Implementation and Methodology of Chronic Kidney Disease Detection

1st Prof. Jaya Jeswani, 2nd Mohammed Multazim Ansari, 3rd Rushikesh Duragde, 4th Alisha Fatima Ansari
[1,2,3,4]*Information Technology, Xavier Institute of Engineering*

***Abstract*—- Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a growing health problem worldwide. Early detection of CKD is crucial for effective management of the disease. In recent years, convolutional neural networks (CNNs) have shown great potential for image recognition and classification tasks. In this study, we propose a CNN-based method for the detection of CKD from kidney ultrasound images. The methodology involves preprocessing of the ultrasound images to remove noise and artifacts. The preprocessed images are then fed into a CNN model consisting of multiple convolutional layers, pooling layers, and fully connected layers. The performance of the model is evaluated using various metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score. The results show that the proposed CNN-based method achieves high accuracy and can effectively classify ultrasound images as CKD or nonCKD. This method has the potential to be a useful tool for early detection and management of CKD, which can ultimately improve patient outcomes.**

***Index Terms*—implementation, CKD, CNN, Image Processing**

1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this study is to develop a CNNbased method for the detection of CKD from ultrasound images of the kidneys. The proposed method involves preprocessing of the ultrasound images to remove noise and artifacts. The preprocessed images are then fed into a CNN model consisting of multiple convolutional layers, pooling layers, and fully connected layers. The model is trained using a dataset of ultrasound images of kidneys from patients with and without CKD. The performance of the model is evaluated using various metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score. The results show that the proposed CNN-based method achieves high accuracy and can effectively classify ultrasound images as CKD or non-CKD. The proposed method has the potential to be a useful tool for early detection and management of CKD. It can help clinicians make more accurate diagnoses and develop personalized treatment plans for patients with CKD. Overall, this study demonstrates the potential of CNNs in medical image analysis and highlights the importance of using advanced techniques for the early detection and management of chronic diseases.

2. SYSTEM METHODOLOGY

The ML models were trained and tested based on easily obtainable variables, including the baseline characteristics and routine ultra sound images. Results obtained from this study suggest not only the feasibility of ML models in performing this clinically critical task, but also the potential in facilitating personalized medicine. Instead of doing multiple clinical test such as blood test, urine test, this system will work on ultra sound report of kidney which will process the report and give the result of kidney disease is present or not. The following machine learning algorithms describes the best approach for CKD for implementation.

A. CNN Image Classifier

Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) have shown great potential in medical image analysis, including the detection of chronic kidney disease (CKD) from ultrasound images. CNNs are a type of deep learning model that can learn hierarchical representations of images and automatically extract relevant features for classification tasks. The CNN image classifier algorithm is a deep learning model that can automatically recognize and classify images based on their features. The algorithm consists of several layers, including convolutional layers, pooling layers, and fully connected layers.

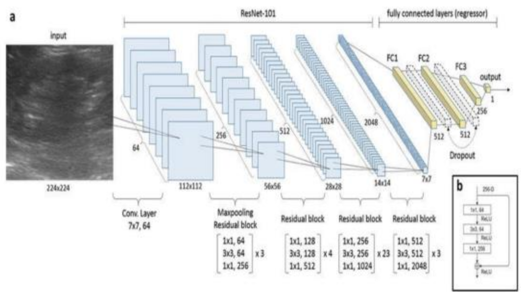

Fig. 1: CNN architecture for kidney function estimation based on kidney sonographic images

- The convolutional layers apply a set of filters to the input image and generate feature maps that capture local patterns and structures. The filters are learned during the training process and can detect different types of edges, corners, textures, and shapes. The number and size of the filters can vary depending on the complexity of the task and the size of the input image
- The pooling layers reduce the spatial dimensions of the feature maps and help the model to be more computationally efficient. The most common pooling operation is max-pooling, which selects the maximum value within a given region of the feature map. Other pooling operations include average pooling and L2 pooling.
- The fully connected layers perform the final classification based on the features extracted from the previous layers. Each neuron in the fully connected layer is connected to all the neurons in the previous layer. The output of the fully connected layer is a probability distribution over the classes, which can be used to predict the most likely class of the input image. During the training process, the algorithm learns the optimal values of the filters and the weights of the fully connected layers by minimizing a loss function. The loss function measures the difference between the predicted probabilities and the true labels of the training images. The optimization is typically performed using backpropagation, which computes the gradients of the loss function with respect to the model parameters and updates them accordingly.

From a design perspective, we try to cover the user journey and design decisions that were made.

From a technical perspective, this paper covers various techniques, and algorithms explored while trying to build the system along with the reasoning behind decisions.

B. Long Short – Term Memory

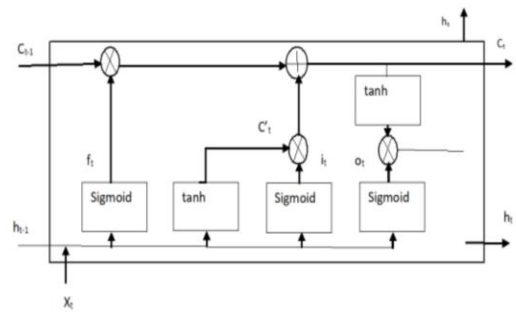

Fig. 2: NN architecture for kidney function estimation based on kidney sonographic images [?]

Long short-term memory (LSTM) is a type of recurrent neural network (RNN) that can be used for chronic kidney disease (CKD) detection. LSTM networks are particularly useful for processing sequential data, such as time-series or longitudinal data, where the current state depends on the previous states.To use LSTM for CKD detection, a dataset of longitudinal clinical data from patients with and without CKD is needed. The data can include various clinical and laboratory measurements, such as serum creatinine, estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), blood pressure, and urine protein.

1. Input Sequences: The LSTM algorithm takes inputsequences of data, which can be of variable length.
2. Gates: The LSTM network has three gates - the input gate, the output gate, and the forget gate. These gates are used to control the flow of information in the network.
3. Input Gate: The input gate is used to decide whichinformation from the input sequence should be stored in the cell state. It takes the input and the previous hidden state as input and applies a sigmoid activation function to them. The result is multiplied with the input to produce a new candidate value.
4. Forget Gate: The forget gate is used to decide whichinformation from the previous cell state should be retained. It takes the previous hidden state and the previous cell state as input and applies a sigmoid activation function to them. The result is multiplied with the previous cell state to produce a new cell state.

5. Cell State: The cell state is a long-term memorythat stores information across time steps. The input and forget gates are used to update the cell state.
6. Output Gate: The output gate is used to decidewhich information from the cell state should be output as the hidden state. It takes the input and the previous hidden state as input and applies a sigmoid activation function to them. The result is multiplied with the cell state to produce a new hidden state.
7. Backpropagation: The LSTM algorithm uses backpropagation through time to train the network. The weights of the gates and the cell state are adjusted during training to minimize the error between the predicted output and the actual output.
8. Output: The output of the LSTM algorithm is thepredicted value or sequence, which can be used for tasks such as classification or prediction.

C. ResNet 50

ResNet50 is typically used as a feature extractor, where the pre-trained weights of the network are used to extract features from kidney images. These features are then fed into a classifier, such as an SVM (Support Vector Machine) or a fully connected layer, to classify the images based on their disease state.

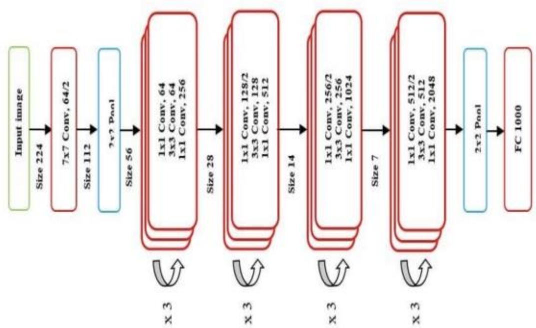

Fig. 3: Overview of ResNet50 [?]

1. Input Image: The algorithm takes an input imagein the form of a matrix of pixel values.
2. Convolutional Layers: The input image is passedthrough a series of convolutional layers, each of which applies a set of filters to the image to extract feature maps.
3. Residual Connections: ResNet50 uses residual connections to enable the training of very deep networks, by addressing the problem of vanishing gradients. The residual connections allow the gradient to flow directly from the output to the input of a block, bypassing the block's layers, which helps to preserve the gradient signal and improve the training of deep networks.
4. Activation Function: After each convolutional layer,an activation function is applied to introduce nonlinearity into the network. In the case of ResNet50, the Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU) function is often used.
5. Pooling Layers: The feature maps are then downsampled using pooling layers, which reduce the spatial dimensions of the feature maps by taking the maximum or average value of small subregions.
6. Fully Connected Layers: The down sampled featuremaps are then passed through a series of fully connected layers, which are similar to the layers in a traditional neural network. These layers learn to classify the features extracted by the convolutional layers into different classes.
7. Softmax Activation: The final layer of the networkuses the softmax activation function to produce a probability distribution over the possible classes, which can be used to make a prediction.
8. Backpropagation: The ResNet50 algorithm usesbackpropagation to adjust the weights of the filters and fully connected layers during training, in order to minimize the error between the predicted output and the actual output.
9. Output: The output of the algorithm is the predictedclass for the input image, based on the probabilities generated by the softmax function.

3. ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHMS

CNN Image Classifier, Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), VGG16, and ResNet50 are all different types of deep learning models commonly used in computer vision tasks such as image classification, object detection, and image segmentation. Here is a brief analysis of each of these models:

- CNN Image Classifier: Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is a type of neural network architecture that has been proven to be very effective in image classification tasks. CNNs use convolutional layers to extract features from images and pool them to reduce the dimensions of the feature map. The extracted features are then passed through fully connected layers to classify the image. CNNs are relatively simple and efficient, making them a popular choice for many image classification tasks.
- Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM): LSTM is a typeof recurrent neural network (RNN) that is often used for

sequence-to-sequence tasks such as natural language processing (NLP). However, LSTMs can also be used in computer vision tasks such as video classification and scene segmentation. LSTMs are useful because they can capture long-term dependencies in sequential data, which is important in tasks where the order of the data is important.

- ResNet50: ResNet50 is another popular CNN architecture that was introduced in 2015. It is a deep neural network architecture that uses residual connections to allow the network to be deeper without suffering from vanishing gradients. ResNet50 has achieved state-of-the-art results on many image classification tasks and is widely used in computer vision research.

4. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Implementing a chronic kidney disease (CKD) diagnosis system using Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) involves several steps. Here's a general implementation plan that can be adapted based on the specific requirements of the project:

1. Data Collection: Gather a large dataset of medicalimages of kidneys (e.g., MRI, CT, or ultrasound) along with their corresponding labels indicating whether the patient has CKD or not. The dataset should be diverse enough to represent different CKD stages, different ages, genders, and medical conditions.
2. Data Preprocessing: Preprocess the data to removeany irrelevant or corrupted images, normalize the images, and label the data. This may involve resizing images, cropping, and converting them to a standard format.
3. Data Augmentation: Increase the size of the datasetusing data augmentation techniques such as flipping, rotating, and zooming. This helps to increase the model's generalization ability.
4. Model Selection: Select an appropriate CNN architecture based on the problem statement, dataset size, and computational resources available. Popular architectures used for image classification include VGG, ResNet, and Inception.
5. Model Training: Train the selected CNN architecture using the preprocessed and augmented dataset. The model's performance can be improved by finetuning the pre-trained model on a large dataset.

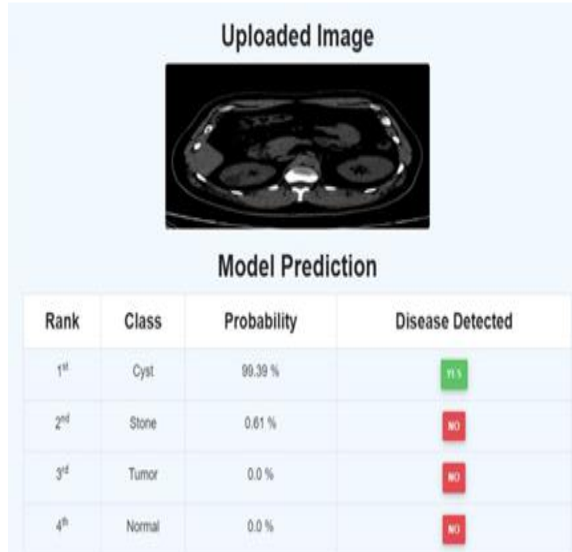

Fig. 4: Model prediction with Cyst Detection [?] from blood samples. Journal of Medical Systems, 43(8), 235. doi: 10.1007/s10916-019-1386-2

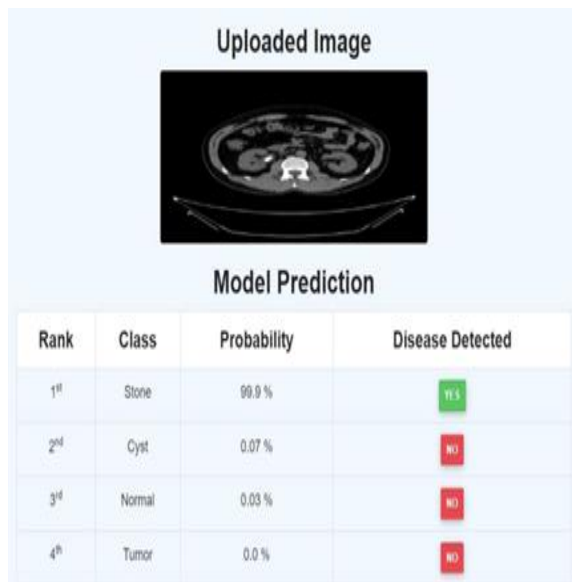

Fig. 5: Model prediction with Stone Detection [?] https://medium.com/@jainrashi830/prediction-of-chronic-kidney-disease-using-convolutionalneural-networks4c4efb4e4bb7

1.Model Evaluation: Evaluate the trained model's performance using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. This helps to assess the model's ability to classify CKD images accurately. 7. Model Deployment: Deploy the trained CNN model to a web server or mobile device, making it accessible to healthcare professionals and patients. This can be achieved using frameworks such as Flask, Django, or TensorFlow Serving.

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2.Model Monitoring: Continuously monitor the deployed model's performance, retrain it with new data, and make necessary adjustments to improve progression in a mouse model. Scientific Reports, its accuracy.8(1), 11963. doi: 10.1038/s41598-018-30359-7.

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9.many image classification tasks. LSTMs are useful Detection of Chronic Kidney Disease using for capturing long-term dependencies in sequen-Convolutional Neural Network. tial data. VGG16 is a simple yet effective CNN architecture that is often used as a benchmark.

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