

BRAIN EFFECTS BY ALZHEIMERS DETECTION USING DEEP LEARNING

K. MANJUSHA^[1], SAYAM SHASHANK^[2], TADEPALLI LATHA SRI^[3], KOLLURU
SOWMYA^[4]

[1] Assistant professor, Department of electronics and communication engineering, St. Peters engineering college, Hyderabad-50100

[2,3,4] Undergraduate student, Department of electronics and communication Engineering college, St. Peters engineering college, Hyderabad-50100

ABSTRACT:

The consequences of deep literacy- grounded Alzheimer's discovery on the brain are examined in this exploration. One of the more dangerous brain diseases, Alzheimer's complaint is generally seen in aged people. This case, who has Alzheimer's complaint, suffers from significant memory loss. The identification and categorization of announcement are allowed to be delicate study subjects due to the tremendous growth of announcement cases and the lack of applicable individual styles. Deep literacy algorithms have successfully demonstrated mortal- position performance across a variety of areas. In the suggested methodology, announcement is detected using MRI data, and the current complaint is classified using deep literacy technology. Deep literacy ways for classifying Alzheimer's complaint have produced encouraging issues and practical executions.

INTRODUCTION:

Alzheimer's disease is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder that affects the brain, leading to symptoms such as memory loss, decline in cognitive abilities, and changes in behaviour. It is the most common type of dementia, accounting for 60 to 80 percent of all dementia cases, making it a prevalent condition among the elderly population. Despite its high prevalence, there is currently no cure available for Alzheimer's disease. The time period between the onset of symptoms and a definitive diagnosis can be quite long.

Mild cognitive impairment (MCI) refers to the early stages of Alzheimer's disease. There are two subtypes of MCI known as progressive MCI (PMCI) and stable MCI (SMCI). In PMCI, individuals experience a gradual progression of cognitive decline and eventually exhibit more pronounced symptoms of Alzheimer's disease. Conversely, those with SMCI maintain a relatively stable cognitive state and do not progress to a more severe stage. It is important to note that not all cases of MCI will progress to PMCI; some individuals may remain in the stable stage without further deterioration.

EXISTING PROJECT:

Positron emission tomography (PET) is a technique used for assessing physiological functions by examining neurotransmitters, blood flow, metabolism, and the effects of drugs labelled with radioactive substances. In this method, a radioactive pharmaceutical is injected intravenously into a patient, and detectors placed at various angles capture the radiation emitted by the substance. According to the study's

authors, their approach demonstrated superior performance compared to VAF, PCA+SVM, and NFM+SVM in terms of accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity, achieving an overall accuracy rate of 91.33%. Support vector machine (SVM) is a widely used supervised learning method commonly applied to classification and regression tasks. SVM aims to establish an optimal decision boundary or hyperplane to classify data points in a multidimensional space.

PROPOSED PROJECT:

The main objective of our study is to apply a deep learning model to determine a patient's current stage of Alzheimer's disease (AD). Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a neurodegenerative condition that affects both middle-aged and older adults and is linked to generalised brain degradation. In order to diagnose this Alzheimer's disease (AD), we need an MRI or CT scan. The various phases of Alzheimer's disease (AD) include slightly demented, moderately demented, non-demented, and very mildly demented. Convolutional neural network design is used for the categorization and outcome forecasting. The suggested system's training accuracy was 86.34%, while its validation accuracy was 86.45%. Additional advantages include the usage of multiple datasets with identical accuracy.

WORKING CONCEPT –

Techniques for brain imaging in Alzheimer's disease (AD):

The two types of these are frequently separated into structural imaging and functional imaging.

While structural imaging provides images of the brain's structures, such as neurons, synapses, glial cells, etc., functional imaging provides information about the processes the brain performs. Magnetic resonance imaging, or MRI, is one of the greatest neuroimaging techniques.

MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging:

Instead of harmful radiation, this imaging method creates high-quality, high-resolution 2D and 3D images of the structural elements of the brain using radio waves and magnetic fields. The most popular method for evaluating the loss of tissue cells, neurons, etc. in AD cases is structural MRI. Figures 1 and 2 show images from structural and functional MRIs.

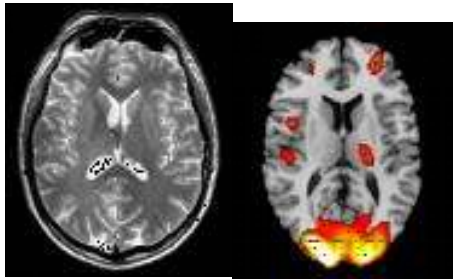


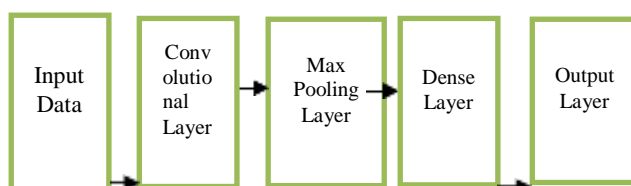
Fig 1: Structural MRI Fig 2: Functional MRI

DEEP LEARNING VS. MACHINE LEARNING

Deep learning ideas originated from machine learning ideas. They require more processing power, but they are especially useful for the analysis of images, videos, unstructured data, etc. Since they increase efficiency percentages, deep learning approaches are helpful when there is a lot of data or a lot of samples required. Furthermore, neural networks help handle data automatically and without human interaction, which boosts productivity.

NEURAL NETWORKS AND CNN

This is a type of algorithm where the network is trained in such a way that it acts like a human brain. The human brain has the capability to think when required; similarly, the network is trained to think. This helps in the classification of data in a simpler and more accurate way. CNN (convolutional neural network) is a type of NN that helps in pattern recognition for images, objects, classes, categories, etc.



Python:

Python is an interpreted, powerful, interactive, and object-oriented scripting language. Python was designed to be extremely readable. It uses English terms more often than punctuation and has fewer syntactical elements than other languages. Python is used to build the Flask framework for web applications. The president of Pocco, a global association of Python enthusiasts, Armin Ronacher, developed it.

Flask Framework:

Flask is built on the Werkzeug WSGI toolkit and Jinja2 template engine. Both of them are Pocco initiatives. The HTTP protocol serves as the foundation for data transmission on the World Wide Web. For a specific URL, this protocol defines a number of data retrieval methods.

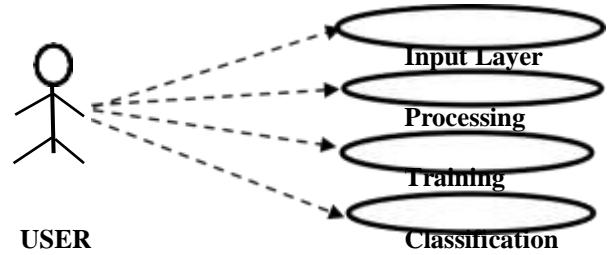
Model implementation:

The essential libraries are first imported using Python, and then the dataset is imported from the Kaggle website. The photos are then retrieved along with the labels and resized. Then, as training and testing data, photos are split 80:20. The convolution operation that needs to be performed on the pictures is then applied using the CNN model. Following the

creation of the user's login ID and password, Flask is used to develop the website. The user should upload a brain image after logging in with their ID and password so that the image can be identified as demented, non-Demented, moderately demented, or mildly demented based on training. The accuracy of the test and the validation are 86.34% and 86.45%,

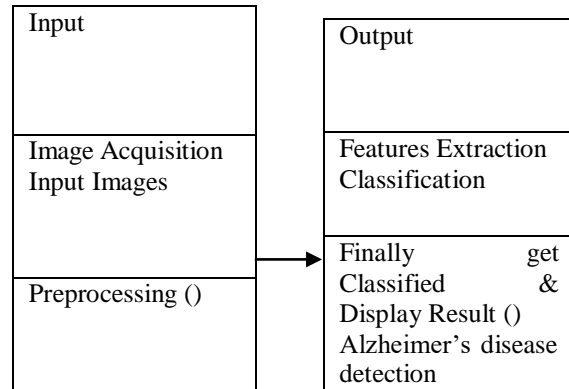
UML DIAGRAM:

Unified Modelling Language is known as UML. A general- purpose modelling language with standards, UML is used in the field of object-oriented software engineering. The ObjectManagement Group oversees and developed the standard. The objective is for UML to establish itself as a standard language for modelling object-oriented computer programmes. UML now consists of a meta-model and a notation as its two main parts. In the future, UML might also be coupled with or added to in the form of a method or process. The UML is a crucial component of the software development process and the creation of objects-oriented software. The UML primarily employs graphical notations to convey software project design.



CLASS DIAGRAM:

A class diagram in software engineering refers to a sort of static structural diagram that displays the classes, properties, operations (or methods), and relationships between the classes to illustrate the structure of a system. It explains what sort of information is contained.

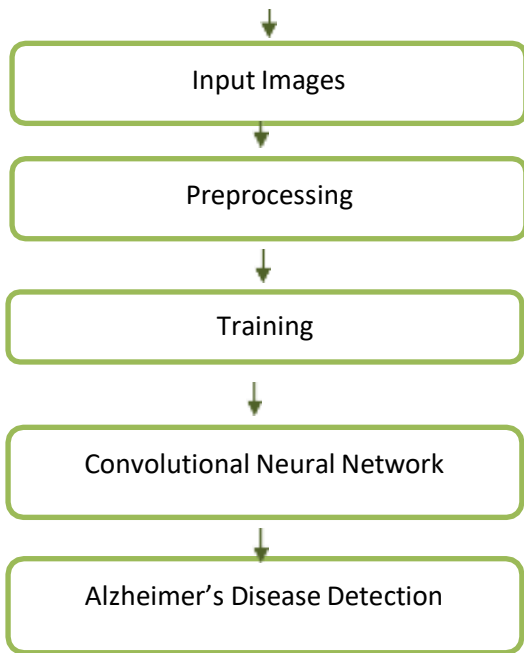


The characteristics and functions of a class are described in a class diagram, along with the restrictions placed on the system. Because they are the only UML diagrams that can be directly mapped with object-oriented languages, class diagrams are frequently employed in the modelling of object-oriented systems.

ACTIVITY DIAGRAM:

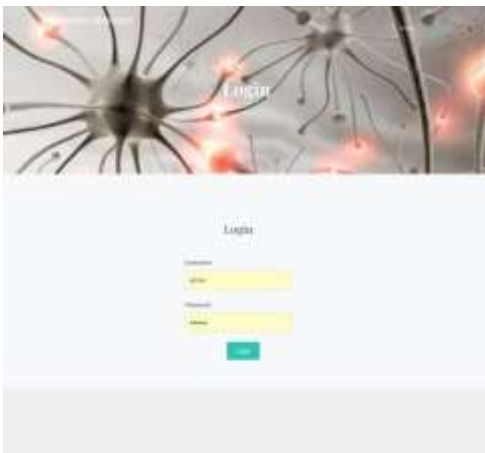
An activity diagram is essentially a flowchart that shows how one activity leads to another. The action might be referred to as a system operation. One operation leads to the next in the process of control flow. This flow may be parallel, contemporaneous, or branched.

Visual representations of workflows with choice, iteration, and concurrency supported by activities and actions are called activity diagrams. The operational and commercial workflows of system components can be represented using activity diagrams in the Unified Modelling Language. The entire control flow is shown in an activity diagram.



OUTPUT MODEL:

Here the user has to enter the login and ID given by entering into the website. The login ID is given by the admin and the user can login with that. Then the user has to click the conformation for further process.



Selection of MRI scan is done here for the uploading process by the user only and MRI image is uploaded. Here the User needs to upload the MRI which is the physical MRI of brain. They have to click on the upload button and then Select the MRI from the place saved. Next upload the MRI for the further process.



Final output is shown in the website to the user as shown above. Firstly, it is predicted if the patient is having Alzheimer's or not and then if Alzheimer is detected then the stage of the Alzheimer the patient is in is also displayed. This is a very simple accurate and easy process to determine about the Alzheimer's in daily life. This model implementation is very easy and also easily understandable by users.

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CONCLUSION:

In this Work, we used the basic Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) architecture model classify Alzheimer's from magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans images. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) architecture model is used to avoid the expensive training from scratch and to get higher efficiency with limited number of datasets. The proposed work was able to give a good accuracy where training accuracy is 86.34% and validation accuracy is 86.45% on the test data with very small mis-classifications on normal and very mild demented.