



# AUTOMATIC NEOVASCULARIZATION DETECTION IN OPTICAL COHERENT TOMOGRAPHY (OCT) IMAGES

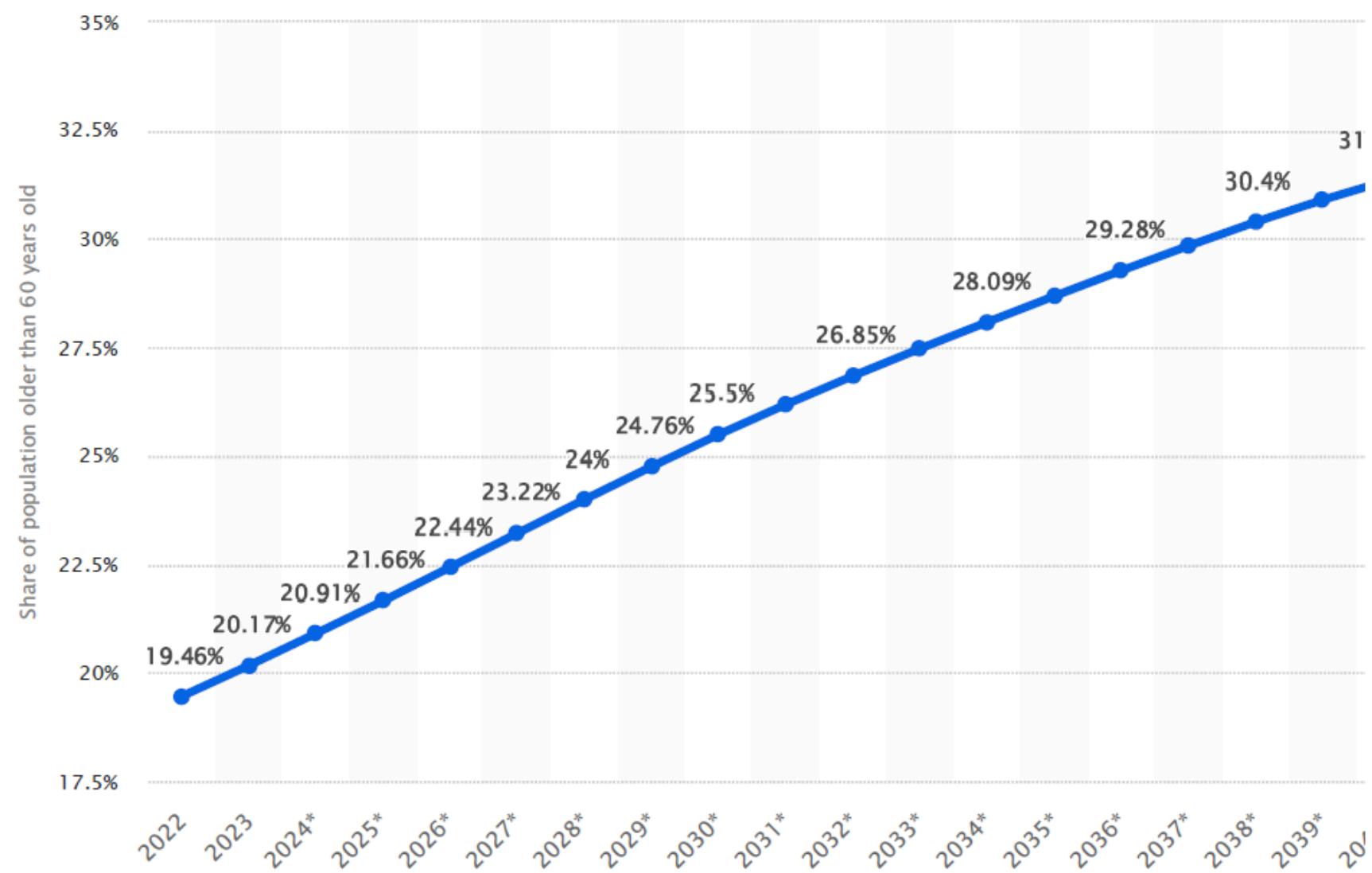
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Pasin Suksang (6422780252)

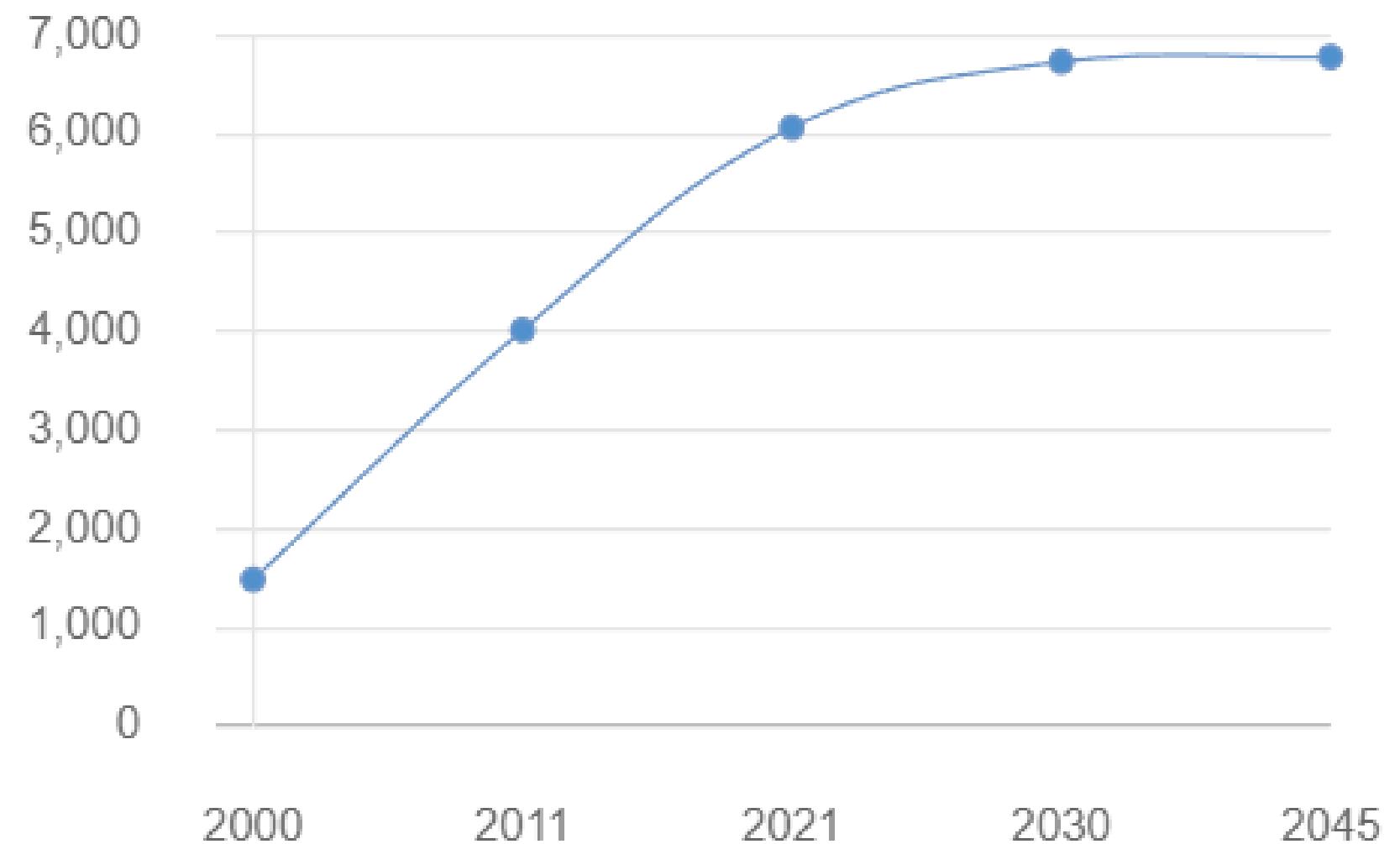
Guythong Kongthong (6422781219)

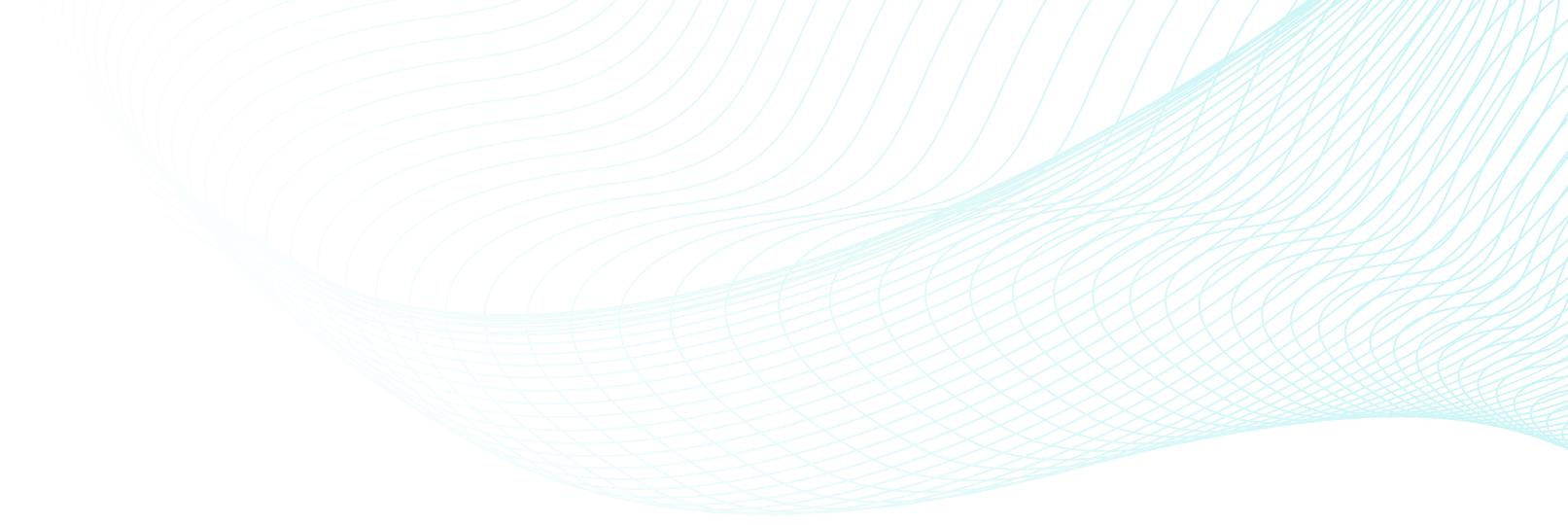
Thas Tayapongsak (6422770188)

## NUMBER OF AGING POPULATION IN THAILAND 2022-2040



## PEOPLE WITH DIABETES, IN 1,000S: THAILAND, DIABETES REPORT 2000-2045





**1,660**

## NUMBER OF OPHTHALMOLOGISTS IN THAILAND

1,660

ACCORDING TO THE KEN RESEARCH



# Problem

WHY EARLY DETECTION OF NEOVASCULARIZATION IS  
IMPORTANT.

- 
- 1. NV is a critical indicator of diseases like diabetic retinopathy and AMD.
  - 2. Manual detection is time-consuming and prone to error.
  - 3. Increasing prevalence of diabetes and aging population.

# **NEOVASCULARIZATION & OCT IMAGE**

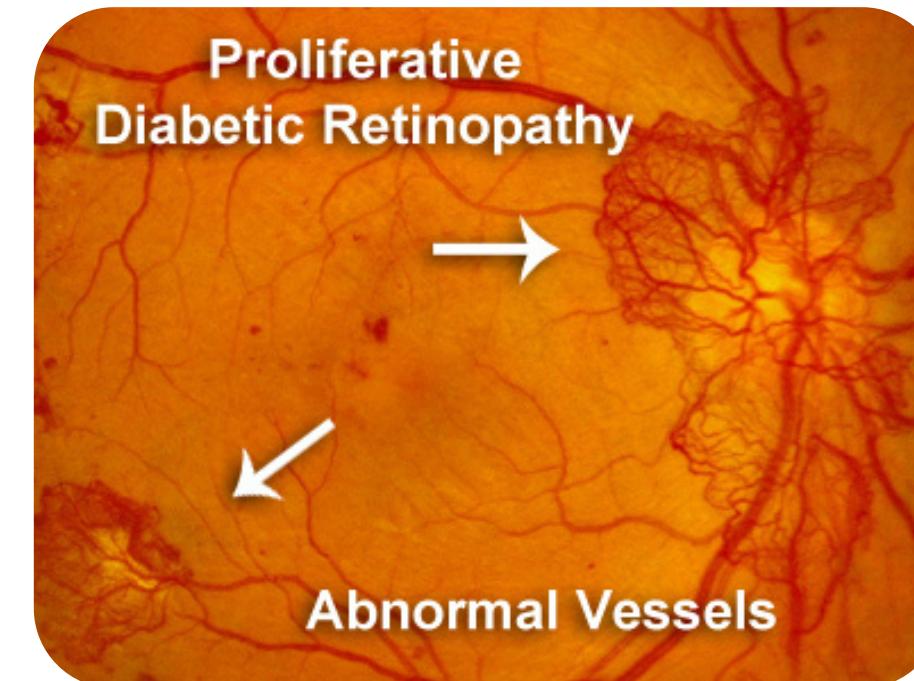
# NEOVASCULARIZATION

**DEFINITION:** FORMATION OF NEW BLOOD VESSELS, OFTEN DUE TO LOW OXYGEN (HYPOXIA).

**NATURAL ROLE:** SUPPORTS WOUND HEALING AND TISSUE REPAIR.

**PATHOLOGICAL NEOVASCULARIZATION:**

- COMMON IN DIABETIC RETINOPATHY AND AGE-RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION (AMD).
- NEW VESSELS ARE FRAGILE AND PRONE TO LEAKAGE, RISKING VISION LOSS.

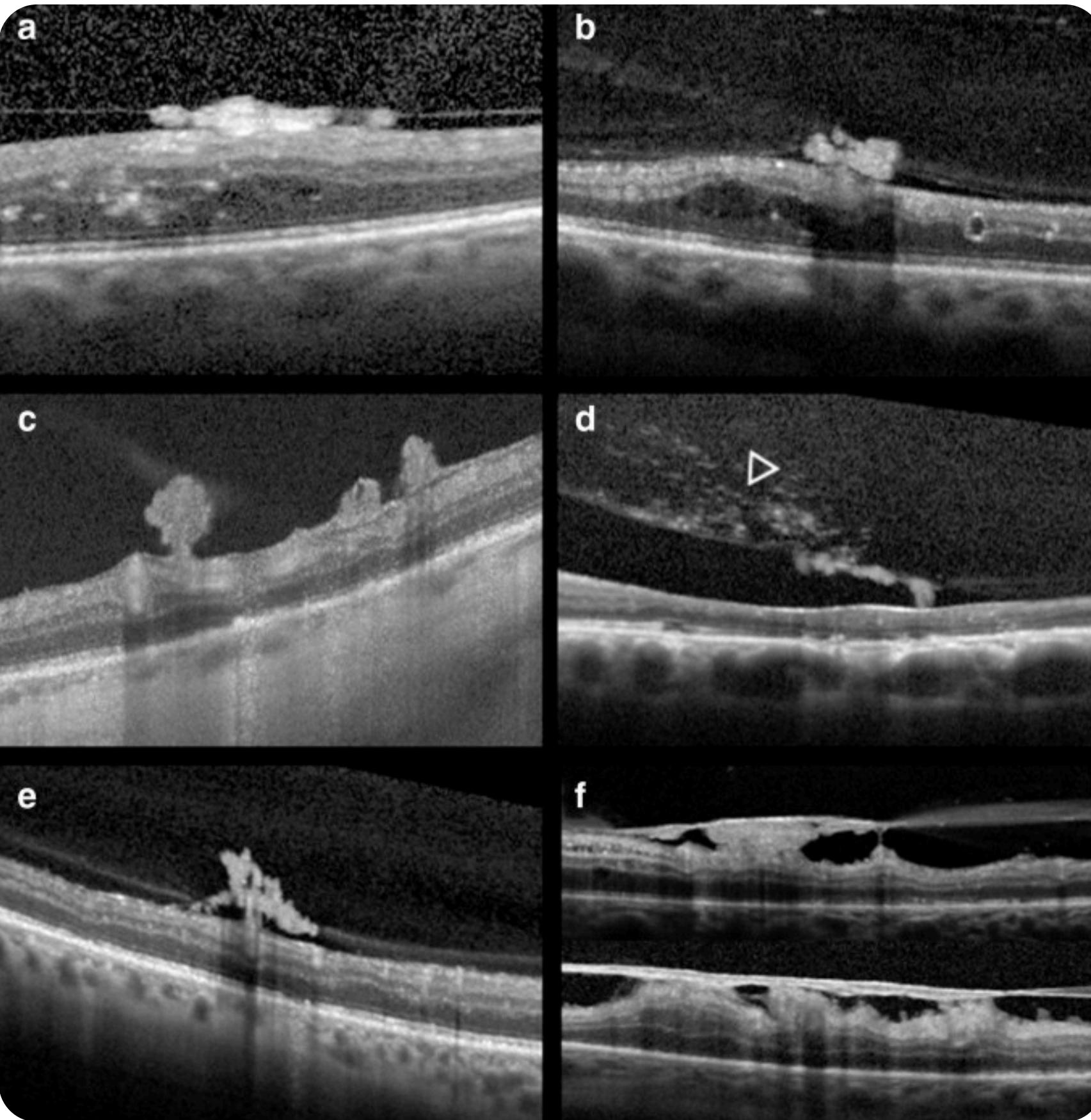


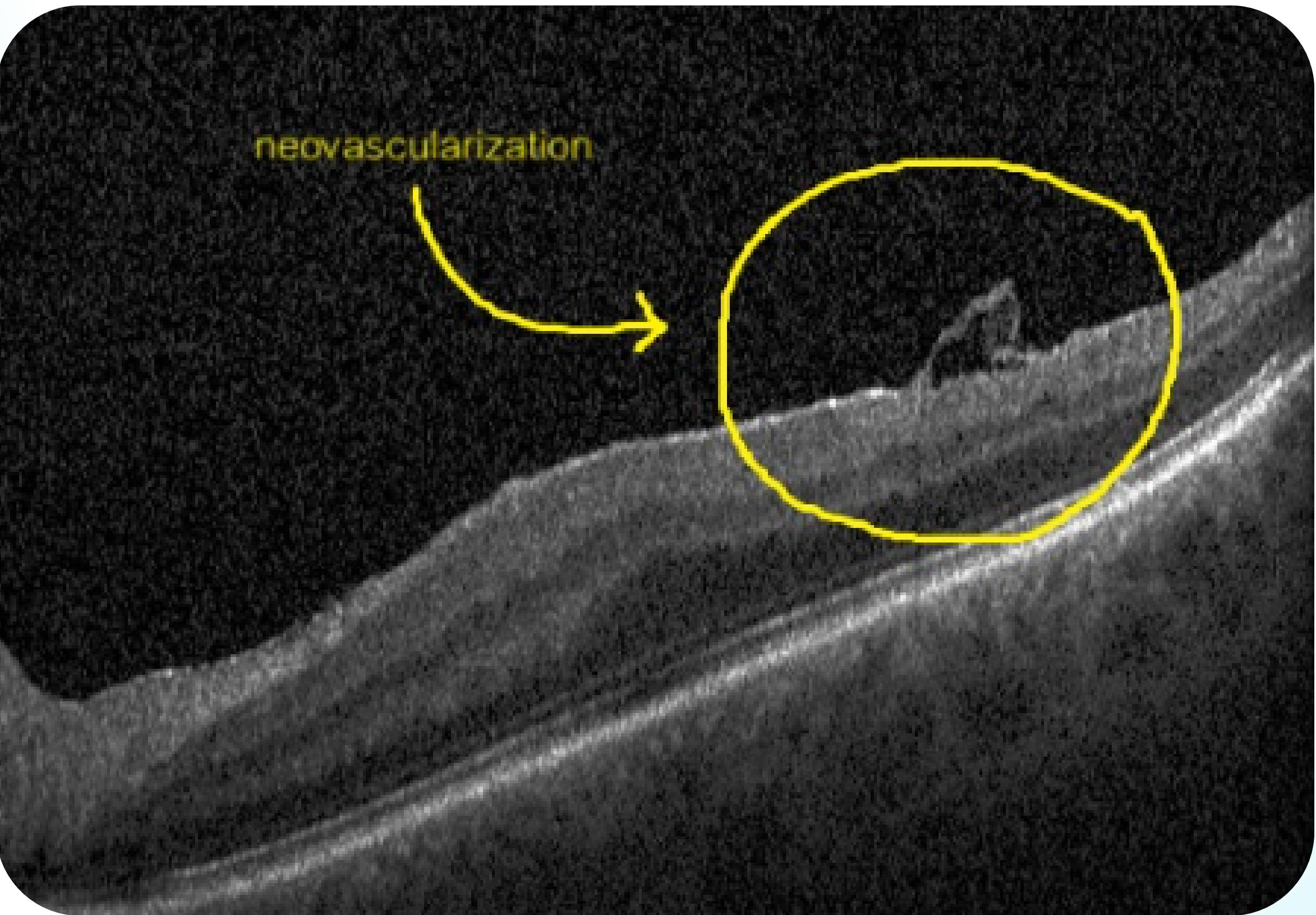
# OCT IMAGES

Offers a detailed view of retinal structure to detect abnormalities like neovascularization.

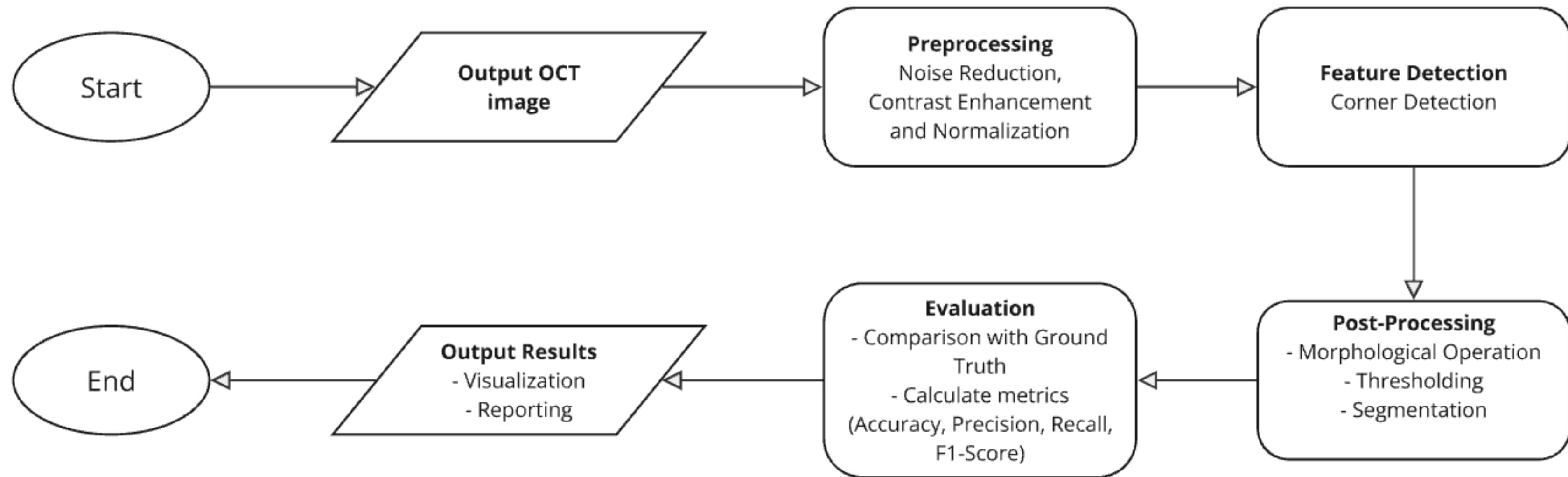
## CHARACTERISTICS OF OCT IMAGES:

- **HIGH RESOLUTION:** ESSENTIAL FOR DIAGNOSING AND MONITORING EYE CONDITIONS.
- **LAYERED STRUCTURE:** REPRESENTS SPECIFIC RETINAL LAYERS (E.G., NERVE FIBER, PHOTORECEPTOR, PIGMENT EPITHELIUM).
- **GRAYSCALE IMAGING:**
  - BRIGHT AREAS: HIGH REFLECTIVITY, DENSER TISSUES.
  - DARK AREAS: LOW REFLECTIVITY, LESS DENSE REGIONS.
- **THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS:** IMPORTANT FOR DIAGNOSING MACULAR EDEMA, GLAUCOMA, AND OTHER RETINAL CONDITIONS.

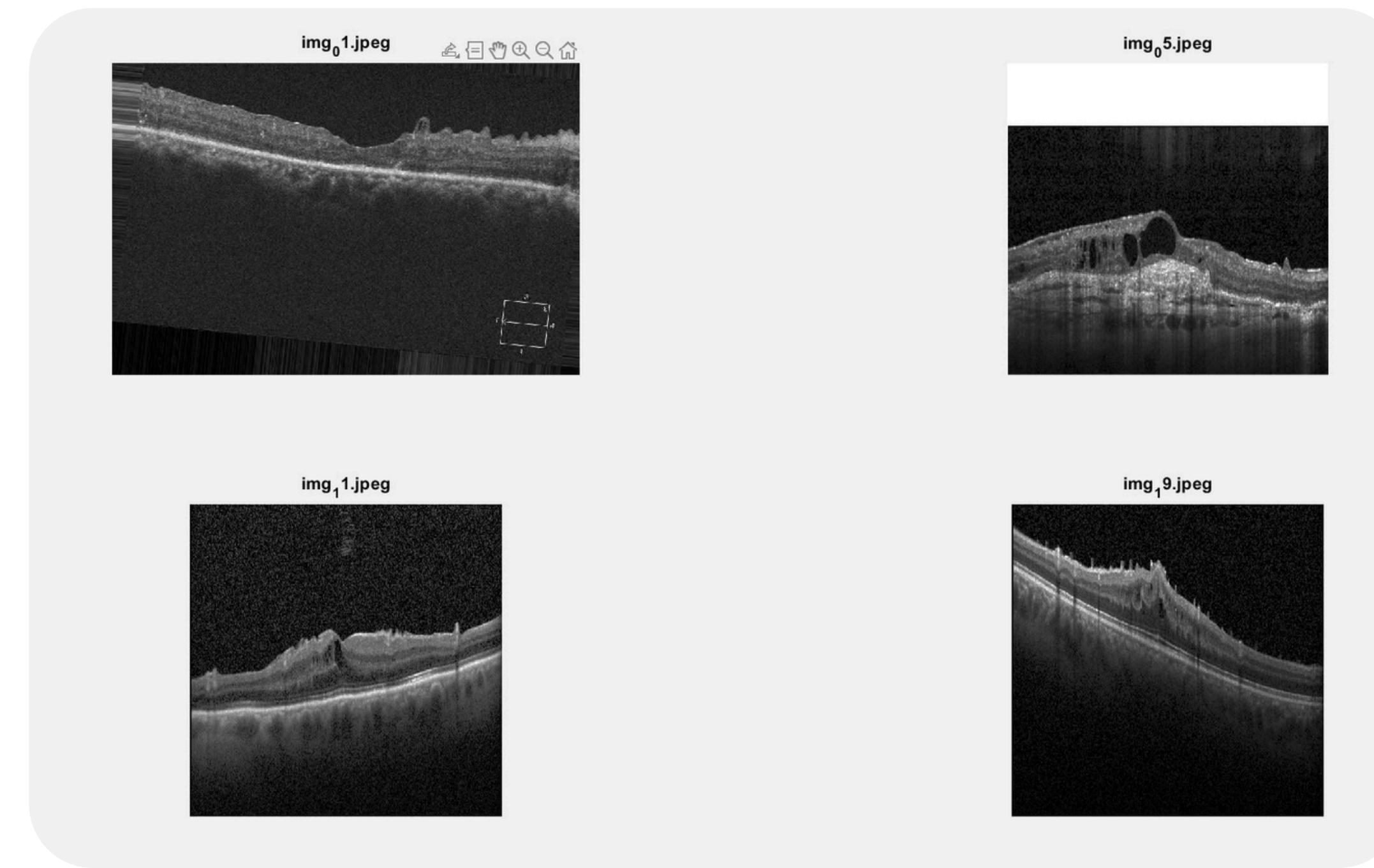




# FRAME WORK

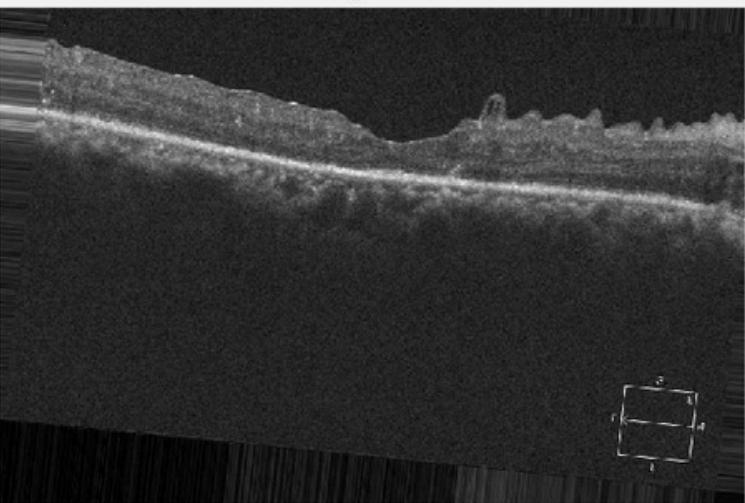


# METHODOLOGY - IMAGE PREPROCESSING (RAW IMAGE LOADING)

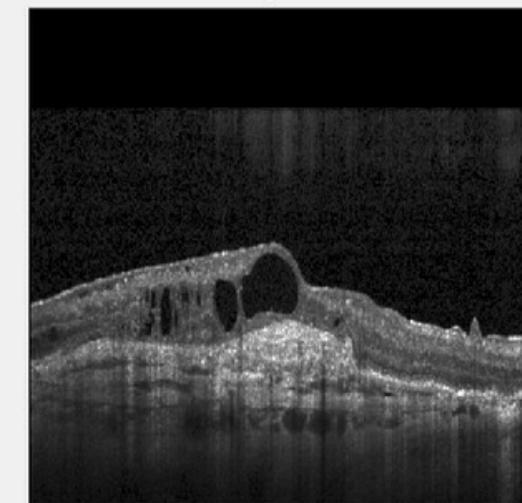


# METHODOLOGY - IMAGE PREPROCESSING (WHITE BORDER REMOVAL)

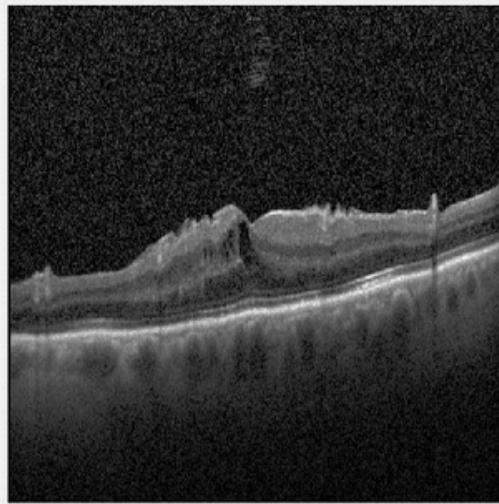
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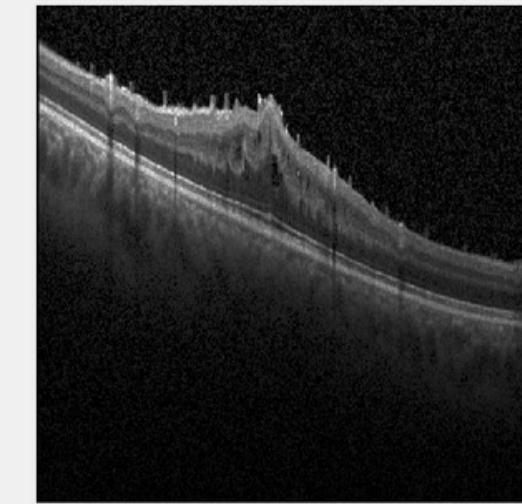
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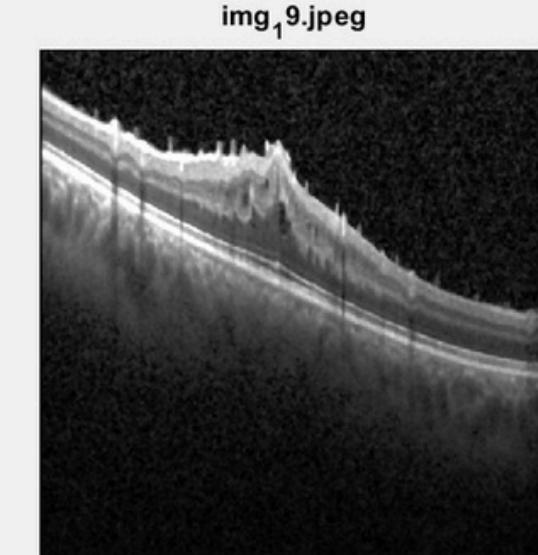
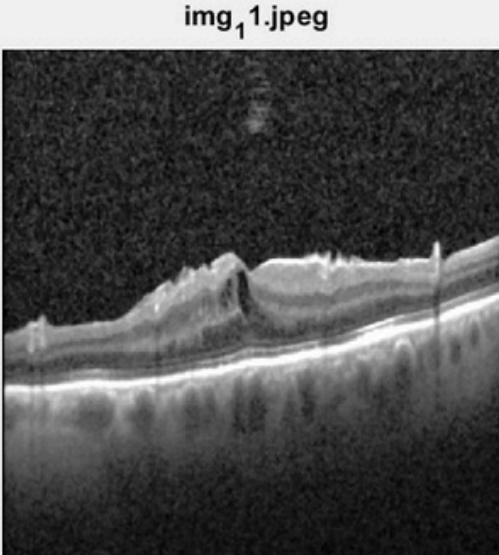
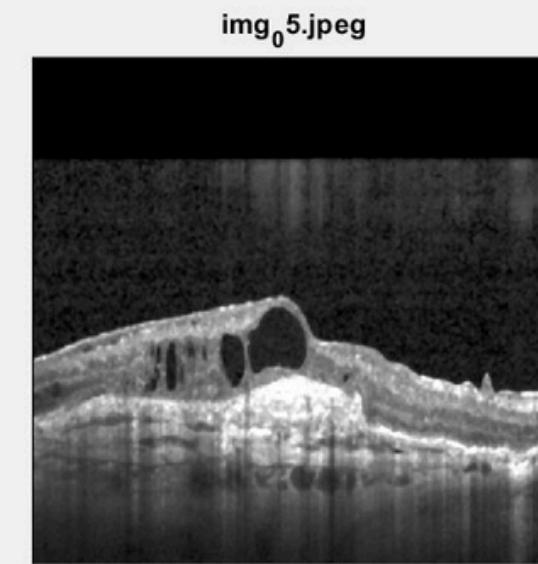
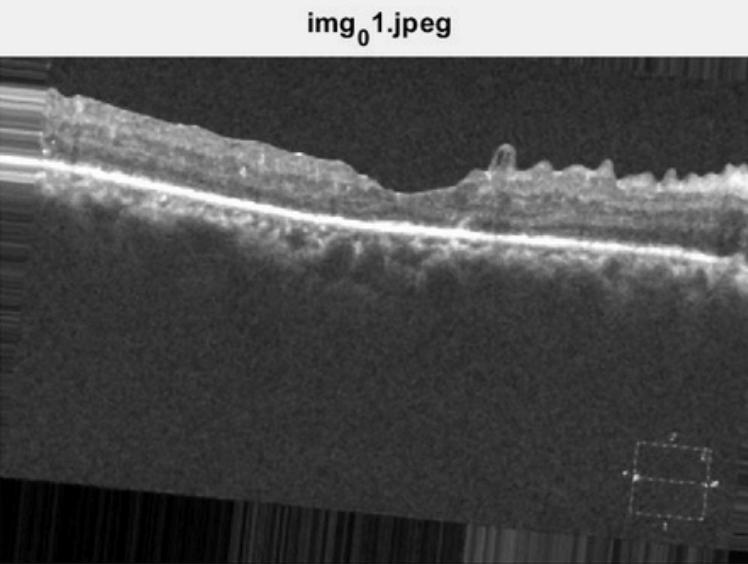
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img<sub>1</sub>9.jpeg



# METHODOLOGY - IMAGE PREPROCESSING (NOISE FILTERING)

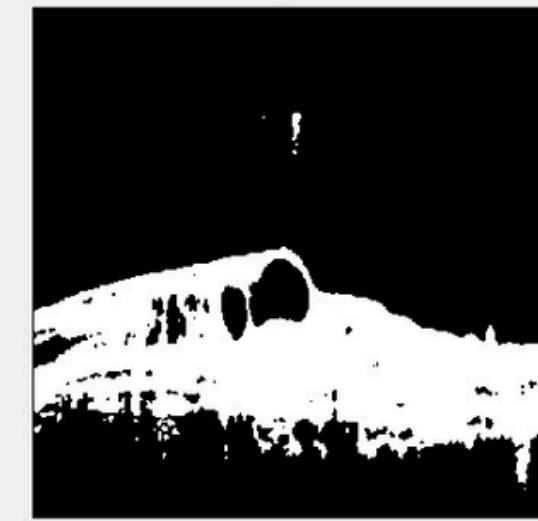


# METHODOLOGY - BINARIZATION

img<sub>0</sub>1.jpeg



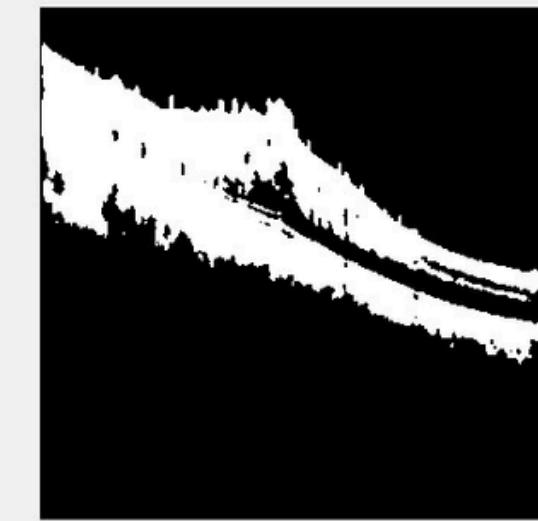
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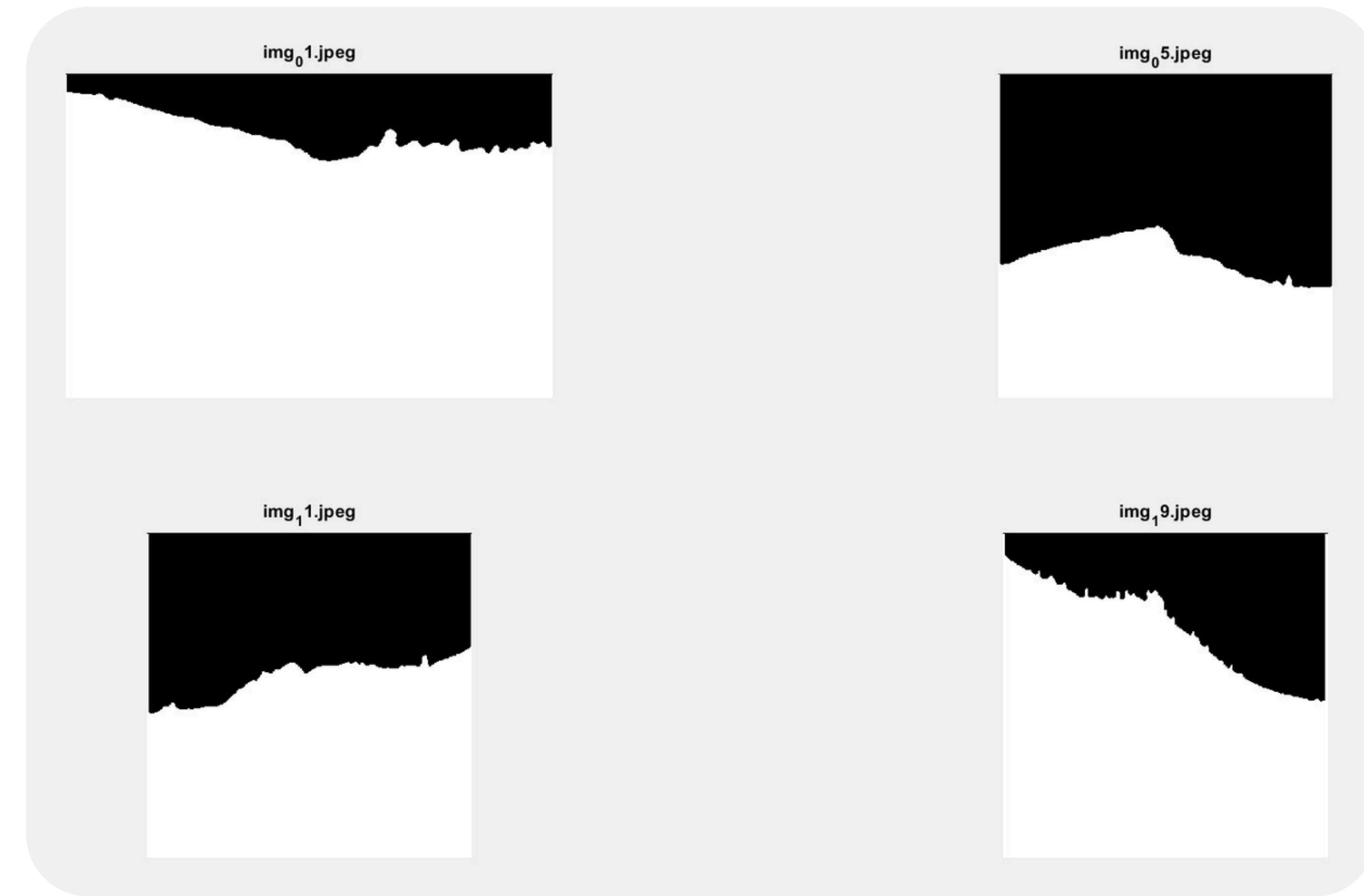
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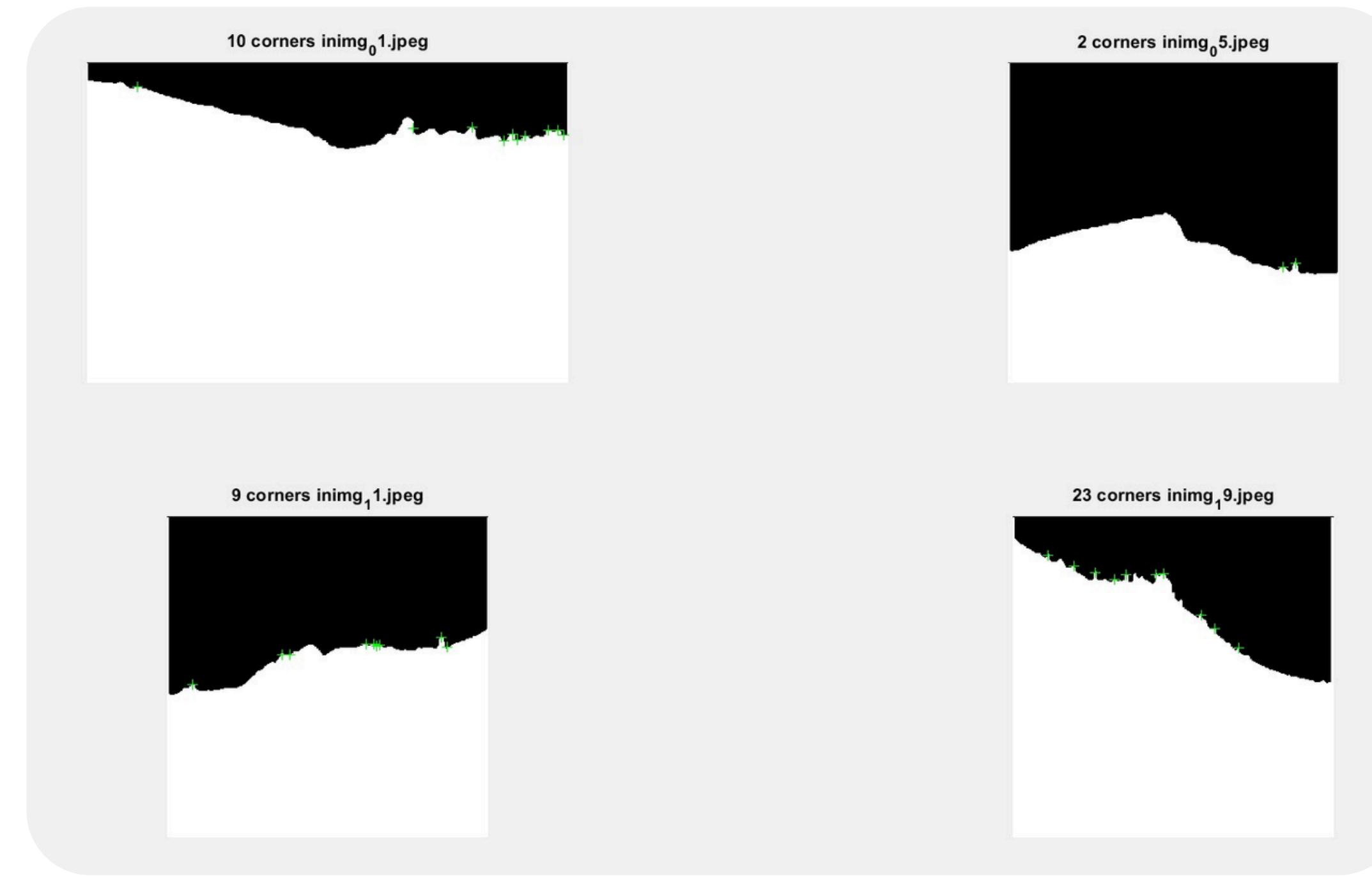
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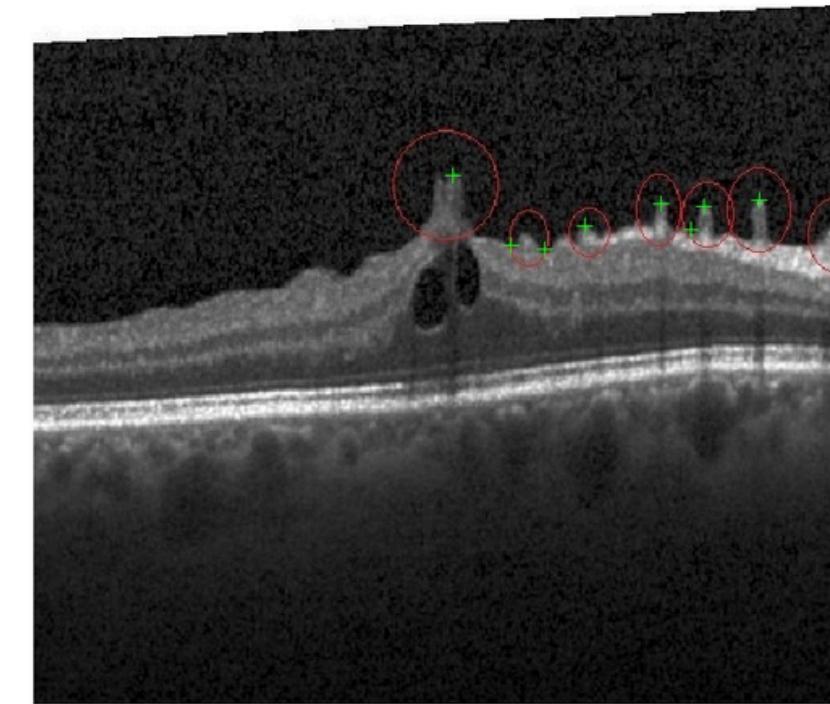
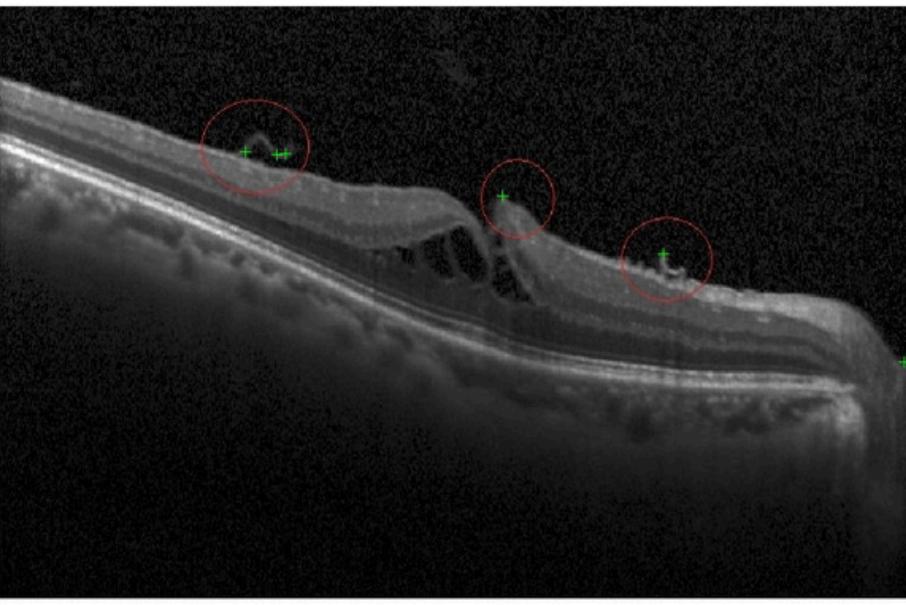
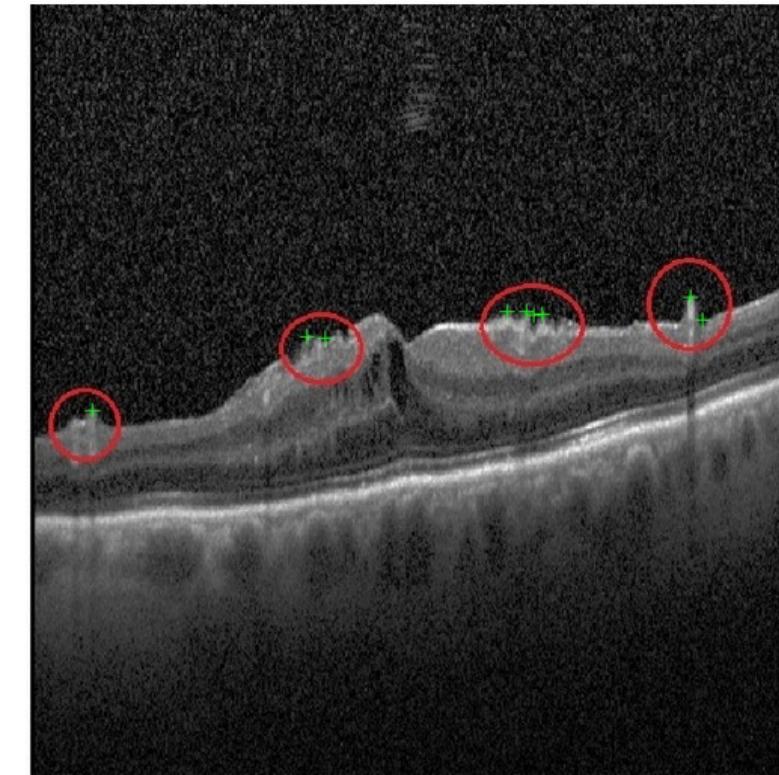
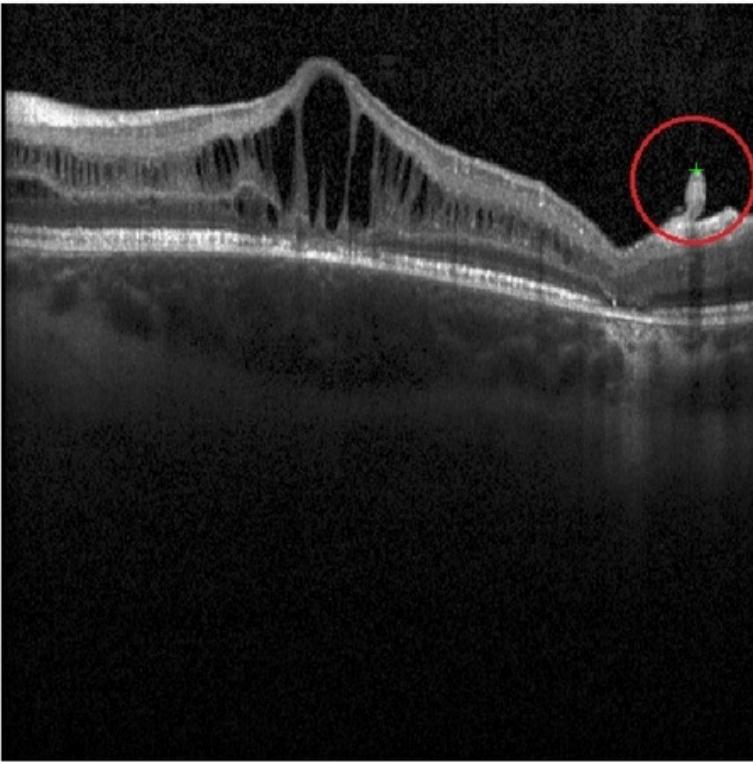
# METHODOLOGY - MORPHOLOGICAL CLOSING AND FILLING



# METHODOLOGY - CORNER DETECTION (HARRIS CORNER DETECTION TECHNIQUE)



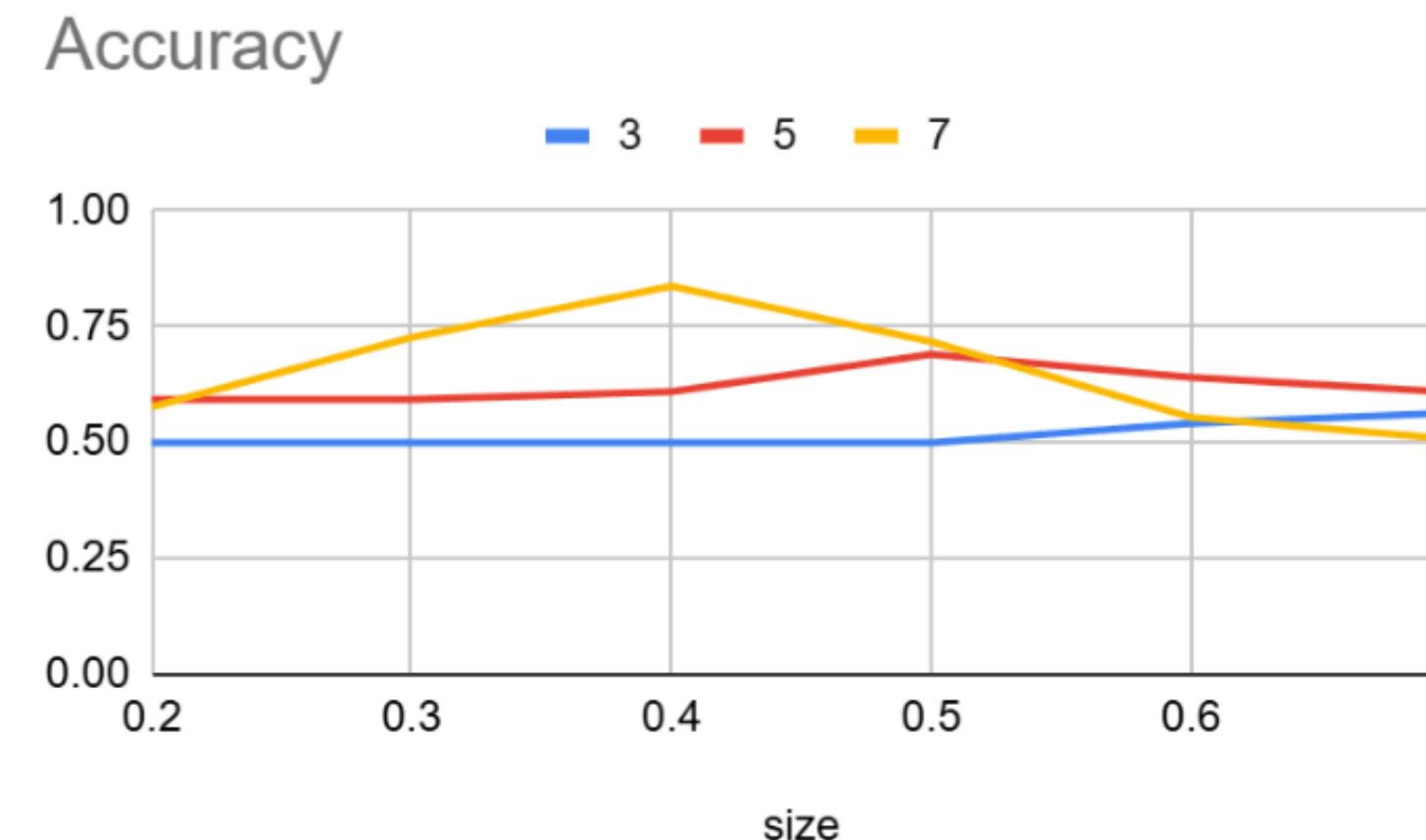
# METHODOLOGY - VALIDATION AGAINST GROUND TRUTH



# RESULTS

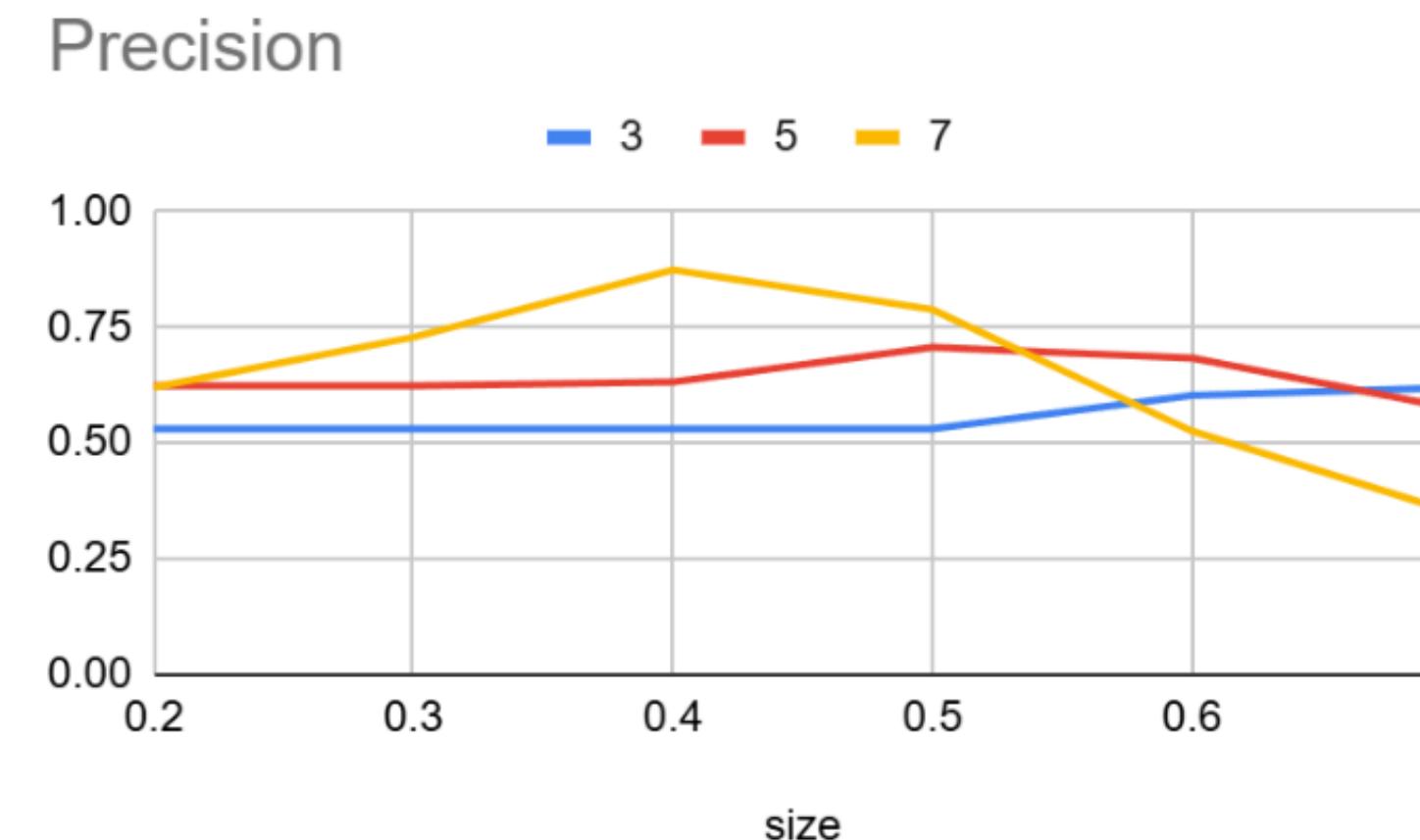
# ACCURACY

Kernel Size	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
3	49.85%	49.85%	49.85%	49.85%	54.05%	56.30%
5	59.22%	59.22%	60.89%	68.97%	63.97%	60.80%
7	57.63%	72.63%	<b>83.67%</b>	71.67%	55.34%	50.67%



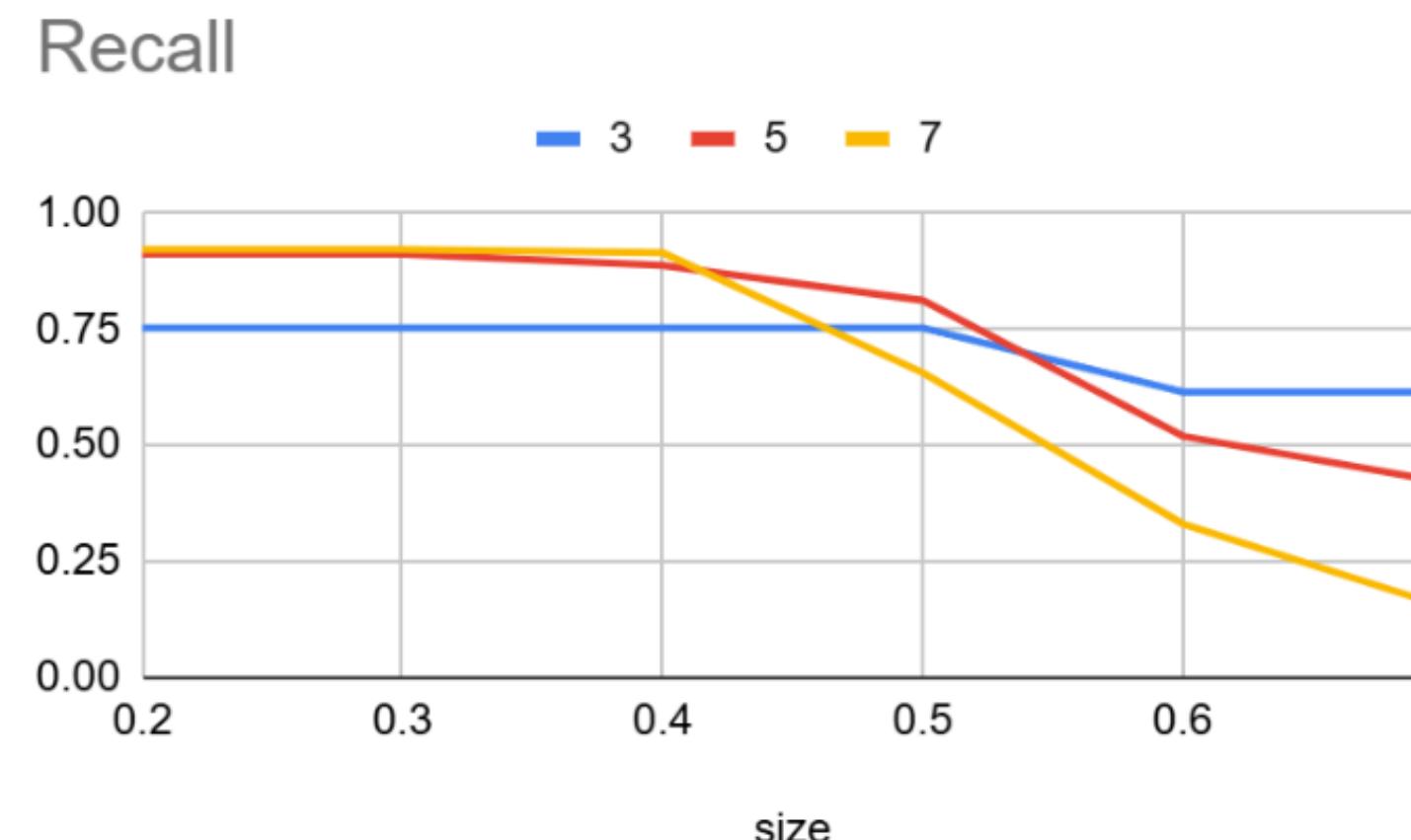
# PRECISION

Kernel Size	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
3	53.04%	53.04%	53.04%	53.04%	60.25%	61.92%
5	62.33%	62.33%	63.17%	70.67%	68.33%	57.50%
7	62.02%	72.86%	<b>87.44%</b>	78.83%	52.50%	35.00%



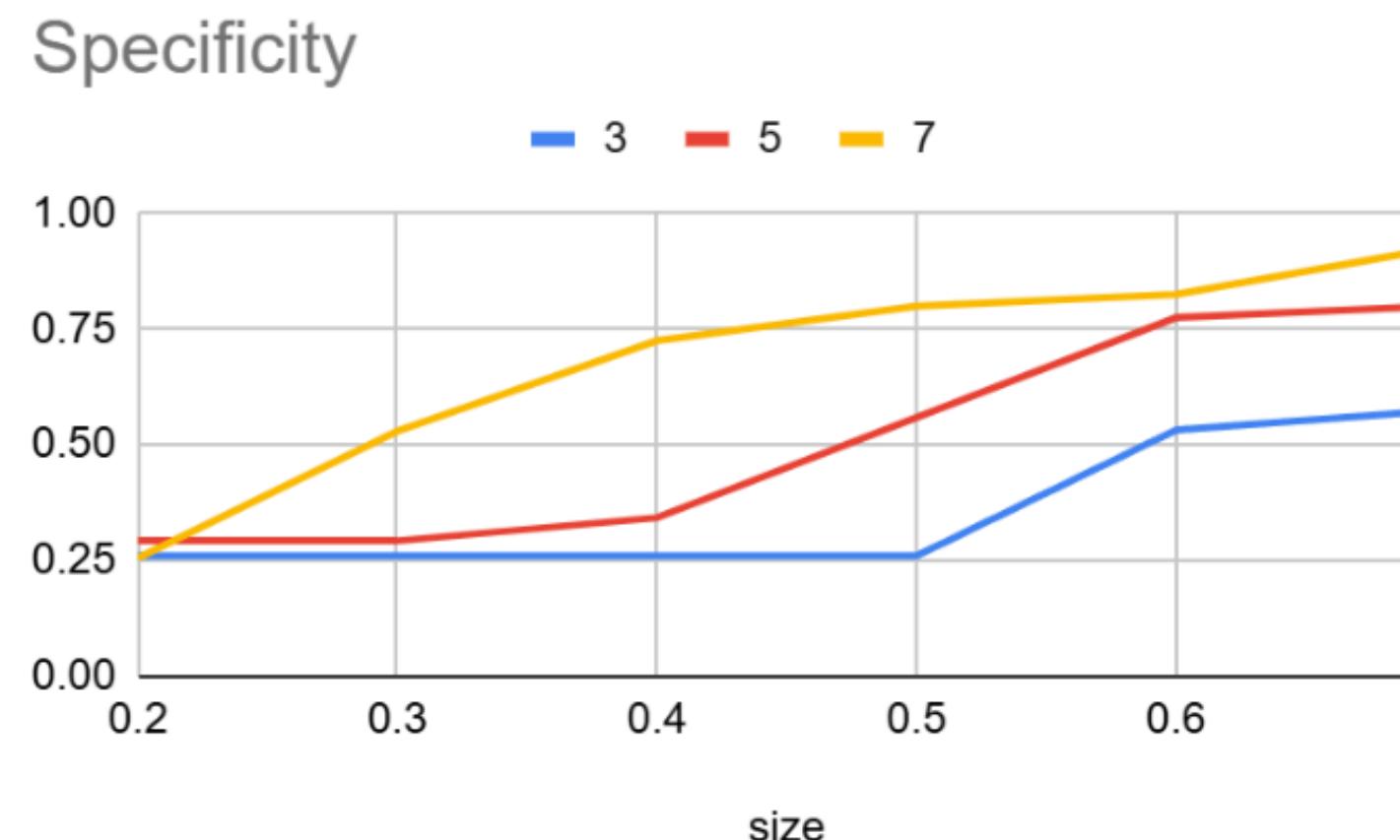
# RECALL

Kernel Size	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
3	75.31%	75.31%	75.31%	75.31%	61.48%	61.48%
5	91.28%	91.28%	88.78%	81.28%	51.94%	42.05%
7	<b>92.24%</b>	<b>92.24%</b>	91.53%	65.66%	33.01%	15.23%



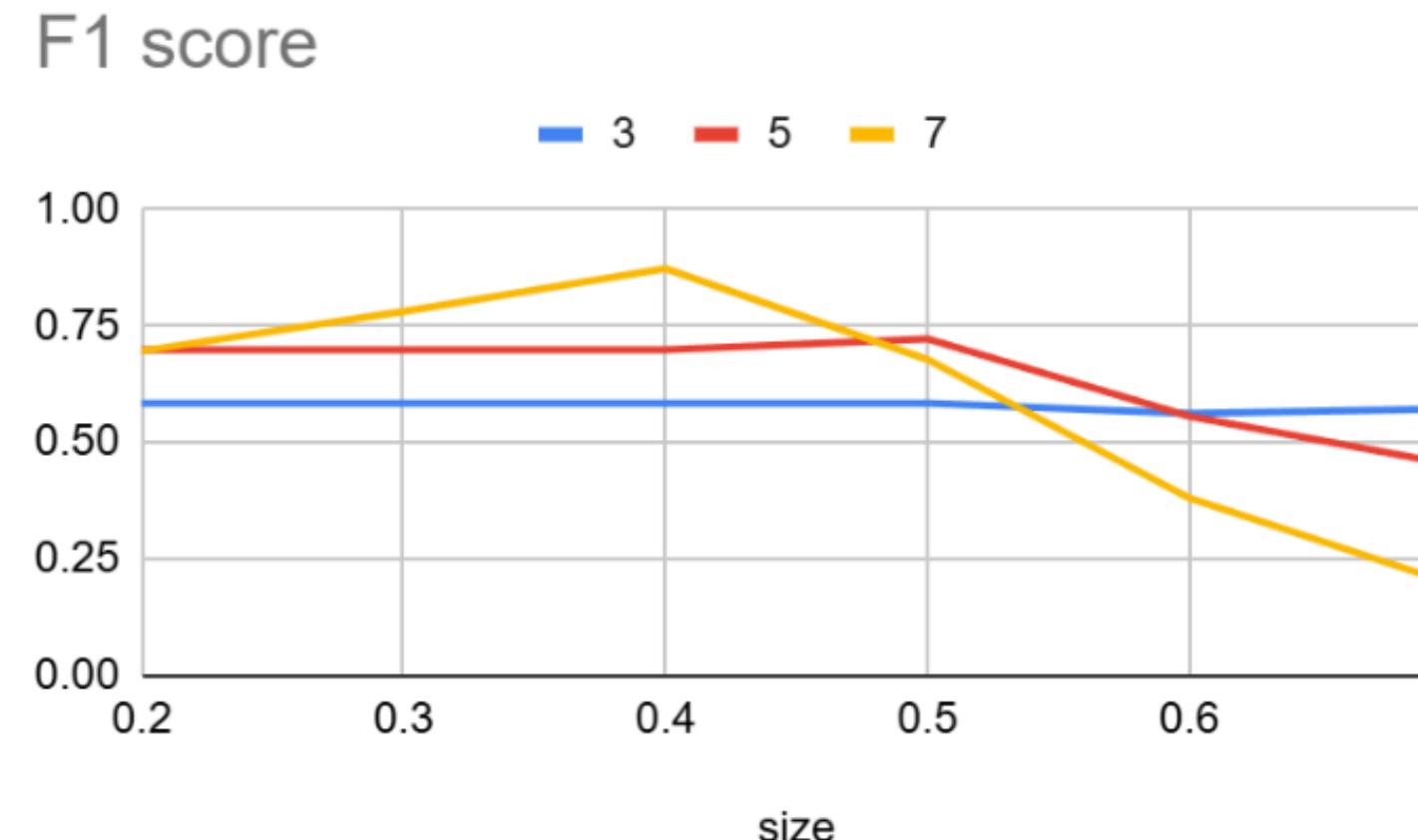
# SPECIFICITY

Kernel Size	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
3	25.92%	25.92%	25.92%	25.92%	53.17%	57.33%
5	29.17%	29.17%	34.17%	55.83%	77.50%	80.00%
7	25.42%	52.92%	72.50%	80.00%	82.50%	<b>92.50%</b>



# F1 SCORE

Kernel Size	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
3	58.39%	58.39%	58.39%	58.39%	56.18%	57.18%
5	69.87%	69.87%	69.87%	72.21%	55.56%	45.24%
7	69.61%	78.11%	<b>87.28%</b>	67.76%	37.97%	19.61%



# CONCLUSION

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Accuracy	quality					
size	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
3	0.498538961	0.498538961	0.498538961	0.498538961	0.540487013	0.562987013
5	0.5922468735	0.5922468735	0.6089135402	0.6897468735	0.6397468735	0.608020683
7	0.5762662338	0.7262662338	0.8367424242	0.7167424242	0.5534415584	0.5067364117
Precision	quality					
size	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
3	0.5303571429	0.5303571429	0.5303571429	0.5303571429	0.6025	0.6191666667
5	0.6233333333	0.6233333333	0.6316666667	0.7066666667	0.6833333333	0.575
7	0.6202380952	0.7285714286	0.8744047619	0.7883333333	0.525	0.35
Recall	quality					
size	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
3	0.7530663781	0.7530663781	0.7530663781	0.7530663781	0.6148088023	0.6148088023
5	0.9128066378	0.9128066378	0.8878066378	0.8128066378	0.5193542569	0.420544733
7	0.9224116162	0.9224116162	0.915268759	0.6565566378	0.3300865801	0.1523448773
Specificity	quality					
size	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
3	0.2591666667	0.2591666667	0.2591666667	0.2591666667	0.5316666667	0.5733333333
5	0.2916666667	0.2916666667	0.3416666667	0.5583333333	0.775	0.8
7	0.2541666667	0.5291666667	0.725	0.8	0.825	0.925
F1	quality					
size	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
3	0.5838644689	0.5838644689	0.5838644689	0.5838644689	0.5618406593	0.5718406593
5	0.6987355455	0.6987355455	0.6987355455	0.7220688788	0.5556248408	0.4523564426
7	0.6961309524	0.7811309524	0.872760989	0.6775641026	0.3796969697	0.1960664336

Kernel size

7

+

Quality threshold

0.4

=

Ideal

# Key Achievements

Improved Diagnostic Efficiency

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Optimal Performance Settings

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Quantitative Insights

# Challenges and Limitations

Noise Sensitivity

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Limited Generalizability

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# Future Directions

Integration of Deep Learning Techniques

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Refinement of Detection Algorithms

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Expansion of Dataset Diversity

# THANK YOU