

Multi-Label Classification of Retinal Diseases from Fundus Photography

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Objectives

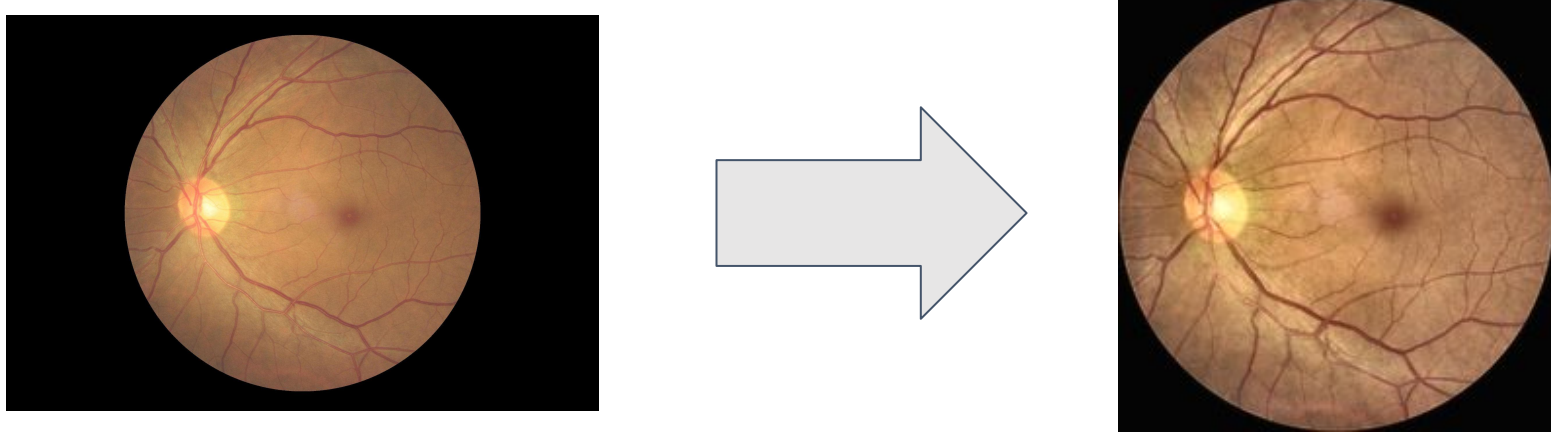
- Develop a model for **multi-label classification of retinal diseases** using fundus photography.
- Explore **dual-branch architectures** for joint analysis of left and right eye images.
- Compare **CNN** and **Transformer-based** models in terms of performance on the ODIR-5K dataset.

Problem

- Retinal diseases are often diagnosed manually, which is **resource-intensive** and requires **expert knowledge**.
- Many patients show **multiple concurrent conditions**; hence, single-label classification is insufficient.
- Often, other exams such as **Dilated Eye Exam, Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) and Fluorescein Angiography** are needed. Developing a model that relies **only on fundus images** could **streamline diagnosis**.

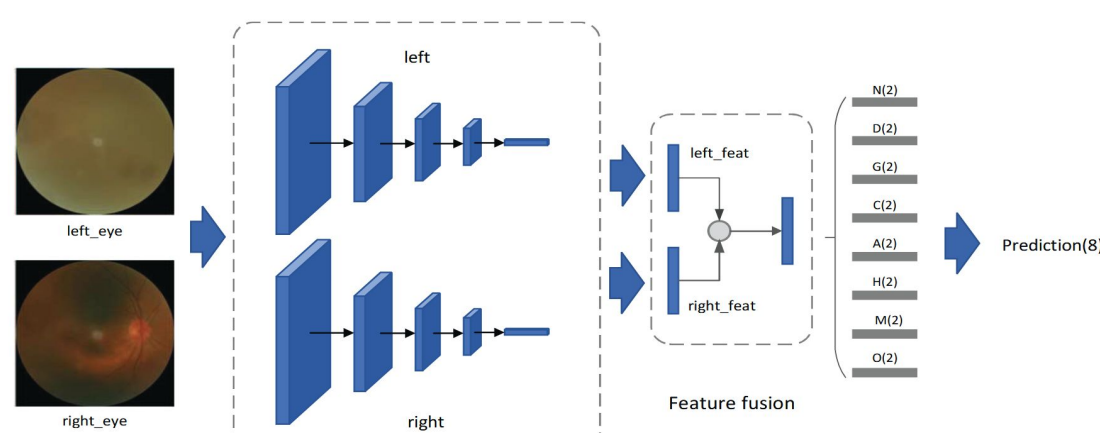
Methodology

- Preprocessing:**
 - Crop retina region via bounding box detection
 - Apply **CLAHE** for local contrast enhancement
 - Resize to **224x224** and normalize using ImageNet statistics



- Models:**
 - CNNs: **EfficientNetB0, EfficientNetB4, ResNet18** (Pretrained on ImageNet & RetinaMNIST)
 - Transformers: **ViT-b16, ViT-b32**

- Architecture:** Adapted existing models into a **dual-branch structure** to process left and right eye images **independently but jointly**



<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2102.07978>

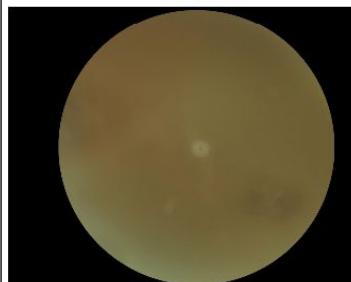
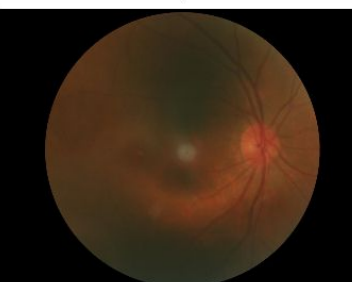
- Training:**
 - Optimizer: **Adam** with weight decay (1e-5)
 - Loss: **Sigmoid Focal Loss** for class imbalance
 - Early stopping** based on validation loss

References

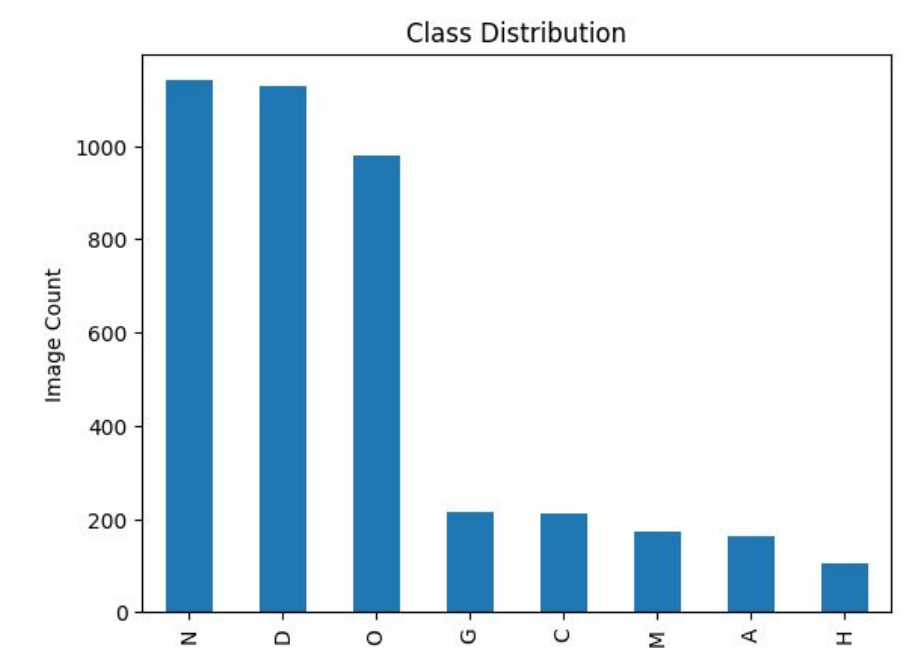
- [1] Guo, Chen & Yu, Minzhong & Li, Jing. (2021). Prediction of Different Eye Diseases Based on Fundus Photography via Deep Transfer Learning - jcm-10-05481-2. Journal of Clinical Medicine. 10. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/jcm10235481>
- [2] Shumooos Al-Fahdawi, Alaa S. Al-Waisi, Diyar Qader Zeebaree, Rami Qahwaji, Hayder Natiq, Mazin Abed Mohammed, Jan Nedoma, Radek Martinek, Muhammet Deveci. (2024). Fundus-DeepNet: Multi-label deep learning classification system for enhanced detection of multiple ocular diseases through data fusion of fundus images <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inffus.2023.102059>
- [3] Hu, W., Li, K., Gagnon, J., Wang, Y., Raney, T., Chen, J., Chen, Y., Okunuki, Y., Chen, W., & Zhang, B. (2025). FundusNet: A Deep-Learning Approach for Fast Diagnosis of Neurodegenerative and Eye Diseases Using Fundus Images. Bioengineering, 12(1), 57. <https://doi.org/10.3390/bioengineering12010057>
- [4] National Institute of Health Data Science at Peking University (NIHDS-PKU), <https://odir2019.grand-challenge.org/#ocular-disease-intelligent-recognition-odir-2019>
- [5] Our Google Colab Notebook <https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1vaWRuVwJHS9Gteq-Lnyrk-q7oERCsJ9G>

Dataset

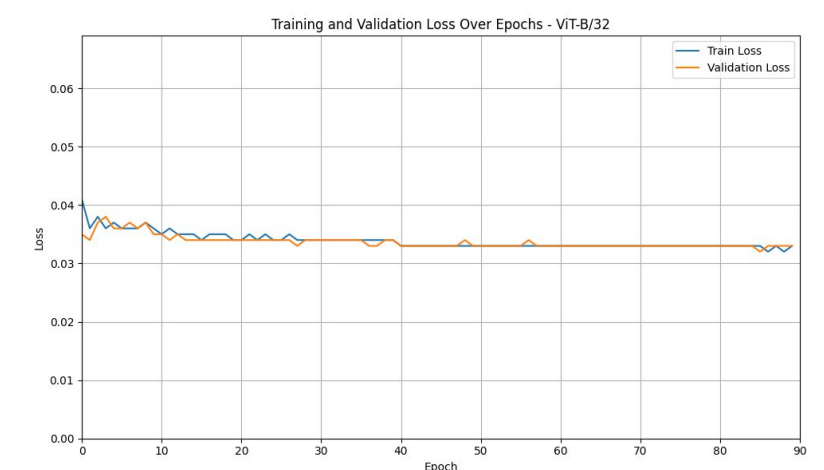
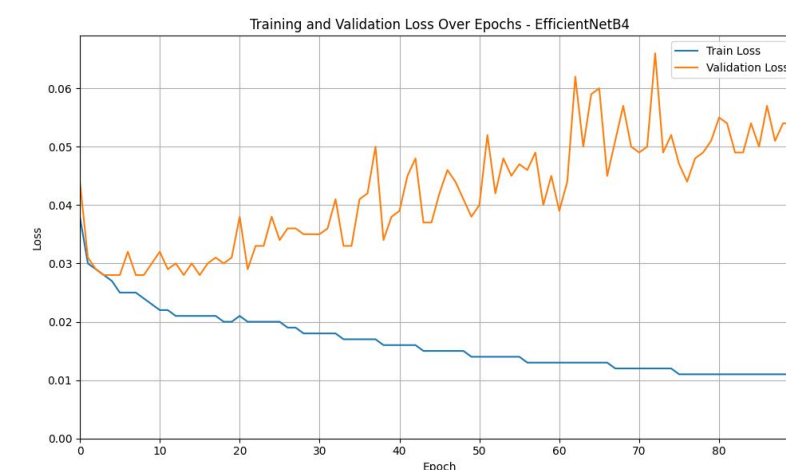
- ODIR-5K Dataset:**
 - ~5,000 patient samples
 - Each sample includes left and right fundus images
 - 8 disease labels:** Normal (N), Diabetes (D), Glaucoma (G), Cataract (C), Age-related Macular Degeneration (A), Hypertension (H), Myopia (M), Other(O)
- Split: 60% Train, 20% Validation, 20% Test
- Labels are **multi-label binary vectors**

Basic Info.	Patient Sex	Female			Patient Age	69		
Fundus Images								
	0_left.jpg				0_right.jpg			
Laterality	Left				Right			
Disease Labels	N	D	G	C	A	H	M	O
	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Diagnostic Keywords	Cataract				Normal fundus			

<https://odir2019.grand-challenge.org/dataset/>



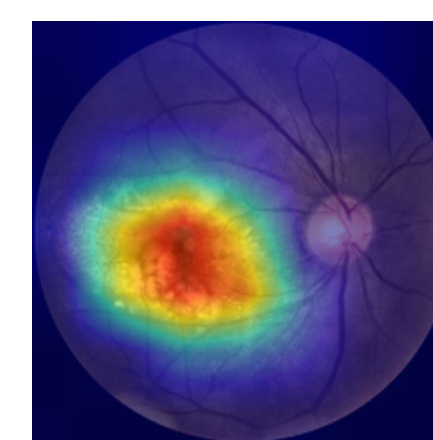
Results



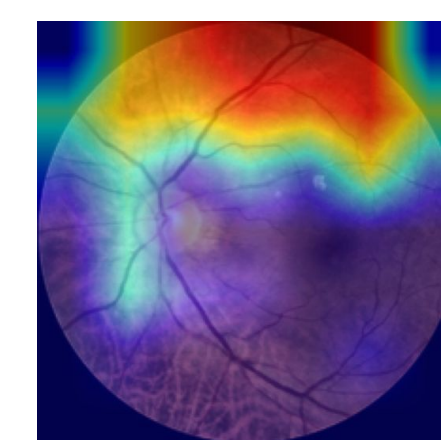
Model	Avg Loss	Accuracy	AUC	F1	Precision	Recall	PR AUC
EfficientNetB0(ImageNet)	0.0273	0.8750	0.8345	0.5371	0.5322	0.6065	0.5736
EfficientNetB4(ImageNet)	0.0298	0.8786	0.8434	0.5685	0.5221	0.6608	0.5825
ViT_b_32(ImageNet)	0.0326	0.8527	0.6613	0.3332	0.2454	0.7227	0.2689

Class	Precision	Recall	F1 Score	PR-AUC
N	0.483	0.675	0.563	0.534
D	0.652	0.590	0.619	0.729
G	0.466	0.692	0.557	0.531
C	0.825	0.767	0.795	0.840
A	0.297	0.688	0.415	0.484
H	0.096	0.529	0.162	0.207
M	0.875	0.848	0.862	0.887
O	0.403	0.681	0.506	0.446

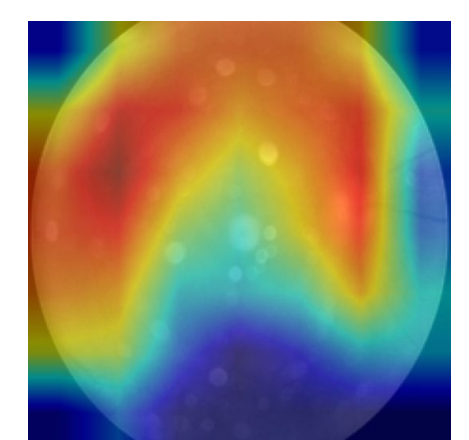
EfficientNetB4 per-class Metrics



AMD



Hypertension



Cataract

Conclusions

- Deep learning models can perform **multi-label classification** of retinal diseases using **paired fundus images**, with CNNs currently outperforming transformer-based architectures under limited training conditions.
- ViT showed **underfitting**, likely due to insufficient data.
- Preprocessing** steps significantly enhanced model learning and convergence.

Future Directions

- Address **class imbalance** using techniques like **focal loss tuning, or SMOTE**.
- Apply **more aggressive regularization** to CNN models to mitigate overfitting.
- Investigate **hybrid or ensemble models** that combine CNNs and transformers.

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