Implementation Of Lung Cancer Nodule Feature Extraction Using Digital Image Processing

Ms Neha Jamdar
Conputer Enigneering
SKN Sinhgad Institute of Technology And Science, Lonavala Pune

Mahesh Gawande
Conputer Enigneering
SKN Sinhgad Institute of Technology And Science, Lonavala Pune

Shubham Damkondwar
Conputer Enigneering
SKN Sinhgad Institute of Technology And Science, Lonavala Pune

Siddharaj Maramwar
Conputer Enigneering
SKN Sinhgad Institute of Technology And Science, Lonavala

Sarang Patil
Conputer Enigneering
SKN Sinhgad Institute of Technology And Science, Lonavala Pune

Abstract— **During this paper, a comprehensive simulation show the quantitative accuracy of subcentimeter nodules identification the Otsu, Watershed, and GLCM technique. we tend to simulated nodules ranging from four to 10 millimeters in diameter, with 2:1 to 8:1 distinction level, at 1 Chronicle to one hundred pc (70 million) count-level, and with realistic metabolism motion amplitudes of 5/3, 10/6, and 20/12 millimeter. pictures were reconstructed victimization motioncompensation ordered set expectation Otsu thresholding formula. The results of these studies were consistent. Segmentation victimization the watershed remodel works higher to identify foreground objects and background locations. GLCM feature goes to be computed from the detected internal organ nodule in CT image, finally, by victimization the machine learning formula we tend to note actual carcinoma nodule.**

Keywords— Lung cancer, GLCM, Watershed, Otsu

I. INTRODUCTION

A positive lung cancer screening computerized tomography (CT) examination was defined by the presence of a noncalcified pulmonary nodule a minimum of 4mm in greatest transverse dimension or other nonspecific findings suspicious for carcinoma [1]. Using these criteria to initiate further diagnostic evaluation, carcinoma mortality was lower in the group screened with chest CT compared with the group screened with chest radiography [2]. quite 24% of the three annual chest CT screens were classified as positive, but quite 96% of positive CT screens didn't end in a diagnosis of lung cancer and thus were false positives. Substantial false-positive rates also have been reported in other CT screening trials[3][4]. False-positive CT screens cause additional testing, usually consisting of noninvasive follow-up CT and sometimes tissue biopsy. This increases medical resource use and therefore the overall cost of screening for no benefit, at the potential risks of additional radiation exposure, complications arising from invasive procedures, and patient anxiety. Since the littlest pulmonary nodules are rarely malignant [5], it's going to be possible to scale back false-positive screening and follow-up testing rates by increasing the dimensions threshold for a positive screen, and maintain adequate sensitivity and specificity for lung cancer detection. The acceptability of employing a higher nodule size threshold for outlining screen positivity depends on the balance between projected benefits and risks.

A new automatic method has been proposed based upon black circular neighborhood algorithm and image processing techniques to extract the nodules. Feature extraction is a crucial step in algorithms. These separate the world which is then analyzed for detection of nodules to diagnose the disease[6]. Computerized tomography (CT), allows effective mapping. CT Image decreases the time complexity. we've used the GLCM Features Which Helps in detection of the nodule .The use of Otsu's Algorithm helps in detection of size and stage of the tumor[7][8].

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. Paper Name: A morphological operation-based approach for Subpleural lung nodule detection from CT images

Author Name: Rekka Mastouri, Henda Neji, Saoussen Hantous-Zannad, Nawres Khlifa,

Description : This paper is show an automatic segmentation approach of sub-pleural internal organ nodules from computed tomography (CT) scans supported morphological operations. Extract the sub-pleural nodules are difficult so use of a computer-aided designation system are indispensable. this technique is split into 3 steps: preprocessing, initial detection of sub-pleural internal organ nodule and post-processing [1].

2. Paper Name: A Computer Aided Diagnosis for detection and classification of lung nodules

Author Name: Lakshmi N arayanan A , Prof. Jeeva J.B

Description: An associate economical laptop assisted diagnosing (CAD) for the detection of internal organ nodules from the parenchyma region of internal organ and classify the nodule into either cancerous (malignant) or noncancerous (Benign). The system consists of following steps:

i) the image taken is increased at the beginning therefore the region of interest is cropped, wherever the user will choose the realm to be cropped. ii) Morphological operation work suppress the blood vessels and enhance the nodules. iii) Nodules are was known by labeling. iv) options extraction.
v) Neural networks are enforced for options classification.

This work was ready to sight the internal organ nodule that falls in shut proximity to the internal organ wall. The system is prepared to achieve associate overall accuracy of ninety two.2%[2].

3. Paper Name: Automatic lung nodules detection in computed tomography images using nodule filtering and neural networks

Author Name: A.R. Talebpour, H.R. Hemmati, M. Zarif Hosseinian

Description: This system implements a computer-aided detection (CAD) system that detects tiny size nodules (larger three mm) in High Resolution CT (HRCT) pictures. It used a cylindrical filter for filtering nodule cases from different objects in pictures. They use a internal organ LIDC image info[3].

4. Paper Name: Lung nodule detection based on 3D convolutional neural networks

Author Name: Lei Fan, Zhaoqiang Xia, Xiaobiao Zhang, Xiaoyi Feng,

Description: This paper present how to find a respiratory organ nodule of respiratory organ CT pictures victimization 3D convolutional neural networks. It get standard morphological pre-processing ways and 3D convolutional neural networks applied to respiratory organ CT pictures[4].

III. Proposed System

In this system, we've a bent to use internal organ image as an input and apply some techniques to identify the nodule of the internal organ . Here 1st we've a bent to use Otsu's thresholding methodology involves iterating through all the potential threshold values and shrewd a lifetime of unfolding for the pel levels either side of the sting. Then pictures are filtered for image segmentation by victimization watershed formula. Segmentation victimization the watershed rework works higher to determine, foreground objects and background locations. By applying the GLCM feature that reason from the detected internal organ nodule within the CT image. and eventually, we've a bent to use the SVM machine learning formula for detection nodule of internal organ .

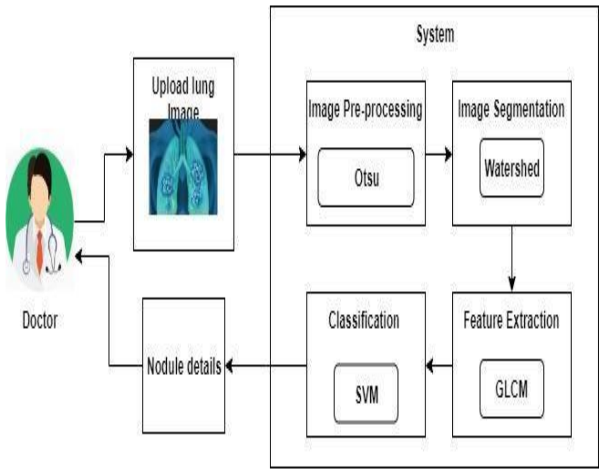


Figure 1: System Architecture

IV. Algorithm Details

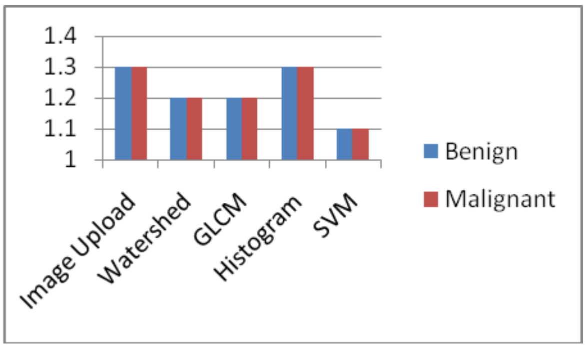
1. SVM

- It should separate the two classes A and B very well so that the function defined by:
- f(x) = a.x + b is positive if and only if x E A
- f(x) 0 if and only if x E B
- It exists as far away as possible from all the observations (robustness of the model). Given that the distance from an observation x to the hyperplane is a.x+ b/a.
- The width of the space between observations is 2/ a. It is called margin and it should be largest.
- Hyperplane depends on support points called the closest points.
- Generalization capacity of SVM increases as the number of support points decreases.

2. Otsu's Algorithm

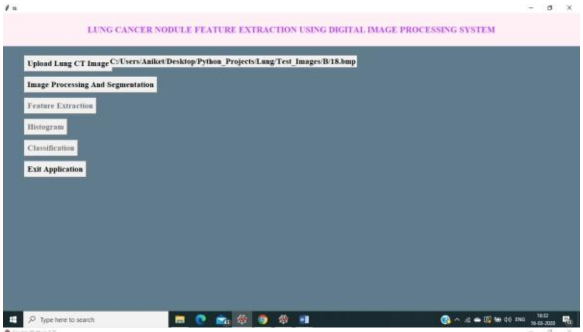
- Compute histogram and probabilities of each intensity level
- Set up initial and
- Step through all possible thresholds t=1… maximum intensity
   i. Update and
   ii. Compute
- Desired threshold corresponds to the maximum

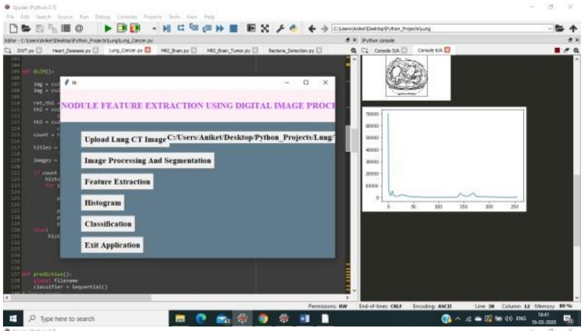
V. Results and Screenshots

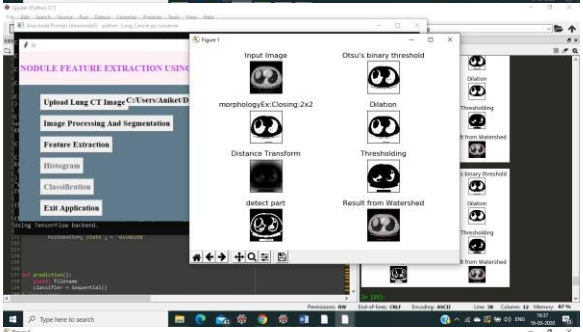


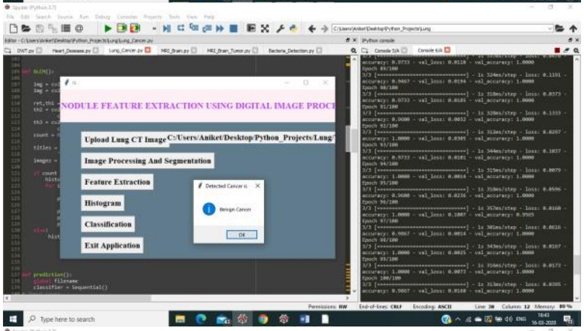
	Benign	Malignant
Image Upload	1.3	1.3
Watershed	1.2	1.2

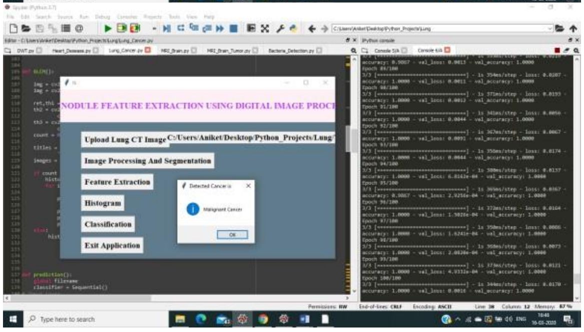
GLCM	1.2	1.2
Histogram	1.3	1.3
SVM	1.1	1.1

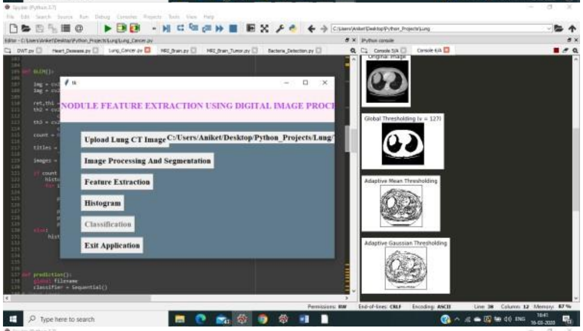


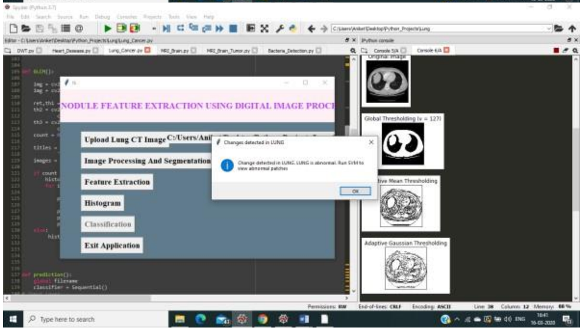












CONCLUSION

Our paper will show that it's possible to quantify sub-cm nodules at intervals 2 hundredth bias mistreatment low-dose PET. However, additional thorough validations mistreatment clinically realistic phantoms need to be performed. Reconstruction voxel size of 1 metric linear measure is usually recommended for small nodules. metabolism motion correction is crucial for nodules within the internal organ and abdomen. this project gets correct nodule size by mistreatment Otsu, Watershed, GLCM, and SVM.

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