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Mammography Based Classification of Benign and Malignant Masses Using Artificial Neural Network

[1]Sanskriti Kathale, [2]Prof. Sampada Massey

[1,2] *Shri Shankaracharya Group of Institutions,*
Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering, Bhilai, Chhattisgarh, India

Abstract— *Artificial neural network has been broadly utilized as a part of different fields as a wise instrument as of late, for example, artificial knowledge, design acknowledgment, medicinal determination, machine learning et cetera. The characterization of breast disease is a therapeutic application that represents an awesome test for analysts and researchers. As of late, the neural network has turned into a well-known device in the order of malignancy datasets. Significant detriments of artificial neural network (ANN) classifier are because of its slow merging and continually being caught at the neighborhood minima. In this paper we proposed a Nobel method for finding the breast cancer in the patent. We have used artificial neural network to classify the disease. Our proposed mechanism effectively classify the cancerous and non-cancerous mammogram of the female breast.*

Keywords— *Breast Cancer, Image Processing, Medical Image, Segmentation.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Mammography is the examination of the breast organs DNG using X-bars are used to recognize early breast ailment. Modernized mammography is away for applications in cutting edge systems working at mammogram electronic. Propelled systems can recognize bosom illness. 12 bit determination is ordinarily required to make mammogram propelled high assurance without loss of information mammogram special. Examination of mammography is a test because of the low lighting up and high fuss in pictures that can accomplish 10-15% of the most extraordinary power of the pixels.

Medicinal examination on breast cancer is not novel but rather non-attendance of legitimate strategies for early detection is as yet a test one. With advancement in alleviating field, the commitment of information technology has presented another measurement named as Medical Image Processing. It has a particular element for analyzing not to cancer as well as in different fields. By the utilization of image processing methods, it has turned out to be easy to identify destructive mass from an infected breast. The conceptualized structure of PC helped location strategy is as per the following: During preprocessing, [2] it takes away any undesirable noise in the image and improves its components. In second step, segment an image into little parts. The subsequent stage is to extricate the significant components. With these separated elements, a superior method might be utilized to characterize the image.

II. ANN ALGORITHM'S

The feed forward neural system was the first and least difficult sort. In this system the data moves just from the info layer straightforwardly through any concealed layers to the yield layer without cycles/circles. Feed forward systems can be built with different sorts of units, for example, paired McCulloch-Pitts neurons, the easiest of which is the perceptron. Nonstop neurons, habitually with sigmoidal enactment, are utilized as a part of the setting of back propagation.

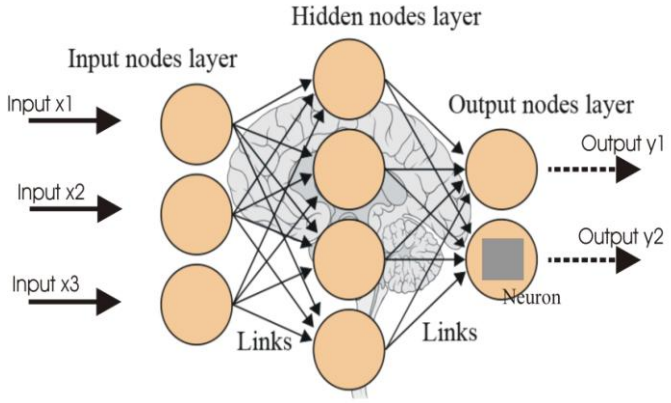

Fig. 1. ANN System Architecture

Outspread premise capacities are capacities that have a separation standard regarding an inside. Outspread premise capacities have been connected as a swap for the sigmoidal concealed layer move trademark in multi-layer perceptron's. RBF systems have two layers: In the principal, input is mapped onto each RBF in the "shrouded" layer. The RBF picked is generally a Gaussian. In relapse issues the yield layer is a straight blend of shrouded layer esteems speaking to mean anticipated yield.

This engineering was produced in the 1980s. Its system makes a coordinated association between each match of units. Each has a period changing, genuine esteemed (something other than zero or one) actuation (yield). Every association has a modifiable genuine esteemed weight. A portion of the hubs are called marked hubs, some yield hubs, the rest concealed hubs.

For managed learning in discrete time settings, preparing successions of genuine esteemed info vectors progress toward becoming arrangements of enactments of the information hubs, one information vector at any given moment. At each time step, each non-input unit figures its present enactment as a nonlinear capacity of the weighted aggregate of the actuations of all units from which it gets associations.

The algorithm which are used to detect cancer in human breast. The images which can be used are shown below.

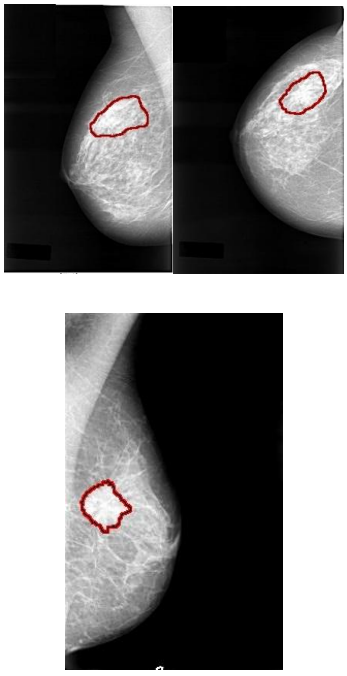

Fig. 2. Shows the Mammographic Images of Breast

III. LITERATURE SURVEY

Vasantha et al. [3] developed filter strategies to play out the denoising procedure. The low pass filter technique evacuates noise yet misshapes the edges. It chokes the image data yet makes the image to be smoothened. High pass filter technique likewise improves the image information. The best answer for filter the noise is to utilize both filter strategies in part in order to accomplish the image quality.

The adaptive mean channel strategy created by Jawad Nagi [4], forms a locale with rectangle shape. This filter makes the picture smooth through by filling neighborhood image data unless obscuring the edge and furthermore look after image points of interest.

Juan Shah et al. [5] advances a brand new strategy called mean filter. This strategy replaces indistinct picture pixels by indistinguishable powers of neighborhood pixels. It enhances the image quality and makes the image smooth. It turns out to be best to eliminate gaussian noise.

Roselin et al. [6] proposed histogram equalization strategy. This strategy preprocesses the mammogram picture and enhances the dim scale nature of a picture. Most regularly happening pixel data can be scattered. To improve the differentiation enlightenment of the mammogram picture, this strategy can be utilized and acquire better perspectives of the picture.

Sanjay et al. [7] built up the seeded area developing strategy. The seed of the tumor district develops into expansive populace guaranteeing in an associated area. It can be vigorous and confinement free however in light of request of preparing of the pixel.

Indra et al. [8] built up a combination technique to isolate typical and unusual locales in breast tissue. This strategy coordinates ASB calculation with seeded locale developing.

Dinsha[9] built up a paper on breast tumor division and grouping. In this strategy, preprocessing work is completed by CLAHE system. Utilizing K-implies and fluffy c-implies, division process would be completed. Different elements are separated from the segmented pictures. At last, an assessment has been made by utilizing the SVM and Bayesian classifiers.

An automated seed determination calculation proposed by Shan et al. [10]. In this algorithm, both surface elements and spatial components are taken into consideration. It needn't bother with any prior data or preparing process. The real disadvantage is that shadowing regions in the tumor having comparable power.

Ramani et al. [11] portrayed dividing the picture into k-groups. From the sectioned picture, every pixel is appropriated to at least one of the bunch. By figuring the separation amongst pixel and its inside, it can be added to the group. It amasses the watched pixel in light of cluster with least separation. At whatever point a pixel is added to a cluster, the separation is re-registered to locate its new focus. Utilizing weighted mean bunch, distinguish the mass in mammogram picture.

Ibrahim et al. [12] advanced a technique named as square centroid dark level dispersion strategy. Utilizing this strategy, select four centroid lines with point 0, 45, 90, 130 and connected in foundation. Mainstream highlights are normal, least, go, middle, standard deviation, mean, skewness and mean total deviation. Ibrahim et.al improved his past strategy with the correct points decided for choosing their highlights. It likewise chips away at dark foundation. Here, the chose highlights are homogeneity, cluster noticeable quality and fluctuation.

Another manufactured honey bee settlement strategy created by Shanthi et al. [13] which expels commotion in the picture and locale of intrigue can be perceived. After that utilizing intuitionistic fluffy c-implies clustering.84 highlights are removed that contains fractal investigation, directional, morphological et cetera.

IV. METHODOLOGY

In this section we will discuss the proposed methodology in detail. The proposed method contains various sub modules. Which includes:

a. Restoration of Image Quality
b. Segmentation
c. Feature Extraction
d. Classification
e. Detection

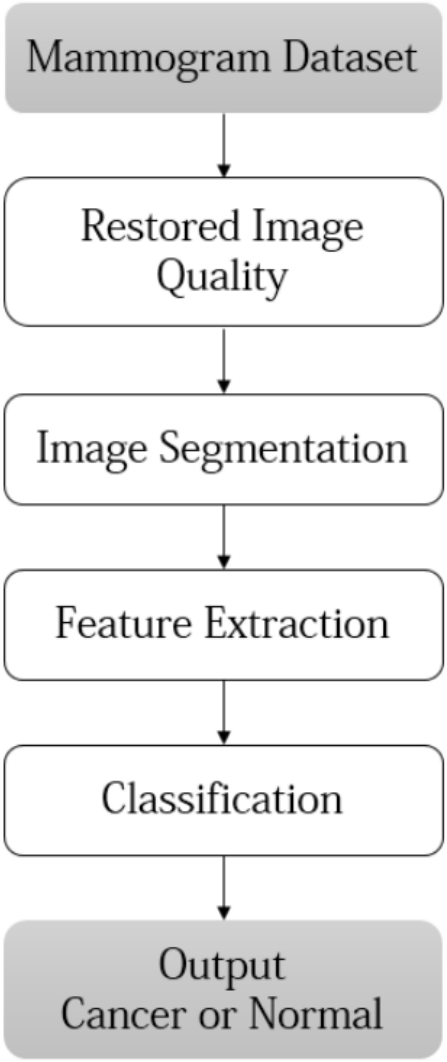

Fig. 3. Shows the Proposed System Architecture

A. Mammorgram Dataset

The x-ray dataset is given as input to the classifier. The dataset are collection of various normal and cancerous breast dataset.

B. Restored Image Qualuity

In this stage the mammogram pictures are reestablished and prepared to clear undesirable clamors. The Probability Distribution calculation is utilized for this rebuilding.

The reason for the utilization of calculations probability conveyance is the picture quality change is to lessen the level of dim pixels that have a dim an incentive amongst β1 and β2. How that is done is to give another pixel force esteems amongst β1 and γ, γ and β2 with chiefs of inverse esteems to the mean estimation of γ.

1. Rule 1: If $\alpha \leq u\,i \leq \beta 1$ then $P = 2((u\,i - \alpha) / (\gamma - \alpha))$
2. Rule 2: If $\beta 1 \leq u\,i \leq \gamma$ then $P = 1 - 2((u\,i - \gamma) / (\gamma - \alpha))$
3. Rule 3: If $\gamma \leq u\,i \leq \beta 2$ then $P = 1 - 2((u\,i - \gamma) / (\max - \gamma))$
4. Rule 4: If $\beta 2 \leq u\,i \leq \max$ then $P = 2((u\,i - \gamma) / (\max - \gamma))$

Fig. 4. Fuzzy Rules for Image Restoration

C. Image Segmentation

Image segmentation includes:

a. Thresholding
b. Cropping

Thresholding: The motivation behind thresholding calculation is to section the picture in a way can be partitioned into two classes, to be specific the foundation (the esteem is set to 0) and the question (the esteem is set to 1) utilize a specific level as a hindrance.

Cropping: Picture editing is cut with the goal that the question picture is prepared to end up noticeably more engaged. To trim the picture, it is important to characterize as far as possible, bring down farthest point, the correct outskirt and left fringe of the picture. To get these limits is finished by circling on every pixel, if the emphasis has discovered pixel with the power of one (1), at that point the pixel picture is the breaking point.

D. Feature Extraction

The feature extraction includes calculation of:
a. Means
b. Variance
c. Standard Deviation
d. Contrast
e. Curtosis
f. Smoothness

E. ANN Classification

Manufactured Neural Network is a model created to imitate the capacity of concentrate the human cerebrum. In Neural Network, neurons gathered into layers, called neurons layer. Typically every neuron of a layer is associated with every one of the neurons in the back or front layer (aside from the information and yield).

Data posted on a Neural Network, spread layer - by - layer going from contribution to yield without or through at least one shrouded layers. Contingent upon the calculation utilized, data can likewise be engendered back (spread). The accompanying figure demonstrates the Neural Network with three layers of neurons.

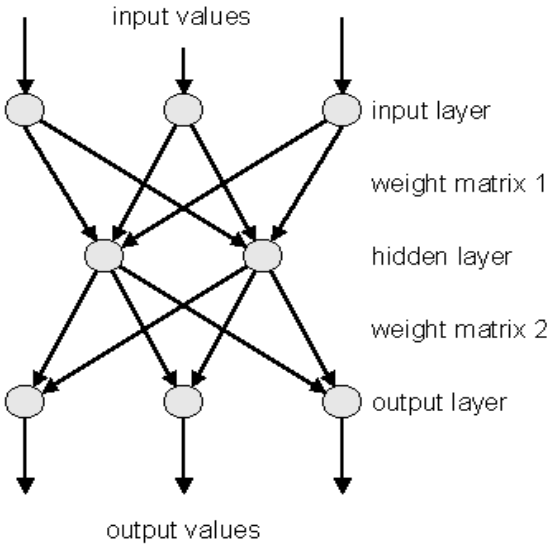

Fig. 5. MLP Architectre

ANN Classification algorithm is described below.

1. **Input a set of training examples**
2. **For each training example** x**:** Set the corresponding input activation $a^{x,1}$, and perform the following steps:
   - **Feedforward:** For each $l = 2, 3, \ldots, L$ compute $z^{x,l} = w^l a^{x,l-1} + b^l$ and $a^{x,l} = \sigma(z^{x,l})$.
   - **Output error** $\delta^{x,L}$**:** Compute the vector $\delta^{x,L} = \nabla_a C_x \odot \sigma'(z^{x,L})$.
   - **Backpropagate the error:** For each $l = L-1, L-2, \ldots, 2$ compute $\delta^{x,l} = ((w^{l+1})^T \delta^{x,l+1}) \odot \sigma'(z^{x,l})$.
3. **Gradient descent:** For each $l = L, L-1, \ldots, 2$ update the weights according to the rule $w^l \to w^l - \frac{\eta}{m} \sum_x \delta^{x,l} (a^{x,l-1})^T$, and the biases according to the rule $b^l \to b^l - \frac{\eta}{m} \sum_x \delta^{x,l}$.

V. Result and Discussion

In this section we will discuss about the results of the performed experiment. Fig. 6. Shows the image dataset.

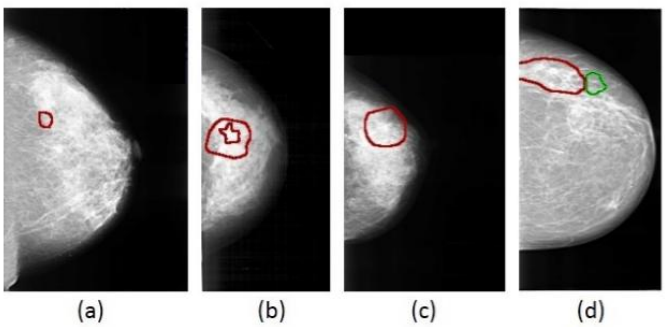

Fig. 6. Mammogram Breast Cancer Dataset

Fig. 7. Shows the enhanced image. This is the result of restoring of image quality step.

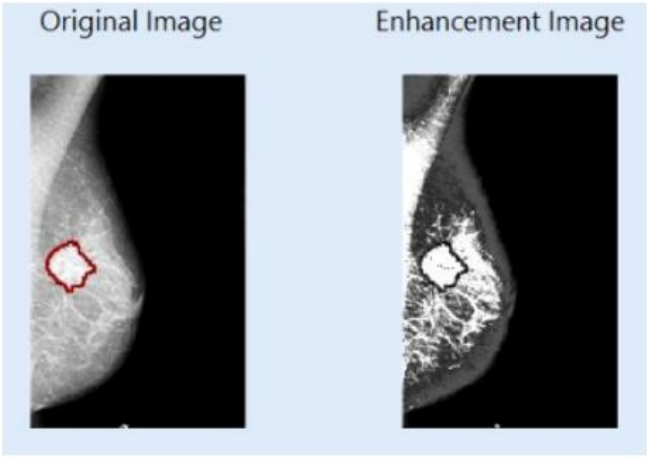

Fig. 7. Shows the enhanced image

Fig. 8. shows thesegmented image from the phase 3.

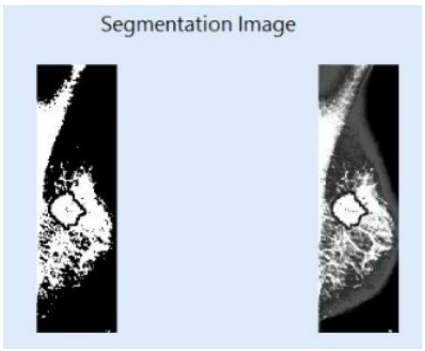

Fig. 9. Segmented Mammogram Image

Fig.10. Shows the classified image as Normal or Cancer

The propoed methodology is comapred with the base paper of Moh'd Rasoul Al-hadidi titled Breast Cancer Detection using K-nearest Neighbor Machine Learning Algorithm. The Proposed mechanism achives 2% speedup in accuracy and lesser MSE ratio. Table I Shows the comparison between two.

TABLE I. Comparison Between K-Neighbour and Proposed ANN Algorithm (Back Propapgation)

Parameter	**K-Neighour**	**Back propagation Algorithm**	**Description**
MSE (Mean Squred Error Rate)	0.07	0.04	Lesser the MSE rate higher will be the performance
Accuracy	93 %	95 %	2% Speed Up.

Fig.11 and 12 shows the accuracy and MSE value of proposed system.

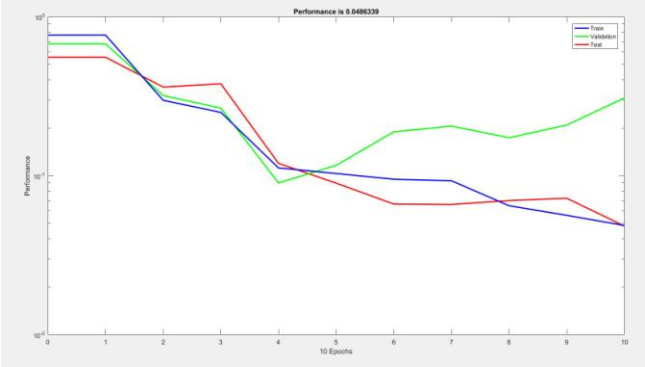

Fig. 11. Shows the MSE Rate

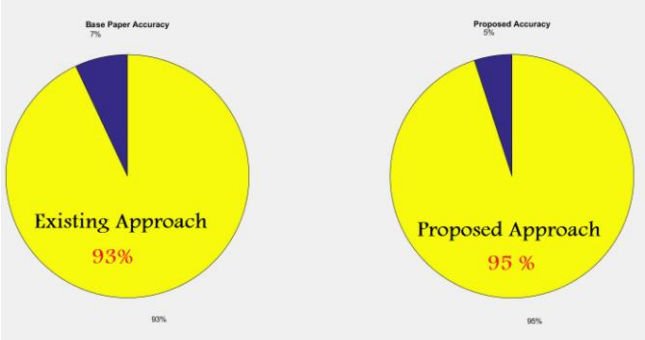

Fig. 12. Shows the Comparison between existing and proposed method accuracy

VI. CONCLUSION

Breast cancer is the second driving reason for death in women so it is important to make inquire about on the systems to recognize breast cancer. Early recognition of breast cancer can expand the rate of survival.

This paper proposes a novel method to detect and classify the breast cancer diseased patient with lesser effort. The experiments shows that, if the cancer mammogram is given as input, the classifier detects it with the accuracy of more than 90% while when, the non-cancerous or normal mammogram is given as input, the classifier classify with the accuracy of 100%.

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