Detailed Project Report

Thyroid Disease Detection

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Version	1.0
Date	30-06-2023

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1 Document Change/History Control

Version	Date	Done By	Review By	Remarks
1.0	24-06-2023	Saurabh Gupta		

2 Reviews:

Version	Date	Reviewer	Remarks

3 Approval Status:

Version	Review Date	Reviewed By	Approved By	Remarks

4 Introduction

4.1 Abstract

Machine Learning is a category of algorithms that allows software applications to become more accurate in predicting outcomes without being explicitly programmed. The basic premise of machine learning is to build models and employ algorithms that can receive input data and use statistical analysis to predict an output while updating outputs as new data becomes available. These models can be applied in different areas and trained to match the expectations of management so that accurate steps can be taken to achieve the organization’s target. In this paper, Thyroid disease is a common cause of medical diagnosis and prediction, with an onset that is difficult to forecast in medical research. The thyroid gland is one of our body's most vital organs. Thyroid hormone releases are responsible for metabolic regulation. Hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism are one of the two common diseases of the thyroid that releases thyroid hormones in regulating the rate of body's metabolism. The main goal is to predict the estimated risk on a patient's chance of obtaining thyroid disease or not.

4.2 Machine Learning

The data available is increasing day by day and such a huge amount of unprocessed data is needed to be analyzed precisely, as it can give very informative and finely pure gradient results as per current standard requirements. It is not wrong to say as with the evolution of Artificial Intelligence (AI) over the past two decades, Machine Learning (ML) is also on a fast pace for its evolution. ML is an important mainstay of IT sector and with that, a rather central, albeit usually hidden, part of our life. As the technology progresses, the analysis and understanding of data to give good results will also increase as the data is very useful in current aspects.

In machine learning, one deals with both supervised and unsupervised types of tasks and generally a classification type problem accounts as a resource for knowledge discovery. It generates resources and employs regression to make precise predictions about future, the main emphasis being laid on making a system self-efficient, to be able to do computations and analysis to generate much accurate and precise results. By using

statistic and probabilistic tools, data can be converted into knowledge. The statistical inferencing uses sampling distributions as a conceptual key.

ML can appear in many guises. In this paper, firstly, various applications of ML and the types of data they deal with are discussed. Next, the problem statement addressed through this work is stated in a formalized way.

4.3 Problem Statement

Hyperthyroidism and Hypothyroidism are the most two common diseases caused by irregular function of thyroid gland. Thyroid disorder can speed up or slow down the metabolism of the body. In the world of rising new technology and innovation, health care industry is advancing with the role of Artificial Intelligence. Machine learning algorithms can help to early detection of the disease and to improve the quality of the life. This study demonstrates the how different classification algorithms can forecasts the presence of the disease. Different classification algorithms such as Logistic regression, Random Forest, Decision Tree, Naïve Bayes, Support Vector Machine, XG Boost, KNN have been tested and compared to predict the better outcome of the model.

5 Technical Specification

5.1 Dataset

Dataset Characteristics: Multivariate, Domain-Theory

Subject Area: Life

Associated Tasks: Classification

The dataset looks like as follow:

	count	unique	top	freq
age	3772	94	59	95
sex	3772	3	F	2480
on thyroxine	3772	2	f	3308
query on thyroxine	3772	2	f	3722
on antithyroid medication	3772	2	f	3729
sick	3772	2	f	3625
pregnant	3772	2	f	3719
thyroid surgery	3772	2	f	3719
I131 treatment	3772	2	f	3713
query hypothyroid	3772	2	f	3538
query hyperthyroid	3772	2	f	3535
lithium	3772	2	f	3754
goitre	3772	2	f	3738
tumor	3772	2	f	3676
hypopituitary	3772	2	f	3771
psych	3772	2	f	3588
TSH measured	3772	2	t	3403
TSH	3772	288	?	369
T3 measured	3772	2	t	3003
T3	3772	70	?	769
TT4 measured	3772	2	t	3541
TT4	3772	242	?	231
T4U measured	3772	2	t	3385
T4U	3772	147	?	387
FTI measured	3772	2	t	3387
FTI	3772	235	?	385
TBG measured	3772	1	f	3772
TBG	3772	1	?	3772
referral source	3772	5	other	2201
binaryClass	3772	2	P	3481

The data set consists of object data type shown in Fig.

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	age	3772 non-null	object
1	sex	3772 non-null	object
2	on thyroxine	3772 non-null	object
3	query on thyroxine	3772 non-null	object
4	on antithyroid medication	3772 non-null	object
5	sick	3772 non-null	object
6	pregnant	3772 non-null	object
7	thyroid surgery	3772 non-null	object
8	I131 treatment	3772 non-null	object
9	query hypothyroid	3772 non-null	object
10	query hyperthyroid	3772 non-null	object
11	lithium	3772 non-null	object
12	goitre	3772 non-null	object
13	tumor	3772 non-null	object
14	hypopituitary	3772 non-null	object
15	psych	3772 non-null	object
16	TSH measured	3772 non-null	object
17	TSH	3772 non-null	object
18	T3 measured	3772 non-null	object
19	T3	3772 non-null	object
20	TT4 measured	3772 non-null	object
21	TT4	3772 non-null	object
22	T4U measured	3772 non-null	object
23	T4U	3772 non-null	object
24	FTI measured	3772 non-null	object
25	FTI	3772 non-null	object
26	TBG measured	3772 non-null	object
27	TBG	3772 non-null	object
28	referral source	3772 non-null	object
29	binaryClass	3772 non-null	object

In the raw data, there can be various columns of underlying patterns which also gives an in-depth knowledge about the subject of interest and provides insights into the problem. But caution should be observed with respect to data as it may contain null values, or redundant values, or various types of ambiguity, which also demands pre-processing of data.

Preprocessing of this dataset includes doing analysis on the independent variables like checking for null values in each column and then replacing or filling them with supported appropriate data types so that analysis and model fitting is not hindered from their way to accuracy. Shown above are some of the representations obtained by using Pandas tools which tell about variable count for numerical columns and model values for categorical columns. Maximum and minimum values in numerical columns, along with their percentile values for median, play an important factor in deciding which value to be chosen at priority

for further exploration tasks and analysis. Data types of different columns are used further in label processing and a one-hot encoding scheme during the model building.

Replace “?” with

```
df['TSH']=df['TSH'].replace({"?":0})
df['T3']=df['T3'].replace({"?":0})
df['TT4']=df['TT4'].replace({"?":0})
df['T4U']=df['T4U'].replace({"?":0})
df['FTI']=df['FTI'].replace({"?":0})
```

Change Target class into 0 and 1

```
df["binaryClass"]=df["binaryClass"].map({"P":0,"N":1})
```

5.2 Logging

We should be able to log every activity done by the user

- The system identifies at which step logging require.
- The system should be able to log each and every system flow.
- Developers can choose logging methods. Also can choose database logging.
- The system should be not be hung even after using so much logging. Logging just because we can easily debug issuing so logging is mandatory to do.

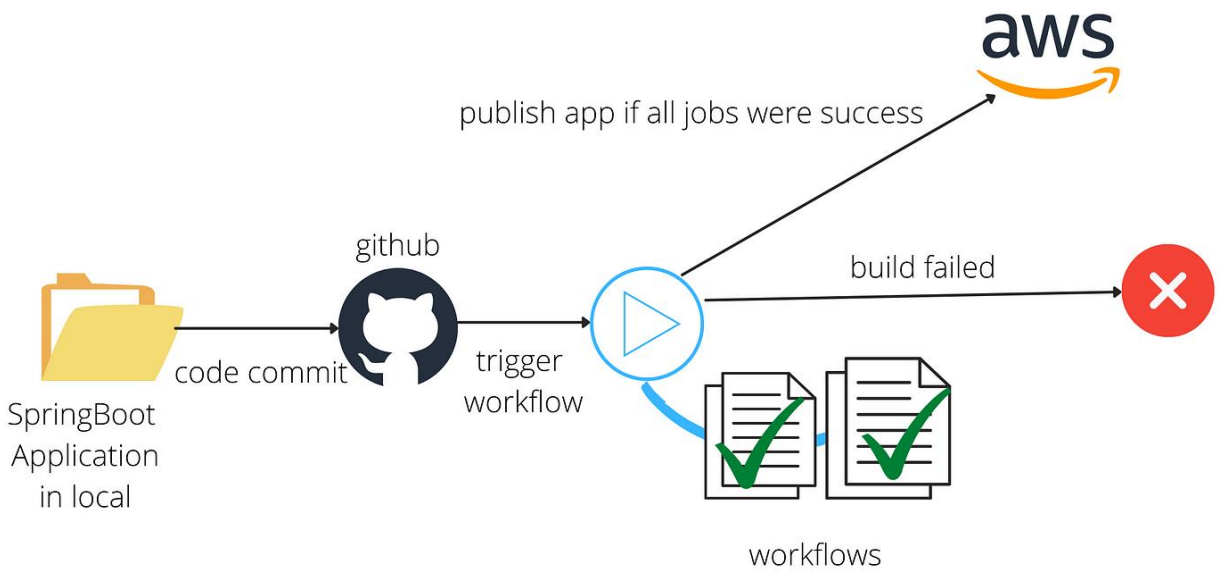
5.3 Database

The system needs to store every request into the database and we need to store it in such a way that it is easy to retain and look into the records.

The system should capture every data that any user gave and the prediction that has been made by that input.

2.4 Deployment

For the hosting of the project, we will use AWS Elastic beanstalk.



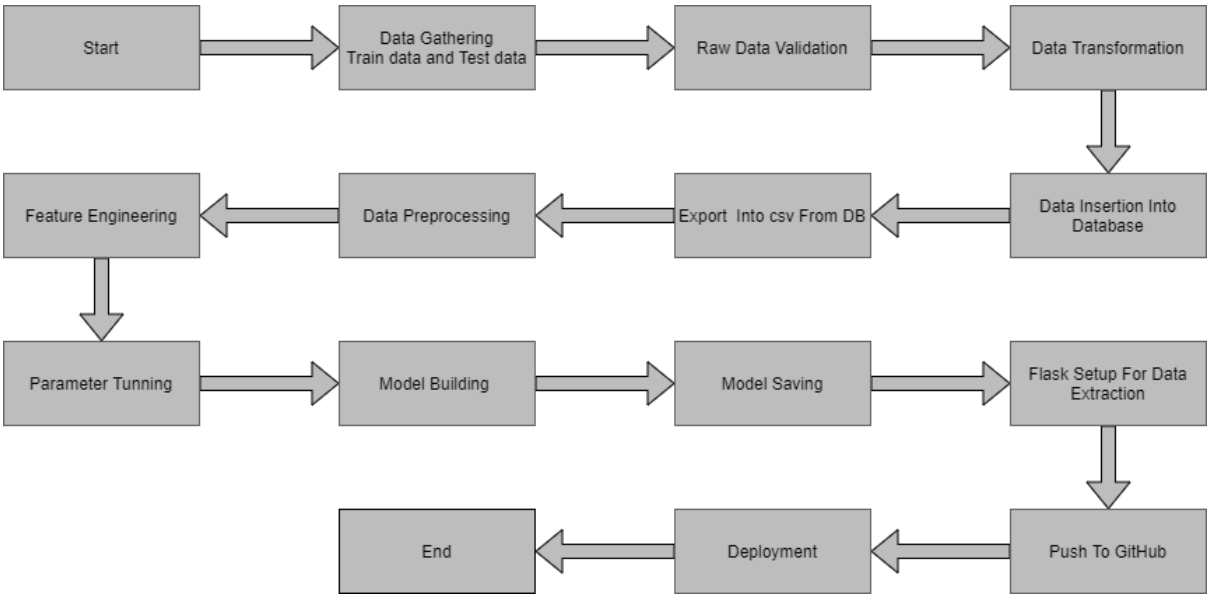
6 Technology Stack

Front End	HTML/JavaScript
Backend	Python
Deployment	AWS, Github

7 Proposed Solution

We will use performed EDA to find the important relation between different attributes and will use a machine-learning algorithm to predict the future sales demand. The client will be filled the required feature as input and will get results through the web application. The system will get features and it will be passed into the backend where the features will be validated and preprocessed and then it will be passed to a hyperparameter tuned machine learning model to predict the final outcome.

8 Architecture detail



8.1 Raw Data Validation

After data is loaded, various types of validation are required before we proceed further with any operation. Validations like checking for zero standard deviation for all the columns, checking for complete missing values in any columns, etc. These are required because The attributes which contain these are of no use. It will not play role in contributing to the sales of an item from respective outlets.

Like if any attribute is having zero standard deviation, it means that's all the values are the same, its mean is zero. This indicates that either the sale is increasing or decrease that attribute will remain the same. Similarly, if any attribute is having full missing values, then there is no use in taking that attribute into an account for operation. It's unnecessary increasing the chances of dimensionality curse.

8.2 Data Transformation

Before sending the data into the database, data transformation is required so that data are converted into such form with which it can easily insert into the database.

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
```

```
sc.fit(x_train)
x_train = sc.transform(x_train)
x_test = sc.transform(x_test)
```

8.3 Data Preprocessing

In data preprocessing all the processes required before sending the data for model building are performed.

Convert data to numeric datatypes

Columns which are converted are:

```
numerical_cols = ['age', 'sex', 'on thyroxine', 'query on thyroxine',
                  'on antithyroid medication', 'sick', 'pregnant', 'thyroid surgery',
                  'I131 treatment', 'query hypothyroid', 'query hyperthyroid', 'lithium',
                  'goitre', 'tumor', 'hypopituitary', 'psych', 'TSH measured', 'TSH',
                  'T3 measured', 'T3', 'TT4 measured', 'TT4', 'T4U measured', 'T4U',
                  'FTI measured', 'FTI']
```

We implemented data pipeline to convert to fill missing value with median and mean then change to standard scaler.

```
num_pipeline=Pipeline(
    steps=[
    ('imputer',SimpleImputer(strategy='median')),
    ('scaler',StandardScaler())
    ]
)

preprocessor=ColumnTransformer([
('num_pipeline',num_pipeline,numerical_cols)
])
```

8.4 Balance the data set by using SMOTE

```
from imblearn.over_sampling import SMOTE
sm = SMOTE(random_state = 2)

x_train_res, y_train_res = sm.fit_resample(x_train, y_train.ravel())
```

8.5 Parameter Tuning

Parameters are tuned using GridSearchCV. Two algorithms are used in this problem, Logistic Regression, Random Forest Classifier and XGB Classifier. The parameters of these 3 algorithms are tuned and passed into the model.

8.6 Model Building

After doing all kinds of preprocessing operations mention above and performing scaling and hyperparameter tuning, the data set is passed into 3 models, Logistic Regression, Random Forest Classifier and XGB Classifier. It was found that Random Forest Classifier and XGB Classifier performs best with the 99%.

8.7 Model Saving

Model is saved using pickle library in `.sav` format.

8.8 GitHub

The whole project directory will be pushed into the GitHub repository.

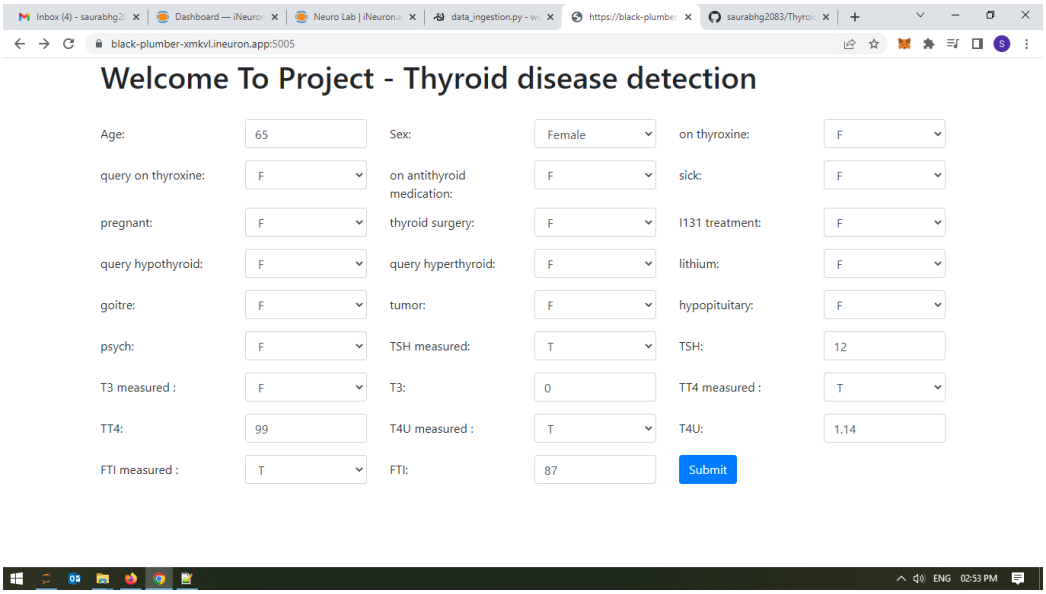
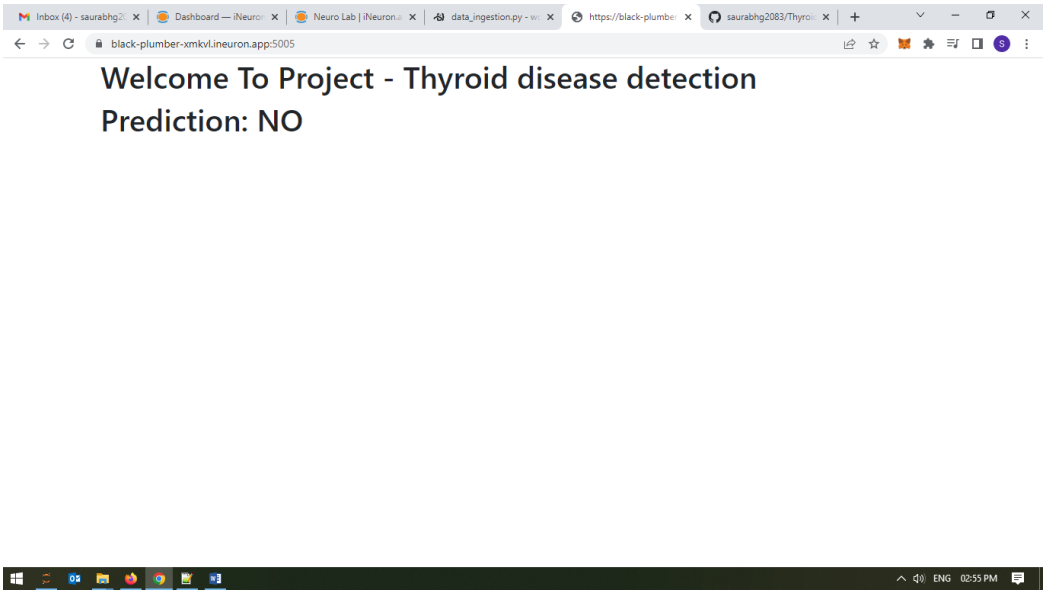
Github: https://github.com/saurabhg2083/Thyroid_disease_detection

8.9 Deployment

The cloud environment (AWS Elastic Bean Stack) was set up and the project was deployed from GitHub into the AWS.

App link: http://thyroid-detection.eba-2nqj3nkm.ap-south-1.elasticbeanstalk.com/

9 User Input / Output Workflow.



Results: