Brain Tumor Classification

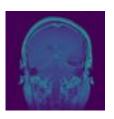
Arefa Parwary, Riyad Bin Rafiq, Shoham Weiss

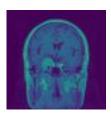
Contents

- Dataset
- Transfer learning
- UNET and Saliency map
- Custom CNN
- Limitation and future work

Dataset

- Brain Tumor Image Dataset (MRI Images) from Kaggle.
- Gathered by Southern Medical University, Guangzhou, China.
- Contains 3064 T1-weighted contrast-enhanced MRI images from 233 patients:
 - Meningioma [708 slices]
 - Glioma [1426 slices]
 - Pituitary tumor [930 slices]





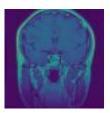


Figure 1. Left: Meningioma - usually appear as an enhancing mass on the outside lining of the brain tissue, which may or may not brighten with contrast. Malignant meningiomas can also invade the brain tissue. Middle: Glioma - called intra-axial brain tumors because they grow within the substance of the brain and often mix with normal brain tissue. Right: Pituitary tumor - and abnormal growth in the pituitary gland. The pituitary is a small gland in the brain. It is located behind the back of the nose

Deep Learning Approaches

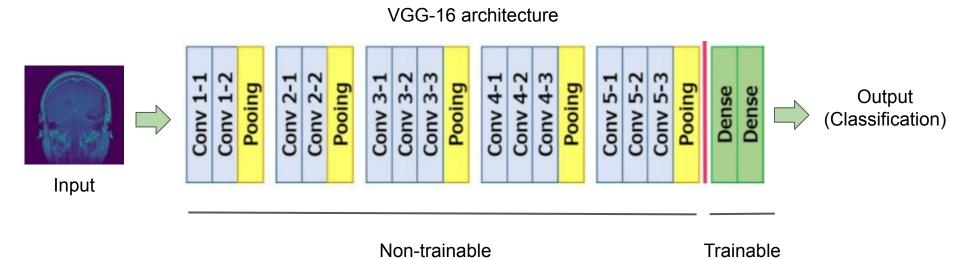
Classification:

- Transfer Learning
- Custom CNN

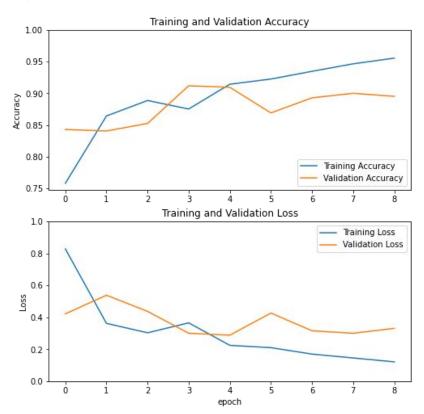
Localization:

- Custom UNET
- Gradient Tape

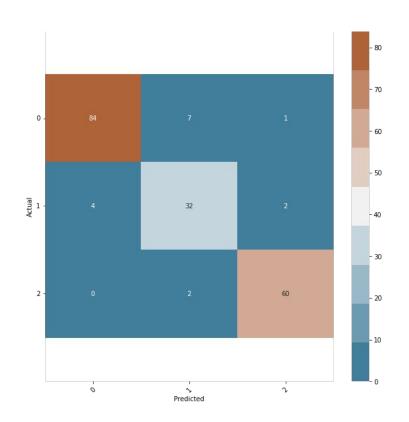
Transfer Learning: Methods



Transfer Learning: Results



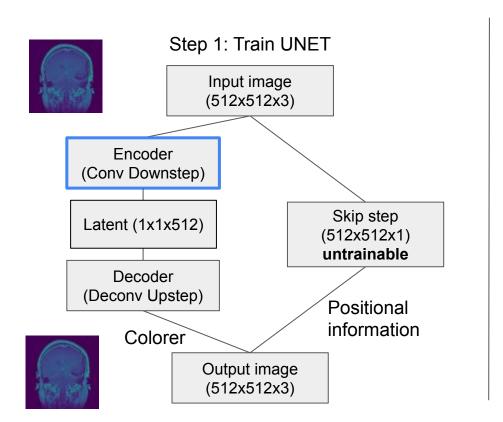
Transfer Learning: Results (Contd.)



Test set accuracy: 93.23%

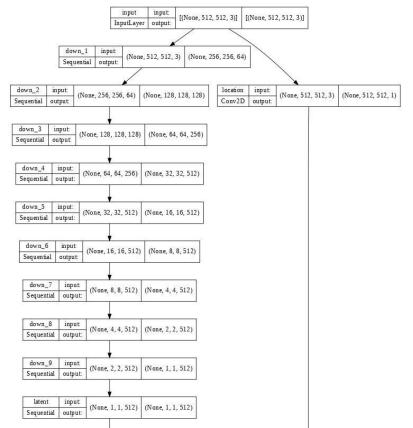
Class	Precision	Recall	F1-score
Glioma	95%	91%	93%
Meningioma	78%	84%	81%
Pituitary tumor	95%	97%	96%
Average	90%	91%	90%

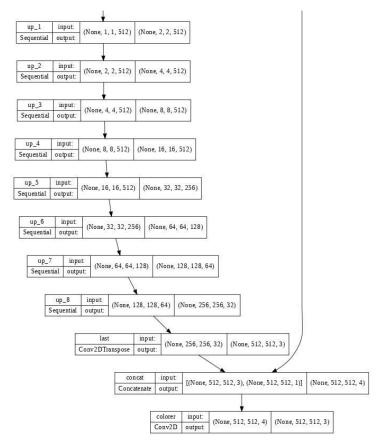
UNET Saliency Map: General Approach



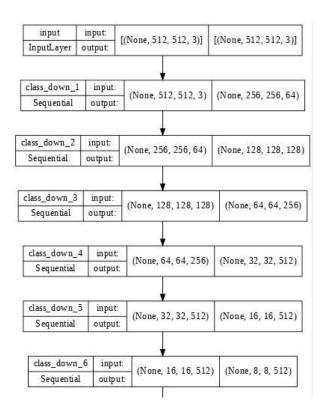
Step 2: Further train encoder as classifier Input image (512x512x3) Further train as classifier Encoder (Conv Downstep) Latent to 3 classes (1x1x512) = > 1x1x3Output (Classification)

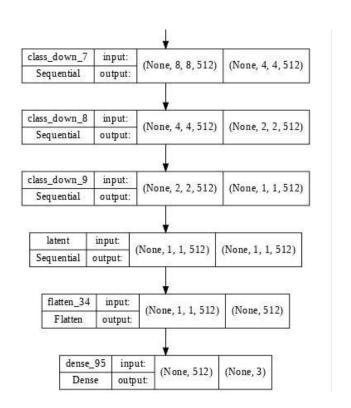
UNET Saliency Map: UNET Layers



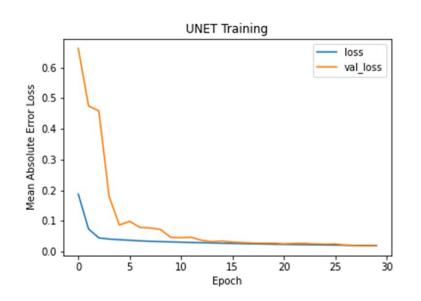


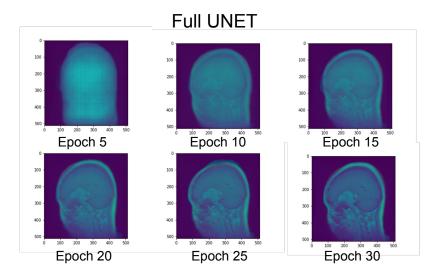
UNET Saliency Map: UNET Classifier Layers



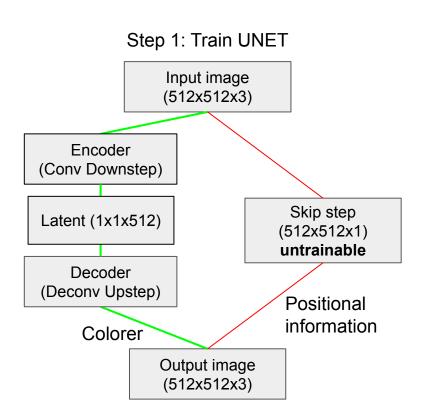


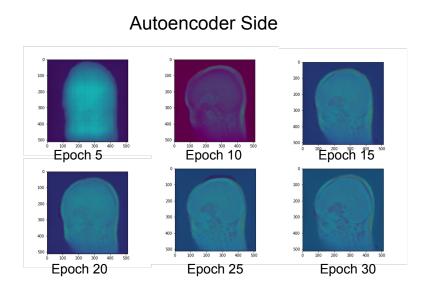
UNET Saliency Map: UNET Results



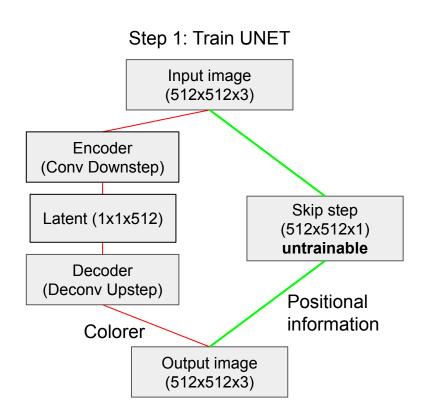


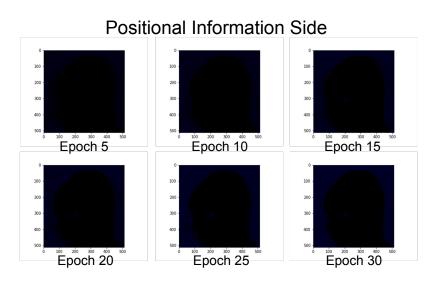
UNET Saliency Map: UNET Results



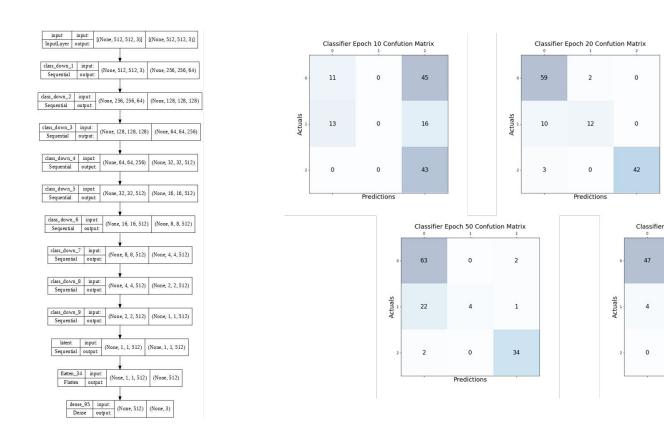


UNET Saliency Map: UNET Results



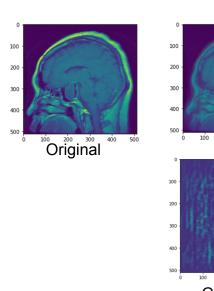


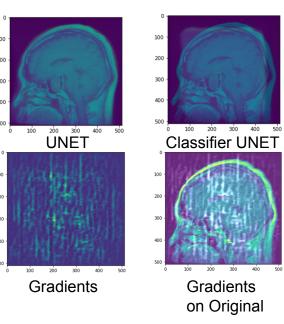
UNET Saliency Map: Encoder Training

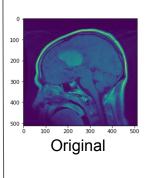


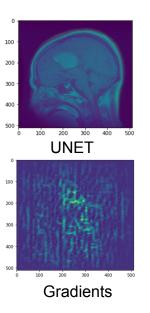


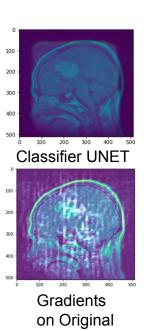
UNET Saliency Map: Encoder Training



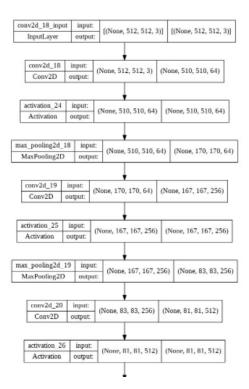


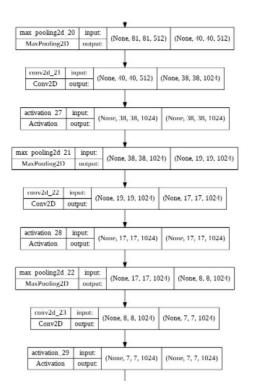


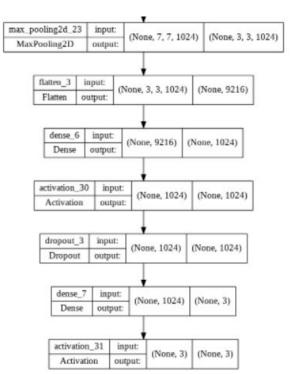




CNN



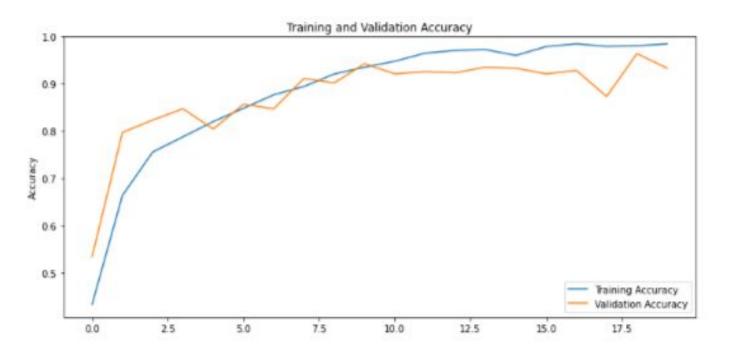




CNN: Results

```
Epoch 1/20
Epoch 2/20
77/77 [============= - 44s 538ms/step - loss: 1.5160 - accuracy: 0.7561 - val loss: 1.3527 - val accuracy: 0.8238
Epoch 7/20
77/77 [=========== ] - 44s 540ms/step - loss: 1.0410 - accuracy: 0.8772 - val loss: 1.0382 - val accuracy: 0.8476
77/77 [============ ] - 43s 535ms/step - loss: 0.9537 - accuracy: 0.8948 - val loss: 0.8809 - val accuracy: 0.9119
Epoch 11/20
77/77 [============= ] - 44s 538ms/step - loss: 0.7352 - accuracy: 0.9482 - val loss: 0.7893 - val accuracy: 0.9214
Epoch 12/20
77/77 [============ ] - 43s 536ms/step - loss: 0.6592 - accuracy: 0.9653 - val loss: 0.7594 - val accuracy: 0.9262
77/77 [============= - 44s 538ms/step - loss: 0.6247 - accuracy: 0.9710 - val loss: 0.7505 - val accuracy: 0.9238
Epoch 15/20
77/77 [============= ] - 44s 540ms/step - loss: 0.6227 - accuracy: 0.9604 - val loss: 0.6826 - val accuracy: 0.9333
Epoch 16/20
Epoch 17/20
77/77 [============= ] - 44s 538ms/step - loss: 0.5211 - accuracy: 0.9849 - val loss: 0.6985 - val accuracy: 0.9286
Epoch 18/20
77/77 [============ ] - 43s 536ms/step - loss: 0.5190 - accuracy: 0.9796 - val loss: 1.0567 - val accuracy: 0.8738
77/77 [============ - 44s 541ms/step - loss: 0.5106 - accuracy: 0.9808 - val loss: 0.5980 - val accuracy: 0.9643
```

Training and validation accuracy



Training and validation loss

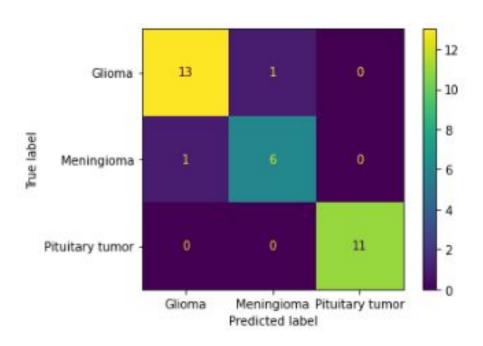


Evaluation on the test data

```
model.evaluate(test_ds)

6/6 [=======] - 4s 343ms/step - loss: 0.7461 - accuracy: 0.9219
[0.7461099624633789, 0.921875]
```

CNN: Confusion matrix



CNN: Accuracy, Precision, Recall & F1 Score

support	f1-score	recall	precision	
14	0.93	0.93	0.93	0
7	0.86	0.86	0.86	1
11	1.00	1.00	1.00	2
32	0.94			accuracy
32	0.93	0.93	0.93	macro avg
32	0.94	0.94	0.94	eighted avg

Limitation and Future work

- Only VGG-16 was used in transfer learning; try different pretrained models and explore with fine-tuning the whole architecture.
- For CNN, only 32 samples has been added in the test dataset
- For CNN, 6 layers of Conv layers has been used; Try CNN model with different layers.
- For Saliency Map, even the gradient tape method did not show a clear localization of the tumor. Both methods could be run again on a more localizable dataset.