

Automatic Assessment of Pathological Disorder using Color Retinal Images



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Abstract: Our vision reduced in eye because of the presence of retinal diseases like Exudates(diabetic Retinopathy), small aneurysms and vessel harm. This project principally concentrates on the symptoms of heart, lung, liver and excretory organ issues identification mistreatment retina body structure pictures. Our planned work shows that however optic disc elimination and follower the symptom detection. Optic disc is one among the components that encompass intersection of blood vessels and it conjointly has same characteristics of exudates like yellow color, intensity and distinction. Distinguish the optic disc and exudates is crucial one. Thus solely initial eliminate the optic disc and follower that exudates detection. This detection methodology terribly favorably with existing and promise preparation of those systems small aneurysms area unit the initial stage of exudates.

Keywords : Exudates(diabetic Retinopathy), small aneurysms and vessel harm.

like European nation and ghant. In Canada the senior persons are affected with respiratory organ sickness and metabolism diseases, The renal disorder was most in Haiti, Bermudas and Japan countries. These diseases cause diabetic retinopathy and causes visual impairment. The patients feel loss of vision till it had been diagnose. thence early identification and early treatment is important to delay or forestall the loss of vision. Currently, the photographs of membrane are obtained mistreatment structure camera. Great deal of pictures is obtained for screenings mistreatment structure camera for detection of the pathological diseases

I. INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a background for presence of retinal diseases and symptoms of heart, kidney, respiratory organ and liver issues and classification of the photographs for various stages.

STRUCTURE OF HUMAN EYE



Figure:- Structure of the eye

Human eye is an organ that responds to light and has a few purposes. As a cognizant sense organ the mammalian eye permits vision. rod and cone cells in the retina permit cognizant light recognition and vision including shading separation and the view of profundity. The human eye can recognize around 10 million hues. Like the eyes of other vertebrate, the human eye's non-picture shaping photosensitive ganglion cells in the retina get light signal which influence change of the size of the pupil, guideline and concealment of the hormone melatonin and stimulation of the body clock.

LOCALE OF PROJECT

It is calculable that annually the disease happens most within the countries like Japan and india due to significant drinking of alcohol, heart condition happens most within the country

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Figure:- Normal vision & Abnormal vision



Figure: Example of fundus camera

II. CLASSIFICATION OF THE DISEASES:

(i) The problems in heart valves are detected through hemorrhage formation in retina.

HEMORRHAGE is defined as an escape of blood from ruptured blood vessel.

CAUSE: Ischemia is a term used to describe a tissue whose blood supply has been reduced to an insufficient level. Lack of O₂ in the retinal tissue may lead to retinal cell death and result in reduced vision.



Figure :- Retina with hemorrhage formation

(ii) The problems in kidney and Lung are detected through Micro aneurysm formation in Retina.



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MICROANEURYSM is a little region of blood distending from a vein or artery in the rear of eye. These projections may open and break blood into the retinal tissue encompassing it.

CAUSE:

Congestive heart failure, extreme BP and Diabetes mellitus.

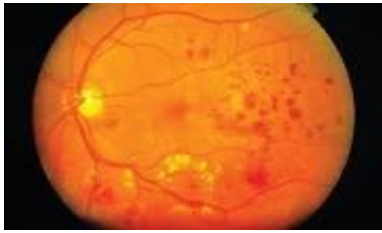


Figure :- Retina with micro aneurysm formation

(iii)The problems in Liver are detected through Exudates formation in retina.

EXUDATES marked by the lots of white or xanthous layer within the posterior a part of the structure oculi, with deposit of cholestrin and blood scrap from retinal hemorrhage.

CAUSE:

Leading to destruction of macula and blindness



Figure:- Retina with exudates formation

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

The neural network is used in the past systems for the purpose of classification (Decision making as "Normal" or "Abnormal").But the Neural network takes too much time to compute and training. The neural network is introduced in1980's.Basically the Neural network is known as Knowledge based system. It works like a human brain with the help of neurons. And As like human it also is having the confusion (Confusion matrix). In order to achieve low time complexity and the higher accuracy the neuro fuzzy is introduced in the year 2011 as a tool in matlab 7.12(2011A version).

Drawbacks of Existing System:

- Low accuracy
- High time Complexity
- Less Sensitivity
- Increased false Positive rate

BLOCK DIAGRAM AND ARCHITECTURE

The Figure underneath shows the general architecture and outline of the entire program.

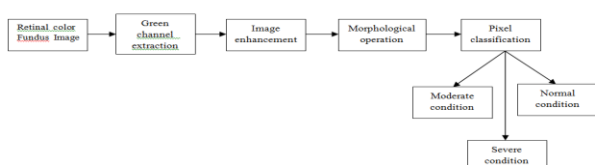


Figure:- Block diagram for the proposed system

TheRetinal structure pictures are born-again to either inexperienced part or grey scale for feature extraction. The inexperienced channelextractionare thenfedinto image improvement.Low distinction pictures might usually becauseof many reasons, like nonconformitylightning or poor,non-linearity or tiny vigorous vary of image sensing element. Image enhancement features are then fed into morphological dilation, erosion and opening operation. Dilation is employed for increasing a component. Erosion is employed for shrinking a component. . And opening operation is used to remove a optical disk using radius formula. The circular border is then fed into pixel classification. In pixel classification uses a techniques namely Graycoprops. Graycoprops standardizes the gray level co-occurrence lattice (GLCM) with the goal that the whole of its components is equivalent to 1 .There are four techniques are used to classify the GLCM are contrast, correlation, homogeneity and energy. The input image operation are performed using matlab syntax. Finally, the output images (i.e.,) Blood Vessels, micro-aneurysm and exudates are obtained.

RETINAL COLOR FUNDUS IMAGES

The color retinal images are taken using fundus camera. It consists of three colors red, green, and blue. Since background of retina is red in color we omit red color in the image and blue color have high wavelength of noise and it is omitted and we take only green channel in the image.



Figure:-color fundus image

EXTRACTION OF GREEN CHANNEL:

The fundus image are changed over to either grayscale or inexperienced element for highlights extraction of surface investigation. Inexperienced channel provides most distinction between background and foreground.

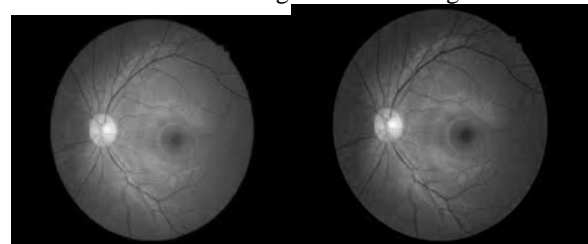


Figure:- (a)&(b)green channel extraction and gray scale image.

IMAGE ENHANCEMENT:

The normalized options values are then fed into image improvement.

Low distinction pictures may usually because of many reasons, like non conformity lightning or poor , non-linearity (or) tiny vigorous vary of image sensing element.

EQUALIZING THE ADAPTIVE HISTOGRAM

Adaptive Histogram Equalization (AHE) is a technique used in image processing to improve the images in contrast.

It varies from standard histogram equalization in the regard that the versatile strategy registers several histograms, each comparing to a particular area of the picture, and uses them to redistribute the daintiness estimations of the picture. It is in this way reasonable for improving the nearby complexity of a picture and bringing out more detail. Be that as it may, AHE tends to over intensify noise in moderately homogeneous areas of a picture.

MORPHOLOGICAL OPERATION

Based on shapes input size is adequate the output size. The every pixel in output image is compared to similar pixel within the input image with its neighbors

MULTI-STRUCTURE MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENTS

Morphological activities are a lot of picture handling tasks that dissects the shapes inside the pictures. It applies an organizing component to the picture and yield the picture of a similar size. The yield valve of every pixel is dictated by the neighboring pixels with its relating pixels of info picture. The size and state of the organizing component influences the quantity of pixels being included or expelled from the item in the picture. The most essential morphological tasks utilized are expansion and disintegration.

Disintegration expels pixels on the article limits in the picture by transforming it to the foundation pixel. This psychologists the item and separates a solitary article.

Enlargement, then again, adds pixels to the item limits by changing the foundation pixel. This amplifies the article and various items could combine as one.

Opening or shutting is a solitary work with the mix of expansion and disintegration. In opening, the picture would experience disintegration pursued by expansion. The evacuates the little article pixels before augmenting the remaining while in shutting, the picture would experience enlargement pursued by disintegration. This expels the little foundation pixels before extending the remaining. These capacities help to deal with clamor in the picture or alter it to "encase" a specific wanted article.

Mathematical Morphology

Mathematical morphology is based on concepts of non linear algebra. It is an useful tool in most of image processing applications and computer vision. It mainly operates with point sets, connectivity and shape. It exploits properties of point sets, results of integral geometry and topology. Mathematical morphology has a major drawback of detecting complex edge features in retinal images.

The main reason being that they're sensitive solely to those image edges that has constant direction as that of structure element (SEs).

Multi-structure Morphology

The key element here lies in choosing the structure elements (SEs).Morphological processing operation is carried out using single and symmetrical (SEs). They detect ordinary images and their edges more effectively. The main idea is to gather all the structure elements (SEs) within a square window which is nothing but decomposing (SEs) into si .Thus (SEs) area unit capable of sleuthing completely different edges with different directions, with efficiency.

Reconstruction

There are edges not having a place with veins however that emerge from uneven foundation enlightenment. A basic

strategy to take out these undesired articles is utilizing morphological opening. Utilizing traditional morphological opening, other than evacuating the undesired items, cause to expel a few pieces of the vein edges, explicitly the slight vessel edges. Consequently, we use the morphological opening by remaking to defeat this disadvantage. Opening by recreation incorporates two stages.

Ordinary morphological is done by means of opening and recreation by expansion. So as to improve the exhibition of the morphological opening by reproduction, we play out the opening utilizing multi-structure components. Since the multi-structure components are profoundly touchy to edges every which way, it serves to precisely wipe out the bogus edges. The SE utilized in this progression is equivalent to in the edge identification step. The main distinction is in appointed weight. Here, rather than doling out loads to each $F(I)_i$, the greatest $F(I)_i$ is chosen to build the $F(I)$. This strategy enables us to kill the frail bogus edges and keep them from taking part in development of $F(I)$.

Afterward, recreation by expansion is cultivated utilizing a level organizing component, for example, a 3x3 square. In any case, every single undesired article can't be evacuated at this progression. Since the width of veins is averagely 5 pixels, thinking about a greater SE for opening prompts evacuate more items, while totally wipes out some little vessels, as they can't be reproduced utilizing reproduction by enlargement. In this manner, some of undesired items stay unavoidable, which will be expelled long sifting venture.

Detection of retinal vessels

The input retinal images are first to be detected for abnormal vessels in the retinal region. Studies show that earlier techniques such as thresholding and histogram equalization have shown cases of missing out thin vessels which is a serious problem. The main reason behind is the resultant image obtained via the techniques implemented previously were blurred with lack of accuracy. The proposed methodology aimed at performing the curve let transform for effective enhancement of the image for better viewing along with effective edge detection using the multi structure morphological reconstruction for detecting the edges along eight directionalities unlike mathematical morphology

Methodology

Thusly, our proposed vein identification technique incorporates the accompanying advances.

Stage 1: Choose the green channel picture of the first shaded picture of DRIVE database.

Stage 2: Acquire the fundus district veil utilizing limit calculation pursued by morphological shutting, as portrayed and increase the outcome picture of stage 3 by the fundus locale cover.

Stage 3: Then, cypher the evaluated the improved picture from background

Stage 4: Apply the altered top-hat change utilizing the multistructure components morphology and get the edge picture.

Stage 5: Apply gap by recreation utilizing multi-structure components to expel the bogus edges

Expansion

Automatic Assessment of Pathological Disorder using Color Retinal Images

Expansion is utilized for extending a component A by utilizing organizing component B Dilation of A by B and is characterized by the accompanying condition:

$$A \oplus B = \{Z | (B) \cap A \neq \emptyset\} \dots\dots(1)$$

This condition depends on getting the reflection of B about its beginning and moving this reflection by z. The widening of A by B is the arrangement of all removals z, with the end goal that A and B cover by in any event one component.

In view of this translation the condition of can be reworked as:

$$A \oplus B = \{Z | [(B)Z \cap A] \subset A\} \dots\dots(2)$$

Disintegration

Disintegration is utilized for contracting of element A by victimization element B

Disintegration for Sets An and B in Z2, is printed by the Following condition:

$$A \ominus B = \{Z | [(B)Z \cap A] \subset A\} \dots\dots(3)$$

This condition shows that the disintegration of A by B is that the arrangement of all focuses z such B, interpreted by z, is conjunct in A.

OPERATION	RULE
Expansion	The estimation of yield pixel is limit of all pixels in the info pixel's neighborhood. In a parallel picture, if any pixel is set to 1, the yield pixel is 1.
Disintegration	The estimation of yield pixel is least of All pixels in the information pixel's neighborhood. In a double picture, if any Pixel is set to 0, the yield pixel is 0.

Table: Rule of Expansion and disintegration

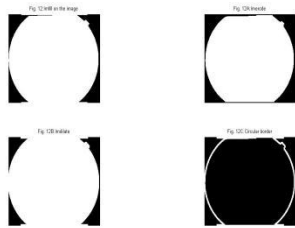


Figure :- Output of erosion and dilation of an image

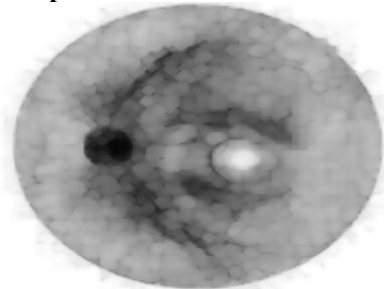


Figure:- Image after imerode and imdilate

IV. PIXEL CLASSIFICATION

GRAYCOPROPS

Properties of dim level co-event grid

Sentence structure

Details = graycoprops (glcm, properties)

Portrayal

Details = graycoprops (glcm, properties)

Computes the measurements determined in properties from the dark level co-event network glcm. glcm is a m-by-n-by-p cluster of legitimate dark level co-event lattices. On the off chance that glcm is a variety of GLCMs, details is a variety of insights for each glcm.

Graycoprops standardizes the dim level co-event grid (GLCM) so the total of its components is equivalent to 1. Every component (r,c) in the standardized GLCM is the joint likelihood event of pixel sets with a characterized spatial relationship having dark level esteems r and c in the picture. graycoprops utilizes the standardized GLCM to figure properties.

There are four techniques to classify the constituent are distinction, correlation, homogeneity and energy levels.

Contrast

Complexity Returns a proportion of the power differentiate between a pixel and its neighbor over the entire picture.

It range from $[0 \text{ (size (GLCM,1)-1)}^2]$

Differentiation is 0 for a steady picture.

$$\sum_{i,j} p(i, j) |i - j|^2 \dots\dots(4)$$

Correlation

Returns a proportion of how associated a pixel is to its neighbor over the entire picture.

It Range from -1 to 1

Correlation is perfectly absolutely or negatively related to image for 1 or -1.

$$\sum_{i,j} \frac{(i - \mu_i)(j - \mu_j) p(i, j)}{\sigma_i \sigma_j} \dots\dots(5)$$

Vitality

Vitality Returns the aggregate of squared components in the GLCM.

It rangeform 0 to 1

Vitality is 1 for a steady picture.

$$\sum_{i,j} p(i, j)^2 \dots\dots(6)$$

Similitude

GLCM to the GLCM corner to corner.

It range from 0 to 1

Similitude is 1 for a corner to corner GLCM.

$$\sum_{i,j} \frac{P(i, j)}{1+|i-j|} \dots\dots(7)$$

V. EXUDATES DETECTION

INTRODUCTION:

Exudates are showed up as splendid yellow-white stores on the retina because of the spillage of blood from anomalous vessels. Their size and shape will change with various illnesses as per the stages.

The dim scale picture is first preprocessed consistency before the morphological picture preparing is applicable to evacuate the veins and recognize the exudates region. The exudates are distinguished subsequent to expelling the border, optical circle and non-exudates region.

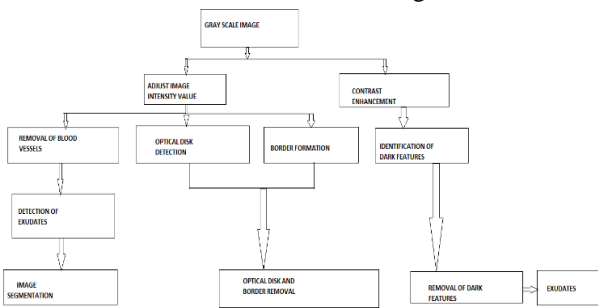


Figure :-exudates detection

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE:

This segment talks about in more prominent detail of the extraction of the exudates. First the fundus pictures is first preprocessed to institutionalize its size 576x720 and the force of the dim scale picture is then balanced.

Morphological shutting which comprised of expand pursued by dissolve is applied to expel veins. The widen capacity grows the exudates region while the disintegrate capacity expels the veins.

The area of the optic plate is recognized by the most splendid point(s) on the dim scale image. It is generally the greatest worth and a roundabout veil is then made to cover it.

The locales of exudates are acquired after the evacuation of the roundabout border. Morphological shutting is then applied to the image. The widen capacity is to fill the exudates while disintegrate capacity is to extend their sizes.

Non-exudates (dark highlights) are extricated from the dim scale picture utilizing capacity and are spoken to as paired 1 (white) after power inversion. AND rationale is then applied in the pictures to identify the exudates.

What's more, rationale is utilized to expel clamor for the recognition of exudates. Region with exudates are set apart subsequent to applying section channel yet this incorporates non-exudates, for example, drain and must be expelled as commotion.

At that point expelling the non-exudates from the distinguished regions, the exudates can spots for comparison. These regions (splendid highlights) are spoken to by paired 0 and the non-exudates (dull features) are represented by 1 as binary value (white)



Figure:-exudate

THRESHOLD VALUES FOR EXUDATES:

AREA	ENERGY	CONTRAST	CORRELATION	HOMOGENITY	OUTPUT
258	0.269534	0.941772713	0.121151769	0.871993035	1
195	0.270413	0.936932181	0.123631065	0.871076244	1
193	0.300596	0.932113324	0.115210245	0.860918304	1
440	0.260851	0.933853832	0.127305377	0.873249401	1
447	0.299253	0.959811786	0.091914368	0.867089627	1
127	0.304575	0.951999122	0.099191053	0.863451239	1
409	0.31617	0.936177946	0.108731471	0.858249425	1
604	0.327915	0.949214444	0.09618857	0.856598872	1
181	0.287229	0.936293525	0.116746736	0.865477467	1
659	0.31674	0.948673083	0.098499257	0.855858107	1
344	0.357489	0.937320111	0.097130299	0.846802964	1
99	0.306869	0.952835068	0.095444089	0.863511605	0
272	0.323525	0.932546543	0.106329258	0.852542795	1
6	0.326471	0.936048735	0.108590078	0.857859424	0
64	0.274644	0.918994111	0.138176176	0.868375694	0
110	0.385856	0.935765669	0.092236365	0.835736322	1
48	0.351474	0.935184607	0.099805383	0.844807925	0

VI. MICROANEURYSM DETECTION

The dark scale picture is first preprocessed consistency before the morphological picture process is applied to get rid of the blood vessels and exudates and establish the microaneurysm region. The microaneurysm are identified in the wake of expelling the optic disk, border and exudates zone.

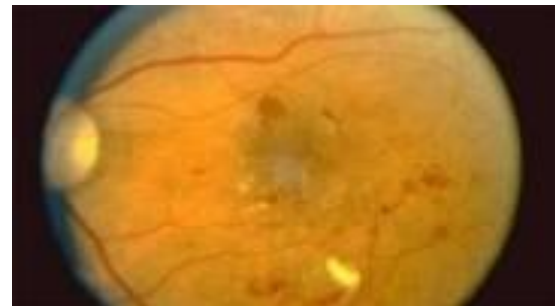


Figure :-microaneurysm in retina

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE:

This area talks about in more noteworthy detail of the microaneurysm extraction. First the fundus pictures is first preprocessed to institutionalize its size 576x720 and the force of the grey scale picture is then balanced.

Morphological shutting which comprised of widen pursued by dissolve is applied to expel veins and microaneurysm. The widen capacity extends the microaneurysm zone while the dissolve capacity expels the veins and microaneurysm.

The area of the optic plate is recognized by the most brilliant point(s) on the dim scale image. It is typically the greatest worth and a roundabout veil is then made to cover it.

The districts of microaneurysm are gotten after the evacuation of the roundabout border. Morphological shutting is then applied to the image. The enlarge capacity is to fill the microaneurysm while dissolve capacity is to grow their sizes. Exudates (dark highlights) are extricated from the dark scale picture utilizing capacity "im2bw" and are spoken to as value of binary 1 (white) after power inversion. AND rationale is then applied in the pictures to identify the microaneurysm.

AND LOGIC-EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE:

Furthermore, rationale is utilized to expel commotion for the discovery of microaneurysm. Region with microaneurysm are set apart out in the wake of applying segment channel however this incorporates exudates, for example, drain and must be evacuated as clamor. At that point expelling the exudates from the identified regions, the exudates can spots for comparison. These zones (splendid highlights) are spoken to value as binary 0 and the non-exudates (dim features) are represented by a value of binary 1 (white)

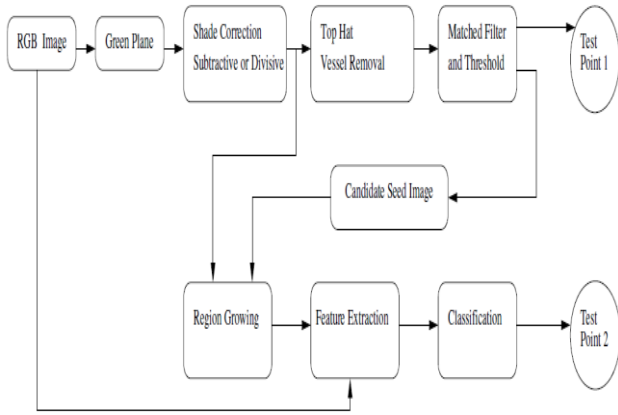


Figure :- block diagram for microaneurysm extraction

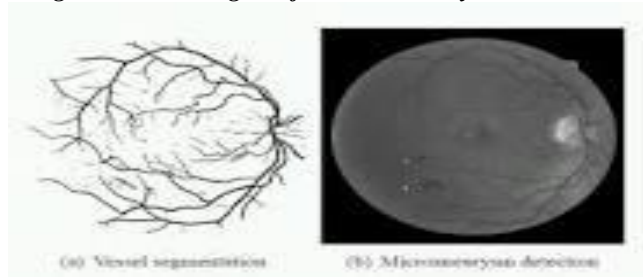


Figure :- vessel segmentation and microaneurysm structure.

THRESHOLD VALUES FOR MICROANEURYSM:

AREA	ENERGY	CONTRAST	CORRELATION	HOMOGENITY	OUTPUT
344	0.357489	0.937320111	0.097130299	0.846802964	1
99	0.306869	0.952835068	0.095444089	0.863511605	0
272	0.323525	0.932546543	0.106329258	0.852542795	1
6	0.326471	0.936048735	0.108590078	0.857859424	0
64	0.274644	0.918994111	0.138176176	0.868375694	0
110	0.385856	0.935765669	0.092263665	0.835736322	1
48	0.351474	0.935184607	0.099805383	0.844807925	0
0	0.273335	0.927134808	0.1276279	0.873631998	0
276	0.362864	0.944921501	0.091267655	0.842319056	1
162	0.265922	0.932088982	0.125012336	0.872845918	1
33	0.274166	0.916474163	0.147605483	0.868018733	0
47	0.279434	0.926004474	0.128673513	0.867605913	0
8	0.340012	0.949237017	0.090816972	0.861026881	0
0	0.346957	0.926848875	0.108737955	0.846607098	0
8	0.323709	0.938626726	0.101828821	0.855786675	0
6	0.329055	0.944470804	0.100862242	0.85348679	0

VII. CONCLUSION

Biomedical image process needs associate integrated information in arithmetic, statistics, programming and biology. This section traces how various highlights of the fundus pictures to be specific blood vessels, Exudates and microneurysms are extricated utilizing picture preparing systems. The qualities got are fundamental as they speak to the picture and are vital so as to arrange the pictures precisely. In light of the consequence of the classifier, this task has an affectability of 80% and particularity of 20%. It can accomplish a genuinely precise characterization for

gentle and higher stages, yet not for ordinary class bringing about a potential high bogus alarm. This may be improved by adjusting the edge esteems utilized on the pictures and more pictures could be utilized to improve the general framework. In this undertaking, we learnt different strategies of picture handling and had the option to remove the highlights in particular veins, exudates and microaneurysms and surface properties like territory, vitality, complexity, relationship and homogeneity from the fundus pictures.

VIII. SIMULATION RESULT

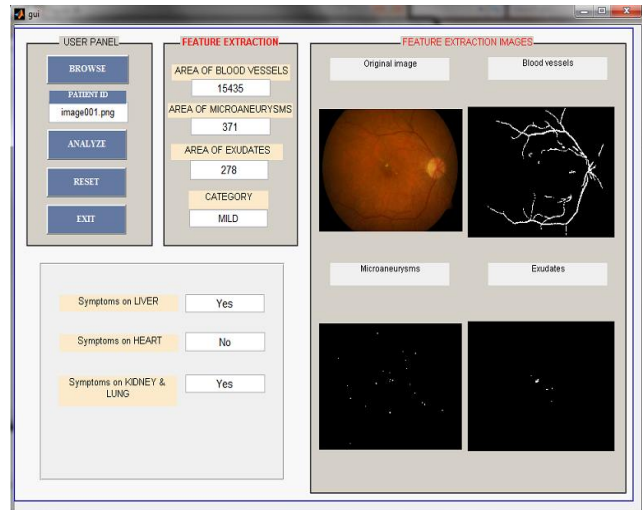


Figure :- simulation output

The input retinal image is taken and elite for inexperienced plane. Retinal vessels square measure extracted in contrast restricted adaptive bar graph effort and morphology and malady is so determined. This helps clinicians to work out clearly regarding the sort of diseases and so give the mandatory treatment.

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