8. Lung Cancer Screening Using Adaptive Memory-Augmented Recurrent Networks, Aryan Mobiny. 使用了Memory-Augmented Recurrent Networks少于10000的训练样本，获得了比标准放射学软件好五倍的效果。该方法分类精度维持在80%以上，而其他主流的深度网络分类精度并不稳定。

9. An Automated System for the Detection of Lung Cancer in CT data at Early Stages: Review, Satya Prakash Sahu. 综述文章，有个模型精确度表格。一个肺结节检测包含图像的获取、处理、肺部的分割、结节的分割以及对分割结节的检测。

10. 3D Region Proposal U-Net with Dense and Residual Learning for Lung Nodule Detection, Zhongliu Xie. 结合dense和residual网络，提出U-Net，FROC得分为0.9226。Ding et al, 2D, VGG，0.893. Setio, 2D multi-view CNN, 82.66%. Dou et al, multi-level contextual 3D CNNs, FROC score 0.827.

11, Detection of nodules and en d-on blood vessels in CT scan image of Lungs, TN Ramdeep.



12. Large Residual Multiple View 3D CNN for False Positive Reduction in Pulmonary Nodule Detection, Anton Dobrenkii, Ramil Kuleev, Adil Khan. 残差多视角3D CNN，competion performance metric（CPM）0.735，sensitivities of 78.8%，83.9%。

13. Abnormal Cell Segmentation Using Convolutional Neural Network, P. Shanmugavadivu. 细胞的分割

14. Combining deep learning and coherent anti-Stokes Raman scattering imaging for automated differential diagnosis of lung cancer, Sheng Weng. Tissue level，不适用于CT，精确度89.2%。

15. Automated Classification of Lung Cancer Types from Cytological Images Using Deep Convolutional Neural Networks. 精确度85.6%，但是依然是从细胞层面来分析。