

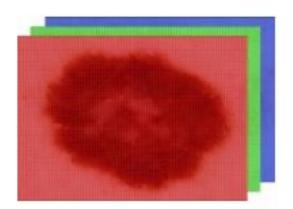
IE 7615: Skin Cancer Detection

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28th May 2022

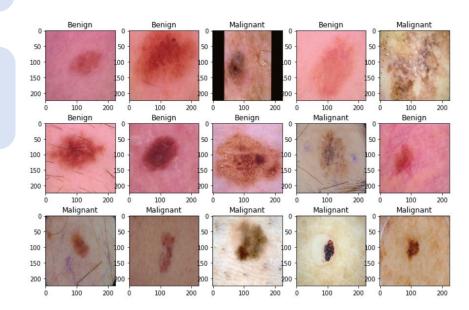
Data Explanation & Motivation

224 x 224 x 3 (RGB Matrix)



 Dataset from the ISIC (International Skin Image Collaboration) Archive.

 Consists of 1800 pictures of benign moles and 1497 pictures of malignant moles.



System Design

- Proposed System Architecture
- System Performance
 - Confusion matrix parameters

CNN

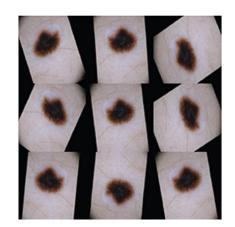
- Convolution Layer
- Pooling Layer
- Fully connected Layer

Layers (Type)	Output Shape	Parameters
Input Image	(224, 224, 3)	0
Convolution	(224, 224, 16)	448
ReLU	(224, 224, 16)	0
Max Pooling	(112, 112, 16)	0
Convolution	(112, 112, 32)	4640
ReLU	(112, 112, 32)	0
Max Pooling	(56, 56, 32)	0
Convolution	(56, 56, 64)	18496
ReLU	(56, 56, 64)	0
Max Pooling	(28, 28, 64)	0
Dropout	(28, 28, 64)	0
Flatten	(50176)	0
Dense (ReLU)	(128)	6422656
Dense (Softmax)	(2)	258

Preprocessing (Uniqueness)

Reshaping for fixed input shape →

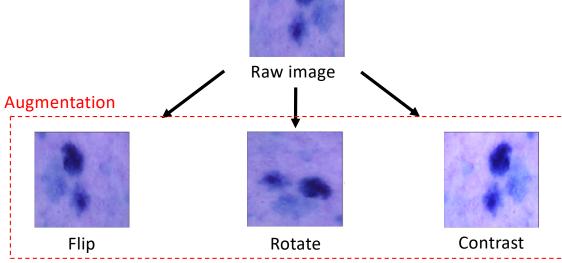
Necessary before defining number of layers in the CNN architecture



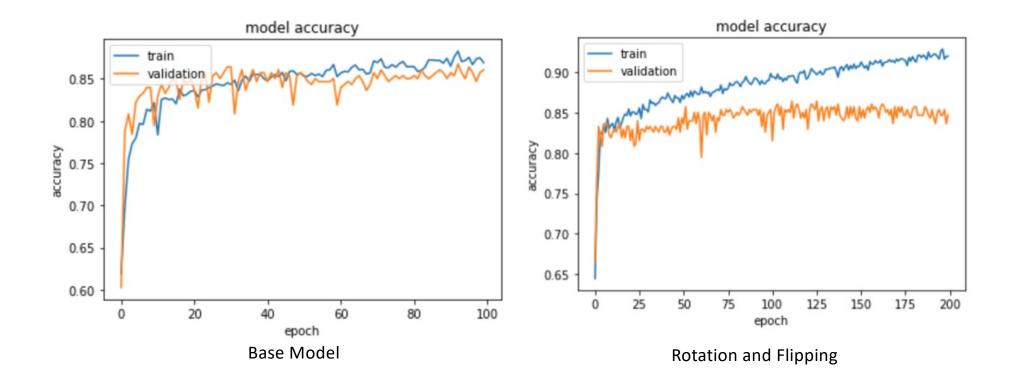
Normalization, Augmentation → Choice for better systems performance

For data Augmentation: randomized flipping, rotating,

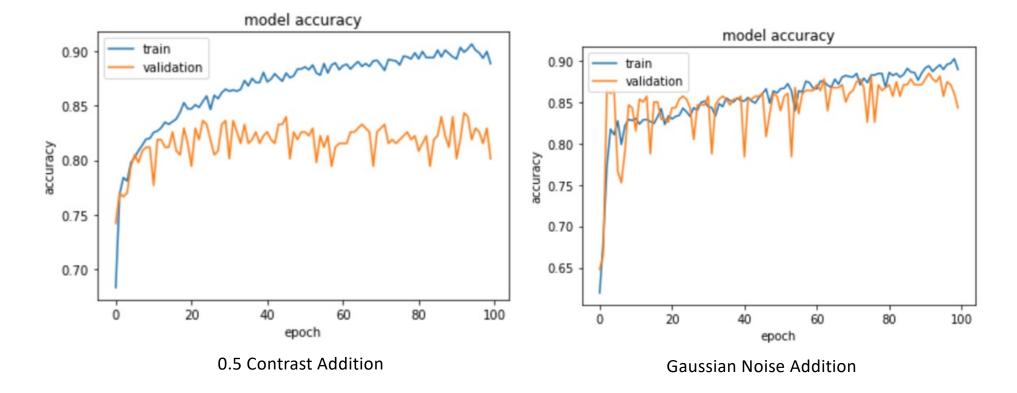
contrasting, and adding gaussian noise has been used



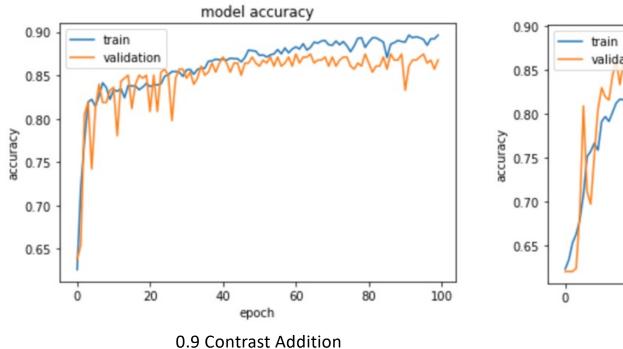
Results (1)

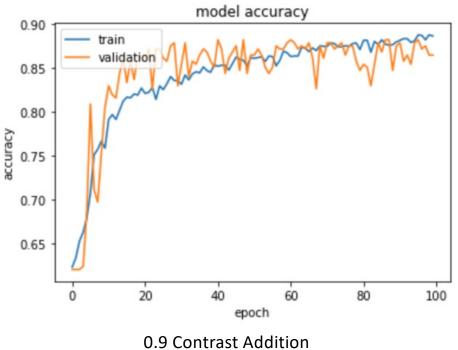


Results (2)



Results (3)



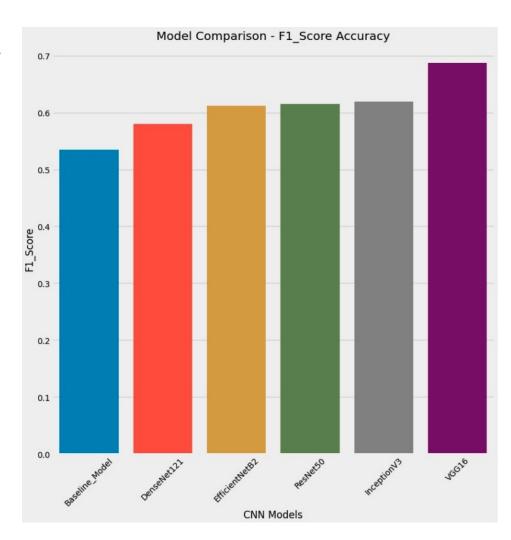


Results (4)

	Training Accuracy (%)	Validation Accuracy (%)
No Preprocessing	86.92	86.06
Flip and Rotate	91.98	84.67
0.2 Contrast	89.64	86.76
0.5 Contrast	88.83	80.14
0.9 Contrast	90.25	83.62
0.01 Gaussian	88.96	84.32

Conclusion and Further Work

- Increased efficiency due to preprocessing of skin cancer lesion images
- Baseline model compared with Transfer Learning Models
- Modified Trainable layers according to the data and problem setup
- Weights assigned to Transfer Learning Models are randomly initialized from the ImageNet Transfer Learning model



Questions??