

Brain Tumor Detection using MRI and CT Image

M.Tech. Scholar Gajendar Kumar

Associate Prof. Chandrashekhar Kamargaonkar

Dept. of Electronics & Telecommunication
SSTC, SSGI (FET), Bhilai
Bhilai, CG, India
gajendarkumar10@gmail.com

Abstract- It is very important to detect brain tumor at right time in brain tumor diagnosis. We are using image fusion for CT and MRI images. Image fusion is use to get more information for brain tumor diagnosis. Resultant fused image of CT and MRI images will improve accuracy of tumor detection. MRI and CT scan images are very useful in tumor disease diagnosis. Brain image is easily degraded by noises. For noise minimizing and enhancing the image quality we use discrete wavelet transform method. It provides enhances image quality. Here we are using image fusion method and morphological image processing for increasing image intensity. Image segmentation used to detect tumor portion accurately and indicate about growing area of tumor.

Keywords – Magnetic Resonance Image (MRI), CT Scan, DWT , Segmentation & Morphological.

I. INTRODUCTION

For Brain tumor detection it is important to highlight important feature of CT and MR images. It is possible only through image fusion. Image fusion is one of the most commonly used methods in medical diagnosis. It fuses the CT & MRI brain images to provide important information inside fused image. Medical imaging image fusion, usually involves combining information of multi modalities such as magnetic resonance image (MRI), computed tomography (CT), positron emission tomography (PET), and single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT).

[1] CT images which are used to ascertain the difference in tissue density and MRI provide an excellent contrast between various tissues of the body. CT images signify the difference in tissue density depending upon the tissues ability to reflect the X-rays, while MRI images provide contrast between diereent soft tissues. these features make CT and MRI more suitable for the detection of tumor .[12] Wavelet transforms is a new area of technology. utilizes wavelet analysis based image fusion to enhance the efficiency of brain tumor detection. Wavelets allows images and patterns to be decomposed into elementary forms at different positions and scales and subsequently reconstructed with high precision.[2] We use denoising method to improve the image quality.

Image denoising is use to remove noise from image without affecting the quality of the image. Extraction of noise is very important for image enhancement. We will remove noise without affecting the edges. Image noise should be reduced to get better edge detection. Brain images may contain noise. Therefore we have to use accurate process to remove noise from brain images.

Morphological image processing is use for increasing image intensity. Image segmentation used to highlight tumor portion and indicate about growing area of tumor.

II. METHODOLOGY

MRI & CT Images affected by different noise. Here pre processing unit remove noise and convert MRI and CT image into RGB. We use DWT for image enhancement. CT and MRI enhance image fused together to get new fused image

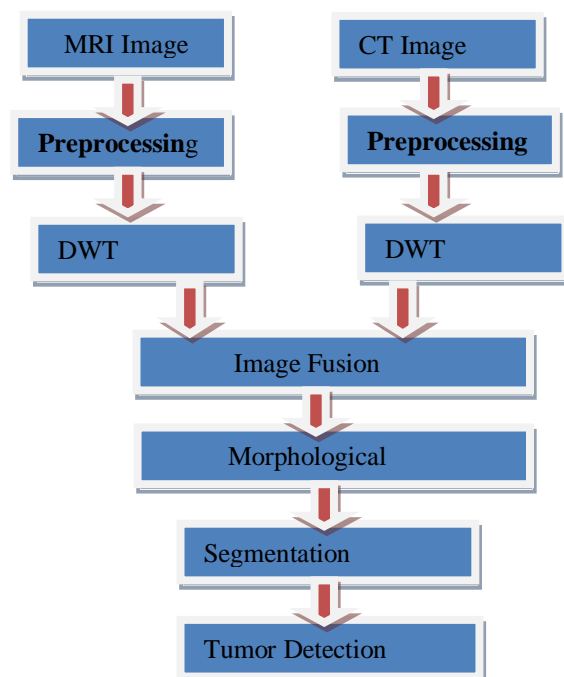


Fig.1 Brain tumor detection process.

Brain Tumor detection method explained in Fig.1. Fig. 1 shows the block diagram brain tumor detection. It consists of a preprocessing unit , wavelet decomposition block and fused image is obtained after fusion process.

Preprocessing is a process to remove the noises from the input images. It is also used to convert the heterogeneous image into homogeneous image. MRI and CT images are prone to be affected by noise in digital imaging which can occur during image transmission and digitization. Image fusion using wavelet scheme decomposes the source images MRI and CT into approximation and detailed coefficients at required level using DWT. RGB to Gray image shown in fig 1.

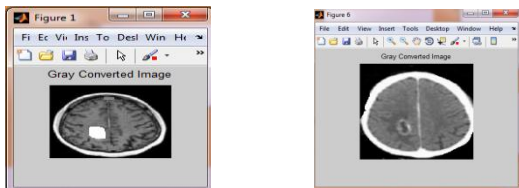


Fig.1 RGB to Gray MRI and CT.

DWT based 2 level decomposition shown below

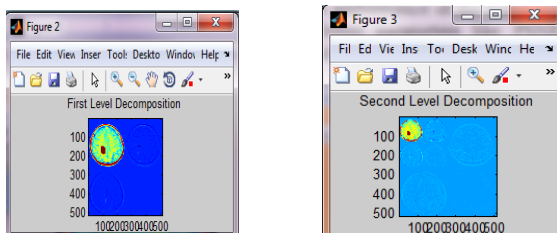


Fig.2 MRI image 2 level decomposition.

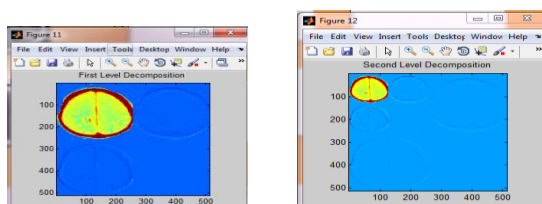


Fig.3 CT image 2 level decomposition

DWT image Output image for MRI and CT

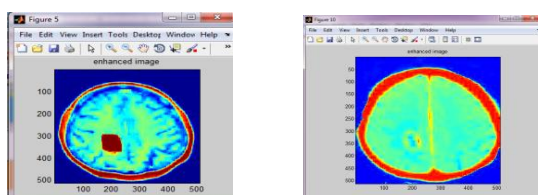


Fig.4 Enhanced image after DWT block.

III. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

DWT maintain the edges and enhance important value of an image. Enhanced image fused together by fusion method. We are using morphological image processing & image segmentation method for area calculation of tumor. MRI and CT image are shown in Fig.2 and Fig.3 respectively.



Fig. 2 MRI Image

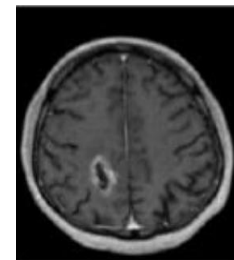


Fig. 3 CT Image

Final Fused image is used for tumor detection. Fused image shown in Fig.4. Result is shown below in Fig.5.



Fig. 4 Fused Image

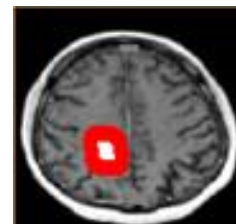


Fig. 5 Detected Tumor

The performance of the fused image is evaluated using different parameters like PSNR, MSE. GUI based analysis of CT and MRI image as shown in Fig. 6.



Fig. 6 GUI for brain tumor detection.

PSNR and MSE have been evaluated and tabulated in Table I.

Efficiency Parameters			
	PSNR	MSE	TIME
DATA set1	36.1077	15.9334	2.26823
DATA set2	37.4065	11.8148	1.02431

Fig.7 PSNR And MSE Value.

IV. CONCLUSION

Brain tumor detection using discrete wavelet transform and fusion able to detect brain tumor accurately and it also determined the position of the tumor in fused image. We get detection result of 96% and sensitivity up to 93%. Here we use different normal or abnormal brain tumor images. We get result accurately. It is very helpful in diagnosis of brain tumor.

REFERENCES

- [1]. VivekAngoth, CYN Dwith and Amarjot Singh, "A Novel Wavelet Based Image Fusion for Brain Tumor Detection," International Journal of Computer Vision and Signal Processing, 2(1), 1-7(2013)
- [2]. Ambily P.K., Shine P.James and Remya R.Mohan, "Brain Tumor Detection using Image Fusion and Neural Network," International Journal of Engineering Research and General Science Volume 3, Issue 2, March-April, 2015 ISSN 2091-2730
- [3]. Shruti Sunnad, Prof. Jamuna S, "Brain Image Segmentation and Tumour Detection using Adaptive Clustering and RBF-SVM Classifier," International Journal of Recent Trends in Engineering & Research (IJRTER) Volume 02, Issue 04; April - 2016
- [4]. V.Velusamy, Dr. M. Karnan, Dr.R. Siva kumar and Dr.N.Nandha gopal, "Enhancement Techniques and Methods :A Review," IJCSIT International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technologies, Vol. 5 (1), 2014, 397-403.
- [5]. S.Anbumozhi and P. S.Manoharan, "Performance Analysis of Medical Image Fusion Using Multimodal Graph Cut Algorithm," International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Engineering & Technology (IJARCET), Volume 3 Issue 3, March 2014
- [6]. Raman Maini and J. S. Sobel, "Performance luation of Prewitt Edge Detector for Noisy Images", IP Journal, Vol. 6, Issue 3, December 2006.
- [7]. Davis, L. S., "Edge detection techniques", Computer Graphics Image Process. (4), 248-270,1995.
- [8]. Amarjot Singh, Srikrishna Karanam, Shivesh Bajpai, Akash Choubey, Thaluru Raviteja, Malignant Brain Tumor Detection, in 4th IEEE International Conference on Computer Science and Information Technology Vol. 1, pp. 163-167, 2011
- [9]. Tsai, A. Yezzi, W. Wells, C. Tempny, D. Tucker, A. Fan, W. Grimson, and A. Willsky, A Shape-Based Approach to the Segmentation of Medical Imagery Using Level Sets, IEEE Trans. on Medical Imaging, 22(2), 2003.
- [10]. Vipin Y. Borole, Sunil S. Nimbhore and Dr. Seema S. Kawtheka, "Image Processing Techniques for Brain Tumor Detection: A Review," International Journal of Emerging Trends & Technology in Computer Science (IJETTCS) Volume 4, Issue 5(2), September - October 2015.
- [11]. Sentil kumaran N and Thimmiraja "Histogram Equalization for Image Enhancement Using MRI brain images," World Congress on Computing and Communication Technologies, 2014.
- [12]. A. Singh, S. Karanam, S. Bajpai, A. Choubey, T. Raviteja, Malignant Brain Tumor Detection, IEEE Intl. Conf. on Computer Science and Information Technology, 1, 163{167, 2011.
- [13]. Sunita Singh, "Classification of Human Brain Tumors from MRI Using K-NN Algorithm," International Journal of Advances in Science Engineering and Technology, ISSN: 2321-9009 Volume- 3, Issue-1, Jan.-2015.