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Image Mining Techniques to Enhance the Classification Accuracy on Brain Glioma

B.Sathees Kumar[1], Dr. R.Anbuselvi[2]

[1]Research Scholar, Bishop Heber College, Trichy, Tamilnadu

[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, Bishop Heber College, Trichy

Abstract – Medical image data like ECG, X-RAY, and MRI are the different tools used by the physician to make qualitative decisions on the disease. This paper proposes a quick classification methodology for anomalous MRI brain image. To reduce manual inaccuracies, a computerized intellectual classification method is proposed which performs the classification over the image. This paper work, follows the classification based on classification and regression Trees (CART) and grey pixel based image segmentation are proposed and Pitteway-Watkinson algorithm (PWA) functions are induced to brain image classification. This intelligent system improves accuracy rate and reduces error rate, preprocessing time, and performance of MRI brain tumor classification using CART.

Keywords: - Brain Tumor, MRI Brain Image, Anti aliasing, PWA, CART.

I. INTRODUCTION

A brain tumor is a disease in which cells grow uncontrollably in the brain. Brain tumors have mainly of two types. First is benign tumors are unable of spreading beyond the brain itself. Benign tumors in the brain generally do not essential to be treated and their progress is self-limited. Sometimes they can cause complications because of their position and surgery or radiation can be helpful. And second is Malignant tumors are typically called brain cancer. These tumors can extent outside of the brain. Malignant tumors of the brain will always change into a problem if left untreated and a violent approach is almost always warranted. Brain malignancies can be divided into two categories. Primary brain cancer originates in the brain.

Secondary or metastatic brain cancer extents to the brain from another site in the body. The term cancer generally refers to malignant tumors, which can attack nearby tissues and can extent to other parts of the body. A benign tumor does not extent.

II. MRI SCAN TYPES

Mainframe and Information tools are extremely positive in medical image dispensation (MID), medical analysis and classification. Medical images are usually obtained by X-rays and recent years by Magnetic Resonance (MR) imaging. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is used as a valuable tool in the clinical and surgical environment because of its characteristics like superior soft tissue differentiation, high spatial resolution and contrast. It does not use harmful ionizing radiation to patients. Magnetic Resonance Images are examined by radiologists based on visual interpretation of the films to identify the presence of anomalies.

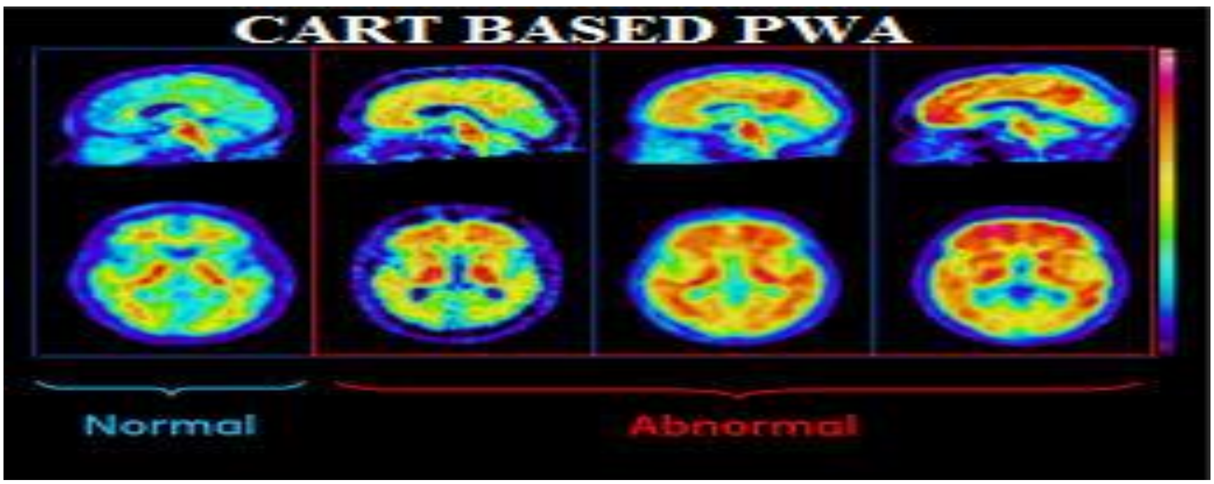


Fig. 1: ordinary and anomalous MRI Brain Image.

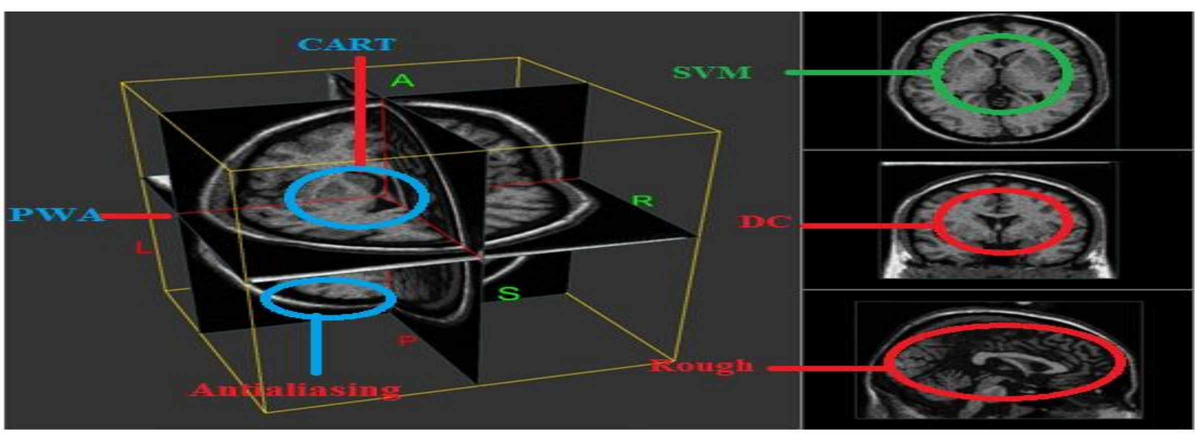


Fig. 2: Modality for brain tumor enlargement imaging and spot detection.

III. CART ANALYSIS

Therefore an algorithmic image processing can assist radiologists in brain tumor diagnosis in multi-parametric MR images, especially since brain tumor detection and segmentation needs to take into account large variations in appearance and shape of structures. Hence there is a need for automated systems for analysis and classification of such medical images. An intelligent classification technique is proposed to recognize normal and abnormal MRI brain image. Here classification techniques based on Classification and Regression Trees (CART) are proposed and applied to brain image classification. Classification and Regression Trees can generalize well on difficult image classification problems where the only features are high dimensional grey pixel over all used histograms. This system for tumor detection and segmentation consists of several stages.

IV. RELATED WORKS

L. Weizman et al [1] comparatively few methods deal with less frequent tumors such as meningioma or specific glioma subtypes. Aman Chandra Kaushik, Vandana Sharma et al [2]Region Growing method is used for segmenting ROI, and then by using Edge detection for boundary segmentation volume of tumor calculated. Chinnu A et al [3]classification techniques based on Support Vector Machines (SVM) and histogram based image segmentation are proposed and applied to brain image classification. Here feature extraction from MRI Images will be carried out by gray scale, symmetrical and texture features.

R. J. Ramteke, KhachaneMonali Y[5] proposed a method for automatic classification of medical images in two classes Normal and Abnormal based on image features and automatic abnormality detection. KNN classifier is used for classifying image. K-Nearest Neighbour (K-NN) classification technique is the simplest technique conceptually and computationally that provides good classification accuracy. The K-NN algorithm is based on a distance function and a voting function in k-Nearest Neighbours, the metric employed is the Euclidean distance.SVM have high approximation capability and much faster convergence. KNN was chosen for classification purpose after verifying its classification accuracy with SVM. Normal Classified image displayed as resultant normal image. Abnormal classified image is passed to the nextphase for further processing.

Shweta Jain[7] classifies the type of tumor using Artificial Neural Network (ANN) in MRI images of different patients with Astrocytoma type of brain tumor. The extraction of texture features in the detected tumor has been achieved by using Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM). An artificial neural network (ANN), generally called neural network (NN), is a mathematical model or computational model that is inspired by the structure and/or functional aspects of biological neural networks.

V. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

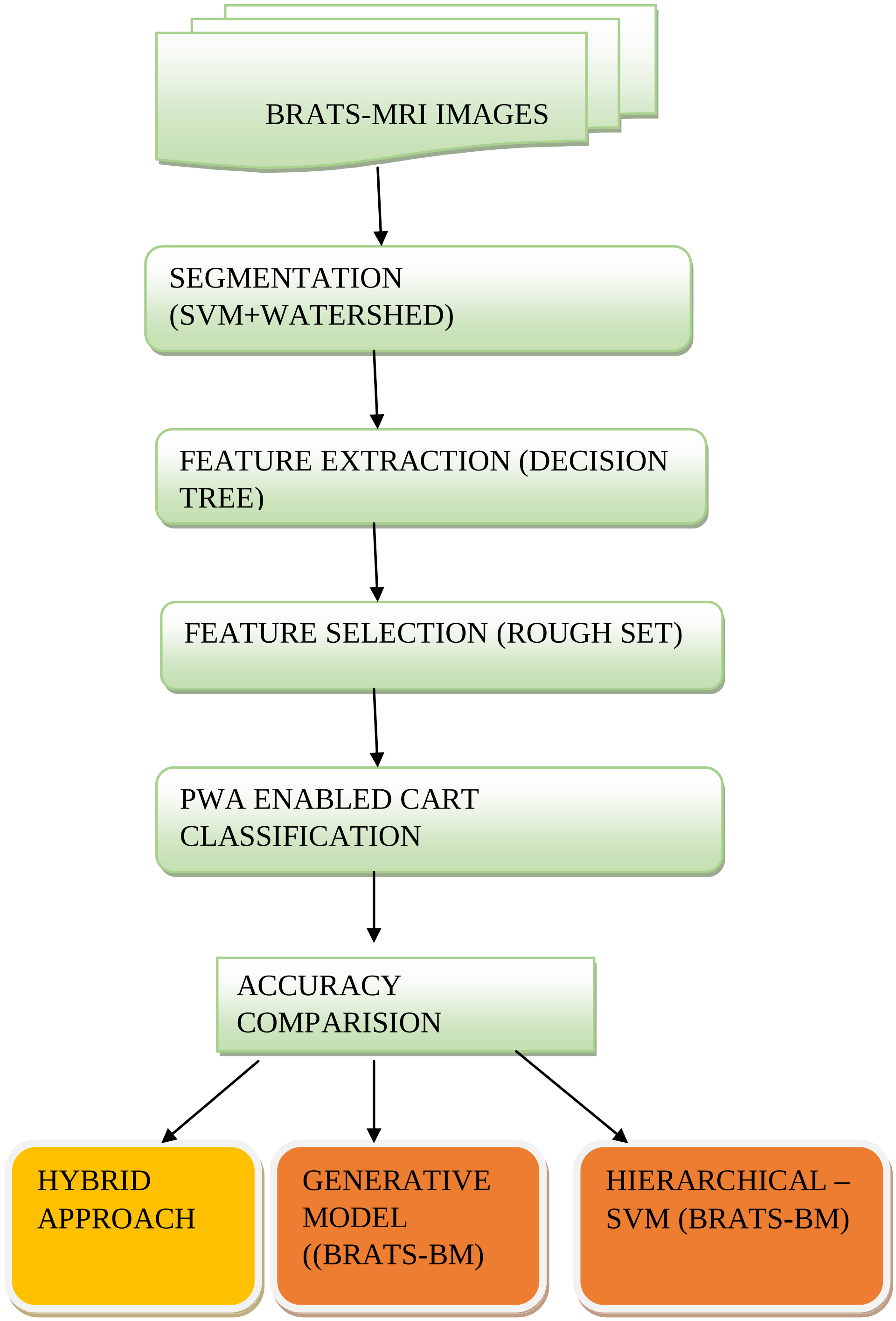


Fig:3 PWA Enabled Cart Classification

Image pre-processing is used to improve the quality of images. Medical images are corrupted by different type of noises like Rician noise etc. It is very important to have good quality of images for accurate observations for the given application.

A. MEDIAN FILTER:

Median filter is trouble-free filter. It conserves intensity dissimilarities upcoming in negligible smearing of provincial limitations. It also conserves the spots of margins in an image to making this technique useful for visual inspection and dimension [9]. MRI brain image is a Grey image. This image is first improved. Gray scale image is also identified as a concentration image. The collections of images pixel principles indicate concentration standards. Concentration or clarity of an image as more dimensional incessant occupation F(x, y) where (x, y) represents the spatial synchronizes when only the clarity of luminosity is measured. Image pass through a filtering is the development of eradicating blare from MRI images. Medical images are dishonored with dissimilar varieties of noise while image achievement.

B. REMOVE NOISE

At this time median filter is used to remove noise from the MRI images. The median filter is a nonlinear digital filtering technique, often used to remove noise. Such noise reduction is a typical preprocessing step to improve the results of later processing. Median filtering is very widely used in digital image processing because, under certain conditions, it preserves edges while removing noise.

C. IMPORTANT FEATURES

The purpose of frame detection in general is to significantly reduce the amount of data in an image, while preserving the structural properties to be used for further image processing. Edges are significant local changes of intensity in an image. Edges typically occur on the boundary between two different regions in an image. The goal of edge detection is to produce a line drawing of a scene from an image of that scene and to extract important features from the edges of an image.

D. THRESHOLDING APPROACH

Segmentation is the process which divides an image into its constituent regions or objects. Segmenting non trivial images is one of the difficult tasks in image processing. Segmentation accuracy determines the eventual success or failure of computerized analysis procedure. Segmentation algorithms are based on one of two basic properties of intensity values discontinuity and similarity [10].First category is to partition an image based on abrupt changes in intensity, such as edges in an image. Second category is based on partitioning an image into regions that are similar according to predefined criteria. Histogram thresholding approach falls under this category. Gray Pixel [11] used over Histogram is constructed by splitting the range of the data into equalized bins (called classes). Then for each bin, the number of points from the data set that fall into each bin is counted.

VI. ALGORITHMS ANALYSIS

(i) Contribution MRI Brain images. In Classification images 142 image samples.

(ii) Image preprocessing is used to improve the superiority of images.

(iii) The obtained image with the removed noise is binarized by applying grey pixel using overall view Histogram based image segmentation in order to mine the brain tumor.

(iv) Features will be extracted from the segmented images. Using PWA Methods in RGB. Grey methods using Ant aliasing methods.

(v) The reduced features are submitted to a classifier and Regression Trees to identify tumor.

VII. CLASSIFICATION TECHNIQUES

In this paper plan a quick classification technique to know customary and anomalous classification MRI brain image. This quick system developed to improve accuracy rate and diminishes error rate of MRI brain tumor classification using CART. The classification techniques based on Classification and Regression Trees (CART) and histogram [12] based image segmentation are planned with applied to brain image classification. The future quick system improves accuracy rate and reduces error rate of MRI brain tumor classification using CART.

VIII. FOCUSES ANALYSIS

The outstanding paper is organized as follows: Section 2 discuss about the various classification techniques of MRI brain tumor images. This section also focuses on the limitations of previous classification techniques. In Section 3, the proposed system has been described. Section 4 describes the architecture of proposed habitual intellectual classification technique. Section 5 recapitulates the contents of this paper.

IX. PROBLEM ANALYSIS

The predicament images at this time are the partially involuntary brain tumor mining from MRI using segmentation. The participation for the anticipated classification will be the sequence of segments full commencing dissimilar MR images of the similar character in the matching gathering. The yield will be a double segmentation of brain tumors, where everyone pixel in the effort images is branded as both standard or anomalous [2]. Finishing the neighborhood with dimensions of the tumor will be measured which can be used for the treatment experiments.

A. CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS

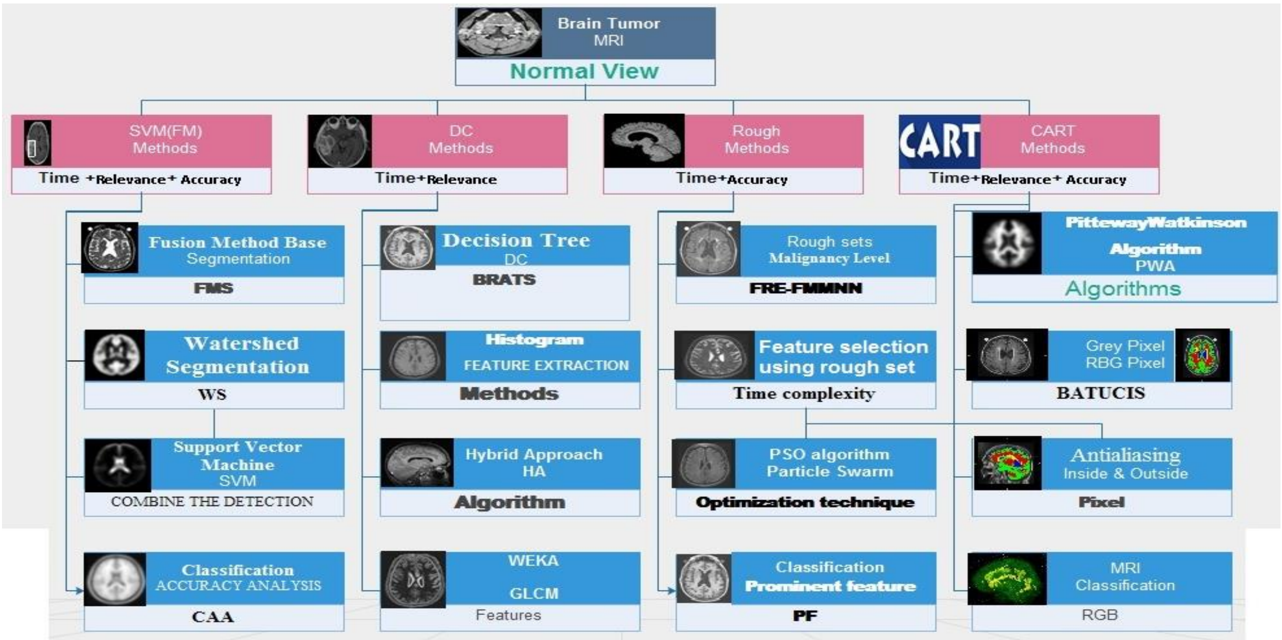


Fig:4 Prominent Classification techniques

A classification technique based on Classification and Regression Trees (CART) are proposed and applied to brain image classification and segmentation is also done by using Histogram based grey pixel.

B.ABRIDGED FEATURES

The reduced features are submitted to a CART for training and testing. Therefore this method will decrease the computation time and complexity. The classification process is divided into two parts i.e. the training and the testing part. Firstly, in the training part known data are given to the classifier for training. Secondly, in the testing part, unknown data are given to the classifier and the classification is performed after training part. The accuracy rate and error rate of the classification depends on the efficiency of the training.

IX. NEW APPROCH

$$P(Y \mid X) = \frac{1}{Z}\exp\left\{\sum_{i\in S}\log(O(y_i,\Gamma_i(X))) + \sum_{i\in S}\sum_{j\in N_i} V(y_i, y_j, X)\right\}$$

- $\Gamma_i(X)$ is a function that computes features from the observations X for location i, $O(yi, i(X))$ is an Pitteway-Watkinson algorithm based Observation-Matching potential
- $V(yi, yj, X)$ is a (modified) Pitteway-Watkinson algorithm(PWA) pairwise potential.

A. MINIMAL COST-COMPLEXITY PRUNING

- For any subtree **n** U_{max}, complexity $|m|$:the number of terminal nodes in c1,c2.

$$\Delta F_{12} = (u - c_2)^2 \frac{n}{n+1} - (u - c_1)^2 \frac{m}{m-1} + change\, in\ length$$

- Let a r 0, be a real number called the complexity parameter, a measure of how much additional accuracy a split must add to the entire tree to warrant the additional complexity.

$$F(H(\Phi), c_1, c_2) = \mu(\int_\Omega |\nabla H(\phi)| + \lambda_1 \int_\Omega |u_0 - c_1|^2\ H(\phi)$$
$$+\lambda_2 \int_\Omega |u_0 - c_2|^2\ (1 - H(\phi))$$

- The cost-complexity measure $R_a(T)$ is a linear combination of the cost of the tree and its complexity.

  $R_a(T) = R(T) + a\,|T|$.

- For each value of α, find the subtree T(a) which minimizes $R_a(T)$,i.e.,

  $R_a(T(a)) = min_T R_a(T)$.

- For $a = 0$, we have the T_{max}. As a increases the tree become smaller, reducing down to the root at the extreme.

$$Tumor_1 = Seg_1 + \frac{Seg_1 - Anal}{img - 1}$$

$$Tumor_2 = Seg_2 - \frac{Seg_2 - u}{nos - 1}$$

$$CB_1 = CB_1 - (MRI - Anal_1)^2 \frac{img}{img - 1}$$

$$CB_2 = CB_2 + (MRI - Anal_2)^2 \frac{nos * \mathrm{Im}}{nos + 1}$$

- Result is a finite sequence of subtrees $T_1, T_2, T_3, \ldots T_k$ with progressively fewer terminal nodes.

$$|\nabla IM(\phi_{ij})|\,BT = \sqrt{(IM(\phi_{i+1,j}) - IM(\phi_{i,j}))^2 + (IM(\phi_{i,j+1}) - IM(\phi_{i+1,j}))^2}$$

B. NEW ALGORITHM:

Input:Fit Image(0,0,0) to Start Image=0 to H(255.255.255)

DataSet *(x_i,y_i) i=1,…,nos*;(BATUCIS)

(Brain Tumor Classify Image Segmentation(Batucis)

whole$_i$ Images$_{to}$ High=1/nos

Output:Tree based anaysis image Classification MRI

1. *init(){ Fit tree Frequency = $(x^2 + y^2)/2\pi$* ***(SVM)*** *method: $f(x,y) = \sin(x^2 + y^2)$*
2. *F(0) = mean I(x) classification high-frequency* ***fusion*** *Img(0.0.0.0) > Err E_1*
3. *If E_1 > 0.5| low-frequency accurate upbeat tempo F(-u) = F(u)*
4. *}False Upbeat b_1= downbeat tempo E_1+ accurate upbeat tempo /1- Err(E_1)*
5. ***Decision Tree(Accuracy)****no change in* ***Tur-Img error* $C = fC_i + (1-f)C_f$.***
6. *for i=1,…,nos if $h_1(x_i) = y_i$ $BRAT_i = BRAT_i\ b_1$ else $BRAT_i = BRAT_i$*
7. *Orgin Img the $BRAT_i$'s to add up to 1 ** ***echo time - T_E***
8. ***Rough*** *begin Degree* ***POS***
9. *initialize* ***tu-Img****; tumorImg' = nos; Imgi = {xi}; i = 1,...,nos*
10. *while(Reginal Class BR MRI>high-freq/low freq)*
11. *tumorImg(122.122.122.255)a[i,j] ~= a[n-i, j] ' = tumorImg' – 1(0.0.0.0);*
12. *Calculate Find* ***ALL gray Pixel*** *nearest classification CBi and CBj*
13. *Anti_MRI init() {a[i,j] = 0; a[n-i,j] = 0 Min OutsidLength(C)+Area(insi(C));*
14. ***SVM(I)*** *→Enable ($i = \sqrt{-1}$ *BT_RESULT (INPUT)* Φ_{ij} = (max(T(x)));*
15. ***DC(N)*** *→Enable ($c = a + bi$ *BT_RESULT(INPUT)* $|T_i(x) - T_j(x)|$));*
16. ***ROUGH(A)*** *→Enable($|c| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ * BT_RESULT(INPUT* max(T(X))));*
17. ***JOIN (I+N+A) →CART****(BT*ANCY, $R = w_1z_1 + w_2z_2 \ldots + w_9z_9$ BT_Highest);*
18. ***PW*** *(BT_RGB_Tim_Acc,Rev(0,0,124* $V(y_i, y_j, x) = y_iy_j(\eta \cdot \Phi_{ij}(x))$));*
19. *Ant_Ali (****Improv low-frequency e* high-frequency*** $\nabla IM(\phi_{ij}) \mid BT$ *);*

*20. }Ali_* ***Relv****(freq)>* $\inf_{c_1,c_2,C} F(c_1,c_2,C) = \mu\cdot|C| + \nu\cdot(ins(C))$ *BT im(edges)*

21. ***CART*** *Merge CBi and* ***PWA*** *CBj init(){(255.255.255)*

*22. Calculate until(****Acc****)=* $MRI - Anal_1$ * ***tumorImg*** + ***tumorImg'***

*23. }End(****CBT****) = PWA(****repetition time –*** T_R*) More classification*

24. End test analysis=(Antia (u)/PF) is actually complex

25. To find the ***RAT(relv+Acc+Tim)*** *classification =Cbi-CBj(****PWA****)/PerPix*

26. Finally $MRI = \lambda \int_{inside(C)} |u_0 - c_1|^2\, dxdy + \lambda \int_{outside(C)} |u_0 - c_2|^2\, dxdy$

X. TEST CASE ANALYSIS

The computational analysis is implemented on a SONY VAIO system Intel® Core™ i3 CPU @2.13GHz processor and 4.00GB RAM with Windows (C) 7 Home Basic 64 – bit Operating System. The support analysis software used is MATLAB © R2015a 64 – bit version. In order to evaluate the performance of our algorithms and methodology, the experiments were conducted on MRI data set.

A. Data Set

In order to check the performance of our image segmentation Classification approach, we used three benchmark data sets. The first one is the BRAT data set [20]. BRAT consists of 142 images that contain brain tumors takes tests. All BRAT image tests files are in Grey Images transfer syntax with ‘‘PWA’’ extension. It has no ground truth images for the contained images. The second data set is Brain Web data set [18]. It contains simulated brain MRI data based on two anatomical models: Full dimensional data volumes have been simulated using three sequences (AUB,DBA,BAU) and a variety of slice thicknesses, noise levels, and levels of intensity non-uniformity. The PNG contained in this data set have extension of ‘‘PWA’’.

B. COMPARISON CASE ANALYSIS

The following table explains the inputs and the output of the PWA algorithm is better than BRATS benchmark algorithms. Table II explains the Comparison of both with BRATS benchmark and the proposed algorithm. Proposed method performance can be evaluated through accuracy, precision and recall. Totally 142 cases were taken for analysis.

TABLE I:
CONFUSION MATRIX MEASURES

45 (True Positive)	1(False Positive)
1(False Negative)	95(True Negative)

TABLE II:
PERFORMANCE EVALUATION FOR PROPOSED CLASSIFIER

BRATS Approaches	**Accuracy**	**Precision**	**Recall**
Generative model	88	77.34	76.05
Hierarchical-SVM	89.02	82.04	67.09
CART+PWA	98.59	97.1	97.23

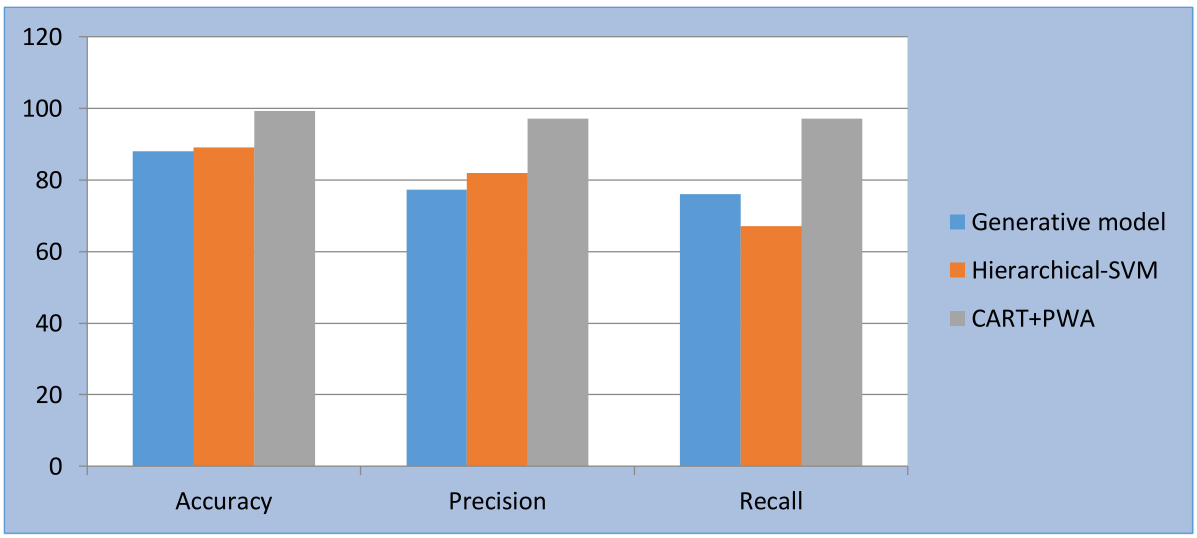


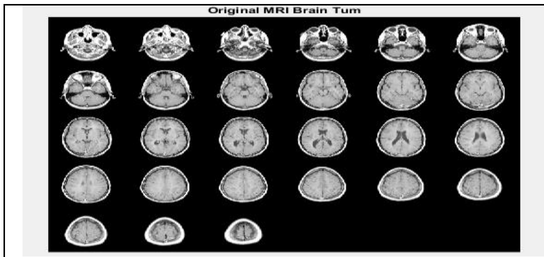
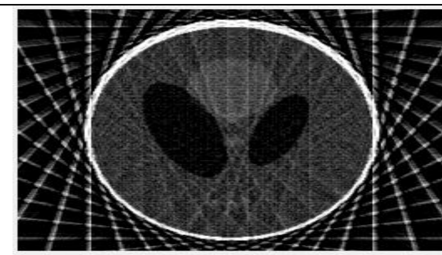
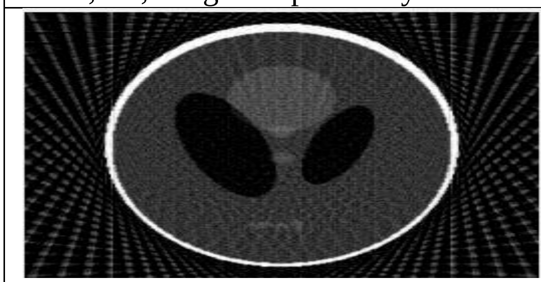
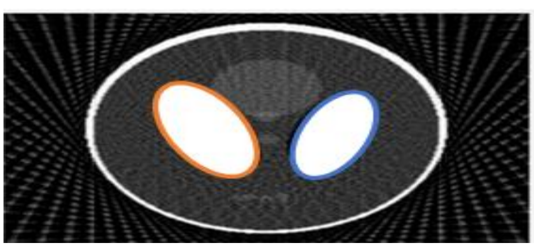
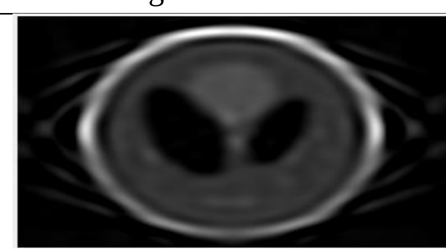
Fig:6 Classifiers effectiveness

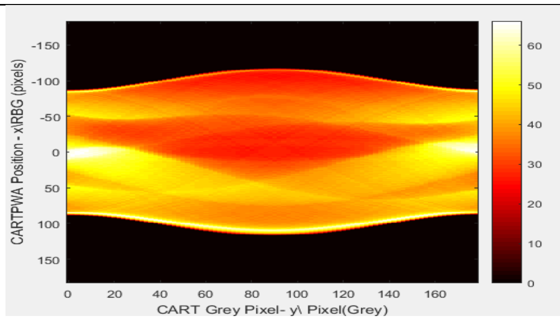
Experimental results are proven that the CART algorithm outperforms when compared to BRATS benchmark algorithms[16] on PWA and Anti aliasing to extract the relevant MRI Dataset for the given Relevance & Accuracy with the consumed time duration. The performance gap is decreased with the problem size, with range from a factor of small problems with large databank. Best features like PWA and Anti aliasing of the proposed algorithm could be developed by combining into CART and PWA algorithms which are used to get the low time consumption rate than the BRATS benchmark algorithms stated in section II[16]. Experiments demonstrate the feasibility of CART use MRI in real time applications that are involving in growing size of MRI. This algorithm could be enhanced to find more accuracy and relevancy in the MRI with the keywords by the users using Image mining algorithms.

XI. RESULT

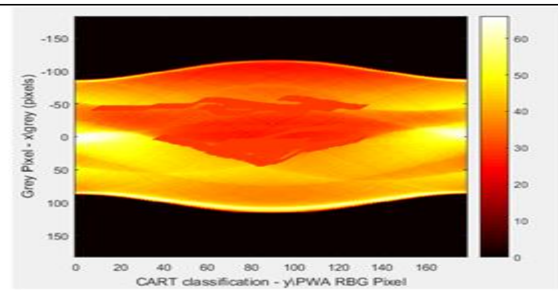
Using segmentation program using GUI interface is complex especially with MRI image segmentation. However to avoid all problems we use the program with steps which make it easy and effective.

Fig: Result of tests 142 images apply SVM→DC→Rough→CART(PWA)

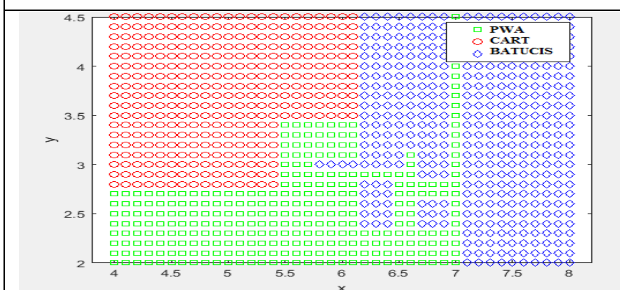
 SVM,DC,Rough Output Analysis	 Mixed Classification
 CART Classification	 Antialiasing
 PWA in RGB Analysis	 Gray Pixel Analysis



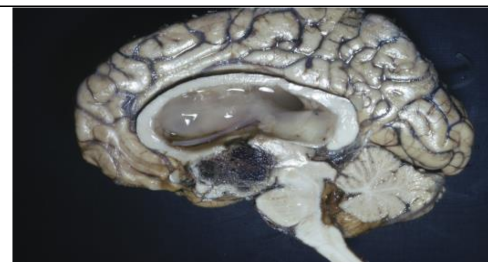
PWA Analysis



RGB and Grey Pixel Merges



Brain Tumor Overall Result


Truth MRI

Filtering MRI image noise using digital filter from Matlab which will show The gradient is high at the borders of the MRI objects and low (mostly) inside the image. Using the Gradient Magnitude as the MRI image Segmentation Function for the first steps.

A. ***DISCUSSION***

As there is a lot of techniques available for biomedical image processing, here are some important steps to detect tumours: First point is about biomedical image segmentation. The method for image segmentation varies widely depending on the specific application. There is another point with segmentation in MRI images. Because of homogeneity of pixels[20], it is difficult to segment the image. This is because the MRI image is all about soft paper like tissue such as brain tissue or liver tissue.

It represents the execution time of the Classification stage for the five tested Classification techniques for SVM as a sample[8]. It shows that DC takes the longest execution time in the Classification process and is followed by Rough set. Fig. 4 shows the ranking of the Four Classification techniques according to the accuracy. From the previous figures and tables, it is very clear that our proposed technique is the most accurate one with minimal execution time.

Although, our proposed technique takes longer time than SVM and DC, but Rough takes minimal execution time compared to CART and DC. Although PWA is more accurate than PWA, CART and DC but also SVM.

TABLE III:
PERFORMANCE EVALUATION FOR PROPOSED CLASSIFIER AGAINST HYBRID CLASSIFIERS

Hybrid Approaches	**Accuracy**
DWT+PCA+ANN	94
DWT+SVM	95.3
Proposed Method (CART+PWA)	98.5

XII. CONCLUSION

Brain tumors are originated by anomalous with abandoned developing of the sects inside and outside the brain. Cure of a brain tumor depends on its dimension and position. In this paper classification techniques based CART are proposed and applied to brain image classification. Now also proposed brain tumor image segmentation based on CART overall pixel Histogram thresholding. SVM Relvance and Time & Accuracy (Relvance: 99.5%, Testing: 90.6%), Decision Tree warmth (Accurancy:99.0%, Testing: 91.0%), Rough sets specificity (Revance&Time: 92.0%,Testing: 90.2%) and CART(Time and Accurancy:98.34%, Testing 90.5%) . This preset quick system results in the enhancement of accuracy rate and Error condenses, Time, Relanvance the error rate of MRI brain tumor.

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