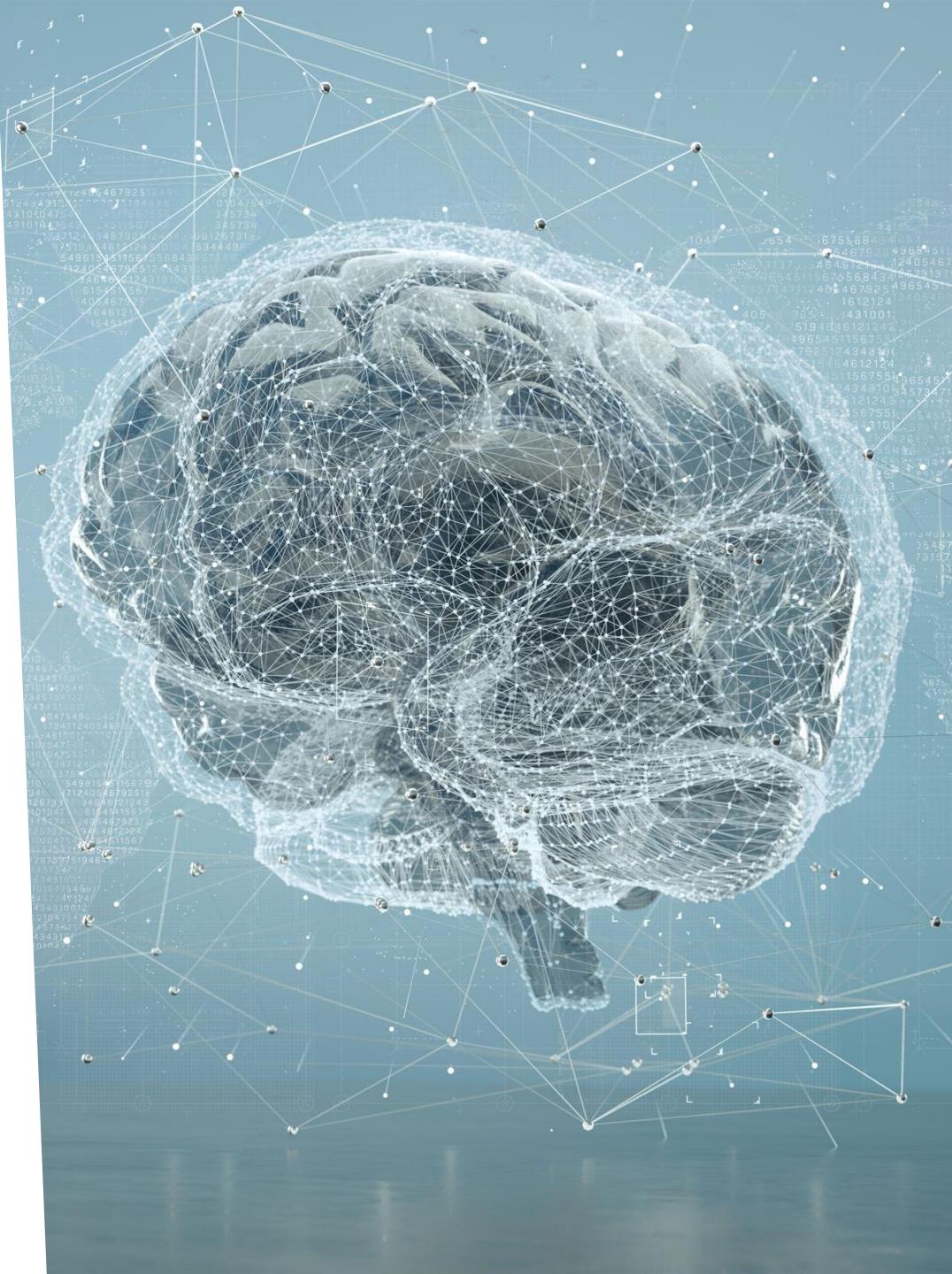


# QuAlz: Quantum Alzheimer Detection

INNOVATIVE QUANTUM METHODS FOR  
EARLY DISEASE DIAGNOSIS



# INTRODUCTION

# QuAlz: Quantum Alzheimer Detection

## Project Motivation

QuAlz aims to tackle the challenge of delayed Alzheimer's diagnosis through innovative quantum computing methods.

## Quantum Image Processing

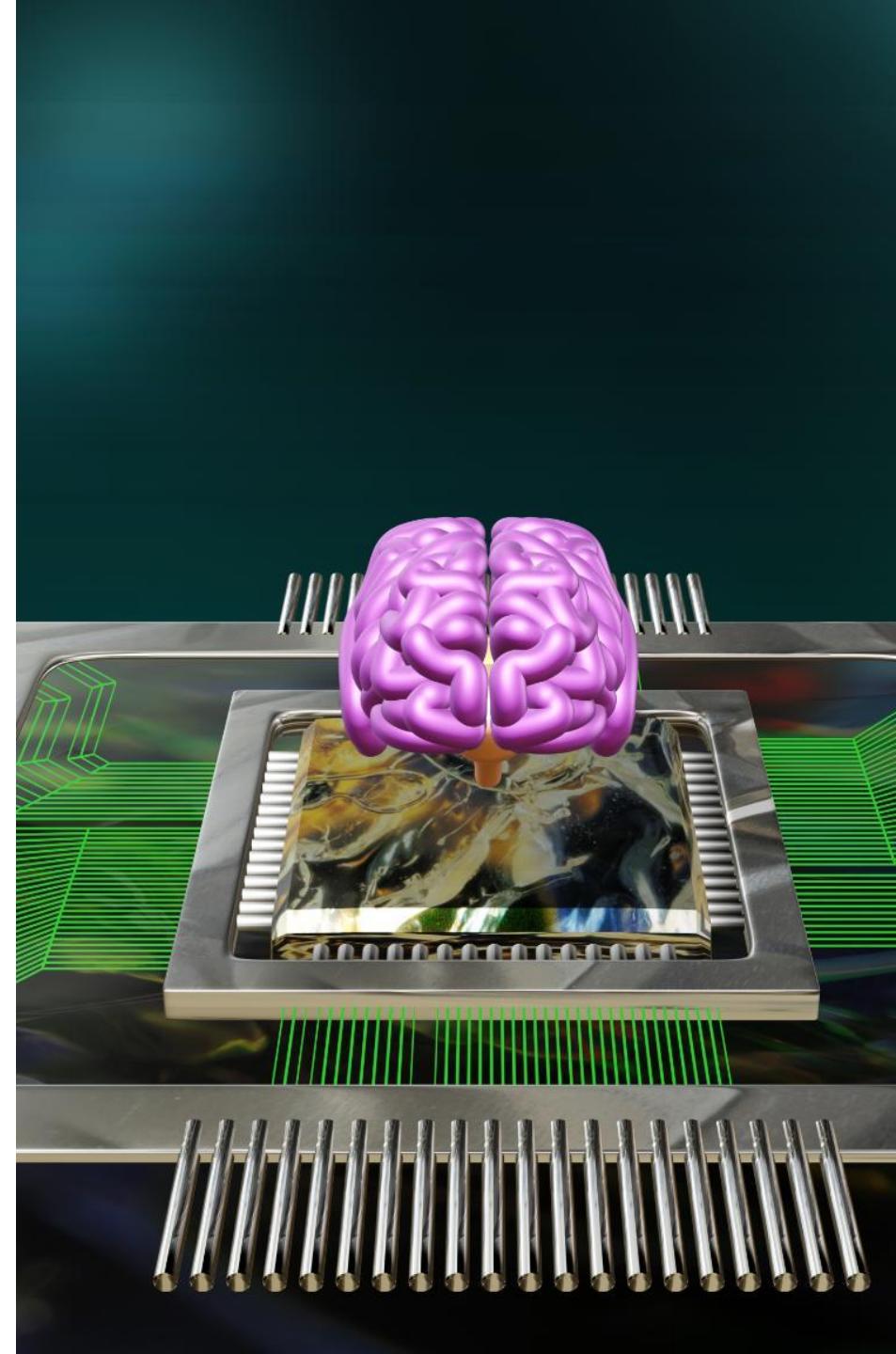
The project utilizes advanced quantum image processing techniques combined with medical imaging to enhance early detection.

## Interdisciplinary Collaboration

A diverse team of students and mentors integrates quantum technology and healthcare expertise to develop QuAlz.

## Impact on Healthcare and Quantum Computing

QuAlz represents a significant step in applying quantum technologies to real-world medical challenges like Alzheimer's disease.



# PROBLEM AND SOLUTION

# Problem Statement



## Rising Alzheimer's Cases

Global Alzheimer's cases have increased by over 600%, creating urgent healthcare challenges.

## Diagnosis Delays

MRI scan analysis delays exceed eight weeks, hindering timely Alzheimer's diagnosis and treatment.

## Data Processing Challenges

Large MRI data volumes strain healthcare systems, complicating efficient storage and analysis.

## Need for Efficient Tools

There is an urgent need for fast, scalable diagnostic tools that integrate with existing healthcare systems.



# Solution Overview

# Quantum-Enhanced MRI Processing

MRI scans are preprocessed and converted into quantum-compatible formats using theta encoding for advanced analysis.

# Flexible Quantum Image Representation

The Flexible Representation of Quantum Images (FRQI) builds quantum circuits to represent MRI data effectively.

## Fidelity-Based Classification

Quantum circuits are analyzed with fidelity-based classifiers to detect Alzheimer's presence efficiently.

## Efficient and Scalable Diagnosis

This quantum approach reduces diagnosis time and storage needs, ensuring compatibility with current MRI systems.

# TECHNICAL WORKFLOW

# Workflow



## MRI Scan Acquisition and Preprocessing

The workflow starts with MRI scan acquisition and preprocessing including resizing, cropping, and enhancement of images.

## Theta Encoding for Quantum Representation

Pixel intensities are converted into theta values between 0 and  $\pi/2$  for quantum encoding of images.

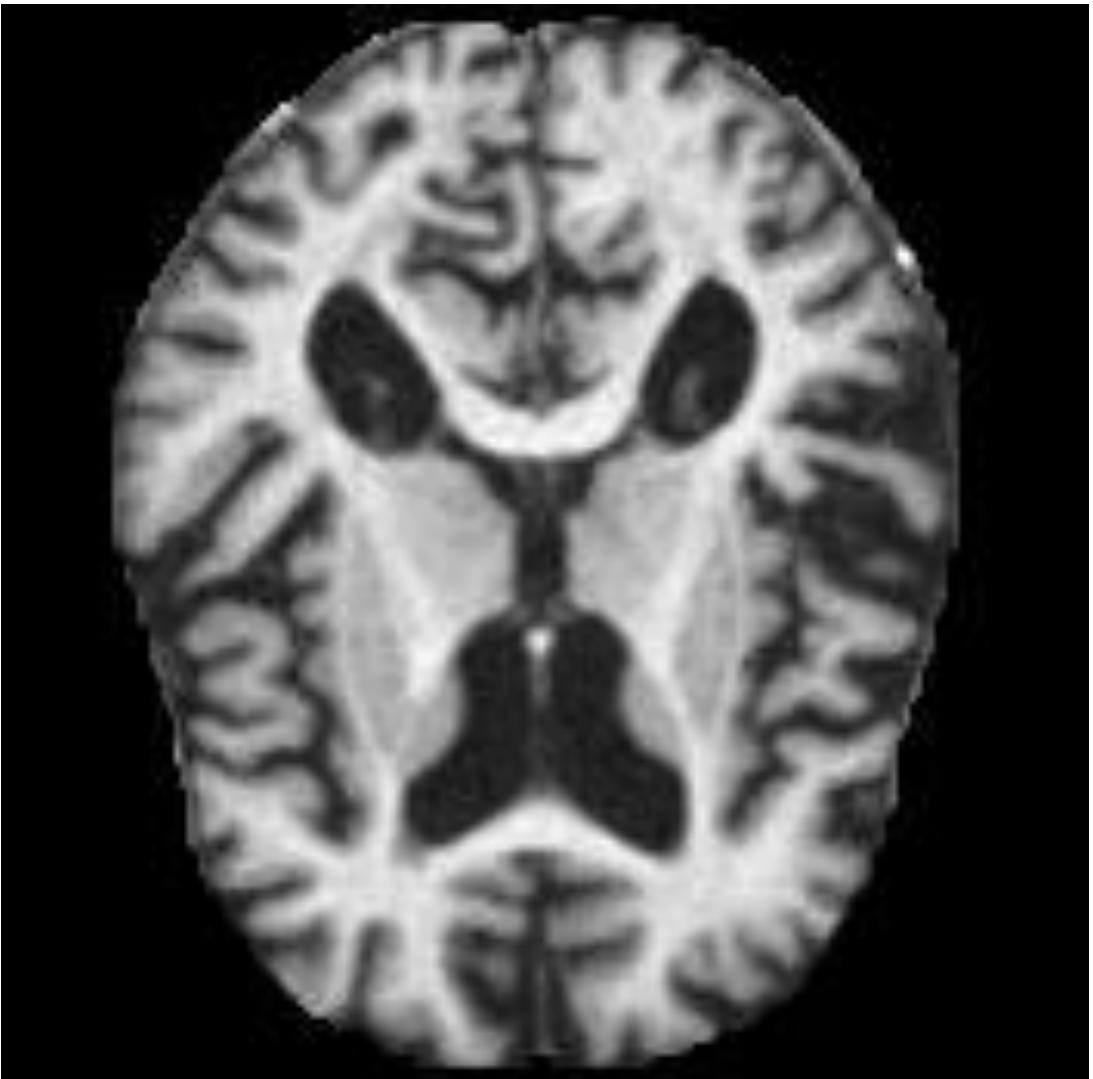
## FRQI Quantum Circuit Construction

Theta-encoded vectors form FRQI quantum circuits representing images as quantum states.

## Fidelity-Based Nearest Centroid Classifier

A fidelity-based nearest centroid classifier compares test images to reference states for Alzheimer detection.

# Preprocessing Details



## **Image Conversion and Classification**

The dataset of 6,400 MRI images is converted into a binary classification problem: Non-Demented vs Demented.

## **Image Enhancement Techniques**

Resizing, contrast enhancement, and histogram equalization are applied to improve image quality.

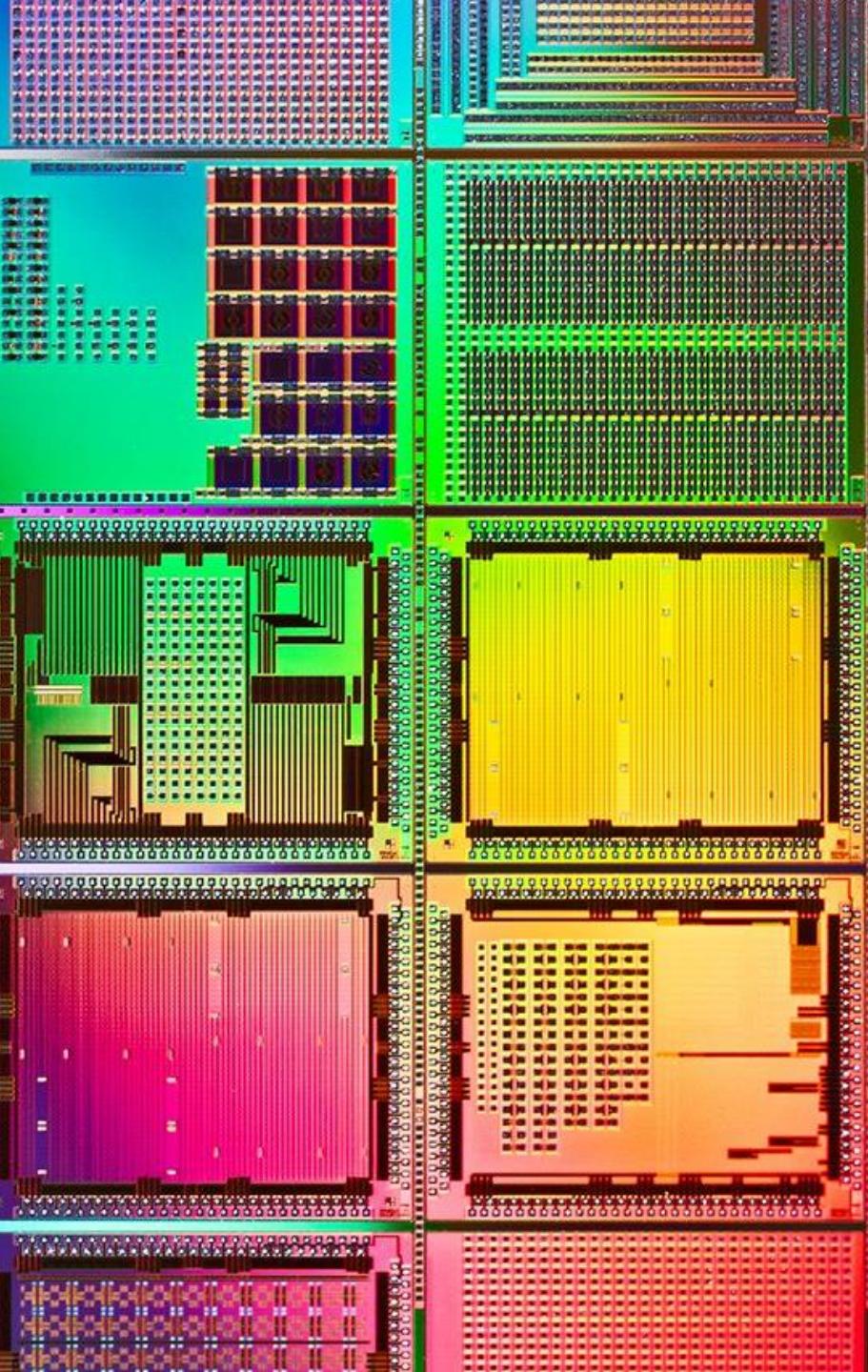
## **Focusing on Brain Regions**

Center cropping is used to focus on relevant brain regions critical for diagnosis.

## **Quantum Data Encoding**

Pixel values are normalized and converted into theta angles for quantum encoding and analysis.

# QUANTUM PROCESSING



# Quantum Encoding (FRQI)

## Quantum Image Representation

FRQI encodes  $16 \times 16$  image patches as quantum states using 8 qubits for pixel addresses.

## Pixel Intensity Encoding

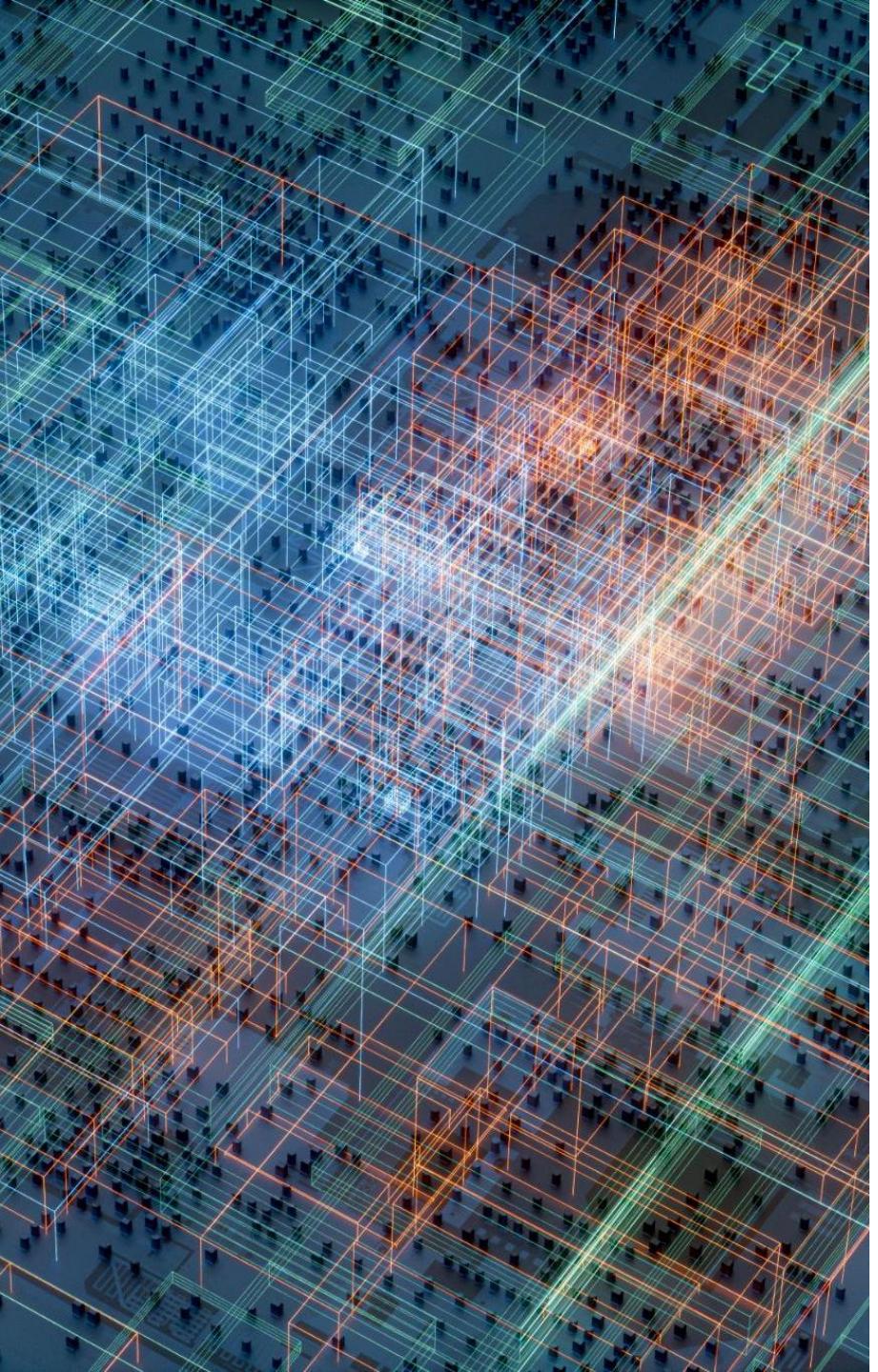
An ancillary qubit encodes pixel intensity through controlled RY rotations in the quantum circuit.

## Efficient Quantum Analysis

FRQI enables complex image analysis by compactly representing data for quantum algorithm processing.

## Application in MRI Classification

The encoding method is suitable for MRI scan classification through quantum circuit transformations.



# Classifier & Metrics

## Fidelity-Based Classifier

QuAlz uses a nearest centroid classifier based on fidelity to measure similarity between test and reference quantum states.

## Types of Fidelity Metrics

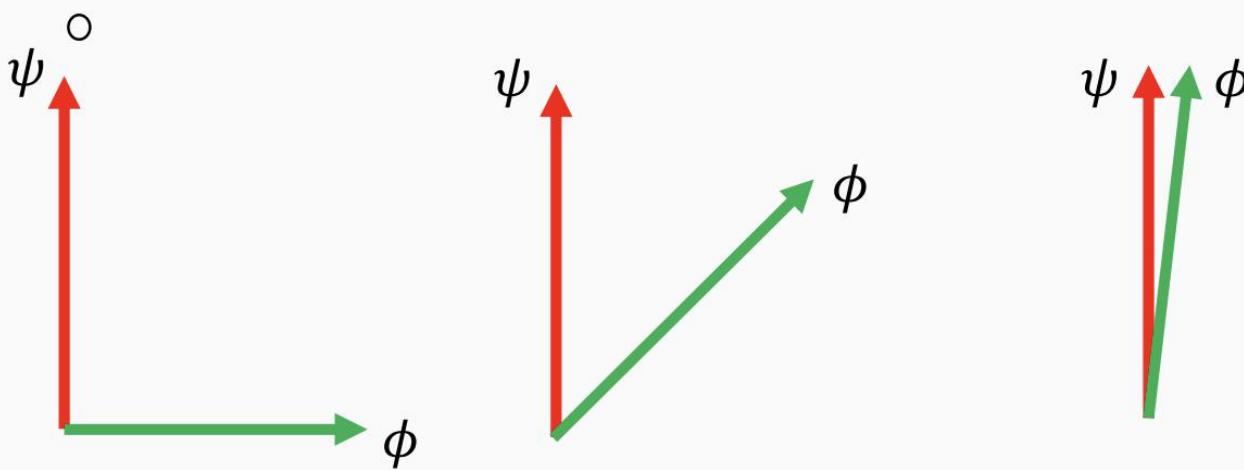
Statevector fidelity provides exact simulation, while shot-noise fidelity models real quantum hardware noise effects.

## Classification Process

The classifier calculates inner products and applies a threshold to classify images as Non-Demented or Demented.

## Robustness and Accuracy

This method is robust against noise, offering high accuracy and enhancing scalability with quantum fidelity metrics.



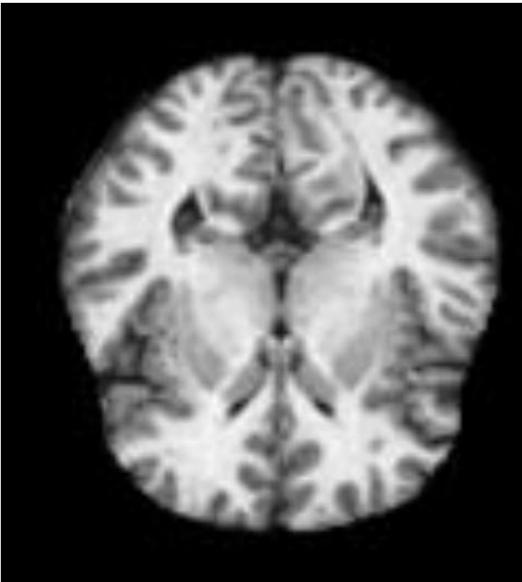
Not At All Similar  
Score: 0

Somewhat Similar  
Score: 0.5

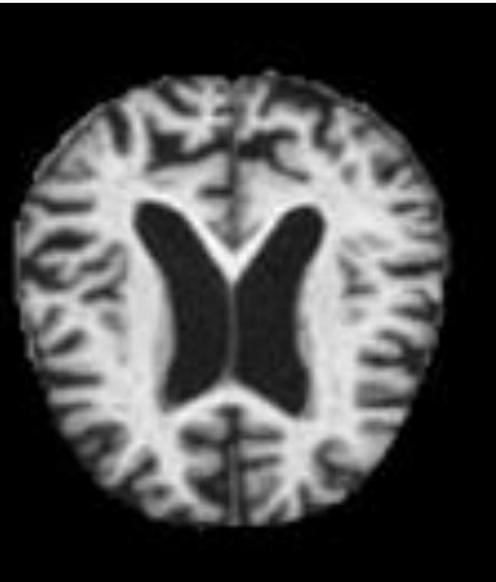
Very Similar  
Score: 0.9

$$\langle \psi | \phi \rangle$$

Non-Demented

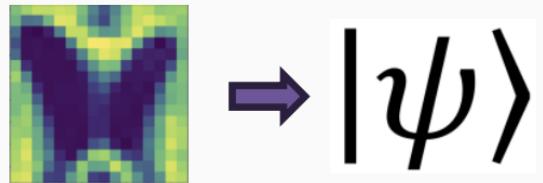


Demented



$$\langle [ ] | [ ] \rangle$$

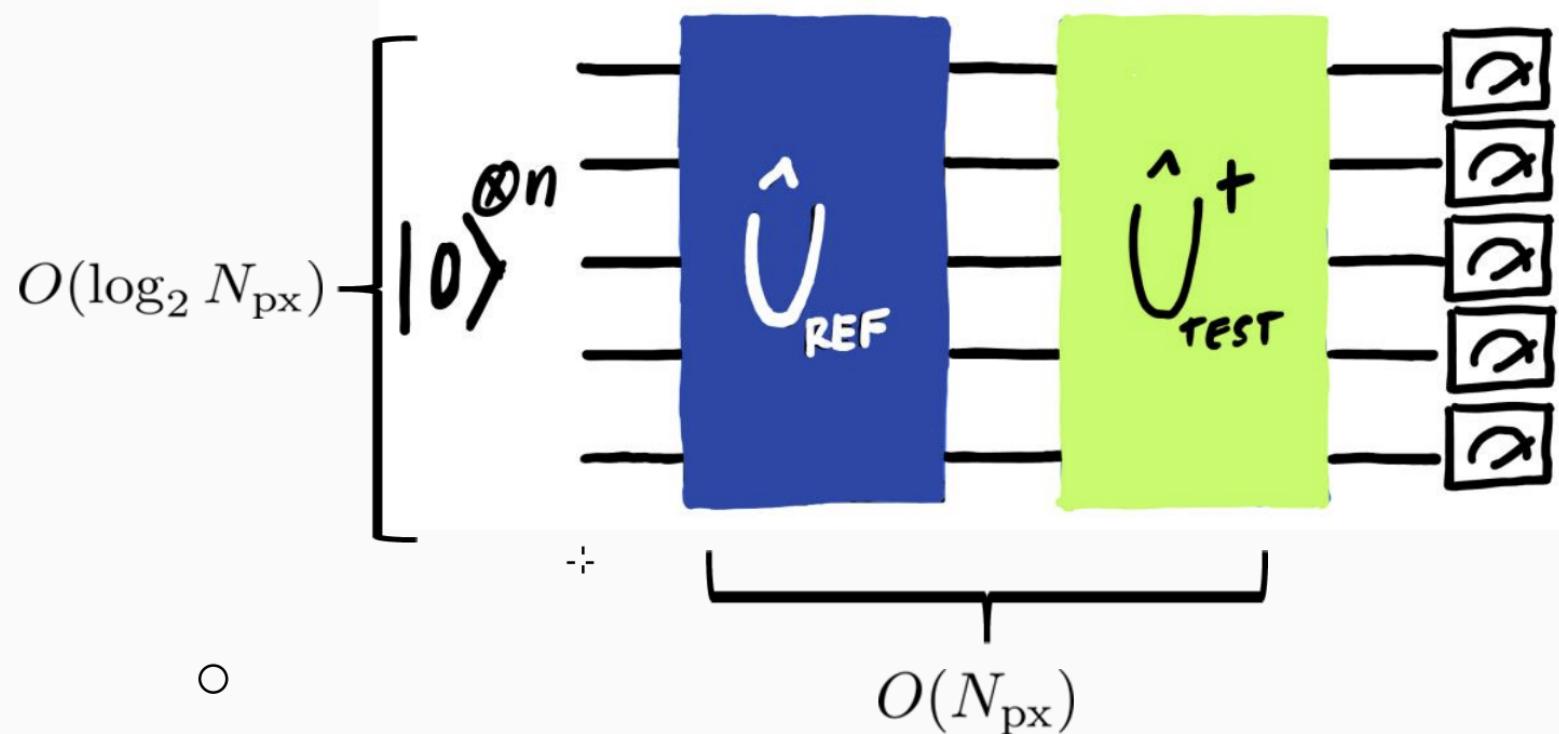
# FRQI and Fidelity Estimation



$\theta_0,  0000\rangle$	$\theta_1,  0001\rangle$	$\theta_2,  0010\rangle$	$\theta_3,  0011\rangle$
$\theta_4,  0100\rangle$	$\theta_5,  0101\rangle$	$\theta_6,  0110\rangle$	$\theta_7,  0111\rangle$
$\theta_8,  1000\rangle$	$\theta_9,  1001\rangle$	$\theta_{10},  1010\rangle$	$\theta_{11},  1011\rangle$
$\theta_{12},  1100\rangle$	$\theta_{13},  1101\rangle$	$\theta_{14},  1110\rangle$	$\theta_{15},  1111\rangle$

$$|\psi_{ref}\rangle = \text{[image of a butterfly]} \quad |\psi_{test}\rangle = \text{[image of a different butterfly]}$$

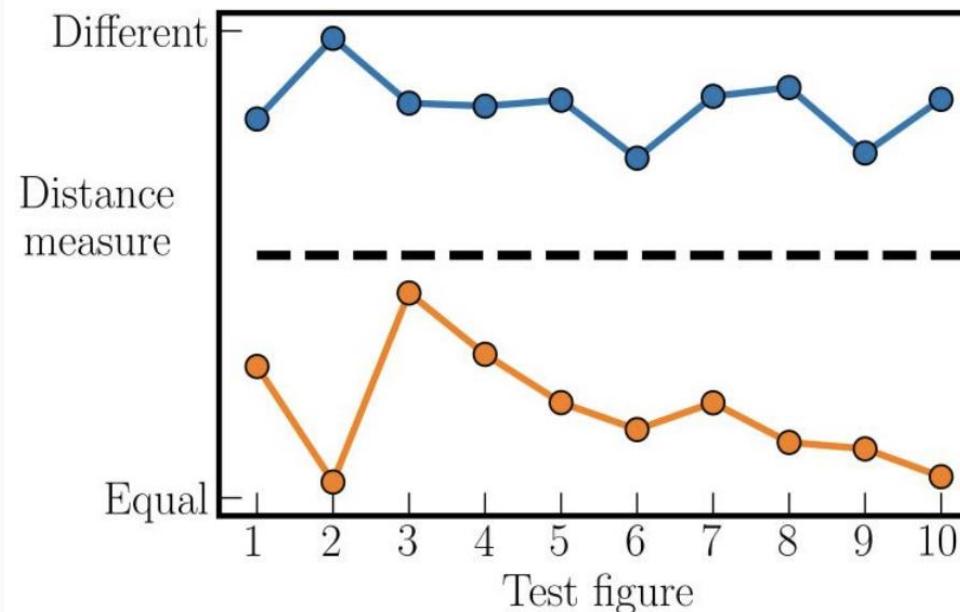
$$\text{Fidelity} = |\langle\psi_{ref}|\psi_{test}\rangle|^2$$



# Results

$$|\psi_{ref}\rangle = \text{[Heatmap]} \quad |\psi_{test}\rangle = \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{[Heatmap]} \\ \text{[Heatmap]} \\ \text{[Heatmap]} \\ , \dots \\ \text{[Heatmap]} \\ \text{[Heatmap]} \\ \text{[Heatmap]} \\ , \dots \end{array} \right]$$

● No Alzheimer   ● Alzheimer   — Threshold



# EVALUATION AND IMPACT

# Results

## Effectiveness in MRI Classification

QuAlz effectively distinguishes Non-Demented from Demented MRI scans through high fidelity scoring.

## Quantum Classifier Performance

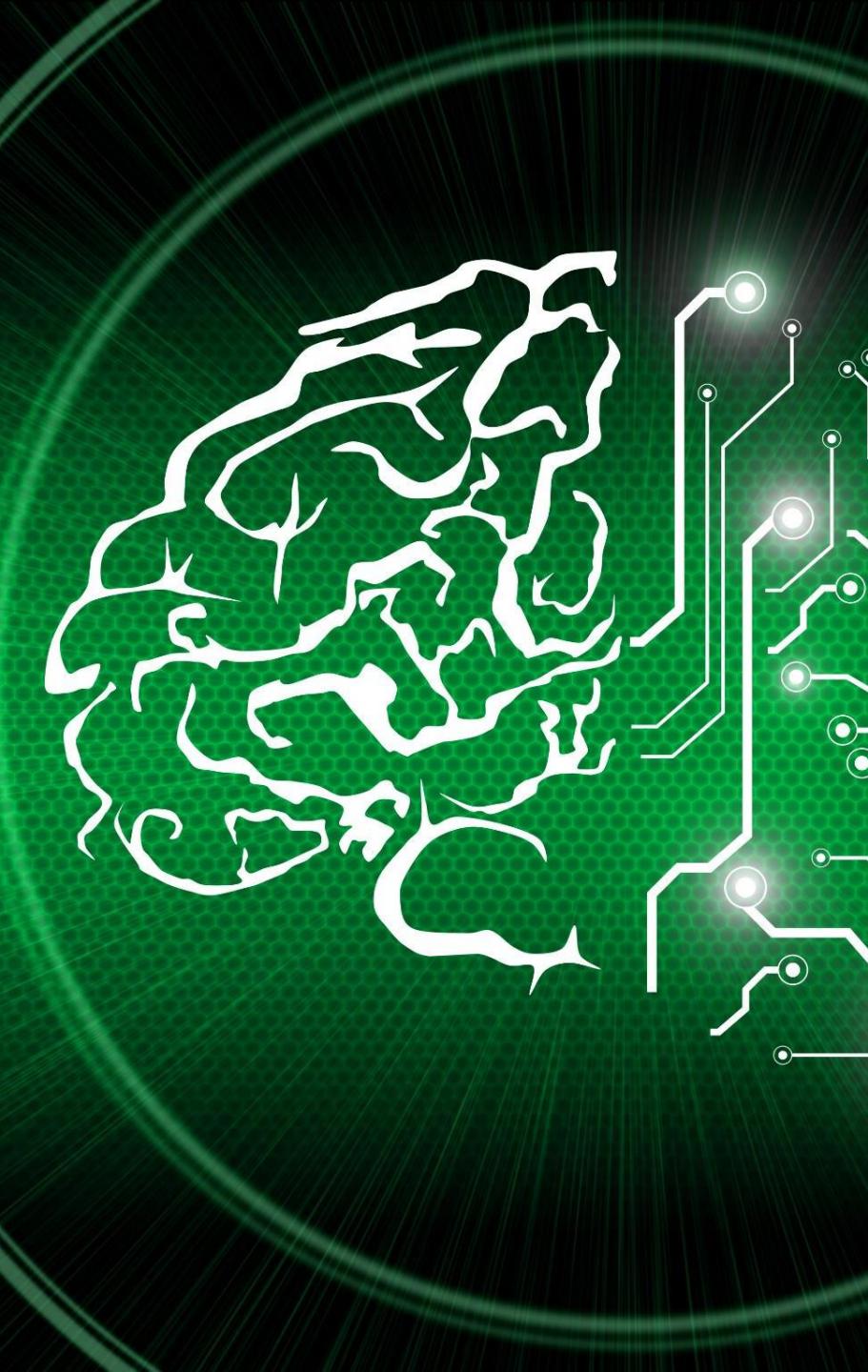
The quantum classifier demonstrated superior accuracy and speed compared to classical methods in some cases.

## Validation Metrics

L2 distance and closeness metrics were used to validate the model's performance and reliability.

## Quantum Healthcare Potential

These results highlight quantum computing's promise in medical diagnostics and future healthcare applications.



# Advantages

## Reduced Diagnosis Time

QuAlz leverages quantum processing to significantly speed up Alzheimer diagnosis compared to traditional methods.

## Efficient Storage Usage

Efficient encoding and preprocessing techniques reduce storage space requirements for diagnostic data.

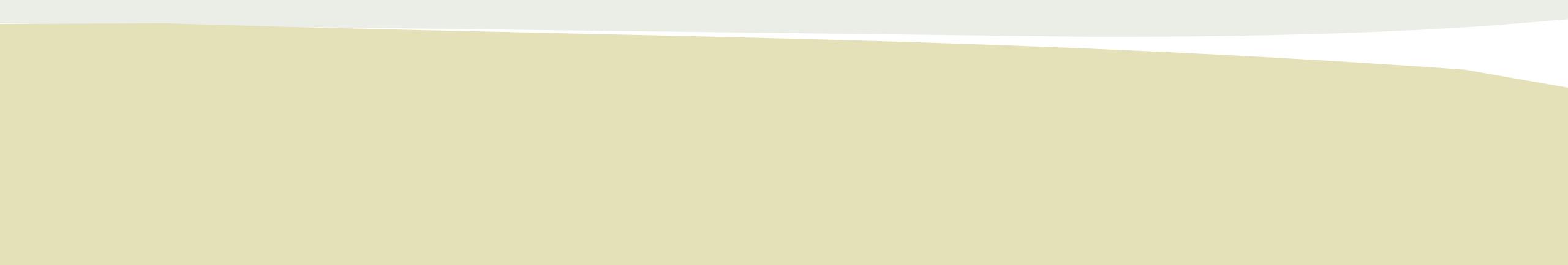
## Compatibility with MRI

QuAlz integrates easily with existing MRI infrastructure, supporting seamless adoption in medical workflows.

## Scalability for Future

The quantum classifier is scalable, allowing for future improvements as quantum hardware advances.

# COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS IMPACT





# Business & Community Impact

# Open-Source Collaboration

QuAlz promotes innovation by contributing quantum tools to open-source communities focused on healthcare.

## **Partnerships and Development**

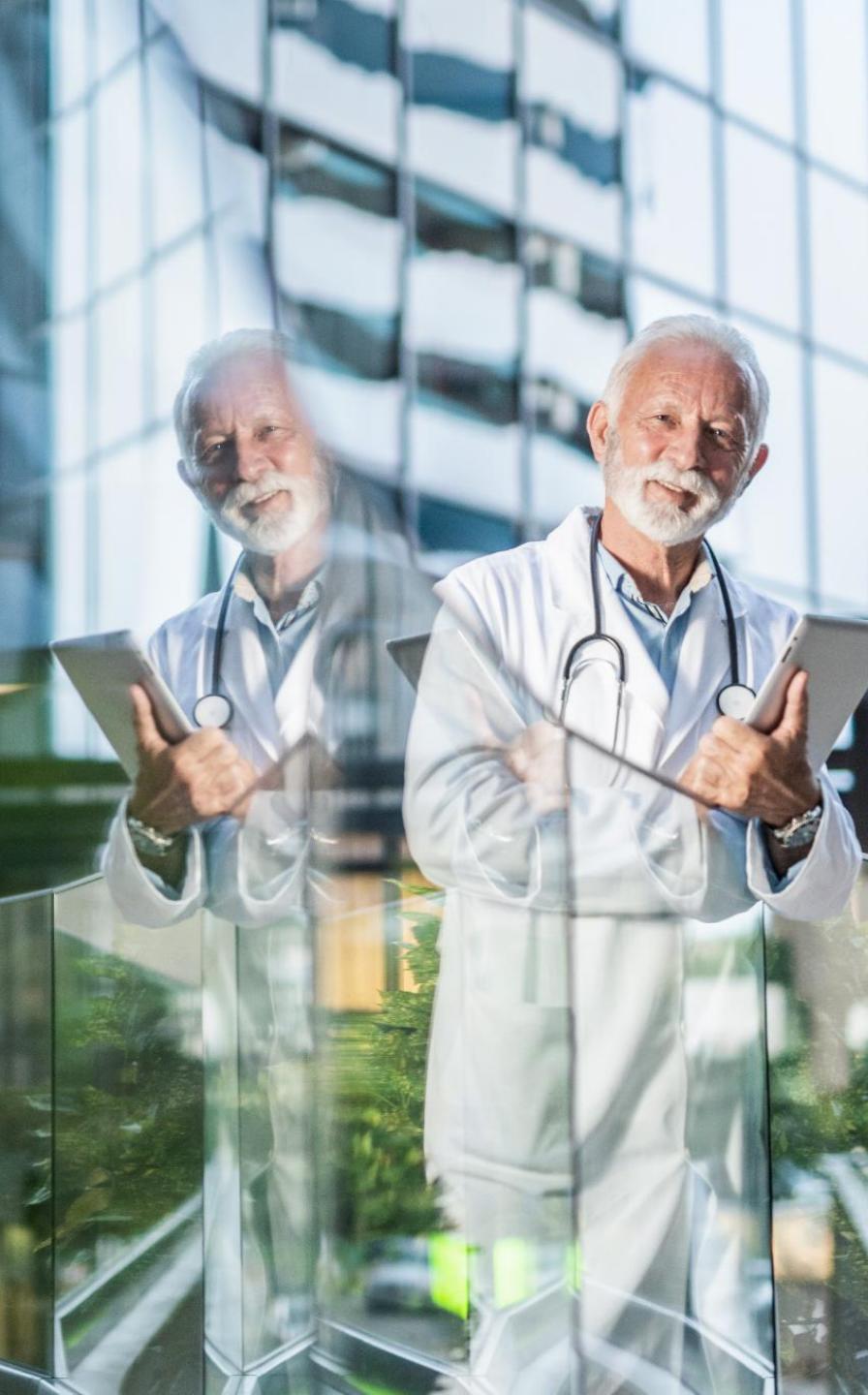
The project fosters partnerships with NGOs, governments, and research institutions for advancing quantum healthcare.

## **Educational Advancement**

QuAlz enhances learning by promoting quantum computing education for students and professionals.

## Improving Patient Outcomes

By driving adoption of quantum technologies in diagnostics, QuAlz aims to improve healthcare results.

A photograph of two senior male doctors in white coats and stethoscopes, standing in front of a modern glass building. They are holding tablets and smiling. The image is positioned on the left side of the slide.

# Thank You

Team:  
Viplav Khode  
Pranjali Amalkar