



# FetalAI: Using Machine Learning To Predict And Monitor Fetal Health

## **Prepared For**

Smart-Internz

Applied Data

Science

### By

Neha Ganesh Kurud

D Y Patil Agriculture and Technical University, Talsande

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1. Introduction: Fetal health monitoring is essential for identifying any abnormal patterns during pregnancy that may impact the fetus. This project, FetalAI, uses machine learning models to analyze fetal health based on cardiotocography (CTG) data. The system classifies fetal health into Normal, Suspect, and Pathological categories using both manual input and CSV file predictions.

#### 2. Dataset Description

• Source: UCI Machine Learning Repository

File: fetal\_health.csvTotal Records: ~2,100

• **Target Variable**: fetal\_health (1=Normal, 2=Suspect, 3=Pathological)

• Features: 21 numerical measurements derived from CTG exams.

#### **Key Features:**

Feature Name	Description
baseline value	Baseline fetal heart rate (FHR)
accelerations	Accelerations per second
fetal_movement	Fetal movements per second
uterine_contractions	Uterine contractions per second
light_decelerations	Light decelerations per second
severe_decelerations	Severe decelerations per second
prolongued_decelerations	Prolonged decelerations per second
abnormal_short_term_variability	Abnormal STV duration
mean_value_of_short_term_variability	Mean STV value
percentage_of_time_with_abnormal_long_term_variability	Abnormal LTV % time
mean_value_of_long_term_variability	Mean LTV value
histogram_width	Histogram width
histogram_min	Minimum histogram value
histogram_max	Maximum histogram value
histogram_number_of_peaks	Number of peaks
histogram_number_of_zeroes	Number of zero crossings
histogram_mode	
histogram_mean	Mean histogram value
histogram_median	Median histogram value
histogram_variance	Variance in histogram
histogram_tendency	Histogram tendency direction



#### 3. Data Preprocessing

- Missing Values: Removed using dropna().
- Target Split:
- X = df.drop("fetal health", axis=1)
- y = df["fetal health"]
- Balancing: Used SMOTE to handle class imbalance.
- Scaling: Applied StandardScaler for feature normalization.
- **Split**: Train-Test split (80-20 ratio).

#### 4. Machine Learning Models

- Random Forest
- Decision Tree
- Logistic Regression
- K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)

#### 5. Best Model

- Selected Model: Based on highest test accuracy.
- Model Saved: Using joblib.dump(model, "model.pkl")
- Scaler Saved: As scaler.pkl

#### 6. Web Interface (Flask App) Routes:

- $/ \rightarrow$  Home Page: Input form with manual input and baseline dropdown.
- /predict → **Prediction Endpoint**:
  - o Accepts uploaded .csv file
  - o Accepts form-based manual input

#### **Functionality:**

- Automatically scales input using scaler.pkl
- Predicts using model.pkl
- Maps output to class labels:
- label\_map = {1: "Normal", 2: "Suspect", 3: "Pathological"}

#### **7. Baseline Samples** 3 predefined cases for easy testing:

Sample	Type
Healthy Sample	Normal condition values
Suspect Sample	Mildly abnormal
Pathological Sample	Critical condition



#### **8.** File Structure

# 9. Code & results training fetal health model

```
# 🛅 Import Required Libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.metrics import classification report, accuracy score
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from imblearn.over_sampling import SMOTE
import joblib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# 🚣 Load Dataset
df = pd.read csv("fetal health.csv")
# Step 1: Handle Missing Values
df.dropna(inplace=True)
# Step 2: Feature and Target Separation
X = df.drop("fetal_health", axis=1)
y = df["fetal_health"]
# # Step 3: Balance Dataset using SMOTE
smote = SMOTE(random state=42)
```



```
X_res, y_res = smote.fit_resample(X, y)
# Step 4: Train-Test Split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_res, y_res,
test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
# 🖍 Step 5: Feature Scaling
scaler = StandardScaler()
X train = scaler.fit transform(X train)
X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
# 🖟 Save scaler for future use
joblib.dump(scaler, "scaler.pkl")
# Step 6: Train Models models
    "Random Forest": RandomForestClassifier(),
    "Decision Tree": DecisionTreeClassifier(),
    "Logistic Regression": LogisticRegression(),
    "KNN": KNeighborsClassifier()
# In Step 7: Train & Evaluate Models
best_model = None
best_accuracy = 0
results = {}
for name, model in models.items():
   model.fit(X_train, y_train)
    y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
    acc = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
    results[name] = acc
    print(f"\n{name} Accuracy: {acc}")
    print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
    if acc > best_accuracy:
        best_accuracy = acc
        best_model = model
# 🖟 Step 8: Save the best model
joblib.dump(best_model, "model.pkl")
print(f"\n
    Best Model Saved: {type(best_model). name } with Accuracy:
{best_accuracy:.2f}")
# # Step 9: Plot Accuracy Comparison
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.bar(results.keys(), results.values(), color='skyblue')
plt.title("Model Accuracy Comparison")
```



```
plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
plt.xlabel("Models")
plt.ylim(0, 1)
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.savefig("model_accuracy_comparison.png")
plt.show()
```

#### app.py

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import joblib
import os
app = Flask( name )
UPLOAD_FOLDER = "uploads"
os.makedirs(UPLOAD_FOLDER, exist_ok=True)
# Load model and scaler
model = joblib.load("model.pkl")
scaler = joblib.load("scaler.pkl")
label_map = {1: "Normal", 2: "Suspect", 3: "Pathological"}
# Feature Names
feature_names = [
    'baseline value', 'accelerations', 'fetal_movement',
'uterine_contractions',
    'light_decelerations', 'severe_decelerations', 'prolongued_decelerations',
    'abnormal_short_term_variability', 'mean_value_of_short_term_variability',
    'percentage_of_time_with_abnormal_long_term_variability',
    'mean_value_of_long_term_variability', 'histogram_width', 'histogram_min',
    'histogram_max', 'histogram_number_of_peaks',
'histogram_number_of_zeroes',
    'histogram_mode', 'histogram_mean', 'histogram_median',
    'histogram_variance', 'histogram_tendency'
# Example Baseline Samples
baseline_samples = {
    "Healthy Sample": [120.0, 0.005, 0.002, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.5,
                       0.0, 0.5, 50, 60, 160, 1, 0, 150, 140, 140, 10, 1],
     "Suspect Sample": [100.0, 0.001, 0.004, 0.002, 0.01, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.3,
                       10.0, 0.6, 30, 50, 140, 3, 0, 120, 110, 105, 12, -1],
```



```
"Pathological Sample": [80.0, 0.0, 0.001, 0.003, 0.02, 0.01, 0.01, 2.0,
0.2,
                            20.0, 0.4, 40, 30, 110, 5, 1, 100, 90, 85, 20, -1]
@app.route('/')
def index():
    return render_template("index.html", feature_names=feature_names,
baselines=baseline samples)
@app.route('/predict', methods=['POST'])
def predict():
   # If CSV is uploaded
   if 'csv_file' in request.files and request.files['csv_file'].filename !=
        file = request.files['csv_file']
        filepath = os.path.join(UPLOAD_FOLDER, file.filename)
        file.save(filepath)
        df = pd.read csv(filepath)
        if "fetal health" in df.columns:
            df = df.drop("fetal health", axis=1)
        scaled = scaler.transform(df)
        predictions = model.predict(scaled)
        df["Prediction"] = [label_map.get(p, "Unknown") for p in predictions]
        return render_template("result.html",
tables=[df.to html(classes='table table-sm table-striped', index=False)])
    # Manual Input Prediction
    try:
        input_values = []
        for f in feature_names:
            val = request.form.get(f)
            if val is None or val.strip() == '':
                return f"X Missing or invalid input for field: {f}"
            try:
                input_values.append(float(val))
            except ValueError:
                return f"X Invalid numeric value for field: {f} → {val}"
        X_input = np.array(input_values).reshape(1, -1)
        X_scaled = scaler.transform(X_input)
        prediction = model.predict(X scaled)[0]
        label = label map.get(prediction, "Unknown")
        result_df = pd.DataFrame([input_values], columns=feature_names)
```



```
result_df["Prediction"] = label

    return render_template("result.html",

tables=[result_df.to_html(classes='table table-sm table-striped',
index=False)])
    except Exception as e:
        return f"X Error processing input: {e}"

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(debug=True)
```

#### index.html

```
(!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Fetal Health Predictor</title>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.0/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
rel="stylesheet">
 body {
    font-family: 'Segoe UI', sans-serif;
    background: linear-gradient(120deg, ■#e0f7fa, ■#e1bee7);
    min-height: 100vh;
  /* Navbar */
  .navbar {
    backdrop-filter: blur(12px);
    background: ☐rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.3) !important;
    border-bottom: 1px solid □rgba(255,255,255,0.2);
  .navbar-brand {
    font-weight: 700;
    color: ■#4a148c !important;
  /* Sidebar */
  .sidebar {
    background: □rgba(255,255,255,0.3);
    backdrop-filter: blur(10px);
    border-right: 1px solid □rgba(255,255,255,0.2);
    padding-top: 1rem;
    height: 100%;
    position: fixed;
    top: 56px;
    left: 0;
    width: 220px;
    transition: all 0.3s ease;
```



```
.sidebar a {
  display: block;
   padding: 12px 20px;
   color: ■#4a148c;
   text-decoration: none;
   font-weight: 500;
  border-radius: 8px;
  margin: 5px 10px;
 .sidebar a.active,
 .sidebar a:hover {
  background-color: ■#4a148c;
   color: white;
 /* Main content */
 .main-content {
   margin-left: 220px;
   padding: 2rem;
   transition: margin-left 0.3s ease;
 @media (max-width: 768px) {
   .sidebar {
    transform: translateX(-100%);
   .sidebar.show {
    transform: translateX(0);
   .main-content {
    margin-left: 0;
 /* Cards */
 .glass-card {
| background: □rgba(255,255,255,0.4);
<style>
 .glass-card {
   backdrop-filter: blur(12px);
   border-radius: 16px;
   padding: 2rem;
   box-shadow: 0px 8px 20px □rgba(0,0,0,0.1);
   margin-bottom: 2rem;
   animation: fadeIn 0.5s ease-in-out;
  /* Animation */
 @keyframes fadeIn {
   from {opacity: 0; transform: translateY(10px);}
   to {opacity: 1; transform: translateY(0);}
 /* Content tabs */
 .content-tab {
   display: none;
 .content-tab.active {
  display: block;
   <button class="btn btn-outline-primary d-lg-none me-2" id="menuToggle">≡</button>
```



```
<h4> Manual Input</h4>
  <div class="mb-3">
   <label class="form-label">Select Baseline</label>
    <select id="baselineSelect" class="form-select" onchange="fillBaseline(this.value)">
      <option value="">-- Choose --</option>
      {% for label, values in baselines.items() %}
       <option value="{{ values|join(',') }}">{{ label }}</option>
     {% endfor %}
  <form action="/predict" method="post" id="manualForm">
      {% for field in feature names %}
        <div class="col-md-4 mb-3"
         <label class="form-label">{{ field.replace('_', ' ').capitalize() }}</label>
         <input type="number" step="any" name="{{ field }}" id="{{ field }}" class="form-control" required>
      {% endfor %}
   <button type="submit" class="btn btn-success">Predict Manually</button>
<div class="glass-card mt-5">
  <h4> Contact Us</h4>
  If you have any questions or feedback, feel free to reach out:
   Email: support@fetalai.com
    Phone: +91-9876543210
```



```
<script>
function showTab(tabId) {
 document.querySelectorAll('.content-tab').forEach(tab => tab.classList.remove('active'));
 document.getElementById(tabId).classList.add('active');
 document.querySelectorAll('.sidebar a').forEach(link => link.classList.remove('active'));
 const activeLink = [...document.querySelectorAll('.sidebar a')].find(link => link.getAttribute('onclick'
 if (activeLink) activeLink.classList.add('active');
function fillBaseline(valuesStr) {
 if (!valuesStr) return;
 const values = valuesStr.split(',');
 const fields = {{ feature_names|tojson }};
 fields.forEach((name, i) => {
   const input = document.getElementById(name);
   if (input) input.value = values[i];
document.getElementById('menuToggle').addEventListener('click', () => {
 document.getElementById('sidebar').classList.toggle('show');
<script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.0/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>
```

#### Result.html

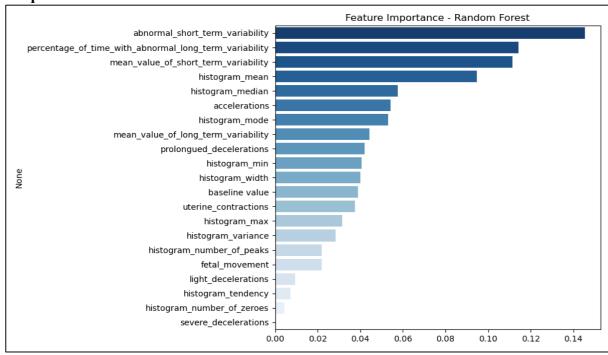
```
DOCTYPE html:
<html lang="en">
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <title>Prediction Result</title>
 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
 <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.0/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
   body {
     font-family: 'Segoe UI', sans-serif;
     background: linear-gradient(120deg, ■#e0f7fa, ■#e1bee7);
     min-height: 100vh;
     display: flex;
     justify-content: center;
     align-items: center;
     padding: 20px;
   .glass-card {
     backdrop-filter: blur(12px);
     border-radius: 16px;
     padding: 2rem;
     box-shadow: 0px 8px 20px □rgba(0,0,0,0.1);
     width: 100%;
     max-width: 900px;
     animation: fadeIn 0.5s ease-in-out;
   table {
     background-color: white;
     border-radius: 8px;
     overflow: hidden;
   @keyframes fadeIn {
     from {opacity: 0; transform: translateY(10px);}
     to {opacity: 1; transform: translateY(0);}
```

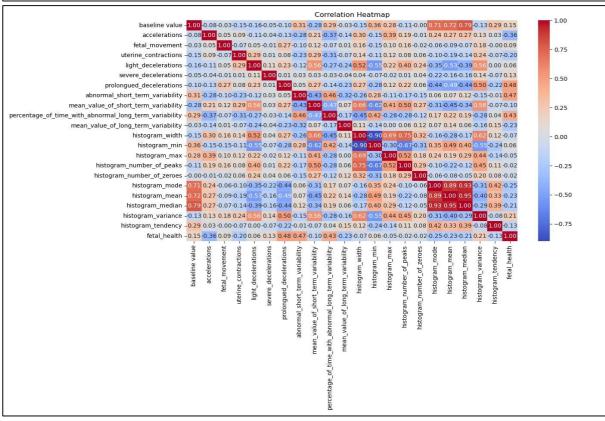


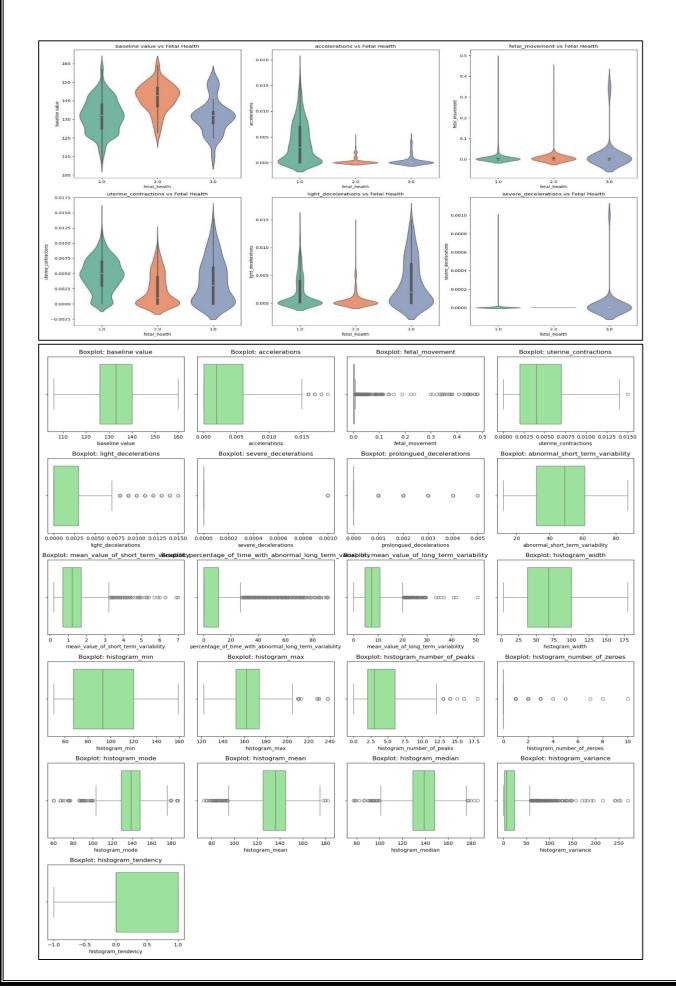
```
(neau>
 <style>
 </style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="glass-card">
 <a href="/" class="btn btn-secondary mb-3">← Back</a>
 {% for table in tables %}
   <div class="table-responsive">
    {{ table | safe }}
   </div>
 {% endfor %}
</div>
</body>
</html>
```



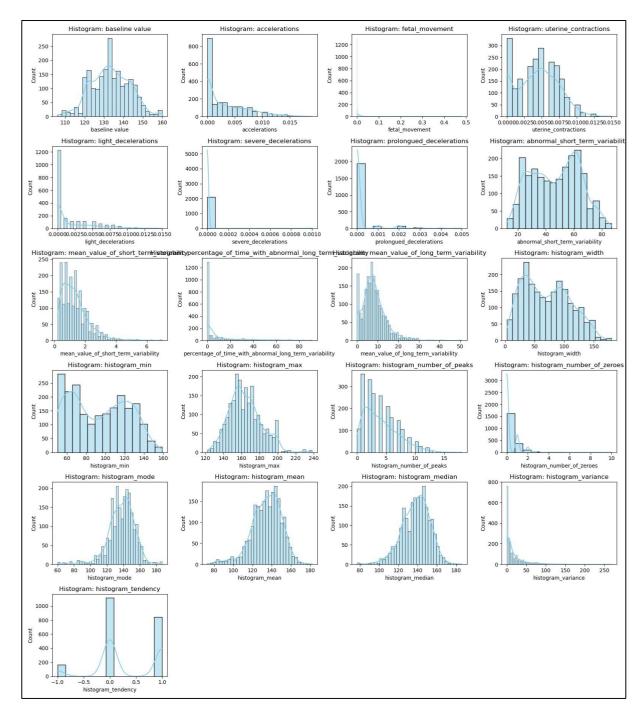
#### **Outputs:**



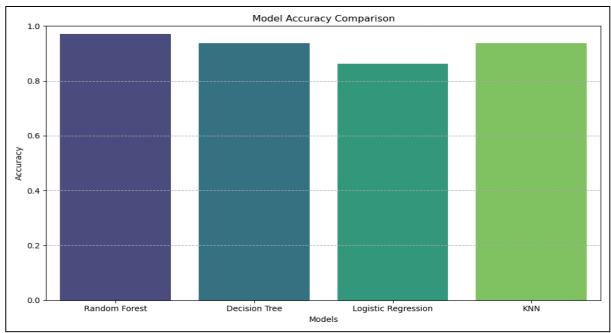


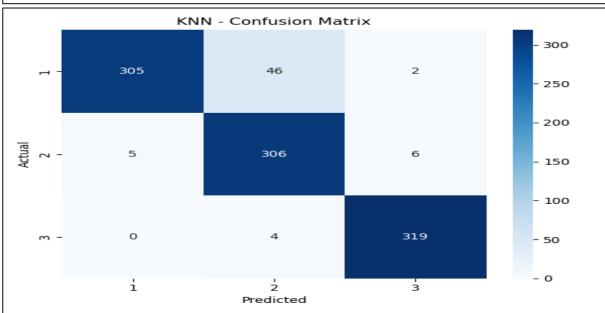




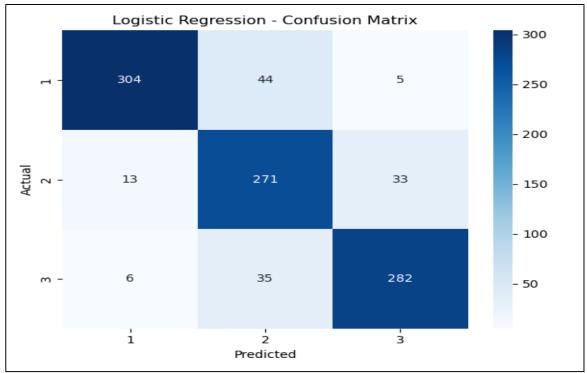


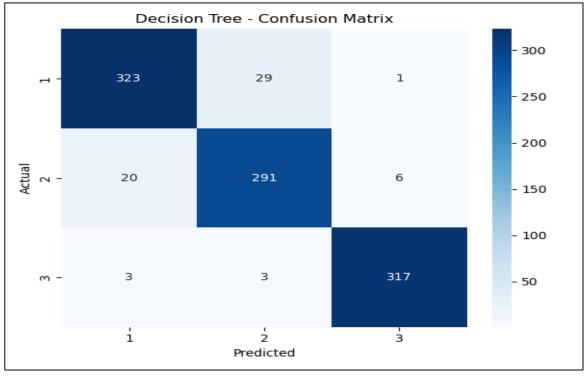




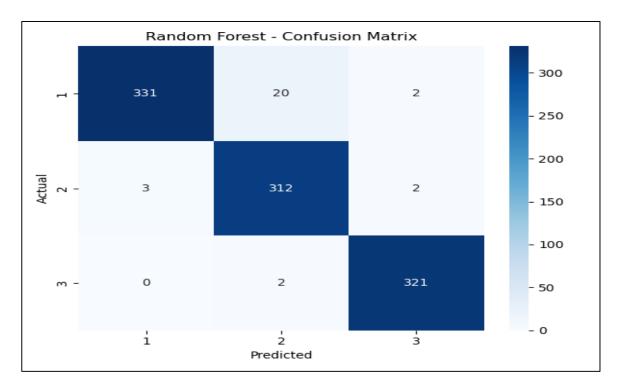


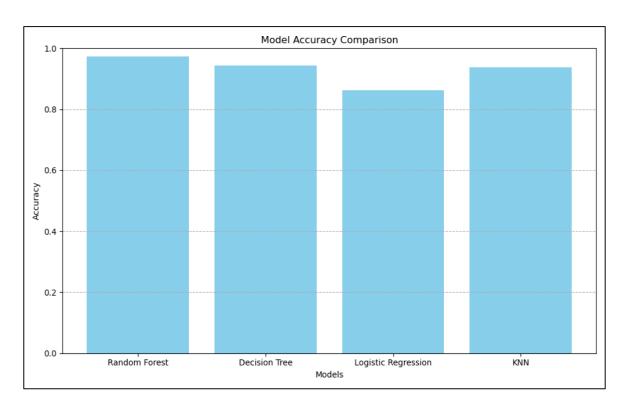














#### **GUI:**

