

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA
CAWANGAN PULAU PINANG**

**BONE AGE ESTIMATION FROM LEFT-HAND
RADIOGRAPH WITH DEEP LEARNING
METHODS**

**MUHAMMAD FATHULLAH HAKIM BIN
JAAFAR**

**BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING (HONS.)
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC
ENGINEERING**

February 2025

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis was carried out by the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the result of my work unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with the Academic Rules and Regulations, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Name of Student | : | Muhammad Fathullah Hakim bin Jaafar |
| Student I.D. No. | : | 202290 |
| Programme | : | Bachelor Of Engineering (Hons.) Electrical and Electronic Engineering (CEEE200) |
| Faculty | : | Electrical Engineering Studies |
| Thesis | : | Bone Age Estimation from Left-Hand Radiograph with Deep Learning Methods |
| Signature of Student | : | |
| Date | : | February 2025 |

ABSTRACT

To overcome the shortcomings of conventional manual techniques like the Greulich-Pyle (GP) and Tanner-Whitehouse 3 (TW3) approaches, this work investigates the application of deep learning techniques for age estimates using left-hand radiographs. An X-ray picture dataset that was divided into three age groups (Low, Middle, and High) for teenagers between the ages of nine and eighteen was used to train and assess the suggested models, Extreme Inception (Xception), Squeeze-and-Excitation Residual Network (SE-ResNet), and InceptionV3. To improve the dataset's quality and variability, the X-ray was preprocessed and augmented. Based on test accuracy and generalization across male and female datasets, the results show that the Xception and InceptionV3 models perform better than SE-ResNet in terms of accuracy and resilience. The work demonstrates the process of deep learning used to automate the assessment of bone age, providing notable gains in speed, objectivity, and accuracy over manual methods. Careful hyperparameter adjustment and data augmentation were used to solve issues like dataset size, class imbalances, and model generalization. This research provides a foundational step toward integrating deep learning-based systems into clinical workflows for pediatric diagnosis, sports medicine, and forensic science, emphasizing the need for continued development and validation of diverse datasets. This study highlights the necessity of ongoing development and validation on a variety of datasets and offers a first step toward incorporating deep learning-based systems into clinical workflows for pediatric diagnostics, sports medicine, and forensic science. The experimental findings demonstrate that Xception achieves an accuracy of 76% for the male dataset and 66% for the female dataset, InceptionV3 achieves 77% for the male dataset and 66% for the female dataset, and SE-ResNet achieves 54% for the male dataset and 28% for the female dataset, making Xception and InceptionV3 superior choices for robust and accurate bone age estimation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Firstly, I wish to thank God for allowing me to embark on my Bachelor of Engineering (Hons.) Electrical and Electronic Engineering and for completing this long and challenging journey successfully. My gratitude and thanks go to my supervisor Dr. Belinda Chong Chiew Meng.

My appreciation goes to Dr. Belinda Chong Chiew Meng who provided the facilities and assistance during sampling. I would like to express my deepest thanks to all of those who helped me in the completion of this project especially my sincere gratitude to Dr. Belinda Chong Chiew Meng, a lecturer in the Electrical Engineering Department of UiTM, also assigned, as my supervisor who has guided me a lot during this whole semester. During my work progress, I faced many challenges due to my lack of knowledge and experience but thanks to Dr. Belinda Chong Chiew Meng who was willing to help me to get over all the difficulties by giving valuable information, suggestions and guidance and also in the final compilation of my idea to a shaped sculpture. I am also thankful to my parents, families, and others for their cooperation, encouragement, constructive suggestions, and full support in facing all the challenges and winning all the hurdles in the work of completing the final year project from the beginning till the end. I truly believe that this project could not have been done without all of their help.

Praise to Allah SWT, with His will, I have the opportunity to complete my Final Year Project, entitled “Bone Age Estimation from Left-Hand Radiograph With Deep Learning Methods”. Without His blessing, none of this will be possible to be done.

The support and encouragement from all the people above will always be pleasant memories throughout our lives. May God bless them.

Thank you

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