International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management (IJSREM)
Volume: 09 Issue: 04 | April - 2025 SJIF Rating: 8.586 ISSN: 2582-3930

Review on Cervical Cancer Detection Using Image Processing and Google Net

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Abstract - Cervical cancer is still a public health problem, making timely and accurate diagnosis crucial to improve treatment options and decrease the rates of mortality. Here, we proposed the improvement of the accuracy of detection in cervical cancer using image processing and machine learning algorithms. The research investigates innovative methods in imaging evaluation during colposcopic inspection by segmenting, extracting, and classifying cervical tissues to distinguish normal tissues from cervical cancer tissues. Overall, incorporating machine learning models into the diagnostic pipeline holds promise for substantially enhancing the reliability and accuracy of cervical cancer screening. Recent technological advancements in imaging modalities, associated with convenient data analysis algorithms, represent unique opportunities to detect even minor stages of cancer by offering better patient management options, thereby improving public health by reducing their statistical significance to society in terms of global financial burden. Keywords

Key Words: : Cervical cancer, image processing, colposcopy, computer-aided diagnosis, machine learning

1.INTRODUCTION *(Size 11, Times New roman)*

Cervical cancer has become one of the major causes of cancer death among women worldwide. This can be cured in its earlier stage. For most of the cases it shows symptoms only in the advanced stages. Cervical cancer is a cancer arising from the cervix. Cancer is due to the abnormal growth of cells that have the ability to invade or spread to other parts of the body. Studies have found that infection with the virus called HPV (Human papillomavirus) is the cause of almost all cervical cancers. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is a widely-used method of high quality medical imaging. The soft tissue contrast and noninvasiveness are the important advantages of MRIs. With around 660,000 new cases and 350,000 fatalities recorded in 2022[1], cervical cancer still poses a major worldwide health issue. With almost 8% of all cancer diagnoses and deaths among women globally, it is the fourth most often occurring malignancy among women [2]. With over 94% of the 350,000 fatalities expected in low- and middle-income nations, the weight of cervical cancer is disproportionately great there. Restricted access to preventative treatments like HPV vaccine, cervical screening, and treatment facilities accounts for much of this discrepancy. Highest rates of incidence and death are seen in areas like South-East Asia, Central America, and sub-Saharan Africa. Driven by developments in medical imaging technology and diagnostic approaches, the identification and treatment of cervical cancer have changed dramatically over the years. One of the most avoidable malignancies, cervical cancer mostly caused by high-risk human papillomavirus (HPV) is so highly preventable and early identification is thus rather important The development of cervical cancer diagnosis in medical images shows a continual attempt to increase accuracy, lower subjectivity, and raise patient outcomes. MRI has evolved as a sophisticated imaging tool for cervical cancer detection and staging by the 1990s and 2000s [4]-[5]. MRI gave high-resolution pictures of soft tissues unlike CT scans or X-rays, allowing doctors to evaluate lymph node, surrounding organs, and cervical tumor

2. literature survey :With its potential to provide early diagnosis and better patient outcomes, the use of machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) methods for cervical cancer detection has attracted major interest recently. Numerous research have shown how these technologies could automate and improve cervical cancer screening accuracy. Within the field of machine learning, aberrant Pap smear or colposcopy pictures have been categorised using conventional techniques such random forests, support vector machines (SVM), and decision trees. These models are trained on feature sets derived from medical pictures or patient data, therefore enabling the identification of dysplastic cells perhaps indicating pre-cancerous or malignant tumours. Conversely, deep learning approaches—especially convolutional neural networks (CNNs)—have demonstrated better performance because they can learn hierarchical features s traight from raw pictures without any human feature

extraction. CNN-based models like GoogLeNet, ResNet, and VGGNet have been extensively used in various studies using Pap smear and colposcopy pictures to very accurately identify cervical cancer. at the case of cervical cancer screening, when early diagnosis is crucial, these algorithms are very good at spotting minute trends in big datasets and may greatly lower human error.

Because deep learning can handle vast and complicated picture collections and understand nuanced patterns that could be difficult for conventional approaches, researchers have underlined its benefits. For instance, multiple studies have outperformed conventional cytological techniques in both sensitivity and specificity by effectively using deep learning models to detect precancerous alterations in cervical cells. Moreover, developments in transfer learning—where models pre-trained on big datasets are fine-tuned for cervical cancer detection—have also helped the discipline thrive especially in cases with insufficient labelled data.

Based on a Machine learning approach, Arezzo, F. et.al [7] created an accurate model to forecast lymph node metastases in patients with locally advanced cervical cancer using Platinum-based neoadjuvant chemotherapy. Yang, C.et.al.[8] suggested a meta-analysis of deep learning (DLs) models for CT image segmentation of cervical cancer Using handmade radiomics and deep learning radiomics based on pretreatment MRI data, Jeong, S. et.al.[9] built prediction models to forecast Concurrent chemoradiotherapy response in locally advanced cervical cancer. Using a meta-analysis, Xue, P. et al. [10] evaluate deep learning algorithm performance for early breast and cervical cancer detection. Using the SIPAKMED pap-smear picture dataset, A. Tripathi et al.[11] offers deep learning classification methods utilised to provide a reference point for the evaluation of upcoming classification algorithms. Gupta A.et.al[12] provide a summary of contemporary techniques and databases using these novel approaches for cervical cancer risk prediction and patient outcomes. Using VGG16, CNN, KNN, and RNN, J. Singh et.al.[13] investigates the performance of machine learning models in the categorisation of cervical cancer Qin, F. et. al.[14] suggested ResNet50 to extract features and logistical regression to build a clinical model accordingly. Then they predicted cervical cancer using deep learning. A. Chikaraddi, et.al.[15] investigates appropriate current ML and DL methods to identify cervical cancer.

Still, there are difficulties in terms of dataset variability, the need for big annotated datasets, and model interpretability. Many of the current research stress the need of incorporating these artificial intelligence-based systems into clinical procedures such that they enhance rather than replace medical practitioners. Research is also in progress to reduce prejudices resulting from skewed training data and enhance model generalisation across several populations. Finally, the body of research on cervical cancer detection using ML and DL emphasises the possibilities of these technologies to transform the diagnostic process by providing more accurate, scalable, and efficient means of early cancer detection. Although there are difficulties, continuous developments in these fields imply that artificial intelligence-based solutions will be very important in lowering future cervical cancer death rates.

3 Methodology :

Specifically for identifying anomalies such as precancerous lesions or signs of cervical cancer in medical images like Pap smears or colposcopy images, cervical cancer detection using deep learning models like GoogLeNet (also known as Inception v1) is an inventive method of medical image analysis. Designed for efficiency and depth, GoogLeNet is a convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture that lets it extract pertinent information for classification and handle challenging pictures. GoogLeNet may be used as follows for cervical cancer detection:Preprocessing medical images—including Pap smear slides—allows their size, colour, and resolution to be standardised. Methods include picture normalisation, enhancement and noise reduction are used to guarantee the images fit for analysis. Employing its deep architecture, GoogLeNet can automatically learn and extract features from photos. It captures multi-scale patterns using inception modules—convolutional layers with different kernel sizes—which aids in the identification of minor anomalies like dysplasia or precancerous cells in the cervix. The model sorts the photos into groups—e.g., normal, aberrant, or cancerous—once the characteristics have been retrieved. With its deep layers, GoogLeNet is good at differentiating intricate patterns in the photos, thereby enabling early-stage cancer identification. Training the model depends on a large collection of labelled cervical pictures. The pictures need annotations to identify whether they exhibit invasive cancer, precancerous lesions, or normal tissue. Once the algorithm is trained on these annotated photos, it can then forecast cervical cancer's risk in fresh, unprocessed data.

GoogLeNet offers a potential approach in automating cervical cancer screening because of its capacity to learn intricate characteristics and effective use of computing resources, which produces faster and more accurate results than conventional techniques. The inception module is not like previous concepts such ZF-Net and AlexNet. This design has a predefined convolution size for every layer.

The Inception module generates the final result by parallelly performing 1x1, 3x3, 5x5 convolution and 3x3 max pooling at the input. It would be assumed that different sized convolution filters will better comprehend things at different scales.Classifier Auxiliary for Learning: Within the centre of the design, several intermediary classifier branches included in the Inception architecture are only used during training. Among these branches are a 5x5 mean pooling layer with merely a stride of 3, a 1x1 convolution layer with 128 filters, fully connected layer layers with 1024 and 1000 outputs, and a soft-max classifier. Given such a weight of 0.3, the generated loss of such layers was included into the total loss. These layers provide regularity and help to avoid gradient disappearing. There are twenty-two levels overall in the design. The design aimed to improve computational efficiency by means of better architecture. The design idea is that it may be carried out on individual devices with little computational capacity. Furthermore included in the architecture are two auxiliary classifier layers connected to either the Inception (4a) or Inception (4d) layers' output.

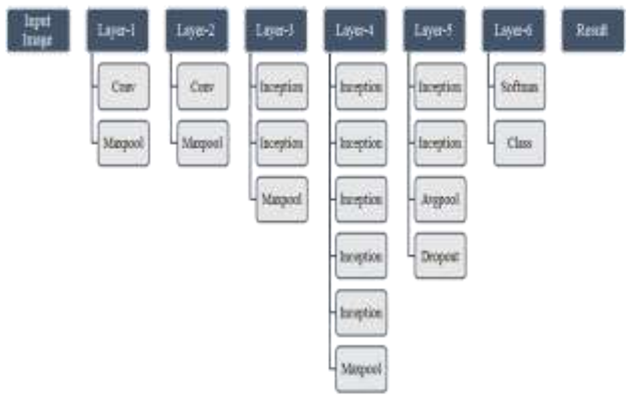

Fig -1: Figure Proposed Architecture

Starting from the fundamental feedforward neural networks discussed above, one may apply neural networks to pictures. It is quite ineffective, nevertheless, to link all nodes in one layer to all nodes in the next tier. Much better performance results from thorough pruning of the connections depending on domain information, i.e., the structure of pictures. Proposed CNN is a kind of artificial neural network intended to retain spatial correlations in data with quite few connections between the layers. A CNN receives input in a grid pattern and then passes it through layers that preserve these connections, each layer working on a small region of the one before it. CNNs are perfect for image-oriented uses as they can provide rather effective representations of arriving data. Like typical artificial neural networks, Proposed CNN are trained via backpropagation and gradient descent and have multiple layers of convolutions and activations, often mixed with pooling layers. Moreover, CNNs often have fully connected layers at the end meant to compute the final outputs.This design takes RGB colour channels and 512x512 resolution pictures. All of the convolutions in this architecture employ Rectified Linear Units (ReLU) as activation functions:Usually of size 3x3, the preceding layer's actions are convolved with a sequence of small parameterised filters in the convolutional layers, where j is the filter number and I is the layer number, tensor W(j,i). One gains a significant reduction in the quantity of weights that must be taught by having each filter share the exact same weights over the complete input domain, hence obtaining translational equivariance at each layer. This weight-sharing is justified by the fact that elements shown in one section of the image most likely also exist in other areas. If your filter can find horizontal lines, for instance, you might use it to find them wherever they show up. Tensors of feature maps arise by using all of the convolutional filters at all of the input sites to a convolutional layer. Onlinear activation functions transverse the feature maps from a conventional layer. This lets the whole neural network approximatively replicate almost any online capability.

Often very simple rectangle linear units, or ReLUs, defined as ReLU(z) = max(0, z), or variants like leaky ReLUs or parametric ReLUs, the activation functions are Usually referred to as feature maps, feeding the feature maps through an activation function creates new tensors.Usually, each feature map produced by running input through one or more convolutional layers is subsequently pooled in a pooling layer.

Pooling techniques provide a single integer for every little grid area they utilise as input. Usually, one computes the number by either the average function (average pooling) or the max function (max-pooling). The

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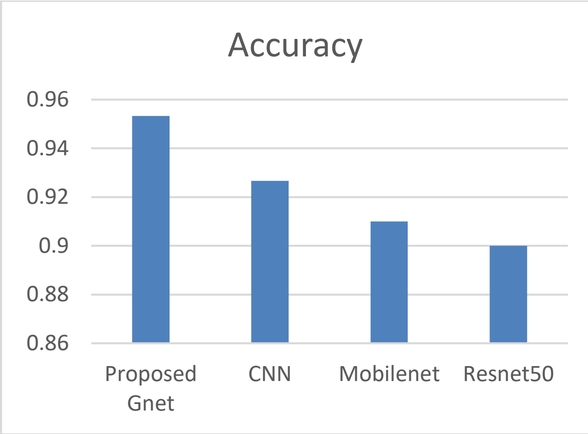
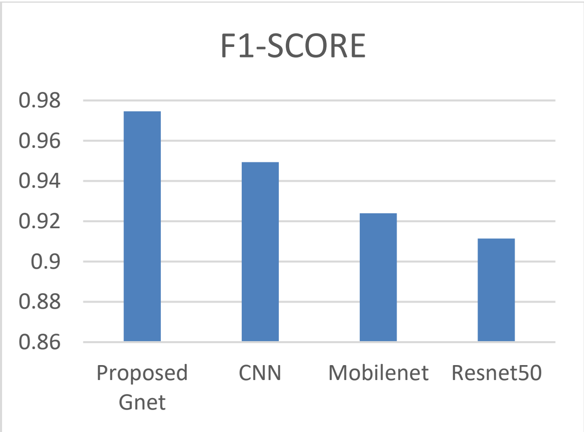
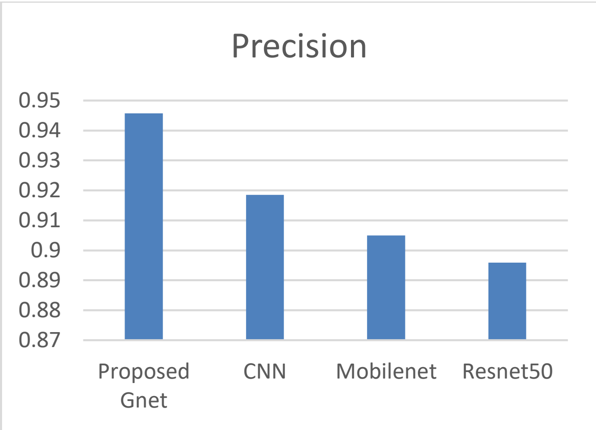
pooling layers provide some translational invariance to the CNN as a little movement in the input image resulting in tiny changes in the activation maps. One such way to get the downsampling effect of pooling is by stretching the strides. Eliminating the pooling layers helps the network design be simpler without necessarily compromising performance.a basic idea that led to CNN performance being improved. One may get better results by averaging many models in an ensemble than by depending only on one. One ageing technique based on stochastic sampling of neural networks is dropout. One ends up using somewhat different networks for every batch of training data by randomly deleting neurones during training, and the weights of the learnt network are changed depending on optimisation of various network variants.Batch normalisation: Usually inserted after activation layers, these layers provide normalised activation maps by means of mean removal and standard deviation division for every training batch. Including batch normalising layers forces the network to periodically change its activations to zero mean and unit standard deviation as the training batch hits these layers, so acting as a regularizer for the network, accelerates training, and lessens its dependence on careful parameter initialisation.
A new fully connected layer (FC) is stacked on top of the model to modify the classification task to a different domain. We underline the mechanisms forming the blocks: One may find batch normalisation (BN), dropout, as well as activation mechanisms.

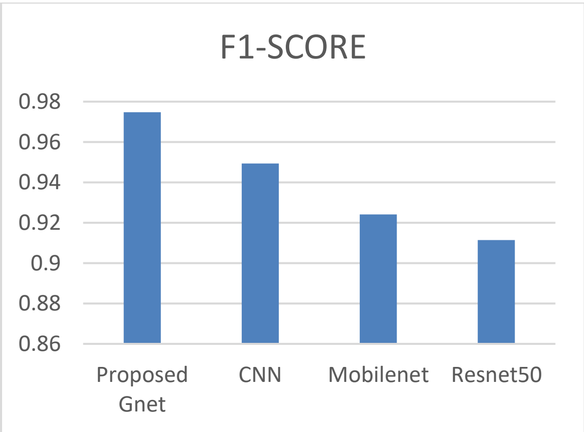
Requiring a zero mean and a standard deviation of one, the batch normalising function confines the output of the layer to a certain range. Acting as a regularisation, this increases the stability of the neural network and accelerates training. The Dropout procedure serves as a regularisation for every mini-batch on training by blocking a few neurones and thus mimicking a bagged ensemble of many neural networks. The dropout parameter indicates, in one layer, the number of neurones inhibited (0–100% of all the neurones).

Comparative results :









3. CONCLUSIONS

Applying computer vision techniques and machine learning classification algorithms shows tremendous potential for boosting the accuracy and dependability of cervical cancer diagnosis during colposcopy exams. Amalgamating advanced segmentation processes and characteristic extraction strategies and incorporating applicable clinical information can outperform traditional cervical cancer identification approaches, guiding ameliorated sensitivity, specificity, and overall correctness in distinguishing healthy, precancerous, and malignant cervical tissue. By harnessing the force of cutting-edge image processing and machine learning technologies, this methodology can transform how cervical cancer is detected and managed, directing to enhanced patient outcomes and reduced societal burden in the long run. This inclusive approach, which merges sophisticated image examination and machine learning algorithms, epitomizes a significant development in cervical cancer identification and administration, paving the way for more precise and productive diagnosis and ultimately bettering patient care and decreasing the load on public health systems. Furthermore, this approach can lead to earlier discovery of cervical cancer, allowing timely intercession and treatment, which can considerably improve patient prognosis and quality of life. Additionally, integrating applicable clinical data, such as patient history and other diagnostic information, can offer a more holistic and customized approach to cervical cancer detection, tailoring the diagnosis and management strategies to the singular patient's necessities.

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