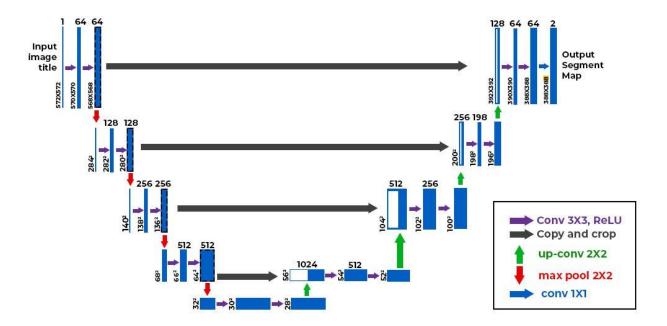
Glaucoma detection in retinal fundus images using U-Net and Supervised/Unsupervised machine learning algorithms

Introduction

Glaucoma is a neuro-degenerative eye disease developed due to an increase in the Intra-ocular Pressure inside the retina. Being the second largest cause of <u>blindness</u> worldwide, it can lead the person towards complete blindness if an early diagnosis does not take place. With respect to this underlying issue, there is an immense need of developing a system that can effectively work in the absence of excessive equipments, skilled medical practitioners and also is less time consuming.

Step By Step Explanation



Preprocessing:

- Convert the images to same channels and sizes so that our model can fit perfectly.
- Resize the images to (256, 256, 1) format for learning.
- 2 folders are created named as resized and resizeddo which contain the processed/resized images of eye and their respective masks.
- These images will be used for model training and testing

Preparing Data:

- Convert all the images to same channels and sizes so that our model can fit perfectly.
- Resize the images to (256, 256, 1) format for learning.
- Load all the images into a list and convert them to grayscale.
- Load all the masks to list.
- Now to separate the optical cup and optical disk from these masks.
- First we will threshold a mask and store all the values which are 1 or white into another list which is called optical disk list.
- Then we will threshold all values less than 1 or white and store them into another list which is called optical cup list.
- Now we have three lists, images list, optical cup list, optical disk list.
- These lists will be used to train and test.

Model Building Functions:

- We are using U-NET model to achieve our task.
- Functions for building the encoder and decoder blocks of a U-Net architecture.
- `conv_block`: Defines a convolutional block consisting of two convolutional layers followed by batch normalization and ReLU activation.
- `encoder_block`: Combines a convolutional block with max-pooling for down sampling.
- 'decoder_block': Defines a decoder block that includes convolutional transpose (deconvolution) for up sampling followed by concatenation with skip connections from the encoder and convolutional blocks.
- Encoder block encodes the data using 2 convolutional layers

Building the U-Net Model:

- Defines a function `build_unet` to construct the U-Net architecture using the previously defined encoder and decoder blocks.
- The model takes an input shape ` (256, 256, 1) ` and generates a binary segmentation mask.
- The shape is important that is why we resized each image and mask into 256, 256, 1 format for our model to work perfectly.

Model Compilation and Training:

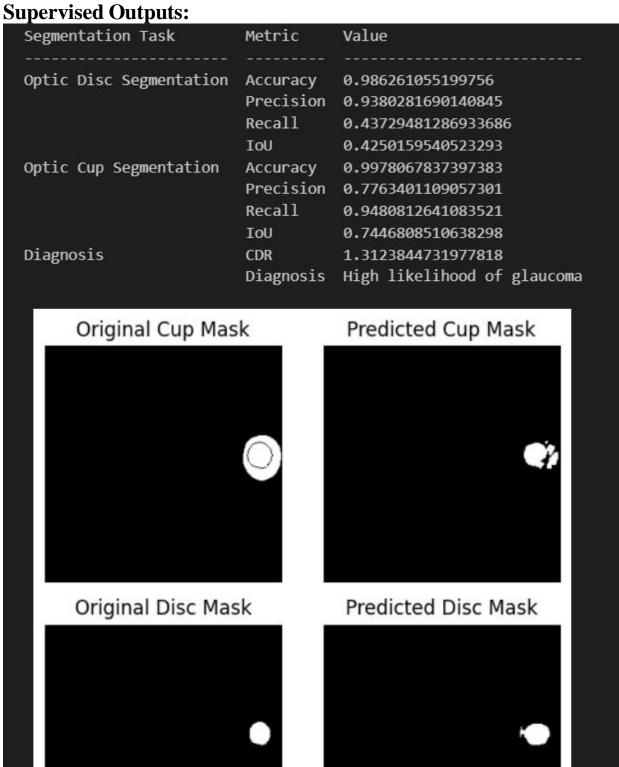
- Fits the models to the training data ('image_array' and corresponding masks) using a batch size of 2 and 30 epochs.
- We are training the images on first 20 images if the dataset.
- We will be using minimum 25 epoch to fit the data.
- Using this value of epoch we will get more perfect results as compared to using less value of epoch.

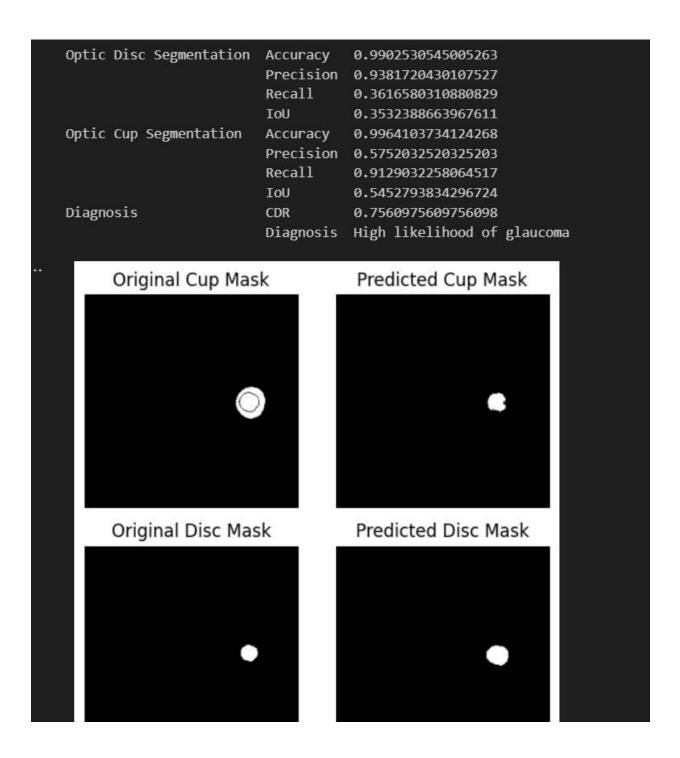
Model Prediction and Post-processing:

- The model is being trained using the first 20 images.
- When the model has been trained we will give any value of i, which means which image number you want to test the model on.
- When we give value of i, the model tests that image, and provides us with results.

Evaluation Metrics and Diagnosis

- Calculates Cup-to-Disc Ratio (CDR) based on the areas of segmented optic disc and optic cup.
- Determines diagnosis ("High likelihood of glaucoma" or "Low likelihood of glaucoma") based on the CDR threshold (0.4).
- If CDR is greater than 0.4, then there is High Likelihood, else there is Low Likelihood.
- Calculates evaluation metrics (accuracy, precision, recall, IoU) for both optic disc and optic cup segmentation using the calculated masks and predicted masks.





Unsupervised Outputs:

