DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF MORPHING ARM DRONE FOR AGRICULTURE MAPPING USING GPS

Project Reference No.: *47S_BE_3617*

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Keywords:

White Blood Cancer Detection, Artificial intelligence, Deep learning, Histopathological Images, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Benign, Malignant, Rank-Based Ensemble, Inception, Xception, MobileNet.

Introduction:

White blood cell (WBC) malignancies, which include lymphoma and leukemia, are a hard field in oncology because of their wide variety of subtypes, inconsistent clinical presentation, and difficult diagnostic procedures. Initiating suitable treatment options and improving patient outcomes depend on the quick and correct detection of these cancers. A crucial component of diagnosing WBC cancer continues to be the histopathological analysis of blood smears, which provides invaluable information about the distribution and morphology of cells. However, the labor-intensive, subjective, and subject to observer variability manual interpretation of histological pictures by skilled pathologists may result in inconsistent diagnoses and delays in therapy. The field of medical image analysis has undergone a significant transformation with the introduction of deep learning techniques, specifically convolutional neural networks (CNNs), which have automated feature extraction and classification tasks. These AI-driven methods have great potential to improve the precision, effectiveness, and repeatability of cancer diagnosis, particularly malignancies of the white blood cells. Deep learning algorithms may detect fine patterns and subtle differences indicative of many cancer subtypes by utilizing large-scale annotated histopathology datasets, outperforming conventional diagnostic methods in this regard.

Our main goal in this work is to create a deep learning system that is broad enough to automatically identify and classify WBC tumors from histopathology pictures. By using CNNs, we want to lessen the difficulties involved in manual interpretation and provide a reliable and scalable method for diagnosing WBC cancer. We employ a methodical training, rigorous validation, and extensive testing process on various datasets to assess the effectiveness and applicability of the suggested model.

Objectives:

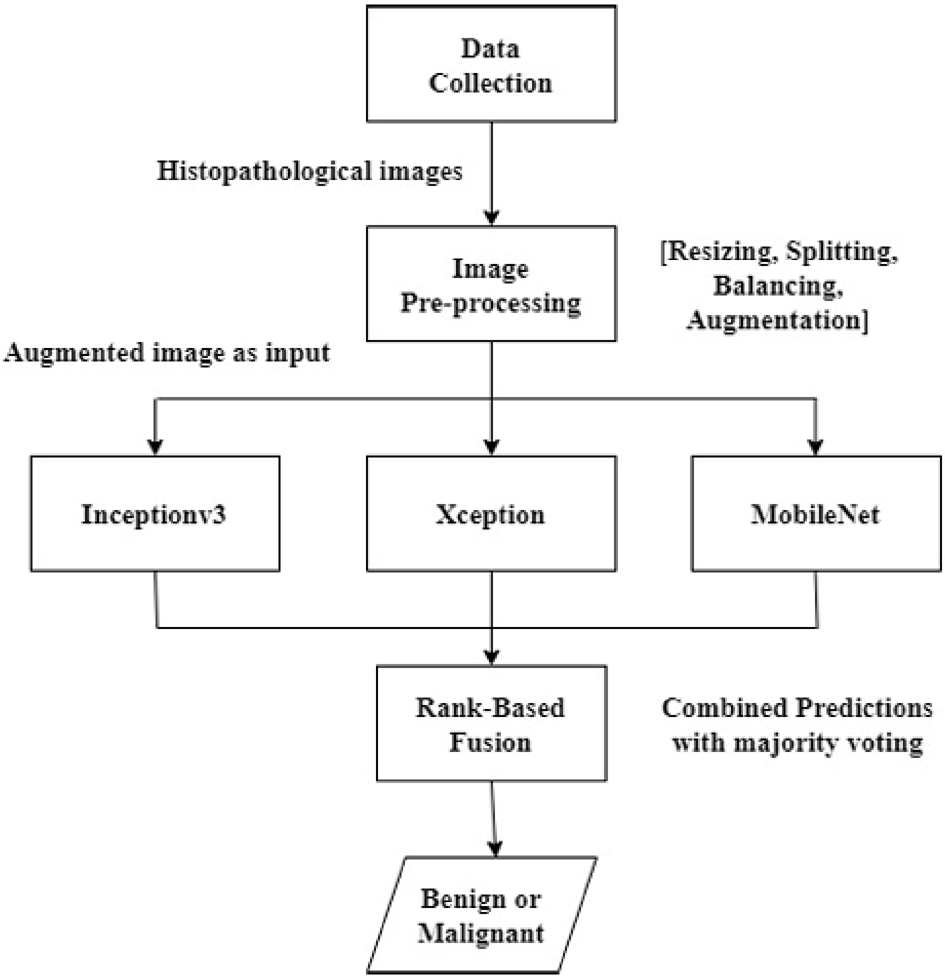
1. Collect a diverse dataset of histopathological images of bone marrow samples. Implement preprocessing techniques to standardize image formats. Establish quality control measures to ensure dataset accuracy and consistency.
2. Accurately detect the presence or absence of ALL cancer cells in bone marrow histopathological images. This involves identifying benign and malignant cells.
3. Explore various feature extraction techniques for histopathological images, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs) .
4. Develop a rank based ensemble of CNN models that can achieve high accuracy in identifying cancerous regions within histopathological images of bone marrow samples and capable of distinguishing between benign and malignant cells with a high level of precision.

Methodology:

The system used a methodical approach in our technique to develop and assess our white blood cell cancer detection technology. The process started with the painstaking curation of a heterogeneous dataset containing histological pictures of malignancies of the white blood cells. Then the preprocessing methods to improve the quality of the images and standardize the features are done so that the analysis could be done efficiently. Next, the three different convolutional neural network (CNN) models: MobileNet, Xception, and InceptionV3 are developed and optimized. To speed up training and improve performance, these models are initialized with pre-trained weights using transfer learning. Throughout the training process, a close eye was kept on the models' development, and any necessary hyperparameter tweaks were made to maximize performance. Then each CNN model's performance after training is rigorously assessed by utilizing recognized criteria such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score. To evaluate generalization skills and find any problems like overfitting or underfitting, the dataset was divided into distinct training, validation, and testing sets.In order to assess the advantages and disadvantages of each CNN design, extensive comparative studies were also carried out, taking into account variables like interpretability, classification accuracy, and computational efficiency. Our decision regarding which model would work best for practical implementation in clinical settings was made with this analysis in mind. Our goal was to create a reliable and efficient system for detecting white blood cell cancer by using this methodical approach, which would ultimately lead to better patient outcomes in the field of oncology.

System Architecture:

Our system for detecting cancer in white blood cells is built with an architecture that makes it easier for users to interact with the computational components that underpin it. Uploading histopathology pictures and viewing classification results are made simple with the system's web-based interface. Deep learning architectures-trained machine learning models are used by server-side components to handle processing and classification tasks. To identify whether anomalies are benign or cancerous, these models examine uploaded photos. Data management modules are also incorporated into the architecture to effectively manage the preprocessing, retrieval, and storage of histopathology images. All in all, the system architecture has been painstakingly designed to satisfy the requirements of actual healthcare settings, offering precise, effective, and expandable solutions for the detection of white blood cell cancer.



Results & Conclusions:

Our study's findings demonstrate the value of using cutting-edge computer methods, in particular convolutional neural networks, to improve the precision of white blood cell cancer diagnosis. This technology presents promising opportunities to enhance diagnostic results by decreasing human error and unpredictability in picture interpretation. We must continue to validate and improve our methodology in order to make sure that it can be used to a variety of patient demographics and healthcare environments. Researchers, physicians, and industry stakeholders must work together to ensure that this technology is seamlessly incorporated into standard clinical practice. Furthermore, in order to promote broad acceptance and optimize patient benefits, it is imperative to give priority to solutions that are easily understood and accessible.

Probable Outcomes:

1. Highly accurate and interpretable model capable of classifying individuals into appropriate risk categories.
2. Early detection of ALL is crucial for effective treatment. A robust ensemble model can help in identifying cases at an earlier stage, leading to better treatment outcomes.
3. The project can generate valuable insights into the features and patterns associated with ALL in bone marrow images, which can be beneficial for further research and understanding of the disease.

Innovation:

From our research work we found that most of the AI related work on WBC cancer was either using individual models or was based on all the types. In our project, we mainly aim on Acute Lymphoblastic Luekemia cancer detection and using advanced approach of ensemble of three models namely InceptionV3, Exception and MobileNet with major voting technique we detect and classify them as either benign or malignant.

Future Scope:

Multi-stain analysis: Currently, the models are trained and tested using only one type of staining, i.e., Hematoxylin and Eosin (HE). However, there are several other types of staining available, such as Periodic Acid-Schiff (PAS) and Masson's Trichrome, which can provide additional information about the tissue. Developing models that can accurately analyze multi-stain images can provide more detailed insights into the presence and progression of cancer.

Multi-organ analysis: The current models are trained and tested only on bone marrow tissue samples. However, there are several other organs that are susceptible to cancer, such as the lungs, prostate, and liver. Developing models that can accurately analyze histopathology images from different organs can aid in early detection and treatment of cancer.