A survey of the identification strategies of brain tumors for MR images

Ayushi Sharma[a], Uma Meena [b] and Dilkeshwar Pandey[c]
[a] Phd Scholar, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Delhi NCR Campus, Ghaziabad
[b]Assistant Professor, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Delhi NCR Campus
[c]Professor,KIET Group of Institutions, Delhi-NCR, Meerut Road (NH-58) Ghaziabad
Email: [a] ayu5174204@gmail.com, [b]Ghaziabad,uma.b18@gmail.com, [c]dilkeshwar.pandey@kiet.edu

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Abstract: A substantial rise in medical cases associated with brain tumor has been seen in recent years, making it the 10th most common type of tumor Impacting both children and adults. Due to the rising refining of medical picture technologies, Brain Tumor [BT] and their study are of considerable concern Medical image processing concepts have been used successfully in diagnosis of Tumor. For its non-invasive imaging properties, science is more oriented toward MR. Diagnosis or identification mechanisms assisted by computers have become problematic and are still an Open concern due to heterogeneity in tumor shapes, locations, and sizes. Many experts in medical field have carried out notable study work on automated detection of tumor strategies based on segmentation, grouping and variations of automatic brain tumor detection. Different brain tumor identification methods for MR images are analysed in the manuscript, including the assets and challenges found with all techniques to detect different forms of BT. The survey presented here is aimed at supporting the researchers identify the important features of types of brain tumor and identify different segmentation/classification approaches that are effective in identifying a variety of tumor types of disorders of the brain. The manuscript covers the most important approaches, procedures and operating practices. Brain tumor identification rules, priorities, restrictions, and their potential snags on MR picture.

Keywords: MRI, Thresholding, CNN, Segmentation, Hybrid

1. Introduction

The brain is among the main and perhaps most complicated systems in the human body. The brain processes sensory input and controls muscle reactions. In higher vertebrates, the brain is also the center of learning. It regulates the overall functioning of the body. There are a wide range of brain disorders, but the most prevalent and dangerous to human wellbeing is the brain tumor. According to a study undertaken by NBTF, the incidence of BT among the masses and the rate of mortality attributable to BT has followed prior year's worldwide figures [15,16]. BT is an excessive & unregulated expansion cells of brain. They could be categorized as primary or secondary on the grounds of its source. Primary BT forms in brain cells and extends to several other parts of the brain. Secondary BT develop from distinct part of the body & migrate to the brain. Several mechanisms such as CT & MRI, are being used to diagnose the presence of the tumor [14]. MRI is an effective imaging tool for the early identification of differences in various areas of the brain.

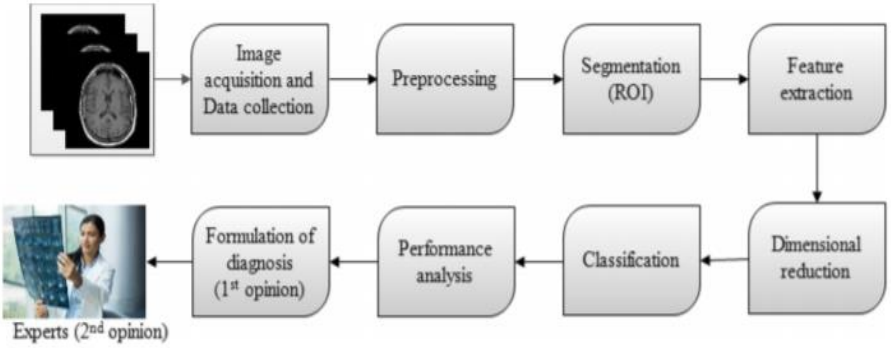

Figure 1 Generic Flow of Process of Brain Tumor Detection System

Parameters of MRI can be altered to have diverse degrees of grey level tissues of different kind and diverse types of neuropathology. Thus, MRI images are used in most of the clinical research. Precise segmentation of BT from MRI is very critical for screening and diagnostic planning.

Processing of MR pictures can be done using process which are manual, semi-automated and also with processes which are fully automatic[1].Manual approaches require full user supervision such that there is a need for better solutions. Present semi-automatic or collective processes would definitely prevail in the coming century. Semi-automatic procedures are typically incorporated by clinicians in medical practice to replace time-taking & complicated manual process functions. Initialization of the user is needed in almost all types of methods used for

processing of MR images. This paper provides a detailed review of current and evolving approaches in the field of medical imaging, in particular BT outlining their positives and downsides and future implications.

2.MRI

MRI is a medical imaging technique used to render images of the body's structure. Intensive radio waves, magnetic fields & magnetic field gradients are used by scanners of MRI for production of pictures of body organs[2].MRI images are of higher quality relative to other medical Imaging methods such as computed tomography or X-rays.

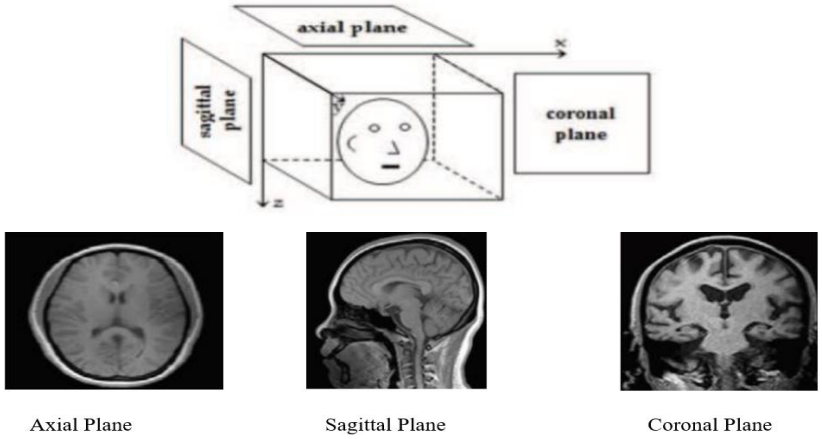

Figure 2: MRI Images

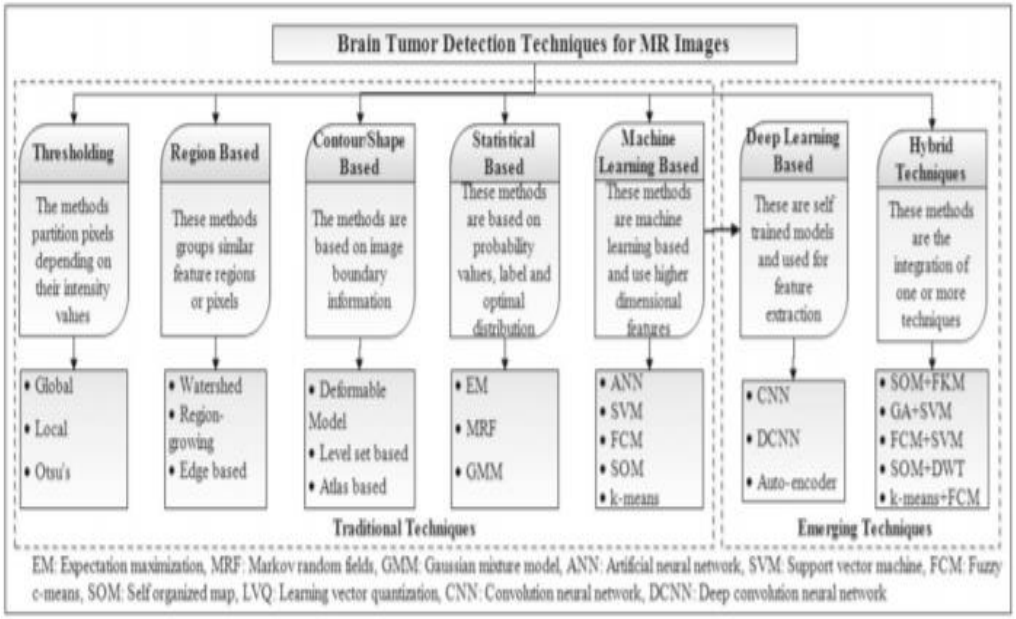

Figure 3: Brain Tumor Detection Techniques

3.Thresholding Technique

One of the most simple and easy-to-use segmentation strategies is the threshold technique. For a picture which is in greyscale is converted into a binary image by this approach on the basis of a threshold [3]. It is a methodology for partitioning an image directly to a section that relies on the value of intensity or the features of such values, such as realistic efficiency of implementation & speed of computation. Descriptions of the position and structure of the ROI should be provided by the image which is binary. There is a possibility of calculation of value of threshold for the distinct regions with the aid of a strength histogram of threshold which is local.Thereby, the boundary values of the local threshold are determined by using local statistical characteristics like the foreknowledge, value of mean intensity, & the measurement of part volumes for each region to determine the boundary for the segmentation of each segment.

4.Region Based Segmentation

Partition of the entire image into sub-locals is done by this technique based on several laws, like the one that each pixel in a single place has to have a Gray level which is common [4]. The region-based strategy may be influenced by the adjacent pixel cluster likewise the same trends of power ethics. Cluster can be represented as a section, and the purpose of a segmentation algo ought to be clustered as a section with its anatomical parts.Region view implementations are usually basic and therefore more noise-friendly. These strategies fragment picture into sections that are proportionate to the predefined specifications protocol.

4.1 Region Growing Segmentation

It's a common approach for Segmentation of picture used to segment alike sections with the same values of strength. No foreknowledge of shapes is required in this approach in such a way that it can be applied to any entity that varies in shape. The Key working principles of this approach demand that every other pixel be in a specific region, that the pixels in a region must be related and that certain particular proximity conditions must be fulfilled, that the regions must be disjointed and that two different regions must not have the same characteristics.

4.2 Region Splitting & Merging

Rather than just selecting seed, the consumer can split the picture into subjectively different regions and then merge the sections in an effort to satisfy states of rational separation. Local part and aggregation are usually performed using a quad tree knowledge hypothesis.

4.3 Watershed Transformation

This technique regards the incline to develop the picture's grandeur as a topographical surface. This approach is a form of edge-based detection. The phrase watershed implies land. The rain occurring on either side of the tangent of the watershed will leak into a surrounding water. This theory could be fertilely captured in visual photographs. Separation of local minima is done by Watersheds as they are the sections with high-intensity gradients.

4.4Edge Detection

The recognition of divergences by segmentation strategy is boundary based. Edge detection may be worked out either by measuring local shifts in the intensity of the picture or by recognizing the boundary between 2 sections. From the edges of the pictures, aspects such as curves, lines as well as corners can be determined.This approach plays a significant role in the rendering of pictures.

5.Contour/Shape Based Segmentation

This approach employs a series of control points that monitor the boundary of the entity via changing curves The ACM is an effective approach of segmentation in which the evolving curves labels the boundary of the entity [7]. Detection of Sharp edges of a picture is one of the strengths of this methodology.

5.1 Level set based

It solves the problem of the delivery and bend breaking point of the corner. Just protests with gradient-like borders can be segmented.

5.2 Atlas-based segmentation

This method has the potential to segment an image with no well-defined relationship between regions and pixel intensities. This could be due to lack of boundary or unwanted noise, or in the event that artifacts of the same texture that are required to be fragmented [6]. If the specifics of the length among these entities are incorporated into the spatial relation between them, other entities or their morphometric attributes, this approach is likely to function well. Another important advantage of atlases is that they've been employed for machine aided diagnostics in medical care, these are being used to examine the structure of an entity or to recognize morphological variations between classes of patients.

6.ML Based Techniques

Relevance of machine learning approaches to detect BT is widely investigated in order to execute research and clinical phases productively. It is found that the implementation of such learning methods promotes the practice of both radiologists and medical professionals at the end [8,9]. These approaches better explain the relationship depth of trends and dynamic details. They are usually classified as unsupervised & supervised learning [10].The former is a ML methodology where someone doesn’t need to monitor the model. Instead, human should facilitate

the model to work by itself to discover information. It deals mainly with unmarked results. Whereas the latter assimilate from training samples that are labelled, helps person to predict unpredictable data outcomes.

6.1 Artificial neural network (ANN)

ANN maps a representation of neuron networks that is known to be pixels. ANN considers identification to be an optimization of energy problem and attempts to decide not only the relationship, but also the masses among the nodes when training. Masses are balanced by an error factor that is calculated by comparison of the current output and the desired I/O. Characteristics could also be retrieved via ANN [12].

6.2 SVM

Hyperplanes theory is used by Support Vector Machine (SVM) to educate itself in an acceptable set of margins and thereby to differentiate between groups. Local minima & problem of neurons overhead can be solved by SVM. It is a model of supervised learning in which data analysis is done using classification and regression analysis [20]. Preference is given to the extreme points of sets of data for plotting an n-dimensional plot that supports the construction of Hyperplane,these extreme points are called support vectors, and hence from this the name of the algorithm is derived.

6.3 FCM

Fuzzy C means is a type of clustering where every other data point corresponds to more than 1 group. Allocation of data points to clusters is done in such a manner that cluster objects are as similar and as different as practicable [11]. Clusters are thus defined on the basis of similarity tests. The resemblance measure can involve distance, connectivity and strength. The resemblance measure can be selected on the basis of data or needs of application. It offers a good outcome for overlapping data sets and the Efficiency of this technique is higher than the K-mean algorithm

6.4 K means

K means methodology is among the easiest and most efficient methods to solve clustering problems, and it is an approach that is backed by the fact that cluster focal points represent cluster components [13]. As this algorithm is largely based on an unsupervised methodology. Therefore, human involvement in the diagnosis of the tumor is not needed in this technique. It decreases the distance between each element and the central point of the cluster. If a cluster is built, it upgrades itself & functions in a loop. As an outcome, the methodology would be tested in domains & the results of test will be interpreted using normal sets of data. It can examine the regions productively.

7. Deep Learning Based Techniques

Deep Learning is an evolving area of ML. Data is represented with many abstraction layers with its several distinct layer frameworks that help to solve an array of challenges that arise in traditional ML techniques. Attributes are dynamically inferred and optimized to the final effect. This technique is very effective and versatile. As a consequence of its characteristics, this approach attracts interest in the medical community.

7.1 CNN

This approach is currently the state-of-the-art technique in the field of image segmentation science. Works on 3-dimensional images i.e., height, width and no of channels. The first two dimensions inform us the resolution of the picture and the third dimension reflects the no of channels (RGB) or intensity values for the colors red, green and blue. Typically, images that are fed into the neural network are condensed in sizes that minimize processing time and prevent the issue of under-fitting.And if we took a picture of Size 224*224*3 which, when translated to 1 dimension, generates an input vector of 150528. So, this input vector is already too large to be fed into the neural network as input. There are multiple layers in the CNN. The term "convolution" refers to the statistical integration of two functions to create a third one. It's a combination of two sets of knowledge. In the case of CNN, the conversion is done on input data using a filter or kernel generate a characteristic map. The activation mechanism in CNN is a logical "gate" between the input of the current neuron and its output of the next layer. It may be as basic as a phase function that switches the output of the neuron on and off, depending on the law or threshold. To progressively shrink size of representation is aim of pooling layer in order to reduce the quantity of parameters and complexity. It works on each Characteristic map separately. Dropout is a method used to prevent a model from being overfitted. Completely Connected layers in neural networks are all those layers in which all inputs through one layer are connected to each activation unit of the further layer and the labeling for the photos are given. The output layer in CNN is a completely connected layer, where the data from the other layers is flattened and sent to translate the output to the number of classes as requested by the network [5].

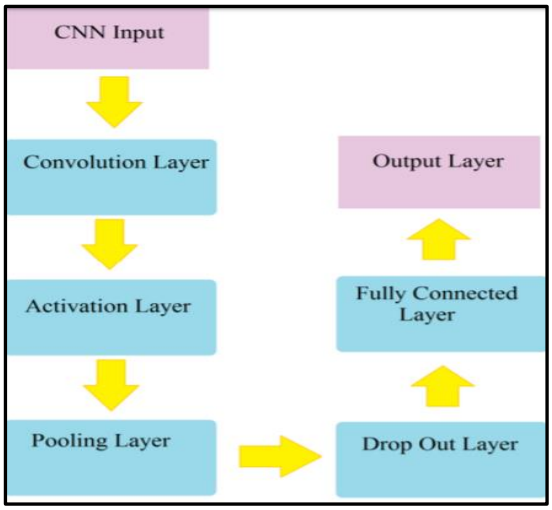

Figure 4: Different Layers of Convolutional Neural Network

7.2 Auto-encoders

It is a fully associated neural network capable of successfully learning in an unsupervised way, have been widely researched over the last few years in order to minimize aspects of data. Analysis of data is done to reconstruct input. Several works in the field of medical imaging have demonstrated improved efficiency of auto-encoders compared to PCA. In the classical auto-encoder architecture, the size of input information is initially decreased along with the following layers. At this stage, the encoder portion of the architecture is finished and the decoder part starts [17]. Linear representation of the function is learned in this section, and the scale is increasingly increasing. The output size at the end of the architecture is equal to the input size. This architecture is suitable for retaining the output size.

8.Hybrid Techniques

Hybrid models employ 2 or more mechanisms to accomplish the objectives of segmentation. It blends multiple methods by maximizing their strengths and addressing their limitations in order to attain optimal and reliable performance. Parveen[18] suggested that SVM & FCM should be integrated to ensure a clear assessment of the disease-ridden brain region. FCM is used to fragment the unclear, cancerous part of the brain. Features are derived by Gray level run length matrix that are utilized by SVM for classification. K-Means helps in faster pace whereas FCM helps in reliable prediction of cells of tumor [19].Similarly, multiple hybrid approaches have been found to be effective in terms of image segmentation and classification.

9. Results and discussion

A range of potential segmentation strategies have been listed in this paper and are described.

Table 1: Comparison of BT Segmentation Techniques

Technique	Advantages	Disadvantages
Thresholding	1.For images with homogeneous intensity better performance can be expected, high contrast and discriminate Gray value among object and background. 2. Fast and Large computational efficiency	1.Distribution of intensity in brain images is very complex, in such cases it is difficult to find threshold 2.Does not consider spatial constraint
Region Based	1.Fast 2. Less sensitive to noise than thresholding.	1.Leakage occurs if boundary is blurred 2.Sensitive to start point location
Contour/Shape Based	1 It will control Cavities, concave-ties, convolution, splitting or merging. 2.Tuning is simple and easy.	1.It will add unwanted information like noise in the image. 2.It leads to blurring, weak boundaries, edges and reduced contrast
Machine Learning Based	1.Fast and Efficient 2.Higher Accuracy	1.Complex 2.High Computational Cost
Deep Learning Based	1.Flexible 2.Higher Accuracy 3. Features are automatically deduced and optimally tuned for desired outcome.	1. It is not easy to comprehend output based on mere learning and requires classifiers to do so. 2.Expensive 3.Large amount of training data required
Hybrid Based	1.Minimal Computational Time 2.Higher Efficiency 3.Higher Accuracy	1. Complex 2.High Computational Cost

10.Conclusion

Since many decades Segmentation in tumor of brain has been an active research field. Preliminary step of almost all methods for the processing of images is Segmentation. Numerous approaches are there for the segmentation of BT. In this study, a short description of the different segmentation methodologies used to brain MR images is illustrated. Segmentation is caused by many aspects, such as the similarity of the images, attribute of the graphics and the nature of the image. Despite a number of research work in this area,Segmentation is a vital challenge, and researches in upcoming time needs to improve the effectiveness, standard and pace of segmentation methods

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