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