

Deep Learning Approaches to Osteosarcoma Diagnosis and Classification: A Comparative Methodological Approach

Ioannis A. Vezakis ¹, George I. Lambrou ^{1,2,3} and George K. Matsopoulos ^{1,*}

¹ Biomedical Engineering Laboratory, School of Electrical Engineering, National Technical University of Athens, Athens, Greece

² Choremeio Research Laboratory, First Department of Pediatrics, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Thivon & Levadeias 8, 11527 Athens, Greece

³ University Research Institute of Maternal and Child Health & Precision Medicine, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Thivon & Levadeias 8, 11527 Athens, Greece

* Correspondence: G.K.M. gmatsopoulos@biomed.ntua.gr

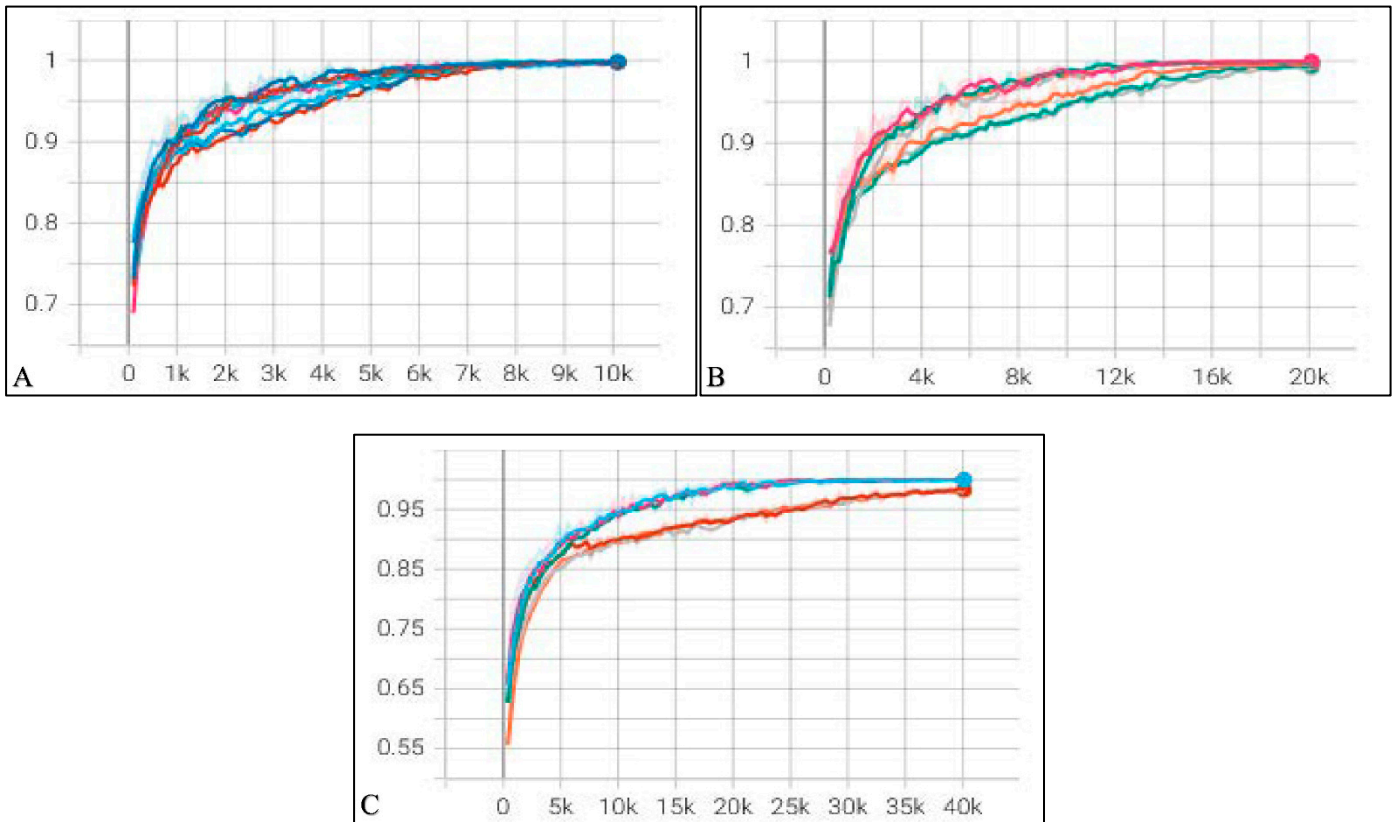


Figure S1. The overall training accuracies, plotted over 100 epochs, superimposed for all networks with input image size: **A)** 256x256; **B)** 512x512; **C)** 1024x1024. In all cases, the training accuracy tends to approach a perfect score. VGG networks have been excluded as they failed to learn in our experiments.