Plagiarism Scan Report

0%
Plagiarized

100%
Unique

Characters:1544

Words:225

Sentences:10

Speak Time:
2 Min

Excluded URL None

Content Checked for Plagiarism

Introduction Parkinson's disease has destroyed the lives of 10 million people around the world and is the second most deadly neurodegenerative disease after Alzheimer's disease. The symptoms include: "frozen" facial expression, bradykinesia or slowness of movement, akinesia or impairment of voluntary movement, tremor, and impairment of the voice. By the time a diagnosis is made, typically 60% of nigrostriatal neurons have degenerated, as does 80% of striatal dopamine. There is no single test in which this condition can be diagnosed. Doctors must perform careful clinical analysis of the patient's medical history. However, this result was inaccurate. According to the National Institute of Neurological Disorders, early diagnosis (with symptoms for ≤ 5 years) is only 53% accurate. This is hardly much better than expected, but early diagnosis makes all the differences in the world for effective treatment. These problems motivated us to investigate a machine learning approach to accurately diagnose Parkinson's, using a dataset of various speech features (a non-invasive yet characteristic tool) from the University of Oxford. The purpose of this project is to discover a machine learning technique that can be effectively used for the prediction of Parkinson's disease using relevant data. This study will conduct a comparative analysis of feature selection and representation techniques to identify the most relevant and enlightening features from the available data useful in the treatment of patients.

Sources