

LATAR BELAKANG

Diabetic retinopathy (DR) adalah komplikasi diabetes yang disebabkan oleh kadar gula darah tinggi yang merusak bagian belakang mata (retina). Apabila terlambat didiagnosis atau tidak terobati, kondisi ini dapat menyebabkan kebutaan.

01

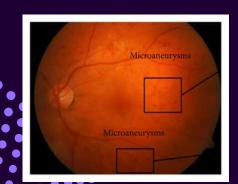
Tahun 1990-2015,
jumlah orang yang
terkena kebutaan
akibat DR **meningkat**dua kali lipat, dari 0,2
juta menjadi 0,4 juta.

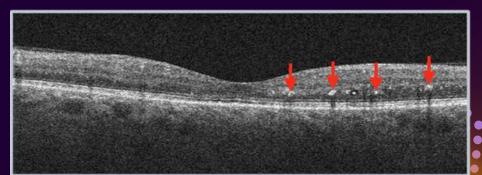
02

Inaksesbilitas di area terpencil karena
pemeriksaan DR umumnya membutuhkan
pemeriksaan langsung dari oftalmologis.
Integrasi Al dan telemedicine dapat
menganalisis dari jarak jauh, memastikan
pasien memiliki akses ke deteksi DR yang
akurat dan tepat waktu.

03

Metode screening tradisional seperti direct ophthalmoscopy dan retinal photography sangat bergantung pada interpretasi manual oleh spesialis, yang dapat memakan waktu dan subjektif, sering kali tidak mendeteksi tandatanda tahap awal yang samar seperti microaneurysms atau hyper-reflective foci.





TUJUAN APA YANG BISA AID-R LAKUKAN?

01

EARLY DETECTION & PREVENTION

Al dapat membantu deteksi dini tanda-tanda DR yang samar dan muncul pada tahap awal dibanding metode tradisional. 02

SCALABEL SOLUTION

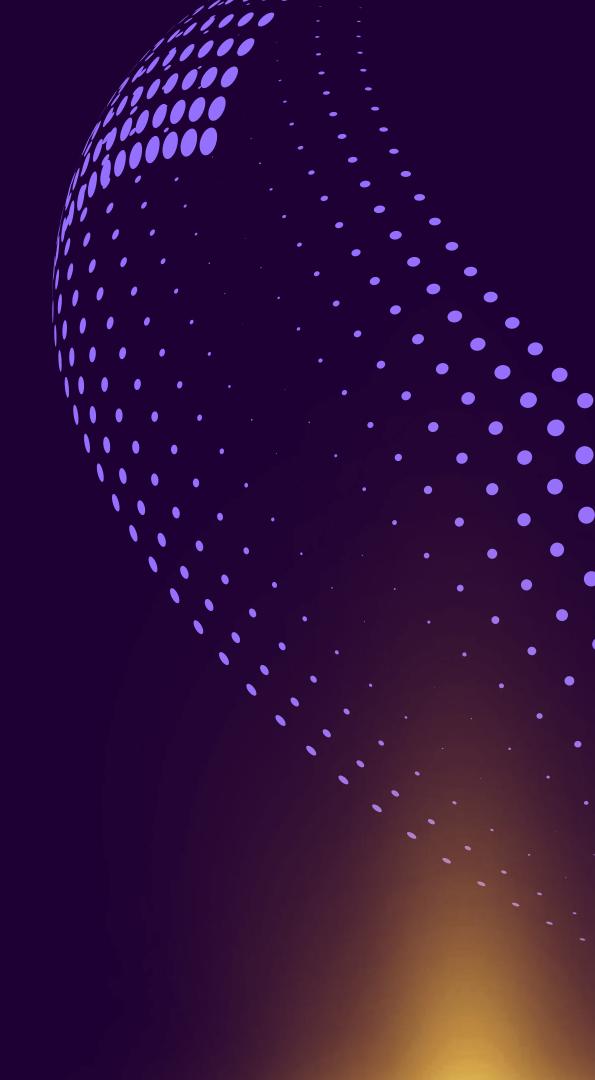
Automasi proses diagnosis memastikan pemeriksaan retina dapat dilakukan secara efisien di wilayah yang fasilitas kesehatannya masih yang terbatas. 03

INCREASED ACCURACY

Al memberi penilaian yang objektif dan stabil sehingga dapat meningkatkan akurasi diagnosis.

AID-R IS PREDICTIVE

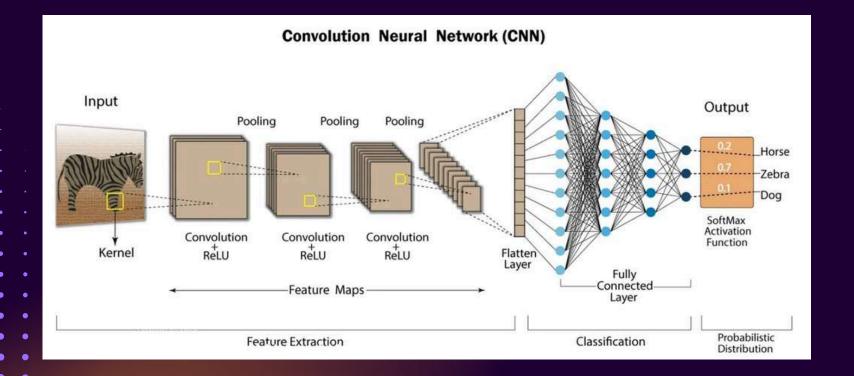
Memprediksi level DR dari gambar yang diberikan.



RANCANGAN

Integrasi Al dan Telemedicine

- Deep Learning, terutama Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), dimanfaatkan untuk menganalisis gambar retina.
- Gambar retina diunggah ke dalam platform Cloud untuk memungkinkan spesialis melakukan analisis jarak jauh.
- Al sebagai penyaring awal dimana gambar retina dan dianalisis secara automasi oleh sistem untuk mendeteksi tanda-tanda DR sebelum dikirim kepada spesialis.
- Al mengategorikan kondisi DR, misal: No DR, Mild DR, Moderate DR, Severe DR, atau Proliferative DR. Hasil diverifikasi oleh spesialis yang memiliki akses ke platform telemedicine.



DATASET EXPLORATORY

APTOS 2019

https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/mariaherrerot/aptos2019

APTOS-2019 dataset

The APTOS-2019 dataset classified into training, validation and testing groups.



Data Card

Code (9)

Discussion (0)

Suggestions (0)

About Dataset

This is an example of classification of the dataset available at APTOS 2019 Blindness Detection into training, validation and testing groups.

The Asia Pacific Tele-Ophthalmology Society 2019 Blindness Detection (APTOS 2019 BD) dataset contains 3662 samples collected from many participants of rural India. The, Aravind Eye Hospital, India, organized the dataset. The fundus photographs were collected in varying conditions and environments over a long period. Later, a group of trained doctors reviewed and labeled the gathered samples following the principle of the International Clinical Diabetic Retinopathy Disease Severity Scale (ICDRSS). As per the scaling system, the APTOS 2019 BD samples are divided into five categories: no Diabetic Retinopathy (DR), mild DR, moderate DR, severe DR, and proliferative DR.

Usability ①

5.29

ry carrons

Expected update frequency

Not specified

Tags

MODEL

EfficientNetB0

DenseNet121

```
EfficientNetB0 function [source]

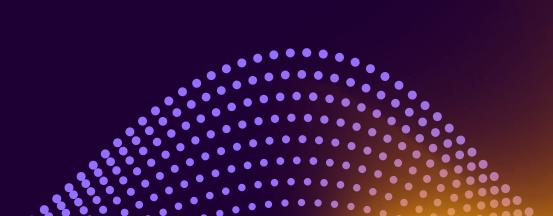
keras.applications.EfficientNetB0(
    include_top=True,
    weights="imagenet",
    input_tensor=None,
    input_shape=None,
    pooling=None,
    classes=1000,
    classifier_activation="softmax",
    name="efficientnetb0",
)
```

```
DenseNet121 function [source]

keras.applications.DenseNet121(
    include_top=True,
    weights="imagenet",
    input_tensor=None,
    input_shape=None,
    pooling=None,
    classes=1000,
    classifier_activation="softmax",
    name="densenet121",
)
```

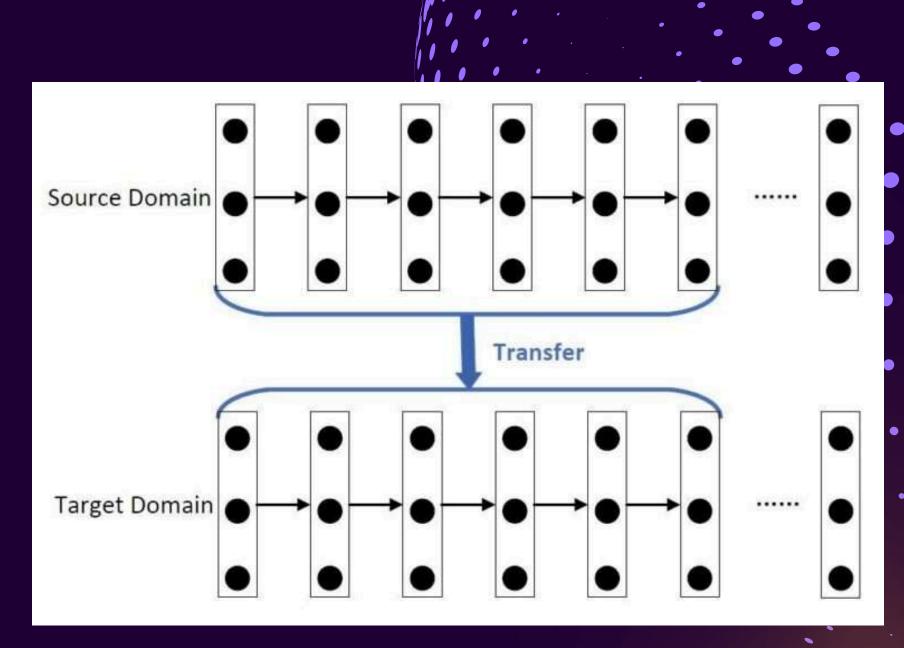
https://keras.io/api/applications/efficientnet/

https://keras.io/api/applications/densenet/



TRANSFER LEARNING

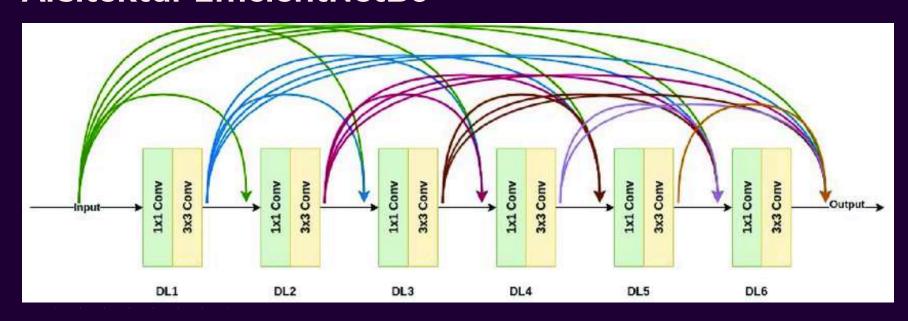
Transfer learning adalah bentuk training dengan memanfaatkan model yang sebelumnya telah dilatih. Model tersebut digunakan untuk bekerja dengan dataset baru (Goodfellow et al., 2016; Patterson & Gibson, 2017).



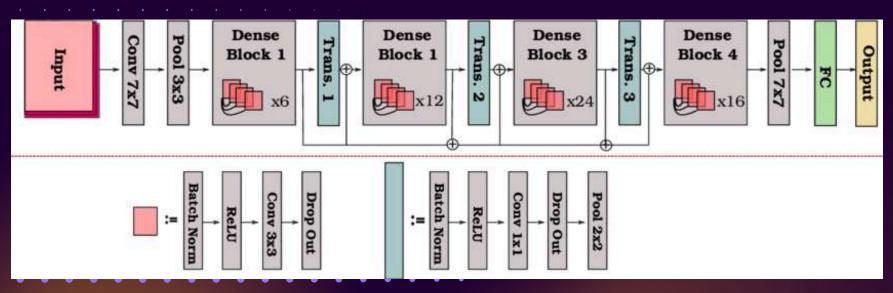
SOURCE CODE AI

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1SFYG5asdSveeswRjxQWJwCdYUrKu008V?usp=sharing

Arsitektur EfficientNetB0



Arsitektur DenseNet121

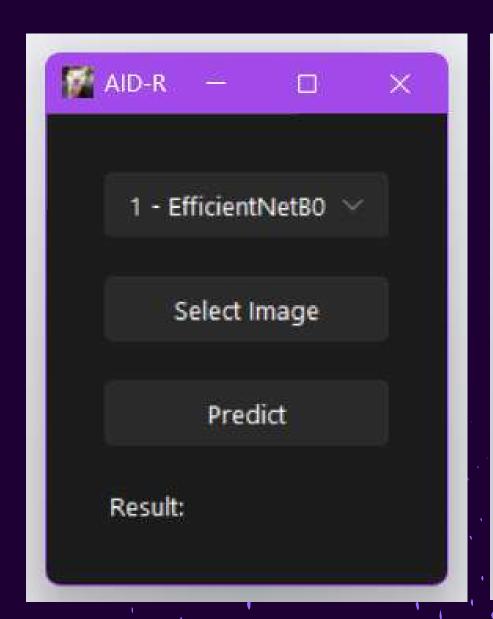


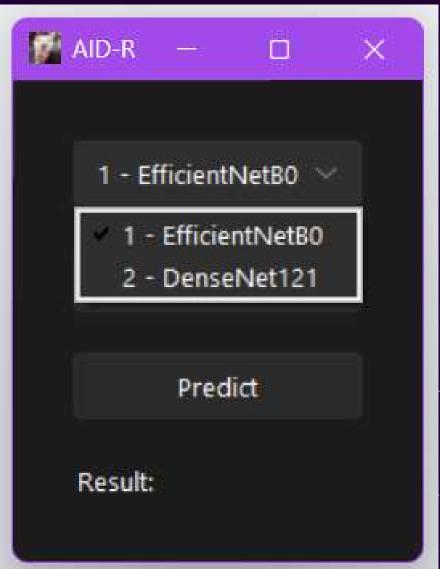
Setelah melalui sistem *trial and error*dengan berbagai model, didapat model **EfficientNetB0** dan **DenseNet121** paling
cocok dengan sistem yang kami buat.

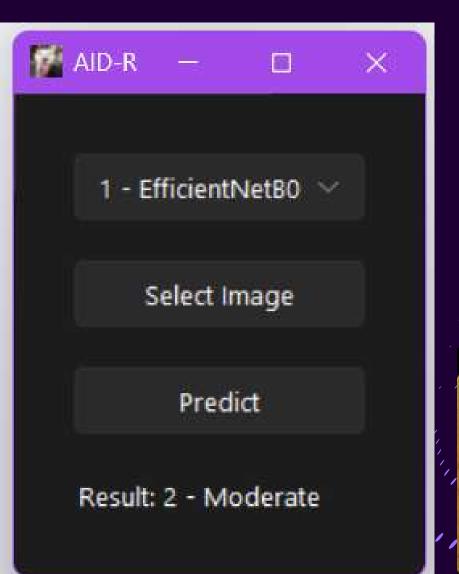
SOURCE CODE UI #1

App

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/17DGd5rbyzJF9i58I7gDBGNrunUUoc6Sg?usp=sharing





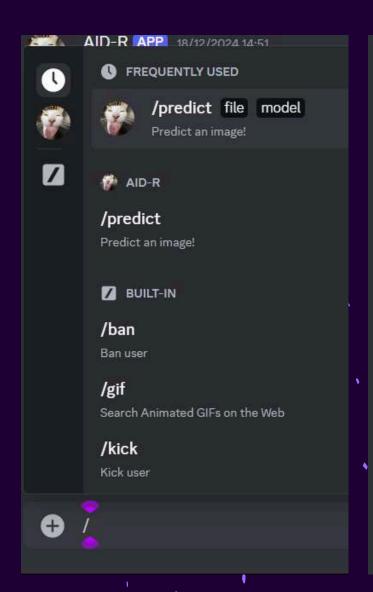


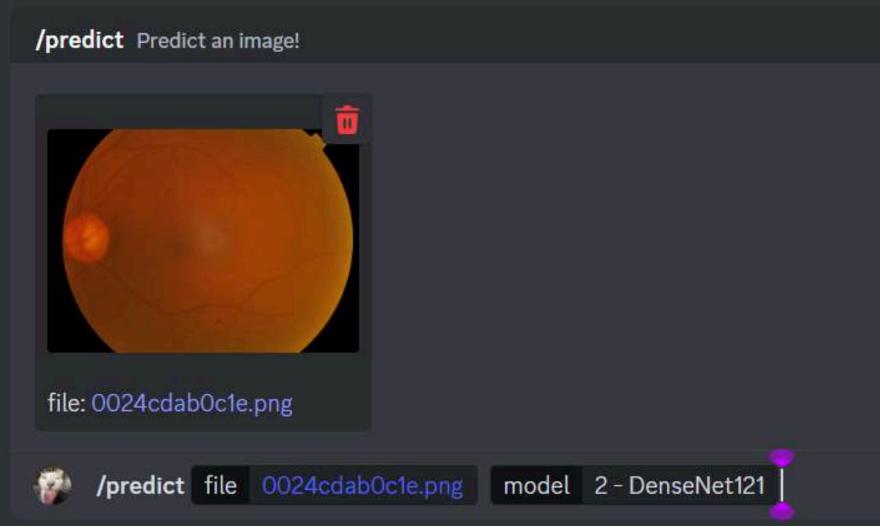


SOURCE CODE UI #2

Discord Bot

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1D6Vgxr12VjTw_T8dIYiqCViA0DQOQ4Du?usp=sharing



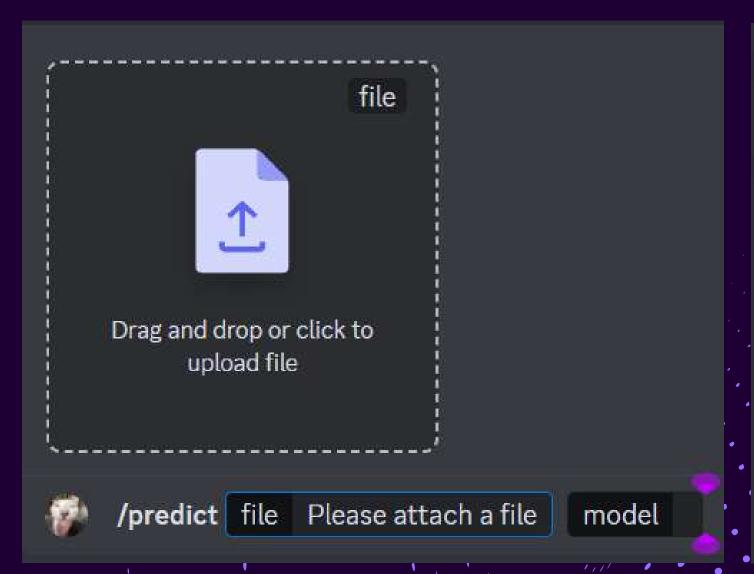


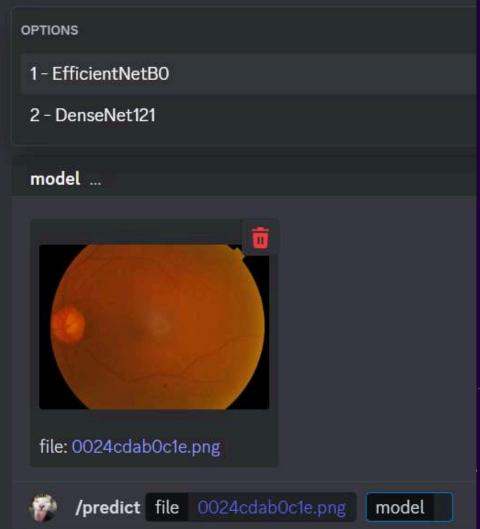
Sample yang digunakan:

SOURCE CODE UI #2

Discord Bot

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1D6Vgxr12VjTw_T8dIYiqCViA0DQOQ4Du?usp=sharing







REFERENSI

- Amin, J., Sharif, M., & Yasmin, M. (2016). A review on recent developments for detection of diabetic retinopathy. **Scientifica**, 2016(1), 6838976. https://doi.org/10.1155/2016/6838976
- EyeCarePD. (n.d.). **Hyperreflective foci (HRF)**. EyeCarePD. Retrieved October 23, 2024, from https://eyecarepd.com/glossary/macular-oct/hrf/
- Girsang, A. S. (2023, May 31). **Transfer learning**. Master of Computer Science. https://mti.binus.ac.id/2023/05/31/transfer-learning/
- Mansour, S. E., Browning, D. J., Wong, K., Flynn Jr, H. W., & Bhavsar, A. R. (2020). The evolving treatment of diabetic retinopathy. **Clinical Ophthalmology**, 653-678. https://doi.org/10.2147/OPTH.S236637
- Nakayama, L. F., Zago Ribeiro, L., Novaes, F., Miyawaki, I. A., Miyawaki, A. E., de Oliveira, J. A. E., ... Silva, P. S. (2023). Artificial intelligence for telemedicine diabetic retinopathy screening: a review. **Annals of Medicine**, 55(2). https://doi.org/10.1080/07853890.2023.2258149
- NHS. (2023, October 4). Diabetic retinopathy. National Health Service. https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/diabetic-retinopathy/
- Vujosevic, S., Aldington, S. J., Silva, P., Hernández, C., Scanlon, P., Peto, T., & Simó, R. (2020). Screening for diabetic retinopathy: new perspectives and challenges. **The Lancet Diabetes & Endocrinology**, 8(4), 337-347. https://doi.org/10.1016/S2213-8587(19)30411-5