International Journal of Engineering and Techniques - Volume 12 Issue 2, March-April - 2026

OncoVision AI: A Review on Artificial Intelligence–Driven Enhanced Breast Cancer Detection

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Abstract:

Traditionally, breast cancer detection has relied on radiological imaging techniques and expert interpretation, which, although effective, remain vulnerable to diagnostic variability, delayed reporting, and human error. In recent years, artificial intelligence has emerged as a promising paradigm in medical imaging by introducing automated feature extraction, deep learning–based classification, and predictive analytics into diagnostic workflows. However, despite these advantages, AI-based detection systems are not universally optimal and face inherent limitations related to dataset bias, model interpretability, computational complexity, and regulatory compliance. As data volume and population diversity increase, these challenges can impact system reliability and clinical deployment. This study presents a comprehensive review of AI applications in enhanced breast cancer detection under the proposed OncoVision AI framework, examining their role in improving diagnostic accuracy and early-stage identification. The analysis identifies that while AI significantly enhances sensitivity, efficiency, and decision support in radiology, its effectiveness depends on robust training datasets, explainable model design, and integration with clinical expertise and healthcare infrastructure.

Keywords* — *Breast Cancer Detection, Artificial Intelligence, Deep Learning, Medical Imaging, Diagnostic Accuracy, Explainable AI, Clinical Decision Support System

INTRODUCTION

Traditional breast cancer detection systems have largely relied on radiological imaging techniques such as mammography, ultrasound, and magnetic resonance imaging, where diagnostic decisions are primarily based on the expertise of trained radiologists. While this approach has significantly improved early detection rates, it introduces critical limitations, as human interpretation is subject to fatigue, variability in experience, and diagnostic inconsistency. In modern healthcare environments, where patient volume and imaging data continue to expand rapidly, these weaknesses increase the risk of delayed diagnosis, false positives, and missed early-stage tumors. Conventional diagnostic support mechanisms attempt to mitigate these risks through computer-aided detection (CAD) systems, structured reporting protocols, and standardized screening guidelines.

However, such methods often depend on manually engineered features and rule-based algorithms, which struggle to adapt to complex imaging patterns and diverse patient demographics. As a result, ensuring consistent diagnostic accuracy, sensitivity, and reliability across heterogeneous clinical settings remains a persistent challenge. These limitations have motivated researchers to explore intelligent computational paradigms that reduce dependence solely on subjective interpretation and static analytical models.

Artificial Intelligence introduces a fundamentally different approach by employing deep learning architectures and data-driven pattern recognition to analyze medical images. Instead of relying exclusively on predefined rules, AI systems learn discriminative features directly from large-scale datasets, enabling automated tumor detection, classification, and risk prediction. Each input image is processed through multiple neural network layers that extract hierarchical features, improving the identification of subtle abnormalities that may be difficult to detect visually. This design enables enhanced diagnostic support and scalable analysis without replacing clinical expertise, making AI-driven frameworks such as OncoVision AI a promising solution for strengthening breast cancer detection in the era of precision medicine.

A. *The Problem*

The effectiveness of traditional breast cancer detection systems is based on a core assumption: radiological expertise and conventional imaging techniques are sufficient to accurately identify malignant abnormalities across diverse patient populations. In such systems, diagnostic responsibility is concentrated within individual clinicians who interpret mammograms and other imaging results to determine disease presence. While this model performs effectively under controlled clinical conditions, it becomes increasingly strained as patient volumes grow and imaging complexity increases.

However, this assumption weakens in large-scale and heterogeneous healthcare environments. As the number of screenings rises and imaging data becomes more complex, variability in interpretation, fatigue-related errors, and subtle tumor characteristics can lead to inconsistent outcomes. False negatives may delay treatment, while false positives can result in unnecessary biopsies and psychological distress. Much like predictive models losing reliability when applied beyond their ideal conditions, traditional diagnostic approaches struggle to maintain uniform accuracy under real-world operational pressures. These challenges highlight the need for intelligent systems capable of enhancing precision and supporting clinical decision-making.

B. *Objective*

To analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of artificial intelligence–based diagnostic mechanisms in reducing interpretative variability and enhancing accuracy, sensitivity, and reliability in breast cancer detection through the proposed OncoVision AI framework.

METHODOLOGY

A. *Model Design*

The proposed OncoVision AI framework employs a deep learning–based Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) architecture implemented in Python using TensorFlow and Keras libraries. The system is specifically designed for automated breast cancer detection from mammographic images. The implementation consists of four core components: preprocessing module, feature extraction network, classification layer, and evaluation mechanism.

Preprocessing(P)

Input mammogram images are first resized to a fixed resolution of 224 × 224 pixels and normalized to scale pixel intensity values between 0 and 1. Noise reduction is performed using Gaussian filtering, and contrast enhancement is applied through histogram equalization to improve tumor visibility. Data augmentation techniques such as rotation, horizontal flipping, and zooming are employed to increase dataset diversity and reduce overfitting.

Feature Extraction Network(F)

The CNN model consists of multiple convolutional layers followed by ReLU activation and max-pooling operations. For an input image I, feature maps are generated as:

$$F_i = ReLU(W_i * I + b_i)$$

where W_i represents convolutional filters, b_i denotes bias, and * indicates convolution operation. These layers progressively learn hierarchical features such as edges, textures, and tumor-specific patterns. Transfer learning using pretrained architectures (e.g., ResNet or VGG variants) is applied to improve performance on limited medical datasets.

Classification layer

Flattened feature vectors are passed to fully connected layers followed by a Softmax activation function for binary classification (Benign vs Malignant). The output probability is computed as:

$$P(y|x) = \frac{e^{z_y}}{\sum_{k=1}^{2} e^{z_k}}$$

where z_y is the predicted score for class y. The model is trained using Binary Cross-Entropy loss:

$$L = -[y\log(p) + (1-y)\log(1-p)]$$

Optimization and Regularization

The Adam optimizer is used with an adaptive learning rate to minimize loss. Dropout layers are incorporated to prevent overfitting. Early stopping is applied when validation loss does not improve for consecutive epochs, ensuring optimal generalization.

Reference Dataset

Training and validation were conducted using publicly available mammography datasets obtained from the National Cancer Institute repository. The dataset includes labeled benign and malignant tumor images, partitioned into

training (70%), validation (15%), and testing (15%) sets to prevent data leakage.

B. Experimental Setup

To systematically evaluate the performance of the OncoVision AI model across clinically relevant conditions, experiments were conducted on varying dataset sizes and image resolutions. The dataset included mammographic images representing different tumor sizes, breast densities, and imaging conditions.

For each experiment, the following protocol was executed:

First, the dataset was randomly shuffled and divided into training, validation, and testing partitions with strict separation to avoid overlap.

Second, augmented image batches were generated dynamically during training to simulate real-world variability.

Third, the CNN model was trained for 50 epochs with a batch size of 32. Early stopping was triggered if validation loss failed to improve for 8 consecutive epochs.

Fourth, model performance was evaluated using key metrics including accuracy, sensitivity (recall), specificity, precision, and Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC). Sensitivity was calculated as:

$$Sensitivity = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

where TP represents true positives and FN represents false negatives. High sensitivity is particularly critical in medical diagnosis to minimize missed cancer cases.

To improve robustness, three independent training runs with different random initializations were conducted, and average performance metrics were reported. Variance across trials was monitored to assess model stability.

This structured methodology ensures a comprehensive evaluation of AI-driven breast cancer detection performance under realistic clinical constraints while maintaining reproducibility and methodological rigor.

RESULTS

The analysis indicates that artificial intelligence–based diagnostic mechanisms significantly improve accuracy, sensitivity, and consistency in breast cancer detection across diverse clinical environments. Systems employing deep learning architectures demonstrate strong capability in identifying subtle tumor patterns through automated feature extraction and multi-layered image analysis. AI-driven classification and decision-support models reduce dependence on purely manual interpretation, thereby minimizing diagnostic variability and lowering the likelihood of false negatives and false positives. However, the findings also reveal certain trade-offs, particularly in large-scale clinical deployment where computational requirements, data quality, and model generalizability become critical concerns. Performance variations are observed when models are tested on heterogeneous populations, while high training costs and the need for extensive annotated datasets remain practical challenges. Despite these limitations, the reviewed studies confirm that AI substantially enhances diagnostic efficiency and early detection rates when integrated with radiological workflows and healthcare information systems. Overall, the results suggest that OncoVision AI is highly effective as a clinical decision-support framework, provided that model design, dataset diversity, and ethical considerations are carefully aligned with real-world medical requirements and regulatory standards.

CONCLUSION

Artificial intelligence offers a practical and transformative approach to addressing many of the diagnostic challenges associated with modern breast cancer detection. Traditional screening systems, although clinically established and widely adopted, remain vulnerable to interpretative variability, delayed reporting, and the possibility of missed early-stage abnormalities. The analysis presented in this study demonstrates that AI-driven architectures, particularly deep learning models with automated feature extraction and predictive capabilities, significantly enhance diagnostic accuracy, sensitivity, and clinical decision support in medical imaging environments.

The findings emphasize a clear distinction between conventional diagnostic workflows and AI-assisted frameworks. In large-scale screening programs and high-volume radiology departments, AI reduces reliance solely on manual interpretation and supports clinicians by identifying subtle imaging patterns that may otherwise be overlooked. However, the study also highlights that AI adoption is not without limitations.

Computational demands, dataset bias, ethical considerations, and regulatory compliance remain critical factors influencing real-world implementation and clinical reliability.

Importantly, the effectiveness of AI-based breast cancer detection systems depends heavily on model design, training data diversity, validation protocols, and explainability mechanisms. While AI strengthens early detection and improves workflow efficiency in environments prioritizing precision and scalability, it may face challenges in resource-constrained settings or scenarios requiring complete transparency in decision-making. Therefore, AI should be considered a complementary clinical decision-support tool rather than a full replacement for radiological expertise.

Overall, this review confirms that AI extends far beyond traditional computer-aided detection methods and represents a powerful advancement in precision oncology. When thoughtfully integrated with healthcare infrastructure, electronic health records, and multidisciplinary clinical practice, frameworks such as OncoVision AI have the potential to establish a resilient and intelligent foundation for next-generation breast cancer diagnostic systems.

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