Prevalence of Mammography Images for Primal Prediction of Breast Cancer

Deepa B G
Assistant Professor
School of CSA
REVA University
deepabg03@gmail.com

Dr. Senthil S
Professor
School of CSA
REVA University
senthil.s@reva.edu.in

Sreeshanth
MCA Student
School of CSA
REVA University
shreeshanths607@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the second most common tumour in the world and more common in the women population, not only a women disease its affecting men also, and since the main root cause remain unsure, early observation and diagnosis is the best solution to prevent tumour development and allow a successful medical involvement, it's a lifesavingand the cost reduction. In the absence of symptomsMammography is an x-ray of the breasts performed.Very tiny tumours are identified even before they are real or they are apparent to other symptoms. Mammography is presently the suggested procedure for early identification of Breast Cancer in women in the current scenario it's an instant require for better pre-screening tool to detect the irregularity of the mammogram resemblance in the early-stage only. The main purpose of this paper is to give a summary current approach in the evolution of breast cancer diagnosis.

Keywords: **Breast Cancer, Mammography, medical image processing, Tumor.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Imaging technology made it easier for the doctors in the medical field. It madeLaparoscopysurgeries easy by the doctors for reaching the inner parts without cutting too much of the bodyCT Scanner, Ultrasound and Magnetic Resonance Imaging surpassed x-ray imaging making the body's achieve third dimension view to the surgeons. It is more comfortable and less pain for the patients and it improves the process of treatment. And many scientists are continuously trying to develop the automatic procedures using the tool from computer vision, pattern recognition and machine learning

The effectiveness of image analysis in variousphase of medical treatment process can be classified as: • Enhancement: The medical images are needed to be managed to eliminate noise like pepper noise, out of focus and salt, with a set of image processing method

Toupgrade or reinstate the image for relevant clarification and diagnosis.

- **Segmentation:** Advanced algorithms depend on image processing and computer vision are being developed to theROI from medical images.
- **Registration:** Image processing and linear algebra based methods have been developed to correctlyplace the captured images from sneaking of the body, with the present available model. In case of computer accommodate surgeries, correctevaluation of the position of inserted tools with respect to the organ is very important for a prosperous surgical process.
- **Visualization:**Difficult image modal quality provide huge knowledge to be observed and analysed. Hence, visualization algorithms are developed. These algorithms project the high dimensionality image on to a computer screen for good visualization as well as they may also indicate important regions to be investigated.
- **Fusion:** Image fusion algorithms are being developed to combine the information from various modality images like MRI, XRAY,etc.
- **Storage:** However, two important issues need to be addressed while storing such a valuable data: huge storage space, variable formats and the security of data. These issues can be addressed by developing lossless image compression technique

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

This section gives a survey about different methods and techniques which is used for image processing, tumouridentification and tumorcategorization.

Author Fatima Eddaoudi*et al.*[1]. Proposed Mass detection threshold and classified using SVM classifier.

[1] The work provesthat the segmentation of mammograms is the basic job in separating areas which can be potentially tumors. To detect such zones a three stage process is followed by the researcher.at the beginning the pectoral muscle segmentation is done, later hard thickness zone recognition and in conclusion surface examination of ROI. In this work, scientist took a shot at masses ID utilizing SVM arrangement and surfaces investigation. Concerning the principal organize, pectoral muscle a methodology dependent on form discovery utilizing snakes with a programmed introduction. For the second stage, they utilized a methodology dependent on maxima thresholding. The area of intriguing portioned are grouped to typical and unusual tissue utilizing Haralick highlights determined from the co-event 368 F. Eddaoudi et al. lattices. The trial of these strategies on mammograms of MIAS databases demonstrated better execution in distinguishing masses contrasted with the techniques proposed in the writing.

[2]Rajesh et al in (2012) who utilized SEER dataset for the distinguishing of bosom malignant growth with the assistance of C4.5 characterization calculation. The calculation was utilized to separate patients into either pre-malignant growth stage or potential bosom disease cases. Amid the testing stage, the C4.5 arrangement rules were connected to a test and the calculation indicated had an exactness of 92.2%, affectability of 46.66% and an explicitness of 97.4%. Future upgrade of the work will require the spontaneous creation of the C4.5 calculations to improve order rate to accomplish more noteworthy exactness.

[3] Salama, Gouda et.al connected different characterization calculations on three distinctive bosom malignancy databases: Wisconsin Breast Cancer (WBC), Wisconsin Diagnosis Breast Cancer (WDBC) and Wisconsin Prognosis Breast Cancer (WPBC). Examinations are performed utilizing 10-overlap cross approval technique joined with tree, Multi-Layer Perception, Naive Bayes, Sequential Minimal Optimization, and Instance-Based for K-Nearest neighbor.

[6] Tingting Mu *et al.*[2] proposed a new approach strict twosurface proximal (S2SP) classifier for tumor classification where this method uses 22 features of the segmented tumor portion. The proposed methodology comprises of four well-ordered systems to be specific pre-preparing of bosom pictures, picture upgrade, highlight extraction and arrangement. Two dimensional key segment investigations are utilized to get the highlights of the pre-prepared and improved picture. The explanation behind choosing two dimensional primary part investigations is it is less demanding to

As indicated by their outcomes, order utilizing combination of MLP and J48 demonstrates preferred outcomes over other arrangement approaches.

[4] Mittal, Dishant et.al proposed a hybrid method of breast cancer diagnosis which gave a significant accuracy over training set and testing set. The proposed hybrid method combines unsupervised self-organizing maps (SOM) with a supervised classifier called stochastic gradient descent (SGD). The experimental results are conducted by comparing their results with three supervised machine learning methods: decision tree (DTs), support vector machine (SVM) and random forests (RF).

[5] M. Vasantha et al., are concentrated in classifying the mammogram images into three categories (normal image, benign image and malignant image) decision. Halawani et al. have applied different clustering algorithms in order to detect breast cancer. Experiments were conducted using Digital mammograms in the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg between 2003 and 2006.

Assess the covariance lattice precisely and less time is required to decide the relating highlights. At long last, Back spread neural system is utilized to characterize whether the given mammogram picture is ordinary or strange. Recreation results are completed utilizing the proposed methodology by considering MIAS information base. From the outcomes, it is seen that proposed methodology gives great exactness.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

As we know that there are many ways to identify Breast Cancer using data mining, so we are proposing the new technology to bring into existence they are now a days everywhere the machine learning artificial intelligence is booming and robotics are utilizing everywhere in the world. So our idea is to using these machine learning techniques we can apply all the concepts which are explained by various researchers as a single program and if we initialize into the MRI scanning machine. That MRI scanning machine while scanning human body. Automatically the scanning machine will be doing multitasking by pattern recognition or matching the data with the existing installed programs and matches with present scanned images.

If the scanning machine detects the same matching data which is already installed the existing identifying pattern and the fresh scanned data the MRI scan will provide the report by identifying what type of cancer and which stage the patient is suffering. This method we can identify cancer patient easily by using the latest technology and the data mining pattern matching technique by using machine learning concepts. In this we can save time and the single scanning machine task can be done by one scanning machine.

In this technique or technology the image processing concept will be utilized more and the data mining pattern matching technique will play more role in this artificial machine learning concept.

IV. CONCLUSION

Using the existing technology in a new smart innovative idea to identifythe breast cancer which helps the doctors and patients to be tension free and where they can get a treatment in the earlier stage of the cancer and it will be safe to the patient within a less span of time. Not only a breast cancer disease there are many other diseases we can apply this technique and also for any dangerous diseases which is quite difficult for the doctors to identify the diseases which is present in the patients by using the technology like machine learning and data mining concepts. We can make an easy job for the doctors to treat the patient well and also the patients to get cured by these type of dangerous diseases.

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