**Diabeto-Vision**



**By:**

**Mudabbir Ahmed**

**35830**

**Saad Munaf**

**38748**

**Saad bin Rizwan**

**37968**

**Supervised by:**

**Prof. Mr. Tajamul Shahzad**

**Faculty of Computing**

**Riphah International University, Islamabad**

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**Riphah International University, Islamabad**

Date: [date of final presentation]

**Final Approval**

This is to certify that we have read the report submitted by ***Mudabbir Ahmed (35830), Saad Munaf (38748), Saad bin Rizwan (37968)*** for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of the Bachelors of Science in Computer Science (BSCS). It is our judgment that this report is of sufficient standard to warrant its acceptance by Riphah International University, Islamabad for the degree of Bachelors of Science in Computer Science (BSCS).

**Committee:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1** | Prof Tajamul Shahzad  (Supervisor) |
|  |  |
| **2** | Dr. Musharraf Ahmed  (Head of Department/chairman) |

**Declaration**

We hereby declare that this document “**Diabteo-Vision**” neither as a whole nor as a part has been copied out from any source. It is further declared that we have done this project with the accompanied report entirely on the basis of our personal efforts, under the proficient guidance of our teachers, especially our supervisor **Prof. Tajamul Shahzad**. If any part of the system is proved to be copied out from any source or found to be reproduction of any project from anywhere else, we shall stand by the consequences.

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**Mudabbir Ahmed**

**35830**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Saad Munaf**

**38748**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Saad bin Rizwan**

**37968**

**Dedication**

Our project is dedicated to our parents, seniors, friends, and our supervisor "Prof Tajamul Shahzad" who has been our continual source of inspiration and whose support has helped this project succeed. This project would not have been possible without their trust and support.

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**Mudabbir Ahmed**

**35830**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Saad Munaf**

**38748**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Saad bin Rizwan**

**37968**

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# Abstract

Diabetic Retinopathy is a serious complication of diabetes that affects the eyes, potentially leading to vision loss if left untreated. Early detection and accurate grading are crucial for timely treatment and better outcomes.

**Diabeto Vision** is a web application developed to offer assistance in scanning and determining the degree of severity of diabetic retinopathy using the latest machine learning algorithms. The system retrieves the fundus images of the eye and analyses them to see if the patient suffers from the problem and if yes, the level of severity is established. This easy to use platform seeks to give both patients and health care providers a fast and accurate method of detecting and coordinating the treatment of Diabetic retinopathy

**Chapter 1:**

**INTRODUCTION**

According to the WHO, the number of visually impaired people worldwide is estimated to be 2.2 billion, of whom at least 1 billion have vision impairment could have been prevented or are yet to be addressed. The world faces considerable challenges in terms of eye care, including inequalities in the coverage and quality of prevention, treatment, and forestall of rehabilitation services. Early detection and diagnosis of ocular pathologies would enable forestall visual impairment. The traditional diagnosis systems are slow, time-consuming, expensive and require a certain level of expertise to use, whereas the proposed system will provide an easy-to-use, reliable, fast, and cheap alternative for the users. It will be a web-based project which will integrate image-processing techniques. Medical professionals can also benefit from the system, as it will enable them to verify the results from conventional systems. The users are required to input fundus and retinal photographs of their eyes, and the system will preprocess them, extract features, and make a diagnosis based on the available datasets.

* 1. Goals and Objectives:

The primary goal of **Diabeto-Vision** is to screening and also grading the diabetes. Some goals and objectives are given below.

* + 1. **Goals:**
* Design a user-friendly React.js-based frontend.
* Implement secure login and registration systems.
* Allow users to upload fundus images for analysis.
* Integrate trained ML models for detection and severity grading.
  + 1. **Objectives:**
* Develop a web-based platform, Diabeto Vision, for detecting and grading diabetic retinopathy.
* Utilize machine learning models to analyze fundus images for accurate diagnosis.
  1. **Scope of the Object:**

**Healthcare Support:**

* Helps doctors and patients detect diabetic retinopathy early and understand its severity.

**Web-Based Access:**

* Users can access the platform from anywhere to upload fundus images and get results.

**Machine Learning Powered:**

* Uses trained ML models to provide accurate and reliable diagnoses.

**User-Friendly Design:**

* Simple and intuitive interface, making it easy for anyone to use.

**Data Security:**

* Ensures that all user data and images are kept private and secure.

**Scalable and Future-Ready:**

* Designed to handle more users and datasets as it grows.

**Educational Purpose:**

* Useful for medical research, training, and learning about diabetic retinopathy.

**Chapter 2:**

# LITERATURE REVIEW

**2.1 Introduction**

Diabetic Retinopathy (DR) is one of the leading causes of vision impairment globally, with an increasing prevalence due to the rise in diabetes cases. The detection of DR in its early stages is crucial to prevent vision loss. This report explores various CNN architectures and methodologies to automate DR detection using retinal images, enhancing accuracy, efficiency, and scalability.

**2.2 Background**

Traditional DR diagnosis involves manual examination of retinal fundus images by ophthalmologists. However, this process is time-consuming, prone to human error, and dependent on specialized skills. The advent of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) has revolutionized image recognition tasks, offering a promising solution for automating DR detection. CNNs can identify complex patterns in retinal images, enabling early detection and classification of DR stages with higher precision and speed.

**2.3 Detailed Literature review**

**2.3.1 Introduction**

Contributions of various studies aimed at improving DR detection through advanced deep learning methods. It focuses on different CNN architectures, preprocessing techniques, datasets, and their performance metrics.

1. **Study 1:** Refined ResNet18 Architecture

* **Objective:** To improve DR detection accuracy using a refined ResNet18 with Swish activation.
* **Key Features:**

Swish activation improves gradient flow.

Data augmentation addresses dataset imbalances.

* **Results:** Achieved 93.51% accuracy on APTOS Kaggle Database, surpassing other models.

1. **Study 2:** Supervised Contrastive Learning (SCL)

* **Objective:** To overcome limitations of cross-entropy loss in traditional models.
* **Key Features:**

Preprocessing with CLAHE enhances image quality.

Xception CNN used as the encoder.

* **Results:** 98.36% accuracy and 98.50% AUC for binary classification.

1. **Study 3:** Very Deep ConvNet Architectures

* **Objective:** To investigate the impact of network depth on large-scale image recognition tasks.
* **Key Features:**

Utilized 16–19 layers with small 3×3 filters.

Efficient parameter usage improved accuracy.

* **Results:** State-of-the-art performance in ImageNet and other datasets.

1. **Study 4:** Parallel CNN and Extreme Learning Machine (ELM)

* **Objective:** To provide a robust and computationally efficient framework for DR detection.
* **Key Features:**

CLAHE preprocessing.

Parallel CNN for feature extraction.

ELM for classification.

* **Results:** 91.78% accuracy on Kaggle DR dataset, 97.27% on APTOS dataset.

1. **Study 5:** Multifractal Geometry and SVM

* **Objective:** Early detection of DR using OCTA images.
* **Key Features:**

Multiracial geometry for analyzing retinal blood vessels.

SVM achieved 98.5% detection accuracy.

1. **Study 6:** VGG-NIN Architecture

* **Objective:** To create an efficient model with fewer parameters for DR classification.
* **Key Features:**

Combines VGG16, SPP, and NiN for flexibility and accuracy.

* **Results:** High performance with fewer computational resources on Kaggle EyePACS dataset.

**2.3.2 Conclusion**

The reviewed studies demonstrate significant advancements in DR detection using CNN-based approaches. Each method highlights unique strengths, such as improved accuracy, computational efficiency, and scalability. However, challenges like imbalanced datasets, overfitting, and the need for real-time application remain.

**2.4 Literature Review Summary Table**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Study** | **Techniques used** | **Key Features** | **Datasets** | **Accuracy** |
| Refined ResNet18 | Swish activation, data augmentation | Gradient flow improvement | APTOS, Messidor, EyePACS, IDRID | 93.51% |
| SCL with Xception | CLAHE preprocessing, SCL training | Enhanced image quality, high AUC | APTOS, Messidor-2 | 98.36% |
| Parallel CNN + ELM | CLAHE preprocessing, Parallel CNN, ELM | Faster predictions | Kaggle DR 2015, APTOS | 91.78%-97.27% |
| Multifractal + SVM | Multifractal geometry, lacunarity, SVM | Early DR detection | OCTA Dataset | 98.50% |

**2.5 Research Gap**

Despite the advancements, several gaps persist in DR detection research:

* Difficulty in handling highly imbalanced datasets.
* Limited real-time applications due to high computational costs.
* Challenges in generalizing models across diverse datasets.
* Lack of robust systems for early detection in resource-constrained settings.

**2.6 Problem Statement**

Manual diagnosis of diabetic retinopathy is inefficient, error-prone, and lacks scalability. Automated CNN-based systems address these challenges but face issues such as imbalanced datasets, computational limitations, and generalizability. This project aims to develop an efficient, accurate, and scalable CNN-based solution for DR detection, bridging these gaps and improving accessibility in diverse healthcare environments.