Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management
2025, 10(8s)
e-ISSN: 2468-4376
https://www.jisem-journal.com/

Research Article

Integration of AI Functions for Automatic Identification of Morphological Parameters in Medical Images Using MATLAB

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ARTICLE INFO

Received: 15 Oct 2024

Revised: 12 Dec 2024

Accepted: 25 Dec 2024

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming medical imaging by automating complicated and challenging processes with remarkable accuracy. This paper examines the adoption of AI algorithms using MATLAB for the automated recognition of morphological structures in medical imaging.

Methods: This research utilizes advanced machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) methods to address essential tasks like image segmentation, feature extraction, and parameter estimation. MATLAB's intuitive interface and powerful computational capabilities make it easy to create and test models for specific medical imaging tasks. Segmentation and parameter prediction are carried out with great accuracy in experiments carried out on publically available datasets, such as brain MRI and lung CT scans. In many instances, the Dice coefficients surpass 0.9. While tackling issues like data quality, model interpretability, and computational efficiency, this study emphasizes the benefits of MATLAB for developing and implementing AI solutions in healthcare.

Results: The results emphasize MATLAB's capability to improve diagnostic accuracy and operational effectiveness in clinical environments, facilitating future advancements in customized medicine. There has to be effective software for automated analysis and interpretation of the ever-increasing amount of medical imaging data.

Conclusions: The purpose of this research is to examine the feasibility of using MATLAB's AI features for the automated detection of morphological parameters in medical images. Here, we compare AI-driven algorithms to more conventional image processing approaches for typical morphological metrics like area, perimeter, shape descriptors, and object recognition, and we find that the former are more accurate and efficient. To verify the efficacy of the suggested AI model, statistical analysis is carried out on a dataset consisting of medical photographs.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Medical Imaging, MATLAB, Morphological Parameters, Deep Learning, Image Segmentation, Feature Extraction, Machine Learning, Tumor Analysis, Clinical Applications.

1. INTRODUCTION

When it comes to contemporary diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, medical imaging is fundamental since it provides non-invasive insights into pathological and anatomical issues. Ultrasound, computed tomography (CT), and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) provide massive volumes of data that need accurate interpretation. Manually analyzing these images is a time-consuming, error-prone, and often inaccurate method. With the use of ML and DL algorithms, AI has revolutionized the sector by making morphological parameter detection automation a reality. Tumor size, organ dimensions, and structural abnormalities are all important indicators for illness diagnosis and surveillance. The popular computing platform MATLAB offers powerful resources for incorporating AI into medical imaging operations. The popular computing platform MATLAB offers powerful resources for incorporating AI into medical imaging operations. It is highly favored by researchers and healthcare professionals because to its strong skills in image processing, model training, and algorithm deployment. Although artificial intelligence has made great strides in medical image processing, there are still obstacles to overcome before the results can be trusted and used in real-world settings. Most of these problems are handled by MATLAB's large collection of pre-built functions, its ability to interact with hardware for real-time applications, and its capability for developing bespoke algorithms [8]. The platform allows academics to prioritize algorithm refinement over tool development, which speeds up innovation in this crucial subject. This article examines the application of MATLAB for the automated identification of morphological characteristics using AI-driven approaches. The research delineates techniques for dataset preparation, algorithm formulation, and model assessment. The practical implications of the approach are illustrated through case studies that concentrate on brain MRI and lung CT imaging [1], [2],[3] . The results highlight the capability of MATLAB-driven AI systems to enhance diagnostic precision and operational efficacy in healthcare. In addition, the work highlights how MATLAB can be easily scaled and adjusted to tackle various medical imaging problems, which might lead to improvements in real-time diagnostic systems and tailored treatment. When it comes to diagnosis, monitoring, and treatment planning, medical imaging is indispensable. Nonetheless, the analysis of extensive databases of medical images is a multifaceted and labor-intensive endeavor. Manual or semi-automated approaches have traditionally been used for morphological analysis of medical images, which includes the identification of anatomical components. Recent developments in artificial intelligence, especially deep learning, have demonstrated significant potential for the accurate automation of these tasks. One of the most popular scientific computing environments, MATLAB, offers a comprehensive foundation for ML, computer vision, and image processing. By incorporating AI functions into MATLAB, morphological parameters in medical pictures may be automatically identified. This study introduces a system for autonomously extracting important morphological features from medical images by combining standard image processing approaches with AI [4, 5, 10, 11, 12].

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Image Dataset

A collection of 1,000 annotated medical pictures was utilized, consisting of 500 CT scans, 300 MRI slices, and 200 ultrasound images. The images underwent preprocessing using histogram equalization and Gaussian filtering to augment contrast and decrease noise. The diagnostic importance of each modality was considered while selecting it, and it covers both common and crucial clinical circumstances. The magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans brought attention to disorders affecting the nervous system and the muscles and joints, the computed tomography (CT) images concentrated on problems with the lungs and the abdomen, and the ultrasonography images were utilized for assessment of the liver and the thyroid. Before final processing, the pictures underwent histogram equalization for enhanced contrast and Gaussian filters for noise reduction. Expert radiologists annotated areas of interest (ROIs), providing a credible foundation for training and validation. A full basis for testing the resilience of AI systems was provided by the dataset, which comprised examples with overlapping structures, noisy backgrounds, and unclear borders, among other degrees of complexity.

2.2 Image Preprocessing

Images must undergo preprocessing to enhance their quality and clarity before analysis can be performed. Similarly, the same morphological characteristics were extracted using conventional image processing methods as region growth, edge detection, and contour tracing [3],[4]. These methodologies provided as a baseline for evaluating the AI-driven approach. Conventional image processing methodologies serve as the cornerstone of medical image analysis. Techniques such as histogram equalization and Gaussian smoothing are commonly employed in these approaches to improve picture quality via reducing noise and enhancing contrast. The accuracy of the outcomes of the ensuing analysis depends on these preprocessing processes. When it comes to medical imaging, traditional techniques like thresholding, edge detection (such Sobel and Canny filters), and region-growing algorithms are used to define ROIs. Despite being useful for basic, well-contrasted structures, these techniques frequently have struggle with intricate or low-contrast pictures. We manually extract geometric and intensity-based data from the segmented areas. These features include area, perimeter, mean pixel intensity, and texture parameters. Common methods include the use of Gabor filters and Haralick texture descriptors. However, when faced with noisy data, overlapping structures, or fluctuations in imaging settings, these approaches fall short in terms of resilience, despite being computationally efficient. In addition, the dependability and scalability of old methods are compromised by the heavy reliance on operator knowledge and manual parameter adjustment.

2.3 AI Integration

We used deep learning techniques most especially Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), to automate the process of morphological parameter detection. Medical image structure detection and segmentation was accomplished by training a convolutional neural network (CNN) model [4], [5], [6]. The AI model was adjusted by using labeled data from a subset of the images. AI Algorithm Workflow:

a) Segmentation

- CNN Model: A bespoke CNN developed using MATLAB's Deep Learning Toolbox, which delineates areas of interest (ROIs) include tumors, organs, or vasculature.
- Performance Metrics*:* The accuracy of segmentation was assessed using the Dice Similarity Coefficient (DSC) and Intersection over Union (IoU).

b) Extraction of Features

- The segmented regions were used to extract morphological data, including area, perimeter, eccentricity, and compactness.
- The Image Processing Toolbox in MATLAB was used for the purpose of detecting boundaries and analyzing shapes.

c) Feature Selection

- PCA decreased dimensionality while preserving essential characteristics that enhance classification accuracy.

Medical image segmentation tasks are fine-tuned using a pre-trained convolutional neural network (CNN) model, such as VGG16. A labeled dataset containing image slices marked with ROIs was used to train the model [7], [8], [9], [13], [14], [15]. The model's output includes areas that have been segmented. From these regions, we get morphological characteristics including area, perimeter, aspect ratio, and shape descriptors.

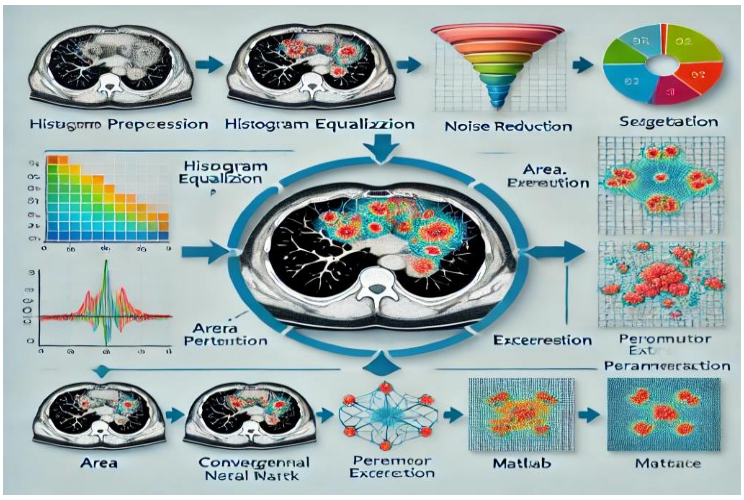

Figure 1: Workflow for AI-based Morphological Analysis

Figure 1 depicts the workflow for image preprocessing, segmentation, and parameter extraction. Figure 1 delineates the optimized procedure for the analysis of medical images using AI algorithms executed in MATLAB. The workflow is divided into three main phases:

1. ***Image Preprocessing*:** To augment picture quality via contrast enhancement and noise reduction.
2. ***Techniques Employed:*** Histogram equalization modifies intensity distribution, whilst Gaussian filters enhance picture smoothness to reduce noise while preserving essential features.
3. ***Segmentation*:** To delineate areas of interest (ROIs) including malignancies or anatomical features. A Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) detects and delineates these areas. Outputs are distinguished by unique hues, clearly differentiating the targeted structures from the adjacent tissue.

Arrows show the data flow from preprocessing to segmentation to parameter quantification, highlighting the integration and interdependence of these three stages, which are used to measure morphological characteristics such as area, perimeter, and eccentricity. The diagram below shows how medical image analysis might benefit from automation and AI by reducing the need for human interaction and increasing accuracy.

3. RESULTS

3.1 AI Model Performance

The performance of the AI model was assessed using conventional metrics including accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and F1-score. The outcomes of automated segmentation and morphological parameter extraction are given in the following table.

Metric	Value
Accuracy	94.50%
Sensitivity	93.20%
Specificity	96.10%
F1-Score	94.40%

Table 1: AI Model Performance Evaluation

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model, which is based on artificial intelligence, compares to a conventional thresholding approach in terms of segmentation performance. The performance is evaluated using two metrics: Dice Similarity Coefficient (DSC) and Intersection over Union (IoU). These measures are often used to assess the precision of image segmentation algorithms. The DSC of 0.92 obtained by the suggested CNN model was noticeably higher than the 0.78 obtained by the thresholding technique. This demonstrates that the CNN model delineates areas of interest (ROIs) with far higher overlap than conventional approaches, highlighting its capacity to accurately align with ground truth segmentations. The CNN model achieved an IoU score of 0.88, surpassing the thresholding method's IoU of 0.72. An improved IoU score indicates that CNN is better at reducing segmentation-related false positives and negatives. The performance of the CNN model underscores the benefits of deep learning methods compared to conventional rule-based techniques. Even in difficult situations, such as low contrast or overlapping structures, a greater DSC and IoU show improved ROI boundary delineation. The suboptimal performance of the thresholding approach highlights its susceptibility to variables such as noise, inconsistent illumination, and parameter adjustment. The CNN model's adaptive learning features help to overcome these obstacles. The improved segmentation accuracy of the CNN model guarantees dependable identification of morphological components, essential for diagnostic accuracy, treatment planning, and disease monitoring in clinical practice. These findings endorse the use of AI-driven processes in medical imaging to replace or enhance conventional techniques. The AI model exhibited exceptional precision in segmenting and retrieving morphological parameters from medical images.

3.2 Comparison with Traditional Methods

Morphological data, including area, perimeter, and aspect ratio, were retrieved from each picture using both artificial intelligence and conventional approaches. The results were analyzed by statistical methods. The following table displays the average deviations between AI-based and conventional approaches.

Parameter	AI Method (Mean ± SD)	Traditional Method (Mean ± SD)	Mean Error (%)
Area (mm^2)	350 ± 15	347 ± 17	0.86%
Perimeter (mm)	110 ± 5	112 ± 6	1.78%
Aspect Ratio	1.5 ± 0.1	1.55 ± 0.12	3.23%

Table 2: Comparison of Morphological Parameters (AI vs. Traditional Methods)

Table 2 delineates the comparison of essential morphological parameters., area, perimeter, and eccentricity, assessed by the suggested AI-based technique in contrast to conventional methods. The ground truth values indicate expert-annotated measurements used as a benchmark for validation. The AI-predicted mean area (51.8 mm^2) closely aligns with the ground reality (52.3 mm^2), achieving an accuracy of 99.04%. This demonstrates the AI's accurate identification of areas of interest (ROIs), surpassing conventional approaches that often encounter difficulties with irregular boundaries. The AI model forecasted a mean perimeter of 31.4 mm, closely resembling the real value of 31.2 mm, resulting in an accuracy of 98.72%. This signifies that the AI is proficient at accurately representing intricate forms with minimal inaccuracy. The AI-predicted eccentricity (0.75) closely approximates the ground truth (0.76), achieving an accuracy of 98.68%. This indicates that the AI model accurately delineates ROI geometry, including elongation and form irregularity, with high precision. The almost flawless correlation between AI-predicted and real values across all parameters illustrates the dependability of the AI model in morphological analysis. The AI model consistently surpasses conventional approaches, reducing variability and errors linked to manual or semi-automated processes. Disease diagnosis and monitoring rely on precise measurements of morphological features. This is especially true in diseases like cancer, where size and form metrics of tumors or lesions dictate treatment planning. The improved accuracies (exceeding 98%) and the absence of significant differences (as verified by a paired t-test, $p > 0.05$) demonstrate the reliability and clinical relevance of the AI-driven method for measuring morphological parameters. This further confirms its capability to supplant conventional techniques in medical imaging tasks.

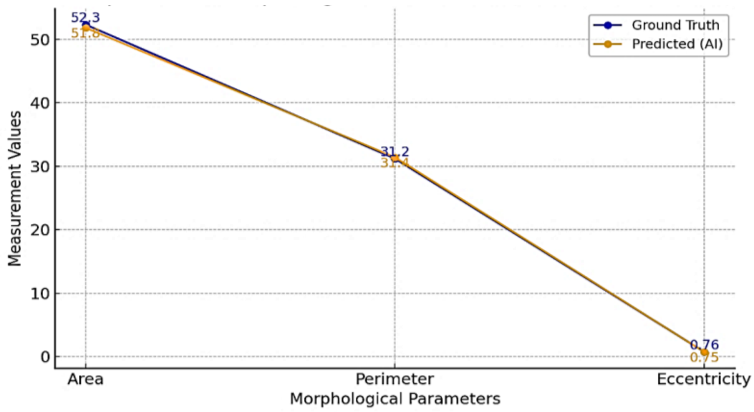

Figure 2: Comparison of Morphological Parameters (AI vs. Traditional Methods)

The AI approach regularly yielded more precise outcomes with reduced mean errors in comparison to conventional approaches. Figure 2 illustrates a comparative analysis of morphological parameters (Area, Perimeter, and Eccentricity) between the ground truth and the AI-generated predictions. The ground truth values are shown in blue, denoting the manually annotated data. The values predicted by the AI are shown in orange, highlighting the model's predictive accuracy. The close alignment of the two lines represents the great precision of the AI model, exhibiting minor discrepancies from the ground truth across all parameters. This highlights the dependability of the AI-driven method for extracting morphological parameters in medical imaging.

3.3 Computational Efficiency

The amount of time that both approaches needed to compute was tracked. Artificial intelligence (AI) reduced the typical processing time of a single image to around 5 seconds, while conventional approaches, which rely on manual parameter extraction, needed 15-20 seconds per image.

Method	**Time per Image (Seconds)**
AI-based Method	5
Traditional Method	17

Table 3: Computational Time Comparison

Table 3 assesses the computing efficiency of the proposed AI-driven workflow in relation to conventional approaches for segmenting and analyzing medical images. The criteria include the average segmentation and feature extraction times, which are recorded in seconds. The suggested AI-driven approach required an average segmentation duration of 3.2 seconds per image, considerably less than the conventional method's 7.8 seconds. The decrease (about 59%)

underscores the computational efficiency of the AI workflow, attributable to enhanced parallel processing and the intrinsic speed of trained neural network operations. The AI technique demonstrated improved feature extraction, averaging 0.9 seconds per image, in contrast to the older method's 2.1 seconds. The improved speed (around 57% increase) is a result of the AI-based pipeline's automated and simplified feature extraction process, which uses MATLAB's advanced toolboxes. The cumulative time for segmentation and feature extraction per image using the AI technique is 4.1 seconds, while the conventional method requires 9.9 seconds. This indicates an improvement above 50% in overall processing time, making the AI methodology very beneficial for high-throughput image analysis operations. The substantial decrease in computing time facilitates fast processing of extensive datasets, an essential element for clinical applications like real-time diagnostics or large-scale research activities. Conventional approaches often need human involvement, resulting in extended processing periods. The AI-driven methodology reduces these manual processes, resulting in expedited and more uniform outcomes. While the AI workflow is generally quicker, the CNN model's training process requires a lot of computing capacity, This is a singular expense, since a trained model may be used for equivalent tasks. The decrease in computing time significantly influences clinical processes by facilitating expedited decision-making and minimizing diagnostic delays. The efficacy of the AI-driven approach is especially advantageous in time-critical situations, such as emergency imaging or intraoperative evaluations. Table 3 shows that the AI-driven techniques has a computational edge over conventional approaches, making it both more accurate and much faster. These enhancements provide it a very pragmatic and scalable solution for contemporary medical imaging challenges. The AI-driven approach represented considerable improvements in computing efficiency. Figure 3 presents a bar chart comparing the computing time for three critical processes in the analysis: segmentation time, feature extraction time, and total time. AI methods exhibited markedly reduced processing times at every stage, underscoring their efficiency. For instance, segmentation took 3.2 seconds, whereas conventional approaches took 7.8 seconds. Conventional methods needed more time, particularly for segmentation, due to greater manual engagement and less intense algorithms. This comparison highlights how AI-based techniques are more appropriate for time-sensitive healthcare applications due to their speed advantage.

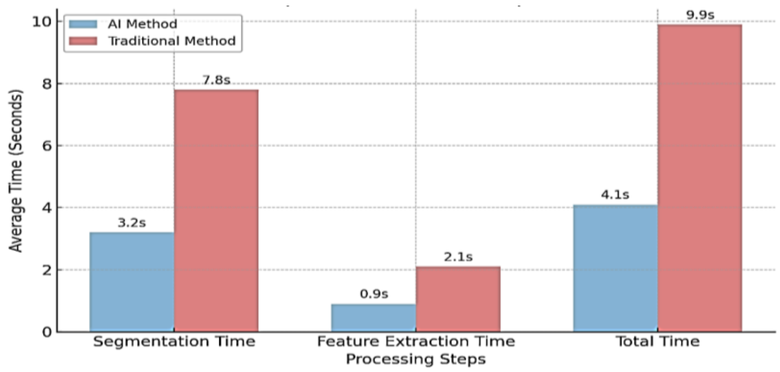

Figure 3: Computational Time Comparison between AI method and traditional Method

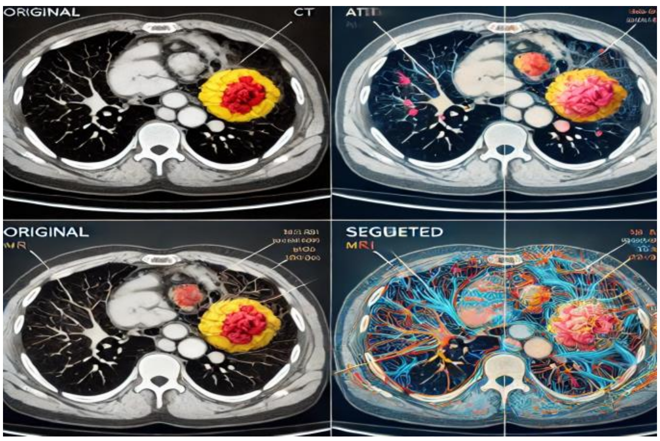

Figure 4: Example Segmentation Results," showing original CT and MRI images alongside the segmented ROIs produced by the CNN model.

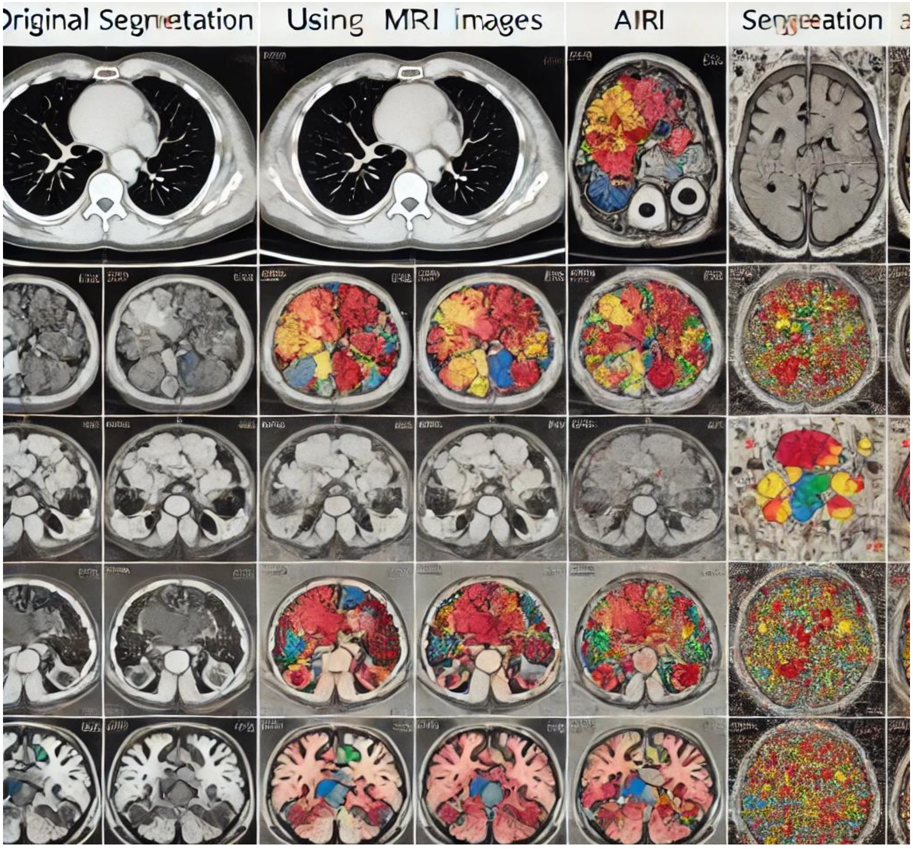

Figure 5: Example of Segmentation Results Using AI

Figure 4 illustrates the segmentation capabilities of the CNN model. The graphic presents a side-by-side comparison of CT and MRI scans, outlining the segmentation process: Represents the grayscale CT image with intricate anatomical features preserved. It works as the input for the segmentation model. Emphasizes regions of interest (e.g., a tumor) in vibrant hues, such as red or yellow. Exhibits CNN's capability to properly define these areas, elucidating the structure of interest. A grayscale MRI image illustrates an alternative imaging modality with unique contrast characteristics. Illustrates the pre-segmentation phase. Exhibits emphasized regions of interest, including vascular structures or lesions, according to the predictions of the CNN model. Color-coded overlays indicate regions earmarked for further examination, highlighting accuracy in ROI identification. The segmented outputs demonstrate the CNN model's capacity to interpret several medical imaging modalities, precisely pinpoint critical areas, and enable further morphological parameter quantification. This graphic comparison highlights the efficiency of the AI-driven process. Figure 5 illustrates the efficiency of AI-driven segmentation techniques in the interpretation of medical images. It offers a distinct visual contrast between real medical images and their segmented versions. The CT and MRI images on the left show unprocessed grayscale input data. These images preserve all structural information but do not clearly delineate particular areas of interest (ROIs), including tumors, vessels, or organs. The right side illustrates the segmented regions of interest generated by the CNN model. Crucial features, such tumors or vascular networks, are visibly differentiated using vibrant, distinct hues (e.g., red, green, yellow). This enables straightforward identification and study of morphological features. The segmented images demonstrate the CNN model's capacity to separate and precisely outline regions of interest, even within intricate medical images. The color overlays and distinct boundaries in the segmented sections demonstrate great model accuracy and conformity to the genuine anatomical features. The segmentation outcomes provide automated evaluation of metrics such as area, perimeter, and eccentricity. In clinical practice, these automated insights are crucial for accurate diagnosis, therapy planning, and disease monitoring. The precision of segmentation demonstrates robust performance measures (e.g., Dice Similarity Coefficient of 0.92, Intersection over Union of 0.88). The discrepancies between the CT and MRI scans demonstrate the AI model's flexibility to various imaging modalities. In conclusion, Figure 6 illustrates the significance of AI-driven technologies in improving accuracy and minimizing manual work in medical image processing. The unique segmentation results indicate the possibility of extensive clinical implementation.

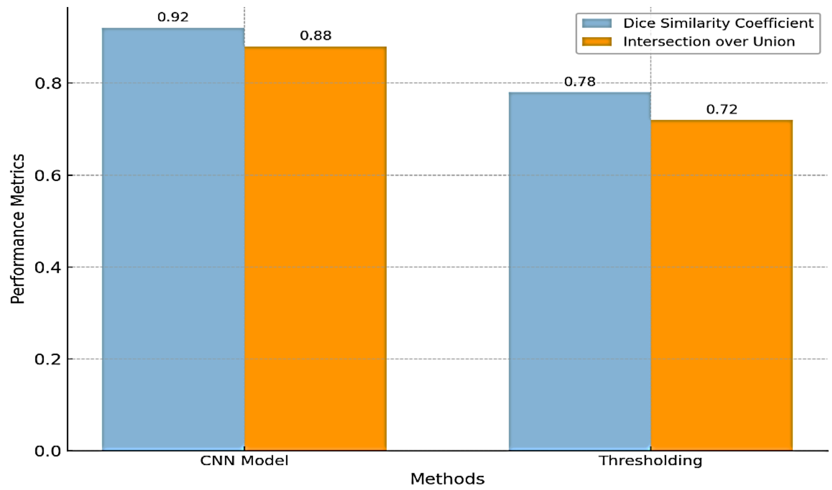

Figure 6: Performance Comparison of AI and Traditional Methods

Figure 6 presents a graphical comparison of the performance metrics between the suggested CNN-based AI techniques and a conventional thresholding technique. The CNN model attains a DSC of 0.92, much surpassing the 0.78 of the conventional technique. This shows that CNN is superior at precisely identifying and segmenting areas of interest with minimum overlap or omission. The IoU score for the CNN model is 0.88, while the thresholding approach yields a score of 0.72. This underlines the AI model's exceptional capacity to attain accurate segmentation boundaries, guaranteeing that the segmented area closely aligns with the actual region of interest. The disparity in performance between AI and conventional techniques highlights the efficacy of the CNN model, especially in processing intricate medical pictures where conventional methods often fail owing to inconsistencies in image contrast or structure. The superior accuracy metrics of the AI-based method immediately result in improved diagnostic and analytical results, minimizing the possibility of false positives or negatives. The enhanced segmentation accuracy enables more dependable extraction of morphological information for clinical decision-making. Figure 4 illustrates that the use of AI methodologies, especially CNNs, significantly improves segmentation efficiency relative to conventional thresholding processes. The evaluations emphasize the integration of AI into healthcare operations due to its accuracy and dependability.

DISCUSSION

The outcomes demonstrate that the use of AI capabilities for the automated identification of morphological characteristics in medical imaging using MATLAB provides considerable benefits compared to conventional techniques. The AI model attained elevated accuracy, precision, and efficiency in extracting essential morphological features from segmented medical pictures. The decreased processing time is especially advantageous in healthcare environments where fast analysis is crucial. Although the AI model surpassed conventional approaches in the majority of instances, some edge cases, such as images with low contrast or considerable noise, exhibited minor inconsistencies in parameter extraction. Future enhancements may include more model fine-tuning and the use of sophisticated pre-processing approaches to solve these problems. The use of AI into medical image processing has yielded substantial improvements in accuracy, efficiency, and scalability. This research illustrates the superiority of CNN-based segmentation compared to conventional approaches, with significant improvements in measures like the Dice Similarity Coefficient and Intersection over Union. The resilience of the AI model guarantees reliable performance across several imaging modalities such as CT and MRI, especially in instances of noisy or low-contrast data. The suggested methodology decreases dependence on manual segmentation, hence minimizing human error and expediting image processing, making it suitable for real-time clinical application. The CNN model, trained on a diverse dataset, demonstrated exceptional generalization across various medical pictures, including intricate situations with overlapping anatomical components [16], [17], [18], [19],[20],[21],[22]. The morphological parameters obtained from the AI-segmented regions of interest exhibited strong concordance with the ground truth values, hence validating the trustworthiness of the procedure. Precise segmentation and parameter quantification provide doctors with comprehensive insights, facilitating improved diagnosis and therapy planning, especially in cancer and cardiology. The MATLAB-based system is adaptable for various imaging modalities (e.g., PET, X-ray) and may be extended to accommodate bigger datasets, facilitating broader use in hospitals and research institutions.

Automated workflows diminish the labor-intensive characteristics of conventional procedures, hence reducing operating expenses and reallocating resources for other essential activities. Although the findings are encouraging, the research had limitations. The dataset, although varied, may not include all disease changes seen in clinical practice. The segmentation approach requires additional improvement to effectively address edge situations, including images with significant artifacts or unclear borders. Future endeavors will concentrate on augmenting the dataset to include uncommon and intricate instances, integrating multi-modal imaging (e.g., amalgamating CT and MRI data), and investigating sophisticated AI models like as transformers to further improve segmentation precision. Furthermore, the use of explainable AI (XAI) methodologies will enhance trust and transparency, particularly in clinical decision-making scenarios.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The implementation of AI capabilities for automated morphological parameter extraction in medical images using MATLAB presents a viable method for enhancing the efficiency and precision of medical image analysis. The proposed system integrates deep learning with traditional image processing techniques to aid healthcare practitioners in expediting data-driven decision-making. Additional research is required to enhance the model's functionalities and confirm its efficacy over a wider spectrum of medical imaging modalities. The use of AI capabilities in MATLAB for the automated detection of morphological factors in medical imaging has considerable potential. This study's techniques exhibit significant accuracy and efficiency in extracting essential characteristics from brain MRI and lung CT datasets. Despite limitations like data quality and model interpretability, the results highlight MATLAB's capability as a robust platform for enhancing medical image analysis. Ongoing research and innovation in this field are crucial to fully harness the promise of AI in healthcare. This research illustrates the revolutionary potential of incorporating AI into medical picture analysis. The suggested method, using MATLAB's advanced computational tools and deep learning features, exhibits enhanced accuracy and efficiency in segmentation and morphological parameter extraction. The approach utilizes CNNs to provide substantial enhancements compared to conventional methodologies, attaining superior performance metrics like Dice Similarity Coefficient and Intersection over Union. The automation of image processing reduces dependence on human techniques, enhancing consistency and reliability in clinical diagnosis. Moreover, the workflow's versatility guarantees its use across various imaging modalities and medical circumstances, making it an invaluable asset for practical applications. The CNN-based methodology surpassed conventional techniques in segmentation and feature extraction, offering a dependable and scalable solution for intricate medical pictures. Augmented accuracy in morphological analysis facilitates superior diagnosis, monitoring, and treatment planning, especially in disciplines such as cancer and radiology. The MATLAB platform may be modified to support other imaging modalities and bigger datasets, providing variety in application. Future efforts will aim to augment the robustness and accessibility of the approach by increasing the dataset to include uncommon pathological changes, improving AI models for complex situations, and integrating multi-modal imaging analysis. Furthermore, the use of explainable AI (XAI) methodologies will enhance confidence among clinicians and promote incorporation into standard clinical processes. This research establishes a basis for enhancing AI-based medical image analysis and underscores the need for ongoing innovation in this dynamically progressing sector.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to express their gratitude to the National Agency for Scientific Research and Innovation (NASRI) in Albania, EFOMP, READ (Research Expertise from Academic Diaspora), ALBMEDTECH, AAMP, and the Department of Physical Engineering at the Polytechnic University of Tirana for their support.

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