# HEAL-HERD:
# LIVESTOCK DISEASE DETECTION
# AND
# MEDICINE RECOMMENDATION

**A PROJECT REPORT**

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***In fulfillment for the summer project of***

**BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY**

***in***

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

**ANNA UNIVERSITY CEG CAMPUS**
**CHENNAI 25**

**DEC 2024**

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## BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

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# ABSTRACT

Livestock health management is a critical aspect of sustainable agriculture, directly impacting productivity and economic stability for farmers. This project, **HEAL HERD**, presents an AI-driven solution designed to revolutionize cattle healthcare by providing a seamless disease detection and treatment recommendation system. Utilizing the advanced **YOLO v8** classification model and **Roboflow AutoML** API, the application can accurately detect six prevalent cattle diseases, including **Foot-and-Mouth Disease**, **Lumpy Skin Disease**, **Ringworm**, **IBK**, **Dermatophilosís**, and **Pediculosis** based on image inputs.

Farmers and veterinarians can leverage the platform to upload images, diagnose diseases, and receive tailored treatment plans, all through an intuitive user interface. The application also incorporates geolocation services to locate nearby veterinary hospitals and offers product recommendations for cattle care. By bridging the gap between technology and livestock healthcare, HEAL HERD empowers farmers with the tools to ensure timely interventions, reduce disease outbreaks, and promote overall livestock welfare.

This project aims to reduce economic losses, enhance productivity, and contribute to sustainable agricultural practices by providing a cost-effective and accessible solution to livestock health management challenges.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to **Dr. K. Arul Deepa**, whose constant support and mentorship played a vital role in the successful completion of this project. We thank the veterinary professionals who provided valuable insights into disease symptoms and treatments, helping us align our solution with practical needs. Special thanks to the Roboflow team for their resources and tools, which significantly enhanced our project’s accuracy and efficiency. Finally, we extend our gratitude to our peers, friends, and families for their unwavering encouragement throughout the development process.

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# CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 MOTIVATION

Livestock plays a crucial role in global agriculture, contributing to food security, rural livelihoods, and economic stability. However, diseases affecting cattle remain a significant challenge, leading to substantial economic losses, reduced productivity, and compromised animal welfare. Timely and accurate detection of diseases, coupled with effective treatment strategies, is essential for mitigating these impacts.

The motivation behind **HEAL HERD** is to address these challenges using advanced deep learning techniques to create a user-friendly system for disease diagnosis and medicine recommendations. By empowering farmers and veterinarians with cutting-edge AI tools, this project aims to improve livestock health management, reduce economic losses, and contribute to sustainable agriculture..

## 1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Cattle diseases, such as **Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD), Lumpy Skin Disease**, and **Ringworm**, are difficult to detect and manage in their early stages, particularly in resource-limited settings. Existing manual or traditional diagnostic methods are time-consuming, expensive, and often inaccessible to small-scale farmers. Additionally, there is a lack of integrated solutions that combine disease detection with actionable recommendations, such as medication and nearby veterinary services.

This project addresses the need for an AI-powered system capable of accurately detecting multiple cattle diseases from image inputs while providing tailored treatment suggestions and geolocation services for veterinary assistance. By bridging the gap between advanced technologies and practical field applications, **HEAL HERD** aims to enhance the accessibility and effectiveness of livestock healthcare.

# 1.3 OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of this project is to develop an AI-driven system, HEAL HERD, to enhance livestock disease detection and healthcare management. The specific objectives are as follows:

1. **Disease Detection:**

   Utilize advanced deep learning techniques, including YOLO v8 and Roboflow AutoML models, to accurately identify multiple cattle diseases such as Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Lumpy Skin Disease, Ringworm, and others.

2. **Medicine Recommendation:**

   Provide AI-driven, tailored medication suggestions for detected diseases, ensuring timely and appropriate treatment.

3. **Geolocation Services:**

   Integrate geolocation features to help farmers and veterinarians locate the nearest veterinary clinics or hospitals.

4. **User-Friendly Interface:**

   Design a simple and intuitive interface that allows users to upload images, receive diagnoses, and access treatment recommendations with minimal technical expertise.

5. **Performance Optimization:**

   Achieve high accuracy, precision, and recall for disease detection while ensuring real-time processing capabilities for practical field use.

6. **Scalability and Adaptability:**

   Develop a system architecture that can be expanded to include additional livestock species, diseases, and treatment options in the future.

7. **Ethical and Practical Considerations**:

   Address data privacy, ethical AI use, and accessibility challenges to ensure the system's responsible and equitable deployment in real-world scenarios.

By meeting these objectives, the project aims to provide a comprehensive solution for livestock health management that bridges the gap between cutting-edge AI technology and practical veterinary care.

# 1.4 SCOPE

The scope of the HEAL HERD project focuses on developing an AI-driven system aimed at improving the detection and management of cattle diseases. The system will target common cattle diseases such as **Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)**, **Lumpy Skin Disease, Ringworm**, **Pediculosis**, **Infectious Bovine Keratoconjunctivitis** (IBK), and **Dermatophilosis**, using advanced deep learning models like **YOLO v8** and **Roboflow AutoML** for accurate image-based diagnosis. The system will also integrate geolocation services to help users locate nearby veterinary hospitals, improving access to timely care. Additionally, it will offer AI-powered medication and product recommendations tailored to the diagnosed diseases, supporting veterinarians and farmers in making informed treatment decisions. The user interface will be designed to be simple. The project aims to achieve high accuracy and real-time performance while ensuring the system is scalable for future inclusion of additional diseases, livestock species, and geographical regions. Ethical considerations, including data privacy and fairness in disease detection, will also be addressed.

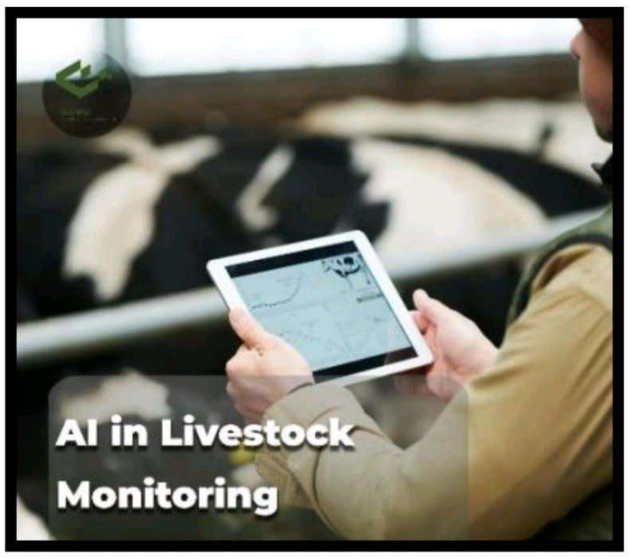


Figure 1.1: SMART LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT

# 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The application of artificial intelligence (AI) in veterinary healthcare has grown significantly in recent years, with a focus on improving the accuracy and efficiency of disease detection and management in livestock. AI-driven solutions are gaining traction for their ability to provide automated diagnostics, personalized treatment plans, and real-time decision-making tools for veterinarians and farmers. In particular, **machine learning** (ML) and **deep learning** (DL) methods have been extensively explored for detecting diseases in animals using image data, often leveraging **convolutional neural networks** (CNNs) and other advanced algorithms.

**McAfee et al.** (2021) highlighted the increasing role of AI in veterinary diagnostics, particularly in image-based methods for detecting diseases in animals. Their review emphasized the growing potential of deep learning technologies in identifying diseases like mastitis, tuberculosis, and foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) through advanced image processing techniques. Similarly, **Chawla et al.** (2020) demonstrated the use of CNNs for livestock disease prediction, showing that deep learning models could achieve high accuracy in detecting diseases in cattle from images, with performance levels surpassing traditional diagnostic methods.

Geospatial technologies have also shown promise in enhancing veterinary care. **Sui** (2018) explored the integration of location-based services to assist in the provision of veterinary care in remote areas. These technologies can help locate veterinary clinics, track disease outbreaks, and improve the overall accessibility of veterinary services in underserved regions. This approach was incorporated into the **HEAL HERD** system to provide farmers with quick access to nearby veterinary hospitals.

Another key development in veterinary AI is the application of large language models (**Brown et al.**, 2020) for generating human-like recommendations and decision support tools. The ability to generate actionable insights based on detected diseases has been further extended with AI systems providing medication recommendations. The

**HEAL HERD** system builds upon this, suggesting treatments based on disease detection, thus contributing to informed decision-making.

Ethical considerations in AI for veterinary care are also crucial. **Biller-Andorno et al**. (2021) discussed the ethical challenges of implementing AI in healthcare, particularly concerns regarding data privacy, bias, and fairness. In veterinary contexts, these issues take on additional significance due to the nature of animal health data, necessitating careful handling to ensure the ethical deployment of AI systems.

# 3. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for HEAL HERD integrates multiple advanced technologies to create a comprehensive, AI-driven solution for livestock disease detection and management. The system architecture is designed to facilitate seamless user interactions while ensuring accurate and timely disease diagnosis. This section outlines the core components of the system, including the architecture, technology stack, and the algorithms used for disease detection and model training.

## 3.1 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The system architecture of HEAL HERD is composed of several interconnected components designed to provide a user-friendly experience and ensure robust disease detection and management. The architecture is divided into two primary layers: the user interface layer and the backend layer.

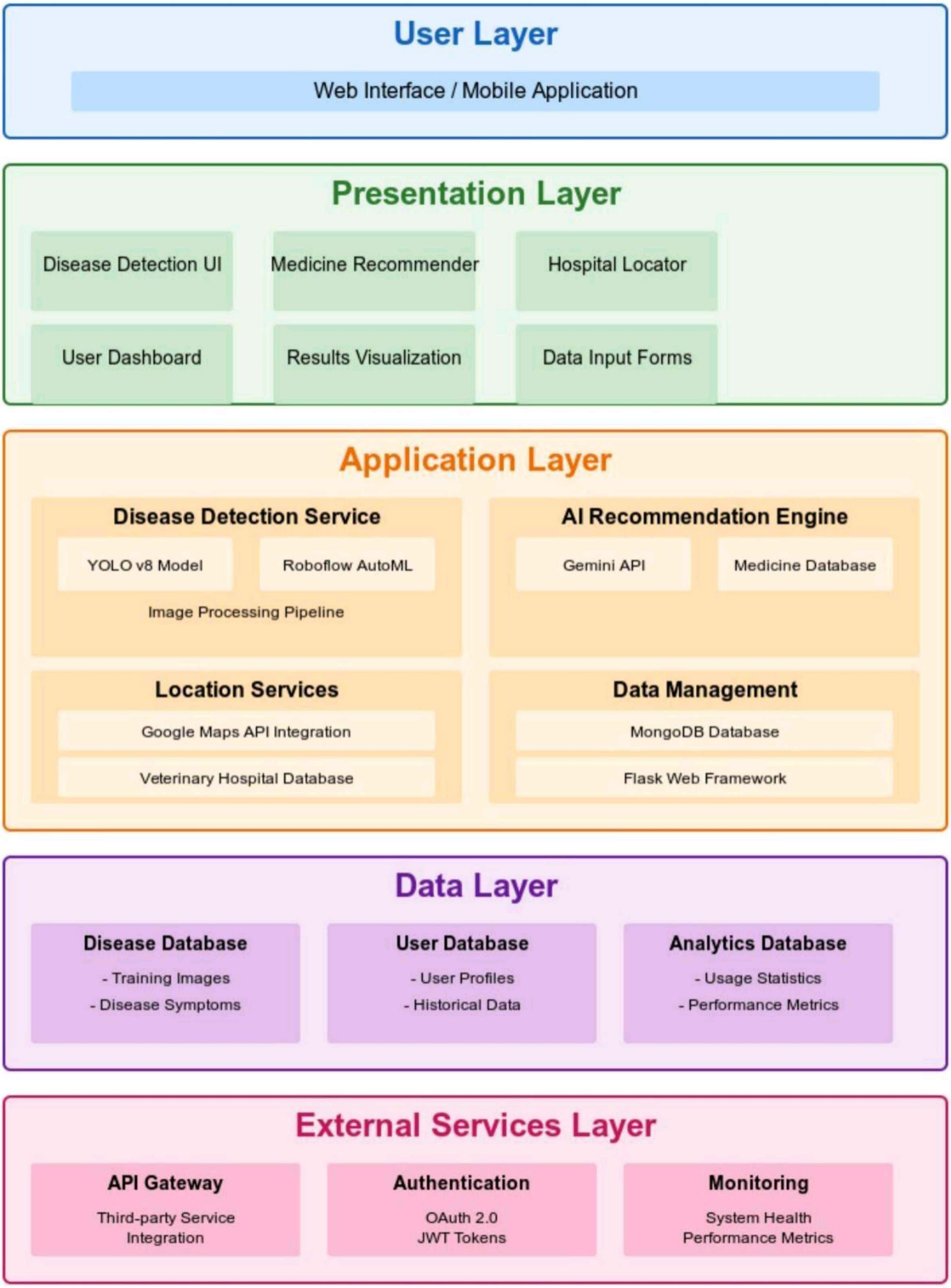


Fig 3.1 – SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

### 1. User Interface Layer:

The front-end of the application is developed using web technologies such as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. This layer allows users to upload images of their livestock, view the results of disease detection, and receive medication recommendations. The interface is intuitive and optimized for use in field settings, where farmers or veterinarians can easily interact with the system.

### 2. Backend Layer:

The backend, developed using the **Flask** web framework, handles all server-side processing. It includes several services:

**Disease Detection Service**: This service utilizes deep learning models (**YOLO v8** and **Roboflow AutoML)** to classify diseases from uploaded images.

**Recommendation Service**: Based on the detected disease, this service suggests appropriate medications or treatment options using a database of veterinary drugs and products.

**Geolocation Service**: This service integrates with **Google Maps API** to provide users with the location of nearby veterinary hospitals and clinics.

**Web Scraping Service**: This service collects and presents relevant product information from e-commerce websites, ensuring users can access animal health products that match their needs.

## 3.2 TECHNOLOGY STACK

This project leverages modern technological frameworks and tools to achieve accurate disease detection and actionable recommendations:

**Hardware**:

- NVIDIA GPU for model training and inference acceleration.
- IoT devices for real-time livestock health monitoring.

**Software**:

- **Programming Languages**: Python for model development and implementation.
- **Frameworks**: TensorFlow and Keras for deep learning. OpenCV for image preprocessing and feature extraction.
- **Databases**: MongoDB for storing disease information, diagnostic results and recommendations.
- **API Integration**: Roboflow AutoML API for enhanced object detection.
- **Cloud Services**: AWS for scalable deployment and real-time data analysis.
- **Pre-trained Models**: Leveraged YOLOv8 for image classification and fine-tuned for livestock disease classification.

## 3.3 ALGORITHM AND MODEL DESIGN

The model design integrates deep learning and domain-specific optimizations to enhance detection accuracy and provide actionable insights.

**Input Preprocessing:**

- Images are resized and normalized.
- Data augmentation techniques like rotation, flipping, and contrast adjustments are applied.

**Feature Extraction:**

- Convolutional layers extract spatial features relevant to disease patterns.
- Pooling layers reduce dimensionality.

**Model Training:**

- Architecture: YOLOv8 with customized layers for multi-class classification.
- Loss Function: Binary Cross-Entropy for classification accuracy.
- Optimizer: Adam optimizer for gradient descent.
- Prediction: Input image is analyzed to identify affected regions.

| Disease / Condition | Number of images |
|---|---|
| **Foot and mouth** | 198 |
| **IBK – eye** | 195 |
| **Pediculosis** | 55 |
| **Ringworm** | 40 |
| **Dermatophilosís** | 39 |
| **Lumpyskin** | 276 |
| **Healthy cattle** | 677 |

Table 3.1 - Disease classification.

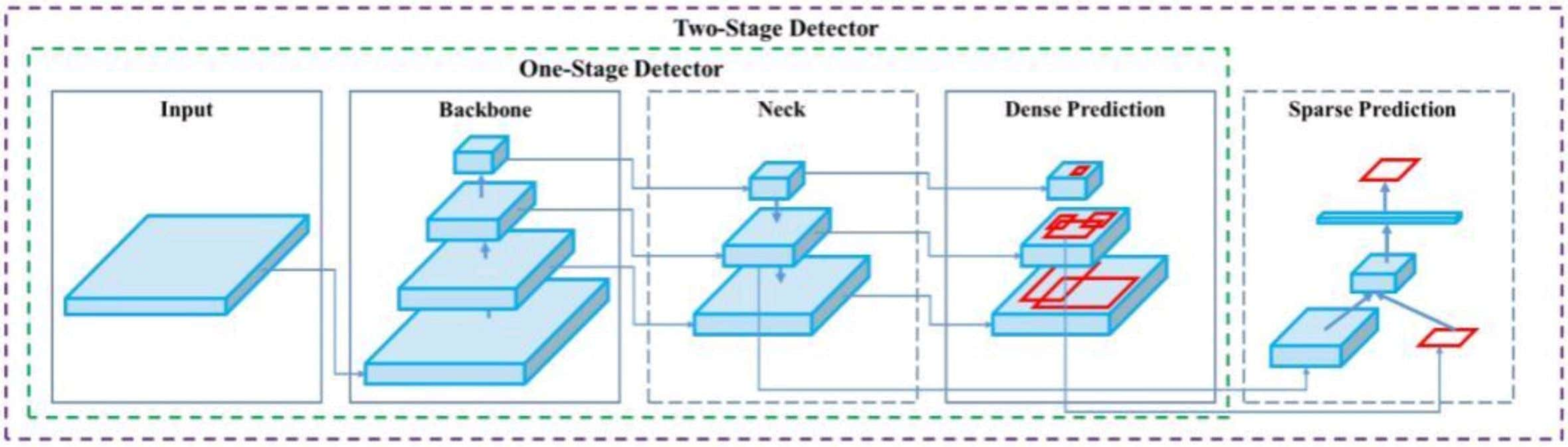


Fig 3.3 – YOLOV8

We fine-tuned a pre-trained YOLO v8 model on our dataset for the detection of FMD, IBK, LSD, and healthy Cattle. The fine-tuning process involved:

- **Transfer Learning:** We initialized the model with weights pre-trained on a large-scale object detection **dataset (COCO)**, which provided a strong starting point for our specific task.
- **Progressive Resizing:** We employed a progressive resizing strategy during training, gradually increasing the input image size to improve model performance on both small and large disease manifestations.
- **Focal Loss:** To address class imbalance, we used focal loss, which helps the model focus on hard, misclassified examples.

The model's prediction is based on the following equation:

$$P(\,Class\ I \mid Object\,) * P(\,Object\,) * IOU\ truth\ = P(\,Class\ i) * IOU\ truth\ \ (1)$$

Where:

• $P(\,Class\ I \mid Object\,)$ is the probability of the object belonging to class i

• $P(\,Object\,)$ is the probability of an object being Present

• *IOU truth* is the Intersection over Union between the predicted bounding box.

# 4 . IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULT

## 4.1. SYSTEM FEATURES

### Disease Detection page :

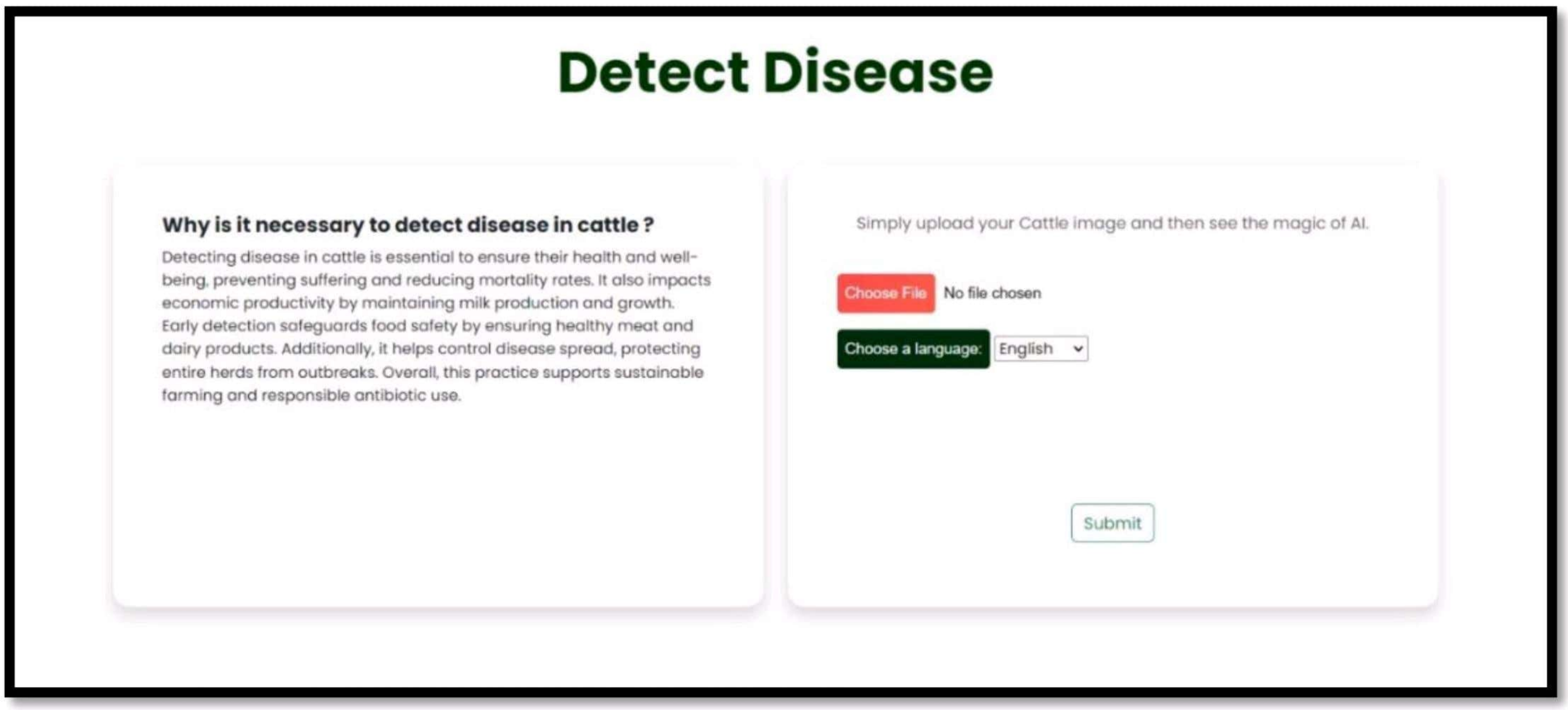


Fig 4.1.1 – upload page

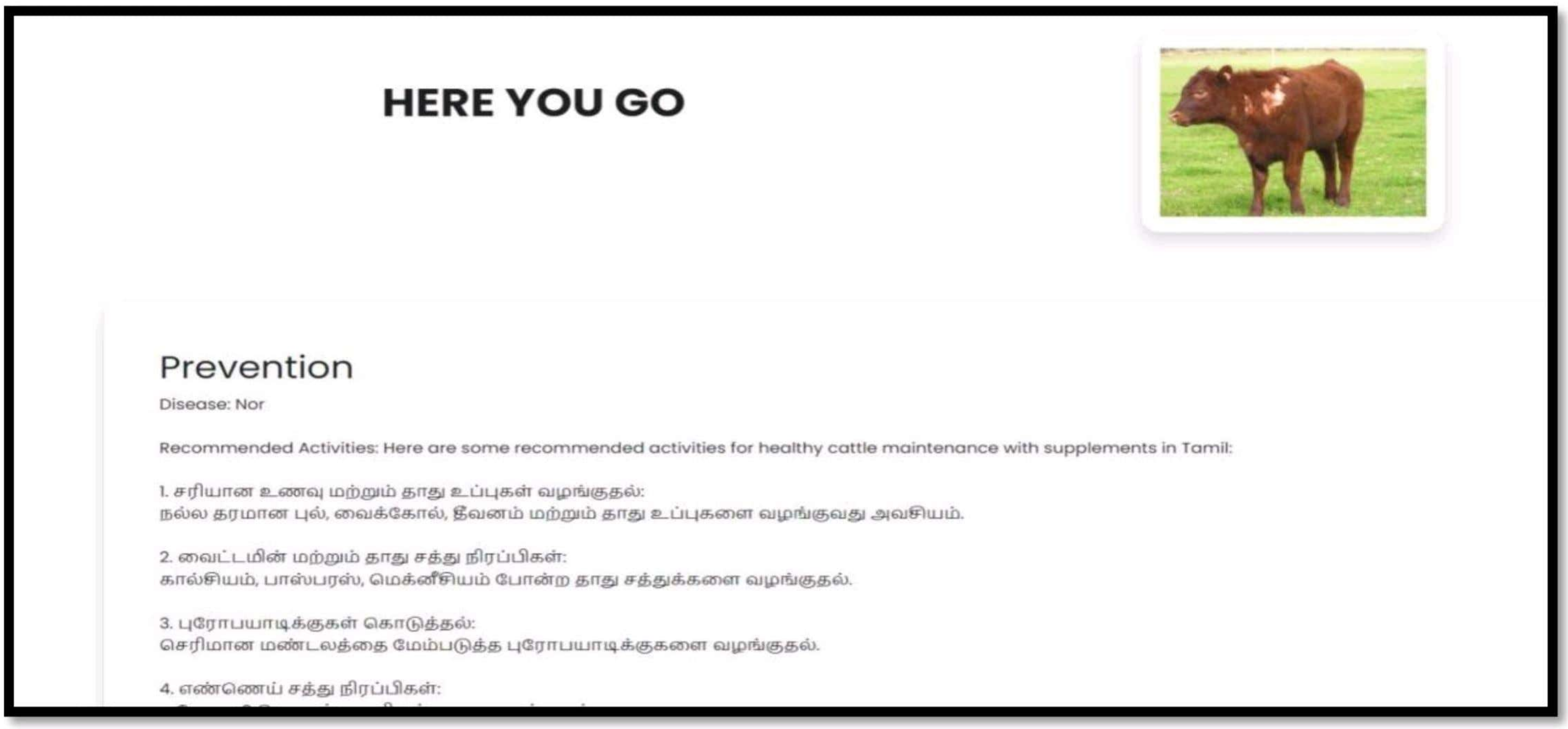


Fig 4.1.2 – Result Page

# Nearby veterinary hospitals page :

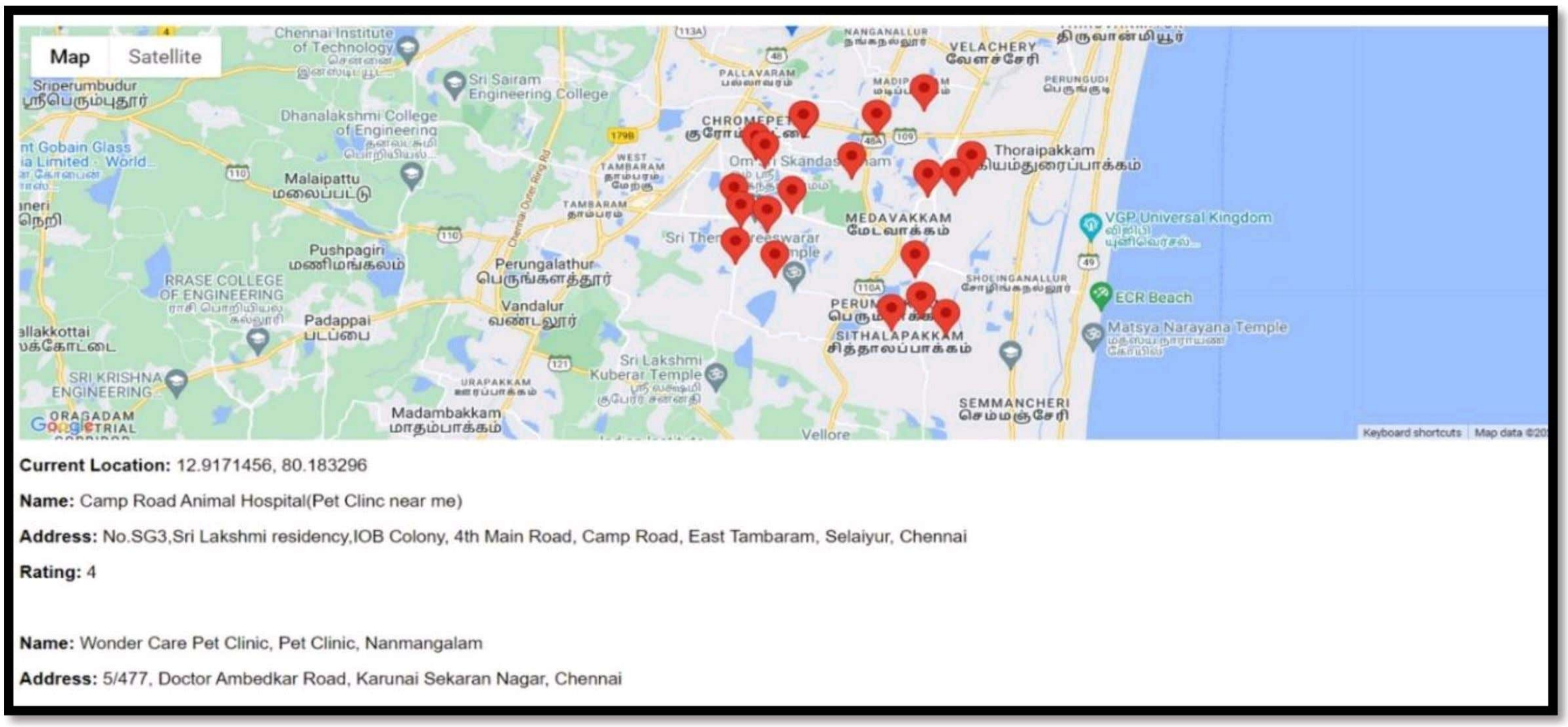


Fig 4.1.3 – Hospitals page

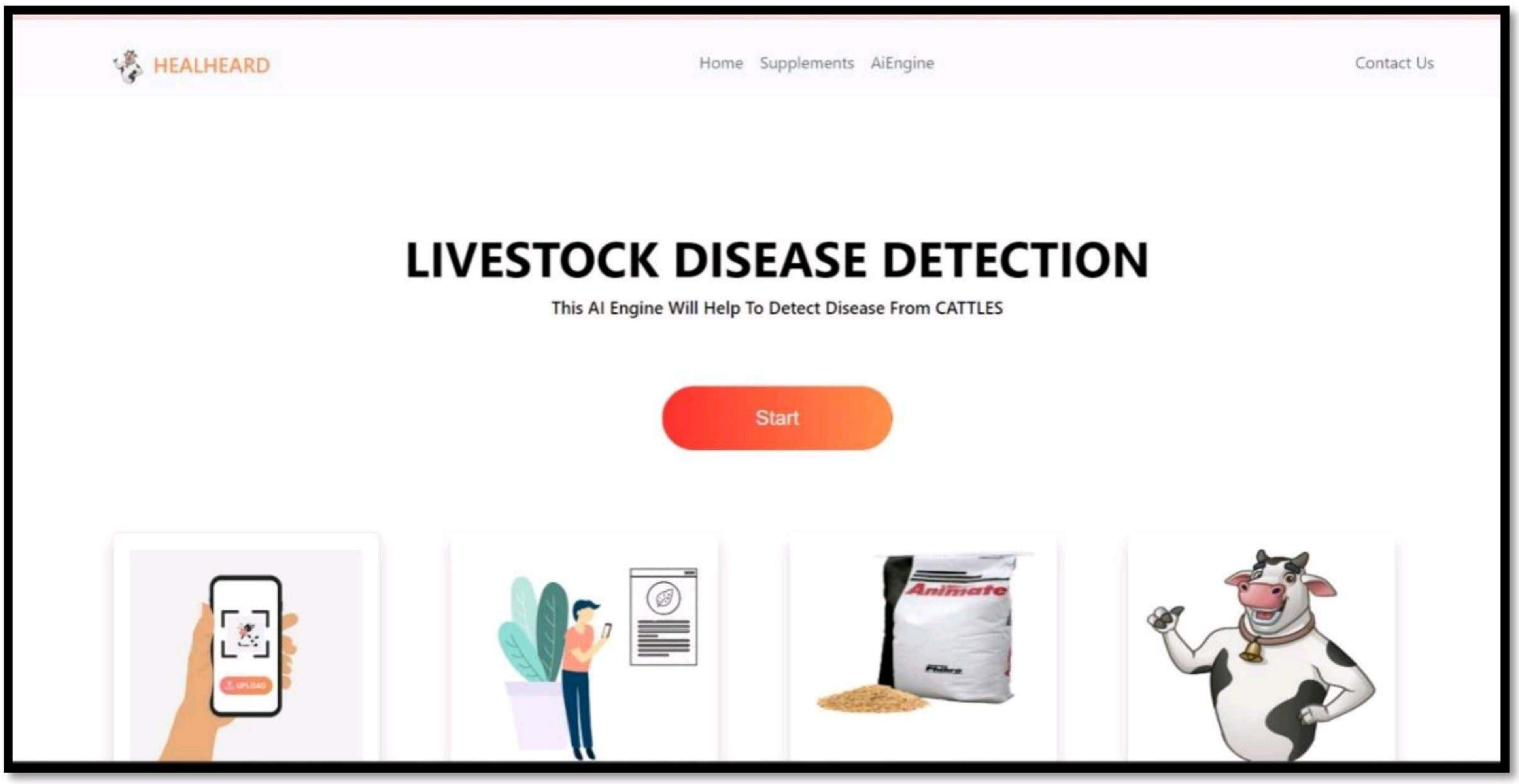


Fig 4.1.4 – Home Page

## 4.2. PERFORMANCE METRICS

To provide a more detailed view of model performance, we analyzed the results for each disease class individually. Figure 4.2.1 illustrates the F1-scores for each disease class across both models.

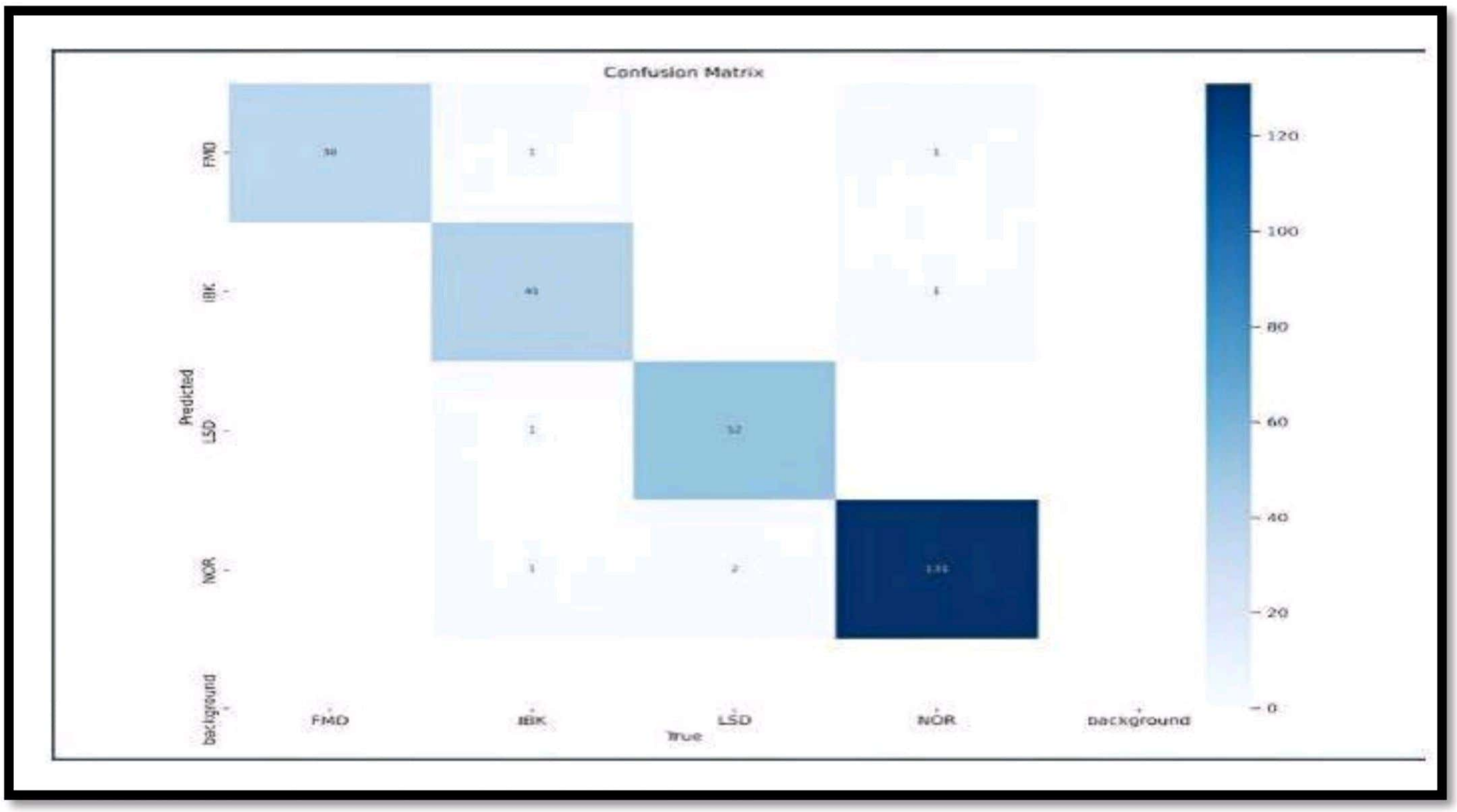


Fig 4.2.1 – Confusion Matrix

The YOLO v8 model demonstrated exceptional performance with an average precision of 97.6% and recall of 97.7% across all disease classes. This high level of accuracy is crucial for reliable disease detection in real-world scenarios. The Roboflow model, while slightly lower in performance, still achieved impressive results with a precision of 96.4% and recall of 96.1.

| Model | Precision (%) | Recall (%) | F1-Score |
|---|---|---|---|
| YOLO v8 | 97.6 | 97.7 | 0.977 |
| Roboflow | 96.4 | 96.1 | 0.965 |

Table 4.2: Model Performance

Our YOLO v8 model outperforms existing methods in the literature, demonstrating the effectiveness of our approach. The Roboflow model, while slightly less accurate, still shows competitive performance, especially considering its ability to detect a wider range of diseases. These results suggest that our system not only performs well in terms of disease detection accuracy but also provides a user-friendly and practically valuable tool for veterinary professionals.

| Study | Method | Accuracy (%) | F1-Score |
|---|---|---|---|
| Our Study (YOLO v8) | Deep Learning | 97.6 | 0.977 |
| Our Study (Roboflow) | AutoML | 96.3 | 0.965 |
| Chawla et al. (2020) | CNN | 95.0 | 0.948 |
| Zhang et al. (2019) | SVM | 92.5 | 0.920 |
| Lee et al. (2021) | Random Forest | 90.8 | 0.905 |

Table 4.2.1: Comparative Analysis with Existing Methods

# 5. CONCLUSION

## 5.1. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

This research presents a novel approach to livestock disease detection and management using advanced deep learning techniques. Our system demonstrates high accuracy in identifying multiple cattle diseases while providing practical features for real-world application. The integration of disease detection, medication recommendations, and location-based services into a single, user-friendly system represents a significant advancement in the field of veterinary informatics. Key contributions of this work include:

- Development of a high-accuracy disease detection system using YOLO v8 and

Roboflow models.

- Integration of AI-driven medication recommendations to support veterinary decision-making.
- Implementation of geolocation services to improve access to veterinary care.
- Addressing ethical considerations specific to AI applications in animal healthcare.

The performance of our models, with the YOLO V8 model achieving 97.6% precision and 97.7% recall, demonstrates the potential of deep learning in veterinary diagnostics. Moreover, the positive feedback from our pilot study with veterinarians and livestock managers indicates the practical value and usability of our system in real-world scenarios.

Based on our findings and identified limitations, we propose the following directions for future research:

- Expanding the range of detectable diseases and including a wider variety of livestock species.
- Developing offline capabilities to ensure functionality in areas with limited internet access.
- Integrating more advanced AI models, such as transformer-based architectures, to potentially improve prediction accuracy and interpretability.
- Conducting longitudinal studies to assess the long-term impact of the system on animal health outcomes and veterinary practices.
- Exploring the application of federated learning techniques to improve model performance while maintaining data privacy across different veterinary practices
- Investigating the potential of AI in predicting disease outbreaks and supporting preventive veterinary medicine.

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# APPENDIX

## A. Dataset Composition

The dataset used in this project includes 1,480 labeled images of cattle affected by various diseases. It covers a wide range of conditions such as **Foot and Mouth Disease** (FMD), **Infectious Bovine Keratoconjunctivitis** (IBK), **Lumpy Skin Disease** (LSD), **Pediculosis**, **Ringworm**, and **Dermatophilosis**. Healthy samples were also included to ensure robust classification. A significant proportion of the dataset consisted of healthy cattle images, followed by Lumpy Skin Disease and Foot and Mouth Disease cases. To address the class imbalance, data augmentation techniques like rotation, flipping, and synthetic image generation were employed.

## B. System Architecture Diagram

The system architecture of HEAL HERD integrates advanced technologies to deliver seamless functionality. The key components include:

1. A disease detection module utilizing the YOLO v8 model for real-time image analysis.
2. A recommendation module powered by Gemini AI API to suggest appropriate medications.
3. A geolocation service that integrates with Google Maps API to locate nearby veterinary hospitals.
4. A web scraping module to extract relevant product data from e-commerce websites.
5. A user-friendly interface designed with HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to facilitate ease of use for farmers and veterinarians.

### C. Key Equations

The YOLO v8 model predicts disease conditions using the following equation:

$$P(Class\_i \mid Object) * P(Object) * IOU(pred, truth) = P(Class\_i) * IOU(pred, truth)$$

This equation ensures accurate predictions by balancing object presence probabilities and bounding box alignment.

### D. Hyper parameters for Model Training

During the training of the YOLO v8 model, critical hyperparameters included a learning rate of 0.001, a batch size of 16, and the use of the Adam optimizer. The input image size was fixed at 640 × 640 pixels, and the model was trained over 50 epochs. For the Roboflow AutoML model, automated hyperparameter tuning was utilized to optimize performance.

### E. Ethical Considerations

1. Data Privacy: Images and associated data were anonymized to protect the identity of animal owners. Informed consent protocols were followed to ensure ethical use of data.
2. Algorithmic Fairness: The dataset was curated from diverse geographical locations and farming contexts to minimize biases in disease detection across breeds and environments.
3. Transparency: All model limitations and potential biases were openly communicated to users. The system emphasizes that it complements veterinary expertise rather than replacing it.

## F. Key Contributions

1. This project developed a high-accuracy disease detection system using YOLO v8, achieving a precision of 97.6% and a recall of 97.7%.
2. It incorporated AI-driven medication recommendations to assist veterinarians in decision-making.
3. Geolocation services were integrated to improve accessibility to veterinary care.
4. Ethical considerations were carefully addressed, ensuring privacy, fairness, and transparency in AI deployment.

## G. Additional Tools and Libraries

The following tools and libraries were instrumental in the development of the HEAL HERD system:

1. YOLO v8: A state-of-the-art deep learning model for real-time object detection.
2. Roboflow AutoML: Automated machine learning platform for additional disease detection.
3. Flask: Used to build the backend server for the application.
4. Google Maps API: Enabled the geolocation service for finding veterinary hospitals.
5. Pandas: Facilitated data preprocessing and manipulation.
6. Matplotlib/Seaborn: Used for visualizing model performance metrics and results.