A Survey on Advance Approach For Brain Tumor Detection and Classification using Segmentation

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ABSTRACT

Brain tumor is an abnormal and excessive growth in the brain. It can be categorized as benign and malignant. Benign tumor stays localized and does not spread elsewhere in the body and can be cured by surgical removal. The malignant tumors spread to other organs and tissues. Both the benign and malignant tumors are hazardous to the patients and may lead to death. Image creation of the human body (or parts thereof) for clinical application is referred as medical imaging. A medical imaging technique used primarily in radiology to image the anatomy and functioning of the body is known as MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging). Hence an efficient method for tumor segmentation should clearly use a reliable tool where the MRI scan can be used as an accurate technique for detecting tumor from human brain. Main objective of these dissertation is design efficient architecture for base on segmentation and classification base concept.using segmentation base on color shape and texture identify

Keywords: - *Brain MRI,Segmentation,Classification,Tumor*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Brain tumor can be said as abnormal growth of neurons in brain. The growth of neurons can vary from person to person .there are different types of tumors according to growth it may be Benign or Malignant. If tumor is at its origin then it is benign and if part of tumor spreads and grows on another place then it is malignant [1].

Cancerous tumors further divided into two types' primary tumors that start within the brain and secondary tumors, brain metastasis which is spread from somewhere else in the body. In the field of medical, brain tumor grows without any control of typical forces, with the advancement of medical imaging; imaging modalities gain significant part in the brain tumor assessment and huge impact on patient concern [2].

- **Benign:** The least aggressive type of brain tumor is often called a benign brain tumor. They originate from cells within or surrounding the brain, do not contain cancer cells, grow slowly, and typically have clear borders that do not spread into other tissue.

- **Malignant:** Malignant brain tumors contain cancer cells and often do not have clear borders. They are considered to be life threatening because they grow rapidly and invade surrounding brain tissue.

1.1 The symptoms of a brain tumor:

Symptoms of brain tumors depend on the location and size of the tumor. Some tumors cause direct damage by invading brain tissue and some tumors cause pressure on the surrounding brain. You'll have noticeable symptoms when a growing tumor is putting pressure on your brain tissue.

Headaches are a common symptom of a brain tumor. You may experience headaches that:

- Are worse in the morning when waking up
- Occur while you're sleeping
- Vomiting
- Blurred vision or double vision
- Confusion
- Seizures (especially in adults)
- Weakness of a limb or part of the face
- A change in mental functioning
- Memory loss
- Difficulty writing or reading
- Changes in the ability to hear, taste, or smell[3].

1.2 Brain Tumors Diagnosed:

Diagnosis of a brain tumor begins with a physical exam and a look at your medical history. The physical exam includes a very detailed neurological examination. Your doctor will conduct a test to see if your cranial nerves are intact. These are the nerves that originate in your brain.

CT scan of the head: CT scans are ways for your doctor get a more detailed scan of your body than they could with an X-ray machine. This can be done with or without contrast.

MRI of the head : If you have an MRI of your head, a special dye can be used to help your doctor detect tumors. An MRI is different from a CT scan because it doesn't use radiation, and it generally provides much more detailed pictures of the structures of the brain itself.

Angiography: This study uses a dye that's injected into your artery, usually in the groin area. The dye travels to the arteries in your brain. It allows your doctor to see what the blood supply of the tumors looks like. This information is useful at the time of surgery.

Skull X-rays: Brain tumors can cause breaks or fractures in the bones of the skull, and specific X-rays can show if this has occurred. These X-rays can also pick up calcium deposits, which are sometimes contained within a tumor. Calcium deposits may be in your bloodstream if your cancer has moved to your bones.

Biopsy : A small piece of the tumor is obtained during a biopsy. A specialist called a neuro pathologist will examine it. The biopsy will identify if the tumor cells are benign or malignant. It will also determine whether the cancer originated in your brain or another part of your body.

2. Methodology

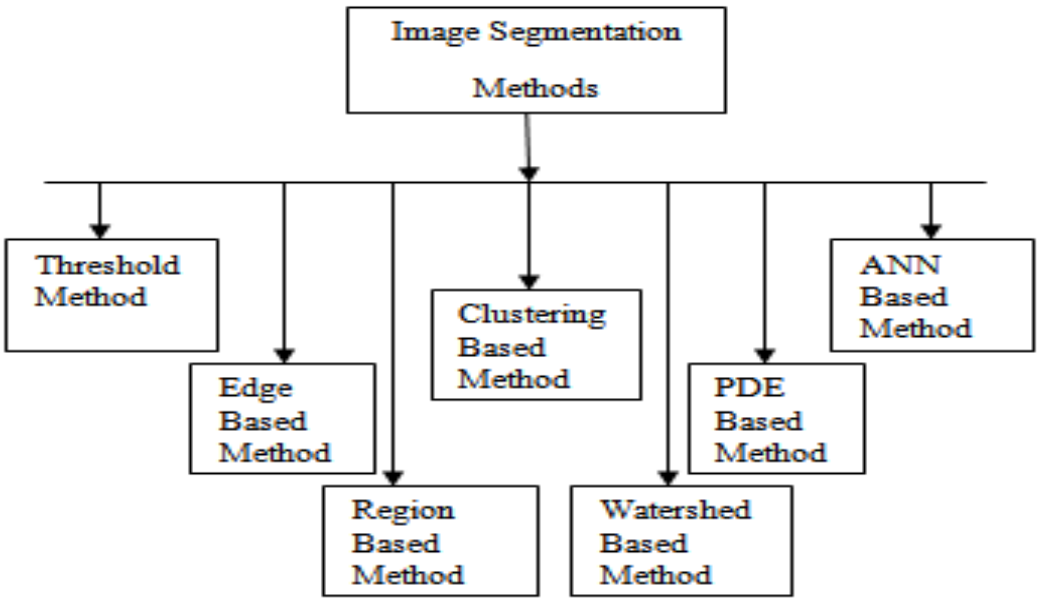
The Propose Algorithm Work in Two Method :

(2.1)Segmentation

(2.2)Classification

2.1 Segmentation:

The Image segmentation is referred to as one of the most important processes of image processing. Image segmentation is the technique of dividing or partitioning an image into parts, called segments. It is mostly useful for applications like image compression or object recognition, because for these types of applications, it is inefficient to process the whole image. So, image segmentation is used to segment the parts from image for further



processing. There exist several image segmentation techniques, which partition the image into several parts based on certain image features like pixel intensity value, colour, texture, etc.

Fig. 1 Image segmentation techniques [4]

2.2 Classification Method:

Image classification refers to the task of extracting information classes from a multiband raster image. The resulting raster from image classification can be used to create thematic maps. Depending on the interaction between the analyst and the computer during classification, there are two types of classification: supervised and unsupervised.

2.2.1 Supervised classification

Supervised classification uses the spectral signatures obtained from training samples to classify an image. With the assistance of the **Image Classification** toolbar, you can easily create training samples to represent the classes you want to extract. You can also easily create a signature file from the training samples, which is then used by the multivariate classification tools to classify the image.

2.2.2 Unsupervised classification

Unsupervised classification finds spectral classes (or clusters) in a multiband image without the analyst's intervention. The **Image Classification** toolbar aids in unsupervised classification by providing access to the tools to create the clusters, capability to analyze the quality of the clusters, and access to classification tools [5].

3. LITERATURE REVIEW:

3.1 An Improved Fuzzy C-Means Algorithm for Brain MRI Image Segmentation [6].

- In this study, They have presented an improved FCM algorithm for brain MRI image segmentation. The proposed method takes intensity in homogeneity into consideration and makes full use of the local neighbour influence with bias field constraints to form regularization terms. Applying the proposed algorithm to brain MRI images and comparing it with the EM and conventional FCM methods, results indicate that the improved FCM method produces more accurate and reasonable segmentation of WM, GM and CSF from MRI data.

3.2 A Novel Approach To Detect Brain Tumor In MRI Images Using Hybrid Technique With SVM Classifiers[7].

- The proposed system is better method to discover and classify brain tumor in MRI images. The hybrid technique consisting of SVM and two clustering methodise-mean and FCM provides more accurate results compare to other algorithms. With this proposed system it is easier to classify the tumor and also to grade the location of the tumor so that the visualization becomes easier with GUI interface. The system has more accuracy rate and less error rate.

3.3 Brain Abnormality Detection from MRI of Human Head Scans using the Bilateral Symmetry Property and Histogram Similarity Measures [8].

- The proposed method classifies the MR brain images using bilateral symmetry property with respect to interhemispheric fissure. MRI brain has structural symmetry between right and left cerebral hemispheres. Fifteen histogram similarity measures (HSM) are used to measure the similarity between cerebral hemispheres. The proposed method is able to classify the brain images into normal and abnormal classes with high accuracy and less error rate.

3.4 MR Image classification using ad boost for brain tumor type[9].

- The proposed machine learning algorithm for brain tumor classification uses texture based features. These features were extracted by using GLCM technique. 22 features were extracted from an MRI. For the classification purpose, Ad boost classifier is used and maximum accuracy achieved by proposed system is 89.90%.

3.5 IMPROVING MRI-BASED DIAGNOSIS OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE VIA AN ENSEMBLE PRIVILEGED INFORMATION LEARNING ALGORITHM [10]

- In summary, we propose a SVM+ and RBM+ based ensemble LUPI algorithm for single MRI-based AD diagnosis along with PET image as PI. The results indicate that RMB+ works well as an LUPI algorithm, and

the proposed ensemble algorithm is superior to the traditional classifier models using only MRI samples in training phase. It suggests that our boosted LUPI algorithm has the potential in MRI-based diagnosis of AD.

3.1 COMPARATIVE TABLE:

Table -1: Comparative Table

Title	**An Improved Fuzzy C-Means Algorithm for Brain MRI ImageSegmentation.**	**Brain Abnormality Detection from MRI of Human Head Scans using the Bilateral Symmetry Property and HistogramSimilarity Measures**	**A Novel Approach To Detect Brain Tumour In MRI Images Using Hybrid Techniqu With SVM Classifiers**	**MR Image classification using adaboost for brain tumor type**	**IMPROVING MRI-BASED DIAGNOSIS OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE VIA AN ENSEMBLE PRIVILEGED INFORMATION LEARNING ALGORITH**
Auther	Min Li1*, Limei Zhang1, Zhikang Xiang1, Edward Castillo2, Thomas Guerrero2	T.Kalaiselvi1, P.Sriramakrishnan2 and K.Somasundaram3	Jahanavi.M.S, Sreepriya Kurup	Astina Minz,Prof. Chandrakant Mahobiya	Xiao Zheng1, Jun Shi1*, Qi Zhang1, Shihui Ying2, Yan Li3
Year	IEEE-2016	IEEE-2016	IEEE-2016	IEEE-2017	IEEE-2017
Technique/ Method	Image segmentation; Fuzzyc-means(FCM) clustering,brain magnetic resonance imaging(MRI)	Abnormality detection;Brain symmetry;Histogrm; Similarity measures; Classification	MRI, k-mean, FCM, gray levelrun length matrix	AdaBoost,Feature Extraction, Machine learning, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Segmentation, Texture Features	LearningUsing Privileged Information, Multimodal Restricted Boltzmann Machines,Magnetic Resonance Imaging Alzheimer's Disease
Advantage	results indicate The improvedFCM method produces more accurate and Reasonable segmentation of WM, GM and CSF from MRI data.	method is able to classify the brain images into normal and abnormal classes with high accuracy and less error rate.	it is easier to classify the tumor and also to grade the location of the tumor so that the visualization becomes easier with GUI interface	No use library and datasets -it is work on Times new roman, Arial, courier.	The results indicate that RMB+ works well as an LUPI algorithm, and the proposed ensemble algorithm is superior to the traditional classifier models using only MRI samples in training phase.
Weakness	main weakness of the conventional FCM algorithm is it fails to perform well enough in presenceof intensity inhomogeneity in MRI data.	The method fails to detect the abnormality if tumor occurs on the both hemispheres. -improve accurency of system	Work only 2D imges.	Work on only frequency Domain.	work on less data base.

4. CONCLUSION:

- The proposed system is better method to discover and classify brain tumor in MRI images. Segmentation and classification base concept. Using segmentation base on color shape and texture identify max feature and then use classification approach for identify tumor on early stage.

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