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AI-Based Bone Tumor Detection

Kedar Dhananjay Kavade[1], Jay Ganesh Gaikwad[2], Vaibhav Vinod Kamble[3], Tanmay Anil Gawande[4], Avishkar Devidas Bichkule[5], Dr. S.S Kulkarni[6]
Dept. of Information Technology Sinhgad Academy of Engineering, Kondhwa, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: Bone tumors are abnormal growths inside bones that can either be benign (non-cancerous) or malignant (cancerous). Benign tumors generally do not spread, whereas malignant tumors can metastasize to other parts of the body, becoming life-threatening. Therefore, early detection of bone tumors is crucial to improve survival rates and ensure timely medical intervention. Traditionally, bone tumors are diagnosed using X-rays, CT scans, and MRI scans, methods that depend heavily on expert radiologists for accurate interpretation. However, manual diagnosis is often time-consuming, subjective, and prone to errors due to fatigue, variations in expertise, and the complexity of medical images.

With the advancement of Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning (DL) techniques provide modern and efficient approaches to medical image analysis. ML algorithms such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forest, and K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) can be used for classification, while Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are particularly effective in image recognition tasks.

Keywords: Bone tumor detection, artificial intelligence, deep learning, convolutional neural networks (CNN), medical image analysis, X-ray classification, computer-aided diagnosis (CAD), healthcare AI, image processing, tumor classification, automated diagnosis, medical imaging, machine learning, radiology assistance, diagnostic system.

I. INTRODUCTION

In order to automatically identify bone tumors from medical images such as X-rays this project creates an AI-based system. Conventional diagnosis depends on radiologists manually interpreting these images, a laborious, subjective, and human error-prone process that can cause significant delays. In order to solve this, the suggested system analyzes images using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) with the goal of first determining whether a tumor is present and then classifying it as benign or malignant. This AI tool aims to assist radiologists in enabling earlier detection and enhancing patient treatment outcomes by offering a quick, accurate, and reliable diagnostic aid.

1) A Unified Multi-Modal Framework: Our system extends beyond image-based detection. We propose a unified multi-modal framework that integrates imaging features extracted using convolutional neural networks (CNN) with clinical patient data.
2) A Smart Recommendation Engine: A Smart Recommendation Engine is an artificial intelligence-powered system that analyzes user data, behavior patterns, and contextual information to provide personalized suggestions. Within the context of an AI-based Bone Tumor Detection system, such an engine can recommend additional diagnostic tests, specialist referrals, or treatment options based on the predicted class (Normal, Benign, or Malignant) and associated confidence scores. By continuously learning from historical medical data, the engine enhances its performance over time, supporting clinicians in making faster, data-driven decisions and improving overall patient care efficiency.
3) Automated Bone Tumor Diagnosis with Actionable Guidance: The proposed system is designed to automate the detection and classification of bone tumors from X-ray images using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). By using deep learning techniques, the model learns complex patterns like irregular bone structures, abnormal textures, and lesion shapes that may suggest the presence of a tumor. The system classifies each input image into one of three categories: Normal, Benign, or Malignant. This process ensures a clear and consistent diagnostic output.

In addition to simple classification, the system offers practical guidance with confidence scores, probability distributions, and visual highlights of suspected tumor regions. These features improve understanding and help radiologists quickly see how strongly the model supports its prediction. The highlighted areas focus attention on points of concern, which shortens the time needed for manual inspection and lowers the chances of missing something.

The system also creates a digital report that includes the predicted class, confidence level, annotated image, and time of analysis. This report can be stored in a database for future reference, comparison, and ongoing tracking. By keeping analysis and documentation consistent, the system boosts workflow efficiency and lowers diagnostic variability.

II. RELATED WORK

A significant amount of research has examined the use of technology in agriculture, and it provides much of the basis for our work. Three general areas of the literature will be addressed in the context of this project.

1) AI in Smart Medical Imaging: The system uses Artificial Intelligence and deep learning methods to improve medical image analysis. By automatically processing bone X-ray images with CNN models, it allows for intelligent detection and classification of tumors. This advanced medical imaging method boosts diagnostic efficiency, lowers manual workload, and helps radiologists get faster and more reliable results.
2) Machine Learning for Medical Diagnosis: The project uses machine learning and deep learning techniques to automate the diagnosis of bone tumors from X-ray images. By training CNN models on medical image datasets, the system learns to identify complex patterns linked to normal, benign, and malignant cases. This smart diagnostic method improves accuracy, lessens the need for manual input, and helps radiologists provide faster and more consistent results.
3) Intelligent Diagnostic Recommendation Systems: The proposed system goes beyond basic tumor detection. It acts as an intelligent diagnostic recommendation and advisory system. After analyzing bone X-ray images with CNN-based deep learning, the model classifies cases as Normal, Benign, or Malignant and provides confidence scores. Based on the prediction, the system offers structured insights such as severity indication, probability distribution across classes, and highlighted tumor regions for better visual interpretation. It also keeps a database of previous cases to compare patterns and improve consistency in analysis. This support helps radiologists interpret results more efficiently, reduces diagnostic variability, and improves overall decision-making accuracy. The system serves not just as a detection tool but also as a smart decision-support framework in medical imaging.

III. SYSTEM DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The system also integrates an AI-based module for the detection of bone tumors, where deep learning techniques are used for the analysis of medical images such as X-rays and MRI scans. The module has preprocessing, feature extraction, and classification steps for the accurate identification of the tumor. The data is then stored and displayed through the interface for further analysis.

Fig. 1. System Architecture

A. *System Architecture*

1) The system architecture consists of a clear pipeline. Bone X-ray images are collected from a dataset and used as input for the system. These images go through several preprocessing steps, including resizing, noise removal, normalization, and augmentation. This process ensures consistency and improves model performance. The processed images then enter a CNN-based deep learning framework created with Python and TensorFlow/Keras for automatic feature extraction and classification into Normal, Benign, or Malignant categories. The application is built using Spyder IDE. Results, along with confidence scores and annotated images, are saved in an SQLite database. The final output is shown through an easy-to-use interface, helping radiologists make accurate and efficient diagnose.
2) User Interface (UI): The User Interface (UI) lets users upload bone X-ray images and see the prediction results. It shows the classified output (Normal, Benign, or Malignant), confidence score, and highlighted tumor region. The simple design helps radiologists quickly interpret results and access reports effectively.
3) Web Server (Backend): The Web Server (Backend) handles image processing, model execution, and data management. It receives uploaded X-ray images from the user interface, preprocesses them, runs the CNN model for classification, and returns the prediction results along with confidence scores. It also manages report storage and ensures smooth communication among the system components.
4) Database: The user names, profile information, and recorded sensor data are saved in a relational database management system like MySQL.
5) External and Internal APIs: The system uses Internal APIs to manage communication between different modules, such as image upload, preprocessing, model prediction, report generation, and database storage. These APIs ensure a smooth data flow within the application and help maintain system efficiency.

External APIs can be integrated to extend functionality. This includes connecting with hospital information systems, cloud storage services, or external medical imaging databases. This allows for secure data exchange, remote access, and scalability of the bone tumor detection system in real-world healthcare settings.

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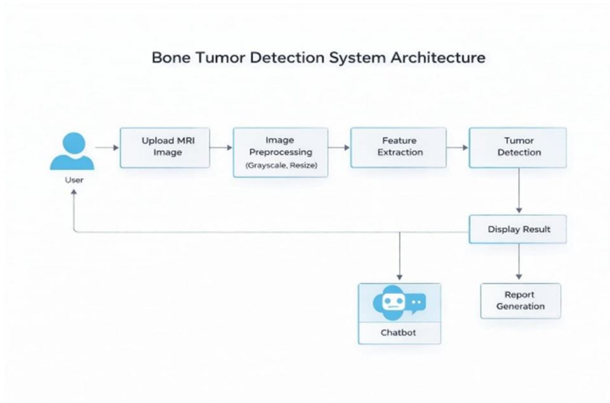

Fig. 2. System Class Diagram

B. Data Flow and Processing

The AI-based bone tumor detection system uses AI technology to process medical images like X-rays using deep learning models like CNN to detect abnormalities in the image. The AI-based system also helps in analyzing and classifying the tumor as benign or malignant.

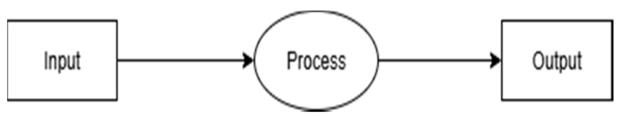

Fig. 2. Data Flow Diagram (level 0)

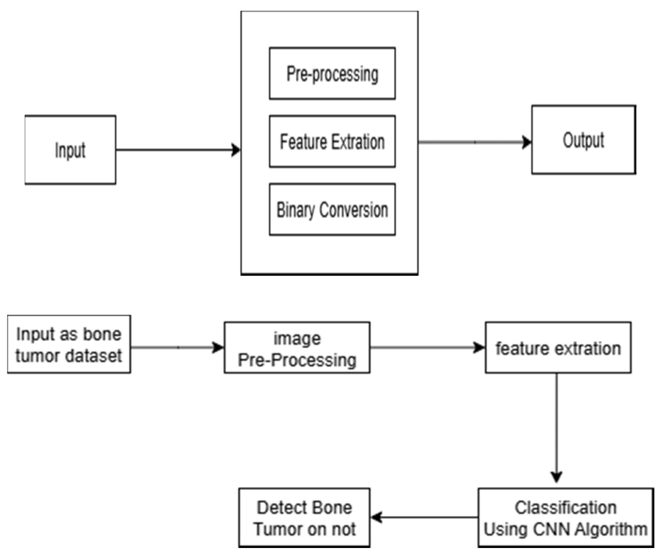

Fig. 2. Data Flow Diagram (level 1 and 2)

C. Data Flow and Processing

DFD Level 0 (Context Level Diagram)

The Level 0 Data Flow Diagram offers an overview of the AI-based bone tumor detection system. It shows how the user interacts with the system as a single process. At this level, the user, either a radiologist or a medical practitioner, uploads a bone X-ray image through the user interface. The system receives this image and processes it using artificial intelligence techniques. It generates diagnostic outputs, such as tumor classification (Normal, Benign, or Malignant), confidence scores, and annotated images. The system then displays the results to the user and stores them in the database for future reference. This level focuses on the overall system functionality without going into the internal processes.

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DFD Level 1 (Detailed System Modules)

The Level 1 Data Flow Diagram breaks the main system into various functional modules, showing how data flows between them. First, the uploaded X-ray image goes to the image preprocessing module. Here, resizing, normalization, and noise removal improve image quality and ensure consistency. The processed image is then sent to the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)-based detection module. This module extracts features like bone structure, texture, and irregularities to classify the image into Normal, Benign, or Malignant categories. The classification results are sent to the result generation module. This module calculates confidence scores and probability distributions and highlights suspected tumor regions. Finally, the report generation and storage module compiles the results into a structured diagnostic report and saves it in the database. It also presents the report to the user through the interface.

DFD Level 2 (Internal Processing Details)

The Level 2 Data Flow Diagram offers deeper insight into the internal workings of each module. During the preprocessing stage, the input X-ray image undergoes resizing, normalization, and enhancement to prepare for analysis. In the CNN module, multiple convolutional and pooling layers perform feature extraction. Fully connected layers then carry out classification using activation functions like Softmax. The output layer generates probability scores for each class, which are used to determine the final prediction along with a confidence level. Additionally, image processing techniques may highlight potential tumor regions for better understanding. The final stage generates a report that includes the predicted class, confidence score, annotated image, and relevant metadata. This information is stored in the database and shown to the user. This level emphasizes data transformation and internal computation within the system.

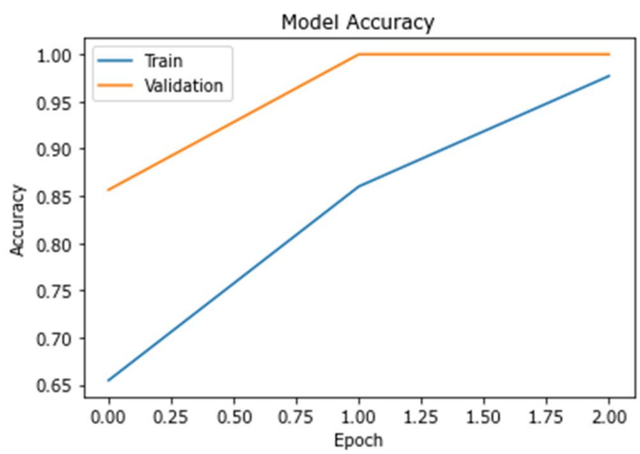

Fig 6. The figure shows the classification accuracy (%) for various machine learning and deep learning models used in bone tumor detection.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The system uses Internal APIs to manage communication between different modules, such as image upload, preprocessing, model prediction, report generation, and database storage. These APIs ensure a smooth data flow within the application and help maintain system efficiency.

We evaluated the proposed AI-based bone tumor detection system in real-world medical imaging situations and its practical benefits in supporting radiological diagnosis. This evaluation shows how an X-ray image, when processed with deep learning techniques, can be turned into an interpretable and usable diagnostic output. This assessment emphasizes the system's ability to lessen diagnostic effort, boost accuracy, and help radiologists in making clinical decisions.

A. Qualitative Analysis and Case Study: From X-ray Image to Diagnostic Insight

The main feature of the proposed system is its ability to analyze bone X-ray images and spot abnormalities based only on visual traits. The model processes the X-ray image pixel by pixel, extracting features like bone texture, density variations, shape irregularities, and lesion patterns using a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). At this point, no manual help or outside data is needed.

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Imagine a situation where a radiologist uploads an X-ray image showing abnormal bone structure and strange areas. Once the image is submitted, the system automatically preprocesses it and sends it to the trained CNN model. The model examines the image and categorizes it as one of the predefined types: Normal, Benign, or Malignant. In this case study, the system identifies the image as a Malignant bone tumor with a high confidence score.

Diagnosis Identified from X-ray Image: Malignant Bone TumorInterpretation of Visual Patterns:

The system identifies irregular bone margins, unusual texture distribution, and regions of lower bone density, which are strong signs of malignant behavior. These visual signals are learned directly from training data and reflect patterns often seen in malignant cases.

Actionable Diagnostic Outputs:

The predicted tumor class is given along with a confidence score. Suspected tumor areas are highlighted on the X-ray image to assist with visual inspection.A structured diagnostic report is created for reference and documentation.

This case study shows how a single X-ray image can start an automated, multi-step analytical process that results in a clear, interpretable, and clinically useful diagnostic

B. Discussion of the Integrated System

The main strength of the proposed system is its combination of deep learning-based image analysis with clear diagnostic outputs. Unlike traditional systems that only give classification results, this solution improves transparency by providing confidence scores and visual tumor localization. This means that the diagnosis supports radiologists with valuable insights instead of working alone.

The system also keeps consistency across cases by minimizing human errors and fatigue. By saving previous results, it allows for comparative analysis and long-term tracking. Overall, the system evolves from a simple classification tool to an intelligent decision-support system that improves efficiency, reliability, and accuracy in detecting bone tumors.

C. User-Interface

Our system also has user-friendly interface that help the interaction of the user with system with more smooth and convenient manner.

Some of the UI figures are as follows:

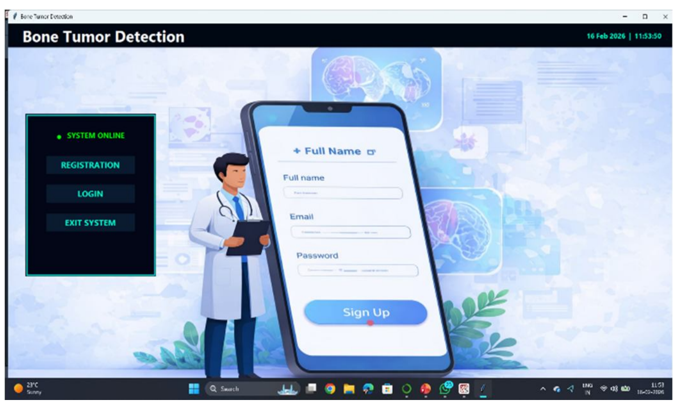

Fig. 6. Sequence Diagrams for User Login and Disease Detection

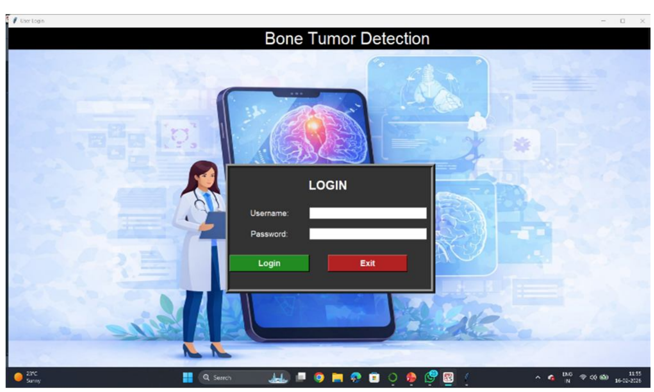

Fig. 6. Sequence Diagrams for User Login and Disease Detection

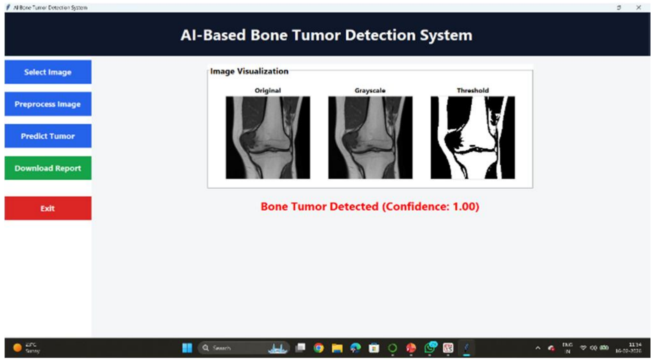

Fig. 6. Sequence Diagrams for User Login and Disease Detection

V. FUTURE WORK

In this research, we developed and implemented an AI-based system to detect bone tumors. It automatically classifies X-ray images into Normal, Benign, and Malignant categories. The system shows high accuracy using deep learning methods. It provides clear diagnostic outputs with confidence scores and highlights tumor regions. This technology helps radiologists by speeding up diagnoses, reducing human error, and improving decision-making reliability.

A. Future research will focus on these Areas:

1) Model Expansion: Increasing the dataset size and adding more tumor types and rare bone conditions to improve the model's generalization and robustness.
2) Multi-Modal Integration: Including additional clinical parameters with imaging data to improve prediction accuracy and diagnostic reliability.
3) Mobile/Web Deployment: Creating a fully functional web or mobile application to allow remote access and real-time use.
4) Advanced Explainability: Adding better visualization and explainable AI techniques to make the model's decision-making process clearer and more trustworthy.
5) Performance Optimization: Improving computational efficiency for faster real-time analysis and larger scale deployment.

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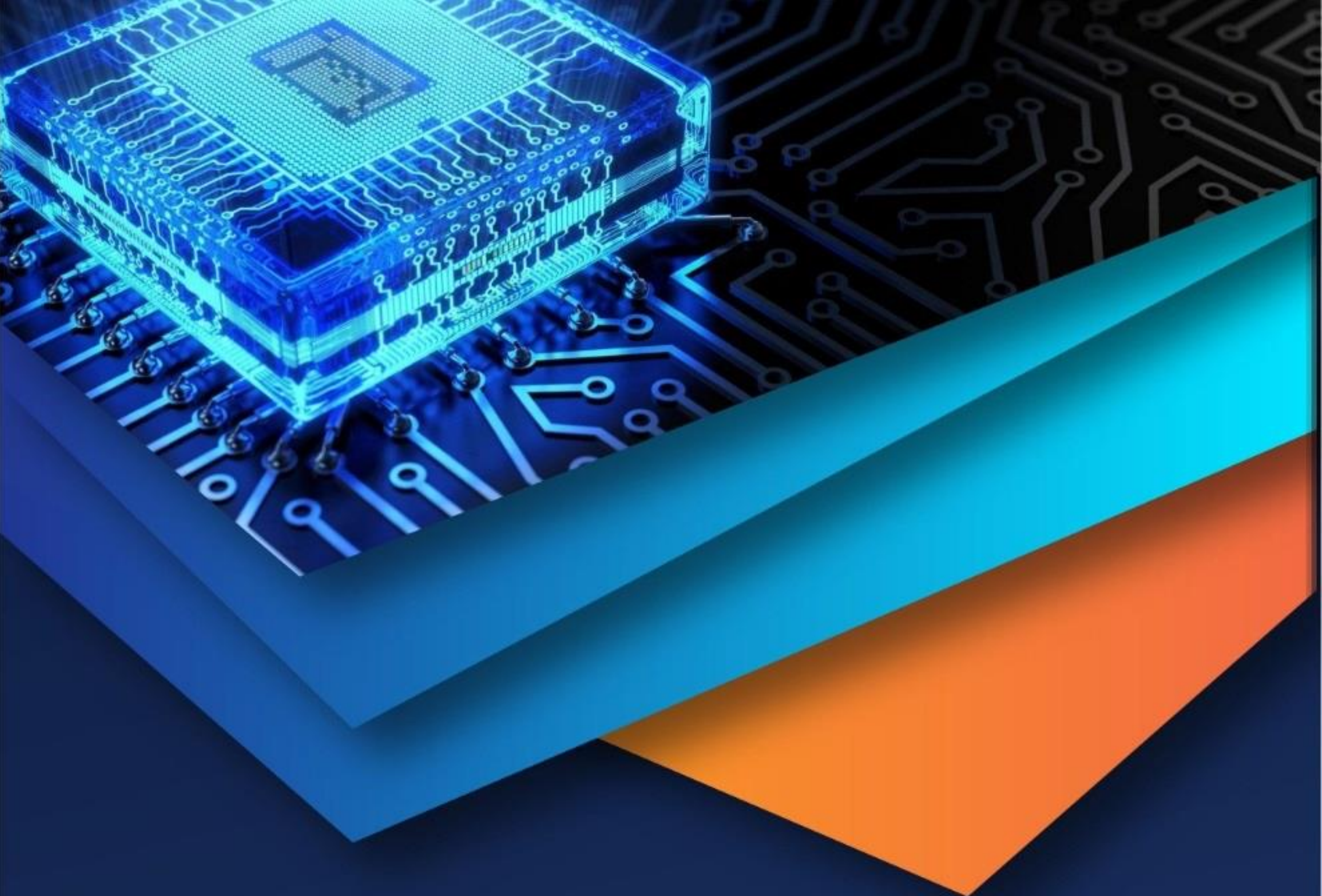

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