

DETECTING PARKINSON'S DISEASE USING MACHINE LEARNING

OBJECTIVE:

The Primary Objective of the query is that exhibition of three supervised algorithms for improving Parkinson's disease analysis by detection. Machine Learning application and clinical experimentation protocol is to optimize medication dosage and delay secondary symptoms on patient.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Parkinson diseases are the most critical causes of death and disability worldwide. According to the Parkinson disease foundation, The affected peoples worldwide of Parkinson disease is projected that the 1 million people are Living by 2020 in the USA. The medical treatment of Parkinson disease can be endorsed on Neuropathology and Histopathology .Medical diagnostic detection of Parkinson Disease should be possible across the board choice basing on the affectability and particularity of the trademark Parkinson sickness highlights. In this manner, Parkinson Disease is expected to investigate the clinical, pathologic, and nosology studies grounded on the recurrence of event, attributes, and including danger components of tests . Parkinson usually affects a large part of worldwide patients over the age of 50, which has affected up to now . Still now there is no known cause of Parkinson disease, however, it is very likely possible to assuage symptoms knowingly in the early stage of the subjective patients . Approximate 90% of the patients affected with voiced damage a study appealed this . The Parkinson treatment is likely very costly. This causes most of the patients cannot afford the cost of the Parkinson disease. Nowadays, Parkinson disease prediction is most critical matter for clinical practitioners to take accurate decision of such disease. It's a great exercise at present time, machine learning based extensive platform can detect Parkinson disease. Medical data has grown a

vast scale of volume from different clinical areas including health care services. To handle this data and attaining insights from this data there is a need for Big Data analysis through Machine learning that aims to solve a diverse medicinal and clinical issue.

CONCLUSION:

In this analysis, we have represented three supervised learning machine learning approaches. A while later, the performance of the three classifiers which are utilized in the prediction of Parkinson disease and assessed their exhibition utilizing diverse statistical methods. The tentative performance demonstrations that this application has achieved the highest performance than the other two classifiers within the Parkinson datasets. It is 100%. This analysis has utilized three machine learning methods for the exposure of Parkinson disease in view of a few parameters. In accumulation, this work is part of a project that has the aim to cultivate an automated application to give more accurate action to normal occurrences and make a greater decision to multifaceted situations. The application will be able to detect in Parkinson disease in very few minutes and notify the dangerous probability of having the disease. This application can be outstandingly helpful in peoples, where is a lack of medical institutes and as well as particular physicians. In my experiments, each classification algorithms were prepared and assessed on a training set that includes both positive and negative samples. Moreover, the work can be supportive of Parkinson disease detection by collecting data from different clinical and medical centers and can provide more accurate results for disease prediction and diagnosis. In my research goal, there are several directions for future work in this area of research. We have only investigated three popular supervised algorithms; it can be preferring more algorithms for developing the precise model of these Parkinson disease prediction and performance can be more improved. In synopsis, our study painted the

research objective besides opportunity with respect to Parkinson disease area by machine learning approaches, which has an arising impression in health fields.