**S. Gupta and S. Raheja, "Stroke Prediction using Machine Learning Methods," 2022 12th International Conference on Cloud Computing, Data Science & Engineering (Confluence), 2022, pp. 553-558, doi: 10.1109/Confluence52989.2022.9734197.**

This paper presents the results of using several different machine learning models (Gaussian Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree Classifier, K-Nearest Neighbors, AdaBoost Classifier, XGBoost Classifier, and Random Forest Classifier) to predict stroke. The results show that AdaBoost, XGBoost, and Random Forest Classifier had the highest accuracy scores (95%, 96%, and 97% respectively) and made the least number of incorrect predictions. These models are therefore the best suited for stroke prediction and could be used by doctors to predict stroke in real-world situations.

**M. U. Emon, M. S. Keya, T. I. Meghla, M. M. Rahman, M. S. A. Mamun and M. S. Kaiser, "Performance Analysis of Machine Learning Approaches in Stroke Prediction," 2020 4th International Conference on Electronics, Communication and Aerospace Technology (ICECA), 2020, pp. 1464-1469, doi: 10.1109/ICECA49313.2020.9297525.**

This research work used machine learning approaches to predict stroke by analyzing various features such as hypertension, body mass index, heart disease, average glucose level, smoking status, previous stroke, and age. Ten different classifiers were trained and tested, including Logistic Regression, Stochastic Gradient Descent, Decision Tree Classifier, AdaBoost Classifier, Gaussian Classifier, Quadratic Discriminant Analysis, Multi-Layer Perceptron Classifier, K-Nearest Neighbors Classifier, Gradient Boosting Classifier, and XGBoost Classifier. The results of these classifiers were then aggregated using a weighted voting approach, which resulted in an accuracy of 97%. The weighted voting classifier also had a high area under the curve value and had the lowest false positive and false negative rates compared to the other classifiers. As a result, the weighted voting classifier is considered to be an effective model for predicting stroke that could be used by doctors and patients to early detect and prevent a potential stroke.

**N. S. Adi, R. Farhany, R. Ghina and H. Napitupulu, "Stroke Risk Prediction Model Using Machine Learning," 2021 International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Big Data Analytics, 2021, pp. 56-60, doi: 10.1109/ICAIBDA53487.2021.9689740.**

This research used machine learning to predict which patients are at high risk for stroke by using three different machine learning algorithm models: Naive Bayes, Decision Tree, and Random Forest. The models used patient health history as attributes for prediction. After testing, the Random Forest method had the highest accuracy at 94.781%, followed by the Decision Tree method with 91.906% accuracy and the Naive Bayes method with 89.976% accuracy. Therefore, the Random Forest method was found to be the most accurate of the three methods for predicting stroke risk in patients.