**INTRODUCTION**

Parkinson’s disease (a neurodegenerative disorder) that causes the patients’ motor abilities to degrade over time due to the damage caused to the dopamine-generating brain cells. Shaking, trouble moving, behavioral disorders, dementia,

and depression are some of the results of this disorder. The primary motor conditions are referred to as ”Parkinsonism,” or a ”Patient with Parkinson’s Disease.” One of the most common symptom that can be recognized by studying the patients’ voice data is changes in their voice. The patient’s speech stutters and becomes increasingly impacted as the disease progresses. Deep learning has risen in importance as a method for analysing unstructured data such as speech and

audio signals. Multiple layers of neurons are often used I deep neural networks, these layers are stacked as a single unit for classification and feature selection models. Deep learning is being used in this paper to classify the patient’s voice

data into ”extreme” and ”not severe” categories. The two UPDRS (Unified Parkinson’s Disease Rating Scale) scores - total UPDRS and motor UPDRS - were used as assessment criteria in this study. The motor UPDRS assesses the patient’s

motor capacity in the scale of 0-108, while the total UPDRS assesses the patient’s overall ability and its score range from 0-176.