

<p>We developed and externally validated a screening strategy to identify persons most likely to benefit from kidney function testing using three large population-based urban and rural cohorts in India.</p>	<p>Our research aims to study the automated detection of chronic kidney disease using several machine learning classifiers with clinical data.</p>	<p>CKD is that earlier detection might allow for the implementation of therapeutic interventions and avoidance of inappropriate exposure to nephrotoxic agents,</p>
<p>Since our goal was to establish a ‘high-risk’ pool for referral for further blood and urine testing, we identified a predictive probability cut-off that maximised sensitivity while minimising false positives.</p>	<p>The scope of this research is to build a model using data mining techniques to predict if a patient does indeed have CKD by reviewing and analyzing symptoms and various health parameters</p>	<p>There are real benefits from early detection and management of CKD.You can slow down or even the progression of kidney disease.</p>
<p>Screening strategies for early detection of CKD in low-income and middle-income countries.</p>	<p>Data mining is a powerful and new field having various techniques to analyses recent real-world problems. It converts the raw data into useful information in various research fields and finds the patterns to decide the future medical field.</p>	<p>Our goal was to efficiently identify individuals at highest risk for CKD and to reduce the pool of people requiring referral to primary or secondary health systems for CKD testing, while still allowing early detection and management of CKD.</p>