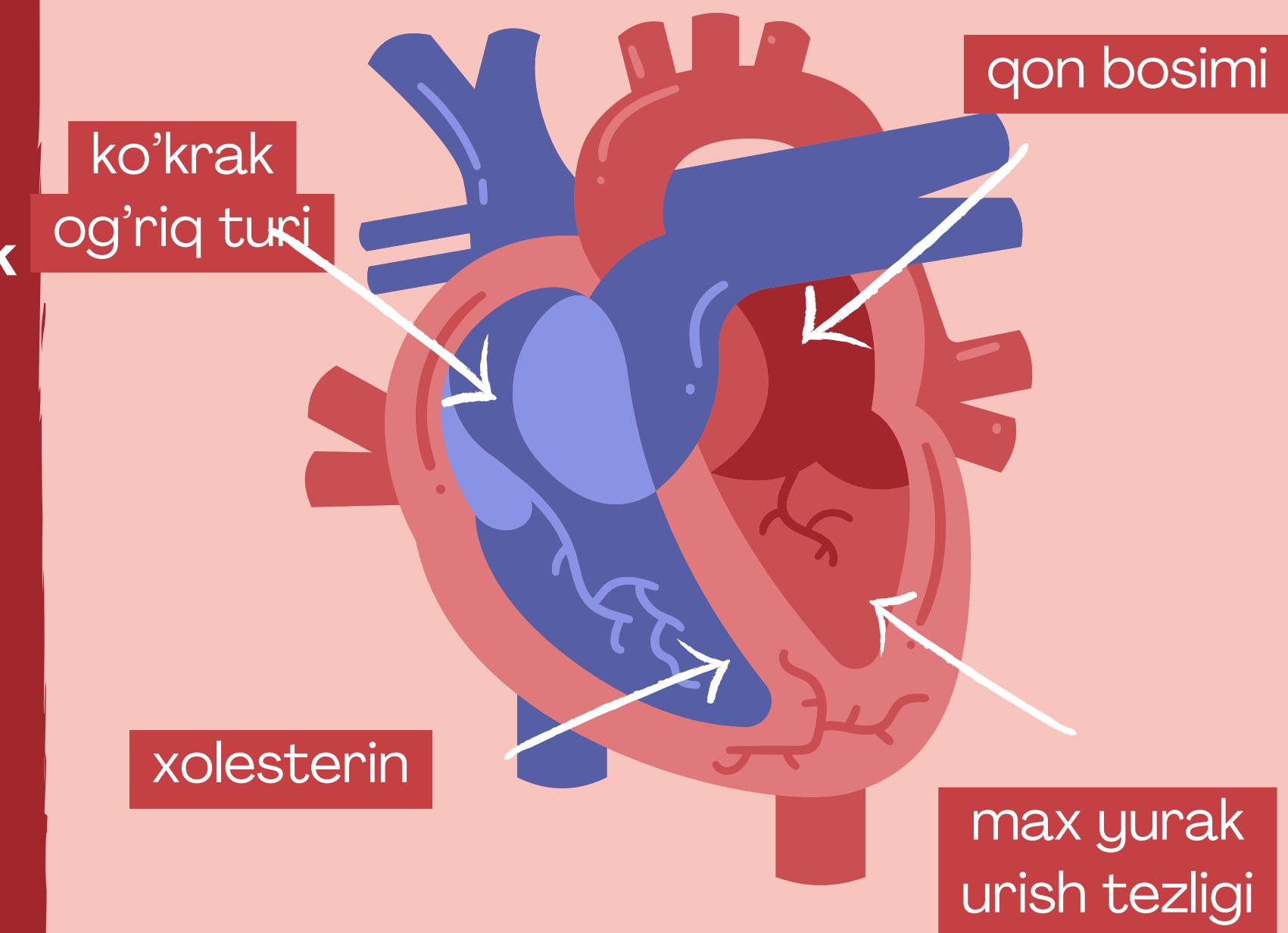


YURAK QON TOMIR KASALLIKLARI

KERAKLI MALUMOTLAR

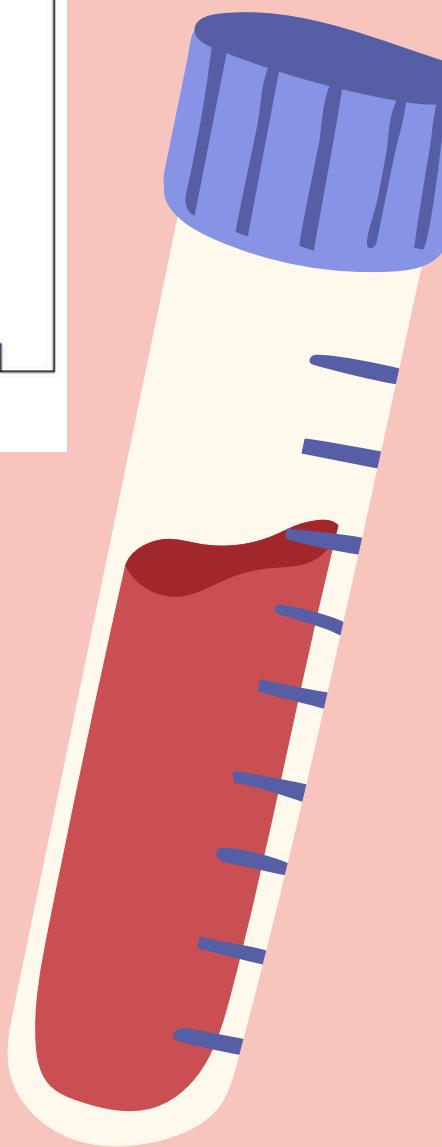
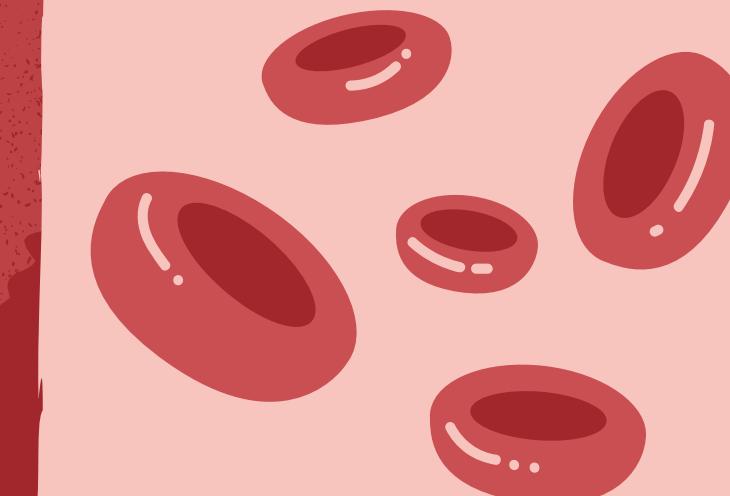
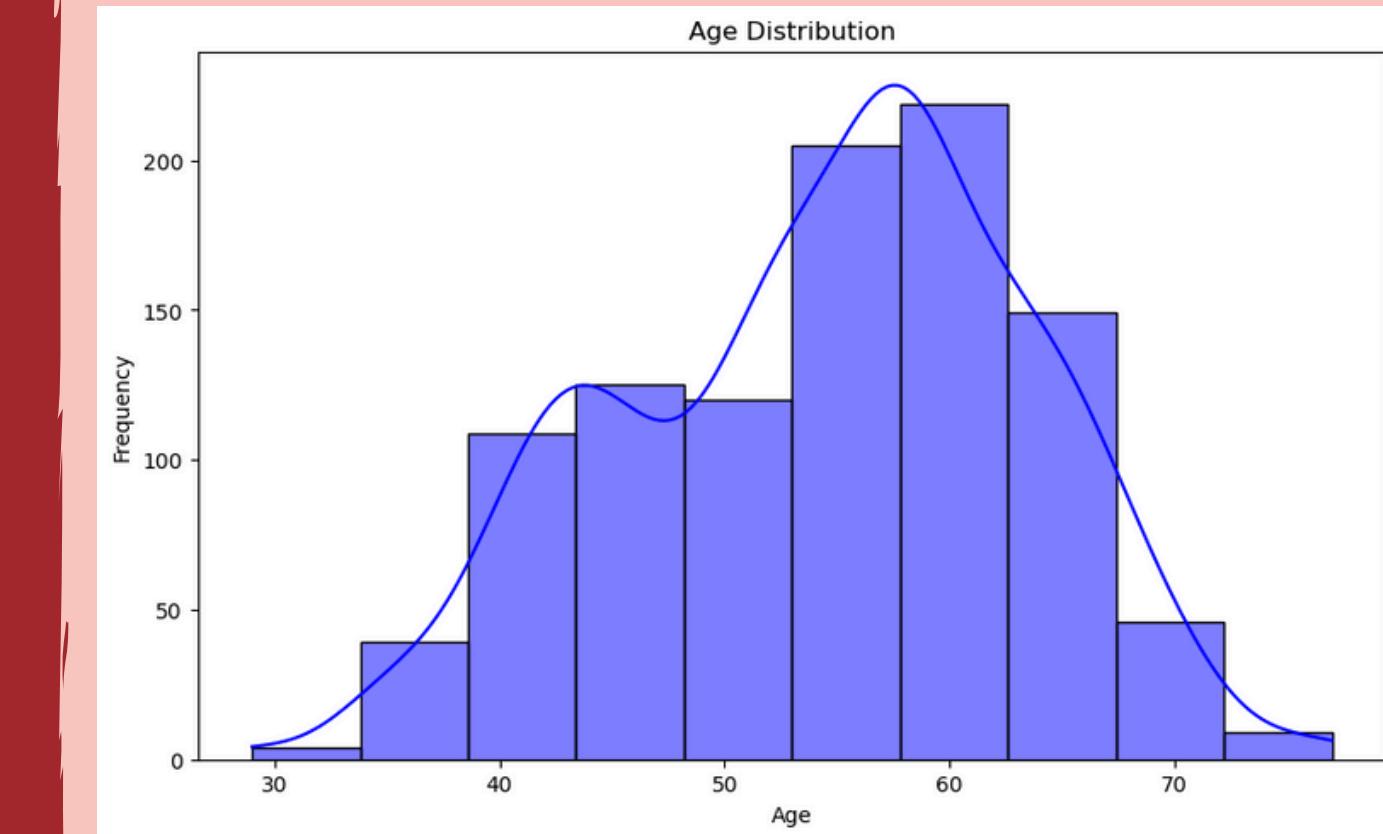
Bizga be'morning bir qancha malumotlari kerak bo'ladi. Misol: yoshi, dam olishdagi qon bosimi, qon zardobidagi xalesterin shunga uxshash.

Bunday ma'lumotlar orqali be'mor yurak qon tomirlarida kasallik bormi yoqmi javobini oladi. Keyin be'mor o'z vaqtida shifokorga boradi.



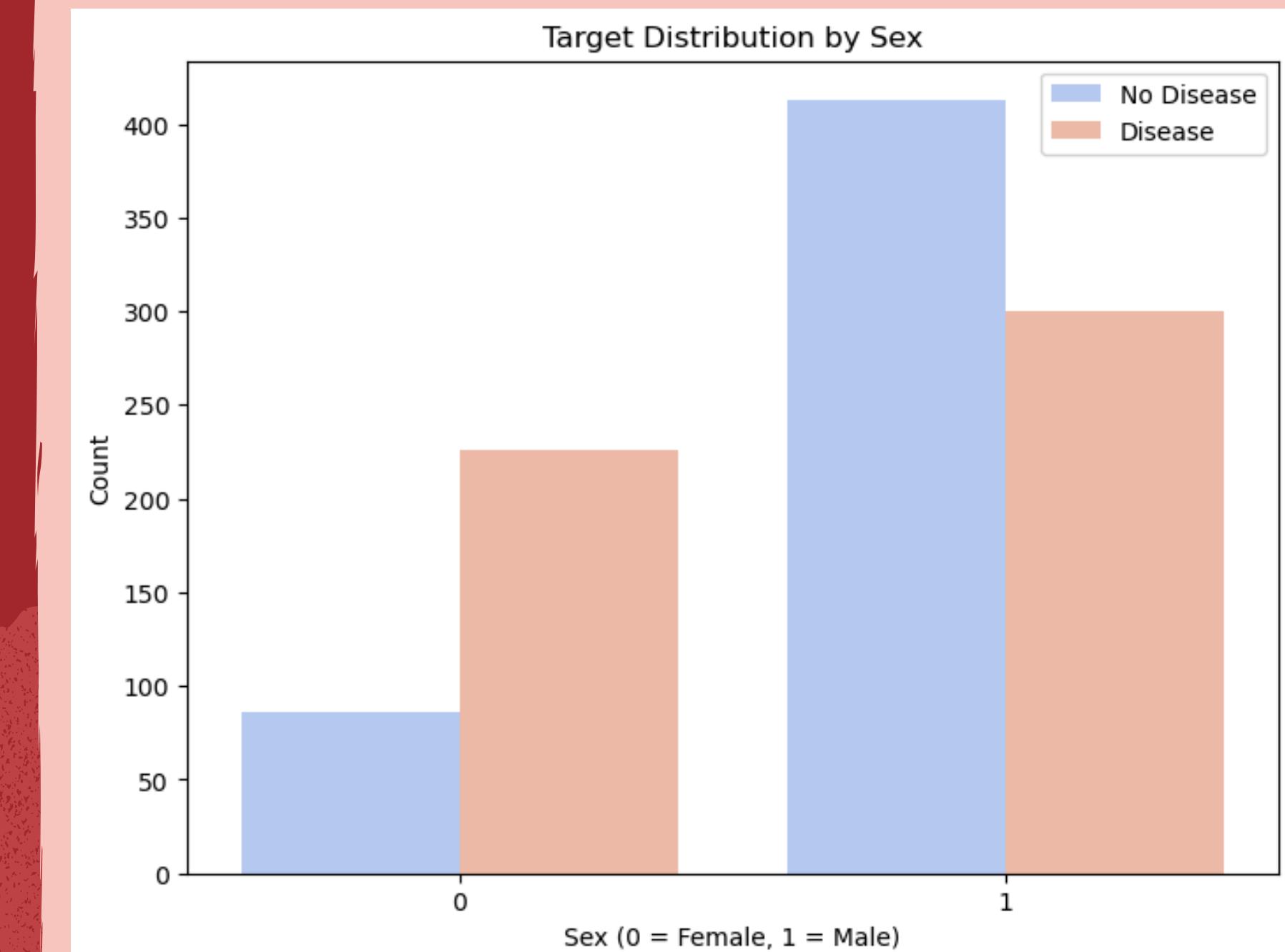
ANALITIKA

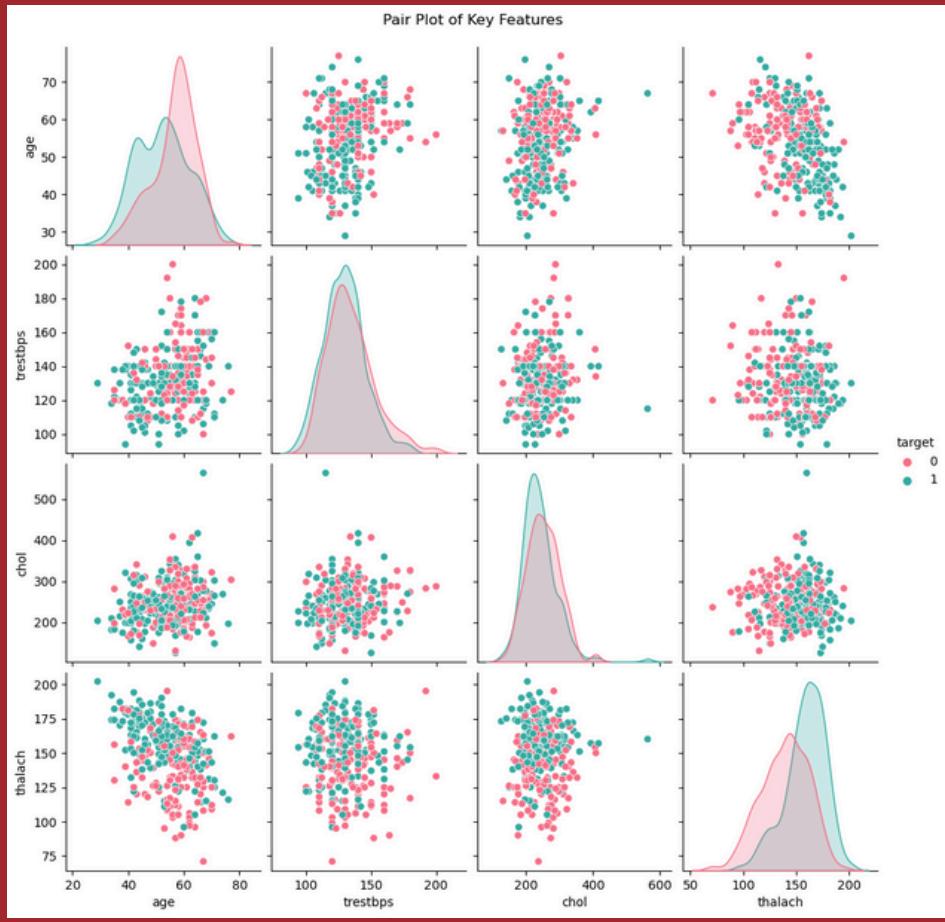
**Yosh bo'yicha chastotani
ko'rishimiz mumkin albatta bu
yerda yoshi katta insonlarda
bunday kasalliklar tez tez
uchrab turadi**



AYOL VA ERKAK

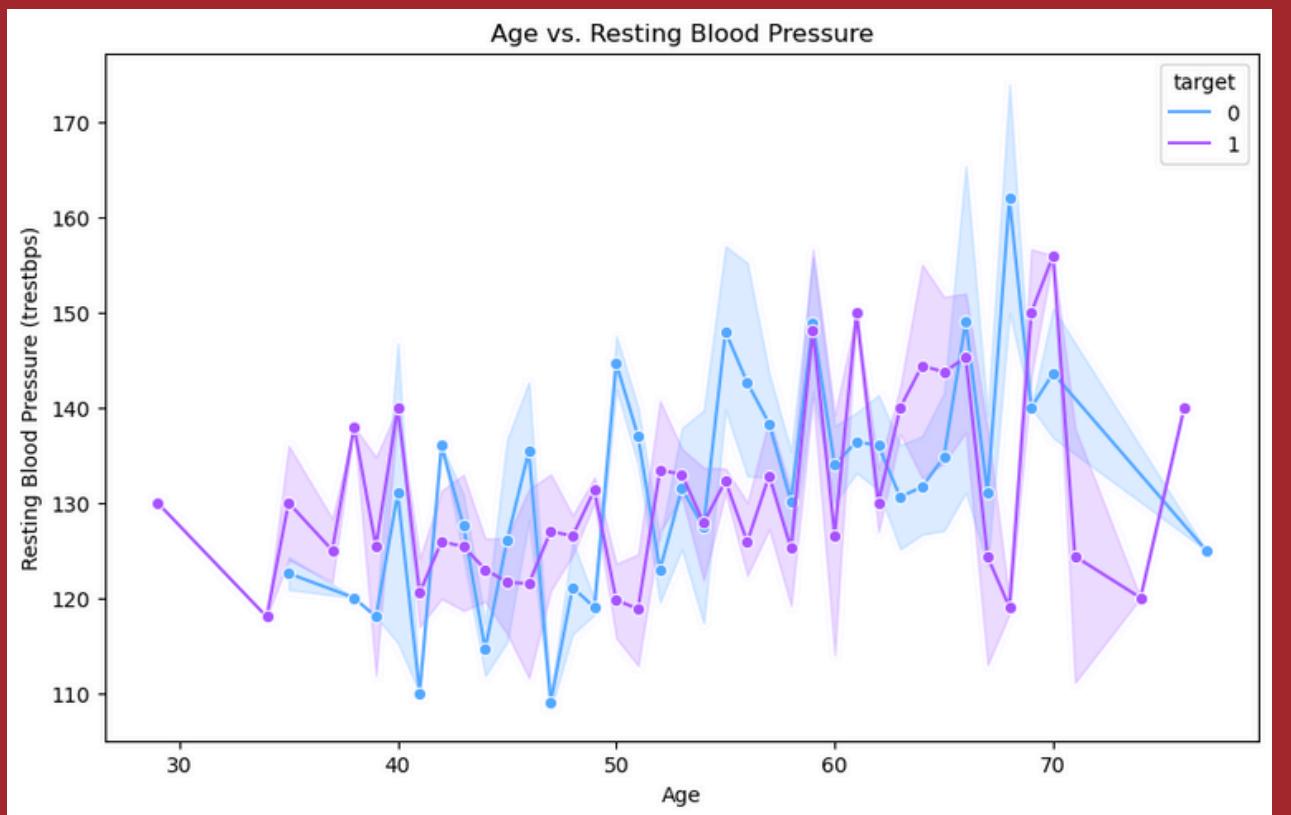
Analitikamizda ko'rishingiz
mumkin erkaklarda ko'proq
yurak kasalligi uchrab turadi



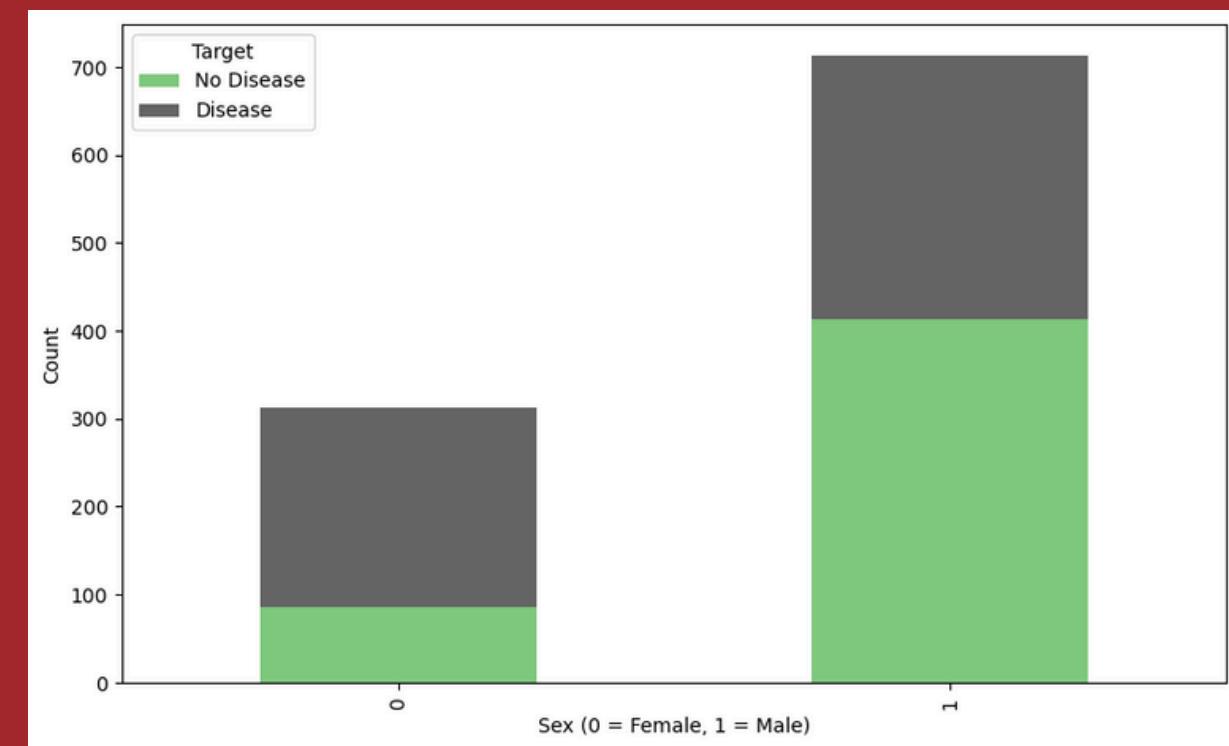


**Bu yerda sifatli malumot va
eng katta dataga ta'siz
ko'rsatadigan columunlarni
ko'rishimiz mumkin**

**Jinsga nisbatan kasal bolish
ehtimoli solishtirilgan**



**Dam olish vaqtidagi qon
bosimi bilan yoshni
solishtirganimiz**



BOT

**Bot qilishdan maqsad hamma joyda
qulay, bizani loyihamiz asosan chetga
qilishloq joylari uchun qilinganligi
tufayli bot qilishga qaror qildik**

Botni interfeysini ham
murakkablashtirmadik sizdan kerakli
ma'lumotlarni so'raydi javobingizga
qarab kasallik bor yoki yo'q ligini aytadi.

yurakkasalligi

Jismoniy mashqlar natijasida angina (0 = Yo'q, 1 = Ha):

Azamat

0

yurakkasalligi

ST depressiyasi (raqamli):

Azamat

212

yurakkasalligi

Cho'qqisi mashqlar ST segmentining qiyaligi (0-2):

Azamat

2

yurakkasalligi

Ftoroskopiya bilan ranglangan asosiy tomirlar soni
(0-4):

Azamat

2

yurakkasalligi

Talassemiya turi (0-3):

Azamat

2

yurakkasalligi

[1]

Rahmat! Ma'lumotlaringiz qabul qilindi.

Write a message...



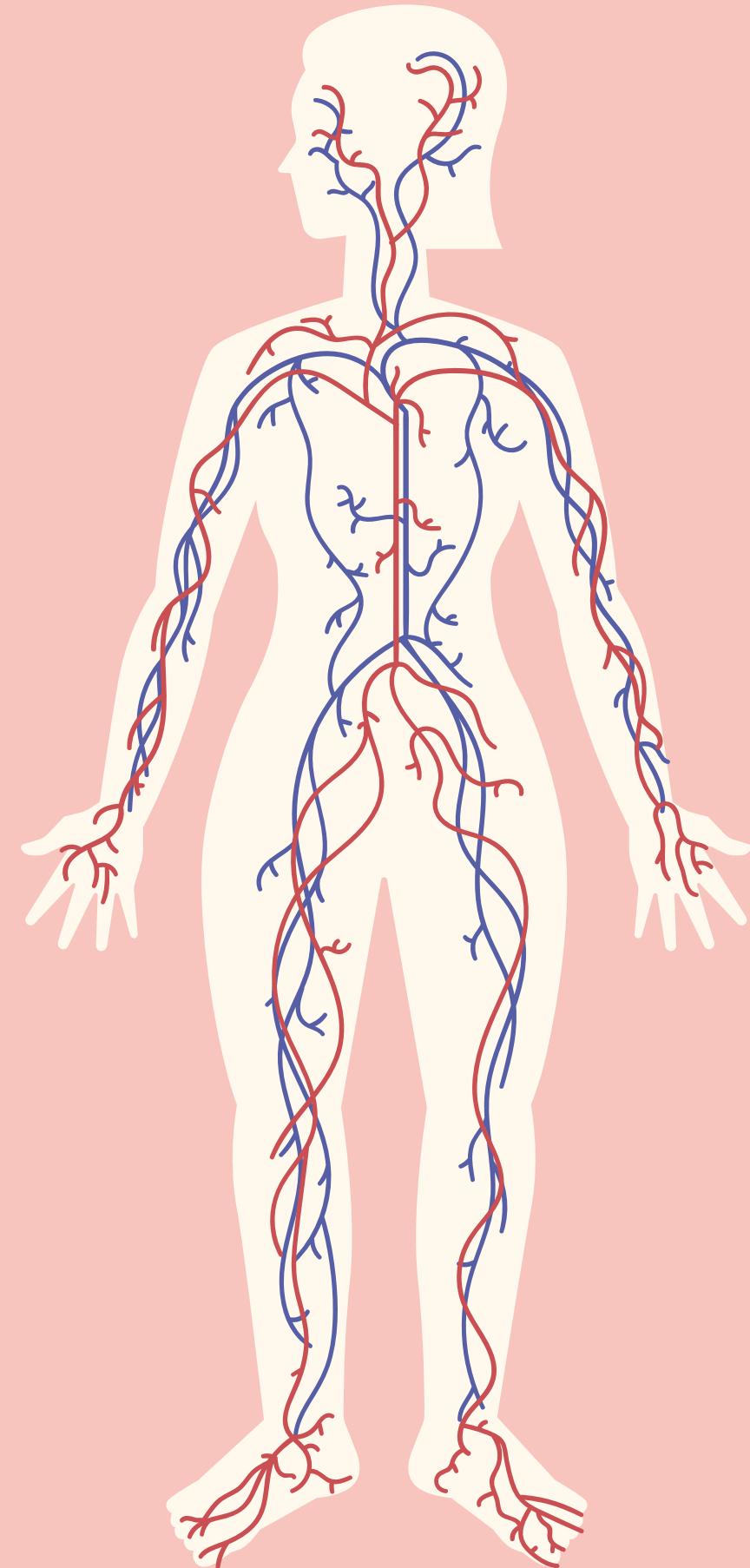
Ha (1)

Yo'q (0)

AI MODEL

**Biz sklearn kutubxonasining
GradientBoostingClassifier
modelidan foydalandik.**

**Chunki bu madel aynan biz
berayotgan ma'lumotlar bilan
yaxshi aniqlikda ishlay oladi.
Model aniqligi: 98%**



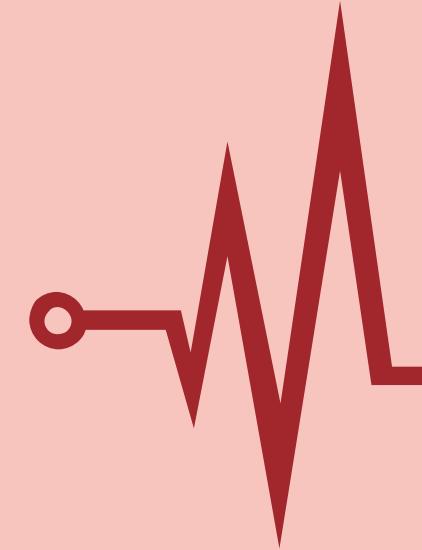
BUNDAY PROECTNI QANDAY FOYDALARI BOR?

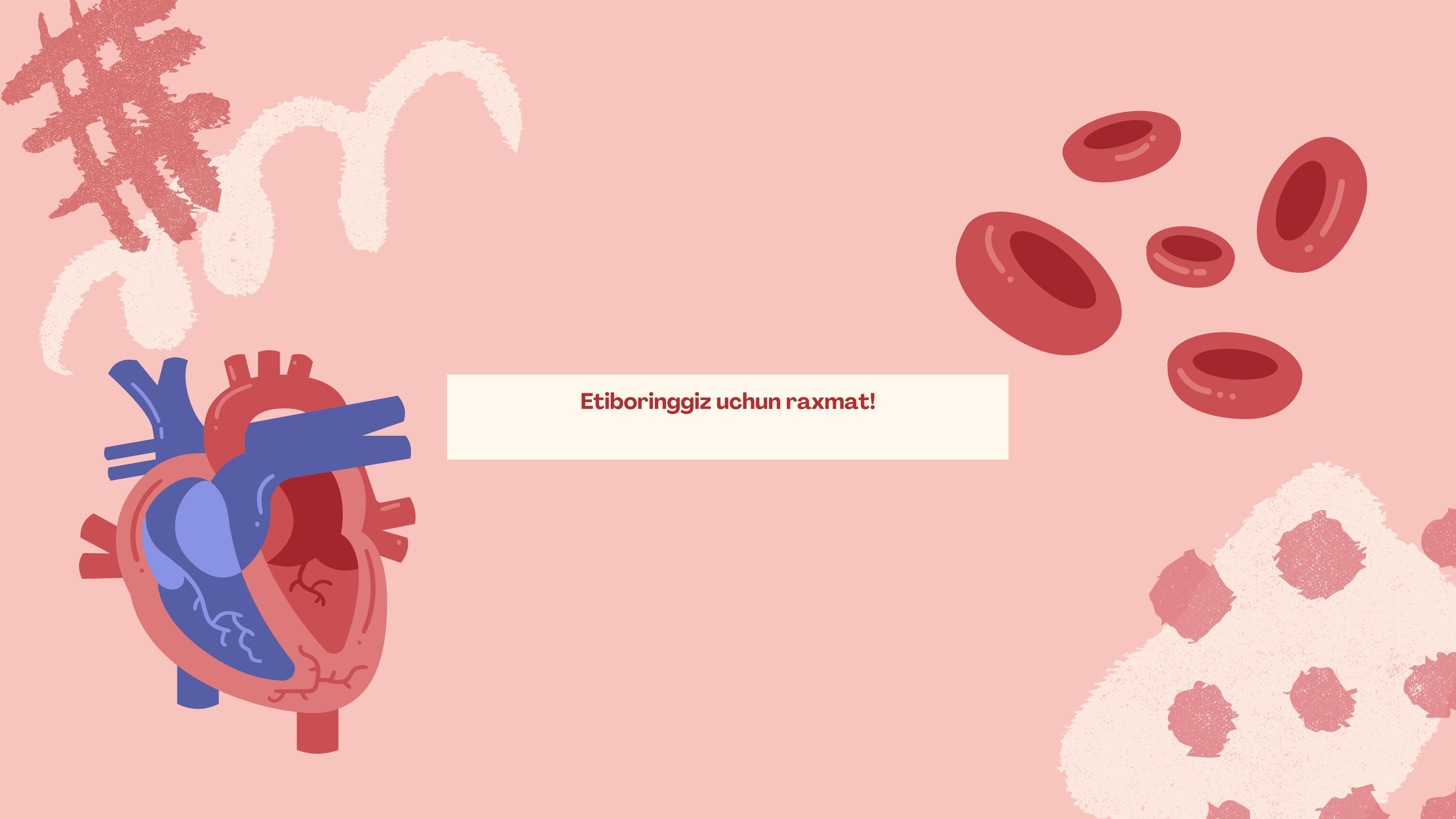
Ishlatishga tushunarli va chet joylarda aniq tashhis qo'yish muammo shu muammoni hal qilishga yordam beradi.

Bunday ai lar uchun ma'lumotlar ochiq internetda bor, bu qayta ma'lumot yig'ishni talab qilmaydi.

Va bitta qon kassaligi bor yoqligini emas umumiyl holatidan kelib chiqadigan Ai lar ham yaratish mumkin.

Bunday tizimlarni malakali shifokorlar bilan amaliyotda sinab ko'rib ommaga ishlatishga topshirsak bo'ladi!





Etiboringgiz uchun raxmat!