LITERATURE SURVEY

Paper Title : Predicting the Risk of Heart Failure With EHR Sequential Data Modeling

Authors : Bo Jin, Chao Che

Publication : IEEE Access 2018.

Methodology : Neural Networks

This paper used the electronic health record (EHR) data from real-world datasets related to congestive heart disease to perform the experiment and predict the heart disease before itself. We tend to used one-hot encryption and word vectors to model the diagnosing events and foretold coronary failure events victimization the essential principles of an extended memory network model. By analyzing the results, we tend to reveal the importance of respecting the sequential nature of clinical records.

Paper title : Heart Disease Prediction using Evolutionary Rule Learning.

Author : Aakash Chauhan

Publication : International Conference on "Computational Intelligence and

Communication Technology" (CICT 2018).

Methodology : Machine Learning

This study eliminates the manual task that additionally helps in extracting the information (data) directly from the electronic records. To generate strong association rules, we have applied frequent pattern growth association mining on patient's dataset. This will facilitate (help) in decreasing the amount of services and shown that overwhelming majority of the rules helps within the best prediction of coronary sickness.

Paper title : An Intelligent Learning System based on Random

Search Algorithm and Optimized Random Forest Model for Improved

Heart Disease Detection

Authors : Ashir Javeed, Shijie Zhou

Publication : IEEE Access 2017

Methodology : Random Search Algorithm and Random Forest Model

This paper uses random search algorithm (RSA) for factor selection and random forest model for diagnosing the cardiovascular disease. This model is principally optimized for using grid search algorithmic program. Two forms of experiments are used for cardiovascular disease prediction. In the first form, only random forest model is developed and within the second experiment the proposed Random Search Algorithm based random forest model is developed. This methodology is efficient and less complex than conventional random forest model. Comparing to conventional random forest it produces 3.3% higher accuracy. The proposed learning system can help the physicians to improve the quality of heart failure detection

Paper title **:** Fast Rule-Based Heart Disease Prediction using Associative Classification Mining"

Authors **:** K.Prasanna Lakshmi, Dr. C.R.K.Reddy

Publication : IEEE International Conference on Computer, Communication and Control (IC4-2015)

Methodology : Classification

In the proposed Stream Associative Classification Heart Disease Prediction (SACHDP), we used associative classification mining over landmark window of data streams. This paper contains two phases: one is generating rules from associative classification mining and next one is pruning the rules using chi-square testing and arranging the rules in an order to form a classifier. Using these phase to predict the heart disease easily