

# An AI-Powered Decision Support System for Preliminary Disease Diagnosis and Health Advising

Anup R Maurya<sup>1</sup>, Sunakshi Borse<sup>2</sup>, Sagar Biswas<sup>3</sup>, Sajid Ansari<sup>4</sup>, Satyam Yadav<sup>5</sup>

Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Engineering<sup>1</sup>

Student, Department of Computer Engineering<sup>2,3,4,5</sup>

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Institute of Technology, Panvel, Maharashtra, India

anup.maurya90@gmail.com<sup>1</sup>, sunakshiborse9@gmail.com<sup>2</sup>, biswassagar418@gmail.com<sup>3</sup>,

sajid.ansari.code@gmail.com<sup>4</sup>, vy1200310@gmail.com<sup>5</sup>

**Abstract:** *The creation of reliable and approachable tools for disease detection and health advising is of utmost relevance in a time of rapid breakthroughs in artificial intelligence and healthcare technology. This study introduces a brand-new AI-driven decision support tool that helps users make a preliminary diagnosis of potential medical issues based on reported symptoms. The system uses a Decision Tree algorithm and makes use of large databases that include descriptions of diseases, their symptoms, and preventative methods. Individuals input their symptoms through an intuitive interface, and an algorithm navigates a decision tree structure to provide accurate disease predictions. The system offers comprehensive details on the anticipated illness, including a description and suggested safety measures. This study examines the system's design, evolution, and operation with a focus on how it might enhance early disease detection, healthcare accessibility, and user empowerment in making wise health decisions. The report also emphasizes the importance of the Decision Tree algorithm in the project and demonstrates its efficiency in diagnosing diseases from symptom patterns. The technology has the potential to be widely used in the medical industry and beyond, ultimately enhancing healthcare services and enabling early intervention for better patient outcomes*

**Keywords:** AI-driven decision support tool, DecisionTree algorithm, Disease detection

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Mayo Clinic- [www.mayoclinic.org](http://www.mayoclinic.org) is one of the largest and most renowned medical centres and health information websites.
- [2]. WebMD - <https://www.webmd.com/> One of the largest consumer health websites providing information on conditions, symptoms, medications, etc. Also offers symptom checker tool.
- [3]. Healthline - <https://www.healthline.com/> Trusted site for consumers with content on health conditions, wellness, nutrition and medical technology. Provides medically reviewed articles.
- [4]. Cleveland Clinic -<https://my.clevelandclinic.org/> Major hospital system providing online health and wellness info for public. Covers diseases, treatments, lifestyle, etc.
- [5]. NHS Choices - <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/> Comprehensive health information site from UK's National Health Service. Advice on conditions, treatments, healthy living, etc.
- [6]. Medicine Net -<https://www.medicinenet.com/> Consumer focused medical reference site offering detail on diseases, medications, procedures, first aid and more. Owned by WebMD.
- [7]. Everyday Health -<https://www.everydayhealth.com/> Patient- centred site with tools and articles about health conditions, symptoms, medications, diet, fitness and more.
- [8]. Healthline Medical Network - <https://healthline.com/health> Network of healthsites from Healthline providing info on specific health subjects. Includes Medical News Today, Greatest, Health Central.
- [9]. Semigran, H. L., Linder, J. A., Gidengil, C., & Mehrotra, A. (2015). Evaluation of symptom checkers for self- diagnosis and triage: audit study. *BMJ*, 351.

- [10]. Verbeke, W., Van Asch, V., Morbé, R., Paemeleire, K., Rasschaert, F., Bastiaens, H., ... & De Smedt, T. (2019). A data-driven symptomatic checklist for self-diagnosis of the common cold. *NPJ digital medicine*, 2(1), 1-8.
- [11]. Wang, L., Wang, Y., Chang, Q., Xu, B., Liang, Z., & Li, T. (2018). Decision tree-based utilization of bacterial secondary metabolites to predict their antibacterial mechanisms. *BMC genomics*, 19(1), 1-9.
- [12]. Nguyen, T., Larsen, M. E., O'Dea, B., Phung, D., Venkatesh, S., & Christensen, H. (2017). Estimation of the prevalence of adverse drug reactions from social media. *International journal of medical informatics*, 102, 130-137.
- [13]. Chen, J., Zhang, H., Mei, J. P., Shang, L., Liu, Y., & Li, Y. (2020). Towards data-driven preventative care: Converting signals to long-term risk using machine learning. In *Proceedings of the 26th ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery & Data Mining* (pp. 1917-1925).
- [14]. Razzaki, S., Baker, A., Perov, Y., Middleton, K., Baxter, J., Mullarkey, D., ... & Majeed, A. (2018). A comparative study of artificial intelligence and human doctors for the purpose of triage and diagnosis. *ArXiv preprint arXiv:1806.10698*.
- [15]. Wagholikar, A. S., Hassaab, E., Abbasi, N., & Majumder, A. (2022). Machine learning for medical diagnosis: history, current status and future. *Diagnostics*, 12(3), 596.
- [16]. Jiang, F., Jiang, Y., Zhi, H., Dong, Y., Li, H., Ma, S., ... & Wang, Y. (2017). Artificial intelligence in healthcare: past, present and future. *Stroke and vascular neurology*, 2(4), 230-243.
- [17]. Shi, L., Wu, Z., Su, Z., Song, M., Cheng, X., & Cui, Y. (2021). Recent advances and trends in predictive machine learning methods for precision medicine. *Nano Today*, 36, 101026