LITERATURE SURVEY

S.No	Author & Year	Title	Description	Advantage	Disadvantage
1	J.Snegha Published in 2020	Chronic Kidney Disease Prediction using Data Mining	A system that uses various data mining techniques like Random Forest algorithm and Back propagation neural Network	• Patient exploit better and greater affordable health care services • It increases speed of services in the speed of working with large dataset and rapid report generation faster analysis improved operational efficiency	• Data ownership issues • Heterogenious Medical complex physicians interpreatation with poor mathematical classification
2	Guneet Kaur Published in 2017	"Predict Chronic Kidney Disease using Data Mining in Hadoop	Proposed a system for predicting the CKD using Data Mining Algorithms in Hadoop. They use two data mining classifiers like KNN and SVM	• The Result from the KNN and SVM holds better result is accuracy of 97.77% but when it is worked with ANN it has provided only 72.73% accuracy	• This methodology hasn't paved the way for the prediction of chronic kidney disease using big data
3	Gopika Published in 2017	"Machine learning Approach of Chronic Kidney	Clustering technique for accurate CKD detection and reduced diagnosis time	• Using the multivariate logistic analysis there is significantly increased odd's of	• Clustering with one CVRFs in the population with CKD compared to those without CKD was significantly higher

		Disease Prediction using Clustering Technique		clustering when eGFR is less than 45ml per minute	
4	Baisakhi Chakraborty Published in 2019	CKD prediction system using machine learning techniques such as K-Nearest Neighbor,	Proposed development of CKD prediction system using machine learning techniques such as K-Nearest Neighbor, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Random Forest, Naïve Bayes, Support Vector Machine and Multi-Layer Perceptron Algorithm. These are applied and their performance are compared to the accuracy, precision, and recall results. Finally, Random forest is chosen to implement this system	• Prior advantage is all the models are trained and tested using a 5 fold cross validation method in order to minimize the selection bias. • The model was trained to perform a binary classification task with goal of generating the probability of EFKD+	• Instead of prediciting the correct variant algorithm with the help of visualization and analysis it has taken several time to work on with Tedious load of algorithm in order to fetch the correct one
5	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.	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 proposed method and prove the usefulness of LSTM for PD detection from speech.	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.