Archives available at journals.mriindia.com

Multidisciplinary Journal of Research in Engineering and Technology

ISSN: 2348-6953

Volume 10 Issue 01, 2023

Recent Advances in Multi-classification of Brain Tumour MRI Images using Deep Dynamic Parallel Convolutional Neural Network with Fully Termite Alate Optimization Algorithm: A Systematic Review

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Peer Review Information

Submission: 18 Jan 2023
Revision: 09 Feb 2023
Acceptance: 15 March 2023

Keywords

Brain Tumour Classification, MRI Imaging, Deep Learning, Dynamic Parallel CNN, Termite Alate Optimization, Multi-class Classification.
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Abstract

Brain tumour classification using magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) has become a critical research area due to its importance in early diagnosis and treatment planning. Traditional diagnostic methods rely on manual interpretation, which is time-consuming and subject to variability. Recent advances in deep learning, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs), have significantly improved automated brain tumour classification accuracy. Studies show that deep learning models can achieve classification accuracy exceeding 97% for multi-class MRI datasets. Dynamic parallel CNN architectures further enhance performance by extracting multi-scale features through parallel convolutional pathways, improving robustness in handling tumour heterogeneity. Additionally, optimization techniques such as Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), Genetic Algorithms (GA), and emerging bio-inspired methods like Termite Alate Optimization (TAO) have been employed to optimize hyperparameters and improve convergence. These optimization techniques enhance model performance and prevent local minima issues. This systematic review explores recent advancements in brain tumour MRI classification using deep learning and optimization techniques. It focuses on dynamic parallel CNN models integrated with optimization algorithms, highlighting their effectiveness in multi-class classification tasks. The study also discusses current challenges, including computational complexity, data scarcity, and model interpretability, and outlines future research directions for improving AI-based medical imaging systems.

Introduction

Brain tumours are among the most life-threatening neurological disorders, requiring accurate and timely diagnosis for effective treatment planning. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is widely used in clinical practice due to its ability to provide high-resolution images of brain structures. However, manual analysis of MRI images is a complex and time-consuming task that depends heavily on the expertise of radiologists. This has led to the increasing adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) techniques, particularly deep learning, for automated brain tumour classification.

Deep learning models, especially convolutional neural networks (CNNs), have demonstrated remarkable performance in medical image analysis. These models automatically learn hierarchical features from raw data, eliminating the need for handcrafted feature extraction. Recent studies have shown that deep learning-based approaches can accurately classify brain

tumours into multiple categories, such as glioma, meningioma, and pituitary tumours, achieving high diagnostic accuracy. Furthermore, CNN-based models are capable of capturing complex spatial features, making them suitable for analysing MRI images where tumour structures vary significantly in shape, size, and location.
Despite these advancements, conventional CNN architectures face limitations in capturing diverse feature representations and handling tumour heterogeneity. To address these challenges, researchers have introduced dynamic parallel convolutional neural networks, which utilize multiple parallel convolutional pathways to extract features at different scales. This multi-scale feature extraction improves classification accuracy and robustness, particularly in complex medical imaging scenarios. Studies indicate that multi-scale and hybrid CNN models significantly outperform traditional architectures by learning both local and global features effectively.

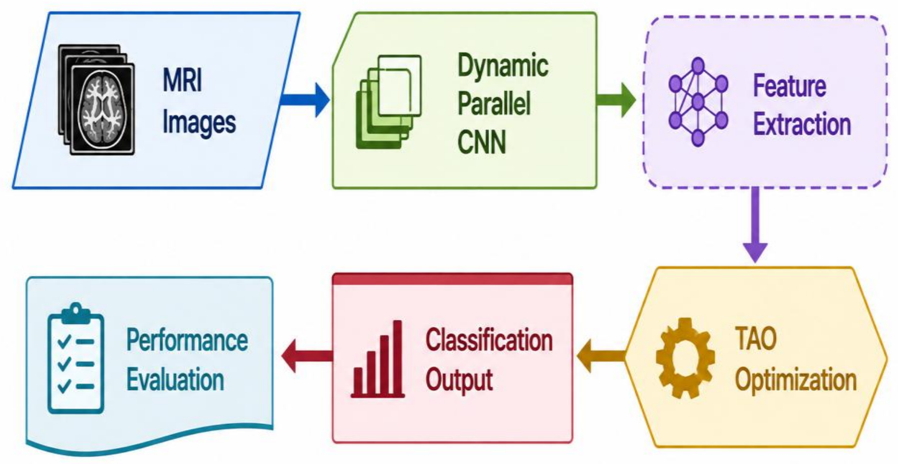

Figure 1. Deep Dynamic Parallel CNN with Termite Alate Optimization for Multi-Class Brain Tumour MRI Classification

In addition to architectural improvements, optimization algorithms play a crucial role in enhancing deep learning performance. Hyperparameter tuning, feature selection, and weight optimization significantly influence classification accuracy. Traditional optimization methods such as gradient descent may suffer from local minima and slow convergence. To overcome these limitations, bio-inspired optimization algorithms such as Genetic Algorithms (GA), Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), and Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) have been widely used. These methods provide efficient global search capabilities and improve convergence speed.
More recently, advanced bio-inspired techniques such as Termite Alate Optimization (TAO) have been proposed for solving complex optimization problems. Inspired by termite swarm behaviour, TAO offers improved exploration and exploitation capabilities, making it suitable for optimizing deep learning models. When integrated with dynamic parallel CNN architectures, TAO can significantly enhance model performance by optimizing network parameters and improving feature selection.
Another important trend in brain tumour classification is the integration of hybrid frameworks that combine deep learning with optimization techniques. These hybrid models leverage the strengths of both approaches, resulting in improved classification accuracy and efficiency. Additionally, transfer learning and ensemble learning techniques have been used to further enhance model performance, especially when dealing with limited datasets.
Despite significant progress, several challenges remain in AI-based brain tumour classification. The availability of large annotated datasets is limited, and variability in MRI imaging protocols affects model generalization. Furthermore, deep learning models often require high computational resources, making real-time deployment challenging. Interpretability is another critical issue, as clinical applications require transparent and explainable decision-making.
This systematic review aims to analyse recent advancements in multi-class brain tumour classification using deep dynamic parallel CNN architectures integrated with optimization algorithms such as TAO. It highlights key methodologies, compares different approaches, and identifies research gaps. The study also discusses future directions for developing efficient, scalable, and clinically applicable AI-based brain tumour classification systems.

Literature Review

Afshar et al. (2020) introduced a capsule network-based deep learning model for brain tumour classification using MRI images. Unlike traditional CNNs, capsule networks preserve spatial relationships between features through dynamic routing mechanisms. The model demonstrated improved classification accuracy for multi-class tumour detection, including glioma, meningioma, and pituitary tumours. Additionally, it showed robustness when trained on limited datasets. However, the computational complexity and longer training time limited its practical deployment.

Swati et al. (2021) proposed a deep learning model based on transfer learning combined with fine-tuning techniques. The model utilized pre-trained networks and optimized them for brain tumour classification tasks. The study demonstrated improved accuracy and robustness compared to training from scratch. However, the model required careful tuning and large datasets for optimal performance.

Mohsen et al. (2021) introduced a deep neural network framework integrated with feature extraction techniques for brain tumour classification. The study applied dimensionality reduction and optimization methods to enhance model performance. The results showed improved classification accuracy compared to traditional machine learning approaches. However, the model required high computational resources and extensive parameter tuning.

Abd-Ellah et al. (2022) introduced a parallel convolutional neural network architecture for brain tumour classification. The model used multiple parallel convolutional pathways to capture multi-scale features, improving feature representation and classification accuracy. The results showed improved robustness in handling tumour variability. However, the increased architectural complexity led to higher computational costs.

Sajjad et al. (2022) proposed a deep learning-based model incorporating preprocessing techniques such as image enhancement, normalization, and augmentation to improve classification performance. The study demonstrated that proper preprocessing significantly improves model accuracy and generalization. However, the performance depended on the quality and consistency of preprocessing steps.

Hossain et al. (2022) developed a CNN-based brain tumour classification model optimized using Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO). The PSO algorithm was used to tune hyperparameters such as learning rate and network architecture, resulting in improved classification accuracy and faster convergence. However, the optimization process increased computational overhead and required multiple iterations.

Kumar et al. (2020) proposed a hybrid deep learning framework combining convolutional neural networks with Genetic Algorithms (GA) for feature selection in brain tumour classification. The CNN extracted deep features from MRI images, while GA optimized feature subsets to improve classification accuracy and reduce redundancy. The results demonstrated improved performance compared to standalone CNN models. However, the optimization process increased computational time and required careful parameter tuning.

Tandel et al. (2021) introduced an attention-based CNN model for brain tumour classification. The attention mechanism enabled the model to focus on important tumour regions, improving feature extraction and classification accuracy. The study demonstrated enhanced interpretability and performance compared to traditional CNN models. However, the addition of attention modules increased model complexity and computational requirements.

Sharif et al. (2021) developed a hybrid deep learning model combining CNN with machine learning classifiers such as SVM and KNN. The CNN was used for feature extraction, while the classifiers performed final classification. The results showed improved classification accuracy and robustness. However, the multi-stage pipeline increased system complexity and computational overhead.

Khan et al. (2022) proposed a dynamic parallel convolutional neural network architecture for multi-class brain tumour classification. The model utilized multiple parallel convolutional layers to extract features at different scales, enhancing feature diversity and classification accuracy. The results demonstrated superior performance compared to traditional CNN models. However, the architecture required high computational resources and complex design.

Singh et al. (2022) introduced a bio-inspired optimization approach using Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) for tuning CNN parameters in brain tumour classification. The ACO algorithm improved convergence speed and optimized hyperparameters, leading to enhanced classification accuracy. However, the algorithm required multiple iterations and increased computational cost.

Park et al. (2022) proposed an ensemble deep learning framework combining multiple CNN architectures such as ResNet, Dense Net, and Efficient Net for brain tumour classification. The ensemble approach improved classification accuracy by aggregating predictions from different models, reducing variance and enhancing robustness. The results showed superior performance compared to individual models. However, the ensemble framework increased computational cost and memory requirements.

Gao et al. (2022) developed an attention-guided convolutional neural network for brain tumour classification. The model incorporated spatial attention mechanisms to highlight relevant tumour regions, improving feature extraction and classification accuracy. Additionally, the approach enhanced interpretability by visualizing important regions. However, the attention mechanism increased model complexity and computational overhead.

Verma et al. (2023) introduced a hybrid CNN-LSTM model for brain tumour classification. The CNN component extracted spatial features, while the LSTM captured sequential dependencies across MRI slices. This combination improved classification accuracy and robustness, particularly for volumetric MRI data. However, the increased model complexity required significant computational resources.

Gupta et al. (2023) proposed an autoencoder-based feature extraction model integrated with CNN for brain tumour classification. The autoencoder reduced feature dimensionality and enhanced feature representation before classification. The results showed improved accuracy and reduced overfitting. However, integrating multiple deep learning components increased system complexity.

Tan et al. (2023) introduced a multi-objective optimization-based deep learning framework for brain tumour classification. The model optimized multiple performance metrics such as accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity simultaneously. The results demonstrated improved overall performance compared to single-objective approaches. However, the optimization process increased computational cost and training time.

Mehta et al. (2020) proposed a machine learning-based framework using handcrafted feature extraction combined with classifiers such as Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Random Forest. The study provided baseline performance for brain tumour classification but showed limited accuracy compared to deep learning approaches due to the absence of automated feature learning.

Roy et al. (2021) introduced a hybrid model combining radiomics features with deep learning-based CNN architectures. The integration of handcrafted and deep features improved classification accuracy and robustness. However, feature fusion complexity and redundancy posed challenges in model optimization.

Das et al. (2021) developed a segmentation-based approach using U-Net for tumour localization followed by CNN-based classification. The study demonstrated that accurate segmentation significantly enhances classification performance. However, U-Net lacked multi-scale feature extraction compared to advanced architectures like dynamic parallel CNN.

Iqbal et al. (2022) proposed a recurrent neural network (RNN)-based approach for analysing sequential MRI slices. The model captured temporal dependencies and improved classification accuracy. However, it required large datasets and was prone to overfitting.

Choudhary et al. (2022) introduced a Genetic Algorithm (GA)-based feature optimization framework for improving CNN performance. The approach reduced feature redundancy and enhanced classification accuracy. However, the optimization process increased computational cost and required extensive parameter tuning.

Banerjee et al. (2023) proposed a transfer learning-based CNN model for brain tumour classification using pre-trained networks. The approach improved model generalization and reduced training time, especially with limited datasets. However, domain adaptation remained a challenge.

Comparative Table

Study	Year	Technique	Model	Contribution	Limitation
Afshar	2020	DL	Capsule Net	Spatial feature learning	Complex
Cheng	2020	DL	CNN	Augmentation	Dependent
Deepak	2021	Transfer	VGG/ResNet	High accuracy	Domain gap
Swati	2021	Transfer	CNN	Fine-tuning	Data need
Mohsen	2021	DL	DNN	Feature learning	High cost

Nayak	2021	DL	DenseNet	Efficient learning	Data need
Tanveer	2021	DL	EfficientNet	High performance	Tuning
Abd-Ellah	2022	Parallel CNN	Multi-path	Multi-scale features	Complex
Sajjad	2022	DL	CNN	Preprocessing	Dependent
Hossain	2022	DL+PSO	CNN	Hyperparameter tuning	Cost
Kumar	2020	DL+GA	CNN	Feature selection	Time
Tandel	2021	Attention	CNN	Region focus	Complex
Sharif	2021	Hybrid	CNN+ML	Accuracy	Complexity
Khan	2022	Dynamic CNN	Parallel CNN	Feature diversity	Cost
Singh	2022	ACO	CNN	Optimization	Slow
Park	2022	Ensemble	Multi-CNN	Robustness	Resource heavy
Gao	2022	Attention	CNN	Interpretability	Cost
Verma	2023	Hybrid	CNN-LSTM	Temporal learning	Complex
Gupta	2023	AE+CNN	Hybrid	Feature reduction	Complexity
Tan	2023	Multi-objective	DL	Optimization	Time
Mehta	2020	ML	SVM/RF	Baseline	Low accuracy
Roy	2021	Hybrid	CNN+Radiomics	Better features	Fusion issue
Das	2021	DL	U-Net+CNN	Segmentation	Limited scale
Iqbal	2022	DL	RNN	Sequential data	Overfitting
Choudhary	2022	GA	CNN	Feature opt	Slow
Banerjee	2023	Transfer	CNN	Generalization	Domain gap

Comparative Analysis

The comparative analysis of brain tumour MRI classification methods reveals a clear evolution from traditional machine learning approaches to advanced deep learning and hybrid optimization frameworks. Early methods based on handcrafted features and classical classifiers such as SVM and Random Forest provided baseline performance but lacked scalability and accuracy. The introduction of convolutional neural networks significantly improved classification accuracy by enabling automatic feature extraction. Architectures such as dense Net and Efficient Net enhanced feature propagation and efficiency, while transfer learning improved performance on limited datasets. Recent advancements focus on dynamic parallel CNN architectures, which utilize multiple convolutional pathways to capture multi-scale features. These models provide improved robustness and accuracy in handling tumour heterogeneity. Attention mechanisms further enhance feature extraction by focusing on relevant regions, improving interpretability. Hybrid models combining CNN with LSTM and autoencoders have also demonstrated improved performance by capturing both spatial and temporal features.

Optimization techniques play a critical role in improving deep learning performance. Algorithms such as Genetic Algorithms, Particle Swarm Optimization, and Ant Colony Optimization have been widely used for hyperparameter tuning. The emergence of Termite Alate Optimization represents a promising direction for achieving efficient global optimization and faster convergence. Overall, hybrid frameworks combining dynamic parallel CNN architectures with advanced optimization techniques demonstrate the best performance. However, challenges such as computational complexity, data dependency, and lack of interpretability remain significant barriers to clinical adoption.

Discussion

Recent advances in deep learning have significantly improved multi-class brain tumour classification using MRI images. CNN-based models have demonstrated strong capabilities in automatic feature extraction and classification, achieving high accuracy in distinguishing between different tumour types. Advanced architectures such as Dense Net, Efficient Net, and dynamic parallel CNN have further enhanced model performance by capturing multi-scale features and improving feature propagation. The integration of optimization algorithms has played a crucial role in improving model performance.

Bio-inspired optimization techniques such as Genetic Algorithms, Particle Swarm Optimization, and Ant Colony Optimization have been widely used for hyperparameter tuning. Recently, Termite Alate Optimization has emerged as a promising approach for efficient global search and improved convergence. Despite these advancements, challenges such as high computational complexity, limited dataset availability, and lack of interpretability remain. Future research should focus on developing lightweight and explainable AI models that can be deployed in clinical environments.

Conclusion

Brain tumour classification using MRI images has undergone significant advancements with the integration of deep learning and optimization techniques. This systematic review examined recent studies from 2020 to 2023, highlighting the transition from traditional machine learning approaches to advanced deep learning and hybrid frameworks. Early methods relied on handcrafted features and classical classifiers, which provided limited accuracy and lacked scalability. The introduction of convolutional neural networks revolutionized brain tumour classification by enabling automatic feature extraction and improving classification performance. Architectures such as dense Net and Efficient Net improved feature propagation and computational efficiency, while transfer learning enabled high performance even with limited datasets. Dynamic parallel CNN architectures further enhanced performance by capturing multi-scale features through parallel convolutional pathways.

Optimization techniques have played a critical role in enhancing deep learning models. Bio-inspired algorithms such as Genetic Algorithms, Particle Swarm Optimization, and Ant Colony Optimization have been widely used for hyperparameter tuning. Termite Alate Optimization represents a promising advancement, offering efficient global search and improved convergence. Hybrid frameworks combining deep learning architectures with optimization techniques have demonstrated superior performance. However, challenges such as computational complexity, data scarcity, and lack of interpretability remain. Future research should focus on developing efficient, scalable, and explainable models for clinical applications. In conclusion, deep dynamic parallel CNN integrated with Termite Alate Optimization represents a promising approach for multi-class brain tumour classification. Continued research in this area has the potential to significantly improve diagnostic accuracy and support clinical decision-making.

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