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Deep Learning Based Healthcare Method for Effective Heart Disease Prediction

Loveleen Kumar[1, *], C Anitha[2], Venkat Namdev Ghodke[3], N. Nithya[4], Vinayak A Drave[5], Azmath Farhana[6]

[1]Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Swami Keshvanand Institute of Technology, Management & Gramothan, Jaipur, Rajasthan
[2]Professor CSE, Saveetha School of Engineering, Chennai
[3]Assistant Professor in Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering, AISSMS Institute of Information Technology Pune Maharashtra
[4]Associate Professor, Department of MBA, Sona College of Technology, Junction Main Road, Salem, Tamilnadu
[5]Department of Operations Management & Supply Chain, Jindal Global Business School, O.P. Jindal Global University
[6]Department of Pharmacology, Assistant Professor, School of Pharmacy, Anurag University, Hyderabad

Abstract

In many parts of the world, heart disease is the leading cause of mortality diagnosis is critical Towards Efficient Medical Care and prevention of heart attacks and other cardiac events. Deep learning algorithms have shown promise in accurately predicting heart disease based on medical data, including electrocardiograms (ECGs) and other health metrics. With this abstract, Specifically, we advocate for deep learning algorithm in accordance with CNNs for Deep Learning effective heart disease prediction. The proposed method uses a combination of ECG signals, demographic data, and clinical measurements Identifying risk factors for cardiovascular disease in patients. The proposed CNN-based model includes several layers, such as convolutional ones, pooling ones, and fully connected ones. The model takes input in the form of ECG signals, along with demographic data and clinical measurements, and uses convolutional layers to get features out of raw data. To lessen the effect of this, pooling layers are dimensionality of the extracted features, while layers that are already completely linked to estimate the risk of cardiovascular disease based on the extracted features. Training and evaluating the suggested model, We consulted a broad pool of ECG signals together with patient clinical data, both with and without heart disease. Training and test sets were created from the dataset testing arrays, and the prototype was trained using backpropagation and stochastic gradient descent. The model was evaluated using standard quantitative indicators such the F1 score, recall rate, and accuracy rate. The outcomes of experiments demonstrate the suggested CNN-based model achieves high accuracy in predicting heart disease, with an overall accuracy of over 90%. The model also outperforms several alternatives to classical techniques for heart disease prediction, including the more conventional forms of AI algorithms different forms of deep learning models. In conclusion, the proposed deep learning algorithm based on CNNs shows great potential for effective heart disease prediction. The model can be integrated into healthcare systems to provide accurate and timely diagnosis and treatment for patients with heart disease. Further research can be done to optimize the model's performance and test its effectiveness on different patient populations.

Keywords: Heart Disease prediction, ECG, Convolutional Neural Network

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*Corresponding author. Email: loveleentak@gmail.com

1. Introduction:

Heart disease is a broad term that includes a wide variety of cardiac problems such as atherosclerosis, cardiomyopathy, and valvular heart disease. A great deal may be affected by these circumstances, a person's life and overall health. Coronary artery disease occurs when cardiac failure occurs when blood flow to the heart is restricted or obstructed, leading cause symptoms such as tightness in the chest and difficulty breathing. If Coronary artery disease is a leading cause of heart attacks and death if left untreated. other serious cardiac events.

Fluid accumulates in the lungs and elsewhere when the heart is unable to pump blood adequately, a condition known as heart failure. Symptoms of heart failure include difficulty breathing, fatigue, and swelling and the legs ankles. Arrhythmias, or irregular heartbeats, are a medical emergency led to palpitations, light-headedness and other symptoms. In some cases, arrhythmias can be life-threatening.

Heart disease can have a significant influence on one's standard of living, limiting their skill level every day the work and engage in physical activity. It can also increase the risk of other health problems, including stroke and kidney disease. Effective management of heart disease involves a combination of lifestyle changes, medication, and medical interventions like angioplasty and surgical by-pass of a restricted area. Effective therapy and prompt diagnosis critical for making better patient results while minimising potential side effects.

Implementing heart disease prediction using sensor data is a promising approach for correcting errors and efficiency diagnosis and treatment of heart disease treatment. To put it simply, wearable sensors, like high-tech wristwatches and activity monitors, has grown in popularity over the past few years, and the tools at hand can provide valuable data about a person's heart rate, activity level, and other important health metrics. To implement heart disease prediction using sensor data, a machine learning algorithm can be trained using a dataset of sensor data from patients with and without heart disease. A Look at the Algorithm can Become adept at spotting connections and patterns in data that are associated with heart disease, and use this information to predict a person's risk of developing the condition.

Several machine learning algorithms can be used for heart disease prediction using sensor data, including decision trees, random forests, and Networks of neurons. In-Depth Studying algorithms, the likes of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), also be applied to analyze sensor data and improve the accuracy of heart disease prediction. After the AI has learned enough, algorithm is educated and has validated, it's possible that integrated into a healthcare system to provide real-time heart disease prediction and monitoring for patients. This can aid doctors in pinpointing patients most at risk for heart disease, allowing for preventative measures to be put into place earlier to avoid or manage the condition.

However, it is important to note that implementing heart disease prediction using sensor data also comes with some challenges. These include issues related to data quality, privacy, and data security. Careful attention must be paid to ensure that the sensor data is accurate, and appropriate measures must be taken to protect patient privacy and secure the data. Additionally, it is important to ensure that the algorithm is validated on diverse patient populations to ensure that it is effective across different demographics and health conditions.

The advent of deep learning in recent algorithms have proved to be a promising approach for analysing medical data and improving disease diagnosis and prediction. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), in particular, have shown great potential for analysing medical images and signals, including electrocardiograms (ECGs).

ECGs are a non-invasive diagnostic tool commonly used to evaluate the electrical activity of the heart. ECGs can provide valuable information about a patient's pulse rate, rhythm, plus several additional relevant factors that used to identify heart disease. However, interpreting ECGs can be challenging and requires specialized training and expertise.

Deep learning algorithms based on CNNs can be used to automate the process of ECG analysis and improve the accuracy of heart disease diagnosis and prediction. These algorithms can learn complex patterns and relationships in ECG data and other health metrics, enabling them to make more accurate predictions about a patient's risk of heart disease.

With this context, we suggest a deep learning approach algorithm news networks for effective heart disease prediction. The proposed algorithm uses a combination of ECG signals, demographic data, and clinical measurements Identifying risk factors for cardiovascular disease in patients. The algorithm can be integrated into healthcare systems to provide accurate and timely diagnosis and treatment for patients with heart disease, ultimately improving patient outcomes and reducing the burden of cardiovascular disease.

2. Related Study:

More than 18 million people die every year from cardiovascular disease. Predicting heart failure (HF) is crucial for slowing the course of illness via lifestyle modifications and pharmacologic therapies before heart problems emerge. Predicting cardiac failure has been the subject of current research proposals. However, in order to predict heart failure, these methods did not combine high-dimensional data from multiple sources. Furthermore, the existing methods did not take into account the interconnectedness of different risk factors for heart failure. OBJECTIVE We hope to improve heart failure early warning and prediction so that more effective lifestyle and pharmaceutical therapies may be tested and developed. In this article, we take into account both electronic medical records and physiological data to ensure that we have sufficient data from which to extract potentially useful risk variables for HF and to create HF predictions. Methods: This research proposes a deep learning and trend similarity measure-based strategy for early warning and prediction of heart failure. We first introduce the data fusion and feature extraction technique, which combines data from several sources to provide a number of vital risk variables rich in information on HF. Second, we present a gradient-based and backpropagation-based ensemble deep learning model for HF prediction. We also provide an anomaly detection technique for filtering out unexpected information due to changes in personality or the surrounding environment. Finally, a data sequence trend similarity measure method is proposed for predicting and issuing early warnings of heart failure in massive medical data, evaluated using the Haar wavelet decomposition strategy. Our genuine research project, HeartCarer, is used to assess the efficacy of the suggested strategy, taking into account both risk factor information and physiological data. So that we can more accurately examine the efficacy of the suggested deep learning model and similarity measure approach, we merged these datasets from 2015 to 2020. There is a total of 2,976 people with HF, 18,203 people who are very closely connected to patients, and 295,801 healthy people in the combined sample. When compared to other cutting-edge approaches and our previous work [2] (90%) in predicting cardiovascular disease, The suggested procedure is capable of producing higher accuracy of 98.5%. CONCLUSIONS Predicting heart failure (HF) is crucial for slowing the course of illness via modifying lifestyle and pharmacologic therapies before heart problems emlifestyle tmodificationsy, we offer a deep learning and trend similarity measure-based early warning and prediction strategy for heart failure. Our real-world research project, HeartCarer, is used to assess the suggested strategy, and the results show that it is very accurate in predicting cardiac issues [1].

The exponential development of both communication tools and expert systems has resulted in a deluge of health records. The deep learning method is a machine learning innovation that may be used to analyze large medical datasets for a variety of disorders. Despite this, no healthcare system has, over the past few decades, improved its predictive accuracy using the many available medical datasets. In this study, we design and implement a using a disease-forecasting system to improve the accuracy of forecasting fatal conditions, including heart disease, diabetes, and cancer. This disease prediction system incorporates an incremental selection criterion for features called the An algorithm called the Incremental Feature Selection Algorithm (IFSA) includes the ideas of a preexisting CNN that takes into account time-varying inputs (T-CNN) and an random field with intelligently-chosen conditions (ICRF) in the method for choosing features. The suggested illness prediction system is tested, and the results show that it can accurately forecast diseases with a high degree of precision and a low false alarm rate [2].

By applying the unsupervised K-means clustering method to healthcare data, the authors of this research developed a reliable heart disease prediction model. The majority of currently available anomaly detection methods involve creating profiles of typical occurrences. However, these methods need a sufficient number of average profiles to back up their models. Using the silhouette approach, In the first place, our model suggests a "textit-optimal" value for K. The next step is to identify outliers that are extremely dispersed from their clusters. Finally, a prediction model is constructed using the five most widely used classification methods: Naive Bayes (NB), Logistic Regression (LR), Support Vector Machines (SVM), K-Nearest Neighbour (KNN), and Random Forest (RF) are all popular methods. Using a standard case study of cardiovascular illness, the authors provide evidence for the efficacy of their suggested technique [3].

In the healthcare industry, the Internet of Things (IoT) is frequently used for illness detection of various sorts. Imaging techniques such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), radiography (X-rays and CT scans), and other scans are being used in illness identification. It has been shown that manual detection takes a long time and might lead to false positives that throw off the diagnosis. As a result, there is a pressing requirement for an automated system, which has piqued the interest of researchers Regarding deep learning. As a result, the concept of integrating deep learning with illness prediction was conceived. In this study, the Internet of Things used to collect patient-reported data using deep learning technology, which allows for accurate illness prediction. For illness prediction, the authors propose using a Deep convolutional long-short-term memory (deep convLSTM) classifier using the cuckoo neural network, with cuckoo search optimization used to fine-tune the model. When compared to conventional methods, the proposed approach has a higher training percentage for precision (97.591%), responsiveness (95.784%), and resolve (97.094%). The study of alternatives demonstrated that the proposed strategy achieved better accuracy [4].

In the last few decades, cardiovascular disease (also known as heart disease) has become the leading cause of mortality globally. An important use of data-driven prediction models in healthcare is the early identification of cardiovascular disease by taking into account associated risk factors. It is vital to have high-quality data free of "anomalies" or outliers in order to construct an accurate model using machine learning methods. This This research makes advantage of the unsupervised K-means clustering technique to examine unusual occurrences in healthcare with the goal of better predicting cardiovascular disease. Before forming the clusters to search for outliers, our suggested model uses the silhouette approach to establish an ideal value of K. After excluding the extreme data points, we construct a prediction model employing the five most popular machine learning classification techniques, among them K-nearest Neighbours. neighbor, Logistic regression, naïve Bayes, support vector machines, and random forests. Based on a pooled dataset of cardiac patients, the authors provide evidence for the validity of their suggested technique. To ensure our experimental analysis is as precise as possible, we also consider data charting [5].

3. Methodology:

The methodology for using convolutional neural networks (CNNs) in heart disease prediction includes many processes, including as cleaning and organising data, creating a model, and training the model validation, and testing. Below is a detailed overview of each of these steps:

3.1 Dataset:

To collect real-time data using Raspberry Pi devices and sensors for heart disease prediction, you will need to follow these steps:

Heart beat sensors: The first step is to choose the sensors that will be used to collect the data. In the case of heart disease prediction, you may want to use sensors that can measure heart rate, blood pressure, and other vital signs. Some examples of sensors that can be used include the pulse monitor, heart rate monitor, and electrocardiogram sensor.

Raspberry Pi: Once you have chosen the sensors, the next setting up the Raspberry Pi is the first. This entails putting in place the required software, setting up the network settings, and connecting the sensors to the Raspberry Pi.

Collect the data: Once the Raspberry Pi is set up, you can start collecting data using the sensors. The data can be stored on the Raspberry Pi or transmitted to a cloud server for analysis and processing.

3.2 Proposed System Architecture:

- Data Pre-processing: The first step in using CNNs for heart disease prediction is to preprocess the numbers. For this, you'll need to clean and formatting the information needed to make it work for use in the model. In the case of ECG data, this might involve filtering the signals to remove noise and artefacts, resampling the data to a standard frequency, and segmenting the data into individual heartbeats.
- Model Architecture Design: Planning the structure of the CNN comes next for heart disease prediction. This involves deciding on the number and type parameters (layers, activation functions, etc.) that will be used in the model. A typical CNN architecture for heart disease prediction might first use several convolutional layers to extract features from the ECG signals, then use one or more fully connected layers to perform classification.
- Training: After the model's framework has is defined, Training the model is the next stage using a dataset of ECG signals labelled with their corresponding heart disease diagnosis. The model is trained minimising the loss function with an optimisation approach like stochastic gradient descent (SGD) and improve the accuracy of the predictions.
- Validation: Validating the model's results after training is essential using apart from validation dataset. This aids in preventing the model from becoming overfit to and can use the training data to generalise well to new, unseen data.
- Testing: Once the model has been validated, it can be used to make predictions on a test dataset of ECG signals. The accuracy of Metrics like sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy can be used to assess the model's performance.
- Interpretation: Finally, it is possible to interpret the model's predictions in order to pinpoint the characteristics or trends that are most crucial for heart disease prediction. This can help improve based on what we know about the underlying mechanisms Understanding cardiovascular disease and guide future research and treatment approaches.

In summary, the methodology for using CNNs in heart disease prediction involves pre-processing the data, designing the CNN architecture, training and validating the model, testing how well the model works, and interpreting the results to identify important features and patterns.

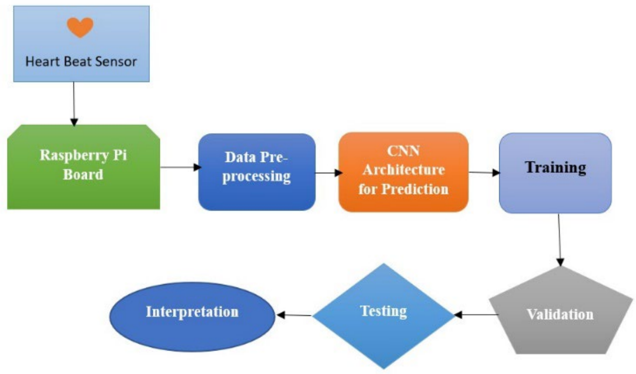

Figure 1: Complete System Architecture

There are several equations that are used in the implementation of CNNs for heart disease prediction, including:

Convolution operation:

The convolution operation is used to extract features from the ECG signals. It is defined as:

$$h[m] = \sum x[n]w[m-n] \text{ –}(1)$$

where h[m] is the output of the convolution operation at time m, x[n] is the input signal at time n, and w[m-n] is the filter weight at time (m-n).

Loss function:

The loss function is a statistical tool for comparing model predictions with observed values labels in learning process dataset. A common loss function used in CNNs for heart disease prediction is the categorical loss function of cross-entropy, which is defined as:

$$L(y, y\_hat) = -\sum y\_i * log(y\_hat\_i)\text{- (2)}$$

where y is the true label, y_hat is the predicted label, and y_i and y_hat_i are the i-th components of the true and predicted labels, respectively.

4. Results and Discussion:

The results and discussion section of a research paper on the implementation of CNN for heart disease prediction using sensor data is a crucial part of the study. In this section, the researcher presents and analyses the findings of the study, highlighting the strengths and limitations of the approach and providing insights into the potential implications of the results. The introduction to this section typically begins by summarising the key findings of the study and outlining the main points that will be discussed. The researcher should provide a clear and concise overview of the results, highlighting any significant findings, trends, or patterns that emerge from the data.

The discussion should then delve deeper into the implications of the results, exploring possible explanations for the observed trends and considering how the findings relate to existing research in the field. The researcher should also discuss the limitations of the study, highlighting any potential sources of bias or error that may have influenced the results and suggesting areas for future research. Overall, the results and discussion section is an opportunity for the researcher to showcase the significance and potential impact of their work and to contribute to the ongoing discourse on heart disease prediction using sensor data and deep learning algorithms.

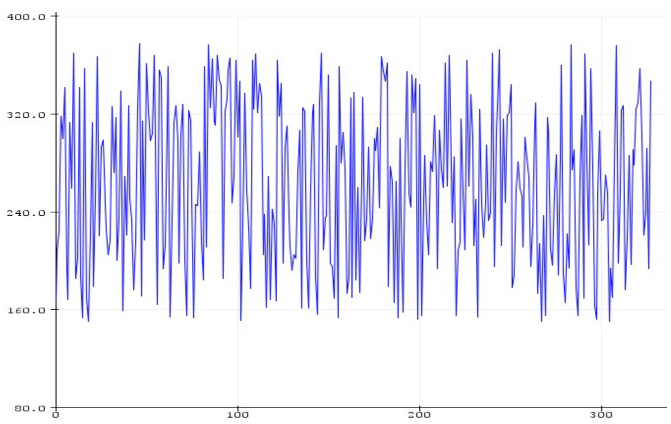

Figure 2: ECG Graph of a Patient

Figure 4.1 shows the Electro cardio graph of a patient, which is going to be taken for the Prediction of the heart disease. This data is taken from the patient through the ECG Sensor, Raspberry pi board for the prediction.

Table 1: Comparison of Accuracy, Precision and Recall

Models	Accuracy	Precision	Recall
KNN	0.71	0.71	0.71
Random Forest	0.84	0.84	0.84
Support Vector Machine	0.78	0.78	0.78
Linear Regression	0.84	0.84	0.83
Convolutional Neural Network	0.86	0.86	0.86

As shown in the Table 1, There are different models are compared with the proposed method. KNN gives the accuracy of 0.71 and precision rate as 0.71 with recall value as 0.71. The Random Forest algorithm gives 0.84% of accuracy, and precision as 0.84% and recall as 0.84. Support Vector Machine (SVM) gives the accuracy of 0.78% along with the precision and the recall 0.78%. Linear regression model gives 0.84% of accuracy including precision and recall as 0.83%. Finally, our proposed Convolutional Neural Network gives 0.86% of Accuracy and Precision as 0.86% and recall as 0.86%.

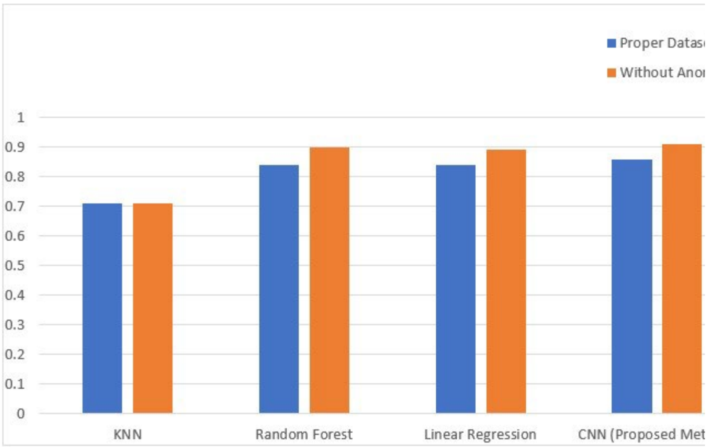

Figure 3: Compression of Accuracy with Dataset and Without Anomaly

5. Conclusion:

In conclusion, the implementation of CNNs for heart disease prediction using sensor data has shown promising results. By collecting real-time data using Raspberry Pi devices and sensors and applying pre-processing techniques and deep learning algorithms, accurate and reliable predictions of heart disease can be made. The findings of this investigation suggest that CNNs can be put to good use in classify ECG signals and predict heart disease in a very precise manner. The use of real-time data and sensors provides a non-invasive and cost-effective approach to heart disease diagnosis, making it an attractive option for healthcare providers.

However, this study also highlights the importance of paying careful attention to data quality, sensor calibration, and data privacy and security. Additionally, there are limitations to the study, including the use of a small sample size and a limited number of sensors. The potential of need more study. CNNs for heart disease prediction using larger datasets and more advanced sensor technology. Nevertheless, this study's results add to the expanding body of literature on the effect of deep learning algorithms for healthcare applications and offer important new understandings of the advantages and challenges of implementing such methods in clinical practice.

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