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Deep Learning-Based Mammogram Analysis for Breast Cancer Detection

Megha Pandya[*1]
[*1]*Bachelor in Technology in Computer Science Engineering Arya College of Engineering and I.T., Jaipur, India (302028)*

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Corresponding Author:
Megha Pandya

Abstract:

Early detection of breast cancer is of the utmost importance for improving patient survival because it is a significant global health problem. The interpretation of the radiologist in routine diagnosis can be erratic and subjective. Using convolutional neural networks (CNNs), we present a deep learning technique for tumor classification and computerized detection on a mammogram. Pre-trained models like ResNet, VGG16, and EfficientNet are used in the model, which makes use of cutting- edge feature extraction.Training on publicly available databases of mammography delivers robust generalization to heterogeneous patient populations. Automatic tumor classification, this approach can assist radiologists in prioritizing high-risk cases and streamlining clinical workflows. The system can be installed on Picture Archiving and Communication Systems (PACS), telemedicine platforms, or mobile health applications for remote screening. Future extensions can be targeted at multi- modal data fusion, real-time anomaly detection, and integration with biopsy reports for improved diagnostic accuracy and reliability.

The work opens the door to AI-based healthcare solutions and the potential of AI to reduce diagnostic workload while improving efficiency and consistency in breast cancer detection. The work provides a foundation for future studies on AI-assisted radiology and integration with routine clinical work.

Keywords: breast cancer detection, deep learning, mammogram analysis, convolutional neural networks, medical imaging

1. Introduction

One of the most common cancers affecting women worldwide, breast cancer has a high mortality rate when discovered in its advanced stages. Traditional mammogram analysis is susceptible to human error due to inter-observer variability, but early detection significantly increases treatment success. Automated, AI-based solutions offer an attractive solution for improved diagnostic accuracy and efficiency.

With recent advances in deep learning, in the form of convolutional neural networks (CNNs), medical image analysis has progressed leaps and bounds. Diagnostic systems based on AI provide uniform and objective outcomes, minimizing the workload of radiologists and enhancing sensitivity and specificity in tumor detection. This paper attempts to design an AI-based model for detection and classification of breast tumors and benign/malignant classification using deep learning algorithms. CNNbased architectures are employed for improved feature extraction of relevant image features, enabling high accuracy in tumor classification. This paper adds to the existing literature by proposing an automated approach that aids radiologists in detecting abnormalities, thereby streamlining the diagnostic process and reducing false positives and false negatives.

2. Methods

This paper uses a deep learning approach for breast cancer detection using mammogram images. The process involves the following salient steps:

a) Data Collection & Preprocessing

Publicly available datasets such as the DDSM (Digital Database for Screening Mammography) and-INbreast are used for model training and testing.

Preprocessing operations on images such as contrast enhancement, noise removal, and normalization are used to improve data quality and impart uniformity to the dataset.

Data augmentation operations such as rotation, flipping, and zooming are used to improve model robustness and avoid overfitting.

b) Model Architecture

Pre-trained convolutional neural networks (CNNs) such as ResNet, VGG16, and EfficientNet are fine-tuned for feature extraction.

A classification head comprising fully connected layers, dropout layers, and a softmax activation function is added for tumor existence prediction and benign/malignant
classification.

Transfer learning is employed to leverage pre-existing knowledge from large image datasets to improve precision and reduce training time.

c) Training & Evaluation

The data is split into training, validation, and test sets for equitable model evaluation and avoidance of overfitting.

no The performance metrics employed for consideration of the model are accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and Area Under the Curve (AUC) for evaluation.

Comparison is made with conventional machine learning techniques, i.e., Support Vector Machines (SVMs), Decision Trees, and k-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) classifiers. no Model strengths and weaknesses are compared based on classification outcome with the assistance of the confusion matrix.

3. Results And Discussion

The deep learning model deployed was found to be highly accurate in tumor classification and superior to conventional techniques. The outcomes are as follows:

Improved Accuracy: The CNN-based model was found to be more accurate, with fewer false positive and false negative results in comparison to conventional radiologist-based diagnosis. The model was found to surpass conventional machine learning classifiers at all times, proving its appropriateness in automated mammogram interpretation.

• Feature Importance: The deep learning model was found to be able to
perform tumor feature extraction of significance, enabling detection of early-stage cancer. Visualization techniques such as Grad-CAM (Gradient-weighted Class

Activation Mapping) were employed for region of interest detection in mammograms, to facilitate model interpretability.

• Challenges & Limitations: Performance being secondary, model biases, dataset imbalance, and restrains in the use of computational resources are challenges that demand further research. Training deep neural networks is a computationally resource-hungry activity, and validation in real-world clinics is of prime importance prior to deployment.

• Scope for Real-World Applications: AI-based solutions can play a massive role in alleviating the diagnostic burden, especially in resource-poor healthcare environments. Incorporation of deep learning in PACS and telemedicine platforms can enable remote diagnosis, resulting in timely intervention of high-risk patients. The results indicate that incorporation of AI-based solutions in clinical setup can significantly improve breast cancer screening efficacy. Further work, however, is needed to extend the model to larger, heterogenous datasets and clinical environments. Future updates will be on explainability, bias elimination, and multimodal integration to ensure improved model credibility and clinical usability.

4. Conclusion

This work demonstrates the feasibility of deep learning-based mammogram analysis for detecting breast cancer. The proposed CNN-based model accurately automates cancer categorization and minimizes diagnostic error and subjectivity. With pretrained networks and transfer learning, the model is high-performance but employs fewer labeled images.

Future development will be on the incorporation of real-time anomaly detection, multi-modal data fusion, and hospital testing to ensure clinic applicability.

Increasing the model's dataset to multiple demographics and ethnic populations will improve generalizability. In addition, using explainable AI techniques will improve model interpretability, enhance medical practitioners' trust, and facilitate clinician uptake.

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