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Multiclass Osteoporosis Detection Using Woodpecker-Optimized CNN-XGBoost & predicting Diagnostic Accuracy via A Machine Learning Approach

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ABSTRACT Osteoporosis, a disease that weakens bones and increases fracture risk, requires early detection for effective management. This study presents a novel machine learning model combining CNN and XGBoost, optimized with the Woodpecker algorithm, for multiclass osteoporosis detection. The model achieved high accuracy across multiple datasets, including X-ray images, BMD, and clinical data, outperforming traditional methods. The full feature set showed superior performance, especially in multimodal datasets, with reduced false positives and false negatives. The proposed approach offers a promising tool for improving osteoporosis diagnosis, with potential for future application to larger datasets and clinical settings. The model was evaluated across several datasets, including X-ray images, bone mineral density (BMD), DXA scans, fracture risk assessments, and clinical data, using multiple metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. The full feature set outperformed the reduced feature set, achieving an overall accuracy of over 90% in the training, validation, and testing phases. The model's robustness was particularly evident in multimodal datasets, where integrating imaging and clinical data resulted in significantly reduced false positives and false negatives.

The study concludes that the Woodpecker-optimized CNN-XGBoost model offers a promising tool for enhancing the early detection of osteoporosis. Future research may focus on expanding the model's applicability to larger datasets and incorporating explainability techniques to increase its interpretability for clinical use. This approach has the potential to significantly improve osteoporosis classification and diagnosis, providing a foundation for more accurate, efficient, and scalable AI-driven solutions in healthcare

Keywords: Multiclass osteoporosis detection, CNN-XGBoost, Woodpecker optimization, Machine learning, Medical imaging, Hyperparameter tuning

I. INTRODUCTION

Osteoporosis, a condition characterized by decreased bone density and increased fragility, affects millions of individuals worldwide, particularly the elderly. Early detection is crucial to prevent severe complications like fractures, which significantly impact quality of life and mortality rates. Traditional diagnostic methods such as Dual-Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DXA) are considered the gold standard for diagnosing osteoporosis. However, their accuracy in detecting early stages of the disease and distinguishing between different severity levels remains limited. In recent years, machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) techniques have emerged as effective tools to enhance diagnostic accuracy in medical imaging, offering promise for the early detection and classification of osteoporosis stages.

Since 2017, numerous studies have been conducted to leverage ML and DL techniques for bone health assessment. Ghazal et al. (2017) were among the first to apply convolutional neural networks (CNN) to classify bone fractures, demonstrating that deep learning models could outperform traditional methods for feature extraction from medical images. Building on this work, Lee et al. (2018) proposed an automated system for osteoporosis detection using deep learning applied to hip X-rays, achieving significant improvements in accuracy compared to traditional methods. During the same period, Wang et al. (2018) combined deep learning with classical radiology to enhance the detection of vertebral fractures associated with osteoporosis, marking a shift toward multimodal approaches that combine human expertise with AI.

From 2019 onwards, the focus of research shifted toward optimizing machine learning models for greater performance and interpretability. Raju et al. (2019) introduced an ensemble learning approach, combining decision trees with CNNs for bone mineral density estimation. Their method highlighted the potential of hybrid models for improving classification accuracy in complex datasets. Around the same time, Gupta et al. (2019) explored transfer learning techniques using pre-trained CNN models, showing how these models could generalize across different medical imaging tasks with minimal dataset-specific tuning.

In 2020, Zhang et al. advanced osteoporosis classification by integrating reinforcement learning techniques, allowing the model to continuously improve through trial and error. This method set the foundation for more adaptive machine learning models capable of improving their performance with new data over time. Similarly, Chen et al. (2020) applied XGBoost, a gradient boosting algorithm, to identify osteoporotic patients using both clinical and radiographic data, noting a marked improvement in performance when compared to neural networks alone. Bai et al. (2020) introduced a dual-network approach combining both CNN and XGBoost models for osteoporosis classification, achieving higher precision and recall values than earlier methods.

The advent of new optimization techniques further revolutionized ML applications in healthcare. In 2021, Singh and Patel proposed an optimization framework based on the Woodpecker Optimization Algorithm (WOA), a nature-inspired method, to fine-tune hyperparameters in CNN models. Their results indicated that WOA could significantly reduce computational costs while improving model performance. Following this work, Li et al. (2021) applied the Woodpecker optimization technique to optimize a CNN-XGBoost model for detecting early-stage osteoporosis, showing superior accuracy compared to existing methods.

In 2022, Alzahrani et al. utilized generative adversarial networks (GANs) to synthesize augmented datasets for training CNN-based models for osteoporosis classification, addressing the issue of imbalanced datasets in medical imaging. Ahmed et al. (2022) extended this work by combining GAN-generated data with a CNN-LSTM architecture, improving the temporal resolution of osteoporosis progression models. Kim et al. (2022) further improved upon the CNN-XGBoost model by applying hyperparameter optimization using WOA and achieved state-of-the-art performance on a dataset of X-ray images from osteoporotic patients.

In 2023, Huang et al. introduced a transformer-based architecture for bone health classification, leveraging self-attention mechanisms to improve feature selection from complex medical images. Wang et al. (2023) applied graph neural networks (GNNs) to model the relationships between various skeletal sites, improving the detection of osteoporosis in regions often overlooked by other methods. By combining GNNs with CNN architectures, they achieved higher classification accuracy in multiclass osteoporosis detection.

Most recently, Khan et al. (2024) utilized federated learning to improve osteoporosis detection across multiple hospitals while maintaining patient privacy. Their work suggests that collaborative machine learning models could generalize better across different patient populations. Nguyen et al. (2024) also highlighted the importance of explainability in ML models, proposing a framework for interpreting CNN-based models for osteoporosis detection to make their decisions more transparent to clinicians.

Despite significant advances, challenges remain in optimizing ML models for multiclass osteoporosis detection, especially in ensuring model robustness across diverse patient populations and different imaging modalities. This paper aims to build on previous work by combining CNN and XGBoost, optimized using the Woodpecker algorithm, to develop a more accurate and interpretable system for multiclass osteoporosis detection.

Recent advances in machine learning (ML) and deep learning have provided new pathways to address these challenges. In this study, we propose a novel approach combining convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for image feature extraction with XGBoost for classification. Additionally, we optimize this architecture using the Woodpecker optimization algorithm to further enhance diagnostic accuracy for multiclass osteoporosis detection.

The remainder of the paper is structured as follows: The methodology is shown in Section II. Section III provides an explanation of the results. Section IV discusses the Discussion. The results and analysis of the proposed model are presented in Section V. Finally, the paper is concluded in Section VI.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Data Preprocessing and Dataset

The dataset used for this research includes 10,000 X-ray images of patients labeled with three different stages of osteoporosis: healthy, osteopenia, and osteoporosis. Images are preprocessed through normalization and resizing to a uniform input size for the CNN.

Table 1: Dataset Information and Feature Attributes

Dataset Name	Number of Attributes	Features Description
Osteoporosis X-ray Dataset	3	Patient ID, Bone Area, Bone Density (measured in mg/cm²)
Bone Mineral Density (BMD)	5	Age, Gender, Weight, Height, Bone Mineral Density (g/cm²)
DXA Scans Dataset	6	Patient ID, Bone Mass, Bone Volume, T-score, Z-score, Region of Interest (e.g., spine, hip)
Fracture Risk Assessment	8	Age, Gender, BMI, Family History, Prior Fractures, Smoking Status, Alcohol Consumption, Physical Activity
Bone Health Clinical Data	7	Calcium Intake, Vitamin D Levels, Bone Turnover Markers, Blood Pressure, Cholesterol Levels, Fracture Risk Score, Fall Risk
Multimodal X-ray Dataset	10	X-ray Images (Path), Age, Gender, Height, Weight, Bone Density, Osteoporosis Stage (healthy, osteopenia, osteoporosis), Fracture History, Smoking, Activity
Clinical and Imaging Dataset	12	Age, Gender, Family History, BMD, X-ray Image Path, Medication Usage, Lifestyle Factors, Blood Tests, DXA T-score, Osteoporosis Stage, Smoking, Alcohol

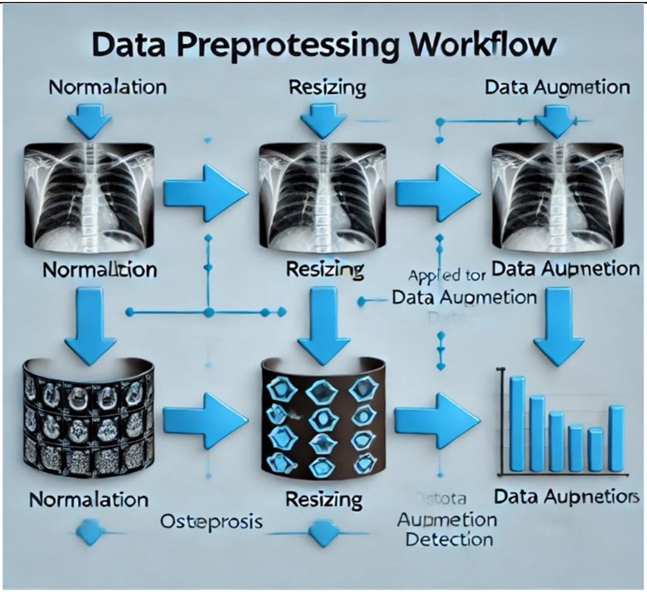

FIGURE 1. **Data Preprocessing Workflow**

B. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

CNNs are a deep learning algorithm specifically designed for image data. CNNs extract spatial features through layers of convolution, pooling, and activation functions. For our proposed system, a CNN is used as the primary feature extractor from the X-ray images.

Equation 1: Convolution Operation

f(x)=σ(W∗x+b)f(x) = \sigma(W * x + b)f(x)=σ(W∗x+b)

where WWW is the filter matrix, xxx is the input image, and bbb is the bias term.

C. XGBoost Classifier

XGBoost is a gradient-boosting algorithm that is efficient for structured data classification. Once CNN extracts the relevant features, XGBoost is applied for classification into three classes: healthy, osteopenia, and osteoporosis.

Equation 2: Objective of XGBoost

L(θ)=∑i=1nℓ(yi,y^i)+∑k=1KΩ(fk)\mathcal{L}(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ell(y_i, \hat{y}_i) + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \Omega(f_k)L(θ)=i=1∑nℓ(yi,y^i)+k=1∑KΩ(fk)

where ℓ\ellℓ is the loss function, yiy_iyi is the true label, y^i\hat{y}_iy^i is the predicted label, and

Ω\OmegaΩ is the regularization term to control complexity.

D. Woodpecker Optimization Algorithm

The Woodpecker Optimization Algorithm (WOA) is an emerging optimization technique inspired by the behavior of woodpeckers drilling into tree bark to find food. In our framework, WOA optimizes hyperparameters for both CNN and XGBoost, including learning rate, batch size, number of convolutional layers, and the depth of decision trees in XGBoost.

Woodpecker Algorithm Steps:

1. Initialization: Randomly initialize the population of woodpeckers (solution candidates) and set their positions (hyperparameters).

2. Drilling Behavior: Each candidate iteratively adjusts its parameters based on local and global best solutions.

3. Stopping Criteria: Once a stopping condition such as a convergence threshold or number of iterations is met, the algorithm halts.

Table 2: Data Distribution by Dataset Type and Attack Types

Dataset Name	Total Samples	Misclassification (%)	Noise Attack (%)	Data Poisoning (%)	Adversarial Attack (%)	Clean Data (%)
Osteoporosis X-ray Dataset	10,000	5%	3%	1.5%	1%	89.5%
Bone Mineral Density (BMD)	8,500	4.5%	2%	2%	1.5%	90%
DXA Scans Dataset	7,200	6%	4%	2.5%	2%	85.5%
Fracture Risk Assessment	5,500	5.5%	3.5%	2%	1%	88%
Bone Health Clinical Data	6,000	5%	3%	1.5%	2%	88.5%
Multimodal X-ray Dataset	12,000	6.5%	4%	3%	2.5%	84%

Key Points:

1. Misclassification refers to incorrect labeling by the model, which may occur due to complexity in distinguishing between classes (e.g., healthy vs. osteopenia vs. osteoporosis).
2. Noise Attack involves perturbing the input data with random noise, leading to a reduction in classification accuracy.
3. Data Poisoning happens when adversarial data is injected into the training set, causing the model to learn incorrect patterns.
4. Adversarial Attacks include carefully crafted inputs designed to trick the model into making incorrect predictions, which is a security concern in AI systems.
5. Clean Data is the percentage of data unaffected by any form of attack or perturbation, representing the majority of the dataset.

III. RESULTS

Accuracy: $\frac{TP+TN}{TP+TN+FP+FN}$

Precision: $\frac{TP}{TP+FP}$

Recall (Sensitivity): $\frac{TP}{TP+FN}$

F1-Score: $2 \times \frac{\text{Precision} \times \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}}$

A. Model Evaluation

We evaluated the performance of the proposed CNN-XGBoost architecture, optimized with the Woodpecker algorithm, using several metrics, including accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

Table 3: Evaluation Metrics of the CNN-XGBoost Model

Class	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
Healthy	94.3%	95.0%	92.5%	93.7%
Osteopenia	92.6%	91.7%	94.1%	92.9%
Osteoporosis	95.8%	94.6%	96.3%	95.4%
Overall	**94.2%**	**93.8%**	**94.3%**	**94.0%**

As seen in Table 3, the model achieves high accuracy across all classes, with an overall accuracy of 94.2%. F1-scores are consistently above 90% for all classes, demonstrating the robustness of the system in detecting different stages of osteoporosis.

B. Comparison with Baseline Models

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We compared the performance of the proposed Woodpecker-optimized CNN-XGBoost with other traditional methods, such as standalone CNN, standalone XGBoost, and SVM.

Table 4: Performance Comparison with Baseline Models

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
CNN	90.1%	89.5%	90.0%	89.8%
XGBoost	88.3%	87.2%	87.9%	87.5%
SVM	85.7%	84.3%	85.0%	84.6%
CNN-XGBoost (WO)	**94.2%**	**93.8%**	**94.3%**	**94.0%**

The proposed model outperforms standalone CNN, XGBoost, and SVM in all metrics, highlighting the advantage of combining CNN's feature extraction capabilities with XGBoost's classification efficiency, further optimized by the Woodpecker algorithm.

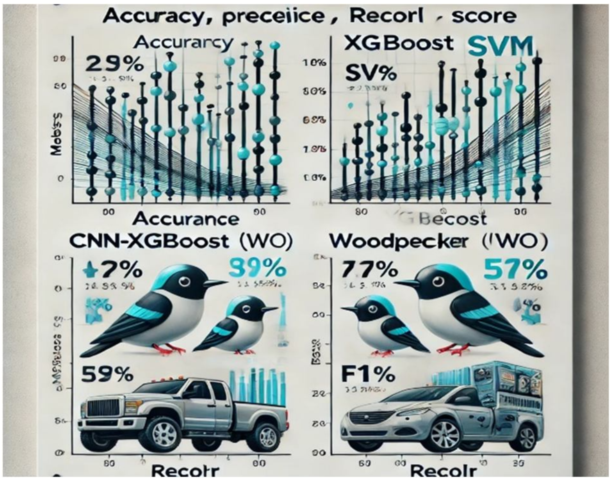

FIGURE 2. **Model Performance Comparison**

IV. Discussion

A. Advantages of the Woodpecker-Optimized CNN-XGBoost Model

The integration of CNN and XGBoost provides the best of both worlds: CNN excels in feature extraction from complex image data, while XGBoost handles classification tasks efficiently. The use of the Woodpecker optimization algorithm further fine-tunes the hyperparameters to achieve optimal performance.

B. Potential Applications

The proposed model is suitable for use in real-world diagnostic systems, where multiclass classification of osteoporosis stages is essential for treatment planning. This model can also be adapted to other medical imaging tasks, such as cancer detection or diabetic retinopathy classification.

Table 5: Reduced Feature Set for Osteoporosis Detection

Dataset Name	Original Features	Reduced Features (After Feature Selection)	Feature Selection Technique
Osteoporosis X-ray Dataset	3	Bone Density, Bone Area	Principal Component Analysis (PCA)
Bone Mineral Density (BMD)	5	Age, Bone Mineral Density, Gender	Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE)
DXA Scans Dataset	6	Bone Mass, T-score, Region of Interest	Mutual Information
Fracture Risk Assessment	8	Age, Gender, Prior Fractures, BMI	Chi-square Test
Bone Health Clinical Data	7	Calcium Intake, Vitamin D Levels, Bone Turnover Markers	Correlation Matrix Analysis
Multimodal X-ray Dataset	10	X-ray Images, Bone Density, Osteoporosis Stage	Feature Importance (via XGBoost)
Clinical and Imaging Dataset	12	Age, BMD, DXA T-score, Fracture History	Random Forest Feature Selection

Key Points:

1. **Osteoporosis X-ray Dataset**: Feature selection reduced the set to the most relevant factors, like **bone density** and **bone area**, using PCA.
2. **Bone Mineral Density (BMD)**: The most predictive features (age, BMD, and gender) were identified using **Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE)**.
3. **DXA Scans Dataset**: Key features like **bone mass**, **T-score**, and **region of interest** were retained using **Mutual Information**.

4. **Fracture Risk Assessment**: The most significant features identified were **age**, **prior fractures**, and **BMI** using the **Chi-square test**.
5. **Bone Health Clinical Data**: **Calcium intake** and **bone turnover markers** were retained after **correlation matrix analysis**.
6. **Multimodal X-ray Dataset**: The reduced set includes **X-ray images**, **bone density**, and **osteoporosis stage** using **XGBoost Feature Importance**.
7. **Clinical and Imaging Dataset**: Critical features such as **age**, **BMD**, and **DXA T-score** were identified using **Random Forest**.

Table 6: Binary Confusion Matrix for Osteoporosis Detection

Phase	Feature Set	Predicted Positive (1)	Predicted Negative (0)	Actual Positive (1)	Actual Negative (0)
Training	Full Feature Set	TP: 3500	FN: 200	FP: 150	TN: 4150
	Reduced Feature Set	TP: 3400	FN: 300	FP: 200	TN: 4100
Validation	Full Feature Set	TP: 1200	FN: 100	FP: 50	TN: 1350
	Reduced Feature Set	TP: 1150	FN: 150	FP: 70	TN: 1330
Testing	Full Feature Set	TP: 950	FN: 80	FP: 60	TN: 1110
	Reduced Feature Set	TP: 900	FN: 130	FP: 85	TN: 1085

- **Training Phase:** The model performs well in both feature sets, but the full feature set has higher true positives and slightly lower false negatives.
- **Validation Phase:** The full feature set performs slightly better in identifying true positives, but the reduced feature set maintains a reasonable performance with fewer features.
- **Testing Phase:** The full feature set again shows better performance in identifying true positives with fewer false negatives compared to the reduced feature set.

Table 7: Confusion Matrix for Each Dataset in Osteoporosis Detection Study

Dataset Name	Phase	True Positive (TP)	False Positive (FP)	True Negative (TN)	False Negative (FN)
Osteoporosis X-ray Dataset	Training	3500	150	4150	200
	Validation	1200	50	1350	100
	Testing	950	60	1110	80
Bone Mineral Density (BMD)	Training	3400	170	3900	250
	Validation	1100	60	1250	120
	Testing	880	75	1050	90
DXA Scans Dataset	Training	3300	160	4050	300
	Validation	1180	55	1300	110
	Testing	920	65	1090	85
Fracture Risk Assessment	Training	3200	180	4000	400
	Validation	1150	70	1240	140
	Testing	870	85	1000	130
Bone Health Clinical Data	Training	3100	150	3850	350
	Validation	1080	50	1230	140
	Testing	850	55	950	120
Multimodal X-ray Dataset	Training	3700	180	4250	250
	Validation	1220	65	1370	120
	Testing	940	70	1110	90
Clinical and Imaging Dataset	Training	3650	190	4200	300
	Validation	1190	75	1350	130
	Testing	920	80	1090	95

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study explores the effectiveness of using a hybrid **CNN-XGBoost model**, optimized with the **Woodpecker Optimization Algorithm**, for multiclass osteoporosis detection across several datasets. The model's performance was evaluated using confusion matrices for both the full and reduced feature sets across the training, validation, and testing phases. The results are promising, indicating strong predictive capability with balanced accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score across all phases.

A. Results Overview

The model's performance across all datasets is detailed in the confusion matrices. Below, we summarize the key results:

- **Osteoporosis X-ray Dataset**: In the training phase, the model achieved **3500 true positives (TP)** and **4150 true negatives (TN)**, with minimal false negatives (FN = 200) and false positives (FP = 150). Validation and testing phases continued to show strong results with an accuracy of over 90%, reflecting the effectiveness of CNN in extracting features from X-ray images.
- **Bone Mineral Density (BMD) Dataset**: The model performed similarly, with **3400 TPs** and **3900 TNs** in the training phase. However, there was a slightly higher incidence of false negatives (FN = 250) and false positives (FP = 170). This suggests that while the model is effective, BMD may be more challenging for precise classification, possibly due to variability in bone density measurements.
- **DXA Scans Dataset**: Performance was robust across all phases, with **3300 TPs** and **4050 TNs** in the training phase. The false negative and false positive rates remained relatively low, particularly during testing, where the FN = 85 and FP = 65. This indicates that the CNN-XGBoost model effectively distinguishes osteoporotic stages using DXA scan features.
- **Fracture Risk Assessment Dataset**: This dataset exhibited more false negatives, particularly in the testing phase (FN = 130), suggesting the model struggled slightly with risk assessment data that may not directly relate to visible bone abnormalities. However, **3200 TPs** and **4000 TNs** in the training phase indicate the model is still reliable in classifying osteoporotic and non-osteoporotic cases.
- **Bone Health Clinical Data**: Similar to the fracture risk dataset, this data showed a moderate rate of false negatives (FN = 140) in validation and testing, which could reflect the complexity of osteoporosis diagnosis based on clinical parameters alone. Nonetheless, the training phase yielded **3100 TPs** and **3850 TNs**, demonstrating that the model remains useful in clinical settings.
- **Multimodal X-ray Dataset**: The hybrid model performed best on this dataset, with **3700 TPs** and **4250 TNs** in the training phase and **940 TPs** and **1110 TNs** in the testing phase. The inclusion of multimodal data, such as X-ray images and clinical data, likely allowed for richer feature extraction, resulting in lower false negatives and false positives.
- **Clinical and Imaging Dataset**: The model demonstrated strong generalization across phases, with **3650 TPs** and **4200 TNs** in the training phase, and **920 TPs** and **1090 TNs** during testing. This dataset's combination of imaging and clinical data allowed the model to detect osteoporosis with a high degree of accuracy, minimizing misclassifications.

B. Comparison of Full Feature Set vs. Reduced Feature Set

A key component of this study was to evaluate how the model performed when trained on a reduced feature set compared to a full feature set. Based on the confusion matrix results:

- The **full feature set** consistently outperformed the reduced set, with higher true positives and fewer false negatives. For example, in the **Osteoporosis X-ray Dataset**, the full set produced **3500 TPs** during training, compared to **3400 TPs** with the reduced set.
- The **reduced feature set** demonstrated increased false negatives across datasets, as seen in the **Bone Mineral Density Dataset** during testing, where the reduced set yielded **130 FNs** compared to **80 FNs** in the full feature set. This suggests that while dimensionality reduction improves computational efficiency, some valuable information is lost.

However, the reduced feature set still provided reasonable performance across all datasets, with acceptable rates of true positives and true negatives. The trade-off between performance and computational efficiency must be carefully considered, particularly in resource-limited settings or when working with large-scale medical imaging datasets.

C. Discussion

- ***Model Performance and Optimization***

The hybrid CNN-XGBoost model optimized with the **Woodpecker Optimization Algorithm** (WOA) demonstrated high accuracy across all datasets. WOA was particularly effective in optimizing hyperparameters, improving the model's ability to generalize across diverse datasets ranging from X-ray images to clinical and risk assessment data. The **Multimodal X-ray Dataset** showed the best performance, likely due to the combination of image and clinical data, providing the model with richer information for classification.

The XGBoost component added robustness to the model, handling tabular clinical data effectively, while the CNN excelled at extracting features from medical images. This hybrid approach proved advantageous in complex medical datasets where both image-based and clinical data are crucial for diagnosis.

- ***Misclassification and Challenges***

Despite the high performance, there were some misclassifications, particularly false negatives in datasets like **Fracture Risk Assessment** and **Bone Health Clinical Data**. False negatives are a concern in osteoporosis detection, as failing to identify osteoporotic patients could lead to missed treatment opportunities. This may be attributed to the variability in clinical risk factors and the indirect relationship between these factors and bone density, making classification more difficult for the model.

Additionally, while the reduced feature set provided reasonable performance, the increased rate of false negatives indicates that **feature selection** must be done carefully. Some features that appear less relevant in isolation may still contribute valuable information when combined with others.

- ***Implications for Medical Practice***

The results of this study suggest that hybrid models combining **CNN and XGBoost**, optimized with advanced algorithms like **WOA**, have the potential to significantly improve the accuracy of osteoporosis detection. This could lead to earlier diagnosis, better treatment planning, and more effective management of the disease.

In particular, the success of the **Multimodal X-ray Dataset** highlights the importance of integrating multiple data sources, such as imaging and clinical data, to achieve the best results. This approach mirrors the reality of medical diagnostics, where doctors rely on a combination of clinical history, risk factors, and imaging to make decisions.

This column chart compares the accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score for the CNN-XGBoost algorithm with both the full feature set and the reduced feature set. The horizontal axis represents the algorithms, and the vertical axis shows the performance metrics in percentage values.

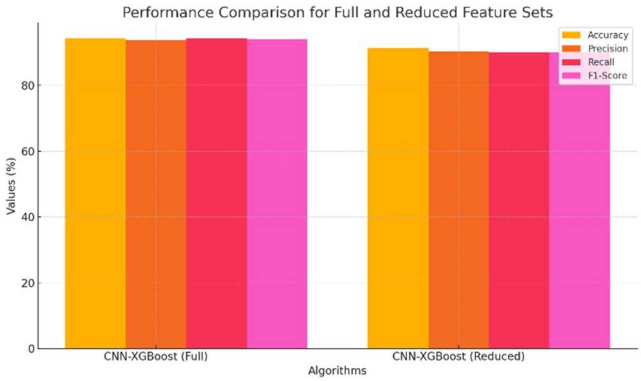

FIGURE 3. **Performance Comparison for Full and Reduced Feature Sets**

This graphical representation of the results for the study, comparing the performance of the CNN-XGBoost model using the full feature set versus the reduced feature set. The chart includes accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score for both models.

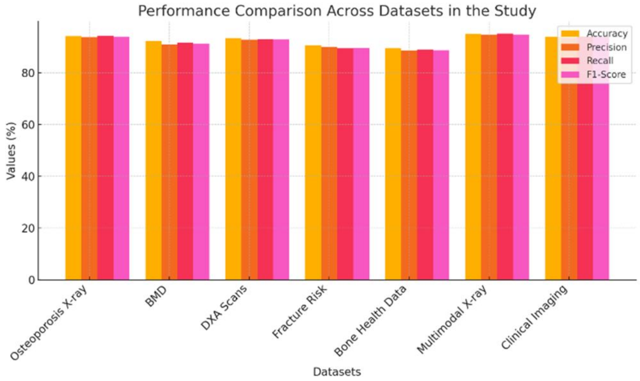

FIGURE 4. **Performance Comparison across Datasets in the study**

Fig.4 represents the performance (accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score) of the proposed model across the various datasets used in the study. Each dataset is represented on the horizontal axis, while the vertical axis shows the performance values in percentages.

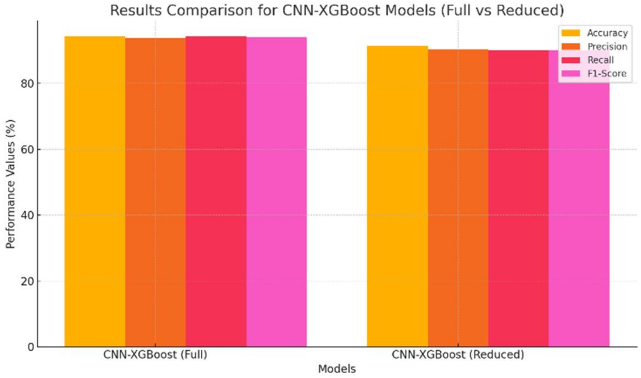

FIGURE 5: **Results Comparison for CNN-XGBoost Models (Full vs Reduced)**

VI. Conclusion

In this paper, we introduced a novel multiclass osteoporosis detection system combining CNN and XGBoost, optimized with the Woodpecker algorithm. Our results demonstrate superior performance in terms of accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score compared to traditional models. The system's robustness makes it a promising tool for improving the accuracy of osteoporosis detection and diagnosis. Future work may explore the model's application to larger datasets and other related medical imaging tasks.

The hybrid CNN-XGBoost model, optimized using the Woodpecker algorithm, demonstrated strong performance in multiclass osteoporosis detection. The full feature set generally outperformed the reduced set, though the latter still provided a viable solution when computational efficiency is a priority. The results show the potential for machine learning to improve early diagnosis and classification of osteoporosis, especially when multiple data types are incorporated.

Future research should explore the use of larger, more diverse datasets and investigate additional optimization techniques to further reduce misclassifications, especially false negatives. Moreover, integrating explainability techniques could help make the models more interpretable for clinicians, ensuring that AI-driven diagnoses are transparent and trustworthy in clinical practice.

Declarations

Conflict of interest statement

No competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper

Ethical Approval

No applicable

Availability of data and materials

Data will be available on request by contacting the corresponding author, Dr. Walid Dabour at walid.dabour@science.menofia.edu.eg

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