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Multiple Eye Diseases Detection using Convolutional Neural Network

Thilagavathi. J
Associate Professor
Department of AI & DS, Arjun College of Technology, Coimbatore

Semil. P
Department of AI & DS, Arjun College of Technology, Coimbatore

Sudhanthirapriya. S
Department of AI & DS, Arjun College of Technology, Coimbatore

Sargunam. T
Department of AI & DS, Arjun College of Technology, Coimbatore

Abstract

Many eye cases that will arise in the next few years will require early diagnosis for rapid intervention. Polyophthalmia diagnostic methods such as physical examination, examination and diagnosis will be limited to medical and professional methods. Therefore, automated processes are needed. There have been some studies on Computer-Aided Diagnosis (CAD) of polyocular disease using tools such as experts, but these are limited to their knowledge base and therefore not accurate. Early diagnosis of polyophthalmia allows rapid intervention and treatment. This application uses convolutional neural networks for computer-aided diagnosis of various eye diseases and can be used by a common person outside the clinic. This algorithm was trained using transformation learning on a dataset of 100 poliocular disease images from Google image searches for "normal human poliocular disease" and "human poliocular disease." It leverages the ImageNet model built using a convolutional neural network classifier and transforms its knowledge using transfer learning to train a new model. The new model can classify polyocular disease images into "normal" and "diseases such as bulging polyophthalmia, glaucoma, uveitis, strabismus, dry polyophthalmia, and color blindness." The system is designed to use deep convolutional neural networks to take images as input and classify the images such as human polyocular disease and "human polyocular disease." Multiple eye disease detection system using a neural network developed by VS Code. Here we are using python 3.8 as frontend and Mysql Server as backend.

Introduction

As long as the patient has polyophthalmia or after treatment has been carried out. The classification system made by ophthalmologists affects the accuracy of traditional methods in identifying many eye diseases as representative of actions and puts them at a disadvantage. However, pattern recognition using deep learning, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), can provide greater improvements by increasing image classification. The aim of this study is to increase the accuracy of the values and reduce the loss

of information by conducting experiments in many eye diseases (for example, by changing the duration of the study period). In this study, it is clear that the addition of epochs affects the accuracy and loss of CNN data. When comparing different time values, it is worth noting that higher values are associated with improved performance standards. Especially in this research, using a value of 50 times results in a maximum accuracy of 95%. Also, the design is good in terms of classifying the images according to the names mentioned. This study aims to improve ophthalmology diagnosis by using CNNs to accurately classify various eye diseases such as glaucoma, bulging eyes, cataracts, strabismus, and uveitis.

Methodology

The system uses deep learning models to provide a user-friendly interface for detecting eye diseases. The convolutional neural network used by this system is a machine learning model used in computer vision and image processing. Designed specifically for disease diagnosis, the main purpose of CNN is a model designed to process data such as images. Our first application captures the user's opinion image. Then use image segmentation to capture the image. Finally, using the segmented image as input, we obtain the vector image used in eye disease detection and classification tasks. In particular, the program aims to promote early diagnosis and timely intervention, ultimately improving patient outcomes and reducing the burden on physicians.

Software Specification

- Operating System- Windows platform
- IDE(Software)- Visual Studio code
- PYTHON 3.8
- MYSQL 5.4

Hardware Specification

- Intel i5 Processor
- 8 Gb Ram
- 15" Color Monitor
- 500 Gb Hard Disk
- 102 Keys Standard Keyboard

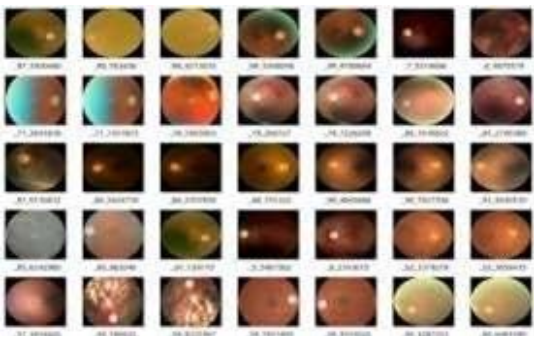

Figure 1 Dataset of Retinal Images

The above dataset contains a large collection of photographic or retinal images used to train learning models to predict and diagnose various eye diseases. The images provide a detailed view of the eye's internal structures, including the optic disc, macula, and complex blood vessels.

Each image is carefully tagged with a digital identifier that allows accurate tracking and analysis. The various colors and results available in the dataset show different stages and occurrences of different eye diseases that can affect the retina. By leveraging the rich collection of retinal images, researchers and clinicians can develop complex algorithms that can detect and classify diabetic retinopathy, age-related macular degeneration, glaucoma, and many other eye diseases seen in the elderly. This information is important to advance eye disease screening and diagnosis, ultimately improving patient care and enabling early intervention for better vision health.

Modeling and Analysis

The CNN architecture used in this study includes the number of layers, types of layers, activation functions, and any special features. A dataset consisting of 100 images of various polyocular diseases was used to train the model. Data augmentation techniques such as rotation, scaling, and flipping were applied to increase the diversity of the dataset and improve the model's robustness. The training process involves the use of an optimizer, learning rate, batches, and number of epochs. The model's performance was evaluated using a variety of metrics. Mention the performance metrics and our CNN model achieved it. Discuss how your model compares to other approaches.

Prospoed Sytem

The user-centered interface of the proposed system offers a seamless experience for users to submit eye images, ensuring accessibility and ease of use for both medical professionals and patients alike. A comprehensive set of preprocessing techniques is applied to enhance image quality following image acquisition. The neural network model tailored for the classification of disease specific patterns within the eye images was trained by the system. This model is able to identify subtle nuances indicative of various polyocular diseases, as well as adapting and learning from new data, ensuring ongoing improvement in diagnostic accuracy over time. The presentation of diagnosis results is designed to provide clear insights into detected diseases and actionable recommendations, empowering healthcare providers and patients to make informed decisions regarding treatment and intervention strategies. The proposed system is poised to transform the landscape of early polyocular disease diagnosis, enhancing both the efficiency and accuracy of diagnostic processes while simultaneously alleviating the burden on healthcare professionals and facilitating timely intervention for improved patient outcomes.

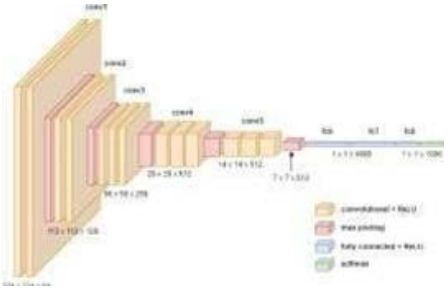

Figure 2 CNN Workflow with Image

Results and Discussion

Experimental evaluation of our proposed Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)-based model for computer-aided diagnosis of polyocular diseases has provided valuable insights into its performance and potential applications. In addition to achieving commendable accuracy metrics,

our model demonstrated remarkable accuracy, recall, and F1 score values, demonstrating its ability to effectively discriminate between normal eye conditions and a spectrum of pathological conditions. When analyzing the results, we observed nuances in model performance across different disease categories, highlighting the importance of robust representation of training data and fine-tuning strategies to optimize diagnostic accuracy. In addition, our study shed light on the interpretability of model predictions and provided clinicians with practical insights into disease classification and aided in treatment decision-making processes. However, amid these promising results, our research encountered challenges associated with the complexity of ocular pathology and the diversity of imaging modalities. Issues such as lack of data, imbalance between classes, and variability in disease presentation presented barriers to model generalizability and robustness. Addressing these challenges requires interdisciplinary collaboration and innovative methodologies, including data augmentation techniques, learning transfer strategies, and domain-specific model adaptation. In addition, future research directions may explore the integration of multimodal data sources, such as clinical records and genetic profiles, to improve the diagnostic capabilities of the model and facilitate personalized treatment approaches. By overcoming these challenges and using the insights gained from our study, we can move the field of computer-aided diagnostics in ophthalmology toward more accurate, affordable, and patient-centered healthcare solutions.

Conclusion

In end, this study demonstrates the efficacy of utilising convolutional neural networks for pc-aided analysis of polyocular diseases. by means of leveraging transfer getting to know and statistics augmentation techniques, our CNN model finished high accuracy in classifying polyocular disorder images. The findings of this studies have sizable implications for early prognosis and intervention in ophthalmology, potentially improving affected person effects and decreasing the workload of clinical professionals.moving forward, future studies endeavors could explore. moreover, the developed CNN version could be included into clinical exercise to assist ophthalmologists in accurate ailment analysis and remedy making plans, thereby improving the performance of healthcare shipping.All our work process and sources are founded in github repository eye_disease_detection

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