



AVIS DE SOUTENANCE D'UNE THESE DE DOCTORAT

Le Doyen de la Faculté des Sciences a le plaisir d'informer le public qu'une soutenance de
thèse de Doctorat en

« **Sciences de la vie et de l'environnement** »

aura lieu le 22/07/2023 à 10H à l'ENSA Kénitra

La Thèse sera présentée par **Mr CHALA MOHAMED**

Sous le thème :

Traitement d'images biomédicales : Application à l'imagerie en ophtalmologie

Devant le jury composé de :

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Traitement d'images biomédicales : Application à l'imagerie en ophtalmologie

Fundus imaging (FE) is widely used by ophthalmologists to visualize the surface and structure of the retina. Accurate segmentation of anatomical structures is essential for assessing the structural deformations that characterize retinal diseases such as glaucoma, diabetic macular edema and age-related macular degeneration. The use of new image processing approaches plays a crucial role in the analysis of medical images. This work is conducted as part of a multidisciplinary collaboration in the biomedical sciences. We study deep learning methods and propose various models for the automatic extraction of relevant anatomical structures. First, we study the problem of optic disc segmentation. Our method proposes a new convolutional network model, based on encoder-decoder architecture. Our main contribution is to add depth levels, in order to have larger feature maps with the objective of obtaining better results. These show that the proposed model performs as well as the experts. Next, we propose a new multi-encoder-decoder architecture for retinal vessel segmentation. The proposed model automatically extracts the retinal vessel tree. Our main contributions consist in introducing for the first time the concept of multi-encoders, which allows for distinct inputs. Another concept is presented for detecting the finest vessels, namely a sub-CNN capable of extracting the characteristics of fine vessels. Our method was tested on two public datasets, DRIVE and STARE. The results obtained show that our method is more efficient than the other methods discussed.