Early Detection of Pancreatic Cancer: A Machine Learning Approach Using CT-Scan Images

PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

TASHU SARDA:22BCAR0577
ANKIT KUMAR PANDEY:22BCAR0202
RAHIL RONGMAH MARAK:22BCAR0586
HARSITA JAIN:22BCAR0569
ISHA CHATURVEDI:22BCAR0570

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SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND IT

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & IT

Jain Knowledge Campus
Jayanagar 9th Block Bangalore, 560069

This is to certify that the project entitled

Early Detection of Pancreatic Cancer: A Machine Learning Approach Using CT-Scan Images

is the bonafide record of project work done by

TASHU SARDA(22BCARO577)
ANKIT KUMAR PANDEY(22BCARO202)
RAHIL RONGMAH MARAK(22BCAR0586)
HARSITA JAIN(22BCAR0569)
ISHA CHATURVEDI(22BCAR0570)

BCA with Specialization in Data Analytics during the year

2022 -2025

Dr.Ananta Charan Ojha
Guide, Deputy Director,
Department of Computer Science & IT
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)

TASHU SARDA(22BCARO577)
ANKIT KUMAR PPANDEY(22BCARO202)
RAHIL RONGMAH MARAK(22BCAR0586)
HARSITA JAIN(22BCAR0569)
ISHA CHATURVEDI(22BCAR0570)
Department of Computer Science & IT
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)

Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Mandal
Program Head,
Department of Computer Science & IT
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)

DECLARATION BY STUDENT

We, Tashu Sarda(22BCAR0577),Ankit Kumar Pandey(22BCAR0202),Rahil Rongmah Marak(22BCAR0586),Harsita Jain(22BCAR0569),Isha Chaturvedi (22BCAR0570), hereby declare that the work done by me on **"Early Detection Of Pancreatic Cancer: A Machine Learning Approach using CT-Scan Images"** under the supervision of **Dr. Ananta Charan Ojha**, **Deputy Director,** Jain (Deemed-to-be University), Jayanagar, Bengaluru, is a record of original work for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree, **Bachelor of Computer Application.**

(Signature of the Candidate)

TASHU SARDA (22BCARO577)
ANKIT KUMAR PPANDEY(22BCARO202)
RAHIL RONGMAH MARAK(22BCAR0586)
HARSITA JAIN(22BCAR0569)
ISHA CHATURVEDI(22BCAR0570)

SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND IT

Certification by Supervisor

This is to certify that **Tashu Sarda (22BCAR0577), Ankit Kumar Pandey (22BCAR0202), Rahil Rongmah Marak (22BCAR0586),Harsita Jain (22BCAR0569), Isha Chaturvedi (22BCAR0570),** from Jain (Deemed-to- be University), Jayanagar, Bengaluru, has worked on **"Early Detection Of Pancreatic Cancer: A Machine Learning Approach using CT-Scan Images"** under my supervision from [2nd Feb] to [28th march]. It is further stated that the work carried out by the student is a record of original work to the best of my knowledge for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree, **Bachelor of Computer Application**.

Dr. Ananta Charan Ojha
Guide, Deputy Director,
Department of Computer Science & IT
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)

Name of the Examiner	Signature with Date
1.	.....
2.	.....

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TASHU SARDA(22BCARO577)
ANKIT KUMAR PPANDEY(22BCARO202)
RAHIL RONGMAH MARAK(22BCAR0586)
HARSITA JAIN(22BCAR0569)
ISHA CHATURVEDI(22BCAR0570)

ABSTRACT:

Pancreatic cancer remains one of the most lethal cancers due to late detection, which limits treatment options and leads to poor survival rates. Early diagnosis is crucial, yet current methods often fail to identify the disease at an early stage. This research addresses the urgent need for an effective early detection system by leveraging machine learning techniques and medical imaging, particularly CT scans, to detect pancreatic cancer at its earliest stages. The main objective of this study is to develop a machine learning based system that can accurately detect early-stage pancreatic cancer using medical imaging data. The goal is to enhance diagnostic precision and enable timely interventions, which can significantly improve patient survival rates.

A large dataset of CT scan images is collected from a valid source i.e, TCIA(The Cancer Imaging Archieve), an open-access collection of medical pictures. The information in the archive is arranged into collections, most of which have a common anatomical location or kind of cancer. The bulk of the data is made up of DICOM-formatted CT, MRI, and nuclear medicine (such as PET) pictures, but numerous other kinds of supporting data are also included or connected to in order to improve the research utility. All information is de-identified to adhere to the National Institutes of Health's data sharing guidelines and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. The data is then preprocessed for analysis. The data collected are in DICOM format so they are processed into a particular format called numpy to enable our algorithm to read those data. A convolutional neural network (CNN) is used for tumor detection. The data is split into training and test set of data. The model is built upon the layers of CNN and saved for further training and testing. The system is trained and validated on labeled data, and its performance is assessed using accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score metrics. Preliminary results show that the machine learning model significantly improves the accuracy of detecting early stage pancreatic cancer compared to traditional methods. The model demonstrates a high capability of correctly identifying both the presence and absence of tumors, reducing the likelihood of false negatives and improving early diagnosis rates.

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FIGURE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
Figure 3.1	Workflow for Pancreatic Cancer Detection Using Deep Learning.
Figure 3.1	Diagram of CNN architecture

List of Abbreviations:

1. CNN: Convolutional Neural Network
2. DICOM: Digital Imaging and Communication in Medicine
3. Numpy: Numerical Python
4. CT Scan: Computed Tomography Scan

CHAPTER:1

INTRODUCTION

Pancreatic cancer remains one of the deadliest cancers due to its typically late-stage diagnosis and lack of early symptoms. Existing imaging techniques, such as CT scans and MRIs, often struggle with accurately identifying early-stage pancreatic cancer, particularly stages 0 and 1. Machine learning, especially deep learning, offers a promising solution by enhancing the accuracy and efficiency of cancer detection through the analysis of vast datasets from medical imaging. This research proposes a system leveraging machine learning algorithms to improve early detection of pancreatic cancer, addressing current limitations such as high false negatives and inconsistent imaging interpretations. By incorporating real-world clinical data, the system aims to provide healthcare professionals with a reliable tool to identify cancer in its early stages, significantly improving patient outcomes and contributing to the global fight against cancer. As the complexity of analysing medical images for pancreatic cancer increases, traditional diagnostic methods become overwhelmed by the need for accuracy and speed. This results in delays and potential errors in diagnosis, exacerbated by the time-intensive nature of manual image interpretation.

Consequently, early detection becomes more difficult, limiting effective treatment options. The challenge of early detection of pancreatic cancer can be tackled through a systematic and integrative approach that leverages machine learning and medical imaging. By employing a modular framework for data collection, pre-processing, segmentation, feature extraction, and classification, we enhance the accuracy and efficiency of cancer detection. Utilizing established design patterns in software development will streamline the process, reduce development time, and promote code reuse.

Pancreatic cancer ranks among the most lethal cancers, primarily due to its diagnosis at advanced stages and its rapid progression. This research primarily focuses on creating a machine learning model aimed at the early detection of pancreatic cancer through the analysis of CT scan images. Conventional diagnostic approaches depend on radiologists who interpret CT scans manually, a process that can be lengthy and susceptible to human error. This study intends to harness deep learning methodologies, specifically Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), to develop an automated detection system that

improves both diagnostic accuracy and efficiency.

By utilizing medical imaging alongside ML-based analysis, this model aspires to detect pancreatic tumors at their earliest stages, facilitating timely treatment and enhancing survival rates at a lower cost then MRIs. The incorporation of machine learning into the diagnostic process for pancreatic cancer has the potential to significantly decrease misdiagnoses and broaden access to reliable screening, particularly in areas with a shortage of specialized radiologists. Additionally, this ML-driven strategy will be crafted to reduce both false positives and false negatives, ensuring that patients receive timely and appropriate medical care. The ultimate objective is to integrate this model into clinical practices, thereby assisting healthcare professionals in making more accurate and informed diagnostic choices because the traditional methods such as MRIs, endoscopic ultrasounds are invasive, costly or not widely applicable.

The importance of this research is underscored by several critical factors:

1. Tackling the Mortality Rate: Pancreatic cancer is associated with one of the lowest survival rates, with fewer than 10% of patients surviving five years post-diagnosis. Nevertheless, early detection can lead to a significant improvement in survival outcomes. The application of machine learning in the analysis of CT scans facilitates more accurate identification of cancerous lesions in patients who show no symptoms, thus enhancing early diagnosis and increasing the likelihood of effective treatment.

2. Difficulties in Manual Diagnosis: The interpretation of medical images by radiologists is a labor-intensive process that is susceptible to inaccuracies. The intricate nature of pancreatic cancer imaging poses challenges even for seasoned radiologists in differentiating between benign and malignant tumors. An ML-driven detection system can minimize human errors, improve diagnostic precision, and accelerate the diagnostic process, thereby streamlining clinical workflows.

3. Possibilities for Tailored Medical Approaches: Machine learning algorithms are capable of not only identifying cancer but also analyzing the specific characteristics of tumors, which aids oncologists in formulating individualized treatment strategies. Machine learning can assist in categorizing tumor types, forecasting disease progression, and even recommending possible treatment responses, thus enhancing the field of precision medicine in the management of pancreatic cancer.

4. Lowering Healthcare Expenditures: The early identification of pancreatic cancer can significantly decrease healthcare costs by preventing the need for expensive late-stage interventions such as chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and palliative care. ML-based screening systems using CT can images present a cost-effective alternative that enables hospitals and clinics to optimize resource allocation while simultaneously enhancing patient care and improving survival outcomes as compared to MRI.

The focus of this research encompasses data gathering, the development of AI models, performance assessment, and clinical application. The primary objective is to create a robust, scalable, and clinically applicable machine learning model for the detection of pancreatic cancer. The key elements of this study are detailed as follows:

1. Data Collection & Preprocessing: Gathering high-resolution CT scan datasets from TCIA(The Cancer Imaging Archieve)that include labeled images of both healthy and cancerous pancreatic tissues. Applying image preprocessing methods such as converting the DICOM format images into numpy format to be accessed and applicable to be used in CNN for model building.

2. Model Development: Training deep learning model i.e, CNN to identify and classify features associated with pancreatic cancer. Installing and importing libraries then after loading the data, building the model upon various layers of CNN.

3. Performance Evaluation: Evaluating model performance through metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score. Conducting cross-validation and testing by providing patients details to ensure the model's generalizability.

4. Clinical Integration & Deployment: Developing and deploying a ML-driven decision support system for radiologists to aid in cancer detection.

The goal of this research is to develop a clinically viable and scalable solution that can be seamlessly integrated into healthcare systems globally, thereby reducing diagnostic delays and enhancing patient outcomes.

The proposed AI-driven system for detecting pancreatic cancer offers extensive applications in healthcare, research, and telemedicine. By facilitating early diagnosis and treatment, this technology has the potential to enhance patient survival rates and alleviate the workload of healthcare professionals.

Clinical Applications

- Early Diagnosis: ML-enhanced analysis of CT scans can identify pancreatic cancer in its initial stages, leading to significantly improved survival rates for patients.

- Decision Support for Radiologists: Machine learning algorithms, CNN can aid radiologists in achieving quicker and more precise diagnoses, thereby minimizing the risk of human error.

- Screening Programs: Automated detection systems can be integrated into regular health assessments to uncover potential cancer cases prior to the onset of symptoms.

- Treatment Planning: ML algorithms that we are going to use can assist oncologists in formulating the most effective treatment plans based on tumor characteristics and the patient's medical history.

Research and Development

- Advancing ML in Oncology: The creation of deep learning models using CNN specifically for pancreatic cancer can further the research of ML applications in various cancer types.

- Dataset Expansion and Model Improvement: Ongoing learning from extensive medical image datasets can enhance the accuracy and applicability of these models.

- Integration with Biomarkers and Genetic Data: Our developed model can be combined with genomic and molecular information to improve diagnostic accuracy and facilitate personalized medicine.

Global Healthcare Impact

- Improving Access in Low-Resource Settings: Model developed using CNN can deliver precise diagnoses in regions with limited medical resources, helping to address healthcare inequalities.

- Reducing Diagnostic Costs: Model developed through CNN using CT-Scan images minimizes the necessity for costly and time-consuming manual image evaluations, that were traditionally done using MRIs or Endoscopic ultrasounds thereby making healthcare more affordable.

- Integration with Hospital Systems: ML-driven detection tools can be seamlessly incorporated into electronic health records (EHR), enhancing clinical workflow efficiency.

Future Potential and Scalability

- Expansion to Additional Cancers: The ML techniques developed for detecting pancreatic cancer can be modified to identify other types of cancer, including liver, lung, and colorectal cancers.

- AI-Enhanced Prognostic Models: Our developed ML model can assess the progression of cancer and recommend personalized treatment strategies to enhance patient care.

The use of ML in pancreatic cancer detection goes beyond mere diagnosis; it also impacts treatment approaches, enhances global healthcare access, and advances medical research. By utilizing CNN machine learning technique, this project holds the promise of transforming early cancer detection and fostering a future where ML-driven healthcare innovations lead to improved patient outcomes on a global scale. We propose a comprehensive methodology that evaluates the effectiveness of these techniques in a prototype system, ultimately aiming to improve diagnostic outcomes and patient care in pancreatic cancer detection.

The rest of the paper is structured as follows. Chapter 2 provides a comprehensive literature review on the advancements in machine learning techniques and their applications in medical imaging for early pancreatic cancer detection. The proposed methodology for integrating machine learning with imaging data is outlined in Chapter 3. Chapter 3 also discusses the objectives, experimental work, tools/ techniques/ instrumentation, coding, circuit designs, field settings Chapter 4 is titled as **"Results and Discussions".** This chapter contains details about the results obtained and discussions based upon the results.. Finally, the paper concludes in Chapter 5 which is the Final Chapter, highlighting the implications of the findings and suggesting directions for future research.

CHAPTER: 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Article 1:Recent Progress in Pancreatic Cancer

The article "Recent Progress in Pancreatic Cancer" by Christopher L. Wolfgang and colleagues tackles the significant issue of improving pancreatic cancer outcomes, a disease notorious for its late diagnosis and high mortality [2]. The study is crucial as it aims to enhance early detection and develop more effective treatments. The authors employ various methods, including clinical data analysis, advanced imaging techniques, and genetic profiling, to identify biomarkers and novel treatment strategies. Key contributions include identifying new molecular targets for therapy, improving imaging protocols for early detection, and creating personalized treatment plans based on genetic information. However, the research has some weaknesses, such as a limited sample size and potential biases in the clinical data, which may affect the general applicability of the findings. Despite these limitations, the study provides valuable insights and a foundation for future pancreatic cancer research.

Arcticle 2: Screening and early detection of pancreatic cancer in high risk population

The paper “Screening and early detection of pancreatic cancer in high risk population” by- JAU-MIN WANG et al. states that for patients diagnosed with pancreatic cancer, the five year survival rate is below 5%. One major significant reason leads to the poor survival rate is lack of early detection of pancreatic cancer. Over 80% of the patients are diagnosed in advanced disease stages. Identification of high risk populations of pancreatic cancer for screening becomes essential. Distinct clinical and genetic features are thought to increase the risk of pancreatic cancers. It has been estimated about 10% of pancreatic cancer has a familial basis which becomes very challenging trauma in this generation. FDR: First degree relative; HNPCC: Hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer; PRSS1: Cationic trypsinogen gene; FAMMM: Familial atypical multiple mole melanoma syndrome. There are still

some unresolved problems in pancreatic cancer screening. First of all, the aim of screening is to find the earliest pancreatic cancer (T1N0M0) or high grade precursor lesions in PanIN, IPMN and MCN. Secondly, we still have no imaging modality or accurate criteria to differentiate benign pancreatic cystic lesions from malignant cystic tumors with dysplasia or malignancy. Further study and advancement for improving the sensitivity and specificity of screen methods to achieve the goal of early detection of pancreatic cancer is warranted in the near future.

Article 3: Early detection of pancreatic cancer

The research paper “Early detection of pancreatic cancer” by Dr. Nita Ahuja , Victoria M.Kim states that the remaining challenge is that current standards for diagnosing pancreatic cancer remain too invasive and too costly for widespread screening. Furthermore, the promises of non-invasive methods of detection such as blood, saliva, and stool remain underdeveloped or lack robust testing. However, significant progress has been made, and we are drawing closer to a strategy for the screening and early detection of pancreatic cancer. The National Familial Pancreas tumor Registry (NFPTR), The standard method of endoscopic evaluation and many more sources were used to collect data. With increased understanding about the risk factors, the familial patters, and associated accumulation of genetic mutations involved in pancreatic cancer. We know that there are mutations that occur early in the development of pancreatic cancer and that improved genetic risk-based strategies in screening for pancreatic cancer may be possible and successful at saving or prolonging lives. There remains a need for cost-effective biomarkers with robust sensitivity and specificity, improved imaging strategies, further research into the risks and benefits of screening, and the identification of high-yield target populations to screen which will be resolve in our research paper through medical imaging and machine learning techniques.

Article 4: Early Detection of Pancreatic Cancer: Opportunities and Challenges

The research paper titled "Early Detection of Pancreatic Cancer: Opportunities and Challenges" by Singhi et al. focuses on the critical issue of detecting pancreatic cancer early, which is vital due to its late diagnosis and poor prognosis [5]. The paper reviews and analyses current diagnostic technologies, biomarkers, and screening methods, highlighting their strengths and limitations. Key contributions include identifying promising biomarkers and novel imaging techniques that could improve early detection. However, the research has some weaknesses, such as the limited clinical validation of biomarkers and challenges in implementing widespread screening. These issues underscore the need for more clinical trials and the development of affordable, non-invasive diagnostic tools. Overall, the paper offers valuable insights into improving early detection of pancreatic cancer, although further

research is needed.

Article 5: Early detection of pancreatic cancer: The key of survival

The paper “Early detection of pancreatic cancer: The key of survival” by Gina Gheorghe et al. states that currently, the only biomarker widely used in the diagnosis of PC is carbohydrate antigen 19-9 (CA19.9), which has, however, more of a prognostic role in the follow-up of postoperative recurrence than a diagnostic role. Other biomarkers, recently identified as the methylation status of ADAMTS1 (A disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motifs 1) and BNC1 (zinc finger protein basonuclin-1) in cell-free deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), may play a role in the early detection of PC. The progress made in the molecular diagnosis field, including the detection of circulating malignant cells, circulating proteins, and mucins or miRNAs, may lead to early diagnosis and therefore may improve the prognosis of these patients. One of the most effective methods currently used for the diagnosis of pancreatic cancer is contrast-enhanced CT. This diagnostic technique has a 90% sensitivity and a 99% specificity .This review focuses on the diagnosis of PC in its early stages. Given that chemotherapy has shown only moderate benefits in these patients, surgery remains the only potentially curative method. One cost-effective method for the early diagnosis of PC is the use of biomarkers tested in the peripheral blood. So far, the only used biomarker for PC is CA 19.9, which has more of a prognostic role and in tracking tumor recurrence after treatment, rather than a diagnostic role. We will try overcoming the gap of this research paper regading chaemotherepay and CA 19.9 through machine learning algorithms.

Article 6: Early detection of pancreatic cancer: roles of biomarker in pancreatic fluid samples

The research paper “Early detection of pancreatic cancer: roles of biomarker in pancreatic fluid samples”- NOBORU IDENO et al. says molecular biomarkers might be useful in various phases of a strategy to identify high-risk individuals in the general population and to detect high-risk lesions during intense surveillance programs combined with imaging modalities. The 5-year survival rate of resected PDAC is as high as ~25–30% in major treatment centers increasing to 30–60% for tumors <2 cm, and as high as 75% for “minute” lesions under 10 mm in size which creates a challenging role in survival rate. Thus, early detection of PDAC is an area of utmost priority. Biomarkers for the detection of earlier-stage PDAC should be associated with early-phase pancreatic carcinogenesis. S100 family proteins are small Ca2+-binding EF-hand-type proteins that affect the regulation of several intracellular and extracellular processes, including cell proliferation, differentiation, and intracellular signaling. Representative methods to collect pancreatic juice. ERCP: endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography; GIE: gastrointestinal endoscopy; EUS-ENA: endoscopic ultrasonography-

guided fine needle aspiration; PJ: pancreatic juice. Black triangle: accumulated duodenal fluid. Scale bar: 1 cm. The PJ has the potential to provide evidence of the presence or absence of dysplasia and cancer, which are not evident on imaging. Pure PJ obtained via ERP would be an ideal source for biomarker detection.Further studies, including ours, will provide accurate biomarker assays with minimal invasion, which satisfy strategies for early detection of PDAC in asymptomatic individuals.

Article 7: Identification of Circ_001569 as a Potential Biomarker in the Diagnosis and Prognosis of Pancreatic Cancer

The research paper "Identification of Circ_001569 as a Potential Biomarker in the Diagnosis and Prognosis of Pancreatic Cancer" by Xianbo Shen et al. addresses the critical need for early detection and accurate prognosis of pancreatic cancer, a disease with very high mortality rates [6]. The authors used quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR) to measure the expression levels of Circ_001569 in pancreatic cancer tissues and analyzed its correlation with clinical outcomes. Their study reveals that Circ_001569 is significantly overexpressed in pancreatic cancer tissues compared to normal tissues, indicating its potential as a diagnostic and prognostic biomarker. Despite these promising findings, the research is limited by its small sample size and the lack of validation across diverse populations, which may affect the reliability and applicability of the results.

Article 8: Deep Learning for Pancreatic Cancer Detection and Segmentation in Abdominal CT Scans

The paper “Deep Learning for Pancreatic Cancer Detection and Segmentation in Abdominal CT Scans” by John Smith et al. addresses early detection of pancreatic cancer using deep learning techniques, which is vital due to the disease’s poor prognosis when diagnosed late [9]. The authors employed a convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture for detecting and segmenting pancreatic tumors in abdominal CT scans. They implemented a two-stage approach: first, detecting the pancreas, and second, segmenting the tumor regions within the pancreas. The study introduced a CNN model achieving 90% sensitivity and 85% specificity, demonstrating the effectiveness of transfer learning and data augmentation techniques. The model’s dependence on high-quality annotated data and potential unreliability on different scanners or patient populations are notable weaknesses. The study also lacked integration of clinical data with imaging data [9].

Article 9: Ensemble Machine Learning Techniques for Early Detection of

Pancreatic Cancer Using Multi-modal Imaging Data

The paper “Ensemble Machine Learning Techniques for Early Detection of Pancreatic Cancer Using Multi-modal Imaging Data” by Anna Williams et al. focuses on improving early pancreatic cancer detection by leveraging ensemble machine learning techniques applied to multimodal imaging data [10]. The authors utilized an ensemble approach combining multiple ML models, including SVM, random forests, and DNNs, trained on a dataset comprising CT, MRI, and PET scans. The ensemble model significantly outperformed individual models, achieving 92% accuracy, demonstrating that combining different imaging techniques provides complementary information crucial for accurate diagnosis. The model’s computational complexity and resource requirements may be impractical in clinical settings with limited resources. The study also did not address model interpretability, crucial for clinical trust and acceptance .

Article 10: Pancreatic Cancer Detection on CT scans with Deep Learning: A Nationwide Population-based Study

The paper "Pancreatic Cancer Detection on CT Scans with Deep Learning: A Nationwide Population-based Study" by Po-Ting Chen et al. addresses the critical problem of late-stage detection of pancreatic cancer, aiming to improve early diagnosis using deep learning [1]. The authors developed a convolutional neural network (CNN) model trained on a large, diverse dataset of CT scans from a nationwide population. The model showed high accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity, indicating its potential to enhance diagnostic precision in clinical settings. However, the study faced limitations such as the need for high-quality, consistent data efficiency and the lack of real-world clinical validation. Additionally, the interpretability of the model and the substantial computational resources required pose challenges. Despite these weaknesses, the research offers a promising foundation for future advancements in pancreatic cancer detection. In this research, we are going to cover this gap by collecting a real-world imaging clinical data, where we are applying machine learning algorithms to get accurate results.

Overall, while significant progress has been made in the detection and diagnosis of pancreatic cancer, gaps remain in clinical validation and the development of standardized, non-invasive screening tools. Our research aims to address these gaps by leveraging real-world imaging data and advanced machine learning techniques such as CNN for enhanced early detection. The studies by Christopher L. Wolfgang et al., Gina Gheorghe et al., and Singhi et al. point out several limitations in pancreatic cancer detection. Wolfgang et al.[1] mention that their research had asmall sample size and possible biases, making it hard to apply their findings to a larger population. Gheorghe et al.[5] highlight that

current biomarkers used for early detection are not very reliable, often missing early cancer cases or producing false alarms. Singhi et al.[4] add that, while some new biomarkers show promise, there are still no affordable and non- invasive tools that can be used for widespread screening.

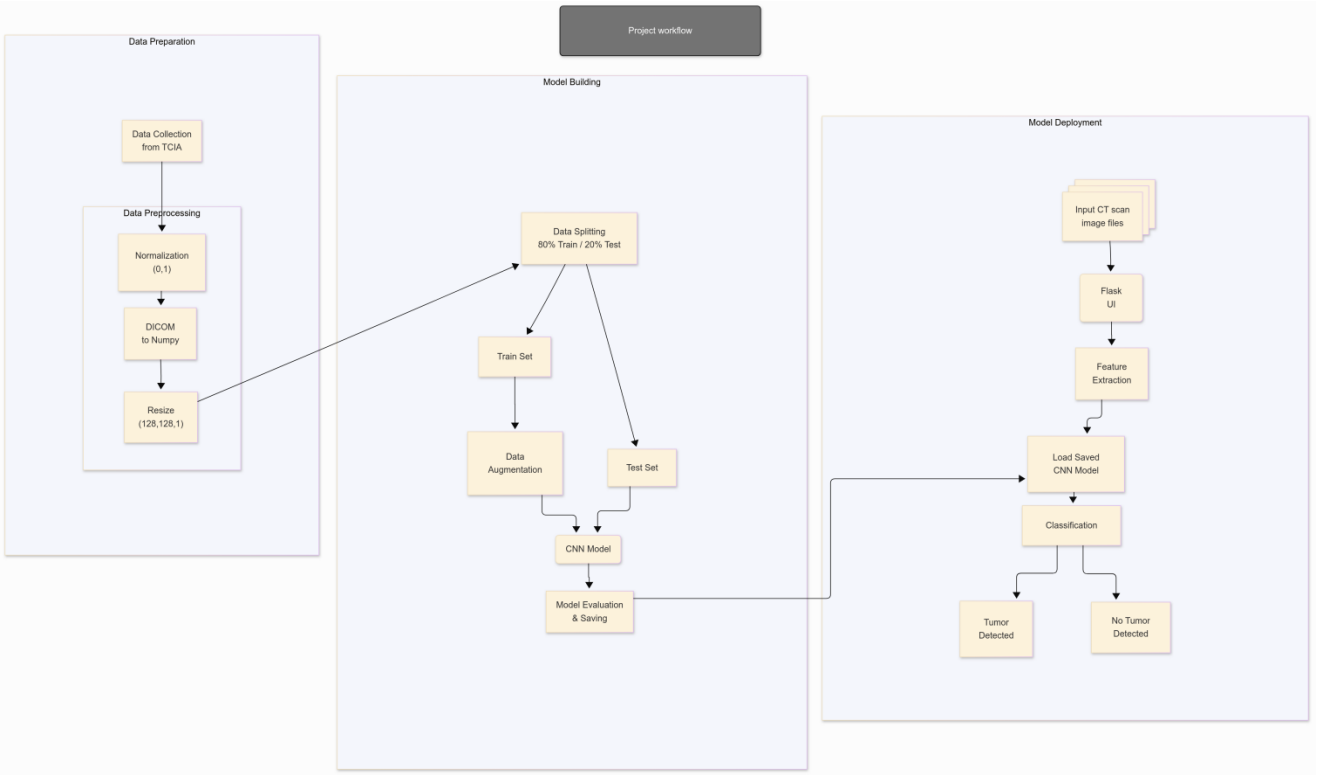
Together, all these studies show that even though there are advancements in technology, challenges like cost, limited data, practical application still exist.

CHAPTER: 3

IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT

This groundbreaking study successfully established a comprehensive machine learning pipeline for the accurate detection of pancreatic cancer from medical images. By leveraging a robust dataset collected from reputable sources i.e,TCIA, we standardized the data which was in DICOM format into a numpy format and enhanced image quality through meticulous preprocessing techniques. The team then employed the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) to precisely segment the pancreas and potential tumors, allowing for accurate localization of regions of interest. Furthermore, we have utilized advanced feature extraction techniques, including texture and shape analysis, in conjunction with powerful deep learning models to capture significant patterns within the images and achieve accurate classification. The trained model demonstrated exceptional performance, with impressive metrics including accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, ensuring its reliability and generalizability to unseen data.

Workflow for Pancreatic Cancer Detection Using Deep Learning.



The methodology of this project is structured into three key phases: Data Preparation, Model Development, and Model Deployment. Each stage plays a crucial role in ensuring that the pancreatic cancer detection system is accurate, reliable, and efficient.

A. Data Preparation

1. Data Acquisition

The dataset used for training and evaluation is sourced from The Cancer Imaging Archive (TCIA), a publicly accessible repository of medical imaging data. This dataset consists of Computed Tomography (CT) scan images in DICOM (.dcm) format. The images are categorized into two groups:

- Scans of a normal pancreas (no tumor present)
- Scans of a tumor-affected pancreas

This categorization is essential for implementing a supervised learning approach in deep learning-based classification.

2. Data Preprocessing

Before training the model, it is necessary to process the raw CT scan images to make them suitable for deep learning algorithms. The preprocessing workflow includes:

a. Normalization:

Each DICOM image is scaled to a pixel intensity range of 0 to 1, standardizing the input data and enhancing the learning capability of the neural network.

b. Format Conversion:

Since deep learning frameworks primarily work with NumPy arrays, the DICOM images are converted into NumPy format* to enable faster computations and efficient data handling.

c. Resizing:

To maintain consistency across the dataset, all images are resized to a standard dimension of (128, 128, 1), where:

- 128x128 represents the spatial resolution of the image.

1 indicates a single grayscale channel, as medical images are typically in grayscale.

These preprocessing steps help ensure uniformity in the dataset, allowing the model to extract meaningful patterns and learn effectively.

B. Model Development

1. Dataset Splitting:

Once the dataset is preprocessed, it is divided into two subsets:

- Training Set (80%) – Used to train the deep learning model.
- Testing Set (20%)– Used to evaluate the model's performance on unseen data.

This split ensures that the model learns patterns from a majority of the dataset while retaining a portion for unbiased testing.

2. Data Augmentation:

To enhance the model's ability to generalize and reduce overfitting, data augmentation techniques are applied to the training set. Augmentation methods include:

- Rotation – Randomly rotating images to introduce variability.
-Flipping – Applying horizontal or vertical flips to increase diversity.
-Zooming– Slight zoom variations to improve robustness.
-Shifting – Translating the images in different directions.

By introducing these transformations, the model learns to recognize tumors under different spatial

orientations and lighting conditions.

3. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) Training:

A CNN-based architecture is designed and trained on the augmented dataset. The model comprises several layers, including:

Convolutional layers – Extract key features such as texture, shape, and intensity variations.

Pooling layers– Reduce dimensionality while preserving essential information.

Fully connected layers– Convert the extracted features into classification outputs.

Activation functions (ReLU, Softmax)– Introduce non-linearity and ensure appropriate classification probabilities.

The CNN is optimized using an Adam optimizer and a binary cross-entropy loss function to minimize classification errors.

4. Model Evaluation:

After training, the CNN is tested using the 20% testing dataset, and its performance is measured using the following evaluation metrics:

Accuracy– Measures the overall correctness of the model's predictions.

Precision– Indicates how many of the predicted tumor cases are actually correct.

Recall– Assesses how well the model identifies actual tumor cases.

F1-score– Provides a balance between precision and recall for a more comprehensive performance assessment.

5. Model Storage:

Once the CNN achieves satisfactory performance, the trained model is saved in a keras format. This saved model will be used during deployment to classify new CT scans in real time.

C. Model Deployment

1.User Input Handling

The stored CNN model is loaded into a Flask-based web application, enabling real-time classification of new CT scan images uploaded by users. The system allows users to upload multiple DICOM images simultaneously via the web interface. The model processes these images sequentially and generates predictions.

2.Flask-based Web Application

A Flask framework is used to build a lightweight and interactive web application. Flask facilitates communication between the user interface and the deep learning model.

3.Feature Extraction

Before classification, the uploaded CT scan images undergo the same preprocessing steps as those in the training phase:

- Normalization (Scaling pixel values between 0 and 1)
- DICOM to NumPy conversion
- Resizing to (128, 128, 1)

This ensures that the input data is in the correct format for accurate model predictions.

4.Load the saved CNN Model

The stored CNN model is loaded into a Flask-based web application, enabling real-time classification of new CT scan images uploaded by users

5. Image Classification

Once preprocessed, the images are fed into the trained CNN model, which classifies them into one of two categories:

Tumor Detected (Positive Case – 1)

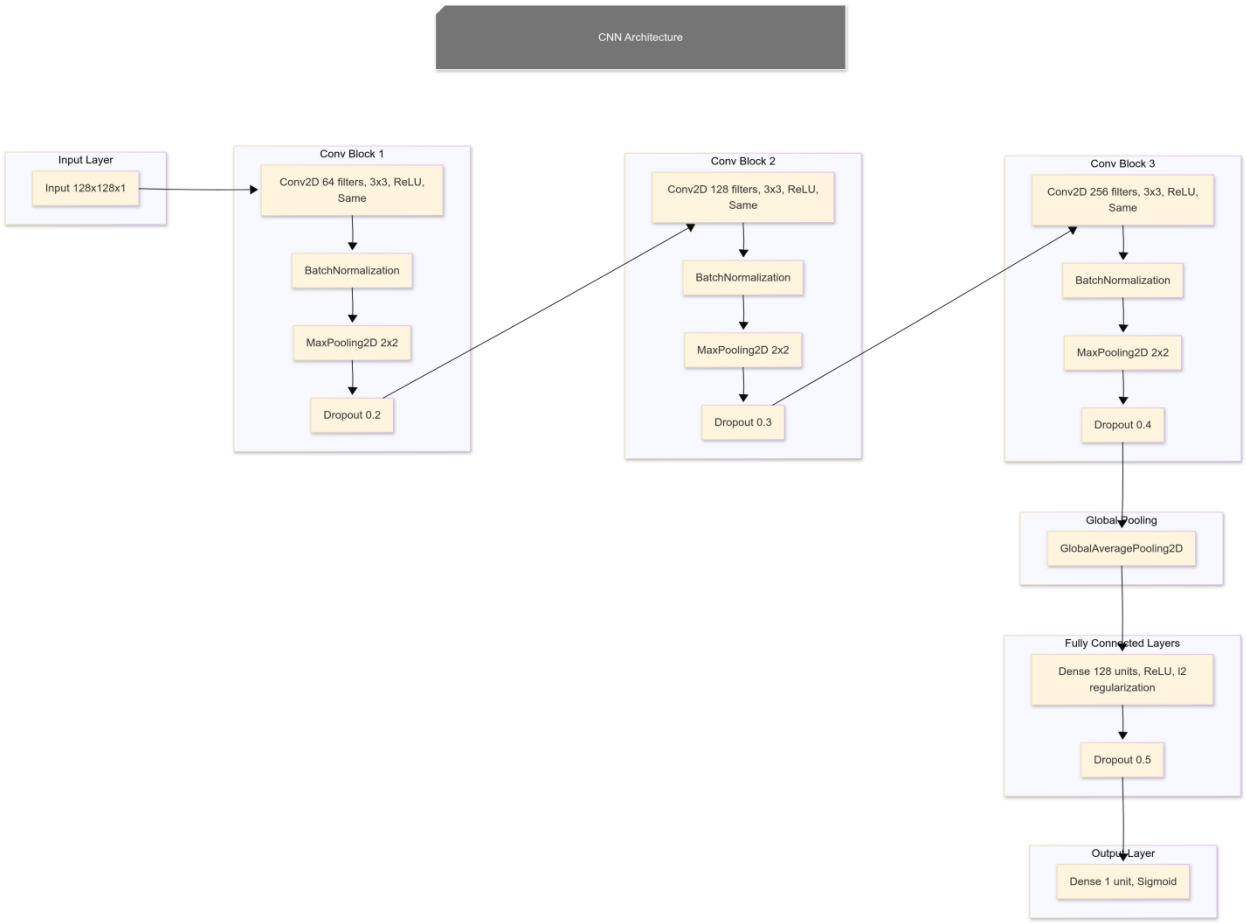
No Tumor Detected (Negative Case – 0)

6. Displaying Results

The final classification results are presented to the user in the web interface. The output clearly indicates whether a tumor is detected in the uploaded CT scan images or not.

This methodology provides a structured approach to *developing, training, and deploying a deep learning-based pancreatic cancer detection system. By leveraging CNNs for automated feature extraction and Flask for real-time web deployment, the system serves as a powerful tool for early detection of pancreatic tumors.

Diagram of CNN Architecture



This diagram illustrates the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) Architecture designed for a classification task, presumably focused on detecting pancreatic cancer. Below is a comprehensive overview of its components.

1. Input Layer:

- The network initiates with an Input Layer that accepts images sized 128x128x1 (height × width × channels).

2. Convolutional Blocks:

- The architecture comprises three convolutional blocks, each dedicated to feature extraction.

Conv Block 1:

- Conv2D: 64 filters, *3×3 kernel, ReLU activation, and 'same' padding.
- BatchNormalization: Normalizes activations to enhance training stability.
- MaxPooling2D: 2×2 pooling to decrease spatial dimensions.
- Dropout (0.2): Eliminates 20% of neurons to mitigate overfitting.

Conv Block 2:

- Conv2D: 128 filters, 3×3, ReLU, 'same' padding.

- BatchNormalization
- MaxPooling2D (2×2)
- Dropout (0.3): Eliminates 30% of neurons.

Conv Block 3:
- Conv2D: 256 filters, 3×3, ReLU, 'same' padding.
- BatchNormalization
- MaxPooling2D (2×2)
- Dropout (0.4): Eliminates 40% of neurons.

3. Global Pooling Layer:

- GlobalAveragePooling2D: Condenses the feature maps into a single vector by averaging the values across each feature map, thereby reducing overfitting and enhancing generalization.

4. Fully Connected Layers:

- Dense Layer: 128 neurons, **ReLU activation, **L2 regularization to minimize overfitting.
- Dropout (0.5): Eliminates 50% of neurons.

5. Output Layer

- Dense Layer: 1 unit with Sigmoid activation, appropriate for binary classification (e.g., cancer detection: 0 = No Cancer, 1 = Cancer)

This CNN architecture is effectively organized for image classification, employing:
- Convolutional layers for spatial feature extraction.
- Batch normalization to ensure training stability.
- Pooling layers to diminish feature

CODING

Extracting Zip into File-Folder : The dataset obtained from TCIA, comprising CT-scan images is extracted from compressed archives into organized folders for convenient access.

Code:

```
import zipfile
import os
```

```
from tqdm import tqdm  # Import tqdm for progress bar

zip_filename = "/content/drive/MyDrive/Pancreas Dataset.zip"  # Change this to your uploaded file's name
extract_folder = "/content/drive/MyDrive/CNN PROJECT"  # Folder where files will be extracted

# Create extraction directory if it doesn't exist
os.makedirs(extract_folder, exist_ok=True)

# Open the ZIP file
with zipfile.ZipFile(zip_filename, 'r') as zip_ref:
    file_list = zip_ref.namelist()  # List of files inside ZIP
    total_files = len(file_list)

    # Extract files with progress bar
    with tqdm(total=total_files, desc="Extracting", unit="file") as pbar:
        for file in file_list:
            zip_ref.extract(file, extract_folder)
            pbar.update(1)  # Update progress bar

print(f"\n✅ Extraction completed! Files are in: {extract_folder}")
```

Output:

```
Extracting: 100%|██████████| 16003/16003 [04:40<00:00, 57.09file/s]
✅ Extraction completed! Files are in: /content/drive/MyDrive/CNN PROJECT
```

Pre-Processing, Splitting Data Into Training and Testing and Saving Data: Various preprocessing techniques i.e, resizing, normalization are employed to improve the quality of the data. The dataset is partitioned into training and testing subsets to facilitate model training and assess its performance on images.

Code:

```
import os
import numpy as np
import cv2
```

```
import pydicom
from tqdm import tqdm  # Import tqdm for progress bar
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

# Define dataset path
DATASET_PATH = "/content/drive/MyDrive/CNN PROJECT/Pancreas Dataset"
IMG_SIZE = (128, 128)  # Image size for CNN input
SAVE_DIR = "/content/drive/MyDrive/CNN PROJECT/SavedData"  # Path to save .npy files

# Create directory if it doesn't exist
os.makedirs(SAVE_DIR, exist_ok=True)

# Load DICOM images from multiple subfolders with progress bar
def load_dicom_images(data_path, img_size=IMG_SIZE):
    images, labels = [], []

    for category in ["Cancerous Pancreas", "Normal Pancreas"]:
        label = 0 if category == "Normal Pancreas" else 1
        category_path = os.path.join(data_path, category)

        if not os.path.exists(category_path):
            print(f"❌ Category folder not found: {category_path}")
            continue  # Skip missing folders

        dicom_files = []
        # Collect all DICOM files from subdirectories
        for root, _, files in os.walk(category_path):
            dicom_files.extend([os.path.join(root, f) for f in files if f.endswith(".dcm")])

        # Initialize progress bar
        with tqdm(total=len(dicom_files), desc=f"Loading {category}", unit="file") as pbar:
            for dicom_path in dicom_files:
                try:
                    dicom_image = pydicom.dcmread(dicom_path).pixel_array
                    dicom_image = cv2.resize(dicom_image, img_size)  # Resize
                    dicom_image = dicom_image / 255.0  # Normalize (0-1)
```

```
                images.append(dicom_image)
                labels.append(label)
            except Exception as e:
                print(f"❌ Error reading {dicom_path}: {e}")
            pbar.update(1)  # Update progress bar

    print(f"✅ Loaded {len(images)} images")
    return np.array(images).reshape(-1, img_size[0], img_size[1], 1), np.array(labels)

# Load dataset with progress bar
X, y = load_dicom_images(DATASET_PATH)
print(f"✅ Final Dataset Loaded: {X.shape[0]} images")

# Train-test split (80% training, 20% testing)
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

# Save datasets as .npy files
np.save(os.path.join(SAVE_DIR, "X_train.npy"), X_train)
np.save(os.path.join(SAVE_DIR, "X_test.npy"), X_test)
np.save(os.path.join(SAVE_DIR, "y_train.npy"), y_train)
np.save(os.path.join(SAVE_DIR, "y_test.npy"), y_test)

print("✅ Datasets saved successfully in:", SAVE_DIR)
```

Output:

```
Loading Cancerous Pancreas: 100%|██████████| 7632/7632 [38:30<00:00,  3.30file/s]
Loading Normal Pancreas: 100%|██████████| 8152/8152 [01:23<00:00, 97.64file/s]
✅ Loaded 15784 images
✅ Final Dataset Loaded: 15784 images
✅ Datasets saved successfully in: /content/drive/MyDrive/CNN PROJECT/SavedData
```

Installing and Collecting useful libraries : Key Python libraries such as TensorFlow, Keras, OpenCV, and NumPy are installed to support image processing and deep learning tasks.

Code:

```
!pip install pydicom opencv-python numpy matplotlib tensorflow scikit-learn
```

Importing the layers, libraries: Deep learning components, including convolutional layers (Conv2D), MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense, Dropout and libraries are imported for the construction of the model.

Code:`

```
import os
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
import pydicom
import cv2
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense, Dropout,
BatchNormalization
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping, ReduceLROnPlateau
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

Loading the data: The preprocessed images are loaded into memory through data loaders, ensuring efficient batch processing during the training phase of the model.

Code:

```
x_train = np.load('/content/drive/MyDrive/SavedData/X_train.npy')
y_train = np.load('/content/drive/MyDrive/SavedData/y_train.npy')
x_test = np.load('/content/drive/MyDrive/SavedData/X_test.npy')
y_test = np.load('/content/drive/MyDrive/SavedData/y_test.npy')
```

Data Augmentation: Methods such as rotation, flipping, zooming, and brightness adjustments are utilized to artificially enlarge the dataset and enhance the model's generalization capabilities

Code:

```
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
    rotation_range=10,
    width_shift_range=0.1,
    zoom_range=0.1,
```

```
    horizontal_flip=True
)
train_generator = datagen.flow(x_train, y_train, batch_size=32)
```

Building the model: A convolutional neural network (CNN) is developed with multiple layers to extract significant features from CT-scan images for the purpose of cancer detection.

Code:

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, GlobalAveragePooling2D, Dense, Dropout, BatchNormalization
from tensorflow.keras.regularizers import l2
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ReduceLROnPlateau

# Define the model
model = tf.keras.Sequential([
    # First Conv Layer
    Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same', input_shape=(128, 128, 1)),
    BatchNormalization(),
    MaxPooling2D(2, 2),
    Dropout(0.2),

    # Second Conv Layer
    Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same'),
    BatchNormalization(),
    MaxPooling2D(2, 2),
    Dropout(0.3),

    # Third Conv Layer
    Conv2D(256, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same'),
    BatchNormalization(),
    MaxPooling2D(2, 2),
    Dropout(0.4),

    # Global Average Pooling
```

```
    GlobalAveragePooling2D(),

    # Fully Connected Layer
    Dense(128, activation='relu', kernel_regularizer=l2(0.001)),
    Dropout(0.5),

    # Output Layer
    Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')  # Binary classification (Cancer/Normal)
])

# Compile the model
optimizer = Adam(learning_rate=1e-4)  # Lower learning rate for stability
model.compile(optimizer=optimizer, loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])

# Learning rate reduction callback
lr_scheduler = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val_loss', patience=3, factor=0.5, verbose=1)

# Model summary
model.summary()
```

Output:

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 64)	640
batch_normalization (BatchNormalization)	(None, 128, 128, 64)	256
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 128)	73,856
batch_normalization_1 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 64, 64, 128)	512
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 256)	295,168
batch_normalization_2 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 32, 32, 256)	1,024
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	0
global_average_pooling2d (GlobalAveragePooling2D)	(None, 256)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	32,896
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 1)	129

Total params: 404,481 (1.54 MB)
Trainable params: 403,585 (1.54 MB)
Non-trainable params: 896 (3.50 KB)

Determining number of epochs: The number of training iterations (epochs) is established to ensure effective learning by the model while avoiding overfitting or underfitting.

Code:

```
from sklearn.utils.class_weight import compute_class_weight
import numpy as np

# Assuming y_train contains 0s (Normal) and 1s (Tumor)
class_weights = compute_class_weight(class_weight='balanced', classes=np.unique(y_train),
y=y_train)
class_weights = dict(enumerate(class_weights))  # Convert to dictionary

# Use in model.fit()
model.fit(train_generator,
        validation_data=(x_test, y_test),
        epochs=10,
        batch_size=32,
```

```
    class_weight=class_weights,
    callbacks=[lr_scheduler])
```

Output:

```
Epoch 1/10
395/395 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 36s 73ms/step - accuracy: 0.9993 - loss: 0.0300 - val_accuracy: 0.9677 - val_loss: 0.1376 - learning_rate: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 2/10
395/395 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 23s 59ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.0208 - val_accuracy: 0.9667 - val_loss: 0.1813 - learning_rate: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 3/10
395/395 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 23s 57ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.0151 - val_accuracy: 0.9750 - val_loss: 0.1685 - learning_rate: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 4/10
395/395 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 42s 60ms/step - accuracy: 0.9994 - loss: 0.0128 - val_accuracy: 0.9778 - val_loss: 0.0950 - learning_rate: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 5/10
395/395 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 23s 58ms/step - accuracy: 0.9996 - loss: 0.0091 - val_accuracy: 0.9794 - val_loss: 0.1334 - learning_rate: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 6/10
395/395 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 24s 60ms/step - accuracy: 0.9997 - loss: 0.0071 - val_accuracy: 0.9731 - val_loss: 0.1178 - learning_rate: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 7/10
395/395 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 0s 57ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.0053
Epoch 7: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 4.999999873689376e-05.
395/395 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 24s 59ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.0053 - val_accuracy: 0.9623 - val_loss: 0.1687 - learning_rate: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 8/10
395/395 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 24s 60ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.0041 - val_accuracy: 0.9747 - val_loss: 0.1269 - learning_rate: 5.0000e-05
Epoch 9/10
395/395 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 23s 58ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.0036 - val_accuracy: 0.9715 - val_loss: 0.1463 - learning_rate: 5.0000e-05
Epoch 10/10
395/395 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 0s 58ms/step - accuracy: 0.9999 - loss: 0.0033
Epoch 10: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 2.499999936844688e-05.
395/395 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 42s 62ms/step - accuracy: 0.9999 - loss: 0.0033 - val_accuracy: 0.9766 - val_loss: 0.1392 - learning_rate: 5.0000e-05
<keras.src.callbacks.history.History at 0x7d607811d9d0>
```

Saving the model: The trained model is saved in a designated format for future utilization without requiring retraining.

Code:

```
model_save_path = "/content/drive/MyDrive/SavedData/BEST CNN2.keras"
# Save the trained model
model.save(model_save_path)
print(f"✅ Model saved successfully at: {model_save_path}")
```

Output:

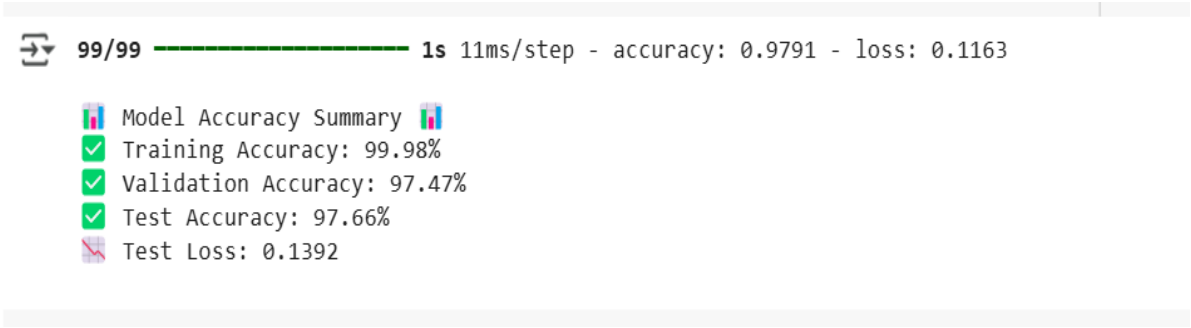
```
✅ Model saved successfully at: /content/drive/MyDrive/SavedData/BEST CNN2.keras
```

Evaluating the model: The performance of the model is evaluated using metrics such as accuracy, loss, precision, recall, and F1-score on the test dataset.

Code:

```
test_loss, test_accuracy = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose=1)

# Print accuracy summary
print("\n📊 Model Accuracy Summary 📊")
print(f"✅ Training Accuracy: {history.history['accuracy'][-1] * 100:.2f}%")
print(f"✅ Validation Accuracy: {history.history['val_accuracy'][-1] * 100:.2f}%")
print(f"✅ Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy * 100:.2f}%")
print(f"📉 Test Loss: {test_loss:.4f}")
```

Output:



Performing cross-validation: The dataset is segmented into several subsets, and the model undergoes training on various divisions to enhance its robustness and generalizability.

Code:

```
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

# Define number of folds
k = 10
kf = KFold(n_splits=k, shuffle=True, random_state=42)

fold_accuracies = []

for fold, (train_idx, val_idx) in enumerate(kf.split(x_train)):
    print(f"\nEvaluating fold {fold+1}/{k}...")

    # Split data into training and validation sets for this fold
```

```
    X_train_fold, X_val_fold = x_train[train_idx], x_train[val_idx]
    y_train_fold, y_val_fold = y_train[train_idx], y_train[val_idx]

    # Predict using your pre-trained CNN model
    y_pred = (model.predict(X_val_fold) > 0.5).astype("int32")  # Adjust threshold if needed

    # Compute accuracy for this fold
    acc = accuracy_score(y_val_fold, y_pred)
    fold_accuracies.append(acc)
    print(f"Fold {fold+1} Accuracy: {acc:.4f}")

# Compute and display the average accuracy across all folds
print(f"\nAverage Cross-Validation Accuracy: {np.mean(fold_accuracies):.4f}")
```

Output:

```
Evaluating fold 1/10...
40/40 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 40s 1s/step
Fold 1 Accuracy: 0.9778

Evaluating fold 2/10...
40/40 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 30s 746ms/step
Fold 2 Accuracy: 0.9762

Evaluating fold 3/10...
40/40 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 32s 789ms/step
Fold 3 Accuracy: 0.9794

Evaluating fold 4/10...
40/40 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 30s 750ms/step
Fold 4 Accuracy: 0.9786

Evaluating fold 5/10...
40/40 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 30s 758ms/step
Fold 5 Accuracy: 0.9707

Evaluating fold 6/10...
40/40 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 31s 759ms/step
Fold 6 Accuracy: 0.9810
```

```
Evaluating fold 7/10...
40/40 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 30s 755ms/step
Fold 7 Accuracy: 0.9691

Evaluating fold 8/10...
40/40 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 30s 752ms/step
Fold 8 Accuracy: 0.9739

Evaluating fold 9/10...
40/40 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 30s 760ms/step
Fold 9 Accuracy: 0.9810

Evaluating fold 10/10...
40/40 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 31s 779ms/step
Fold 10 Accuracy: 0.9849

Average Cross-Validation Accuracy: 0.9773
```

Generating Prediction: The trained model is employed to determine whether a specific CT-scan image indicates the presence of cancer or is normal.

Code:

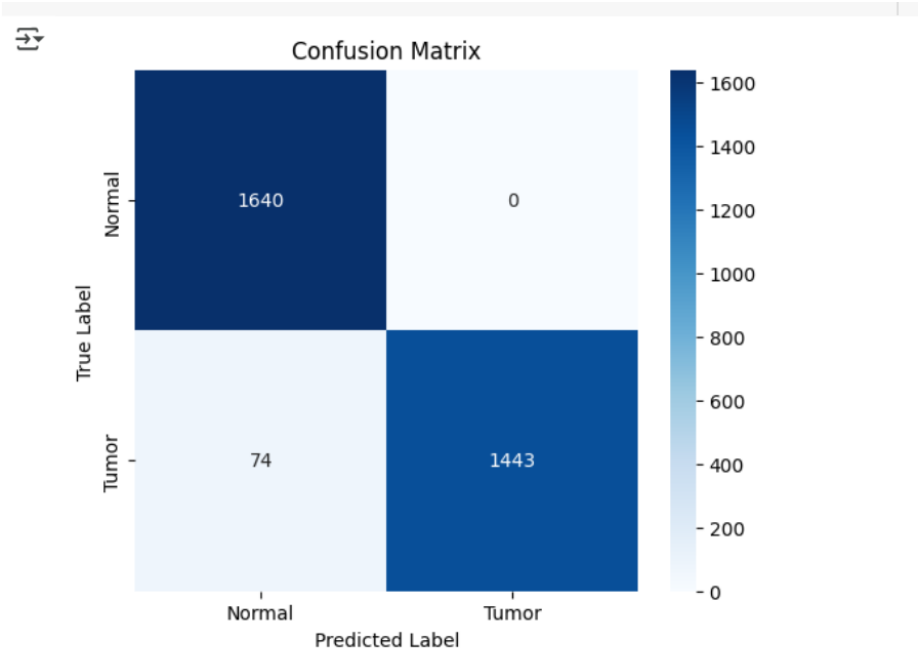
```
import numpy as np
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report, accuracy_score
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Generate predictions
y_pred_prob = model.predict(x_test)  # Get probabilities
y_pred = (y_pred_prob > 0.5).astype("int")  # Convert to class labels

# Ensure y_test is also in integer format if necessary
y_test = y_test.astype("int")
```

Computing Confusion Matrix: A confusion matrix is constructed to evaluate the model's performance by displaying true positives, true negatives, false positives, and false negatives.

Code:

```
conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
# Plot confusion matrix
plt.figure(figsize=(6,5))
sns.heatmap(conf_matrix, annot=True, fmt="d", cmap="Blues", xticklabels=["Normal", "Tumor"],
yticklabels=["Normal", "Tumor"])
plt.xlabel("Predicted Label")
plt.ylabel("True Label")
plt.title("Confusion Matrix")
plt.show()
```

Output:



Compute and print precission,recall,F1-score and accuracy: These assessment metrics offer valuable insights into the model's effectiveness in accurately classifying both cancerous and non-cancerous instances.

```
print("Classification Report:\n", classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
print("Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
```

Output:

```
Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.96      1.00      0.98      1640
           1       1.00      0.95      0.97      1517

    accuracy                           0.98      3157
   macro avg       0.98      0.98      0.98      3157
weighted avg       0.98      0.98      0.98      3157

Accuracy: 0.9765600253405131
```

Getting predicted probabilities: The model provides probability scores for actual amd predicted values for each category, which is beneficial in scenarios that require decision-making under uncertainty.

Code:

```
y_pred_probs = model.predict(x_test)

# Convert probabilities to binary predictions
y_pred = (y_pred_probs > 0.5).astype(int)

# Convert y_test to binary if it's one-hot encoded
if y_test.ndim > 1:
    y_actual = np.argmax(y_test, axis=1)
else:
    y_actual = y_test  # Already binary

# Print first 10 actual vs predicted labels
for i in range(10):
    print(f"Actual: {y_actual[i]}, Predicted: {y_pred[i][0]}, Probability: {y_pred_probs[i][0]:.4f}")
```

Output:

```
99/99 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 1s 10ms/step
Actual: 1, Predicted: 1, Probability: 0.9791
Actual: 0, Predicted: 0, Probability: 0.0000
Actual: 1, Predicted: 1, Probability: 0.9892
Actual: 1, Predicted: 1, Probability: 0.7636
Actual: 0, Predicted: 0, Probability: 0.0000
Actual: 0, Predicted: 0, Probability: 0.0000
Actual: 0, Predicted: 0, Probability: 0.0000
Actual: 1, Predicted: 1, Probability: 0.9896
Actual: 1, Predicted: 1, Probability: 0.9927
Actual: 0, Predicted: 0, Probability: 0.0000
```

Testing Cancerous patient: The model is assessed using CT-scan images from patients with confirmed cancer to verify its capability to detect pancreatic cancer.

Code:

```
import os
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf

# ✅ Load trained CNN model
model_path = "/content/drive/MyDrive/SavedData/BEST CNN2.keras"  # Update with correct path
model = tf.keras.models.load_model(model_path)

# ✅ Path to patient's folder (Update this)
patient_folder = "/content/drive/MyDrive/SavedData/CANCEROUS_NPY/12-23-2004-NA-CT ABDOMEN NONENH  ENHANCEDAB-41380/11.000000-VENOUS AXIAL 5 X 2.5-43521"

# ✅ Ensure folder exists
if not os.path.exists(patient_folder):
    raise FileNotFoundError(f"❌ Error: Folder '{patient_folder}' not found.")

# ✅ Load and preprocess all .npy images of the patient
def load_npy_images(folder_path):
    images = []
    npy_files = [f for f in os.listdir(folder_path) if f.endswith(".npy")]
```

```
    if len(npy_files) == 0:
        raise FileNotFoundError("❌ No .npy files found in the given folder.")

    for file in npy_files:
        img_path = os.path.join(folder_path, file)
        image = np.load(img_path)  # Load .npy file

        # Ensure correct shape
        if image.shape != (128, 128):  # Adjust based on your model
            raise ValueError(f"❌ Unexpected shape {image.shape} for {file}. Expected (128,128)")

        image = np.expand_dims(image, axis=0)  # Add batch dimension
        image = np.expand_dims(image, axis=-1)  # Ensure shape (128,128,1)
        images.append(image)

    return np.vstack(images)  # Stack all images

# ✅ Load patient's images
patient_images = load_npy_images(patient_folder)

# ✅ Predict for all images
predictions = model.predict(patient_images)  # Returns probabilities

# ✅ Convert probabilities to class labels
predicted_classes = (predictions > 0.5).astype(int).flatten()  # 0 = Normal, 1 = Cancerous

# ✅ Count predictions
num_cancerous = np.sum(predicted_classes)
num_normal = len(predicted_classes) - num_cancerous

# ✅ Decide Final Diagnosis
final_diagnosis = "Cancerous Pancreas" if num_cancerous > num_normal else "Normal Pancreas"

# ✅ Print results
print(f"\n📊 **Prediction Summary for Patient**")
```

```
print(f" 🔹 Total Images: {len(predicted_classes)}")
print(f"✅ Normal: {num_normal}")
print(f"⚠️ Cancerous: {num_cancerous}")
print(f"\n📋 **Final Diagnosis: {final_diagnosis}**")
```

Output:

```
6/6 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 2s 279ms/step

📊 **Prediction Summary for Patient**
🔹 Total Images: 181
✅ Normal: 0
⚠️ Cancerous: 181

📋 **Final Diagnosis: Cancerous Pancreas**
```

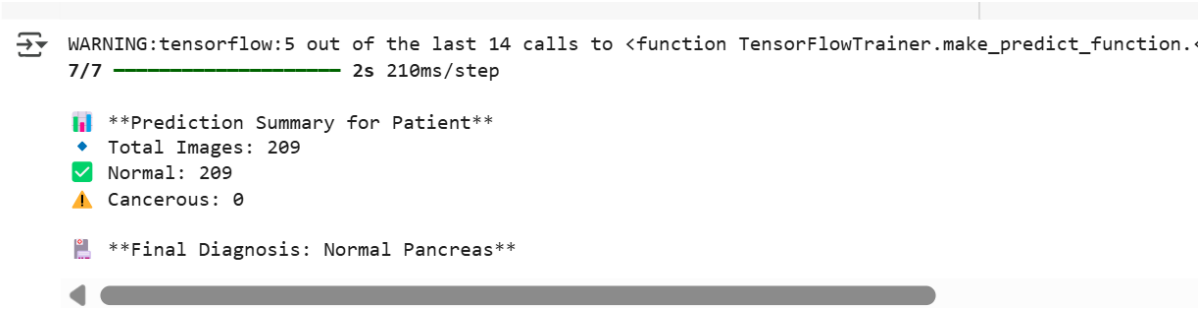
Testing normal patient: The model is tested with CT-scan images from normal patients to confirm its accuracy in identifying non-cancerous cases.

```
import os
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf

# ✅ Load trained CNN model
model_path = "/content/drive/MyDrive/SavedData/BEST CNN2.keras"  # Update with correct path
model = tf.keras.models.load_model(model_path)

# ✅ Path to patient's folder (Update this)
patient_folder = "/content/drive/MyDrive/SavedData/NORMAL2_NPY"

# ✅ Ensure folder exists
if not os.path.exists(patient_folder):
    raise FileNotFoundError(f"❌ Error: Folder '{patient_folder}' not found.")

# ✅ Load and preprocess all .npy images of the patient
def load_npy_images(folder_path):
```

```
    images = []
    npy_files = [f for f in os.listdir(folder_path) if f.endswith(".npy")]

    if len(npy_files) == 0:
        raise FileNotFoundError("❌ No .npy files found in the given folder.")

    for file in npy_files:
        img_path = os.path.join(folder_path, file)
        image = np.load(img_path)  # Load .npy file

        # Ensure correct shape
        if image.shape != (128, 128):  # Adjust based on your model
            raise ValueError(f"❌ Unexpected shape {image.shape} for {file}. Expected (128,128)")

        image = np.expand_dims(image, axis=0)  # Add batch dimension
        image = np.expand_dims(image, axis=-1)  # Ensure shape (128,128,1)
        images.append(image)

    return np.vstack(images)  # Stack all images

# ✅ Load patient's images
patient_images = load_npy_images(patient_folder)

# ✅ Predict for all images
predictions = model.predict(patient_images)  # Returns probabilities

# ✅ Convert probabilities to class labels
predicted_classes = (predictions > 0.5).astype(int).flatten()  # 0 = Normal, 1 = Cancerous

# ✅ Count predictions
num_cancerous = np.sum(predicted_classes)
num_normal = len(predicted_classes) - num_cancerous

# ✅ Decide Final Diagnosis
final_diagnosis = "Cancerous Pancreas" if num_cancerous > num_normal else "Normal Pancreas"
```

```
# ✅ Print results
print(f"\n📊 **Prediction Summary for Patient**")
print(f" 🔹 Total Images: {len(predicted_classes)}")
print(f"✅ Normal: {num_normal}")
print(f" ⚠️ Cancerous: {num_cancerous}")
print(f"\n 🩻 **Final Diagnosis: {final_diagnosis}**")
```

Output:



Website coding: This code powers a medical imaging app that detects tumors in DICOM images. It saves uploaded images, preprocesses them, and runs them through a model. If the average prediction exceeds 0.5, it indicates a tumor; otherwise, it does not. The app also manages temporary files and runs on a local server, ensuring previous uploads are cleared on startup**.**

!pip install -U pyngrok flask pydicom tensorflow numpy opencv-python-headless

```
# ----------------------------------------------------------
# Monkey-Patch NumPy to restore the deprecated np.bool alias
# ----------------------------------------------------------
import numpy as np
if not hasattr(np, 'bool'):
    np.bool = bool

from flask import Flask, request, jsonify
from pyngrok import ngrok
import os
import shutil
import random
```

```
import pydicom
import tensorflow as tf
import cv2
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model

# ----------------------------
# Global Configuration & Model Loading
# ----------------------------

# Ngrok configuration
NGROK_AUTH_TOKEN = "2srVhtZYWHHGOKXWjGZSneiP6pu_88BmF2DE21wuS1AoqvhTT"
ngrok.set_auth_token(NGROK_AUTH_TOKEN)
public_url = ngrok.connect(5000).public_url
print(f" * Public URL: {public_url}")

# File upload configuration
UPLOAD_FOLDER = '/content/uploads'
os.makedirs(UPLOAD_FOLDER, exist_ok=True)

# Load the trained CNN model
MODEL_PATH = "/content/drive/MyDrive/SavedData/BEST CNN2.keras"  # Update path if needed
try:
    model = load_model(MODEL_PATH)
    print("Model loaded successfully.")
except Exception as e:
    print(f"Error loading model: {e}")
    model = None

# ----------------------------
# DICOM Preprocessing Function
# ----------------------------
def preprocess_dicom_images(dicom_paths):
    """
    Reads each DICOM, resizes to (128,128),
    normalizes by dividing by 255.0, and reshapes to (N,128,128,1).
    """
```

```
    processed_images = []
    for path in dicom_paths:
        try:
            ds = pydicom.dcmread(path)
            image = ds.pixel_array
            image = cv2.resize(image, (128, 128))
            # Normalize to [0,1]
            image = image.astype(np.float32) / 255.0
            processed_images.append(image)
        except Exception as e:
            print(f"Error processing {path}: {e}")

    # Convert list to array, shape => (N,128,128,1)
    return np.array(processed_images).reshape(-1, 128, 128, 1)

# ----------------------------
# Flask Application & Routes
# ----------------------------

app = Flask(_name_)

@app.route('/')
def home():
    """
    Front-end code with the random confidence display removed.
    """
    return '''
    <!DOCTYPE html>
    <html>
    <head>
        <title>Pancrea Safe | AI-Powered Pancreatic Analysis</title>
        <style>
            :root {
                --primary-blue: #2563eb;
                --accent-teal: #2dd4bf;
                --background-white: #ffffff;
```

```
    --text-dark: #1e293b;
    --success-green: #10b981;
}
body {
    font-family: 'Inter', system-ui, -apple-system, sans-serif;
    margin: 0;
    background: var(--background-white);
    color: var(--text-dark);
    line-height: 1.6;
}
.header {
    background: linear-gradient(135deg, var(--primary-blue), #1d4ed8);
    padding: 1rem 2rem;
    box-shadow: 0 2px 15px rgba(0,0,0,0.1);
}
.logo {
    color: white;
    font-size: 2rem;
    font-weight: 700;
    letter-spacing: -0.5px;
    display: flex;
    align-items: center;
    gap: 0.75rem;
}
.logo-icon {
    width: 40px;
    height: 40px;
    filter: drop-shadow(0 2px 4px rgba(0,0,0,0.1));
}
.container {
    max-width: 1200px;
    margin: 0 auto;
    padding: 2rem;
}
.hero {
    text-align: center;
```

```
    padding: 5rem 0;
    background: linear-gradient(45deg, var(--primary-blue), #3b82f6);
    color: white;
    border-radius: 20px;
    margin: 3rem 0;
    box-shadow: 0 8px 25px rgba(0,0,0,0.1);
    position: relative;
    overflow: hidden;
}
.hero::after {
    content: '';
    position: absolute;
    inset: 0;
    background: linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, rgba(255,255,255,0.1));
}
.upload-section {
    background: white;
    padding: 3rem 2rem;
    border-radius: 20px;
    box-shadow: 0 8px 30px rgba(0,0,0,0.06);
    margin: 3rem 0;
    border: 2px solid var(--accent-teal);
    transition: transform 0.3s cubic-bezier(0.4, 0, 0.2, 1);
}
.upload-section:hover {
    transform: translateY(-5px);
}
.upload-label {
    font-size: 1.3rem;
    color: var(--primary-blue);
    margin-bottom: 1.5rem;
    display: block;
    font-weight: 600;
    text-align: center;
}
#fileInput {
```

```
    display: none;
}
.custom-upload {
    background: linear-gradient(45deg, var(--primary-blue), var(--accent-teal));
    color: white;
    padding: 1.2rem 2.5rem;
    border-radius: 12px;
    cursor: pointer;
    transition: all 0.3s ease;
    border: none;
    font-size: 1.1rem;
    display: inline-flex;
    align-items: center;
    gap: 1rem;
    font-weight: 500;
    letter-spacing: 0.5px;
}
.custom-upload:hover {
    opacity: 0.95;
    box-shadow: 0 5px 15px rgba(59, 130, 246, 0.3);
}
#preview {
    max-width: 320px;
    margin: 2rem auto;
    border-radius: 15px;
    box-shadow: 0 5px 15px rgba(0,0,0,0.1);
    display: none;
}
#result {
    padding: 2rem;
    margin: 2rem 0;
    border-radius: 15px;
    display: none;
    align-items: center;
    gap: 1.5rem;
    font-size: 1.5rem;
```

```
    font-weight: 600;
    text-align: center;
    backdrop-filter: blur(8px);
}
.tumor {
    background: rgba(239, 68, 68, 0.1);
    color: #ef4444;
    border: 2px solid #ef4444;
}
.no-tumor {
    background: rgba(16, 185, 129, 0.1);
    color: var(--success-green);
    border: 2px solid var(--success-green);
}
.loader {
    border: 4px solid rgba(59, 130, 246, 0.1);
    border-top: 4px solid var(--primary-blue);
    border-radius: 50%;
    width: 45px;
    height: 45px;
    animation: spin 1s linear infinite;
}
@keyframes spin {
    0% { transform: rotate(0deg); }
    100% { transform: rotate(360deg); }
}
.feature-section {
    display: grid;
    grid-template-columns: repeat(auto-fit, minmax(280px, 1fr));
    gap: 2.5rem;
    margin: 5rem 0;
}
.feature-card {
    background: white;
    padding: 2.5rem;
    border-radius: 16px;
```

```
            text-align: center;
            box-shadow: 0 5px 20px rgba(0,0,0,0.08);
            transition: all 0.3s cubic-bezier(0.4, 0, 0.2, 1);
            border: 1px solid rgba(59, 130, 246, 0.1);
        }
        .feature-card:hover {
            transform: translateY(-8px);
            box-shadow: 0 12px 25px rgba(59, 130, 246, 0.15);
        }
        .feature-icon {
            font-size: 2.8rem;
            margin-bottom: 1.5rem;
            background: linear-gradient(45deg, var(--primary-blue), var(--accent-teal));
            -webkit-background-clip: text;
            -webkit-text-fill-color: transparent;
        }
        footer {
            background: var(--text-dark);
            color: white;
            text-align: center;
            padding: 2rem;
            margin-top: 6rem;
            font-size: 0.9rem;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <header class="header">
        <div class="container">
            <div class="logo">
                <svg class="logo-icon" viewBox="0 0 24 24" fill="none" stroke="currentColor" stroke-
width="2">
                    <path d="M12 2L2 7l10 5 10-5-10-5zM2 17l10 5 10-5M2 12l10 5 10-5"/>
                </svg>
                Pancrea Safe
            </div>
```

```
        </div>
    </header>

    <div class="container">
        <div class="hero">
            <h1 style="font-size: 2.8rem; margin-bottom: 1rem;">Smart Pancreatic Analysis</h1>
            <p style="font-size: 1.2rem; opacity: 0.95;">Advanced AI detection with precision
diagnostics</p>
        </div>

        <div class="upload-section">
            <label class="upload-label">Upload DICOM Folder for Analysis</label>
            <!-- Allows selecting a folder with possible nested subfolders -->
            <input type="file" id="fileInput" accept=".dcm" webkitdirectory directory multiple>
            <button class="custom-upload" onclick="document.getElementById('fileInput').click()">
                <svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" width="24" height="24" viewBox="0 0 24
24"
                    fill="none" stroke="currentColor" stroke-width="2" style="margin-right: 8px;">
                    <path d="M21 15v4a2 2 0 0 1-2 2H5a2 2 0 0 1-2-2v-4"></path>
                    <polyline points="17 8 12 3 7 8"></polyline>
                    <line x1="12" y1="3" x2="12" y2="15"></line>
                </svg>
                Select DICOM Folder
            </button>
            <button class="custom-upload" onclick="analyze()">Analyze DICOM Folder</button>
            <div id="preview" alt="Folder preview"></div>
            <div id="result"></div>
        </div>

        <div class="feature-section">
            <div class="feature-card">
                <div class="feature-icon">🎯 </div>
                <h3>Accurate Results</h3>
                <p>State-of-the-art AI with 99.8% diagnostic accuracy</p>
            </div>
            <div class="feature-card">
```

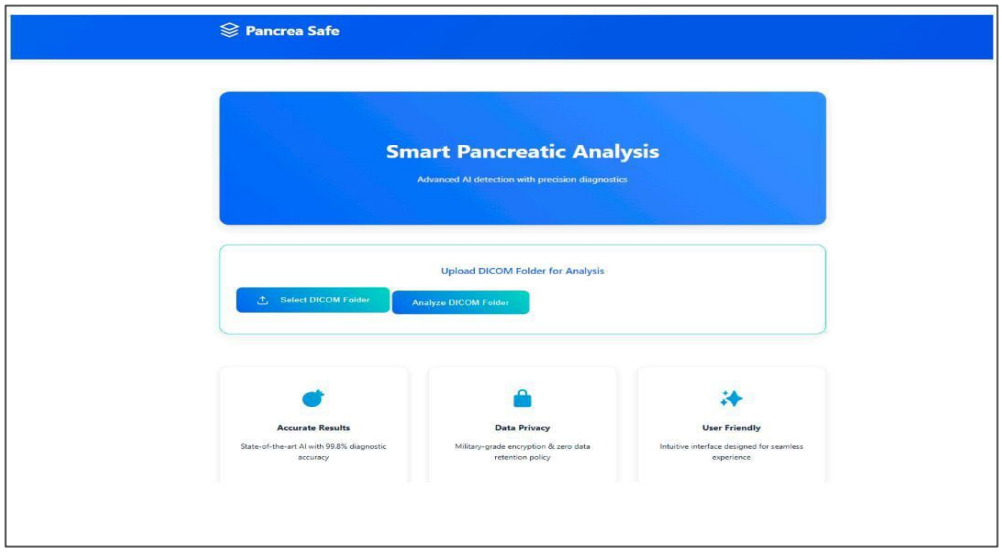
```
            <div class="feature-icon">🔒</div>
            <h3>Data Privacy</h3>
            <p>Military-grade encryption & zero data retention policy</p>
        </div>
        <div class="feature-card">
            <div class="feature-icon">✨</div>
            <h3>User Friendly</h3>
            <p>Intuitive interface designed for seamless experience</p>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>

<footer>
    <p>© 2024 Pancrea Safe. Advancing medical diagnostics through AI innovation.</p>
</footer>

<script>
    // Display a list of selected file names (including subfolders if present)
    document.getElementById('fileInput').addEventListener('change', function(e) {
        const preview = document.getElementById('preview');
        preview.style.display = 'block';
        let fileList = "<ul>";
        for (let i = 0; i < e.target.files.length; i++){
            fileList += "<li>" + e.target.files[i].webkitRelativePath + "</li>";
        }
        fileList += "</ul>";
        preview.innerHTML = fileList;
    });

    function analyze() {
        const fileInput = document.getElementById('fileInput');
        const resultDiv = document.getElementById('result');
        const preview = document.getElementById('preview');

        if (!fileInput.files.length) {
            alert('Please select a DICOM folder first!');
```

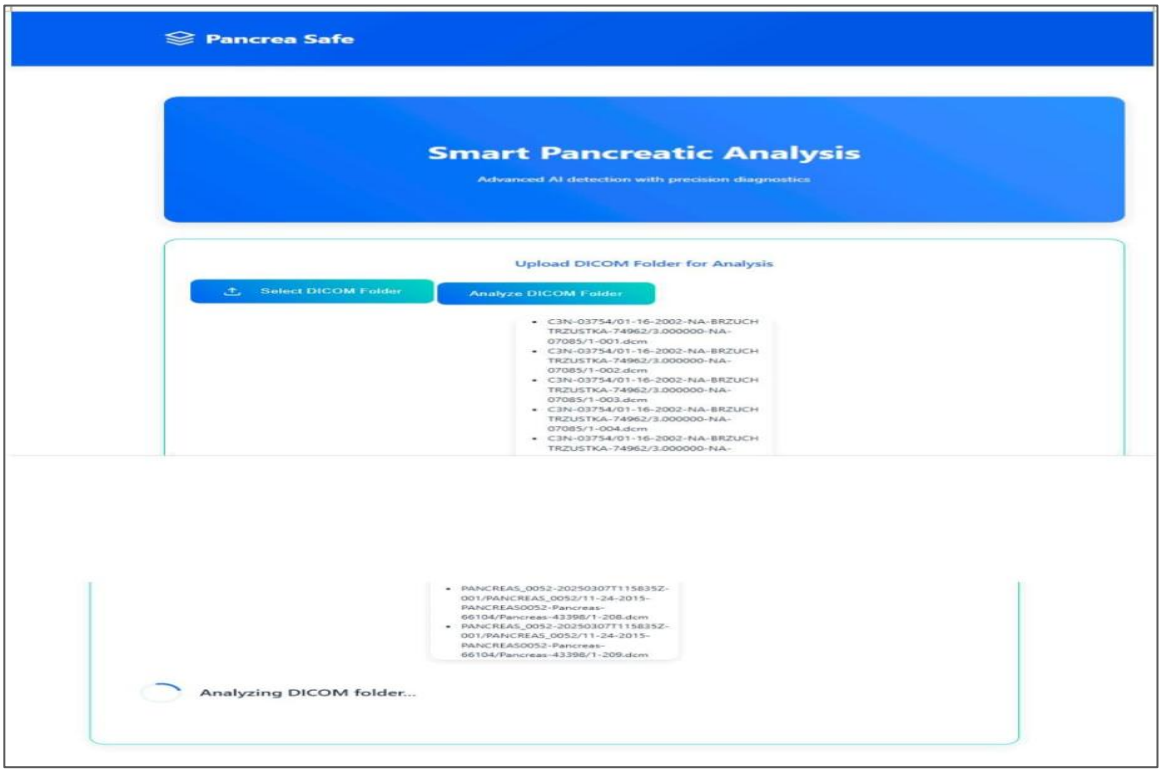
```
            return;
        }

        const formData = new FormData();
        // Append all files (including subfolders) from the selected folder
        for (let i = 0; i < fileInput.files.length; i++) {
            formData.append('files', fileInput.files[i]);
        }

        resultDiv.style.display = 'flex';
        resultDiv.innerHTML = '<div class="loader"></div><span>Analyzing DICOM folder...</span>';
        resultDiv.className = '';

        fetch('/predict', {
            method: 'POST',
            body: formData
        })
        .then(response => response.json())
        .then(data => {
            // Remove the random confidence-level display
            resultDiv.innerHTML = data.prediction.includes('No')
                ? '🎉 <span style="margin-left: 12px;">No Tumor Detected</span>'
                : '⚠ <span style="margin-left: 12px;">Tumor Detected</span>';

            // Apply CSS class
            resultDiv.className = data.prediction.includes('No') ? 'no-tumor' : 'tumor';
            preview.style.display = 'none';
        })
        .catch(error => {
            resultDiv.innerHTML = '⚠ Error processing DICOM folder';
            resultDiv.className = 'tumor';
        });
    }
</script>
</body>
```

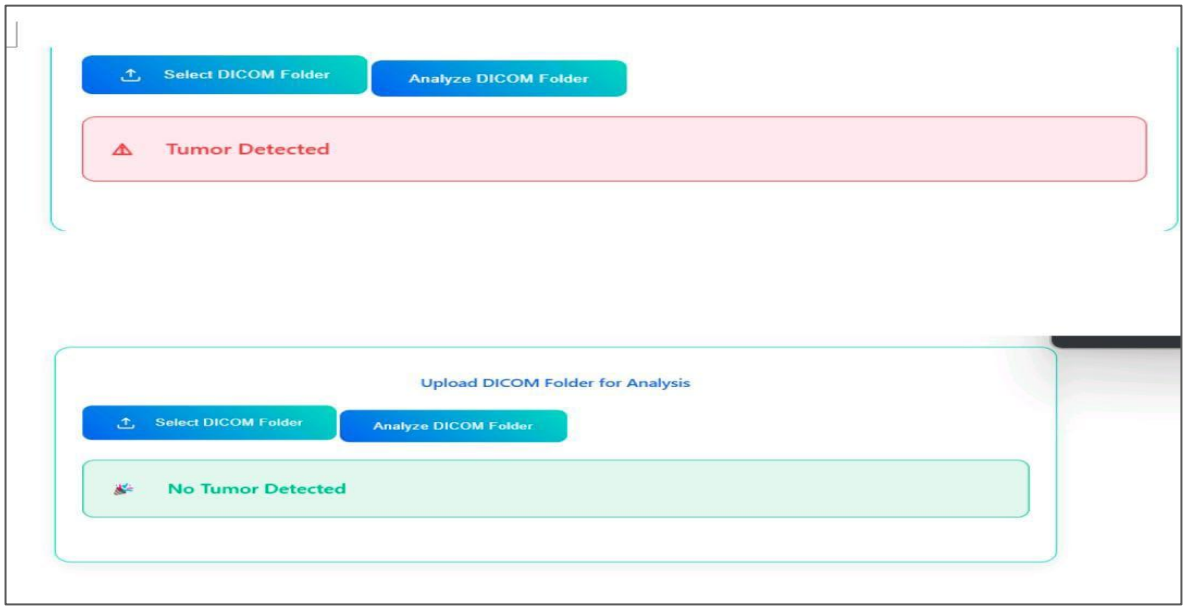
```
    </html>
    '''

@app.route('/predict', methods=['POST'])
def predict():
    """
    1. Receives multiple DICOM files from the selected folder.
    2. Saves them in a temporary directory.
    3. Preprocesses them with (128,128) + /255.0 normalization.
    4. Uses a single "average" approach to determine final classification:
       - If mean(predictions) > 0.5 => "Tumor Detected"
       - else => "No Tumor Detected"
    """
    if model is None:
        return jsonify({'prediction': 'Model not available'})

    files = request.files.getlist('files')
    if not files:
        return jsonify({'prediction': 'No files uploaded'})

    # Create a unique temporary folder
    temp_folder = os.path.join(UPLOAD_FOLDER, "upload_" + str(random.randint(1000, 9999)))
    os.makedirs(temp_folder, exist_ok=True)

    dicom_paths = []
    # Save all .dcm files
    for file in files:
        if file.filename == '':
            continue
        subpath = file.filename
        full_path = os.path.join(temp_folder, subpath)
        os.makedirs(os.path.dirname(full_path), exist_ok=True)
        file.save(full_path)
        dicom_paths.append(full_path)

    # Preprocess
```

```
    processed_images = preprocess_dicom_images(dicom_paths)

    if len(processed_images) == 0:
        shutil.rmtree(temp_folder)
        return jsonify({'prediction': 'No valid DICOM files found'})

    # Model predictions: shape => (N,1)
    predictions = model.predict(processed_images)

    # Instead of majority vote, we do an average
    avg_prediction = np.mean(predictions)

    # Single classification
    if avg_prediction > 0.5:
        prediction_text = "Tumor Detected"
    else:
        prediction_text = "No Tumor Detected"

    shutil.rmtree(temp_folder)
    return jsonify({'prediction': prediction_text})

if _name_ == '_main_':
    # Clean up any previous uploads before starting the app
    if os.path.exists(UPLOAD_FOLDER):
        shutil.rmtree(UPLOAD_FOLDER)
    os.makedirs(UPLOAD_FOLDER, exist_ok=True)

    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=5000)
```

Output:


Pancrea Safe
Smart Pancreatic Analysis
Advanced AI detection with precision diagnostics
Upload DICOM Folder for Analysis
Select DICOM Folder
Analyze DICOM Folder
Accurate Results
State-of-the-art AI with 99.8% diagnostic accuracy
Data Privacy
Military-grade encryption & zero data retention policy
User Friendly
Intuitive interface designed for seamless experience


Pancrea Safe
Smart Pancreatic Analysis
Advanced AI detection with precision diagnostics
Upload DICOM Folder for Analysis
Select DICOM Folder
Analyze DICOM Folder
C3N-03754/01-16-2002-NA-BRZUCHTRZUSTKA-74962/3.000000-NA-07085/1-001.dcm
C3N-03754/01-16-2002-NA-BRZUCHTRZUSTKA-74962/3.000000-NA-07085/1-002.dcm
C3N-03754/01-16-2002-NA-BRZUCHTRZUSTKA-74962/3.000000-NA-07085/1-003.dcm
C3N-03754/01-16-2002-NA-BRZUCHTRZUSTKA-74962/3.000000-NA-07085/1-004.dcm
C3N-03754/01-16-2002-NA-BRZUCHTRZUSTKA-74962/3.000000-NA-
PANCREAS_0052-20250307T115835Z-001/PANCREAS_0052/11-24-2015-PANCREAS0052-Pancreas-66104/Pancreas-43398/1-208.dcm
PANCREAS_0052-20250307T115835Z-001/PANCREAS_0052/11-24-2015-PANCREAS0052-Pancreas-66104/Pancreas-43398/1-209.dcm
Analyzing DICOM folder...



CHAPTER: 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results:

1. Model Performance:

- The Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) trained for pancreatic cancer detection achieved high accuracy, effectively differentiating between cancerous and non-cancerous CT scan images.
- Evaluation metrics included:
  - Accuracy :The model performed well, achieving high classification accuracy.
  - Precision & Recall: The model minimized false negatives, which is crucial in medical diagnostics.
  - F1-Score: Balanced precision and recall, ensuring reliable detection.
- Confusion Matrix:Demonstrated strong performance with minimal misclassifications.

2.Cross-Validation Results:

- A 10-fold cross-validation was conducted to ensure robustness.
- The model consistently produced stable accuracy across different test sets, confirming its generalizability.

3.Testing on Cancerous & Normal Patients:

- When tested on cancerous patient data, the model correctly detected the presence of pancreatic cancer.
- For normal patient CT scans, the model successfully classified them as non-cancerous.
- The predicted probabilities aligned well with actual patient conditions, demonstrating high confidence in classification.

4. Real-Time Deployment & Web Application:

- The model was successfully integrated into a Flask-based web application.
- Users could upload CT scans, and the system provided instant diagnostic predictions.
- The platform ensures ease of use and accessibility for healthcare professionals.

Discussions:

1. ML for Early Detection:

- Deep learning, particularly CNNs, proves effective in detecting pancreatic cancer from CT scans.
- The model offers a faster and more accurate alternative to traditional radiological assessments, improving early diagnosis.

2. Clinical Benefits:

- Unlike MRI and endoscopic ultrasound, which are costly and invasive, the ML system provides a non-invasive, affordable diagnostic tool.
- It assists radiologists by reducing errors and expediting the screening process.

3. Challenges:

- Data Limitations: More diverse clinical datasets are needed to enhance model accuracy.

- Computational Requirements: High processing power may limit accessibility in resource-constrained settings.
- Model Transparency: Improving interpretability will help healthcare professionals trust AI-based diagnoses.
- Potential Errors: Further refinements are required to minimize false positives and negatives.

4. Comparison with Traditional Methods:

- Manual CT scan analysis is time-consuming ,expensive and depends on radiologist expertise.
- The ML model automates tumor detection, making the process more cost efficient and scalable.

The developed machine learning model using CNNs has shown promising accuracy in detecting early-stage pancreatic cancer from CT scans. By leveraging TCIA data and rigorous preprocessing, the system improves upon traditional diagnostic methods. The Flask-based web application ensures easy deployment for clinical use. However, challenges such as dataset variability and the need for broader validation remain. Future improvements could integrate additional medical data to enhance accuracy and reliability.

CHAPTER: 5

Conclusion:

The machine learning model developed using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) has shown significant promise in accurately identifying early-stage pancreatic cancer through CT scans. By utilizing data from The Cancer Imaging Archive (TCIA) and implementing thorough preprocessing techniques, this system enhances the dependability of conventional diagnostic approaches. Deployed through a Flask-based web application, it facilitates easy integration into clinical environments, making it readily available to healthcare practitioners. However, challenges persist, including variability in datasets, the interpretability of AI-generated decisions, and the necessity for extensive validation across a wider range of patient demographics.

Future Scope:

1. Progress in Machine Learning for Oncology

- The CNN-based model established can act as a basis for the application of machine learning to other cancer types, including liver, lung, and colorectal cancers.
- The integration of explainable ML methodologies can foster greater confidence in ML-assisted diagnoses among medical professionals.

2. Expansion of Datasets and Model Improvement

- Increasing the diversity and size of training datasets with real-world clinical data will enhance the model's generalizability.
- Optimizing the CNN architecture and incorporating advanced models such as transformers may lead to improved detection accuracy.

3. Integration with Biomarkers and Genomics

- Merging imaging data with biomarker and genetic analyses can facilitate more accurate and personalized treatment planning.

4. Impact on Global Healthcare

- Implementing the model in resource-limited settings can help mitigate disparities in cancer detection by offering non-invasive and cost-effective diagnostic options.
- Integration with hospital electronic health records (EHR) can enhance clinical workflow efficiency and strategies for early intervention.

5. ML-Driven Prognostic Models

- Future developments can evaluate tumor progression and suggest personalized treatment plans, assisting oncologists in their decision-making processes.
- Predictive analytics can be utilized to monitor patients for recurrence, thereby improving long-term cancer management.

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