A Review of Liver Patient Analysis Methods Using Machine Learning

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1.1 Overview

Liver diseases averts the normal function of the liver. This disease is caused by an assortment of elements that harm the liver. Diagnosis of liver infection at the preliminary stage is important for better treatment. In today's scenario devices like sensors are used for detection of infections. Accurate classification techniques are required for automatic identification of disease samples. This disease diagnosis is very costly and complicated. Therefore, the goal of this work is to evaluate the performance of different Machine Learning algorithms in order to reduce the high cost of liver disease diagnosis.

About the Project:

This disease diagnosis is very costly and complicated. Therefore, the goal of this work is to evaluate the performance of different Machine Learning algorithms in order to reduce the high cost of liver disease diagnosis. Early prediction of liver disease using classification algorithms is an efficacious task that can help the doctors to diagnose the disease within a short duration of time.

A Project Description:

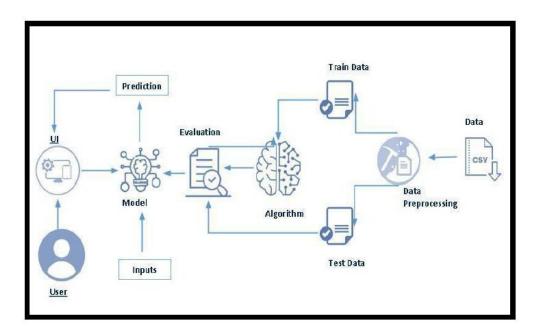
In India, delays in diagnosing diseases are a major problem due to a lack of medical professionals. The typical scenario, which is mainly in rural and slightly urban areas:

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- 1. A patient who sees a doctor with certain symptoms.
- 2. The doctor will perform some tests, such as blood and urine tests, depending on the symptoms.
- 3. The patient undergoes the above tests in the analytical laboratory.
- 4. The patient takes the reports back to the hospital, where they are examined and diagnosed.

The goal of this project is to reduce some of the delays caused by unnecessary detours between the hospital and the pathology laboratory. Historically, work has been done to detect the onset of heart disease, such as Parkinson's, and machine learning algorithms have been developed to predict liver disease.

Technical Architecture:

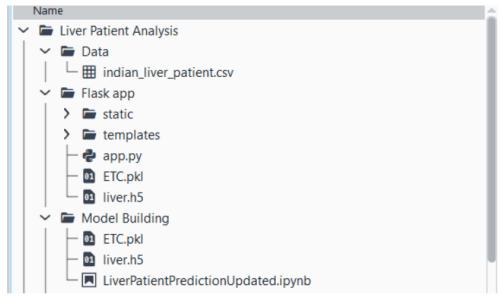


Project Flow:

- User interacts with the UI to enter the input.
- Entered input is analysed by the model which is integrated.
- Once model analyses the input the prediction is showcased on the UI

Project Structure:

Create the Project folder which contains files as shown below



We are building a flask application which needs HTML pages stored in the templates folder and python script app.py for scripting.

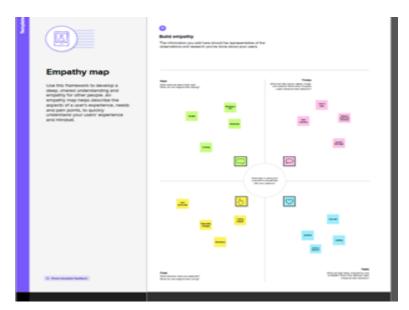
- ETC.pkl is our saved model. Further we will use this model for flask integration.
- Training folder contains a model training file.

1.2 Purpose

The goal of this project is to reduce some of the delays caused by unnecessary detours between the hospital and the pathology laboratory.

Problem Definition & Design Thinking

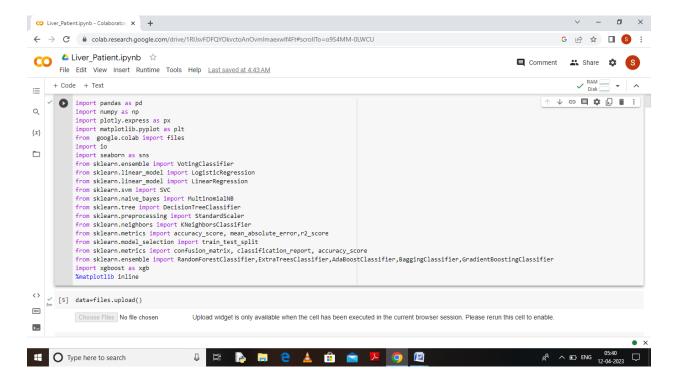
2.1 Empathy Map

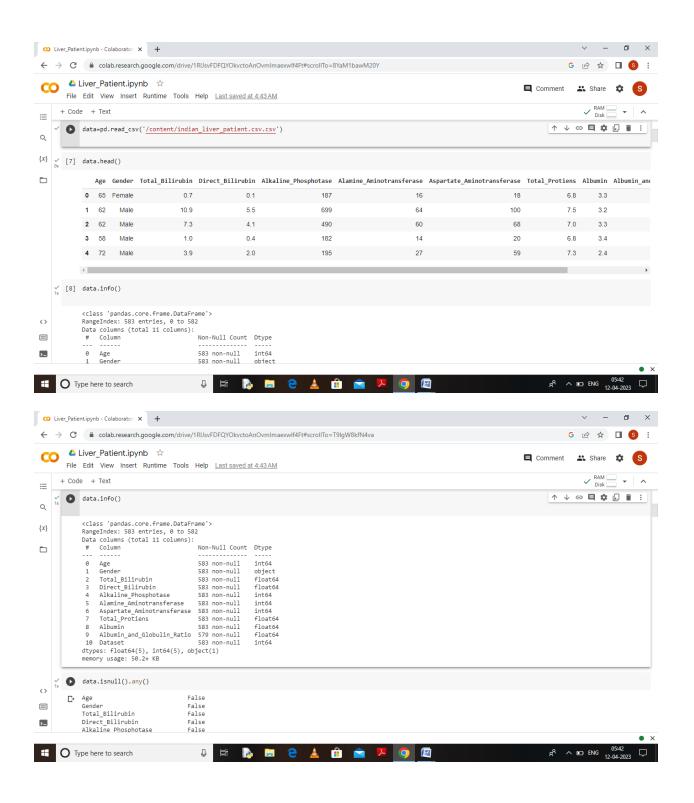


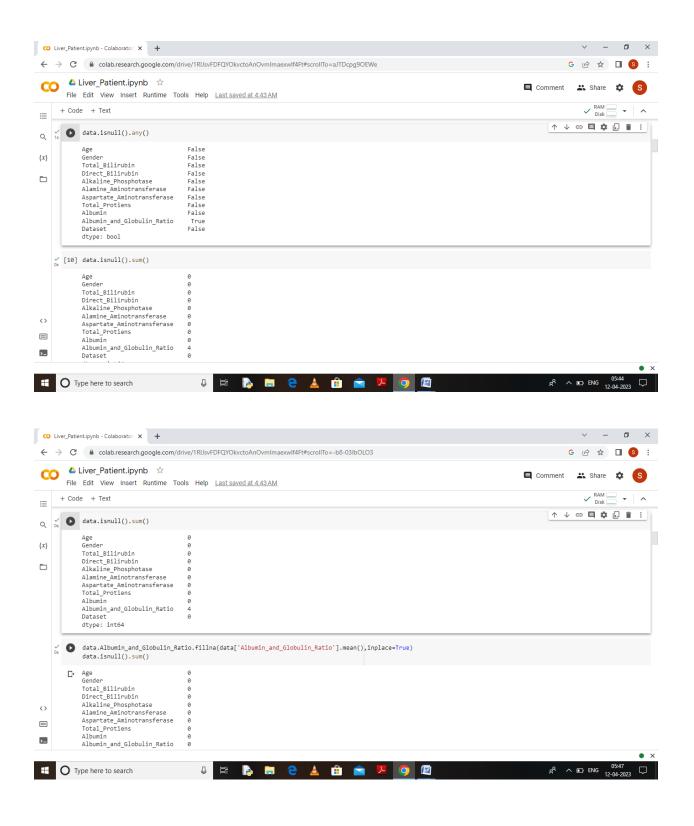
2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map

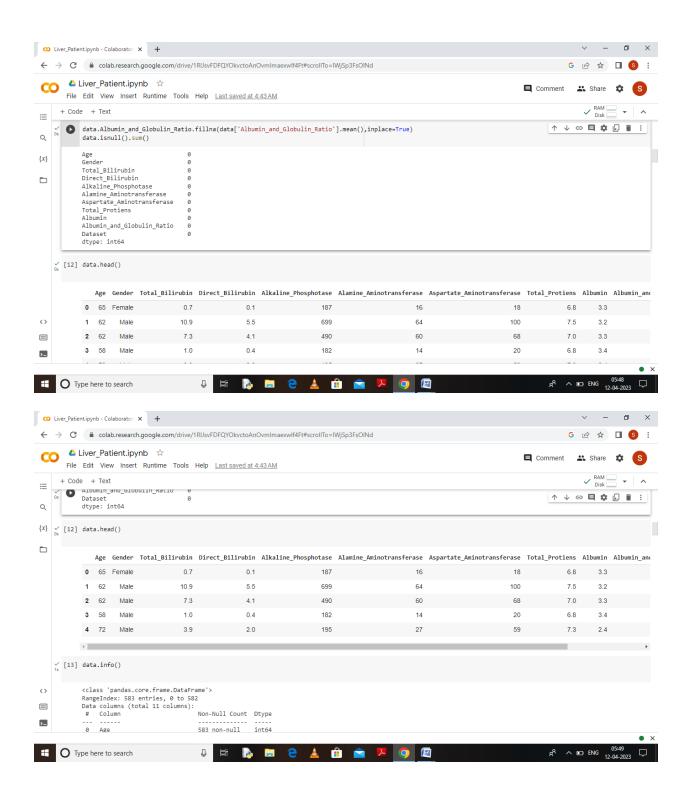


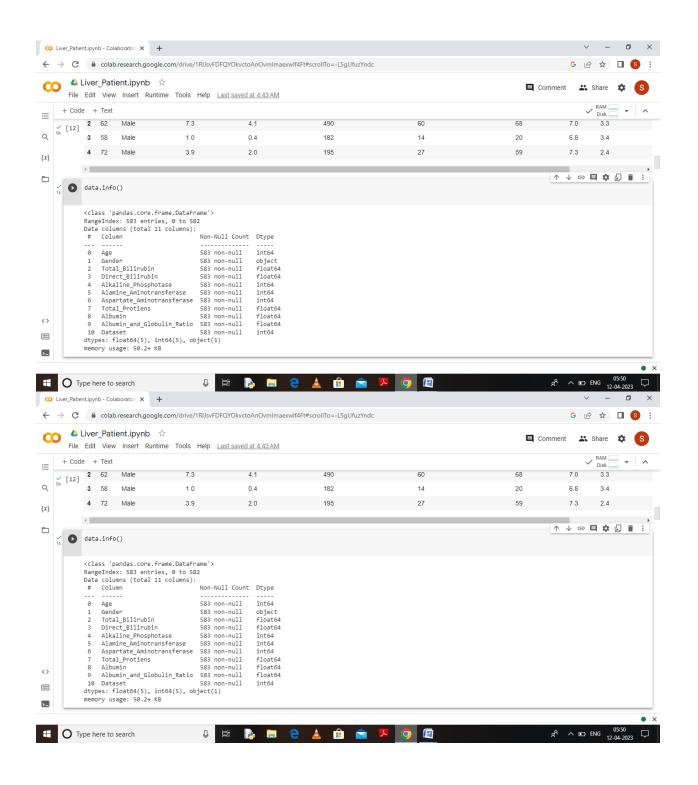
RESULT

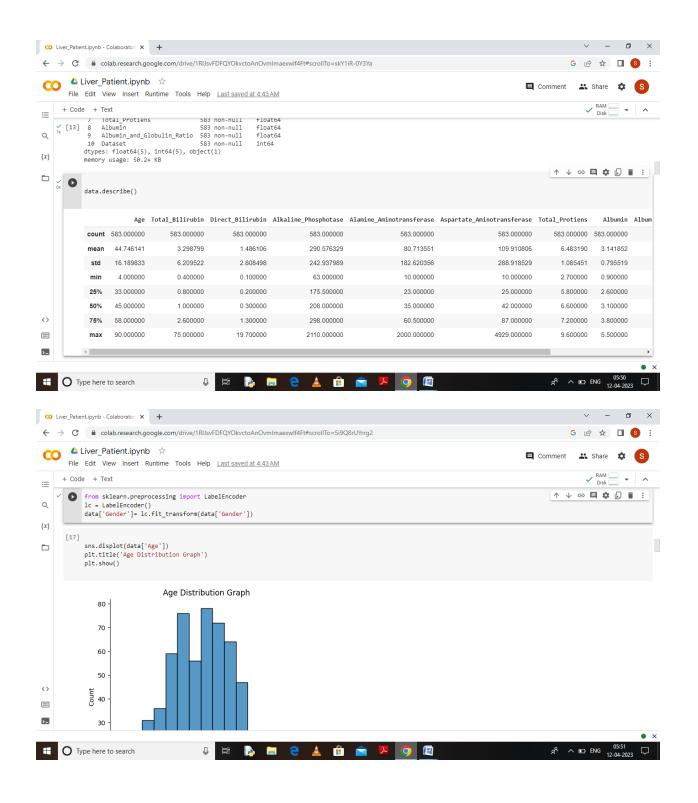


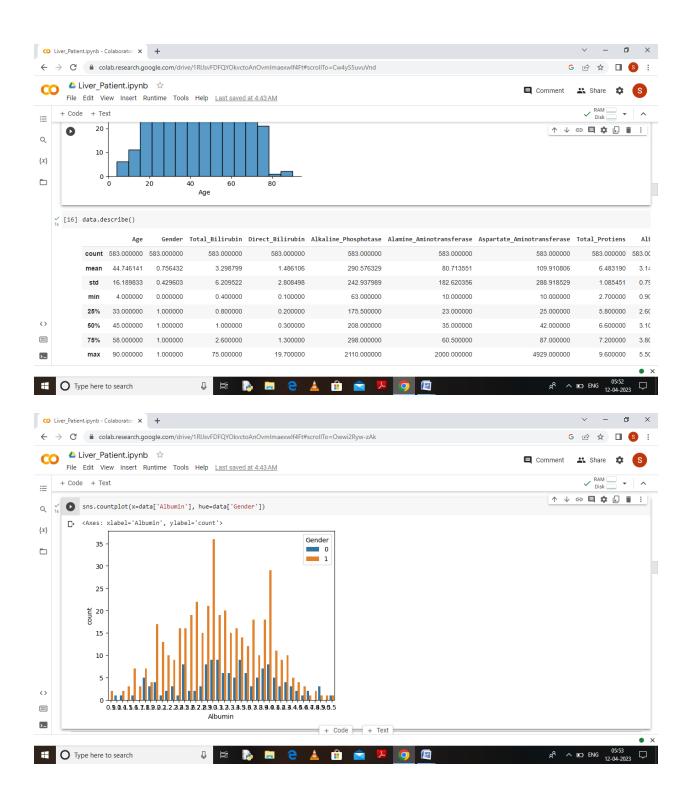


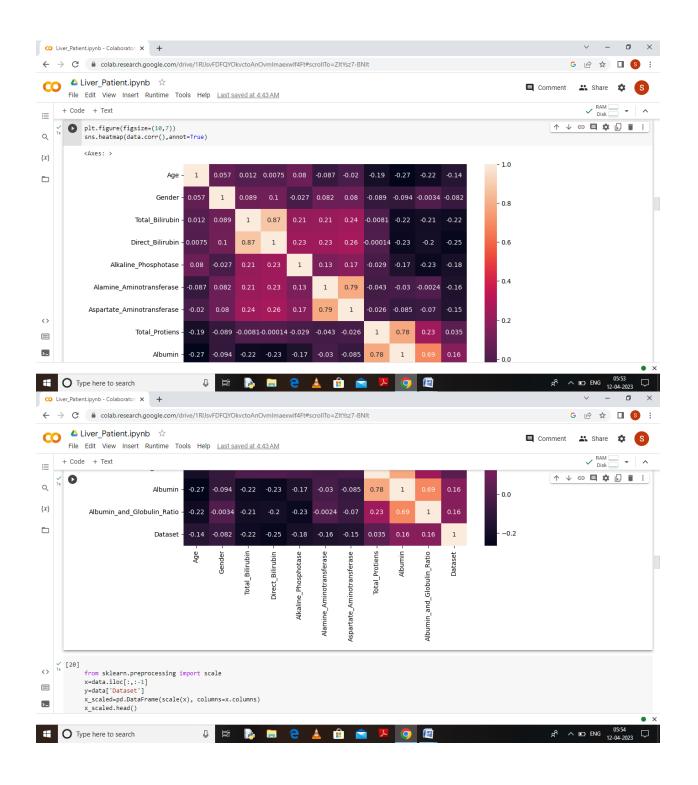


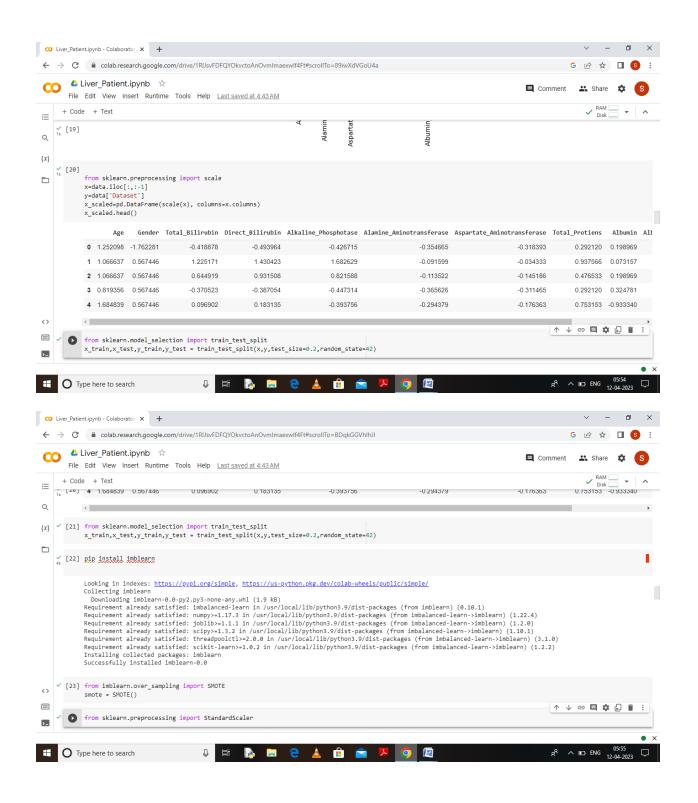


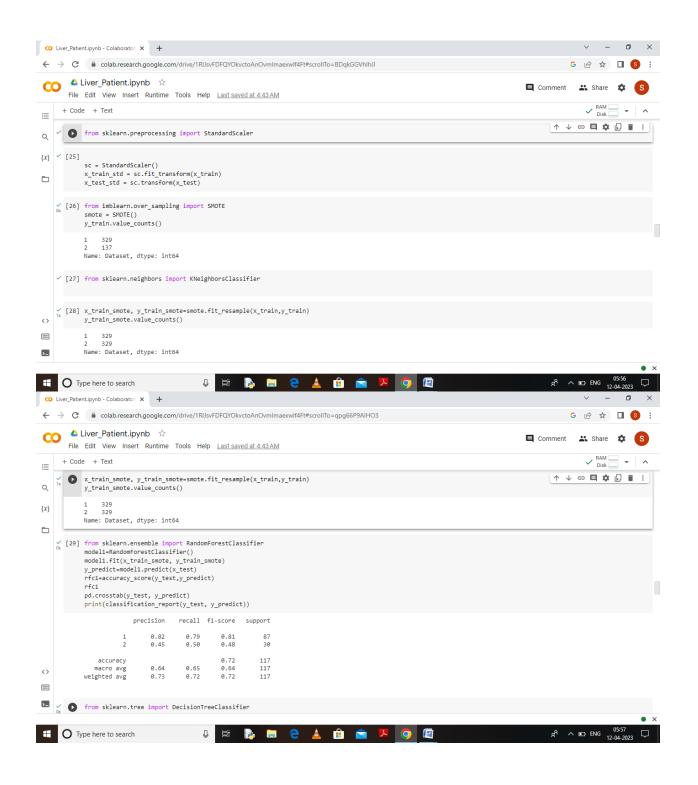


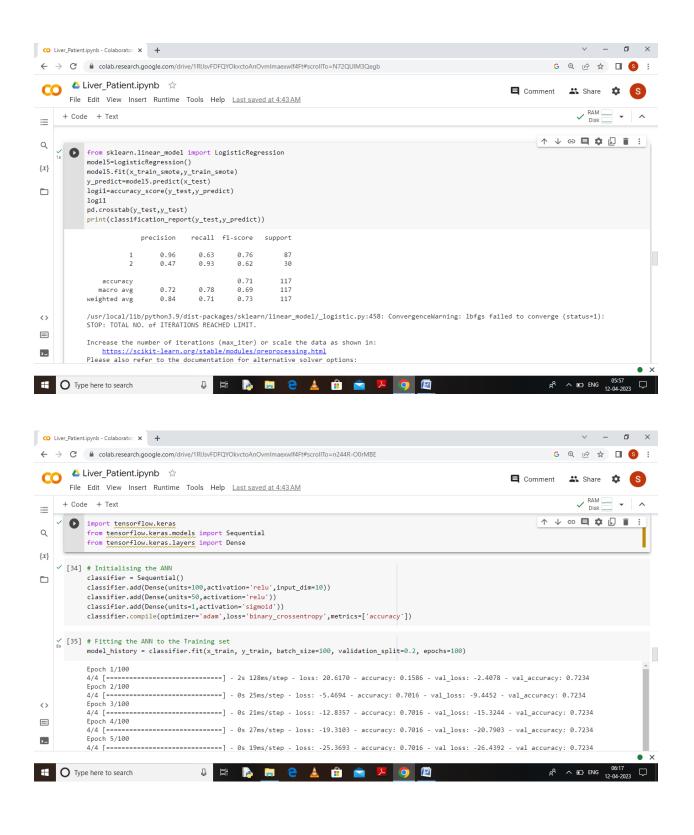


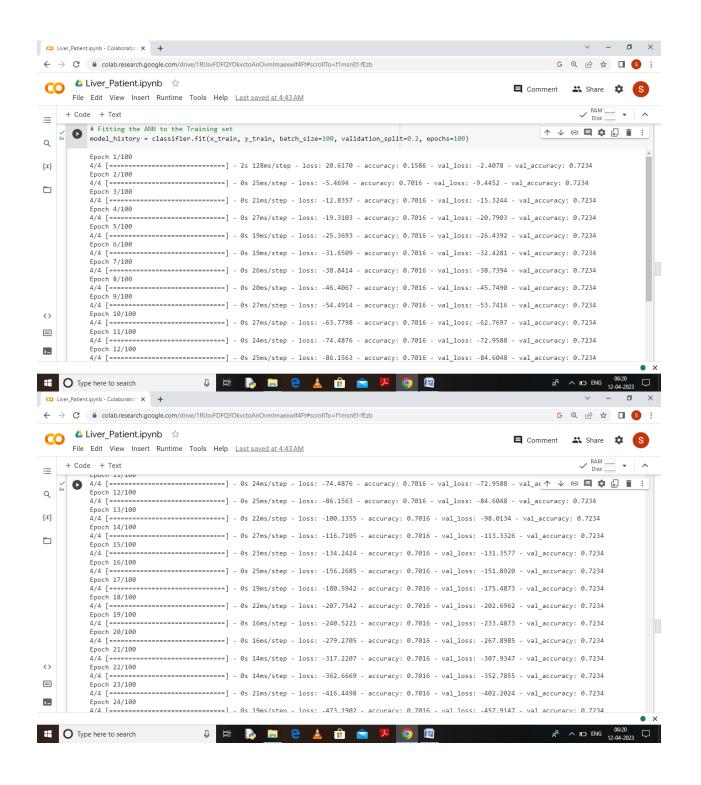


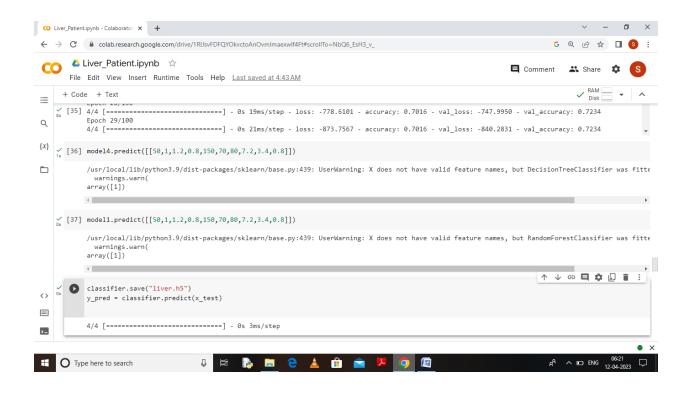


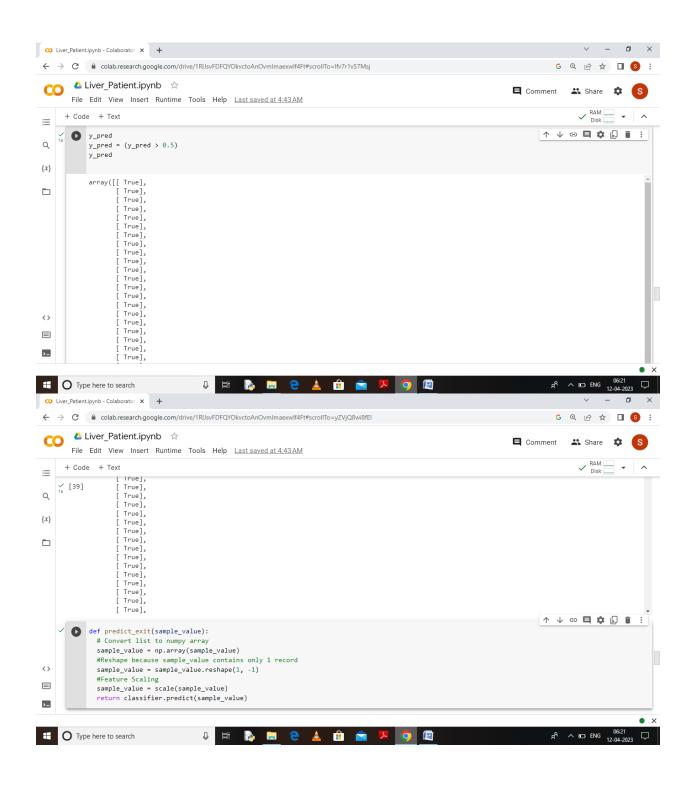


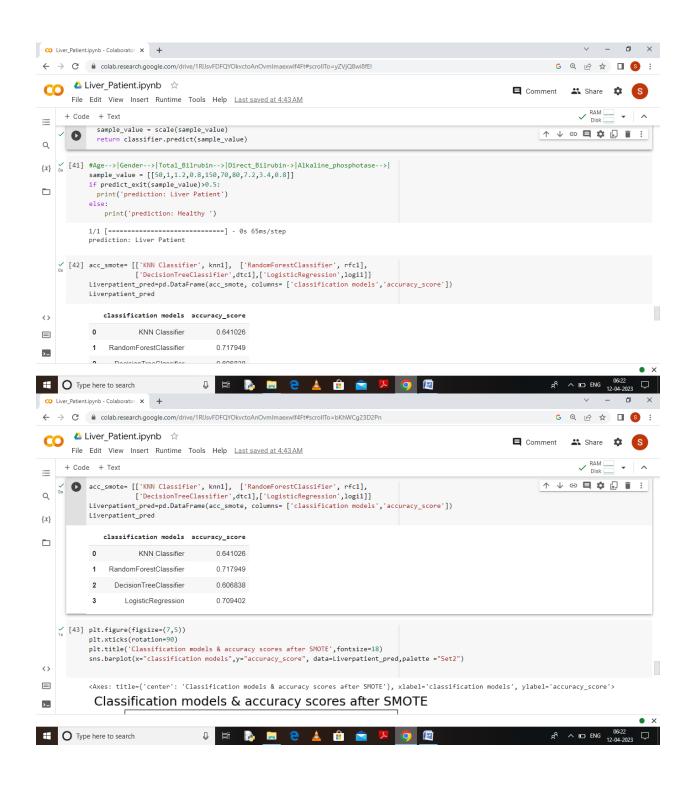


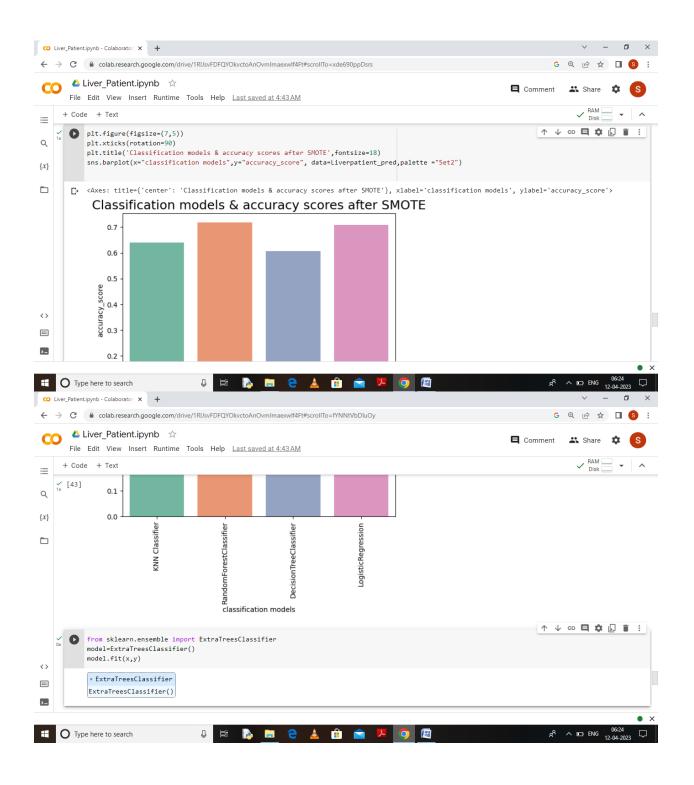


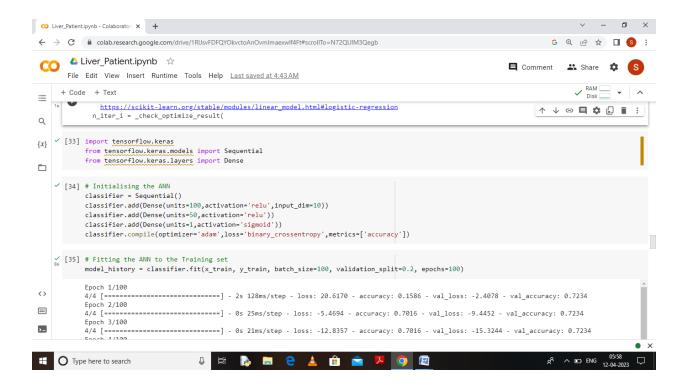












4 ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

List of advantages and disadvantage

Advantage

A liver biopsy may be done to: **Diagnose a liver problem that can't be otherwise identified with a health care provider's exam, blood tests or imaging studies**. Obtain a sample of tissue from an irregularity found by an imaging study. Determine the severity of liver disease, a process called staging.

Disadvantage

It's possible, and dangerous, to get too much vitamin A. Eating large amounts of liver can lead to symptoms of vitamin A toxicity, which happens when your own liver can't process the excess vitamin A quickly enough. Most doctors recommend that people without vitamin deficiencies eat just one serving of liver per week.

5 APPLICATIONS

Testing the model Define Problem / Problem Understanding

Specify the business problem

Business requirements

Literature Survey

Social or Business Impact.

Data Collection & Preparation

Collect the dataset

Data Preparation

Exploratory Data Analysis

Descriptive statistical

Visual Analysis

Model Building

Training the model in multiple algorithms

6 CONCLUSION

Explore and understand your data

Visualize the data at hand to gain a better intuition — Word cloud, N-gram Bar Chart

Text Cleaning — Word Stemmer and Word Lemmatization

Feature Extraction — Count Vectorizer, Tfidf Vectorizer, Word Embedding

Algorithm — Naive Bayes

Scoring & Metrics — Accuracy, Precision, Recall

7 FUTURE SCOPE

Generally, a **90% spam catch rate** (90 out of 100 spam messages are correctly identified as spam) and a false positive rate of less than 1% (less than 1 legitimate message out of a hundred incorrectly identified as spam) is considered good.

Help prevent similar attacks and respond to changing behaviour.

Time Saving

Cyber Security analyse Pattern

Fraud Detection.

8 APPENDIX

data.head()

```
Source Code
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import plotly.express as px
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from google.colab import files
import io
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.ensemble import VotingClassifier
from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.naive bayes import MultinomialNB
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, mean absolute error,r2 score
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report, accuracy_score
from sklearn.ensemble import
Random Forest Classifier, Extra Trees Classifier, Ada Boost Classifier, Bagging Classifier, Gradient Boosting Classifier, Gr
lassifier
import xgboost as xgb
# %matplotlib inline
data=files.upload()
data=pd.read_csv('/content/indian_liver_patient.csv.csv')
data.head()
data.info()
data.isnull().any()
data.isnull().sum()
data.Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio.fillna(data['Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio'].mean(),inplace=True)
data.isnull().sum()
```

```
data.info()
data.describe()
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
lc = LabelEncoder()
data['Gender']= lc.fit_transform(data['Gender'])
data.describe()
sns.displot(data['Age'])
plt.title('Age Distribution Graph')
plt.show()
sns.countplot(x=data['Albumin'], hue=data['Gender'])
plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
sns.heatmap(data.corr(),annot=True)
from sklearn.preprocessing import scale
x=data.iloc[:,:-1]
y=data['Dataset']
x_scaled=pd.DataFrame(scale(x), columns=x.columns)
x_scaled.head()
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=42)
pip install imblearn
from imblearn.over_sampling import SMOTE
smote = SMOTE()
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
x train std = sc.fit transform(x train)
x_test_std = sc.transform(x_test)
from imblearn.over_sampling import SMOTE
smote = SMOTE()
y_train.value_counts()
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
x_train_smote, y_train_smote=smote.fit_resample(x_train,y_train)
```

```
y_train_smote.value_counts()
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
model1=RandomForestClassifier()
model1.fit(x_train_smote, y_train_smote)
y_predict=model1.predict(x_test)
rfc1=accuracy_score(y_test,y_predict)
rfc1
pd.crosstab(y_test, y_predict)
print(classification_report(y_test, y_predict))
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
model4=DecisionTreeClassifier()
model4.fit(x_train_smote,y_train_smote)
y predict=model4.predict(x test)
dtc1=accuracy_score(y_test,y_predict)
dtc1
pd.crosstab(y_test,y_predict)
print(classification_report(y_test,y_predict))
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
model2=KNeighborsClassifier()
model2.fit(x_train_smote,y_train_smote)
y_predict=model2.predict(x_test)
knn1=(accuracy_score(y_test,y_predict))
knn1
pd.crosstab(y_test,y_predict)
print(classification_report(y_test,y_predict))
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
model5=LogisticRegression()
model5.fit(x_train_smote,y_train_smote)
y predict=model5.predict(x test)
logi1=accuracy_score(y_test,y_predict)
logi1
pd.crosstab(y_test,y_test)
print(classification_report(y_test,y_predict))
import tensorflow.keras
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
# Initialising the ANN
classifier = Sequential()
classifier.add(Dense(units=100,activation='relu',input_dim=10))
classifier.add(Dense(units=50,activation='relu'))
```

```
classifier.add(Dense(units=1,activation='sigmoid'))
classifier.compile(optimizer='adam',loss='binary_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
# Fitting the ANN to the Training set
model_history = classifier.fit(x_train, y_train, batch_size=100, validation_split=0.2, epochs=100)
model4.predict([[50,1,1.2,0.8,150,70,80,7.2,3.4,0.8]])
model1.predict([[50,1,1.2,0.8,150,70,80,7.2,3.4,0.8]])
classifier.save("liver.h5")
y pred = classifier.predict(x test)
y_pred
y pred = (y pred > 0.5)
y_pred
def predict exit(sample value):
# Convert list to numpy array
sample_value = np.array(sample_value)
#Reshape because sample_value contains only 1 record
 sample_value = sample_value.reshape(1, -1)
#Feature Scaling
sample value = scale(sample value)
 return classifier.predict(sample_value)
#Age-->|Gender-->|Total Bilrubin-->|Direct Bilrubin->|Alkaline phosphotase-->|
sample_value = [[50,1,1.2,0.8,150,70,80,7.2,3.4,0.8]]
if predict_exit(sample_value)>0.5:
 print('prediction: Liver Patient')
else:
  print('prediction: Healthy ')
acc_smote=[['KNN Classifier', knn1], ['RandomForestClassifier', rfc1],
      ['DecisionTreeClassifier',dtc1],['LogisticRegression',logi1]]
Liverpatient_pred=pd.DataFrame(acc_smote, columns= ['classification models', 'accuracy_score'])
Liverpatient pred
plt.figure(figsize=(7,5))
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.title('Classification models & accuracy scores after SMOTE',fontsize=18)
sns.barplot(x="classification models",y="accuracy_score", data=Liverpatient_pred,palette ="Set2")
from sklearn.ensemble import ExtraTreesClassifier
model=ExtraTreesClassifier()
model.fit(x,y)
```

```
model.feature_importances_

dd=pd.DataFrame(model.feature_importances_,index=x.columns).sort_values(0,ascending=False)
dd

dd.plot(kind='barh',figsize=(7,6))
plt.title("FEATURE IMPORTANCE",fontsize=14)

import joblib
joblib.dump(model1, 'ETC.pkl')
```