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Disease Prediction and Consultation Using Machine Learning

Dimple Joshi^{*1}, Kosha Gohil^{*2}, Ravi Bapodara^{*3}, Prof. Aparna Patil^{*4},

Dept. of Computer Science, Genba Sopanrao Moze College of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India*1,*2,&*3

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering, Genba Sopanrao Moze College of Engineering, Pune,

Maharashtra, India^{*4}

ABSTRACT: The medical industry deals with massive amounts of data on a regular basis. Using traditional approaches to handle large amounts of data can have an impact on the outcome. Machine learning algorithms can be used to discover facts in medical research, particularly for disease prediction. For the analysis of patient medicines and specialists, early disease recognition is critical. To diagnose various disorders, machine learning algorithms such as Decision trees, Support vector machines, Multilayer perceptrons, Bayes classifiers, K-Nearest Neighbors Ensemble classifier techniques, and others are utilised. Machine learning algorithms can help predict diseases quickly and accurately. This study looks at how machine learning techniques are used to forecast various diseases and their forms. This study looked at research publications on chronic renal disease prediction, machine learning, heart disease, diabetes, and breast cancer, among other topics. The hybrid technique, which improves the performance of individual classifiers, is also investigated in the research.

KEYWORDS: Dynamic policy, patient preference learning, physician recommendation

I. INTRODUCTION

Machine Learning is an area of artificial intelligence that tries to give computer methods for accumulating, changing, and updating the knowledge of intelligent systems. Artificial intelligence (AI) enables computers to analyse their surroundings, execute certain functions, and improve their chances of solving real-world problems. With technical advancements and scientific progress, AI is proving to be a fascinating field. As a result, ML approaches are receiving more attention. Machine learning (ML) is a powerful data analysis technique that uses learning algorithms to iteratively learn from existing data. For example, in primary care, model and evaluate electronic visits, and research They-based appointment systems. They-based or mobile-based healthcare applications like as ZocDoc, Quest Diagnostics, and WeDoctor and HaoDF in China are well-known, and these systems are assemblages of a big number of resources, especially doctors, from many hospitals in various places.

According to several industry findings, patients are unable to discover the most suited physicians for their illness condition due to a lack of medical understanding. To that end, physician advice, which is the basis for this research, becomes an effective tool for web- or mobile-based applications for allocating suitable resources to patients. In general, these apps offer patients appointment services through physician selection recommendations, from which they can choose one for medical services. Patients must first choose their preferred hospital location and appointment time before beginning the service.

II. RELATED WORK

In hospital system doctor predict the diseases and charge huge amount of money for checkup and test. And they take long period of time for that but some diseases can increase their effect with time. Instead of doctor we can predict diseases at home using online portal and can find specialist for the same. This will also eliminate consultation charges. Some patient do not have information about specialist doctor and their experience so they are not able to choose the best doctor and hence they waste money on general surgeon. This system will dynamically recommend physician according to patient preference. It will Predict the diseases from the given symptoms, create and monitors a



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health profile of every individual patient. There will be verification of data for multiple times. Generating the result and send to the doctor for verification and then further services are provided to the patients.

A. PROPOSED-SYSTEMARCHITECTURE



B. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

- 1. DatabaseRequirements
 - ForConnectionofFrontendandBackend:-JAVA
 - ToStoreRecords:-MySQLQueryBrowser
- 2. SoftwareRequirements
 - Operating System: Windows 7 and Above
 - Front End : HTML and CSS, JavaScript, Bootstrap
 - Back End : MySQL and JAVA
 - Server : Tomcat 8.0
 - Platform : Eclipse
- 3. HardwareRequirements
 - System : Intel I3 Processor and above.
 - Hard Disk : 200 GB.
 - Monitor : 15 VGA Color.
 - Ram : 4 GB.

C. Methodologies/Algorithm Details

Approri Algorithm

All non-empty subset of frequent itemset must be frequent. The key concept of Apriori algorithm is its antimonotonicity of support measure. Apriori assumes that Before we start understanding the algorithm, go through some definitions which are explained in my previous post. Consider the following dataset and we will find frequent itemsets and generate association rules for them



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Id	Frequent match Item
Sympton1(I1)	4
Sympton2(I2)	5
Sympton3(I3)	3
Sympton4(I4)	5
Symptons5(I5)	6

Figure1: Frequent Items matched

Minimum support count =3

minimum confidence is 60%

Confidence

Confidence(A->B)=Support_count(AUB)/Support_count(A)

So here, by taking an example of any frequent itemset, we will show the rule generation. Itemset {I1, I2, I3} //from L3 $\,$

SO rules can be [I1^I2]=>[I3] //confidence = sup(I1^I2^I3)/sup(I1^I2) = 2/4*100=50% [I1^I3]=>[I2] //confidence = sup(I1^I2^I3)/sup(I1^I3) = 2/4*100=50% [I2^I3]=>[I1] //confidence = sup(I1^I2^I3)/sup(I2^I3) = 2/4*100=50% [I1]=>[I2^I3] //confidence = sup(I1^I2^I3)/sup(I1) = 2/6*100=33% [I2]=>[I1^I3] //confidence = sup(I1^I2^I3)/sup(I2) = 2/7*100=28% [I3]=>[I1^I2] //confidence = sup(I1^I2^I3)/sup(I3) = 2/6*100=33%



III. RESULTS

Fig:-HomePage



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Fig:-Patient Register



Fig:-patient Login



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Fig:-symptoms



Fig:-Doctor Recommended

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Fig:-Predicted Disease

Book appointment	
Rahil	
Deshmukh	
Sector 2 plot 112, indrayaninagar , bhosari	
7020704282	
rahild2000@gmail.com	
9.15-9-30AM	~
10-06-2021	
Submit	7
	- Thereway

Fig:-User Book Appointment

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Fig:-viewDoctors



Fig:-DoctorHome

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Booked Appintment(doctor view)

IV. CONCLUSION

The main focus of this paper is to discuss about decision parameter, attribute, and features used for predicting the disease. The method also throws lights on importance of different classification methods for prognosis of sicknessin medical dataset. The dataset considered in so many existing techniques that we have discussed are related to heart and breast cancer, contagious and viral. Manydata mining approaches are used as classifier, to build a cost effective model for disease Hence it is well understood by the exhaustive survey that mining the required information from the medical data help us to support well informed diagnosis and decisions.

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