

Early detection of Chronic Kidney Disease using Machine Learning

Abstract

. Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is one of the most critical health problems due to its increasing prevalence. In this paper, we aim to test the ability of machine learning algorithms for the prediction of chronic kidney disease using the smallest subset of features. Several statistical tests have been done to remove redundant features such as the ANOVA test, the Pearson's correlation, and the Cramer's V test . Logistic regression, support vector machines, random forest, and gradient boosting algorithms have been trained and tested using 10-fold cross-validation. We achieve an accuracy of 99.1 according to F1-measure from Gradient Boosting classifier. Also, we found that hemoglobin has higher importance for both random forest and Gradient boosting in detecting CKD. Finally, our results are among the highest compared to previous studies but with less number of features reached so far . Hence, we can detect CKD at only \$26.65 by performing three simple tests

GOALS AND FACTORS

GOALS:

- To reduce the proportion in adults for chronic kidney disease-CKD-01
- To detect CKD at only Rs.2600 by performing three simple test

FACTORS:

- Over drinking Alcohol
- Genetic Disorder

PROPOSED SYSTEM:

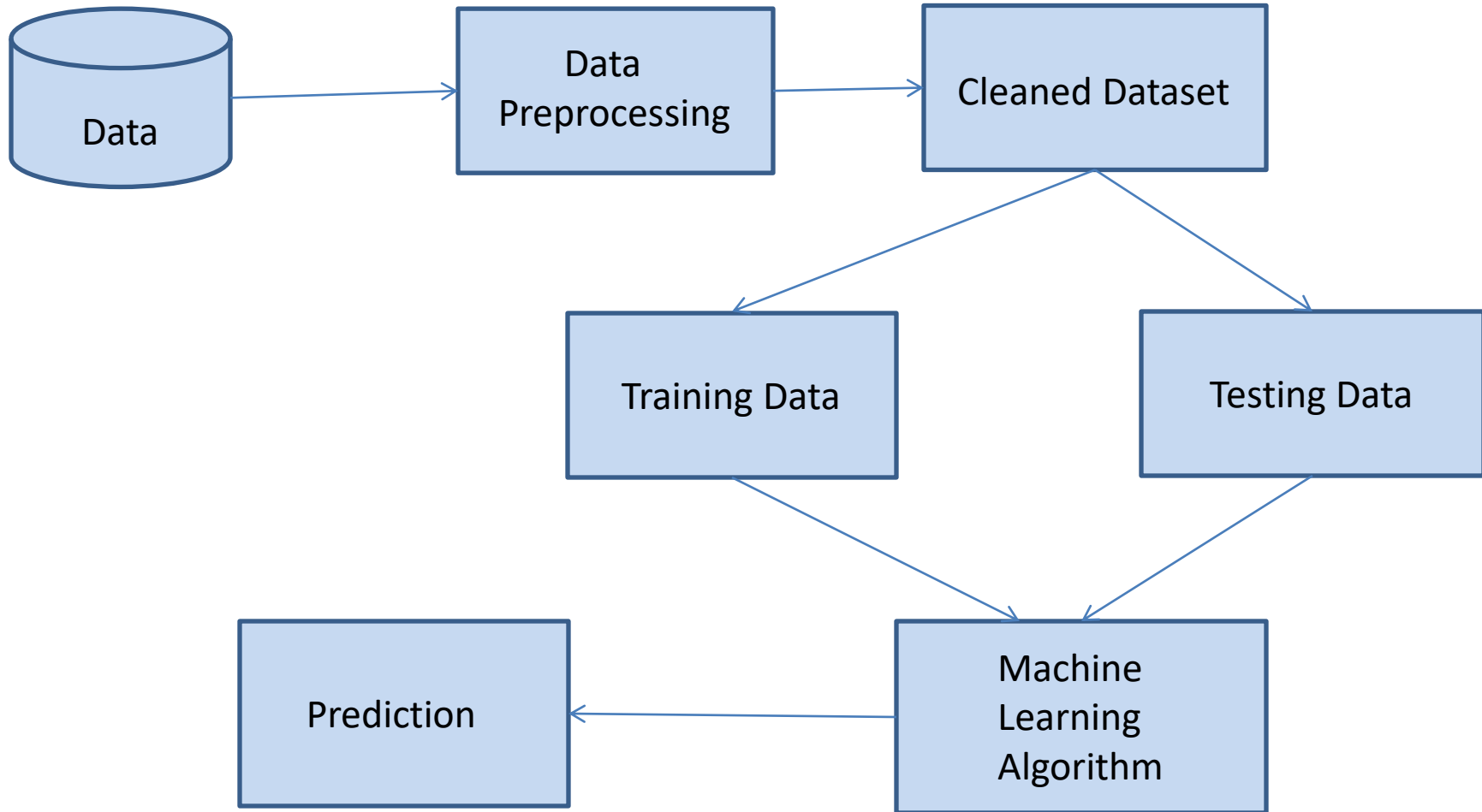
To overcome the following issues:

- Required less training time
- Easy to understand learned function
- Cost effective

Additional features:

98% of accuracy in detecting kidney disease

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



REFERENCE

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