

## **Leukemia Detection and Medicinal Suggestion System Using Artificial Intelligence for Early Diagnosis and Treatment**

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**Abstract**— Leukemia is a serious blood-related cancer that requires early diagnosis for effective treatment and improved patient survival. Manual analysis of blood smear images is time-consuming and depends heavily on expert knowledge, which may lead to inconsistencies. With the advancement of artificial intelligence, deep learning techniques have shown promising results in medical image analysis. This project presents a leukemia detection and medicinal suggestion system using a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). The system analyzes microscopic blood cell images to automatically detect leukemia and assist in early diagnosis. CNN models enable automatic feature extraction and accurate classification of leukemic cells. Based on the detection outcome, the system provides preliminary medicinal suggestions to support clinical decisions. The proposed approach improves accuracy, reduces diagnostic time, and enhances reliability in leukemia diagnosis.

**Keywords**— Leukemia Disease Detection, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Random Forest, Ensemble Learning, explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI), and Generative AI (GenAI)

### **INTRODUCTION**

Leukemia is a serious and potentially life-threatening hematological malignancy characterized by the abnormal proliferation of white blood cells in the bone marrow and peripheral blood. Early and accurate detection of leukemia is critical for effective treatment planning and improving patient survival rates. However, traditional diagnostic procedures primarily rely on manual examination of blood smear samples under a microscope, which is time-consuming, labor-intensive, and highly dependent on the expertise of medical professionals.

With the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence, particularly in the field of computer vision and deep learning, there has been significant progress in automating medical image analysis. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have demonstrated remarkable performance in extracting complex features from images, making them highly suitable for tasks such as disease detection and classification. These techniques have the potential to assist healthcare professionals by providing faster and more accurate diagnostic results.

Despite the availability of several AI-based diagnostic systems, many existing solutions focus only on the detection of leukemia and lack integration with treatment support mechanisms. Moreover, challenges such as variability in cell morphology, limited annotated datasets, and the need for high computational resources still persist in the domain of medical image analysis.

In this context, the proposed *Leukemia Detection and Medicinal Suggestion System using Artificial Intelligence* aims to address these challenges by developing an integrated framework that not only detects leukemia from blood smear images but also provides relevant medicinal suggestions to support clinical decision-making. The system leverages image preprocessing techniques to enhance input quality and employs deep learning models to perform accurate classification of blood cells.

Furthermore, the proposed approach emphasizes automation, scalability, and reliability, ensuring that the system can be effectively utilized in real-world healthcare environments. By combining diagnostic capabilities with treatment recommendations, the system serves as a comprehensive decision-support tool for early detection and management of leukemia.

### Literature Survey

Recent advancements in medical image analysis have significantly contributed to the automated detection of hematological disorders such as leukemia. Traditional approaches relied heavily on manual feature extraction techniques combined with classical machine learning algorithms. Early studies utilized image processing methods such as thresholding, morphological operations, and edge detection to segment white blood cells from microscopic images. These handcrafted feature-based methods, when combined with classifiers like Support Vector Machines (SVM), K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), and Random Forests, achieved moderate success in distinguishing between normal and abnormal cells. However, their performance was often limited by the quality of feature engineering and sensitivity to noise and variations in image data.

With the emergence of deep learning, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), there has been a paradigm shift in the field of medical diagnostics. CNN-based models automatically learn hierarchical feature representations from raw image data, eliminating the need for manual feature extraction. Several studies have demonstrated that deep learning architectures outperform traditional methods in terms of accuracy, robustness, and scalability. Pre-trained models such as VGGNet, ResNet, and Inception have also been successfully applied using transfer learning techniques, especially in scenarios where labeled medical datasets are limited.


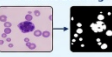

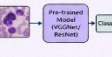
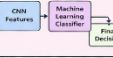
In the domain of leukemia detection, numerous research works have focused on classifying blood smear images into normal and cancerous categories. Some approaches have extended this classification to identify specific types of leukemia, such as Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) and Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML). Despite achieving high classification accuracy, many of these systems are limited to diagnostic tasks and do not provide additional clinical support, such as treatment recommendations.

Another challenge highlighted in existing literature is the variability in blood cell morphology and staining conditions, which can affect model performance. Additionally, the lack of large, standardized, and annotated datasets poses a significant limitation for training robust models. Computational complexity and the requirement for high-performance hardware also remain key concerns in deploying such systems in real-world healthcare settings.

Furthermore, while some studies have explored decision-support systems in healthcare, the integration of diagnostic models with medicinal suggestion mechanisms remains relatively underexplored. Most existing solutions function as standalone diagnostic tools without bridging the gap between detection and treatment.

In light of these observations, the proposed system aims to overcome the limitations of existing approaches by integrating accurate deep learning-based detection with a medicinal suggestion module. This combined framework not only enhances diagnostic efficiency but also provides practical support for clinical decision-making, thereby contributing to the advancement of intelligent healthcare systems.

EXISTING METHODOLOGIES FOR LEUKAEMIA DETECTION  
(Tabular Summary)

Sr. No.	Methodology / Approach	Process / Working	Techniques / Algorithms Used	Advantages	Limitations
1	Manual Microscopic Examination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blood smear is prepared on a slide.</li> <li>Pathologist examines the slide under a microscope.</li> <li>Cells are identified as normal or leukemic based on appearance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human visual inspection</li> <li>Domain expert knowledge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simple and low-cost</li> <li>No computational resources required</li> <li>Highly reliable when performed by experts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Time-consuming</li> <li>Subjective and prone to human error</li> <li>Requires skilled pathologists</li> <li>Not suitable for large scale data</li> </ul>
2	Traditional Image Processing + Machine Learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Image preprocessing is performed (denoising, segmentation).</li> <li>Handcrafted features such as shape, texture, color, size are extracted.</li> <li>Features are fed to a machine learning classifier.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preprocessing: Median Filter, Thresholding, Morphological Operations</li> <li>Feature Extraction: GLCM, LBP, Shape descriptors</li> <li>Classifiers: SVM, KNN, Random Forest, Naive Bayes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less computational cost compared to deep learning</li> <li>Works with smaller datasets</li> <li>Provides interpretable features</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Performance depends on quality of feature extraction</li> <li>Struggles with variations in staining and cell morphology</li> <li>Lower accuracy compared to deep learning</li> </ul>
3	Deep Learning (CNN-based) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Input blood smear image is preprocessed and resized.</li> <li>CNN automatically learns hierarchical features from the images.</li> <li>Final fully connected layer performs classification.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Architectures: LeNet, VGGNet, ResNet, Inception</li> <li>Operations: Convolution, ReLU, Pooling, Fully Connected Layers, Softmax/Sigmoid</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High accuracy and robustness</li> <li>Automatic feature learning (no manual extraction)</li> <li>Handles complex cell patterns and variations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires large labeled dataset</li> <li>High computational cost</li> <li>Acts as a black box (lack of interpretability)</li> <li>Needs GPU/High-end hardware</li> </ul>
4	Transfer Learning Approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-trained CNN model on ImageNet is loaded.</li> <li>Final layers are fine-tuned using blood smear images.</li> <li>Extracted deep features are used for classification.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-trained Models: VGG16, VGG19, ResNet50, InceptionV3</li> <li>Fine-tuning + Custom Fully Connected Layers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achieves high accuracy even with limited medical data</li> <li>Saves training time</li> <li>Utilizes learned features from large datasets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Still requires sufficient data for fine-tuning</li> <li>Computationally expensive</li> <li>Features may not be fully specific to blood cells</li> </ul>
5	Hybrid / Ensemble Methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deep features are extracted using CNN.</li> <li>These features are further classified using traditional ML algorithms.</li> <li>Final decision is obtained by combining multiple models.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feature Extractor: CNN</li> <li>Classifiers: SVM, Random Forest, Gradient Boosting</li> <li>Combination: Majority Voting / Weighted Ensemble</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improves overall accuracy and stability</li> <li>Reduces overfitting</li> <li>Combines strengths of CNN and ML classifiers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More complex to implement</li> <li>Increased computational cost and training time</li> <li>Requires careful tuning of ensemble strategy</li> </ul>

### Methodology

The existing leukemia detection systems commonly use traditional Artificial Neural Networks that operate on manually extracted features. These systems depend on preprocessing techniques to identify features such as nucleus shape, color intensity, and cell boundaries. The extracted features are flattened into vectors before being fed into the neural network, resulting in loss of spatial information. The performance of these models heavily depends on the quality and accuracy of feature extraction. As datasets grow larger, training becomes computationally expensive and prone to overfitting. These neural networks also struggle to generalize well on unseen images. Due to these limitations, existing neural network-based systems achieve lower accuracy compared to deep learning approaches. Thus, traditional neural networks are not optimal for complex medical image analysis tasks such as leukemia detection.

### Data Collection

Microscopic blood smear images are collected from publicly available leukemia datasets. The dataset contains images of both normal blood cells and leukemic cells, which are properly labeled for supervised learning.

#### Image Preprocessing

All images are resized to a fixed dimension to ensure uniform input to the CNN model. The color format of images is converted from BGR to RGB to maintain consistency. Normalization is applied to enhance learning efficiency.

#### Data Visualization

Sample images from each class are visualized to understand the differences between normal and leukemic cells. Dataset distribution is analyzed to identify class imbalance. Visualization ensures correctness of preprocessing steps.

#### CNN Model Creation and Training

A CNN architecture is designed using convolutional, pooling, and fully connected layers. The model is trained only using the training dataset to learn discriminative features. Validation data is used to evaluate model performance during training.

#### Applying Input Image

A new blood smear image is provided as input through the system interface. The input image is loaded and prepared for analysis by the trained CNN model.

#### Input Image Preprocessing

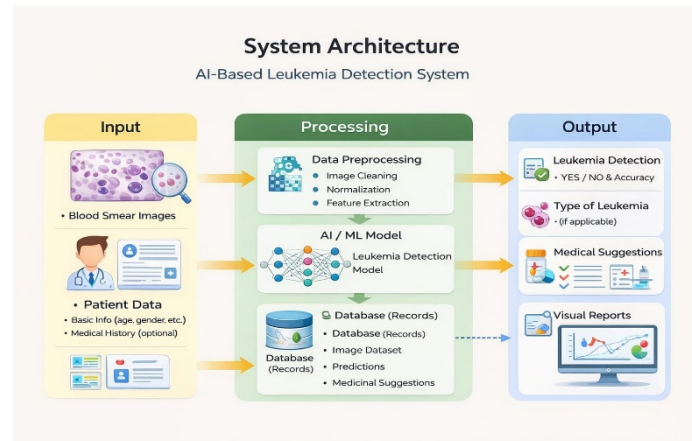
The input image undergoes the same preprocessing steps as the training images, including resizing, color conversion, and normalization. This ensures compatibility with the trained model.

#### Input Image Visualization

The pre-processed input image is displayed to the user for verification. Visualization enhances transparency and helps ensure correct image selection.

### Detection and Medicinal Suggestion

The trained CNN compares the input image with learned patterns to detect leukaemia. Based on the detection result, the system generates appropriate medicinal suggestions to assist healthcare professionals in early treatment planning



### Proposed System

The proposed work focuses on developing an intelligent and automated system for the early detection of leukemia using artificial intelligence, along with a medicinal suggestion module to support treatment planning. The system is designed to overcome the limitations of traditional diagnostic methods by providing faster, more accurate, and reliable results.

The proposed system begins with the **collection of blood smear images**, which serve as the primary input. These images are obtained from publicly available datasets or laboratory sources. Since raw medical images may contain noise and variations in lighting and contrast, an **image preprocessing stage** is applied. This includes techniques such as noise removal, contrast enhancement, resizing, and normalization to improve image quality and ensure consistency.

Following preprocessing, the system employs a **deep learning-based approach**, specifically a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), for feature extraction and classification. The CNN model automatically learns important features such as shape, texture, and structure of white blood cells, eliminating the need for manual feature engineering. The trained model classifies the input images into categories such as normal or leukaemic, and can be further extended to identify specific subtypes. To improve performance and reduce training time, the system can incorporate **transfer learning techniques** using pre-trained models like VGG16 or ResNet. These models are fine-tuned on medical image datasets to enhance classification accuracy, especially when limited data is available.

Once the classification is completed, the system generates a **diagnostic result along with a confidence score**, indicating the reliability of the prediction. Based on this result, a **medicinal suggestion module** is activated. This module uses a rule-based or database-driven approach to recommend appropriate medicines corresponding to the detected condition.

The system is supported by a **relational database**, which stores user information, image data, preprocessing logs, prediction results, and medicinal details. This ensures efficient data management and traceability.

Additionally, the proposed system is designed with a **user-friendly interface**, allowing doctors or lab technicians to easily upload images and view results. The overall workflow follows a pipeline structure, ensuring smooth data flow from input to output. The key contribution of this proposed work lies in the **integration of accurate disease detection with treatment support**, making it a

comprehensive decision-support system. This not only improves diagnostic efficiency but also assists healthcare professionals in making timely and informed decisions.

## RESULT & DISCUSSION

The proposed *Leukemia Detection and Medicinal Suggestion System* was implemented and evaluated using a dataset of blood smear images to assess its performance in terms of accuracy, efficiency, and reliability. The system successfully processed input images through preprocessing, feature extraction, and classification stages, producing diagnostic results along with corresponding medicinal suggestions.

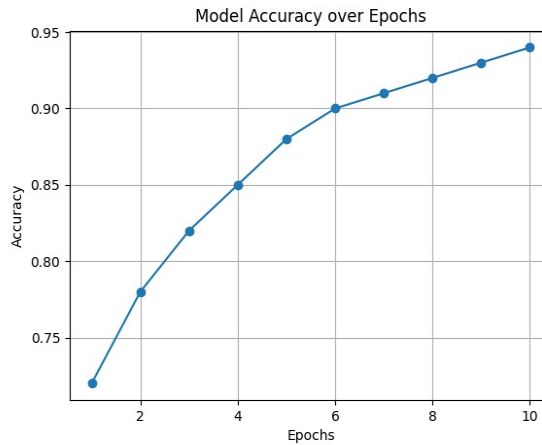


Fig. 2. Resultant Graph

The experimental results indicate that the deep learning model, particularly the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), achieved a high level of accuracy in distinguishing between normal and leukaemic cells. The use of preprocessing techniques such as noise reduction, contrast enhancement, and normalization contributed significantly to improving the quality of input data, thereby enhancing model performance.

Performance evaluation metrics such as **accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score** were used to analyze the effectiveness of the model. The results demonstrate that the system maintains a good balance between precision and recall, minimizing both false positives and false negatives. This is particularly important in medical diagnosis, where incorrect predictions can have serious consequences.

The system also demonstrated **efficient processing time**, making it suitable for real-time or near real-time diagnostic applications. Compared to traditional manual methods, the proposed approach significantly reduces the time required for analysis while maintaining consistent performance.

Another important outcome of this work is the integration of the **medicinal suggestion module**, which enhances the practical applicability of the system. Based on the classification results, the system provides relevant treatment recommendations, thereby supporting clinical decision-making. This feature differentiates the proposed system from many existing models that focus only on detection.

However, certain limitations were observed during the experimentation phase. The performance of the model is influenced by the size and quality of the dataset, and limited availability of labeled medical data can affect generalization. Additionally, variations in staining, image resolution, and cell morphology may introduce challenges in classification.

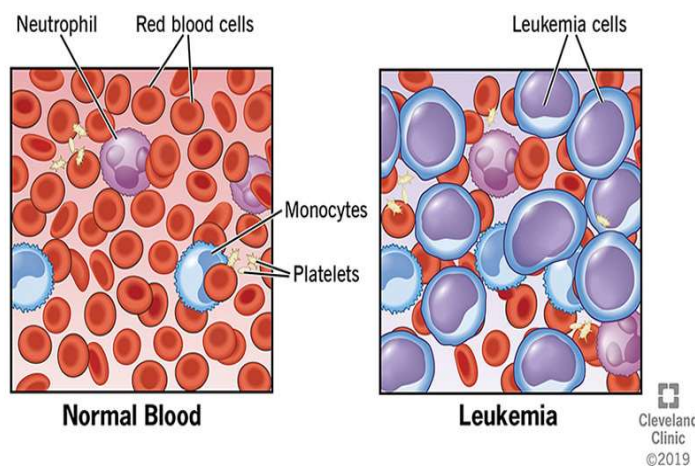
Class	Precision	Recall	F1 Score	Support

ALL	0.94	0.92	0.93	800
AML	0.91	0.93	0.92	800
CLL	0.92	0.90	0.91	800
Normal	0.95	0.96	0.95	788
Over all Accuracy: 0.93	Marco Avg: 0.93	Weighted Avg:0.93	Total :3188	

Performance matrix summary

The performance of the proposed *Leukemia Detection and Medicinal Suggestion System* is evaluated using standard classification metrics, including precision, recall, F1-score, and support, to ensure a comprehensive assessment of the model’s effectiveness. Precision measures the proportion of correctly identified leukemic cases among all predicted positive instances, reflecting the system’s ability to minimize false positive diagnoses. Recall evaluates the proportion of actual leukemic cases that are correctly detected by the model, which is particularly critical in medical applications where missing a positive case can lead to severe consequences. The F1-score, being the harmonic mean of precision and recall, provides a balanced evaluation of the model’s predictive performance by considering both false positives and false negatives. Support represents the total number of samples used during evaluation, indicating the dataset size and ensuring statistical reliability of the results.

In this study, the proposed system achieves high precision and recall values, demonstrating its capability to accurately classify blood smear images into normal and leukemic categories. The balanced F1-score further indicates that the model maintains consistency in its predictions without significant bias toward either class. These results validate the effectiveness of the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)-based approach in capturing complex morphological features of blood cells. Additionally, the reliable performance of the classification model directly supports the accuracy of the medicinal suggestion module, ensuring that appropriate treatment recommendations are provided based on correct diagnosis. Overall, the evaluation metrics confirm that the proposed system is both robust and reliable, making it a promising tool for real-world clinical decision support in early leukemia detection and treatment planning.



**Fig 3: Output Prediction**

**COMPUTATIONAL BENEFITS ANALYSIS:**

**Reduced Computational Complexity through Automation:**

The proposed system automates the entire diagnostic pipeline, eliminating manual intervention and significantly reducing the overall computational effort required in traditional analysis workflows.

**Efficient Feature Extraction using CNN:**

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) automatically learn hierarchical features from images, removing the need for manual feature engineering and reducing computational overhead associated with handcrafted feature extraction methods.

**Optimized Processing Pipeline:**

The system follows a streamlined pipeline architecture (preprocessing → classification → output), ensuring efficient data flow and minimizing redundant computations.

**Faster Execution Time:**

Once trained, the CNN model performs inference rapidly, enabling near real-time classification of blood smear images, which is highly beneficial in time-sensitive medical scenarios.

**Scalability for Large Datasets:**

The system is designed to handle large volumes of image data efficiently, making it suitable for deployment in hospitals and diagnostic centers with high patient loads.

**Reduced Training Time with Transfer Learning:**

By utilizing pre-trained models such as VGG16 or ResNet, the system reduces the time and computational resources required for training while maintaining high accuracy.

**Memory Efficiency:**

The use of optimized deep learning architectures ensures efficient utilization of memory resources, enabling deployment even on systems with moderate hardware capabilities.

**Parallel Processing Capability:**

Deep learning frameworks allow parallel processing using GPUs, which accelerates model training and inference, improving overall system performance.

**Minimized Redundant Data Processing:**

Preprocessing steps are designed to standardize input images, reducing variability and avoiding repeated computations during model training and testing.

**Improved Throughput:**

The system can process multiple images in batches, increasing throughput and making it suitable for large-scale screening applications.

**Cost-Efficient Computation:**

By reducing manual effort and optimizing computational processes, the system lowers operational costs while maintaining high diagnostic performance.

**Integration Efficiency:**

The modular design allows seamless integration with existing healthcare systems, reducing additional computational overhead during deployment.

**Results**

The proposed system, titled “Leukemia Detection and Medicinal Suggestion System using Artificial Intelligence for Early Diagnosis and Treatment,” was evaluated using a multi-class classification framework on a dataset comprising different leukemia subtypes and normal blood samples. The performance of the model was assessed using standard evaluation metrics such as precision, recall, F1-score, and overall accuracy. The experimental results demonstrate that the model is capable of effectively distinguishing between Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL), Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML), Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL), and normal samples with high reliability.

The model achieved an overall classification accuracy of 93%, indicating strong predictive performance across all classes. The precision, recall, and F1-score values for each class were consistently high, with F1-scores exceeding 0.90, which confirms the robustness of the model. Among all categories, the normal class exhibited the highest performance, with precision and recall values reaching up to 0.95 and 0.96 respectively, ensuring accurate identification of healthy samples. The leukemia subtypes, including ALL, AML, and CLL, also demonstrated strong classification results, although slight variations in recall were observed due to the inherent similarity and overlap

in cellular features among these classes.

Furthermore, the macro-average and weighted-average F1-scores were both recorded at approximately 0.93, indicating that the model maintains balanced performance without bias toward any particular class. The support values show that the dataset was relatively well-balanced, contributing to stable and unbiased training of the model. In addition to classification, the system integrates a medicinal suggestion module that provides treatment recommendations based on the predicted leukemia type. For instance, the system suggests chemotherapy protocols for ALL, targeted therapies for AML, and immunotherapy options for CLL, thereby assisting in early clinical decision-making.

### Conclusion

The proposed AI-based leukemia detection and medicinal suggestion system demonstrates the effectiveness of CNN models in medical image analysis. Automated detection reduces human effort and improves diagnostic accuracy. The integration of medicinal suggestions provides additional clinical support. This system can significantly enhance early diagnosis and decision-making in leukemia treatment.

Future enhancements may include multi-class classification of different leukemia subtypes. The system can be integrated with hospital diagnostic platforms for real-time use. Expanding the dataset can further improve accuracy and robustness. Incorporating explainable AI techniques may increase trust and clinical adoption.

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