

Low complexity convolutional neural network for vessel segmentation in portable retinal diagnostic devices

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Introduction

Diabetic retinopathy (DR) can be controlled with regular ** examination of eyes in early stages.

Analysis of the **retinal vessels** are useful in eye disease diagnosis.

Introduction

- Proper knowledge about retinal vessels could be helpful during any retinal surgery operation.
- Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) have proper segmentation results, but their structures are **complex**.
- Simplification methods including pruning and quantization, recently have been developed on the CNN structure.

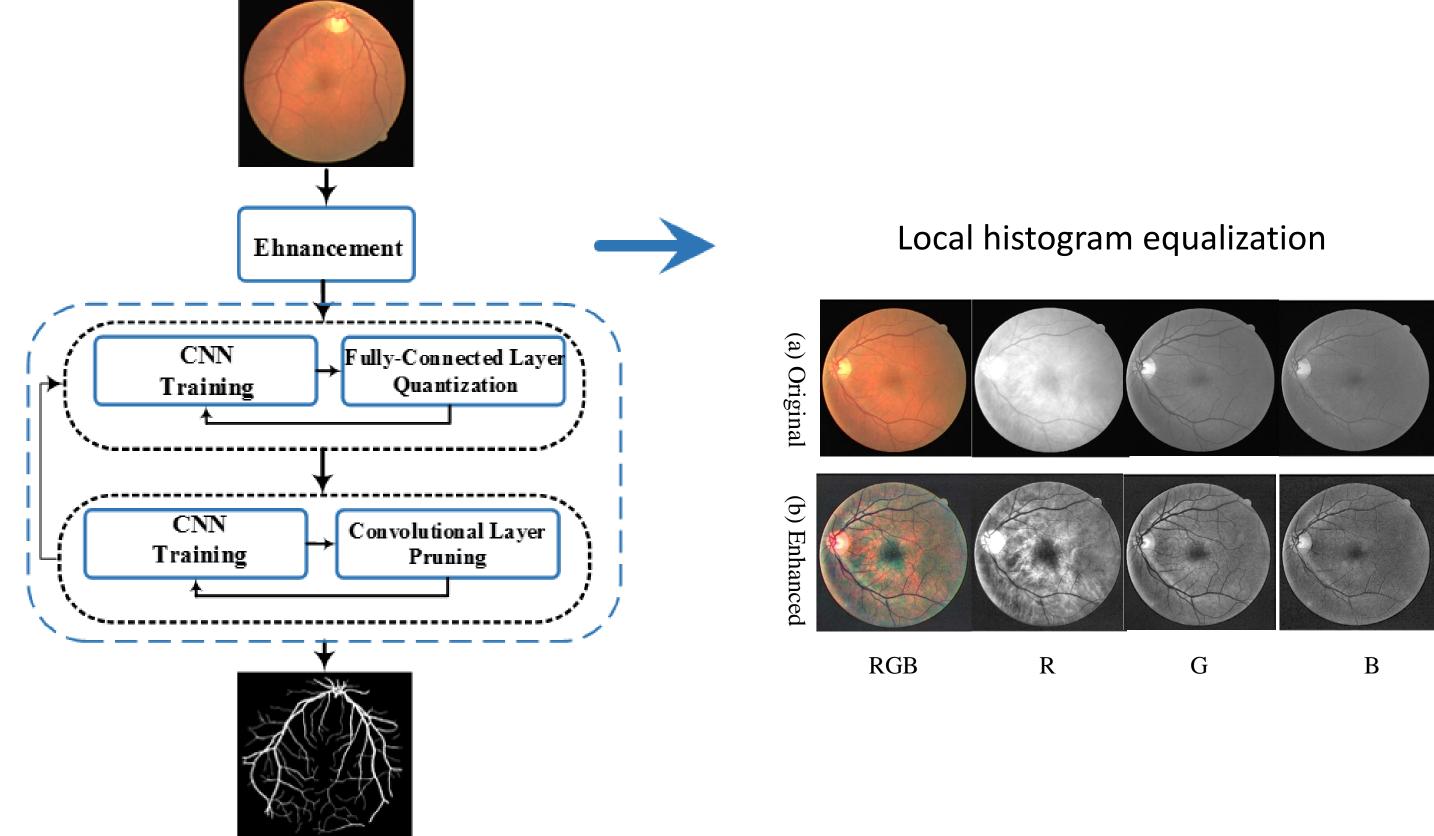
Challenges

- Real time vessel analysis for real time applications such as intraocular surgery and portable devices.
- CNN structural complexity puts on a lot of arithmetic operations which should be reduced.

Simplification techniques on CNN structure may lead to significant loss of accuracy.

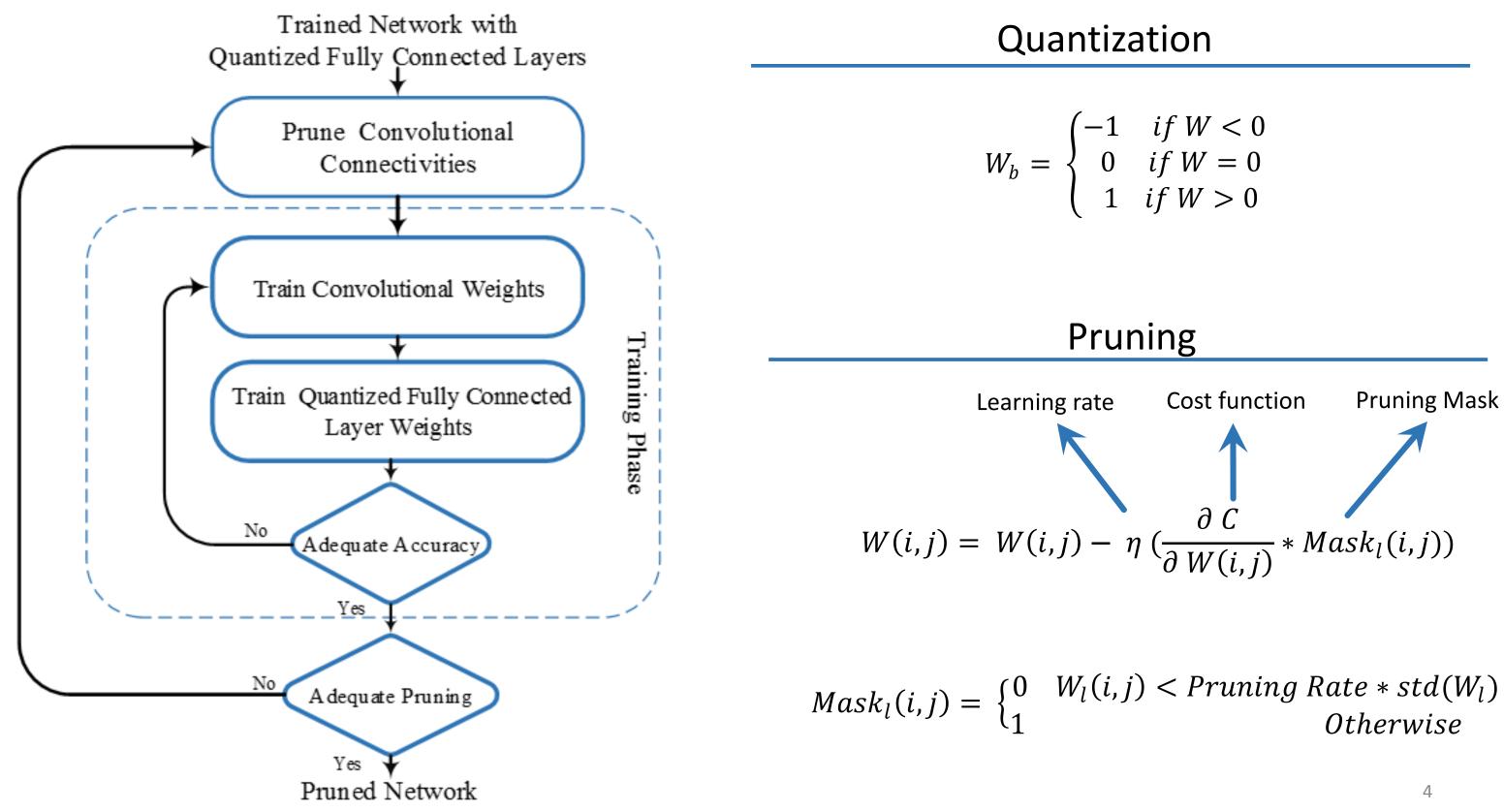
Proposed Method

Original Image



Segmented Vessels

Flowchart of the proposed simplification Method



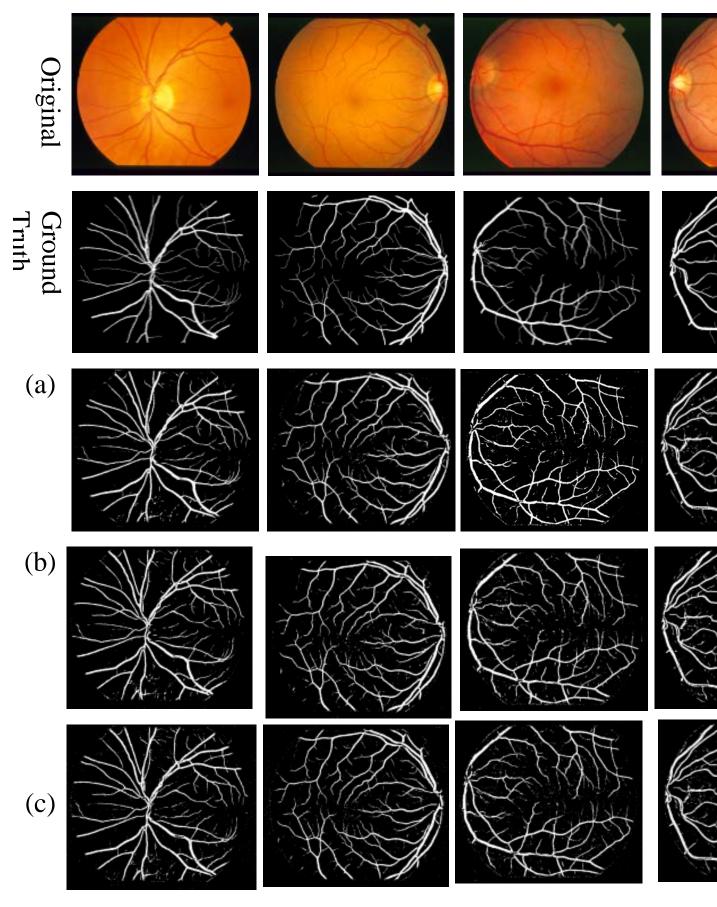
$$-1$$
 if $W < 0$

$$0 \quad if W = 0$$

1 if
$$W > 0$$

Simulation Results

Segmentation results on STARE image dataset

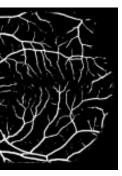


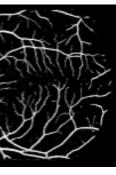
Visual illustration of segmnetation. (a) CNN with original parameters, (b) CNN with FCLs quantization, (c) CNN with FCLs quantization and CLs pruning.











Performance	Comparison
renormance	Companson

Method	SEN	SPE	ACC						
[1] (2015)	0.7716	0.9701	0.9497	Structure of original and simplified CNNs					
[2] (2016)	0.7412		0.9585	Maps and Filter Original Simplif					
[3] (2016)	0.7140		0.9545	Layer	Туре	Neurons	Size	Weights	Weights
[4] (2014)	0.7305	0.9688	0.9440	1	Input	$1M \times 9 \times 9N$	-	-	-
[5] (2018)	0.7538	0.9608	0.9440	2 3	Convolution May Pooling	$64M \times 9 \times 9N$ $64M \times 5 \times 5N$	3×3 2×2	576	395
(Proposed CNN with				5 4	Max Pooling Convolution	$64M \times 5 \times 5N$ $32M \times 5 \times 5N$	2×2 3×3	18432	7555
original parameters)	0.7823	0.9770 0.9	0.9617	5	Max Pooling	$32M \times 3 \times 3N$	2×2	-	-
(Proposed Quantized CNN)	0.7792	0.9740	0.9587	6	FC	50N	1×1	14400	Quantized
(Proposed Pruned-Quantized	0.1122	0.7710	0.7507	7	FC	20N	1×1	1000	Quantized
(1 toposed 1 tulled-Qualitized CNN)	0.7599	0.9757	0.9581	8	FC	2N	1×1	40	Quantized

[1] G. Azzopardi, N. Strisciuglio, M. Vento, N. Petkov, "Trainable COSFIRE Filters for Vessel Delineation with Application to Retinal Images," Medical image analysis, 19.1, 46-57, 2015.

[2] H. Fu, Y. Xu, S. Lin, DW. Wong, J. Liu, "Deep Vessel: Retinal Vessel Segmentation via Deep Learning and Conditional Random Field," Springer International Conference on Medical Image Computing and Computer-Assisted Intervention, 132-139, 2016.

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[4] F. Arguello, DL. Vilarino, DB Heras, A. Nieto, "GPU-Based Segmentation of Retinal Blood Vessels," Journal of Real-Time Image Processing, 1-10, 2014. [5] M. Hajabdollahi, et al, "Retinal Blood Vessel Segmentation for Macula Detachment Surgery Monitoring Instruments," international journal of circuit theory and

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