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Diagnosis of Brain Tumor Identification Based on a Deep Learning Model

M.Tech. Student S. Naveen Kumar, Assistant Professor & Hod P. Bhanu Prakash Reddy
Dept of ECE, Vaishnavi Institute of Technology, Tirupati, AP, India.

Abstract- **A brain tumour is a dangerous problem and its categorization is a difficult work for radiologists because of the complex scenery of the tumour cells. Freshly, computer-aided diagnosis-based systems have confirmed as assistive tools, to diagnose the brain tumour, by MRI (magnetic resonance imaging). In modern applications of pre-trained designs, generally, features are removed from bottom layers which are separate from general pictures to medical check-up images. To conquer this difficulty, this research suggests a process of multi-level characteristics removal and concatenation for the early identification of a brain tumour. Two pre trained deep learning models i.e. Inception-v3 and DensNet201 obtain this model validly. With the guidance of these two models, two distinct summaries of brain tumour recognition and its categorization were evaluated. First, the characteristics from various Inception modules were removed from the pre-trained Inception-v3 model and concatenated these characteristics for brain tumour categorization. Then, these characteristics were transferred to the softmax classifier to analyze the brain tumour. Second, pre trained DensNet201 was use to eliminate characteristics from various Dens Net blocks. Then, these features were concatenated and distributed to the softmax classifier to analyze the brain tumour. Both summaries were evaluated with the help of a three class's brain tumour dataset that is possible publicly. The advanced mode contributed 99.34 %, and 99.51% testing efficiencies individually through Inception-v3 and DensNet201 on testing examples and achieved the most powerful performance in the identity of brain tumour. As outcomes indicates, the introduced technique based on features concatenation utilizing pre-trained models outperformed as related to current state-of-the-art deep learning and machine learning-based techniques for brain tumour classification.**

Key words-**Deep learning, magnetic resonance imaging, brain tumour classification, pre-trained model, dataset.**

I.INTRODUCTION

The improvements in biomedical and human intellect have overcome distinct disorders in the few last years although citizens are still, admitting from infection due to its changeable nature. This infection is still a notable problem for kindness. A brain tumor is major problem, serious and complete emergent sicknesses. In the USA, almost 20,000 patients have identified brain tumor cancer in 2015. In another report of cancer pointers [3], this disorder is uniform in men, women, and also children. Approximately 81,000 fresh claims of basic brain tumors were report in 2017[4].

Meningioma expressed 46.3% (27,320), Gliomas 36.5% (20,200), Pituitary tumors described approximately 17.2% (14,210) and the rest of the cases referred to another type of brain tumors such as Malignant, Medulloblastoma, and Lymphomas. The most important causes of type of disorder are cancer-related ailment and morbidity. Efficient handling of this disorder is essential which depends on its up-to-date and perfect detection. The brain tumor analyzation, classification, and detection are dangerous problems for a neurologist who uses Computer Aided Design is supportive tool for a healing operation. There are three notable kinds of brain tumors: meningioma, pituitary, and glioma. Precise and up-to-date analysis of brain cancer is necessary for the competent therapy of this ailment. The treatment decision mostly depends upon the tumor disease type, the state at the moment of observation, and the rank of the tumor. CAD operations have been supporting neurologists in many ways. Besides, CAD applications are support in tumor grading, classification, neurology, and detection.

A brain tumor is most dangerous problems, cancers between adults and children. Primary identification, organization, and analyzation of brain tumors are especially important to handle the tumor sufficiently. Newly, various ways of CAD have been prefaced in the area of medical imaging to assist clinicians and radiologists to make a diagnosis a number of types of infection and health-related issues [7]. This effort can use for brain tumor dataset Figshare which is currently available. Several researchers have already utilized this dataset to confirm their models [9].

Most of the techniques of brain tumors' analysis depend on segmentation. Sadly, more limited importance is given to the difficulty of characteristic removal and categorization which is not only an essential step but can also develop the achievement of computer-aided pathological diagnosis. So, the researchers are concentrating on the classification responsibilities by using deep learning methods. Recently, some libraries have applied deep learning to enhance the appearance of computer-aided pathological diagnosis to examine brain tumor disease. The deep learning procedures plays very essential role in the pharmaceutical field and explained, as necessary tools, in many risky diseases such as brain tumor cancer detection [10] and image analyzation of lung cancer [11].

In the past, machine learning (ML) procedures were recognized as the foundation for the desire to take over classification and mining tasks. Newly the more limited efficiency in prediction patterns and the critical nature of the pharmaceutical information analyzation force researchers toward new modes of brain tumor detection to develop classification efficiency.

Application of deep learning methods in pattern identification is notable as deep learning is used in several domains like medical analyzation, disease recognition system, and action detection [11]–[13]. To identify the various models in group images; the evaluation by deep learning has an essential payback. The performance of forecast models and information investigation throughout DL techniques mostly relies on the sample information and its training as it requires extra certain data for more favorable outcomes.

II. EXISTING SYSTEM

Machine learning strategies have been extensively used in different regions including pharmaceutical diagnostics and preventive vaccination. A short number of investigations, however, must target the diagnosis of brain tumour particularly applying magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Majority of the Machine Learning techniques train and test traditional ML algorithms on Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) data. Newly, some of the methods have applied DL for the diagnosis of a brain tumor.

Rehman et al. [5] introduced a framework that operated a setup called tri-architectural convolution neural network (CNN) for the categorization of tumours of various types (GoogLeNet, AlexNet, and VGGNet). This classification involved pituitary gland tumours, glioma tumours, and meningioma tumours types. The proposed Machine Learning Approach for automatic detection of Brain Tumour.
There are six sections in the projected method.

- Data Collection
- Pre-Processing
- Average filtering
- Segmentation
- Feature Extraction
- Classification. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is used for the categorization and identification of tumours in the advanced methodology.

To remove the noisy information from images, pre-processing steps have been performed. To obtain clarity in images, the Medium filtering techniques are used. Then the pixel-based segmentation technique is used to identify a brain image and other affected region. Features like PSNR, MEAN, Entropy and Standard deviation were extracted from the segmented image and then classification applying extracted features is presented using CNN.

The current system has an enlarged system and time complexity. The resulting image holds multiple numbers of noises. This method cannot be performed if the image size is decreased. The existing methods do not aim to detect the brain tumor with proper accuracy. It has many defects. It will be difficult for doctors to analyze the tumor and provide treatment and other procedures. The main drawback of those techniques is that it does not classify the normal brain from the tumorous brain [11]. By using other algorithms, the objects are poorly classified. The efficiency of image fusion is comparatively low [9]. The existing methods do not analyze the non-stationary signal. The tumor boundary and intensity are not obtained.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed model with a various number of layers and pre trained models has been described in the following divisions in detail. Fig 1 displays the method of pre-processing, preparation, trial, and forecast of brain tumours. The suggested design is established on deep learning which utilizes lots of hyper parameters for guidance and optimizes these parameters while training by applying the damage function and Adam optimizer.

Machines read by a loss function are a way of evaluating how quite a distinct algorithm models the presented data. Progressively, the damage function studies to decrease the fault in guess with the assist of some optimization function. Many loss functions are possible but our difficulty is multiclass, so, we did the Cross Entropy pasting function which is also known as Soft-max Loss. Adam Optimizer is an optimization algorithm that can manage sparse gradients on noisy problems. Furthermore, it mixes the most proper aspects of the AdaGrad and RMSProp algorithms to manage optimized parameters.

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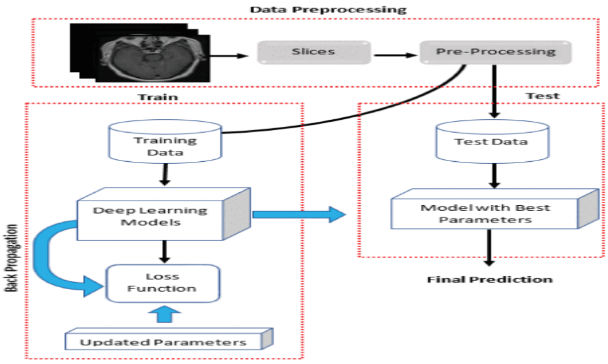

Figure 1 The whole training, testing and validation process based on proposed deep learning models.

1. Pre-Trained Inception-V3

The advanced technique of pre-trained Inception-v3 is displayed in Figure 2. It consists of eleven number of each module and an inception module comprises a convolutional layer, activation layer, pooling layer, and batch normalization layer. These modules are concatenated to make multi scale maximal features from input imagery. We acquire eliminated most of the Inception module at the below layers of the pre trained Inception-v3 deep learning model and concatenated characteristics at the below layers of projected models for categorization based on the brain tumour dataset.

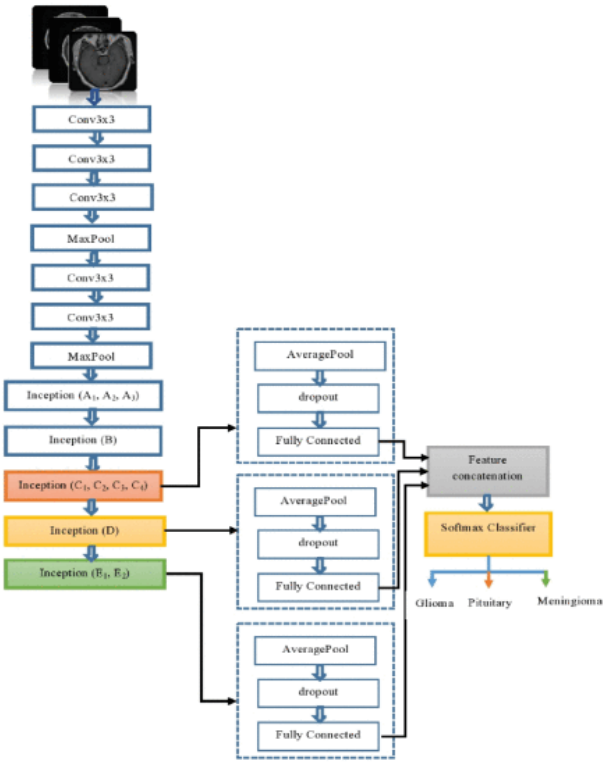

Figure 2 Proposed model of concatenation of features and classification of brain tumor by using Pre-Trained Inception-V3.

The global medium pooling and combined layers are combined with the Inception module layer along with various Inception module characteristics for brain tumour categorization. The dropout layer later the global medium pooling layer has been utilized for regularization, and this layer depreciated the over fitting problem for training the advanced model.

2. Pre-Trained DensNet201

The pre-trained DensNet201 has been employed for feature removal by applying a brain tumor dataset. In this system, the features are removed from the lower dense block and upper dense block. In DensNet201, there are four dense blocks with a various number of convolutional layers. The plan is to remove features from middle block3, lower block2, and end denseblock4 of bottom panels of the DensNet201.

After feature removal from each block, the medium pooling panel and completely connected layer have been applied for feature concatenation and then passed these concatenated features to a softmax classifier. The softmax classifier has been applied to multilevel or fused features removed features from the pre-trained DensNet201 model.

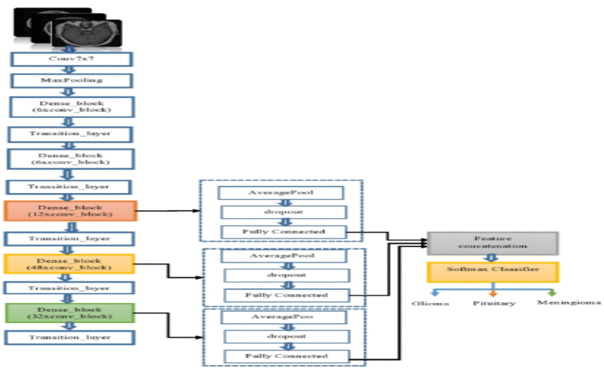

Figure 3 Proposed model of concatenation of features and classification of brain tumor by using Pre-trained DensNet201.

IV. DATASET

The brain dataset examined in this research is held of 3064 T1-weighted contrast MR images of 233. Three various kinds of tumors such as meningioma, glioma, and pituitary are existing in this dataset. The image resolution 512×512 with a voxel spacing size of 0.49×0.49 mm2 consisted of axial, coronal, or sagittal planes that have been used in this dataset. The axial plane delivery based on numerous classes consists of 708, 1426, 930 individual instances of glioma, meningioma, and pituitary tumors respectively. A min-max normalization approach was used within pixel power values varying among 0 to 1. The sample of three kinds of brain tumors are represented in Fig. 4.

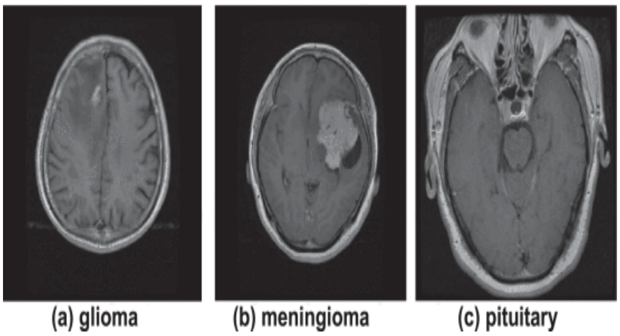

Figure 4 The brain tumor dataset sample for three classes: (a) glioma, (b) meningioma, (c) pituitary.

V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The input testing picture is uploaded. The input picture is converted into a gray scale image. The input picture is then resized into a square matrix. Filtering is utilized in the resized image. Morphological actions are done to get the ground truth image [12]. To portion, the tumor, the legendary level sets algorithm is utilized. The statistical features such as mean, contrast, homogeneity, energy, maximum probability, variance, and cluster shade. These steps are again repeated with the training models in the database. Ultimately, the introduced method is utilized to classify the tumor and non-tumor.

1. Pre-processing: The pre-processing is accomplished to reject noises in the obtained image. It removes the required portion from the obtained image and eliminates the useless part from the picture [14]. The pre-processing is accomplished to increase the features of the obtained image. In this project, we use the Wiener filter to remove the noises that happened in the picture [18]. It functions based on the linear time-invariant filtering system.

2. Morphological Based Segmentation: A Morphological method is a combination of non-linear actions compared to the image appearance [16]. Morphological processing is performed on the ordering of pixel values alone. They are not performed on the numerical values of an image. They are mainly used for binary image processing. They can also be performed on greyscale images [14]. Morphological operations such as erosion and dilation are performed Segmentation or contouring could be also obtained using morphological actions.

3. Feature Extraction: The feature removal is the method of capturing the essential features in an image. The advanced profession works the legendary level sets algorithm [14]. The features removed in this method are contrast, energy, variance, cluster, homogeneity. The legendry level set algorithm identifies the position of the brain tumor [8]. It is the numerical analysis of surfaces and shapes. The principal advantage of this algorithm is that it can show statistical calculation on the grid without parameterizing the thing.

Input Images

The images which are the evidence picture are considered as input images. We can prefer as many numbers as possible as reference pictures. Fig3 displays the input image.

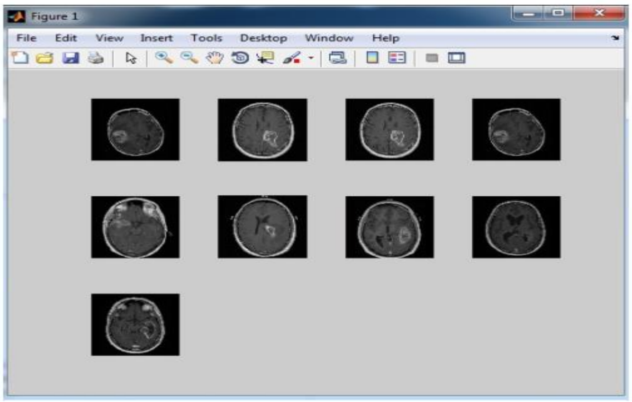

Figure 5 Input Images.

If the input image is colour image convert it into a grey image by using the appropriate function. The pre-processed image has appeared in Figure 6.

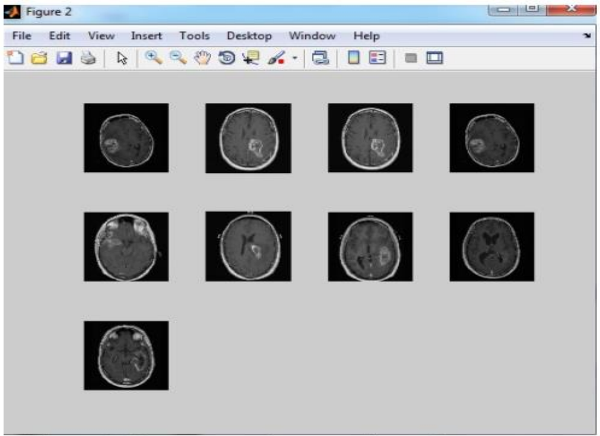

Figure6 Pre-processed output of Image.

Figure 4 displays the pre-processed image by working the Gabor Filter. Incomplete identification of tumor area is done by applying the Gabor Filter.

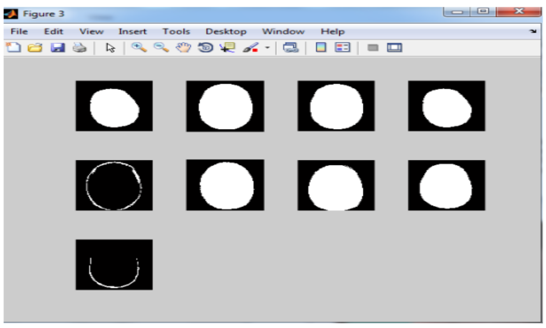

Figure7 Segmented output of Image.

Figure 7 displays the segmented image by applying a Gabor Wavelet Transform. The accurate identification of tumor area is given by segmentation. Figure 6 displays the edge detected image.

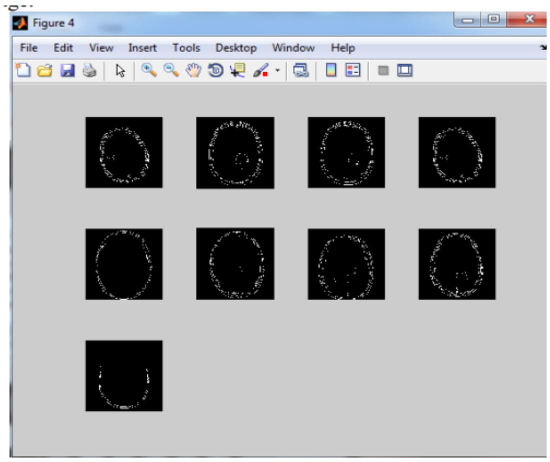

Figure8 Edge detected output of Image.

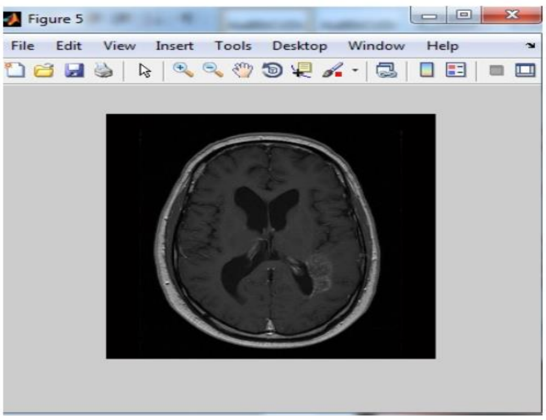

Figure 9 Test image.

Figure 9 displays the test images which are pre-processed and the result is displayed in Figure 10. The pre-processed result image is segmented into 256 units and produced to the classifiers to match trained and test units.

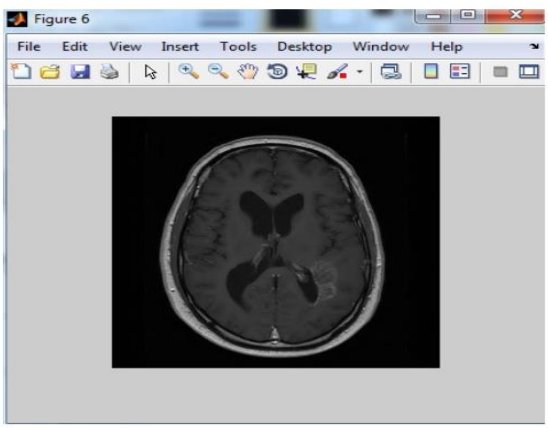

Figure 10 pre-processed output of Image.

Figure 10 is applied to distinguish whether the test image has a brain tumor or not. Classification is used for separating the input features into some classes. Classification is sent out by applying A Deep Learning Model Based on Concatenation Approach.

VI. CONCLUSION

This proposed paper described the software application of deep learning models for the recognition of brain tumour. In this proposed paper, two dissimilar scenarios were assessed. First of all, pre trained DensNet201 deep learning model was utilized, and the characteristics were extracted from a variety of DensNet sections. Then, these characteristics were concatenated and distributed to softmax classifier to categorize the brain tumour. Secondly, the characteristics from dissimilar diseases modules were extracted from pre trained Inceptionv3 model and concatenated and then, distributed to the softmax for the classification of brain tumours. Equally scenarios were evaluated with the widely available three-class brain tumour dataset. Consequently, the ensemble method based on concatenation of dense section by using DensNet201 pre trained model outperformed as compare to the existing research methods for brain tumour categorization difficulty. The future technique produced 99.51% testing correctness on testing samples and achieved the maximum act in identification of brain tumour. In upcoming, will investigate and relate fine-tune methods on pre trained models trained with a outsized lot of layers and may also scratch based models with information expansion method to categorize brain tumour. We will also investigate assembly method based on fine tune and scratch based characteristics extracted from deep learning technique.

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Author’s Profile

S. Naveen Kumar Pursuing M.Tech at Vaishnavi Institute of Technology, Department Of ECE, Tirupati, AP, India.

P. Bhanu Prakash Reddy Working as a Assistant Professor& HOD in Vaishnavi Institute of Technology, Department Of ECE, Tirupati, AP, India.