

Alzheimer's Classification with MRI Images

An Approach to Early Diagnosis



01.

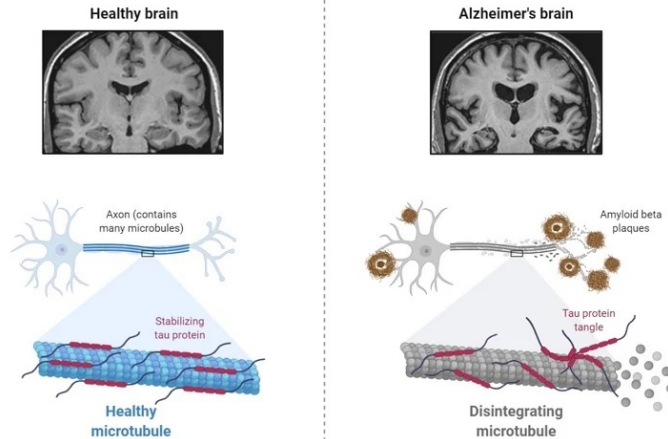
NON- TECHNICAL OVERVIEW

Introduction to
Alzheimer's Disease /
Problem Statement



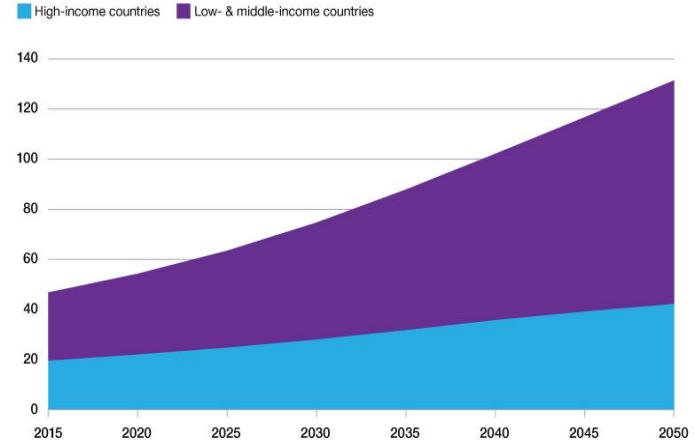
Non-Technical Overview

- Progressive neurological disorder
- Leads to memory loss, cognitive decline, and behavioral changes
- Increasing cases worldwide due to aging populations
- Emotional and financial burden on patients, families, and healthcare systems



A Growing Health Crisis

The projected number of people with dementia, *millions*



Source: Alzheimer's Disease International – World Alzheimer Report 2015

02.

PROPOSED VISION

Data Science
Approach/Model
Development Strategy

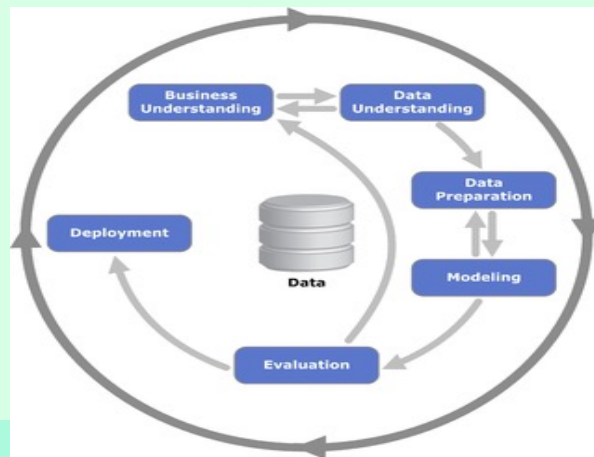


Proposed Vision

Data Science Approach:

- Leverage CNNs: Use Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) to analyse MRI images.
- Transfer Learning: Implement transfer learning with pre-trained models to improve accuracy and efficiency.
- Data Augmentation: Apply data augmentation techniques to increase the diversity and size of the training dataset.

Model Development Strategy:



03.

POTENTIAL IMPACT

Benefits of Early
Diagnosis/ Scalability



Anticipated Benefits



01.

Early
Diagnosis



02.

Scalability



03.

Improved
Patient

Potential Impact



Early Diagnosis:

- **Timely Intervention:** Enables earlier intervention, potentially slowing the progression of Alzheimer's disease.
- **Improved Treatment Options:** Provides patients with more treatment options and the opportunity to participate in clinical trials earlier.

Scalability:

- **Automated Process:** The use of machine learning models allows for widespread implementation across various healthcare settings.
- **Cost Efficiency:** Reduces the costs associated with manual diagnosis and allows for more efficient use of medical resources.

Improved Patient Outcomes:

- **Quality of Life:** Enhances the quality of life for patients by allowing for more effective disease management.
- **Emotional Relief:** Offers peace of mind to patients and their families by providing a clear diagnosis and a structured treatment plan.

04.

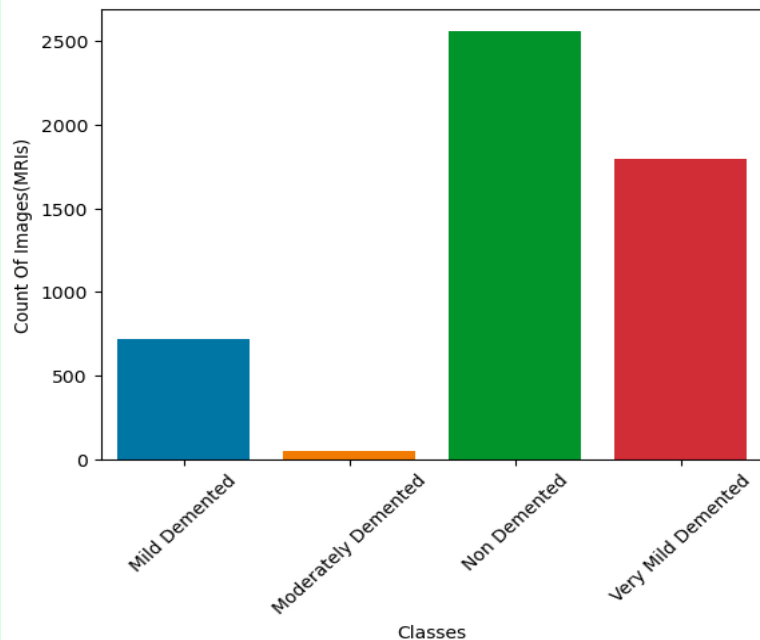
DATASET INTRODUCTION

Overview of MR Images



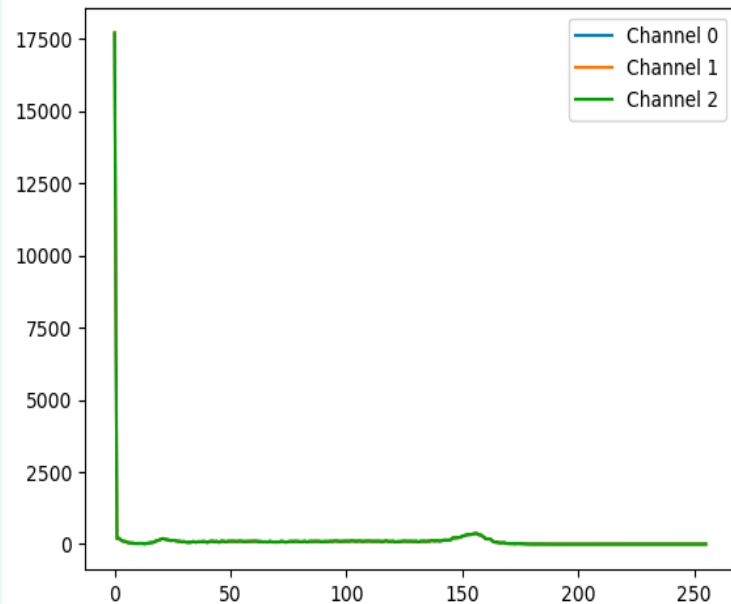
Graphs and Images

Number of Images in Training Data Set By Classes



- The Data is collected from several websites/hospitals/public repositories.
- The Dataset is consists of Preprocessed MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) Images.
- The Dataset has four classes of images.
- The Dataset is consists of total 6400 MRI images.

Distribution Of Mild Demented Mri With Different Color Channels



Mild Cognitive Impairment

Duration: 7 years

Disease begins in Medial Temporal Lobe



Symptom:
Short-term
memory loss

Mild Alzheimer's

Duration: 2 years

Disease spreads to Lateral Temporal and Parietal Lobes



Symptoms include:
Reading problems
Poor object recognition
Poor direction sense

Moderate Alzheimer's

Duration: 2 years

Disease spreads to Frontal Lobe



Symptoms include:
Poor judgment
Impulsivity
Short attention

Severe Alzheimer's

Duration: 3 years

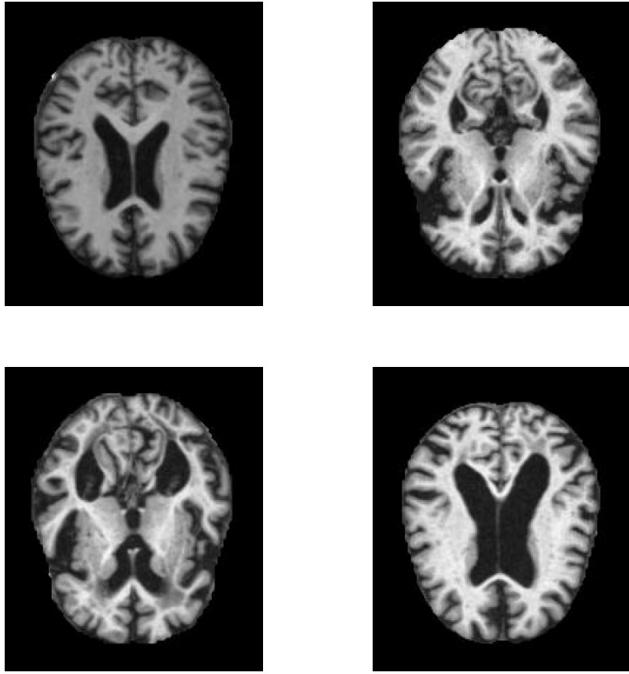
Disease spreads to Occipital Lobe



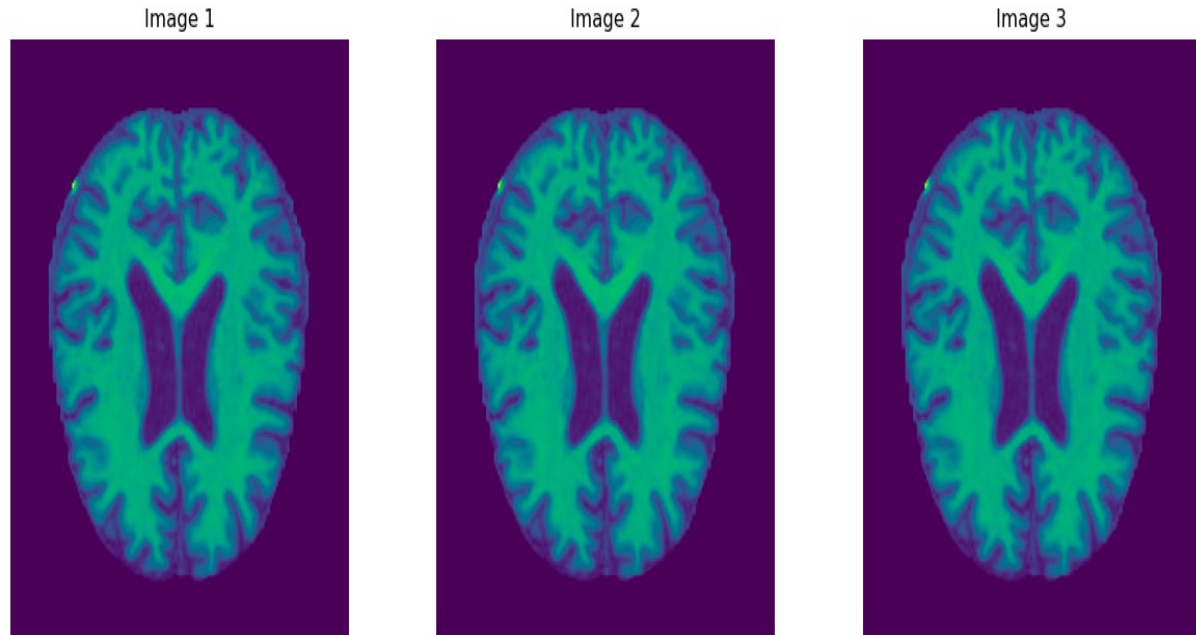
Symptoms include:
Visual problems

Graphs and Images

Mild Demented MRIs



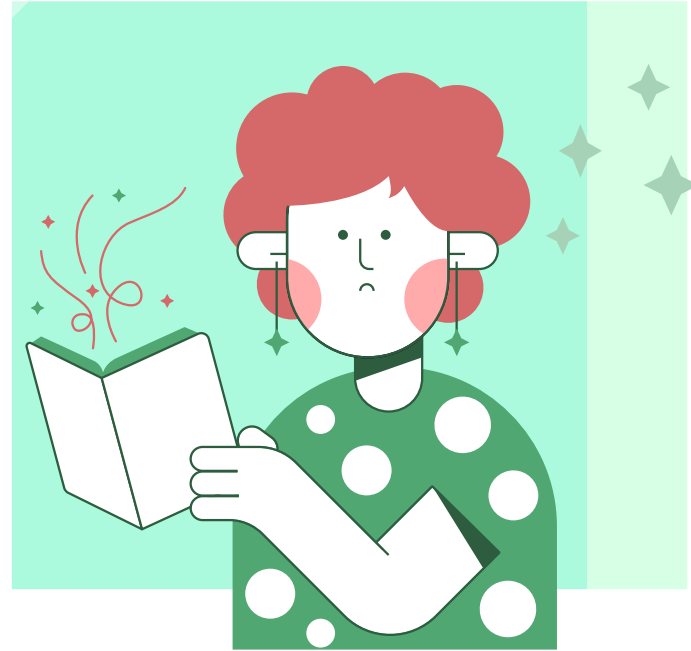
Mild Demented MRI image in 3 different colour channels



05.

Sprint 2 actions:

Pre-processing/ Feature
Engineering/Baseline
Modelling



Baseline Modelling of Image Classification

Data Pre-processing:

- Converted all images to NumPy arrays for efficient manipulation and computation.
- Created a corresponding array with image labels to serve as the target variable.

Initial Model Training:

- Trained the logistic regression model on the pre-processed image data.

Data Scaling:

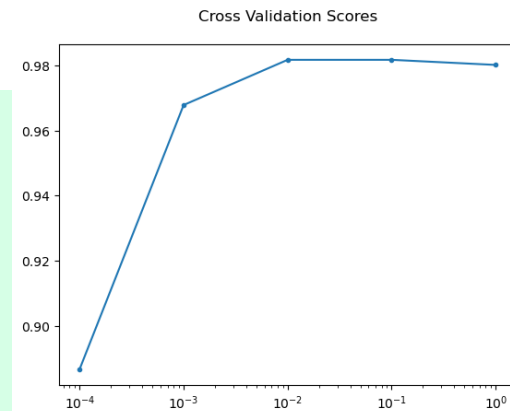
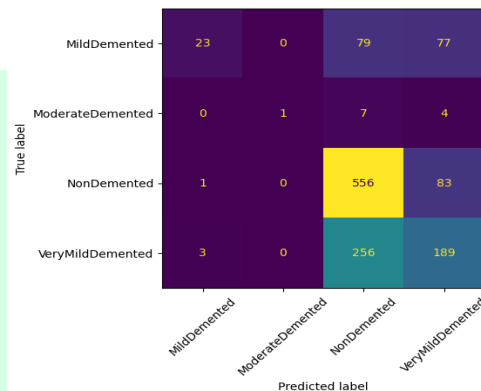
- Applied data Standard Scaling to normalize the feature values, ensuring all features contribute equally to the model training process.

Hyperparameter Optimization:

- Utilized a for loop to iterate through different values of the regularization parameter C in logistic regression and cross-validation.

Model Evaluation:

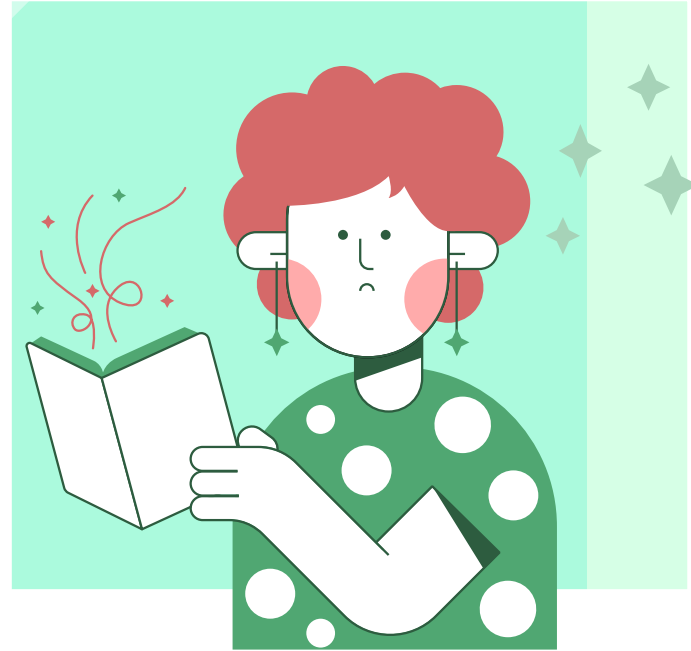
- Assessed the performance of the logistic regression model with the optimized C parameter to establish that there may be better choices for modeling image classification due to its limitations in capturing complex patterns in the data.

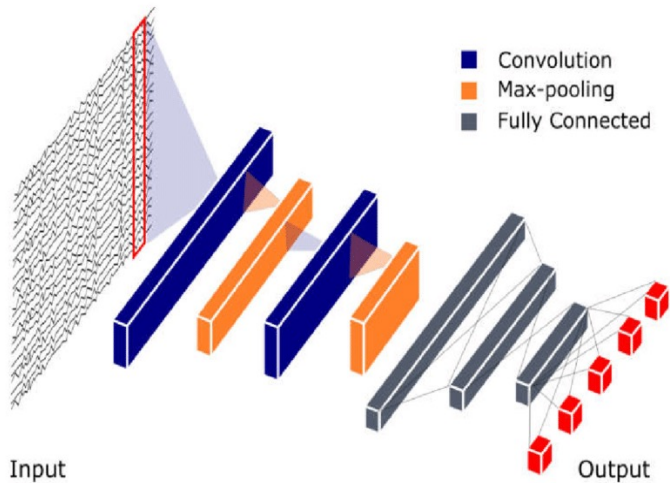


06.

Sprint 3 actions:

Final Modelling

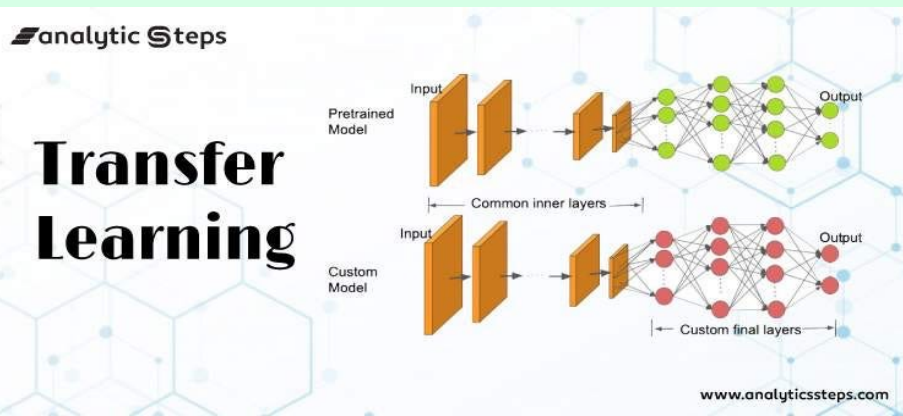




DATA AUGMENTATION



datacamp





QUESTIONS?