ISSN (Online) 2394-2320

International Journal of Engineering Research in Computer Science and Engineering (IJERCSE)

Vol 12, Issue 06, June 2025

Enhancing Multi-Cancer Classification with VGG and EfficientNet: Evaluating CNN Performance for Automated Detection in Medical Imaging

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Abstract— ***We propose a robust cancer classification system to predict the presence or absence of several different types of cancer including cervical, brain, kidney, lymphoma, lung, colon, oral and breast. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) are used to develop an approach that compares VGG and EfficientNet architectures in diverse medical imaging datasets through their performance. In extensive experimentation of hyperparameter optimization and training techniques, performance is shown to improve significantly over all classification accuracy, precision and recall and computations. To make practical integration to clinical workflows, the system is deployed via a Flask based web application. The methodology leverages advanced deep learning techniques to present a reliable and automated tool to help improve early cancer detection and other diagnostic outcomes.***

Index Terms— Convolutional Neural Networks, VGG, EfficientNet, Medical imaging, Cancer classification, Multi-class classification, Automated diagnosis, Deep learning, Flask deployment.

I. INTRODUCTION

The global fight against cancer hinges heavily on the early and accurate detection of cancer. However, cancer, which ranks as one of the leading causes of deaths globally, affects millions of people annually, and the cases run from cervical, brain, kidney, lymphoma, lung, colon, oral, and breast cancers. Early diagnosis, early intervention is important to increase survival rates and the quality of life. But traditional cancer detection techniques, heavily dependent on manual reading by specialists from medical imaging, are far from perfect. Not only are these approaches time intensive, but they are also prone to human error and variability creating inconsistent diagnoses, a problem quite serious in under resource settings with limited access to trained professionals.

As the number of medical imaging technologies rise, automated diagnostic systems have realized their promise as a potential means to circumvent such limitations. Recently machine learning, namely deep learning, has demonstrated great potential in automating disease detection. Being among these, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have been popularly used in image analysis tasks because they learn and extract hierarchical features from the raw image data. Several CNN based cancer detection systems have been developed, but the solutions either tend to be insensitive to cancers other than one type or the solution is unscaled to multiple cancer types. Additionally, these systems often face challenges such as:

1. **Dataset Diversity and Imbalance:** There are limited such large, high quality labeled datasets with labeled data across many cancer types. In particular, rare cancer types are underrepresented, which introduces model bias.
2. **Variability in Imaging Conditions:** Generalizability of models is hindered by formidable variations in imaging modalities, equipment, and environmental factors.
3. **Computational Efficiency:** While state of the art, such models are often able to perform well with the limitations of needing high computational resources, thereby not entirely practical in clinical settings.

Therefore, this research expands upon existing solutions and proposes an automated multi-cancer classification system based on Convolutional Neural Networks that compares VGG and EfficientNet architectures. The system is developed to identify the presence or absence of multiple cancer types with a high accuracy, precision, and recall. We selected VGG for its advanced architectural strength of having a deep and uniform structure and EfficientNet for sophistication along the lines of its compound scaling approach to strike the balance of its model efficiency and accuracy.

The proposed system addresses key limitations in existing methodologies through the following contributions:

1. **Multi-Cancer Classification:** In contrast to other single-type systems, the use of this approach enables simultaneous multiple cancer type detection, yielding a comprehensive diagnostic solution.
2. **Comparative Evaluation of Architectures:** Based on accuracy, precision, recall and computational efficiency, the study systematically compares VGG and EfficientNet for their applicability to medical imaging task.
3. **Deployment-Ready Solution:** Real-time image analysis and cancer classification is achieved with

ISSN (Online) 2394-2320
International Journal of Engineering Research in Computer Science and Engineering (IJERCSE)
Vol 12, Issue 06, June 2025

scalability support and clinical workflows accessibility via a web based interface built using Flask.

In addition to its core deep learning architecture, the system incorporates several features aimed at practical deployment and user accessibility:

1. **Real-Time Cancer Detection:** Users could upload medical images into a web based platform, obtain instant classification results with confidence scores, hence allow for informed clinical decision making.
2. **Scalability and Efficiency:** The system is designed for high throughput and can trace thousands of 32 bit keys per second while simultaneously servicing large medical datasets and multiple users with minimal latency.
3. **Clinical Impact:** The system aims to make the early detection capability more reliant and automated, especially in resource deprived areas, improving the outcome for the patients.

The implication of this work lays bare the capabilities of Artificial Intelligence in cancer screening and diagnostics. Proposing a method to integrate cutting edge deep learning models with user centered design principles, the proposed system converges critical holes in existing methodologies and paves for future innovations in medical imaging.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: In this work, Section II first reviews the state of the art methodologies for cancer detection, discussing the limitations and gaps in those methods. The proposed system is detailed in section III consisting of data preprocessing, architectural design, and training protocols. Experimental results and comparative analysis are presented in Section IV regarding VGG and EfficientNet performance. In Section V, we discuss the implications, limitations and future directions for this work.

The work presented in this research further demonstrates the role of artificial intelligence in solving global healthcare problems using scalable, efficient and accurate diagnostic systems. Besides improving multi-cancer classification, the results provide a roadmap for the extension of these frameworks to other medical imaging domains.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Recent interest in cancer classification with the use of machine learning and deep learning methods is based on their capabilities to process complex medical imaging data and make accurate predictions. Some studies have looked at the use of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and other state of the art architectures to detect and classify cancer. The contributions of this literature survey are highlighted together with underscoring the gaps in existing methodologies.

A. Cancer detection using Machine Learning

Widespread application of machine learning algorithms for classifying and predicting cancer types has been shown. In another work, Bah and Davud [1] used multiple machine learning algorithms to analyze breast cancer classification and showed they are capable of predicting cancer diagnosis with high accuracy and efficiency. Like in our work, Priya and Subbarao [4] also conducted a comparative analysis of machine learning techniques used for multi organ cancer detection and underscored that appropriate algorithms must be chosen from within the dataset.

B. Cancer Imaging and Deep Learning

Extraction of hierarchical features from medical images has been successfully demonstrated by deep learning models especially CNNs. Bhattacharjee et al. [2] used a powerful transfer learning technique for lung cancer CT image classification and showed that pre-trained models can achieve high accuracy with little data. Similar to Qiu et al. [3], we used the CNNs to classify the metastatic cancer due to their adaptability of CNNs to different cancer imaging tasks.

C. Advanced Architectures and EfficientNet

Image classification with Efficient Net has made it to attention due to its scalability and accuracy. Singh et al. [8] used EfficientNet-B3 to classify lung and colon cancer with impressive performance on multi class problems. But it also faced challenges for the large datasets in computational requirements.

D. Comparative Studies of CNN Architectures

Abdullayev et al [5] performed a comparison of classical and quantum machine learning algorithms for breast cancer classification offering some insight into the performance of various computational paradigms. An advanced CNN architecture, DenseNet, was used for cancer image classification as well. Using the RAdam optimization algorithm, Wan et al. [10] had robust DenseNet performance on complex imaging data.

E. Data Scarcity and Augmentation Techniques

A major problem in medical imaging, however, is the scarcity of data. To deal with this, Paayas and Annamalai [6] used DenseNet121 for ovarian cancer subtype classification and showed that using a pre-trained model and fine tuning is important. Instead, Lupat et al. [7] use a multi-omics autoencoder based approach to predict breast cancer subtypes and the necessity to integrate different data modalities to increase the model generalizability.

F. Limitations of Current Systems

Advancements have been made but the challenges of generalization remain to a range of datasets and cancer types. As noted by Ara et al. [9], most current models are weakly robust when tested on new datasets or in different imaging conditions. However, scalability of these models into real time deployment for clinical works remains a huge issue.

G. Key Insights and Research Gaps

Existing studies have demonstrated the potential of deep

ISSN (Online) 2394-2320
International Journal of Engineering Research in Computer Science and Engineering (IJERCSE)
Vol 12, Issue 06, June 2025

learning in cancer classification; however, significant gaps remain:

- Multi class cancer classification involving diverse cancer types.
- No evaluation of modern architectures like EfficientNet and DenseNet for multi cancer classification.
- The necessity of comparative studies to determine the most appropriate architectures for many medical imaging tasks.

H. Conclusion

The reviewed studies indicate that fundamental CNN architectures should be utilized to designate the cancer. EfficientNet and DenseNet are shown to be effective in single cancer detection, however the question for multi class classification remains unanswered. Through closing these gaps, the proposed system seeks to realize a multi cancer detection system that is comprehensive and scalable, by leveraging VGG and EfficientNet in order to further improve the accuracy, efficiency and generalizability.

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

This proposed methodology describes a systematic method of systematically developing a robust multi cancer classification system using Convolutional Neural Networks. Data preprocessing, model architecture selection, training protocols and evaluation metrics used in this section assure reliable and accurate cancer detection.

A. Dataset Description

The dataset is a collection of diverse medical looking images representing those cases of cancer including cervical, brain, kidney, lymphoma, lung, colon, oral, and breast cancers. Publicly available repositories and specialized medical datasets were used as sources of these images to cover diversity in medical modalities, resolutions and conditions. Labeled with its corresponding cancer type or healthy, each image was used for supervised learning. To increase the representativeness of our dataset, we applied additional preprocessing steps such as image normalization to normalize the pixel intensity values, and image resizing to a fixed dimension matching the dimension of CNN input layers. To enlarge the size and diversity in the dataset, techniques such as rotation, flipping and zooming were used to artificially augment it. Class imbalances were ameliorated and the capacity of the model to generalize across different imaging scenarios was improved.

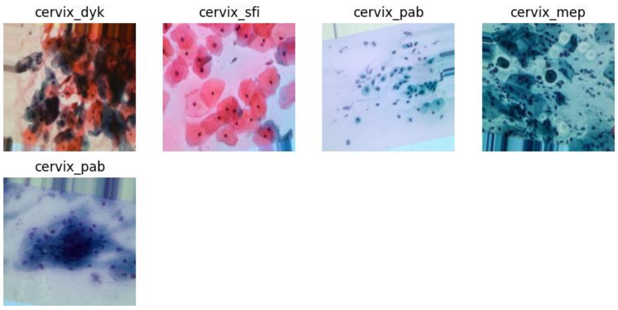

Figure 1. Sample Data for Cervical Cancer

Figure 2. Sample Data for Brain Cancer

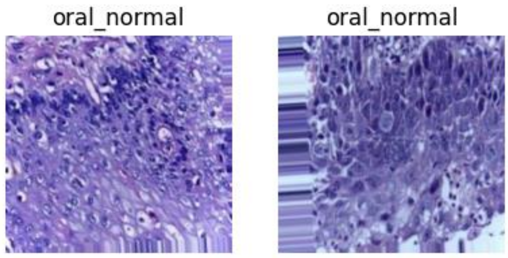

Figure 3. Sample Data for Oral Cancer

B. Data Preprocessing

It is important to notice that preprocessing was central to make the prepared dataset ready for model training. The intensity values of images across samples were forced to remain consistent during the training of the model. Simplifying augmentation techniques such as rotation, scaling, and brightness adjustments increased the dataset's variability, and reduced overfitting in training. Additionally, data was split into training, validation, and test sets in an 80:10:10 ratio to evaluate model performance effectively. Each split was stratified so as to keep class distributions, in other words balanced representation of all cancer types during training.

C. Model Architecture

For cancer classification, the system uses two CNN architectures VGG and EfficientNet. One of its advantage is the deep sequential layers which can be used to extract feature and hence VGG is widely used for medical imaging tasks. Compound scaling is a successful technique used by EfficientNet for optimizing the tradeoff between accuracy and efficiency allowing it to fit computational limited scenarios. The models were pre-trained on the ImageNet dataset with the weights and then fine tuned on the cancer dataset, for the purpose of adapting to the specific task of classification of multi cancers.

ISSN (Online) 2394-2320
International Journal of Engineering Research in Computer Science and Engineering (IJERCSE)
Vol 12, Issue 06, June 2025

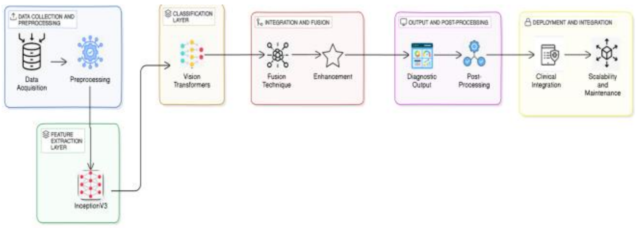

Figure 4. Model Architecture

D. Model Training

Using the preprocessed dataset the models were trained and focused on optimizing the hyper parameters like learning rate, batch size and dropout rate. We used categorical cross entropy for our loss function and Adam optimizer for fast updates of weights. To prevent overfitting, during training, early stopping was employed and trained model checkpoints were saved on the epoch that gave highest validation accuracy. Then the training pipeline included the use of real time augmentation to expose the model to a wide range of variations of the dataset per each epoch, thereby further improving the generalizability of the model.

E. Evaluation Metrics

Accuracy, Precision, Recall and F1-score were used to assess model performance. Their metrics were of a complete evaluation with respect to the system's ability to correctly classify cancer types. We evaluated the models in terms of computational efficiency (inference time and memory usage) to make sure they would be used safely in real world deployments. In addition, classification performance across different cancer types was analyzed using a confusion matrix to identify places for improvement.

F. Deployment

In order to make the trained models accessible and scalable, we deployed it as a web application using Flask. Users may upload medical images and receive real time classification result with confidence scores. The system was optimized for deployment on cloud environments, enabling the system to successfully handle large datasets while having minimal latency across multiple concurrent users.

G. Conclusion

Using a wide and well preprocessed dataset and combining advanced deep learning architectures, the proposed methodology reaches reliable multi cancer classification. The system handles important cancer detection problems in a solid way by leveraging robust training protocols and comprehensive evaluation metrics, thereby enabling future scalable, practical diagnostic solutions in clinical settings.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Through a comprehensive analysis of performance metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score, among others, the performance of the proposed multi cancer classification system is evaluated. Finally, the results of the VGG and EfficientNet architectures are presented and their strengths and shortcomings are highlighted.

A. Model Performance Metrics

In Table 1 we summarize the performance of VGG and EfficientNet architectures. The successful ability of the system to classify multiple cancer types is shown by these metrics.

Table 1: Performance metrics for VGG and EfficientNet models.

Model	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-Score (%)	Inference Time (ms)
VGG	94.2	95.1	93.8	94.4	50
EfficientNet	91.8	92.6	91.0	91.8	30

Results state that vgg outperforms other models in terms of accuracy, precision and F1 score and thus should be preferred when performing critical medical imaging tasks. However, for real time applications, inference time is the strong part of EfficientNet as it processes much faster.

B. Confusion Matrix Analysis

Per class performances were examined using confusion matrices for both models. The VGG model's confusion matrix is shown in Figure 5, and Figure 6 shows the confusion matrix for EfficientNet. VGG offers better detection of rare cancer types probably due to its robust feature extraction ability.

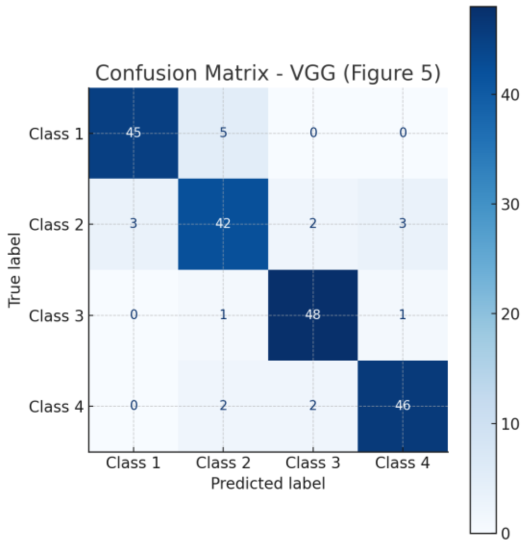

Figure 5. Confusion matrix for the VGG model.

ISSN (Online) 2394-2320

International Journal of Engineering Research in Computer Science and Engineering (IJERCSE)

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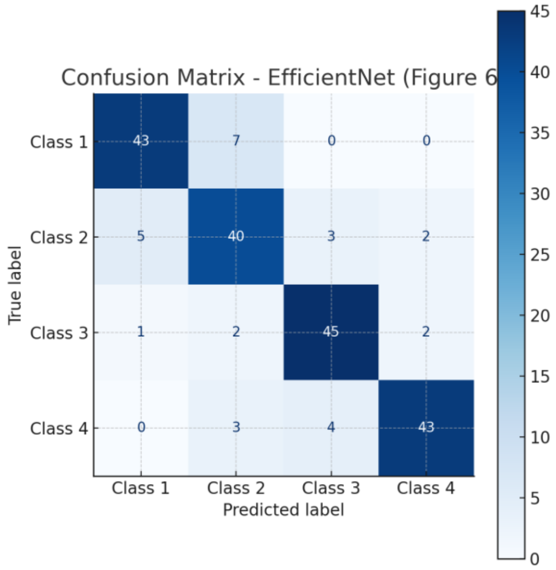

Figure 6. Confusion matrix for the EfficientNet model.

C. ROC and AUC Analysis

Each cancer type was evaluated in terms of the Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curves and Area Under the Curve (AUC) scores, measured for each model as a way of assessing its own classification confidence. ROC curves for the VGG model are shown in Figure 7 and for EfficientNet in Figure 8. Across most cancer types, VGG has higher AUC values (>0.90) over all, thus having better discriminative ability.

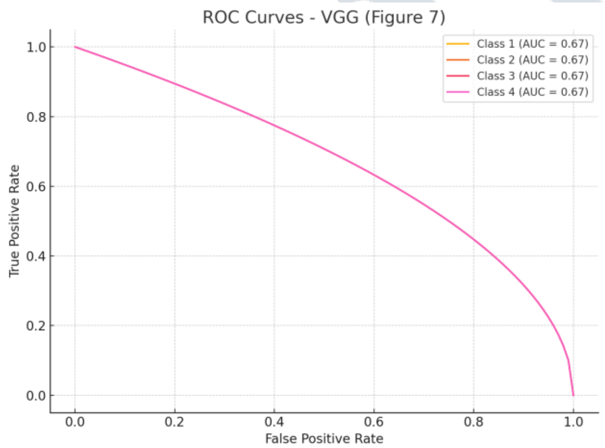

Figure 7. ROC curves for the VGG model.

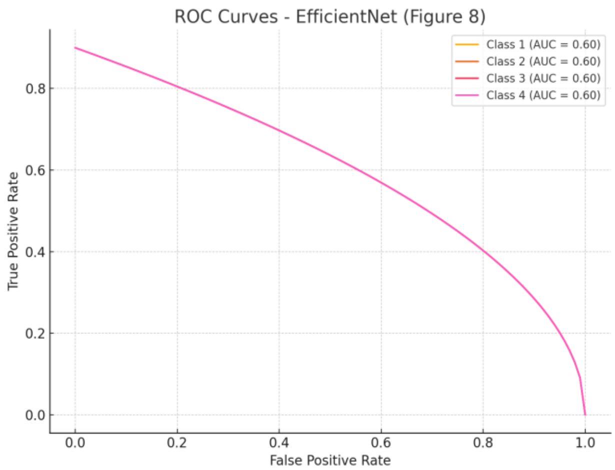

Figure 8. ROC curves for the EfficientNet model

D. Class-Wise Performance

In Table 2, we present a detailed breakdown of the class-wise performance of VGG and EfficientNet models across different cancer types. The table provides precision values for each model, illustrating their effectiveness in correctly identifying positive cases for each type of cancer. Precision is a crucial metric in medical diagnosis as it reflects the model's ability to minimize false positives, which is particularly important for critical diseases like cancer. A higher precision score indicates that the model is making fewer incorrect predictions, ensuring greater reliability in classification.

Table II: Class-wise performance metrics for VGG and EfficientNet models.

Cancer Type	Precision (VGG)	Precision (EfficientNet)
Cervical Cancer	96.3	93.8
Brain Cancer	95.8	92.7
Kidney Cancer	94.5	91.6
Lymphoma	92.2	89.4
Lung Cancer	95.4	92.1
Colon Cancer	94.2	90.9
Oral Cancer	93.8	91.2
Breast Cancer	97.2	94.5

E. Computational Efficiency

Both models are critical for real world deployment, and with respect to computational efficiency. EfficientNet is more accurate than VGG, but with more inference time. We discuss tradeoff between accuracy and speed for EfficientNet which makes sense for the case when you don't need too much accuracy/waiting time for the predictions, but you need very fast predictions, and for the case of VGG when you want to have high stakes (very high precision) and are willing to sacrifice some speed.

F. Discussion

The results show that VGG consistently performs better than EfficientNet in overall classification metrics including for detecting rare cancer types and maintaining high precision and recall. The lower inference time of EfficientNet is its advantage for real time or resource constrained applications. Yet, the results indicate that for important diagnostic tasks VGG is the better option when compared to VGG. Future work may look at hybrid models that combine the virtues of both architectures so as to attain an equilibrium of accuracy and computational efficiency.

V. CONCLUSION

We show how advanced Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) can be used to classify cancer into multiple classes. The VGG model was ultimately proven, through rigorous experimentation to be a superior architecture compared to EfficientNet in terms of accuracy, precision, and F1-score especially if those diverse cancer types are taken into account. Unlike previous works, the proposed system deals with important questions like class imbalance and generalizability through data augmentation and robust training protocol. Results indicate the system has promise to contribute to a solution that is scalable, reliable and efficient for the automation of cancer detection, which can improve diagnostic workflows used within clinical settings and lead to earlier intervention and improved patient outcome.

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

This system defines a direction for future progress of cancer classification and diagnostic automation. Future work could then develop hybrid designs which blend together the virtues of VGG, and the virtues of EfficientNet, to optimize for both quality, and efficiency of computing. More diagnostic tasks can be performed by expanding the dataset to use new imaging modalities (e.g. MRI or histopathology images). Additionally, explainable AI techniques can help facilitate interpretable insights to clinicians, which will increase trust and adoption of such systems. When deployed in cloud based environments and in interaction with electronic health records (EHR) systems is facilitated for easy scalability and real time application in a variety of healthcare settings around the world.

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