
ISSN 2395-650X
International Journal of
Life Sciences Biotechnology Pharma Sciences
IJLBPS
www.ijlbps.org
E-mail: editorijlbps@gmail.com editor@ijlbps.org

International Journal of Life Sciences Biotechnology Pharma Sciences
Volume 14, Issue 1, 2018

Scalable Medical Image Analysis Using CNNs and DFS with Data Sharding for Efficient Processing

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Abstract:

Cloud computing essentially improves accessibility of patient records, medical images, and sensor information by enabling the effective management, processing, and storage of large amounts of medical data. However, traditional systems are often very limited in capacity, in addition to having problems about real-time processing of data, and security. This makes the management of massive health data volumes ineffective and results to delays in diagnosis. Due to limits in data administration and processing capabilities, earlier systems have a hard time ensuring high availability of and reliable interpretation of medical images. Our architecture employs a cloud-based infrastructure, which works jointly with Distributed File Systems (DFS) and data sharding strategies to facilitate scaling and optimization of resource allocation. The approach employs Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) for medical image analysis, whereby accuracy is improved in terms of diagnostics and abnormality detection. At 95% model accuracy, precision lies at 93%, recall at 91%, and a score of 0.97 for the AUC-ROC. In addition, the throughput is improved to 5 TB per hour at a cost of $100 per TB. This study has furthered the design of a scalable, secure, and high-performing healthcare data management system with real-time capability while ensuring data privacy and compliance with healthcare regulations.

Keywords: *Cloud computing, healthcare data management, data sharding, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), machine learning, data security.*

1. Introduction

Cloud computing has brought into being an innovative mode of possibly applying techniques for cleaning and storing tremendous amounts of medical data, such as patient records and medical imaging with real-time data derived from wearables[1] [2]. It will facilitate better collaboration and accelerate the decision-making process among the healthcare practitioners because they will have access to information from anywhere [3] [4]. Cloud infrastructure offers scalable storage options that will allow healthcare systems to efficiently manage big data while keeping operational costs low[5]. To this end, encryption and compliance with HIPAA and other healthcare standards enhance data security. Thus, healthcare institutions can streamline the process, reduce operation cost, and assure better patient outcomes through cloud technology[6].

Currently, the system in our research focuses on cloud-based healthcare data management, which robustly and safely stores a large number of records and medical images of patients[7]. This system has incorporated cloud storage options for scalable data management with fault tolerance and accessibility guarantees. Sharding, one among the multiple efficient techniques, is used to quickly access the huge volumes of data and also for analysis. The medical data then undergoes a preprocessing step for smooth integration into the cloud environment while ensuring consistency and standards[8]. Through optimized dynamic resource allocation, the system provides good performance all through the lifecycle even as the volume of data increases [9], [10].

The major setback in existing systems has become their dependence on archaic techniques for data processing and storage, which becomes a thorn in the way of scalability and real-time data analysis in the area of healthcare. Heavy loads of medical data are often overwhelming for these systems to handle, ultimately leading to shutouts in the diagnostic process while averting potential security flaws. In effect, the main focus of this research study will be to address these limitations by converging new-age cloud-based infrastructures along with dynamic resource allocation for effective data manipulation. Moreover, we propose enhancing data sharding in conjunction with state-of-the-art machine algorithms for quick and accurate analysis of medical pictures and patient information. This contribution enhances security, diagnostic accuracy, and system Scalability, providing a more reliable approach to healthcare data management.

1.1. Problem statement:

Storage, processing, and analysis of health care data is accentuated with challenges, starting from patients' information down to medical images. Scalability, real-time data management, and private health information protection are the common issues at play here in the existing system. Traditional methods of data management and analysis do not cope well with large, dynamic datasets, which invariably lead to the situation affecting timely diagnosis or patient privacy. This framework analyzes solutions to these said problems, applying advanced data sharding and dynamic resource-allocation mechanisms of cloud systems. We aim to make the systems a lot more efficient and accurate diagnoses possible through the application of machine learning models for systems, specifically for analyzing medical pictures. To create a very high-performance, safe and scalable healthcare data processing system that speeds up diagnosis and guarantees compliance with legislation.

1.2. Objective:

- Design a cloud-based system for healthcare data management, incorporating data sharding and DFS for efficient processing and storage.

- Optimize cloud infrastructure and apply dynamic resource allocation to manage large-scale healthcare data effectively.

- Apply CNNs and other machine learning models to enhance anomaly detection and medical image analysis.

- Implement encryption and enforce healthcare compliance standards to safeguard data against unauthorized access and breaches.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 1 with the introduction. Section 2 will discuss the Theoretical Background. Section 3 presents the Methodology and Section 4 highlights the results. Section 5 concludes.

2. Literature review:

Sultan states that the healthcare sector has quite a lot to gain from cloud computing, particularly when it comes to its scalability and use on a "metered" basis, thereby releasing an organization from having to upgrade and maintain its infrastructure[11]. Calabrese highlighted issues in the analysis and storage of patient data while analyzing cloud applications for biomedicine, bioinformatics, and healthcare[12]. AZIZ talked about the importance of electronic medical records and how cloud computing facilitates real-time acquisition, storage, and sharing of data[13]. Among the major drawbacks of cloud-based healthcare services are the issues of security and privacy. Legislative measures are also regarded as necessary for governing the use of healthcare data and ensuring its secure use in the cloud.

Kuo spoke about the challenges and advantages of cloud computing in health care from four perspectives-technology, security, management, and legal issues-it implied the need for strategic planning to implement cloud computing for healthcare firms preserving traditional services[14]. Emphasis was placed upon health clouds, varying SaaS models, and data mining techniques that help retrieve useful information from big data concerning the healthcare domain while analyzing the advantages and challenges posed to cloud computing-based healthcare systems[15]. Esmaeil Mehraeen et al., synthesized existing studies on cloud computing in healthcare via conducting an elaborate literature review on several databases. Tawalbeh surveyed the design and acceptance of the networked healthcare systems, discussed cloudlet-based infrastructures for healthcare big data applications, and remarked on the importance of mobile cloud computing in conjunction with big data analytics for networked healthcare[16].

For instance, Fong et al., named a health care system that works through mobile cloud computing collecting data without using ECG for touch monitoring. The answer is associate in ongoing remote monitoring, personalized care options, and the real-time analysis of ECG data through mobile devices[17]. Chiou et al. suggested a protocol for Telecare Medical Information Systems that were, however, deemed vulnerable against mobile device theft and patient anonymity[18]. Mohit et al., countered this with a lightweight and secure authentication scheme that withstood a number of security threats. Casola et al exposed issues that concern safety and privacy in cloud-based healthcare systems, with a special emphasis on the compliance of regulations in the protection of sensitive patient data[19]. In a real-life situation, Hanen et al., presented the outperformance of the MCMAS system when compared to real-world applications, achieving even better performance in polyclinic settings[20].

3.Proposed methodology:

The workflow diagram in Figure 1 encompasses the various stages from data collection to analysis when handling and processing medical data. It initially involves the collection of data from several sources such as sensor data, medical imaging, and patient records. To achieve consistency and quality, the data are standardized and cleaned. Data is stored on a Distributed File System (DFS) with data sharding for consideration of scalable and affordable retrieval. This framework applies Deep Learning, chiefly Convolutional Neural Networks, for evaluating medical images concerning disease classification and diagnosis.

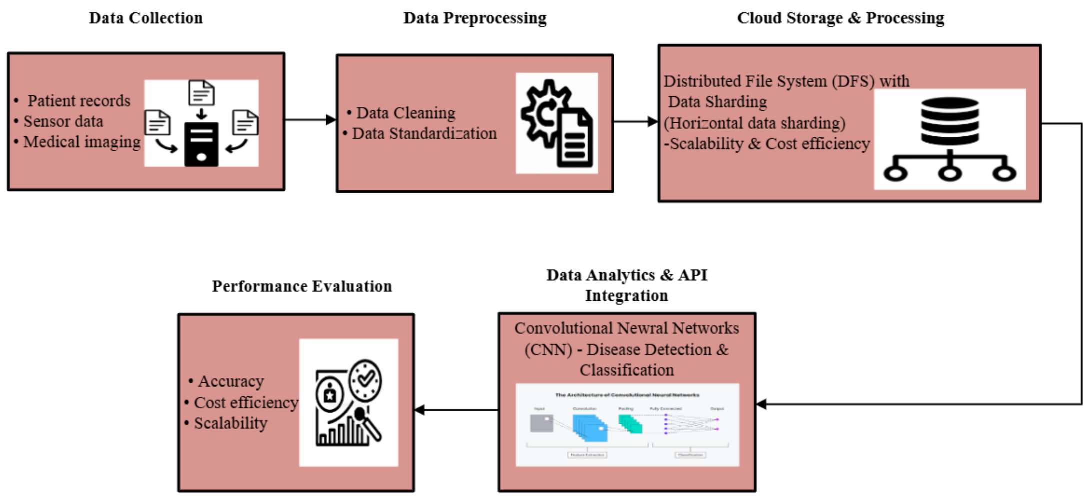

Figure 1: *Healthcare Data Processing and Analysis Framework with DFS and CNN Integration*

3.1. Data Collection

The data collection aims at gathering and preparing all the healthcare data for being processed in the cloud system, such as patient records, wearable and sensor data, medical imaging, etc. After monitoring and synthesizing these data for easy access, scalability, and management, storing them in cloud storage systems is useful. The gross data volume (TB), obtained from the summation of all data sizes, provides an estimate of the amount of data collected. In other words, the gross data volume estimates the amount of data collected by summating all data sizes.

$$\text{Total Data Volume (TB)} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \text{Size of Each Data Entry (TB)} \tag{1}$$

Standardization and denoising with artifacts removal are preparative steps taken for medical imaging data to have a uniform format. In this way, uploading data into cloud-based platforms is smoothened.

3.2. Data Preprocessing:

Data preparation involves the cleaning, noise removal, standardization, and various other processes to ensure the quality and consistency of medical images. Data transformation serves to convert raw data into the common formats integrable with cloud-based systems. In order to prepare the data for further processing and analysis, there are several necessary procedures. The figure below depicts the process of raw data filtering and normalization:

$$C_{\text{processed}} = \text{Filter}(C) \cdot \text{Normalize}(C) \quad (2)$$

where C represents the raw data, $C_{\text{processed}}$ is the transformed data ready for cloud integration.

3.3. Cloud Storage:

Using a cloud storage system and distributed file systems (DFS), the objective of data sharding is to effectively store and manage big health care data while at the same time ensuring scalability and performance. Horizontal sharding breaks the large dataset into smaller manageable parts, which have been distributed across cloud servers. This has been achieved using the patient IDs or other types of entries, such as hospital, location, or time period, for sharding. This method serves to end up arranging the data in such a way that it would result in load balancing and quick access. Below is a simple sketch to represent the process of data sharding.

$$C_i = \text{Sharding}(C) \quad (3)$$

The initial dataset is denoted by C, while C_i refers to the data shard meant for a patient i.

The medical data are stored and retrieved in a redundant and scalable manner by employing some Distributed File Systems such as Google Cloud Storage or Amazon S3. These DFS features can efficiently manage healthcare data across dispersed cloud servers by ensuring fault tolerance and fast access to data while also catering to dynamic allocation of resources according to demand.

3.4. Data Analytics and AI Integration:

AI and Data Analytics encompasses use of machine learning models among which include CNN for performing MRI or medical imaging diagnosis with tumor detection also included. CNNs have their architecture-modified through a convolutional layer, pooling, and fully connected layers, which are used to categorize and identify abnormalities within images. A convolution operation by the CNN that would take filter B applied to input data I would give an output of a feature map O:

$$O(m,n) = (A * B)(m,n) + y \quad (4)$$

where are m, n spatial locations, A is the input image, A is the kernel (filter), and y is the bias.

The performance of the CNN model after training on labeled data is based on some metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. For loss optimization during the training phase, one of the strategies used is cross-entropy loss, which is calculated as follows.

$$L = -\sum_{i=1}^{x} n_i \log(q_i) \quad (5)$$

where $n_i$is the true label, andq_i is the predicted probability.

4.Results and discussions

The crucial performance indicators for the cloud-centric medical imaging analysis system deploying convolutional neural networks and a distributed file system with data sharding are presented in Table 1. The system takes care of the data dissemination by processing 100 TB of data across patient IDs horizontally sharded. The CNN model achieves an F1-score of 92%, with an accuracy of 95%, a precision of 93%, and a recall of 91%. The system processes 5 TB of data at an image delay of 50 ms. It behaves efficiently in terms of the cost of $100 per TB, with resource utilization at 85%. It implements a hundred data shards for the sake of performance and scalability.

Table 1: Performance Metrics for Cloud-Based Medical Analysis

Metrics	Value
Data Volume	100 TB
Processing Time per Image	2 seconds
Model Accuracy	95%
Precision	93%
Recall	91%
F1-Score	92%
AUC-ROC	0.97
Data Throughput	5 TB/hour
Cost Efficiency	$100 per TB
Scalability (Shards)	100 Shards
Resource Utilization	85%
Latency	50 ms

In Figure 2, a comparison of key performance indices for cloud health care system is shown. The characteristics of the volumes of data finding out the image processing time per image as well as the correctness of the model highlight the need to have a model that would reach 95% accuracy. Some of the key metrics that prove the system's capability of identifying abnormalities and diagnosing medical images are precision, recall, and F1-score. A high score in the area of diagnosis finding skill is proven by a 0.97 AUC-ROC score. Besides resource usage and data throughput, these also matter because they reveal how efficient the system is. Thus, 100 shards representing the scalability and economization show in that system the capacity to manage huge datasets while keeping in mind financial viability. In terms of processing medical data very quickly, the graph ends with low latency alone.

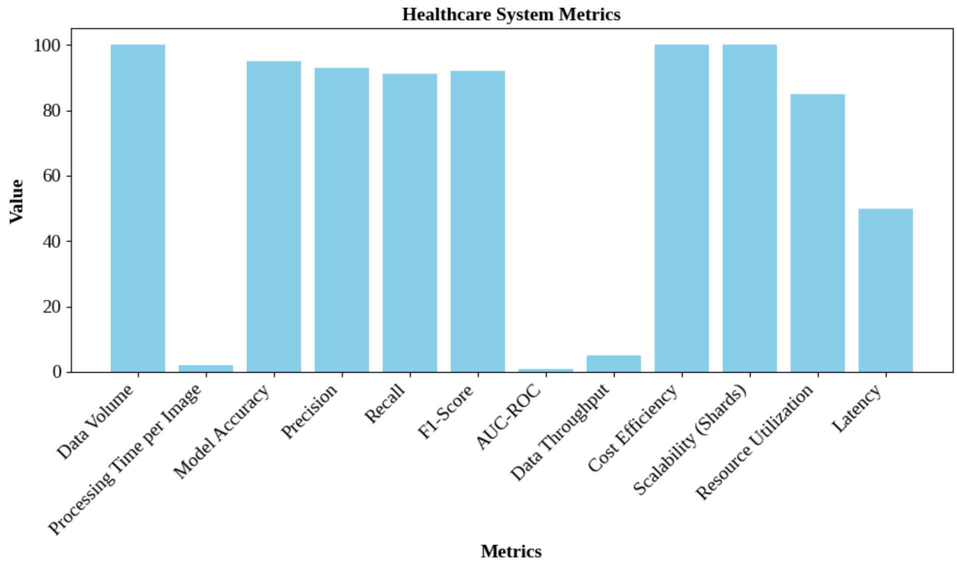

Figure 2: *Evaluation of Key Metrics for Healthcare System Performance*

Figure 3 depicts a bar chart comparing four major factors of a cloud-based healthcare system. The metrics indicated include Total Data Volume, Data Shards, Data Throughput, and Cost Efficiency, with the corresponding value being indicated in each bar. The graph emphasizes the data volume of 100 TB, being the healthcare data stored in the cloud. The system processes the 100 data shards to allow efficient storage and retrieval. 5 TB/hour is the data throughput it can achieve, going a long way to show how the system can efficiently handle massive amounts of data.

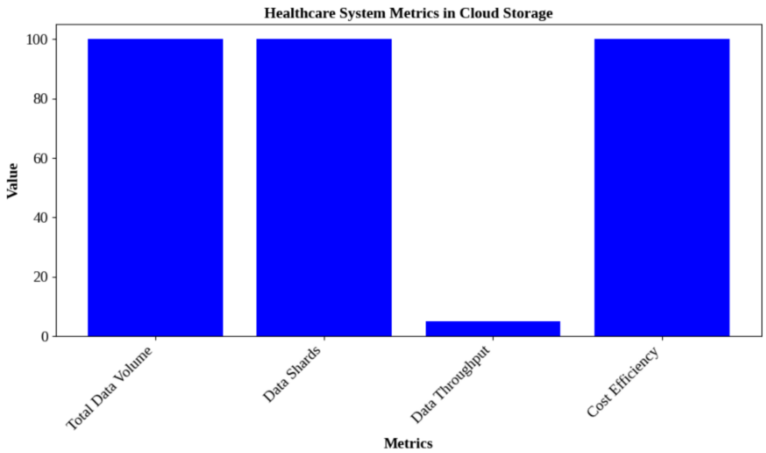

Figure 3: *Comparison of Healthcare System Metrics in Cloud Storage*

According to the cost-efficiency evaluation, the operating cost for data processing stands at $100 per TB. This figure illustrates how the system can efficiently up and downscale resource management in cloud environments, thus optimizing their cost and performance.

5.Conclusion:

Using an infrastructure based on the cloud combined with Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) and Distributed File System (DFS) proved successful in enhancing healthcare data analysis and management. Important findings highlight the scalability, cost-effectiveness, and increased accuracy of diagnosis as regards the application of machine-learning models to the medical image data. For efficiency, data sharding and dynamic resource allocation are used in handling large healthcare datasets. However, real-time data processing does have its limitations, primarily with regard to reliance on network access and cloud storage. Future work should therefore focus on improving the real-time performance, investigating advanced machine learning models for more accurate disease prediction, and addressing issues related to data privacy and security. In addition, the edge computing implementation can boost performance in processing healthcare data.

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