

**DEEP LEARNING FUNDUS IMAGE ANALYSIS FOR EARLY
DETECTION OF
DIABETIC RETINOPATHY**

PROJECT DOCUMENTATION

**Deep Learning Fundus Image Analysis for
Early Detection of Diabetic Retinopathy**

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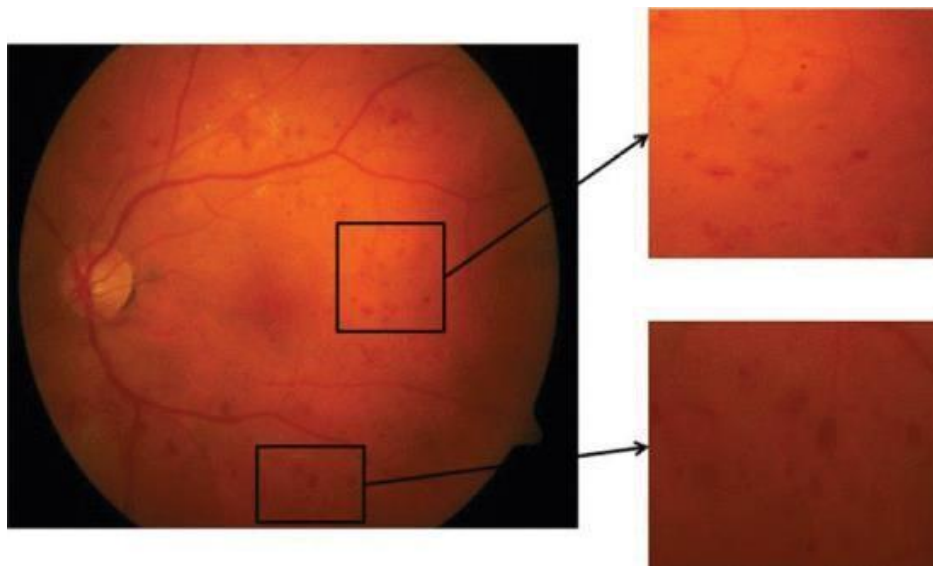
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1. INTRODUCTION :-

The main causing of visual loss in the world is diabetic retinopathy. In the initial stages of this disease, the retinal microvasculature is affected by several abnormalities in the eye fundus such as the microaneurysms and/or dot hemorrhages, vascular hyper permeability signs, exudates, and capillary closures . Micro-aneurysm dynamics primarily increase the risk that the laser photo coagulation requires progression to the level . Diabetic retinopathy lesions are commonly accepted to be reversed and the progression of the retinopathy can only be slower during the early stages of the disease. The identification by repeated examination of patients affected of these initial lesions (mainly Micro aneurysms and small blood cells) is expected as a new possibility of improving retinopathy treatment. Floating and flashes, blurred vision, and loss of sudden vision can be common symptoms of diabetic retinopathy .



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1.1 Project Overview :-

Diabetic Retinopathy (DR) is a common complication of diabetes mellitus, which causes lesions on the retina that affect vision. If it is not detected early, it can lead to blindness. Unfortunately, DR is not a reversible process, and treatment only sustains vision. DR early detection and treatment can significantly reduce the risk of vision loss. The manual diagnosis process of DR retina fundus images by ophthalmologists is time, effort and cost-consuming and prone to misdiagnosis unlike computer-aided diagnosis systems.

Transfer learning has become one of the most common techniques that has achieved better performance in many areas, especially in medical image analysis and classification. We used Transfer Learning techniques like Inception V3, Resnet50, Xception V3 that are more widely used as a transfer learning method in medical image analysis and they are highly effective.

1.2 Purpose :-

The Proposed work intends to automate the detection and classification of diabetic retinopathy from retinal fundus image which is very important in ophthalmology. Most of the existing methods use handcrafted features and those are fed to the classifier for detection and

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of kernel and kernel size of convolution layer are determined by using the genetic algorithm. The

proposed methodology is tested on publicly available Messidor dataset. The proposed method has

achieved accuracy of 0.9867 and AUC of 0.9933. Experimental result shows that proposed auto-

tuned CNN performs significantly better than the existing methods. Use of CNN takes away the

burden of designing the image features and on the other hand genetic algorithm based methodology

automates the design of CNN hyper-parameters.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY :-

ABSTRACT

EXISTING PROBLEM:-

Diabetic Retinopathy (DR) is a degenerative disease that impacts the eyes and is a consequence of Diabetes mellitus, where high blood glucose levels induce lesions on the eye retina. Diabetic Retinopathy is regarded as the leading cause of blindness for diabetic patients, especially the working-age population in developing nations. Treatment involves sustaining the patient's current grade of vision since the disease is irreversible. Early detection of Diabetic Retinopathy is crucial in order to sustain the patient's vision effectively. The main issue involved with DR detection is that the manual diagnosis process is very time, money, and effort consuming and involves an ophthalmologist's examination of eye retinal fundus images. The latter also proves to be more difficult, particularly in the early stages of the disease when disease features are less prominent in the images. Machine learning-based medical image analysis has proven competency in assessing retinal fundus images, and the utilization of deep learning algorithms has aided the early diagnosis of Diabetic Retinopathy (DR). This paper reviews and analyzes state-of-the-art deep learning methods in supervised, self-supervised, and Vision Transformer setups, proposing retinal fundus image classification and detection. For instance, referable, nonreferable, and proliferative classifications of Diabetic Retinopathy are reviewed and summarized. Moreover, the paper discusses the available retinal fundus datasets for Diabetic Retinopathy that are used for tasks such as detection, classification, and segmentation. The paper also assesses research gaps in the area of DR detection/classification and addresses various challenges that need further study and investigation.

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REFERENCES:-

Survey 1 :

AUTHORS: Mohammad Z. Atwany , Abdulwahab H. Sahyoun , And Mohammad Yaqub (March 22).

TITLE: ‘Deep Learning Techniques for Diabetic Retinopathy Classification: A Survey.’

METHODS: This paper reviews and analyzes state-of-the-art deep learning methods in supervised, self-supervised, and Vision Transformer setups, proposing retinal fundus image classification and detection. For instance, referable, nonreferable, and proliferative classifications of Diabetic Retinopathy are reviewed and summarized. Moreover, the paper discusses the available retinal fundus datasets for Diabetic Retinopathy that are used for tasks such as detection, classification, and segmentation

Survey 2 :

AUTHORS: Mohamad Hazim Johari , Hasliza Abu Hassan , Ahmad Ihsan Mohd Yassin (July 2018).

TITLE: ‘Early Detection of Diabetic Retinopathy by Using Deep Learning Neural Network.’

METHODS: This project presents a method to detect diabetic retinopathy on the fundus images by using deep learning neural network. Convolution Neural Network (CNN) has been used in the project to ease the process of neural learning. The data set used were retrieved from MESSIDOR database and it contains 1200 pieces of fundus images. The images were filtered based on the project needed. There were 580 pieces of images types has been used after filtered and those pictures were divided into 2, which is Exudates images and Normal images. On the training and testing session, the 580 mixed of exudates and normal fundus images were divided into 2 sets which is training set and testing set. The result of the training and testing set were merged into a confusion matrix. The result for this project shows that the accuracy of the CNN for training and testing set was 99.3% and 88.3% respectively.

Survey 3 :

AUTHOR: Recep Emre Hacisoftaoglu (Dec 2019).

TITLE: ‘Deep Learning Frameworks For Diabetic Retinopathy Detection Using Smartphone-Based Retinal Imaging Systems.’

METHODS: In this thesis, we first investigate the smartphone-based portable ophthalmoscope systems available on the market and compare their Field of View and image quality to determine if they are suitable for Diabetic Retinopathy detection during a general health screening. Then, we propose automatic Diabetic Retinopathy detection algorithms for smartphone-based retinal images using deep learning frameworks, AlexNet and GoogLeNet. To test our proposed methods, we generate smartphone-based synthetic retina images by simulating the different Field of View with masking the original image around the optic disk and cropping it.

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Survey 4 :

AUTHORS: Lei Lu , Ying Jiang , Ravindran Jaganathan , and Yanli Hao. (Jan 2019). **TITLE:** ‘Current Advances in Pharmacotherapy and Technology for Diabetic Retinopathy: A Systematic Review.’

METHODS: Direct injections or intra virtual antiinflammatory and anti angiogenesis agents are widely used pharmacotherapy to effectively treat DR and diabetic macular edema (DME). However, their effectiveness is short term, and the delivery system is often associated with adverse effects, such as cataract and increased intraocular pressure. Further, systemic agents and plants-based drugs have also provided promising treatment in the progression of DR. Recently, advancements in pluripotent stem cells technology enable restoration of retinal functionalities after transplantation of these cells into animals with retinal degeneration. This review paper summarizes the developments in the current and potential pharmacotherapy and therapeutic technology of DR. Literature search was done on online databases, PubMed, Google Scholar, clintrials.gov, and browsing through individual ophthalmology journals and leading pharmaceutical company websites.

2.3.PROBLEM STATEMENT DEFINITION:-

Diabetic Retinopathy (DR) is common complication of diabetes mellitus, which will cause lesions on the retina that affects vision. If it is not detected early, it can lead to blindness. Unfortunately, DR is not a reversible proves, and the given treatment will only give us a sustain vision. DR early detection and treatment can significantly reduce the risk of vision loss.

WHAT ? In contrast to computer-aided diagnosis systems, the manual / human-based diagnosis process of DR retina fundus images by doctors (ophthalmologists) is time-consuming, labor-intensive, expensive, and prone to error.

WHY ? Diabetes-related retinopathy is brought on by high blood sugar levels harming the eye's iris. which could result in a permanent loss of vision.

WHEN ? Early on, the DR has no symptoms, but later on, the vessels may start to leak a tiny amount of blood into your retina..

WHERE ? Blurred vision, Distorted vision will occur.

WHO? It is common among the Diabetic patients.

HOW ? The manual early detection of this DR is a challenging task.

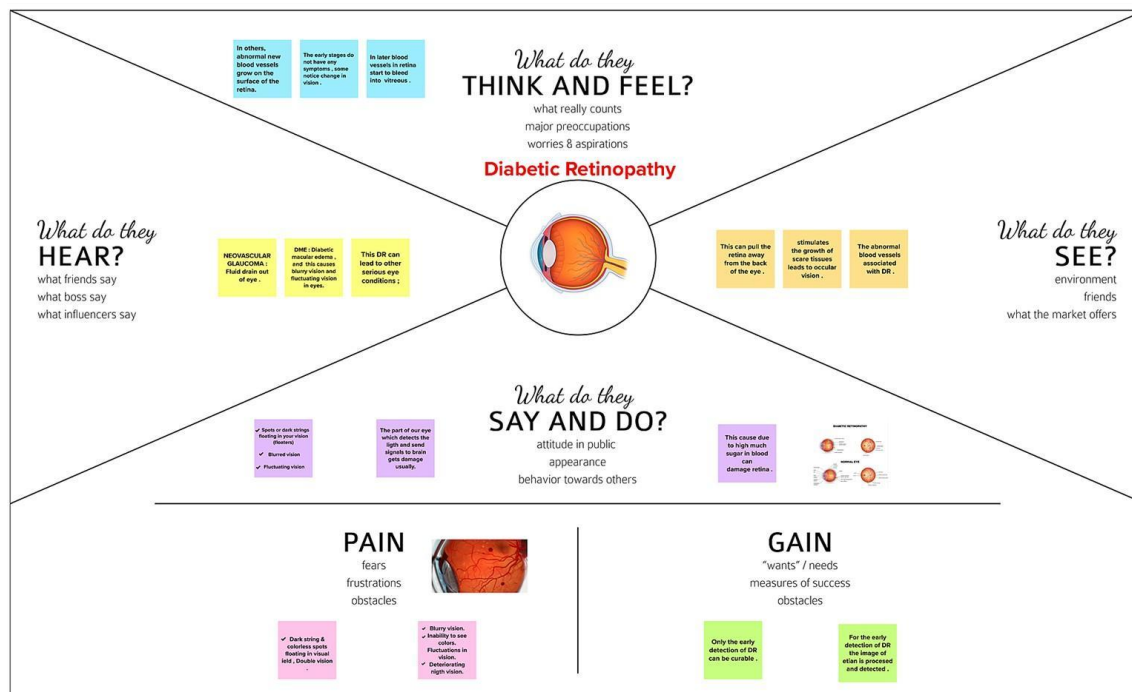
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OBJECTIVES :

The primary goal is to identify diabetic retinopathy by processing retinal images. Transfer learning has arose as one of the most popular techniques that has enhanced performance in many areas, notably in the analysis and classification of medical images. We used transfer learning techniques that are more frequently used in medical image analysis and have been extremely effective, including such Inception V3, Resnet50, and Xception V3.

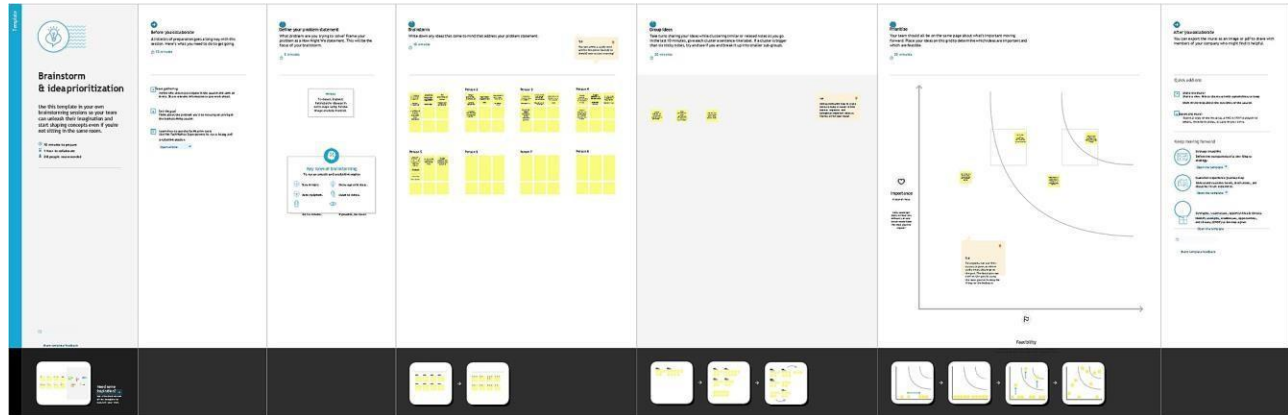
3.IDEATION PHASE & PROPOSED SOLUTION :

3.1 Empathy Map Canvas :



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3.2 IDEATION AND BRAINSTORMING:-



3.3 PROPOSED SOLUTION:-

S. No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	<p>Analyzing a fundus image can help identify diabetic retinal disease early.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the level of DR To detect whether DR is present or not
2.	Idea / Solution description	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The goal is to identify diabetic retinopathy from the fundus image dataset as soon as possible, allowing individuals to proceed with the necessary treatments and avoid temporary or permanent vision loss. We will create a deep learning model (CNN) with high accuracy to detect DR and protect people at risk of losing their vision because there is no complete cure for this form of

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		DR.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	On the basis of the level of DR performed during analysis, a class-based classifier will be provided. As part of the work, we'll also test out a transfer learning strategy that has the potential to be very successful and lead to improved performance.
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	People who lose their vision could actually benefit from this and live. Early analysis and detection of DR is crucial for minimizing social impact because it can help patients keep their vision.
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doctors can analyze and identify DR using this model, which functions as a service model for public hospitals and a business model for private hospitals. Even exporting it to other nations who require it can work as a business strategy.
6.	Scalability of the Solution	There are increasingly more approaches to scale the solution so that the model is simple to combine with emerging technologies.

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3.4 PROPOSED SOLUTION FIT

Project Title: Deep Learning Fundus Image Analysis
For early detection of Diabetic Retinopathy.

Project Design Phase-I = Problem-Solution Fit Template
Project ID : IBM-Project-18407-1659684768

Focus on CS, fit into CC	1. CUSTOMER For diabetics, early detection is crucial because diabetic retinopathy is permanent. The patient's fundus image can be used to identify diabetic retinopathy and be kept in the database. This serves a greater purpose than a manual examination.	6. CUSTOMER Because diabetic retinopathy does not have any obvious symptoms, people are unaware they have the condition. Many people are unaware of diabetic retinopathy and its harmful effects.	5. AVAILABLE Proliferative diabetic retinopathy can be treated with laser therapy, and some forms of maculopathy can be stabilized with laser therapy as well. eye injections to cure your sight-threatening severe maculopathy.	Focus on AS, differentiate
	2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS J&P The issue is that it is impossible to treat severe diabetic retinopathy. Furthermore, the severity of diabetic retinopathy causes serious eye conditions that might lead to blindness. Therefore, if the patient has diabetes, early identification is crucial.	9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE RC The retina, a layer of light-sensitive tissue at the rear of the inner eye, experiences alterations in its blood vessels as a result of diabetes. The blood vessels in the retina of some patients with diabetic retinopathy may enlarge and leak fluid. Others experience the aberrant growth of new blood vessels on the retinal surface.	7. BEHAVIOUR BE Using the pictures from the fundus, this model aids in the early diagnosis of diabetic retinopathy. I The manual examination takes longer than this. Additionally, accuracy is higher compared to other methods.	
Focus on J&P, map into BE, understand RC	3. TRIGGERS TR Patients with diabetic retinopathy experience these triggers: You may notice spots or black strings in your vision (floaters) distorted vision. unstable eyesight. Visionary voids or patches of darkness. loss of vision	10. YOUR SOLUTION SL Our approach uses a deep learning model with fundus images to identify diabetic retinopathy severity in patients and to make an appropriate diagnosis following an early detection.	8.CHANNELS OF BEHAVIOUR CH Patients with diabetes must have their eyes examined at regular intervals. Only then may retinopathy be identified early and a correct diagnosis made.	Focus on J&P, map into BE, understand RC
	4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER EM Before: Fear and anxiety are examples of negative emotional reactions. concerns with self-perception, guilt, rage, insecurity, and vulnerability. After: Patients feel more hopeful as a result of early discovery and diagnosis.			

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4.REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS:-

Functional Requirements:

Following are the functional requirements of the proposed solution.

FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story/ Sub-Task)
FR-1	User Registration	Using a phone number to registersigning up with Gmail
FR-2	User Confirmation	Reassurance via OTP mailconfirmation
FR-3	Describe what the productdoes	Before you notice any changes in your vision, our projectcan identify earlyretinal changes.
FR-4	Focus on user requirements	Reduce the chance of blindness and vision loss indiabetes patients who have retinal complications.
FR-5	Usually defined by the user	A patient's fundusimage was obtained.
FR-6	Define productfeatures	A cutting-edge technique for eye screening that allowsfor the earlydetection of diseases related to the eyes.

Non-functional Requirements:

Following are the non-functional requirements of the proposed solution.

FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	Usability	Confirming that a piece of software can successfullycarry out one or more specific tasks.
NFR-2	Security	Only the system administrator may grantpermission.
NFR-3	Reliability	Even though the system has the ability to roll back to its original state if a system update fails or thereare bugs in the code.
NFR-4	Performance	The loadingof an image just takes two seconds. The model's performance is intended to provide patients with quick results.

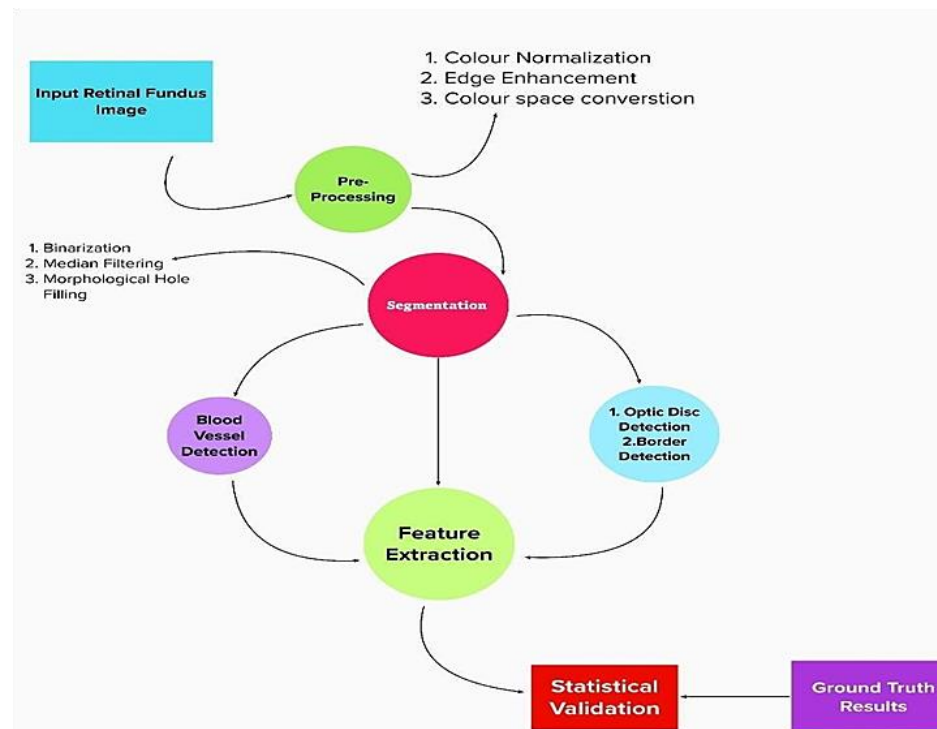
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NFR-5	Availability	The gadget facilitates access, cost, and quality of healthcare.
NFR-6	Scalability	Even when several users are utilising the productsimultaneously, it mustremain reliable.

5.PROJECT DESIGN:-

5.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM:-

Data Flow Diagrams:



The classic visual representation of how information moves through a system is a data flow diagram (DFD). The ideal amount of the system needs can be graphically represented by a tidy and understandable DFD. It demonstrates how information enters and exits the system, what modifies the data, and where information is kept.

- Diabetic retinopathy disease is frequently detected and examined using retinal fundus. Pre-processing of raw retinal fundus images is performed using extraction of the green channel, histogram equalization, image enhancement, and resizing techniques.

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- One of the main tasks in retinal image processing is the segmentation of the retinal vasculature from images of the eye fundus.
- By omitting the optic disc (OD) region of the retina, the computer-assisted automatic recognition and segmentation of blood vessels.
- Mathematical binary morphological techniques are used to identify the retinal blood vessels.
- The term "feature extraction from the fundus images for the diagnosis of Diabetic Retinopathy" refers to a sophisticated eye screening technique that allows for the early detection of eye-related disorders.

5.2 TECHNOLOGY ARCHITECTURE:-

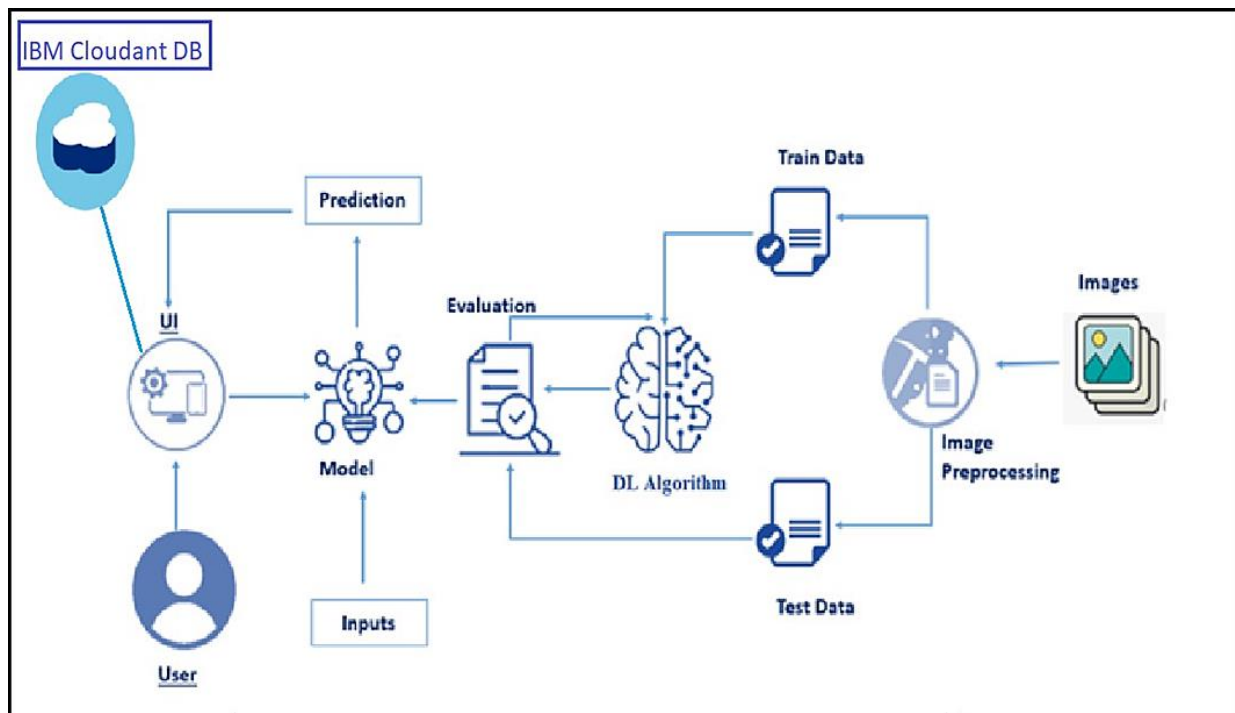


Table-1: Components & Technologies:

1.	User Interface	Web UI	HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Python
2.	Application logic-1	Image Preprocessing	Keras, Tensorflow, Numpy
3.	Application logic-2	CNN Model	Keras, Tensorflow, Numpy

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4.	Application logic-3	Web UI Application	Flask
5.	Database	DR Images (Jpeg,Png,Jpg,Etc.,)	Uploads Folder
6.	File storage	File Storage Requirements (Only If Necessary)	IBM Block Storage, GoogleDrive
7.	External Api	Keras	Image Processing API
8.	Deep Learning Model	Inception V3 Architecture	Pre-Trained Convolution NeuralNetwork Model
9.	Infrastructure (Server)	Application Deployment on Webserver	Flask-A PythonWSGI HTTP Server.

Table-2:Application characteristics:

S.No	Characteristics	Description	Technology
1.	Open-Source Frameworks	Flask	Flask Frameworks
2.	Security Implementations	CSRF Protection,Secure Flag For Cookies	Flask-WTF, Session Cookie Secure
3.	Scalable Architecture	Micro-Services	Micro Web Application FrameworkBy Flask

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5.3 USER STORIES:-

User Type	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
Patient (Webuser)	Registration	USN-1	I can register as a user on the website with either an email address or a phone number and password.	I can create my account.	High	Sprint-3
	Login	USN-2	With the provided Login credentials, I can access the website as a user.	I can log in and access my account.	High	Sprint-3
	Upload image	USN-3	I can post my data as a user in formats like pdf and doc.	I can upload my data.	Medium	Sprint-3
Administration (Web developer)	Admin Login	USN-4	I can log in to the website as the admin and analyze the user information.	I can log in and analyze the user data.	High	Sprint-3
	Data collection	USN-5	I can gather the dataset for the DR from the source as an admin.	I can collect the dataset.	Low	Sprint-1
	Create model	USN-6	I can build the model and train it using the dataset as an administrator to make predictions.	I can create and train the model.	High	Sprint-1
	Test the model	USN-7	I can evaluate the model's predictive abilities as an admin.	I can test the model.	High	Sprint-2
Patient (Web user)	Diagnosis	USN-8	I can access the application's diagnosis results as a user and continue with treatments.	He/she can get the results and continue the treatment.	High	Sprint-2

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6.PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING:-

6.1 SPRINT PLANNING AND ESTIMATION:-

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	UserStory Number	User Story/ Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint -1	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the application by entering my email or phone number and password, and confirming my password.	10	High	Tarun kumar
Sprint -1	Dashboard	USN-2	As a user, I will Redirect to the dashboard after registration which shows the importance of DR.	10	Medium	Tarun kumar
Sprint -2	Login	USN-3	As a user, I can log into the application by entering Login credentials.	5	High	Himanshu singh
Sprint -2	Upload Images	USN-4	As a user, I should be able to upload the image of eyeRetina.	10	High	Himanshu singh

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Sprint-3	Dashboard	USN-5	As a user, basedon my requirement I cannavigate through the dashboard.	5	Mediu m	Vignesh k
Sprint-3	Train the model	Task 1	As a developer, the dataset will be uploadedand trained by developed algorithm.	20	High	Vignesh k
Sprint-4	Testing & Evaluation	Task 2	As a developer, we tested the trained model using the provided dataset andmodel will be evaluated for accurate results.	10	High	shreenath sp
Sprint-4	Display predicted result	USN-6	As a user, I can viewthe predicted resultinthe dashboard.	10	High	Shreenath sp

Sprint	Total story point	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date(Actual)
Sprint-1	20	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022	20	29 Oct 2022
Sprint-2	20	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022	20	05 Nov 2022
Sprint-3	20	6 Days	07 Nov 2022	12 Nov 2022	20	12 Nov 2022
Sprint-4	20	6 Days	14 Nov 2022	19 Nov 2022	20	19 Nov 2022

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Velocity:

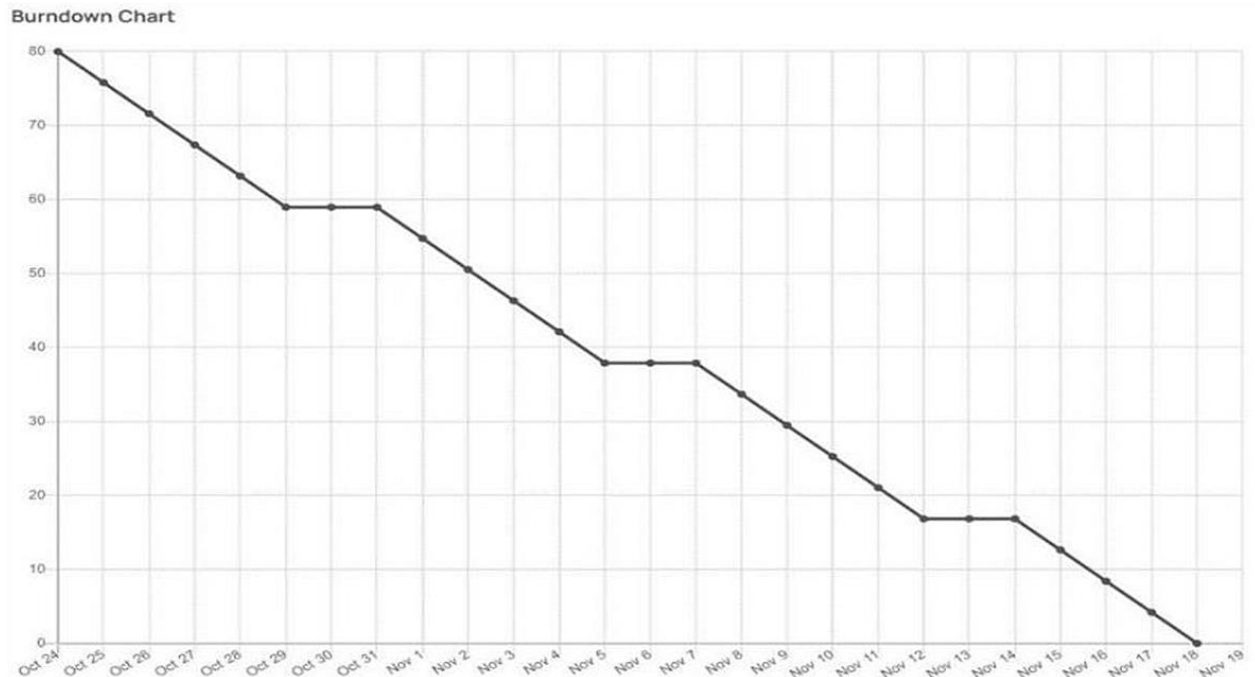
Imagine we have a 10-daysprint duration, and the velocityof the team is 20 (points per sprint). Let's calculate the team'saverage velocity (AV)periteration unit (story points per day).

$$AV = \frac{\text{sprint duration}}{\text{velocity}} = \frac{20}{10} = 2$$

$$AV=20/6=3.33\text{points per day.}$$

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6.2 Burn Down Chart & JIRA :



A burn down chart plots the amount of work remaining to perform against the amount of time. In agile software development approaches like Scrum, it is frequently employed. Burn down charts, however, can be used for any project that makes observable progress over time.

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JIRA SCREENSHOTS:-

The screenshot shows the Jira Backlog view for the project 'IBM NALAITHIRAN'. The left sidebar contains navigation options: PLANNING (Roadmap, Backlog, Board) and DEVELOPMENT (Code, Project pages, Add shortcut, Project settings). The main area displays the 'Backlog' with a search bar and filters. A sidebar on the right shows 'Epic' details for 'IBM Sprint 4', including 'Issues without epic' and 'Start date: None'. The main backlog list shows three issues: 'IBM-30 Final Deliverables', 'IBM-31 User Testing', and 'IBM-32 Performance Testing', all marked as 'IN PROGRESS'.

The screenshot shows the Jira Roadmap view for the project 'IBM NALAITHIRAN'. The left sidebar contains navigation options: PLANNING (Roadmap, Backlog, Board) and DEVELOPMENT (Code, Project pages, Add shortcut, Project settings). The main area displays the 'Roadmap' with a search bar and filters. The roadmap grid shows sprints across quarters: SEP, OCT-DEC, JAN-MAR '23, APR-JUN '23, and JUL-SEP '23. Sprints listed include 'IBM Sprint 1' (DONE), 'IBM Sprint 2' (DONE), 'IBM Sprint 3' (DONE), and 'IBM Sprint 4' (IN PROGRESS). Issues listed include 'IBM-25 Data collection and p...', 'IBM-26 Home page of the ap...', 'IBM-27 Index page', 'IBM-23 Model and Training', 'IBM-24 Registration page', 'IBM-28 Application building', 'IBM-29 Build python code', 'IBM-30 Final Deliverab...', 'IBM-31 User Testing', and 'IBM-32 Performance T...'. The bottom right shows a 'Quickstart' button.

JIRA Folder is created to show the Scrum methodologies and Burn Down chart progress.

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7.CODING AND SOLUTIONING:-

Feature 1:-

We have developed a website which authenticates users and help them upload and check the seriousness of the diabetics.

Feature 2:-

We have developed a multilayer deep convolutional neural network that classifies the user image of a eye to which extent has the disease diabetics has been affected. The model will classify the images into 5 categories of diabetics and report them on asking for prediction. We have also developed a messaging service for receiving message for the type of diabetics.

8.TESTING:-

8.1 TEST CASES:-

8.2 USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING:-

1. Purpose of Document:-

This document serves as a quick reference for the Deep Learning Fundus Image Analysis for Early Detection of Diabetic Retinopathy project's test coverage and open issues as of the project's release for user acceptance testing.

2. Defect Analysis:-

This shows how many bugs were fixed or closed at each severity level and how they were fixed.

Resolution	Severity 1	Severity 2	Severity 3	Severity4	Subtotal
By Design	5	4	2	3	14
Duplicate	1	0	3	0	4
External	2	3	0	1	6
Fixed	9	2	4	15	30

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Not Reproduced	0	0	1	0	1
Skipped	0	0	1	1	2
Won'tFix	0	5	2	1	8
Totals	17	14	13	21	65

3. Test-CaseAnalysis

This report shows the number of test cases that have passed, failed,and untested.

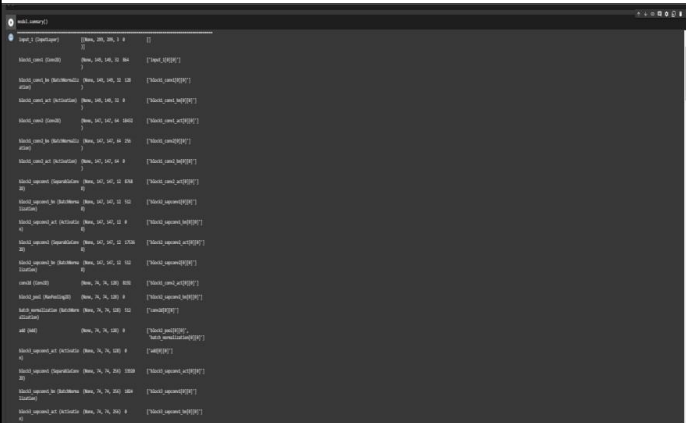
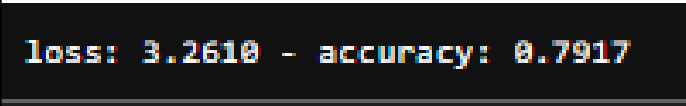

Section	TotalCases	Not Tested	Fail	Pass
PrintEngine	9	0	0	9
ClientApplication	45	0	0	45
Security	2	0	0	2
Out-sourceShipping	3	0	0	3
ExceptionReporting	9	0	0	9
FinalReportOutput	4	0	0	4
VersionControl	2	0	0	2

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9.RESULTS:-

9.1 Performance Metrics:-

Model Performance Testing:

S. NO	Parameter	Values	Screenshot
1.	Model Summary	Total params: 21,885,485 Trainable params: 1,024,005 Non-trainable params: 20,861,480	
2.	Accuracy	Training Accuracy – 0.7917 Validation Accuracy – loss 3.2610	
3.	Confidence Score(Only Yolo Projects)	Class Detected - Confidence Score -	

Project team shall fill the following information in model performance testing template.

DEEP LEARNING FUNDUS IMAGE ANALYSIS FOR EARLY DETECTION OF DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

10. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES:-

10.1 ADVANTAGES:-

There are several advantages of using deep learning for fundus image analysis for early detection of diabetic retinopathy.

First, deep learning is well-suited for image analysis tasks. This is because deep learning algorithms can automatically learn features from images, which is essential for accurate image analysis.

Second, deep learning is efficient at handling large amounts of data. This is important for medical image analysis, as medical images are often very large.

Third, deep learning is scalable. This means that it can be used to train models on very large datasets, which is important for medical image analysis tasks where data is often limited.

Fourth, deep learning is able to learn from data with little supervision. This is important for medical image analysis, as often there is limited labeled data available.

Finally, deep learning is robust. This means that it is less likely to overfit to the data, which is important for medical image analysis where data is often limited.

10.2 DISADVANTAGES:-

There are several disadvantages of deep learning for early detection of diabetic retinopathy. One disadvantage is that deep learning requires a large amount of data to train the models. This can be a challenge for researchers who do not have access to a large dataset. Another challenge is that deep learning models can be very complex, which can make them difficult to interpret. Finally, deep learning models can be computationally intensive, which can make them difficult to deploy in resource-limited settings.

11. CONCLUSION:-

Diabetic retinopathy (DR) is a leading cause of blindness in the United States. Early detection and treatment of DR is critical to preventing vision loss. However, DR is often asymptomatic in its early stages, making it difficult to detect.

Deep learning (DL) is a type of artificial intelligence that can be used to automatically detect patterns in data. DL has been shown to be effective for detecting DR in images of the retina.

In this study, a DL algorithm was used to automatically detect DR in fundus images. The algorithm was able to accurately detect DR in early stages, before it is symptomatic. This could potentially lead to earlier diagnosis and treatment of DR, which could help to prevent vision loss.

DEEP LEARNING FUNDUS IMAGE ANALYSIS FOR EARLY DETECTION OF DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

12.FUTURE SCOPE:-

There is a great potential for deep learning in fundus image analysis for early detection of diabetic retinopathy. However, there are a few challenges that need to be addressed. First, the current data sets are small and lack diversity. Second, the images are often low quality and need to be pre-processed before they can be used for deep learning. Third, the ground truth labels for the images are often not available. Finally, the current deep learning models are not able to generalize well to real-world data.

13.APPENDIX:-

Main.py and cloud import

```
import numpy as np
import os
from keras.models import load_model
from keras.preprocessing import image
from keras.applications.inception_v3 import preprocess_input
from cloudant.client import Cloudant
from keras.utils import img_to_array
import tensorflow as tf
from werkzeug.utils import secure_filename
from flask import Flask, request, render_template, redirect, url_for, session
//cloud installation
app = Flask(__name__)
client = Cloudant.iam('513b10f8-8706-4471-b8c9-061547d5575b-bluemix',
'PyIQ2oP39O86Qy7gRwY6QHvmrc22VFI3l89FSshD8nFs',
connect=True)
my_database = client['ibmdiabetic']
app.secret_key = "SECRET_KEY"
//ends here
model = load_model(r"diabeticretinopathy.h5")
image_folder = os.path.join('static', 'images')
app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'] = image_folder

@app.route('/')
def index():
    full_filename = os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], 'drimage.jpg')
    return render_template('index.html', image=full_filename)

@app.route('/index')
def home():
    full_filename = os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], 'drimage.jpg')
    return render_template('index.html', image=full_filename)

@app.route('/register')
def register():
    full_filename = os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], 'registerimg.jpg')
    return render_template('register.html', image=full_filename)

@app.route('/afterreg', methods=['POST', 'GET'])
def afterreg():
    x = [x for x in request.form.values()]
    full_filename = os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], 'afterregimg.jpg')
    return render_template('afterreg.html', image=full_filename)
```

DEEP LEARNING FUNDUS IMAGE ANALYSIS FOR EARLY DETECTION OF

DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

```
data = {
    '_id': x[2],
    'name': x[0],
    'pwd': x[4],
    'email': x[1],
    'location': x[3],
    'securityquestion': x[5],
    'logintype': x[6]
}
query = {'_id': {'$eq': data['_id']}}
docs = my_database.get_query_result(query)
if (len(docs.all()) == 0):
    url = my_database.create_document(data)
    full_filename = os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], 'loginimg.jpg')
    return render_template('login.html', predict="Registration successfull please login using your credentials",
                           image=full_filename)
else:
    full_filename = os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], 'registerimg.jpg')
    return render_template('register.html', pred="You are already a member login using your credentials",
                           image=full_filename)

@app.route('/login')
def login():
    full_filename = os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], 'loginimg.jpg')
    return render_template('login.html', image=full_filename)

@app.route('/afterlogin', methods=['POST', 'GET'])
def afterlogin():
    user = request.form['PID']
    session['pn'] = user
    passw = request.form['pwd']
    lgnas = request.form['loginas']

    query = {'_id': {'$eq': user}}
    docs = my_database.get_query_result(query)

    if (len(docs.all()) == 0):
        full_filename = os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], 'loginimg.jpg')
        return render_template('login.html', predict="id not found", image=full_filename)
    else:
        if ((user == docs[0][0]['_id'] and passw == docs[0][0]['pwd'] and lgnas == docs[0][0]['logintype'])):
            if (docs[0][0]['logintype'] == 'user'):
                full_filename = os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], 'retina.jpg')
                full_filename1 = os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], 'image6.png')
                return render_template('prediction.html', image=full_filename, image2=full_filename1)
            if (docs[0][0]['logintype'] == 'admin'):
                full_filename2 = os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], 'adminimg.png')
                return render_template('admin.html', image=full_filename2)
        if (lgnas != docs[0][0]['logintype']):
            full_filename = os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], 'loginimg.jpg')
            return render_template('login.html', image=full_filename, predict="Incorrect Logintype")
        if (passw != docs[0][0]['pwd']):
            full_filename = os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], 'loginimg.jpg')
            return render_template('login.html', image=full_filename, predict="Incorrect password")
```

DEEP LEARNING FUNDUS IMAGE ANALYSIS FOR EARLY DETECTION OF DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

```
@app.route('/prediction')
def prediction():
    full_filename = os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], 'retina.jpg')
    full_filename1 = os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], 'image6.png')
    return render_template('prediction.html', image=full_filename, image2=full_filename1)

@app.route('/afterpred', methods=["GET", "POST"])
def afterpred():
    if request.method == "POST":
        full_filename2 = os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], 'retina.jpg')
        full_filename1 = os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], 'image6.png')
        f = request.files['pfile']
        filepath = os.path.join('static', 'uploads', f.filename)
        f.save(filepath)
        img = tf.keras.utils.load_img(filepath, target_size=(64, 64))
        x = tf.keras.utils.img_to_array(img)
        x = np.expand_dims(x, axis=0)
        img_data = preprocess_input(x)
        prediction = np.argmax(model.predict(img_data), axis=1)
        index = ["No DR", "Mild DR", "Moderate DR", "Severe DR", "Proliferate DR"]
        result = str(index[prediction[0]])
        return render_template('prediction.html', prediction=result, image=full_filename2, image2=full_filename1)
    else:
        full_filename = os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], 'loginimg.jpg')
        return render_template('login.html', pred="Please login using your credentials", image=full_filename)

@app.route('/admin')
def admin():
    full_filename2 = os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], 'adminimg.png')
    return render_template('admin.html', image=full_filename2)

@app.route('/logout')
def logout():
    session.pop('pn', None)
    return render_template('logout.html' )

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(debug=False)
```

index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title> Deep learning fundus image analysis for early detection of Diabetic Retinopathy</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto">
</head>
<style>
    html,body{
        margin:0;
        width:100%;
        height:100%;
        font-family:Roboto;
```

DEEP LEARNING FUNDUS IMAGE ANALYSIS FOR EARLY DETECTION OF

DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

```
display: flex;
flex-direction: column;
}
.header{
position: fixed;
top: 0px;
width:100%;
height:100px;
background-color:dimgrey;
display: flex;
flex-direction: row;
align-items: center;
justify-content: space-between;
}
#heading{
padding:10px;
color:white;
font-size:25px;
font-style: italic
}
#option1 {
margin-right:2px;
padding:10px;
color:white;
font-size:20px;
}
.options{
display: flex;
}
a{
text-decoration:none;
color:white;
}
#option1:hover{
border:1px solid white;
border-radius:10px;
background-color:black;
}
.container{
display:flex;
justify-content:center;
align-items: center
flex-direction:row;
}
#imgs{
margin-top:100px;
height: 300px;
width: 60vw;
}
#subhead{
font-size: 30px;
color: coral;
text-align: center;
text-decoration-line: underline;
```

DEEP LEARNING FUNDUS IMAGE ANALYSIS FOR EARLY DETECTION OF DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

```
}
th, td {
width:40vw;
padding: 15px;
}
th{
color:darkgreen;
text-decoration-line: underline;
}
td{
color:brown;
text-align:justify;
}

</style>
<body>
<div class="header">
<p id="heading">IBM diabetic retinopathy</p>
<div class="options">
<p id="option1"><a href="index">Home</a></p>
<p id="option1"><a href="register">Register</a></p>
<p id="option1"><a href="login">Login</a></p>
</div>
</div>
<div class="container">
<br>
</div>
<div>
<p id="subhead">About Project</p>
</div>
<table>
<tr><th>Problem</th>
<th>Solution</th>
<tr><td><br>Diabetic Retinopathy (DR) is a common complication of diabetes mellitus, which causes lesions on the
retina that affect vision. If it is not detected early, it can lead to blindness. Unfortunately, DR is not
a reversible process, and treatment only sustains vision. DR early detection and treatment can
significantly reduce the risk of vision loss. The manual diagnosis process of DR retina fundus images by
ophthalmologists is time, effort and cost-consuming and prone to misdiagnosis unlike computer-aided
diagnosis systems.</td>
<td>Transfer learning has become one of the most common techniques that has achieved better
performance in many areas, especially in medical image analysis and classification. We used Transfer
Learning techniques like Inception V3,Resnet50,Xception V3 that are more widely used as a transfer
learning method in medical image analysis and they are highly effective.</td>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

admin.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
```

DEEP LEARNING FUNDUS IMAGE ANALYSIS FOR EARLY DETECTION OF

DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

```
<head>
  <title> Deep learning fundus image analysis for early detection of Diabetic Retinopathy</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto">
</head>
<style>
  html,body{
    margin:0;
    width:100%;
    height:100%;
    font-family:Roboto;
    display: flex;
    flex-direction: column;
  }
  .header{
    position: fixed;
    top: 0px;
    width:100%;
    height:100px;
    background-color:dimgrey;
    display: flex;
    flex-direction: row;
    align-items: center;
    justify-content: space-between;
  }
  #heading{
    padding:10px;
    color:white;
    font-size:25px;
    font-style: italic
  }
  #option1{
    margin-right:2px;
    padding:10px;
    color:white;
    font-size:20px;
  }
  .options{
    display: flex;
  }
  a{
    text-decoration:none;
    color:white;
  }
  #option1:hover{
    border:1px solid white;
    border-radius:10px;
    background-color:black;
  }
  .container{
    margin-top: 100px;
    display: flex;
    flex-direction: row;
    align-items: center;
    justify-content: center;
```


DEEP LEARNING FUNDUS IMAGE ANALYSIS FOR EARLY DETECTION OF

DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

```
border:2px solid black;
}
#imgs{
margin-top:50px;
height: 300px;
width: 300px;
}
#subhead{
font-size: 30px;
color: coral;
text-align: center;
text-decoration-line: underline;
}
th, td {
width:40vw;
padding: 15px;
}
th{
color:darkgreen;
text-decoration-line: underline;
}
td{
color:brown;
text-align:justify;
}
</style>
<body>
<div class="header">
<p id="heading">Welcome Admin</p>
<div class="options">

<p id="option1"><a href="logout">Logout</a></p>
</div>
</div>
<div class="container">
<br>
</div>
<div>
<p id="subhead">About Project</p>
</div>
<table>
<tr><th>Problem</th>
<th>Solution</th>
<tr><td><br>Diabetic Retinopathy (DR) is a common complication of diabetes mellitus, which causes lesions on the
retina that affect vision. If it is not detected early, it can lead to blindness. Unfortunately, DR is not
a reversible process, and treatment only sustains vision. DR early detection and treatment can
significantly reduce the risk of vision loss. The manual diagnosis process of DR retina fundus images by
ophthalmologists is time, effort and cost-consuming and prone to misdiagnosis unlike computer-aided
diagnosis systems.</td>
<td>Transfer learning has become one of the most common techniques that has achieved better
performance in many areas, especially in medical image analysis and classification. We used Transfer
Learning techniques like Inception V3,Resnet50,Xception V3 that are more widely used as a transfer
learning method in medical image analysis and they are highly effective.</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

DEEP LEARNING FUNDUS IMAGE ANALYSIS FOR EARLY DETECTION OF DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

```
</body>
</html>
```

Login.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title> Deep learning fundus image analysis for early detection of Diabetic Retinopathy</title>
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto">
```

```
</head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
html,body{
margin:0;
width:100%;
height:100%;
font-family:Roboto;
display: flex;
flex-direction: column;
}
```

```
.header{
position: fixed;
top: 0px;
width:100%;
height:100px;
background-color:dimgrey;
display: flex;
flex-direction: row;
align-items: center;
justify-content: space-between;
}
```

```
#heading{
padding:10px;
color:white;
font-size:25px;
font-style: italic
}
```

```
#option1 {
margin-right:2px;
padding:10px;
color:white;
font-size:20px;
}
```

```
.options{
display: flex;
}
```

```
a{
text-decoration:none;
color:white;
}
```

```
#option1:hover{
border:1px solid white;
border-radius:10px;
```

DEEP LEARNING FUNDUS IMAGE ANALYSIS FOR EARLY DETECTION OF

DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

```
background-color:black;
}
.content{
margin:auto;
}
.frm{
margin-top: 30px;
border:2px solid black;
padding:30px;
border-radius:5px;
}
.inputs{
padding:10px;
border-radius:5px;
outline:0;
width:250px;
}
.btn{
cursor: pointer;
width:-webkit-fill-available;
}
.si:hover{
color:white;
background-color:dimgrey;
}
img{
height:60px;
width:60px;
border-radius:50%;
}
</style>
<body>
<div class="header">
<p id="heading">Login</p>
<div class="options">
<p id="option1"><a href="index">Home</a></p>
</div>
</div>

<div class="content">
<center><p style="color: blue;width:250px;margin-top:100px">{{predict}}</p></center><br>
<form class="frm" action="http://127.0.0.1:5000/afterlogin" method="POST">
<h3><center></center></h3>
<input type="text" class="inputs" placeholder="PID" name="PID" required><br><br>
<input type="password" class="inputs" placeholder="Password" name="pwd" required><br><br>
<select name="loginas" class="inputs btn" style="border:2px solid";>
<option value="admin">Admin</option>
<option value="user">User</option>
</select><br><br>

<button type="submit" class="inputs btn si" >Login</button>
<br><br>
New user?<a href="register" style="color:blue;"> Register</a>
</form>
```

DEEP LEARNING FUNDUS IMAGE ANALYSIS FOR EARLY DETECTION OF

DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

</div>

</body>

</html>

logout.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title> Deep learning fundus image analysis for early detection of Diabetic Retinopathy</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto">

</head>

<style>

```
html,body{
margin:0;
width:100%;
height:100%;
font-family:Roboto;
display: flex;
flex-direction: column;
}
```

```
.header{
position: fixed;
top: 0px;
width:100%;
height:100px;
background-color:dimgrey;
display: flex;
flex-direction: row;
align-items: center;
justify-content: space-between;
}
```

```
.log
{
color:black;
font-size:50px;
}
```

```
#heading{
padding:10px;
color:white;
font-size:25px;
font-style: italic
}
```

```
#option1 {
margin-right:2px;
padding:10px;
color:white;
font-size:20px;
}
```

```
.options{
display: flex;
```

DEEP LEARNING FUNDUS IMAGE ANALYSIS FOR EARLY DETECTION OF

DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

```
}
a{
text-decoration:none;
color:white;
}
#option1:hover{
border:1px solid white;
border-radius:10px;
background-color:black;
}
.content{
margin:auto;
}
.frm{
margin-top: 100px;
border:2px solid black;
padding:30px;
border-radius:5px;
}
.inputs{
padding:10px;
border-radius:5px;
outline:0;
width:250px;
}
.btn{
cursor: pointer;
width:50%;
}
}
.si:hover{
color:white;
background-color:dimgrey;
}
img{
height:60px;
width:60px;
border-radius:50%;
}
</style>
<body>
<div class="header">
<p id="heading">Diabetic retinopathy</p>
<div class="options">
<p id="option1"><a href="index">Home</a></p>
<p id="option1"><a href="login">Login </a></p>
</div>
</div>
<div class="content">
<p class="log">Successfully logout</p>
<p> Login for more information</p><br>
</div>
```

DEEP LEARNING FUNDUS IMAGE ANALYSIS FOR EARLY DETECTION OF DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

```
</body>
</html>
```

Predict.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title> Deep learning fundus image analysis for early detection of Diabetic Retinopathy</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto">
</head>
<style>
  html,body{
    margin:0;
    width:100%;
    height:100%;
    font-family:Roboto;
    display: flex;
    flex-direction: column;
  }
  .header{
    position: fixed;
    top: 0px;
    width:100%;
    height:100px;
    background-color:dimgrey;
    display: flex;
    flex-direction: row;
    align-items: center;
    justify-content: space-between;
  }
  #heading{
    padding:10px;
    color:white;
    font-size:25px;
    font-style: italic
  }
  #option1 {
    margin-right:2px;
    padding:10px;
    color:white;
    font-size:20px;
  }
  .options{
    display: flex;
  }
  a{
    text-decoration:none;
    color:white;
  }
  #option1:hover{
    border:1px solid white;
    border-radius:10px;
```

DEEP LEARNING FUNDUS IMAGE ANALYSIS FOR EARLY DETECTION OF

DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

```
background-color:black;
}
.container{
margin-top: 100px;
display: flex;
flex-direction: row;
align-items: center;
justify-content: center;
border:2px solid black;
}
.retinaimg{
margin-top:25px;
height:100px;
width: 100px;
border-radius:50%;
padding:20px;
}
.stages{
height:500px;
width:600px
}
hr {
width:100%;
border:1px solid black;
background:black;
}
</style>
<body>
<div class="header">
<p id="heading">Prediction</p>
<div class="options">
<p id="option1"><a href="index">Home</a></p>

<p id="option1"><a href="logout">Logout</a></p>
</div>
</div>
<div class="container">

<form class="frm" action="/afterpred" method="POST" enctype="multipart/form-data">
<input type="file" name="pfile" placeholder="Choose file" accept="image/*" required>
<button type="submit" name="submit" value="submit" >Submit</button>
</form>
</div>
<br><br>
<center><p>Diabetic Retinopathy Classification is: {{prediction}}</p></center>
<hr>
<center></center>

</body>
</html>
```

DEEP LEARNING FUNDUS IMAGE ANALYSIS FOR EARLY DETECTION OF DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

Register.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title> Deep learning fundus image analysis for early detection of Diabetic Retinopathy</title>
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto">
```

```
</head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
html,body{  
margin:0;  
width:100%;  
height:100%;  
font-family:Roboto;  
display: flex;  
flex-direction: column;  
}
```

```
.header{  
position: fixed;  
top: 0px;  
width:100%;  
height:100px;  
background-color:dimgrey;  
display: flex;  
flex-direction: row;  
align-items: center;  
justify-content: space-between;  
}
```

```
#heading{  
padding:10px;  
color:white;  
font-size:25px;  
font-style: italic  
}
```

```
#option1{  
margin-right:2px;  
padding:10px;  
color:white;  
font-size:20px;  
}
```

```
.options{  
display: flex;  
}
```

```
a{  
text-decoration:none;  
color:white;  
}
```

```
#option1:hover{  
border:1px solid white;  
border-radius:10px;  
background-color:black;  
}
```

```
.content{
```


DEEP LEARNING FUNDUS IMAGE ANALYSIS FOR EARLY DETECTION OF

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```
margin:auto;
}
.frm{
margin-top: 100px;
border:2px solid black;
padding:30px;
border-radius:5px;
}
.inputs{
padding:10px;
border-radius:5px;
outline:0;
width:250px;
}
.btn{
cursor: pointer;
width:100%;
}
.si:hover{
color:white;
background-color:dimgrey;
}
img{
height:60px;
width:60px;
border-radius:50%;
}
</style>
<body>
<div class="header">
<p id="heading">Registration</p>
<div class="options">
<p id="option1"><a href="index">Home</a></p>
</div>
</div>
<div class="content">
<form class="frm" action="http://127.0.0.1:5000/afterreg" method="POST">
<h3><center></center></h3>
<input type="text" class="inputs" placeholder="Name" name="name" required>
<input type="text" class="inputs" placeholder="Email id" name="email" required><br><br>
<input type="text" class="inputs" placeholder="PID" name="PID" required>
<input type="text" class="inputs" placeholder="Location of Residence" name="location" required><br><br>
<input type="password" class="inputs" placeholder="Password" name="pwd" required>
<input type="text" class="inputs" placeholder="Your favourite Pet(Security Question)" name="secques"
required><br><br>
<select name="loginas" class="inputs btn" style="border:2px solid";>
<option value="admin">admin</option>
<option value="user">User</option>
</select><br><br>
<button type="submit" class="inputs btn si" name="submit" value="submit" >Register</button>
<br><br>
Already a user?<a href="login" style="color:blue;"> Login</a>
</form>
</div>
```

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<center><p style="color: blue;">{{pred}}</p></center>

</body>

</html>