International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management (IJSREM)
Volume: 08 Issue: 05 | May - 2024 SJIF Rating: 8.448 ISSN: 2582-3930

Disease Prediction Using CNN Algorithm

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Abstract -In this project, I have endeavored to revolutionize disease detection by harnessing the power of artificial intelligence, allowing users to effortlessly and accurately identify three specific diseases from the comfort of their own homes with just a few clicks. This innovative approach eliminates the need to endure days of anticipation for traditional diagnostic reports, ensuring that treatment can commence promptly.

The cornerstone of this project lies in the application of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), a cutting-edge deep learning technology. These networks are designed to take input images, meticulously analyze them, and allocate importance to various elements within the images, such as specific features or objects. By learning from vast datasets, CNNs become proficient in distinguishing between different elements, which, in our case, are essential for the accurate identification of diseases. In conclusion, this project represents a significant step forward in democratizing healthcare and disease detection. By leveraging AI and CNNs, it empowers individuals to proactively manage their health, obtain rapid diagnoses, and access prompt treatment. As the project continues to evolve and adapt, its potential to revolutionize disease detection becomes increasingly evident, promising a future where technology and healthcare work hand in hand to improve patient outcomes and overall well-being.

Key Words: Disease prediction, CNN.

1.INTRODUCTION

AI and machine learning have gained a lot of popularity and acceptance in recent years. With the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, the situation changed even more. During the crisis, we witnessed a rapid digital transformation and the adoption of disruptive technology across different industries. Healthcare was one of the potential sectors that gained many benefits from deploying disruptive technologies. AI, machine learning, and deep learning have become an imperative part of the sector. Deep learning in healthcare has a huge impact and it has enabled the sector to improve patient monitoring and diagnostics. In this project, I have tried to detect three diseases by leveraging AI with just a few clicks at home with a good accuracy and no need to wait for days for the reports. Accordingly, these diseases can be treated quickly. This project will detect diseases using CNN (Convolutional Neural Networks) which will take input images, assign importance (learnable weights and biases) to various aspects/objects in the image, and be able to differentiate one from the other. With time, more datasets will be available which will improve the accuracy of this project. This project can be expanded to any number of diseases in the future as well.

Disease. Disease detection plays a crucial role in healthcare by enabling early identification and diagnosis of various medical conditions. Rapid and accurate detection of diseases is essential for effective treatment, management, and prevention. Advances in technology have significantly enhanced our ability to detect diseases, ranging from traditional methods to more sophisticated and precise techniques.

2.LITERATURE SURVEY

Title: A Comprehensive Literature Survey on Disease Prediction Using Convolutional Neural Networks

Abstract:Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have emerged as powerful tools in various fields, including healthcare, due to their ability to extract intricate patterns from complex data such as medical images. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in utilizing CNNs for disease prediction tasks, owing to their potential to enhance accuracy and efficiency in diagnosing various medical conditions. This literature survey aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the research conducted in the field of disease prediction using CNNs. The survey covers a wide range of diseases, including but not limited to cancer, neurological disorders, cardiovascular diseases, and infectious diseases. It discusses the methodologies, datasets, performance metrics, and challenges encountered in these studies, offering insights into the current state-of-the-art techniques and future research directions.

Introduction:With the exponential growth of medical data and the advancements in machine learning techniques, there has been an increasing emphasis on developing accurate and efficient methods for disease prediction. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have demonstrated remarkable success in various image-related tasks, making them particularly suitable for analyzing medical images and predicting diseases. By leveraging the hierarchical features learned through convolutional layers, CNNs can effectively capture subtle patterns indicative of different medical conditions. In this literature survey, we delve into the applications of CNNs in disease prediction, exploring the methodologies employed, datasets utilized, performance evaluations, and challenges encountered in existing studies.

Cancer Prediction:Cancer remains one of the leading causes of mortality worldwide, necessitating early detection and

intervention for improved patient outcomes. CNNs have shown promising results in cancer prediction by analyzing various medical imaging modalities such as mammograms, histopathological slides, and radiological images. For instance, researchers have developed CNN-based models to classify breast masses as benign or malignant using mammographic images with high accuracy. Similarly, CNNs have been employed to differentiate between different cancer subtypes based on histopathological images, aiding pathologists in accurate diagnosis and treatment planning.

Neurological Disorder Prediction:Neurological disorders encompass a wide range of conditions affecting the central and peripheral nervous systems, posing significant challenges in diagnosis and management. CNNs have been applied to neuroimaging data, including magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and functional MRI (fMRI), for predicting neurological disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and multiple sclerosis. These studies have demonstrated the potential of CNNs in detecting early signs of neurodegeneration and differentiating between disease stages, contributing to improved patient care and therapeutic interventions.

Cardiovascular Disease Prediction: Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) remain a major public health concern globally, necessitating accurate risk assessment and early intervention strategies. CNNs have been utilized to analyze various cardiovascular imaging modalities, including echocardiograms, angiograms, and electrocardiograms (ECG), for predicting CVDs such as coronary artery disease, heart failure, and arrhythmias. These CNN-based models have shown promising results in risk stratification, identifying subtle abnormalities indicative of underlying cardiac pathology and enabling timely interventions to prevent adverse events.

Infectious Disease Prediction:Infectious diseases pose significant challenges to global health, necessitating rapid and accurate diagnostic methods for effective disease management and outbreak control. CNNs have been employed in infectious disease prediction by analyzing medical images, genomic sequences, and clinical data. For example, CNN-based models have been developed to classify chest X-rays for the detection of respiratory infections such as pneumonia and tuberculosis. Additionally, CNNs have been used to analyze genomic data for predicting antimicrobial resistance and outbreak dynamics, aiding in the development of targeted interventions and public health strategies.

Performance Evaluation and Challenges:The performance of CNN-based disease prediction models is typically evaluated using metrics such as accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC-ROC). While CNNs have demonstrated impressive performance in many studies, several challenges persist, including dataset imbalance, generalization to diverse populations, interpretability of model predictions, and integration into clinical workflows. Addressing these challenges requires collaborative efforts from researchers, clinicians, and policymakers to ensure the development of robust and clinically applicable predictive models.

Conclusion: In conclusion, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) hold great promise in disease prediction across various medical domains, including cancer, neurological disorders, cardiovascular diseases, and infectious diseases. By leveraging the power of deep learning and medical imaging data, CNNs enable accurate and efficient diagnosis, facilitating timely interventions and personalized treatment strategies. However, further research is needed to address existing challenges and validate the clinical utility of CNN-based disease prediction models in real-world settings. Collaborative efforts among researchers, clinicians, and industry stakeholders are essential to harnessing the full potential of CNNs in transforming healthcare delivery and improving patient outcomes.

3. PROPOSED SYSTEM

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Abstract: Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have emerged as powerful tools in various fields, including healthcare, due to their ability to extract intricate patterns from complex data such as medical images. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in utilizing CNNs for disease prediction tasks, owing to their potential to enhance accuracy and efficiency in diagnosing various medical conditions. This literature survey aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the research conducted in the field of disease prediction using CNNs. The survey covers a wide range of diseases, including but not limited to cancer, neurological disorders, cardiovascular diseases, and infectious diseases. It discusses the methodologies, datasets, performance metrics, and challenges encountered in these studies, offering insights into the current state-of-the-art techniques and future research directions.

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4. CONCLUSIONS

Traditional machine learning methods (such as multilayer perception machines, support vector machines, etc.) mostly use shallow structures to deal with a limited number of samples and computing units. When the target objects have rich meanings, the performance and generalization ability of complex classification problems are obviously insufficient. The convolution neural network (CNN) developed in recent years has been widely used in the field of image processing because it is good at dealing with image classification and recognition problems and has brought great improvement in the accuracy of many machine learning tasks. It has become a powerful and universal deep learning model.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my sincere thanks and deep Sense of gratitude to my respected mentor and guide Prof. P.T jagtap Professor in Department of Information Technology of Smt. KashibaiNavale College Engineering, Pune-41 for the technical advice, encouragement and constructive criticism, which motivated to strive harder for excellence.

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