

Project Report

Detection of Parkinson's Disease using Machine Learning

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| Date | 19 -11-2022 |
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| Project Name | Detecting Parkinson's Disease using Machine Learning |

Parkinson's disease:

*Parkinson's disease is a brain disorder that causes unintended or uncontrollable movements, such as shaking, stiffness, and difficulty with balance and coordination.

* Symptoms usually begin gradually and worsen over time. As the disease progresses, people may have difficulty walking and talking. They may also have mental and behavioral changes, sleep problems, depression, memory difficulties, and fatigue.

* While virtually anyone could be at risk for developing Parkinson's, some research studies suggest this disease affects more men than women. It's unclear why, but studies are underway to understand factors that may increase a person's risk.

Project objective

- * To understand the problem for to classify if it is a regression or a classification kind of problem.
- * To pre-process the image by using different data pre-processing techniques.
- *To implement the algorithm by using OpenCV framework and machine learning to automatically detect Parkinson's disease in hand-drawn images of spirals and waves.
- *To know how to find the accuracy of the model.
- *To build web application using the Flask framework that features the detection of Parkinson's Disease

LITERATURE SURVEY

1. Jie Mei, Christian Desrosiers, Johannes Frasnelli, "Machine Learning for the Diagnosis of Parkinson's Disease," 2021.

This paper conveys extremely about the importance of Diagnosis of Parkinson's disease (PD) is commonly based on medical observations and assessment of clinical signs, including the characterization of a variety of motor symptoms. However, traditional diagnostic approaches may suffer from subjectivity as they rely on the evaluation of movements that are sometimes subtle to human eyes and therefore difficult to classify, leading to possible misclassification. In the meantime, early nonmotor symptoms of PD may be mild and can be caused by many other conditions.

Therefore, these symptoms are often overlooked, making diagnosis of PD at an early stage challenging. To address these difficulties and to refine the diagnosis and assessment procedures of PD, machine learning methods have been implemented for the classification of PD and healthy controls or patients with similar clinical presentations (e.g., movement disorders)

Problem Statement

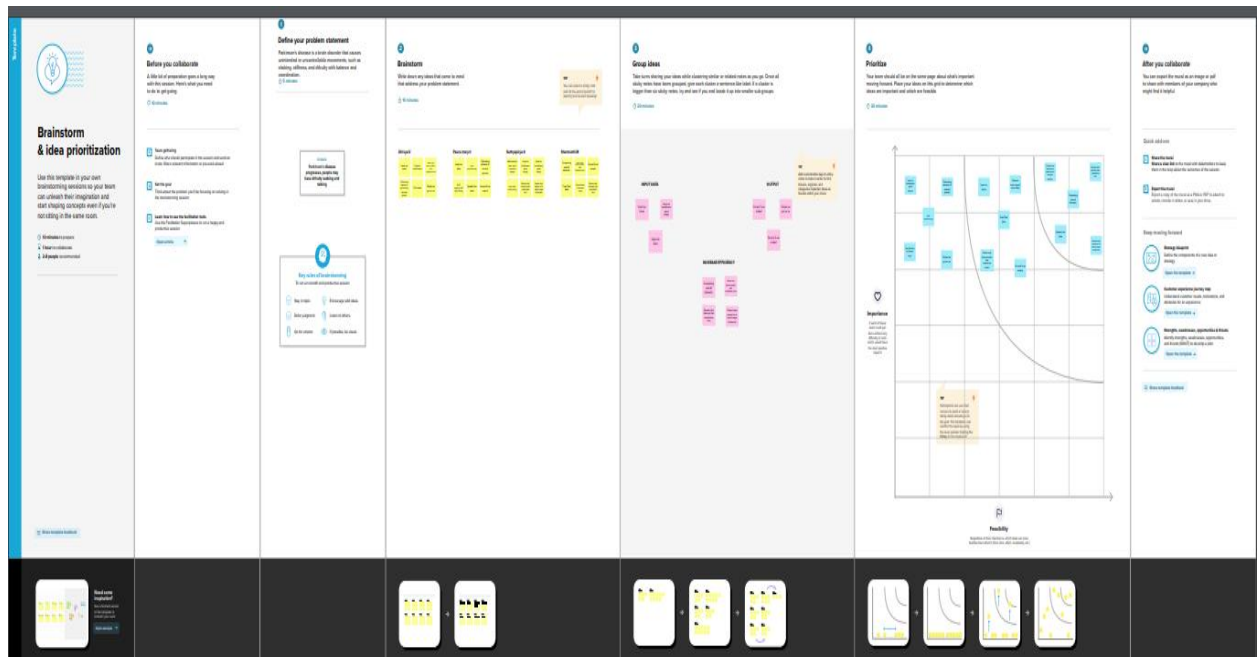
| Problem statement | I am (customer | I'm trying to | But | Because | Which makes me feel |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| PS-1 | Patient | Detected the PD affected person | Many detection methods are existing. But accurate and clear detection method is still doesn't exist | Measuring the speed and pressure of the pen is not always give a accurate results | Frustrated |

IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

Empathymap



Ideation & Brainstorming



Proposed Solution

| S.No. | Parameter | Description |
|-------|--|---|
| 1. | Problem Statement (Problem to be solved) | More than 10 million people are living with Parkinson's Disease worldwide, according to the Parkinson's Foundation. While Parkinson's cannot be cured, early detection along with proper medication can significantly improve symptoms and quality of life. |
| 2. | Idea / Solution description | In this project, we are using Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG) image descriptor along with a Random Forest classifier to automatically detect Parkinson's disease in hand-drawn images of spirals and waves. |
| 3. | Novelty / Uniqueness | HOG descriptors are powerful to detect images with occlusions, pose and illumination changes because they are extracted in a regular grid. For the regions of the image it generates histograms using the magnitude and orientations of the gradient. HOG can be used to detect small-scaled images with less computational power, which means you can run HOG without having a powerful GPU. Hence, the accuracy is highly reliable. |

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|--|
| 4. | Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction | Parkinson's disease is the 14th leading cause of death in the United States, according to the Center for Disease Control, and more people currently live with it than those with multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, and ALS combined. Though we cant cure it,identifying it in soon can improve the lifespan. |
| 5. | Business Model (Revenue Model) | Early detection along with proper medication can significantly improve symptoms and quality of life. Our model can be used by hospitals to detect in early stages, which can be profit for them. |
| 6. | Scalability of the Solution | scalability in our project is achieved by combining Statistics, ML, and Data Mining into flexible, scalable, and often nonparametric techniques. the projectionis done at image-level and therefore thecomputational cost is linear in the number of views, in our model every view is approximated at featurelevel as a linear combination of the pre-computedviews. As a result, once the views have beencomputed, the cost of computing new views is almostnegligible. This allows the model to be evaluated onmany more viewpoints. |

REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

Functional requirement

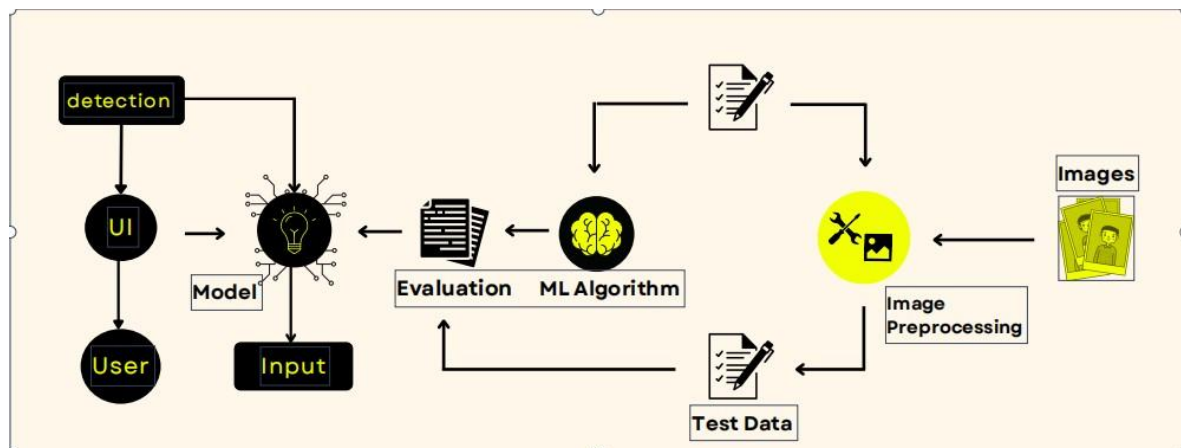
| FR No. | Functional Requirement (Epic) | Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task) |
|--------|-------------------------------|--|
| FR-1 | User Registration | Registration through Form Registration through Gmail Registration through Phone |
| FR-2 | User Confirmation | Confirmation via Email Confirmation via OTP Confirmation via Call |
| FR-3 | User details collection | Collection through forms Collections through google Upload to database |
| FR-4 | Test application Form | Collect details Collect Payment fee if applicable Proceed to test window if payment done |
| FR-5 | Upload image | Upload through files Upload through camera Draw on screen |
| FR-6 | Test report generation | Classify the given image Associate with database Generate report |

Non-Functional requirements

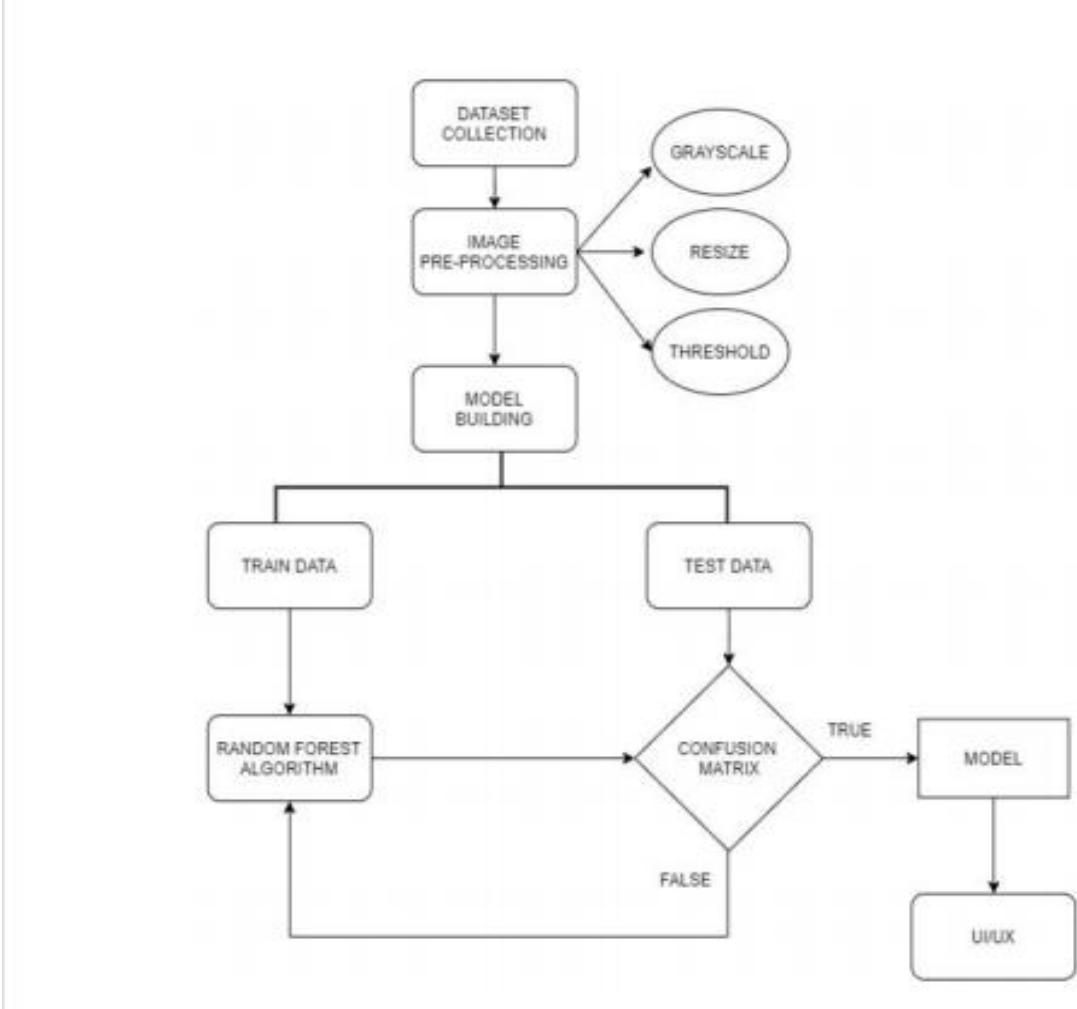
| FR No. | Non-Functional Requirement | Description |
|--------|----------------------------|--|
| NFR-1 | Usability | Any smart phone with adequate camera requirements and networks access |
| NFR-2 | Security | Cloud based communication hence secure as it is already provided by cloud vendor |
| NFR-3 | Reliability | Reliable as the machine learning model is accurate |
| NFR-4 | Performance | Fast as classification is efficient |
| NFR-5 | Availability | Supports remote locations as it is web based |
| NFR-6 | Scalability | Highly scalable and with more images, the model's accuracy can be improved |

PROJECT DESIGN

Data Flow Diagrams



Solution & Technical Architecture



PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

Sprint Planning & Estimation:

| Sprint | Functional Requirement (Epic) | User Story Number | User Story / Task | Story Points | Priority | Team Members |
|----------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|--------------|----------|--|
| Sprint-1 | Upload Images | USN-1 | As a user, I can upload the images in the website in order to obtain the prediction result of Parkinson's disease | 2 | High | 1.Dhivya 2.pasca mary 3.Sathyapriya 4.Shanmathi |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|-------|--|---|------|--|
| Sprint-4 | Test Vital Page | USN-2 | As a user, I will get the prediction result and accuracy on the test vital page. | 3 | High | 1.Dhivya 2.Pasca mary 3.Sathyapriya 4.Shanmathi |
|----------|-----------------|-------|--|---|------|--|

| Sprint | Functional Requirement (Epic) | User Story Number | User Story / Task | Story Points | Priority | Team Members |
|----------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|--------------|----------|--|
| Sprint-2 | Dashboard | USN-3 | Dashboard displays the symptoms, causes and medications for the Parkinson disease | 2 | Low | 1.Dhivya 2.Pasca mary 3.Sathyapriya 4.Shanmathi |
| Sprint-1 | Data Collection | USN-4 | As an Administrator, I need to collect data (images of spirals and waves drawn by healthy people and Parkinson's patients). | 2 | High | 1.Dhivya 2.Pasca mary 3.Sathyapriya 4.Shanmathi |

| Sprint-1 | Data Pre-Processing | USN-5 | As an Administrator, I should clean my data and prepare it for model building by doing pre-processing activities such as resizing, visualizing the dataset and converting from RGB to grayscale | 2 | High | 1.Dhivya 2.Pasca mary 3.Sathyapriya 4.Shanmathi |
|----------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|--------------|----------|--|
| Sprint-2 | Model Building | USN-6 | As an Administrator, I need to build the model using Random Forest Classifier for spiral images and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) for wave images | 3 | High | 1.Dhivya 2.Pasca mary 3.Sathyapriya 4.Shanmathi |
| Sprint | Functional Requirement (Epic) | User Story Number | User Story / Task | Story Points | Priority | Team Members |
| Sprint-3 | Deployment of Model | USN-7 | As an Administrator, I need to deploy the Machine Learning model that was built. | 2 | Medium | 1.Dhivya 2.Pasca mary 3.Sathyapriya 4.Shanmathi |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|---|-------|--|---|------|--|
| Sprint-3 | Building Frontend of the application | USN-8 | As an Administrator, I need to build the website for the application using HTML, CSS etc. | 2 | High | 1.Dhivya 2.Pasca mary 3.Sathyapriya 4.Shanmathi |
| Sprint-4 | Connecting the ML model, Frontend and Backend | USN-9 | As an Administrator, I can integrate the deployed model and web application using python flask server. | 3 | High | 1.Dhivya 2.Pasca mary 3.Sathyapriya 4.Shanmathi |

[illegible][Home](#) [Predict-Results](#)[Home](#) [Predict-Results](#)

The composite image contains three main parts:

- Left Panel:** Two diagrams comparing a normal brain (A) with a brain affected by Parkinson's disease (B). Diagram A shows a healthy brain with labels for 'Lentigo nigra', 'Substantia nigra (SN)', 'Midbrain', 'Pons', 'Medulla', 'Cerebellum', 'Brainstem', and 'Internal structures'. Diagram B shows the brain with 'Parkinson's disease' and labels for 'SN', 'Midbrain', 'Pons', 'Medulla', 'Cerebellum', 'Brainstem', and 'Internal structures'. It also includes a small diagram of the 'Substantia nigra' showing 'Dopamine' production.
- Middle Panel:** A diagram titled 'Brain Regions Affected by Parkinson's Disease' showing a sagittal view of the brain. It labels the 'Midbrain', 'Pons', 'Medulla', 'Cerebellum', 'Brainstem', and 'Internal structures'. It also shows a cross-section of the 'Substantia nigra' with 'Dopamine' production.
- Right Panel:** A flowchart titled 'Treatment of Motor Symptoms of Parkinson's Disease'. It starts with 'Diagnosis' and branches into 'Medication' and 'Surgery'. 'Medication' leads to 'Levodopa' and 'Dopamine agonists'. 'Surgery' leads to 'Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS)'. Both paths lead to 'Motor symptoms' and 'Non-motor symptoms'. 'Non-motor symptoms' leads to 'Cognitive symptoms' and 'Mood symptoms'. 'Cognitive symptoms' leads to 'Cognitive therapy' and 'Medication'. 'Mood symptoms' leads to 'Mood therapy' and 'Medication'. 'Cognitive therapy' leads to 'Cognitive improvement' and 'Mood improvement'. 'Mood therapy' leads to 'Mood improvement' and 'Cognitive improvement'. 'Cognitive improvement' and 'Mood improvement' lead to 'Quality of life improvement'.

Treatment for parkinson disease

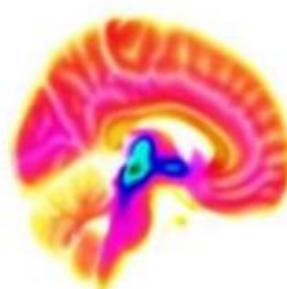


How brains looks during PD?

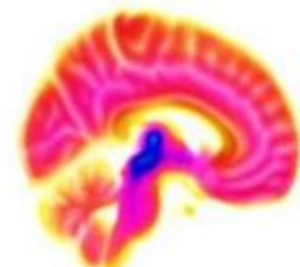
How brains looks during PD?



Healthy

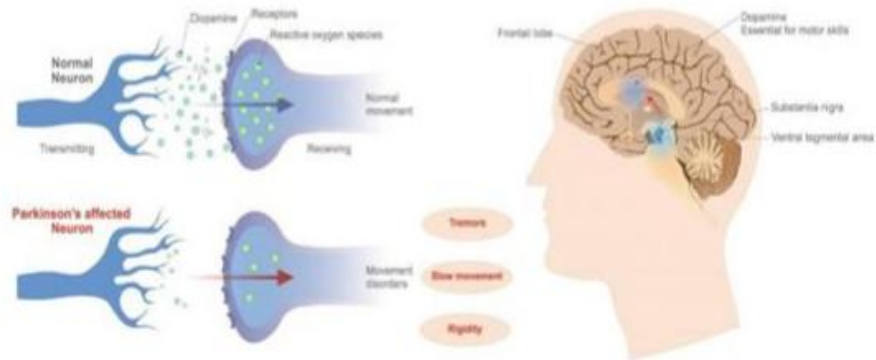


Parkinson's Disease
before symptoms



Parkinson's Disease
after symptoms

Parkinson's disease



Test-Vital Page

♥ *Diagnosis is not the end, but the beginning of practice.*

♥ *Detect the disease and take measures wisely*

NOTE: Upload an spiral or wave page drawn by the patient/user in a white sheet

Upload

Predict

Predicted Result of Spiral/Wave Image



Conclusion

Parkinson's disease affects the CNS of the brain and has yet no treatment unless it's detected early. Late detection leads to no treatment and loss of life. Thus, its early detection is significant. Machine Learning techniques is used to improve the accuracy of early diagnosis significantly. So, our Machine Learning model can help doctors and assist them in detecting Parkinson's disease at an earlier stage and increase the chances of survival.