Web Application for Early Lifestyle Diseases Prediction using Machine Learning

Deekshith DL<sup>a</sup>, Mithun R<sup>a</sup>, Madhushree A<sup>a</sup>, Lakshmisha S K<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>B. Tech Student, Computer Science and Engineering (Data Science), Presidency University, Bangalore, Karnataka, India.
<sup>b</sup>Assistant Professor, Computer Science Dept, Presidency University, Bangalore, Karnataka, India.

A B S T R A C T

The paper presents the development of a web application for disease prediction using machine learning. Leveraging a diverse dataset, we implemented a machine learning model to predict diseases based on user input. The application is built using Flask, providing users with a user-friendly interface for input and real-time prediction. The study showcases the integration of machine learning into a web environment for health-related predictions.

The increasing prevalence of lifestyle diseases has become a significant global health concern, leading to a surge in healthcare costs. Early prediction and preventive measures can play a crucial role in reducing the burden of these diseases. This report focuses on utilizing detailed demographic and vital statistics, obtained during physical checkups, to predict the likelihood of lifestyle diseases.

Keywords: Diseases Prediction, Machine Learning, Random forest classifier, Flask, Early Diseases Prevention, Predictive modeling, Lifestyle

1. Introduction

Healthcare prediction models have gained significant attention due to their potential to assist in early disease detection and preventive care. This project focuses on developing a user-friendly web application that predicts diseases based on user inputs related to lifestyle and health parameters.

Lifestyle diseases encompass conditions like heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, and obesity, often influenced by factors such as age, genetics, diet, physical activity, and smoking. The objective is to leverage machine learning to analyze these factors and predict the likelihood of individuals developing such diseases, facilitating timely interventions.

2. Literature review:

We conducted a comprehensive literature review to understand existing models in disease prediction and web application development. Previous studies have shown the effectiveness of machine learning in health-related predictions. However, the integration of such models into web applications for real-time user interaction is a relatively novel approach. Bulleted lists may be included and should look like this:

Advantages:
- Early Detection: Existing methods leverage medical data for early disease detection.
- Cost Reduction: Early identification enables cost-effective preventive measures.
- Improved Patient Outcomes: Timely interventions lead to better patient outcomes.
- Data-Driven Insights: Data analytics provides valuable insights into disease trends.

Limitations:
- Data Privacy Concerns: Use of personal health data raises privacy issues.
- Limited Predictive Accuracy: Current methods may have limitations inaccurately predicting disease risk.
- Dependency on Data Quality: The reliability of predictions depends on the quality of input data.
- Ethical Considerations: Ethical concerns arise from the use of personal health information.
3. Objectives:

- Develop a machine learning model for predicting lifestyle diseases.
- Enhance predictive accuracy by incorporating advanced features.
- Address privacy concerns through secure data handling practices.
- Evaluate the model's effectiveness in a real-world setting.

1. Machine Learning Model: Develop a robust machine learning model capable of accurately predicting diseases based on diverse input features.

2. Web Application Development: Implement a user-friendly web application using Flask, providing an interactive and seamless interface for users to input health details and receive instantaneous disease predictions.

3. Real-time Recommendations: Incorporate features that provide users with practical recommendations and precautions based on the predicted diseases to promote a healthier lifestyle.

4. Methodology

4.1 Data Collection and Preprocessing:

We collected a dataset with features such as age, gender, BMI, smoking status, blood pressure, diet, alcohol consumption, physical activity, cholesterol, and sleep duration. Data preprocessing involved handling missing values and outliers to ensure the quality of the dataset.

4.2 Model Development and Training:

We employed a machine learning pipeline that included feature engineering, model selection, and training. The model was trained on a diverse dataset, considering various lifestyle and health parameters. We chose a Random Forest Classifier for its ability to handle complex relationships in the data.

4.3 Web Application Development:

The Flask framework was used to develop a web application that allows users to input their details and receive real-time disease predictions. The application incorporates HTML and CSS for the frontend, creating an intuitive and interactive user interface.

5. Implementation:

- Data Collection: Gather detailed demographic and vital stats from individuals during physical checkups.
- Data Preprocessing: Clean and preprocess the data, handling missing values and outliers.
- Feature Engineering: Extract relevant features, considering factors like age, gender, BMI, smoking status, etc.
- Model Development: Implement machine learning models such as random forest classifier, decision trees, or neural networks.
- Model Training: Train the models using historical data, fine-tuning parameters for optimal performance.
- Validation: Evaluate the model's performance using a separate dataset.
- Privacy Measures: Implement encryption and secure data handling practices to address privacy concerns.
- Deployment: Deploy the model for real-world prediction during physical checkups.
Implementation

- DataPreprocessing
  - handleMissingValues(): void
  - encodeCategoricalVariables(): void

- MachineLearningModel
  - RandomForestClassifier: object
  - trainModel(dataset: DataFrame): void
  - evaluateModel(testSet: DataFrame): void

- WebApplication
  - createHTMLTemplates(): void
  - integrateFlask(): void
Outcome:

The model demonstrated accurate predictions on the test dataset, achieving a high level of precision across multiple diseases. The web application successfully integrates with the trained model, providing users with instant predictions based on their input.

Result:

The model demonstrated accurate predictions on the test dataset, achieving a high level of precision across multiple diseases. The web application successfully integrates with the trained model, providing users with instant predictions based on their input.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the project successfully demonstrates the feasibility of developing a web application for disease prediction using machine learning. The integration of a predictive model into a user-friendly interface opens avenues for preventive healthcare and early intervention.

This project aims to significantly contribute to preventive healthcare by leveraging machine learning for early prediction of lifestyle diseases. Through comprehensive data analysis, the model is expected to provide accurate predictions, allowing for timely interventions and cost-effective healthcare.

The ML Disease Prediction Web Application provides users with a valuable tool to assess potential health risks based on lifestyle and health-related information. The integration of a powerful machine learning model with an intuitive web interface contributes to a user-friendly and informative health assessment experience.

Acknowledgement:

The successful completion of this project owes much to the guidance of mentors, the wealth of online resources, and the collaborative spirit of the open source community.

Discussion:

The study discusses the significance of integrating machine learning models into web applications for health-related predictions. The application can be a valuable tool for individuals to assess their health risks and make informed decisions.
Future Work:

Future work includes expanding the dataset, incorporating additional features, and refining the model for enhanced prediction accuracy. User feedback will be collected to improve the web application's usability.

References


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