WWW.IJRPR.COM

International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

Brain Tumor Detection and AI Assistant

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A B S T R A C T

The early diagnosis of brain tumors is essential for improving patient outcomes and survival rates. However, traditional diagnosis via manual MRI scan analysis is time-consuming, dependent on expert radiologists, and vulnerable to human error. This project proposes a dual-function system that integrates a deep learning-based brain tumor detection model with a medical chatbot using Google's Gemini API. The platform allows users to upload MRI brain scans, which are processed by a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) to detect tumor presence. In parallel, the integrated chatbot provides intelligent responses to health-related queries, enhancing user engagement and accessibility. Designed with usability and security in mind, the system runs as a web application and can serve as a valuable tool in both clinical and remote environments. It supports real-time analysis and AI-powered guidance, presenting a comprehensive solution for modern healthcare needs.

Keywords: Brain Tumor Detection, Deep Learning, CNN, Medical Chatbot, Gemini API, Flask, MRI Image Analysis

INTRODUCTION :

Brain tumors, if not detected early, can severely impact the central nervous system, leading to life-threatening consequences. Traditional diagnosis methods rely heavily on manual evaluation of MRI images by radiologists, a process that is often delayed due to resource limitations and subjective judgment. The need for accurate, automated, and rapid detection tools has led to a surge in interest in AI-powered diagnostic solutions.

1. Structure

Brain tumors are serious and potentially life-threatening conditions that require early detection and timely treatment. MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) scans are the most commonly used diagnostic tool for identifying brain tumors. However, analyzing MRI images manually is time-consuming, prone to human error, and dependent on the experience of radiologists. These limitations can delay diagnosis and impact patient outcomes, especially in regions where access to medical experts is limited. With the rapid development of Artificial Intelligence (AI), deep learning techniques such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have emerged as powerful tools for image classification, including medical image analysis. These models can automatically learn patterns in brain MRI scans and accurately classify them as tumor or non-tumor. This automation not only reduces the burden on radiologists but also helps provide consistent, fast, and scalable diagnostic support. While AI can assist in diagnosis, many patients still lack immediate access to reliable information or guidance after receiving a result. To address this, Natural Language Processing (NLP) has opened new possibilities with the development of conversational AI models. Medical chatbots can answer questions related to symptoms, treatment options, and general health advice, bridging the gap between diagnosis and patient education. This project presents a unified system that combines a CNN-based brain tumor detection module with a medical chatbot powered by Google's Gemini API.

Users can upload MRI images to get a prediction and simultaneously ask health-related questions via the chatbot. The system is built using Flask for the backend, TensorFlow for deep learning, and HTML/CSS/JS for the user interface. By offering both automated diagnosis and real-time health support in one application, the project aims to improve healthcare accessibility, especially in remote or under-resourced areas. It also ensures user privacy by allowing local deployment, eliminating the need to upload sensitive data to external servers. In summary, this system provides a modern, AI-powered approach to brain tumor detection and healthcare assistance, making it a valuable tool for hospitals, clinics, and individuals alike.

1. Literature Review

Recent research highlights the effectiveness of deep learning in medical image analysis. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), especially architectures like ResNet and VGG, have demonstrated impressive accuracy in classifying brain tumors using MRI data (Khan et al., 2022). FaceNet-like architectures have also been adapted for feature extraction in MRI segmentation tasks. In addition to diagnostic models, there is a growing body of work on AI-driven medical chatbots. Google's Gemini API and Open AI's ChatGPT are capable of parsing complex queries and generating human-like responses. Studies

by Kumar et al. (2023) show that chatbot integration in health applications improves user engagement, supports preliminary diagnosis, and can assist in remote healthcare settings. Despite these advancements, existing systems often focus on a single functionality—either diagnosis or patient interaction. Our project aims to bridge that gap by combining real-time tumor prediction with a medical chatbot in a unified platform.

2. Proposed Methodology

2.1 Existing System

Most existing brain tumor detection workflows are semi-automated and lack integration with patient-facing tools. Common methods include:

- Manual MRI scan analysis by radiologists
- Image segmentation using basic filters
- Basic CNN models trained on limited datasets
- No patient support via chat or information systems

These systems often require offline tools, large computing environments, and offer little or no interaction for patient queries. Moreover, standalone AI models provide predictions without interpretation or explanation, limiting their real-world utility.

2.2 Proposed System

The proposed system is an AI-powered web application that integrates two main modules: a **brain tumor detection model** and a **medical chatbot**. Its objective is to automate MRI image classification for early tumor detection and provide users with a virtual assistant for medical queries. This dual-functionality aims to streamline diagnosis and improve user access to basic healthcare support.

Tumor Detection Module: This module uses a **Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)** trained on MRI brain scan images. The uploaded image is first preprocessed (resized, normalized) and then passed through the model, which classifies it as either "Tumor" or "No Tumor." A confidence score (e.g., 96.7%) is also returned to give users insight into prediction reliability. The model is implemented using **TensorFlow** and supports real-time prediction. This enables fast, reliable diagnosis without the need for manual interpretation, making it useful in both clinical and remote settings.

Chatbot Module: The chatbot is powered by the **Google Gemini API**, enabling users to ask health-related questions in natural language. It can provide information about symptoms, brain tumor types, treatment options, and general health guidance. This module ensures continuous user engagement and supports individuals who may not have access to professional medical advice immediately.

System Features

1. Web-Based Interface: Built with HTML, CSS, and JavaScript for accessibility and ease of use.
2. Backend with Flask: Manages image processing, prediction, and chatbot integration.
3. Local or Secure Hosting: Can be deployed offline or in secure environments for data privacy.
4. Real-Time Feedback: Users receive tumor detection results and chatbot responses within seconds.

Workflow Summary

1. User uploads an MRI scan.
2. Image is preprocessed and passed through the CNN model.
3. Prediction result is displayed with confidence.
4. User types a question to the chatbot.
5. Gemini API responds with an intelligent reply.
6. All results are shown in a clean web interface.

Advantages

1. Fast and accurate brain tumor detection
2. Real-time medical assistance via chatbot
3. Reduces need for expert supervision
4. Enhances accessibility and patient engagement

2.3 Flow Diagram

To provide a clear understanding of the system's operational workflow, the following flow diagram illustrates the key steps involved in the brain tumor detection and chatbot interaction processes. The system is designed with two primary modules working in parallel: the tumor detection module processes MRI images using a deep learning model, while the chatbot module handles user queries through the Gemini API. Both components interact seamlessly within a unified web interface, delivering real-time diagnostic results and conversational support to the user.

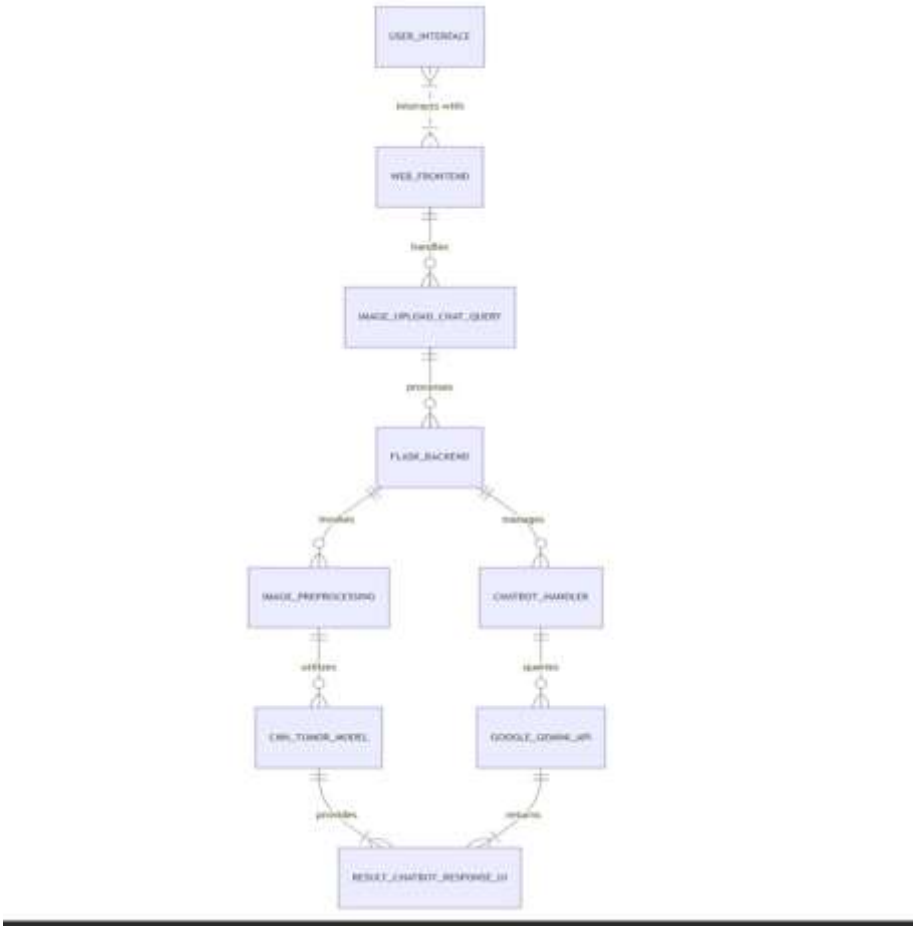

Fig. 2.3.1 - Flow diagram of AI Chatbot & Image Processing System Architecture

2.4 Software Requirements

The Brain Tumor Detection and Medical Chatbot system requires a set of essential software components for image classification, natural language processing, and web-based interaction. The following are the categorized requirements:

1. Development Environment and Core Dependencies

- Python 3.9 or higher
- Visual Studio Code or Jupyter Notebook (for development and testing)
- Git for version control
- pip for managing Python packages and dependencies

2. AI and Tumor Detection

- TensorFlow 2.x for building and running the CNN model
- NumPy and Pillow for image preprocessing and handling
- Scikit-learn (optional, for evaluation metrics or data splitting)
- Matplotlib or Seaborn (for model visualization and debugging)

3. Chatbot Integration and API Handling

- requests library for integrating the Gemini API
- dotenv for securely storing and managing API keys
- JSON for handling chatbot response formatting
- Gemini API (access via Google's AI API platform)

4. Web Interface and Backend Development

- Flask web framework for backend server routing
- HTML5, CSS3, JavaScript for building the user interface
- Bootstrap 5 for responsive frontend design
- JavaScript fetch() for asynchronous API requests

5. Build and Deployment

- Flask CLI or Gunicorn for production-ready hosting
- Postman (for API testing and debugging)
- Python virtual environment (venv) for isolated dependency management
- Optional: Docker for containerized deployment

2.5 Hardware Requirements

The system is lightweight but benefits from hardware that supports real-time image classification and quick chatbot responses. Below are the minimum and recommended configurations:

1. Minimum Requirements

- **Processor**: Intel Core i5 (8th Gen) or AMD Ryzen 5
- **RAM**: 8GB DDR4
- **Storage**: 256GB SSD
- **GPU**: Integrated graphics (sufficient for CPU-based inference)
- **Operating System**: Windows 10 / Ubuntu 20.04 or higher

2. Recommended Requirements

- **Processor**: Intel Core i7/i9 (10th Gen) or AMD Ryzen 7/9
- **RAM**: 16GB or more
- **Storage**: 512GB NVMe SSD
- **GPU**: NVIDIA GTX 1660 or higher (for faster model inference)
- **Operating System**: Windows 11 or Ubuntu 22.04 LTS

3. Additional Hardware Considerations

- **Internet Connection**: Required for Gemini API access and model downloads
- **Display**: Full HD monitor (1920x1080) for optimal UI experience
- **Power Supply**: Stable power source for uninterrupted operation
- **Input Devices**: Mouse and keyboard for interaction
- **Optional**: Webcam (if extended to include video-based patient input

3.Design and Implementation

3.1 Design Principles and Goals

The design of the Brain Tumor Detection and Medical Chatbot system is centered around four key principles: accuracy, interactivity, privacy, and usability. The objective is to build a hybrid healthcare solution that offers reliable tumor diagnosis through deep learning and personalized medical assistance through a natural language chatbot, all within a secure and user-friendly environment.

Key Design Goals:

1. **Efficient Local or Secure Processing:**

   The system is designed to perform image analysis and handle chatbot communication efficiently using local or secure server environments. This ensures quick predictions and responses, even in areas with limited internet connectivity.

2. **Data Privacy and Security:**

   Patient data, including uploaded MRI scans, are handled securely and can be processed locally without relying on external servers. This approach supports compliance with data protection and healthcare privacy standards.

3. **Prediction Accuracy:**

   A pre-trained Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) built using TensorFlow is used for high-accuracy classification of MRI images. The model minimizes false predictions by leveraging a well-annotated medical image dataset.

4. **Interactive Medical Chatbot:**

   Powered by the Gemini API, the chatbot provides real-time, context-aware responses to user queries about symptoms, tumor types, and treatments. This feature enhances accessibility for users who may not have access to healthcare professionals.

5. **User-Friendly Interface:**

   Developed with HTML, CSS, Bootstrap, and JavaScript, the web interface allows users to easily upload MRI images, view tumor detection results, and interact with the chatbot. The interface is responsive and optimized for both desktop and mobile devices.

This design makes the system suitable for deployment in a variety of settings, including hospitals, diagnostic labs, educational institutions, and rural health centers. It provides a comprehensive, accessible, and modern approach to brain tumor detection and patient engagement.

4.System Architecture

The system architecture integrates image upload, CNN-based tumor prediction, chatbot interaction, and a web-based interface, as shown in Fig. 2 with the user dashboard displaying results and assistant chat.

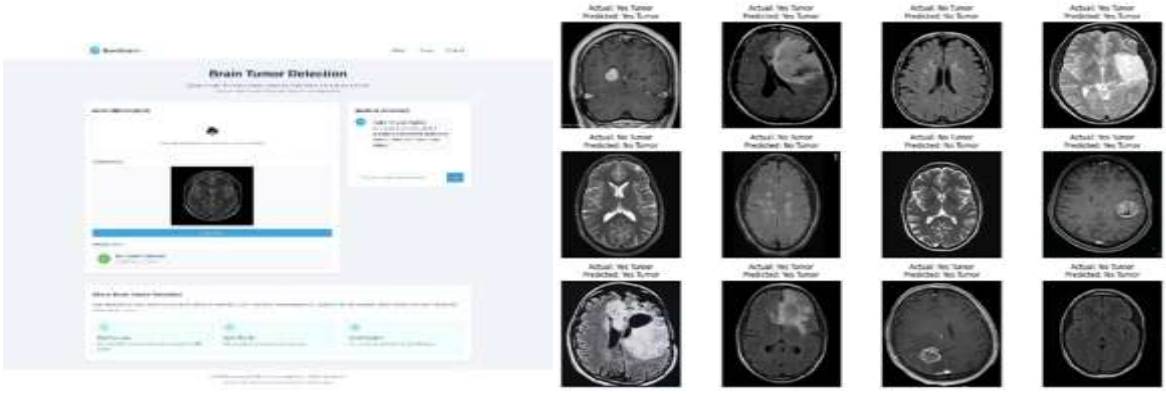

Fig. 4.1– Sample inputs and output

5.Conclusion

The Brain Tumor Detection and Medical Chatbot system represents a meaningful innovation in the application of artificial intelligence to healthcare. By combining deep learning-based image classification with a real-time, AI-powered conversational assistant, the system addresses two major challenges: rapid and accurate tumor detection, and accessible medical information delivery. It enhances the diagnostic process while providing users—especially

those in remote areas—with interactive support for understanding their symptoms and conditions. The system is secure, fast, and user-friendly, making it an ideal tool for clinics, students, and individuals seeking early detection and health education.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the developers and contributors of the open-source tools and frameworks used in this project, including TensorFlow, Flask, and Google's Gemini API. Their work has made it possible to build an impactful and accessible healthcare application.

Appendix

1. System Setup Guide
2. To set up the Brain Tumor Detection and Medical Chatbot system, follow these steps:
3. Install Python 3.9 or higher and create a virtual environment.
4. Install required Python libraries from requirements.txt (including TensorFlow, Flask, Pillow, NumPy, requests, python-dotenv).
5. Download or clone the project files to your local machine.
6. Add your Gemini API key in a .env file.
7. Run the Flask server using python app.py.
8. Open the web interface via browser (localhost:5000) to upload MRI scans and access the chatbot.

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