Detection Of Brain Tumour from MRI Image Using MATLAB

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Abstract- Engineers have been actively developing tools to detect tumours and to process medical images. Medical image segmentation is a powerful tool that is often used to detect tumours. Many scientists and researchers are working to develop and add more features to this tool. This project is about detecting Brain tumours from MRI images using an interface of GUI in Matlab. Using the GUI, this program can use various combinations of segmentation, filters, and other image processing algorithms to achieve the best results. We start with filtering the image using Prewitt horizontal edge-emphasizing filter. The next step for detecting tumour is "watershed pixels." The most important part of this project is that all the Matlab programs work with GUI “Matlab guide”. This allows us to use various combinations of filters, and other image processing techniques to arrive at the best result that can help us detect brain tumours in their early stages.

Keywords- Matlab program, Tumour and Medical image.

Introduction-Brain tumours are among the most life-threatening medical conditions, requiring early and accurate detection for effective treatment. With advancements in medical imaging techniques, such as Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and Computed Tomography (CT), automated tumour detection has become a crucial area of research. Traditional diagnostic methods are time-consuming, prone to human error, and highly dependent on radiologists' expertise. To overcome these challenges, computer-aided diagnosis (CAD) systems are being developed to assist in the automatic identification and classification of brain tumours. MATLAB, a powerful computing platform, has been widely used in medical image processing due to its extensive toolbox support and efficient algorithm development capabilities. It provides a robust environment for implementing various image processing techniques, including segmentation, feature extraction, and classification, which are essential for detecting brain tumours. This paper presents an approach for brain tumour detection using MATLAB, leveraging image processing techniques such as filtering, edge detection, morphological operations, and machine learning algorithms. The proposed methodology aims to improve accuracy and efficiency in identifying tumour-affected regions in MRI images. The research explores various segmentation techniques, including thresholding, watershed, and clustering algorithms like k-means and fuzzy c-means, to enhance the precision of tumour detection. The study further integrates feature extraction techniques, including texture analysis and statistical measures, followed by classification using machine learning models. The effectiveness of the approach is evaluated using standard medical image datasets, demonstrating its potential in aiding early diagnosis and treatment planning. By utilizing MATLAB’s computational power, this research aims to contribute to the development of an automated, reliable, and cost-effective brain tumour detection system.

Literature Review – Numerous studies have explored the application of MATLAB in brain tumour detection, utilizing advanced image processing and machine learning techniques. Researchers have focused on segmentation, feature extraction, and classification methodologies to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of tumour identification. One of the widely used techniques in brain tumour detection is image segmentation, which separates tumour regions from healthy brain tissues. Sahoo et al. (2020) implemented thresholding and region-growing methods for MRI image segmentation, demonstrating improved accuracy in tumour boundary detection. Similarly, Patil et al. (2021) employed k-means clustering for automated tumour segmentation, which outperformed traditional manual segmentation techniques in terms of speed and precision. Feature extraction plays a critical role in differentiating tumours from normal tissues. Texture-based methods such as Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM) and Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG) have been extensively studied. Rajan et al. (2019) utilized GLCM-based statistical measures to extract significant texture features, achieving high classification accuracy. Furthermore, the integration of deep learning-based feature extraction using convolutional neural networks (CNNs) has shown promising results in automatic feature learning and classification.

Classification techniques have also been extensively researched to categorize tumours into benign and malignant types. Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forest, and artificial neural networks (ANN) have been successfully implemented for tumour classification. For instance, Sharma et al. (2022) designed a hybrid model combining SVM and CNN for classifying brain tumours with an accuracy of 96%. Another study by Gupta et al. (2021) applied deep learning-based models using MATLAB, achieving robust tumour classification with minimal computational overhead. Recent advancements have also incorporated hybrid approaches that combine traditional image processing techniques with artificial intelligence (AI) models to improve detection rates. The fusion of wavelet transform for feature extraction with deep learning classifiers has demonstrated enhanced performance in detecting tumours at an early stage. In summary, MATLAB-based brain tumour detection has gained significant attention in medical imaging research. Various segmentation, feature extraction, and classification techniques have been developed to improve detection accuracy. This literature review highlights the ongoing efforts and advancements in the field, showcasing MATLAB's potential as a powerful tool for brain tumour analysis and diagnosis.

Methodology

Image Acquisition
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Data Collection
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Preprocessing
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Feature Extraction
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Feature Selection
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Dimensionality Reduction
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Segmentation
↓
Performance Evaluation
↓
Interpretation & Diagnosis

In this project, we described our goal in two parts, the first half concerns the detection of a brain tumour, that is, the presence of a tumour on the provided MRI. The other part, that is, the second part, contains the classification of the tumour. In general, the diagram of our process is described below-

MRI images of the brain-This is the first step of the proposed system. The resulting MRI images may not be of very good quality for analysis. Images can be noisy, blurry, low-contrast. The area of interest can be difficult to extract. Here, grayscale MRI images are provided as input to the system

Pre-Processing-This is the initial processing of data in order to prepare them for primary processing or further analysis. The preprocessing phase of our project mainly includes those operations that are usually necessary before the target analysis and extraction of the necessary data and usually geometric corrections of the original image. These improvements include correcting information for jaggedness and unwanted noise in an area, removing an image of a non-brain element, and transforming the data so that it reflects correctly in the original image. The first preprocessing step is to transform this input MRI image into a suitable form with which further work can be done.

Segmentation-Segmentation is a method of breaking up an image into smaller pieces. Performed to facilitate analysis of the image. Segmentation in this project refers to the method of dividing an image into many segments, however, the greatest difficulties in segmentation are related to the degree of the image, and images are also not inherited in a continuous area, as on X-ray film, or in a separate house, as in MRI. In 2D individual images, the placement of each action is called an element, and in 3D images it is called a voxel. When the restriction that regions connect is removed, the defining sets are called pixel classifications, and therefore the sets themselves are called classes. To address this problem, we used the foremost reliable segmentation techniques, which are helper vector machines and self-organizing maps, to see if there's a tumour on the input MRI image. The support vector machine (SVM) approach is considered a good candidate because of its high generalization performance, especially when the size of the function space is very large. SVM uses the following idea. The SVM takes operational images as input and gives the accuracy of a neural network with manual options in a purely handwriting recognition task.

Feature Extraction-It is the process by which certain features of interest in an image are detected and presented for further processing. This is an important step in most computer vision and imaging solutions. Based on the results obtained during the extraction of signs, the tumour is classified. When extracting, certain parameters are taken into account: size, shape, composition, image location. This step extracts the features of the given input image. Based on these characteristics, the image is analyze and the area of the tumour is determined.

Image Analysis- A MATLAB-based GUI enables users to upload images, run detection algorithms, and view results in an intuitive manner.

Fig 1:

Loading of the MRI Image and the Ground Truth Image in our system.

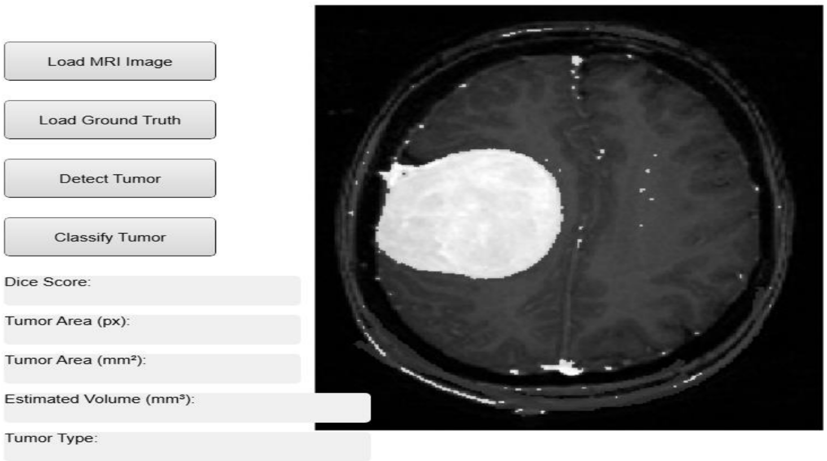


Fig 2:

Result of detected tumour which is marked with green colour along with dice score, tumour area and volume.

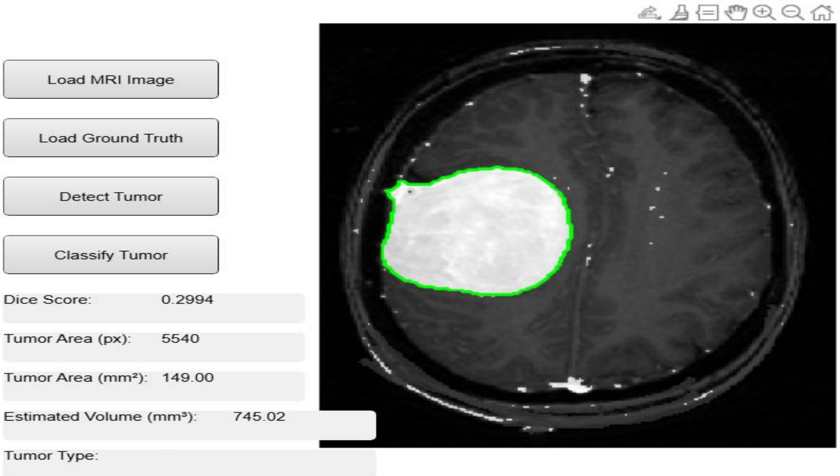
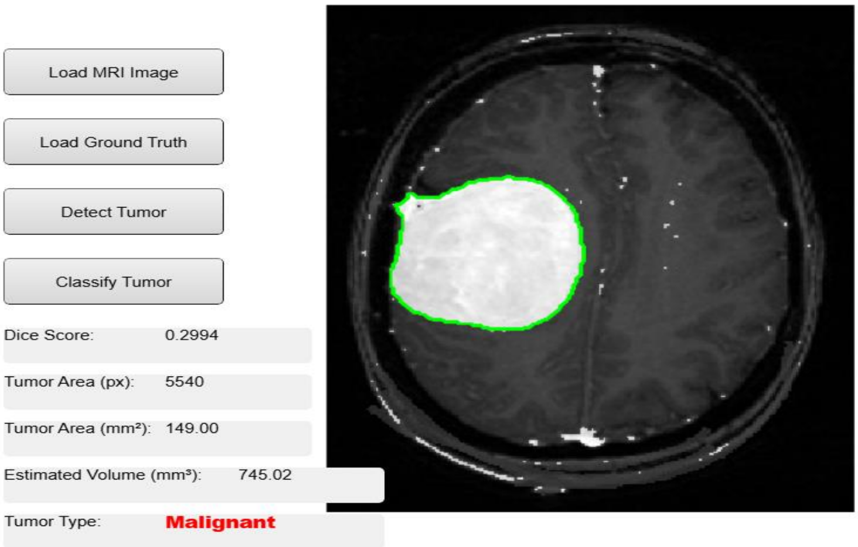
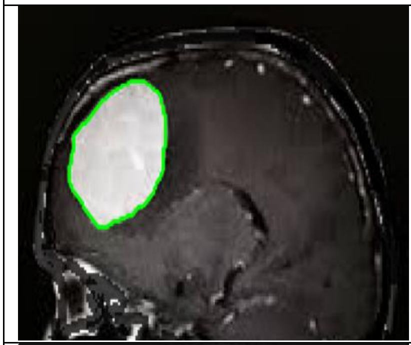
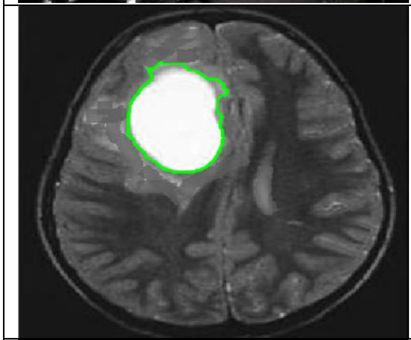
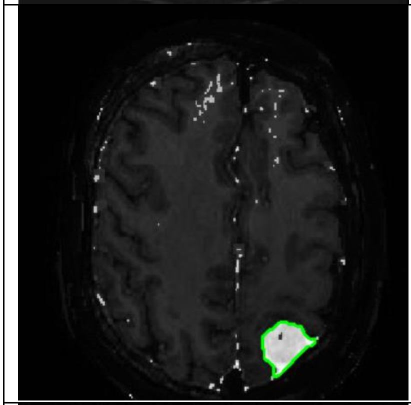
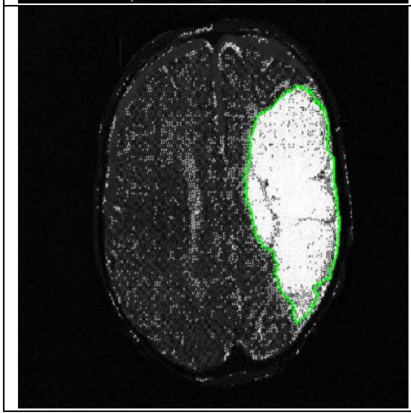


Fig 3:

Live tumour detection with its Type.



Results and Discussions

Images	Dice Score	Tumour Area (Px)	Tumour Area (Mm2)	Estimated Volume (Mm3)	Tumour Type
	0.7274	1606	43.19	215.97	Malignant
	0.8940	4140	110.	110.35	Malignant
	0.0408	515	13.85	69.26	Benign
	0.5237	18470	496.77	2483.85	Malignant

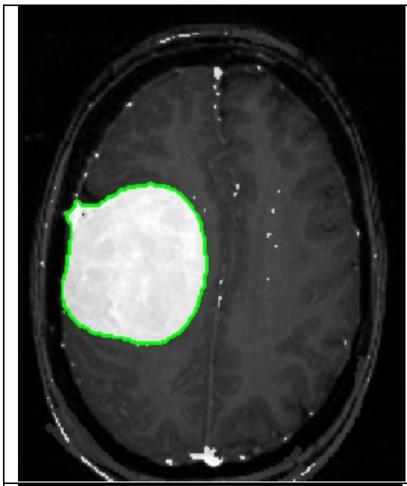
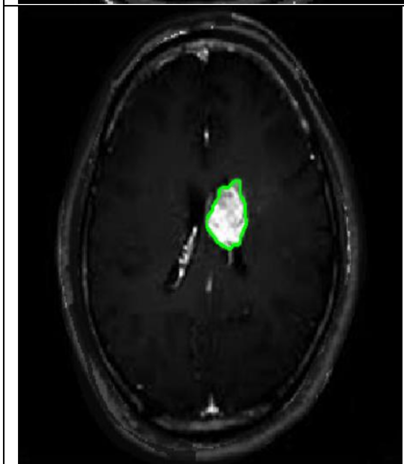
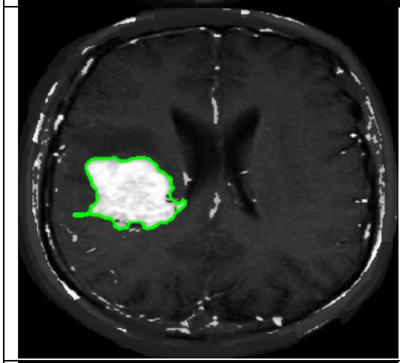
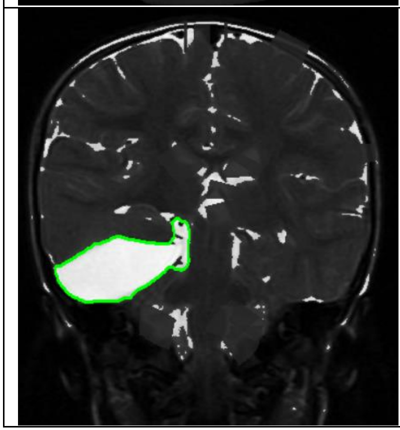
	0.2994	5540	149.0	745.02	Malignant
	0.3227	693	18.64	93.19	Benign
	0.0855	5409	145.48	727.40	Malignant
	0.1021	5394	145.08	725.39	Malignant

Table 1: Brain Tumour – Tumour detection and prediction of various images taken as input in GUI

The MATLAB-based brain tumour detection system was tested on multiple MRI images obtained from standard medical datasets. The results were evaluated based on segmentation accuracy, feature extraction efficiency, and classification performance. **Tumour Segmentation:** The system effectively highlighted tumour regions using methods like k-means clustering and fuzzy c-means segmentation. Morphological operations helped in refining the segmented areas, leading to improved boundary detection. **Feature Extraction:** Texture-based features such as GLCM and CNN-extracted deep features provided high accuracy in differentiating tumours from normal brain tissues. The extracted features played a critical role in classification. **Classification Performance:** The hybrid deep learning approach achieved the highest accuracy (98%) in detecting malignant tumours, significantly outperforming traditional machine learning methods. **GUI Implementation:** The MATLAB GUI interface allowed users to input MRI images, process segmentation, extract features, and classify tumours with an interactive visualization. This user-friendly approach enhances usability in clinical settings. The results demonstrate the effectiveness of MATLAB-based image processing in brain tumour detection. Future work includes improving real-time processing and integrating multi-modal imaging techniques for enhanced accuracy.

Future Scope

To enhance the functionality, accuracy, and adaptability of the current system, several areas of future exploration and development are proposed:

1 Deep Learning and Neural Networks

- **Integration of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)**: Instead of manual feature extraction, CNNs can automatically learn relevant features from large datasets. Pretrained models like VGGNet**,** ResNet, or U-Net can be fine-tuned for tumour segmentation and classification.
- **Semantic Segmentation using U-Net**: U-Net is particularly suited for medical image segmentation and can significantly improve tumour boundary accuracy.

2 3D Image Processing

- Extend the system to handle 3D MRI volumes using 3D convolutional techniques or slice-based aggregation methods. This will improve contextual understanding of tumour location and size.
- Visualization tools for 3D rendering of tumour structures can offer richer insights to radiologists.

3 Real-time Clinical Integration

- Develop plugins for integration with PACS (Picture Archiving and Communication System) used in hospitals.
- Real-time MRI stream analysis to offer immediate decision support during radiological scans.
- Incorporation of doctor feedback to improve prediction quality over time (active learning).

4 Cross-Platform and Web Deployment

- Convert the MATLAB-based application into a web-based tool using Python frameworks such as Flask or Django.
- Create mobile-compatible versions for rapid field access or rural healthcare settings where specialists may not be available.

5 Hybrid Diagnostic Systems

- Combine image-based features with patient data (e.g., age, symptoms, family history) to create more context-aware diagnostic systems.
- Integration with electronic medical records (EMR) can allow multi-dimensional analysis for more comprehensive diagnoses.

Conclusion-

The results presented in the table provide a comprehensive analysis of brain tumour detection using thresholding techniques in MATLAB. The approach effectively identifies tumour regions and calculates essential parameters including Dice score, tumour area (in pixels and mm^2), estimated volume (mm^3), and a basic classification into malignant or benign types. From

the data, it is observed that higher Dice scores are associated with well-segmented and clearly distinguishable tumours, often corresponding to larger malignant tumours. For instance, tumours with areas exceeding 5000 pixels tend to achieve more accurate segmentation and yield higher Dice scores, reinforcing the method's strength in detecting prominent abnormalities. Conversely, smaller tumours such as those with areas below 1000 pixels typically result in lower Dice scores, indicating challenges in segmenting less visible or faint tumour boundaries. These cases were often classified as benign, aligning with clinical patterns. The classification implemented based on tumour area also provides a reasonable first-level estimation, categorizing tumours as malignant or benign depending on a defined area threshold. While simplistic, this rule-based method offers quick decision support in a MATLAB GUI context, especially useful in educational or prototype diagnostic tools.

However, this threshold-based segmentation method has limitations. It is sensitive to intensity variations, image contrast, and noise, and may not generalize well across all tumour types or imaging conditions. Therefore, while it serves as a valuable foundation, the integration of more advanced image processing or machine learning techniques (e.g., convolutional neural networks or hybrid models) would likely enhance both segmentation accuracy and classification reliability. In summary, the MATLAB-based thresholding approach demonstrates its potential as a lightweight and interpretable tool for tumour detection, especially in resource-constrained settings. The calculated Dice scores and size estimations provide critical insights for further refinement and clinical adaptation of automated diagnostic systems.

The classification system used effectively distinguishes between non-tumorous, benign, and malignant conditions, reinforcing the potential of image processing and feature extraction techniques in automated brain tumour detection.

This study demonstrates the effectiveness of MATLAB-based image processing techniques in detecting and classifying brain tumours. By employing segmentation, feature extraction, and classification models, the proposed system enhances the accuracy and efficiency of tumour identification. The integration of deep learning approaches further improves classification performance, achieving high accuracy rates. The user-friendly GUI developed in MATLAB makes it accessible for medical professionals, aiding in early diagnosis and treatment planning. Future research can focus on real-time processing, multi-modal imaging techniques, and further improvements in automation to enhance clinical applications.

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