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Breast Tumor Segmentation and Classification Using Ultrasound Images

Dr. Dinesha L[1], Deeksha Prabhu[2], Deepika[3], Vaibhav R Jadhav[4], Mohammad Shihabul Faiez[5]

Student, Dept. of Computer Science & Engineering, Mangalore Institute of Technology & Engineering, Moodabidri, India[2-5]

Associate Professor, Dept. of Computer Science & Engineering, Mangalore Institute of Technology & Engineering, Moodabidri, India[1]

Abstract: Breast cancer is one of the leading causes of death among women. Early detection is crucial for successful treatment and better patient outcomes. Although they have benefits, mammograms and other traditional methods have disadvantages. Even though it could be challenging to tell benign from malignant tumors, ultrasonography offers an extra technique. This work explores a new method for detecting breast cancer based on ultrasound images. It makes use of machine learning techniques, particularly deep learning, to analyze these images. This method consists of two steps: segmentation and classification. Classification determines whether the tumor is benign or malignant, while segmentation helps to focus the image's suspected tumor to a specific area.

Keywords: Ultrasonic imaging, Deep learning, Machine learning techniques, Segmentation, Classification, Early diagnosis, Successful therapy, Breast tumour

I. INTRODUCTION

Breast tumour is an extremely common and potentially fatal illness that affects millions of women worldwide. Initiating successful treatment options and improving patient prognosis are contingent upon the timely and accurate diagnosis of breast tumours. Because it provides a non-invasive, radiation-free method of viewing breast tissue, ultrasonic imaging has become a powerful diagnostic tool for evaluating breast tumour. Because ultrasonic imaging can be done in real-time, unlike other imaging modalities like mammography, it is especially helpful for assessing breast lesions in younger or more densely breasted women.

Accurately segmenting and classifying tumours in ultrasound imaging is still a difficult task, despite its benefits. Tumour morphology and textural changes, tissue heterogeneity, and speckle noise are just a few of the intrinsic complexity and variability seen in ultrasound pictures. These elements may make it more difficult to interpret ultrasonography pictures and make it more difficult to precisely define tumour boundaries. Moreover, the subjective character of radiologists' manual segmentation process adds unpredictability and could result in inconsistent tumour delineation.

To overcome these obstacles, scientists have been investigating sophisticated image processing methods and machine learning algorithms to enhance the precision and effectiveness of tumour identification and categorization in ultrasound pictures. By automating the segmentation process, these methods hope to decrease the need for human interpretation and maybe increase the precision of the diagnosis. Using machine learning algorithms, such as support vector machines (SVMs) or convolutional neural networks (CNNs), scientists may train models to extract discriminative features from ultrasound pictures and make the very accurate distinction between benign and malignant tumours. Even with the continuous progress in image analysis methods, there are still several issues that need to be resolved. Large and varied datasets are required for the training of strong machine learning models; clinical data must be integrated to improve classification accuracy; and suggested algorithms must be validated in actual clinical situations. Furthermore, winning the trust of healthcare providers and promoting the implementation of these technologies in clinical practice depend heavily on the interpretability and reproducibility of automated segmentation and classification outcomes.

In conclusion, precise tumour segmentation and classification remain a difficulty even though ultrasound imaging shows promise as a useful tool for breast cancer diagnosis. These obstacles can be addressed and dependable and therapeutically valuable algorithms for breast tumour identification and characterization in ultrasound pictures can be developed with sustained research and cooperation between engineers, physicians, and researchers. Thus, there may be a global decrease in the morbidity and death rate from breast cancer as a result of earlier identification and better patient outcomes.

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II. LITERATURE SURVEY

[1] ACSNet is a unique multi-task learning network for breast ultrasound CAD that incorporates deformable spatial attention mechanisms and optimizes feature transfer to improve tumor segmentation and classification
[2] The goal of the study is to decrease false positives in the diagnosis of breast tumours, which has important ramifications for ultrasound and other medical imaging.
[3] Experts in histopathology support the new MRI-based breast tumor detection approach presented in this research, which achieves 96.67% accuracy and uses machine learning (CNN), mathematical morphology, and local histogram processing.
[4] In contrast to earlier models, the Artificial Life (AL) algorithm presented in this study performs better while processing complexly shaped breast cancers during ultrasound picture segmentation.
[5] To improve performance across tumor, peritumoral, and background regions, this study presents RMTL-Net, a technique for simultaneously segmenting and classifying breast cancers in BUS images.
[6] Using the MIAS dataset, this work uses CNNs to identify breast cancer to maximize the time of histologists by accurately and quickly identifying areas that may be malignant.
[7] For the benefit of doctors and academics interested in early breast cancer detection, this article examines recent developments in breast ultrasound image segmentation techniques for CAD systems, identifying difficulties and emerging trends.
[8] The Wisconsin Breast Cancer dataset is used in the research to demonstrate the superiority of a deep learning system for breast cancer diagnosis over other machine learning techniques, with 99.67% accuracy.
[9] We present the VGG-16 architecture, which uses convolutional and pooling layers to achieve high accuracy and outperforms earlier models in the identification of breast cancer using histopathology images.
[10] Using the MiniMIAS and DDSM databases, a CNN model with deep transfer learning and data augmentation outperformed previous models in achieving 99.99% accuracy in classifying mammography pictures into normal and abnormal.
[11] The suggested technique for detecting breast cancer combines CNN, image processing, and computer vision, using PCA to extract features. Using a Python script, it was implemented in Google Collab and produced an accurate benign/malignant classification.
[12] In comparison to previous machine learning techniques, such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Decision Trees, and Logistic Regression, this work presents a deep learning methodology for breast tumor identification that achieves 98% classification accuracy on the WBCD dataset.
[13] Using Mask RCNN and detectron2, the research presents an automatic approach for breast mass segmentation. On the IN-breast dataset, the system achieves precision and F1 scores of 95.87 and 81.05.
[14] To detect breast cancer early and achieve a faster diagnosis and higher accuracy, this research integrates segmentation and machine learning. The prediction rates are evaluated using an ANOVA.
[15] This work uses machine learning to classify and segment images of breast cancer with 99% accuracy. CNN is used for classification, and GA is used for segmentation.
[16] In order to accurately classify and recognize medical images—specifically, photos of breast cancer cells—the paper suggests a CNN model with fifteen layers. It performs better through experimental validation than conventional CNN models such as VGGNet and AlexNet, exhibiting reduced losses and increased accuracy. This development may help identify serious medical problems in a timely manner.
[17] This work presents a novel 15-layer CNN model for medical image classification, which outperforms more conventional CNN models like AlexNet and VGGNet, especially in the detectionof breast cancer cells.
[18] This study highlights the higher performance of sophisticated approaches for breast tumor detection on MRI images by comparing k-means, saliency map, and colour spacing algorithms.
[19] To fully automate 3D DCE-MRI breast tissue segmentation and achieve high accuracy and total coverage of neoplastic lesions, this study makes use of a modified convolutional neural network.
[20] To achieve 76.14% mean IoU on a dataset consisting of 86 patients, the research suggests a U-net based deep learning strategy for automated breast tumor segmentation in DCE-MRI data.
[21] This work presents a CNN-based technique that achieves accurate boundary delineation and high accuracy (97.44% DSC) in breast region segmentation in DCE-MRI.
[22] A modified u-net framework is presented in this paper for segmenting breast ultrasound images, which outperforms the state-of-the-art techniques with a similarity rate of 0.698 and a dice coefficient of 0.825.
[23] The suggested BCDCNN approach increases the efficiency of breast cancer diagnosis by improving mammography classification accuracy when compared to MCCNN.

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III. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

Scope

Automated tumor segmentation and classification from ultrasound pictures can help with breast cancer diagnosis. This strategy might lead to early detection, less workload for radiologists, and more accuracy. While managing data variability and guaranteeing model generalizability present hurdles, deep learning techniques show promise for this purpose.

Methodology

Information collecting and the creation of a dataset containing ultrasound images are the first steps in the process. Gathered images are pre-processed by scaling, masking, and converting to grayscale to standardize attributes. Areas of interest are separated for classification using segmentation. Both the original images and their masked duplicates are used to train a convolutional neural network to identify significant patterns. Testing is used to validate the performance of the model. Next, a web application is constructed with Flask for the back end and HTML, CSS, and JavaScript for the front end. Using a browser, users engage and upload ultrasound images to be classified as benign, malignant, or normal. Following upload, Flask prepares the picture for the TensorFlow model by using the Pillow and OpenCV libraries. This model analyses photos and provides predictions and confidence scores, assisting in medical diagnosis and decision-making. It has been extensively trained on annotated images.

IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The ultrasound image was first preprocessed to improve homogeneity and eliminate noise. This improves clarity and facilitates deep learning model analysis of the image.

Potential tumor regions in images are identified and isolated using a deep learning algorithm, such as U-Net with attention mechanisms. One particular kind of convolutional neural network design that's frequently utilized for medical picture segmentation tasks is called U-Net. Neural network architectures that include attention processes can aid in helping the model concentrate on key areas of the image.

The segmented region image fed a different deep learning model, most likely including the suspicious tumor. The model is trained to identify whether a tumor is benign or malignant by using attributes that are taken from the picture.The method ultimately produces two outputs: a segmented image that highlights the possible tumor and a categorization label (malignant or benign).

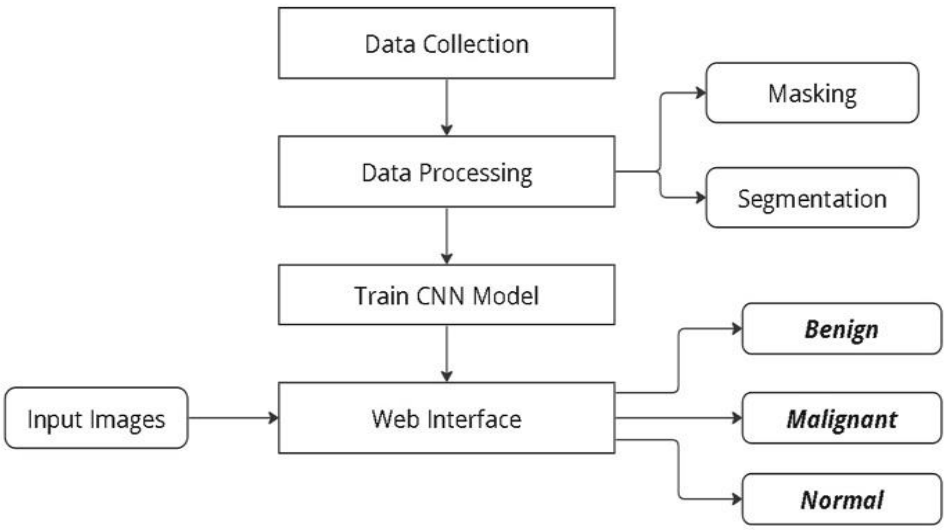

Fig. 1: System architecture

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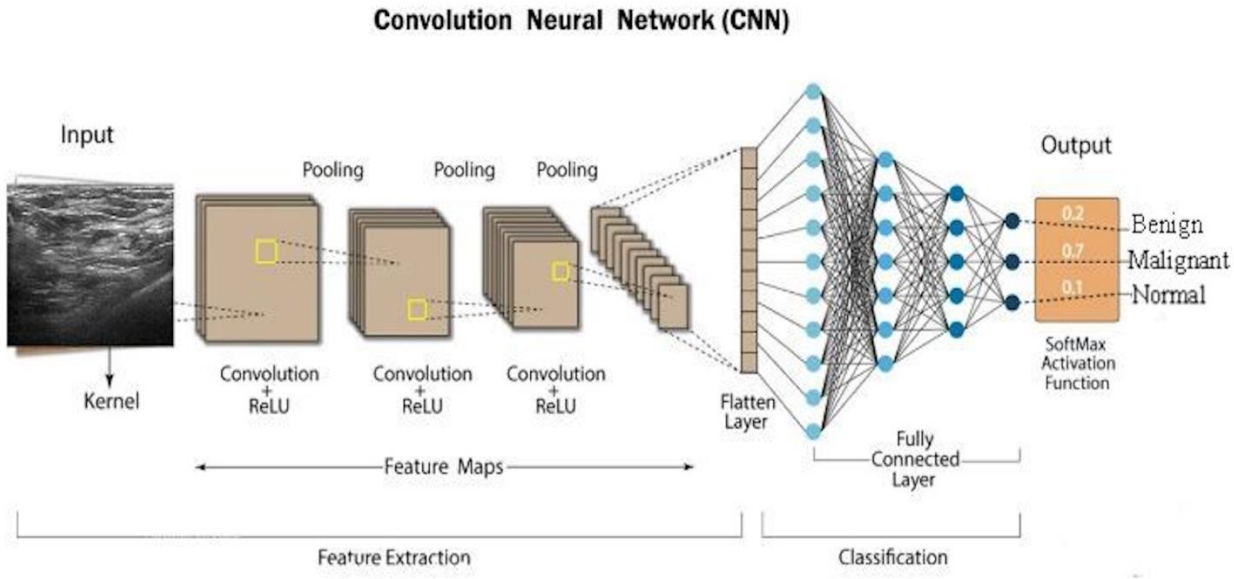

Fig. 2: CNN Architecture

V. CONCLUSION

Breast tumours are a serious threat to women's health, and their origins can range from various ecological variables to lifestyle choices. Since tumours can migrate from one tissue to another, prompt diagnosis is essential for efficient management and care. We are creating a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model that can distinguish between benign, malignant, and normal breast tumours to tackle this difficulty. Our model seeks to improve the likelihood of good treatment outcomes by enabling early cancer prediction using cutting-edge machine learning techniques. We hope that this Endeavor will help advance medical science and enhance healthcare outcomes for those who have been diagnosed with breast cancer.

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