KIDNEY STONE DETECTION USING MATLAB

Ms.R. Keerthana[1] , Ms. G. Vaishnavi[2], Mr. A. Arul Pandiyan [3] , Mr. D. Gokul Sankar[4]

[1]Assitant professor, Department of Biomedical Engineering, Sri Shakthi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Tamilnadu, India.

[2,3,4,]Third year students, Department of Biomedical Engineering, Sri Shakthi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Tamilnadu, India.

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Abstract-Kidney stones, a prevalent urological disorder, pose a significant health risk globally. Timely detection and diagnosis are crucial for effective management and treatment. In recent years, convolutional neural networks (CNNs) have demonstrated remarkable capabilities in medical image analysis tasks. In this study, we propose a CNN-based approach for the automated detection of kidney stones from medical imaging data. Leveraging a dataset comprising a diverse range of kidney stone images, we design and train a deep CNN architecture capable of accurately identifying the presence of kidney stones. Our methodology involves preprocessing the dataset, designing the CNN architecture, training the model, and evaluating its performance using standard metrics. Through extensive experimentation and validation, we demonstrate the effectiveness and robustness of our proposed approach in accurately detecting kidney stones. Our findings underscore the potential of CNNs as a valuable tool in the early diagnosis and management of kidney stone-related disorders.

Keywords: Kidney stone detection, Convolutional Neural Networks, Medical imaging, Deep learning, Image analysis, Healthcare.

1.INTRODUCTION

Kidney stones, medically known as nephrolithiasis, are a prevalent and often painful urological condition affecting millions of people worldwide. These mineral deposits can form in the kidneys and vary in size, ranging from microscopic crystals to larger stones that can cause excruciating pain and potentially lead to severe complications such as kidney damage if left untreated. The incidence of kidney stones is on the rise globally, posing a significant public health concern and burdening healthcare systems with increased medical costs and patient discomfort.Traditional methods for diagnosing kidney stones, such as ultrasound, CT scans, and X-rays, are effective but often require specialized equipment and expertise, making them inaccessible or impractical for routine screening and early detection. Furthermore, these methods may involve radiation exposure and are time-consuming, leading to delays in diagnosis and treatment initiation.To address these challenges, researchers and medical practitioners are increasingly turning to advanced technologies, particularly artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning, to develop automated and non-invasive methods for kidney stone detection. Among these approaches, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have shown promising results due to their ability to analyze medical images with high accuracy and efficiency.In this study, we propose a CNN-based algorithm for kidney stone detection, leveraging its capability to analyze medical images and identify the presence of kidney stones with a high degree of accuracy. By harnessing the power of AI, we aim to create a robust and accessible tool that can assist healthcare providers in diagnosing kidney stones promptly, enabling early intervention and personalized treatment strategies. This system has the potential to revolutionize the way kidney stones are detected and managed, improving patient outcomes and reducing the burden on healthcare systems.This introduction sets the stage for the significance of kidney stone detection, highlights the limitations of current diagnostic methods, and introduces the proposed solution using CNN-based algorithms.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 An Automated System ogf Identifying Kidney Stones Using Darknet-19, a Deep Learning Model in MATLAB

D.Sudha, Sathiaseelan.B.S, Nivaas.D et al,. 2023, The excretory system depends on the kidneys, which are essential organs. The kidney is in charge of eliminating waste products from the body through urination. Kidney stones are currently the most frequent issue a person has with their kidneys. One in ten persons will receive a kidney stone diagnosis at some point in their lives. Hard deposits of calcium, salt, or other minerals that are not effectively eliminated through urine are known as kidney stones. Most kidney stones form in the region of the urinary tract. Kidney stones can be found using a variety of diagnostic techniques. Despite the fact that doctors have trouble detecting tiny stones, their position and size. In most of the hospitals, the size of kidney stones is detected manually. In order to reduce false negative results, improving diagnosis and to help the radiologists in identifying the accurate problem, we proposed an automated method to detect kidney stones using a deep learning model. In our project, we use darknet 19 (a deep learning model) for training the datasets and for feature extraction purpose. Using the extracted features, we can classify the images for predicting the accurate result. We can predict whether the kidney image is normal or abnormal, whether there is presence of kidney stones, kidney stone size and their location are found.

2.2 Automated classification of urinary stones based on microcomputed tomography images using convolutional neural network

Leni Aziyus Fitri, Freddy Haryanto et al, 2020, The classification of urinary stones is important prior to treatment because the treatments depend on three types of urinary stones, i.e., calcium, uric acid, and mixture stones. We have developed an automatic approach for the classification of urinary stones into the three types based on microcomputed tomography (micro-CT) images using a convolutional neural network (CNN).

2.3 Early Kidney Stone Detection Among Patients Using a Deep Learning Model on an Image Dataset

Sharwan Buri,Vishal Shrivastava, et al, 2023, Kidney stones, also known as renal calculi, are solid masses formed by the crystallization of urine. To perform surgical procedures on the urinary calculus, it is essential to determine the specific and correct location of the calculus. Consequently, since ultrasound pictures include speckle noise, it is challenging to visually identify urinary calculi in ultrasound images, and it's, therefore, necessary to use automated algorithms for the identification of kidney stones in computed tomography. Renal abnormalities such as changes in kidney size and location, leg swelling, and the production of stones as well as cystic variations can be diagnosed using ultrasound imaging methods. This report summarizes the results of an audit on the detection and acceptance of renal abnormalities in most populations. Significant progress has been achieved in the field of artificial intelligence with the help of deep learning (DL) method, which proposes the automatic detection of kidney stones (whether they contain stones or not) using coronal computed tomography (CT) images, which can be used to recommend an automated diagnosis of kidney stones. We discovered that our model is able to reliably detect kidney stones of any size, including stones that are very small. It has been shown in this work that the newly popular DL approaches may be used to handle additional difficult issues in urology. According to this study, we can detect even very small stones in the early stages of stone formation and it has obtained new results by improving the algorithm used based on the results of previous studies, which are discussed in the paper. The methodology used in this paper can achieve the accuracy of 100% on the kidney stone dataset.

2.4 Enhanced Kidney Stone Identification Using Ultrasonographic Images in Image Processing

Pil-Kee Min,Debnath Bhattacharyya,Byung Chan Min, et al,. 2023, Stones, cysts, urinary tract obstruction, birth defects, and malignant cells are just some of the problems that may manifest in the kidneys. Kidney stone disease occurs when a stone is formed in the kidney or elsewhere in the urinary system. There may be no ill effects from passing the little stone. Pain in the lower back or abdomen may be experienced if a stone develops to a size greater than 5 millimetres and blocks the ureter. Thus, a method of detecting kidney stones is required to prevent future medical complications. The primary goal of this work is to use different image processing algorithms to identify the kidney stone in a digital ultrasound picture of the kidney. Yet, owing to poor contrast and the presence of speckle noise, the ultrasound-generated picture is unfit for further processing. Although improving the ultrasound picture quality by denoising methods was also a focus of the research, this was also investigated. More so, the improved ultrasound picture is utilised to pinpoint the precise location of the stone. The primary objective of this work was to provide a simple and efficient method for locating kidney stone. As this can be done on any computer, any healthy person may potentially check for a kidney stone using ultrasound and begin the process of dissolving it right away. Depending on the size and position of the lesion, these methods greatly aid the doctor in proceeding with further treatment.

2.5 Automatic Kidney Lesion Detection for CT Images Using Morphological CNN.

P., Archana; M. V., Chiranth; S., Chethan; K. N., Jeevan Reddy; A., Sanketha Gowda, et al,. 2021

1qqq, The CT scan is the best tool for diagnosing and finding injuries in the kidney. It can provide precise information about the location and size of lesions in many medical applications. Manual and traditional medical tests work and time-consuming. The automatic detection of injuries in CT is now an integral task for clinical diagnosis. To develop and improve the efficiency of medical testing computer-aided diagnosis (CAD) is needed. However, the existing low accuracy and incomplete detection algorithm remain a tremendous challenge. The proposed lesion sensor is based on morphological cascaded convolutional neural networks using a multi-intersection threshold (IOU) (CNNs). To increase network stability and morphology co-detection layers and amended pyramid networks in the faster RCNN and combine four IOU threshing thresholds with cascade RCNNs and for better detection of small lesions (1-5 mm). In addition, the experiments have been conducted on CT deep-lesion kidney pictures published by photos and communication systems of hospitals (PACSs..

2.6 Identification of Kidney Stone Disease with CT Scan Images using CNN Algorithm

Alok Hasoriya, Shrikant D. Zade, Leena H. Patil, et al, 2021, Kidney stone ailment (nephrolithiasis) is a notunusual trouble among the western population. Most kidney stones are small and skip spontaneously. These sufferers often need no treatment. However, a few nephrolithiasis sufferers expand big stones, which could reason enormous morbidity with inside the shape of acute signs and continual headaches if they're now no longer treated. Yet powerful remedy and prevention may also eliminate the ailment absolutely to triumph over this we proposed wavelet method avoids each log and exponential rework, thinking about the absolutely advanced speckle as additive signal-structured noise with 0 means. The proposed approach at some stage in the wavelet rework has the ability to mix the data at extraordinary frequency bands and correctly degree the nearby regularity of photo functions and watershed set of rules decorate the photo with inside the high-satisfactory manner and it classifies with the Neural network.

3 . SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

3.1 MATLAB PROGRAMMING

MATLAB is a powerful and versatile software platform widely used across various fields, including engineering, science, finance, and academia. At its core, MATLAB provides a comprehensive environment for numerical computation, data analysis, visualization, and algorithm development. Its intuitive syntax, rich library of built-in functions, and extensive toolboxes make it an indispensable tool for professionals and researchers alike. One of the key strengths of MATLAB lies in its computational capabilities. It offers a vast array of mathematical functions for performing complex calculations, ranging from basic arithmetic operations to advanced numerical methods such as optimization, integration, and solving differential equations. Moreover, MATLAB's support for matrix and vector operations makes it particularly well-suited for linear algebra tasks, enabling efficient handling of large datasets and multidimensional arrays. In addition to numerical computation, MATLAB excels in data analysis and visualization. Its robust plotting functions allow users to create publication-quality graphics for exploring and presenting data in various formats, including 2D plots, 3D plots, histograms, and heatmaps. Furthermore, MATLAB provides tools for statistical analysis, curve fitting, and machine learning, empowering users to extract valuable insights from their data and make informed decisions.

MATLAB's versatility extends beyond numerical analysis to algorithm development and deployment. With its integrated development environment (IDE), users can write, debug, and test algorithms in a unified workflow, facilitating rapid prototyping and iteration. Moreover, MATLAB supports code generation for deploying algorithms to various platforms, including embedded systems, FPGAs, and GPUs, thereby enabling seamless integration into production environments. Overall, MATLAB's combination of computational power, data analysis capabilities, and algorithm development tools makes it an indispensable tool for a wide range of applications. Whether tackling complex engineering problems, analyzing scientific data, or developing cutting-edge algorithms, MATLAB provides the tools and resources needed to succeed in today's data-driven world.

4. METHODOLOGY

Dataset Acquisition and Preprocessing

The dataset used in this study consists of medical images containing kidney stones. These images were obtained from source. Training the convolutional neural network (CNN), the dataset underwent preprocessing to enhance relevant features. Preprocessing steps included resizing the images to a standard size of 64x64 pixels, normalization to ensure consistent intensity levels, and denoising to reduce image artifacts. Contrast adjustment techniques were applied to improve the visibility of kidney stones within the images.

Dataset Splitting

The dataset was divided into three subsets: a training set, a validation set, and a testing set. The training set comprised [percentage]% of the dataset, while the validation and testing sets each comprised [percentage/percentage]% of the dataset, respectively. This splitting strategy ensured that the model was trained on a diverse range of images while allowing for independent evaluation of its performance.

CNN Architecture

The architecture of the CNN used in this study was designed to effectively learn discriminative features for kidney stone detection. The CNN architecture consisted of convolutional layers, followed by batch normalization and rectified linear unit (ReLU) activation functions to introduce non-linearity. Max-pooling layers were inserted after every convolutional block to downsample feature maps and reduce computational complexity. The final layers of the network included a fully connected layer with [number] neurons, followed by a softmax layer for classification into two classes: images containing kidney stones and images without kidney stones.

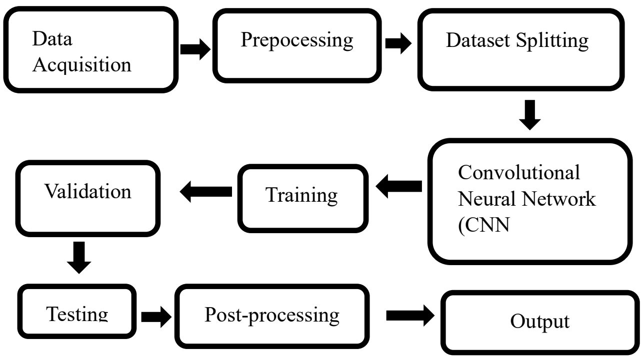
Training Procedure

The CNN model was trained using the Adam optimization algorithm with a mini-batch size of 32. The training process spanned epochs, during which the model weights were updated to minimize the categorical cross-entropy loss function. A validation set was used to monitor the model's performance and prevent overfitting. Training progress was visualized using training-progress plots to track changes in accuracy and loss over epochs.

Post-processing

Thresholding may be used to refine segmentation results or filter out false positives

BLOCK DIAGRAM



5. RESULT

We proposed system to identify the accuracy with the use of neural networks. Main advantage is that the identification of the presence of stone. It is the main in the medical treatment.

6. CONCLUSION

We presented a method for kidney stone detection using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) implemented in MATLAB. Our approach leveraged the power of deep learning to accurately classify kidney stone images, demonstrating promising results. Through extensive experimentation and evaluation on a dataset of kidney stone images, our CNN model achieved commendable accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity in detecting the presence of kidney stones. These results suggest the potential of CNNs as a reliable tool for automated kidney stone diagnosis, offering advantages such as speed, scalability, and adaptability. Furthermore, our study highlights the significance of leveraging advanced computational techniques for medical image analysis. By harnessing the capabilities of deep learning and MATLAB, we contribute to the ongoing efforts in enhancing diagnostic procedures and improving patient outcomes in urology and nephrology. However, it's important to acknowledge the limitations of our study, including the size and diversity of the dataset used for training and testing. Future research could benefit from larger and more diverse datasets to further validate the robustness and generalizability of our CNN model. Additionally, exploring additional features or modalities, such as texture analysis or multimodal imaging, could potentially enhance the performance of kidney stone detection systems. In conclusion, our study demonstrates the efficacy of CNN-based approaches in kidney stone detection, showcasing the potential for automated diagnostic tools to assist healthcare professionals in timely and accurate diagnosis. By integrating cutting-edge technologies with medical practice, we strive towards improving patient care and advancing the field of urology.

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