PCOS Detection using Multilayer Perceptron

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***Abstract*—Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) is a common health issue for women of childbearing age, causing hormone imbalances and metabolism problems. Early and accurate diagnosis is essential for proper management and to prevent serious health complications later on.This study employs machine learning methodologies to evaluate the likelihood of PCOS by analyzing a combination of clinical and biochemical data. In this study, we use machine learning techniques to predict the chances of having PCOS based on various medical and health-related information.Using a dataset that includes demographic information, hormonal levels, and ultrasound findings, we implemented various machine learning models, such as logistic regression, decision trees, and ensemble methods.The effectiveness of these models was assessed using various metrics, such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score.To enhance the interpretability and transparency of the models, we incorporated SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations) and LIME (Local Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations). SHAP values provide insights into the importance of features and the overall behavior of the model, while LIME focuses on offering explanations for individual predictions, allowing for a deeper understanding of the decision-making process in specific cases. The combination of SHAP and LIME not only enhances model interpretability but also identifies critical features that influence the diagnosis of PCOS, thereby supporting improved clinical decision-making. This methodology aims to deliver a more transparent and reliable model for predicting PCOS, ultimately enhancing patient outcomes and enabling personalized treatment strategies.**

I. Introduction

Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) is a health problem that causes hormonal imbalances in women who can have children. It is often associated with higher levels of male hormones, particularly androgens. The condition is marked by the formation of fluid-filled sacs (cysts) in the ovaries, which can interfere with the normal ovulation process.PCOS is commonly hereditary and can pose significant health risks.

The primary symptoms of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) consist of high androgen levels, irregular menstrual cycles, the presence of cysts in the ovaries, and various metabolic complications. Recognizing these symptoms early is vital, as it allows women to make important lifestyle adjustments.During pregnancy, women with PCOS are at a higher risk of miscarriage, with rates over three times greater than those without the condition. Furthermore, PCOS can lead to infertility and increase the risk of gynecological cancers. Timely detection and intervention can mitigate the risks of miscarriage. Treatment options typically involve lifestyle modifications, weight management, and adherence to a balanced health plan. Research indicates that as women age, the severity of PCOS symptoms may decrease, particularly as they reach menopause.

This project seeks to improve the comprehension and treatment of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) by utilizing sophisticated predictive analytics and machine learning methods.We utilize various classifiers, including Gaussian Naive Bayes (GNB) and other sophisticated algorithms, to effectively identify and predict significant factors associated with PCOS. Our model incorporates an extensive array of features, such as demographic data (age, gender, ethnicity), physiological metrics (Body Mass Index, weight, height), and hormonal levels (FSH, LH, and FSH/LH ratio).

II. Existing System

This section examines the current literature pertinent to our research, concentrating on the advanced methodologies employed for predicting Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS).We critically analyze the findings and methodologies from previous studies.

PCOS is a common health problem in young women, characterized by various medical symptoms and signs.Accurate diagnosis and detection are vital for effective management and treatment. Several machine learning techniques have been employed to identify individuals with PCOS, including Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forest, Classification and Regression Trees (CART), Logistic Regression and Naive Bayes are among the methods used for classification. The Random Forest algorithm performed exceptionally well, reaching 96%

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accuracy in diagnosing PCOS from a dataset of 541 patients, including 177 confirmed cases. This dataset included 43 features, and researchers prioritized the most significant attributes using a univariate feature selection model, identifying ten critical features for effective prediction.

In another study, a hybrid approach combining Random Forest and Logistic Regression (RFLR) was developed. After partitioning the dataset into training and testing sets, the RFLR method achieved a classification accuracy of 90.01% using the ten highest-ranked features.

A more recent 2021 study utilized Extreme Gradient Boosting Random Forest (XGBRF) and CatBoost for the early detection of PCOS. After data preprocessing and feature selection, classifiers including Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP), Decision Tree, and SVM were implemented. Results showed that while XGBRF achieved 89% accuracy, CatBoost outperformed with an accuracy of 95%, demonstrating its effectiveness for early PCOS detection.

Research has shown that several physical, biological, and clinical aspects are important for diagnosing Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS). Recent improvements in ultrasound technology have made it clear that the presence of small fluid-filled sacs called follicles is a key sign of Polycystic Ovarian Morphology (PCOM). In the past, having twelve follicles in each ovary was the main criterion for diagnosis. However, this has changed, and now doctors look at other signs, such as the size of the ovaries and the number of follicles, although it's still unclear how these relate to factors like body weight.

In a unique study involving 233 patients, researchers explored the genetic factors associated with PCOS. They used machine learning techniques, including Decision Trees and Support Vector Machines (SVM), to analyze the data. The SVM model showed the best accuracy at 80%, while another method called K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) had varying accuracy between 57% and 79%.

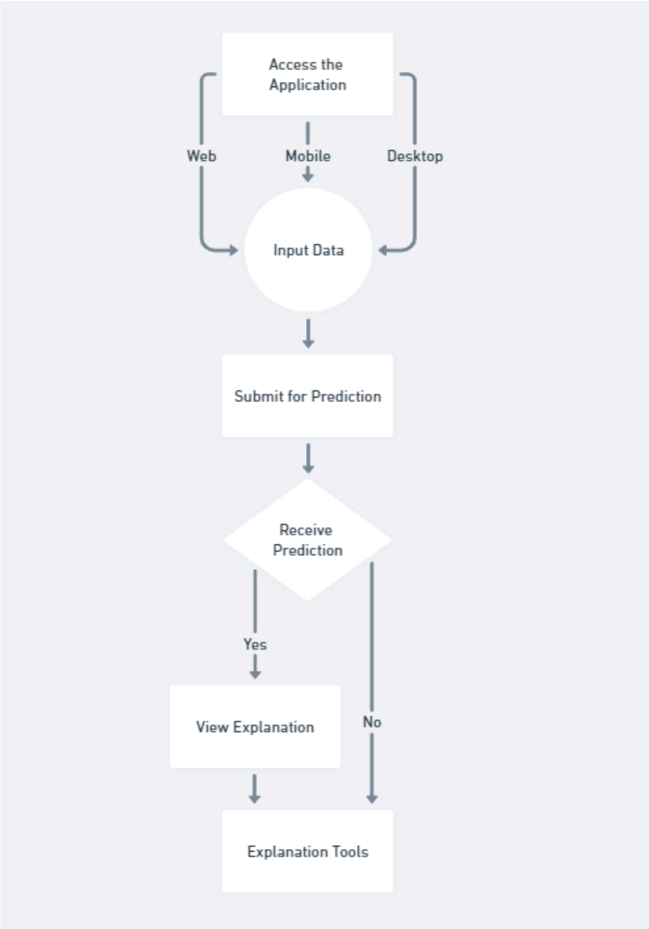
Recent statistics show that about 30-40% of women have PCOS.. To facilitate early detection, an automated system incorporating five machine learning models—Gaussian Naive Bayes, SVM, K-Nearest Neighbors, Random Forest, and Logistic Regression—was created. This system utilized a dataset containing 41 attributes, with statistical methods applied to select the top 30 features. Among these models, Random Forest achieved 90% accuracy, outperforming others that ranged from 86% to 89%.

Further advancements include a hybrid machine learning framework for gene expression classification in bioinformatics, integrating a Cuckoo Search Algorithm with an Artificial Bee Colony (ABC) model, resulting in improved accuracy compared to prior feature selection methods. Additionally, a novel model that combined logistic regression and SVM achieved a 91% accuracy score across five training and testing datasets, contributing to the establishment of a new analytical framework for diagnosing PCOS.

The mutational landscape of PCOS-related genes has also been explored, particularly focusing on nonsynonymous single nucleotide polymorphisms (nsSNPs) in specific genes to enhance the understanding of the genetic basis of PCOS.

III. Proposed System

The proposed methodology for our PCOS prediction application follows a multi-platform approach, allowing users to access the system via web, mobile, and desktop platforms. Users can easily navigate to the application through a web browser, open the mobile app, or launch the desktop version, ensuring accessibility across different devices. This design caters to a wide range of users, providing flexibility in how they interact with the application.



Once users have accessed the application, they are required to input their personal and medical data into the provided fields. This data includes all necessary features that are crucial for the prediction model, ensuring accurate analysis. The input interface is designed to be user-friendly, guiding users to fill in their information without confusion.

After entering their data, users submit their inputs by clicking the 'Submit' button, which sends the information to the backend API for processing. The backend system is integrated with machine learning models trained specifically for PCOS prediction. These models analyze the user-provided data to determine the likelihood of PCOS.

Once the model has processed the data, the application promptly returns the prediction result, such as "PCOS detected" or "No PCOS detected." The results are designed to be clear and easily understandable, providing immediate insights to users regarding their health status.

In addition to the prediction, users can also view an explanation of how the model arrived at its conclusion. The application employs explainability tools such as SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations) or LIME (Local Interpretable Model-Agnostic Explanations) to generate visual representations of feature importance. This ensures transparency and helps users understand the factors contributing to their prediction.

A. *Dataset*

The dataset utilized for predicting PCOS consists of 2,000 records with 44 distinct features, each detailing various attributes associated with diagnosing PCOS. These features range from basic demographic data, such as age, weight, and height, to more complex physiological and clinical measures like BMI, blood group, pulse rate, and respiratory rate. These factors help in building a comprehensive profile of the patient, essential for accurate predictions.

Reproductive health indicators such as cycle length, marriage status, and pregnancy status are included to understand the patient's menstrual and fertility history, which is often affected in individuals with PCOS. Clinical hormonal levels like FSH (Follicle Stimulating Hormone), LH (Luteinizing Hormone), and TSH (Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone) are critical in the analysis since hormonal imbalances are a hallmark of PCOS.

Additional clinical features, such as the number of follicles in the left and right ovaries and endometrium thickness, provide direct insight into ovarian morphology. The dataset also accounts for common PCOS-related symptoms, including weight gain, excessive hair growth, skin darkening, and acne, all of which help build a holistic understanding of the condition. These diverse attributes make the dataset highly valuable for training machine learning models aimed at predicting and diagnosing PCOS with precision

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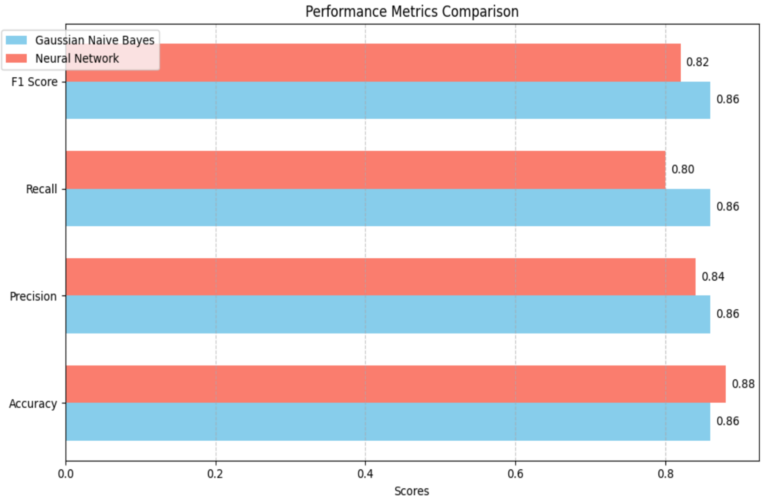
B. *Code Execution*

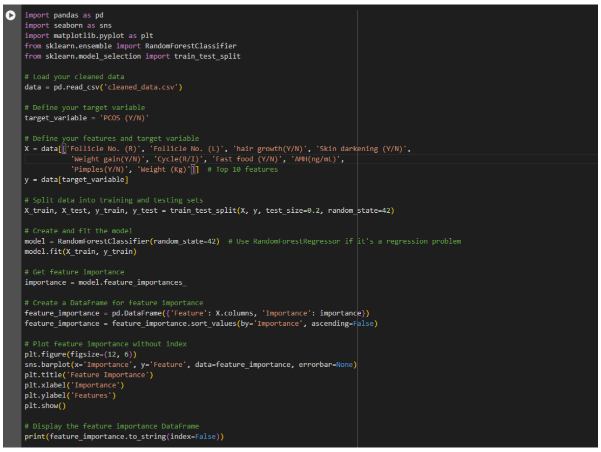
The data preprocessing methodology involved loading the dataset and addressing common issues such as column inconsistencies, missing values, and non-numeric entries. Initially, the dataset's column names were stripped of any leading/trailing spaces and non-breaking spaces. A similar cleaning process was applied to string data entries. For numeric columns, any non-numeric values were identified and converted, followed by linear interpolation to handle missing values. Key numerical features such as Age, BMI, and TSH were normalized using MinMaxScaler, ensuring the data is within a comparable scale. Additionally, categorical features, like Blood Group, were one-hot encoded to transform them into numerical format suitable for machine learning algorithms. Finally, the cleaned dataset was saved for further analysis, ensuring data integrity for model development.

Initially, four random features were selected from the dataset—Age(yrs), Weight (Kg), Follicle No. (R), and hair growth(Y/N)—to train a Random Forest Classifier for predicting PCOS. The dataset was split into training and testing sets. (80-20 ratio).The model was evaluated using a classification report and confusion matrix, which provided performance metrics like precision, recall, and F1-score. Additionally, feature importance was calculated, and a bar plot visualized the relative importance of the chosen features in contributing to the prediction of PCOS.

A performance metrics comparison is performed using Gausian Naive Bayer's Algorithm and MultiLayer Perceptron.GNB was selected for its simplicity and effectiveness with normally distributed features, serving as a baseline model. In contrast, the Multilayer Perceptron was chosen for its ability to capture complex patterns in high-dimensional data.



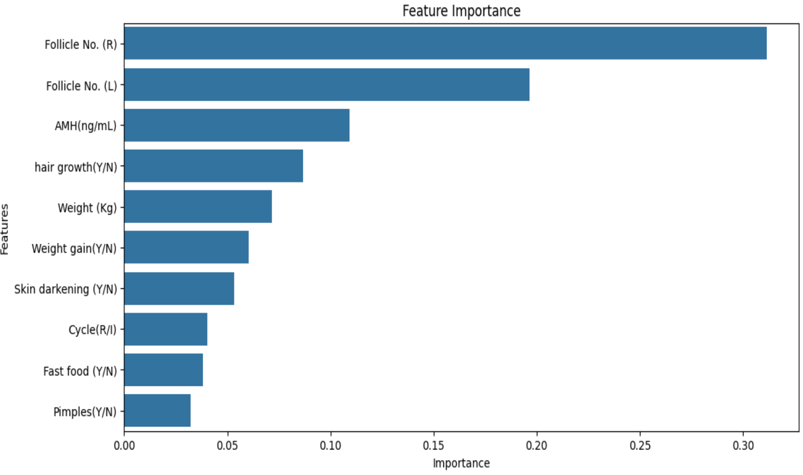
After cleaning the data, a correlation analysis was performed to identify key features related to PCOS prediction. The Pearson correlation matrix revealed the top 10 features most strongly associated with the target variable PCOS (Y/N). These features will be used to enhance model accuracy and interpretability in the prediction task.



```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

# Load your cleaned data
data = pd.read_csv('cleaned_data.csv')

# Define your target variable
target_variable = 'PCOS (Y/N)'

# Define your features and target variable
X = data[['Follicle No. (R)', 'Follicle No. (L)', 'hair growth(Y/N)', 'Skin darkening (Y/N)',
           'Weight gain(Y/N)', 'Cycle(R/I)', 'Fast food (Y/N)', 'AMH(ng/mL)',
           'Pimples(Y/N)', 'Weight (Kg)']]  # Top 10 features
y = data[target_variable]

# Split data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

# Create and fit the model
model = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42)  # Use RandomForestRegressor if it's a regression problem
model.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Get feature importance
importance = model.feature_importances_

# Create a DataFrame for feature importance
feature_importance = pd.DataFrame({'Feature': X.columns, 'Importance': importance})
feature_importance = feature_importance.sort_values(by='Importance', ascending=False)

# Plot feature importance without index
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.barplot(x='Importance', y='Feature', data=feature_importance, errorbar=None)
plt.title('Feature Importance')
plt.xlabel('Importance')
plt.ylabel('Features')
plt.show()

# Display the feature importance DataFrame
print(feature_importance.to_string(index=False))
```

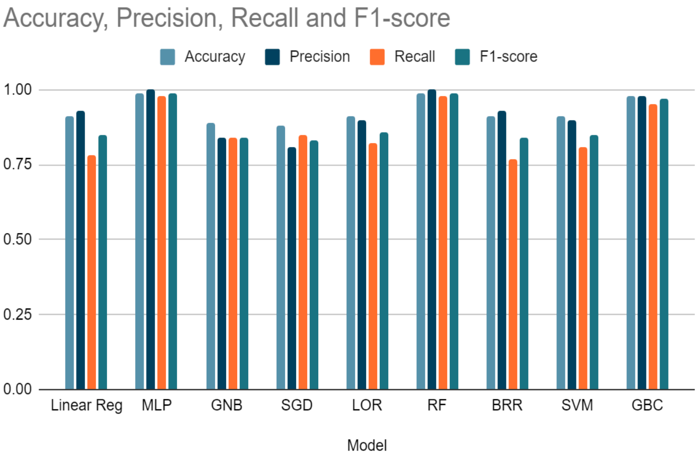
The above code analyzes the importance of various features in predicting PCOS using a Random Forest classifier. The dataset, loaded from a cleaned CSV file, includes features such as follicle counts, hair growth, skin darkening, and weight-related factors. After splitting the data into training and testing sets, the model is trained to classify the presence of PCOS. The feature importance scores are computed and visualized in a horizontal bar plot, highlighting the most significant factors affecting PCOS detection. This analysis provides insights into which features play a crucial role in predicting the condition, aiding in the understanding of underlying patterns.

After conducting feature analysis, we compared various machine learning models using the top 10 features relevant to PCOS detection. The models evaluated include Linear Regression (LR), Multilayer Perceptron (MLP), Gaussian Naive Bayes (GNB), Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD), Logistic Regression (LOR), Random Forest (RF), Bayesian Ridge Regression (BRR), Support Vector Machine (SVM), and Gradient Boosting Classifier (GBC).

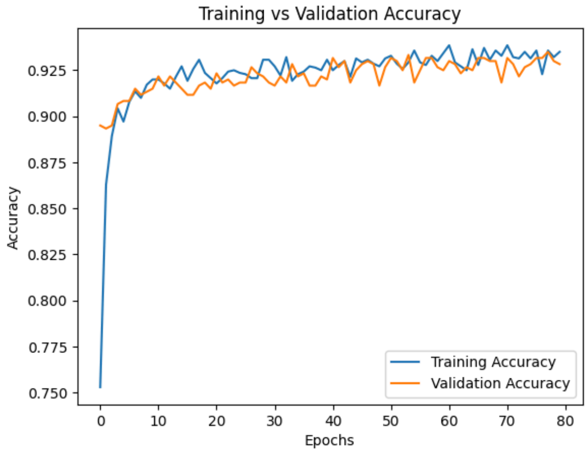


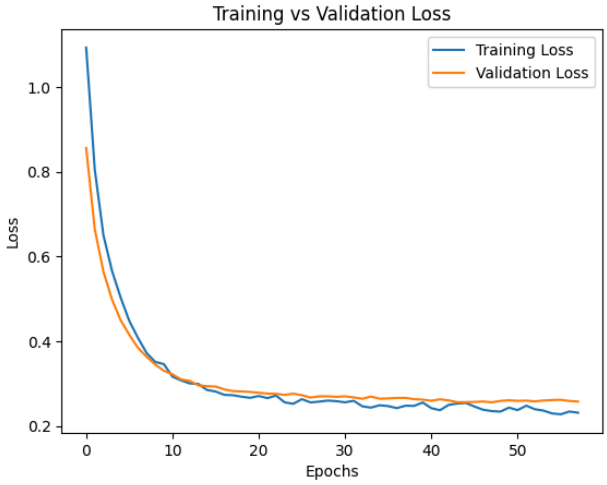
We assessed each model's performance using key metrics:

- **Accuracy**: Overall correctness of predictions.
- **Precision**: Accuracy of positive predictions.
- **Recall**: Ability to identify all relevant instances.
- **F1 Score**: Harmonic mean of Precision and Recall.



From the graph, we observe that the Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) and Gradient Boosting Classifier (GBC) exhibit high accuracy in predicting PCOS. To verify that our models are not experiencing overfitting, we analyzed the cross-validation scores in relation to the training accuracy.

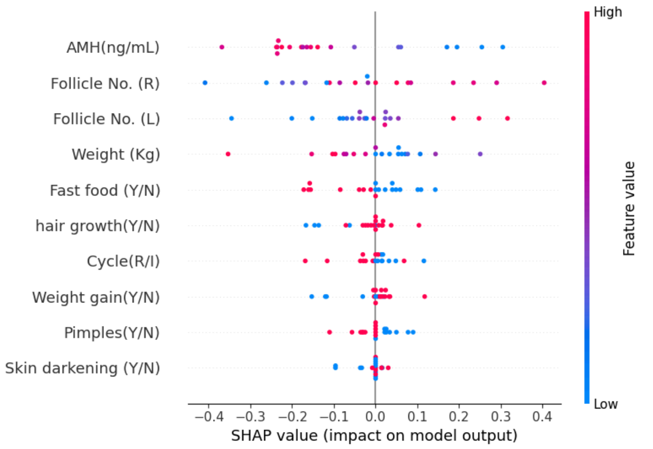




To further address potential overfitting, we employed hyperparameter tuning using Keras Tuner, allowing us to optimize model parameters for improved performance.

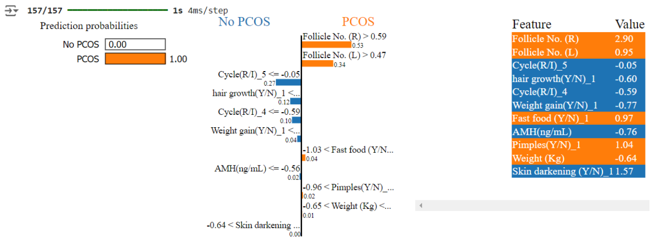
Additionally, we applied L2 regularization to penalize large weights, thus enhancing generalization. To combat overfitting more effectively, we implemented dropout layers and early stopping techniques, which help prevent the model from fitting too closely to the training data.

These strategies collectively enhance the robustness of our models, ensuring they perform well on unseen data while maintaining high accuracy



SHAP summary plot visualizes the importance of various features in our machine learning model, providing insights into their impact on predictions. The vertical axis lists the features, while the horizontal axis indicates the SHAP value, which measures each feature's effect on the model's output—positive values suggest that increasing a feature's value leads to higher output, and negative values indicate the opposite. Each dot represents a specific instance, with colors corresponding to feature values, and the violin plots summarize the distribution of SHAP values for each feature, where wider plots indicate greater variability.

Features positioned higher on the vertical axis have a more significant overall impact; for instance, AMH(ng/mL), Follicle No. (R), Follicle No. (L), Weight (Kg), and Cycle(R/I) emerge as the most influential. The color of the dots and the shape of the violin plots reveal the direction of impact, suggesting that if most dots are blue and the plot leans left, increasing that feature reduces the output. Additionally, overlapping dots among features may indicate interactions, suggesting that the effect of one feature could depend on the value of another. Overall, the plot indicates that features such as Fast Food (Y/N), Hair Growth (Y/N), Weight Gain (Y/N), Pimples (Y/N), and Skin Darkening (Y/N) have a smaller influence on the model's predictions, while significant features exhibit varying impacts based on their specific values and interactions.



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Feature	Value
Follicle No. (R)	2.90
Follicle No. (L)	0.95
Cycle(R/I)_5	-0.05
hair growth(Y/N)_1	-0.60
Cycle(R/I)_4	-0.59
Weight gain(Y/N)_1	-0.77
Fast food (Y/N)_1	0.97
AMH(ng/mL)	-0.76
Pimples(Y/N)_1	1.04
Weight (Kg)	-0.64
Skin darkening (Y/N)_1	1.57

Left Panel:

- **Prediction probabilities:** This section likely shows the predicted probabilities of having PCOS based on the input features. The values "0.00" and "1.00" indicate the probabilities for "No PCOS" and "PCOS," respectively.
- **Feature importance:** This visualization might rank the features based on their importance in predicting PCOS. The length of the bars could represent the relative importance of each feature.

Right Panel:

- **Feature values:** This table lists the values of various input features for a specific instance or individual. These features could include:
  - ○ Follicle No. (1) and Follicle No. (L): Possibly the number of follicles in the ovaries.
  - ○ Cycle(R/T): The type of cycle (regular or irregular).
  - ○ Hair growth (Y/N): Whether there is excessive hair growth.
  - ○ Cycle(8/1): The number of cycles in the past 8/1 month.
  - ○ Weight gain (Y/N): Whether there has been weight gain.
  - ○ AMH (ng/mL): Anti-Müllerian hormone level.
  - ○ Food (Y/N): Whether there is a history of food intake issues.
  - ○ Samples (Y/N): Whether samples were collected.
  - ○ Skin darkening (Y/N): Whether there is skin darkening.

C. Equations

Multilayer Perceptron

MLP (Multi-Layer Perceptron):The MLP is a neural network consisting of multiple layers of nodes, where each node (neuron) applies an activation function to the weighted sum of its inputs.

Neuron Output:

$y=\boldsymbol{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma} w_i x_i+b)$

w_i = weights of the inputs
x_i = input features
b = bias term
σ(·) = activation function (e.g., ReLU or Sigmoid)

Gaussian Naive Bayes (GNB):Gaussian Naive Bayes assumes that the features follow a Gaussian distribution and applies Bayes' theorem to predict the class of an instance.

- **Posterior probability:**

$P(C|X)=P(C)\prod^{n}_{i-1}P(xi|C)/P(x_i|C)$

P(C|X) = posterior probability of class C given input features X
P(C) = prior probability of class C
$P(xi_{|}C)$ = likelihood of feature x_i given class C, modeled as a Gaussian distribution:
$P(xi|C)=1/sqrt(2\pi\sigma^2_C)\ exp(-(x_i-u_c)^2/2\sigma^2_C)$

Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD)

SGD is an optimization algorithm that minimizes the loss function by updating the weights iteratively for each training example.

Update rule: $w=w-\eta\nabla L(w)$

w = weight vector

η = learning rate

∇L(w) = gradient of the loss function L(w) with respect to weights

Random Forest (RF)

Random Forest combines the wisdom of many decision trees to make better predictions, reducing the chance of errors that could happen if you relied on just one tree

- **Prediction (Regression):** $y^{\wedge}=1/T_{t=1}\sum^{T}h_t(X)$

  $y^{\wedge}$ = predicted output

  T = number of trees

  $h_t(X)$ = prediction from tree t

Bayesian Ridge Regression (BRR)

Bayesian Ridge Regression estimates the regression coefficients by maximizing the posterior distribution of the weights.

- **Posterior distribution:** $p(w|X,y)\propto p(y|X,w)p(w)$

  p(w) is the prior distribution (typically Gaussian)

  p(y|X,w) is the likelihood of the observed data

Support Vector Machine (SVM)

SVM finds the optimal hyperplane that maximizes the margin between two classes in a dataset.

- **Hyperplane equation:**

  $\mathbf{w^TX+b=0}$

  w = weight vector

  X = input features

  b= bias term

Gradient Boosting Classifier (GBC)

Gradient Boosting is an ensemble learning technique that builds models sequentially, where each model corrects the errors of the previous ones.

- **Boosted model prediction:**

  $F_m(X)=F_{m-1}(X)+\eta\cdot h_m(X)$

  $F_m(X)$ = model after m-th iteration

  η = learning rate

  $h_m(X)$ = weak learner (usually a decision tree)

Evaluation Metrics Formulas

1. Accuracy

Accuracy shows how many times the model made the right predictions compared to the total number of cases in the dataset.

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + FP + TN + FN}$$

TP = True Positives

TN= True Negatives

FP = False Positives

FN = False Negatives

2. Precision

Precision tells you, out of all the women that the model predicted to have PCOS, how many actually have the condition. High precision means that when the model says a woman has PCOS, there is a high likelihood that she truly has it.

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{TP}}{(\text{TP} + \text{FP})}$$

3. Recall

Recall measures the proportion of actual positive cases that were correctly identified by the model..

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

4. F1 Score

The F1 Score combines Precision and Recall into one number, measuring a model's performance by considering both the accuracy of positive predictions and the actual positives found. It’s especially useful for imbalanced data.

$$F1 \;=\; \frac{2 \times Precision \times Recall}{Precision + Recall}$$

D. Figures and Tables

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-score
Linear Reg	0.91	0.93	0.78	0.85
MLP	0.99	1	0.98	0.99
GNB	0.89	0.84	0.84	0.84
SGD	0.88	0.81	0.85	0.83
LOR	0.91	0.9	0.82	0.86
RF	0.99	1	0.98	0.99
BRR	0.91	0.93	0.77	0.84
SVM	0.91	0.9	0.81	0.85
GBC	0.98	0.98	0.95	0.97

IV. Results

In this study, we focused on predicting Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) by using different machine learning models, with a multilayer perceptron (MLP) as our main model. We trained models, including Random Forest and Logistic Regression, on a dataset featuring ten key indicators such as follicle counts, hair growth, skin darkening, weight gain, menstrual cycle regularity, fast food consumption, AMH levels, pimples, and weight. The Random Forest model demonstrated remarkable accuracy at 99%, along with flawless precision and a high F1 score, suggesting the possibility of overfitting. In contrast, the MLP showed a 94% accuracy with a balanced F1 score of 0.96. The dataset's imbalance led to many predictions favoring the "PCOS" class, emphasizing the need for effective data handling techniques to enhance model reliability in predicting PCOS.

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