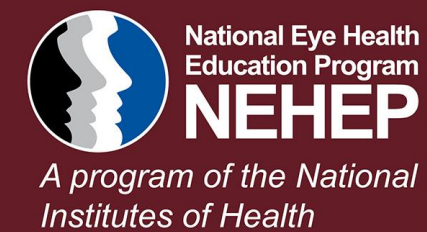


**Adults age 50+ with diabetes  
are at higher risk for developing  
diabetic retinopathy.**

This disease often has no early symptoms  
but can be detected with a comprehensive  
dilated eye exam.



[www.nei.nih.gov/diabetes](http://www.nei.nih.gov/diabetes)



Photo by ©[National Eye Institute](#)

DEEP LEARNING PROJECT

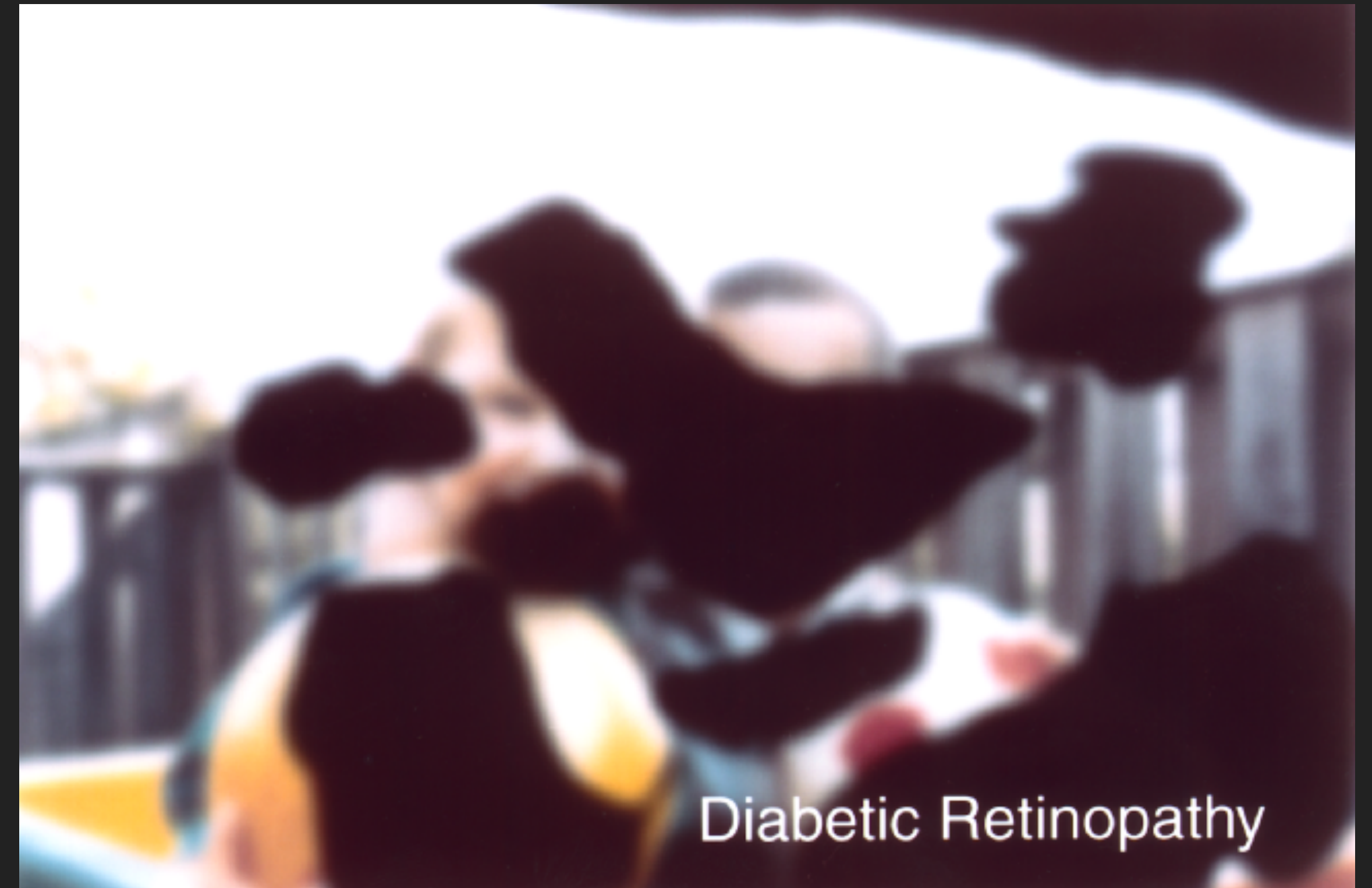
---

# DETECTING DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

Sandra Paredes

# INTRODUCTION

- ▶ **Motivation:** Eye clinical trials generate thousands of images that need to be classified with the correct diagnosis. [1,]
- ▶ **Research Question:** How well can a neural network diagnose diabetic retinopathy from a retinal image?
- ▶ **Impact Hypothesis:** Accelerate the National Eye Institute's research evaluation of retinal clinical trial data, and streamline publishing results.



A simulated view by a person with advanced diabetic retinopathy. Photo by © [National Eye Institute](#)

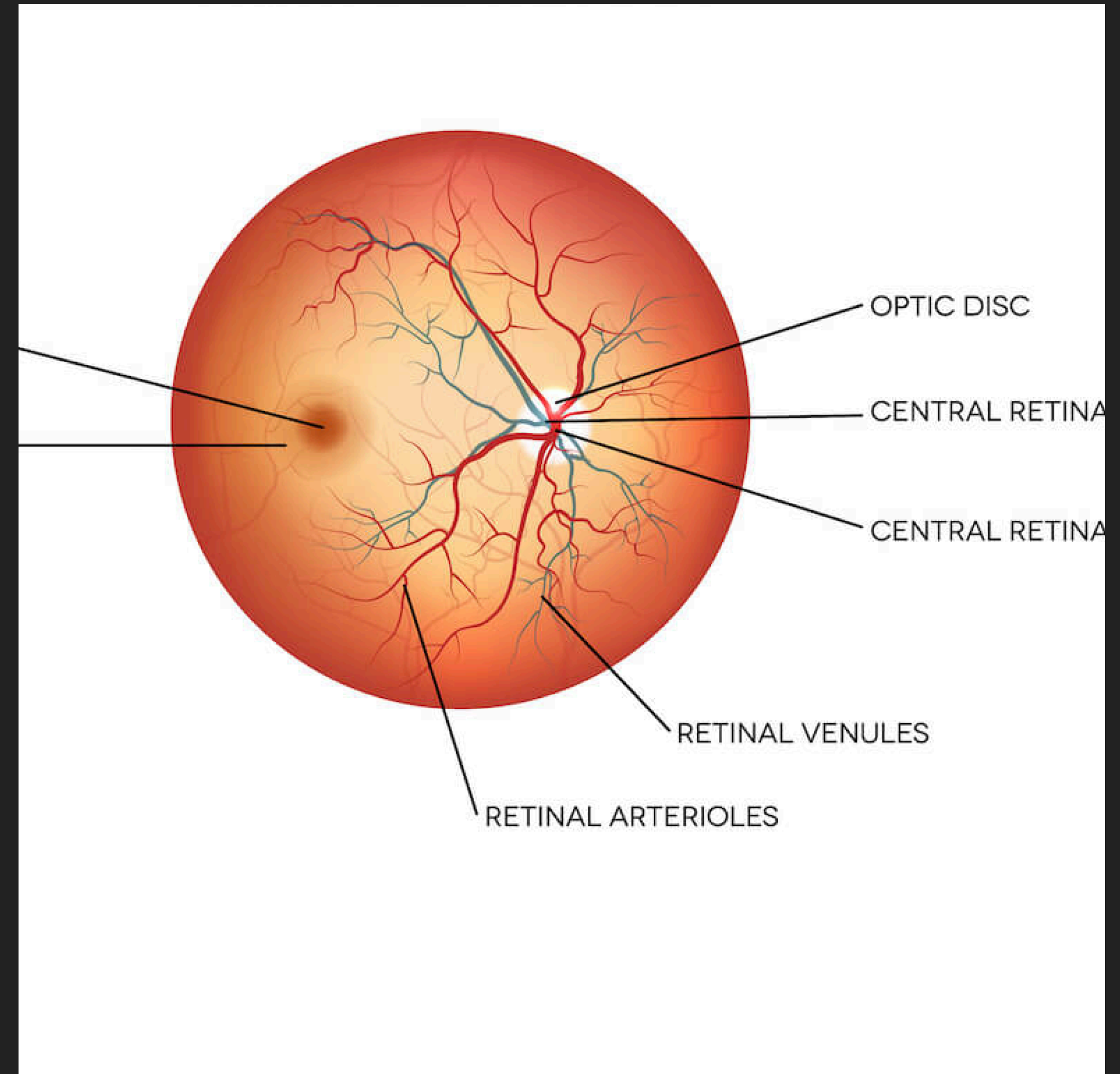
## METHODOLOGY

### Dataset

- ▶ Diabetic Retinopathy 2015 Data Colored Resized <sup>[2]</sup>
- ▶ Images = 35,000

### Preprocessing

- ▶ Resize
- ▶ Balance classes
- ▶ ImageDataGenerator
- ▶ Data Augmentation



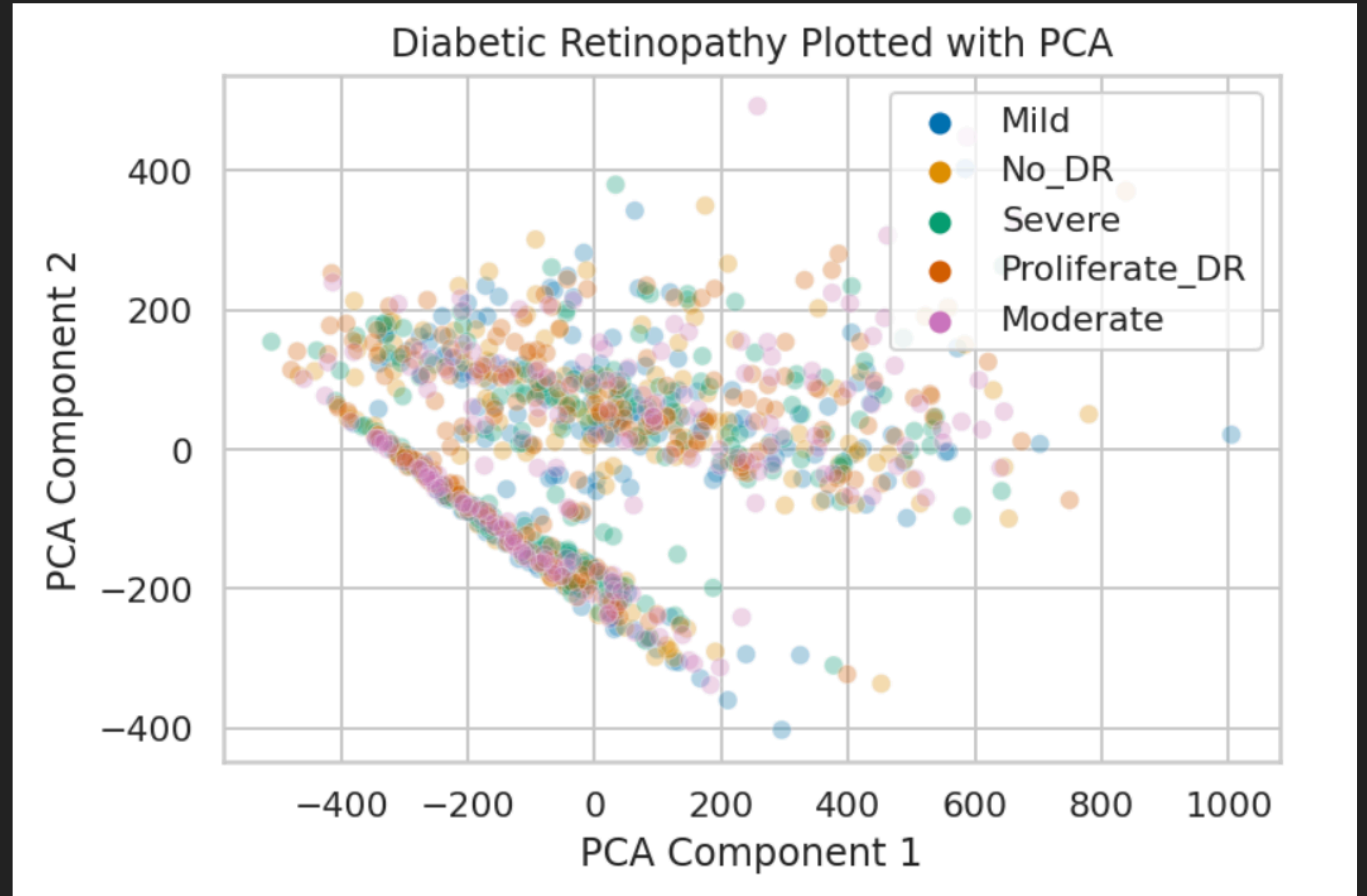
Normal Healthy Retina



## METHODOLOGY

### ► Model Approach

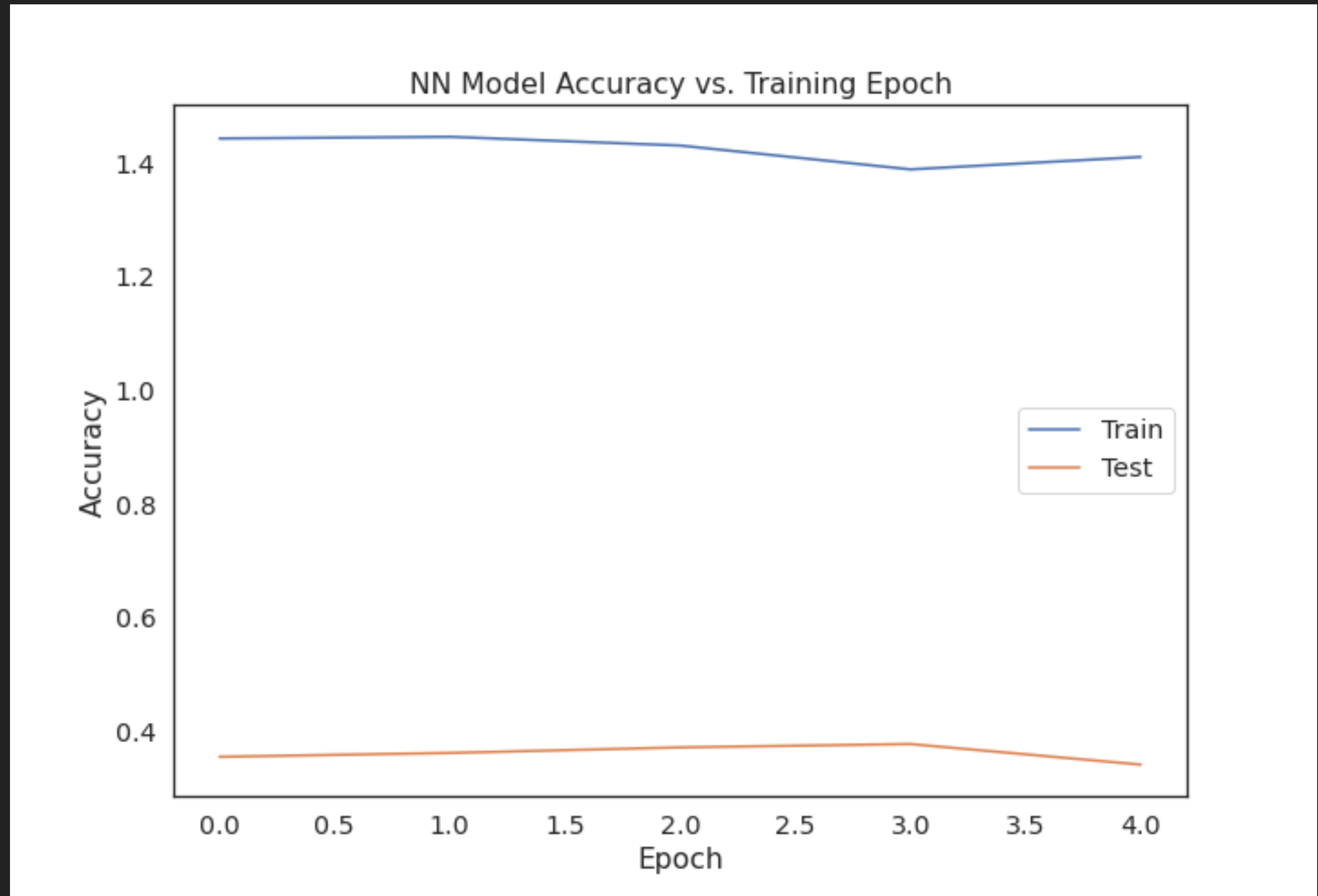
- Do we need a deep learning model?
- Can logistic regression accomplish this task?
- Deep learning may solved this task best.



## RESULTS

### Deep Learning Models

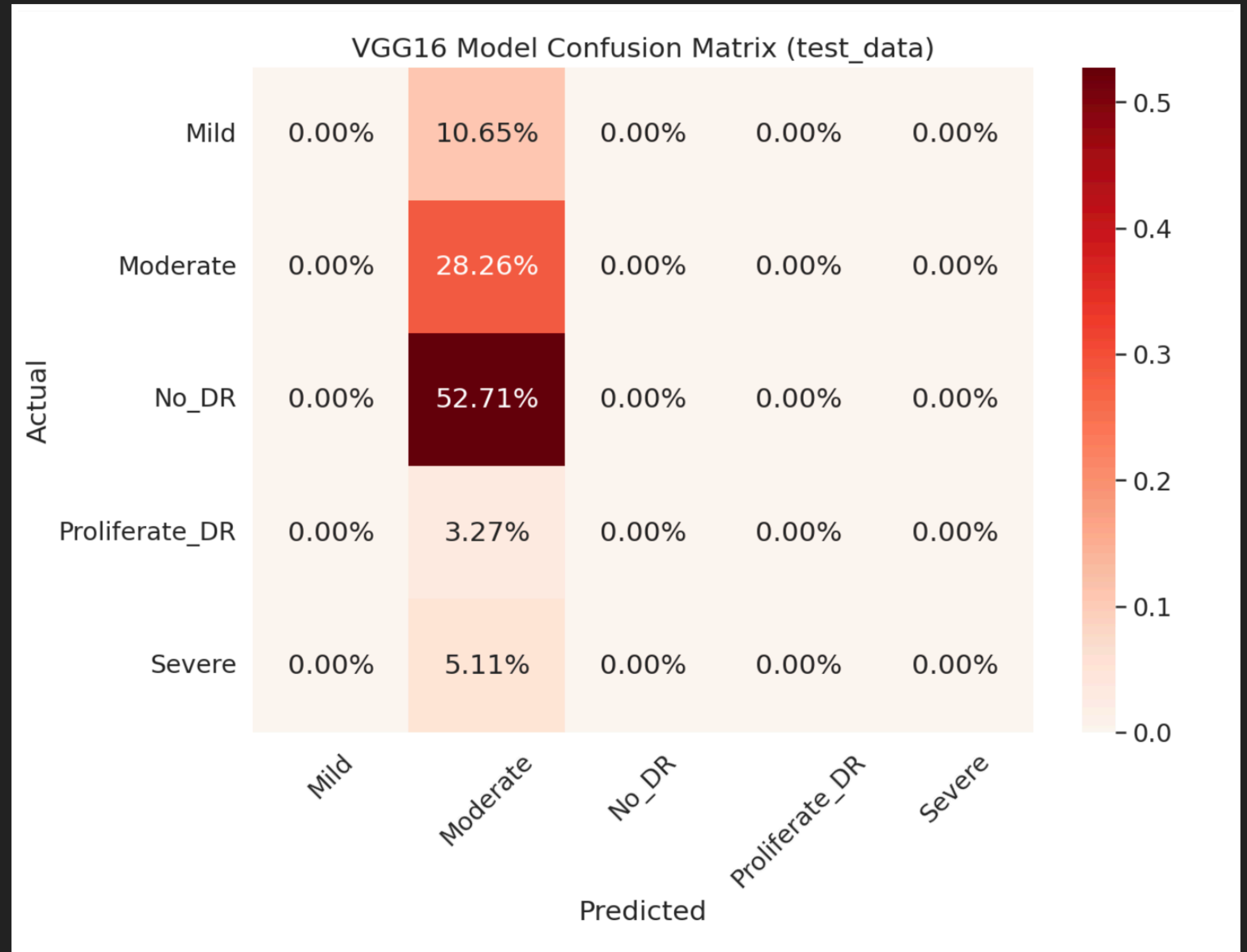
- ▶ Neural Network
  - ▶ accuracy = 0.3418
  - ▶ val\_accuracy = 0.3555
- ▶ Convolutional Neural Network
  - ▶ accuracy = 0.3496
  - ▶ val\_accuracy = 0.5264
- ▶ Transfer Learning: VGG16
  - ▶ accuracy = 0.3311
  - ▶ val\_accuracy = 0.5127



## RESULTS

### Predictions

- ▶ How well did the model predict?
- ▶ Bug in code predicts one class (the largest of the class).
- ▶ Explains the accuracy scores on train and test.





# CONCLUSIONS

Insights

Recommendations

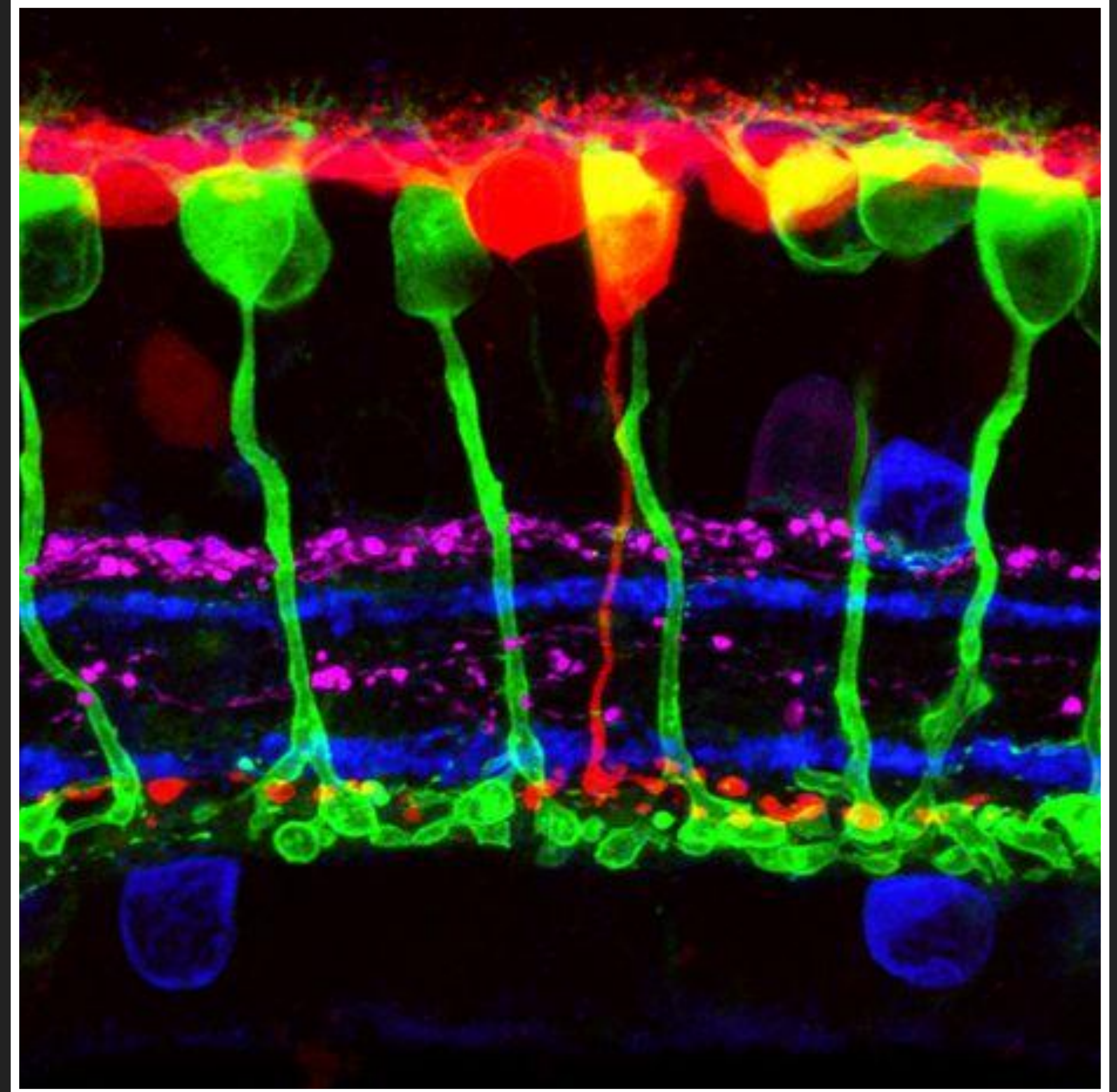


Photo by ©[National Eye Institute](#)



## FUTURE WORK

- ▶ Deep learning model



Neural circuits in the retina.

Photo by Wei Li, © [National Eye Institute](#)



# APPENDIX

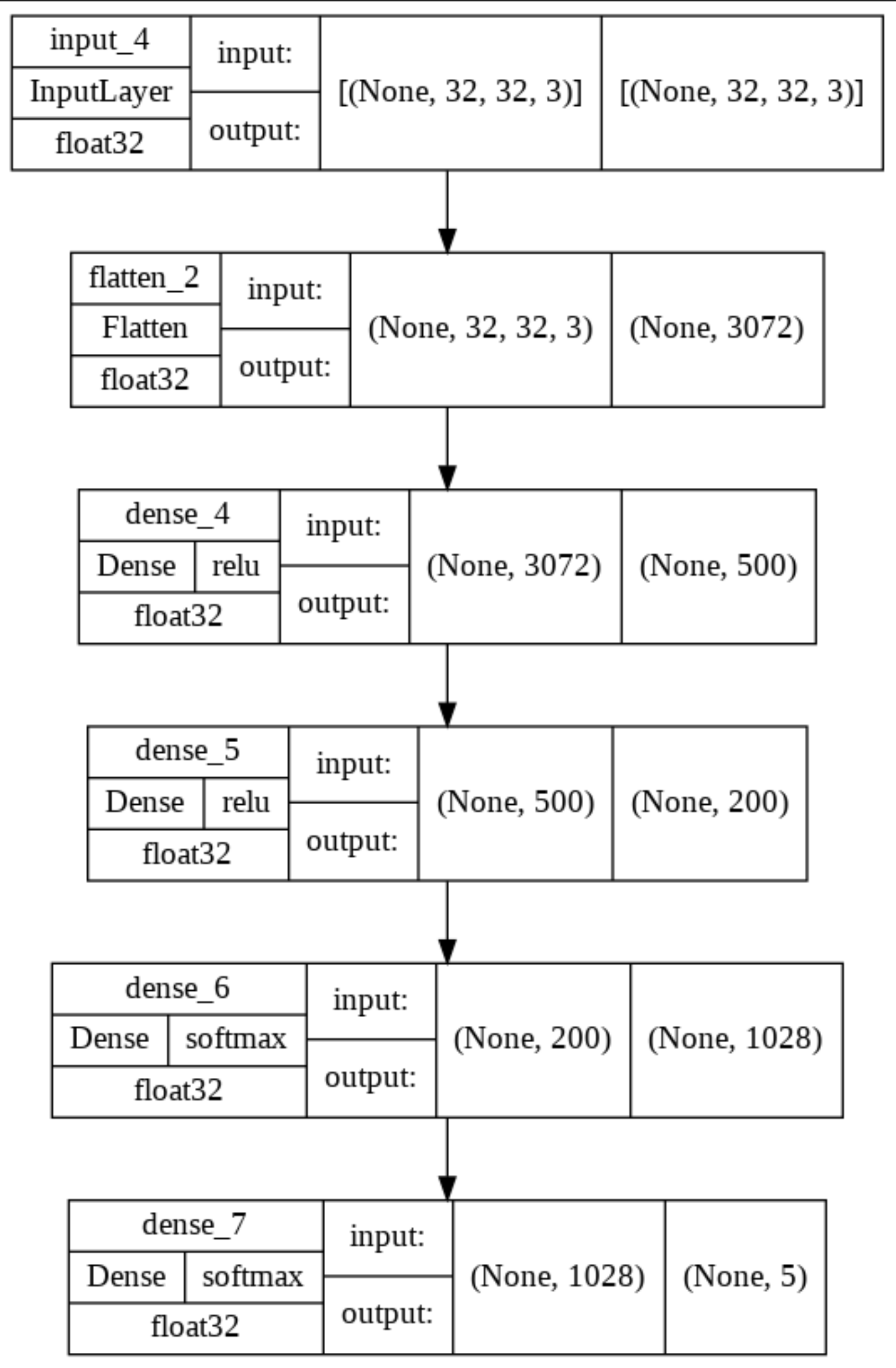
- ▶ Summary, data, and slides are available at [github.com/slp22/deep-learning-project](https://github.com/slp22/deep-learning-project)



Dr. Emily Chew, Director of the Division of Epidemiology and Clinical Applications. Photo by © [National Eye Institute](#)

APPENDIX

VGG16 Model





# APPENDIX: SOURCES

1. NIH adds first images to major research database: <https://www.nei.nih.gov/about/news-and-events/news/nih-adds-first-images-major-research-database>
2. Diabetic Retinopathy 2015 Data Colored Resized: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/sovit Rath/diabetic-retinopathy-2015-data-colored-resized>
3. The Twitter pandemic: The critical role of Twitter in the dissemination of medical information and misinformation during the COVID-19 pandemic: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7170811>
4. Kaggle - Early April 2020: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/sm id80/coronavirus-covid19-tweets-early-april>
5. Kaggle - Late April 2020: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/sm id80/coronavirus-covid19-tweets-late-april>