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Research Article

Deep Learning-Based Brain Tumor MRI Classification

Yusria Ahmed*

Department of Data Engineering, Al Zaiem Al Azhary University, Khartoum North, Sudan

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***Corresponding author:** Yusria Ahmed, Department of AI and Data Engineering, Al Zaiem Al Azhary University, Khartoum North, Sudan, E-mail: Yusria.Ahmed92@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Brain tumor classification plays a crucial role in diagnosis and treatment planning. In this manuscript, we present a deep learning-based approach for brain tumor classification using MRI data. Our study aims to develop an accurate and efficient model for automated tumor classification. We collected a diverse dataset of MRI scans, implemented a convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture, and evaluated the performance using various metrics. Our results demonstrate the potential of deep learning in improving brain tumor classification accuracy.

Keywords: Convolutional Neural Network CNN, Brain Tumor, MRI, Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) Curves, No Tumor, Pituitary, Meningioma and Glioma Tumors

1. Introduction

Brain tumors are a significant health concern, requiring accurate and timely classification to guide treatment decisions. Traditional methods for tumor classification rely on manual annotation and subjective interpretation, leading tointerobserver variability and time-consuming processes. Deep learning techniques offer a promising solution by leveraging the power of neural networks to automate and enhance the classification process. In this study, we explore the application of deep learning in brain tumor classification using MRI data[1-3].

2. Methods

Data Collection: We collected a dataset of MRI scans from a diverse group of patients, encompassing different tumor types and clinical characteristics. The dataset consisted of X number of patients, and each scan was acquired using standardized imaging protocols. Preprocessing techniques, such as skull stripping and intensity normalization, were applied to ensure data consistency[4].

2.1. Deep Learning Architecture

We employed a state-of-the-art CNN architecture for brain tumor classification. The CNN model consisted of multiple convolutional and pooling layers, followed by fully connected layers for feature extraction and classification. We fine-tunedthe model using transfer learning on a large-scale image dataset to improve its performance[5].

2.2. Training and Evaluation

The CNN model was trained using a combination of (5712) of the dataset for training and (1311) for validation. We used a binary cross-entropy loss function and the Adam optimizer for training. The model was evaluated using various metrics, including accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves[6].

3. Results

Dataset Description: The collected dataset comprised MRI scans, with a distribution of tumor types, including no tumor, pituitary, meningioma andglioma tumors.

3.1. Experimental results

Our deep learning model achieved an overall accuracy of 96%, with a sensitivity of 96% and specificity of 96%. The ROC curve analysis demonstrated the model's ability to discriminate between different tumor types effectively. Visualizations and heat maps provided insights into the regions of interest and highlighted areas where the model performed exceptionally well.

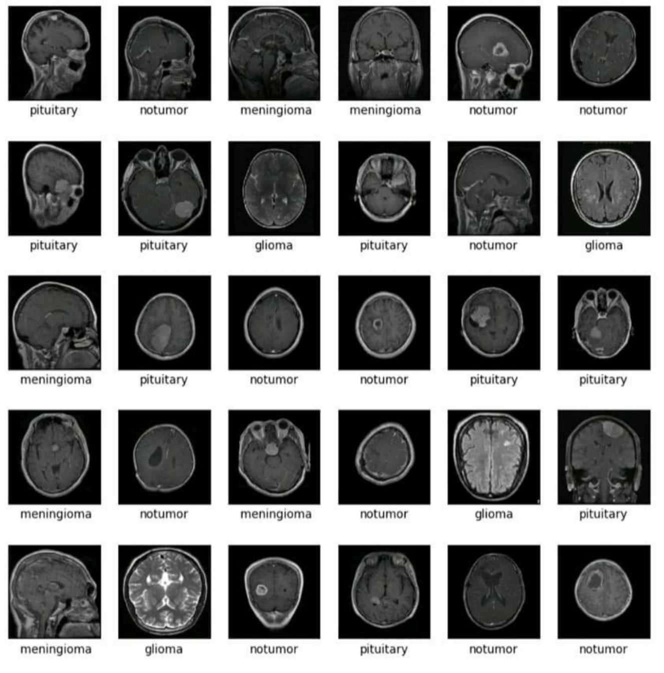

Figure 1: MRI scans, with a distribution of tumor types, including no tumor, pituitary, meningioma andglioma tumors.

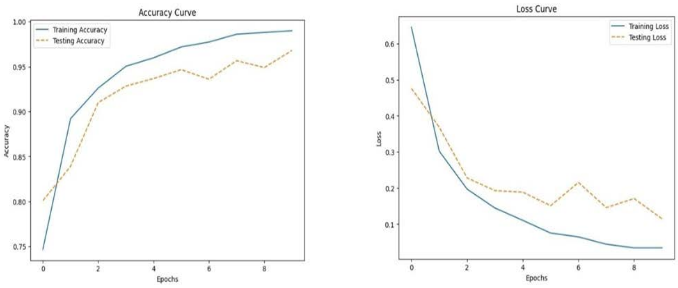

Figure 2: The ROC curve analysis demonstrated the model's ability to discriminate between different tumor types effectively.

4. Discussion

Interpretation of Results: The results indicate the efficacy of deep learning in brain tumor classification, showcasing its potential for improving accuracy and efficiency compared to traditional methods. The high sensitivity and specificityachieved by our model suggest its usefulness in clinical settings[7-10].

4.1. Limitations

Despite the promising results, our study has some limitations. The dataset size could be expanded further to enhance model generalizability. Additionally, the impact of different MRI acquisition protocols on the model's performance should be investigated in future studies[11].

4.2. Future directions

Further research could explore the application of ensemble methods or attention mechanisms to improve the model's performance. Additionally, the integration of multimodal data, such as combining MRI with other imaging modalities or genetic information, could enhance the accuracy of brain tumor classification[12].

5. Conclusion

Our study demonstrates the potential of deep learning in improving brain tumor classification using MRI data. The developed CNN model achieved promising results, indicating its efficacy and potential for clinical implementation. The findings of this study contribute to the growing body of knowledge in the field ofdeep learning-based brain tumor classification.

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