

#### Introduction

- Venous ulcers (VU) are typically shallow, irregularly shaped, and have defined borders [1].
- Diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs) are a result of damage done to both the large and small arterial vessels in the lower extremity [2].
  - Small vessel damage hinders adequate perfusion to the nerves of the foot, which leads to peripheral neuropathy.
  - Diabetic patients who have peripheral neuropathy are not aware of the minor traumas that occur to their feet  $\rightarrow$  These repeated traumas lead to ulceration [2].
- You Only Look Once version 8 (YOLOv8) is the 8th iteration of a real-time object detection and image segmentation model created by Ultralytics [3].

#### Objective

• The objective of this pilot study is to assess the efficacy of YOLOv8 in differentiating a VU from DFU.



Figure 1: YOLOv8 Architecture. Visualization made by Github user RangeKing [7]

# Wound Etiology Detection Using Machine Learning: An Introduction to YOLOV8 in Wound Care

Jai Joshi OMS-IV, Rejath Jose OMS-IV, Amit Rao MD, Alisha Oropallo MD Northwell Health Comprehensive Wound Care Center, North New Hyde Park, NY 11042, USA





Figure 2: Confusion matrix

	Confidence	
	DFU	VU
Median	0.720	0.540
Mean	0.699	0.524
Std. Deviation	0.118	0.133
Minimum	0.410	0.270
Maximum	0.830	0.660

Table 1: Accuracy measurements between DFU and VU for 10 test images



Figure 4: Accuracy difference between DFU and VU for 10 test images



Results

Figure 3: Results of training session

- The study can be repeated with different, more complex wounds.

- Deploy model on android app and test in real-time on real patients.

### Limitations

- A small dataset of only 244 images was used for training the model.
- A small dataset of only 10 images were used to test the model.
- Images and classifications were not as complex.

### Conclusions

- YOLOv8 is an extremely versatile image detection, identification and and VU wounds with commendable accuracy (~90%). • Using more images to train the model will increase accuracy.
- The mean confidence of detecting DFU (0.70) and VU (0.524) is also remarkable.

## **References** (cited in APA)

- Bonkemeyer Millan, S., Gan, R., & Townsend, P. E. (2019). Venous Ulcers: Diagnosis and Treatment. American family physician, 100(5), 298–305. 2. Grennan D. Diabetic Foot Ulcers. JAMA. 2019;321(1):114. doi:10.1001/jama.2018.18323. 3. Solawetz, J., JAN 11, F., & Read, 2023 10 Min. (2023, January 11). What is YOLOv8? The Ultimate Guide. Roboflow Blog. https://blog.roboflow.com/whats-new-in-yolov8/.
- and Applications, 79(21), 15655-15677. 5. Alzubaidi, Laith, Mohammed A. Fadhel, Omran Al-Shamma, Jinglan Zhang, J. Santamaría, and Ye Duan. "Robust application of new deep learning tools: an experimental study in medical imaging."
- Multimedia Tools and Applications (2021): 1-29.
- a case study." Applied Sciences 10, no. 13 (2020): 4523 7. Brief summary of YOLOv8 model structure · Issue #189 · ultralytics/ultralytics. (2023, January 10). GitHub. https://github.com/ultralytics/ultralytics/issues/189.



#### **DONALD AND BARBARA ZUCKER SCHOOL** of MEDICINE **AT HOFSTRA/NORTHWELL**<sub>®</sub>

### **Future Studies**

• Increased image dataset in order to increase accuracy of model. • Compare the YOLOv8 model with other machine learning algorithms.

segmentation tool, and this study shows its efficacy in detecting between DFU

4. Alzubaidi, L., Fadhel, M. A., Oleiwi, S. R., Al-Shamma, O., & Zhang, J. (2020). DFU\_QUTNet: diabetic foot ulcer classification using novel deep convolutional neural network. Multimedia Tools 6. Alzubaidi, Laith, Mohammed A. Fadhel, Omran Al-Shamma, Jinglan Zhang, J. Santamaría, Ye Duan, and Sameer R Oleiwi. "Towards a better understanding of transfer learning for medical imaging: