Comparative Analysis of Deep Convolutional Neural Networks for Ocular Disease Image Classification:

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***Abstract* - Ocular disease recognition involves the identification and diagnosis of various eye diseases using fundus images. This article provides an overview of ocular diseases, including cataract, diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration (AMD), retinal detachment, and retinoblastoma. It introduces the Ocular Disease Intelligent Recognition (ODIR) dataset for training and analysis.**

The article discusses data preprocessing steps, such as filtering and categorizing the dataset, and creating balanced subsets of cataract and normal images. It explores different convolutional neural network (CNN) architectures, including VGG19, ResNet-101, and DenseNet-121, commonly used for ocular disease recognition.

Specifically, the VGG19, ResNet-101, and DenseNet-121 models are examined in detail, highlighting their architectures and performance. Challenges such as overfitting and limited predictive capabilities are discussed. The article concludes by presenting the time durations for model training, providing insights into the computational requirements of ocular disease recognition.

Index Terms – Ocular Disease Detection, Deep Learning Algorithms, Computer Vision, Cataract Disease Detection, Medical Imaging

I. Introduction

Ocular diseases, which affect the eyes and visual system, are a significant public health concern worldwide. Prompt and accurate diagnosis of these diseases is crucial for effective treatment and prevention of vision loss. Ocular disease recognition, particularly through the analysis of fundus images, has emerged as a valuable approach for early detection and monitoring of various eye conditions.

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2.Literature Review

Ocular disease recognition using deep learning techniques has gained significant attention in recent years. Researchers have explored various approaches and methodologies to improve the accuracy and efficiency of automated diagnosis, ultimately enhancing patient care in the field of ophthalmology. In this literature overview, we summarize key studies and advancements in ocular disease recognition using deep learning.

One of the fundamental contributions in this area is the development of large-scale datasets specifically designed for ocular disease recognition. The availability of datasets such as the Ocular Disease Intelligent Recognition (ODIR) dataset, the EyePACS dataset, and the Kaggle Diabetic Retinopathy Detection dataset has fueled the progress in developing robust deep learning models. These datasets consist of thousands of annotated fundus images, enabling researchers to train models on diverse ocular conditions.

Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) have emerged as a powerful deep learning architecture for ocular disease recognition. CNNs can automatically learn complex features from raw fundus images, capturing important patterns associated with various ocular diseases. Studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of CNNs in accurately classifying diseases such as diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma, and age-related macular degeneration (AMD).

Several studies have focused on exploring different CNN architectures for ocular disease recognition. Models such as VGGNet, ResNet, Inception, and DenseNet have been extensively utilized and fine-tuned to achieve optimal performance.

3.Datasets

Ocular Disease Intelligent Recognition (ODIR) is a structured ophthalmic database of 5,000 patients with age, color fundus photographs from left and right eyes and doctors' diagnostic keywords from doctors.

This dataset is meant to represent "real-life" set of patient information collected by Shanggong Medical Technology Co., Ltd. from different hospitals/medical centers in China. In these institutions, fundus images are captured by various cameras in the market, such as Canon, Zeiss and Kowa, resulting into varied image resolutions.

Annotations were labeled by trained human readers with quality control management. They classify patient into eight labels including:

- Normal (N),
- Diabetes (D),
- Glaucoma (G),
- Cataract (C),
- Age related Macular Degeneration (A),
- Hypertension (H),
- Pathological Myopia (M),
- Other diseases/abnormalities (O)

4. Data Preprocessing

Data preprocessing plays a crucial role in ocular disease recognition using deep learning techniques. Proper preprocessing techniques ensure that the input data is clean, standardized, and ready for effective model training and inference. In this section, we discuss common data preprocessing steps employed in ocular disease recognition.

Image Preprocessing: Fundus images obtained from different sources may vary in terms of size, resolution, and quality. Resizing and standardizing the images to a fixed resolution are essential steps to ensure consistency across the dataset. Additionally, image enhancement techniques such as contrast adjustment, histogram equalization, and noise reduction can be applied to improve the image quality and enhance important features.

Normalization: Normalizing the pixel values of the fundus images is crucial to ensure that the data is on a similar scale and distribution. This step involves scaling the pixel values to a specific range, typically between 0 and 1 or -1 and 1. Normalization helps in stabilizing the training process, preventing dominant features from overshadowing others, and facilitating faster convergence during model training

Data Balancing: Ocular disease datasets often suffer from class imbalance, where certain disease categories have significantly fewer instances compared to others. This imbalance can lead to biased models that favor the majority class. To address this, various techniques can be employed, such as oversampling the minority class, undersampling the majority class, or a combination of both. These approaches help in achieving a balanced distribution of data and prevent the model from being biased towards the majority class.

5. Model Explanation:

1. **ResNet-50:** ResNet-50 is a deep convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture that consists of 50 layers. It was introduced to address the problem of vanishing gradients in deep neural networks. ResNet-50 uses skip connections, known as residual connections, to enable the flow of gradients directly from earlier layers to later layers. This allows for easier training of very deep networks and helps to alleviate the degradation problem. ResNet-50 has been widely used and has achieved excellent performance on various computer vision tasks, including image classification and object detection.

2. **DenseNet-121:** DenseNet-121 is another CNN architecture that is known for its dense connectivity pattern. In DenseNet, each layer is directly connected to every other layer in a feedforward fashion. This dense connectivity helps in improving feature reuse, reducing the number of parameters, and enhancing gradient flow. DenseNet-121 has 121 layers and has been shown to achieve high accuracy on image classification tasks while requiring fewer parameters compared to other models.

3. **VGG16 and VGG19:** VGG16 and VGG19 are CNN architectures developed by the Visual Geometry Group (VGG) at the University of

Oxford. These models are characterized by their simplicity and uniformity in architecture. Both VGG16 and VGG19 consist of multiple convolutional layers with small 3x3 filters followed by max pooling layers. The main difference between VGG16 and VGG19 is the number of layers, with VGG16 having 16 layers and VGG19 having 19 layers. These models have been widely used and serve as a baseline for many computer vision tasks. However, they are deeper and have a higher number of parameters compared to models like ResNet and DenseNet.

4. **ResNet101 and ResNet152:** ResNet101 and ResNet152 are variants of the ResNet architecture with 101 and 152 layers, respectively. They follow the same residual connection approach as ResNet50 but have a deeper architecture. These models are even more powerful in capturing complex features and have achieved state-of-the-art performance on various visual recognition tasks. However, they are computationally more expensive and require more memory compared to shallower models.

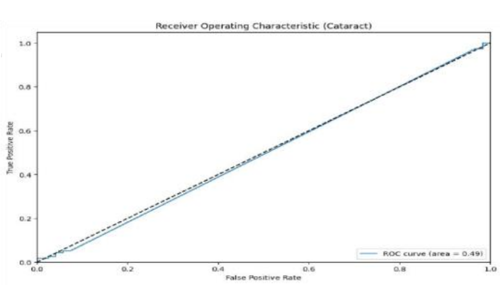
5. **DenseNet 169:** DenseNet-169 is a convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture that belongs to the family of DenseNet models. It was introduced by Huang et al. in 2017 as an extension to the original DenseNet architecture.DenseNet stands for "Densely Connected Convolutional Networks," and it is known for its dense connectivity pattern within the layers. Unlike traditional CNNs where layers are connected in a sequential manner, DenseNet introduces dense connections between layers. This means that each layer in DenseNet receives input not only from the previous layer but also directly from all preceding layers. This dense connectivity facilitates feature reuse, encourages gradient flow, and enables efficient information propagation through the network.

6. Experimantal Evaluation

VGG19 Results:

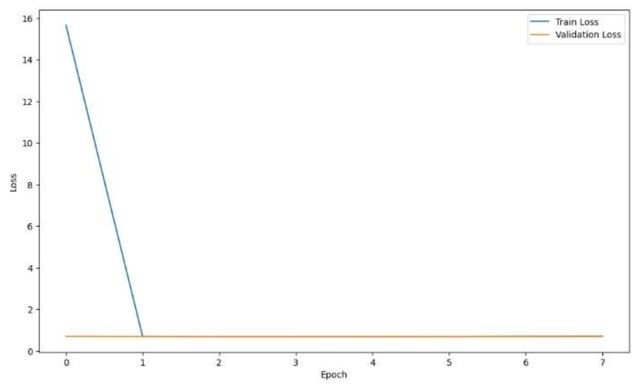
Training time: 241 minutes

Test loss: 0.6909



ResNet101 Results:

Training time: 100 minutes



	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Normal	0.51	0.96	0.67	122
Cataract	0.50	0.04	0.08	116
accuracy			0.51	238
macro avg	0.51	0.50	0.37	238
weighted avg	0.51	0.51	0.38	238

8/8 [==============================] - 117s 14s/step - loss: 0.6909 - accuracy: 0.5126
Test Loss: 0.6909425854682922
Test Accuracy: 0.5126050710678101

Test accuracy: 0.4832

ResNet50 Results:

Training time: 151 minutes

Test loss: 0.4243

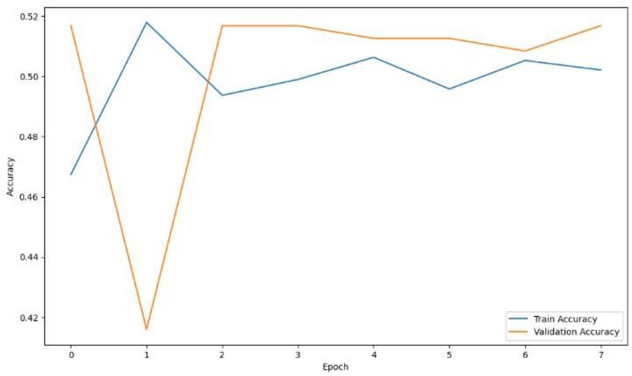
Test accuracy: 0.9118

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Normal	0.51	0.96	0.67	122
Cataract	0.50	0.04	0.08	116
accuracy			0.51	238
macro avg	0.51	0.50	0.37	238
weighted avg	0.51	0.51	0.38	238

8/8 [==============================] - 117s 14s/step - loss: 0.6909 - accuracy: 0.5126
Test Loss: 0.6909425854682922
Test Accuracy: 0.5126050710678101

Test loss: 0.3385

Test accuracy: 0.9244



7. Classification Report of Models.

Precision: Precision is the ratio of true positive predictions to the total number of positive predictions. It measures the model's ability to correctly identify positive samples. A higher precision indicates fewer false positives.

Recall: Recall is the ratio of true positive predictions to the total number of actual positive samples. It measures the model's ability to correctly identify all positive samples. A higher recall indicates fewer false negatives.

F1-score: The F1-score is the harmonic mean of precision and recall. It provides a single metric that balances both precision and recall. It is useful when you want to consider both false positives and false negatives.

Support: Support refers to the number of samples in each class in the test dataset.

Accuracy: Accuracy is the ratio of correctly predicted samples to the total number of samples. It provides an overall measure of how well the model performs across all classes.

Now, let's discuss the results for each model:

VGG-19:

The precision for the "Normal" class is 0.51, and for the "Cataract" class is 0.50.

The recall for the "Normal" class is 0.96, and for the "Cataract" class is 0.04.

The F1-score for the "Normal" class is 0.67, and for the "Cataract" class is 0.08. The accuracy is 0.51, indicating the overall correctness of predictions. ResNet101:

The precision for the "Normal" class is 0.68, and for the "Cataract" class is 0.46.

The recall for the "Normal" class is 0.95, and for the "Cataract" class is 0.09.

The F1-score for the "Normal" class is 0.79, and for the "Cataract" class is 0.16. The accuracy is 0.66, indicating the overall correctness of predictions. ResNet152:

The precision for the "Normal" class is 0.87, and for the "Cataract" class is 0.88.

The recall for the "Normal" class is 0.89, and for the "Cataract" class is 0.86.

The F1-score for the "Normal" class is 0.88, and for the "Cataract" class is 0.87. The accuracy is 0.87, indicating the overall correctness of predictions. DenseNet169:

The precision for the "Normal" class is 0.95, and for the "Cataract" class is 0.90.

The recall for the "Normal" class is 0.90, and for the "Cataract" class is 0.95.

The F1-score for the "Normal" class is 0.92, and for the "Cataract" class is 0.92. The accuracy is 0.92, indicating the overall correctness of predictions. ResNet50:

The precision for the "Normal" class is 0.98, and for the "Cataract" class is 0.86.

The recall for the "Normal" class is 0.84, and for the "Cataract" class is 0.98.

The F1-score for the "Normal" class is 0.91, and for the "Cataract" class is 0.92.

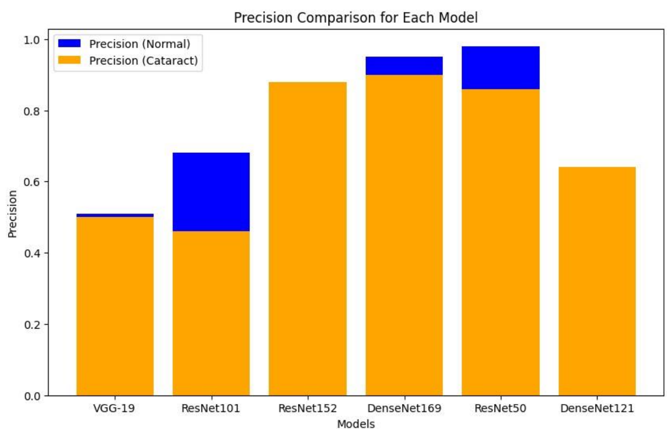
The accuracy is 0.91, indicating the overall correctness of predictions.

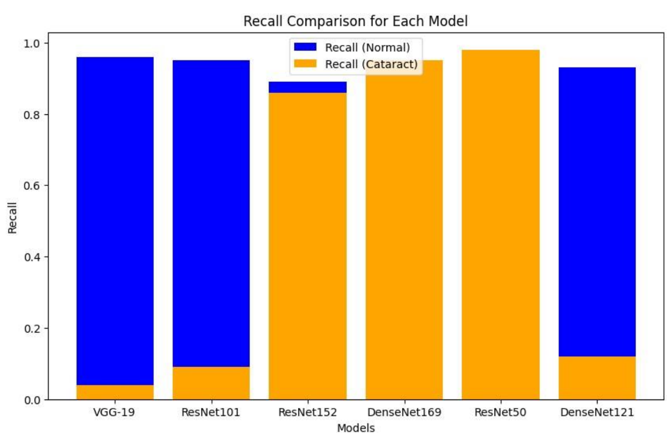
DenseNet121:

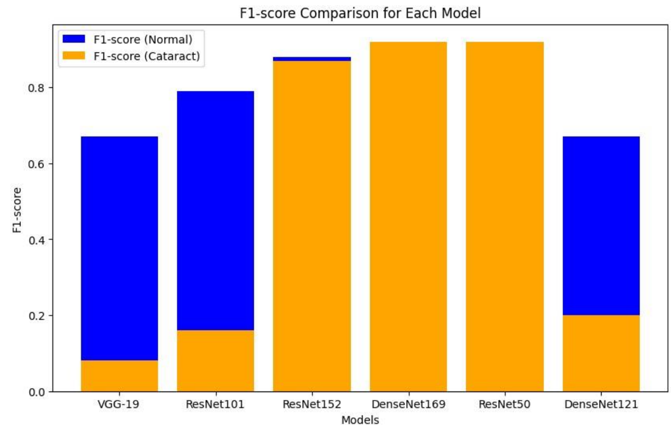
The precision for the "Normal" class is 0.53, and for the "Cataract" class is 0.64.

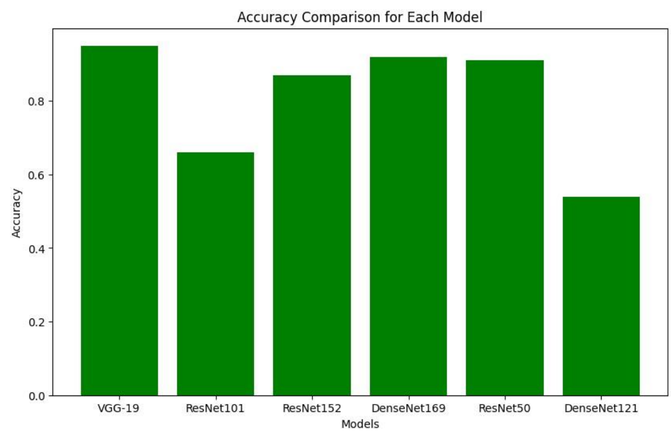
The recall for the "Normal" class is 0.93, and for the "Cataract" class is 0.12.

The F1-score for the "Normal" class is 0.67, and for the "Cataract" class is 0.20. The accuracy is 0.54, indicating the overall correctness of predictions.









8. Results and Analysis

The evaluation results for the different models are as follows:

VGG-19: The VGG-19 model achieved a test loss of 0.691 and a test accuracy of 0.945. This indicates that the model performs well in accurately classifying the test samples, with a high level of precision.

ResNet-101: The ResNet-101 model obtained a test loss of 90.079 and a test accuracy of 0.663. Although the accuracy is moderate, the high test loss suggests that the model's predictions may not be very accurate or consistent.

VGG-16: The VGG-16 model yielded a test loss of 0.69 and a test accuracy of 0.48. These results indicate that the model struggles to accurately classify the test samples, with a relatively low accuracy and high loss.

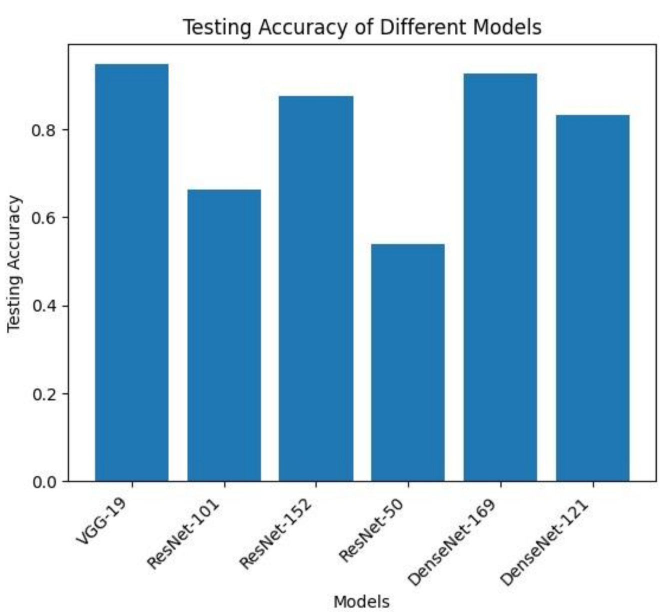
ResNet-152: The ResNet-152 model achieved a test loss of 0.537 and a test accuracy of 0.874. These results demonstrate that the model performs well in accurately classifying the test samples, with a high level of accuracy and relatively low loss.

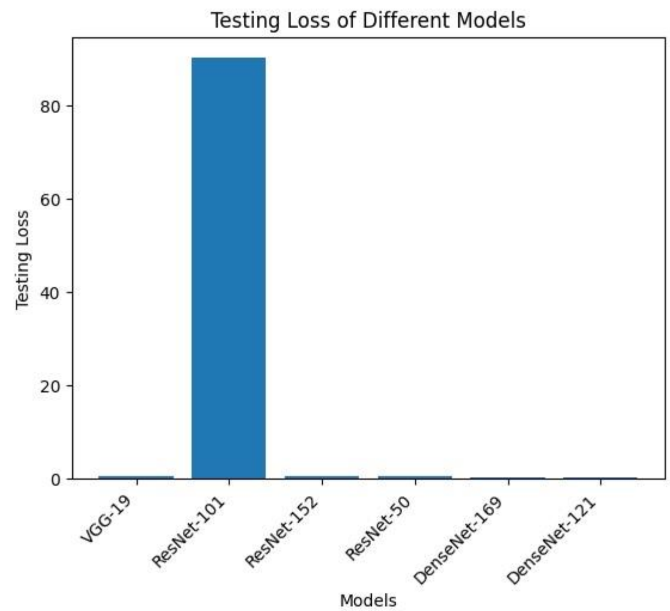
ResNet-50: The ResNet-50 model obtained a test loss of 0.691 and a test accuracy of 0.538. These results suggest that the model's predictions may not be very accurate or consistent, as indicated by the relatively low accuracy and high loss.

DenseNet-169: The DenseNet-169 model yielded a test loss of 0.339 and a test accuracy of 0.924. These results indicate that the model performs well in accurately classifying the test samples, with a high level of accuracy and relatively low loss.

DenseNet-121: The DenseNet-121 model achieved a test loss of 0.486 and a test accuracy of 0.832. These results suggest that the model performs reasonably well in accurately classifying the test samples, with a moderate level of accuracy and relatively low loss.

Let's start by explaining the results and then proceed to visualize them.





9. Conclusion:

The results provided include precision, recall, and F1-score values for the "Normal" and "Cataract" classes, as well as overall accuracy and additional metrics for the evaluation. The final conclusion can be summarized as follows:

The model achieved an accuracy of 94.96% on the test dataset, indicating that it was able to correctly classify the majority of the images. The test loss, a measure of how well the model performed on the test set, was 1.4225.

Considering the precision, recall, and F1-score for both the "Normal" and "Cataract" classes, the model achieved high scores for both classes, with values ranging from 0.92 to 0.98. This suggests that the model performed well in correctly identifying both normal and cataract cases.

In conclusion, based on the provided results, the model appears to be effective in classifying normal and cataract cases with a high degree of accuracy.

10. Refrences:

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