

Digital Egypt Youth

Internet of things (IoT) and
artificial Intelligent (AI)



Classification of Retina Diseases using Convolution neural network (CNN)

(NORMAL – DRUSEN – CNV - DME)

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Acknowledgement

We cannot express enough thanks to **Dr. Ghazal A. Fahmy** and **Dr. Mohamed Al-Zaraqani**. They understood the nature of our thoughts and guided us step by step until this work brought to light. Their professional touches are sensed within every phase of this course.

Abstract

Artificial intelligence is one of the most important sciences that serve humanity in many fields, and among these many fields is the medical field, where artificial intelligence is used in the diagnosis of some medical diseases in order to reduce some errors and relieve some of the burdens that fall on the shoulders of doctors, so we did this project with the aim of helping in diagnosing retinal diseases using an artificial intelligence application.

In this report we fitted a different practical model of common types of Convolutional neural network (CNN) such like:

- LeNet
- VGGNet 16
- VGGNet 19
- ResNet
- DenesNet

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Introduction

1.1 What is OCT?

Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) is a non-invasive diagnostic technique that renders an in vivo cross-sectional view of the retina. OCT utilizes a concept known as interferometry to create a cross-sectional map of the retina that is accurate to within at least 10-15 microns. OCT was first introduced in 1991 and has found many uses outside of ophthalmology, where it has been used to image certain non-transparent tissues. Due to the transparency of the eye (i.e., the retina can be viewed through the pupil), OCT has gained wide popularity as an ophthalmic diagnostic tool.

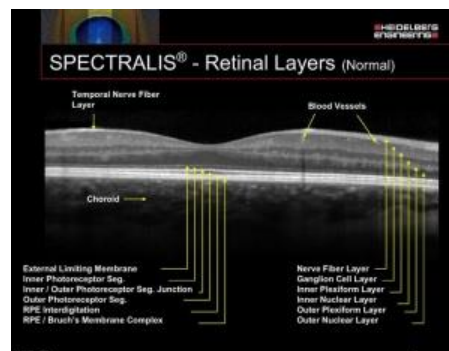


Figure 1 OCT Image of Retinal Layers
(Courtesy of Heidelberg Engineering)

OCT has attracted interest among the medical community because it provides tissue morphology imagery at much higher resolution (less than 10 μm axially and less than 20 μm laterally) than other imaging modalities such as MRI or ultrasound.

OCT can be particularly helpful in diagnosing:

- Macular hole
- Macular pucker/epiretinal membrane
- Vitreomacular traction
- Macular edema and exudates
- Detachments of the neurosensory retina
- Detachments of the retinal pigment epithelium (e.g. central serous retinopathy or age-related macular degeneration)
- Retinoschisis
- Pachychoroid
- Choroidal tumors

In some cases, OCT alone may yield the diagnosis (e.g. macular hole). Yet, in other disorders, especially retinal vascular disorders, it may be helpful to order additional tests (e.g. fluorescein angiography or indocyanine green angiography).

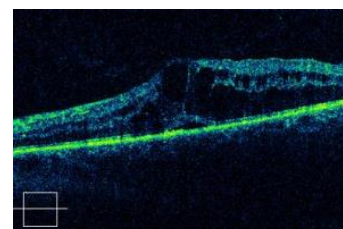


Figure 2 OCT showing both
macular edema and subretinal
fluid in a diabetic patient

1.2 Eye Diseases:

Optometrists use Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) of the human eye to analyze and detect various age-related eye abnormalities such as Choroidal Neovascularization (CNV), Diabetic Macular Edema (DME), Drusen and the anatomy of normal eye as shown in the figures 3 ,4,5



Figure 3 output of OCT figure of the anatomy of eye

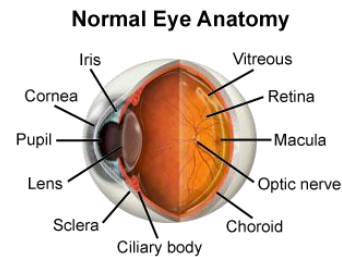


Figure 4 anatomy of normal eye

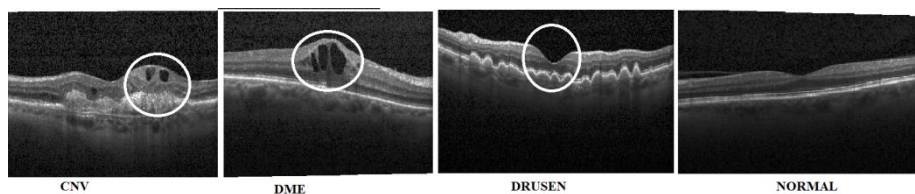


Figure 5 Difference Eye Diseases

1.3 Choroidal Neovascularization

Choroidal neovascularization (CNV) is considered as a part of the spectrum of exudative age-related macular degeneration (AMD) that contains of an abnormal growth of blood-vessel from the choroidal to the neurosensory retina through the Bruch's membrane. Hemorrhage from CNV in AMD menaces visual intensity.

1.4 Diabetic Macular Edema

Diabetic Macular Edema (DME) is a gathering of fluid in the macula part in the retina that controls vision capabilities. Will appear DME, after patients have had diabetic retinopathy. Diabetic retinopathy (DR) is a disease that damages the blood vessels in the retina, causing of vision frailty. Without treatment these blood vessels, the leak will fluid in the eye and, causing of DME. DME usually consists of two types: Focal DME, which happens because of abnormalities in the blood vessels in the eye. Diffuse DME, which happens because of widening or swelling retinal capillaries.

1.5 DRUSEN

Drusen are yellow sediments under the retina. Drusen are consisted of grease which is a fatty protein. Drusen probable do not cause age-related macular degeneration (AMD). But Druse raises a person's risk of causing of AMD. There are different types of drusen. "Hard" drusen may not occasion vision problems for a long time. They are small, independent, and far away from one to another. "Soft" drusen are large and grouped closer together. Their borders are not as clearly defined as hard drusen. This type of drusen increases the development of AMD.

1.6 Convolutional neural network (CNN):

Convolutional neural network is a class of deep learning methods which has become dominant in various computer vision tasks and is attracting interest across a variety of domains, including radiology. CNN is composed of multiple building blocks, such as convolution layers, pooling layers, and fully connected layers, and is designed to automatically and adaptively learn spatial hierarchies of features through a backpropagation algorithm.

1.7 Common types of CNN

The various types of CNN, designed and implemented successfully in various fields of image processing and object recognition. The common types of CNN are:

- LeNet
- AlexNet
- VGGNet 16
- VGGNet 19
- ResNet
- DenesNet

1.8 Dataset Information:

We used standard dataset of 8,000 image classified into 3 categories:

	Normal	DRUSEN	CNV	DME
Training	1500	1500	1500	1500
Testing	250	250	250	250
Validation	250	250	250	250

Table 1 Dataset details

- Dataset link:
<https://www.dropbox.com/s/1b4l87j3vcc02ti/OCT2019.zip>

Different practical models of CNN algorithms

2.1 LeNet:

We fitted two standard models with batch size=64, 100 Epoch and different image sizes and optimizers:

➤ 2.1.1 LeNet Model with image size (150*150) and optimizer ('RMSprop')

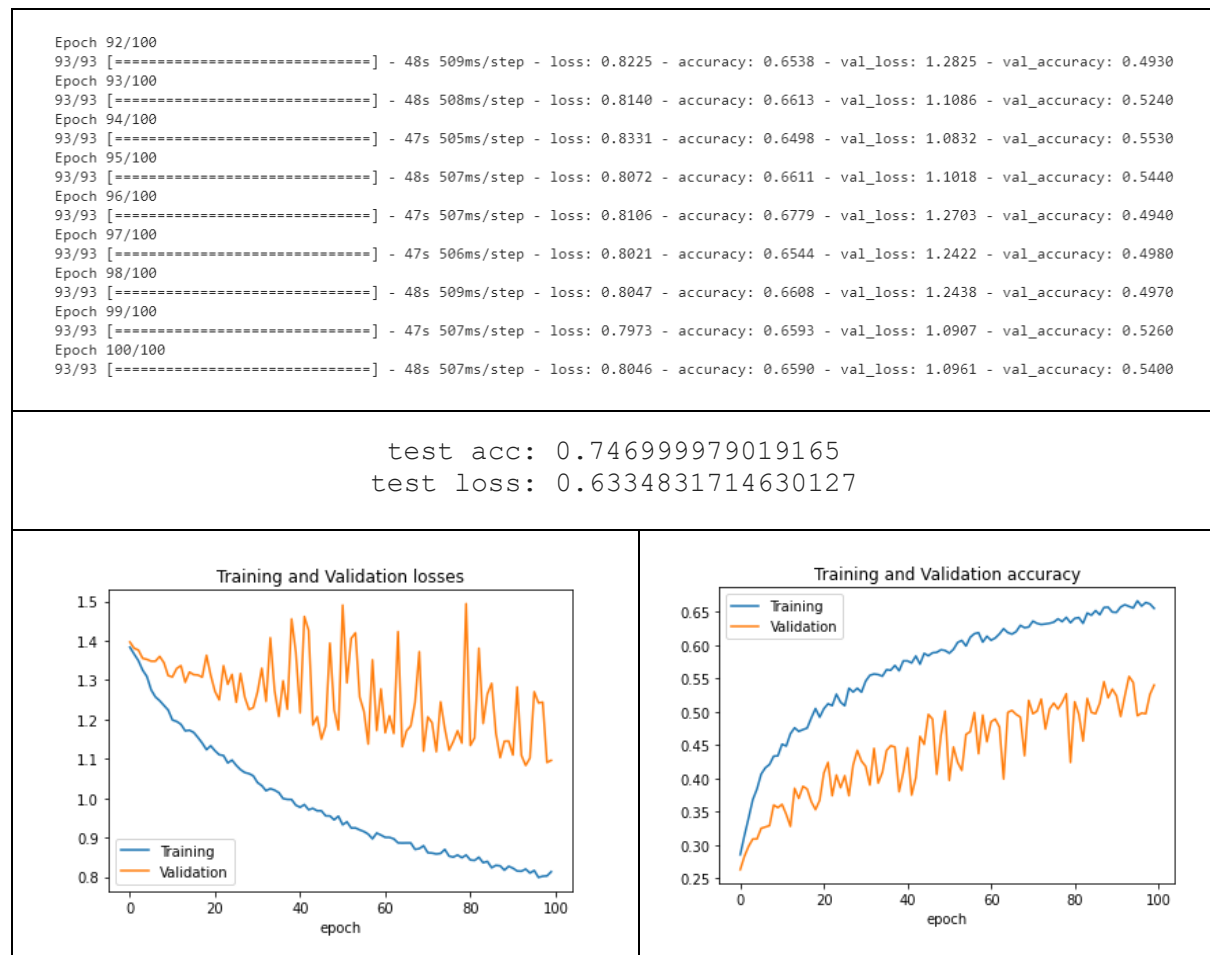


Table 2 LeNet Model with image size (150*150) and optimizer ('RMSprop')

➤ 2.1.2 LeNet Model with image size (224*224) and optimizer ('Adam')

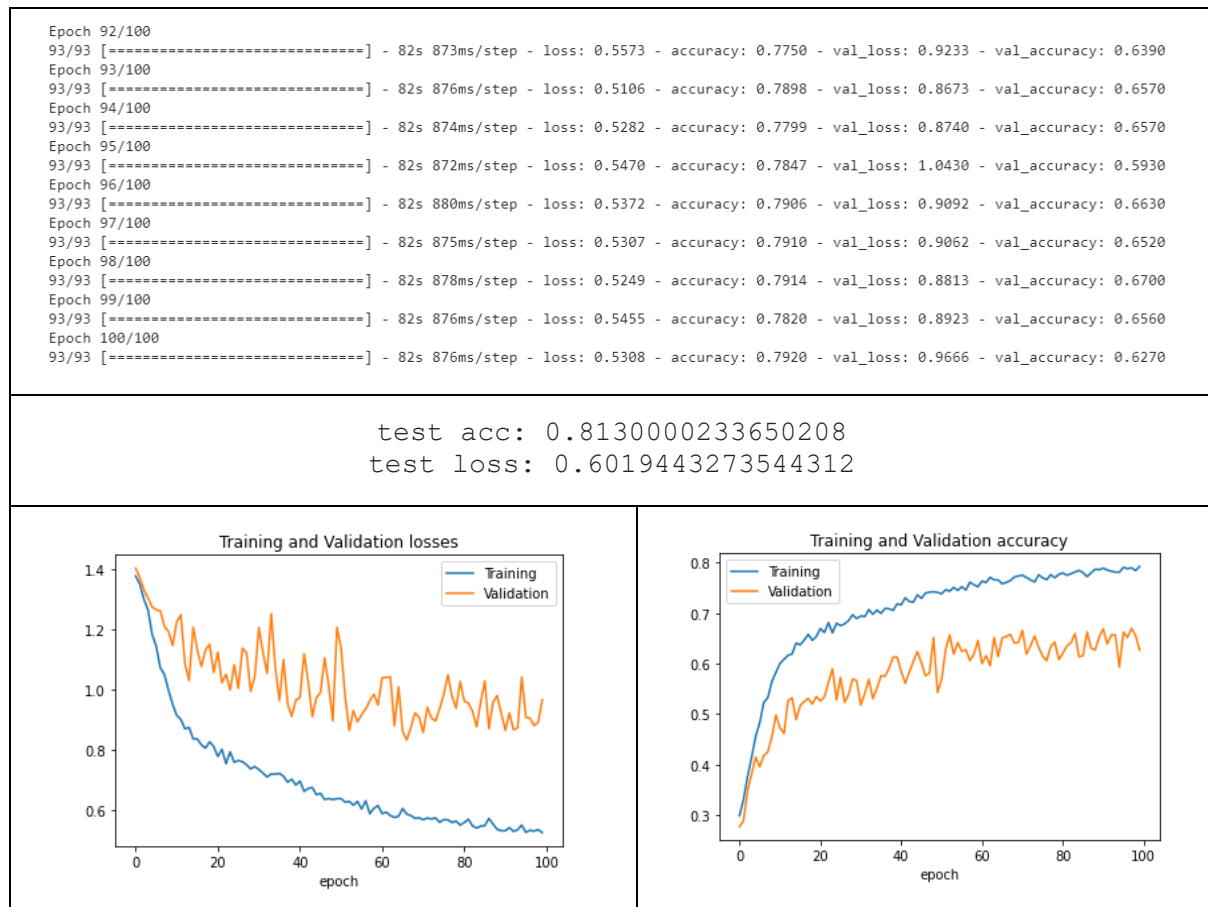


Table 3 LeNet Model with image size (224*224) and optimizer ('Adam')

2.2 VGGNet 16

We fitted two standard models with batch size=64, image sizes (224*224) and different optimizers and Epochs:

➤ 2.2.1 VGGNet 16 Model with optimizer ('RMSprop') and (100) Epochs

Epoch 92/100
93/93 [=====] - 117s 1s/step - loss: 0.1253 - accuracy: 0.9687 - val_loss: 0.5285 - val_accuracy: 0.8720
Epoch 93/100
93/93 [=====] - 117s 1s/step - loss: 0.1083 - accuracy: 0.9725 - val_loss: 0.5344 - val_accuracy: 0.8770
Epoch 94/100
93/93 [=====] - 117s 1s/step - loss: 0.0902 - accuracy: 0.9758 - val_loss: 0.7539 - val_accuracy: 0.8750
Epoch 95/100
93/93 [=====] - 117s 1s/step - loss: 0.0883 - accuracy: 0.9718 - val_loss: 0.6759 - val_accuracy: 0.8810
Epoch 96/100
93/93 [=====] - 116s 1s/step - loss: 0.1319 - accuracy: 0.9620 - val_loss: 0.8147 - val_accuracy: 0.8890
Epoch 97/100
93/93 [=====] - 116s 1s/step - loss: 0.0944 - accuracy: 0.9759 - val_loss: 3.9481 - val_accuracy: 0.8570
Epoch 98/100
93/93 [=====] - 116s 1s/step - loss: 0.1279 - accuracy: 0.9684 - val_loss: 1.4593 - val_accuracy: 0.8740
Epoch 99/100
93/93 [=====] - 116s 1s/step - loss: 0.1120 - accuracy: 0.9667 - val_loss: 0.7799 - val_accuracy: 0.8530
Epoch 100/100
93/93 [=====] - 117s 1s/step - loss: 0.0986 - accuracy: 0.9685 - val_loss: 1.0652 - val_accuracy: 0.8640

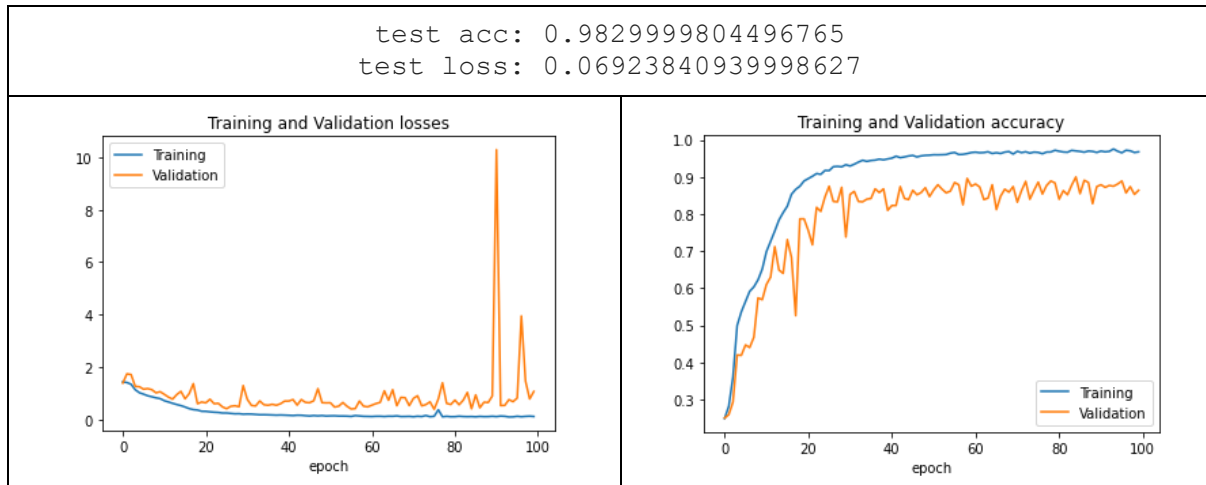


Table 4 VGGNet 16 Model with optimizer ('RMSprop') and (100) Epochs

➤ 2.2.2 VGGNet 16 Model with optimizer ('SGD')

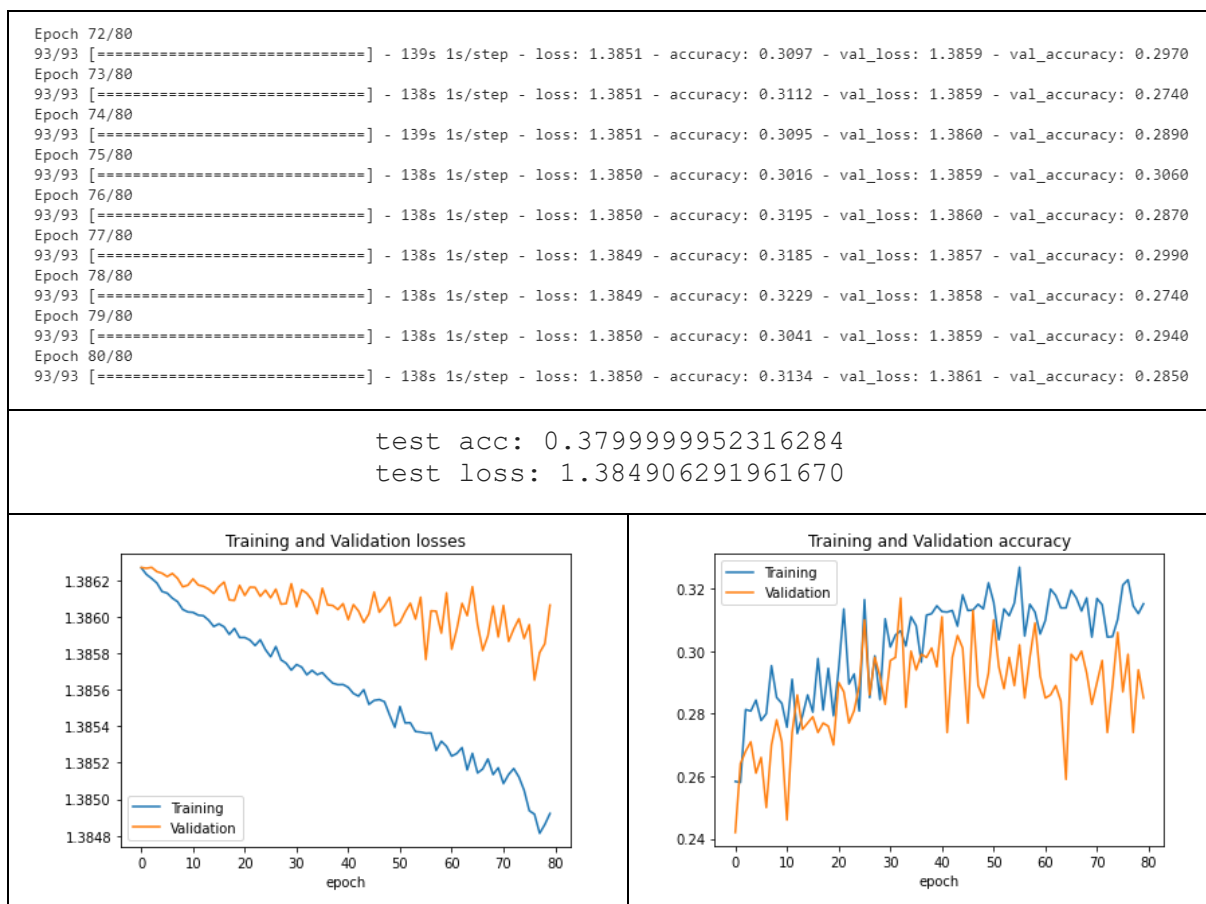


Table 5 VGGNet 16 Model with optimizer ('SGD')

2.3 VGGNet 19

We fitted four models with batch size=64, image sizes (224*224) and different optimizers:

➤ 2.3.1 VGGNet 19 Model with optimizer ('RMSprop')

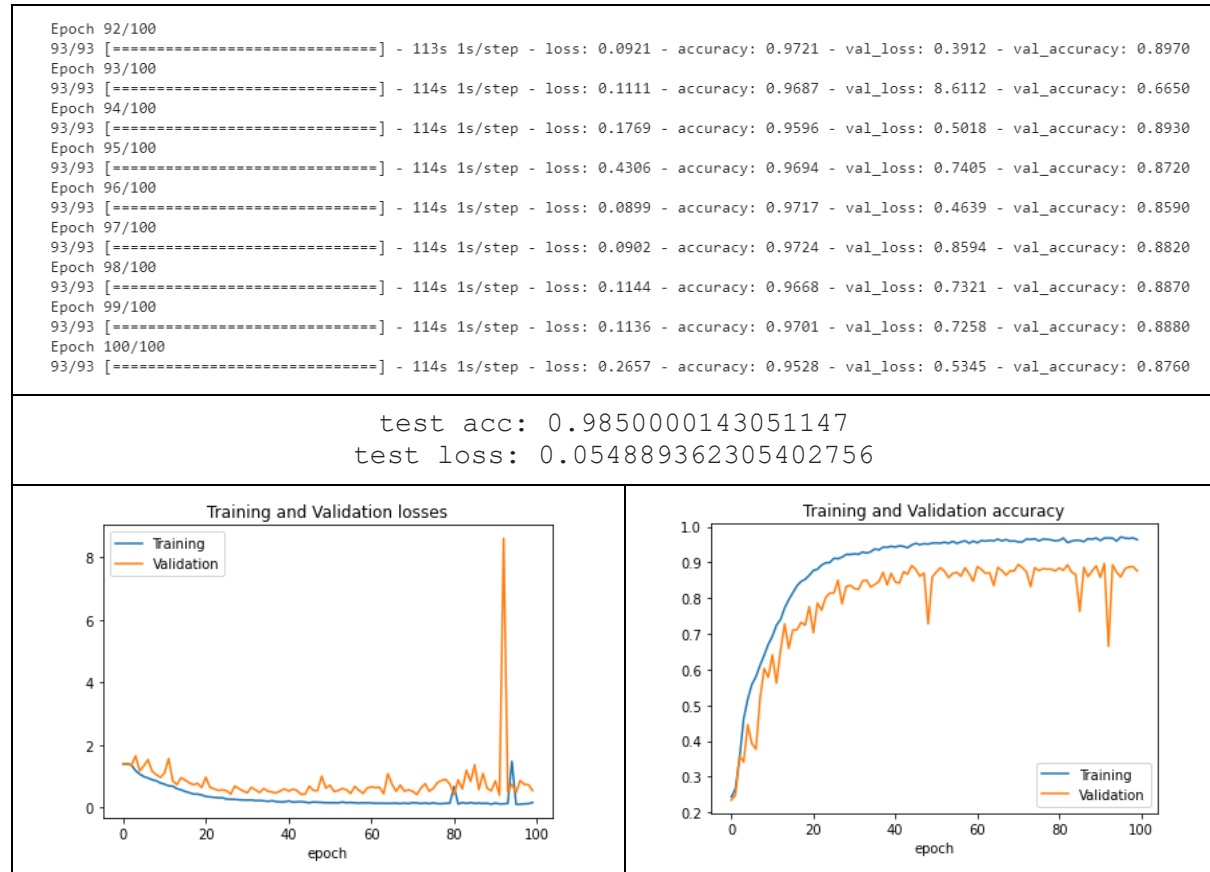


Table 6 VGGNet 19 Model with optimizer ('RMSprop')

➤ 2.3.2 VGGNet 19 Model with optimizer ('RMSprop') , dropout (0.5) and using early stop

Epoch 19/100
93/93 [=====] - 123s 1s/step - loss: 0.3027 - accuracy: 0.9248 - val_loss: 0.5104 - val_accuracy: 0.8500
Epoch 20/100
93/93 [=====] - 123s 1s/step - loss: 0.1811 - accuracy: 0.9407 - val_loss: 0.4449 - val_accuracy: 0.8530
Epoch 21/100
93/93 [=====] - 123s 1s/step - loss: 0.2198 - accuracy: 0.9402 - val_loss: 0.7906 - val_accuracy: 0.7900
Epoch 22/100
93/93 [=====] - 123s 1s/step - loss: 0.1626 - accuracy: 0.9498 - val_loss: 0.7599 - val_accuracy: 0.8160
Epoch 23/100
93/93 [=====] - 123s 1s/step - loss: 0.1664 - accuracy: 0.9488 - val_loss: 0.7572 - val_accuracy: 0.7960
Epoch 24/100
93/93 [=====] - 123s 1s/step - loss: 0.1990 - accuracy: 0.9460 - val_loss: 0.6638 - val_accuracy: 0.8030
Epoch 25/100
93/93 [=====] - 124s 1s/step - loss: 0.1733 - accuracy: 0.9505 - val_loss: 1.3497 - val_accuracy: 0.6690
Epoch 26/100
93/93 [=====] - 126s 1s/step - loss: 0.1833 - accuracy: 0.9473 - val_loss: 0.5260 - val_accuracy: 0.8520

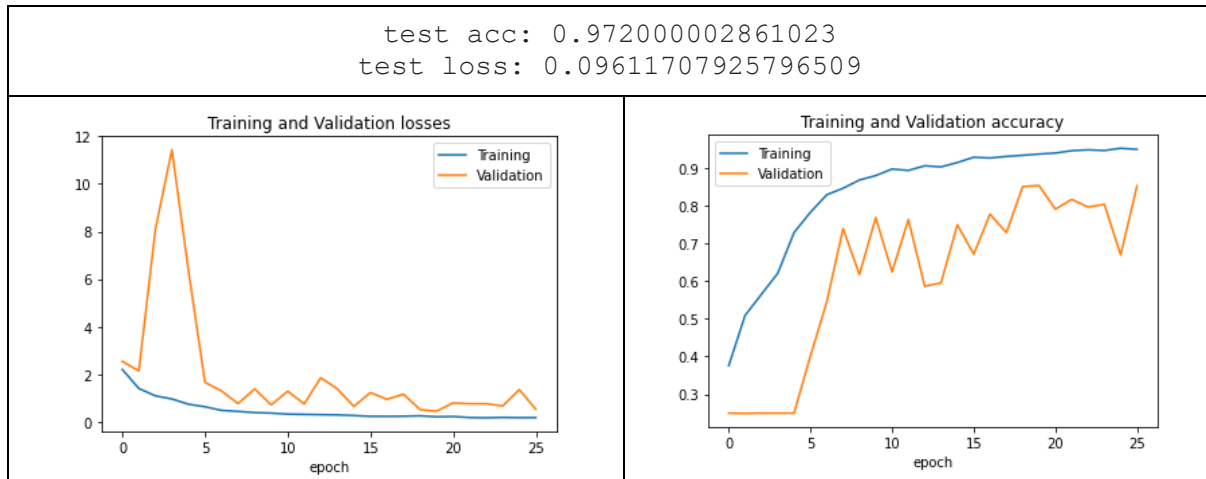


Table 7 VGGNet 19 Model with optimizer ('RMSprop'), dropout (0.5) and using early stop

➤ 2.3.3 VGGNet 19 Model with optimizer ('Adam')

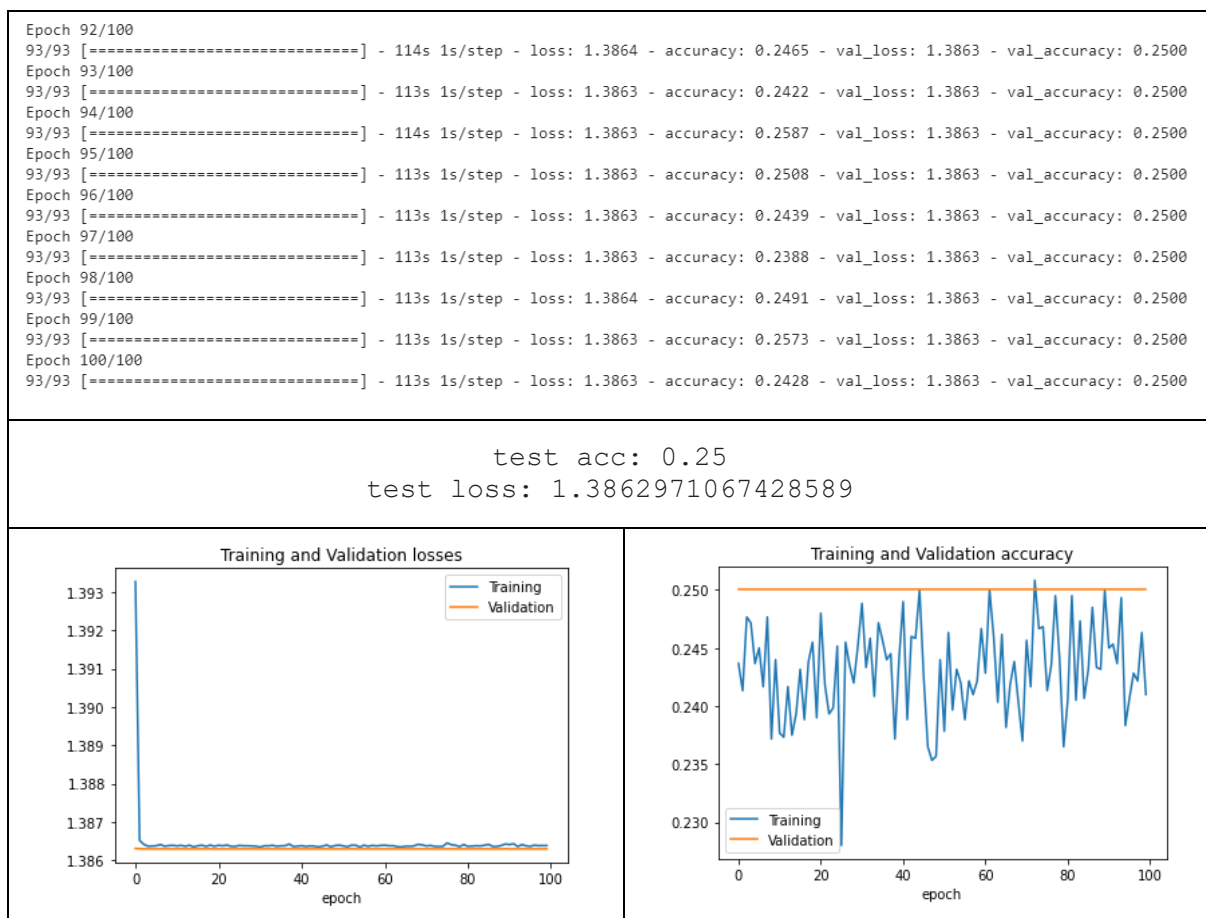


Table 8 VGGNet 19 Model with optimizer ('Adam')

➤ 2.3.4 VGGNet 19 Model with optimizer ('SGD') and dropout (0.5)

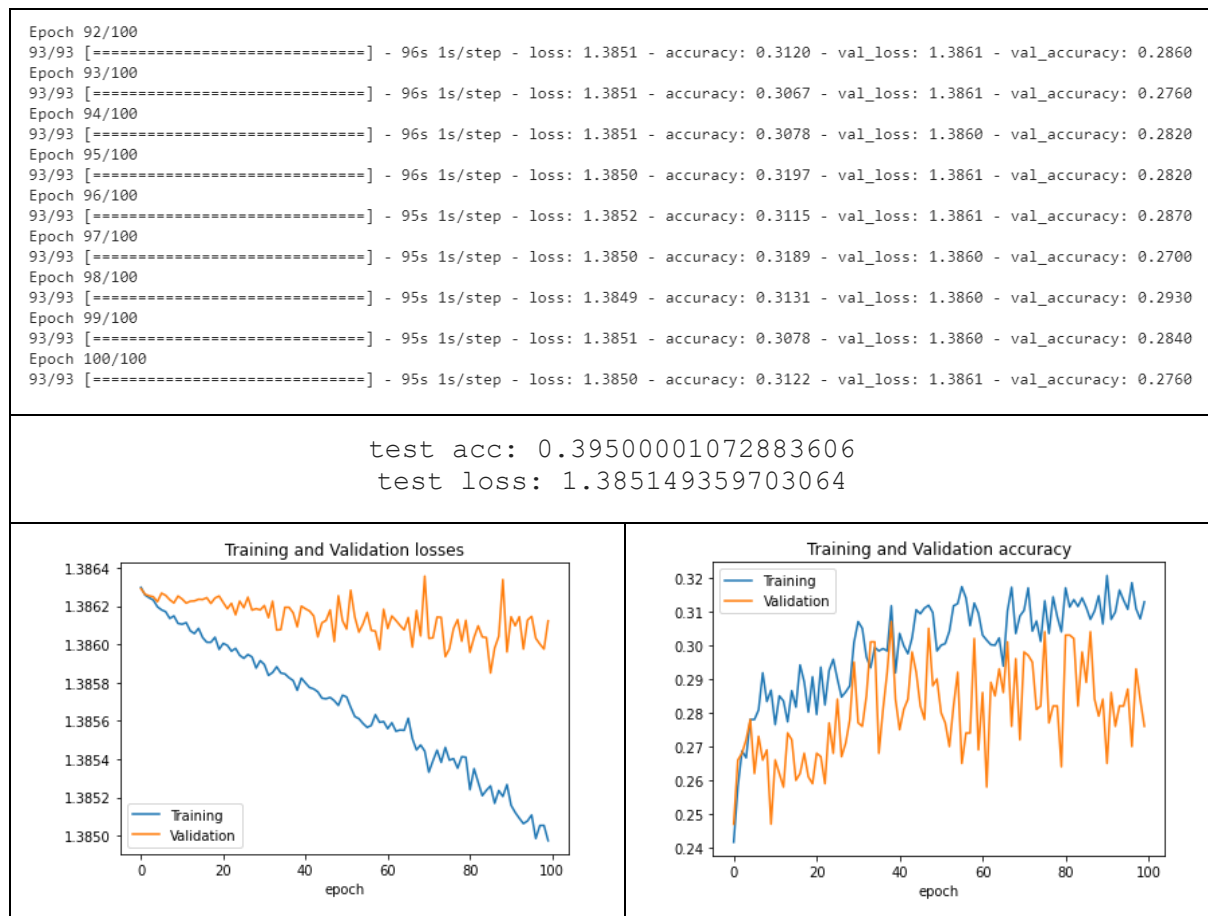


Table 9 VGGNet 19 Model with optimizer ('SGD') and dropout (0.5)

2.4 ResNet 50

We fitted two models with batch size=64, 100 Epoch, image sizes (224*224) and different optimizers and multilayer perceptron:

➤ 2.4.1 ResNet 50 Model with optimizer ('Adam'), dropout (0.5) and Dense(256, activation="relu")

Epoch 92/100
93/93 [=====] - 106s 1s/step - loss: 0.0513 - accuracy: 0.9845 - val_loss: 0.4417 - val_accuracy: 0.9040
Epoch 93/100
93/93 [=====] - 106s 1s/step - loss: 0.0429 - accuracy: 0.9862 - val_loss: 1.0532 - val_accuracy: 0.8400
Epoch 94/100
93/93 [=====] - 106s 1s/step - loss: 0.0607 - accuracy: 0.9834 - val_loss: 0.8179 - val_accuracy: 0.8650
Epoch 95/100
93/93 [=====] - 106s 1s/step - loss: 0.0477 - accuracy: 0.9832 - val_loss: 0.7092 - val_accuracy: 0.8310
Epoch 96/100
93/93 [=====] - 106s 1s/step - loss: 0.0504 - accuracy: 0.9825 - val_loss: 1.1148 - val_accuracy: 0.8050
Epoch 97/100
93/93 [=====] - 106s 1s/step - loss: 0.0510 - accuracy: 0.9864 - val_loss: 2.9248 - val_accuracy: 0.7530
Epoch 98/100
93/93 [=====] - 106s 1s/step - loss: 0.0627 - accuracy: 0.9791 - val_loss: 0.8703 - val_accuracy: 0.7440
Epoch 99/100
93/93 [=====] - 106s 1s/step - loss: 0.0461 - accuracy: 0.9850 - val_loss: 0.7213 - val_accuracy: 0.8440
Epoch 100/100
93/93 [=====] - 106s 1s/step - loss: 0.0567 - accuracy: 0.9830 - val_loss: 3.3957 - val_accuracy: 0.5020

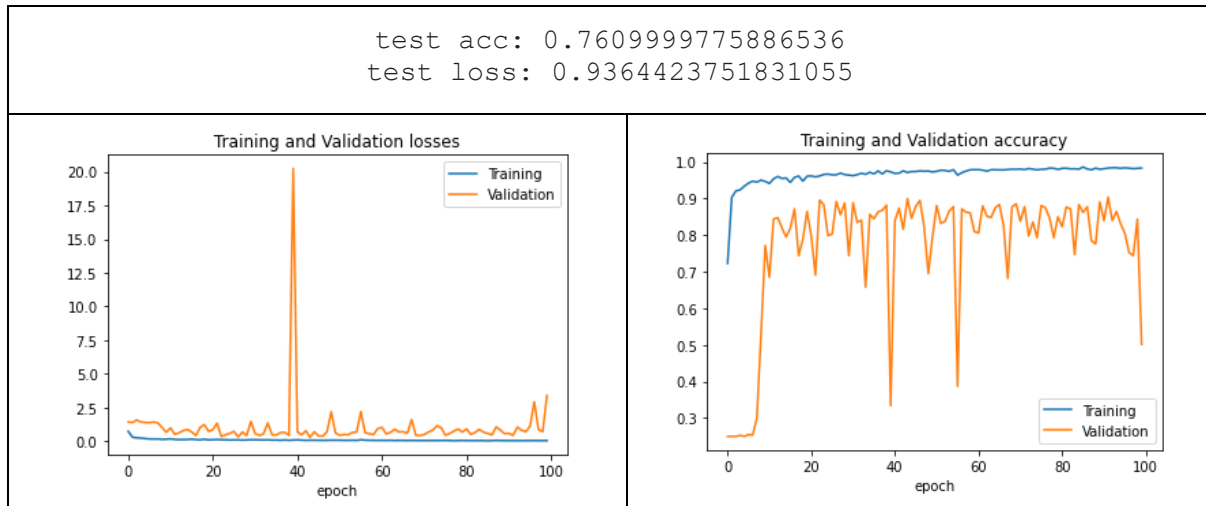


Table 10 ResNet 50 Model with optimizer ('Adam'), dropout (0.5) and Dense(256, activation="relu")

➤ 2.4.2 ResNet 50 Model with optimizer ('SGD'), dropout (0.5) and two MLP layers Dense(512, activation="relu")

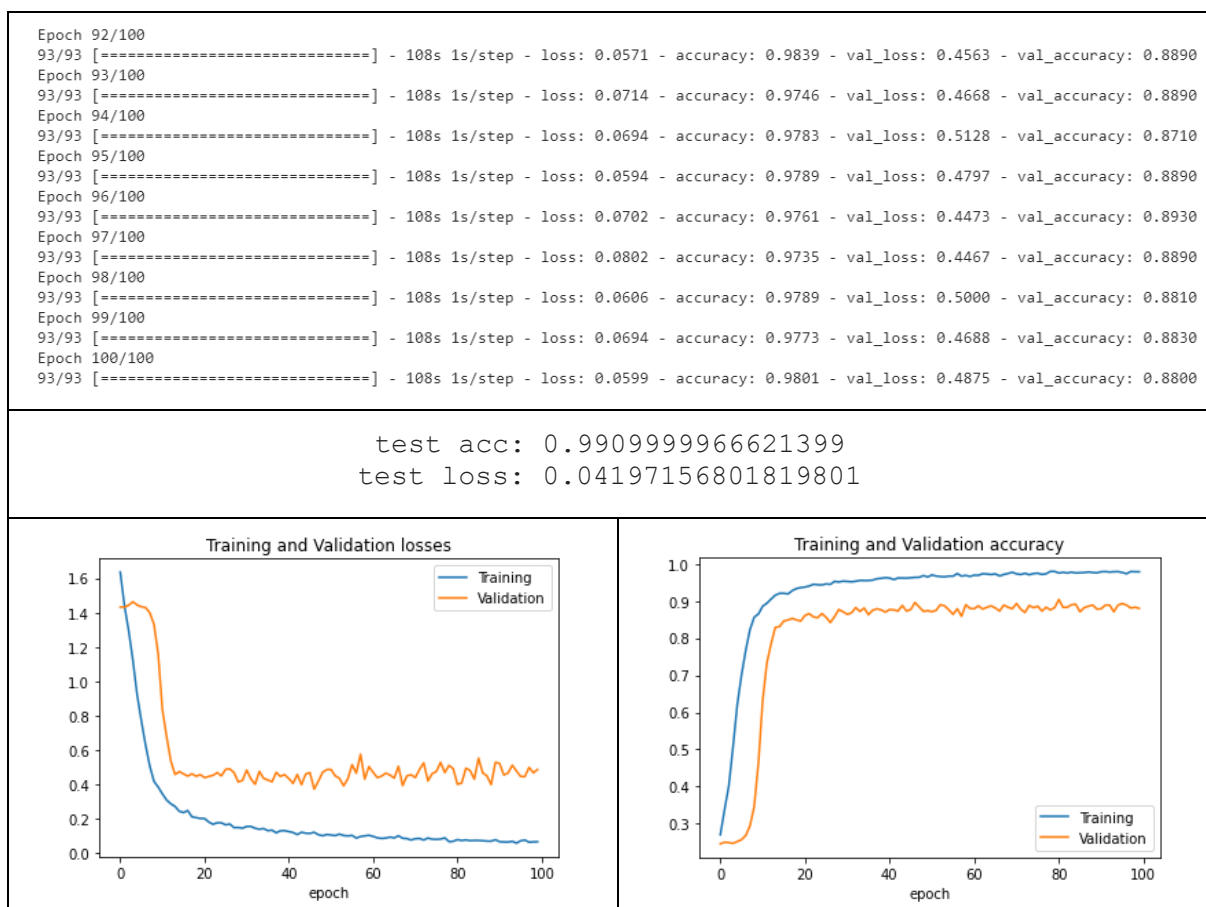


Table 11 ResNet 50 Model with optimizer ('SGD'), dropout (0.5) and two MLP layers Dense(512, activation="relu")

2.4 ResNet 101

We fitted one model with batch size=64, 100 Epoch, image sizes (224*224) , optimizer ('Adam'), dropout (0.5) and one MLP layers Dense(256, activation="relu")

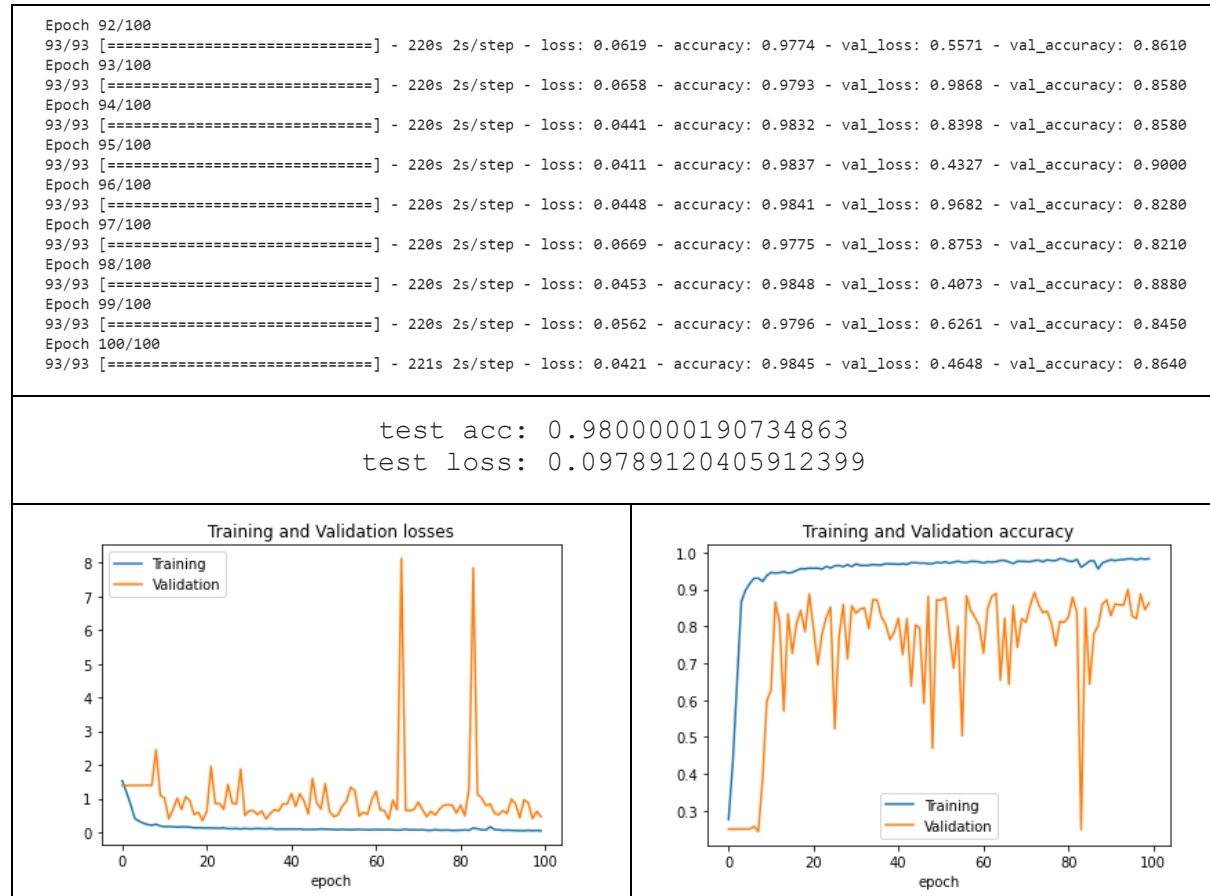


Table 12 ResNet 101 Model with batch size(64), image size (224) , optimizer ('Adam'), dropout (0.5) and one MLP layers Dense(512, activation="relu")

2.5 ResNet 152

We fitted one model with batch size=64, 100 Epoch, image sizes (224*224) , optimizer ('SGD'), dropout (0.5) and one MLP layers Dense(512, activation="relu")

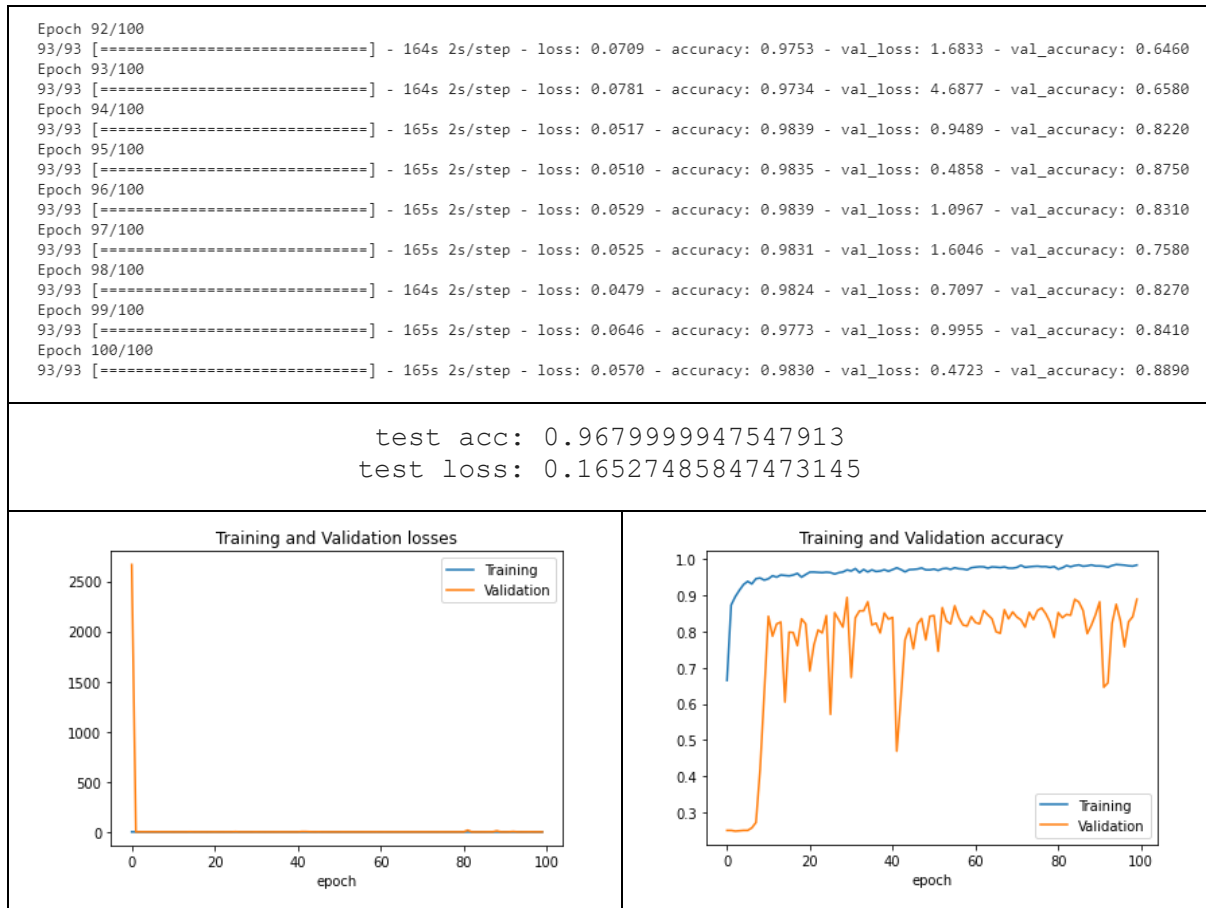


Table 13 ResNet 152 Model with batch size(64), image size (224), optimizer ('SGD'), dropout (0.5) and one MLP layers Dense(512, activation="relu")

2.6 Densenet121

We fitted two standard models with 100 Epoch and different optimizers, batch size and image sizes:

- 2.6.1 Densenet121 Model with image size (224*224), batch size (64) and optimizer ('Adam')

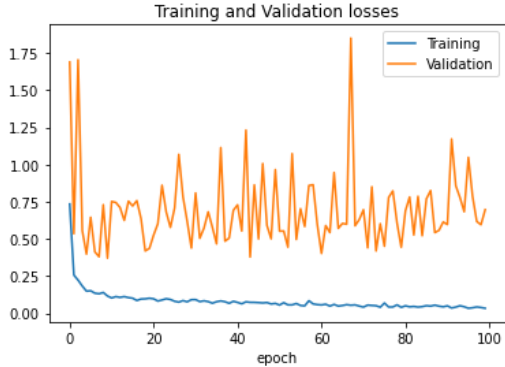

Epoch 92/100 93/93 [=====] - 114s 1s/step - loss: 0.0351 - accuracy: 0.9878 - val_loss: 1.1720 - val_accuracy: 0.7610 Epoch 93/100 93/93 [=====] - 114s 1s/step - loss: 0.0302 - accuracy: 0.9902 - val_loss: 0.8573 - val_accuracy: 0.8470 Epoch 94/100 93/93 [=====] - 114s 1s/step - loss: 0.0417 - accuracy: 0.9870 - val_loss: 0.7781 - val_accuracy: 0.8440 Epoch 95/100 93/93 [=====] - 114s 1s/step - loss: 0.0439 - accuracy: 0.9853 - val_loss: 0.6829 - val_accuracy: 0.8520 Epoch 96/100 93/93 [=====] - 116s 1s/step - loss: 0.0318 - accuracy: 0.9901 - val_loss: 1.0484 - val_accuracy: 0.8490 Epoch 97/100 93/93 [=====] - 116s 1s/step - loss: 0.0418 - accuracy: 0.9870 - val_loss: 0.7856 - val_accuracy: 0.8380 Epoch 98/100 93/93 [=====] - 115s 1s/step - loss: 0.0434 - accuracy: 0.9865 - val_loss: 0.6174 - val_accuracy: 0.8460 Epoch 99/100 93/93 [=====] - 115s 1s/step - loss: 0.0369 - accuracy: 0.9863 - val_loss: 0.5954 - val_accuracy: 0.8800 Epoch 100/100 93/93 [=====] - 115s 1s/step - loss: 0.0294 - accuracy: 0.9925 - val_loss: 0.6965 - val_accuracy: 0.8520	
test acc: 0.984000027179718 test loss: 0.04853156581521034	
 <p>Training and Validation losses</p> <p>The plot shows training loss (blue line) decreasing from approximately 0.75 to 0.03 over 100 epochs. Validation loss (orange line) starts at 1.17, drops to around 0.5, and then fluctuates between 0.5 and 1.2 for the remainder of the training process.</p>	 <p>Training and Validation accuracy</p> <p>The plot shows training accuracy (blue line) rising quickly to about 0.98 and remaining stable. Validation accuracy (orange line) starts at 0.76, rises to about 0.85, and then fluctuates between 0.75 and 0.90 for the rest of the training.</p>

Table 14 Densenet121 Model with image size (224*224), batch size (64) and optimizer ('Adam')

2.6.2 Densenet121 Model with image size (256*256), batch size (32) and optimizer ('SGD')

Epoch 92/100 187/187 [=====] - 135s 718ms/step - loss: 0.0316 - accuracy: 0.9888 - val_loss: 0.5735 - val_accuracy: 0.8850 Epoch 93/100 187/187 [=====] - 135s 718ms/step - loss: 0.0385 - accuracy: 0.9867 - val_loss: 0.5492 - val_accuracy: 0.8910 Epoch 94/100 187/187 [=====] - 135s 719ms/step - loss: 0.0371 - accuracy: 0.9871 - val_loss: 0.4928 - val_accuracy: 0.9020 Epoch 95/100 187/187 [=====] - 135s 718ms/step - loss: 0.0340 - accuracy: 0.9887 - val_loss: 0.4724 - val_accuracy: 0.8950 Epoch 96/100 187/187 [=====] - 135s 718ms/step - loss: 0.0281 - accuracy: 0.9911 - val_loss: 0.4986 - val_accuracy: 0.9030 Epoch 97/100 187/187 [=====] - 135s 718ms/step - loss: 0.0398 - accuracy: 0.9874 - val_loss: 0.6414 - val_accuracy: 0.8730 Epoch 98/100 187/187 [=====] - 135s 719ms/step - loss: 0.0258 - accuracy: 0.9931 - val_loss: 0.5485 - val_accuracy: 0.8920 Epoch 99/100 187/187 [=====] - 135s 718ms/step - loss: 0.0381 - accuracy: 0.9885 - val_loss: 0.5362 - val_accuracy: 0.8910 Epoch 100/100 187/187 [=====] - 135s 720ms/step - loss: 0.0386 - accuracy: 0.9879 - val_loss: 0.6284 - val_accuracy: 0.8870	
test acc: 0.9900000095367432 test loss: 0.04768458753824234	

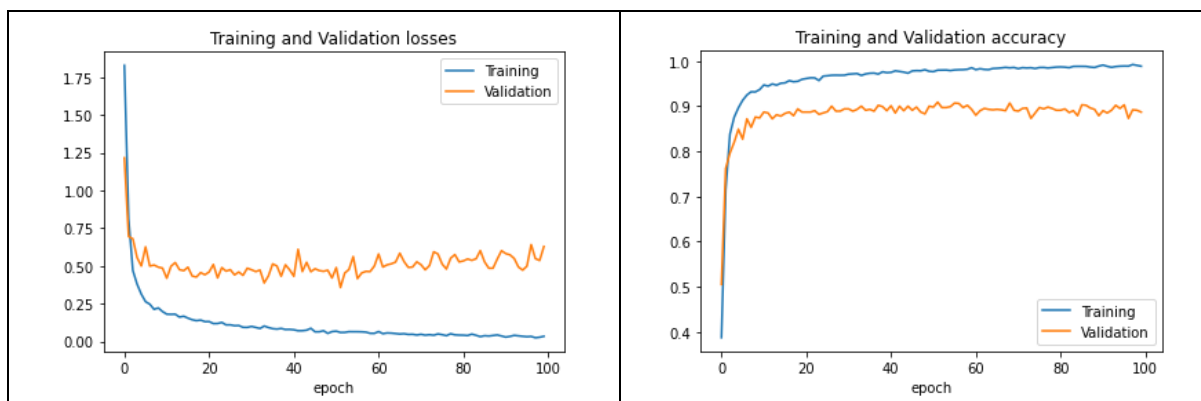


Table 15 Densenet121 Model with image size (256*256), batch size (32) and optimizer ('SGD')

Summary

After flitted a lot of models we found that there are four CNN algorithms gave us a good results such as VGGNet16 ,VGGNet19 ,ResNet 50 and DenesNet 121

3.1 ResNet 50 model code

```
import cv2
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator ,
    load_img ,img_to_array
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential,Model
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Activation, Dropout, Flatten, Dense, Conv2D, MaxPooling2D,GlobalAveragePooling2D
from tensorflow.keras.applications.resnet import ResNet50
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import SGD
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report,confusion_matrix

model = ResNet50(weights='imagenet',include_top=False)
x = model.output
x = GlobalAveragePooling2D()(x)
x = Dense(512, activation='relu')(x)
x = Dropout(0.5)(x)
x = Dense(512, activation='relu')(x)
x = Dropout(0.5)(x)
out = Dense(4,activation='softmax')(x)
model_final = Model(inputs = model.input,outputs=out)

model_final.compile(optimizer=SGD(lr=0.0001, momentum=0.9), loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics = ['accuracy'])
history=model_final.fit_generator(train_generator,
                                steps_per_epoch=train_generator.samples/train_generator.batch_size,
                                epochs=100,
                                validation_data=valid_generator,
                                validation_steps=valid_generator.samples/train_generator.batch_size,
                                verbose=1)
```

3.2 Models Summary

Model	Parameters	Num of Epochs	Total accuracy and Losses
LeNet	batch size=64 Image size (150) optimizer ('RMSprop')	100	test acc: 0.746999979019165 test loss: 0.6334831714630127
LeNet	batch size=64 Image size (224) optimizer ('Adam')	100	test acc: 0.8130000233650208 test loss: 0.6019443273544312
VGGNet 16	batch size=64 Image size (224) optimizer ('RMSprop')	100	test acc: 0.9829999804496765 test loss: 0.06923840939998627
VGGNet 16	batch size=64 Image size (224) optimizer ('SGD')	100	test acc: 0.3799999952316284 test loss: 1.384906291961670
VGGNet 19	batch size=64 Image size (224) optimizer ('RMSprop')	100	test acc: 0.9850000143051147 test loss: 0.054889362305402
VGGNet 19	batch size=64 Image size (224) dropout (0.5) optimizer ('RMSprop')	100	test acc: 0.972000002861023 test loss: 0.09611707925796509
VGGNet 19	batch size=64 Image size (224) optimizer ('Adam')	100	test acc: 0.25 test loss: 1.3862971067428589
VGGNet 19	batch size=64 Image size (224) dropout (0.5) optimizer ('SGD')	100	test acc: 0.39500001072883606 test loss: 1.385149359703064
ResNet 50	batch size=64 Image size (224) dropout (0.5) optimizer ('Adam') Dense(256, activation="relu")	100	test acc: 0.7609999775886536 test loss: 0.9364423751831055
ResNet 50	batch size=64 Image size (224) dropout (0.5) optimizer ('SGD') Dense(512, activation="relu")	100	test acc: 0.9909999966621399 test loss: 0.04197156801819801

ResNet 101	batch size=64 Image size (224) dropout (0.5) optimizer ('Adam') Dense(256, activation="relu")	100	test acc: 0.9800000190734863 test loss: 0.09789120405912399
ResNet 152	batch size=64 Image size (224) dropout (0.5) optimizer ('SGD') Dense(512, activation="relu")	100	test acc: 0.9679999947547913 test loss: 0.16527485847473145
DenseNet121	batch size=64 Image size (224) optimizer ('Adam')	100	test acc: 0.984000027179718 test loss: 0.04853156581521034
DenseNet121	batch size=32 Image size (224) optimizer ('SGD')	100	test acc: 0.9900000095367432 test loss: 0.04768458753824234

Table 16 Models summary