



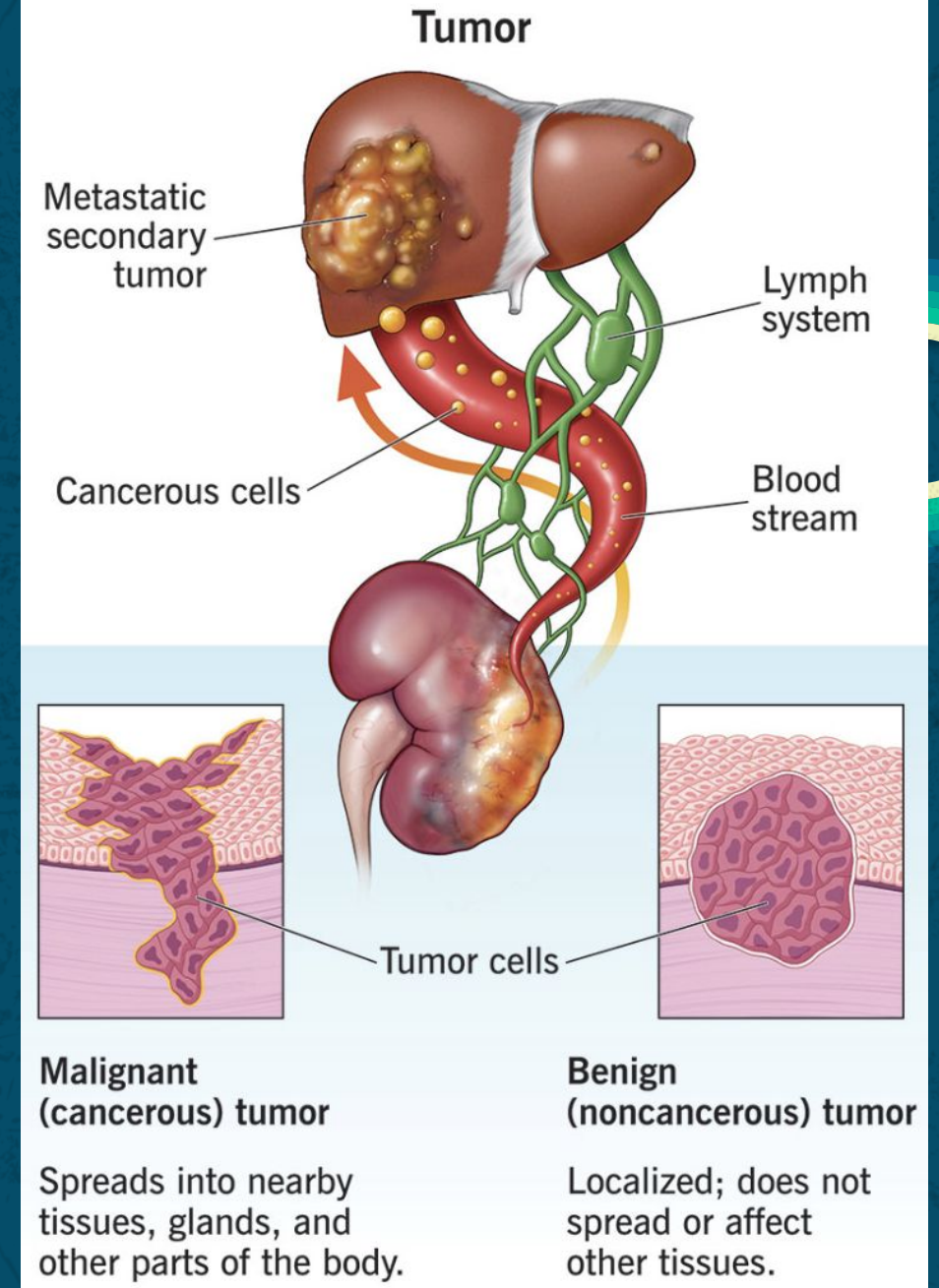
# **Pixels to Prognosis: Machine Learning in Tumor Detection**

Sinclair Hansen



# What is a Tumor?

- A mass of abnormal cells that form in your body
- Generally defined as benign or malignant

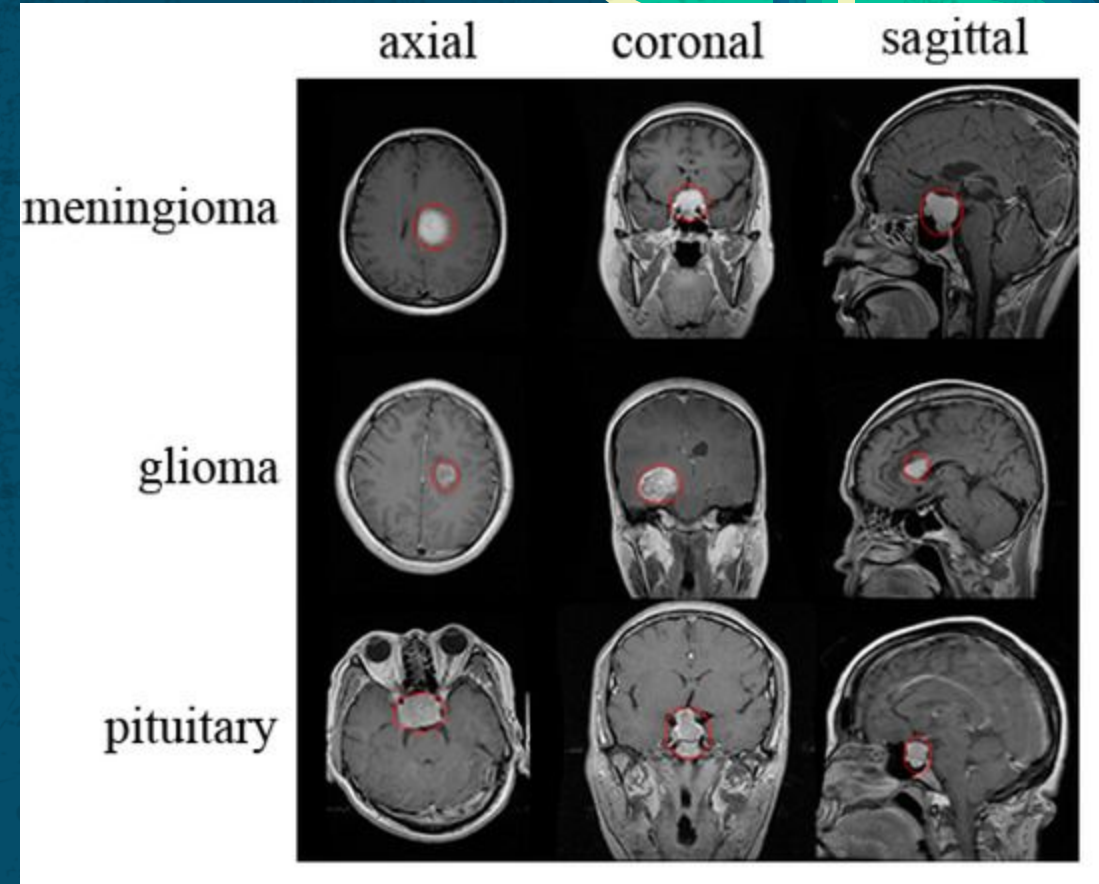


# Common Types of Brain Tumors

**Meningioma** - Forms in the meninges, the outer three layers of tissue that cover and protect the brain just under the skull

**Glioma** - Arise from glial cells that surround neurons

**Pituitary** - Grow in pituitary gland tissue (John Hopkins Medicine)



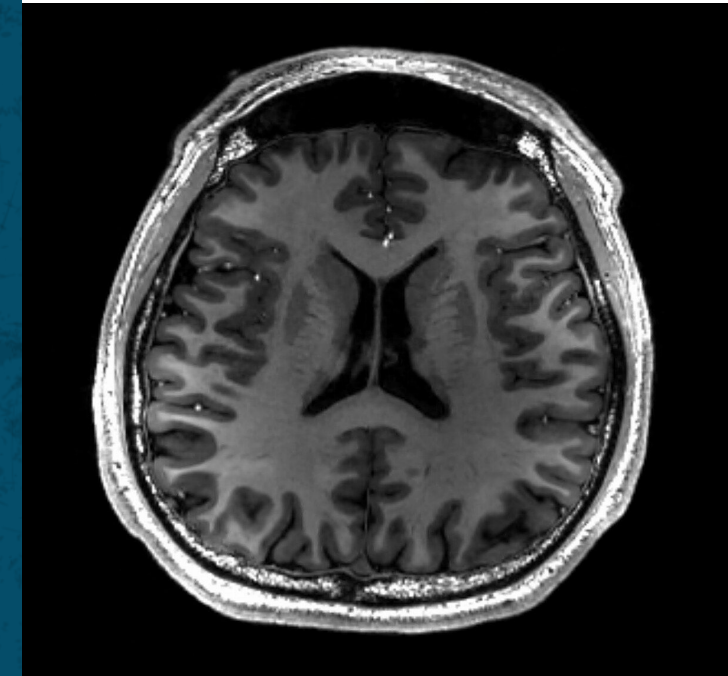
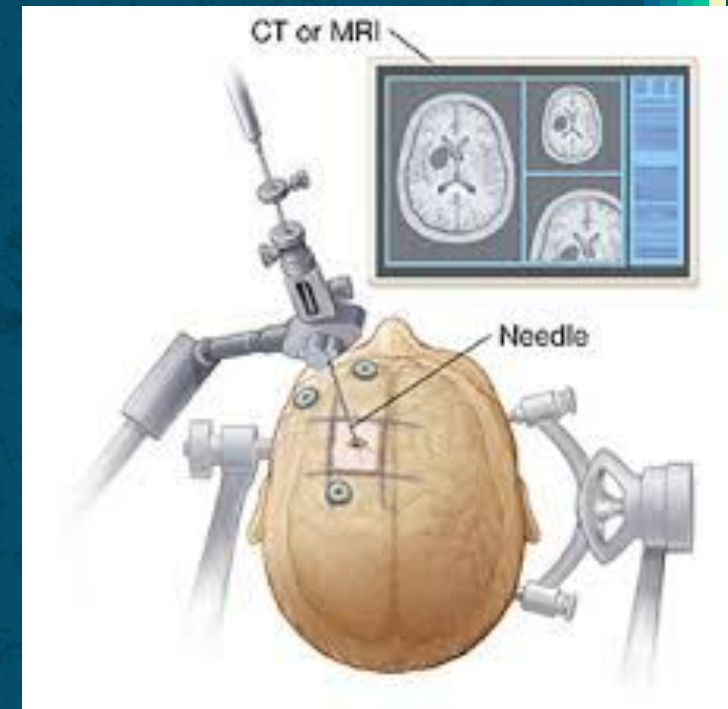


# Symptoms

In some cases a tumor can be felt or seen raised above the surface of the skin

Other symptoms include:

- Fatigue
- Fever/Chills
- Night Sweats
- Loss of Appetite

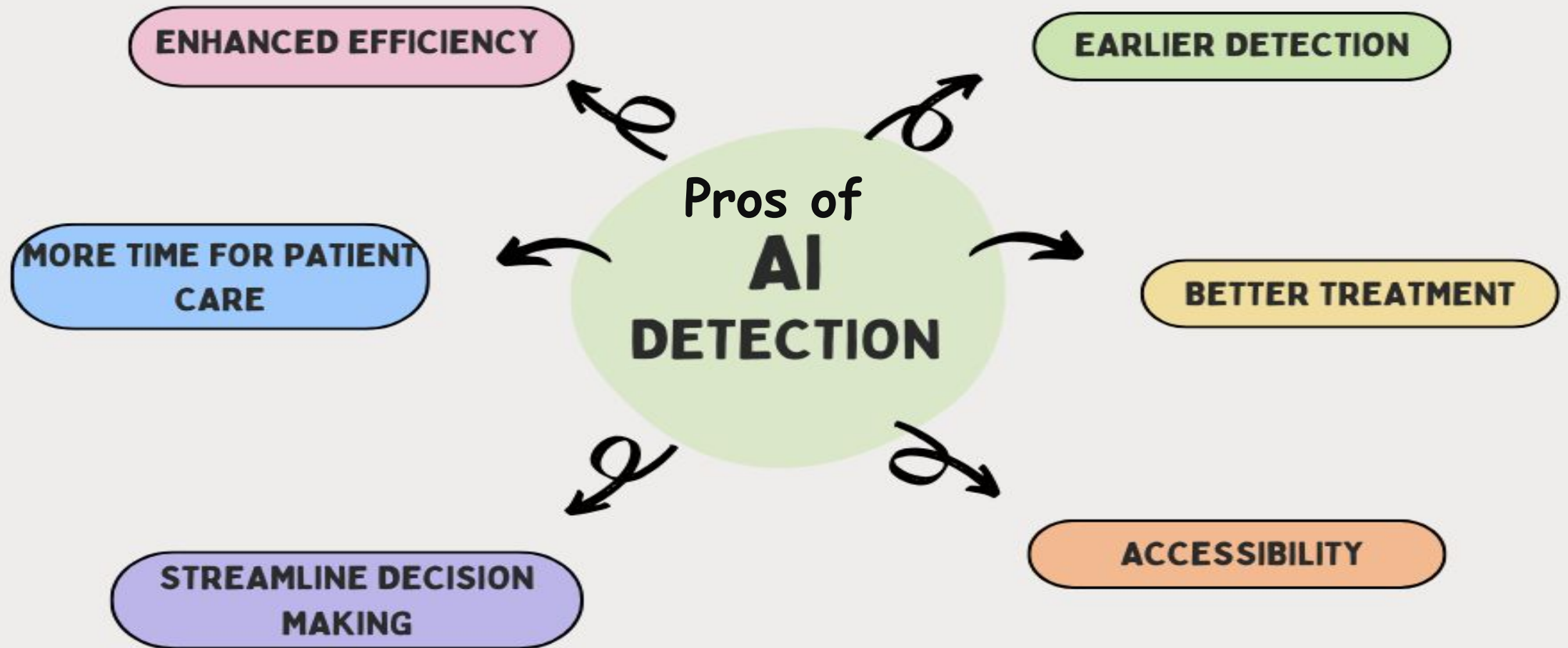






# Using AI to Detect Tumors







# Building a Model

```
# Simple training loop
num_epochs = 5
train_losses, val_losses = [], []

model = TumorClassifier(num_classes=4)
model.to(device)

criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=0.001)

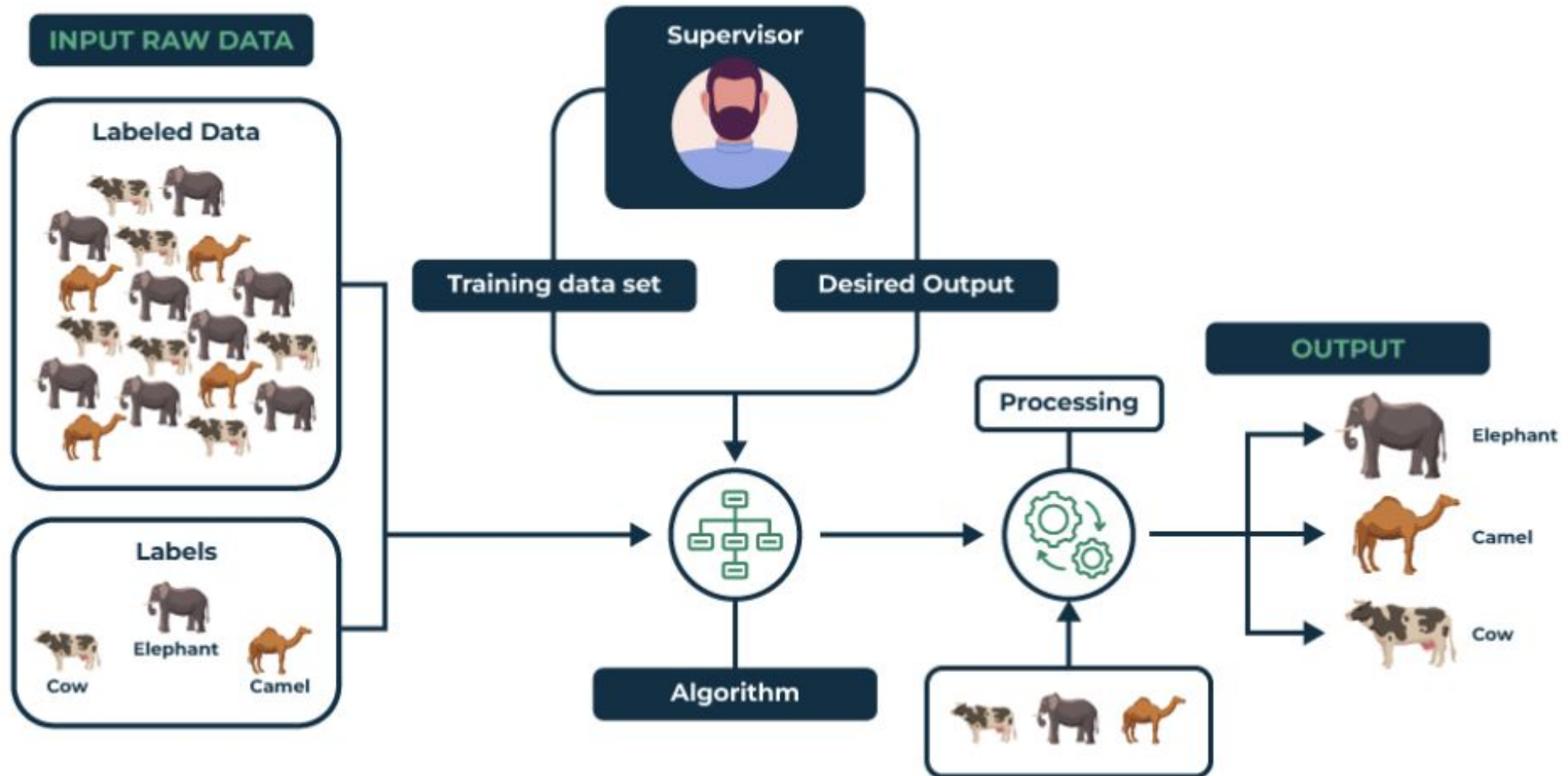
for epoch in range(num_epochs):
    # Training phase
    model.train()
    running_loss = 0.0
    for images, labels in tqdm(train_loader, desc='Training loop'):
        # Move inputs and labels to the device
        images, labels = images.to(device), labels.to(device)

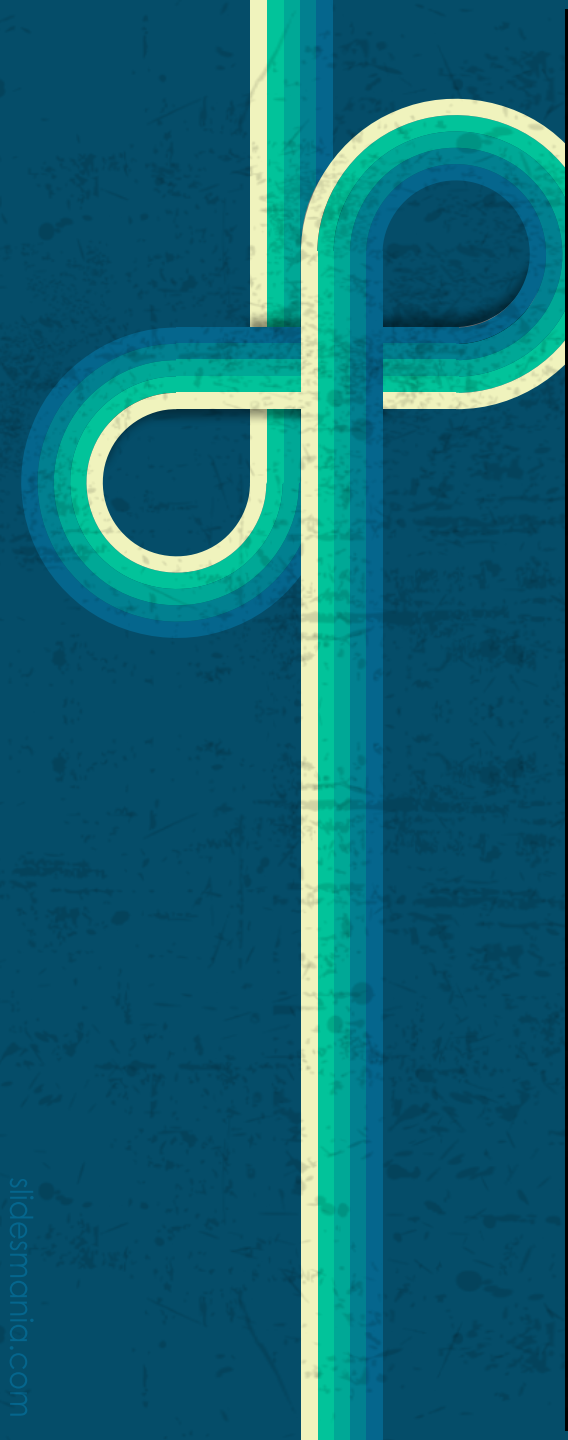
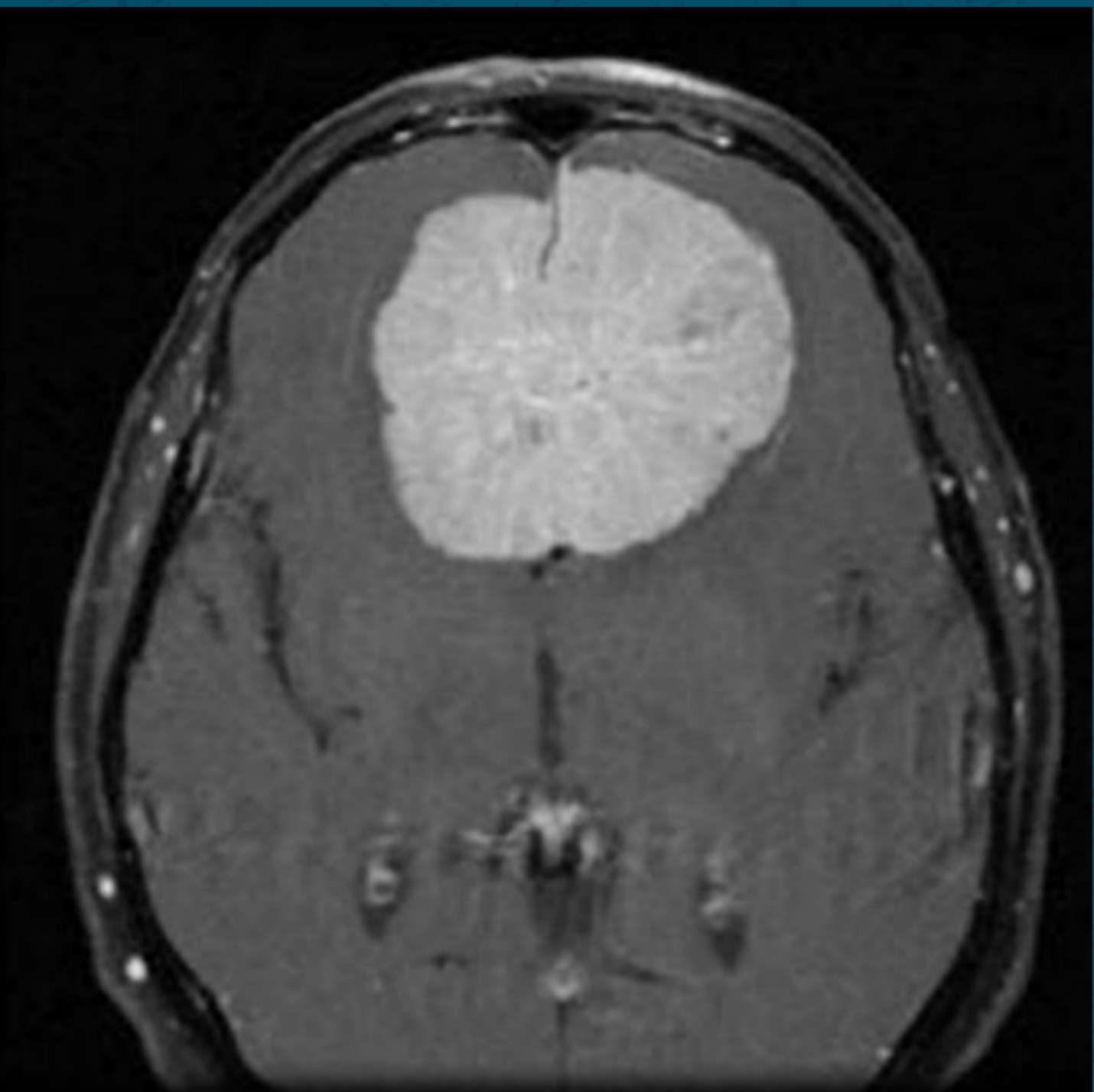
        optimizer.zero_grad()
        outputs = model(images)
        loss = criterion(outputs, labels)
        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()
        running_loss += loss.item() * labels.size(0)
    train_loss = running_loss / len(train_loader.dataset)
    train_losses.append(train_loss)
```



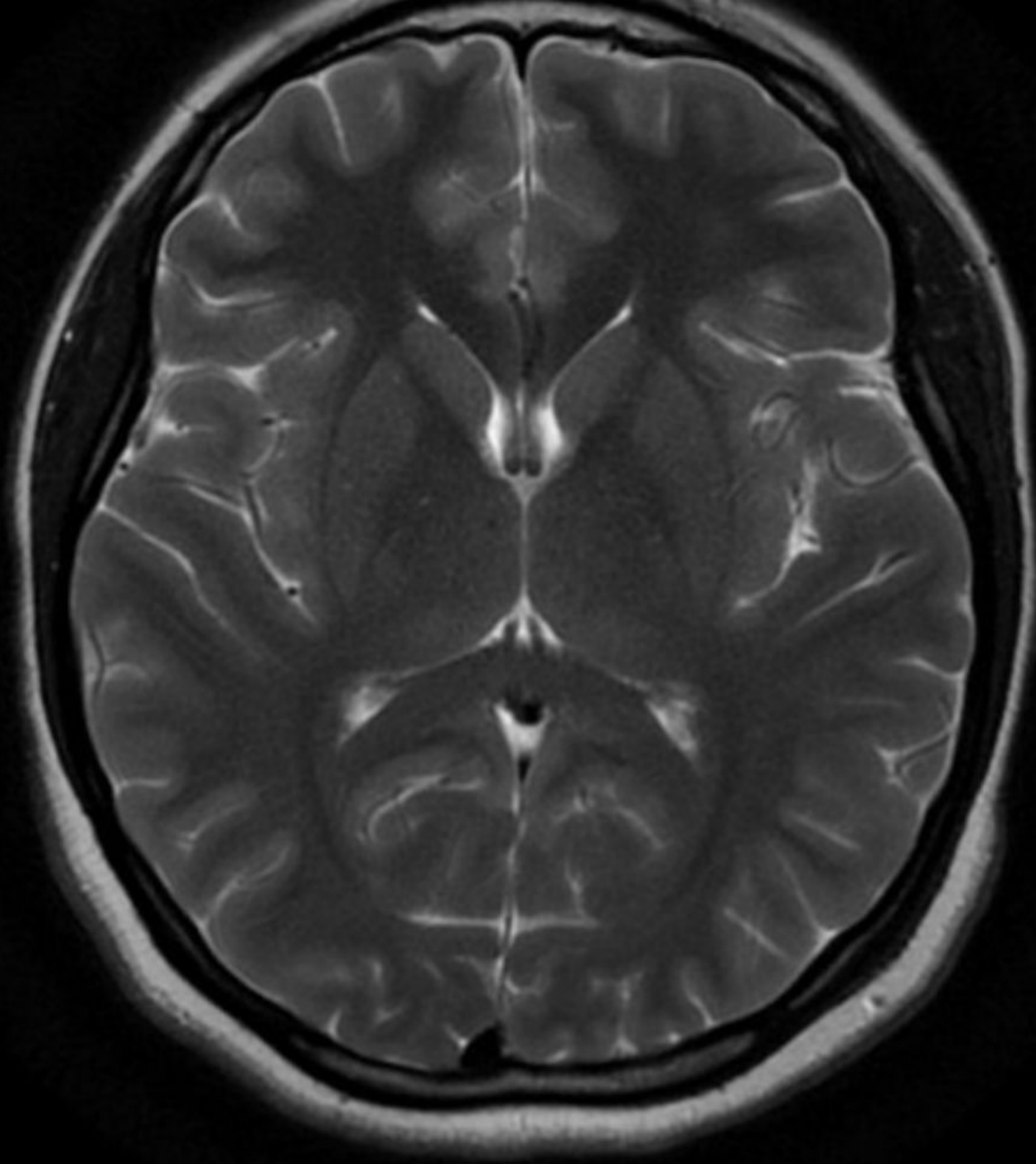
# Training a Model

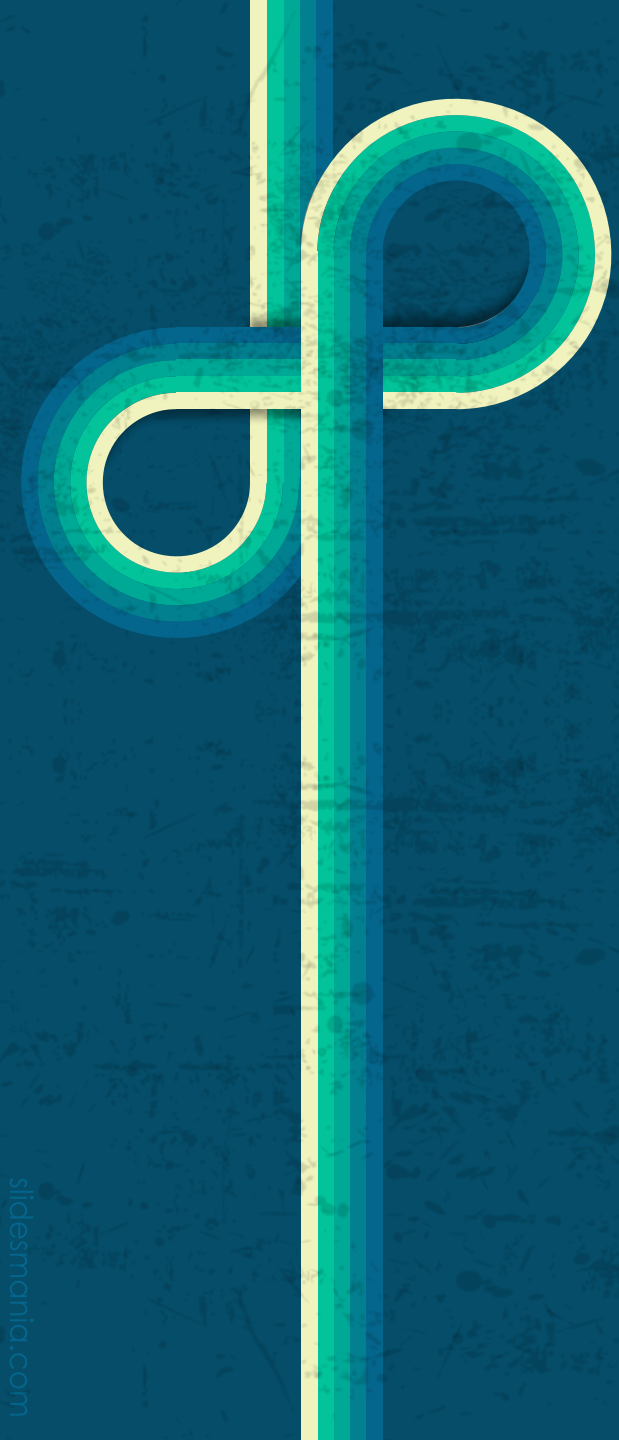
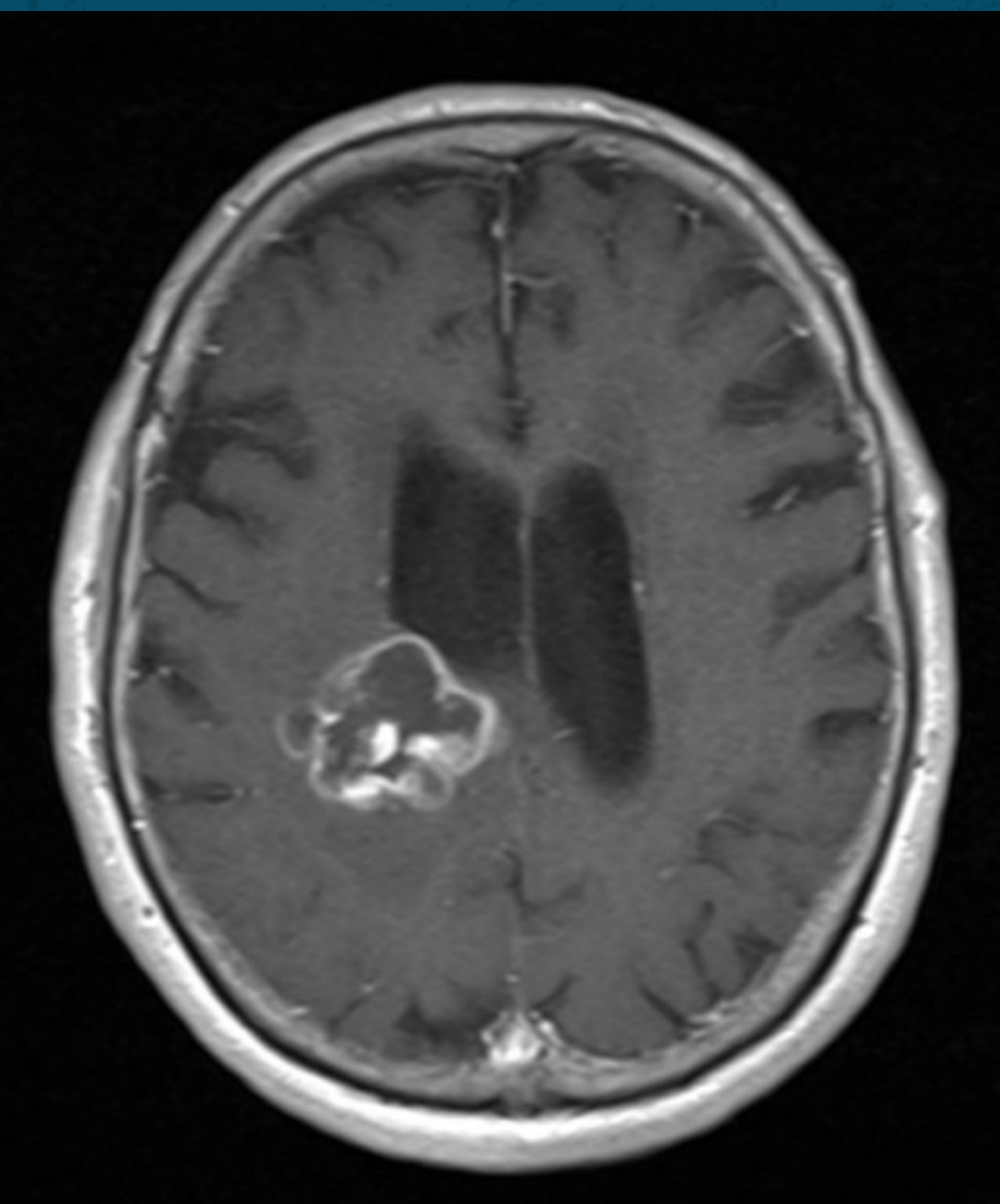
## Supervised Learning



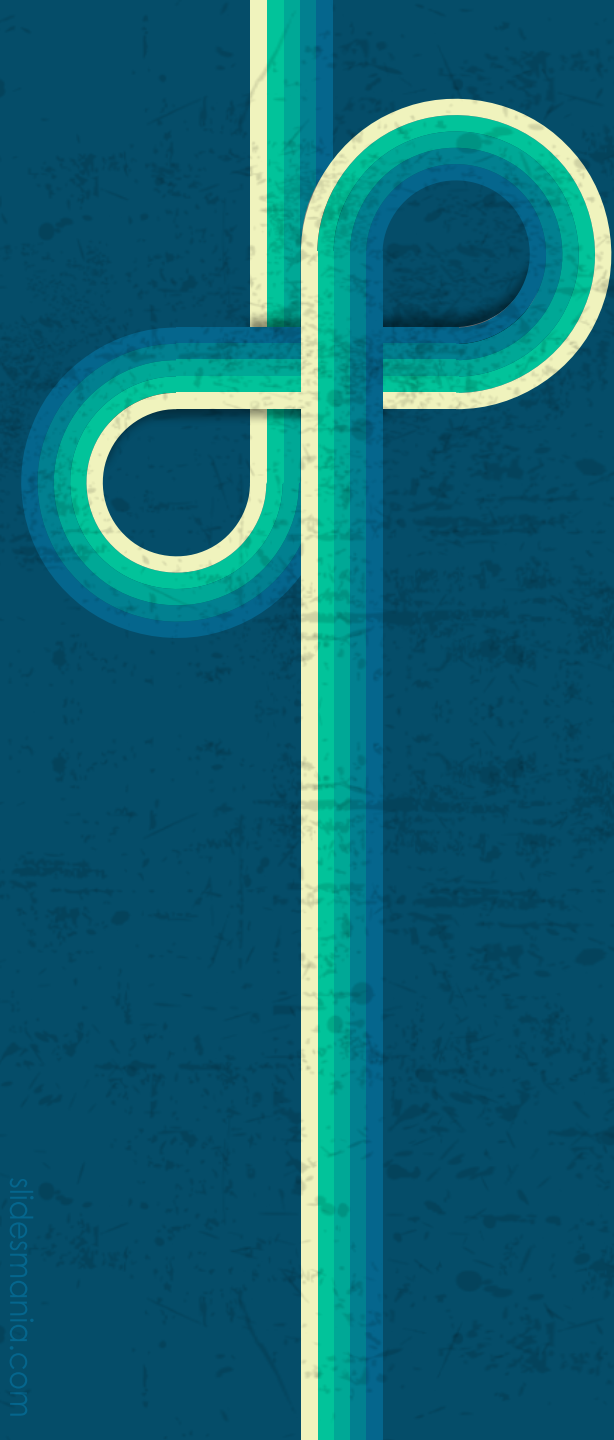
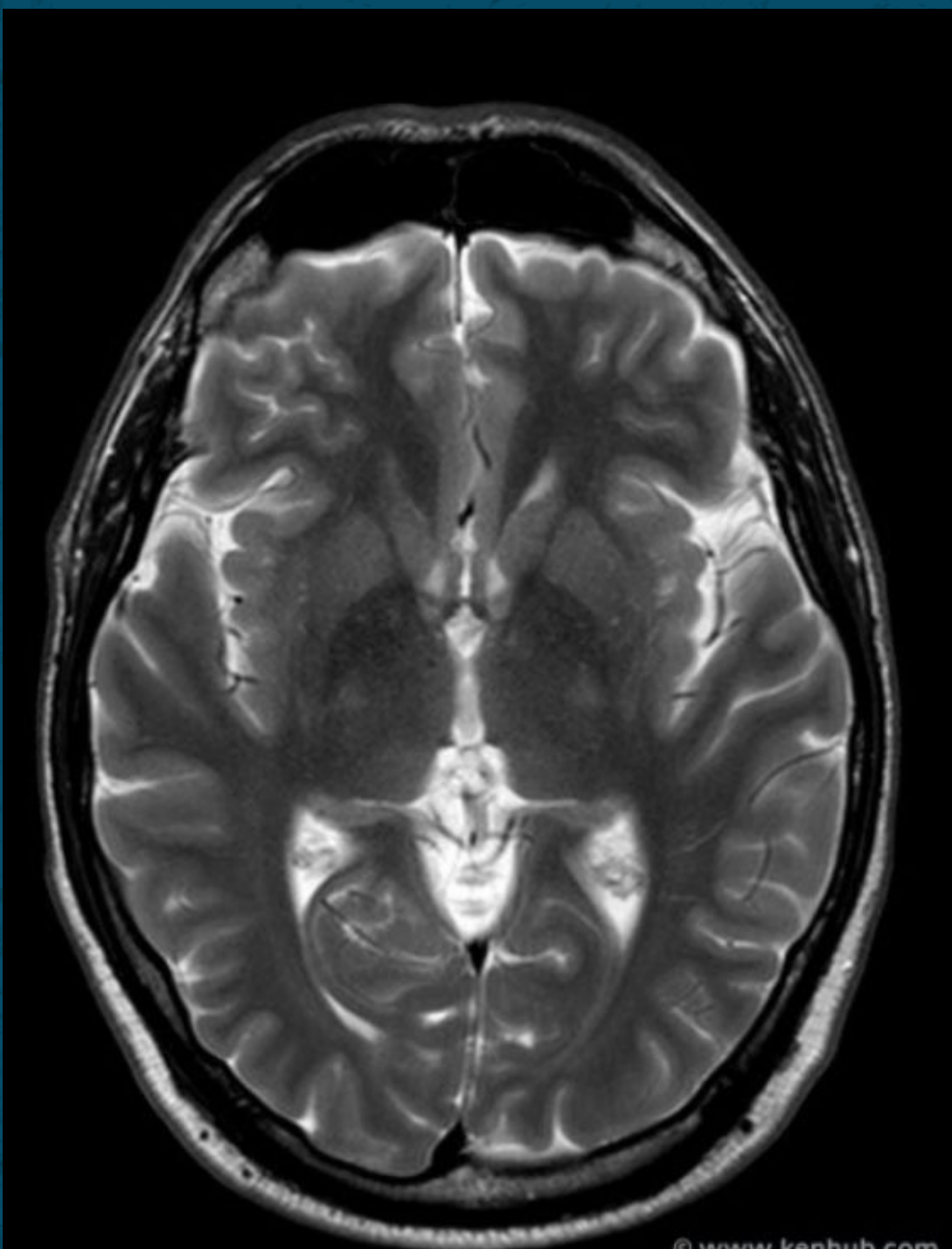


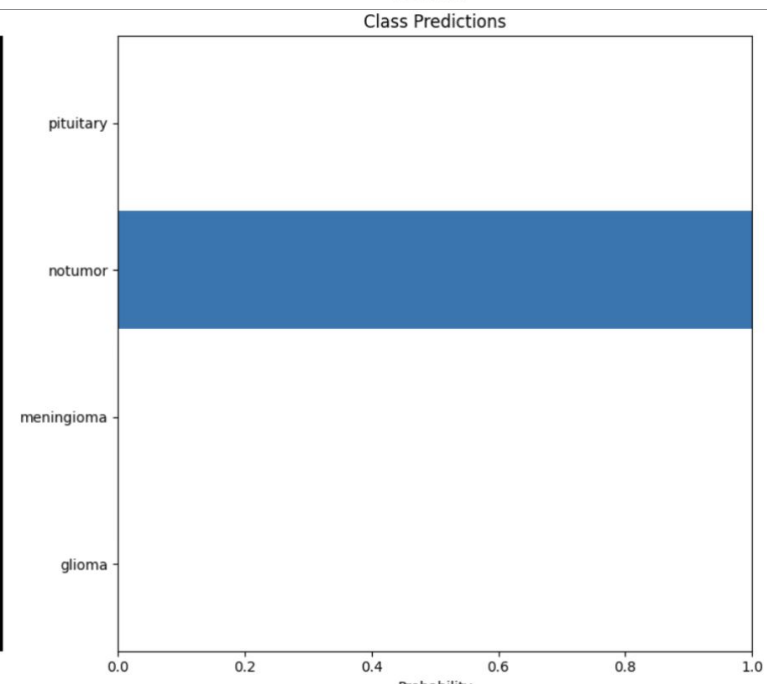
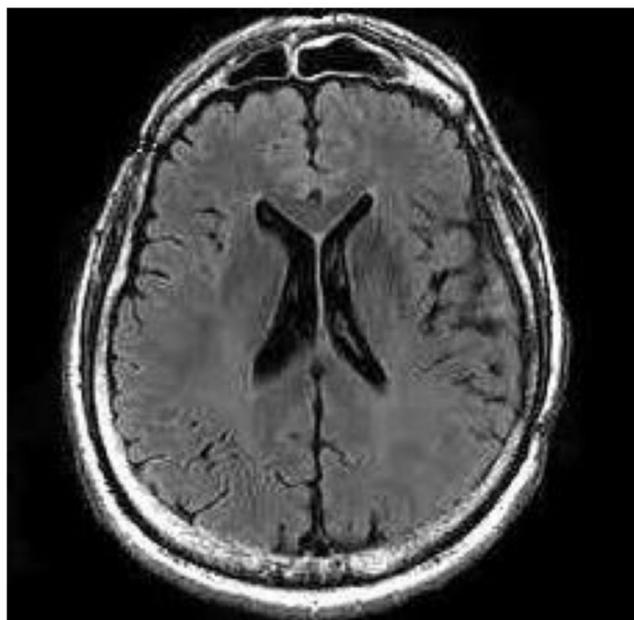
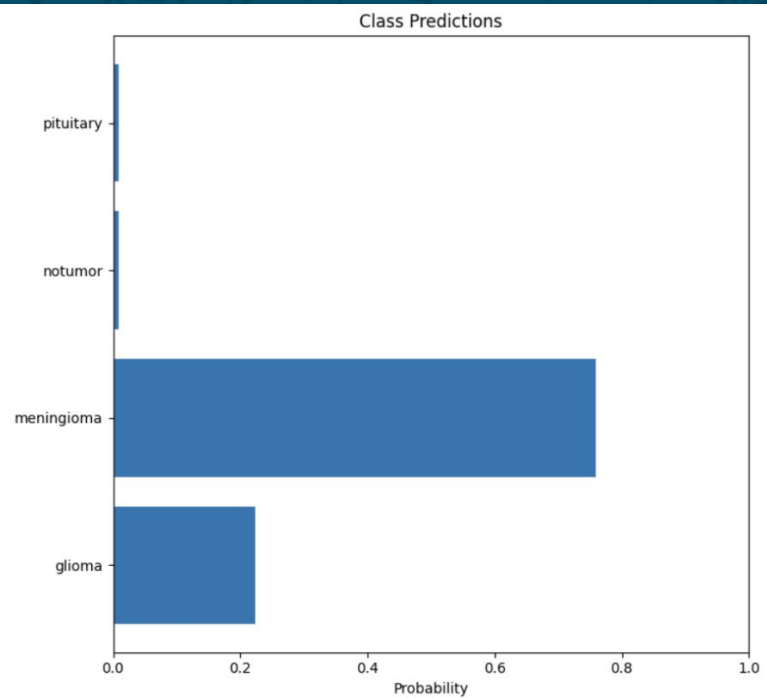
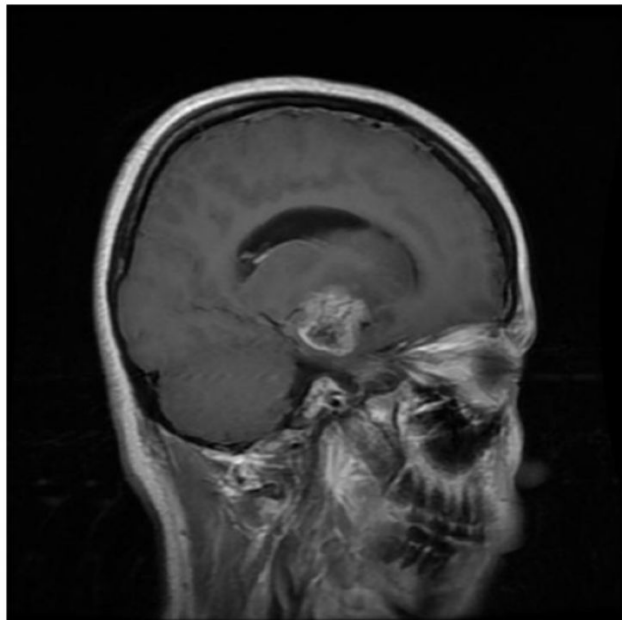








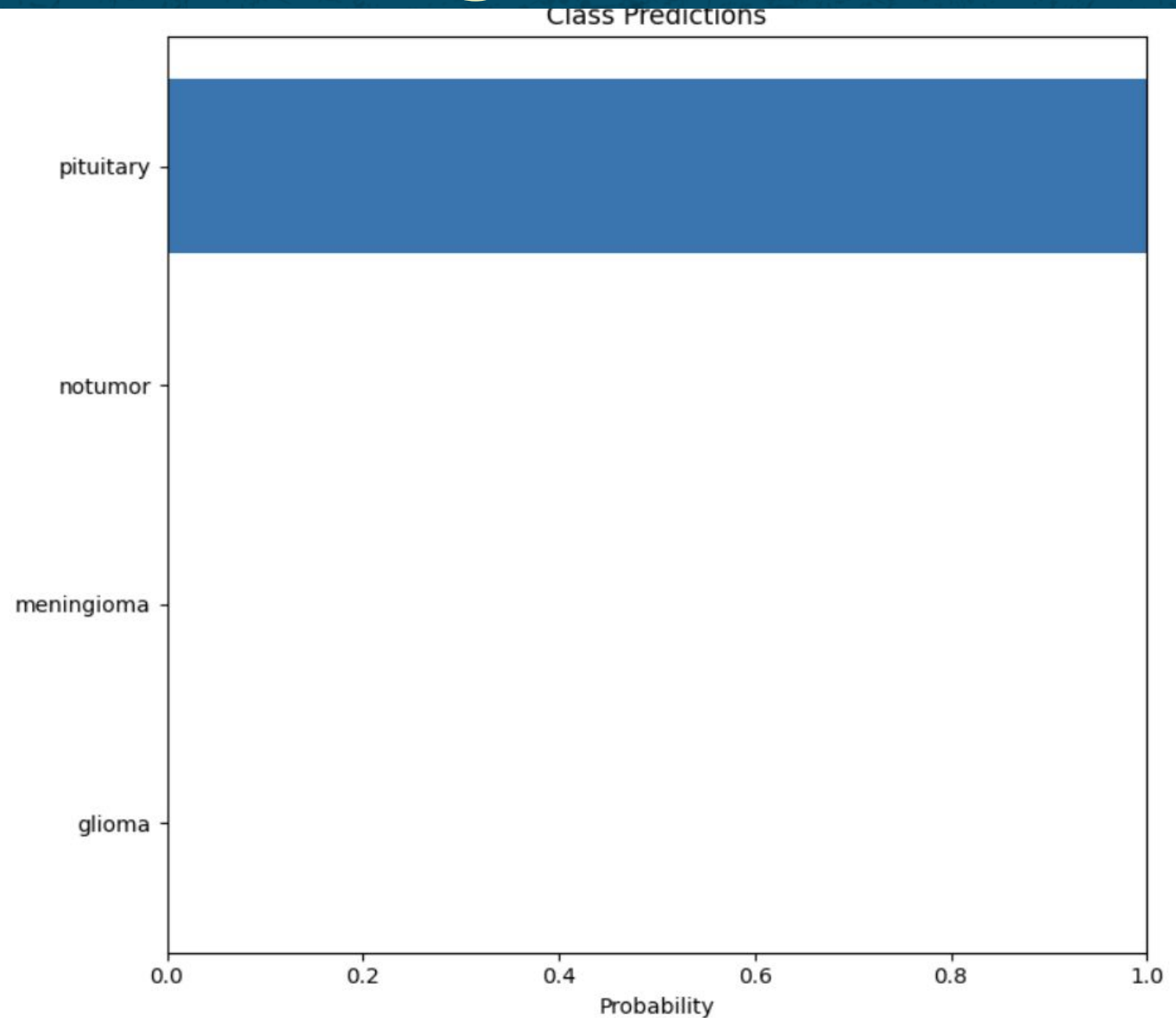
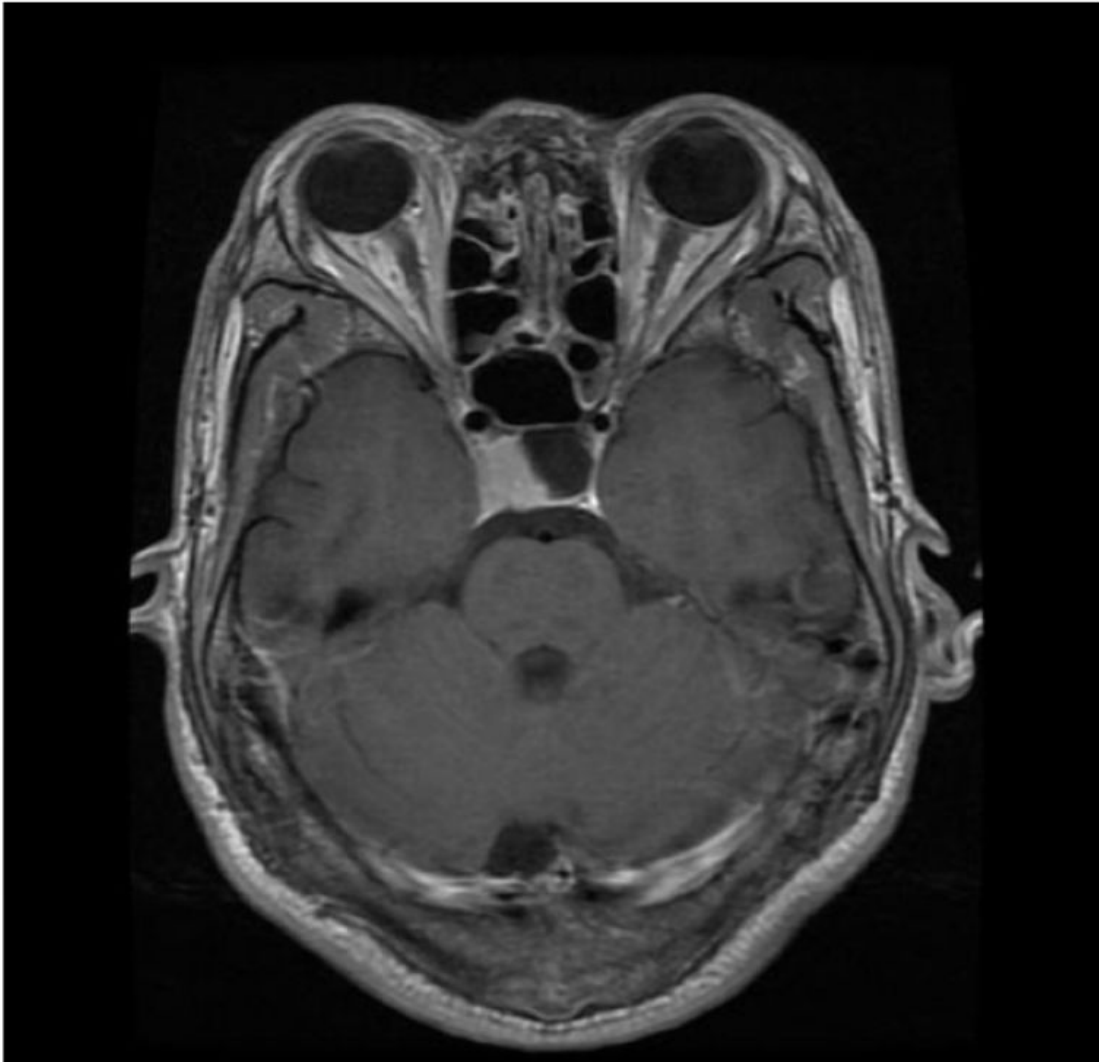




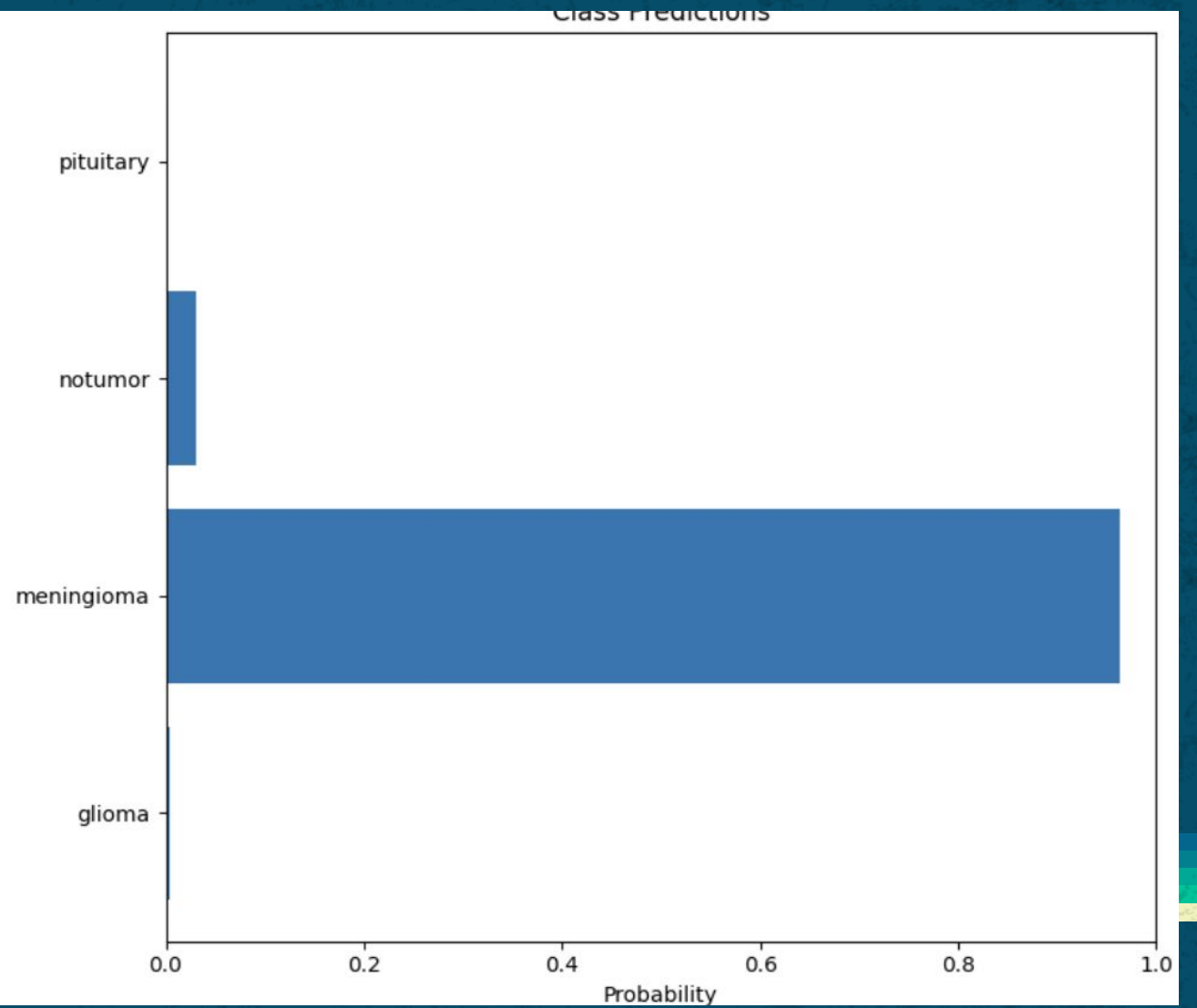
# Certainty of the Models



# Results from Testing Set

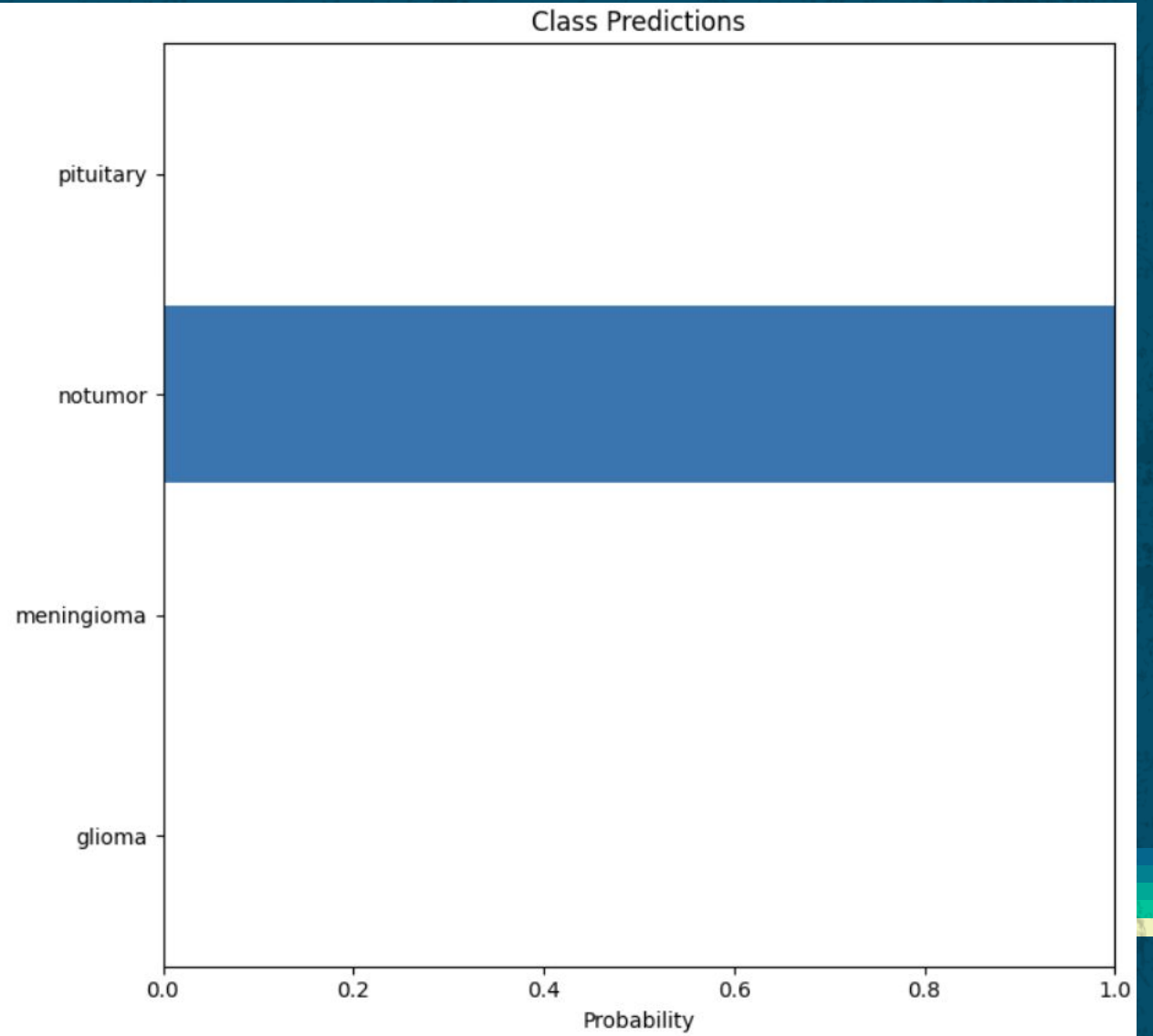
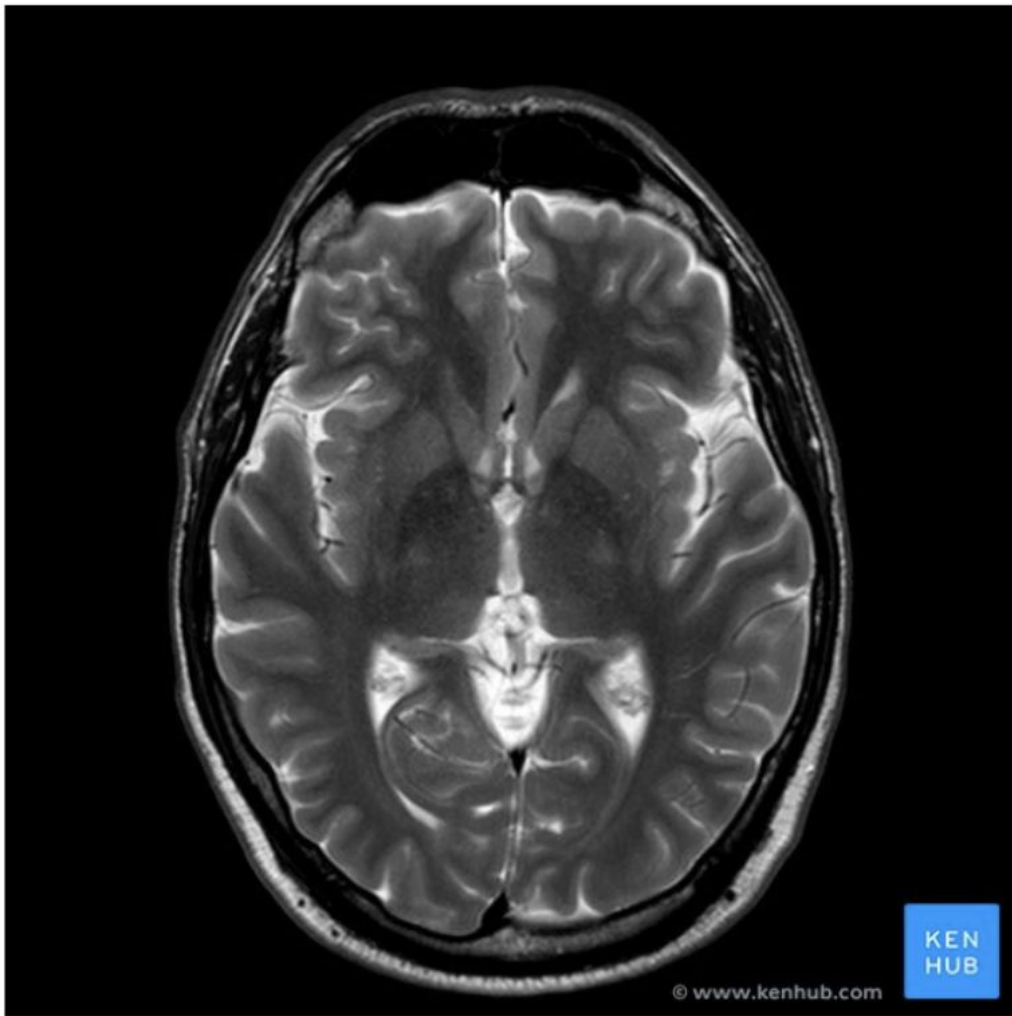


# Results from Outside Sources

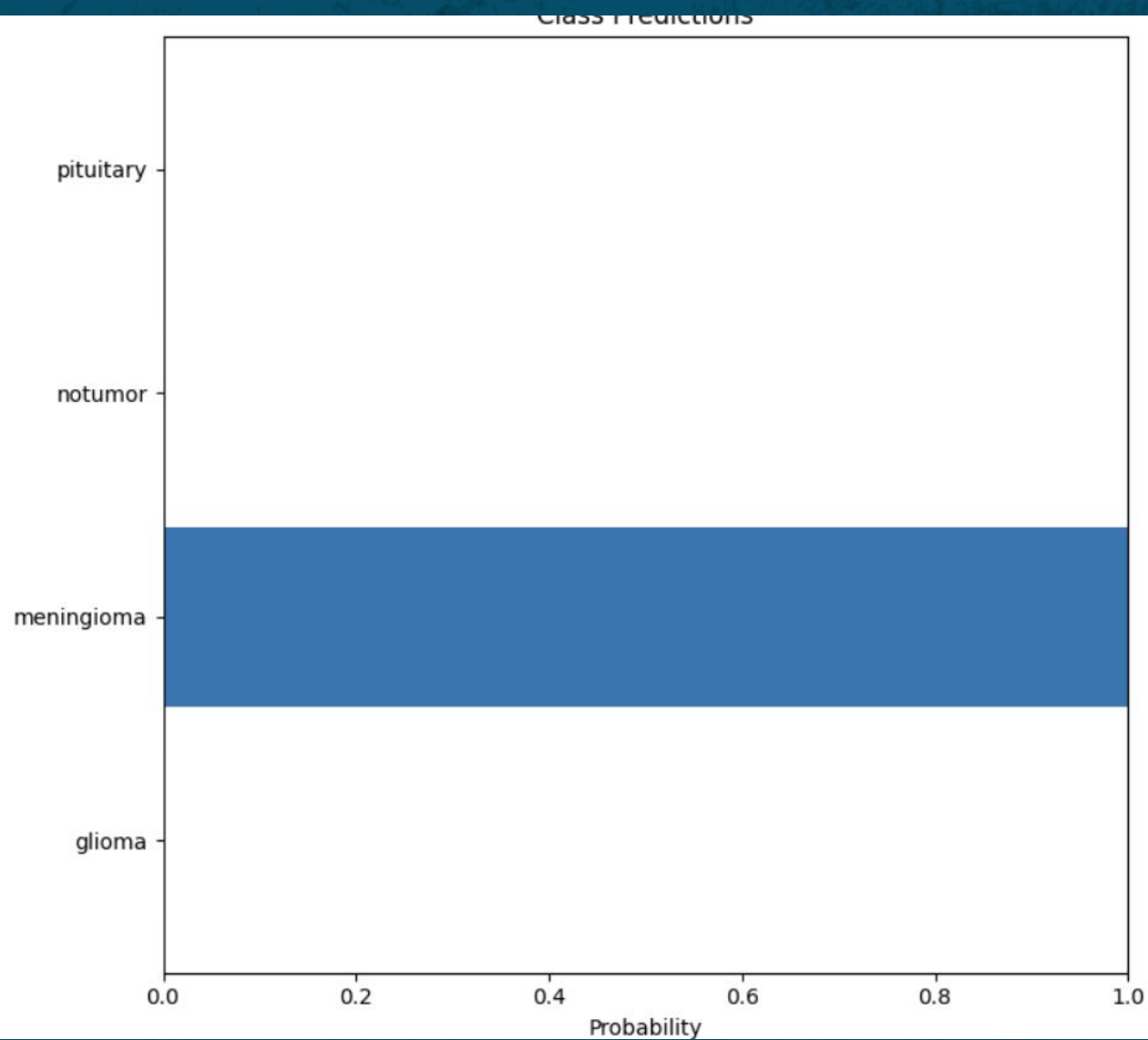
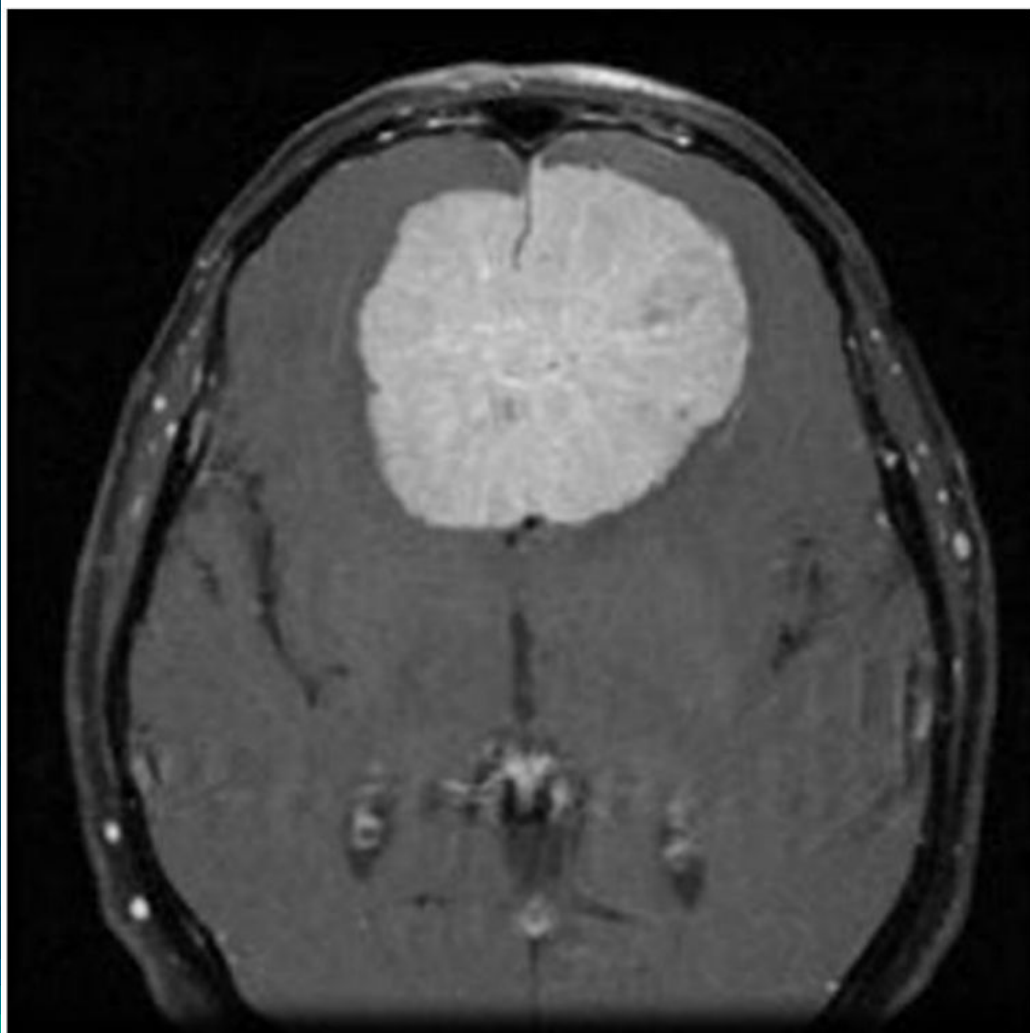


Pituitary



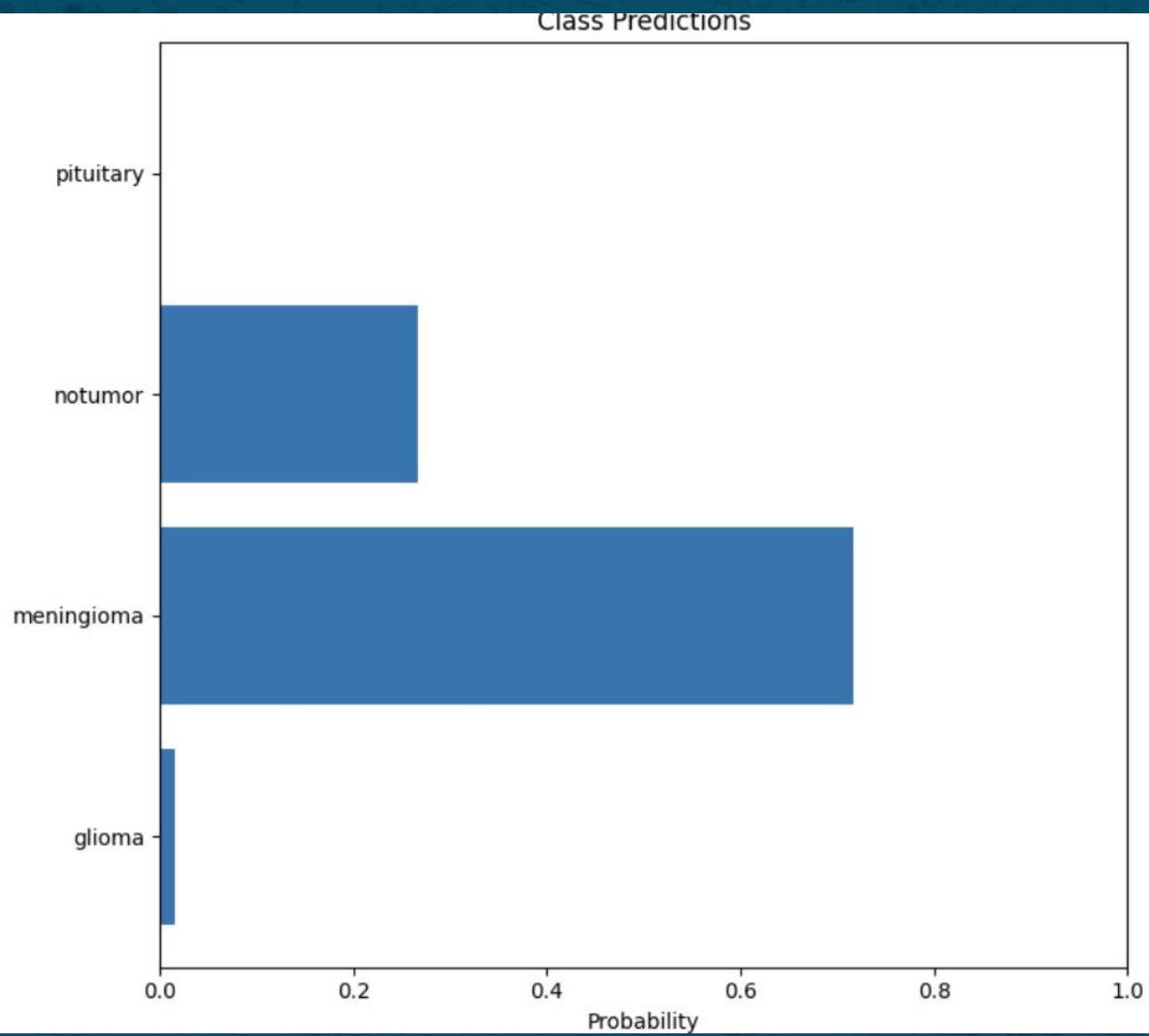
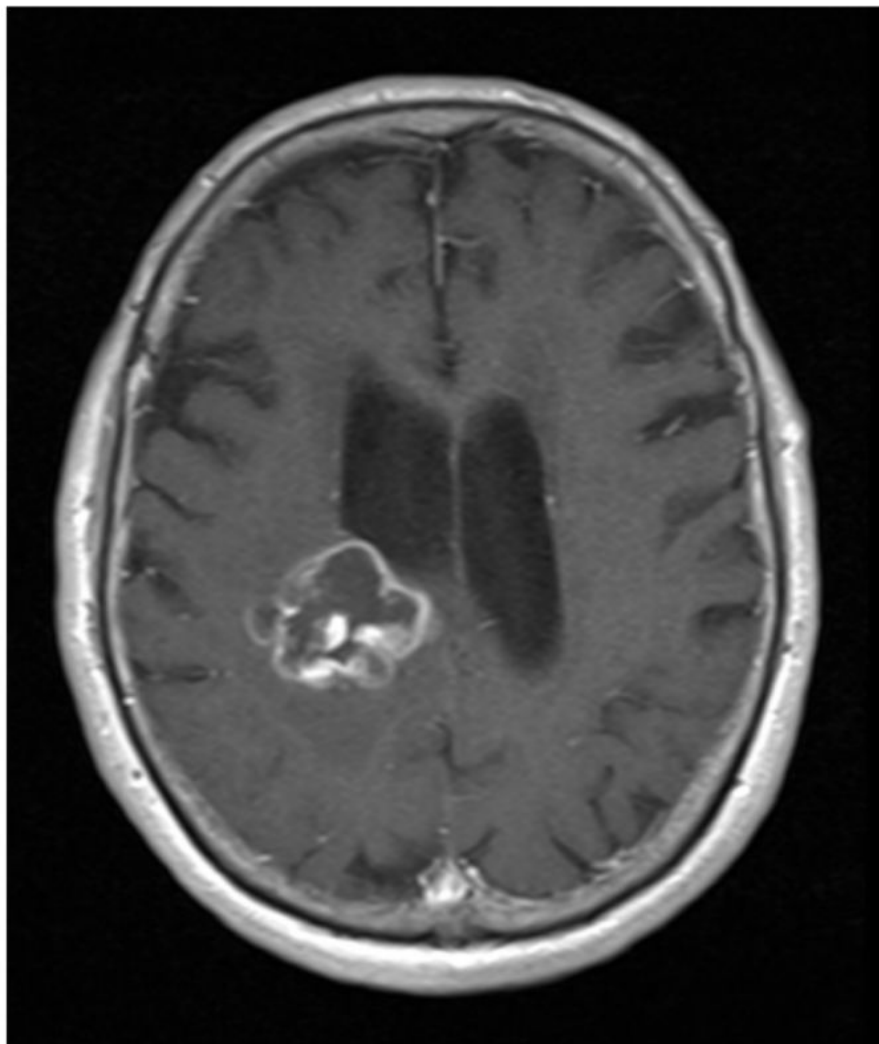


No Tumor



Meningioma





Glioma

# The Setbacks of AI

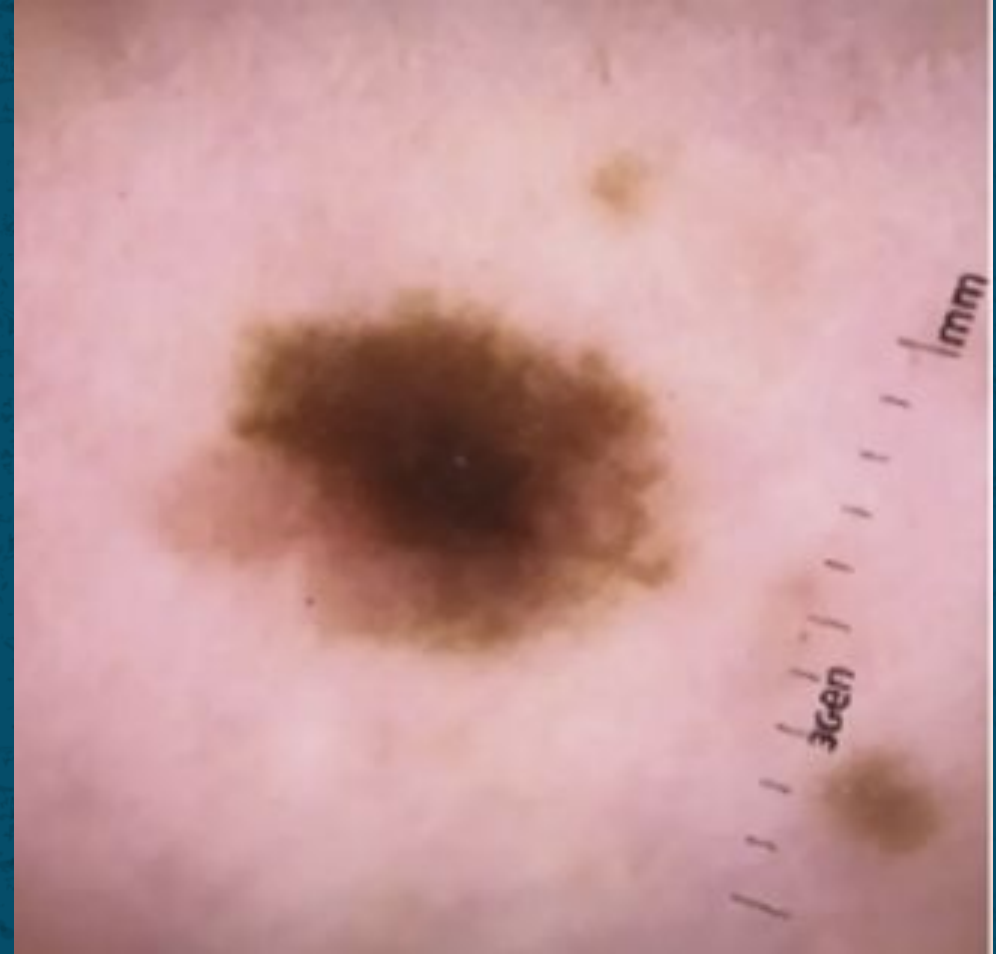
- Tens of thousands of **quality** images are required for a reliable model
- The model needs to predict edge cases accurately (Mitchell)





# AI Lacks Transparency

We are unable to see what AI  
“thinks” and how it makes decisions  
(Mitchell)



## Looking to the Future



In the US, approximately 75% of hospitals are utilizing AI-driven solutions for improved patient care and operational efficiency.

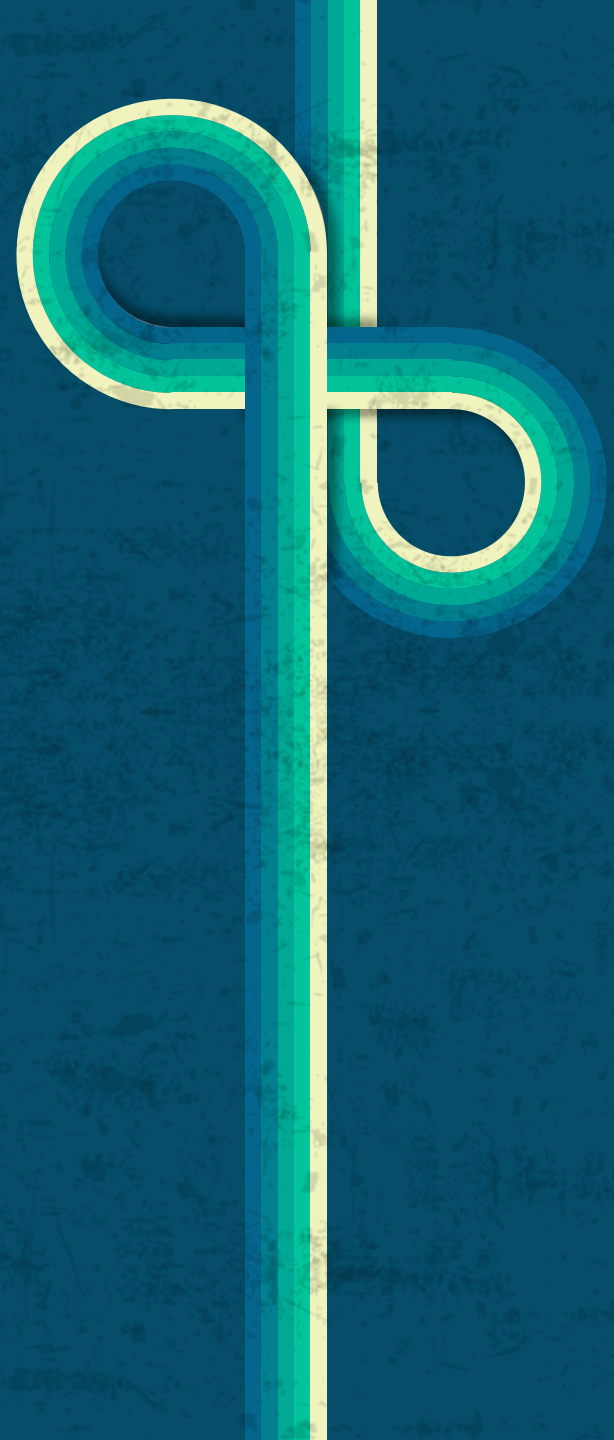
The AI in healthcare market is projected to grow to \$20.65 billion in 2023.

The AI in healthcare market is projected to grow to \$187 billion by 2030.

Nearly 60% of hospitals have integrated AI powered telemedicine solutions to offer remote healthcare services



# Thank you!



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