FEATURE DIMENSION REDUCTION FOR EFFICIENT MEDICAL IMAGE RETRIEVAL SYSTEM USING UNIFIED FRAMEWORK

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Received 2013-06-23, Revised 2013-09-04; Accepted 2013-09-24

ABSTRACT

Feature dimensionality reduction problem is a major issue in Content Based Medical Image Retrieval (CBMIR) for the effective management of medical images with the support of visual features for the purpose of diagnosis and educational research field. The proposed CBMIR is used a unified approach based on extraction of visual features, optimized feature selection, classification of optimized features and similarity measurements. The Texture features are selected using Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM), Tamura Features (TF) and Gabor Filter (GF) in which pull out of features are formed a feature vector database. Fuzzy based PSO (FPSO) is applied for Feature selection to overcome the difficulty of feature vectors being surrounded in local optima of original PSO. This procedure also integrates a smart policymaking structure of ACO procedure into the novel FPSO where the global optimum position to be exclusive for every feature particle. The Fuzzy based Particle Swarm Optimization and Ant Colony Optimization (FPSO-ACO) technique is used to trim down the feature vector dimensionality and classification is accomplished using an extensive Fuzzy based Relevance Vector Machine (FRVM) to form collections of relevant image features that would provide an accepted way to classify dimensionally concentrated feature vectors of images. The Euclidean Distance (ED) is recognized as finest for similarity measurement between the medical query image and the medical image database. This proposed approach can acquire the query from the user and had retrieved the desired images from the database. The retrieval performance would be assessed based on precision and recall. This proposed CBMIR is used to provide comfort to the physician to obtain more assurance in their decisions for diagnosis and research students of medicine are keenness to get the crucial images fruitfully for additional investigation of their exploration.

Keywords: Medical Image Retrieval, Texture Features, Feature Optimization, Dimensionality Reduction, Feature Classification, Similarity Measurements

1. INTRODUCTION

Due to rapid growth of medical images in the hospitals, there would be a growing demand for medical image management tools and techniques to physicians for instantaneous diagnosis and to the medical research students for effective examination of their research. Content Based Medical Image Retrieval (CBMIR) (Ghosh et al., 2011; Kyung et al., 2012) is receiving a vigorous research to automate medical image database. CBMIR systems have increased attractiveness because of their neutral means of considering medical image content such as texture, shape, color. Text based medical image retrieval could not precisely capture the pictorial features of an image in...
the user’s mind also it could beset by discrepancies of the annotator. Medical image retrieval system shows a dynamic role that would trace a preferred image from a large wide-ranging collection of image database. CBMIR has not made significant growth due to feature dimensionality reduction problem. Many researchers are looking to overwhelmed the Visual Feature dimensionality reduction problem and to create CBMIR as a extremely proficient system (Yogapriya and Vennila, 2013; Esma et al., 2013).

A unified approach is needed to build an efficient CBMIR which would retrieve the images quickly by selecting proficient methods and parameters in the following four levels in which feature dimensionality problem is reduced and convergence speed could be raised to acquire a optimal solutions:

- Level I: Extraction of Visual Features
- Level II: Optimized Feature Selection
- Level III: Classification of Optimized Features
- Level IV: Similarity measurements

1.1. Level 1: Extraction of Visual Features

The first level of CBMIR is Feature extraction (Akgul et al., 2011; Suganya and Rajaram, 2012) which would extract the visual features and are designed as Feature Vector Database. Related to shape and color features, texture features have periodicity and scale results to the possessions of catching semantic features in images since it consumes a complete association of innumerable grey levels inside the images. The proposed system uses texture feature extraction methods such as Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix, Tamura Features, Gabor Filter Features. From GLCM, texture features are extracted which would process the confined variations, joint probability incidence of quantified pixel pairs, the sum of squared pixel features, the companionship of distribution of elements. Tamura extracted six texture features in respect to human visual perception such as coarseness, contrast, directionality, line-likeness, regularity and roughness. Gabor filters have used sets of filters to investigate the image spectrum. The texture feature vectors are established by calculating the mean and standard deviation based on appropriate dilations and a rotation of Gabor Function. These features would be formed as entire feature vector database for further process of retrieval.

1.2. Level 2: Optimized Feature Selection

The second level of CBMIR is Feature selection which would be defined as selecting the amalgamation of features between a larger feature vector database that defines a specific feature set is finest. Researchers have addressed the dimensionality reduction problem by applying various algorithms such as Principal Component Analysis, Weighted Multi-Dimensional Scaling, Tabu Search Method (Wu et al., 2009) and Evolutionary Algorithms for optimizing the features are Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) (Ye et al., 2009), Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) (Piatr and Izquierdo, 2009), Genetic Algorithms (GA) (Silva et al., 2011), Gravitational Search Algorithm (GSA) (Rashedi et al., 2009). The individual dimensional reduction approach based CBMIR is used to recognize the probable optimal resolutions within a sensible amount of time but the convergence rapidity is declined. PSO is one of best heuristic algorithms but the basic drawback of classic PSO is that the selection of parameters that are impulsive convergence whenever the particle and cluster finest solutions are narrowed into local minimums through the search process. A Fuzzy based PSO (FPSO) (Yong-Feng and Shu-Ling, 2009) approach is applied to astonish the impulsive convergence and besides to increase the speed of the penetrating process (Yogapriya and Vennila, 2013). The parameters of inertia weight and learning factors of PSO are robustly adapted using fuzzy IF/THEN rules. FPSO changes its behaviour during the optimization process based on information gathered at each iteration. Hence FPSO procedure would integrate a smart policymaking structure of ACO algorithm called FPSO-ACO (Nafar et al., 2012) where the global optimum feature position is exclusive for every particle also it would disperse different global optimum feature positions to every distinct particle agent.

1.3. Level 3: Classification of Optimized Features

The third level of CBMIR is Feature Classification which could train and classify the optimized features into separate classes based on classification decision rules. The most extensively used classification algorithms (Rajendran and Madheswaran, 2010) are K-nearest neighbor, Fuzzy C-Means clustering, Decision Tree, Bayesian Classification also machine learning algorithms are enabled to train and classify medical images and to enrich the evidence by using Support Vector Machine (SVM), Relevance Vector Machine (RVM) (Yogapriya and Vennila, 2012).
SVM has major drawbacks such as predictions are not probabilistic also kernel functions have to satisfy Mercer conditions. Relevance Vector Machine (RVM) is used to overcome SVMs drawback also it is a standard machine learning techniques centered on statistical learning theory and having dazzling features and attentive functional performance. The shortcomings of RVM (Hong and Chen, 2011) are to delight the training points homogeneously during training; however, the consequence of the training points is different. Confidently, a fuzzy membership is required to each input point so that unrelated input points can create altered effects in learning. Fuzzy Relevance Vector Machine (FRVM) is deliberated to overcome this training struggle in which a fuzzy membership is dispensed to each training input point such that dissimilar input points can make diverse impacts in learning progression.

1.4. Level 4: Similarity Measurements

The fourth level of CBMIR is Similarity Measurements which could retrieve the relevant images from the classified image feature vector database. Various similarity measurement distance metrics are available such as Manhattan Distance (L1 metric), Euclidean Distance (L2 metric), Vector Cosine Angle Distance (VCAD), Chord Distance, Pearson’s Correlation Coefficient, Spearman Rank Coefficient (Zhu et al., 2012). The Euclidean Distance (ED) is recognized as finest for similarity measurement between the medical query image and the medical image database.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Methods

The proposed CBMIR system is depicted in Fig. 1:

- The Feature vector database containing \( x \) number of feature vectors using texture extraction methods such as GLCM, Tamura and Gabor, \( x > 100 \)
- Execute Fuzzy Based PSO-ACO on the high dimensional feature dataset to choose the lower dimensional feature set
- Fuzzy RVM is performed for Classification in each of the optimized feature set.
- Euclidean Distance is applied as Similarity Measurements to retrieve the feature classified image databases and query image

2.2. A Unified approach for CBMIR: Texture-FPSO-ACO-FRVM

The following steps should be taken and repeated by using an unified approach as Texture-FPSO-ACO-FRVM in which an efficient CBMIR system would be developed.

Step 1: A Texture Feature Vector Database Containing a \( x \) Number of Vectors using GLCM, Tamura and Gabor, \( x > 100 \) and Defined in Table 1

Step 2: Generate the Preliminary Population of \( N \) Features of Swarm and Preliminary Velocity

The preliminary feature population and preliminary feature velocity of each particle would be randomly generated and defined in Equation 1 and 2:

\[
\text{FeaturePopulation} = \begin{bmatrix}
  F_{C_1} \\
  F_{C_2} \\
  \vdots \\
  F_{C_{N_{swarm}}}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
\text{FeatureCenter} = [F_{C_1}, F_{C_2}, \ldots, F_{C_{N_{swarm}}}], i = 1, 2, 3 \ldots N_{swarm}
\]

\[
\text{FeatureCenter}_j, i = 1, 2, 3 \ldots N_{swarm}
\]

\[
\text{FeaturePopulation} = \begin{bmatrix}
  F_{V_1} \\
  F_{V_2} \\
  \vdots \\
  F_{V_{N_{swarm}}}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
\text{FeatureVelocity} = \begin{bmatrix}
  F_{V_1} \\
  F_{V_2} \\
  \vdots \\
  F_{V_{N_{swarm}}}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
F_{V_j} = [F_{V_1}, F_{V_2}, \ldots, F_{V_{N_{swarm}}}], i = 1, 2, 3 \ldots N_{swarm}
\]

where, FeatureCenter\(_j\) is the \( j^{th} \) feature center for the \( i^{th} \) specific features. FeatureCenter\(_V_j\) is the feature velocity of the \( j^{th} \) feature center for the \( i^{th} \) specific feature. \( F_{V_j}, F_{C_i} \) are the feature velocity and feature position of the \( i^{th} \) specific features respectively, \( d \) is the dimension of each feature center. \( F_{V_{j_{max}}} \) and \( F_{V_{j_{min}}} \) are the maximum and minimum value of the feature velocity of each point belonging to the \( j^{th} \) feature centre, respectively. \( F_{C_{i_{max}}} \) and \( F_{C_{i_{min}}} \) are the maximum and minimum value of each feature point fitting to the \( j^{th} \) feature center, respectively.
Fig. 1. The proposed unified approach based on FPSO-ACO-FRVM for medical image retrieval system

Table 1. Features extracted by GLCM, Tamura, Gabor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Angular Second Moment</th>
<th>Contrast</th>
<th>Correlation</th>
<th>Information Measure of Correlation 1</th>
<th>Information Measure of Correlation 2</th>
<th>Maximum Correlation Coefficient</th>
<th>Inverse Difference Moment</th>
<th>Sum Average</th>
<th>Variation</th>
<th>Sum Variance</th>
<th>Difference Variance</th>
<th>Sum Entropy</th>
<th>Entropy</th>
<th>Difference Entropy</th>
<th>Coarseness directionality</th>
<th>line likeness</th>
<th>regularity roughness</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Step 3: Create the Preliminary Trail Intensity

The trail intensity between each feature pair of swarms is the identical and would be generated and defined in Equation 3:

$$\text{Feature Trail Intensity} = [f_{\tau_j}]_{N \times N} \cdot [f_{\tau_i}] = f_{\tau_0} \quad (3)$$

Step 4: Estimate the Objective Function Value

The objective function is estimated for each specific population of N Features.

Step 5: Categorize the Preliminary Feature Population based on Objective Function Values

The preliminary feature population is arising with respect to objective function values.

Step 6: Choose the Optimum Feature Global Position ($G_{optimum}$)

The specific features that have the minimum objective function is nominated as the optimum feature global position.

Step 7: Select the Optimum feature Local Position ($P_{optimum}$)

The optimum feature local position is nominated for each specific features.

Step 8: Select the $i^{th}$ Specific Features

The $i^{th}$ specific feature is selected and neighbours of this feature particle should be well-defined vigorously as defined in Equation 4:

$$FS_i = \left\{ FC_j \mid FC_j \neq FC_i \right\} \leq 2R \left( \frac{1}{1 - \exp(-pt_{max})} \right) \neq j \quad (4)$$
where, $R_0$ is the preliminary neighborhood radius, $p$ is a parameter used to tune the neighbourhood radius over the iteration and $||FC_i - FC_j||$ is the Euclidean distance operator.

**Step 9: Estimate the Next Feature Position for the $i^{th}$ Specific Feature**

There are two methods to Calculate the next feature position as follows.

**Method 1:**

If $FS_i \neq \{\}$ where $\{\}$ shows null set, then the transition probabilities between $FC_i$ and each specific feature in $FS_i$ are determined and defined in Equation 5:

$$[\text{Feature Probability}] = [P_{F_1}, P_{F_2}, ..., P_{F_M}]$$

$$FP_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{M} (f_{P_j})^2 (1/Q_{Q_j})^2}{Q = \sum_{j=1}^{M} (f_{P_j})^2 (1/Q_{Q_j})^2}$$

(5)

where, $FP_i$ is the Feature state transition probability between $FC_i$ and the $j^{th}$ individual in $FS_i$. $M$ is the number of supporters in $FS_i$.

Then the cumulative feature probabilities are determined and defined in Equation 6:

$$[\text{Cumulative Feature Probability}] =$$

$$[C_{FP_1}, C_{FP_2}, ..., C_{FP_M}]$$

$$C_{FP_i} = C_{FP_{i-1}} + FP_i$$

(6)

The randomly generated number between 0 and 1 is compared with the determined cumulative feature probabilities. The first term of the cumulative feature probabilities, which is higher than the generated number, would be selected and the related position is identified as the optimum feature global position.

The $i^{th}$ particle is then stimulated based on the following rules if $FC_i$ is selected as the optimum feature and defined in Equation 7:

$$FV_{i+1} = \omega * FV_i + Fc_i$$

$$+ \text{rand}_i(0...1) * (P_{optimum} - FC_i)$$

$$+ FC_i * \text{rand}_i(0...1) * (G_{optimum} - FC_i)$$

$$FC_i^{i+1} = FC_i + FV_i^{i+1}$$

(7)

The recognized pheromone level between $FC_i$ and $FC_j$ is modernized at the next stage and defined in Equation 8:

$$fr_{ij}(t+1) = p.fr_{ij}(t) + FP_{ij}$$

(8)

**Method 2:**

If $FS_i = \{\}$, then it defines that there is not any specific feature in particle’s neighborhood.

The $i^{th}$ particle is then stimulated based on the following rules and defined in Equation 9:

$$FV_{i+1} = \omega * FV_i + Fc_i$$

$$+ \text{rand}_i(0...1) * (P_{optimum} - FC_i)$$

$$+ FC_i * \text{rand}_i(0...1) * (G_{optimum} - FC_i)$$

$$FC_i^{i+1} = FC_i + FV_i^{i+1}$$

(9)

where, $FV_{i+1}$ represents the rate of position change feature velocity of the $j^{th}$ particle in the $d^{th}$ dimension and $t$ denotes the iteration number, $\text{rand}_i(0...1)$ is a random number between 0 and 1. $P_{optimum}$ is the optimum position found so far by the feature particle $j$. $G_{optimum}$ is the optimum feature position among all particles. The three parameters $C_1$, $C_2$ and $\omega$ of PSO are prominently manipulating the performance of an algorithm via Fuzzy Rules and specified in Step 10.

Next, the trail intensity would be stimulated in which the index $j$ represents the global optimum feature particle index in the group and defined in Equation 10:

$$fr_{ij}(t+1) = r.fr_{ij}(t) + r; 0.1 \leq r \leq 0.5$$

(10)

The altered position for the $i^{th}$ specific feature is checked with its limit.

**Step 10: Fuzzy Rules for Inertia Weight and Learning Factors**

The suitable choice of inertia weight $\omega$ would provide a balance between global and local optimum points and the learning factors $c1$ and $c2$ determines the influence of personal optimum $P_{optimum}$ and global optimum $G_{optimum}$ via Fuzzy Rules. The Input and Output variables and Linguistic values for inertia weight $\omega$ and learning factors $c1$, $c2$ are shown in Table 2. The Fuzzy rules for the change of inertia weight $\omega$ and learning factors $c1$, $c2$ are mentioned in Table 3 and 4.
Table 2. Input and output variables and Linguistic values for inertia weight $\omega$ and learning factors $c_1$, $c_2$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input variable</th>
<th>Input linguistic values</th>
<th>Output variable</th>
<th>Output linguistic values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SFFV &amp; $\omega$</td>
<td>S-Small</td>
<td>Change in $\omega$</td>
<td>Zero-ZR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M-Medium</td>
<td>$\Delta\omega$</td>
<td>OA-Optimistically accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L-Large</td>
<td></td>
<td>NA-Not Accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STFF &amp; UTFF</td>
<td>OS-Optimistically Small</td>
<td>Learning Factors $c_1$, $c_2$</td>
<td>OS-Optimistically small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OM-Optimistically Medium</td>
<td></td>
<td>OM-Optimistically medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OB-Optimistically Big</td>
<td></td>
<td>OB-Optimistically big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OR-Optimistically Bigger</td>
<td></td>
<td>OR-Optimistically bigger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Fuzzy rules for the change of inertia weight $\omega$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\Delta\omega$</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>L</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SFFV</td>
<td>ZR</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>OA</td>
<td>ZR</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>OA</td>
<td>ZR</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Fuzzy rules for the learning factors $c_1$, $c_2$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$c_1$, $c_2$</th>
<th>UTFF</th>
<th>OM</th>
<th>OB</th>
<th>OR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STFF</td>
<td>OS</td>
<td>OR</td>
<td>OB</td>
<td>OB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OM</td>
<td>OB</td>
<td>OM</td>
<td>OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OB</td>
<td>OM</td>
<td>OS</td>
<td>OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OR</td>
<td>OM</td>
<td>OS</td>
<td>OS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Standardized Feature Fitness Value (SFFV) and current inertia weight $\omega$ are used as an input variable between 0 and 1 and is defined in Equation 11:

$$ SFFV = \frac{FFV - FFV_{\min}}{FFV_{\max} - FFV_{\min}} \quad (11) $$

The Standardized Top Feature Fitness (STFF) is shown in Equation 12 and no. of divisions for Unchanged Top Feature Fitness (UTFF) are used as input variable:

$$ STFF = \frac{TFF - TFF_{\max}}{TFF_{\max} - TFF_{\min}} \quad (12) $$

The triangular membership functions of inputs and outputs are used and Mamdani-type fuzzy rule base has been used to formulate the conditional statements which involve fuzzification process. The Member functions of SFFV and STFF are represented in Fig. 2 and 3.

Step 11: If All of the Feature Individuals are Chosen then go to the Step 12, Otherwise go Back to Step 8 and Set as $i=i+1$

Step 12: Check the Termination Criteria

If the present iteration number touches the prearranged maximum iteration number, the search procedures would go to Step 13; otherwise the preliminary feature population would be replaced by the new population of swarms and then the algorithm goes back to Step 4. The last $G_{\text{optimum}}$ is the solution of the problem.

Step 13: Consider the Last $G_{\text{optimum}}$ Value as the Initial Solution for the Fuzzy RVM Algorithm

The $G_{\text{optimum}}$ is considered as an initial solution of the FRVM classification problem.

The RVM is based on Bayesian probabilistic learning approach that would obtain a relevance vectors and weights by maximizing a marginal likelihood. RVM makes predictions by the sum of product of weights and kernel functions and defined in Equation 13:

$$ y(x, w) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i K(ox, o_{x_i}) \quad (13) $$

where, $K(ox, o_{x_i})$ is a kernel function for optimized features and $\{w_i\}$ are the model weights. RVM use hyper planes in order to separate the two parts of the image classes such as relevant and irrelevant.
The fuzzy membership is introduced in RVM and represented in Equation 14:

\[
-\log[p(t|\omega)p(\omega|\alpha)] = \sum F_{s_i} t_i \log y_i + (1 - t_i) \frac{1}{2} \omega^T A_0
\]  

The number of rule would be selected based on number of relevance vectors and membership function is represented in Fig. 4.

Rules for FRVM:

R1: If \( o_{x_1} \) is \( K(o_{x_1}, o_{x_1}) \) and \( ... o_{x_D} \) is \( K(o_{x_D}, o_{x_D}) \)  
Then \( f_1 = c_{00} + c_{11} o_{x_1} + ... + c_{1D} o_{x_D} \)

R2: If \( o_{x_1} \) is \( K(o_{x_2}, o_{x_2}) \) and \( ... o_{x_D} \) is \( K(o_{x_D}, o_{x_D}) \)  
Then \( f_2 = c_{20} + c_{21} o_{x_1} + ... + c_{2D} o_{x_D} \)

\( ... \)

Rn: If \( o_{x_1} \) is \( K(o_{x_n}, o_{x_n}) \) and \( ... o_{x_D} \) is \( K(o_{x_D}, o_{x_D}) \)  
Then \( f_n = c_{n0} + c_{n1} o_{x_1} + ... + c_{nD} o_{x_D} \)

D-Dimension of optimized feature input.  
\( o_{x_j} \) is an input variable; \( j = 1,2,...,D. \)  
f_\( j \) is \( j \)th local output feature variable.  
K(\( o_{x_i}, o_{x_j} \)) is a fuzzy set \( i = 1,2,...,n; j = 1,2,...,D. \)  
c_\( ij \) is a consequent parameter \( i = 1,2,...,n; j = 1,2,...,D. \)
Step 14: Similarity Measurements

Euclidean distance is used to find the similarity between the query image features and categorized image features in the database which would retrieve an effective images based on the principle of smaller the distance also better the similarity defined in Equation 16:

\[
FS_{ED} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (Q_F[i] - DB_{CF}[i])^2}
\]  

(16)

where, \(Q_F[i]\) the \(i^{th}\) query image features and \(DB_{CF}[i]\) is the matching feature in the classified feature vector database and \(N\) refers to the total number of images in the database.

3. RESULTS

This proposed CBMIR is implemented with the image database of 1000 images which are gray level images and basically related images includes some parts of human body like lung, liver, kidney, brain. A vast number of features are extracted from the image and the sample lung feature extraction is represented in Table 5. This would upturn the complexity of the system. So FPSO-ACO would extract the features that are appropriate to retrieve images from the database. This study streamlines the system, rises the accuracy and reduces the complexity of the system. Table 6 shows the ten optimization results of FPSO-FRVM and FPSO-ACO-FRVM in respect to Relevance vectors and Particle Fitness Value.

This results shows that approximately flawless fit with the optimal value with great probability also which proves reliable relevance vector number and close by sparse level. For each image, selected texture features are given as input to the classification phase. The total number of feature classes are 58. The number of relevance vectors would be less due to feature optimization. The proposed FPSO-ACO-FRVM method parameters, optimum and average solutions are represented in Table 7.

3.1. Comparisons on Retrieval Performance

The retrieval performance would be assessed based on precision and recall. Precision is the ratio of retrieved images that could be relevant and measures the quality, while recall is the ratio of relevant images that could be retrieved and measures the completeness. The Precision (P) and Recall (R) are then defined as:

\[
P = \frac{r}{n_1} = \frac{\text{Number of relevant images}}{\text{Number of retrieved images}}
\]

\[
R = \frac{r}{n_2} = \frac{\text{Number of relevant images}}{\text{Total number of retrieved images in the Database}}
\]

The Fig. 5-8 represent the sample query image and output of retrieved images of the brain and lung images and Fig. 9-12 represents brain, lung, liver and spine image retrieval performance analysis based on Precision and Recall of the proposed approach and remaining three methods and shows that the proposed method has more exactness than the remaining methods.
Fig. 5. Sample query image “brain.jpg”

Fig. 6. Output of retrieved images of “brain.jpg”
Fig. 7. Sample query image “lung.jpg”

Fig. 8. Output of retrieved images of “lung.jpg”
Fig. 9. Precision-Recall of Texture-FPSO-ACO-FRVM-ED

Fig. 10. Precision-Recall of Textures FPSO-FRVM-ED

Fig. 11. Precision-Recall of Texture PSO-RVM-ED
Table 5. Feature extraction for 15 lung images

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Entropy</th>
<th>Autocorrelation</th>
<th>Contrast</th>
<th>Correlation</th>
<th>Cluster pemi</th>
<th>Cluster shade</th>
<th>Dissimilarity</th>
<th>Energy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Data/lung/1JPG</td>
<td>1.42119420</td>
<td>0.96438368</td>
<td>0.96438368</td>
<td>1920.989200</td>
<td>0.000553</td>
<td>0.079632</td>
<td>0.007025736</td>
<td>16.49044884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Data/lung/2JPG</td>
<td>1.42541700</td>
<td>0.969734796</td>
<td>1508.143100</td>
<td>0.000686</td>
<td>0.165142</td>
<td>0.038682222</td>
<td>0.000702576</td>
<td>16.99867494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Data/lung/3JPG</td>
<td>1.37397670</td>
<td>0.972703674</td>
<td>601.661290</td>
<td>0.000499</td>
<td>0.191917</td>
<td>0.024487982</td>
<td>0.000702576</td>
<td>16.89834594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Data/lung/4JPG</td>
<td>1.14033479</td>
<td>0.970391136</td>
<td>1056.338500</td>
<td>0.000469</td>
<td>0.236568</td>
<td>0.030158262</td>
<td>0.000702576</td>
<td>16.9276195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Data/lung/5JPG</td>
<td>1.30999500</td>
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<td>0.123231752</td>
<td>17.6413187</td>
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<td>1.39860130</td>
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Table 6. Sample optimization results of FPSO-FRVM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Optimization</th>
<th>Relevance vectors FRVM</th>
<th>Particle fitness value</th>
<th>Optimization</th>
<th>Relevance vectors FRVM</th>
<th>Particle fitness value</th>
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Table 7. No. of relevance vectors for No. of training data and parameter value

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of training data</th>
<th>FPSO-ACO-FRVM: No.of relevance vectors</th>
<th>c1,c2</th>
<th>ω</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>r</th>
<th>R0</th>
<th>ρ</th>
<th>Optimum Solutions</th>
<th>Average Solutions</th>
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<td>95.555</td>
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<td>95.554</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>96.558</td>
<td>95.554</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8. Comparison of proposed method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methods</th>
<th>Overall features</th>
<th>Corrected features</th>
<th>Model error</th>
<th>Accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>PSO-SVM</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSO-RVM</td>
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<td>49</td>
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<td>FPSO-FRVM</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>0.019</td>
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<tr>
<td>FPSO-ACO-FRVM</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>96.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. DISCUSSION

The proposed system has addressed the feature dimensionality reduction problem and effectively retrieves images based on Feature Extraction, Feature Selection, Feature Classification and Similarity measurements. This study includes analysis of proposed Unified algorithm FPSO-ACO-FRVM with three methods such as FPSO-FRVM, PSO-RVM and PSO-SVM.

In feature extraction phase, the results were reasonably good and it has given about 95% of the performance of texture feature extraction. In feature selection, the parameters are impulsive convergence whenever the particle and cluster finest solutions are narrowed into local minimums through the search process. Initially, a Fuzzy PSO is applied for feature selection but it changes the behaviour during the optimization process based on information gathered at each iteration. Hence, a fuzzy PSO is combined with ACO and used to astonish the impulsive convergence and besides to increase the speed of the penetrating process and it gives about 96% of the performance of this phase. The parameter selection to be taken in elegant way in future. In Classification phase, approximately all the images were classified using a fuzzy membership assigned to input point using FRVM in which unrelated optimized feature points can create altered effects in learning and produces 96% of classification performance and conventional Euclidean distance method was used for retrieval and it has given better performance result.

The combined approach FPSO-ACO-FRVM gives the better performance than FPSO-FRVM, PSO-RVM and PSO-SVM. This unified environment is offer more confidence to the physician and medical research students. The traditional parameters such as precision and recall measurements were used for measuring the retrieval performance. The effectiveness of the optimization, classification testing, potential performance and accuracy is analyzed with 160 training feature samples and 58 testing feature samples of lung images. For 58 testing samples the
overall features, corrected features, model error and accuracy of PSO-SVM, PSO-RVM, FPSO-FRVM and FPSO-ACO-FRVM is represented in Table 8, indicate that the proposed method has more accuracy than the remaining three methods. The results shows that FPSO-ACO-FRVM converges to the global optimum of nearly 96% in all training data. Hence this approach is able to find the optimum feature selection and classification in all runs in which it could speed up the retrieval process of CBMIR.

5. CONCLUSION

A unified approach based on FPSO-ACO-FRVM is proposed for effective retrieval of medical images, it comprises numerous benefits when compared to existing CBMIR. Texture Features are extracted using GLCM, Tamura and Gabor features and stored in a feature vector database. FPSO-ACO is applied for feature selection to overcome the difficulty of feature vectors being surrounded in local optima of PSO and to identify the global optimum position to be exclusive for every feature particle. FPSO-ACO is used to diminish the feature vector dimensionality concerns while choosing the significant features in the feature vector database in which computational complexity is reduced. FRVM is used for feature classification in which the speed and response rate of the retrieval procedure is increased. Euclidean distance has been used to recognize the similarity between classified features and query image features. This proposed framework is used to help the physician to obtain more assurance in their decisions for diagnosis and medical research students are keenness to get the crucial images fruitfully for additional investigation of their exploration.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to thank Dr. P. Senthil Kumar, MDRD, DNB, Radiologist, Saravana Scans, Salem, for providing suggestions and continuous encouragement to make this CBMIR as a fruitful system. We would like to thank Prof. R. Arangasamy and Prof. K. Devaki, who have worked with us in our dataset collection and their valuable support to our work.

7. REFERENCES


