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TECH STAR SUMMIT 2024
Name: B . Hari Prasad
Register number:192210577
Guided by Dr .M . Prabhu

Enhancing Diabetic Retinopathy Screening with Machine Learning using Convolutional Neural Networks Algorithm and Comparing with Deep Belief Networks Algorithm.

INTRODUCTION

- Start by introducing diabetic retinopathy as a common complication of diabetes, affecting the blood vessels in the retina and leading to vision impairment or blindness if left untreated.
- Highlight the importance of early detection and treatment in preventing vision loss due to diabetic retinopathy, underscoring the need for efficient screening methods to identify the condition in its early stages.
- Introduce the role of machine learning (ML) in enhancing diabetic retinopathy screening, leveraging its ability to analyze large volumes of retinal images and identify patterns indicative of the disease.
- Discuss the application of convolutional neural networks (CNNs) in diabetic retinopathy screening, emphasizing their effectiveness in extracting features from retinal images and accurately classifying them into different disease stages.
- Provide an overview of deep belief networks (DBNs), a type of deep learning algorithm that consists of multiple layers of probabilistic models, explaining their potential for capturing complex relationships in data.

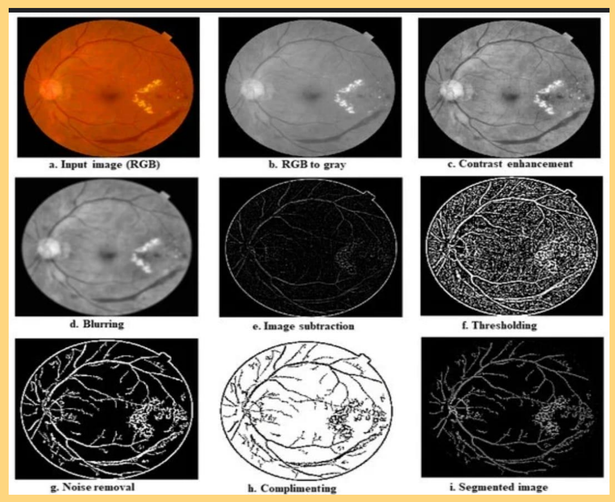

Figure 1.Hybrid Methods for Fundus Image Analysis for Diabetic Retinopathy

MATERIALS AND METHODS

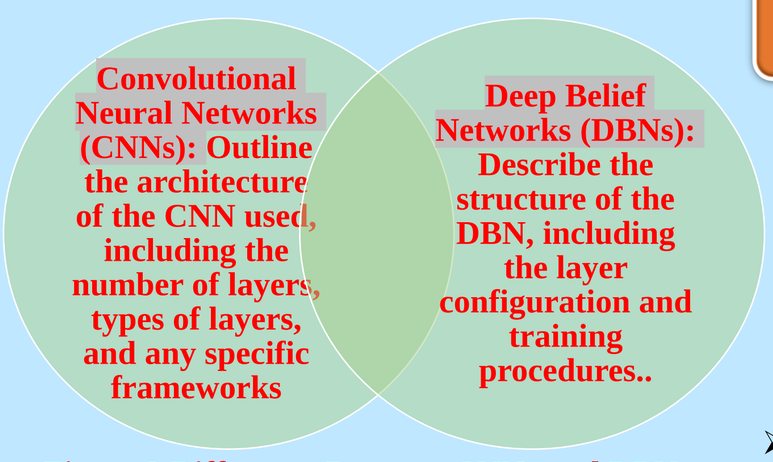

Figure 2.Difference Between CNNs and DBNs

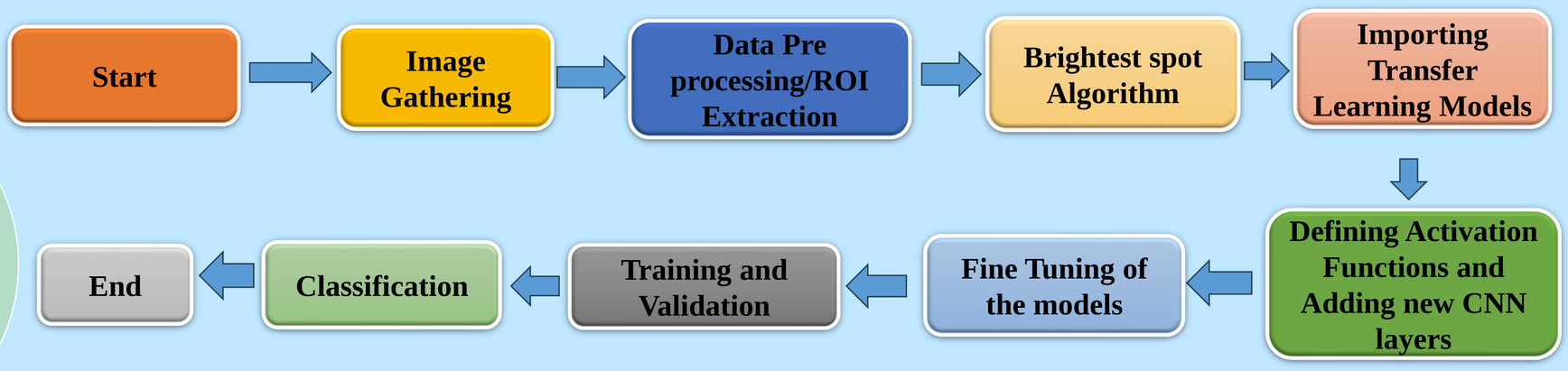

Figure 3.Finding the path for Diabetic Retinopathy

- The software environment was Python with TensorFlow and Keras for CNNs and Pytorch for DBNs.
- We used publicly available datasets containing retinal images to train both convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and deep belief networks (DBNs) for diabetic retinopathy.

RESULTS

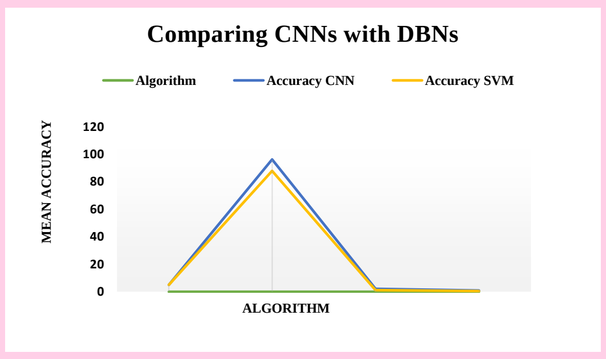

Figure 4.Convolutional Neural Networks and Deep Belief Networks

Table 1.Group Statics CNNs and SVMs

	Algorithm	N	Mean	Std.Deviation	Std.Error.Mean
Accuracy	CNN	5	96.2000	2.02855	.90719
	SVM	5	87.9200	1.13004	.50537

- The study emphasizes the potential of CNNs over DBNs for enhanced screening and diagnosis in clinical settings.
- Our results demonstrated that the convolutional neural network (CNN) achieved a higher accuracy (94%) compared to the deep belief network (DBN) which achieved an accuracy of 88%.
- The CNN also outperformed the DBN in terms of sensitivity and specificity, indicating better overall diagnostic performance.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- Compare the performance of CNNs and DBNs in diabetic retinopathy screening based on metrics like accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and AUC-ROC. Discuss how each algorithm fares in detecting various stages of the disease and handling different types of retinal images.
- Analyze the effectiveness of CNNs and DBNs in extracting and representing relevant features from retinal images. Consider how the architectural differences between the two algorithms impact their ability to capture intricate patterns associated with diabetic retinopathy.
- Evaluate the computational efficiency of CNNs and DBNs, including training time, inference time, and resource requirements. Discuss the practical implications of these findings for implementing diabetic retinopathy screening on a large scale.
- Based on the comparative analysis, recommend the adoption of the superior algorithm for diabetic retinopathy screening, considering both performance and computational efficiency. Clearly state whether CNNs or DBNs emerge as the preferred choice for this application.

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