

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR DETAIL	TECHNIQUE USED	FUTURE ENHANCEMENT
2020	HEART DISEASE PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS	Harshit Jindal	This paper shows the analysis of various machine learning algorithms, the algorithms that are used in this paper are K nearest neighbors (KNN), Logistic Regression and Random Forest Classifiers which can be helpful for practitioners or medical analysts for accurately diagnose Heart Disease. Methodology gives a framework for the proposed model.	The accuracy of our model is 87.5%. Use of more training data ensures the higher chances of the model to accurately predict whether the given person has a heart disease or not. By using these, computer aided techniques we can predict the patient fast and better and the cost can be reduced very much.
2019	HEART DESEASE PREDICTION SYSTEM	Kennedy Ngure	The health care industries collect huge amounts of data that contain some hidden information, which is useful for making effective decisions for providing appropriate results and making effective decisions on data, some data mining techniques are used to better the experience and conclusion that have been given.	Using the machine learning concept newly trained dataset can be used for an even more accurate prediction system. In future, accounts can be created for each user and then by referring the past choice history of user's heart condition can be monitored to tell if there is any improvement or if the condition has deteriorated
2021	Computers in Biology and Medicine	Ke Wang	Using the interpretation and tree ensemble models has grown to the development of mortality prediction models, such as random forest (RF) and Gradient Boosting Decision Tree. Although tree ensemble models are more accurate and can also provide a ranking of feature importance, they cannot tell users whether these important factors are protective or dangerous, while logistic regression (LR) can.	With further validation, this paradigm of personalized interpretability could be used to improve risk assessment in the context of other diseases.
2022	A MACHINE LEARNING MODEL FOR	Maria Emfietzoglou, A	The United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS) database was queried from 2000-2020 for adults with congenital heart disease who underwent isolated HT and had at least 1-year of follow-up. The cohort was randomly split into derivation (70%) and validation (30%) datasets used to train and test a CatBoost decision tree model, respectively. Recipient and donor characteristics were used.	A ML model developed using data from the UNOS database showed satisfactory predictive accuracy for 1-year mortality after HT in adults with congenital heart disease. Explainability analysis helps interpret the results in a clinical manner
2019	Risk of coronary heart disease	Juan-Jose Beunza	Commonly used supervised classification algorithms in ML: decision tree, random forest, support vector machines, and neural networks, in addition to traditional logistic regression.	R-Studio is a powerful tool for conducting complex ML analytics with high reliability in creating a record of all changes. RapidMiner runs and visualizes ML algorithms using a very simple and intuitive graphic interface, although its capacity for manipulating the parameters can be smaller and less reliable in the case of complex analyses. Mixed research teams, comprising healthcare professionals and computer scientists or mathematicians, are optimal for the conceptualization and development of ML projects.

2022	Healthcare Analytics	Victor Chang	The project comprises of detecting the presence of heart diseases using Python. The dataset comprised several factors, such as Cholesterol, tree tops, sex, age, and others. Several other import libraries, such as matplotlib, Numpy, Pandas, warnings, and many others, were used for the project. Correlation matrix, histogram, support vector classifier, K Neighbors Classifier, Random Forest Classifier, and Decision Tree Classifier were used for assessing the outcomes of the specified dataset using a python programming language.	In future our research is aimed at offering both theoretical and practical contributions to healthcare.
2022	Prediction of Heart Disease Using Machine Learning Algorithms	Shriniket Dixit	We are going to use various machine learning algorithms to predict the target. We will be using a number of different features about a person to predict whether they have heart disease or not. The dependent variable is whether or not a patient has heart disease. The various machine learning algorithms used for our model will be Logistic Regression, K-Nearest Neighbours, and Random Forest.	In the future, the work could be improved by creating a web application premised on the logistic regression algorithm and by using a larger dataset than the one used in this study, which would help to provide better outcomes and aid health professionals in predicting heart disease efficiently and effectively.
2020	Heart Attack Prediction and Analysis System Using Decision Tree Algorithm	Mayuri Asabe	Use of machine learning techniques to predict and classify heart disease. It focus on the specific effects of specific machine learning techniques. This work analyses the predictive system for heart disease. Data mining classification algorithms, decision trees, naive bayes and neural networks are analysed in the cardiovascular database	In future our research is to develop a distributed and real-time healthcare analytics system using traditional analytical tools is extremely complex, while exploiting open source big data technologies can do it in a simpler and more effective way.
2022	Heart Disease Prediction using Machine Learning Algorithm	Devara Sandhya	An efficient software tool is needed in order to train huge datasets and compare multiple machine learning algorithms. After choosing the robust algorithm with best accuracy and performance measures, it will be implemented on the development of the smart phone-based application for detecting and predicting heart disease risk level. Hardware components like Arduino/Raspberry Pi, different biomedical sensors, display monitor, buzzer etc. are needed to build the continuous patient monitoring system	Our purpose is to improve the performance of the Random Forest by removing unnecessary and irrelevant attributes from the dataset and only picking those that are most informative for the classification task.
2020	Heart disease prediction using machine learning algorithms	Nirusha Manandhar	The paper propose heart disease prediction using KStar, J48, SMO, and Bayes Net and Multilayer perceptron using WEKA software. Based on performance from different factor SMO (89% of accuracy) and Bayes Net (87% of accuracy) achieve optimum performance than KStar, Multilayer perceptron and J48 techniques using k-fold cross validation. The accuracy performance achieved by those algorithms are still not satisfactory. So that if the performance of accuracy is improved more to give better decision to diagnosis disease	For its enhancement, we can train on models and predict the types of cardiovascular diseases providing recommendations to the users, and also use more enhanced models.