Bachelor Thesis Update [20.03.2024]	

Progress overview	- Systematic review of deep learning in dermatology.
	- Narrative review of AI in teledermatology.
	- Literature review on SOTA NR-IQA in general image domain and SOTA IQA in teledermatology.
	  o CONTRIQUE, ARNIQA
	  o DermX, ImageQX
	- Updated TOC of document
	- Added some notes on teledermatology in section literature review.

Accomplishments	- Reviewed and compared some SOTA IQA methods. - Reviewed one SOTA IQA method in teledermatology. - Better understanding on AI and deep learning used in field of dermatology and teledermatology. - ImageQX gave a clear overview on SOTA IQA in teledermatology.
Challenges **o [Planned measures]**	- SOTA IQA methods are mainly focused on distortions and feature extractions. Teledermatology IQA focuses additionally on framing and depth because the orientation of the skin and if the skin is too far away matters. [incorporate skin segmentation preprocess to mitigate depth and for framing… I must find other literature.]
Next steps	- Look into datasets containing photography skin images. - Find a skin segmentation SOTA method. - Search framing of skin SOTA methods. - Update document according to feedback from supervisor. - To try methods: ImageQX (no code), ARNIQA (with code)
Discussion points	- How should I tackle framing? - Which evaluation metric should I consider? o SRCC, PLCC, specificity, sensitivity, F1-score
Additional Notes	- SOTA = state-of-the-art - NR-IQA = No-Reference IQA - All the papers are in the GitHub repository.
Next meeting	- Reschedule? Easter holiday!
Attachments	-