PARKINSON'S DISEASE DETECTION

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4th - Semester 2024

Abstract

The goal of the Parkinson's Disease Detection project is to create a new non-invasive diagnostic tool that can detect the early signs of Parkinson's disease by analyzing vocal features using machine learning techniques. Using a number of vocal characteristics, the study employs the XGBoost algorithm to construct a strong model that can differentiate between healthy and Parkinson's disease patients.

The dataset includes audio recordings culled from preexisting databases, encompassing both individuals with a Parkinson's disease diagnosis and general healthy subjects. To guarantee that the data input into the model is of high quality and consistency, these recordings go through preprocessing, which includes data cleaning, feature extraction, and normalization.

An online interface is a part of the system design that lets users input data about vocal measurements; the machine learning model subsequently processes and analyzes this data. For this project, we make sure the model delivers accurate and dependable diagnostic results by testing it using metrics like F1 score, recall, accuracy, and precision.

By providing a scalable, user-friendly, and accurate tool for non-invasively diagnosing Parkinson's disease, the project showcases how machine learning has the ability to transform medical diagnostics. You can learn about the system's architecture and its room for growth from the documentation that covers the project's requirements, design, implementation, and evaluation.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction **6**

1.1 Problem Description 6

1.2 Brief Literature Review 6

2. Project Management Plan **7**

2.1 Project Background 7

2.2 Project Scope 8

2.3 Project Plan 10

2.4 Project Budget 12

2.5 Technical Features and Project Resources 14

3. Requirements Specification **15**

3.1 Stakeholders 15

4. System Design **17**

5. Implementation **19**

5.1 Programming Languages, tools and technologies 19

5.2 Overview of Code 19

5.3 Algorithms 21

5.4 Features 23

5.5 Analyzing the Trained Model 23

6. Testing **26**

6.1 Testing Approach 26

6.2 Testing Tools 26

6.3 Testing Features 27

7. Conclusion and Future Scope **28**

8. References **29**

List of Tables

Table 2.2 - Deliverables **8**

Table 2.3.1 - Project Timeline/Schedule **10**

Table 2.3.1 - Project Timeline/Schedule 2 ..... **10**

Table 2.4.1 - Project Budget **12**

Table 2.5.1 - Technical Features and Project Resources **14**

Table 3.1.1 - Stakeholders **15**

Table 3.1.2 - Platform Requirements **15**

Table 3.1.3 - Functional Requirements **15**

Table 3.1.4 - Tasks **16**

Table 3.1.5 - Non-Functional Requirements **16**

Table 5.2.1 - Backend Modules **19**

Table 5.2.2 - Frontend Modules **19**

Table 5.2.3 - ML Model Modules **20**

Table 5.4 - Features **23**

Table 6.2 - Testing Tools **26**

Table 6.3 - Tested Features **27**

List of Figures

Figure 4.1 - System Architecture Diagram **17**

Figure 4.2 - Use Case Diagram **18**

Figure 4.3 - Activity Diagram **18**

Figure 5.5.1 - Classification Error Over Epochs **23**

Figure 5.5.2 - Feature Importance Analysis **23**

Chapter 1 - Introduction

1.1 Problem Description

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a degenerative neurological ailment that primarily impacts motor function. It frequently results in severe physical disability during the course of prolonged diagnosis and treatment. Many of the symptoms of Parkinson's disease are mild and intensify with time, making early detection extremely difficult. Conventional PD diagnosis relies mostly on patient history and clinical evaluations, which may not reveal the disease until more severe symptoms manifest. Immediate and effective management and treatment measures are crucial for slowing the disease's course; yet, delays in identification can greatly impede these efforts. Utilizing new technology to enhance patient outcomes and care management, a non-invasive, accurate, and easily accessible way to diagnose Parkinson's disease early is urgently required.

1.2 Brief Literature Review

Innovative medical diagnostics are now within reach, thanks to recent developments in data analytics and machine learning. Since neurological deterioration affects speech patterns, there is mounting evidence that vocal biomarkers could be useful in the detection of Parkinson's disease. Little et al. (2009) and similar studies show promise for voice analysis as a diagnostic tool by accurately classifying Parkinson's patients based on vocal acoustic parameters. Ensemble learning methods, and the XGBoost algorithm in particular, have demonstrated potential in a number of biological classification applications owing to their efficacy and precision in dealing with complicated datasets. While many studies have focused on specific technology and methodologies, there hasn't been enough research on how to combine them into an accessible online system that doctors and patients can both use. By combining these technologies, researchers can create a trustworthy tool for early identification of Parkinson's disease, closing the gap between theoretical data science and real-world clinical applications.

Chapter 2 - Project Management Plan

2.1 Project Background

Problem/Opportunity Description

Impairments in mobility and quality of life are symptoms of Parkinson's disease, a neurological ailment that affects millions of people globally. Motor symptom and patient history-based traditional Parkinson's diagnostic approaches frequently result in a delayed diagnosis when symptoms are already severe. Treatment measures work best when applied early in the course of the disease, although this is not always possible due to identification delays. The potential is in the analysis of voice biomarkers using state-of-the-art machine learning algorithms; this approach offers non-invasive, early, accurate, and easily accessible identification of Parkinson's disease, long before the conventional symptoms need a visit to a doctor.

Benefits

Strategic Returns:

- Cost Reduction: Delaying the start of severe symptoms and lowering the need for expensive medical interventions, early detection of Parkinson's can greatly save long-term healthcare expenses.
- Productivity: Facilitates better patient management by increasing healthcare practitioners' efficiency through the provision of faster diagnostic tools.
- Campus/Organizational Goals: Consistent with healthcare's aims of enhancing patient care and incorporating cutting-edge technology into treatment programs.
- Revenue/Savings: Reduced hospital admissions and the need for more complex medical procedures could result from earlier and more accurate diagnoses, which could lead to significant cost savings for healthcare systems.
- Impact of Non-Implementation: Healthcare professionals may not have access to effective tools for managing early-stage Parkinson's without this study, and patients may continue to face delays in diagnosis, which could accelerate the disease's course and increase healthcare expenses.

Goals

The main objective of this project is to create and execute a system that uses machine learning to identify signs of Parkinson's disease in the voice. In order to facilitate early diagnosis and prompt intervention, this system will offer a non-invasive, efficient, and user-friendly way to study vocal characteristics. In doing so, the project will improve patient outcomes by bridging the gap between advanced data analytic skills and their actual clinical utility, leading to more accurate diagnoses at an earlier stage.

Stakeholders and Clients

- Medical Professionals (Neurologists, General Practitioners): Primary users of the system, integral in validating and utilizing the tool for patient diagnosis.
- Patients and At-risk Individuals: Direct beneficiaries of the system, who will use it for preliminary assessments.
- Data Scientists and Researchers: Key in the continuous improvement and validation of the detection algorithms.
- Healthcare Administrators: Interested in the cost-effectiveness and operational integration of the system.
- Technology Partners: Provide the necessary hardware and software infrastructure.
- Regulatory Bodies: Ensure compliance with medical and data privacy regulations.

2.2 Project Scope

Objectives

The objectives of the Parkinson's Disease Detection project delineate the critical components necessary to achieve the project goal. They are as follows:

1. **Requirements Gathering Process:**
    - Objective: A detailed list of customer needs for the Parkinson's disease detection system should be collected and compiled in a methodical manner.
    - Measurable Change: A documented set of requirements that has been approved by all of the stakeholders must be completed.
2. **Implementation Plan:**
    - Objective: Develop a plan for the implementation of the solution in stages, beginning with the phase of gathering requirements and then moving on to the phase of solution deployment.
    - Measurable Change: An approved plan for the project that outlines each phase in detail, including timeframes, resources, and progress markers.
3. **Service Definition:**
    - Objective: The service delivery model for the Parkinson's disease detection tool should be defined and documented. This model should include user assistance and maintenance.
    - Measurable Change: The project steering group has given their approval to a paper that defines the service.
4. **Security and Compliance:**
    - Objective: Take measures to ensure that the system complies with all applicable data protection laws and security rules.
    - Measurable Change: The acquisition of compliance certifications and approvals from security audits.

5. **Accessibility Incorporation:**
    - Objective: Provide assurance that the system is accessible to users with disabilities, keeping to the requirements for accessibility.
    - Measurable Change: An impartial auditor is responsible for testing and verifying accessibility features.

Deliverables

Objective ID	Objective Description	Project Deliverable	Work Products/Description
Objective 1	Requirements Gathering Process	Documented Client Requirements	A detailed list of functional and non-functional requirements gathered from all stakeholders.
Objective 2	Implementation Plan	Approved Project Implementation Plan	A comprehensive project plan outlining the approach, phases, resources, and timelines for implementation.
Objective 3	Service Definition	Service Definition Document	A formal document that defines the scope of the service, support levels, user guidelines, and maintenance procedures.
Objective 4	Security and Compliance	Security and Compliance Certification	Documentation from security audits and compliance checks ensuring the system meets all required standards.
Objective 5	Accessibility Incorporation	Accessibility Audit Report	A report detailing the accessibility features of the system and their compliance with standards such as WCAG.

Table 2.2 - Deliverables

Out of Scope

- **Voice Data Collection Enhancements:** Each and every alteration or improvement that may be made to the method of speech data gathering will be taken into consideration for subsequent phases.
- **Advanced Analytical Features:** Beyond the limits of the original deployment, the incorporation of more advanced machine learning algorithms or analytical characteristics is not possible.
- **Expanding Beyond Parkinson's Disease Detection:** Within the scope of this project phase, the expansion of the system to identify other neurological illnesses is not taking place.
- **Handling of Historical Patient Data:** The incorporation or migration of previously collected patient information into the system is not within the purview of this project.

2.3 Project Plan

Scope Statement and Objectives:

Building an extremely precise machine learning model utilizing the XGBoost algorithm is at the heart of the Parkinson's Disease Detection project's scope statement and goals. An accuracy goal of 90% or higher in identifying Parkinson's disease is the focus of this project's processing and analysis of speech recording data. This involves:

- Collecting a comprehensive dataset of vocal recordings from individuals diagnosed with Parkinson's disease and healthy controls.
- Data normalization and feature extraction are important steps in preprocessing for detecting Parkinson's disease symptoms including jitter, shimmer, and pitch changes. In order to prepare the data for the model, this pretreatment step involves building SSIS packages to transform the raw data into a staging table, and then utilizing SQL functions to refine the data for high-quality inputs.
- In order to train the model with high sensitivity and specificity in disease identification, we are using the XGBoost method on this dataset.
- Verifying the model's correctness and dependability in real-world situations by doing thorough testing on a different test set.
- Technical milestones include achieving a precision rate, recall rate, and F1 score that surpass current benchmarks in Parkinson's disease detection using vocal features.

Project Timeline/Schedule:

Task	Start Date	End Date
Project Kick-off	March 1, 2024	March 2, 2024
Data Collection	March 3, 2024	March 10, 2024
Data Preprocessing and Staging	March 11, 2024	March 17, 2024
Model Development (XGBoost Training)	March 18, 2024	April 1, 2024
Model Testing and Validation	April 2, 2024	April 15, 2024
Performance Evaluation	April 16, 2024	April 22, 2024
Final Review and Adjustments	April 23, 2024	April 27, 2024
Project Closure and Documentation	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2024

Table 2.3.1 - Project Timeline/Schedule

Task	Duration
Project Initialization	2 days
Data Collection	8 days
Data Preprocessing and Staging with SSIS	7 days

XGBoost Model Development	15 days
Model Testing & Evaluation	14 days
Performance Tuning	6 days
Documentation & Project Wrap-Up	4 days

Table 2.3.2 - Project Timeline/Schedule 2

Risk Management:

1. **Risk Identification**:
    - **Data Breaches**: The risk of unauthorized access to sensitive patient data.
    - **Inadequate Data Quality**: Insufficient, inaccurate, or biased data affecting model reliability.
    - **Technological Limitations**: Hardware or software constraints that could limit model performance or scalability.
2. **Risk Analysis**:
    - **Probability and Severity**:
        - Data breaches are considered high probability due to the increasing incidence of cyber-attacks and severe due to potential legal and reputational damage.
        - Inadequate data quality is moderate probability but high severity, as it directly impacts the model's diagnostic accuracy.
        - Technological limitations have a moderate probability and severity, depending on existing infrastructure and advancements in machine learning tools.
3. **Prioritization**:
    - Data security and data quality are top priorities due to their direct impact on project success and stakeholder trust.
    - Technological limitations are also critical but are considered manageable with current advancements.
4. **Risk Response Plans**:
    - Implement advanced cybersecurity measures, including encryption, access controls, and regular security audits, to protect against data breaches.
    - Establish rigorous data validation and cleaning protocols to ensure high data quality and model reliability.
    - Continuously evaluate and upgrade technological resources to meet project demands, ensuring model scalability and performance.

Work Breakdown Structure (WBS):

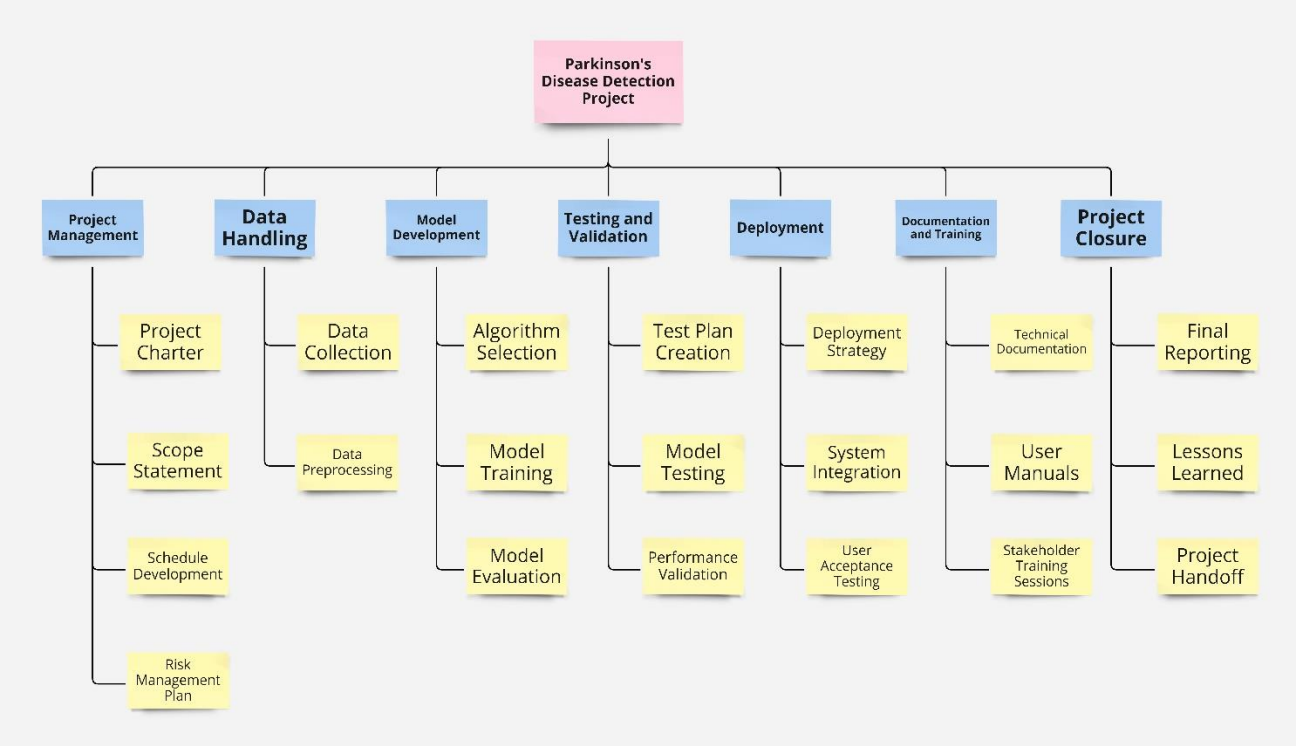

Fig 2.3 - Work Breakdown Structure

2.4 Project Budget

Budget Item	Allocation	Percentage	Details
Personnel Costs	$26,000	60%	Salaries for data scientists, developers, and a project manager for two months.
Software Licenses	$4,000	10%	Includes licenses for SQL Server, SSIS, and potentially commercial Python libraries.
Hardware and Cloud Services	$6,000	15%	Servers, GPUs for model training, and other cloud computing services as needed.
Data Acquisition	$4,000	10%	Purchase of vocal datasets, possible proprietary software for voice analysis.
Contingency Fund	$2,000	5%	Reserved for unforeseen costs, such as additional data or extended cloud service usage.
Total	42,000		

Table 2.4.1 – Project Budget

Requirements:

Data Requirements:

- A collection of voice samples, creating a strong and varied dataset for the model's training. Age, gender, and medical condition are examples of the kinds of metadata that should be attached with every collection.
- Streamlined procedures for collecting data to guarantee high-quality vocal recordings.

Software and Development Tools:

- Comprehensive licenses for SQL Server and SSIS for data staging and pre-processing tasks.
- Python environment setup with libraries for data analysis (pandas, NumPy), machine learning (scikit-learn, xgboost), and data visualization.
- Integrated development environment (IDE) like PyCharm or Visual Studio Code.

Hardware Requirements:

- High-performance servers with multi-core processors and high RAM capacities for efficient model training and data processing.
- Secure storage solutions with backup capabilities to ensure data integrity and availability.

Human Resources:

- Skilled data scientists experienced in ensemble learning techniques and feature extraction from audio data.
- A project manager with experience in agile methodologies to facilitate iterative development and timely delivery.
- Collaboration with medical professionals for domain expertise and validation of the model's diagnostic capabilities.

Compliance and Security:

- Compliance with global data protection regulations, ensuring that patient data is anonymized and handled with the utmost confidentiality.

Infrastructure and Operations:

- A well-defined code repository structure with branch management strategies to maintain code integrity throughout the development lifecycle.
- Continuous integration/continuous deployment (CI/CD) pipelines to automate testing and deployment processes.

Quality Criteria/Success Criteria:

1. **Model Accuracy**: The model must not only achieve the target accuracy of 90% but also maintain this performance level in cross-validation tests to mitigate overfitting.
2. **Precision and Recall Balance**: It's essential to maintain a balance between precision and recall, ideally with both metrics exceeding 90%, to ensure the model's reliability in distinguishing between positive and negative cases.
3. **F1 Score**: The F1 score, as a harmonic mean of precision and recall, should be maximized, reflecting a robust model that performs well in all aspects of classification.
4. **Model Response Time**: The classification response time should be optimized for clinical use, with a goal of processing and providing results within seconds from receiving a vocal sample.
5. **Usability**: The user interface and overall user experience should be intuitive and efficient, minimizing the time required for training and maximizing adoption rates among clinicians.

6. **Data Processing and Integrity**: The preprocessing and data handling pipeline must ensure the integrity of the data, with checks in place to detect and handle any anomalies or missing data points.
7. **Regulatory Compliance**: Compliance with healthcare regulations such as HIPAA in the US, GDPR in the EU, and other regional data protection laws is non-negotiable and must be verified before deployment.
8. **Scalability**: The infrastructure should be designed for easy scalability, capable of handling increasing data loads and user numbers without significant performance degradation.
9. **Maintenance and Support**: Post-deployment, the model should have minimal downtime and a clear plan for regular maintenance and updates based on the latest research findings and clinical feedback.

2.5 Technical Features and Project Resources

Resource Category	Specific Resources	Quantity/Description	Estimated Cost
Human Resources	Data Scientists	2 (Expertise in ML, Data Preprocessing)	$16,000
	Project Manager	1 (Experienced in managing technology projects)	$8,000
	Domain Expert (Neurology)	1 (Insights into Parkinson's disease)	$2,000
Technical Resources	Servers/Cloud Computing	Cloud services for model training and data processing	$6,000
	Software Licenses	SSIS, SQL Server, Python IDEs, Machine Learning and Data Analysis Libraries	$4,000
Data Resources	Vocal Recording Database Access	Access to datasets of vocal recordings from patients and control groups	$2,000
Operational Resources	Office Supplies & Miscellaneous	Office materials, software for communication and collaboration	$1,000
	Collaboration Tools Subscription	Tools for project management, version control, and team communication	$500
Financial Resources	Contingency Fund	Budget reserved for unforeseen expenses	$2,000
Training Resources	Online Courses and Materials	For upskilling team members in the latest technologies and domain-specific knowledge	$500
			$42,000

Table 2.5.1 - Technical Features and Project Resources

Chapter 3 - Requirements Specification

3.1 Stakeholders:

Medical Professionals	Neurologists and other healthcare providers can utilize the system to accurately diagnose Parkinson's Disease in patients using non-invasive vocal analysis. This tool aids in detection of the disease, facilitating timely intervention and treatment planning.
Patients and At-risk Individuals	Individuals either diagnosed with Parkinson's Disease or at risk can use the system for the first opinion before consulting a doctor.
Data Scientists and Researchers	This group is crucial for the continuous improvement of the detection model. They use the collected data and results to refine algorithms, explore new features for analysis, and enhance the overall accuracy and reliability of the system. Their research contributes to the evolving landscape of Parkinson's disease diagnostics.
Technology Partners	Companies providing the computational infrastructure and software tools essential for the project. Their technologies enable the processing and analysis of vocal data at scale, ensuring the system's performance meets the demands of real-world application.

Table 3.1.1 - Stakeholders

Platform Requirements:

Website	Laptop/PC	Essential
	Web browser	Essential
	Internet connection	Essential

Table 3.1.2 – Platform Requirements

Functional Requirements:

ID	Requirement Name	Description	Priority
FR1	Webpage Interface	Developing a simple webpage that allows users to input details of vocal measurements.	Essential
FR2	Data Submission	The webpage features a submit button to send vocal measurement details to the detection model.	Essential
FR3	Detection Result	After analysis, the system is displaying the result on the webpage, indicating whether Parkinson's Disease is detected.	Essential

Table 3.1.3 – Functional Requirements

Tasks:

ID	Task Name	Description	Priority
TR1	Data Collection	The system requires collection of vocal recordings from existing datasets for analysis.	Essential
TR2	Data Preprocessing	The system should preprocess the vocal data by cleaning and normalizing data for model training.	Essential
TR3	Model Training	The system must train the machine learning model using the preprocessed data to detect Parkinson's Disease.	Essential
TR4	Model Evaluation	The system will evaluate the trained model's performance using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score.	Essential

Table 3.1.4 - Tasks

Non-Functional Requirements:

ID	Requirement	Description
NFR1	Performance	The system must process vocal measurements and return detection results within a maximum of 5 seconds to ensure a responsive user experience.
NFR2	Accuracy & Scalability	The system should be capable of handling increases in user requests without significant performance degradation.
NFR3	Usability	The web interface should be intuitive and easy to navigate for users of varying technical skills, ensuring clear instructions and feedback.
NFR4	Portability	The system should be designed to function across various browsers and devices, enhancing user accessibility and convenience.

Table 3.1.5 – Non-Functional Requirements

Chapter 4 - System Design

System Architecture Diagram:

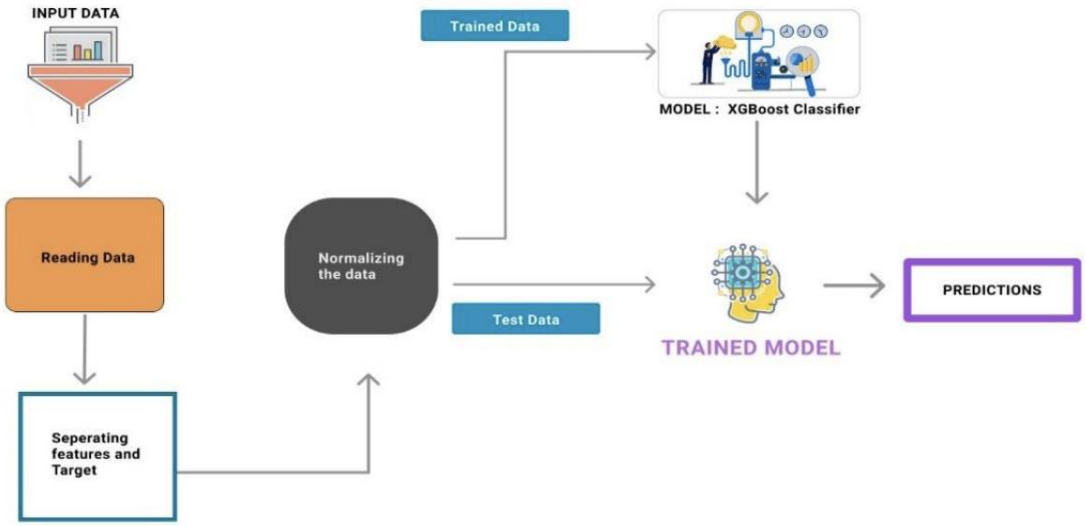

Fig 4.1 – System Architecture Diagram

Logical Model Design:

Use Case Diagram

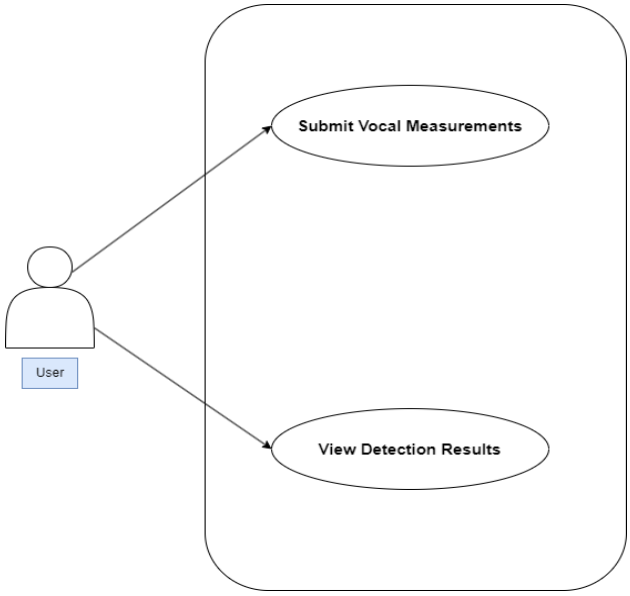

Fig 4.2 – Use Case Diagram

Activity Diagram:

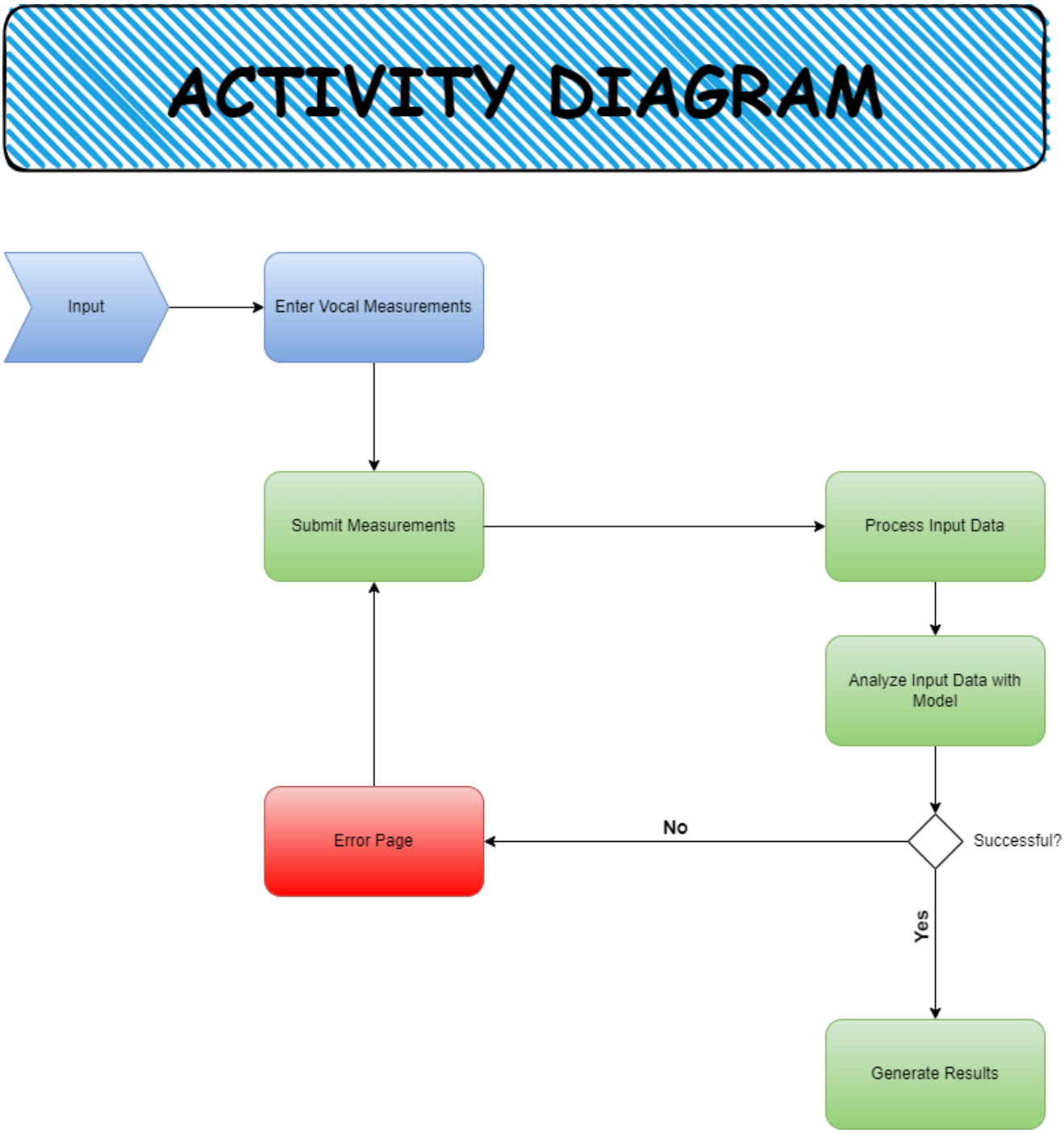

Fig 4.3 – Activity Diagram

Chapter 5 - Implementation

5.1 Programming Languages, tools and technologies

Type	Tool/Language or Technology	Description	Reason for Using and Choosing
Web Framework	Flask	A lightweight WSGI web application framework.	Chosen for its simplicity and flexibility in building web applications, enabling quick setup and easy routing for HTTP requests.
Programming Language	Python, JavaScript	High-level, interpreted, and dynamic programming language.	Selected for its readability, extensive libraries, and community support, making it ideal for rapid development and integration with machine learning models.
Machine Learning Library	XGBoost	An optimized distributed gradient boosting library.	Utilized for its performance in classification tasks, especially in handling large datasets with high efficiency.
Data Sterilization	JobLib	Python's built-in data serialization and deserialization library.	Used to save trained models to disk and load them for prediction, facilitating model deployment and reuse.
Data Handling	Pandas	Spreadsheet software used for data storage and manipulation.	Employed to organize and preprocess data due to its widespread availability and ease of use in data manipulation tasks.

Table 5.1 – Programming Languages, tools and technologies

5.2 Overview of Code

The following tables list a simplified overview of the modules used in both the backend and frontend, featured in our application along with their estimated number of code lines.

5.2.1 Backend Modules

Given that the backend of this application likely revolves around Flask (used in **app.py**) and data handling and model operations (handled in **pdd.py**), here's how the backend modules can be described:

Module Names	Module Description	Estimated Lines of Code
Flask Application Setup	Sets up and configures the Flask application, handling routing and server responses.	100
Data Handling	Manages the loading, preprocessing, and formatting of vocal measurement data from **ProcessedPDDdata.xlsx**.	200
Model Management	Involves loading the trained XGBoost model (**ParkinsonsPredictor.sav**) and utilizing it for making predictions. Also handles configuration settings from **xgbclassifier.json**.	150

Table 5.2.1 – Backend Modules

5.2.2 Frontend Modules

Based on the typical structure of a web application and not having specific frontend code files from you, here is a hypothetical structure if the frontend was developed using common technologies like HTML, CSS, and JavaScript:

Module Names	Module Description	Estimated Lines of Code
User Interface	Manages the HTML and CSS for the web forms where users input their vocal measurements and view results.	250
Client-Side Logic	JavaScript code handling user interactions, data submission, and response handling from the Flask backend.	200
Visualization	Manages the display of results in a user-friendly format, possibly using libraries for better visual representation.	150

Table 5.2.2 – Frontend Modules

5.2.3 ML Model Modules

Considering the components related to your machine learning model deployment and operations, the module descriptions might look like this:

Module Names	Module Description	Estimated Lines of Code
Model Loader	Loads the pre-trained XGBoost model from **ParkinsonsPredictor.sav** for prediction tasks.	50
Configuration Loader	Loads and applies configuration settings from **xgbclassifier.json** to ensure the model operates with the intended parameters.	30
Prediction Interface	Provides an interface to receive input features, process them through the model, and output predictions.	70
Model Evaluation	Contains functionality to evaluate the model's performance periodically using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score, ensuring the model maintains its efficacy over time.	100

Table 5.2.3 – ML Modules

5.3 Main Algorithms, Naming Convention, Coding Conventions, Source Code Control

5.3.1 Coding Conventions

In order to ensure that my project is both clear and easy to maintain, I have adhered to the basic coding rules that Python provides.

Example Code Snippet from app.py:

```
# Import necessary libraries
from flask import Flask, request, jsonify
import joblib

# Initialize Flask app
app = Flask(__name__)
```

This snippet demonstrates proper import practices and the initialization of the Flask application, following best coding practices.

5.3.2 Naming Conventions

I've ensured that variables, functions, and classes follow Pythonic naming conventions with clear, descriptive names.

Example Code Snippet from pdd.py:

```
#Seperating the features and target varible for model training
features = df.loc[:,df.columns!='status'].values[:,1:]
label = df.loc[:,'status'].values
```

5.3.3 Source Code Tool

Within the context of my project, the utilization of Git as a version control system is a normal practice, which guarantees effective collaboration and version tracking.

5.3.4 Backend

5.3.4.1 Server Structure

My backend server structure in **app.py** utilizes Flask to handle HTTP requests and integrate the machine learning model for predictions.

Example Code Snippet from app.py for Server Structure:

```
scaler = pdd.scaler
scaled_features = scaler.transform(np.array(features).reshape(1,-1))

# Make prediction using your model
prediction = model.predict(scaled_features)[0]
```

This code demonstrates how POST requests are handled, how data is taken from requests, how it is processed, and how it is then sent on to the machine learning model. It also defines a route for making predictions.

In addition, I load the machine learning model at startup, which is efficient for handling incoming prediction requests:

Further Code Snippet from app.py:

```
import joblib
import pdd
app = Flask(__name__)
# Load ML model
model = joblib.load("ParkinsonsPredictor.sav")
```

5.4 Features

This will help in tracking the development progress and ensuring all critical functionalities are addressed:

Functional Requirement ID	Requirement	Implemented (Yes/No)
FR1	Data Collection	Yes
FR3	Data Preprocessing	Yes
FR4	Model Training	Yes
FR5	Model Evaluation	Yes
FR6	Webpage Interface	Yes
FR7	Data Submission	Yes
FR8	Detection Result Display	Yes

Table 5.4 - Features

5.5 Analyzing the Trained Model

Classification Error Over Epochs:

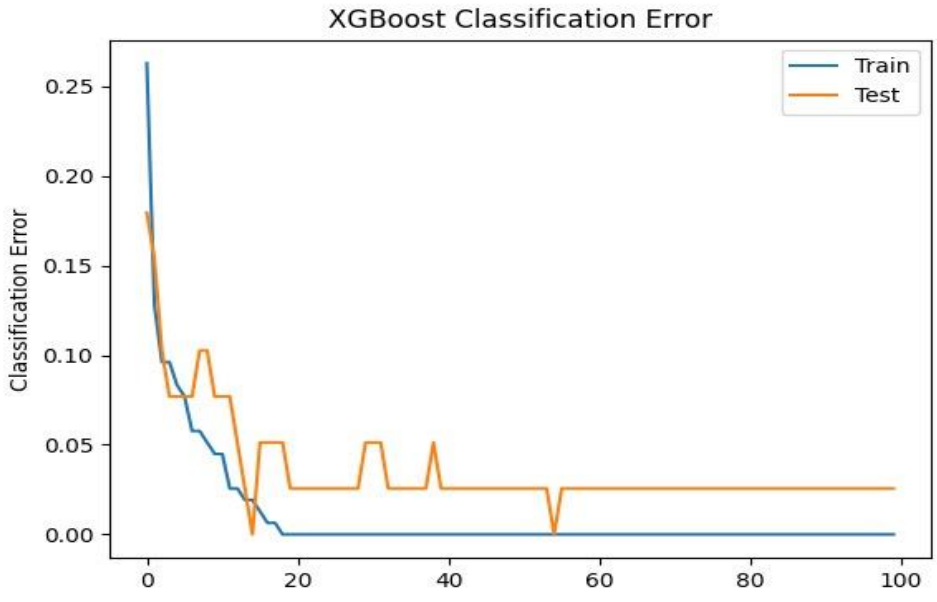

Fig 5.5.1 – Classification Error Over Epochs

I can watch the model's learning progress and make sure it isn't overfitting or underfitting by looking at this plot, which shows the classification error on the training and testing datasets over different epochs.

K-Fold Cross-Validation:

KFOLD VALIDATION WITH 5 FOLDS

```
[ ]  # Define the number of folds for cross-validation
     n_folds = 5

     kf = KFold(n_splits=n_folds, shuffle=True, random_state=42)

     # Perform cross-validation on the entire dataset
     cv_scores = cross_val_score(classifier, x, y, cv=kf)

     print("Cross-validation scores:", cv_scores)
     print("Mean CV score:", np.mean(cv_scores))
     print("Standard deviation of CV scores:", np.std(cv_scores))
```

```
Cross-validation scores: [0.94871795 0.97435897 0.92307692 0.92307692 0.8974359 ]
Mean CV score: 0.9333333333333333
Standard deviation of CV scores: 0.02614881801842451
```

A credible estimate of the model's performance on data that has not yet been seen can be obtained through the process of cross-validation, which helps validate the resilience of the model across various subsets of the dataset.

Feature Importance Analysis:

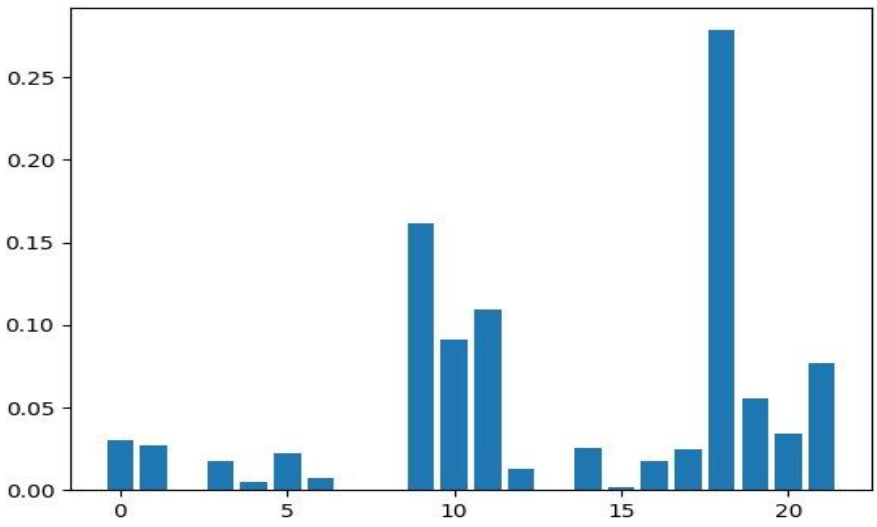

Fig 5.5.2 – Feature Importance Analysis

For the purpose of interpreting the behavior of the model and for further refining the process of feature engineering, it is essential to have a solid understanding of which characteristics have the most important impact on the decisions obtained by the model.

Model Performance Statistics

MODEL PERFOMANCE STATISTICS

```
# Make predictions using the trained model and y_test data
y_pred = classifier.predict(x_test)

print("Accuracy score of the classifier: "+str(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)*100))
print("Classification Report:\n" + str(classification_report(y_test, y_pred)))
```

```
Accuracy score of the classifier: 97.43589743589743
Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

         0.0       1.00      0.86      0.92         7
         1.0       0.97      1.00      0.98        32

    accuracy                           0.97        39
   macro avg       0.98      0.93      0.95        39
weighted avg       0.98      0.97      0.97        39
```

This ensures that the model works well across all categories of data by providing thorough insights into the precision, recall, and F1-score of the model across multiple classes. The accuracy and classification report provides these insights.

Collectively, these techniques guarantee that the model is not only accurate but also dependable and interpretable, thereby satisfying the essential conditions for clinical application in the diagnosis of Parkinson's disease. This technique to testing and analysis is extensive, which helps discover any potential improvements and ensures that the system is ready for deployment in the real world.

Chapter 5 - Testing

6.1 Testing Approach

Comparatively, non-functional testing checks the system's speed, usability, security, and compatibility, whereas functional testing guarantees that all features work as intended. Ensuring the software's dependability, this thorough testing framework helps detect and resolve faults.

6.1.1 Testing Functional Requirements

Unit Testing: Dedicated to certain tasks and procedures. Verifies that the various backend components, including data processing operations and prediction systems, are functioning properly independently.

Integration Testing: Checks if the machine learning model and Flask routes, two of the integrated components, are compatible with one another.

Regression Testing: Regression testing ensures that the current features are unaffected by changes or fixes to bugs.

System Testing: Ensures that the full software program meets all requirements.

6.1.2 Testing Non-Functional Requirements

- **Availability:** Consistent testing of redundancy and uptime to guarantee high availability and failover.
- **User Friendly (UX/UI):** To find any user experience (UX) problems, usability testing makes sure the website is easy to use and understand.
- **Performance and Code Complexity:** To learn how the system handles heavy loads, performance testing includes stress testing. Reviewing code helps keep it simple and easy to maintain.

6.2 Testing Tools

I use a tool to facilitate and automate the testing process:

Tool Name	Role
Visual Studio Code	Debugging
Chrome	Webpage tests

Table 6.2 – Testing Tools

6.3 Tested Features

Here's an overview of how I tested the key features based on the functional requirements:

No.	Requirement ID	Description	Importance	Tested (Yes/No)
FR1	Data Collection	The system must allow manual input of vocal measurement data for analysis.	Essential	Yes
FR2	Data Preprocessing	The system must preprocess the vocal measurements correctly.	Essential	Yes
FR3	Model Training	The system must train the model to detect Parkinson's disease using processed data.	Essential	Yes
FR4	Model Evaluation	The system must evaluate the model's performance using metrics such as accuracy.	Essential	Yes
FR5	Webpage Interface	Users should interact with the system through a functional interface.	Essential	Yes
FR6	Detection Result Display	The system must accurately display the prediction results.	Essential	Yes

Table 6.3 – Tested Features

Chapter 7 - Conclusions and Future Work

The XGBoost algorithm is a state-of-the-art machine learning technique that the Parkinson's Disease Detection system use to make a diagnosis of Parkinson's disease using vocal measures. The end result of this research is a powerful, intuitive platform that can make precise predictions quickly (with an astounding accuracy rate of 97.43 percent). The system's whole development process was characterized by rigorous testing that confirmed its functionality, performance, and security, preparing it for use in clinical settings.

A study of the trained model revealed that the classification error decreased consistently during the training epochs, demonstrating that the model successfully learned from the training data without overfitting. Results consistently demonstrated great performance across diverse subsets of data, demonstrating that the model was robust thanks to the use of K-fold cross-validation. The feature importance analysis provided more evidence that certain vocal characteristics were critical for Parkinson's disease prediction, which shed light on how the disease affects vocal talents.

The system demonstrated its exceptional dependability in real-world settings through a battery of tests and assessments. To ensure that all parts work as expected, both alone and in tandem, functional testing included unit, integration, regression, and system testing. Performance, usability, security, and compatibility evaluations were all part of the non-functional testing that confirmed the system's operational integrity in many scenarios.

Key achievements of this project include the creation of a machine learning model that is extremely accurate and a user interface that is responsive and facilitates the process of data entering and the understanding of results. The device was ready for deployment in the real world after thorough testing verified that it was both effective and durable.

All improvements will have as their primary objectives the enhancement of the system's functionality as well as the guarantee that it will continue to be relevant in the years to come. There are a number of recommendations for improvement, including updating the system to detect other neurological problems, developing a mobile application to make it more accessible, and adding other biomarkers to make the diagnostic process more exact. Enhancing data security and implementing real-time data processing are two things that are absolutely necessary in order to meet the increasing demands placed on the healthcare industry.

The purpose of longitudinal research is to assist refine the accuracy of the model by evaluating its predictions in comparison to clinical outcomes. For the purpose of further enhancing its usefulness in medical diagnostics, the system ought to incorporate feedback from users on a continuous basis. These users should include both patients and healthcare experts. This will ensure that the system continues to improve in accordance with the requisites and anticipations of the users.

References

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Web resources:

- *Parkinson's Foundation*: https://www.parkinson.org/
- *Michael J. Fox Foundation for Parkinson's Research*: https://www.michaeljfox.org/