(1) M. Bader Alazzam, F. Alassery, and A. Almulihi, “Identification of diabetic retinopathy through machine learning,” *Mobile Information Systems*, 26-Nov-2021. [Online]. Available: https://www.hindawi.com/journals/misy/2021/1155116/. [Accessed: 02-May-2023].

(2) This study focuses on a cross-sectional analysis of patients with suspected diabetic retinopathy using specialized retinal images analyzed and classified by OPF and RBM models. (3) this study aims to compare the performance of two different image analysis models (OPF and RBM) for the automatic detection of DR, through accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity. (4) The study included 73 people with diabetes (a total of 122 eyes), with 50.7% men and 49.3% women. (5) This study is useful for our research as it compares two machine-learning models in identifying diabetic retinopathy. (6) Limitations include fewer retinographs analyzed than planned and variation in the number of images evaluated in each class. (7) The study concludes that the RBM-1000 model performed best in terms of diagnostic accuracy (89.47 ± 2.64) and that machine learning automatic disease detection models have the potential for use in screening for DR. (8) This work illuminates research on performance comparison of different molecular data in the identification of DR by providing a comparison between two machine learning models.