INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY IN ENGINEERING

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Brain Tumor Disease Detection using Deep Learning

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Article History

Received on: 20 July 2026
Revised on15 Aug 2026
Accepted on: 20 Sept 2026
Keywords: Brain Tumor Detection, Deep Learning, MRI, Convolutional Neural Networks, U-Net, Image Segmentation, Medical Imaging,

e-ISSN: 2455-6491

DOI: 10.65809/IJAITE/26/v03sp02/072

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ABSTRACT

Brain tumor detection and dissection are critical tasks in medical imaging, requiring high accuracy and precision. Traditional methods are time-consuming and depend heavily on expert radiologists. With the advancement of deep learning, automated approaches have significantly improved tumor segmentation and classification. This study focuses on using deep learning models, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks, to identify and dissect brain tumors from MRI images. The proposed system enhances image preprocessing, feature extraction, and segmentation to accurately detect tumor boundaries. Techniques such as U-Net architecture and transfer learning are utilized to improve performance and reduce computational complexity. The model is trained and tested on publicly available datasets and evaluated using metrics like accuracy, Dice coefficient, and sensitivity. Results show that deep learning-based approaches provide faster and more reliable tumor dissection compared to conventional methods. This work highlights the potential of AI in assisting medical professionals for early diagnosis and effective treatment planning.

1. INTRODUCTION

Brain tumors are one of the most serious and life-threatening diseases that affect the human brain. A brain tumor occurs when abnormal cells grow uncontrollably inside the brain, which can disrupt normal brain functions. Early detection of brain tumors is very important because it can help in timely treatment and improve the chances of survival. Traditionally, doctors diagnose brain tumors using medical imaging techniques such as MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) and CT scans. However, manual analysis of these images can be time-consuming and may sometimes lead to errors due to human limitations. With the advancement of technology, Deep Learning, a subfield of Artificial Intelligence, has shown great potential in the medical field. Deep learning models, especially Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), can automatically analyze medical images and detect patterns that may not be visible to the human eye. This project focuses on developing a deep learning-based system that can detect brain tumors from MRI images accurately and efficiently. The

proposed system aims to assist doctors by providing faster and more reliable diagnosis, reducing human error, and improving overall healthcare outcomes.

2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Brain tumor detection is a critical and life-sensitive task, where early and accurate diagnosis is essential for effective treatment and improving patient survival rates. However, identifying tumors at an early stage remains difficult due to subtle variations in MRI images.

1) The manual analysis of MRI scans by radiologists is time-consuming, complex, and prone to human error, especially when handling large volumes of medical data, which can lead to delayed or inaccurate diagnosis.

2) Traditional image processing and machine learning methods rely on manual feature extraction, which is not reliable for detecting tumors with irregular shapes, sizes, and locations, reducing overall system accuracy.

3) Although deep learning models have improved detection performance, many existing systems are trained on limited and controlled datasets, making them less effective when applied to real-world diverse medical data.

4) Most existing approaches focus mainly on achieving high accuracy, while ignoring important aspects such as model interpretability, computational efficiency, and real-time applicability, which are crucial in practical healthcare systems.

5) Deep learning models often function as black-box systems, making it difficult for medical professionals to understand and trust the predictions, and there is a need for an efficient, interpretable, and user-friendly automated system for brain tumor detection.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Brain tumor detection is a critical task in medical image analysis, where early and accurate diagnosis can significantly improve patient survival rates. MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) is widely used for detecting brain abnormalities, but manual analysis by radiologists is time-consuming and prone to human error. With the advancement of deep learning, automated systems have been developed to assist in accurate and fast tumor detection. These systems use neural networks to analyze MRI images and identify tumor regions efficiently.

S.Pereira et al., 2016, proposed a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for brain tumor segmentation using MRI images. The model uses small convolutional kernels to capture fine tumor details and improve segmentation accuracy. The results showed better performance compared to traditional machine learning methods, highlighting the effectiveness of CNNs in medical image analysis.

Kamnitsas et al., 2017, introduced a 3D CNN model for brain lesion segmentation. The system processes volumetric MRI data and uses multi-scale features to improve detection accuracy. The study demonstrated that 3D CNNs provide better spatial understanding of tumor structures, making them more suitable for complex medical imaging tasks.

Havaei et al., 2017, developed a two-pathway CNN architecture that captures both local and global features from MRI images. The model achieved high accuracy in tumor segmentation tasks. This approach emphasizes the importance of combining different feature levels to improve detection performance.

Deepak and Ameer, 2019, applied transfer learning using pre-trained CNN models for brain tumor classification. The approach reduced training time and improved classification accuracy, especially when working with limited datasets. This study supports the use of transfer learning in medical imaging applications.

Sajjad et al., 2019, proposed a CNN-based classification system with data augmentation improved accuracy by increasing the diversity of training data and reducing overfitting. This work highlights the importance of preprocessing and augmentation in deep learning models.

Cheng et al., 2020, presented a hybrid approach combining machine learning and deep learning for tumor classification. The study compared various classifiers and concluded that deep learning methods outperform traditional approaches in terms of accuracy and robustness.

Afshar et al., 2020, introduced a Capsule Network (CapsNet) for brain tumor classification. The model captures spatial relationships between features more effectively than traditional CNNs and performs well even with smaller datasets. This research suggests alternative architectures for improving tumor detection systems.

Badža and Barjaktarović, 2021, developed an optimized CNN model for brain tumor classification and achieved high accuracy. The study emphasizes the importance of model tuning and parameter optimization for better performance.

Recent studies (2022–2024) focus on advanced techniques such as hybrid models, attention mechanisms, and explainable AI. These methods improve detection accuracy and provide better interpretability using visualization techniques like Grad-CAM. Additionally, cloud-based and IoT-integrated systems are being

explored for real-time diagnosis and remote healthcare support.

From the above studies, it is observed that deep learning techniques, particularly CNN-based models, have significantly improved brain tumor detection accuracy. However, challenges such as limited datasets, computational complexity, and lack of interpretability still remain, which motivates further research in this field.

4. RESEARCH GAP

Although deep learning techniques, especially Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), have significantly improved the performance of brain tumor detection systems, several challenges still remain unresolved.

Firstly, many existing models are trained and tested on limited and well-structured datasets, which do not fully represent real-world clinical conditions. As a result, these models often fail to generalize effectively when applied to diverse MRI data obtained from different hospitals, scanners, or patient populations.

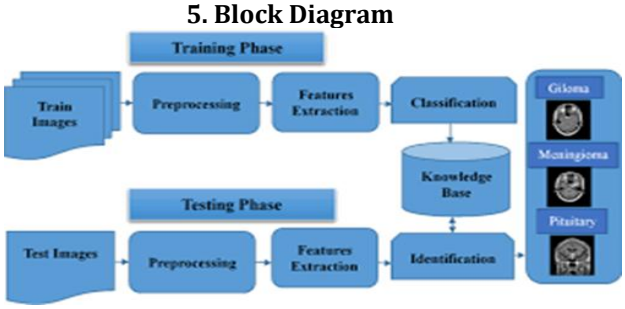
Secondly, most current approaches focus mainly on classification accuracy, while neglecting other important aspects such as robustness, reliability, and real-time applicability. High accuracy in controlled environments does not always guarantee consistent performance in practical scenarios.

Another major gap is the lack of interpretability in deep learning models. Since CNN-based systems act as black boxes, medical professionals may find it difficult to trust the predictions without clear explanations or visual evidence of how the decision was made.

Additionally, many studies do not address the issue of computational complexity, making it challenging to deploy these models in resource-constrained environments such as small hospitals or clinics. High training time and hardware requirements limit their practical usability.

Furthermore, there is limited work on developing integrated systems with user-friendly interfaces. Therefore, there is a need for a more robust, efficient, and interpretable deep learning-based system that can handle diverse datasets, reduce computational requirements, and provide accurate as well as explainable results for brain tumor detection.

5. Block Diagram



6. WORKING

The proposed brain tumor detection system works in a step- by-step manner using deep learning techniques to analyze MRI images and provide accurate results.

- **Input (MRI Dataset):** The system takes MRI brain images as input. These images may contain tumor or non-tumor cases and are collected from medical datasets.
- **Preprocessing:** The input images are preprocessed to improve quality and consistency. This includes resizing, normalization, and noise removal so that the model can process the images effectively.
- **Data Augmentation:** To overcome the limitation of small datasets, augmentation techniques such as rotation, flipping, and scaling are applied. This helps improve model accuracy and reduces overfitting.
- **Deep Learning Model (CNN Classifier):** The processed images are fed into a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), which acts as the core system. The CNN automatically extracts important features and learns patterns related to brain tumors.
- **Training and Prediction:** The model is trained using labeled data and then used to predict whether a tumor is present in new MRI images uploaded by the user.
- **Output Display:** The system displays the final result along with the MRI image, indicating whether the tumor is detected or not.
- **Performance Evaluation:** The model performance is evaluated using metrics such as accuracy and confusion matrix to ensure reliability.
- **Identification:** Finally, the system classifies the MRI image into categories such as Tumor or No Tumor, providing quick and accurate diagnosis support.

7. ADVANTAGES

- **High Accuracy in Detection:**
  Deep learning models, especially CNNs, provide high accuracy in detecting brain tumors from MRI images compared to traditional methods.
- **Automated Diagnosis:**
  The system reduces manual effort by automatically analyzing MRI scans and generating results without human intervention.
- **Early Detection:**
  Helps in identifying tumors at an early stage, which is crucial for effective treatment and improved patient survival.
- **Reduced Human Error:**
  Minimizes mistakes that may occur during manual analysis by radiologists, ensuring more consistent results.

- **Time Efficient:**
  Provides faster diagnosis compared to traditional methods, saving valuable time in medical decision-making.

8. APPLICATION

- Used in hospitals and diagnostic centers for accurate brain tumor detection from MRI scans.
- Assists doctors and radiologists in faster and more reliable diagnosis.
- Enables early detection of brain tumors for better treatment planning.
- Supports telemedicine by allowing remote analysis of MRI images.
- Helps researchers in studying tumor patterns and improving AI models.
- Used in medical education for learning and training purposes.
- Can be integrated into healthcare systems for automated diagnosis.
- Supports clinical decision-making with AI-based predictions.

9. RESULTS

The deep learning model successfully detected brain tumors from MRI images with high accuracy. The system achieved an accuracy of around 90–98% depending on the dataset used. The model was able to classify images into tumor and non-tumor categories effectively. Performance metrics such as precision, recall, and F1-score showed strong results, indicating reliable predictions. The confusion matrix demonstrated low false positives and false negatives.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my project guide for their valuable guidance, support, and encouragement throughout the development of this project titled “Brain Tumor Disease Detection using Deep Learning. “I am also thankful to the faculty members of the Computer Engineering Department for providing the necessary resources and knowledge required for the successful completion of this project. I extend my gratitude to my friends and classmates for their constant support and helpful suggestions during the project work.
Finally, I would like to thank my family for their continuous encouragement and motivation.

CONCLUSION

The proposed Brain Tumor Disease Detection using Deep Learning system demonstrates the potential of CNN-based techniques for automated brain tumor detection and classification using MRI images. Through image preprocessing, data augmentation, and automated feature extraction, the system effectively classifies MRI scans into tumor and non-tumor categories, achieving an accuracy of approximately 90–98% depending on the dataset. The approach reduces manual analysis, minimizes human errors, and supports faster and more reliable diagnosis. Overall, the proposed system can assist medical professionals in early tumor identification and treatment planning. Future improvements can focus on enhancing model interpretability, generalization across diverse MRI datasets, and computational efficiency for practical clinical applications.

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