

A Decision System for Predicting Diabetes using Neural Networks

K. Chandana Rani, Y. Prasanth

Department of Computer Science Engineering, Koneru Lakshmaya University

Article Info

Article history:

Received Feb 9, 2017

Revised Apr 13, 2017

Accepted May 22, 2017

Keyword:

Accuracy

Probabilistic neural network

Bayesian classification

Sensitivity

Specificity

Support vector machine

ABSTRACT

Diabetic retinopathy (DR) is an eye fixed ill complete by the impairment of polygenic disorder and that we purchased to acknowledge it before of calendar for sensible treatment. On these lines, 2 social occasions were perceived, specifically non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy (NPDR), proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR). During this paper, to dissect diabetic retinopathy, 3 models like Probabilistic Neural framework (PNN), Bayesian Classification and Support vector machine (SVM) square measure pictured and their displays square measure thought-about. The live of the unwellness unfold within the membrane are often recognized by analytic the elements of the membrane. The elements like veins, hemorrhages of NPDR image and exudates of PDR image square measure off from the unrefined photos victimization the icon prepare techniques, fed to the classifier for gathering a complete of 350 structure photos were used, out of that 100 were used for designing and 250 pictures were used for testing. Exploratory results show that PNN has an accuracy of 89.6 % Bayes Classifier incorporates a exactness of 94.4% and SVM has an exactitude of 97.6%. What is more our system is equally continue running on 130 pictures open from "DIARETDB0: Evaluation Database and Procedure for Diabetic Retinopathy" and also the results show that PNN incorporates a exactness of 87.69% Bayes Classifier has an accuracy of 90.76% and SVM has a precision of 95.38%.

*Copyright © 2017 Institute of Advanced Engineering and Science.
All rights reserved.*

Corresponding Author:

K.Chandana Rani,

Department of Computer Science Engineering,

Koneru Lakshmaya University,

Green Fields, Vaddeswaram, Tadepalli, Guntur - 522 502, Andhra Pradesh.

Email:chandu.kandru@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Diabetes is a get-collectively of metabolic illnesses in which a man has high glucose, both in mild of the manner that the frame does now not make sufficient insulin, or because the cells do not respond to the insulin that is made. Diabetic retinopathy is one of the regular perplexities of diabetes. It's far a super and for the most component spread eye disease. It hurts the little veins within the retina coming to fruition in loss of imaginative and prescient. The peril of the infection will increase with age and thusly, modestly matured and more organized diabetics are slanted to Diabetic Retinopathy. Non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy is an early duration of diabetic retinopathy. In this level, minor veins inside the retina spill blood or fluid. The discharging fluid reasons the retina to swell or to shape stores known as exudates. Proliferative diabetic retinopathy, PDR is a strive by the eye to create or resupply the retina with new selects vessels (neovascularization), because of irrespective of how you look at it finish of the retinal blood deliver. Shockingly, the new, odd veins do not re-supply the retina with common stream machine, but expend competently and are regularly joined by way of scar tissue that may wrinkle or isolate the retina. On this paper, an automated technique for accumulating of the illness diabetic retinopathy the use of fundus

images is proven. We used the retinal fundus pix assembled on the "Aravind Eye recuperation workplace and Postgraduate Institute of Ophthalmology", Cuddalore avenue Thavalakuppam Junction, Pondicherry. The retinal photo is taken inside the RGB structure by way of fundus digital camera. A fundus camera or retinal digicam is a specific low electricity amplifying tool with a joined camera proposed to image within surface of the eye, which include the retina, optic circle, macula, and returned submit. The snap shots had been observed using a Canon TopCon TRC-50 EX with Nikon retinal digicam at a area-of-point of view (FOV) of fifty°. The acquired photo willpower is 1280×1024 in 24bit JPEG outline. The appraisal of the proposed mechanized willpower course of action of diabetic retinopathy has been done by means of the use of a recreation plan of 250 fundus snap shots that's a mix of traditional, NPDR and PDR impacted photographs. The principle image is changed over to dim scale image. After that, bendy histogram conformity is related to improve the many-sided fine of the picture. Via then, Discrete Wavelet remodel (DWT) is associated and the extent of the photo is reduced into half of as 640×512 [30] with the aid of then Coordinated channel reaction (MFR) is associated with diminishing the noise in the image.

At ultimate, Fuzzy C-implies bunching is hooked up to component the veins inside the image. in the wake of preprocessing of snap shots is finished, factors, for instance, Radius, Diameter, place, Arc duration, Cognizance angle and 1/2 area are computed for each photograph. At that factor Demonstrating techniques like PNN, Bayes principle and SVM are applied and their exhibitions are checked out. At long final, the photographs are organized into 3 gatherings to be specific, traditional photograph, Non-Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy (NPDR) and Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy.

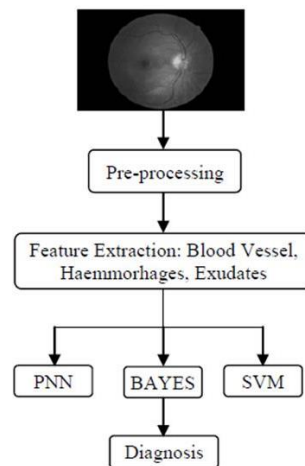


Figure 1. Block diagram for Comparison between three Classifiers for Diagnosis of DR

The relaxation of this paper consists as takes after. Section 2 depicts the associated paintings. Segment three clarifies the preprocessing of pictures. Region four clarifies the detail extraction. Segment five clarifies the element values got. Section 6 portrays the grouping of DR disorder utilising assist Vector gadget. Vicinity 7 clarifies Probabilistic Neural community and phase 8 offers Bayesian class. Region 9 depicts the consequences and dialog. Area 10 gives the belief. Figure 1 gives the rectangular outline for examination of three classifiers for determination of Diabetic Retinopathy.

1.1. Related Work

Inside the midst of the late years, there were diverse research on custom designed finish of diabetic retinopathy the usage of a pair highlights and techniques. D. Vallabha et al. [1] proposed a procedure for robotized acknowledgment and request of vascular abnormalities in Diabetic Retinopathy the use of scale and presentation specific Gabor channel banks. R. Sivakumar et al. [2] familiar a machine with request diabetic retinopathy subjects from adjustments in visual evoked capacity ghost quantities. By using Walter et al. [3] exudates are determined the usage of their excessive diminish stage assortment, and their structures are determined with the aid of approach for morphological revamping methodologies. HT Nguyenl et al. [4] proposed a multilayer nourishment ahead framework for the game plan of DR. María García et al. [5] used a multilayer perceptron (MLP) classifier to get a closing division of tough Exudates within the picture. In [6], P. V. Nageswara rao et al. proposed every other approach for protein sport plan in light of a Probabilistic Neural network and highlight selection. S. Chaudhury et al. [7] address the issue of perceiving

veins in retinal photos. They have used the thought of composed station for disclosure of signs and symptoms to recognize piecewise direct parts of veins in retinal images and created 12 one in all a type preparations to chase down vessel regions alongside each and every feasible heading. In [8] Alireza Osareh et al. asked the divided areas into two disjoint instructions, exudates and non-exudates, taking a gander on the execution of numerous classifiers. In [9] Wong Li Yun et al. asked the 4 eye sicknesses the use of a 3-layer sustenance ahead neural framework. In [13], R. Priya and P. Aruna used SVM for the acknowledgment of diabetic retinopathy tiers the use of shading fundus pix. In [14] pc provided motorized crimson damage distinguishing proof some assistance with being achieved on digitized transparencies [15]. This paper inspects and proposes a course of action of in a great global adjusted morphological managers for use for exudate acknowledgment on diabetic retinopathy patient's non-extended understudy and coffee-separation pics. [16] Depicted a method for actually perceiving new vessels on the optic plate the usage of retinal photography. The 'planned channel response' approach is a for the maximum component used format primarily based technique that makes use of a plan of 2d Gaussian bits with an adjusted period and prologue to remodel the vessels. In [17], a post handling gadget, in attitude of aspect distinguishing evidence, is related to understand hard exudates from cotton wool spots and unique relics. In [18] Keith A. Goat guy et al. delineated a framework for generally deducting new vessels at the optic circle the usage of retinal pictures. Aliaa Abdel-Haleim et al. [23] displayed a framework to therefore perceive the location of the OD in modernized retinal fundus photographs. The framework starts via normalizing radiance and difference all through the picture the usage of illumination leveling and adaptable histogram evening out frameworks separate.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

In recognizing variations from the norm connected with fundus image, the picture must be pre-handled with keeping in mind the end goal to revise the uneven enlightenment, not adequate difference in the middle of exudates and picture foundation pixels and the vicinity of clamor within the information fundus picture. The methods for preprocessing include gray scale Transformation, Adaptive Histogram Equalization, Discrete Wavelet change, Gaussian Matched filter Response and Fuzzy Cmeans.

Bunching for division of veins.

2.1. Gray Scale Conversion

Gray scale photographs are unique from one-piece bi-tonal high comparison images, which in the putting of laptop imaging are images with simply the two colorings, darkish, and white (likewise referred to as bi level or parallel photos). Grey scale images have several sun shades of dim in the center. Grey scale pix are regularly the effect of measuring the electricity of mild at every pixel in a solitary band of the electromagnetic variety (e.g. infrared, obvious mild, shiny, and so forth.), and in such instances they're monochromatic appropriate while just a given recurrence is stuck. Any ways, likewise they can be mixed from a full shading picture; see the area approximately changing over to gray scale. Shown in the Figure 2 and Figure 3.

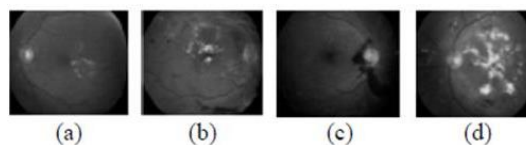


Figure 2 (a-d). Original DR affected Eye Image

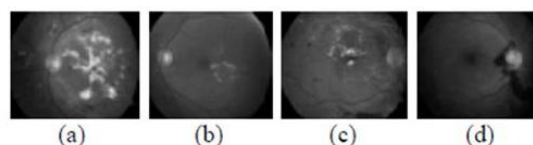


Figure 3 (a-d). Eye Image after Grey Scale Conversion

Adaptable histogram parity which is used to advance complexity in pictures is associated with the dim scale changed over eye picture. Consider a running sub picture W of $N \times N$ pixels concentrated on a pixel $P(i, j)$, the photo is filtered to make another sub picture P of $(N \times N)$ pixels as demonstrated by the examination underneath, Advanced picture get ready has upheld in the change and recovery of pictures for over a quarter of a century. This work focuses on one particular estimation among the various open. In particular, it will be prescribed that the count being alluded to can be upgraded with the utilization of data from an alternate branch of programming building. To engage the per user to better fathom the computation, critical establishment information will be shown. Modernized picture get ready frameworks had their gigantic beginning in the 1960s with the space program. The essential to update the way of the photographs returned by the early space tests energized research around there. At first this development was associated with space imagery, then again it was soon comprehended that different extents could moreover favorable position. In this way, the necessities of the helpful field pulled in the thought of authorities. The systems utilized by the space business were associated. With the presence of the X-bar and later Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Imaging (NMRI or MRI), Positron Emission Tomography (PET Scans), Computerized Helped Tomography (CAT Scans), and Ultra-sound Imaging, the measure of remedial data extended essentially. In the meantime authorities searched for better systems to update these photos. The test data utilized for this work began from three one of a kind sorts of data collection frameworks. The mid-area picture is one cut of a CAT channel. The left standing up to head is cut number 50 of a 109-cut MRI check. The privilege standing up to head named "brain" is an entryway picture taken in the midst of Radiotherapy Treatment. Each archive gets in contact for development in an unrefined picture position. In unrefined picture outline the force qualities are contained in a record in section genuine solicitation, with different planes being secured consecutively from front to back.

3. DISCRETE WAVELET TRANSFORM

The exchange of a sign is actually one greater sort of speaking to the signal. It does not exchange the facts content material present inside the signal. The Discrete Wavelet transform (DWT), which is in light of sub-band coding, is found to yield a brief calculation of Wavelet remodel. It is whatever however tough to actualize and decreases the calculation time and assets required. Wavelet alternate decays a sign into an arrangement of premise capacities.

$$\psi_{a,b}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \psi\left(\frac{t-b}{a}\right)$$

3.1. Neural System

A Neutral framework is a course of action of characteristics all related by point changes that have indistinguishable limit or fitness [1]. Each center addresses a quality gathering and each line identifies with the change joining two progressions. Fair-minded frameworks can be considered as high, level levels in a wellbeing scene. In the midst of unprejudiced advancement, qualities can self-assertively go through objective frameworks and cross territories of course of action space which may have results for force and evolvability. Unprejudiced frameworks exist in health scenes since proteins are solid to changes. This prompts created frameworks of characteristics of proportionate limit, associated by fair mutations [2-3]. Proteins are impenetrable to changes following various groupings can wrinkle into significantly practically identical essential folds [4]. A protein grasps a confined assembling of nearby compliances since those conformers have lower imperativeness than created and mis-given way states ($\Delta\Delta G$ of folding) [5-6]. This is expert by a scattered, internal arrangement of supportive affiliations (hydrophobic, polar and covalent) [7]. Protein helper healthiness results from few single changes being satisfactorily dangerous to exchange off limit. Proteins have in like manner progressed to avoid aggregation[8] as not completely broken down proteins can join to outline gigantic, reiterating, insoluble protein fibrils and masses[9]. There is affirmation that proteins show negative framework parts to diminish the presentation of aggregate slanted beta-sheet subjects in their structures [10]. Additionally, there is some confirmation that the inherited code itself may be streamlined such that most guide changes lead toward similar amino acids (conservative) [11-12]. Together these components make a movement of health effects of changes that contains a high degree of unprejudiced and about fair changes. Unprejudiced frameworks are a subset of the groupings in progression space that have relative limit, along these lines shape a wide, level in a health scene. Impartial progression can in this way be imagined as a people diffusing from one course of action of collection centers, through the unprejudiced framework, to another pack of progression centers. Ensuing to the bigger piece of advancement is thought to be neutral, [14-15] an immeasurable degree of value change is the improvement however clearing impartial frameworks. The more fair neighbors a gathering has, the all the more effective to

changes it is since changes will most likely basically fair-mindedly change over it into a likewise utilitarian sequence [1]. Indeed, if there are generous differences between the amount of impartial neighbors of different courses of action within a neutral framework, the masses is expected to create towards these incredible progressions. This is rarely called circum-absence of predisposition and identifies with the improvement of masses a long way from slopes in the health scene. Eagerness for the trade between genetic buoy and determination has been around since the 1930s when the moving evening out speculation proposed that in a couple of circumstances, inherited buoy could support later flexible evolution [20]. Although the specifics of the theory were for the most part discredited, [21] it pulled in insightfulness with respect to the probability that buoy could make dark assortment that, however unprejudiced to current limit, may impact decision for new limits (evolvability).

3.2. Radical basis function

In perceptron-sort orchestrates, the activation of covered units relies on upon the spot thing between the information vector and a weight vector. In this location we will look at RBFs, frameworks where the activation of covered units relies on upon the division between the information vector and a model vector Radial reason limits have different charming properties. There exists strong relationship with different investigative controls. These fuse limit gauge, regularization theory, thickness estimation and insertion in the region of uproar [Bishop, 1995] RBFs consider an unmistakable interpretation of the internal representation made by the hid layer get ready computations for RBFs are basically snappier than those for MLPs And, as we will see today, most of these counts have starting now been presented in past addresses. Outspread reason limits are sustenance forward frameworks containing a covered layer of winding segments and a yield layer of straight neurons. The two RBF layers pass on absolutely particular parts [Haykin, 1999]. The covered layer performs a non-straight change of data space the consequent covered space is ordinarily of higher dimensionality than the data space. The yield layer performs straight backslide to envision the pined for targets. Why use a non-direct change took after by a straight one? Spread's theory on the distinctness of cases "A brain boggling outline request issue cast in a high-dimensional space non-straightforwardly will most likely be straightly unmistakable than in a low-dimensional space" As we will discover in two or three addresses, this to a great degree same dispute is at the focal point of Bolster Vector Machines. RBFs are to make sure one of the bit limits most typically used as a piece of SVMs! RBFs are generally arranged after a mutt framework that works in two stages or time scales [Haykin, 1999] Unsupervised determination of RBF core interests

- a. RBF centers are picked with a specific end goal to arrange the scattering of planning cases in the data highlight space
- b. This is the fundamental step in get ready, regularly performed in a moderate iterative manner
- c. Fortunately, different systems showed in past locations can be utilized to deal with this issue
- d. Regulated figuring of yield vectors
- e. Hidden-to-yield weight vectors are set out to minimize the entire squared screw up between the RBF yields and the looked for targets
- f. Since the yields are straight, the perfect weights can be prepared.

3.3. Multi-layer perceptron

In the accompanying two locations we will look at Multi-Layer Perceptrons (MLPs) which are more viable than the Single-Layer models which fabricate straight decision limits. It will be seen that MLPs can be arranged as a discriminative model to yield class backsides. MLPs are named a sort of Artificial Neural Network: the computation is performed using a course of action of (various) direct units with weighted relationship between them. In addition there are learning figurings to set the estimations of the weights additionally, the same basic structure (with different weight qualities) is prepared to perform various assignments. In this and the going with location we will consider Overall structure of multi-layer perceptrons Decision confines that they can outline, Training Criteria, Networks as back probability estimators, Basic Error back-spread get ready figuring, Improved get ready methodologies, Deep Neural frameworks From the past slide we can see that the amount of concealed layers chooses the decision furthest reaches that can be made. In picking the amount of layers the going with thoughts are made.

- a. Multi-layer frameworks are harder to get ready than single layer frameworks.
- b. A two layer framework (one concealed) with sigmoidal start limits can demonstrate any decision limit.

Two layer frameworks are most typically used as a piece of illustration affirmation (the covered layer having sigmoidal incitation limits). What number of units to have in each layer?

- a. The amount of yield units is consistently controlled by the quantity of yield classes.
- b. The amount of inputs is controlled by the amount of information estimations

- c. The amount of hid units is a framework issue. The issues are: exorbitantly few, the framework won't show complex decision limits; excessively, the framework.

4. MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESSING

Erosion involves the elimination (alteration) of pixels at the rims of areas, as an example changing binary 1 value to 0, at the same time as dilation is the opposite manner with areas growing out from their barriers. Those methods are often finished using a form of kernel called a structural detail. A structural element is an $N \times N$ kernel with entries categorised in line with a binary scheme, normally as zero or 1. If all entries are coded 1 then the structural detail is a strong square block, the middle of that is laid over each pixel inside the supply picture in flip. Shown in Figure 4.

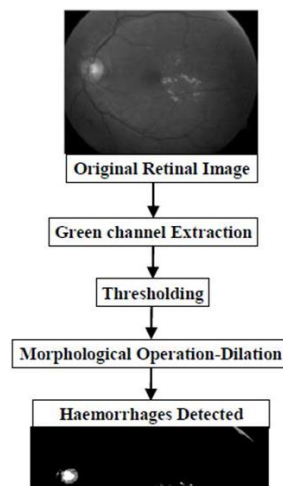


Figure 4. The Structural Detail is a Strong Square Block

The kingdom of the basic factor would possibly differ, for instance as a vertical bar, degree bar, move shape or a purchaser characterized layout. Inside the event that enlargement is trailed by means of disintegration the manner is portrayed as a final operation, whilst Erosion took after by means of enlargement is known as opening. These strategies are actually not symmetric, and on this way are for the most part now not reversible. starting wipes out little and extra slim components, bringing approximately smoother edged areas, even as shutting likewise smoothest shapes however makes narrow constrained components larger and wipes out little gaps and restrained crevices.

Guide vector device (SVM) is a directed learning version with a associated learning figuring that could separate information and notice outlines that are then used for backslide examination additionally, collecting. If we take a direction of movement of planning instances, wherein each is separate as fitting in with one of portrayed groupings, a SVM get prepared count will building up a version to be able to dispense new cases to one or the other association, making it non-probabilistic twofold direct classifier. SVM model is the illustration of cases defined as centers in space which can be mapped so that the instances of the numerous characterizations may be parceled by means of an unmistakable cleft this is as immeasurable as may want to sensibly be regular. sparkling specimens are then mapped into that same area and foreseen that might have a niche with an order considering which facet of the cleft they fall at the help Vector device (SVM) is a exceptional in elegance amassing technique displayed in 1992 through Boser, Guyon, and Vapnik. The SVM classifier is for the most elements used as a bit of bioinformatics (except, controls) in view of its excessive precision. It may find out and manage the excessive-dimensional facts, as an example, quality expression and exhibility in showing different wellsprings of statistics. A trendy order named as component structures, SVM in shape in with that grouping. This part framework is an estimation which depends on upon data mainly through spot thing. For this situation, a section restrict can supplant this spot issue and it'll discern the bit component in some high dimensional segment space perhaps. It has two purposes of hobby: firstly, it may deliver non-direct selection limits the use of the ones frameworks which can be proposed for direct classifiers. Moreover, use of bit limits will allow the customer to apply classifier to the statistics that haven't any described altered dimensional vector space illustration. The maximum fitting specimen of such

records in bioinformatics is progression, either, protein or DNA then again protein structure. The use of SVMs feasibly requires an appreciation of ways they paintings. even as putting in place a SVM the pro needs to settle on distinct selections: that is the satisfactory technique to preprocess statistics, what piece ought to be used, and inside the remaining, putting in place the parameters of SVM and piece. Dumbfounded picks can also reap to a outstanding diploma reduced execution. Our point is to outfit the client with a entire notion of the selections furthermore to offer standard use regulations. Each one of the specimens exhibited had been introduced using the PyML device mastering environment, which focuses on component techniques and SVMs. Shown in Figure 5.

PROBABILISTIC NEURAL NETWORK

PNN is constantly used as a bit of game plan issues [4] while an data is out there, the main layer registers the detachment from the facts vector to the arrangement facts vectors. This conveys a vector wherein its parts indicate how closed the records is to the planning statistics. The second one layer wholes the determination for each magnificence of inputs and conveys its internet yield as a vector of probabilities. Subsequently, a fight change restrict at the yield of the second layer picks the fine of these possibilities, and produces a 1 (effective identification) for that elegance and a 0 (negative id) for non-focused on classes.

Information layer:

Each neuron in the information layer identifies with a marker variable. In obvious variables, N-1 neurons are used when there are N number of groupings. It regulates the extent of the qualities by subtracting the center and disconnecting by the interquartile range. By then the data neurons support the qualities to each of the neurons in the covered layer.

Plan layer:

This layer contains one neuron for each case in the readiness data set. It stores the estimations of the marker variables for the case nearby the goal worth. A disguised neuron enrolls the Euclidean partition of the examination from the neuron's center point and after that applies the RBF segment limit using the sigma values.

Summation layer:

For PNN frameworks there is one illustration neuron for each grouping of the goal variable. The genuine target characterization of each readiness case is secured with each hidden neuron; the weighted quality leaving a covered neuron is managed just to the sample neuron that identifies with the covered neuron's grouping. The sample neurons incorporate the qualities for the class they identify with.

Yield layer:

The yield layer considers the weighted votes for each target class accumulated in the illustration layer and uses the greatest vote to predict the goal arrangement. As shown in Figure 6 to Figure 9.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The execution of our use of the QA is evaluated with a wellknown benchmarking technique. The entire QA shape is hold strolling on 130 pics open from "DIARETDB0: assessment Database and technique for Diabetic Retinopathy". [31] Accordingly by means of making use of the proposed database, it is without further ado possible to don't forget our figurings, and correspondingly, discover their advancement for development alternate from the examination research focuses to the remedial practice. The range of the photos in this database is 1500×1152 . For the DIARETDB0 database the effects of the gathering method are showed up in Table 1 and Table 2 exhibits the end result of Affectability, Specificity and percent of precision the use of

Table 1. Result of Sensitivity, Specificity, % of Accuray

Models	True Positive	True Negative	False Positive	False Negative
PNN	180	44	6	20
Bayes	190	46	4	10
SVM	196	48	2	4

Table 2. Exhibits the end Result of Affectability, Specificity and Percent of Precision

Models	Sensitivity	Specificity	Accuracy
PNN	90	88	89.6
Bayes	95	92	94.4
SVM	98	96	97.6

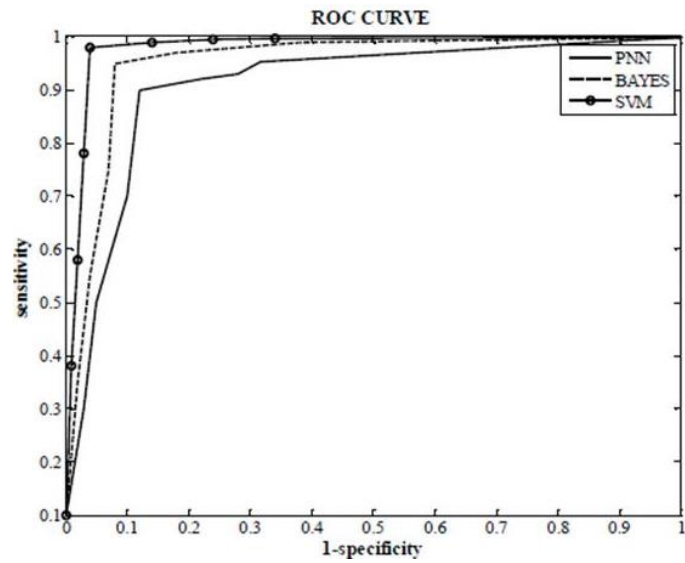
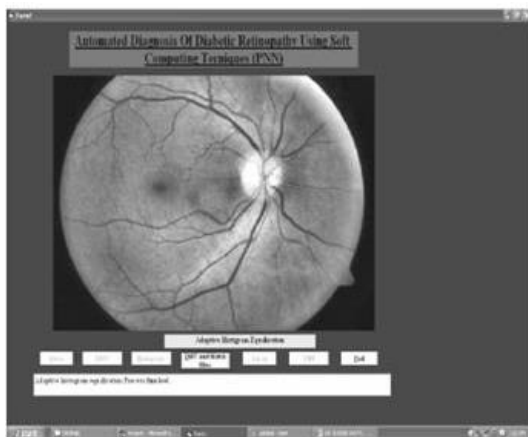
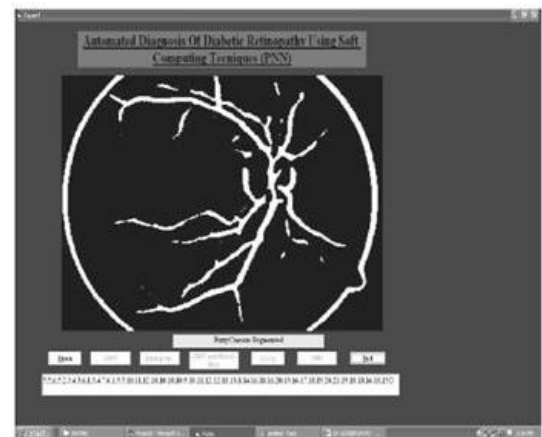


Figure 5. ROC Curve for Comparison of PNN bayes and SVM

Screen shots:
Screen shots:



(a)



(b)

Figure 6. Snapshot of an Eye Image after Histogram Equalisation (a) Process of PNN Results (b)

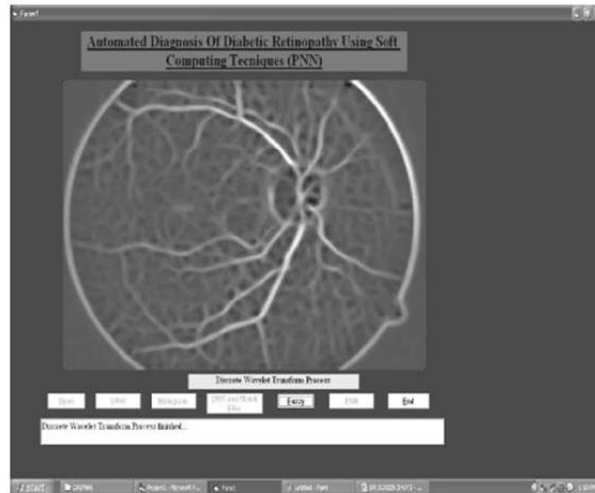


Figure 7. Eye Image after Matched Filters

SCREENSHOTS FOR SVM CLASSIFICATION

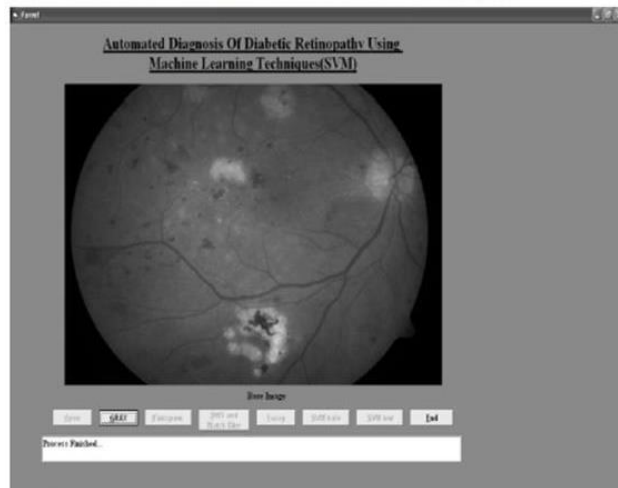


Figure 8. Loaded Colour Eye Image

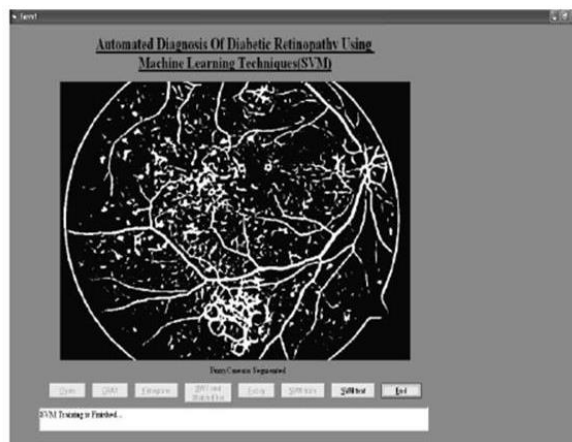


Figure 9. Eye Image after Histogram Equalisations

REFERENCES

- [1] D. Vallabha, R. Dorairaj, K. R. Namuduri and H. Thompson, "Automated Detection and Classification of Vascular Abnormalities in Diabetic Retinopathy", *38th Asilomar Conference on Signals, Systems and Computers*, vol. 2, pp. 1625–1629, 2004.
- [2] R. Sivakumar, G. Ravindran, M. Muthayya, S. Lakshminarayanan and C. U. Velmurughendran, "Diabetic Retinopathy Classification", *IEEE International Conference on Convergent Technologies for the Asia-Pacific Region*, Vol. 1, pp. 205-208, 2003.
- [3] T. Walter, J. C. Klein, P. Massin and A. Erginay, "A contribution of image processing to the diagnosis of diabetic retinopathy-detection of exudates in color fundus images of the human retina", *IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging*", Vol. 21, No. 10, pp. 1236–1243, 2002.
- [4] H. T. Nguyen, M. Butler, A. Roychoudhry, A. G. Shannon, J. Flack and P. Mitchell, "Classification of diabetic retinopathy using neural networks", *18th Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society*, Vol. 4, pp. 1548–1549, 1996.
- [5] María García, Roberto Hornero, Clara I. Sanchez, María I. Lopez and Ana Díez, "Feature Extraction and Selection for the Automatic Detection of Hard Exudates in Retinal Images", *Proceedings of the 29th Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society Cite Internationale*, pp. 4969–4972, 2007.
- [6] P. V. Nageswara Rao, T. Uma Devi, D. S. V. G. K. Kaladhar, G. R. Sridhar, Allam Appa Rao, "A Probabilistic Neural Network Approach for protein Superfamily Classification", *Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology*, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 101, 2009.
- [7] S. Chaudhuri, S. Chatterjee, N. Katz, M. Nelson and M. Goldbaim, "Detection of blood vessels in retinal images using two-dimensional matched filters", *IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging*, Vol. 8, No. 3, pp. 263–269, 1989.
- [8] Alireza Osareh, Majid Mirmehdi, Barry Thomas and Richard Markham, "Classification and Localisation of Diabetic-Related Eye Disease", *Proceedings of the 7th European Conference on Computer Vision*, pp. 502–516, 2002.
- [9] Wong Li Yun, U. Rajendra Acharya, Y. V. Venkatesh, Caroline Cheec, Lim Choo Min and E. Y. K. Ng "Identification of different stages of diabetic retinopathy.