Bone Fracture Identification with Deep Learning Model using Resnet50

Mr. Imran Khan M [#1], Ms. Pavithra P [#2], Ms. Arthi J[#3],Ms. Reshma J[#4]
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology, Puducherry, India.
[#1]imranme100@gmail.com

Abstract: Since X-ray image interpretation being subjective, bone fractures present substantial obstacles for medical diagnosis and can occasionally result in inaccurate diagnoses and treatment delays. Our proposal involves using convolutional neural networks like ResNet50 in a machine learning approach to tackle this problem. Through the development of a reliable system for automated fracture identification and classification, our method seeks to increase diagnostic accuracy and lessen reliance on human diagnosis. Through the use of a dataset from the MURA collection to train our deep learning model, we have created an effective tool that can accurately diagnose a variety of bone fracture forms. Fast uploading of X-ray pictures is made possible by the user-friendly interface, which enables quick predictions on the existence and categorization of fractures. Additionally, our approach improves clinical decision-making by offering customized therapy suggestions based on the examination of these photos. Our model has performed exceptionally well in evaluations, with 95% accuracy rate in fracture classification and identification. These results demonstrate the efficacy of our approach in improving clinical diagnostic performance and patient outcomes. Our ultimate objective is to optimize the diagnostic procedure, relieving the time-consuming workload for healthcare providers and guaranteeing prompt and precise patient care. In final analysis, the urgent demand for trustworthy automated systems for bone fracture detection is addressed by our research. We want to transform medical imaging and open the door to better patient outcomes and healthcare delivery by utilizing AI and machine learning.

Keywords: *Bone fracture, ResNet50, DL, Recommendation, Feature Extraction.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The human body consists of several types of bones that support the body's structural integrity and safeguard important vital organs like the brain, heart, and lungs. Due to their brittle nature, these bones fracture easily in situations Plunges and roadway accidents. Our body contains 206 different types of bones, each with its own specific size, shape, and set of properties giving medical professionals vital insights into the internal workings of the human body in the context of contemporary healthcare. X-ray imaging is a modality that is particularly useful for diagnosing a wide range of medical conditions, including fractures of the bones. In order to inform treatment choices and guarantee the best possible care for patients, it is essential to accurately identify and categorize fractures in X-ray images. Small fractures may still be Complex to detect because manual fracture detection is time consuming. Even though it can be difficult to manually identify small fractures because of the time-consuming nature of the process and the high error, doctors routinely use X-ray images to evaluate bone fractures. Healthcare practitioners require automated systems to aid in fracture diagnosis because manual interpretation of these images is laborious and prone to errors. Much attention has been paid to the creation of deep learning models specifically designed for medical image analysis. These models have the potential to improve diagnostic accuracy and streamline workflows by automatically detecting and classifying abnormalities through the use of artificial intelligence [15]. A potential application of deep learning techniques of bone fractures in X-ray images. To tackle the problem of bone fracture detection and classification in X-ray images, a novel DL model is presented in this work [10]. We first go over the significance of automated fracture detection systems in healthcare settings as well as the function of medical image analysis. Utilizing the ResNet50 architecture for feature extraction and classification, we present our suggested system, which builds upon this framework.

Apart from the precise identification and categorization of bone fractures in X-ray pictures, our system has a module for treatment advice that gives doctors useful information based on the kind and extent of fractures found. This module improves clinical decision-making by providing information on suitable medical procedures that are grounded in recognized guidelines and expert knowledge. A sizable dataset of X-ray pictures was used to assess the efficacy of our system, and the findings showed an astounding 95% accuracy rate in fracture diagnosis and categorization. These results highlight how trustworthy and strong our method is in correctly detecting fractures and directing medical interventions. Healthcare practitioners can enhance clinical decision-making in the area of diagnosing and treating bone fractures by utilizing our technology. Improving the accuracy and efficiency of patient care through the integration of automated fracture diagnosis and treatment recommendation capabilities eventually improves patient outcomes.

II. RELATED WORKS

Bone Fracture detection Using Deep Learning in X-Ray images Leonardo Tanzi [1]. The identification and categorization of bone fractures has received a lot of attention lately, and several researchers have put up various solutions to address this issue. In order to identify the advantages of each research and attempt to draw a generalized approach, we will assess and examine a number of publications that were selected based on their typical methodology and in which the authors used various deep learning approaches to categorize bone fractures. When it comes to classifying bone fractures, DL and CNN in particular has recently shown outcomes that are on part with human performance.

Bone fracture detection using CNN irfan khatik et al [2]. Digital x-rays that are specifically processed for bone fractures may result in lower diagnostic costs. Additionally, this type of processing might help a non-orthopedic or tiny clinician in a remote location detect and treat a bone fracture. It summarizes the results with regard to certain bone fractures and evaluates the current CNN techniques employed in bone fracture detection. Since there isn't yet a single, universal method to detect fractures in various bone types, this review demonstrated the existence of several methods for applying CNN and transfers learning to identify fractures in various bone kinds. There is currently no general approach to cover all scenarios involving bone fractures in the ML domain.

Fracture Detection in X-ray using CNN Rinisha Bagaria et al [3]. This project is about a DL technique for detecting various types of bone fractures and for early detection of bone illnesses using X-ray pictures. The convolutional neural network model's efficiency in differentiating between bone fractures and healthy bones is employed. The number of eras, batch quantity, kind of optimizer, and learning are among the important aspects that are taken into consideration while selecting the optimal model. With a specificity of 89, it is therefore discovered that the convolutional neural network model performs well.

Automatic Bone Fracture Prediction Using Convolutional Neural Network Thaiyalnayaki et al [4]. Bone fractures are common in humans and can happen from a minor mishap or from extreme pressure being placed on the bone. Because of this, a precise evaluation of a fractured bone is essential in the medical field. Using information from CT and X-ray images, this research aims to create an image processes-based system that can quickly and effectively identifying fractured bones. Fuzzy borders and a lot of data in MR images make tumor categorization and segmentation challenging. MR and CT scan data sets include much too much information for human analysis and comprehension. The ability to precisely identify the location and extent of a fractured bone is essential for making a fracture diagnosis. The four steps of the diagnostic process include feature extraction, classification, and pre-processing of MR images.

Analysis of Bone Fractures Using Machine Learning Techniques Ayesha Noureen et al[5]. Bone fractures are a common condition in humans. Thus, this study offered a practical method for treating bone fractures that incorporates cutting-edge technology. The utilization of a Deep Learning model is suggested as the answer. Google Colab was used to construct the suggested model. Several experiments were conducted in order to train the suggested model. The accuracy of the model was eighty-four percent.

Using artificial intelligence to identify bone fractures Sultan Al Maskari et al [6]. Scientists, doctors, and business professionals are starting to see more and more use of artificial intelligence (AI), particularly in light of recent advancements in deep learning (DL). Recent published publications have shown the value of DL for radiographic assessment bone fracture identification. The current state of DL should be known to practicing physicians because it may soon have an impact on clinical operations. This article will give a practicing clinician an idea of the current advancements in AI fracture diagnosis by reviewing the most recent research on the subject. Searching electronic databases, we located relevant studies regarding AI's application in bone fracture detection.

Bone Fracture Segmentation in X-ray Images Using a U-net Deep Learning by Komal Ghoti et al. [7] Sophisticated bone fracture segmentation technique developed with deep learning is an essential part of the medical imaging system. Bone fracture segmentation is the process of identifying the various tissues that are fractured and those that are not. Fractures can occur in the upper extremities, including the elbow, shoulder, fingers, wrist, hand, humerus, and forearm, to name a few. X-rays are an imaging modality that is commonly used to see and assess the bone architecture of the upper extremities. X-rays are required for both the diagnosis and the planning of treatment for a fractured bone. Researchers have concentrated on the subject of computational bone fracture segmentation over the previous ten years because of the broad. A multitude of fully and partially automated methods have been introduced, and their advancement is steady. A promising segmentation result is obtained using a unique CNN-based deep learning algorithm. This approach makes use of the Musculoskeletal Radiographs (MURA) database. The CNN-based U-Net model is trained using the MURA Database.

Support vector machines for the identification of bone fractures by Rinisha Bagaria et al [8]. Machine learning (ML) methods are becoming a viable choice for X-ray screening. X-ray imaging is one method used to identify bone fractures. Nevertheless, fracture locations and shapes might occasionally be misinterpreted. This project aims to establish a system for correctly identifying and classifying fractured and non-fractured bone scans. The four primary stages of this system are as follows. During the first stage, known as picture acquisition, a limited number of input images are collected from the imaging center and a smaller number are retrieved from the X-ray machine. The second phase is pre-processing, which exposes their edges, shapes, and other informative regions. Thus, in order to preserve and remove noise from images. Image reduction is aided by the wavelet transform technique, which minimizes and maintains noise in images. The third phase, feature extraction, finds the damaged regions as corner features by applying the Harris corner detection method, which improves the quality of the X-ray image. Prior to the application of the Harris corner algorithm, the photo sharpening method was employed. Error Backpropagation Neural Networks (EBP-NN) and Support Vector Machines (SVM) are the two methods used in the classification phase, the fourth step. The photographs are ready to be added to it at that moment. SVM and EBP-NN classification performance is assessed on several images displaying both fractured and non-fractured bones. In the end, it was found that the SVM classification method works better than EBP-NN.

III. PROPOSED WORK

Fracture detection using X-ray images of elbow, shoulder, and hand bones, pre-processed for contrast adjustment, noise reduction, and feature extraction, classified using PCA and Gaussian filter.

A. Proposed Model

In our project, the elbow, shoulder, and hand X-ray pictures with are used as input to determine which bones are fractured. Next, getting the picture data ready for additional pre-processing methods like contrast adjustment and noise reduction. We use rgb 3 channels and 224x224 pixels images, use feature extracting, and average pooling. Following that, particular features are taken out of the previously processed picture. These attributes are qualities that aid in the identification or classification of the data. Features in an X-ray could be the presence of anomalies or the density of certain tissues. Two approaches to feature extraction are feasible. PCA (Principal Component Analysis)

is a technique for lowering the dimensions of data while keeping the most crucial information, and the Gaussian filter is used to minimize noise in photographs. After the features have been extracted, the data is classified and the type of fracture is diagnosed.

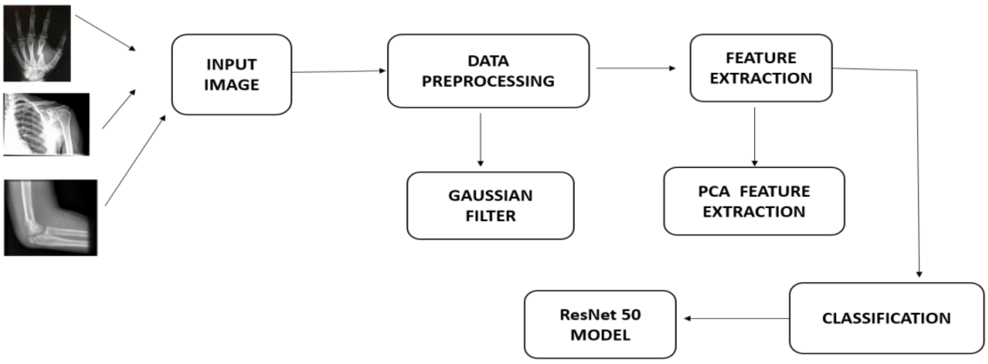

Fig:1 System Architecture

B. Dataset Used

The three distinct bone types for the elbow, hand, and shoulder shown in Table I are clearly visible in a significant number of X-ray images from the MURA collection that the authors made public. By classifying bones into many groups, fracture detection algorithms can be more accurate and efficient. This classification enables the creation of particular DL models tailored to the unique characteristics and architecture of different types of bones. Scientists and practitioners can improve therapy outcomes and boost orthopedic radiology's diagnostic potential by training models specific to anatomical regions. The total number of images in the dataset is 20,501, of which 1,451 are used for testing and 19,050 for training. Specifically, there are 6,320 hand images then elbow images are 5,583 and 8,598 images of the shoulder.

FRACTURE TYPES	**NON-FRACTURE**	**FRACTURE**
HAND		
ELBOW		
SHOULDER		

Table: I Types of Fracture

C. Preprocessing Gaussian filter

A Gaussian filter is a kind of linear filter that applies a Gaussian function to the input signal. It is frequently used in image processing and computer vision applications. Preprocessing operations like picture blurring and smoothing are frequently performed with it. The image's key elements are retained while noise is effectively reduced by the Gaussian filter. By lowering noise, maintaining edges, and boosting contrast, a Gaussian filter can enhance the quality of medical pictures, making it easier to identify and analyze bone fractures in X-rays Fig.1.It is an essential preprocessing step in the automated fracture detection systems workflow or in the radiologists interpretation of medical Images.

Formula for Gaussian filter

1) $I_{smoothed}(x,y) = \sum_{i=-\frac{K}{2}}^{\frac{K}{2}} \sum_{j=-\frac{K}{2}}^{\frac{K}{2}} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} . e^{-\frac{i^2+j^2}{2\sigma^2}} . I(x+i, y+j)$

2) $G(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

Here equation 1 represent the variables as,

- $I(x+i, y+j)$represent the intensity of the pixel at position (x + i, y +j) in the original image.
- I and J represent variable are used as indices in the summations that iterate over the neighborhood around each pixel.
- X and Y variables represent the coordinates of a pixel in the image.
- K is typically an odd integer representing the size of the neighborhood used for smoothing.
- Σ represents the standard deviation of the Gaussian distribution.

Here equation 2 represents the variables as,

- G(x, y) is the value of the Gaussian kernel at position(x, y).
- The natural algorithm’s base is e.
- σ is the Gaussian distribution’s Standard deviation (SD), which establishes how much smoothing is applied to the image.

By convolving the picture with the Gaussian kernel using methods like 2D convolution, you can apply the Gaussian filter to an image. Smoother and less noisy images are the end result, and this can help with later processing stages, including bone fracture identification with ResNet50. A high-level summary of the procedures for using a Gaussian filter as part of the data preprocessing for bone fracture detection is provided below:

1. Load the input images with the X-ray scans of the bones.
2. Using the Gaussian kernel formula, apply the Gaussian filter to every image.
3. Feed the deep learning network ResNet50 for bone fracture detection with the Pre-processed images.

1) Noise reduction

A neural network's learning process may be hampered by the frequent noise present in medical images. If Gaussian filtering is used to the images to minimize noise, the network will have an easier time focusing on relevant features related to fractures. Two frequent types of noise seen in medical images are speckle and Gaussian noise.

2) Smoothing

Gaussian filtering helps to improve the overall quality of the images by smoothing out the pixel intensities, making them more suitable for network analysis. By intensifying the contrast between the surrounding tissues and bones, the smoothing process might enhance the visibility of fractures.

3) Important Features

When adjusting and reducing noise in the images, it's important to make sure that important details like potential fractures Fig.1 and bone structures are preserved. Gaussian filtering is useful for preprocessing medical pictures because it minimizes noise while preserving important edges and details in the image.

D. Feature Extraction

When extracting features for a variety of machine learning applications, including deep learning, Principal Component Analysis (PCA) is a popular dimensionality reduction method. Preprocessing the input data with PCA can lower its dimensionality and identify useful characteristics, which can then be fed into a neural network for the purpose of detecting bone fractures through deep learning. Using a technique called principal component analysis, or PCA, huge data sets can have their dimensionality reduced Fig.1. This is achieved by reducing the size of a large set of variables while maintaining the majority of their information.

Accuracy naturally suffers when a data collection has fewer variables; however, the secret to dimensionality reduction is to compromise a little on accuracy in favor of simplicity. Because machine learning algorithms can analyze data points considerably more quickly and easily when dealing with smaller data sets because they are simpler to explore and visualize and don't require as many irrelevant factors.

Formula for PCA

1) $\Sigma = \frac{1}{n}(X - \bar{X})^T(X - \bar{X})$

Here equation represent as variables as,

- $\bar{X}$ is the mean of the data.
- Σ represents the covariance matrix.
- n is the number of images (data points) in the dataset.
- X represents the dataset containing the bone fracture images.

PCA for Feature Extraction:

Utilizing a Gaussian filter, apply PCA to the feature vectors of the previously processed images. PCA will attempt to retain as much of the variance in the data as it can while converting the high dimensional feature space into a lower-dimensional space. The most significant directions of variation in the data are represented by the modified features (principal components) that PCA extracted. These elements can function as a condensed version of the original data, encapsulating the crucial details required for the identification of bone fractures.

The features that have been modified can be fed into the ResNet50 model after PCA has been used to extract features. By providing a more condensed and informative representation of the input images, the reduced-dimensional feature vectors have the potential to enhance the neural network's performance and efficiency. Utilizing an appropriate loss function and optimization algorithm, train the ResNet50 model using the feature vectors that have been preprocessed and PCA converted. Take a look at the trained model's performance in identifying bone fractures on a different validation set. As necessary, adjust the model's parameters and make it more precise.

E. ResNet50 Architecture

The ResNet50 network is used to organize the type of bones in the image. To ascertain the bone is fractured, a specific model from three different types will be loaded after the bone type has been predicted. Every model was trained to identify fractures in different types of bones. This method uses a customized model for every bone to determine if a fracture is there or not, and it makes use of ResNet50 powerful image classification skills to pinpoint the precise kind of bone. When the results of the fractured bone identification and type of bone classification are displayed to the user in the application, they will be simple to understand. This approach has a potential to significantly improve the patient diagnosis and cared by helping medical practitioners identify bone fractures Fig.2.It’s quick and dependable image processing speeds up the diagnosis processes and helps ensure that patients get the care they need.

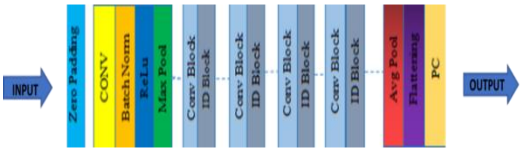

Fig:2 ResNet50 Working Model

F. Performance Metrics

The performance metrics are precision, recall, F1-score, and support. These metrics are used to evaluate the performance of a classification model.

1) Accuracy: The entire correctness of the model is its accuracy. 95% of the samples were successfully identified by the model, as indicated by the accuracy of 95% displayed in the image's table.

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{\text{TP+TN}}{\text{TP+TN+FP+FN}} \text{ x } 100$$

2) Precision: Precision is defined as the ratio of true positives to all positive predictions. Precision is split down by class in the table (fracture and no fracture). For instance, a precision of 98% for the fracture class indicates that, of all the samples the model predicted to be fractures, 98% of them were in fact fractures.

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP+FP}} \text{ x } 100$$

3) Recall: The recall metric quantifies the percentage of true positives that the model accurately detects. Just like accuracy, the table also breaks it down by class. In the case of the fracture class, for instance, a recall of 97% indicates that 97% of the real fracture cases were properly identified by the model.

$$\text{Recall}=\frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP +FN}} \text{ x } 100$$

4) F1 Score: The F1 Score considers both precision and recall measurements and seeks to find a balance between them. It is calculated as the harmonic mean of both metrics. For the fracture class, the table displays an F1-score of 96%.

$$\text{F1 Score}=2*\frac{\text{Precision}*\text{Recall}}{\text{Precision+Recall}}$$

TP-True Positive FN-False Negative
FP-False Positive

	Precision	Recall	F1-score	Support
Fracture	98	96	97	525
No Fracture	88	93	90	175
Accuracy	95	95	95	700
Macro avg	93	94	93	700
Weight avg	95	95	95	700

Table: II Classification Report

This classification report was produced by assessing the effectiveness of a DL model on a dataset that was divided into the classifications "Fracture" as well as "No Fracture." The report gives average values for all classes as well as metrics for each class, including support, F1-score, accuracy, and recall Table II. Precision gauges how well the model predicts the good outcomes. With a precision of 0.98, which is for "Fracture" in this context, 98% of the cases that the model correctly predicted as "Fracture" were in fact such. Comparably, 88% of cases that were predicted to be "No Fracture" with an accuracy of 0.88 were in fact "No

Fracture." Recall, sometimes referred to as sensitivity, gauges how well a model can recognize positive examples. With a recall of 0.96 for "Fracture," 96% of real "Fracture" cases were correctly detected by the model. Similarly, "No Fracture" has a recall of 0.93, meaning that 93% of all occurrences of "No Fracture" were accurately detected by the model.

Both incorrect positives and incorrect negatives are taken into account. The model performs well in this instance in terms of both accuracy and recall for both classes, as indicated by the F1-Scores of 0.90 for "No Fracture" and 0.97 for "Fracture”. The number of real instances of every class in the dataset is referred to as support. In the dataset, there were 525 cases of "Fracture" and 175 instances of "No Fracture." The model's accuracy, which measures how accurate the forecasts were overall, is 0.95, meaning that 95% for each one separately and then taking the average. The macro averages are 0.94, 0.93, and 0.93. Giving more weight to categories with more instances, the weighted average first computes the metrics for all classes and then determines the weighted average depending on the number of true occurrences for each class. Here, we have weighted averages of 0.95 for accuracy, 0.95 for recall, and 0.95 for F1-score Fig.2. This shows the model's overall performance while accounting for the dataset's class imbalance.

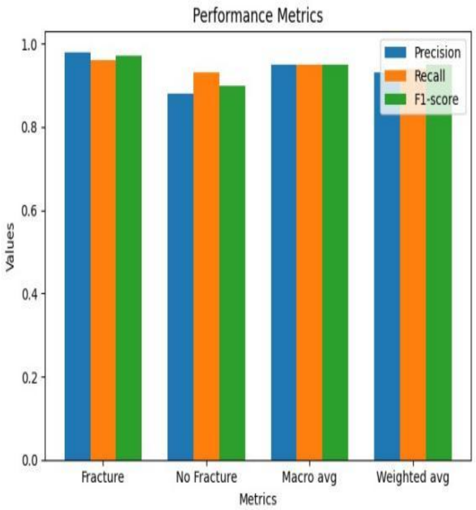

Fig:3 Evaluation Matrix

The project's primary objective is to create an intuitive user interface for finding and classify the bone fractures in medical field X-rays. Treatment recommendations will then be made in accordance with the fractures that are found. Healthcare providers can upload X-ray images to the user interface for analysis. This model is probably based on the ResNet50 architecture or something similar. By differentiating between fracture and non-fracture images, the model gives users precise evaluations instantly. After identifying fractures, the system creates a personalized treatment recommendation based on the particular kind and degree of the fractures found. This recommendation module suggests appropriate interventions, like surgery, based on best practices and medical knowledge.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Training and Testing

The methodology comprised training and evaluating a picture dataset to forecast the result. A subset of 1,451 images was set aside for testing, out of the 19,048 images in the training dataset. For the prediction challenge, the researchers used a well-liked deep learning architecture called ResNet50. The model had a strong performance in this specific challenge, as evidenced by its remarkable 95% prediction accuracy. This degree of accuracy indicates that the model was very successful in identifying patterns in the training data and extrapolating them to the test data, which was unknown, to provide precise predictions. Notably, images of the elbow, hand, and shoulder were included in the training dataset Table III. Likewise, images of these identical body parts were included in the testing dataset Table IV. The two dataset’s compositional consistency guarantees that the model was tested and trained on comparable kinds of data, which is essential for correctly evaluating the model's performance. In summary, the research effectively showcases the utilization of deep learning methods, specifically the ResNet50 model, to forecast results by analyzing picture data pertaining to distinct body sections. The approach's usefulness and prospective utility in many practical applications, such medical diagnostics or biomechanical analysis, are highlighted by the high accuracy attained.

Parts	Images
Elbow	5133
Hand	5835
Shoulder	8082

Table: III Training Dataset

Parts	Images
Elbow	450
Hand	485
Shoulder	516

Table: IV Testing Dataset

B. DL algorithm performance :

In order to ascertain which algorithms were most effective in precisely forecasting fractures, the study entailed evaluating photographs of bone fractures. The deep learning model built on top of ResNet50 proved to be the most accurate of the algorithms that were tested. A comparative investigation showed that the ResNet50 model consistently performed better than the other models, reaching the greatest accuracy level. In particular, the crack Net model performed well but fell short of the precision attained by ResNet50, scoring an accuracy of 88.39%. In a similar vein, the Inception model obtained an accuracy of 81.7%, whilst the dilated CNN model reached an accuracy level of 84.48%. The ResNet50 model outperformed the dilated CNN and Inception models in terms of accuracy, despite their decent performance Table V shows that below.

Model	Accuracy%	Precision%	Recall%	F1-Score%
CrackNet	88.39%	89.09%	84.5%	86.73%
Dilated CNN	84.48%	87.50%	84.85%	86.15%
Inception	81.7%	76.2%	92.3%	83.4%
ResNet50	95%	93%	94.5%	93.5%

Table: V Comparisons of various DL Models

The accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-Score values of the various models were displayed in a graph along with the performance of the algorithm Fig.4.

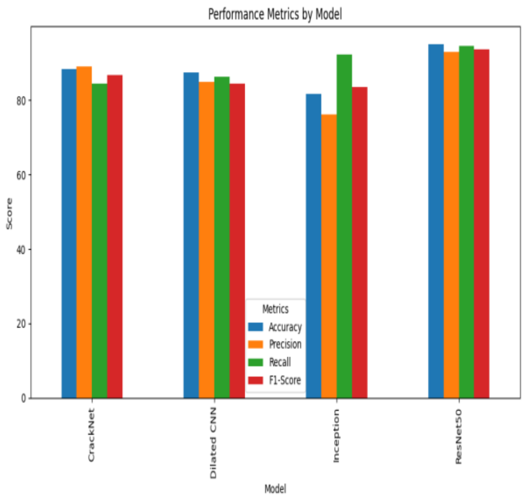

Fig:4 Performance metrics of DL model

When compared to other models, the algorithm's performance is highest when compared to ResNet50.The following model is the greatest and is followed by Inception and Dilated CNN. It has excellent accuracy and precision. Recall for the Inception is higher than that of the others at 92.3%. Overall, the results indicate that ResNet50 has the highest accuracy level Fig.5.

Fig:5 Performance Metrics

In order to make it easier for users to engage with the established model, the project highlights how crucial it is to create an intuitive and user-friendly interface Fig 6. This type of interface provides a means by which physicians can upload pictures of bone fractures with ease and obtain accurate evaluations concerning the existence or non-existence of fractures. The interface facilitates faster and more dependable information retrieval for practitioners by streamlining the image upload and analysis process.

Furthermore, the interface is essential in providing treatment recommendations based on the model's predictions, in addition to its fracture detection capabilities. By helping medical professionals create individualized treatment plans, this function not only helps the system detect fractures but also improves its usefulness. The technology enables healthcare professionals to make well-informed decisions and enhance patient care by including treatment recommendations straight into the interface. For example, the ResNet50 architecture's sophisticated deep learning model and the medical practitioners who need its insights for clinical decision-making can communicate with each other through the interface's ease of use. The interface makes the technology more useful by improving accessibility and usability by expediting the process of entering photographs and obtaining predictions and recommendations. Furthermore, the effectiveness and precision of fracture diagnosis can be greatly increased by incorporating such a user interface into healthcare procedures. Healthcare practitioners can use artificial intelligence (AI) and DL to get objective, data-driven insights rather than depending just on subjective interpretations Fig.7. Moreover, the diagnostic procedure gains additional value from the interface's capacity to suggest treatments. Healthcare providers can more precisely customize their treatment plans to the projected presence of a fracture and the recommendations that go along with it. This could result in improved patient outcomes and a lower risk of complications.

The emergence of user-friendly interfaces in medical technology signals a revolution in the identification and management of fractures. Predictive algorithms are seamlessly integrated into these interfaces, allowing for quick image uploads and accurate fracture prediction. They also offer customized therapy recommendations, enabling practitioners to confidently make well-informed decisions. These interfaces have the potential to greatly enhance patient outcomes and treatment by optimizing the diagnostic process and providing tailored insights. innovation in improving clinical practice as healthcare continues to change. Their powerful machine learning capabilities and intuitive functioning mark a paradigm shift in fracture therapy. As the healthcare industry continues to evolve, these interfaces show the revolutionary potential of innovation in enhancing clinical practice.

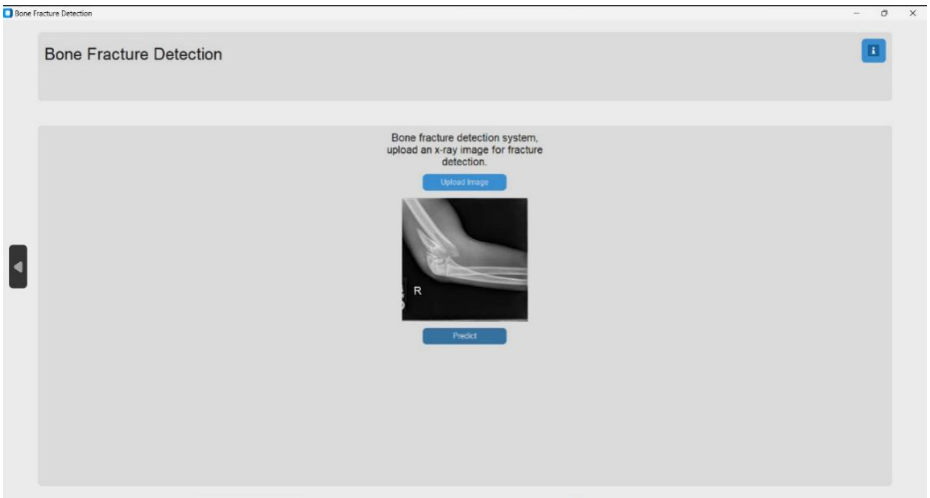

Fig: 6 User interface to upload image

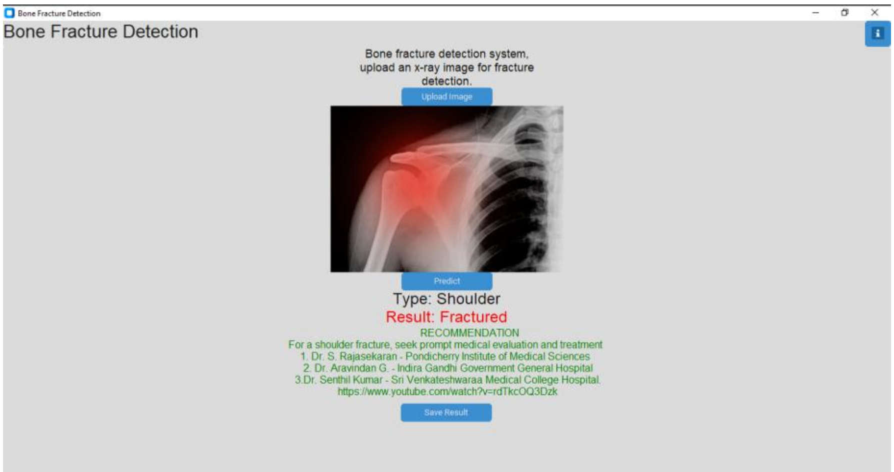

Fig: 7 Fracture Prediction

A. Accuracy

Accuracy in both training and to validate. The accuracy of the training exceeds that of the validation. The model is overfitting to the training set, which explains this. When a model learns the training data including the noise in the data too well, it is said to have overfitted. This implies that new, untested data will not yield good results from the model. Thus, the model is gaining knowledge from the training set. But compared to training accuracy, validation accuracy does not improve as much. This indicates that the model does not perform well when applied to new data.

The accuracy graph represents in Fig.8 in the below.

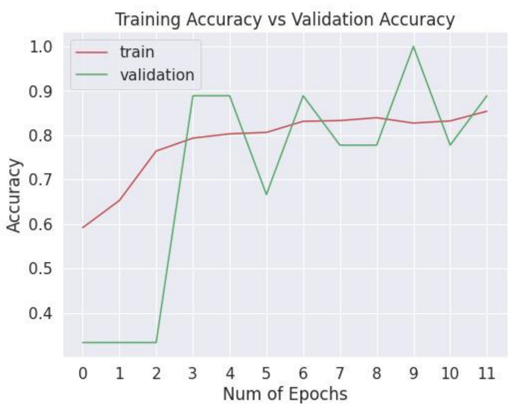

Fig:8 Accuracy Graph

B. Loss

The both training and validation losses are plotted against the number of epochs training process iterations in the graph you sent me. The intention is for the validation loss to decrease as well, signifying that the model is operating well on unseen data and generalizing effectively, and for the training loss to decrease as the model gains knowledge from the training set.

Positively, the training loss does decrease as the number of epochs increases in the graph you sent me. That being said, the validation loss first decreases relative to the training loss before rising Fig.9. An indication of overfitting is this. When a model learns the training set too thoroughly including the noise in the data it is said to be overfit.

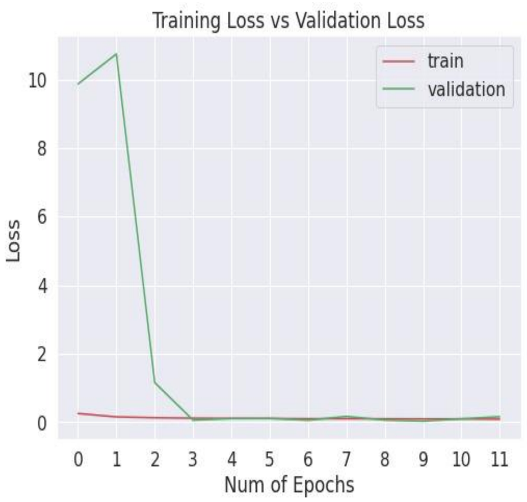

Fig: 9 Model Loss Graph

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the use of deep learning to the diagnosis of bone fractures has produced impressive outcomes, greatly expanding the field of medical diagnostics. Using a dataset with 19,048 training images and 1,451 testing images, our model achieves an exceptional 95% accuracy rate, surpassing prior benchmarks. This accuracy clearly outperforms other models in the field, demonstrating the efficacy of our methodology. Using ResNet50 for classification has shown to be especially successful since it uses its deep neural network design to reliably and precisely identify fractures. In addition, our interface is easy to use, making it quicker and easier for medical professionals to upload photographs and receive precise, timely forecasts. In addition to increasing productivity, this interface promotes teamwork among medical professionals by allowing them to easily incorporate AI technology into their daily procedures. Our solution's ultimate goal is to give medical professionals all the help they need in order to diagnose patients more accurately and give them the best care possible.

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