IJIRMET ISSN (Online): 2456-0448
International Journal Of Innovative Research In Management, Engineering And Technology
Vol. 9, Issue 3, April 2024

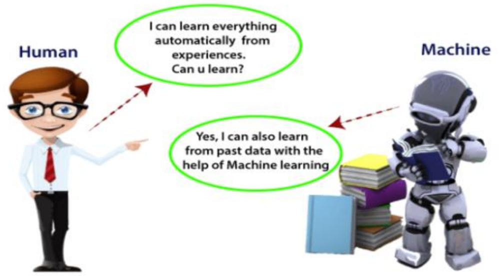
Exploring Methods to Combine Ultrasound and Endoscopic Images for Improved Diagnostic Precision

[1]T Manivel, [2]V Divya, [3]S Gayathri, [4]S Sushmitha
[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology Muthayammal Engineering College (Autonomous)Rasipuram - 637 408, Tamil Nadu, India
maivelmecittzof@gmail.com
[2]Department of Information Technology Muthayammal Engineering College (Autonomous) Rasipuram - 637 408, Tamil Nadu, India
dhivyav2003dd@gmail.com
[3]Department of Information Technology Muthayammal Engineering College (Autonomous) Rasipuram - 637 408, Tamil Nadu, India
gayat8827@gmail.com
[4]Department of Information Technology Muthayammal Engineering College (Autonomous) Rasipuram - 637 408, Tamil Nadu, India
sushmithasusha9@gmail.com

Abstract: ***Machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) and their applications are spreading very fast in various aspects such as medicine. Today the most important challenge of developing accurate algorithms for medical prediction, detection, diagnosis, treatment and prognosis is data. ERCPMP is an Endoscopic Image and Video Dataset for Recognition of Colorectal Polyps Morphology and Pathology. Early detection is essential to improve patient prognosis and survival rates. Despite advances in medical imaging techniques, pancreatic cancer remains a challenging disease to detect. Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) (ERCPMP) is the most effective diagnostic tool for detecting pancreatic cancer. models fail to strike a good trade-off between model diagnosis performance, model complexity and parameters size, rendering them unsuitable for real-world application. Morphological data is included based on the latest international gastroenterology classification references such as Paris, and JNET classification. we created the first large-scale nasal endoscopy dataset, named 7-NasalEID, comprising 11,352 images that contain six common nasal diseases and normal samples. We Proposed ERCP is an Endoscopic Retrogerade Cholangio pancreatography. The polyps images and videos of 191 patients with colorectal polyps are preprocessed using binarization, histogram equalization, median filtering and edge enhancement algorithms. The improved YoloV4, convolutional neural network (ML) algorithm is used to train the data set and perform high accuracy is detected in real time. Finally, the average accuracy of this algorithm has reached 91.59%. The algorithm proposed in this paper can make up for the shortcomings of manual detection in the original image detection system, improve the efficiency of detection, and at the same time as an auxiliary system can reduce detection misjudgments, and promote the development of automated and intelligent detection in the medical field.***

I. INTRODUCTION

Machine learning (ML) is a subset of AI, which uses algorithms that learn from data to make predictions. These predictions can be generated through supervised learning, where algorithms learn patterns from existing data, or unsupervised learning, where they discover general patterns in data. The term machine learning was coined in 1959 by Arthur Samuel, an IBM employee and pioneer in the field of computer gaming and artificial intelligence. The synonym self-teaching computers was also used in this time period. Machine learning holds a significant advantage in identifying trends and patterns across various industries. With the exponential growth of data, machine learning algorithms have become even more powerful in analyzing vast and complex datasets.



II. TECHNIQUES OF ML

Machine Learning

Machine Learning is an Application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) it gives devices the ability to learn from their experiences and improve their self without doing any coding.

Unsupervised Learning

UL Detects hidden patterns or internal structures in unsupervised learning data. unsupervised machine learning models are given unlabeled data and allowed to discover patterns and insights without any explicit guidance or instruction.

Clustering

Clustering is a common unsupervised learning technique. It is used for exploratory data analysis to find hidden patterns and clusters in the data.

Supervised Learning

Supervised machine learning, It is defined by its use of labeled datasets to train algorithms that to classify data or predict outcomes accurately.

III. APPLICATIONS

One of the most notable machine learning applications is image recognition, which is a method for cataloging and detecting an object or feature in a digital image. In addition, this technique is used for further analysis, such as pattern recognition, face detection, and face recognition.

ML in Healthcare

In healthcare, machine learning (ML) is revolutionizing the industry by leveraging advanced algorithms to extract meaningful insights from vast amounts of data. From improving diagnostic accuracy through the analysis of medical imaging to enhancing personalized treatment plans based on genetic information.

ML in Retail

In retail, machine learning (ML) is like a helpful guide for stores to understand customers better and make shopping more enjoyable. Think of it as a smart friend that suggests products you might like based on what you've bought before. ML helps stores keep the right amount of products in stock so they don't run out or have too much.

ML in Media

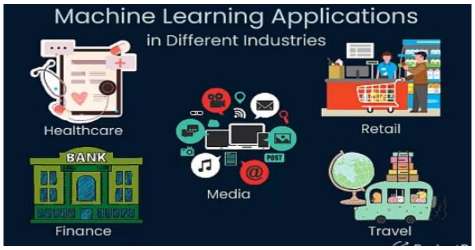
In media, machine learning is like a wizard behind the scenes making everything more exciting. It helps recommend movies or shows you might enjoy based on what you've watched before. When you see news articles or social media posts that interest you, that's machine learning paying attention to what you like.

ML in Finance

Machine learning is like a super-smart assistant for handling money matters. It helps banks decide if you're eligible for a loan by looking at your financial history. When you use your credit card, machine learning is there to catch anything fishy and keep your transactions safe.

ML in travel

Machine learning is like a friendly travel companion, making your journey more personalized and hassle-free. It helps you find the best deals on flights and hotels by understanding your preferences. When you get suggestions for exciting destinations or activities, that's machine learning making your travel plans more tailored to your interests.



ML IN VARIOUS APPLICATIONS

ML in Marketing

Machine learning is a type of artificial intelligence that uses algorithms to make predictions and decisions based on data. It's used in many different areas of modern life, from healthcare to finance to advertising, and it can be applied directly to marketing activities like lead scoring email marketing and Social Media Advertising.

Email Marketing

Email marketing is a powerful tool for digital marketers, and machine learning can be used to create personalized email campaigns based on customer behavior. This can be done by analyzing data from various sources, such as purchase history and browsing behavior, to create targeted email campaigns more likely to resonate with customers. It also helps in marketing automation by allowing us to schedule emails beforehand.

Social Media Advertising

Social media advertising is an effective way to reach a large audience. Machine learning algorithms can be used to analyze social media data to identify patterns and insights that can be used to create more effective social media advertising campaigns. This can be done by analyzing data from various sources, such as social media engagement and website analytics.

Chatbots

Chatbots are becoming increasingly popular in digital marketing, and machine learning can be used to create intelligent chatbots that can provide customers with personalized recommendations and assistance. This can be done by analyzing customer data and using this data to develop customized chatbot interactions.

ML CHARACTERISTICS

MachineLearning
Machine learning is a subset of AI, which uses algorithms that learn from data to make predictions. Machine learning technique that teaches computers to do what comes naturally to humans.

Chatbots
Chatbots are software to provide a window for solving customer problems through either audio or textual input

Cloud Computing
ML capabilities are working within the business cloud computing environment to make organizations more efficient, strategic, and insight- driven.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The Proposed System ERCP is an Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangio pancreatography. The polyps contain images and videos of 191 patients with colorectal polyps. are preprocessed using binarization, histogram equalization, median filtering and edge enhancement algorithms. The improved YoloV4 convolutional neural network algorithm is used to train the data set and perform high accuracy is detected in real time. Finally, the average accuracy of this algorithm has reached 91.59%.

Pathological data includes the diagnosis of the polyps including Tubular, Villous, Tubulovillous,Hyperplastic,Serrated,Inflammatory and Adenocarcinoma with Dysplasia Grade & Differentiation. The algorithm proposed in this paper can make up for the shortcomings of manual detection in the original image detection system, improve the efficiency of detection, and at the same time as an auxiliary system can reduce detection misjudgments, and promote the development of automated and intelligent detection in the medical field.

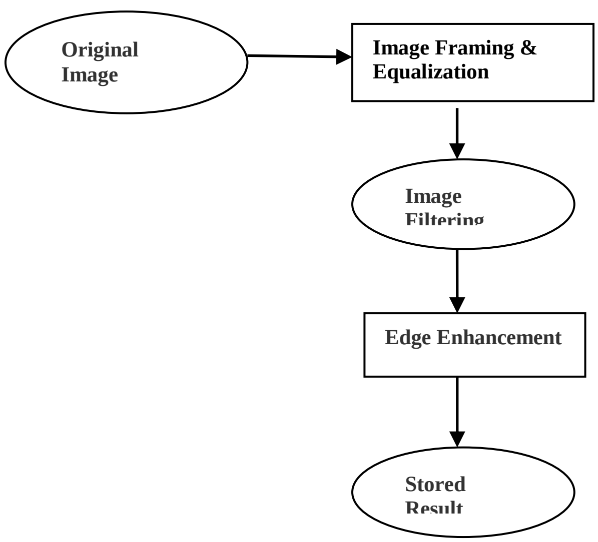
ADVANTAGES

- It perform high accuracy.
- It detected in real time.
- low risk, and cost effective.
- Scope of improvement.
- Efficient of handling a data.

IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of a project utilizing the ERCP dataset for colorectal polyps' morphology and pathology is a critical endeavor in the field of medical image analysis. This dataset provides a valuable resource for developing advanced machine learning models to aid in the early detection and classification of colorectal polyps. To implement this project successfully, one must begin with the careful acquisition and preprocessing of the dataset, ensuring data integrity and ethical compliance. Next, the selection and customization of an appropriate ml model to analyze endoscopic images and videos are paramount. Data augmentation techniques and rigorous model training are essential to enhance the model's performance. Extensive evaluation on validation and test datasets, incorporating robust metrics, will validate the model's accuracy and reliability.

IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



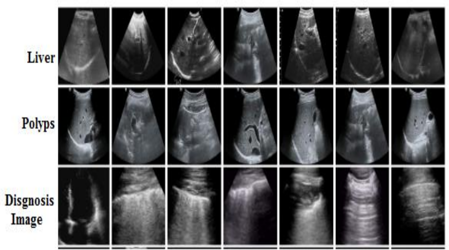
MODULES

- Acquisition Of Data.
- Image Preprocessing.
- Image Graying and Enhancement.
- Edge Extraction.
- Histogram Equalization.

MODULES DESCRIPTION

ACQUISITION OF DATA

At present, there are few data sets of medical ultrasound annotation image classification. This article is based on the framing and annotation of the medical ultrasound endoscopy training video of the People's Medical Publishing House. The video data contains the medical classification and annotation of dozens of visceral endoscopic images including the gallbladder, pancreas, etc., which provides a scientific and rigorous image source for the construction of the data set.



Acquisition Of Data

IMAGE PREPROCESSING

Aiming at the following quality problems in endoscopic ultrasound images: (a) Interference and noise interference caused by the useless burr of the image itself. (b) Image blur and ghosting caused by image framing. (c) The local salt and pepper noise and global Gaussian noise of the image. In this paper, an image preprocessing algorithm based on OpenCV is used to optimize the image data set of medical ultrasound endoscopy, which preserves high-frequency signals, improves image quality, and makes the features in the data set easier to be identified.

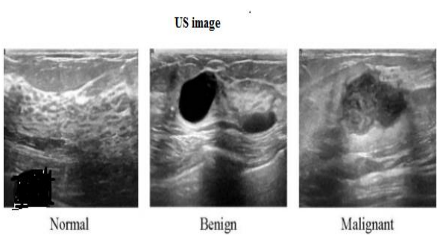


Image Processing

IMAGE GRAYING AND ENHANCEMENT

The color interface in the data set is composed of RGB (Red, Green, Blue) three channels, and its characteristics indicate the optical characteristics of the image, and can reflect the morphological characteristics of the target object. RGB images help to solve the identification of ultrasonic internal organs, and the redundant information it contains will Almost Decrease the Quality of features and calculations.

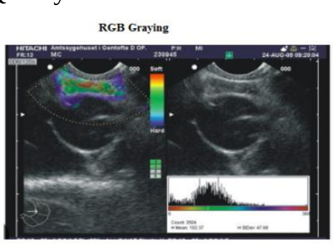


Image Graying and Enhancement

EDGE EXTRACTION

Edge extraction involves highlighting boundaries and sharp transitions in an image, aiding in the identification of structures and patterns. ML algorithms can leverage these extracted edges for more accurate feature recognition and analysis. By

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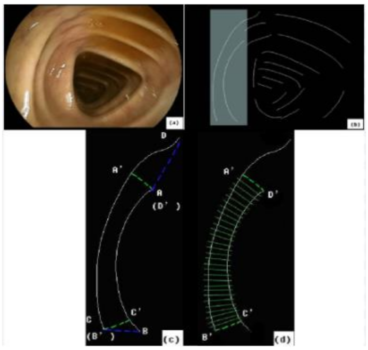
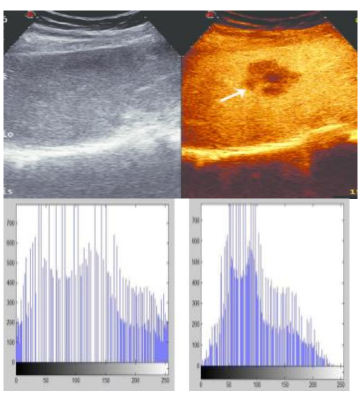
applying edge extraction methods to ultrasound and endoscopic images, subtle anatomical details and abnormalities can be emphasized, contributing to improved diagnostic precision.



Edge Extraction

V. HISTOGRAM EQUALIZATION

The incorporation of histogram equalization plays a significant role. By employing this technique, the contrast in both ultrasound and endoscopic images can be enhanced, ensuring that subtle details are more distinguishable. This pre-processing step is particularly valuable in medical imaging applications, as it optimizes the input data for machine learning algorithms. The improved contrast achieved through histogram equalization aids ML models in extracting relevant features and patterns, ultimately contributing to more accurate and precise diagnostic outcomes. The combination of ML algorithms with enhanced images from both ultrasound and endoscopy holds promise for advancing medical diagnostics and improving patient care.



Histogram Equalization

VI. CONCLUSION

Recently, our study has successfully demonstrated the potential of leveraging data mining and Machine learning techniques for the recognition of endoscopic ultrasound images. The application of Machine learning, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs), has shown remarkable accuracy in feature extraction and image classification. The amalgamation of data mining methodologies, including data preprocessing and feature selection, has significantly enhanced the model's performance. This research underscores the promising role of these integrated approaches in improving diagnostic capabilities in the field of endoscopic ultrasound. We anticipate that the findings from this study will contribute to the early detection and diagnosis of various gastrointestinal diseases, particularly cancers, ultimately leading to more effective and timely medical interventions. Nonetheless, it is imperative to address challenges such as dataset quality, model interpretability, and real-world clinical applicability in future research to ensure the continued advancement and adoption of these technologies in the medical field.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The expanding and diversifying dataset, holds immense potential for further advancing its clinical utility. To enhance the effectiveness of this technology, several key areas of development warrant attention, holds significant potential for future enhancements. To advance the dataset, several critical areas can be explored. First, it is essential to continually expand the dataset by gathering a more extensive and diverse range of endoscopic imagery, encompassing various clinical scenarios and capturing different polyp types and pathologies. Rich annotations, specifying the precise location, size, polyp type, and associated pathologies, will be indispensable for enabling machine learning and computer vision techniques to yield more accurate results. Integrating clinical data, such as patient histories and outcomes, alongside the endoscopic imagery can provide insights into the clinical relevance of the dataset. The inclusion of histopathological data to validate endoscopic findings further enhances its value. Data formats should be standardized for compatibility with various analytical tools. Additionally, data augmentation techniques, privacy considerations, continuous updates, and community collaboration will all play pivotal roles in shaping the future development and utility of the expanding and diversifying the dataset. This ongoing effort is crucial for advancing the understanding and diagnosis of colorectal polyps, ultimately leading to improved patient care and medical research.

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