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DERMOSCOPIC SKIN LESIONS IMAGES SEGMENTATION USING ENHANCED CLUSTERING TECHNIQUE

M. KAVITHA[1*], A. SENTHIL ARUMUGAM[2] and V. SARAVANAKUMAR[3]

[1*] Research Scholar, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Abhishekapatti, Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu, India.

[2] Associate Professor, Sri Ram Nallamani Yadhava College of Arts and Science, Tenkasi. Tamilnadu, India.

[3]Associate Professor, Sreenidhi Institute of Science and Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

[1]veenakavitha15@gmail.com, [2]vethathirisen@yahoo.co.in and [3]drsaravanakavi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Cancer is believed as a pathetic reason of mortality around the world. Skin cancer is a foremost health issue concerning a plethora people despite their colors. This pretentiousness may perhaps be identified by means of dermoscopy to find out the visible spots on skin are either benign or malignant tumors. It is able to be categorized either into melanoma - the most treacherous form of skin cancer, or non-melanoma. Computer Systems supporting for the detection of skin cancer process digital images to find out the rate of tumors by understanding clinical parameters, relying, firstly, upon an exact segmentation process to extract appropriate features. Here, we propose a new approach entitled as dermoscopin skin lesion images segmentation using enhanced clustering technique. The unsupervised clustering techniques namely K-Means and Fuzzy C-Means are functioning in JSEG method. This algorithm is segregating the dermoscopic image appropriately exclusive of manual parameter tuning and paraphrase texture and color. Experimental results could be analyzed in various scenarios.

Keywords: *Cluster, K-Means, Fuzzy C-Means, Region Growing, Hit Ratio Region, Class-Map, Quantize, Segmentation.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Numerous kinds of skin disease exist now-a-days. Skin threatening development [17] is prime infections that impact individuals. Dangerous cells on the skin's layer that happens once cells in a physique portion commence to develop wild and blowout to various tissues or organ. Generally, three sorts of skin threatening development namely, basal cell, squamous cell carcinoma and melanoma [10]. Similar to basal cell and squamous cell dangerous developments, melanoma is often treatable in its starting periods [8]. It is remarkable that early finding and treatment of skin malignment dangerous development can reduce [22] the mortality and bleakness of patients. Melanoma is the most widely recognized perilous kind of skin malignant growth, moreover it has expands most of death rate. Recurrence paces of melanoma [7] have remained extending, especially among energetic adults, anyway perseverance rates are high at whatever point distinguished early. The features ought to give perceiving quantifiable measures to thus break down the infection. The utmost noteworthy test is the structure appraisal before the task of end. Because of the compelled proportion [13] of available data there might be a great deal of tendency if the structure appraisal isn't driven properly.

At present this infirmity addresses a certifiable medicinal issue, the journey in lieu of an exact medical finding [21] has remained a reliable stress for specialist. At the moment a couple of approaches [12] taking place the region of picture planning have been estimated or systems for distinguishing proof and portrayal the computational procedures [5], which have been functional with restorative issues. These systems can be a reasonable instrument specifically wherever there are inexpert, on contrast it is a non aggressive gadget designed for the patient. During the latest eras image processing that has been functional in disparity regions, allowing improving the information on an image for its getting, depiction, portrayal, and planning.

In the recent decades, a couple of assessments and mechanisms associated thru

pictures of pigmented skin wounds for end and orchestrating skin damage, for instance, skin infection have been made by techniques for cutting edge pictures examination. Their essential objectives [11] have been to give an exact examination. Most assessments are related to the examination of undermining melanoma. Their estimations rely upon perceiving three classes: reticular, bulbous and consistent cobalt pigmentation. A huge piece of this mechanism is to expel the condition of the skin sore [20] and a while later remove features of interest. Each count can't choose an official decision right now will develop a structure partner all estimations in order to play out a correct finding. A new procedure [6] is proposed to see melanoma hazardous, by a decision system using different classifiers including reinforce vector machine.

2. EXISTING METHODS

2.1. K-Means Clustering

Machine Learning algorithm are put forward the unsupervised learning by a clustering process namely K-Means clustering algorithm. It is iterative approach, simple and interesting to implement [14]. It is smooth, classical unsupervised clustering [16] [18] method. Most of the researcher starts their research carrier using this method. Its aim is to segregates the given data into K- cluster. It started from certain (K) initial values called seed points, where each cluster is defined such as an adaptively varying centroid. It computes the squared distance of inputs and centroids besides dole out inputs to the adjoining centroid.

Consider, $X = \{x_1, x_2, \ldots..x_n\}$ symbolizes a data set, such as n is the data point's number, $V = \{v_1, v_2, \ldots..v_n\}$ is the consistent set centers, Then, c denotes the clusters number. Then, to minimize the objective function $J(V)$,a squared error criterion:

$$J(V) = \sum_{i=1}^{c}\sum_{j=1}^{c_i}\left\|x_{ij} - v_j\right\|^2 \quad \ldots\ldots (1)$$

Here, the Euclidean distance amongst x_{ij} and v_j is $|| x_{ij} - v_j||$. C_i is the data point's number in the cluster i. the i^{th} center i, then v can be calculated as:

$$v_i = \frac{1}{c_i}\sum_{j=1}^{c_i} x_{ij}\ ,\ i = 1, \ldots.c\ldots.. (2)$$

The algorithm of this method could be written as

1) Arbitrarily choose 'c' cluster centers

2) Distance of entire data points and each center are estimated.

3) With the least distance, the data is assigned to a cluster.

4) Re-compute the center positions using (step 2)

5) Re-compute the distance of every data point and every center.

6) If nope data was reallocated, then stop, or else reiteration from (step 3).

Its foremost drawback is that the number of cluster should be define and fixed in advance. There is necessitates about priori information of the data for decide on the suitable number of cluster. Observably, its performance is relying on the initial cluster centers; however the result segregation relies on the preliminary conformation.

2.2. Fuzzy C-Means Algorithm [FCM]

In image segmentation [3] [19], FCM [23] the utmost method is used and its accomplishment essentially characteristics to the foundation of fuzziness be appropriate of each image pixels. Through the membership levels, it segregates the skin lesion image in iterative manner. By designing this membership level, it allots data elements to a conventional of single cluster. It attains this membership values fluctuated of zero and one, which establish the membership degree for every one object to its group. Besides, data elements could put on to in excess of a cluster and correlated thru each element stays a group of conglomerate levels. It is an exploit of assigning these conglomerate levels also exhausting them to select data matters either to one or more clusters. The objective function is minimizing towards attain a splendid arrangement. $J(U, V)$ stands a squared error clustering measure; in addition minimization result is least-squared error standing facts of $J(U, V)$.

$$J(U, V) = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{c}(\mu_{ij})^m\left\|x_i - v_j\right\|^2 \quad \ldots. (3)$$

The association grade of data x_i to the cluster center x_i, meanwhile, v_j gratifies the following conditions:

$\mu_{ij} \in [0, 1], \quad \forall i = 1,....n, \ \forall \ j = 1,.....c$,

$$\sum_{j=1}^{c} \mu_{ij} = 1 \qquad \forall i = 1,.....n \qquad .... (4)$$

Then, a fuzzy partition matrix $||x_i - v_j||$of the Euclidean distance flanked x_i and v_j is $U = (\mu_{ij})_{n*c.}$ Fuzziness index – 'm' is accustomed control the memberships fuzziness of every datum. The *'m'* value be fluctuated the range of m *[1, ∞],* however here it is chosen as 2.0.

This algorithm can be written as follows,

1. Assign the cluster centers = $\{v_1, v_2, ...,v_c\}$ otherwise set the memberships matrix by arbitrary value, and validate for contents settings *(3)* and *(4),*and then compute the centers

2. Estimate the fuzzy membership by means of

$$\mu_{ij} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=0}^{n} \left(\frac{d_{ij}}{d_{ik}} \right)^{\frac{2}{m-1}}} \qquad ..... (5)$$

3. Estimate the fuzzy center v_j using

$$v_j = \frac{\sum_{i-1}^{n} (\mu_{ij})^{m_{x_i}}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\mu_{ij})^{m}}, \forall \ j = 1,...c \qquad ....(6)$$

4. Reiteration step (2) to (3) till the tiniest J value is reached.

3. PROPOSED METHOD

Skin Lesion Images Segmentations using Enhanced Clustering Technique:

In this paper, the JSEG method [9], [15] that working with unsupervised clustering methods namely K-Means and FCM is applied in various skin lesion images. Besides, analysis the result and conclude which method produces the magnified result. To begin with, the skin lesion image in the form of *jpeg* is read out. The aim is to excerpt a handful in lieu of colors which could be determined by differentiating proximate regions. A magnificent color quantization [2] expertise is indispensable for the segregation process and the quantized image is segmented using JSEG worked with above-said unsupervised algorithms. The above Figure (Fig 1) depicts the flow for segmentation of skin cancer in skin lesion images using enhanced clustering technique. The JSEG algorithm has segregated this lesion image appropriately without adjusting any guidance variable. The JSEG algorithm with the above said unsupervised cluster methods are tested on the skin lesion images. Experimental outcomes of the above-said classical clustering technique ought be evaluated in footings of mean, standard deviation, the quantity of pixels clustered, time complexity, the quantity of objects befall in the resulting image.

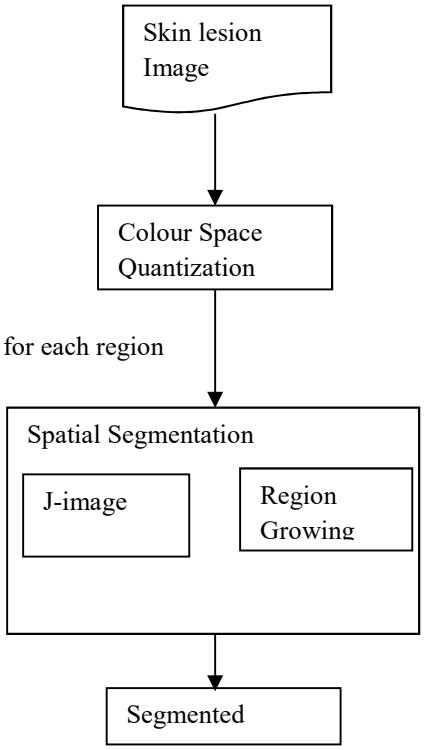

Figure 1.Flow for Dermoscopic Skin lesion images segmentation using enhanced clustering technique

The algorithm of dermoscopic skin lesion image segmentation using enhanced clustering technique is demonstrated as follows:

Algorithm:

a) Read the skin lesion images as input:

b) Transform RGB to L*a*b;

c) Apply colour quantization algorithm;

d) Find J-value

e) Perform region growing and region merging process.

f) Apply K-Means / FCM algorithm

g) Display the segmented image.

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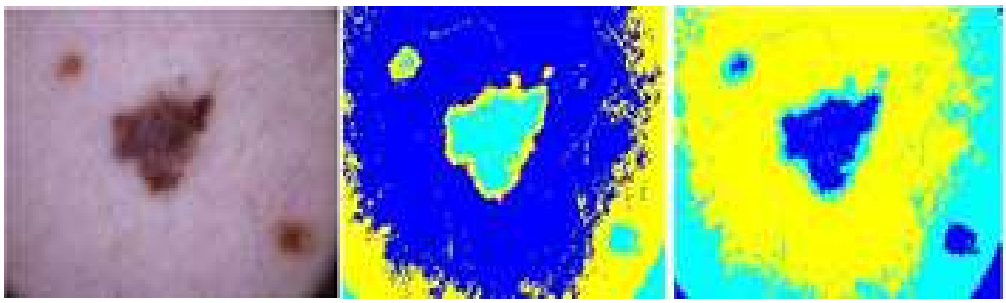
4. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

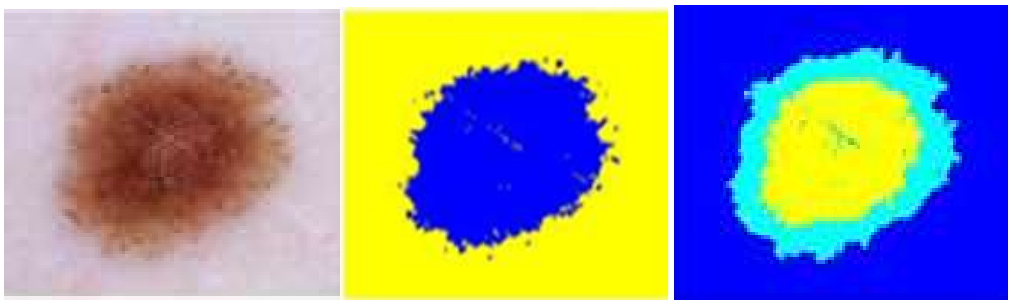
The JSEG algorithms with various unsupervised cluster methods are tested on the various skin lesion images. The datasets namely ISBI 2017 and the PH2 are used which are explicitly accessible. In JSEG algorithm, the user gives the three parameters. The pivotal parameter is threshold [1], the color quantization progression for estimates the lowest distance flanked by two quantized colours. Besides, the quantity of scales preferred for the image and there is a threshold designed for region merging. These variables are essential owing to the fluctuating image physiognomies in disparate fields. This mechanism accomplishes effectively on a diversification of images by dint of a constant set of parameter values. The boundaries of the skin lesion are segmented skillfully. Furthermore, it ought to be perceived that the outcomes are magnificent. The skin lesion image has providing as input for this method.

The following figures (Figure 2.1 to Figure 2.7) show the resultant of various skin lesion images of its corresponding given (sample) inputs. The resultant output generated in JSEG with K-Means is compared with JSEG with FCM. (a - represent the input images, b- shows the resultant of JSEG with K-Means, whereas c- shows the resultant of JSEG with FCM.



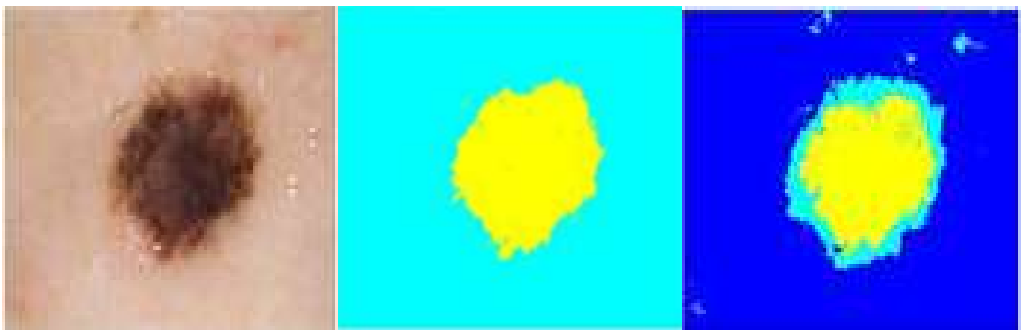
(a) (b) (c)

Figure 2.1.Image_1 (a) Input scene (b) K-Means (c) FCM



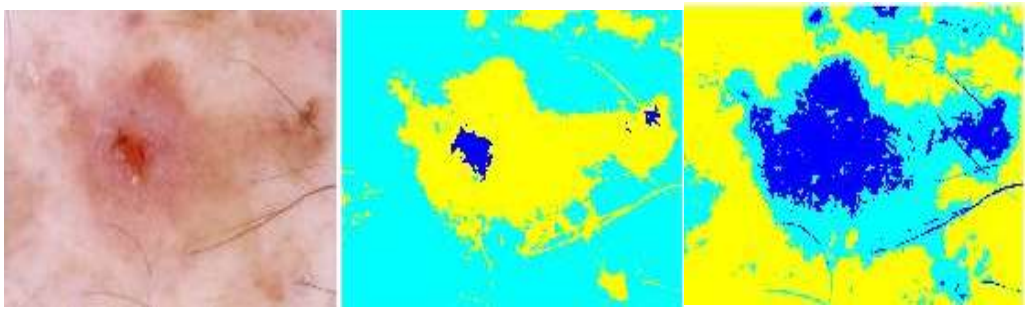
(a) (b) (c)

Figure 2.2. Image _2 (a) Input scene (b) K-Means (c) FCM



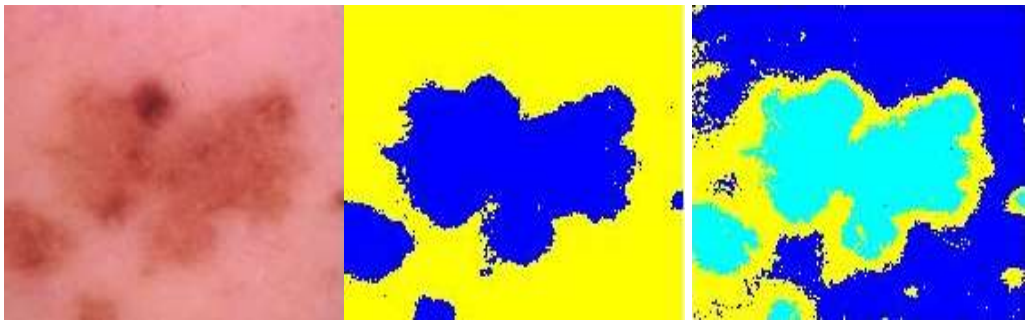
(a) (b) (c)

Figure 2.3. Image _3 (a) Input scene (b) K-Means (c) FCM



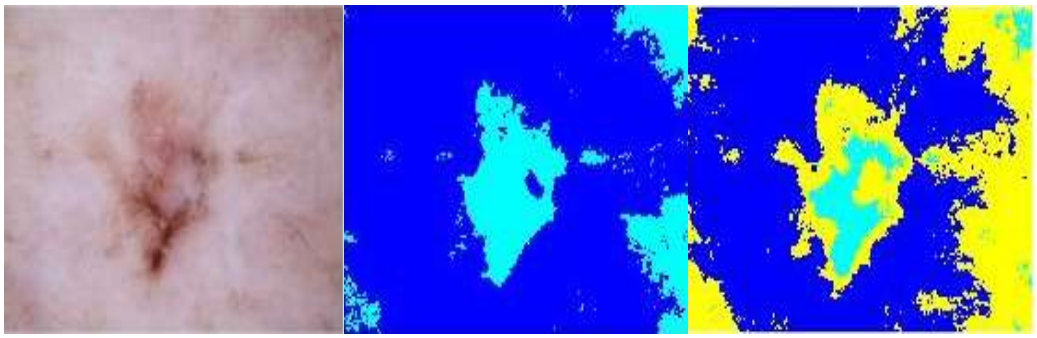
(a) (b) (c)

Figure 2.4. Image _4 (a) Input scene (b) K-Means (c) FCM



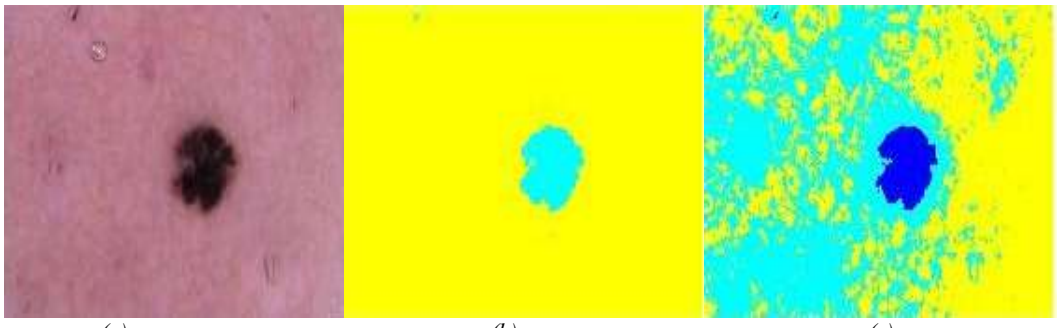
(a) (b) (c)

Figure 2.5. Image _5 (a) Input scene (b) K-Means (c) FCM



(a) (b) (c)

Figure 2.6. Image _6 (a) Input scene (b) K-Means (c) FCM



(a) (b) (c)

Figure 2.7. Image _7 (a) Input scene (b) K-Means (c) FCM

4.1 ANALYSIS THE RESULTS

(I) OUTPUT ANALYSIS FOR JSEG WITH K-MEANS

Table 1. Pixels clustered based on JSEG with K-Means

Number of Clusters	Image-1	Image-2	Image-3	Image-4	Image -5	Image-6	Image-7
1	181001	79239	0	3424	89212	217732	0
2	20773	0	226541	179407	0	52268	9195
3	68226	190761	43459	87169	180788	--	260805

The above table (Table 1) portrays the number of clusters and the corresponding pixel occurs in that cluster constructed on JSEG worked with K-Means algorithm. In all clustering algorithm, skin lesion image is segmented by means of colour. In this approach, image is clustered into 3 parts as per Ground Truth. Images 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 are clustered into two parts and one cluster having null value.

(II) OUTPUT ANALYSIS FOR JSEG WITH FCM

The following table (Table 2) portrays the number of clusters and the corresponding pixel occurs in that cluster constructed on JSEG worked with FCM. In this approach, image is clustered into 3 parts clearly.

Table 2. Pixels clustered based on JSEG with FCM

Number of Clusters	Image-1	Image-2	Image-3	Image-4	Image-5	Image-6	Image-7
1	173011	176771	212839	44098	131331	168345	8730
2	2104	45227	21275	89911	70648	14883	124667
3	94885	48002	35886	135991	68021	86772	136603

The following tables (Table 3 and Table 4) depict the comparison of JSEG worked with K-Means, towards FCM in terms of connectivity, and time taken to execute. The connectivity occurs in the resultant image by various clustering method is same as 26. K-Means takes minimum time to execute, whereas FCM takes almost its double.

Table 3. Comparative Study based on time

Image	Method	Time taken (sec)
Image_1	JSEG with K-Means	3.3072
	JSEG with FCM	6.099
Image_2	JSEG with K-Means	2.7924
	JSEG with FCM	7.121
Image_3	JSEG with K-Means	2.4804
	JSEG with FCM	7.5660
Image_4	JSEG with K-Means	3.3228
	JSEG with FCM	18.174
Image_5	JSEG with K-Means	2.7300
	JSEG with FCM	6.8398
Image_6	JSEG with K-Means	1.7316
	JSEG with FCM	4.0442
Image_7	JSEG with K-Means	2.6676
	JSEG with FCM	5.7313

Table 4. Comparative study based on Statistics

Image	Methods	Mean	Std. dev
Image_1	JSEG with K-Means	1.5823	0.8652
	JSEG with FCM	1.3588	0.4797
Image_2	JSEG with K-Means	2.4130	0.9107
	JSEG with FCM	1.5231	0.7778

Image_3	JSEG with K-Means	2.1610	0.3675
	JSEG with FCM	1.3446	0.7012
Image_4	JSEG with K-Means	2.3102	0.4892
	JSEG with FCM	2.3403	0.7424
Image_5	JSEG with K-Means	2.3392	0.9407
	JSEG with FCM	1.7655	0.8267
Image_6	JSEG with K-Means	1.6826	0.9076
	JSEG with FCM	1.6979	0.9239
Image_7	JSEG with K-Means	2.9659	0.0329
	JSEG with FCM	2.4736	0.5603

4. CONCLUSION

In this paper, a novel approach entitled as Segmentation of Skin cancer in skin lesion scene using enhanced clustering technique. JSEG working with the ML methodology of the unsupervised clustering algorithms namely K-Means and FCM cluster methods has addressed. The segregation entails of color quantization with spatial segmentation. The result shows that this approach provides magnified segregation on cancer from skin lesion image. These methods segregate the given image into 3 clusters. To be crisp, in JSEG, the FCM method segregates the images absolutely perfect better than K-Means method. K-Means missed to segregate into three clusters in major scenarios. Despite segregating properly, FCM takes almost double time for processing. Future research work will be handling the erratic shades of a lesion owing to enlightenment and segregate the boundaries of two closest areas.

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