Brainai: Brain Tumor Analysis and Prediction

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How to Cite this Article:

Tekriwal, M., Madwalkar, A. & Salunke, K. (2026). Brainai: Brain Tumor Analysis and Prediction. International Journal of Creative and Open Research in Engineering and Management, <i>02</i>(03).
https://doi.org/10.55041/ijcope.v2i3.002

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ABSTRACT

Brain tumors are life-threatening neurological disorders that require timely and accurate diagnosis for effective treatment planning. Traditional MRI-based diagnosis depends heavily on expert radiologists, making the process time-consuming and susceptible to human error. Although deep learning models have shown high accuracy in brain tumor classification, most remain confined to research settings without real-time clinical integration. This paper reviews existing literature on AI-driven brain tumor detection and highlights the limitations of current systems, including lack of interpretability, limited deployment, and absence of automated reporting mechanisms. BrainAI is proposed as an intelligent diagnostic support system that leverages Convolutional Neural Networks and transfer learning models to classify MRI scans into multiple tumor categories while generating confidence scores and structured reports, thereby enhancing clinical efficiency and supporting informed medical decision-making processes.

KEYWORDS - Brain Tumor Detection, MRI Classification, Deep Learning, CNN, Transfer Learning, ResNet50, VGG16, Explainable AI, Medical Image Analysis.

I. Introduction

Brain tumors significantly impact neurological health and can lead to severe complications if not diagnosed at an early stage. MRI scanning is the most reliable imaging modality used for identifying abnormal brain tissue growth. Traditionally, radiologists manually examine MRI slices to detect tumor presence and determine tumor type. Although effective, this approach is labor-intensive and prone to variability based on human expertise.

With advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Deep Learning (DL), automated diagnostic systems have emerged as promising tools in medical imaging. CNN-based architectures have demonstrated remarkable performance in image classification tasks, including brain tumor detection. However, most existing solutions remain confined to research environments and lack practical deployment in real-time clinical workflows.

BrainAI is proposed as an AI-driven diagnostic support system that integrates deep learning classification, confidence scoring, and automated reporting into a unified web-based platform. The system aims to enhance diagnostic efficiency, reduce manual workload, and provide decision-support assistance to healthcare professionals.

A. Problem Statement

"Manual interpretation of MRI scans for brain tumor detection is time-consuming, dependent on specialized expertise, and subject to human error. Although high-accuracy AI models exist, there is a lack of integrated, real-time, user-friendly systems that combine tumor classification, prediction confidence, and automated reporting for practical clinical use."

II. Literature Survey

Extensive research has been conducted in the fields of medical image processing, deep learning-based tumor classification, and MRI segmentation. Existing literature confirms that deep learning models provide high accuracy in tumor classification. However, significant gaps remain in real-time deployment and clinical integration. The following review summarizes major contributions and limitations in this domain.

[1] Several studies have explored CNN-based models such as VGG, ResNet, and DenseNet for brain tumor classification. These models demonstrate classification accuracies exceeding 95% when trained on curated MRI datasets. Transfer learning techniques further improve performance by leveraging pretrained weights. However, most implementations focus solely on offline classification tasks without addressing real- time integration or usability in hospital settings.

[2] Research on machine learning approaches, including Support Vector Machines (SVM) and k-Nearest Neighbors (kNN), has shown moderate success in tumor detection. While these classical models are computationally efficient, they rely heavily on handcrafted feature extraction and fail to match the performance of deep neural networks in complex MRI image classification.

[3] Deep learning-based segmentation models such as U-Net and attention-based networks have been proposed to isolate tumor regions before classification. These approaches improve localization accuracy and provide region-based insights. However, they demand high computational resources and extensive labeled datasets, limiting their scalability in smaller healthcare institutions.

[4] Recent advancements incorporate Vision Transformers and ensemble learning models to enhance classification robustness. Although these models achieve near 99% accuracy, they suffer from overfitting issues and lack interpretability. Clinical adoption remains limited due to the "black box" nature of these models.

[5] Explainable AI (XAI) techniques such as Grad-CAM and confidence mapping have been introduced to visualize model attention areas in MRI scans. These techniques enhance trust and transparency; however, most systems integrate visualization as an auxiliary component rather than embedding it into a comprehensive diagnostic platform.

[6] The BraTS benchmark dataset has standardized evaluation for tumor segmentation and grading tasks. While it significantly contributes to research comparability, most studies remain dataset-specific and struggle to generalize across MRI scans from different hospitals and imaging devices.

In summary, existing literature confirms that deep learning models provide high accuracy in tumor classification.

However, major limitations include lack of real-time systems, limited interpretability, absence of automated reporting, and minimal clinical workflow integration. BrainAI aims to address these gaps through an integrated AI-powered diagnostic platform.

III. MOTIVATION

Brain tumors represent one of the most critical and life-threatening neurological conditions, where early detection plays a decisive role in improving survival rates and treatment outcomes. However, traditional diagnosis relies on manual examination of MRI scans by experienced radiologists, a process that is time-intensive, subjective, and highly dependent on specialist availability. In many healthcare facilities, particularly in developing regions, the shortage of trained radiologists often leads to delayed diagnosis and increased patient risk.

Although recent advancements in artificial intelligence and deep learning have demonstrated remarkable accuracy in brain tumor classification, most existing models remain limited to experimental or offline research environments. They lack real-time accessibility, user-friendly interfaces, and explainable outputs that are essential for clinical adoption. Furthermore, many systems focus solely on classification accuracy without integrating structured report generation or confidence visualization required for medical trust.The motivation behind BrainAI is to bridge this gap between high-performing AI research and practical clinical implementation. By combining deep learning-based tumor classification with confidence scoring and automated reporting within an accessible web-based platform, the system aims to support radiologists, enhance diagnostic consistency, reduce workload, and ultimately contribute to improved patient care and timely medical intervention.

IV. SYSTEM DESIGN

The system design of BrainAI focuses on creating a structured, scalable, and intelligent architecture capable of performing automated brain tumor detection and classification from MRI scans. The design emphasizes modularity, security, performance efficiency, and clinical usability. It defines how different components of the system interact, process data, and generate meaningful diagnostic outputs in a seamless workflow.

BrainAI follows a layered client–server architecture that separates user interaction, business logic, AI processing, and data management. This modular structure ensures flexibility, maintainability, and scalability, allowing future integration of advanced features such as tumor segmentation, growth prediction, and explainable AI visualization.

A. System Architecture

The architecture of BrainAI is organized into five major layers:

1. Presentation Layer (User Interface):

This layer consists of two primary portals:

Patient Portal – Allows users to upload MRI scans, view prediction results, and download diagnostic reports.

Doctor Portal – Provides authenticated access for medical professionals to review patient reports, compare historical scans, and monitor diagnostic outputs.

The interface is designed to be clean, intuitive, and responsive across devices. It ensures ease of use even for non-technical medical staff. Clear visualization of tumor type and confidence score enhances readability and clinical interpretation.

2. Application Layer:

The Application Layer manages immediate user interactions and system workflows. It includes:

Authentication Module – Handles secure login and role-based access control (RBAC) for patients and doctors.

File Upload Handler – Manages MRI scan submission in supported formats (JPEG, PNG, DICOM).

File Validation Module – Verifies file integrity, format compatibility, and image quality before forwarding data to the AI module.

Report Generation Module – Structures the AI output into a clinically formatted diagnostic report.

This layer ensures that only validated and properly formatted data proceeds to the AI processing stage, maintaining system reliability.

3. Business Logic Layer:

The Business Logic Layer acts as the central coordinator of the system. It manages communication between the frontend, AI module, and database. Key responsibilities include:

Orchestrating MRI analysis requests

Managing prediction results and confidence scores
Storing processed outputs in the database Handling report retrieval and download requests
Managing session control and workflow transitions

This layer ensures that the system operates in a structured sequence — from upload to validation, classification, storage, and report generation.

4. AI Processing Layer:

The AI Processing Layer is the core intelligence of BrainAI. It performs the following functions:

Image Preprocessing – Includes resizing, normalization, and augmentation to match model input specifications.

Feature Extraction – Utilizes deep convolutional layers of pretrained models such as ResNet50 and VGG16.

Multi-Class Classification – Categorizes MRI images.

Confidence Score Calculation – Computes probability distribution across classes and determines prediction certainty.

Transfer learning is employed to enhance model generalization and reduce training time. The AI module returns both classification results and confidence metrics to the Business Logic Layer.

5. Data Layer:

The Data Layer is responsible for secure storage and retrieval of system information. It consists of:

User Database – Stores login credentials and role-based metadata.

MRI Storage – Secure repository for uploaded MRI images.

Prediction Records – Maintains classification outputs, timestamps, and confidence values.

Report Repository – Stores downloadable diagnostic reports.

Encryption protocols are implemented to ensure secure storage and compliance with medical data protection standards.

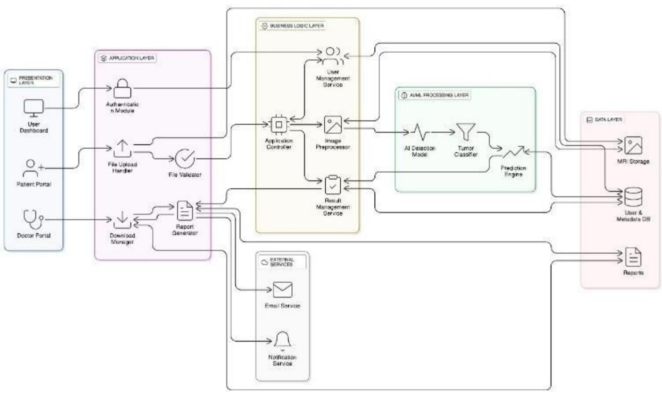

Fig. 1: System Architecture

V. CONCLUSION

The BrainAI: Brain Tumor Analysis and Prediction System provides a comprehensive review of existing research in deep learning–based medical image analysis for brain tumor detection. The study highlights that Convolutional Neural Networks and transfer learning models such as ResNet and VGG have achieved remarkable accuracy in classifying MRI images. However, despite these advancements, most solutions remain limited to experimental environments and lack integration into real-time clinical workflows. Key challenges identified include limited interpretability, high computational requirements, dataset dependency, and absence of automated reporting systems for practical deployment.

BrainAI addresses these research gaps by proposing an integrated AI-driven framework that combines multi-class tumor classification, confidence scoring, and structured report generation within a user-friendly web-based platform. This review establishes the technical feasibility and relevance of such a system in supporting radiologists and improving diagnostic efficiency. Overall, BrainAI demonstrates strong potential to bridge the gap between high-performing AI research models and clinically usable intelligent diagnostic support systems.

A. Future Work

Future work following this review paper will focus on translating the conceptual framework of BrainAI into a fully functional implementation. The next step involves completing the deep learning modeling phase by training and fine-tuning transfer learning architectures such as ResNet50 and VGG16 on standardized MRI datasets. Performance evaluation using metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and confusion matrix analysis will be conducted. Subsequently, the trained model will be integrated into a web-based application with secure authentication and automated report generation. Additional efforts will include implementing confidence visualization mechanisms and optimizing real-time inference performance to ensure reliability, scalability, and readiness for practical clinical testing and deployment.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors sincerely express their gratitude to **Dr. Nilesh Uke** for his continuous guidance, constructive feedback, and constant encouragement throughout the Stage-I phase of this project. Her expertise and valuable suggestions have played a pivotal role in shaping the preliminary system de- sign, requirement analysis, and conceptual framework of the proposed Brain Tumour Analysis and Detection System.

We also extend our heartfelt appreciation to **Dr. Soumitra Das** (Head, Computer Engineering Department), **Dr. Vikas Nandgaonkar** (B.E. Project Coordinator), and again **Dr. Nilesh Uke** (Principal) of Indira College of Engineering Management for their academic support, insightful inputs, and for providing the essential resources and infrastructure required for carrying out Stage-I successfully.
Special thanks to healthcare professionals and research contributors whose studies in medical imaging and artificial intelligence provided foundational knowledge for this review.

Their real-world insights greatly contributed to understanding the existing problems and validating the initial requirements of our system.

We are thankful to the library staff for their assistance in accessing research papers, reference materials, and technical documentation that strengthened the foundational study of this project.

Finally, the authors express sincere appreciation to their peers, mentors, family members, and all who offered motivation, cooperation, and support during the completion of Stage-I of this research project.

This Stage-I work has been completed as part of the partial fulfillment of the Bachelor of Engineering degree in Computer Engineering at Indira College of Engineering Management, affiliated with Savitribai Phule Pune University, for the Aca- demic Year 2025–2026.

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