Color-Based Clustering Algorithms Segmentation of Malignant Leukemia Cells

Yousif Abdallah[1, 2, *], Sami Elgak[1], Mohamed Alanzi[1], Norah Alshanhrai[1], Ghalia K. Alfuraih[1], Mohammed Rafiq[3], Nagi I. Ali[1]

[1]Department of Radiological Science and Medical Imaging, College of Applied Medical Sciences, Majmaah University, 11952, Majmaah, Saudi Arabia

[2]Sudan University of Science and Technology, College of Medical Radiological Science, Elbaladi Street, 1908, Khartoum, Sudan

[3]Department of Public Health, College of Applied Medical Sciences, Majmaah University, 11952, Majmaah, Saudi Arabia

Corresponding Authors:
y.yousif[at]mu.edu.sa

Abstract: ***Doctors separate items using microscopic photography in order to see details of leukemia cells that were not evident in the initial image. The process of modifying or transferring photographs is referred to as "image augmentation. " When some features of a photograph are improved, unintended consequences can emerge. We created a new nonlinear approach for enhancing the contrast of soft tissues in microscopic imaging images by combining clipping and nonlinear binning procedures in order to get the highest possible image quality following denoising and color-based clustering filtering. To get non-optional results, the Gaussian and Poisson distributions exaggerate noise variance in low-intensity regions (low photon counts), while underestimating it in high-intensity parts (high photon counts). In two independent studies, the MatLab application was utilized to collect and analyze the contrast enhancement results from ten images taken during two separate tests. To estimate the proper number of bins or, more accurately, grey levels, the entropy and average distance between a gray-level histogram and the contrast enhancement function's curve must be calculated. Histogram.***

Keywords: Color-based, Clustering, Segmentation, Leukemia Cells

1. Introduction

Image enhancement techniques can be used to improve the quality of a photograph by facilitating the perception of desirable image features by automated image analysis systems or the human visual system. Due to the way images are improved, viewers can see nuances in them that would normally go unnoticed by the naked eye. In some cases, the dynamic ranges of the data and the display may disagree, the image may have excessive noise, or the contrast may be insufficient [1]. [2] [2]. The transformation or mapping of one image to another is at the heart of image enhancement. Due to the fact that the transition is not always seamless, there may be some variation in the output photographs and medical images following augmentation, as illustrated in Figures [3], as well as in the medical images themselves. Due to the increasing popularity of creating several enhanced versions of a single image, certain enhancement techniques may be irreversible in nature. The usage of photo enhancement technology is commonly associated with negative outcomes. It is possible that some picture data was lost, or that the updated image is a poor representation of the original. Contrary to popular belief, image enhancement techniques do not always reveal information that was not included in the original image. When an image does not already include the desired enhancement, it is conceivable that image noise or other unwanted characteristics will be improved without the user's knowledge. Pixel-based techniques to optimization alter each pixel independently, rather than depending on information from neighboring pixels. [4] It is possible to enhance the quality of an image by combining many photographs of the same scene. Depending on how you approach it, a digital image can be viewed of as a two-dimensional array of numbers or as a two-dimensional array of picture elements or pixels. F (m, n) is a signal that defines the spatial distribution of the intensity in a digital image, where m and n denote the horizontal and vertical axes of the pixel's position, respectively. Consider a set of P quantized intensity levels (gray levels) structured in M rows and N columns and ranging from 0 to P-1. Each gray level in an image's histogram represents the number of pixels in the image. This technique is frequently used to enhance and characterize images, which are both typical applications. Kernels, alternatively referred to as local operators, can be used to improve the appearance of photographs. We can express the w (k, l) as an array of (2k+1+2+1+1) coefficients with the Kernel centered at point (k, l) =. (0, 0).

a convolution kernel can be used to enhance or alter the properties of an image. As a result, positive attributes tend to acquire prominence while negative characteristics fall in importance. The kernel coefficients' values are decided by the various forms of augmentation required. Extra caution must be exercised near the image's margins, where the kernel extends beyond the image's limits. To begin, one may utilize the kernel region that overlaps the input image as a starting point. This procedure may result in undesired artifacts at the image's boundaries [5]. According to the aforementioned definitions, a large number of N2 complex multiplications and additions must be performed in order to calculate the forward or reverse Fourier transform of a non-negative image.

Log2 N [5]

When N = 64, the number of operations is reduced statistically significantly; when N = 1024, the number of operations is reduced statistically significantly. When discussing nonlinear noise reduction techniques, median filtering is one such technique. Rather of convolution, it processes the image using a kernel of coefficients. The input image's kernel center coordinates are used to choose a random pixel from the kernel frame to act as the output pixel, which is then located at a random point in the output image. The kernel frame's median value is determined for each pixel in the kernel frame of the original image (m, n). This median value is assigned to the pixel containing the coordinates of the image (m, n). Median filters are less commonly used because they have less smoothing capability than mean filters. A feature with a size less than half that of the kernel is completely ignored. While the median filter may affect the placement of a few pixels, it has little effect on acute discontinuities such as edges and large swings in gray level intensity. Due to the median filter's nonlinearity, noise reduction is achievable in some instances. For instance, shot noise can be removed from an image without impairing the image's critical edges or visual features.

2. Materials and Methods

This experiment examined how to segment leukemia cell images using edge detection, morphology, and filters based on Color-based Clustering Algorithms. Cancer Research published the findings of this trial. Each film was scanned with a digitizer scanner, and the generated pictures were analyzed for segmentation patterns using an image processing tool (MatLab). To preserve the image's quality, it was necessary to save the scanned image as a JPEG file. Leukemia cells can be easily identified in histopathology lab photos if the object contrasts substantially with the surrounding background. Edge detection and morphological approaches are used to identify leukemia cells.

Steps of experimental work:

Step 1: Image Reading
Step 2: Detection of Entire leukemia cells
Step 3: Dilation of the Image
Step 4: Filling the Interior Gaps
Step 5: Removal Connected Objects on Border
Step 6: Smoothen the Object (leukemia cells).

3. Results

This is an experimental study deals with segmentation of lungs nuclear medicine images using edge detection and morphology filters using image processing technique (MatLab version R2022a).

Steps of the Segmentation:

Step 1: The segmentation of image started firstly by reading image as shown in (Figure 1).

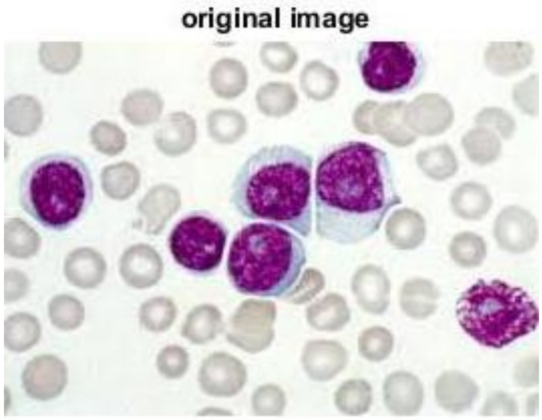

Figure 1: The original image

Step 2: Changing Image format:

In this step, the image change using makecform and applycform algorithm (Figure4).

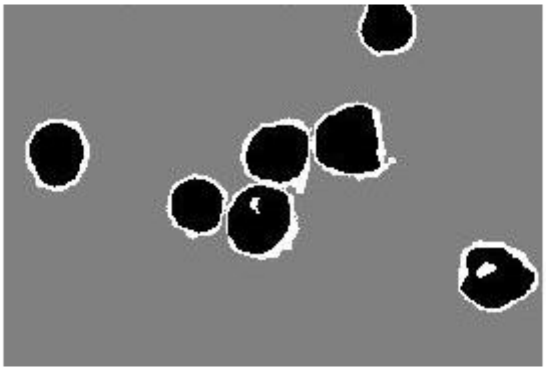

Figure 2: Conversion of colour image

Step 3: Classify input images into the colour

Step 4: Tag the image elements

Step 5: Segment the H&E Image by Colour

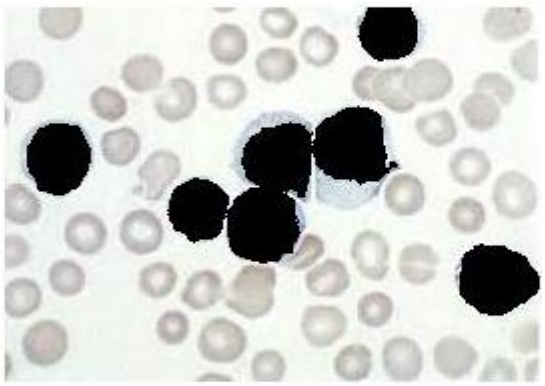

Figure 3: Group 1 Malignant Leukemia Cells image

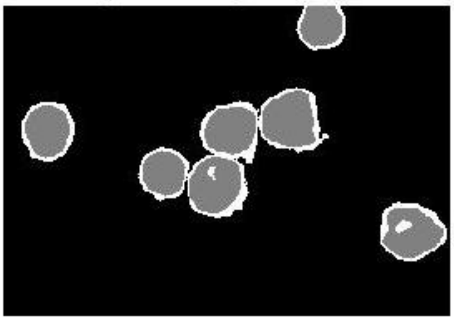

Figure 4: Group 2 Malignant Leukemia Cells image

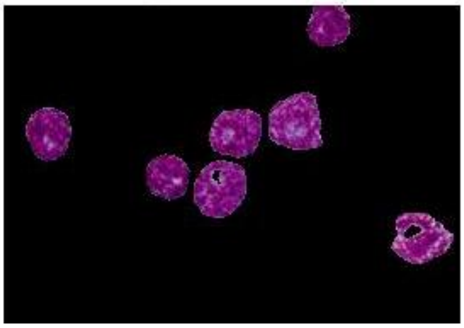

Figure 5: Group 3 Malignant Leukemia Cells image

Step 6: Segment the result into a distinct Image

Step 7: display all segmentation process

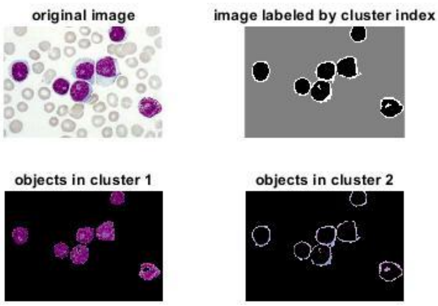

Figure 6: Complete segmentation process

4. Discussion

Prior to starting their research, the researchers collected leukemia cell imaging data sets on a consistent and successful basis, which enabled them to create a template and perform leukemia cell segmentation, which they did. After reestablishing normal blood supply to the leukemia cells, the state of each patient was analyzed using statistical methods. The cardiac tissues are seen on the screen using K-means segmentation methods. With this technique, it is possible to identify blood cells and illnesses with exceptional accuracy. To begin, the proposed method employs standard image and morphological processing to eliminate noise and strengthen boundaries prior to performing the last steps. As depicted in Figure 1-6, K-means clusters are used to denote the structure of blood cells. No more blood cells are visible in any of the figures from 1 to 6. Geometric dimensions and statistical analysis were combined to ensure that the system's boundaries were clearly specified. In terms of efficacy, our strategy surpassed that of other scientists [4], [9], [10], [24] [27]. Our method outperformed theirs in terms of the match measure and associated ratio. Utilize a database that has been confirmed to be accurate while utilizing this strategy. Blood cell topologies can be discovered and designed using K-means algorithms and clustering techniques. Future studies should ideally incorporate a number of imaging modalities into their planning and execution. Human blood cell splitting is a critical and time-consuming step in human body medical laboratory research. Researchers were able to demonstrate the efficiency of a computerized clustering method based on k-means clustering by utilizing the dice coefficient (three clusters). Due to a wealth of data, including coronary artery map images, it was possible to create very precise topologies. Another factor to consider is setting the dice coefficient as close to the maximum feasible value as possible without being too close. Even when significant levels of noise and low-resolution data are present, this method has proven to be a long-lasting solution. The precision of the computational technique, which enhances performance, makes photographing blood cells with widely varied anatomical dimensions easier. Blood cell pictures are difficult to interpret due to their high level of noise and lack of fine detail. When it comes to overcoming these obstacles, the recommended strategy is both resilient and utilizes self-organizing computer technology. To improve picture logging findings, it would be ideal to increase the camera's sensitivity while concurrently decreasing processing time and mean error. This component will significantly improve the effectiveness of the process.

5. Conclusion

A variety of strategies can be used to produce non-linear smoothing filters. Despite extensive research, Fourier has been unable to quantify the advantages and disadvantages of various technologies. They reached their conclusions through the use of anisotropic and median filtering techniques. The experiment included a combination of anisotropic and median filtering.

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Author Profile

Yousif Mohamed Yousif Abdallah received the B.S., M.Sc. and PhD degrees nuclear medicine and Radiation Therapy from College of Medical radiological Science, Sudan University of Science and Technology in 2005, 2009, 2013 and 2015 respectively. He was professor (assistant) in College of Medical radiological Science, Sudan University of Science and Technology from September 2006 to March 2015 and in department of Radiological Sciences and medical Imaging, College of Medical Applied Sciences, Majmaah University. Form March 2015 till 2018. He is now Professor (associate) in department of Radiological Sciences and medical Imaging, College of Medical Applied Sciences, Majmaah University.

Sami Elgak received the B.Sc. from College of Medical radiological Science, Sudan University of Science and Technology in 2005 and Master of Diagnostic Radiologic Technology, College of Medical Radiologic Sciences, Sudan University of Science and Technology (SUST). He is now lecturer in department of Radiological Sciences and medical Imaging, College of Medical Applied Sciences, Majmaah University, KSA

Mr. Mohammed Sadon Alanazi received his B.Sc., M.Sc., in Radiological Sciences from prince Salman Bin Abdulaziz and Cardiff University in 2014 and 2020, respectively. Lecturer in department of Radiological Sciences and Medical Imaging, College of Applied Medical Sciences, Majmaah University, Saudi Arabia. Email: malanzi[at]mu.edu.sa

Norah Alshanhrai received the B.Sc. in Diagnostic Radiology, from the College of Applied Medical Sciences, King Khalid University in 2018.

Ghalia Alfuraih received B.Sc. in Radiological Sciences, King Saud University, in 2018 Currently, a teacher assistant in department of Radiological Sciences and medical Imaging, College of Medical Applied Sciences, Majmaah University, in 2021. Got a clinical experience as Radiology specialist II at King Fahad Medical City, Riyadh from 2019 to 2021.

Mohammed Rafiq received the Master degree in Computer Science and Applications from Department of Computer Science, Aligarh Muslim University (A.M.U), 2007. He is now lecturer in Department of Public Health College of Medical Applied Sciences, Majmaah University.

Dr. Nagi Ibrahim Ali, PhD degrees in nuclear medicine. Expert of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in nuclear Medicine Radioimmunoassay (RIA) invitro technology. Fellow of the Royal Postgraduate medical school, London, UK. Associate professor in department of Radiological sciences and Medical Imaging (RMI), Faculty of applied medical sciences, Majmaah University, Saudi Arabia since 2014.