SIMATS ENGINEERING
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TECH STAR SUMMIT 2024

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Machine Learning Approaches for Early Detection of Diabetic Retinopathy Comparing Random Forest Algorithm with Deep Belief Networks Algorithm

INTRODUCTION

- The diabetic retinopathy as a serious complication of diabetes affecting the eyes' blood vessels, which, if left untreated, can lead to vision loss and blindness.
- Highlight the significance of early detection in managing diabetic retinopathy, emphasizing that timely intervention can prevent or delay vision loss, thus underscoring the importance of effective screening methods.
- Introduce machine learning as a promising approach for early detection of diabetic retinopathy, given its ability to analyze large volumes of retinal images and identify patterns indicative of the disease.
- Provide an overview of the Random Forest algorithm, highlighting its ability to handle high-dimensional data, nonlinear relationships, and missing values, making it well-suited for classification tasks like diabetic retinopathy detection.

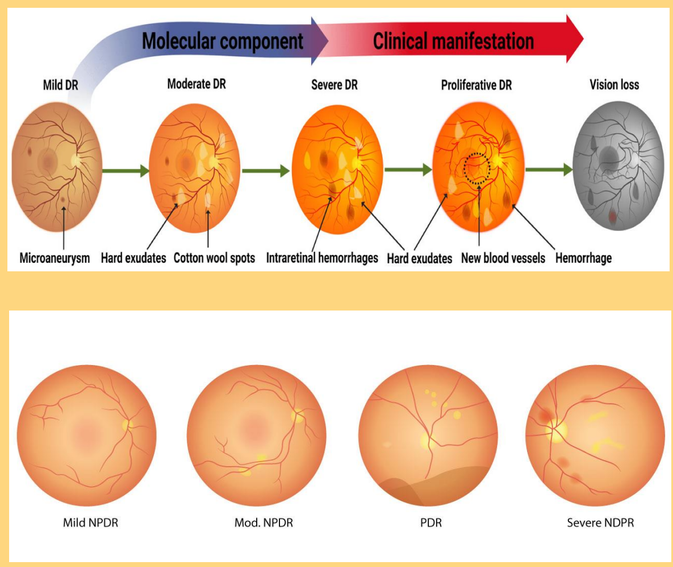


Figure 1.Phases Of Diabetic Retinopathy in Adults

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Additionally, both models underwent rigorous hyperparameter tuning using grid search to ensure optimal performance and generalization on unseen data.

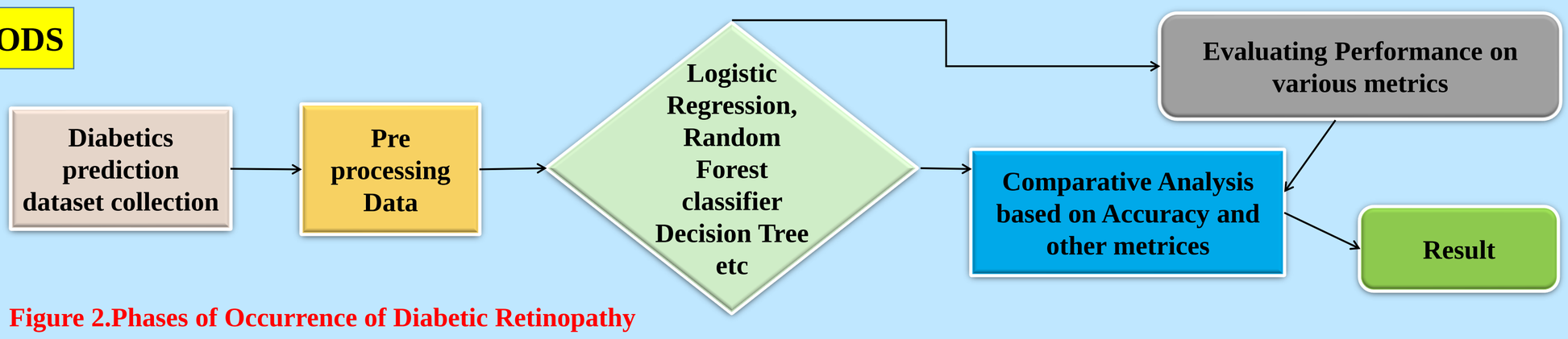
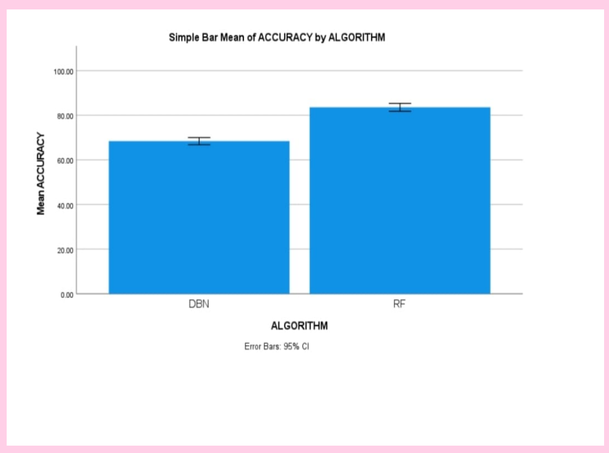


Figure 2.Phases of Occurrence of Diabetic Retinopathy

- In this study, we compared the effectiveness of Random Forest (RF) and Deep Belief Networks (DBN) algorithms for early detection of diabetic retinopathy using a dataset comprising retinal images from 500 diabetic patients.
- Image data preprocessing involved normalization, enhancement, and segmentation to isolate regions of interest.

RESULTS



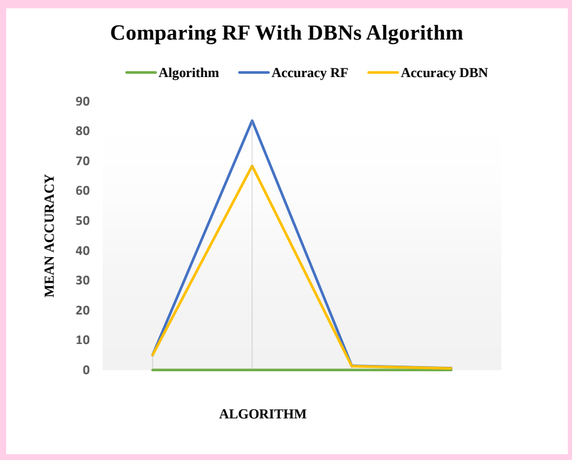


Figure 3.Random Forest and Deep Belief Networks

Table 1. Group Statics Random Forest and Deep Belief Networks

	Algorithm	N	Mean	Std.Deviation	Std.Error Mean
Accuracy	RF	5	83.5800	1.42724	.63828
	DBN	5	68.4200	1.28725	.57567

- Overall, Deep Belief Networks demonstrated superior accuracy and performance in detecting early diabetic retinopathy due to their ability to model complex patterns and high-dimensional data.
- A comparative study of machine learning approaches for the early detection of diabetic retinopathy evaluated the efficacy of Random Forest algorithms and Deep Belief Networks. The findings revealed that Deep Belief Networks, with their deep learning capabilities, were more effective in identifying subtle features in retinal images.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- Compare the performance of Random Forest and DBNs in early detection of diabetic retinopathy based on metrics such as accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC-ROC). Analyze which algorithm achieves better performance overall and whether there are differences in performance for detecting different stages or severity levels of diabetic retinopathy.
- The differences in feature representation between Random Forest and DBNs. Explore how Random Forest constructs decision trees based on features' importance, while DBNs learn hierarchical representations of data through multiple layers of probabilistic models. Evaluate how these differences impact the algorithms' ability to capture subtle patterns indicative .
- The scalability and computational efficiency of Random Forest and DBNs. Consider factors such as training time, inference time, and resource requirements. Discuss which algorithm is more suitable for large-scale screening programs and real-time applications in clinical settings.

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