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SkinScan: AI-Powered Early Detection & Solution

[1]Yuvaraj K, [2]Ms. Shilpa N S, [3]Bindu K Reddy, [4]Nandalur Bhagyasri , [5]Preethi P

[1]Student, [2]Assistant Proffesor, [3]Student, [4]Student, [5]Student
[1]Department of Information Science and Engineering,
[1]T. John Institute of Technology, Bangalore, India

Abstract: This project presents an AI-driven dermatology application designed to assist users in identifying skin diseases through image-based analysis. By leveraging advanced algorithms, the app provides accurate diagnostic predictions along with relevant educational content and preliminary treatment suggestions. A key feature is the integrated Severity Analysis and Risk Assessment module, which categorizes conditions as mild, moderate, or severe and evaluates personalized risk based on factors such as skin type, age, medical history, and UV exposure. This enhances clinical relevance and supports better decision-making for users, especially in underserved regions with limited access to dermatologists. Overall, the system aims to bridge the gap between technology and professional skincare by offering a reliable, accessible tool for early detection and monitoring.

KeyWords - AI-driven dermatology, Skin disease detection, Image-based analysis, Severity assessment, Risk evaluation, Early diagnosis, Personalized skin health monitoring.

I. Introduction

Early detection of skin diseases is essential, yet access to dermatological care remains limited in many regions. With the rise of AI and mobile technology, new solutions are emerging to make skin health assessment more accessible. This project introduces an AI-powered dermatology system that analyzes uploaded skin images and provides quick insights into possible conditions. By integrating features like Severity Analysis and Risk Assessment, the system offers personalized and reliable support for timely healthcare awareness.

II. OBJECTIVES

- **Early & Accurate Identification:** Create an accessible AI platform using deep learning and computer vision (CNN) to detect and classify skin diseases from user-uploaded images.

- **Enhance Reliability & Outcomes:** Increase detection reliability by providing confidence scores for predictions, facilitating timely diagnosis, especially in remote areas, to improve patient outcomes.

- **User Engagement & Accessibility:** Build an easy-to-use web/mobile interface that lets users upload images, view instant results, and receive recommendations, ensuring accessibility for both general users and medical professionals.

- **Ethical AI & Data Privacy:** Implement robust data protection mechanisms (e.g., compliant with HIPAA/GDPR) to safeguard user information and ensure the AI model is inclusive and unbiased by training on a diverse dataset representing various skin tones and demographics.

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

Existing AI-based dermatology systems use deep learning and computer vision to analyze uploaded skin images and provide quick predictions, reports, and basic recommendations. While they offer features such as image capture, AI-driven classification, report downloads, and virtual assistants, they still face several limitations. Many lack real-time reporting, multimedia upload support, and customization options for different user needs. Accuracy can be affected by poor image quality or limited datasets, and these systems cannot assess symptoms like pain or itching. Additionally, privacy concerns and the fact that they are not a substitute for clinical diagnosis highlight the need for improvements in accuracy, broader disease coverage, transparency, and telemedicine integration.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

AI Skin Disease Detection: The system uses advanced deep learning models to analyze uploaded skin images and accurately identify conditions such as acne, eczema, psoriasis, and melanoma, along with a confidence score.

Severity Analysis: It evaluates visual factors like lesion size, color, and texture to categorize the condition as mild, moderate, or severe, helping users understand the urgency of their skin issue.

Personalized Risk Assessment: The system considers user-specific details such as skin type, age, and medical history to assess potential risk levels and contributing factors for the detected condition.

Detailed Insights & Recommendations: Users receive clear information about the identified disease, its possible causes, basic care guidelines, and recommendations for medical consultation or lifestyle adjustments.

V. HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

HARDWARE COMPONENTS:

1. Processor: Intel Core i7 or AMD Ryzen 7 (Hexa-core or higher)
2. RAM (Development/Training): Minimum 32 GB
3. Storage: 1 TB NVMe Solid State Drive (SSD)
4. GPU (Development/Training): NVIDIA GPU with 8 GB VRAM
5. Deployment Server: Cloud VM (8 vCPUs, 16 GB RAM mini)
6. Client Device: Modern Smartphone (Android/iOS)
7. Camera Resolution: 12 MP or higher (Auto-focus essential)
8. Internet Connectivity: High-speed internet (50 Mbps or higher)

SOFTWARE COMPONENTS:

1. Operating System: Windows 10/11 or modern Linux Distribution
2. Programming Languages: Python 3.x, JavaScript (ES6+)
3. Deep Learning Frameworks: TensorFlow/Keras or PyTorch
4. Web Frameworks: React (Frontend), Flask/Django (BackendAPI)
5. Database: MongoDB
6. Development Tools: VS Code, Git & GitHub
7. Browser: Latest versions of Chrome, Firefox

VI. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. **The Use of Artificial Intelligence for Skin Disease Diagnosis in Settings**
   - Systematic review on AI in dermatology, highlighting CNNs for accurate skin disease diagnosis. Emphasizes early detection, but notes challenges like dataset bias and explainability.
2. **Innovative AI Driven Early Skin Disease Detection Skincare.ai's Impact and Efficacy**
   - Evaluates the Skincare.ai platform for early skin disease detection using CNNs, accessible via mobile apps. Highlights continuous learning and need for diverse datasets and clinical validation.
3. **SkinHealthMate app: An AI powered digital platform for skin disease diagnosis**
   - Introduces SkinHealthMate, a mobile AI app for skin disease diagnosis using CNNs, offering fast, user-friendly assessments. Stresses privacy, continuous learning, and potential bias in underrepresented skin types.
4. **Skin disease detection: Machine learning vs deep learning**
   - Compares machine learning and deep learning for skin disease classification, showing CNNs outperform traditional ML in accuracy and feature extraction. Notes higher computational requirements for deep learning.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION AND DESIGN

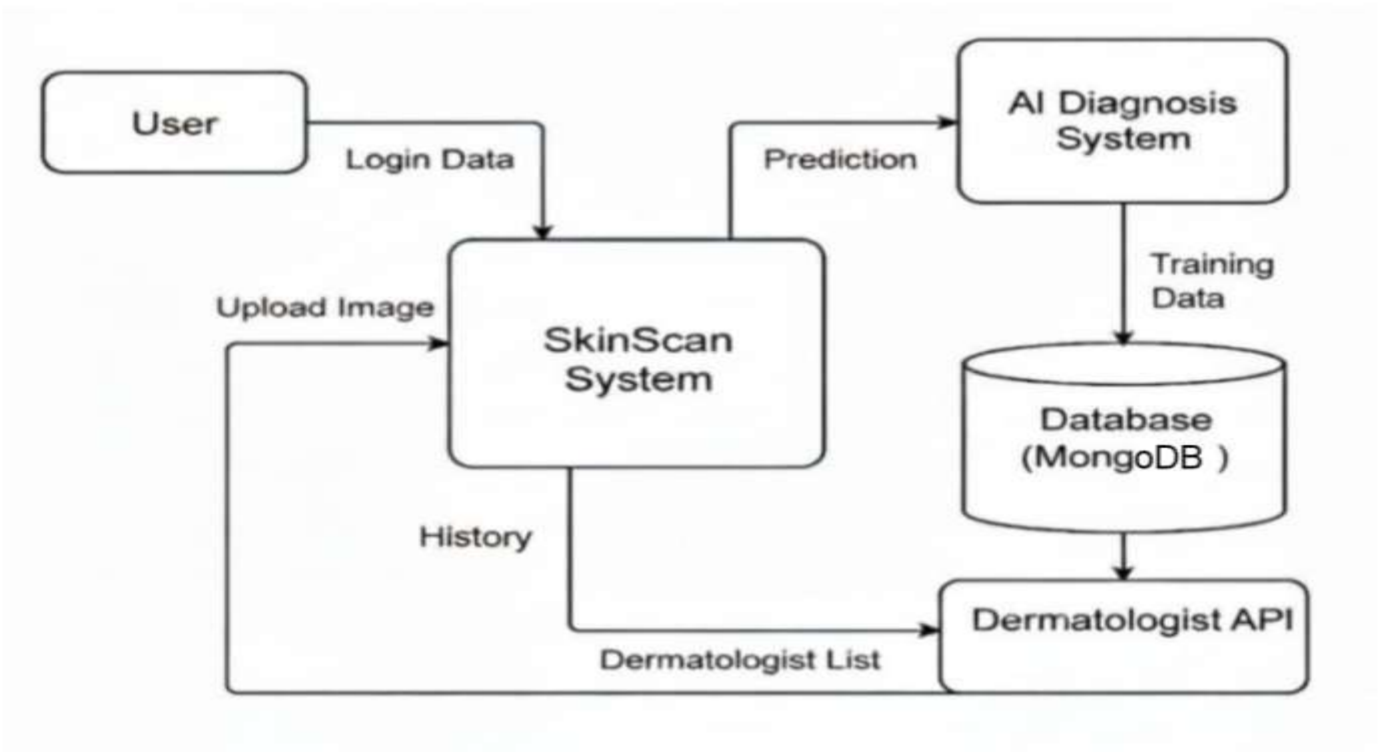

Fig 7.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

Key Classes in Data Flow Diagram:

1. User
2. SkinScan System
3. AI Diagnosis System
4. Database (MangoDB)
5. Dermatologist API

VIII. CODE

```python
# Load and preprocess
img = load_img(IMG_PATH, target_size=(128, 128))
img_array = img_to_array(img) / 255.0
img_array = np.expand_dims(img_array, axis=0)  # shape (1,128,128,3)

# Predict
prediction = model.predict(img_array)
class_indices = model.output_shape[-1]  # just number of classes
print("Raw prediction:", prediction)

# If you trained with datagen.flow_from_directory, restore labels:
# Get same ordering of classes as training
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, validation_split=0.2)
temp_gen = datagen.flow_from_directory(
    os.path.join(BASE_DIR, "dataset", "merged"),
    target_size=(128, 128),
    batch_size=1,
    class_mode='categorical',
    subset="training"
)
class_labels = list(temp_gen.class_indices.keys())

predicted_class = class_labels[np.argmax(prediction)]
print("🎯 Predicted class:", predicted_class)
```

Fig 8.1 Predicts the skin disease type from an input image using a trained model.

```python
# --- FIX: base directory ---
BASE_DIR = os.path.dirname(os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__)))  # backend/
DATA_DIR = os.path.join(BASE_DIR, "dataset", "merged")
MODEL_PATH = os.path.join(BASE_DIR, "models", "skin_disease_model.h5")

# Load trained model
model = load_model(MODEL_PATH)
print("✅ Model loaded from:", MODEL_PATH)

# Data generator (same preprocessing as training)
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, validation_split=0.2)

# Validation set (20% split)
val_data = datagen.flow_from_directory(
    DATA_DIR,
    target_size=(128, 128),
    batch_size=32,
    class_mode='categorical',
    subset='validation',
    shuffle=False
)

# Evaluate
loss, acc = model.evaluate(val_data)
print(f"📊 Validation Accuracy: {acc*100:.2f}%")
print(f"📉 Validation Loss: {loss:.4f}")
```

Fig 8.2 Validates the skin disease model and measures its performance.

IX. RESULT

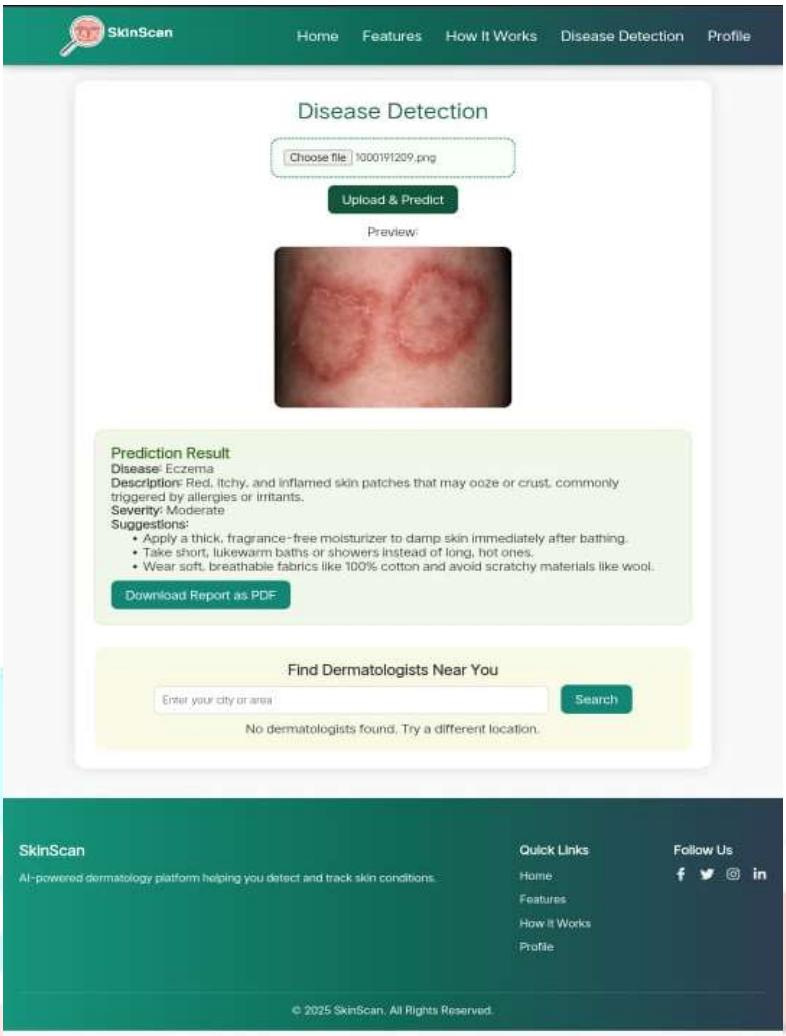

Fig 9.1 DISEASE DETECTION

X. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

The SkinScan system uses a ResNet50 CNN for instant skin condition detection, aiming for high diagnostic accuracy (90–95%) by extracting subtle image features. Performance evaluation must consider not just accuracy, but also sensitivity, specificity, and F1-score to handle false positives and negatives. The system targets low latency, completing the full analysis—from image upload to recommendations—in 3–5 seconds. Efficient image preprocessing, GPU-accelerated inference, and optimized database queries are critical to achieving fast, reliable results.

XI. CONCLUSION

This project showcases the potential of ML and CNNs in transforming dermatological diagnosis. The system delivers timely, accurate, and automated diagnostic support by analyzing complex image features. Integration into mobile and web apps enables wide accessibility and remote preliminary assessments. Challenges remain in data diversity, fairness, and patient privacy, requiring attention in future work. Expanding datasets, improving model interpretability, and clinical validation are key for AI to complement human expertise in healthcare.

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