

Detection of Diabetic Retinopathy using Machine Learning

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Abstract: *Diabetic retinopathy (DR) is a fast-spreading disease across the globe, which is caused by diabetes. The DR may lead the diabetic patients to complete vision loss. In this disease there is a progressive damage to the retina if the high blood glucose levels are not controlled. In this scenario, early identification of DR is more essential to recover the eyesight and provide help for timely treatment. DR has mainly two stages, Non-Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy (NPDR) and Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy (PDR). Non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy (NPDR) is the early stage of the disease in which symptoms will be mild or nonexistent. It is characterized by the presence of microaneurysms, retinal hemorrhages, and hard exudates. While Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy (PDR) is the advanced stage, where neovascularization and retinal detachment can occur. The detection of DR can be manually performed by ophthalmologists and can also be done by an automated system. In the manual system, analysis and explanation of retinal fundus images need ophthalmologists, which is a time-consuming and very expensive task, but in the automated system, artificial intelligence is used to perform an imperative role in the area of ophthalmology and specifically in the early detection of diabetic retinopathy over the traditional detection approaches. This paper presents a detailed review of DR with machine learning algorithm and a retinal dataset.*

Keywords: Diabetic retinopathy (DR)

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