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قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
على هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغييرات



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Skin Lesion Image Segmentation Using Machine Learning

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Abstract

Melanoma is a sort of skin disease that represents more than seventy-five percent of all skin diseases connected to all fatalities. Nonetheless, doctors have demonstrated that the probability rate of patients improves radically with early analysis and diagnosis. This motivated researchers to seek automated techniques that facilitate early diagnosis of skin cancer. Skin lesion segmentation is a significant advance in the analysis and the resulting treatment of melanoma. Automatic lesion segmentation is of major interest for early detection and treatment of skin cancer, because it provides better accuracy and speed, compared to manual analysis. Lately, deep neural networks have provided better results for medical image segmentation, compared to classical approaches based on machine learning.

In this thesis, first an extensive a review of existing deep network architectures that have been suggested to segment skin lesions, pre-processing and post-processing methods with the available datasets that can be used for research in this area, also presented a comparison between the results of different methods used for skin lesion segmentation showing the strengths and weaknesses of each method.

In this thesis, checked the applicability of deep learning approaches: U-NET, Deep RESU-NET, VGG16UNET, U-Net DENSENET121, U-Net EfficientNet-B0, Deeplabv3plus, Inception-ResNet-v2-unet, mobilenetv2_unet, Resnet50_unet, and vgg19_unet to the segmentation of skin lesions to detect lesion boundaries by developing deep learning models that have never been used for skin lesions and producing comparative results that will help detect melanoma and successfully define the lesion boundaries.

The architectures have been trained on four different datasets. The architectures were trained on the original data set, and then the four datasets were pre-processed to be used for training the architectures. Utilized different kinds of original image transformations, such as center crop, random rotation 90, grid distortion, horizontal flip, and vertical flip which resulted in an increasing number of images corresponding to the training set. Utilized different standard evaluation metrics such as Jaccard Index, accuracy, recall, precision, and F-measure to evaluate the acquired results. The results show that out of these architectures, the U-Net DENSENET121 architecture outperforms with segmentation Accuracy as high as 97.23% and F1 as 95.96% and Jaccard as 92.42% and Recall as 96.33% in the PH2 dataset. In general, the architecture of U-Net DENSENET121 showed a significant superiority over the rest of the architectures. Even when comparing the architectures that we used in this study with the rest of the other methods, we found that U-Net DENSENET121 architecture gave higher results than the rest of the architectures.

This thesis is a comprehensive study that tries to evaluate the segmentation step in skin lesions using deep learning approaches.

List of Publications

- 1) Z. E. Diame, M. N. Al-Berry, M. A. . -M. Salem and M. Roushdy, “Deep Learning Architiectures For Aided Melanoma Skin Disease Recognition: A Review,” 2021 International Mobile, Intelligent, and Ubiquitous Computing Conference (MIUCC), 2021, pp. 324-329, doi: 10.1109/MIUCC52538.2021.9447615. (Indexed in Scopus)
- 2) Zahraa E. Diame Maryam N. Al-Berry , Mohammed A.-M. Salem, Mohamed Roushdy, “Autoencoder Performance Analysis Of Skin Lesion Detection”, Journal Of Southwest Jiaotong University, Volume 56 (6), 2021 (Indexed in Scopus)
- 3) Zahraa E. Diame Maryam N. Al-Berry , Mohammed A.-M. Salem, Mohamed Roushdy, “Experimental Comparative Study on Autoencoder Performance for Aided Melanoma Skin Disease Recognition”, International Journal of Intelligent Computing and Information Sciences, Volume 22(1), pp. 88-97, 2022.

Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Overview	1
1.2 Motivation	2
1.3 Objectives.....	3
1.4 Methodology	3
1.5 Contributions.....	4
1.6 Thesis Organization	5
CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.1 Introduction	7
2.2 Deep Learning Models For Skin Image Processing	7
2.2.1 Convolution Network-based Methods	7
2.2.2 Autoencoder-based Methods.....	9
2.2.3 Generative Adversarial-based Methods	17
2.3 Pre-Processing & Post-processing Techniques.....	19
2.4 Evaluation Metrics and Data Set.....	21
2.4.1 Evaluation Metrics	21
2.4.2 Data Sets.....	23
2.4.3 Comparison Performance of Recent Work	25
CHAPTER 3.THE PROPOSED DEEP NETWORK METHODOLOGIES	31
3.1 Introduction	31

3.2 Model Architecture	31
3.2.1 U-Net.....	33
3.2.2 DEEP RESUNET	34
3.2.3 VGG16 UNET.....	37
3.2.4 U-Net DENSENET121	38
3.2.5 U-NET EFFICIENTNET-B0	40
3.2.6 DEEPLABV3+	41
3.2.7 INCEPTION-RESNET-V2-UNET	42
3.2.8 MOBILENETV2_UNET	42
3.2.9 RESNET50_UNET	43
3.2.10 VGG19_UNET.....	44
3.3 Pre-processing	45
CHAPTER 4. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS	47
4.1 Experimental Setup.....	47
4.1.1 Data sets.....	47
4.2 Implementation	48
4.3 Results and Comparisons	50
4.3.1 Results of Skin Lesion Segmentation with the Original Data Sets.....	50
4.3.2 Results of Skin Lesion Segmentation with the Pre- processing Data Sets.....	59
CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK.....	69

REFERENCES.....	73
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APPENDIX A	89
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List of Figures

Figure 1.1 Samples of the skin lesions	2
Figure 3.1 A sample architecture of the autoencoder.....	32
Figure 3.2 A sample architecture of the autoencoder [14]	34
Figure 3.3 The architecture of the deep ResUnet [76]	35
Figure 3.4 :Segmentation networks based on encoder-decoder architecture of U-Net family [77].	38
Figure 3.5 Block diagram of the DeepLabV3+ architecture.....	41
Figure 3.6 Block diagram of the Resnet50_unet architecture.....	44
Figure 3.7 :Data augmentation (a) original image (b) center crop (c) random rotation 90 (d) grid distortion (e) horizontal flip (f) vertical flip. ..	45
Figure 4.1 Steps of the proposed methods	49
Figure 4.2 Image segmentation masks for the ISIC 2016 dataset by using different techniques	52
Figure 4.3 Image segmentation masks for the ISIC 2017 dataset by using different techniques	54
Figure 4.4 Image segmentation masks for the ISIC 2018 dataset by using different techniques	56
Figure 4.5 Image segmentation masks for the PH2 dataset by using different techniques.....	58
Figure 4.6 Image segmentation masks for the ISIC 2016 dataset with pre-processing by using different techniques	61
Figure 4.7 Image segmentation masks for the ISIC 2017 dataset with pre-processing by using different techniques	63

Figure 4.8 Image segmentation masks for the ISIC 2018 dataset with pre-processing by using different techniques 65

Figure 4.9 Image segmentation masks for the PH2 dataset with pre-processing by using different techniques..... 67

List of Tables

Table 2.1 The data set used and the number of images for each challenge	24
Table 2.2 Comparison the results, advantages and disadvantages of skin lesion segmentation.....	26
Table 3.1 Contracting path of U-Net DenseNet121	39
Table 3.2 Contracting path of U-Net EfficientNet-B0.....	40
Table 3.3 Contracting path of Inception-Resnet-v2	42
Table 4.1 Results of Skin Lesion Segmentation on ISIC 2016.....	51
Table 4.2 Results of Skin Lesion Segmentation on ISIC 2017.....	53
Table 4.3 Results of Skin Lesion Segmentation on ISIC 2018.....	55
Table 4.4 Results of Skin Lesion Segmentation on PH2	57
Table 4.5 Results of Skin Lesion Segmentation on ISIC 2016 After Pre-processing	60
Table 4.6 Results of Skin Lesion Segmentation on ISIC 2017 After Pre-processing	62
Table 4.7 Results of Skin Lesion Segmentation on ISIC 2018 After Pre-processing	64
Table 4.8 Results of Skin Lesion Segmentation on PH2 After Pre-processing	66

List of Abbreviations

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Stands for</u>
ABCD	Asymmetry, Border, Color, Diameter
AC	Accuracy
ANFC	Adaptive Neural Fuzzy Classifier
ANN	Artificial Neural Networks
ASPP	Atrous Spatial Pyramid Pooling
BAT	Boundary-Aware Transformer
BN	Batch Normalization
CNN	Convolutional Neural Networks
DI	Dice Coefficient
FCN	Fully Convolutional Network
FCRN	Fully Convolutional Residual Network
FN	False Negatives
FP	False Positives
GAN	Generative Adversarial Networks
PH ²	Hospital Pedro Hispano
ISBI	International Symposium on Biomedical Imaging
ISIC	International Skin Imaging Collaboration
LFN	Lesion Feature Network
LICU	Lesion Index Calculation Unit

LIN	Lesion Index Network
PCA	Principle Component Analysis
RGBH	Red, Green, Blue And Hue Planes
ROI	Region Of Interest
SE	Sensitivity
SP	Specificity
SVM	Support Vector Machine
TN	True Negatives
TP	True Positives
U-Net	Autoencoder Networks