



(RESEARCH ARTICLE)



Investigation of artificial intelligence methods for detecting brain tumor

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Abstract

Brain tumors are debilitating, and can cause a shorter life in case not analyzed early adequately.

Fake bits of knowledge (AI) can offer help to overcome the issue of bring and time in diagnosing brain tumors. There are two sorts of Brain tumor classification: pituitary and glioma The proposed models are associated with a dataset of 1,800 MRI pictures comprising two classes of investigation; glioma tumors and pituitary tumors. To realize a reasonable treatment course of action, classification of brain tumors is an incredibly fundamental step after detection. A dataset comprising 1,800 MRI pictures comprising two classes of investigation, pituitary tumor, and glioma tumors, was utilized to classify brain tumors: pituitary tumor and glioma tumor. It is essential to classify brain tumors after area in arrange to be able to characterize a successful treatment arrangement. This term paper focuses on amplifying the level and viability of utilizing AI Algorithms. In afterward a long time, the utilization of fake experiences (AI) is surging through all circles of science, and no address, it is revolutionizing the field of neurology. The application of AI in helpful science has made brain disease estimates and areas more exact and correct.

Keywords: Brain Tumor; MR Images; Classification; Methodology; Artificial Intelligence

1. Introduction

There's a gigantic gathering of people, whose correct numbers are cloudy but they continue to expand, who are analyzed with a sort of brain tumor called assistant brain tumor. The early area is ceaselessly likely to animate the strategy of controlling and apportioning the tumor at early stages, with the help of significantly successful clinical imaging contraptions. Meanwhile, patients who persevere from brain tumors stand up to the issue of MRI machines' disappointment in precisely recognizing and classifying the brain tumor, which appears to lead to physical complications that cause failure. Brain tumors as collected data: are classified into four sorts: glioma tumors, and some tumors.

1.1. Centrality of Brain Tumor Discovery in AI

Fake bits of knowledge (AI) to boot is considered a key enabler to assist in settling issues around brain tumor classification. In particular, the change of high-performance significant learning models (DLMs) with tall levels of precision would be a critical step towards a speedy, high-precision methodology for the disclosure and assurance of brain tumors in patients. Brain tumors account for around 2.17 % of all cancer passes and the five-year survival rate is moo, at around 5.6 % for glioblastoma. The impact of brain tumors and the concerning experiences have induced progressives to inquire about the field with specialists and analysts seeking out ways to expect tumors, more profitable solutions, better symptomatic tests, and better ways to consider and classify tumors. This request consolidates advanced methodologies for examining brain life frameworks and the change in AI frameworks. A few devices can be

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utilized to recognize brain irregularities such as computed tomography (CT), positron emission tomography (PET), magnetoencephalography (MEG) and attractive reverberation imaging (MRI) are among the first utilized. MRI is considered the first well-known and effective technique for recognizing brain peculiarities since it can recognize between distinctive structures and tissues and it does not utilize ionizing radiation, making it secure for patients. AI has been associated with the field of brain tumor disclosure, classification, division, conclusion, and headway. The application of AI, especially DL-based techniques, has outlined tall levels of race radiologists to that of precision comparable.

Objective

The basic objective is to look at the different methodologies of fake experiences to recognize the brain tumor and recognize the first correct recognizing technique.

Table 1 Background study

Author Name	Journal Name and Year	Observation
P. KHAN et al.	Machine Learning and Profound Learning Approaches for Brain Infection Conclusion: Standards and Later Progresses. Date of distribution February 26, 2021	The study uncovers a few imperative bits of knowledge into modern ML/DL methods within the restorative field utilized in today's brain clutter.
M. FAYAZ et al.	A Successful Classification Technique for Brain MRI Classification Based on Measurable Highlights, DWT and Mixed ANN Date of distribution December 1, 2021	Distinctive strategies have been proposed for this reason, but all of them have impediments in one way or the other. A few strategies give great results, but the computation complexity is exceptionally tall, a few strategies are exceptionally quick, but their exactness is exceptionally moo.
S. MOHSEN et al.	Brain Tumor Classification Utilizing Crossover Single Picture Super-Resolution Strategy With ResNext101_32 × 8d and VGG19 Pre-Trained Models Date of distribution May 30, 2023	Programmed conclusions based on counterfeit Insights (AI) methods can contribute altogether to overcoming the taken toll and time issues. Pre-trained profound learning models can display a viable arrangement for therapeutic picture classification. These models ResNext101_32×8d and VGG19 classify two sorts of brain tumors: pituitary and glioma
S. ASIF et al.	Progressing Adequacy of Distinctive Profound Exchange Learning-Based Models for Recognizing	The pertinence of counterfeit insights (AI) within the shape of profound learning (DL) has revolutionized modern strategies of computerized therapeutic picture conclusions. This ponder pointed to create a vigorous and proficient strategy.

	Brain Tumors From MR Pictures Date of distribution February 22, 2022	
M.A. OTTOM et al.	Znet: Profound Learning Approach for 2D MRI Brain Tumor Division Date of distribution May 23, 2022	A novel system for sectioning 2D brain tumors in MR pictures utilizing profound neural systems (DNN) and utilizing information expansion methodologies.

2. Materials and Methods

A dataset containing 3264 Alluring Resonance Imaging (MRI) brain pictures comprising pictures of glioma, meningioma, pituitary organ tumors, and strong brains were utilized in this consideration. To start with, preprocessing and broadening calculations were associated with MRI brain pictures. Taking after, we made a cutting edge 2D Convolutional Neural Organize (CNN) and a convolutional auto-encoder organize, both of which were as of presently arranged by our doled out hyperparameters. At that point 2D CNN joins several convolution layers; all layers in this different leveled organize have a 2*2 portion capacities. This life form comprises eight convolutional and four pooling layers, and after all convolution layers, batch-normalization layers were associated. The balanced auto-encoder organize joins a convolutional auto-encoder orchestrate and a convolutional orchestrate for classification that utilizes the ultimate surrender encoder layer of the essential parcel. Other than that, six machine-learning procedures that were associated to classify brain tumors were compared in this way of considering.

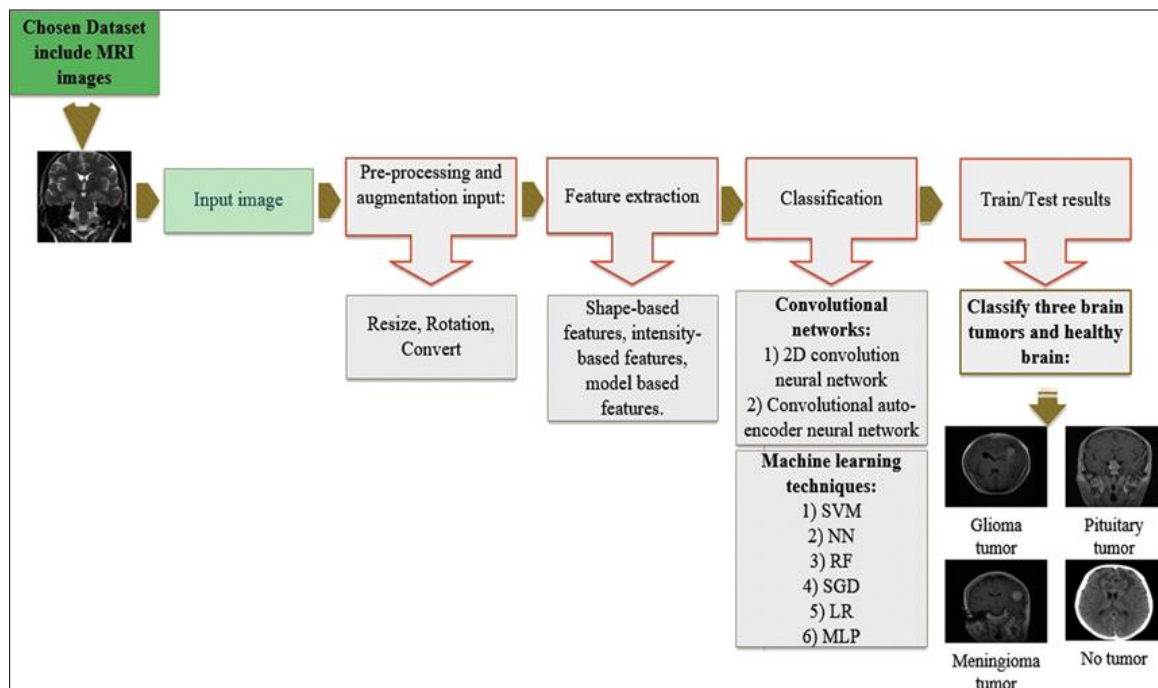


Figure 1 From: MRI-based brain tumor location utilizing convolutional profound learning strategies and chosen machine learning strategies

2.1. Types of Brain Tumors

2.1.1. Meningioma Brain Tumor

A meningioma may be a tumor that climbs from the meninges of the movies that encompass one's spinal line and brain. Even though not hypothetically a brain tumor, it is composed in this course since it might cushion or pulverize the adjacent brain, vessels, and nerves. Meningioma is the utmost shared kind of tumor that develops within the head. The indications of a meningioma normally begin gradually and could be much downplayed within the starting. Subordinate in area within the brain or, occasionally, the backbone of the tumor is found, signs and symptoms may contain varieties in vision, such as located twofold or dubiousness, cerebral pains, especially those that are not as great as within the morning, hearing issues or buzzing within the ears, memory misfortune, seizures, faintness in one's arms or appendages, trouble in dialect. Fig. 1 appears as test pictures of brain tumors.

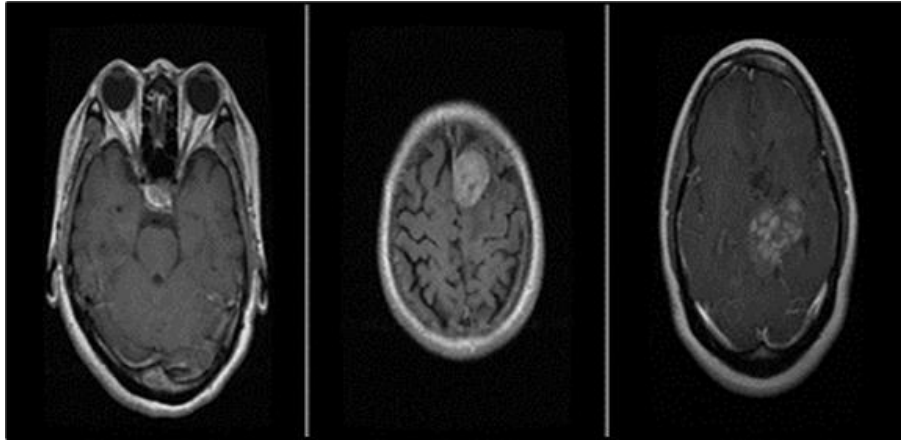


Figure 2 Meningioma Brain Tumor(Book: Mayo Clinic Family Wellbeing Book, 5th Version)

2.1.2. Pituitary Brain Tumors

Anomalous advancements that develop in one's pituitary organ are called Pituitary Brain tumors. Particular pituitary tumors result in a parcel of the hormones which control noteworthy errands of one's body such as development and improvement, organ work (kidneys, breasts, and uterus), and organ work (thyroid, gonads, and adrenal organs). Particular pituitary tumors may cause one's pituitary organ to surrender lesser levels of hormones. The foremost common pituitary tumors are kind (noncancerous) developments (adenomas). Adenomas remain in one's pituitary organ or adjacent tissues and do not blow out to other chunks of one's body. Pituitary tumors are unpredictable improvements that develop in one's pituitary organ.



Figure 3 Pituitary Brain Tumors(Book: Mayo Clinic Family Wellbeing Book, 5th Version)

2.1.3. Glioma Brain Tumor

Glioma could be a kind of tumor that happens within the spinal line and brain. Gliomas begin within the sticky steady cells that border nerve cells and help them in performing their capacities. Three sorts of glial cells may surrender tumors. Gliomas are categorized conferring to the kind of glial cell shared within the tumor, in expansion to the tumor acquired topographies, which may help in foreseeing how the tumor will act with time and the conducts which may work. The indications of a Glioma tumor comprises of awkwardness, Disturbance, squeamishness or heaving, misperception or debilitating brain work, Misfortune of memory, Behavior changes or trickiness, abnormality in urination, visualization issues, such as ill-defined vision, double vision or fringe vision misfortune, talking issues and seizures, especially in someone denied of a history of seizures

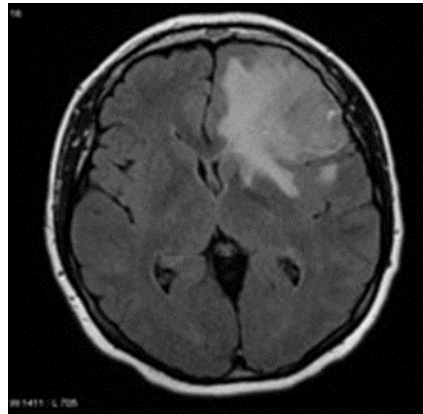


Figure 4 Glioma Brain Tumor(Book: Mayo Clinic Family Wellbeing Book, 5th Version)

2.2. Methods

2.2.1. Artificial Intelligent

A few prime steps for the location and classification of brain tumors in our investigation. First, resize the pictures and expand the information to increase the number of pictures as part of the preprocessing. We nourished information on six TL models with layers changed to extend their efficacy, gathering the three best models (IVX16), and three ViT-based models. Analyzing and comparing the comes about of these models is performed after running them. Additionally, we evaluate the classification viability of the TL models and IVX16 models utilizing LIME, a Reasonable AI device.

- Dataset
- Fundamental Design for the DL models
- Proposed Outfit show
- ViT models

2.2.2. Profound Learning

A viable profound learning-based system is proposed to consequently classify brain tumors with negligible specialist mediation. The strategy is to utilize DL calculations and TL methods to make strides in the precision of MR picture distinguishing proof within the brain. The workflow of our proposed brain tumor classification strategy appears in [Fig. 5]. The system demonstrates four stages. To begin with, the input MR picture is preprocessed (brain editing and resizing, information part, and normalization). Moment, the information augmentation technique is utilized to extend the estimate of the dataset. Third, The examination of the four interesting DL models, such as Xception, NasNet Huge, DenseNet121, and InceptionResNetV2, utilizing BT's preprocessed MR pictures and connected TL method to extricate highlights. The highlights extricated by the CNN models are classified utilizing the softmax layer.

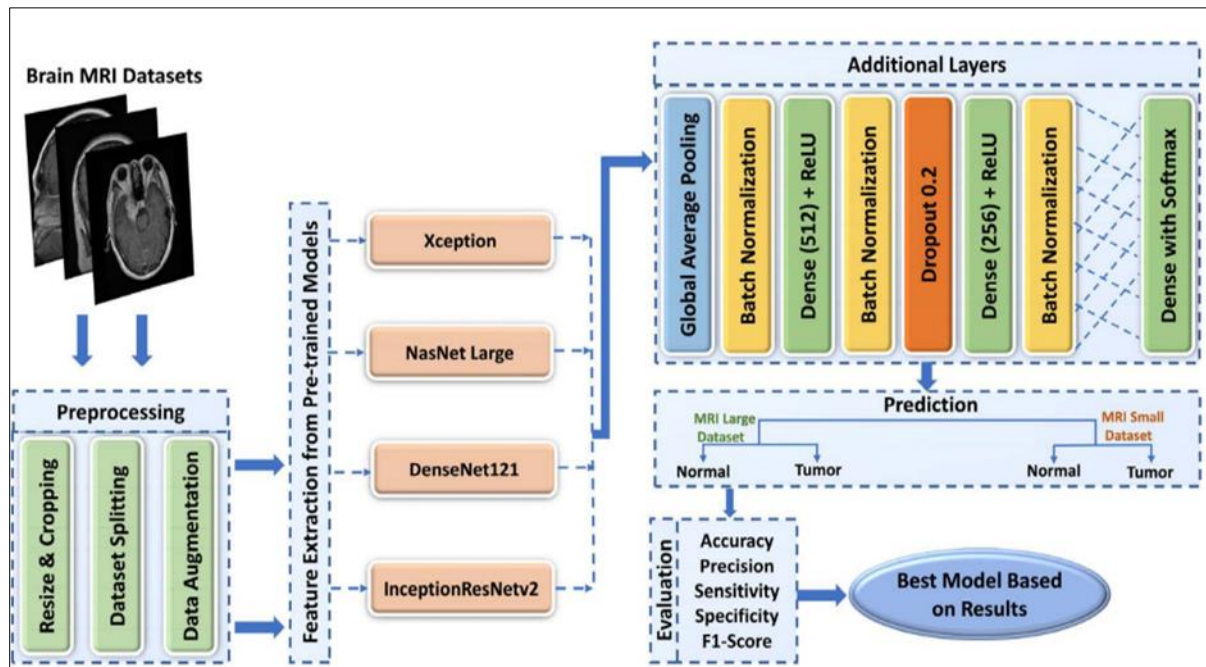


Figure 5 Workflow of the proposed methodology for foreseeing MRI pictures of ordinary tumors. (S. Asif et al.: Progressing Viability of Distinctive Profound Exchange Learning-Based Models for Identifying Brain Tumors)

2.2.3. Machine Learning

An Auto ML show was proposed to do three-way and double classification of most sorts of pediatric back fossa tumors based on scheduled MRI earlier to an operation. Here, contrast-enhanced T1-weighted images, T2-weighted pictures, and ADC maps from histologically affirmed 111 MB, 70 EP, and 107 Dad fossa tumor patients are utilized in arranging to extricate radionics highlights. The proposed TPOT performs superior to manual master pipeline optimization and subjective master MRI review. A programmed classification strategy to vividly depict brain tumors at a prior arrangement utilizing MRI pictures from distinctive databases was displayed. The strategy was laid out as pre-processing using a Middle Channel, 3×3 piece transformation of pictures, extraction of surface highlights utilizing gray-Level Co-Occurrence Framework, classification, and division. A versatile k-nearest neighbor (AKNN) classifier was used to distinguish regular and bizarre pictures based on the extricated highlights. And the bizarre ones were portioned by applying an ideal probabilistic fluffy C-means calculation to identify influenced parts of the brain. The ponder of the noteworthiness of key differentially communicated qualities to get it the distinctive stages of glioma tumor (grade I to IV), the foremost deadly apprehensive framework cancer, employing a combination of ML calculation and protein-protein interaction systems. A brain tumor localization pipeline based on liquid weakened reversal recuperation looks of MRIs (cranium stripped) utilizing ML algorithms is outlined. After commotion expulsion, the Gabor channel bank is utilized to form texton-map pictures and surface maps. Moo-level highlights are extricated through the division of the texton-map pictures into super-pixels that are coordinated with highlights at the locale level approach. At last, classification comes about are appeared considering four diverse sets of information such as genuine tall review (HG), genuine moo review (LG), manufactured HG, and manufactured LG. The proposed technique separates brain tumors (tumor/non-tumor/benign/malignant) by nourishing a combination of highlights to the ML classifiers. A brain surface extraction strategy is received to evacuate non-brain portions. The most lethal apprehensive framework for cancer, employing a combination of ML calculation and protein-protein interaction systems. A brain tumor localization pipeline based on liquid constricted reversal recuperation checks of MRIs (cranium stripped) utilizing ML calculations is outlined.

2.2.4. Hybrid SISR Technique

ResNext101_32x8d and VGG19 models are utilized here to classify two categories of brain tumors and were connected to a dataset comprising 1,800 MRI brain pictures. These models were chosen due to their strong execution and to help prepare spatial data.[Fig:6]

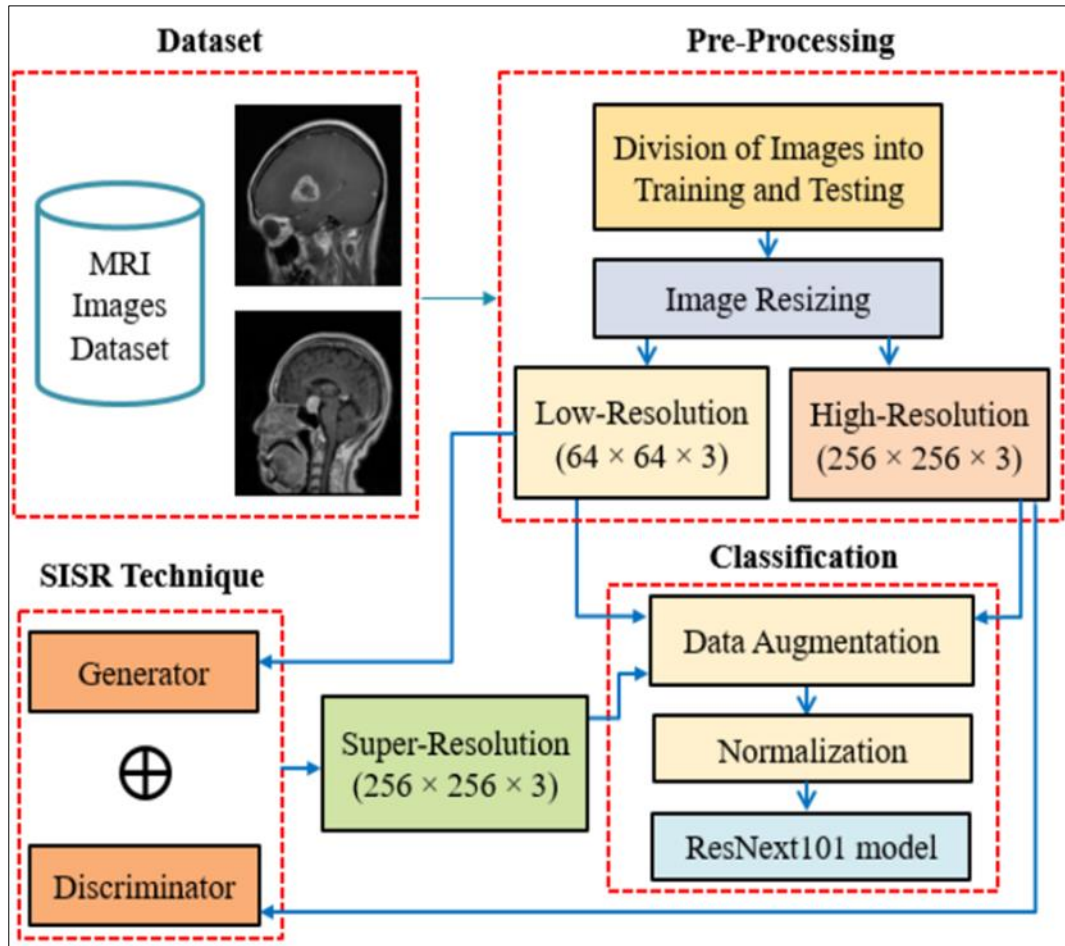


Figure 6 SISR Tech (S. Mohsen et al.: Brain Tumor Classification Utilizing Crossover SISR Method)

3. Results and Discussions

The preparing exactness of the proposed 2D CNN which of the proposed auto-encoder organize was found to be 96.47% and 95.63%, separately. The normal review values for the 2D CNN and auto-encoder systems were 95% and 94%, separately. The zones beneath the ROC bend for both systems were 0.99 or 1. Among connected machine learning strategies, Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) (28%) and K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) (86%) accomplished the least and most noteworthy precision rates, individually. Factual tests appeared a critical contrast between the implies of the two strategies created in this ponder and a few machine learning strategies (p-value < 0.05).

Table 2 Analysis of methods for Brain tumor detection

Author	MRI picture	AI	Profound Learning	Machine Learning	TL Models & DL Models
M. FAYAZ et al.	●	●			
S. MOHSEN et al.	●				●
S. ASIF et al.	●	●	●		
P. KHAN et al.	●	●			
HSIENCHIH TING et al.			●	●	●
AHMAD SALEH et al.	●		●	●	
SHAHRIAR HOSSAIN et al.			●	●	●
M.A. OTTOM et al.	●		●		

4. Conclusion

To classify tumors into distinctive classes, we explored a few models in this paper. Brain tumors (generous) can be cured totally by surgical extraction, whereas for threatening tumors survival can be drawn out by chemo and radiotherapy after surgery. Early determination and treatment is the cornerstone for brain tumors. AI systems models have gotten great and come about in later a long time within the therapeutic picture examination field. In this show, we executed the fundamental stages such as MRI images, 2D MRI, Brain Tumors sorts, Strategies utilized, and classification based on profound wavelet auto-encoder demonstrated for highlight extraction.

Compliance with ethical standards

Disclosure of conflict of interest

No conflict of interest to be disclosed.

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