INTEGRATED RETINAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

FOR

ANALYZING KIDNEY CONDITION

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UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA

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INTEGRATED RETINAL INFORMATION SYSTEM
FOR
ANALYZING KIDNEY CONDITION

A thesis submitted to the College of Arts and Sciences in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science (Information Technology)
Universiti Utara Malaysia

By
Hatta Perdana
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ABSTRACT

Iridology is a science and practice that can express body state based on the analysis of iris structure. The changes or disturbances of disease on body network will be informed by neuron nerve fiber to brain. This energy wave information spread to eye by brain, recorded and fixed by pupil. Then, these recorded fixation become data trails which can be detected by disturbance/disease that is filed by body organ. The research about iridology to analyzing kidney condition has been conducted before using Learning Vector Quantization (LVQ) method. The accuracy is not 100%. In this research, the researcher implements Support Vector Machine (SVM) in classifying the kidney condition to replace LVQ using Matlab R2007b. The accuracy in classifying the kidney condition for right eyes is 100% and for the left eyes is 100% in training set data. If we compared to the accuracy of classification using LVQ, implementing SVM is much better because by implementing LVQ, the accuracy is only 96% for right eyes and only 92% for left eyes.
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### TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERMISSION TO USE</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE OF CONTENTS</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF TABLES</td>
<td>viii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF FIGURES</td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 Background of Study 1

1.2 Problem Statement 3

1.3 Research Objectives 4

1.4 Research Scope 4

1.5 Research Significance 5

1.6 Research Contribution 5

1.7 Chapter Discussion 5
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Iridology 6

2.2 Digital Images 8

2.2.1 Digital Image Processing 9
2.2.2 Image Segmentation 10
2.2.3 Pattern Recognition 11
2.2.4 Feature Extraction 11

2.3 Support Vector Machine 12

2.3.1 SVM on Linearly Separable Data 13
2.3.2 SVM on Non Linearly Separable Data 14
2.3.3 SVM Characteristics 17

2.4 Chapter Discussion 18

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study The Literature 19

3.2 Writing Proposal 19

3.3 Developing Prototype 19

3.4 Diagnosing Kidney Condition 21

3.5 Writing Thesis 29

3.6 Chapter Discussion 29
CHAPTER 4: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Specification

4.1.1. Hardware Specification

4.1.2. Software Specification and System Requirement

4.2 System Analysis

4.2.1. Canny Detection

4.2.2. Iris and Pupil Parameter Searching

4.2.3. Coordinate Center of Boundary

4.2.4. Kidney Area Segmentation

4.2.5. Extraction

4.2.1 The Effect of Wavelet Type Filter

4.4 The Analysis of Energy in Each Decomposition Sub-band

4.5 SVM Classification

4.5.1. Testing and Evaluation

4.5.2. Testing and Evaluation on Training Phase

4.5.3. Testing and Evaluation on Testing Phase

4.6 Chapter Discussion
CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION  55

5.1 Overview  55

5.2 Limitations of Study  56

5.3 Recommendation for Future Work  56

REFERENCES  57
LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1  Data Classification  26

Table 4.1  The Comparison Accuracy In Classifying Influenced by Filter  37

Table 4.2  The Comparison Accuracy In Classifying Influenced by Orde Symlet  37

Table 4.3  Parameter Testing C = 0, 100, 200  46

Table 4.4  Parameter Testing C = 300, 400  47

Table 4.5  The Accuracy of Parameter for Different C  48

Table 4.6  Parameter Testing P = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5  49

Table 4.7  The Accuracy of Parameter for Different P  49

Table 4.8  Testing Set for Right Eyes  52

Table 4.9  Testing Set for Left Eyes  54
# LIST OF FIGURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figures</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Figures 2.1</td>
<td>Iridology Chart</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figures 2.2</td>
<td>Image Recognition Process</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figures 2.3</td>
<td>Hyperplane in SVM</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figures 2.4</td>
<td>Transformation from Input Space to Feature Space</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figures 2.5</td>
<td>Transformation for Data That Cannot Be Separated Linearly</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figures 3.1</td>
<td>Phases in Developing the System</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figures 3.2</td>
<td>Example of Eye Image</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figures 3.3</td>
<td>Example of Grayscale Eye Image</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figures 3.4</td>
<td>Example of Correct Eye Image Segmentation</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figures 3.5</td>
<td>Example of Filtering Eye Image Using Symlet</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figures 3.6</td>
<td>Flowchart in Diagnosing Kidney Condition</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figures 4.1</td>
<td>Canny Detection Result with Different Threshold</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figures 4.2</td>
<td>Canny Detection Result with Different Deviation Standard</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figures 4.3</td>
<td>Eye Iris Position</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figures 4.4       Kidney Area          35
Figures 4.5       The Extraction of Canny Algorithm  37
Figures 4.6       Feature Extraction          39
Figures 4.7       Feature Extraction for Right Eye, Kidney Acute Condition  39
Figures 4.8       Feature Extraction for Left Eye, Kidney Acute Condition  40
Figures 4.9       Feature Extraction for Right Eye, Kidney Degenerative Condition  40
Figures 4.10      Feature Extraction for Left Eye, Kidney Degenerative Condition  41
Figures 4.11      Feature Extraction for Right Eye, Kidney Chronic Condition  41
Figures 4.12      Feature Extraction for Left Eye, Kidney Chronic Condition  42
Figures 4.13      Feature Extraction for Right Eye, Kidney Normal Condition  42
Figures 4.14      Feature Extraction for Left Eye, Kidney Normal Condition  43
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Fig. 4.15 Feature Extraction for Right Eye, Kidney Sub</th>
<th>Fig. 4.16 Feature Extraction for Left Eye, Kidney Sub</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Condition</td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Condition</td>
<td></td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Data Mining is an exploration and analysis, by automatic or semi-automatic means, of large quantities of data in order to discover meaningful patterns (Tan, Steinbach, and Kumar, 2004). Data mining involves an integration of techniques from multiple disciplines such as database and data warehouse technology, statistics, machine learning, high-performance computing, pattern recognition, neural networks, data visualization, information retrieval, image and signal processing, and spatial or temporal data analysis (Han and Kamber, 2006).

In a content-based image retrieval system, there are often two kinds of queries: image sample-based queries and image feature specification queries (Han and Kamber, 2006). Image-sample-based queries find all of the images that are similar to the given image sample. This search compares the feature vector (or signature) extracted from the sample with the feature vectors of images that have already been extracted and indexed in the image database. Based on this comparison, images that are close to the sample image are returned. Image feature specification queries specify or sketch image features like color, texture, or shape, which are translated into a feature vector to be matched with the
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REFERENCES


Tan, S., Kumar. (2004). *Introduction to Data Mining*.
