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Detecting Bone Fracture in Medical Images

N SATYA SRIVENI ^[1], K HEMA LATHA ^[2], A VIJI AMUTHA MARY ^[3], MERCY PAUL SELVAN ^[4]

[1][2]UG Student, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai, India

[3] Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai, India.

[4] Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai, India.

satyasriveni29@gmail.com, hemalathacse1998@gmail.com,
vijiamuthamary.cse@sathyabama.ac.in,

mercypaulselvan.cse@sathyabama.ac.in

Abstract. Bone fracture is one of the most ordinary problems in mortals because of accidents or other causes. Breaking bones can occur in our body, such as the wrist, heel, ankle, hip, rib, leg, chest, etc. Fractures cannot be seen with the naked eye, so X-ray / CT images are used to detect them. But sometimes these images lack sufficient detail for diagnosis. Today image processing plays an important role in detecting bone fractures. Image processing is important for the archiving and transmission of modern data, in particular for image transmission, video encoding, digital libraries, image databases, and remote sensing. This research paper presents detailed research on image processing methods for detecting bone fractures. The following research will help in studying various techniques that can be used to detect fractures in boned through the process of image processing and also includes updating of some new techniques as an improvement.

Key Words: Bone fracture, Image processing, X-ray/CT images, Segmentation

1. Introduction

Today, medical imagery can be a scientific field that is gaining great heights in the sector of healthcare thanks to the much technological advancement and advances in computer code [2,3]. It plays an important role in the designation of diseases and greater patient care and helps doctors choose options related to treatment type. Out of numerous health issues, the treatment and detection of bone fractures, that affects a large number of people belonging to every age group, is becoming necessary in the fashion society. It is also a typical disadvantage in many countries that are already developed where the fracture varieties are also increasing the cut. Fractures could take place because of an easy miss happening or also because of any disease [4]. Therefore, a rapid and correct designation is important for any sort of treatment to be prescribed. Subsequently, radiologists as well as doctors X-ray results for determining if any occurrence of fracture exists along with the exact type of fracture [5]. Under the process of feature extraction, the method named Hough's transformation was applied to detect the line [7]. Mallikarjuna Swamy M. S. focused on developing an associated grade economic imaging system for rapid and correct classification of bone fractures supported by information obtained from photographs/CT images [8]. The present research makes use of different techniques of image processing like, extraction forms, segmentation, preprocessing, and edge detection. Such techniques are classified into the broken or unbroken bone by comparing the accuracy in various forms of MATLAB seven.8.0 victimization as the



tool used for programming. They outline the exactness of the detection system of bone fractures with the eighth along with its performance and its limitations. They designed the system in four stages, in particular pre-processing, bone detection, segmentation, and feature extraction. Three different classifiers were used, like the Neural Propagation Network, the Naïve Bayes support, and the vector machine classifier during the fusion classification. They mentioned the outcomes showing a huge enhancement in classification rate as well as the detection rate.

There are 2 processes during this analysis. First, the bone strip was removed from the X-ray images using a non-linear anisotropic diffusion technique. Second, Hough's modified transformation was created with automatic detection of the height and also of the extent and direction of victimization based on the gradient of the calculation line parameter [9,10]. The system has the flexibility to produce an extremely correct designation of fractures in the bones of hands by using the X-ray images. Few discriminatory photo options were also used when the noise was eliminated and improved. The performance of the system has accuracy greater than eighty-six. The characteristics of homogeneity, contrast, energy, and correlation have been calculated step by step with GLCM to classify the broken bone and also the violated bone [11]. We tend to have also shown an associated degree accuracy obtained by the system with eighty-six percent. However, we tend to report together that the performance of such a technique can also be improved further through the use of multiple GLCM functions, which can be performed in the future to classify the bone in numerous degrees of fracture specifically.

2. Literature Survey

Abhishek Upadhyay, Ajay Pal Singh, Akanksha Singh Hindu, [1]: Within the method, the foreground, the area of main interest, was resolved by eliminating the details from its background. For these operations, the application of mathematical morphological methods was done. Using the general morphology operations, highlighting is done on the foreground and edge detection was applied to focus on the objects in the foreground. The images hence processed were evaluated as the victimization of the Support Vector Machine to differentiate the broken and boned sides. The framework created foresees 2 vital phases. Within the main section, the interruption images are distinctive image management systems ready to be mistreated to detect their space and shapes, and therefore the next section is the section of the layout, during which the image of example is to filter through completely different filtering steps to effectively stimulate cracking. The chassis has been tested on many broken bone images and therefore the results show high competition, which adds up to a set rate. San Myint, Aung Soe Khaing, Hla Myo cask [12]: penned that image processing techniques are extremely useful for various applications such as biology, security, satellite images, personal photos, drugs, etc. Image processing procedures, such as image enhancement, segmentation and the use of an extraction area unit are used for the fracture detection system [13]. This document uses the tip edge detection methodology for segmentation. The intelligent methodology produces excellent information about the bone image. The most important objective of this investigation is to observe bone fractures of the lower part of the human leg utilizing X-ray images. The planned system has three phases: pre-processing, segmentation and detection of fractures.

3. Proposed System

CT or X-ray images were used from the database of hospitals which is comprised of images of both fractured and normal bones. The initial step was to apply pre-processing methods like conversion of RGB to Grayscale and improving them through filtering algorithms for removing image noise. Then, detect its edges in an image using edge detection and segment it further. Post segmentation, every image is converted into a series of functions by making use of a feature extraction technique. So, a classification algorithm was formed depending on the extracted characteristics. The method was then checked for its

accuracy. The flowchart of this system was formed for detecting fractures in CT images as well as X-rays.

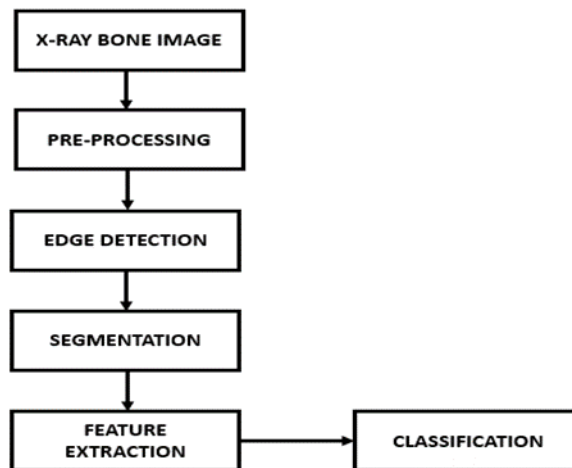


Fig 1. Block Diagram

4. Digital processing techniques

It is a technique for changing any image in a digital type for performing any operations for obtaining an enhanced type of image on some associated degree. This is a sort of signal transmission where the image is used as an input such as a photograph, where the output is often a characteristic image linked to the input. In general, the system of the image processing system is made up of a 2D signal, where some already established signal processing area units are applied. It is currently among the fastest-growing technologies, with their applications in different regions of an organization. The image processor also constitutes a central space for analysis in the fields of engineering and information technology. The unit of area of 2 styles of shapes used for the image process. Analog or visual image processing techniques are often applied in written copies, like prints and images. The analysts make use of different interpretation basics after applying such visual methods [6]. Digital process techniques facilitate the control of digital images through the use of computers. As a result of the satellite image sensor, the data contains shortcomings.



Fig 2. Preprocessing

5. Edge Detection

The edges area unit placed within the image with a robust distinction of intensity. Since edges usually occur at the positions of pictures that represent the boundaries of objects, edge detection is wide utilized in segmenting pictures after you need to divide the image into areas similar to totally different objects. Representing a picture by its edges has the additional benefit of considerably reducing the number of knowledge whereas keeping most of the data regarding the image. Since the perimeters consist principally of high frequencies, discover the sides by applying a high pass frequency filter by rotating the image with associate acceptable core within the abstraction domain. Since the sides correspond to robust lighting gradients, we will highlight them by scheming the derivatives of the image. This can be illustrated for the one-dimensional case.

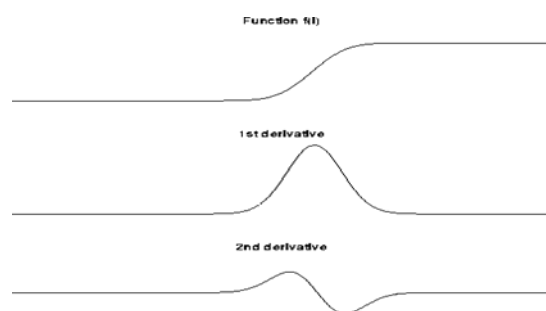


Fig 3: Edge illustrated in one dimension.

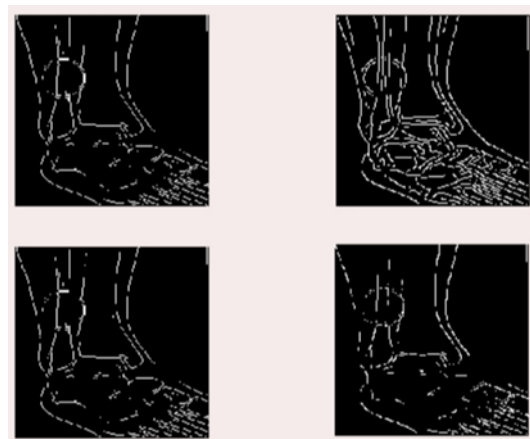


Fig 4: Edge detection

6. Segmentation

There are two common approaches to estimating the primary by-product in an exceedingly two-dimensional image, the detection of the sting of the Prewitt compass and also the detection of the soft edge. The detection of the sting of the Prewitt compass involves convolution of the image with a collection of (usually 8) nuclei, every of that is sensitive to a unique orientation of the sting.

Degraded edge detection is the second most used technique. Here, the image is twisted with merely 2 cores, one calculating its gradient within the x, G_x direction, the opposite the gradient within the y, G_y direction. The magnitude of the gradient is given by

$$|G| = \sqrt{G_x^2 + G_y^2}$$

and is often approximated with

$$|G| = |G_x| + |G_y|$$

The most common cores used for the nuanced edge detector area unit the operators Sobel, Roberts Cross, and Prewitt. When scheming the scale of the primary by-product, we tend to should currently determine the pixels admire a grip. The best approach is to threshold the gradient image, presumptuous that each one pixel that has a neighborhood gradient on top of the brink should represent a grip. An alternate technique is to seem for native maxima within the gradient image, so manufacturing edges of a pel wide. The smart edge detector uses an additional subtle technique. Initially apply a degraded edge detector to the image then notice the sting pixels exploitation non-maximum suppression and physical phenomenon chase.



Fig 5: Extraction

7. Feature Extraction

A function is an image function that can capture certain visual properties of the image. Since the focused image can increase the contrast between light and dark areas, it is possible to directly perform the extraction phase of the characteristics to highlight them. The researchers proposed several angle detectors to the operator Kanade-LucasTomasi (KLT) and operator Harris, which are simple, efficient, and reliable for capturing image angles. Harris, ' algorithm is used to extract functions and find corner points as characteristics. This algorithm can be detected in the most distributive and most informative equality angle. Classification is an information analysis phase to learn a set of data and classify it into various categories. It also includes a wide range of theoretical decision-making approaches for image identification. Furthermore, classification can be considered as two conditions which are binary classification and multi-class classification. In binary classification, a better-understood activity, only two classes participate, while multi-class classification involves assigning an object to one of the different classes.

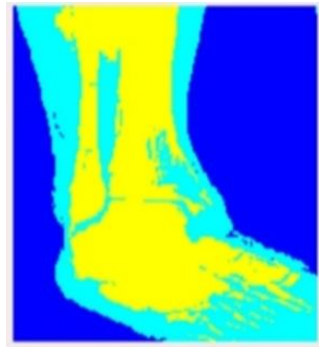


Fig 6: Final Output

8. Results

Image processing is an approach which converts images in digitally enable formats and applying many operations on it for getting an enhanced image or for extracting required featured out of it. Edge detection in image processing is a tool that detects areas of images with sudden changes in brightness. It is very useful in the artificial vision for all types of imaging activities. It is used to reduce the amount of data in an image and to preserve only those that are important for further processing. The Sobel operator is a derivative mask and is used for edge detection. This was used for detecting two types of an edge in an image, in both horizontal as well as vertical direction applies this mask on the image on the prominent both edges.

9. Conclusion

There are many applications of X-ray imaging techniques, such as detecting fractures, or metals. Effective and extensive research was already been conducted and there is also ample room for further studies in this area of the medical field. In this research article, many imaging techniques were researched upon like, edge detection, image segmentation, computer-aided diagnosis, etc. Finally, these parameters explain the applicability of image processing methods. The main objective of this work is to provide a more accurate and effective technique that takes less time to recognize bone fractures in the body. By further improving this work, the technique can be made more efficient and productive.

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