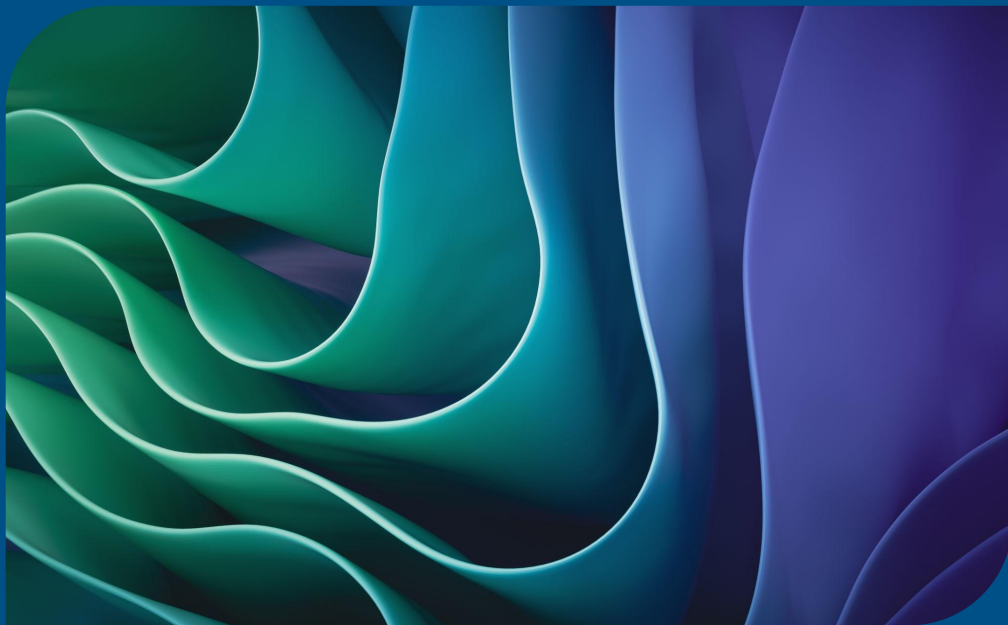


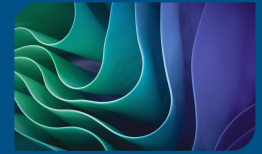
# Cancer Detection via Deep Learning



*Analyzed by : Thomas Sigmund*

*December 2024*

# Analysis Data

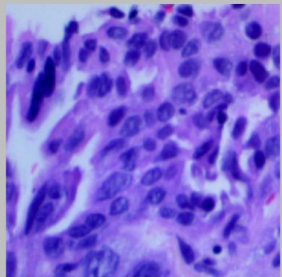


## Histopathological Images

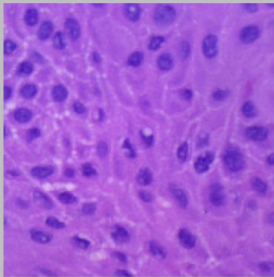
### Lung tissue

Adenocarcinoma (ACA)  
Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC)  
Benign

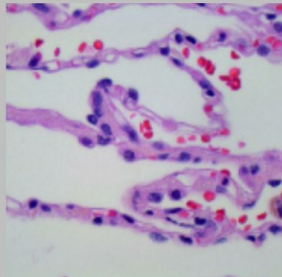
lung\_aca



lung\_scc



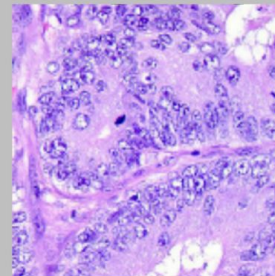
lung\_n



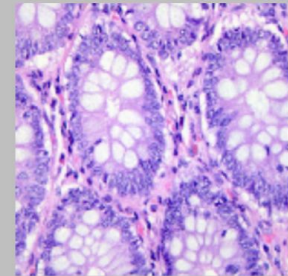
### Colon tissue

Adenocarcinoma (ACA)  
Benign

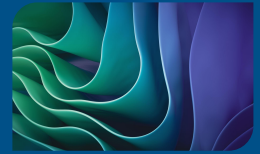
colon\_aca



colon\_n

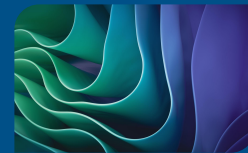


# Key Objectives



- **Questions to answer**
  - Is this a cancerous tissue sample?
  - What type of cancer is it?
- **Generate the algorithm**
  - Deep Learning using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)
- **Tools to support Medical Doctors**
  - Cancer Detection via Medical Apps
- **Commitment to Ongoing Improvement**
  - Improve Algorithm
  - Extending Analysis to Various Cancer Types

# Evaluation



## Data Sets

### Cancerous images

lung_aca	Adenocarcinoma (ACA)	5000 images
lung_scc	Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC)	5000 images
lung_aca_scc	ACA & SCC	10000 images
colon_aca	ACA	5000 images

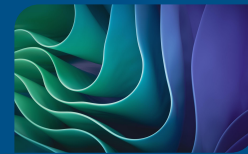
### Benign images

lung_n	Benign tissue	5000 images
colon_n	Benign tissue	5000 images

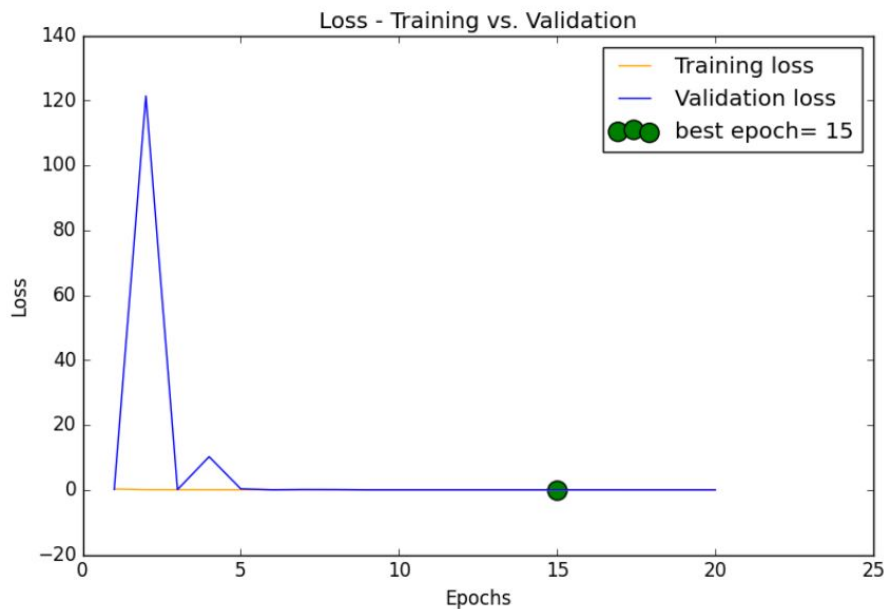
## Loss / Accuracy

```
375/375 _____ 4s 10ms/step
46/46  _____ 0s 7ms/step -
46/46  _____ 25s 9ms/step -
Train Loss:  0.0007009753026068211
Train Accuracy:  0.9999166131019592
-----
Val Loss:  0.0008406831766478717
Val Accuracy:  1.0
-----
Test Loss:  0.0016087711555883288
Test Accuracy:  0.9993206262588501
```

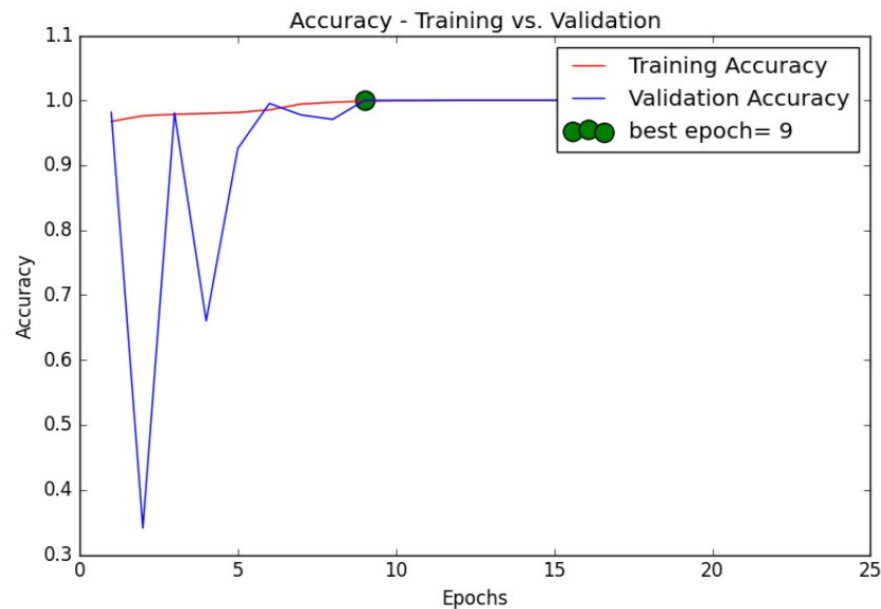
# Model Performance



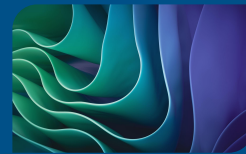
## Loss



## Accuracy



# Cancer Detection – Tools



## Five Analysis Scenarios

### Lung Tissue Classification

Cancer aca & scc vs. benign tissue

Cancer aca vs. benign tissue

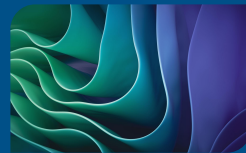
Cancer scc vs. benign tissue

Cancer aca vs. scc

### Colon Tissue Classification

Cancer aca vs. benign tissue

# Insights



## Supporting Diagnosis Process

- Timely Diagnosis

- Assisting Medical Doctors in Stressful Daily Routines

- Reducing Human Error: A Second Opinion Backup

## Conclusions from Results

- Prioritize potentially cancerous samples

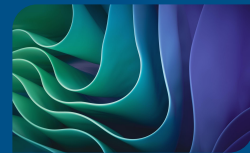
- Identify the type of cancer

- Faster initiation of cancer treatment

## Reliability

- High Accuracy Rate Leading to Correct Predictions

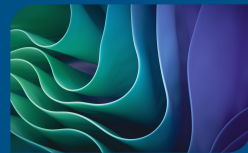
# Next Steps



- **Improve Algorithm**
- **Extending Analysis to Various Cancer Types**
- **Analyze Multiple Images**
- **Robustness with Variable Image Sizes**



# Final Thoughts



- **Fascinating World of Deep Learning**  
Especially Convolutional Neural Networks
- **Promising Future for Model Improvement**  
Improved CNN Algorithms and More Powerful Computing Resources
- **Helpful Tools**  
Assisting Medical Doctors in Stressful Daily Routines
- But they are still tools – ***“the doctor has the final say.”***

# Cancer Detection via Deep Learning



Thank you :)



# Cancer Detection via Deep Learning



Behind the scenes ...

## Strategy 1: Differentiate between **lung\_aca\_scc** and **lung\_n**

Uses a categorical classification approach.

The classes specified are ['lung\_aca\_scc', 'lung\_n'].

Uses `class_mode='categorical'` and a final dense layer with two neurons and softmax activation for multi-class classification.

## Strategy 2: Differentiate between **lung\_aca** and **lung\_scc**

Uses a categorical classification approach.

The classes specified are ['lung\_aca', 'lung\_scc'].

Uses `class_mode='categorical'` and a final dense layer with two neurons and softmax activation for multi-class classification.

## Strategy 3: Differentiate between **lung\_aca** and **lung\_n**

Uses a categorical classification approach.

The classes specified are ['lung\_aca', 'lung\_n'].

Uses `class_mode='categorical'` and a final dense layer with two neurons and softmax activation for multi-class classification.

## Strategy 4: Differentiate between **lung\_scc** and **lung\_n**

Uses a categorical classification approach.

The classes specified are ['lung\_scc', 'lung\_n'].

Uses `class_mode='categorical'` and a final dense layer with two neurons and softmax activation for multi-class classification.

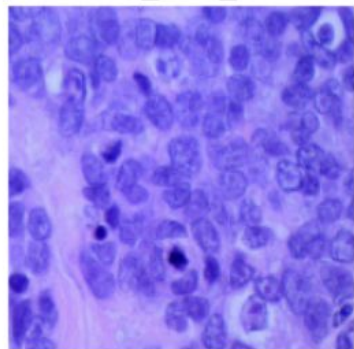
## ✓ Strategy 5: Differentiate between **colon\_aca** and **colon\_n**

Uses a categorical classification approach.

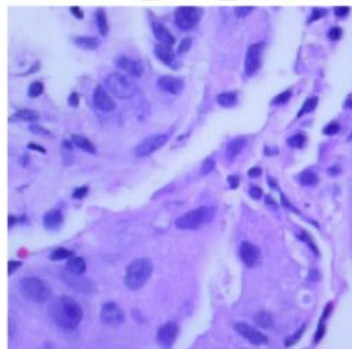
The classes specified are ['colon\_aca', 'colon\_n'].

Uses `class_mode='categorical'` and a final dense layer with two neurons and softmax activation for multi-class classification.

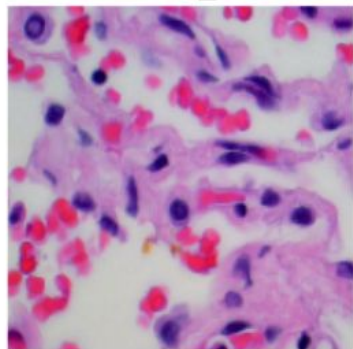
lung\_aca\_scc



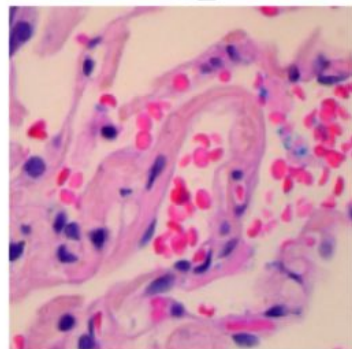
lung\_aca\_scc



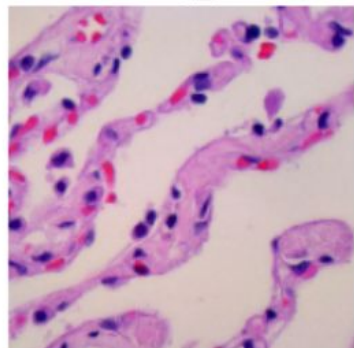
lung\_n



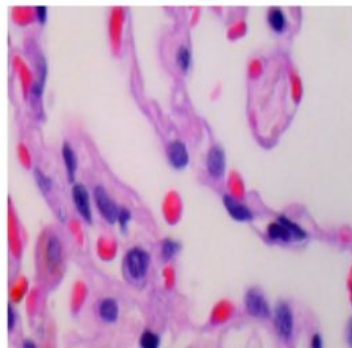
lung\_n



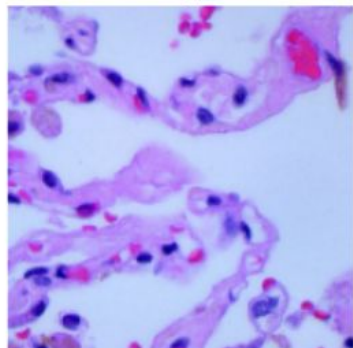
lung\_n



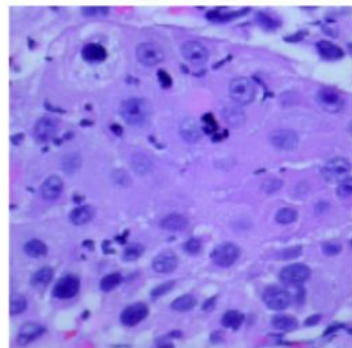
lung\_n



lung\_n



lung\_aca\_scc





## BUILD MODEL

```
[14] 1 # Building a simple CNN model for classification
      2 cnn_model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
      3     tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(150, 150, 3)), # Input layer with image dimensions
      4     # tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu'), # First convolutional layer
      5     tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), padding = 'same', activation='relu'), # First convolutional layer
      6     tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2, 2), # Max-pooling layer to reduce dimensions
      7     tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding = 'same', activation='relu'), # Second convolutional layer
      8     tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2, 2), # Max-pooling layer
      9     tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding = 'same', activation='relu'), # Third convolutional layer
     10     tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2, 2), # Max-pooling layer
     11     tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(256, (3, 3), padding = 'same', activation='relu'), # Fourth convolutional layer
     12     tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2, 2), # Max-pooling layer
     13     tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization(),
     14     tf.keras.layers.Flatten(), # Flatten the feature maps
     15     tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'), # Fully connected layer with 512 units
     16     tf.keras.layers.Dense(2, activation='softmax') # Output layer for categorical classification
     17 ])
```





```
1 cnn_model.summary()
```



Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 150, 150, 32)	896
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 75, 75, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 75, 75, 64)	18,496
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 37, 37, 64)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 37, 37, 128)	73,856
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 18, 18, 128)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 18, 18, 256)	295,168
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 9, 9, 256)	0
batch_normalization (BatchNormalization)	(None, 9, 9, 256)	1,024
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 20736)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 512)	10,617,344
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 2)	1,026

Total params: 11,007,810 (41.99 MB)

Trainable params: 11,007,298 (41.99 MB)

Non-trainable params: 512 (2.00 KB)

```
1 tensorboard = tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(log_dir = 'logs')
2 checkpoint = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint("cancer.keras", monitor="val_loss", save_best_only=True, mode="auto", verbose = 1)
3 reduce_lr_on_plateau = tf.keras.callbacks.ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor = 'val_loss', factor = 0.3, patience = 2, min_delta = 0.001,
4                     mode='auto', verbose = 1)
5 early_stopping = callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', patience=5, mode='min', restore_best_weights=True)
```

```
1 # cnn_model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy']) # TS - initial variant
2 cnn_model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
3
```

```
1 # history = cnn_model.fit(train_ds, validation_data = val_ds, epochs = 10, batch_size = 32, verbose = 1,
2 #                           callbacks=[tensorboard, checkpoint, early_stopping, reduce_lr_on_plateau])
3
4 # history = cnn_model.fit(train_ds, validation_data = val_ds, epochs = 20, batch_size = 32, verbose = 1,
5 #                           callbacks=[tensorboard, checkpoint, early_stopping, reduce_lr_on_plateau])
6
7 history = cnn_model.fit(train_ds, validation_data = val_ds, epochs = 40, batch_size = 32, verbose = 1,
8                           callbacks=[tensorboard, checkpoint, early_stopping, reduce_lr_on_plateau])
9
```

Epoch 1/40

```
[18] 374/375 — 0s 27ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 9.7650e-04
Epoch 16: val_loss did not improve from 0.00084
375/375 — 10s 28ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 9.7691e-04 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0010 - learning_rate: 2.4300e-06
Epoch 17/40
374/375 — 0s 27ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 9.4159e-04
Epoch 17: val_loss did not improve from 0.00084


Epoch 17: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 7.289999985005124e-07.
375/375 — 10s 28ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 9.4210e-04 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 9.2698e-04 - learning_rate: 2.4300e-07
Epoch 18/40
374/375 — 0s 27ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 8.4691e-04
Epoch 18: val_loss did not improve from 0.00084
375/375 — 10s 28ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 8.4782e-04 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 9.4034e-04 - learning_rate: 7.2900e-07
Epoch 19/40
374/375 — 0s 27ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.0010
Epoch 19: val_loss did not improve from 0.00084

Epoch 19: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 2.1870000637136398e-07.
375/375 — 10s 28ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.0010 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 9.5124e-04 - learning_rate: 7.2900e-07
Epoch 20/40
374/375 — 0s 27ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 9.2422e-04
Epoch 20: val_loss did not improve from 0.00084
375/375 — 10s 28ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 9.2466e-04 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 9.7114e-04 - learning_rate: 2.1870e-07
```

# EVALUATION

375/375  4s 10ms/step - accuracy: 0.9999 - loss: 6.4018e-04

46/46  0s 7ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 8.5412e-04

46/46  25s 9ms/step - accuracy: 0.9990 - loss: 0.0020

Train Loss: 0.0007009753026068211

Train Accuracy: 0.9999166131019592

-----

Val Loss: 0.0008406831766478717

Val Accuracy: 1.0

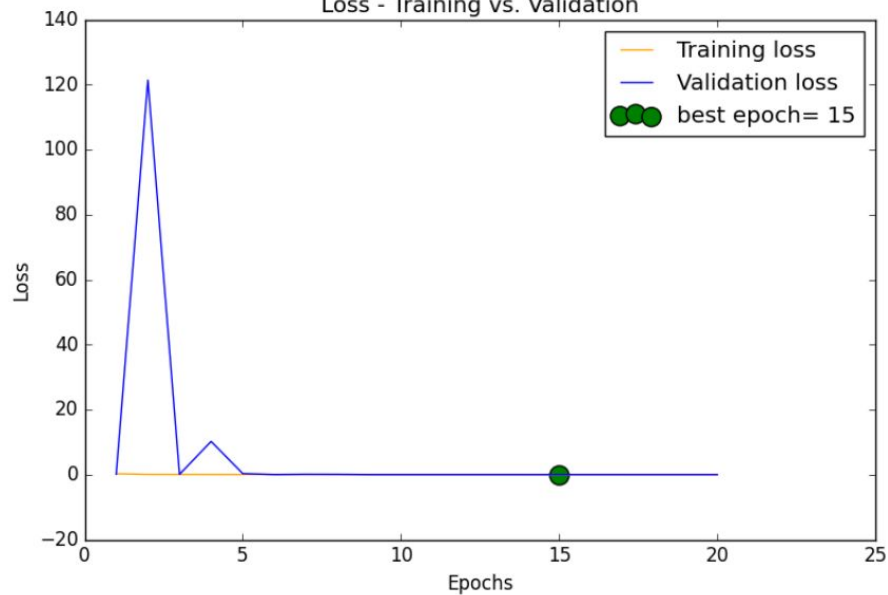
-----

Test Loss: 0.0016087711555883288

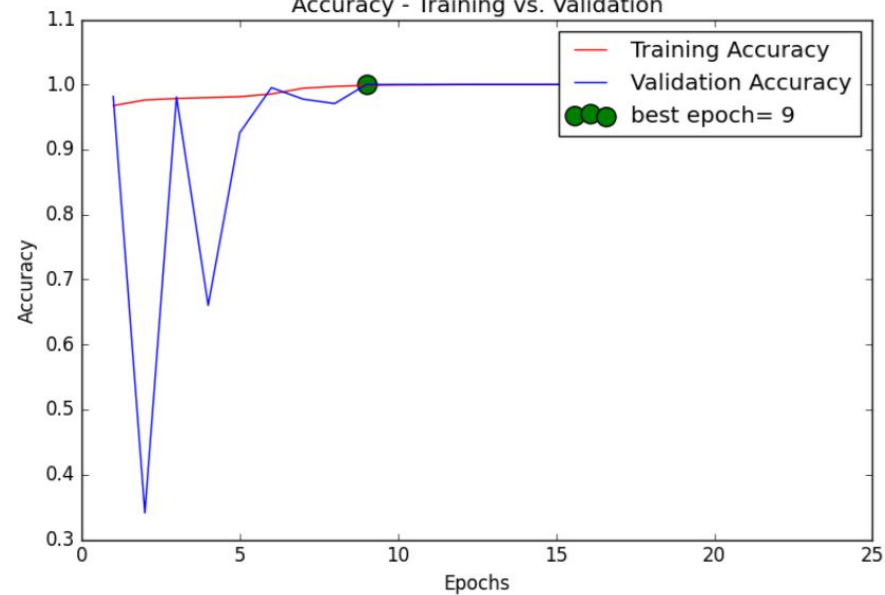
Test Accuracy: 0.9993206262588501

# MODEL PERFORMANCE

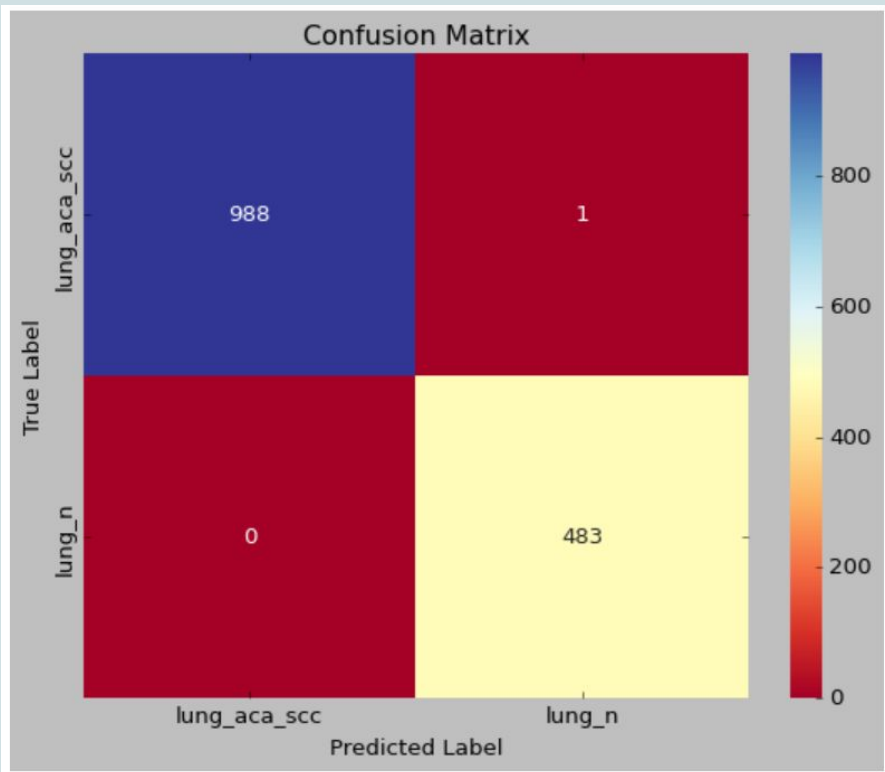
Loss - Training vs. Validation



Accuracy - Training vs. Validation



# Confusion Matrix

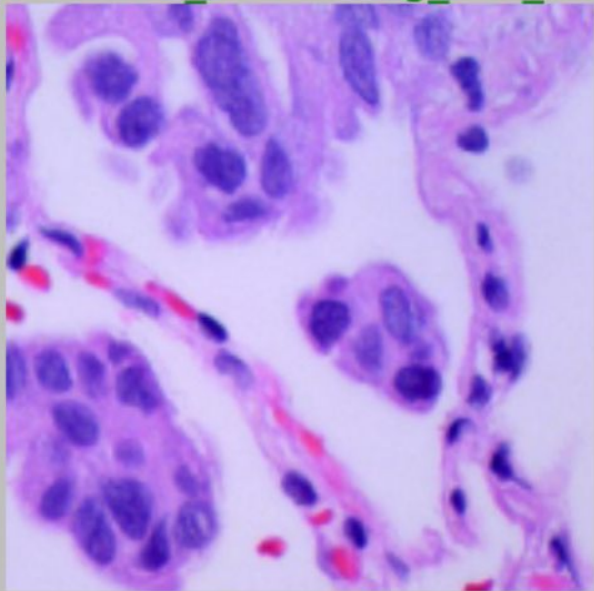


	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	989
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	483
accuracy			1.00	1472
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	1472
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	1472

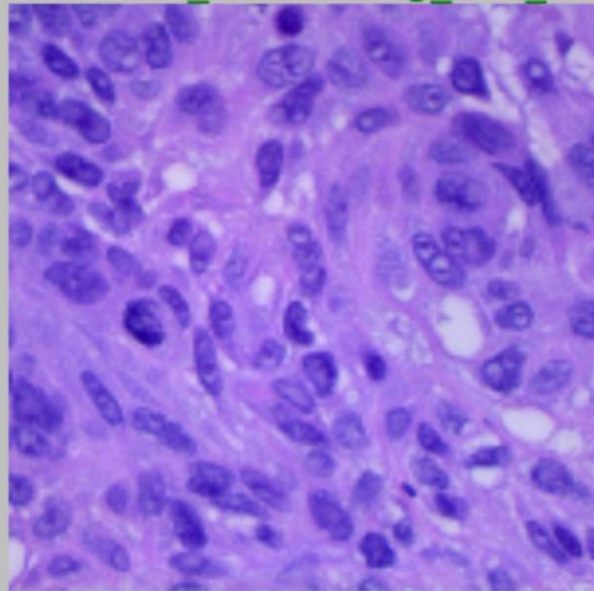


# Predictions

true\_class: lung\_aca\_scc  
predicted\_class: lung\_aca\_scc

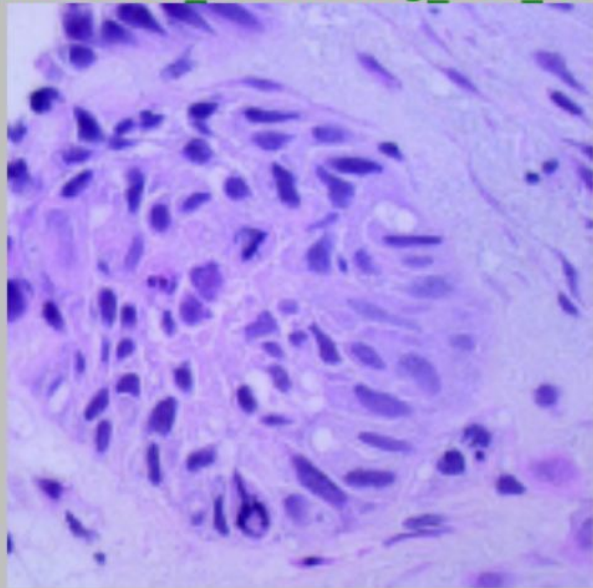


true\_class: lung\_aca\_scc  
predicted\_class: lung\_aca\_scc

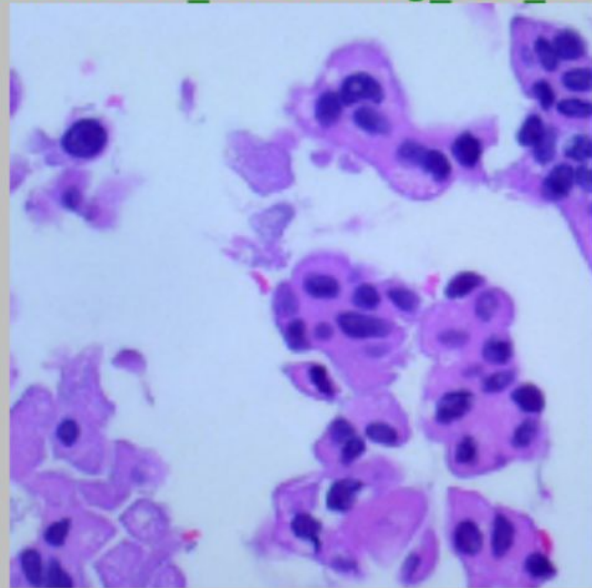


# Predictions

true\_class: lung\_aca\_scc  
predicted\_class: lung\_aca\_scc



true\_class: lung\_aca\_scc  
predicted\_class: lung\_aca\_scc

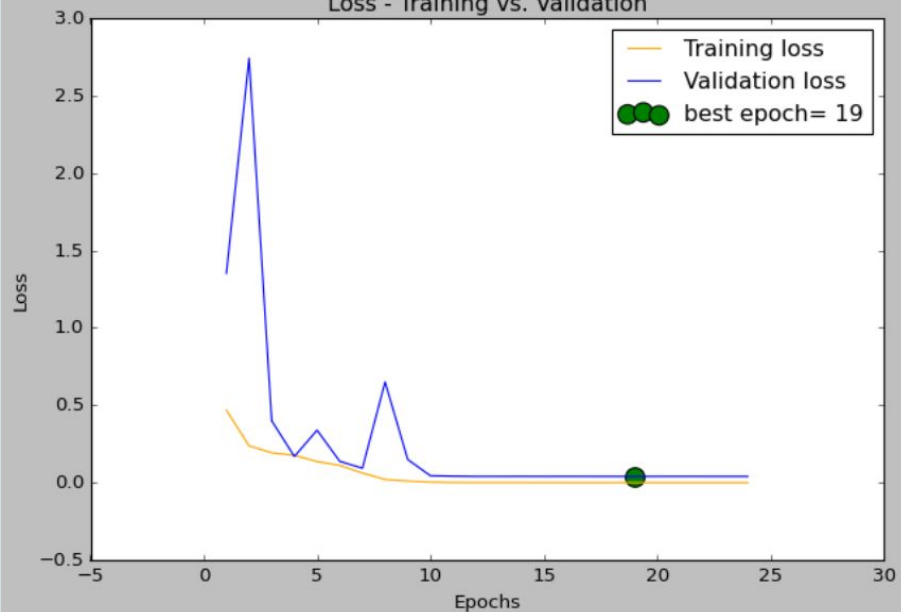




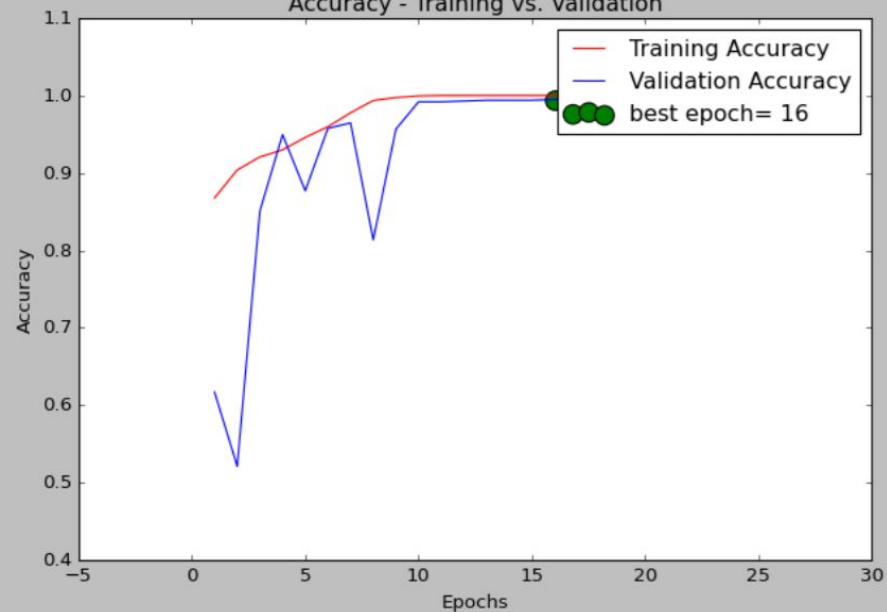
## STRATEGY 2 - aca vs. scc

```
250/250 _____ 3s 12ms/step - accuracy: 0.9990 - loss: 0.0019
31/31 _____ 0s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.9943 - loss: 0.0340
31/31 _____ 17s 9ms/step - accuracy: 0.9961 - loss: 0.0249
Train Loss: 0.0015269367722794414
Train Accuracy: 0.9994990229606628
-----
Val Loss: 0.039725691080093384
Val Accuracy: 0.9939516186714172
-----
Test Loss: 0.021339187398552895
Test Accuracy: 0.9959677457809448
```

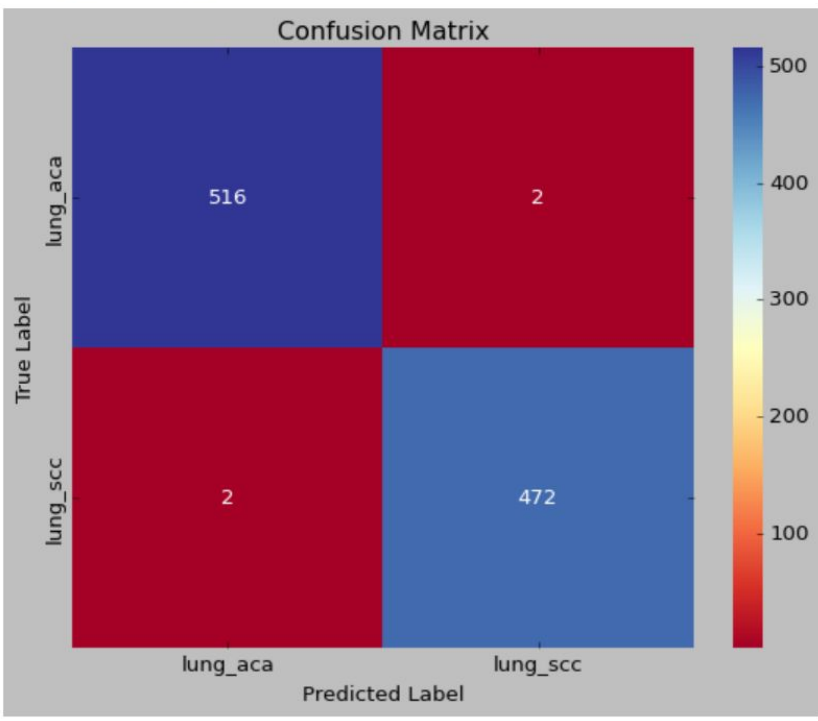
Loss - Training vs. Validation



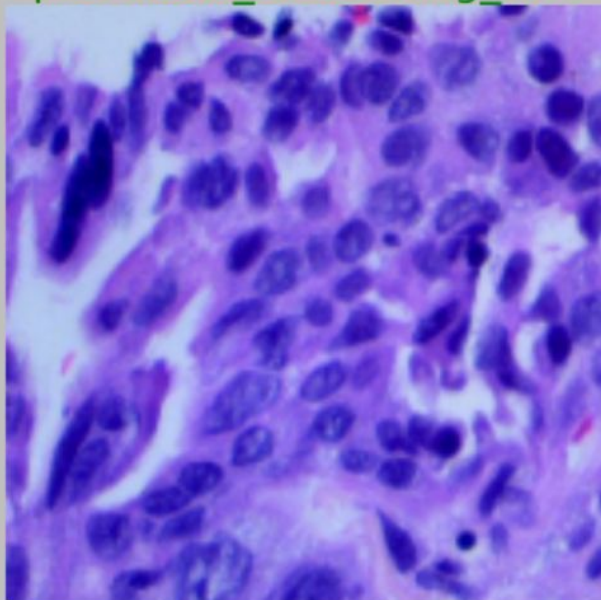
Accuracy - Training vs. Validation



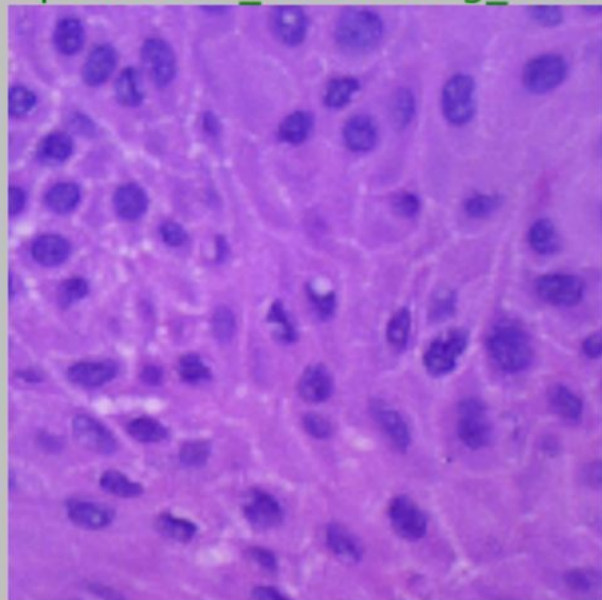
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	518
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	474
accuracy			1.00	992
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	992
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	992



true\_class: lung\_aca  
predicted\_class: lung\_aca



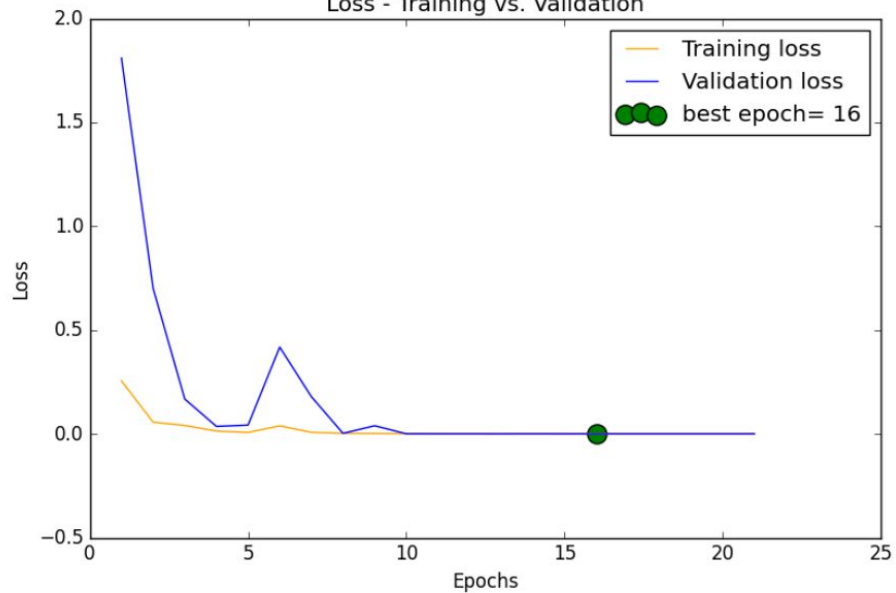
true\_class: lung\_scc  
predicted\_class: lung\_scc



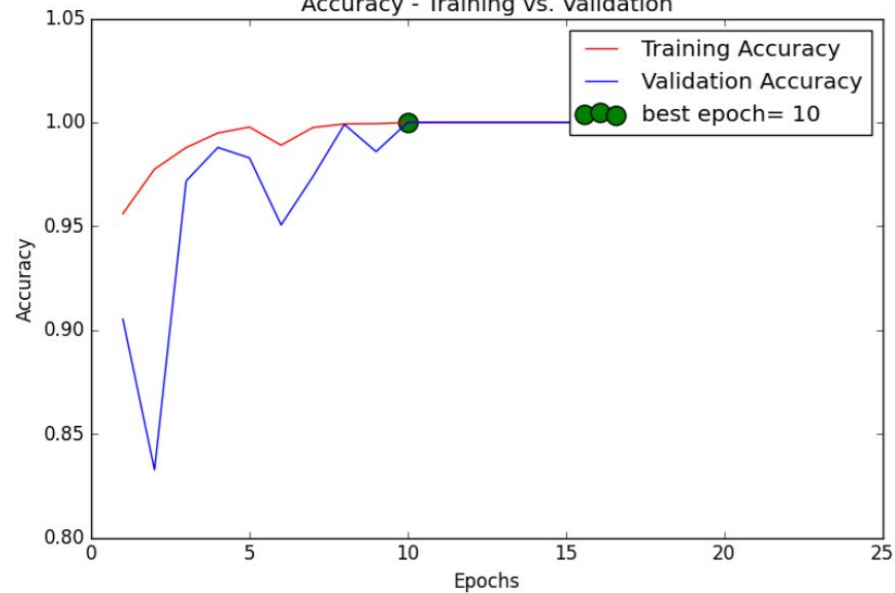
## STRATEGY 3 – lung aca vs. n

```
250/250 ————— 3s 11ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 1.6696e-04
31/31 ————— 0s 7ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 1.4585e-04
31/31 ————— 16s 10ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 2.2074e-04
Train Loss: 0.00015198372420854867
Train Accuracy: 1.0
-----
Val Loss: 0.00010955912875942886
Val Accuracy: 1.0
-----
Test Loss: 0.00022429967066273093
Test Accuracy: 1.0
```

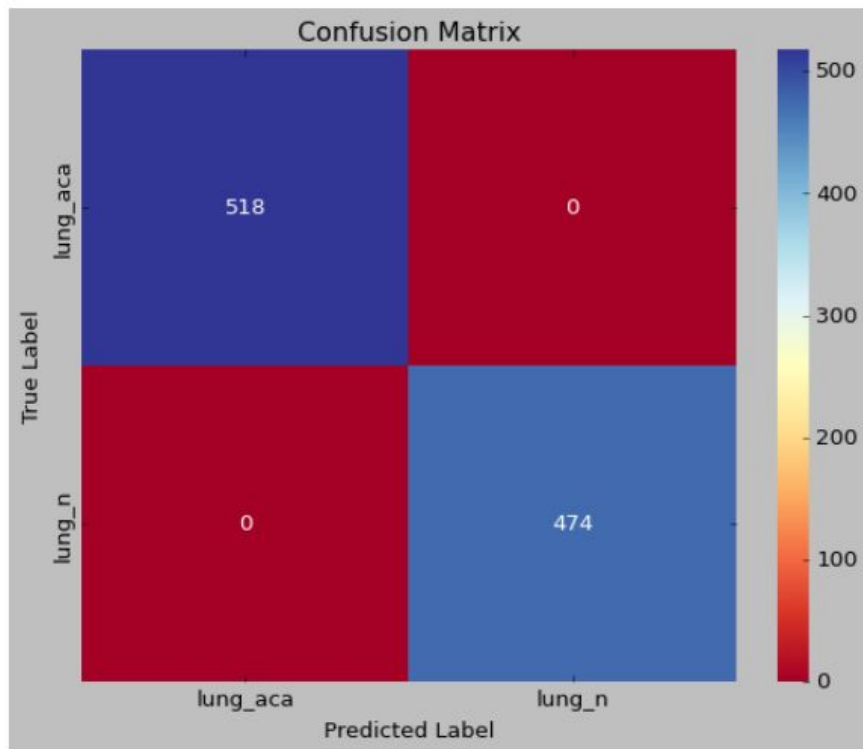
Loss - Training vs. Validation



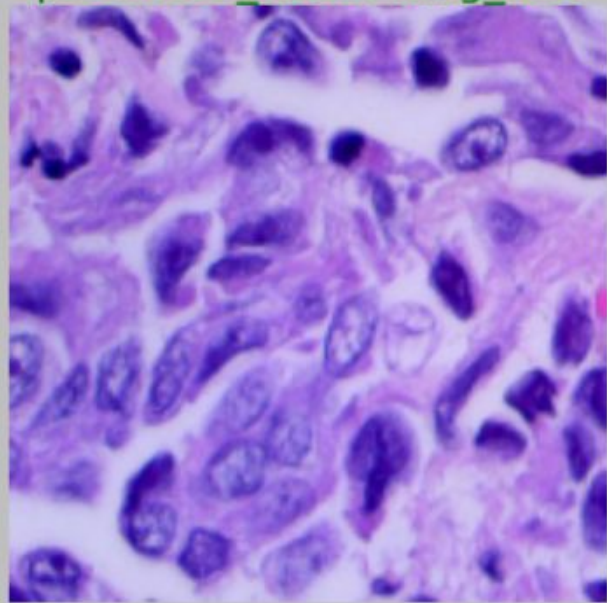
Accuracy - Training vs. Validation



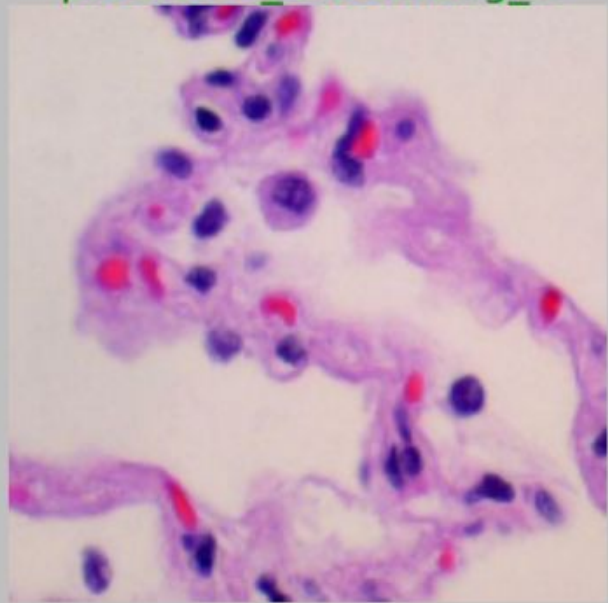
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	518
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	474
accuracy			1.00	992
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	992
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	992



true\_class: lung\_aca  
predicted\_class: lung\_aca



true\_class: lung\_n  
predicted\_class: lung\_n

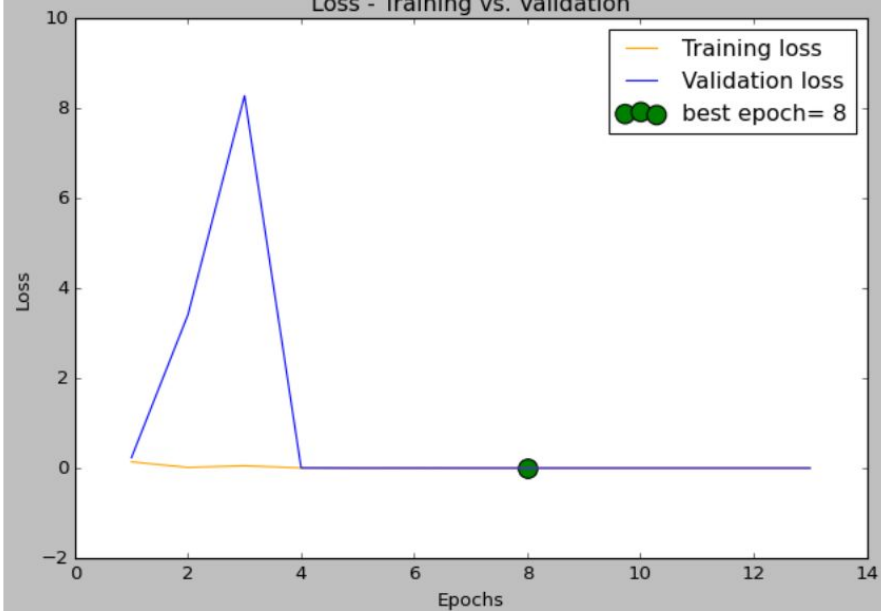




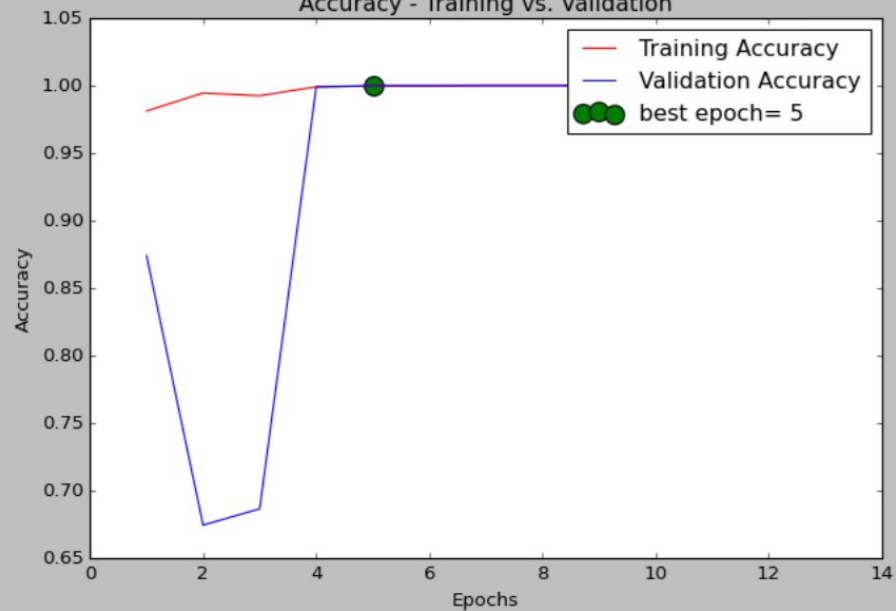
## STRATEGY 4 - lung scc vs. n

```
250/250 ————— 2s 10ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 2.4848e-05
31/31 ————— 0s 7ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 5.2482e-06
31/31 ————— 17s 10ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 3.1497e-04
Train Loss: 1.7837957784649916e-05
Train Accuracy: 1.0
-----
Val Loss: 3.531769380060723e-06
Val Accuracy: 1.0
-----
Test Loss: 0.0001346710487268865
Test Accuracy: 1.0
```

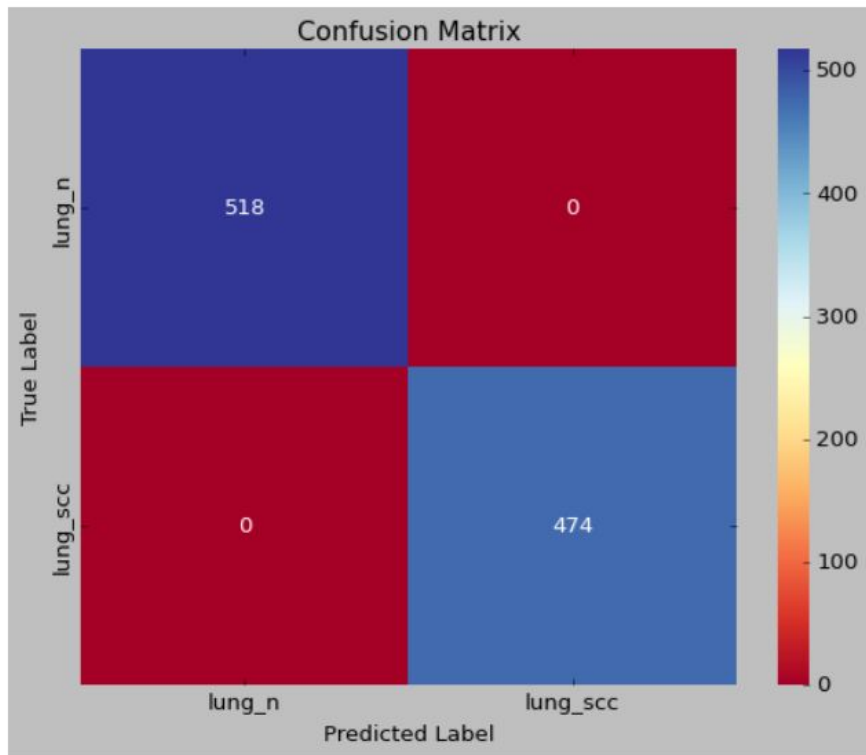
Loss - Training vs. Validation



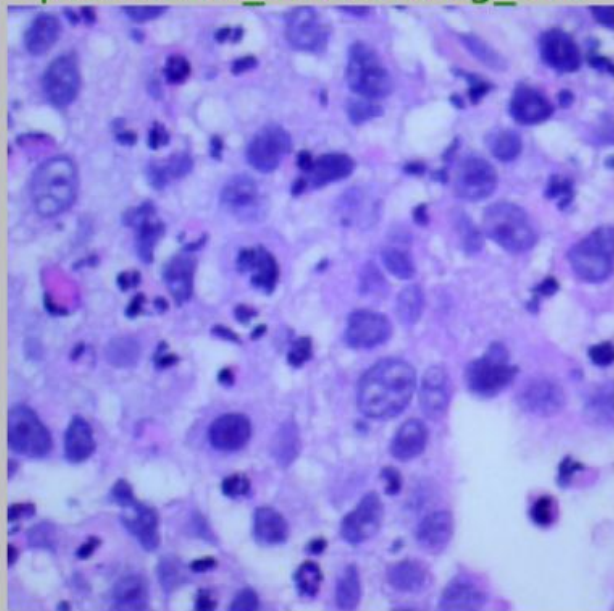
Accuracy - Training vs. Validation



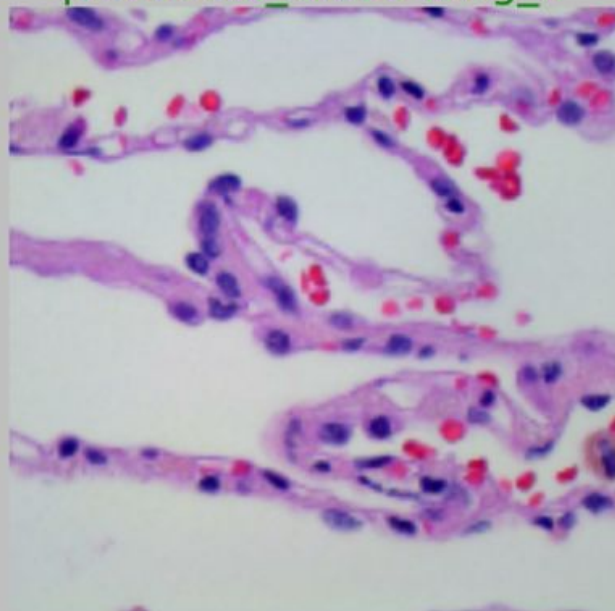
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	518
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	474
accuracy			1.00	992
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	992
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	992



true\_class: lung\_scc  
predicted\_class: lung\_scc



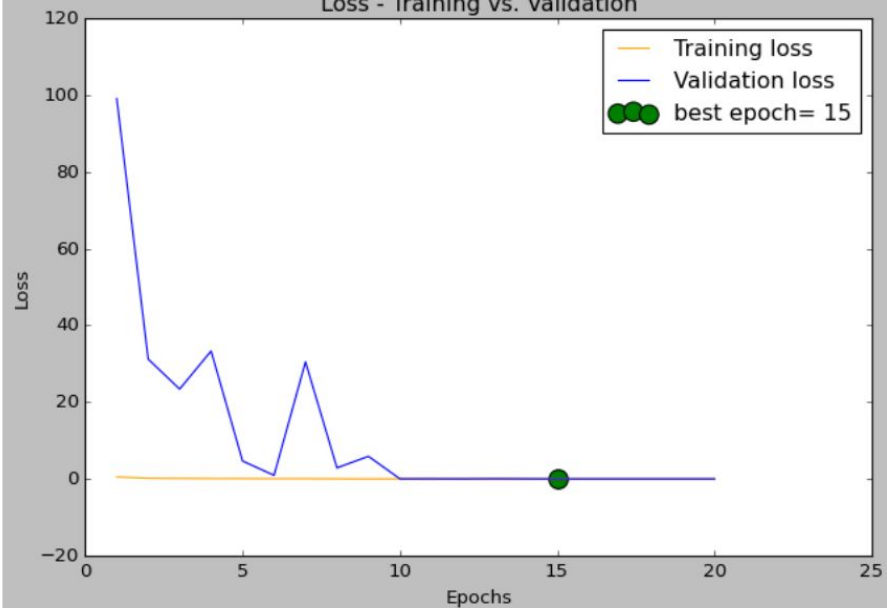
true\_class: lung\_n  
predicted\_class: lung\_n



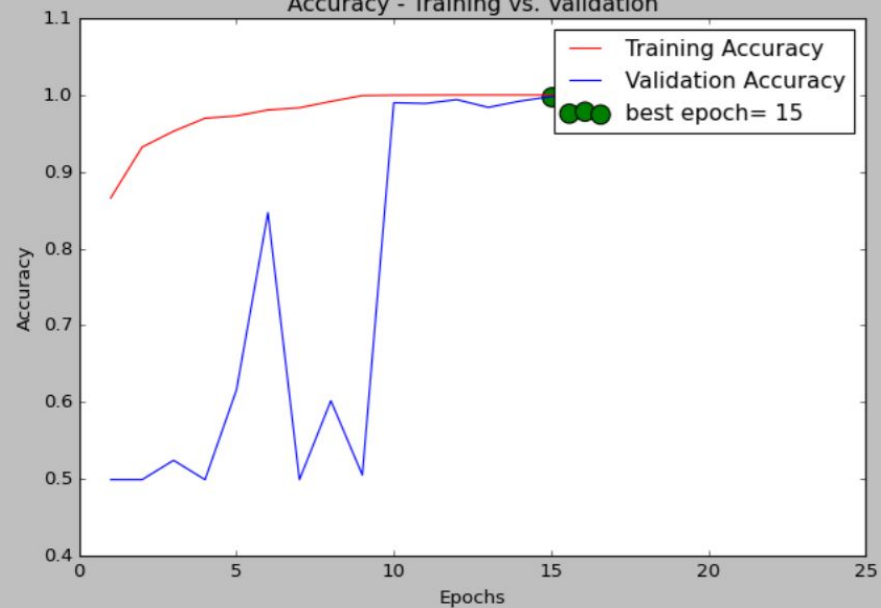
## STRATEGY 5 - colon aca vs. n

```
250/250 _____ 2s 9ms/step - accuracy: 0.9999 - loss: 0.0013
31/31 _____ 0s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.9979 - loss: 0.0134
31/31 _____ 17s 10ms/step - accuracy: 0.9986 - loss: 0.0074
Train Loss: 0.0012777356896549463
Train Accuracy: 0.999749481678009
-----
Val Loss: 0.009261605329811573
Val Accuracy: 0.9979838728904724
-----
Test Loss: 0.005203577224165201
Test Accuracy: 0.9989919066429138
```

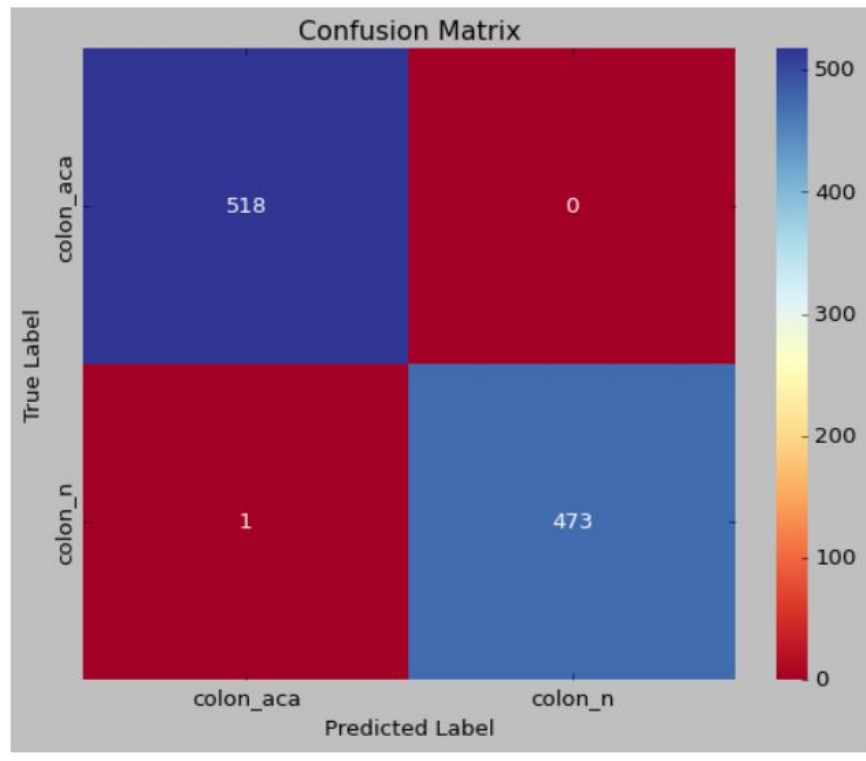
Loss - Training vs. Validation



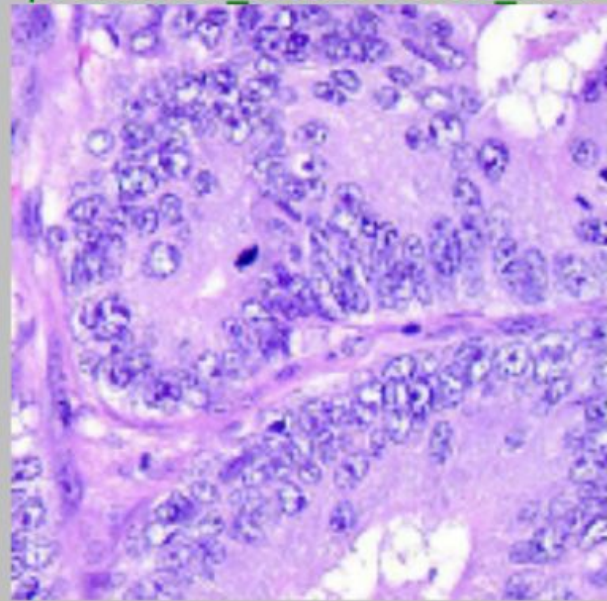
Accuracy - Training vs. Validation



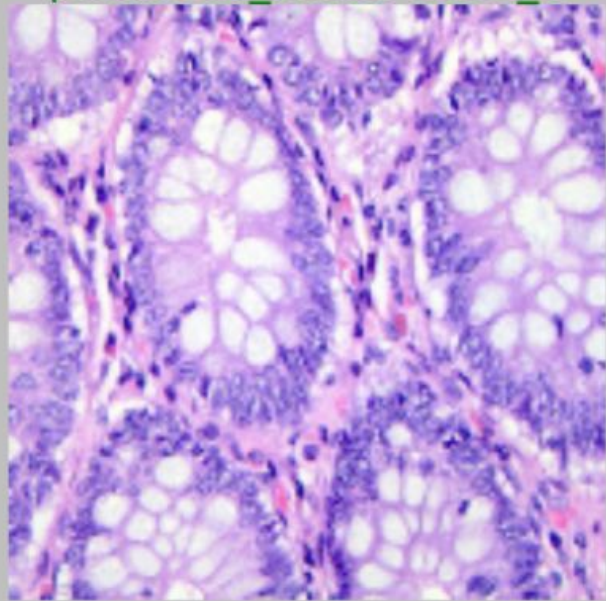
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	518
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	474
accuracy			1.00	992
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	992
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	992



true\_class: colon\_aca  
predicted\_class: colon\_aca



true\_class: colon\_n  
predicted\_class: colon\_n







Time to rest :)