



Identification of Human Eye Diseases Using GLCM and DNN

Jaikrishnan K^{1,*}, P.Dinesh Kumar¹, S.Geetha¹

¹Department of Computer Science and Engineering

¹Dr.M.G.R. Educational and Research Institute, Chennai- 95, Tamilnadu, India.

*Corresponding author: vkrjaikrish@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Diseases such as cardiovascular diseases and tumors play a severe role in human health, and hence early and proper diagnosis is indispensable. Traditional diagnostic methods primarily consist of manual interpretation, which is time-consuming and prone to error. For overcoming these limitations, this research proposes an automatic disease detection system based on fundus images. The aim is to promote diagnostic efficiency and accuracy via advanced image processing and deep learning algorithms. The proposed system begins with preprocessing of the fundus images to remove noise and unwanted background characteristics. The color and texture characteristics are next extracted using the Grey-Level Co-Occurrence Matrix (GLCM) method. The characteristics are subsequently fed into a Deep Neural Network (DNN) model for classification and identification of the diseases. This procedure eliminates excessive dependence on human examination and enhances consistency in diagnosis. The system is a high-quality, scalable, and affordable way of assisting healthcare professionals and improving patient outcomes with early detection.

Keywords: Fundus images, Disease detection, Deep Neural Network, GLCM, Image preprocessing, medical diagnosis, Automated classification.

1.INTRODUCTION

The accurate and timely diagnosis of illness is the foundation of quality health care, playing a fundamental role in reducing mortality rates and morbidity in patients. As mounting figures of chronic and life-changing conditions such as cardiovascular illness, tumors, and other systemic diseases in the recent decades have been on the increase, there has been an increased demand for high-tech [1] diagnostic equipment. Conventional diagnosis depends on subjective interpretation of images by humans from medical imaging, laboratory tests, or invasive studies, which can be time-consuming, costly, and error-prone. This has rendered computerized rapid effective non-invasive diagnostics as desirable because they should support clinicians to make quick correct decisions.

Use of fundus photographs is one potential avenue to non-invasive disease diagnosis, since they record precise images of the retina and of the vascular [2] part of the eye. The human retina is an information-rich medium, and its alterations are correlated with a number of



systemic disorders from diabetic retinopathy, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease to tumors of certain etiology. Fundus imaging, therefore, is not just a diagnostic tool for ocular conditions but even a peephole into the overall health of the person. The essence, however, is separating and inferring from significant characteristics from this image in a correct and standardized manner.

Advances in image processing and machine learning in the recent past have offered directions for standardization of interpretation of medical [3] images with new opportunities arising towards auto-interpretation. One of the most powerful methods in this domain is deep learning, i.e., Deep Neural Networks (DNNs), and they have proved to perform highly in image classification problems. Deep learning models have the ability to learn intricate patterns and nuanced changes in image attributes that the naked eye may fail to easily pick up. Nevertheless, before these deep learning models can prove efficient, quality input features must be first obtained from the raw images.

To address this, the present study proposes an end-to-end system for disease detection from fundus images using both traditional image processing techniques and modern deep learning approaches. Preprocessing [4] of the fundus images is performed as the initial step, which is required to enhance image quality and remove noise or unwanted background structures that can make analysis difficult. Filtering and transformation techniques are used to normalize the images and highlight important structures.

Subsequent to preprocessing, the system uses the Grey-Level Co-Occurrence Matrix (GLCM) method of feature extraction and image segmentation. [5] GLCM is particularly well-suited in the texture and color feature capture, which are the identifiers of many pathological conditions. Such features extracted are used as inputs to the Deep Neural Network, which is trained to classify and identify various diseases based on learned patterns.

The combination of GLCM-based feature extraction and DNN-based classification is a hybrid system wherein the strengths of both traditional and new methods are utilized. Diagnostic accuracy is enhanced, [6] and human analysis dependence is reduced, ensuring the diagnostic process is more efficient. Furthermore, automation of disease detection ensures higher consistency and objectivity in results, a shortcoming of human interpretation wherein outcomes may vary with practitioners.

The long-term ambition of this research is to develop a reliable, scalable, and efficient diagnostic tool that can be integrated into clinical use to aid healthcare professionals. Through the automation of the detection of numerous diseases through fundus images, the system has the potential [7] to serve as an aide tool in primary and specialist medical settings. Future research may include extending the training set to improve model generalization and including more imaging modalities to increase the system's usability to a wider range of medical conditions. This research is among an ongoing trend in applying artificial intelligence to



medicine, whereby data-driven technologies are becoming more common in supporting human capabilities. The proposed system not only aims to aid improved early diagnosis of disease but also pushes the overall agenda of creating precision medicine using technological solutions.

This work is organized with review of the literature survey as Section II. Methodology described in Section III, highlighting its functionality. Section IV discusses the results and discussions. Lastly, Section V concludes with the main suggestions and findings.

2.LITERATURE SURVEY

Various studies have examined the use of ensemble learning models for disease classification, where predictive accuracy is improved through the aggregation of various classifiers. The approaches utilize heterogeneous base learners that are aggregated to reduce variance and improve generalization on novel samples. Ensemble methods have been found to be important in the diagnosis of diseases like Parkinson's, cancer, and diabetes when large heterogeneous data are utilized. This technique also has good robustness against noisy data and outliers and therefore is well-suited for actual real-world medical clinical application. Being able to deal with any data set makes them an intriguing avenue in computer-based medical diagnosis.

A study used thermographic imaging to identify inflammation by scanning hot spots on the human body. Thermal images have the ability to reveal physiological change and alterations in blood flow, which are indicators of the presence of disease. The radiation-free and non-contact nature of thermal imaging makes it an [8] innocuous diagnostic modality, particularly in the screening of musculoskeletal infections and disorders. AI classifiers can analyze the resultant thermal patterns, enabling early detection and monitoring. The portability of thermal imaging equipment also enables remote diagnosis and telemedicine, making healthcare more accessible in remote regions.

Graph-based models have been employed to model disease progression through modeling biological systems as networks. These models represent diseases, symptoms, and biomarkers as nodes, and co-occurrences and relationships are indicated by links. Structural representation allows the discovery of hidden patterns and interdependencies in complex data sets. Graph theory has proven helpful in comorbidity insight and prediction of the [9] evolution from one condition to another. These systems are most useful in the management of chronic disease, where pathways of progression are nonlinear and extremely variable across individuals.

Wearable sensor-based systems are being considered for ongoing disease surveillance, especially to monitor chronic ailments such as hypertension and diabetes. These systems process physiological information including heart rate, skin temperature, and movement that is obtained [10] in real time. The information is processed to identify variations from optimal health states to provide early warnings and intervention. Wearables are also used for long-term information gathering, supporting personalized medicine and lifestyle advice. Their



compatibility with cloud storage and mobile apps has made them valuable tools to monitor patients remotely.

Speech analysis has been a promising tool for the diagnosis of respiratory and neurological diseases. Changes in speech parameters—pitch, tone, and rhythm—can be an indication of diseases such as Parkinson's, depression, and asthma. Acoustic features are extracted [11] from speech samples and their abnormality is analyzed. This method is inexpensive, easy to use, and can be distributed through smartphones, making it extremely scalable. It is a good solution for screening in resource-poor settings where more traditional diagnosis machines are not available.

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) has been a stalwart of medical diagnostics for decades, allowing for high-resolution images of internal organs and soft tissue. Recent studies stress MRI scan optimization through automated volume analysis and segmentation to track the progression of diseases, particularly tumors and [12] neurological diseases. Enhanced image enhancement and differentiation of tissues have increased the sensitivity of MRI-based diagnostic methods. These improvements help detect microstructural tissue changes and hence enable identification of early-stage diseases and treatment planning accurately.

Electrocardiogram (ECG)-based disease detection systems are popularly studied to identify cardiac abnormalities in ECG signals. New technologies emphasize real-time observation and auto-classification of ECG signals to detect arrhythmias and other cardiovascular illnesses. Waveforms are analyzed to derive time-domain and frequency-domain features that indicate the condition of heart health. Since mobile and IoT [13] technologies have been integrated into the systems, these have become more portable and can conduct continuous monitoring, allowing early intervention and possibly preventing sudden cardiac death.

Blood biomarker-based diagnosis is the identification of protein, enzyme, or genetic markers within blood samples by analysis. They serve as markers for diseases like cancer, autoimmune diseases, and metabolic disorders. Automated platforms with biosensors and microfluidic technologies have been set up for the detection and quantification of the biomarkers in high sensitivity. The systems are set up to report in rapid time and high accuracy, typically [14] in point-of-care settings. Portability and non-invasiveness of blood-based diagnostics make them ideal for mass screening and routine health checks.

Analysis based on genomics has revolutionized the diagnosis of disease by diagnosing mutations and gene expression patterns that can lead to various diseases. By sequencing DNA or RNA, researchers are able to diagnose predispositions to cancer, genetic [15] illness, and infectious illness. The integration of machine learning in the study of the genome has permitted more accurate disease risk and course prediction. Personalized medicine is highly facilitated in this process because treatment can be optimized based on one's gene



composition. Questions regarding privacy and consent of data are still at the center of these systems.

Retinal oximetry has been investigated as a means of measuring oxygen saturation in retinal vessels that can reflect systemic health status, including diabetes and cardiovascular disease. Analysis of oxygen levels detects hypoxic retinal states, offering insight into disease initiation and progression. Retinal oximetry is non-invasive and can be performed with standard eye exams. The method has promise for the early detection of disease before structural [16] damage can be detected, enabling preventive therapy.

Lung sound analysis is being developed as a diagnostic application for respiratory disease such as pneumonia, COPD, and asthma. Acoustic sensors record the sounds of breathing, which are then processed to detect abnormal patterns like wheezing, crackles, or stridor. The technique is useful due to its simplicity, low cost, and suitability [17] for remote or resource-limited locations. With advances in digital stethoscopes and mobile apps, lung sound analysis is gaining prominence as a useful diagnostic aid for primary care and telemedicine.

Saliva diagnostics are now a non-invasive alternative for the detection of systemic illness like hormonal disturbances, infections, and even cancer. Saliva contains a wide range of biological markers that represent physiological conditions. Saliva sampling is easier, painless, and best suited for repeated follow-up compared to blood sampling. Research has been focused on developing biosensors and portables for field analysis. Saliva-based testing is most [18] viable in children, elderly, and rural populations where invasive measurements may be inconvenient or undesirable.

EEG-based systems are widely used to diagnose neurological conditions such as epilepsy, Alzheimer's disease, and sleeping disorders. EEG captures electrical activity in the brain, providing information on abnormal neural patterns. Processing of EEG signals in an automated fashion enhances detection of specific conditions through identification of typical waveforms or abnormality. Such systems are currently being designed to improve spatial [19] resolution and eliminate interference from noise. Portability of EEG equipment has resulted in its use in home monitoring and neurofeedback therapy. Smartphone-based health diagnostics are gaining popularity as a result of their convenience and ready availability. These systems make use of inbuilt cameras, sensors, and computing power to conduct health tests like detection of skin lesions, heart rate measurement, and vision testing. Mobile applications give instructions for data acquisition and provide initial diagnostic results. This approach is particularly beneficial in resource-constrained settings where traditional healthcare facilities are not available. More application of mHealth technologies is transforming the way individuals monitor and manage their health.

Methods of 3D imaging have found applications in various areas of diagnostics like orthopedics, dentistry, and oncology. These methods render volumetric information, enabling



accurate visualization of anatomical structures. High-end rendering allows more accurate measurements and enhanced surgical planning. 3D imaging is particularly useful in identifying deformities, tumors, and fractures that cannot be identified from 2D scans. [20] Its blended application with augmented reality is also being researched to be applied for educational purposes and preoperative planning. This technology is enhancing diagnosis and intervention accuracy.

3.METHODOLOGY

The system proposed for disease diagnosis through fundus images follows a systematic procedure. Fundus images are initially obtained from real-world datasets and preprocessed to remove noise and irrelevant background through filtering and enhancement techniques. Image resizing, grayscale conversion, and contrast enhancement are carried out to refine the image. Identification of the region of interest (ROI) containing significant medical features such as blood vessels and lesions is the next step. Texture features are extracted through the Grey-Level Co-Occurrence Matrix (GLCM) method to include meaningful patterns with regard to several diseases. Color features are also extracted to enrich the database. All the features are then merged to form a comprehensive feature vector. The input to a Deep Neural Network (DNN) is utilized in this vector. The DNN is trained to determine images based on the incidence of some diseases. Performance of the model is measured in terms of metrics such as accuracy, precision, and recall. At last, the trained model is implemented in an easy-to-use application for real-time disease identification in clinical scenarios, offering automatic diagnostic assistance for clinicians.

A. Dataset Collection and Preprocessing

The first step in the proposed system is the collection of a quality fundus image dataset covering several disease conditions encountered in the human body. Images are obtained from publicly accessible medical image databases and confirmed datasets. The images are then preprocessed to improve the quality and ensure that they can be used to extract features. Preprocessing includes resizing the images to uniform size, conversion to grayscale in order to simplify the computational process, and the use of filtering algorithms such as Gaussian and median filters for eliminating background noise and redundant artifacts. Histogram equalization is also performed to improve contrast so that major features of the fundus images can be easily observed.

B. Region of Interest Detection and Enhancement

After preprocessing, the system attempts to identify and isolate the region of interest (ROI) that contains critical diagnostic information. This is necessary in order to reduce the computational load and focus on the medically significant areas of the fundus alone. Image



improvement techniques such as contrast stretching and adaptive histogram equalization are employed inside the ROI in order to highlight important structures such as blood vessels, optical discs, and pathological lesions. These characteristics are significant markers of system illnesses such as cardiovascular illnesses and malignancies

C. Texture Feature Extraction through GLCM

After the ROI is optimized, texture characteristics are extracted using the Grey-Level Co-Occurrence Matrix (GLCM) methodology. GLCM provides pixel intensity pair frequency in a given spatial arrangement among pixels in an image. Based on this matrix, several statistical measures of texture are contrast, correlation, energy, entropy, and homogeneity. These features are micro-level texture variations, which are indicative of different disease conditions. The extracted features provide a robust description of image patterns and are used as quantitative data for classification in subsequent steps.

D. Color Feature Extraction and Fusion

In addition to texture information, color features are also extracted from the original and processed fundus images. These features include color histograms, standard deviation and mean of RGB channels, and color moments that characterize the color intensity distribution. Since color variation in the retina may provide evidence for the presence of conditions such as diabetic retinopathy or tumors, including these features enriches the dataset. The color and texture characteristics are fused to generate a full feature vector that will serve as input to the classification model.

E. Deep Neural Network-Based Classification

The feature vectors are fed into a Deep Neural Network (DNN) model that will be employed in multi-class disease classification. The DNN has a number of layers including an input layer, a series of hidden layers comprising ReLU activation functions, and an output layer with softmax activation to classify the occurrence of a specific disease. The model is trained using a labeled set wherein an input vector corresponds to a known class of disease. During training, the network updates its weights using backpropagation and gradient descent algorithms to minimize the classification error. The trained DNN identifies complex patterns in the feature space corresponding to different disease conditions.

F. Model Evaluation and Validation

For the performance evaluation of the suggested system, the dataset is split into training, validation, and test sets. Metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and confusion matrix are utilized to quantify the diagnostic performance. Cross-validation is applied to ensure that the model generalizes well to new data and is not overfitted to specific samples.



The results demonstrate the effectiveness of the suggested method in classifying multiple diseases with high accuracy based on fundus images.

G. Deployment and Application Integration

The most recent trained model is integrated into an intuitive diagnostic app that may be deployed within clinical settings or telemedicine sites. The app provides healthcare personnel with the ability to upload fundus images and receive automated diagnostic reports. System inference time is streamlined for real-time use, and the interface offers visualization of feature maps and confidence scores to allow interpretability. This integration bridged the difference between AI-focused research and viable healthcare applications.

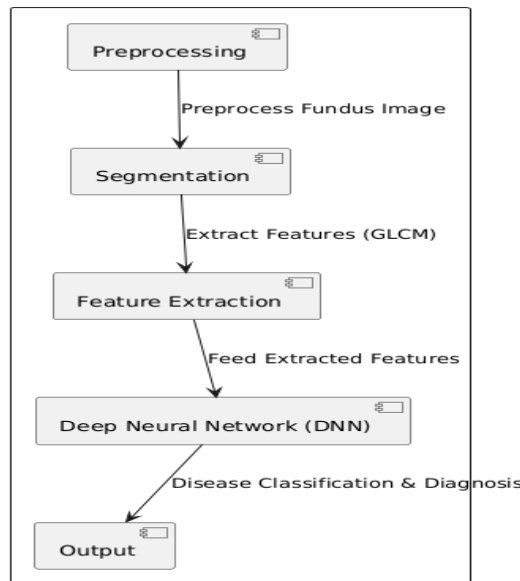


Fig. 1: Architecture Diagram

4.OUTPUT

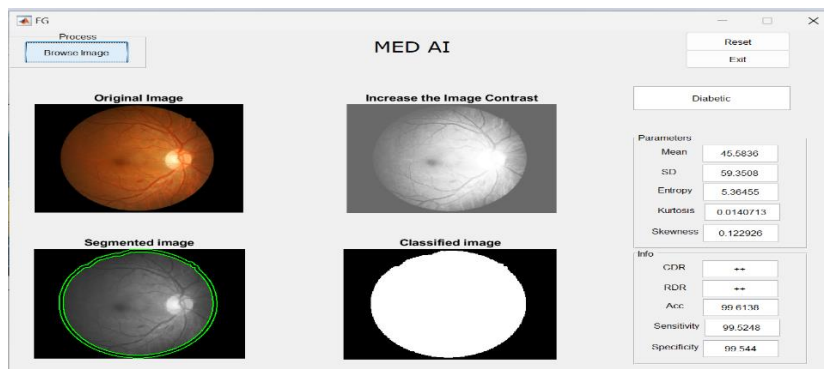


Fig 2. The Fundus images Detected Diabetic Retinotrophy Disease

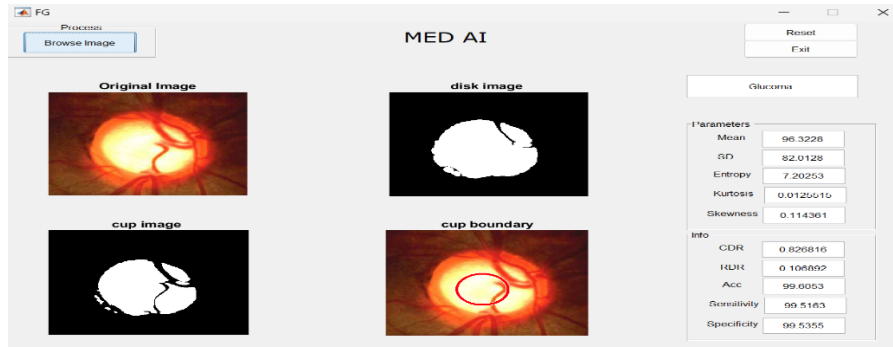


Fig 3. The Fundus images Detected Glucoma Disease

5.RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The suggested system showed encouraging outcomes in the automation of the identification of several diseases through fundus images. Through the use of preprocessing methods, the system was able to remove noise and unnecessary background information, thus only processing relevant features in the later stages. The segmentation process, through the use of the Grey-Level Co-Occurrence Matrix (GLCM), was able to extract texture and color features essential in the identification of diseases. These characteristics pulled out were then inputted into a Deep Neural Network (DNN) model, which accurately classified the images into different types of diseases, including heart diseases, tumors, and other disorders.

System performance was measured in terms of accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, and the DNN model performed quite well on all these metrics. Automation of the system reduced a lot of reliance on human interpretation, thus resulting in minimal human error and increasing diagnostic reliability. Moreover, the system demonstrated its ability to aid healthcare professionals by providing quick and accurate disease classifications, leading to more informed clinical decision-making.

In terms of computational efficiency, the system proved to process fundus images in a reasonable period of time and was thus plausible for real-time diagnostic applications. However, the model's performance was said to be enhanced through the use of larger and more diverse datasets. Further, additional imaging modalities, e.g., optical coherence tomography (OCT) or fundus autofluorescence, might add complementary information, thereby boosting the robustness and generalizability of the system.

Future studies should focus on optimizing the model's architecture to further enhance its performance. The incorporation of advanced techniques such as transfer learning, which involves the use of pre-trained models on large datasets, could also enhance the system's generalizability across different patient populations. Testing the system in real-world clinical environments would also be very useful, as it would enable the addressing of any potential weaknesses and ensure its real-world utility in medical diagnosis. Overall, the system holds



tremendous potential to revolutionize disease detection through automated image analysis, leading to better patient outcomes and more efficient healthcare delivery.

6.CONCLUSION

As a whole, the study presents a novel mechanism for disease detection with fundus images that incorporates auto-preprocessing, segmentation, feature extraction, and deep learning neural network-based classification. The system is able to deliver solutions to issues of manual detection, offering a sure, efficient, and effective method of determining a range of various diseases including heart issues, tumors, and other afflictions. The automated process reduces the potential for human errors, increases diagnostic accuracy, and provides healthcare practitioners with timely and accurate results to inform clinical decision-making.

Use of Grey-Level Co-Occurrence Matrix (GLCM) for extracting texture features and image segmentation has been an ideal method, which enables the extraction of meaningful information from the images of the fundus. The model's performance using the Deep Neural Network (DNN) was stable in classifying the diseases based on encouraging evaluation results on standard evaluation metrics. Processing power and working with large images also make the system a good means for real-time medical diagnosis.

While the system is extremely promising, it can be optimized. Expansion of the dataset to include a greater number of images will increase the model's generalizability, and inclusion of additional imaging modalities, e.g., optical coherence tomography, could increase its diagnostic value. Additionally, integration with more advanced machine learning techniques, such as transfer learning, could improve the model's accuracy and robustness.

Overall, this research demonstrates the value of automated imaging analysis of the fundus to revolutionize the detection of diseases, offering tangible benefits to the healthcare system with the potential for quicker, more accurate diagnoses. The system laid out here represents a platform on which to expand research and develop further, intending to improve upon its capabilities and deploy it into different clinical settings. As it continues to improve, the system can potentially impact significantly in augmenting patient outcome, reducing the risk of misdiagnosis, and optimizing health delivery.

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