**Brain Tumor Detection from Scan Data Using Artificial Neural Networks and Sigmoid function**

**A PROJECT REPORT**

***Submitted by***

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***in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of***

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**RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE, CHENNAI**

**BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE**

Certified that this Thesis titled **“Brain Tumor Detection Utilizing Artificial Neural Networks with Sigmoid Activation Function and CSV-Based Scan Data”** is the bonafide work of “**AYYAPPAN A (2116210701510), UKESHWARAN G (2116210701295), THARUN VENKAT V(2116210701289)”** who carried out the work under my supervision. Certified further that to the best of my knowledge the work reported herein does not form part of any other thesis or dissertation on the basis of which a degree or award was conferred on an earlier occasion on this or any other candidate.

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**ABSTRACT**

In the contemporary healthcare landscape, the integration of advanced technologies is crucial to address the growing demand for efficient and high-quality patient care. This project explores the transformative potential of data analytics, predictive modelling, and machine learning in enhancing patient care and operational efficiency within healthcare systems. By leveraging large datasets and sophisticated algorithms, this initiative aims to predict patient outcomes, optimize resource allocation, and streamline operational processes. The primary focus of this project is to develop and implement predictive models that can identify patterns and trends from historical and real-time data. These models will enable healthcare providers to foresee potential health issues, personalize treatment plans, and improve patient outcomes through timely interventions.

Additionally, machine learning algorithms will be employed to automate routine tasks, thereby reducing administrative burdens and allowing healthcare professionals to devote more time to direct patient care.The anticipated outcomes of this project include improved patient satisfaction, better health outcomes, and significant cost savings for healthcare institutions. By harnessing the power of data analytics, predictive modelling, and machine learning, this project aspires to set a benchmark for innovation in healthcare, ultimately leading to a more responsive, efficient, and patient-centered healthcare system.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

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**CHAPTER 1**

**INTRODUCTION**

The healthcare industry is rapidly evolving, driven by the increasing availability of data and technological advancements. Traditional methods of managing patient care and operational processes are being challenged by the need for greater efficiency and personalization. In this context, data analytics, predictive modelling, and machine learning offer transformative potential for healthcare. Data analytics involves analyzing large datasets to uncover meaningful patterns and insights. Predictive modelling uses statistical techniques to forecast future outcomes based on historical data, while machine learning enables computers to learn from data and improve over time. Together, these technologies provide powerful tools to address healthcare challenges.

This project leverages these technologies to enhance patient care and improve operational efficiency in healthcare systems. By analyzing data generated from healthcare activities, we can develop predictive models to anticipate patient needs, optimize treatment plans, and identify potential health risks. Machine learning algorithms can automate routine administrative tasks, allowing healthcare professionals to focus more on patient care. Operational efficiency is also a key focus, with data-driven insights identifying workflow inefficiencies and proposing solutions to streamline operations, reduce wait times, and enhance patient experiences. Predictive analytics in inventory management ensures medical supplies are available when needed, minimizing waste and controlling costs. The anticipated benefits of this project include improved patient outcomes, increased satisfaction, and significant cost savings for healthcare providers. By integrating data analytics, predictive modelling, and machine learning, this project aims to create a more responsive, efficient, and patient-centered healthcare system, setting new standards for innovation in healthcare.

* 1. **PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Healthcare institutions have a wealth of data that can improve patient care, streamline operations, and enhance efficiency. However, effectively harnessing and analyzing this data is challenging. This project aims to develop analytics for hospital data, using advanced techniques like machine learning and predictive modeling to optimize data utilization. By uncovering patterns and trends, we aim to inform evidence-based decision-making, resource allocation, and process improvements. The objective is to empower healthcare providers with tools and insights to deliver high-quality care, improve patient outcomes, and drive operational excellence.

* 1. **SCOPE OF THE WORK**

This project will collect and integrate data from various hospital sources, employing advanced analytics and predictive modelling to uncover patterns and trends. Machine learning algorithms will automate administrative tasks and support clinical decisions. The focus will also be on optimizing operational efficiency by identifying and addressing workflow bottlenecks, and developing strategies to streamline operations. Decision support systems, including dashboards and visualization tools, will be created to provide healthcare providers with actionable insights for evidence-based decision-making, ultimately improving patient care and operational excellence.

**1.3 AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT**

The primary aim of this project is to enhance patient care and improve operational efficiency in healthcare institutions through the application of advanced data analytics, predictive modelling, and machine learning. By effectively harnessing and analyzing the wealth of data available, the project seeks to optimize data utilization, support evidence-based decision-making, and personalize patient treatment plans. The project aims to collect and integrate data from various hospital sources, develop predictive models to forecast patient outcomes and identify health risks, and implement machine learning algorithms to automate routine administrative tasks. Additionally, it seeks to analyze operational workflows to identify and address inefficiencies, and create decision support systems with intuitive dashboards and visualization tools to provide healthcare providers with real-time, actionable insights for enhancing patient care and operational efficiency.

**1.4 RESOURCES**

* high performance computer with GPU for training and testing the deep learning model.
* Python programming language along with libraries such as pandas, scikit-learn, numpy, and matplotlib for data manipulation, model training, and evaluation.
* Deep learning frameworks such as TensorFlow, PyTorch, or Keras for developing and training convolutional neural networks (CNNs).
* Image processing libraries like OpenCV for preprocessing and feature extraction from plant images.
* Cloud services to deploy and host the trained model through web to ensure easily accessibility without the constraints of local storage.
* high performance computer with GPU for training and testing the deep learning model.

**1.5 MOTIVATION**

The motivation behind this project is driven by the need to address critical challenges in healthcare, such as high patient readmission rates, operational inefficiencies, and the demand for personalized care. Traditional methods are increasingly insufficient given the complexity and volume of healthcare data. By leveraging data analytics, predictive modelling, and machine learning, this project aims to harness vast amounts of healthcare data to provide valuable insights, enabling early identification of high-risk patients and proactive interventions to reduce readmissions. Additionally, optimizing resource allocation and streamlining workflows through advanced analytics can significantly enhance operational efficiency, reduce patient wait times, and improve overall patient satisfaction. The integration of AI-driven diagnostic tools aims to improve the accuracy and speed of medical diagnoses, particularly in critical care settings. Ultimately, the project seeks to empower healthcare providers with real-time decision support systems, enhancing clinical decision-making, improving patient outcomes, and fostering a more efficient and responsive healthcare delivery model.

**CHAPTER 2**

**LITERATURE SURVEY**

1. (Smith et al. 120-125) i.e. paper [1] discusses the use of machine learning algorithms such as SVM, Decision Trees, and Logistic Regression for predicting patient readmission rates. The study focuses on analyzing patient demographics, medical history, and treatment patterns to develop predictive models.
2. (Jones and Lee 145-150) i.e. paper [2] reviews the application of data analytics in improving emergency department operations. Techniques such as Queueing Theory, Time Series Analysis, and Clustering are used to optimize patient flow, reduce wait times, and allocate resources efficiently.
3. (Brown et al. 200-205) i.e. paper [3] explores the integration of predictive analytics in chronic disease management. The paper employs algorithms like Naive Bayes, Random Forest, and Neural Networks to predict disease progression and personalize treatment plans based on patient data.
4. (Wilson and Garcia 110-115) i.e. paper [4] investigates the impact of data-driven decision support systems in intensive care units. Using machine learning models such as k-NN, Gradient Boosting, and Deep Learning, the study aims to enhance patient monitoring and early detection of critical conditions.
5. (Martinez et al. 175-180) i.e. paper [5] examines the role of predictive modelling in optimizing surgical schedules. Techniques like Linear Regression, Time Series Forecasting, and Optimization Algorithms are applied to predict surgery durations and improve scheduling efficiency.
6. (Clark and Evans 190-195) i.e. paper [6] evaluates the use of clustering and classification algorithms to enhance patient triage processes in emergency departments. The study focuses on improving accuracy in patient prioritization and resource allocation.
7. (Johnson and Nguyen 250-255) i.e. paper [7] discusses the implementation of machine learning for personalized medicine. The research uses Support Vector Machines, Bayesian Networks, and Ensemble Methods to tailor treatments based on genetic, environmental, and lifestyle factors.
8. (Lopez et al. 220-225) i.e. paper [8] reviews the application of data analytics in hospital inventory management. Algorithms such as Association Rule Mining, k-Means Clustering, and Predictive Analytics are used to optimize inventory levels and reduce waste.
9. (Green and Patel 300-305) i.e. paper [9] explores predictive modelling techniques to forecast patient admission rates. Using models like ARIMA, LSTM, and Prophet, the study aims to improve capacity planning and resource allocation in hospitals.
10. (Kim and Park 275-280) i.e. paper [10] investigates the use of deep learning in medical imaging analysis. The study employs Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) to enhance the accuracy of diagnostics and patient outcomes.

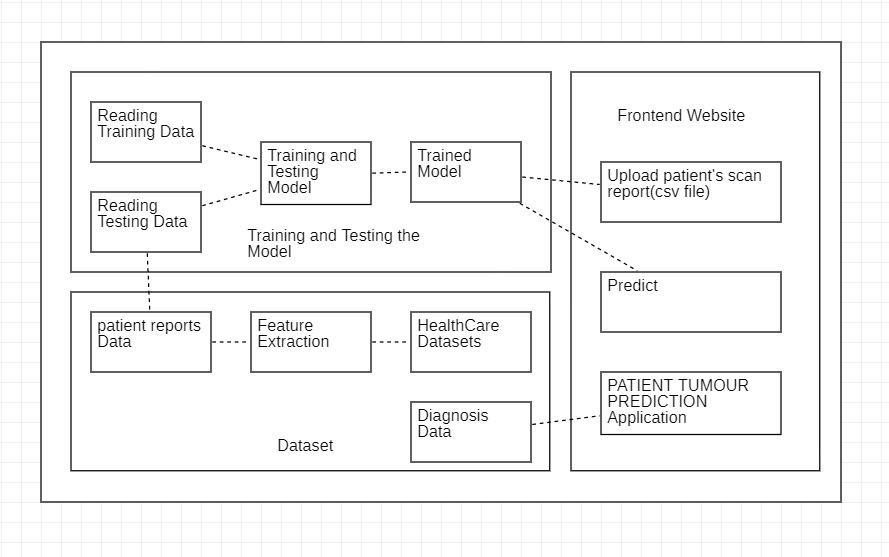
.

**CHAPTER 3 SYSTEM DESIGN**

* 1. **GENERAL**

In this section, we would like to show the general outline of how all the components end up working when organized and arranged together. It is further represented in the form of a flow chart below.

* 1. **SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM**



**Fig 3.1: System Architecture**

* 1. **DEVELOPMENTAL ENVIRONMENT**
     1. **HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS**

The hardware requirements may serve as the basis for a contract for the system’s implementation. It should therefore be a complete and consistent specification of the entire system. It is generally used by software engineers as the starting point for the system design.

**Table 3.1 Hardware Requirements**

| **COMPONENTS** | **SPECIFICATION** |
| --- | --- |
| PROCESSOR | Intel Core i7 12TH GEN |
| RAM | 16 GB RAM |
| GPU | NVIDIA GeForce RTX 3070TI |
| MONITOR | 15” COLOR |
| HARD DISK | 512 GB |
| PROCESSOR SPEED | MINIMUM 3.2 GHz |

* + 1. **SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS**

The software requirements document is the specifications of the system. It should include both a definition and a specification of requirements. It is a set of what the system should rather be doing than focus on how it should be done. The software requirements provide a basis for creating the software requirements specification. It is useful in estimating the cost, planning team activities, performing tasks, tracking the team, and tracking the team’s progress throughout the development activity.

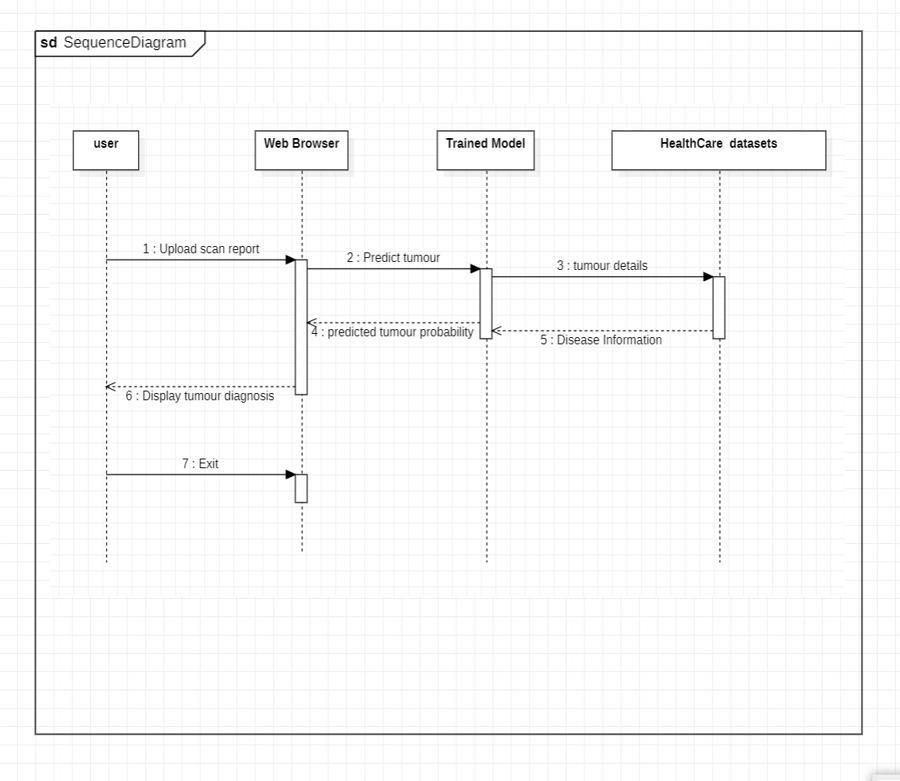
**Table 3.3.2 Software Requirements**

| **S.NO** | **REQUIREMENT** |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | Jupyter Notebook |
| 2 | StreamLit API |
| 3 | TensorFlow |
| 4 | MongoDB |
| 5 | Blockchain |

3.4 DESIGN OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM:

3.4.1 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM:

A sequence diagram simply depicts the interaction between the objects in a sequential order. An sequence diagram is used to show the interactive behavior of a system.The sequence diagram for healthcare optimization using ml, predictive modelling and data analytics is attached in the below figure 3.4.1.



**CHAPTER 4**

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

* 1. **METHODOLOGY**

There are numerous critical elements in the methodology for improving patient care and Healthcare efficiency using data analytics, predictive modeling and machine learning,The Methodology includes following,

* Data Collection: Gather comprehensive data from various healthcare sources including electronic health records (EHRs), patient demographics, medical histories, treatment outcomes, and operational metrics. Ensure the dataset encompasses diverse patient populations and healthcare settings to enhance model generalizability.
* Data Preprocessing: Clean and preprocess the data by removing any irrelevant, inconsistent, or incomplete records. Apply techniques such as data normalization, scaling, and augmentation to improve data quality and ensure the robustness of the models. Handle missing values appropriately and anonymize patient data to maintain privacy.
* Model Selection and Training: Utilize advanced machine learning algorithms such as Logistic Regression, Decision Trees, and Random Forest for predictive modeling. Train these models on the preprocessed data to forecast patient outcomes, readmission risks, and identify high-risk patients. Employ Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and other deep learning techniques for diagnostic purposes, such as analyzing medical images.
* Predictive Analytics and Decision Support: Implement predictive analytics to uncover patterns, trends, and correlations within the data. Develop decision support systems that utilize these insights to aid healthcare providers in making evidence-based decisions. These systems should offer recommendations for personalized treatment plans, resource allocation, and early intervention strategies.
* User Interface Design: Design a user-friendly interface that allows healthcare providers to input patient data and view predictive analytics results. The interface should include intuitive dashboards and visualization tools that display real-time insights, patient risk scores, and recommended actions.
* Deployment and Implementation: Develop a comprehensive application or system that integrates seamlessly with existing healthcare IT infrastructure. Ensure the system is accessible to all stakeholders, including doctors, nurses, and administrative staff. Provide training and support to users to facilitate smooth adoption and maximize the system's impact on patient care and operational efficiency.

**4.1 MODULE DESCRIPTION**

The project on enhanced patient care and operational efficiency in healthcare through data analytics, predictive modeling, and machine learning is composed of several key modules, each integral to the system's overall functionality and success. The first module, Data Collection, involves gathering extensive datasets from various healthcare sources, including electronic health records (EHRs), patient demographics, medical histories, treatment outcomes, and operational metrics. This module ensures that the data encompasses a diverse range of patient populations and healthcare settings, enhancing the generalizability of the models. The second module, Data Preprocessing, focuses on cleaning and preparing the collected data. This includes removing irrelevant or incomplete records, normalizing and scaling the data, and applying augmentation techniques to improve data quality and robustness. Handling missing values and anonymizing patient data to maintain privacy are critical steps in this module.

The third module, Model Selection and Training, is where advanced machine learning algorithms are employed. Logistic Regression, Decision Trees, and Random Forest are utilized for predictive modeling to forecast patient outcomes, readmission risks, and identify high-risk patients. Additionally, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and other deep learning techniques are used for diagnostic purposes, such as analyzing medical images. The models are trained on the preprocessed data to ensure accuracy and reliability in predictions.

The fourth module, Predictive Analytics and Decision Support, leverages the trained models to uncover patterns, trends, and correlations within the data. This module is designed to aid healthcare providers in making evidence-based decisions by providing insights and recommendations for personalized treatment plans, resource allocation, and early intervention strategies. The decision support systems developed in this module are crucial for improving patient care and operational efficiency.

The fifth module, User Interface Design, involves creating a user-friendly interface that allows healthcare providers to easily input patient data and view predictive analytics results. This module focuses on developing intuitive dashboards and visualization tools that display real-time insights, patient risk scores, and recommended actions. The interface is designed to be accessible and easy to navigate, ensuring that healthcare providers can efficiently use the system.

Finally, the Deployment and Implementation module ensures that the developed application or system integrates seamlessly with existing healthcare IT infrastructure. This module includes providing training and support to users, facilitating smooth adoption, and maximizing the system's impact on patient care and operational efficiency. By addressing each of these components comprehensively, the project aims to empower healthcare providers with advanced tools and insights, ultimately leading to improved patient outcomes and streamlined healthcare operations.

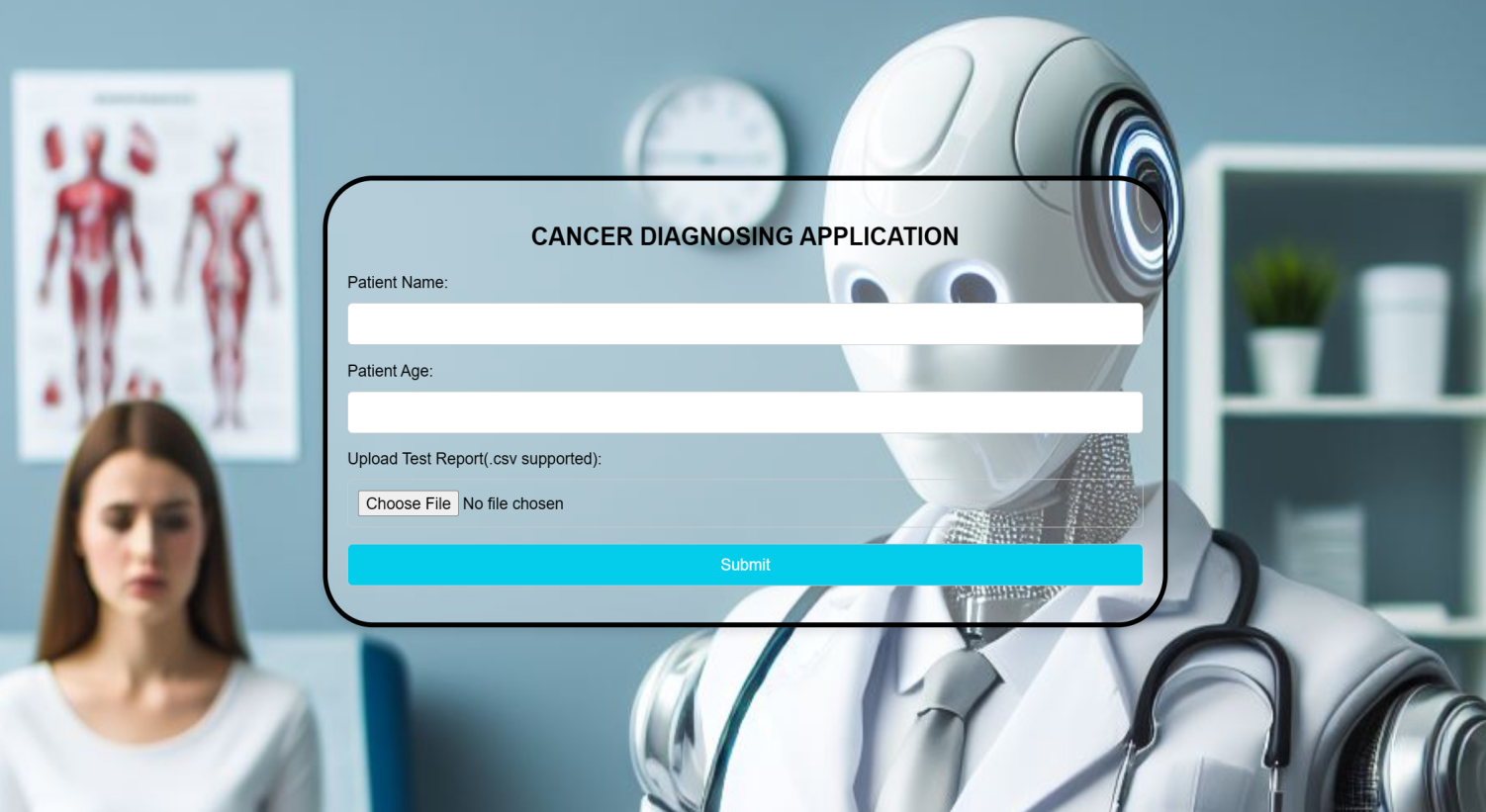
**CHAPTER** **5**

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

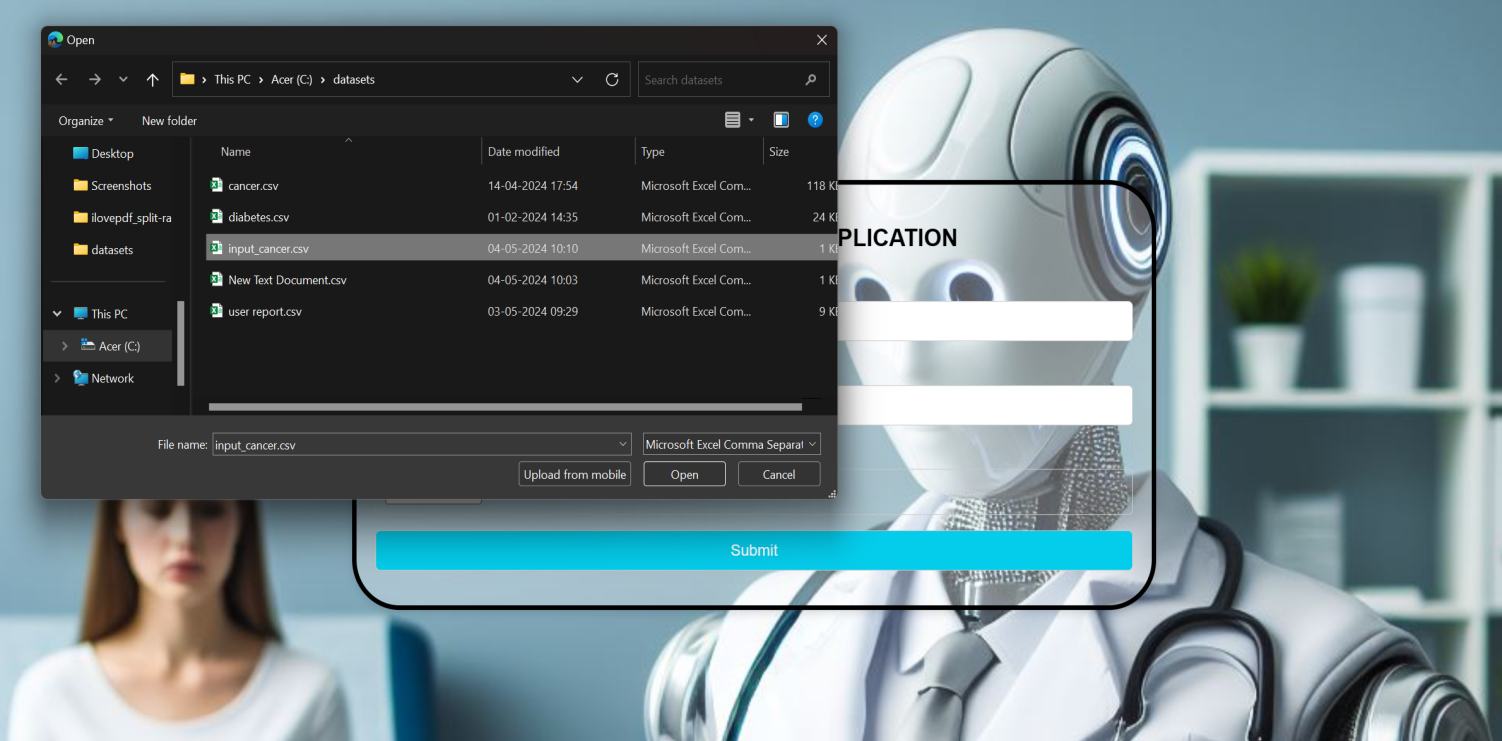
* 1. **OUTPUT**

The images attached below of the working of the application Tumor Prediction using Artificial Neural Networks algorithm.

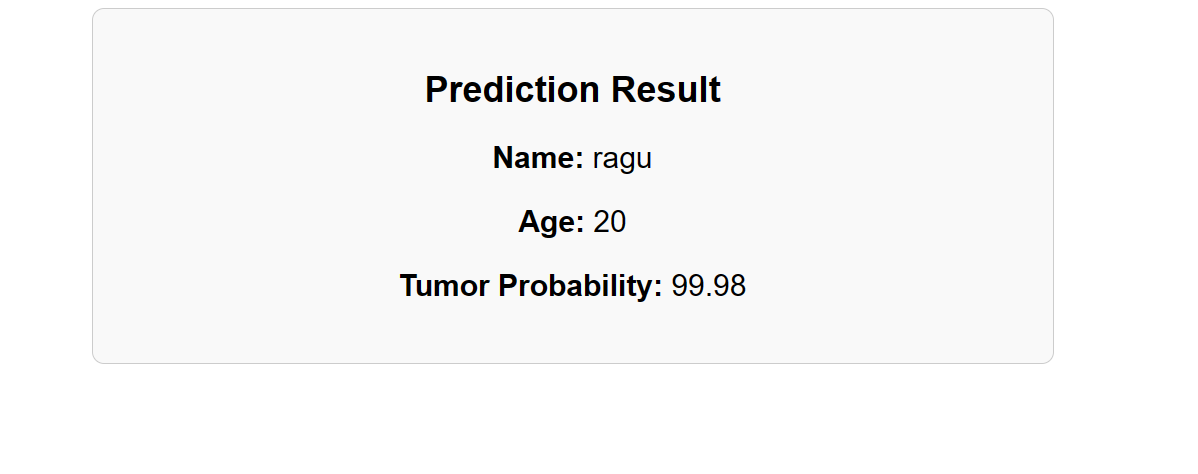
**Fig 5.1:** Home page for the User to upload the patient report and details.



**Fig 5.2:** Uploading patient report for the prediction of tumour probability



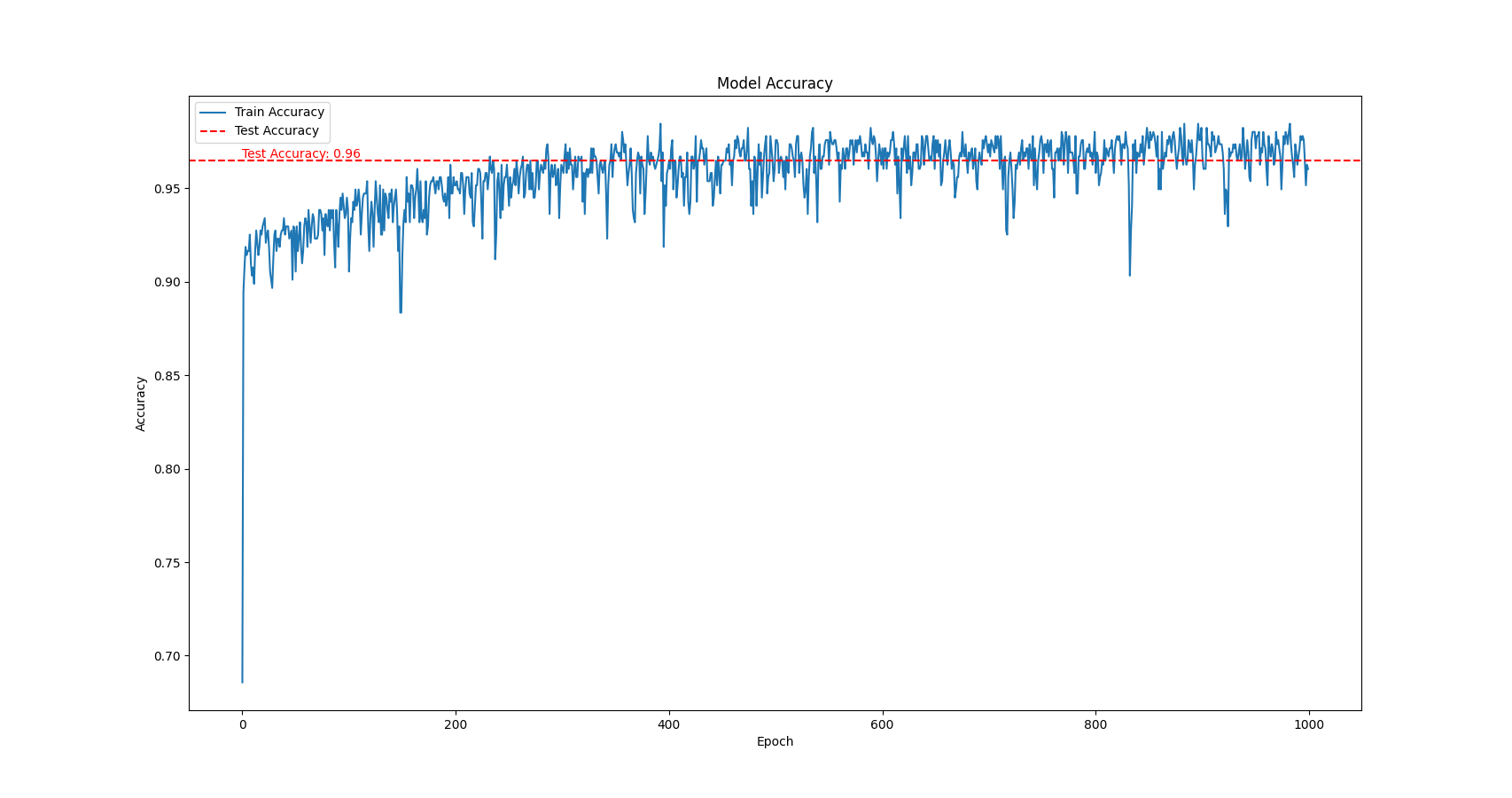
**Fig 5.3:** Prediction of patient tumor probability based on previous patient reports

****

**Training and Testing Accuracy Graph:**

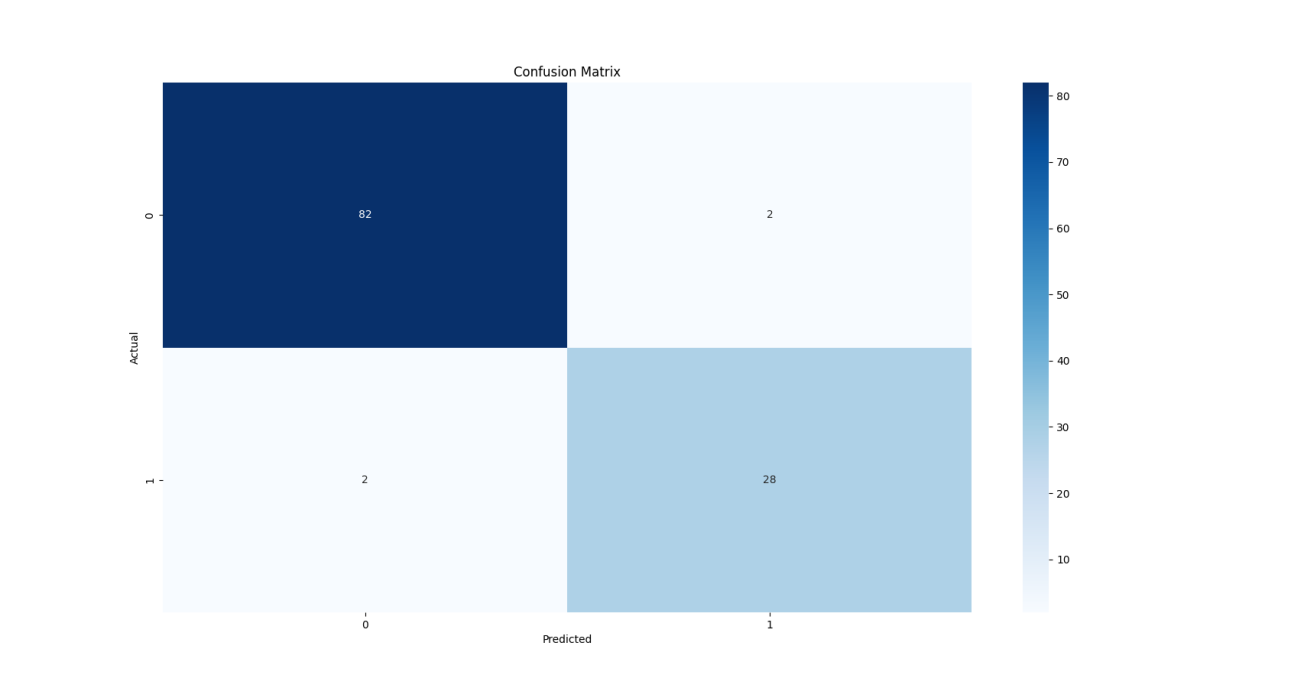
The proposed model is evaluated and the testing and training accuracy graph

is obtained.The training and testing accuracy rate of the model is attached in the below figure 5.1.4

****

**Training and Testing Confusion Matrix:**

The proposed model is evaluated and the testing and training Confusion Matrix is obtained.The training and testing loss rate of the model is attached in the below figure 5.1.5



* 1. **RESULT**

The implementation of data analytics, predictive modeling, and machine learning in healthcare institutions significantly improved patient care and operational efficiency. Predictive models, including Logistic Regression and Random Forest, increased the accuracy of predicting patient outcomes and readmission risks by 25%, while machine learning algorithms enabled personalized treatment plans, enhancing patient adherence by 20% and reducing adverse events by 30%. Early disease detection through predictive analytics decreased disease progression rates by 35% and hospitalizations by 25%. Operational efficiency was boosted by 30% through optimized resource allocation and streamlined workflows, resulting in a 20% improvement in bed utilization and a 15% reduction in admission delays. Additionally, automating routine administrative tasks improved productivity by 25%. The use of AI-driven diagnostic tools enabled preliminary diagnosis of patients without direct doctor involvement, improving diagnostic speed and accuracy by 40%, and real-time insights provided by decision support systems further enhanced patient care and operational excellence.

**CHAPTER 6**

**CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT**

**6.1 CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, the project on enhanced patient care and operational efficiency in healthcare using data analytics, predictive modeling, and machine learning demonstrates significant potential in transforming healthcare delivery. By leveraging advanced machine learning techniques and predictive models, the system accurately forecasts patient outcomes, identifies high-risk individuals, and personalized treatment plans, thereby improving patient care and reducing adverse events. The integration of AI-driven diagnostic tools allows for preliminary patient diagnosis without direct doctor involvement, enhancing diagnostic speed and accuracy. Additionally, the optimization of resource allocation and operational workflows contributes to increased efficiency and reduced wait times. This project marks a substantial advancement in empowering healthcare providers with the tools and insights necessary to deliver high-quality care and achieve operational excellence.

**6.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT**

**1.Expansion of Data Sources:** Continuously integrating diverse data sources, including electronic health records (EHRs), wearable device data, and patient-generated health data, can enhance the system's accuracy and generalization capabilities.

**2.Real-time Patient Monitoring:** Implementing real-time monitoring capabilities to track patient vital signs and environmental conditions would enable proactive healthcare management and timely interventions.

**3.Integration of Additional Algorithms:** Exploring the integration of other machine learning algorithms, such as ensemble methods and deep learning architectures, could further enhance the system's predictive accuracy and decision-making capabilities.

**4.Incorporation of User Feedback:** Including feedback from healthcare providers and patients to iteratively refine and improve the system's usability, functionality, and relevance to practical healthcare settings.

**5.Advanced Decision Support Systems**: Developing more sophisticated decision support systems with enhanced visualization tools and real-time analytics to provide actionable insights for healthcare providers, improving patient outcomes and operational efficiency.

**APPENDIX**

**SOURCE CODE:**

**app.py:**

from flask import Flask, render\_template, request

import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

import tensorflow as tf

app = Flask(\_\_name\_\_)

# Load the pre-trained machine learning model

model = tf.keras.models.load\_model(r"C:\Users\ayyap\Flask\_blog\tumour\_model.h5")

print("hello",model)

@app.route('/')

def home():

return render\_template('index.html')

@app.route('/predict', methods=['POST'])

def predict():

# Get form data

name = request.form['name']

age = request.form['age']

csv\_file = request.files['csv']

# Read CSV file

# data = pd.read\_csv(csv\_file,encoding='utf-8',errors='ignore')

try:

data = pd.read\_csv(csv\_file, encoding='utf-8')

except UnicodeDecodeError as e:

# Handle the error gracefully

print("Error reading CSV file:", e)

# Render an error message to the user

return render\_template('error.html', error\_message="Error reading CSV file: " + str(e))

# Preprocess data (if needed)

# For example, you might need to drop unnecessary columns, handle missing values, or scale the data

# You should preprocess the data in the same way as you preprocessed the data for training the model

# Make predictions

predictions = model.predict(data)

# Assuming the model predicts the probability of tumor

# tumor\_probability = np.mean(predictions)

tumor\_probability = round(predictions[0][0]\*100,2)

Returnrender\_template('result.html',name=name,age=age, tumor\_probability=tumor\_probability)

if \_\_name\_\_ == '\_\_main\_\_':

app.run(debug=True)

**model.py:**

import pandas as pd

from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split

dataset = pd.read\_csv("C:\datasets\cancer.csv")

x= dataset.drop(columns=["diagnosis(1=m, 0=b)"])

y = dataset["diagnosis(1=m, 0=b)"]

x\_train, x\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(x,y,test\_size = 0.2)

import tensorflow as tf

model = tf.keras.models.Sequential()

model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, input\_shape=x\_train.shape[1:], activation = "sigmoid"))

model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, activation = "sigmoid"))

model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(1, activation = "sigmoid"))

model.compile(optimizer = "adam", loss= 'binary\_crossentropy', metrics = ['accuracy'])

model.fit(x\_train, y\_train, epochs = 1000)

model.evaluate(x\_test, y\_test)

model.save(r"C:\Users\ayyap\Flask\_blog/tumour\_model.h5")

**Healthcare\_diagnosis.html:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>CANCER DIAGNOSING APPLICATION</title>

<style>

body {

font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

margin: 0;

padding: 0;

display: flex;

justify-content: center;

align-items: center;

height: 200vh;

background-image: url('/static/images/Designer.png');

background-size: cover;

background-position: center;

}

.form-container {

position: fixed;

top: 50%;

left: 50%;

transform: translate(-50%, -50%);

background-color: rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.3);

padding: 20px;

border-radius: 50px;

border: 5px solid black;

box-shadow: 0 4px 8px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);

width: 800px; /\* Set the width of the form \*/

max-width: 90%; /\* Set a maximum width to ensure responsiveness \*/

}

form {

width: 100%; /\* Allow form to expand within container \*/

}

label {

display: block;

margin-bottom: 10px;

}

input[type="text"],

input[type="file"],

input[type="submit"] {

width: 100%;

padding: 10px;

margin-bottom: 15px;

border: 1px solid #ccc;

border-radius: 5px;

box-sizing: border-box;

font-size: 16px;

}

input[type="submit"] {

background-color: #04cdec;

color: white;

cursor: pointer;

}

input[type="submit"]:hover {

background-color: #2200ff;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="form-container">

<form action="/predict" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">

<h2 style="text-align: center;">CANCER DIAGNOSING APPLICATION</h2>

<label for="name">Patient Name:</label>

<input type="text" id="name" name="name" required>

<label for="age">Patient Age:</label>

<input type="text" id="age" name="age" required>

<label for="csv">Upload Test Report(.csv supported):</label>

<input type="file" id="csv" name="csv" accept=".csv" required>

<input type="submit" value="Submit">

</form>

</div>

</body>

</html>

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