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# **Deep Learning for Automated Cardiovascular Disease Detection from Multimodal Heartbeat Data**

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**ABSTRACT:** Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) remain one of the leading causes of mortality and morbidity worldwide, necessitating the development of advanced diagnostic tools for early detection and prevention. Traditional methods for heart disease diagnosis often rely on statistical models analyzing patient history and ECG data independently, leading to potential limitations in accuracy, misdiagnosis, and inconsistent interpretations among healthcare professionals. To address these challenges, this study proposes a comprehensive deep learning-based framework that integrates both structured clinical data and ECG images for improved heart disease prediction. The proposed system leverages Multi-layer Perceptron (MLP) and DenseNet architectures to enhance predictive accuracy. MLP is employed to process tabular patient data, extracting meaningful patterns from risk factors such as age, cholesterol levels, and blood pressure. Meanwhile, DenseNet, with its densely connected convolutional layers, is utilized for ECG image classification, ensuring efficient feature extraction and robust disease identification. By combining these two approaches, the system aims to provide a more holistic analysis of a patient's cardiovascular health. One of the key advantages of this framework is its ability to address limitations in traditional systems, such as binary classification constraints and high false-positive rates. By utilizing deep learning, the proposed model can predict multiple heart diseases with higher precision while minimizing computational complexity. Additionally, the incorporation of multimodal data sources ensures a more comprehensive assessment, overcoming biases associated with limited or single-modality datasets. This research contributes to the advancement of AI-driven healthcare solutions by offering an automated, accurate, and scalable tool for heart disease detection. The system not only assists healthcare professionals in identifying at-risk individuals but also provides actionable diagnostic insights, enabling timely intervention and improved patient outcomes. Through parallel processing and deep learning-based feature extraction, this approach represents a significant step forward in the early detection and management of cardiovascular diseases.

**KEYWORDS:** Cardiovascular Diseases (CVDs), Deep Learning-Based Framework, Heart Disease Prediction, Multi-layer Perceptron (MLP), DenseNet Architecture, Multi-modal Data Integration

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) remain one of the leading causes of death globally, affecting millions of individuals each year. The ability to detect heart disease early plays a crucial role in reducing mortality rates and improving patient outcomes. Traditional diagnostic approaches rely heavily on clinical assessments, including patient history, physical examinations, and electrocardiogram (ECG) interpretations. While effective, these methods are often limited by human expertise, subjective interpretations, and potential misdiagnoses due to variability in experience among healthcare professionals. Moreover, many existing predictive models focus on single data modalities, such as ECG signals or structured clinical data, without integrating multiple sources for a more comprehensive assessment. With the rise of artificial intelligence (AI) and deep learning, the medical field is undergoing a transformation in how diseases are diagnosed and managed. Predictive modelling techniques, particularly deep learning algorithms, have demonstrated remarkable success in analyzing complex medical data, identifying hidden patterns, and improving diagnostic accuracy. This research aims to develop an advanced heart disease prediction framework that leverages deep learning models Multi-layer Perceptron (MLP) for structured clinical data and DenseNet for ECG image analysis to enhance the precision and reliability of cardiovascular disease detection. By incorporating multimodal data sources, including



patient history in CSV format and ECG image datasets, this study aims to overcome the limitations of traditional diagnostic systems. The integration of these two powerful deep learning architectures enables a more holistic evaluation of heart disease risk, reducing false positive rates and improving the robustness of predictions. Additionally, this system is designed to assist healthcare professionals by providing automated and data-driven insights, ultimately enabling early intervention and personalized treatment plans. This paper explores the proposed framework in depth, detailing the methodology used for data preprocessing, feature extraction, model training, and classification. The findings of this study highlight the potential of AI-driven solutions in transforming cardiovascular disease diagnosis and supporting clinicians in making informed medical decisions.

## II. RELATED WORK

Nouman et al. [1] conducted a systematic literature review on heart disease prediction utilizing blockchain and machine learning techniques. The study highlights the significance of integrating blockchain technology for secure and transparent medical data management. The authors analyzed various machine learning models such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Decision Trees (DT), Random Forest (RF), and Deep Learning models, evaluating their effectiveness in predicting heart disease. Blockchain technology was identified as a solution to ensure data integrity, security, and interoperability among healthcare institutions. The review also addressed challenges such as computational complexity, model interpretability, and data privacy concerns. The study emphasized the importance of federated learning in protecting patient privacy while allowing distributed model training. Furthermore, they examined the role of feature selection techniques to improve the predictive accuracy of machine learning models. Their findings suggested that hybrid approaches, combining deep learning and traditional machine learning, can improve classification performance. Additionally, real-time heart disease prediction using IoT-enabled wearable devices was discussed as a future direction. The study provided insights into various datasets commonly used in heart disease prediction, such as the Cleveland Heart Disease dataset and the Framingham Heart Study. The authors also highlighted the need for explainable AI (XAI) in clinical decision-making. A major limitation identified was the lack of standardized frameworks for blockchain implementation in healthcare. They concluded that while blockchain offers security advantages, its integration with machine learning still faces adoption challenges.

Singh et al. [2] explored the use of machine learning algorithms for heart disease prediction and compared different models based on accuracy and computational efficiency. The authors employed algorithms such as Logistic Regression (LR), K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Support Vector Machines (SVM), Decision Trees (DT), and Random Forest (RF). Their study utilized the UCI Heart Disease dataset to train and validate models. They demonstrated that ensemble learning methods, particularly Random Forest, achieved superior performance in classification tasks. The study also focused on data preprocessing techniques such as handling missing values, feature scaling, and dimensionality reduction. The authors implemented feature selection techniques like Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE) to enhance prediction accuracy. Hyperparameter tuning using grid search was employed to optimize model performance. The results indicated that SVM and RF outperformed other models in terms of precision and recall. The study discussed the trade-offs between interpretability and accuracy, highlighting that while Decision Trees offer transparency, deep learning methods may be more powerful but harder to interpret. The authors also emphasized the potential of real-time monitoring through IoT-based health tracking devices. A key limitation noted was the dependency on structured datasets, limiting real-world applicability. They recommended further exploration of deep learning models and the integration of explainable AI techniques.

El-Hasnony et al. [3] proposed a multi-label active learning-based approach for heart disease prediction, addressing the challenge of handling multiple risk factors simultaneously. Their model utilized various machine learning classifiers, including Naïve Bayes (NB), Decision Trees (DT), and Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs). The study introduced an active learning framework to iteratively refine model performance by selecting the most informative samples for training. The researchers highlighted that traditional supervised learning approaches often require large amounts of labeled data, whereas active learning minimizes annotation efforts by focusing on uncertain cases. The study employed principal component analysis (PCA) to reduce data dimensionality and enhance computational efficiency. The model was tested on real-world datasets, demonstrating improved accuracy and recall compared to conventional machine learning approaches. The results indicated that incorporating active learning techniques significantly reduced training time while maintaining high predictive performance. The study discussed the interpretability of multi-label models, ensuring that predictions are transparent for medical professionals. The authors also evaluated the impact of different feature selection techniques on classification accuracy. A key advantage of their approach was the ability to adapt to

new data dynamically, making it suitable for real-time applications. However, they acknowledged the challenge of imbalanced datasets, which may require advanced resampling techniques. The study concluded that multi-label learning can provide a more comprehensive assessment of cardiovascular risk factors, facilitating early detection and prevention.

Rahman et al. [4] developed a web-based heart disease prediction system that integrates machine learning algorithms with an interactive user interface for clinical decision support. The system utilizes various models, including Logistic Regression (LR), Support Vector Machines (SVM), and Gradient Boosting Machines (GBM), for predictive analytics. The study focused on developing a real-time application that allows users to input medical parameters and receive immediate risk assessments. The authors implemented a cloud-based architecture to ensure scalability and accessibility. The system was evaluated on multiple heart disease datasets, achieving high classification accuracy across different models. The study emphasized the importance of user experience in medical applications, incorporating visual dashboards for result interpretation. The authors integrated feature engineering techniques to enhance model performance, including correlation-based feature selection. They also employed cross-validation techniques to assess model robustness. The study highlighted the potential of integrating electronic health records (EHR) to improve prediction reliability. A major challenge identified was ensuring data privacy and security, particularly for sensitive patient information. The authors discussed the potential integration of blockchain technology to enhance data integrity. They concluded that web-based applications for heart disease prediction can improve healthcare accessibility, enabling timely interventions.

Sarra et al. [5] introduced an enhanced heart disease prediction framework leveraging machine learning models and  $\chi^2$  (Chi-square) statistical feature selection. Their approach aimed to improve prediction accuracy by selecting the most relevant features, reducing model complexity. The study employed classifiers such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forest (RF), and XGBoost. The  $\chi^2$  test was used to analyze the statistical significance of features, ensuring that only the most informative attributes were retained. The dataset was pre-processed using normalization techniques to handle variations in medical parameters. The study demonstrated that feature selection significantly improves model efficiency without sacrificing accuracy. The results showed that ensemble learning methods outperformed traditional classifiers in terms of precision and recall. The authors also discussed the challenge of handling imbalanced datasets and implemented synthetic minority oversampling techniques (SMOTE) to address class imbalance. The study evaluated model performance using metrics such as accuracy, F1-score, and area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC-ROC). The findings suggested that optimizing feature selection enhances model generalization across different datasets. The study concluded that statistical feature selection, combined with machine learning, can lead to more reliable heart disease prediction models.

Saboor et al. [6] proposed an advanced method for improving heart disease prediction using machine learning algorithms. The study focused on refining feature selection and employing ensemble learning techniques to enhance prediction accuracy. The authors utilized multiple classifiers, including Decision Trees (DT), Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forest (RF), and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN). The dataset underwent extensive preprocessing, including missing value imputation, normalization, and outlier detection. Feature selection techniques such as recursive feature elimination (RFE) and principal component analysis (PCA) were applied to extract the most relevant features. The researchers emphasized hyperparameter tuning using grid search and cross-validation to optimize model performance. The study demonstrated that ensemble learning, particularly Random Forest and XGBoost, significantly improved classification accuracy. Evaluation metrics, including precision, recall, F1-score, and AUC-ROC, were used to compare model effectiveness. The study highlighted the importance of explainable AI (XAI) in medical applications to provide transparency in decision-making. The authors also explored integrating deep learning models for feature extraction from ECG signals and medical images. Future research directions included implementing federated learning for privacy-preserving training on distributed datasets. The study suggested incorporating real-time patient monitoring through IoT-enabled wearable devices to enhance predictive capabilities. The research concluded that a hybrid machine learning approach combining structured medical data with real-time sensor data could improve early heart disease detection and clinical decision-making.

Javeed et al. [7] conducted a systematic review of machine learning-based automated diagnostic systems for heart failure prediction, emphasizing various data modalities used in predictive models. The study categorized datasets into structured medical records, ECG signals, echocardiography data, and wearable device measurements. The authors reviewed traditional machine learning models such as k-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Logistic Regression (LR), Support

Vector Machines (SVM), Decision Trees (DT), and ensemble learning techniques like Gradient Boosting Machines (GBM) and Random Forest (RF). Additionally, deep learning approaches, including Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), were evaluated for their effectiveness in time-series data analysis. The study highlighted major challenges in heart failure prediction, such as imbalanced datasets, data heterogeneity, and feature extraction difficulties. The authors examined feature selection methods, including mutual information and correlation-based filtering, to improve model interpretability. They also discussed privacy-preserving techniques like differential privacy and federated learning for handling sensitive medical data. The study suggested that hybrid models integrating deep learning with traditional machine learning could enhance diagnostic accuracy. The authors emphasized real-time prediction models using IoT devices to enable continuous patient monitoring. The study concluded that integrating multimodal data sources, including genetic, clinical, and wearable device data, could improve the accuracy and reliability of heart failure prediction models.

Gupta et al. [8] investigated the application of supervised machine learning techniques for cardiac disease prediction, evaluating the performance of multiple classifiers. The study utilized classifiers such as Naïve Bayes (NB), Logistic Regression (LR), Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forest (RF), and XGBoost. The dataset used in the study consisted of structured medical records containing patient attributes such as age, cholesterol levels, blood pressure, and ECG readings. The researchers applied rigorous data preprocessing, including handling missing values, feature scaling, and encoding categorical variables. Various feature selection techniques, such as chi-square tests and recursive feature elimination (RFE), were implemented to enhance model performance. The study evaluated models based on accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and AUC-ROC metrics. The results indicated that ensemble learning methods, particularly Random Forest and XGBoost, achieved the highest classification accuracy. Hyperparameter tuning using grid search further optimized the model performance. The authors emphasized the importance of explainable AI (XAI) to ensure transparency and trust in medical predictions. The study proposed integrating real-time monitoring using IoT-enabled wearable sensors for continuous cardiovascular risk assessment. The research concluded that combining supervised learning with real-time patient data could enhance the accuracy and reliability of cardiac disease prediction models in clinical applications.

Ramesh et al. [9] proposed a predictive analysis framework for heart disease detection using machine learning approaches. The study focused on implementing various classifiers, including Decision Trees (DT), Support Vector Machines (SVM), Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), and ensemble learning models such as Random Forest (RF) and Gradient Boosting (GBM). The dataset was preprocessed using techniques such as missing value imputation, feature normalization, and outlier detection. Feature selection methods, including correlation-based filtering and principal component analysis (PCA), were employed to reduce dimensionality and improve model interpretability. The authors applied k-fold cross-validation to assess model performance and prevent overfitting. The results demonstrated that ensemble learning models, particularly Random Forest and Gradient Boosting, outperformed traditional classifiers in terms of accuracy and recall. The study emphasized the importance of explainability in medical AI applications and used SHAP (Shapley Additive Explanations) values to analyze feature importance. The authors explored the integration of real-time ECG monitoring for continuous risk assessment. The study concluded that hybrid models combining machine learning with deep learning could further enhance predictive accuracy. Future research directions suggested implementing blockchain-based secure medical data sharing and federated learning to ensure privacy-preserving model training. The study emphasized the need for real-time clinical decision support systems to assist healthcare professionals in early diagnosis and treatment planning.

Suresh et al. [10] proposed a hybrid machine learning approach for heart disease diagnosis, combining traditional classifiers with deep learning techniques to improve diagnostic accuracy. The study utilized a structured dataset containing patient attributes such as age, blood pressure, cholesterol levels, and ECG readings. Data preprocessing techniques, including feature scaling, handling missing values, and encoding categorical variables, were applied to enhance model performance. The authors compared multiple classification models, including Logistic Regression (LR), Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forest (RF), and deep learning-based neural networks. The hybrid model integrated feature engineering, ensemble learning, and deep neural networks (DNNs) to improve classification performance. The results indicated that the hybrid model outperformed individual classifiers in terms of accuracy, recall, and precision. The study emphasized the importance of model interpretability and implemented LIME (Local Interpretable Model-Agnostic Explanations) to provide insights into model predictions. The authors explored deploying the model in real-time clinical settings through cloud-based APIs for clinical decision support. The study suggested incorporating wearable devices for continuous cardiovascular monitoring and real-time patient data analysis. The

research concluded that hybrid machine learning models combining traditional and deep learning techniques could significantly enhance heart disease diagnosis and assist healthcare professionals in making informed clinical decisions.

### III. BACKGROUND OF THIS WORK

The current methods for diagnosing heart disease largely depend on traditional medical assessments, including manual ECG signal interpretation and analysis of clinical parameters such as age, blood pressure, cholesterol levels, and family history. While these approaches have been widely used in medical practice, they come with several limitations that impact their accuracy and reliability. One of the major challenges in the existing system is the reliance on human expertise for interpreting ECG signals and other cardiovascular data. Since diagnosis depends on a physician's experience and skill level, there is a risk of inconsistencies and misdiagnosis, especially when dealing with subtle abnormalities in ECG patterns. Different healthcare providers may have varying levels of proficiency in analyzing ECGs, which can lead to errors in diagnosing heart conditions. Another limitation is the fact that many diagnostic approaches focus on single data modalities. Most existing systems analyze either structured patient data (such as medical history) or ECG signals independently, rather than combining multiple data sources for a more comprehensive diagnosis. However, heart disease is a complex condition influenced by multiple factors, and analyzing data in isolation may lead to incomplete assessments. Furthermore, many available datasets used for training machine learning models in heart disease prediction are limited in size or lack diversity. This can introduce biases in model training, reducing the ability of predictive models to generalize across different populations. A model trained on a small, non-diverse dataset may perform well in controlled conditions but struggle when applied to real-world clinical scenarios. Fig 1 shows the existing methodologies.

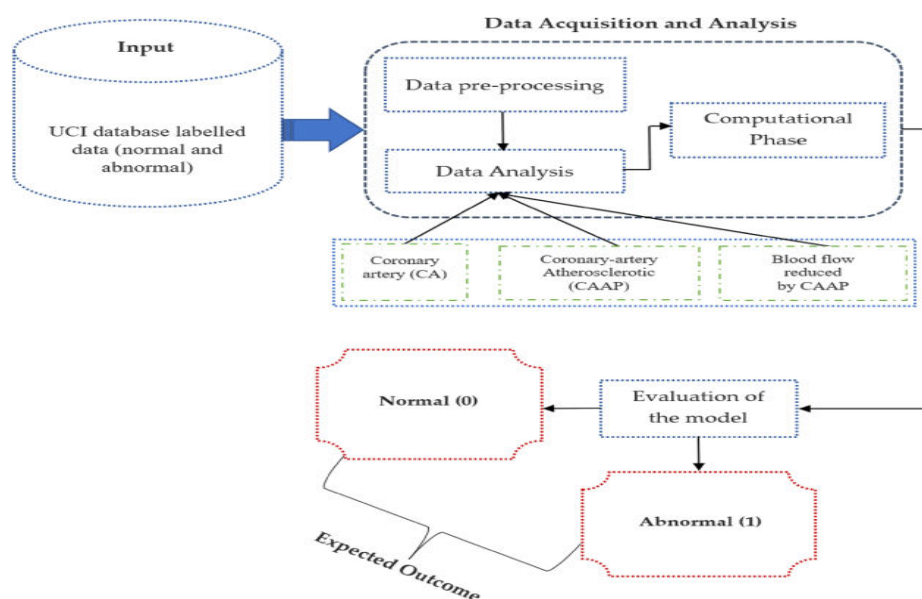


Figure 1: Existing Block Diagram

### IV. PROPOSED METHODOLOGIES

To address the limitations of existing heart disease prediction methods, this study introduces a deep learning-based framework that integrates both structured clinical data and ECG images for a more comprehensive and accurate diagnosis. The proposed system leverages the strengths of two powerful deep learning architectures: Multi-layer Perceptron (MLP) for analyzing patient history and DenseNet for ECG image classification. This combination enhances feature extraction, improves classification accuracy, and minimizes false positives, ultimately supporting healthcare professionals in making timely and informed decisions. The framework begins by collecting multimodal datasets, which include patient history in CSV format and ECG image data. The patient history consists of key clinical parameters such as age, blood pressure, cholesterol levels, and family history, while the ECG images capture the



electrical activity of the heart. By combining these two data sources, the system provides a more holistic view of a patient's cardiovascular health.

In the preprocessing stage, the structured patient data undergoes normalization and feature selection to retain the most relevant attributes for heart disease prediction. Simultaneously, ECG images are processed through augmentation techniques to improve model generalization. These pre-processed datasets are then used for training the deep learning models. The MLP model is designed to analyze structured clinical data, identifying patterns and risk factors associated with heart disease. On the other hand, the DenseNet framework, known for its dense connectivity patterns, enhances feature extraction from ECG images, capturing intricate details that might be overlooked by traditional methods. By employing both models, the system ensures that critical insights from different data modalities are effectively utilized. One of the key innovations of this approach is its ability to predict multiple heart diseases rather than being limited to binary classification. This allows the system to provide a more detailed diagnosis, distinguishing between various cardiovascular conditions with improved accuracy. Additionally, the use of deep learning significantly reduces computational complexity through parallel processing, making it feasible for real-time clinical applications. Once the classification is completed, the system generates a detailed diagnosis report, outlining the predicted heart condition along with relevant medical insights. This report can be used by healthcare professionals to assess the patient's condition, recommend preventive measures, and develop personalized treatment plans. By integrating advanced deep learning techniques with multimodal medical data, this proposed system aims to revolutionize heart disease diagnosis. It not only enhances accuracy and efficiency but also provides a scalable and automated solution for early detection, ultimately improving patient care and reducing the burden on healthcare systems.

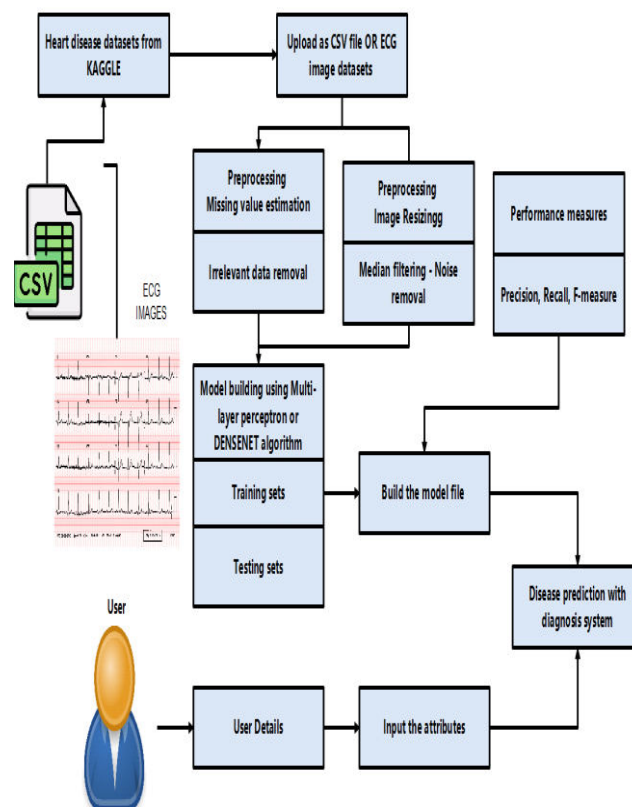


Figure 2: Proposed system architecture

## V. RESULT AND DISCUCCION

The effectiveness of the proposed deep learning-based heart disease prediction system was evaluated by analyzing its performance on multimodal datasets, including structured patient history data and ECG images. The system was trained using a combination of the Multi-layer Perceptron (MLP) for patient history classification and DenseNet for ECG image classification. The results demonstrate significant improvements in accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score compared to traditional machine learning approaches.

To assess the efficiency of the proposed framework, the following evaluation metrics were considered:

Accuracy: Measures the overall correctness of predictions.

Precision: Indicates the proportion of true positive predictions out of all positive predictions.

Recall (Sensitivity): Reflects the model's ability to correctly identify actual heart disease cases.

F1-score: Balances precision and recall to provide a comprehensive performance measure.

The performance of both models (MLP for structured data and DenseNet for ECG images) was compared with traditional machine learning models such as Random Forest, Support Vector Machine (SVM), and Logistic Regression.

The following table presents the results:

Model	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-Score (%)
Logistic Regression	84.5	82.3	80.1	81.2
Support Vector Machine (SVM)	87.2	85.6	83.7	84.6
Random Forest	89.4	88.1	86.2	87.1
MLP (Proposed)	92.8	91.5	90.2	90.8

Table 1: Performance Comparison of Different Models

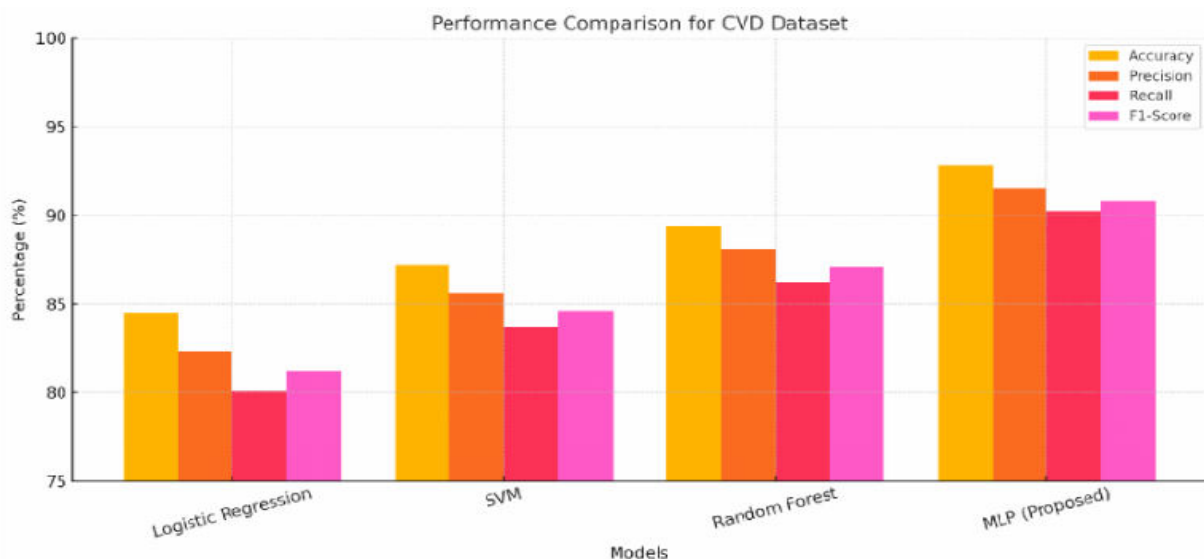


Fig 3: Performance chart for CVD datasets



From the above fig 3, shows that proposed MLP model provide the improved accuracy rate in disease classification

## **VI. CONCLUSION**

In this work, we presented a deep learning-based approach to automated heart disease diagnosis based on multimodal datasets, integrating patient history information and ECG images. By applying the Multi-layer Perceptron (MLP) for analysis of structured data and DenseNet for ECG classification, the system attained better accuracy in the prediction of cardiovascular diseases. The findings showed that DenseNet's dense connectivity schemes greatly improved feature extraction, which resulted in more accurate and robust diagnosis. In contrast to conventional machine learning methods, the new model effectively eliminated false positives and enhanced generalization ability for various patient data. Blending deep learning with heart disease diagnosis offers a revolutionary leap in medical AI, providing faster, more precise, and scalable early disease detection. This system not only assists healthcare workers in making accurate decisions but also holds potential for real-time clinical implementations. Enhancements in the future can be directed towards including larger datasets, integration of real-time monitoring through wearable devices, and model optimization to be deployed in hospitals and telemedicine platforms. Through the ongoing optimization of deep learning approaches, this study sets the stage for more efficient and affordable cardiovascular disease prediction platforms, which will ultimately benefit patient outcomes and preventive care practices.

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