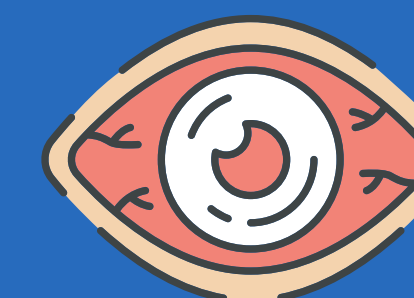


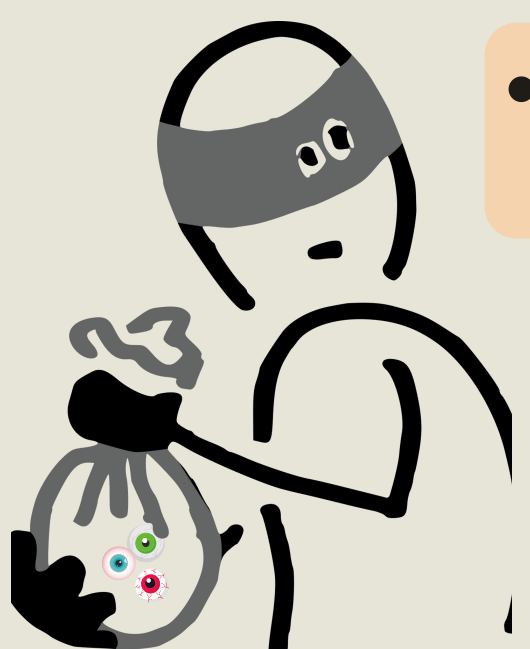
AI-ENABLED GLAUCOMA DETECTION



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GLAUCOMA = THE SILENT THIEF OF SIGHT



- Progressive & asymptomatic disease of optic nerve head (ONH)
- Results in loss of peripheral vision
- Mainly caused by increased intraocular pressure

EFFECTS ON THE INDIVIDUAL



- Decrease in quality of life & independence
- Increase in falls & road traffic accidents

WORLDWIDE BURDEN



Leading cause of irreversible blindness worldwide



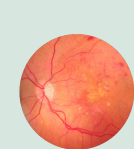
Cases of glaucoma are predicted to rise by 45% in 20 years



IF caught early, treatment can stop/slow glaucoma progression

EARLY CASE DETECTION IS KEY!

CURRENT PRACTICE OF DETECTING GLAUCOMA



Fundus images capture the ONH, they are assessed by experts to detect the presence of glaucoma



Fundus images are cheap & non-invasive



Manual image assessment can be costly, subjective, AND requires advanced clinical expertise

Developing nations lack resources, clinicians, and infrastructure, resulting in many cases of preventable blindness

CAN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE HELP?

Can we develop AI to mimic clinicians' diagnosis of glaucoma from fundus images?



Can the AI be interpretable & explainable?

AIM

Develop an AI-enabled framework for glaucoma detection using low-cost fundus imaging

OBJECTIVE 1

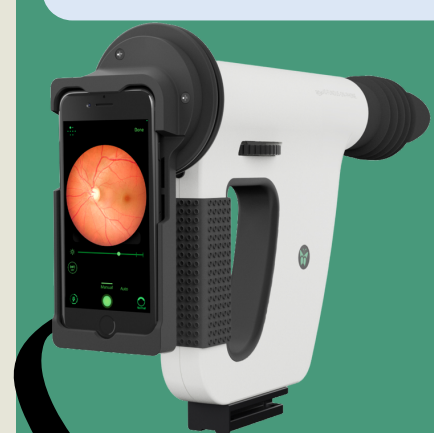
Literature review of existing AI-enabled glaucoma detection methods

Main findings (Coan et al., 2022)

- Fundus imaging provides high-quality, yet low-cost images
- One-step & two-step AI algorithms have been developed showing promising results
- Two-step algorithms have inherent interpretability & explainability
- Higher quality reporting and further external testing is required before methods can be translated into clinical practice

METHODS

FUNDUS IMAGE



FEATURE EXTRACTION

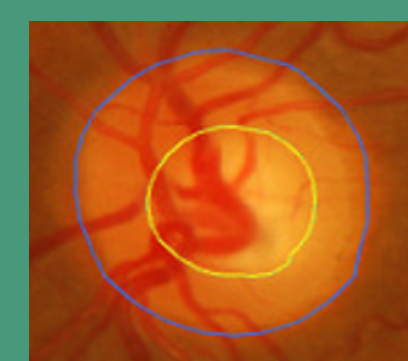
Extract clinically relevant features

FEATURES & OUTPUT ARE INTERPRETABLE AND EXPLAINABLE

GLAUCOMA OR NOT?

Output the probability of glaucoma, the segmented image and other glaucoma relevant derived features

AUTOMATIC SEGMENTATION



Segment optic nerve head

STATISTICAL MODELLING

Adapting the Spatial Model (MacCormick et al., 2019). Using features to (1) model the shape of the ONH to automatically assess for deformations (indicating glaucoma) and (2) to add levels to the model to improve prediction performance

OBJECTIVES 2-5

Development of a statistical model to underpin the AI

Including personalised clinical data

Increase interpretability & explainability

Uncertainty quantification

Incorporate further imaging data

RETROSPECTIVE & PROSPECTIVE DATASETS COLLECTED FROM ARAVIND EYE CARE SYSTEM, INDIA

INITIAL RESULTS

TESTING	AUC	SENSITIVITY	SPECIFICITY
INTERNAL	0.98	0.98	0.97
EXTERNAL	0.96	0.93	0.92

High performance metrics by using clinical features extracted from the fundus images

AI can correctly predict unseen test images with high accuracy

POTENTIAL IMPACT



- Prevention of irreversible blindness in many more individuals than current services allow, particularly in developing nations
- Reduction of workload for clinicians, allowing more time to focus on patients
- Reduction of associated costs with manual image assessments
- Advancement in AI for disease detection

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References:

MacCormick IJC et al. (2019) Accurate, fast, data efficient and interpretable glaucoma diagnosis with automated spatial analysis of the whole cup to disc profile. PLOS ONE 14(1): e0209409. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0209409>
Coan et al. (2022) Automatic detection of glaucoma via fundus imaging and artificial intelligence: A review. arXiv preprint arXiv:2204.05591. 2022 Apr 12.