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ACCURATE DETECTION OF SARCOMA TISSUE FROM CHEST X-RAY IMAGES USING DEEP LEARNING FRAMEWORK

Tuhel Ahmed[1], Ali Hamza[2], Wahad Ur Rahman[2]

[1]Department of Information & Communication Engineering, Hannam University, Daejeon, South Korea
[2]Department of Mechatronics Engineering, University of Engineering and Technology, Peshawar, 25000, Pakistan

Abstract **-** This study discusses the development and evaluation of advanced deep-learning applications aimed at detecting lung tumors in the lungs. Lung cancer is a leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United Kingdom, accounting for approximately 20% of such fatalities and affecting about 35,000 people annually. Early detection is crucial for treating lung cancer. Research has shown that X-ray imaging is effective for screening, but interpreting the 2D medical images is challenging for humans and implementing them widely would put additional strain on already overburdened radiology departments. I have developed an innovative deep-learning method for automatically identifying lung nodules, which could indicate early-stage lung cancer. This approach shows promise in reducing the workload on human resources. The model was evaluated using a separate dataset and demonstrates performance comparable to the most advanced existing tools, with an average sensitivity of 82%. Additionally, I have devised a complementary innovation that leverages hierarchical connections to improve the efficiency of computer-aided detection tools for tasks such as nodule detection.

Keywords— Deep learning, Lung cancer detection; Yolov5; X-rays

I. INTRODUCTION

The heart's location within the human body leads to the asymmetry of our lungs. The left lung typically consists of two lobes, while the right lung has three, separated by narrow fissures. Variations in the total number of lobes across individuals are common, making it essential for specialists to differentiate between normal variations and abnormalities caused by diseases. The lungs are separated by the mediastinum, with the mediastinal surface referring to the lung surface in contact with this structure. The pleura, a smooth-surfaced membrane, encases the lungs and facilitates their expansion and contraction. A small amount of fluid, produced by capillaries and removed by the lymph system, is usually present in the lining. However, excessive fluid can increase pressure on the lungs, causing pleural effusion, which complicates breathing and, in severe cases, can lead to lung collapse. This condition often occurs in advanced stages of cancer. The alveoli are tiny sacs where oxygen exchange occurs, branching out from the trachea via bronchioles, which converge into larger bronchi. The lungs remove carbon dioxide from the blood and provide oxygen, with pulmonary veins and arteries working in opposite directions compared to other body parts.

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths globally, accounting for about 30% of annual cancer-related fatalities in Scotland [1]. Lung cancer is categorized into small-cell lung cancer (SCLC) and non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), with 85% of cases being NSCLC. The biology of these cancer types differs, with NSCLC tumors typically consisting of larger cells and growing slower than SCLC. Tumors are classified for treatment purposes using either a numerical staging method or the Tumor Node Metastasis (TNM) staging system, with TNM providing a more detailed description. The numerical staging scheme consists of four stages [2]:

- Stage I indicates the cancer has not spread and remains small.
- Stage II indicates the cancer has grown but not spread.
- Stage III indicates that the cancer may have spread to lymph nodes or surrounding tissue.
- Stage IV indicates that the cancer has spread to at least one other site.

The Response Assessment Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST) score system monitors tumor progression. Assuming tumors are initially round, their volume can be estimated by measuring their diameter. However, tumors often become irregularly shaped in later stages. The RECIST score involves comparing longitudinal diameter measurements to categorize results into

disease progression, absence of change, moderate response to therapy, and complete eradication of all known illnesses [3].
Early diagnosis is crucial as early-stage diseases are more treatable. Treatments include surgical intervention, radiation, and chemotherapy. For those physically capable, surgery is preferred for early-stage cancer, though SCLC is less commonly treated surgically due to its rapid onset and higher metastasis propensity. Surgical options include removing a small diseased lung section, a lung lobe, or the entire lung. Radiotherapy uses ionizing radiation to eradicate cells, either alleviating symptoms or attempting to eliminate the disease. Radiation planning determines the precise tumor location to target it without harming adjacent tissues. Chemotherapy is often used as an additional treatment before surgery to reduce tumor size, after surgery to prevent recurrence, or alongside radiation to enhance treatment efficacy. It can also be used for palliative care. Various pharmacological options exist for treating lung cancer, and NICE provides extensive clinical care guidelines tailored to individual patient circumstances. Treatment effectiveness can vary based on gene mutations, with Osimertinib recommended for advanced non-squamous carcinoma with a specific EGFR mutation.

Medical imaging methods are crucial for non-invasively identifying lung cancer and monitoring its progression. X-rays, CT scans, and MRIs are commonly used techniques. X-rays produce two-dimensional images, which can make distinguishing overlapping components challenging. CT scans generate three-dimensional images by integrating cross-sectional X-ray measurements, allowing for detailed imaging. MRI uses strong magnetic fields and radio waves to create high-contrast images of soft tissues, making it effective for differentiating structures of similar density. The analysis of medical images for diagnosis and treatment planning requires significant expertise. Automated and semi-automated systems have been developed to aid in this process. While the theoretical basis for computer-assisted bio-imaging has long been established, its practical application in routine patient care is still emerging. Digitization of medical practices is essential for a unified healthcare experience, where patient data can be easily transferred across providers and departments. This harmonization requires substantial infrastructure and addresses ethical and legal considerations.

Automated analysis, particularly with AI, has the potential to enhance patient care by expediting studies that are otherwise laborious or costly [4]. AI can help detect incidental findings from imaging, complementing radiologists' work rather than replacing it. The FDA has approved several AI healthcare algorithms, including Siemens' Lung CAD tool for identifying lung nodules using CT scans. The regulatory process for AI in healthcare is evolving to support the deployment of advanced technologies.

Lung cancer, responsible for about 20% of cancer-related deaths in the UK and affecting approximately 35,000 individuals annually, necessitates early detection for effective treatment [5]. While X-ray imaging is effective for screening, interpreting 2D medical images poses a significant challenge, exacerbating the workload on already strained radiology departments. The integration of AI in healthcare, especially for image analysis, necessitates rigorous validation to ensure accuracy and efficacy. AI-driven tools must enhance the capabilities of healthcare professionals, ensuring technology improves patient care without replacing the human elements crucial to medical practice. Current low-dose CT screening programs face three primary obstacles: high rates of over-diagnosis, significant costs, and increased radiation exposure. The NLST research highlighted that 96.4% of positive screening results were false positives, with costs for one extra quality-adjusted life year ranging from $52,000 to $81,000, and radiation exposure causing 1-3 lung cancer fatalities per 10,000 participants [7]. Developing computer-assisted detection/ diagnosis (CAD/CADe) solutions and establishing personalized, optimal screening intervals are crucial to address these challenges. Machine learning algorithms and statistical approaches have been applied in CAD/CADe systems to improve the accuracy and consistency of lung cancer detection, particularly for tiny nodules, potentially enhancing cost-effectiveness and reducing false positives compared to human radiologists. A significant challenge remains in the segmentation of juxta pleural nodules, with limited studies addressing this issue. The classification of nodules involves manually designed features and trained classifiers, yet most contemporary machine-learning techniques show inconsistent results with external datasets. The increasing screening data provides an opportunity to predict lung cancer evolution and optimize screening intervals, thereby improving the effectiveness and efficiency of screening programs.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Cancer of the lung is the result of an abnormal proliferation of cells in the lungs. because cancer is becoming more common, the death rate for both sexes has increased. uncontrolled cell proliferation in the lungs characterizes lung cancer [8]. reducing the risk of lung cancer is possible, but it cannot be avoided. patients' chances of survival are greatly improved by early diagnosis of lung cancer. the incidence of lung cancer is proportionate to the number of those who smoke for long periods. classification techniques such as naive Bayes, support vector machines, decision trees, and logistic regression were used to assess lung cancer prediction.

Human survival rates may be improved with early diagnosis. Individuals with lung cancer have an average survival rate of 14–49 % if the disease is detected early. Although computed tomography, or CT, is the gold standard, a complete diagnosis requires a battery of imaging tests that complement one another [9]. We build and test a network of deep neural networks that can identify lung cancer in CT scans. Using an adaptive boosting method and a densely linked convolution neural network (DenseNet), the lung picture was classified as normal or cancerous. Using a dataset consisting of

201 lung pictures, a majority of 85% are used for training purposes, while a smaller percentage is utilized for evaluation and classification. High accuracy was shown experimentally by the suggested strategy.

Numerous studies have used data evaluation and categorization methods to identify and diagnose lung cancer. Early diagnosis of lung tumors is the only method to treat lung cancer [10] as the origin remains unknown, making prevention difficult. Therefore, a method for detecting lung cancer in CT scans and blood samples is used. This system makes use of image processing as well as machine learning to categorize the existence of lung cancer. The CT scans of patients are classified as normal or abnormal even though the results from these scans are more reliable than those from mammography. To isolate the tumor, segmentation is used for the aberrant pictures. Image feature extraction for classification purposes. The effective strategy for detecting lung cancer and its phases is to achieve more precise findings via the use of Support Vector Machines and Image Processing methods.

One of the leading causes of cancer-related mortality on a global scale is lung cancer. The late diagnosis is the major reason for the poor survival rate. New computed tomography (CT) gear has made it feasible to take high-resolution pictures of the lung area. Nevertheless, it is insufficient on its own and requires powerful algorithms to identify early-stage lung cancer from CT scans. Accordingly, a two-stage algorithm for the early diagnosis of lung cancer is suggested in [11]. Using the CT scan as a starting point, we split the area around the lung nodule and then removed a patch from the nodule's center. For the segmentation, we recommend using the Otsu approach in conjunction with morphological procedures. By using a data-driven threshold, this phase permits precise segmentation. We execute the segmentation independently of the whole nodule contour data, which sets us apart from competing approaches. Step two involves improving the nodule's categorization from benign to malignant using deep convolutional neural networks (CNN). The early identification of lung cancer is made possible by accurately segmenting even the smallest nodules and then improving classification using deep convolutional neural networks (CNN).

The diagnostic system is crucial in the automated identification of questionable shaded areas on CT images obtained from the LIDC-IDRI dataset. An automated technique for identifying ROI lung nodules is shown in this [12]. A median filter, a Gaussian filter, a Gabor filter, and a watershed method are used to separate the lung regions from 512 x 512 DICOM images. The AlexNet layer utilizes fc7 (completely connected) layers, whereas the $224 \times 224 \times 3$ GoogLeNet layer uses pool5-drop 7×7 s1 layers. Analysis of performance, feature extraction, classification, sensitivity, specificity, detection, and false alarm rate with time complexity are some of the ways the authors highlight AlexNet and GoogLeNet's superiority.

In the face of cancer's insurmountable odds, doctors and scientists are tackling difficult cases. According to the 2019 American Cancer Society study, 96,480 people will lose their lives to skin cancer, 142,670 to lung cancer, 42,260 to breast cancer, 31,620 to prostate cancer, and 17,760 to brain cancer. The priority to save lives is the early identification of cancer. An approach to lung cancer diagnosis using Deep Learning and the VEE NET architecture was suggested in [11]. Among the well-known models entered at ILSVRC-2014 was this one. Various sorts of cancer are diagnosed in this endeavor using visual inspection and manual techniques. This method of guiding the interpretation of scientific pictures is very error-prone and time-consuming. In this study, we use algorithms based on deep learning to detect the existence of lung cancer without requiring several medical appointments. Because of this, we can anticipate the appearance of the illness early and take fast, cost-effective measures to prevent future repercussions, all while reducing the incidence of human mistakes.

To assess the likelihood of lung cancer, physicians and medical professionals use medical imaging, namely Magnetic Resonance Imaging scans. We are training a Deep Neural Network (DNN) to detect lung cancer using these photos and Deep Neural Network methods so that clinicians may use them for visual diagnostics. Our [13] DNN brings something new to the table by conducting a comprehensive search with the help of extra convolution as well as max pooling layers. As a bonus, we are training our Deep Neural Network to detect slow-moving lung cancer using photos from real patients to establish a cutting-edge diagnostic threshold. This will provide clinicians with further support in the early identification and treatment of lung cancer. Our study primarily aims to accomplish these goals by conducting comprehensive searches for potential cases of lung cancer and developing methods for early diagnosis.

Many different kinds of cancer exist. Among cancers, lung cancer is by far the most prevalent. Lung cancer, which affects both sexes equally, has a high mortality rate. To lower the chance of mortality, it is vital to start therapy by identifying cancer. Using CT scans of SPIE-AAPM-LungX data, categorization of lung nodules is performed in this [8]. Classification using deep learning has grown in popularity over the last several years. In particular, it is used while implementing deep learning library components such as TensorFlow and 3D convolutional neural network architecture. Lung cancer screening is a crucial part of preventative care since the disease is treatable if caught early. Even though CT and LDCT scans give more useful medical information than traditional chest X-rays, they are not widely available in rural locations. Recently, computer-aided diagnosis (CADx) has become more popular as a tool to help in the screening and detection of cancer utilizing biomedical imaging. For lung cancer classification utilizing chest x-ray pictures, this research [14] investigates the use of the transfer learning method in conjunction with the 121-layer convolutional neural network, which is referred to as DenseNet-121 by G. Huang et al. For training on the lung cancer dataset, the model was first trained on a dataset consisting of lung nodules, which helped to

overcome the issue of utilizing a small dataset. The average accuracy, specificity, and sensitivity of the suggested model are 74.43 ± 6.01 %, 74.96 ± 9.85 %, and 74.68 ± 15.33 %, respectively. A heatmap showing the precise position of the lung nodule is also included in the suggested model. These results show promise for the future of deep learning-based lung cancer detection utilizing chest X-rays. Also, with a little dataset, they conquer the challenge.

New developments in computers, machine learning, and image recognition—particularly deep learning—have a significant impact on the automated diagnosis of many illnesses using chest X-ray pictures (CXRs). Here, we show that a deep learning strategy can efficiently segment the lungs and exclude bone shadows from 2D chest X-rays, which may aid radiologists in detecting nodules and worrisome lesions in lung tumor patients [15]. After segmentation, the primary JSRT dataset, the BSE-JSRT dataset (the same dataset as the unmodified JSRT dataset but stripped of clavicle and rib shadows), and the unmodified JSRT dataset were used for training and validation. Even in the reduced setup, the results show that the pre-processing approaches under consideration are quite efficient and helpful. After lung segmentation, the other processed datasets showed much worse accuracy and loss than the bone-free pre-processed dataset.

The study and categorization of lung diseases have emerged as a hot area of study in the last few years. The number of medical image databases is rapidly increasing to capture illnesses in hospitals because of the different applications of medical pictures in pathologies, diagnostic centers, and hospitals. There has been a lot of study on this subject, but the area is still complex and difficult to navigate. Numerous methods for medical picture classification may be found in published works. The semantic gap that exists between low-level visual information acquired by imaging equipment and the high-level semantic information experienced by a human being is the fundamental shortcoming of previous approaches. A novel mechanism termed a deep convolutional neural network, or CNN is introduced as a solution to the challenges of querying and handling big datasets. Both computer vision and medical engineering have had remarkable success with deep learning approaches as of late. We presented and tested a deep convolutional neural network (CNN) for chest disease classification in this article [16]. A fully connected layer, a pooling layer, convolutional layers, and real activations make up the suggested model. The fifteen output units make up the final fully linked layer. Each of the fifteen illnesses will be predicted with a certain degree of certainty by each output unit. To train our model, we utilized a publically accessible dataset called Chest X-Ray 14. The dataset contains fifteen types of images: Atelectasis, Cardiomegaly, Effusion, Infiltration, Mass, Nodule, Pneumonia, Pneumothorax, Consolidation, Edoema, Emphysema, Fibrosis, Pleural Thickening, Hernia, and No Finding. Quite unexpectedly, this model performs well when it comes to multiclass categorization. Classification of various illnesses has an average accuracy of 89.77% [17]. The suggested model is effective, as shown by the comparison. Multiclass medical pictures for various thoracic disorders are the ideal candidates for the suggested method of classification.

Radiologists have a challenging and time-consuming job when it comes to identifying cancerous nodules in the lungs using CT images. Proposed computer-aided diagnostic (CAD) solutions aim to reduce this load. Deep learning techniques have recently surpassed traditional methods in several domains, demonstrating remarkable performance. To improve the efficiency of CAD systems for CT-based lung cancer detection, researchers are now experimenting with various deep-learning methods. We take a look at the most innovative deep-learning algorithms and designs that have been suggested as computer-aided detection (CAD) systems for lung cancer in this study [18]. One kind of technology uses a standard CT scan to identify potential nodules; another uses the scan to reduce the number of false positives by classifying nodules as benign or malignant based on a predetermined set of criteria.

The prevalence of lung disease is high globally. Conditions such as COPD, asthma, TB, fibrosis, etc., fall within this category. Recognizing lung illness in its early stages is crucial. This is one of the many uses for the many machine learning and image processing models that have been created. Prediction of lung illness is tackled using many known deep learning approaches, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs), vanilla neural networks, visual geometry group-based neural networks (VGGs), and capsule networks. For images with unusual orientations, such as rotations or tilts, the basic CNN performs poorly. Thus, we suggest a novel hybrid deep learning architecture that combines CNN with VGG, data augmentation, and a spatial transformer network (STN) [19]. This novel combination approach is called VGG Data STN with CNN in this application. We utilize Jupyter Notebook, Tensorflow, and Keras as our implementation tools. The NIH chest X-ray picture dataset, obtained from the Kaggle repository, is used to test the proposed model. We look at both the whole and partial datasets. Several criteria, including as validation accuracy, F0.5 score, recall, and precision, show that VDSNet outperforms current approaches on both whole and sample datasets. In the complete dataset example, VDSNet shows a validation accuracy of 73%, compared to 67.8% for vanilla grey, 69% for vanilla RGB, 69.5% for hybrid CNN and VGG, and 63.8% for modified capsule networks. While VDSNet's validation accuracy is somewhat decreased when using a sample dataset instead of the whole dataset, the training time is significantly reduced. Therefore, both specialists and regular practitioners will find the suggested VDSNet architecture to be an aid in the diagnosis of lung illness [20].

When looking for problems with the heart or lungs, chest X-rays (CXRs) are a common diagnostic tool. Accurately recognizing these irregularities automatically has the potential to significantly improve diagnostic procedures in the real world. It is challenging to evaluate different detection algorithms due to the absence of consistent publically accessible datasets and benchmark studies. To get around these problems, we

compared the results of well-known deep convolutional network (DCN) designs on various irregularities using the publicly available Indiana CXR, JSRT, and Shenzhen datasets. According to our findings [21], it turns out that not all anomalies benefit from the same DCN layout. Detection accuracy is consistently greater when using shallow features or early layers rather than deep features. Furthermore, as compared to single models, ensemble models greatly enhance categorization. Taken together, these findings show that our method achieves the best accuracy on these datasets for detecting abnormalities in chest X-rays. When compared to rule-based systems, deep learning offers a remarkable 17% improvement in accuracy for cardiomegaly identification [22]. We got the best results when we used the methods to identify TB on a separate dataset. In our localization studies, we used these trained classifiers to demonstrate that the network is capable of accurately localizing spatially dispersed abnormalities, such as pulmonary edema and cardiomegaly, on the majority of occasions.

Nodule type and nodule size are the two most important factors to consider while working up screen-detected nodules, based on the current recommendations. Here, we provide a multi-stream multi-scale convolutional network-based deep learning system that can detect and categorize every form of nodule that is useful for a nodule workup automatically. By studying an unlimited number of 2D images of a specific nodule, the system can learn an illustration of 3D data and analyze raw CT data that includes the nodule—all without the requirement for other information like nodule size or segmentation. A separate set of data through the Danish DLCST screening study was used to verify the deep learning system, which was trained using data from the Italian MILD screening trial. In our study, we assess the benefits of using a multi-stream convolutional neural networks network architecture to process nodules of different sizes. Our results demonstrate that the deep learning system we suggest outperforms classical machine learning methods when it comes to nodule type classification, and it stays within the range of variability observed among four seasoned human observers

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The process involves several key steps to create and assess a strong algorithm for detecting lung nodules in sarcoma patients. It starts with careful preparation of the data, which includes processing, standardizing, and filtering X-ray images to ensure consistency and quality. Important details such as nodule size, shape, and density are extracted from these images to aid in algorithm training, using advanced deep learning methods like Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). The algorithm's predictions are compared rigorously with evaluations made by human radiologists to assess its performance, including metrics such as specificity, sensitivity, and accuracy. The dataset utilized consists of 1500 training and 500 evaluation X-ray images from Kaggle, all systematically annotated with nodule locations. Preprocessing steps involve resizing and standardizing pixel values to ensure compatibility with the chosen model, which in this case is YOLOv5.

The choice of YOLOv5 for lung nodule detection is based on its ability to detect objects in real-time, allowing for efficient and accurate nodule identification. The model is trained using transfer learning and fine-tuning techniques on lung cancer datasets, with careful adjustment of hyperparameters and continuous monitoring of convergence to ensure accurate predictions. The YOLOv5 architecture incorporates backbone networks like CSPDarknet and neck modules for feature extraction and detection. After training, the model undergoes thorough evaluation to assess its performance and generalization capabilities. A flowchart outlining the steps of the methodology is provided below.The process involves several key steps to create and assess a strong algorithm for detecting lung nodules in sarcoma patients. It starts with careful preparation of the data, which includes processing, standardizing, and filtering X-ray images to ensure consistency and quality. Important details such as nodule size, shape, and density are extracted from these images to aid in algorithm training, using advanced deep learning methods like Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). The algorithm's predictions are compared rigorously with evaluations made by human radiologists to assess its performance, including metrics such as specificity, sensitivity, and accuracy. The dataset utilized consists of 1500 training and 500 evaluation X-ray images from Kaggle, all systematically annotated with nodule locations. Preprocessing steps involve resizing and standardizing pixel values to ensure compatibility with the chosen model, which in this case is YOLOv5.

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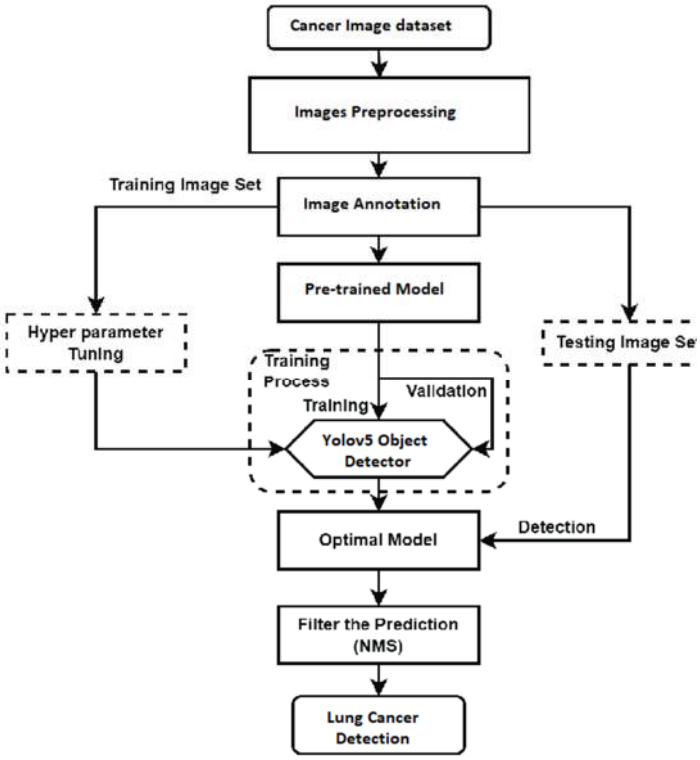

Figure 1: Flow chart of Methodology

Next, the given dataset is used to train the chosen YOLOv5 version. Start by using pre-trained weights to train the appropriate YOLOv7 version on a large-scale database like COCO or ImageNet. This step provides an excellent basis for lung cancer identification work by using the information acquired during pre-training. The model is fine-tuned using a dataset related to lung cancer via the application of transfer learning. Using a total of 100 epochs—the number of complete loops through the training data—and one thousand five hundred pictures for training. For a GPU with 12 GB of RAM, for instance, the optimal number of batches would be 16. The next step is to think about using a suitable optimization method, such as Adam or stochastic gradient descent. The project's learning rate is set at 0.01, and Adam is used for training purposes. Make that the loss function is decreasing and the model is converging throughout training. When the model converges, it means it's quite accurate and can generalize well. When processing raw X-ray pictures, YOLOv5 typically uses a backbone network like CSPDarknet to extract properties. The CSPDarknet structure is a modified version of the Darknet structure.

To further analyze the features and prepare them for detection, YOLOv5 often employs a "neck" module after the backbone. Common neck designs include PANet as well as PANet PLUS FPN. Several detection layers comprise the detection head, which is responsible for predicting the nodule bounding boxes and the associated class probabilities. Predictions about detections are made by each detection layer at different scales. In the end, the prediction is a collection of bounding boxes with confidence scores and class probabilities that go along with it. The whole recommended technique can be seen in Figure 02.

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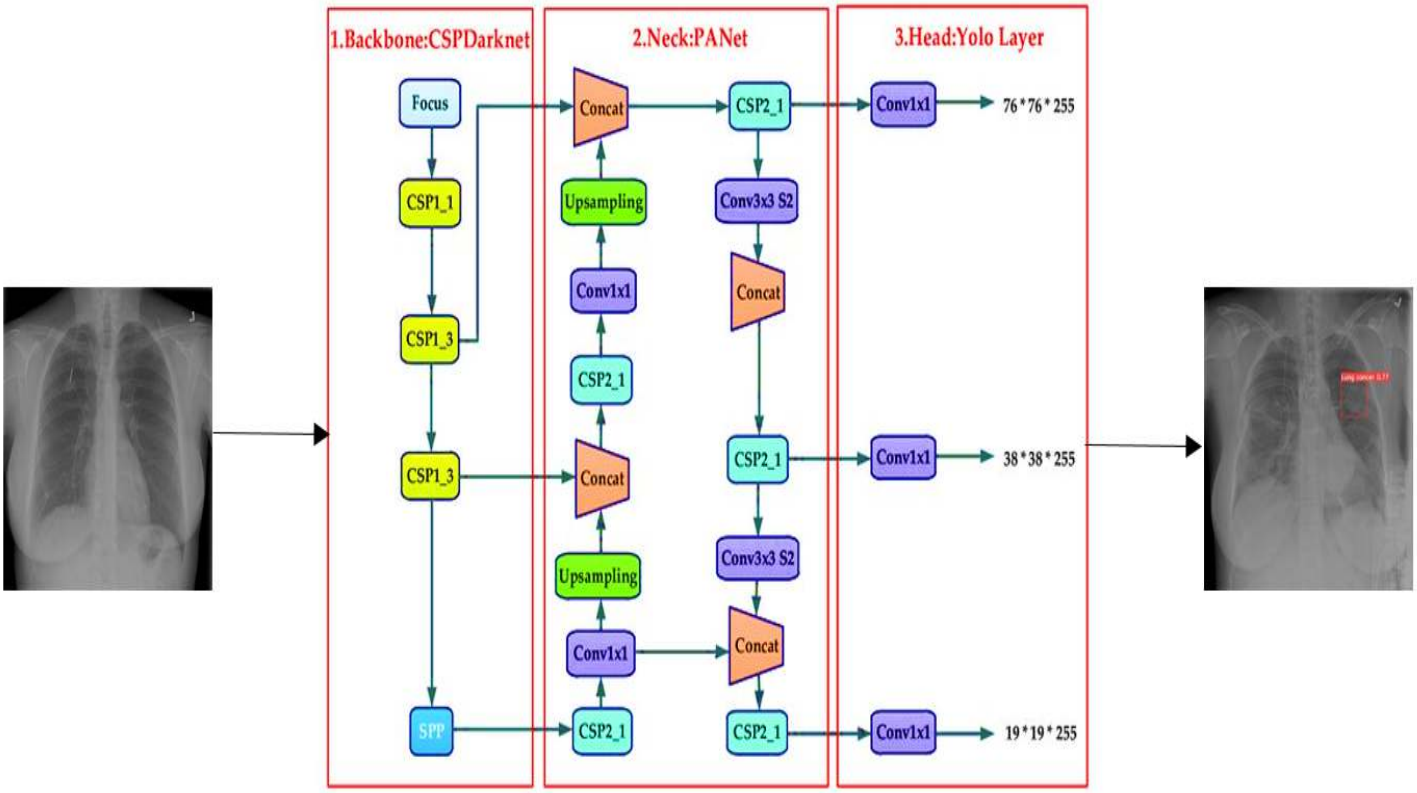

Figure 2: Proposed methodology for detection of Lung cancer

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The efficacy of the offered algorithms was assessed in a study including one hundred individuals with sarcoma lung metastases. These people had chest X-rays in less than two weeks. The dataset included one thousand five hundred chest X-rays taken by these people. Males made up 58% of the individuals who were treated population, and their median age was 62.8 years. Half of all cases across all tumor types were undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma. In addition, G3 classifications were given to 74% of the tumors in the patient group, indicating a high tumor grade.

A lung cancer diagnostic model was trained and validated using this dataset by using the YOLOv5 model. A batch size of sixteen was used to train the model throughout one hundred iterations. A learning rate of 0.01 was used to define the step size for gradient descent optimization. To find out how well the trained model worked, many performance metrics were computed during the evaluation process. A total of 0.73 was determined for the F1 score, which accounts for both recall and accuracy. This metric measures how well the model classifies lung cancer cases on the whole. A perfect precision value of 1.00 indicates that the model correctly detected cancerous events with few false positives. All of the predicted favorable outcomes occurred, according to a precision score of 1.00. The model's accuracy in detecting malignant conditions among all positive instances is shown by the recall value of 0.97. Model sensitivity for lung cancer detection is high with a recall value of 0.96.

We also find that the precision-recall score is 0.81. This statistic becomes even more useful if the number of instances with cancer is much smaller than the proportion of cases without cancer. The ability to effectively gather positive circumstances while decreasing false positives is indicated by a higher PR value. Figure 04 shows the results of several graphs designed to provide a comprehensive view of the model's performance. Across different decision boundaries, these graphs probably show different evaluation measures, such as recall, accuracy, and F1 score. A more thorough assessment of the way the model behaves and performance at different operating points may be achieved by analysing these graphs.

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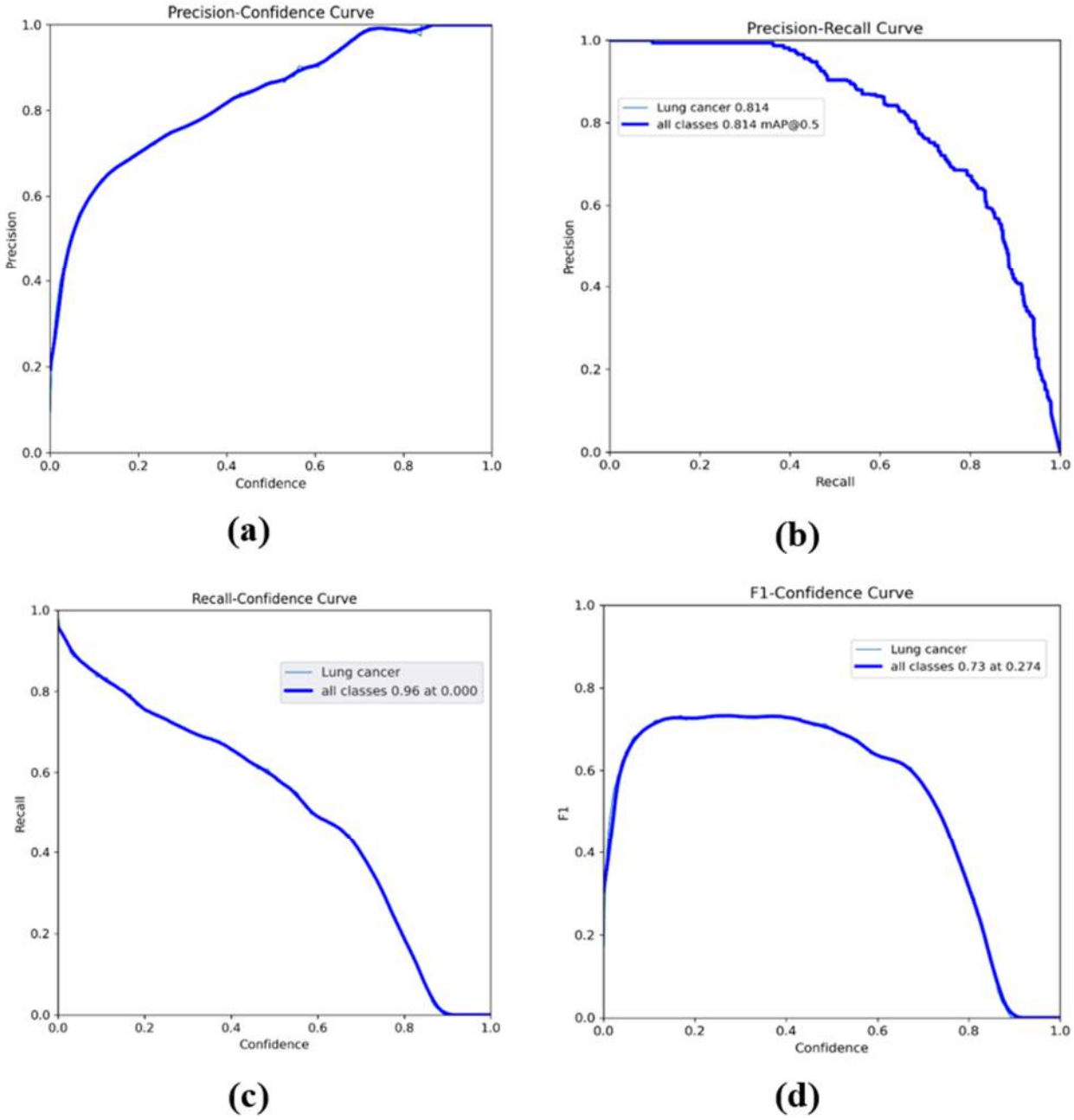

Figure 4: (a) Precision confidence curve (b) Precision recall curve (c) Recall confidence curve (d) F1 score confidence curve for Yolov5 model.

The application of the YOLOv5 model for lung cancer detection yielded promising results, demonstrating the model's effectiveness in this critical domain. The model achieved an impressive F1 score of 0.73, indicating a good balance between precision and recall. Notably, the precision was recorded at a perfect 1.00, signifying that all predicted positive cases were indeed true positives, thus minimizing false positives entirely. The recall was also high at 0.96, showing the model's strong capability to identify nearly all actual positive cases, with very few missed detections. Additionally, the PR (precision-recall) value of 0.81 underscores the model's overall reliability in distinguishing lung cancer cases from non-cancer cases. These metrics collectively highlight the YOLOv5 model's potential as a highly accurate tool for lung cancer detection, which is crucial for timely diagnosis and treatment.

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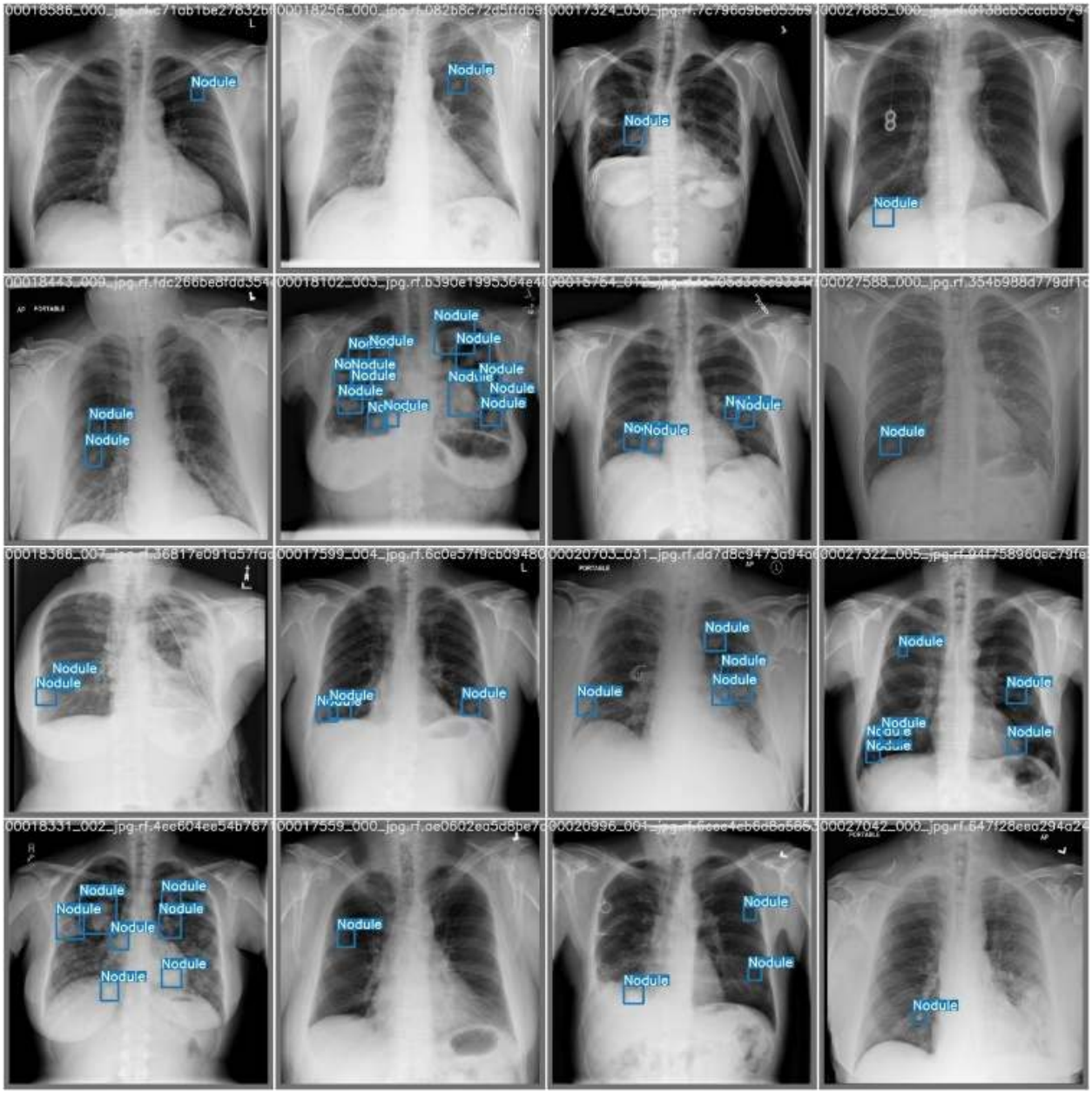

Figure 5: Predictions results of unseen data of the YOLOV5 model

When it comes to lung detection of cancer, the efficacy of detection models is determined by how well they are evaluated and validated. By comparing its results with established metrics and visual representations, one may evaluate the performance of advanced algorithms such as YOLOv5, a state-of-the-art object identification model. Accuracy and recall are two of the most common measures used to evaluate the model's performance in detecting lung cancer indications in medical pictures and datasets. Accuracy is a measure of how well the model detects lung cancer overall, whereas recall is a measure of how well it finds all relevant cases of lung cancer in the dataset. Researchers and healthcare providers may learn more about YOLOv5's performance by using it and comparing its results to these measures. Future research endeavours, model refinement, and judgments about its possible use in clinical contexts might be influenced by analysing these data-driven insights. More than that, YOLOv5 lets you see the model's predictions on a screen, so you can see how it works and what it's capable of. Graphics and diagrams showing hidden information predictions help to understand the model's

capabilities and shortcomings in identifying lung cancer signs in medical images. Figure 5 displays the predictions made by the model and detections, which are crucial for both researchers and practitioners to have as reference points. They show where the model is doing well and where it may need some work, making it easier to understand the model's performance attributes.

Using one of Kaggle's large datasets of lung tumor sarcoma, a chance arose to train and evaluate a new approach to case recognition for sarcoma of the lung while retaining a similar amount of data. The findings from the identification of small tumors were quite accurate. Big nodules as well as masses that looked like mediastinal structures were hard to tell apart. We observed a decrease in sensitivity for large masses while employing the metastasis-specific training strategy. However, due to an imbalance in both positive and negative inputs during training, the models with Precision-Recall curves displayed shortcomings. One possible solution to this challenge is to increase the number of positive occurrences by including a greater number of favorable samples and collaborating with additional centers.

One such way to fix the data imbalance is to randomly undersample the photos that don't have nodules. But we were wary of using this method for fear of erasing crucial information. One major limitation of our study is the lack of X-ray pictures that have been reviewed and approved by radiologists to demonstrate the spread of sarcoma. The algorithm's sensitivity and specificity could be enhanced by collaboration with specialized clinics. The global community will benefit greatly from the seamless interchange of datasets rendered possible by large databases such as Kaggle. To guarantee reliable outcomes, training, especially in the setting of AI, requires a higher quantity of data. With ever-increasing data quantities and ever-improving AI capabilities, hardware assets have been fully used. As data volume continues to increase and AI improves, computing gadgets are being used to their greatest potential. Modern algorithms that make efficient use of resources and provide reliable results in a few minutes of processing time are the ones that call for powerful graphics processing units (GPUs). Modern artificial intelligence (AI), especially in the field of image recognition, has been revolutionized by convolutional neural networks (CNNs), which have found sophisticated uses in medicine. Biological factors, such as the interplay between neurons in a living being's brain, may influence CNNs. To sum up, convolutional neural networks (CNNs) use an input layer, many hidden layers, and an output layer to carry out the convolution process. The COVID-19 epidemic has prompted extensive research into the development of new uses for supervised neural networks.

CNN improves sensitivity and specificity while outperforming competitors in terms of estimation speed. One study recently used a three-dimensional convolutional neural network (CNN) with a feature selection framework to detect small b tumors. Results from chest X-rays were comparable to CT scans in terms of sensitivity (almost 94.00%) and specificity (roughly 90.50%). In addition, training with sarcoma-based X-rays significantly improved the specificity and sensitivity in the experimental data by 19.5% if compared with the test runs without the 500 prior images. In test batch predictions below 0.5, nodules would enhance sensitivity at the expense of specificity.

V. CONCLUSION

In this study, a lung tumor detection model was developed using various YOLOv5 variants and tested on a specific dataset. TheYOLOv5 model achieved an impressive F1 score of 0.73, with a perfect precision of 1.00 and a high recall of 0.96, indicating highly effective detection capabilities with no false positives. This means that all identified positive instances were correct, showcasing the model's reliability. Compared to its predecessors, YOLOv5 demonstrated superior performance in all measured outcomes, underscoring its potential for accurate and efficient lung cancer screening. The promising results suggest that YOLOv5 is a powerful tool for lung cancer detection.

Several potential future directions for enhancing the model's performance have been identified. Using a larger and more diverse dataset that includes lung cancers of various sizes, stages, and types could improve the model's generalization capabilities. Addressing class imbalance through techniques such as class-weighted loss functions, oversampling, or undersampling may further refine the model. Experimenting with architectural modifications, including modern advancements like attention mechanisms or altered layer arrangements, might yield better detection results. Incorporating interpretability methods, such as saliency mapping, can help clinicians understand the model's predictions, fostering greater confidence and acceptance. Extensive clinical validations and testing in real-world environments are necessary to ensure the model's reliability and safety. Collaboration with healthcare practitioners and institutions will be essential for successful integration into clinical workflows. Additionally, ethical considerations such as patient confidentiality, consent, and data security must be prioritized to ensure responsible implementation in compliance with healthcare standards.

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Corresponding Author
Tuhel Ahmed
Research Engineer, Dongyoung Industry Co. Ltd
Department of Information & Communication Engineering, Hannam University, Daejeon, South Korea.
Email: 20224044@gm.hannam.ac.kr

Ali Hamza
Department of Mechatronics Engineering, University of Engineering and Technology, Peshawar, Pakistan.
Email: alihamzabsc27@gmail.com

Wahad Ur Rahman
Department of Mechatronics Engineering, University of Engineering and Technology, Peshawar, Pakistan.
Email: wahadurrahman@uetpeshawar.edu.pk