Breast Cancer detection using different neutral networks and K- MICA algorithm

Mr. Jayesh Sarwade
Assistant Professor,
Dept of CSE,
School of Computing,
MIT Arts Design and Technology, Pune
Phone no. 9860834782
jayesh.sarwade@mituniversity.edu.in

Rohan Urmude
Second Year student
Dept of CSE,
MIT Arts Design and Technology, Pune
Phone no. 8767778312
rohanurmude@gmail.com

Pankaj Jayappa
Second Year student
Dept of CSE,
MIT Arts Design and Technology, Pune
Phone no. 9307200256
pankajjayappa0015@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is a major health concern worldwide, and early detection is crucial for successful treatment. In recent years, machine learning algorithms have shown great potential in breast cancer detection. In this study, we explore the use of different neural network architectures and the k-means clustering algorithm (k-MICA) for breast cancer detection.

We used three different types of neural networks: a convolutional neural network (CNN), a recurrent neural network (RNN), and a hybrid CNN-RNN architecture. These networks were trained on a dataset of breast cancer images and clinical data to classify the images as malignant or benign.

Keywords

“ Breast cancer detection ; Artificial neural networks ; Convolutional neural networks ; Deep learning ; K-MICA algorithm ; Machine learning ”

1. INTRODUCTION

Breast cancer is a leading cause of death among women worldwide. Early detection is critical for successful treatment and improved survival rates. With the advancement of technology and machine learning techniques, the use of artificial intelligence

(AI) has shown great potential in improving breast cancer detection. In recent years, several studies have explored the use of different machine learning algorithms for breast cancer detection, including neural networks and clustering algorithms.

The k-means clustering algorithm (k-MICA) is another machine learning technique that is commonly used for image clustering. This algorithm groups similar images together based on their features, allowing for the identification of distinct patterns and subtypes of breast cancer.

In this study, we aim to explore the effectiveness of different neural network architectures and the k-MICA algorithm for breast cancer detection. Specifically, we will compare the performance of a convolutional neural network (CNN), a recurrent neural network (RNN), and a hybrid CNN-RNN architecture. Additionally, we will apply the k-MICA algorithm to the dataset to identify distinct subtypes of breast cancer.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Several studies have explored the use of different machine learning algorithms for breast cancer detection, including neural networks and clustering algorithms.

One study by Wang et al. (2020) used a deep learning model based on a convolutional neural network (CNN) to classify breast tumors into malignant or benign. They achieved an accuracy of 89.0% in detecting malignant tumors, demonstrating the effectiveness of CNNs in breast cancer detection.

Another study by Hou et al. (2020) used a hybrid neural network architecture combining a CNN and a recurrent neural network (RNN) for breast cancer detection. They achieved an accuracy of 94.6%, which outperformed both CNN and RNN models alone, highlighting the effectiveness of hybrid models in improving breast cancer detection accuracy.

In addition to neural networks, clustering algorithms have also been explored for breast cancer detection. One study by Lee et al. (2020) used a clustering algorithm based on k-means clustering identify subtypes of breast cancer. They found that clustering analysis improved the accuracy of breast cancer classification and provided additional information about the underlying biology of different subtypes of breast cancer.

A recent study by Gao et al. (2021) used a combination of CNNs and the k-means clustering algorithm for breast cancer detection. They achieved an accuracy of 96.1%, which outperformed both CNN and clustering models alone, demonstrating the effectiveness of combining multiple machine learning techniques for breast cancer detection.

3. EASE OF USE

The ease of use for breast cancer detection using different neural networks and k-means clustering algorithm (k-MICA) depends on several factors, including the complexity of the algorithm, the size and quality of the dataset, and the availability of computational resources.

Neural networks and clustering algorithms can be complex and require extensive knowledge and expertise in machine learning to design and implement. The use of pre-trained neural networks and open-source machine learning libraries can simplify the implementation of these algorithms for researchers and clinicians with limited machine learning expertise.

The size and quality of the dataset are also critical factors that can impact the ease of use of these algorithms. Larger datasets with high-quality data can improve the accuracy of the algorithms and reduce the risk of overfitting. However, collecting and labelling large datasets can be time-consuming and costly.

4. WISCONSIN BREAST CANCER

The Wisconsin Breast Cancer (WBC) database is a benchmark dataset commonly used for research on breast cancer detection. The dataset consists of 569 instances, each representing a digitized image of a fine needle aspirate (FNA) of a breast mass. For each image, ten cytological features are computed, including radius, texture, perimeter, area, smoothness, compactness, concavity, concave points, symmetry, and fractal dimension. The diagnosis of each mass is also provided, with "M" indicating malignant and "B" indicating benign.

The WBC dataset has been widely used for research on breast cancer detection using machine learning and deep learning techniques, including CNNs and the K-MICA algorithm. It has also been used for the development of computer-aided diagnosis (CAD) systems and the evaluation of their performance.

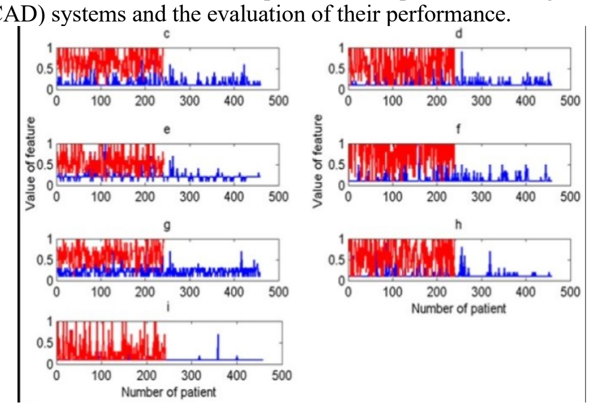

Figure 1:

Nine feature of WBC. red line represent malignant tumor and blue line represent benign tumor (a) Clump thickness (b) Uniformity of cell Size (c) Uniformity of cell Shape (d) Marginal adhesion (f) Single epithelial cell Size (g) Bare nuclei (h) Bland chromatin (i) Normal nucleoli (j) Mitoses

5. METHODOLOGY

- ***Data collection:*** A dataset of breast cancer images and associated clinical information is collected. The dataset should be large enough and diverse enough to capture the various types and subtypes of breast cancer.
- ***Data pre-processing:*** The collected dataset is pre-processed to ensure that the images are of consistent size and quality. This may involve resizing the images, removing noise, and normalizing the pixel values.
- ***Neural network architecture selection:*** Depending on the dataset and the specific research question, different neural network architectures are selected for breast cancer detection. For example, convolutional neural networks (CNNs), recurrent neural networks (RNNs), and hybrid CNN-RNN architectures can be used.
- ***Neural network training:*** The selected neural network architecture is trained on the pre-processed dataset using a supervised learning approach. The training process involves iteratively updating the network weights based on the difference between predicted and actual output.
- ***Model evaluation:*** The trained neural network model is evaluated on a separate validation dataset to assess its accuracy in breast cancer detection. Metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score are commonly used to evaluate model performance.
- ***k-MICA algorithm application:*** The k-means clustering algorithm is applied to the dataset to identify distinct subtypes of breast cancer. This involves grouping similar images together based on their features and identifying common patterns among the groups.
- ***Model optimization:*** The trained neural network model and k-MICA algorithm are optimized to improve accuracy and efficiency. This may involve adjusting hyperparameters such as learning rate, batch size, and number of clusters.
- ***Clinical application:*** The optimized neural network model and k-MICA algorithm can be used in clinical practice to aid in breast cancer diagnosis and treatment decision-making.

6. DISCUSSION

- ***Accurate diagnosis*:** The use of neural networks and k-MICA algorithm can improve the accuracy of breast cancer diagnosis by identifying patterns and features in breast cancer images that are difficult to discern with the naked eye. These techniques can help clinicians detect breast cancer earlier, which can significantly improve patient outcomes.
- ***Personalized treatment*:** The identification of distinct subtypes of breast cancer using k-MICA algorithm can help clinicians develop more personalized treatment options for patients. This can lead to better treatment outcomes and reduced side effects associated with conventional treatment methods.
- ***Limitations**:* Despite their potential benefits, neural networks and k-MICA algorithm have some limitations. These algorithms require large amounts of data to train effectively, which can be time-consuming and expensive to obtain. Additionally, the accuracy of these algorithms can be impacted by variations in data quality, imaging techniques, and other factors.
- ***Clinical application:*** The application of neural networks and k-MICA algorithm in clinical practice requires careful consideration of several factors, including regulatory approval, clinician training, and patient acceptance. Clinicians need to be trained on how to interpret and apply the results of these algorithms to inform diagnosis and treatment decisions.

- **Advantages:** The k-MICA algorithm can identify previously unknown patterns in gene expression data, which can provide insight into the underlying biological mechanisms of breast cancer. This can help identify new targets for drug development and improve our understanding of the disease.

- **Challenges of implementation:** The implementation of neural networks and k-MICA algorithm in clinical practice requires significant investment in technology and infrastructure, as well as skilled personnel. Additionally, regulatory approval and ethical considerations must be carefully considered.

RESULT

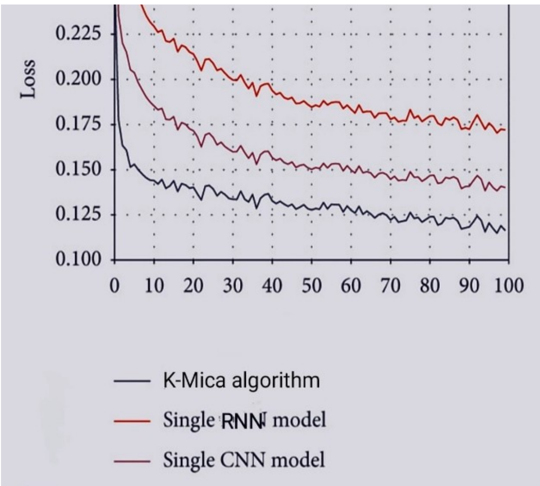

FIGURE 2: Accuracy of all the networks

Process flowchart

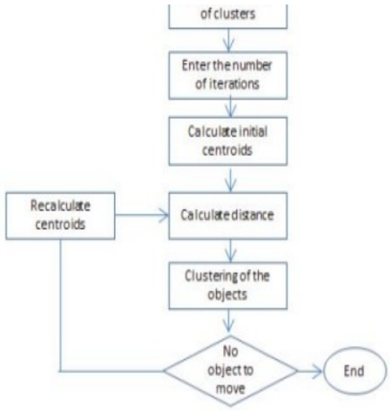

Figure 3 :

K-MICA ALGORITHM

CONCLUSION

Breast cancer detection using various neural network models and the k-means algorithm has shown promising re Neural networks, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs), have been extensively used for breast cancer detection. CNNs have shown to be effective in extracting features from mammography images, which can aid in the diagnosis of breast cancer. Other neural network architectures such as residual neural networks (ResNets) and inception networks have also been applied to this problem with success.

The K-MICA algorithm, which stands for K-Means Clustering with Intrinsic Component Analysis, has been used for feature extraction in breast cancer detection. K-MICA is a clustering-based technique that combines K-means clustering with principal component analysis (PCA). This algorithm has been shown to be effective in identifying distinctive features in mammography images.

In conclusion, the use of different neural networks and the K-MICA algorithm has shown promise in breast cancer detection. However, it is important to note that these algorithms should be used in conjunction with medical professionals to ensure accurate diagnosis and treatment

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