



Smart Health Prediction Using Machine Learning

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Abstract

The “Smart Health Prediction Using Machine Learning” system is based on predictive modeling and uses the symptoms the user enters into the system to predict the disease of the patient/user. The application has three login methods: User/Patient Login, Doctor Login and Administrator Login. The tool evaluates the symptoms provided by the user/patient as input and provides the results of the disease as output based on predictive algorithms. Smart health assessment is done using Naive Bayes classifier. The Naive Bayes classifier evaluates the probability of the disease, taking into account all subjects during the study period. Accurate interpretation of disease data facilitates early patient/user disease prediction and provides users with a clear view of the disease. After the prediction, the user/patient can consult the specialist using the interactive window. It uses machine learning algorithms and database management technology to extract new patterns from historical data. Using machine learning algorithms to improve prediction accuracy, users/patients will have quick and easy access to the app.

Keywords: Predictive Modeling, Naive Bayes Classifier

1. Introduction

Machine learning is a method that uses machine learning to track all characters and make predictions using Disease Model building methods. For example, machine learning can help. It is a branch of artificial intelligence designed to support the concept of predictive modeling to quickly analyze data and machines can learn from data, analyze and quickly reproduce results. With the help of minimal technology, the user/patient can intervene by typing and making a decision. Machine learning is a cognitive decisionmaking method that allows doctors to learn their algorithms using sample data or past specific symptoms to improve collected patient information to improve healthcare. Naive Bayes Classifier Actually. Using technology to analyze large amounts of data Learning algorithms have two levels: planning and research. Accepted. Each subfield osymptom s and symptoms of the user/patient's disease is a prediction, and we also show how the symptoms can be used to predict the disease. Machine learning data storage combined with data distribution technology can provide a powerful platform to assist management, clinical, education, and healthcare in addressing disease prediction studies based on the concern of using patient/patient information. Our symptoms. There is a lot of information collected

Problems that can be discussed by anticipating health. [1-5]

2. Project Analysis

2.1. objective

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There are some programs for intelligent health prediction. However, chronic diseases have been specifically researched and some risk levels have been determined. However, this method has not been widely used for disease prediction in general diseases. Smart healthcare measures help diagnose various diseases by analyzing the patient's symptoms using an amazing machine learning algorithm.

2.2. existing method

This framework predicts diseases in a given area and population. Disease prediction is only for certain diseases. In this way, big data and convolutional neural network algorithms are used to predict diseases. This method uses machine learning algorithms for shaped data such as Knearest neighbors and decision trees. The machine is 94.8% susceptible to certain diseases. In a previous article, we simplified machine learning algorithms to effectively predict disease spread in patients with the disease. We are testing new treatment prediction models using real hospital data from some specific regions/regions. Using structured and unstructured patient/user data, we present a novel convolutional neural network multimodal disease risk prediction algorithm. [6-10].

2.3. proposed method

If a person is diagnosed with the actual disease, they need to see a doctor, which is time consuming and expensive. Since it is difficult for users to reach doctors and hospitals, the disease cannot be detected. Because if the above process can be done using electronic software, saving time and resources, the patient will be in a better position for the process to go well. Smart Health Prediction is a web service that predicts the user's illness based on the symptoms the user/patient expects. Information on the Smart Health Prediction Framework is compiled from various health-related websites. Customers will be able to detect potential diseases based on symptoms in the web application. The aim of the project is to create a web platform that can predict disease events based on symptoms. Users can choose from a list of symptoms and search for diseases by predicting occurrences and conditions.

Table.1 Efficiency Comparison



Diseases	NB	LR	K*	DT
Breast Cancer wise	97.30	92.90	95.70	94.50
Breast Cancer	72.70	67.70	73.70	74.20
Dermatomegaly	97.40	96.80	94.50	94.10
Echo Chambers	95.70	94.50	89.30	96.40
Liveries	54.80	68.70	66.80	65.80
Pimaricin Diabetes	75.70	77.40	70.10	74.40
Haematidroses	75.30	74.40	73.70	72.10
Heart-c	83.30	83.70	75.10	77.10
Heart-statlog	84.80	84.00	73.80	75.50
Heart-b	83.90	84.20	77.80	80.20
Hepatitis	83.80	83.80	80.10	79.20
Lung Cancer	53.20	47.20	41.60	40.80
Lymphs	84.90	78.40	83.10	78.20
Postooerasis	68.10	61.10	61.60	69.70
Tumor	49.70	41.60	38.00	41.30
Success Ratio	8\15	5\15	0\15	2\15



NB – Naïve Bayes, LR – Linear Regression, K*- Kth Nearest&DT – Decision Tree

We focus on machine learning algorithms and propose a method for disease prediction. We use Naive Bayes algorithm to analyze patient data because medical data grows exponentially and existing data needs to be processed to predict disease based on symptoms. Using techniques based on patient data, we can obtain accurate estimates of infection risk based on discharge, which helps us understand the prediction of disease risk. Thanks to this approach, disease and risk prediction can be made in a short time and at low cost. When the results of Naive Bayes and other algorithms are compared in terms of accuracy and time, the accuracy of the Naive Bayes algorithm is higher than the other algorithms mentioned in

Algorithm Figure 1.

.

3. Algorithms and Architecture

3.1. Naive Bayes Algorithm

Naive Bayes Algorithm is a simple way to build a model that lists problems for finding interaction with the object. Category posts are selected from a limited number of options. It is a set of algorithms based on principles rather than specific algorithms. According to this rule, the value of each function of each Naive Bayes classifier is independent of the importance of other features. For example, if the fruit is orange, round and 10cm to 15cm in diameter, we can call it orange. The Naive Bayes algorithm also takes everything into account to determine whether the fruit is orange or not.

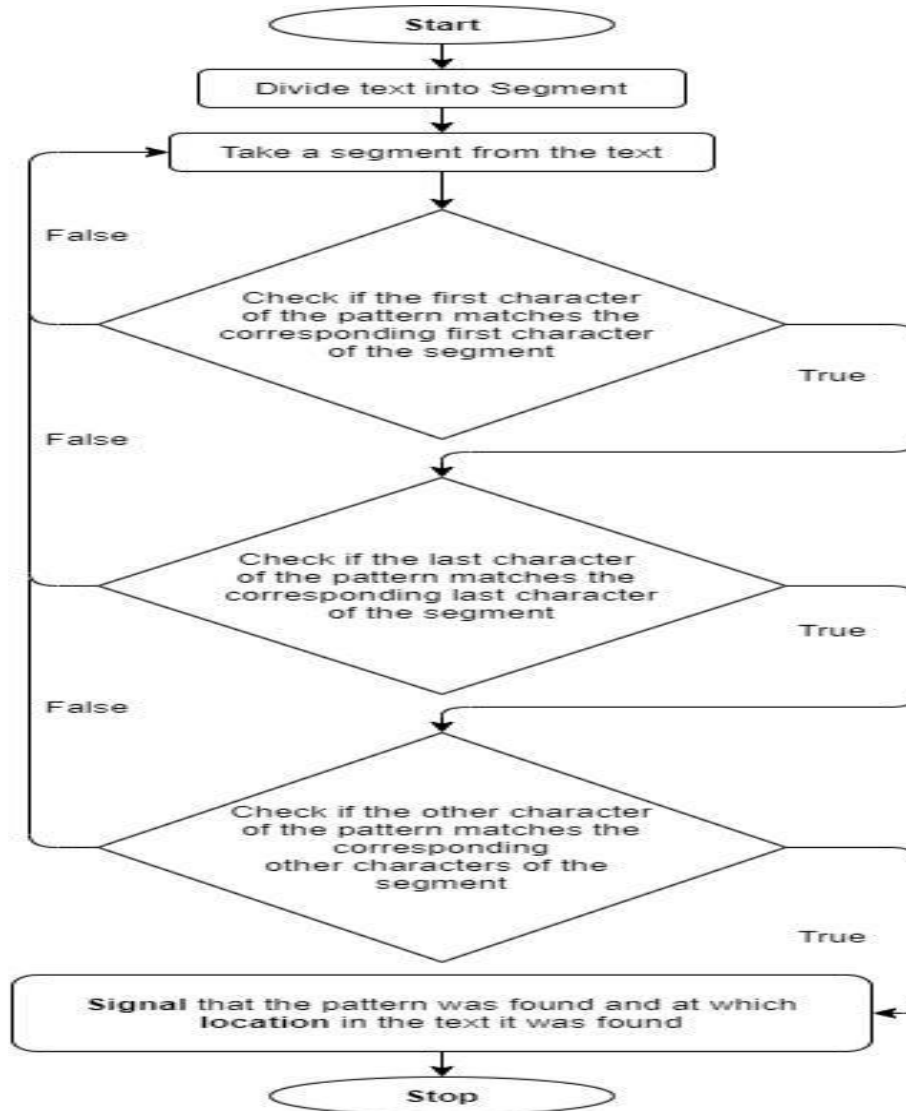




Fig.1: Algorithm Flow Diagram

There are many suitable models, but for some of them, the Naive Bayes algorithm performs best among maintenance models.

3.2. Architecture

The aim of the project is to create a web forum for disease prediction based on different symptoms and events. Users will select different symptoms and use the necessary information from the collected data to find the disease.

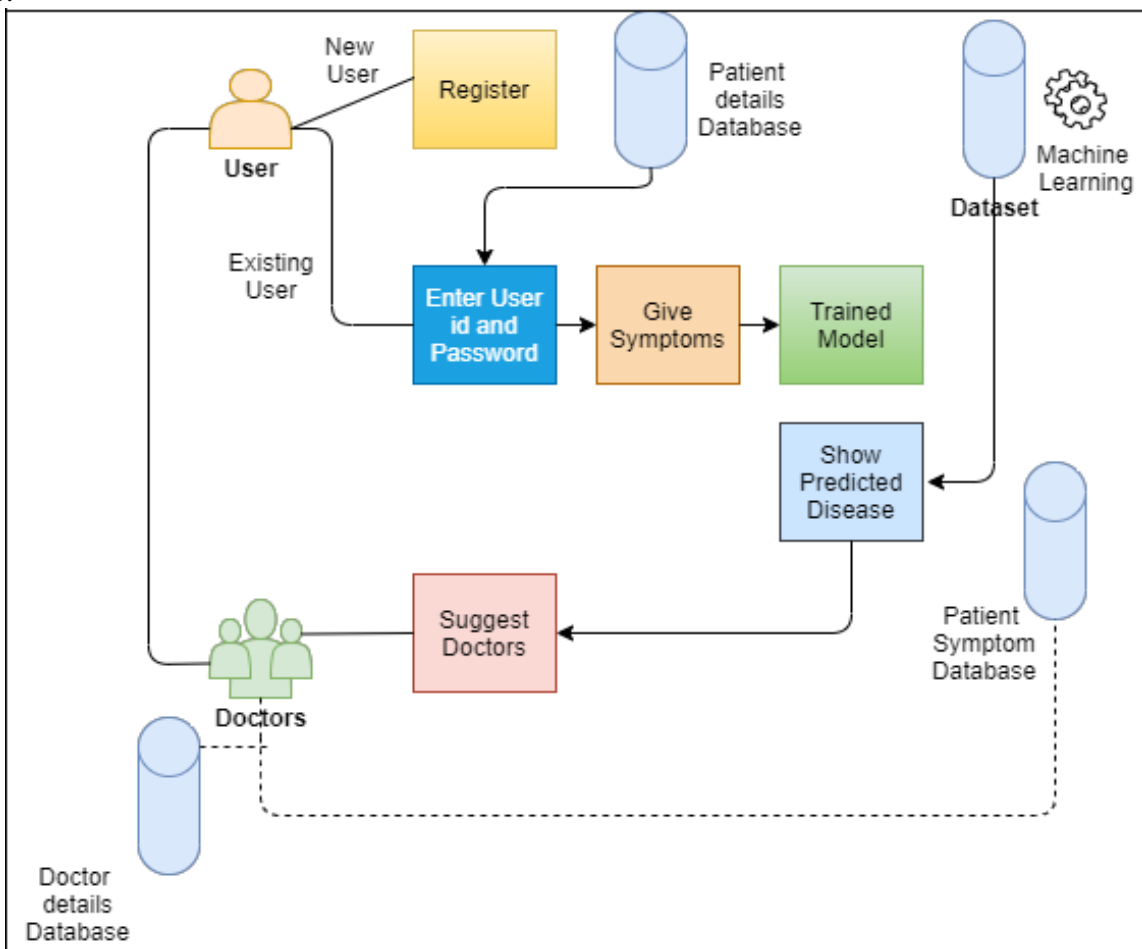


Fig.2: Application Architecture



Conclusion

By planning the data set using the Naive Bayes algorithm, the desired information about the relevant symptoms can be obtained from the historical information in the plan. Only when the system reacts in this way can health be achieved. This information is compared with the incoming query and associated with the correct search information. Given that this new solution will be based on realtime historical data, it will provide accurate and timely results, allowing patients to receive a diagnosis quickly. Web applications allow the patient to speak directly to the doctor, often removing the doctor from the meeting. So this network system will actually predict and will also be able to create honest and honest people.

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