International Journal of
INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS AND APPLICATIONS IN ENGINEERING
ISSN:2147-6799 www.ijisae.org Original Research Paper

Classification Based Detection of Brain Cells Mutation using Deep Learning Architecture with IoT in Smart Healthcare Application

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Submitted: 21/09/2022 **Accepted**: 25/12/2022

Abstract: The formation of a brain tumour involves a collection of tissue to which abnormal cells are gradually added. The most difficult duty is to categorise brain tumours using magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) so that affected people can receive therapy. Typically, human investigators examine brain MRI scans for tumour identification and categorization. According to the classification, for which various methodologies are created, images are interpreted. Brain tumour MRI segmentation utilising the suggested Reg FConVolNN segmentation method yields information about anatomical patterns and aberrant tissues. Here, a dataset of patients who had previously experienced brain tumour symptoms was combined with their historical medical information. The suggested neural technique can analyse MRI pictures to find cell mutations and pre-process input images to remove components like the vertebral column or skull in preparation. The effectiveness of the strategy suggested utilising a dataset of MRI images is contrasted with that of existing deep learning and machine learning models. The results show that the suggested method outperformed methods that employed the same dataset in terms of accuracy, AUC, precision, recall, and F-1 score for tumour classification.

Keywords: *brain tumor, MRI tumor, segmentation, Reg_FConVolNN, classification accuracy*

1. Introduction

Brain is the largest and most intricate organ in human body. It includes over 100 billion nerve cells and regulates the whole neurological system [1]. This vital organ was born in the brainstem, or nervous system, core. The main tumours are found in the brain tissue, but the secondary cancers spread through the circulation from other areas to the brain tissue [2]. Glioma and meningioma are two deadly forms of primary tumours that can cause mortality if they are not detected at an early stage [3]. Glioma is, in fact, most prevalent brain tumour in humans [4]. Depending on the size, location, and kind of the tumour, there are several treatment options available. Surgery is frequently used to treat brain tumours because it doesn't have any negative consequences on the brain [5]. There are numerous medical imaging techniques that can be used to examine the health of inside human organs, including CT, MRI and PET. MRI is recognised as the most favourable imaging modality since it is only non-invasive, non-ionizing imaging method that offers useful data in 2D and 3D formats regarding kind, size, shape, and location of brain tumours [6]. However, due to the inflow of patients, manually evaluating these photographs is stressful, takes more time, and potentially increases the risk of errors [7]. Traditional ML methods rely on manually created features, which limits solution's resilience. Performance of DL-based algorithms, however, is substantially greater because they automatically extract useful characteristics. This study suggests a hybrid approach to address these problems that uses (2) a variety of ML classifiers to distinguish between normal and abnormal images and (3) region-based fast CNN (Reg FConVolNN) as segmentation to extract robust as well as discriminative deep features from brain MRI.

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2. Related Works

In past, development of ML methods assisted in the discovery of data characteristics that serve as the foundation for DNNs [8], changing nature of issues from being feature-driven to being data-driven. CNN and FCN were used in DNN in a number of applications [9, 10]. These are typically widely used in image processing [11], and in particular in the analysis of medical images [12].

The design of medical imaging systems is more impacted by deep learning, and numerous technologies have advanced significantly in recent years [13]. Radiologists and machine learning researchers are driven by the developments in this sector. In addition to the kNN classifier in [15], a fully convolutional system was applied in [14] with the BRATS 2013 databasse. CNNs or FCNs are used in several current Deep Learning approaches for classifying brain tumours. In [16], white matter hyperintensities and brain tissues were segmented using multi-scale CNN. CNN architecture was assessed using imaged from MRBrainS13 [17]. U-net, a CNN-based system, was developed in [18] for segmenting neural patterns in pictures from electron microscopy. The goal was to divide up unclassified sections of brain tumours. A novel DL method for segmentation as well as classification of tumours was developed in [19]. For the categorization of a dataset into three kinds of brain tumours, a DL classifier was developed in [20] together with DWT as well as principal components analysis (PCA).

3. System Model

This section discusses suggested method for identifying brain tumours by examining brain cell mutations. Figure 1 shows the overall architecture in detail.

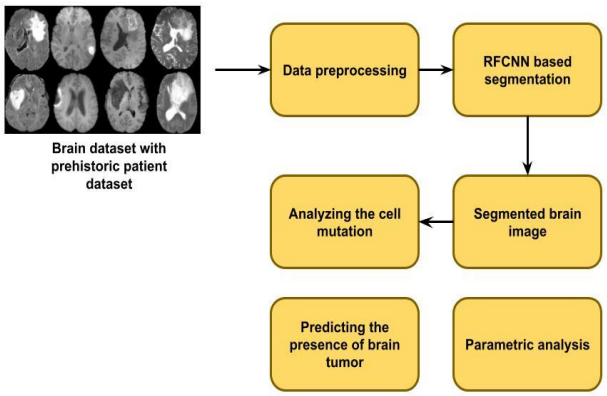

Fig.-1 Proposed Architecture for brain tumor detection

$$p_s(s)ds = p_r(r)dr \qquad [1]$$

If r = T1 (s) is a monotonic operation, then s=T(r) is an operation that gradually maximises with respect to both time and its inverse operation. P s (s) is taken to be in an equation based on (1). (2),

$$p_s(s) = \left[p_r(r)\frac{1}{ds/dr}\right]\text{r} = \text{T1 (s)} = p_r(r)\frac{1}{p_r(r)} = 1 \qquad [2]$$

The typical histogram normalising algorithm: Relationship between I and fi is demonstrated in eq under discrete conditions (3)

$$f_i = (m-1)T(r) = (m-1)\sum_{k=0}^{i}\frac{q_k}{Q} \qquad [3]$$

The number of grayscale levels present in input image is given as When a picture with different grayscale levels are represented as n, probability rate for i-th grayscale level is pi, and amount of entropy for that grayscale level has been given by equation (4)

$$e(i) = -p_i \log p_i \qquad [4]$$

Entropy of entire image is given eq. (5)

$$E = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} e(i) = -\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} p_i \log p_i \qquad [5]$$

Entropy can only reach its greatest level when $p_0 = p_{12} = \cdots . = p_{n-1} = \frac{1}{n}$. When the image has reached its maximum entropy, the histogram's equal distribution has been achieved. The level of the image's dynamically maximised level is shown in equation (3) by this normalisation. Extended quantization interval is a normalising feature.

Region based fast convolutional neural networks (Reg_FConVolNN):

RFCNN training typically starts with the classification of an image network using the source and their dataset, followed by network training using supervision, network transformation for application of the target and their dataset, and supervision fine-tuning. This strategy is linked to general learning of multitasking even when sequential task is learned alongside intense simulation by the target task. As a result, CNN has a layer of fully connected objects that cannot handle both their variety and the indication frequency. The problem is that this methodology, which is the same for objects, displays the image by different sizes and aspect ratios. There is a maximum region for proposal when these factors are taken into account, and CNN is used in that zone as well. The RFCNN system runs on a selective search method that typically generates 2000 regions for suggestion. The CNN architecture, which assesses the CNN feature, has provided all of the region proposals. SVM model in which object has been submitted for region proposal passes these features over for classification. The image has needed to localise objects more accurately in order to run the bounding box regressor.

Loss Function

The multi-task loss's loss function is stated as

$$L(\{p_i\},\{t_i\}) = \frac{1}{N_{cls}}\sum_i L_{cls}\,(p_i, p_i^*) + \lambda\frac{1}{L_{reg}}\sum_i p_i^*\,L_{cls}\,(p_i, p_i^*) \quad [8]$$

RoI Pooling layer and Classifier layer

- This is job RoI Pooling uses maximum pooling to process RoI and provide an output of a particular size. Each ROI that is provided as input is divided into sub-cells to which maximum pooling is applied. The output shape dimension is total sub-cells. Classifier layer, which follows the RoI Pooling layer, is the model's final layer. With the use of regression for bounding box, this is utilised to predict the class name for each anchor that is provided as input.
- Features that are given to FC layers' softmax and BB-regression branches are produced by the ROI Pooling layer. For each ROI of K classes and one class of general background, the former produces probability values. The former uses the region proposal technique to create exact bounding boxes.

4. Performance Analysis

This section discusses the experimental findings related to the proposed Reg FConVolNN for the identification of brain cell mutations. The suggested RFCNN is completely implemented in Python utilizing a PC running Ubuntu with 4GB of RAM and an Intel i3 processor. Figure 3 shows the confusion matrix for the proposed approach of cancer detection. Here, the confusion matrix based on normalisation has been used to calculate the actual class and anticipated class.

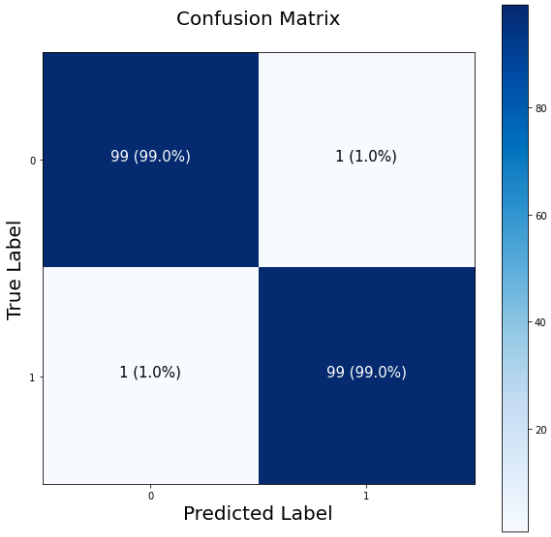

Fig.-3 Confusion matrix

Table 1 compares the overall parametric analysis of the suggested technique to the present method. Graphical comparison analysis is shown in the figures.

Table-1 Overall Performance

Parameters	CNN	KNN	SVM	Reg_FConVolNN
Accuracy	90	92	89	93
Precision	85	80	82	89
Recall	70	71	75	79
F1-Score	77	79	75	82

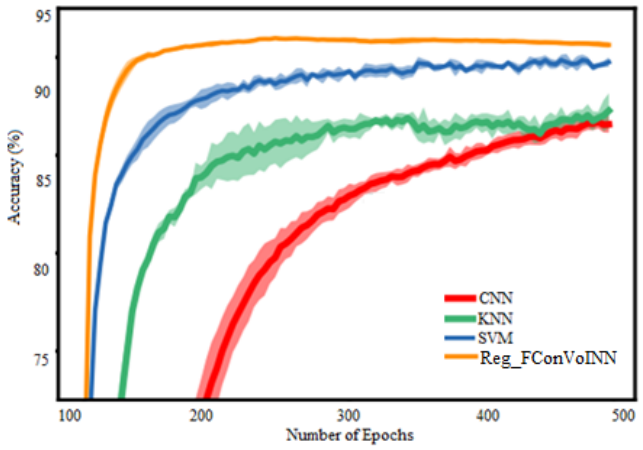

Fig.-4 Comparison of Accuracy

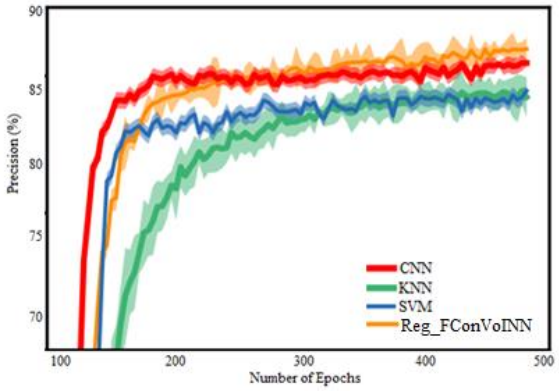

Fig.-5 Comparison of Precision

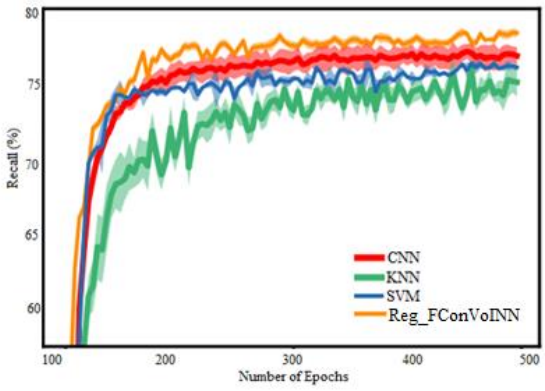

Fig.-6 Comparison of Recall

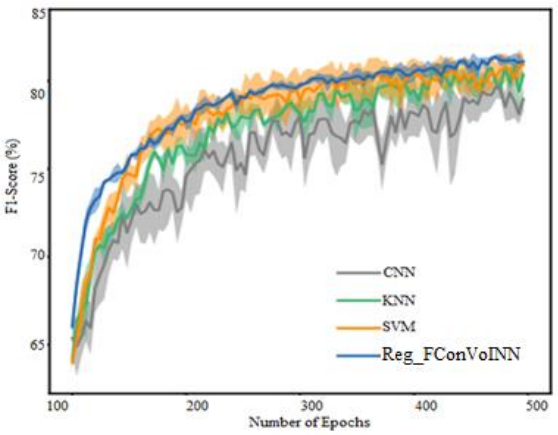

Fig.-7 Comparison of F1- score

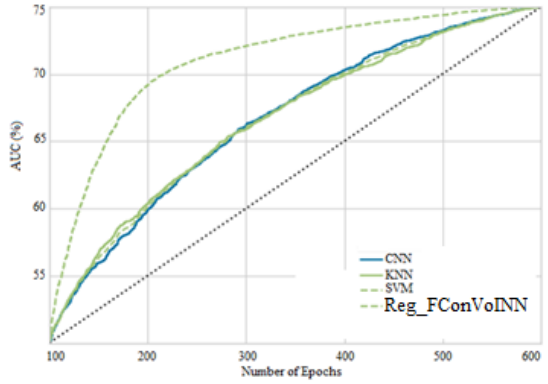

Fig.-8 Comparative analysis of AUC

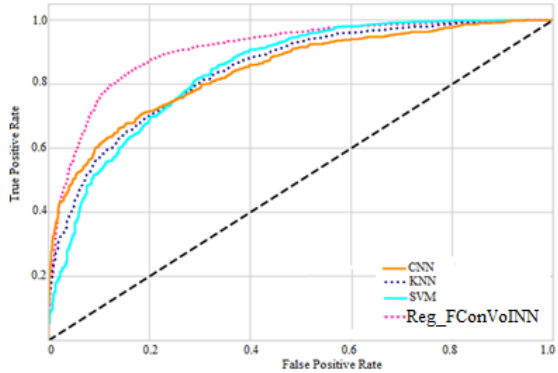

Fig.-9 Comparison of TPR and FPR

Performance of the suggested approach of brain tumour cell mutation is shown in figure 4-9 above. Fivefold cross-validation is used to estimate this model's classification performance. While one set of data is used for testing, the other four sets are used for training. Accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, AUC, TPR, and FPR are the parameters that were examined in this case. improved output for detecting tumours. The Reg FConVolNN achieved a 95% accuracy rate, a 94% precision rate, a 93% recall rate, and an 89% F1- score. Each parameter's accuracy, precision, recall, and F-1 score have been plotted against epochs. This analysis clearly demonstrates that the suggested technique reveals After 294 iterations, these parameters were able to classify the datasets using the proposed model, demonstrating the efficiency of the model for classifying brain tumours.

5. Conclusion

Brain tumours are caused by aberrant brain or central spinal canal cells, which may be malignant or not. While the latter is classified as benign, the former is called malignant. The strain on the skull increases when a growth is discovered on the tumour. Brain tumours are further divided into primary and secondary categories. Using Reg FConVolNN, this paper offered a segmentation technique for tumour detection. Here, segmented data is used to analyse cell mutations in order to determine if they are malignant or not. This investigation has classified brain tumours into primary and secondary types. Acquiring the confusion matrix has resulted in the diagnosis of tumour. The distinction between cancerous and non-cancerous cells is evident in the actual and projected classes. According to experimental findings, accuracy is 95%, precision is 94%, the recall is 93%, and the F1- score is 89%. Following segmentation, the presence prediction is made. The proposed strategy achieves improved outcomes in tumour detection when compared to existing methods. This technique can be improved in the future to detect other brain disorders and to categorise classify data, such as the sorts of brain tumours. Even in other scientific disciplines where larger datasets are not readily available, this model can be applied by combining it with other transfer learning techniques.

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