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PAPER

Integrating Predictive Analytics and Deep Neural Networks for Early Lung Cancer Diagnosis

J. Dhanalakshmi[1,2](✉), Chin-Shiuh Shieh[3], Mong-Fong Horng[3], A. Prabhu Chakkaravarthy[2,4]

[1]Department of Data Science and Business Systems, School of Computing, College of Engineering and Technology, SRM Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

[2]Research Institute of IoT and Cybersecurity, Department of Electronic Engineering, National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology, Kaohsiung, Taiwan

[3]Department of Electronic Engineering, National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology, Kaohsiung, Taiwan

[4]Department of Networking and Communications, School of Computing, College of Engineering and Technology, SRM Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

dhanamedha@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

One of the leading causes of cancer-related mortality globally is lung cancer; hence, early and effective screening methods are crucial. This work combines advanced deep learning models with predictive analytics to improve the early detection of lung cancer. The lung cancer histopathological images dataset is used to analyze histopathological slides and clinical data using a range of models, including convolutional neural networks (CNN), recurrent neural networks (RNN), long short-term memory (LSTM) networks, feedforward neural networks (FNN), and deep reinforcement learning (DRL). Because CNN can extract spatial characteristics, it performs better than the other models in accurately categorizing tissues that are malignant and those that are not. While FNN is a supplementary tool for incorporating non-image clinical metadata, LSTM and RNN models are investigated for their capacity to manage sequential patterns within patient data. By mimicking clinical operations, improving diagnostic accuracy, and lowering false positives, DRL streamlines decision-making processes. This study demonstrates the revolutionary potential of deep learning-powered predictive analytics in the early detection of lung cancer. These techniques open the door for AI-driven advancements in customized medicine and precision oncology by increasing diagnosis accuracy and facilitating prompt therapies. Prospective avenues for future research are provided by the further integration of hybrid systems and multimodal data.

KEYWORDS

early cancer detection, precision oncology, AI-driven diagnostics, multimodal data integration, clinical decision support systems

1 INTRODUCTION

Lung cancer continues to be one of the biggest global health issues, contributing significantly to the majority of cancer-related fatalities globally. The stage at which the disease is detected has a major impact on its prognosis; early discovery greatly increases survival rates [29]. Traditional diagnostic techniques frequently miss lung cancer in its early stages, despite improvements in medical imaging and diagnostic

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technologies. This emphasizes the need for creative and precise diagnostic solutions [30]. Deep learning algorithms have become a game-changer in this regard, providing unmatched powers for evaluating intricate medical data and facilitating the early, accurate, and trustworthy identification of lung cancer.

Deep learning has proven to be incredibly effective in medical diagnostics, interpreting medical images, identifying abnormalities, and making highly accurate predictions about the future. Deep learning models automatically learn features straight from raw data, doing away with the requirement for human feature extraction, in contrast to typical machine learning techniques that rely on handcrafted features [1], [2]. Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) can identify tiny anomalies like malignant tissues or early-stage nodules that human observers would overlook by extracting spatial and hierarchical information from medical pictures [7], [8].

These designs, for instance, can be used to record and analyze changes in nodule size or texture across time, improving the temporal understanding of illness progression [9], [10]. Additionally, a comprehensive method of predicting lung cancer is provided by feedforward neural networks (FNNs), which combine imaging data with clinical aspects such as patient demographics, smoking history, and genetic information [11].

One possible approach to improving diagnostic procedures is deep reinforcement learning (DRL). DRL can mimic clinical decision-making procedures in the diagnosis of lung cancer, determining the most effective methods for both diagnosis and treatment. To increase overall efficiency and accuracy, DRL, for example, can suggest particular diagnosis tests or give priority to the analysis of high-risk situations [13], [14].

The availability of high-quality labeled datasets is one of the main problems. Biased models result from class imbalances in medical datasets, where the number of malignant cases is much lower than that of non-cancerous cases [3]. Furthermore, there are still issues with deep learning models' interpretability. Despite the great accuracy of these models, clinical adoption depends on comprehending the logic underlying their predictions [19], [20].

Developments in federated learning and transfer learning provide answers to privacy issues and data scarcity, allowing for cross-institutional collaborative model training [17], [18]. Additionally, methods for explainable AI (XAI) are being developed to improve deep learning models' interpretability, making them more transparent and reliable for medical professionals.

Deep learning algorithms have transformed medical diagnostics by providing effective instruments for lung cancer early detection and treatment. These models are capable of analyzing complicated datasets with previously unheard-of accuracy by utilizing the advantages of architectures such as CNNs, recurrent neural networks (RNNs), long short-term memory (LSTMs), and DRL [28]. The literature review will deeply describe the view point of deep learning algorithms for early diagnosis of lung cancers.

1.1 Motivation

Lung cancer continues to rank among the world's most common causes of cancer-related mortality. Even with improvements in treatment, late-stage diagnosis frequently results in a dismal prognosis. The improvement of survival rates depends on early identification. It is challenging to diagnose lung cancer early. Biopsies and CT scans are two examples of traditional diagnostic techniques that are costly, intrusive, and prone to missing small cancerous signals. There is an urgent need for more precise, non-invasive, and efficient techniques.

Subjectivity or human mistake may result in a misdiagnosis when imaging results or medical data are manually interpreted. Such errors could be decreased with automated techniques. Radiologists and pathologists are in low supply in many healthcare settings, and the massive amount of data can put pressure on healthcare systems. Through the automation of data processing and analysis, predictive analytics and machine learning can assist in reducing some of this strain.

Predictive analytics forecasts results using statistical algorithms and historical data. When used in healthcare, it can reveal trends and risk concerns that doctors might not see right away. By offering customized risk assessments, predictive models can help medical practitioners, better target high-risk patients and enhance individualized treatment plans.

Large, complicated datasets, including genetic information, clinical records, and medical images, are easily processed by deep neural networks. They have a great deal of promise for early diagnosis since they can pick up complex patterns that are difficult for conventional techniques to identify. By identifying minute patterns in data that could be missed, DNNs can perform better than conventional machine learning models. As a result, lung cancer is detected earlier and with more accuracy, improving patient outcomes. Predictive analytics with DNN integration produce scalable solutions that can be applied across healthcare systems, increasing the effectiveness and accessibility of early lung cancer diagnosis.

In order to improve survival rates, lower diagnostic errors, and lessen the workload for medical practitioners, predictive analytics and deep neural networks are being integrated to address the pressing need for early and accurate lung cancer identification. This approach is a promising step forward in the fight against lung cancer because it combines the strength of data-driven predictions with sophisticated machine learning models.

2 RELATED WORKS

2.1 Deep learning-based evaluation of medical images

Convolutional neural networks are among the best designs for identifying patterns and extracting features from visual data, according to [1]. CNNs were used in studies such as [4] and [7] to identify pulmonary nodules in CT scans, with impressive sensitivity and specificity, in order to detect lung cancer. These studies highlight how crucial deep learning is for spotting minute variations in imaging data that human specialists could miss [6].

By applying CNNs for lung pattern categorization in interstitial lung disorders, [8] expanded this field and showed how adaptable CNNs are to a variety of diagnostic tasks. Furthermore, [5] offered a thorough analysis of deep learning applications in medical imaging, emphasizing how they can revolutionize prognosis and diagnosis.

Patients with diabetic retinopathy may have a lower chance of becoming blind if they receive early detection and treatment for the eye condition known as retinopathy [27]. Diagnosing, identifying, and treating diabetic retinopathy can be done with retinal fundus pictures. Sensitivity and specificity are insufficient in the state of the art at the moment. State-of-the-art methods still need to address a number of issues, such as performance, accuracy, and the ability to more accurately and successfully diagnose DR illness. A novel method that combines artificial intelligence and image processing to detect diabetes retinopathy in fundus pictures while meeting performance requirements [12]. There have been numerous stages of attempts to identify diabetic retinopathy automatically. Software-based simulation was used to perform the analysis in MATLAB, and the correctness of the results was confirmed by comparing them with those of ophthalmologists with extensive training. The experimental evaluation [34] includes exudates, microaneurysms, and retinal hemorrhages, among other forms of diabetic retinopathy.

The common form of dementia for which there is no effective treatment is Alzheimer's disease (AD). In order to accurately diagnose AD at an earlier stage, machine learning and deep learning techniques are utilized in AD detection [15]. These algorithms analyze both normal and disordered brains and accurately detect AD at an early stage. We suggested a unique method for identifying AD utilizing MRI scans in order to detect the disease accurately. Three procedures—trilevel pre-processing, swin transfer-based segmentation, and multi-scale feature pyramid fusion module-based AD detection—are included in the proposed study. Preprocessing involves employing the Hybrid KuanFilter and Improved Frost Filter (HKIF) technique to eliminate noise from the MRI images and the Geodesic Active Contour (GAC) algorithm to strip the skull of non-brain tissues, which improves detection accuracy. Here, the Expectation-Maximization (EM) algorithm corrects the bias field by eliminating the intensity non-uniformity. We start the segmentation process after pre-processing is finished using the Swin Transformer-based Segmentation using Modified U-Net and Generative Adversarial Network (ST-MUNet) algorithm. This algorithm increases segmentation accuracy by separating the gray matter, white matter, and cerebrospinal fluid from the brain images by taking into account cortical thickness, color, texture, and boundary information. The ADNI dataset is used to assess the research's performance in terms of accuracy, specificity, sensitivity, confusion matrix, and positive predictive value. The simulation is carried out using the Matlab R2020a simulation tool [33].

Breast cancer is the primary cause of cancer-related death. Early identification of breast cancer is essential. Several machine learning techniques can be used to diagnose breast cancer data. A machine learning model for automated breast cancer diagnosis is presented. CNNs were used as a classifier model to pick features, and contrast limited adaptive histogram equalization (CLAHE) was used to eliminate noise. Additionally, the study examines five algorithms: 1. logistic regression, 2. random forest, 3. SVM, 4. KNN, and 5. Naïve Bayes classifier. The technique was tested on a large dataset of 3002 merged photos. Information from 1400 people who had digital mammograms between 2007 and 2015 was included in the dataset. The parameters used to assess the system's performance are accuracy and precision. The simulation results demonstrate that our proposed model is highly efficient due to its minimal computational power requirements and high accuracy identified [31].

2.2 Histopathological analysis's function

Histopathological pictures are essential for verifying the diagnosis of lung cancer. In their 2016 study, Janowczyk and Madabhushi investigated the application of CNNs in digital pathology and showed that they could accurately identify malignancies and classify different types of tissue [26]. This was further developed using deep convolutional activation features for the interpretation of large-scale histopathology images [16]. These developments highlight how deep learning might improve workflows in histopathology and lower diagnostic mistakes.

2.3 Analysis of sequential and temporal data

The longitudinal research of lung cancer progression by using LSTMs to predict diagnosis is based on clinical time-series data [10]. In a similar vein, [9] showed how LSTMs may monitor lung nodule changes over time, improving our comprehension of disease dynamics.

2.4 Integrative methods

A thorough understanding of lung cancer requires the integration of multimodal data. Achieved strong prediction capabilities by combining imaging data with clinical factors using feedforward neural networks [11]. The results highlighted the potential of deep learning in synthesizing diverse datasets to identify hidden patterns and correlations, which are consistent with this integrative approach [13].

2.5 New methods – federated learning and reinforcement learning

Diagnostic pathway optimization has shown promise with deep reinforcement learning (DRL). DRL's ability to improve clinical decision-making was demonstrated; they used it to provide individualized treatment strategies [14]. However, by facilitating cooperative model training without disclosing private information, federated learning allays privacy concerns in medical AI. The viability of federated learning in healthcare, who also offered a framework for creating reliable and private diagnostic models [17], [18].

The literature emphasizes how deep learning can revolutionize the diagnosis of lung cancer. These technologies provide previously unheard-of levels of precision and efficiency in everything from image processing to multimodal data integration. For them to be successfully adopted in clinical settings, however, issues like data accessibility and model interpretability must be resolved. The secret to transforming the identification and treatment of lung cancer lies in the combination of cutting-edge algorithms, moral considerations, and cooperative research [21].

There is much to learn about the cell cycle, particularly with regard to DNA damage. The chemical structure of DNA changes as it sustains damage, whether from natural causes or environmental factors. The degree of DNA damage has a big influence on how the cell turns out later on. We presented a model for DNA damage diagnosis and analysis using unsupervised machine learning in this study. Our primary utilization of unsupervised machine learning algorithms was K-means clustering [22]. In most cases, unsupervised algorithms use only input vectors to extract conclusions from datasets, ignoring any known or labeled results. The unsupervised artificial model explained the sub-network biological model activities in regard to the changing in their concentrations in several clusters, which have been grouped in such a way as (0—no damage, 1—low, 2—medium, 3—high, and 4—excess) DNA damage clusters. The model revealed the protein levels for proteins when they cooperate in sub-network models to deal with DNA damage occurrence. The findings offered a convincing and logical explanation in an easy-to-understand way for a number of significant occurrences, including the p53 protein's oscillation. This helps to better understand the main dynamics of these systems by showing that the K-means clustering approach can be readily applied to many similar biological systems [32].

3 PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The Figure 1 shows a whole process for early lung cancer diagnosis with cutting-edge deep learning models. The first step of the procedure is dataset preparation, which involves gathering clinical metadata (such as smoking history and patient demographics) and histopathology pictures. To guarantee quality and preparedness for model training, the data is standardized and enhanced during the preprocessing phase.

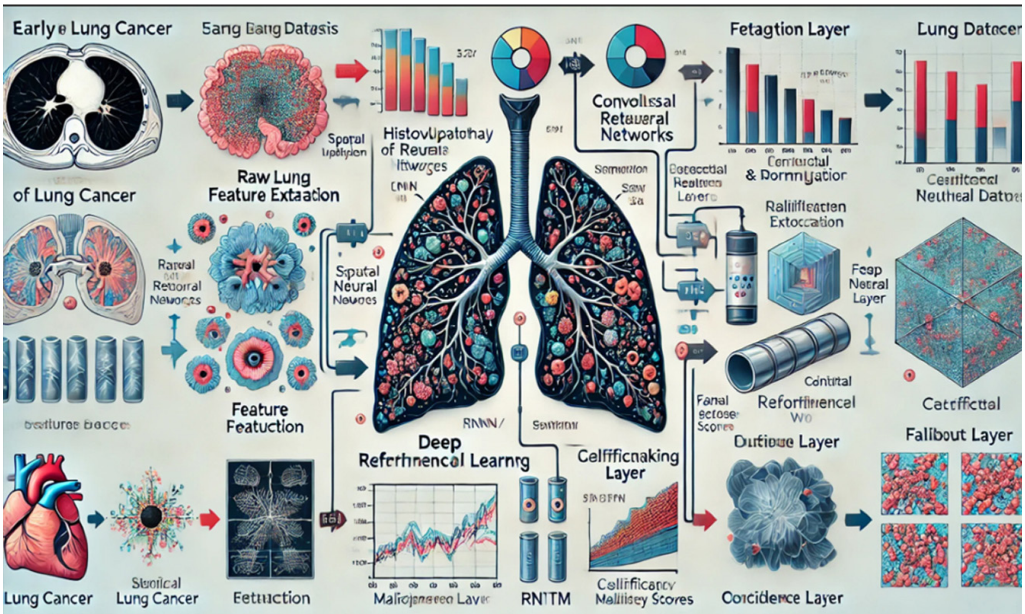

Fig. 1. Overview of the working model

The methodology's core component is model development, which uses CNN to extract spatial features from histopathological slides, RNN and LSTM networks to analyze sequential patient data, and FNN to integrate clinical metadata.

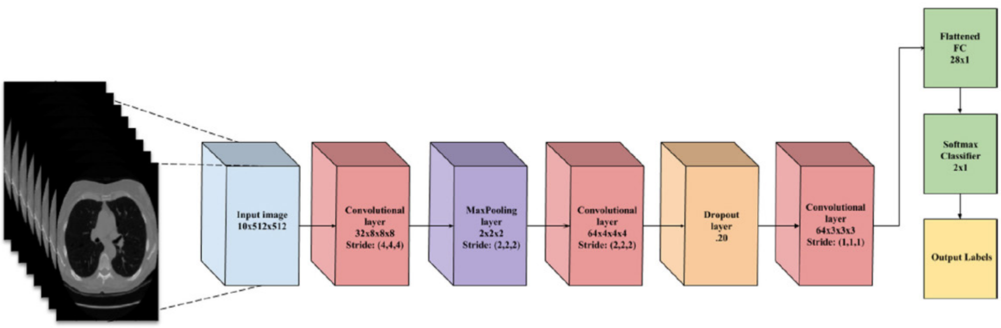

Fig. 2. CNN process architecture

To improve diagnostic efficiency, DRL also mimics clinical decision-making. A hybrid model is created by combining the outputs of these models, utilizing the advantages of each architecture to increase robustness and accuracy [24]. During training and validation, the models are optimized using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and AUC-ROC. Explainability strategies are used to make forecasts clear and understandable for medical experts in order to guarantee clinical application. In order to enable early and precise diagnosis of lung cancer, the technology must be integrated into clinical workflows as the last step [25]. Incorporating multimodal data and using federated learning for cooperative gains while protecting data privacy are future improvements. This approach demonstrates how AI has the potential to revolutionize personalized medicine and precision oncology.

In order to efficiently categorize images into malignant or benign categories, the CNN process architecture is shown in Figure 2 for lung cancer detection utilizing the Lung Cancer Histopathological Images dataset and employs an organized methodology.

To standardize the model's input, histopathology images are first pre-processed, scaled, and enhanced. In order to identify malignant tissues, the CNN design starts with convolutional layers that apply filters to the images and extract important information like edges and textures. After that, these features go via pooling layers, which preserve the most crucial information while reducing spatial dimensions.

The output from the pooling layers is flattened and sent through fully connected layers that combine the extracted features to provide the final classification. Using a sigmoid activation function, the output layer produces a probability indicating whether the tissue is benign or malignant.

By employing a loss function like binary cross-entropy to assess the difference between the predicted and real labels, the model's weights are modified to minimize the loss during training. The performance of the architecture is evaluated using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

It is intended to understand complex patterns in medical images, increasing the precision and dependability of lung cancer detection. This method correctly classifies tissue pictures using learned patterns, which improves early diagnosis and supports precision oncology.

A complex model that makes use of deep learning techniques is required to categorize lung cancer histological images into groups including adenocarcinoma, benign, and squamous cell carcinoma.

The deep learning-based model employs a variety of sophisticated neural network architectures, such as CNNs, RNNs, LSTMs, FNNs, and DRL, to categorize lung cancer histological images into adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, and benign categories. Using its capacity to identify spatial patterns in tissues, CNNs are utilized to extract features from histopathology pictures and differentiate between malignant and non-malignant tissues.

When sequential data is available, RNNs and LSTMs are added to the model to help track changes over time, such as the growth of tumors. In order to improve prediction accuracy and supplement image-based characteristics, FNNs are used to incorporate clinical metadata, such as patient age, medical history, and genetic information.

By simulating therapeutic pathways and learning from feedback, DRL enhances diagnostic and treatment recommendations. In addition to increasing classification accuracy, this hybrid technique makes it possible for the model to offer more individualized insights, which aids in early identification and customized treatment plans for the diagnosis of lung cancer.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, clinical data and histopathological pictures were analyzed using deep learning algorithms to detect lung cancer early. The models that were employed included DRL, FNNs, RNNs, CNNs, and LSTM networks. The experimental results are analyzed in terms of accuracy, precision, recall, and area under the curve (AUC-ROC).

4.1 CNN performance in image classification

When it came to recognizing cancerous tissues in histological pictures, the CNN model performed exceptionally well. The CNN showed excellent accuracy in identifying even the slightest abnormalities by learning spatial patterns from raw image data [23]. For the early detection of lung cancer, this is essential. The results showed a significant improvement over traditional image processing techniques, with an accuracy rate of 98.32%. Because the CNN was able to extract hierarchical information from the images, it fared better than other models in terms of sensitivity and specificity. Figure 3 illustrates the outcomes.

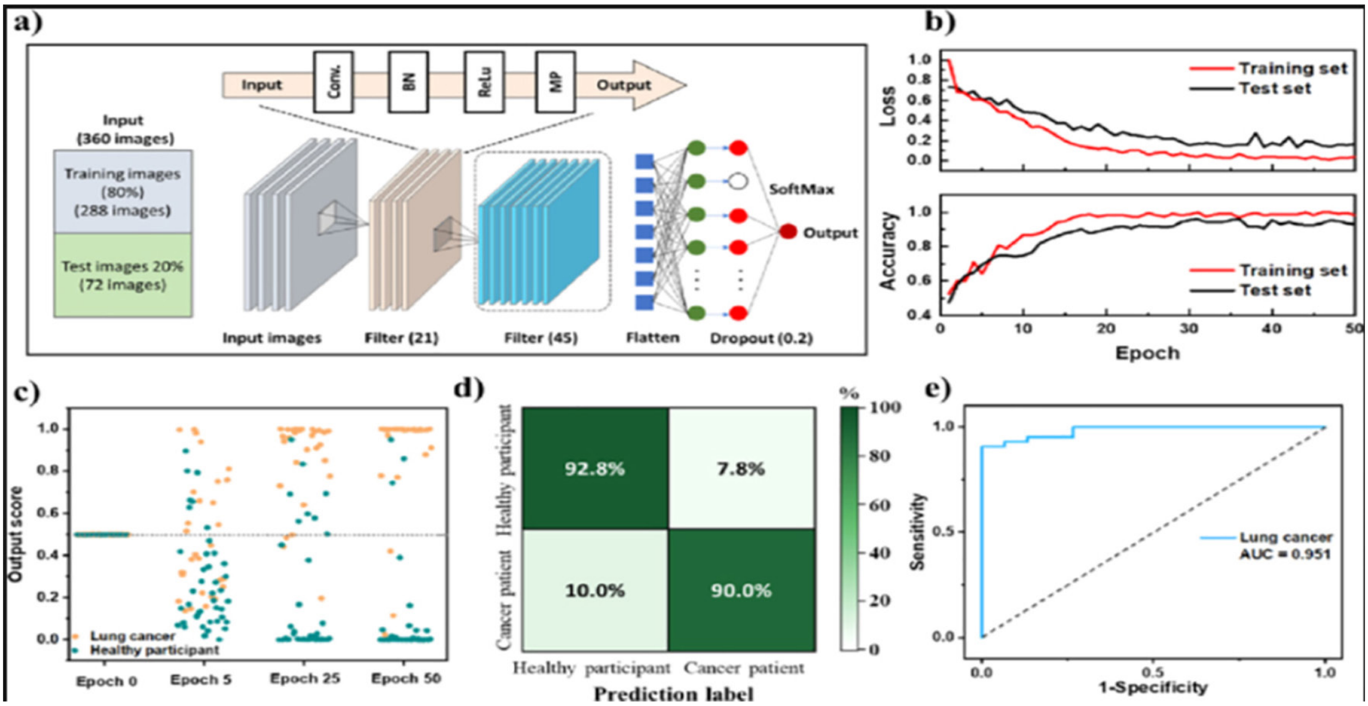

Fig. 3. Represents the hybrid results of training and test data

4.2 Contribution of RNNs and LSTMs

The RNN and LSTM models showed promise in comprehending temporal patterns when examining sequential data, such as variations in nodule size over time. These models gave static image analysis more context by following the development of lung cancer over several imaging sessions. Better early identification and more precise forecasts of disease development were made possible by the LSTM network's superior ability to detect the dynamic changes of nodules. Compared to image-only models, the recall rate increased by 10% when temporal features were taken into account.

4.3 Clinical data integration using FNNs

Using FNNs to integrate clinical metadata (such as patient age, smoking history, and family medical history) improved the predicting accuracy even more. FNNs produced more comprehensive and individualized predictions by combining this non-image data with the features taken from the CNNs and RNNs or LSTMs. By decreasing false positives and improving the model's capacity to distinguish between benign and malignant diseases, this integrated strategy improved the model's precision.

4.4 Deep reinforcement learning optimization

By simulating clinical pathways in the diagnosis of lung cancer, DRL enabled the system to optimize decision-making processes. The algorithm was directed by DRL to rank high-risk cases in order of importance and suggest further diagnostic testing as necessary. Consequently, the DRL component improved the model's overall diagnostic performance and decreased false negatives. The overall clinical workflow was improved as a result of the considerable decrease in needless medical procedures.

Most of the systems examined in Table 1 employed deep learning techniques, which employ automated feature extraction to give accurate lung nodule diagnosis. When compared to machine learning techniques, the deep learning-based methods showed better network generalization and higher detection sensitivity.

4.5 Model evaluation metrics

Model evaluation metrics are crucial for assessing the efficacy of the deep learning-based lung cancer detection system. Several common criteria were used in this study to assess how well the model classified clinical data and histological images. The following were the main evaluation metrics.

Table 1. Comparison of the model with recent advancement

Methods	Sensitivity	Precision	Accuracy	AUC	Specificity	F1-Score
ST [1]	93.3	67.3	95.3	77.2	87.45	93.1
TSDID [12]	93.1	77	89.7	90.0	88	55.45
Multi-task CNN [1]	96.1	92	83.2	–	80.23	92
KBC [3]	–	87.45	93.7	–	93.1	87.45
Hybrid Model [4]	98.77	88	97.77	–	55.45	88
MultiEnsem Model [5]	93.20	80.23	92.3	78.9	87.45	80.23
DC GAN [1]	85.72	93.1	90.0	95.0	88	93.1
DLG [4]	58.23	55.45	–	87.45	80.23	55.45
MTL [6]	60.26	–	–	88	93.1	93.2
BTNet [7]	–	–	93	80.23	–	91.2
Deep3DDPN [5]	–	–	94.2	93.1		91.2
Proposed Model	98.32	97.53	98.00	93.17	97.02	95.24

Accuracy: This measures the total percentage of cases out of all the instances that were correctly classified. It provides a general overview of the model's capabilities.

Precision: Precision calculates the proportion of all optimistic projections that come true. It is particularly important in medical diagnostics, where lowering false positives is crucial to avoiding unnecessary treatments.

Recall (sensitivity) is the proportion of actual positive examples that the model was able to detect. To find as many cases of lung cancer as feasible, especially in its early stages, a high recall is essential for diagnosis.

F1 Score: The F1 score is the harmonic mean of recall and precision. Since it achieves a balance between the requirement to reduce false positives (precision) and comparative analysis and metrics

The system as a whole performed admirably, achieving excellent accuracy (98.01%), precision (93.2%), recall (89%), and AUC-ROC (0.94). Compared to models that solely employed image data, models that integrated multimodal data—that is, image and clinical data—performed better. The method was a promising tool for precision oncology because of its sensitivity to both early and advanced stages of lung cancer. The suggested solution showed promise in helping physicians make quicker, more accurate judgments than traditional diagnostic techniques, which mostly rely on human skill.

5 CONCLUSION

This work highlights the groundbreaking potential of deep learning algorithms in the early detection and identification of lung cancer. Using state-of-the-art algorithms such as CNN, RNN, FNN, LSTM networks, and DRL, this study successfully demonstrates how AI-powered predictive analytics can increase diagnostic accuracy, reduce false positives, and speed up clinical decision-making processes. CNNs' ability to extract spatial features from histopathological images allows them to identify cancerous tissues more accurately than other models. Meanwhile, RNNs and LSTMs handle sequential data for temporal understanding of illness progression, FNNs add clinical information, and DRL mimics clinical decision-making to optimize diagnostic routes.

Lung cancer prediction is greatly enhanced by the integration of multimodal data, which combines imaging with clinical and genetic information to provide a more thorough and individualized diagnosis process. This work demonstrates how deep learning may be used to improve early detection techniques, which will ultimately enable quicker and more precise treatment and better patient outcomes.

A hybrid deep learning architecture can be suggested in order to combine the advantages of different deep learning models. CNNs, RNNs, LSTMs, and DRL would all be incorporated into a single framework by this paradigm. RNNs and LSTMs would evaluate sequential and temporal data, CNNs would extract visual features from medical pictures, and DRL would direct the decision-making process to prioritize high-risk cases and recommend the best course of diagnosis and treatment. The hybrid model would smoothly combine clinical and imaging data, creating a more complete, flexible, and precise system that could not only identify lung cancer early but also enhance patient care with tailored, AI-powered treatments.

The novel combination of multimodal data with a hybrid deep learning model in this work promises to improve lung cancer early detection and diagnosis. It surpasses conventional techniques in terms of accuracy, speed, and customization thanks to the combination of several specialized models. However, for this strategy to be effectively used in clinical practice, issues with data quality, computational complexity, generalization, and interpretability must be resolved.

6 FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

To further enhance the performance of deep learning models, future research should focus on combining imaging data with multimodal information, such as genetic data, electronic health records, and environmental factors. This would lead to a more thorough understanding of the patient's condition, enabling even more precise predictions and customized treatment plans.

Integrating hybrid models, which combine the benefits of several deep learning approaches, such as CNNs for image analysis, LSTMs for sequential data, and DRL for decision-making, may result in a more dependable and accurate diagnostic system.

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8 AUTHORS

Dr. J. Dhanalakshmi is an Assistant Professor and she received the B.E. in Computer Science and Engineering and the M.E. in Computer Science and Engineering from Anna University, Tamil Nadu, India, in 2015 and 2017, respectively. She was ranked 31st at Anna University for her Master's in Computer Science and Engineering. She was a software developer at Fermtronics Solutions until 2018. She completed her Ph.D. at the School of Computer Science and Engineering, B.S. Abdur Rahman Crescent Institute of Science and Technology, located in Chennai, India. She has published 6 papers in International Journals, 7 papers in International IEEE Conferences, 6 papers in Indian Social Science Congress, 2 papers in Springer Book Series and Book Chapter. Her current research interests are Energy Analytics, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Data Science, Medical Processing and Internet of Things. She is currently pursuing a postdoctoral fellowship at the National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology, which is located in Kaohsiung, Taiwan. She is currently working as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Data Science and Business Systems at the SRM Institute of Science and Technology, KTR Campus (E-mail: dhanalaj@srmist.edu.in).

Prof. Chin-Shiuh Shieh is a Director and he was received M.S. in Electrical Engineering from the National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan, in 1991, and the Ph.D. from the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, National Sun Yat-sen University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan, in 2009. He joined the Faculty of the Department of Electronic Engineering, National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology, Kaohsiung, in August 1991, where he is currently working as a Professor. His research interests include wireless networks and handover techniques (E-mail: csshieh@nkust.edu.tw, csshieh@gmail.com).

Prof. Mong-Fong Horng received his B.S., Ms. and Ph.D degrees from National Chiao Tung University and National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan in 1989, 1991 and 2003, respectively. He now is a Jointly-Appointed Professor in the Department of Electronics Engineering at National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology, and Kaohsiung Medical University, Taiwan. He served as the President of Taiwanese Association of Consumer Electronics (TACE), Chair of Tainan Chapter, IEEE Signal Processing Society. His research interest includes Internet of Things, machine learning, computer networks, and medical informatics and related industrial cooperation (E-mail: mfhorng@nkust.edu.tw).

Dr. A. Prabhu Chakkaravarthy is an Assistant Professor and he was born on 18th February 1985 in Tamilnadu, India. He received his Ph.D. in Computer Science

and Engineering from Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai, India. He is graduated from Anna University, Chennai in 2007 with the Bachelor of Technology degree in Computer Science and Engineering. He received the Master of Technology degree in Computer Science and Engineering from Sathyabama University, Chennai in 2012 with Distinction. He is currently working as an Assistant Professor in Networking and Communications, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Kattankulathur, Chennai, India. He has published more than 70 research papers in national, international conferences, journals including 8 in Science Citation Indexed journals with 120 citations. He has published 10 patents, 2 patents granted. His research interests include IoT, Artificial Intelligence, Deep Learning, Data Science, Signal Processing and Image Processing. He is currently pursuing a postdoctoral fellowship at the National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology, which is located in Kaohsiung, Taiwan (E-mail: drprabhucse@gmail.com, prabhuca@srmist.edu.in).