

Micro calcification Detection in Digital Mammograms Using Back propagation Neural Network

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Abstract: *The most common and first method used to detect breast lesions is mammography. Due to less visibility, poor contrast and noisy nature of mammogram it is necessary to detect the small and non-noticeable cancers in early stage. In order to interpret the changes caused due to mental disorder of the breast the contrast of the images are improved while screening the mammograms. The architectural distortion is found in interpreting breast cancers as well as micro calcification and mass on mammograms. However, it is more difficult to detect architectural distortion than micro calcification and mass. The original mammogram image is decomposed using wavelet decomposition and gabor features are extracted from the original image Region of Interest (ROI). The ability of these features in detecting microcalcification is done using Back propagation Neural Network (BPNN). The proposed classification approach is applied to a database of 322 dense mammographic images, originating from the MIAS database. This paper presents various techniques used for automatic enhancement and segmentation of micro calcifications in mammographic images. These techniques consists of three different stages which includes preprocessing stage, feature extraction stage and classification stage. The paper represents the proposed system in which these stages can be implemented using histogram equalization, contrast stretching and image segmentation.*

Keywords: *Mammography, Micro calcifications, Preprocessing, Feature Extraction, Classification, Histogram Equalization, Contrast Stretching, Back propagation Neural Network and Image Segmentation.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Breast cancer is a type of cancer which is generated from breast tissue. Breast cancer occurs in humans and other mammals while the majority of human cases are in women. Breast cancer is a type of malignant tumor that begins in the cells of the breast. A malignant tumor is a collection of cancer cells that can grow into surrounding tissues or spread to different areas of the body. The disease occurs almost entirely in women. As compared to developing nation Breast cancer is highly occurred in developed ones. The major reason behind this is the amount of time one is expected to live. Due to different lifestyles and eating habits of females in rich and poor countries breast cancer is mostly occurred in elderly women because women in the richest countries is expected to live for longer duration than the women in poor country.

Breast cancer is the major cause of cancer death among women. The most secure detection of early and curable breast cancer is mammography. Early detection of breast cancer is more efficient because mammography is the most standard exam to first detect breast cancer. Mammography is the method

which can be used to detect different infections that are breast cancer characteristics such as micro calcifications. In western countries about 53%-92% of the population has this disease. In a Philippines study a mammogram screening was done to 151,198 women. Out of that 3479 women had this disease and were referred for diagnosis. Though breast cancer leads to death, early detection of breast cancer can increase the survival rate. The current diagnostic method for early detection of breast cancer is digital mammography.

Micro calcifications (MC) are quiet tiny bits of calcium, and may show up in clusters or in patterns and are associated with extra cell activity in breast tissue. Usually the extra cell growth is not cancerous, but sometimes tight clusters of micro calcification can indicate early breast cancer. Scattered micro calcifications are usually a sign of benign breast cancer. 80% of the MC is benign. MC in the breast shows up as white speckles on breast X-rays. The calcifications are small; usually varying from 100 micrometer to 300 micrometer, but in reality may be as large as 2mm. Though it is very difficult to detect the calcifications as such, when more than 10

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calcifications are clustered together, it becomes possible to diagnose malignant disease. But the survival depends on how early the cancer is detected. So, any MC formation should be detected at the benign stage. Hence, a Computer Aided Diagnosis (CAD) system is used to detect MC clusters. Classification of micro calcifications in digital mammogram consists of three main stages preprocessing stage, feature extraction stage and classification stage.

The main advantage of Digital mammography is the storage of mammogram images digitally and thereby reducing the no of patient biopsies. The image enhancement techniques applied to the digitally stored images helps to get clearer and contrast enhanced images which majorly helps the radiologists more than screen film mammography in diagnosing the patients.

In Digital mammography four important image processing techniques are used which all together helps the radiologists to give accurate results of the diagnosis. The techniques used are- preprocessing, segmentation, feature extraction and classification. In this paper all these techniques are discussed by taking different methods for each of them. The block diagram in figure 2 represents the flow of the process. The final output will be the mass detected as either benign or malignant tumor.

A. Preprocessing of Digital Mammogram

In the preprocessing stage the mammogram image is improved by enhancing the features of the mammogram image. In the step all the unnecessary distortion are removed from the image. In preprocessing stage the contrast of the image is enhanced and the noise from the image is removed improving and enhancing the image data. Due to this step image data is improved and ready for feature extraction stage. The proposed algorithm helps radiologist to diagnosis the disease more accurately and takes decision swiftly. The types of noise observed in the mammogram image are marked in the Figure 1. In the proposed algorithm, it abolishes all these unwanted and surplus noises from the mammogram image.

The process begins by obtaining the digital mammogram images at different quantization and sampling rates. De-noising techniques are applied to remove the noise from the images and then contrast enhancement techniques are applied to enhance the mammogram images. At this level, several approaches have been adopted like wavelet transform, multi-resolution analysis, region growing techniques...etc. The following part highlights the different mammogram image de-noising and enhancement approaches.

Mammogram image De-noising using wavelet multi-resolution technique. It has been revealed that, at the time of taking the breast images using X-rays, the radiation exposure caused by mammography exam can induce the development of breast cancer in some women undergoing the test. One solution to this problem is the use of reduced radiation doses. But, the use of such reduced doses of radiations increases the quantum noise in the mammogram images due to the use of low photon count for the image formation process. The presence of such quantum noise reduces the visibility of subtle lesions in the mammograms.

To deal with this problem, new approach has been presented, using wavelet multi-resolution image analysis .In this approach the mammogram images are obtained at different radiation dose levels: 100%, 85%, 70% and 50% of the standard dose. On these images the multi-resolution technique is applied. The steps are: i. Decompose the input signal with forward wavelet transform. ii. Apply a thresholding method to the vertical, horizontal and diagonal coefficients. iii. Apply the wavelet inverse transform in order to reconstruct the signal. The co-efficient shrinkage in wavelet domain is used with the multi-resolution technique to de-noise the images. Pre-processing of mammography helps to identifies abnormal areas that cannot be experienced physically or visualized, but can be detected through CAD. Imaging techniques play an important role in CAD. The CAD helps doctors and radiologists to diagnose and identify the abnormality quickly and easily. Here, the proposed method helps standardize the image quality and extracting the target ROI. By breast part extraction, muscle part removal and enhancement of mammogram. The proposed algorithm helps radiologist to diagnosis the disease more accurately and takes decision swiftly. The types of noise observed in the mammogram image are marked in the Figure 1. In the proposed algorithm, it abolish all these unwanted and surplus noises from the mammogram image.

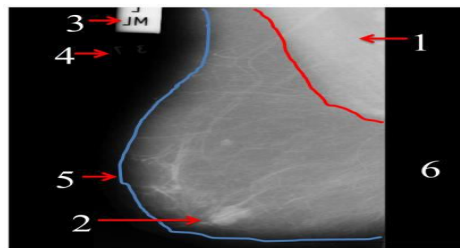


Fig 1 .Types of noises observed in original image and marked with numbers as 1. Pictorial Muscle, 2.Tumor, 3.High Intensity, 4.Low Intensity, 5. Breast Part and 6. Background.

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B. Segmentation of Digital Mammograms

Segmentation is the process of dividing the image into its constituent parts or objects from which the regions of interest are selected. It is the second main stage of Digital mammography, in which the suspicious regions that may contain the masses are separated from the background parenchyma tissue. The separation done in this way divides the mammogram image into several non-overlapping regions from which the Region of Interest (ROI) are extracted. From the selected ROI the suspicious mass candidates are located. Usually the brightness of the suspicious areas is higher than its surroundings and also they almost have uniform density, regular shape with varying size and fuzzy boundaries. Since the mass characteristics vary from one image to the other image, the segmentation of masses is a complex process. The following discussion covers some of the approaches for the mammogram image segmentation. The approaches include digital image processing techniques like median filtering, texture analysis, nearest neighboring algorithm...etc.

Segmentation of breast masses in Digital mammograms using Adaptive median filtering and texture analysis. In this approach, adaptive median filtering and texture analysis are used to divide the mammogram image into multiple segments in order to identify the Region of Interest (ROI) consisting of potential masses. There are three steps involved in this approach: i. Small neighborhood removal - the test images after preprocessing consists of some small neighborhood pixels that create negative impact on the segmentation. Since these neighborhoods are not bright enough to be considered as potential masses, they must be removed first.

C. Feature Extraction of Digital Mammograms

Feature extraction is an essential step required for pattern recognition. Feature extraction is used to extract features from a large amount of data. In other words it simplifies the amount of features required to describe the large set of data accurately. The features which represent important information for the classification are defined using feature extraction process. Feature extraction is a process which is used for identification of target data by extracting spatial data such as texture, size, etc. It is also used to restructure the data to improve the performance and remove the image data that is redundant or of very less value in the classification process. Hence in this way it is used for pattern recognition.

Feature Extraction by calculating the Roughness value. In this work, a mammogram image is used for the breast cancer detection. The roughness of each and every pixel is calculated. The use of fractal analysis reduces the search region. If the roughness value calculated for a region lies between 2 to 3, then the region is considered to be having a potential mass. All the other sub-blocks with roughness value less than 2 or greater than 3 have to be discarded since they are not considered as masses. The various features selected in this approach to locate the regions that are suspicious of tumors are: area of the surface, compactness, mean gradient within current region, mean gradient of region boundary, gray value variance.

D. Classification of Digital Mammograms

Classification is a process which is used to classify the features extracted in the feature extraction stage. This is one of the main process that is used for identification of data extracted with the target data. In mammogram images first the mammograms are classified into normal and abnormal. If the image consists of microcalcifications then it is classified as abnormal image. In the next step the abnormal mammogram is further classified into malignant or benign. There are various methods used for classification of microcalcifications in digital mammogram such wavelet transform, contourlet transform, etc.

II. RELATED WORK

In order to improve the quality of mammogram images many image enhancement techniques have been developed in this recent years. Enhancement refers to improving the contrast of the mammogram images by achieving denoising and contrast enhancement. However, it is important to enhance the contrast and denoise the image at the same time. In order to increase the accuracy, a good image enhancement should enhance the contrast of mammogram images and remove or decrease the image noise simultaneously.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The mammogram images needs to be improved as it is very difficult to classify the various disorders within that image due to the less visibility of the image. The proposed system uses the modified nonsubsampling contourlet transform (NSCT) to classify the various microcalcifications within the digital mammogram images. The proposed system can be used for performing enhancement of the image, segmentation of the disorders present within the image as well as classification of the various disorders present in the image. Therefore nonsubsampling contourlet transform can prove to be one of the most manageable and effective technique to be used for classifying the microcalcifications with the mammogram image. Fig. 2 illustrates the overall working of the proposed

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system.

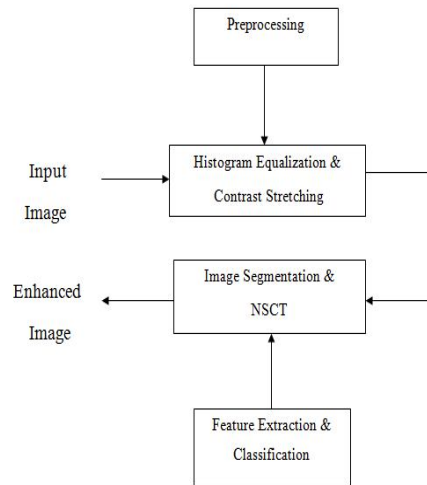


Fig. 2 Overall process of the proposed system

The main purpose of a breast cancer CAD system is to help the radiologist and doctors to take decision swiftly. By providing exact ROI will help to identify abnormality. The proposed method works in three stages as explained in figure 2. The first step is to remove the back ground artefacts (label 3,4 and 6) identified in the figure 1. The second step is to reduce the pectoral muscle (label 1 identified in figure 2).

The overall process of the working of the proposed model consists of the following steps:

Histogram equalization and contrast stretching are the two steps that are used for preprocessing of the input mammogram image. These steps are basically used to enhance the mammogram image by maximizing the information of the mammogram image by adjusting the gray levels of the input image and improving the visibility of the input image.

Nonsubsampled contourlet transform is the third step which is used for image segmentation. This step is used to perform feature extraction. The enhanced mammogram image is segmented for finding microcalcifications in it.

The area within the image that are found to be suspicious or faulty are segmented from the image and further classified for various disorders by decomposing the image into multiple scales and multiple directions. In the last step the nonsubsampled contourlet transform is used for classification of the segmented suspicious areas into the various abnormalities such as benign or malignant tumors.

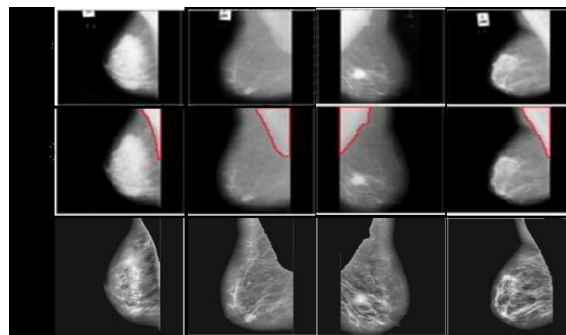


Fig 3. Comparison of result (a) Original Images (b) Farhan et al. results (c) Results of our proposed Method

Figure 3 illustrates the comparison results between existing work (fig3b) and proposed work (fig3c). These results suggest that, our current study has convincingly enhanced the quality of the image with better in contrast.

IV. CONCLUSION

Breast cancer is leading cause of death for women. Timely screening may help to detect the abnormality but current screening method, the mammography is low dose x-ray image. It may miss the small changes in the breast because of low dose x-ray it

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generates poor contrast image. The missed changes may lead for serious problem. Hence, CAD system helps to identify the diminutive changes in the breast. This early detection may save the life of the patient. The proposed method of pre-processing presented with removal of background artefacts, pectoral muscle suppression and image quality enrichment helps much in early detection.

A variety of research has been occurred on mammography. There are lot of various techniques that are used for classification of microcalcifications in mammogram images. Each of these techniques have their own specific contribution and limitations. In order to solve the various problems that occurs in these techniques a system can be proposed which solves this problems. This system can make use of nonsubsampling contourlet transform for the classification of microcalcifications in digital mammogram images for giving improved results.

We present a novel approach to the problem of computer-aided analysis of digital mammograms for breast cancer detection. The algorithm developed here classifies mammograms into normal & abnormal. First, the structures in mammograms produced by normal glandular tissue of varying density are eliminated using a Integer Wavelet Transform (IWT) based local average subtraction. The gabor features are extracted and classification approaches using artificial neural networks shows good classification results. Using the mammographic data from the Mammographic Image Analysis Society (MIAS) database a recognition score of 84.3% was achieved using the proposed approach.

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BIOGRAPHY



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