

AI Based Disease Prediction

Tulshi Sanjay Phadatare and Pooja Naik

PG Students, Masters in Computer Application

Late Bhausaheb Hiray S.S. Trust's Institute of Computer Application, Mumbai, India

Abstract: Healthcare has benefited greatly from artificial intelligence (AI), which has revolutionized disease prediction and enhanced patient outcomes. The significance, methodology, and difficulties of AI-based disease prediction are highlighted in this paper's thorough discussion. The significance of disease prediction in healthcare is examined in the first section. Improved patient care, lower healthcare costs, and more effective public health actions all depend on early diagnosis and precise illness prognostication. With the help of massive amounts of data, AI approaches like machine learning and deep learning have demonstrated tremendous potential for identifying intricate patterns and predicting diseases. The significance of disease prediction in healthcare is examined in the first section. The approaches utilized for AI-based disease prediction are covered in detail in the second part. The difficulties in using AI to predict diseases are highlighted in the third section. The possible advantages of AI-based disease prediction are covered in the fourth part. Healthcare systems may boost preventive measures, create individualized treatment plans, distribute resources more effectively, and enhance patient outcomes by utilizing AI. Additionally, AI-based disease prediction can support public health policy, identify high-risk populations, and enable early interventions. In conclusion, AI-based disease prediction has become a viable strategy to revolutionize healthcare. Making informed judgements with the use of cutting-edge AI approaches can assist healthcare professionals and policymakers, ultimately improving patient care, illness management, and population health.

Keywords: Healthcare

REFERENCES

- [1] Ranjit JA, Shanmugaratnam KL (2010) Distributed and cooperative multi-agent based intrusion detection system. Indian J Sci Technol 3(10):1070–1074
- [2] Wu H, Yang S, Huang Z, He J, Wang X (2018) Type 2 diabetes mellitus prediction model based on data mining. Inform Med Unlocked 10:100–107
- [3] Yi Y, Wu J, Xu W (2011) Incremental SVM based on reserved set for network intrusion detection. Elsevier J Expert SystAppl 38(6):7698–7707
- [4] Kumari M, Vohra R, Arora A (2014) Prediction of diabetes using Bayesian network. Int J Compute SciInfTechnol (IJCSIT) 5(4):5174–5178
- [5] Long NC, Messed P, Unger H (2015) A highly accurate firefly-based algorithm for heart disease prediction. Expert SystAppl 42:8221–8231
- [6] Abiyev, R. H., and Ma'aitah, M. K. S. (2018). Deep convolutional neural networks for chest diseases detection. Journal of Healthcare Engineering, 2018.
- [7] Dande, P., and Samant, P. (2018). Acquaintance to artificial neural networks and use of artificial intelligence as a diagnostic tool for tuberculosis: a review. Tuberculosis, 108, 1–9.
- [8] Nilashi, M., Ahmadi, H., Sheikhtaheri, A., et al. (2020). Remote tracking of Parkinson's Disease progression using ensembles of Deep Belief Network and Self-Organizing Map. Expert Systems with Applications, 159, 113562
- [9] Davenport, T., and Kalakota, R. (2019). The potential for artificial intelligence in healthcare. Future Healthcare Journal, 6(2), 94.
- [10] Ismaeel, S., Miri, A., and Chourishi, D. (2015, May). Using the Extreme Learning Machine (ELM) technique for heart disease diagnosis. In 2015 IEEE Canada International Humanitarian Technology Conference (IHTC2015) (pp. 1–3). IEEE.

