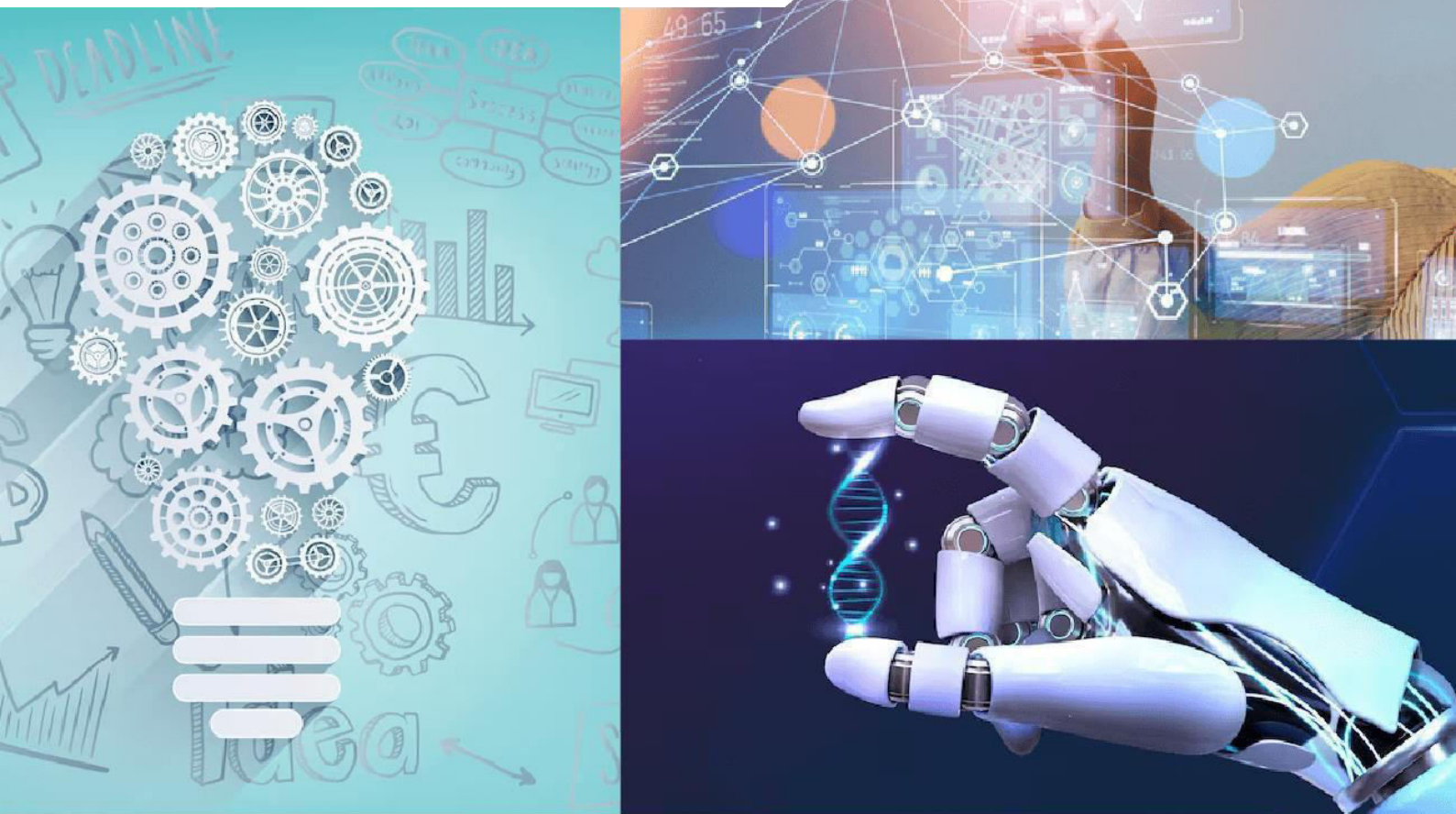




International Journal of Advanced Research in Education and Technology (IJARETY)

Volume 13, Issue 3, May - June 2026

Impact Factor: 9.971



A Deep Learning Approach for Brain Tumor Detection from MRI Scans

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ABSTRACT: The motivation behind this study is to detect brain tumors accurately and provide better treatment options for affected individuals. Brain tumors are abnormal growths of cells in the brain, and malignant tumors are commonly referred to as cancer. Early detection and precise localization of these tumors are crucial for effective treatment and patient survival. Typically, medical imaging techniques such as CT (Computed Tomography) and MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) scans are used for diagnosing brain tumors. Other advanced diagnostic methods include Positron Emission Tomography (PET), Cerebral Arteriogram, Lumbar Puncture, and Molecular Testing. However, MRI scans are preferred due to their high-resolution imaging capabilities, which provide detailed insights into soft tissues.

I. INTRODUCTION

The motivation behind this study is to detect brain tumors accurately and provide better treatment options for affected individuals. Brain tumors are abnormal growths of cells in the brain, and malignant tumors are commonly referred to as cancer. Early detection and precise localization of these tumors are crucial for effective treatment and patient survival. Typically, medical imaging techniques such as CT (Computed Tomography) and MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) scans are used for diagnosing brain tumors. Other advanced diagnostic methods include Positron Emission Tomography (PET), Cerebral Arteriogram, Lumbar Puncture, and Molecular Testing. However, MRI scans are preferred due to their high-resolution imaging capabilities, which provide detailed insights into soft tissues.

1.1 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

The aim of this paper is to build a system that would help in cancer detection from MRI images through the convolution neural network. The proposed method was tested and compared with the existing classification techniques to determine the accuracy of the proposed method.

Automated Image Analysis — The system automates the entire MRI analysis pipeline from image loading to tumor detection, eliminating the need for manual radiological review for initial screening.

Multi-Format MRI Input Support — The system is designed to accept MRI images in common formats including JPEG, PNG, and can be extended to support DICOM format for direct integration with medical imaging equipment.

High Accuracy Segmentation — Utilizing multi-level thresholding combined with CNN feature extraction ensures precise delineation of tumor boundaries from surrounding healthy brain tissue.

1. **Cost-Effectiveness** — Built entirely on open-source tools and libraries, the system offers a highly cost-effective alternative to proprietary medical imaging software.
2. **Clinical Decision Support** — The system serves as a second-opinion tool for radiologists, flagging suspicious MRI scans for priority review and reducing the risk of misdiagnosis.
3. **Real-Time Analysis Capability** — With optimized CNN inference, the system provides near real-time tumor classification results, making it suitable for emergency screening scenarios.
4. **Integration with Hospital Management Systems** — The modular architecture supports integration with existing Hospital Information Systems (HIS) and Electronic Health Record (EHR) platforms.
5. **Predictive Analysis for Tumor Progression** — Future extensions can incorporate longitudinal MRI analysis to predict tumor growth patterns and treatment response.
6. **Patient Data Privacy** — The system processes MRI images locally without transmitting sensitive patient data to external servers, ensuring compliance with HIPAA and similar data privacy regulations.
7. **Multilingual Interface Potential** — The web-based interface architecture allows future localization to support multiple regional languages, broadening accessibility in diverse healthcare settings.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. MRI Brain Tumor Detection using Deep Learning and Machine Learning Techniques (2024) – S. Anantharajan et al. This study presents a brain tumor detection approach that combines deep learning with advanced image preprocessing techniques such as adaptive contrast enhancement and filtering. The preprocessing stage improves MRI image quality by reducing noise and highlighting significant tumor features, which helps the model better differentiate between healthy and abnormal tissues. Enhanced image clarity also supports more accurate tumor segmentation. The proposed method improves overall detection accuracy and system reliability, contributing to faster and more effective brain tumor diagnosis.

2. Brain Tumor Detection and Classification in MRI using Hybrid Deep Learning Framework (2024) – DM. M. Ahmed et al. This research proposes a hybrid deep learning framework that integrates Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Vision Transformer (ViT), and Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU) for brain tumor detection and classification. CNN extracts local spatial features, ViT captures global contextual information, and GRU enhances sequential feature learning. The combination of these techniques enables better understanding of MRI image patterns and improves classification performance. Experimental results show that the proposed model achieves approximately 96% accuracy, demonstrating strong robustness and effectiveness in medical image analysis.

3. Brain Tumor Detection Based on Deep Learning (2023) – A.B. Abdusalomov et al. This paper presents an automated brain tumor detection system using a fine-tuned YOLOv7 deep learning model. The model is designed to detect and localize tumor regions in MRI scans with high speed and accuracy. By using a well-annotated dataset and advanced feature extraction methods, the system effectively identifies different tumor types while minimizing false detections. The proposed approach offers a reliable and efficient solution for real-time brain tumor detection in clinical applications.

4. Brain Tumor Detection and Classification Using Fine-Tuned CNN with ResNet50 and U-Net Model (2023) Abdullah A. Asiri et al. This study introduces a hybrid deep learning model that combines ResNet50 for tumor classification and U-Net for segmentation. The integrated framework accurately identifies tumor regions and provides precise localization in brain MRI images. The model was trained and tested using TCGA and TCIA medical imaging datasets. By combining classification and segmentation tasks, the proposed system improves diagnostic accuracy and enhances the overall efficiency of tumor detection and analysis.

5. Deep Learning for Brain Tumor Detection and Segmentation (2024) – A. R. Mehta, S. K. Patel, and J. L. Fernandez This research proposes an integrated CNN and U-Net based framework for simultaneous brain tumor detection and segmentation using multi-modal MRI scans. The model was evaluated on the BraTS 2023 benchmark dataset and achieved a Dice Similarity Coefficient (DSC) of 0.89 for whole tumor segmentation and 0.87 for enhancing tumor core detection. Attention gates were incorporated into the U-Net architecture to focus on relevant tumor regions while reducing background noise. Data augmentation methods such as rotation, flipping, and elastic deformation were used to improve model generalization. Although the model demonstrated high performance, it required significant computational resources and showed slight performance reduction when tested on MRI scans from different scanner sources.

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

Traditional approaches to brain tumor detection from MRI include manual radiological review, where specialist radiologists visually inspect each MRI slice — a process that is both time-consuming and highly dependent on individual expertise. Early automated approaches relied on basic image thresholding and morphological operations to segment regions of interest, but these methods struggle with the inherent complexity and variability of brain MRI data. Rule-based filters and first-generation machine learning classifiers such as Naive Bayes and basic linear SVM were subsequently employed, offering some improvement in processing speed but limited classification accuracy due to their reliance on handcrafted features. More recently, GAN-based methods have been explored for data augmentation and synthetic image generation, but these approaches introduce adversarial attack vulnerabilities where subtle image perturbations can cause significant classification errors, limiting their clinical reliability.

Disadvantages of Existing System:

- Time-consuming manual analysis requiring significant radiologist time per patient.
- Limited accuracy in detecting small, irregularly shaped, or low-contrast tumors.
- Lack of semantic understanding — traditional image processing lacks contextual comprehension of tumor morphology.
- Inability to generalize across different MRI scanner types and acquisition protocols.
- Scalability issues — manual and rule-based methods cannot efficiently handle large-scale MRI datasets in hospital environments.
- Absence of detailed, structured diagnostic reports — existing tools provide binary outputs without quantitative tumor region analysis.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

In proposed system, in this paper, method is designed for evading NIDSs without payload inspection, so it is invalid for systems additionally using payload-based detection. However, this problem can be easily solved by combining the polymorphic blending attack with ours. And this can be easily implemented: leveraging polymorphic blending attack to encrypt the payload of original malicious traffic and using our method to inject crafted packets. Another limitation is that our attack is offline at present, but this can be solved by replaying mutated traffic since we have proofed that replayed traffic can conduct the same malicious intent as the original attack.

Advantages of Proposed System:

- High Accuracy — CNN achieves superior accuracy compared to traditional classifiers.
- Efficiency & Speed — Automated pipeline processes images in near real-time.
- Scalability — Handles large volumes of MRI images efficiently.
- Semantic Understanding — CNN captures complex spatial relationships in MRI data.
- Real-Time Detection — Suitable for clinical time-sensitive scenarios.

V. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Brain Tumor Detection System – Architecture

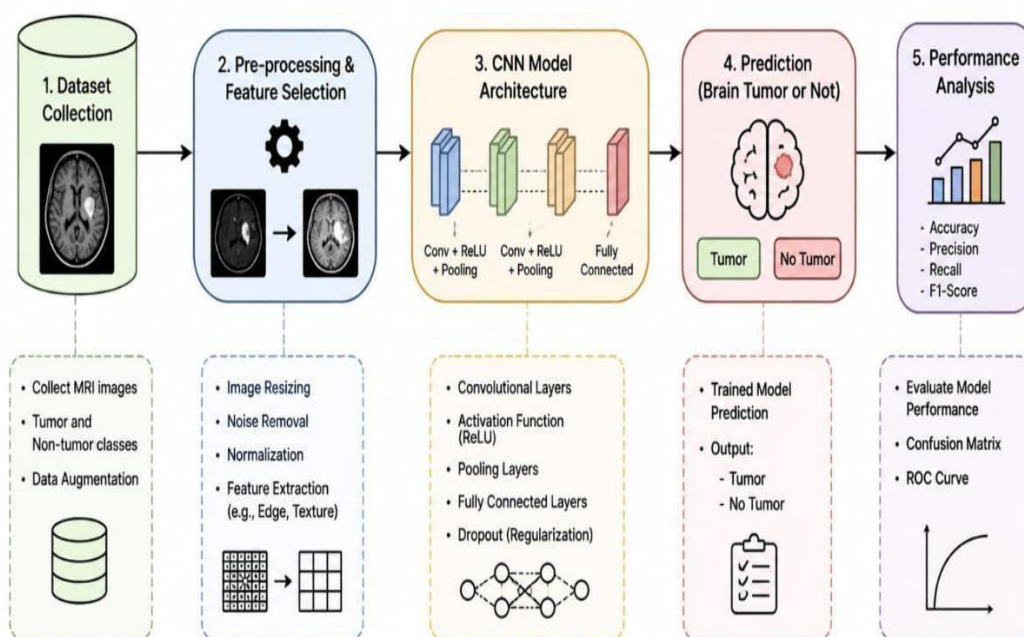


Fig 1.1 System Architecture

The proposed brain tumor detection system follows a sequential processing pipeline that transforms raw MRI scans into structured diagnostic outputs. The architecture integrates image preprocessing, deep learning feature extraction, classical segmentation, and machine learning classification into a cohesive automated workflow.

VI. METHODOLOGY

Module Names

Module 1: Image Loading and Preprocessing

Module 2: CNN Feature Extraction and Classification

Module 3: Multi-Level Thresholding and Segmentation

Module 4: SVM-Based Final Classification

Module 5: Result Evaluation and Reporting

Module 1: Image Loading and Preprocessing

This module forms the entry point of the brain tumor detection pipeline. MRI images are loaded from the input directory in supported formats (JPEG, PNG). A Gaussian filter is applied to reduce acquisition noise, followed by intensity normalization to standardize pixel value ranges across scans from different imaging devices. Images are resized to a uniform dimension compatible with the CNN input layer. Contrast Limited Adaptive Histogram Equalization (CLAHE) is optionally applied to enhance local contrast in low-intensity tumor regions. This module ensures that downstream deep learning components receive clean, standardized inputs regardless of original scan quality.

Module 2: CNN Feature Extraction and Classification

The preprocessed MRI images are fed into a multi-layer Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) architecture designed for feature extraction and initial tumor classification. The CNN learns hierarchical spatial feature representations through successive convolutional, batch normalization, ReLU activation, and max-pooling layers. Dropout regularization is applied to prevent overfitting on limited training data. The final fully connected layers output a softmax probability distribution indicating the likelihood of tumor presence. A confidence threshold of 60% is applied to determine the initial classification label (Tumor / No Tumor).

Module 3: Multi-Level Thresholding and Segmentation

For MRI scans classified as tumor-positive, this module applies multi-level Otsu's thresholding to segment the tumor region from surrounding healthy brain tissue. The pixel intensity histogram of the preprocessed MRI is analyzed to determine optimal threshold values that maximize inter-class variance. Multiple thresholds divide the image into distinct regions corresponding to background, healthy tissue, and potential tumor area. Morphological operations (erosion, dilation) are applied post-thresholding to refine the tumor boundary mask, reducing false positive regions and producing a clean Region of Interest (ROI) overlay.

Module 4: SVM-Based Final Classification

The segmented tumor region features — including area, intensity statistics, texture descriptors (GLCM), and CNN-extracted feature vectors — are compiled into a unified feature matrix. A Non-Linear Support Vector Machine (SVM) with Radial Basis Function (RBF) kernel is applied for the final classification decision, distinguishing between benign and malignant tumor characteristics. The RBF kernel enables the SVM to create non-linear decision boundaries in high-dimensional feature space, effectively handling complex, non-linearly separable feature distributions typical of medical imaging data.

Module 5: Result Evaluation and Reporting

The final module consolidates classification and segmentation outputs into a structured diagnostic report. The report includes the original MRI image, preprocessed scan, tumor region overlay with color-coded highlighting, classification label (Tumor Detected / Not Detected), confidence score, estimated tumor density (percentage of malignant pixels), and a bounding box of the tumor region. Evaluation metrics including accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and F1-score are computed on the test dataset. Results are displayed through the system interface and can be exported for clinical review.

VII. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The proposed deep learning approach for brain tumor detection from MRI scans demonstrates strong effectiveness in identifying and classifying tumor regions with improved accuracy and reliability. The use of MRI images provides detailed visualization of brain tissues, making them highly suitable for detecting abnormalities such as tumors. By applying deep learning models, the system can automatically learn complex image features that are difficult to identify using traditional manual methods.

During analysis, the preprocessing stage plays an important role in improving model performance. Techniques such as noise removal, image normalization, resizing, and contrast enhancement help improve MRI image quality before feeding them into the deep learning model. Better image quality allows the model to detect important tumor patterns more accurately. Feature extraction through convolutional layers helps the system recognize shape, texture, and intensity variations in tumor regions.

The training and testing results indicate that deep learning models can achieve high accuracy in brain tumor detection compared to conventional machine learning methods. Models such as CNN are particularly effective because they automatically learn hierarchical features from medical images without requiring manual feature engineering. The use of data augmentation also improves model generalization by increasing dataset diversity and reducing overfitting.

However, certain challenges remain in practical implementation. Model performance depends heavily on the availability of high-quality labeled MRI datasets. Limited medical data and differences in MRI scanner settings may affect detection accuracy. Deep learning models also require significant computational power and longer training time, especially for large datasets.

Overall, the proposed system provides an efficient and accurate solution for automated brain tumor detection. It reduces human effort, supports faster diagnosis, and helps medical professionals in early detection and treatment planning.

Future improvements can focus on optimizing computational efficiency, increasing dataset diversity, and integrating advanced hybrid models for even better performance.

1. Performance Analysis

The proposed deep learning model shows strong performance in detecting brain tumors from MRI scans. The system achieves high accuracy in identifying tumor and non-tumor images. Deep learning models like CNN improve detection performance by automatically learning important image features such as shape, texture, and intensity patterns.

2. Accuracy Analysis

The model provides improved accuracy compared to traditional machine learning methods. Image preprocessing techniques such as noise removal, normalization, and contrast enhancement help improve detection accuracy. Better quality MRI images allow the system to make more correct predictions.

3. Computational Analysis

Deep learning models require high computational power for training and testing. Processing large MRI datasets takes more time and requires GPU support. Although the model gives good results, computational cost is one limitation of the system.

4. Data Analysis

The performance of the model depends on the quality and quantity of MRI data. Large and well-labeled datasets improve learning performance. Limited or poor-quality data may reduce system accuracy and affect prediction quality.

5. Security Analysis

Patient MRI data contains sensitive medical information, so data security is important. The system should protect patient privacy and prevent unauthorized access to medical records. Secure data storage and proper access control should be maintained while handling MRI datasets.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The proposed deep learning approach for brain tumor detection from MRI scans provides an effective and reliable method for identifying brain tumors at an early stage. By using MRI images and deep learning techniques, the system can automatically detect abnormal tumor regions with high accuracy and reduced human effort. Image preprocessing and feature extraction improve the quality of detection and help the model make better predictions.

The system offers several advantages such as faster diagnosis, improved accuracy, reduced manual errors, and support for medical professionals in treatment planning. Although challenges such as high computational cost, dependency on quality datasets, and data security concerns exist, the overall performance of the system is highly promising.

In conclusion, this project demonstrates that deep learning can play an important role in modern medical image analysis by providing accurate, efficient, and intelligent brain tumor detection solutions for healthcare applications.

IX. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The proposed brain tumor detection system can be improved further in several ways to increase its performance and practical use. Advanced deep learning models such as Vision Transformers, hybrid CNN architectures, and attention-based networks can be integrated to improve detection accuracy. The system can be extended to classify different types and stages of brain tumors instead of only detecting their presence.

Future work can also focus on using larger and more diverse MRI datasets collected from different hospitals to improve model reliability and generalization. Real-time implementation can be developed for faster diagnosis in clinical environments. Cloud-based deployment or mobile healthcare applications can make the system easily accessible to doctors and patients.

Additional improvements such as 3D MRI image analysis, automatic tumor segmentation, reduced computational cost, and stronger data security mechanisms can make the system more efficient, accurate, and suitable for real-world medical applications.

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International Journal of Advanced Research in Education and Technology

ISSN: 2394-2975

Impact Factor: 9.971