

Comparative Analysis Tumor Detection and Segmentation Exploitation Watershed Technique

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Abstract— Five totally different threshold segmentation primarily based approaches are reviewed and compared up here to extract the growth from set of brain pictures. This analysis focuses on the analysis of image segmentation ways, a comparison of 5 semi-automated ways are undertaken for evaluating their relative performance within the segmentation of growth. Consequently, results square measure compared on the idea of quantitative and analysis of individual ways. The aim of this study was to analytically determine the ways, most fitted for application for a selected genre of issues. The results show that of the region growing segmentation performed on top of rest in most cases.

Keywords: Tumor, MRI, Region Growing, Segmentation, Watershed, FCM

I. INTRODUCTION

The tumor is one altogether the foremost necessary causes for the rise in mortality with youngsters and adults. A neoplasm may be a assortment of tissue with the aim of developing out of management of the traditional forces that regulates development in 1993 itself. The advanced brain tumors are often divided into 2 specific classes. Looking on their origin, growth sample, and malignancy. Primary brain tumors square measure real tumors that acquire position from the cells inside the brain or from the layer of the brain. A secondary or pathologic process tumor happens once cancer cells unfold to the brain from primary cancer in another a part of the body.

Most Researches in developed countries show that the amounts of people WHO develop brain tumors and die from them contain bigger than previous probably on a good extent as three hundred over past 3 decades. The tumor-specific Statistics square measure drawn as below Meningiomas represent thirty six.4% of all primary brain tumors, making them the foremost common primary tumor. There'll be a calculable twenty four, 880 new cases in 2016. Gliomas, a broad expression which has all tumors turn up from the validating tissue of the brain; correspond to twenty seventh of the whole brain tumors and eightieth of the whole malignant tumors. Glioblastomas represent fifteen. 1% of the whole primary brain tumors and fifty five.1% of the whole glooms. Spongioblastoma has the utmost range of cases of all malignant tumors, with a calculable twelve, 120 original cases foretold in 2016. Astrocytomas, also as spongioblastoma, represent almost seventy fifth of all gliomas. Nerve sheath tumors/acoustic neuronal characterize regarding V-E Day of all primary brain tumors. Pituitary

tumors correspond to fifteen. 5% of the whole primary brain tumors. There resolve to be a calculable eleven, 700 new cases of pituitary tumors in 2016. Lymphomas symbolize two of all primary brain tumors. The bigger a part of primary tumors (36.4%) is placed inside the mining. attainable usage for brain neoplasm's differs fairly a touch stand on the scale and position of the tumor within the brain, at an equivalent time because the person's overall health and risk factors. Usually, on the opposite hand, the initial step is that the removal of the neoplasm, usually through some kind of surgery. After that, therapy, radiation or a combination of the 2 treatments is placed to eradicate cancer from neighboring tissue and hopefully stop its repetition.

This paper is organized as follows: Section II incorporates a literature survey of the tumor. Section III downside Definition. Section IV discusses planned Methodology used and results analysis and validation. V Conclusion.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Image segmentation is that the basic step in medical image analysis. Segmentation may be a procedure to separate similar parts of pictures showing likeness in several options like form, size, color, etc. [1]. For the segmentation of medical pictures, principally grayscale pictures are used. Tumors are unremarkably explicit because the abnormal growth of tissues [2] and therefore the neoplasm may be a pathological half within the body tissues that's associate abnormal mass during which rate of growth of cells is uncontrolled [3]. Thanks to brain tumor's fatality rate have up over the past years among youth, so this space has gained the eye of researchers. Unremarkably a neoplasm might be benign or malignant. Benign tumors are those tumors that

stay among the boundaries of the brain, whereas the malignant tumors may extend on the far side the brain and have an effect on different elements of the body.

These quite tumors might not be treated due to their aggressive nature. Currently a day's imaging is taking part in an important role in designation of the neoplasm in early stages before they become balky, so saving several lives. Completely different techniques are developed to discover the tumors, like CT, MRI, graph (electroencephalography) etc. The man imaging methodology is that the best thanks to its higher resolution and increased quality [4]. Automatic detection of neoplasm may be a difficult task as a result of it involves pathology, useful physics of MRI beside intensity and form analysis of man image, as a result of neoplasm form, size, location and intensity varies for every infected case [5]. Image segmentation algorithms are supported gray-level values of the pixels, fast changes within the gray-level and similarity between pixels regions are the premise for segmentation of a picture [6]. Many alternative strategies are planned for the segmentation of neoplasm from man pictures, a bounding box methodology victimization symmetry given by Baidya Nath Saha et.al [7] to phase out tumors from brain man pictures, data primarily based techniques given by Matthew C. Clark et.al [8] describe and compare results supported supervised and unsupervised cluster. C.L. Biji et.al [9] planned fuzzy thresholding technique for neoplasm segmentation. Jianping Fan et.al [10] planned a seeded region growing methodology during which seed choice and component labeling drawback are self-addressed. Yu-len huang and Dar-ren Chen [11] planned segmentation supported a Watershed methodology for distinguishing the breast tumors. Nelly Gordillo et.al. [12], given a review of the foremost relevant neoplasm segmentation strategies, the paper with success highlights the systematic evidences of the quality and limitations of threshold primarily based, region primarily based, component primarily based and model based semi-automated and absolutely machine-controlled segmentation techniques. In keeping with [12] in medical image, semi-automated and absolutely machine-controlled segmentation strategies have gained the importance thanks to accuracy in identification, however it's a incontrovertible fact that the tip systems are employed by the physicians so there's a stunning lack of compatibility between massive pc vision primarily based frameworks and therefore the low-level strategies used for segmentation. the opposite reason is that these approaches are still ineffective to achieve acceptance among diagnostician for everyday clinical tasks due not having any standardized procedures. Therefore, these approaches ought to be compared with planet medical problems to handle issues of segmentation with best appropriate approaches. Image dataset used here may treat the gray level image segmentation algorithms. During this paper, a comparison between seeded region growing, international thresholding, bar graph thresholding, fuzzy c-

mean, and watershed primarily based neoplasm segmentation strategies are taken into consideration. Applied mathematics and visual analysis is performed to work out the simplest methodology.

III. SEGMENTATION SCHEMES

A set of forty pictures are taken from self-possessed dataset, growth region is extracted altogether of those pictures victimization segmentation strategies, Figure.1. Shows theme of segmentation criteria is given within the flow graph below. A flow chart of the adopted theme is conferred below among a quick summary of segmentation strategies.

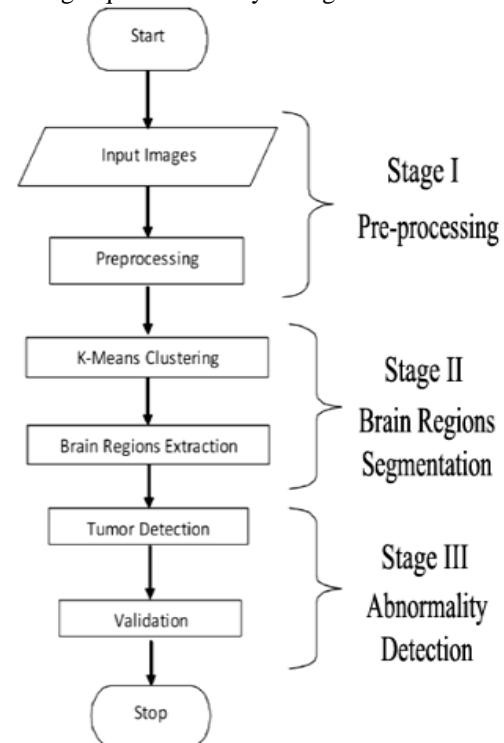


Figure 1: Comparison Scheme for Segmentation

3.1 Seeded Region Growing

Segmentation administrated supported set of purpose called seeds, the grouping of pixels into regions supported seed points during which region grow by appending seeds to the neighboring pixels [12][1][13]. For the correct segmentation of regions every connected element of the region ought to meet specifically one seed [10]. This method of region growing wouldn't stop until all the components area unit sorted into regions by scrutiny seed pixel with all neighboring pixels [14].

The major issue encountered, is that the choice of seed purpose that's chosen manually or by automatic seed choice criteria, conjointly region growing involves high-level of data for linguistics image segmentation to explore the seed choice to urge a lot of correct segmentation of regions [10].

For the interpretation, image ought to be partitioned off into purposeful regions that area unit associated with objects within the targeted image. Pixels like object in image area unit sorted along and marked. If there are units range of seeds sorted into n regions, $R_1, R_2, R_3, \dots, R_i$ throughout every iteration there's associate addition of 1 component into these regions. Currently think about the state of R_i when m steps and L is that the set of unallocated pixels

$$L = \left\{ x \notin \bigcup_{i=1}^n R_i \mid I(x) \cap \bigcup_{i=1}^n R_i \neq \emptyset \right\} \quad (1)$$

Where (x) is the contiguous neighbor of pixel x , $x \in L$ means that (x) maps exactly one R_i whereas $(x) = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ with $I(x) \cap R_i \neq \emptyset$ and (x) is a measure of change in x from the region next to it. (x) could be defined as

$$\delta(x) = |g(x) - \text{mean}_{y \in R_{I(x)}}[g(y)]| \quad (2)$$

Where (x) is the gray-scale value of image point x . Here x is the specific pixel that appends to existing boundary pixels. Also $x \in L$ follows that

$$\delta(x) = \min_{x \in L} \{ \delta(x) \} \quad (3)$$

And attach x to R_i , this procedure goes on till all pixels are assigned. The above equations (1) and (2) guarantees the regions that are segmented out would be as similar given the connectivity limitations [12].

3.2. Threshold based Segmentation

This is simplest image segmentation technique for partitioning pictures directly into regions supported intensity values with one or additional thresholds [1] [12]. Thresholding can be classified into international or native thresholding supported the amount of thresholds elite. Segmentation of pictures having quite 2 quite regions akin to completely different objects considered native thresholding [12]. supported intensity of image, lightweight objects within the dark background area unit divided out by choosing specific threshold worth TH , those pixels that area unit higher than threshold area unit treated as one and people area unit below threshold area unit set to zero in image $f(x, y)$ with $g(x, y)$ because the divided image

$$g(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } f(x, y) \geq TH \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

Pixels with worth one corresponds to region of interest (ROI) whereas remaining pixels that are set to zero corresponds to background of image. This kind of thresholding technique is thought as world thresholding. Tumor brain tumor segmentation exploitation thresholding is allotted to extract the tumor in the midst of fine standardization the segmentation process using morphological operations [5]. As this technique relies on thresholding so results don't seem to be a lot of correct in segmentation, therefore to boost the accuracy of this technique once the post-processing step region growing is applied to induce additional correct extraction of space of tumor.

3.3. Watershed Segmentation

Watershed may be a earth science term delineate as a slender rough space that partitioned off 2 bodies of water, and also the space exhausting into bodies of water or rivers area unit called catchment area [1].

Grouping of pixels supported their intensities is another definition of watershed segmentation [15]. Its gradient based segmentation technique, gradients area unit heights during which water rise till native maxima and 2 bodies of water type a dam. The image is divided by the dams area unit 'watersheds' and divided regions area unit called catchments [16]. Elevation to corresponding position is pictured by intensity worth constituent. Watershed lines area unit determined on Geographic's surface by watershed transformation [11]. This rule when play acting threshold segmentation perform watershed segmentation to mark the neoplasm region of brain. Then a morphological operation helps to notice the ultimate region of neoplasm. As involved with preprocessing step the first neoplasm image is reborn from RGB to gray-scale image, and then it's filtered through a high pass filter of mask.

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

Which is then saw the median filter to get rid of unwanted noise. When thresholding the image, watershed segmentation is applied to observe the boundary regions of the tumor. The post process of divided image with following basic functions, dilation and erosion is as follows.

$$A \oplus B = \{z | (B)_z \cap A \neq \emptyset\} \quad (6)$$

Where \emptyset the empty set and B is the structuring element. Erosion is given as follows.

$$A \ominus B = \{z | (B)_z \cap A^c = \emptyset\} \quad (7)$$

Both the operations helps to get rid of the useless data from the segmental image and leading to final detected neoplasm image. Watershed segmentation may be a powerful tool for image segmentation, it provides closed contours also as need less computation time however one disadvantage of this method is over-segmentation, for that marker-based watershed segmentation technique is bestowed in [17].

3.4. Fuzzy C-Mean

The Roman Fuzzy c-Mean may be a fashionable technique for tumor segmentation in space of unsupervised image segmentation [12]. FCM provides high degree of membership to each pel that are getting ready to of the edge point. As in Otsu methodology output depends on input thus a correct initial threshold is needed [9]. Initial threshold may be calculated victimization following formula

$$T = \max(\text{grayValue})/2 \quad (8)$$

After choice of initial threshold Fuzzy C-Mean thresholding [9] is performed to extract the growth region then post process mistreatment morphological operations area unit applied. This algorithmic rule takes the grey values as feature, the target operate thatought to be decreased is given as follows.

$$J = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} h_j \mu_i(j)^\tau d(j, v_i)^2 \quad (9)$$

In (9) objective function is minimized performing iteratively means by (10) and then get the membership equation (11)

$$v_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^L j h_j \mu_i^\tau(j)}{\sum_{j=1}^L h_j \mu_i^\tau(j)} \quad (10)$$

$$\mu_0 - (j) = \frac{1}{1 + \left[\frac{d(j, v_2)}{d(j, v_1)} \right]^{\frac{2}{\tau-1}}} \quad (11)$$

This technique is found terribly helpful just in case wherever there square measure sizable amount of objects clustered in image. Because the algorithmic program is strong and sophisticated than easy threshold algorithms so it performs higher for segmentation of intense half in brain pictures. The most important reason of selecting this algorithmic program is that it divides the brain structure into styles of tissue sets, and degree of belongings is appointed to pixels forced in specific tissue sets having similarity between regions containing fuzzy membership functions in vary zero and one. If the worth is near to one and correct estimation of cluster centers, the algorithmic program might converge quicker and agglomeration results comes out higher [12].

3.5. Histogram Thresholding

This algorithmic rule supported the (i) symmetrical structure of the brain, (ii) poling density of image and (iii) binary image conversion [4]. Image is partitioned off into 2 halves, and bar chart of every 0.5 is computed for comparison of the 2 histograms. The edge supported comparison of 2 histograms is chosen and targeted brain image is mathematic supported the computed threshold. Finally Crop the image and calculate the world of tumor. Calculation of space of tumor is administrated by hard the peel in of mathematic image that might be calculated by following equation

$$P = \frac{1}{(\text{Horizontal dim}) * (\text{Vertical dim})} \quad (12)$$

$$\text{Tumor Area} = P * T \quad (13)$$

Where T is total range of white pixels within the segmental image, wherever tumor space represents the worth of tumor in unit length. The specialty of this rule is that it deals with symmetrical structure of brain and in terribly easy means it segments out the neoplasm from the left or right a part of image. Once the division of brain into 2 halves it might be all over, that a part of the brain has a lot of range of pixels with high intensity price [4]. Bar chart comparison is method of comparison every bin of 1 bar chart to alternative and resultant bar chart is employed to seek out the Otsu's

intensity to perform thresholding operation as declared in (Equation. 4).

Fast segmentation all over than antecedently declared algorithms however degree of accuracy of segmentation is a smaller amount as a result of once thresholding primarily based ways square measure used, the user is meant to troubleshoot the brink choice typically it loose info and typically it'll embody further pixels within the background that square measure undesirable. The time process quality of every rule is given in following figure.2, wanting into graph shows region growing have the best quality of process than alternative algorithms.

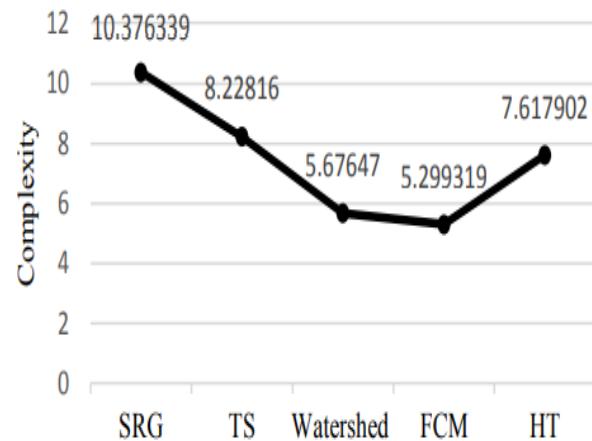


Figure 2: Comparison of Algorithm Complexity

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

For the performance analysis a sequence of forty pictures are taken in same category of tumor (benign) segmental with a typical threshold worth compared to specialist segmental image. For qualitative analysis, range of false negative and false positive are calculated supported range of pixels of interested region (ROI). Four parameter true positive (TP), false positive (FP), true negative (TN), false negative (FN) are calculated by the logical AND between ground truth and segmental image. Sensitivity and specificity in terms of tumor region can be outlined as, sensitivity is that the proportion of patients properly detected with tumor, whereas specificity is that the proportion of patients couldn't properly known with tumor, and F score live accuracy of take a look at, it's been according that higher the worth of F-score a lot of correct is that the take a look at [19], formulation as follows:

$$\text{Sensitivity} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FN}} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Specificity} = \frac{\text{TN}}{\text{TN} + \text{FP}} \quad (15)$$

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP+FP} \quad (16)$$

$$F - score = \frac{2 * (sensitivity * precision)}{sensitivity + precision} \quad (17)$$

Figure.6. illustrates the performance of algorithms in terms of on top of check parameters. From the performance summary seeded region growing might be expected because the best one owing to its property to section the uniform regions, as involved to nature of medical image dataset, this rule guarantees its performance in computation time and average accuracy of mesmeric space of tumor with highest sensitivity having glad specificity as shown in figure.6.

To deal with the difficulty of multiple disjoint tumor components, a little experiment results accessory by setting over one threshold at the top of figure.8. to check the disjoint tumor components, (equation.12) and (equation.13) might be used to induce the non-zero space in mesmeric image. Figure.4 shows the realm calculated for multiple disjoint tumor components.

All dataset is successful, it's collected from net resources, some pictures area unit organized from hospital and every one dataset is tested on MATLAB 2012a on core i7 machine. All ways area unit compared supported the segmentation accuracy of space of tumor [20], comparison of results performed by considering the applied mathematics values and visual comparison of brain tumor pictures.

Five completely different threshold based mostly segmentation ways are enforced in context to the applying of detection of region of interest (ROI) from magnetic resonance imaging dataset of brain tumor. Contribution during this space of analysis is completed by analysis of image segmentation ways, the applied mathematics, visual, and experimental evidences area unit provided by comparison segmentation results with ground truth, skilled radiologists manually mathematics space of tumor. Visual and statistics results not solely simulates the ways in literature however conjointly validates with experimental knowledge that's collected from specialist. Tough those entire ways area unit compared individually, but a shot of comparison for of these ways is missing within the literature, which is enclosed during this analysis. Figure.3 shows applied mathematics share values for visual comparison of segmentation in dire straits the first study of tumor. Figure.4 shows the comparison done supported space of tumor, the accuracy of segmentation technique is measured supported the comparison with ground truth image that's mathematics manually. Space of tumor is taken into account as a live for the performance of the segmentation rule, as a result of medical practitioners manually section the tumor taking space of tumor as a parameter of measuring and rule might be compared with mathematics price by physician.

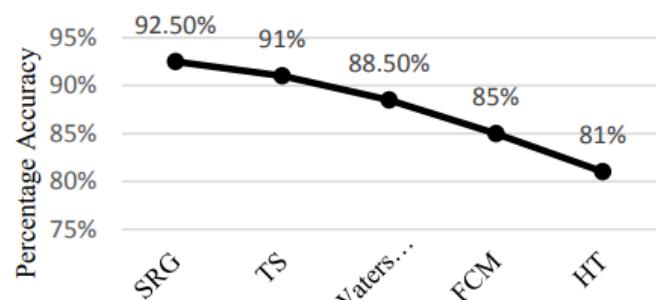


Figure 3: Comparison of Percentage accuracy of Segmentation

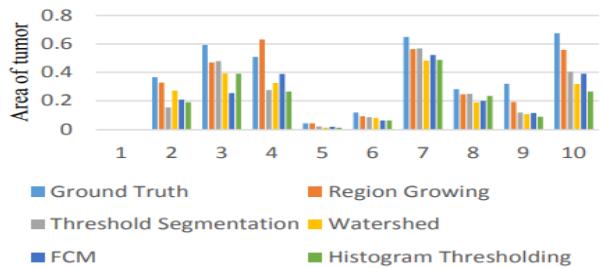
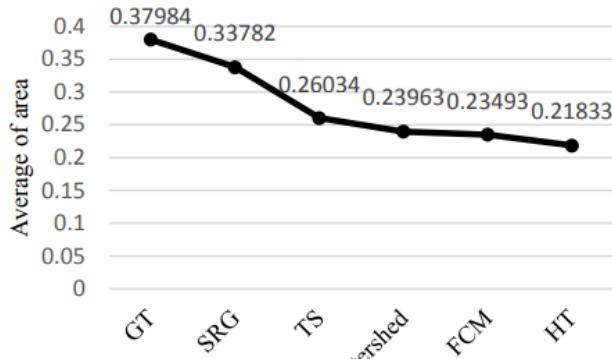
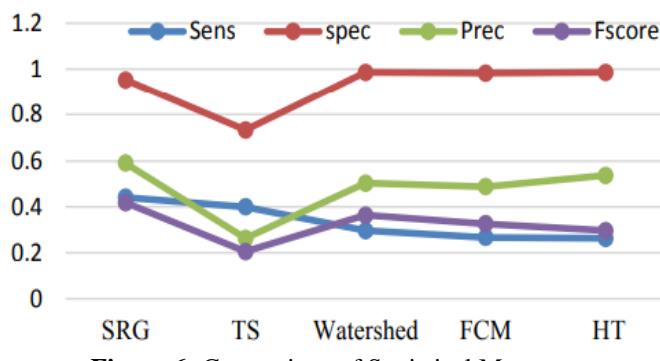


Figure 4: Comparison of Area of Tumor Segmented

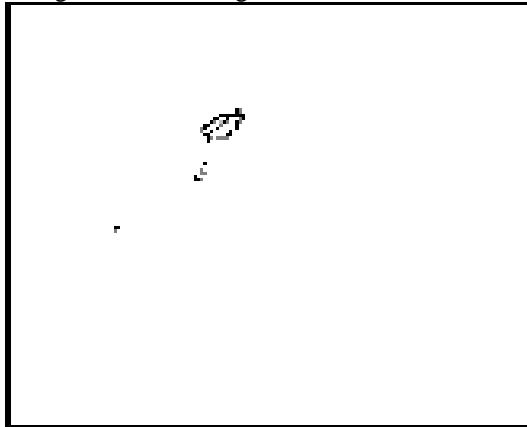
Tumors are mathematic out from pictures semi-automatically when playing operation with totally different approaches. Figure.5. shows comparison created supported the typical of space of tumor. Because the space of tumor is totally different for various segmentation ways, but trying into Figure.5. Average of every case for every ways reveals that seeded region growing is playing higher between all of on top of expressed ways.

Because of its nature of grouping the pixels into regions, the infected regions are mathematic out supported seed price that allow the every region grows severally. These approaches found effective however involve high machine complexity for tumor segmentation than different algorithms, particularly just in case of tissues and same regions [12]. In different ways supported thresholding, solely intensity thought and no relationship between pixels, extraneous pixels, or ignoring of solitary pixels, might loss data.

Wrong detection of tumor might be explored by tiny experiments shown in figure.7 as an example every technique have some quite threshold price if the proper threshold isn't elect then most likely the detection result would be wrong. For seeded region growing choice of seed purpose is that the most vital task, if the proper seed isn't allotted then result would be wrong.

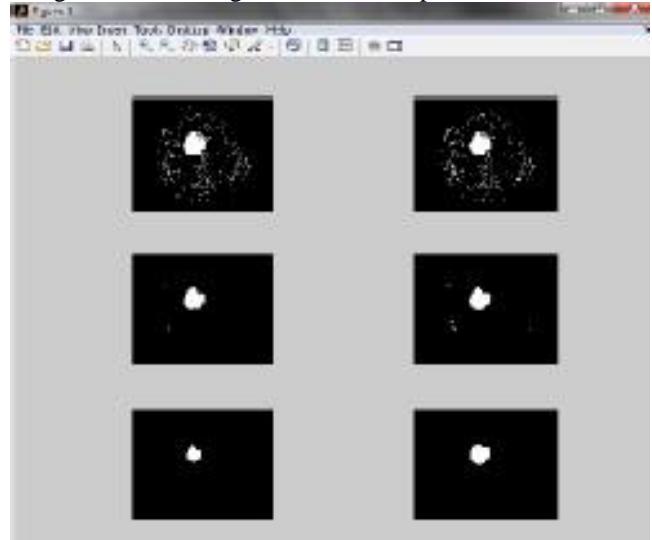
**Figure 5:** Comparison of Average of Area of Tumor**Figure 6:** Comparison of Statistical Measures

For more accurate and precise result, watershed segmentation is done on the threshold segmented image and we get the output image as shown in figure 8.

**Figure 7:** Watershed Segmentation Morphological operation and the output

After the watershed segmentation the relative ordering of the constituent worth of the image is finished by morphological operation and therefore the output in every step equally for alternative four strategies wrong threshold mentioned with wrong results. Higher than statement is tried through an experiment in figure7. There are a unit quite a hundred and twenty forms of neoplasms with completely different grades

inside same tumor. Each algorithmic program couldn't address every style of neoplasm, thus there's probability of wrong detection. In figure.8 visual comparison is show.

**Figure 8:** Wrong detection results at different threshold levels

V. CONCLUSION

Calculation of tumor area plays a vital role in assisting the treatment planning. Although the computer aided techniques are complex and require huge effort to be implemented but not as tedious, laborious, and time intense as manual strategies. During this paper 5 image segmentation strategies are enforced and compared to segment out the growth from MR image dataset. Applied mathematics and visual analysis proves that seeded region growing technique is found to be best among all analysis strategies. This technique found best thanks to the character of medical pictures and properly segmentation of these regions having similar properties. In Future this formula might be tested for breast, lung, skin etc. we have a tendency to area unit aiming to propose additional strong and correct segmentation formula for segmentation of growth from brain, lung, etc. supported thresholding of pictures.

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