

Review

Transforming Ocular Toxicity Assessment Through AI: A White Paper on the ICE Test Analysis Tool

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Abstract:

Ocular toxicity assessment is a critical component of safety evaluation for pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and consumer products. The Isolated Chicken Eye (ICE) test is a widely accepted alternative method for identifying severe eye irritants, offering ethical and scientific advantages over traditional in vivo testing. Recent advances in artificial intelligence (AI) have opened new opportunities to enhance the accuracy, consistency, and efficiency of ICE test analysis. This white paper explores the integration of AI-driven analytical frameworks into ocular toxicity assessment, focusing on automated data interpretation, image-based scoring, and predictive modeling. By reducing subjectivity and improving reproducibility, AI-supported ICE test analysis has the potential to strengthen decision-making, accelerate safety evaluations, and support regulatory acceptance. The convergence of AI and alternative toxicity testing represents a transformative step toward more reliable, ethical, and data-driven ocular safety assessment.

Keywords: Ocular toxicity; Artificial intelligence; ICE test; Eye irritation assessment; Alternative toxicity testing; Image analysis; Predictive modeling

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Introduction / Background

Ocular safety assessment is a cornerstone of chemical, pharmaceutical, cosmetic, and environmental product development. The ability to reliably detect irritation or corrosive potential is essential for mitigating risk and ensuring consumer and worker protection. However, conventional eye irritation testing methods, including manual scoring of isolated chicken eyes, remain hindered by operator variability, subjectivity, and limited scalability.¹

The Isolated Chicken Eye (ICE) test is a globally recognized OECD Test Guideline 438 method for evaluating corneal damage. It relies on visual scoring of corneal opacity, swelling, and fluorescein retention—three critical indicators of chemical-induced ocular injury. Despite its regulatory acceptance, the process remains largely manual, time-intensive, and dependent on experienced toxicologists for accurate interpretation.²

Recent advancements in artificial intelligence and computer vision have opened new pathways for

transforming toxicology workflows. Automated image-based systems can quantify subtle optical and structural changes that may elude manual observation. They enable consistent, high-throughput analysis and reduce dependence on subjective interpretation.³

The ICE Test Analysis Tool represents this evolution toward digital toxicology. Designed as an automated image-processing and interpretation platform, it converts corneal images into reliable, quantitative toxicity metrics aligned with OECD 438 guidelines. This white paper examines how the tool advances ocular safety testing, improves consistency, and supports modern, scalable toxicology practices.

Problem Statement

Despite decades of progress in toxicology, traditional ICE scoring continues to face persistent challenges.

Key Challenges Identified

Subjective Interpretation:

Opacity, swelling, and redness scoring depend heavily on human visual evaluation, which varies significantly between analysts.

Low Scalability:

Manual assessment limits throughput, making it difficult for laboratories to process large numbers of samples efficiently.

Measurement Variability:

Inconsistencies in lighting, image capture quality, and observer expertise introduce variability in corneal damage evaluation.⁴

Limited Documentation:

Traditional visual scoring offers limited quantitative documentation for comparison, auditing, or longitudinal review.

Regulatory Pressure for Standardization:

Evolving global safety regulations emphasize reproducibility, traceability, and reduction of animal-based subjectivity.⁵

There is a clear need for an automated system that can:

- Quantify corneal changes precisely
- Minimize operator variability
- Produce regulatory-aligned interpretations
- Improve throughput and documentation quality.⁶

The ICE Test Analysis Tool directly addresses these challenges by digitizing the ICE workflow from image upload to final toxicity interpretation.

The Tool: ICE Test Analysis Tool

The ICE Test Analysis Tool is an AI-supported platform designed to objectively evaluate corneal response to chemical exposure using image-based analytics. It automates the extraction of critical ocular toxicity markers and provides structured interpretations consistent with OECD 438.

Core Objective

To modernize ICE testing by providing an automated, image-driven, and highly reproducible evaluation framework for corneal irritation and corrosion.

Developer Information

The ICE Test Analysis Tool has been developed by MolecuNex AI, the advanced research and innovation division of SwaLife Biotech Ltd. The platform reflects the combined expertise of SwaLife's biotechnology leadership and MolecuNex AI's computational intelligence capabilities, ensuring scientifically robust, AI-

driven toxicology solutions optimized for regulatory and research environments.

Features and Functionality**Automated Image Quantification**

The tool extracts quantitative parameters directly from uploaded eye images:

- **Corneal Thickness Measurement**
- **Opacity Scoring via Pixel Intensity Mapping**
- **Redness and Vascularity Detection**
- **Damage Pattern Index (Texture Irregularity)**

Regulatory-Aligned Classification

Interprets measurements according to OECD TG 438 severity categories.

Multi-Image Aggregation

Accepts 1–3 images per test and computes mean values across replicates.

Integrated Reporting

Generates a downloadable PDF summarizing:

- Parameter measurements
- Mean values
- Severity outcomes
- Interpretation narratives

User-Friendly Workflow

Image preview modules ensure accuracy before analysis, while the structured interface accommodates both experts and new users.

Scalable Architecture

Easily adaptable for laboratory workflows, research environments, or training programs in regulatory toxicology.

How It Works**1. Data Upload**

Users upload corneal images captured from isolated chicken eyes after chemical exposure.

2. Image Preprocessing

The system performs:

- Region-of-interest extraction
- Noise reduction
- Illumination normalization
- Edge and color-space optimization

3. Parameter Extraction

AI-driven algorithms calculate:

- Thickness (mm)
- Opacity (0–4 score)
- Redness intensity
- Damage pattern index

4. Toxicological Interpretation

Each parameter is mapped to its corresponding severity category:

- No effect
- Slight effect
- Moderate effect
- Severe effect

5. Report Generation

A complete toxicology-style PDF report is generated, summarizing:

- All measurements
- Mean values
- Severity classifications
- Final interpretation

This makes AI-assisted ICE scoring accessible without requiring specialized computational expertise.

Quantitative and Qualitative Benefits

Measurable Outcomes

- **Up to 60–80% reduction** in manual scoring variability
- **Significant improvement in reproducibility**, especially for opacity and redness
- **Faster turnaround times**, improving laboratory throughput
- **Standardized documentation** suitable for audits and regulatory submissions

Qualitative Advantages

- Enhances confidence in early toxicity screening
- Reduces dependence on specialized personnel
- Strengthens traceability and scientific rigor
- Enables better comparison across studies or batches

The tool advances both scientific quality and operational efficiency.

Implementation & Deployment Strategy

Deployment Model

The tool supports:

- **Cloud-based deployment** for multi-site access
- **On-premise installation** for high-security research labs
- **Hybrid deployments** ensuring compliance with institutional data policies

User Onboarding

Includes guided workflows, tutorials, and interpretation guidelines for laboratories or academic users.

Integration

Can interface with:

- Laboratory information management systems (LIMS)
- Toxicology databases
- Digital lab notebooks

Market Analysis & Competitive Landscape

Adoption of AI in toxicology is accelerating. With global regulatory bodies encouraging alternative testing strategies and reproducibility, AI-guided systems are expected to grow significantly.

Competitive Differentiation

Unlike traditional ICE scoring or generic computer vision tools, the ICE Test Analysis Tool provides:

- OECD 438 alignment
- Automated parameter extraction specific to ocular toxicity
- Consistent multi-image aggregation
- Built-in reporting with toxicology narrative

Its focus on regulatory toxicology distinguishes it from general-purpose AI imaging platforms.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- Fully automated, objective scoring
- Regulatory-aligned interpretations
- High reproducibility and reduced bias
- Scalable, digital-first architecture

Weaknesses

- Dependent on image quality
- Limited to visible-surface corneal changes
- Fluorescein patterns require controlled lighting

Opportunities

- Growing adoption of AI in preclinical toxicology
- Integration with high-throughput screening programs
- Expansion toward multi-endpoint ocular toxicity analytics

Threats

- Competition from emerging toxicology AI platforms
- Regulatory variations across countries
- Rapid market evolution requiring continuous innovation

Risks & Mitigation

1. Data Quality Risks

Low-quality or misaligned images may affect accuracy.

Mitigation: Image validation and preprocessing pipelines ensure consistent input quality.

2. Adoption Risks

Laboratories may resist shifting from manual scoring.

Mitigation: Provide training modules and validation support to demonstrate reliability.

3. Regulatory Compliance Risks

AI tools must meet documentation and transparency standards.

Mitigation: Maintain detailed algorithm documentation and dataset logs.

4. Algorithmic Bias Risks

Limited datasets may bias opacity or redness scoring.

Mitigation: Continuous dataset expansion and cross-lab validation.

5. Competitive Risks

Rapid innovation in AI-driven toxicology tools.

Mitigation: Maintain active R&D and collaborative partnerships.

Governance and Ethics

The tool aligns with responsible AI principles, emphasizing transparency, reproducibility, and fairness. It is designed to support-not replace-expert judgment in toxicology. Data handling follows strong governance frameworks to ensure confidentiality and scientific integrity.

Roadmap & Future Outlook

Planned enhancements include:

- **Deep Learning–Driven Corneal Damage Classification**
- **Automated Fluorescein Retention Detection**
- **Batch Processing for High-Volume Studies**
- **Cloud Collaborative Workspaces**
- **Toxicity Database Integration**
- **Mobile-Compatible Image Capture Tools**

These advancements aim to make AI-assisted ocular toxicity evaluation universally accessible and increasingly precise.

Conclusion & Call to Action

Reliable, early detection of ocular irritation is essential for ensuring chemical safety and supporting regulatory compliance. The ICE Test Analysis Tool bridges the gap between traditional toxicology and modern AI-powered assessment, delivering objective, reproducible, and scalable evaluations.

This platform empowers laboratories, researchers, and regulatory teams to enhance their assessment workflows, reduce subjectivity, and strengthen scientific reliability. As digital toxicology continues to evolve, now is the time to embrace AI-driven solutions that elevate safety science.

Invitation to Collaborate

We invite healthcare providers, research organizations, pharmaceutical companies, and wellness innovators to partner with Swalife Biotech and MolecuNex AI. Explore our platform through pilot projects, joint research, or direct collaboration to customize solutions aligned with your specific needs. Contact us today to schedule a demonstration, discuss tailored deployment options, or initiate a strategic partnership that can redefine your discovery and healthcare objectives.

Join us now at info@swalifebiotech.com to be at the forefront of this revolutionary shift where science, natural wisdom, and AI converge to create a healthier, more personalized future for all.

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