Automated Lung Cancer Detection System Using

 Computed Tomography Images

 **Ethodu Sravani, Vinutha G, Shanti Talluri, Mithun C K**

*Mrs.Vijaya Laxmi Mekali, Assistant Professor,*

*K.S.Institute of engineering, Bangalore, India, 560-062*

***Abstract –*** *Lung malignancy is the most widely recognized and destructive illness that is caused because of uncontrolled cell development in the lung territories. Among alternate sorts of diseases lung tumors stands first as overall executioner. CT-Scan Thorax is one of the strategies utilized for early location of this ailment, which is as yet done physically.*

*CT check abridged for filters is critical for lung disease inquire about which offers helpful data for clinical analysis and treatment. It is an exceedingly difficult assignment to acquire a completely programmed injury recognition and division with precision as there may be a considerable measure of varieties and heterogeneity of lung lesions. Most of the circumstances lung illnesses change the lung thickness of tissues, this in turn changes the force in the CT picture information. Division calculations won't work for a large portion of the Pathological lung cases. Here, we propose a locale developing programmed division approach with a three-advance structure.*

*The underlying advance has programmed introductory seed point determination, Followed by multi-limitations 3D injury extraction and after that last sore refinement. The exactness in this proposed framework shows that this strategy is reasonable for the early discovery of disease in lung knobs and furthermore has an extraordinary future degree.*

***Keywords-*** *lung cancer, Computed Tomography, Lesion Detection, Pathological Lung Cases, Initial Seed Point.*

 **INTRODUCTION**

Amongst every one of the kinds of tumor LUNG growth has the most elevated mortality around the globe. As indicated by an examination by the World Health Organization almost 10 million individuals experiencing lung disease would bite the dust by the year 2030 paying little heed to age. Uncontrolled cell improvement that has the ability to spread all through the body is the formal meaning of malignancy. Our body fundamentally contains red blood cells (RBC'S) and white blood cells (WBC's).The capacity of these platelets is to supply new oxygen (O2) to all body parts through the circulation system, because of which blood shows up red. RBC's are in charge of the oxygen supply for lung tissues [1].Lung infection is additionally called as carcinoma [5].If departed unfamiliar this enters the lungs by a procedure of 'metastasis'- which spreads the tumor starting with one a player in the body then onto the next [6].Most of the tumors generally called essential lung malignancies, are carcinomas which start itself in lung [7].Mainly there are two sorts of carcinomas1)small-cell lung tumor 2)non-little cell lung tumor [8].There different symptoms of tumor, the most well-known impacts being hacking (tallying blood hacking), weight decrease, inhale shortness, and less circumstances chest torment [9].These development cells bothers the cycle of RBC age and debasement[10].

Picture handling system is utilized to separate pictures at most decreased level that permits quality. These measures don't open up likelihood of information content however they reduce it if entropy is information measure. The standard need of planning is to upgrade pixel control by changing over from discrete to electronic picture, segmenting to pixels, finishing numerical activities on pixels, and reproducing of picture with a superior quality. Early identification of the disease in lung knobs enhances the odds of survival for a patient and effectiveness of the treatment [2].Lung knobs are unusual fit as a fiddle with the distance across up to around 30mm [3].

There may be varieties in the lung knobs so CT pictures

are most ideal approach to recognize the lung nodules. Lung CT-examine is a technique that utilizations tomography to create 3D pictures of lungs in different hub angles [13]. This CT check works by reflecting X-RAY beam [18]. The CT examine pictures comprise of dark esteems in various ranges [4]. The hard tissues, for example, bones will be lighter in shade than delicate tissues, for example, muscles. What's more, the region with no tissue will be totally dark.

CT pictures assume a vital part in lung malignancy recognition and in perspective of the aspiratory knobs unpredictability, the vast number of CT pictures examined by lungs, particularly the high-determination filtered pictures makes the quantity of pictures in excess of 300 cuts, and a portion of the injuries are not discernable which advances a great deal of work for doctors .Hence use of counterfeit consciousness utilized as a part of knob identification of lung CT pictures is extremely vital. It can be used to recognize what level of the lung has been influenced by the tumor. In any case, because of the heterogeneity of the lung knobs programmed approach is additionally troublesome. Current division exactness is inadequate, due to decent variety of lung lesions. The shape, power and area of lung injuries change incredibly in view of the presence of the spatial hereditary heterogeneity of different sores. The lung sores power is infrequently near the force of vessels, gaps or chest divider. Non-particular finding on CT examines that shows a fractional filling of air spaces by exudate or transudate, and also interstitial thickening or halfway fall of lung alveoli. Additionally, the impact of the innate commotion in CT pictures can likewise be huge. Every one of these realities demonstrate that it is a troublesome errand to accomplish exactness utilizing mechanized division approach.

**RELATED WORK**

There exists various audit papers on lung knob division and detection. Messay, et al. utilized thresholding took after by 2D morphological examination and a govern based investigation to distinguish the lungs and identify the nodules. Based on the CT information of lung, numerous analysts have done important attempts to pneumonic parenchyma, aviation route [14]-[15] and lung sore segmentation. Campos et al. [16] proposed a regulated lung knob division strategy by means of volumetric shape list, joining file channel and k-Nearest Neighbor (K-NN) regression to increase three coarse division results. A highlight based two layer administered learning technique for knob order was utilized all the while .Then, a refining technique by thecounterfeit neural system was utilized to portion the lung Nodules. The result demonstrated that they could get 12% relative volume mistake for GCO. However, the three preparatory divisions they used to acquire a list of capabilities were time consuming. Another issue was their division needs humancommunication for the underlying seed point. Diciotti et al. divided the sores into 1"well circumscribed" and "juxta -vascular" gatherings in [17], where they got a recognition affectability of 85.3% on Lung Image Database Consortium (LIDC-IDRI) dataset, which contains 23 sores at that time. The dataset has been extended to 10101 cases now [11], and broadly used to assess lung injury division strategies, as a universally perceived lung sore database. In [12], a nearby shape examination technique for little lung knob division was utilized on the juxta-vascular and juxta pleural injuries, and a discovery affectability of 88.5% was accounted for on 157 sores from the LIDC-IDRI database. Kuppusamy, et al [19] utilized Ant Colony Optimization to recognize the edges and after that the yield was encouraged to a dark roundabout neighborhood algorithm. The yield of this stage was the focal point of the distinguished knobs.

**METHOLOGY**

This segment exhibits the proposed technique for lung division and knob discovery in detail through after subsections as clarified in Fig. 1.

Image Acquisition

 Lung Image

Pre-Processing

 Filtered Image

Segmentation

 Segmented Image

Binary Conversion

 Binary Image

Region Grow

Fig. 1- Schematic diagram for Cancer Detection Process

## Image Acquisition

What is Image acquisition? Image procurement can be clarified as it is the formation of photographic pictures. For instance say physical scene or inside structure of a question. The term regularly incorporates the pre-preparing pressure, stockpiling, printing and showing of such pictures. There are different screening procedures among which CT is the most favorable as it screens the whole lung zone with a high differentiation and better details. All the CT-Scans are performed in a hub plane [18].The hub planes give clearer picture results. The CT-Scan produces dark scale pictures with various dim levels as appeared in Fig. 2.

 

Fig. 2- Gray Level of CT scan Image

In this exploration we've utilized hub plane lung CT-filter picture, whose information picture estimate is 512 x 512 pixels.

The LUNG IMAGE DATABASE CONSORTIUM (LIDC) is given by National malignancy Institute (NCI) is one of the biggest open databases available. In this database each subject constitutes pictures from clinical thoracic CT check and a coordinated with XML document that records the consequence of a two stage picture elucidation process performed by four radiologists. In the underlying blinded-read stage, every radiologist alone surveyed the pictures and checked sores, which are ordered under the accompanying classes.

The three classes being

• Nodule>or=3mm.

• Nodule<3mm.

• Non-nodule>or=3mm.

In consequent unblended-read phase, each radiologist alone surveyed their own particular signs of the three different radiologists to contribute a last alternative.

## Pre-Processing

Pre-preparing gives better visual data to the human eyes, enhances pictures by expelling mutilation and upgrade the vital highlights for computerized picture handling frameworks.

Preprocessing is the weighty beginning spot for programmed analytic of lung pathologies, where it disentangle the recognizable proof and the characterization which enhances generally the accuracy of conclusion. This progression lessens commotion and curios in the lung CT examines. Without preprocessing, it might be hard to fragment the lung parenchyma faultlessly or knobs joined to the blood tree or lung dividers.

Morphological task is an instrument for removing picture segments that are valuable in the portrayal and depiction of locale shape, for example, limits, skeletons and the raised body. The two fundamental tasks in the territory of morphological activity of pre-preparing are disintegration (erosion) and expansion (distortion).

Disintegration:

This technique is utilized to dispense with clamor. Disintegration evacuates pixels on question limits. The size and state of the organizing component that is utilized to process the picture ascertain the number of pixels included or expelled from the articles in a picture.

Expansion:

It is the one of the essential administrators in the zone of numerical morphology. This is utilized to detach of individual components, adds pixels to the limits of articles in a picture and connection disparate elements. This task more often than not utilizes the organizing component for examining and growing the shapes contained in the info picture.

There are different separating techniques utilized as a part of pre-preparing of a picture. In this paper we propose middle (Median filtering) separating technique.

Middle channel:

Middle separating is a nonlinear technique used to evacuate commotion and for smoothing the pictures. It is generally utilized as it is extremely compelling at expelling clamor up to some threshold values while safeguarding edges. Henceforth the middle channel is put before edge indicator. The middle channel play out its activity by traveling through the picture pixel by pixel, supplanting each an incentive with the middle benefit of neighboring pixels. This progression will create area to edit unique picture and result whole picture. Middle channel is same as that of normal channel. The middle channel is more delicate to mean esteems and less touchy to extraordinary estimations of pixel which helps in clamor lessening. Yield picture handled by middle channel to get whole territory.

 

 Fig. 3- Input Image

  

 Fig. 4-(a) Dilation (b) Erosion

## Segmentation

Division is an essential advance in therapeutic picture examination and grouping for radiological assessment or PC supported finding (CAD). Sectioning the lung territories diminishes the running time and limits the look space for finding lung knobs. Lung division is essential advance for lung knob recognition to acquire a higher discovery rate because of likenesses between the force estimations of lung divider and in addition knobs.

Division is the way toward dividing a picture into various fragments. The objective of division is to rearrange as well as change portrayal of a picture into something that is more significant and less demanding to break down. The consequence of picture division is an arrangement of fragments that all in all cover the whole picture or an arrangement of forms separated from the picture. Every one of the pixels in a locale are comparative as for some trademark or processed property, for example, shading, force or surface.

Division isolates the picture into its constituent districts or objects. Segmentation calculations depend on one of two basic properties of force esteems: irregularity and similarity. The first classification is to segment the picture in light of unexpected changes in power, for example, edges in a picture. The second class depends on parceling the picture into regions that are comparative as indicated by a predefined paradigm.

There exist different division techniques, for example, watershed calculation, edge division et cetera. To acquire more exactness in division in this paper we propose K-implies calculation.

Division utilizing K-Means Algorithm:

K-Means is a minimum squares parceling technique that separation an accumulation of articles into K gatherings. The calculation emphasizes more than two stages.

1. Compute the mean of each group.

2. Compute the separation of each point from each group by processing its separation from the relating bunch mean. Relegate each point to the group it is closest to.

3. Iterate over the over two stages till the aggregate of squared inside gathering blunders can't be brought down any more.

The underlying task of focuses to bunch should be possible haphazardly. Throughout the cycles, the calculation tries to limit the whole, finished all gatherings, of the squared inside gathering blunders, which are the separations of the focuses to the particular gathering implies. The gatherings got are with the end goal that they are geometrically as minimized as conceivable around their separate means. Utilizing the arrangement of highlight pictures, a component vector is developed comparing to every pixel (, , ... ,![$e_d(a,b)]$]()),, where d is the quantity of highlight pictures utilized for the division procedure. The K-Means would then be able to be utilized to fragment the picture into three bunches - comparing to two contents and foundation individually. For each extra content, one more bunch is included. Here, each element is allotted an alternate weight, which is ascertained in view of the element significance as depicted in the past Section. Once the picture has been divided utilizing the K-Means calculation, the bunching can be enhanced by accepting that neighboring pixels have a high likelihood of falling into a similar group. In this way, regardless of whether a pixel has been wrongly grouped, it can be remedied by taking a gander at the neighboring pixels.

## Binary Conversion

In the picture preparing, picture binarization is utilized as a general device for picture division of segregating objects from foundation into paired picture in different applications, for example, programmed target following, protest acknowledgment, picture pressure, picture examination, and question detachment.

Binarization approach relies upon the way that the quantity of dark pixels is substantially more prominent than white pixels in ordinary lung pictures, so we began to check the dark pixels for typical and unusual pictures to get a normal that can be utilized later as a limit, if the quantity of the dark pixels of another picture is more noteworthy that the edge, at that point it shows that the picture is typical, something else, if the quantity of the dark pixels is not as much as the edge, it demonstrates that the picture in irregular. Figure 5 demonstrates the binarization strategy system and figure 6 indicates binarization check technique flowchart.

Input Image

Pixelization

Black

White

End

 Fig. 5- Binarization Method Procedure

Two fold picture is utilized as contribution to highlight extraction process and have an essential part in creating one of a kind element to recognize a few classes in design acknowledgment.

Highlight extraction is utilized to detach different favored shapes or bits of the picture. In picture preparing strategies, diverse calculations are utilized to decide typicality and variation from the norm of a picture from the last aftereffect of segmentation [20]. The zone, edge, capriciousness and normal power are principle highlights frames the characterization of malignancy district.

1. Area:

It gives distinct incentive for the sore pixel esteem in the lung picture. The injury pixel esteems are allocated by the esteem 1. At last the pixel esteems which are 1 can be numbered and named as zone.

2. Perimeter:

It gives the clear number of sore pixel esteem at external line, which can be gotten by summation of interconnection injury pixel esteem and typical pixel vale at the external line of the lung picture.

3. Average Intensity and Roundness:

It is a critical component to discover the malignancy injury of the lung picture. In the event that the sore pixel esteem <1 roundness happened for other state of the picture. In this way the sore size is recognized as 20mm, which implies injury estimate under 20mm is a typical lung picture and more prominent than 20mm is considered as unusual lung picture.

 Start

Image Read

#B>Thresh

 YES NO

Normal

Abnormal

End

 Fig. 6-Binarization Check Method Flowchart

The outcomes demonstrated that the paired picture of the proposed calculation contained the coveted protest.

## Region Grow

It is additionally delegated a pixel-based picture division technique since it includes the determination of starting seed focuses.

The essential objective is to section out lung from dim territory that doesn't have a place with lungs, so we should choose an arrangement of seed focuses from dull locale. The dull districts of lung parenchyma are labeled before applying area developing.

Once the seed pixels are chosen, district developing begin denoting all pixels which lie in the associated neighborhood. This procedure is rehashed for every pixel until every dark pixel (foundation pixels) are checked. This will erase dim districts from entire image. It begin with a seed pixel, the underlying area starts as the correct area of seeds focuses. The districts are then developed from these seed focuses to neighboring focuses relying upon certain criteria. This is an iteratively developed by continue looking at the adjoining pixels of seed focuses. In the event that they have a similar power an incentive with the seed focuses, it characterizes them into the seed focuses. The concession between pixels power and the locales mean is utilized to arrange the likeness of the picture into areas. It is an iterated procedure until there are no adjustments in two progressive iterative stages. At the point when the development of one district stops us essentially pick another seed pixel which does not yet have a place with any locale and begin again. This entire process is proceeded until the point that all pixels have a place with some area.

Uniform Blocking:

This step includes partitioning the pictures into uniform squares for handling. We ordinarily utilized 2x2 pieces if area developing was to be utilized straightforwardly or 16x16 squares if the consolidation split calculation was to be utilized. It shouldn't matter what square size is bolstered into the union split schedule, however picking a middle of the road esteem upgrades the speed for generally pictures.

Merge Split Blocking:

The union split routine is a discretionary phase of our locale developing based division plot. It requires an edge as an info. This edge figures out which squares can be converted into a solitary piece and which squares can be part into littler squares in light of the contrast between the greatest and least powers in each square. On the off chance that the maximum min contrast of a square is near the maximum min difference of its neighbors (i.e., distinction between pieces is inside the limit), at that point the squares are converted into a solitary square. A piece is part into equal parts if the maximum min distinction of the square surpasses the edge. The union split component is a quad tree structure, implying that the combining and part of squares goes from 4 to 1 and 1 to 4 respectively. This process is done recursively until, no pieces fulfill the criteria to be part or then again consolidated. Hence a piece whose maximum min contrast surpasses the edge will keep on being part until the maximum min distinction of the consequent block(s) are inside the edge or the square size achieves one pixel, in which case the maximum min distinction is zero.

Uniform Blocking

Merge Split Blocking

Region Growing By MIN-MAX

Region Growing By Mean

Dissolve

 Fig. 6- Block Diagram of Region Growing Algorithm

There is likewise a base square size contention which enables the client to determine the littlest piece estimate that can be produced through part. This enables the client to constrain the portioning calculation to wind up with few areas by guaranteeing that the yield of the consolidation split calculation has hinders that are no littler than a predefined estimate. Without this feature there is a potential for the merge split routine to return many little pieces.

Region Growing by Mean or Max-Min:

Region developing is finished by looking at properties of each piece and blending them with neighboring squares. We utilized one of two criteria. One criteria is to take a gander at the maximum min distinction and consolidate neighboring districts whose maximum min contrast is inside a resistance of the seed pieces. The new area is presently the seed and the procedure is rehashed, inspecting nearby areas, looking at max-min contrasts, and including obstructs that are inside the resistance indicated by the client, which does not need to be the same as the limit utilized as a part of the consolidation split calculation. Something else, the mean estimations of the squares can be utilized to figure out which pieces ought to be consolidated.

Dissolve:

The disintegrate calculation works in conjunction with the mean-based locale developing to blend districts that are not as much as a predetermined size into the nearby area with the nearest mean esteem. This procedure helps give a fragmented picture that relates more to the division that a human would do by hand. The quantity of districts is diminished by taking out the less huge areas, keeping away from an over the top measure of division.

**CONCLUSION**

The survival rate of patients can be enhanced by the early discovery of lung knobs, additionally the survival shots and emotional treatment can be enhanced with use of this method. This paper proposes completely robotized calculation that depends on straightforward and speedy advances, which gives a superior and enhanced yield for the same inputs. The proposed technique can without much of a stretch recognize the adaptability of the lung knobs i.e., all around encircled knobs and in addition knobs joined to the lung divider or to lung vessels. In this paper, we propose a programmed lung sore division calculation for a superior, steady and fast recognition of the cancer. For the ensuing 3D sore division, an enhanced toboggan strategy is utilized, where the underlying seed focuses were first distinguished. This is trailed by injury extraction by a programmed developing calculation with multi-imperatives. At long last the outcome delivered by division was advanced by lung injury refining method. The fundamental component of this strategy is that it doesn't require any sort of informational index or human interaction. Also nearly with the other division approaches our technique was observed to be more precise and furthermore it yielded better execution and enhanced time proficiency. As the new technique has a different focal points for division of lung sores, which will be additionally analyzed in clinical condition and can likewise be connected as reference for sore division in different tissues.

**REFERENCES**

[1] *Erich Sackmann, Preface toVolume1A from Cells to Vesicles:*

 *Introduction and Overview, In: R. Lipowsky and E. sackmann,*

 *Editors(s),handbook of Biological Physics,North-Halland,1995,*

 *Volume 1, pages ix-x , ISSN 1383-8121, ISBN 9780444819758,*

[*http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/SI383-8121(06)80016-3*](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/SI383-8121%2806%2980016-3)

[2] *A. EI-Bazand J. S. Suri, Lung Imaging and Computer Aided*

 *Diagnosis. CRC Oress, pp. 189-219,2011.*

[3] *J. Austin, N.Muller, and P.Friedman,”Glossary of terms for CT*

 *of the lungs: recommendations of the Nomenclature Committee*

 *of the Flesichner Society.,”Radiology,no.200,pp.327-331,1996.*

[4] *A.S,FisikaRadiologi,Surabaya,JawaTimur:Radiologi FKUWKA.*

[5] [*http://www.cancer.org/cancer/lungcancer-non*](http://www.cancer.org/cancer/lungcancer-non)*small cell/detailed*

 *guide/non-small-cell lung-cancer-survival-rates.*

[6] *Hisao Asamura,Kari Chansky,ohn Crowley,peter Goldstraw,Vale*

 *rieW.Rusch,JohonF.Vansteenkiste,HirokazuWatanabe,Yi-LongW*

 *u,MarcinZielinski,DavidBall,RamonRami-porta.The International*

 *Association for the Study of Lung Cancer Staging Project :*

 *Proposal for the Revision of the N-Descriptors in the Forthcoming*

 *8thEdition of the TNM Classification for Lung Cancer, Journal*

 *of Thoracic Oncology,Volume10, Issue 12,December 2015,pages*

 *1675-1684ISSN-1556-0864,*[*http://dx.doi.org/*](http://dx.doi.org/)*10.1097/JTO.000000*

 *0000678.*

[7] *AndrewL.Laccetti,SandiL.pruitt,LeiXuan,EthanA.Halm,DavidE.*

 *Gerber,priorcancer:does not adversely affect survival in locally*

 *Advanced lung cancer:A national SEER-medicare analysis, Lung*

 *Cancer, available online 31 May 2016, ISSN 01695002,*

 *http:// dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.lungcan.2016.05.029.*

 [8] *Yuki nakajima,HirohikoAkiyama,HiroyasuKinoshita,maikoatari,*

 *MitsuroFukuhara, Yoshihiro Saito, Hiroshi Sakai, Hidetaka*

 *Uramoto,Case report of two patients having successful surgery for*

 *Annals of Mesicine and Surgery,Volume 5,February 2016,pages 1-*

 *4,ISSN 2049-0801,http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.amsu.2015.11.003.*

[9] *Alay Aggarwal,GrantLewison,SalihaIdir,Matthewpeters,Carolyn*

 *Aldige,WinBoerckel, Peter Boyle, Edward L.Trimble, Philip Roe,*

 *Tariq Sethi,JesmeFox,RichardSullivan,The State of Lung Cancer*

 *Research: A Global Analysis,Journal of Thoracic Oncology,*

 *Avalilable online 21 martch 2016,ISSN 1556-0864,http://dx.doi.*

 *org/10.1016/j.jth0.2016.03.010.*

[10] *TomoyukiHishida,EtsuoMiyaoka,koheiYokoi,masahiroTsuboi,*

 *HisaoAsamura,KastsuyukiKiura,KazuhisaTakahashi,Hirotoshi*

 *Dosaka-Akita,HideoKobayashi, Hiroshi Date, Hirohito Tada,*

 *Meinoshin Okumura, Ichiro Yoshino, Lobe-specific nodal*

 *Dissection for clinical stage I-II non-small cell lung cancer:*

 *Japanese multi-institutional retrospective study using propensity*

 *Score analysis,journal of Thoracic Oncology,Available online 29*

 *May-2016,ISSN-1556-0864,http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jtho.2016*

 *.05.014.*

[11] *S.G.Armato, G.mclennan, D.Hawkins, L.Bidaut, M.F.mcnitt-*

 *Gray,C.R.Meyer,A.P.Reeves,B.Zhao,DR.Aberle,C.I.Henschke,*

 *E.A.Hoffman,E.A.Kazerrooni,H.Macmahon, E.J.R.VanBeeke,*

 *D.Yankelevitz,A.M.Biancar, P.H.Bland, M.S.Brown,R.M.Engel*

 *Mann,G.E.Laderach,D.Max,R.C.Pias,D.P.Ya.Qing,R.Y.Rboerts,*

 *A.R.smith, A.Starkey, P.Batrah, P.Caligiuri, A.Farooqi,G.W.*

 *Gladish,C.M.jude,R.F.Munden,I.Petkovska,LE.Quint,L.H.*

 *Schwartz,B.Sundaram,L.E.Dodd,C.Fenimore, D.Gur,N.Petrick,*

 *J.Freymann, J.Kirby, B.Hughes, A.VandeCasteele,S.Gupte,M.*

 *Sallamm,M.D.Heath,M.H.Kuhn,E.Dharaiya,R.Burns,D.S.Feyd,*

 *M.Salganicoff,V.Anand,U.Shreter,S.Vastagh,B.Y.Croft,and L.P.*

 *Clarke,” The Lung Image Database Consortium (LIDC) and*

 *Image Database ResourceInitiative(IDRI):a completed reference*

 *DatabaseofLungNodulesOn CTScans.,”Med.Phys.,vol.38,no.2,*

 *pp.915-931,2011.*

[12] *S. Diciotti,S. Lombardo, M.Falchini,G.Picazzi, and M.Mascalchi,*

 *“Automated segmentation refinement of small lung nodules in CT*

 *scansBy local shape analysis”, IEEE Trans. Biomed. Eng., vol.*

 *58, no.12 PART-1, pp.3418-3428, 2011.*

[13] *K.M Schramm,MD,“Acute Pulmonary Embolism (HelicalCT),”*

 *Drugs, Diseases and Procedures, 6 Maret 2016.*

[14] *S. Candemir, S. Jaeger, K.Palaniappan, J.P. Musco, R. K. Singh,*

 *Z. Xue, A. Karargyris, S. Antani,G. Thoma, and C. J. McDonald,*

 *“Lung Segmentation in chest radiographs using anatomical*

 *Atlases with non-rigid Registration,” IEEE Trans. Med.*

 *Imaging, vol. 33, no. 2, pp. 577-590, 2014.*

[15] *B. Lassen,E.M.Van Rikxoort,M. Schmidt, S. Kerkstra, B.Van*

 *Ginnekan, and J. M. Kuhnigk, “automatic segmentation of*

 *the pulmonary lobes from chest CT scans based on Fissures,*

 *Vessels, and Bronchi,” IEEETrans.Med. Imaging, vol. 32, no. 2,*

 *pp. 210-222, 2013.*

[16] *D. M. Campos, A. Simoes, I. Ramos, and A. Campilho,“Feature*

 *-Based Supervised Ling Nodule Segmentation,” no. Ci, pp.23-26,*

 *2014.*

 [17] *S. Diciotti, G. Picazzi, M. Falchini, M. Mascalchi, N. Villari,*

 *and G. Valli, “3-D segmentation algorithm of small lung nodule*

 *in spiral CT images.,” IEEE Trans. Inf. Technol. Biomed.vol.*

 *12, no. 1, pp. 7-19, 2008.*

[18] *D. S. SiannySuryawati, Emergency Radiology: The Basics,*

 *Surabaya: Radiology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Wijaya*

 *Kusuma University, 2016.*

[19] *V. Kuppusamy, “Feature Extraction Based Lung Nodule*

 *Detection in CT Images,” Int. J. Appl. Eng. Res., vol. 11, no. 4,*

 *pp. 2697-2700, 2016.*

[20]  *Ng HP, Huang S, Ong SH, Foong KWC, Goh PS, Nowinski*

 *WL. Medical image segmentation using watershed segmentation*

  *with texture merging. IEEE ENGINEERING in medicine and*

 *biology Society Conference, Canada. 2008. p. 4039–42.*