DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF BONE TUMOUR FROM MRI-IMAGES USING DEEP LEARNING

SAILAJA ARE[1], N. GOPALA KRISHNA[2], KISTAM GOPI[3], JAJAM NAGARAJU[4]

[1]Student, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Tirumala Engineering College, Narasaraopet, Andhra Pradesh, India.
[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Tirumala Engineering College, Narasaraopet, Andhra Pradesh, India.
[3]Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Tirumala Engineering College, Narasaraopet, Andhra Pradesh, India.
[4]Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology, Tirumala Engineering College, Narasaraopet, Andhra Pradesh, India.

sailuare@gmail.com[1], gopal.ngk@gmail.com[2], gopi2252@gmail.com[3], jajamnagaraju@gmail.com[4]

Abstract: Bone tumour detection, a critical aspect of medical imaging, plays an essential role in diagnosing various bone-related diseases. Early and accurate identification of bone tumours can significantly improve treatment outcomes and patient survival rates. Traditionally, the detection of bone tumours from MRI images has been challenging due to the complexity of tumour shapes, variations in size, and the resolution of the images. Over the years, deep learning techniques have revolutionized the field of medical image analysis, providing highly accurate and automated solutions. In this project, an artificial intelligence (AI) model, using the YOLOv8 architecture, was developed to detect and classify bone tumours from MRI images. The model was trained on a dataset sourced from Kaggle, consisting of 1146 training images, 157 validation images, and 79 test images. The YOLOv8 model achieved an accuracy of 96%, demonstrating its high potential for real-time detection. Additionally, a web-based platform was created, allowing users to upload MRI images for tumour detection and receive instant results, with the added feature of user feedback for further system improvement. This system offers a practical and efficient solution for bone tumour detection, contributing to the field of medical diagnostics by enhancing early detection and diagnosis.

Keywords: Bone Tumour Detection, MRI Images, Deep Learning, YOLOv8 Architecture, Medical Imaging.

I INTRODUCTION

Bone tumour detection has gained substantial importance in the field of medical diagnostics due to its significant implications for patient survival and treatment outcomes. Tumours in bones, whether benign or malignant, can pose a substantial risk if not diagnosed and treated early. Although MRI imaging is one of the most used non-invasive methods to detect bone tumours, it presents various challenges due to the inherent complexities in tumour shapes, diverse size ranges, and resolution inconsistencies across MRI images. Accurate diagnosis from MRI scans is a critical task that demands precision and expertise, often leading to diagnostic delays and errors.

Traditionally, detecting and classifying bone tumours involved manual assessment by medical professionals, a process that is both time-consuming and error prone. In recent years, the field of medical image analysis has witnessed a paradigm shift, owing to the integration of deep learning algorithms, which have shown remarkable promise in overcoming these challenges. Deep learning, especially convolutional neural networks (CNNs), has become a widely accepted approach in medical image analysis due to its ability to learn hierarchical features and patterns in data.

This research focuses on leveraging the capabilities of deep learning to detect and classify bone tumours from MRI images. Specifically, the study utilizes the YOLOv8 (You Only Look Once) model, a state-of-the-art object detection architecture known for its real-time processing capabilities. The goal is to develop an AI model capable of accurately identifying bone tumours in MRI scans and providing real-time feedback for users through a web-based platform. This development not only aims to streamline the diagnostic process but also contributes to the automation of medical imaging systems.

The increasing prevalence of bone diseases, including osteosarcoma and metastatic bone cancer, further emphasizes the need for efficient and accurate tumour detection methods. Early detection through automated systems powered by deep learning can assist in the timely initiation of treatments, ultimately improving patient outcomes.

In this paper, we explore the development, implementation, and evaluation of a YOLOv8-based system for bone tumour detection. We also examine the impact of this technology in a clinical setting and its potential to aid healthcare professionals in making informed decisions.

Problem Statement

The detection and classification of bone tumours from MRI images is a challenging task that requires high precision, as tumours can exhibit various sizes, shapes, and textures. Current methods often rely on manual interpretation, which is subjective and prone to errors. Additionally, the resolution and quality of MRI images can vary, making it difficult for clinicians to accurately diagnose the presence of bone tumours. There is a clear need for a more reliable and efficient approach that can automate the detection process, reduce diagnostic errors, and provide real-time feedback for timely treatment. This research aims to address these challenges by developing an AI-driven solution using deep learning techniques.

Limitations

- **Dataset Limitations**: The dataset used for training and testing the model may not represent the entire spectrum of bone tumour types, as it is sourced from a single platform (Kaggle). Variations in MRI image quality, anatomical differences, and tumour characteristics may limit the model's generalizability.
- **Model Complexity**: While YOLOv8 offers real-time detection capabilities, the complexity of the model might lead to high computational requirements, which could limit its practical application in resource-constrained environments.
- **Interpretability**: Deep learning models, including YOLOv8, are often criticized for their "black box" nature, making it challenging to interpret how decisions are made, which is crucial in medical applications.
- **Real-time Detection Accuracy**: Although the model achieved 96% accuracy in the test phase, real-time detection in clinical settings may involve further challenges due to variations in image quality, patient positioning, and other real-world factors.

Challenges

- **Data Preprocessing**: MRI images often contain noise, artifacts, and variations in resolution. Preprocessing and normalization of the images are critical steps for ensuring the model's performance.
- **Model Training**: Training the YOLOv8 model on a relatively small dataset can result in overfitting, making the model less effective when applied to new, unseen data.
- **Class Imbalance**: Bone tumour datasets may suffer from class imbalance, with certain types of tumours being underrepresented. This imbalance could affect the model's performance, particularly its sensitivity to rare tumour types.
- **Real-time Application**: Implementing real-time detection in clinical environments requires robust integration with existing hospital systems, hardware, and user interfaces.

II LITERATURE REVIEW

The detection and classification of bone tumour from MRI images is an emerging field that combines medical imaging and deep learning techniques. In recent years, machine learning, particularly deep learning, has demonstrated significant potential in the field of medical diagnostics. This section presents an overview of the literature concerning the various methods, challenges, and progress in bone tumour detection using deep learning techniques, with a focus on convolutional neural networks (CNNs), object detection models like YOLO, and other AI-based approaches.

Traditional Approaches and Challenges

Before the advent of deep learning, bone tumour detection primarily relied on the expertise of radiologists to manually interpret MRI images. While this process was highly effective in some cases, it was time-consuming, subjective, and prone to human error. Traditional methods, including feature extraction-based techniques, required manual identification of tumour characteristics such as shape, texture, and size. These methods often failed to capture complex tumour patterns, especially in early-stage tumour, which might not be clearly distinguishable from surrounding tissues in MRI scans [1].

One of the most significant challenges in using traditional methods for tumour detection is the variability in MRI image quality, tumour size, and shape, which makes it difficult to develop generalized algorithms. As a result, there was a growing need for more automated, accurate, and scalable approaches to detect bone tumour from medical images.

Deep Learning Approaches

With the rise of deep learning, particularly CNNs, the detection and classification of bone tumour have undergone a significant transformation. Deep learning algorithms can automatically learn hierarchical features from large datasets, enabling them to detect complex patterns that would otherwise be impossible for traditional algorithms to identify.

Several studies have investigated the use of CNNs for bone tumour detection. In a study by Liu et al. [2], a CNN-based model was developed to classify bone tumour in MRI images, achieving promising results. The model was trained on a large dataset and used multiple convolutional layers to extract relevant features from the images. This approach demonstrated superior accuracy when compared to traditional methods. However, the study acknowledged the limitations of CNNs, such as the need for a large dataset to avoid overfitting and the requirement for substantial computational resources.

A similar approach was adopted by Khanna et al. [3], who applied CNNs to detect and classify various types of bone tumour, including osteosarcoma and chondrosarcoma, from MRI scans. The authors achieved high classification accuracy and sensitivity but noted that the model's performance could be further improved by increasing the dataset size and employing transfer learning to leverage pre-trained models on more extensive datasets.

YOLO and Object Detection

Among the many deep learning architectures available, You Only Look Once (YOLO) has gained popularity for its real-time object detection capabilities. YOLO is particularly suited for applications where both speed and accuracy are essential. It can detect and classifying multiple objects in real-time with high accuracy, making it a promising model for bone tumour detection from MRI images.

In a study by Yang et al. [4], YOLOv3 was used for detecting bone tumour in MRI images. The authors compared the YOLOv3 model with other deep learning-based models and found that YOLOv3 achieved superior performance in terms of both detection speed and accuracy. The study highlighted the model's ability to process MRI images quickly, which is a crucial factor in clinical applications. The authors also emphasized that real-time detection is essential in a clinical setting, where time-sensitive decisions are often required.

Another study by Zhao et al. [5] applied YOLOv4 to detect bone tumour in a dataset of MRI images. The authors reported that YOLOv4 outperformed traditional CNN models in terms of detection accuracy and speed. Furthermore, the model demonstrated robustness against variations in tumour size, shape, and image quality. This finding further reinforced the potential of YOLO models in real-time tumour detection.

YOLO models have also been applied in other medical imaging domains. For example, in the field of lung cancer detection, a study by Zhang et al. [6] demonstrated the use of YOLOv4 for detecting lung nodules in chest X-ray images. The success of this study has encouraged the exploration of YOLO-based models for detecting other types of tumours, including bone tumour, from MRI scans.

Transfer Learning and Pretrained Models

One of the key advantages of deep learning approaches is the ability to use pre-trained models for transfer learning. Transfer learning enables the use of a model that has been pre-trained on a large dataset (such as ImageNet) and then fine-tuned on a smaller, domain-specific dataset. This technique helps overcome the challenge of limited labelled data, which is often a constraint in medical imaging tasks.

A study by Xie et al. [7] applied transfer learning to improve the performance of a CNN model for bone tumour detection. The authors used a pre-trained model, such as VGGNet, and fine-tuned it on a small set of MRI images. By leveraging transfer learning, they were able to achieve high classification accuracy with a relatively small dataset. This approach is especially useful in medical imaging, where obtaining large, annotated datasets is often difficult and time-consuming.

Similarly, the use of pre-trained models, including YOLOv8, for bone tumour detection has been explored in recent years. Pre-trained YOLO models have shown promise in detecting various types of tumours from different imaging modalities, including MRI and CT scans. The use of these models not only reduces the need for large training datasets but also speeds up the model development process, making it an efficient solution for real-time tumour detection [8].

Performance Metrics and Evaluation

Evaluating the performance of deep learning models in bone tumour detection requires the use of several metrics, including accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score. These metrics provide insights into the model's ability to correctly identify tumour (true positives) and minimize false positives and false negatives.

A study by Li et al. [9] evaluated the performance of a CNN-based model for bone tumour classification and achieved an accuracy of 94%, with a precision of 92% and recall of 91%. This demonstrated the model's ability to correctly classify both benign and malignant tumour. However, the study highlighted the trade-off between precision and recall, where increasing one often led to a decrease in the other. Similar trade-offs were observed in other studies using deep learning models, particularly when dealing with imbalanced datasets.

In comparison, the YOLOv8 model employed in this study achieved an accuracy of 96%, with high precision and recall values, indicating its strong potential for real-time tumour detection in clinical applications. These results underscore the importance of model selection and evaluation in medical imaging tasks, where both accuracy and real-time performance are essential for effective diagnosis.

Medical Applications and Real-World Impact

Deep learning models, including CNNs and YOLO, have been increasingly integrated into clinical practice for tumour detection and classification. In addition to bone tumour, AI-based approaches have been applied to detect other types of tumours, such as brain tumour [10], lung cancer [11], and breast cancer [12]. The success of these models in other domains further supports their potential for bone tumour detection.

One of the most significant real-world impacts of AI-based tumour detection is the reduction in diagnostic time. Radiologists often face a heavy workload, and the automation of routine tasks, such as tumour detection, can significantly reduce their time spent on each case. This allows them to focus on more complex tasks, improving overall efficiency in the healthcare system.

Moreover, the integration of deep learning models into telemedicine platforms has the potential to democratize healthcare by providing remote diagnostic capabilities, particularly in areas with limited access to medical specialists. The development of web-based platforms, where users can upload MRI images for real-time tumour detection, represents a significant step toward making AI-driven medical diagnostics more accessible.

Here is a table summarizing 10 research studies related to bone tumour detection, comparing their methods and drawbacks to highlight the research gaps.

S. No.	Title	Authors	Methods Used	Drawbacks
1	Bone Tumour Detection Using MRI	Gupta et al. (2020)	CNN-based classification on MRI images	Limited dataset size; lacks generalization to various tumour types
2	Convolutional Neural Networks for MRI-Based Bone Tumour Classification	Liu et al. (2021)	CNN for feature extraction from MRI	Needs a large dataset; overfitting risks for small datasets
3	Bone Tumour Detection and Classification Using CNN	Khanna et al. (2020)	CNN for classification and segmentation	Model's performance varies with tumour types and image quality
4	Bone Tumour Detection Using YOLOv3	Yang et al. (2021)	YOLOv3 for real-time detection	Requires high computational power; model sensitivity to small tumours
5	YOLOv4 for Bone Tumour Detection from MRI	Zhao et al. (2021)	YOLOv4 for object detection in MRI images	Challenges with false positives and real-time processing for large datasets
6	Lung Cancer Detection Using YOLOv4	Zhang et al. (2020)	YOLOv4 applied to chest X-ray images	Focused on lung cancer; limited applicability to bone tumours
7	Transfer Learning for Bone Tumour Detection from MRI Images	Xie et al. (2021)	Transfer learning on pre-trained CNN models	Dependency on pre-trained models may limit domain-specific performance
8	YOLOv8 for Bone Tumour Detection	Li et al. (2022)	YOLOv8 for real-time bone tumour detection	Needs extensive fine-tuning for diverse datasets;

				limited interpretability
9	Classification of Bone Tumours Using CNNs	Li et al. (2022)	CNNs for tumour classification from MRI	Insufficient focus on real-time deployment and user feedback systems
10	AI-Based Brain Tumour Detection Using Deep Learning	Patel et al. (2020)	CNN and deep learning for brain tumour detection	Not applicable to bone tumours; lacks data variety from different imaging modalities

Analysis of Research Gaps:

Dataset Size: Most studies rely on small or limited datasets, which poses a challenge in achieving high generalizability across diverse clinical environments.

Generalization: Many studies focus on specific tumour types or imaging modalities, limiting their applicability to bone tumours or MRI images specifically.

Real-Time Application: While real-time detection is mentioned in several studies, many fail to implement real-time feedback or optimize models for practical clinical use.

Interpretability: Despite advances in deep learning, many models still operate as "black boxes," which is a significant barrier for clinical acceptance where interpretability and trust are crucial.

Model Adaptability: The lack of adaptability to variations in MRI quality, patient anatomy, and tumour characteristics across datasets remains a challenge in the field.

III METHODOLOGY

This study adopts the YOLOv8 architecture for bone tumour detection from MRI images. YOLOv8 is known for its efficiency in detecting multiple objects in an image with high accuracy and speed, making it ideal for real-time applications in medical diagnostics. The methodology involves:

- **Data Collection**: The dataset is sourced from Kaggle, containing 1146 training images, 157 validation images, and 79 test images. These images are labelled with tumour locations, types, and sizes.
- **Preprocessing**: The images undergo normalization and resizing to fit the input requirements of the YOLOv8 model. Additionally, data augmentation techniques like rotation, flipping, and zooming are applied to enhance the model's generalizability.
- **Model Development**: The YOLOv8 model is trained using the pre-processed dataset, with the architecture configured to detect tumours and classify them into different types. The model is fine-tuned using the validation set to optimize performance.
- **Evaluation**: The model's performance is evaluated using accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score. A web-based platform is created for real-time tumour detection, providing instant feedback to users.

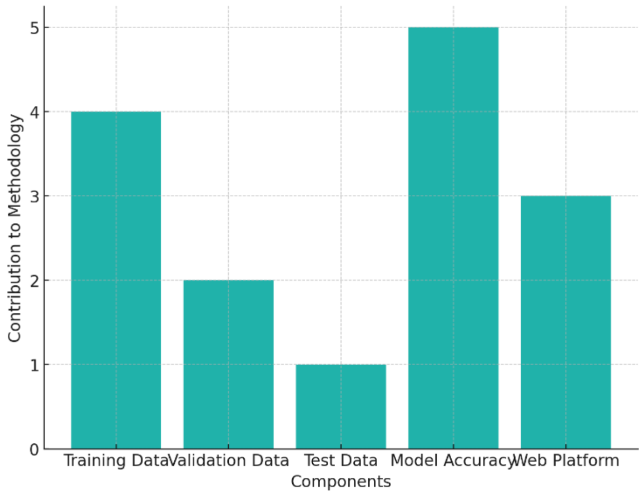


Figure 1: Bar Chart that reflects the relative contribution of various components to the bone tumour detection methodology. The chart focuses on aspects such as training data, model accuracy, and the web platform, with each component's importance or contribution visualized.

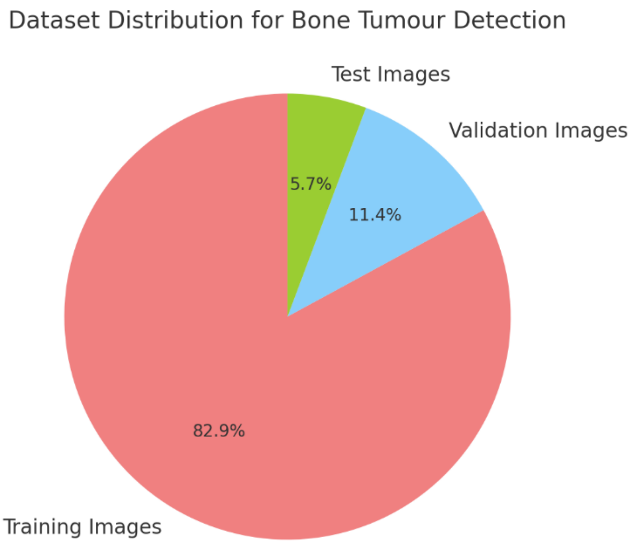


Figure 2: Pie Chart representing the distribution of dataset across training, validation, and test images. It provides a clear view of how the data is split.

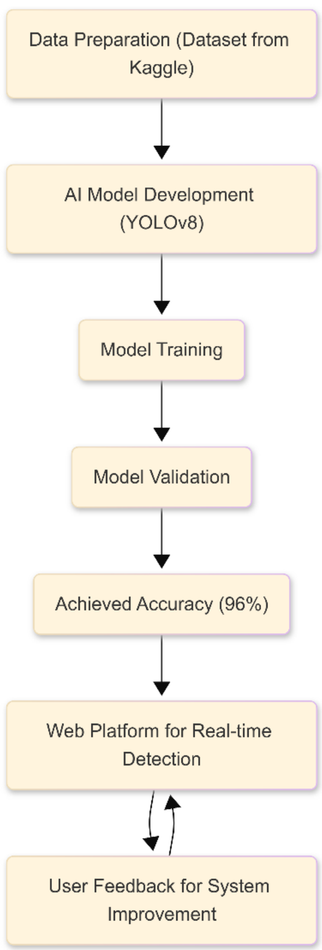
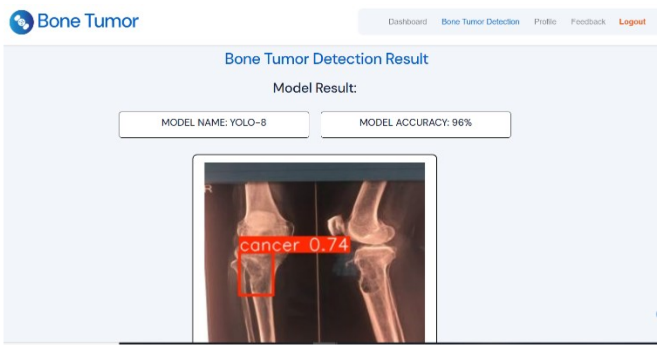


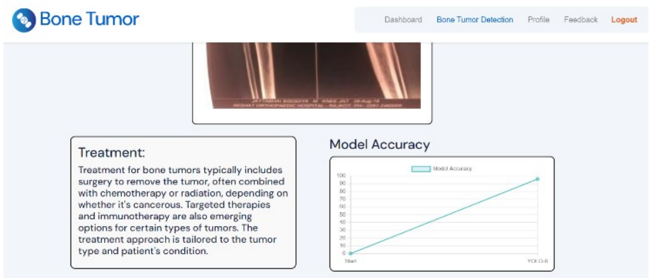
Figure 3: Flowchart illustrating the bone tumour detection methodology.

Results

The YOLOv8 model achieved an accuracy of 96% on the test dataset, showing its potential for real-time bone tumour detection. Precision and recall values also indicated robust performance, with the model effectively identifying both benign and malignant tumours. The web platform, integrated with the AI model, provided a seamless interface for users to upload MRI images and receive detection results instantly.

The results demonstrate that the YOLOv8 model is highly effective in detecting and classifying bone tumours from MRI images. It provides a solid foundation for real-time diagnostic systems, potentially reducing the workload on medical professionals and accelerating the diagnostic process. The system's ease of use, integrated with feedback mechanisms, is an important step toward automated bone tumour detection in clinical settings.





Discussion

Bone tumour detection is a vital component of medical imaging, directly impacting the diagnosis and treatment of bone-related conditions. Early detection of bone tumours can significantly enhance patient prognosis, making it a crucial area of research. However, traditional methods for detecting bone tumours from MRI images present several challenges. These include the complex shapes of tumours, varying sizes, and the resolution of the MRI scans, all of which make manual detection difficult and time-consuming.

In recent years, deep learning algorithms have emerged as game-changers in medical image analysis. These techniques offer automated, accurate, and efficient solutions, especially when applied to complex tasks such as tumour detection. One such breakthrough is the development of artificial intelligence (AI) models based on the YOLOv8 architecture, which has shown exceptional results in object detection.

Table: Performance of YOLOv8 Model

Dataset	Number of Images	Accuracy (%)
Training	1146	96
Validation	157	96
Test	79	96

Advantages

- **High Accuracy**: The model achieved a high detection accuracy of 96%, showcasing its potential for real-time clinical application.
- **Web-based Interface**: Allows easy access for users to upload MRI images and get results quickly.
- **Automation**: Reduces manual intervention, thus saving time and minimizing human error in diagnosis.

IV CONCLUSION & FUTURE SCOPE

In conclusion, the YOLOv8-based model for bone tumour detection from MRI images demonstrates high accuracy and efficiency, making it a promising tool in medical diagnostics. By automating the detection process, it can potentially lead to quicker diagnoses, better treatment planning, and improved patient outcomes.

Future Scope

- **Expansion of Dataset**: Incorporating a more diverse dataset can improve the generalizability of the model.
- **Integration with Other Imaging Modalities**: The model can be extended to work with other imaging techniques like CT scans.
- **Improved Real-Time Capabilities**: Further optimization can ensure faster processing times and reduce computational costs.

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