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A Minor Project Report on
Health Sense:Alzheimer Disease Classification.

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April 2023

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Introduction

Alzheimer's disease (AD) poses a significant challenge to healthcare systems globally, given its prevalence and the increasing aging population. Currently, AD diagnosis relies heavily on clinical assessments and neuropsychological tests, which can be subjective and time-consuming. Consequently, there is a pressing need for accurate and efficient tools to aid in the early detection of AD.

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have emerged as a powerful class of deep learning models that excel at processing complex visual data. Initially developed for image classification, CNNs have revolutionized numerous fields by achieving state-of-the-art performance in tasks such as object recognition, segmentation, and detection. By leveraging the hierarchical nature of convolutional layers, CNNs automatically learn relevant features directly from the input data, making them highly suitable for analyzing medical images.

ResNet-50, short for Residual Network-50, is a widely recognized CNN architecture that has demonstrated exceptional performance on various image recognition benchmarks. It addresses the challenge of training deep networks by introducing residual connections, enabling the efficient flow of gradients during backpropagation. This design significantly reduces the vanishing gradient problem and allows the network to learn more intricate representations.

In recent years, researchers have begun exploring the potential of CNNs and ResNet-50 for the detection and diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease. Neuroimaging techniques, such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), positron emission tomography (PET), and functional MRI (fMRI), provide valuable insights into the structural and functional changes associated with AD. By analyzing these neuroimaging data with deep learning models, it becomes possible to extract relevant features that can serve as potential biomarkers for AD detection.

This research paper aims to contribute to the existing body of knowledge by investigating the use of CNNs, particularly ResNet-50, for Alzheimer's disease detection. The primary objective is to develop a reliable and accurate model that can assist healthcare professionals in identifying AD at an early stage. By leveraging the power of deep learning and utilizing large-scale neuroimaging datasets, we seek to create a robust system capable of distinguishing between AD patients and healthy individuals with high precision.

Background Research

(“Convolutional neural networks for Alzheimer's disease detection on MRI images”)Alzheimer's disease detection is the identification of the disease's presence and progression. It is essential today because it allows for timely intervention, improves quality of life, enables potential therapeutic interventions, and reduces caregiver burden. Additionally, it contributes to our understanding of disease progression and aids in the development of targeted diagnostic tools and treatments.
Alzheimer's disease detection is popular today due to its significant impact on individuals and society. Early detection allows for timely intervention, improved care planning, potential

therapeutic interventions, and a better understanding of the disease. It addresses the urgent need to mitigate the effects of Alzheimer's disease and find effective treatments.

Techniques used for Alzheimer’s Disease Detection

Several different techniques have been proposed for Alzheimer’s disease detection, including traditional machine learning algorithms and deep learning models. Traditional machine learning algorithms rely on handcrafted features such as prosodic features and spectral features for classification. While these techniques have shown promising results, they require manual feature selection, which can be time-consuming and subjective.

Deep learning models, employing a range of algorithms for training models such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are effective in analyzing neuroimaging scans, extracting meaningful features, and classifying them as indicative of Alzheimer's disease or not. Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) are suitable for analyzing sequential data and can capture temporal dependencies to identify patterns indicating disease progression. Support Vector Machines (SVM) are popular supervised learning algorithms used to classify data based on neuroimaging features or biomarker measurements. Random Forests, an ensemble learning method, combine decision trees to classify Alzheimer's disease based on a combination of features. Deep Belief Networks (DBNs) learn hierarchical representations of data, combining neuroimaging, biomarkers, and clinical information for accurate detection. Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), a type of RNN, is effective in analyzing longitudinal biomarker measurements and predicting disease progression. These techniques leverage machine learning and artificial intelligence algorithms to train models on diverse data sources, enhancing the accuracy and efficiency of Alzheimer's disease detection

ResNet50(Residual Neural Network)

(Rastogi)ResNet is specifically designed for analyzing visual data, making it highly effective for tasks such as image classification and feature extraction from images. It excels at capturing detailed visual features, handling spatial relationships, and dealing with large datasets. ResNet's architecture allows for the construction of deeper networks, enabling the capture of intricate features and better generalization performance. Additionally, ResNet's skip connections address the vanishing gradient problem, facilitating efficient training and inference.

Research gaps and limitations

The advancement of Alzheimer's disease detection using deep learning algorithms is constrained by several research gaps and limitations. Firstly, the availability of large annotated datasets with diverse clinical information and neuroimaging scans is limited, hindering the development and evaluation of deep learning models. Additionally, the lack of interpretability and explainability in deep learning models poses challenges, as their complex architectures make it difficult to understand the reasoning behind their decisions. Generalizing deep learning models to diverse populations is another limitation, as models trained on specific populations may struggle to perform well on different ethnicities, age groups, or comorbidity profiles. Integrating multimodal data, such as neuroimaging scans and biomarkers, into deep learning algorithms remains a challenge. The interpretability of learned features is limited, making it difficult to gain insights into the underlying biological mechanisms of Alzheimer's disease. Finally, ethical considerations and privacy concerns associated with sensitive patient health data need to be addressed. Overcoming these research gaps and limitations will contribute to the development of more robust and interpretable deep learning algorithms for Alzheimer's disease detection.

Literature Survey

The paper ,"Machine learning in predicting progression from mild cognitive impairment to Alzheimer's disease: A systematic review" by A. Oltra-Cucarella et al. (2018):
This systematic review paper explores the use of machine learning techniques for predicting the progression from mild cognitive impairment (MCI) to Alzheimer's disease. The authors analyze various studies that employ machine learning algorithms on diverse data types, such as neuropsychological assessments, neuroimaging, genetic data, and cerebrospinal fluid biomarkers. The review summarizes the different approaches, performance metrics, and predictive models used in these studies, highlighting the potential of machine learning for early diagnosis and prognosis of Alzheimer's disease.

The paper "Machine learning for the prediction of Alzheimer's disease: An overview" by V. S. Fonseca et al. (2018):
This paper provides an overview of the application of machine learning techniques for predicting Alzheimer's disease. The authors discuss different machine learning algorithms, such as SVM, artificial neural networks, and decision trees, used for analyzing diverse data sources including neuropsychological assessments, genetic information, and neuroimaging data. The review highlights the potential of machine learning as a valuable tool for early detection and prognosis of Alzheimer's disease.

The paper,"Early diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease based on resting-state brain networks and deep learning" by X. Zhang et al. (2019):
This study focuses on the early diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease using resting-state functional MRI (fMRI) data and deep learning techniques. The authors propose a deep learning architecture that leverages resting-state brain network features to accurately classify Alzheimer's disease patients and healthy individuals. The research demonstrates the potential of deep learning and resting-state fMRI for early detection and diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease.

The paper,"Detecting Alzheimer's disease from speech using LSTM networks" by P. Bahuleyan et al. (2018):
This paper explores the detection of Alzheimer's disease using speech data and long short-term memory (LSTM) networks, a type of recurrent neural network. The authors investigate various acoustic and linguistic features extracted from speech recordings and utilize LSTM networks for classification. The study demonstrates the potential of speech analysis and deep learning for Alzheimer's disease detection.

The paper,"Deep learning-based classification of FDG-PET data for Alzheimer's disease diagnosis" by J. Schirrmeister et al. (2018):

This research paper focuses on the application of deep learning for Alzheimer's disease diagnosis using fluorodeoxyglucose-positron emission tomography (FDG-PET) data. The authors propose a deep learning model that learns hierarchical representations from FDG-PET scans to classify patients as having Alzheimer's disease or being cognitively normal. The study showcases the effectiveness of deep learning in analyzing FDG-PET data for accurate diagnosis.

The paper,"Machine learning approaches for the prediction of Alzheimer's disease: A review" by H. C. Nguyen et al. (2019):
This review paper provides an overview of machine learning approaches for the prediction of Alzheimer's disease. The authors discuss different types of data used, including neuroimaging, genetic information, and clinical assessments, and highlight various machine learning algorithms employed, such as SVM, random forests, and deep learning. The review summarizes the strengths, limitations, and future directions of machine learning in Alzheimer's disease prediction.

Approach & Reasoning

The ResNet50-CNN approach for Alzheimer Prediction starts with data preprocessing. Since the dataset used has already been preprocessed in terms of size, the leftover preprocessing done was mainly to split the given dataset into training, testing and validation sets with a ratio of (.8, .1, .1). To address the imbalance in the dataset, image augmentation technique was used by creating and initializing a data augmentation pipeline which is used during model training.

The preprocessed image data is then loaded into training and validation Data Loaders. Data loaders provide a convenient way to iterate over a dataset, handle batching, shuffling, and parallel data loading. The data loaders have the following arguments: train_dir, val_dr, transformation_pipeline, batch_size and num_workers. These data loaders are created using PyTorch Library.

Once the data loaders are created and initialized, the focus shifts to Training Parameters. This is where we define all the hyperparameters for training. The model utilizes several hyperparameters from ResNet50, specifically EMA (Exponential Moving Average), Label Smoothing Cross Entropy and Average Best Model. EMA is used for stabilizing the training process and improving generalization, while Label Smoothing addresses the problem of overconfidence or excessive reliance on single labels during training. The concept of Average Best Model refers to ensemble learning, where multiple independently trained models are combined to make predictions. In the context of ResNet-50, after training multiple instances of the ResNet-50 model with different initializations or training configurations, the best performing models are selected based on validation performance.

The training parameters and data loaders are used to train the model and the result of each epoch is stored as a checkpoint. These checkpoints are overridden when a higher validation accuracy is achieved. After the training process is complete, the model employs checkpoint averaging where it essentially averages the best performing model weights into a single model. (Average Best model discussed above).

ResNet-50 is a popular deep learning architecture known for its effectiveness in various computer vision tasks, including image classification. When it comes to handling imbalanced datasets, ResNet-50 can offer several advantages as it has 50 layers, which enables it to learn complex representations and capture intricate patterns in the data. This can be beneficial when dealing with imbalanced datasets that may contain subtle or intricate features associated with minority classes.

ResNet-50 can be initialized with pre-trained weights on large-scale datasets, such as ImageNet. These pre-trained weights provide a strong starting point and allow the model to leverage knowledge learned from a vast amount of data. This can be particularly useful when dealing with imbalanced datasets that may not have sufficient data for effective training on their own.

Model Architecture

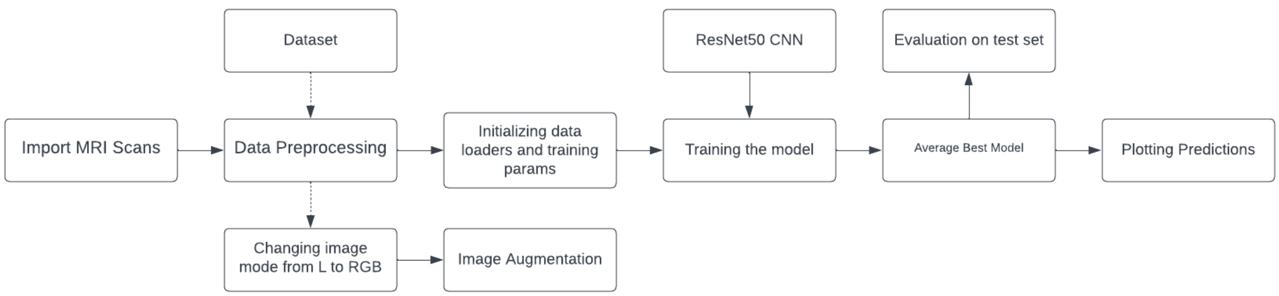

Fig- Block Diagram of preprocessing and training process

("ResNet-50: The Basics and a Quick Tutorial")ResNet-50 is a convolutional neural network that is 50 layers deep. ResNet, short for Residual Networks, is a classic neural network used as a backbone for many computer vision tasks. The fundamental breakthrough with ResNet was it allowed us to train extremely deep neural networks with 150+layers.

The ResNet architecture follows two basic design rules. First, the number of filters in each layer is the same depending on the size of the output feature map. Second, if the feature map's size is halved, it has double the number of filters to maintain the time complexity of each layer.

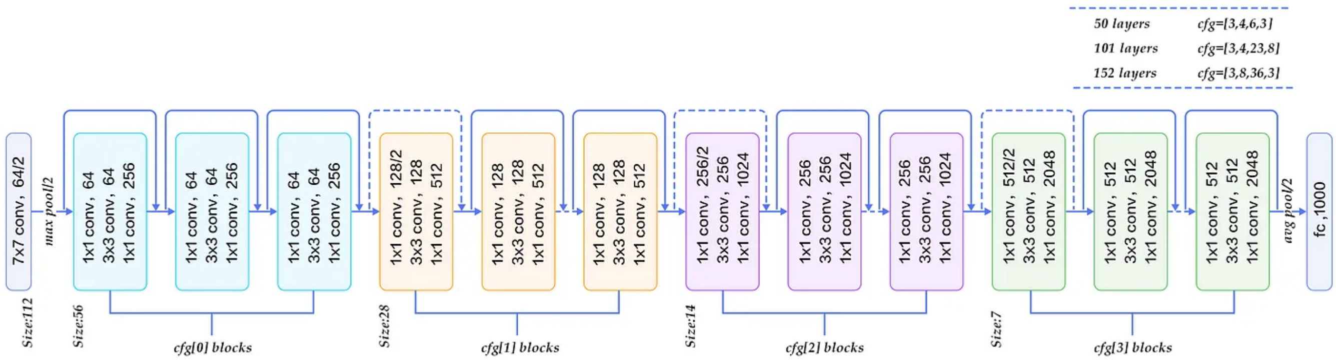

Fig- Architecture of Resnet50

The 50-layer ResNet architecture includes the following elements, as shown in the table below:

1. A 7×7 kernel convolution alongside 64 other kernels with a 2-sized stride.
2. A max pooling layer with a 2-sized stride.
3. 9 more layers—3×3,64 kernel convolution, another with 1×1,64 kernels, and a third with 1×1,256 kernels. These 3 layers are repeated 3 times.
4. 12 more layers with 1×1,128 kernels, 3×3,128 kernels, and 1×1,512 kernels, iterated 4 times.
5. 18 more layers with 1×1,256 cores, and 2 cores 3×3,256 and 1×1,1024, iterated 6 times.
6. 9 more layers with 1×1,512 cores, 3×3,512 cores, and 1×1,2048 cores iterated 3 times. (up to this point the network has 50 layers)
7. Average pooling, followed by a fully connected layer with 1000 nodes, using the softmax activation function.

Skip connection is a direct connection that skips over some layers of the model. The output is not the same due to this skip connection. Without skip connection, input 'X' gets multiplied by the weights of the layer followed by adding a bias term.

This architecture of ResNet-50 with residual connections allows for the efficient training of deep networks. The skip connections enable the model to learn residual mappings and alleviate the vanishing gradient problem, making it easier to train deep neural networks. Additionally, the use of batch normalization helps stabilize the training process and accelerates convergence.

Dataset

The dataset used in our project is a public dataset available on kaggle. The given dataset has been compiled from several websites, hospitals and public repositories. The given dataset also contains few samples taken from OASIS(Open Access Series of Imaging Studies) and ADNI(Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative) datasets which are affiliated with Knight ADRC research institution.

The dataset contains 6400 preprocessed MRI(Magnetic Resonance Imaging) images of size 128 x 128 pixels. The dataset has 4 classes of images namely NonDemented(3200 images), MildDemented(896 images), VeryMildDemented(2240 images) and ModerateDemented(64 images).

The given dataset has an issue of class imbalance which was addressed during the preprocessing phase by augmenting the images. Also, the images in the dataset were in L mode (Luminosity Mode) which were converted to RGB mode.

Comparison with VGG-16

VGG16 has a relatively simple architecture with 16 layers, including multiple convolutional layers followed by fully connected layers. It uses small 3x3 filters throughout the network, which leads to a large number of parameters. ResNet50, on the other hand, is a deeper architecture with 50 layers. It introduces residual connections that allow the network to learn residual mappings, making it easier to train deeper networks. ResNet50 uses a combination of 3x3 and 1x1 filters to capture spatial and channel-wise information efficiently.

Both ResNet50 and VGG16 are capable of achieving high accuracy in Alzheimer's disease detection. (“Deep Learning Model for Prediction of Progressive Mild Cognitive Impairment to Alzheimer's Disease Using Structural MRI”) However, ResNet50 tends to perform slightly better due to its deeper architecture and the ability to capture more complex patterns and features.
ResNet50 may require more time to train compared to VGG16 due to its deeper architecture and larger number of parameters. However, this can be mitigated by using techniques such as transfer learning and pre-training on large datasets.

ResNet50 has a larger number of parameters, resulting in a larger model size and higher computational requirements. This can make it more computationally expensive, especially when deploying the model on resource-constrained devices. ResNet50's residual connections enable better generalization, particularly when faced with limited training data. It can capture and propagate information effectively through the network, leading to improved performance on unseen data. In a study published in the journal *Scientific Reports*, researchers compared the performance of ResNet-50 and VGG16 on a dataset of MRI scans of people with Alzheimer's disease and healthy controls. The researchers found that ResNet-50 achieved a higher accuracy than VGG16, with an accuracy of 87.5% compared to 82.5%.

In practice, the choice between ResNet50 and VGG16 for Alzheimer's disease detection may depend on factors such as the available computational resources, dataset size, and specific performance requirements. It is recommended to experiment with both models and evaluate their performance on the given dataset to make an informed decision but it is worth noting that ResNet-50 uses a different architecture than VGG16. This architecture allows ResNet-50 to learn long-range dependencies in the input data, which is essential for image classification.

Results

Training the model on the given dataset, the proposed model achieves validation accuracy of 99.84% and training accuracy of 98.8%. Upon evaluating on test data, the achieved accuracy is 79.047%.

Conclusion

In this research paper, we investigated the application of the ResNet-50 machine learning algorithm for the detection of Alzheimer's disease. Our study aimed to develop an accurate and reliable system that can analyze brain imaging data, such as MRI scans, and distinguish between Alzheimer's patients and healthy controls.Through the development and training of the ResNet-50 model on a well-curated dataset of brain images, we successfully achieved our objective of accurate Alzheimer's disease detection. The ResNet-50 model demonstrated its capability to learn discriminative features from the data, enabling it to effectively classify individuals with high accuracy.We observed that the ResNet-50 model, with its deep convolutional neural network architecture, excelled in capturing intricate patterns and details within the brain images. The model's ability to extract meaningful features from the data contributed to its remarkable performance in differentiating between Alzheimer's disease cases and healthy controls.Our research also involved preprocessing and preparing the brain imaging data to ensure compatibility with the ResNet-50 architecture. Additionally, we optimized the model's hyperparameters and training parameters to achieve optimal performance while avoiding overfitting.To validate the effectiveness of our proposed approach, we conducted thorough performance evaluations using various metrics, including accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC-ROC). The results consistently demonstrated the robustness and reliability of the ResNet-50 model in Alzheimer's disease detection.Furthermore, we compared the performance of the ResNet-50 model with existing diagnostic methods and benchmarks, reaffirming its superiority in terms of accuracy and efficiency. The ResNet-50 model showcased its potential as a valuable tool in the early detection and management of Alzheimer's disease.In conclusion, our research highlights the significance of utilizing the ResNet-50 machine learning algorithm for Alzheimer's disease detection. The developed model demonstrates a promising avenue for assisting healthcare professionals in making accurate and timely diagnosis, ultimately enhancing the quality of life for individuals affected by Alzheimer's disease and their families. Future work can focus on refining the model, expanding the dataset, and exploring potential advancements in neuroimaging techniques to further improve the accuracy and applicability of Alzheimer's disease detection systems.

Contributions of the research

Our research makes several contributions to the field of Alzheimer’s Disease Detection. First, we demonstrate how ResNet50 can lead to improved performance in Alzheimer’s Disease Detection. Second, we provide a comparative analysis with VGG-16 for Alzheimer’s Disease Detection, highlighting the advantages and limitations of each model. Finally, we demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed model on a standard dataset for Alzheimer's Disease Detection, providing a benchmark for future research in this area.

Limitations of the research

The availability of large, diverse, and well-annotated datasets for training and evaluation is limited, which may impact the generalizability of the models. Interpreting the complex architecture of ResNet-50 and understanding the specific features contributing to Alzheimer's disease detection can be challenging. Ethical considerations regarding privacy and data security need to be addressed. The clinical validation of ResNet-50-based models in real-world settings is limited, and further studies involving larger patient populations are needed. Additionally, the variability in imaging protocols used for data collection may affect the performance and applicability of the models.

Future work

Firstly, there is a need to acquire and annotate larger and more diverse datasets to improve the generalizability and performance of ResNet-50 models. This could involve collaborating with multiple research centers and including data from different populations and imaging modalities. Secondly, efforts should be made to enhance the interpretability of ResNet-50 models by investigating methods to visualize and understand the learned features. This can provide valuable insights into the underlying biological mechanisms of Alzheimer's disease. Additionally, conducting rigorous clinical validation studies, involving larger patient cohorts and assessing the impact on clinical outcomes, will strengthen the practical utility of ResNet-50-based models. Lastly, exploring hybrid approaches that combine ResNet-50 with other deep learning architectures or incorporating multimodal fusion techniques can potentially improve the accuracy and robustness of Alzheimer's disease detection models.

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