

DIABETIC RETINOPATHY PREDICTION USING DEEP LEARNING

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I declare that a proposal for this project has been submitted to the Coventry University ethics monitoring website (<https://ethics.coventry.ac.uk/>) and that the application number is listed below (Note: Projects without an ethical application number will be rejected for marking)

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1 Abstract

2 Introduction

One of the major causes of eye vision loss is diabetes. While delayed examination would have a higher effect on the retinal area of the eye, early detection of diabetes is crucial. ## Background to the Project

2.1 Project Objectives

2.2 Overview of This Report

3 Literature Review

A model to identify diabetic retinopathy at an earlier stage has been developed by a number of researchers.

4 Methodology

4.0.1 Dataset

For this research project I'm using dataset available at Kaggle("Diabetic Retinopathy Detection" 2015). This Retinal images were provided by EyePACS. The dataset containing large set of high-resolution retina images taken under a variety of imaging conditions. For each image, a left and right field is provided. Images are identified by a image id and either the left or right eye (for example, 1 left.jpeg represents the patient number 1's left eye).

Table 2: ("Diabetic Retinopathy - Stages" 2017)

DR classes	Level	Description
No DR	0	Healthy Retina (Normal)
Mild	1	Retina with tiny bulges (microaneurysms)
Moderate	2	Retina with microaneurysms, higher risk of developing vision problems in the future
Severe	3	Retina with severe and widespread microaneurysms, including bleeding into the retina
Proliferative	4	New blood vessels and scar tissue have formed on your retina, which can cause significant bleeding and lead to retinal detachment

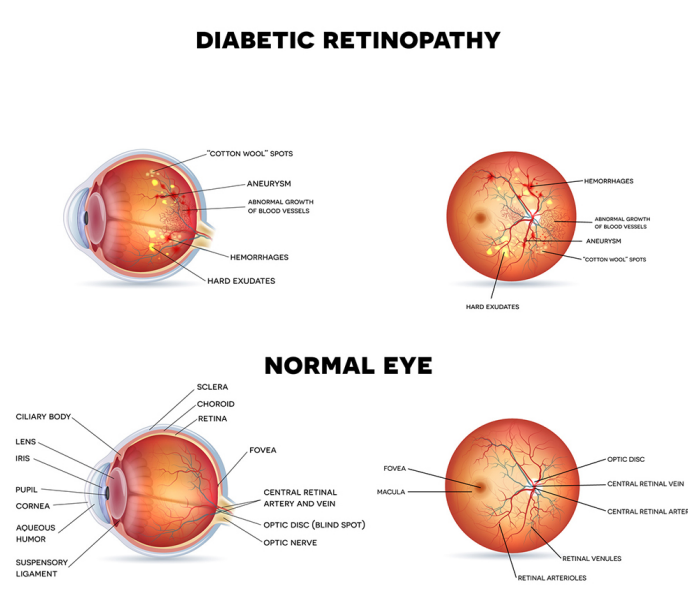


Figure 1: Normal Retina Vs Diabetic Retinopathy Retina ("Diabetic Retinopathy Vs Normal," n.d.)

4.0.2 Data pre-processing

Image pre-processing was performed with the aim to decrease unclear image and reduce image size. The plot below illustrates the class imbalance in the original dataset.

The dataset consist of 35,126 set of images. The original image have $1944 * 2592 * 3$ size, and all images are jpeg format. The classes have an uneven distribution of images.

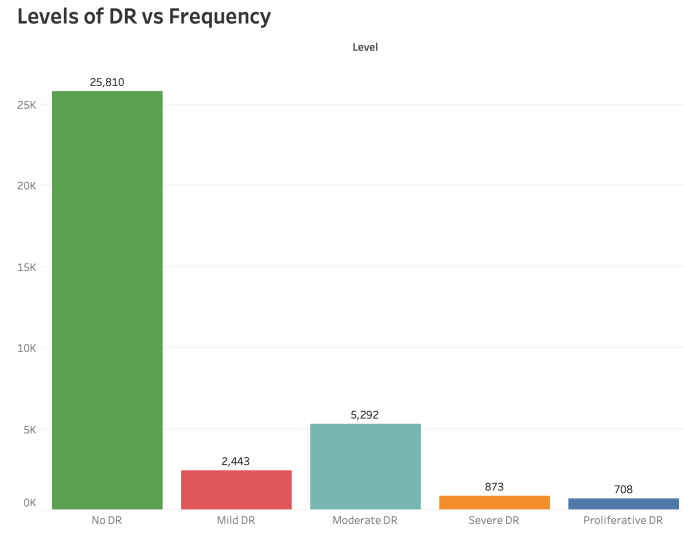


Figure 2: Sum of number of records for each level

1. Image Resizing

Due to the enormous size of the dataset, it was drastically downsized before being sent to the network. Each input image is $256 * 256$ in size after resizing.

2. Removing Unclear Image

Some images have a blackish or white tint. Because it might affect the outcome, this type of image cannot be fed into the network. The removal of an unclear image is a crucial step that must be taken.

3. Dividing images into classes

Images are classified into 5 folders based on the DR levels.

5 Requirements

6 Analysis

7 Design

8 Implementation

9 Testing

10 Project Management

10.1 Project Schedule

10.2 Risk Management

10.3 Quality Management

10.4 Social, Legal, Ethical and Professional Considerations

11 Critical Appraisal

12 Conclusions

12.1 Achievements

12.2 Future Work

13 Student Reflections

14 References

“Diabetic Retinopathy - Stages.” 2017. <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/diabetic-retinopathy/stages/>.

“Diabetic Retinopathy Detection.” 2015. <https://kaggle.com/competitions/diabetic-retinopathy-detection>.

“Diabetic Retinopathy Vs Normal.” n.d. <https://www.advancedretinaassociates.com/patient-education/diabetic-retinopathy/>.

Appendix A – Project Specification

Appendix B – Interim Progress Report and Meeting Records

Appendix C – Requirements Specification Document

Appendix D – User Manual

Appendix E – Project Presentation

Appendix F – Certificate of Ethics Approval