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AI-Based Tumor Identification with Medical Image Segmentation

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ABSTRACT
Medical image analysis has emerged as a significant area of research due to the growing demand for early and accurate detection of cancerous tumors. Identifying tumors from medical images is a challenging task because tumors can exhibit considerable variations in shape, size, location, texture, and intensity. Traditional manual examination of medical scans is often time-consuming and largely dependent on the expertise and experience of radiologists. Therefore, there is an increasing need for intelligent Computer-Aided Diagnosis (CAD) systems that can support healthcare professionals by improving the accuracy, efficiency, and consistency of tumor detection. This project proposes an AI-based tumor identification and classification system using advanced medical image segmentation and deep-learning techniques. The proposed framework is designed to process medical images obtained from different imaging modalities, including Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Computed Tomography (CT), and X-ray scans. Initially, the input medical images undergo a series of preprocessing operations, including image resizing, normalization, noise removal, and contrast enhancement, to improve image quality and prepare the data for further analysis.Following preprocessing, the enhanced medical images are processed using a U-Net deep-learning architecture to perform the initial segmentation of suspected tumor regions. The segmented output is subsequently refined using the DeepLabV3+ model, which utilizes multi- scale contextual information to improve segmentation accuracy and precisely identify tumor boundaries. After segmentation, a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is employed to extract important spatial and visual features from the identified tumor regions. Based on these extracted features, the system classifies the detected tumor into benign or malignant categories, providing valuable information to support clinical diagnosis and decision-making. The proposed system demonstrates the potential of Artificial Intelligence and deep learning to enhance medical image analysis by enabling faster, more accurate, and consistent tumor identification and classification. By combining preprocessing, U-Net-based segmentation, DeepLabV3+ boundary refinement, and CNN-based classification within a unified framework, the system aims to reduce the workload of medical professionals while improving diagnostic reliability. Furthermore, the modular architecture of the proposed system provides opportunities for future enhancements, including multi-class tumor classification, integration with hospital information systems, cloud-based deployment, real-time diagnostic support, and the incorporation of transformer-based deep-learning models. Such advancements can further strengthen the role of AI-assisted diagnostic systems as supportive tools for radiologists and healthcare professionals in modern clinical environments.

INTRODUCTION

Medical imaging has revolutionized modern healthcare by enabling clinicians to visualize internal anatomical structures and physiological processes without the need for invasive surgical procedures. Over the past several decades, advanced imaging modalities such as Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Computed Tomography (CT), X-ray imaging, Positron Emission Tomography (PET), and ultrasound have become essential components of clinical diagnosis and treatment. These imaging technologies provide valuable structural and functional information that assists healthcare professionals in identifying abnormalities, monitoring disease progression, planning appropriate treatments, and evaluating therapeutic responses. Among the numerous applications of medical imaging, tumor identification remains one of the most challenging and extensively investigated areas due to the significant variations tumors may exhibit in terms of size, shape, texture, intensity, location, and surrounding tissue characteristics.

Cancer remains a major global health concern and continues to contribute substantially to mortality and the overall burden on healthcare systems. Early and accurate detection of tumors plays a critical role in improving treatment effectiveness and increasing the likelihood of successful patient outcomes. However, in many cases, tumors are identified only after the disease has progressed to an advanced stage, making treatment more complex and reducing the possibility of complete recovery. Consequently, considerable research attention has been directed toward developing intelligent and automated diagnostic systems capable of identifying suspicious abnormalities at earlier stages and assisting medical professionals in making timely clinical decisions.

Radiological examination is one of the primary approaches used for detecting and evaluating tumors affecting organs such as the brain, lungs, liver, kidneys, pancreas, and breast. Depending on the imaging modality and clinical condition, radiologists may be required to examine hundreds of MRI slices, CT sections, or other medical images for a single patient before reaching a diagnostic conclusion. Although radiologists possess extensive clinical expertise, manual image interpretation remains a time-consuming and demanding process that requires continuous attention, experience, and professional judgment. Furthermore, factors such as fatigue, increasing patient workloads, subtle differences in image characteristics, low-contrast tumor regions, complex anatomical structures, and inter-observer variability may influence the consistency and reliability of diagnostic interpretation. With the continuous increase in the volume of medical imaging data generated worldwide, reducing the diagnostic workload while maintaining high levels of accuracy and reliability has become an important objective in modern healthcare.

Recent advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), and Deep Learning (DL) have created significant opportunities for the automated analysis of complex medical imaging data. Deep-learning architectures, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and advanced image-segmentation models, have demonstrated considerable potential in automatically learning meaningful features directly from medical images. Unlike conventional image-processing approaches that often depend on manually designed features, deep- learning techniques can identify complex spatial and contextual patterns within large imaging datasets. This capability makes them particularly suitable for applications involving tumor detection, segmentation, classification, and quantitative analysis.

Medical image segmentation is especially important in automated tumor analysis because it enables the precise separation of abnormal regions from surrounding healthy tissues. Accurate segmentation allows healthcare professionals to determine the location, size, shape, and boundaries of tumors, which can support diagnosis, treatment planning, surgical procedures, and disease monitoring. Advanced deep-learning architectures such as U-Net and DeepLabV3+ have shown strong capabilities in semantic segmentation tasks. U-Net is particularly effective for biomedical image segmentation because of its encoder-decoder structure and skip connections, while DeepLabV3+ utilizes multi-scale contextual information and atrous convolution techniques to improve the identification of complex object boundaries. Combining such segmentation techniques with CNN-based classification can provide a comprehensive framework for automated tumor identification and characterization.

The increasing convergence of Artificial Intelligence, medical imaging, and biomedical engineering is expected to transform the future of healthcare. AI-assisted medical image-analysis systems have the potential to support early disease detection, personalized treatment planning, surgical navigation, treatment-response monitoring, and predictive healthcare. Rather than replacing medical professionals, these intelligent systems can function as supportive diagnostic tools by providing additional quantitative information, highlighting suspicious regions, and improving the efficiency and consistency of medical image interpretation.

Therefore, the development of robust, accurate, and clinically reliable AI-based tumor identification systems represents an important advancement toward improving diagnostic efficiency and supporting better clinical decision-making. By integrating advanced image preprocessing, deep-learning-based segmentation, feature extraction, and classification techniques, automated medical image-analysis systems can contribute to earlier tumor detection and more consistent diagnostic workflows. Continued research and technological advancements in this field can ultimately improve patient outcomes, reduce the workload of healthcare professionals, and contribute to the development of next-generation intelligent digital healthcare systems.

Overview

1. U-Net: Convolutional Networks for Biomedical Image Segmentation — O. Ronneberger, P. Fischer, and T. Brox (2015)

Ronneberger and colleagues introduced U-Net, one of the most influential deep-learning models for biomedical segmentation. Its encoder-decoder structure with skip connections allows precise localization of anatomical structures while preserving contextual information, and the model showed strong performance on medical datasets, particularly tumor segmentation involving MRI and CT scans, improving substantially on traditional image-processing techniques and becoming a foundation for many modern medical imaging systems.

2. DeepLabV3+: Encoder-Decoder with Atrous Separable Convolution for Semantic Image Segmentation — L. C. Chen et al. (2018)

Chen and colleagues proposed DeepLabV3+, combining atrous convolution with spatial pyramid pooling to capture multi-scale contextual information. The model segments complex, irregularly bounded structures effectively, making it well suited for medical image analysis, and achieves strong segmentation performance while remaining computationally efficient — valuable for accurate tumor boundary detection.

3. Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition (ResNet) — K. He et al. (2016)

He and colleagues introduced the Residual Network (ResNet), addressing the degradation problem found in very deep networks through residual learning. ResNet enables efficient extraction of deep image features and has become one of the most widely used backbone architectures for medical image classification, performing well at distinguishing benign from malignant tumors in segmented images.

4. BraTS: Brain Tumor Segmentation Challenge — B. Menze et al. (2016)

The BraTS Challenge established a standardized benchmark dataset and evaluation framework for automated brain tumor segmentation, accelerating deep-learning research in medical image analysis through annotated MRI datasets for training and validation. Numerous segmentation models, including U-Net variants, have shown high accuracy on BraTS, making it one of the most important resources in this field.

5. Deep Learning in Medical Image Analysis — G. Litjens et al. (2017)

Litjens and colleagues surveyed deep-learning applications in medical image analysis, showing that CNNs significantly outperform conventional machine-learning techniques in disease detection, tissue classification, segmentation, and computer-aided diagnosis, concluding that deep learning has become the dominant technology for automated medical image interpretation.

6. Dense Convolutional Networks (DenseNet) — G. Huang et al. (2017)

DenseNet introduced dense connectivity between network layers, supporting efficient feature reuse and better gradient flow. The architecture reduces trainable parameters while improving classification accuracy and has been widely adopted for medical image classification, particularly for identifying abnormalities in MRI, CT, and X-ray images.

Problem Statement

Early and accurate tumor detection plays a critical role in improving treatment effectiveness, supporting timely clinical intervention, and increasing the chances of patient survival. However, conventional tumor detection and diagnosis methods largely depend on the manual interpretation of medical images by experienced radiologists.

Medical imaging technologies have significantly advanced the diagnosis and assessment of tumors over recent decades. Imaging modalities such as Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Computed Tomography (CT), X-ray imaging, and ultrasound provide detailed anatomical and, in some cases, functional information that enables healthcare professionals to identify abnormal tissues and evaluate disease progression. Despite these technological advancements, the interpretation of medical images still relies heavily on the clinical expertise, experience, and judgment of radiologists.

In conventional clinical practice, radiologists examine medical images individually or slice by slice to identify suspicious regions and assess tumor characteristics. When detailed tumor analysis is required, specialists may manually delineate tumor boundaries to determine the location, size, shape, and extent of abnormal tissue. Although manual segmentation can provide clinically meaningful results, the process is often labor-intensive and becomes increasingly challenging when analyzing large imaging datasets, complex anatomical structures, low-contrast lesions, or tumors with irregular and poorly defined boundaries. Furthermore, differences in clinical experience and interpretation among specialists may result in inter-observer variability, potentially affecting the consistency of tumor segmentation, diagnosis, treatment planning, and disease monitoring.

Traditional image-segmentation techniques, including thresholding, region growing, edge detection, clustering, and contour-based methods, have been widely investigated for automated medical image analysis.

Disadvantages of the Existing System

- Manual interpretation of MRI, CT, and X-ray images is slow and heavily dependent on radiologist expertise.
- Diagnostic accuracy varies between professionals, producing inconsistent results.
- Traditional segmentation techniques struggle with irregular tumor shapes and low-contrast regions.
- Conventional methods require handcrafted feature extraction, limiting adaptability.
- Higher likelihood of false-positive and false-negative detections.
- Large image volumes add to radiologists' workload and slow diagnosis.
- Existing systems offer limited automation for detection and segmentation.
- Heterogeneous tumors with varying size, texture, and boundary shape are hard to process.
- Limited support for real-time diagnosis, cloud integration, and telemedicine.

Proposed System

The proposed system introduces an AI-powered framework for tumor identification and segmentation built on advanced deep-learning architectures, automating detection, segmentation, and classification across MRI, CT, and X-ray scans. By drawing on CNNs together with specialized segmentation models such as U-Net and DeepLabV3+, the system sharpens diagnostic precision and reduces reliance on manual interpretation.

The system is organized as a multi-module pipeline: Image Acquisition and Preprocessing, Feature Extraction and Segmentation, Tumor Classification, and Visualization and Reporting.

In Image Acquisition and Preprocessing, medical scans come from reliable datasets or hospital information systems, then undergo resizing, normalization, noise reduction (via Gaussian or median filters), and contrast enhancement, standardizing input for efficient model performance.

Feature Extraction and Segmentation applies U-Net and DeepLabV3+, both built specifically for biomedical image segmentation. U-Net's encoder-decoder structure extracts both low- and high-level spatial features for pixel-level segmentation, while DeepLabV3+ uses atrous spatial pyramid pooling for multi-scale context analysis — together improving detection across varying tumor shapes, sizes, and intensities.

Once segmentation is complete, Tumor Classification uses CNN-based models (such as ResNet or DenseNet) to label detected regions as benign or malignant, supporting clinical decisions with risk-level categorization and malignancy probability scores. Visualization and Reporting then presents results through a dashboard showing segmented tumor overlays, diagnostic summaries, and confidence scores, and the system can be integrated into cloud-based medical platforms or telemedicine systems so radiologists and physicians can access reports remotely and act on informed clinical decisions.

Advantages

The proposed AI-based framework offers several advantages over conventional diagnostic approaches:

- Highly accurate segmentation using U-Net, DeepLabV3+, and CNN-based classification.
- Earlier risk detection through automated, consistent tumor identification.
- Scalability suited to clinical and telemedicine workflows.
- Automated detection that reduces dependence on manual image interpretation.
- Pixel-level segmentation enabling accurate localization of tumor boundaries.

Architecture of the Proposed System

Regulatory agencies such as the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) have authorized a growing number of Artificial Intelligence (AI)-enabled medical devices and imaging technologies designed to support clinical diagnosis, image analysis, workflow optimization, and treatment planning. In neuroimaging, AI-based technologies are increasingly being investigated and deployed to assist with the analysis of MRI and CT scans, potentially improving the speed, accuracy, and consistency of image interpretation and segmentation tasks [23]. Examples of AI-enabled or advanced medical imaging technologies include Pixyl's neuroimaging software solutions, which are designed to support the analysis of brain MRI data for neurological disorders; Rapid ASPECTS, developed by RapidAI, which assists clinicians in evaluating brain imaging in suspected stroke cases; and advanced MRI platforms such as MAGNETOM Sola and MAGNETOM Altea, developed by Siemens Healthineers, which incorporate automated and intelligent imaging capabilities to improve image acquisition, quality, and clinical workflow. Other AI-assisted imaging solutions include LungQ, developed by Thirona, for quantitative analysis of thoracic CT images, and the Butterfly iQ series, developed by Butterfly Network, which provides portable ultrasound imaging capabilities. These technologies illustrate the broader adoption of AI and intelligent automation across different medical imaging modalities. However, their intended uses vary considerably, and not all of these systems are specifically designed for MRI-based brain tumor segmentation. Continued advances in AI-based medical imaging are nevertheless creating opportunities for more efficient tumor detection, segmentation, classification, and clinical decision support.

Challenges of AI Models in MRI Clinical Research

Artificial Intelligence models have demonstrated considerable potential for clinical MRI analysis, particularly in applications involving disease detection, image segmentation, classification, prognosis prediction, and treatment planning. However, several technical, clinical, regulatory, and ethical challenges must be addressed before these models can be safely and effectively adopted on a large scale in routine healthcare environments [24]. Some of the major challenges associated with the application of AI models in MRI clinical research are discussed below.

Data Quality and Quantity

The quality and availability of medical imaging data represent major challenges in developing reliable AI models for MRI-based clinical research. Deep-learning algorithms typically require large volumes of high-quality and accurately labeled data to achieve robust performance. However, obtaining such datasets is difficult and expensive because medical images contain sensitive patient information and their annotation often requires the involvement of experienced radiologists and other clinical specialists.

Addressing these challenges requires standardized data-acquisition procedures, diverse multi-institutional datasets, rigorous quality-control mechanisms, and reliable data-labeling practices. Data augmentation, transfer learning, domain adaptation, and federated learning may also contribute to improving model robustness while addressing limitations related to data availability and patient privacy.

Annotation and Labeling

Accurate annotation and labeling of MRI images are fundamental requirements for training supervised AI and deep-learning models. In brain tumor segmentation, radiologists or other qualified medical experts may be required to manually delineate tumor regions and identify clinically relevant subregions, such as enhancing tumor tissue, necrotic regions, and surrounding edema. This process is highly time-consuming, labor-intensive, and expensive.

Improved annotation frameworks, semi-automated segmentation tools, AI-assisted labeling techniques, standardized annotation guidelines, and consensus-based expert review can help reduce the burden associated with manual annotation. Ensuring high-quality and consistent annotations is essential for developing clinically reliable AI-based tumor segmentation systems.

Model Interpretability and Transparency

Model interpretability and transparency are important considerations when applying AI systems to clinical MRI analysis. Many advanced deep-learning models operate as complex computational systems whose internal decision-making processes are difficult for users to interpret. Consequently, these models are often described as "black-box" systems.

Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI) techniques can help address this challenge by providing visual or quantitative explanations for model predictions. Approaches such as attention maps, saliency maps, Grad-CAM, feature-importance analysis, and uncertainty estimation can help clinicians understand which image regions or characteristics influenced a model's output. Improving interpretability and transparency is therefore important for building clinical confidence and supporting the responsible adoption of AI-assisted diagnostic systems.

Integration with Clinical Workflow

The successful integration of AI models into existing clinical MRI workflows represents another significant challenge. AI-based systems must operate efficiently alongside established radiological procedures without introducing unnecessary complexity or disrupting the routine activities of radiologists and other healthcare professionals.

Adequate training, technical support, system monitoring, and continuous performance evaluation are also necessary to ensure that clinicians can effectively use AI-based technologies. Successful integration requires collaboration among radiologists, physicians, AI researchers, biomedical engineers, software developers, healthcare administrators, and regulatory authorities. When appropriately implemented, AI-assisted systems can improve workflow efficiency, support clinical decision-making, and potentially enhance the overall quality of patient care.

Clinical Relevance of Segmentation

Accurate brain tumor segmentation has considerable clinical importance because it provides quantitative information that can support diagnosis, prognosis assessment, surgical planning, radiation therapy, and treatment-response monitoring. By precisely identifying tumor boundaries and clinically relevant subregions, segmentation methods can help healthcare professionals better understand tumor characteristics and evaluate changes in tumor volume over time.

Furthermore, quantitative features extracted from segmented tumor regions can be incorporated into radiomics, survival analysis, prognosis prediction, and other clinical decision-support frameworks. As these technologies continue to develop, automated segmentation may increasingly support radiologists, neurosurgeons, radiation oncologists, and other medical professionals by providing reproducible quantitative information. However, AI-generated segmentation results should undergo appropriate clinical validation before being used for patient-management decisions.

Regulatory and Ethical Challenges

The implementation of AI models in MRI-based clinical research and healthcare environments involves significant regulatory and ethical considerations. Before an AI-based medical device can be deployed for an intended clinical use, it generally requires appropriate validation and regulatory review to establish its safety and effectiveness. This process may require extensive technical testing, clinical evaluation, performance validation, risk assessment, and ongoing monitoring.

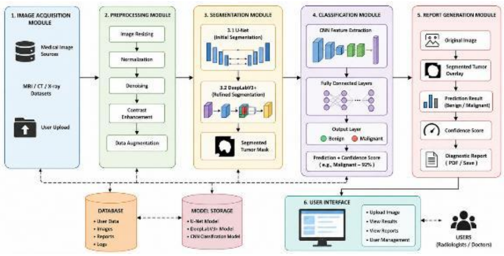
Transparency, accountability, fairness, data security, and continuous monitoring should be considered throughout the AI system lifecycle. Addressing these regulatory and ethical challenges is essential for ensuring that AI-based medical imaging technologies are developed and deployed responsibly while maintaining patient safety and clinical confidence.

Types of Brain Tumor Segmentation in MRI Images

Brain tumor segmentation in MRI images is the process of identifying and separating abnormal tumor tissues from normal brain structures. Accurate segmentation is essential for determining tumor location, shape, size, and volume and for distinguishing different tumor subregions. Depending on the clinical objective and methodology, brain tumor segmentation approaches can generally be categorized into manual segmentation, semi-automatic segmentation, traditional automatic segmentation, and AI-based or deep-learning-driven automatic segmentation.

The continued development of advanced AI-based segmentation techniques offers significant opportunities to improve the accuracy, reproducibility, and efficiency of brain tumor analysis. However, extensive clinical validation, robust external testing, appropriate regulatory review, and effective integration into clinical workflows remain essential before these systems can be widely adopted for routine patient care.

Architecture Diagram



Architecture Diagram (see attached figure).

Module Description

The system is divided into several interconnected modules, each handling a specific part of the automated tumor detection and diagnosis process. Together they form an efficient, accurate, reliable framework for analyzing medical images and supporting clinical decisions.

Module 1: Image Acquisition

This module is the entry point of the system, collecting medical images from sources such as public datasets, hospital databases, diagnostic centers, and user uploads, accepting modalities including MRI, CT, and X-ray. These images carry the anatomical information needed for tumor analysis and form the primary input to the deep-learning framework. Before processing, uploaded images are validated against required format and quality standards, since reliable acquisition underpins accurate diagnosis and the performance of later processing stages.

Module 2: Image Preprocessing

This module improves the quality of acquired images before they reach the deep-learning models. Medical images often contain noise, low contrast, intensity variation, and differing resolutions that can hurt segmentation accuracy if left unaddressed. Preprocessing performs resizing, normalization, contrast enhancement, histogram equalization, and noise removal via Gaussian or median filtering. During training, data augmentation — rotation, flipping, scaling, translation — increases dataset diversity and improves generalization. By standardizing input and enhancing key anatomical features, this module meaningfully improves the accuracy and robustness of the segmentation and classification models.

Module 3: Tumor Segmentation

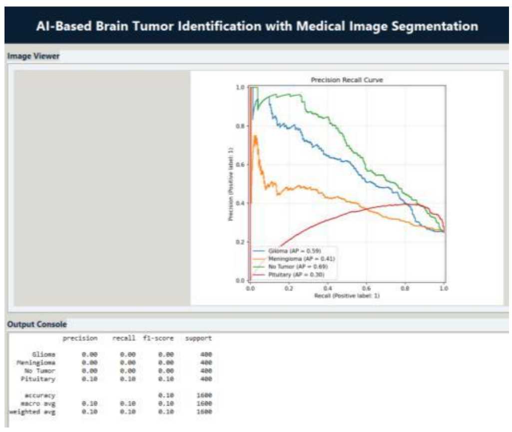
This is the core module of the system, aiming to accurately separate tumor regions from surrounding healthy tissue. It uses U-Net and DeepLabV3+, both built for biomedical image segmentation: U-Net's encoder-decoder structure with skip connections preserves spatial detail while extracting deep semantic features, and DeepLabV3+ incorporates atrous convolutions and spatial pyramid pooling to capture multi-scale context and sharpen accuracy. The module's output is a precise segmentation mask outlining tumor boundaries at the pixel level — the foundation for further analysis and classification.

Module 4: Feature Extraction and Classification

Once a tumor is segmented, this module processes the region to determine its features. It uses CNNs to automatically extract texture, shape, intensity distribution, and spatial characteristics, learning hierarchical representations directly from the images rather than relying on handcrafted descriptors — improving classification performance and adaptability across datasets. Based on the extracted features, the classifier determines whether the detected tumor is benign or malignant and generates corresponding probability scores, supporting clinical decision-making and treatment planning.

Algorithm Steps

1. **Input Medical Image:** Acquire the medical image from the selected imaging modality, such as MRI, CT, or X-ray.
2. **Image Preprocessing:** Resize the input image to a standard dimension and apply normalization to maintain a consistent intensity range.
3. **Noise Reduction:** Apply Gaussian or median filtering to remove unwanted noise while preserving important image features.
4. **Initial Tumor Segmentation:** Pass the preprocessed image to the **U-Net model** to identify and segment the suspected tumor region at the pixel level.
5. **Segmentation Refinement:** Process the initial segmentation output using **DeepLabV3+** to improve tumor boundary detection by capturing multi- scale contextual information.
6. **Feature Extraction:** Use a **Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)**, such as ResNet or DenseNet, to extract relevant features from the segmented tumor region.
7. **Tumor Classification:** Classify the detected tumor into predefined categories, such as **benign or malignant**, using the trained CNN-based classification model.
8. **Confidence Score Generation:** Calculate the model's prediction confidence or probability score for the identified tumor category.
9. **Result Visualization:** Display the original medical image along with the segmented tumor region using a visual overlay or highlighted tumor boundary.



CONCLUSION

Medical image analysis has become an essential part of modern healthcare, especially in cancer diagnosis and treatment. The growing volume of imaging data and the complexity of tumor characteristics have driven demand for intelligent systems that can assist healthcare professionals during diagnosis. This project addressed that challenge by building an AI-based tumor identification system that brings preprocessing, semantic segmentation, and deep-learning classification together into one diagnostic framework.

The system uses CNNs, U-Net, and DeepLabV3+ to automatically identify tumor regions from medical images. Preprocessing — normalization, noise reduction, resizing, contrast enhancement — improves input quality before segmentation; U-Net performs accurate pixel-level segmentation, and DeepLabV3+ refines tumor boundaries using multi-scale contextual information. A CNN-based classification model then analyzes the segmented region and predicts whether the tumor is benign or malignant.

Implementation and experimental evaluation show the framework performing automated tumor detection with reliable segmentation and classification. Combining segmentation and classification in a single pipeline improves diagnostic accuracy while reducing the need for manual intervention, and compared with traditional image-processing methods, the approach gives better tumor boundary localization and more consistent predictions.

Overall, the system demonstrates the potential of Artificial Intelligence in supporting medical image analysis. Intended as a decision-support tool rather than a replacement for clinical expertise, it can meaningfully reduce diagnostic workload, improve consistency in image interpretation, and help healthcare professionals deliver timely, accurate patient care.

Future Enhancements

Although the system performs satisfactorily, several avenues remain for improvement. Future work could extend the framework to additional imaging modalities and more advanced AI techniques.

One possibility is integrating Vision Transformers (ViTs) and hybrid CNN-Transformer architectures, which have shown strong recent results in medical image segmentation and classification by capturing both local and global image features, potentially improving detection accuracy.

The current implementation focuses on binary classification (benign versus malignant); future versions could extend to multiple tumor subtypes and disease stages for more comprehensive clinical diagnosis.

Training on larger, multi-center datasets collected from different hospitals would improve dataset diversity and strengthen the model's generalization in real-world healthcare environments.

Integrating the framework with Hospital Information Systems (HIS) and Picture Archiving and Communication Systems (PACS) would enable seamless retrieval of medical images and smoother clinical adoption without disrupting existing workflows.

Future work might also focus on improving the explainability of AI predictions. Explainable AI techniques such as Grad-CAM, attention visualization, and saliency maps can provide visual explanations for model predictions, increasing clinician confidence and supporting transparent medical decision-making.

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