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Lung Diseases Prediction using Neural Network: A Survey

Kumari Shambhavi¹, Dr. Khushboo Pachori²

M. Tech Scholar, Department of Electronics and Communication, OIST, Bhopal, India¹

Associate Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication, OIST, Bhopal, India²

ABSTRACT: -Lung diseasesprediction is a type of cancer that begins in the lungs. Among various diseases, cancer has become a big threat to human beings globally. The current problem in state-wise projection, which includes the medical field has a higher cancer prediction. Here, this cancer incidence results show an urgent need for strengthening and augmenting the existing diagnostic/treatment facilities, which are inadequate even to tackle the present load. This paperstudied to investigate neural networkmethods with tumor area detection for lung cancer image and subsequently to develop an effective system for detection and classification of lung tumors. Nowadays nanotechnology is gaining more advantages and widely used in many real-life applications including minute tumor detection and effective diagnosis. ML technique significantly increases the precision, accuracy of tumor detection, and classification of the tumor into benign or malignant. X-rays & Computerized Tomography (CT) scans are important for lung cancer diagnosis and research because it gives accurate segmentation results.

KEYWORDS: - Lung Disease, Cancer, Machine Learning

I. INTRODUCTION

The affect of disease on health is rapidly increasing because of alterations to the environment, climate change, lifestyle, and other factors. This has increased the risk of ill health. Approximately 3.4 million people died in 2016 due to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), affected generally by pollution and smoking, whereas 400,000 people pass away from asthma [1,2].

The risk of lung diseases is enormous, especially in developing and low middle income countries, where millions of people are facing poverty and air pollution. According to the estimation of WHO, over 4 million premature deaths occur annually from household air pollution- related diseases, including asthma, and pneumonia. Hence, it is necessary to take necessary steps to reduce air pollution and carbon emission. It is also essential to implement efficient diagnostic systems which can assist in detecting lung diseases. In addition, pneumonia, a form of lung disease can be due to the causative virus of COVID-19 or may be caused by other viral or bacterial infection [3]. Hence, early detection of lung diseases has become more important than ever. Machine learning and deep learning can play a vital role for this purpose. Recently, digital technology has become more important worldwide. This research paper can provide doctors and other researchers a direction for detecting lung disease with the help of deep learning methodology. A large number of lung X-ray images are used as a dataset.



Fig. 1: Structure of human Lung



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The geometry of the bronchial airways in the human chest can be approximately described as a binary tree structure. The trachea (the root of the airway tree) divides into two main branches (left primary bronchi and right primary bronchi), which enter the right and the left lungs. The primary bronchi are divided into five lobar bronchi (two left, three rights) that enter each lung lobe respectively. In each lung region, lobar bronchi divide again and again and make 8–10 segmental bronchi trees. The branch of the pulmonary artery permanently runs parallel to the bronchi.

II. LUNG CANCER

Lung cancer is one of the most dangerous forms of cancer because it claims more than a million precious lives every year. So, lung nodule detection in chest Computed Tomography (CT) images becomes very necessary in the present clinical world. Figure 1. 2 shows the Structure of Lung cancer. Treatment for this disease and the survival rate of the patients generally depends on the stage at which disease has been diagnosed. Hence, early detection of the disease is vital in the recovery process of patients. Computer-Aided Diagnosis (CAD) system is very useful for lung cancer early detection.



Fig. 2: Structure of Lung Cancer

Lung Tumor Symptoms

Signs and symptoms which may suggest lung cancer include:

- Respiration related problems: Continuous coughing, coughing up blood, wheezing, or shortness of breath
- Body Systemic symptoms: loss of body weight, feeling weakness, High body temperature, or clubbing of the fingernails
- Cancer mass pressing on adjacent structures : chest pain, bone pain, superior vena cava obstruction, or difficulty swallowing

Most of the lung cancer symptoms are not specific such as poor appetite, weight loss, fever, fatigue. Many people are unaware of the symptoms till they are in the final stage of cancer.

Classification of Lung Cancer

The lung tumours can be classified as two main cases. They are,

- Benign
- Malignant

A benign tumor is a mass of cells that are well differentiated that adversely affect the ability to invade the adjacent cells. The non-cancerous lesion is benign tumors. Its growth rate is slower than malignant tumors. This type of tumor can be removed surgically. Unlike cancer, they do not further extend and spread to additional areas in the body.



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Table 1: Comparison between the benign and malignant tumour

Characteristics	Benign	Malignant
Differentiation	Well differentiated; the cell structure is same as the origin	Un differentiation; most of the cell structure is not same as the origin
Rate of Growth	Slow growth rate	Rapid growth rate
Prognosis	Good	Bad
Metastasis	Absent	Frequently present
Mimics	Normal	No Mimics
Nature of spreading	Not recurrent	Recurrent

Malignancy is most familiar as a characterization of cancer. A tumor that grows out of its limit is called a malignant tumor. This type of cancer is capable of invading adjacent tissues and spread to distant tissues. Malignant tumors are also characterized by genome instability. Table 1 shows the comparison between the characteristics of benign and malignant tumors.

III. RELATED WORK

Shimpy Goyal et al. [1], since the appearance of the clever Covid-19, a few sorts of investigates have been started for its precise expectation across the world. The previous lung infection pneumonia is firmly connected with Covid-19, as a few patients passed on because of high chest blockage (pneumonic condition). Separating Covid-19 and pneumonia lung illnesses for clinical experts is testing. The chest X-beam imaging is the most solid technique for lung infection expectation. In this paper, we propose a clever structure for the lung illness expectations like pneumonia and Covid-19 from the chest X-beam pictures of patients. The system comprises of dataset procurement, picture quality improvement, versatile and exact district of interest (ROI) assessment, highlights extraction, and illness expectation. In dataset securing, we have utilized two publically accessible chest X-beam picture datasets. As the picture quality debased while taking X-beam, we have applied the picture quality upgrade utilizing middle sifting followed by histogram evening out. For precise ROI extraction of chest districts, we have planned an altered locale developing strategy that comprises of dynamic area determination in light of pixel force values and morphological tasks. For precise identification of illnesses, vigorous arrangement of elements assumes an imperative part. We have removed clear line of sight, shape, surface, and power highlights from every ROI picture followed by standardization. For standardization, we planned a vigorous procedure to improve the discovery and characterization results.

Bharati et al. [2], as of now, Lung malignant growth is the not kidding and number one reason for disease passings in all kinds of people in around the world. Cigarette Smoking can be considered as the standard reason for cellular breakdown in the lungs. It can emerge in any piece of the lung, yet the cellular breakdown in the lungs 90%-95% are remembered to emerge from the epithelial cells, this cells covering the greater and more modest aviation routes (bronchi and bronchioles). Principally this paper center around diagnosing the cellular breakdown in the lungs illness utilizing different order calculation with the assistance of python based information mining apparatuses. For this reason, Lung Cancer dataset has been gathered from UCI AI store. Three sorts of obsessive diseases have been delineated in the datasets. In this exploration paper, the capability and possibility of the grouping of Naïve Bayes, Logistic Regression, K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Tree, Random Forest, Neural Network in looking at the Lung malignant growth dataset has been researched to anticipate the presence of cellular breakdown in the lungs with most noteworthy exactness. Execution of the arrangement calculations has been looked at as far as grouping exactness, accuracy, review, F1 score.

BhandaryAbhir et al. [3], lung anomalies are profoundly dangerous circumstances in people. The early finding of lung anomalies is fundamental to lessen the gamble by empowering fast and proficient treatment. This exploration work expects to propose a Deep-Learning (DL) system to inspect lung pneumonia and malignant growth. This work proposes two distinct DL strategies to evaluate the thought about issue: (I) The underlying DL strategy, named a changed AlexNet (MAN), is proposed to order chest X-Ray pictures into typical and pneumonia class. In the MAN, the arrangement is executed utilizing with Support Vector Machine (SVM), and its exhibition is looked at against Softmax. Further, its exhibition is approved with other pre-prepared DL strategies, like AlexNet, VGG16, VGG19 and ResNet50. (ii) The subsequent DL work executes a combination of carefully assembled and learned highlights in the MAN to further develop order exactness during cellular breakdown in the lungs appraisal. This work utilizes sequential combination and Principal Component Analysis (PCA) based highlights determination to improve the element vector.



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The exhibition of this DL outline work is tried utilizing benchmark cellular breakdown in the lungs CT pictures of LIDC-IDRI and characterization precision (97.27%) is accomplished.

Rousan et al. [4], this is a review investigation of lab affirmed COVID-19 patients who were confessed to the disengagement wards in a tertiary showing medical clinic between March 15 and April 20, 2020. The clinic is the biggest tertiary place in the North piece of Jordan and was the second biggest seclusion community during the pandemic. Confirmation measures remembered positive RT-PCR for nasopharyngeal swabs in any person with a background marked by contact with an affirmed COVID-19 patient, or any person with late history of movement. Patients were confessed to the disengagement wards even before the beginning of side effects. Patients were released after two sequential negative RT-PCR tests something like 72 h separated.

Asuntha et al. [5], cellular breakdown in the lungs is one of the primary purposes behind death on the planet among all kinds of people, with a great pace of around 5,000,000 dangerous cases each year. Processed Tomography (CT) sweep can give important data in the conclusion of lung illnesses. The fundamental target of this work is to recognize the harmful lung knobs from the given info lung picture and to arrange the cellular breakdown in the lungs and its seriousness. To distinguish the area of the harmful lung knobs, this work utilizes novel Deep learning techniques. This work utilizes best component extraction procedures like Histogram of arranged Gradients (HoG), wavelet change based highlights, Local Binary Pattern (LBP), Scale Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT) and Zernike Moment. In the wake of removing surface, mathematical, volumetric and power highlights, Fuzzy Particle Swarm Optimization (FPSO) calculation is applied for choosing the best component. At last, these highlights are grouped utilizing Deep learning. An original FPSOCNN diminishes computational intricacy of CNN. An extra valuation is performed on another dataset coming from Arthi Scan Hospital which is a continuous informational index. From the trial results, it is shown that clever FPSOCNN performs better compared to different methods.

Singh et al. [6], there are restricted Covid infection 2019 (COVID-19) testing packs, thusly, improvement of other finding approaches is alluring. The specialists by and large use chest X-beams and Computed Tomography (CT) sweeps to analyze pneumonia, lung irritation, abscesses, as well as broadened lymph hubs. Since COVID-19 goes after the epithelial cells that line our respiratory plot, thusly, X-beam pictures are used in this paper, to group the patients with contaminated (COVID-19 +ve) and uninfected (COVID-19 –ve) lungs. Practically all clinics have X-beam imaging machines, along these lines, the chest X-beam pictures can be utilized to test for COVID-19 without using any sort of committed test packs. In any case, the chest X-beam based COVID-19 grouping requires a radiology master and huge time, which is valuable when COVID-19 disease is expanding at a fast rate. In this manner, the advancement of a robotized examination approach is attractive to save the clinical experts' significant time. In this paper, a profound convolutional brain organization (CNN) approach is planned and executed. Moreover, the hyper-boundaries of CNN are tuned utilizing Multi-objective Adaptive Differential Evolution (MADE). Broad trials are performed by considering the benchmark COVID-19 dataset. Similar examination uncovers that the proposed method beats the serious AI models regarding different execution measurements.

Bharati et al. [7], cellular breakdown in the lungs is expanding step by step. As per the report distributed by WHO in 2017, number of death individuals because of cellular breakdown in the lungs in Bangladesh came to 12,075 or 1.53% of all out passings. It involves extraordinary distress that this cellular breakdown in the lungs discovery doesn't happen at a beginning phase for some individuals. It is vital to perceive cellular breakdown in the lungs and recognize the area as well as an exact expectation. Numerous scientists applied procedures like Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) for picture upgrade, thresholding with the end goal of division and binarization framework for extraction, and so on. Essentially acknowledgment process comprises of three phases like improvement, division and component Extraction, cellular breakdown in the lungs pictures can be utilized as sources of info and keeping up with these stages give greater quality and precision in the recognition of cellular breakdown in the lungs. Approaches created by the prior specialists neglect to deliver exactness progressively applications. Henceforth, to relieve the disadvantages of these methodologies a cross breed strategy to recognize cellular breakdown in the lungs. Gabor channel has been utilized for picture improvement of info picture.

IV. NEURAL NETWORK

Neural networks, also known as artificial neural networks (ANNs) or simulated neural networks (SNNs), are a subset of machine learning and are at the heart of deep learning algorithms. Their name and structure are inspired by the human brain, mimicking the way that biological neurons signal to one another. Artificial neural networks (ANNs) are



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comprised of a node layers, containing an input layer, one or more hidden layers, and an output layer. Each node, or artificial neuron, connects to another and has an associated weight and threshold. If the output of any individual node is above the specified threshold value, that node is activated, sending data to the next layer of the network. Otherwise, no data is passed along to the next layer of the network.



Fig. 3: Deep Neural Network

Neural networks rely on training data to learn and improve their accuracy over time. However, once these learning algorithms are fine-tuned for accuracy, they are powerful tools in computer science and artificial intelligence, allowing us to classify and cluster data at a high velocity. Tasks in speech recognition or image recognition can take minutes versus hours when compared to the manual identification by human experts. One of the most well-known neural networks is Google's search algorithm.

V. CONCLUSION

In order to make the proposed VDSNetuseful in hospitals, additional progresses are required to enhance the precision of the model. Generally, basic CNN has poor performance for rotated, tilted or other abnormal image orientation. Therefore, hybrid systems have been executed in order to improve the accuracy without increasing the training time. The results described in the paper recommend that the deep learning models can be utilized to improve the diagnosis compared to the traditional methods. As a result, the quality of the affected patient's treatment can be improved. Our hybrid approach can efficiently detect the inflammatory area in chest X-ray images. This research work faces some challenges at the time of handling the large scale dataset.Hence, the use of small datasets can provide good accuracy but it will not be effective in real applications.

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