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NeuroSpectra : Revolutionizing Autism detection through AI

Priyanka H. L , Pavan. B , Rohithnaik. S , S. M Yathin , Sinchana S. V

Malnad College of Engineering, Hassan-573202, Karnataka, India

phl@mcehassan.ac.in, pavanbasavaraj25@gmail.com, rohithnaiks2003@gmail.com, sm.yathin4@gmail.com , janapada147@gmail.com

Abstract: Identifying and Assessing Autism Spectrum Disorder is usually dependent on the behavioral Developments in the human life and the condition known as Autism Spectrum Disorder is an neurological and developmental disorder which occurs during the initial stages of the child life i.e the initial two years of child birth. As per the recent census this a neurodevelopmental condition characterized by challenges in social interaction and communication affects 1% across the entire world's population. While its primary origin lies in genetics, early detection is crucial, and leveraging machine learning offers a promising avenue for a faster and more cost-effective diagnosis. This disorder is mainly caused due to environmental changes it is very essential for the world to detect and diagnose this disorder in the early stages of the life as it brings behavioral changes in the human beings so in order to detect this disorder and to increase the accuracy in the detection of this disorder we apply the AI technologies specifically the predictive models powered by machine learning and Neural networks. In the Machine learning models our approach involves supervised learning algorithms such as the Support Vector-based classifiers Random Forest algorithms to detect the disorder in Adults and We apply convolutional neural networks (CNN) in conjunction with a Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) to detect ASD in Children. Where the machine learning algorithm works on feature selection and the symptoms which are there in the Autism spectrum disorder which includes the behavioural changes which will be present in the individual if they are having autism spectrum disorder.

Keywords : Autism spectrum disorder, Neural network, Machine learning, Feature selection, Supervised learning

I. INTRODUCTION

Over the past few years, the condition known as Autism Spectrum Disorder is very common in the world. As number of individuals who are getting affected by ASD is growing so the demand for proper detection and diagnosis is also increasing rapidly. Detection is the first phase in Autism spectrum disorder usage of accurate machine learning model plays a vital role. Autism spectrum disorder affects the individual to connect in the world. This ASD involves various characteristics including challenges with social engagement and they face difficulty in perceiving or learning skills due to lack of communication this makes an individual to face difficulty in their lives and they face difficulties in tolerating the changes in the environment and changes in their routine. So it is very essential for us to detect this ASD in the early stages of the life thus preventing them to get affected by Autism. The advancements in the technology specially in the field of Artificial intelligence has enabled to detect this ASD by using various algorithms by analysing the patterns in the behaviours of the person who can get affected by this disorder by taking the patterns of the already affected people. AI has excelled in identifying the behavioural changes, Speech recognition as well as the genetic markers that may overcome the difficulties in the traditional approach. AI has the capability of providing more accurate and reliable results in detecting the Autism spectrum disorder.

This paper involves the inclusion of various Artificial technology techniques in order to detect the ASD by reviewing the current methodologies in detecting this disorder and the challenges associated with the current methodologies. As AI has the capacity of analysing interpreting organizing the data which gives more accurate results. By analysing the behavioural changes environmental changes and the genetic markers AI will yield more consistent outcomes by using speech analysis in the adults and the characteristics in human beings the Neural networks and machine learning models are capable of detecting ASD. By integrating AI in detection of this disorder we can get user friendly applications where the parent can also get to know whether the child is suffering from ASD. So This paper revolves under the addition of various emerging AI technologies to detect the neurodevelopmental disorder (ASD). Thus providing more accurate and reliable results.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

[1] An early-stage automated forecasting system to detect children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder through key sociodemographic and family-related attributes

Initial automated forecasting model for diagnosing and identifying children individuals with autism spectrum disorders utilizing significant socio-demographic and family-features characteristic traits. The ASD primarily impacts children. This ASD will impact individuals' social lives and their way of living. Numerous global health organizations and centers focusing on autism diagnosis and detection are encountering difficulties in delivering an accurate model for detecting and diagnosing Autism Spectrum Disorder. The data regarding ASD detection is influenced by several unidentified factors of the condition, and a prompt resolution is needed to address these factors for ASD. Thus, enhancing the chances to present proof that 'environmental and genetic factors are the primary indicators of ASD is a scientific challenge that must be addressed. This paper primary goal is to develop a predictive model to detect Autism spectrum condition in children as soon as possible, taking into account familial and social influences. This study adopts a three-phase method. To begin with, this research includes data gathering and processing, and the gaps in the data are addressed through the 1-NN model. The characteristics needed for ASD detection are obtained through the Chi-square and relief techniques. To guarantee equity in training, the dataset is balanced using the oversampling technique for minority class (SMOTE). Eight various machine learning algorithms—Decision Tree, Random Forest, Naïve Bayes, KNN, SVM, Logistic Regression, Adaboost, and MLP—were then tested and trained with the generated dataset. Evaluation metrics, such as Accuracy, Precision, and Recall, F1-score, and AUROC, are then employed to evaluate the model.

The following was shown by the model's results: (1) Out of ten important family and sociodemographic characteristics, seven have been linked to autism cases. (2) A strong positive connection (correlation 0.751) between the father's and mother's ages at childbirth is found by correlation sensitivity analysis. (3) Higher accuracy outcomes of 0.995, 0.9925, 0.9834, and 0.9876 are shown employing machine learning techniques like AdaBoost, K-nearest neighbor, neural networks, and decision tree methods, respectively. Alternative machine learning methods such as logistic regression, Alternatively, models including Random Forest and Naive Baye, provide lesser accuracies of 0.8002, 0.8199, and 0.8297, respectively.

Conversely, with a performance rate of 0.7105, the margin-based classification algorithm (SVM) method shows the lowest accuracy. Based on four evaluation metrics—area under the curve (AUC), F1 score, precision, and recall—the AdaBoost achieves the highest performance, accompanied by values of 0.9999, 0.9995, 0.9995, and 0.9995. The recently balanced and pre processed ASD dataset acts as a resource for autism studies. When compared with the original ASD dataset, the preprocessing methods can be considered accurate and produce better results. The classification precision was much improved by feature-selection techniques with comparable results from Chi2 and Relief. When compared to previous models at different comparing points, the study confirms the performance of the proposed prediction model. This suggested paradigm makes it possible to anticipate autism in its early stages.

[2Recognizing Autism Spectrum Disorder with the help of a One-Dimensional convolutional deep learning model

The neurological disorder known as autistic spectrum disorder, or ASD, has an impact on behaviour, social interaction, and communication. The field of artificial intelligence known as machine learning is devoted to creating algorithms that recognize patterns in input data and classify ASDs. Applying machine learning techniques to classify ASD has produced a variety of results. Further studies are required to enhance the performance of ASD classification. In order To tackle this, the following deep learning techniques, including 1D CNN have been introduced as an alternative to the categorization of ASD detection.

Three different publicly available ASD datasets (children, adults, and adolescents) are used to evaluate the proposed approaches. Because 1D CNNs are better suited to analyzing Time-series data frequently applied in diagnosing autism spectrum disorder, results indicate that they achieve superior to classical machine learning techniques in classifying ASD across all datasets, with higher accuracies of 99.45%, 98.66%, and 90% For the screening of the autism spectrum condition in Adults, Children, and Adolescents, respectively.

[3] The application of artificial intelligence in identifying autism through DTI and fMRI

A Survey of ASD, or neurodevelopmental disorders disorder, includes a number of disorders characterized by difficulties with Speech interactions, repetitive actions, and social behaviours, and linguistic cues. As reported by the Centers for Disease Control(CDC), 1 out of every 44 American children currently suffers from ASD. Clinical behavioural observation tests, which are confidential, time-consuming, and only permit late detection (a kid must be at least two years old to be eligible for an observation report), are the leading method for diagnosing ASD. However, Magnetic resonance imaging, a key neuroimaging tool (MRI) has shown that it can support quick, objective, and early diagnosis and identification of ASD.

Recent advancements in machine literacy (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) have contributed to the development of appropriate technologies for early detection and automated ASD opinion. Deep literacy (DL), a recent development in

artificial intelligence (AI) that relies on artificial neural networks (ANNs), has made it easier to analyze brain MRI data and improved individual capacities for people with ASD. This research focuses on two main MRI types-functional MRI (fMRI) and prolixity tensor imaging (DTI)—to investigate the role of AI in the diagnosis and understanding of autism.

Similarly, the check displays the abnormal DTI and fMRI findings associated with autism. Additionally, new methods for using fMRI and DTI to identify ASD are described and discussed. Future tendencies are eventually described in depth. The results of this investigation show how useful AI is for the early, confidential identification and assessment of ASD. In the future, new AI findings that may be used in healthcare settings may be revealed.

[4] A novel strategy for identifying autism spectrum disorder (ASD) using an ensemble diagnostic method based on blood tests

A New Approach to Identifying Autism Spectrum Disorder through Race and Ensemble Styles Test Information The neurological disorder commonly called autism spectrum disorder (ASD) has an influence on a child's gestures and gregarious communication skills. Common or common signs in early age include repetitive behaviours, limited hobbies, and gregarious commerce. Despite these indications, many people deserve the awareness or comprehension required to recognize ASD early on. Thus, to ensure prompt response and operation, early and accurate discovery using Artificial Intelligence approaches are crucial.
The individual Autism Diapason Complaint (DASD) program is a novel individual path that is introduced in this study. It uses race test data and an ensemble-based AI methodology to swiftly and precisely identify ASD. The Data Preprocessing Layer (DPL) and the individual Subcaste (DL) constitute the two main components of the DASD frame.

Two optimization methods are assumed in the DFL. While the Binary Genetic Algorithm (BGA) is employed to remove erroneous or outlier training data, Binary Gray Wolf Algorithm (BGWA) is used for point election to determine which qualities in the dataset are most relevant. Only important and high-quality data will be applied in the individual phase thanks to this preparation procedure.

To effectively and directly diagnose ASD, the DL employs a novel Ensemble Opinion Methodology (EDM). The Meliorated K-Nearest Neighbors (EKNN) model is an essential components of EDM. It combines three methods: Chimp Optimization Algorithm (COA) to induce synthetic data and decrease the amount of training dataset, Naïve Bayes to transform data from a point room to a weighted room, and For the final opinion, the optimized data is classified using K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN). A racial test dataset for ASD was utilized to determine the DASD program, which was subsequently combined with other current individual techniques. Delicacy (0.93), inaccuracy rate (0.07), recall (0.83), perfection (0.82), micro-average perfection (0.80), macro-average perfection (0.83), micro-average recall (0.79), macro-average recall (0.81), F1-grievance (0.79), and perpetration time (1.53 seconds) were among the numerous interpretation criteria that showed the superiority of the DASD system.

[5] AI-driven classification for recognizing autism spectrum disorder using video analysis

The neurobehavioral disorder known as an autism spectrum condition (ASD) impairs a person's capacity to communicate and engage with others. Additionally, repetitive behaviors and narrow interests are examples of it. Although there isn't a one-size-fits-all approach to autism, early identification and treatment can significantly improve a person's quality of life. Two promising fields of research that could help us better understand autism and undertake better therapies are engine literacy and deep literacy. Artificial intelligence techniques such as engine literacy and deep literacy enable machines to access data without explicit programming**.**

It may be possible to use these models to improve our understanding and capacity to interact with those who have autism. In order to diagnose autism early on, colorful engine literacy techniques are used. Among the engine literacy techniques used in this research area are Brace Vector Machine (SVM), resolution tree, Naïve Bayes, Random Forest, Logistic Regression, and K-Nearest Neighbour. The development of ASD Discovery, which uses engine literacy and deep literacy, has benefited from the vibrant advancements in the fields of engine literacy and artificial intelligence (AI).

The vaticination of autism diapason complaint has been carried out on a videotape dataset in this investigation. The videotape collection includes footage of children with autism and those without the condition engaging in four distinct behaviours. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) models, such as Inception V3 and Resnet50, have been used to extract the videotape characteristics. These CNN models are trained using long short tenure mind (LSTM) grounded models, and by using this, we obtain 91 accuracy.

[6] Utilizing machine learning methods to identify children with autism spectrum disorder

Early identification of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is often beneficial to children's long-term health. Because discovery styles rely on the pricey and confidential evaluation of specialists. In order to describe children with ASD, we proposed an engine literacy approach in this work that combines behavioral data (such as eye preoccupation and facial expression) with physiological data (such as electroencephalography, or EEG). Its use can lower prices and improve the efficacy of discovery. First, we used a creative

approach to identify the salient characteristics of the EEG data, facial expressions, and ocular preoccupation. Additionally, a mongrel emulsion path with a bracket delicacy of 87.50 was provided for multimodal data emulsion, based on a weighted naive Bayes algorithm.

It effects imply that the engine mastering bracket method in this investigation is effective for identifying ASD early. Distraction matrices and graphs show that EEG may be the most discriminating information, and that ocular obsession, facial expression, and EEG have different discriminatory dominions for the identification of ASD and typically developing children. There are significant reciprocal features between the behavioral and physiological data. Therefore, bracket delicacy can be much improved by the engine literacy approach suggested in this work, which incorporates the reciprocal information.

III. METHODOLOGY

I. Data collection

Data collection is the initial and most important step in developing any Machine learning models. For data collection we use specific age related data by using various tools such as (Kaggle) and We have visited the hospitals to collect the Visual data and Speech data. For children we have collected the Visual data such as the behaviour of a child and the facial expressions, body movements and the Audio data such as speech recordings in order to collect the rhythm, pitch and tone of the specific affected child and the body movements. In Adults we have collected the Clinical data such as responses to the standardized questions related to Autism spectrum disorder and the results of the cognitive tests such as memory and executive functions.

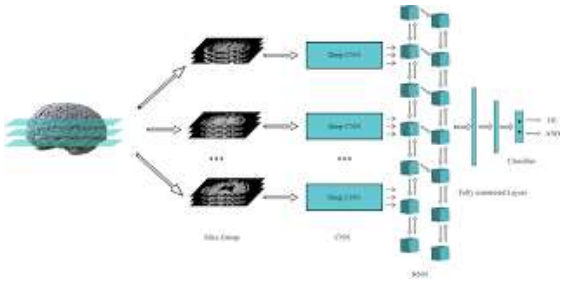
After the data collection it is necessary to preprocess the data which involves various steps such as Cleaning the data in order to remove the noise and next step involves normalizing the data which will sort the redundant data and by normalizing we can achieve standardized scores for the questionnaires.

II. Detection for children : CNN and RNN models

In children the detection is using the Convolutional neural network (CNN) and Recurrent neural netwok

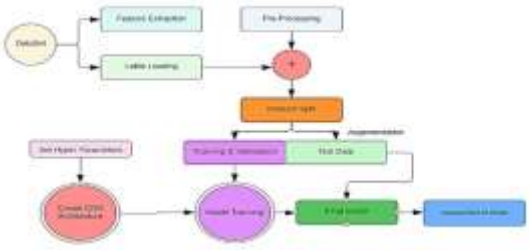
(RNN) where in CNN it includes the pre-processed data such as (Images & Visuals) as input data by which the feature extraction takes place where the features such as Eye deviations, Repetitive movements and the intensity of facial expressions will be extracted then the extracted features will undergo classification under various layers.

RNN will analyse the sequential data such as speech sequences or behavioural sequences. The LSTM (Long short term memory) will helps RNN to identify the irregularities in speech thus feature analysis will take place through Recurrent neural networks.



III. Detection in Adults : Machine learning algorithms.

In Adults as the data is way more structured compared to the data of children so the use of Machine learning algorithms is necessary the supervised learning algorithms such as Support vector machines (SVM) and the Random forest (RF) are used to detect the Autism spectrum disorder in Adults. By using ML models the feature engineering takes place where extracting features such as scores indicating difficulty in social interaction and identifying metrics from cognitive test results such as response time, accuracy etc. As the data is structured the data will be divided into training, Validation and testing sets. Performing the cross validation will help to improve the model to perform in various subsets of the data. Hyperplane tuning helps in model optimization. The final output is model classifies the (ASD-Positive or Negative) based on the input data.



IV. EVALUATION METRICS

The Evaluation metrics involves various aspects such as

- Accuracy: The overall correct predictions
- Precision: Capacity to avoid false positives
- Recall: Capacity to identify true positives
- F1 score: It is the harmonic mean of precision and recall
- AUC-ROC: It is a metric used to evaluate how well a machine learning model can distinguish between positive and negative classes

V. Deployment and Implementation

The implemented model will be deployed as user friendly applications to enhance the adaptability in detecting Autism Spectrum disorder.

For children the implemented model is deployed to a user friendly application that allows Parents to upload the video and Audio thus enhances scalability thus the app provides risk assesments.

For Adults the implemented model is deployed to a web based platform where the user inputs clinical data.

IV. MATHEMATICAL MODEL

To ensure precise operation and control the system relies on mathematical model thus the implement AI technologies will perform with more accuracy. Thus the model involves various equations

1. Convolutional neural network

Given input vector x and a weight matrix W the output z is calculated as:

$$\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{W}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}$$

Where,
W is a weight matrix
b is a bias vector
z is a output vector

2. Support vector machine

Given binary classification of two classes
The equation of the linear hyperplane can be written as:

$$w^T x + b = 0$$

Where W represents normal vector to hyperplane
b represents offset distance of the hyperplane from the origin

The distance between a data point xi and the decision boundary can be calculated as:

$$d_i = \frac{w^T x_i + b}{||w||}$$

where ||w|| represents the Euclidean norm of the weight vector w.

V. DISCUSSION

The inclusion of various emerging AI techniques will help to increase accuracy in Autism spectrum disorder detection. The Various techniques like CNN, RNN and Machine learning models will improve the accuracy of detection of this disorder as it helps to detect Autism in different age groups. Let's discuss the strengths and implications and future work related to the proposed methodology of Autism spectrum disorder detection

Strengths :

The use of CNN & RNN in detecting autism in children will improve the detection of unstructured data dynamically and use of the Machine learning algorithms in Adults will help to increase the accuracy in prediction where the input is structured data as it involves clinical data and results of the cognitive tests. By integrating the visual and audio data in children it provides clear features for detecting this disorder. The deployment of the model into a application it improves accessibility.

Future Work:

Including various other datasets which involves more diverse population to increase generalizability. Creating awareness among the parents about the disorder and involvement of Multimodal input such as combination of video and audio inputs or the combination of visual , Audio and the questionnaire data will increase the efficiency and robustness of the model. Development of detecting capacity which allows parents to constantly notice the behavioural changes in the children.

Implications :

The proposed methodology has the potential ability to provide more efficient, cost effective and accurate detection capabilities than the existing detections. AI based tools which help to increase the efficiency in detecting the Autism spectrum disorder.

VI. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, The AI powered techniques for Autism spectrum disorder detection improves the accessibility, efficiency, and accuracy of the detecting model use of neural networks in detecting Autism in children will help to classify the unstructured data.

The proposed approach will provides a framework which will enhances the autism detection and provides more accessibility and scalable solutions.

In conclusion this research underscores that inclusion of AI plays a pivotal role in detection of Autism spectrum disorder.

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