Journal of
Computer Technology & Applications
http://computerjournals.stmjournals.in/index.php/JoCTA/index
ISSN: 2229-6964 (Online)
ISSN: 2347-7229 (Print)
Volume 15, Issue 1, 2024
January–April
DOI (Journal): 10.37591/JoCTA
Review JoCTA

Scaling of Machine Learning Techniques in Medical Imagining and Biomedical Applications Concerning Healthcare

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Abstract

Machine learning refers to a field within computer science enabling computers to learn without explicit programming. Stemming from artificial intelligence's study of pattern recognition and computational learning theory, machine learning develops algorithms capable of learning from vast datasets and making predictions. Its applications span diverse computing tasks like email filtering, network intrusion detection, optical character recognition, and computer vision, where conventional algorithm design proves challenging. Notably, in computer vision, a subset of computer science, machine learning plays a pivotal role. It addresses various challenges such as image recognition, object detection, and medical image processing, leveraging advancements in computing and imaging technologies. The growing complexity of biomedical data underscores the need for precise machine learning algorithms in biomedical engineering research. The fast progress of technology has a significant influence on medical science, especially in the field of imaging diagnostics. For example, computed tomography makes it possible to view interior human organs and tissues non-invasively, obviating the need for surgery. This encourages research into new, reliable, and more efficient diagnostic and treatment methods. Medical imaging, which includes biomedical signal capture, is becoming more and more important not only for therapy, monitoring the effectiveness of treatments, and rehabilitation procedures, but also for diagnosis. The growing amounts of data produced by medical diagnostic equipment make it more difficult for clinicians to manually explore and analyze the data. This paper explores the applications of machine learning in medical imagining and biomedical applications in healthcare.

Keywords: Biomedical imagining, pattern recognition, machine learning, health, medical

INTRODUCTION

The design and development of automated data analysis systems, which are used in many different healthcare sectors, is receiving more attention [1]. These systems have the capacity to dynamically adjust to shifting circumstances, which simplifies the examination and handling of complex problems. To accomplish their goals, these systems often include machine learning techniques. The term machine learning refers to a collection of instruments, approaches, and strategies that are applied in many industries, including medicine [2]. Its use helps to resolve diagnostic problems in a variety of medical fields, including wearable sensor technology, medical imaging, and cancer diagnostics. Machine learning enables the analysis of critical clinical characteristics, including the extraction of medical data and the prognosis of illnesses and their phases of development. This helps with patient care and support. Additionally, it improves the effectiveness of healthcare monitoring by making data analysis easier and sending out smart notifications as needed [3].

Patients' diagnostic information is treated as medical records at specialist hospitals. Machine learning cannot work well without precise patient

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Received Date: March 16, 2024
Accepted Date: March 29, 2024
Published Date: April 05, 2024

Citation: Bhupinder Singh. Scaling of Machine Learning Techniques in Medical Imagining and Biomedical Applications Concerning Healthcare. Journal of Computer Technology & Applications. 2024; 15(1): 41–44p.

data encoding, which is a prerequisite for implementing a learning algorithm [4]. Through computerized information analysis and linkage with previously resolved comparable cases, doctors may quickly and accurately identify new patients. Also, machine learning systems make diagnostic tools available to students and non-specialists, democratizing the process of medical diagnosis [5].

MACHINE LEARNING FOR BIOMEDICAL APPLICATION

The key component of the current artificial intelligence revolution, machine learning has great promise for clinical practice, especially in the field of medical imaging [6]. Notably, in terms of identifying different illnesses from medical photos, machine learning has proven to perform on par with medical specialists; certain software programs have even been certified for usage in clinical settings [7]. This development moves medicine one step closer to achieving the long-envisioned artificial intelligence integration. Nevertheless, despite the wealth of research on medical imaging machine learning, it is still difficult to convert this development into real therapeutic advancements [8]. The abundance of research in this area may occasionally put academic rewards ahead of the real-world requirements of patients and physicians. For example, even if many studies present state-of-the-art results on benchmark datasets, their clinical use could be restricted [9].

The fields of biomedical and healthcare sciences have become increasingly data-intensive, requiring advanced data mining methods to extract meaningful insights from the large amounts of accessible data [10]. The analysis of biological and healthcare data presents several challenges, including high dimensionality, extensive dispersion across several sources, class imbalances, and small sample sizes [11]. While recent studies in this area have produced encouraging results, there are still a number of open questions that need to be investigated. First and foremost, it is important to look at feature selection strategies that seek to find strong gene sets in order to improve prediction accuracy and make interpretation easier [12]. Exploring big data in the context of biomedical and healthcare research is crucial. Human healthcare and biomedical research are characterized by an exponential increase in data volume, with data available in a variety of forms, including quantitative, textual reports, signals, and images sourced from diverse origins [13].

MEDICAL IMAGINING AND PATTERN RECOGNITION IN HEALTHCARE

Healthcare is an essential industry that serves millions of people globally with value-based treatment and is also becoming one of the main sources of income for many countries [14]. Presently, the healthcare sector in the United States alone generates an astounding trillion in income, surpassing the majority of other developed and developing countries in terms of per capita expenditure [15]. The three essential components of healthcare quality, value and outcomes push professionals and stakeholders worldwide to look for creative ways to meet these demands. Technology-enabled smart healthcare is no longer just a theory; Internet-connected medical devices are essential to keeping the healthcare system afloat in the face of rapidly increasing population needs [16].

Technology is now enabling the development of alternative staffing models, the use of intellectual property, the provision of smart healthcare, and cost savings in administration and supply chain management within the healthcare industry, in addition to its traditional roles in patient care, billing, and medical record-keeping [17]. Healthcare is starting to take notice of machine learning as a noteworthy field. Recent advancements include Stanford University researchers using deep learning to detect skin cancer and developing a machine learning system that can identify malignant tumors in mammograms [18].

Healthcare machine learning applications are diverse and include analyzing large data sets for outcome prediction, timely risk assessment, resource allocation optimization, and other purposes. In order to show how machine learning is poised to revolutionize the healthcare industry, this article will examine some of the most important uses of this technology [19].

RELEVANCE OF IMAGE PROCESSING AND APPLICATIONS OF MACHINE LEARNING

In the medical area, computer-aided detection using machine learning and deep learning has advanced significantly. Medical images are important sources of diagnostic data, especially when it comes to early illness detection, which is critical in lowering the death rates from diseases like cancer and tumors. Radiologists and doctors can extract key elements from the internal structure of illnesses they discover by using a variety of modalities. Deep learning is a better approach since it can handle data of any size, whereas machine learning is limited by the sheer amount of data associated with current modalities [20]. A multilayered neural network that digs deeper into datasets to extract complete information is the basis of deep learning, an improved variant of machine learning [21].

Medical images are important sources of diagnostic data, especially when it comes to early illness detection, which is critical in lowering the death rates from diseases like cancer and tumors [22]. Radiologists and doctors can extract key elements from the internal structure of illnesses they discover by using a variety of modalities [23]. A vital component of contemporary healthcare is medical imaging, which is used to diagnose, stage, and assess the effectiveness of therapy for a wide range of illnesses. Image analysis and interpretation are faced with hurdles as a result of the emergence of imaging modalities that may capture complex and varied visual information due to technological developments in image acquisition [24]. In this regard, machine learning algorithms provide a viable path for enhancing clinical analytics and decision-making through the development of computer programs able to automatically extract visual information from medical imaging data. The present state of machine learning techniques and their use in clinical decision support systems are examined in this chapter, with an emphasis on advances resulting from deep learning discoveries [25].

CONCLUSION

This article explores ways to improve the clinical effect of machine learning in medical imaging, aiming to close this gap. It highlights important areas for improvement across the publication lifecycle by examining the present state of the field and common shortcomings in the literature. These encompass deliberations over the selection of data, research techniques, assessment standards, and publication protocols. The goal is to promote research processes that more effectively meet medical demands in the real world by offering solutions to these problems that are derived from both inside and outside the medical imaging field.

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