

THINK

Now a day's people are suffering from skin diseases, More than 125 million people suffering from Psoriasis also skin cancer rate is rapidly increasing over the last few decades especially Melanoma is most diversifying skin cancer. If skin diseases are not treated at an earlier stage, then it may lead to complications in the body including spreading of the infection from one individual to the other. The skin diseases can be prevented by investigating the infected region at an early stage. The characteristic of the skin images is diversified so that it is a challenging job to devise an efficient and robust algorithm for automatic detection of skin disease and its severity. Skin tone and skin colour play an important role in skin disease detection. Colour and coarseness of skin are visually different. Automatic processing of such images for skin analysis requires quantitative discriminator to differentiate the diseases.

DOES

To overcome the above problem we are building a model which is used for the prevention and early detection of skin cancer, psoriasis. Basically, skin disease diagnosis depends on the different characteristics like colour, shape, texture etc. Here the person can capture the images of skin and then the image will be sent the trained model. The model analyses the image and detect whether the person is having skin disease or not.

SAYS

we present a method to sequentially combine two separate models to solve a larger problem. In the past, skin disease models have been applied to either segmentation or classification. In this study, we sequentially combine both models by using the output of a segmentation model as input to a classification model. In addition, although past studies of non-CNN segmentation models used innovative preprocessing methods, recent CNN developments have focused more on the architecture of the model than on the preprocessing of data. As such, we apply an innovative preprocessing method to the data of our CNN segmentation model. The methods described above lack the ability to localize and classify multiple diseases within one image; however, we have developed a method to address this problem. Our objective is two-fold. First, we show that CAD can be used in the field of dermatology. Second, we show that state-of-the-art models can be used with current computing power to solve a wider range of complex problems than previously imagined.

FEELS

AI-Based Localization And Classification Of Skin Disease With Erythema method is help to prevent the skin cancer in the early stage by detecting and classifying the type of skin cancer.