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Skin Disease Detection Using Machine Learning Algorithm

Prof. Veena Katankar[1], Ritik Bhivgade[2], Suraj Pawar[3], Sarthak Shastrakar[4] , Prajwal Kadwe[5]

[12345]*Department of Computer Engineering, SCET, Maharashtra, India*
[1]*veenakatankar@gmail.com,* [2]*bhivgaderitik2004@gmail.com,* [3]*pawarsuraj593@gmail.com,* [4]*sarthakshastrakar @gmail.com,* [5]*prajwalkadwe86@gmail.com*

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Abstract

Skin cancer, particularly melanoma, is one of the most dangerous forms of cancer, especially if not detected early. Melanoma arises from pigmented areas of the skin, such as moles, which are visible and can be examined through simple, non-invasive visual inspection the clinical protocols of its recognition also consider several visual features. Melanoma is the deadliest form of skin cancer, which is considered one of the most common human malignancies in the world. Early detection plays a vital role in improving patient outcomes and improve the chance of surviving. Recent advances in deep learning techniques in image recognition tasks promises a great success for medical image analysis, including melanoma skin disease diagnosis. Deep neural networks, which rely on activation functions, are pivotal in optimizing performance for tasks like medical image classification. These functions help improve the accuracy and efficiency of image recognition systems. Melanin, the pigment responsible for the color of human skin, is produced by special cells in the skin. If these cells are damaged or unhealthy, it can lead to visible discoloration of the skin. Skin discoloration, especially on the cheeks, can be an alarming sign of a potential skin disease, and in some cases, a loss of natural skin appearance. Monitoring and analyzing these discolorations can serve as a guide for early diagnosis. In this research, different imaging techniques like preprocessing method, segmentation and morphological operations are used to analyze and extract information about skin discolorations, particularly lesions on the cheek. This project is developed in python using convolutional neural network.

Introduction

Skin health plays a crucial, yet often overlooked, role in our overall well-being. Skin conditions can range from common, non-serious issues like acne to more severe, life-threatening diseases such as melanoma. For millions of people, these skin problems affect not only their physical health but also their self-esteem, daily lives, and even their survival. Acne, for example, is something most people experience during adolescence. It occurs when hair follicles become clogged with oil and dead skin cells, leading to breakouts that are often painful and can affect areas like the face, chest, and shoulders. While acne typically improves with time or treatment, other conditions, like melanoma, are far more dangerous and require immediate attention. Sadly, melanoma can be fatal if diagnosed too late, but research shows that early detection can significantly improve survival rates, with chances of survival increasing to 85% or higher. This highlights the urgent need for accurate and timely diagnoses, especially in a world where access to specialized dermatological care is often limited and unequal. In this paper, we propose an AI-powered solution to help address this gap and make skin disease diagnosis more accessible to everyone. At the heart of this solution is a convolutional neural network (CNN)-based model that is trained on a wide variety of dermatological images, allowing it to accurately identify conditions ranging from acne and eczema to melanoma. By using advanced image processing techniques, this system can improve diagnostic accuracy and reduce the chances of human error, helping patients seek treatment sooner. By merging the power of AI with human expertise, this solution aims to improve skin disease diagnosis and make it more accessible, ultimately helping individuals receive the care they need in a timely manner.

LITERATURE SURVEY

The traditional way for diagnosing skin diseases primarily based on visual inspections, dermoscopy, and histopathological examinations. Dermatologists analyse skin lesions based on their experience and expertise, but this approach is subjective and can vary significantly between practitioners.

Authors And Their Findings Related Work

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	YEAR	KEY CONCEPT	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS
Automated Skin Cancer Diagnosis Using Deep Learning Models: A Review of Current Progress and Future Prospects	M. Z. Khan, F. R. U. Shams and Z. Farooq	2024	Application of deep learning models, particularly CNNs, for skin cancer detection	Methodology of the research paper likely includes compiling and preprocessing skin lesion datasets	Deeplearning models, particularly CNNs,have demonstrated high accuracy rates in skin cancer
Skin Disease Diagnosis Using Multimodal Data and Deep Learning	R. D. Gupta, A.R.Kumawat, S. K. Meena	2024	The paper explores multimodal data (e.g., images, text, and patient history) in skin disease diagnosis using deep learning models.	Gathering diverse datasets Designing and training deep learning architectures capable of processing multimodal inputs	The integration of multimodal data leads to improved diagnostic compared to models using single data types.
Deep Learning Approaches for Prognosis of Automated Skin Disease	Pravin R, MAbdulrhman	2022	Their work focuses on a hybrid deep-learning tool combining MobileNetV2 and LSTM networks—a system designed not just to classify skin diseases but to do so with unprecedented accuracy	Combining MobileNetV2, a lightweight convolutional neural network, with Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks	The proposed system effectively predicts disease progression, providing valuable insights for timely and appropriate treatment interventions.
Skin Diseases Classification Using Hybrid AI Based Localization Approach	Keshetti Sreekala, N. Rajkumar, R. Sugumar	2022	They highlight the rise of computer-aided diagnostic systems	Machine learning model trained on vast datasets of skin disease	Demonstrated capability in distinguishing between melanoma and non-melanoma skin diseases

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Spotting skin diseases early can mean the difference between life and death, especially for aggressive cancers like melanoma. Yet, for many people around the world, getting a timely diagnosis is an uphill battle. Imagine living in a rural village or an underserved community where dermatologists are scarce—something as simple as a suspicious mole could go unnoticed until it's too late. Even when experts are available, harmless skin marks and dangerous lesions often look eerily similar, leaving room for uncertainty and delayed care. This is where technology steps in as a potential lifeline. By combining the power of machine learning with advanced imaging tools, we can create a system that acts like a vigilant partner for healthcare providers. Think of it as giving doctors a second pair of eyes—ones trained to spot microscopic clues in skin textures, color shifts, or lesion patterns that might slip past human observation. For example, while a busy clinician might struggle to distinguish early-stage basal cell carcinoma from a benign growth, an AI model could analyze thousands of visual cues in seconds, flagging risks with precision.

OBJECTIVE

1. Create an Advanced Skin Disease Detection System – The main goal is to build an intelligent system that can accurately identify and diagnose various skin conditions. By using deep learning techniques, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs), the system will analyze thermoscopic images, helping to detect skin diseases early and with high precision.
2. Develop a Comprehensive and Diverse Skin Image Dataset – To train the system effectively, we'll compile a diverse set of skin images representing a range of skin conditions, skin tones, and demographics. Partnering with dermatologists to ensure proper labeling and annotation of these images will be key to improving the accuracy of the system's diagnoses.
3. Increase Diagnostic Accuracy and Minimize Errors– To make the system more reliable, we'll use techniques like data augmentation, image preprocessing, and fine-tuning the model's parameters. With the help of multi-layered deep learning architectures, the goal is to reduce both false positives and false negatives, ensuring that the system offers accurate diagnoses every time.
4. Build a Simple and Accessible User Interface – We'll develop a web or mobile application that allows users to easily upload images of their skin lesions and receive quick diagnostic feedback. The interface will be designed to be simple and easy to understand, even for people with no medical background, providing clear and actionable results.
5. Evaluate the System's Performance in Real-World Healthcare Settings– The model will be tested on clinical datasets and evaluated by dermatologists to ensure its effectiveness. We'll compare the system's automated diagnoses with those of medical professionals to see how well it performs in real-life situations.

METHODOLOGY

This study's methodology focuses on designing a system to detect and classify skin diseases like melanoma, eczema, and psoriasis using a blend of machine learning, deep learning, and image processing. The approach emphasizes convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and is structured into four core stages: data collection, preprocessing, feature extraction, and classification. Below is a detailed breakdown of each phase, supported by the workflow.

1.Data Collection and Dataset Preparation:

To build a reliable detection system, the foundation lies in sourcing high-quality data. For this research, a dataset of skin disease images was curated from Kaggle, a trusted repository for machine learning datasets. Kaggle's collection includes diverse images representing multiple skin conditions, each annotated with clinical details. This variety ensures the model encounters a broad spectrum of visual patterns, enhancing its ability to distinguish subtle differences between diseases. The dataset's diversity—spanning skin tones, lesion types, and lighting conditions—is critical for training a robust and generalizable model.

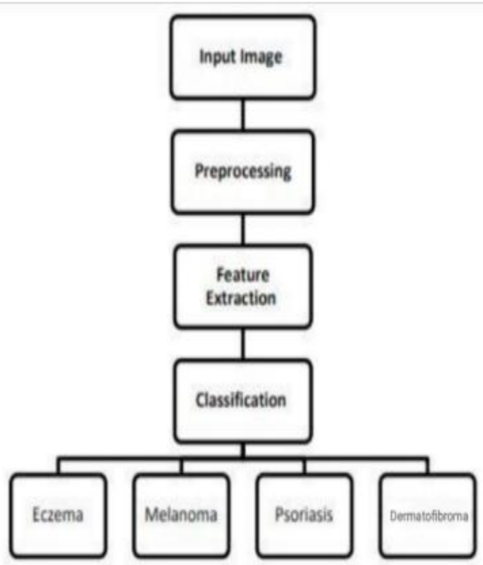

Fig.1 Proposed system block diagram

2.Image Pre-processing:
Before feeding images into the model, preprocessing ensures consistency and clarity. This step enhances the quality of input data and optimizes feature extraction. Key tasks include:
• Adjusting light condition
• To enhance the contrast between image background pixels and image.
• To eliminate the sound in the image and filtered with clear image.
Image Resizing: Images are standardized to uniform dimensions (e.g., 224x224 pixels) using nearest-neighbour interpolation. This technique preserves edges and textures by replicating the nearest pixel values during scaling, ensuring minimal distortion.
Grayscale Conversion: While skin images are often captured in color (RGB), converting them to grayscale simplifies analysis by focusing on structural patterns (e.g., lesion borders, textures) without color-induced distractions. Grayscale also reduces computational complexity, speeding up training.

3.Feature Extraction:
Feature extraction identifies unique visual markers that differentiate diseases. CNNs automate this process using layered filters. Each filter acts like a magnifying glass, scanning the image to detect specific patterns:
Initial Layers: Capture basic features like edges, curves, and color gradients.
Deeper Layers: Combine simpler patterns into complex structures (e.g., irregular borders of melanoma, scaly textures in psoriasis).As filters slide across the image, they generate feature maps that highlight regions where key traits appear. Stacking these layers allows the model to hierarchically assemble intricate features, forming a detailed "fingerprint" of each disease.

4.Convolution Neural Network (CNN):
Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are a specialized type of deep learning model designed to analyze visual data, such as images. They are particularly effective for tasks like image recognition, object detection, and, in this case, skin disease detection. CNNs are structured with multiple layers, each serving a unique purpose in processing and interpreting visual information.
Convolutional Layers apply filters to detect spatial patterns. For example, a filter might identify the jagged edges of a melanoma lesion or the redness associated with eczema. Each filter's output is a feature map that pinpoints where these traits occur.
Pooling Layers simplifies data by downsampling feature maps. Max pooling, the most common technique, retains only the most prominent values in each region, reducing computational load while preserving critical details.

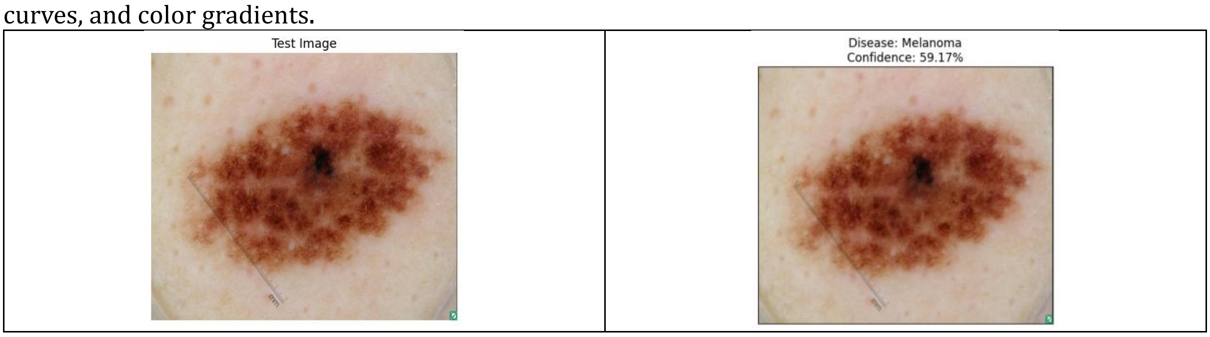

Fig.2 Image Pre-processing

Fully Connected Layers: In the final stage, all extracted features are consolidated into a cohesive representation. The last layer assigns probabilities to each disease class (e.g., 85% melanoma), enabling the system to deliver a diagnosis.

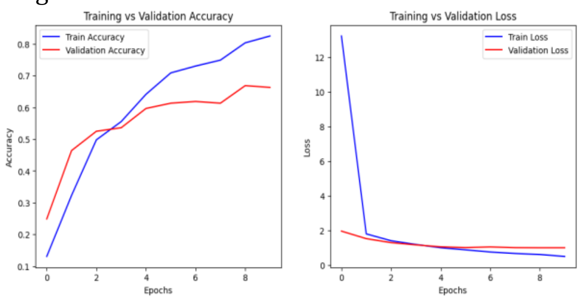

Fig:3 Data Validation and Loss

CLASSIFICATION
System has two major components that are as listed below:
Image Detection: The image detection feature allows users to upload skin images for analysis. The system supports common image formats such as JPG, PNG, and JPEG, making it accessible and user-friendly. Users can simply drag and drop their files into the system, which then processes the images to detect and analyze skin lesions or abnormalities. The process involves:

File Upload: The user will upload image from their own folder.

Image Analysis: Then the model will analysing the image and finding the disease.
Results Display: After analysing disease system will display and also providing information about related disease.

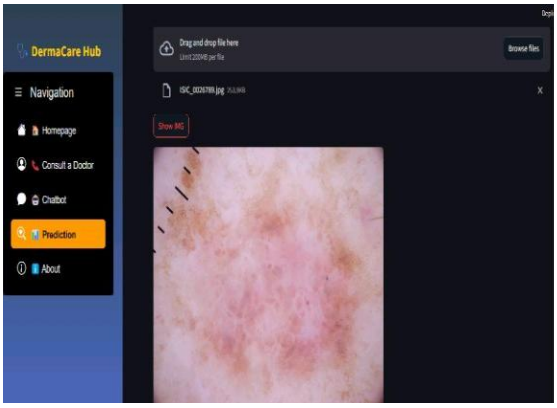

Fig.4 Detection process

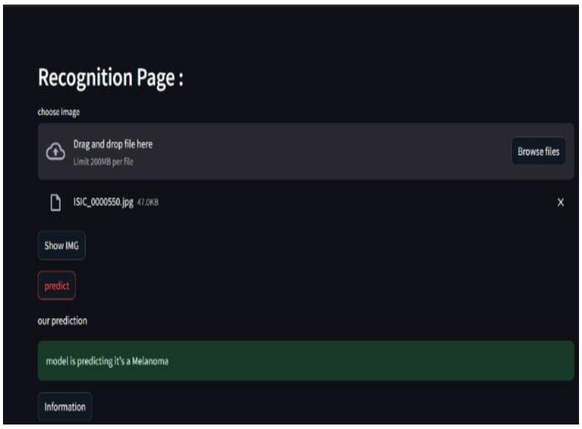

Fig.5 Predicted Disease

Real Time Video Consultant: It involves real time detection of disease via video or image survelliance.It focuses on capturing the image and get a real time consultant from dermatologist.

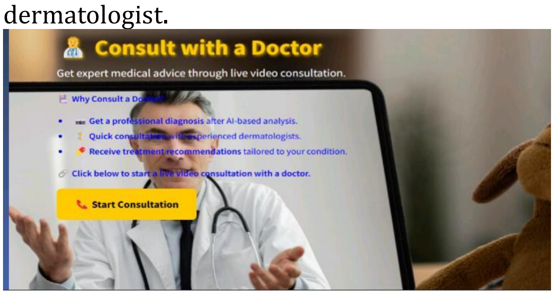

Fig.6 Real Time Video Consult

CONCLUSION

Automated skin disease detection systems utilizing deep learning frameworks, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs), demonstrate significant potential to streamline diagnostic workflows and enhance healthcare accessibility. By integrating advanced image processing techniques with robust neural architectures, these systems achieve high diagnostic accuracy, enabling early identification of dermatological conditions such as eczema, psoriasis, and melanoma. Such tools serve as complementary aids to dermatologists, reducing reliance on subjective visual assessment and mitigating delays in resource-constrained settings. Future advancements in this domain should prioritize the development of multimodal systems capable of synthesizing clinical history, real-time imaging, and patient-reported symptoms to improve differential diagnosis. Expanding training datasets to include diverse demographic populations and underrepresented skin tones will further enhance model generalizability and equity. Additionally, embedding telemedicine functionalities—such as real-time clinician collaboration and AI-guided patient triage—could transform these systems into scalable solutions for rural and underserved communities. Ethical considerations, including data privacy and algorithmic bias, must remain central to implementation efforts. Interdisciplinary collaboration among clinicians, data scientists, and policymakers will be critical to translating these innovations into tangible clinical and public health outcomes.

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