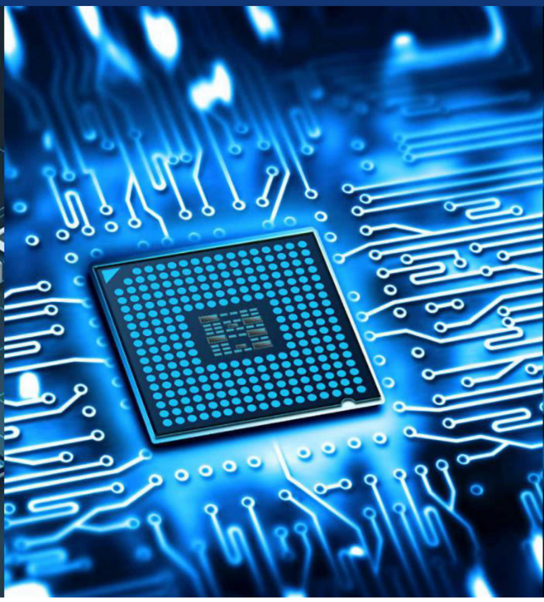
ISSN(O): 2320-9801
ISSN(P): 2320-9798



International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

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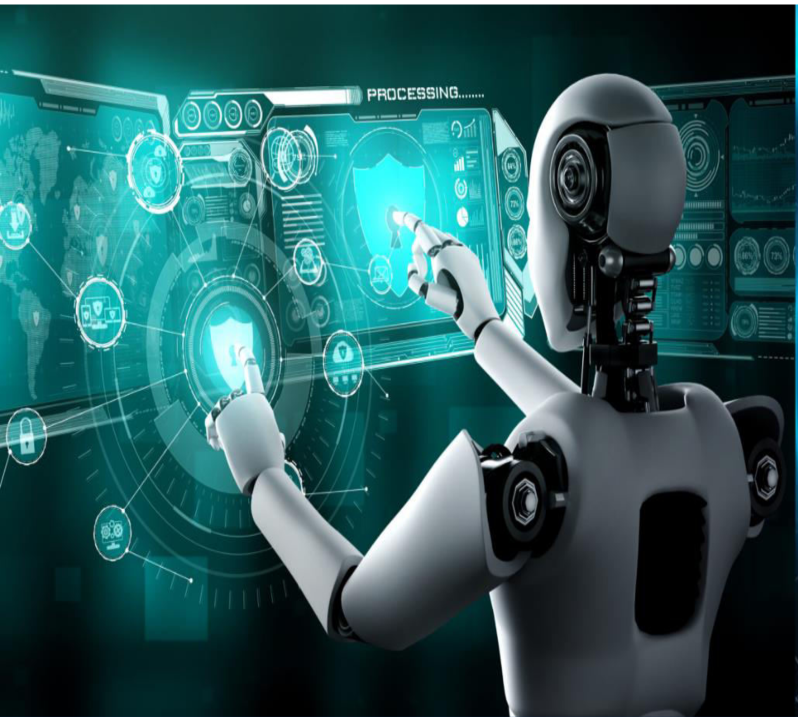

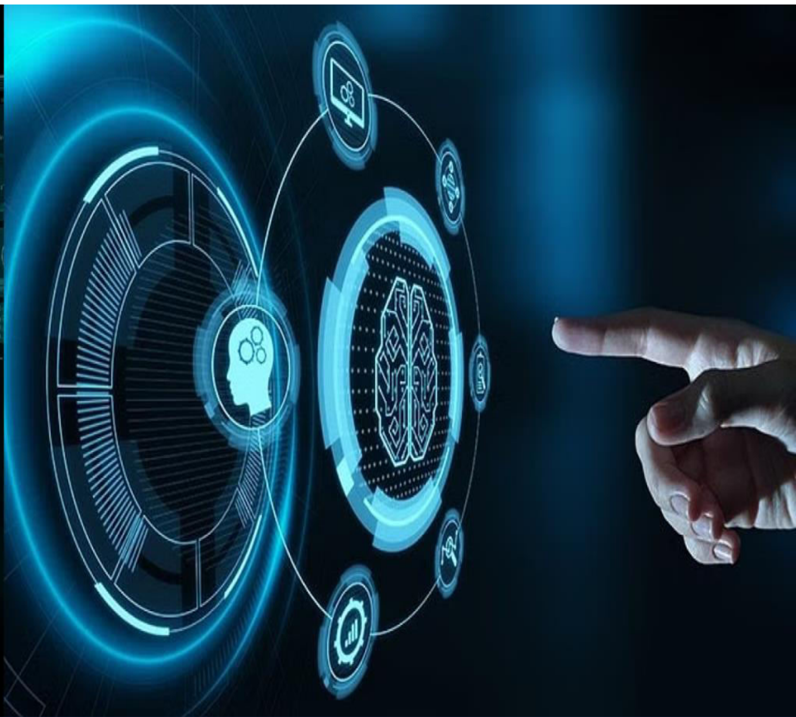

Impact Factor: 9.927

Volume 14, Issue 6, June 2026

© 2026 IJIRCCE | Volume 14, Issue 6, June 2026 DOI: 10.15680/IJIRCCE.2026.1406094

www.ijircce.com | e-ISSN: 2320-9801, p-ISSN: 2320-9798| Impact Factor: 9.927| ESTD Year: 2013|

International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering (IJIRCCE)

(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)

GlaucoDetect Analytics: A Smart AI Framework for Glaucoma Identification

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ABSTRACT: Glaucoma conditions are among the most common health issues affecting millions of people worldwide [1][2], leading to reduced productivity, poor mental health, and various chronic medical conditions. Early detection of these disorders is essential for effective treatment and improved quality of life. Traditional diagnostic methods are often expensive, time-consuming, and require specialized clinical facilities. To address these limitations, this paper presents GlaucoDetect Analytics, an intelligent AI-based framework for glaucoma identification. The proposed system utilizes machine learning techniques to analyze glaucoma-related parameters such as intraocular pressure, optic nerve cupping, retinal nerve fiber layer thickness, and visual field loss. The collected data undergoes preprocessing and feature extraction to improve prediction accuracy. Multiple classification algorithms are employed to identify glaucoma conditions including open-angle glaucoma, angle-closure glaucoma, and normal-tension glaucoma. The framework provides automated analysis and reliable predictions, reducing dependence on manual diagnosis. Experimental evaluation demonstrates the effectiveness of the proposed approach in detecting glaucomatous abnormalities with high accuracy.

KEYWORDS: Glaucoma Detection, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Healthcare Analytics, Glaucoma Monitoring, Predictive Modeling, Open-Angle Glaucoma, Glaucoma Apnea, Normal-Tension Glaucoma.

I. INTORDUCTION

Glaucoma is an essential biological process that supports physical health, mental well-being, and daily performance. However, glaucoma conditions such as open-angle glaucoma, angle-closure glaucoma, and normal-tension glaucoma affect millions of people worldwide, leading to reduced productivity and various health complications.

Traditional diagnostic techniques like tonometry and optical coherence tomography (OCT) provide accurate results but require specialized equipment, clinical supervision, and significant time. Due to these limitations, many glaucoma conditions remain undiagnosed during their early stages.

Recent developments in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) [3][16][17] have enabled the development of intelligent healthcare systems capable of analyzing glaucoma-related data efficiently. These technologies can identify hidden patterns and support early detection of glaucomatous abnormalities.

This paper proposes GlaucoDetect Analytics, an AI-based framework that analyzes glaucoma parameters and predicts glaucoma conditions using machine learning algorithms. The system aims to provide accurate, fast, and user-friendly glaucoma identification for improved healthcare support.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Several studies have explored the use of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning techniques for glaucoma detection. Traditional diagnostic methods such as tonometry provide accurate results but are expensive and require clinical supervision [39][40].

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Researchers have applied machine learning algorithms including Support Vector Machine (SVM), Decision Tree, and Random Forest [25][26][27] to analyze glaucoma-related data and classify glaucoma conditions. These approaches have shown promising results in improving prediction accuracy and reducing diagnosis time.

Recent advancements in deep learning models such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks [21][23][24] have further enhanced intraocular pressure pattern analysis. These models can automatically identify complex relationships within physiological data and support early diagnosis.

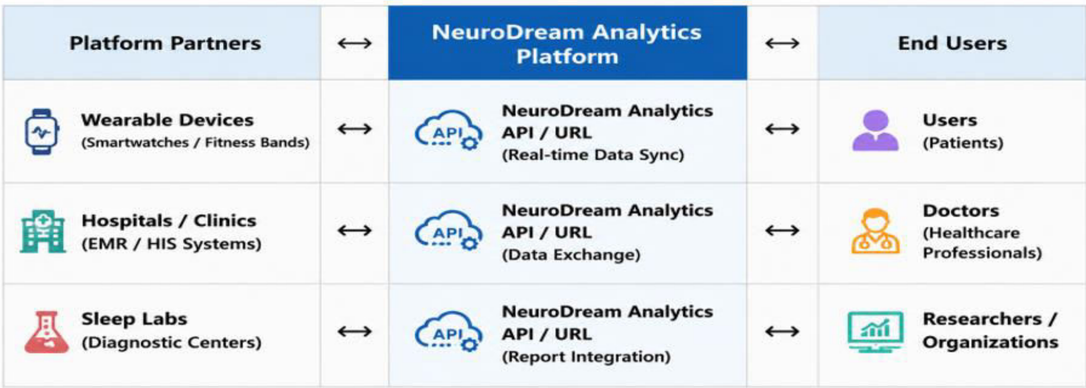
Based on the findings of previous studies, GlaucoDetect Analytics utilizes AI-based techniques to provide an efficient, accurate, and user-friendly framework for glaucoma identification and monitoring.

III. SYSTEM OVERVIEW

GlaucoDetect Analytics is an AI-driven healthcare system developed to identify glaucoma conditions using machine learning techniques. The system analyzes glaucoma-related parameters such as intraocular pressure, optic nerve cupping, retinal nerve fiber layer thickness, and visual field patterns to detect abnormalities in glaucomaing behavior.

The framework consists of four major stages: data collection, data preprocessing, model training, and prediction. After processing the input data, machine learning algorithms classify the user's condition into categories such as Open-Angle Glaucoma, Angle-Closure Glaucoma, Normal-Tension Glaucoma, or Normal Vision.

The system is designed to provide accurate, fast, and user-friendly predictions, enabling early detection of glaucoma conditions and supporting better health monitoring.



NeuroDream Analytics – Platform Integration Architecture

IV. METHODOLOGY

The development of GlaucoDetect Analytics follows a structured approach to ensure accurate glaucoma identification. The methodology consists of the following phases.

4.1 Data Collection
Glaucoma-related parameters such as intraocular pressure, optic nerve cupping, retinal nerve fiber layer thickness, and visual field data are collected from the dataset for analysis.

4.2 Data Preprocessing
The collected data is cleaned by handling missing values, removing inconsistencies, and normalizing features [13][15] to improve data quality and model performance.

4.3 Feature Extraction
Important attributes influencing glaucoma conditions are identified and selected to enhance the efficiency and accuracy of the prediction model.

4.4 Model Training
Machine learning algorithms such as KNN, SVM, Random Forest, Decision Tree, and Neural Networks are trained [25][26][27][28][36] using the processed dataset to learn glaucoma-related patterns.

4.5 Prediction and Classification
The trained model analyzes user input data and classifies the glaucoma condition into categories such as Open-Angle Glaucoma, Angle-Closure Glaucoma, Normal-Tension Glaucoma, or Normal Vision.

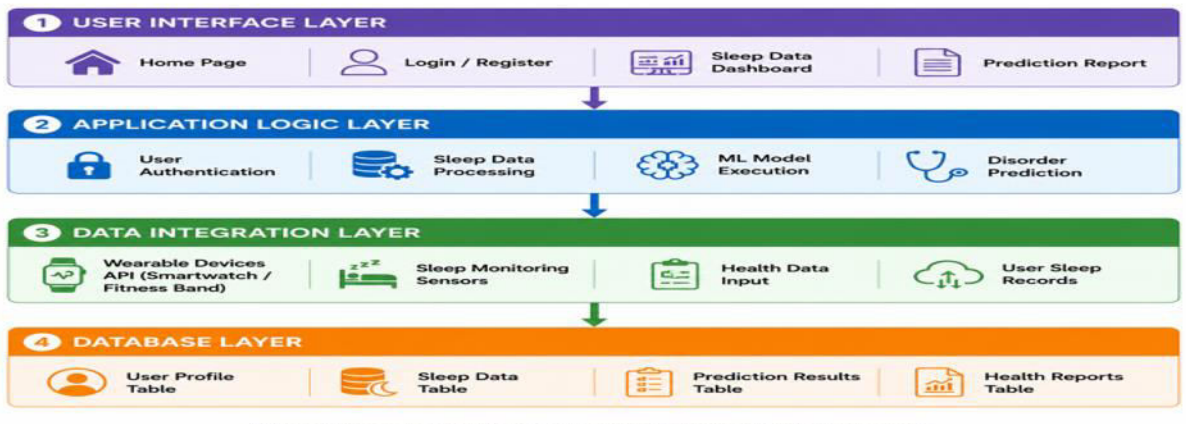
4.6 Performance Evaluation
The system performance is evaluated using metrics such as Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F1-Score to determine the effectiveness of the proposed framework.

V. SYSTEM ARCHIETCTURE

The architecture of GlaucoDetect Analytics follows a layered design that enables efficient processing and classification of glaucoma-related data.

The system consists of six major layers: User Input Layer, Data Preprocessing Layer, Feature Extraction Layer, Machine Learning Layer, Prediction and Analysis Layer, and Reporting Layer.

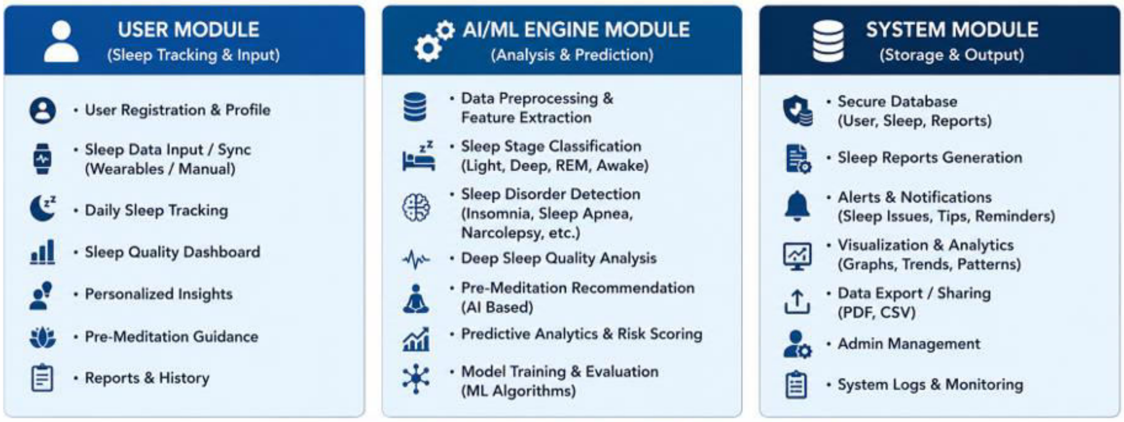
The User Input Layer collects glaucoma-related parameters from users. The Data Preprocessing Layer improves data quality through cleaning and normalization techniques. The Feature Extraction Layer identifies the most relevant attributes affecting glaucoma conditions. The Machine Learning Layer applies classification algorithms to learn intraocular pressure patterns and predict disorders. The Prediction and Analysis Layer generates diagnostic results along with confidence scores. Finally, the Reporting Layer presents the prediction results and health insights in a user-friendly format.



NeuroDream Analytics – Layered System Architecture for Sleep Disorder Detection

VI. MODULES

User Module: In this module
- User can register and login into the system
- User can enter personal and health related data
- User can view prediction results
- User receives suggestions for improving eye health



NeuroDream Analytics – Sleep Disorder Detection System Architecture
with Deep Sleep Analysis & AI-Powered Pre-Meditation Prediction

Feature Selection Module: In this module:
∟ Data Collection from user health records
∟ Feature Extraction & Processing (age, stress, glaucoma duration)
∟ Selection of important features affecting glaucoma conditions

VII. IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

7.1 Technology Stack
The proposed system is developed using Python as the programming language and Django as the web framework. Machine learning models are implemented using Scikit-learn [14], while data processing is performed using NumPy and Pandas [15]. SQLite is used for database management.

7.2 Frontend Implementation
The user interface is designed to provide a simple and interactive environment where users can enter glaucoma-related parameters and view prediction results easily.

7.3 Backend Implementation
The backend manages data processing, model execution, prediction generation, and communication between the user interface and database.

7.4 Database Design
The database stores user information, glaucoma-related data, prediction results, and generated reports.
SQLite is used to ensure efficient data storage and retrieval.

7.5 Model Implementation
Machine learning algorithms such as KNN, SVM, Decision Tree, Random Forest, and Neural Networks are trained using the processed dataset. The best-performing model is selected for glaucoma condition prediction.

7.6 Security Measures
Input validation, secure data handling, and controlled database access mechanisms are implemented to ensure data integrity and system reliability.

VIII. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS AND RESULTS

8.1 Experimental Setup
The proposed system was implemented and tested using Python, Django, Scikit-learn, NumPy, and Pandas. The experiments were conducted on a system with Intel Core i5 processor, 8GB RAM, and Windows operating system. Glaucoma-related parameters such as intraocular pressure, optic nerve cupping, retinal nerve fiber layer thickness, and visual field patterns were used for model training and evaluation.

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8.2 Test Results

Several machine learning models were evaluated for glaucoma condition prediction. The performance of the models was measured using standard classification metrics.

Test Case	Description	Result	Status
User Authentication	Login / Registration with valid and invalid credentials	Passed	✓
Glaucoma Data Input	Enter glaucoma parameters like duration, heart rate, stress level	Passed	✓
Data Preprocessing	Cleaning, normalization and feature processing	Passed	✓
ML Model Execution	Training and testing machine learning models	Passed	✓
Glaucoma Condition Prediction	Classifying Open-Angle Glaucoma, Angle-Closure Glaucoma, Normal-Tension Glaucoma, Normal Glaucoma	Passed	✓
Report Generation	Generate prediction results and health insights	Passed	✓
Database Management	Store user details, glaucoma records and prediction history	Passed	✓
Response Time	Prediction generated within acceptable time	Passed	✓
Dashboard Visualization	Display glaucoma analysis graphs and results	Partial	~
Mobile Responsiveness	System display on multiple devices	Partial	~

Test Case Results for GlaucoDetect Analytics – Glaucoma Detection System

8.3 Performance Evaluation

The system performance was evaluated using Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F1-Score metrics. Experimental results indicate that the proposed framework effectively identifies glaucoma conditions with high reliability and minimal prediction delay.

8.4 Observations

The proposed system successfully classified glaucoma conditions such as Open-Angle Glaucoma, Angle-Closure Glaucoma, and Normal-Tension Glaucoma. The use of machine learning algorithms improved prediction accuracy and reduced the complexity associated with traditional diagnostic procedures.

IX. APPLICATIONS

• **Healthcare Monitoring:**

The system helps healthcare professionals monitor intraocular pressure patterns and identify possible glaucoma conditions at an early stage.

• **Early Diagnosis and Prevention:**
AI-based prediction helps in detecting disorders such as open-angle glaucoma, glaucoma apnea, and normal-tension glaucoma before they become severe.
• **Personal Glaucoma Tracking:**
Users can monitor their intraocular pressure, visual field, and optic nerve health through intelligent analysis.
• **Wearable Device Integration:**
The system can be integrated with smartwatches and fitness devices for real-time ophthalmic data collection.
• **Remote Healthcare Support:**
It enables remote monitoring of patients and supports telemedicine applications.
• **Research and Clinical Analysis:**
Collected ophthalmic data can assist researchers in studying intraocular pressure patterns and improving treatment methods.
• **Personalized Health Recommendations:**
The system can provide customized suggestions based on individual glaucoma conditions and prediction results.

X. LIMITATIONS

• **Data Dependency:**
The accuracy of the system depends on the quality, quantity, and reliability of the collected ophthalmic data.
• **Limited Dataset Availability:**
Insufficient or imbalanced datasets may affect the performance and generalization ability of machine learning models.
• **Sensor Accuracy:**
Wearable devices and sensors may produce inaccurate readings due to device limitations or improper usage.
• **Individual Glaucoma Variations:**
Different individuals have different intraocular pressure patterns, which can make accurate classification challenging.
• **Need for Continuous Monitoring:**
Effective prediction requires regular ophthalmic data collection over a period of time.
• **Clinical Validation Requirement:**
AI-based predictions should be further validated by medical professionals before making final clinical decisions.
• **Privacy and Security Concerns:**
Glaucoma and health-related data require secure storage and protection from unauthorized access.

XI. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The future scope of GlaucoDetect Analytics focuses on improving the accuracy, reliability, and usability of the glaucoma detection system. Advanced deep learning techniques such as CNN, LSTM, and transformer-based models [21][24] can be integrated to enhance prediction performance. The system can be further developed with real-time monitoring capabilities by connecting wearable devices and IoT-based glaucoma tracking sensors. Using larger and more diverse clinical datasets can improve the generalization of the model. Future enhancements may also include personalized glaucoma recommendations, mobile application support, and integration with healthcare platforms to assist doctors in better patient monitoring. Additionally, advanced security mechanisms can be implemented to ensure privacy and safe handling of user health data.

XII. CONCLUSION

The proposed GlaucoDetect Analytics framework provides an effective AI-based approach for identifying glaucoma conditions using machine learning techniques. The system analyzes glaucoma-related parameters and applies data preprocessing, feature extraction, and classification methods to detect conditions such as open-angle glaucoma, angle-closure glaucoma, and normal-tension glaucoma. Compared with traditional diagnostic approaches, the proposed system offers a faster, cost-effective, and user-friendly solution for eye health monitoring. The experimental results demonstrate that machine learning models can successfully identify intraocular pressure patterns and support early detection of glaucomatous abnormalities. The framework can assist healthcare professionals and individuals in better understanding glaucoma conditions and improving overall health management. With further improvements in real-time monitoring, advanced AI models, and healthcare integration, GlaucoDetect Analytics can become a reliable tool for future intelligent glaucoma analysis systems.

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