## W1005 Intro to CS and Programming in MATLAB

# **Project Lecture (2)**

Fall 2014 http://www.cs.columbia.edu/~vovsha/w1005



# **Cataract Catcher**



## **Problem Summary**

- WHO: 285 million visually impaired people worldwide [1]
  - $\circ$  246 million people with weakened vision
- Cataracts leading cause of weakened vision
  - Natural proteins in the eye clump
  - Distorts images sent to the retina
  - Clouds the lens opposite the pupil
    - Primary symptom
- Main Goal: Create a preliminary cataract diagnostic software via MATLAB
  - Utilize a user-friendly interface to provide diagnosis and resources

[1] Brian, Garry and Hugh Taylor. World Health Organization. Cataract blindness - challenges for the 21st century. France: Soregraph. (2001). Web.





# **Solution Approach**

- User uploads a picture (JPEG, TIFF, PNG) of their eye for analysis

   User sees a preview of their image before confirmation
- 2. User selects the pupil of their eye in their picture for analysis
  - a. Allow the user to zoom in/out of the picture to select the pupil
- 3. Analyze the user-selected region-of-interest (pupil) for a cataract
  - a. Compare grayscale index value of the pupil's pixels to threshold values
  - b. Compare the pupil's overall opacity to threshold values
- 4. Provide a preliminary cataract diagnosis to the user
  - a. Provide online resources based on their diagnosis



# **Solution Approach**

- Assumptions:
  - Uploaded image is taken in good lighting
  - Accurate selection of pupil
- Want the user to select pupil by hand
  - Creation of user-friendly interface to allow for more accurate selection



# **Step 0: Setting Up the GUI**



- Generated with GUIDE
- Demo image shown on smaller set of axes
- Tick marks hidden on larger set of axes

```
axes(handles.demo_pic);
imshow(imread('demoeye.jpg'));
```

```
axes(handles.uploaded_pic);
axis off;
```



# **Step 1: Loading an Image**

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#### Cataract Catcher

Ritish Patnaik (rp2616) & Stephanie Yang (sjy2115)

Directions: Please take an image of your eye similar to the one shown below. Try to avoid having camera glare on the pupil, as this may result in a false positive diagnosis. Place this image file (jpeg, tif, or png) into the same folder as the GUI and load t by pressing the Load Image button below. Click on the Zoom In/Out button below when you have a proper image. If you need to restart the cataract detection process, please click on the "Load Image" button.



Please follow the directions above to get a diagnosis!

Diagnosis:

- Buttons arranged in step-by-step order
- Clicking the load button opens up a modal dialogue box that allows the user to select an image file
  - o im\_file = uigetfile
     (`\*.jpg;\*.tif;\*.png');
- Image preview shows up on main axes
  - o imshow(imread(im\_file));



# Step 2a: Zooming In/Out

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A Cataract Catcher

- Clicking Zoom In/Out button changes directions shown
  - set function used on handles.Directions
- Asks the user to cover the screen with as much of the pupil as possible
- Click to zoom in, shift-click to zoom out
  - zoom on; zoom off built-in function



## **Step 2b: Selecting the ROI/Pupil**

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#### Cataract Catcher

Ritish Patnaik (rp2616) & Stephanie Yang (sjy2115)

Directions: Click on the image and move your mouse to create an ellipse. You can move the ellipse by clicking and dragging it. You can change the shape of the ellipse by clicking and dragging any of the eight rectangular boxes on the periphery of the ellipse. Change the shape of the ellipse so that it covers the entirety of the pupil. Make sure that none of the iris is within this ellipse, as this may result in a false positive. Once you have created a proper ellipse, click on the "Analyze" button below. If you need to restart the cataract detection process, please rerun the program.



- Difficulty automating pupil selection → Image Processing Toolbox
- Clicking select pupil brings up a set of crosshairs
  - imellipse built-in function



## **Step 3: Analyze Image for Cataract**

- Retrieve position and size of ROI
  - getPosition returns the minimum x-coordinate, y-coordinate, width and height of the ROI as a vector
- Obtain number of pixels that make up the ROI
  - Area of an ellipse
- Conversion of image to grayscale for easier analysis
  - o rgb2gray
- Used a binary mask to isolate ROI



# **Step 3: Analyze Image for Cataract**

- Applied threshold values to each pixel in isolated pupil region
  - o for loop
  - $\circ$  40 < x < 165 counted pixels with a grayscale index value within this range
- Calculated the cataract pixel density by using the number of "cataract" pixels over the total number of pixels in the ROI



# **Step 4: Provide a Diagnosis**

- CPD > 0.3
  - Positive diagnosis
  - set change diagnosis text; pause countdown; web opens up a zocdoc webpage with recommendations to eye doctors
- 0.2 < CPD <= 0.3
  - Warning zone
  - Same functions as positive diagnosis
- CPD <= .2
  - Negative diagnosis
  - set turns on visibility for "Cataract Effects" button, set changes diagnosis text



## **Step 4: Provide a Diagnosis**



## **Negative Diagnosis - Cataract Simulation**

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#### Cataract Catcher

#### Ritish Patnaik (rp2616) & Stephanie Yang (sjy2115)

Directions: Click on the image and move your mouse to create an ellipse. You can move the ellipse by clicking and dragging it. You can change the shape of the ellipse by clicking and dragging any of the eight rectangular boxes on the periphery of the ellipse. Change the shape of the ellipse so that it covers the entirety of the pupil. Make sure that none of the iris is within this ellipse, as this may result in a false positive. Once you have created a proper ellipse, click on the "Analyze" button below. If you need to restart the cataract detection process, please rerun the program.



- Negative diagnosis causes
   "Cataract Effects" button to pop up
- Clicking "Cataract Effects" simulates cataract formation on selected ROI
- Gradual lightening of pupil



# **Negative Diagnosis - Cataract Simulation**

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#### Cataract Catcher

#### Ritish Patnaik (rp2616) & Stephanie Yang (sjy2115)

Directions: Click on the image and move your mouse to create an ellipse. You can move the ellipse by clicking and dragging it. You can change the shape of the ellipse by clicking and dragging any of the eight rectangular boxes on the periphery of the ellipse. Change the shape of the ellipse so that it covers the entirety of the pupil. Make sure that none of the iris is within this ellipse, as this may result in a false positive. Once you have created a proper ellipse, click on the "Analyze" button below. If you need to restart the cataract detection process, please rerun the program.



- Tried to identify a way to keep the rest of the picture from being affected
  - Creation of custom mask
  - Takes the average of only RGB values inside the ROI to convert that area to grayscale



# **Negative Diagnosis - Cataract Simulation**

- Divided ROI into different rings for fade
- Multiplied index values of the innermost circle by the greatest number
- Multiplied index values of the outermost ring by the smallest number
- pause set to 0.01 s per iteration  $\rightarrow$  allows for gradual fade
- Following simulated cataract, diagnosis text indicates that the user will be directed to <u>www.missioncataractusa.org</u> to make a donation
  - $\circ$  Offers free cataract surgery to those who have no means to pay for it



# **Selecting the Threshold Values**

- Separate script to obtain threshold values
- Ran threshold tests for twenty images
  - Ten cataracts (cataract index values)
  - Ten normal eyes (glare/pupil index values)
  - Maximum: 165; Minimum: 40
  - o imellipse
- Found "Cataract Pixel Density" thresholds
  - Ran tests for same twenty images calculated density using same process as in main code of GUI
  - Used Index Value "Cataract Pixel" Thresholds



# **Selecting the Threshold Values**

- Used two or three unseen images to test obtained thresholds
  - Gave correct diagnoses
  - Indication, not proof
- Drawbacks
  - Need many more images to increase accuracy of thresholds
  - Time-consuming cannot do this for a image database
  - Edges of glare regions/pupil selection factored into index thresholds



## **Future Objectives**

- Convert this code to Java and Python for educational purposes
  - Teach BMEs/CSers how programming can be used for disease diagnostics
- Build an iOS/Android application to bring this program to a larger audience
  - Raise awareness of the dangers of cataracts
  - Fundraise for Mission Cataract USA

