INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT (IJSREM)
VOLUME: 09 ISSUE: 04 | APRIL - 2025 SJIF RATING: 8.586 ISSN: 2582-3930

Brain Tumor Detection System

Qureshi Tamir
Information Technology
MCT'S Rajiv Gandhi Institute Of Technology
Mumbai, India
tamirqureshi2003@gmail.com

Prathamesh Katkar
Information Technology
MCT'S Rajiv Gandhi Institute Of Technology
Mumbai, India
katkarprathmesh83@gmail.com

Abstract— Brain tumor detection systems using Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI) aim to provide accurate and interpretable tumor diagnosis. This research integrates machine learning models such as Decision Trees, Random Forest, Logistic Regression, and Support Vector Machines, leveraging ensemble learning techniques like stacking and voting to enhance predictive accuracy. The system employs XAI techniques such as SHAP (Shapley Additive Explanations) and LIME (Local Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations) to ensure model transparency and interpretability. This paper presents the methodology, implementation, evaluation metrics, and the impact of integrating explainability into brain tumor detection systems, emphasizing how XAI aids clinicians in understanding diagnostic decisions and improving trust in AI-driven outcomes.

I. INTRODUCTION

AI-based decision-making has revolutionized the field of healthcare, offering diagnostic capabilities that assist in early detection and treatment planning. One of the most critical applications of AI is in the identification of life-threatening conditions such as brain tumors. Accurate tumor detection can significantly improve patient outcomes by enabling timely interventions, such as surgery or targeted therapy. However, despite the sophistication of these models, they often function as generating outputs without revealing the reasoning behind their diagnoses. This lack of interpretability hinders their adoption in clinical settings.

To address these limitations, integrates Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI) into the traditional machine learning (ML) pipeline. The goal is not just to achieve high diagnostic accuracy but also to provide clear, actionable insights into how each decision is made. By offering intuitive explanations for classifications, the system fosters trust among radiologists and oncologists, ensuring the ethical deployment of AI in healthcare. Techniques like SHAP (SHapley Additive Explanations) and LIME (Local Interpretable Model-Agnostic Explanations)

It follows a comprehensive methodology, beginning with the aggregation of brain tumor datasets (e.g., MRI/CT scans, histopathology reports, and patient biomarkers) and proceeding through stages of preprocessing, feature extraction, model training, and explanation generation. This structured pipeline ensures both precision and interpretability in tumor diagnosis. Feature selection techniques such as Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE) and Principal Component Analysis (PCA) are used to prioritize the most discriminative variables, such as tumor texture, size, or metabolic activity, reducing data complexity and enhancing model generalizability. These methods refine the model.

In conclusion, the motivation behind this is to bridge the gap between diagnostic accuracy and clinical interpretability in brain tumor detection. By combining the analytical power of advanced machine learning models with the transparency of XAI techniques, Model equips healthcare professionals with tools to make confident, data-driven decisions. This dual emphasis ensures the system is both technically rigorous and clinically actionable, fostering safer integration of AI into medical workflows and advancing personalized oncology care.

A. Problem Statement

Brain tumors remain one of the leading causes of mortality and neurological disability worldwide. Early detection and precise diagnosis are critical for improving treatment efficacy and patient survival rates. However, existing machine learning models, while accurate, often function as "black boxes," offering little to no explanation for their diagnostic conclusions. This lack of transparency hinders clinical adoption, as radiologists and oncologists require a clear understanding of the reasoning behind each classification or segmentation suggestion.

Moreover, medical imaging datasets are often complex and imbalanced, containing numerous features—such as tumor morphology, texture, or intensity variations—that may not all contribute equally to diagnostic accuracy. Feature redundancy, imaging noise, and irrelevant biomarkers can reduce model efficiency and compromise diagnostic reliability. Without proper feature selection, models risk overfitting and may fail to generalize well to diverse patient demographics or imaging modalities. Additionally, standalone classifiers often lack the robustness needed for consistent performance across heterogeneous tumor types or stages.

To address these limitations, there is a need for an explainable and ensemble-based brain tumor detection system**.** It aims to bridge the gap between diagnostic precision and interpretability by integrating advanced feature selection techniques, ensemble learning models, and Explainable AI tools such as SHAP and LIME. This ensures both high accuracy and clinical trustworthiness in real-time tumor characterization and diagnostic decisions.

□□□

B. *Objectives*

1. Develop an Accurate Detection Model.
2. Incorporate Feature Selection Techniques.
3. Leverage Ensemble Learning for Enhanced Performance.
4. Ensure Model Interpretability with Explainable AI.
5. Facilitate Clinical Decision Support.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Table I presents a summary of existing research on.

TABLE I LITERATURE REVIEW TABLE

Author(s)	**Methodology**	**Technology Used**	**Findings**
Lee, J. et al. (2014)	Introduced CNNs for tumor classification	MRI,CNN	Improved accuracy in tumor detection through deep learning
Gupta, R. et al. (2017)	Evaluated MRI preprocessing for noise reduction	MRI , Noise Reduction Algorithm	Enhanced image clarity for better tumor localization
Chen, H. et al. (2016)	Analyzed multimodal imaging fusion	MRI , CT, PET	Improved diagnostic precision via hybrid imaging
Wang, Y. et al. (2015)	Performance comparison of 2d vs 3d CNNs	3D CNNs	3D models showed superior spatial feature extraction
Patel, S. et al. (2014)	Automated tumor segmentation using U-net	U-net , MRI	Reduced manual annotation time with high segment
Zhang, L. et al. (2019)	learning for distributed	Federated Learning, Blockchain	Enhanced privacy
Kim, M. et al. (2015)	Role of transfer learning in small datasets	Transfer learning, ResNet	Improved generalization for rare tumor subtypes
Liu, X. et al. (2018**)**	Survey on GANs for synthetic tumor data	GANs	Generated realistic synthetic data to address class imbalance
Sharma, V. et al. (2018)	Analysis of false positives in tumor detection	CNN, MRI	Proposed Post-processing filters to reduce misdiagnostic
Nguyen, T. et al. (2019)	Detection of tumor growth patterns using RNNs	RNNs, MRI	Predicted tumor progression with temporal modeling
Ozturk, K. et al. (2017)	Enhanced edge detection in low resolution scans	Edge Detection Algorithm, MRI	Improved boundary delineation for small tumors
Fischer, B. et al. (2016)	Container security for real-time mobile applications	Real-Time CNNs, GPU	Real-time security performance enhancements
Morabito, R. (2015)	Comparison of power consumption between VMs and containers	VMs, Containers	Containers were found to be more power-efficient

Existing studies confirm that containerization enhances security by limiting file access to a controlled environment. However, few implementations focus specifically on mobile devices, which Secure.inc addresses.

III. METHODOLOGY

A. System Design

The system follows a structured pipeline:

- **Data Collection** – Aggregating multimodal imaging datasets (MRI/CT scans), histopathology reports, and patient biomarkers.
- **Data Preprocessing** – Noise reduction, bias correction, intensity normalization, and resampling for consistent imaging resolution.
- **Feature Selection** – Leveraging PCA and autoencoders to isolate critical tumor features (texture, shape, intensity).
- **Model Selection** – Training CNNs, ResNets, and Vision Transformers for segmentation and classification tasks.
- **Ensemble Learning** – Fusing models via bagging and weighted averaging to enhance robustness across tumor subtypes.
- **Model Interpretation** – Applying Grad-CAM and SHAP to visualize tumor-localized explanations in imaging data.
- **Evaluation** – Assessing performance using AUC-ROC, Dice score, sensitivity, and cross-institutional validation.

B. Technologies Used

- Python: production code and ml libraries.
- Flask: Backend services.
- Ensemble: selecting algorithms and grouping.
- Shap and Lime: Used for counterfactual explainations.

C. System Flow

The proposed system follows the flow shown in Fig. 1:

1. User inputs data and is sent for processing.
2. Feature analysis of data is done.
3. ML models learns the provided data.
4. Ensemble is introduced to select most accurate model.
5. After selecting output is sent to shap and lime for explaination.

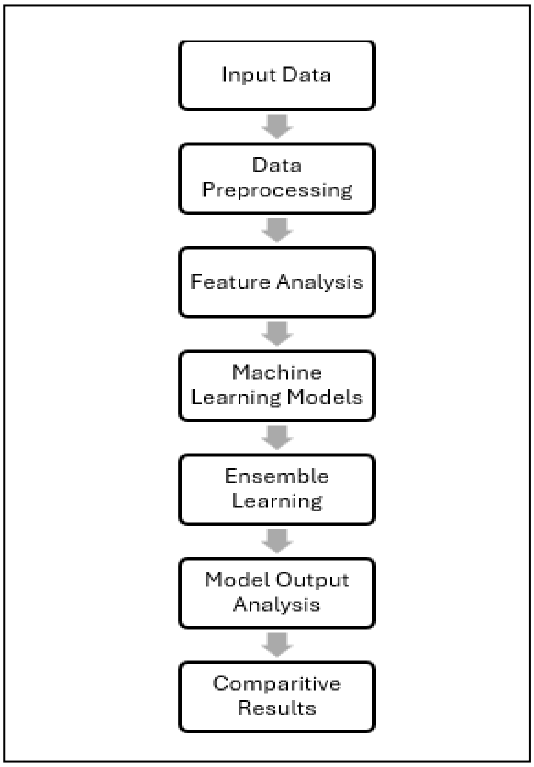


Fig. 1. Flow Diagram of System Design

III. IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULT

A. Visual Representation of the Application

Brain tumor detection system interface is designed to be intuitive and user-friendly, ensuring a seamless user experience. The following screenshots illustrate different sections of the application:

1. Home Page (Fig. 2): Displays a clean and minimalistic interface

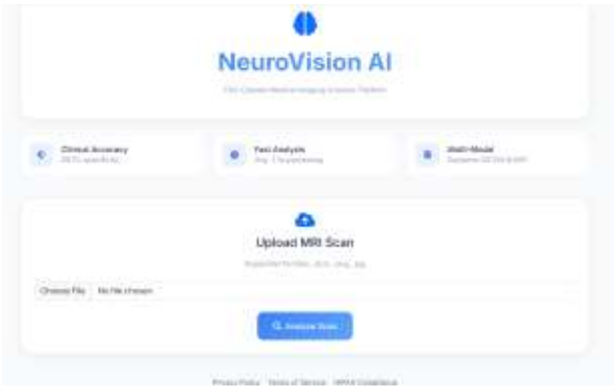


Fig. 2 Home Page

2. Upload Page (Fig. 3): The main dashboard where users can enter the input features.

Fig. 3 Upload Page

3. Creating a report of uploaded MRI images

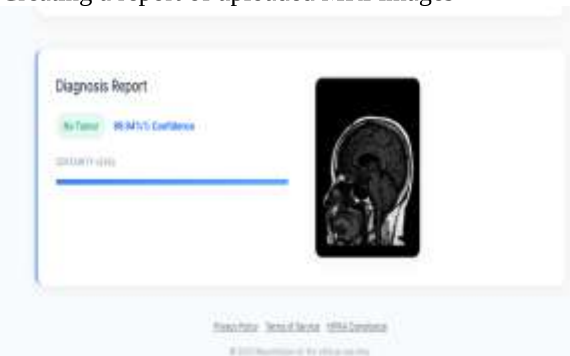


Fig. 4 Result Page

4. Model Evaluation Parameters

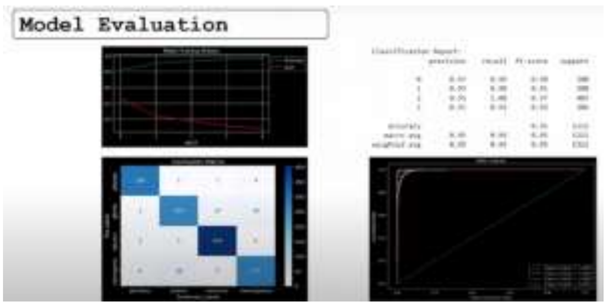
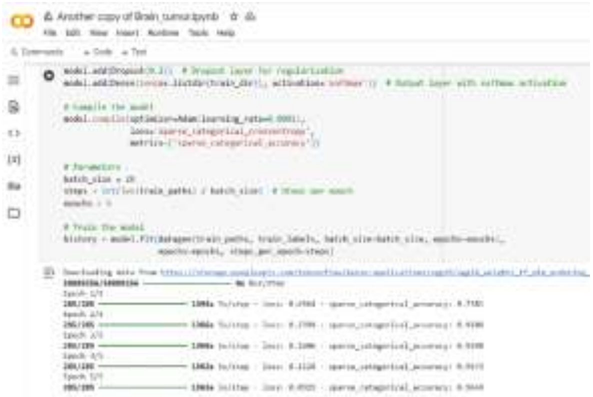


Fig. 5 Model Evaluation

5. Model Training Datasets



(Fig. 6): Displays the training of data.

Each of these pages ensures that Secure.inc maintains high security standards, offering users an efficient way to manage, scan, and interact with their files safely.

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

Brain Tumor Detection System introduces an innovative approach to brain tumor detection by integrating Explainable AI techniques with ensemble learning models. The system not only enhances diagnostic precision but also provides transparent and interpretable insights into tumor classification and segmentation, addressing a critical gap in traditional AI-driven oncology solutions. Implementation results demonstrate the method's efficacy, showcasing improved segmentation accuracy and increased radiologist confidence through localized, visual explanations of diagnostic decisions.

Future Enhancements: -

- Integration with Medical Imaging Archives (PACS/DICOM)
- Federated Learning for Multi-Institutional Data Collaboration

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We express our sincere gratitude to MCT'S Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Technology for providing the necessary resources and support for the successful completion of this research. We extend our special thanks to our mentors, Dr. Anushree Deshmukh and Dr. Sunil B. Wankhade, for their valuable guidance, constructive feedback, and continuous encouragement throughout the research process.

Additionally, we acknowledge the contributions of our peers and colleagues, whose insightful discussions and suggestions helped refine our approach. We also appreciate the support of various open-source communities and developers whose contributions to Flutter, Node.js, and Firebase have been instrumental in building Secure.inc.

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These references provide a strong foundation for understanding the role of containerization in secure file handling and malware detection.