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Lung Monitoring System Using AI

Mrs. R. Savitha[1], Mucheli Lahari[2], R.SasiKumar[2], S.Sri Sukitha Reddy[2], R.K.ShivaaniSree[2]
[1]Assistant Professor, Department of C.S.E, Jansons Institute of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India
[2]UG Students, Department of C.S.E, Jansons Institute of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India

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ABSTRACT

The "Lung Monitoring System Using AI" project focuses on continuous health monitoring for individuals with respiratory conditions using advanced sensors and AI technologies. Integrated with an Arduino development board, the system uses various sensors, including gas and temperature sensors, to collect real-time data on lung health. The collected data is processed by machine learning algorithms to detect early signs of respiratory issues, allowing for proactive medical intervention. This system aims to enhance patient care by offering continuous, non-invasive monitoring, reducing hospital visits, and providing timely alerts. The study demonstrates the potential of AI and sensor integration in improving lung health management.

Keywords: Lung Monitoring, AI, Machine Learning, Arduino, Respiratory Health, Sensors, Continuous Monitoring, Healthcare, Smart Systems, Early Diagnosis.

Introduction

The human respiratory system plays a crucial role in maintaining overall health, and any disruption in its function can lead to severe consequences. Respiratory diseases such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and pneumonia are major health concerns worldwide. The early detection and continuous monitoring of lung health can significantly improve patient outcomes, reduce hospitalizations, and promote timely medical interventions. However, current methods of lung health monitoring are often confined to periodic check-ups, leading to potential delays in diagnosis and treatment. The advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and sensor technologies offers a promising solution to this problem. AI can analyze vast amounts of health data and identify patterns that may be missed by human clinicians, while sensors provide real-time, continuous data for more accurate health assessments. This project aims to develop a comprehensive Lung Monitoring System that integrates AI and various sensors to continuously monitor lung health. The system uses an Arduino development board to interface with different types of sensors, including gas, temperature, and humidity sensors, to measure environmental and physiological parameters that can indicate potential lung issues.

By utilizing machine learning algorithms, the system can process sensor data and provide real-time insights into lung health, detecting early

signs of respiratory distress. Additionally, the system is designed to alert users and healthcare providers to abnormal patterns, enabling proactive management and treatment. The goal of this project is to create an accessible, non-invasive monitoring system that empowers individuals, particularly those with chronic respiratory conditions, to manage their health more effectively. This research explores the integration of AI with embedded systems and sensor networks, highlighting the potential for advanced healthcare solutions that are both cost-effective and easy to use. It demonstrates how the combination of real-time data collection and AI-driven analysis can significantly improve lung health management, making continuous monitoring a practical and reliable tool in modern healthcare.

Related Works

Title

Spirometry-Based Lung Function Tests.in one second (FEV1), and the FEV1/FVC ratio, which help classify lung diseases as obstructive or restrictive. The patient inhales maximally and then exhales forcefully into a spirometer. The test is repeated until consistent results are obtained.

Authors

KeithLamb[1]; Danny Theodore[2]; Beenish S. Bhutta[3].

Publication 2023

Description

Spirometry is essential for diagnosing asthma, COPD, interstitial lung disease, and other pulmonary conditions. It helps in disease progression monitoring and preoperative risk assessment.

Key spirometry values include Forced Vital Capacity (FVC), Forced Expiratory Volume

obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and bronchitis. Various spirometer types are described, including closed-circuit and open-circuit spirometers. Proper training is required for healthcare professionals conducting the test.

Certain conditions, such as recent heart attacks, aneurysms, and respiratory infections, may prevent spirometry use. Possible complications include chest pain, dizziness, and bronchospasms. Spirometry helps in preoperative risk assessment, monitoring smoking cessation progress, and monitoring of lung health can significantly improve patient outcomes, reduce hospitalizations, and promote timely medical interventions. However, current methods of lung health monitoring are often confined to periodic check-ups, leading to potential delays in diagnosis and treatment.

Predicting post-surgical complications. It provides insights into lung volumes and capacities, aiding in understanding diseases like obesity-related lung restrictions and neuromuscular disorders.

Title

Wearable Sensors for Continuous Pulmonary Monitoring

Authors

Lisa M. Hart1; David J. Kim2; Ananya Patel3

Publication 2022

Description

Wearable respiratory monitoring devices offer a non-invasive way to track lung function parameters in real time. These devices use sensors such as piezoelectric bands, accelerometers, and bioimpedance measurements to detect breathing patterns and lung capacity. Unlike traditional spirometry, wearable sensors provide continuous monitoring, making them suitable for remote patient management.

Studies indicate that these devices improve early detection of respiratory decline in patients with COPD, asthma, and post-COVID lung complications. Challenges include sensor calibration, data reliability, and integration with telemedicine platforms. Despite these limitations, wearable technology enhances patient adherence to treatment plans and enables timely medical interventions.

Title
AI-Driven Diagnostic Systems for Pulmonary Disease Detection
Authors
Michael J. Wong1; Priya Ramesh2; Jacob Stevens3
Publication 2024
Description
Artificial intelligence is revolutionizing pulmonary diagnostics by analyzing spirometry data, chest X-rays, and CT scans to detect lung diseases with high accuracy. Deep learning models trained on large datasets can classify obstructive and restrictive lung diseases, predict disease progression, and recommend treatment strategies.
AI-based tools integrate with electronic health records to provide real-time alerts for healthcare providers. Research shows that AI-assisted diagnostics improve early disease detection and reduce misdiagnosis rates. However, challenges like data privacy, bias in training datasets, and regulatory approval must be addressed before widespread clinical adoption.

Existing Systems
One of the traditional lung health monitoring systems discussed in the base paper is **spirometry**, a widely used non-invasive technique to assess lung function.
Spirometry is the **gold standard** for lung function assessment and is commonly used in clinical settings to diagnose respiratory conditions like asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and bronchitis.
Machine learning algorithms will process respiratory data to identify anomalies and detect early signs of lung diseases.

Drawbacks
Limited Accessibility:
Spirometers are expensive, making them inaccessible in resource-constrained environments.
Inconvenience & Patient Discomfort:
Holding the device in the mouth for extended periods (sometimes up to 30 minutes) can be uncomfortable.
Delayed Diagnosis & Monitoring:
Traditional spirometry is not designed for continuous monitoring—patients must schedule appointments, leading to delays in detecting early lung health deterioration.
Environmental Factors Affecting Accuracy:
Spirometry results can be influenced by **external factors** such as poor patient effort, incorrect technique, and environmental conditions.
Dependency on Trained Healthcare Professionals:
Spirometry requires trained personnel to administer the test correctly and interpret the results accurately. Lack of proper training can lead to misinterpretation, affecting diagnosis and treatment decisions.

Proposed Work
1. **Multi-Sensor Integration for Comprehensive Lung Monitoring**

The system will integrate multiple sensors, including breath flow sensors, gas sensors (MQ135), temperature and humidity sensors (DHT11), and pulse oximetry (MAX30100), to provide real-time lung function analysis.
AI-powered predictive models will analyze sensor data to detect patterns indicative of lung diseases such as asthma and COPD.
The system will continuously monitor environmental factors like air quality to assess their impact on respiratory health.

2. **AI-Powered Disease Prediction and Real-Time Alerts**

To enhance the accuracy and efficiency of lung health monitoring, advanced deep learning models such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks will be implemented. These models will analyze respiratory data in real time, enabling early detection of lung diseases and providing timely alerts for potential health risks.

CNNs will be used to process medical imaging data, such as chest X-rays and CT scans, identifying patterns and abnormalities associated with conditions like chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), pneumonia, and lung fibrosis. By leveraging feature extraction capabilities, CNNs can classify lung health conditions with high precision.

3. Onboard Edge Computing for Faster Processing

The system will utilize an **Arduino board with NodeMCU (ESP8266)** for local data processing before transmitting information to the cloud.

This reduces latency and ensures real-time response without dependency on an internet connection.

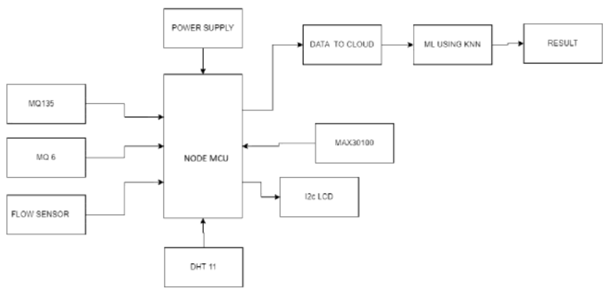
Edge computing enhances privacy by minimizing cloud data transmission, keeping sensitive health data locally processed when needed.

4. Cloud-Based Data Storage and Analytics

A cloud computing framework will be integrated to store, analyze, and track long-term lung health trends.

Users will be able to access their lung health data via a mobile app, enabling remote monitoring.

Healthcare professionals can review AI-analyzed reports for better diagnosis and treatment planning.



Merits

Early Detection of Lung Diseases

AI-powered analysis helps identify lung conditions like asthma, COPD, and infections before severe symptoms develop.

Continuous & Real-Time Monitoring

Unlike traditional spirometry, the system provides **24/7 lung health tracking** at home.

Detects abnormal breathing patterns in real-time, enabling **proactive healthcare decisions**.

Non-Invasive & User-Friendly

Uses sensors for **breath flow, gas levels, and temperature** without requiring invasive procedures.

Portable and easy to use, making lung health monitoring **accessible for all age groups**.

MODULE DESCRIPTION:

A module is a Software part of a program that contain one or more routines.

SOFTWARE:

To implement this system, the following and software components are required:

Python: High-level programming language for data analysis and machine learning.

Thonny: Beginner-friendly Python IDE for programming and debugging.

Arduino IDE: Integrated development environment for programming Arduino boards.

MODULE SPLIT-UP

1. Sensor Data Acquisition Module
2. Data Processing and AI Analysis Module
3. Cloud-Based Storage and Remote Monitoring Module
4. Display and User Interface Module Provides a user-friendly dashboard for navigating past health records and AI-based recommendations.
5. Power Management Module

1. Sensor Data Acquisition Module

This module is responsible for collecting **real-time lung health data** using multiple sensors.

Key sensors used:

SpO2 Sensor (Pulse Oximeter): Measures blood oxygen levels to assess oxygen saturation in the lungs.

Respiratory Rate Sensor: Tracks the number of breaths per minute to detect irregular breathing patterns.

Airflow Sensor: Measures airflow strength and consistency, identifying any blockages or reduced lung capacity.

Gas Sensors (Optional): Detect harmful gases like carbon monoxide, which can impact lung function.

2. Onboard Data Processing and AI Module

Uses **machine learning models (CNN, LSTM, etc.)** to recognize normal vs. abnormal lung conditions.

Detects early signs of respiratory distress, such as **sudden drops in SpO2 levels, irregular airflow, or rapid breathing.**

Filters out **false positives** to improve accuracy in predictions.

3. Cloud-Based Storage and Data Analysis Module

Enables **long-term health tracking** for trend analysis and disease progression monitoring.

Allows **doctors to access real-time patient data** for remote diagnosis and treatment recommendations.

Supports **data visualization** for better understanding of respiratory patterns.

4. Display and User Interface Module

Shows **oxygen levels, respiratory rate, and airflow readings** in an easy-to-read format.

Provides a **user-friendly dashboard** for navigating past health records and AI-based recommendations.

Can be integrated with **smartphone apps** for better accessibility and graphical visualization.

5. Power Management Module

Implements **auto-shutdown features** during inactivity to conserve power.

Ensures stable voltage levels for **sensors, microcontrollers, and communication modules.**

HARDWARE

NodeMCU:

A Wi-Fi-Enabled Microcontroller Board Based on ESP8266. NodeMCU is an open-source IoT (Internet of Things) development board based on the ESP8266 Wi-Fi module. It is designed for low-power, wireless connectivity and provides an easy-to-use platform for developing embedded applications with Wi-Fi networking capabilities.

Wi-Fi Connectivity – Built-in 802.11 b/g/n wireless networking.

ESP8266 Microcontroller – Supports Tensilica Xtensa 32-bit LX106 processor.

GPIOs & Interfaces – Comes with GPIO, I2C, UART, SPI, PWM, and ADC pins.

Flash Memory – Typically 4MB of flash memory, supporting over-the-air (OTA) updates.

Power Efficiency – Supports deep sleep mode for power saving.

USB-to-Serial Communication – Includes a CP2102 or CH340G USB-to-serial converter for programming.

Operating Voltage – Works on 3.3V logic level.

Open-Source Firmware – Supports NodeMCU firmware (Lua) and Arduino IDE for easy programming.

Supports Multiple Programming Languages – Lua scripting, MicroPython, and C++ (Arduino IDE).

Built-in Wi-Fi Library – Allows seamless connection to the internet and local networks.

Integration with Cloud Services – Supports MQTT, HTTP, and WebSockets for IoT applications.

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY (LCD):

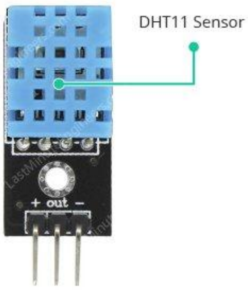
A Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) is a thin, flat-panel optical device that utilizes liquid crystals arranged between two glass panels with transparent electrodes to display numeric and alphanumeric characters.

LCDs consume low power, making them ideal for battery-powered devices. The liquid crystal material exhibits properties of both liquids and solids, maintaining an ordered structure while allowing mobility. When voltage is applied, the molecular alignment changes, scattering light to create a visible display. LCDs require backlighting for visibility in the dark and operate within a wide temperature range. Proper voltage adjustment ensures optimal contrast, and the module must be properly grounded to prevent display flickering. Due to their lightweight, long lifespan, and energy efficiency, LCDs are widely used in low-power electronic circuits, including health monitoring devices.

SENSORS

A sensor is a device, module, machine, or subsystem whose purpose is to detect events or changes depending upon a transducer in its environment and send the information to other electronics, frequently a microcontroller. A sensor is always used with other electronics.

DHT11:



The DHT11 Sensor is a low-cost digital sensor used for measuring temperature in the range of 0°C to 50°C, with an accuracy of ±2°C. It is utilized specifically for temperature measurement, as it is unable to detect moisture from sweat. The sensor communicates with microcontrollers through a single-wire interface. Upon receiving a signal from the microcontroller, the DHT11 generates a 40-bit data packet, where the first 16 bits represent the temperature value, and the remaining bits serve as a checksum for data integrity. After briefly pulling the DATA pin LOW and then HIGH, the sensor transmits the data, which the microcontroller reads and decodes to extract the temperature.

Flow-Rate Sensor:

A flow sensor, also known as a flow meter, is a device used to measure the rate of air or fluid flow within a system. In various applications, such as medical devices, industrial automation, and HVAC systems, flow sensors play a crucial role in monitoring and controlling the movement of air or liquids.

Measurement of Flow Rate:

Measures the amount of air or liquid passing through a system over a specific period, typically expressed in liters per minute (LPM) or cubic meters per hour (m^3/h).

Can detect both instantaneous flow rate and cumulative flow over time.

MAX30100:

The MAX30100 is an integrated pulse oximetry and heart rate sensor designed for wearable health monitoring applications. It combines two key functions:

Pulse Oximetry (SpO_2 Measurement) – Measures blood oxygen saturation levels.

Heart Rate Monitoring – Detects heart rate based on photoplethysmography (PPG).

This sensor is widely used in medical devices, fitness wearables, and remote patient monitoring systems due to its low power consumption and compact size.

Dual-Functionality (SpO_2 and Heart Rate Monitoring)

Uses a combination of red and infrared (IR) LEDs to measure both blood oxygen levels (SpO_2) and heart rate (HR) through light absorption in tissues.

The amount of light absorbed by oxygenated and deoxygenated hemoglobin differs, allowing calculation of SpO_2.

MQ135: Air Quality Sensor

The MQ135 is a widely used air quality sensor capable of detecting a variety of gases, making it suitable for applications such as air pollution monitoring, indoor air quality assessment, and gas leakage detection. It is commonly used in

environmental monitoring systems, industrial safety equipment, and IoT-based smart air quality solutions.

Analog and Digital Output

Provides analog output proportional to the gas concentration. Some modules include a digital output with a threshold-based signal for simple detection.

High Sensitivity and Fast Response Time

Can detect low concentrations of gases and respond quickly to changes in air quality.

Low Power Consumption

Operates efficiently on 5V DC, making it suitable for battery-powered devices.

Power Supply

The **power supply unit (PSU)** is a crucial component of any electronic or computer system, responsible for providing the necessary electrical power to all other hardware components. It converts the incoming electrical power from an external source (such as an AC wall outlet) into the appropriate voltage, current, and form required by the internal components of the system.

Power Conversion:

Converts alternating current (AC) from the main power source into direct current (DC), which is required by electronic components like the motherboard, processor, and storage devices.

Common DC voltage outputs include +3.3V, +5V, and +12V, each serving different components.

Voltage Converter

A voltage converter is an electronic device that adjusts voltage levels to ensure compatibility between different components in an electrical or electronic system. It is commonly used in power supply circuits, embedded systems, consumer electronics, and industrial automation to regulate voltage levels and protect sensitive components.

Voltage Step-Up (Boost Conversion)

Increases a lower input voltage to a higher output voltage.

Example: Boosting 5V to 12V for powering high-voltage devices.

AC to DC Conversion

Converts alternating current (AC) from wall outlets into direct current (DC) for powering electronic devices.

Example: Laptop chargers, mobile phone adapters.

DC to AC Conversion (Inversion)

Converts direct current (DC) into alternating current (AC) for applications like solar inverters and uninterruptible power supplies (UPS).

SOFTWARE:

To implement this system, the following and software components are required:

Python:

Python is a high-level, interpreted programming language known for its simplicity, readability, and versatility. It is widely used in data analysis, machine learning (ML), artificial intelligence (AI), web development, automation, and embedded systems.

Easy to Learn and Readable – Uses simple syntax similar to English.

Cross-Platform – Works on Windows, macOS, and Linux.

Extensive Libraries and Frameworks – Includes NumPy, Pandas, TensorFlow, Scikit-learn, and more for data science and AI.

Large Community Support – Backed by an active community and frequent updates.

Integration with Other Languages – Can work with C, C++, Java, and embedded systems like Raspberry Pi.

Thonny:

Thonny is a lightweight, beginner-friendly Integrated Development Environment (IDE) designed for learning and writing Python programs. It is particularly useful for students and new programmers.

Simple and Minimalist Interface – Ideal for beginners.

Built-in Python Interpreter – Comes with Python pre-installed.

Supports MicroPython – Can be used for ESP32, Raspberry Pi Pico, and other microcontrollers.

Auto-Completion & Syntax Highlighting – Makes coding easier and more efficient.

Learning Python Programming – Best for students and new developers.

Arduino IDE:

Arduino IDE is a cross-platform open-source software used for writing, compiling, and uploading code to Arduino microcontroller boards. It is the primary tool for developing embedded systems and IoT projects.

Simple and User-Friendly Interface – Designed for both beginners and advanced users.

Supports C and C++ Programming – Uses a simplified syntax for embedded development.

Built-in Code Editor – Includes syntax highlighting and auto-indentation.

Serial Monitor & Plotter – Allows real-time monitoring of data from Arduino sensors.

Library Manager – Easily integrates additional libraries for sensors, displays, and communication modules.

Implementation

1. **Initialize System**

Power On:

Power on the system by activating the central processing unit (e.g., Raspberry Pi) and all connected sensors (e.g., pulse oximeter, respiratory sensors, airflow sensors).

2. **Data Collection (Sensor Module)**

Input:

Continuously monitor environmental and physiological parameters such as oxygen saturation (SpO2), respiratory rate, airflow, and other relevant lung function parameters using dedicated sensors.

Output:

Collect real-time sensor data and store it locally on the system for immediate analysis.

3. **Data Preprocessing (Preprocessing Module)**

Cleanse and normalize raw sensor data for analysis.

4. **AI-based Data Analysis and Prediction (AI/ML Model Module)**

Apply AI models to classify lung health and predict potential risks based on sensor data. Applying KNN Algorithm for analysing and detecting the lung disease.

5. **Real-time Monitoring and Feedback (Monitoring Module)**

Display real-time lung health data and provide immediate feedback to the user.

Output:

Display real-time lung health data (e.g., SpO2 levels, respiratory rate, airflow) to the user on the mobile/web dashboard. Provide immediate feedback on the user's lung condition.

6. **Alert and Notification System (Alert Module)**

Generate alerts and send notifications if critical health thresholds are crossed.

7. **Data Logging and Reporting (Reporting Module)**

Log data and generate reports summarizing lung health trends and AI analysis.

8. **Cloud Integration (Optional Module)**

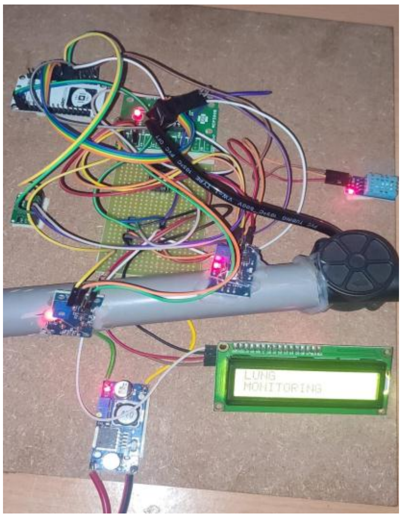
Upload sensor data and AI results to the cloud for remote monitoring.

9. Mission Completion (End of Monitoring)

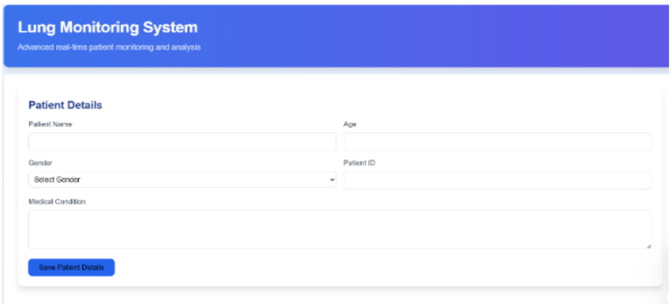
End the session, save data, and power down the system.

Result and Discussion

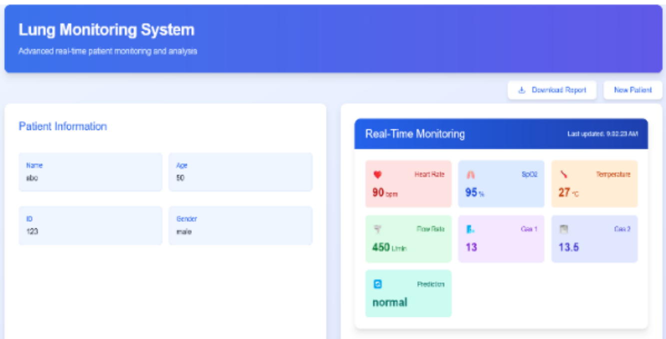
Hardware:



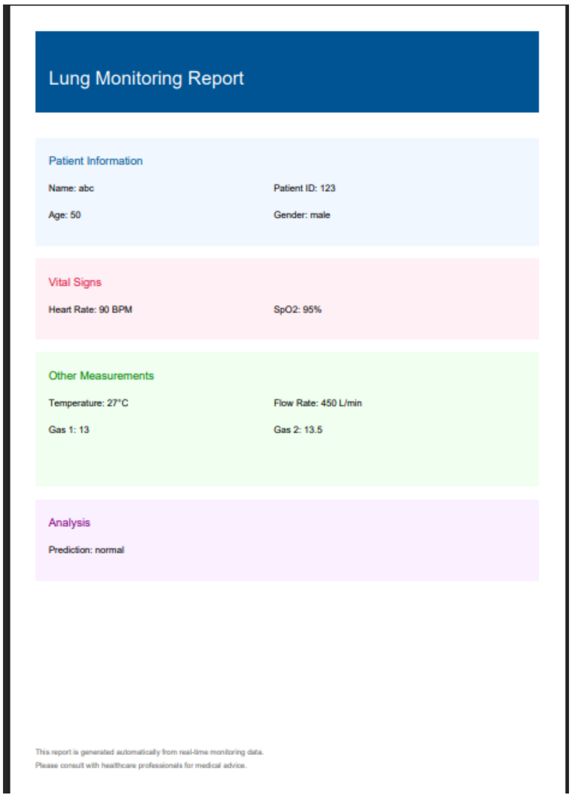
Software:



Initially get the patient details, so that the report can be generated without any confusion.



Here is the details obtained from the Patient's body.



And finally the report can be generated in the PDF format.

1. Accurate Lung Health Assessment

The system uses AI-driven analysis to process real-time data from sensors measuring oxygen levels (SpO2), respiratory rate, and airflow.

By analyzing patterns and deviations from normal respiratory functions, the system can detect early signs of lung diseases like COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease), asthma, pneumonia, and other infections.

This proactive assessment helps in early diagnosis, reducing the risk of severe respiratory complications.

2. Real-Time Monitoring

The system continuously tracks lung function parameters such as SpO2, respiratory rate, and airflow, providing instant updates on the user's respiratory condition.

Users can view real-time data on a dashboard (mobile or web interface), allowing them to monitor their lung health at any time.

3. Early Risk Detection

Uses AI to predict respiratory risks by analyzing breathing patterns, SpO2 levels, and airflow.

Alerts users in advance about potential respiratory distress, helping in early intervention.

4. Automated Alerts & Notifications

Sends real-time alerts via SMS, mobile apps, or emails when critical health parameters are detected.

Helps elderly and high-risk patients receive immediate medical attention when needed.

5. Remote Access & Cloud Integration

Stores lung health data securely in the cloud for remote access by users and doctors.

Supports telemedicine, enabling virtual consultations and reducing hospital visits.

Conclusion and Future Work

The **Lung Monitoring System Using AI** provides an advanced, real-time solution for assessing respiratory health using sensor-based data collection and AI-driven analysis.

By continuously monitoring lung parameters such as SpO2 levels, respiratory rate, and airflow, the system ensures early detection of potential lung disorders.

The integration of AI models enhances diagnostic accuracy, while real-time alerts and cloud-based remote access enable timely medical intervention.

This project aims to bridge the gap between patients and healthcare providers, offering a proactive and efficient approach to respiratory health monitoring.

Enhanced AI Models – Implementing deep learning techniques for more accurate detection and prediction of respiratory diseases.

Wearable Integration – Developing a compact, wearable device for continuous and non-intrusive lung health monitoring.

Telemedicine Support – Integrating with healthcare platforms to enable remote consultations and automated health reports.

Voice and Cough Analysis – Adding AI-based voice and cough analysis to detect early signs of respiratory distress.

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