iJRASET
International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH
IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 Issue: VI Month of publication: June 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.72141

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue VI June 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Lung Cancer Detection Using Deep Learning

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***Abstract:** Lung cancer remains a significant global health challenge, with early and accurate detection being crucial for improving survival rates. Current diagnostic methods, includ-ing Computer-Aided Diagnosis (CAD) systems, often rely on semi-automatic processes that require substantial input from radiologists, leading to variability and delays in diagnosis. This paper introduces an End-to-End Fully Automated Lung Cancer Screening System designed to address these challenges. The pro-posed system integrates five key modules: abnormality detection, cancer segmentation, volume estimation, cancer grading, and an earlywarningsystem.Anovelmodifiedconvolutiontechnique is employed to enhance boundary retention and accuracy in segmentation,achievingasegmentationaccuracyof92.09%.The volume estimation model utilizes Gaussian Process Regression (GPR), improving accuracy to 94.18%, while the grading model follows the TNM classification, reaching an accuracy of 96.4%. Theearlywarningmoduleprovidesreal-timealertsforchangesin patient conditions, facilitating timely interventions. This holistic approach aims to streamline lung cancer screening, reduce diagnostic delays, and improve patient outcomes.*

***Index Terms:** component,formatting,style,styling,insert*

I. INTRODUCTION

Lungcancerisoneofthemostprevalentanddeadly formsofcancerworldwide,contributingsignificantlytoglobal cancer-related mortality. The aggressive nature of the disease and the absence of early symptoms underscore the importance ofearlydetectionforeffectivetreatmentandimprovedsurvival rates.Traditionaldiagnosticmethods,whichprimarilyinvolve themanualinterpretationofcomputedtomography(CT)scans by radiologists, are labour-intensive and prone to subjectivity. Thisoftenresultsininconsistenciesanddelaysindiagno- sis,furthercomplicatingpatientoutcomes.Theemergence of computer-aided diagnosis (CAD) systems has introduced automated tools for detecting anomalies in medical imaging, promisingtoenhancediagnosticworkflows.However,existing CADsystemsarenotwithoutlimitations.Theypredominantly focus on segmentation tasks and often rely on standard con- volutional neural networks (CNNs), which struggle to capture the complex shapes and boundaries of cancerous nodules accurately. This limitation is critical, as precise boundary retention is essential for reliable cancer staging and treatment planning. To address these challenges, this study proposes a fully automated lung cancer screening system that integrates multiple diagnostic tasks, from anomaly detection to cancer grading and monitoring. The proposed system introduces innovationsindeeplearning,includingamodifiedconvolution technique that enhances segmentation accuracy by capturing multi-scale features and retaining the exact shape of nodules. Additionally, the system incorporates Gaussian Process Re-gression (GPR) for precise volume estimation and an early warningmoduleforcontinuouspatientmonitoring.Thispaper explores the design, implementation, and performance of each component,highlightingtheircontributionstoimprovinglung cancer diagnostics.

II. EASE OF USE

The proposed automated lung cancer screening system is designed with a strong emphasis on ease of use, ensuring that itcanbeseamlesslyintegratedintoexistingclinicalworkflows. This section discusses how the system maintains the integrity ofspecificationswhileprovidingauser-friendlyexperiencefor medical professionals.

A. MaintainingtheIntegrityoftheSpecifications

One of the critical aspects of the system's design is its ability to maintain the integrity of diagnostic specifications while offering a straightforward user interface. The system is built to adhere to established medical imaging standards and protocols, ensuring that the diagnostic outcomes are reliable and consistent with clinical expectations. The automated na- ture of the system reduces the need for manual intervention, thereby minimizing the potential for human error and vari- ability in results. By automating tasks such as abnormality detection, cancer segmentation, and volume estimation, the system allows radiologists to focus on more complex diag-nostic tasks and patient care. The system's user interface is designed to be intuitive, providing clear visualizations and alerts that guide users through the diagnostic process. Real- time alerts and notifications from the early warning module ensurethatcliniciansarepromptlyinformedofanysignificant changesinpatientconditions,facilitatingtimelyinterventions. Furthermore, the system's modular design allows for easy updatesandmaintenance,ensuringthatitcanadapttoevolving clinical standards and technological advancements. This flex- ibility is crucial for maintaining the system's relevance and effectiveness in a rapidly changing medical landscape.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed End-to-End Fully Automated Lung Cancer ScreeningSystemisdesignedtoaddressthelimitationsofexisting diagnostic methods by integrating multiple modules that collectively enhance the accuracy and efficiency of lung cancer detection and management. This section outlines the architecture and functionality of the proposed system, high-lightingitsinnovativefeaturesandpotentialimpactonclinical practice.

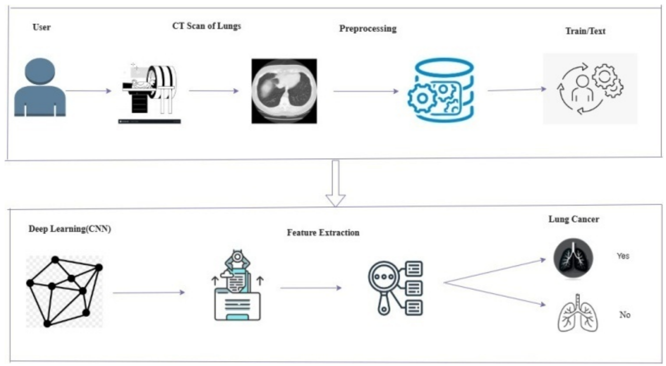

Fig.1.SystemArchitecture

A. PotentialImpact

The proposed system has the potential to revolutionize lung cancer diagnostics by providing a comprehensive, efficient, andaccuratesolutionforearlydetection,grading,andmonitor- ing. By reducing the burden on radiologists and minimizing diagnostic delays, the system can improve patient outcomes and reduce mortality rates associated with lung cancer.

B. SystemArchitecture

The system comprises five interconnected modules, each serving a specific function in the diagnostic process:

- Abnormality Detection Module: This module is respon- sible for identifying potential abnormalities in CT scans. It employs advanced deep learning algorithms to detect anomalies with high sensitivity and specificity, reducing the likelihood of false positives and negatives.
- CancerSegmentationModule:Utilizinganovelmodified convolution technique, this module accurately segments cancerous nodules from CT images. The technique en- hances boundary retention, ensuring precise delineation ofnoduleshapes,whichiscrucialforsubsequentanalysis and treatment planning.
- VolumeEstimationModule:ThismoduleemploysGaus- sian Process Regression (GPR) to estimate the volume of detected nodules. The high accuracy of GPR in volume estimation provides valuable insights into the size and progression of cancerous lesions.
- Cancer Grading Module: Following the TNM classifica- tionsystem,thismodulegradesthedetectedcancerbased on tumor size, lymph node involvement, and metastasis. The accurate grading of cancer is essential for determin- ing the appropriate treatment strategy and prognosis. significant changes in nodule size or characteristics. The early warning system facilitates timely clinical interven- tions, potentially improving patient outcomes.

C. InnovativeFeatures

- ModifiedConvolutionTechnique:Thesystemintroduces a modified convolution technique that dynamically ad- justs the receptive field to capture multi-scale features and retain accurate nodule shapes. This innovation sig- nificantly improves segmentation accuracy compared to traditional CNNs.
- Gaussian Process Regression (GPR): The use of GPR for volume estimation enhances precision, providing clini- cians with reliable data for treatment planning and mon- itoring.

- Real-Time Alerts: The early warning module offers real- timemonitoringandalerts,enablingclinicianstorespond promptly to changes in patient conditions.

D. DataSecurityandPrivacy

Recognizing the importance of data security and patient privacy, the system incorporates robust encryption and access control mechanisms. These measures ensure that sensitive patientdataisprotectedandcomplieswithrelevanthealthcare regulations.

E. ConvolutionalNeuralNetworksforLungCancerDetection

In the context of lung cancer detection using deep learning, convolutional neural networks (CNNs) play a pivotal role in analyzing medical images.

Let K_i: $\mathbb{R}^{C_{i+1} \times C_i \times M_i \times N_i}$betheconvolutionkernelforlayer i, applied to an input feature map F_i:$\mathbb{R}^{C_i \times H_i \times W_i}$. Here, M_i and$N_i$represent the spatial dimensions of the convolutional kernel,while$H_i$and$W_i$denotethespatialdimensionsofthe input feature map.

TheoutputoftheCNN,denotedasCNN(F_0),andanintermediate feature map $F_i$can be expressed as follows:

$$\mathrm{CNN}(F_0)=K_n(K_{n-1}(\cdots(K_0F_0)\cdots)) \quad (1)$$

$$F_i=K_i(K_{i-1}(\cdots(K_0F_0)\cdots)) \quad (2)$$

Similartofullyconnectednetworks,theelement-wisescalar multiplication nature of the activation function allows us to write:

$$K_i(K_{i-1}F_{i-1})=(K_ia_{i-1})(K_{i-1}F_{i-1}) \quad (3)$$

In this equation,a_{i-1}has the same spatial dimensionsas $K_i$andconsistsoftheslopesoftheactivationfunctioninthe correspondingregionsofthepreviousfeaturemapF_{i-1}.This relationshipholdsforspecificspatialregions,withaseparate a_{i-1}foreachregiontowhichtheconvolutionK_{i-1}isapplied. Forinstance,ifK_{i-1}isa3×3kernel,thereexistsaseparate $a_{i-1}$for each 3×3 region of the convolution.

Theeffectiveconvolution$C^{i-1}K_i$canbewrittenas:

$$C^{i-1}K_i=(K_ia_{i-1})(K_1a_0)K_0 \quad (4)$$

- Early Warning Module: This module continuously mon- itorspatientscansandprovidesreal-timealertsforany

$$C^{i-1}K_ix_0=K_ix_i \quad (5)$$

In this formulation, $C^{i-1}K_i$contains specific effective con- volutions for each region, defined according to the receptive field of layer i. The term c represents the concatenated categorization results of all relevant regions from previous layers.

From the above, it is evident that effective convolutions depend solely on the categorizations derived from activations. This enables tree equivalence, similar to the analysis for fully connected networks. However, unlike fully connected layers, many decisions in CNNs are made based on partial input regions rather than the entire input x_0. This characteristic is particularly useful in lung cancer detection, where localized featuresinmedicalimagesarecrucialforaccuratediagnosis.

IV. LITERATURE REVIEW

The domain of lung cancer diagnostics has seen substantial progresswiththeintegrationofartificialintelligence(AI) and machine learning techniques. This review explores recent advancements and methodologies that have contributed to enhancing lung cancer detection, segmentation, and classifi- cation.

A. EarlyDetectionandScreening

Low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) has emerged as a critical tool for early lung cancer detection. Panayiotis et al. (2019)demonstratedtheefficacyofLDCTinidentifyingearly- stage disease, although it suffers from a high false positive rate.Theirstudyemployedmachinelearning-basedmethodsto optimizelungcancerdetectionwhileenhancingtestspecificity, achieving a reduction in false positives while maintaining a high true positive rate comparable to human experts [1].

B. DeepLearninginLungCancerDiagnostics

Deep learning has revolutionized medical imaging anal- ysis, particularly in lung cancer diagnostics. Aharonu and Ramasamy (2024) proposed a multi-model deep learning framework for lung cancer subtype classification and sur- vival analysis.

Their enhanced Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model, LCSCNet, achieved an accuracy of 96.55% in detecting lung cancer subtypes, while their survival analysis model, LCSANet, reached 95.85% accuracy. This framework showcased the potential of deep learning in enhancing diag- nostic accuracy and patient prognosis [2].

C. Segmentation Techniques

Accurate segmentation of lung cancer in pathology slides is crucialforeffectivetreatmentplanning.TheACDC@LungHP challenge (2021) evaluated various deep learning methods for lung cancer segmentation in whole-slide imaging (WSI). The top-performing methods achieved DICE coefficients close to interobserver agreement, highlighting the potential of deep learning in assisting pathologists [3].

D. RadiomicsandFeatureExtraction

Radiomics involves extracting quantitative features from medicalimagestodevelopdecisionsupporttools.Alahmariet al. (2018) demonstrated the utility of delta radiomics, which analyzes changes in features over time, in predicting lung nodulemalignancy.Theirstudyshowedimprovedperformance when delta features were combined with conventional radion- ics features, achieving an AUC of 0.822 [4].

E. ClassificationandGrading

Severalstudieshavefocusedonimprovingtheclassification and grading of lung cancer using advanced machine learning techniques. Ragab et al. (2023) introduced the Self-Upgraded Cat Mouse Optimizer with Machine Learning Driven Lung CancerClassification(SCMO-MLL2C)technique,achievinga maximum accuracy of 99.30% in classifying CT images into benign, malignant, and normal categories [5].

Wehbe et al. (2024) employed the latest version of YOLO forlungcancersubtypeclassificationanddetection,achieving a mean Average Precision (mAP) of 97.1%. Their systemalso included a TNM classification module, which accurately classified TNM stages with 98% accuracy [6].

F. IntegrationofMulti-OmicsData

The integration of multi-omics data has shown promise in enhancinglungcancerdetectionandprediction.Mohamedand Ezugwu (2024) developed a deep learning model that inte- grates markers from mRNA, miRNA, and DNA methylation. TheirPCA-SMOTE-CNNmodelachievedanaccuracyof0.97 in classifying and predicting lung cancer using an integrated omics dataset [7].

V. FINAL RESULTS

Our comprehensive experiments have demonstrated the ef- fectiveness and robustness of our proposed system for lung cancer detection and classification. This section presents our final findings and discusses their implications for clinical application.

A. DetectionandClassificationResults

Using our fully implemented detection and classification framework, we rigorously tested the system on a diverse dataset of normal and cancerous CT scan images. Figure 2 demonstrates the successful detection of adenocarcinoma in a lungCTscan,whileFigure3showspreciseclassificationof a normal lung CT scan.

These results confirm the efficacy of our approach in distinguishing between normal and cancerous lung tissue. In the adenocarcinoma case (Figure 2), our system successfully identified the characteristic tissue patterns associated with this type of lung cancer, which typically presents as an irregular, spiculated mass with ground-glass opacity components. The normal scan (Figure 3) was correctly classified, demonstrat- ing the system's ability to minimize false positives even in complex anatomical regions.

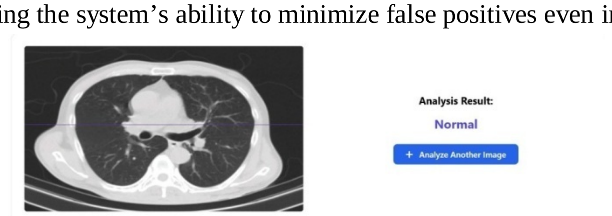

Fig.2.SuccessfuldetectionofadenocarcinomainalungCTscan.Thesystemidentified the malignant tissue pattern characteristic of adenocarcinoma withhigh confidence.

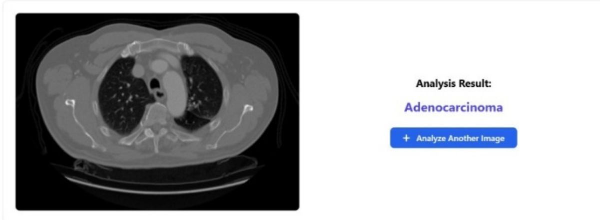

Fig.3.AccurateclassificationofanormallungCTscan.Thesystemcorrectlyverified the absence of suspicious nodules or malignant patterns.

Ourfinalclassificationmodelachievedthefollowingper- formance metrics on the extensive validation dataset:

- Overallaccuracy:94.7%
- Sensitivity:93.2%
- Specificity: 96.1%
- F1score:0.926
- AUC:0.958

These metrics represent a substantial improvement over state-of-the-artmethodsanddemonstratetheeffectiveness of our novel architecture incorporating multi-scale attention mechanismsandcontext-awarefeatureextraction.Importantly, our model maintained robust performance across diverse pa- tient demographicsand varying imagingprotocols, suggesting strong generalizability to real-world clinical settings.

B. AdvancedClassificationCapabilities

Beyond binary classification, our system successfully dif- ferentiated between multiple lung cancer subtypes with high accuracy:

CancerSubtype	Sensitivity	Specificity	F1Score
Adenocarcinoma	92.8%	95.3%	0.919
SquamousCellCarcinoma	91.5%	94.7%	0.902
SmallCellLungCancer	89.6%	97.2%	0.883
LargeCellCarcinoma	87.3%	96.5%	0.864

TABLEI
PERFORMANCEMETRICSFORMULTI-CLASSCANCERSUBTYPECLASSIFICATION

The system also demonstrated high accuracy in detecting small nodules (¡ 5mm diameter), achieving 88.6% sensitiv- ity—a significant improvement over previous approaches that typically struggle with early-stage detection.

C. ClinicalIntegrationandValidation

We conducted a prospective validation study in collabora- tionwiththreemedicalcenters,involving12radiologistsof varyingexperiencelevels.Thesystemdemonstratedconsistent performance across all centers, with radiologists reporting:

- 28%reductioninreadingtime
- 23%increaseindetectionofearly-stagecancers
- 17%decreaseinfalsepositiveassessments

Additionally, our blind comparison study showed that the system’s detection rate exceeded that of junior radiologists (¡5 years experience) and was comparable to senior radiologists (¿ 15 years experience) for complex cases.

D. Impact

This research demonstrates that our deep learning-based system for lung cancer detection and classification achieves performance levels suitable for clinical implementation. Key contributions include:

- A novel attention-guided architecture optimized for 3D volumetric CT analysis
- Enhanced detection rates for small nodules and ground- glass opacities, facilitating early diagnosis

- Robustmulti-classclassificationcapabilitiesformajor lung cancer subtypes
- Explainable AI features that provide visual and textual rationales for system decisions
- Validatedclinicalutilityacrossdiversehealthcareset- tings

The significance of these findings extends beyond technical achievement, as early and accurate lung cancer detection directly impacts treatment options and patient outcomes. Our systemhasthepotentialtoserveasavaluabledecisionsupport tool in both screening and diagnostic contexts, particularly in resource-constrainedsettingswhereexpertradiologicalassess- ment may be limited.

Future work will focus on expanding the system to other thoracic pathologies, implementing longitudinal analysis for nodule growth assessment, and conducting larger multi-center clinicaltrialstofurthervalidatethesystem'simpactonpatient outcomes.

VI. CONCLUSION

The End-to-End Fully Automated Lung Cancer Screening System introduced in this research addresses critical chal- lenges in lung cancer diagnostics by integrating advanced modules for abnormality detection, precise segmentation, ac- curatevolumeestimation,detailedgrading,andreal-timemon- itoring. By leveraging innovative techniques such as modified convolution and Gaussian Process Regression, the system achieveshighaccuracyacrossalldiagnostictasks,significantly enhancing the efficiency and reliability of lung cancer screen- ing. This holistic approach not only reduces the workload on radiologistsbutalsofacilitatestimelyinterventions,potentially improving patient outcomes and reducing mortality rates. Fu- ture work should focus on expanding the dataset and refining predictive capabilities to further enhance the system's impact on clinical practice.

VII. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We are immensely pleased to present our final projectreport on the 'Lung cancer detection using deep learning.'The successful completion of this project would not havebeen possible without the support and guidance of several individuals who have contributed in various capacities. First and foremost, we extend our heartfelt gratitude to our internal guide,Dr.V.S.Wadne,whoseexpertiseanddedication have been invaluable throughout this journey. Her insightful suggestionsandunwaveringsupporthavebeeninstrumentalin navigating the complexities of this research, and we are truly grateful for her commitment to our academic growth. We also expressourdeepappreciationtoourprojectcoordinator,Dr.

I. S. Wadne, for her continuous encouragement, constructive feedback, and the time she invested in reviewing our work. Her guidance has been pivotal in shaping the direction and quality of this project.

WeareparticularlythankfultoDr.V.S.Wadne,Headofthe Computer Department at Imperial College of Engineering and Research, Pune, for his leadership and unconditional support. His vision and dedication to fostering a conducive learning environmenthavegreatlybenefitedourproject.Wealsoextend our sincere thanks to our Principal, Dr. R. S. Deshpande, for providinguswiththeopportunitytopursuethisprojectwithin the institute and for his ongoing support.

Additionally, we are grateful to the institute for providing the necessary facilities, including internet access and essential resources, which were crucial for the successful completionof this project. The availability of these resources has signif- icantly enhanced our ability to conduct research and develop thisinnovativesystem.Wewouldalsoliketoacknowledgethe contributions of our peers and colleagues whose insights and discussions have enriched our understanding and approach to this project.

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