Brain Tumor Detection and Segmentation
In MRI Images

Abhijith Sivarajan S, Kamalakar V. Thakare, Shailesh Kathole, Pramod B. Khamkar, Danny J. Pereira

Department of Computer Engineering, Govt. College of Engineering and Research, Avasari (Kd), Pune, India.

Email: sivajith96@gmail.com, kamalakar7.thakare@gmail.com, shaileshkathole23@gmail.com, pramodkhamkar772663@gmail.com, dannyjpereira@gmail.com

Abstract- Brain tumor is a serious life-altering disease condition. It is an abnormal mass of tissue in which some cells grow and multiply uncontrollably in the limited space of intracranial cavity (space formed inside the skull), apparently unregulated by the mechanisms that control normal cells. The growth of a tumor takes up space within the skull and interferes with normal brain activity. So detection of the tumor is very important in earlier stages. Various techniques were developed for detection of tumor in brain. Generally, MRI images produce a complete image of the brain which is visually examined by the physician for detection & diagnosis of brain tumor. However, this method resists the accurate determination of stage and size of tumor. To avoid that, this project uses computer aided method for detection and segmentation of brain tumor. Image segmentation plays a significant role in image processing as it helps in the extraction of suspicious regions from the medical images. In this project, we propose an image segmentation method to detect tumor from the brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Image segmentation is the process of partitioning a digital image into multiple segments to simplify and/or change the representation of an image into something that is more meaningful and easier to analyze. The main concentration is on those techniques which use image segmentation to detect brain tumor. There are many methods developed but they have different results in each image. These techniques use the MRI Scanned Images to detect the tumor in the brain. So, we need a method by which detection of tumor can be done uniquely. In this project, we propose a set of image segmentation algorithms which gives a satisfactory result on brain tumor images.

Index Terms- Image Processing, Parallel Processing, Clustering, Quantization, Segmentation, Feature Extraction, Pixels labeling.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Brain Tumor

Brain tumor is a serious life-changing disease condition. It is an abnormal mass of tissues in which some cells grow and multiply without any control in the intracranial cavity (space formed inside the skull). The growth of tumor takes up space inside the skull and interferes with the normal activities of the brain. Most of the times, the detection occurs in the advanced stages - once the tumor is responsible for unexplained symptoms. [1,4]
Tumors can be of two types - benign or malignant. Since the brain is well protected by the skull, earlier detection of brain tumor occurs provided that diagnostic tools are inclined to the intracranial cavity.

### 1.2 Diagnosis

A neurological examination is basically a series of tests to measure the function of the patient in the nervous system and his/her physical and mental alertness. A brain scan is a picture of the internal structures inside the brain.

Some of these techniques are as follows:

- **MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging)** - It is a scanning device that uses magnetic fields and computers to capture images of the brain on a film. It provides pictures from various planes, which permit the doctors to create a three-dimensional image of the tumor present in the brain. The MRI detects signals emitted from the normal and abnormal tissues, providing clear images of most of the tumors.

- **CT scan (Computed Tomography)** – It combines sophisticated x-ray and computer technology. CT scan shows a combination of soft tissue, bone, and blood vessels. CT images can determine some types of tumors, as well as help detect swelling, bleeding, and calcification of bones and tissues.\(^6\)

A **Biopsy** is the most accurate method of obtaining a diagnosis of brain tumor. Biopsy is a surgical procedure in which a sample of tissue is taken from the tumor site and examined carefully under a microscope. The purpose of conducting a biopsy is to discover the grade/level and type of a tumor.

### 1.3 Image Segmentation

Image segmentation is the process of partitioning a digital image into multiple segments which consist of sets of pixels. Image segmentation is basically used to locate objects and boundaries (lines, curves, etc.) in a particular image. More precisely, image segmentation is the process of assigning a label to each and every pixel in an image such that the pixels with the same label share certain visual characteristics. The goal of segmentation is to simplify and/or change the representation of an image into something that is easier and more meaningful to analyze.

In case of medical image segmentation, the aim is to:

- Study anatomical structure.
- Identify the Region of Interest, i.e., locate tumor, lesion and any other abnormalities.
- Measure tissue volume to measure growth of tumor (also decrease in size of tumor with treatment).
- Help in treatment planning prior to radiation therapy in radiation dose calculation.\(^3,5\)

### 1.4 Literature Survey

The problem which currently exists in the medical field is that blood is needed immediately for an injured person or for any major operation, it is not easily available even though blood banks are present. There are some web sites present for donating blood were the phone numbers of the donors are present which are not reliable since they don’t get often updated. At present there are no proper websites and Apps.

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\(^3\) quality work: Quality work is the work that is done with high precision and accuracy. It is the work that is done with standard techniques and equipment.\(^5\)
2. PROPOSED SYSTEM

2.1 Problem Definition

Generally, MRI images produce a complete image of the brain which is visually examined by the physician for detection & diagnosis of brain tumor. However, this method resists the accurate determination of stage and size of tumor. To avoid that, this project uses computer aided method for detection and segmentation of brain tumor.

2.2 Mathematical Model

Let S be the set of System for Detection of Tumor using MRI Images.

\[ S = \{ I, O, f, \varphi \} \]

where,

- \( I \) = Input set of MRI images to the system \( S \).
- \( O \) = Output image + Report
- \( \varphi \) = Constraints

| Fuzzy C means       | Preetha, R., and G. R. Suresh | high computational complexity, it shows superior results in segmentation efficiency and convergence rate | neglected the use of fuzzy and region growing segmentation
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|

Table 1 Comparison between various projects on brain tumor

2.3 Parallel Computing Implementation

In this project, we are going to implement more than two algorithms for processing images. This proposed system divides the input image into number of slices and pre-processing takes place in parallel. This software also runs on Multi-Core environment for processing and extraction of each and every image slices separately. For this purpose, we will be using one of the parallel paradigm frameworks – OpenCV/Java. These separately pre-processed slices are further processed and the system combines the output of each slice together to form a combined result. This obtained image is final tumor detection image which shows the Region of Interest.

3. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Basically, in this paper we introduce our system architecture. So we can clearly figure out basic idea about this problem definition. These system
architectures help us to enhance the technologies currently available for processing image usually in medical field.

The basic idea of this project is to develop an application software to detect the presence of brain tumor in MRI images. This project aims to develop accurate determination of tumor in the brain. The project is aimed to be cheap and as useful as possible.

5. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The following figures show the images as output stages, i.e. HSV image, mask image, threshold image, processed and segmented image. Finally the detected tumor from input MRI image is shown. Along with the images, the tumor stage, count, and size of each detected tumor is also specified. The time required for execution is also specified. For this purpose, real-time patient data is taken for analysis. As the tumor in an MRI image has an intensity more than that of its background so it becomes very easy locate it and extract it from the MRI image.
5. CONCLUSION

In this project, various techniques that are being used to detect the brain tumor from MRI images of brain are evaluated. A brief study is made about various techniques. After evaluation of well-known techniques it is clearly seen that in the various methods which can detect the tumor efficiently and provide accurate results, brain is scanned and the MRI image of the brain is obtained which is noise free. The overall goal of this project work is to propose an efficient brain tumor detection technique. The proposed technique has the capability to produce effective results even in case of high density of the noise. The proposed project will detect the presence of brain tumor with increased accuracy and within a minimum time span, thus developing an efficient and faster tumor detection system.

6. FUTURE SCOPE

In future, this programme can be more developed so that the tumor can be specified in a more descriptive format or maybe a 3D format. Also, the tumorgrowth can be analysed by plotting a graph which can be obtained by studying sequential images of the tumor-affected patient.

Acknowledgment

It gives us great pleasure in presenting the preliminary project report on ‘Brain tumor detection and segmentation in MRI images’. We would like to take this opportunity to thank our HOD and internal guide Prof. Danny J. Pereira, Head of Computer Engineering Department, Government College of Engineering and Research, Avasari(Kd) for giving us all the help and guidance we needed. We are really grateful to them for their kind support. Their valuable suggestions were very helpful. We would also like to thank our faculty teachers for extending their warm support towards our project. In the end, our special thanks to our Lab Assistants for providing various resources such as laboratory with all needed software platforms, continuous Internet connection, for our project.

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