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Transfer Learning with Convolutional Neural Networks: a method for the medical diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease stage categorization.

Padmini Mansingh[1], Rohit Choudhary[1], Priyabrata Thatoi[2], Anshul Khairari[3]
[1]Department of Computer Science and Engineering Institute of Technical Education and Research (ITER)Siksha 'O' Anusandhan (Deemed to be University) Bhubaneswar, Odisha, INDIA padminimansingh@gmail.com

[1,2]Amazon, Chicago, United States
Priyabrata.Thatoi91@gmail.com c.rohit0711@gmail.com

[3]University of Texas, Dallas, Texas-75080, USA
kanshthepoet@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT
Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a neurological illness that progresses irreversibly and causes memory loss quickly. An accurate diagnosis is necessary for the proper management and treatment of AD, a devastating neurological condition. For Alzheimer's disease to be effectively treated, a prompt diagnosis is essential. Early diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease is crucial for the development of successful therapies and, ultimately, for providing optimal patient care. To diagnose distinct phases of Alzheimer's patients, such as CN, MCI, and AD, using MRI images, this article offers a thorough and up-to-date description of deep models (DL). Along with their techniques for choosing the dataset, pre-processing, and data analysis, the DL models that the researchers have determined are tested. Using the AD benchmark dataset, we assessed our technique's performance. More accurately than state-of-the-art techniques, the recommended approach identifies Alzheimer's disease. In this study, we pre-trained deep models using transfer learning to categorize Alzheimer's disease MRI data into several stages. The diagnosis of AD has been the subject of numerous transfer learning-based research efforts. A transfer learning-fused Inception-v3 with CNN model for classification was presented in this work. According to the results of our experiments, the suggested model outperforms existing models in the field in terms of prediction accuracy.The work concludes by outlining opportunities and pathways for more research, including developing specialized architectures, exploring fresh CNN modalities and applications, and applying transfer learning to AD imaging. The study underscores the immense potential of CNN and the significance of transfer learning-fused Inception-V3 in AD MRI imaging. However, it also acknowledges the necessity of further research and development to overcome existing hindrances and limitations. Correct AD classification has important therapeutic ramifications, including early detection with 97.10% accuracy results.

INDEX TERMS Alzheimer’s disease, CNN, Deep Learning, Machine Learning, Transfer Learning.

I. INTRODUCTION

Alzheimer's disease is the most prevalent form of dementia. While there is no known cure, early detection is crucial for successful treatment that might halt the illness's symptoms from getting worse. Projections indicate that between now and 2050, approximately 0.64 billion individuals globally will be examined for AD. As the preceding material shows, this state not only presents significant social and economic difficulties. Individuals with AD typically live with their symptoms for years. The intensity of symptoms tends to deteriorate over time, which affects a person's capacity to carry out everyday tasks. The present treatments for AD are aimed at stopping the illness from reaching its most advanced stage, as there is currently no known cure for it. To raise the standard of living and provide care for patients before their capacity for self-determination is lost. People will eventually exhibit outward signs of brain impairment, such as memory loss and language issues, after years of brain alterations.

Brain monitoring techniques, including MRI, CT, and PET scans, are used to diagnose AD. Changes in brain structure and function associated with disease can be found with MRI, a highly effective technology. Fig. 1 displays an MRI image of a normal subject to compare with the diseased brain imaging.

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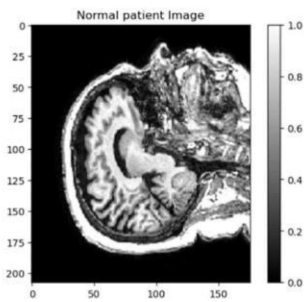

Fig. 1. MRI scan of a typical patient

To find early signs of AD, it is seen to be an important and useful technique. Because magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) allows for noninvasively and thorough brain imaging without requiring any surgical procedures, it has various advantages. Because of its capacity to record structural alterations in the brain, track the course of disease, and provide high-resolution imaging, it is an essential tool for physicians, researchers, and patients alike. This study emphasizes the critical role AI plays in developing early diagnosis and prediction approaches for AD since the disease continues to pose a major challenge to the aging population. To provide a thorough and up-to-date view of AI's potential in treating AD, this study aims to pave the way for improved strategies in the management and treatment of the disease through an extensive review of current applications and the introduction of novel predictive and diagnostic models. We provide an Alzheimer's patient for comparison with a typical patient for this specific better research feature.

Alzheimer’s Patient Image

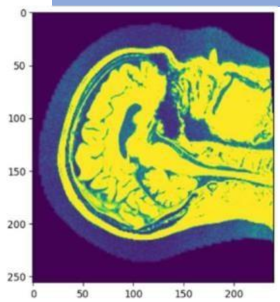

Fig. 2. MRI scan of an Alzheimer's patient

II. OBJECTIVES

Identifying and treating neurodegenerative disorders, especially Alzheimer's disease (AD), has become increasingly difficult as the world's population ages. AD has a substantial negative influence on families and healthcare systems worldwide, in addition to its effects on individuals. The importance of early diagnosis and prediction of AD has increased due to the lack of effective treatments and the restricted number of drugs that may reduce the disease's progression in its early stages. It also attempts to lessen the emotional burden on the impacted families in addition to cutting healthcare expenses.

To overcome AD's obstacles, this paper presents an optimal Deep-learning technique for early AD identification using MRI data. Here, the classification model for transfer learning is fused with Inception-v3. Our trials' outcomes show that the recommended model performs better in prediction accuracy than the field's current models.

III. CONTRIBUTION

An early AD detection strategy based on DL models is presented in this work. The following points can help to clarify the primary contributions that highlight the uniqueness of this suggested approach:
A new model is put forth that aims to classify AD using DL techniques and to diagnose and identify AD at an early stage. To accurately diagnose Alzheimer's stages from MRIs, we developed a transfer learning-fused Inception-v3 method that makes use of a pre-trained model using MRI scans of the human brain's primary view as well as its 3-D perspective to classify the stages of Alzheimer's disease.

By contrasting the performance of the suggested models with the state-of-the-art techniques based on recognized evaluation criteria like accuracy, specificity, precision, recall, and F1-score.

IV. RELATED WORK

This section thoroughly examines the relevant literature, highlighting the critical function of deep learning in medical research, with a focus on concentrating on diagnosing AD. It illustrates how sophisticated DL approaches are becoming more and more essential at different stages of AD identification. Many methods for diagnosing AD have been proposed in the last few years. Divided into groups according to deep learning, machine learning, and learning-based transfer methods. These methods are generally applicable. This study the transfer learning approach, highlighting the automated frameworks utilizing biomarker methodologies.
Additionally, it explores how DL can function independently to process and extract characteristics from biomarkers, building complex models that can identify AD and its many stages of progression. The effectiveness of DL in the diagnosis and classification of AD is highlighted by the section's further exploration of methods that are frequently used in the classification of Alzheimer's disease.

Medical data of this kind is extremely important because it forms the foundation for the development of predictive models or algorithms that identify the stages of AD and differentiate its symptoms from those of healthier people.

The early-stage diagnosis was made possible by the strategy, which performed better than previous techniques that focused on classification and allowed for the differentiation of AD stages. According to the data, the CNN model outperformed the other strategies, demonstrating remarkable performance fulfillers. Created a DL algorithm that employs fluorine fluorodeoxyglucose PET and MRI images to address the early-stage prediction of Alzheimer's. With this method, which made use of the Convolutional Architecture for Fast Feature Embedding (CAFFE) DL framework, precise prediction and classification models could be created. MCI stage features were successfully classified and the CAFFE predicted their evolution by extracting features from FDG PET scans [1]. Distinguished by outstanding AUC values in distinguishing Alzheimer’s disease (AD) from cognitive normal (CN) and mild cognitive impairment (MCI), this technique demonstrated high classification performance. To get around problems with PET image analysis, a unique contrastive-based learning technique was used. Contrastive loss was used in PET images to improve feature separation between classes and decrease intra-class variability.

A dual-layer convolutional module was used to enhance visual domain recognition. The use of deep neural networks (DNNs) in fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG)-positron emission tomography (PET). FDG-PET imaging for the early detection of AD has been developed by researchers. Reliability was increased by the smooth merging of various representations by the MiSePyNet network, which is efficient at learning from multiple views of PET scans. Using separable convolution, the technique avoided the more complicated and resource-intensive standard 3D convolution methods for 3D image processing while preserving spatial information and lowering training parameters. In their study, they also used ensemble learning (EL) and a CNN model to analyze MRI data and detect AD.

A method to distinguish dementia sufferers from those suffering from other illnesses or AD has been devised by the researchers. To validate their findings, the researchers employed a sample of 150 people from the Open Access Series of Imaging Studies (OASIS) dataset.

To differentiate AD patients from healthy individuals, researchers describe a unique technique based on functional connectivity (FC) between brain activity voxels. According to the study, FC patterns between prefrontal lobe voxels and between the prefrontal and parietal lobes are crucial for more accurately predicting AD patients.

For upcoming uses in the field, this approach exhibits a lot of promise. Researchers developed a CNN-based method for identifying AD using MRI scans from a wide spectrum of people in terms of gender, age, race, and educational attainment. They utilized two distinct datasets to guarantee precision. Several methods for classifying medical photos and identifying AD were investigated by researchers. First, 2D and 3D convolutions were used in CNN architectures to handle structural brain scan data in two and three dimensions from the AD Neuroimaging Initiative (ADNI) dataset. To accurately diagnose AD, MCI, or non-dementia cases using FDG-PET brain imaging, researchers have created DL algorithms. These algorithms allow for a trustworthy comparison with traditional clinical approaches. By finding minor traits missed in routine clinical picture assessments, these algorithms improve diagnostic accuracy. Gaussian process logistic regression, or GP-LR, was found to be more effective in some cases when researchers compared SVM classifiers with GP-LR. This study advances knowledge about AD diagnosis and treatment. AD is a progressive neurological disease for which early identification is essential to controlling risks and symptoms. The study underscores the practical applications of advanced imaging techniques and machine learning in this domain.

A different study suggested statistical analyses of different machine learning and deep learning models created by researchers for certain uses. It examined and analyzed the many approaches and strategies used in these models, as well as their regions of applicability. The investigation covered a variety of methods and techniques used in the field, offering insights into the developments and innovations in machine and deep learning research. Another study used machine learning with a distributed edge computing framework for the Internet of Things to manage the massive amounts of data produced by medical sensors.

Traditionally, AD has been diagnosed using binary classification techniques that separate it from MCI. AD is renowned for gradually decreasing cognitive ability. There is, nevertheless, a study vacuum about the precise categorization of AD's progressive stages. To address this, the study presents techniques for multi-label classification using rs-fMRI data, covering six stages of Alzheimer's disease. Following the extraction of the brain's FC networks using rs-fMRI, two DL techniques were applied: Stacked Sparse Autoencoder and Brain Connectivity Graph Convolutional Network. The models' performance was evaluated using K-fold cross-validation. The models' average accuracy using brain connection convolutional networks was 84.03%, while with stacked sparse autoencoders it was 77.13%.

Using the learned weights of the networks, the study also included an investigation of important brain areas linked to AD. Through improved neuroimaging and DL applications, this research offers novel diagnostic and research opportunities while also contributing to a deeper knowledge of the course of AD. As noted in the AD literature, automated neuro-image segmentation techniques and software have also been created. Applications such as Vol-Brain and Neuro-Imaging Pre-processing Fusion are noteworthy. There has been little research on employing CNN layers to visualize the classification steps, even if these programs help with neuro-image segmentation.

Recently, computer vision and image categorization have made substantial use of neural network-based techniques. A classification model for the longitudinal analysis of MRI images for the diagnosis of AD was provided by researchers. It was based on the combination of Multi-layer Perceptron (MLP) and Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) [2].

V. Early Detection and Forecasting Of AD

One of the primary causes of dementia, a clinical stage, is Alzheimer's disease (AD), a neurodegenerative illness. The World Health Organisation (WHO) projects that AD will surpass cancer as the sixth greatest cause of death by 2050, with an estimated 152 million fatalities [3]. Prompt and proactive evaluation is essential to starting therapy and providing high-quality patient care. Chronic AD is a neurodegenerative disease that gradually kills brain cells, impairs cognition, causes memory loss, and reduces one's capacity to carry out daily tasks [4]. According to the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, Alzheimer's disease (AD) is characterized by a progressive loss of brain tissue, which can lead to behavioural abnormalities, cognitive dysfunction, and memory loss. Memory loss and a decline in cognitive, social, and behavioural abilities are signs of dementia, which is brought on by brain atrophy. Alzheimer's disease is still thought to have unknown exact causes, although it is known that brain abnormalities impair neuronal function, which sets off a chain reaction of negative consequences.

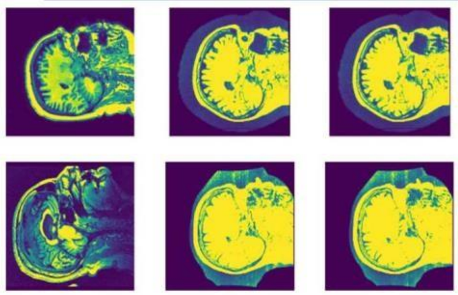

Fig. 3. Different stages of neurodegenerative illnesses without an identity

In the end, damaged neurons break their connections and perish. AD is an extremely painful and fatal illness that impairs a patient's physical and financial well-being as well as their mental state throughout their lifetime early diagnosis and prediction application status

Recent developments have greatly improved the accuracy and efficiency of analysing complex imaging data in the field of neuroimaging for the diagnosis and progression of Alzheimer's disease (AD) by utilizing artificial intelligence (AI). Stages of neurodegenerative illnesses in various combinations without labels are described in Fig 3.

The use of MRI scans for diagnosing Alzheimer's disease and researching cognitive aging has been made possible by Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), which have proven essential in the categorization of pictures by recognizing and mapping a wide range of properties. This involves discovering novel brain regions of interest, predicting the conversion of mild cognitive impairment (MCI) to AD with more accuracy than older approaches, and discriminating between MRI scans of cognitively normal elderly people and those who have varying severities of AD [5]. Applying deep learning to the field of neurodegenerative illness motor dysfunction, novel approaches to monitoring and forecasting disease courses have been developed. Deep learning methods have been skilfully used to analyse performance, which is very helpful in the early detection of Alzheimer's disease. By employing classifier-based CNN algorithms to distinguish between normal and aberrant movements, these investigations go beyond straightforward observational evaluations. This method has demonstrated efficacy in detecting abnormalities unique to AD, with measures about the speed and spatiotemporal trace of movement assisting in the differentiation of affected persons from healthy controls. Significant new information on cognitive processes has been revealed by the investigation of linguistic aspects using deep learning, particularly when considering neurodegenerative disorders like Alzheimer's disease diagnosis and comprehension have undergone a radical change as a result of the incorporation of artificial intelligence into the analysis of genetic and molecular data. In particular, the early detection and treatment of Alzheimer's disease have benefited greatly from the application of artificial intelligence to clinical records. Electronic Health Records (EHRs) are massive repositories of unstructured data that can be mined for valuable medical insights. This is made possible by the application of machine learning and natural language processing techniques. A more sophisticated knowledge of the course of AD has been made possible by AI, which uses algorithms to comprehend complicated human language to extract vital information from patient histories, symptoms, and treatment outcomes.

Additionally, these huge datasets have been analyzed using deep learning techniques, which have shown impressive effectiveness in enhancing diagnosis accuracy and forecasting clinical events.

The feature map of each convolution layer shows the many filters that were applied to the image, revealing the kinds of filters the model uses to extract features. The technique obtains good classification results by using a deep CNN model with standard layers. The suggested approach makes use of CNN deep layers to show how early AD detection categorization is done. The development of robust models is further complicated by the fact that medical datasets frequently show severe class imbalance, with an unequal ratio of healthy and ill individuals.

It is a major difficulty that scholars have attempted to address using a variety of methods. Novel approaches have been investigated more recently, including ensemble methods and transfer learning. For example, by integrating the outputs of several models to increase resilience, an ensemble of CNNs was presented that, on the ADNI dataset, obtained a good accuracy result. On a large-scale brain MRI dataset, it also used transfer learning with pre-trained models, improving performance while requiring less training time. Furthermore, there has been potential in using sophisticated pre-processing approaches. Extensive picture preparation techniques were shown to dramatically improve model performance, resulting in more precise and trustworthy diagnostics. Not every characteristic that deep models extract has any use in properly predicting a sample's class. A model cannot produce the expected results due to certain properties. To improve classification performance and reduce the amount of time needed for model training. Researchers used deep models to address this problem and provided a unique way for selecting certain features from the deep model's feature map. There is always an opportunity for progress in deep learning, and the majority of researchers have not achieved very outstanding outcomes in terms of categorization.

They did not properly take into account the intrinsic difficulties of medical imaging datasets and specific deep learning models, which places limitations on their techniques.
To get extraordinary accuracy results, we are trying to blend state-of-the-art techniques with well-established deep and transfer learning models for early diagnosis of AD. As a stage between normal aging and the beginning of AD, impairment (MCI), regarded as a preclinical stage of the disease, is occurring. It is critical to determine the risk and severity of AD early on. Nevertheless, early AD detection is frequently unachievable with neuroimaging and computer-assisted diagnosis. Neuroimaging methods, such as Positron Emission Tomography (PET), Computer Tomography (CT), and especially Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scans, are indispensable for medical diagnosis. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a dependable non-invasive method of assessing the human body [6].

VI. IDENTIFICATION CHALLENGES FOR AD BIOMARKERS

The possibilities and limitations of deep learning in AD identification are highlighted in this study, highlighting the significance of datasets. It is impossible to overlook the success of deep learning technology, even while the majority of the problems in the field of AD categorization remain unsolved. However, a few significant obstacles, including large datasets, Overfitting, Transparency Reproducibility, and Data Quality Interpretability remain unresolved. Discriminative feature representations are necessary to distinguish AD from similar brain patterns, as is emphasized. Radiologists must annotate image data for particular activities to properly categorize medical images.

AD is a mental illness characterized by brain deterioration. This damages brain cells, resulting in memory loss that impairs a person's capacity to carry out daily chores normally. Since the cause of AD is difficult to pinpoint, a suitable treatment has not been offered. Nonetheless, the quality of life for AD sufferers can be enhanced by early detection of this illness. AD symptoms often appear gradually and worsen with time, making it difficult to conduct daily tasks and take care of oneself. On the other hand, situations exhibiting a decline in language and motor abilities may necessitate long-term care. Millions of people experience this illness every year.

It is anticipated that the number will increase to 16 million by 2050. The exceptional resolution, strong contrast, and great availability of MRI make it a popular diagnostic tool in hospitals today for AD identification. Even with the improvements in the first diagnosis of AD, structural MRI is still a difficult challenge for predicting the course of the illness and requires more research.

The primary application of structural magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is the examination of progressive neuronal deterioration. It depicts the fundamental change in the brain and the inevitable harm brought about by the neurodegeneration typical of AD alkalosis. Diagnostic testing for AD encompasses a wide range of procedures, generating enormous volumes of multivariate heterogeneous big data.

Manually comparing, visualizing, and analysing this data is a taxing task. Despite being relatively new concepts, the fields of medical imaging have been using machine learning and deep learning for decades [7]. Machine learning techniques are widely used to improve system performance, especially in the field of Computer Assisted Diagnosis (CAD), often known as computer-aided diagnosis. Several traditional machine learning techniques have been presented for the CAD to categorize the character-derived attributes related to AD.

These methods improved the early identification of Alzheimer's while providing room for further investigation and study. Numerous data samples are needed to properly train a convolutional neural network (CNN) in deep learning. Over-fitting is a problem that arises when the training dataset is insufficiently large. This indicates that the cost function will be improved by minimizing training iterations. Inadequate data samples can be avoided and resolved with the "Dropout" technique, which is essentially an augmentation of data and a regularisation strategy.

VII. CNN ARCHITECTURES

The etiology of AD is still unknown, and there are currently no medications or therapies that have been demonstrated to reverse dementia. Drugs that halt the progression are also non-existent. This section provides an overview of the primary CNN architectures utilized in transfer learning. The development of AlexNet in 2012, which also introduced the ReLU activation layer, is credited with sparking the emergence of deep learning in image categorization. The accuracy of image classification is enhanced with the use of a CNN. Convolution neural networks are multi-layer artificial neural networks that combine feature extraction and classification. They accept numerous raw image inputs and classify an image as an output. To detect and classify AD, numerous Artificial Intelligence (AI) techniques have been created. Results from Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) were positive, but they still need to be improved. A deep CNN with histogram stretching, a hybrid CNN, and a deep model with slice selection are examples of recent developments. Pre-processing of slicing samples and CNN models with skull stripping are two other methods. Despite their potential, CNN's intrinsic black-box design frequently favors categorization over other deep models. Convolutional, pooling, and fully-connected (FC) layers are the three components that make up a CNN architecture [8]. A CNN architecture will emerge from the stacking of these levels. The dropout layer and the activation function, described below, are two additional crucial parameters in addition to these three layers.

You choose the hyperparameters (number of filters, filter size, stride, and pooling size) that define the architecture of a CNN when building it. The network's weights and biases are updated via backpropagation following extensive dataset training. Image databases are used as input for CNN architecture. Many kernels, or "k," are present in every convolutional layer of a CNN. The weight Wk and bias bk of each CNN kernel are comparable to one another. Weights and inputs from the convolutional layers are used to generate the dot product. To get the result using the below equation, we apply the activation function to the convolutional layer's output in the following step.

Recognizing that neural networks are nothing more than sophisticated representations of our linear equations is crucial. After multiplying an input (X) by a weight (w), adding a bias (b), and processing it, the system produces a prediction (Y).

$Y=wX+b$ ....(1)

ResNet, Inception, VGGNet, and AlexNet are a few well-liked CNN designs. These have been used to diagnose diseases from medical scans and tackle intricate issues like identifying thousands of things. Figure 4 provides a step-by-step description of the proposed CNN architecture.

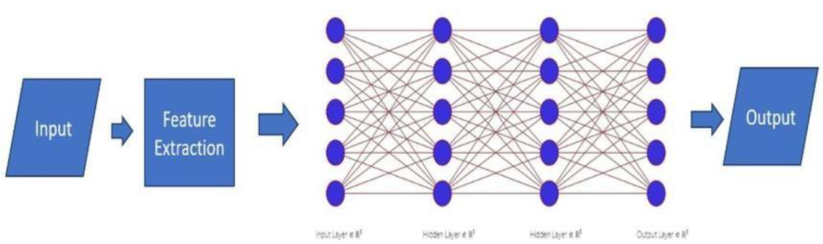

Fig. 4: The suggested design of CNN

CNN-based analytic techniques work well with single-type MRI data as well. A novel CNN method for categorizing AD, MCI, and CN was proposed to estimate the network connectivity of the human brain.

The use and predictive accuracy of CNN models for defect diagnosis may be restricted due to their typical shallowness. The lack of well-managed ImageNet-like datasets makes it challenging to train a sufficiently deep CNN model. The researchers combined CNN models with transfer learning to tackle this issue.

In this study, brain MRI scans were automatically classified, and relevant features linked to Alzheimer's disease were extracted using convolutional neural network (CNN) models.
For efficient management and therapy, Alzheimer's disease (AD), a crippling neurological illness, needs to be accurately diagnosed. Within this paper, we present a convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture that classifies Alzheimer's disease (AD) using magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) data from the ADNI dataset [9].

Nevertheless, a layer's neurons are arranged in three dimensions using height, width, and depth as input from images. Whereas the final layer reduces the entire image to a vector to generate class scores, everything is connected to every area of the layer before it [10]. Here, we take a look at the CNN Inception-V3 model, which we retrained with our collection of datasets.

The suggested Inception-V3 model, includes the Dropout, Softmax Function, Convolution, Concat Layer, Fully Connected Layer, AvgPool, and MaxPool.By using weight sharing and sparse connectivity, the convolution layer is characterized. It computes the output of a neuron that is connected to the current local areas from the layer that came before it. Additionally, it corresponds to kernels at the same layer and shares the weights of the neurons under individual feature maps. A fully linked layer receives the segmented feature that was custom-generated in addition to the Inception-V3 feature outputs in the classification section. The feature extraction method using CNN and the classification process utilizing the softmax layer and fully connected layers are the two key components of the AD MRI image classification model [11]. Once input data is fed into the convolution function, it uses this process to create feature maps. The pooling function, which lowers feature resolution, is utilized to construct the features that are acquired from the convolution robust to counter noise.
Moreover, it permits moving the output to the subsequent layer in preparation for the subsequent operation. Additionally, a 2D pooling function that lowers data variance and computational cost is max pooling. In terms of feature extraction, smooth features are extracted by average pooling, while significant edge features are extracted by max pooling. When the max-layer trains using gradient descent, the softmax function is employed to obtain the output and functions similarly. The Inception-V3 weights in this case are pre-trained using the ADNI database by the suggested model.

When analysing the MRI image dataset, the average-pooling function takes the mean of the image characteristics, and the dense function defines the dimensionality of the space output. To address the over-fitting problem in this case, a dropout fraction rate is used. Moreover, the number of classes defines the definite class, and the remaining classes are ignored until the decided probability for a certain class's output is identified using the softmax function. Moreover, fusion techniques—whether they were created sooner or later—must be modified to solve the AD categorization issue.

This led to an improvement in the categorization performance. When it comes to automatically identifying the phases of AD using MRI, a few pre-trained CNN models—InceptionV3 among them—have fared better than others. These pre-trained models have been effectively applied to MRI analysis and are capable of capturing crucial structural data necessary for distinguishing between AD stages. This is in contrast to a system that uses only MRI data to train a single structure. Due to its ability to accurately and precisely analyze massive volumes of medical imaging data, DL is significant in the early identification of AD.

VIII. IDENTIFICATION OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE THROUGH TRANSFER LEARNING

A. TRANSFER LEARNING

With transfer learning, a deep learning approach, a CNN with pre-existing weights can be trained quickly and accurately. Rather, they are imported from a different CNN that underwent training on a larger dataset. The Alzheimer's dataset is the most widely used collection of weights for transfer learning. The Alzheimer's dataset was used to train several CNN architectures, and the results showed impressive accuracy. Rather than starting the weights at random, these weights can be used to classify an entirely separate dataset. In transfer learning, there are four tactics. First, the pre-trained CNN layers are used for feature extraction, the original fully connected layers that function as classifiers are eliminated, the network weights are frozen, and a classifier layer—such as a fully connected layer or another machine learning classifier, like a support vector machine is added.

The second method involves deleting the first set of fully connected layers, adjusting all of the network's weights with a very tiny learning rate (LR), and adding a new classifier layer that is appropriate for the new task. In the third approach, the completely linked layers are eliminated, only the top layers are adjusted while the bottom layers are left unaltered, and a new classifier layer appropriate for the new task is added. According to numerous studies, the top layers identify more features unique to each dataset, while the bottom layers simply identify generic features like circles and edges. Consequently, a lot of publications advise against adjusting anything but the outermost layers. A state-of-the-art architecture that has only been shown to function on a variety of difficult datasets is what constitutes the fourth tactic, which involves starting the training process from scratch. The section that follows shows a general CNN model architecture rather than beginning the weights at random.

Transfer learning can be explained as follows: let P(S) and P(T) represent the probability distribution of the source and target domains, respectively; let X and Y stand for the input and output spaces; and let S and T stand for source and target, respectively. Finding a mapping $f: X \rightarrow Y$ that performs well on T is the model's objective, based on the data collected from S.

A variety of techniques, including feature extraction and fine-tuning, are included in transfer learning. To extract features, the pre-trained model's early layers are used as generic feature extractors, and task-specific layers are added for the intended task. Conversely, fine-tuning applies the knowledge from the source job to the target task, refining the model as a whole by varying the weights of all layers. We introduce multiple layers during the transfer learning phase, one of which is a feature extraction module that helps us deal with the expressiveness problem caused by varying image capture locations and timings. Encoding and decision-making for efficient pre-processing come before this module. A feature-generation section, a feature-encoding module, and a feature-decoding module are all included in the methodology. This method improves the process's overall efficiency by being both sequential and parallel. Through the utilization of pre-existing information derived from an extensive dataset, the model is capable of efficiently acquiring pertinent features for strain differentiation, hence augmenting its precision and resilience to new variants. The ensuing sections expound upon the particulars of our innovative model and the empirical validation carried out to exhibit its exceptional predictive accuracy in contrast to established models.

Our suggested methodology offers a revolutionary way to improve diagnostic accuracy in the field of healthcare by smoothly integrating the resilient inceptionV3 architecture.
Our proposed model possesses architectural prowess in feature extraction, transfer learning, and classification. We have cleverly divided the concept into unique blocks that individually add to the overall efficacy, all in the spirit of innovation. The intricacy needed in the healthcare industry is demonstrated by the architecture of our model, which was painstakingly designed to train on current data and forecast results for future users.

B. INCEPTION-V3 MODEL

Szegedy and colleagues created the Inception model, a deep CNN architecture, for the Large-Scale ImageNet Visual Identification Challenge 2014. The model's purpose is to lessen the impact of low parameters and processing efficiency in real-world applications. When processing the 256 x 240 image, Inception-v3 outperforms VGGNet even though its size is larger (240× 240). Inception-v3's high efficiency can be attributed to the following key theories: Within Inception-v3, there are fewer than one-fourth of the parameters of VGGNet and fewer than those of AlexNet. Due to its ease of implementation and quick response time on a shared server, Inception-v3 is more beneficial with these features.Inception-v3 can have receptive fields of different sizes since it uses convolutional kernels of different sizes. To minimize the design area and achieve the fusion of pieces at various scales, the network employs a modular structure with ultimate joining.

There are 11 inception modules in InceptionV3, which is composed of 484 layers. The size of the image input is 299 × 299. Pooling layers, ReLu activation function, and convolution filters make up each module. InceptionV3 factorizes convolutions to minimize the number of parameters without lowering network efficiency. To cut down on features, Inception V3 also suggested a unique shrinking strategy. By keeping the prior weights and using them to train on new problems, this methodology allows learned deep-learning architectures to be reused. All other hidden layers in neural networks are prevented from learning from the data, whereas the layers starting from the output layer in the reverse direction are allowed to do so. As a result, these layers can be partially frozen and are prevented from adjusting their weights and biases during training. When an existing model has trained on a large amount of data, transfer learning can be useful. Training only a portion of the model rather than the entire model reduces computation time.

This model can classify our three classes since it modifies the neuron at the bottleneck layer and freezes some of the 484 levels of InceptionV3. The workings of the InceptionV3 approach are illustrated. The InceptionV3 was pre-trained on weights to employ the transfer learning method. To categorize the nine forms of disease stages, such an end-to-end framework requires error-driven gradient updates only through the final layer of the network, which can be implemented as a softmax layer.

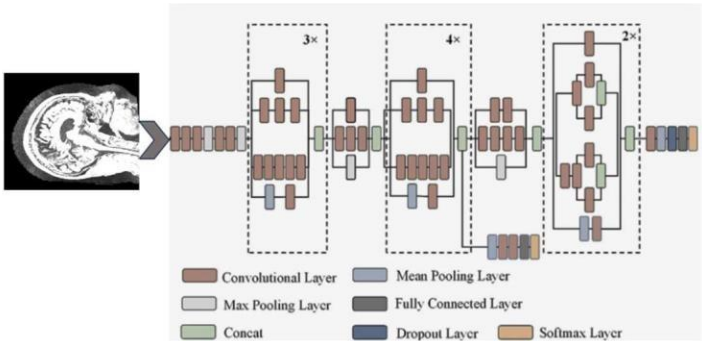

Fig. 5: The InceptionV3 model's design.

Many studies have suggested methods to expand the publicly available datasets since there are insufficient data samples. Researchers suggested using the ADNI dataset to forecast the multiclass Alzheimer's disease using a transfer learning approach. Pre-trained models are an effective way to start other networks, as demonstrated by the researchers. The general structure of the identified AD is depicted in Figure 5, which makes use of Inception V3. The problem of insufficient data samples for the identification of phases in MRI images was addressed by applying transfer learning methodologies and data augmentation tricks.
Still, there are several limitations to the way the multi-class Alzheimer's classification handles the class imbalance issue,

which must be taken into account for the classification of AD to work effectively. Additionally, one major obstacle that prevents researchers from getting the best results is inadequate data samples. We put out a system based on transfer learning with data augmentation to provide efficient results for multi-class AD classification to address these specific limitations. The AlexNet framework's dropout regularisation mechanism, nonlinearity layer, and rectified linear unit (ReLU) all contribute to its high effectiveness. The ReLU layer speeds up the training process and solves the overfitting issue by acting as a half-wave rectifier. One way to understand the dropout strategy is as a regularisation mechanism that randomly ignores some neurons during training. The most computationally demanding activity is carried out by the convolutional layers, which are the core building blocks of the CNN design. As the convolutional layers illustrate, we ran the convolution method over the input and sent the response to the CNN architectural layers that followed. There are pooling layers in between the convolutional layers [12]. The spatial representation is diminished when layers are used in addition to the area used for computing. This manages the process of pooling. Reductions on each input reduce the computational cost for the subsequent convolution of layers. Features are extracted and reduced from input images through the use of the convolutional and pooling layers. Applying the fully connected layers yields the final output, which is equal to the number of classes. This pre-trained model's first layers contain low-level characteristics, while the latter layers contain class-specific features. We use our Alzheimer's data to train the network, replacing the class-specific levels with extra layers. The class-specific layers were replaced with the beginning layers of the model transferred. Using the weight-learn, bias-learn factor, and output size parameters, the fully linked layer was produced. The total number of output classes determines the overall connected layer's output size. The rate at which the weights in the layers learn is governed by the weight-learn factor. The pace at which the layers pick up on bias is controlled by the bias-learn parameter. Only new adaption layers are trained using Alzheimer's data to ensure accurate categorization. We provide the network access to full MRI scans along with multiple other training choices to train it for Alzheimer's.

The main elements of these training options are epochs, batch size, validation frequency, and learning rate. We employ up to 50 epochs for training. The final replacement adaptation layers pick up traits unique to Alzheimer's classes by applying training parameters to the train data. The method then determines the weights and bias settings based on the minimized loss function. We feed the remaining data to this trained network as testing data to evaluate the effectiveness of the training process. We evaluate the performance of the trained network based on the accuracy metric. We can discover the accuracy with which a network is taught to identify AD using test data.

IX. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

When it comes to computer-aided diagnosis systems, there are multiple approaches for determining a diagnosis. The last two decades have seen a phenomenal increase in neuroimaging data, which has made it much easier to characterize AD using ML and DL techniques. Similar techniques have been utilized by researchers to get positive outcomes in the diagnosis and prognosis of individual AD cases in the realm of image processing, the deep-learning approach has grown in popularity. Regarding health matters, there have been numerous advancements in the use of deep learning techniques for disease MRI categorization. With their high success rates for image classification, deep learning techniques have lately been a major development in the field of medical imaging. Three DL techniques that are frequently used are Transfer Learning, Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN). With DL techniques, input data is transformed and learned step-by-step, producing increasingly complex and abstract representations. Image pre-processing is essential to meeting a CNN model's minimum criteria. Conducting a thorough study of the data is crucial to achieving the best possible outcomes. Every MRI picture has been appropriately labeled and placed into its class folder. The size of the images is regarded as MRI images to proceed with processing, as each image's resolution and size vary greatly from one another. A significant step towards enhancing Alzheimer's detection with this research is a very performant sophisticated imaging model. When building models, convolution layers can be employed. To produce the tensor through adequate self-learning of the convolution kernel finished goods. A basic schematic illustration of the proposed model is shown in Figure 6.

Fig. 6: The overview of the proposed model.

Reusing a pre-trained model on a new model, transfer learning uses a minimal amount of data to save training time and boost performance. It has become one of the main approaches utilized in Inception V3 for image categorization [13].

This article builds a fully linked layer on top of the Inception-V3 model, which serves as a platform for optimizing the classification process. Deep learning has been heavily researched lately, particularly in computer vision and image processing. CNN is a useful and efficient tool for classifying Alzheimer's disease in our suggested technique.
Three primary phases make up models: pre-processing data, enhancing data, and classifying data through transfer learning.

The process of reworking the photos by the descriptive label produces outputs that are appropriate, high-performing, and low-rate. This method uses data visualization to represent the picture classifier and analysis to train normal brain features to recognize patterns on every layer. It required multiple depth layers to normalize the picture as a random variable. One of the clever pre-trained models for image categorization, transfer learning can be used in conjunction with Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) to predict aggression level more accurately. Typically, this transfer learning takes one key characteristic out of each layer and uses it as the input for the dense layer's subsequent computation stage. Transfer learning is utilized with MRI scans to identify the distinct characteristics that can monitor the degree of obsession and hostility, and training is implemented appropriately. The system can compute quickly with the Inception-V3 model, resulting in a high-performance level. The features retain their weight thanks to this fully integrated layer. By treating the MRI pictures and retraining the model, the lowest layer can enhance performance by preventing overfitting problems while the dense layer decreases the number of working layers.
Using Inception V3, the image classifier produces a strong performance. The current layer, which uses a neural network model, receives the knowledge of the prior learning features.
Transferred to the present labeled features is the previously trained knowledge. The training data is arranged in classes referenced as training information to determine the accuracy of the AD MRI. An incomplete task is visualized by given weight and bias whenever the multi-layer perceptron does not construct the unlabelled MRI features. The research and its execution start when the general framework uses the Inception V3 model's principles to transfer learning. Several classifiers, including CNN, ResNet50, Inception v3, ResNet50+CNN, Inception v3+ResNet50andInception v3+CNN other cutting-edge deep learning technologies, have been used

to analyze AD by applying them to specific attributes gathered from image processing pipelines from various research projects. These algorithms have been particularly useful in the diagnosis of health issues and the early detection of AD symptoms.

X. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. DETAILED DATASET

We offer transfer learning mixed with CNN, a revolutionary architecture-based unified deep learning model, in recognition of the urgent requirement for a coherent and interconnected analytical framework. Using a unique design, clinical magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) from the massive Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative (ADNI) database, which comprises 9184 individuals, is seamlessly integrated.

In the fight against AD, a therapeutically flexible approach to using a variety of data modalities is offered by the unified framework that jointly learns comprehensive representations of both data and AD, paving the way for more accurate and successful clinical assessments. Comparing multimodal-based analysis to deep learning techniques can yield more information to improve AD detection. The MRI scans of CN, MCI, and AD patients are included in the publicly accessible ADNI dataset, which is where the Alzheimer's dataset originates.

To better define the process of Alzheimer's disease (AD), researchers can collaborate by using study data from the Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative (ADNI). Data, such as MRI and PET scans, genetics, cognitive tests, CSF, and blood biomarkers, are gathered, verified, and used by ADNI researchers as disease predictors. This website provides access to study tools and data from the North American ADNI project, comprising people with moderate cognitive impairment, aged controls, and patients with Alzheimer's disease [14]. The cohort of people that ADNI was able to successfully recruit was strikingly similar to the subjects observed in clinical trials for moderate AD and MCI. This cohort of subjects is a valuable resource for the investigation of how chemical and imaging biomarkers relate to the progression of AD illness. Figure 7 provides a basic explanation of the three classes about counts.

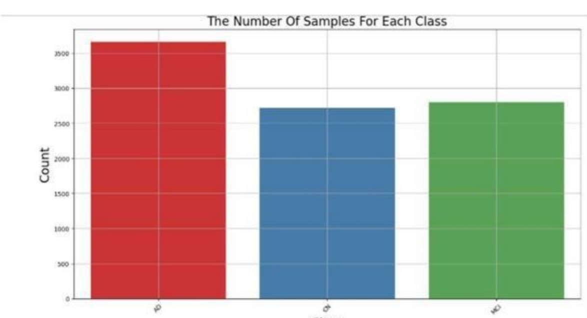

Fig. 7: The three classes vs count.

B. RESULTS OF THE TRANSFER LEARNING MODEL

This part provides the outcome and analysis of our suggested model, which displays the performance evaluation of Alzheimer's process of classification. According to this transfer learning paradigm, the process after features are extracted, and categorization is finished automatically. We get the necessary output from this model. Simply taking in the material and inevitably learning from it. By modifying the training of the bias-learn factor, learn rate factor, and learning rating factors, we improved this process of transfer learning. We observed that utilizing the transfer to create the multi-class Alzheimer detection approach to determine the ideal number of epochs. We employed the InceptionV3 transfer learning model in our second experiment, which fully automates the feature extraction and classification process. We solely provide the coronal, sagittal, and axial 3D images of the brain as input and the resulting diagnosis findings.

By automatically learning from the input, the InceptionV3 TL model gives us the necessary output. The MRI dataset is used to predict the aggression level by analyzing the stages at which independent variables affect classification accuracy. Stages are acquired using the likelihood and AUC as the basis. It illustrates the variance in accuracy for every epoch that is Tracked and contrasted with the accomplished outcomes. According to Neighbouring flip mode and shear range the outcomes demonstrate a high Accuracy. To determine the different stages of Alzheimer's images, the convolution layer, max pooling, flatten, and dropout minimize the blocks and link the fully connected layer based on the SoftMax layer filtered data as the input is collected from pre-processed MRI dataset images. The implemented results are obtained from the network information using the multi-perceptron functions in conjunction with elements like sum, mean, and standard deviation, as well as generalized approaches that determine the outcomes by applying loss validation and a reduced error rate, taking into account the factors allocated to each dependent variable.

C. DISCUSSION

Not only have these developments taken center stage in the assessment of medical images, but they have also generated significant interest in improving the detection of Alzheimer's disease. In this environment, Deep Learning and machine models have become quite popular, surpassing traditional Machine Learning techniques in accuracy and effectiveness, especially when it comes to Alzheimer's disease diagnosis. They may attain good accuracy and higher in a small number of epochs. This suggests that these models can pick up on the knowledge of characteristic traits that rapidly separate AD, MCI, and CN. That being said, when precision is taken into account, it is found that the training precision is greatest. The pre-trained models were even compared in this study according to their accuracy, and precision, as shown in Table 1 for recall and F1 score. We saw that the model provided well. 97.10% classification accuracy was achieved. Alzheimer's disease (AD) is now the fourth most common cause of mortality in developed nations, having increased in frequency over time. The most common signs of AD are memory loss and cognitive impairment, which are caused by the degradation of memory-related nerve cells in the brain. Between AD and normal brain function is a state known as mild cognitive impairment. AD eventually progresses to dementia from the prodromal stage of MCI. Early diagnosis of MCI patients can prevent or decrease the progression of the condition from the MCI stage to AD. We evaluated our TL model's performance outcome with the most recent techniques to assess the efficacy of our suggested models.

XI. PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Parkinson's disease (PD), amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), and Alzheimer's disease (AD) are three of the most prevalent neurodegenerative illnesses. Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a common neurocognitive condition. It represents a serious financial and health concern.

Our novel model, the InceptionV3 transfer learning model outperformed its competitors in terms of accuracy in the evaluation and benchmarking results that were shown. We determined the confidence intervals for accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, among other important performance indicators, to bolster the validity of our results. These intervals strengthen the reliability of our findings by providing insightful information about the performance variability of our model. Our invention has raised the bar in the industry, significantly outperforming the well-praised InceptionV3 transfer learning model. The accuracy and general effectiveness of our model are improved by the integration of transfer learning. We believe that our model is the best deep learning model available because it is resource-efficient and can achieve strong performance with a small amount of labeled training data.

Our method overcomes significant obstacles in model construction while simultaneously achieving improved accuracy by utilizing transfer learning. Our technique is scalable and resource-efficient for use in real-world scenarios since pre-trained models like the InceptionV3 transfer learning model drastically minimize the requirement for large amounts of labeled data. Adding transfer learning also makes our model more adaptable to other datasets and medical imaging applications, which paves the way for future advancements in diagnostic techniques. Our findings underscore the transformative potential of contemporary machine learning technologies in solving global health concerns. The InceptionV3 transfer learning model is revolutionizing the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease thanks to its enhanced diagnostic capabilities, which may significantly affect patient care pathways.

Our approach has ramifications beyond the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease. It paves the way for the creation of novel diagnostic instruments in the medical field, which could lead to better results and more effective handling of infectious diseases. A significant amount of data is used to train the model in deep learning, and it picks up model weight and bias along the way. To test these weights, they are moved to various network models. With pre-trained weights, the new network model can be started.

A pre-trained model has already received training for CNN infrastructure on the same domains. The following explains why using pre-trained models is justified; there are several pre-trained architectures available: To begin with, more processing power is needed to train the large models on the large datasets. The network is not being trained quickly enough—it is taking up to several weeks. One way to speed up learning is to use pre-trained weights to train the new network.

According to research, regional metabolic abnormalities develop in AD patients before alterations in brain structure, which occur downstream of the pathogenic process. Methodological considerations, subgroup observations, and the growing body of evidence supporting decreased brain metabolism for the diagnosis, prognosis, and prodromal stages of AD will all be covered in this narrative review.

.This paper's primary contributions can be summed up as follows: (1) MRI for AD is integrated into a single framework.

(2) To extract the discriminative information from each patch in 2D medical images, the CNN is introduced. (3) a transformer-based approach is intended to capture the relationships between modalities for AD diagnosis CN, MCI, and AD conversion prediction by simultaneously learning novel representations of medical pictures and non-image data. We evaluated the effectiveness of our suggested models by calculating their total accuracy. Prominent CNNs that have been trained and utilized on MRI data include CNN, ResNet50, Inception v3, ResNet50+CNN, Inception v3+ResNet50andInception v3+CNN. This study suggests a model that uses pre-trained Inception-v3. A trained Inception-v3 model is utilized to extract features from the dataset, and the suggested model is then used for classification. The resolution of the input image is 256× 240 × 3. A bigger dataset typically yields better results for CNN than a smaller one. This eliminates the requirement for a sizable dataset and reduces the time-consuming training period the deep learning algorithm requires when creating new data from scratch. Fine-tuning a network with TL is usually considerably faster and easier than training a network from scratch. It is possible to train models with comparable tiny labeled data by utilizing standard models previously trained on large datasets.

Transfer learning can take various forms; one popular approach was to initialize deep architectural parameters from pre-trained models, and then adjust the learning parameter to make the architecture more domain-specific. Based on this

premise, a pre-trained deep architecture was changed to classify ADNI MRI images. When dealing with limited data sets and classification problems, TL effectively gets relevant findings. In addition, performance will be further improved by hypertuning TL models. This work implements a TL model-based Inception-v3. To extract features from the dataset, the suggested model uses a convolution neural network in conjunction with its learned weights. The recommended CNN method uses Inception-v3 to categorize ADNI images and create a reliable model for improved accuracy.
The models' accuracy was assessed by testing them on a test set once training was complete. On CN, MCI, and AD images, the models were examined. Overall classification accuracy, recall (sometimes referred to as sensitivity), precision, and F1-score are among the measures used to assess the models' performance.

$$Accuracy = \frac{TN + TP}{TP + FN + TN + FP}$$

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

$$F1\ score = 2 * \frac{Precision * Recall}{Precision + Recall}$$

True positive, true negative, false positive, and false negative are represented by the acronyms TP, TN, FP, and FN in the definition of the metrics. The AD image is counted as TP in this study if it is appropriately categorized. By comparing training and test accuracy during performance analysis, Figure 8 below shows how the architecture of an InceptionV3 transfer learning model assists in the diagnosis process.

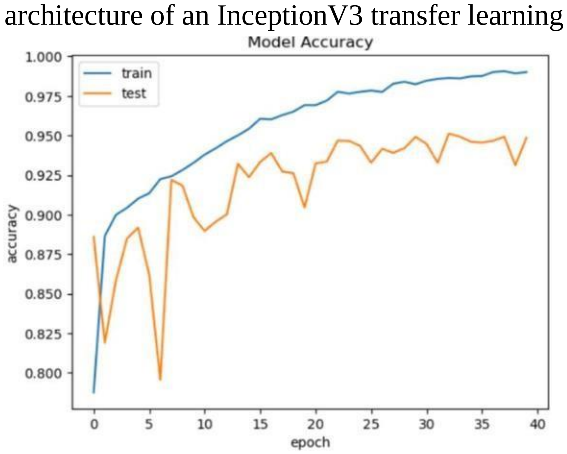

Fig. 8. Training and Testing of Accuracy Plots with InceptionV3

XII. CLASSIFICATION PHASE

The capacity of CNNs to identify patterns connected to the images makes them a superior solution for resolving the scale issue. Furthermore, the system can also handle noise present in the photos. Utilizing the supplied dataset, an efficient training procedure will enable image classification using the Inceptionv3 model. The longitudinal and multi-modal character of the data available is leveraged by our strategy to identify nonlinear patterns linked to the course of Alzheimer's. Using MRI data, DL models for AD diagnosis were thoroughly tested in this work. The models were judged on a variety of parameters, including accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and precision. The study highlights the potential of DL in medical imaging and its potential to support future efforts in AD detection.

A filter, consisting of an array of weights, was applied in a convolutional layer that processes the input from a previous layer to assess the dot products of the weights and the values in the input. By using the backpropagation of mistakes method, these weights are determined. The result is a feature map where each entry represents an individual neuron output from a small local region of the input, after applying an activation function that takes element-wise nonlinearity into account. I then trained a neural network using the feature map.
The more filters that are taken into account, the more feature mappings that can be extracted and the more effectively the model performs. The computational complexity of a CNN was decreased by applying one or more pooling layers to the feature maps produced by the convolutional layers. This was achieved by reducing the size of the maps that the convolutional layers produced. The two most commonly used strategies are average pooling and maximal pooling. There are as many nodes in the output layer as there are classes in the dataset. The proposed work implemented the softmax function for classifying the output. The performance of the proposed model is compared to other standard models in Table 1.

Table 1: A summary is provided for the different categorization comparison analyses.

Model	**Accuracy**	**Precision**	**Recall**	**F1-score**
CNN	96.25	95.02	96.82	95.91
ResNet50	96.32	95.22	96.42	95.81
Inception v3	96.86	95.42	96.90	96.15
ResNet50+CNN	96.25	95.02	96.32	95.66
Inception v3+ResNet50	96.82	96.80	96.92	96.85
Inception v3+CNN	97.10	97.71	97.42	97.06

It also gives the total processing time, which includes the training and testing periods. Processing speed and detection accuracy have trade-offs.97.10% classification accuracy was achieved using CNNs with the transfer learning technique.

XIII. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

This work selects and evaluates multiple novel models for the early diagnosis and prediction of Alzheimer's disease (AD), highlighting the importance of deep learning in creating more effective management and treatment strategies for the condition.
In this study, we used a CNN model to classify the multi-class AD and we showed that an effective TL-based method could achieve 97.10% accuracy. The three-class approach to classifying Alzheimer's disease has been adopted by researchers in our work.
Utilizing CNN learning, the results displayed the findings from several categorization models' analyses in the literature. Using the transfer learning approach, a strong performance was achieved during the InceptionV3 training.
The work further supports the viability of the approach by doing additional testing using additional datasets generated from an ADNI of sources.

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