

S.NO	TITLE	AUTHOR & PUBLISHED YEAR	KEYWORDS	PROPOSED WORK
1.	Prediction of Cardiovascular Disease Using Machine Learning Algorithms	<u>Kumar G Dinesh; K Arumugaraj; Kumar D Santhosh; V Mareeswari</u>  <b><u>2018 International Conference on Current Trends towards Converging Technologies (ICCTCT)</u></b>	Support Vector Machine, Gradient Boosting, Random forest, Naive Bayes classifier and logistic regression on the dataset.	This project proposes a prediction model to predict whether a people have a heart disease or not and to provide an awareness or diagnosis on that.
2.	Data mining and visualization for prediction of multiple diseases in healthcare	<u>Ajinkya Kunjir; Harshal Sawant; Nuzhat F. Shaikh</u>  <b><u>2017 International Conference on Big Data Analytics and Computational Intelligence (ICBDAC)</u></b>	Data mining methods namely, Naive Bayes and J48 algorithms are compared for testing their accuracy and performance on the training medical datasets.	The main aim of this project is to build a basic decision support system which can determine and extract previously unseen patterns, relations and concepts related with multiple disease from a historical database records of specified multiple diseases. The proposed system can solve difficult queries for detecting a particular disease and also can assist medical practitioners to make smart clinical decisions which traditional decision support systems were not able to. The decisions taken by medical practitioners with the help of technology can result in effective and low cost treatments. There is an insufficiency of technology and analysis system and methods to discover connections, concepts and patterns in the medical data. Data mining is an engineering study of extracting previously undiscovered patterns from a selected set of data.
3.	A comprehensive investigation and comparison of Machine Learning Techniques in the domain of heart disease	<u>Seyedamin Pouriyeh; Sara Vahid; Giovanna Sannino; Giuseppe De Pietro; Hamid Arabnia; Juan Gutierrez</u>  <b><u>2017 IEEE Symposium on Computers and Communications (ISCC)</u></b>	Different classifiers, namely Decision Tree (DT), Naive Bayes (NB), Multilayer Perceptron (MLP), K-Nearest Neighbor (K-NN), Single Conjunctive Rule Learner (SCRL), Radial Basis Function (RBF) and Support Vector Machine (SVM)	This paper aims to investigate and compare the accuracy of different data mining classification schemes, employing Ensemble Machine Learning Techniques, for the prediction of heart disease. The Cleveland data set for heart diseases, containing 303 instances, has been used as the main database for the training and testing of the developed system. 10-Fold Cross-Validation has been applied in order to increase the amount of data, which would otherwise have been limited.

4.	Prediction of cardiovascular disease	<u>Fejsal Perva; Harun Tucaković; Muhammed Mušanović; Emine Yaman</u>  <b><u>2022 XXVIII International Conference on Information, Communication and Automation Technologies (ICAT)</u></b>	Using decision trees (C4.5), k-NN, and Naïve Bayes, in combination with cross-validation and holdout methods.	Nowadays, cardiovascular diseases are one of the leading causes of death. Earlier and better detection of such diseases would lead to earlier treatment and eventually to better chances of patients being able to overcome those diseases. Machine learning algorithms have been proven useful in detecting several medical conditions based on patients' characteristics. In this paper, we are trying to predict whether a patient has a cardiovascular disease based on their characteristics.
5.	Early Prediction of Cardiovascular Diseases Using Feature Selection and Machine Learning Techniques	<u>Tamanna Yesmin Rashme; Linta Islam; Sohely Jahan; Ayesha Aziz Prova</u>  <b><u>2021 6th International Conference on Communication and Electronics Systems (ICCES)</u></b>	Random Forest algorithm is used to select suitable attributes for the prediction process. The proposed model is assessed based on evaluation metrics; accuracy, precision, recall (sensitivity), f1-score, and specificity. In this exploration of predicting cardiovascular disease, the XGBoost machine learning classifier accomplished a higher rate of accuracy 75.10%.	cardiovascular disease is one of the most important diseases that affects the heart and blood vessels. The loss of lives is mostly linked to a lack of early disease detection, and a preemptive prediction of cardiovascular disease risk will greatly alleviate the situation. Due to the increasing amount of data growth in the health care industry, therefore Machine Learning techniques predict the disease depends on the severity of the patient's side effect. This research work proposes a model to perform early prediction of cardiovascular disease by using different machine learning algorithms, which are used for different prediction purposes.