Abstract

Diabetic retinopathy (DR) is an eye disease caused by the complication of diabetes and we should detect it early for effective treatment. As diabetes progresses, the vision of a patient may start deteriorate and lead to diabetic retinopathy. As a result, two groups were identified, namely non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy (NPDR) and proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR). In this paper, to diagnose diabetic retinopathy, two models like Probabilistic Neural network (PNN) and Support vector machine (SVM) are described and their performances are compared. Experimental results show that PNN has an accuracy of 89.60% and SVM has an accuracy of 97.608 %. This infers that the SVM model outperforms the other model.

References
- Advanced Vision Care: http://www.advancedvisioncare.com/conditions.php
- Thomas Walter, Jean-Claude Klein, Pascale Massin, and Ali Erginay, "A
SVM and Neural Network based Diagnosis of Diabetic Retinopathy

Contribution of Image Processing to the Diagnosis of Diabetic Retinopathy — Detection of Exudates in Color Fundus Images of the Human Retina; IEEE Transactions On Medical Imaging, October, 2002,

- Jie Tian, Shanhua Xue, Haining Huang “Classification of Underwater Objects Based on Probabilistic Neural Network”; Fifth International Conference on Natural Computation, IEEE, 2009.
- Fundus Camera: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fundus_camera

**Index Terms**

Computer Science | Artificial Intelligence

**Keywords**

Diabetic Retinopathy | Probabilistic Neural Network | Support Vector Machine | Sensitivity | Specificity