

HACKATHON PROJECT

# Neuro AI Cancer Detection

Intelligent Automated Diagnosis via CNN

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Presented by **Hafiz Muhammad Asnan Amar**

# Presentation Agenda

## 01. The Hackathon Concept

Defining the scope and goal of the challenge.

## 02. Vision & Problem

The gap in modern healthcare diagnosis.

## 03. System Mechanism

The 4-stage technical architecture.

## 04. Technical Deep Dive

Inside the CNN layers and brain logic.

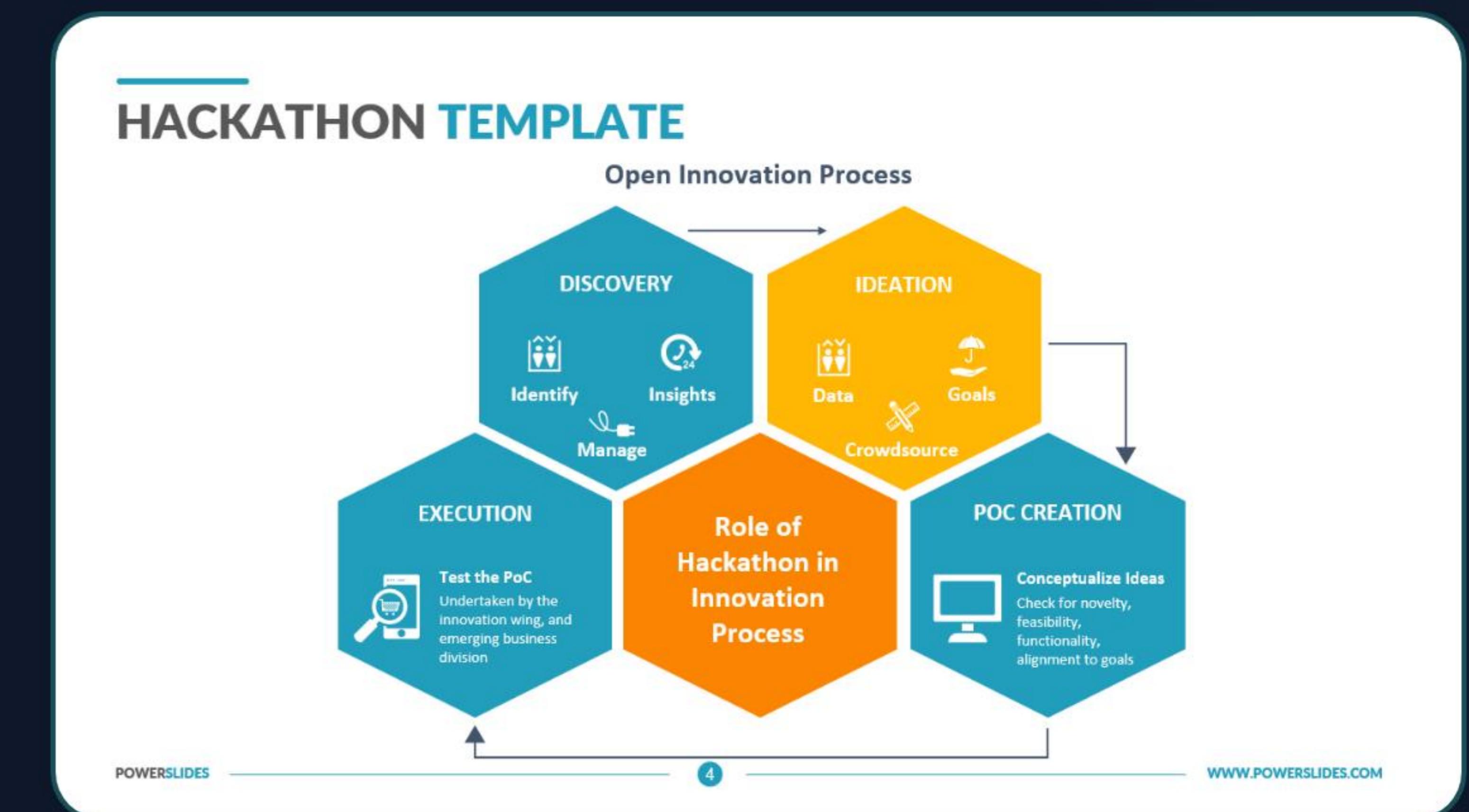
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## The Hackathon Foundation

Defining the prototype approach for rapid innovation.

# Defining the Hackathon

- ✓ **Time-Bound:** Intense 24–72 hour competition.
- ✓ **Objective:** Build a functional prototype (Demo System).
- ✓ **Core Mission:** Solve a specific real-world problem.
- ✓ **Constraint:** Focus on proof-of-concept, not a production-ready hospital product.



# Demo vs. Final Product

## Goal: Prove the Idea Works

### Hackathon Prototype

Working demo that demonstrates feasibility, core logic, and user flow in a limited timeframe.

### Medical Grade Product

Requires clinical trials, years of testing, regulatory approval (FDA), and extreme reliability.

# How Judges Evaluate Success



## Problem

Is the healthcare challenge real and significant?



## Innovation

Does the AI solution offer a unique approach?



## Scalability

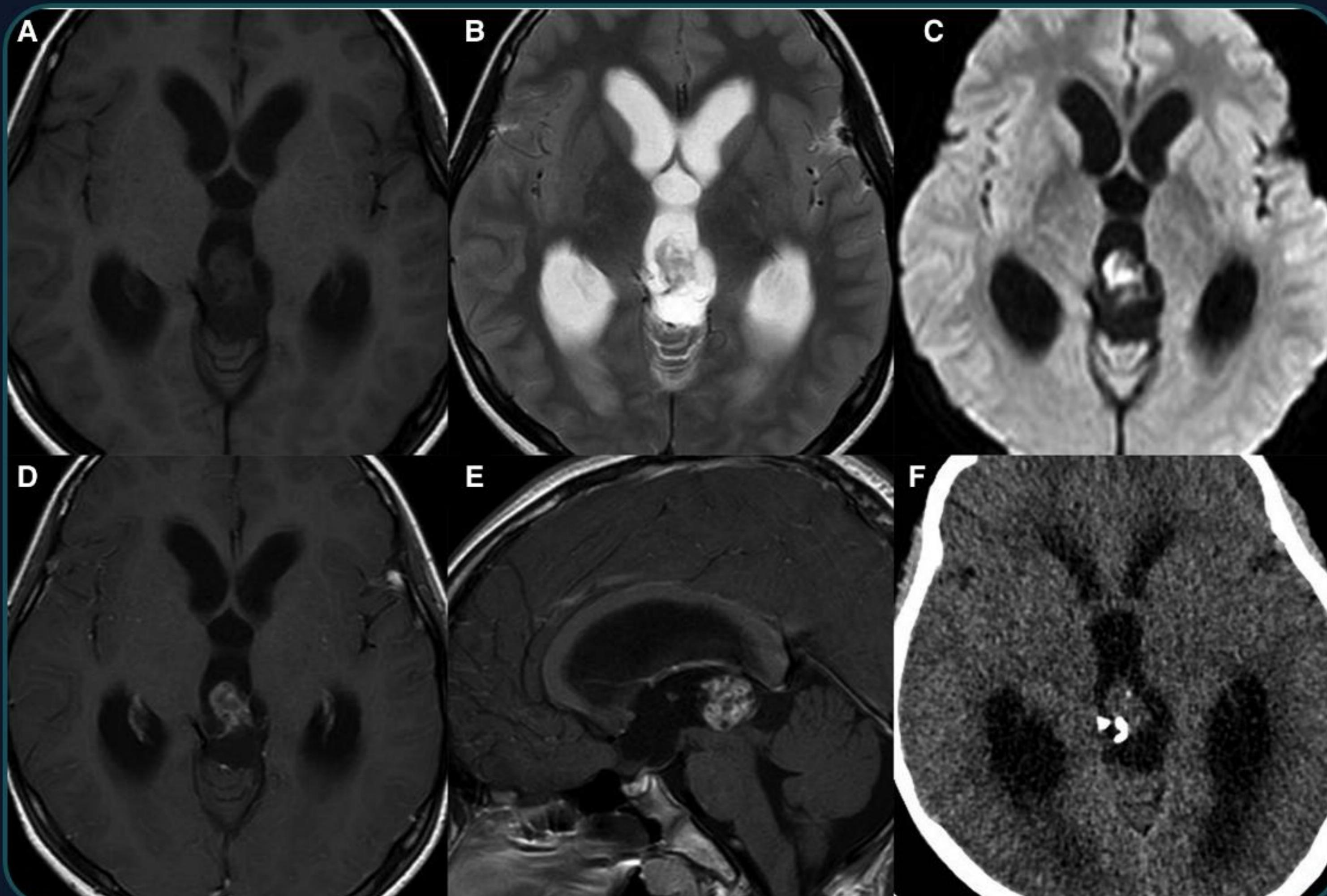
Can the system handle larger datasets and grow?

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## **Project Overview: Neuro AI**

Automating early cancer detection using deep learning imaging.

# Neuro AI Core Vision



## Early Detection Saves Lives

Neuro AI mimics the diagnostic logic of a senior radiologist, providing instant screening for MRI scans to identify potential tumors with high precision.

*"A system designed to act as an intelligent second-opinion for medical professionals."*

# The "MRI Scan" Analogy



## **Human Doctor**

Analyzes image manually, susceptible to fatigue, requires years of experience, may take minutes/hours per patient.



## **Neuro AI System**

Analyzes image instantly, consistent 24/7 performance, learns from millions of pixels, results in seconds.

# Why This Matters Now

10M

Global Cancer Deaths Annually

- ✓ Critical shortage of radiologists in developing regions.
- ✓ Delayed diagnosis leads to significantly lower survival rates.
- ✓ High margin of error due to human visual limitations.

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## **Technical Architecture**

The 4-Stage Mechanism of Neuro AI

# The 4-Stage Workflow



# Step 1: Data Collection

Our intelligence begins with diverse medical datasets. We utilize platforms like Kaggle and public medical repositories to source MRI scans.

These images are **labeled** as "Cancerous" or "Normal," providing the ground truth for our neural network.



# The AI "Child" Analogy



## Learning by Example

Just as you teach a child to distinguish a cat from a dog by showing them thousands of pictures, we show our AI thousands of MRI scans.

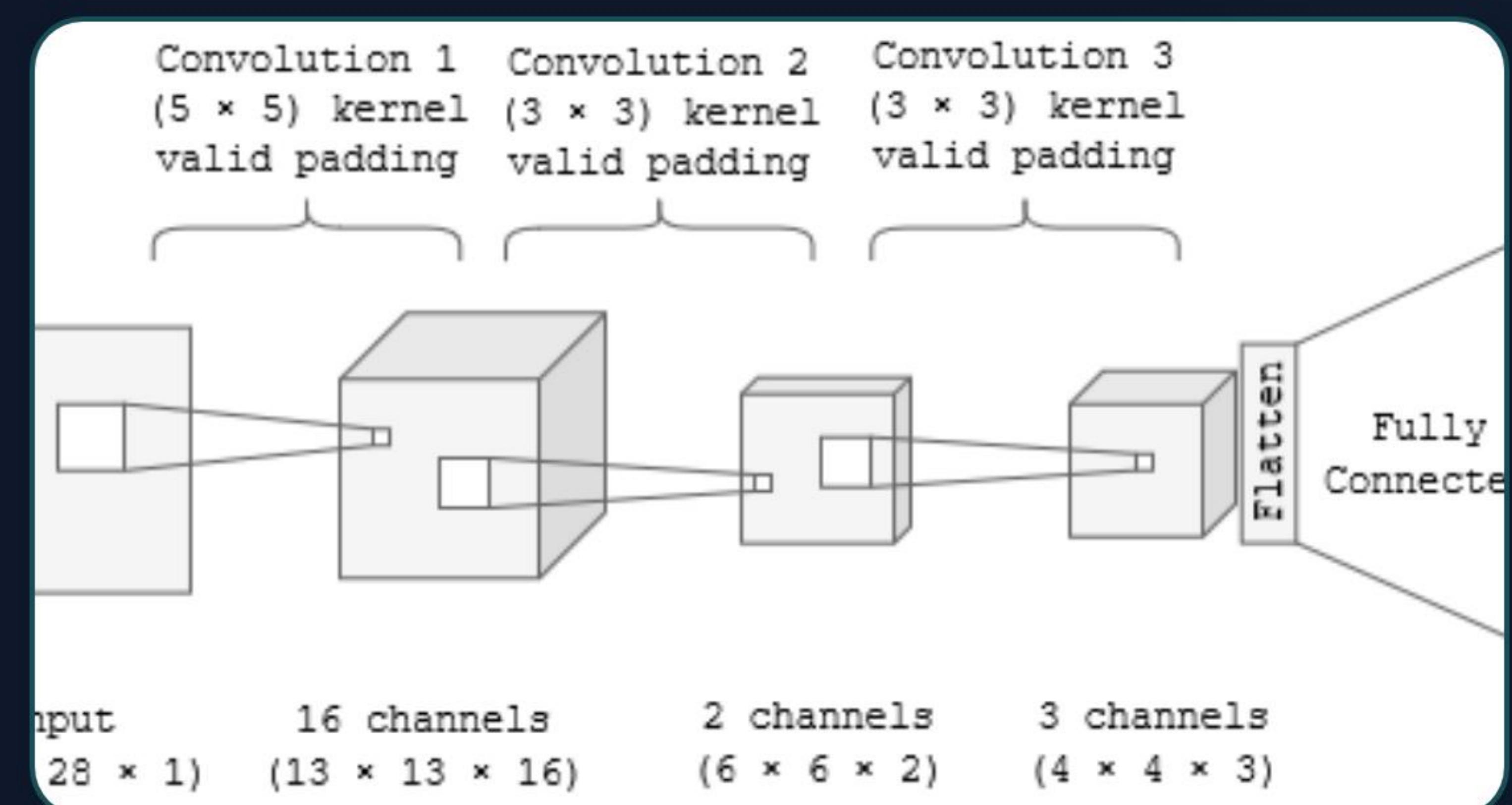


## Labeled Data

Without labels, the AI is blind. With labels, it associates specific pixel patterns with medical outcomes.

# Step 2: Training the Brain

- ✓ **Architecture:** Convolutional Neural Network (CNN).
- ✓ **Mechanism:** Specialized machine brain for computer vision.
- ✓ **Process:** Scans millions of images to detect invisible patterns.
- ✓ **Output:** A trained weights file representing "Medical Knowledge."



# Weight Adjustment Logic

During training, the AI adjusts internal numerical values (Weights) to minimize errors.

$$\text{Loss} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

The AI minimizes the "Loss" function to increase diagnostic accuracy.

"Neuro AI finds patterns in MRI scans that are often invisible to the naked human eye."

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## The Prediction Phase

How the system operates in a real clinical scenario.

# Step 3: Prediction Phase



## Real-Time Inference

When a doctor uploads a **new** scan, the system runs it through the pre-trained weights to find matches with known cancer signatures.

- ✓ Zero training involved in this stage.
- ✓ Instantaneous processing.
- ✓ Direct comparison with learned data.

# Image Sanitization

## 1. Resizing

Normalizing images to standard resolution (e.g. 224×224).

## 2. Cleaning

Removing noise and artifacts from raw MRI scans.

## 3. Grayscale

Simplifying color channels for structural analysis.

# Step 4: Result Visualization

## Actionable Insights

The system doesn't just say "Yes" or "No." It provides a data-rich dashboard for doctors.

- ✓ Confidence Percentage (e.g. 92% Confident)
- ✓ Tumor Region Highlight (Heatmap)
- ✓ Historical Comparison



# Predictive Confidence

Cancer Detected

**92% Confidence**

Benign Anomaly

**7%  
Confidence**

System Uncertainty

**1%  
Noise**

The output allows doctors to confirm findings with statistical backing.

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## **Hackathon Execution Roadmap**

From Dataset to Live Presentation in 72 Hours.

# Day 1: The Foundation



## Data Acquisition & Model Setup

Downloading 5,000+ medical images, configuring the CNN architecture, and initiating the primary training loops on high-performance GPUs.

# Day 2: App Development



## Frontend & Model Integration

Building the user interface using Streamlit, connecting the backend AI model, and ensuring seamless MRI uploads and real-time inference.

# Day 3: Final Pitch



## Testing & Presentation

System stress-testing, bug fixing, and crafting a compelling narrative for the judges. Demonstrating a **LIVE DEMO** of the working system.

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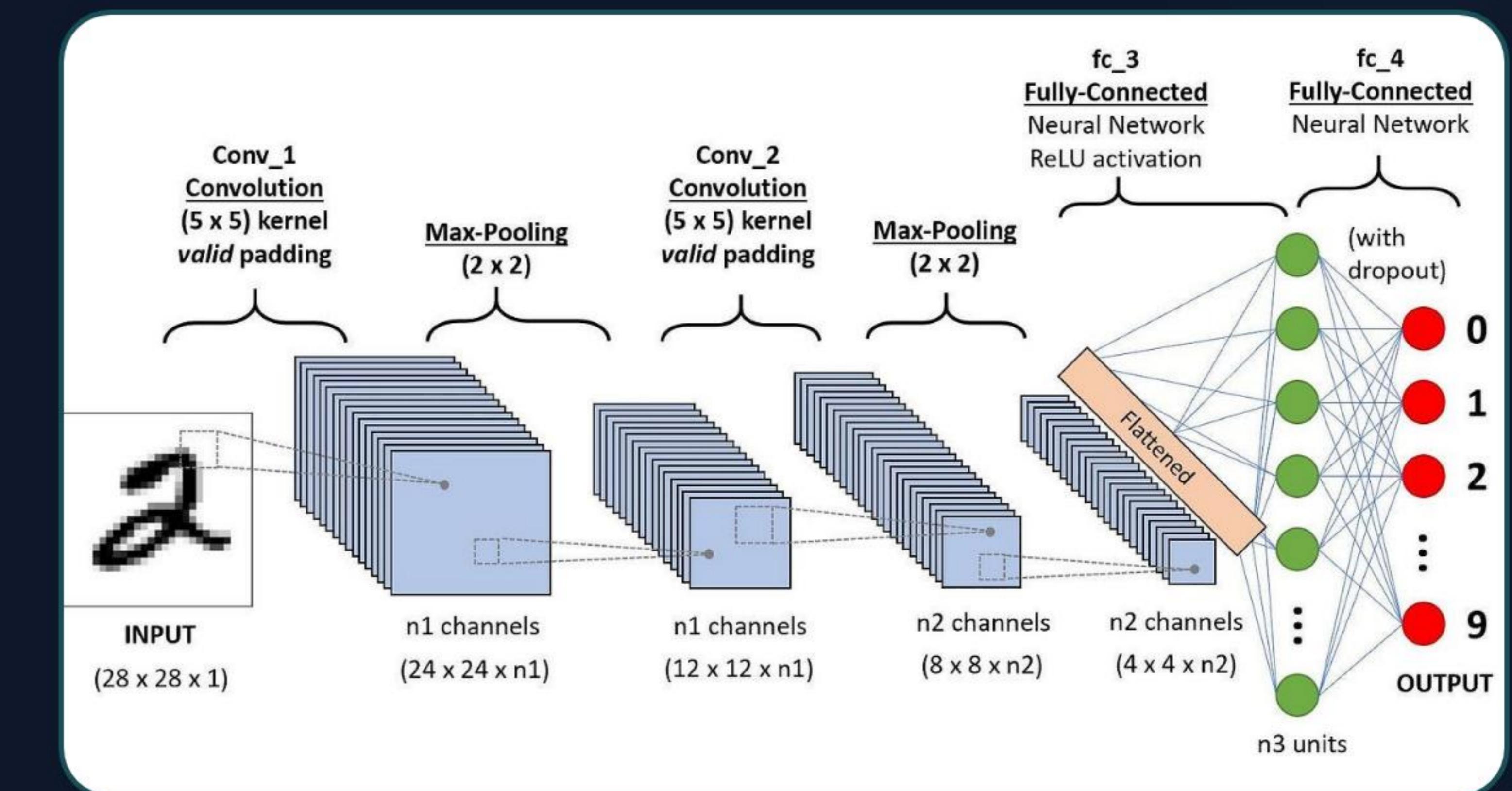
## **Inside the Model Brain**

A layered approach to understanding Convolutional Neural Networks.

# CNN Layer 1: Detection of Edges

## Structural Borders

The initial layers of the CNN act like microscopic filters, identifying the basic borders and edges of tissues and bone structures within the MRI.



# CNN Layer 2: Shape Recognition

## Pattern Synthesis

Layer 2 combines edges into recognizable shapes. It looks for circular anomalies or irregular clusters that differ from healthy tissue geometry.

## Anomaly Filtering

The AI starts to distinguish between a natural blood vessel and a potential tumor based on geometric density.

# CNN Layer 3: Complex Structures

## High-Level Concept Recognition

At this stage, the AI understands "Medical Context." It recognizes specific types of tumors based on texture, density gradient, and interaction with surrounding brain tissue.

# The Final Layer: Decision Making

**CANCER**

Probability: 95%

**NORMAL**

Probability: 5%

The Softmax layer outputs the final classification based on the highest probability.

# Healthcare Integration



## Hospital Implementation

1.  Hospital uploads scan to cloud server.
2.  AI processes image in < 2 seconds.
3.  Radiologist reviews AI-flagged scan immediately.
4.  Critical cases move to top of the queue.

# Why Judges Will Love This



## Social Impact

Saving lives through earlier detection.



## Technical Depth

Proven usage of Deep Learning & CNN.



## Practical Demo

Real-time functional web application.

# System Performance Comparison

Diagnosis Speed  
(Seconds)

2s

Manual Human  
Review (Mins)

15m+

Neuro AI reduces initial screening time by **99%**.

# The Pitch Conclusion

**"Our system uses Convolutional Neural Networks to analyze medical images and automatically detect cancer patterns. The model is trained on labeled datasets and deployed through a web interface where doctors can receive instant predictions."**



# Any Questions?

Thank you for your attention.

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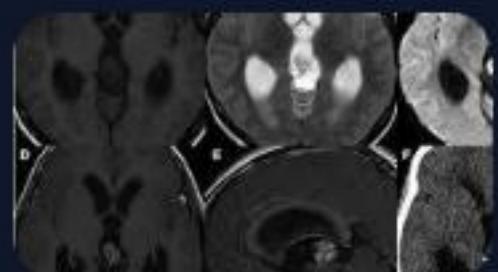
**Hafiz Muhammad Asnan Amar**

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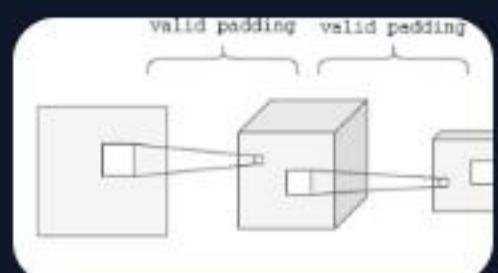
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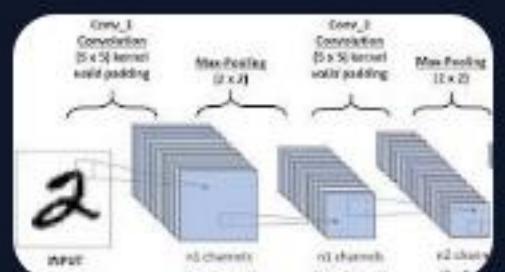
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