1. Title: Wisconsin Diagnostic Breast Cancer (WDBC)

2. Source Information

a) Creators:

> Dr. William H. Wolberg, General Surgery Dept., University of
> Wisconsin, Clinical Sciences Center, Madison, WI 53792
> wolberg@eagle.surgery.wisc.edu
>
> W. Nick Street, Computer Sciences Dept., University of
> Wisconsin, 1210 West Dayton St., Madison, WI 53706
> street@cs.wisc.edu 608-262-6619
>
> Olvi L. Mangasarian, Computer Sciences Dept., University of
> Wisconsin, 1210 West Dayton St., Madison, WI 53706
> olvi@cs.wisc.edu

b) Donor: Nick Street

c) Date: November 1995

3. Past Usage:

first usage:

> W.N. Street, W.H. Wolberg and O.L. Mangasarian
> Nuclear feature extraction for breast tumor diagnosis.
> IS&T/SPIE 1993 International Symposium on Electronic Imaging:

Science

> and Technology, volume 1905, pages 861-870, San Jose, CA,

1993.

OR literature:

> O.L. Mangasarian, W.N. Street and W.H. Wolberg.
> Breast cancer diagnosis and prognosis via linear programming.
> Operations Research, 43(4), pages 570-577, July-August 1995.

Medical literature:

> W.H. Wolberg, W.N. Street, and O.L. Mangasarian.
> Machine learning techniques to diagnose breast cancer from
> fine-needle aspirates.
> Cancer Letters 77 (1994) 163-171.
>
> W.H. Wolberg, W.N. Street, and O.L. Mangasarian.
> Image analysis and machine learning applied to breast cancer
> diagnosis and prognosis.
> Analytical and Quantitative Cytology and Histology, Vol. 17

No. 2, pages 77–87, April 1995.

W.H. Wolberg, W.N. Street, D.M. Heisey, and O.L. Mangasarian.
Computerized breast cancer diagnosis and prognosis from fine
needle aspirates.
Archives of Surgery 1995;130:511–516.

W.H. Wolberg, W.N. Street, D.M. Heisey, and O.L. Mangasarian.
Computer-derived nuclear features distinguish malignant from
benign breast cytology.
Human Pathology, 26:792--796, 1995.

See also:
        http://www.cs.wisc.edu/~olvi/uwmp/mpml.html
        http://www.cs.wisc.edu/~olvi/uwmp/cancer.html

Results:

        - predicting field 2, diagnosis: B = benign, M = malignant
        - sets are linearly separable using all 30 input features
        - best predictive accuracy obtained using one separating plane
                in the 3-D space of Worst Area, Worst Smoothness and
                Mean Texture. Estimated accuracy 97.5% using
repeated
                10-fold crossvalidations. Classifier has correctly
                diagnosed 176 consecutive new patients as of November
                1995.

4. Relevant information

        Features are computed from a digitized image of a fine needle
        aspirate (FNA) of a breast mass. They describe
        characteristics of the cell nuclei present in the image.
        A few of the images can be found at
        http://www.cs.wisc.edu/~street/images/

        Separating plane described above was obtained using
        Multisurface Method-Tree (MSM-T) [K. P. Bennett, "Decision
Tree
        Construction Via Linear Programming." Proceedings of the 4th
        Midwest Artificial Intelligence and Cognitive Science Society,
        pp. 97-101, 1992], a classification method which uses linear
        programming to construct a decision tree. Relevant features
        were selected using an exhaustive search in the space of 1-4
        features and 1-3 separating planes.

        The actual linear program used to obtain the separating plane
        in the 3-dimensional space is that described in:
        [K. P. Bennett and O. L. Mangasarian: "Robust Linear
        Programming Discrimination of Two Linearly Inseparable Sets",

Optimization Methods and Software 1, 1992, 23–34].

This database is also available through the UW CS ftp server:

ftp ftp.cs.wisc.edu
cd math-prog/cpo-dataset/machine-learn/WDBC/

5. Number of instances: 569

6. Number of attributes: 32 (ID, diagnosis, 30 real-valued input features)

7. Attribute information

1) ID number
2) Diagnosis (M = malignant, B = benign)
3-32)

Ten real-valued features are computed for each cell nucleus:

    a) radius (mean of distances from center to points on the perimeter)
    b) texture (standard deviation of gray-scale values)
    c) perimeter
    d) area
    e) smoothness (local variation in radius lengths)
    f) compactness (perimeter^2 / area - 1.0)
    g) concavity (severity of concave portions of the contour)
    h) concave points (number of concave portions of the contour)
    i) symmetry
    j) fractal dimension ("coastline approximation" - 1)

Several of the papers listed above contain detailed descriptions of how these features are computed.

The mean, standard error, and "worst" or largest (mean of the three largest values) of these features were computed for each image, resulting in 30 features. For instance, field 3 is Mean Radius, field 13 is Radius SE, field 23 is Worst Radius.

All feature values are recoded with four significant digits.

8. Missing attribute values: none

9. Class distribution: 357 benign, 212 malignant