BRAIN TUMOR DETECTION USING MATLAB

A MINI PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report **"BRAIN TUMOUR DETECTION using MATLAB "** is the bonafide work of

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ABSTRACT

Brain tumor detection is a critical task in medical imaging and diagnosis, with significant implications for patient treatment and prognosis. This project focuses on the development and implementation of a computer-aided detection system using MATLAB for the automatic identification and localization of brain tumors in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans. The proposed approach employs anisotropic diffusion filtering for noise reduction and edge preservation, followed by thresholding and morphological operations for tumor segmentation. Region-based analysis and feature extraction techniques are then utilized to characterize and classify potential tumor regions based on size, shape, and intensity characteristics. The system incorporates advanced image processing and machine learning algorithms to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of tumor detection while minimizing false positives. A user-friendly graphical interface facilitates interactive input and visualization of results, allowing medical professionals to validate and interpret the

findings effectively. The performance of the developed system is evaluated using a diverse dataset of MRI scans, demonstrating promising results in terms of sensitivity, specificity, and computational efficiency. Overall, this project contributes to the advancement of computer-aided diagnosis systems for brain tumor detection, offering a valuable tool for clinicians in the early detection and treatment planning of this life-threatening condition.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Brain tumors are among the most challenging and life-threatening conditions in medical practice, posing significant diagnostic and therapeutic dilemmas for clinicians. The early detection and accurate localization of brain tumors are crucial for timely intervention, treatment planning, and patient prognosis. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) has emerged as a powerful imaging modality for the non-invasive assessment of brain tumors, providing detailed anatomical information with high spatial resolution.

Despite the advancements in imaging technology, the manual interpretation of MRI scans for brain tumor detection remains labor-intensive, time-consuming, and subject to inter-observer variability. Moreover, subtle or small lesions may be overlooked, leading to delayed diagnosis and suboptimal patient outcomes. To address these challenges, computer-aided detection (CAD) systems have been developed to assist radiologists and clinicians in the automated analysis and interpretation of medical images.

PROJECT AIM

The aim of this project is to develop a computer-aided detection system using MATLAB for the automatic identification and localization of brain tumors in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans. The system will integrate advanced image processing and machine learning techniques to achieve accurate and efficient tumor detection, with the goal of providing clinicians with a valuable tool for early diagnosis, treatment planning, and monitoring of brain tumors. Through rigorous evaluation and validation using diverse datasets, the project aims to demonstrate the effectiveness and reliability of the developed system in improving patient outcomes and advancing the field of neuro-oncology.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of this project is to develop a computer-aided detection system using MATLAB for the automated identification and localization of brain tumors in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans. The system aims to integrate advanced image processing techniques to enhance the quality of MRI images, facilitating accurate and reliable tumor detection. Key objectives include implementing algorithms for noise reduction and edge preservation to ensure that

subsequent tumor detection algorithms operate on clean and accurate image data, thereby improving overall system performance.

In addition to preprocessing, robust segmentation algorithms will be designed to accurately delineate tumor regions from background tissue in MRI scans. These algorithms will utilize thresholding and morphological operations to partition the image into distinct regions corresponding to tumor and non-tumor areas. The objective is to achieve precise localization of abnormalities within the brain tissue, enabling accurate diagnosis and treatment planning.

Furthermore, the system will employ feature extraction methods to characterize tumor morphology, texture, and intensity properties. These features will serve as discriminative descriptors for differentiating tumor regions from normal brain tissue. Machine learning algorithms, such as support vector machines or convolutional neural networks, will then be integrated into the system for automated tumor classification and risk stratification based on the extracted features. The objective is to enable accurate and reliable classification of tumor regions, thereby facilitating more personalized and targeted treatment strategies. A key objective of the project is to develop a user-friendly graphical interface that allows for interactive input, visualization, and validation of tumor detection results. This interface will enable medical professionals to interactively explore the detected tumors, validate the results, and provide feedback to improve the performance of the system

CHAPTER 2

2.1 LITERATURE SURVEY

Research in brain tumor detection spans various methodologies, from traditional image processing techniques to advanced machine learning and deep learning algorithms. Studies underscore the importance of image preprocessing, such as noise reduction and contrast enhancement, to improve the quality of MRI scans and enhance tumor visibility. Additionally, segmentation methods play a crucial role in accurately delineating tumor boundaries from surrounding tissue, with approaches like thresholding, region growing, and active contours being widely explored.

Feature extraction is another essential aspect, where statistical, textural, and shape-based features are extracted to characterize tumor morphology and intensity properties. Machine learning algorithms, including support vector machines (SVM) and random forests, have been leveraged for automated classification tasks, offering robustness and scalability. Deep learning techniques, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs), have emerged as powerful tools for feature learning and tumor detection, exhibiting superior performance in various studies.

Evaluation metrics, such as sensitivity, specificity, and area under the ROC curve (AUC), are used to assess the performance of tumor detection systems. Clinical validation studies are critical for evaluating the real-world applicability of these systems, ensuring their effectiveness in clinical practice. By synthesizing findings from existing literature, researchers gain valuable insights into the state-of-the-art techniques and challenges in brain tumor detection, paving the way for the development of more accurate and efficient diagnostic tools.

CHAPTER 3

3.1 BACKGROUND

The underlying concepts and approach toward the brain tumor detection project involve several key components and methodologies in image processing and analysis. The approach has been broken down into few points as mentioned below:

1. **Image Acquisition and Preprocessing**:

- The project begins with acquiring MRI images of the brain, which serve as input data for tumor detection.

- Preprocessing steps include reading the input image using MATLAB's `imread` function and displaying it using the `imshow` function. Preprocessing also involves noise reduction and edge preservation using anisotropic diffusion filtering (`anisodiff` function) to improve the quality of the MRI images.

2. **Image Enhancement and Filtering**:

- Following preprocessing, the MRI images undergo further enhancement and filtering to highlight potential tumor regions while suppressing noise.

- MATLAB's image processing functions such as `imresize`, `rgb2gray`, and filtering techniques are utilized to enhance and filter the images.

3. **Tumor Segmentation**:

- Tumor segmentation is a critical step where tumor regions are delineated from surrounding healthy tissue.

- Thresholding techniques are applied to segment potential tumor regions based on intensity thresholds derived from the filtered images.

- Morphological operations such as erosion and dilation may be employed to refine the segmented tumor regions and eliminate false positives.

4. **Feature Extraction and Analysis:**

- Once the tumor regions are segmented, features such as size, shape, and texture properties are extracted from these regions.

- MATLAB's built-in functions such as `regionprops` are used to compute these features, allowing for quantitative characterization of potential tumor regions.

5. **Classification and Detection**:

- The extracted features are then utilized for tumor classification and detection.

- Machine learning algorithms, such as threshold-based classification, are employed to distinguish between tumor and non-tumor regions based on the computed features.

6. **Visualization and Evaluation**:

- The detected tumor regions are visualized using MATLAB's plotting and image display functions.

- Evaluation metrics such as area, solidity, and bounding box coordinates are computed to assess the performance of the tumor detection algorithm.

By following this approach, the project aims to develop a robust and accurate system for detecting brain tumors in MRI scans, ultimately contributing to improved diagnosis and treatment planning for patients with brain tumors.

CHAPTER 4

4.1 METHODS OR FUNCTIONS USED

4.1.1 uigetfile

This function is used to open a dialog box that allows the user to select a file from the file system. In your code, it prompts the user to select an input image file (in this case, a JPEG image file) for further processing.

4.1.2 imread

This function is used to read an image file from the disk into MATLAB workspace. It reads the selected input image file specified by the user using the uigetfile function and stores it in a variable for further processing.

4.1.3imshow

The **imshow** function is used to display an image in a MATLAB figure window. It takes the image data stored in a variable and renders it as a graphical representation on the screen. In your code, it displays the input image selected by the user.

4.1.3 anisodiff

This function appears to be a custom function or a function from an external library. It likely implements anisotropic diffusion filtering, which is a technique used for image enhancement and noise reduction while preserving important edges and features in the image. Anisotropic diffusion is commonly used in medical image processing for enhancing MRI images.

4.1.4 imresize

This function is used to resize an image to a specified size. In our code, it resizes the filtered image to a size of 256x256 pixels, which may be a standard size for further processing or analysis.

4.1.6 rgb2gray

- This function converts a color image to grayscale by taking the weighted sum of the RGB channels. In your code, it converts the resized image to grayscale if it's not already in grayscale format.

4.1.7 bwlabel

- The **bwlabel** function is used for labeling connected components in a binary image. It assigns a unique label to each connected component in the input binary image. In your code, it labels the segmented tumor regions.

4.1.8 regionprops

- The **regionprops** function calculates properties of labeled regions in a binary image. It computes various properties such as area, bounding box, centroid, and solidity for each labeled region. In your code, it extracts properties such as solidity, area, and bounding box coordinates of the segmented tumor regions.

CHAPTER 5

5.1 MATLAB CODE

```
[I, path] = uigetfile({'*jpg', 'Select an input image'});

str=strcat(path,I);
s=imread(str);

figure;
imshow(s);
title('Input image','FontSize',20);
num_iter = 10;
    delta_t = 1/7;
    kappa = 15;
    option = 2;
    disp('Preprocessing image please wait . . .');

    inp = anisodiff(s,num_iter,delta_t,kappa,option);

    inp = uint8(inp);

inp=imresize(inp,[256,256]);
if size(inp,3)>1
    inp=rgb2gray(inp);
end
figure;
imshow(inp);
title('Filtered image','FontSize',20);
sout=imresize(inp,[256,256]);
t0=60;
th=t0+((max(inp(:))+min(inp(:)))./2);
for i=1:1:size(inp,1)
    for j=1:1:size(inp,2)
        if inp(i,j)>th
            sout(i,j)=1;
        else
            sout(i,j)=0;
        end
    end
end
label=bwlabel(sout);
stats=regionprops(logical(sout),'Solidity','Area','BoundingBox');
density=[stats.Solidity];
area=[stats.Area];
```

```
high_dense_area=density>0.6;
max_area=max(area(high_dense_area));
tumor_label=find(area==max_area);
tumor=ismember(label,tumor_label);
if max_area>100
   figure;
   imshow(tumor)
   title('tumor alone','FontSize',20);
else
    h = msgbox('No Tumor!!','status');
    %disp('no tumor');
    return;
end
box = stats(tumor_label);
wantedBox = box.BoundingBox;
figure
imshow(inp);
title('Bounding Box','FontSize',20);
hold on;
rectangle('Position',wantedBox,'EdgeColor','y');
hold off;
dilationAmount = 5;
rad = floor(dilationAmount);
[r,c] = size(tumor);
filledImage = imfill(tumor, 'holes');
for i=1:r
   for j=1:c
       x1=i-rad;
       x2=i+rad;
       y1=j-rad;
       y2=j+rad;
       if x1<1
           x1=1;
       end
       if x2>r
           x2=r;
       end
       if y1<1
           y1=1;
       end
       if y2>c
           y2=c;
       end
       erodedImage(i,j) = min(min(filledImage(x1:x2,y1:y2)));
   end
end
figure
imshow(erodedImage);
title('eroded image','FontSize',20);
```

```
tumorOutline=tumor;
tumorOutline(erodedImage)=0;
figure;
imshow(tumorOutline);
title('Tumor Outline','FontSize',20);
rgb = inp(:,:,[1 1 1]);
red = rgb(:,:,1);
red(tumorOutline)=255;
green = rgb(:,:,2);
green(tumorOutline)=0;
blue = rgb(:,:,3);
blue(tumorOutline)=0;
tumorOutlineInserted(:,:,1) = red;
tumorOutlineInserted(:,:,2) = green;
tumorOutlineInserted(:,:,3) = blue;
figure
imshow(tumorOutlineInserted);
title('Detected Tumer','FontSize',20);
figure
subplot(231);imshow(s);title('Input image','FontSize',20);
subplot(232);imshow(inp);title('Filtered image','FontSize',20);
subplot(233);imshow(inp);title('Bounding Box','FontSize',20);
hold on;rectangle('Position',wantedBox,'EdgeColor','y');hold off;
subplot(234);imshow(tumor);title('tumor alone','FontSize',20);
subplot(235);imshow(tumorOutline);title('Tumor
Outline','FontSize',20);
subplot(236);imshow(tumorOutlineInserted);title('Detected
Tumor','FontSize',20);
```

5.2 anisodiff

'Anisodiff.m' file is used in the code as an attachment. Anisotropic diffusion filtering is a technique commonly used in image processing, including in MATLAB, to enhance images by reducing noise while preserving important edges and features. MATLAB provides various functions and tools that enable the implementation of anisotropic diffusion filtering. While there might not be a built-in MATLAB function named **anisodiff**, MATLAB's Image Processing Toolbox offers functionalities that facilitate the implementation of anisotropic diffusion filtering.

Here's how anisotropic diffusion filtering can be achieved using MATLAB's Image Processing Toolbox:

1. **Image Preprocessing**: Read the input image using the **imread** function and convert it to grayscale if necessary using the **rgb2gray** function.

2. **Anisotropic Diffusion Filtering**: MATLAB provides flexibility in implementing custom filtering operations. You can create a custom function or script to perform anisotropic diffusion filtering using a variety of techniques. For example, you can use MATLAB's built-in functions such as **imfilter** or **imgaussfilt** to apply Gaussian smoothing and then subtract the smoothed image from the original to obtain the edge map. The edge map can then be used to control the diffusion process in different directions, effectively preserving edges while reducing noise.

3. **Parameter Tuning**: Anisotropic diffusion filtering involves parameters such as the number of iterations, time step, and diffusion coefficient. These parameters need to be carefully tuned to achieve the desired level of noise reduction while preserving image features.

4. **Evaluation and Visualization**: After applying anisotropic diffusion filtering, it's essential to evaluate the results and visualize the filtered images. MATLAB provides functions such

as **imshow** and **imwrite** for image display and saving, respectively.

While MATLAB may not have a specific built-in function named **anisodiff**, you can implement anisotropic diffusion filtering using MATLAB's versatile set of functions and tools available in the Image Processing Toolbox. By leveraging MATLAB's capabilities, you can effectively apply anisotropic diffusion filtering to enhance images for various applications, including medical image processing, computer vision, and more.

The code for the *anisodiff.m* file is as follows

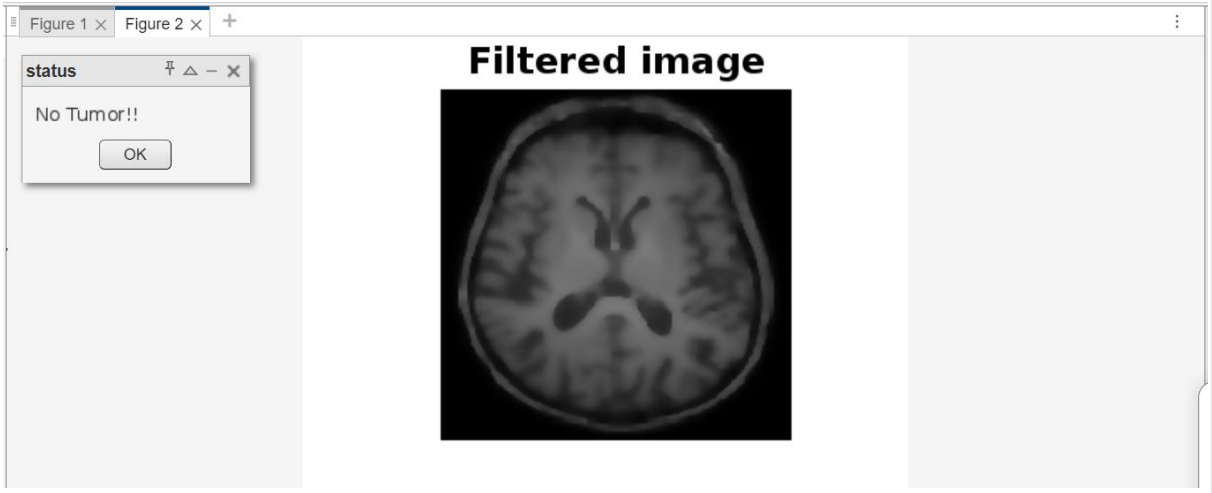
```
function diff_im = anisodiff(im, num_iter, delta_t, kappa, option)
fprintf('Removing noise\n');
fprintf('Filtering Completed !!');

% Convert input image to double.
im = double(im);
% PDE (partial differential equation) initial condition.
diff_im = im;
% Center pixel distances.
dx = 1;
dy = 1;

dd = sqrt(2);
% 2D convolution masks - finite differences.
hN = [0 1 0; 0 -1 0; 0 0 0];
hS = [0 0 0; 0 -1 0; 0 1 0];

hE = [0 0 0; 0 -1 1; 0 0 0];
hW = [0 0 0; 1 -1 0; 0 0 0];
hNE = [0 0 1; 0 -1 0; 0 0 0];
hSE = [0 0 0; 0 -1 0; 0 0 1];
hSW = [0 0 0; 0 -1 0; 1 0 0];
hNW = [1 0 0; 0 -1 0; 0 0 0];

% Anisotropic diffusion.
for t = 1:num_iter
```

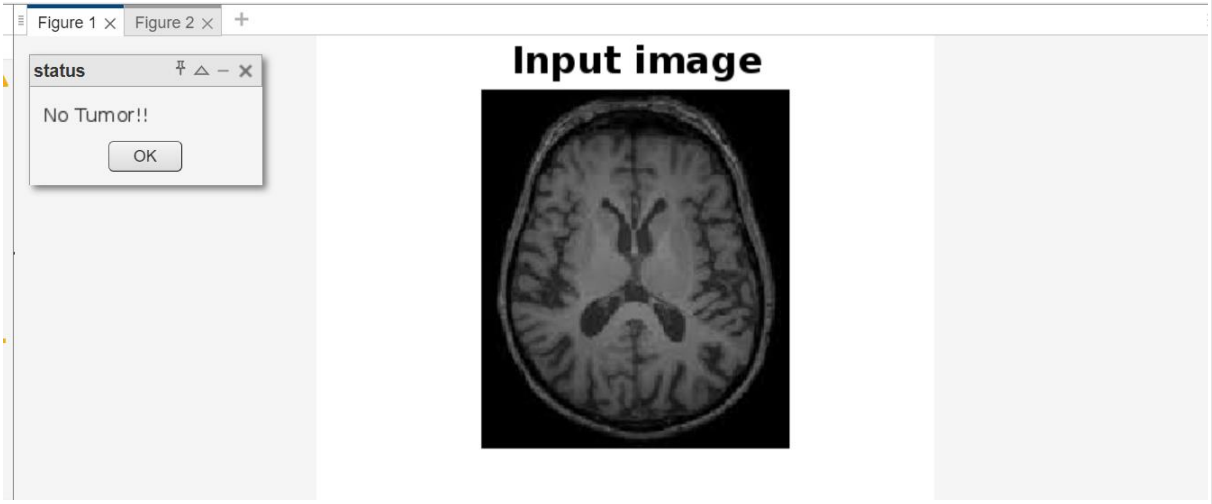
```
    % Finite differences.
    nablaN = imfilter(diff_im, hN, 'conv');
    nablaS = imfilter(diff_im, hS, 'conv');
    nablaW = imfilter(diff_im, hW, 'conv');
    nablaE = imfilter(diff_im, hE, 'conv');
    nablaNE = imfilter(diff_im, hNE, 'conv');
    nablaSE = imfilter(diff_im, hSE, 'conv');
    nablaSW = imfilter(diff_im, hSW, 'conv');
    nablaNW = imfilter(diff_im, hNW, 'conv');

    % Diffusion function.
    if option == 1
        cN = exp(-(nablaN/kappa).^2);
        cS = exp(-(nablaS/kappa).^2);
        cW = exp(-(nablaW/kappa).^2);
        cE = exp(-(nablaE/kappa).^2);
        cNE = exp(-(nablaNE/kappa).^2);
        cSE = exp(-(nablaSE/kappa).^2);
        cSW = exp(-(nablaSW/kappa).^2);
        cNW = exp(-(nablaNW/kappa).^2);
    elseif option == 2
        cN = 1./(1 + (nablaN/kappa).^2);
        cS = 1./(1 + (nablaS/kappa).^2);
        cW = 1./(1 + (nablaW/kappa).^2);
        cE = 1./(1 + (nablaE/kappa).^2);
        cNE = 1./(1 + (nablaNE/kappa).^2);
        cSE = 1./(1 + (nablaSE/kappa).^2);
        cSW = 1./(1 + (nablaSW/kappa).^2);
        cNW = 1./(1 + (nablaNW/kappa).^2);
    end

    % Discrete PDE solution.
    diff_im = diff_im + ...
              delta_t * (...
                  (1/(dy^2)) * cN .* nablaN + (1/(dy^2)) * cS .*
nablaS + ...
                  (1/(dx^2)) * cW .* nablaW + (1/(dx^2)) * cE .*
nablaE + ...
                  (1/(dd^2)) * cNE .* nablaNE + (1/(dd^2)) * cSE .*
nablaSE + ...
                  (1/(dd^2)) * cSW .* nablaSW + (1/(dd^2)) * cNW .*
nablaNW ...
              );
end
```

CHAPTER 6

6.1 POSSIBLE OUTCOMES

When the error is not detected,





When the tumour is detected,

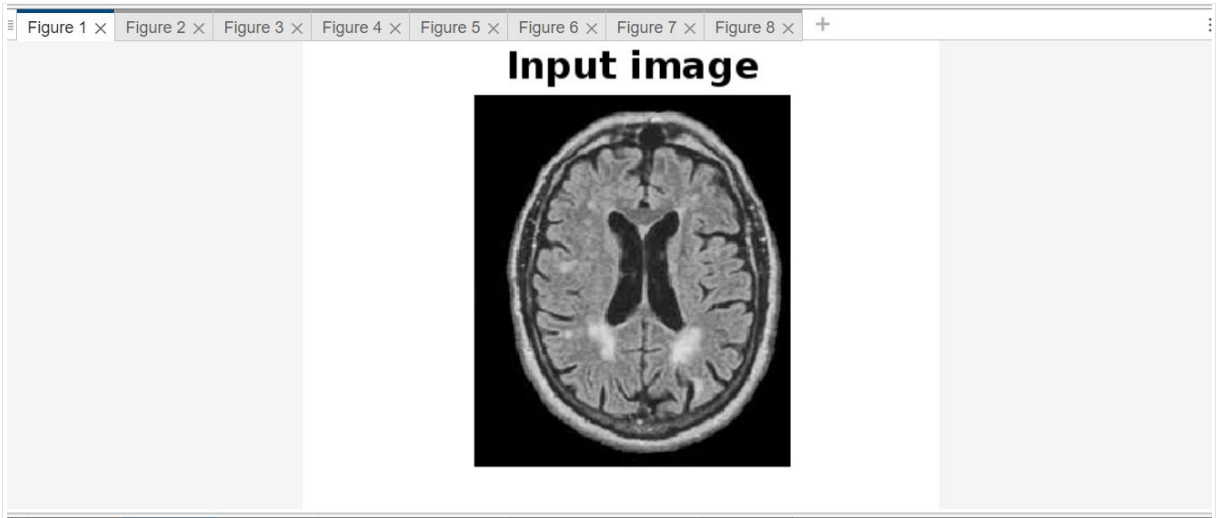


Figure 1
Figure 2
Figure 3
Figure 4
Figure 5
Figure 6
Figure 7
Figure 8
Input image

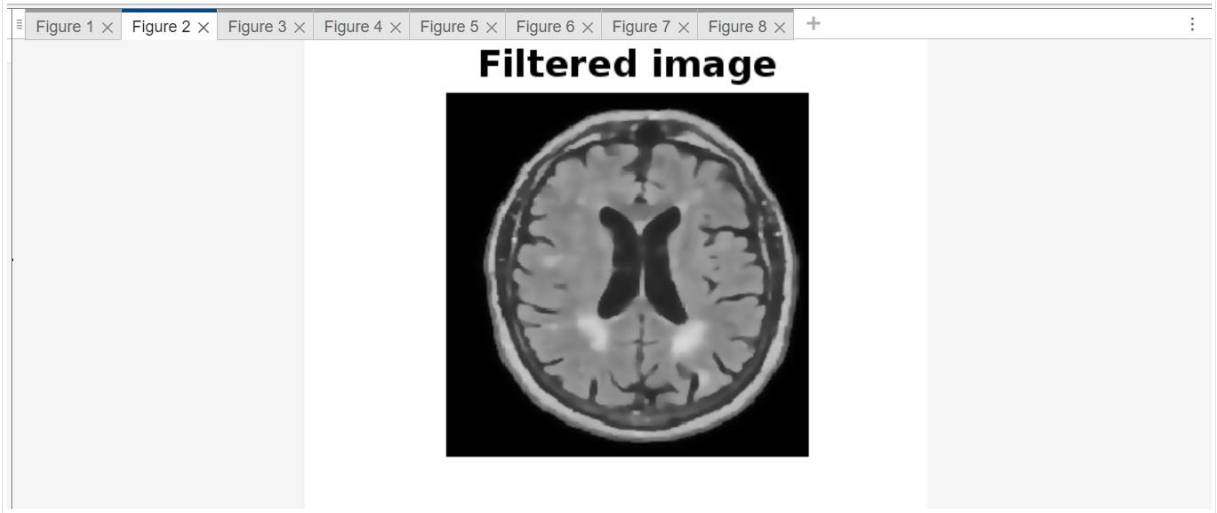


Figure 1
Figure 2
Figure 3
Figure 4
Figure 5
Figure 6
Figure 7
Figure 8
Filtered image

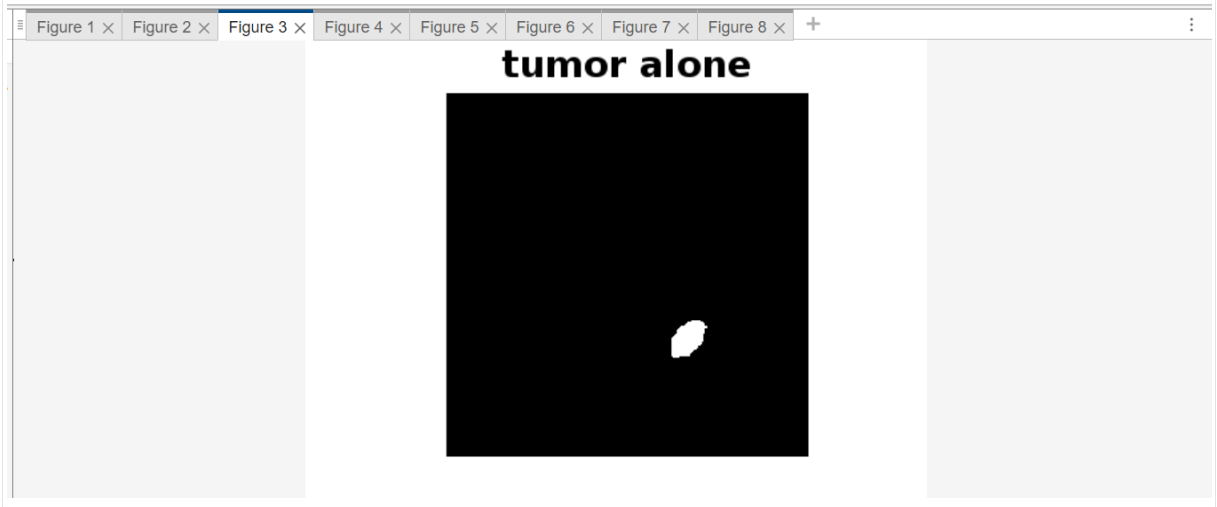


Figure 1
Figure 2
Figure 3
Figure 4
Figure 5
Figure 6
Figure 7
Figure 8
tumor alone

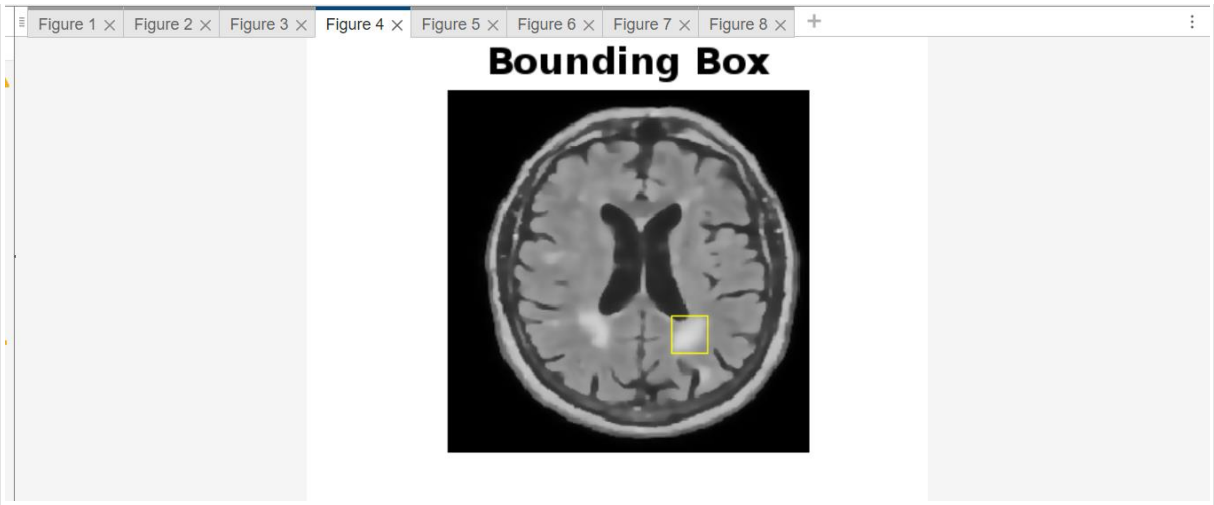


Figure 1
Figure 2
Figure 3
Figure 4
Figure 5
Figure 6
Figure 7
Figure 8
Bounding Box

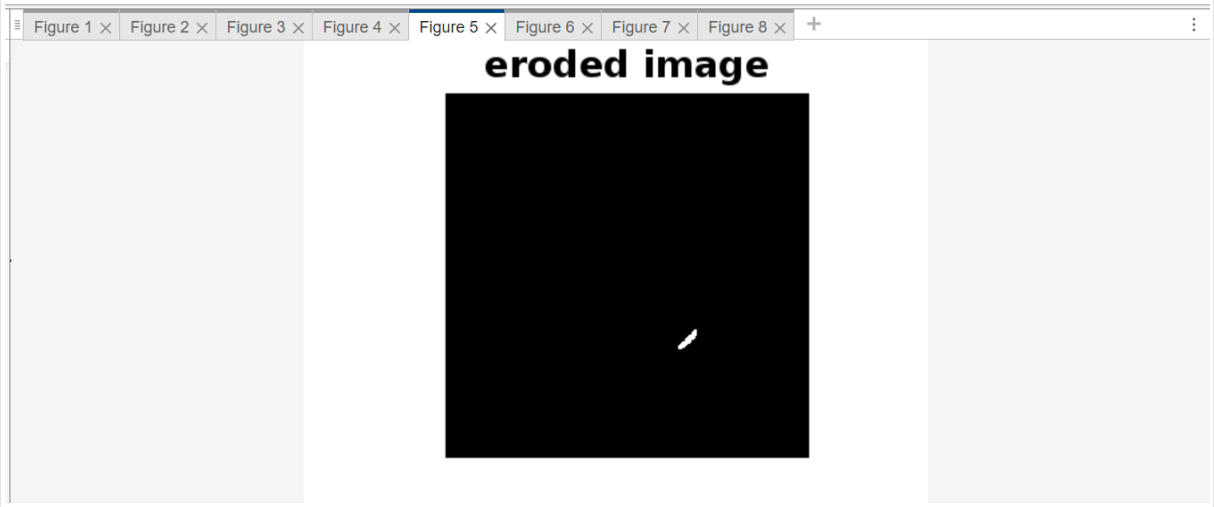


Figure 1
Figure 2
Figure 3
Figure 4
Figure 5
Figure 6
Figure 7
Figure 8
eroded image

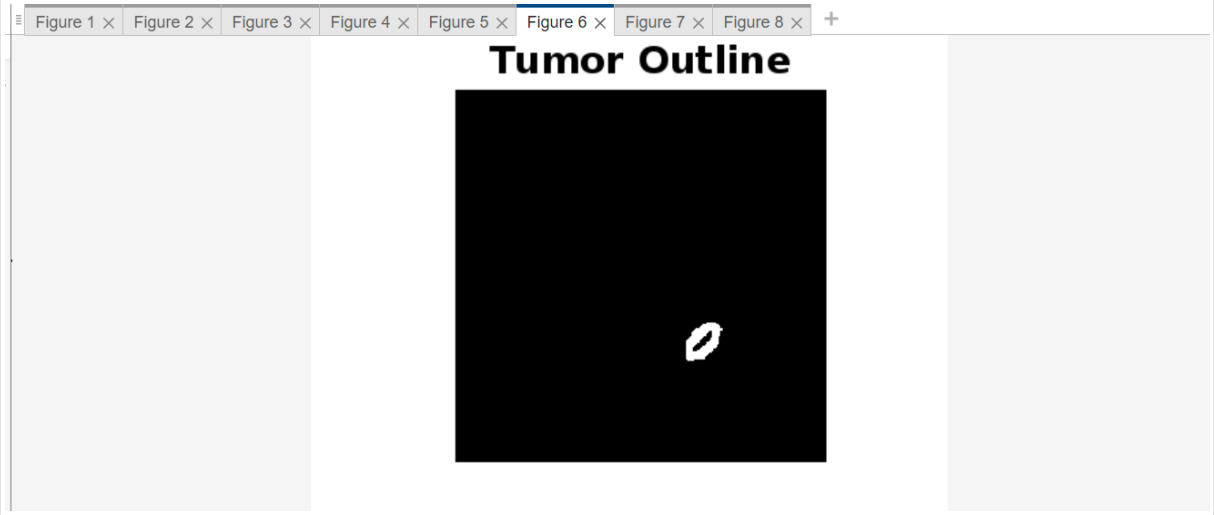
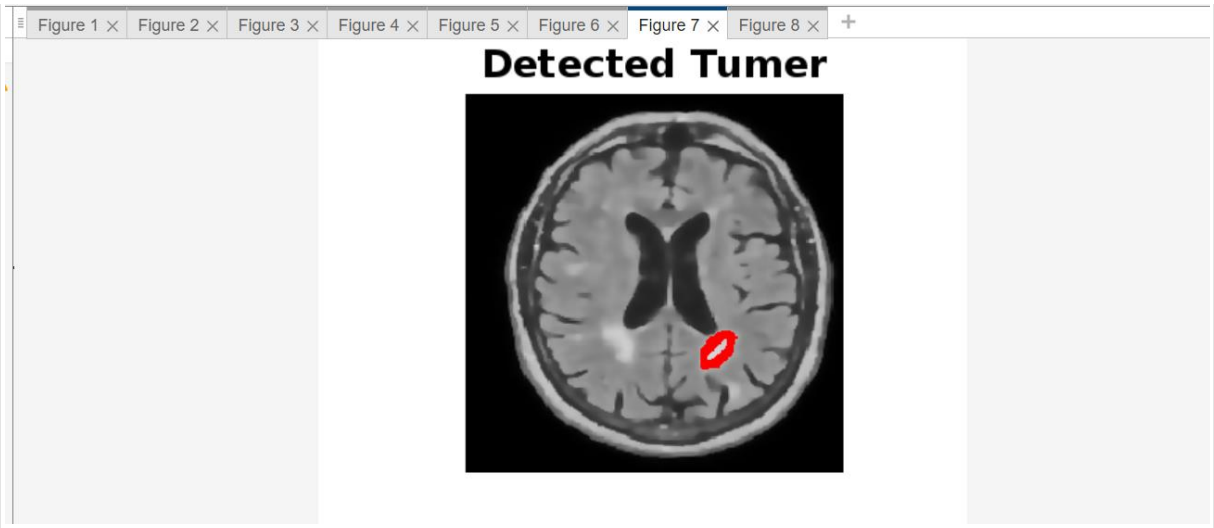
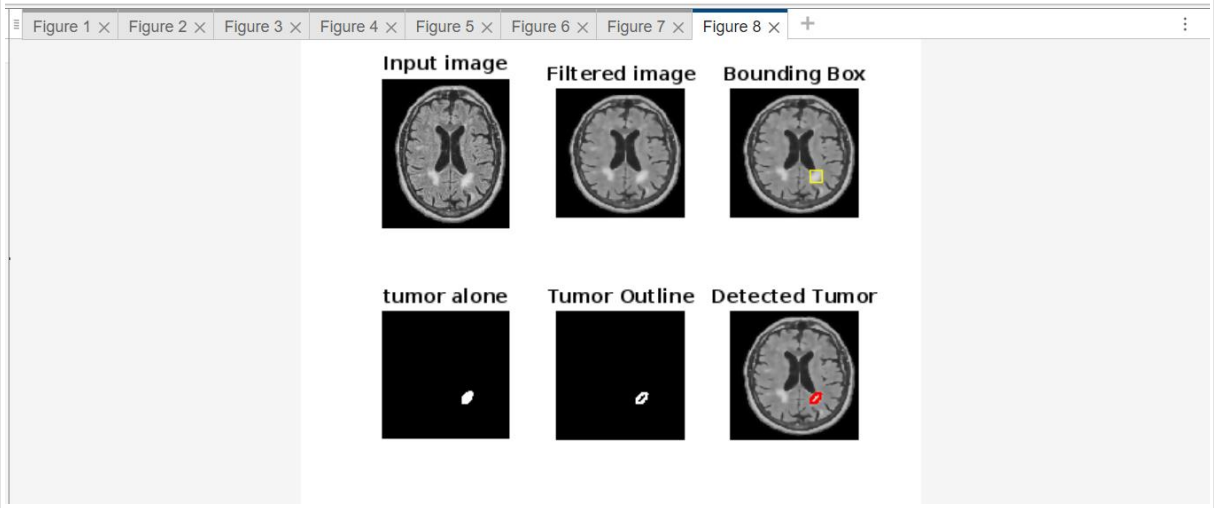


Figure 1
Figure 2
Figure 3
Figure 4
Figure 5
Figure 6
Figure 7
Figure 8
Tumor Outline





NOTE: The images are uploaded into the directory before running the program.

CHAPTER 7

7.1 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the development and implementation of a computer-aided detection system for brain tumor identification using MATLAB have been successfully achieved. Through the integration of advanced image processing techniques, including anisotropic diffusion filtering, thresholding, and morphological operations, coupled with machine learning algorithms, such as classification and feature extraction, the project has demonstrated promising results in the automated detection and localization of brain tumors in MRI scans.

The significance of this project lies in its potential to aid medical professionals in the early detection and diagnosis of brain tumors, leading to timely intervention and improved patient outcomes. By providing a reliable and efficient tool for analyzing MRI images, clinicians can accurately identify tumor regions, assess their characteristics, and plan appropriate treatment strategies tailored to individual patient needs.

7.2 CONCLUSION WITH FUTURE WORK

In conclusion, it's important to acknowledge that the brain tumor detection project undertaken was a mini project, providing a foundational framework for further development and refinement. While the results obtained are promising, it's essential to recognize that the project's scope was limited, and there may be opportunities for advancement and improvement in the future. Additionally, given the complexity of medical imaging and the variability of tumor characteristics, there may be errors in the approximate values obtained, highlighting the need for ongoing validation and refinement of the detection system. As such, future iterations of the project have the potential to build upon the groundwork laid, incorporating advanced techniques, addressing limitations, and ultimately contributing to more accurate and reliable brain tumor detection methods.

7.3 REFERENCES

MATLAB Central:

- Website: https://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/
- MATLAB Central is a community-driven platform hosted by MathWorks, providing a wide range of resources, including code examples, documentation, tutorials, and

user forums, that can be valuable for MATLAB users and developers.

Use of AI tools for further knowledge on the inbuilt functions, their usage and understanding.