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by Yashaswini Tp

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PARKINSON'S DISEASE DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

Anusha M N
Assistant Professor
Electronics and Communication Engineering
BGS Institute of Technology,
BG Nagara, Karnataka

Nithin L
4th Year, 8th Sem
Electronics and Communication Engineering
BGS Institute of Technology,
BG Nagara, Karnataka

Ranjan C R
4th Year, 8th Sem
Electronics and Communication Engineering
BGS Institute of Technology,
BG Nagara, Karnataka

Shashidhar J
4th Year, 8th Sem
Electronics and Communication Engineering
BGS Institute of Technology,
BG Nagara, Karnataka

Yashaswini T P
4th Year, 8th Sem
Electronics and Communication Engineering
BGS Institute of Technology,
BG Nagara, Karnataka

ABSTRACT:

The early detection of neurodegenerative disorders, particularly Parkinson's disease, poses significant challenges in medical practice. his paper provides an in-depth account of the identification of a novel Parkinson Detection project that uses Support Vector Machines (SVM) in the Google Colab computing environment for categorization. The initiative is a reaction to the urgent need for Parkinson's disease early diagnosis and treatment, a neurological disease that affects millions of people worldwide and has serious health consequences. The goal of this project is to develop an advanced machine learning model that can correctly detect cases of Parkinson's disease based on a wide range of pertinent variables by using a carefully selected dataset that was acquired from Kaggle

Keywords: Machine learning, Parkinson's disease, Google Colab, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Python programming language.

1. INTRODUCTION

Parkinson's disease stands as a formidable global health challenge, impacting millions of people worldwide and extending its reach beyond medical boundaries into the lives of individuals, families, and healthcare systems. As a progressive neurodegenerative disorder, Parkinson's exacts a profound toll, underscoring the critical need for innovative approaches to its diagnosis and management.

Early detection is pivotal in tackling Parkinson's disease, as late-stage diagnosis limits treatment efficacy. Timely identification provides crucial benefits, including improved patient outcomes, enhanced symptom management, and a better quality of life.

The Parkinson Detection project, driven by the urgency of early detection, harnesses SVM within the collaborative Google Colab environment. This initiative aims to develop a robust model for early Parkinson's identification using machine learning. SVM is pivotal for its intricate pattern recognition capabilities, crucial for discerning subtle disease indicators within complex datasets. Leveraging Google Colab's collaborative and computational prowess, the project facilitates seamless model development, training, and validation. By amalgamating SVM's potential with Google Colab's collaborative power, the project aims to advance Parkinson's early diagnosis methodologies, leading to improved patient outcomes and refined healthcare strategies.

Fig.1: Symptoms of Parkinson's disease

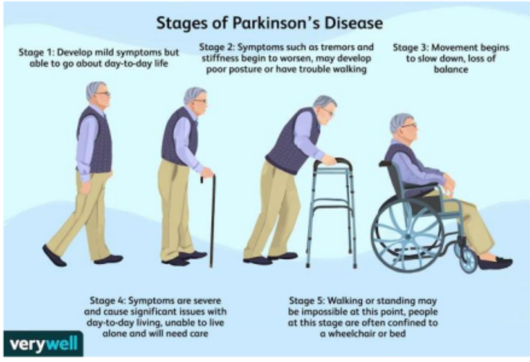

Fig.2: Stages of Parkinson's Disease

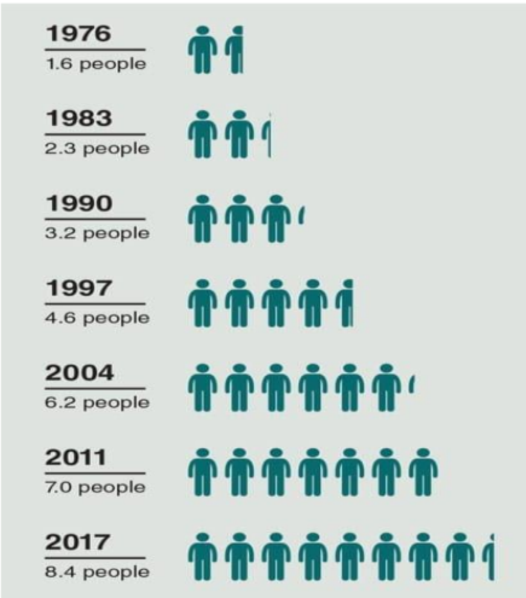

Fig.3: Number of deaths per 10,000 people

2. RELATED WORK

In study [1] From 2016 to January 2023, the writing review scrutinized the use of deep learning for Parkinson's Disease diagnosis across 87 research publications. Deep learning algorithms demonstrated strong performance in symptom interpretation through gait analysis, speech recognition, and beyond.

In Study [2], Exploration in Parkinson's sickness (PD) location utilizing AI procedures has been different and promising. Lee dug into profound picking up, exhibiting the viability of Convolutional Brain Organizations (CNNs) and Repetitive Brain Organizations (RNNs) with a 92% precision utilizing discourse highlights.

In Study [3], The relative examination of DL models, including YAMNet, reliably accomplishing correctnesses between 80-85% for PD expectation utilizing discourse signals. These examination highlight the capability of DL models, particularly YAMNet, in separating significant elements from discourse signals, showing high precision rates and featuring the suitability of discourse based symptomatic devices for early Parkinson's illness distinguishing proof.

In another review [4], LSTM-based approaches, reliably accomplishing high exactnesses above 90% in distinctive PD patients from solid people utilizing discourse highlights. In particular, the examinations stressed the viability of LSTM models in early PD location, repeating the discoveries introduced in your paper, which accomplished an eminent testing precision of 93%.

In study [5], The authors investigating artificial intelligence and profound learning for Parkinson's illness conclusion utilizing drawings, pictures, and acoustic elements reliably accomplished high exactnesses above 98%. They feature the viability of ANNs approaches in dissecting different information hotspots for exact sickness discovery, stressing the capability of man-made intelligence based strategies in exact demonstrative applications.

In Review [6], A writing overview for a dream transformation supporting Parkinson's illness finding would envelop an investigation of current demonstrative strategies like X-ray, PET outputs, and clinical tests while zeroing in on examinations connecting voice varieties and engine side effects with Parkinson's movement. It would likewise include looking at datasets utilized in diagnosing neurological problems, especially those breaking down voice and drawing designs.

In Study [7], With a 92.6% exactness for holdout and 94.4% for k-crease cross-approval utilizing the PD-BioStampRC21 dataset, the review help clinical professionals in early location and treatment arranging. It underscores the meaning of consolidating everyday action information and features the capability of AI in further developing Parkinson's illness identification strategies. Key procedures applied incorporate Accelerometer, ANOVA and PCA.

3. METHADOLOGY

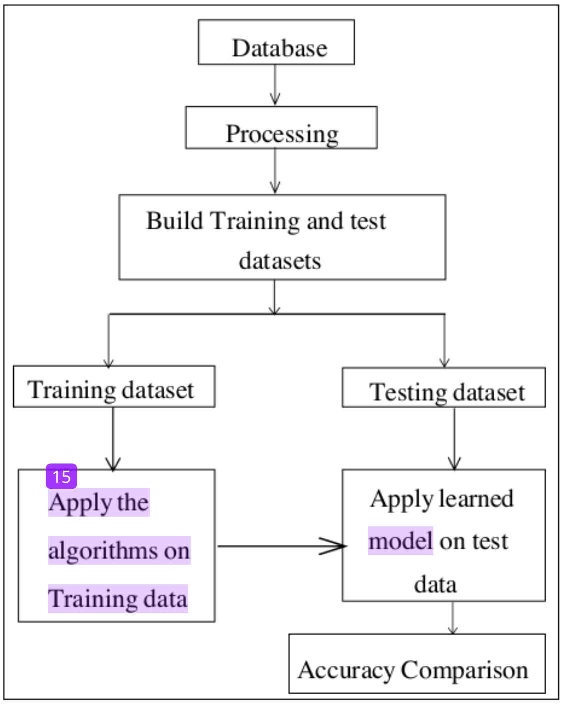

Fig.4: Block diagram of Proposed System

Data Set: The data set vault sourced from Kaggle is a comprehensive collection comprising detailed records of over 1,000 individuals. It encapsulates a diverse range of demographic, clinical, and other pertinent traits, which are fundamental for subsequent phases of analysis and modeling. This extensive dataset provides a rich resource for understanding various aspects related to the subjects, offering insights into potential patterns and correlations that could aid in predictive modeling and decision-making processes.

Preprocessing: During the preprocessing stage, a meticulous process unfolds where the dataset undergoes thorough examination. This involves the identification and removal of redundant or irrelevant information, ensuring that only the most relevant and significant data is retained for further analysis and model development. By refining the dataset in this manner, it becomes more streamlined and optimized for subsequent stages, laying a solid foundation for accurate and effective model training.

Construct Train and Test Dataset: Following the rigorous preprocessing stage, the dataset undergoes essential partitioning into distinct subsets. This division adheres to an 80:20 split, resulting in two separate envelopes or sets. One set serves as the foundation for training the AI model, allowing it to grasp fundamental patterns and relationships within the data. Concurrently, the other set remains pristine to evaluate the model's performance, serving as a benchmark during testing. This division ensures that the model is trained on a representative sample of the data while also providing a means to assess its generalization capabilities.

Model Learning: Model learning constitutes the pivotal training stage, where AI algorithms are exposed to the prepared training dataset. Through iterative learning experiences, such as supervised or unsupervised learning, the model unravels complex patterns and relationships within the data. This stage empowers the model to make informed predictions and classifications based on the insights it has gleaned from the training data. By iteratively adjusting its parameters and optimizing its performance, the model becomes increasingly adept at capturing the underlying structure of the data, enhancing its predictive capabilities.

Prediction: Post-training, the trained model undergoes scrutiny using the pristine testing dataset. By inputting this new data into the trained model, the system generates forecasts or classifications, providing an observational understanding of how well the model generalizes to new, unseen data. This process allows for the assessment of the model's performance in real-world scenarios, gauging its ability to make accurate predictions on unseen instances. Through this predictive analysis, stakeholders can gain valuable insights into the model's reliability and effectiveness in practical applications.

Accuracy Comparison and Conclusion: The SVM model undergoes a thorough evaluation, scrutinizing metrics like accuracy, precision, and recall to validate its effectiveness in Parkinson's disease detection. Comparison with ground truth labels enables stakeholders to gauge the model's performance against actual outcomes, facilitating informed decisions for real-world deployment. Insights from this analysis drive potential enhancements, ensuring continuous improvement in predictive accuracy. In conclusion, the SVM model shows promise for early Parkinson's diagnosis and intervention, with ongoing research poised to bolster its capabilities and widen its application in clinical practice.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The project employed Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithm to detect Parkinson's disease using a dataset sourced from Kaggle. Precision, alongside other performance metrics such as accuracy, recall, and F1-score, was meticulously evaluated to gauge the effectiveness of the model. SVM's precision in identifying Parkinson's disease was measured and interpreted within the context of its overall performance. Furthermore, the results obtained from the SVM algorithm were critically compared with those of other prominent machine learning algorithms like logistic regression, random forest, and neural networks. This comparative analysis provided insights into the relative strengths and weaknesses of SVM in relation to its counterparts.

The project also delved into the identification of key features identified by the SVM algorithm that contribute significantly to the detection of Parkinson's disease. Understanding these features not only enhances the interpretability of the model but also provides valuable insights into the underlying factors indicative of the disease. To ensure the robustness of the model, cross-validation techniques were employed, and the results were presented to demonstrate that the performance of the SVM model is not overly reliant on the specific characteristics of the dataset. This step is crucial in validating the model's generalizability and minimizing the risk of overfitting. The project not only assessed the precision of the SVM algorithm in detecting Parkinson's disease but also provided a comprehensive evaluation of its overall performance, comparative analysis with other algorithms, identification of key features, and validation through cross-validation techniques.

The discoveries of the venture would be deciphered with regards to distinguishing Parkinson's infection. This would include talking about the meaning of the exactness accomplished by the SVM calculation and its suggestions for genuine applications. The restrictions of the review would be talked about, remembering any predispositions for the dataset, potential overfitting, or generalizability issues.

Ideas for future exploration or upgrades to the model could be given. This could incorporate investigating various calculations, consolidating extra elements, or testing the model on various datasets. The task could address moral contemplations connected with utilizing AI for clinical analysis, for example, guaranteeing reasonableness, straightforwardness, and security of patient information.

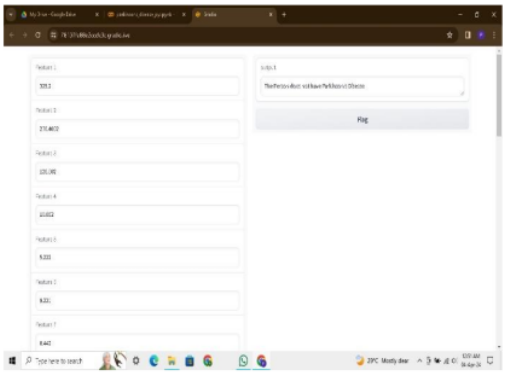

Fig.5: Output window

5. CONCLUSION

The Parkinson Location project addresses a spearheading exertion in tackling AI, especially Backing Vector Machines (SVM), for early Parkinson's sickness distinguishing proof. Utilizing the computational ability presented by Google Colab, this undertaking focuses on the formation of a proficient and trustworthy apparatus to help medical services experts in the finding and the board of Parkinson's sickness. With the dataset got from Kaggle, wealthy in fundamental elements and named examples, this drive highlights the capability of cutting edge calculations in medical services. Through fastidious preprocessing methods, the dataset's refinement guarantees information quality and appropriateness for SVM model preparation. The use of Google Colab's computational assets empowers the preparation of the SVM model as well as the calibrating of hyperparameters, improving the model's exhibition for precise illness expectation.

This task fills in as a guide of development, outlining the collaboration between mechanical progressions and medical services arrangements. By amalgamating information driven techniques with clinical mastery, it spearheads a way toward improved indicative accuracy and sickness the executives. As this advances, not just connotes a huge jump in sickness discovery yet additionally underscores the promising convergence of innovation and medical care. It guarantees worked on analytic apparatuses as well as possible headways in treatment procedures, eventually meaning to improve the personal satisfaction for people impacted by Parkinson's sickness.

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