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Novel Inception V3 Deep Learning Model Designing for Alzheimer's Disease Detection

Kommu Bhushanm[1], T. Venkata Gayathri[2], S. Reshma[3], V.Nagi Reddy[4], J.Naveen Reddy[5]

[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology, Kallam Haranadha Reddy Institute of Technology, Chowdavaram, Guntur (Dt), Andhra Pradesh, India

[2, 3, 4, 5]B. Tech Students, Department of Information Technology, Kallam Haranadha Reddy Institute of Technology, Chowdavaram, Guntur(Dt), Andhra Pradesh, India

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ABSTRACT

Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is the extensive as well as untreatable neurodegenerative disease, as well as the important phase - Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) - is still a challenge to diagnose. This is called as a degenerative disease as well as it gets worse over time. AD is primarily a neurodegenerative disorder that is completely incurable. It not only harm mankind memory it also impacts responses to nature, movement and outer stimuli. In addition, Alzheimer's disease disruption the attachment of neurons and damages brain cells. This paper presents a Novel Inception V3 Deep learning model designing for Alzheimer's disease observation. The goal to attain an automatic patient's classification from the MRI Scanned Images of Alzheimer's disease and Mild Cognitive Impairment to assist medical doctor in Identification analysis. Several steps are included in this detection method. Comparative analysis of individual machine learning classifiers as K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN), Support Vector Machine (SVM), Decision Tree (DT), RF (Random Forest) with Ensemble method (SVM & KNN) is provided in the result section. Obtained Accuracy of ensemble machine learning is 97.5% and similarly, Precision, Recall, F1-Score values are 96.4%, 96.6%, and 97.3% respectively. Results state that effectiveness of ensemble machine learning model detecting the AD.

Keywords : Alzheimer's disease (AD), MCI, AD, HC (healthy controls), SVM, KNN, DT, RF.

I. INTRODUCTION

AD is a returnable, increasing brain disease that starts with short memory loss and step by step damages memory and thinking capability, behavioral and general skills disrupting the operational efficiency of man individually [1]. It is the general reason of dementia associated with memory loss, impaired

thinking capability, rectifying the issues and different thinking capabilities.

AD is the general kind of Dementia is more common in people above 60 years of age [2]. The risk of developing AD, especially after age 65, doubles every 5 years. AD is a growing and permanent brain disease and the reasons of the disorder are still a question. Presently, there is no treatment for Alzheimer's disease and there are many approaches to minimize the progression of the disorder [3]. As baby boomers approach the danger of increasing AD, the economic and social impacts on community will be huge. For that cause, it is significant to diagnose the disorder as soon as possible [4].

Few of the early indications of the disorder are memory loss, poor judgment, feeling and changes in nature and this phase is called Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI). MCI is the transitional phase from good physical condition to Alzheimer's disease. MCI may cause a reduce in cognitive capabilities like memory and thinking ability. The decrease in those skills is low but observable. Mild Cognitive Impairment patients have a greater chance of increasing AD, but only 15% of MCI patients increase AD [5]. Conditions are available for examination available for the identification of Alzheimer's. Specific Alzheimer's disease diagnosis needs severe cognitive deficits and autopsy. Thus, the detection of MCI is not definitive and the development of biomarkers is crucial for the early diagnosis of AD.

AD distinguished by increasing damages to brain and memory operation. The nerve cells in our brain has over 100 billion neurons and these neurons have their connection with many other communication networks such as thinking, remembering and learning. Although few medications may not permanently develop the signs of AD, there is still no compelling proof that can lead or stop its development. As the situation worse, patients become more reliant on the others for the support. This is also causing serious problems for caretakers; it includes public, emotional, physical and financial aspects.

Although Alzheimer's disease is not curable, in its starting phase, it has been found that Patients with MCI can continue to be diagnosed with MCI even after many years. [6].

The removal of two irregular protein particles in the brain called plagues and nodules can lead to death in neuron cells. Hippocampus, where memories were initially established, was first area impacted by Alzheimer's disease, so initial a sign of AD involves memory issues, output on problems detecting words and thinking methods. Brain volume decreases dramatically over time and impacts many of its operations by the development of AD. Furthermore the diagnostic exactness based on the experience of the radiologists. In recent years, there have been numerous researches on the automatic detections of AD disorder utilizing different kinds of processes.

Recent approaches in technology have allowed extensive information recording. Machine learning techniques have been suggested to assist in the explanation like information for medical decisions and detection. Anyhow, present executions of machine learning have failed to copy the individual detection process of actual medical mount. [7]. actually, the physician will determine which clinical examination is suitable for each patient. If reports are positive, recognition is introduced. Else, the doctor may proceed for the other tests for clarity. All of these decisions are trails made on the patient. Rather, they hope that the machine learning method implements the same taxonomic method for all patients who do not have tailoring of identification decisions and that all biomarkers are available at once. The remaining part of the study is ordered as follows: Section II explains the Literary Survey, Section III explains the described method of Alzheimer's disease (AD) detection, Section

IV includes the experimental result analysis and finally paper concludes with Section V.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

L. Xu et al. [8] established a calculation technique depended on the protein sequence data introduce to assume the initial phases of Alzheimer's disease. In their modern technique, the series of presentation is executed by the two successive amino acids, as well as the Support Vector Machine that divides the information. The task varies from earlier work with magnetic resonance pictures as well as it is valuable and time taking. As can be seen from the observational outputs, the exactness of the division of their implemented technique is 85.7%. In addition, the dataset utilizes to divide Created to work on Alzheimer's disease. Their structure has main disadvantage is that they do not examine the connection among relationship to increase the assumption technique.

Dauwan, Meenakshi, et al. [9] Suggested a technique depending on RF classifier to differentiate among Lewy body brain disorder and Alzheimer's disorder. They acquired a low 86% accuracy for the observation of Alzheimer's. Rama et al. [10] suggested import vector machines - depending division approach for multiclass division. In this technique, only the subgroup of aspects from structural Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was utilized as input to kernel logistic regression hence by decreasing the calculation cost. This technique used total 65 Region of Index (ROIs) as aspects for coaching, examining and reached the exactness up to 70% during division AD, MCI, and HC and 76.9% for binary division of HC and AD.

Sherif et al. [11] observed many important polymorphisms combined with AD. Few are pre arranged, during some are latest biomarkers. The implementation method consists of several steps. In the initial phase, information connected to Alzheimer's disease is studied. In the later phase, they choose a parameter to decrease the number of characteristics. Third, they utilize standard handle by the p-link. Fourth, Expectation maximization is utilized to calculate lost output. Fifth, the division is completed utilizing the supervised Bayesian network. Sixth, the Alzheimer's disease - associated SNP is observed. Seventh, 10k cross-validation was utilized. Lastly, biomarker of Alzheimer's disease is observed at end stage. The advantage of utilizing the Bayesian network (BN) is present in certain leads to SNPs with feasible exactness. The reports combined or exhibited the Single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) higher classes are noticed by endothelial-based Markov technique, have a strong combination with Alzheimer's disease and executes best for the nave Bayes as well as nave tree-fed Bayes.

Guo et al. [12] implemented for psoriasis design to differentiate the good health condition people and skin disease examples; two-Genetic statement Initials are robust constructed for this design. Twenty-one genetics can be investigated by integrating

the information of three algorithms for factor selection and identifying eighteen genetics as applicants. Highly stable prediction exactness is explained by this design, with average exactness of 99.81%. This paper explained that the two marker genetics as the basic elements of increase the disorder. A main disadvantage of this model there is no trials to examine the controlling parts of two applicant's genetics for skin disease.

Liu, Siqi, et al. [13] explained a deep learning for previous identification of AD. Stacked auto-encoders and a softmax result were utilized to defeat the bottleneck. The suggested design will be effective to examine many groups in single setting that is absconding at different designs. Also mentioned the models could perform with low labeled training data.

Anyhow, it achieved an exactness of 87.76% is not the best. It should be better. Sankari et. al. [14] introduces a technique for identification of disorder in patients utilizing a probabilistic neural network design. Although the design has high perfection, its database is short brief. It utilized less dataset but utilizing more dataset then achieves best output. Trambaiolli, Lucas R., et al. [15] suggested an observed ML technique where SVM was utilized as a classifier. The utilized Electroencephalography for division of Alzheimer's disease patients and common human beings normally, the frequency design of Electroencephalography signal was utilized for division. Anyhow, their characteristic output of Support Vector Machine should be increased and it will support to enhance the perfection.

III. ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE DETECTION USING INCEPTION V3 DEEP LEARNING

The block diagram of Novel Ensemble Deep Learning model design for Alzheimer's disease (AD) detection is represented in below Fig. 1.

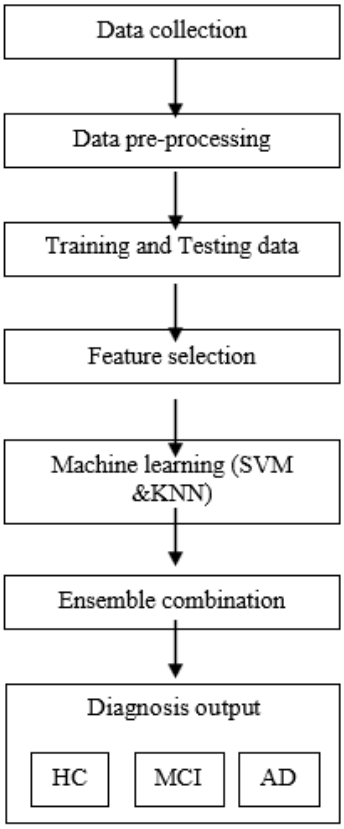

Fig. 1 : BLOCK DIAGRAM OF ALZHEIMERS DISEASE DETECTION

Their registered 109 concepts in 2012 – 2013. The IRCCS Centro Neurolesi "Bonino-Pulejo": 23 healthy control samples and 86 patients impacted by mental disorder (AD, MCI). As per the WHO explanations, specialist in neurology divided the patients impacted by AD or MCI, along with the 37 male as well as 49 female with the average of 78.4 ± 6.4 years for AD and 74.1 ± 9.4 age for MCI. Healthy control concepts involve 13 men as well as 10 female by the average age of 65.6 ± 7.9 years. Concepts are under drug control medication that can modify the action of the brain will be eliminated from the paper; it has capability of ongoing an EEG with a negative recollection for neurological comorbid disorder is combined. The registered concepts are classified in three primary etiological groups: (1) patients with AD, (2) patients with MCI, and (3) healthy control samples.

Data preprocessing is a very crucial phase to acquire significant output. The brain project of the subjects in relaxing situation as well as closed eyes was calculated with respect to the electrical potential (μV). It detects EEG signals at the snapshoot 300 seconds with 256 or 1024 sampling frequency (Hz). For each signal, select Central 180 seconds (ie 60 to 240 seconds) to ignore the first and final electroencephalography noting artifacts. Prepossessing of data in advance is explained as a very important task to do in training as well as in testing the design.

Training a ML design is easy to the dataset which is executed to suitable and regulate the designs. The ML design is evidence which is educated to observe particular kinds of examples. Testing set is to prove the design to construct from the development of the training set. The design performs to implement the input data against the example results. This repetition method is known as "model fitting". The test set is the assumptions of undetermined outputs designs are formed. Hence, the available information is classified into two segments: 70% training data and the remaining 30% are testing data.

Feature selection (FS) is an important segment of constructing a machine learning classifier. Investigators had examined paths enhances the execution. The cause for utilizing Feature Selection is utilized only to choose sub group of aspects that tend to enhance rating achievement by eliminating non-informational parameters. It is a time taking processing by utilizing all disorder segmentation parameters. Further, few genes might Provide more for Alzheimer's but the remaining will not work the same. Thus, observing that genetics is important impact the excitement of one or both disorders supports score larger division exactness.

Ensemble technique learns utilizing multiple division system and involves many machine learning algorithms that leverage the capability of designs to attain best exactness than the independent designs. An ensemble technique fuses a set of learners for data analysis. It utilizes ensemble technique of SVM and KNN algorithm to observe the Alzheimer's disease (AD).

SVM is a supervised learning model worked in the learning files that utilizes division and decline examination in defining and analyzing acquired designs. The goal of Support Vector Machine is to calculate the hyper plane which divides a set of training samples, as well as two types to be controlled: the linear and the non-linear separable types. The initial type of search for the right hyper-plane in a set of hyper-planes dividing the given training examples. Later the type is rectified by mapping Training examples for high measurement aspects of area utilizing kernel operations.

K-Nearest Neighbor is an algorithm which utilized for division as well as it declines. It is a facile algorithm theoretically as well as calculation which offers best division accuracy. In this grouping technique, the training method is the only method containing of stocking feature vectors that allows the image and unnamed uncertainty is easily inflict to the label of its KNN. Where, K is explained as the number of neighbors to be counted. The length among the noticed position as well as it is calculated by the Euclidean or different equation. The result of K is different.

From diagnosis analysis, HC, MCI and AD concepts are discriminated and efficiency of Ensemble machine learning model is identified depending on the obtained Accuracy.

IV. RESULT ANALYSIS

The 109 subjects in 2012 - 2013 at The Institute for Research, Hospitalization and Healthcare (IRCCS) Centro Neurolesi "Bonino-Pulejo" data are used: 23 healthy controls samples (HC) and 86 patients impacted by dementia (AD, MCI). The available information is to be classified into two segments: 70% training data and the left 30% are testing data.

It evaluated the performance of presented Ensemble machine learning model (SVM & KNN) by comparing it with individual machine learning models as SVM, KNN, DT (Decision Tree), RF (Random Forest).

Accuracy, Precision, Recall and F1-Score are the performance parameters used in comparative analysis.

True Positive (TP): The situations that the assumption is yes (They discovered Alzheimer's disorder), and they have Alzheimer's disorder

True Negative (TN): The situations that the assumption is no (They did not find Alzheimer's disorder), and they don't have the disease.

False Positive (FP): The situation that the assumption is yes (they found the AD), but it is no (They did not find Alzheimer's disorder). It is called as a "Type I error."

False Negative (FN): The assumption is no (did not find the AD), in case if it is yes (they found AD). It is called as a "Type II error."

Classification Accuracy is the relationship of a calculated / real output of the expected value is called as classification accuracy and calculated as in Equation 1

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{(TP + FP + TN + FN)} \ldots . (1)$$

Recall is the relationship of patients with AD, whose reports are positive and calculated as in Equation 2,

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{(TP + FN)} \ldots \ldots (2)$$

Positive predictive output or precision is the value of exact good value classified by the number of good values assumed by the classification algorithm represented in below equation (3)

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP} \ldots (3)$$

F1-score:

F1 is an amount average of the recall and precision. For the positive execution of the classification algorithm, is one and for the negative execution, it is zero represented in below equation (4)

Different classifiers as KNN, SVN, Decision

$$F1 - Score = 2 * \frac{Precision * Recall}{Precision + Recall} \ldots (4)$$

Tree, RF and Ensemble method (SVM & KNN) performance parameters comparisons are described in below Table 1 as:

Table 1 : PERFORMANCE OF DIFFERENT CLASSIFIERS

ML Methods	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-score (%)
KNN	89.1	88.2	87.6	87.5
SVM	87.4	86.4	88.6	88.1
RF	86.3	88.1	84.6	86.3
DT	87.5	87.9	86.4	89.6
Ensemble method (SVM & KNN)	97.5	96.4	96.6	97.3

The graphical representation of accuracy and precision is represented in below Fig. 2.

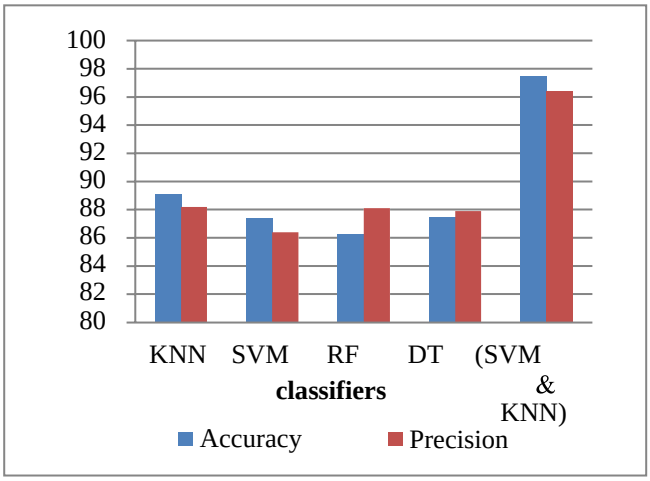

Fig. 2 : COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT CLASSIFIERS ACCURACY AND PRECISION PARAMETERS

The graphical representation of Recall and F1-score are represented in below Fig. 3.

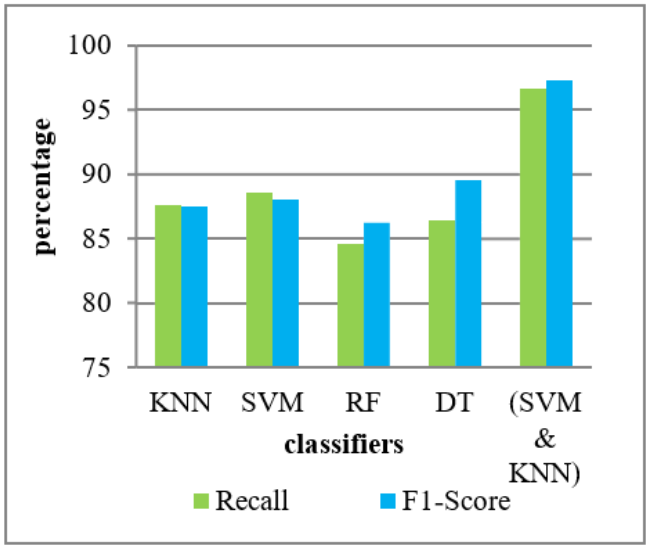

Fig. 3 : COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT CLASSIFIERS RECALL AND F1- SCORE PARAMETERS

From the observational output, it is clear that, the performance of ensemble machine learning is better than the individual classifiers in concern of Precision, Recall, and Accuracy and F1-Score metrics. Obtained Accuracy of ensemble machine learning is 97.5% and similarly, Precision, Recall, F1-Score values are 96.4%, 96.6%, and 97.3% respectively. Therefore Alzheimer's disease effectively detected by the Ensemble Machine learning model.

Each work was continued for ten times after verifying the strength of the production. For the dataset, an examination of the works of three groups including Alzheimer's disease versus Healthy controller (HC), Alzheimer's disease versus mild cognitive impairment and mild cognitive impairment versus HC.

Table 2 : COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE

Methods	AD vs HC	HC vs MCI	AD vs MCI
SVM	89.9	88.6	90.2
KNN	90.6	92.4	91.3
(SVM & KNN)	97.6	95.6	96.6

Ensemble machine learning classifier (SVM & KNN) is efficient with the accuracy of classifying HC with Alzheimer's disease is 97.6%, and with Mild Cognitive Impairment are 95.6% and the accuracy of classifying AD with MCI is 96.6%.

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, Novel Ensemble Machine Learning model designing for Alzheimer's disease (AD) detection is described. There are 109 subjects in 2012 – 2013. The IRCCS Centro Neurolesi "Bonino-Pulejo" the data will be used. 70% training data and the left 30% is the testing data are divided from the data. It uses the aggregate method of SVM and KNN algorithm to detect the Alzheimer's disease (AD). From the observational outputs, it is clear that, the performance of ensemble machine learning is better than the individual classifiers in terms of Precision, Recall, and Accuracy and F1-Score metrics. Obtained Accuracy of ensemble machine learning is 97.5% and similarly, Precision, Recall, F1-Score values are 96.4%, 96.6%, and 97.3% respectively. Therefore Alzheimer's disease effectively detected by the Ensemble Machine learning model.

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