Brain Tumor Classification Using Deep Learning

Name: Sai Krishna Reddy Mareddy

UNCC ID: 801371243

Paper:

- **Title:** Multi-Classification of Brain Tumor Images Using Deep Neural Network
- **Authors:** HOSSAM H. SULTAN , NANCY M. SALEM , AND WALID AL-ATABAN
- **Year:** 2019
- **Journal Name:** IEEE Access

Problem Statement:

The project aims to design and implement a Deep Neural Network based solution for the automated detection and precise segmentation of brain tumors from Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scans. By leveraging advanced neural network technologies for image classification and segmentation, this solution seeks to significantly enhance the accuracy and speed of brain tumor diagnoses, providing a reliable second-opinion tool for radiologists and neurologists. The goal is to improve patient management by enabling faster and more accurate diagnosis, facilitating timely and tailored treatment planning, thereby potentially increasing life expectancy and quality of life for patients affected by brain tumors. This endeavor also aims to contribute to medical research by creating a valuable dataset of accurately classified and segmented brain tumor images.

Dataset:

With a dataset comprising 3,982 MRI images categorized into four distinct classes—Benign Tumor, Malignant Tumor, Pituitary Tumor, and No Tumor there exists a substantial foundation for developing a Deep Neural Network that can accurately classify and segment brain tumors.

Link: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/sartajbhuvaji/brain-tumor-classification-mri

Motivation:

The motivation behind this project is driven by the potential to significantly impact patient care through technological innovation, addressing critical needs in the diagnosis and treatment of brain tumors, enhancing healthcare accessibility, and contributing to the broader field of medical research.

Several critical factors highlighting the importance of this endeavor:

- Improving Diagnostic Accuracy and Speed
- Enhancing Treatment Planning and Personalized Care
- Addressing Resource Constraints and Accessibility
- Supporting Radiologists and Neurologists
- Advancing Medical Research

<u>Survey on Related Papers:</u>

1.Title: "A deep learning model based on concatenation approach for the diagnosis of brain tumor"

1. **Authors**: Noreen, N. et al.
2. **Year**: 2020
3. **Journal**: IEEE Access, Volume 8
4. **Reason for Choosing**: This paper was selected for its innovative approach to brain tumor diagnosis using a deep learning model that employs a concatenation strategy, potentially offering insights into how different data fusion techniques can improve diagnostic accuracy in medical imaging.

2.Title: "Brain tumor classification for MR images using transfer learning and fine-tuning"

1. **Authors**: Swati, Z. N. et al.
2. **Year**: 2019
3. **Journal**: Computerized Medical Imaging and Graphics, Volume 75
4. **Reason for Choosing**: This study was chosen due to its focus on utilizing transfer learning and fine-tuning for brain tumor classification, providing a perspective on how pre-trained models can be adapted for specific medical imaging tasks to enhance performance and reduce the need for extensive labeled datasets.

Current Work Summary of the method:

The selected paper addresses the problem of multi-classification of brain tumors using a deep learning approach, specifically through the design and implementation of a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). The paper's solution is methodically structured to effectively recognize and classify different types of brain tumors from MRI images.

1.Pre-processing and Input Normalization: The CNN starts by receiving pre-processed and augmented brain tumor images as input. These images undergo normalization in the input layer to ensure they are in a uniform scale, which is crucial for the network's effectiveness in learning features.

2. **Feature Extraction through Convolution and Activation**: Multiple convolutional layers, equipped with various sizes of filters (kernels), extract features from the normalized images. These features range from simple edges and textures in initial layers to complex patterns in deeper layers. The ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit) activation function is applied after each convolutional layer to introduce non-linearity, enabling the network to capture complex features.

3. **Downsampling and Regularization**: The network employs max-pooling layers for downsampling, reducing the spatial dimensions of the feature maps to decrease the computational load and the number of parameters. Dropout layers are introduced at strategic points to prevent overfitting by randomly omitting a subset of the features.

4. **Classification Preparation via Fully Connected Layers**: After feature extraction and regularization, the network consolidates the learned features using fully connected layers. These layers integrate the features across the entire image, preparing the data for final classification.

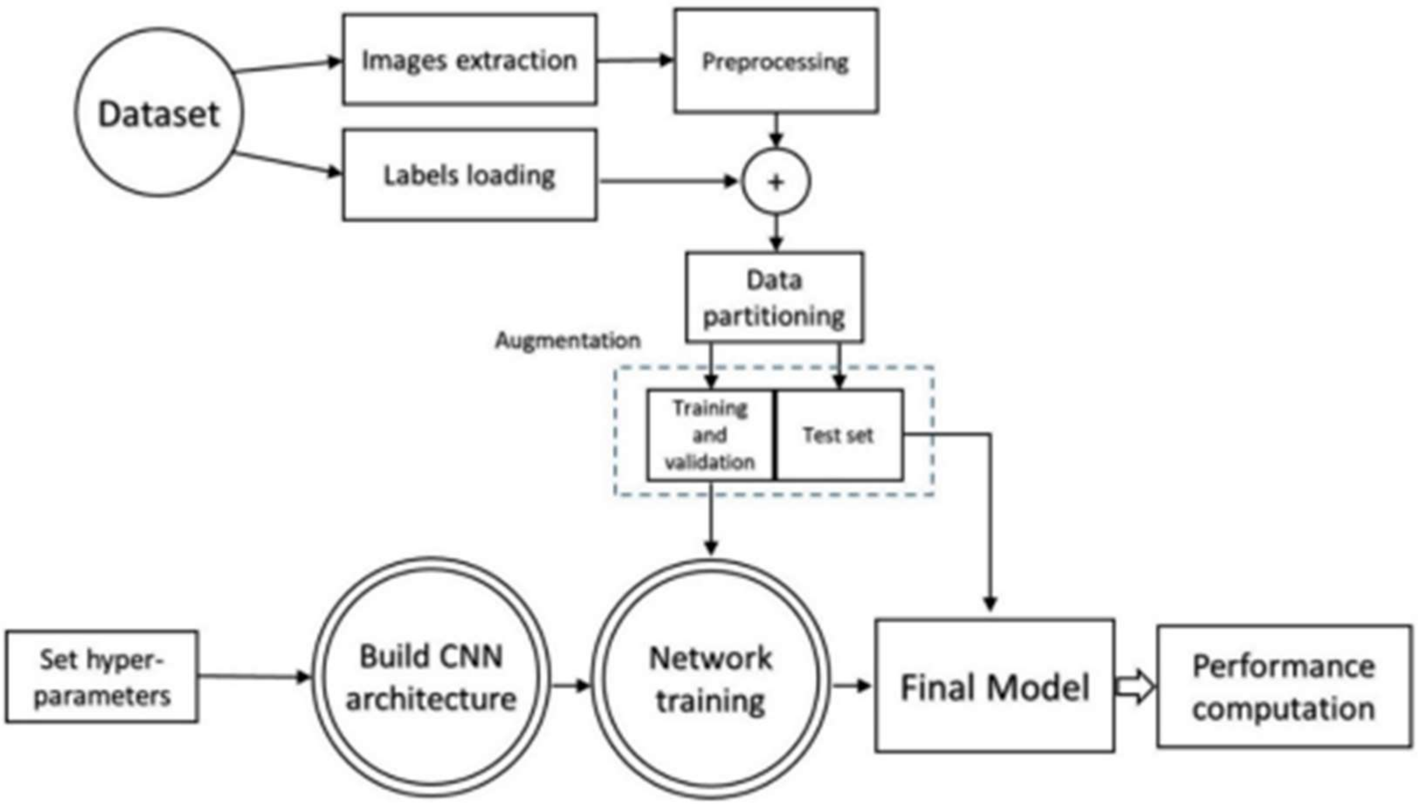
5. **Classification and Output**: The final stages of the network comprise a softmax layer that converts the integrated features into a probability distribution across the target classes (e.g., types of brain tumors). A classification layer then uses these probabilities to predict the class of the input image, outputting the type of brain tumor detected

Why It makes Sense?

The proposed Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for brain tumor classification is highly effective due to several key reasons:

- **Compatibility with Image Data**: CNNs excel in analyzing images by capturing spatial features, making them perfect for medical image classification, like brain tumor identification.
- **Robustness to Variations**: With its deep architecture and techniques like data augmentation and regularization, the model adeptly handles variations within tumor types, a common challenge in medical imaging.
- **Efficiency and Scalability**: Features like pooling and dropout reduce computational demands and prevent overfitting, enabling the model to efficiently process large medical imaging datasets.
- **Improved Accuracy**: Leveraging deep learning allows the CNN to surpass traditional methods in accurately classifying brain tumors, thanks to its ability to manage the complexity of MRI data.
- **Generalization Capability**: The model's design, including preprocessing and sophisticated feature extraction, ensures it generalizes well to new images, vital for consistent performance in diverse clinical settings.

<u>High Level Solution:</u>



Timeline and Work Plan

By March 8th - Initiation and Preliminary Research (25%)

•**Tasks**:

- Literature review on CNN architectures for medical image analysis.
- Collection and pre-processing of brain tumor MRI data.
- Initial setup of the development environment and necessary libraries.

•**Learning Expectations**:

- Gain a deeper understanding of CNNs and their application in image classification.
- Familiarize with data pre-processing techniques for MRI images.
- Learn about various tools and libraries used in deep learning projects.

By March 22nd - Model Development and Initial Training (50%)

•**Tasks**:

- Design the CNN architecture, including defining layers and activation functions.
- Begin training the model with the pre-processed data.
- Implement regularization techniques to prevent overfitting.

•**Learning Expectations**:

- Develop skills in designing and implementing CNN architectures.
- Understand the impact of different regularization techniques.
- Learn to interpret initial results and adjust model parameters accordingly.

By April 5th - Model Refinement and Advanced Training (75%)

•**Tasks**:

- Evaluate the model’s performance and identify areas for improvement.
- Fine-tune the model parameters and architecture based on initial results.
- Expand the training with data augmentation techniques to improve generalization.

•**Learning Expectations**:

- Gain insights into model evaluation metrics and their implications.
- Experience in fine-tuning and optimizing deep learning models.
- Learn about the effectiveness of data augmentation in improving model performance.

By April 12th - Final Evaluation and Documentation (100%)

•**Tasks**:

- Conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the model using unseen test data.
- Compile the research findings, model architecture, and evaluation results into the paper.
- Prepare a presentation summarizing the project's outcomes and learnings.

•**Learning Expectations**:

- Master the ability to critically assess deep learning models.
- Learn how to effectively document research findings and methodologies.
- Develop presentation skills to communicate complex technical information clearly.