LITERATURE SURVEY

S.NO	AUTHOR & YEAR	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	ADVANTAGE	DISADVANTAGE
1	Kunwar published in 2016	Chronic Kidney Disease Analysis is Using Data Mining Classification Techniques.	Data mining is the process of extracting hidden information from massive dataset, categorizing valid and unique patterns in data.	The proposed LDA NN-GA method shows better performance and lower complexity.	This model does not provide the probability of the percentage that is affected in a person by the Chronic disease.
2	Amirgaliyev published in 2015	Analysis of Chronic Kidney Disease Dataset by Applying Machine Learning Methods	There are many people in the world suffering from chronic kidney diseases worldwide. Due to the several risk factors like food, environment and living standards many people get diseases suddenly without understanding of their condition.	The chronic kidney disease dataset is based on clinical history, physical examinations, and laboratory tests. Experimental results showed over 93% of success rate in classifying the patients with kidney diseases based on three performance metrics i.e., accuracy, sensitivity and specificity.	The early detection strategy of the disease remains important, particularly in developing countries, where the diseases are generally diagnosed in late stages. Finding a solution for above-mentioned problems and riding out from disadvantages became a strong motive to conduct this study. In this research study, the effects of using clinical features to classify patients with chronic kidney disease by using support vector machines algorithm is investigated
3	Devika published in 2019	Comparative Study of Classifier for Chronic Kidney Disease Prediction Using Naive Bayes, KNN and Random Forest	Machine learning is an important task as it benefits many applications, varied knowledge mining classification approaches and machine learning algorithms are applied for prediction of chronic diseases. Therefore, this	They achieved an EER of 1.9% in the detection by combining the scores of different text dependent models. Preliminary experiments show the efficacy of the	Long short-term memory (LSTM) Siamese networks are used for dysarthric speech detection. Networks with Siamese architectures are trained on pairs of input data with the same phonetic content.

			paper examines the performance of Naive Bayes, K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN) and Random Forest classifier on the basis of its accuracy, preciseness and execution time for CKD prediction.	proposed method and prove the usefulness of LSTM for PD detection from speech.	
4	Avci E published in 2018	Performance Comparison of Some Classifiers on Chronic Kidney Disease Data	In this study, dataset named "Chronic Kidney Disease" obtained from UCI database is used. The dataset consists of 400 individual's information and contains 25 features dataset was classified according to whether it is chronic kidney disease using Naive Bayes (NB), K-Star, Support Vector Machines (SVM) and J48 classifiers used in data mining.	Accuracy, precision, sensitivity, and F-measure values are used for performance comparisons of the performed classifications. According to the obtained results, more successful results were obtained in J48 algorithm with 99% accuracy.	In this study, dataset named Chronic Kidney Disease obtained from UCI database is used. The dataset consists of 400 individuals' information and contains 25 features.
5	Dulhare published in 2017.	Extraction of Action Rules for Chronic Kidney Disease using Naive Bayes Classifier.	Chronic kidney disease (CKD), also known as chronic renal disease, which is a progressive loss in kidney function over a period of months or years. It is defined by the presence of kidney damage or decreased glomerular filtration rate (GFR). The estimated prevalence of CKD is about 9-13 % in the general adult population.	The classification model was validated with the test cases and the model achieved a high classification accuracy of 99.25% with Random Forest tree and the Multilayer Perceptron.	The classification accuracy varies greatly with the change in the identification of the important risk factor with another and hence the model needs to be trained again.