JETIR.ORG ISSN: 2349-5162 | ESTD Year : 2014 | Monthly Issue
JOURNAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (JETIR)
An International Scholarly Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Alzheimer disease detection using CNN

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ABSTRACT: Alzheimer`s disease postures a noteworthy challenge in healthcare, requiring precise and early discovery for viable mediation and administration. In order to improve the model's capacity to identify patterns suggestive of AD, the suggested CNN architecture with sequential layers is intended to efficiently capture spatial dependencies within MRI Imaging data. Based on experimental results, we show that our CNN model with sequential architecture and SMOTE dataset augmentation performs better in AD detection than other approaches .Overall, our research demonstrates the effectiveness of using sophisticated deep learning strategies, like CNNs with sequential architecture and dataset augmentation techniques like SMOTE, to improve the precision and dependability of Alzheimer's disease detection systems, opening the door to better patient care and clinical outcomes.

***INDEX TERMS*- Alzheimer's Disease, MRI Imaging, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)**

1. INTRODUCTION

Weakening in cognition, memory, and ordinary working are trademarks of Alzheimer's infection (Advertisement), a neurodegenerative condition that advances over time. It presents a genuine around the world open wellbeing concern, and within the resulting decades, the number of afflicted people is anticipated to extend significantly. Opportune mediation, persistent care, and the creation of effective treatment procedures all depend on the early and redress recognizable proof of Advertisement.
Later advancements in machine learning and fake insights (AI) hold impressive guarantee for a extend of restorative employments, counting the determination and guess of sickness. A lesson of profound learning engineering called Convolutional Neural Systems (CNNs) has ended up one of the foremost strong strategies for preparing complicated therapeutic information, particularly in image-based analyze.
CNNs are well-suited for processing high-dimensional data such as medical imaging, owing to their capacity to automatically learn hierarchical features straight from the raw data. CNNs may identify minute patterns and irregularities in medical pictures that could be signs of pathological illnesses, such as AD, by utilizing this skill.
There are a number of benefits to using CNNs for AD diagnosis over more conventional diagnostic techniques. CNNs provide objective and consistent analysis of neuroimaging data, in contrast to manual interpretation, which can be subjective and prone to human error. Additionally, CNN-based methods may improve diagnostic efficiency and accuracy, resulting in early intervention and diagnosis.
This project is to investigate the use of CNNs for the automated detection of AD utilizing neuroimaging data, including positron emission tomography (PET) scans and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). We aim to construct robust and dependable algorithms capable of precisely recognizing patterns related to AD in brain imaging by training CNN models on huge datasets of patients with AD and healthy controls.
In addition, we study how well various CNN designs and training approaches work to maximize AD detection performance. In particular, we examine the advantages of using sequential architecture, which enables CNN layers to be arranged sequentially, making it easier to extract complicated features and spatial correlations from neuroimaging data.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

The utilize of profound learning strategies, in specific Convolutional Neural Systems (CNNs), for the computerized discovery of Alzheimer's malady utilizing basic MRI information is explored in this paper by Sarraf and Tofighi (2016). The creators outline the guarantee of profound learning in therapeutic picture examination by illustrating how well CNNs recognize Advertisement patients from solid controls.

A careful rundown of the a few neuroimaging strategies, such as useful MRI (fMRI), PET, and MRI, is given in this survey by Habib et al. (2017) for the distinguishing proof and determination of Alzheimer's illness. The creators highlight current improvements in neuroimaging-based biomarkers for Advertisement determination and conversation almost the benefits and downsides of each methodology.

Arbabshirani et al. (2017) display a survey of machine learning strategies for Alzheimer's infection early discovery, covering administered, unsupervised, and semi-supervised approaches. The creators conversation approximately the challenges in diagnosing Advertisement and emphasize how machine learning may offer assistance with both determination exactness and malady movement forecast.

The utilize of PET imaging and machine learning methods, such as back vector machines (SVM) and arbitrary timberlands, for the early distinguishing proof of Alzheimer's infection is inspected in this Gray et al. (2019) think about. With empowering comes about for early discovery, the creators appear that it is conceivable to utilize PET imaging biomarkers to distinguish between Advertisement patients and sound controls.

3. PROBLEM DEFINITION

Alzheimer's disease throws a effective challenge in healthcare due to its major changes in memory and cognitive functions. Detecting it early is crucial but remains difficult. In this study, we address the urgent need for early Alzheimer's detection by employing Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) on brain imaging data. By analyzing MRI or PET scans, CNNs can reveal subtle patterns associated with AD.Our primary aim is to develop and optimize a CNN architecture tailored for this specific task. We endeavor to refine preprocessing techniques for input images, normalize features, and rigorously train the CNN model on labeled datasets to ensure robust performance across varied data. Additionally, we explore cutting-edge methodologies like data augmentation, transfer learning, and ensemble techniques to fortify the model's accuracy and generalization capabilities. The ultimate aspiration is to equip clinicians with a dependable computational tool for early AD detection, enabling prompt intervention and potentially enhancing patient outcomes and quality of life.

By leveraging CNNs and advanced image analysis techniques, our research contributes to the ongoing efforts in medical research to combat Alzheimer's disease. We strive to develop a computational framework capable of accurately detecting AD from brain imaging data. Our methodology entails the optimization of CNN architectures, preprocessing techniques, and model training procedures to achieve robust performance in AD detection tasks. Through comprehensive evaluation on diverse datasets and exploration of state-of-the-art techniques, we aim to establish a reliable and efficient tool for clinicians, facilitating early diagnosis and intervention, which is paramount for managing Alzheimer's disease and improving patient outcomes.

4. METHODOLOGY

INFORMATION SECURING AND PREPROCESSING

In the first part of our research, we obtained a collection of brain MRI images from the Alzheimer's collection that represented various degrees of Alzheimer's disease severity, including Mild Demented, Moderate Demented, Non-Demented, and Very Mild Demented classes. Each MRI picture has a label reflecting the severity of Alzheimer's disease.

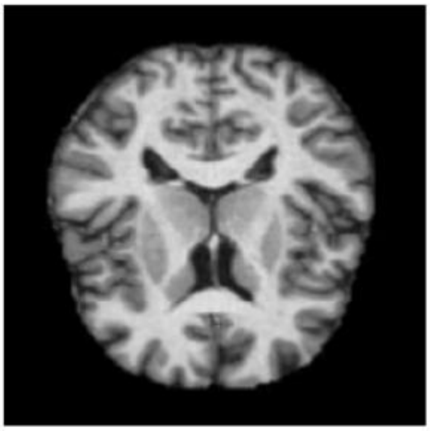

Fig.1. MRI Image

Data augmentation techniques were used to diversity the training dataset, including random rotations, shifts, flips, and zooms, to reduce overfitting and improve model generalisation. We added Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique into our process. This method aided in the creation of synthetic samples for minority classes by interpolating between existing samples in feature space. As a result, the class distribution was balanced, reducing potential biases towards the majority class and improving the model's capacity to detect minor differences across all severity levels of Alzheimer's disease.

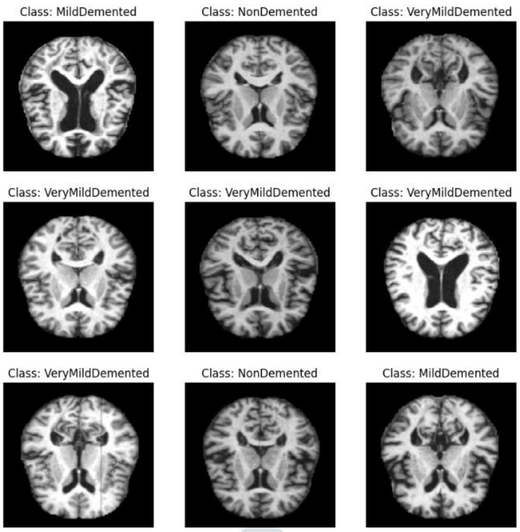

Fig.2. Classified Images

Moving further, we designed a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) architecture specifically for medical image processing, which is particularly effective at handling MRI data. To stabilize and expedite the training process, the CNN model included numerous convolutional blocks that were linked with normalisation layers. Furthermore, max-pooling layers were selectively used to down sample feature maps, lowering computational complexity while keeping prominent characteristics required for correct diagnosis. Furthermore, the model's fully linked layers allowed it to capture complex nonlinear correlations between extracted data and Alzheimer's disease severity levels.

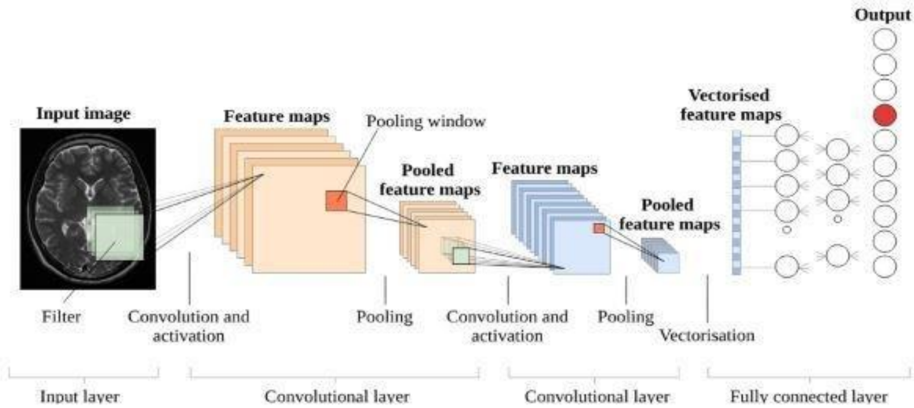

Fig.3. CNN Architecture

Following architectural design, the CNN model underwent intensive training on the additional dataset. The major goal of training was to minimize a categorical cross-entropy loss function using the Adam optimizer, which dynamically modified the learning rate to speed up convergence. Throughout the training process, model performance was painstakingly checked using measures including accuracy, precision, recall, and area under the curve (AUC) to assess diagnostic effectiveness and minimize overfitting. Furthermore, a validation dataset was used to verify the model's generalization skills on previously encountered data, assuring reliable performance in real-world circumstances.

Convolutional layers: Extract highlights from the input MRI images. Each convolutional layer applies a collection of learnable channels to the input image, collecting unique information at various spatial scales.
Normalisation Layers: Clump normalisation layers help stabilize and speed up the preparation process. Normalisation reduces concerns such as internal covariate movement and ensures more efficient optimisation.
Pooling Layers: Max-pooling layers reduce computational complexity while preserving key features in highlight maps. Pooling layers also contribute to the model's translational invariance.

Throughout model training, detailed assessments were performed on both the training and validation datasets to determine the CNN model's diagnosis accuracy across various Alzheimer's disease severity levels. Detailed assessments of important performance measures revealed useful insights into the model's success, setting the path for educated debates about automated Alzheimer's disease detection as well as future research and clinical integration.

5. IMPLEMENTATION

1. Data Acquisition:

Loaded the dataset using 'os.listdir()' and 'cv2.imread()', then presented a sample picture using matplotlib.

2. Data Preprocessing:

Used 'tf.keras.preprocessing.image.ImageDataGenerator' was used to augment pictures and create extra samples, followed by 'flow_from_directory()' to generate training data and labels.

3. Data Analysis:

Examined the distribution of classes in the dataset and discovered a class imbalance.

4. Data Augmentation:

To balance the classes, oversampling was conducted using the Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique (SMOTE).

5. Model Definition:

Using 'tf.keras.Sequential', you constructed functions for creating convolutional blocks, normalisation blocks, and the overall model design.

6. Model Compilation:

Created the model with the necessary loss function, optimizer, and evaluation metrics.

7. Model Training:

Trained the model with the'model.fit()' function and tracked its performance on both training and validation sets across numerous epochs.

6. FLOW CHART

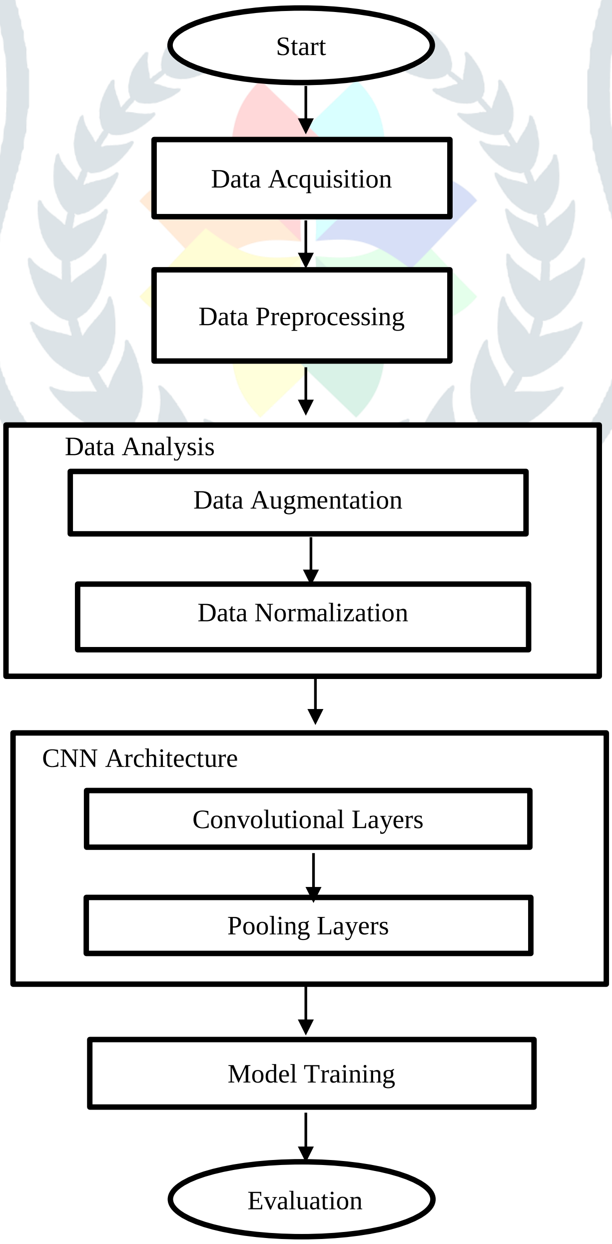

Fig.4. Flowchart

7.RESULTS

FIG.5. HOME PAGE

Fig.6. SELECT THE MRI SCANNING PHOTO AND UPLOAD IT

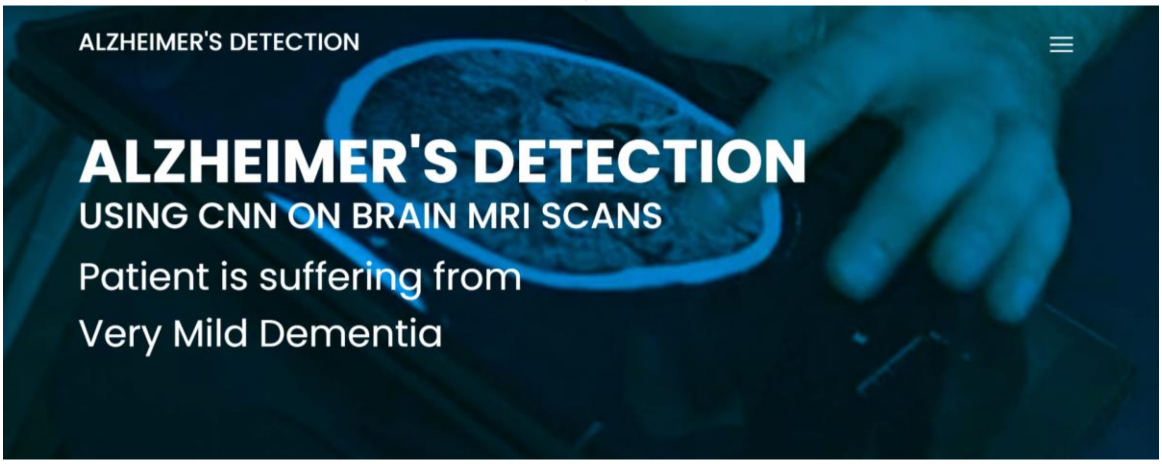

FIG.7. DETECTED OUTPUT

8. CONCLUSION & FUTURE SCOPE

Alzheimer's disease is a type of dementia that erodes human thinikng and daily functioning. It's difficult to diagnose as there are a lot of cases and no sufficient time. Our model detects the Alzheimer’s disease in a early stage and helps in early diagnosis. So, in future doctors can able to cure Alzheimer’s. Finally, Alzheimer’s disease detection using CNN has a effective role in the detection of dementia.

FUTURE SCOPE

Multi-Modal Integration:

As we advance, researchers have the opportunity to investigate the integration of diverse brain imaging methods such as MRI, PET, and fMRI into CNN-based models for Alzheimer's disease prediction. This integration presents a comprehensive perspective on brain structure and function, potentially resulting in more precise predictions. Through the amalgamation of insights from various imaging modalities, CNNs could effectively capture the intricate patterns linked with the progression of Alzheimer's disease.

Longitudinal Analysis:

Another promising avenue for future investigation involves analyzing changes in brain images over time using CNNs. By studying sequential scans from the same individuals, CNNs could uncover subtle patterns indicative of Alzheimer's disease progression. This longitudinal approach holds promise for early detection and ongoing monitoring of the disease, enabling timely intervention and personalized treatment plans.

Clinical Translation and Deployment:

To make CNN-based Alzheimer's prediction models practical for real-world healthcare, efforts must focus on translating these algorithms into clinical settings. CNN-based approaches are effective on large dataset. Connection between researchers, healthcare providers is essential for managing all these challenges, ultimately leading to outcomes for Alzheimer's patients.

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