

International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

AI BASED TOOL FOR PRELIMINARY DIAGONOSIS OF DERMTOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS

Vamshi Yadav¹,Shashank Moudgalya C P², Srikanth Gowda N³, Rishi N Lekkala⁴, Dr. Kuppala Saritha⁵

¹School of Engineering Presidency University, Bangalore, India

² School of Engineering Presidency University, Bangalore, India

³ School of Engineering Presidency University, Bangalore, India

⁴ School of Engineering Presidency University, Bangalore, India

⁵ Under the guidance of, School of Computer Science, Presidency University, Bengaluru

ABSTRACT -

Skin diseases are one of the most common health problems in the world, affecting millions of people from a wide range of demographics and geographical profiles. These conditions range from benign problems such as acne and eczema to life-threatening diseases such as melanoma. However, access to timely and accurate skin diagnosis remains an important issue, particularly in remote and resource limitations. AI Derma assist deals with this important health gap by providing an AI-driven tool that performs preliminary diagnosis of skin diseases through image analysis. The use of folding fish network (CNNS) and natural language processing (NLP) skills processes system users' images and symptoms descriptions to provide immediate diagnostic results. The platform was created with React native for cross-platform mobile compatibility, Python Fastapi for backend processing, and PostgreSQL for secure and scalable data storage. Additional features such as encrypted communication and symptom-based chatbots improve both user trust and overall experience. Real-world simulations show more than 85% accuracy for frequently diagnosed dermatology problems, indicating the potential tools to reduce reliance on physical consultations. By integrating progressive AI methods into a user-centric interface, AI Derma assist is a scalable and sustainable solution for imperative care.

INTRODUCTION

Skin diseases are a significant burden on the global medical system, but the approach to qualified dermatology support is uneven. In developing countries and rural areas, people are often trying to receive timely medical counselling from dermatologists, inappropriate infrastructure and logistics barriers. This diagnostic delay can make skin problems worse under more serious conditions. Derma assist was thought to provide a cheap, accurate and effective platform for initial dermatology by overcoming these gaps of health care. The project provides an artificial diagnostic system controlled by Intelligence, and you can assess the user's leading dermatology image through the mobile or web platform.

The main motivation for developing the tool is to reduce unnecessary physical visits to hospitals due to mild skin problems. Many people are not medically supported on conditions that are not perceived as non-story, and are dependent or concentrated on the outpatient department. AI Derma assist offers a handy alternative, allowing users to explain the symptoms of shoes and text, load images into the affected area, and receive immediate evaluations with the AI engine. Based on this analysis, the tool determines whether the condition can be treated at home or not. To further expand its capabilities, AI Derma assist will integrate with the OpenFDA Drug Library-API. This integration allows the system to suggest beyond -counter or prescription drugs that suit the diagnosed skin disease and its severity. For small issues such as dry skin and mild acne, this tool can recommend topical creams and antihistamines. In more serious cases, users are advised to consult a dermatologist and can also create a pre-built consulting overview. This dual strategy of diagnosis and treatment instructions allows users to take well-discovered measures while simultaneously reducing unnecessary hospital visits.

The comprehensive goal of AI Derma assist is to create a scalable AI control tool that acts as a digital bridge between a patient and a dermatologist. By enabling preliminary evaluation and remote advice, we provide an effective first diagnostic layer. This can be particularly advantageous in sufficient areas. Additionally, characteristics such as health education, symptoms, and memory content promote user commitment and promote active skin care management. With continuous iteration and verification, AI Derma assist is positioned to form the basis for developing accessible dermatological care.

The platform's user interface is designed for inclusiveness. This includes multilingual support and accessibility functions such as voice input, contrast adjustment, and intuitive navigation. The robust back-end architecture ensures scalable provisioning through cloud infrastructure and supports low-bandwidth configurations with bright AI models optimized for edge devices.

Despite that promise, AI Derma assist recognizes inherent limitations. Diagnosis concerning AI-based diagnosis may be ignored in rare or atypical cases and requires review by a human dermatologist. To improve this, if the system has low AI trust in diagnosis, the system includes a mechanism of trust, and it is the default to recommending clinical consultation. Additionally, the tool is continuously evaluated through partnerships with community clinic dermatology institutions and pilot reports that use real-world data to improve model output and user experience.

LITERATURE SURVEY

The field of AI in dermatology has recorded significant advances over the past decade. Traditional methods for diagnosing skin diseases are strongly based on physical examinations, dermatology and biopsies performed by trained professionals. However, such resources are often not available in low or remote regions. With the advent of machine learning and mobile computing, much effort has been put into developing intelligent systems that replicate the diagnostic skills of dermatologists. However, there are challenges such as model generalization, image quality variability, and ethical considerations.

Study by Esteva et al. (2017) showed that deep learning models trained with large data records of skin lesions can achieve dermatologist-level accuracy for identifying diseases such as melanoma. Similarly, ISIC data records and competition have made great strides in developing algorithms for classifying skin diseases. However, many of these models are trained on a limited dataset, most contain bright skin tones, making them more accurate when applied to more diverse populations. This lack of data type affects the fairness and generalizability of AI systems. Furthermore, the lack of AI properties that most models can explain leads to a lack of reliability between users and clinics, preventing real-world adoption.

In recent years, AI-driven dermatology apps such as Skinvision, Dermacheck and First Derm have emerged in commercial areas. These applications provide image-based reviews, but often act as black box systems without proper clinical verification or regulatory approval. These platforms have been shown to be able to provide added value for frequent skin diseases, but do not integrate with broader health systems such as telehealth platforms and electronic health files (EHR). Therefore, they often have a limited impact on comprehensive dermatological care and remain independent solutions.

Ethical and legal concerns also arise when providing AI in a healthcare system. The European General Data Protection Ordinance (GDPR) and the US HIPAA have raised strict requirements for the handling of medical data that many apps must meet. Furthermore, most AI systems do not provide real-time image quality real-time feedback. This leads to user errors and misdiagnosis due to poor quality submissions. The literature highlights that image verification, explanation, and secure data management integration in AI tools can greatly improve ease of use and reliability.

Another distinctive feature is the inclusion of real-time image quality assessments operated by computer vision algorithms. Before the diagnostic process began, the system evaluated the image's transparency, lighting, and focus, and encouraged the user to recapture the image if the standards were not met. This ensures that the diagnosis is based on high quality inputs, reducing false positive aspects and negativity. Additionally, AI Derma assist uses a Natural Language Processing (NLP) module to interpret user- reported symptoms intersecting with image-based reviews to improve diagnostic accuracy.

Therefore, AI Derma assist attempts to correct these identified gaps through a round architecture that combines explanation able AI, secure data processing, diverse dataset training, and integration with digital health sizing systems. By including previous research and teachings from current technical limitations, AI Derma assist strives to be both a scientifically robust and virtually implementable solution.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The design and development of AI Derma assist is based on a modular, scalable architecture that enables efficient data flow, intelligent image analysis and seamless user interaction. This tool was developed to perform accurate diagnosis of skin symptoms in real time with an AI-powered module. Below you will find an expanded and detailed breakdown of the methodology with visual illustrations and important architectural elements.

User Interactions and Registration Process:

AI Derma assist's architecture and methodology are meticulously generated to ensure a seamless combination of user-friendly, technical refinement and clinical relevance. The methodological framework starts with the foundations of a robust, scalable and secure system in which users interact intuitively, while ensuring that back-end processing provides reliable diagnostic predictions. This process begins at the level of user interaction and expands deeply into complex AI models and integrated services that supply electricity to the tools.

At the level of user interaction, individuals begin their journey with AI Derma assist by registering for a secure and simple onboarding process available on mobile communications and web platforms. Front-end applications are created with **React native** for optimal cross-platform compatibility, allowing users to access liquid and reactive high-speed interfaces regardless of device preferences. During registration, users will be required to enter basic personal information including their name, age, skin type and known history. This is related to dermatological health. This data collection is protected by an **OAuth 2.0** authentication protocol that ensures user ID reviews and data confidentiality. The system also integrates robust input verification mechanisms at this stage to minimize erroneous, incomplete, or inconsistent data entries, and improve the integrity of downstream processing. A trusted environment for users to join the AI Derma assist platform.

Image and Symptom Data Collection:

If successful, the user is guided to an evaluation to send dermatological images. The platform facilitates both real-time image recording via device cameras and the option to upload existing images from device gallery. Users will also be asked to provide a detailed description of the accompanying symptoms, such as itching, redness, scaling, bleeding, changes in the size or colour of the lesion, and duration of symptoms. These descriptions can be submitted manually via a structured form or interactively using a chatbot interface that works with **Natural Language Processing (NLP)**. Designed with a transformer-based NLP model, chatbots ensure that the description of symptoms is comprehensive, structured and medically relevant.

Data Preprocessing Pipeline



As soon as the image and text data are recorded, the system performs a rigorous preprocessing stage to standardize and optimize the input of AI-based analytics. The uploaded images are guided by a dedicated pre-processing pipeline that includes several steps. First, noise reduction is performed using **Gaussian blur** or two-sided filtering techniques to minimize unrelated visual artifacts. Next, contrast and brightness normalization techniques are used to ensure image clarity and consistency regardless of variation in illumination conditions during image absorption. The image is then reduced and modified with standardized dimensions compatible with **CNN model** input (**Fixel Neural Network**) to ensure uniformity for all samples. At the same time, textual symptom data is processed by tokenization, text normalization (volunteer removal and word halt) and is incorporated into modern trans models. This harmonized preprocessing ensures that both image and text modalities are optimal for diagnostic analysis.

AI-Driven Diagnostic Motor:

AI Derma assist core diagnostic motor for dual modality AI frameworks. Skin images are analysed using **CNN architecture**. The CNN architecture is meticulously trained on a diverse and vast data set of prominent skin diseases, and includes a wide range of ethnic groups, skin tones and conditions. At the same time, symptom data processed by the NLP model complements image analysis by providing context-related qualitative knowledge that improves diagnostic accuracy. The outputs of CNN and NLP models are synthesized by an ensemble learning approach that generates a ranking list of more likely diagnoses, in addition to the relevant reliability.

Drug Recommendation System (OpenFDA Integration)



For skin diseases that are rated as low-to-moderate risks, such as mild acne, eczema, and fungal infections, the system automatically requests the OpenFDA database to access relevant recipes and prescription drug recommendations. These recommendations include detailed information such as drug classification, recommended dosage, potential side effects, contraindications, and use warnings. This allows users to not only receive diagnosis results, but also receive immediate treatment guidelines targeting regulatory standards. In terms of conditions characterized as serious or high risk, including potential malignancy such as melanoma, the system intentionally thwarts drug suggestions and asks users to consult a dermatologist. To facilitate this, the platform can automatically generate summary of user symptoms, generation results, and consultations that propose clinical measurements that can be digitally shared with health service providers.

Data Management, Security, and Compliance:

All user data including registration details, image submissions, diagnostic history, and feedback data sets are stored securely in a PostgreSQL database. Data security is the foundation of AI Derma assist's architecture. Sensitive information is encrypted with **AES-256 encryption** to ensure robust protection both in idle and in transit. The backend system based on the **Python Fastapi** framework allows asynchronous processing capabilities to provide high performance even at strong user loads. Additionally, role- based access controls and tiny user rights protect data protection and force you to comply with data protection regulations for health data such as HIPAA and GDPR.

Adaptive Learning and User Engagement Features

AI Derma assist allows users and dermatologists to provide structured feedback on diagnostic accuracy and recommendations. Non-meeting or amended cases with low clinician reliability have been identified for review. These marked cases lead to a retraining pipeline to ensure that AI models constantly develop and improve diagnostic accuracy and generalization over time.

In addition to diagnostic services, AI Derma assist improves user commitment through educational content and personalized notifications. Based on your diagnosed condition and user preferences, the system will send curated health tips, skin care routines, debriefing and preventive care advice. This comprehensive methodological framework ensures that AI Derma assist not only acts as a diagnostic tool, but also as an integrated, user-oriented platform for the overall dermatological care.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The predictive effect of AI Derma Assistant was assessed by extensive simulation and user model testing via synthetic user groups approaching various demographic data and regions. The aim was to understand how ASMA assistants in dermatology care could be redesigned through early diagnosis and accurate risk-based treatment instructions.

The first simulation showed that AI Derma assist can significantly improve access to healthcare and reduce stress on the outpatient department. Of the 100,000 modelled population addressing the system, nearly 68,000 users have started early treatment of mild dermatology, including contact dermatitis, acne and fungal infections. This trend reflects significant displacement of behaviour, primarily due to simple access and rapid AI-controlled diagnosis. In areas where access to healthcare professional members is traditionally delayed, users respond three times more frequently within the first 24 hours after the onset of symptoms. The Repositisch-based recommended motor engine integrated into OpenFDA allows for immediate TaylorMade treatment channels. Based on this, a predicted increase in treatment initiation is expected to be 52%, particularly in populations under the age of 35 and areas where unscrupulous clinics are lacking.

Age Group	Urban (%)	Semi- urban (%)	Rural (%)
18–35	61%	74%	85%
36–55	52%	66%	72%
56+	40%	55%	60%

Table 1: Projected Diagnosis Response by Region and Age Group



Figure 2: Projected Diagnosis Response by Region and Age Group

The diagnostic accuracy of the system was greater than 85% for common skin diseases, and retained a false negative rate (<5%) with high risk symptoms such as melanoma. Users were encouraged to apply for immediate medical consultation if the AI trust level met a defined threshold. These protection measures reflect a hybrid model that takes into account automation with human supervision.

Another major outcome was the impact on outpatient clinic load. This simulation predicted a 43% reduction in light and moderate dermatology visits. This will ease travel to clinics and allow dermatologists to focus on complex or dangerous cases. Additionally, the tool helped promote preventive care behavior curated by 18,000 users.

Condition Type	Pre-Assist Visits (%)	Post-Assist Visits (%)	Reduction (%)
Mild Acne	32	12	62%
Contact	25	10	60%
Dermatitis			
Fungal	21	8	62%
Infections			
High-Risk	22	23	-4%
Lesions			

Table 2: Simulated Reduction in Dermatologist Visits by Condition Type

Figure 3: Simulated Reduction in Dermatologist Visits by Condition Type



AI Derma Assist will make wise progress in promoting user trust and continuing commitment through design and user experience strategies. The main contribution to this was the reactive and intuitive user interface. This ensures liquid, guided and contextual awareness of interactions from image uploads. The chatbot module, which operates by transformative NLP, directed the users under conversation about the explanation of symptoms.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

AI Derma Assist provides a compelling vision for the future of skin therapy by using artificial intelligence to provide a rapid, accessible and accurate diagnosis of skin diseases. Given the growing global demand for dermatology services and the lack of experts, AI Derma Assist presents innovative solutions to bridge this gap, especially in rural and in the region of existence. By using image-based diagnosis and symptom interpretation, this tool allows users to take measures early and at the same time reduce stress in the healthcare system.

The performance of the system during simulation testing highlights the real implementation possibilities. AI Derma Assist is proven by user kindness and reliability, as it has a high accuracy of over 85% and user satisfaction under general conditions. The interface is intuitive and integrated, providing features such as language input and multilingual support. These thoughtful inclusions make the tool not only technically robust, but also socially relevant.

One of the main advantages of the platform is its ability to triage cases. For mild illnesses, treatment suggestions are provided based on OpenFDA data, but critical cases are directed at health service providers through automatically generated reports. These reports can also be verified for accuracy and completeness by certified medical technicians before they are used in clinical consultations. This shift check step adds additional security metrics. This allows the system to be reliable both in national and professional environments.

Additionally, the platform is intended to allow for seamless connections between users and dermatologists. Special communication cultivation functions have been developed to enable real-time communication with medical patients. This not only helps you check your AI diagnosis, but also helps you create a feedback loop to improve your model based on your doctor. AI Derma is expected to be a collaborative platform rather than an independent diagnostic tool. Requirements. Future developments of AI-DERMA support will focus on expanding different data to better use people from different ethnic backgrounds to promote teleconal outcomes, create teleconger features, and introduce features of bandwidth- limited areas. Explainable AI tools are integrated to make diagnostic decisions more transparent to both users and health professional members.

AI Derma Assist could become the foundation of digital dermatology. It is an accessible, intelligent and ethical solution that supports early intervention and long-term skin health around the world.

REFERENCES

- 1. Esteva, A., Kuprel, B., Novoa, R.A., Ko, J., Swetter, S.M., Blau, H.M., and Thrun, S. (2017). "Dermatologist- level classification of skin cancer with deep neural networks." Nature 542, 115–118.
- 2. Codella, N., Rotemberg, V., Tschandl, P., et al. (2018). "Skin Lesion Analysis Toward Melanoma Detection: A Challenge at the 2018 ISIC Conference." arXiv preprint arXiv:1902.03368.
- 3. Han, S.S., Kim, M.S., Lim, W., Park, G.H., Park, I., and Chang, S.E. (2018). "Classification of the clinical images for benign and malignant cutaneous tumors using a deep learning algorithm." Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 138(7), 1529-1538.
- 4. European Union. (2018). "General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)."
- 5. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. (1996). "Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)."
- 6. OpenFDA. (2023). "APIs for Drug Labeling and Adverse Events." https://open.fda.gov
- 7. SkinVision. (2022). "Skin Cancer Detection App." https://www.skinvision.com
- 8. Tschandl, P., Rinner, C., Apalla, Z., Argenziano, G., Codella, N., Halpern, A., Kittler, H. (2020). "Human– computer collaboration for skin cancer recognition." Nature Medicine, 26(8), 1229–1234.
- 9. Brinker, T.J., Hekler, A., Enk, A.H., et al. (2019). "Deep neural networks are superior to dermatologists in melanoma image classification." European Journal of Cancer, 119, 11–17.
- 10. Bissoto, A., Fornaciali, M., Valle, E., & Avila, S. (2018). "Skin lesion synthesis with generative adversarial networks." In OR 2.0 Context-Aware Operating Theaters (pp. 294–302). Springer.