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Glaucoma Detection from Retinal Fundus Images using Transfer Learning with Pretrained CNN Models

Thilagarani M [1] , Dhanasekaran K E [2] , Methini K [3] , Sadhana S [4]

Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Velalar College of Engineering and Technology, Erode, Tamil Nadu, India[1]

Student, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Velalar College of Engineering and Technology, Erode, Tamil Nadu, India[2,3,4]

ABSTRACT*:* Glaucoma, a progressive optic neuropathy, is a leading cause of irreversible blindness worldwide, emphasizing the need for early detection and treatment to prevent vision loss. This project focuses on developing a Glaucoma detection system using deep learning techniques, involving preprocessing of retinal fundus images and associated clinical data. Images are standardized through resizing and augmentation. Various pre-trained convolutional neural network (CNN) models, including ResNet50, VGG16, and MobileNetV2, are evaluated. MobileNetV2 is selected for its efficiency, achieving an accuracy of 84%. Integration with clinical features further enhances classification accuracy. A comprehensive classification report assesses the effectiveness of the approach in Glaucoma detection, ensuring timely management and preservation of vision, ultimately improving patient outcomes.

KEYWORDS*:* Glaucoma, Retinal fundus images, transfer learning, convolutional neural network (CNN).

I. INTRODUCTION

Glaucoma is a group of eye diseases characterized by damage to the optic nerve, leading to irreversible vision loss and, if untreated, blindness. It is often asymptomatic in its early stages, earning it the moniker "the silent thief of sight." Traditional diagnostic methods may fail to detect glaucoma early, emphasizing the need for advanced screening approaches. The proposed one aims to develop a sophisticated glaucoma detection system using deep learning techniques. By integrating retinal fundus images and clinical data, the system seeks to enhance diagnostic capabilities for early detection and personalized treatment. The advantage of the proposed system lies in its ability to leverage deep learning algorithms to analyze complex image and clinical data, allowing for more accurate and timely detection of glaucoma compared to traditional methods.

II. RELATED WORK

Previous research has predominantly focused on traditional diagnostic methods in glaucoma, with an emphasis on leveraging machine learning and image processing techniques. However, the scalability and robustness of these approaches to handle diverse datasets and variations in image quality remain ongoing areas of investigation.

1. Impact of Generative Modeling for Fundus Image Augmentation With Improved and Degraded Quality in the Classification of Glaucoma

The paper investigates the use of generative modeling for augmenting fundus images to improve glaucoma classification. It focuses on enhancing and degrading image quality using techniques like generative adversarial networks (GANs). By synthesizing new images with varied qualities, including enhanced clarity and intentional degradation, the study aims to bolster the robustness of glaucoma classification models. This approach exposes the models to a broader spectrum of image variations, potentially enhancing their ability to generalize. The research likely evaluates the effectiveness of these augmented datasets in training deep learning models for glaucoma classification, assessing metrics such as accuracy and sensitivity. By leveraging generative modeling, the study contributes to advancing automated glaucoma diagnosis, improving model resilience to variations in image quality, and ultimately enhancing the reliability and accuracy of diagnostic systems.

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2. Vessel Optimal Transport for Automated Alignment of Retinal Fundus Images

The paper presents a novel approach to automate the alignment of retinal fundus images. In the context of medical imaging, precise alignment is crucial for accurate diagnosis and tracking disease progression. The proposed method, Vessel Optimal Transport (VOT), leverages optimal transport theory to align images based on the patterns of retinal blood vessels. By focusing on vessel structures, VOT effectively addresses challenges such as image size, orientation, and distortions common in retinal imaging datasets. The study likely evaluates the performance of VOT in aligning retinal images, aiming to enhance diagnostic accuracy and streamline image processing workflows. This innovative technique has potential applications in various medical imaging tasks, contributing to advancements in automated retinal image analysis and disease diagnosis.

3. Early Detection of Glaucoma Using Residual Networks

This paper addresses the pressing need for timely glaucoma diagnosis, given its asymptomatic nature and diagnostic challenges. The paper proposes leveraging residual networks, a type of deep neural network architecture, for automated detection. This involves preprocessing retinal images, training the network on labelled datasets, and optimizing its performance. The approach holds promise for improving screening efficiency and accuracy, enabling early intervention to preserve vision. Implementation could streamline clinical workflows, support population-wide screening, and mitigate glaucoma-related blindness. Furthermore, it underscores the broader impact of artificial intelligence in healthcare, emphasizing its potential to revolutionize diagnostic practices and enhance patient outcomes.

4. Deep Learning-Based Glaucoma Detection With Cropped Optic Cup and Disc and Blood Vessel Segmentation

The paper by Mir Tanvir Islam et al. introduces a novel approach for glaucoma detection utilizing deep learning methods, specifically focusing on segmented optic cup and disc along with blood vessel segmentation. Emphasizing the importance of early glaucoma detection and the limitations of existing diagnostic techniques, the authors propose a method that employs deep learning algorithms to accurately segment these critical regions and features in retinal images. By concentrating on these specific areas associated with glaucoma pathology, the method aims to enhance diagnostic accuracy and efficiency. The potential impact of this approach extends to clinical practice, where automated segmentation and analysis of retinal images could facilitate early glaucoma detection, enabling timely intervention and vision preservation. Furthermore, the integration of deep learning techniques into glaucoma diagnosis highlights the advancements in medical image analysis and underscores the potential for improved patient care through computational approaches.

5. A Review on Glaucoma Disease Detection Using Computerized Techniques

The paper by Faizan Abdullah et al. explores the application of computerized techniques in detecting glaucoma disease. In the introduction, the authors likely highlight the prevalence and significance of glaucoma as a leading cause of irreversible blindness, emphasizing the need for early detection due to its asymptomatic nature. They introduce computerized techniques as promising tools to address this challenge, aiming to improve diagnostic accuracy and efficiency. The proposed method likely involves a comprehensive examination of various computerized approaches, including machine learning algorithms, image processing techniques, and deep learning models, utilized for glaucoma detection. The authors likely discuss the strengths and limitations of these methods, along with their potential applications in clinical practice. Ultimately, the paper aims to provide valuable insights into the role of computerized techniques in advancing glaucoma detection methods and their impact on improving patient outcomes.

6. Dual Machine-Learning System to Aid Glaucoma Diagnosis Using Disc and Cup Feature Extraction

The paper presents a novel dual machine-learning system designed to aid in glaucoma diagnosis by extracting features from the optic disc and cup. Javier Civit-masot et al. introduce a comprehensive approach that leverages machine learning techniques to analyze and interpret these critical features from retinal images. By focusing on the optic disc and cup, which are indicative of glaucoma progression, the proposed system aims to enhance diagnostic accuracy and efficiency. The method likely involves preprocessing retinal images to isolate and extract relevant features, followed by training and fine-tuning machine learning models to classify images as either glaucoma-positive or glaucoma-negative. The integration of dual feature extraction and machine learning algorithms offers a holistic approach to glaucoma diagnosis, enabling automated analysis of retinal images and providing valuable insights to clinicians for timely intervention and management of the disease.

7. Development of Prototype to Measure Intraocular Pressure of Eye Along With Gonioscopy

The paper details the development of a prototype designed to measure intraocular pressure (IOP) of the eye, coupled with gonioscopy. This innovative device likely integrates hardware components for IOP measurement, such as

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tonometry, with the capability to perform gonioscopy, a technique used to examine the angle of the anterior chamber of the eye. By combining these functionalities into a single prototype, the authors aim to provide clinicians with a comprehensive tool for assessing eye health, particularly in conditions like glaucoma where IOP plays a crucial role. The prototype may offer advantages such as portability, ease of use, and potentially lower cost compared to existing devices, making it suitable for both clinical settings and outreach programs. Overall, the development of this prototype represents a significant advancement in ophthalmic diagnostic tools, with the potential to improve patient care and contribute to the early detection and management of eye diseases.

8. Automated Vision-Based High Intraocular Pressure Detection Using Frontal Eye Images
The paper focuses on the development of an automated system for detecting high intraocular pressure (IOP) using frontal eye images. By leveraging vision-based techniques, the authors propose a method to analyze frontal eye images to identify signs indicative of elevated IOP, a key risk factor for glaucoma. The system likely involves preprocessing of eye images, feature extraction, and classification algorithms to distinguish between normal and high IOP cases. This automated approach offers potential advantages in terms of efficiency and accessibility compared to traditional methods of IOP measurement. If successful, the system could contribute to early detection of glaucoma and prompt intervention to prevent vision loss. Overall, the paper represents a significant step toward developing non-invasive and cost-effective methods for glaucoma screening and management.

9. Classification of Eye Diseases in Fundus Images
The paper by Omar Bernabe et al. addresses the classification of eye diseases in fundus images, which plays a crucial role in early diagnosis and treatment planning. In the introduction, the authors likely highlight the significance of accurate and timely diagnosis of eye diseases, emphasizing the challenges associated with manual interpretation of fundus images and the potential of automated classification methods to address these challenges. The proposed method likely involves the utilization of deep learning algorithms for feature extraction and classification, enabling the automated identification of various eye diseases from fundus images. By leveraging advanced computational techniques, the authors aim to enhance diagnostic accuracy and efficiency, thereby facilitating early intervention and improving patient outcomes. The potential applications of this method extend to clinical practice, where automated classification of eye diseases could streamline diagnostic workflows, assist ophthalmologists in decision-making, and ultimately contribute to reducing the burden of visual impairment and blindness.

10. GLIM-Net: Chronic Glaucoma Forecast Transformer for Irregularly Sampled Sequential Fundus Images
The paper by Xiaoyan Hu et al. introduces GLIM-Net, a Chronic Glaucoma Forecast Transformer designed for analyzing irregularly sampled sequential fundus images. In the introduction, the authors likely underscore the importance of early detection and management of chronic glaucoma, emphasizing the limitations of traditional diagnostic methods in handling irregularly sampled data. GLIM-Net addresses this challenge by leveraging transformer-based architecture, which excels at processing sequential data with varying time intervals. The proposed method likely involves preprocessing fundus images, extracting sequential features, and forecasting glaucoma progression using transformer-based models. The potential impact of GLIM-Net extends to clinical practice, where it could facilitate personalized glaucoma management by providing early warning indicators of disease progression. Additionally, the automated forecasting capability of GLIM-Net may aid healthcare providers in decision-making, improving patient outcomes and potentially reducing the burden of glaucoma-related vision loss.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The project focuses on developing an advanced glaucoma detection system through a multi-faceted approach. Beginning with data preparation, the dataset is meticulously pre-processed to ensure uniformity and quality. This involves converting categorical variables into numerical representations and standardizing image sizes. Leveraging pre-trained Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) models, intricate features are extracted from the images, serving as crucial inputs for subsequent classification models. These models are meticulously trained and evaluated using robust metrics to assess their accuracy and efficacy in distinguishing between glaucoma-positive and glaucoma-negative instances. Additionally, a novel methodology is introduced, integrating non-image data such as patient demographics and clinical features with the extracted image features. This integrated model architecture is then trained and evaluated to determine its superior performance compared to standalone image-based models. By seamlessly integrating deep learning techniques with comprehensive data analysis, the project aims to deliver a highly accurate and reliable solution for early detection and diagnosis of glaucoma, thereby enhancing patient care and outcomes in the field of ophthalmology.

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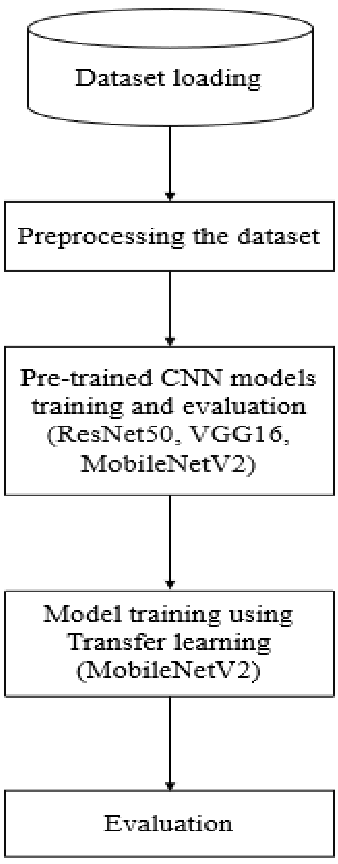

Figure 1. Workflow of the proposed system

1. Loading the Dataset

This initial step involves sourcing and loading the dataset containing information relevant to glaucoma diagnosis. The dataset typically comprises image data along with associated non-image data such as patient demographics, clinical features, etc. This step ensures access to the necessary data for subsequent processing and analysis.

2. Preprocessing

The preprocessing step is crucial for ensuring the dataset's readiness for model training. It involves various data preprocessing techniques such as handling missing values, encoding categorical variables, and normalizing numerical data. Additionally, for image data, preprocessing tasks include loading images, resizing them to a standardized format, and also splitting the dataset into 80% training and 20% testing portions ensures models are evaluated on unseen data, preventing overfitting. These preprocessing steps are essential for enhancing data quality and facilitating effective model training.

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3. Pre-trained CNN models Training and Evaluation

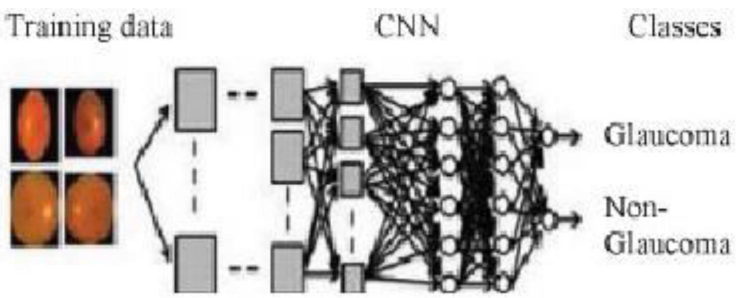

Figure 2. Fundus picture of glaucoma diagnosis using transfer learning with CNN models**.**

In the Pre-trained CNN Model Training & Evaluation phase, pre-trained Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) models like ResNet50, VGG16, and MobileNetV2 are employed to extract features from image data. These models, trained on extensive image datasets, effectively capture complex image features. The extracted features are then utilized to train and evaluate the CNN models' performance in classifying glaucoma-positive and glaucoma-negative images. Despite ResNet50 achieving the highest accuracy at 74%, it exhibited poor precision, recall, and F1-score for class 1. Consequently, MobileNetV2 emerged as the most suitable model, boasting an accuracy of 69% and demonstrating balanced precision, recall, and F1-score across classes. This comprehensive evaluation aids in identifying the optimal pre-trained model for accurate glaucoma classification, ensuring robust performance in real-world scenarios.

4. Proposed model Training and Evaluation

The Proposed Model Training & Evaluation module integrates non-image data, such as patient demographics and clinical features, with extracted image features to develop a comprehensive classification model. This involves designing a combined model architecture that incorporates both types of data as input, recognizing the multi-modal nature of the dataset. Subsequently, the module identifies MobileNetV2 as the optimal model, balancing accuracy, and performance across classes. This model is then trained with non-image data to further enhance its accuracy to 84%. Utilizing appropriate optimization algorithms, the combined model is rigorously evaluated using standard classification metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. This thorough evaluation provides insights into the model's effectiveness in glaucoma detection, showcasing its potential for improved diagnostic accuracy compared to standalone image-based models.

IV. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In conclusion, this project has successfully demonstrated the efficacy of integrating image and non-image data for enhancing glaucoma detection accuracy. Through meticulous preprocessing, feature extraction, and model training, the system achieved promising results in accurately classifying glaucoma-positive and glaucoma-negative instances. The selection of MobileNetV2 as the optimal model underscores the effectiveness of the approach, showcasing its potential for real-world application in clinical settings. The results obtained highlight the importance of leveraging advanced deep learning techniques in medical image analysis. By combining image features with non-image data, the system offers a holistic approach to glaucoma detection, providing healthcare professionals with valuable insights for diagnosis and patient management.

Future work could focus on directing towards developing a user-friendly interface for healthcare professionals and integrating the system into existing clinical workflows for real-time application. Moving forward, further investigation could explore the system's performance on larger datasets and its scalability for deployment in diverse clinical environments. Continuous refinement and validation on diverse patient populations will enhance reliability and generalizability, ultimately contributing to improved patient care and outcomes in ophthalmology. Overall, this project represents a significant step towards the development of a robust and reliable glaucoma detection system with the potential to improve patient care and outcomes in ophthalmic practice.

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