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Matrix-Based Deep Learning Approach to AI-Driven Cancer Detection, Personalized Treatment, And Ethical Consideration

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Abstract*:* The field of cancer research and therapy has been revolutionized by the rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI). Focusing on early cancer diagnosis, individualized therapy, and addressing ethical problems, this study seeks to investigate the many ways in which AI-driven tools are expanding the frontiers of oncology. This study will revolutionize how early cancer is detected by analyzing imaging scans and diagnostic tests using artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms. The study has mapped out automated approaches, with deep learning being the automatic classification crown gem due to its higher performance. Because of this, several deep learning network topologies have been created. In deep learning, selecting the best models to address a certain challenge is a major challenge. Therefore, an innovative ultrasonic image-based deep learning system based on a matrix dataset to choose the best performing networks for cancer detection automatically. Based on this information, the proposed system chooses amongst ResNet99, MobileNetX2, and EffNetb0 as the most suitable classification method. The precision of the developed model's categorization was 97.18% using 10-fold cross-validation. The goal of this project is to progress the field of oncology by addressing the significant ethical issues brought about by technological advancements which promise more precise and tailored cancer treatments.

Keywords: *artificial intelligence, personalized medicine, cancer detection, ethical considerations*

1. Introduction

McCarthy et al. [1] first used the phrase "artificial intelligence" (AI), also known as "machine intelligence," during a Dartmouth workshop in the summer of 1956. A machine that can "learn," or detect and use previously taught patterns and correlations between inputs and outputs, to make right choices with novel data is referred to as an artificial intelligence (AI) [1, 2]. As AI implementation techniques, the terms machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) are usually used interchangeably. The link between ML and DL in computer science is shown in Figure 1. ML is a branch of AI. Thanks to improvements in big data, algorithms, processing power, and internet technologies during the past ten years, DL has achieved amazing success in a variety of fields, including healthcare, speech recognition, automated translation, photo categorization, and automated facial identification [3]. Since there are so many individuals impacted by cancer, there is a great deal of interest in using AI to treat cancer patients worldwide. [4]. Pathology and radiology pictures are used to make a precise diagnosis of cancer, and patient outcomes are predicted, and the optimization of treatment decisions. As a result, AI may help equalize access to healthcare and enhance treatment for cancer [23].

Deep learning (DL) takes its cues from the brain's neural architecture, employing DNNs to build complex models with several hidden layers for data analysis and prediction (Figure 1) [5]. DL algorithms feed the machine raw data from which it is able to learn the most effective deep characteristics that most effectively fit the requirement within a training process, in contrast to traditional ML methods, where it is necessary to engineer a feature extraction tool to transform raw data (like the values of pixels of an image) through relevant unfair features before data input. [6, 7]. Many basic AI tasks, like image identification, Computer vision, automatic voice recognition, and NLP, have seen steady improvements thanks to DL algorithms, and this capacity likely explains why. Therefore, Most cancer-related artificial intelligence research now underway uses DL [24]. The most often used DL architecture for DNN models is the convolutional neural network (CNN). These are being implemented in

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medical image classification, segmentation, especially lesion detection for cancer [8, 9, 10].

Cancer research, diagnostics, precision medicine, and radiation have all benefited from the extensive use of DL during the past five years. In addition, in 2018 the FDA established a fast-track clearance strategy for AI medical algorithms and authorized a number of AI algorithms relevant to cancer [25].

1.1. Organisation of the paper

Here is how the rest of the paper is supposed to go together. The current literature on cancer diagnosis using AI, personalized medicine, and ethics is labelled in Section 2. The planned model is then designated in detail in Section 3, and Section 4 offers the results, then section 5 elaborates performance validation. Challenges faced are discussed in section 6, then comes section 7 which summarizes this paper as conclusions and future scope details are also mentioned.

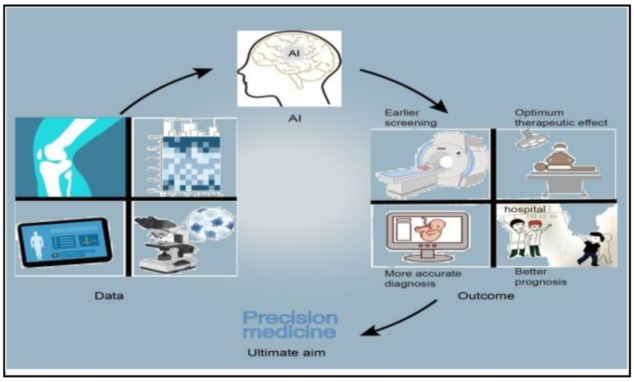

Fig 1. Overall Diagram of The Research

1.2 Research Novelty

• This study uses AI and machine learning to analyze imaging scans and diagnostic tests to revolutionize early cancer detection. This method might boost cancer diagnostic accuracy and speed, improving patient outcomes.

• A novel ultrasonic image-based deep learning system uses a matrix dataset to automatically identify the optimum deep learning network topologies for cancer diagnosis. This method may improve cancer detection and diagnosis, saving lives and lowering healthcare costs.

• The study examines ethical issues raised by cancer technological breakthroughs, such as balancing individualized medicines with privacy, data security, and healthcare resource allocation. AI-driven cancer research and treatment technologies are making these challenges more essential.

2. Literature Review

2.1. AI-Driven Cancer Detection

For the purpose of detecting cancer, artificial intelligence (AI) models are used to the analysis of medical imagery including CT scans, MRI scans, and X-rays. Results from several research using AI models for cancer diagnosis are encouraging.

Esteva et al. (2017) [13] built a deep learning system that can spot skin cancer in diagnostic images. The algorithm outperformed dermatologists in diagnosing skin cancer, having a sensitivity of 95% as well as a specificity of 82%. In a similar vein, [11] Liang et al. (2019) created a deep learning model that has a 94.4% accuracy rate in detecting lung cancer from CT images.

To identify malignant cells in cytological pleural effusion pictures, Chen Y. et. al (2019) [14] created a computer-aided decision system. The original image quality was improved by using median filtering and intensity modification. Linear iterative clustering was the method of choice with K-means clustering to create a hybrid segmentation approach for isolating cell nuclei. Errors are calculated for each data point in a K-means clustering method by squaring distance from data point to nearest centroid in Euclidean space.

2.1 AI-Driven Personalized Treatment

Patient data is analysed by AI models for individualised care, such as medical history, genetic makeup, and treatment response, to develop personalized treatment plans. Several research have indicated positive outcomes when using AI models for individualized care.

In a study by Gulshan et al. (2016) [12], researchers used a deep learning algorithm to predict who would get severe diabetic retinopathy, enabling early detection and treatment. In another study by Cheng et al. (2018), To better gauge whether or not breast cancer patients would respond to chemotherapy, a machine learning model was created, allowing for personalized treatment plans [15].

The CAD technique for detecting lung cancer was developed by Taher et al. [26]. A total of one hundred colour photographs of sputum were used, all taken from patients at the Tokyo Centre for Lung Cancer. The sputum images were analysed by the new CAD technology, and the cells were identified as either benign or malignant. Bayesian classification was found to be more effective than rule-based heuristic classification, another finding of the study. Bayesian analysis relies on the calculation of posterior probabilities.

Naeem et al. [27] suggested AI (ML) algorithms for the classification of liver cancer using a combined dataset of 2D CT and MR images. An optimized hybrid-feature dataset was produced after combining the MRI and CT-filter datasets. The MLP's 99% accuracy is among the most encouraging when compared to other communication classifiers.

The idea of modified minimum error thresholding (MET) has also been put up by Kalaiselvi et al. [28], who employ a fuzzy c-means algorithm for automatic brain tumor diagnosis utilizing T2-weighted MRI brain scans.

Lee et al. discovered the most well-known illnesses, including skin disease, lung sickness, breast cancer, and prostate cancer. [29] The development of a more flexible CAD framework for illness discovery has been motivated by experts' usage of continuing agreements involving picture-based disease study and a newly anticipated distributed computing structure.

3. Proposed Model

In this work, a novel matrix-based deep feature generator and use it in a new computer vision framework. Our feature generator, like exemplar-based deep designs, aims to improve classification accuracy, then without the complicated time cost of exemplar/patch-based deep models. To simplify the example feature creation process without sacrificing efficiency, the ultrasonic picture is partitioned into lines and columns. Using a 5x5 matrix in an exemplar model, for instance, yields 25 exemplars. The feature generator should take the 25 produced examples and extract features from them. In contrast, our suggested methodology only requires 10 matrix to produce a mask with a 5x5 matrix size. The other issue with models based on deep learning is selecting the best network to address the issue. In order to determine the most effective model for their purposes, many researchers have relied on trial and error. A convolutional neural network is employed here to provide such a structure. In order to select the optimal model(s), the provided framework produces an error vector. High precision for this issue is achieved by importing the suggested matrix-based feature generator into this framework. The best possible feature vector is selected using INCA inside the specified framework. To get those outcomes, deep neural network is used. Figure 2 is a diagram depicting the general structure of the suggested procedure.

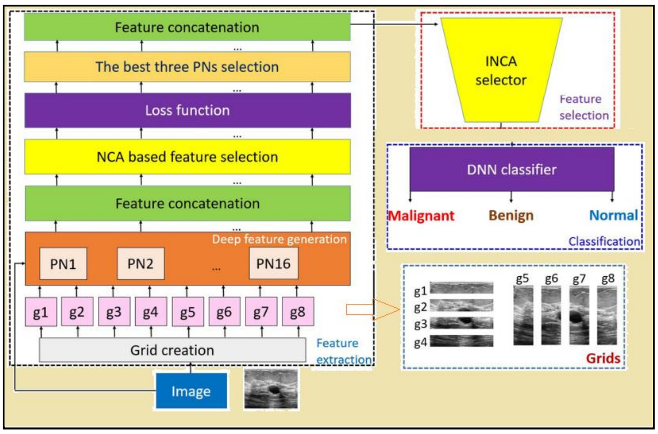

Fig 2. Proposed Matrix-Based Framework Outline

In the future scheme, ultrasonic images are matrix-divided into eight segments (g1, g2,..., g8). Following feature combination, the deep feature creation step extracts 9,000 features from each ultrasonic image. Each pre-trained model's fully linked layer is used for this purpose. INCA's feature picker takes an initial collection of 9000 features and selects the top 1000. We evaluate the accuracy of each of the training models by calculating the fraction of times its predictions were off utilizing 10-fold cross-validation and a support vector machine (SVM) classifier [16]. In this arrangement, the loss function is the SVM classifier. The ideal pre-trained models for the computer vision issue are chosen using the computed loss values. Matrix-based deep transfer learning architecture for medical image analysis is provided, using the ideal hybrid deep model to address the issue of ultrasonic image categorization. (Figure 3). Figure 3depicts the three primary steps of the proposed framework: Classification, feature selection, and feature extraction. The model's pseudocode can be found in Algorithm 1.

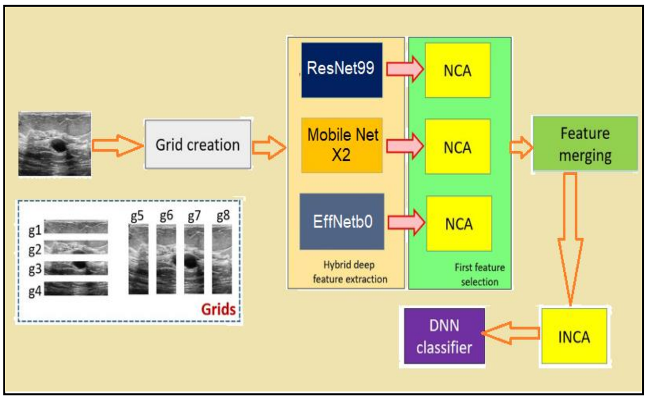

Fig 3. Proposed matrix-based deep transfer learning method using ultrasonic dataset

Algorithm 1: Pseudocode of the design

Input: Ultrasound image dataset.

Output: Outcome.

00: Load image dataset.

01: Insert picture database.

02: Examine the ultrasound picture database carefully separate each picture into matrix. The Feature Extraction section elaborates on this process.

03: Using the pre-trained network, draw in-depth features from each matrix and picture.

04: Make up three unique feature vectors.

05: From each pre-trained network, choose the 1000 most informative characteristics.

06: Combine these characteristics to create a 3000-element long feature vector.

07: Get the INCA selector working on these three thousand characteristics.

08: Send the features that picked upon to a DNN classifier.

Images are used to create features for testing, with ResNet99, MobilNetX2, and EffNetb0 as the best pretrained networks. By using these three networks, 9000-length feature vectors have been generated. The most informative characteristics are indexed. The most important characteristics have been selected through the use of these indices. In the testing phase, these indices can be used instead of NCA [17] and INCA. A DNN classifier is used to assign labels to these characteristics. In this part, further depth about these stages are analyzed.

3.1 Feature Extraction

The suggested matrix-based deep learning architecture's feature extraction is the most challenging aspect because feature development directly affects the learning model's capacity for categorization. The recommended matrix-based deep pattern synthesizer model chooses features twice, using NCA and loss values twice, to extract the most helpful features for the classification problem. The following are the stages of the described matrix-based deep feature extraction model.

Step 1: Make a total of eight matrix out of the picture.

$$f^j = ik\left(:; i: + \left[\frac{m}{4}\right] - 1\right), i \in \left\{1, \left[\frac{m}{4}\right], \dots . m\right\}, j \in \{1,2,3,4\} \quad (1)$$

$$f^{j+4} = ik\left(:; i: + \left[\frac{n}{4}\right] - 1\right), i \in \left\{1, \left[\frac{n}{4}\right], \dots . n\right\} \quad (2)$$

Where i^k is the ultrasonic image in use, f^j is the jth matrix formed using Equations (1) and (2), m is the matrix width, and n is the matrix height. Therefore, matrices both vertical and horizontal have been developed. Using Equations (1) and (2), we can see that eight matrices have been produced.

Step 2: 16 pre-trained networks (ResNet20, ResNet60, ResNet99, DarkNet20, MobileNetX2, Darknet54, Xception, EffNetbo, ShuffleNet, DenseNet101, InceptionX3, InceptionResNetX2, GoogleNet, AlexNet, VGG18, and VGG21) matrixes and the original ultrasound pictures are used to produce features. Given its modular design, this framework has the potential to include additional pre-trained networks into the created features. Using the suggested matrix-based deep framework, we choose deep feature generators. The employed pretrained networks were first developed for use with the ImageNet dataset. There are a million photos in this collection, divided into a thousand categories. As a result, 1000 features are produced by each pre-trained network. The final remaining completely linked network has been used to obtain these characteristics.

$$y^n(s, k) = VU^n(ik), s \in \{1,2,3, \dots fin\}, k \in \{1,2, \dots 1000\}, j \in \{1,2, \dots 16\} \quad (3)$$

$$y^n(s, 1000 \times k + j) = VU^n(f^j), j \in \{1,2, \dots 8\} \quad (4)$$

where dim is the total quantity of ultrasonic images processed, and y^n is a vector of features (about 9000 elements long) extracted from the original image and matrix and VU^n describes the employed nth pre-trained network. Each model that has been trained generates 9000 features by using Equations (3) and (4). The data retrieval and merging processes are jointly defined by Equations (3) and (4).

Step 3: Use the NCA selection to reduce the size (f) of the feature vectors that were extracted.

$$ib^n = NCA(f^n, p) \quad (5)$$

$$f^n(s, k) = f^n(s, ib^n(k)) \quad (6)$$

wheref^n are features of length 1000 that have been carefully chosen. The most informative 1000 characteristics out of a total of 9000 were selected using equations (5) and (6). Idh (qualified indexes based on the computed weights) is used to choose the most instructive/meaningful features.

Step 4: Estimate the proportion of false positives for each feature vector (x) using a support vector machine (SVM) classifier and 10-fold cross-validation. We determine 16 distinct incorrect classification rates in this paper.

Step 5: Using the 16 loss values that were provided, pick the top three pre-trained models.

Step 6: Combine the f^n into one final feature vector. Here, loss values are used to choose the top three feature vectors. ResNet99 [20], MobileNetX2 [21], The best pre-trained models for feature extraction in this study are and EffNetb0 [22]. Three thousand distinct features make up the final feature vector (f). It is explained how to use INCA to identify the ideal feature combination while choosing features.

3.2. Feature Selection

The INCA, suggested by Tuncer et al. in 2020 [18], is an improved and refined version of the NCA. INCA employs a loss function and an iterative framework to find the most useful characteristics. It's a way for selecting features based on parameters. The loop's loss function, as well as its beginning and final values, can all be set by the user. As a loss function, classifiers have often been employed. Defining a loop's range helps speed up the INCA's computations. Third-degree (Cubic) SVM and a ten-fold cross-validation are used in the loss function, with 100 and 1000 serving as the initial and final values of the loop, respectively. The best characteristics are chosen using these criteria from a pool of three thousand. The optimal feature vector is 980 elements long.

3.3. Classification of Matrix-based DNN model:

Classification is then applied to the proposed matrix-based deep neural network model [19]. Deep neural networks (DNNs) are a type of ANN that has two or more hidden layers. The employed DNN is a backward network employing scaled inverse gradient (SCG) for learning as a result of the need for gradient computation of functions. The SCG algorithm descends using the route with the least amount of resistance. Initial weights for a DNN are chosen at random, and h (the input to the hidden layers) is determined using Eq. 8,

$$\hat{n} = f(C^t j + bias) \tag{8}$$

Where C (the weights), j (the inputs), and f (the activation function) are the relevant variables. After that, we use the back propagation approach to recalculate the weights. Here, we employ SCG, the most challenging optimization strategy, which makes use of orthogonal vectors to achieve optimal error reduction. Eqs. 9–11 provide the mathematical notation for SCG.

$$x = \sum_{k=1}^{n} l_k d_k \tag{9}$$

$$l_k = d_k b / {d_k}^m T d_k \tag{10}$$

Table 1. Produced Confusion Matrix

True$_{\text{Class}}$	Estimated Class		
	Benign	**Malignant**	**Regular**
Benign	432	2	3
Malignant	6	205	1
Regular	10	3	120
Re-call (%)	98.64	96.66	93.24
Prec (%)	96.65	98.06	97.65
F1_Value (%)	97.63	97.35	95.36

$$d_k = -\Delta f(x_k) \tag{11}$$

the input x, the orthonormal vector d, and the multiplier l_k. This optimization strategy involves recalculating weights. The effectiveness of the future extraction and choosing of features outline is evaluated by feeding the 980 features into a SCG-based, three-hidden-layer DNN. There isn't yet a method that is widely acknowledged for creating deep learning models with the ideal number of layers and neuron densities in each layer. The DNN was consequently created through trial and error. The number of hidden layers, the number of nodes in each hidden layer, the number of training steps, the pace of learning and growth, and the activation function were all different for every experiment. In order to optimize the backpropagation, we employed the SCG method. To define the remaining DNN hyperparameters, the classification accuracy is determined with 10-fold cross-validation for each artificial structure. For various hidden layer representation sizes, this process is repeated. Using this time-consuming manual process as a guide, a DNN with 400, 180, and 40 nodes in its three hidden layers yields the best classification result. This research makes use of the optimizer defined by the scaled conjugate gradient. As the activation function, tangent sigmoid is used. In addition, the model employs batch normalization.

4. Results

Minimal hardware was used to successfully contrivance the proposed matrix-based deep learning model. This pre-owned machine features 16GB of RAM, a 4.20GHz Intel Core i7 7700 CPU, a 1TB hard drive, and Windows 10.1 Professional. Using the MATLAB 2020b programming tool, the suggested matrix-based deep learning model has been realized. First, MATLAB's Add-Ons are used to bring in some already-trained networks, and then some m-files to put our ideas into action. The pre-trained networks with their default parameters and the pre-trained networks have not been subjected to any kind of fine-tuning model. Since deep features were generated using transfer learning, no parallel programming techniques have been employed. Next, measure the efficacy of proposed matrix-based deep learning method using a battery of metrics, incorporating the geometric mean, F1-score, accuracy, recall, and precision. The ensuing confusion matrix is displayed in Table 1. Table 1 shows a confusion matrix with predictions and their corresponding observed values. Table 2 also shows F1-scores, recall rates, and precision rates broken down by class. Table 2 displays the performance metrics at which the suggested technique succeeded; overall, it achieved over 96% and achieved a classification accuracy of 97.23%. Ten-fold cross-validation with a DNN classifier yielded these outcomes. Figure 4 thus represents the fold-wise precisions. As can be seen in Figure 4, our solution achieved a perfect categorization rate on the third and seventh folds. The lowest computed accuracy for the first fold was 85.90%.

Table 2. Analysis of the Ultrasonic Picture Collection as a Whole with the Help of the Suggested Matrix-Based Deep Learning Model

Performance Analysis	Outcome (%)
Acc	97.23
Prec	97.43
Re-call	96.21
F1_Value	96.77
G-mean	96.14

The simulation results of confusion matrix is as follows:

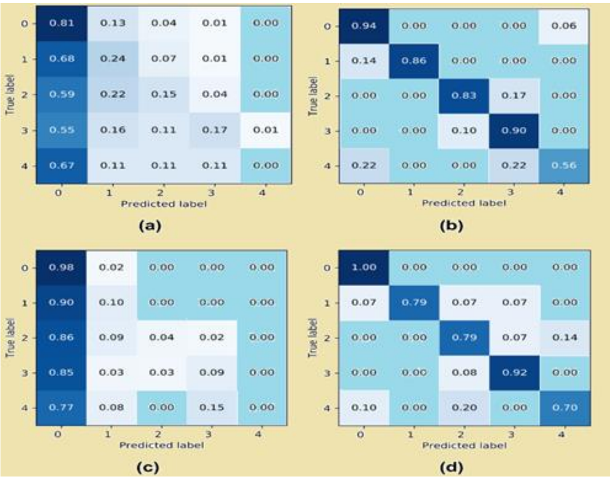

Fig 4. Confusion matrix simulation for AI based cancer diagnosis

5 Performance Validation

The authors of this study suggest a revolutionary matrix-based deep learning system to improve breast cancer diagnosis accuracy. The suggested system is a parametric one in which deep features are generated using 16 different transfer learning techniques. In addition, eight matrix are used. In the feature extraction stage, a feature vector is compiled using the best predictions of the best three pre-trained models. When it came to selecting the optimal feature vector, INCA settled on a set of 980 features. Ten-fold cross-validation is working alongside DNN in the classification phase. The findings showed that the suggested framework was successful to the tune of 97.23% without resorting to any sort of picture enhancement technique. The suggested matrix-based model makes use of three different techniques for selecting features. Feature extraction makes use of the initial two feature selection methods, In particular, selecting the top feature vectors and then computing an INCA and loss value. Table 3 displays the obtained accuracy rates (1-loss) while using Cubic SVM to identify top feature vectors. Table 3 displays the matrix-level outcomes of the pre-trained nets deployed with Cubic SVM. The primary focus of the research is improving the efficacy of cancer diagnosis (the best accuracy is 90.42 per cent as shown in Table 3).

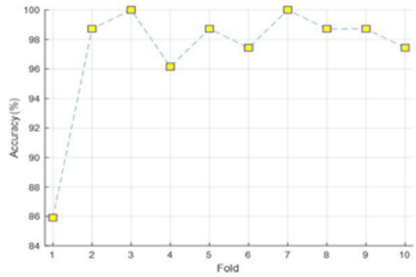

Fig 5. Matrix-based deep learning model accuracy-fold values

Table 3. Accuracy of 16 Pre-Trained Systems and a Cubic Support Vector Machine Cross-Validated by a Factor of 10

Network	Accuracy	Network	Accuracy
ResNet20	88.19	ShuffleNet	86.05
ResNet60	88.19	DensNet101	88.19
ResNet99	90.42	InceptionX3	87.47
DarkNet20	88.47	InceptionResNetX2	88.39
MobileNetX2	89.12	GoogLeNet	86.89
Darknet54	87.93	AlexNet	87.84
Xception	85.63	VGG18	85.63
EffNetb0	88.92	VGG21	85.01

As a result, INCA is on the combined feature vectors. Figure 5 displays the INCA feature selection and misclassification rates. Figure 6 shows that in order to get optimal classification accuracy, 980 characteristics are used. The suggested model utilised 980 features and achieved 93.59% accuracy using Cubic SVM. The highest accuracy rate is raised from 90.42% to 93.59% by combining features and using the INCA technique.

The matrix-based deep learning model culminates in classification. The most informative features were chosen via error value calculation using cubic SVM. The use of a deep neural network (DNN) improves the classification accuracy of the proposed approach. Table 2 shows that DNN achieved 97.23% accuracy in its classifications. The suggested model's classification accuracy was improved by this classifier (DNN) by about 3.6%.

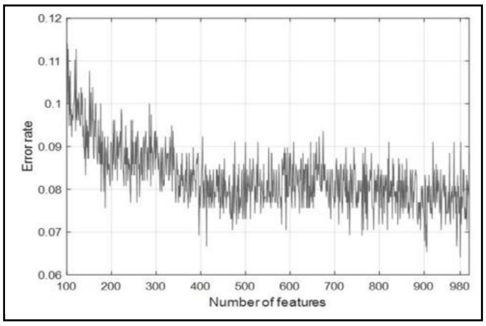

Fig 6. Error Rate and Number Of Features Using Proposed Model

Proposed matrix-based model was able to achieve these results because it is a cognitive deep image categorization model. Most of the studies relied on deep learning models to get good results in classification, while others relied on augmentation. When compared to various other works, proposed model performed the best. There is a plethora of CNNs available in the literature, and they are widely utilised in computer vision applications to provide good classification results. Each of these models has a different track record in the picture databases. In order to classify cancer, this study developed a comprehensive deep framework. Therefore, 16 pre-trained networks' feature extraction skills have been evaluated using the data set. Local deep features (comprehensive features) have been generated using patch-based models with a fixed size. However, the complexity of this approximation makes it difficult to use. The generation of local deep features in less time has been demonstrated, thanks to matrix division. Given that it selects optimal models for fixing image classification problems, this model qualifies as an explainable image classification model. This model is an example of a deep feature extraction model that operates autonomously. The recommended method's classification accuracy is increased by using a deep neural network (DNN). Below, we summarize the most important points raised by this study.

- Classification accuracy has been enhanced by using deep models and example feature generators, however training these models takes a long time. To simplify the example model over time without sacrificing classification accuracy, a matrix-based approach is presented.
- To determine whether pre-trained networks (CNNs) are best suited for a given classification task, a unique deep image classification framework is provided.
- Based on the outcomes of our framework, a technique is developed for classifying ultrasonic images utilisingResNet99, EffNetb0, and MobileNetX2.
- To yet, no energy has been made to advance classification accurateness by employing an augmentation model.
- The suggested cognitive ultrasonic image categorization approach relies on the matrix-based deep learning model.
- Proposed matrix-based model functions admirably.
- Suggested approach can be utilised to address various image classification and computer vision issues in future research.
- The suggested method may be put to the test using larger and more comprehensive datasets.

6 Challenges

While AI has great promise in the field of cancer research, it is currently hindered by a number of obstacles. To significantly alter cancer processes of varying proportions, the present era of innovation in oncology presents a number of obstacles It needs to be defeated. A few of the impediments to the successful adoption of AI are rigid healthcare systems, regulation, payment, knowledge, and practical difficulties. Artificial intelligence classifier and predictor models require labelled data for training. Though raw data can be easily sent to AI models, datasets still need human annotation or, at the very least, curation. It is advised to consult several subject-matter experts to ensure correct assessment of the data labels during the data-annotation process. The creation of AI models is significantly hampered by the absence of standardized data on cancer health as well as by the lack of consistency in the collection and storage of unstructured data inside an electronic health record (EHR) or unified data platform of a single healthcare system.

Absence of diverse training datasets is a key barrier to using AI algorithms and decision-support schemes to improve cancer care delivery. When trying to train a model, one of the most common issues is a shortage of data. Most effective AI models require a large sample size in order to be trained to outperform a restricted one. When there are more characteristics than there are health records in a dataset, we say that the dataset has high dimensionality. Dimensionality-reduction and feature-selection techniques can be applied to the situation at hand, but they must be employed properly if desirable outcomes are to be achieved. Classes tend to be unevenly distributed in medical datasets, especially cancer data. An example of class imbalance is when the sample sizes for different groups are grossly unequal. Classification models tend to give more weight to the class that has the most examples. While many current methods excel at addressing inequity on binary classes, they often reduction petite when confronted with multi-class decorations.

7 Conclusion

Smart medical applications will soon be able to help both cancer patients as well as physicians save valuable time. Thus, automated methods have been extensively laid out in research, with deep learning as the most valuable part of automatic categorization techniques due to its superior performance. This motivates the development of several deep learning network architectures. Selecting the best models to address a certain challenge is a major challenge in deep learning. In light of this, we provide a novel matrix-based deep learning framework that uses an ultrasonic image dataset to choose the best performing networks for cancer detection automatically. Using this data, the suggested system chooses the best classification technique among ResNet99, MobileNetX2, and EffNetb0. Using 10-fold cross-validation, the generated model attained 97.23% classification accuracy.

Ethical and societal ramifications must be carefully considered, however, as is the case with any innovative technology. The development and evaluation of AI-driven decision support systems, as well as guidelines and regulatory frameworks for the use of AI and big data in cancer, are crucial for ensuring the moral application of these technologies in clinical settings. Better cancer treatment and better patient outcomes will result from the medical community's recognition and response to these obstacles, which will allow AI and big data to be used to break down traditional barriers within oncology. By tackling the problems of this quickly expanding technical landscape, the integration of AI and big data analytics into conventional oncology practices holds great potential for the development of more efficient, individualized, and ethically-driven cancer therapies in the future.

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