

# Skin Health Companion Application

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# Overview

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Background & Literature Review
  - Finetuned CNN
  - Finetuned Transformer
- 3 Datasets & Preprocessing
  - DermNet Dataset
  - HAM10000 Dataset
- 4 Experiments
  - CNN
  - Transformer
- 5 Model Training & Evaluation
- 6 App Development & Deployment
- 7 Limitations & Future Work
- 8 References

# Introduction

- Skin diseases are among the most common health issues worldwide that affect **millions of people** with varying severity. **Early diagnosis** is crucial for effective treatment, but access to dermatological care remains limited, especially in remote regions.
- **Skin Health Companion** is designed to bridge this gap by leveraging AI for automated skin disease classification, providing users with fast, accessible preliminary screening and essential dermatological guidance.

# Goals of the Project

- **Application Track:** Develop a mobile-friendly AI diagnosis tool.
- Ensure a user-friendly design with accessibility in mind.
- Prioritize privacy and security: user data remains protected and easily shareable with healthcare providers.

# Background & Literature Review

- **AI-driven image analysis** has begun to revolutionize medical diagnostics of all fields including dermatology.
- The classification of skin diseases is considerably more challenging due to the *visual similarities* between conditions.
- We look at the following two deep learning-based approaches to build a state-of-the-art model for the classification of skin conditions:
  - **CNN** - *Comparative Study of Multiple CNN Models for Classification of 23 Skin Diseases - Amina Aboulmira et al.*
  - **Transformer** - *Enhancing Skin Disease Classification Leveraging Transformer-based Deep Learning Architectures and Explainable AI - Jayanth Mohan et al.*

# Finetuned CNN

- **CNNs** - widely used for medical image classification due to hierarchical feature extraction.
- The study evaluates various CNN-based models for end-to-end retraining for 23 skin diseases.
- **Best performing models:** *DenseNet201, DenseNet161, ResNet50, EfficientNet-B0, and MobileNetV2*

# Finetuned Transformer

- **Transformers** - leverage self-attention mechanisms, providing strong feature representations.
- Captures global dependencies rather than localized features.
- **Best performing models:** *DinoV2* (*facebook/dinov2-base*), *SwinT* (*microsoft/swin-tiny-patch4-window7-224*), and *ViT* (*google/vit-base-patch16-224*)

# Datasets & Preprocessing

- **Datasets used:**

- DermNet
- HAM10000

- **Class Imbalance:**

- *Samples / Class* varies across conditions.
- Handled using **Weighted Random Sampler**.

- **Data Augmentation Techniques:**

- **Random Horizontal Flip** - Helps generalization across orientations.
- **Rotation** - Enhances the robustness of the model to different angles.
- **ColorJitter** - Adjusts brightness, contrast, saturation, and hue variations.
- **Normalization** - Standardizes pixel values with ImageNet weights.
- **Resizing** - Ensures uniform (224, 224) input dimensions.

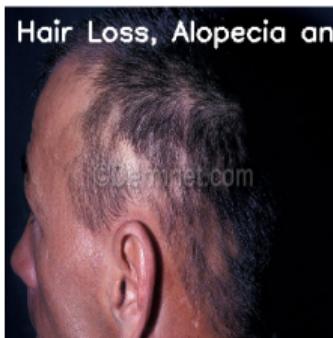
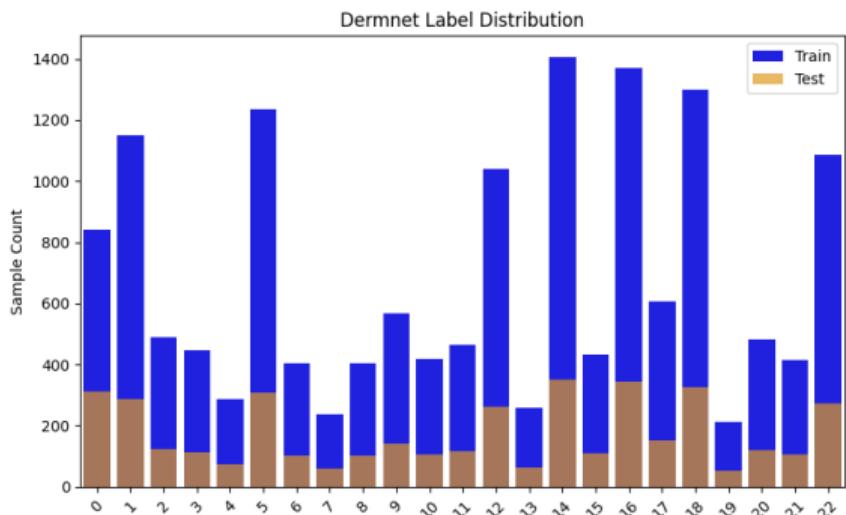
# DermNet Dataset

- Dermatology-focused dataset containing skin disease images.
- Contains multiple classes of skin conditions that include acne, eczema, melanoma, and others.
- **Challenges:**
  - Presence of watermarks in images.
  - Most of the images are of Caucasian skin tones, limiting diversity.
  - Not all classes in the Dataset are Mutually Exclusive.
  - Noise such as microscopic images.

# DermNet Dataset

0	Acne and Rosacea Photos	840	312	
1	Actinic Keratosis Basal Cell Carcinoma and other Malignant Lesions	1149	288	
2	Atopic Dermatitis Photos	489	123	
3	Bullous Disease Photos	448	113	
4	Cellulitis Impetigo and other Bacterial Infections	288	73	
5	Eczema Photos	1235	309	
6	Exanthems and Drug Eruptions	404	101	
7	Hair Loss Photos Alopecia and other Hair Diseases	239	60	
8	Herpes HPV and other STDs Photos	405	102	
9	Light Diseases and Disorders of Pigmentation	568	143	
10	Lupus and other Connective Tissue diseases	420	105	
11	Melanoma Skin Cancer Nevi and Moles	463	116	
12	Nail Fungus and other Nail Disease	1040	261	
13	Poison Ivy Photos and other Contact Dermatitis	260	65	
14	Psoriasis pictures Lichen Planus and related diseases	1405	352	
15	Scabies Lyme Disease and other Infestations and Bites	431	108	
16	Seborrheic Keratoses and other Benign Tumors	1371	343	
17	Systemic Disease	606	152	
18	Tinea Ringworm Candidiasis and other Fungal Infections	1300	325	
19	Urticaria Hives	212	53	
20	Vascular Tumors	482	121	
21	Vasculitis Photos	416	105	
22	Warts Molluscum and other Viral Infections	1086	272	

# DermNet Dataset

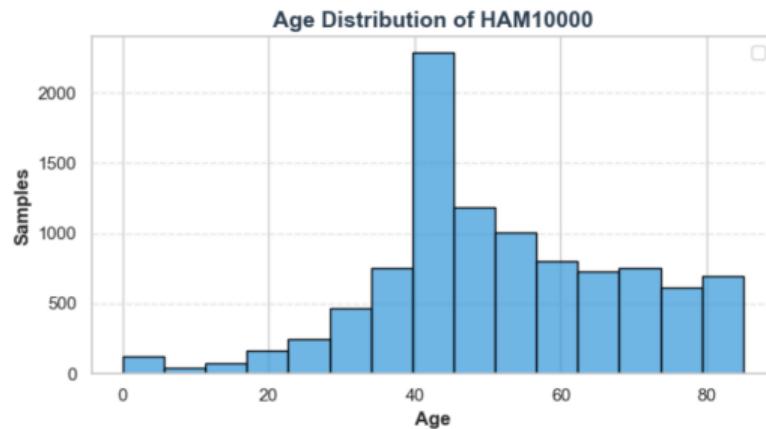


# HAM10000 Dataset

- Large dataset used for melanoma classification.
- **Labels:** Includes multiple categories for skin lesions. Contains melanoma, benign lesions, and other abnormalities.

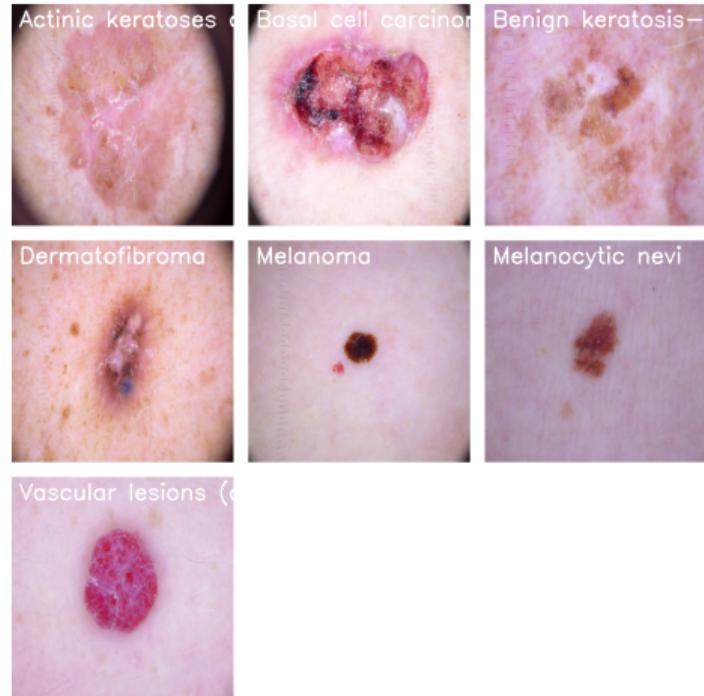
# HAM10000 Dataset

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|   | lesion_id | image_id    | dx      | dx_type   | age     | sex     | localization | dataset   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 0 | HAM_0000118 | ISIC_0027419 | bkl | histo | 80 | male | scalp | vidir_modern |
| 1 | HAM_0000118 | ISIC_0025030 | bkl | histo | 80 | male | scalp | vidir_modern |
| 2 | HAM_0002730 | ISIC_0026769 | bkl | histo | 80 | male | scalp | vidir_modern |
| 3 | HAM_0002730 | ISIC_0025661 | bkl | histo | 80 | male | scalp | vidir_modern |
| 4 | HAM_0001466 | ISIC_0031633 | bkl | histo | 75 | male | ear   | vidir_modern |
| 5 | HAM_0001466 | ISIC_0027850 | bkl | histo | 75 | male | ear   | vidir_modern |
| 6 | HAM_0002761 | ISIC_0029176 | bkl | histo | 60 | male | face  | vidir_modern |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Total Images: 10000
Unique Classes [dx]: ['bkl', 'nv', 'df', 'mel', 'vasc', 'bcc', 'akiec']
Unique Datasets: ['vidir_modern', 'rosendahl', 'vienna_dias', 'vidir_molemax']
Maintaining same 80:20 train-test split
```



# HAM10000 Dataset

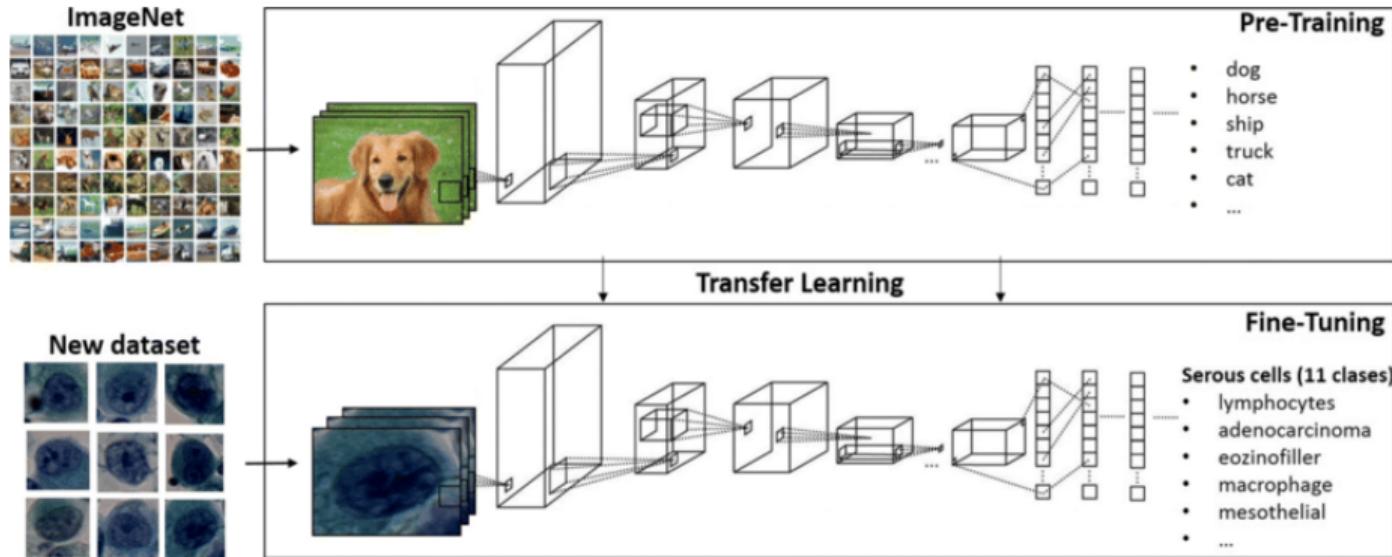
Labels	NumSamples
0   Actinic keratoses and intraepithelial carcinoma / Bowen's disease	327
1   Basal cell carcinoma	514
2   Benign keratosis-like lesions (solar lentigines / seborrheic keratoses and lichen-planus like keratoses)	1099
3   Dermatofibroma	115
4   Melanoma	1113
5   Melanocytic nevi	6785
6   Vascular lesions (angiomas, angiokeratomas, pyogenic granulomas and hemorrhage)	142



# CNN

- Trained on the **DermNet** dataset.
- **Retraining Strategies:**
  - **End-to-end training** vs. **Freezing layers**.
  - Freezing layers led to poor performance (**Top-1 Accuracy** < 20%).
  - Adopted **end-to-end retraining** for better results.
- **Models Evaluated:**
  - MobileNetV2, EfficientNet-B0, ResNet50, DenseNet201, DenseNet161.

# CNN



## Computational Constraints:

- **Google Colab:** Free Tier limitations.
- **Laptop GPU**

# Transformer

- **Dataset Used:** Combination of **DermNet** and **HAM10000** ( $23+7=30$  Classes).
- **Strategy: End-to-End Re-Training**
  - Achieves **78.5% Top-1 accuracy** for DinoV2.
- **Models Tested:**
  - DinoV2, SwinT, ViT.
- **Alternative Strategy: Freezing Layers with a final unfrozen MLP Classifier**
  - Performance similar to finetuned CNN models but slightly worse.

# Metrics

- **Chosen Training Metric: Accuracy**

- **Standard benchmark for multi-class classification** - Accuracy is widely used in deep learning research, making results comparable to prior studies.
- **Interpretability for real-world application** - Accuracy provides a direct and intuitive measure of correctness, making it easy for users to understand model performance.

- **Evaluation Metrics Used for Model Assessment**

- **Precision** - Measures the percentage of correctly predicted positive cases.
- **Recall** - Ability to detect true positive cases.
- **F1-score** - Balances precision and recall, providing a more stable metric.

- **Confusion Matrix Analysis**

# Metrics

Model	Training Speed	Complexity	Layers	# Parameters
MobileNetV2	Fast	Low	53	3.5M
EfficientNet-B0	Medium	Low-Medium	82	5.3M
ResNet50	Medium	High	50	25.6M
DenseNet201	Slow	High	201	20M
DenseNet161	Slow	High	161	26M

Table: Comparison of CNN Architectures

Model	Training Speed	Complexity	Layers	# Parameters
DinoV2	Medium	High	12	86M
SwinT	Fast	Medium	4	28M
ViT	Slow	High	12	85M

Table: Comparison of Transformer Architectures

# CNN Training

- **Training Setup**

- Batch size: **16**, maximum epochs: **50** (with early stopping if validation loss doesn't decrease every 5 epochs).

- **Performance Comparison Across CNN Models**

- All CNNs performed similarly:
  - **Top-1 Accuracy: 56-63%**
  - **Top-5 Accuracy: 80-85%**

- **Class-wise Performance Insights**

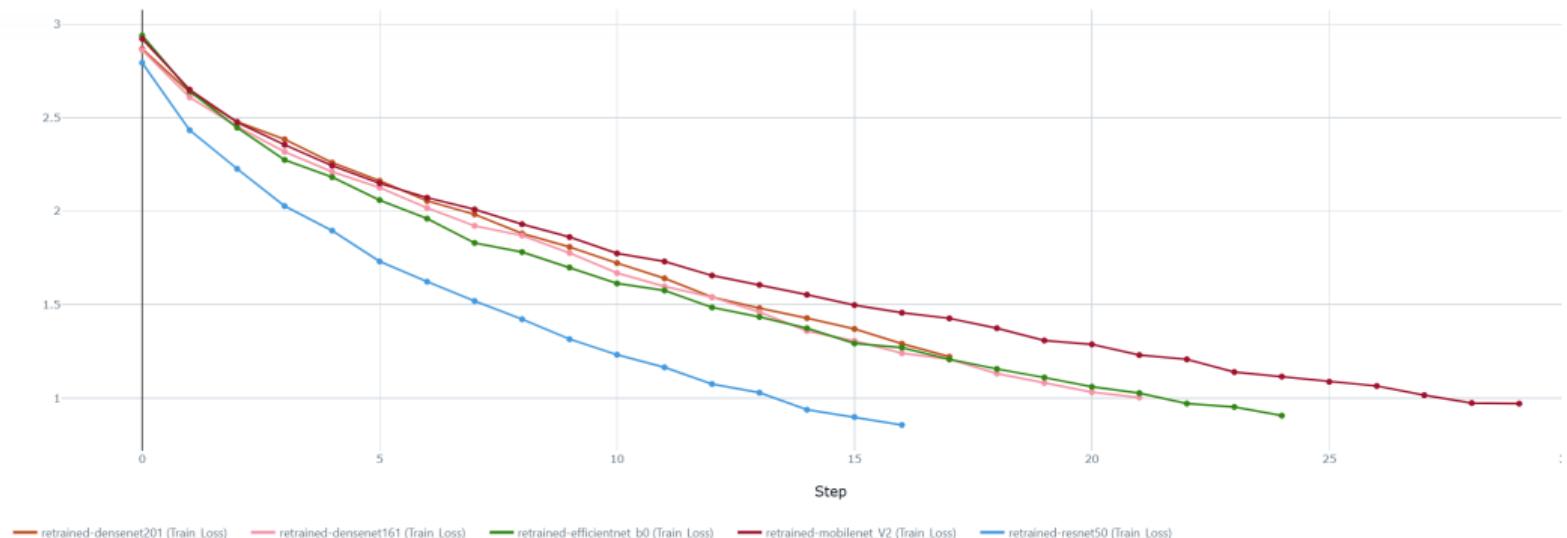
- Certain classes perform better due to **distinct pigmentation or body location**.
- Other classes suffer misclassification due to **visual overlap and ambiguous symptoms or mislabeled ground truths**.

- **Final Model Choice: EfficientNet-B0**

- Chosen for **lightweight architecture**, suitable for offline inference.

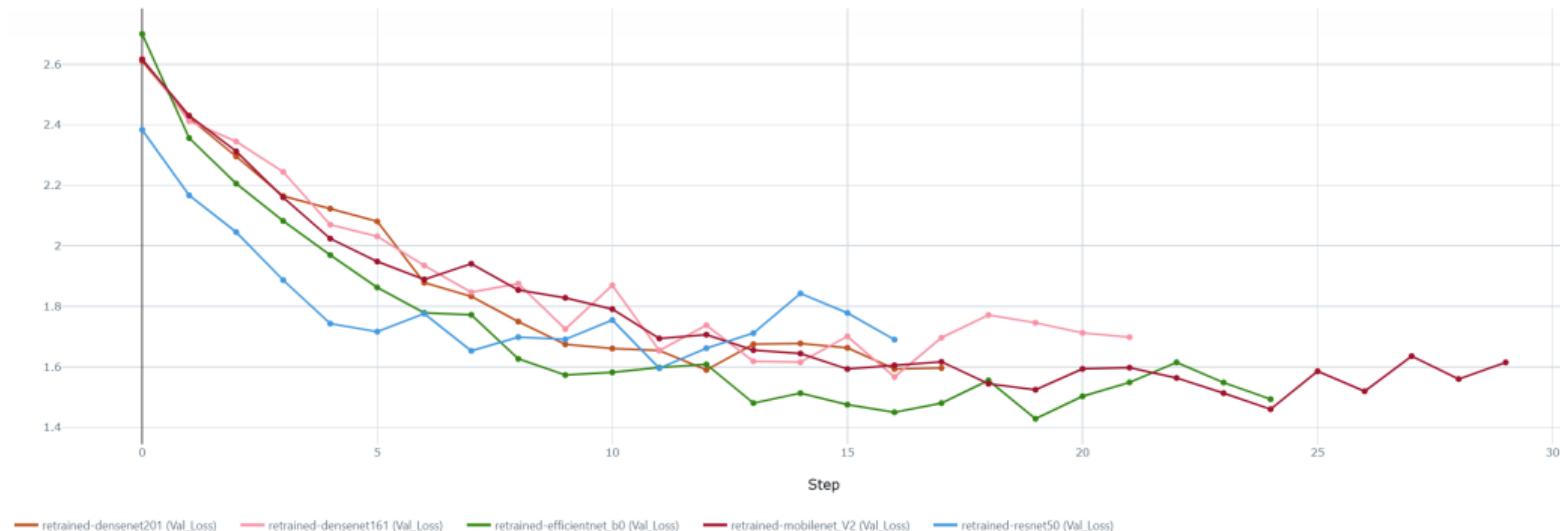
# CNN Training

Train\_Loss



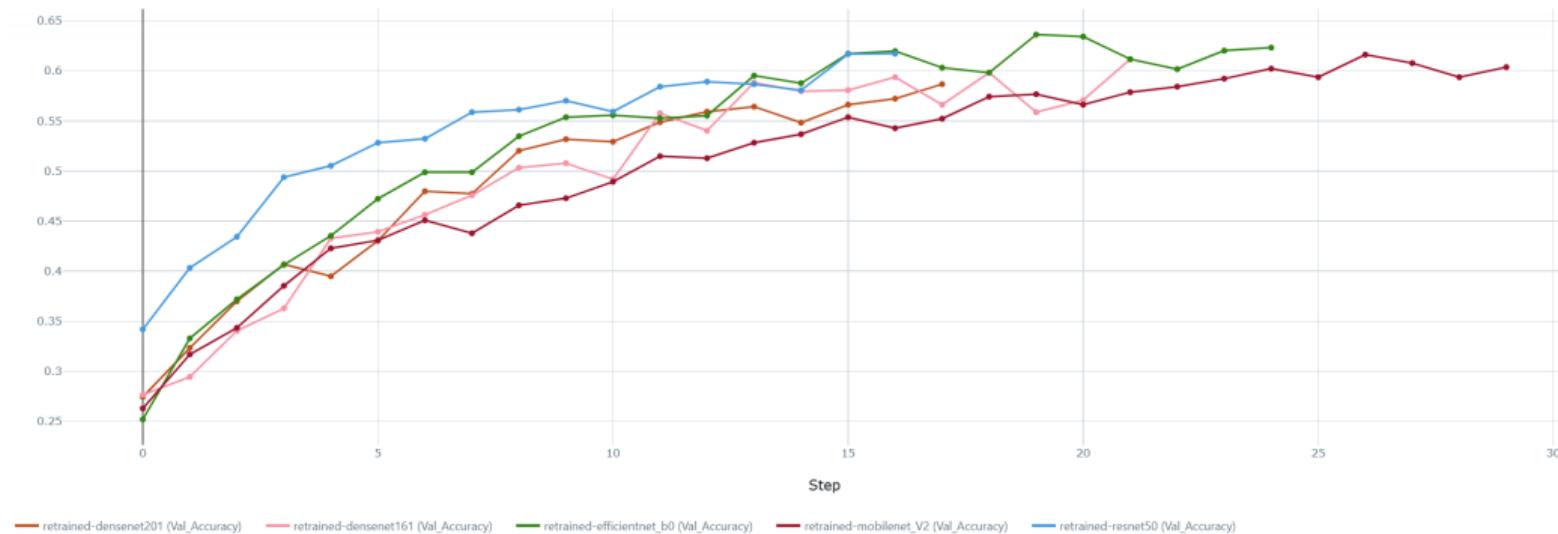
# CNN Training

Val\_Loss

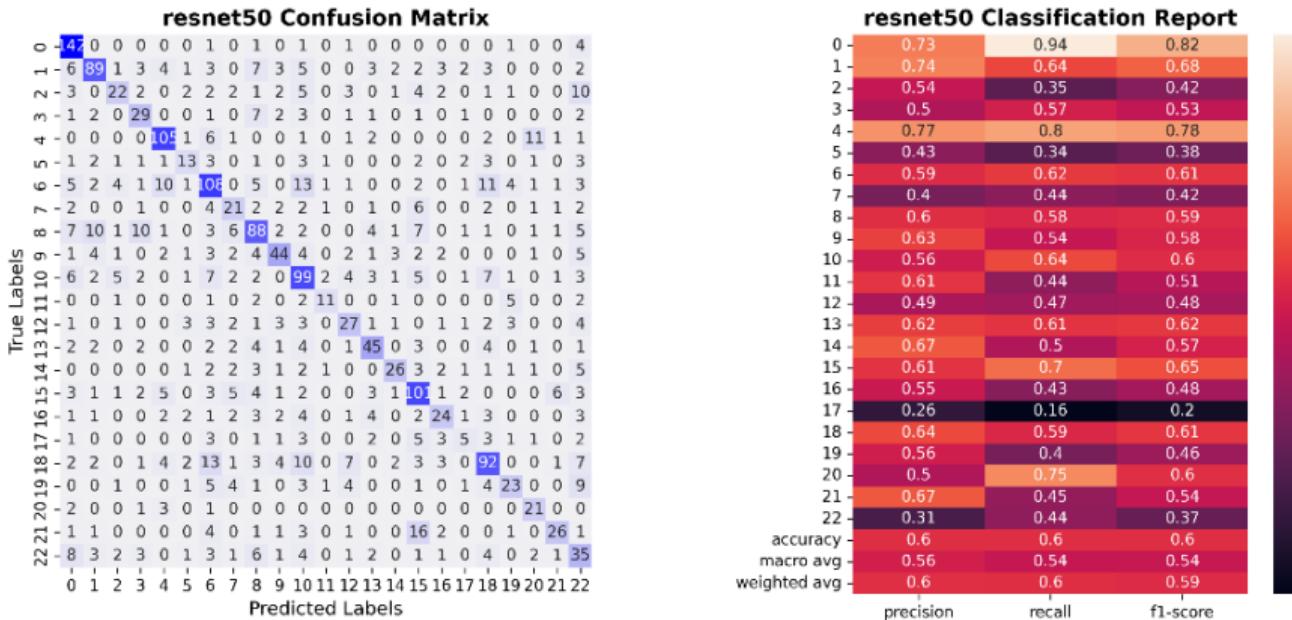


# CNN Training

Val\_Accuracy



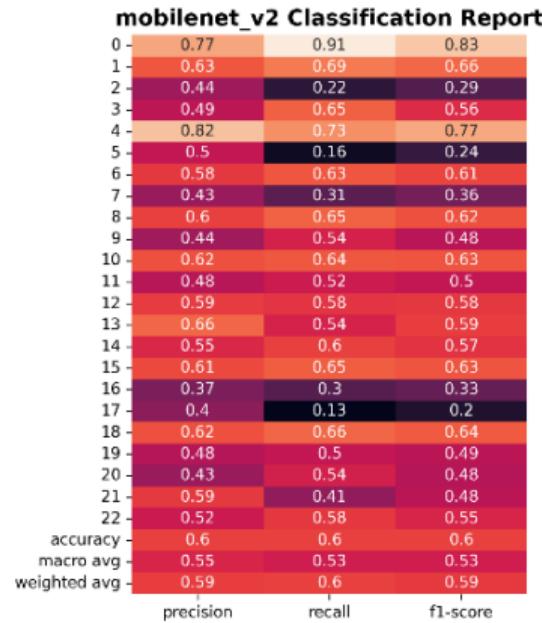
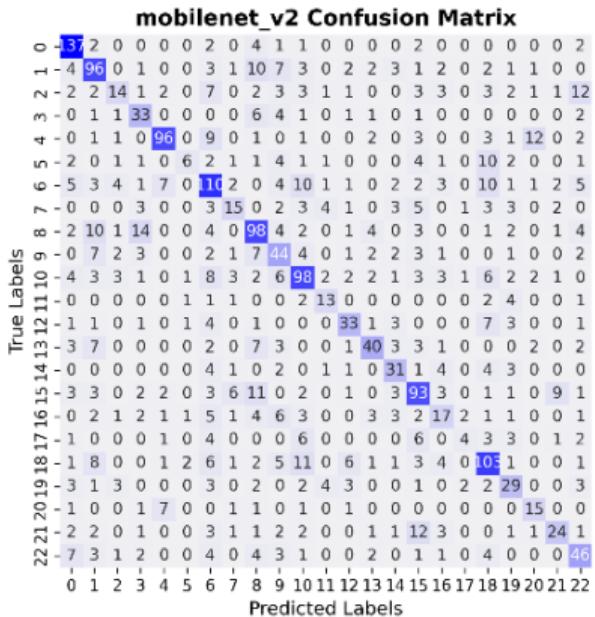
# CNN Training



Top-1 Accuracy: 59.74%

Top-5 Accuracy: 83.92%

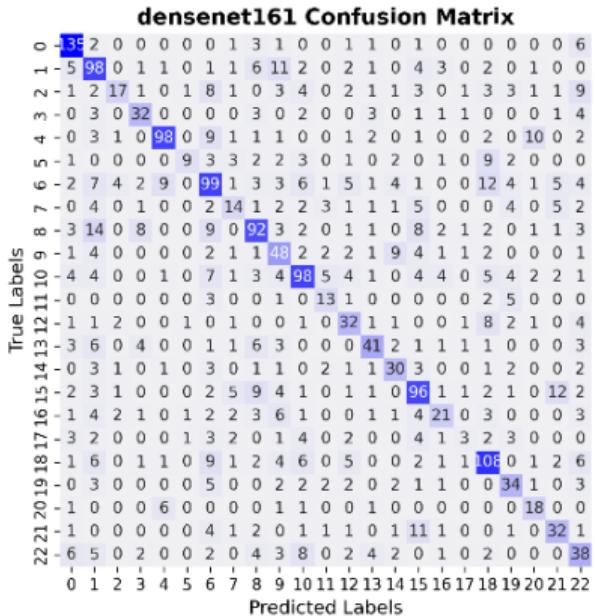
# CNN Training



Top-1 Accuracy: 59.69%

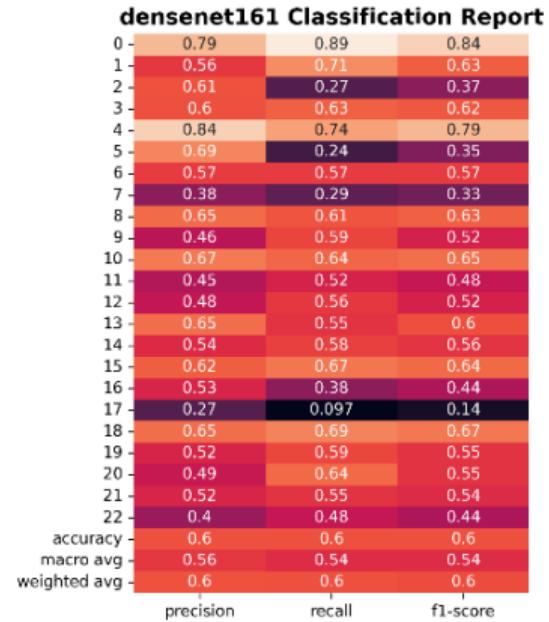
Top-5 Accuracy: 83.97%

# CNN Training

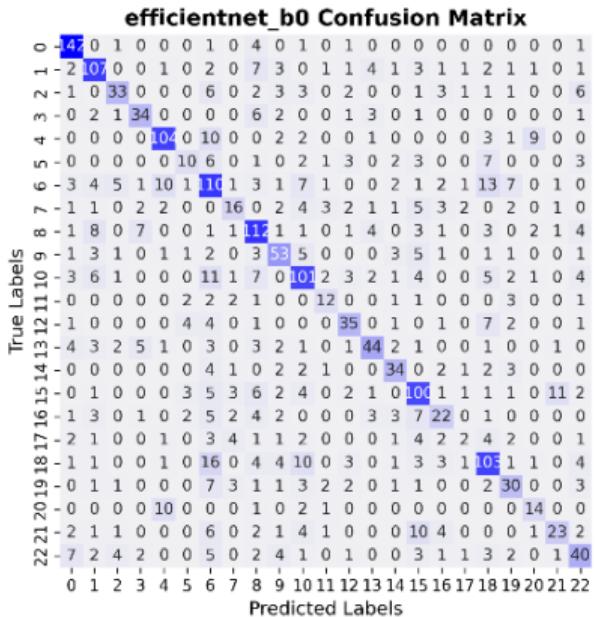


Top-1 Accuracy: 60.24%

Top-5 Accuracy: 84.22%

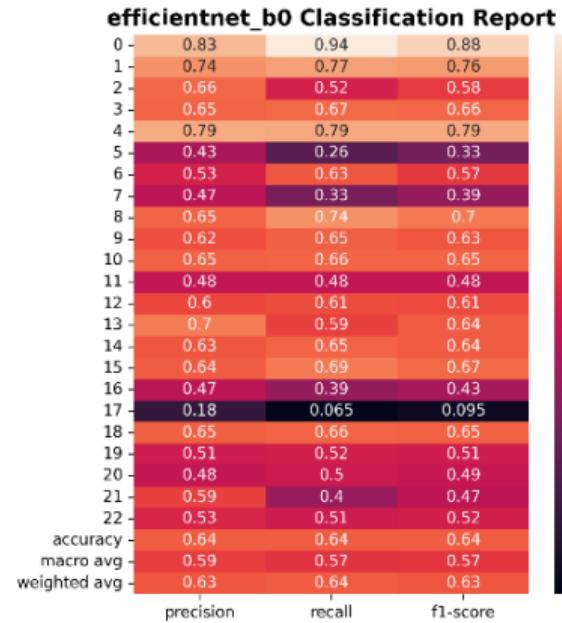


# CNN Training

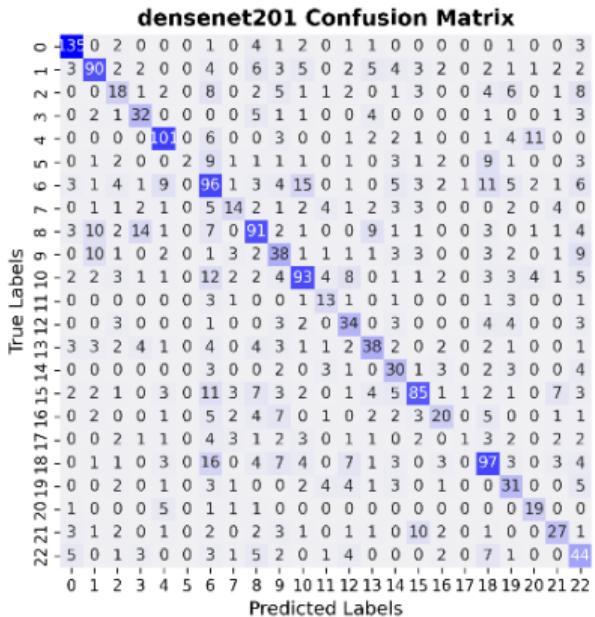


Top-1 Accuracy: 63.99%

Top-5 Accuracy: 86.26%

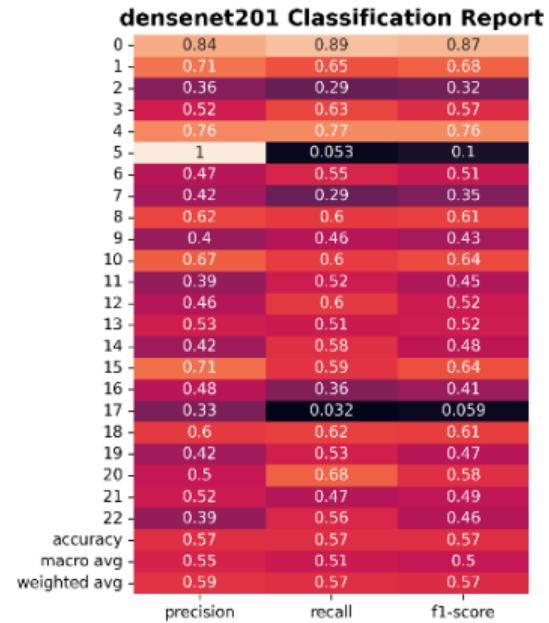


# CNN Training



Top-1 Accuracy: 57.39%

Top-5 Accuracy: 82.97%



# Transformer Training

- **Training Setup**

- Batch size: **32**, learning rate: **5e-5**, epochs: **10**.

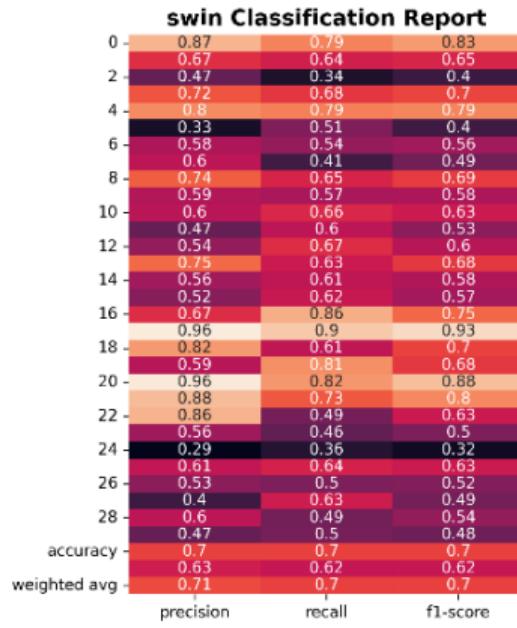
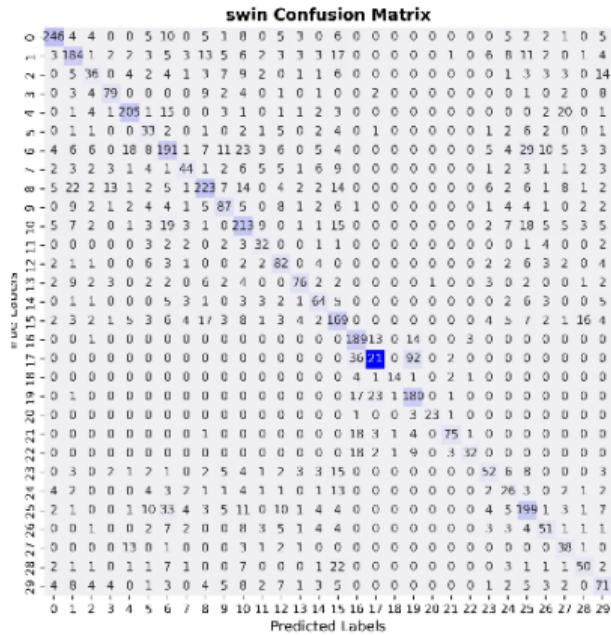
- **Accuracy Comparison with Reference Paper**

- Achieved **Top-1 Accuracy: 78%**, matching reference paper for DinoV2.

- **Final Model Choice: DinoV2**

- Best performing **Transformer Model** for skin disease classification.

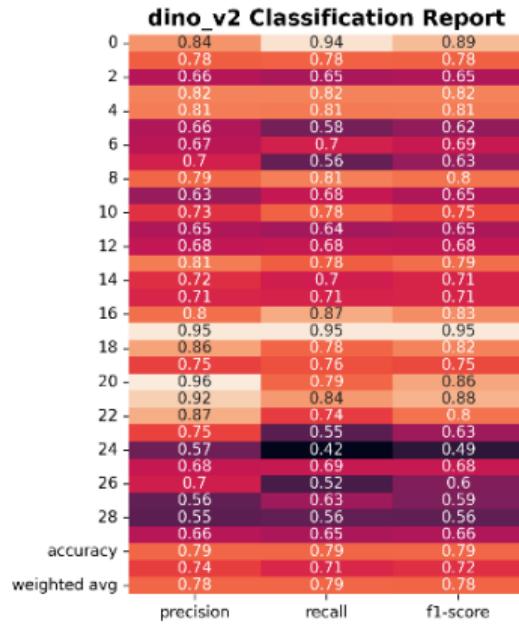
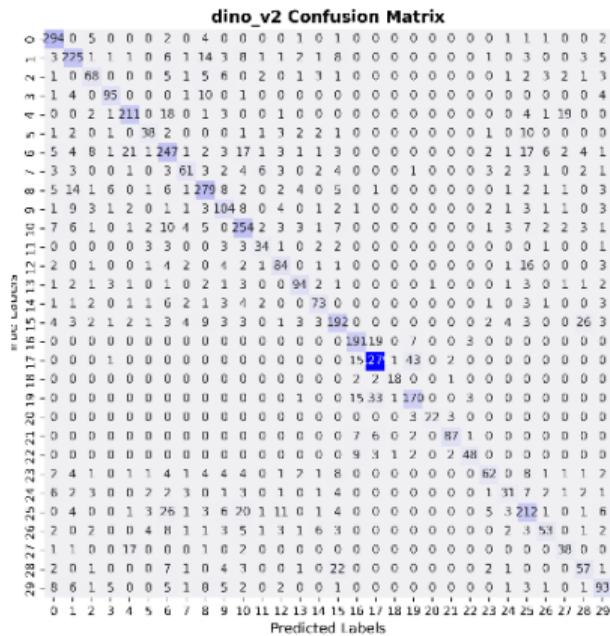
# Transformer Training



Top-1 Accuracy: 69.53%

Top-3 Accuracy: 87.83%

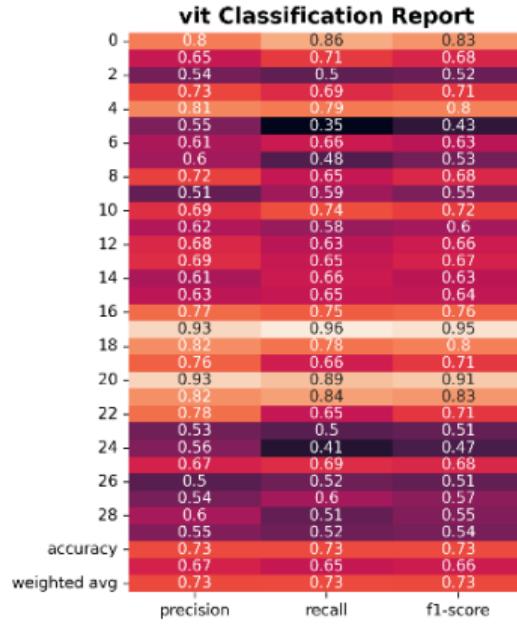
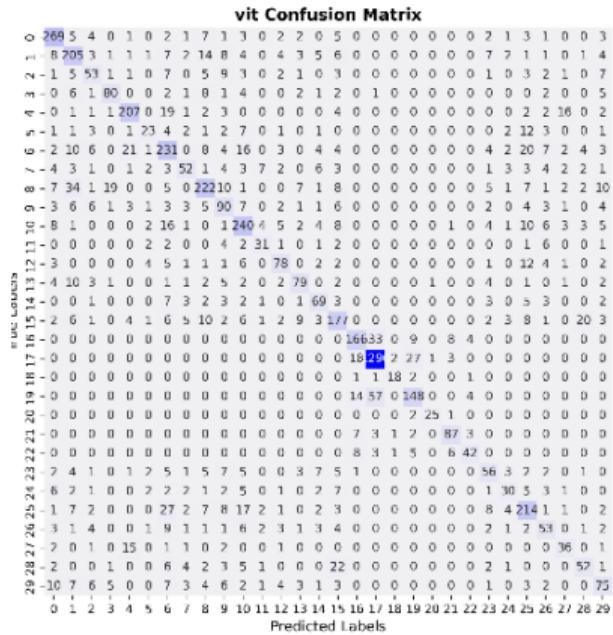
# Transformer Training



Top-1 Accuracy: 78.50%

Top-3 Accuracy: 92.41%

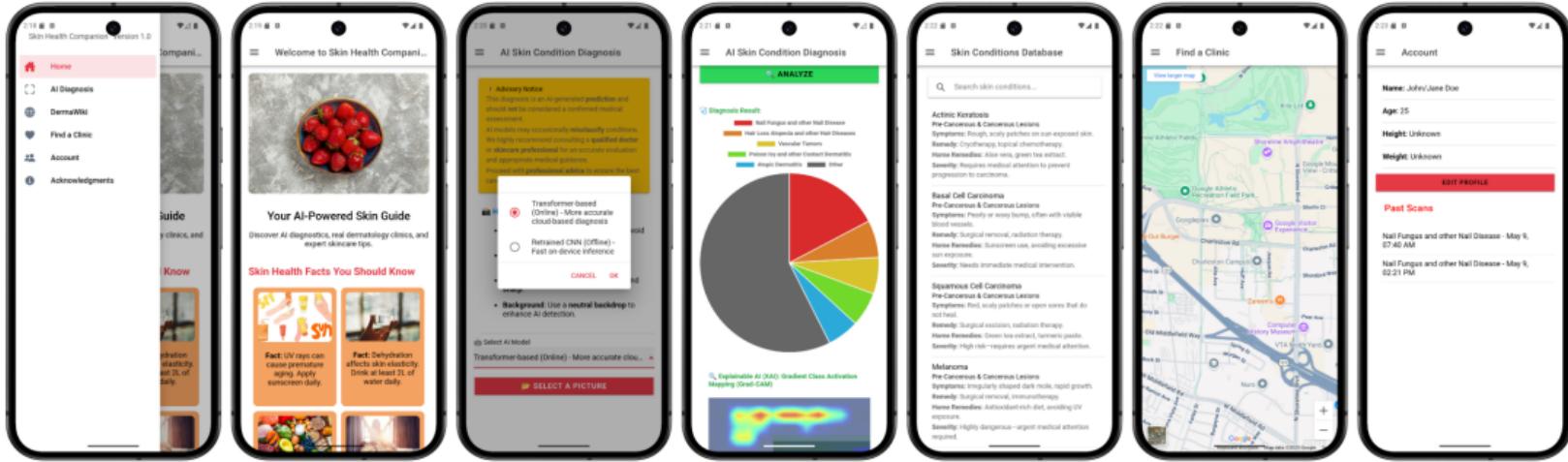
# Transformer Training



Top-1 Accuracy: 73.24%

Top-3 Accuracy: 90.22%

# App Tour



# App Walkthrough

- **Homepage:** General Skincare Guidance
  - Provides skincare tips and advice for common conditions.
- **AI Diagnosis:** Core of the app - Skin Condition Classification
  - **Model selection:** CNN vs Transformer.
  - Image upload and preprocessing.
  - Real-time classification results for user feedback.
- **Find a Clinic:** Locating Dermatologists Nearby using Google Maps
- **DermaWiki:** Repository compiled using GPT of skin conditions, symptoms, and remedies.
- **Account & Scan History:** Secure Local Storage
  - On-device storage (**not cloud-based**) for privacy protection.
  - Direct **doctor-ready reports** for medical consultation.

# Online vs Offline Inference

- **Importance of Offline Model Availability**

- Essential for **rural areas** with minimal internet access.
- Ensures AI-powered diagnosis in remote conditions.

- **EfficientNet - Based On-Device Inference**

- Optimized for **fast processing on mobile devices**.
- Enables real-time classification without **connectivity dependence**.

- **Cloud-Based AI for Advanced Online Diagnosis**

- Transformer-based inference via **cloud API** for high-accuracy classification.
- Suitable for users with stable internet connectivity.

# On-Device: Intermediate Representations & ONNX

- **Understanding Intermediate Representations**

- Internal feature extraction layers before final classification.
- Helps optimize AI models for mobile efficiency.

- **ONNX for Mobile Deployment**

- Converts AI models to **ONNX format** for optimized execution.
- Ensures **fast inference on low-power devices**.



# Cloud Deployment & REST API Workflow

- **Deployment Architecture for Transformer Models**
  - Using **cloud-hosted AI models** for inference.
  - Enables powerful computation while keeping mobile models lightweight.
- **REST API Workflow**
  - **Payload Structure**
  - **Result Processing**

# REST API

The screenshot shows the Postman interface with the following details:

- URL:** `POST 127.0.0.1:5000/predict`
- Method:** POST
- Headers:** (8)
- Body:** (Selected)
  - Key: image Value: 07AcnePittedScars.jpg Content type: Auto
  - Key: Value: Auto
- Params:** none
- Authorization:** none
- Cookies:** none
- Tests:** none
- Settings:** none

**Body Results:**

```

1
2   "top_labels": [
3     0,
4     9,
5     16,
6     1,
7     17
8   ],
9   "top_probs": [
10    0.9882940053939819,
11    0.003605280304327607,
12    0.002681503538042307,
13    0.0018823689315468073,
14    0.0007526438566856086
15  ],
16  "xai_output": "iVBORw0KGgoAAAANSUhEUgAAQAAAACVT/22AAEAE1E0VR4nEz963YKsbK1ie1dzwdQERnvP3TPZzpRfKV+J9Py8fgmuFM9+k
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dIKfp1jFuvt7Hd1W881/75op46rnW9zezb6tz68vzSMq4ou3to2ur3zpkVcaW3tpQuer1Wda9Kq38dox4n0MUPSYn19W6kdSwfdz3jeX"

```

**Status:** 200 OK Time: 3.90 s Size: 111.53 KB Save Response

# Limitations & Future Work

- Increasing dataset diversity for model generalization across skin tones.
- **Integrating Model Explainability**
  - Using **SHAP** for feature importance analysis.
- Including images of normal skin to improve model differentiation between healthy vs diseased skin.
- Watermark Removal
- Exploring Lightweight Vision Transformer Models for Mobile

# References

- **Research Papers**

- 1 CNN-based Skin Disease Classification. ResearchGate.
- 2 Vision Transformer Approach for Skin Condition Analysis. ScienceDirect.

- **Frameworks and Libraries**

- PyTorch: <https://pytorch.org/>
- HuggingFace Transformers: <https://huggingface.co/docs/transformers/index>
- ONNX Runtime: <https://onnxruntime.ai/>

- **Development Tools**

- Ionic Framework: <https://ionicframework.com/docs>
- Google Cloud Functions: <https://cloud.google.com/functions/docs>

- **Model Links**

- DinoV2: <https://huggingface.co/facebook/dinov2-base>
- SwinT: <https://huggingface.co/microsoft/swin-tiny-patch4-window7-224>
- ViT: <https://huggingface.co/google/vit-base-patch16-224>

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