© April 2025| IJIRT | Volume 11 Issue 11 | ISSN: 2349-6002

Brain Tumor Detect Neuro Predict

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Abstract — Brain tumor detection is a critical task in medical diagnosis, where early and accurate identification can save lives. This project introduces a deep learning-based approach using a Two-Pathway-Group Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for efficient tumor detection and segmentation in MRI scans. The model combines local and global feature extraction, improving accuracy and reducing overfitting. Key stages include preprocessing, segmentation, feature extraction, and classification. Tested on BRATS2013 and BRATS2015 datasets, the method shows higher precision and lower error rates compared to traditional techniques. This approach offers a reliable and automated solution to support radiologists in clinical practice

INTRODUCTION

Brain tumors are among the most complex and life-threatening medical conditions, requiring early detection and precise diagnosis for effective treatment. These abnormal growths in brain tissue can be either benign (non-cancerous) or malignant (cancerous), with malignant tumors posing a significant risk to a patient's life. Timely identification of brain tumors is crucial to improving treatment outcomes. However, traditional diagnostic methods depend on manual interpretation of MRI scans, which is time-consuming and prone to human error. The variability in tumor shapes, sizes, and locations further complicates detection, underscoring the need for automated, high-accuracy diagnostic systems.

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is the most widely used imaging technique for detecting and analyzing brain tumors. It provides detailed, high-resolution images that help medical professionals identify abnormal growths. However, manually segmenting and analyzing MRI images requires specialized expertise and is subject to variability. Additionally, differences in tumor appearance across patients make it difficult to use a standardized diagnostic approach.

These limitations highlight the need for AI-driven solutions that can assist radiologists in detecting brain tumors more efficiently and accurately.

The advancement of deep learning, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), has significantly impacted medical image processing. CNNs excel in pattern recognition, feature extraction, and classification, making them well-suited for brain tumor detection and segmentation. Unlike traditional machine learning models that rely on hand-crafted features, CNNs learn directly from raw image data, identifying complex patterns often missed by the human eye. This capability allows CNN-based models to enhance diagnostic accuracy while significantly reducing analysis time.

This project proposes a Two-Pathway-Group CNN for brain tumor detection, aiming to improve segmentation precision by capturing both local and global tumor characteristics. The model integrates bidirectional equivalence, which stabilizes the learning process and reduces overfitting, resulting in better generalization across diverse MRI datasets. By employing a cascaded CNN architecture, the system enhances feature extraction and classification, offering a more reliable alternative to traditional diagnostic methods. The proposed model is trained and evaluated using benchmark datasets such as BRATS2013 and BRATS2015, ensuring its robustness in real-world applications.

The implementation of an automated brain tumor detection system has the potential to transform medical imaging. AI-powered solutions can assist clinicians in making accurate diagnoses, reduce dependence on manual segmentation, and enable faster treatment planning. Moreover, integrating deep learning into medical diagnostics can address challenges like inter-observer variability and the shortage of radiologists in some regions. As AI technology continues to evolve, its role in medical imaging will likely expand, offering new opportunities for early disease detection, personalized treatment, and improved patient outcomes.

OBJECTIVE

1. Automation of Tumor Detection: To automate brain tumor detection by developing a deep learning model

capable of accurately segmenting tumor regions without human intervention. This system aims to reduce the dependency on manual radiological analysis, which is often time-consuming and error-prone.

2. Improved Segmentation Accuracy: To enhance segmentation accuracy by utilizing a Two-Pathway-Group Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) architecture that captures both local and global features. This multi-pathway approach improves the precision of tumor boundary detection and minimizes misclassification.
3. Robust Tumor Classification: To build a robust classification mechanism that effectively distinguishes between tumor and non-tumor regions, accommodating variations in tumor shape, size, and location while maintaining high predictive accuracy.
4. Reduction of Detection Errors: To minimize false positives and false negatives by incorporating advanced CNN techniques, ensuring reliable identification of tumor regions and preventing unnecessary treatments or missed diagnoses.
5. Advanced Image Preprocessing: To apply advanced image preprocessing techniques, such as Gaussian filtering, contrast enhancement, and noise reduction, to improve MRI image quality and facilitate more effective segmentation.
6. Computational Efficiency: To optimize computational performance, enabling real-time processing of MRI scans with minimal resource consumption. The refined CNN architecture is designed to function efficiently in clinical settings without requiring high-end hardware.
7. Model Validation on Benchmark Datasets: To validate the model using benchmark datasets such as BRATS2013 and BRATS2015, ensuring strong generalization across diverse patient data and real-world scenarios.
8. Contribution to AI in Healthcare: To contribute to AI-driven medical advancements by developing a scalable and adaptable system that can be extended to other medical imaging tasks, thereby supporting radiologists and enhancing diagnostic accuracy in healthcare. The project's main purpose is to use OpenCV and YoloV5 to develop, implement, and deploy a sophisticated system for vehicle classification and counting.
9. Enhanced Visualization Support: To integrate visualization tools that help radiologists easily interpret the segmented tumor regions and model predictions, enhancing clinical decision-making.

DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

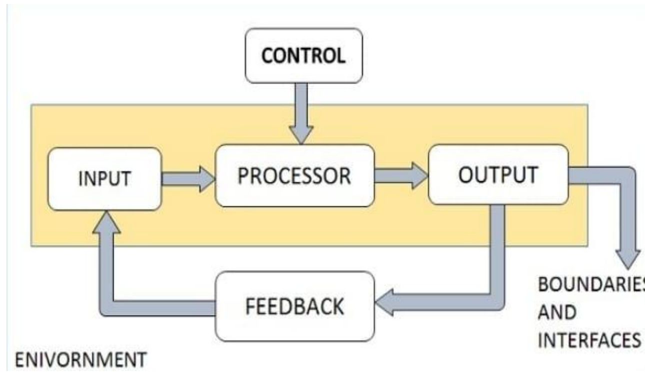

Fig.1. Data Flow diagram on creating a project for vehicle classification and traffic control

EXISTING SYSTEM

Brain tumor detection has traditionally depended on manual analysis of MRI scans by radiologists, involving visual inspection and manual segmentation. These conventional methods are supported by image processing techniques such as thresholding, edge detection, region growing, and clustering algorithms like k-means. In recent years, classical machine learning models such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forests, and k-Nearest Neighbors (k-NN) have been applied for classification tasks after manual feature extraction. However, these methods often require handcrafted features and intensive preprocessing, which reduce efficiency and accuracy. While some semi-automated systems aim to support radiologists, they still lack the precision and speed needed for real-time medical diagnosis.

Disadvantages

1. Requires skilled radiologists for interpretation and segmentation.
2. Time-consuming manual analysis delays diagnosis.
3. Prone to human error and inter-observer variability.
4. Limited ability to detect complex or irregular tumor shapes.
5. Low accuracy in noisy or low-contrast MRI images.
6. Relies on handcrafted features, missing deep data patterns.
7. Poor generalization to new datasets or unseen cases.
8. Inefficient for large-scale or real-time clinical

applications.

9. Inconsistent results due to subjective interpretation.
10. Limited adaptability to tumors of varying sizes and locations

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system introduces a deep learning-based Two-Pathway-Group Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for automatic brain tumor detection and segmentation. This model is designed to capture both local and global features, enhancing the precision of tumor boundary identification. It uses a cascaded CNN architecture and bidirectional equivalence to ensure stable learning and reduce overfitting. Image preprocessing techniques like Gaussian filtering and contrast enhancement are applied to improve MRI image clarity before segmentation. The system is trained and validated using benchmark datasets like BRATS2013 and BRATS2015 for strong performance across diverse patient cases.

Advantages

1. Automates the tumor detection process, reducing human effort.
2. Improves accuracy by combining local and global feature extraction.
3. Reduces overfitting and improves model stability.
4. Enhances image quality through advanced preprocessing.
5. Provides faster and more reliable diagnosis in clinical settings.
6. Performs well across different types of MRI datasets.

MODULES

IMAGE ACQUISITION MODULES:

This module is responsible for collecting MRI scan images from available benchmark datasets like BRATS2013 and BRATS2015. It ensures that the input data is standardized for further processing.

IMAGE PREPROCESSING MODULES:

In this module, various techniques like Gaussian filtering, noise reduction, and contrast enhancement are applied to improve the quality of MRI images. These preprocessing steps make tumor regions more distinguishable for accurate segmentation.

SEGMENTATION MODULE:

This is the core of the system, where the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is used to segment the MRI images into tumor and non-tumor regions. The model identifies and isolates the affected areas, allowing for precise diagnosis.

FEATURE EXTRACTION MODULE:

After segmentation, key features such as tumor shape, texture intensity, and other properties are extracted.

CLASSIFICATION MODULE:

This module classifies the segmented and feature-extracted regions into tumor and non-tumor categories. The CNN model is used to accurately classify MRI scans based on the learned features, ensuring reliable and precise outcomes.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION MODULE:

This module evaluates the system's performance by using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and Dice coefficient. It ensures that the model generalizes well across different datasets and patients condition.

IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the proposed brain tumor detection system is carried out using a deep learning-based approach. The model is built around a Two-Pathway-Group Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), designed to extract both fine local features and broader global context from brain MRI images. This architecture helps in accurately segmenting tumor regions by considering the overall structure of the brain along with detailed pixel-level features.

The process begins with the acquisition of MRI images from benchmark datasets such as BRATS2013 and BRATS2015. These datasets provide various types of brain tumor cases, including annotated ground truth for training and evaluation. Since raw MRI images often contain noise and lack consistent contrast, preprocessing techniques such as Gaussian filtering, contrast enhancement, and skull stripping are applied to improve image quality and focus on regions of interest.

After preprocessing, the enhanced MRI scans are passed through the CNN model for segmentation. The dual-pathway structure of the network ensures that both small details and large tumor patterns are captured effectively. This helps in distinguishing tumor boundaries more clearly and reduces errors during segmentation. The output of the segmentation stage is a binary mask that highlights the tumor regions within the MRI image.

Following segmentation, the system performs feature extraction, focusing on key aspects like intensity, shape, and texture of the tumor. These features are used to train the classification layers of the CNN to identify whether a given region contains a tumor or not.

The classification is fine-tuned to handle variations in tumor appearance, ensuring reliable results even in complex cases.

Finally, the performance of the system is evaluated using standard metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and Dice coefficient. These metrics help determine how well the model is performing when compared to expert manual diagnoses. Overall, the implementation aims to create a fast, accurate, and automated pipeline for brain tumor detection, reducing reliance on manual analysis and supporting radiologists in making better decisions.

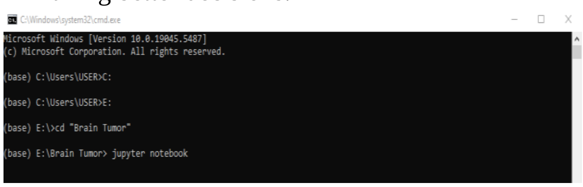

Fig.2.How to run

To run the brain tumor detection system, the user must first set up the working environment by installing necessary Python libraries such as NumPy, OpenCV, TensorFlow, Keras, and Matplotlib. Once the environment is ready, the MRI dataset (such as BRATS2013 or BRATS2015) should be downloaded and placed in the appropriate directory. The first step involves preprocessing the images using techniques like noise removal, contrast enhancement, and normalization to improve the quality of the input data. After preprocessing, the deep learning model is trained on the dataset using a Two-Pathway-Group CNN architecture. This training process enables the model to learn and recognize tumor patterns from MRI scans. Once the model is trained, it can be used for testing and making predictions on new MRI images. The output will display the segmented tumor region, allowing for visual interpretation and evaluation. The entire process can be executed using Python scripts in environments such as Jupyter Notebook or Visual Studio Code.

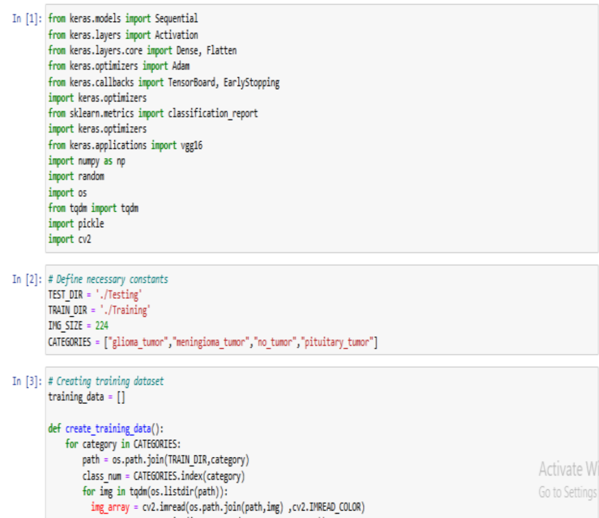

Fig.3.Coding page

The coding for the brain tumor detection system is implemented using Python due to its wide range of libraries and support for deep learning frameworks. The model is built using TensorFlow and Keras, which provide tools for designing and training Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). The process begins with reading and preprocessing MRI images using OpenCV and NumPy. Preprocessing includes resizing, normalization, noise removal using Gaussian filters, and contrast enhancement to prepare the images for model input.

The Two-Pathway-Group CNN architecture is then defined using Keras, with multiple convolutional, pooling, and activation layers. This design allows the model to capture both local details and global context of the tumor region. The model is trained using annotated data from the BRATS dataset, and techniques like dropout and batch normalization are applied to improve performance and reduce overfitting.

The training process involves feeding the preprocessed images and their corresponding masks into the model, optimizing it using a loss function such as Dice loss or binary cross-entropy, and evaluating it with accuracy and Dice coefficient metrics. After successful training, the model is saved and used for predicting tumor regions on new MRI scans. Visualization libraries like Matplotlib are used to display the results, highlighting the detected tumor boundaries.

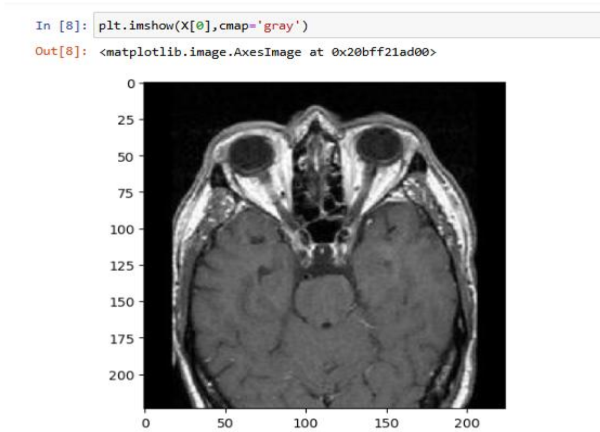

Fig.4.The output

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

This project presents an efficient and automated approach for brain tumor detection and segmentation using a Two-Pathway-Group Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). The use of deep learning allows the system to analyze MRI images with higher accuracy and consistency compared to traditional manual methods. By capturing both local and global features of the tumor, the model ensures precise boundary detection and classification.

The implementation of advanced preprocessing techniques, such as noise reduction and contrast enhancement, further improves the quality of the input data, leading to better model performance. The system was trained and tested on standard datasets like BRATS2013 and BRATS2015, which validated its ability to generalize across different types of brain tumors and imaging conditions.

Overall, the system reduces the need for manual analysis, minimizes human error, and accelerates the diagnostic process. It serves as a valuable tool for radiologists and medical professionals, helping them make faster and more accurate decisions in clinical environments.

In the future, this system can be expanded to support 3D MRI data for even more accurate segmentation and detection. It can also be developed to classify tumor types and grades, offering more detailed insights for treatment planning. Integration of real-time processing will make it more suitable for clinical emergency use.

Additionally, the model can be enhanced with more diverse datasets to improve performance across different populations and MRI machines. With further improvements, this system can be deployed in mobile or cloud platforms, enabling remote diagnosis and supporting hospitals in rural or under-resourced areas.

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