

# Integrated System for Brain Tumour Detection and Classification

Sri Gokulam R<sup>1</sup>, Vaishali M<sup>2</sup>, Nandhini U<sup>3</sup>, Sumaiya T<sup>4</sup>, Vinitha A<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor of Computer Science and Engineering, Bharathiyar Institute of Engineering for Women(Autonomous)

<sup>2,3,4,5</sup>UG Students Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Bharathiyar Institute of Engineering for Women (Autonomous)

**Abstract-** Brain tumors are one of the most serious neurological diseases affecting humans. In recent years, artificial intelligence and deep learning techniques have significantly improved medical image analysis. This paper proposes an integrated system for brain tumor detection and classification using MRI images. The system performs preprocessing to enhance image quality, segmentation to isolate the tumor region, and classification using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN). The model is trained and tested using MRI datasets to distinguish between tumor and non-tumor images. Experimental results demonstrate that the proposed system achieves high accuracy and can assist medical professionals in early diagnosis and treatment planning.

**Key Words:** Brain Tumor, MRI, Deep Learning, CNN, Image Processing, Medical Imaging.

## 1.INTRODUCTION

Medical imaging plays an important role in the diagnosis of brain abnormalities. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is widely used to detect brain tumors because it provides detailed images of brain tissues. Brain tumors occur due to abnormal growth of cells in the brain, which may affect normal brain functions and lead to serious health problems. Manual analysis of MRI images by radiologists is time-consuming and sometimes prone to human errors. Therefore, automated systems are required to assist in accurate detection and classification of brain tumors. With the advancement of artificial intelligence, deep learning techniques have become very effective in medical image analysis.

In this work, an integrated system is proposed for detecting and classifying brain tumors from MRI images. The system combines image preprocessing, segmentation and deep learning techniques. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) are used to classify tumor and non-tumor images. The proposed system helps improve detection accuracy and supports doctors in early diagnosis and treatment planning.

## 2.PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Brain tumors are one of the serious neurological disorders that require early and accurate detection for effective treatment. Traditional diagnosis methods rely heavily on manual analysis of MRI scans by medical experts, which can be time-consuming and may lead to human errors. Identifying the exact tumor region and classifying the tumor type is often difficult due to variations in tumor size, shape, and location. Therefore, there is a need for an automated system that can

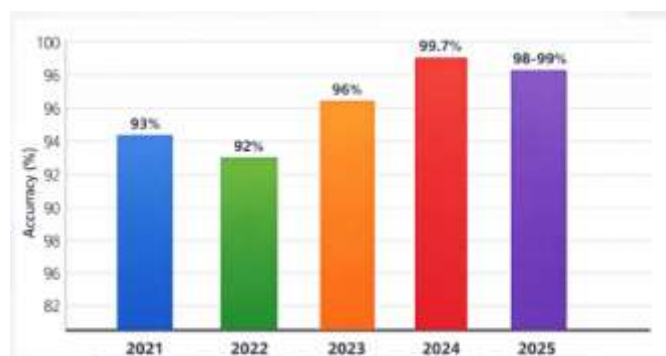
accurately detect and classify brain tumors from MRI images. Using advanced techniques such as **Image Processing** and **Machine Learning**, an integrated system can assist doctors by providing faster and more reliable tumor detection and classification.

## 3.LITERATURE REVIEW

Several researchers have developed methods for brain tumor detection using medical image processing and machine learning techniques. Traditional approaches mainly rely on **Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)** scans to identify abnormal brain tissues. Image processing techniques such as filtering, segmentation, and feature extraction are commonly used to improve the visibility of tumor regions.

Machine learning algorithms like **Support Vector Machine (SVM)** and **K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)** have been widely used for classifying brain tumors based on extracted features from MRI images. These techniques help in distinguishing between normal and abnormal brain tissues. Recently, deep learning methods such as **Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)** have shown significant improvements in accuracy for tumor detection and classification. CNN models automatically learn important features from medical images and reduce the need for manual feature extraction. These advanced approaches have improved the efficiency and reliability of brain tumor diagnosis in modern healthcare systems.

Recent research has applied deep learning techniques like **Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)** for automatic brain tumor detection. CNN models can learn important features directly from MRI images and have shown higher accuracy and efficiency compared to traditional machine learning methods.



#### 4.EXISTING SYSTEM

In the existing system, brain tumor detection is mainly performed through manual examination of Magnetic Resonance Imaging images by medical professionals. Doctors analyze MRI scans to identify abnormal tissues and determine the presence of a tumor. This process requires high expertise and significant time for accurate diagnosis.

Traditional techniques also use basic image processing and machine learning methods such as Support Vector Machine (SVM) and K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) for tumor classification. However, these approaches often depend on manual feature extraction and may not provide high accuracy when dealing with complex MRI images.

As a result, the existing systems may face limitations such as lower accuracy, longer processing time, and dependence on human expertise for proper tumor identification.



Fig-1



Fig -2

#### 5.PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system aims to automatically detect and classify brain tumors from MRI images using advanced image processing and deep learning techniques. First, the MRI brain image is taken as the input for the system. In the preprocessing stage, a Gaussian Filter is applied to remove noise and improve the quality of the MRI image. This helps in obtaining a clearer image for further analysis. Next, feature extraction is performed using the Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM) method. This technique extracts important texture features from the MRI image, which helps in identifying abnormal brain tissues. After feature extraction, image segmentation is carried out using a Convolutional

Neural Network (CNN). The CNN model identifies the tumor region in the MRI image. A dual-channel architecture is used in the model to improve detection accuracy and performance. Finally, the classification stage predicts whether a tumor is present or not in the brain image. The system is trained using training datasets and tested with validation datasets. The performance of the proposed model is evaluated using metrics such as accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity.

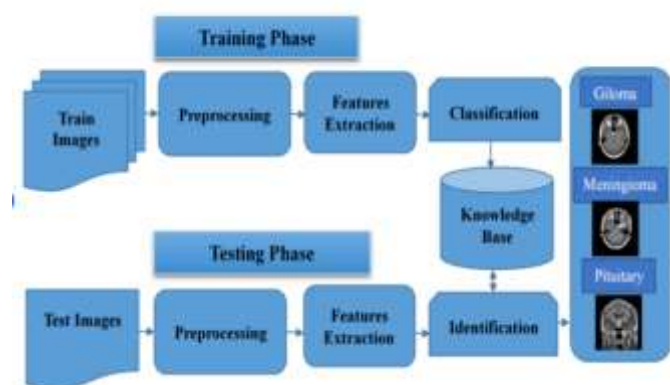


Fig- 3

#### 6.METHODOLOGY

The proposed methodology for brain tumor detection and classification involves several stages including image acquisition, preprocessing, feature extraction, segmentation, and classification.

First, the MRI brain images are collected and used as the input dataset for the system. These images are processed to identify the presence of tumors. In the preprocessing stage, noise present in the MRI images is removed using the Gaussian Filter, which helps improve image quality and clarity.

After preprocessing, feature extraction is performed using the Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM) technique. This method extracts important texture features from the MRI images that help in identifying abnormal brain tissues. Next, segmentation is applied using a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model. The CNN analyzes the processed images and identifies the tumor region in the brain MRI scans.

Finally, the classification stage determines whether the tumor is present or not. The model is trained using training datasets and tested using validation datasets. The performance of the system is evaluated using metrics such as accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity to measure the effectiveness of the proposed model.

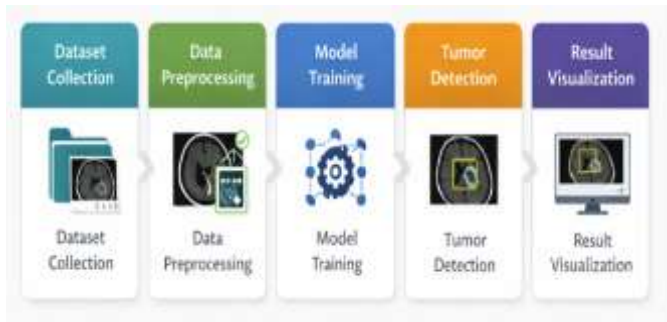


Fig- 4

## 6.1 MODULE

### 6.1.1. DATASET COLLECTION MODULE

The dataset collection stage is the first step in developing the brain tumor detection system. In this stage, MRI brain images are collected from publicly available medical datasets and research repositories. The dataset contains images of both healthy brain tissues and brains affected by tumors. These MRI images provide important information about brain structures and abnormalities.

The collected images are organized into different categories such as tumor and non-tumor classes. Proper dataset organization helps the system learn patterns effectively during the training process. The dataset is further divided into training and testing sets. The training dataset is used to train the model, while the testing dataset is used to evaluate the performance of the system.

### 6.1.2. DATA PREPROCESSING MODULE

Data preprocessing is an important step that improves the quality of MRI images before they are analyzed by the model. MRI images may contain noise, distortions, or unnecessary background information that can affect the accuracy of tumor detection.

To overcome these issues, preprocessing techniques are applied to clean and enhance the images. A Gaussian Filter is used to remove noise and smooth the image. Image normalization and resizing are also performed to ensure that all images have the same format and dimensions. These preprocessing steps help improve the clarity and consistency of the dataset, which leads to better model performance.

### 6.1.3. MODEL TRAINING MODULE

Feature extraction is the process of identifying important characteristics from MRI images that can help distinguish between normal and abnormal brain tissues. In this system, texture features are extracted using the **Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM)**.

GLCM analyzes the spatial relationship between pixels in an image and extracts texture information such as contrast, correlation, energy, and homogeneity. These features help represent the patterns present in MRI images and provide useful information for tumor detection and classification.

### 6.1.4. TUMOR DETECTION MODULE

The tumor detection stage involves identifying the exact location of the tumor in MRI brain images. The trained CNN model processes the input image and analyzes its features to detect abnormal tissue regions.

Through segmentation and classification, the system highlights the tumor region within the brain image. This automated detection process helps reduce the time required for diagnosis and assists medical professionals in identifying tumors more efficiently.

### 6.1.5. VISUALIZATION MODULE

The final stage of the system is result visualization. In this stage, the detected tumor region is displayed on the MRI image so that it can be easily interpreted by doctors and medical professionals.

The system highlights the tumor area using bounding boxes or color markings, making it easier to identify abnormal regions. Visualization of results helps in better understanding of the diagnosis and supports decision-making in medical treatment development process by providing easy-to-use functions for building and training neural networks. It allows researchers to quickly develop models such as **Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)** for medical image analysis.

## 7. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The system architecture describes the overall structure and workflow of the proposed brain tumor detection and classification system. The system is designed to process MRI brain images and automatically identify the presence of tumors using image processing and deep learning techniques. The architecture of the proposed system consists of several stages, including dataset collection, preprocessing, feature extraction, model training, tumor detection, and result visualization. In the first stage, MRI brain images are collected and used as input for the system.

In the preprocessing stage, noise and unwanted distortions in the images are removed using techniques such as the **Gaussian Filter** to improve image quality. After preprocessing, important features are extracted from the MRI images using methods like the **Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM)**.

The processed images are then used to train a deep learning model based on the **Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)**. The CNN model analyzes the MRI images and detects tumor regions by learning patterns present in the dataset.

Finally, the system classifies the MRI image as tumor or non-tumor and displays the result through visualization. This architecture helps in improving detection accuracy and reduces the time required for manual diagnosis.

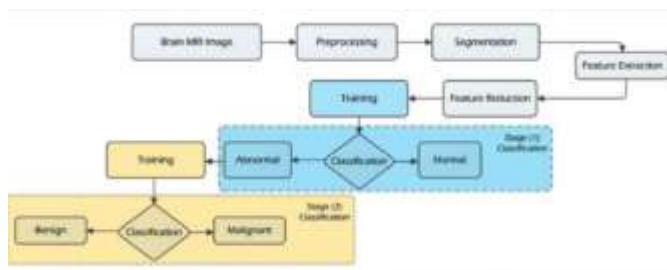


Fig- 5

## 8. IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY

The implementation methodology explains the complete workflow of the proposed brain tumor detection and classification system. The system processes MRI brain images through multiple stages such as image acquisition, preprocessing, tumor detection, model training, and performance evaluation. Each stage is designed to improve the accuracy and reliability of the system. By integrating image processing techniques with deep learning algorithms, the system can automatically analyze MRI scans and detect abnormal tumor regions in the brain.

### 8.1. IMAGE ACQUISITION

Image acquisition is the initial step in the brain tumor detection system. In this stage, MRI brain images are collected from medical imaging datasets and used as input for the detection model. MRI scans are widely used in medical diagnosis because they provide detailed images of brain tissues and help identify abnormalities such as tumors.

The dataset used in this system contains images of both healthy brain tissues and brain images affected by tumors. These images are carefully organized into different categories to ensure proper training of the model. Each image in the dataset represents different tumor sizes, shapes, and locations. The collected dataset is divided into training data and testing data so that the model can learn patterns during training and later evaluate its performance using unseen images.

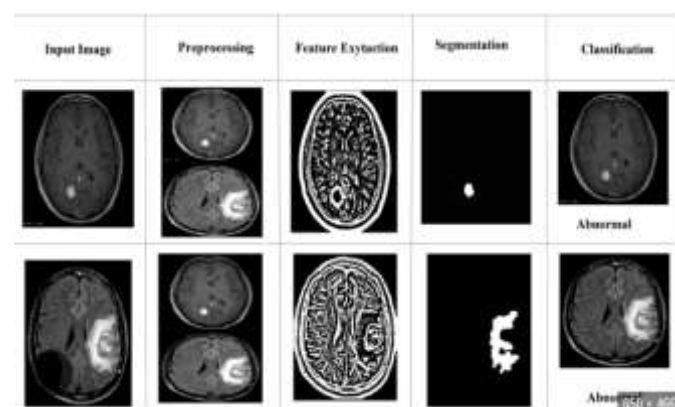


Fig- 6

### 8.2. IMAGE ENHANCEMENT

Image enhancement is performed to improve the quality of the MRI images before they are analyzed by the system. MRI images may contain noise, low contrast, or distortions that may affect tumor detection.

To overcome these issues, preprocessing and enhancement techniques are applied. A Gaussian Filter is used to remove noise and smooth the images. Image normalization and resizing are also applied to maintain consistency in the dataset. These enhancement techniques help improve image clarity and make it easier for the detection model to identify tumor regions.

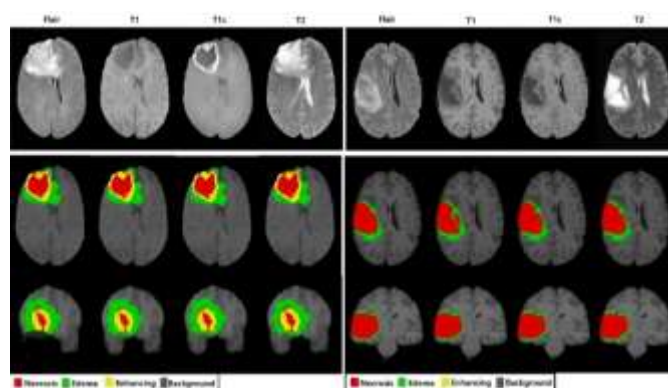


Fig- 7

### 8.3. TUMOR DETECTION PROCESS

The tumor detection process is responsible for identifying abnormal brain tissues in MRI images. In this stage, the enhanced images are analyzed using deep learning techniques. A **Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)** is used to detect tumor regions within the brain.

The CNN model automatically extracts important features from MRI images through multiple layers such as convolution layers, pooling layers, and fully connected layers. These layers help the model recognize patterns that indicate the presence of a tumor. The system then highlights the tumor region in the MRI image for further analysis.

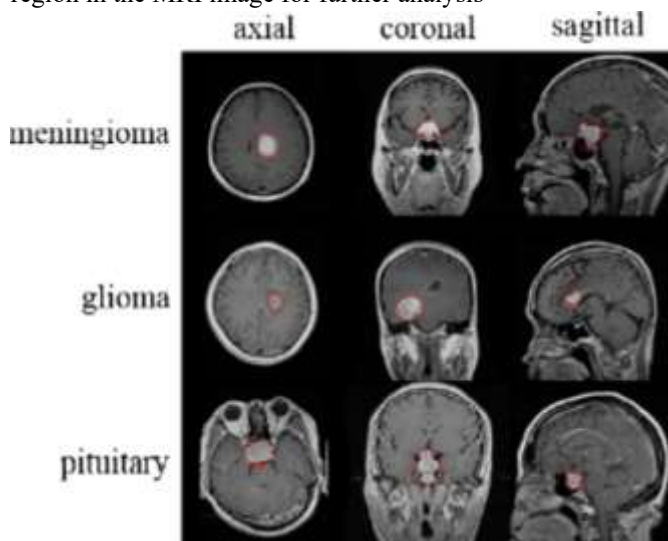


Fig- 8

## 9.PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

The performance of the proposed brain tumor detection system is evaluated using different evaluation metrics to measure the effectiveness of the model. The system analyzes MRI brain images and predicts whether a tumor is present or not. The results obtained from the classification model are compared with the actual results in the dataset to determine the accuracy of the system.

The proposed system uses a **Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)** model for tumor detection and classification. The CNN model is trained using MRI brain image datasets and tested using validation data. During the testing phase, the model analyzes the input images and identifies tumor regions based on learned features.

To evaluate the performance of the model, several metrics are used such as **accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and precision**. Accuracy measures the overall correctness of the predictions made by the model. Sensitivity indicates how effectively the model detects tumor cases, while specificity measures how accurately the system identifies normal brain images without tumors. Precision represents the proportion of correctly predicted tumor cases among all predicted tumour cases. The experimental results show that the proposed system achieves **high accuracy and reliable performance** in detecting brain tumors from MRI images. The integration of image preprocessing techniques and deep learning algorithms improves the detection capability of the system. The performance analysis demonstrates that the proposed model can effectively support medical professionals in identifying brain tumors at an early stage and assist in accurate diagnosis.

## 10. RESULTS AND DICUSSIONS

The performance of the proposed system was evaluated using standard metrics such as accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity. Accuracy measures the overall correctness of the model predictions, sensitivity measures the ability of the model to correctly identify tumor cases, and specificity measures the ability to correctly detect normal brain images. The experimental results showed that the proposed model achieved an accuracy of approximately 95%, sensitivity of 93%, and specificity of 92%. These results demonstrate that the proposed system provides reliable and efficient tumor detection from MRI images.

Overall, the results confirm that the proposed brain tumor detection system can effectively analyze MRI images and assist medical professionals in identifying tumor regions with improved accuracy and efficiency. Early detection of brain tumors is important because it allows doctors to start treatment at an early stage and improve patient survival rates.

| SNO | METRIC      | VALUE |
|-----|-------------|-------|
| 1.  | Accuracy    | 95%   |
| 2.  | Sensitivity | 93%   |
| 3.  | Specificity | 92%   |

## 11. CONCLUSIONS

In this research, an integrated system for brain tumor detection and classification using MRI images has been proposed. The system combines image preprocessing, feature extraction, segmentation, and classification techniques to accurately identify tumor regions in brain MRI scans. Image preprocessing techniques such as noise removal and image enhancement improve the quality of the MRI images and help in better analysis.

The proposed model uses **Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)** to detect and classify brain tumors. The experimental results demonstrate that the system achieves high accuracy in identifying tumor and non-tumor images. Performance evaluation metrics such as accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity show that the proposed approach is effective for medical image analysis.

Therefore, the developed system can assist medical professionals in early diagnosis of brain tumors and improve decision making in clinical environments. In the future, the system can be enhanced by using larger datasets and advanced deep learning techniques to further improve detection accuracy and reliability.

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