

# Role of Ai and Ml in disease diagnosis and Early detection

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**Abstract** - Rapid advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) have transformed the landscape of healthcare, offering powerful tools for disease diagnosis and early detection. By analyzing large volumes of heterogeneous medical data—such as imaging, genomic sequences, electronic health records, and real-time sensor inputs—AI and ML algorithms can identify complex patterns that are often difficult for traditional diagnostic methods to detect. These technologies enable improved accuracy, faster processing, and early recognition of diseases including cancer, cardiovascular disorders, neurological conditions, and infectious diseases. This research paper reviews recent developments in AI-driven diagnostic systems, examines commonly used ML models such as deep learning, ensemble techniques, and probabilistic classifiers, and highlights their performance across different clinical applications. Additionally, it discusses key challenges including data quality, model interpretability, bias, and integration into existing healthcare workflows. The findings emphasize that AI and ML have significant potential to enhance clinical decision-making, reduce diagnostic delays, and support personalized medicine, ultimately contributing to improved patient outcomes and more efficient healthcare delivery.

**Index Terms** - Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), Disease Diagnosis, Early Detection, Medical Imaging, Deep Learning, Predictive Analytics, Clinical Decision Support Systems, Healthcare Data Mining, Pattern Recognition, Neural Networks, Big Data in Healthcare, Computer-Aided Diagnosis (CAD).

## Introduction

Early and accurate disease diagnosis plays a critical role in improving patient outcomes, reducing healthcare costs, and enabling timely medical interventions. Traditional diagnostic approaches often rely on manual interpretation of clinical data, medical imaging, laboratory results, and patient history, which can be time-consuming and prone to human error. With the rapid growth of digital health records and medical data, there is a pressing need for more efficient, reliable, and scalable diagnostic methods. In recent years, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) have emerged as transformative technologies capable of addressing these challenges by

leveraging data-driven insights for enhanced clinical decision-making.

AI and ML techniques are increasingly being integrated into healthcare systems to analyze complex, high-dimensional data and uncover subtle patterns that may not be evident through conventional diagnostic procedures. Deep learning models, in particular, have demonstrated remarkable performance in tasks such as image classification, tumor detection, and disease prediction. These methods enable automated interpretation of radiology images, identification of anomalies in ECG or EEG signals, and prediction of disease risks using electronic health records. As a result, AI-powered diagnostic tools are contributing to earlier detection of diseases such as cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular disorders, and infectious diseases, ultimately supporting personalized and preventive healthcare.

Despite these advancements, several challenges hinder the widespread adoption of AI-based diagnostic systems. Issues related to data privacy, algorithmic bias, lack of interpretability, and the need for large, high-quality datasets remain significant barriers. Additionally, integrating AI solutions into clinical workflows requires careful validation, regulatory compliance, and collaboration between technologists and healthcare professionals. Addressing these challenges is essential for ensuring the safe and effective deployment of AI technologies in real-world medical environments.

This paper provides an overview of recent progress in AI and ML applications for disease diagnosis and early detection. It discusses commonly used machine learning models, evaluates their performance across various medical domains, and highlights current limitations as well as future research opportunities. By exploring these developments, the study aims to demonstrate the potential of AI and ML to revolutionize diagnostic practices and enhance the overall quality of healthcare delivery.

## II. IMPORTANCE OF AI IN EARLY DIAGNOSIS

AI plays a crucial role in transforming disease diagnosis and early detection by enhancing accuracy, efficiency, and clinical decision-making. With the growth of digital health data, AI systems can process large and complex datasets—including

medical images, electronic health records, and genomic information—to identify patterns that traditional methods may overlook. This capability enables earlier recognition of diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular disorders, and neurological conditions, significantly improving treatment outcomes.

AI-driven diagnostic tools reduce human error, automate routine tasks, and support clinicians by providing fast and reliable predictions. Predictive models help forecast disease risk and initiate timely interventions, shifting healthcare from reactive treatment to proactive prevention. Furthermore, AI supports personalized medicine by tailoring diagnosis and treatment plans based on individual patient data. These advancements collectively improve patient care, reduce diagnostic delays, and strengthen the overall efficiency of healthcare systems.

### **III. APPLICATIONS OF AI IN HEALTHCARE FOR DISEASE DIAGNOSIS**

The integration of artificial intelligence into healthcare has opened new avenues for enhancing patient care, optimizing healthcare operations, and advancing public health initiatives. This section comprehensively explores the pivotal applications of AI across various domains within the healthcare sector. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative technology in the healthcare sector, offering innovative solutions to enhance patient care, improve diagnostic accuracy, and optimize operational efficiency. Its applications span across various domains, significantly reshaping traditional medical practices.

#### ***A. Medical Imaging Analysis***

AI-powered image processing systems are widely used in radiology, pathology, and dermatology to detect abnormalities with high precision. Deep learning models can identify tumors, fractures, lesions, lung infections, and other anomalies from X-rays, CT scans, MRI scans, and histopathology slides faster and more accurately than conventional methods.

#### ***B. Predictive Analytics and Risk assesment***

Machine learning algorithms analyze electronic health records (EHRs), lifestyle data, and genetic information to predict disease risks early. These systems help identify individuals at high risk for conditions such as diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and cancer, enabling preventive interventions.

#### ***C. Early detection of chronic and infectious diseases***

AI models detect early patterns of diseases like Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, tuberculosis, and COVID-19 by analyzing

medical history, symptoms, biomarkers, and imaging data. This leads to faster diagnosis and reduces disease progression.

#### ***D. Remote Patient Monitoring and Wearables***

Wearable sensors and IoT devices collect real-time data such as heart rate, blood pressure, glucose levels, and oxygen saturation. AI analyzes these continuous streams to detect anomalies early and alert healthcare providers to potential complications.

#### ***E. Virtual Health Assistants***

AI-powered virtual assistants and chatbots provide 24/7 support for patients by offering health information, reminding them to take medications, and helping them manage chronic conditions. These tools improve patient engagement and reduce the burden on healthcare providers.

#### ***F Drug Discovery and Biomarker Identification***

Although indirectly related to diagnosis, AI accelerates drug discovery by analyzing molecular data and identifying biomarkers that indicate disease presence in early stages.

#### ***G. Natural Language Processing (NLP) in Healthcare Records***

NLP tools extract meaningful information from clinical notes, prescriptions, and medical reports. They help identify risk factors, automate documentation, and streamline diagnostic workflows.

#### ***H. Administrative Automation***

AI streamlines administrative processes such as medical coding, billing, and appointment scheduling. Natural language processing (NLP) tools extract and organize information from unstructured clinical notes, improving workflow efficiency and reducing administrative burden.

#### ***I. Mental Health Support***

AI applications are increasingly used in mental health care, offering therapeutic conversations through chatbots and analyzing speech or facial expressions to detect signs of depression, anxiety, or stress. These tools provide early intervention and support, especially in areas with limited access to mental health professionals.

### **IV. CHALLENGES OF AI IN HEALTHCARE FOR DISEASE DIAGNOSIS**

While Artificial Intelligence (AI) offers significant advancements in healthcare, its widespread adoption faces several challenges. These challenges span technical, ethical,

regulatory, and social domains, which must be addressed to ensure safe, effective, and equitable integration of AI technologies into healthcare systems.

#### ***A. Data Quality and Availability***

AI models require large, clean, and well-annotated datasets. However, medical data is often incomplete, inconsistent, or imbalanced. Limited availability of high-quality datasets affects model accuracy and generalization.

#### ***B. Lack of Data Quality and Standardization***

AI models require high-quality, standardized, and representative datasets to function accurately [8]. However, healthcare data is often fragmented across multiple systems, inconsistent in format, and incomplete. This lack of standardization can lead to unreliable outcomes and limit the generalizability of AI tools across different healthcare settings or populations.

#### ***C. Data Privacy and Security***

Healthcare data contains sensitive patient information. Ensuring privacy, meeting regulatory standards (such as HIPAA or GDPR), and protecting data from cyber-attacks pose significant challenges for AI adoption.

#### ***D. Lack of Transparency and Explainability***

Many AI models, especially those based on deep learning, function as "black boxes"—providing outputs without clear explanations of how decisions are made. This lack of interpretability hinders clinical trust and acceptance. For healthcare professionals to adopt AI tools confidently, the reasoning behind predictions or recommendations must be transparent and understandable.

#### ***E. Clinical Validation and Integration***

AI systems must undergo rigorous clinical validation before being used in real-world settings. Many AI applications demonstrate high performance in research environments but fail to replicate those results in diverse clinical settings. Furthermore, integrating AI tools into existing healthcare workflows and electronic health record (EHR) systems can be technically and logistically challenging.

#### ***F. Regulatory and Legal Issues***

The regulatory landscape for AI in healthcare is still evolving. Determining who is responsible for errors made by AI—the developer, the healthcare provider, or the institution—is legally complex. Additionally, obtaining approval from regulatory bodies like the FDA (U.S. Food and Drug Administration) can

be time-consuming, particularly for AI tools that continuously learn and adapt.

#### ***G. Regulatory and Ethical Concerns***

Ensuring that AI tools comply with medical regulations, receive clinical approvals, and follow ethical guidelines is time-consuming and difficult. Clear frameworks for accountability and liability are still evolving.

#### ***H. Trust and Acceptance Among Healthcare Professionals***

Clinicians may hesitate to trust AI due to concerns about accuracy, job displacement, or over-reliance on automated systems. Building confidence requires proven reliability and proper training.

### **V. HEALTHCARE OPERATIONS IN DIAGNOSIS**

AI plays a transformative role in modern healthcare operations by improving efficiency, accuracy, and the overall quality of diagnostic services. In clinical environments, AI automates a wide range of routine administrative tasks, including patient registration, appointment scheduling, data entry, and report preparation, which significantly reduces the workload on medical staff and minimizes human error. This automation allows doctors and nurses to devote more time to direct patient care. AI also enhances diagnostic workflows by rapidly processing medical images, laboratory results, and electronic health records, enabling faster identification of abnormalities and early signs of disease. By prioritizing high-risk patients and flagging critical cases, AI ensures timely medical intervention and efficient triaging in crowded healthcare settings. Additionally, AI-driven predictive models assist hospitals in managing resources such as beds, medical equipment, and staffing levels by forecasting patient inflow and operational demands. This becomes especially important during pandemics, seasonal outbreaks, or emergencies, where efficient resource allocation can prevent system overload. AI also strengthens decision-making through clinical decision support systems that offer real-time recommendations, detect inconsistencies, and ensure adherence to evidence-based guidelines. Integration with telemedicine platforms and remote monitoring devices further extends healthcare operations beyond physical hospital boundaries, allowing continuous tracking of patient health and early detection of complications. By reducing diagnostic errors, optimizing workflow efficiency, lowering operational costs, and improving care coordination, AI significantly elevates the overall quality and reliability of healthcare operations, leading to improved patient outcomes and a more responsive healthcare system.

### **VI. PATIENT MONITORING AND CARE**

Patient monitoring and care are fundamental aspects of healthcare that focus on continuously observing and managing a patient's health status to ensure timely and effective medical intervention. This process involves tracking vital signs such as heart rate, blood pressure, temperature, respiratory rate, and oxygen saturation, often using advanced monitoring devices and digital tools.

In hospitals, especially in intensive care units (ICUs), patients are closely monitored using real-time systems that alert healthcare professionals to any critical changes. In outpatient or home settings, remote patient monitoring (RPM) has become increasingly common, where wearable devices and mobile health applications transmit health data to clinicians, enabling proactive care without the need for frequent hospital visits.

Alongside monitoring, patient care includes administering medications, managing chronic conditions, providing emotional support, and ensuring proper hygiene and nutrition. The integration of artificial intelligence and telemedicine into patient monitoring systems has significantly enhanced the ability to detect early warning signs, predict complications, and personalize treatment plans. Overall, effective patient monitoring and care are essential for improving outcomes, preventing complications, and ensuring a high quality of life for patients across various healthcare settings.

## VII. ETHICAL AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

The deployment of AI in healthcare raises critical ethical and legal considerations that must be addressed to ensure responsible and equitable implementation. One of the primary ethical concerns is patient autonomy and informed consent. Patients must be adequately informed about how AI systems are used in their care, what data is collected, and how algorithmic decisions may influence their treatment options.

Accountability and liability present complex legal challenges. When an AI system makes an error in diagnosis or treatment recommendation, determining responsibility among the AI developer, healthcare provider, and medical institution becomes problematic. Current legal frameworks often lack clear guidelines for AI-related medical errors, creating uncertainty in malpractice litigation.

Data ownership and patient rights are also significant concerns. Questions arise regarding who owns the data generated through AI-assisted healthcare, how long it should be retained, and under what circumstances it can be shared or commercialized. Patients' rights to access, correct, and delete their data must be balanced with the needs of AI systems for comprehensive datasets.

Furthermore, the potential for AI to exacerbate existing healthcare inequalities requires careful consideration. If AI systems are primarily developed and tested on data from well-resourced healthcare settings or specific demographic groups, they may perform poorly for underserved populations, potentially widening health disparities. Ensuring fairness, transparency, and accountability in AI development and deployment is essential to maintain public trust and achieve equitable healthcare outcomes.

Another major ethical challenge is algorithmic bias, which may occur when AI models are trained on datasets that do not adequately represent all demographic groups. Such bias can lead to unequal diagnostic accuracy and potentially harmful disparities in healthcare delivery. Ensuring fairness requires diverse datasets, continuous monitoring, and transparent evaluation of model performance. Along with fairness, transparency and explainability are critical; clinicians and patients should be able to understand how AI systems arrive at their decisions. Lack of interpretability can hinder clinical trust and make accountability unclear.

**Responsibility and accountability** represent another important ethical area. In cases where an AI tool contributes to an incorrect diagnosis, it must be clear who is legally and ethically liable—the developer, the healthcare institution, or the clinician overseeing the system. Additionally, AI must not replace clinical judgment; maintaining **human oversight** is essential to ensure that AI supports, rather than dictates, medical decisions.

## VIII. SCALABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY

AI greatly improves the scalability and accessibility of healthcare by enabling diagnostic services to reach larger and more diverse populations. Unlike traditional systems that depend heavily on specialized personnel and equipment, AI tools can be deployed across hospitals, clinics, and even remote or rural areas with limited medical resources. Cloud-based AI models allow health systems to process large volumes of medical data efficiently, helping them manage increasing patient loads without compromising diagnostic accuracy. Additionally, AI-powered mobile applications, telemedicine platforms, and remote monitoring devices make early detection and diagnostic support accessible to patients from their homes, reducing the need for frequent hospital visits. By lowering operational costs and minimizing infrastructure requirements, AI helps bridge gaps in healthcare availability and ensures more equitable access to high-quality diagnostic services.

Therefore, to truly benefit the global population, healthcare innovations must be designed to be both scalable and inclusive, taking into account language, cultural differences,



affordability, and technological limitations. Promoting equity in healthcare delivery means not only expanding reach but also ensuring that everyone can receive timely, appropriate, and effective care.

AI and ML systems in public health and epidemiology offer strong potential for scalability, as they can process rapidly growing datasets and adapt to expanding population needs without significant manual intervention. Cloud-based platforms, automated data pipelines, and modular AI frameworks allow health agencies to scale surveillance systems from local to national or even global levels with minimal additional cost. Accessibility is equally important—AI tools must be designed to serve diverse populations, including rural communities, low-resource settings, and regions with limited digital infrastructure. Ensuring affordable technologies, multilingual interfaces, mobile-friendly applications, and simplified models that run on basic hardware can bridge the digital divide. By prioritizing scalable architectures and accessible deployment strategies, AI and ML solutions can deliver widespread, equitable benefits across varied public health environments.

## IX. PUBLIC HEALTH AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

AI and machine learning have become powerful tools in public health and epidemiology, significantly enhancing the ability to monitor, prevent, and control diseases at the population level. By analyzing large datasets—such as surveillance reports, hospital records, mobility patterns, and environmental data—AI systems can identify early signals of disease outbreaks and track their spread in real time. These technologies support predictive modeling, helping public health agencies forecast the likelihood of epidemics, estimate disease burden, and plan effective intervention strategies. Machine learning algorithms enable rapid detection of emerging health threats by recognizing unusual patterns in data long before they become evident through traditional surveillance methods.

Epidemiology, the study of how diseases spread and affect populations, is a core discipline within public health. It provides vital information for understanding the distribution and determinants of health conditions, such as infectious diseases, chronic illnesses, and environmental health hazards. Epidemiologists collect and analyze data on disease patterns, risk factors, and outcomes to develop evidence-based strategies for disease prevention, control, and health promotion. They also monitor trends to identify potential outbreaks or emerging health threats, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, and inform public health responses accordingly.

In the modern era, both public health and epidemiology have been significantly enhanced by technological advancements, such as big data analytics, AI, and machine learning. These tools enable real-time surveillance, predictive modeling, and the ability to identify disease outbreaks more rapidly, helping authorities to take preventive actions and allocate resources efficiently. Additionally, integrating electronic health records (EHRs) and global health databases allows for a more comprehensive approach to understanding health trends and delivering interventions that can improve public health outcomes on a large scale.

Furthermore, AI enhances health communication and awareness by generating data-driven insights that guide policy decisions and public advisories. It supports the development of personalized prevention strategies and helps design targeted interventions for high-risk communities. Overall, the integration of AI in public health and epidemiology not only improves disease surveillance and outbreak response but also contributes to proactive, data-informed health planning, ultimately leading to healthier and more resilient populations.

## X. RECOMMENDATIONS

### *A. Enhance Data Standardization and Interoperability*

To ensure AI systems can function effectively across different healthcare settings, it is essential to standardize data formats and improve interoperability between health information systems. This will allow for seamless data exchange, enabling more accurate diagnostics, personalized treatments, and better patient outcomes across diverse healthcare environments.

### *B. Address Data Privacy and Security Concerns*

As AI relies on vast amounts of personal health data, it is crucial to implement stringent data privacy and security protocols to protect sensitive patient information. Healthcare organizations should adopt robust cybersecurity measures and adhere to international standards like HIPAA and GDPR. Regular audits and encryption methods should be used to safeguard data integrity.

### *C. Promote AI Transparency and Explainability*

Healthcare professionals need to trust the AI systems they use. To build confidence, developers should prioritize the creation of explainable AI systems that offer transparency regarding how decisions are made. AI models should be interpretable, allowing clinicians to understand the rationale behind recommendations or predictions, which is essential for clinical acceptance and decision-making.

### *D. Reduce Algorithmic Bias and Promote Equity*

AI systems should be trained on diverse and representative datasets to prevent biases that could lead to health disparities. Special efforts must be made to ensure that AI tools work equitably across all demographic groups, particularly for underrepresented populations. Ethical frameworks should be put in place to monitor and mitigate biases in AI systems and ensure fair treatment for all patients.

#### ***E. Support Continued Training and Education for Healthcare Professionals***

For successful AI integration into healthcare, continuous training and education for healthcare providers are critical. Clinicians and staff must be educated not only in how to use AI tools effectively but also in understanding their limitations and the ethical implications of using AI in patient care. This will help in addressing resistance to AI and foster trust in these technologies.

#### ***F. Improve Regulatory Framework and Guidelines***

Governments and regulatory bodies should work to establish clear, standardized regulations for the use of AI in healthcare. These regulations should address safety, efficacy, privacy, and accountability while also keeping pace with technological advancements. Streamlined approval processes for AI innovations can accelerate their integration into clinical practice, ensuring that they meet high safety standards.

#### ***G. Ensure Accessibility and Scalability of Healthcare Technologies***

AI and digital health technologies must be accessible to diverse populations, including those in underserved and rural areas. Policymakers should promote affordable healthcare technologies, improve broadband infrastructure, and ensure that telemedicine and remote patient monitoring solutions are widely available. Scaling AI-driven healthcare solutions will help bridge the gap in access to quality care across regions.

#### ***H. Encourage Collaborative Research and Development***

Collaboration between healthcare professionals, AI experts, and policymakers is vital for the development of AI systems that are both effective and safe. Interdisciplinary partnerships can drive innovation and ensure that AI applications in healthcare are grounded in clinical realities, ethical considerations, and real-world needs.

#### ***I. Focus on Long-term Clinical Validation***

AI tools must undergo rigorous clinical validation to prove their effectiveness and safety in diverse healthcare settings. Long-term studies and real-world evidence are necessary to ensure

that AI-driven solutions provide consistent, reliable results over time and across patient populations.

#### ***J. Foster Patient Trust and Engagement***

As AI becomes more prevalent in healthcare, it is essential to foster patient trust in these technologies. Clear communication regarding how AI tools are used, how patient data is protected, and how AI supports, rather than replaces, human judgment is crucial.

### **XI. CONCLUSION**

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into healthcare is transforming the industry in profound and unprecedented ways. From early disease detection and diagnosis to personalized treatment planning, administrative efficiency, and patient engagement, AI is demonstrating significant potential to improve outcomes and reduce costs. Technologies such as machine learning, natural language processing, and robotics are already contributing to faster, more accurate medical decisions and enhancing the capabilities of healthcare professionals.

However, this transformative potential is accompanied by critical challenges, including data privacy concerns, ethical considerations, and the need for robust regulatory frameworks. Ensuring transparency, accountability, and equity in AI applications remains essential as the healthcare sector moves forward.

In conclusion, while AI is not a replacement for human judgment and empathy in medicine, it is a powerful tool that, when integrated thoughtfully and ethically, can augment healthcare delivery, improve patient outcomes, and shape the future of global health systems.

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning are transforming public health and epidemiology by enabling faster detection of disease patterns, real-time surveillance, and data-driven decision-making. Their ability to analyze vast and diverse datasets—ranging from clinical records to environmental indicators—helps predict outbreaks earlier, allocate resources more efficiently, and develop targeted interventions that improve population health outcomes. While these technologies offer immense potential, their effective deployment requires careful attention to data quality, algorithmic transparency, privacy protection, and equitable access across different communities. By balancing innovation with ethical and regulatory safeguards, AI and ML can serve as powerful tools that strengthen public health systems, enhance preparedness for future health crises, and ultimately contribute to healthier and more resilient societies.

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