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BRAIN TUMOUR DETECTION WITH DEEP LEARNING USING CNN

[1]MR. Stanley Pradeep D'Souza , [2]Abhilash JY, [3]Pramya,[4]Prathvi Devadiga, [5]Vidyashree Shetty

[1] Assistant Professor, [2]Student, [3]Student, [4]Student, [5]Student [1]Department of Computer Science and Engineering,
[2]AJ Institute of Engineering and Technology, Mangalore, India
[3]AJ Institute of Engineering and Technology, Mangalore, India[4]AJ Institute of Engineering and Technology, Mangalore, India[5]AJ Institute of Engineering and Technology, Mangalore, India

Abstract:The project delves into the development and implementation of a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model for brain tumor detection, leveraging deep learning techniques in neuroimaging. Through meticulous CNN architecture design and optimization using Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and Computed Tomography (CT) scans, the objective was to achieve heightened accuracy in tumor detection, reduced false positives/negatives, fine-grained segmentation, and feature extraction for deeper insights into tumor pathology. Validation against diverse datasets, employing cross-validation techniques, showcased the model's robustness and efficacy, paving the way for potential integration into clinical workflows. This fusion of neural networks with neuroimaging represents a transformative approach in reshaping brain tumor diagnostics, aiming for more accurate, efficient, and personalized healthcare solutions, ultimately enhancing patient care and clinical decision-making. This project not only aimed to develop a robust CNN-based model for brain tumor detection but also sought to address critical challenges in the field, including interpretability of deep learning models in medical imaging and the ethical considerations surrounding patient data privacy. By exploring the interpretability of the CNN's decision-making processes and employing ethical data handling practices, this endeavor emphasizes the importance of transparency and ethical considerations in deploying AI-based solutions within sensitive healthcare domains. The project's findings contribute not only to the advancement of diagnostic capabilities but also to the broader discourse on the responsible integration of artificial intelligence in healthcare, ensuring patient-centric and ethically sound approaches to technology implementation.

I. INTRODUCTION

The intersection of medical imaging and artificial intelligence has sparked a transformative era in healthcare, particularly in the domain of brain tumour diagnosis. Brain tumours, owing to their complexity and variability, present a profound challenge in timely identification and precise localization. Traditional diagnostic approaches often confront limitations in accurately differentiating tumour tissues from healthy brain structures, necessitating advanced computational techniques for nuanced analysis. Leveraging the power of deep learning, specifically CNN architectures, offers a promising avenue to address these challenges. Neurological disorders, encompassing conditions such as brain tumour's disease, present formidable challenges in healthcare, necessitating innovative diagnostic approaches. This research endeavours to address these challenges through the application of advanced deep learning techniques. The project focuses on the development of precise Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for accurate brain tumour detection. The significance of early detection in these conditions cannot be overstated. While existing diagnostic methods may lack the required accuracy, our approach seeks to revolutionize the diagnostic landscape by leveraging state-of-the-art technology. The integration of CNNs is poised to provide heightened accuracy in medical imaging analysis and sequential data interpretation, aiming to significantly improve patient outcomes through timely and targeted interventions. Moreover, this research aspires to contribute not only to the advancement of diagnostic tools but also to the broader scientific knowledge surrounding neurodegenerative diseases. By amalgamating technology and medical expertise, this project seeks to redefine the standards of accuracy and efficiency in neurodegenerative disease diagnosis, with potential implications for future advancements in both medical science and deep learning methodologies

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Imagine having a tool that helps doctors spot brain tumors early on, making it easier to identify and understand potential health issues. Instead of relying solely on traditional methods, our system takes the user-uploaded brain image, turns it into a grayscale version, and then carefully filters out any noise or interference. To enhance accuracy, we've developed a unique algorithm that focuses on detecting tumors, even in their early stages when image edges might not be as clear. We go a step further by applying image segmentation to pinpoint the edges of the tumor, providing a comprehensive approach to diagnosis. The user simply selects their image, and our system takes care of the rest, utilizing advanced image processing techniques for a more precise and reliable assessment.

III. OBJECTIVES

To create an application which performs the following functionalities:

- The primary purpose of deep learning is to discover patterns in the user data and then. make predictions based on these and intricate patterns for answering business questions and solving business problems.
- While the concept of deep learning has been around since 1950s, it wasn't until recently that its applications materialized.
- Among the objectives of deep learning include; making the algorithms used for learning easier and better to use, make advances that are revolutionary as far as artificial intelligence and machine learning are concerned and essentially achieve artificial intelligence.
- Brain tumours occur because of anomalous development of cells. It is one of the major reasons of death in people around the globe. Millions of deaths can be Prevented through early detection of brain tumours. If we make an app for early detection, it will make it easier to access required technology and save more lives.
- Deep learning has shown significant potential in various fields, including healthcare, where it has been utilized for medical image analysis, diagnosis, and treatment planning. By leveraging deep learning algorithms, and potentially save lives by detecting diseases and abnormalities more efficiently.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The implementation of a deep learning Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model for brain tumour detection is anticipated tos that system will effectively identifies the presence of a brain tumor in medical images. The system goes beyond detection by classifying the type of brain tumor if present. Additionally, it provides a measure of accuracy in its diagnosis. To enhance user understanding and confidence, the system includes visual references, offering a comprehensive and informative assessment of the medical images for both healthcare professionals and individuals seeking medical guidance.

IV. LITERATURE SURVEY

[1] Brain Tumor Detection Using Deep Learning Approaches

The goal of the paper "Brain tumor detection using deep learning Approaches" by Razia Sultana Misu outlines a research initiative focused on improving brain tumor detection through deep learning techniques, specifically using the ResNet50 architecture. The motivation stems from the need for accurate and timely diagnosis, aiming to automate and enhance the precision of brain tumor identification. The objective is to identify the most suitable transfer learning model among VGG16, VGG19, DenseNet121, ResNet50, and YOLO V4, considering factors like precision, computing efficacy, and real-world adaptability. The expected outcome is the selection of a model, such as ResNet50, with the highest accuracy, along with insights into its advantages, disadvantages, and computational efficiency, contributing to the broader knowledge in transfer learning. The ultimate goal is to provide actionable insights for improving the accuracy and efficacy of applications using transfer learning models in brain tumor.

[2] Robust Brain MRI Image Classification with SIBOW-SVM

The paper "Robust Brain MRI Image Classification With SIBOW-SVM , introduces SIBOW-SVM, for brain tumor MRI image classification. It combines the Bag-of-Features (BoF) model, Scale-Invariant Feature Transformation (SIFT) technique, and weighted Support Vector Machines (wSVMs) for efficient and accurate classification, addressing challenges faced by deep learning methods like CNNs. SIBOW-SVM not only classifies images but also estimates class probabilities, providing a confidence measure. The article compares SIBOW-SVM with CNNs and emphasizes its computational efficiency, scalability, and parallelizability. The paper is organized into sections detailing image classification systems, pre-processing techniques, the proposed methodology, numerical results, and concluding remarks.

[3] Convolutional Neural Network(CNN)for Image Detection and Recognition.

The paper "Convolutional Neural Network(CNN)for Image Detection and Recognition," by Rahul Chauhan, Kamal Kumar Ghanshala, R.C.Joshi discusses the implementation of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) for image recognition and object detection - Evaluation on MNIST and CIFAR-10 datasets, with a focus on real-time data augmentation and dropout to reduce overfitting - Performance evaluation of the models and discussion of the results - Literature survey of related works and future directions for research - Use of Convolutional Deep belief network on the CIFAR-10 dataset, achieving an accuracy of 78.90% on a GPU unit - Exploration of differences in filters and their performance in different models - References to other works such as an ensemble of classifiers on KNN and introduction to deep learning and its algorithms - Detailed information about the use of CNN and RNN in various applications and the MNIST and CIFAR-10 datasets - Discussion of the architecture, layers, pooling, dropout, activation functions, batch size, optimizer, and data augmentation techniques used in a CNN model - Mention of overfitting and underfitting in deep neural networks, and the need for fine-tuning learning rates - Conclusion with the results of experiments showing the accuracy of the CNN model on the MNIST dataset - Exploration of deep learning and CNN techniques for image recognition and detection on the MNIST and CIFAR-10 datasets - Techniques such as increasing the number of epochs, using dropout for regularization, data augmentation, and RMS prop optimizer for improving accuracy - Achievement of 99.6% accuracy on the MNIST dataset and 80.17% on the CIFAR-10 dataset - Potential for further improvement through training with larger epochs and on a GPU unit - Discussion of deep learning and convolutional neural networks to improve training accuracy on the CIFAR-10 dataset - Implementation as an assistance system for machine vision for detecting natural language symbols - References to other research papers and resources related to deep learning and image recognition Pos"

[4] MRI-based brain tumor detection using convolutional deep learning methods and chosen machine learning techniques

The paper "MRI-based brain tumor detection using convolutional deep learning methods and chosen machine learning techniques,"One of the areas of use for artifcial intelligence and machine learning is the health domain. Deep networks are currently being designed and developed to detect diseases based on imaging. In order to do this, we have proposed computational-oriented methods to classify brain tumors. In our study, a novel 2D CNN architecture, a convolutional auto-encoder network, and six common machine-learning techniques were developed for brain tumor detection. This classifcation was conducted using a T1-weighted, contrast-enhanced MRI dataset, which includes three types of tumors and a healthy brain with no tumors. According to the results and output shown in Figs. 6, 7 and 8, the proposed neural networks showed significant improvement over previous ones in detecting brain MRI image features and classifying them into three types of tumors and one class of healthy brain. The training accuracy of the proposed 2D CNN was found to be 96.47%, and the training accuracy of the proposed auto-encoder network was found to be 95.63%. In addition to the two deep networks used in our study, six machine-learning techniques were also developed to classify brain tumors. The highest accuracies of 86%, 82% and 80% were attained for KNN, RF, and SVM, respectively. Comparing our networks with similar state-of-the-art methods shows that our proposed networks performed somewhat better with optimal execution time (maximum 15 min for 2D network and 25 min) for auto-encoder network. The results of this study demonstrate that our proposed networks have an immeasurable generalization and high execution speed; therefore, they can be applied as effective decision-support agents for radiologists in medical diagnostics.

[5] Brain Tumor Detection and Classification Using Intelligence Techniques:An Overview

The paper "Brain Tumor Detection and Classification Using Intelligence Techniques: An Overview" by Shubhangi Solanki, Uday Pratap Singh, Siddharth Singh Chouhan and Sanjeev Jain, discusses the challenges of accurate brain tumor detection and proposes various computational intelligence and statistical image processing techniques for brain cancer and tumor detection. - It covers the morphology of brain tumors, data sets, augmentation methods, and categorization among deep learning, transfer learning, and machine learning models. - The study compares traditional and intelligence techniques for brain tumor identification, using methods like Leksell Gamma Knife and MRI scans. - Deep learning models are being used to improve accuracy in tumor diagnosis, and 3D scanning and image processing are also being explored. - The study discusses the limitations and advancements of deep learning techniques, and proposes a new method for necrosis extraction using a fully automatic approach. - The research aims to present a detailed understanding of the intelligence techniques used for brain tumor identification and classification. - The study explores the use of deep learning and machine learning techniques for the segmentation and classification of brain tumors. - Different datasets and tumor classification approaches are discussed, with future research directions including the need for a common database of all tumor kinds. - The article discusses different approaches and techniques for brain tumor detection and classification using intelligence techniques, focusing on the use of machine learning and deep learning models for categorizing brain tumors based on MRI scans. - Despite the contributions of deep learning approaches, there is still a need for a more generic and precise approach for brain tumor detection. - The article discusses the use of deep learning and image processing techniques in the identification and classification of diseases in medical imaging, covering the processes of feature extraction, feature selection, and classification/recognition using methods such as convolutional neural networks. - This paper provides an overview of brain tumor detection and classification using intelligence techniques, discussing the various methods and approaches used in the field. - The summary above highlights various research and techniques for the detection and classification of brain tumors using MRI images, including deep learning, machine learning, segmentation, classification, and feature extraction methods. - The focus is on using advanced technology such as deep learning and big data to improve the accuracy and efficiency of brain tumor diagnosis.

[6] Brain Tumor Detection Using Cnn And Deep Learning Methods

The paper "Brain Tumor Detection Using Cnn And Deep Learning Methods**"** by Mr. Sarvachan Verma, Rishabh Mathur, Samiksha Jain, Shivam Singhal, Shreshth Bhardwaj proposes a brain tumour detection system using CNN and deep learning methods to improve the accuracy and efficiency of brain tumour identification in MRI images. The authors used TensorFlow and Keras in Python for implementation and achieved an accuracy of 99.65%. The paper mentions the use of SVM classifiers and other algorithms for verification purposes. It highlights the complexity of brain tumour segmentation and the challenges of manual segmentation processes. The paper also discusses the use of the latest 2022 dataset, consisting of 2785 images of tumours and non-tumours, and the introduction of pooling layers in CNN models.

[7] Advancing Brain Tumor Detection: A Thorough Investigation Of Cnns, Clustering, And Softmax Classification In The Analysis Of Mri Images

The paper Advancing Brain Tumor Detection: A Thorough Investigation Of Cnns, Clustering, And Softmax Classification In The Analysis Of Mri Images" by Jonayet Miah, Duc M Cao, Md Abu Sayed, Md Siam Taluckder, Md Sabbirul Haque Fuad Mahmud presents a comprehensive investigation into the use of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for brain tumour detection using MRI images. The study introduces a clustering method for feature extraction, improving the accuracy of CNNs. Feature extraction is important in analysing MRI images, involving the process of identifying and extracting important information or features from the image. The success of the proposed method can be attributed to several key factors, including preprocessing steps and scaling the model to larger datasets and real-world scenarios. The combination of CNNs and MRI data offers a promising tool for accurately detecting brain tumours, with potential implications for early diagnosis and improved patient care.

[8] Image Processing Techniques for Brain Tumor Detection

The paper "Image Processing Techniques for Brain Tumor Detection,"by Dr. Seema S. Kawthekar, Dr. Vipin Y. Borole, and Sunil S. Nimbhore. A difficult issue for MRI scans is identifying brain tumors due to the shape of the brain. A brain tumor is an unusual cell growth. of the brain. X-ray images provide superior contrast for the various sensitive human body tissues. X-ray images are better than CT, ultrasound, and X-beam images.Various preprocessing, post-handling, and methods such as filtering, For the purpose of locating images of mind tumors (MRI-Images), MATLAB provides access to picture handling (IP) apparatus for post-preparing systems such as histogram, threshold, segmentation, and morphological operation. Compared to CT, ultrasound, and X-ray beam, X-ray images produce better results.This involves various preprocessing, post-handling, and methods such as filtering, The location of mind tumor images (MRI-Images) can be found in MATLAB using picture handling (IP) apparatus for post-preparing systems like as histogram, threshold, segmentation, and morphological operation.

[9] Brain tumor identification and tracking using image processing technique

The paper "Brain tumor identification and tracking using image processing technique,"by Juan Jose Augusto surveys that growth of mass or cell in the brain is considered as a brain tumor. The proper functioning of the brain is affected by the growth of any tissue or cell abnormally. Knowing about the abnormalities in a specific area, an effective technology-based system is required which can provide accurate and meaningful information about the disorders. Now a day's image processing plays an important role in medical science as well as the field is also developing in many ways. Various methods in image processing help doctors to get maximum information about the disease with minimum possible errors. Some of these techniques are CT scans (Computed Tomography Scan), Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), X-rays. These advanced technologies are capable of detecting all the biggest to smallest defects in the body. All these computerized techniques are equipped with high resolution and better quality image readers. This research investigates brain tumor identification and tracking using an image processing technique. For this research 40, sample images were examined using image processing techniques using classification methods with brain tumor problem and without brain tumor problems investigated. The present work represents 92.5% accuracy for the detection of patients with brain tumors during analysis.

[10] Brain Tumor Detection And Localization In Magnetic Resonance

The paper "Brain Tumour Detection and Localization In Magnetic Resonance" by Ed-Edily Mohd. Azhari, Muhd. Mudzakkir Mohd. Hatta, Zaw Zaw Htike and Shoon Lei Win, has proposed that have proposed mind tumor location and restriction structure involves five stages: picture obtaining, pre-handling, edge identification, changed histogram bunching and morphological operations. After morphological operations, tumors show up as immaculate white shading on unadulterated dark foundations. The proposed tumor recognition and confinement framework wasobserved to have the capacity to precisely distinguish and limit cerebrum tumor in attractive reverberation imaging. The preparatory results show how a straightforward machine learning classifier with an arrangement of basic picture based elements can bring about high grouping exactness. The preparatory results additionally show the adequacy and proficiency of our five-stage mind tumor location and confinement approach and persuade us to extend this system to distinguish and limit an assortment of different sorts of tumors in different sorts of medicinal symbolism.

[11] A Review on Brain Tumour Detection Using Image Segmentation .

The paper "A Review on Brain Tumour Detection Using Image Segmentation and Threshold,"by Amrutha Ravi,Sreejith S have propose a programmed tumor identification framework utilizing picture division strategy. In our undertaking we are proposing a programmed mind tumor identification framework selecting a suitable division system. In any case, there are a few challenges that cause poor division results. The principle challenges in dividing a picture are i) Noise, ii) Blur Low Contrast, iii) The inclination field(the event of easily shifting intensities inside of tissues), iv) The partial volume impact (a voxel contributes in different tissue sorts). Along these lines a preprocessing stage is most clear phase of a therapeutic picture preparing. Pre-handling for the most part includes those operations that are ordinarily fundamentally preceding the principle objective examination and extraction of the wanted data and regularly geometric amendments of the first real picture. These changes incorporate redressing the information for abnormalities and undesirable climatic commotion, evacuation of non-mind component picture and changing over the information so they effectively reflected in the first picture Major contribution of the proposed approach is that the use of the marching cube algorithm reduces the number of primitives to model volumetric.

[12] Local Independent Projection Based Classification Using Fuzzy Clustering

The paper "Local Independent Projection Based Classification Using Fuzzy Clustering" by R.Sathya, IM.Saraswathi have proposes a technique for segmenting and detecting brain tumor spatial fuzzy clustering algorithm for calculation of Magnetic Resonance(MRI)pictures to distinguish the Brain Tumor. Double Tree CWT multi scale decay is utilized for isolating high recurrence segments. Surface extraction of double tree CWT pictures by LIPC system. A novel order structure is inferred by bringing the nearby autonomous projection into the traditional grouping model. Region is essential in the count of neighborhood free projections for LIPC The manufactured neural system is utilized to group the phases of Brain Tumor then it is prepared system by PNN-RBF preparing. Applications that utilization the morphologic substance of MRI every now and again require division of the picture volume into tissue sorts. Manual division additionally demonstrates huge intra-and entomb onlooker variability For instance,exact division of MR pictures of the cerebrum is of enthusiasm for the investigation of numerous mind issue. LIPC calculation is giving just 80% of clarity so we furthermore including fluffy grouping for more precision. Fluffy bunching calculations have been generally considered and connected in an assortment of substantive ranges.proposed.

V. REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATIONHardware requirements

This application is designed to run on the minimum possible configuration of hardware.

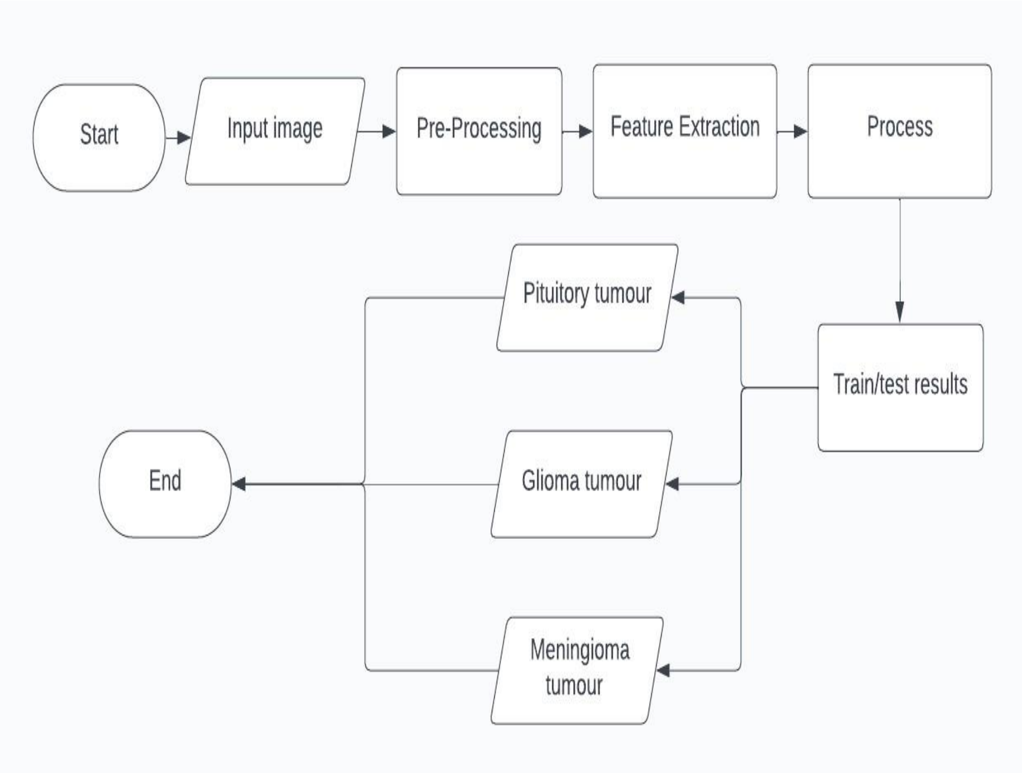
- CPU Power: 1 GHz or faster processor
- Storage Space: 512 GB internal storage
- RAM: 6 GB for smooth performance
- Screen Size: 2.8 inches or larger display
- Device: Android Smartphone or Desktop

Software requirements

- OS: Windows 10/Linux
- Code: Python
- Browsers: Chrome/Firefox
- Database: MYSQL
- IDEs: VS Code, Jupyter, Pycharm

VI. SYSTEM DESIGN

The system design is an important part of the system development process that focuses on the creation of a detailed plan for building system or product. It typically performance requirements includes a comprehensive overview of the system's architecture, functionality, components and subsystems that make up the system, as well as their interactions and dependencies. The system design is as follows:



Flowchart representing the stages involved in the Detection of Brain using CNN

The stages to detect brain tumour using CNN are as follows :

- **Dataset Acquisition:** Gather a dataset consisting of brain images, with labels indicating normal brains and brains with tumors.
- **Preprocessing:** Clean the data, handle missing values, and standardize image sizes and formats. This might involve normalization, resizing, and data augmentation to increase variability.
- **Splitting Data:** Divide the dataset into training data and testing data. This ensures that the model's performance can be evaluated on unseen data.
- **CNN Model Architecture:** Design the architecture of the Convolutional Neural Network. This involves defining the layers, such as convolutional, pooling, and fully connected layers.
- **Training Data:** Train the CNN model using the labeled training data. This step involves feeding the training images through the network, adjusting the model's weights to minimize the prediction error.
- **Testing Data:** Evaluate the performance of the trained model using the testing dataset. This step helps assess how well the model generalizes to new, unseen data.
- **Loading the Model:** Once the model is trained and saved, load it for further use in classification tasks.
- **Classification:** Utilize the loaded model to classify new brain images into two categories: "Normal Brain" or "Tumour Brain" based on learned patterns from the training data.
- **Results:** Display or analyze the classification results to understand the model's accuracy and performance.

In the comprehensive process of developing a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model for brain image classification, several key steps are undertaken to ensure robust performance. The initial phase involves preprocessing the data, encompassing tasks such as cleaning the data, handling missing values, and standardizing image sizes and formats. Techniques like normalization, resizing, and data augmentation are employed to enhance the variability of the dataset. Following this, the dataset is split into training and testing subsets to facilitate the evaluation of the model's generalization to new, unseen data. The core of the model development lies in designing the CNN architecture, specifying the configuration of layers, including convolutional, pooling, and fully connected layers. Defining the structure involves specifying the configuration of layers, including convolutional layers for feature extraction, pooling layers for dimensionality reduction, and fully connected layers for classification. This architecture serves as the foundation for the subsequent training phase.During training, the CNN learns from the labeled training data by adjusting its weights iteratively. This process aims to minimize prediction errors and enable the model to recognize intricate patterns within the images. Subsequently, the model is trained using the labeled training data, where the weights are iteratively adjusted to minimize prediction errors as the images traverse through the network. The trained model is then subjected to testing data to assess its performance and generalization capabilities. Once the model has been successfully trained and evaluated, it is saved and can be loaded for subsequent use in classification tasks. The final stage involves the practical application of the loaded model to classify new brain images into distinct categories, such as "Normal Brain" or "Tumour Brain," based on learned patterns from the training data. The ultimate outcome, presented as classification results, offers insights into the model's accuracy and overall efficacy in distinguishing between normal and tumorous brain images.

The results obtained from this classification process offer a comprehensive view of the model's accuracy and effectiveness in differentiating the presence and absence brain tumour . The model is designed in a way that can also work in real-world environment.

VII. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The project objectives and the particular yoga poses that are targeted are clearly defined at the outset of the research approach for AI yoga gesture estimation. Following is a thorough literature analysis that explores current techniques and technology in AI gesturerecognition and yoga position estimation. Preprocessing procedures are used for uniformity, and diverse datasets are carefully gathered and labeled. The foundation of the approach is the choice of a suitable deep learning model, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), together with rigorous training and iterative improvement based on evaluation metrics. A definitive evaluation is reached by practical testing and comparison with baseline models, which helps identify possible directions for further development of the AI yoga gesture estimation system.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The successful integration of this CNN-based detection system into clinical workflows holds the promise of expediting decision-making processes for healthcare practitioners, potentially leading to timely interventions and personalized treatment strategies. In summary, the development and deployment of the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model for brain tumour detection represent a significant leap forward in improving diagnostic accuracy and efficiency within neuroimaging.Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)-based model for brain tumour detection stand as a testament to the potential of deep learning in revolutionizing diagnostic practices within the realm of neuroimaging. This endeavor embarked upon a quest to transcend the limitations of traditional methods, aiming to enhance accuracy, efficiency, and reliability in identifying and characterizing brain tumours. Through meticulous exploration, design, and optimization of the CNN architecture, this project sought to harness the power of neural networks in discerning subtle patterns and features within complex brain imaging data. The anticipated outcomes included improved accuracy, faster diagnoses, reduced false positives/negatives, and adaptability across diverse imaging modalities, thereby fostering a robust and versatile diagnostic tool. The model's ability to not only detect tumours but also potentially aid in fine-grained segmentation and feature extraction highlighted its multifaceted capabilities, promising deeper insights into tumour pathology.The project's focus on leveraging deep learning techniques aimed to surpass traditional methods, striving for enhanced precision and speed in identifying brain tumours. Ultimately, this venture underscores the transformative potential of deep learning in reshaping medical imaging and diagnostic radiology, ushering in a new era of more accurate, efficient, and personalized healthcare solutions.

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