



A Survey on Brain Tumor Segmentation and Clustering using clustering techniques

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Abstract- This work deals with the implementation of Simple Algorithm for detection of range and shape of tumor in brain MR images and identifies stage of tumor from the given area of tumor. Tumor is an uncontrolled growth of tissues in any part of the body. Tumors are of different types and they have different Characteristics and different treatment. As it is known, brain tumor is inherently serious and life-threatening because of its character in the limited space of the intracranial cavity (space formed inside the skull). Most Research in developed countries show that the number of people who have brain tumors were died due to the fact of inaccurate detection. Generally, CT scan or MRI that is directed into intracranial cavity produces a complete image of brain. After researching a lot statistical analysis which is based on those people whose are affected in brain tumor some general Risk factors and Symptoms have been discovered. The development of technology in science day night tries to develop new methods of treatment. This image is visually examined by the physician for detection & diagnosis of brain tumor. However this method accurate determines the accurate of stage & size of tumor and identifies stage of tumor from the area of tumor. This work uses segmentation of brain tumor based on the k-means and fuzzy c-means algorithms. This method allows the segmentation of tumor tissue with accuracy and reproducibility comparable to manual segmentation. In addition, it also reduces the time for analysis and identifies stage of tumor from the given area of tumor. Finally implement a system using java to identify stage of tumor which is easier, cost reducible and time savable.

Keywords: *Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Brain tumor, Pre-processing, K-means, fuzzy c-means, Thresholding.*

I. INTRODUCTION

A.BACKGROUND

This work deals with the concept for brain tumor segmentation and finally the detection of brain tumor and stage of tumor. Normally the anatomy of the Brain can be viewed by the MRI scan or CT scan. In this paper the MRI scanned image is taken for the entire process. The MRI scan is more comfortable than CT scan for diagnosis. It is not affect the human body. Because it doesn't use any radiation. It is based on the

magnetic field and radio waves. There are different types of algorithm were developed for brain tumor detection. But they may have some drawback in detection and extraction.

In this work, two algorithms are used for segmentation. K-means clustering algorithm and Fuzzy C mean algorithm. So it gives the accurate result for tumor segmentation. Tumor is due to the uncontrolled growth of the tissues in any part of the body. The tumor may be primary or secondary. If it is an origin, then it is known as primary. If the part of the tumor is spread to another place and grown as its own then it is known as secondary. Normally brain tumor affects CSF (Cerebral Spinal Fluid). It causes for strokes. The physician gives the treatment for the strokes rather than the treatment for tumor. So detection of tumor is important for that treatment. The lifetime of the person who affected by the brain tumor will increase if it is detected at current stage. That will increase the lifetime about 1 to 2 years. Normally tumor cells are of two types. They are Mass and Malignant. The detection of the malignant tumor is somewhat difficult to mass tumor. In this paper we focused on detection of brain tumor with the help of Brain MRI images and identify stage of tumor from the given area of tumor. Treatment for brain tumor depends on the type and stage of the tumor, the size and place of the tumor, and your general health and medical history. In most cases, the goal of treatment is to remove or destroy the tumor completely. Most brain tumor can be cured if found and treated early.

A person who was affected by any kind of tumor has an increased risk of developing another brain tumor of any type. A person who has two or more close relatives (mother, father, sister, brother, or child) who are responsible for developing brain tumor has a risk factor of developing brain tumor for his own. Rarely, members of a family will have an inherited disorder that makes the brain more sensitive and increases the risk of brain tumor. About 5% of brain tumors may be linked to hereditary (genetic) factors or conditions.

Day by day the number of brain tumor person is increasing rapidly because of unconsciousness. The Objective of this work is to contract such a tool which can tell people about his/her approximate condition about brain tumor ,that is he or she in risk or not and how much?

The developing platform for the detection is java. At the end, we are providing systems that detect the tumor and its shape and identify stage of tumor from the given area of tumor.

B. MOTIVATION

MR imaging has become a widely-used method of high quality medical imaging, especially in brain imaging where MR's soft tissue contrast and non-invasiveness are clear advantages. MR images can also be used to track the size of a brain tumor as it responds (or doesn't) to treatment. A reliable method for segmenting tumor would clearly be a useful tool. Currently, however, there is no method widely accepted in clinical practice for quantitating tumor volumes from MR images.

C. OBJECTIVE

1. Identify the brain tumor on given image.
2. Detect the brain tumor part in given image.
3. Calculate the area of brain tumor.
4. Identify the stage of tumor.
5. Predict the accurate disease from the given area of tumor.

II. RELATED WORK

Proposed system of image registration and data fusion theory adapted for the segmentation of MR images. Propose a system of image registration and data fusion theory adapted for the segmentation of MR images. This system provides an efficient and fast way for diagnosis of the brain tumor. This system provides an efficient and fast way for diagnosis of the brain tumor called K-means algorithm [1].

Meena and Raja proposed an approach of Spatial Fuzzy C means (PET-SFCM) clustering algorithm on Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scan image datasets. Proposed algorithm is incorporated the spatial neighborhood information with traditional FCM and updating the objective function of each cluster. This algorithm is implemented and tested on huge data collection of patients with brain neuro degenerative

disorder such as Alzheimer's disease. It has demonstrated its effectiveness by testing it for real world patient data sets. [2].

Proposed system look at three algorithms namely K Means clustering, Expectation Maximization and the Normalized cuts and compare them for image segmentation. This project addresses the problem of segmenting an image into different regions. We analyze two unsupervised learning algorithms namely the K-means and EM and compare it with a graph based algorithm, the Normalized Cut algorithm. The K-means and EM are clustering algorithms, which partition a data set into clusters according to some defines distance measure [3].

Funmilola et al proposed the Fuzzy K-C-means method, which carries more of Fuzzy C-means properties than that of K-means. This work has mainly focused attention on Clustering methods, specifically k-means and fuzzy c-means clustering algorithms. These algorithms were combined together to come up with another method called fuzzy k-c-means clustering algorithm, which has a better result in terms of time utilization. The algorithms have been implemented and tested with Magnetic Resonance Image (MRI) images of Human brain. Results have been analyzed and recorded [4].

Wilson and Dhas used K-means and Fuzzy C-means respectively to detect the iron in brain using SWI technique. An accurate assessment of iron accumulation is required for diagnosis and therapy of iron overload in various neurodegenerative diseases. Susceptibility Weighted Imaging (SWI) offers information about any tissue that has a different susceptibility than its surrounding structures. [5].

Proposed dip study of brain tumor. It describes different type of diagnosis approaches. This paper presents a systematic Type-II fuzzy expert system for diagnosing the human brain tumors (Astrocytoma tumors) using T1-weighted Magnetic Resonance Images with contrast. The proposed Type-II fuzzy image processing method has four distinct modules: Pre-processing, Segmentation, Feature Extraction, and Approximate Reasoning. [6].

In the field of pattern recognition due to the fundamental involvement of human perception and inadequacy of standard Mathematics to deal with its complex and ambiguously defined system, different fuzzy techniques have been applied as an appropriate alternative [7].

Proposed work has suggested a synergistic and an effective algorithm for the detection of brain tumors based on Median filtering, K Means Segmentation, FCM Segmentation, and finally, threshold segmentation. In this proposed approach we enhance the quality of the tumor images acquired by the aid of MRI and then to detect the size of the tumors, approximate, reasoning are applied. [8].

Proposed work, the author gives a study of the various algorithms that are available for color images, text and gray scale images. The result of image segmentation is a set of segments that collectively cover the entire image, or a set of contours extracted from the image. Each of the pixels in a region is similar with respect to some characteristic or computed property, such as color, intensity, or texture [9].

In this paper proposed k-means and C-mean to extract the features from the images [10].

CONCLUSION

There are different types of tumors are available. They may be as mass in brain or malignant over the brain. Suppose if it is a mass then K- means algorithm is enough to extract it from the brain cells. If there is any noise are present in the MR image it is removed before the K-means process. The noise free image is given as a input to the k-means and tumor is extracted from the MRI image. And then segmentation using Fuzzy C means for accurate tumor shape extraction of malignant tumor and thresholding of output in feature extraction. Finally approximate reasoning step for calculating tumor area and position calculation and finally

to identify stage of tumor from resultant area of tumor i.e. identifies stage of tumor which is easier, cost reducible and time savable.

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