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Classifying Brain Tumors from MRI Images Using Object Detection and CNN

[1] Dr. R. B. Kakkeri, [2] Dr. K. M. Gaikwad, [3] Dr. Sunil L. Bangare, [4] Dr. Pallavi Ahire, [5] Dr. Manoj L. Bangare, [6] Dr. Pushpa M. Bangare

[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Telecommunication, Sinhgad Academy of Engineering, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, India r_kakkeri@yahoo.com ORCID: 0000-0001-9720-2108

[2]Professor. Department of Electronics and Telecommunication, Sinhgad Academy of Engineering, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, India kmgaikwad.sae@sinhgad.edu ORCID: 0000-0002-6402-9852

[3]Associate Professor, Department of Information Technology, Sinhgad Academy of Engineering, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, India, sunil.bangare@gmail.com , ORCID: 0000-0002-7669-6361

[4]Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Pimpri Chinchwad University, Pune, India pallavi.ahire@pcu.edu.in

[5]Associate Professor, Department of Information Technology, Smt. Kashibai Navale College of Engineering, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, India Manoj.bangare@gmail.com ORCID: 0000-0001-7324-416X

[6]Assistant Professor, Department of E&TC, Smt. Kashibai Navale College of Engineering, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, India E-mail: pushpa.bangare@gmail.com ORCID: 0000-0001-8326-6346

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A B S T R A C T

This paper investigates the crucial field of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and convolution neural networks (CNN) for brain tumor identification. A brain tumor is an aberrant cell proliferation that disrupts normal brain function and may pose serious health risks. Leveraging the power of CNN, our approach seeks to revolutionize the identification process through the analysis of MRI images. The CNN acts as a sophisticated interpreter, meticulously scrutinizing intricate patterns within brain scans to discern subtle abnormalities indicative of tumors. By training the CNN on diverse MRI datasets, our method enhances accuracy in distinguishing between healthy and pathological neural structures. This research signifies a pivotal advancement in medical diagnostics, showcasing how CNN-driven analysis of MRI images contributes to early and precise detection of brain tumors, offering improved prospects for patient care and treatment outcomes.

1. INTRODUCTION

Brain tumors, characterized by abnormal growth within the brain, pose complex challenges for accurate detection and timely intervention, disrupting normal brain function and carrying serious health risks [1]. [2] This study focuses on the convergence of medical imaging, specifically Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), and artificial intelligence, utilizing Convolution Neural Networks (CNN) to enhance the diagnostic process.[3] Traditional detection methods often struggle with the intricate nature of neural structures. CNN, a powerful deep learning tool, becomes an adept virtual assistant when trained on diverse MRI datasets, scrutinizing intricate patterns in brain scans with unparalleled precision.[4] CNN's nuanced analysis proves pivotal in identifying potential tumors that might elude human observation, representing a paradigm shift in brain tumor detection.[5] The methodology goes beyond simple pattern recognition; CNN becomes an interpreter, translating the visual language of MRI images into clinically relevant insights, offering a comprehensive exploration into the neural terrain.[6] Performance analysis of CNN in brain tumor detection

yields promising outcomes, enhancing the reliability of diagnoses by accurately distinguishing between normal and pathological neural structures.[7] This innovative blend of advanced technology and medical imaging signifies a significant milestone in medical diagnostics, marking a pivotal moment in understanding brain pathologies.[8] As we advance into the intricate landscape of brain imaging using CNN, we anticipate a future where timely and accurate detection of brain tumors becomes standard practice, offering heightened precision and efficacy in patient care.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Brain tumor segmentation is a crucial yet complex task in medical image processing, as relying on manual human classification can lead to errors in diagnosis and prediction. Hossain et al. [2] applied a fuzzy C-Means clustering method to segment tumors in 2D MRI brain images, followed by the use of convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and traditional classifiers. Their study, using a real-time dataset with diverse tumor characteristics such as size, location, shape, and image intensity, involved six classical classifiers: sickie-learn-implemented SVM, K-Nearest Neighbour (KNN), Multilayer Perceptron (MLP), Logistic Regression, Naïve Bayes, and Random Forest. The research utilized Keras and TensorFlow to develop CNNs, which demonstrated superior accuracy, achieving 96.87%. The main objective of this study was to differentiate between normal and abnormal pixels based on statistical and texture features.

Bhanothu et al. [3] introduced a method that employs the VGG-16 architecture as the base layer for both the classification and region proposal networks. Their MRI dataset covered three major types of brain tumors: gliomas, meningiomas, and pituitary tumors. Manual evaluation is challenging and prone to human error, requiring specialized knowledge. To overcome this, they proposed a faster R-CNN deep learning method that uses a Region Proposal Network (RPN) to detect tumors and determine their locations.

Song et al. [12] worked on improving images and applying CNNs. Their approach integrates deep learning with a large dataset, with the CNN outperforming other methods in terms of simplicity, achieving 87.42% training accuracy. Kumar et al. [3] focused on brain cancer research, particularly on GM, CSF, and White Matter, using a CNN classification approach that overlooks imperfections in dataset images. Their proposed model, implemented using TensorFlow and Python, was designed to address specific research questions with tailored methods and algorithms. Methil et al. [5] provided a dataset featuring tumors with varying shapes, sizes, textures, and locations for their experimental study. A CNN was employed for classification, showing an outstanding recall rate of 99.73% on the validation set and 98.55% on the training set. The AlexNet model, initially proposed by Ezhilarasi et al. [11], combines with the RPN and Faster R-CNN algorithm to classify different tumor types, utilizing transfer learning to enhance the accuracy of tumor classification.

Devkota et al. [12] designed a segmentation process using the spatial FCM method and mathematical morphology techniques to reduce computation time. However, their solution was not tested beyond the evaluation stage, with results showing a classifier accuracy of 86.6% and a cancer detection accuracy of 92%. Yantao et al. [13] used a segmentation method similar to a histogram-based approach. Given the difficulty in classifying brain tumors into two modalities and three classes (including tumor necrosis), the k-means method was employed to distinguish between tumor and edema tissues in abnormal regions using the contrast-enhanced T1 modality, achieving a Dice coefficient of 73.6% and a sensitivity of 90.3%.

Barden et al. [14] extracted regions of interest (ROIs) using an advanced edge detection model coupled with adaptive thresholding, both based on edge detection techniques. Their dataset included 102 images. After preprocessing, two sets of neural networks were used: one for Canny edge detection and the other for adaptive thresholding. The segmented images were then processed using the Harris method to extract key features and express them as levels. The neural networks were applied to identify the test dataset, consisting of fifteen participants, and the training dataset, consisting of twenty participants. Accuracy varied between 73% and 100%, depending on the Spread setting.

3. METHODOLOGY

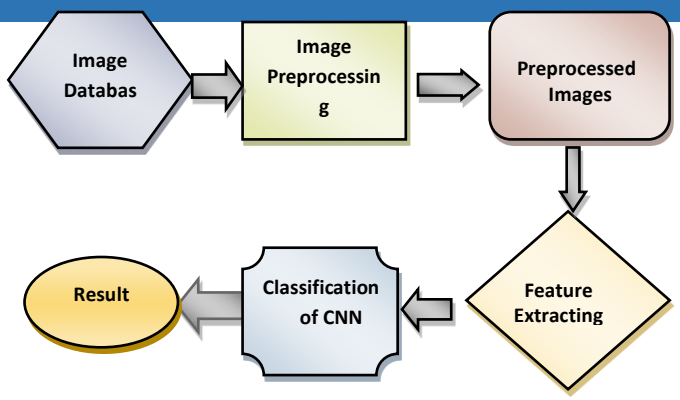

Fig:1. Proposed Approach for Preprocessed Categorization through CNN

1. Image Database: An image database for brain tumor detection typically consists of MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) scans. These scans provide detailed images of the brain, allowing for the detection and analysis of abnormalities such as tumors. The database should ideally include a diverse range of images representing different types, sizes, and locations of tumors, as well as images of healthy brain tissue for comparison.

2. Preprocessing Images: Preprocessing techniques are frequently used to improve the quality of the images and the model's performance before feeding the data into a CNN for analysis. Typical methods of preprocessing consist of:

I. Resizing: Ensure that all photos have the same proportions.
Normalisation is the process of scaling pixel values to a standard range (such as [0, 1]).
II. Denoising: Eliminating noise from photos to increase clarity.
III. Augmentation: Creating more training data by using changes like rotation, flipping, or cropping.

3. Images: Preprocessed images refer to the images that have undergone the preprocessing steps mentioned above. These images are ready to be used as input for the CNN model.

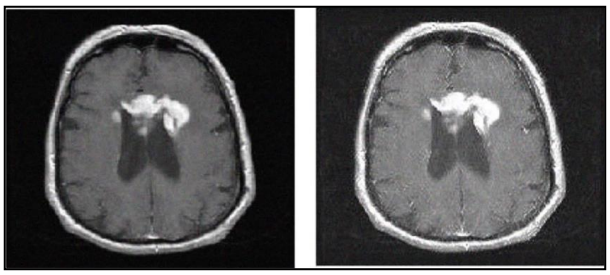

Fig.2.Preprocessed Image

4. Feature Extraction: In CNNs, feature extraction is performed automatically as the model learns from the data during the training process. However, in the context of brain tumor detection, feature extraction may also refer to extracting specific features relevant to tumor detection, such as shape, texture, or intensity characteristics from the preprocessed images. This can be done using techniques like edge detection, blob detection, or texture analysis.

5. Classification with CNN: After the characteristics are extracted, classification can be done using a CNN. Because CNNs can automatically derive hierarchical properties from the input, they are highly good at classifying images. A labeled dataset is used to train the CNN, with each image having a label indicating whether or not a tumor is present.

In order to reduce classification mistakes, the CNN optimizes its parameters during training by learning to map input images to their corresponding labels.

6. Yolo Features

```
From ultralytics import YOLO
model = YOLO('yolov8n.pt')
model.train(data="data.yaml",epochs=200)
```

.

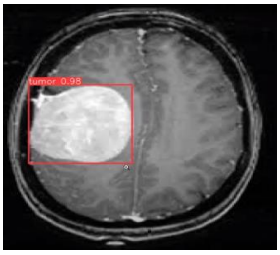

Fig.3.Object detection

This code snippet appears to use Ultralytics' well-known YOLO (You Only Look Once) package for object detection tasks.

1. From import of ultralytics YOLO : - The YOLO class is imported from the Ultralytics library with this line. Implementations of the effective and high-performing YOLOv5 object detection paradigm are available from Ultralytics

2.model = YOLO('yolov8n.pt'): This line initializes a YOLO model object.

3. model.train(data="data.yaml",epochs=200): This line is likely intended to train the YOLO model. However, there seems to be a misunderstanding or mistake in the code

1.1data="data.yaml": This parameter specifies the path to a YAML file containing dataset configuration.

1.2 epochs=200: This parameter indicates the number of epochs (iterations over the entire dataset) for which the model will be trained.

This comment seems to request an explanation of the code. The code is intended to initialize a YOLO model from Ultralytics library, load a pre-trained YOLOv8n model, and possibly train it for 200 epochs using data specified in a YAML file. However, as mentioned earlier, the code may not correctly perform the training step within the script. Typically, training with Ultralytics YOLO involves using the provided training scripts or command-line tools.

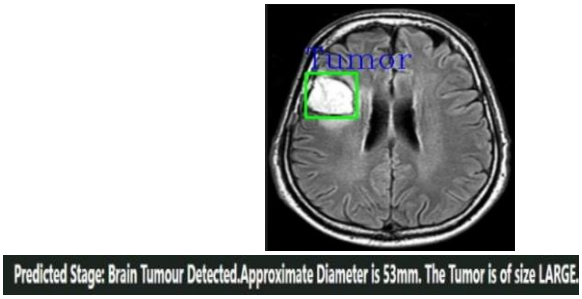

Fig.4.Size Detection

I. Feature Extraction:

The various convolution layers that make up the VGGNet architecture serve as feature extractors. By applying filters to the input image, these layers capture diverse patterns and features at varying abstraction levels. The layers pick up more sophisticated features as they move farther into the network. These properties may include edges, textures, forms, and other traits pertinent to tumor identification in the context of brain tumor detection; this phase is carried out by applying equation

$$C[i, j] = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} I[i+m, j+n] \times K[m, n] + b$$

- **I** is the input image or feature map,
- **K** is the convolutional kernel,
- *b* is the bias term,
- The kernel's dimensions are M and N.

II. Pooling Layers:

The max-pooling layers in VGGNet are responsible for downsampling the feature maps produced by the convolution layers. By pooling the characteristics, the essential information is preserved while the spatial dimensions of the features are reduced. Through the process of down sampling, the network may capture characteristics at multiple scales and become more resilient by becoming invariant to minor translations and distortions in the input images. This can be achieved by utilizing the equation

$$P[i, j] = \max_{m, n} (I[i \cdot s + m, j \cdot s + n])$$

III.Fully Connected Layers:

Generally, one or more fully linked layers follow the convolution and pooling layers in VGGNet architecture. These layers carry out classification or regression tasks using the feature maps that have been flattened from the preceding levels. The fully connected layers can be trained to anticipate the size or dimensions of the discovered tumors in the case of size detection in brain tumor pictures. This forecast may be expressed as many values, such as breadth, height, and depth, or as a single value, such as tumor diameter. To complete this step, use the equation

$$O = \sigma (W \cdot F + b)$$

Where O is the output of the fully connected layer, W is the weight matrix, F is the flattened feature map from previous layers, b is the bias term, and σ is the activation function (e.g., ReLU).

IV. Training and Fine-tuning:

Fine-tuning the pre-trained VGGNet model, originally trained on ImageNet, involves adapting it to detect brain tumor sizes using a labeled dataset of brain tumor images. Early layers, capturing generic features, are kept frozen, while later layers are adjusted to learn task-specific features. This adaptation process ensures the model can recognize relevant patterns in medical images. Optimization techniques such as stochastic gradient descent are employed to minimize the disparity between predicted and actual tumor sizes.

Regularization methods like dropout help prevent overfitting, enhancing the model's generalization ability. Continuous evaluation on a validation set ensures the model's performance aligns with expectations, guiding adjustments as needed. Once fine-tuned, the model is tested on unseen data to assess its real-world applicability. Ultimately, the fine-tuned VGGNet model serves as a valuable tool in assisting medical professionals with brain tumor detection, improving diagnostic accuracy and efficiency in healthcare settings.

➢ FLOW OF WORKING:

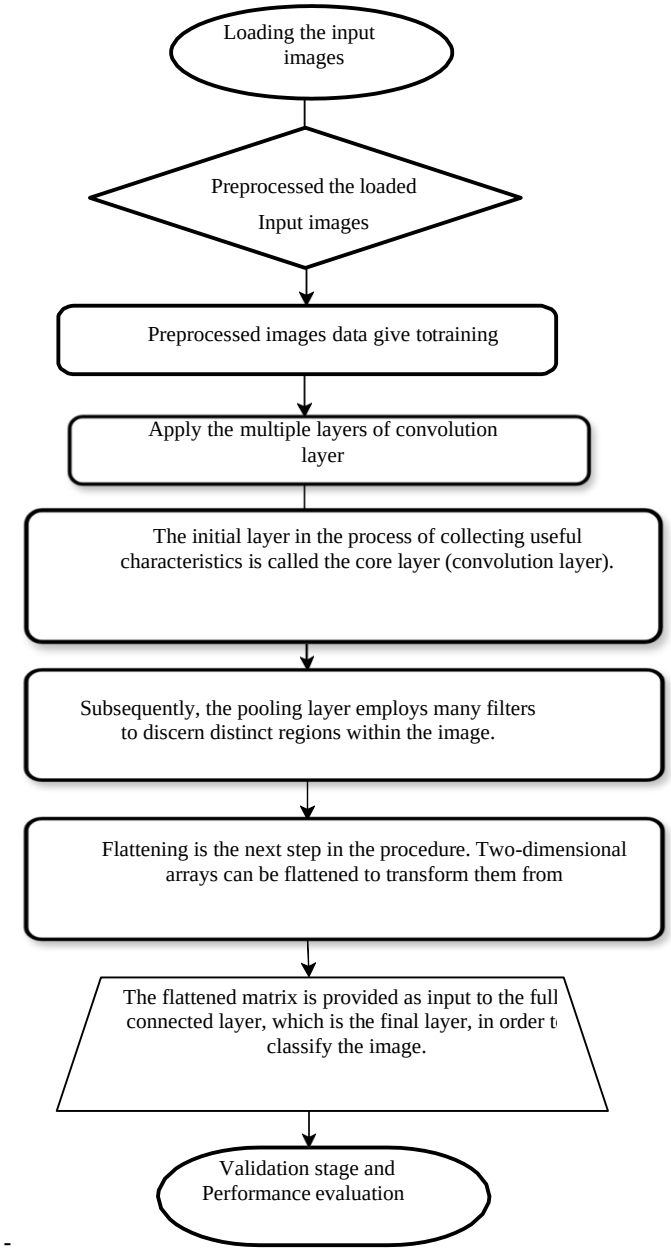

Fig.5.Flow of Working

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Confusion matrix and associated metrics, YOLO (You Only Look Once) refers to the performance evaluation of an object detection system, specifically one that uses the YOLO architecture. A YOLO model typically produces bounding boxes and class probabilities for detected items in an image.

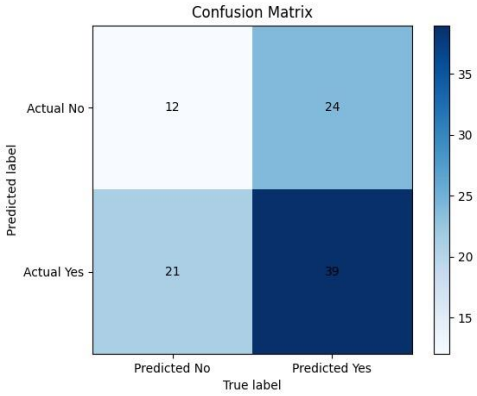

Fig.6.Confusion Matrix

When demonstrating how well a classification model performs when applied to a set of test data with known actual values, a table known as a confusion matrix is often used. It allows you to visualise how an algorithm works.

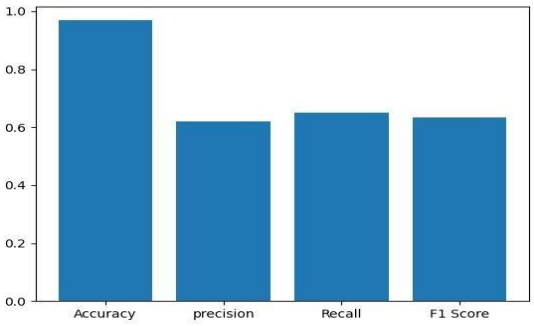

Fig.7.Evalution Graph

- **Accuracy**: The model's overall accuracy. It is calculated by dividing the precisely anticipated cases by the total instances. Although accuracy is a valuable metric, it may be misleading in datasets that are uneven and show a dominant class.

Accuracy = (TP + TN) / (TP + TN + FP + FN).

- **Precision**: It indicates how accurate positive forecasts are. It is calculated as the ratio of the model's overall number of true positive predictions to its total number of positive predictions. The precision measure is the percentage of favourably predicted cases that actually occur.

Precision = TP / (TP + FP).

- **Recall (Sensitivity)**: It assesses how well the model recognises every relevant episode. It is calculated as the ratio of all real positive events to all true positive predictions. The recall measure indicates how many true positive cases the model detects.

Recall = TP / (TP + FN).

- **F1-Score**: The F1-score strikes a compromise between precision and recall, particularly when there is an imbalance across classes. It is calculated as:

2 * (Precision * Recall) / (Precision + Recall).

Table no.1 Evaluation Table

	Title	Score
0	Accuracy	0.96875
1	Precision	0.698413
2	Recall	0.733333
3	F1 Score	0.715447

5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

Classifying brain tumors from MRI images involves leveraging object detection and convolutional neural networks (CNNs) to accurately identify and categorize tumors. Object detection techniques are used to pinpoint regions of interest in MRI scans, while CNNs analyze these regions to classify the tumors based on patterns learned from the data. This approach improves diagnostic accuracy and aids in distinguishing between different types of brain tumors. The use of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for identifying brain tumors and accurately estimating their size represents a significant advancement in medical imaging. With a reported accuracy of 96.7%, CNN-based models effectively distinguish between tumor and non-tumor regions in MRI scans. The addition of size detection further enhances their diagnostic value, providing doctors with crucial information for treatment planning and monitoring. By analyzing performance metrics like confusion matrices, we gain insights into the model's strengths and areas for improvement, ensuring the reliability and robustness of CNN-based methods in practical applications. Looking ahead, the future of brain tumor detection with CNNs includes advancements in 3D medical image analysis, real-time applications, and broader detection capabilities. These developments aim to further improve diagnostic precision, enable personalized treatments, and enhance patient outcomes. Ongoing research and innovation are essential for fully realizing the potential of CNN-based approaches in clinical settings.

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