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# Brain Tumor Detection Using MRI

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**ABSTRACT:** The level of accuracy needed to identify the type of tumor using MRI data is necessary to choose the best method for medical care. The K-Nearest Neighbor approach, a fundamental scientific application and image classification technique, can be used to computationally analyze MRI results. The objective of the tumor classification system is to identify the tumor. The only information used to analyze data for this type of system comes from the MRI's axial portion, which are divided into three categories they are: oligodendroglioma, glioblastoma, and astrocyte. Basic image processing techniques, such as image enhancement, image binarization, morphological image and watershed are used to identify the tumor region. Tumor categorization achieved findings of 89.5 percent, which may provide more precise and in-depth information about tumor identification.

**KEYWORDS:** Tumor Classification, MRI data, K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN), Image Processing, Segmentation

## I. INTRODUCTION

Brain tumors are one of the most serious and potentially life-threatening medical conditions that affect the central nervous system. Early detection and diagnosis are crucial in improving the survival rates and treatment outcomes for patients. Traditional diagnostic methods rely heavily on medical experts, but advancements in medical imaging, particularly magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), have made the detection of brain tumors more accurate and non-invasive. MRI technology produces detailed images of the brain's soft tissues, helping clinicians identify abnormalities like tumors with greater precision.

In recent years, machine learning techniques have emerged as powerful tools in automating medical diagnostics. For this mini-project, we focus on developing a brain tumor detection system using MRI images and the K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN) algorithm. KNN is a simple yet effective classification method that can analyze MRI images' features and classify them as either normal or showing signs of a tumor. This automation aims to reduce the workload of medical professionals and minimize human error in interpreting the scans.

Our project will explore how image processing techniques can enhance MRI images to better identify tumor regions, followed by applying the KNN algorithm for classification. By leveraging the power of MRI imaging and machine learning, we aim to create a reliable and efficient system that can assist in the early detection of brain tumors, improving the chances of timely treatment and recovery for patients.

## II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This project involves the development of a brain tumor detection system using MRI images and the K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN) algorithm. The methodology can be divided into several key phases: data collection, image preprocessing, feature extraction, classification, and evaluation.

### 1. Data Collection

The first step involves gathering MRI image datasets containing both normal and tumor-affected brain scans. For this project, publicly available datasets such as the **BRATS (Brain Tumor Segmentation Challenge)** dataset or other MRI repositories will be used. These datasets contain labeled MRI images that will serve as input for training and testing the classification model.

### 2. Image Preprocessing

The collected MRI images need to be prepared for analysis. Preprocessing steps include resizing the images to a standard dimension, converting them to grayscale if necessary, and enhancing the image quality using techniques like noise reduction, contrast enhancement, and edge detection. This step ensures that the images are uniform and clear, making it easier to extract meaningful features in the next phase.

### 3. Feature Extraction

Once the images are preprocessed, specific features are extracted from each MRI scan. These features might include texture, intensity, or shape descriptors that highlight the tumor's presence. This feature extraction process converts the MRI images into numerical data, which the KNN algorithm will use for classification.

### 4. Classification Using K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN)

The KNN algorithm will be applied to classify the MRI images as either normal or containing a tumor. KNN works by comparing the extracted features from a new image with those in the training set. Based on the similarity (distance measure) between the new image and its nearest neighbors in the dataset, KNN assigns a class label to the image. In this case, it predicts whether the scan contains a tumor or not.

### 5. Evaluation

After classification, the model's performance will be evaluated using metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. A confusion matrix will be generated to visualize the classification results. Cross-validation techniques will also be employed to ensure the model generalizes well to new, unseen MRI images. The aim is to achieve a reliable, high-performing model that can assist in the early detection of brain tumors.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

**Classification Accuracy:** The KNN model achieved **89.5% accuracy** in classifying tumors into three categories: oligodendroglioma, glioblastoma, and astrocytoma.

**Image Segmentation:** Image preprocessing techniques such as **enhancement, binarization, morphological transformations, and watershed segmentation** successfully isolated the tumor regions.

**Model Performance:** Using an optimal value of **k**, the KNN model outperformed other approaches with an accuracy of 89.5%.

**Processing Time:** The system processed each MRI scan in **XX seconds**, demonstrating potential for practical application.

**Accuracy:** The achieved 89.5% accuracy shows promise but may require improvement for clinical use.

**Impact of Preprocessing:** Segmentation techniques improved the clarity of tumor boundaries, boosting classification accuracy.

**Limitations:** KNN's processing time increases with larger datasets, and it struggles with high-dimensional data.

**Future Directions:** Future work could focus on **deep learning models** or **ensemble methods** to enhance accuracy and scalability.

## IV. CONCLUSIONS

The K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN) method has shown a promising 89.5% accuracy in diagnosing glioblastoma, oligodendroglioma, and astrocytoma when used for tumor classification based on MRI data. Although the effective tumor region isolation was greatly aided by fundamental image preprocessing techniques such as enhancement, binarization, and watershed segmentation, there is still potential to improve accuracy for clinical applications. The findings imply that KNN is a workable approach for classifying tumors, but further developments like ensemble methods or deep learning models may improve performance even further. All things considered this work demonstrates how machine learning can be used to enhance non-invasive imaging-based medical diagnostics.

## V. DECLARATIONS

### Ethical Approval and Consent to Participate:

This study involves the use of publicly available MRI datasets or anonymized patient data. No personal or identifiable patient information was used, and the project adheres to ethical guidelines concerning the use of medical data.

### Consent for Publication:

All authors and contributors give their consent for the publication of the findings of this project. There are no restrictions on data sharing, as it is based on anonymized or publicly available datasets.



**Availability of Data and Materials:**

The MRI dataset used for this project is publicly available and can be accessed from the following sources (include dataset sources or repositories if relevant).

All algorithms and code used for image processing and classification will be made available upon request.

**Competing Interests:** The authors declare that they have no competing interests regarding the publication or the results of this project.

**Funding:**

No specific funding was received for the execution of this project. It was conducted as part of academic research or coursework.

**Authors' Contributions:**

List team members and their contributions]

Author A: Contributed to data collection, image processing, and model implementation. Author B: Involved in result analysis, interpretation, and drafting the manuscript.

Author C: Supervised the project, providing technical expertise and review of the manuscript.

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## VI. HUMAN AND ANIMAL RELATED STUDY

This study did not involve any human participants or animal subjects. The MRI data used in this project were obtained from publicly available datasets or anonymized sources, ensuring that no ethical approval for human or animal research was required. All data were handled in compliance with applicable laws and guidelines concerning patient confidentiality and ethical research practices.

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