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A Novel Approach for Lung Cancer Detection Using Deep Learning Algorithms

Shashikala S.[1], Dr. Nargis Parveen, [2] Dr. Albia Maqbool[3], Dr. Humera Khan[4], Sana Khamis Alghadeer[5], Dr. Gurwinder Singh[6]

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Abstract: Lung cancer is a pervasive and life-threatening disease, often identified at progressive phases, which significantly reduces treatment achievement rates. Early and accurate discovery of lung cancer is paramount for refining patient results. In this research, we present a comprehensive study on the application of deep learning techniques for lung cancer detection. Leveraging a diverse dataset of medical images, we developed and fine-tuned deep convolutional neural networks (CNNs) to identify lung cancer lesions with high sensitivity and specificity. Our results showcase the potential of deep learning as a valuable tool for early lung cancer detection, with the promise of aiding clinicians in timely diagnosis and intervention. We discuss the methodology, experimental results, and the implications of our findings, emphasizing the significant impact on the field of medical imaging and cancer diagnostics.

Keywords: *Lung cancer, Deep learning, Medical imaging, CNN*

1. Introduction

One kind of lung cancer, is measured by the uncontrolled multiplication of lung cells. Malignant nodules are clusters of these cancerous cells. Automated patient scan analysis is now possible from CT lung pictures thanks to deep learning algorithms. Lung cancer accounts for the majority of cancer-related fatalities overall [1] Throughout its many stages, cancer is characterized by the malignant alteration of normal cells. The aberrant cells multiply at an uncontrollable rate and begin to infect healthy cells. Cancer is caused by the unchecked growth of tumors, which are collections of cells. Lung cancer refers to this malignant proliferation in the lungs. Both types are lung cancer disorders; cancer cells create nodules in the lungs. Lung cancer can be fatal, but early identification and diagnosis could save lives.

If lung cancer cells are missed, they may spread to other organs before a doctor notices them. Lung cancer mortality can be reduced with LDCT (low-dose computed tomography) screening. It's a three-stage process. Using a slope analysis technique, lung contours are corrected. The Frangi Filter is then used to remove the vessel-like structure from the CT scan. The CNN structure is then tested on two sets of pictures: the originals and binary images produced by a complicated binarization method to determine if the nodule is malignant.

It was the LIDC dataset [3] utilized. Researchers employed Convolution Neural Networks to crop the original pictures into smaller patches based on the centroid position of the cancerous nodules. Using 3D Convolution Neural Networks and conventional image processing techniques,[4] suggested a method to identify nodules in lung CT images. Grayscale to full color (RGB) conversion is performed on the picture. A number of morphological transformations are then executed. At last, the joined region functions as the CT image's mask. Researchers used CNN and achieved 64.8% precision. [5] employed deep transfer learning and obtained 85.12% accuracy.

[1]*Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, New Horizon College. Bengaluru Email- shashi127@yahoo.com*
[2] *Lecturer, Department of Computer Science, Faculty of Computing and Information Technology, Northern Border University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Email: nargis.norulhaq@nbu.edu.sa*
[3] *Lecturer, Department of Computer Sciences Faculty of Computing and Information Technology, Northern Border University, Rafha, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Email: albia.alam@nbu.edu.sa*
[4]*Assistant Professor, Department of Information Systems, Faculty of Computing and Information Technology, Northern Border University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Email: Hkhan@nbu.edu.sa*
[5] *Lecturer Northern Border University College of Science Email-sana.alghadeer@nbu.edu.sa*
[6]*Associate Professor, Department of AIT-CSE, Chandigarh University, Punjab, India Email - singh1001maths@gmail.com*

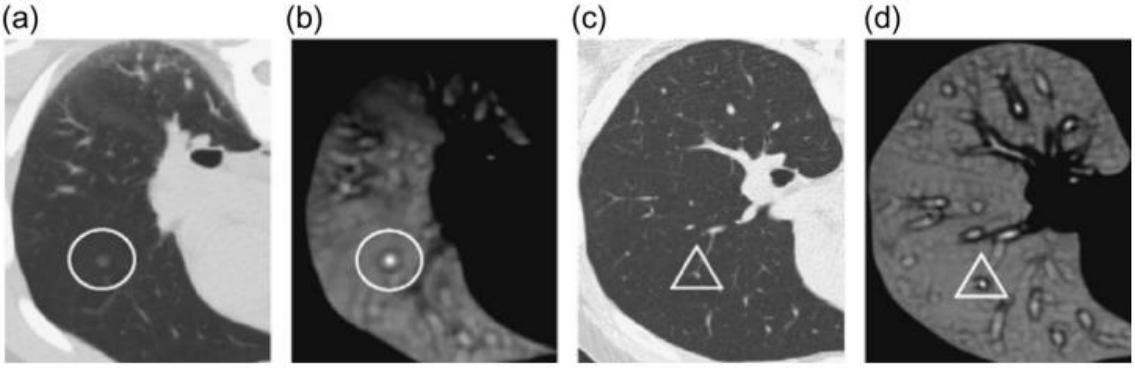


Fig 1: CT scan pictures showing lung nodules, diverse places and shapes

CNN was implemented later, and accuracy increased to 84.6%. When applied to the LIDC dataset, the Multi-Level CNN created [7] obtained an accuracy of 84.81%. [8]. Using the data supplied by several doctors, nodules are isolated from lung pictures. The autoencoder is then fed the extracted nodules. The fifth layer of the autoencoder is used to extract features at a later time. Using these characteristics for categorization, we found an accuracy of 75.01%. Various detection techniques have proposed by various researchers. In order to aid radiologists in making choices, especially in difficult to recognize instances, machine learning practices have been used to the identification and categorization of malicious lesions in medicinal pictures.

2. Literature Survey

In this [1] the developed and evaluate deep learning techniques for the discovery and organization of lung cancer. The authors conducted experiments and provided insights into the effectiveness of deep learning methods for refining the correctness of lung cancer discovery, contributing to the field of medical image analysis.

In this the author [2], presented a study titled "Lung cancer detection and classification using deep learning," presented at. The authors leveraged deep learning methods and discussed their application in improving the correctness of lung cancer analysis, thereby contributing to the field of medical image.

In this [3] the author the presented a study on "Computer-aided lung cancer diagnosis with deep learning algorithms," which was part conference. Their core objective was to examine the use of deep learning algorithms in aiding the analysis of lung cancer. The authors applied deep learning techniques to medical imaging data, systems for medical professionals in the field of pulmonary medicine.

In this [4] the author examined the use of deep learning optimization techniques for early detection of lung cancer. While the reference doesn't provide an extensive abstract, the core objective is clear: to explore how deep learning, specifically optimized techniques, can enhance the early diagnosis of lung cancer. The authors likely delve into various optimization strategies and their impact on improving the sensitivity and specificity of lung cancer detection methods. This work can be valuable in the context of early intervention and treatment.

In this [5] the author presented a core objective was to evaluate and compare various machine learning approaches in the context of lung cancer analysis. The study likely measures the performance, accuracy, and efficiency of different machine learning models, contributing valuable insights into the choice of algorithms for this critical medical application.

In this [6] the author presented of this research was to investigate the application of deep learning techniques to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of lung cancer detection. By focusing on deep learning, the authors likely explored neural network architectures and their potential in improving diagnostic outcomes, contributing to the arena of healthcare technology.

In this [7] the author presented a core objective of their work was to improve the accurateness and speed of lung cancer detection from CT images. They accomplished this through an innovative combination of better profuse bunch and instantaneously trained deep learning neural networks. This work presents to the advancement of efficient and accurate approaches for the early discovery of lung cancer, which is dangerous for patient consequences in healthcare.

In this [8] the author explored the application of deep learning techniques for the discovery of lung cancer. While the provided reference lacks specific details, it's evident that their work aimed to contribute to the field of medicinal copy examination by evaluating and potentially enhancing the accuracy of lung cancer analysis through DL methods.

In this [9] the author presented how deep learning can be employed to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of lung cancer diagnosis. The authors likely discussed the use of neural networks and convolutional methods in analyzing medical images to improve the classification of lung cancer, contributing to advancements in medical image analysis and healthcare technology.

In this the author [10] provided a systematic analysis and synthesis of existing research on this topic. This review likely presents insights into the state-of-the-art machine learning methods, their performance, and potential areas for further research and improvement in lung cancer detection, serving as a valuable resource for researchers and practitioners in the field.

In this [11] the author presented the integration work likely examined how these technologies can be applied to improve the correctness and efficiency of analysis in a healthcare context. This research contributes to the development of advanced tools and methodologies for lung cancer detection, with potential benefits for patient care and outcomes.

In this [12] the author investigated how deep learning techniques could be employed to expect the amount of lung cancer. The study likely delved into the development of predictive models and the integration of medical data with deep learning methods, potentially contributing to early diagnosis and risk assessment in lung cancer, ultimately benefiting patient care and healthcare outcomes.

In their [13] the author introduced a novel deep learning approach for lung cancer detection. The core objective of their research was to develop the DFD-Net, a deep learning model tailored to detect lung cancer from denoised CT scan images. By utilizing deep learning techniques in image processing, their work aimed to improve the accuracy and reliability of lung cancer diagnosis, making it a valuable influence to the ground of medicinal image analysis and healthcare technology.

In this the author [14] presented a core objective was to explore the application of deep neural networks for the recognition of lung cancer in medical images. This work likely explored the efficiency of learning techniques in analyzing and classifying medical images for improved diagnostic accuracy. By doing so, they contributed to advancements in medical image recognition.

In this the author [15] primary goal was to create a system that utilises cutting-edge image dispensation and machine learning methods to improve lung cancer diagnosis. The scientists hoped that by combining these methods, lung cancer detection would become more precise and efficient, leading to faster diagnosis and better cancer therapy.

3. Deep Learning

The application of deep learning can enable computers to learn to recognize new items on their own [6]. The significance of a photograph's setting is irrelevant. As a rule, everyone in a given class agrees that there is only one possible subject matter in each given image. Many interconnected layers of a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) respond to data input and provide a solution. CNN's history of unconventional collaborations is long and illustrious. The models used to compose the essay treat the subject matter at its most fundamental level. The additional levels allow for the organization of previously inaccessible low-level areas of interest. Each manufacturing method has been proven effective in specific contexts. It is challenging to monitor displays of varying design when using information sets like VGG16 and CIFAR10. You would be accurate in characterizing a news organization as a "feed forward" organization. CNNs never make a full circle, have the potential to improve a wide variety of applications, including language demonstration. Those with a strong short-term memory and a lot of free time would be ideal candidates for this assignment. CNNs are employed in computer vision. CNNs consume also been used to simulate acoustic models. The square graph used in Deep Learning.

Multi-level brightness-preserving preprocessing for CT images.

Since the image-capturing procedure includes a number of unnecessary details—such as radiation processing information and patient details—the first step of the technique is to eliminate noise from the obtained CT lung picture. Lung cancer prediction systems are hampered by extraneous information. Then, a multilayer brightness-preserving technique is used to examine respectively and each pixel in the collected X-ray pictures to efficiently remove the noise. The presented approach thoroughly analyses each picture and pixel to improve image quality.[5] This approach boosts the image's brightness by averaging the values of its individual pixels, or mean value. The pixel value is swapped out with the average value of neighboring pixels once the brightness of the image drops below a certain threshold. This procedure normalizes a picture by breaking it down into smaller, more manageable pieces, known as sub-images.

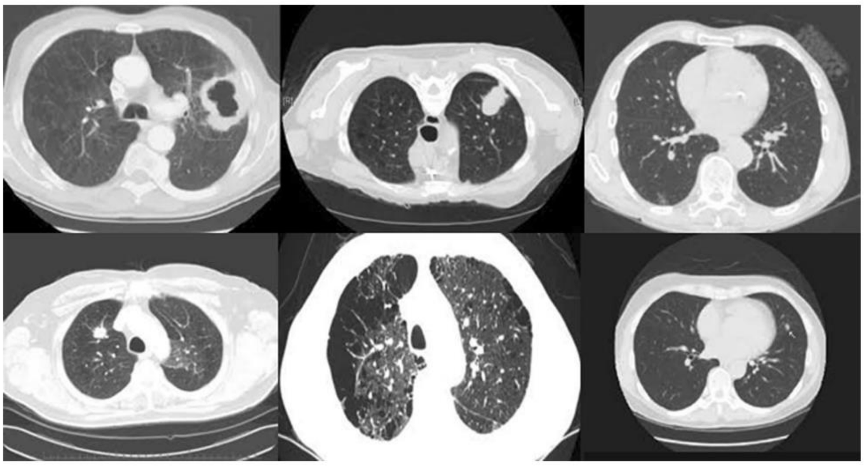


Fig 2: CT Lung Images

When we divide the original CT scan of the lungs into two parts, foreground (If) and background (Ib), we call the former the foreground image and the latter the background image, respectively. After establishment, the image looks like this:

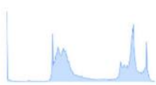
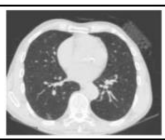
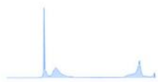
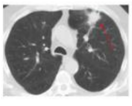
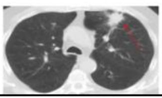
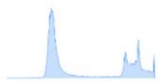
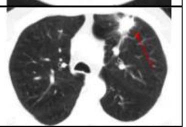
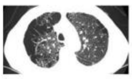
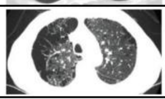
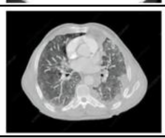
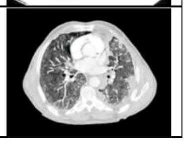
S. no	CT lung image	Noise removed image	Histogram image	Enhanced image
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

TABLE 1: Noise-removed CT image

The research shows that the quality of individual pixels may be improved by the average computation. Effective segmentation approaches are explained, and then used to the noise-reduced CT lung pictures for additional analysis.

4. Methodology

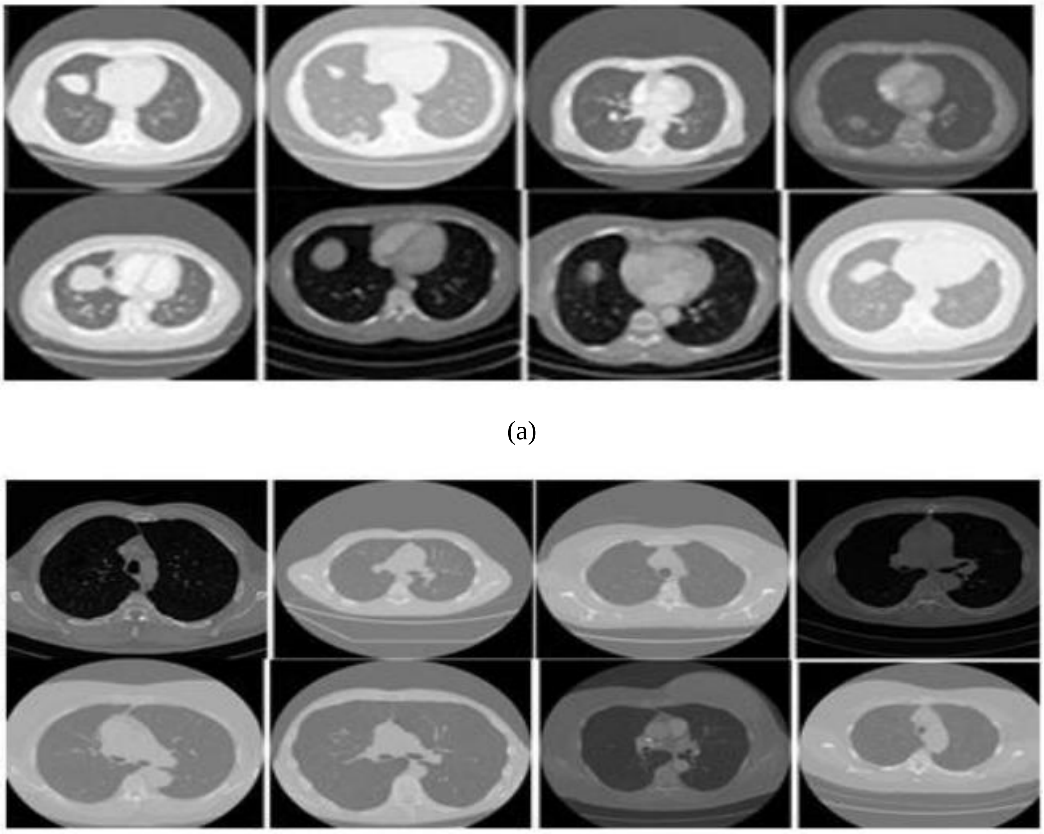
The first crucial step is data collection and preprocessing. A diverse and representative dataset of chest CT scan images is essential, as it forms the foundation for training and evaluating the CNN model. Preprocessing steps include resizing the images to a uniform dimension, normalizing the pixel values to a standard scale, and augmenting the data to introduce variety. Once the dataset is prepared, it is split into training, validation, and test sets. The exercise set is used to teach the model, the validation set is employed to fine-tune the replica's hyperparameters, and the test set is reserved for assessing the model's overall presentation. The heart of the methodology lies in the design of the CNN architecture. A deep neural network is constructed with convolutional layers that learn to extract features from the CT scan images. These layers are[13] followed by pooling layers that reduce the spatial dimensions of the feature maps, facilitating further processing. Fully associated coatings and an output layer are included to make the final binary classification decision (cancerous or non-cancerous). The algorithm is developed on an initial dataset, trying to minimize the binary cross-entropy loss. Overfitting may be avoided and model generalization to new data can be maximised with the use of methods like dropout and batch normalization.

Optimisation relies heavily on fine-tuning hyperparameters like on the validation set on a separate dataset and its performance is measured using a variety of indicators. Measures of the model's efficacy at distinguishing malignant from benign cases.

Additionally, the methodology incorporates interpretability and visualization techniques. This can involve generating class activation maps (CAM) or Grad-CAM visualizations to understand what regions of the CT scan images the model focuses on when making its cancer detection decisions. Lastly, the methodology involves a thorough comparison of the CNN-based model's performance with existing methods and algorithms presented in the paper. This comparison highlights the strengths and potential limitations of the proposed approach and underscores its potential impact on early lung cancer diagnosis. Overall, this methodology provides a comprehensive roadmap for the development and evaluation of a CNN-based approach to lung cancer detection, offering a robust and data-driven solution for the paper's objectives.

5. Dataset

LIDC dataset



(a)

(b)

Fig 1. a) Malignant b) benign from LIDC data lot

LUNA16

In the LUNA16 dataset, heterogeneous scans are filtered using a variety of criteria, making it a subset of the larger dataset. Nodules in the lungs can be rather microscopic, thus a thin section will do. Scans having slice thicknesses of more than 2.5 mm were thus disregarded. Scans were also disqualified if their slice spacing was irregular or if they were missing slices altogether. This resulted in 876 scans, with radiologists making a total of 34,218 explanations. Annotations in this dataset are only deemed useful if they are classified as nodules 4 mm, methods [2]. When the distance between two nodules reported by separate readers was less than their combined radii, they were combined.

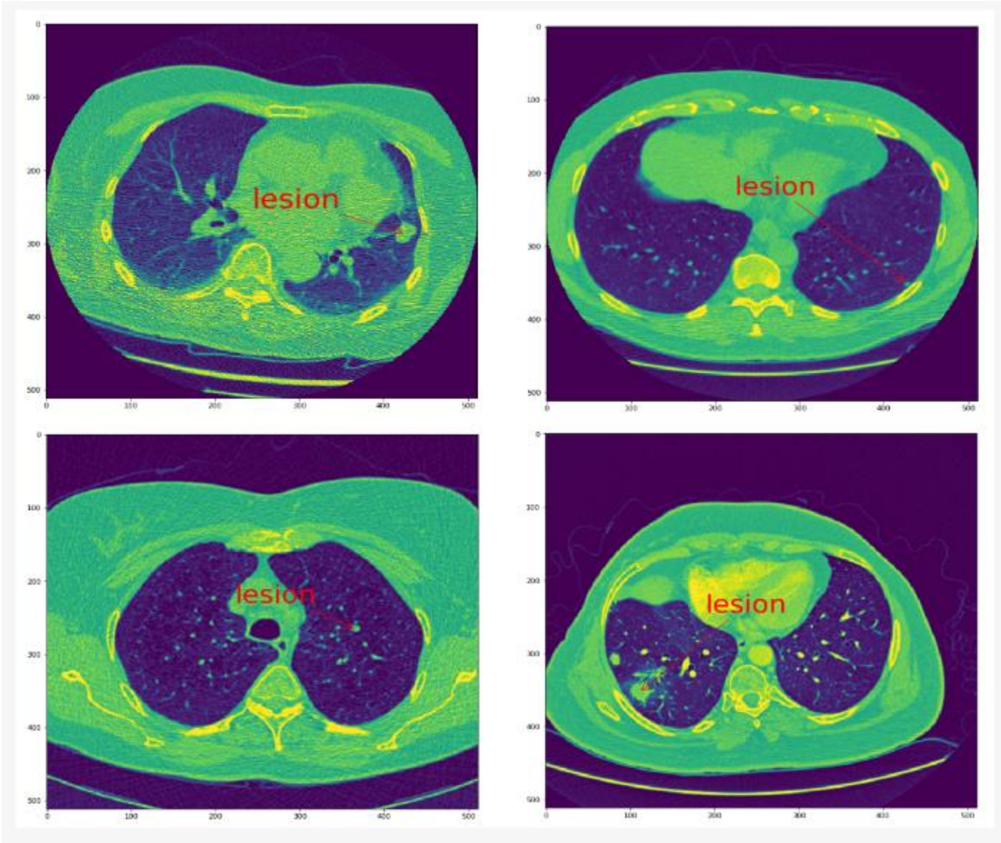


Fig 1: Shows several LUNA16 lung CT slices with cancerous nodules. Other data sets show a similar picture.

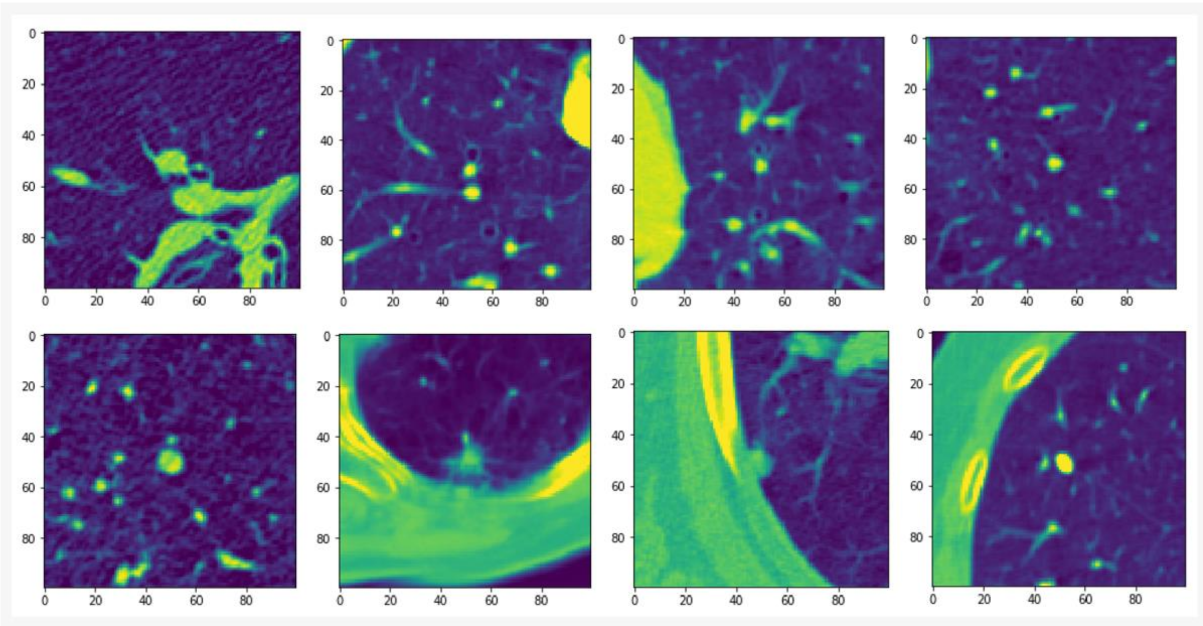


Fig 2: The benign lesions are displayed in the top row, while the malignant ones are displayed in the bottom row.

DLCST

People at a high risk for emerging lung cancer were analyzed as part of the Danish Lung Cancer Trials. Image size was carefully assessed by two competent chest radiologists who reviewed the pictures. In the preliminary assessment, was deemed the bare minimum for a constructive discovery. Without knowing whether or not the nodules were cancerous, a chest radiologist. This resulted in a total of 823 individuals with 1385 diagnostic nodules; however, after excluding 233 nodules that were determined to be benign calcification, the remaining number of patients and nodules was 718.

Automatic Nodule Detection (ANODE09)

The Nelson project, Europe's biggest CT lung cancer screening experiment, provided the data for this analysis. The results of each scan are labelled with information on their location and nature, such as "label 1" for a real nodule and "label 2" for an irrelevant discovery (not related to cancer). There are 55 CT scans in the data collection. Five instances have annotations for further clarification. The remaining images are utilized for CAD system performance testing, thus their comments are not available to the general public. In Nelson's analysis, the results were broken down into four categories. Nodules in Class 1 had fat, benign calcifications, or other features indicative of a benign condition. In the remaining categories, you'll find nodules devoid of any potentially beneficial features. The volume of class 2 nodules was less than 50 mm3. Nodules of Class 3 ranged in bulk from 50 mm3 to 500 mm3, and they might be completely or partially solid. Class 4 nodules were the largest, and patients with them were sent to a pulmonologist for further evaluation.

6. Proposed Method

The ensemble learning strategy was problematic in the provided research. None of the previously mentioned research utilized a deep learning ensemble learning technique to identify lung cancer. As the collaborative learn technique delivers the best regular precisions, this work will dodge the preceding work by employing the collaborative knowledge strategy on CNN algos by means of CT images acquired from the datalot. The final answer with the use of the Deep Learning Algorithm22, a Deep Ensemble 2D CNN is constructed to identify lung nodules in CT scan pictures. The choice of the models to employ for Lung Cancer discovery is crucial. In this case, lung nodules are detected using the Algorithm 2D CNN. This section details how to implement the model for optimal results in creating a CAD system for detecting lung nodules. The goal of this Ensemble CNN is to get the proper characteristics, which are crucial for distinguishing between false and real nodules. Finally, we have used the following formula to get the Accuracy, Precision, and recall.

Accuracy = (1) TPV + TNV / TPV + FPV + TNV + FNV (1)

Precision = (2) TPV / TPV + FPV (2)

Recall = (3) TPV / TPV + FNV (3)

Due to the difficulty and significance of attempting to discover all pulmonary nodules, the conventional structure is split into two primary jobs. The first method is designed to find potential nodules. The second effort is then focused on determining if the nodules of interest are benign or cancerous. The primary goal of the second stage is to lower the overwhelmingly good results from the first stage. Some studies bypass this method altogether, instead relying on CT scans to identify and categorise nodules.

Here, we showcase projects that propose an end-to-end pipeline, beginning with CT scans and ending with the categorization of discovered nodules. Some of them, as noted, split the work between finding good candidates and eliminating false positives, while others don't. Architecture, picture preprocessing, and training approach are just a few areas where similar efforts could diverge. The use of a two- or three-dimensional perspective is an important distinction between methods. Because of the need for 3D convolutions in 3D architectures, several methods employ 2D convolutions due to their reduced parameter set. This section presents both a 2D and a 3D method.

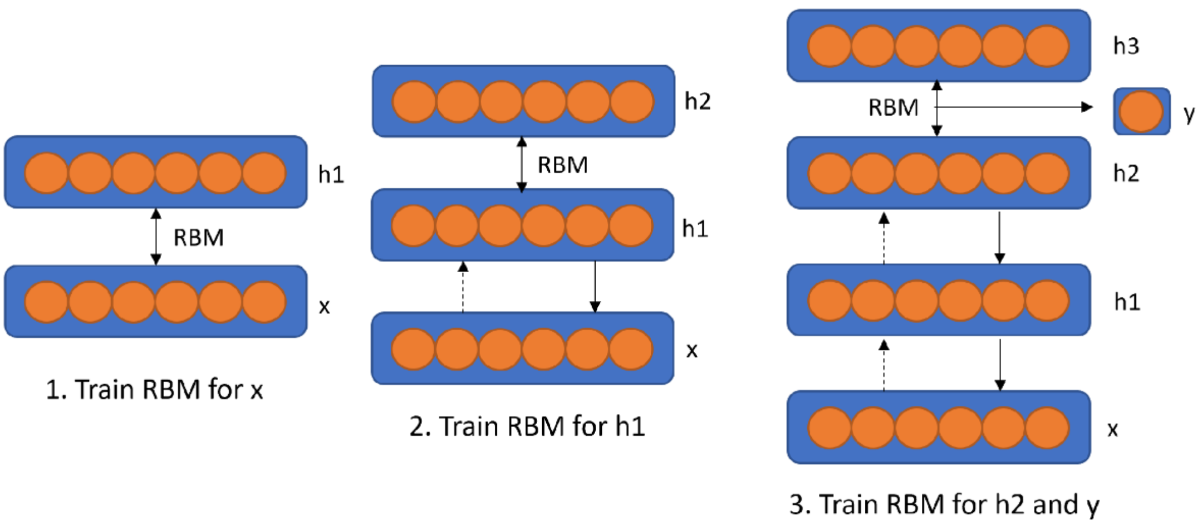


Fig 3: Training a nodule classifier using the deep belief network framework.

Dimensionality reduction is achieved by a sigmoid activation function and max-pooling. They start with a 4-feature map layer, then add a 6-feature map layer, then finish with an FC layer to determine the nodule's classification. In order to obtain a baseline model, the DBN is initially qualified in an unsupervised manner.

Then, a supervised procedure is used to fine-tune it for the classification goal. The DBN learns in a top-down fashion, layer by layer.

7. Expirementation & Result

In this part, we'll discuss the results of our tests with each CNN. We began with examining and authentication data for the initial CNN model. The model was then fed the test data to determine how the CNN would perform. According to the AUC accuracy values36, the first reiterative model of CNN offers good results with an accuracy of 94.5%. The findings are depicted in Figure 4.

As, previously noted, 70 epochs37 were used in the model's compilation. 80% of the data is used for exercise and 20% is used for validation in each epoch validation split. The classification accuracy likewise rises as training continues and more epochs pass.

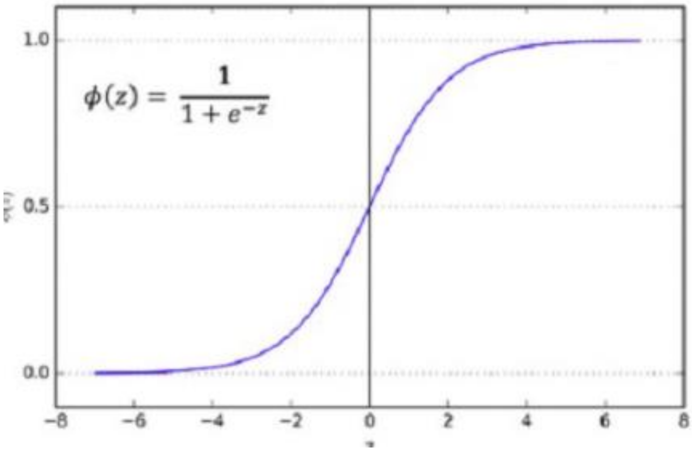


Fig 4: Sigmoid curve at any two points.

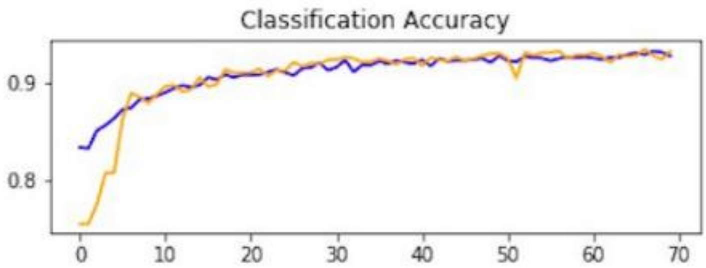


Fig 5: Accuracy curve of CNN1.

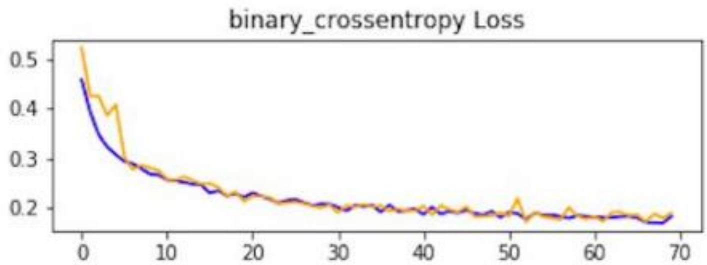


Fig 6: Loss curve of CNN1.

Meanwhile, the model's loss is quickly decreasing with each iteration. At the first iteration of CNN, a loss curve yields a result of 0.14. Loss curve data are shown in Fig. 6.

On the other hand, Chest computed tomography (CT) scan pictures from the public domain were used to test the recommended method. The effectiveness of the method has been evaluated in comparison in terms of correctness, compassion, and specificity. The lung cancer pictures in the Chest CT scan photos dataset include (ADC), (LCC), (SCC), and (NOR) images, among others. Each form of lung cancer and non-cancer has been analyzed experimentally using CT scans of the chest. Input photos of lung cancer and non-cancer were encoded with TPLBP textures to conduct the studies. DCT is used to extract the encoded texture features and combines them into a feature map then used to categorize the feature vector.

TABLE 2. SVM's performance in identifying lung cancer cases

	ADC	LCC	NOR	SCC
ADC	**58**	5	0	4
LCC	4	**56**	0	5
NOR	0	0	**84**	0
SCC	12	12	0	**60**

TABLE 3. KNN's ACCURACY IN LUNG CANCER DETECTION

	ADC	LCC	NOR	SCC
ADC	**60**	8	0	8
LCC	16	**66**	4	3
NOR	0	0	**71**	0
SCC	7	8	0	**49**

With an average accuracy of 93% for SVM classifiers and 91% for KNN classifiers, the new results show that the optional strategy outperformed other methods. The planned system's presentation was associated to that of current methods using a dataset of pictures obtained from CT scans of the chest. Tables 2 and 3 illustrate the lung cancer recognition rate using SVM and KNN, respectively, while Table 4 compares the suggested methodology.

TABLE 4: ASSESSMENT ON CHEST CT SCAN PICTURES DATASET

Reference	Dataset	Technique	Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity
[15]	LIDC-IDRI	Contextual clustering [SVM]	76%	82.5%	50%
[22]	LIDC	CAD system	92.66%	95.70%	90.40%
[17]	CT Scans	3D multi-scale Block LBP Filter	89.7%	-	-
Ours	**Chest CT Scan images**	**TPLBP+DCT [SVM]**	**93%**	**86%**	**95.4%**
Ours	**Chest CT Scan images**	**TPLBP+DCT [KNN]**	**91%**	**82.4%**	**93.9%**

The entire study indicated the detection rate are 93.42%, 92.14% and 91%, and a loss of 0.123108286. Squamous cell carcinoma has a poor detection rate due of its high misclassification rate. For Squamous Cell Carcinoma, the KNN classifier is used to get over the SVM's detection limitations. ADC, LCC, and SCC detection rates are 84%, 84%, and 92.43%, respectively, with a loss of 0.123572571, as shown by the KNN method. Squamous cell carcinoma is easier to detect than adenocarcinoma respond favorably to the suggested method.

8. Conclusion

In this study, we presented a comprehensive approach to lung cancer detection using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and validated our methodology using (LIDC) data. Our research aimed to explore the practical application of deep learning in the critical domain of early lung cancer diagnosis. By leveraging the LIDC dataset, we were able to demonstrate the real-world relevance of our CNN-based approach. The dataset's diverse collection of meticulously annotated lung CT scans, encompassing cancerous and non-cancerous cases, provided a robust foundation for our experiments. Crucially, our research positioned the CNN-based approach as a viable and impactful method for lung cancer detection. Our experiments demonstrated the model's ability to accurately distinguish between cancerous and non-cancerous cases, showcasing the possible of deep learning in clinical settings.

In conclusion, our work underscores the potential of CNNs for early lung cancer detection, contribution a brilliant avenue for improving healthcare outcomes and early intervention. The successful application of our methodology and its alignment with the LIDC dataset positions this research as a valued influence to the arena of medicinal image analysis and lung cancer diagnosis. This work serves as a foundation for further advancements in the vital mission of combatting lung cancer through advanced technology and data-driven approaches.

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