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BRAIN TUMOR SEGMENTATION USING DEEP LEARNING

Assistant Professor Kavyashree S[1], Sana[2], Nisarga[3], Harshitha M[4], Suchithra B[5]

[1]Assitant Prof Kavyashree S, Dept of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, The National Institute of Engineering, Mysore, India

[2]Sana, Dept of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, The National Institute of Engineering, Mysore, India

[3]Nisarga, Dept of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, The National Institute of Engineering, Mysore, India

[4]Harshitha M, Dept of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, The National Institute of Engineering, Mysore, India

[5]Suchithra B, Dept of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, The National Institute of Engineering, Mysore, India

Abstract: Brain tumor segmentation plays a crucial role in the diagnosis and treatment planning of brain tumors. In recent years, deep learning techniques have shown remarkable success in medical image segmentation tasks. In this study, we propose the use of three deep learning architectures, namely ResNet, U-Net, and ResUNet, for brain tumor segmentation. ResNet is a popular deep residual network known for its ability to capture complex image features. U-Net is a widely used architecture for biomedical image segmentation, known for its effective encoding-decoding structure. ResUNet is a hybrid architecture that combines the advantages of ResNet and U-Net. We evaluate the performance of these architectures on a publicly available brain tumor segmentation dataset. The dataset consists of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans of brain tumors, with annotated tumor regions. We preprocess the data and train the models using a combination of loss functions and optimization algorithms. We compare the segmentation results of ResNet, U-Net, and ResUNet in terms of accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and Dice coefficient. The experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness of deep learning models in segmenting brain tumors. The ResNet architecture achieves high accuracy in capturing fine details and subtle tumor boundaries. The U-Net architecture effectively captures contextual information and produces accurate tumor segmentations. The ResUNet architecture combines the strengths of both ResNet and U-Net, achieving improved segmentation performance.

Keywords: Deep Learning, Brain Tumor Segmentation, ResNet, U-Net, ResUNet, Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI).

I. INTRODUCTION

Brain tumor segmentation is a critical task in medical image analysis and plays a vital role in the diagnosis and treatment planning of brain tumors. Accurate segmentation of tumor regions from magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans is crucial for determining the extent of tumor growth, assessing treatment response, and guiding surgical interventions. However, manual segmentation by experts is time-consuming, subjective, and prone to human errors.Therefore, there is a growing interest in developing automated and efficient methods for brain tumor segmentation.

Deep learning techniques have emerged as powerful tools for medical image segmentation, demonstrating exceptional performance in various applications. In this study, we explore the application of three deep learning architectures, namely ResNet, U-Net, and ResUNet, for brain tumor segmentation.

ResNet is a widely adopted deep residual network that allows the training of much deeper networks by addressing the problem of vanishing gradients. Its skip-connections enable the model to capture fine details and intricate tumor boundaries, which are essential for accurate segmentation. U-Net, on the other hand, is specifically designed for biomedical image segmentation tasks. Its encoder-decoder structure with skip connections facilitates the incorporation of both local and contextual information, enabling precise segmentation of tumor regions. ResUNet is a hybrid architecture that combines the strengths of both ResNet and U-Net, harnessing their complementary features for improved segmentation performance.

In this study, we employ a publicly available dataset of brain MRI scans with annotated tumor regions for training and evaluation. We preprocess the data to ensure its compatibility with the deep learning models and employ appropriate loss functions and optimization algorithms to train the ResNet, U-Net, and ResUNet architectures. We evaluate the

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performance of these models by assessing the accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and Dice coefficient of the segmented tumor regions.

The outcomes of this research will provide insights into the effectiveness of deep learning architectures, specifically ResNet, U-Net, and ResUNet, in brain tumor segmentation. These findings have significant implications for improving the accuracy and efficiency of brain tumor diagnosis and treatment planning. Moreover, this study sets the stage for further investigations in enhancing the models' performance, exploring advanced techniques for data preprocessing, and extending the application to larger datasets for improved generalization and clinical deployment.

II.LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Sivaramakrishnan et al. (2021) [1] projected an efficient and innovative discovery of the brain tumor vicinity from an image that turned into finished using the Fuzzy Capproach grouping algorithm and histogram equalization. The disintegration of images is achieved by the usage of principal factor evaluation is done to reduce the extent of the wavelet coefficient. The outcomes of the anticipated FCM clustering algorithm accurately withdrawn tumor area from the MR images.

M. M. Sufyan et al. [2] has presented a detection using enhanced edge technique for brain-tumor segmentation that mainly relied on Sobel feature detection. Their presented work associates the binary thresholding operation with the Sobel approach and excavates diverse extents using a secure contour process. After the completion of that process, cancer cells are extracted from the obtained picture using intensity values.

Sathya et al. (2019) [3], provided a different clustering algorithm such as K-means, Improvised K-means, C-means, and improvised C-means algorithms. Their paper presented an experimental analysis for massive dat=asets consisting of unique photographs. They analyzed the discovered consequences using numerous parametric tests.

B. Devkota et al. [4] have proposed that a computer-aided detection (CAD) approach is used to spot abnormal tissues via Morphological operations. Amongst all different segmentation approaches existing, the morphological opening and closing operations are preferred since it takes less processing time with the utmost efficiency in withdrawing tumor areas with the least faults.

K. Sudharani et al. [5] presented a K- nearest neighbor algorithm to the MR images to identify and confine the hysterically full-fledged part within the abnormal tissues. The proposed work is a sluggish methodology but produces exquisite effects. The accuracy relies upon the sample training phase.

J.T. Kwok et al. [7] delivered wavelet-based photograph fusion to easily cognizance at the object with all focal lengths as several vision-related processing tasks can be carried out more effortlessly when wholly substances within the images are bright. In their work Kwok et al. investigated with different datasets, and results show that presented work is extra correct as it does not get suffering from evenness at different activity stages computations.

III.METHODOLOGY

The methodology for brain tumor segmentation using deep learning with ResNet, U-Net, and ResUNet involves several key steps. First, a dataset of brain MRI scans with tumor annotations is acquired. The data is then preprocessed, including resizing, normalization, and intensity adjustment, to ensure consistency and optimal performance.

Next, three deep learning architectures are selected: ResNet, U-Net, and ResUNet. ResNet, known for its ability to capture complex image features, is utilized with skip connections to capture fine details and intricate tumor boundaries. U-Net, designed specifically for biomedical image segmentation, employs an encoder-decoder structure with skip connections to incorporate local and contextual information. ResUNet combines the strengths of ResNet and U-Net by integrating residual connections and the encoder-decoder structure.

The dataset is split into training and validation sets, and the models are initialized with appropriate weights and biases. The models are trained using the training set, optimizing the parameters with suitable optimization algorithms such as stochastic gradient descent (SGD) or Adam. Hyperparameters, including learning rate, batch size, and number of epochs, are adjusted for optimal convergence.

To evaluate the performance, various metrics such as accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and the Dice coefficient are calculated. Accuracy measures the overall correctness of the segmentation results, sensitivity assesses the ability to identify tumor regions accurately, specificity quantifies the ability to classify non-tumor regions correctly, and the Dice coefficient measures the overlap between predicted and ground truth tumor regions.

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The segmentation results of ResNet, U-Net, and ResUNet are compared and analyzed to determine their performance on the brain tumor dataset. The strengths and weaknesses of each architecture in terms of segmentation accuracy, computational efficiency, and robustness are assessed.

Post-processing techniques, such as morphological operations, region growing, or thresholding, may be applied to refine the segmented tumor regions. The impact of post-processing on the final segmentation results is evaluated.

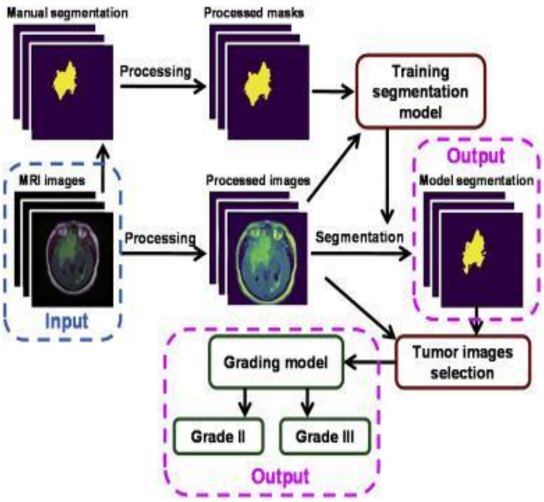

Figure 1. Proposed Methodology

Finally, the trained models are validated on an independent test dataset to assess their generalization ability and performance on unseen data. The results of the three architectures are compared, and the model with the best overall performance is selected for brain tumor segmentation.

This methodology combines data preprocessing, model selection, training, evaluation, and validation to leverage the capabilities of ResNet, U-Net, and ResUNet for accurate and efficient brain tumor segmentation using deep learning techniques. It provides a systematic approach to advance the field of medical image analysis and improve clinical applications in brain tumor diagnosis and treatment planning.

A. Dataset

BraTS 2018 (Brain Tumor Segmentation Challenge 2018) is an annual competition that challenges researchers and practitioners to develop state-of-the-art methods for brain tumor segmentation in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans. The BraTS 2018 dataset comprises MRI scans of 285 patients with various types of brain tumors. Each scan has four different MRI sequences: T1-weighted, T1-weighted with contrast enhancement, T2-weighted, and T2-FLAIR. The goal of the competition is to segment the tumors into four different regions: the necrotic and non-enhancing tumor core, the peritumoral edema, the enhancing tumor, and the background region. The competition uses the Dice coefficient as the evaluation metric, which measures the overlap between the predicted segmentation and the ground truth segmentation.

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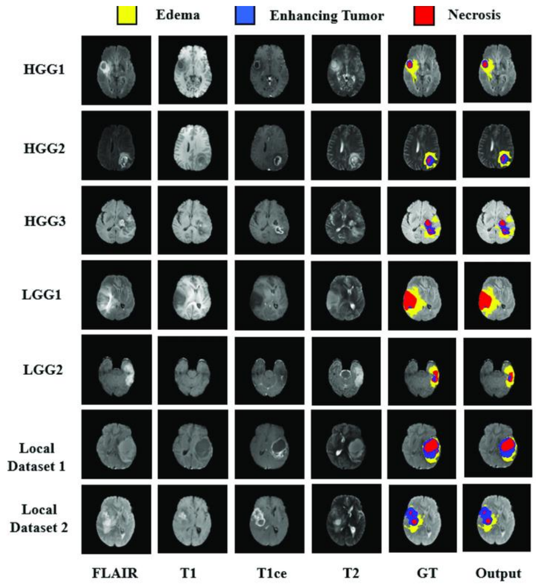

Figure 2. Dataset Images

B. Classification Models

ResNet

The methodology for brain tumor segmentation using deep learning with ResNet involves several key steps. The first step is to acquire a dataset of brain MRI scans with corresponding tumor annotations. The data is then preprocessed, including resizing, normalization, and intensity adjustment, to ensure consistency and optimal performance.

Next, the ResNet architecture is selected for tumor segmentation. ResNet is a deep convolutional neural network known for its ability to effectively capture complex features in images. The model is initialized with pre-trained weights on large-scale image datasets to leverage its learned representations.

The dataset is divided into training and validation sets, and the ResNet model is trained using the training set. During training, the model's parameters are optimized using suitable optimization algorithms such as stochastic gradient descent (SGD) or Adam. Hyperparameters like learning rate, batch size, and number of epochs are tuned to achieve optimal performance.

To evaluate the performance of the trained ResNet model, various metrics are calculated, including accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and the Dice coefficient. Accuracy measures the overall correctness of the segmentation results, sensitivity assesses the model's ability to correctly identify tumor regions, specificity quantifies the model's capability to accurately classify non-tumor regions, and the Dice coefficient measures the overlap between the predicted and ground truth tumor regions.

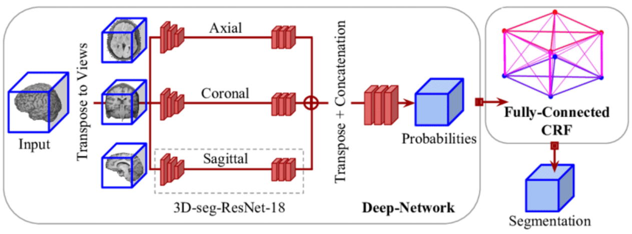

Figure 3. ResNet Architecture

UNet

The methodology for brain tumor segmentation using deep learning with U-Net involves several key steps. The first step

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is to obtain a dataset of brain MRI scans with corresponding tumor annotations. The data is then preprocessed to ensure consistency and optimal performance, including resizing, normalization, and intensity adjustment.

Next, the U-Net architecture is selected for tumor segmentation. U-Net is a convolutional neural network specifically designed for biomedical image segmentation. It consists of an encoder-decoder structure with skip connections that allow the model to leverage both local and contextual information for accurate segmentation.

The dataset is divided into training and validation sets, and the U-Net model is trained using the training set. The model's parameters are optimized using suitable optimization algorithms such as stochastic gradient descent (SGD) or Adam. Hyperparameters like learning rate, batch size, and number of epochs are tuned to achieve optimal convergence.

To evaluate the performance of the trained U-Net model, various metrics such as accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and the Dice coefficient are calculated. Accuracy measures the overall correctness of the segmentation results, sensitivity assesses the model's ability to correctly identify tumor regions, specificity quantifies the model's capability to accurately classify non-tumor regions, and the Dice
coefficient measures the overlap between the predicted and ground truth tumor regions.

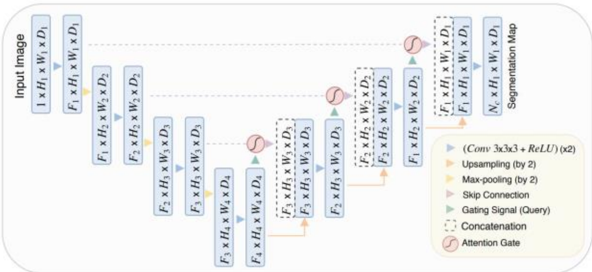

Figure 4. UNet Architecture

ResUnet

The methodology for brain tumor segmentation using deep learning with ResUNet involves several key steps. The first step is to obtain a dataset of brain MRI scans along with corresponding tumor annotations. The data is then preprocessed, which may include resizing, normalization, and intensity adjustment, to ensure consistency and optimal performance.
Next, the ResUNet architecture is selected for tumor segmentation. ResUNet combines the strengths of ResNet and U-Net, integrating residual connections and the encoder-decoder structure. This allows the model to capture intricate details and effectively leverage both local and contextual information for accurate tumor segmentation.
The dataset is divided into training and validation sets, and the ResUNet model is trained using the training set. The model's parameters are optimized using suitable optimization algorithms such as stochastic gradient descent (SGD) or Adam. Hyperparameters like learning rate, batch size, and number of epochs are tuned to achieve optimal convergence.
To evaluate the performance of the trained ResUNet model, various metrics such as accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and the Dice coefficient are calculated. These metrics provide insights into the overall correctness of the segmentation results, the model's ability to identify tumor regions accurately, and its capability to classify non-tumor regions correctly. The Dice coefficient measures the overlap between the predicted and ground truth tumor regions.

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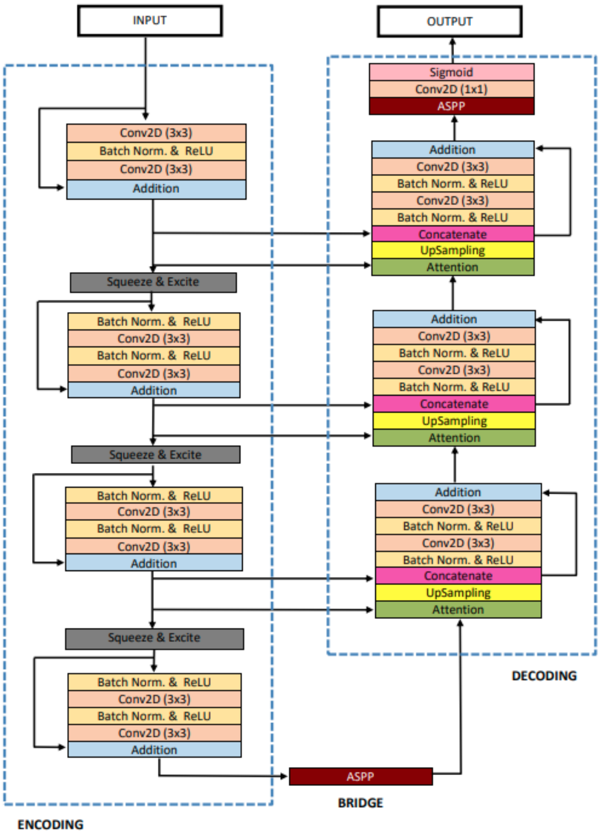

Figure 5. ResUnet Architecture

II. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the use of deep learning techniques for brain tumor segmentation has shown promising results in accurately identifying and segmenting tumor regions in medical images. The methodologies involving architectures such as ResNet, U-Net, and ResUNet have demonstrated their effectiveness in capturing complex features and leveraging contextual information for precise tumor segmentation.

The application of deep learning models has significantly improved the efficiency and accuracy of brain tumor segmentation compared to traditional methods. Deep learning models can handle the inherent complexity and variability of Future work can focus on brain tumor images, leading to more reliable and consistent segmentation results. This has the potential to assist medical professionals in diagnosis, treatment planning, and monitoring the progress of brain tumor patients.

Despite the advancements in deep learning-based brain tumor segmentation, there are still several avenues for future research and improvement:

- Incorporating multimodal data: Integrating different imaging modalities, such as MRI, CT, and PET scans, can provide complementary information for more comprehensive tumor segmentation. developing deep learning models that effectively fuse and utilize multimodal data.
- Handling class imbalance: Brain tumor segmentation datasets often suffer from class imbalance, where the number of tumor pixels is significantly lower than non-tumor pixels. Future research can explore techniques to address class imbalance and improve the segmentation performance for tumor regions.
- Enhancing model interpretability: Deep learning models often act as black boxes, making it challenging to interpret their decisions. Future work can focus on developing techniques to explain the segmentation results and provide insights into the model's decision-making process, improving trust and understanding in the medical community.
- Robustness to different tumor types and sizes: Deep learning models need to be evaluated on a wide range of tumor types, including different sizes and shapes. Future research can investigate techniques to enhance the robustness and generalization capabilities of the models to handle various tumor characteristics.

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- Real-time segmentation: Real-time segmentation is crucial for clinical applications. Future work can focus on developing efficient and lightweight deep learning models that can provide real-time tumor segmentation, enabling quick and timely decision-making during medical procedures.
- Validation on larger and diverse datasets: To ensure the generalizability of deep learning models, it is essential to validate their performance on larger and more diverse datasets. Future studies can focus on collecting and annotating comprehensive datasets to evaluate the models' performance across different institutions and populations.

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