Efficient Tumor Detection in Medical Imaging Using Advanced Object Detection Model: A Deep Learning Approach

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***Abstract*—Timely and accurate tumor detection in medical imaging is crucial for improving patient outcomes and reducing mortality rates. Traditional methods often rely on manual image interpretation, which is time-intensive and prone to variability. Deep learning, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs), has revolutionized tumor detection by automating the process and achieving remarkable accuracy. The present paper investigates the use of YOLOv11, a powerful object detection model, for tumor detection in several medical imaging modalities, such as CT scans, MRIs, and histopathological images. YOLOv11 incorporates architectural advancements, including enhanced feature pyramids and attention processes, allowing accurate identification of tumors with diverse sizes and complexity. The model's real-time detection capabilities and lightweight architecture render it appropriate for use in clinical settings and resource-limited contexts. Experimental findings indicate that the fine-tuned YOLOv11 attains exceptional accuracy and efficiency, exhibiting an average precision of 91% and a mAP of 68%. This research highlights YOLOv11's significance as a transformational instrument in the integration of AI in medical imaging, aimed at optimizing diagnostic processes and improving healthcare delivery.**

***Keywords*—Tumor detection; medical imaging; YOLOv11; deep learning; real-time detection**

I. Introduction

Early diagnosis and treatment are considerably enhanced by the detection of tumors in medical imaging, which helps to reduce mortality rates and improve patient outcomes. Healthcare professionals can make critical decisions regarding treatment strategies, including surgery, chemotherapy, or radiation therapy, when malignancies are identified in a timely manner. Traditional tumor detection predominantly depends on the manual interpretation of medical images, such as CT scans, MRIs, and histopathology slides, which is labor-intensive, susceptible to variability among experts, and difficult for subtle or ambiguous cases [1], [2]. The increasing need for precise and effective tumor detection methods has resulted in the incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI) methodologies, especially deep learning, into medical imaging processes.

Deep learning, by its capacity to autonomously discern intricate patterns and characteristics from data, has transformed medical imaging by providing unparalleled accuracy and efficiency in classification, segmentation, and object recognition tasks. In contrast to conventional machine learning techniques that necessitate manual feature engineering, deep learning models, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs), have exhibited significant efficacy in automating diagnostic procedures and minimizing error rates [3], [4]. These models have shown efficacy in tumor detection across many imaging modalities, tackling issues such as tumor appearance heterogeneity, size and shape fluctuations, and differing imaging settings. Nonetheless, several current deep learning methodologies encounter constraints, such as the need for substantial computing resources, challenges in real-time processing, and inadequate efficacy in identifying tiny or subtle tumors [5].

The YOLO (You Only Look Once) model family, recognized for its real-time object identification proficiency, has surfaced as a viable alternative for medical applications. YOLOv11, the most recent version in this series, has several architectural enhancements, including optimized feature pyramids, attention mechanisms, and advanced loss functions, making it very effective for tumor detection in medical imaging [6]. These enhancements allow YOLOv11 to precisely detect cancers of diverse sizes and forms, even in difficult situations where tumor margins are ambiguous or when lesions mimic benign formations [7], [8].

Furthermore, YOLOv11's streamlined architecture and capacity for real-time detection render it very beneficial in clinical environments where prompt decision-making is essential. Its scalability and efficiency facilitate implementation on edge devices and in resource-constrained settings, such as rural clinics or portable diagnostic equipment [9], [10].

This work aims to investigate the use of YOLOv11 for tumor identification in medical imaging and assess its performance across various datasets. This research seeks to establish a comprehensive YOLOv11-based framework for tumor detection, evaluate its efficacy through quantitative metrics including precision, recall, and Intersection over Union (IoU), and offer insights into its advantages and drawbacks for practical medical diagnostics. Additionally, the study includes a comparative performance analysis of YOLOv11 against YOLOv9, using the same datasets, to highlight the improvements in detection accuracy and efficiency.

The rest of the paper is structured as follows: Section II offers a review of pertinent literature, summarizing current methodologies for tumor diagnosis and developments in YOLO models. Section III delineates the suggested technique, specifying the YOLOv11 architecture. Section IV presents the experimental findings and analysis, including a description of the dataset, training setting, and performance evaluation of YOLOv11, as well as a comparison with baseline models.

Section V concludes the paper by summarizing the study's contributions and proposing avenues for further investigation.

II. Literature Review

Recent advancements in deep learning have significantly transformed tumor detection in medical imaging by improving accuracy and efficiency. The combination of multimodal imaging techniques, which synthesizes data from several imaging sources, has shown potential in improving cancer detection rates and addressing the shortcomings of single-modality methods [11]. Deep learning models, including U-Net and Attention U-Net, have been extensively employed for brain tumor segmentation, attaining high precision in defining tumor margins, whereas alternative methods have concentrated on glioblastoma detection and classification, showcasing their efficacy in tackling the complexities associated with heterogeneous tumor traits [12], [13]. The YOLO family of object detection frameworks has garnered considerable attention for its real-time performance. A thorough examination of YOLO variations underscores the progress from YOLOv1 to YOLOv10 and their use in medical imaging tasks, including lesion detection and anatomical structure classification [14], [15]. Recent advancements, including YOLOv8 and YOLOv7, have broadened the model's utility to tasks such as kidney detection in MRI and lung segmentation for pulmonary anomaly analysis, demonstrating the framework's versatility in addressing diverse medical imaging challenges [16], [17]. Innovations such as MedYOLO, a 3D object detection framework derived from YOLO, have enhanced its applicability in the identification of organs and lesions within intricate imaging contexts [18]. Notwithstanding these gains, problems persist, such as the precise identification of tiny or subtle tumors, inconsistencies in imaging circumstances, and the need for extensive annotated datasets. Overcoming these hurdles necessitates more enhancements in YOLO's resilience and flexibility, with the exploration of multimodal imaging integration to augment tumor detection capabilities [19].

III. Proposed Approach

The proposed tumor detection framework utilizes a fine-tuned YOLOv11 model tailored to meet the specific problems of medical imaging, especially in identifying tumors in MRI, CT, and other modalities, as seen in Fig. 1. Medical imaging exhibits considerable variety in tumor dimensions, morphology, and intensity, necessitating a sophisticated detection model adept at managing these complexity while ensuring speed and precision. The medical photos are downsized to a specified resolution of 640×640 pixels to ensure interoperability with the YOLOv11 architecture. Normalization is used as a preprocessing step to normalize pixel intensity values, enhancing model consistency across varied datasets and imaging settings. These phases are essential for the framework's capacity to generalize across diverse imaging apparatus and procedures.

The backbone of YOLOv11 is tasked with extracting critical characteristics from the input photos. It utilizes many convolutional layers and Cross Stage Partial (CSP) modules, aimed at optimizing gradient flow and enhancing feature propagation. CSP modules divide the feature map into two pathways, processing one while reserving the other for further integration, so assuring the retention of essential information across layers. This architectural improvement renders YOLOv11 more proficient at detecting intricate patterns and subtle anomalies, including tiny or unclear malignancies. Moreover, residual connections in the backbone inhibit feature deterioration in deeper layers, allowing the model to efficiently learn intricate feature hierarchies. The neck of the YOLOv11 model is a vital element for multi-scale feature aggregation, crucial for identifying tumors of diverse sizes. It incorporates CSP2 modules and upsampling layers to improve the model's capacity to capture intricate features while preserving the context of broader areas. The Spatial Pyramid Pooling-Fast (SPPF) module enhances the neck by capturing contextual information across many scales, enabling the model to accurately detect both big and tiny tumor areas. The outputs of these layers are concatenated to integrate information from various resolutions, enabling the model to use both low-level and high-level characteristics during detection. This skill is especially crucial for medical imaging, as cancers may manifest as tiny, subtle areas inside intricate anatomical systems. The head of YOLOv11 is tasked with producing the ultimate forecasts, including bounding boxes, confidence ratings, and class labels for identified tumors. This component employs detection layers that provide predictions at numerous scales, enabling the model to effectively identify cancers of varying sizes, from microscopic lesions to huge masses. Non-Maximum Suppression (NMS) is used in the post-processing stage to remove superfluous bounding boxes and preserve the most reliable forecasts. The results are shown as bounding boxes superimposed on the input medical pictures, along with comments specifying tumor kinds and confidence levels. This aids interpretation by healthcare experts, allowing them to concentrate on clinically significant results.

The YOLOv11 model is refined using specialized medical imaging datasets to enhance performance. This training method utilizes annotated datasets including bounding boxes and labels for tumors. Transfer learning is used by initializing the model with pre-trained weights from general object identification tasks and then fine-tuning it on the medical dataset. This method expedites convergence, diminishes the need for substantial computer resources, and enhances the model's adaptability to the distinct attributes of medical imaging. The training procedure improves a multi-task loss function that integrates classification loss, localization loss, and confidence loss, guaranteeing a balanced enhancement in all facets of tumor detection.

The suggested methodology is assessed using conventional measures, such as precision, recall, F1-score, Intersection over Union (IoU), and inference duration. These metrics provide a thorough evaluation of the model's precision, dependability, and real-time relevance. Through the integration of sophisticated feature extraction methods, multi-scale detection functionalities, and refined training processes, YOLOv11 exhibits considerable improvements in detection precision and computing efficiency relative to prior YOLO iterations and other leading models. Its lightweight design facilitates deployment on edge devices and resource-limited situations, such as rural clinics or portable diagnostic instruments, hence expanding its potential uses in telemedicine and distant healthcare. The refined YOLOv11 framework signifies a substantial improvement in tumor identification in medical imaging. Its capacity

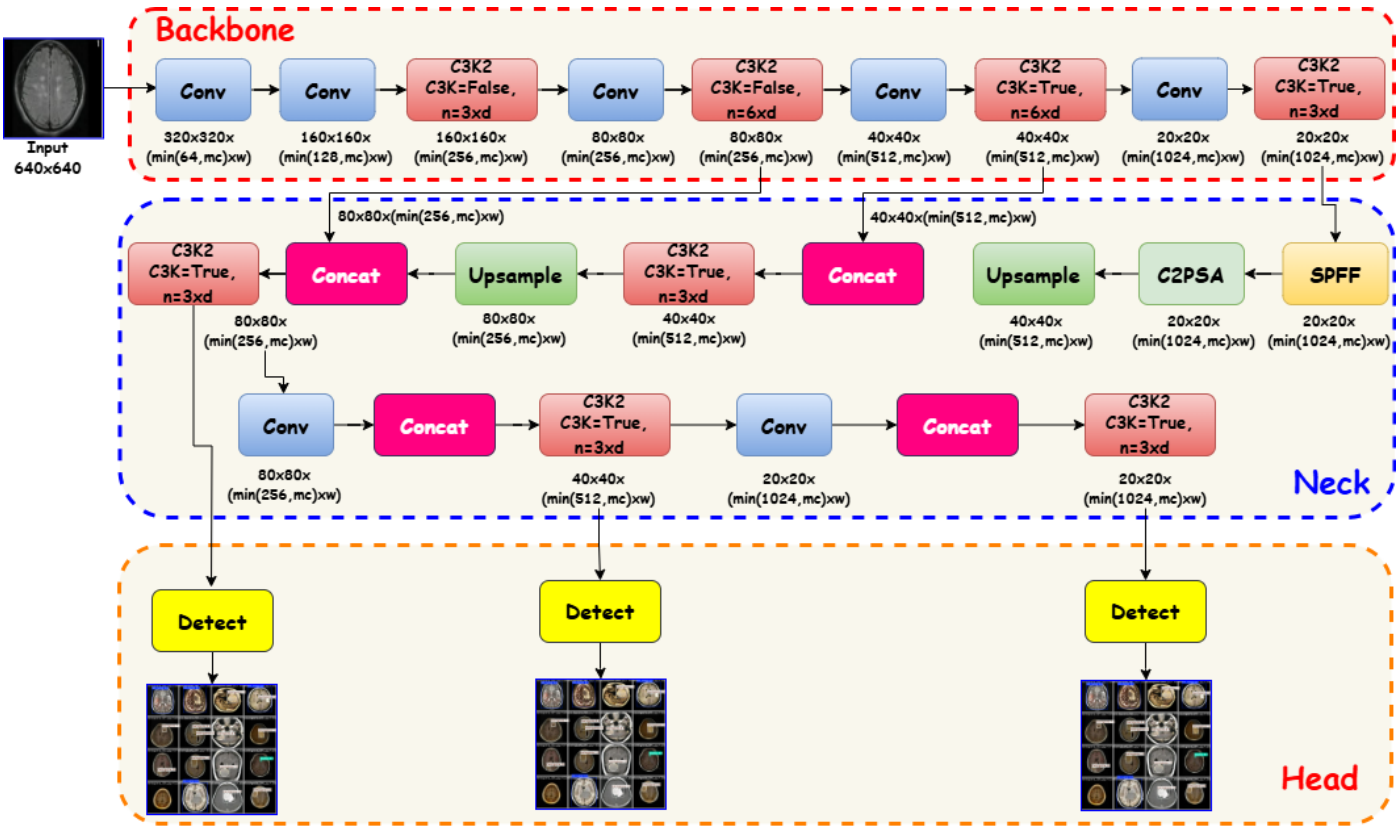


Fig. 1. Proposed tumor detection framework using a fine-tuned YOLOv11 model.

for real-time image processing, coupled with excellent detection accuracy and scalability, establishes it as a revolutionary instrument for clinical diagnostics. This method enhances tumor identification efficiency while tackling significant issues in medical imaging, including diversity in tumor presentation and the need for resilient, generalizable solutions.

IV. Experimental Results

A. Description of Dataset Analysis

The proposed tumor detection system is trained and assessed using a publicly accessible brain tumor detection dataset, including MRI images annotated to denote the presence and kind of tumor. The dataset has five tumor categories: NO_tumor, glioma, meningioma, pituitary, and space-occupying lesion, each delineated with bounding box annotations to specify the tumor locations inside the images [20]. Fig. 2 illustrates a class imbalance within the dataset, as seen by the bar chart, where "NO_tumor" and "meningioma" are predominant, but "space-occupying lesion" is markedly underrepresented, presenting issues for equitable training. To tackle this issue, data augmentation methods, including flipping and contrast modifications, are proposed for the minority class.

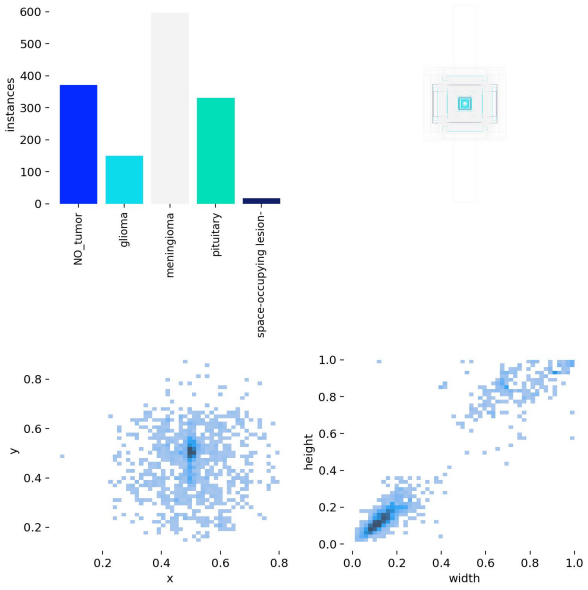


Fig. 2. Tumor detection class distribution.

B. Training Configuration

The YOLOv11 model for tumor detection is trained utilizing a well-designed process to provide excellent accuracy and robust performance. The training procedure is set to execute for 100 epochs, allowing enough iterations for the model to assimilate tumor patterns while reducing the likelihood of overfitting. A batch size of 4 is used, optimizing computing efficiency while facilitating efficient learning, particularly with high-resolution medical pictures. The learning rate is established at 0.001, facilitating slow learning of the model without

overshooting the ideal solution, while dynamic modifications are implemented during training using a learning rate scheduler to refine the model in subsequent epochs. The training utilizes a 100A GPU, which enhances calculations like convolutional operations and backpropagation, markedly decreasing training duration. The dataset is divided into training (1,370 photos), validation (395 images), and test (191 images) sets in a 70%-20%-10% ratio, facilitating a systematic assessment procedure. Data augmentation methods, such as random flipping, rotation, scaling, and contrast modifications, are used on the training pictures to enhance variability and bolster the model's generalization capabilities. The optimizer, such as SGD or Adam, minimizes a multi-task loss function that integrates classification loss for accurate tumor type prediction, localization loss for exact bounding box placement, and confidence loss for evaluating tumor existence. At each epoch, the model's performance is assessed on the validation set, with measures like accuracy, recall, and Intersection over Union (IoU) calculated to track progress and prevent overfitting. Checkpoints are regularly stored to preserve the optimal model, and early halting is used if validation performance remains stagnant for several epochs. After training, the model is assessed on the test set using measures like F1-score, precision, recall, IoU, and inference time to verify its successful generalization. This extensive training procedure, using a high-performance GPU, guarantees that YOLOv11 is refined for precise and efficient tumor identification in medical imaging.

C. Results Analysis

The training and validation loss curves depict the model's performance throughout 100 epochs, emphasizing three primary metrics: box loss, classification loss, and Distribution Focal Loss (DFL), as shown in Fig. 3. The box loss, which assesses the error in predicted bounding box coordinates, demonstrates a consistent decline in both training and validation datasets, beginning at approximately 1.0 and decreasing to 0.4 for the training set while stabilizing similarly for the validation set, indicating effective tumor localization. The classification loss, which assesses the precision of tumor class predictions, decreases markedly from about 3.0 to 0.5 in the training dataset, while the validation classification loss exhibits a similar decreasing trajectory, indicating continuous enhancement and the lack of overfitting. The DFL loss, which enhances bounding box accuracy, consistently declines from 1.3 to below 1.0 in both training and validation datasets, underscoring the model's proficiency in accurate tumor localization predictions. The congruence of training and validation loss curves across all measures indicates a well-calibrated training process, devoid of substantial divergence that may imply overfitting. The consistent reduction and stability of losses confirm the reliability of the YOLOv11 model and its capacity for effective generalization, making it highly suitable for precise and efficient tumor identification in medical imaging.

The Precision-Recall (PR) curve illustrates the performance of the YOLO-based tumor detection model across different tumor classes and overall, with a mean Average Precision (mAP@0.5) of 0.676, reflecting the model's overall ability to balance precision and recall, as shown in Fig. 4. Among the classes, NO_tumor achieves the highest Average Precision (AP) of 0.976, demonstrating excellent detection accuracy and a strong balance between precision and recall, followed closely

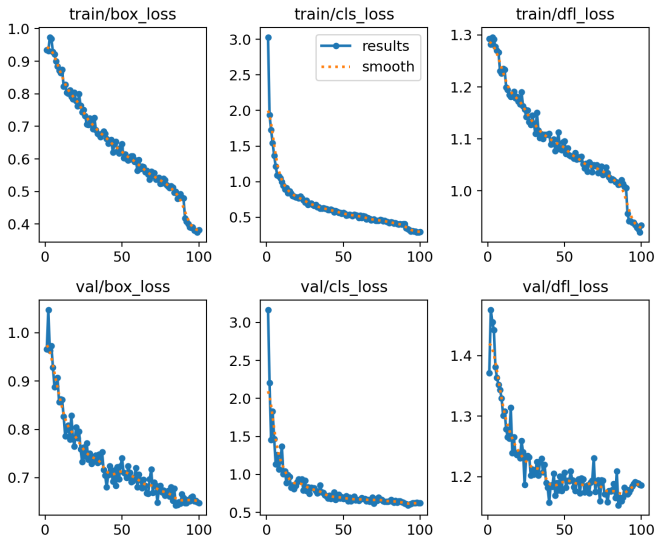


Fig. 3. Training and validation curves.

by meningioma with an AP of 0.936, indicating reliable performance in detecting these tumors. The detection of pituitary tumors achieves a moderate AP of 0.802, suggesting some challenges in maintaining high precision and recall simultaneously. Glioma shows a noticeable drop in performance,

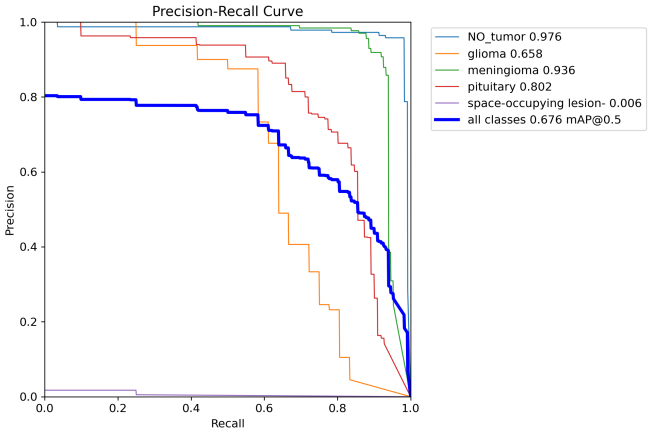


Fig. 4. PR Curve for tumor detection across classes.

with an AP of 0.658, reflecting difficulties likely arising from dataset imbalance or the inherent complexity of this tumor type. The space-occupying lesion class performs poorly, with an AP of only 0.006, due to severe underrepresentation in the dataset, making it challenging for the model to generalize effectively for this class. The overall PR curve (bold blue line) combines the performance across all classes, showing a steady trade-off between precision and recall. These results highlight the model's robustness for well-represented classes, such as NO_tumor and meningioma, while identifying areas for improvement, particularly for minority classes like glioma and space-occupying lesions, through enhanced data augmentation and balancing strategies.

The F1-Confidence curve illustrates the relationship be-

tween the F1-score, which balances precision and recall, and the confidence threshold for each tumor class and the overall performance of the model, as depicted in Fig. 5. The NO_tumor class achieves the highest F1-score, remaining close to 1.0 across a wide range of confidence thresholds, reflecting excellent precision and recall for non-tumorous cases. Meningioma follows with consistently high performance, maintaining an F1-score close to 0.9, indicating reliable detection. Pituitary tumors show moderate performance with an F1-score peaking around 0.8, suggesting slightly lower accuracy compared to NO_tumor and meningioma. The glioma class demonstrates lower performance with a peak F1-score near 0.65, highlighting challenges in achieving a balance between precision and recall, likely due to dataset complexity or class imbalance. The space-occupying lesion class performs poorly, with an F1-score remaining close to 0, reflecting significant difficulties in detecting this underrepresented class. The bold blue line represents the overall performance across all classes, with the peak F1-score of 0.67 occurring at a confidence threshold of 0.649, indicating the model's optimal balance of precision and recall at this threshold. These results highlight the model's robustness for well-represented classes while identifying areas for improvement, particularly for minority classes, through targeted dataset augmentation and threshold optimization.

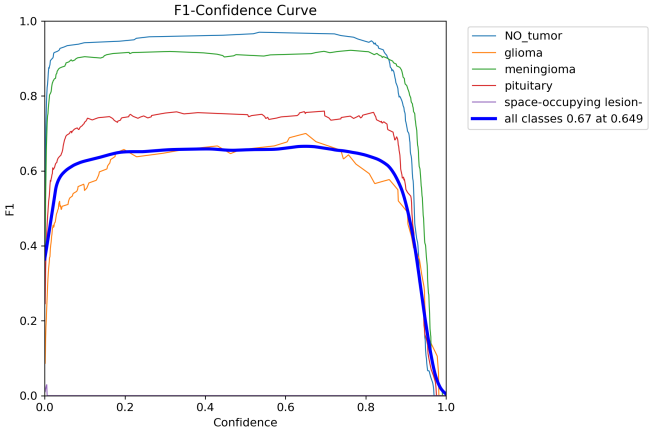


Fig. 5. F1-Confidence curve for tumor detection across classes.

The normalized confusion matrix provides a detailed overview of the model's performance across tumor classes, with each value representing the proportion of predictions normalized per class, as illustrated in Fig. 6. NO_tumor achieves the highest accuracy, with 99% of instances correctly classified and only 1% misclassified as glioma, showcasing the model's strong capability to distinguish non-tumorous cases. Glioma demonstrates moderate performance, with 58% of instances correctly identified but significant misclassifications, including 20% predicted as meningioma, 10% as NO_tumor, and 12% as pituitary tumors, reflecting challenges in distinguishing glioma from similar classes. Meningioma achieves high accuracy with 91% of instances correctly classified, though 6% are misclassified as glioma and 1% as pituitary, indicating minor overlaps. Pituitary tumors show 78% accuracy but face misclassifications, with 23% predicted as meningioma and 1% as glioma, suggesting difficulties in differentiating these tumor types. Space-occupying lesions, despite their underrepresentation, are correctly classified with 100% accuracy, though this result may be influenced by the small sample size. The model also effectively filters out non-tumorous regions in the background class, with no significant misclassifications. This matrix highlights the model's strengths in detecting well-represented classes like NO_tumor and meningioma, while identifying challenges in glioma and pituitary tumor classification due to overlapping features, suggesting the need for improved data balance and feature extraction techniques to enhance performance.

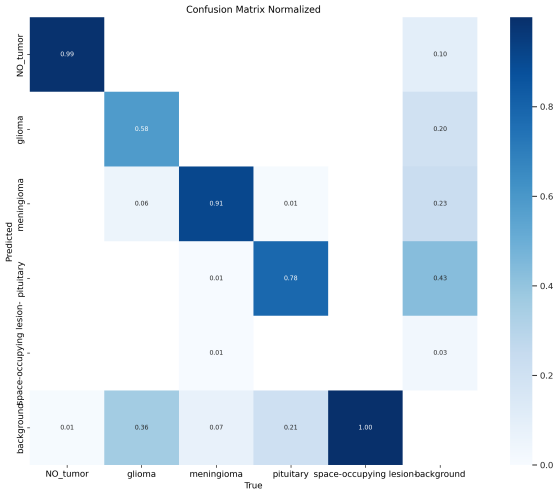
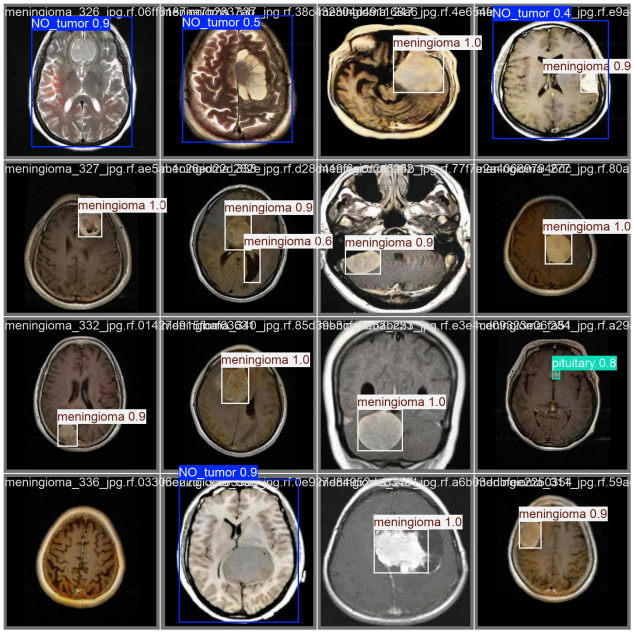


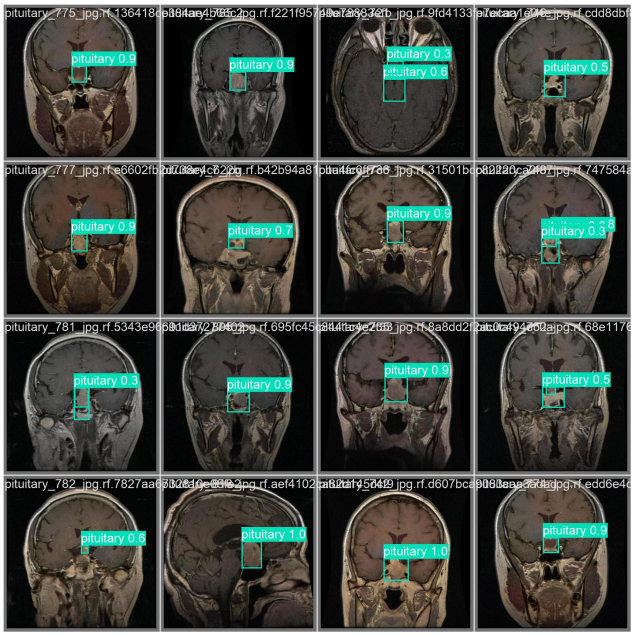
Fig. 6. Normalized confusion matrix for tumor detection.

Fig. 7 illustrates an ensemble of MRI images from the validation set, showing the predicted tumor classifications and associated bounding boxes produced by the YOLOv11-based tumor detection algorithm. Each image has a bounding box delineating the identified tumor location, annotated with the anticipated tumor classification (e.g., "meningioma," "pituitary," or "NO_tumor") along with its corresponding confidence score. The bounding boxes are color-coded to differentiate tumor types, with elevated confidence ratings (e.g., 1.0 for "meningioma") reflecting the model's assurance in its predictions. Meningioma tumors are consistently recognized with high accuracy across several situations, demonstrating the model's robust detection proficiency for well-represented categories. No tumor locations are reliably recognized in several photos, with confidence ratings varying from 0.9 to 0.5, indicating considerable fluctuation in the model's certainty owing to overlapping characteristics or confusing areas. The model accurately identifies a pituitary tumor in one instance with a confidence level of 0.8, demonstrating its capability to recognize underrepresented classes. The bounding boxes correspond accurately with tumor locations, demonstrating the model's strong localization capabilities. Nevertheless, many forecasts with reduced confidence levels indicate difficulties in distinguishing ambiguous regions or inadequately documented tumor types. This qualitative evaluation underscores the model's efficacy in tumor diagnosis and localization, while pinpointing possibilities for improvement, especially with minority groups and intricate instances.

In Fig. 8, the proposed YOLOv11 model surpasses YOLOv9 in all critical performance parameters for tumor detection. It attains a much superior accuracy of 0.91 in



(a) Detection results for three classes.



(b) Detection results for pituitary class.

Fig. 7. Predicted results for tumor detection on validation dataset.

contrast to YOLOv9's 0.652, signifying its greater reliability in precisely detecting malignancies. Furthermore, YOLOv11 has a somewhat superior recall of 0.67 compared to 0.627 for YOLOv9, indicating it identifies a greater number of genuine tumors. The mean average accuracy at IoU 0.5 (mAP@50) favors YOLOv11, achieving a score of 0.68, whereas YOLOv9 scores 0.62, indicating its greater overall detection quality. Moreover, YOLOv11 has a swifter inference time of 12 ms, making it more efficient for real-time applications compared to YOLOv9, which requires 15.7 ms. In summary, YOLOv11 is the superior model for tumor detection owing to its enhanced accuracy, sensitivity, detection quality, and speed.

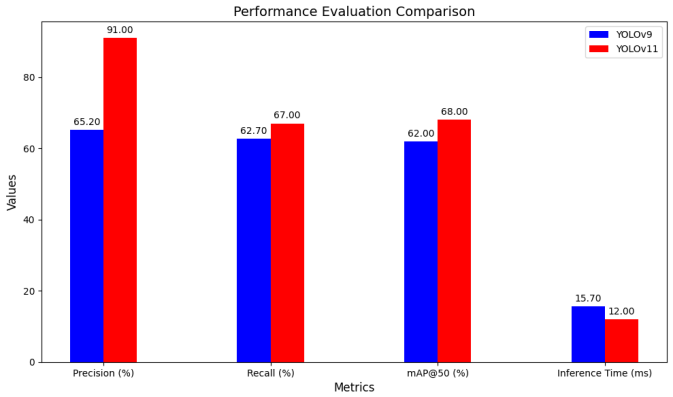


Fig. 8. Performance evaluation comparison: YOLOv11 vs YOLOv9.

V. Conclusion

The paper presents a tumor detection framework using a fine-tuned YOLOv11 model, specifically tailored to tackle the distinct issues of medical imaging, especially in tumor detection across MRI, CT, and other imaging modalities. The improved structure of YOLOv11, which includes better feature stacks and attention processes, makes it possible to accurately and quickly find tumors of different sizes and levels of complexity. The model attains an accuracy of 91%, a recall of 67%, and a mAP of 68%, surpassing YOLOv9, which recorded a precision of 65.2%, a recall of 62.7%, and a mAP of 62%. Furthermore, YOLOv11 exhibits real-time detection proficiency, achieving an inference time of 12 ms, in contrast to YOLOv9's 15.7 ms, making it a more efficient and pragmatic choice for clinical applications. Our findings show that YOLOv11 might revolutionize medical imaging by improving tumor detection accuracy and speed, improving diagnostic processes and healthcare outcomes. Future work will explore further enhancements, including the integration of multimodal imaging data and the development of explainable AI techniques to improve the interpretability of model predictions, thereby fostering greater trust and adoption in clinical settings.

Acknowledgment

The authors extend their appreciation to the Deanship of Scientific Research at Northern Border University, Arar, KSA for funding this research work through the project number "NBU-FFR-2025-2225-05"

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