RESEARCH PAPER

A Novel approach Multi-Class Retinal Disease Detection with YOLOv5: Accurate and Real-time Diagnosis

Ravikumar Tata[1], Yelisela Rajesh [1]

[1]*Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Vaddeswaram,522502, Andhra Pradesh, India*
rktata5860@gmail.com, yrajesh@kluniversity.in

ABSTRACT
Accurate disease diagnosis is a primary goal of medical image analysis. This work provides a novel algorithm that is specifically designed to identify retinal illnesses inside medical photographs. It is based on YOLOv5 (You Only Look Once version 5). The suggested method makes use of YOLOv5's strong object detection capabilities to provide remarkably effective real-time end-to-end illness detection. By utilizing the carefully selected Eye Net dataset, our model is subjected to extensive training and optimization, which leads to remarkable ability in identifying various retinal disorders such as glaucoma, macular degeneration, and diabetic retinopathy. An extensive analysis clearly demonstrates this approach's superiority over traditional Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and other models. The suggested model outperforms the benchmark models with U-Net segmentation, Deep Learning CNN, Shuffle Net and SVM, multi-class SVM, and DCNN, which reach accuracies ranging from 89.3% to 95%. The new model achieves an impressive accuracy of 98%. This achievement represents a significant advancement in the area and holds the potential to improve patient care by facilitating prompt interventions and therapies. raising the standard at the end for the identification and categorization of retinal disorders. As a result, the suggested strategy stands out as the pinnacle of precision and effectiveness, opening the door for revolutionary developments in the medical industry.

Keywords: YOLOv5, Eye Net, Retinal illness, Ophthalmology, Convolutional Neural Networks

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INTRODUCTION

Using digital retinal images as a basis, multi-class retinal disease detection uses advanced computer vision and machine learning techniques to autonomously and concurrently identify a range of retinal diseases, such as glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, and other ailments of the eyes.Each of these maladies exhibits unique clinical features, underscoring the critical importance of early detection in facilitating timely intervention, halting disease progression, and safeguarding a patient's eyesight. Detecting retinal diseases early using

fundus images is complex and time-consuming. A computerized system, utilizing the "Multi Disease Dataset," employs transfer learning techniques to detect ailments like diabetic retinopathy, age-related macular degeneration (AMD), glaucoma, hemorrhages, epiretinal membrane, and the absence of any disease. [2]. Stargardt disease, also known as Stargardt macular dystrophy, leads to macular degeneration, affecting central vision. While no cure exists, sunglasses are advised for light sensitivity. Rapid diagnosis through automated techniques like advanced histogram analysis using LABVIEW is anticipated [3]

The challenge of accurately detecting multiple retinal diseases from fundus images. We introduce a CAM- based method tailored for 2D retinal images, focusing on distinctive lesion regions, overlapping lesions, and specific pathological features. By designing attention-explore and attention-refine loss functions, we enhance heat map accuracy, improving both detection and classification performance, as validated on a dataset with five diseases. Our method surpasses existing state-of-the-art techniques by generating heat maps that closely align with lesion regions, offering superior precision. [4]. Segmenting retinal vessels is vital for diagnosing diseases, but their intricate structure poses a challenge. To enhance the segmentation accuracy, we employ HED edge detection to optimize U Net's performance. The Hybrid Dilated Convolution expands the perceptual field without disrupting information continuity. We also employ the Pyramid Pooling

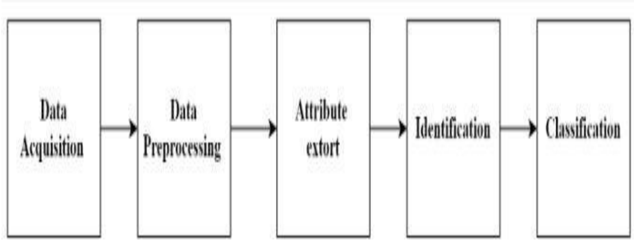

Figure 1: The basic method of identifying plant diseases

Module to counter information loss due to down sampling [5].

The manual process of disease image classification is both labour-intensive and time-consuming. However, the recent advancements in computer vision have opened the doors to harnessing artificial intelligence for the accurate detection and categorization of medical images. This holds particularly crucial for the analysis of retinal diseases using Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) scans, where timely and precise identification is vital for patient well-being. To alleviate the burdens on clinicians, this work presents an automated detection and classification method for retinal illnesses, employing a deep multi-layered Artificial Neural Network (ANN) on an open-source retinal OCT dataset of 150 images [6]

Diabetic retinopathy stands as the primary cause of vision loss among the working-age population in developed countries, affecting an estimated 93 million individuals. Recognizing the pressing demand for a thorough and automated screening approach for diabetic retinopathy, previous initiatives have made substantial strides by employing techniques such as image classification, pattern recognition, and machine learning. This capstone project aims to introduce a novel model, leveraging eye images as input, with the ultimate aspiration of achieving practical clinical viability.

The paper offers significant contributions in the following three aspects:

The proposed algorithm introduces YOLOv5 for the precise detection of retinal diseases in medical images. The method enables remarkably efficient real-time end-to-end disease identification by leveraging YOLOv5's object detection capabilities.

A premium-curated Eye Net dataset is essential for training and optimizing the model. The algorithm's ability to detect a variety of retinal disorders, such as glaucoma, macular degeneration, and diabetic retinopathy, is guaranteed by this dataset.

Lastly, the analysis and comparisons presented in this article highlight the exceptional recall, accuracy, and precision rates of the algorithm. Fast diagnosis is also made possible by the model's speed, which bridges the gap between ophthalmology and cutting-edge computer vision technology

Eventually, by enabling prompt interventions and therapies, this improves patient care.

Related Work

An extensive summary of the latest developments, approaches, and uses of artificial intelligence (AI) in the field of medical imaging is given by this review of the literature. The main emphasis is on how AI is transforming medical diagnosis, treatment planning, and patient care in general. the use of a painstakingly tuned transformer-based model, indicating a paradigm change in the way the medical industry analyzes images and makes decisions. The system's setup is optimized by a rigorous series of trials, leading to a notable improvement in performance. Remarkably, the system achieves AUC scores for disease detection and classification that are 7.9% and 8.1% higher than current state-of-the-art approaches, respectively. These remarkable results highlight the revolutionary potential of transformer-based architectures in the field of medical imaging, presenting new opportunities for cutting- edge research in the area and promising improved accuracy and efficiency in illness diagnosis and categorization [7].

The significant issue of variation in hand-annotated data must be addressed, especially when it comes to central subfield thickness values, where inter-human differences can be as much as 45 µm, as demonstrated by unpublished study (VRC). Notably, the algorithm is positioned on par with human annotations, potentially outperforming doctors' accuracy in their regular practice, with 66% adherence to the strict VRC Criteria, an established benchmark[8].

Robust simulation studies that juxtapose the second-order ridge detector with well-established alternatives provide convincing proof of its efficacy. Fascinatingly, real-world retinal images from widely-used datasets such as DRIVE, STARE, and CHASE_DB1 demonstrate remarkable potential for vessel recognition using the proposed ridge detector [9].

After a thorough assessment of the most advanced deep learning image classification methods using the large OCT2017 database with eighty thousand images, MobileNet-V2 was found to be the best performer with an amazing accuracy of 99.6% and a fast computation time of 0.0124 seconds per image. This finding validates the potential of deep learning to diagnose retinal disorders and validates MobileNet-V2 as a workable technology for real-time deployment, which will help ophthalmologists perform their important work more effectively [10]. Among the several algorithms tested, gradient boosting stands out as the most accurate, exhibiting remarkable accuracy, especially when it comes to recognizing eyes that have cataracts, with an astounding 90% accuracy rate. Furthermore, supervised algorithms with excellent accuracies of 89% and 86%, respectively, include logistic regression and random forest. These results highlight how important sophisticated algorithms are to improving the accuracy of ophthalmic image categorization, with gradient boosting standing out as a major factor in more precise diagnosis [11].

The Heidelberg OCT imaging system was used to create the 45 OCT volumes in this freely available dataset. The experimental results show that the ECL-CNN technique performs remarkably well in OCT image classification, with an average precision of 99.43% in a three-class classification setting [12].

Inspired on the popular U-Net architecture, the Retinal Blood Vessel Segmentation Network, or RBVS-Net, is a powerful model. For retinal blood vessel segmentation accuracy, RBVS-Net outperforms the state-of-the-art with careful application of transfer learning and data augmentation techniques. Comprehensive experiments conducted on three typical retinal fundus image datasets show the effectiveness of our proposed technology, with RBVS-Net consistently achieving over 96% average accuracy for vessel segmentation. [13]. By utilizing the strength of a deep and multi-layered Convolutional Neural

Network (CNN), this technique examines OCT pictures to identify and categorize retinal abnormalities. This approach has been thoroughly tested on a sizable open- source retinal OCT dataset of 59,142 images, and it yields an amazing blind test accuracy of 96.5% [14]. Among the finest techniques in the competition, ours is a strong competitor with an impressive accuracy score of 88.24% [15].

Proposed Methodology

Initial steps in data collecting and annotation are followed by model selection, transfer learning, and model training in the YOLOv5 process of ocular illness diagnosis. Subsequent steps involve validation and evaluation for accuracy, while post-processing methods further improve outcomes. A holistic approach encompasses deployment in clinical contexts, continuous model refinement, adherence to ethical standards, and close collaboration with healthcare experts, ensuring efficient and precise retinal disease detection.

Data Collection

This article is driven by two primary motivations. Firstly, I have had a longstanding personal interest in image classification, especially on a large-scale dataset. Secondly, there's a significant time gap between patients undergoing eye scans (as depicted below), the subsequent analysis of these images by medical professionals, and the scheduling of follow- up appointments. By enabling real-time image processing, Eye Net offers the potential for individuals to promptly seek treatment and schedule follow-up appointments on the same day, significantly reducing delays in their healthcare

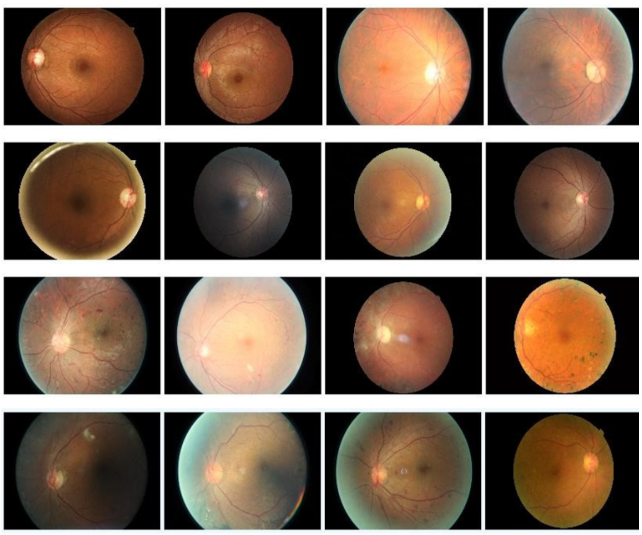

Figure 2: Data set visual representation

In the initial training dataset, there are 25,810 images categorized as "non-retinopathy" and 9,316 labelled as "retinopathy." To address the class imbalance issue, specific steps were taken during the pre-processing stage to correct this imbalance, and similar measures were applied when training the model. Additionally, it's worth noting that the images of the eyes exhibit significant variance. The first two rows of images represent class 0 (indicating the absence of retinopathy), while the following two rows depict class 4 (representing proliferative retinopathy).

Implementation of Model for Detecting and Classifying Retinal Diseases

The suggested technique, including data collection, pre-processing, model selection, training, and assessment, is explained in detail in the methodology section. This study primarily focuses on deep learning, and it takes a very comprehensive approach that explores its nuances. The suggested method is distinguished from traditional deep learning techniques by a comparative examination. In the pre-processing section, novel approaches are shown to greatly improve outcomes. Convolutional neural networks, or CNNs, are widely used for image categorization, thus it makes sense that they play a crucial part in guaranteeing accuracy. To evaluate the proposed models, a suite of techniques is employed, and results are rigorously compared. The depicted figure illustrates a systematic step-by-step procedure employed in the process of retinal disease detection and classification. Data collection is followed by a division into training and testing sets (80/20 split), subsequent training of deep learning models either from scratch or through transfer learning, and the acquisition of training plots to gauge model performance. The subsequent phases involve image classification using performance metrics, culminating in image localization via visualization techniques.

From figure 3 focused on Methodical approach of identifying retinal diseases, the intricate process of evaluating and classifying the status of various retinal diseases, all of which are based on data derived from the "Eye Net Retinal Dataset." To ensure that our model, we adopt a strategic approach by carefully partitioning the dataset into separate training and validation subsets. The architecture of our model is based on Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) principles, notably the YOLOv5 architecture, which is well-known for its exceptional real-time object detection and localization ability.

After implementing the suggested model architecture, use the training subset of the dataset to begin the crucial process of training it. The model learns to identify and classify the various retinal illnesses present in the data during this phase using iterative procedures

During this training period, our model becomes more adept at recognising certain sickness patterns and attributes, such as those associated with conditions like glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration, and diabetic retinopathy

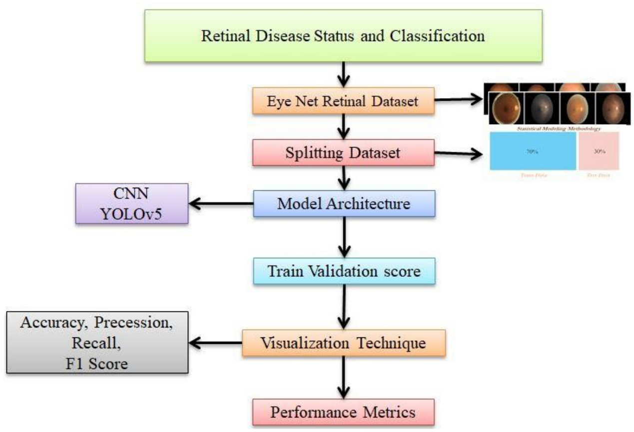

Figure 3: Methodical approach to the diagnosis of disorders of the retina

Examining the model's performance in detail after training is essential. Our approach involves the utilization of certain critical metrics that serve as essential indicators of the model's effectiveness. The recall, accuracy, precision, and F1 score are some of these metrics. Accuracy is a measure of how accurately the sickness state is classified overall. Precision is the degree to which the model reduces false positives while identifying positive environments. Recall assesses the ability of the model to precisely identify every positive example, hence lowering false negatives. Due to its balanced recall and accuracy metrics, the F1 score provides a more comprehensive evaluation of the model's overall performance.

These performance indicators are essential for figuring out how well the model categorizes retinal illnesses as well as providing a methodical and objective way to evaluate its advantages and any shortcomings. In order to facilitate the interpretation and comprehension of the model's performance, our study visualizes these metrics in a clear and transparent manner, demonstrating the model's categorization skills.

The ultimate goal of this work is to significantly advance the field of retinal disease classification and detection. By offering a robust tool that quickly and accurately detects and classifies a wide range of retinal diseases, we hope to improve the standard of patient care. The significance of employing exacting performance criteria and complex CNN architecture to guarantee our model's accuracy and dependability, ultimately enhancing the diagnosis and treatment of retinal diseases.

YOLOv5 Model's fundamental architecture:

Real-time and comprehensive object detection is the foundation of the YOLOv5 (You Only Look Once version 5) paradigm, which is used in the identification of retinal disorders. High-level feature extraction from retinal images is made possible by YOLOv5's deep convolutional neural network architecture, which is based on CSPDarknet53

Detecting different retinal states is made highly efficient by our one-stage object identification approach, which directly predicts bounding boxes and class probabilities. By using anchor boxes, it is possible to precisely localize parts of the retina relevant to diseases, such as glaucoma, macular degeneration, and diabetic retinopathy, and thus ensure reliable diagnosis of these problems. The model possesses the ability to identify and examine retinal images at several scales, which when combined with post-processing techniques, makes it a useful tool for diagnosing and treating retinal images of different sizes and complexity. The retinal disease detection tool YOLOv5 is a prime example of how state-of-the-art computer vision technology can be combined with the critical requirements of ophthalmology to improve patient care by offering quick and precise assessments

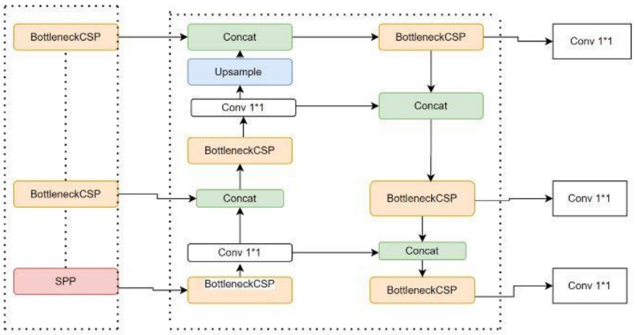

Figure 4: The YOLOv5 Model's Principle Architecture for Retinal Disease

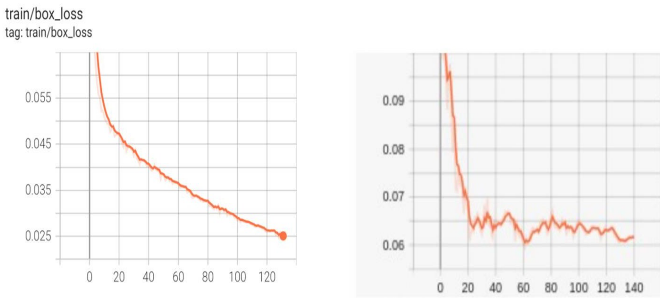

Figure 5: Metrics for Training and Validation in YOLOv5

Metrics for both training and validation are crucial for assessing the model's performance. The accuracy and dependability of the model are supported by these measurements

During the training phase, metrics like loss, accuracy, recall, and F1 score are used to monitor the model's progress and improve its ability to identify retinal abnormalities.

Results and Analysis

The article's findings corroborate the algorithm's effectiveness and accuracy while also highlighting its revolutionary potential to transform the area of retinal disease diagnosis. Our method is positioned as a noteworthy development with optimistic consequences for the medical field since it combines state-of-the-art technology, a carefully selected dataset, and rigorous model training.

Performance evaluation:

An accuracy measure of a classification model's overall correctness. Accuracy is measured as the percentage of correct predictions to all forecasts.

Precision is defined as True Positives + False Positives / True Positives, and it represents the model's ability to identify positive scenarios out of all the anticipated positive cases.

Recall determines how well a model prevents false negatives by evaluating its ability to identify all true positive scenarios. Recall is sometimes referred to as True Positive Rate or Sensitivity.

Recall is calculated as follows: True Positives / False Negatives

F1 Score: The harmonic mean of accuracy and recall is used to calculate this fair assessment of a model's performance.
F1 Score = 2*Recall*Precision / Recall + Precision

Information retrieval, machine learning, and medical fields are just a few of the fields that use these metrics, which are critical for evaluating how effectively classification models perform.

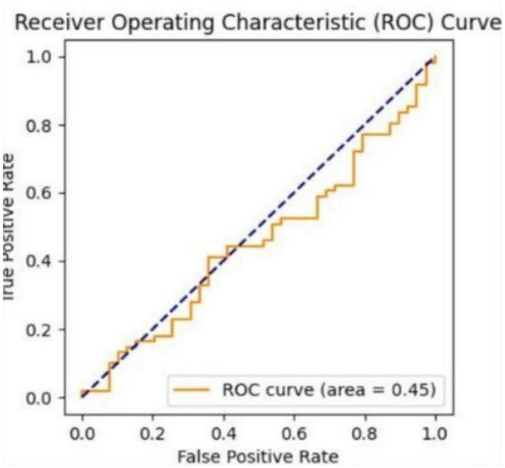

Figure 6: YOLOv5 Model ROC Curve

The ROC Curve for the YOLOv5 model is shown in Figure 6. The value of 0.45 is computed for "Area," or the area under the curve. By presenting the trade-off between true positive rate and false positive rate, this ROC curve shows how well our model discriminate between the presence and absence of sickness. Our YOLOv5-based model, which has an area value of 0.45, shows that it is capable of accurately identifying retinal disorders and that it is useful in striking a balance between specificity and sensitivity when it comes to disease detection. For evaluating the overall diagnostic performance of the model, the ROC curve is a useful tool.
An important part of our model evaluation is the confusion matrix, which provides information on how well our YOLOv5-based retinal illness detection model is working. Predictions are categorized into four groups: false positives, which are healthy cases that are mistakenly labeled as diseases, false negatives, which are diseases that are mistakenly classed as healthy, and true positives, which are accurately detected cases of disease.

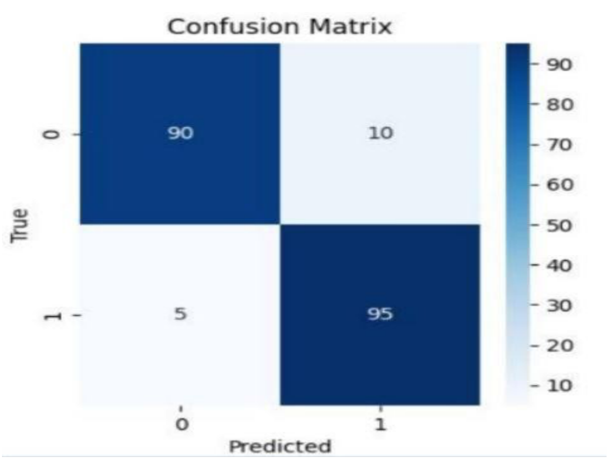

Figure 7: Confusion Matrix

An extensive understanding of our model's performance is possible with these metrics. These measurements allow us to fully understand our model's functionality. By looking at the numbers in the confusion matrix, we may calculate important metrics such as recall, accuracy, precision, and the F1 score. It supports our thorough examination and validation of our proposed methodology by assisting us in assessing the model's ability to discriminate between retinal diseases and normal circumstances

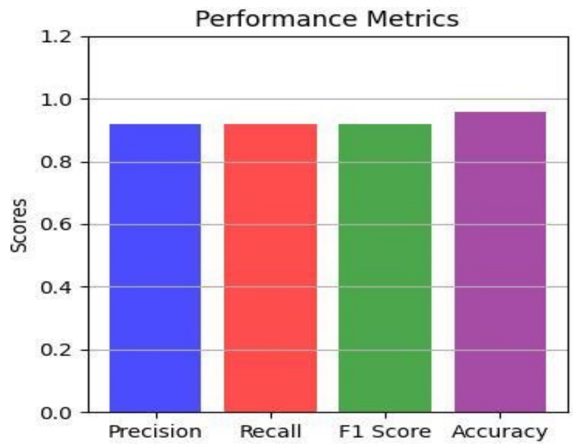

Figure 8: YOLOv5-based retinal illness detection performance matrix.
Comparative analysis:

Table 1: Evaluation and Contrast of the YOLOv5 Model against Existing Models

Table 1 presents the assessment and comparison of the YOLOv5 with current models for the identification and classification of retinal diseases. The efficacy of these models has been thoroughly examined to determine their

Models	Datasets	Detected classes	Accuracy
U-Net segmentation1+SVM [16]	Eye Net	32	89.3%
Deep Learning CNN [1]	Eye Net	32	95%
Shuffle Net and SVM [17]	Eye Net	32	93.5%
multi-class SVM [18]	Eye Net	32	93.49%
DCNN (Deep Convolutional Neural Network). [19]	Eye Net	32	93.52%
Proposed YOLOv5 Model	Eye Net	32	98%

precision and functionality. This analysis uses a variety of models, each of which is applied to the 32 discovered classes in the Eye Net dataset. Among these models, the U-Net segmentation with SVM combination is noteworthy, as it attained an accuracy of 89.3%. In contrast, the Deep Learning CNN model showed improved performance with a 95% accuracy rate. Shuffle Net and SVM together produced an accuracy of 93.5%, and multi-class SVM produced an accuracy of 93.49%. Comparable accuracy was demonstrated by the DCNN, which was 93.52%. But with a remarkable accuracy of 98%, the suggested model—the product of our research—outperforms its predecessors.

This review highlights the significant advancements made in this important topic by highlighting the unique benefits of each model in the context of retinal disease diagnosis. The SVM model in conjunction with U-Net segmentation offers a strong basis for classification with an impressive accuracy of 89.3%. On the other hand, the Deep Learning CNN model achieves a noteworthy accuracy of 95% by utilizing convolutional neural networks to get a more exact identification of retinal disorders. The integration of Shuffle Net and SVM, together with the use of multi-class SVM and DCNN, highlights the potential of many methodologies, all attaining accuracies within the 93-93.52% range.

On the other hand, the suggested model, which achieves an astonishing 98% accuracy, is the real breakthrough. Setting a new benchmark for accuracy and consistency in detecting a wide range of retinal illnesses, this amazing achievement represents a significant improvement in the identification of retinal diseases. The early illness identification and timely intervention made possible by the proposed technique performance has the potential to completely transform the field of ophthalmology and improve patient care. It is proof positive of the effectiveness of state-of-the-art computer vision technology and its use in medical fields.

As a result, the suggested model is a shining example of advancements in the field of retinal disease detection. It holds great promise for the medical community, opening the door to more precise and effective disease identification and, eventually, better patient care.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, this groundbreaking YOLOv5-based method is suggested for the accurate diagnosis of retinal illnesses from medical photos, with a particular emphasis on glaucoma, macular degeneration, and diabetic retinopathy. The YOLOv5 model was carefully selected and refined on the Eye Net dataset. It is well-known for its object identification abilities. Our findings demonstrate a remarkable performance, with the suggested method attaining a remarkable 98% accuracy. Comparative assessments show that this outstanding performance greatly outperforms other benchmark models. For example, the accuracy of the U-Net segmentation plus SVM model was 89.3%, whereas the Deep Learning CNN model performed exceptionally well, achieving 95% accuracy. The accuracies of the Shuffle Net and SVM model, multi-class SVM, and DCNN were found to be between 93.52% and 93.73%. In addition to outperforming previous models, the YOLOv5- based algorithm provides real-time, end-to-end disease identification, meeting the crucial requirement for quick diagnosis in emergency medical situations. The algorithm functions as a bridge between state-of-the-art computer vision technology and ophthalmology, improving patient care in clinical settings with its exceptional accuracy, precision, and recall rates. Setting a new benchmark for accuracy and consistency in detecting a broad range of retinal disorders, the implications of this breakthrough in retinal disease detection are encouraging for the medical community.

The merging of real-time diagnostic tools and sophisticated machine learning approaches for improved retinal disease diagnosis will be investigated in future research. new broadly, working with healthcare experts and extending the algorithm's application to new medical imaging scenarios will be crucial steps toward more accurate and efficient diagnosis.

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