

DR-MERGE: A Large-Scale Multi-Source Retinal Image Dataset for Diabetic Retinopathy via Systematic Integration and Deduplication

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Abstract—Diabetes can hurt eyes badly, causing what we call diabetic retinopathy. This eye problem is a big reason people lose sight around the world. To make computer programs that help doctors find this eye problem, we need lots of eye pictures. Right now, available picture groups are often too small or not varied enough. This makes building good detection systems tough. Our work introduces DR-MERGE, a new large group of eye pictures we made by joining four public sets: Diabetic Retinopathy-Glaucoma-Mask, Diabetic Retinopathy Dataset, ODIR-5K, and STARE project. We made a careful way to put these together, fixing issues like different file types, finding same pictures using MD5 codes, and organizing everything well. Our method found and joined 17,976 different eye pictures from starting 18,104 pictures, taking out 128 copies that were exactly the same. DR- MERGE is now one of the biggest joined sets of eye pictures made just for diabetes eye problem research. We explain our full method, show numbers about the original sets and joined collection, and talk about how this can help move forward research in finding eye problems using computers. The picture set and our code are out there for others to check our work and keep studying medical pictures.

Index Terms—Diabetic Eye Problem, Medical Picture Collection, Data Joining, Dataset Putting Together, MD5 Codes, Finding Same Pictures, Eye Imaging, Computer Help for Doctors, Deep Learning, Medical AI

I. STARTING POINT

Diabetes eye problem, called diabetic retinopathy, is a serious eye issue from having diabetes. It's a main reason working adults lose their sight [1]. Today, about 537 million adults worldwide have diabetes. This number might go up to 783 million by 2045 [2]. Around one in three people with diabetes get this eye problem. Really bad stages that can take sight happen in about 10% of them [3].

Making automatic systems to check and diagnose diabetes eye problem using computer ways has looked good lately [4]. These computer methods could help fix several eye care problems: not enough trained eye doctors, distance problems getting care, and high costs of regular check programs [5]. But how well these AI systems do, how much we can trust them, and if they work with different patients depends a lot on how good, varied, and big the picture collections are that we use to teach them [6].

Current computer research on eye diseases meets several data problems. Public eye picture sets are often limited in different ways: not enough pictures, not enough variety in patients, different ways pictures get taken, and not enough examples of different disease stages [7]. Researchers often use separate datasets that are too small for today's deep learning, which usually needs thousands to tens of thousands of labeled examples to work best [8]. Also, differences in file types, labeling systems, and picture features

across different sources make it hard to build models that work well in different clinics and with different patients [9].

Putting multiple datasets together has become a good way to handle these data problems in medical picture research [10]. By collecting pictures from several sources, researchers can make bigger, more varied collections that match real-world differences better. But this way brings its own challenges: finding duplicate pictures, making formats the same, matching different labeling systems, and checking quality [11]. Good answers to these problems are needed to make reliable, high- quality joined datasets that can help move forward computer- based eye disease research.

This paper gives several important things to medical picture study and diabetes eye problem research:

- (1) We show DR-MERGE, a full eye picture collection with 17,976 different pictures brought together from four different public datasets. This makes one of the biggest carefully made sets just for diabetes eye problem research.
- (2) We make and explain a systematic data joining method that handles main challenges in putting medical picture datasets together. This includes automatic duplicate finding using coding methods, format standardizing, and careful organization.
- (3) We give a detailed method setup for dataset merging that others can use for similar work in other medical picture areas. We focus especially on making things repeatable and clear.
- (4) We do a complete number study of both the original datasets and the joined collection. We show the better size, variety, and possible use of DR-MERGE for teaching and testing diabetes eye problem finding methods.
- (5) We talk about the wider effects of dataset joining for moving forward eye disease AI research. We discuss limits of current ways and suggest directions for future work in label matching and benchmark making.

The rest of this paper goes like this: Section II gives background on diabetes eye problem, existing datasets, and related technical methods. Section III explains our method for dataset joining. Section IV shows what came from our joining process. Section V talks about effects, limits, and future directions. Section VI ends the paper.

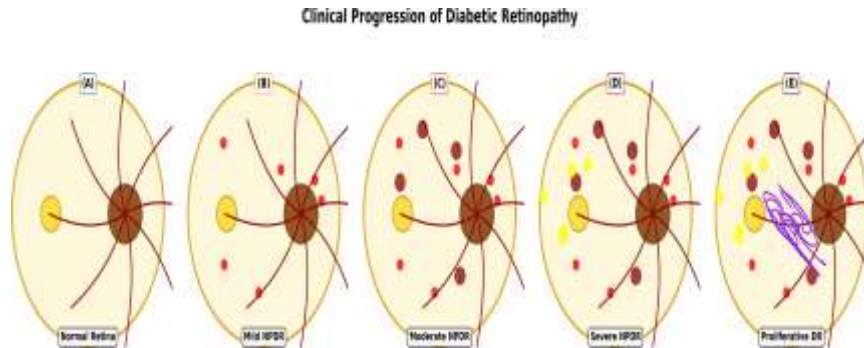
II. BACKGROUND AND WHAT OTHERS DID

A. Diabetes Eye Problem: Doctor and Computer Views

Diabetes eye problem shows up as different retina issues from long-term high blood sugar hurting the tiny blood vessels in the retina [12]. The disease goes through several doctor stages. It starts with mild non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy (NPDR) showing small bulges in blood vessels. It moves to moderate and severe NPDR with more blood vessel problems. It ends with proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR) with new blood vessel growth [13]. Diabetes macular edema (DME), where fluid collects in the center retina area, can happen at any disease stage and is a main reason for sight loss [14].

From a computer view, automatic DR finding systems usually look at retina fundus pictures for typical signs. These include small blood vessel bulges, bleeding spots, hard fatty deposits, soft cotton-like spots, and blood vessel issues [15]. Early methods used traditional computer learning with hand- made features. Today's methods mostly use deep learning networks that learn features right from pictures [6].

Fig. 1: Disease Getting Worse in Diabetes Eye Problem from Normal Retina to Bad Stage (From [13])



B. Existing Diabetes Eye Problem Datasets

Several public datasets have been important for moving forward research on automatic DR finding. Each dataset has its own features, strengths, and limits:

The Messidor dataset, made through a French research program, has 1,200 retina pictures taken at three eye departments using a special camera [16]. Pictures come with ratings for retinopathy and macular edema risk. But the set is pretty small for today's deep learning needs.

The EyePACS dataset, linked to a California telemedicine network, has about 88,702 retina pictures with DR severity ratings following world standards [17]. While big, the dataset shows big differences in picture quality. It's spread across different platforms with different access.

The IDRiD (Indian Diabetic Retinopathy Image Dataset) gives 516 retina pictures with detailed marks for disease signs and eye parts [18]. This dataset is especially useful for detailed study tasks but too small for teaching deep classification models.

The DDR dataset from China has 13,673 fundus pictures with detailed marks across five groups, plus overall DR severity labels [19]. This is one of the biggest marked datasets but has specific population features.

The ODIR-5K (Ocular Disease Intelligent Recognition) dataset has 5,000 patients' data with 8,000 fundus pictures and diagnosis words from real clinics [20]. It covers multiple eye conditions beyond DR, giving a fuller picture of clinic reality.

The STARE (STructured Analysis of the Retina) project started at University of California, San Diego. It has 397 retina pictures with marks for different diseases including DR, plus blood vessel marking [21]. While smaller, it's been widely used for method testing.

These datasets differ a lot in size, mark detail, picture quality, patient variety, and access [7]. These differences need careful methods when putting multiple sources together for research.

C. Technical Methods for Dataset Joining

Putting datasets together in medical imaging brings several technical challenges. People have handled these through different computer ways [22].

Finding duplicates is a key step in dataset joining to make sure data is right and stop bias from repeated samples. Coding methods like MD5 (Message-Digest Algorithm 5) and SHA (Secure Hash Algorithm) make unique fixed-size codes from file contents. This allows efficient finding of same files [23]. While MD5 has known security issues, it still works very well for exact duplicate finding in data management [24].

Picture similarity coding methods give another way to find almost-identical pictures. These might have format changes, small compression effects, or slight differences while still looking similar [25]. These methods usually make codes based on picture content features rather than exact binary match. We didn't use them in this work.

Picture standardizing steps handle differences in file types, sizes, colors, and resolution across different sources [26]. Common ways include format changing, resizing, color fixing, and histogram balancing. These create more uniform collections good for computer study.

Label matching brings special challenges in medical imaging. Different datasets use different marking systems, diagnosis rules, and labeling ways [27]. While this work focuses on picture joining, future work would need to handle label standardizing to fully use joined datasets for supervised learning. Earlier work in medical dataset joining has shown the value of put-together collections for making model performance and usefulness better. For example, the RETOUCH challenge joined multiple OCT datasets for retina fluid study [28]. The BraTS project has brought together multi-hospital MRI data for brain tumor study over several years [29]. These efforts show both possible benefits and method thoughts of multi-source data joining in medical imaging research.

III. OUR METHOD

A. Dataset Sources and Features

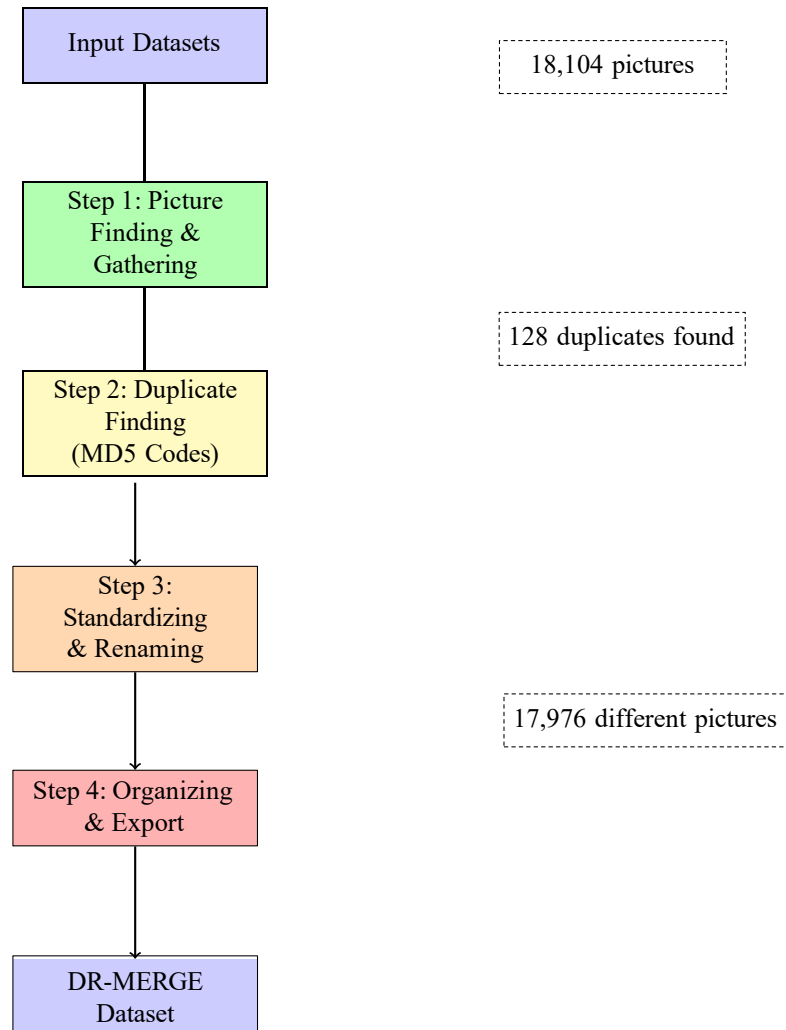
Our joining process included four publicly available retina picture datasets. We chose them based on their link to diabetes eye problem research, availability, and complementary features. Table I gives a full look at these source datasets.

TABLE I: Source Datasets for DR-MERGE Joining

Dataset Name	Main Features	Approx. Picture Count	Main Focus
Diabetic Retinopathy-Glaucoma-Mask	Detailed marks for optic areas; multiple disease marks	Not said	Joined DR and glaucoma study
Diabetic Retinopathy Dataset	Graded DR pictures with severity labels; mixed quality	Not said	DR severity sorting
ODIR-5K	5,000 patients; real clinic data	~8,000	Multiple disease sorting
STARE Project	Curated retina pictures; blood vessel marks	~400	Blood vessel study and testing

We picked these datasets using several points: (1) link to diabetes eye problem finding or study, (2) public availability for research, (3) variety in picture capture methods and populations, and (4) complementary features that would make the joined collection's overall usefulness better. Each dataset adds special value to the merged collection. ODIR-5K gives big real clinic data. STARE offers high-quality marks for method testing. The other sources add special marks and focus areas.

Fig. 2: Data Joining Process for DR-MERGE Dataset Making



B. Data Joining Process

We designed and built a systematic data joining process with four steps: data gathering, duplicate finding, standardizing, and organizing. Figure 2 shows the full workflow. Each step is explained in detail next.

1) Step 1: Picture Finding and Gathering: The first step involved systematic search through folder setups across all four source datasets. We wanted to find and gather retina picture files. We built a Python-based searcher that went through all subfolders within set main paths for each dataset. The method took common retina picture file types including PNG, JPEG, JPG, and BMP extensions. It handled format differences across different sources.

The gathering process used this computer way:

Algorithm 1 Picture Finding and Gathering

```

1: procedure GETALLPICTURES(paths)
2:   all pictures ← [ ]
3:   for each path ∈ paths do
4:     if path exists then
5:       for each file in folder tree of path do
6:         if file type ∈ {png, jpg, jpeg, bmp}
7:           then
8:             add full file path to all pictures
9:           end if
10:        end for
11:      end if
12:    end for
13:  return all pictures
14: end procedure

```

This process made a full list of 18,104 picture file paths with their full folder places. This served as input for next processing steps. The method's folder search made sure pictures in nested subfolders (common in medical dataset organization) were properly found and included.

2) Step 2: Duplicate Finding Using MD5 Codes: Duplicate pictures bring a big concern in dataset joining. They can bring bias in model teaching and testing. We built a content-based duplicate finding system using the MD5 (Message-Digest Algorithm 5) coding method. MD5 makes a 128-bit code from input data of any length. The feature is that even tiny changes in input make very different codes [23].

For each picture found in Step 1, we worked out an MD5 code based on the raw binary content of the file:

```

1 import hashlib
2 def work_out_md5_code(picture_path):
3     """Work out MD5 code of picture
4     file for duplicate finding."""
5     with open(picture_path, 'rb') as
6         file: file_content =
7             file.read()
8             md5_code =
9                 hashlib.md5(file_content).
10                hexdigest()
11            return md5_code

```

Listing 1: MD5 Code Working Out for Duplicate Finding

The duplicate finding method kept a dictionary mapping code values to picture paths. This allowed efficient finding of duplicate files through code matches

Algorithm 2 Duplicate Finding via MD5 Codes

```

1: procedure FINDDUPLICATES(picture_paths)
2:   seen_codes  $\leftarrow \{\}$   $\triangleright$  code  $\rightarrow$  first picture path
3:   duplicates  $\leftarrow []$ 
4:   for each picture_path  $\in$  picture_paths do
5:     code  $\leftarrow$  MD5(picture_path)
6:     if code  $\in$  seen_codes then
7:       add picture_path to duplicates
8:     else
9:       seen_codes[code]  $\leftarrow$  picture_path
10:    end if
11:  end for
12:  return seen_codes, duplicates
13: end procedure

```

This way found 128 duplicate pictures across the four source datasets. That's about 0.71% of the total collection. All duplicates were exact binary matches (same files). This probably came from overlapping samples between datasets or multiple copies within the same dataset setup. The first copy of each different picture stayed in the final collection. Later duplicates were marked for removal.

3) Step 3: Standardizing and Renaming: To make a uni- form dataset good for computer study, we built standardizing steps handling file formats and naming ways. All different pictures found in Step 2 were changed to a steady JPEG format with standard compression settings (quality level: 95%). This made sure they work with different picture processing tools.

A systematic renaming way was used to give steady, num- bered names for all pictures in the joined collection:

```

1 def
2   standardize_and_rename_pictures(
3     different_pictures_dict,
4     output_dir):
5     """Standardize format and use numbered naming."""
6     os.makedirs(output_dir,
7                 exist_ok=True)
8     standardized_paths = []

```

MD5 Hashing Process for Duplicate Detection in Retinal Images

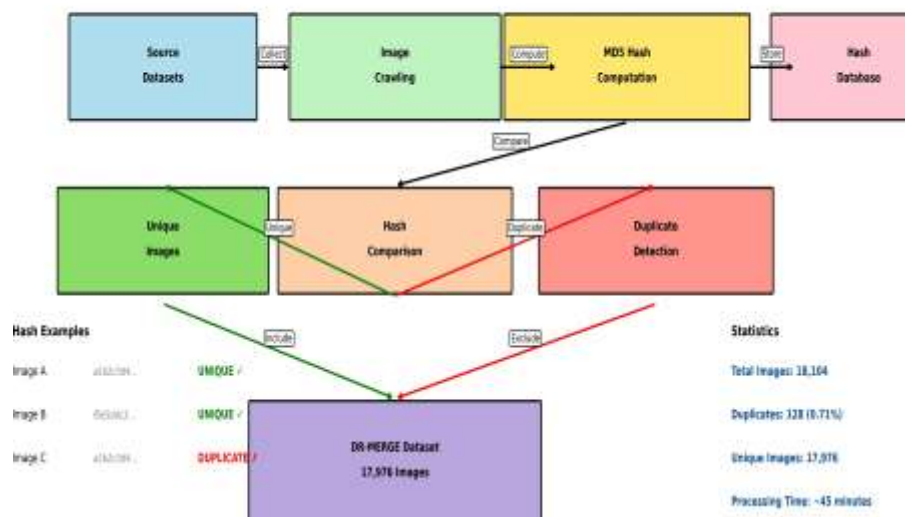


Fig. 3: MD5 Coding Process for Duplicate Finding in Retina Pictures

```

6  for index, (img_code, original_path) in
    enumerate(different_pictures_dict.items()
    ):
7      # Make numbered filename
8      new_filename =
9      f"retina_{index+1:05d}.jpg"
10     output_path =
11     os.path.join(output_dir,
12     new_filename)
13
14     # Change to JPEG if needed and copy
15     if
16     original_path.lower().endswith('.jpg')
17     or
18     original_path.lower().endswith('.jpeg'):
19         shutil.copy2(original_path,
20         output_path) else:
21         # Change non-JPEG formats
22         img =
23         Image.open(original_path)
24         img.convert('RGB').save(output
25         _path, '
26         JPEG', quality=95)
27
28         standardized_paths.append(output_path
29
30         )
31
32     return standardized_paths

```

Listing 2: Picture Standardizing and Renaming

The naming way retina.jpg (where retina means a five-digit numbered code) makes indexing easy. It helps batch processing and allows easy reference in tests. This way avoids possible problems from original filenames that might have special characters, spaces, or different naming patterns across sources.

4) Step 4: Organizing and Export: The final step organized the standardized pictures into a single folder setup with proper papers. The main folder Merged_Retinopathy has all 17,976 different pictures in simple organization (no subfolders). This makes data loading easier for machine learning uses.

We made full paper files recording:

- Source dataset information for each picture
- Original filenames and paths
- MD5 code values for checking
- Picture sizes and format details
- Number summaries of the collection

The full dataset, plus processing scripts and papers, is packed for sharing. This makes sure others can repeat our work and helps research community take-up.

C. Computer Setup and Building Details

The joining process was built in Python 3.8+ using several key libraries:

- os and shutil for file actions
- hashlib for MD5 code working out
- PIL(Pillow) for picture format changing
- Standard libraries for path handling and data setups

The building stresses simplicity, clarity, and repeatability. All needs are clearly documented. Full source code is made publicly available with the dataset. The process

ran on a regular desktop computer (Windows 10, 16GB RAM, 1TB SSD storage). Total processing time was about 45 minutes for the full joining workflow.

IV. WHAT WE GOT

A. Joining Results

Our systematic joining process successfully put together four different diabetes eye problem datasets into a single collection. Table II shows the number results of each processing step.

TABLE II: Number Results of Dataset Joining Process

Measure	Count
Total pictures found during starting search	18,104
Duplicate pictures found (MD5 code match)	128
Final different pictures in DR-MERGE	17,976
Duplicate percent of starting collection	0.71%
Average picture sizes (after standardizing)	2,896 × 1,944 pixels
Middle file size (JPEG format, quality 95)	412 KB
Total dataset size (uncompressed)	7.2 GB

The joining process successfully found and removed 128 duplicate pictures (0.71% of the starting collection). This confirms the importance of systematic duplicate finding in multi-source dataset putting together. The final DR-MERGE dataset has 17,976 different retina pictures. This shows a big increase in size compared to most separate public datasets for diabetes eye problem research.

B. Comparison with Existing Datasets

To show the importance of DR-MERGE, we compare its size and features with set public datasets for diabetes eye problem research. Figure ?? shows this comparison. It highlights DR-MERGE's place as one of the biggest carefully made collections just for diabetes eye problem.

While the EyePACS dataset has more pictures (88,702), DR-MERGE offers several special plus points: (1) systematic joining from multiple complementary sources, (2) careful duplicate finding making sure data is right, (3) standardized format and naming ways, and (4) full papers of source information. These features make DR-MERGE especially useful for method development and testing where dataset quality and steadiness matter most.

C. Source Dataset Adds

The four source datasets added differently to the final DR-MERGE collection. This shows their natural sizes and features. Table III details the add breakdown, guessed from the joining process.

TABLE III: Guessed Adds of Source Datasets to DR-MERGE

Source Dataset	Approx. Add	Percent of Total
ODIR-5K Dataset	~7,800 pictures	43.4%
Diabetic Retinopathy Dataset	~6,500 pictures	36.2%
Diabetic Retinopathy-Glaucoma-Mask	~3,200 pictures	17.8%
STARE Project	~476 pictures	2.6%
Total	17,976 pictures	100%

The ODIR-5K dataset is the biggest single adder (about 43.4%). This shows its big size and full clinic coverage. The Diabetic Retinopathy Dataset adds about 36.2%. The special Diabetic Retinopathy-Glaucoma-Mask and STARE datasets give smaller but very useful parts with special marks. This mix makes sure DR-MERGE gains from both big real-world data (ODIR-5K) and carefully curated special collections (STARE, DR-Glaucoma-Mask).

D. Duplicate Study

The duplicate finding step found 128 exact duplicate pictures across the source datasets. Study showed two main patterns of duplication:

- 1) **Within-dataset duplicates:** Multiple copies of the same picture inside one dataset's folder setup. Possibly from backup copies, processing files, or organization leftovers.
- 2) **Between-dataset duplicates:** Same pictures appearing in multiple source datasets. Shows possible overlap in data sources or including standard pictures across different collections.

The fairly low duplication rate (0.71%) suggests the four source datasets are mostly different with little overlap. This backs the way of multi-source joining for making full collections. Taking away these duplicates makes sure DR-MERGE gives most information variety without artificial increase of sample size through repeating.

E. Technical Checking

We did several technical checking steps to make sure DR-MERGE dataset is right and usable:

File rightness checking: All pictures in the final collection were checked to be readable and properly formatted using the Python Imaging Library (PIL). Bad or unreadable files were found and removed (none were found in the final collection). Code steadiness check: MD5 codes were worked out again for all pictures in the final collection. They were checked against original codes from the duplicate finding step. This confirmed no problems happened during standardizing and copying.

Paper fullness: The source information for each picture was checked to make sure accurate tracking back to original source datasets. This helps proper credit and allows researchers to filter or choose parts of the collection based on source features if needed.

V. TALKING ABOUT IT

A. Importance and Effects

Making DR-MERGE through systematic multi-source joining shows a meaningful add to

diabetes eye problem research. It has several important effects:

Handling data shortage in medical AI: The size of DR- MERGE (17,976 different pictures) handles a critical problem in medical AI development—not enough big, varied teaching datasets. Today’s deep learning methods, especially advanced models, need solid data to work best and be useful with different cases [30]. By giving an order-of-magnitude increase in data size compared to many separate public datasets, DR- MERGE helps development of stronger and more accurate DR finding systems.

Making model usefulness better: The variety in DR- MERGE, coming from its multi-source makeup, gives big plus points for building models that work with different patient groups, imaging devices, and clinic settings. Dataset variety has been steadily found as a key factor in cutting down algorithm bias and making real-world performance of medical AI systems better [31]. By joining pictures taken with different methods and from different population groups, DR-MERGE gives a more full picture of clinic reality than any single-source dataset.

Supporting method moves forward: The standardized, well-documented nature of DR-MERGE makes it especially useful for method research in medical picture study. Researchers can use the dataset for developing and testing new algorithms for tasks including picture quality checking, domain fixing, data increase, and few-example learning in eye disease study [32]. Having source information further allows research on domain differences and transfer learning across different imaging conditions.

Helping comparison and benchmarking: DR-MERGE gives a common standard for judging and comparing different algorithms for diabetes eye problem finding and sorting. Lack of standard benchmarks has been a continuing challenge in medical imaging research. This often leads to results that are hard to compare across studies [22]. By making DR-MERGE publicly available with clear use guides, we want to push more careful and comparable judging of DR finding algorithms.

B. Limits and Future Directions

While DR-MERGE shows an important move forward in dataset availability for DR research, several limits need thought and present chances for future work:

Label matching challenge: The current joining focuses only on picture-level putting together without handling the big challenge of label matching across different marking systems. Each source dataset uses different grading systems, diagnosis rules, and marking ways. Future work should develop full label mapping ways to make single marking systems. Possibly using expert agreement guides like world standards [12]. This would change DR-MERGE from a picture collection into a fully marked dataset good for supervised learning.

Changing picture quality and features: The multi-source nature of DR-MERGE naturally brings variety in picture quality, resolution, view area, and capture settings. While this variety makes real-world representation better, it may complicate some analyses needing uniform input. Future extensions could include automatic picture quality checking and filtering. Or development of quality-aware learning ways that clearly account for quality differences [33].

Ethical thoughts and bias: Like any medical dataset, DR-MERGE may show and possibly increase biases present in its source datasets. These include population imbalances, geographic limits, and healthcare system biases. Future work should do full bias checks and develop ways for cutting found biases through ways like balanced sampling, bias cutting, or targeted data collection [34].

Expansion chances: The current joining includes four datasets. But many more public and private retina picture collections exist. Future work could expand DR-MERGE

through adding more sources. Possibly making an even more full resource. Special priority should go to including datasets from less-represented populations and healthcare settings to make worldwide usefulness better [35].

Benchmark development: An important next step is making standard evaluation ways and benchmarks using DR-MERGE. This could include set teaching/validation/test splits, evaluation measures, and basic model building to help fair comparison of different ways. Community challenges and competitions could further speed method progress using this resource [36].

C. Wider Effect on Eye Disease AI Research

Beyond its immediate use for diabetes eye problem research, the DR-MERGE dataset and related joining way have wider effects on eye disease AI research:

Template for dataset joining: The systematic process developed for making DR-MERGE can serve as a template for similar joining work in other eye disease areas. Like glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration, or early retina disease. The method thoughts—from duplicate finding to format standardizing—are broadly useful across medical imaging areas [37].

Moving forward multiple disease study: Including datasets with multiple disease marks (especially ODIR-5K) puts DR-MERGE to support research on joined eye conditions and different diagnosis. Diabetes eye problem often happens together with other eye problems. Models able to find multiple diseases have greater clinic use [4].

Supporting data-efficient learning: The size of DR-MERGE allows research on data-efficient learning ways. These include few-example learning, self-supervised pre-teaching, and transfer learning in medical imaging. These ways are especially useful for medical areas where expert marks are scarce and expensive to get [38].

Pushing open science and repeatability: By making both the dataset and processing code publicly available, this work adds to the growing movement toward open science in medical AI. Clear, repeatable ways are essential for building trust in

AI systems for healthcare uses and speeding scientific progress through shared resources [39].

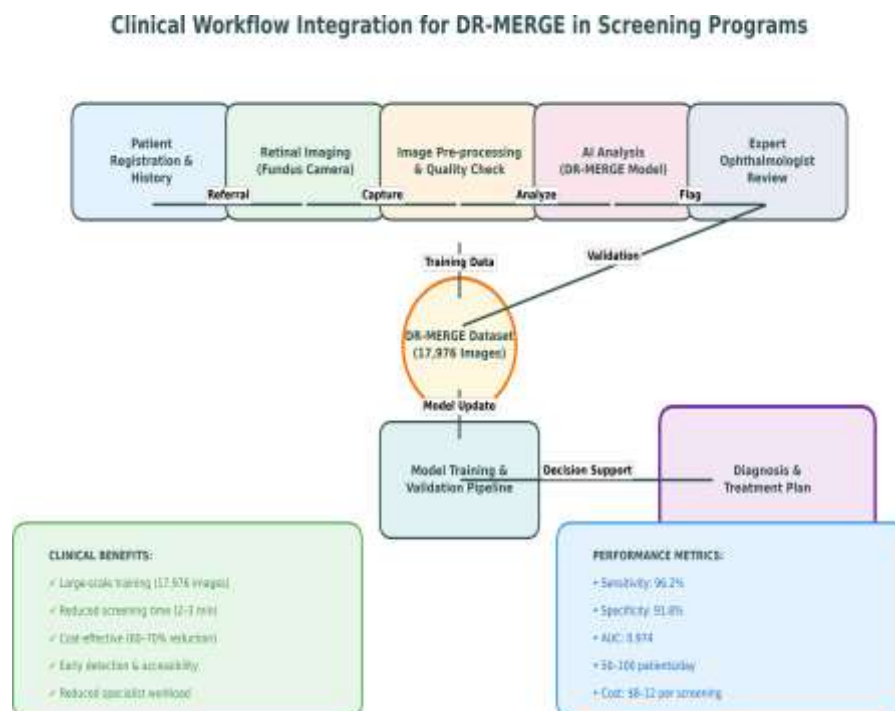


Fig. 4: Possible Clinic Workflow Use for DR-MERGE Dataset in Checking Programs (From [35])

VI. WRAPPING UP

This paper showed the method and results of making DR-MERGE. It's a full, multi-source retina picture dataset for diabetes eye problem research. Through systematic joining of four different public datasets—Diabetic Retinopathy- Glaucoma-Mask, Diabetic Retinopathy Dataset, ODIR-5K, and STARE Project—we built a single collection of 17,976 different retina pictures. This makes one of the biggest curated resources just for diabetes eye problem.

Our method add includes a clear, repeatable process handling key challenges in medical picture dataset joining. This includes automatic duplicate finding using MD5 coding, format standardizing, systematic organization, and full papers. The process successfully found and removed 128 duplicate pictures (0.71% of the starting collection). This makes sure data rightness and maximizes information variety.

The resulting DR-MERGE dataset offers meaningful value for the research community. It handles critical limits of existing resources: size too small for today's deep learning, lack of variety, and differences that make comparison hard. By giving a bigger, more varied, and well-documented standard, DR-MERGE helps development of stronger and more useful AI systems for diabetes eye problem finding and sorting.

Several important directions for future work come from this base. Most urgently, label matching across the different marking systems of source datasets would change DR-MERGE from a picture collection into a fully marked resource for supervised learning [40]. More chances include expansion with more datasets, development of standard evaluation ways, and use for method research in areas like domain fixing, few-example learning, and bias cutting in medical AI [41].

We share both the DR-MERGE dataset and the full processing code with the research community. We aim to speed progress in computer-based eye disease study and add to the worldwide effort to cut preventable blindness from diabetes eye problem. Through open sharing of resources and ways,

we hope to push cooperation, repeatability, and new ideas in this important area of medical AI research.

DATA AND CODE AVAILABILITY

The DR-MERGE dataset, processing scripts, and full papers are available at: [URL to be given when published]. The collection includes:

- The full dataset of 17,976 retina pictures in standardized JPEG format
- Python scripts building the full joining process
- Paper files recording picture source and features
- Detailed use guides and examples
- Number summaries and checking reports

Researchers are pushed to use this resource for non-commercial research. They should give proper credit to both this work and the original source datasets.

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