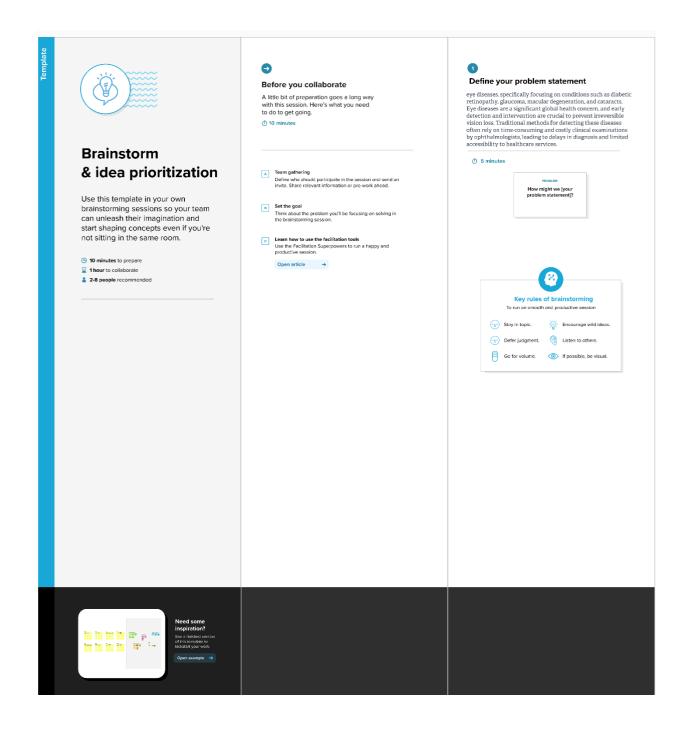
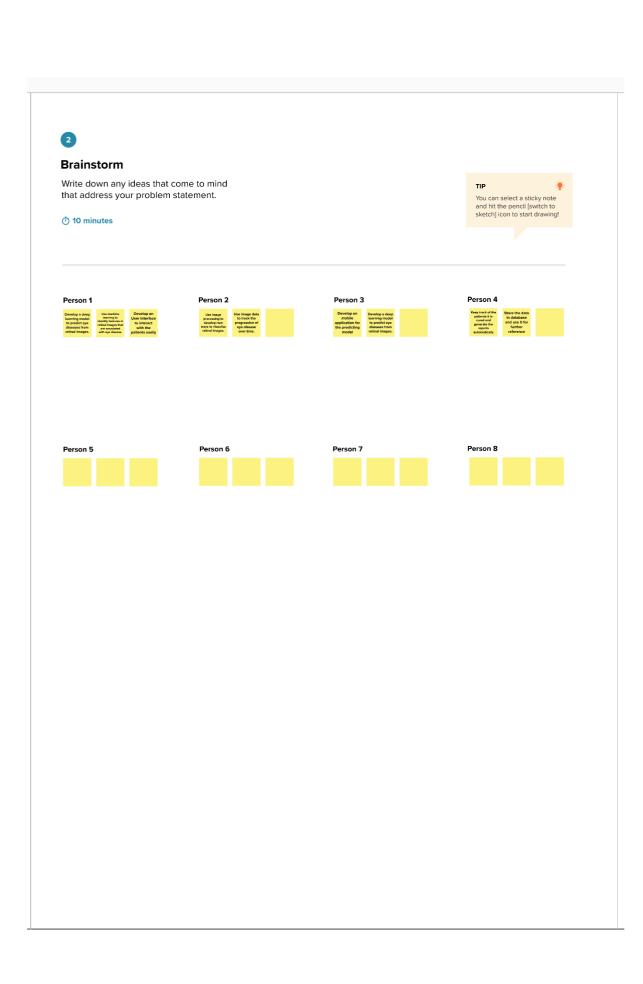
Date	23 October 2023
Project Name	Deep Learning Model for Eye Disease Prediction

## **Brainstorming Ideas and Voting**

Brainstorming ideas is a creative process where a group generates a list of potential solutions, suggestions, or concepts for a specific problem or project. Voting in brainstorming involves participants selecting and prioritizing their favorite or most promising ideas from the list to determine which ones should be pursued further.





## **Grouping the ideas**



## Group ideas

Take turns sharing your ideas while clustering similar or related notes as you go. Once all sticky notes have been grouped, give each cluster a sentence-like label. If a cluster is bigger than six sticky notes, try and see if you and break it up into smaller sub-groups.

① 20 minutes

Add customizable tags to sticky notes to make it easier to find, browse, organize, and categorize important ideas as themes within your mural.



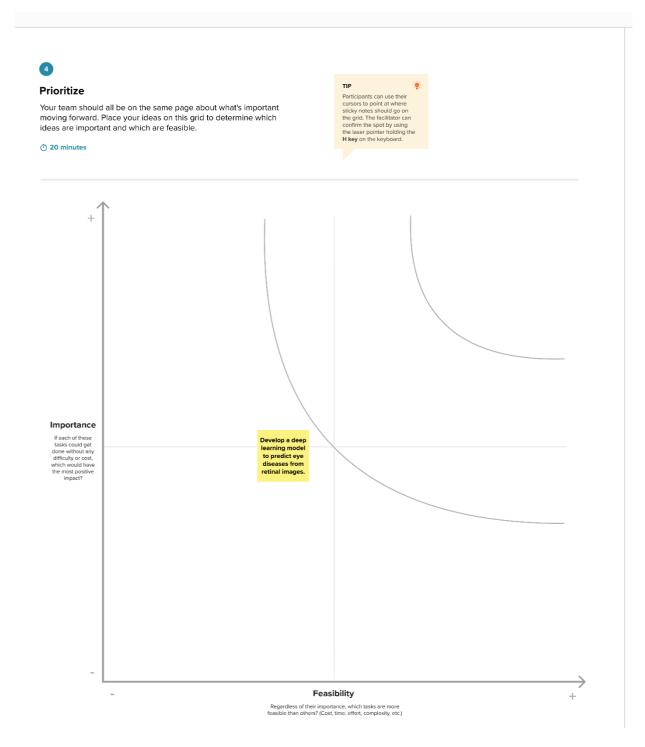






## **Idea prioritization**

Idea prioritization is the process of ranking or assessing ideas based on specific criteria such as feasibility, impact, cost, or strategic importance to determine which ideas should be implemented or pursued first.



Certainly, here's a description for why the idea of "Developing the deep learning model for eye disease prediction" was chosen over the other options:

Retinal images are images of the back of the eye, including the retina, optic disc, and blood vessels. They can be used to diagnose a variety of eye diseases, including glaucoma, diabetic retinopathy, and macular degeneration. A deep learning model is a type of artificial intelligence (AI) model that can learn to identify patterns in data. Deep learning models have been shown to be very effective at diagnosing diseases from medical images, such as X-rays and MRI scans. One way to develop a deep learning model for eye disease prediction is to use a dataset of retinal images that have been labeled with the eye diseases present in the images. The model can then be trained to learn the relationship between the appearance of the retina and the presence of eye disease. Once the model is trained, it can be used to predict the presence of eye disease in new retinal images. This could be used to develop a screening tool for eye diseases, or to help doctors diagnose eye diseases more accurately