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Review Paper on a Review on Lung Cancer Detection using Digital Image Processing Techniques: A Comparative Study

Swati Pandey[1], Mr. Vyom Kulshreshtha[2]

[1]M.Tech. Scholar, Department of Computer Science and Technology, SIT, MATHURA
[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, SIT, MATHURA

Abstract:- *Lung disease is by all accounts the normal reason for death among individuals all through the world. Early location of lung malignant growth can expand the opportunity of survival among individuals. The general 5-year survival rate for lung malignant growth patients increments from 14 to 49% if the infection is recognized in time. In spite of the fact that Computed Tomography (CT) can be more productive than X-beam.*

Be that as it may, issue appeared to converge because of time requirement in identifying the present of lung malignant growth with respect to on the few diagnosing strategy utilized. Henceforth, a lung disease discovery framework utilizing picture preparing is utilized to order the present of lung malignant growth in a CT-pictures. In this examination, MATLAB have been utilized through each strategy made. In picture handling systems, procedure, for example, picture pre-preparing, division and highlight extraction have been talked about in detail. We are expecting to get the more precise outcomes by utilizing different upgrade and division methods.

Keywords;- CT, LCDS, Watershed Segmentation, ROI, Thresholding, Morphologic, Metastasis.

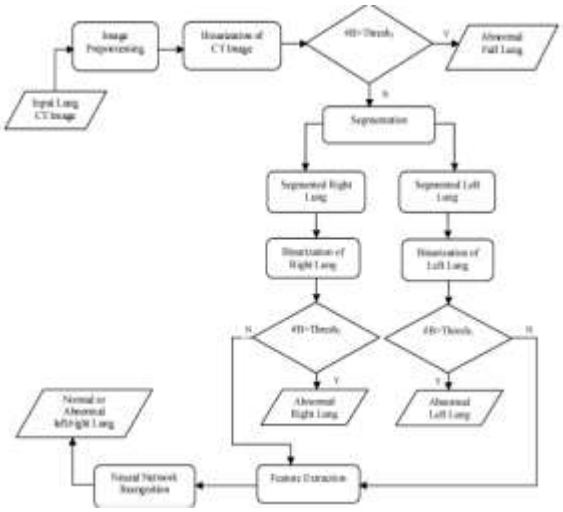
I. INTRODUCTION

LUNG disease is a noteworthy reason for malignancy related passings in people around the world. Around 20% of cases with lung knobs speak to lung diseases; in this manner, the recognizable proof of conceivably harmful lung knobs is fundamental for the screening and determination of lung malignant growth. Lung knobs are little masses in the human lung, and are normally circular; be that as it may, they can be misshaped by encompassing anatomical structures, for example, vessels and the nearby pleura. Intraparenchymal lung knobs are bound to be dangerous than those associated with the encompassing structures, and hence lung knobs are partitioned into various sorts as indicated by their relative positions. At present, the grouping from Diciottiet al. is the most mainstream approach and it separates knobs into four kinds: well-surrounded (W) with the knob found halfway in the lung with no association with vasculature; vascularized (V) with the knob found midway in the lung yet firmly associated with neighboring vessels; juxta-pleural (J) with a huge part of the knob associated with the pleural surface; and pleural-tail (P) with the knob close to the pleural surface associated by a flimsy tail.

Registered tomography (CT) is the most precise imaging methodology to acquire anatomical data about lung knobs and the encompassing structures. In current clinical practice, in any case, elucidation of CT pictures is trying for radiologists because of the huge number of cases. This manual perusing can be mistake inclined and the peruser may miss knobs and along these lines a potential malignancy. PC supported determination (CAD) frameworks would be useful for radiologists by offering introductory screening or second sentiments to order lung knobs. Miscreants give portrayal via consequently figuring quantitative measures, and are equipped for dissecting the enormous number of little knobs recognized by CT filters.

Progressively, processed tomography (CT) offers higher goals and quicker obtaining occasions. This has brought about the chance to recognize little lung knobs, which may speak to lung malignant growths at prior and possibly progressively treatable stages. Notwithstanding, in the current clinical practice, several such flimsy sectional CT pictures are created for every patient and are assessed by a radiologist in the conventional feeling of taking a gander at each picture in the hub mode. This outcomes in the possibility to miss little knobs and in this manner conceivably miss a malignant growth. In this paper, we present a modernized technique for mechanized ID of little lung knobs on multislice pictures

DATAFLOW DIAGRAM:



A. Picture Acquisition

Typically an exceptional sort of advanced X-Ray machine is utilized to obtain definite pictures or outputs of territories inside the body called mechanized tomography (CT). Processed tomography is an imaging system. The framework has been gathered total300 Lung CT pictures that are malignancy and ordinary picture of lung from the Internet and Hospital. The framework utilized Lung CT pictures that are jpeg document position.

B. Picture Preprocessing

After Image Acquisition, pictures are gone through the picture preprocessing steps. Fig. 1 demonstrates the square chart of picture preprocessing steps.

1) Gray Scale Conversion

RGB picture changed over into dim scale picture by utilizing the Matlab work rgb2gray. It changes over RGB picture or shading picture to grayscale by disposing of the tone and immersion data while holding the luminance.

2) Normalization

Standardize the obtained picture by utilizing the Matlab functionimre measure. The framework utilizes imre size capacity with the estimation of 150 x 140 pixels and 200 x 250 pixels. This size gives enough data of the picture when the preparing time is low.

3) Noise Reduction

To evacuate the clamor the framework utilized middle channel i.e.medfilt2. Medfilt2 is 2-D middle channel. Middle separating is a nonlinear task regularly utilized in picture handling to decrease "salt and pepper" clamor. A middle channel is more powerful than convolution when the objective IS to all the while diminish clamor and save edges.

4) Binary Image

Clamor free dim scale picture is changed over to twofold picture, that is a picture with pixels O's (white) and I 's (dark). To change over dark scale picture into double picture, the framework utilizes the Matlab work im2bw.

5) Remove undesirable bit of the picture

Changing over into twofold picture, we need to expel the superfluous pixels (0) from unique picture. This is done in light of the fact that we have to create estimate free calculation.

D. Division

Picture Segmentation in PC vision framework, is the way toward parceling an advanced picture into various fragments. The objective of division is to streamline as well as change the portrayal of a picture into progressively significant and simpler to investigate. Picture division is normally used to find items and limits (lines, bends, and so on.) in pictures. All the more unequivocally, picture division is the way toward allocating a name to each pixel in a picture to such an extent that pixels with a similar name share certain attributes. In the proposed framework, division procedures comprises of various advances.

E. Thresholding Method

Thresholding technique depends on an edge an incentive to transform a dim scale picture into a parallel picture. The key thought of this strategy is to choose the limit worth (or qualities when different dimensions are chosen). As of late, strategies have been created for thresholding processed tomography (CT)images. The least complex strategy for picture division is known as the thresholding technique. The proposed framework utilized three sorts of edge esteem for example Threshlo Threshz, and Thresh3. Inbinary CT picture, on the off chance that the level of white pixels is more prominent than the Thresh), at that point full lung is influenced. In sectioned paired picture, if the level of white pixels is more noteworthy than the Thresh2 and Thresh3. at that point the correct lung and left lung separately is influenced.

F. Highlight Extraction

The framework has been utilized a turn and size autonomous element extraction strategy to extricate the

element of the lung malignancy lastly get 33 highlights for each sort of lung disease CT pictures.

G. Neural Network Detection

After the Thresholding technique, rest of the Lung Cancer Detection System utilizes neural system which is exceptionally effective and dependable. After the element extraction process, these highlights are gone through the neural system to prepare up the framework for order reason or location reason. The entire proposed preparing arrangement of lung malignant growth recognition comprise of the accompanying advances Image Acquisition, Image Preprocessing, Segmentation, Feature Extraction, Neural Network Classification.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Aparna kanatte et al [1] portrays Lung carcinoma is a standout amongst the most deadly of diseases around the world. Positron discharge tomography (PET) information has more prominent affectability and explicitness in the arranging of lung malignant growth than registered tomography (CT) or attractive reverberation imaging (MRI). By utilizing knearest neighbor and bolster vector machines (SVM) classifiers. Wavelet highlights with SVM classifier gave a reliable precision of 97% with a normal affectability and explicitness of 0.81 and 0.99 individually.

Yongbum Lee et. al [2] proposed novel layout coordinating procedure dependent on hereditary algorithm(GA) format coordinating (GATM)for identifying knobs existing in lung region, for Computer-Aided Diagnosis (CAD) frameworks to distinguish lung knob in helical X-beam pneumonic figured tomography (CT) pictures. The GA was utilized to decide the objective position in the watched picture proficiently and to choose a satisfactory layout picture from database. By utilizing this technique recognition of knob rate is about 72%.

Samuel H Hawkins et. al [3] exhibited on the concentrating on instances of the adenocarcinoma nonsmall cell lung malignant growth tumor subtype from a bigger informational index. Correlation of classifiers for future determination approaches. Classifiers can be utilized to work to anticipate survival time.

Xing CHEN et. al [4] proposed a noninvasive location technique for lung disease joined with a kind of virtual l SAW gas sensors and imaging acknowledgment strategy. Patients inhale experiences an electronic nose with strong stage small scale extraction (SMPE) and slender section for pre fixation and partition of unpredictable natural mixes (VOCs) individually.

Noha Lee et. al [5] gives understanding into viability of lung disease screening and surveys the capability of computeraided structure advancements. Computer aided design frameworks for lung tissue separation, knob segregation, and knob portrayal. Computer aided design Technology may enable radiologists to modify the advantage cost analytics of CT affectability and particularity in lung malignancy screening.

David S et. al [6] created CAD calculation to distinguish lung knob and polyp identification utilizing CAD typical surface cover strategy in helical Computed Tomography (CT) pictures.

Jyh-Shyan et. al. [7] built up a neural-advanced computeraided finding framework (CAD) framework dependent on a parameterized two dimension convolution neural system (CNN) Architecture and on a unique multipliable yield encoding technique. The created design was prepared, tried and assessed uniquely on the issue of determination of lung disease knob found on digitized chest radio-diagrams. The framework performs programmed suspect restriction highlight extraction and determination of a specific example class-went for a high level of "genuine positive part" recognition and "low positive division" discovery.

Freedman et al. [8] surveyed the identification of signs predictable with lung malignancy on chest radiographs and bosom disease on mammograms. There are frameworks for different maladies and different sorts of pictures a work in progress; in any case, this procedure relies upon the accessibility of a precise database. The presentation of a Siemens Lung Care CT CAD framework against a radiologist-created database of CT imaged knobs. Computer aided design and individual radiologists taking an interest in the assessment performed also.

Macintosh Redmond R et al. [9] exhibited the pervasiveness of good lung malignant growth recognized by LDCCT at gauge screening was low at 0.23%, yet there was a high rate of critical accidental pathology. Low portion chest figured tomographic checking (LDCCT) can recognize beginning period asymptomatic lung malignant growth in a high hazard urban populace. Four hundred forty patients experienced medical procedure for essential lung malignancy, and 45 typical cases were chosen. Eight radiologists took an interest in eyewitness tests.

Basavanna et al. [11] gave rules to clinically pertinent FPR and TPR measures [10] just as exceptional ROC strategies for malignant growth screening, [15-18] and furthermore noticed that since the hidden pervasiveness of disease in normal hazard populaces is extremely low,

the FPR ought to be little for satisfactory disease screening of asymptomatic individuals.

Bagyasri et al. [15], the creators depicted a hypothetical examination on the best way to consolidate classifiers with an ideal choice standard and ideal ROC bend. To give clinically important definitions to affectability and explicitness [12-13].

Anam Tariq et al. [17] examined the impact of a CAD conspire on radiologist execution in the identification of lung tumors on chest radiographs.

Ruchka et al. [14] announced a CAD framework for knob discovery utilizing a distinction picture procedure. They thought about a few guideline based plans for distinguishing knobs. A gigantic preparing ANN (MTANN) [34] diminished the bogus positives.

Danshensong et al. [18] gave an account of a CAD plan to enable radiologists to improve the location of pneumonic knobs in chest radiographs by concentrating on false positive decrease. They could diminish the quantity of false positives to 44.3% with a little increment in the quantity of genuine positives of 2.3%.

Kesav kancherla et al [21-23], got a precision of 81% utilizing 71 highlights identified with shape, power and shading in our past work. By including the core divided highlights we improved the precision to 87%. Core division is performed by utilizing Seeded area developing division strategy. Our outcomes show the capability of core sectioned highlights for recognizing lung malignant growth in beginning time.

R. Sah et al. [24] Multi year survival in stage I carcinoma was not impacted by histological kind, while there was measurably critical distinction in survival between adenocarcinoma (0%) and squamous cell carcinoma (46%) in stage II illness, with beginning time lung malignant growth revealed patientspecific models for recognizing lung knobs for use in screening and follow-up observation. In the most recent decades, an enormous collection of research has been accounted for in the field of lung knob location and characterization [2], [16-19].

S. Sone et al [25-27] most lung tumors are not restricted when initially identified, however early location is required to improve anticipation. Since reparable early cases are difficult to imagine with ordinary chest radiography, another symptomatic methods must be found. We surveyed whether populace based mass screening with a winding registered tomography scanner could contribute considerably to identification of littler tumors, and diminishing mortality.

Kramer et al. [28] portrayed a mechanized strategy to recognize kindhearted and threatening singular knobs. Fifty-five chest radiographs were separated utilizing LDA and ANN for highlight blend and arrangement. Examinations with manual reviewing demonstrated that LDA had an AUC estimation of 88.6%, though manual distinguishing proof brought about an AUC estimation of 85.4%.

J. C. Nesbitt et al [29-30] Reducing morphologic contrasts by setting patients in gatherings dependent on the TNM subset and refinement in order by coordinating TNM subsets dependent on histology and different variables can improve significantly homogeneity and upgrade prognostic consistency. The improvement of progressively precise measures for foreseeing forecast may serve to explain the jobs of essential and adjuvant treatment, especially in those patients with beginning period sickness related with poor prognostic factors in whom the potential for long haul survival is decreased.

B. J. Flehinger et al. [35] 70 percent of the stage I patients in each program who were dealt with carefully endure over five years, yet there were just two five-year survivors among the individuals who did not have medical procedure. We infer that patients with lung malignant growths recognized in stage I by chest x-beam film and treated carefully have a decent possibility of staying free of ailment for a long time. Those stage I lung diseases which are not regarded advancement and lead to death inside five years. Along these lines, each exertion ought to be made to identify and treat lung disease from the get-go in high-chance populaces. A focal worry in knob discovery is the high rate of false positives when affectability is expanded to distinguish inconspicuous knobs. A knob is esteemed a bogus positive outcome on the off chance that it prompted a totally negative workup or over a year of catch up with no malignant growth finding. Diminishing false positive rates while keeping up high affectability is as yet a troublesome issue. Information mining methods incorporate LDA [34], rulebased approaches (a lot of "assuming at that point" proclamations), blends of these two [22], fake neural systems (ANNs), and most extreme edge based discriminators, for example, the SVM. Novel philosophies for looking have been presented. Coordinating for identification [35], unsupervised grouping systems [33], and a neighborhood thickness most extreme calculation [32]. Techniques to improve segregation of knobs from lung tissue incorporate subtraction of vessels by district developing. Programmed recognition of little lung knobs on CT utilizinga neighborhood thickness greatest algorithm, Binsheng Zhao*, Gordon Gamsu, Michelle S. Ginsberg, Li Jiang, and Lawrence H. Schwartz-2003

Progressively, registered tomography (CT) offers higher goals and quicker obtaining occasions. This has brought about the chance to recognize little lung knobs, which may speak to lung malignant growths at prior and possibly increasingly reparable stages. Be that as it may, in the current clinical practice, many such slight sectional CT pictures are produced for every patient and are assessed by a radiologist in the customary feeling of taking a gander at each picture in the hub mode. This outcomes in the possibility to miss little knobs and along these lines conceivably miss a malignancy. In this paper, we present a mechanized strategy for computerized distinguishing proof of little lung knobs on multi cut CT (MSCT) pictures. The technique comprises of three stages: (I) partition of the lungs from the other anatomic structures, (ii) identification of knob hopefuls in the removed lungs, and ~iii! decrease of false-positives among the identified knob competitors. A three-dimensional lung veil can be removed by breaking down thickness histogram of volumetric chest pictures pursued by a morphological activity. Higher thickness structures including knobs dissipated all through the lungs can be recognized by utilizing a nearby thickness greatest calculation. Data about knobs, for example, size and minimized shape are then consolidated into the calculation to diminish the identified knob hopefuls which are not prone to be knobs. The strategy was connected to the discovery of PC recreated little lung knobs (2 to 7 mm in width) and accomplished an affectability of 84.2% with, all things considered, five false-positive outcomes per filter. The fundamental outcomes show the capability of this method for helping the recognition of little knobs from chest MSCT pictures.

Evaluation of Nodule Detection in Chest CT: A Clinical Investigation Based on the ELCAP StudyAmal A. Farag, Shireen Y. Elhabian, Salwa A. Elshazly and Aly A. Farag–2008 This paper looks at the identification venture in programmed location and arrangement of lung knobs from low-portion CT (LDCT) examines. Two issues are contemplated in detail: knob demonstrating and reenactment, and the impact of these models on the discovery procedure. From a troupe of knobs, determined by radiologists, we devise a way to deal with gauge the dim dimension power dispersion (Hounsfield Units) and a figure of value of the size of proper layouts. Subsequently, an information driven methodology is utilized to structure the layouts. The paper introduces a broad investigation of the affectability and particularity of the knob location venture, in which the nature of the knob model is the driving component. At last, approval of the discovery approach on named clinical dataset from the Early Lung Cancer Action Project (ELCAP) screening study is led. In general, this paper demonstrates a connection between the spatial help of the knob formats and the goals of the LDCT, which can be utilized to consequently choose the layout measure. The paper likewise demonstrates that isotropic layouts don't give satisfactory recognition rate (regarding affectability and specificity) of vascularized nodules. The nodule models in this paper can be used in various machine learning approaches for automatic nodule detection and classification.

Parametric and Non-Parametric Nodule Models: Design and Evaluation Amal A. Farag, James Graham, Aly A. Farag, SalwaElshazly and Robert Falk*-2007 Lung knob demonstrating quality characterizes the achievement of lung knob recognition. This paper introduces a novel strategy for creating lung knobs utilizing variational level sets to get the shape properties of genuine knobs to frame a normal model layout for each knob type. The surface data utilized for filling the knobs depends on a formulated methodology that uses the likelihood thickness of the outspread separation of every knob to get the most extreme and least Hounsfield thickness (HU). There are two primary classes that lung knob models fall inside; parametric and non-parametric. The exhibition of the new knob layouts will be assessed during the recognition step and contrasted and the utilization of parametric formats and another non-parametric Active Appearance model to clarify the preferences or potentially inconveniences of utilizing parametric versus non-parametric models just as which variety of nonparametric layout structure, i.e., shape based or shape-surface based yields better outcomes in the general location process.

PC Analysis of Computed Tomography Scans of the Lung: a Survey Ingrid Sluimer, Arnold Schilham, Mathias Prokop, and Bram van Ginneken *, Member, IEEE–2005 In this paper, Current figured tomography (CT) innovation takes into account close isotropic, sub millimeter goals procurement of the total chest in a solitary breath hold. These slim cut chest outputs have turned out to be basic in thoracic radiology, yet have likewise generously expanded the information load for radiologists. Robotizing the examination of such information is, in this way, a need and this has made a quickly creating exploration territory in medicinal imaging. This paper displays an audit of the writing on PC investigation of the lungs in CT sweeps and addresses division of different pneumonic structures, enrollment of chest outputs, and applications went for location, arrangement and evaluation of chest anomalies. What's more, inquire about patterns and difficulties are recognized and headings for future research are examined.

Assessment of geometric component descriptors for recognition and classification of lung knobs in low portion ct outputs of the chestamalfarag, asemali, james graham, alyfarag, salwaelshazly and robertfalk*–2011

This paper inspects the adequacy of geometric component descriptors, normal in PC vision, for false positive decrease and for arrangement of lung knobs in low portion CT (LDCT) filters. An information driven lung knob demonstrating approach makes layouts for regular knob types, utilizing dynamic appearance models (AAM); which are then used to identify hopeful knobs dependent on ideal similitude estimated by the standardized cross-relationship (NCC). Geometric component descriptors (e.g., SIFT, LBP and SURF) are connected to the yield of the identification venture, so as to concentrate highlights from the knob hopefuls, for further improvement of yield and conceivable decrease of false positives. Results on the clinical ELCAP database demonstrated that the descriptors give 2% improvements in the particularity of the recognized knob over the NCC results when utilized in a k-NN classifier. In this manner quantitative proportions of upgrades of the presentation of CAD models dependent on LDCT are currently conceivable and are totally model-based in particular; our methodology is material for arrangement of knobs into classes and pathologies.

III. OUTLINE OF LUNG NODULE DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION WORK

Picture handling and information mining characterization strategies are helpful together have indicated huge improvement in restorative industry as far as forecast, identification and basic leadership of lung malignant growth in beginning time.

Table 1 demonstrates the outline of picture preparing and arrangement work, precision and affectability of different methods.

Table 1. Outline of Lung Nodule Detection and Classification.

IV. CONCLUSION

Lung malignancy is one sort of risky maladies, so it is important to distinguish beginning times. In any case, the identification of lung malignancy is most troublesome errand. From the writing survey numerous strategies are utilized for the discovery of lung disease however they have a few impediments. In our proposed technique seek after methodologies in which initial step is parallel thresholding, and after that component extraction, and after that these highlights are utilized to prepare up the neural system and test the neural system. The proposed framework effectively distinguishes the lung malignant growth from CT output pictures. Toward the finish of the framework can say that the framework accomplish its ideal desire. The proposed framework test 150 sorts of lung CT pictures and gets the outcome where in general achievement rate of the framework is 96.67% which meet the desire for framework. In future this method can be utilized in the discovery of mind tumor, bosom malignant growth and so on.

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