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Mammogram classification using Deep learning features

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Abstract: This paper presents a method for classification of normal and abnormal tissues in mammograms using a deep learning approach. VGG-16 based deep learning architecture is used to extract features from the images implemented on mammograms ROI's from the BMIS dataset. The features are extracted using the last layer of the fully connected layer. The results are evaluated using 10-fold cross-validation technique and compared with SVM and KNN (with k=3, 5) classifiers. The method presented here achieves 90% accuracy using SVM classifier.

1. INTRODUCTION

Breast cancer is one of the most common types of cancer diagnosed among women in the world. In one of the leading causes of deaths in females worldwide, World Health Organization (WHO) and the American Cancer Society research (ACR) and American cancer society report that 14.1 million new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in 2018. Generally, breast cancer cells are divided based on geometric shape and size. These cells can undergo various types of distortions. In most of the cases the breast cancer cells are either spherical or oval in shape. Early detection of breast cancer can reduce the breast cancer mortality rate quite considerably. The breast cancer symptoms are often very subtle and vary in appearance at early stages [2].

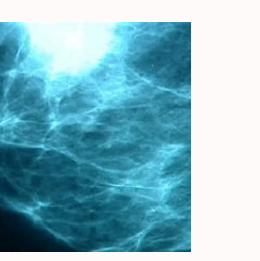
In the case of mammogram, once the breasts are examined, this procedure is medical terms is known as mammogram. Mammogram is a diagnostic technique to detect breast cancer. Mammograms today expose the breast to a much lower dose of radiation compared to the devices used in the past[3]. Mammograms are considered to be one of the most reliable tools for screening and a key method of early detection of breast cancer.

In literature, it can be seen that various researchers have adopted different approaches for the classification of mammograms using techniques such as local binary patterns [4], Gabor filters [5], wavelet transform [6] and texture properties etc. Others have exploited multiresolution analysis [7] and wavelets [8] for feature extraction and classification of mammograms.

Although, over the years there has been advancements in these feature driven techniques, but still require further improvement. Recently, deep learning based methods have presented a new deep learning approach for classification of normal and abnormal tissues in mammograms. Dong et al[14] presented an approach to detect and classify the breast cancer using a deep learning approach using deep learning approach. The method detects the suspect lesion using a CNN and then classifies the lesion using SVM optimization. The method utilizes the INbreast dataset for training and testing. The proposed method achieves 85.7% accuracy using pre-trained deep learning classifier. The results show that the proposed method is better than the previous work with classification sensitivity of 98 % and specificity of 70%.

In this paper we present a visual geometry group (VGG) based convolutional neural network (CNN) for estimation of breast cancer. The proposed model takes the input as a type of histopathology in mammograms such as a type of tumor and produces the output as a type of tumor. The proposed approach is a broad introduction of VGG model and its parameters is presented in section II. In section III, the experimental details and classifiers used are presented. Results and discussion are presented in section IV. The conclusion is presented in section V.

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As a result, Canadian researchers concluded that annual screening in women aged 40 years, at medication, does not reduce breast-cancer mortality more than a physical examination. And leading up to every 40 years, I hope this discussion and inform you include talking to your doctor, and of course, think of your family risk factors, as this can modify your own risk. "As the updated guidelines were intended to give women more options suggesting that they and their doctor take a shared decision on screening, Hollingsworth is not confident that these discussions are routine. Originally published on December 13, 2019. These recommendations apply only to women in Mama's risk of breast cancer of 40 to 74 years. (BC School Society) He echoed the confidence of the task force in randomized tests, but allowed other observational studies to provide soil information - provided that their results are adequately vetos. Women aged 50 to 69 years are recommended to get a mammogram every two years. I stayed astonished. Specifically points to randomization issues with the National Study of Canadian Breast Screening (CNBSS), originally conducted in the DA © 1980, which involved tens of thousands of women and eventually occurred in 15 different urban centers throughout the Pais. More often than not, Seely said, these women were spoken by their family members, they should not be displayed because of their age. Produced by Sujata Berry. "I was devastated, I think it's absolutely ridiculous that they would say to a woman not to do [a] breast self-examination." Start thinking about breasts' health," according to Dr. Colin Mar, B.C. Cacé's Agency, took steps to help inform women better, recognizing that the Mammography can be a complicated and confusing issue. There were extensive quality control measures to maintain the integrity of the study, it he (Weak recommendation; moderate quality evidence) for women aged 50 years '69 years, we recommend routinely screening with mammography every 2 to 3 years. She says she often sees women in her 40 years that They found a node, which could have been found on a stage earlier "and more treatable" with a mammogram. While your authors say that your work is under attack, CNBSS is weathered years of Skepticism and challenges. The 2011 Clinical Protection Guideline is no more current. At this point, Miller said, excluding women who may have palpable figures are € à €

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