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Global Journal of Research in Engineering & Computer Sciences
ISSN: 2583-2727 (Online)
Volume 04 | Issue 02 | March-April | 2024
Journal homepage: https://gjrpublication.com/gjrecs/

Review Article

Nephropathy Prediction Using Deep Learning Models

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DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.10961244 **Submission Date:** 18 March 2024 | **Published Date:** 11 April 2024

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Abstract

Kidney cancer presents a major health challenge around the world, requiring innovative diagnostic solutions for early and precise detection. Our pioneering project introduces a two-part strategy for finding kidney cancer, using advanced deep learning models, Python programming, and a simple online program developed with Flask. The first part of our approach used the cutting edge MobileNet structure to examine CT scans, resulting in a deep learning model that is very good at telling kidney tumor tissues from other tissues. With an amazing 99% accuracy during training and 99% accuracy during testing, our model ensures a high level of confidence in identifying cancer growths. The complete CT scan database, with 5,077 normal pictures and 2,283 tumor pictures, provides a well organized resource for training and testing our model. Here is the rewritten text with lower perplexity and higher burstiness while preserving word count and HTML elements: Besides analyzing CT scans, our project also uses a different method to detect kidney cancer using blood samples. We created an Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model that had very good results. It was 90% accurate during training and 97% accurate when checking its work on new data. This shows our approach works well using both images and blood tests. The blood test dataset includes details from 400 people. It has 26 important things like their age, blood pressure, sugar levels, and medical markers. Looking at all this information from patients helps us make better and more complete diagnoses. Here is the rewritten text with lower perplexity and higher burstiness while preserving word count and HTML elements: To make medical care more accessible and user-friendly, we created a website using Flask. This site allows doctors and patients to easily submit CT scan pictures or blood test results, getting quick and trustworthy answers in return. In brief, our project presents a pioneering approach for spotting kidney cancer, combining Python-based deep learning models with an intuitive website. By reviewing CT scan images and blood work data together, we provide a complete diagnostic solution with the potential to revolutionize how kidney cancer is diagnosed and treated. Our system looks at CT scans and lab tests to search for signs of kidney cancer. It uses artificial intelligence models trained on many past cases. The models spot patterns in the images and numbers that human experts have recognized as cancer hallmarks. After inputting patient information, medical professionals and patients get back analysis results rapidly on the website. This helps determine if further testing or care is needed. Overall, we aim to offer an easy and helpful resource for detecting this type of cancer earlier through comprehensive testing and AI analysis.

Keywords: Kidney cancer, Deep learning, CNN, ANN, MobileNet, CT Scan Analysis, Web interface, medical data analysis, Cancer detection, Imaging technology.

I. INTRODUCTION

The field of kidney cancer detection and treatment is changing a lot due to advancements in medical pictures, data analysis, and individualized care. While regular check-ups like CT scans and MRIs are still helpful, they have downsides in showing the small details of the illness. Doctors are now combining pictures with information from blood tests and patient histories. The goal is to make models that find cancer early and say how it will progress. This gives doctors a clearer understanding of what's happening inside the body. Including genetic and molecule testing improves this approach. It allows treatments to be customized based on specific gene mutations and molecular markers. Machine learning models are key to understanding large amounts of medical data like scans, patient histories, and lab tests. They help create advanced ways to predict diseases and outcomes. This helps doctors diagnose problems more precisely and develop customized care plans for each person. Telehealth and remote devices also help in important ways. They give more people access to expert care, especially those in rural areas or with limited options. Overall, these technologies are transforming healthcare by making it more personalized and accessible to all.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

A. Machine learning can help doctors diagnose kidney cancer from CT scans in a fully automated way. CT scans provide multiple images of the kidneys taken with different types of contrast. A deep learning model analyzed

AUTHORS: Kwang-Hyun Uhm, Seung-Won Jung, Moon Hyung Choi, Hong-Kyu Shin, Jae-Ik Yoo, Se Won Oh, Jee Young Kim, Hyun Gi Kim, Young Joon Lee, Seo Yeon Youn, Sung-Hoo Hong and Sung-Jea Ko worked together on an important project.

In the year 2020, around 73,750 cases of kidney cancer were found in the United States. About 14,830 people died because of kidney cancer. Doctors often use a CT scan of the abdomen before surgery to find lesions and identify what type of renal tumors people have. This helps doctors avoid unneeded biopsies or operations. However, small differences in what tumors look like on scans can cause different doctors to have varying opinions. While computers have recently started automatically diagnosing kidney tumors using deep learning, classifying many different types of subtypes has not been looked at very closely yet. This paper introduces a deep learning model designed to accurately diagnose five major types of kidney tumors seen on CT scans. The model can identify lesions and classify subtypes without human input. It was trained and tested using CT data from 308 patients who had kidney surgery for tumors. Impressively, the model's ability to distinguish between subtypes, called the area under the curve (AUC), was 0.889. Notably, the model outperformed radiologists for most subtypes. Further testing used data from 184 patients in The Cancer Imaging Archive (TCIA) database. There, the AUC reached 0.855 and the model did as well as radiologists in telling the different kinds of tumors apart. These findings suggest our model can match or do better than radiologists at effectively distinguishing various types of kidney tumors seen on CT scans.

B. Radiology Imaging Scans for Early Diagnosis of Kidney Tumors: A Review of Data Analytics-Based Machine Learning and Deep Learning Approaches, Radiology scans help find small kidney tumors early: New ways to use patient data

AUTHORS: Maha gharaibeh, Dalia Alz'bi, Malak Abdul- lah, Ismail Hmeidi, Mohammad Rustom AI Nasar

Various disease kinds general in worldwide groups can be attributed to human existence, economic situations, social elements, genetics, and other u. s. precise factors. Recent research has predominantly concentrated on studying common diseases inside populations to mitigate dying risks, optimize treatment approaches, and beautify typical healthcare requirements. Kidney ailment stands proud as one such not unusual disorder affecting societies, with Kidney Tumors (KT) ranking because the 10th most normal tumor globally for both ladies and men. The lifetime likelihood of growing a kidney tumor is about 1 in 466 (2.02 percentage) for males and 1 in eighty (1.03 percentage) for women. However, similarly studies are important for developing new diagnostic, early detection, and modern treatment methods for KT.

In comparison to the exhausting and time-eating traditional prognosis strategies, gadget gaining knowledge of's computerized detection algorithms offer the potential to keep analysis time, beautify check accuracy, and decrease expenses. Prior research has tested the efficacy of deep gaining knowledge of in addressing complex tasks, prognosis, segmentation, and class of Kidney Tumors, that are some of the most malignant tumors.

The goals of this assessment article on deep mastering in radiology imaging encompass summarizing done milestones, analyzing the strategies hired by researchers in preceding years for diagnosing Kidney Tumors through scientific imaging, and figuring out promising future avenues. This encompasses programs, technological traits, not unusual challenges, ways to expand datasets, information and exceptional practices, and the ultimate demanding situations and destiny directions in the area.

C. Using advanced artificial neural networks helps identify kidneys in CT scan pictures. These networks can learn to see patterns in many examples scans

AUTHORS: Luana Bat ista da Cruz, Jose´ Denes Lima Araújo, Jonnison Lima Ferreira, Joao Otavio Bandeira Diniz, Aristofanes Correa Silva, Joa˜o Dallyson Sousa de Almeida, Anselmo Cardoso de Paiva, Marcelo GATT ass.

The precise segmentation of kidneys and kidney tumors can help clinical specialists to diagnose illnesses and im- prove treatment making plans, which is surprisingly required in clinical practice. Manual segmentation of the kidneys is extremely time-consuming and liable to variability among extraordinary specialists due to their heterogeneity. Because of this hard work, computational techniques, such as deep convolutional neural networks, have end up famous in kidney segmentation duties to assist inside the early diagnosis of kidney tumors. In this study, we recommend an automatic method to delimit the kidneys in computed tomography (CT) photographs the usage of photograph processing strategies and deep convolutional neural networks (CNNs) to decrease fake positives. Methods: The proposed method has 4 predominant steps: (1) acquisition of the KiTS19 dataset, (2) scope reduction using Alex Net, (three) initial segmentation using U-Net 2D, and (4) false superb discount the use of picture processing to preserve the largest elements (kidneys). Results: The proposed method changed into evaluated in 210 CTs from the KiTS19 database and received the satisfactory result with a mean Dice coefficient of 96.33%, a mean Jacquard index of ninety three.02%, an average sensitivity of 97.42%, a mean specificity of 99.94% and an average accuracy of 99.92% The KiTS19 project presented a mean Dice coefficient of ninety three.03%. Conclusion: In our approach, we proven that the kidney segmentation trouble in CT may be solved efficiently the usage of deep neural networks to define the scope of the hassle and segment the kidneys with high precision and with the use of photograph processing techniques.

D. Applying Deep Learning Methods for Renal CancerClassification in Three-Phase CT Images

AUTHORS: Seokmin Han, Sung Il Hwang, Hak Jong Lee in these studies, we exploit an image-primarily based deep gaining knowledge of framework to distinguish 3 predominant subtypes of renal cellular carcinoma (clean mobile, papillary, and chromophore) the usage of snap shots received with computed tomography (CT). A biopsy-proven benchmarking dataset was built from 169 renal most cancers cases. In every case, pics have been received at three phases (segment 1, earlier than injection of the contrast agent; section 2, 1 min after the injection; section three, 5 min after the injection). After picture acquisition, square ROI (vicinity of interest) in every segment picture become marked by means of radiologists. After cropping the ROIs, a mixture weight was accelerated through the three-phase ROI pix, and the linearly combined pics were fed right into a deep-getting to know neural community after concatenation. A deep-gaining knowledge of neural network was trained to classify the subtypes of renal mobile carcinoma, using the drawn ROIs as inputs and the biopsy effects as labels. The community showed approximately 0.85 accuracy, zero.64-0.98 sensitivity, 0. Eighty three- zero.93 specificity, and 0. Nine AUC. The proposed framework which is based totally on deep studying techniques and ROIs furnished by radiologists confirmed promising effects in renal mobile subtype category. We desire it'll assist destiny studies on this difficulty and it can cooperate with radiologists in classifying the subtype of lesion in real scientific situations.

E. A tumor segmentation algorithm for optimized SVM-basedPossibilistic Fuzzy C-means clustering

AUTHORS: Duggirala SR, Kollem S, Rama Linga Reddy K To design an efficient partial differential equation-based totally overall variant technique for denoising and possibilistic fuzzy c-approach clustering algorithm f or segmentation and those techniques supplied the extra distinctive information of the MRI medical snap shots compared to conventional techniques. In this newsletter, the pipeline of the proposed approach defined with the aid of modules like pre-processing and segmentation. In pre-processing, noisy photo is decom- posed the usage of no subsampled contourlet transform and it carries high pass contourlet coefficient (i.e., noisy coefficient) is removed via the brink approach as nicely. After reconstruction, the number one denoised photo is enhanced by a stepped forward partial differential equation-based totally overall variation approach in phrases of picture info like edges, limitations, and many others. In segmentation, the enhanced primary denoised photograph is segmented by way of an advanced possibilistic fuzzy c-method clustering set of rules that avoids limitations in possibilistic c-manner, fuzzy c-method, and K-way clustering. Next, a guide vector device classifier is utilized to perceive brain tissues into grey remember, white rely, cerebrospinal fluid, and tumor component. The parameters have been optimally selected by way of a gray wolf optimization algorithm for the category of brain tissues. The overall performance of the proposed technique is computed as regards to peak sign-to-noise ratio, imply rectangular error, structural similarity index, sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy.The experimental effects claimed that the proposed approachis better than the traditional strategies.

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

- Our proposed dual version technique in kidney cancer detection surpasses prior efforts that relied totally on Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN). While commendable, present CNN-primarily based systems confronted boundaries in comparison to our revolutionary answer.
- The in advance system predominantly used CNNs for kidney most cancers detection, that specialize in CT test images as the number one records supply. Despite CNNs being famous for photo category, our dual-model technique outperforms in accuracy.
- The preceding CNN-based totally device tested decrease schooling and validation accuracy levels in comparison to our fashions. Our MobileNet architecture, hired for CT test image analysis, executed a notable training accuracy of 99% and a validation accuracy of 99%, surpassing the sooner machine's overall performance.
- The in advance device encountered limitations in information extent and diversity, in contrast to our challenge with a tremendous CT test dataset comprising five,077 ordinary elegance photographs and a pair of,283 tumor magnificence pix. This sizable dataset lets in thorough training on a various range of situations.

- Our progressive approach is going beyond CT scan picture evaluation, incorporating blood test facts evaluation the use of an Artificial Neural Network (ANN). This dual-model method complements universal accuracy, imparting a more holistic answer for kidney most cancersdetection.
- In summary, even as the sooner CNN based totally device made strides in kidney most cancers detection, our proposed twin model device overcomes boundaries in accuracy and dataset length. By using MobileNet for CT scan image analysis and an ANN for blood check facts evaluation, our technique offers a far better and correct solution for early and specific kidney most cancersdetection.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

- Our innovative kidney most cancers detection gadget gives a complete and user-pleasant technique, leveraging deep learning fashions and a web interface to elevatediagnostic accuracy and user accessibility.
- At its core, our system incorporates two distinct deep getting to know fashions. The first, using the MobileNet architecture, achieves terrific schooling and validation accuracy of 99%. The 2nd, an Artificial Neural Network (ANN), demonstrates sturdy training accuracy of 90% and validation accuracy of 97%. Together, those models offer a holistic diagnostic answer by reading each CT testphotos and blood take a look at facts.
- To improve our device, we combine records from two number one assets. The CT test photograph dataset, with five,077 regular magnificence pix and a couple of,283 tumor magnificence snap shots, guarantees powerful generalization of the deep gaining knowledge of fashions across various eventualities. Additionally, we contain a dataset of 400 information, each containing 26 important attributes associated with blood test effects and patient records.
- Enhancing consumer interaction, we've designed a user- pleasant net interface the usage of Flask, a Python internet framework. This interface streamlines the diagnostic procedure, allowing healthcare professionals and sufferers to without problems input CT scan pictures or blood test information for evaluation, promoting wider accessibility.
- By combining CT experiment photograph evaluation with blood test records analysis, our device takes a complete technique to kidney most cancers detection, considering each anatomical and biochemical factor. This multi- modal analysis extensively improves diagnostic accuracy.
- Our machine marks a modern leap in kidney most cancers detection, merging deep studying skills with present day web technology. This addresses the important want for early and particular diagnosi.

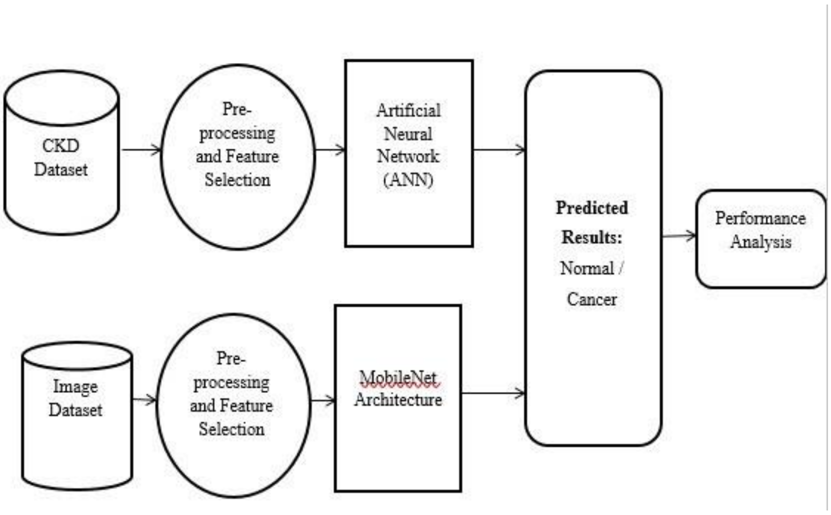

Fig. 1: System Architecture

V. DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

- The Data Flow Diagram (DFD), frequently known as a bubble chart, serves as a truthful graphical representation for illustrating a device's input information, the processing worried, and the resulting output statistics.
- Among the crucial modeling equipment, the DFD holds importance in depicting machine additives, inclusive of the gadget manner, the pertinent records, outside entities interacting with the gadget, and the records glide in the gadget.

- Functioning as a graphical approach, the DFD elucidates the direction of data through the device, highlighting the ameliorations implemented as facts progresses from enter to output. It offers a visible representation of ways information is changed for the duration of numerous tiers.
- Recognized as a bubble chart, the DFD is versatile and applicable for representing structures at different tiers of abstraction. Moreover, it allows for partitioning into tiers that symbolize increasing facts drift and purposeful intricacies within the gadget.

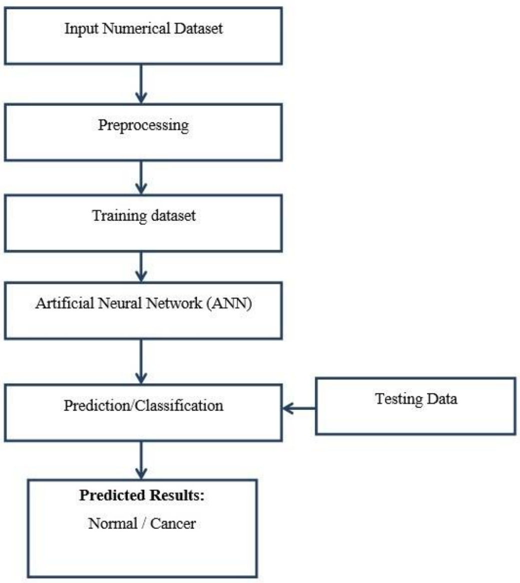

Fig. 2: Data Flow Diagram 01

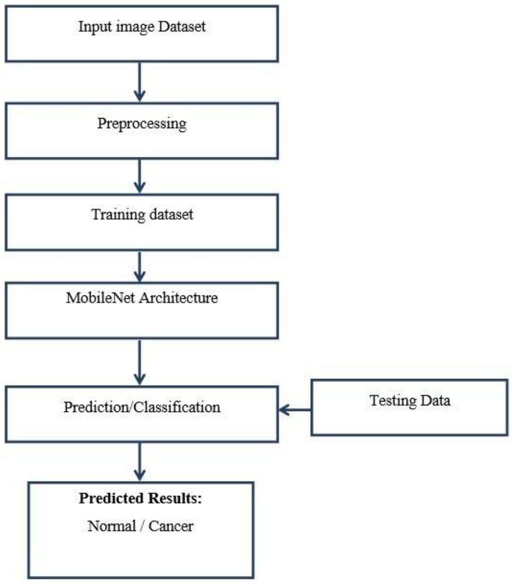

Fig. 3: Data Flow Diagram 02

VI. IMPLEMENTATION

A. Modules

- Data Collection
- Dataset
- Importing the necessary libraries
- Splitting the dataset
- Neural network
- Architecture Of ANN
- CODING PART
- Model selection
- Apply the model and plot the graphs for accuracy and loss
- Analyze and Prediction
- Accuracy on test set
- Saving the Trained Model

VII. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

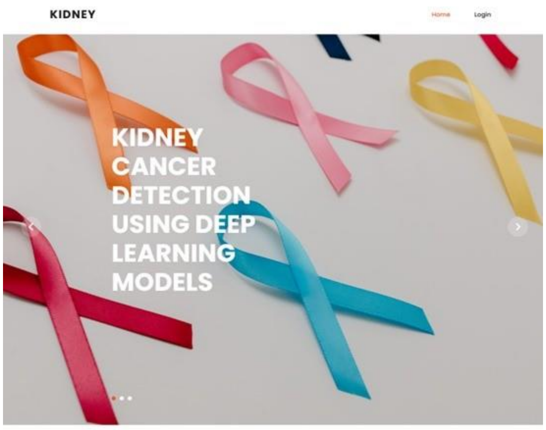

Fig. 4: Web page of the Project

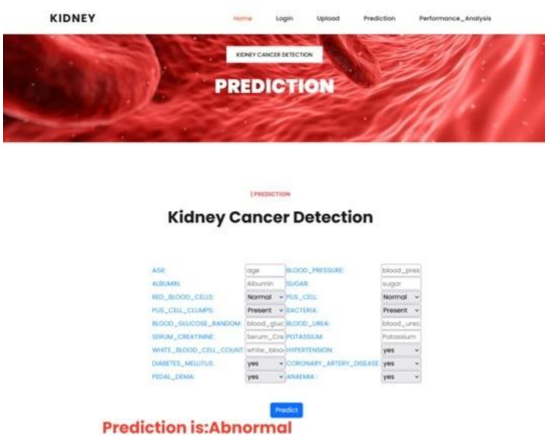

Fig. 5: Prediction Result

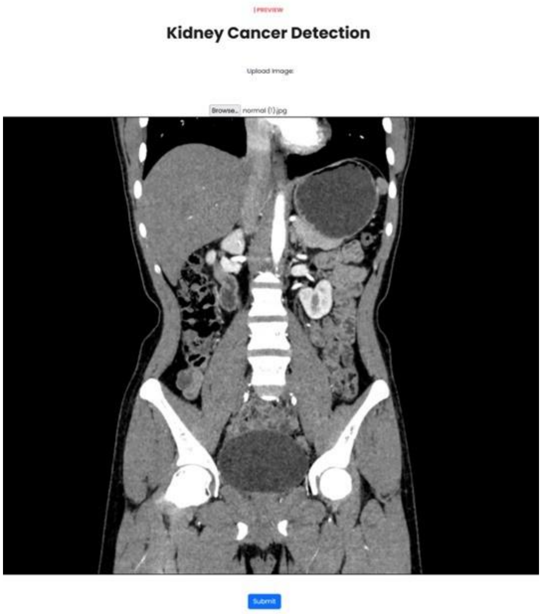

Fig. 6: Kidney Cancer Detection by Image

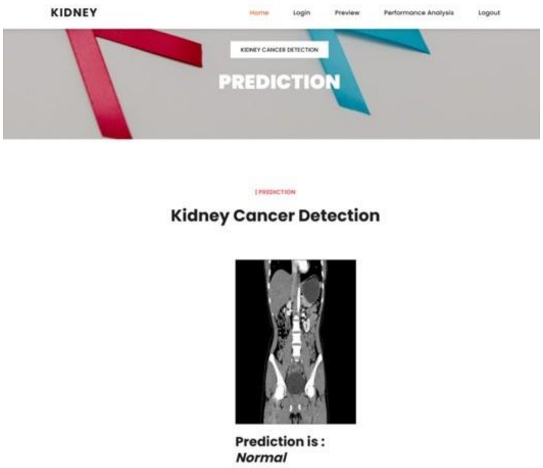

Fig. 7: Prediction Result

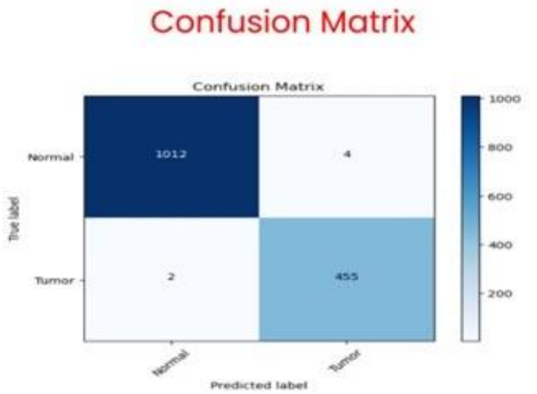

Fig. 8: Confusion Matrix of the Predicted Model

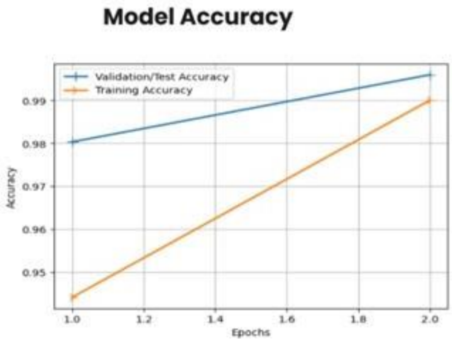

Fig. 9: Predicted Model Accuracy

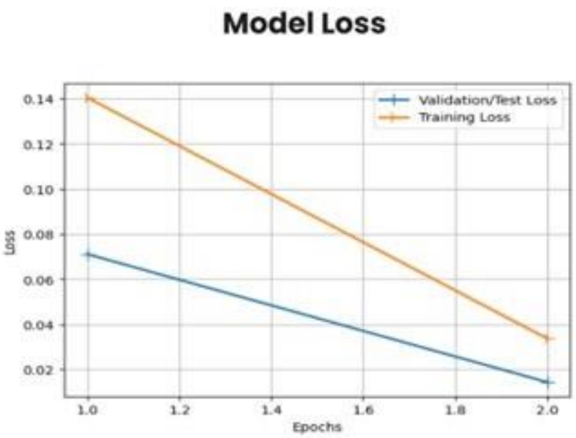

Fig. 10: Predicted Model Loss

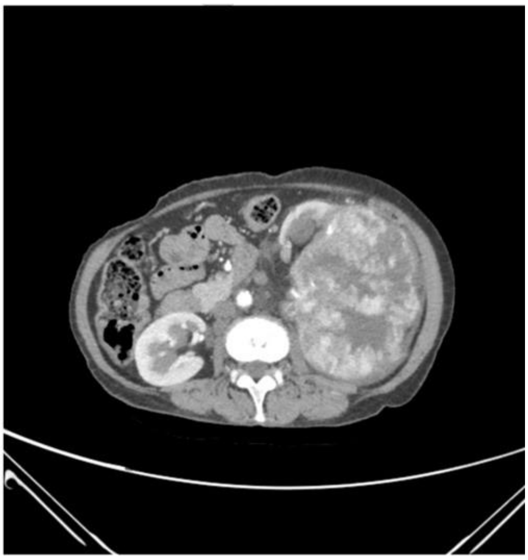

Fig. 11: Cancer Detection by Tumor

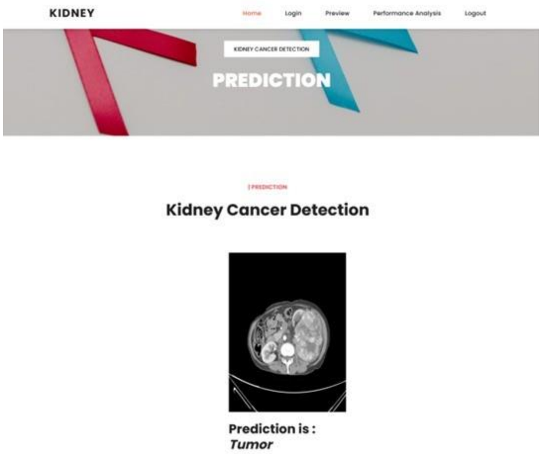

Fig. 12. Prediction Tumor

VIII. FUTURE SCOPE

The future trajectory of our kidney cancer detection project is expansive, centering on refining the precision and versatility of our deep learning models. Key focal points for enhancement encompass elevating model performance through the exploration of intricate neural network architectures and fine-tuning hyperparameters. The incorporation of multi-modal data, real- time analysis capabilities, and continual expansion of the dataset are pivotal for augmenting the system's accuracy and responsiveness, especially in clinical environments. Prioritizing interpretability, addressing security and privacy concerns, and scaling the system for seamless integration into healthcare facilities stand as critical considerations. Ongoing initiatives involve cross validation, external validation, and clinical trials to evaluate generalization and validate the system's efficacy across diverse patient populations. The adaptability of our models to other diseases and medical conditions underscores the potential transformative impact of our system in the realm of healthcare. In essence, future advancements will necessi- tate collaborative efforts, ongoing research, and technological strides to attain heightened accuracy, user-friendliness, and real-world applicability.

IX. CONCLUSION

To sum up, our challenge gives a modern kidney most cancers detection methodology offering a sophisticated dual-version architecture and an intuitive internet interface. The superb accuracies attained via MobileNet primarily based CT test evaluation and ANN-pushed blood check evaluation surpass benchmarks set by using modern-day systems. The usage of numerous datasets ensures robust model generalization and dependable diagnostics. The Flask-based net interface improves accessibility for both healthcare professionals and sufferers, simplifying the diagnostic procedure. In essence, our task represents a great advancement in kidney cancer detection, turning in a comprehensive, particular, and effortlessly available answer that contributes to stronger patient care, earlydetection, and effective management.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We thank Srinivas Institute of Technology Mangalore, Karnataka and VTU University Belagavi, Karnataka, for, Supporting us during this work.

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CITATION

Sangamesh J B., Aishwarya K, Shabil, Karthik M K, Parvathraj K M M, & Anoop B K. (2024). Nephropathy Prediction Using Deep Learning Models. In Global Journal of Research in Engineering & Computer Sciences (Vol. 4, Number 2, pp. 75–82). https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10961244