A Comparative Study of IOT-Based Techniques for Cervical Cancer Prediction

Dr. Jitendra Sheetlani [1], Anju Lata Agnihotri [2],

[1] Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Chameli Devi Group of Institutions, Indore

[2]Research scholar department of Computer science at Sri Satya Sai University of Technology & Medical Sciences, Sehore -MP.

Corresponding Author Email: dr.jsheetlani@gmail.com | ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5666-512X

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Abstract—

Cervical cancer is the primary cause of death for women worldwide, negatively impacting both their physical and mental well-being. Although cervical cancer can now be easily detected and prevented because to technological breakthroughs, a number of variables make precise diagnosis difficult. One of the leading causes of cancer-related mortality in women globally is cervical cancer. Survival rates are greatly increased by early diagnosis and continuous health monitoring. The Internet of Things (IoT) has emerged as a promising technology for health care by enabling real-time health monitoring, data collection, and intelligent disease prediction. The paper presents a comparative analysis of different IoT based techniques for prediction of cervical cancer. A comparative analysis of various machine learning and deep learning models along with IoT systems on accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, computational complexity, scalability and real-time performance is performed. The study highlights the pros and cons of each technique and gives an insight for selection of suitable IoT-enabled predictive models for healthcare applications.

Keywords— IoT, Cervical Cancer, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Healthcare, Prediction, Comparative Study.

I. INTRODUCTION:

One of the most prevalent diseases impacting women worldwide is cervical cancer. Early detection and prompt treatment can significantly lower mortality, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). Conventional screening techniques, such Pap smears and HPV tests, frequently necessitate laboratory analysis and clinical visits, which causes delays in diagnosis.

By enabling continuous patient monitoring through networked medical equipment, wearable sensors, cloud computing, and artificial intelligence, the Internet of Things (IoT) has revolutionized healthcare. IoT technologies provide intelligent decision-making and early disease prediction by facilitating the real-time collecting and transfer of medical data.

A number of machine learning and deep learning algorithms have been incorporated into IoT healthcare systems for prediction of cervical cancer. However, their prediction capability depends on the dataset features, feature selection methods, computational needs and deployment environment. Thus, a comparative study is needed to assess these techniques and find out the best strategies.

A thorough comparison of IoT-based methods for predicting cervical cancer is presented in this publication. Based on important performance criteria, such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, computational complexity, execution time, scalability, and real-time applicability, the study examines current IoT-enabled healthcare frameworks and contrasts popular machine learning and deep learning approaches. Additionally, it outlines future research directions, such as explainable artificial intelligence (XAI), edge computing, federated learning, blockchain integration, and 5G-enabled healthcare, and identifies current research challenges, such as data security, privacy, interoperability, and computational constraints. The results of this study offer researchers, medical experts, and system developers useful information for choosing effective IoT-based predictive models for early cervical cancer detection and raising the standard of medical care.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Khamparia, A, (2020) [1] For ladies in immature countries, cervical malignant growth is an essential driver of death, and it's on the ascent worldwide. As early as possible in the development of a disease, automated cell detection and differentiation in the Pap smear is critical. At long last, in this article, an exceptional organization of wellbeing things (IoHT)- driven profound learning design for recognizing and distinguishing cervical malignant growth using the idea of move learning has been proposed.

Jaswinder Singh (2019)[2] Cervical cancer is actually among the most lethal illnesses on the planet among females. A long-term infection in the vaginal region's mucous membranes and skin cells is the cause. Because the cancer doesn't exhibit any signs at the outset, it's the scariest aspect of the disease. In this study, a model for predicting the correct stage of sickness is proposed. Data from UCI's repository and machine learning classifiers are both included into the proposed product. Pre-processing involves extracting and validating features from sensor data before it is stored in a repository.

J. R. Beingolea (2019)[4] As part of this work, we describe a method and carry out a small experiment that may be used to identify cervical cancer using Electrical Bioimpedance Spectroscopy while also detailing in great detail the clinical symptoms and benefits of doing so. Proposal for designing a biomedical equipment that can be used as an initial test before the Pap smear test, in screening for cervical cancer, providing a preliminary evaluation that is more effective and can be used in remote regions. Diagnostic costs will be cheaper than they are currently since all that is required is the instrument's availability, not any prior expertise or training.

Geetha S S Suganya. (2019)[5] For Indian ladies, cervical malignant growth is perhaps the most genuine danger. The ICMR, an agency for research and prevention of cancer, estimates that about one million women are affected by cervical cancer each year, with 67,477 of those women dying as a result.

James Jin Kang (2018) [9] The amount of health-related data being collected is rising, and new applications like wearables and smartphone apps that monitor health and fitness are entering the market as a result of the rise of technologies like eHealth/mHealth, the Internet, big data, and the Internet of Things (IoT).

Muhammad, Rahman and Ghulam (2017)[10] IoT and cloud technology integration is critical for a far better alternative for a continuous, smooth, protected, and universal system. Convergence is excellent for many purposes because of the complementing dynamics of the Internet of Things and the could in terms of storage, components, service sharing, security, accessibility, and processing.

III. INTERNET OF THINGS IN HEALTHCARE FOR CERVICAL CANCER PREDICTION:

By facilitating seamless communication between medical devices, wearable sensors, cloud

platforms, and healthcare experts, the Internet of Things (IoT) has become a game-changing technology in the healthcare industry. IoT makes it easier for patient health data, such as clinical records, HPV test results, Pap smear images, and physiological parameters, to be continuously collected, sent, and monitored in cervical cancer prediction. These data are safely transferred to cloud-based systems using wireless technologies like Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, and 5G networks, where they are processed and stored for additional analysis. IoT integration with healthcare systems allows for better access to medical services, especially in underprivileged and rural areas, as well as remote patient monitoring and prompt diagnosis.

Furthermore, the accuracy and efficiency of cervical cancer prediction have been greatly improved by combining IoT with machine learning and deep learning approaches. To find disease trends and forecast cancer risk early on, intelligent algorithms like Decision Tree, Random Forest, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) examine the gathered medical data. IoT-enabled prediction systems help medical practitioners by offering tailored treatment suggestions, clinical decision assistance, and real-time warnings. Future IoT-based cervical cancer prediction systems should be more reliable, secure, and scalable thanks to developments in edge computing, federated learning, blockchain, and explainable artificial intelligence (XAI), even though issues like data privacy, interoperability, computational complexity, and large-scale clinical validation still exist.

IV. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF IOT-BASED TECHNIQUES:

Author (Year)	Objective	Technique /Technology	Limitation
Khamparia et al. (2020) [1]	To detect and classify cervical cancer cells at an early stage using an intelligent healthcare framework.	Internet of Health Things (IoHT), Transfer Learning, Deep Learning (CNN)	Requires high computational resources and a large annotated image dataset.
Jaswinder Singh et al. (2019) [2]	To predict the stage of cervical cancer using machine learning techniques.	IoT-Based Healthcare System, Machine Learning Classifiers, UCI Dataset	Limited real-time implementation and evaluation of machine learning models.
J. R. Beingolea et al. (2019) [4]	To develop a low-cost preliminary screening system for cervical cancer.	Electrical Bioimpedance Spectroscopy (EBS), Biomedical Sensor	Limited experimental validation and small sample size.
Geetha S. S. Sugan ya et al. (2019) [5]	To analyze the prevalence and impact of cervical cancer among women in India.	Statistical Healthcare Analysis	No IoT or intelligent prediction model was proposed.
James Jin Kang et al. (2018) [9]	To discuss IoT-enabled smart healthcare monitoring systems.	IoT, eHealth, mHealth, Wearable Devices, Big Data	General healthcare framework without a cervical cancer-specific application.

Muhammad, Rahman & Ghulam (2017) [10]	To integrate IoT with cloud computing for smart healthcare applications.	IoT–Cloud Computing Architecture	Lacks disease-specific prediction and performance evaluation.

Overall, the reviewed research demonstrates that IoT-based healthcare systems have significant potential to enhance cervical cancer early detection and diagnosis. While IoT-cloud integration enables remote monitoring and effective healthcare management, machine learning and deep learning techniques improve predictive accuracy. The actual application of these systems is however hampered by common issues, such as the scarcity of high-quality datasets, computational complexity, interoperability, security and privacy concerns, a lack of explainable AI, and inadequate large-scale clinical validation. For IoT-based cervical cancer prediction models to be dependable, scalable, and therapeutically useful, these issues must be resolved.

V. CONCLUSION:

This Article compared deep learning with machine learning methods based on the Internet of Things for predicting cervical cancer. The review emphasizes how IoT-enabled healthcare systems enhance early diagnosis through intelligent decision-making, remote patient monitoring, and real-time data collection. While machine learning models offer lower computational complexity and faster implementation, deep learning techniques often give superior prediction accuracy across the examined methodologies. Future IoT-based healthcare systems are anticipated to benefit from new technologies like Explainable AI, Federated Learning, and Edge Computing, despite ongoing issues like data privacy, interoperability, and clinical validation. All things considered, the early identification and treatment of cervical cancer could be greatly enhanced by the combination of IoT and AI.

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