# BRAIN TUMOR DETECTION USING DEEP LEARNING

S. AGNES ARUL TRINITA

# Agenda

- ABSTRACT
- INTRODUCTION
- <u>MRI</u>
- FLOWCHART
- MASKING
- <u>DEEP NEURAL NETWORKS</u>
- ACCURACY

## ABSTRACT

- More than 79,000 new cases of primary brain tumors are diagnosed this year, nearly 17,000 people will lose their battle with a brain tumor. Early stage of detection is important.
- Detection of brain tumor could be done under the medical equipment called Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
- In this project we have used a Deep Learning architectures CNN (Convolution Neural Network) generally known as NN (Neural Network), VGG 16(visual geometry group) and RESNET50 (residual network) Transfer learning to detect the brain tumor.

## INTRODUCTION

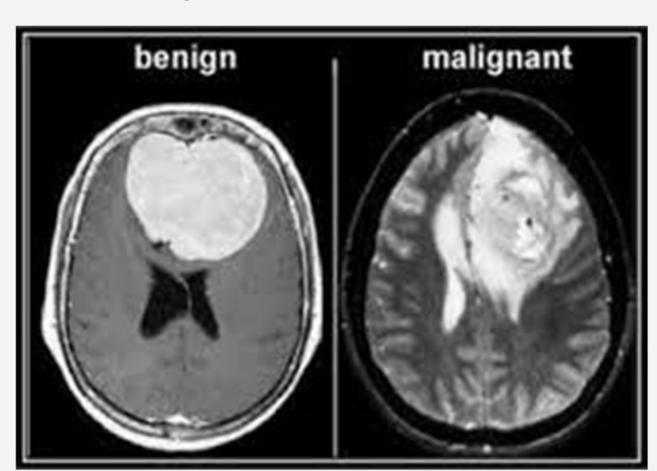
#### What is Tumor?

- Tumor is a solid or fluid filled mass of abnormal tissues.
- The brain tumours are classified into mainly two types: Primary brain tumor (benign tumor) and secondary brain tumor (malignant

tumor).

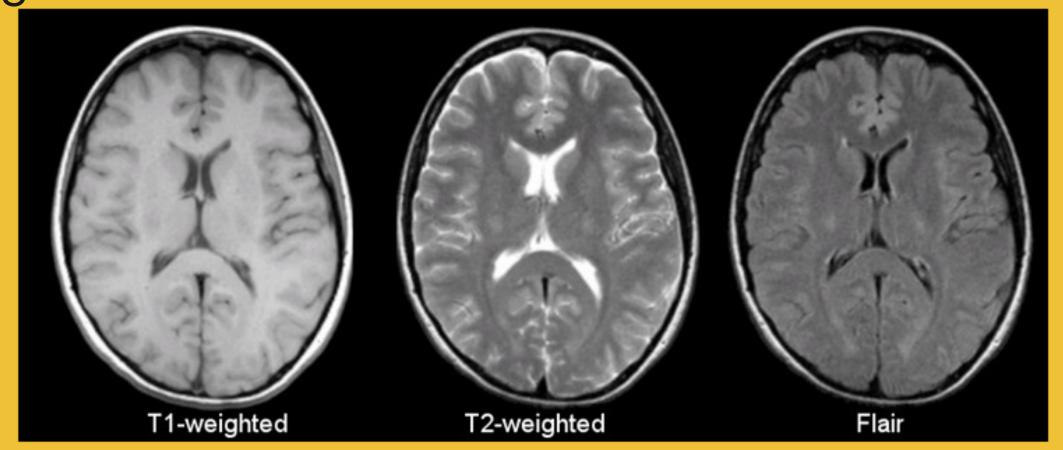
#### **Symptoms:**

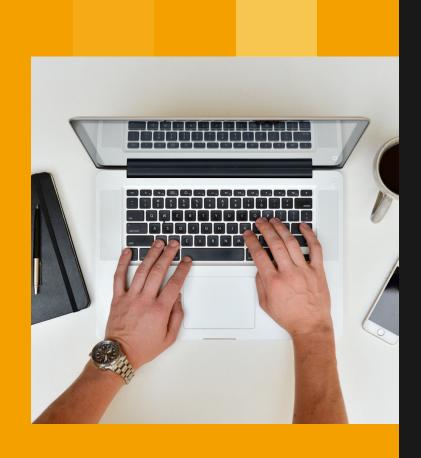
- Headaches that gradually become more frequent and more severe
- Unexplained nausea or vomiting
- Difficulty with balance



## MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING (MRI)

- MRI images have a better quality as compared to other medical imaging techniques like X-ray and computer tomography.
- MRI is good technique for knowing the brain tumor in human body.
- There are different images of MRI for mapping tumor induced Change including T1 weighted, T2 weighted and FLAIR (Fluid attenuated inversion recovery) weighted.

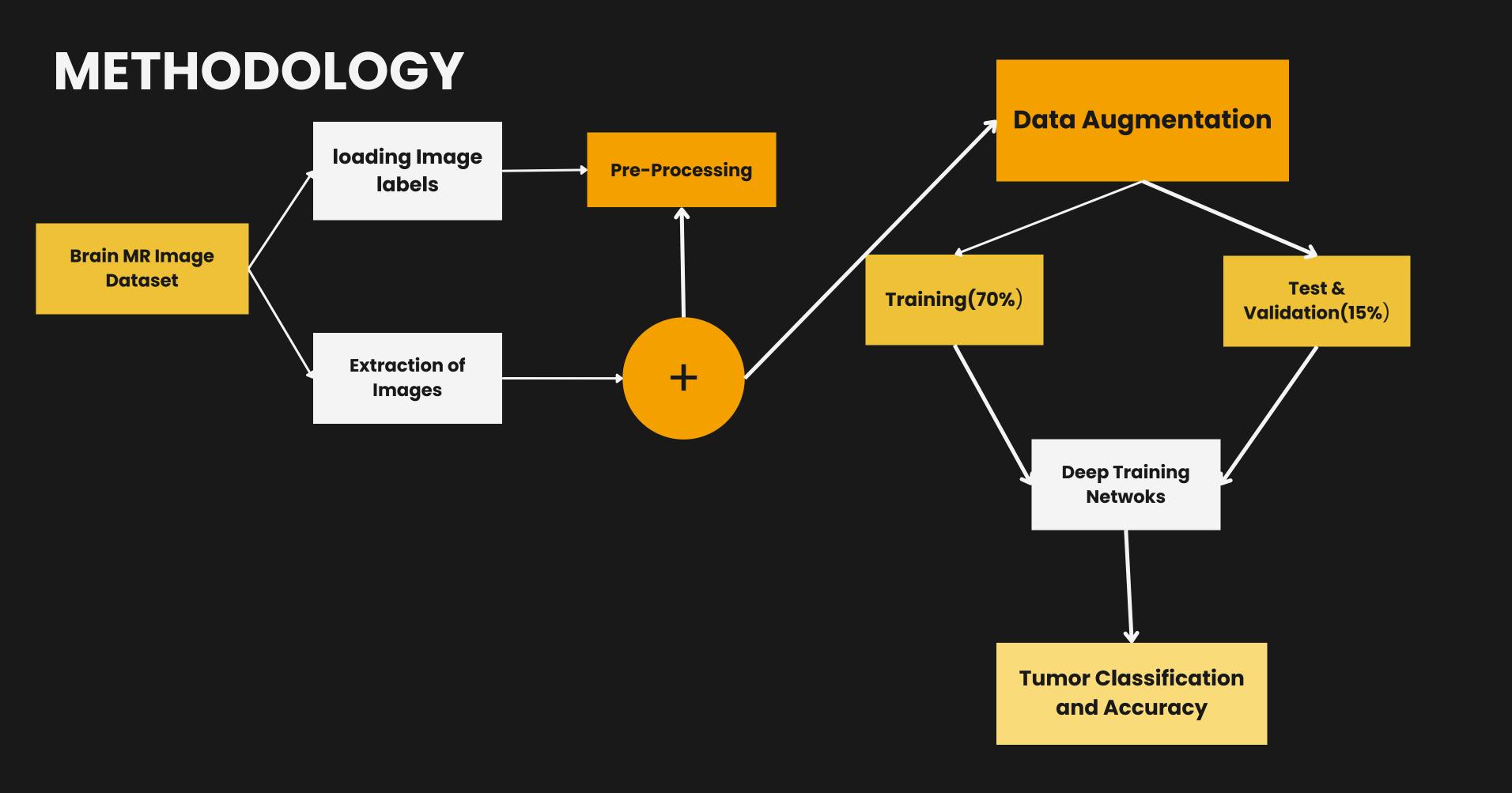




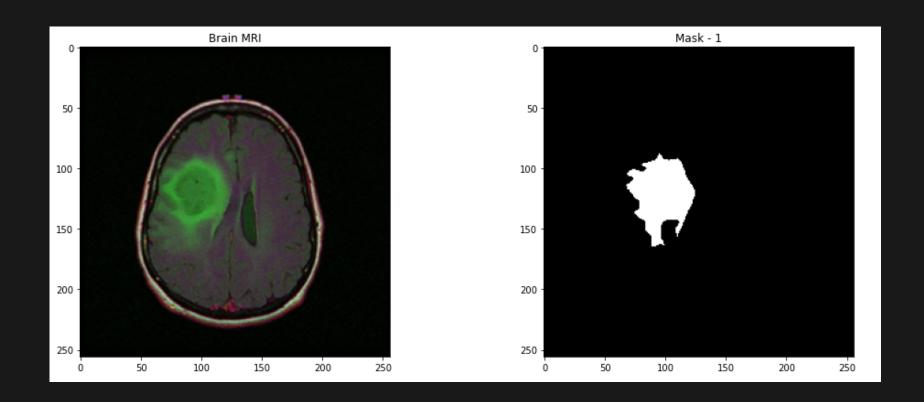
## DATASET DESCRIPTION

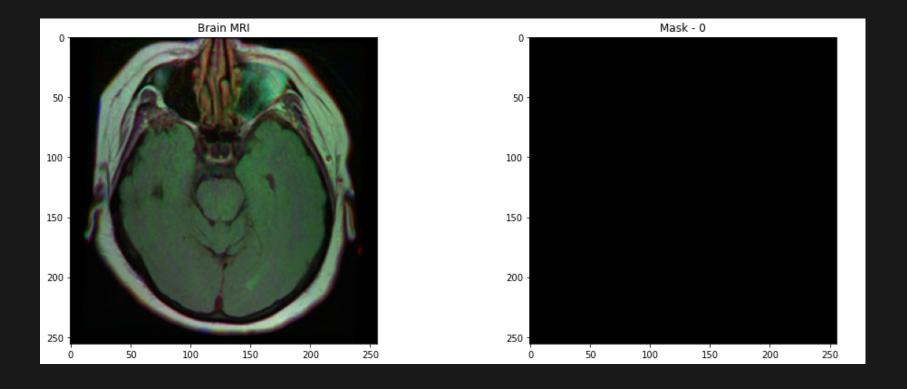
#### Lower Grade Glioma(LGG) Segmentation Dataset:

- This dataset contains brain MR images together with manual FLAIR abnormality segmentation masks.
- The images were obtained from The Cancer Imaging Archive (TCIA).
- They correspond to 110 patients included in The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) lower-grade glioma collection with at least fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) sequence and genomic cluster data available.



## MASKING





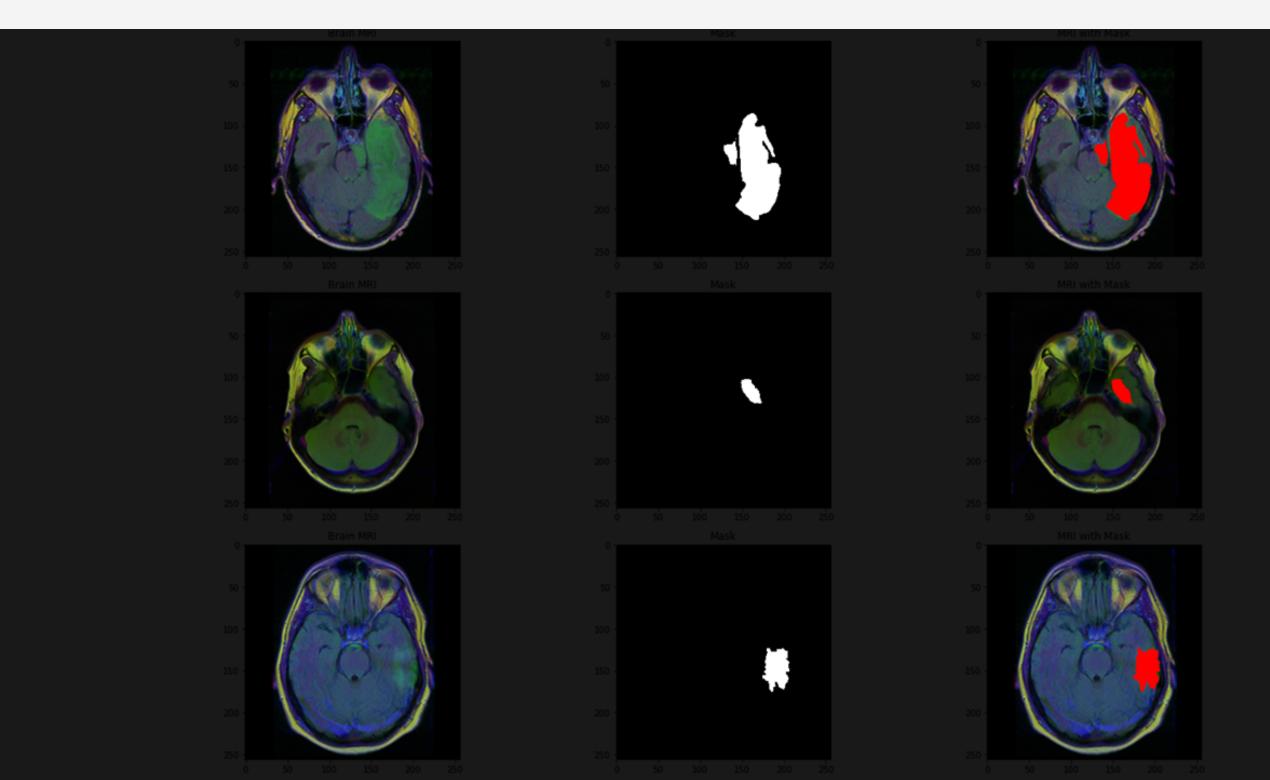
MASK-1

Image with Tumor

MASK-0

Image without Tumor

# Highlighting Tumor



#### SPLITTING THE DATA

#### Spliting the Data to 70 % for training and 15% for testing and validation:

Found 2118 validated image filenames belonging to 2 classes. Found 907 validated image filenames belonging to 2 classes. Found 904 validated image filenames belonging to 2 classes.

## DEEP NEURAL NETWORKS USED



**RESNET 50** 

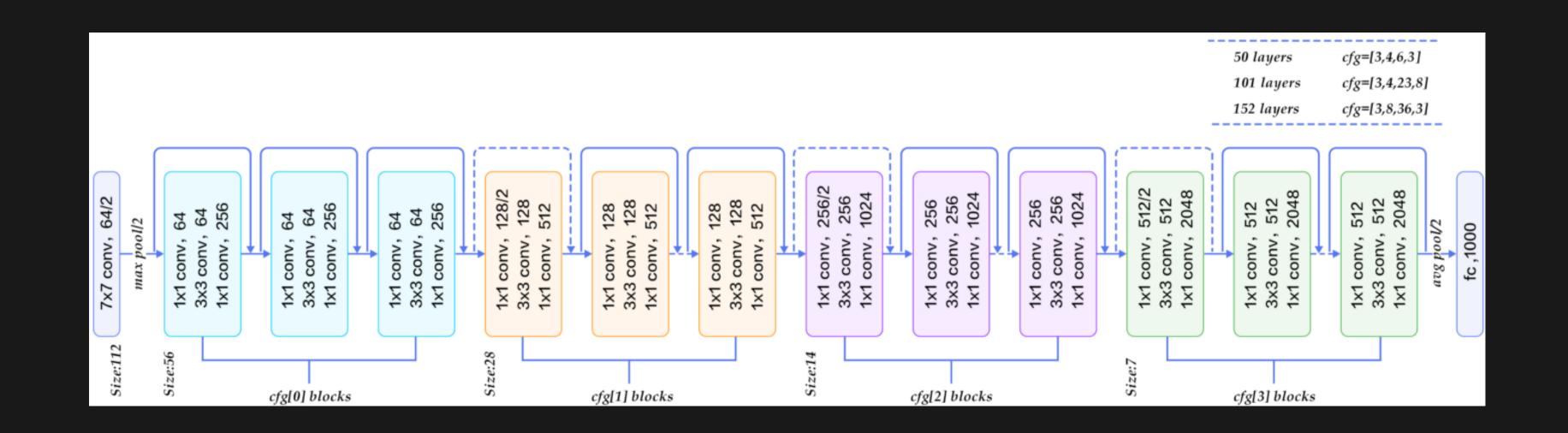


**VGG 16** 

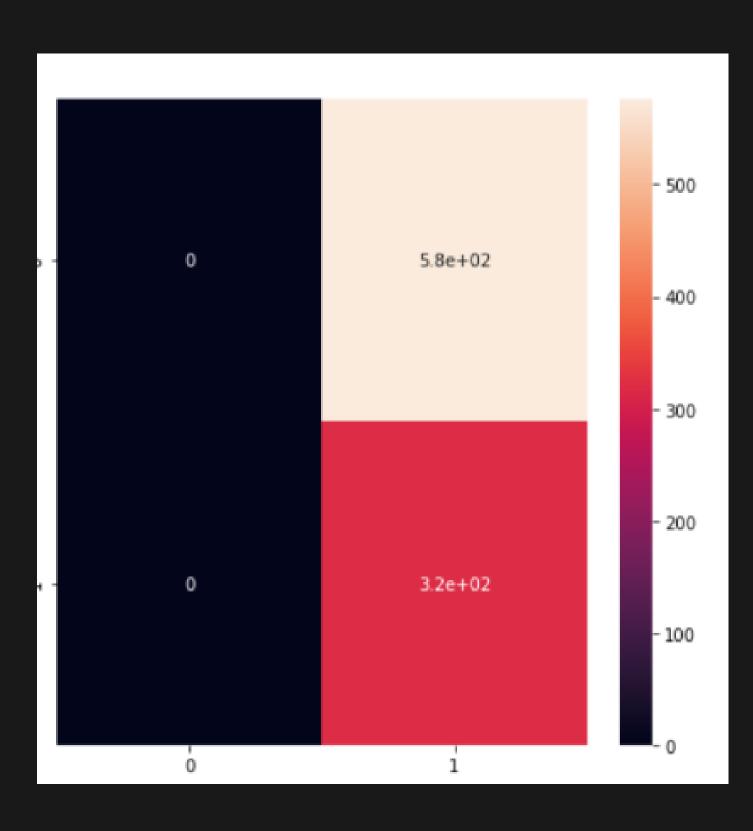


CNN

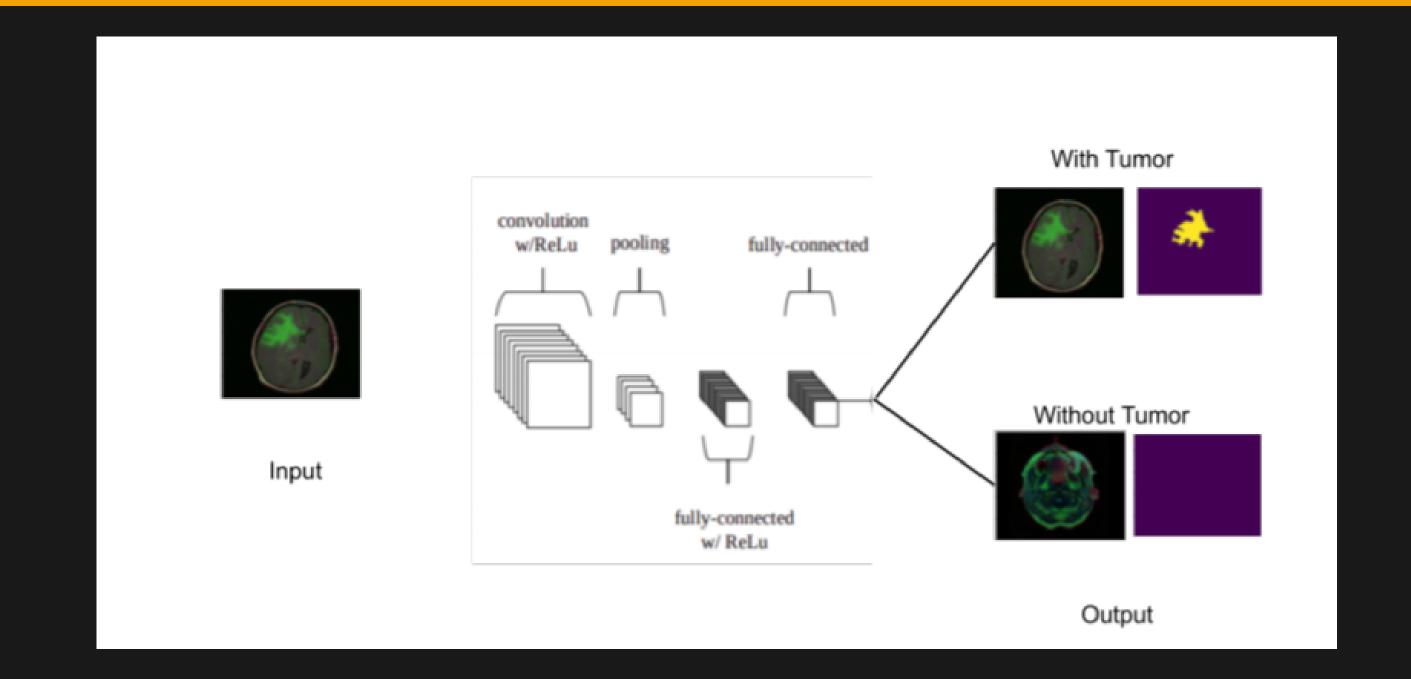
## RESNET ARCHITECTURE



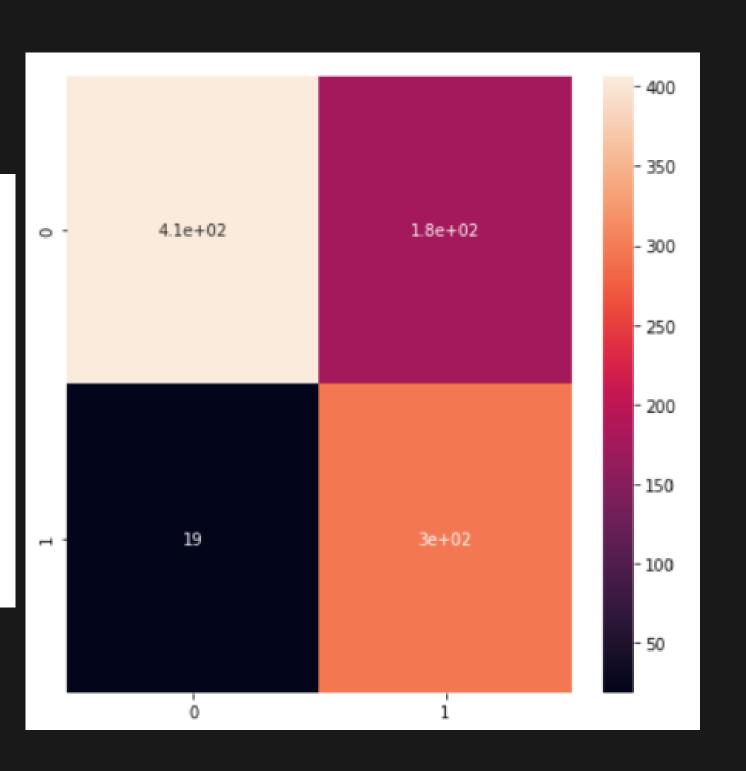
### RESNET



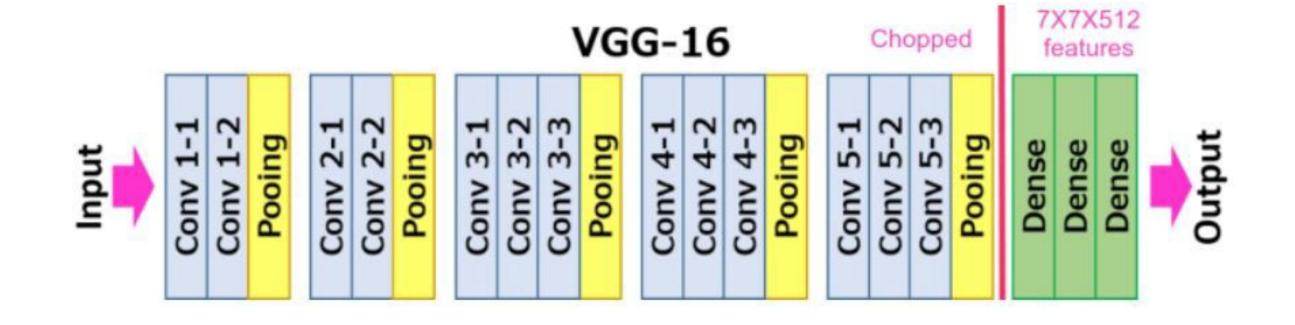
## CNN ARCHITECTURE



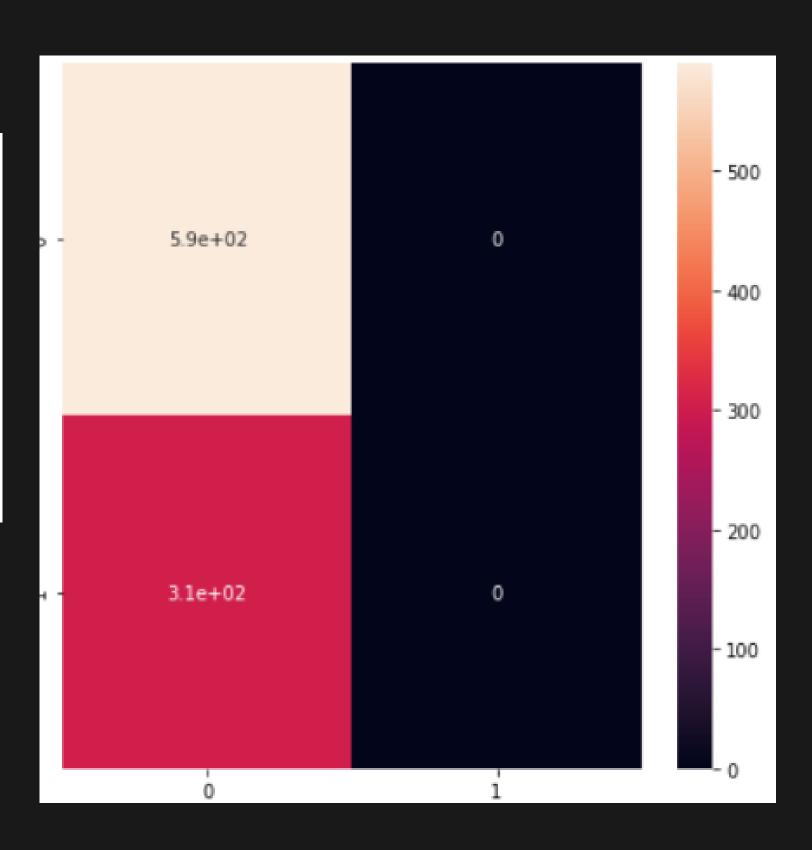
## CNN



## VGG ARCHITECTURE



## VGG16



## ACCURACY

Model	Accuracy
RESNET50	36%
VGG16	66%
CNN	79%

## PREDICTION

