DIABETIC RETINOPATHY DETECTION

A PREPRINT

David Unger
XXXXXXX
M. Sc. Autonome Systeme
University of Stuttgart
`stXXXXXX@stud.uni-stuttgart.de`

Nick Wagner
3524444
MSc. Autonome Systeme
University of Stuttgart
`st175644@stud.uni-stuttgart.de`

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ABSTRACT

Diabetic retinopathy is an eye disease that can affect people suffering diabetes. It causes damage to the blood vessels of the eyes, deteriorates the eyesight and can lead in the worst case to blindness of the patient. It is important to detect the disease in an early stage to mitigate it as good as possible with an early treatment. Analyzing images of eyes and classify the severity of diabetic retinopathy is a challenging task that requires expert knowledge. To assist doctors and medical personnel, a classification model shall be trained to classify the severity automatically.

1 Introduction

Diabetic retinopathy is a complication of diabetes, which can cause damage the retina of the eye. If not detected early, this damage may cause cause vision impairment or even blindness. To treat this condition successfully, it has to be detected at an early stage, which is difficult due to minimal to no early warning signs. Furthermore, the different grades can only be distinguished by a trained professional due to its subtle symptoms. Examples are leaking blood vessels, fatty deposits or retinal swelling. Since this task is difficult even for trained professionals, an algorithm for automatic detection of the diabetic retinopathy grade is necessary. This is the goal of this paper.

The used dataset is the Indian Diabetic Retinopathy Image Dataset (IDRID), which is publicly available. It contains five class labels, which refer to the eye disease grades (0-4).

2 Object Classification

2.1 Problem analysis

To tackle the problem of diabetic retinopathy detection, several methods are possible. Because the dataset consists of ordinally scaled data of 5 classes, regression could be used to estimate the serverity of a case. In addition, a the problem can be handled as a classification problem after one-hot-encoding the labels. As a third option, one can define a threshold to define problematic diabetic retinopathy and non-problematic diabetic retinopathy and can handle the problem as a binary classification. Further, only binary and multiclass classification are anaylzed.

A binary classification has the advantage of higher accuracy, but lacks details, because the network only outputs 0 or 1 and no information about the exact serverity of the disease. Metrics are also easy to implement, because precision, recall and f1-score are standard implementations and nicely interpretable.

A multiclass classification has typically a lower accuracy, because the network needs to pick the right class among several classes. It provides the benefit or receiving richer information, i.e. the exact serverity of the disease. Evaluating a multiclass classification problem becomes harder, because missclassifications can vary in their error. Classifiying a class 1 as class 2 is for example less problematic than classifying class 1 as class 5.

2.2 Architecture

VGG, Resnet, Weight freeeze / unfreeze, GAP, Flatten, Dense Layers

2.3 Weight initialization

Weight initialization refers to the initial values of parameters that are used in specific neural network layers. Changing the initialization of the layers changes the starting point for the optimization process and potentially also the performance. Keras initializes the weights of dense layers with the Glorot uniform initializer, which draws samples from a truncated uniform distribution. Generally the goal is to avoid vanishing and exploding gradients, even better is if the variance of layer outputs is approximately one. [paper KUMAR] Specifically for the ReLU activation function, this is achieved with the He initialization, which draws from a normal distribution with the following parameters. [paper HE]

$$\mu = 0 \quad (1) \qquad \sigma^2 = 2/N \quad (2)$$

This led to a faster training and performance increase of X percent.

2.4 Augmentation

Within the input pipeline three main types of augmentation are applied. The goal is to make feature extraction easier for the network and increase the amount of input images which reduces overfitting.

- **Graham preprocessing: [report kaggle]**
  1. rescale the eye radius to 300 pixels
  2. subtract the local average color such that the local average gets mapped to gray
  3. clip the image to remove boundary effects

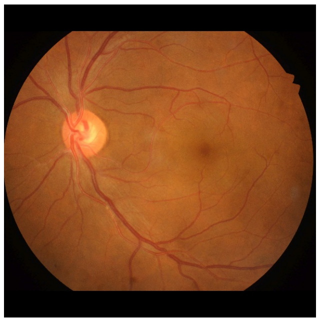
Figure 1: Original image

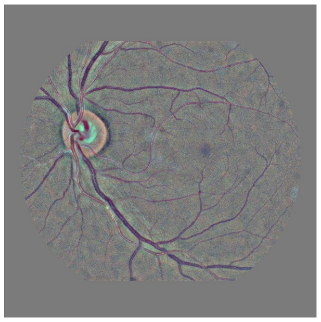
Figure 2: Graham preprocessed image

- **Color jittering:** Slight random changes to brightness, hue, saturation or contrast.
- **Random cropping:** Crop a window that is slightly smaller than the image. Then resize to original size again.

2.5 Dataset Balancing

Taking a closer look at the sample distribution within the dataset 1, it is obviously imbalanced. This will inevitably lead to a trained model that is fitted better to the overrepresented classes.

Label:	0	1	2	3	4
# train	134	20	136	74	49
# test	34	5	32	19	13

Table 1: Dataset sample distribution

To avoid this, a method called oversampling is applied. Oversampling allows drawing underrepresented classes from the training set more often, such that all classes are equally represented when training the model.

2.6 Training

2.6.1 Optimizer

2.6.2 Loss Function

2.6.3 Learning Rate

Momentum / Decay

2.7 Metrics

incl. QWC

3 Experiments

3.1 Procedure

The training of the deep neural network classifier requires the selection of suitable hyperparameters that differ from problem to problem. A useful strategy to find a good set of hyperparameters are parameter sweeps. Weights&Biases is a python library that enables the easy implementation of sweeps.

Hyperparameter optimization requires besides training and test dataset a third, the validation dataset, to evaluate the model after hyperparameter tuning and to avoid overfitting on the hyperparameters. Because the given dataset only contains training and test data, the original training dataset was split into 80% training data and 20% validation data.

In total, x sweeps consisting of x runs and x epochs were performed during the project.

3.2 Hyperparameter selection

The following parameters show a big effect on the performance of the neural network on the validation data, why they are selected for the final classifier.

Balancing ...

3.3 Deep Visualization

3.3.1 Guided Backpropagation

Guided Backpropagation belongs to the family of pixel-space gradient visualizations. The goal is to exploit the idea that neurons act like detectors of image features by using backpropagation. What makes this backpropagation guided is that negative gradient are set to zero. This way, only pixels that are positively important to the output get highlighted. This method is not class-discriminative.

3.3.2 CAM

Class Activation Map (CAM) is class-discriminative and highlights relevant image regions, but in a less fine-grained manner To achieve this, global average pooling has to be performed on the last feature maps of the last convolutional layer, followed by a dense layer as output. The weights of this dense layer are then projected back to the convolutional feature maps which results in the class activation mappings. As a consequence, it is hard to generalize this approach due to the architecture restrictions.

3.3.3 GradCAM

GradCAM is class-discriminative as well, but can be used by any CNN-based network without architectural adaptions. Similar to CAM, it describes the activation as a linear combination of weighted feature maps. But in this case, the weights are calculated by deriving the logit per class by the feature maps of the chosen convolutional layer. These gradients then get global average pooled, followed by a ReLU. The ReLU leaves only feature with a positive impact behind, similar to how it is applied in Guided Backpropagation.

3.3.4 Guided GradCAM

Guided GradCAM combines the ideas of Guided Backpropagation with Class Activation Maps. This makes GradCAM class-discriminative due to the localization of relevant image regions and high-resolution due pixel-space gradient visualization.

4 Results

best binary + multiclass performance; color coded confusion matrix

5 Headings: first level

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5.1 Headings: second level

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$$\xi_{ij}(t) = P(x_t = i, x_{t+1} = j | y, v, w; \theta) = \frac{\alpha_i(t) a^{w_t}_{ij} \beta_j(t+1) b^{v_{t+1}}_j (y_{t+1})}{\sum^N_{i=1} \sum^N_{j=1} \alpha_i(t) a^{w_t}_{ij} \beta_j(t+1) b^{v_{t+1}}_j (y_{t+1})} \tag{3}$$

5.1.1 Headings: third level

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6 Examples of citations, figures, tables, references

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`http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/natbib/natnotes.pdf`

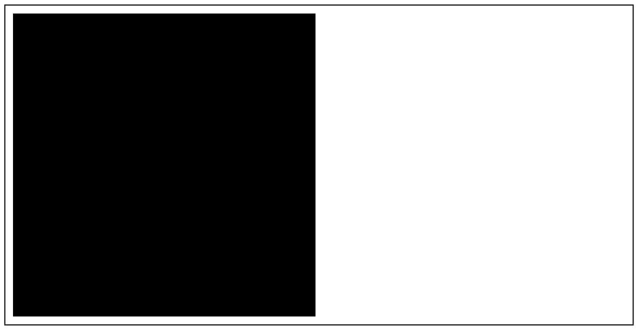
Figure 3: Sample figure caption.

Table 2: Sample table title

Part		
Name	Description	Size (μm)
Dendrite	Input terminal	$\sim$100
Axon	Output terminal	$\sim$10
Soma	Cell body	up to 10^6

Of note is the command `\citet`, which produces citations appropriate for use in inline text. For example,

```
   \citet{hasselmo} investigated\dots
```

produces

Hasselmo, et al. (1995) investigated…

`https://www.ctan.org/pkg/booktabs`

6.1 Figures

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6.2 Tables

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6.3 Lists

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References

[1] Siddharth Krishna Kumar. On weight initialization in deep neural networks. *arXiv:1704.08863*, 2017.

[2] name. title. In *Frontiers in Handwriting Recognition (ICFHR), 2014 14th International Conference on*, pages 417–422. IEEE, 2014.
Guided Backpropagation: https://arxiv.org/abs/1412.6806