Classification of skin cancer through image processing and implementing CAD system

Sri Lakshmi Chundru[1], Vivek Kumar[2] , Shwetha M[3],Shreya Ranjan[4], Dr. S. Mohan Kumar[5],

[1-4]*Student, B.E, Information science and Engineering Department, NHCE, Bangalore, India*

[5]*Associate Professor, Information science and Engineering Department, NHCE, Bangalore, India*

***Abstract*— Melanoma skin cancer is on the ascent all around due to exposure to bright radiation and even in darker skinned groups, new cases are being found. In the same way as other cancers if it early detected, then chances of treatment will be successful and cure are high however in the event that distinguished at a later stage the chances are turn out to be low. This paper presents a methodological approach for the classification of pigmented skin lesions in dermoscopic images.**

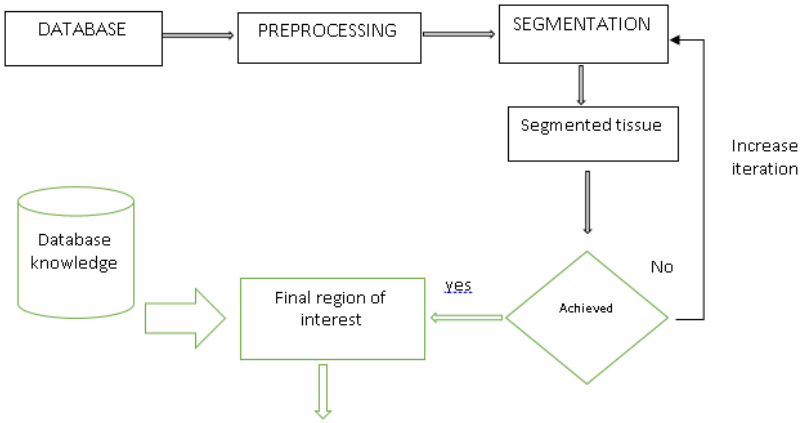
***Keywords*— Image acquiring, pre-processing, segmentation, feature extraction, classification, confusion matrix, neural network, support vector machine.**

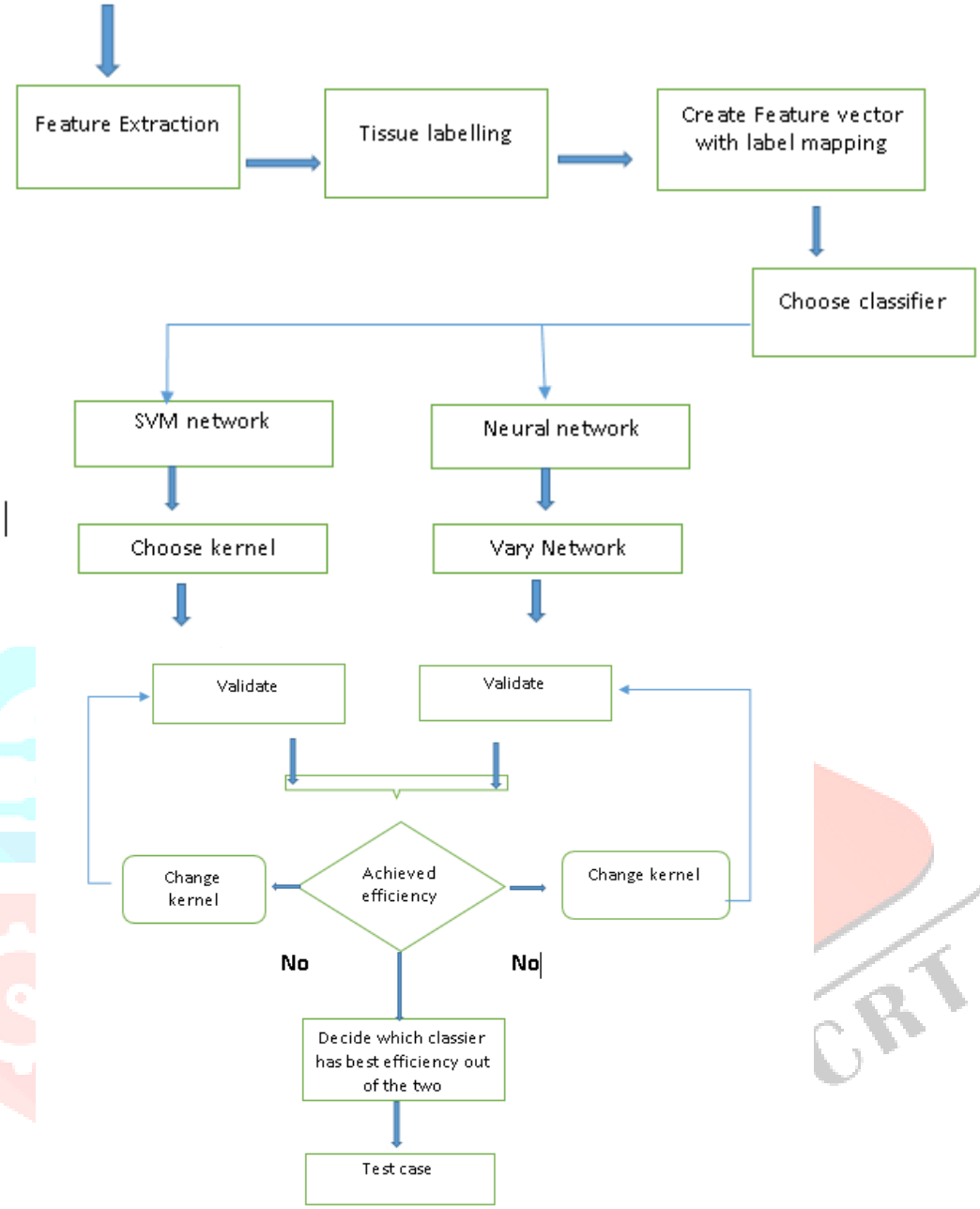
I. INTRODUCTION

Our skin forestalls us against warm daylight damage and contamination. Skin cancer is a standout amongst the most well-known sorts of cancer. it ordinarily shapes in skin that has been presented to bright light however can happen anyplace on the body. The reasonable complexioned populace has been at risk for melanoma skin cancer. On the off chance that it analysed in the underlying stage it is profoundly reparable else it can enter into the skin and spread everywhere throughout the body. Over the top presentation to daylight uv-light is the fundamental wellspring of melanoma. Every year around 55 000 people groups are distinguished from melanoma. Not withstanding when the expert dermatologist utilizes the dermoscopy for finding the precision of melanoma acknowledgment is evaluated to be about75-84%. The computer helped diagnostics is steady to expand the finding precision and the speed. Computer is not more splendid than human however it might have the capacity to get some data similar to shading variety asymmetry texture includes that may not be promptly seen by human eyes.

As of late, Image handling methods have been utilized to identify melanoma skin cancer by numerous analysts. Picture handling assumes an essential part to produce computerized pictures with a decent light up/complexity and detail is a solid prerequisite in restorative field like vision, biomedical picture investigation, cancer location and orthopaedics for the early conclusion of melanoma, it is required to be image acquision done on advanced pictures. In this procedure each pixel is allocated by a name, which will share same visual practices. It has the challenges of over fragmented on account of the textured injury region. In this paper we propose a strategy to distinguish the melanoma skin cancer and contrast and some standard reference esteems. Our calculation delivered better outcome. We examine around a way to deal with distinguish the melanoma skin cancer and highlight extraction.

Figure 1: Steps to detect melanoma skin cancer





II.LITERATURE SUVEY

- Hiam Alquran et al [1] suggested a method for Melanoma skin cancer detection at an early stage based on pre-processing, segmentation using thresholding, statistical feature extraction using Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM), Asymmetry, Border, Colour, Diameter, (ABCD) etc., feature selection using Principal component analysis (PCA), calculating total Dermoscopy Score and then classification using Support Vector Machine (SVM). 92.1% of accuracy of classification obtained from the result.
- Maen Takruri et al [2] contemplated on issues of computerized non-intrusive skin cancer recognition from advanced pictures of skin injuries. It likewise proposed the utilization of Bayesian Decision Fusion of a different of classifier to expand the melanoma discovery rates. The connection between certainty appropriation and exactness and came about exceptional certainty interims with stable acknowledgment rate.
- Jessica B.Diniz et al [3] recommended that programmed melanoma segmentation approach in view of Fuzzy Numbers. The proposed approach was contrasted and three condition of-craftsmanship method and was assessed through the measurements of affectability, specificity, Jaccard record and adjusted accurace
- Wilson F Cueva et al[4] demonstrated that for the early discovery of melanoma propelled Technology have permitted utilize. In his work, a picture preparing was utilized to acquire Asymmetry, Border, Color, and Diameter (ABCD of melanoma).For the

arrangement of the various types of moles, neural system utilized. Therefore, this calculation created after an examination of 200 pictures and ready to acquire execution of 97.51%.

- M P Pour et al [5] portrayed that preparation whole convolutional organize without any preparation with irregular introduction isn't generally conceivable, on the grounds that it is uncommon to discover a dataset of adequate size. Along these lines Mansoureh Pezhman Pour et al researched information growth. In accordance with this approach, tweaking the profound system for sore segmentation with two models that are prepared on semantic pictures not therapeutic pictures is additionally portrayed. Moreover, the last piece of the procedure incorporates the assignment of injury dermoscopic include segmentation.
- Hardin Robby firmansyah et al [6] Melanoma is one sort of skin cancer that assaults a shade human cell. As indicated by from Abramson cancer trot in 2013 there are 76.690 new instances of melanoma in United States. As of now dermoscopy technique is utilized to distinguish of melanoma which included ABCD govern and STOLZ calculation .The picture is taken from the portable camera and testing process additionally done in versatile. The pre-process is finished utilizing openCV. Yield is as TDS score and Classification result.
- Muhammad Ali Farooq et al [7] portrayed ALDS structure in light of probabilistic approach that at begins it uses dynamic shapes and watershed blended cover for sectioning out the mole and later SVM and Neural Classifier are connected for the characterization of the fragmented mole. After sore segmentation, the chose highlights are grouped to determine that whether the case under thought is melanoma or non-melanoma. The approach is tried for various datasets and similar investigation is performed. Result gives the viability of the proposed framework.
- Adheena santy et al [8] suggested that segmentation procedure is an imperative advance in the mechanized arrangement of melanoma identification where it orders the outskirt of skin sore keeping in mind the end goal to isolate the sore part from the foundation skin for additionally highlight extraction. Measurable district combining, iterative stochastic area blending, versatile thresholding , shading improvement and iterative segmentation, multilevel thresholding are talked about in this paper.
- Le Thu Thao et al [9] demonstrated that arrangement utilizing profound convolutional systems to help dermatologists and improve melanoma analysis precision. The outcome shoed that proposed technique accomplishes promising execution. They utilized two strategies to break down melanoma. Initial one in light of convolutional-deconvolutional design. Second technique utilized straightforward convolutional neural system and VGG-16 engineering.
- •Reshma M et al[10] proposed two systems for location of melanoma. Presently a day's melanoma is turning into a typical among one of the 200 kinds of cancer. To start with philosophy clarify the recognizable proof of melanoma skin injury at various stages in view of TDS (add up to Dermoscopic score). Second procedure clarifies the recognizable proof of skin cancer composes. Essentially the reason for existing is to separate more melanoma highlights for early identification.
- Alper ARIK et al [11] as indicated by him early conclusion is vital in the recuperating of the skin cancer. Because of restricted human aptitude mechanized frameworks are utilized. This framework is fit for distinguishing illness in beginning time and it additionally lessens pointless intercession and expenses
- Supriya Joseph et al [12] proposes a non intrusive mechanized skin injury examination framework for melanoma in the early identification utilizing versatile strategies and picture preparing systems. Compelling characterizations are utilized for hair location and evacuation. For hair expulsion a quick walking in painting calculation is utilized.
- Farzam Kharaji Nezhadian et al [13] Melanoma is the most widespread skin cancer and sometimes it is extremely hard to diagnose. Noninvasive dermatoscopy is used to diagnose what kind of skin cancer it is. Since proposed strategy depends on eye-detection, diagnosis of melanoma in beginning stage is difficult for dermatologist. A new algorithm is exhibited to classify dermoscopic images into malignant and benign. At first the images were segmented using active counter model and two features were extracted such as texture and colorful component. In the universal skin imaging cooperation dataset we accomplish accuracy of 97% with the help support vector machine classifier.
- Hiam Alquran et al [14] Melanoma skin cancer detection at a beginning stage is extremely important for a effective treatment. As of late, it is known that, the most dangerous type of skin cancer among all alternate sorts of skin cancer is melanoma since it's substantially more likely to spread to different parts of the body if not diagnosed and treated early. The non-invasive medical PC vision or medical image processing plays important role in clinical diagnosis of various diseases. Such strategies give an automatic image analysis tool for an accurate and fast evaluation of the lesion. This includes various steps and at last the classification is done with the help of Support Vector Machine (SVM) et al[23,24,25,26,27,28]. The outcomes demonstrate that the achieved classification accuracy is 92.1%.
- Alper Ba et al [15] Melanoma is a dangerous disease that causes numerous individuals to lose their lives. This disease can be diagnosed by a dermatologist because of elucidation of the dermoscopy images by the ABCD rule. In this paper, a deep neural system (DNN) is used as new technique for diagnosis of melanoma skin malignancy. As per the result comes out, DNN was more effective and successful than the other comparative method.
- S.Sujitha et al [16] This paper delineates the methodology for melanoma diagnosis, a deadly skin malignancy utilizing PC helped image handling procedures that is computer aided image processing techniques . According to paper, in Preprocessing part they used a combination of Median filtering and Karhunen-Loeve transform in Preprocessing part ,and in segmentation process they

used the combination of Active contours and Watershed Transformation algorithm. At the point when this combined technique is applied on skin lesion images, the issues like over smoothing and over segmentation were unraveled.

- *Sabrina Conoci* et al *[17]* The proposed work portrays a effective pipeline for skin lesion examination with related ontological results. The expanding measurements of skin cancer have recently contributed to the advancement of new strategies for early detection and separation of malignant skin lesions with a specific end goal to definitely diminish the quantity of biopsies frequently extremely intrusive for the patients. The principle forceful skin disease histology is the so called "melanoma" et al[29,30,31,32,33,34] with related differentiation. Several strategies have been proposed in the literature for early melanoma identification yet regularly they need in sensibility/specificity for a genuine clinical use. The proposed pipeline depends on a powerful approach employing analytic innovative hand-crafted image features joined with a machine learning system. This permits both early detection and discrimination of the skin injuries with great exchange off between sensibility/specificity proportions.
- A.Suresh et al [18]This paper displays an algorithm for categorizing of non melanoma skin wound based on a Support Vector Machine (SVM) classifier. The SVM more tasteful is for all intents and purposes adequate. The various leveled structure disintegrates the classification tasks into an arrangement of less complex issues, tackling one by one phase savvy. Features selection is implanted in the various leveled system that picks contaminated features based on the database given. The Color and texture features are extricated from skin lesion. The veracity of the proposed framework is higher than 93% in discriminating skin cancer and it comes to a general precision. Henceforth non-melanoma skin cancer classification from colour images gained by a standard camera (non-ceroscopy) is helpful for clinical diagnosis at prior stage itself.
- Suleiman Mustafa et al [19] According to this paper Melanoma skin malignancy is on the rise globally due to increased UV radiation and even in darker cleaned groups, new cases are being found. In the same way as other cancers in the event that detected early the chances of effective treatment and cure are high yet in the event that distinguished at a later stage then the chances turn out to be low. In the application of Computer Aided Diagnosis frameworks for detection of melanoma, image pre-preparing, segmentation and features include are key stages for exactness in classification of segmented skin lesions. In this paper, we propose the utilization of color space by exploring different avenues regarding luminance to upgrade the representation for GrabCut segmentation accuracy. We separate geometric and corner features that are utilized to train the SVM machine learning algorithm with promising outcomes.
- U˘gur Fidan et al [20] Melanoma emerges from cancerous development in pigmented skin lesion and it is the most deadly type of skin cancer. Melanoma frames 4% from all skin cancer cases and it represents 75% of all skin malignancy deaths. Notwithstanding when the expert dermatologists utilize the dermoscopy for diagnosis, the accuracy of melanoma diagnosis is assessed to be around 75- 84%. The basic aim of this work classify the skin lesions like ordinarily, atypical and melanoma using artificial intelligent procedures and it also, help to choose of the expert dermatologists in diagnosis for melanoma. Decision Support System (DSS), which will be held make strides both the speed and the accuracy of diagnosis. Accordingly as per result, the discoveries that were acquired have demonstrated the decision support system will be help to the dermatologists in the diagnosis of skin lesions.
- SOUMYA R S et al [21] Melanoma is one of the most dangerous type of skin cancer that develops from the pigment producing cells known as melanocytes. Melanoma skin tumors are too known as malignant melanoma. Late examinations demonstrate that the demise rates of melanoma patients rely upon the different phases of disease, so early detection and treatment of melanoma have higher chances of cure. Presently most of the current skin lesions analysis framework uses ABCDE parameters for features extraction. But these strategies have lot of disadvantages. In this paper a progress prior melanoma detection algorithm is proposed using color correlogram and texture examination. Bayesian classifier is used to recognize the irregular skin cells with color correlogram and SFTA features vectors. The framework is effectively tested with the dermoscopic dataset and the trial comes about demonstrate that the combination of colour correlogram and texture analysis give better outcomes with an exactness of 91.5%.

- Shereen et al [22]Support Vector Machine (SVM) is a typical classifier utilized for efficient classification with high accuracy. SVM indicates high accuracy for classifying melanoma (skin malignancy) clinical images within computer-aided diagnosis frameworks utilized by skin malignancy experts to identify melanoma at early stage and spare lives. We intend to build up a restorative ease handheld devices that runs an ongoing inserted SVM-based diagnosis system for use in essential tend to early detection of melanoma. In this paper, an advanced SVM classifier is implemented onto a current FPGA stage utilizing the most recent plan strategy to be implanted into the proposed devices for acknowledging on the web proficient melanoma discovery on a solitary framework on chip/devices. The hardware implementation results exhibit a high classification accuracy of 97.9%. Thus, the implemented system meets crucial embedded frameworks requirements of high performance and low cost, resources and power utilization, while accomplishing high classification accuracy.

III.DATASET DESCRIPTION

The International Skin Imaging Collaboration (ISIC) is a worldwide push to enhance melanoma determination. As of late, ISIC endeavors to gather an open dataset [19] for checking the picture of the skin sore by giving openly accessible database ISIC skin picture information file. Images are gathered from universally persuasive clinical focuses, got from different gadgets utilized as a parts of each middle. In this examination work, we utilized haphazardly chosen 220 prepare images and tried with 20 test images.

IV. PREPROCESSING

.Skin affected by melanoma regularly contains rarities which prompts trouble in segmentation process. Skin highlights like light darker patches, moles are effectively recognized by calculations which depends on shading or size. In some cases hair and diverse shading additionally darker than ordinary skin which might be mixed up as melanoma and segmentation process.

A).Hair Removal process

Presence of hair and few artifacts, for example, air pockets and light reflections influences decreasingly in recognizing the outskirt of skin liaison and thus yield to incorrect segmentation. Thus, the standard Dull Razor algorithms are executed as a pre-preparing stage for expelling hair from pictures. In this examination work, we utilized the Dull Razor instrument which is actualized utilizing the accompanying three principle steps:

(i) It recognizes the dim hair areas by a summed up grayscale morphological shutting activity,

(ii) It confirms the state of the hair pixels as a thin and long structure, and supplant the checked nearby pixels by a bilinear interjection, and it smoothes the supplanted hair pixels with a versatile middle channel.

Benignant image sample

Figure 2(a)Original Image
As obtained directly from database.

Figure 2(b) Image after Preprocessing
The image after applying suitable filters
and removal of noise such as hairs and glare.

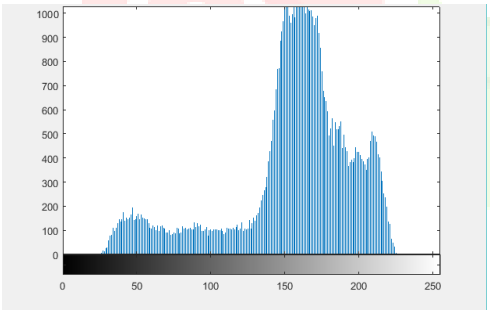


Figure 2(c) Histogram of original image

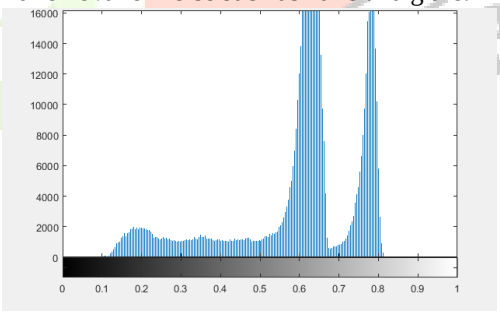


Figure 2(d) Histogram of preprocssed image

The figure 2(c) represents the histogram of figure 2(a), while figure 2(d) represents the histogram of figure 2(b).
Through the above histograms, we can clearly see the difference in the pixel density of colors between the original image and the pre-processed image.

Melanomic image sample

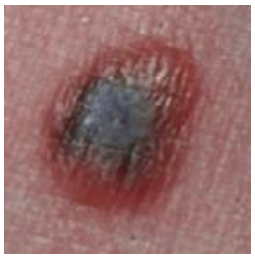


Figure 3(a)Original Image
As obtained directly from database.

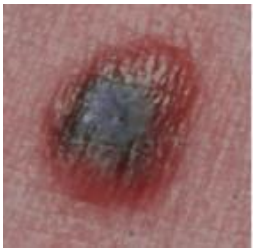


Figure 3(b) Image after Preprocessing
The image after applying suitable filters
and removal of noise such as hairs and glare.

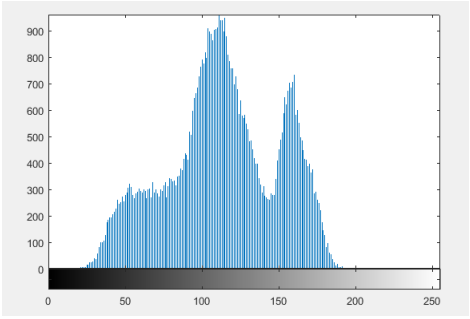


Figure 3(c) Histogram of original image

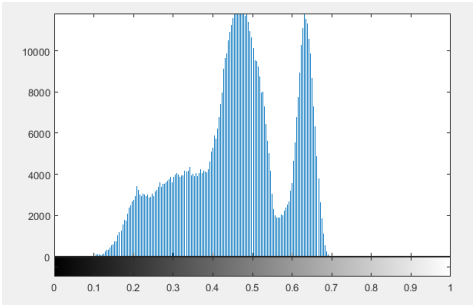


Figure 3(d) Histogram of preprocssed image

The figure 3(c) represents the histogram of figure 3(a), while figure 3(d) represents the histogram of figure 3(b).

Through the above histograms, we can clearly see the difference in the pixel density of colours between the original image and the pre-processed image.

B). separating hair removed images

Noise can emerge even subsequent to expelling hair from skin l. as air pockets scratches on the skin are additionally form of noises these was evacuated by performing separating process. The channel utilized as a part of this examination is middle sifting. Such as noise lessening is an ordinary pre handling venture to evacuate commotion from a picture keeping in mind the end work to increase the consequences of later handling

V.IMAGE SEGMENTATION

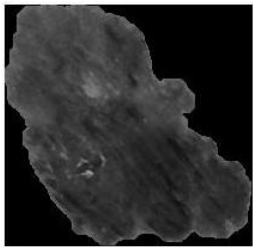
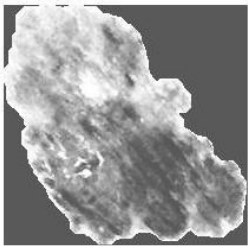
Image segmentation is a standout amongst the most critical part in computer vision as indicated by numerous investigations. Division strategies are typically considered with the features of a certain class of pictures. As of late, a few techniques for segmentation have been proposed for analysis of pictures. Segmentation isolates suspicious part from ordinary skin zone for the further extraction of signs/highlights from injury locale. What's more, with programmed segmentation, we can make the grouping work less demanding. In this examination, we use mean move segmentation technique for recognizing the fringe to isolate the lesion from the base skin.

A. Segmenting Lesion Images

In light of the rule that pigmented skin lesion are depigmentation of the skin and with the intend to decrease the calculation cost, we utilized semi-managed mean-move calculation for division in our exploration work. Mean-move is a standard calculation utilized for bunching given arrangement of information focuses. One preferred standpoint of mean-move over other parametric strategies like k-means is, we don't need to determine the number of groups. The calculation itself finds the best number of groups for the given information. Mean move grouping is a intense, non-parametric iterative strategy that does not require earlier learning of the quantity of groups and does not restrict the state of the bunches. It considers highlight space as an exact likelihood thickness work. On the off chance that thick locales (or on the other hand bunches) are available in the component space, at that point they compare to the mode (or nearby maxima) of the likelihood thickness work.

Figure 4: Images after applying segmentation process.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

(E) (F) (G)

VI.FEATURE EXTRACTION

In the wake of extricating the lesion in the segmentation arrange, the predefined highlights will be removed from the lesion for grouping. The chosen highlights are shape, shading and different surface highlights. Since these images have a few measurable surface highlights, we utilize one of the normal calculation to concentrate such highlights which is Gray Level Co-Event Matrix (GLCM). What's more, the dermoscopy highlights (ABCD) are critical in recognizing skin sore writes. We consolidated these highlights to get decent grouping outcomes for recognizing the benevolent from the threatening skin injuries. The component extraction process incorporates 4 stages as takes after:

- . Stage 1:

In this stage, we manage the first picture in RGB arrange, which contains three channels of colors, Red, Green, and Blue. Shading highlight extracting from picture appeared in Figure.3-E by figuring the thickness of particular hues in the sore picture.

- . Stage 2:

In this stage, we manage the double, where the highlights of Asymmetry, outskirt anomaly, and course are gotten from the double picture as it is appeared in Figure.3-D. Obtained highlights are computed with parameters as Asymmetry, Border abnormality, shading and distance across

- . Stage 3:

In this stage, we manage a lesion picture in grayscale picture. Vitality, relationship, homogeneity what's more, differentiate highlights are gotten by applying gray level co-event lattice (GLCM) on the dark level picture of the injury as it is appeared in Figure.3- F.

4. Stage 4:

In this stage, we manage the histogram adjusted picture, where the highlights of entropy, skewness, kurtosis and mean are acquired as it is appeared in Figure.3-G.

Algorithm for Otsu:
1) Convert to grey scale
2) Filter using a Gaussian Filter with a high enough sigma to blur
3) Convert to binary picture using Otsu's threshold method
4) Transform logical binary image into numeric values
5) Fill holes
6) Remove areas that touch the border
7) Keep the largest area
8) Compute the boundaries
9) Plot all steps.

Modified otsu:
1). convert image into the light intensity channel
2). apply morphological opening/closing by reconstruction
3). apply Otsu's Thresholding
4). remove areas that touch the border
5). Keep the largest area
6). compute boundaries
7) Plot all steps.

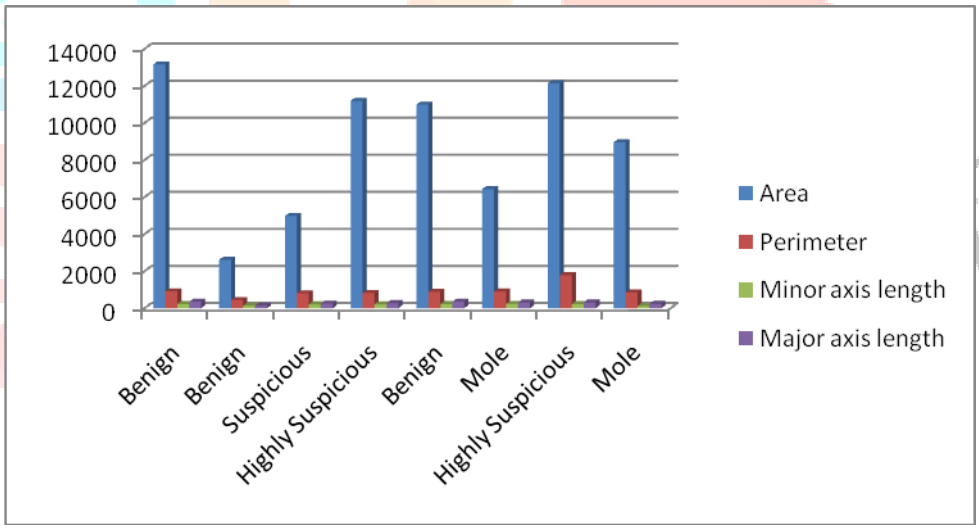
Watershed:
1). Convert image into the light intensity channel (grayscale).
2). Use the Gradient Magnitude obtained by Sobel-Filter as the Segmentation Function

3). Mark the Foreground Objects using morphological techniques
4). Binaries the using Otsu's method to get foreground markers
5). Remove areas that touch the border
6). Check if successful
7). Compute boundaries
8) Plot all steps.

Table: Proposed value for extracting the geometrical features of skin lesion images

Class	Area	Perimeter	Minor axis length	Major axis length
Benign	13165	914	233	362
Benign	2621	444	139	143
Suspicious	4986	812	215	258
Highly Suspicious	11200	825	217	278
Benign	11000	890	228	358
Mole	6437	906	236	318
Highly Suspicious	12156	1790	225	321
Mole	8963	850	115	250

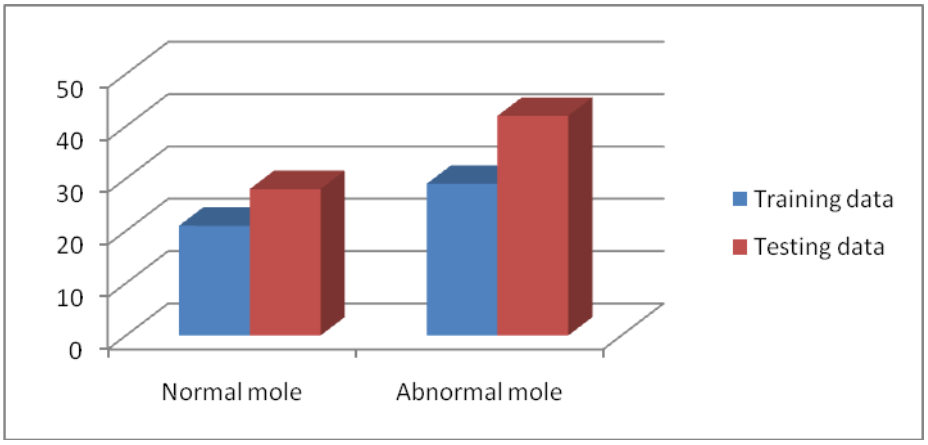
Figure 5: Distribution graph for the geometrical features of various skin lesion images



The above image shows the probable possibilities of a mole as a normal mole, benign mole, suspicious mole or highly suspicious of melanoma, at different values of Area, Perimeter, Minor Axis Length and Major Axis length.

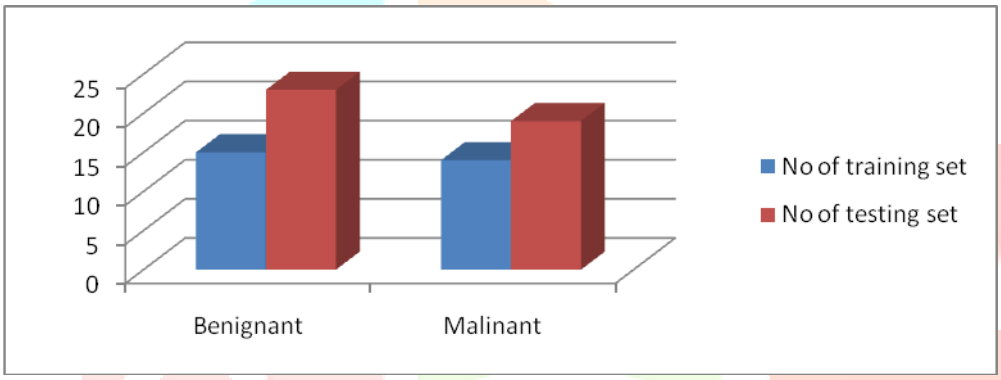
Number of training set and testing set for initial stage classifier

Type of image	No of training images	No of testing images
Normal	21	28
Abnormal	29	42



Number of training set and and teting set for final stage classifier

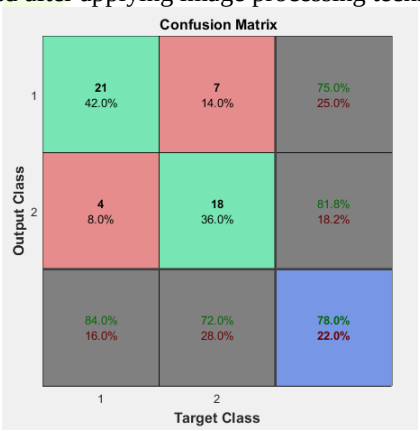
Type of image	No of training set	No of testing set
Benign	15	23
Malignant	14	19



VII.RESULT

The confusion matrix is used to describe the of a classification model on a set of test data for which the true values are known. In our confusion matrix, 1 represents benign and 2 represents malignant. In the confusion matrix figure we can see the accuracy value for different sets.

Figure 6:Test confusion matrix obtained after applying image processing techniques



VIII.CONCLUSION

Output of this paper presented the melanoma skin cancer detection and feature extraction through Modified Otsu thresholding and boundary tracing algorithm. It combined together to segmented the lesion range. The experimental result shows the best performance of detecting and assorting the cancer image along with the stages of benign, suspicious, highly suspicious or it's just a mole. This approach gives better result than the other system for melanoma skin cancer detection.

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