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SKIN DISEASE DETECTION USING CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS

Dr.P. Kavitha[1], Ms.M. Pavithra[2], Mr.C. Aravind[3]

Associate Professor, PG & Research Department of Computer Science, Sri Ramakrishna College of Arts & Science, Coimbatore 641006, Tamil Nadu, India[1]

UG Student, PG & Research Department of Computer Science, SriRamakrishna College of Arts & Science, Coimbatore 641006, Tamil Nadu, India[2,3]

PG & Research Department of Computer Science, SriRamakrishna College of Arts & Science, Coimbatore 641006, Tamil Nadu, India[1,2]

Abstract: Skin conditions are very infectious and harmful. One of the several disorders brought on by bacteria, viruses, fungi, or allergies, dermatosis is the most prevalent. could result in. Skin illnesses are known as dermatoses. Certain skin conditions can only be treated by a dermatologist; other skin conditions cannot be treated with the right drugs. Rashes, inflammation, itching, and other skin abnormalities can also bebrought on by skin illnesses. The goal of this project is to use image processing to identify skin conditions. In thisprocedure, we take a picture of the affected area, analyze it using image processing techniques to determine what kind of sickness it is, and then apply CNN for real-timeanalysis.

Keywords: CNN, Image Processing, Deep learning, Machine learning

I. INTRODUCTION

Skin conditions impact millions of people worldwide each year and represent a substantial global health burden. For these illnesses to be effectively treated and managed, a timely and precise diagnosis is essential. Advances in deep learning, especially with Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), have made computer-aided diagnosis systems (CADS) more promising in terms of automating skin disease identification and classification. In this research, we offer a Python programming language and CNN algorithm based skin disease scanner. Our goal is to create a reliable and user-friendly instrument that will help both people and medical professionals correctly and quickly diagnose a range of skin diseases. With the use of CNNs,our system is able to diagnose various skin illnesses with a high degree of accuracy by learning discriminative features from dermatological photos. We offer a thorough analysis of the CNN architecture customized for the classification of skin diseases, along with data preprocessing methods and training approaches. It also talk about how the scanner is implemented in Python, which enables a broad user base. It shows the efficacy and stability of our skin disease scanner in correctly diagnosing common dermatological disorders through rigorous testing and validation. In the end, our research advances the creation of useful and practical instruments for the early diagnosis and treatment of skin disorders, perhaps leading to better patient outcomes and a lighter load on healthcare systems.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The study by Kumar V[7] explores the use of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) in imageprocessing and machine learning to identify skin conditions. It provides a thorough understanding of dermatology by clarifying the many kinds of skin conditions and their traits. The goal of this thorough analysis is to close the knowledge gap between dermatological diagnosis and sophisticated computational tools, opening the door to more effective and precise disease detection approaches.

In their study, Kritika Rao, Pooja Yelkar, Omkar Pise, and Dr. Swapna Borde[1] explain how machine learning methods can be used to identify skin conditions. It explores the origins of infections and viruses that cause skin illnesses and suggests using machine learning techniques to create a scanner that can recognize these conditions. By using this method, the study hopes toimprove healthcare outcomes by increasing the effectiveness and accuracy of skin disease diagnosis.

The goal of Nawal Solaiman A's "A Method of Skin Disease Detection Using Image Processingand Machine Learning" is to identify diseases through the use of image processing techniques, specifically by utilizing the OpenCV package. Python is used to provide effective imageprocessing and analysis.

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The paper uses image processing techniques to extract pertinent elements suggestive of skin illnesses, then uses machine learning methods to classify the data. By utilizing an interdisciplinary approach, it is anticipated that diagnostic accuracy would be improved and dermatological diseases will be identified faster for prompt intervention.

Using data mining techniques to extract useful insights from datasets relevant to skin illnessesis the main topic of the paper "Skin Disease Detection Using Image Processing with Data Mining and Deep Learning" by Jayashree Hajgude, Aishwarya Bhavsar, Harsha Achara, and Nisha Khubchandani[8]. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), one of the deep learning techniques, are used to evaluate skin photos for illness identification. The suggested method seeks to precisely identify and detect dermatological problems by matching patterns and symptoms typical of particular diseases. The combination of deep learning, data mining, and image processing shows potential for increasing the effectiveness and precision of skin diseasediagnosis.

Some the basic contents of a Skin Disease Detection using machine learning :

1. **Image Processing**: The early diagnosis and containment of skin illnesses are made possible by image processing techniques, which are the foundation of dermatological testing. A detection technique used in image processing makes it possible to identify and detect skin conditions. Here, the user is required to supply a picture of the affectedarea. The input is then pre-processed, filtered to eliminate noise, segmented to extract lesions, and image features are subsequently retrieved and categorized to categorize thetrajectories of the affected area.

2. **Machine learning:** To learn data, assess and forecast given data, and produce correctfindings in a short amount of time, dermatologist detection employs machine learning.This helps to advance and support the field of dermatology. Skin disease detection methods now in use include support vector machines (SVM), back propagation networks (BPN), and artificial neural networks (ANN).

3. **Convolutional Neural Network**: Using a Convolutional Neural Network to Identify Skin Diseases A Software Diagnosis Disease Image Classifier. Should there be no illness identified, the system will yield an error. Thus, a convolutional neural network is the foundation for all detection.

4. **Deep Learning:** The early diagnosis of skin illnesses, including skin cancer, depends on deep learning. Regarded as the most intricate branch of machine learning, deep learning approaches use artificial neural network methods. The architecture of the brainserved as the model for these algorithms. Many other fields also use deep learning techniques.

5. **Computer Vision**: Image processing and machine learning techniques are used here to identify skin diseases. As soon as the user submits an image of the affected area, animage preprocessing approach is applied, extracting feature values from the image andclassifying the type of disease. It is especially helpful for places without dermatological facilities.

III. METHODOLOGY

There are two basic phases to the system architecture.

1. Obtaining image
2. Pre-processing images
3. A component for data storage to keep test and training data images current
4. A classifier for differentiating between skin conditions

3.1 Input Image

Learning how pictures are taken and stored in memory takes time. It is necessary to take the picture in order to process it and before doing any analysis on it. We refer to this as image acquisition. A suitable camera is used to capture the images. basic procedures for image processing Obtaining images: The process of processing an image begins with picture acquisition. Three main functions include image recovery, colour image processing, wavelet and multi-resolution processing. 3.Segmentation, morphological treatment, and compression.

3.2 Pre-processing images

The process of formatting images prior to their use in model training and inference is known as image pre-processing. This includes colour correction, orientation, and resizing, among other things. All of the changes made to raw data prior

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to feeding it to algorithms for machinelearning or deep learning are referred to as preprocessing. Use raw images to train a convolutional neural network, for instance.

3.3 Information Storing

Part to store test and training data images Test or validation data is used to train your model toevaluate its accuracy, whereas training data is the first set of data you use to train your machinelearning application to identify patterns or perform in accordance with your criteria. The model"knows" the training data, so you'll need a fresh dataset to validate it.

3.4 Classifier for determining the kind of skin condition

Five methods for machine learning the skin disease classification prediction models CART, SVM, GBDT, Random Forest (RF), and Decision Tree (DT) are utilized. GBDT had the highestaccuracy of all these methods, at 95.90%.

Classification and Regression Trees, or CART:

CART divides the data into smaller subsets by employing characteristics to create a binary tree.Recursively, it divides the data by selecting a feature (such Gini impurity or information gain) that yields the best separation.

Support Vector Machine (SVM):

A supervised learning algorithm used for regression and classification applications is SVM. It locates the hyperplane in a high-dimensional space that divides classes the best. SVM seeks to reduce classification errors while increasing the margin between classes.

Gradient Boosting Decision Trees, or GBDTs:

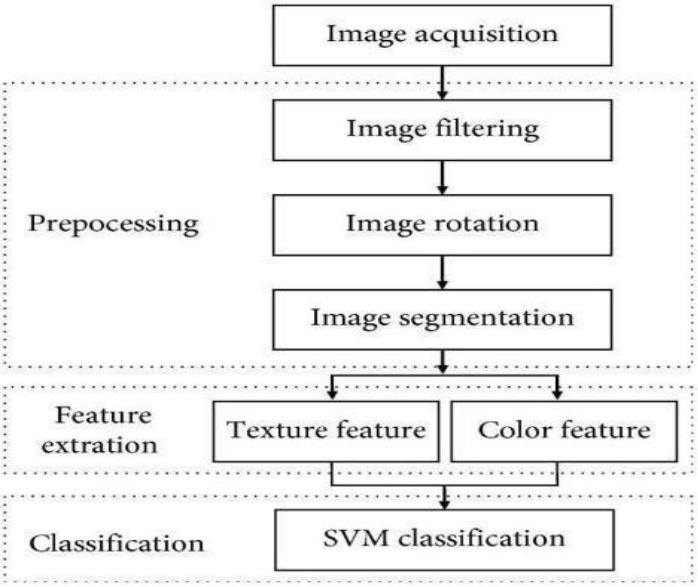
An ensemble of decision trees is progressively constructed by GBDT. Every tree focuses on theresiduals to rectify the mistakes made by its predecessor. GBDT achieves great accuracy by combining several weak learners (decision trees) into a single strong learner.

Random Forest (RF):

During training, the Random Forest ensemble learning technique creates a large number of decision trees. For every tree, it chooses portions of the features and data points at random. To determine the ultimate output during prediction, it combines the forecasts of each tree.

Decision Tree(DT):

A decision tree is a model that resembles a tree in which the outcome is represented by leaf nodes, decisions depending on those decisions are represented by branches, and inside nodes contain attributes. It is a straightforward yet effective model for regression and classification applications.



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V. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Our suggested system classifies skin diseases using a convolutional neural network (CNN) andis based on machine learning. On a set of skin image data, it obtained an accuracy of 83 percent.The system for detecting skin diseases entails a number of steps, including image processing and machine learning (CNN) system training. The module is split into two sections: the first isfor data collection, where information is gathered, an image is acquired, and it is further processed; the second section involves segmenting the processed image and inserting it into classifier engines, which use the available dataset to identify the type of skin diseases the image contains. Because this system is more accurate at identifying the various types of

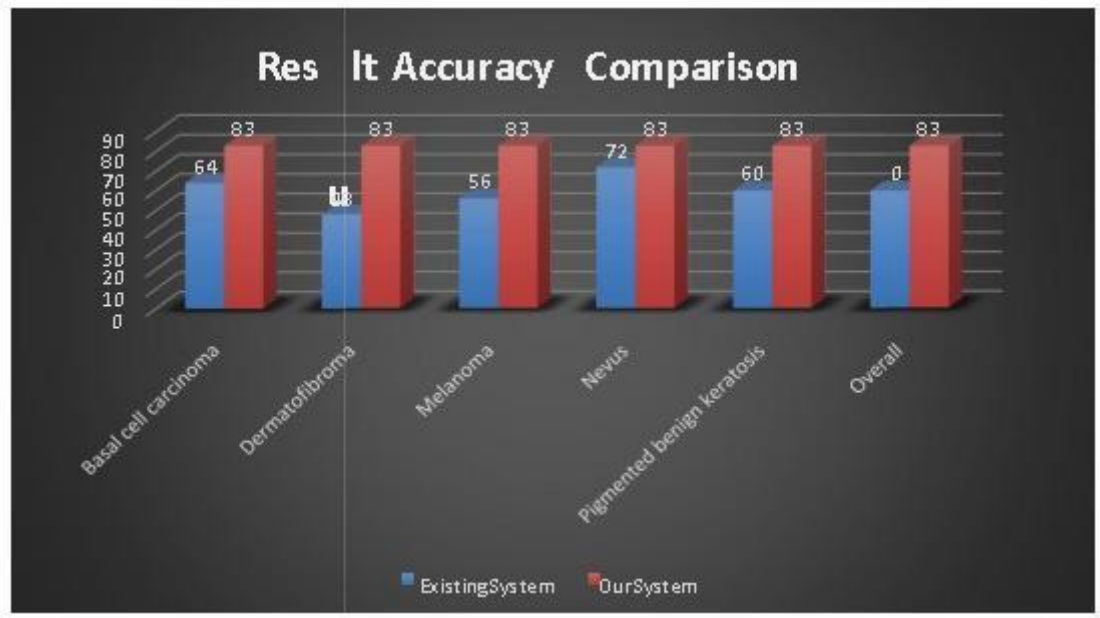
diseases than the current systems, it helps us obtain more accurate results. With the aid of thissystem, we can better understand the information needed to diagnose skin conditions. The sizeof the dataset has no bearing on the accuracy of the system; a larger dataset gives us more information to work with, which improves disease identification and raises accuracy over time.

Algorithm

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have emerged as a key player in the revolution of computer vision applications, especially in the areas of picture categorization and recognition. An overview of CNNs is given in this study, which shows how they developed from conventional image classification techniques to their current cutting-edge structures. It explore the core elements of convolutional, pooling, and fully connected neural networks (NNNs), elucidating their functions in processing and feature extraction from input images. Training tactics are covered, including the significance of data preparation and augmentation procedures,loss functions, optimization algorithms, and forward and backward propagation. Case studies and experimental findings are used to examine real-world CNN applications, which range from object identification to image classification. Lastly, thorough comprehension of the ramifications and potential of this potent algorithm.

VI. OUTCOMES

Approximately 83% of the output is accurate after the first training. In the beginning of our study, we tested for five illnesses and accurately classified their names, with the potential to test for almost more in the future. An extensive dataset can boost the accuracy to above 90%. The graphical user interface presents the resultant output, which is a skin disease diagnosis.



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VII. FUTURE AREA

Image processing-based skin disease diagnosis is a rapidly expanding subject with enormous promise. Skin disease identification and diagnosis may now be done more quickly andaccurately thanks to machine learning algorithms and advanced imaging equipment. The use of image processing in the diagnosis of skin conditions has several benefits.
For example:

1. Patients find it to be an appealing alternative since it is painless.

2. Enables early skin disease identification, which may or may not contribute to lower health care expenditures and improves treatment outcomes.

3. The method can be applied in isolated regions of the globe with limited accessto dermatologists.

With the advent of cameras on smartphones and other mobile devices, patients may now snap pictures of their skin and send them to cloud-based systems for analysis,which bodes well for the identification of skin diseases using image processing. This would eliminate the need for patients to visit a clinic in order for doctors to diagnose skin conditions remotely.

Furthermore, there has been a significant increase in the application of artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques in image processing. Through the analysis of vastvolumes of data and the identification of patterns that are hard for people to notice, technologyincreases the accuracy of skin disease detection and diagnosis.

Personalized therapy suggestions based on a patient's medical history and skin type will also be possible with these technologies. The discipline of image processing appears to have a highly promising range fordetecting skin illnesses, and we may anticipate further advancements in this area in the years to come, along with improved prospects for the dermatology medical profession

VIII. CONCLUSION

The majority of the human body is made up of skin. The most prevalent cause of illness in humans is skin conditions. In India, skin illnesses are a major burden and are growing daily. We have developed a skin disease detection system employing image processing and CNN (Convolutional Neural network) to lessen the development and spread of skin illnesses.

The burden is caused by infectious diseases and infectious diseases. Since this illness identificationmodel is based on a Python prototype, some results may be missing, but overall, the findings are between 80 and 90 percent accurate. Clinical methods can be time-consuming and may notalways yield an accurate diagnosis, which is why the system was created. For this reason, thesemethods are excellent for identifying skin conditions.

The function of CNNs and other image processing algorithms in the accurate and efficient diagnosis of skin disorders is discussed in this paper. Five diseases are listed and categorized in this article. Here, we provide a concise overview of the system and implementation technique for identifying skin diseases.

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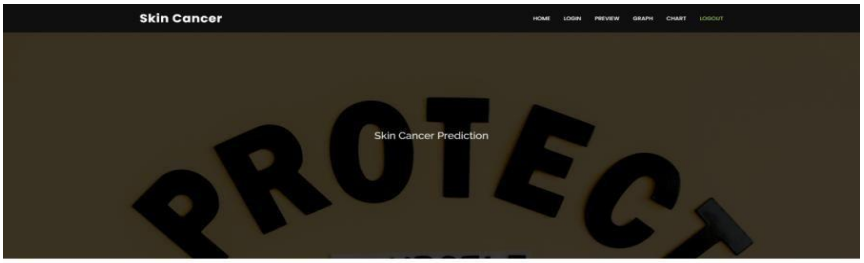
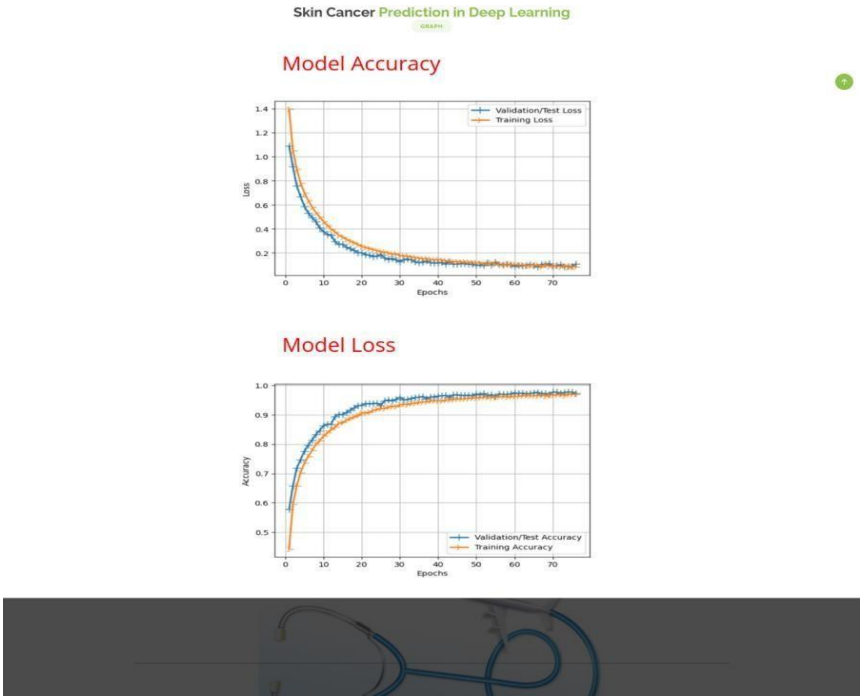
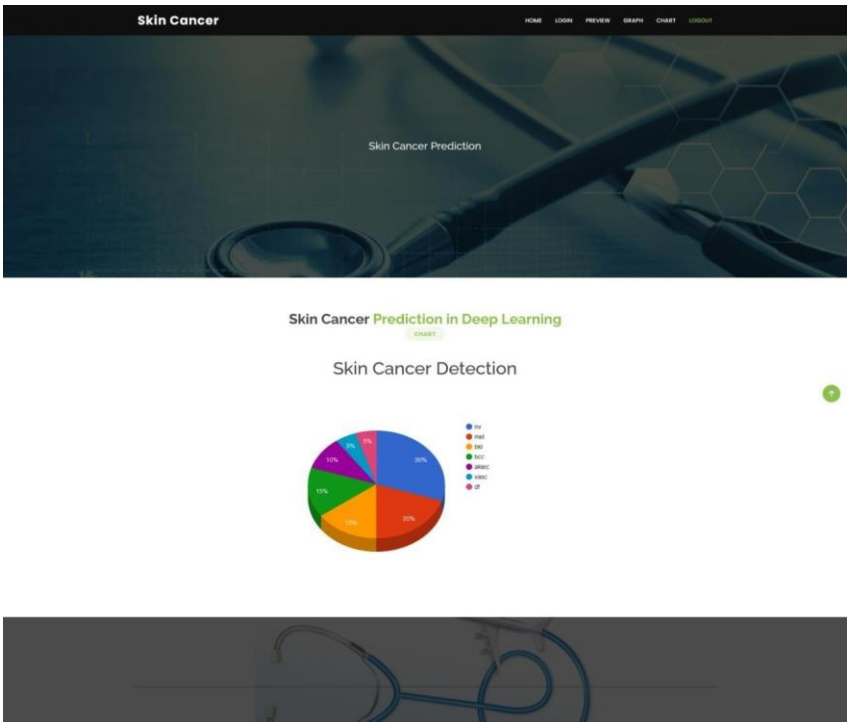
SCREENSHOT







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