CancerGuard: A Deep Learning Approach to Lung Cancer Detection

Md. Shazedur Rahman[1], Md Shahriar Mannan Prottoy[1], Mahtab Chowdhury[1], Tasbih Tahlil Nidhi[1], Azim Ullah Tamim[1] and Sadman Sadik Khan[1*]

[1] Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Daffodil International University, Dhaka, Bangladesh

{shazedur15-14056, prottoy2205101490, chowdhury22205101076}@diu.edu.bd, nidhi35-1103@s.diu.edu.bd, {tamim22205101705, sadman15-13696}@diu.edu.bd*

Abstract. Lung cancer remains the leading cause of cancer-related mortality around the world, requiring headways in early discovery methods to progress understanding results. This study explores the efficacy of deep learning models, particularly InceptionV3, VGG16, and MobileNetV2, within the detection and classification of lung cancer through histopathology images. Utilizing a dataset comprising various lung cancer subtypes, these models were trained and validated, demonstrating amazing diagnostic accuracy. The results highlight the potential of deep learning to enhance lung cancer diagnostics significantly, outperforming conventional diagnostic strategies in both speed and precision. This paper discusses the models' performance metrics, including precision, recall, F1 score, and overall accuracy, which substantiate the robustness and reliability of deep learning in medical imaging. The dataset was open source which contains 15000 images and the accuracy of the proposed model is 99%. The findings advocate for the integration of deep learning technologies in clinical settings to encourage early and exact lung cancer location, subsequently possibly expanding survival rates.

Keywords: Deep Learning, Lung cancer, MobileNetV2, InceptionV3, VGG16, Histopathology image.

1 Introduction

Lung cancer is the primary cause of death, accounting for 18% of all deaths. The following are the mortality charges related to numerous cancer kinds: Colon cancer is 9.4%, liver most cancers is 8.3%, belly most cancers is 7.7%, and breast most cancers in girls is 7.7% to 6.8t%. The outcomes of disease and treatment can differ among patients with lung cancer. According to a report by the EMA, WHO, and US Association, lung cancer causes more deaths among Americans and Europeans compared to heart disease [1]. Precise lung cancer diagnosis is essential for the planning and execution of treatment.

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Treating lung cancer necessitates the use of several therapeutic approaches. The cancer survival rates range from 4% to 17%. Surgery is an effective method for treating early-stage lung cancer. The resection of patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) resulted in a 5-year survival rate ranging from 75% to 100%, which varied based on the stage of the cancer. The prognosis for my stage IIIA non-small cell lung cancer is a 25% survival chance [2].

Early biopsies provide challenges in determining the pathogenesis of small cancers. The constraint could impede clinical management and decision-making. Computed tomography (CT), a medical imaging technique that provides a detailed study of the body, enhances the diagnosis of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). The National Lung Screening Trial conducted a comparative analysis of LDCT and chest radiography in a substantial population. Low-dose CT reduced lung cancer mortality by 20%.

Conventional CT analysis requires a significant amount of time and the permission of a radiologist. At times, CT-based lung cancer screening produces inaccurate positive results. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are commonly used in computer vision applications to accurately recognize and categorize lung nodules with minimal human interaction. Microscopic diagnosis is essential for cancer treatment. Pathologists are required to differentiate modest histological features in complex tumor tissue. This crucial and challenging procedure leads to substantial disagreement among observers [3,4].

The majority of staining is performed using the hematoxylin/eosin method. The prevalence of HE-stained whole slide imaging (WSI) in medicine is increasing due to advancements in technology. This significantly improves the quality of high-resolution pathological imaging. Histology and pathological image processing face difficulties that hinder the progress of digital pathology. Medical treatment is guided by the assessment of symptoms. An analysis of a patient's symptoms may prompt further investigation.

The identification of lung cancer through the analysis of histopathology pictures using deep learning techniques. Precision medicine faces challenges in handling vast and fragmented biological data. Efficient administration of patient data necessitates the use of online databases and appointment systems that give priority to patient needs [5]. Deep Learning (DL) and Deep Neural Networks (DNN) enhance the capabilities of image processing and object recognition. Photographs are classified by deep neural networks. Additionally, an image has the ability to unveil patterns and trends. Neural network training frequently necessitates the use of a dataset.

This method allows the network to obtain, identify, and classify images. Deep neural networks (DNN) are utilized in diagnostic applications to classify images and identify specific traits. This research demonstrates the use of histopathology for the detection of lung cancer. The objective of this project is to enhance the accuracy of lung cancer diagnosis using Deep Learning techniques.

In 2020, cancer claimed the lives of 10 million individuals, accounting for 20% of global mortality. The majority of cancer-related deaths in 2020 were attributed to lung cancer, accounting for 18% of all cases. Colorectal cancer claims the lives of 9% of individuals, as indicated by references [6,7].

Medical professionals employ CT scans or MRIs to diagnose cancer. ML and DL algorithms are employed to analyze medical pictures, aiming to enhance cancer detection accuracy and alleviate the burden on doctors. Researchers can efficiently and inexpensively screen a large number of individuals. The user's text is "[8].". The lack of empirical datasets restricts the real-world accuracy of these models.

Accuracy is essential in medical systems. Lung cancer of a malignant kind causes a significant number of deaths on a global scale. In order to decrease the number of deaths caused by lung cancer, it is necessary to implement basic intervention measures. Identifying lung cancer is a significant challenge for medical professionals and researchers. Computed tomography (CT), X-ray, and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) are diagnostic techniques used to detect lung cancer. Machine learning algorithms are capable of identifying specific characteristics related to lung cancer inside complex datasets. During the early 1980s, computer-aided design (CAD) improved the ability of clinicians to survive and make accurate judgments based on medical images. The healthcare industry is incredibly affected by the methods of K-nearest neighbors, decision trees, linear regression, random forests, support vector machines (SVM), and naive Bayes.

We inspected advanced deep learning strategies, algorithms, and methodologies for the cause of diagnosing, detecting, and looking ahead to cancer. This article offers a comprehensive investigation of recently observed deep getting to know and machine studying models utilized for the identity of lung most cancers.

2 Literature Review

In their look at, D. P. Kaucha et al. [9] utilized an photo handling technique to differentiate early-stage lung most cancers in CT experiment images. This technique included preprocessing the snap shots by way of segmenting the area of interest (ROI) of the lung and utilizing the gray-degree co-incidence matrix (GLCM) to extricate the tremendous traits. The gathered features had been inputted into an SVM classifier, resulting in an accuracy of ninety five.16%, a sensitivity of 98.21%, and a specificity of seventy 78.69%.

Suren Makaju et al. [10] utilize picture processing and system gaining knowledge of techniques to differentiate lung most cancers in CT test photographs. The analysts applied watershed department and SVM classifiers, resulting in an accuracy charge of ninety two%. Also, they finished a sensitivity fee of one hundred% and a specificity fee of 50%. Bhatia et al. [11] utilized deep residual gaining knowledge of to differentiate lung cancer in CT experiment images. They utilized Resnet models for function extraction and XGBoost and Random Forest for type. By using a mixture of Random

Forest and XGBoost classifiers, they were able to obtain an accuracy fee of 84% at the LIDC-IDRI dataset.

Rehman et al. [12] evolved a lung most cancers detection version utilizing convolutional neural networks (CNN). The dataset applied in this have a look at become sourced from the Japanese Society of Radiological Technology (JSRT), with an accuracy fee of 88%.

Shakeel et al. [13] make use of an upgraded deep neural network and ensemble classifier to make predictions approximately lung most cancers based on the Cancer Imaging Archive (CIA) dataset. This paintings applied a multilayer brightness protection technique to preprocess pictures, observed by using division utilising an stronger clustering process. To begin with, the technique of extricating full-size features is completed, accompanied with the aid of the selection of the maximum critical characteristics. These picked functions are then applied in an ensemble classifier to make predictions. Their accuracy charge became 96%, with a specificity rate of 98%, a precision rate of ninety seven%, and a keep in mind rate of 98%.

Sujitha, R., and Seenivasagam [14] propose a strategy for identifying different stages of lung cancer through the examination of machine learning and Apache Spark. The analysts utilized TBMSVM, a binary classification technique, to recognize instances of lung cancer. They achieved an accuracy rate of 86% in it.The substance is copyrighted by Daffodil International University.

Potghan et al. [15] utilize CT scan pictures from the LIDC-IDRI dataset to identify cases of lung cancer. The present investigation utilized a k-means clustering approach to segment lung volume. deep learning architecture was utilized for feature extraction. Hence, the classification was carried out utilizing the k-Nearest Neighbors (k NN) and Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) algorithms. The method achieved a 98.30 accuracy rate utilizing the kNN classifier and a 98.31 accuracy rate utilizing the MLP classifier. Liu and Kang (2019) utilized a multiview convolutional neural network (CNN) to classify lung cancer using the LIDC-IDRI dataset. Within the MV-CNN model, seven distinctive views were watched. The most reduced mistake rate accomplished in binary classification is 5.41%.

The lowest error rate seen in the ternary categorization is 13.91%. Cengil and Cinar (2020) utilize a deep learning approach to identify lung cancer. The analysts utilized the SPIE-AAPM dataset for this work. An implementation of convolutional neural networks (CNN) was utilized for the purpose of picture classification. The consider accomplished a classification accuracy of 70%.

Toğaçar et al. [16] employed a deep learning method that protected mRMR characteristic selection in an effort to detect cases of lung most cancers. For this investigation, the analysts used the TCGA-LUAD dataset, which is available to the public. LeNet, AlexNet, and VGG-16 deep studying models were used in the study; AlexNet completed better than the others. For the cause of feeding distinctive classifiers (LR, LDA, DT, SVM, kNN, and Softmax), the top layer of AlexNet was used. KNN turned into selected for category because it carried out higher than the opposite six classifiers that were evaluated. They then used mRMR, which blanketed willpower, to beautify the demonstration. In every experiment, move-validation is executed. They succeeded in obtaining 99.51% accuracy, 99.32% sensitivity, and 99.71% specificity after their efforts.

A few examinations have inspected the application of machine learning and deep learning strategies to automatically identify, separate, and categorize malignant and non-cancerous areas in histopathology images. Deep learning has become prominent mostly because of its high accuracy and its capability to automatically identify and choose pertinent features. Barker et al. [17] introduced a technique to detect brain cancers in whole-slide digital pathology images.

Ojansivu et al. [18] examined the categorization of breast cancer based on histological images. In a separate investigation [19], scientists analyzed several resolutions of EfficientNets in order to categorize skin lesions, highlighting the significance of multiresolution parameters. In addition, a convolutional neural network was suggested in reference [20] for the purpose of categorizing interstitial lung disease patterns, and it achieved encouraging outcomes. Moreover, the application of deep residual neural networks, together with transfer learning techniques, has been employed to categorize different subtypes of lung cancer pathology in CT scan pictures. This approach has yielded an accuracy rate of 85% [21].

Prior research [22, 23] has investigated different deep learning architectures for the classification of lung cancer subtypes, aiming to enhance accuracy by employing techniques such as dataset augmentation and model optimization. Iizuka et al. [24] conducted a study where they utilized the inception v3 model and recurrent neural networks to categorize histology of stomach and colon biopsies.

Rathore et al. [25] employed a Support Vector Machine (SVM) classifier to analyze histopathological images of colon cancer, while another study [26] concentrated on classifying colorectal malignancy by utilizing different Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) designs. Researchers have investigated the improvement of accuracy by increasing the depth or picture resolution of CNN models [27].

The EfficientNet model utilizes compound scaling to incorporate various scaling algorithms, although it may necessitate the addition of more layers to support greater image sizes [28]. Although enhancing image resolution has the potential to provide advantages, it can also have an impact on the maximum batch size for training Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) [29].

3 Methodology

In this segment, we are aiming to expound the proposed strategy for our work, which incorporates information collection, information cleaning, pre-processing, show preparing and assessment. chart of the generally strategy is appeared in Fig. 1 and every step of the technique is advance talked about within the taking after subsections.

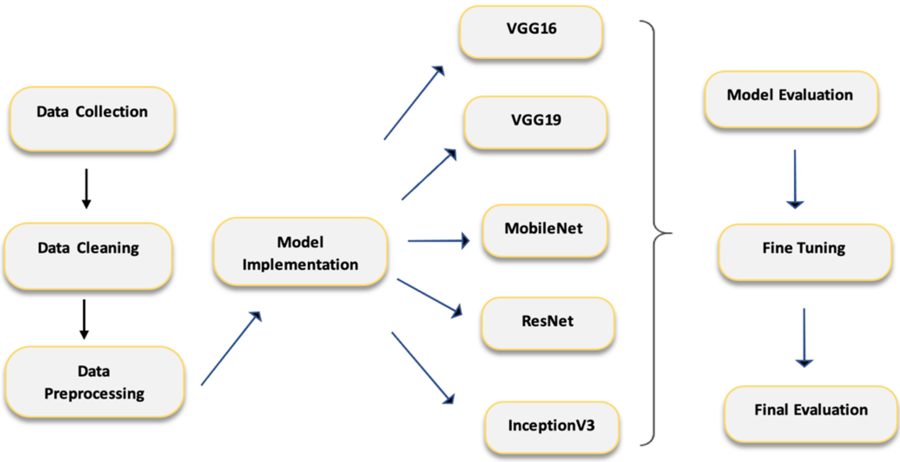

Fig. 1. Proposed Methodology

3.1 Data Collection

Data is the most important things for any kind of research. Understanding the nature of the dataset and various features often plays a vital role model building. For the sake of this research, we have collected our dataset from Kaggle which is an open-source public repository for datasets. This lung cancer dataset contains 15000 data of three classes. The classes are adenocarcinoma, benign and squamous carcinoma and each class contains 5000 data each.

3.2 Data Preprocessing

The accumulated pics were essentially particularly massive and blanketed redundant, blurry, or overexposed pics, which is probably problematic even as getting prepared for the display. These pix had been taken out of the center dataset if you want to improve the dataset's accuracy. To make the pics contribute more fairly to the occasion of a twist of fate, we rescaled them the usage of (1/255), which shifts the pixels of the pictures from the (zero, 255) run to a quantity of (zero, 1). The preprocessed photographs are preserved at a 448 × 448-pixel resolution. Additionally, the de-noise method turned into related to more than one the pics that had some loud packages but no longer significantly so.

3.3 Data Split

In add up to, 15000 pictures classified into three categories are put away in neighborhood capacity as well as in cloud capacity (Google Drive) for future utilization. All of these pictures are utilized for preparing, testing and approval the show. For preparing we utilized 12000 pictures. Within the same method of planning the preparing dataset, to dodge biasing the show, the testing dataset and approval dataset are produced independently by part the preparing dataset. The testing dataset parcel comprises of 1500 pictures and the approval dataset parcel comprises of 1500 pictures for the demonstrate to anticipate

3.4 Model Selection

VGG16: Given its track record of success in image classification errands, we point to utilize the VGG16 design for the location of lung cancer. The profound convolutional neural arrange (CNN) engineering VGG16 is eminent for its extraordinary execution on the ImageNet dataset and its ease of utilize. It can capture complex designs and characteristics in pictures much obliged to its 16-layer engineering, which comprises of 3 completely connected layers and 13 convolutional layers. VGG16's profound engineering is well-suited to extricate progressive characteristics from lung pictures, empowering exact illness distinguishing proof, given the complexity and differences. Besides, the pre-trained weights of VGG16 on broad datasets offer a valuable beginning point, empowering finetuning on the specific dataset of photographs of lung pictures, which can progress the model's capacity to choose up relevant disease-related characteristics. Generally, VGG16 is an alluring alternative for the profound learning work of confirmation of harm protections since of its extraordinary execution, profound engineering, and accessibility of pre-trained weights.

MobileNet: Due to its viability and small design, MobileNet may be an incredible alternative for recognizing lung cancer. Due to its lightweight engineering, MobileNet can analyze lung pictures rapidly, which makes it suitable for real-time applications and settings with constrained assets. It minimizes computing needs while keeping up great highlight extraction with profundity-shrewd distinct convolutions. For preparing on smaller datasets, such as those found in agrarian applications, this productivity is useful. By utilizing exchange learning, MobileNet's highlights may be balanced to supply exact harm-recognizable proof on the particular lung disease dataset. All things considered, MobileNet may be a solid contender for this reason since its viability and flexibility.

InceptionV3: Inceptionv3 could be a capable picture acknowledgment show built on the concept of convolutional neural systems. It exceeds expectations at making a difference with question acknowledgment and picture examination in particular. It is the third form of Google's Initiation engineering, which was to begin with popular amid the ImageNet picture categorization competition. The design of Inceptionv3 achieves a compromise between effectiveness and comprehensive investigation. This can be made conceivable by strategies like factorized convolutions and carefully situated classifiers, which result in a show with less than 25 million parameters, which could be a major progression over past models. The engineering of Inceptionv3 serves as the premise for an expansive number of computer vision applications. It is as often as possible utilized in a pre-trained state, taking advantage of the gigantic amount of picture information required for preparing to do assignments like protest categorization in modern datasets.

3.5 Proposed Model Architecture

MobileNetV2 may be taken into consideration the top via utilizing exchange learning, whereas different layers may be considered the tail for specific type errands. Here, the increase employments a MobileNetV2 variation whose input can be a 448 x 448 picture.

The display at the start changes over the input's compressed low-dimensional representation to high measurements some time recently sifting it employing a quick intensity-sensible mixture. Taking after that, an instantly convolution is applied to increase the functions returned to a low-dimensional body. This kind of structure in the demonstrate may concurrently maintain the records, cope with MobileNetV2's rigid wide variety of channels, and maintain the piece little.

Depth-wise Separable Convolutions

The word "separable" in "Depthwise Separable Convolution" refers to a channel whose importance and spatial estimates may be confined. In contrast to regular convolution, which completes the channel-smart and spatially-clever making plans in a single step, depthwise Discernable Convolution divides the computation into two components. In the middle of depthwise convolution, an unmarried convolutional channel is related to each enter channel, and the depthwise convolution's output is then virtually concatenated the usage of pointwise convolution.

Linear Bottlenecks

The concept of heterosexual bottlenecks is caused through highlights. On the one hand, it is clear that the evaluation divide of the input area (x) is pressured to create a instantly modify in the event that a layer's end result takes the define of ReLU (Bx) and the end result remains non-0 (Bx). In other words, the substantial frameworks can, as it became, make use of a coordinate classifier at the abdicate domain's non-zero quantity district. On the alternative hand, at whatever factor ReLU collapses a channel, statistics in that channel is inevitably lost. This incident takes place for the passing on ReLU difficulty. Passing on the ReLU problem can be depicted as a circumstance in which a divide of neurons produces zero abdicate. Tall studying fee and huge poor slant are the motives for the gnawing the tidy ReLU difficulty. Real-existence statistics has diverse imprisonments and a tendency approximately all of the time, which makes the gnawing the tidy ReLU problem, which in the end causes unavoidable information incident. Concurring to the disputes, a coordinate adjust is first-class to keep all the relevant facts at the off risk that the input space may be embedded right into a moo dimensional space, while utilizing ReLU as a sanctioning works. To try this, convolution pieces might join direct bottleneck layers, as seemed in Table 1.

Table 1. Bottleneck Residual Block Transforming from K to K' Channels, With Strides, and Expansion Factor

Input	Operator	Output
$h * w * k$	1*1 conv2d, ReLU	$h * w * (tk)$
$h * w * tk$	3*3 dwise s=s, ReLU	$hs * ws * (tk)$
$hs * ws * (tk)$	linear 1*1 conv2d	$hs * ws * k^{-1}$

Inverted Residuals

The bottleneck squares take after the ultimate squares in that they each begin with an enter, go through a number of bottlenecks, and conclude with an expansion. The factors/elements are in a popular experience attempted and proper for the simple courses with a view to be provided among various bottlenecks to make bigger the slant inciting capacities in multiplier layers: (1) Approximately all of the statistics is contained within the bottlenecks. (2) With a non-linear tensor regulate, the enlargement layer can be seen as an execution element. Moreover, as compared to the agenda shape, utilizing the modified constructing (adjusted last) is more reminiscence profitable.

3.6 Model Evaluation

To perform a couple of evaluations on the models, we will use some standard metrics of classification:

Accuracy: The overall proportion of correctly classified images.

Precision: It indicates the proportion of predicted positives that are correct, providing a ratio of true positives to the sum of true positives and false positives.

Recall: This is the ratio between the true positives and the sum of true positives and false negatives, as well. It measures the model's ability to find all relevant instances.

F1 Score: The harmonic mean of precision and recall, which gives an overall measure of performance of the model, especially when one has an imbalanced class condition.

$$Precision = \frac{True\ Positives}{TruePositives + FalsePositives} \tag{1}$$

$$Recall = \frac{True\ Positives}{TruePositives + False\ Negetives} \tag{2}$$

$$F1 = 2 * \frac{Precesion\ and\ Recall}{TruePositives + FalsePositives} \tag{3}$$

4 Result Evaluation

To maximize the accuracy from our dataset, we've got three unique deep studying fashions applied. InceptionV4, VGG16, and MobileNetV2 had been developed best the usage of our dataset and the alternate gaining knowledge of technique, saving time within the show off employer technique as compared to beginning from 0. In this example, transfer studying lets in us to plot our new dataset even as maintaining the pre-skilled weights of every object. A table with the consequences of each show and all and sundry's assessment rating is beneath. The fashions' contrast table makes it clean to look which model is more adept at figuring out photographs from unique situations. The truth that InceptionV3 can give comes about more rapidly than the other models and employments the least assets generally is another critical include. Table 2 displays the precision, recall, F1 score, and Accuracy of each demonstration. We can see the training and validation loss curse in Fig 2 and training and validation accuracy in Fig 3. Also, we can see the confusion matrix of the proposed model in Fig 4.

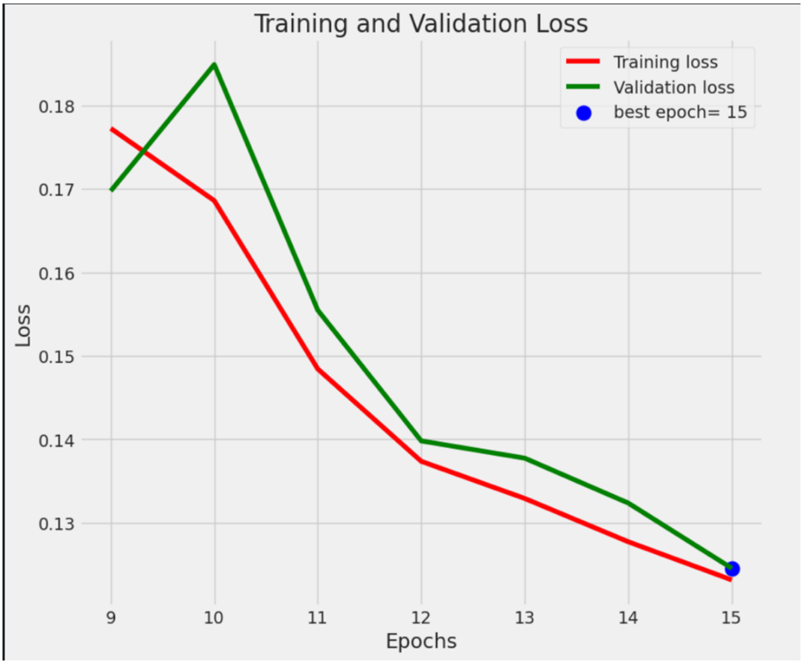

Fig. 2. Training and Validation Loss

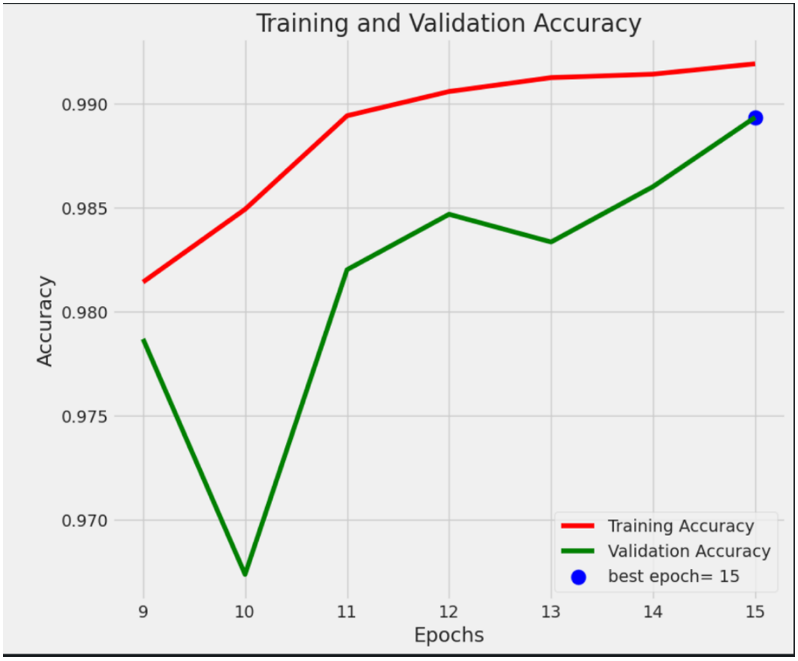

Fig. 3. Training and Validation Accuracy

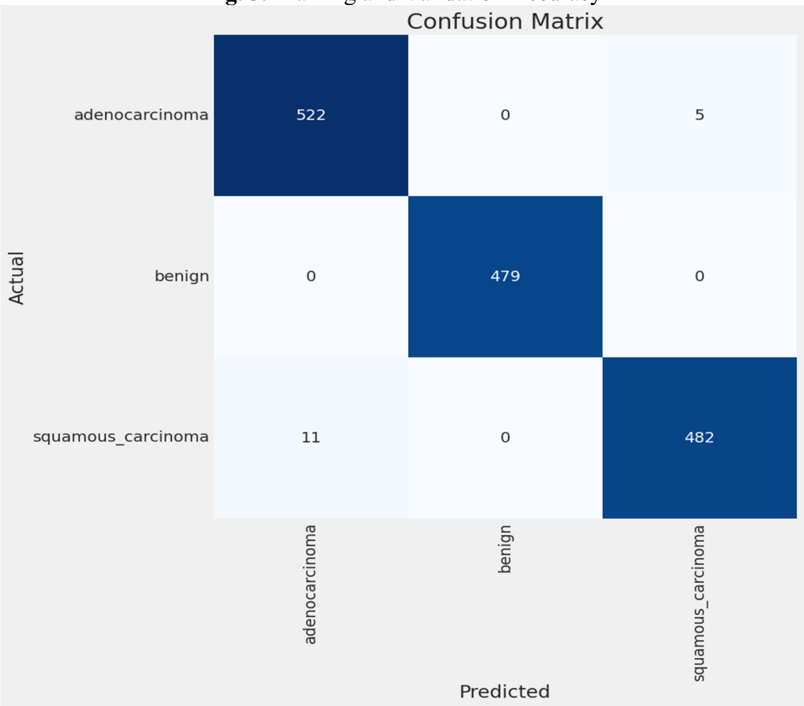

Fig. 4. Confusion Matrix of Proposed Model

Table 2. Summary of the Performances of the applied models

Model	Class	Precision	Recall	F1 Score	Accuracy
IncetionV3	adenocarcinoma	90	84	87	94
	benign	100	93	97	
	squamous_carcinoma	91	100	95	
VGG16	adenocarcinoma	95	98	96	97
	benign	100	100	100	
	squamous_carcinoma	96	90	93	
MobileetV2	adenocarcinoma	98	99	98	99
	benign	100	100	100	
	squamous_carcinoma	99	98	98	

5 Conclusion and future Work

"Lung Cancer Detection Using Deep Learning" gives an overview of the achievements and potential future directions within the field of lung cancer determination through deep learning strategies. The study has demonstrated the applicability of deep learning models, such as InceptionV4, VGG16, and MobileNetV2, to accurately classify lung cancer from histopathology images, achieving high accuracy and performance metrics.

The conclusion emphasizes the significance of these discoveries for the medical field, highlighting that deep learning can significantly enhance the accuracy of lung cancer determination, in this manner possibly moving forward persistent results. The comes about gotten emphasize the capability of profound learning to handle complex picture information and extricate significant designs that are not promptly clear to human eyewitnesses.

Future investigates headings proposed counting refining these models encourage through the consolidation of bigger datasets and investigating the integration of multimodal information to reinforce symptomatic exactness. The conclusion moreover notes the potential of applying these methods in real-world clinical settings, which seem lead to prior and more exact lung cancer discovery, eventually moving forward the survival rates and quality of life for patients.

Generally, the paper recommends that leveraging profound learning in medical imaging may be a promising approach for making strides lung cancer diagnostics, supporting for proceeded investigate and advancement in this crucial region.

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