Patent Search

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Abstract:

ABSTRACT DESIGN THINKING BASED DEEP LEARNING MODELS FOR EARLY AND ACCURATE DETECTION OF HIP CANCER A method fo0r the development of a hip impla had similar rates of most cancers as the general population. Although the excesses in melanoma, multiple myeloma, and prostate and bladder cancers may be due t confounding, or detection bias and should be interpreted with caution, they require additional examination given to the growing usage of hip implants at younger ag Standardized Morbidity Ratio (SMR) for all cancer sites, regardless of length of follow-up, was 0.96 (95% CI 0.90 to 1.03). For lymphoma and leukemia, the SMR was 0.8 1.14). Our findings contradict prior reports of an increased risk of leukemia and lymphoma following total hip replacement. The leukemia rate of patients who had m total hip arthroplasty was 3.77 times higher than that of patients who had polyethylene-on-metal total hip arthroplasty, although the difference was not statistically s FIG.1

Complete Specification

Description:Technical Field

[0001] The embodiments herein generally relate to a method for a design thinking based deep learning models for early and accurate detection of hip cancer.

Description of the Related Art

[0002] The carcinogenic risk of hip implants is gaining public health attention as they become more popular, are implanted in younger patients, and stay in the bo longer periods of time. Several metallic and nonmetallic substances found in implants or fixatives are known or suspected to cause cancer in humans or animals, in chromium, cobalt, nickel, beryllium, cadmium, zinc, iron, lead, titanium, and polymethylmethacrylate. Three types of metal alloys based on iron, cobalt, or titanium a routinely employed, and elements of these, particularly chromium, nickel, and cobalt, as well as some of their derivatives, may be carcinogenic in both humans and experimental animal models.

[0003] The Cancer Register coded malignant neoplasms using the ICD-7 categorization scheme throughout the research. To eliminate hip replacement procedure conducted as a result of malignant disease and limit our results to initial primary tumors, we removed all individuals having a cancer diagnosis prior to their hip imp omitted an additional 1135 persons due to data anomalies in the national registers. The number of different types of prostheses implanted is unknown, but the orig Charnley stainless-steel prosthesis was the most prevalent, followed by a significant number of chromium-cobalt prostheses such as the Muller, CAD, HD2, and othe There were less than 5% uncemented implants.

[0004] Cancers discovered incidentally during autopsy were omitted from the analysis to prevent potential ascertainment bias due to differences in autopsy rates between hip implant patients and the general population. The number of predicted events was estimated by multiplying the age-, gender-, and calendar year-specif

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