1. **How can technology be used to inform patients regarding the interpretation of their thyroid testing results?**
   1. Ans: Intermediate technology helps patients to understand thyroid disease through telemedicine. Telemedicine solutions allow patients to communicate with health care providers who are off the Internet, such as smartphones. Although recent research has shown that the correlation between telemedicine and field testing is not bad (Akhtar et al., 2018), telemedicine can offer healthcare providers more of an electronic light distributor for patient test results (Ellis, Meros), Yehle, Moscow, and Pirluisi, 2001).
   2. Computer technologies such as machine learning and Big Data can help patients improve diagnostic test results. For more comprehensive and well-controlled tests, such as a thyroid gynecologist, they can help patients with poor thyroid test results led by health professionals (Anbarjoda and Davari, 2015). Various studies have used machine learning tools to help patients make informed decisions. Anbarjoda and others are good examples. A proprietary algorithm has been developed to assist researchers in self-reporting and reporting of five patients (Anbarjoda and Dawari, 2015).
2. **How can technology be used to help doctors navigate the highly personalized future of test interpretation?**
   1. This architecture can develop thyroid models to help doctors better understand thyroid test data. Because the interpretation of future tests is important, please fully understand the effects of the thyroid and other systems on the human body, for example, certain hormones are higher than thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), and below TSH, certain hormones Production is below or equal to other levels. These are values ​​that should be considered a lot.
   2. Many models have been developed to understand Algen's Dagen thyroid gland, and a movement model has been established to detect iodide metabolism in cells, a process that has recently led to the Bayesian System (TSF) (Deegan, Chipkin, Holot, Zoeller and & Chat ) Rapid development (Willemin and Lumen, 3)) Vila proposed other methods to optimize the green and lumen of phosphine in the thyroid. These computational models have such powerful molecular levels. Tommy used Bayesian classification network (9 gene expression levels: KIT, SYNGR2, C21Dor4, HS296031, DDI2, CDH1, LSM7, TC1 and NATH) to perform Q-PCR to improve results. And thyroid (Nodie. L.) general chat room Tommy et al.
   3. Help doctors understand the effects of thyroid surgery. In addition to increasing your knowledge of thyroid and related hormones, more efficient technology users can help doctors diagnose them through thyroid screening. Tommy Sin is a good example. By combining their data with the results of a simple and lethal thyroid test, the classification of a given gene can clearly distinguish the lesion from the thyroid (Tommy et al., २०१२). It can be read if health resources are used. And reduce test costs
   4. That said, using computer-assisted personal filter technology ... the ultimate goal of the thyroid is to provide the right approach, and thyroid testing has recently shown the benefits of all products. The genetics used in cancer treatment are often given medications to prevent certain types of cancer. However, due to individual differences in cancer response, the most appropriate clinical response composition for each patient also varies.
   5. To address this challenge, there are many test plans to plan meetings using competitive technologies for cancer gene therapy of cancer-related cancers (see, for example, myself) (Shi et al., 2019). Giani and others
3. **How could ML be used to help correlate patient symptoms with test results?** 
   * 1. Response: Determining the ML specification is essential for validating clinical and patient data. A higher power is why machine learning is needed to explain the test. However it is well known that there is a contradiction between the ability to predict and explain machine learning. Blue sketches (such as SVM and deep learning) can prove extremely contradictory, but can help raise awareness of the "why" because these techniques are often difficult. I couldn't figure it out. Thus, ML algorithms (such as simple elimination) are more suitable for disease specificity with improved specificity and proximity because these models enable clinicians to analyze and evaluate findings that reveal disease symptoms (Kim, Cho, & Hee , 2017).
     2. Big data can be used to compare disease rates and test results. It should be large enough to effectively manage, validate, and disseminate data sets to detect evidence-related trends or a combination of clinical trial-related evidence. We propose a classification algorithm based on big data such as risk, and associated thyroid studies with concomitant risk and confidential risk (Azar and Hasnin, 212).