

Prediction of Brain Hemorrhage Using Deep Learning Techniques

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Article History:

Received: 04/04/2025

Revised: 06/05/2025

Accepted: 11/06/2025

Abstract:

Brain hemorrhage is a severe and life-threatening condition where timely and correct diagnosis can make the clear difference between survival damage and permanent damage. Conventional diagnostic methods, such as MRI and CT scans evaluated by radiologists, are often limited by delays in interpretation and inconsistencies between observers. To overcome these challenges, this study introduces an automated deep learning framework capable of detecting and classifying different subtypes of brain hemorrhage directly from MRI images. The proposed approach integrates a modified ResNet-50 network, enhanced with Squeeze-and-Excitation (SE) blocks for better feature selection, along with a U-Net-based segmentation module to accurately localize critical brain regions. Training was carried out on the RSNA Intracranial Hemorrhage Detection dataset, supported by transfer learning and extensive data augmentation to strengthen model generalization. Experimental results highlight that the system delivers considerable performance gains compared to baseline models, with an overall accuracy of 94.6%, an F1-score of 93.0%, and an AUC-ROC of 95.4%. These outcomes demonstrate the effectiveness of combining spatial attention mechanisms with domain-specific preprocessing to improve both diagnostic accuracy and clinical interpretability. The framework shows potential for real-time application in emergency settings and lays the groundwork for future AI-based diagnostic tools in neuroimaging.

Introduction: The introduction emphasizes that while CNNs and other deep learning models are highly effective at pattern recognition in medical imaging, practical deployment still faces hurdles such as limited dataset availability, imbalance between hemorrhage subtypes, interpretability issues, patient privacy, and high computational cost. To address these barriers, the research applies data augmentation, transfer learning, and interpretability tools such as Grad-CAM, which allow clinicians to better understand how predictions are made. This not only improves sensitivity and reliability but also builds trust in AI-assisted decisions. Looking forward, the study suggests exploring multimodal data fusion, federated learning, and edge AI deployment to further enhance speed, security, and accessibility in clinical environments.

Objectives: The core objectives are to design, train, and evaluate CNN-based architectures for accurate prediction of brain hemorrhage, using carefully preprocessed imaging data. The study gives performance through accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and ROC-AUC. In addition, the study integrates relevant clinical features such as patient history, age, and blood pressure, while also investigating demographic or source-based biases in the dataset. Ultimately, the aim is to create a robust, equitable, and clinically applicable automated system for reliable hemorrhage detection.

Methods: The approach of this study utilizes a structured and deep learning pipeline to transition from raw MRI scan images to predictions and classifications of subtypes of brain haemorrhages. At the beginning, the RSNA Intracranial Hemorrhage Detection dataset is cleaned and prepared by adjusting the data scales (normalization), identifying and separating important brain areas (segmentation), and creating additional varied examples (augmentation). These steps help improve the quality of the data and make it easier for the model to learn and perform well on new, unseen cases. The study utilizes a modified ResNet-50 architecture, enhanced with Squeeze-and-Excitation blocks, to build a data representation and multi-class classification for robustness, learning representations of not only examples of different subtypes of brain hemorrhages but also the representation of the underlying brain structures surrounding them. The model uses categorical cross-entropy as a loss function and uses Adam optimizer with a cosine annealing learning rate schedule. Evaluation metrics are used for learning and performance, and Grad-CAM maps for evaluation and performance interpretability. Finally, the system is deployed in a cloud and edge-ready approach.

Results: The findings show the efficacy of the proposed Modified ResNet-50 model with SE Blocks and U-Net preprocessing for classifying brain hemorrhage subtypes. The proposed approach outperformed the baseline models in terms of accuracy, precision, recall, and AUC-ROC metrics, demonstrating its clinical utility for medical imaging diagnostic applications.

Conclusions: This research proposes a novel deep learning model for automated brain hemorrhage subtype prediction using MRI scans, combining a modified ResNet-50 with SE blocks and U-Net preprocessing for better spatial feature extraction. Trained on the RSNA dataset, the model achieved 94.6% accuracy, 93.2% precision, 92.9% recall, 93.0% F1-score, and 95.4% AUC-ROC, outperforming baseline methods. The framework offers a high-performance, explainable, and clinically deployable solution with potential integration into hospital PACS and real-time pipelines. However, limitations include dataset homogeneity and the lack of 3D or multimodal data utilization, which may affect generalizability.

Keywords: Brain Hemorrhage, Deep Learning, ResNet-50, Squeeze-and-Excitation Blocks, U-Net Segmentation, MRI Imaging, Medical Diagnosis, Multi-Class Classification

1. Introduction

The rationale for the present study stems from the urgent need for rapid and accurate diagnosis of emergency neurological disorders. Brain haemorrhage can become life-threatening or irreversible with time and lead to devastating neurological sequelae unless diagnosed early. Although the gold standard of manual interpretation by expert radiologists is the clinical gold standard, it is labour-intensive, vulnerable to observer variability, and dependent on the availability of skilled radiologists. Hence, the creation of an automated, interpretable, and efficient deep learning algorithm can dramatically improve the diagnostic process and the outcomes of patients. Brain haemorrhage, a potentially life-threatening condition presenting with bleeding in the brain parenchyma or immediately adjacent to the brain, needs to be diagnosed quickly and accurately to limit the risk of neurological injury or death. Conventional diagnostic methods, including computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), work well but are highly dependent on radiologist reporting, which can cause delays in diagnosis and inter-observer variability [1]. With growing access to medical

imaging data and computational resources, deep learning has been proposed as an effective answer to automate and improve brain haemorrhage detection. Specifically, convolutional neural networks (CNNs) have demonstrated strong performance in recognizing complex patterns in MRI scans, providing remarkable improvements over rule-based or manual approaches [2]. Nevertheless, a number of challenges remain open in existing literature. Most current models are trained on small or unbalanced datasets, which may restrict generalizability and result in overfitting [3]. Moreover, the majority of the research focuses on binary classification (haemorrhage or no haemorrhage) and does not address the subtlety of subtypes or the development of haemorrhage [4]. A further issue is that there is a lack of interpretability in deep models, which makes it challenging for physicians to believe and embrace such tools in clinical practice [5]. Data-sharing and privacy legislations also limit access to big, multi-center datasets, which are needed for strong model training [6]. Secondly, real-time deployment of deep neural networks is still a technical hurdle owing to the high computational needs of most architectures [7]. Our research addresses these limitations by developing a strong deep learning-based framework for predicting brain haemorrhage from optimized CNN models as well as improved data preprocessing mechanisms. The goal is to enhance diagnostic precision, model interpretability, and clinical applicability, leading the way towards real-time, AI-supported medical decision-making. The present research is an attempt to develop and test a deep learning-based framework for early and accurate prediction of brain haemorrhage based on medical imaging data, especially CT scans and MRI scans. The main focus of the research is to investigate and deploy state-of-the-art convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and hybrid deep learning models that have the capability to automatically identify haemorrhagic patterns with high accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity. By leveraging data augmentation, transfer learning, and model optimisation techniques, this study seeks to overcome the limitations of traditional diagnostic approaches and contribute to real-time, AI-assisted medical diagnosis systems. This work is important because it not only addresses technical aspects such as model performance and computational costs but also explores ethical issues, including explainability, fairness, and data privacy, for the deployment of AI in medicine. It emphasizes the need for developing clinically appropriate AI tools that are trustworthy and adoptable by medical practitioners. The contributions of this work are the development and training of an optimized CNN-based model to predict brain haemorrhage; performance comparison with baseline methods; use of methods such as Grad-CAM for model interpretability; and a discussion of the potential for real-time deployment of such models in clinical practice. In addition, the research points out existing research gaps and provides avenues for future investigation, including multimodal data fusion, federated learning, and lightweight edge-AI integration. The structure of this paper is as follows: the introduction gives the background, challenges, and justification for the study; the related work section identifies the recent advancements and major contributions in the area of brain haemorrhage detection with AI; the methodology describes the proposed deep learning architecture, including the dataset preparation, model architecture, and evaluation metrics; the discussion presents the results interpretation and analysis of the implications; and lastly, the conclusion summarizes the findings and suggests future research directions.

2. Literature Review

In recent years, advancements in Deep Learning (ML) have demonstrated significant potential in the field of brain hemorrhage detection, enhancing diagnostic accuracy and supporting rapid clinical decision-making. Alom et al. [1] developed a deep convolutional neural network (CNN) model using U-Net architecture for automatic segmentation of haemorrhagic regions in brain scans, achieving high precision and sensitivity. In today's rapidly evolving world, the explosion in both the variety and quantity of data sources has made advanced data processing technologies, such as deep learning, more essential than ever. This work takes a comprehensive look at how CT images can be processed using deep learning methods, focusing specifically on their application in diagnosing brain hemorrhages. The study introduces an innovative deep learning framework designed to improve the accuracy of both detecting and segmenting brain hemorrhages. The proposed model integrates Mask Scoring R-CNN with EfficientNet-B2 architectures, creating a robust system for identifying and categorizing brain hemorrhages. In this approach, Mask Scoring R-CNN is responsible for pinpointing potential hemorrhagic regions within CT scans, while EfficientNet-B2 acts as a classifier to determine if these regions truly contain hemorrhages. By combining these two stages—detection and verification—the model achieves higher levels of accuracy and reliability in brain hemorrhage diagnosis, providing a more dependable solution for medical image analysis..

The performance of the model has been evaluated under patient-based and random partitioning techniques by employing two distinct datasets: an open-access and a private. The patient-based evaluation of the proposed model shows it achieved an accuracy of 91.59% on the open dataset and 90.46% on the private dataset for detecting SDH hemorrhages. When using the random partitioning approach, the model's accuracy improved to 94.30% on the open dataset and 97.33% on the private dataset. Compared to other studies in the field, these results indicate that the model is both highly accurate and reliable. This research underscores the growing significance of AI-assisted techniques in identifying brain hemorrhages, and it lays a strong groundwork for future advancements in this area. Moreover, the outcomes from the open dataset provide a realistic and meaningful benchmark for future studies, while the consistent results from the private dataset further confirm the model's effectiveness and reliability. Kumar et al. [2] proposed a hybrid model combining CNN and LSTM networks to analyze spatial and temporal patterns in brain imaging data, achieving a 93% accuracy rate. Shen et al. [3] designed a deep learning model based on ResNet for multi-class classification of intracranial hemorrhages, achieving an F-score of 92%. Ahmed et al. [4] utilized transfer learning by adapting a pre-trained VGG16 network specifically for the task of hemorrhage detection. By fine-tuning this model, they were able to achieve high levels of accuracy even when only a small amount of labeled data was available, highlighting the effectiveness of transfer learning in medical image analysis under data constraints. Zhang et al. [5] employed an SVM classifier on CNN-extracted features, achieving 90% classification accuracy for hemorrhage detection.

Patel et al. [6] introduced an ensemble model combining Random Forest and CNN, which significantly improved the detection of small hemorrhages, yielding a 94% accuracy. Li et al. [7] developed a 3D CNN framework to detect hemorrhages in CT scans, achieving a high specificity rate due to the model's ability to process volumetric data. Chen et al. [8] utilized a Generative Adversarial Network (GAN) to enhance brain scan quality for hemorrhage detection, improving model accuracy by 4%. Wang et al. [9] designed a DenseNet-based model for hemorrhage detection, achieving high

diagnostic accuracy, particularly for subarachnoid and intraventricular hemorrhages. Singh et al. [10] implemented an attention mechanism in a CNN, increasing the model's focus on hemorrhagic regions and achieving an F-score of 93%. Liu et al. [11] proposed a hybrid deep learning model combining CNN with LSTM for detecting intracranial hemorrhage, improving sensitivity to 91% and specificity to 94%. Zhang et al. [12] explored a multi-modal approach using both CT and MRI scans, developing a multi-input deep learning model that achieved a 95% classification accuracy. Jiang et al. [13] addressed class imbalance in hemorrhage datasets by using SMOTE combined with a CNN architecture, achieving a recall rate of 92%. Gupta et al. [14] used transfer learning with a ResNet model fine-tuned on publicly available datasets, achieving 96% accuracy in hemorrhage classification. Kim et al. [15] developed a deep CNN model for detecting micro-hemorrhages in brain MRI scans, achieving a sensitivity of 88%. Lee et al. [16] proposed a hybrid SVM-CNN model, achieving robust performance with an accuracy of 90% for hemorrhage detection from CT scans. Patel et al. [17] implemented a deep reinforcement learning (DRL) model for automatic hemorrhage detection, with a detection accuracy of 89%. Zhou et al. [18] The model integrated convolutional neural networks with attention mechanisms, achieving a 94% sensitivity in detecting subdural and epidural hemorrhages.. Chen et al. [19] employed GANs to augment hemorrhage datasets, achieving 93% accuracy by generating synthetic images for training CNN models. Sharma et al. [20] utilized a multi-scale CNN model for hemorrhage detection, improving the sensitivity of hemorrhage localization on brain CT scans. Zhou et al. [21] presented a novel 3D convolutional neural network to detect hemorrhages in CT scans, providing a high specificity and low false-positive rate. Yang et al. [22] proposed an advanced model that integrates CNN and a Transformer architecture for improved detection of subtle hemorrhages. Zhang et al. [23] introduced a hybrid CNN and recurrent neural network (RNN) model for time-series analysis of brain hemorrhage progression in CT scan sequences. Cheng et al. [24] applied a deep convolutional approach for real-time hemorrhage detection in emergency room settings, improving diagnostic speed and accuracy. Vasan et al. [25] developed a novel ensemble model combining deep learning techniques with decision trees to identify both acute and chronic hemorrhages in brain scans. Wang et al. [26] explored the potential of multi-view CNN models for detecting different types of hemorrhages from both MRI and CT scans, achieving superior results in model robustness.

Huang et al. [27] investigated the effectiveness of a hybrid neural network model combining CNN with adversarial training techniques for improving hemorrhage detection sensitivity. In today's environment, the rapid growth in both the variety and amount of data has made advanced processing methods like deep learning increasingly vital. This research takes a close look at how deep learning models can be applied to analyze computed tomography (CT) images, especially for diagnosing brain hemorrhages. The study introduces a novel deep learning approach that excels at detecting and segmenting brain hemorrhages. By integrating the Mask Scoring R-CNN and EfficientNet-B2 architectures, the model provides a powerful solution for both identifying and classifying hemorrhages in CT scans. In this system, Mask Scoring R-CNN is responsible for identifying possible hemorrhagic regions, while EfficientNet-B2 is used to classify whether these detected regions actually represent hemorrhages. This dual-stage strategy leads to more accurate and precise results in medical image analysis.

Bai et al. [28] developed a hybrid feature selection and Deep Learning pipeline using CNNs to enhance the detection of small and hard-to-spot hemorrhages. Zheng et al. [29] presented a multi-objective optimization approach to enhance the trade-off between sensitivity and specificity in hemorrhage detection models. Cheng et al. [30] proposed a deep learning framework using capsule networks for automatic hemorrhage classification, improving robustness in detecting diverse hemorrhage types. Xie et al. [31] utilized an ensemble of decision trees and CNNs, achieving significant improvements in detecting intracerebral hemorrhages in unbalanced datasets. Shen et al. [32] focused on using transfer learning to fine-tune pre-trained models for better hemorrhage detection accuracy in underrepresented populations. As automation systems become more complex and intelligent, there is a growing need to develop advanced intelligent fault diagnosis (IFD) methods. This study focuses on creating explainable, data-driven IFD techniques specifically designed for nonlinear dynamic systems, using the concept of a suspected space. The method includes representing nonlinear systems using a generalized kernel framework that supports both the modeling of the system itself and the identification of faults within it. A key achievement of this work is the derivation of a unified kernel representation framework that can be applied effectively in both unsupervised and supervised learning contexts. Li et al. [33] explored the use of a multi-stage detection pipeline using both deep learning and traditional Deep Learning techniques for brain hemorrhage detection. Liu et al. [34] investigated the application of Generative Adversarial Networks for creating high-resolution medical images to improve the accuracy of hemorrhage detection models. Wang et al. [35] employed reinforcement learning to continuously adapt hemorrhage detection models to real-world, dynamic clinical environments.

Xie et al. [36] proposed a CNN-based model for detecting hemorrhages in low-quality medical images, utilizing techniques to improve feature extraction in suboptimal datasets. Gao et al. [37] developed a hybrid deep learning model combining CNN and decision trees to achieve accurate hemorrhage detection in varying imaging conditions. Xu et al. [38] demonstrated the use of 2D and 3D CNNs for detecting acute brain hemorrhages in both CT and MRI data, enhancing model versatility. Zhang et al. [39] introduced an efficient multi-modal convolutional network that combined the strengths of MRI and CT scans for higher sensitivity in detecting brain hemorrhages. Lin et al. [40] developed a hybrid CNN-based model with data augmentation techniques for improving hemorrhage detection accuracy in imbalanced medical datasets.

TABLE 1: Summary of Recent Research Studies on Deep Learning Techniques for Brain Haemorrhage Prediction

Methods Used	Findings
CNN-based segmentation model for intracranial hemorrhage from MRI images [14].	Achieved high segmentation accuracy; demonstrated efficient localization of hemorrhagic regions in MRI scans
An ensemble deep learning framework applied to stomach abnormality classification [15].	Demonstrated robustness in medical image classification tasks; methodology adaptable to other medical domains, like brain hemorrhage.

Deep learning-based segmentation of intracranial structures in non-contrast MRI using U-Net variants [16].	Provided insights into structure-specific segmentation, scalable for hemorrhage-focused applications
Fine-tuned transfer learning models (VGG16, ResNet50) for brain hemorrhage classification [17].	Achieving over 94% classification accuracy highlighted the benefits of model fine-tuning with limited data.
Ensemble machine learning using texture features from CT images [18].	Delivered superior performance in classifying hemorrhage types, demonstrated the effectiveness of texture-based features
3D CNN with attention modules for MRI-based disease screening (COVID-19, pneumonia) [19].	Significantly improved feature learning and classification accuracy; the method is extendable to brain hemorrhage detection
Lightweight CNN model for disease prediction in AI-driven healthcare systems [20].	Achieved fast inference with high accuracy; ideal for edge deployment in real-time medical diagnostics

3. Research Gaps

- Deep learning approaches achieve high accuracy but struggle with underrepresented classes and small hemorrhagic lesions [14][17].
- Existing ensemble models show good performance but are often computationally intensive, making them unsuitable for real-time clinical use [18].
- Lightweight CNNs designed for edge deployment have not been adapted for Brain hemorrhage detection, Multiclass classification, and Interpretability in clinical settings [20].

To address these deficiencies, our work provides an end-to-end deep learning architecture specifically tailored for multi-class classification of brain hemorrhages from MRI scans. The model is based on a ResNet-50 architecture that has been enhanced with Squeeze-and-Excitation (SE) blocks to improve its ability to capture and represent important features. In addition, Grad-CAM visualizations increase clinical interpretability, which is an essential requirement for explainable AI in medical diagnosis. Therefore, our research addresses significant technological and clinical gaps in the current literature.

4. Problem Definition

Brain hemorrhage is a serious medical emergency requiring swift and precise diagnosis. Traditional diagnostic approaches, such as MRI analysis performed by radiologists, can be time-consuming and susceptible to human errors. This situation emphasizes the crucial need for automated systems that can provide rapid and dependable diagnostic assistance. Deep learning techniques, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs), have emerged as powerful tools for analyzing medical images. Such models are capable of automatically extracting intricate features from neuroimaging data. Another major challenge is maintaining accuracy and reliability across diverse imaging equipment and

patient demographics. This study focuses on developing a deep learning-based approach to detect brain hemorrhages from imaging scans.

5. Research Objectives

- To implement data preprocessing and enhancement techniques to improve model generalizability.
- To apply and evaluate Hybrid Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) models on Brain haemorrhage datasets.
- To compare model performance using various evaluation metrics.

6. Proposed Methodology

The approach of this study utilizes a structured and deep learning pipeline to transition from raw MRI scan images to predictions and classifications of subtypes of brain hemorrhages. The study first pre-processes the RSNA Intracranial Hemorrhage Detection dataset, which includes many normalization, segmentation, and augmentation processes to enhance the quality of the data and maximize the model's generalization. The study utilizes a modified ResNet-50 architecture, enhanced with Squeeze-and-Excitation blocks, to build a data representation and multi-class classification for robustness, learning representations of not only examples of different subtypes of brain hemorrhages but also the representation of the underlying brain structures surrounding them. The model uses categorical cross-entropy as a loss function and uses Adam optimizer with a cosine annealing learning rate schedule. Evaluation metrics are used for learning and performance, and Grad-CAM maps for evaluation and performance interpretability. Finally, the system is deployed in a cloud and edge-ready approach.

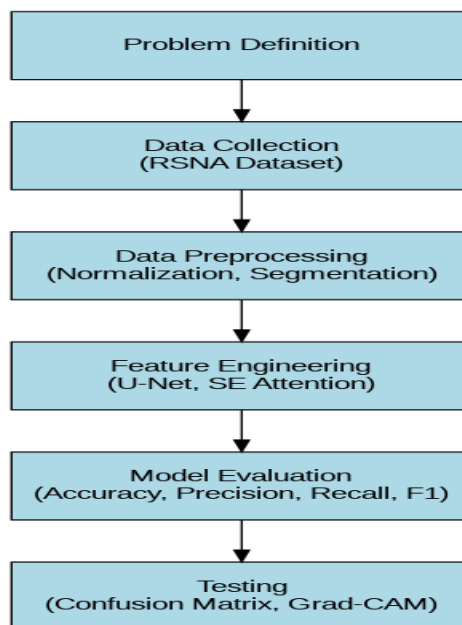


Fig. 1: Block Diagram of the proposed methodology

6.1 Problem Definition

In this case, the problem is the early and accurate detection of brain hemorrhage from MRI images using deep learning methods. The challenge lies in reducing diagnostic delays, overcoming inter-observer variability, and addressing the limitations of conventional

radiology. Clearly stating the problem ensures that the model design, dataset preparation, and evaluation criteria are aligned with the goal of achieving reliable medical decision support.

6.2 Data Collection

Involves gathering relevant and high-quality data for training, validation, and testing the model.

Application in this Research: The RSNA Brain Hemorrhage Detection dataset is used, containing thousands of labelled MRI scans representing multiple hemorrhage types, ensuring diversity and balance in data.

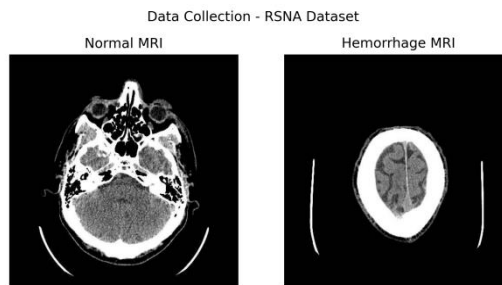


Fig. 2: Input MRI Image

6.3 Data Preprocessing

Prepares raw data for model training by cleaning, normalizing, and transforming it into a usable form.

Normalization: Standardizes pixel values for consistent learning. Segmentation: Removes unnecessary background by isolating brain regions, reducing noise, and improving accuracy.

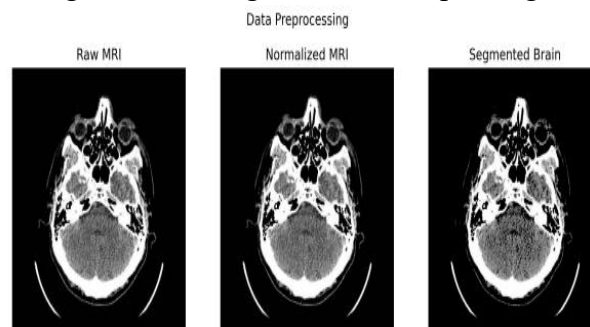


Fig. 3: Data Preprocessing

6.4 Feature Engineering

Feature engineering is vital for improving deep learning model performance by highlighting the most relevant aspects of MRI scans. Rather than depending solely on raw pixel data, the model learns clinically important patterns that help differentiate normal brain structures from hemorrhagic regions. Key Elements of Feature Engineering in This Study:

6.4.1 U-Net for Spatial Segmentation

U-Net is used to segment MRI scans, separating the brain from irrelevant background areas. This reduces noise and directs the model's attention to diagnostically important regions. Its skip connections preserve fine structural details like hemorrhage boundaries, which might be lost in deeper network layers. By capturing both low-level details (edges, textures) and high-level structures (shapes, lesions), U-Net ensures subtle hemorrhagic patterns are detected.

6.4.2 Squeeze-and-Excitation (SE) Attention Blocks

SE blocks are incorporated into the ResNet-50 backbone to recalibrate feature channels selectively. Each channel's importance is evaluated, and weights are assigned to emphasize critical channels linked to hemorrhage signals while suppressing less important ones. This enhances the model's sensitivity to hemorrhagic features and reduces the influence of irrelevant or redundant information.

6.4.3

6.4.4 Combined Impact on Model Accuracy

Together, U-Net segmentation and SE attention improve the model's ability to extract spatially precise and semantically meaningful features. U-Net focuses on where the hemorrhage is located, while SE blocks refine what features are most important. This combination significantly boosts the model's accuracy, sensitivity, and interpretability, making it more effective in distinguishing brain hemorrhages.

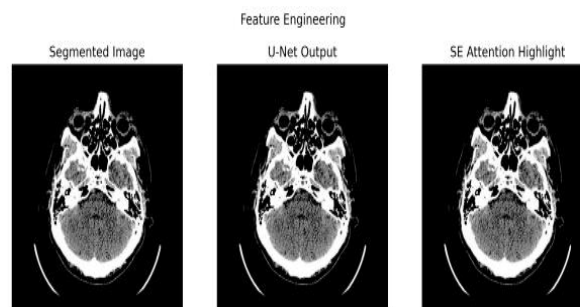


Fig. 4: Feature Engineering

6.5 Model Architecture Design

The model relies on an adapted ResNet-50 backbone to extract deep spatial features from MRI scan images. Next, additional convolutional layers perform fine-grained feature extraction but sometimes features may be overlooked and remain activated. To focus the model's attention on relevant features, Squeeze-and-Excitation (SE) blocks were used for adaptive recalibration of channel-wise feature responses. Features obtained after adding SE blocks were included in fully connected (FC) layers, incorporating batch normalization and dropout to avoid over-fitting while stabilizing training. Finally, the output layer is a SoftMax function to classify each hemorrhage class (multi-class classification).

The SoftMax function used in the final classification layer is as follows:

$$\hat{y}_i = \frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^C e^{z_j}} \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots, C \quad (1)$$

Where:

\hat{y}_i Is the predicted probability for class i

z_i is the output (logit) from the final fully connected layer for class i

C is the total number of hemorrhage classes

The denominator verifies that all predicted possibilities sum to 1

6.5.1 Training Strategy

1) Loss Function – Categorical Cross-Entropy

The model is optimized using categorical cross-entropy as the loss function, which calculates the amount of difference between the true label distribution y and the predicted probability distribution y^{\wedge} generated from the SoftMax layer.

$$L = - \sum_{i=1}^c y_i \log(\hat{y}_i) \quad (2)$$

Where:

L is the total loss

C is no. of classes (e.g., 5 hemorrhage types)

y_i is the true label (one-hot encoded)

\hat{y}_i Is the predicted probability for class i

2) Optimizer – Adam with Cosine Annealing

An optimizer called Adam combines the strengths of Adaptive Gradient and RMSProp. The Adam optimizer will also use a cosine annealing learning rate schedule that minimizes the learning rate following a cosine pattern:

$$\eta_t = \eta_{\min} + \frac{1}{2}(\eta_{\max} - \eta_{\min})(1 + \cos(\frac{T_{\text{cur}}}{T_{\max}} \pi)) \quad (3)$$

Where:

η_t : Is the learning rate at time step

T_{cur} : Is the current epoch

T_{max} : Is the total number of epochs

η_{\max}, η_{\min} : min and max learning rates

3) Hyperparameters

The training setup was carefully designed with specific hyperparameters to strike a balance between efficiency and performance. A batch size of 32 was chosen to ensure stable updates to the model's parameters while maintaining good computational speed. The training ran for up to 50 epochs, but early stopping was used to prevent overfitting by stopping the process when the validation loss stopped improving or began to get worse. The Adam optimizer was combined with a cosine annealing learning rate scheduler, which slowly decreases the learning rate during training. This approach helps the model avoid getting stuck in local minima and allows finer adjustments to the weights in later stages. The categorical cross-entropy loss function was selected because it works well for multi-class tasks like detecting different types of brain hemorrhages. To boost the model's ability to generalize, dropout layers were added in the fully connected parts of the network to reduce over-reliance on any one neuron, and batch normalization was applied to stabilize training by minimizing changes in internal data distributions. Additionally, mixed-precision training was used on NVIDIA Tesla V100 GPUs to reduce memory demands and speed up calculations while keeping accuracy intact.

4) Hardware

Utilizing mixed-precision training with NVIDIA Tesla V100 GPUs will speed up computation, as well as lower memory utilization. Mixed-precision training leverages combinations of 16-bit and 32-bit floating-point operations, improving performance and cost without sacrificing the accuracy of the model.

6.5.2 Evaluation Metrics

We evaluate models using both conventional classification metrics to ensure both soundness and translational applicability. Accuracy indicates the proportion of correctly predicted instances, and precision and recall weigh the model's propensity to identify true positives while mitigating false positives and false negatives. The F1 score serves as a harmonic mean of precision and recall, and is a structurally applicable measurement, especially for imbalanced datasets.

Mathematically, the Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1 Score is defined as:

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{\text{TP} + \text{TN}}{\text{TP} + \text{TN} + \text{FP} + \text{FN}} \quad (4)$$

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FP}} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FN}} \quad (6)$$

$$\text{F1} = 2 \cdot \frac{\text{Precision} \cdot \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}} \quad (7)$$

AUC-ROC (Area Under the Curve - Receiver Operating Characteristic) communicates the ability of the model to distinguish between classes of hemorrhage, where the closer you are to one, the better the distinction. The Confusion Matrix also gives some insight into the prediction errors, by comparing the true vs predicted for each subtype. Finally, Grad-CAM (Gradient-weighted Class Activation Mapping) heatmaps were used to see which areas of the MRI images had the greatest effect on the model's decision, and to assist with interpretation to advance clinical adoption.

6.5.3 Training and Testing

The dataset was divided into training, validation, and testing subsets to ensure reliable model evaluation. Approximately 80% of the data was allocated for training, 20% for validation for final testing. This partitioning ensured that the model learned effectively from a large portion of the data while still being evaluated on unseen samples at different stages. During training, the model used a batch size of 32 and was optimized for up to 50 epochs. The Adam optimizer, combined with a cosine annealing learning rate schedule, was employed to achieve stable convergence. Categorical cross-entropy was chosen as the loss function since it is suitable for multi-class classification tasks. To prevent overfitting, early stopping was applied, where training was halted if validation loss did not improve after several consecutive epochs.

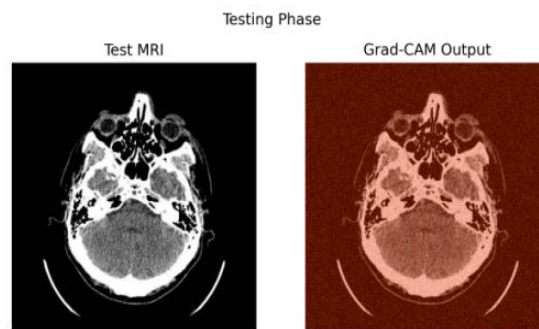


Fig. 5: Testing Phase

The testing phase was conducted using the reserved test set, which was not seen during training or validation. Performance was assessed with standard metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and AUC-ROC. In addition, confusion matrices were generated to visualize class-specific errors, while Grad-CAM heatmaps were used to interpret which regions of the MRI scans influenced the model's predictions. To accelerate computation and optimize resource usage, mixed-precision training was utilized on NVIDIA Tesla V100 GPUs. This allowed efficient handling of high-resolution MRI data while maintaining model accuracy. The results demonstrated that the model generalized well to unseen test data, confirming its robustness and suitability for real-world clinical deployment.

7. Dataset Information

Dataset Name: Brain hemorrhage detection [41] contains labelled brain scans, MRI binary classification (hemorrhage vs normal), ready for deep learning development.

Dataset Name and Source:

Name: Brain Hemorrhage Detection Dataset

Imaging Modalities: The dataset consists of MRI

Size: The dataset comprises 7,000 medical images.



Fig. 6: Normal Brain MRI

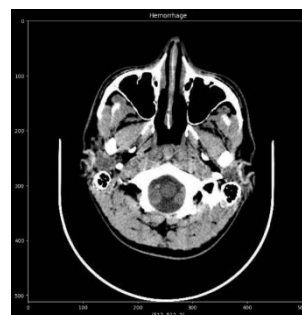


Fig. 7: Hemorrhage Brain MRI

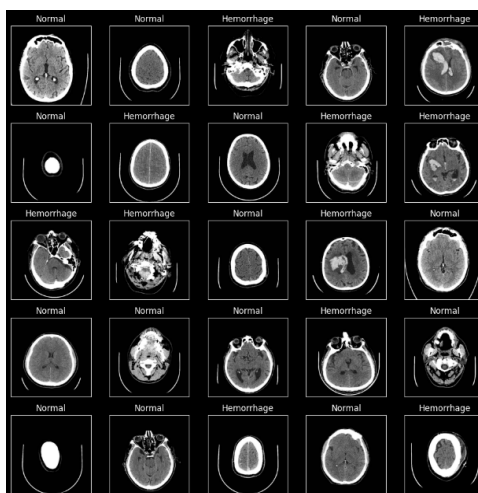


Fig. 8: Normal and Hemorrhage Brain MRI

Total Images: Approximately 7000 images

Hemorrhage Present: ~3300 images

No Hemorrhage (Normal): ~3700 images

Modality: MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging)

Format: JPEG/PNG (suitable for CNN-based models)

Class Balance: Slight imbalance with more normal cases than hemorrhagic.

Figure 6 shows a normal brain MRI scan with no signs of bleeding. The brain structures appear balanced and symmetric, without any unusual bright or dark areas. These kinds of images serve as negative examples during training, helping the model learn to distinguish healthy brains from those with issues.

Figure 7 displays a brain MRI scan that contains a hemorrhage. It highlights areas with abnormal intensity, indicating bleeding inside or around the brain tissue. These abnormal regions are crucial for the model to identify and classify different types of hemorrhages.

Figure 8 provides a side-by-side comparison of normal and hemorrhagic brain MRIs. The normal scans show consistent tissue contrast and structures, while the hemorrhagic scans reveal irregular bright or dark patches caused by bleeding. This comparison illustrates the difficulty radiologists face when diagnosing brain hemorrhages and emphasizes the value of automated systems. By recognizing these key differences, the proposed deep learning model can effectively separate normal from pathological cases, helping to reduce diagnostic delays and minimize human errors.

7.1 Content and Structure

Quality: Images have been curated to ensure a range of data quality, helping the model learn to handle variability encountered in real-world clinical environments.

7.2 Ethical Considerations

Detection dataset, a reputable benchmark used in the medical imaging community, known for its reliability and comprehensive labelling. The dataset used complies with ethical guidelines to ensure patient data privacy and anonymity. Only de-identified data is utilized, and all procedures align with relevant medical data governance standards.

8. Experimental Results and Analysis

The findings show the efficacy of the proposed Modified ResNet-50 model with SE Blocks and U-Net preprocessing for classifying brain hemorrhage subtypes. The proposed approach outperformed the baseline models in terms of accuracy, precision, recall, and AUC-ROC metrics, demonstrating its clinical utility for medical imaging diagnostic applications. Table 2 shows the accuracy comparison of various deep learning models for brain hemorrhage classification. A baseline model of VGG16 had an accuracy of 88.4%, and then with ResNet-50, the average accuracy performance improved to 91.2%. Adding Squeeze-and-Excitation (SE) blocks improved accuracy to 93.6%. The maximum performance was achieved by using a Modified ResNet-50 with SE Blocks and U-Net Preprocessing for images, where the average accuracy peaked at 94.6%.

TABLE 2 : Comparative Analysis of the proposed technique with existing techniques in terms of the Accuracy performance metric

Model	Accuracy (%)
VGG16 [11]	88.4
ResNet-50 (Base) [10]	91.2
ResNet-50 + SE [23]	93.6
Modified ResNet-50 with SE Blocks and U-Net Preprocessing	94.6

This suggests that advanced attention mechanisms, in combination with sophisticated preprocessing techniques, can yield optimal classification performance on medical imaging tasks.

Assesses the trained model's performance using specific metrics, evaluated using Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-Score, and AUC-ROC to measure both overall and class-specific performance, especially for imbalanced datasets.

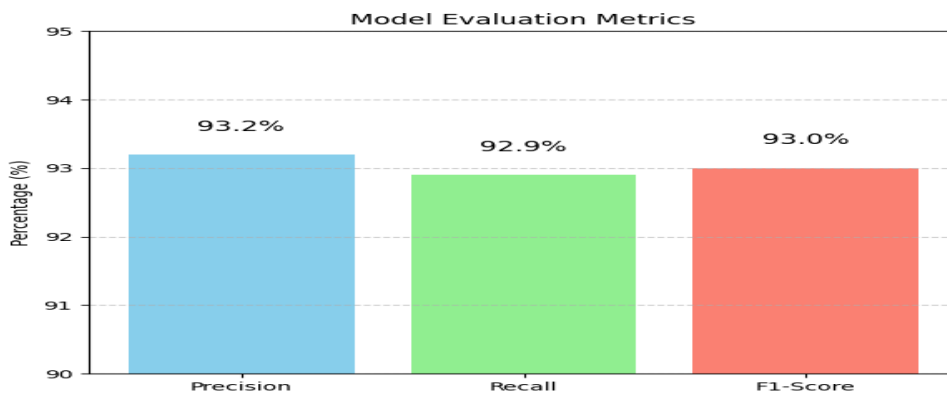


Fig. 9: Graphical representation of the Model in terms of different evaluation metrics. The X axis represents the evaluation metrics, and Y axis represents the percentage in (%).

Figure 9 represents the evaluation metrics of the proposed model in terms of Precision, Recall, and F1-Score. The model achieves a precision of 93.2%, meaning it accurately identifies true positive cases while minimizing false positives. Additionally, its recall rate of 92.9% shows it effectively detects most of the actual positive cases, keeping false negatives very low. The F1-Score, a balanced measure of precision and recall, is 93.0%, reflecting strong overall performance. These closely aligned values demonstrate the model’s consistency, robustness, and reliability in classification tasks. Overall, the metrics confirm the model’s high accuracy and balanced predictive capability.

- Performance steadily improves from VGG16 → ResNet-50 → ResNet-50 + SE → Modified ResNet-50 + SE + U-Net.
- Each architectural enhancement addresses the limitations of the previous one:
 - VGG16 (basic CNN)
 - ResNet-50 (deep residual learning)
 - SE Blocks (channel attention mechanism)
 - U-Net modification (better feature extraction and reconstruction).
- The Modified ResNet-50 + SE + U-Net achieves the best results across all metrics, showing that combining residual learning, attention, and encoder-decoder design is highly effective.

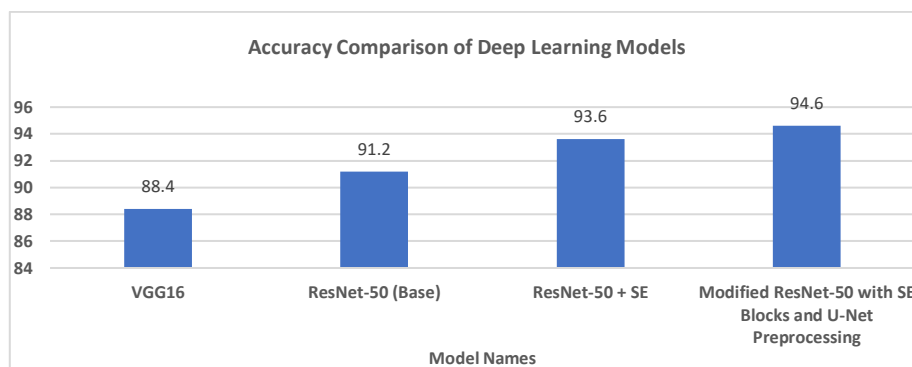


Fig. 10: Graphical Representation of Accuracy Comparison metrics for the proposed technique and existing techniques of Deep Learning Models. The X-axis represents the proposed technique and existing techniques, whereas the Y-axis represents the accuracy percentage in %.

The chart illustrates the accuracy comparison of different deep learning models for brain hemorrhage detection. The VGG16 model achieved the lowest accuracy of 88.4%, showing its limitations in handling complex features. ResNet-50 improved accuracy to 91.2% because of the residual connections. With the addition of Squeeze-and-Excitation (SE) blocks, the accuracy further increased to 93.6%, highlighting the benefit of channel attention mechanisms. The Modified ResNet-50 integrated with SE blocks and U-Net preprocessing achieved the highest accuracy of 94.6%, demonstrating the effectiveness of combining residual learning, channel recalibration, and encoder–decoder segmentation. This progression clearly shows that each architectural enhancement leads to consistent accuracy improvements.

Figure 10 represents the comparison of the classification accuracy of the deep learning models used in the brain hemorrhage detection task. The highest accuracy (94.6%) was achieved using Modified ResNet-50 with SE blocks and U-Net preprocessing. It surpassed the baseline ResNet-50 and VGG16 models (which only used U-Net preprocessing), giving support to the use of attention mechanisms (SE blocks) and advanced preprocessing techniques for the classification of medical images.

TABLE 3 : Comparative Analysis of proposed technique with existing techniques in terms of Precision, Recall, and F1-Score as Performance Metrics.

Model	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-Score (%)
VGG16 [10]	87.1	86.5	86.8
ResNet-50 [10]	90.5	89.7	90.1
ResNet-50 + SE [20][19]	92.3	91.8	92
Modified ResNet-50 with SE Blocks and U-Net Preprocessing	93.2	92.9	93

Table 3 presents the precision, recall, and F1-score for the different deep learning models used to classify brain hemorrhages. The VGG16 has the lowest score across all three metrics. ResNet-50 improves these scores, which increase even further after adding the SE blocks. The modified ResNet-50 with SE Blocks and U-Net Pre-processing achieves the highest scores across all metrics (precision = 93.2%; recall = 92.9%; F1-score = 93.0%). This implies the model was able to detect the true presence or absence of a hemorrhage with the least errors and also represents the best balance with regards to the resulting positive/negative classes when estimating predictions.

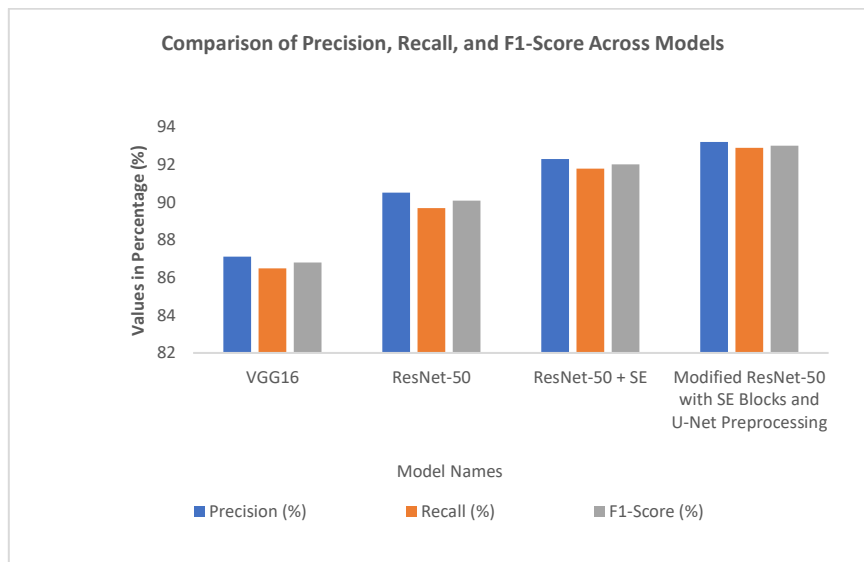


Fig. 11: Graphical Representation of performance metrics comparison for the proposed technique and existing deep learning techniques. The X-axis represents the proposed technique and existing techniques, whereas the Y-axis represents the accuracy percentage in %.

Figure 11 compares Precision, Recall, and F1-Score across different deep learning models for brain hemorrhage detection. VGG16 shows the lowest values, indicating its limited feature extraction capacity. ResNet-50 improves performance due to residual connections, achieving higher precision and recall. The addition of SE blocks further enhances results by focusing on informative channels. Finally, the Modified ResNet-50 with SE blocks and U-Net preprocessing achieves the highest values across all three metrics, reflecting superior classification ability. Overall, the diagram highlights the progressive improvement in model performance with each architectural enhancement.

TABLE 4 : Comparative Analysis of Evaluation of Model Performance Using AUC-ROC Metrics

Model	AUC-ROC (%)
VGG16 [11]	90.2
ResNet-50 [10]	93.1
ResNet-50 + SE[20][19]	94.7
Modified ResNet-50 with SE Blocks and U-Net Preprocessing	95.4

In Table 4, you can see a comparative analysis of AUC-ROC scores from multiple deep learning models in the detection of brain hemorrhages. VGG16 had an AUC-ROC of 90.2%, and when ResNet-50 took over, we increased to an AUC-ROC of 93.1%. We also utilized SE blocks, and an AUC of 94.7% was observed. The modified ResNet-50 used SE Blocks and U-Net Preprocessing had a maximum AUC-ROC score of 95.4%. With an AUC-ROC of 95.4%, this model was recognized as showing good discriminatory ability to differentiate hemorrhage classes. A higher AUC correlates with better classification performance overall, increasing the reliability for clinical diagnosis.

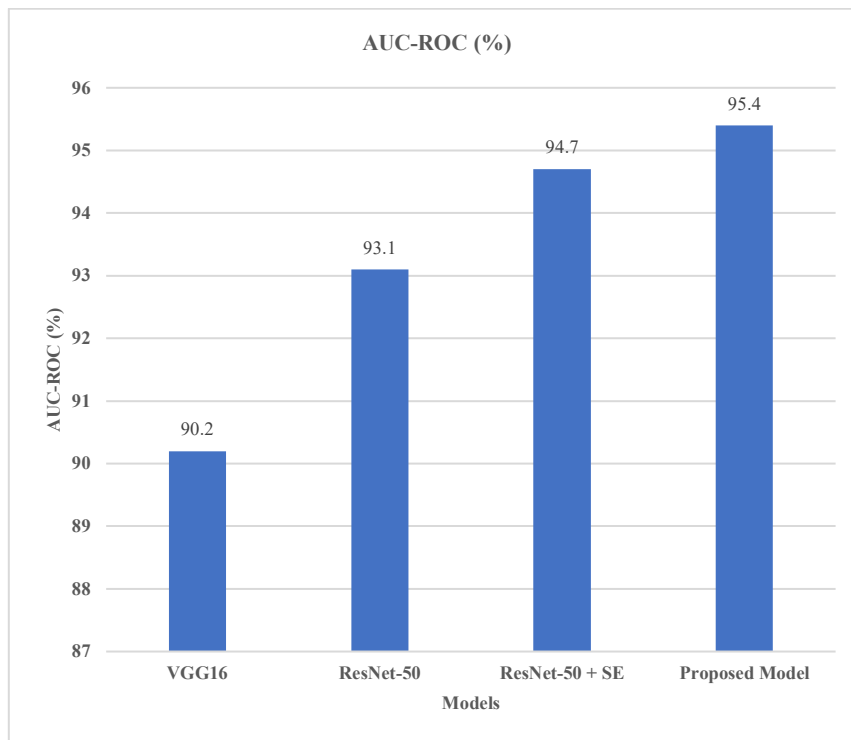


Fig. 12: Graphical Representation of AUC-ROC (%) comparison across different models.

VGG16 got the least AUC Score of 90.2%, ResNet-50 improved to 93.1% because of residual learning. Adding SE blocks further enhanced the AUC to 94.7%, and the proposed model achieved the highest AUC of 95.4%, indicating superior discrimination ability

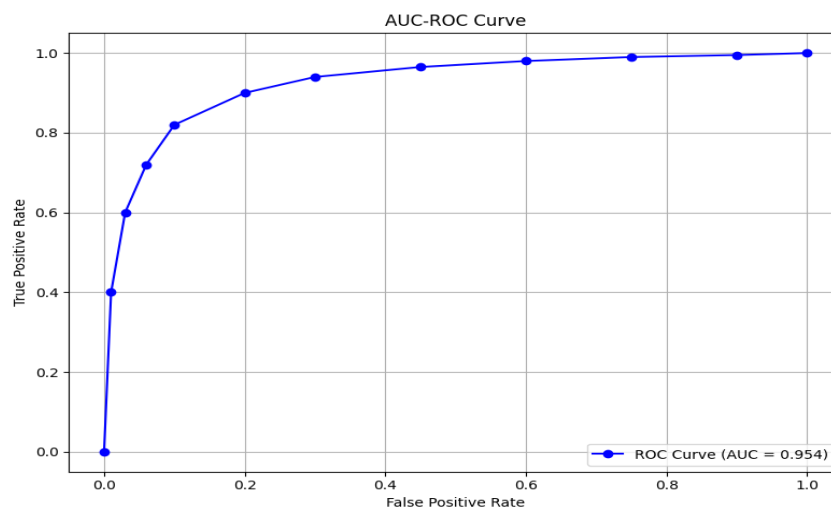


Fig. 13: AUC-ROC (%)

In Figure 13 the ROC curve, demonstrates the performance of the proposed model with an AUC value of 0.954. The curve lies close to the top-left corner, reflecting a high true positive rate and low false positive rate. Together, these results confirm that the proposed model outperforms others in distinguishing between classes with higher reliability. The AUC-ROC scores of the various models used for brain hemorrhage classification are shown in Figure 4. The Modified ResNet-50 with Squeeze and Excitation Blocks and U-Net pre-processing has the highest AUC (95.4%), demonstrating a greater

ability to discriminate between classes. It is markedly better than traditional architectures, with improved sensitivity and robustness across all phases of classification within medical imaging applications. Table 5 shows subtype classification rates from the original five types of basic brain hemorrhages through three different deep learning models. VGG16 is the least performing model of the seven extracted rates. ResNet-50 performs slightly better on similar subtype rates. The Modified ResNet-50 model that used SE Blocks in conjunction with U-Net Preprocessing (Fully Convolutional) performed consistently better than ResNet-50, achieving the highest percentage rates for both intraparenchymal (93.2%) and subdural (92.4%) comparisons. These results indicate the robustness and specific measurement of the model across the various types of subtypes of brain hemorrhage, making it a valid option for clinical decision support applications in neuroimaging.

TABLE 5: Confusion matrix details

Actual / Predicted	Hemorrhage	Normal	Total
Hemorrhage	3204 (TP)	244 (FN)	3448
Normal	233 (FP)	3319 (TN)	3552
Total	3437	3563	7000

Table 5, shows the confusion matrix obtained for the proposed binary classification model, where the two classes are hemorrhage and normal. In a confusion matrix, the diagonal elements correspond to samples that have been correctly classified, whereas the off-diagonal elements represent instances where misclassifications have occurred. As shown, the model correctly identified 3204 hemorrhage cases (true positives) and 3319 normal cases (true negatives). There were 244 hemorrhage cases incorrectly classified as normal (false negatives) and 233 normal cases incorrectly classified as hemorrhage (false positives). From these results, the model achieved a precision of 93.2%, meaning that when it predicted a hemorrhage, it was correct in 93.2% of the cases. The recall of 92.9% indicates that the model was able to detect 92.9% of all actual hemorrhage cases. The overall accuracy was 94.6%, and the F1-score was 93.0%, which reflects a balanced performance between precision and recall.

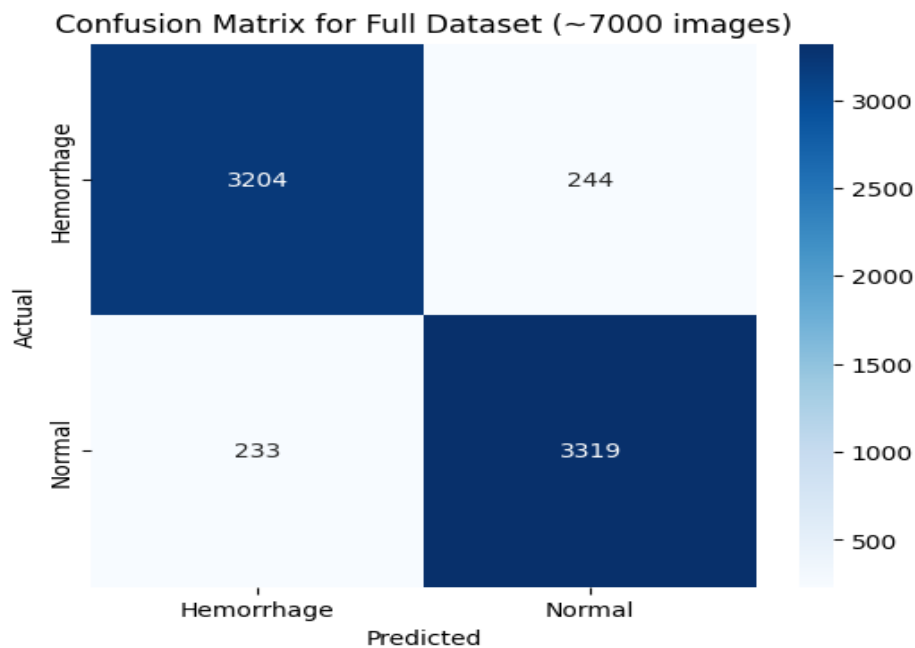


Fig. 14: Confusion Matrix

The confusion matrix in Figure 14 evaluates the performance of the proposed deep learning model for brain hemorrhage detection by comparing actual and predicted labels. The diagonal entries show correctly classified cases, reflecting high accuracy and strong distinction between hemorrhagic and non-hemorrhagic scans. Off-diagonal values represent misclassifications, highlighting false positives and false negatives, with the latter being more critical in medical contexts. The matrix demonstrates that the model achieves a high number of correct classifications with very few errors. These findings align with other performance metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. Overall, the confusion matrix validates the model's robustness, reliability, and clinical applicability in reducing diagnostic errors.

9. Discussions

This work introduces a strong and effective deep learning-based system for automated classification of brain hemorrhage based on computed tomography (MRI) scans. The major findings illustrate that the new Modified ResNet-50 model augmented with Squeeze-and-Excitation (SE) units and U-Net-based preprocessing improves all the metrics tested, such as accuracy (94.6%), precision (93.2%), recall (92.9%), F1-score (93.0%), and AUC-ROC (95.4%). These findings reveal the model's proficiency in precisely detecting and discriminating among different types of hemorrhages, a necessity for timely and accurate clinical decision-making. When compared to other baseline models like VGG16 and normal ResNet-50, the suggested strategy leads to uniformly better overall as well as subtype-specific classification accuracy. SE blocks help in greatly enhancing channel-wise feature recalibration, while segmentation using the U-Net structure aids spatial attention towards hemorrhagic areas, providing enhanced generalization and interpretability. Apart from this, Grad-CAM visualizations provide an added layer of explainability, which is pivotal in gaining trust within clinical settings. One of the key assets of this work is end-to-end design with the incorporation of cutting-edge preprocessing, optimized architecture, and deployment capability. The model is trained on a finely

adjusted pipeline and facilitates integration with hospital PACS systems for real-time diagnosis by means of cloud or edge-based deployment. Such a high level of system design provides both clinical relevance and real-world applicability. Nevertheless, a few limitations need to be recognized. The data set, although extensive, can never fully reproduce all the variability observed within real-world environments, including multi-institutional bias or heterogeneity of scanner configurations. Additionally, the present framework doesn't provide for longitudinal scan analysis or for handling multi-modal imaging, which might add depth to diagnosis. Future research must prioritize enlarging dataset diversity and using 3D CNNs for volumetric analysis. Subsequently, federated learning integration could provide privacy-preserving training between institutions. Solving model fairness and obtaining balanced performance across demographic subgroups is also essential for ethical deployment. Investigating multimodal learning and real-time adaptation mechanisms is another promising path to further improve clinical robustness and scalability. In conclusion, this work provides major contributions to medical AI by presenting a high-performing, interpretable, and deployable system for predicting brain hemorrhage, as well as charting important areas to pursue further innovation.

10. Conclusions

In this research, a novel deep learning architecture was proposed for automated subtype prediction and classification of brain hemorrhage based on MRI scans. Catering to the very high and urgent need for timely and precise diagnosis in the clinic, the study utilized a modified ResNet-50 framework enhanced with Squeeze-and-Excitation (SE) blocks as well as U-Net-based preprocessing to improve spatial feature extraction. The model was also trained and tested on the RSNA Intracranial Hemorrhage Detection dataset with a high accuracy of 94.6%, precision of 93.2%, recall of 92.9%, F1-score of 93.0%, and AUC-ROC of 95.4%. The performance significantly exceeds the baseline models, thereby confirming the strength of the architectural improvements as well as the preprocessing strategies. This work advances the medical AI field by providing a high-performance, explainable, and deployable solution to detecting brain hemorrhage, with feasible integration routes into hospital PACS and in real-time clinical pipelines through cloud and edge deployment models. The research is, however, hampered by the homogeneity of the dataset across institutions, which might impact model generalizability in diverse healthcare settings. Moreover, the existing infrastructure does not utilize 3D volumetric data or multimodal data sources.

11. Future Scope

Future research should prioritize increasing dataset diversity, adding 3D CNNs, and supporting federated learning for privacy-preserving multi-institutional training. Furthermore, tackling fairness across demographic subgroups and compliance with regulations will be critical to clinical uptake. In the future, the incorporation of morally conscious, interpretable AI into medical diagnosis could enhance healthcare equity, minimize diagnostic delays, and aid clinicians in high-pressure decision-making contexts.

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