

final research project

Course Title: Research Methodology in Computer Science

Course Code: AI800

Research Title: Dynamic Analysis of Deep Learning Architectures

for Automated Skin Disease Diagnosis

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Dynamic Analysis of Deep Learning Architectures for Automated Skin Disease Diagnosis

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Abstract

Skin diseases involve a significant health burden in the world and prompt and correct diagnosis is required to guarantee effective treatment and patient survival. The fast development of deep learning has brought automated diagnostic systems that can be remarkably accurate, with the simplest structures such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and more sophisticated object detection systems such as YOLOv5. Nonetheless, considerable obstacles prevent clinical implementation of such technologies, such as the black-box nature of intricate models, deficiency of dataset heterogeneity in terms of skin tones, and absence of testing in more dynamic and real-world conditions. This study fills these research gaps by performing a dynamic study of the skin disease diagnosis deep learning architectures. Through a four-phase approach, the study compiles the available literature, collects qualitative data with medical professionals and critically examines the quantitative performance of the models, including MobileNet, Xception, and YOLOv5, with the help of standardized dermatological data. The research question is how transfer learning, data augmentation and real-time processing capabilities affect diagnostic reliability. The study, therefore, suggests an innovative model that combines the concept of technical robustness and explainable AI (XAI). The results of the study will improve the trust and transparency of AI-assisted dermatology, which will be a legitimized route to the implementation of decision support systems that are both accessible to specialists and general practitioners.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; skin diseases; deep learning

1. Introduction

Dermatology is a major health issue in the world, and skin cancer has been one of the most prevalent types of cancer that are diagnosed across the world. Diagnosis of these diseases involves timely and accurate diagnosis that is crucial in the effective treatment and survival of the patient. Classically, diagnosis has been based on clinical acumen of the dermatologists which is usually complemented by dermoscopic examination and invasive biopsies. Nonetheless, the growing need of dermatological services and the lack of specialists has led to a necessity to seek the solution of automated diagnostics. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and, more specifically, Deep Learning (DL) has become a disruptive technology in the field of medical imaging and promises the possibility of enhancing clinical decision-making and access to care.

The history of deep learning in dermatology has developed quickly, with a transition to the older methods of machine learning to newer methods of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and, most recently, attention-based systems and object detection architectures. According to recent literature, the capabilities of these architectures are impressive; e.g., models like MobileNet and Xception have already achieved classification accuracy of over 97% in multi-class disease recognition tasks (Sorour et al., 2023).

. Moreover, these models are starting to be integrated with new technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT) and fog computing to enable real-time and low-latency diagnostic systems to be applied in remote and underserved areas (AlGaphari et al., 2025).

Although these technological innovations exist, there are still major obstacles that reduce prevalence of AI implementation in dermatology. Reported high accuracy rates are often accompanied by systematic reviews that show that such approaches

have critical methodological shortcomings, such as a high risk of bias, absence of a variety of skin types in training sample, and lack of external validation (Choy et al., 2023). In addition, the black-box property of most deep learning models does not provide insights into the decision-making procedure, which is a barrier to trust in healthcare professionals who need relative and interpretable diagnostic assistance (Zhang et al., 2023). Currently, there is an increasing agreement that future studies should go beyond fixed performance metrics to employ the dynamic strength of these models and require explainability (Vayadande et al., 2024).

The study, named as Dynamic Analysis of Deep Learning Architectures in Automated Skin Disease Diagnosis, will fill the gap between theoretical models of high-performance and practical application in clinical setting. This study aims to evaluate the stability, efficiency, and adaptability of state-of-the-art architectures, including transfer learning-based CNNs, real-time object detection systems such as YOLOv5, in different datasets. Finally, this study aims to generate a strong framework that will not only improve the accuracy of diagnoses but focus on transparency and trust, thus streamlining the process of safely integrating AI tools into everyday dermatological practice.

Background:

The Evolution of AI in Dermatology

AI has become a reality in contemporary medicine and has ceased to be a hypothetical endeavor. Its beginnings in the healthcare field date back to the early days of expert systems that were created to aid in decision-making in the clinical field. But with the emergence of deep learning and specifically Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), the field has radically changed. We are living in a digital health renaissance in dermatology, driven by the spread of computational

power, access to big data in dermatology, and the development of image recognition algorithms. Such advances have allowed AI to compete with human professionals in certain approaches, such as the classification of skin lesions or the identification of cancerous conditions such as melanoma, with networks like MobileNet, Xception, and YOLOv5.

Trust and Transparency Issues in Medical AI

With the growing use of AI applications in dermatology, issues of trust and transparency become critical. Medical AI trust is multidimensional, including the reliability of the diagnosis, safety in use with different skin types, and the possibility of the clinician to comprehend a decision made by a machine. Nevertheless, complex deep learning models are often opaque, making it challenging to achieve this transparency. It is this black box quality that even when a model has high accuracy (up to 97 percent accuracy) the reason behind the diagnosis is not clearly understood. This unaccountability is especially concerning in the field of healthcare, where a diagnostic error may result in life-changing implications and where doctors need to see clear evidence to have confidence in automated recommendations.

The Significance of Reliable Diagnostic Systems

The importance of creating a reliable AI in diagnosis of a skin disease cannot be overestimated. Skin diseases, such as cancer, are one of the primary health burdens in the world and in this case, early and proper diagnosis is crucial to survival. To become what AI can be in this field, it needs to be embraced by health workers, a process greatly dependent on the reliability and interpretability of the system used. In addition to helping specialists in urban clinics, trustworthy AI is needed as a decision support system to all general practitioners and health workers in remote or

rural locations. Moreover, with regulatory authorities questioning medical algorithms, transparency and strength demonstrate capability is a legal and ethical requirement of clinical deployment.

Challenges to Enhancing Trust in Skin Disease AI

To improve the trust level in dermatological AI, it is necessary to deal with technical and operational issues. In technical terms, the creation of ways to make models easier to understand with the help of visualization and localization is a major concern. Morally, it is of the first importance that algorithms are trained with various datasets in order not to be biased towards different skin tones. These issues are compounded by the necessity to provide real-time processing and integration with the newest technologies such as the IoT and the fog computing. The rate at which AI is being developed usually exceeds that of clinical validation, and there is an urgent requirement to have frameworks that can dynamically analyze and verify these architectures in clinical environments.

2. Problem Statement

In the fast-moving sphere of medical artificial intelligence, the use of deep learning models to diagnose skin diseases automatically has considerable challenges in terms of model robustness, interpretability, and generalizability. Although the accuracy of deep learning models can be very high in controlled experimental environments, the models do not reflect the dynamics and the heterogeneity of clinical dermatological data, as they are usually implemented as black boxes (Vollmer et al., 2025). Existing architectures might be inadequate in regard to variability of skin lesion manifestation between different demographics and imaging modalities, resulting in a drop in performance when used in dynamic real-world conditions (Duggal, et al., 2025). Moreover, the current methods often do not

provide the required level of disclosure as the complicated decision-making mechanisms in these architectures are not transparent to the clinicians, thus obstructing the establishment of the reliability of diagnosis (Gianchandani et al., 2025).

The relevance of the given issue is enormous because skin cancers, with melanoma being the most widespread, are among the most frequently diagnosed malignancies worldwide, and the early and proper diagnosis is the key to patient survival. The fact that the existing static models cannot deliver a set of consistent and explainable diagnostics in a wide range of patient groups threatens to undermine the clinician trust and potentially contributes to the further emergence of the healthcare disparities caused by the algorithmic bias (Supriyanto et al., 2025). With more and more healthcare systems using automated tools to triage and diagnose skin conditions, a framework to dynamically analyze these architectures is missing, thus becoming an obstacle to safe and effective clinical integration. The question is not limited to the aspect of accuracy, but also relates to the moral necessity of making AI-based diagnostics not only flexible to the changes in medical requirements but also transparent in their reasoning (Faruki, 2025).

To fill this important gap in the understanding of the requirements of reliable diagnostic tools, this study will perform a dynamic study of different deep learning architectures specifically designed to diagnose skin diseases. This research aims to establish the constraints of the architecture and suggest improved models to be used in clinical work and guarantee excellence and reliability through assessing the performance, flexibility, and interpretability of these models.

3. Research Objectives

Main Objective:

To create, assess, and streamline a dynamic deep learning system to diagnose skin diseases automatically with high diagnostic accuracy and low computational and interpretation costs, i.e., to address the shortcomings of dataset bias, resource dependency.

Specific Objectives:

- To assess the diagnostic accuracy of popular deep learning models (including CNNs, Vision Transformers, and ResNet variations) on the classification of different skin diseases on the basis of conventional dermatological datasets.
- To dynamically analyze model robustness through evaluation of how these architectures are accurate and stable to image quality, lighting conditions, and patient demographic variations (i.e., skin tone and age).
- To explore the interpretability of chosen deep learning models with the help of the Explainable AI (XAI) methods to visualize and interpret the selected features to understand the diagnostic decision-making features, in particular, lesion borders and color patterns.
- To contrast the flexibility of fixed pre-trained models with dynamically updated learning strategies to assess which approach is more capable of dealing with the dynamic characteristics of clinical data and the presentation of rare diseases.
- To formulate a series of rules or a suggested framework to maximize deep learning architectures that would consider not only high diagnostic performance but also transparency to achieve trust and integration into clinical care.

Research scope

- **Evaluation of Current Problems:** By focusing on the identification and interpretation of the technical and functional obstacles that make deep learning less reliable in dermatology, specifically, the model transparency (the black-box problem), the absence of resistance to dissimilar clinical data, and the unpredictability of results in different skin-colours and imaging settings, one can analyse those problems.
- **Comparison of Existing Solutions:** Discussing the existing deep learning models (including Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Vision Transformers) and interpretability (including Grad-CAM and LIME). It aims to evaluate the diagnostic accuracy, computational efficiency, as well as the limitations of existing Explainable AI (XAI) methods in offering useful insights into the classification of skin lesions.
- **Creation of a Dynamic Analysis Framework:** Proposing a solid framework or methodology to dynamically analyze these architectures. The framework will be used to combine performance measures with interpretability guidelines to assess the ability of models to respond to different clinical inputs, thus satisfying the requirement of transparency and trust in automated diagnostic procedures.
- **Validation in Diverse Contexts:** Utilizing the suggested analysis framework to diverse and publicly available datasets of skin diseases (e.g., HAM10000, ISIC Archive) to determine its applicability and efficiency. This step involves assessing the performance of the models on various demographic groups and to obtain qualitative feedback of the domain experts to ascertain the clinical relevance of the results.

4. Literature Review and Synthesis

Deep learning in dermatology has been rapidly used, but there are still important gaps in terms of robustness and efficiency. This review is a critical review of recent contributions to the field, emphasizing the development of pure CNNs into attentionbased mechanisms and the new need of explainability.

(Sadik et al., 2023) proposed a computer vision based method to detect five skin diseases namely: Atopic dermatitis, Eczema, Herpes, Nevus and Melanoma. Two stateoftheart deep learning models MobileNet and Xception, are implemented to create an automated system. proposed approaches with transfer learning and augmentation techniques and evaluated each of the models in computer visionbased recognition tasks.. Increasing the amount of training data is the way to attain a strong model, and transfer learning allows reusing the ights of the pretrained models. Combining both transfer learning and augmentation with MobileNet and Xception models was a highly advanced solution to our disease recognition task compared to other deep learning models ResNet50, InceptionV3, InceptionResNet and DenseNet. The MobileNet model has achieved a classification accuracy of 96.00% and an F1score of 96.38%. On the other hand, both test accuracy and F1score of the Xception model reached 97.00%.

Furthermore, applied the Flask b framework to implement our trained model by developing a b application, which identifies skin conditions with the help of a skin photograph provided by the client.. The given strategies can assist in identifying and diagnosing various dermatological illnesses and support the health care providers in offering an improved system of health care.Lastly, developed a bbased system to detect skin diseases. Finally, have built a bbased framework to identify skin diseases.

(Choy et al., 2023) tested how deep learning algorithms can be used to diagnose and monitor noncancerous skin diseases, including acne, eczema, psoriasis, and the like. The review based on analysis of 64 studies demonstrated high diagnostic accuracy with ranges of 89 to 94% of the most common conditions, and good severity grading. Although having this potential, the research revealed considerable methodological drawbacks such as the high risk of bias, the absence of the representation of different types of skin, and the lack of external validation. The authors concluded that although deep learning has the potential to handle a wider range of dermatological diseases, realworld datasets acquired prospectively need to be developed to translate it into a clinically useful tool.

(Vayadande et al., 2024) concluded that, skin disorders are very dangerous to healthcare since they have many symptoms and consequences on the quality of life. Efficient therapy and management is impossible without appropriate and timely diagnosis. In this in-depth review, seek to examine the innovative machine learning strategies deployed in the differentiation of beten of different kinds of skin diseases. Dwelve into the effectiveness of three major algorithms in CNN, KNN and LSVM, which have shown to have good performance in the classification of different skin diseases.

Utilizing a variety of datasets from archives such as ISIC and ISBI, such as PH2, MEDNODE, DermIS, DermQuest, and others, the study thoroughly assesses these methods. Analyze the pros and cons of each algorithm in detail with a particular focus on CNNs. Promising substitutes for conventional machine learning techniques are deep learning approaches, such as fully connected (CNNs) and feature extraction architectures. The advantages of these methods are that they do not rely on complex preprocessing techniques and their overall diagnostic outcomes are improved.

(Muhaba,et al., 2022) In this study, a smartphone based automatic diagnosis of five common skin diseases, is proposed based on a deep learning technique using clinical image and patient clinical information, and an average accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and kappa score of 97.5%, 97.7%, 97.7%, 97.5% and 0.976, respectively, re achieved. The results demonstrate that, the developed system provides excellent diagnosis performance for the five skin diseases. The system that has been developed can be utilized as a decision support system amongst dermatologists, general practitioners, health practitioners in rural areas and patients in the diagnosis of skin disease.

(Zhang et al., 2023) This paper will reviewed the methodologies of segmentation and classification of skin lesions, based on ML and DL, and will comment on the state of the research, its difficulties, and the perspectives of the development of the field of dermatological diagnosis using DL. The studies contribute to the improvement of the development of the advanced concepts and methods. In summary, there is a need for establishing more standard datasets, developing more visualization tools, innovating model architectures, and fusing multiple techniques in the future to comply with the trends of dermatological image segmentation and classification. The need to establish more dependable automated diagnostic techniques is especially important in the context of an ever-growing amount of clinical data.

(Noronha et al., 2023) gave an overview of dermatological conditions, diseases related to them, and clinical diagnostic tests, followed by a systematic review of existing deep learning based dermatological condition detection methods, their performance depending on the identified parameter.. According to our results, the majority of these approaches demonstrate effective detection and high classification with high accuracy. Hover, only a few approaches deal with

determining the level of severity of dermatological conditions based on dermoscopic images. In addition, comment on why this is a challenging field of research and what researchers can do in the future. Our survey provides a detailed picture of the manual diagnostic tests and the computerized methods of detection of dermatological conditions. This tiring survey can be used by dermatologists to understand computerized methods and use technological breakthroughs to make automated diagnosis, and eventually enhance patient care and outcome.

(Sorour et al., 2023) The approach proposed in this paper includes three steps: Data preprocessing, Data augmentation and classification with localization. At the first level, various processes, including color transformation, resizing, normalization, and labeling were used to enroll the input image in our DL models. The convolutional generative adversarial network algorithm is applied to the input images in order to augment the data. In the third stage, YOLOV5 is used to classify and localize objects. The data was accurately gathered with the help of medical experts to guarantee its validity.

(AlGaphari et al., 2025) This paper aimed to design and develop a realtime skin disease diagnostic system utilizing the deep learning, Internet of Things (IoT) and fog computing technologies. The main objective was to address the shortcomings of the earlier models: the high latency, disease coverage, and the lack of system design by creating a high-performance, responsive, and scalable diagnostic system.

The suggested model showed high performance, achieving the highest scores of 100% in precision, recall, accuracy, and F1 score in classifying nine most common skin disease types. It was also able to generalize well, with an accuracy of 93 percent in unseen validation data. A one sample one tailed t-test ($p = 0.019$) with a large effect size (Cohen $d = 1.14$) was statistically proven to be significant to confirm that the high accuracy of the model is not made by chance. These results

reinforce its usefulness in acquiring meaningful patterns and consolidate its usefulness in real world clinical use. The work makes a contribution in form of a new architecture; the first architecture to incorporate ensemble based deep learning. implementations of the model with the FogBus platform in a real time, multiclass diagnostic setting. However, unlike the earlier attempts, the proposed system unifies these often isolated either fog or IoT or was still reliant on cloud infrastructure. technologies to provide low latency, high-precision diagnostics that are flexible to changing healthcare needs.

Summary Table

Author	Core Methodology	Key Result	Critical Limitation
(Sadik et al., 2023)	Computer vision system using MobileNet and Xception with transfer learning and data augmentation. Deployed as a Flask b app .	Xception model achieved 97% accuracy and F1score, outperforming ResNet50 and DenseNet.	Unspecified; targeted five particular diseases.
(Choy et al., 2023)	Systematic review of 64 studies applying deep learning to noncancerous skin diseases.	High diagnostic accuracy (89%–94%) for conditions like acne and psoriasis; effective severity grading.	Risk of bias, absence of a variety of skin types, and external validation are high.
(Vayadande et al., 2024)	Comparative analysis of CNN, KNN, and LSVM algorithms	CNNs outperformed traditional methods (KNN, LSVM) by reducing	Needs extensive fine-tuning and hardware/model documentation to be

Author	Core Methodology	Key Result	Critical Limitation
	using datasets (ISIC, ISBI, PH2).	preprocessing needs and improving outcomes.	reproducible and scalable.
(Muhaba et al., 2022)	Smartphonebased automatic diagnosis using deep learning on clinical images and patient information.	Achieved approx. 97.5%–97.7% across accuracy, precision, recall, and F1score.	Unspoken; possible dependency on quality of patientprovided data.
(Zhang et al., 2023)	Review of ML and DL methods for the segmentation and classification of skin lesions.	Identified progress but highlighted a critical need for standardization and better visualization tools.	Absence of standardized datasets, powerful visualization tools and frameworks to grow data variety.
(Noronha et al., 2023)	Systematic analysis of deep learningbased detection methods and clinical diagnostic tests.	Most methods demonstrate high classification accuracy.	Significant gap in the literature that deals with the determination of the level of severity based on the dermoscopic images.
(Sorour et al., 2023)	YOLOV5 object recognition with CGANbased augmentation and a	Surpassed stateoftheart accuracy; significant improvements in detecting vitiligo and melanoma.	Needs further refinement, validation, and interpretation improvements.

Author	Core Methodology	Key Result	Critical Limitation
	3stage preprocessing pipeline.		
(AlGaphari et al., 2023)	Realtime system integrating Ensemble DL, IoT, and Fog Computing (FogBus platform).	Achieved 100% precision/recall/accuracy on 9 diseases; 93% generalization accuracy.	Relies on curated datasets and assumes consistent fog node availability (challenging in underresourced settings).

5. Research Methodology

The study uses a four-step detailed framework to understand deep learning systems in diagnosing skin diseases. Through systematic literature review, qualitative expert opinions, and quantitative model analyses, the research will develop and test a dynamic framework. This method guarantees greater diagnostic accuracy, strength, and clinical application.

Phase 1: Literature Review

The initial stage is the literature review to determine and summarize what research has already been done on the development of deep learning networks to diagnose dermatological conditions. The articles and systematic reviews included in this review are related to the evolution of pure Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) into attention-based mechanisms, including the combination of the Internet of Things (IoT) and fog computing. The rationale is to map the existing landscape of skin disease detection, identify weaknesses in strength, diversity of datasets, and the absence of visualization tools defined in recent research.

Data Sources: Academic databases (e.g., IEEE Xplore, PubMed, Elsevier) and professional journals about recent progress in healthcare analytics and neural computing.

Selection Criteria: recent publications between three to five years old, with a specific focus on comparative studies of architectures (e.g., MobileNet, Xception, YOLOv5), transfer learning application, and the performance of multi-class skin disease diagnostic systems.

Analysis Method: Thematic analysis to determine common technical issues, including the necessity of standard datasets, the significance of data enhancement with the help of Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs), and the restrictions of external validation in existing models.

Phase 2: Qualitative Research

two entails the qualitative research in terms of semi-structured interviews with clinical practitioners and experts in the domain. The aim is to acquire a better understanding of the practical needs of diagnostic tools, particularly the need to have decision support systems in various healthcare contexts that include special dermatology clinics and rural general practice.

Participants: A purposive sample of health informatics specialists, general practitioners and dermatologists.

Data Collection: Semi-structured interviews carried out to determine how well "black-box" models and explainable systems are used, and the extent to which patient clinical information is essential to use with image data to make an accurate diagnosis.

Analysis: Qualitative content analysis to derive themes connected to the acceptance of AI-assisted diagnosis, the significance of localization (finding specific areas of lesions), and the demands of real-time processing in clinical processes.

Phase 3: Quantitative Research

This step is the complement to the qualitative insights to quantitative data based on the experimental nature of the deep learning structures. This includes carefully testing the models that are emphasized in the literature review, namely MobileNet, Xception, and YOLOv5, through the use of standardized datasets to assess their diagnostic capabilities and resilience.

Experimental Design: Designing experimental experiments that will compare state-of-the-art architectures with the proposed dynamic analysis framework. This involves the assessment of the effect of transfer learning and data augmentation models (e.g., GANs) on model performance.

Sample: Usage of various dermatological data sets (e.g. ISIC, PH2, MEDNODE) and combination of clinical metadata to evaluate multi-modal diagnosis and make sure that all types of skin are represented in order to cope with the detected biases.

Data Analysis: Statistical analysis of the performance measures such as Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-score and Kappa scores. The inferential statistics will then be used to establish whether the differences in the model performance (e.g., between the conventional CNNs and the ensemble based IoT frameworks) are statistically significant and relevant to the unseen data.

Phase 4: Framework Development and Validation

Based on the experience of the preceding phases, a detailed framework of the dynamic analysis of deep learning architectures in skin disease diagnosis will be created. This framework seeks to fill in the gap between high-accuracy models and clinical applicability through the integration of real-time processing features and visualization tools.

Development: Combine the known high-quality architectural elements (e.g., ensemble models, low latency with a fog computer) and preprocessing methods (e.g. color transformation, normalization) into a consistent system. The structure will emphasize the combination of image analysis and clinical data of patients to increase the accuracy of diagnosis.

Validation: Expert-reviewed validation and pilot testing, how well the framework can deliver real-time, accurate, and understandable diagnoses. This involves testing the latency and accuracy of the system in a simulation setting to make sure it will satisfy the requirements of both the dermatologists and health practitioners in the distant locations.

Ethical Considerations

By using safe storage procedures and anonymization, patient data privacy will be given top priority in this study. By making sure that different skin tones are represented in datasets, the study will mitigate any algorithmic bias. To assist clinical validation and responsible AI deployment in healthcare settings, all research efforts will adhere to institutional review board rules and findings will be made public.

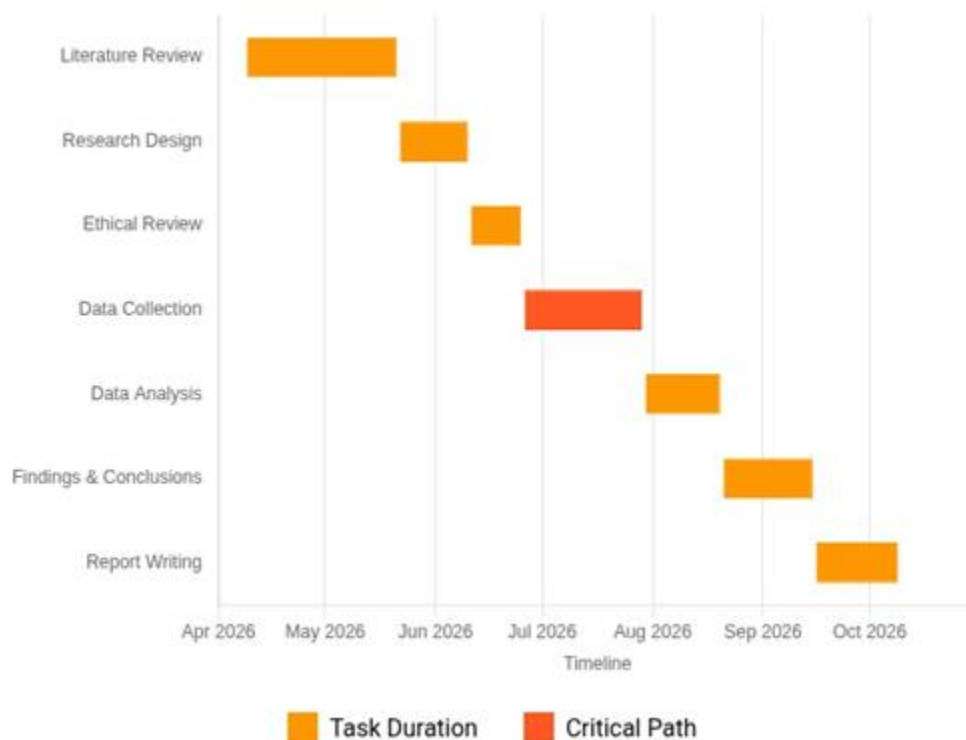
Limitations

The representativeness of the sample in qualitative research and response bias in survey data are two potential constraints that this research approach recognizes. Careful sampling and data triangulation will be used to try to lessen these restrictions.

Expected Outcomes

This study will produce a validated dynamic analysis framework that measures the robustness of deep learning models in a variety of skin conditions and imaging alterations. Transparent diagnostic decisions will be made possible by the study's experimentally generated guidelines for incorporating XAI approaches. In order to facilitate the conversion of high-accuracy AI models into reliable dermatological decision support systems, the results will provide benchmark performance measurements for architectures under dynamic situations and useful implementation techniques for clinical deployment.

Gantt chart



	Presentation Preparation	Final Submission	Revisions	Drafting Thesis	Framework Development	Data Analysis	Data Collection	Develop Methodology	Formulate Research Questions	Literature Review
Start Date	10/10/2026	28/9/2026	18/9/2026	28/8/2026	13/8/2026	13/7/2026	27/6/2026	10/6/2026	9/5/2026	9/4/2026
Duration (Days)	16	12	10	20	15	30	16	16	15	30

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