CNN for Brain Tumor MRI Classification

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The model

I will use a simple CNN in this project to see how useful it actually is with complicated datasets such as non-uniform MRI scans.

The dataset

We will use an image dataset from Kaggle (Chakrabarty, 2008). This dataset contains two folders, \No and \Yes , which contain 98 healthy MRI images and 155 tumor MRI images correspondingly.

Import Packages

tf.random.set_seed(11)

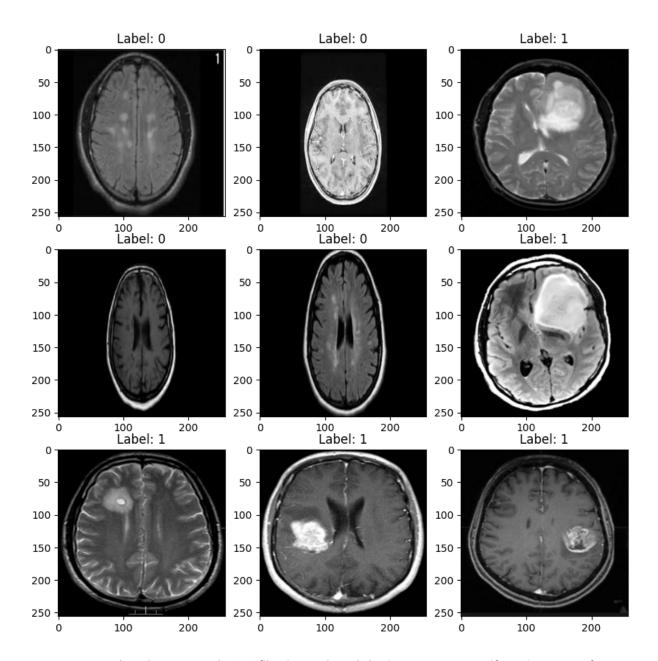
```
In [1]: import numpy as np
        import pandas as pd
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import seaborn as sns
        import random
        import os
        import scipy
In [2]: import plotly.graph_objs as go
        from plotly.offline import init_notebook_mode, iplot
        from plotly import tools
In [3]: import cv2, imutils
In [4]: import tensorflow as tf
        from tensorflow import keras
        from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential, load_model
        from keras.applications.vgg19 import VGG19
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, BatchNormalization, MaxPooling2D, Flatt
        from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
        from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import LearningRateScheduler, EarlyStopping, Callba
        from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
        from tensorflow.keras.regularizers import 12
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Add, Activation
In [5]: # For reproducibility
        np.random.seed(11)
```

Data Preprocessing

We can use a simple tool *keras/image_dataset_from_directory* here to organize the images (TensorFlow, 2023). Most importantly, we seperate training/testing sets by the 8/2 rule, and resize all images into 256x256.

```
In [6]: train_dataset = keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
            "./MRI_folder/original",
            validation_split=0.2,
            subset="training",
            seed=11,
            image_size=(256, 256),
            color_mode='grayscale',
            labels='inferred'
        val_dataset = keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
            "./MRI_folder/original",
            validation_split=0.2,
            subset="validation",
            seed=11,
            image_size=(256, 256),
            color_mode='grayscale',
            labels='inferred'
        )
       Found 253 files belonging to 2 classes.
       Using 203 files for training.
       Found 253 files belonging to 2 classes.
       Using 50 files for validation.
        (LabeLs='inferred' labels tumor MRIs as 1 and healthy MRIs as 0.)
```

```
In [7]: for image_batch, labels_batch in train_dataset.take(1):
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
    for i in range(9):
        ax = plt.subplot(3, 3, i + 1)
        plt.imshow(image_batch[i].numpy(), cmap = 'gray')
        plt.title(f'Label: {labels_batch[i].numpy()}')
    plt.show()
```



We can see that there are only 253 files in total, and the images aren't uniform in terms of composition. So lets do some data augmentation and crop these images.

In [53]: # Partially credited to https://www.kaggle.com/code/ruslankl/brain-tumor-detection
def crop_aug_imgs(input_folder, output_folder, add_pixels_value=0, AUG_COUNT = 9):
 # Create output folder if it doesn't exist
 if not os.path.exists(output_folder):
 os.makedirs(output_folder)

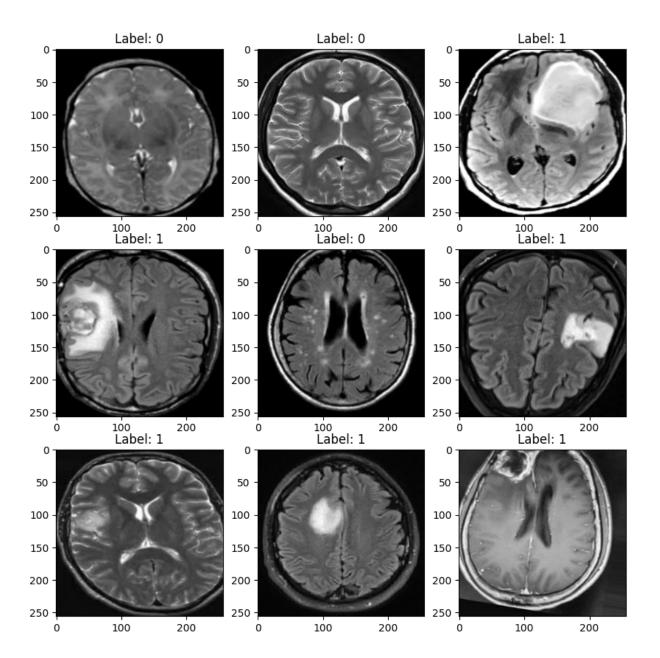
Initialize image data generator
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
 rotation_range=10,
 width_shift_range=0.1,
 height_shift_range=0.1,
 shear_range=0.1,
 zoom_range=0.1,
 horizontal_flip=True,

```
vertical_flip=True)
             for filename in os.listdir(input folder):
                 # Read the original image
                 img_path = os.path.join(input_folder, filename)
                 img = cv2.imread(img_path)
                 # Augment and save
                 basename, ext = os.path.splitext(filename)
                 for i in range(AUG_COUNT):
                     aug_img = datagen.random_transform(img)
                     # Find the contours and get the bounding box for the augmented image
                     gray = cv2.cvtColor(aug_img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
                     gray = cv2.GaussianBlur(gray, (5, 5), 0)
                     thresh = cv2.threshold(gray, 45, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY)[1]
                     thresh = cv2.erode(thresh, None, iterations=2)
                     thresh = cv2.dilate(thresh, None, iterations=2)
                     cnts = cv2.findContours(thresh.copy(), cv2.RETR_EXTERNAL, cv2.CHAIN_APP
                     cnts = imutils.grab_contours(cnts)
                     c = max(cnts, key=cv2.contourArea)
                     x, y, w, h = cv2.boundingRect(c)
                     # Add padding around the bounding box
                     ADD_PIXELS = add_pixels_value
                     x -= ADD PIXELS
                     y -= ADD_PIXELS
                     w += ADD PIXELS * 2
                     h += ADD_PIXELS * 2
                     # Make sure padded coordinates are not outside the image
                     x = max(0, x)
                     y = max(0, y)
                     w = min(aug\_img.shape[1], x + w) - x
                     h = min(aug_img.shape[0], y + h) - y
                     # Crop the augmented image
                     new_img = aug_img[y:y + h, x:x + w]
                     # Save the augmented and cropped image
                     aug_filename = basename + "_aug" + str(i + 1) + ext
                     output_path = os.path.join(output_folder, aug_filename)
                     cv2.imwrite(output_path, new_img)
In [10]: input_folder = "./MRI_folder/original/no/"
         output_folder = "./MRI_folder/aligned/no/"
         crop_aug_imgs(input_folder, output_folder, add_pixels_value=10, AUG_COUNT = 9)
         input_folder = "./MRI_folder/original/yes/"
         output_folder = "./MRI_folder/aligned/yes/"
         crop_aug_imgs(input_folder, output_folder, add_pixels_value=10, AUG_COUNT = 9)
```

Now let's re-import the images.

```
validation_split=0.3,
     subset="training",
     seed=11,
     image_size=(256, 256),
     color_mode='grayscale',
     labels='inferred',
     batch_size=25
 val_dataset = keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
     "./MRI_folder/aligned",
     validation_split=0.3,
     subset="validation",
     seed=11,
     image_size=(256, 256),
     color_mode='grayscale',
     labels='inferred',
     batch_size=25
 for image_batch, labels_batch in train_dataset.take(1):
     plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
     for i in range(9):
         ax = plt.subplot(3, 3, i + 1)
         plt.imshow(image_batch[i].numpy(), cmap = 'gray')
         plt.title(f'Label: {labels_batch[i].numpy()}')
     plt.show()
Found 2530 files belonging to 2 classes.
```

Found 2530 files belonging to 2 classes. Using 1771 files for training. Found 2530 files belonging to 2 classes. Using 759 files for validation.



Model Construction

```
In [37]: def lr_schedule(epoch):
             """Learning Rate Schedule"""
             lr = 0.001
             if epoch > 20:
                 lr *= 0.5
             elif epoch > 50:
                 lr *= 0.1
             return lr
         # Learning rate scheduler callback
         lr_scheduler = LearningRateScheduler(lr_schedule)
In [42]: CNN_model = Sequential()
         CNN_model.add(Conv2D(32, 3, padding="same", activation='relu', input_shape=(256, 25
         CNN model.add(BatchNormalization())
         CNN_model.add(MaxPooling2D())
         CNN model.add(Dropout(0.2))
         CNN_model.add(Conv2D(64, 3, padding="same", activation='relu', kernel_regularizer=1
         CNN model.add(BatchNormalization())
         CNN model.add(MaxPooling2D())
         CNN_model.add(Dropout(0.2))
         CNN_model.add(Conv2D(128, 3, padding='same', activation='relu', kernel_regularizer=
         CNN_model.add(BatchNormalization())
         CNN_model.add(MaxPooling2D())
         CNN model.add(Dropout(0.2))
         CNN_model.add(Conv2D(256, 3, padding='same', activation='relu', kernel_regularizer=
         CNN_model.add(BatchNormalization())
         CNN model.add(MaxPooling2D())
         CNN_model.add(Dropout(0.2))
         CNN_model.add(Flatten())
         CNN_model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
         CNN_model.add(Dropout(0.2))
         CNN_model.add(Dense(64, activation='relu'))
         CNN model.add(Dropout(0.2))
         CNN model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
         opt = Adam(learning_rate=0.001)
         CNN_model.compile(optimizer=opt, loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=["accuracy"])
         CNN_model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential_12"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_47 (Conv2D)		
<pre>batch_normalization_47 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 256, 256, 32)	128
<pre>max_pooling2d_47 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 128, 128, 32)	0
dropout_59 (Dropout)	(None, 128, 128, 32)	0
conv2d_48 (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 64)	18496
<pre>batch_normalization_48 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 128, 128, 64)	256
<pre>max_pooling2d_48 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 64, 64, 64)	0
dropout_60 (Dropout)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	0
conv2d_49 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 128)	73856
<pre>batch_normalization_49 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 64, 64, 128)	512
<pre>max_pooling2d_49 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 32, 32, 128)	0
dropout_61 (Dropout)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	0
conv2d_50 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 256)	295168
<pre>batch_normalization_50 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 32, 32, 256)	1024
<pre>max_pooling2d_50 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 16, 16, 256)	0
dropout_62 (Dropout)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	0
flatten_12 (Flatten)	(None, 65536)	0
dense_24 (Dense)	(None, 128)	8388736
dropout_63 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_25 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
dropout_64 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_26 (Dense)	(None, 1)	65

Total params: 8,786,817 Trainable params: 8,785,857 Non-trainable params: 960

Model Fitting

In [43]: CNN_history = CNN_model.fit(train_dataset, epochs=75, validation_data=val_dataset,

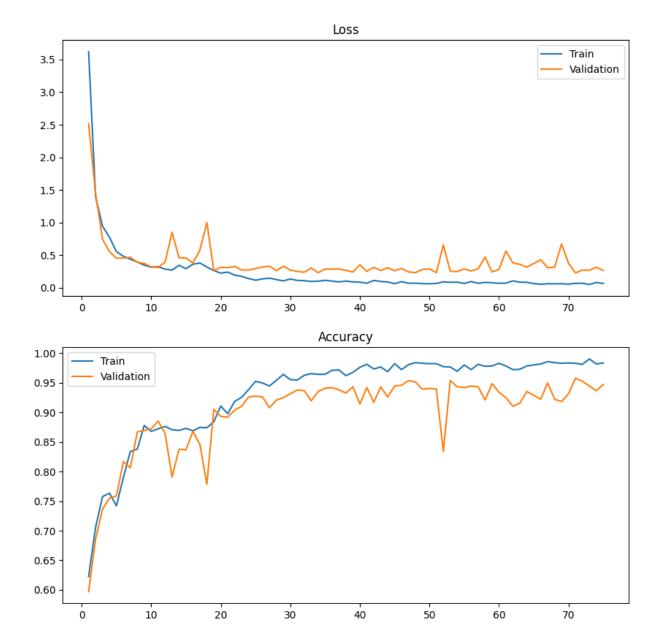
```
Epoch 1/75
6222 - val_loss: 2.5138 - val_accuracy: 0.5968 - lr: 0.0010
053 - val_loss: 1.4480 - val_accuracy: 0.6851 - lr: 0.0010
578 - val loss: 0.7461 - val accuracy: 0.7365 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 4/75
634 - val_loss: 0.5541 - val_accuracy: 0.7549 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 5/75
420 - val_loss: 0.4549 - val_accuracy: 0.7589 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 6/75
899 - val_loss: 0.4545 - val_accuracy: 0.8169 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 7/75
340 - val_loss: 0.4688 - val_accuracy: 0.8063 - lr: 0.0010
379 - val_loss: 0.3910 - val_accuracy: 0.8669 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 9/75
780 - val_loss: 0.3746 - val_accuracy: 0.8696 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 10/75
679 - val_loss: 0.3199 - val_accuracy: 0.8722 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 11/75
724 - val_loss: 0.3133 - val_accuracy: 0.8854 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 12/75
763 - val_loss: 0.3954 - val_accuracy: 0.8643 - lr: 0.0010
707 - val_loss: 0.8532 - val_accuracy: 0.7905 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 14/75
696 - val_loss: 0.4620 - val_accuracy: 0.8379 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 15/75
730 - val_loss: 0.4582 - val_accuracy: 0.8366 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 16/75
690 - val_loss: 0.3798 - val_accuracy: 0.8682 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 17/75
746 - val_loss: 0.5763 - val_accuracy: 0.8458 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 18/75
741 - val_loss: 1.0009 - val_accuracy: 0.7787 - lr: 0.0010
71/71 [============ ] - 7s 101ms/step - loss: 0.2651 - accuracy: 0.
```

```
8842 - val_loss: 0.2641 - val_accuracy: 0.9051 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 20/75
9108 - val_loss: 0.3152 - val_accuracy: 0.8933 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 21/75
8978 - val_loss: 0.3103 - val_accuracy: 0.8920 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 22/75
9187 - val_loss: 0.3286 - val_accuracy: 0.9038 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 23/75
255 - val_loss: 0.2732 - val_accuracy: 0.9104 - lr: 5.0000e-04
385 - val_loss: 0.2723 - val_accuracy: 0.9262 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 25/75
526 - val loss: 0.2943 - val accuracy: 0.9275 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 26/75
497 - val_loss: 0.3187 - val_accuracy: 0.9262 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 27/75
447 - val loss: 0.3303 - val accuracy: 0.9078 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 28/75
71/71 [===========] - 7s 100ms/step - loss: 0.1264 - accuracy: 0.
9543 - val_loss: 0.2634 - val_accuracy: 0.9209 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 29/75
71/71 [===========] - 7s 99ms/step - loss: 0.1063 - accuracy: 0.9
644 - val loss: 0.3311 - val accuracy: 0.9249 - lr: 5.0000e-04
554 - val loss: 0.2717 - val accuracy: 0.9315 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 31/75
548 - val loss: 0.2528 - val accuracy: 0.9381 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 32/75
627 - val_loss: 0.2388 - val_accuracy: 0.9368 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 33/75
656 - val_loss: 0.3052 - val_accuracy: 0.9196 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 34/75
644 - val_loss: 0.2321 - val_accuracy: 0.9354 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 35/75
644 - val_loss: 0.2890 - val_accuracy: 0.9407 - lr: 5.0000e-04
712 - val_loss: 0.2869 - val_accuracy: 0.9420 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 37/75
718 - val_loss: 0.2883 - val_accuracy: 0.9381 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 38/75
```

```
622 - val_loss: 0.2682 - val_accuracy: 0.9328 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 39/75
678 - val_loss: 0.2416 - val_accuracy: 0.9433 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 40/75
763 - val_loss: 0.3525 - val_accuracy: 0.9144 - lr: 5.0000e-04
814 - val_loss: 0.2516 - val_accuracy: 0.9420 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 42/75
735 - val_loss: 0.3138 - val_accuracy: 0.9170 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 43/75
768 - val_loss: 0.2643 - val_accuracy: 0.9433 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 44/75
689 - val_loss: 0.3087 - val_accuracy: 0.9262 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 45/75
825 - val_loss: 0.2605 - val_accuracy: 0.9447 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 46/75
723 - val loss: 0.2971 - val accuracy: 0.9460 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 47/75
9808 - val_loss: 0.2438 - val_accuracy: 0.9539 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 48/75
842 - val_loss: 0.2335 - val_accuracy: 0.9513 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 49/75
71/71 [=============] - 7s 99ms/step - loss: 0.0651 - accuracy: 0.9
831 - val_loss: 0.2825 - val_accuracy: 0.9394 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 50/75
825 - val_loss: 0.2905 - val_accuracy: 0.9407 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 51/75
825 - val_loss: 0.2325 - val_accuracy: 0.9394 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 52/75
774 - val_loss: 0.6580 - val_accuracy: 0.8340 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 53/75
768 - val_loss: 0.2530 - val_accuracy: 0.9539 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 54/75
695 - val loss: 0.2498 - val accuracy: 0.9433 - 1r: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 55/75
802 - val_loss: 0.2890 - val_accuracy: 0.9420 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 56/75
723 - val loss: 0.2583 - val accuracy: 0.9447 - lr: 5.0000e-04
```

```
Epoch 57/75
814 - val loss: 0.2927 - val accuracy: 0.9433 - lr: 5.0000e-04
780 - val_loss: 0.4702 - val_accuracy: 0.9209 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 59/75
785 - val loss: 0.2436 - val accuracy: 0.9486 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 60/75
831 - val_loss: 0.2816 - val_accuracy: 0.9341 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 61/75
785 - val_loss: 0.5649 - val_accuracy: 0.9249 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 62/75
723 - val_loss: 0.3810 - val_accuracy: 0.9104 - lr: 5.0000e-04
729 - val_loss: 0.3607 - val_accuracy: 0.9157 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 64/75
785 - val_loss: 0.3168 - val_accuracy: 0.9354 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 65/75
802 - val_loss: 0.3729 - val_accuracy: 0.9289 - 1r: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 66/75
819 - val_loss: 0.4300 - val_accuracy: 0.9223 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 67/75
859 - val_loss: 0.3083 - val_accuracy: 0.9499 - 1r: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 68/75
842 - val_loss: 0.3171 - val_accuracy: 0.9223 - 1r: 5.0000e-04
831 - val_loss: 0.6732 - val_accuracy: 0.9183 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 70/75
836 - val_loss: 0.3746 - val_accuracy: 0.9315 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 71/75
831 - val_loss: 0.2285 - val_accuracy: 0.9578 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 72/75
814 - val_loss: 0.2726 - val_accuracy: 0.9526 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 73/75
904 - val_loss: 0.2701 - val_accuracy: 0.9447 - 1r: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 74/75
819 - val_loss: 0.3148 - val_accuracy: 0.9368 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 75/75
```

```
836 - val_loss: 0.2668 - val_accuracy: 0.9473 - lr: 5.0000e-04
In [45]: # Save the model in the HDF5 format
        CNN_model.save('./MRI_folder/model/CNN_model.h5')
In [47]: # Load model
        CNN_model = load_model('./MRI_folder/model/CNN_model.h5')
In [44]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(2, 1, figsize=(10, 10))
        # Loss
        sns.lineplot(x=range(1, len(CNN_history.history['loss']) + 1), y=CNN_history.history
        sns.lineplot(x=range(1, len(CNN_history.history['val_loss']) + 1), y=CNN_history.hi
        ax[0].set_title('Loss')
        ax[0].legend()
        # Accuracy
        sns.lineplot(x=range(1, len(CNN_history.history['accuracy']) + 1), y=CNN_history.hi
        sns.lineplot(x=range(1, len(CNN_history.history['val_accuracy']) + 1), y=CNN_histor
        ax[1].set_title('Accuracy')
        ax[1].legend()
        plt.show()
```



Model Testing

Now we load a brand new MRI imaging dataset for testing. (Nickparvar, 2008)

```
In [65]: # Should've seperate the crop and aug functions...
         def crop_imgs(input_folder, output_folder, add_pixels_value=0):
             # Create output folder if it doesn't exist
             if not os.path.exists(output_folder):
                 os.makedirs(output folder)
             for filename in os.listdir(input_folder):
                 # Read the original image
                 img path = os.path.join(input_folder, filename)
                 img = cv2.imread(img_path)
                 # Find the contours and get the bounding box for the image
                 gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
                 gray = cv2.GaussianBlur(gray, (5, 5), 0)
                 thresh = cv2.threshold(gray, 45, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY)[1]
                 thresh = cv2.erode(thresh, None, iterations=2)
                 thresh = cv2.dilate(thresh, None, iterations=2)
                 cnts = cv2.findContours(thresh.copy(), cv2.RETR_EXTERNAL, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_
                 cnts = imutils.grab_contours(cnts)
                 if cnts:
                     c = max(cnts, key=cv2.contourArea)
                     x, y, w, h = cv2.boundingRect(c)
                     # Add padding around the bounding box
                     ADD_PIXELS = add_pixels_value
                     x -= ADD_PIXELS
                     y -= ADD PIXELS
                     w += ADD PIXELS * 2
                     h += ADD_PIXELS * 2
                     # Make sure padded coordinates are not outside the image
                     x = max(0, x)
                     y = max(0, y)
                     w = min(img.shape[1], x + w) - x
                     h = min(img.shape[0], y + h) - y
                     # Crop the image
                     new_img = img[y:y + h, x:x + w]
                     # Save the cropped image
                     output_path = os.path.join(output_folder, filename)
                     cv2.imwrite(output_path, new_img)
```

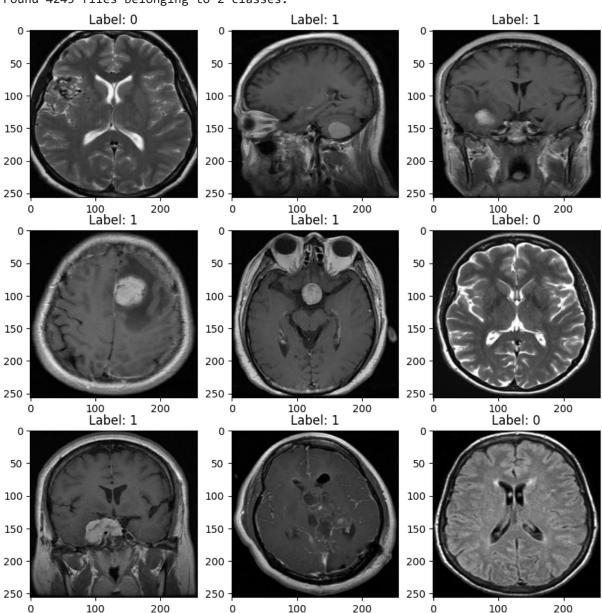
```
input_folder = "./MRI_folder/testing/no/"
output_folder = "./MRI_folder/test_aligned/no/"
crop_imgs(input_folder, output_folder, add_pixels_value = 5)
input_folder = "./MRI_folder/testing/yes/"
```

```
output_folder = "./MRI_folder/test_aligned/yes/"
crop_imgs(input_folder, output_folder, add_pixels_value = 5)
```

```
In [67]:
    test = keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
        "./MRI_folder/test_aligned",
        image_size=(256, 256),
        color_mode='grayscale',
        labels='inferred'
)

for image_batch, labels_batch in test.take(1):
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
    for i in range(9):
        ax = plt.subplot(3, 3, i + 1)
        plt.imshow(image_batch[i].numpy(), cmap = 'gray')
        plt.title(f'Label: {labels_batch[i].numpy()}')
    plt.show()
```

Found 4245 files belonging to 2 classes.



There are 4245 files, 2000 negative and 2245 positive.

Concluion

We reached an 88.01% accuracy with 0.9260 loss, which makes this model pretty valid usually. However, in a medical perspective, this isn't a acceptable accuracy. There are many ways to improve this model. Such as seperating all kinds of tumor and scanning angles for better classification; using higher quality scans for training; tweaking the CNN ti fit the characteristics of these scans more... This only serves as a presentation for the usage of CNN and should not be used in real life.

References

- 1. Chakrabarty, N. (2008). *Brain MRI Images for Brain Tumor Detection*. Kaggle [Image files]. Retrieved from https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/navoneel/brain-mri-images-for-brain-tumor-detection/data
- 2. TensorFlow. (2023). *Tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory: tensorflow V2.14.0.*TensorFlow. https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/keras/utils/image_dataset_from_directory
- 3. Nickparvar, M (2008). *Brain Tumor MRI Dataset*. Kaggle [Image files]. Retrieved from https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/masoudnickparvar/brain-tumor-mri-dataset