BE Major Project Report

"DISEASE PREDICTION AND PRESCRIPTION GENERATOR"

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement of University of Mumbai for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Information Technology

By

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UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI ACADEMIC YEAR (2024-2025)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "Disease Prediction and Prescription Generator" is a bona de work of "Nikhil Kamble" (TU4F2122001), "Sagar Ajagekar" (TU4F2122011), "Pratik Sonawane" (TU4F2122057) and "Parmeshwar Avhad" (TU4F2122006) submitted to the University of Mumbai in partial fulfillment of the requirement for BE- IT SEM VII for course: Major Project I for the award of the degree of 'Bachelor of Engineering' in 'Information Technology'

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PROJECT REPORT APPROVAL

This Mini Project Report – an entitled "DISEASE PREDICTION AND PRESCRIPTION GENERATOR" by following students is approved for the degree of B.E. in "*Information Technology*".

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DECLARATION

We declare that following written submission is in our own words and where we have taken the others idea/fact/submission we have mentioned that. We understand that any violation or misuse of the above will cause disciplinary action by the institute.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

No project is ever complete without the guidance of those experts who have already this past before and hence become master of it and as a result, our leader. So, we would like to take this opportunity to take all those individuals who have helped us in visualizing this project.

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Their contributions have been valuable in so many ways that we are difficult to acknowledge them individually. We are also grateful to our HOD Dr. Vaishali Khairnar, Principal Dr. L. K. Ragha for extending their help directly and indirectly through various channels in our project.

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ABSTRACT

Our major project focuses on developing a Disease Prediction and Prescription Generator system using AI, ML, Web Technology. This report presents a comprehensive study on the development of a Disease Prediction and Prescription Generator system utilizing artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and web technologies. The increasing complexity of healthcare data necessitates innovative solutions to enhance diagnostic accuracy and streamline treatment processes. Our system leverages advanced ML algorithms to analyze patient data, including symptoms, medical history, and demographic information, to predict potential diseases.

The predictive model is trained on a diverse dataset encompassing various diseases, enabling it to generate accurate risk assessments. Additionally, the system incorporates a prescription generator that provides tailored treatment recommendations based on the predicted disease, adhering to clinical guidelines and patient-specific factors.

The web-based interface allows healthcare professionals to input patient data seamlessly, receiving real-time predictions and prescriptions. This integration facilitates improved decision-making and enhances patient care efficiency. The system's architecture is designed for scalability and security, ensuring compliance with healthcare regulations.

Through rigorous testing and validation, the proposed system demonstrates a significant improvement in diagnostic speed and accuracy, potentially transforming the landscape of personalized medicine. Future work will focus on expanding the dataset, enhancing the model's robustness, and integrating feedback mechanisms for continuous learning and improvement.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) technologies is revolutionizing various sectors, with healthcare being one of the most impacted. As the volume of medical data continues to grow exponentially, the need for effective tools to analyze this information becomes increasingly critical. Disease prediction and personalized treatment plans are essential components of modern healthcare, aimed at improving patient outcomes and optimizing resource allocation.

This report focuses on the development of a Disease Prediction and Prescription Generator system that harnesses the power of AI and ML, combined with web technologies, to provide healthcare professionals with timely and accurate insights. By analyzing a multitude of variables, including patient symptoms, medical history, and demographic factors, the system aims to predict potential diseases with a high degree of accuracy.

The significance of this system lies in its ability to support clinicians in their decision-making processes. Accurate disease predictions enable early intervention, which can drastically improve treatment efficacy and patient prognosis. Additionally, the prescription generator component offers tailored recommendations based on the predicted condition, ensuring that treatments are not only effective but also aligned with best clinical practices.

Our approach emphasizes user-friendly web interfaces that facilitate easy data input and real-time output. This accessibility is crucial for busy healthcare environments, where time and accuracy are of the essence. Furthermore, the system is designed with scalability and security in mind, ensuring compliance with healthcare regulations and the protection of sensitive patient data.

The following sections will delve into the methodologies employed in the development of this system, the technologies utilized, and the results obtained from our testing and validation processes. Through this innovative integration of AI, ML, and web technologies, we aim to contribute to the evolving field of personalized medicine and enhance the capabilities of healthcare.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Title	Summery	Technology	Advantages	Disadvantages
Federated Learning Approach for Privacy- Preserving Disease Prediction	This research proposesa federated learning framework for disease prediction that preserves patient privacy while training a collaborative model.	Federated Learning	Protects patient privacy, collaborative model training	Communication overhead, slower convergence
Predicting Disease Progression with Graph Neural Networks	This paper investigates the application of GNNs to predict disease progression by modeling the complex relationships between various factors	Graph Neural Networks (GNNs)	Captures complex relationships between factors, handles heterogeneous data	Requires graph representation, computational overhead
Personalize d Prescription Generation Using Reinforcemen t Learning	This research explores the use of reinforcement learning to generate personalized prescription recommendations based on patient- specific factors	Reinforcement Learning	Tailored treatment plans, continuous optimization	Data privacy concerns, model complexity

A Deep	This paper	Convolutional	Early	Requires
Learning	presents a	Neural Networks	detection,	large datasets,
Model for	deep learning		improved	potential bias
Early	model for early		diagnosis	1
Detection of	detection of		ulagnosis	
COVID-19	COVID-19 based			
Using Chest	on chest X-ray			
X- rays	images.			

CHAPTER 3: OBJECTIVE

- 1) Develop a robust AI and ML-based model Utilize advanced algorithms and techniques to accurately predict various human diseases. Train the model on a comprehensive dataset to ensure high performance and reliability.
- 2) Create a user-friendly web application interface Design an intuitive and accessible interface that allows users to easily input their symptoms and medical history Provide clear and understandable output, including predicted diseases and recommended precaution and prescriptions.
- 3) Ensure data privacy and security Implement robust data protection measures to safeguard patient information. Adhere to relevant data privacy regulations and ethical guidelines.

CHAPTER 4: PROBLEM STATEMENT

1. Rising Complexity of Healthcare Data

The vast amount of medical data generated daily makes it challenging for healthcare professionals to analyze and interpret information quickly and accurately.

2. Delayed Diagnosis

Traditional diagnostic processes can be time-consuming, often leading to delayed treatment and poorer patient outcomes, especially in acute cases.

3. Inconsistent Treatment Plans

Variability in prescribing practices among healthcare providers can result in inconsistent treatment plans, negatively impacting patient care and recovery.

4. Data Privacy and Security Concerns

The handling of sensitive patient information raises significant concerns regarding data security, requiring robust systems to protect against breaches and ensure compliance with regulations.

5. Need for Personalized Medicine

With the shift towards personalized medicine, there is a pressing need for systems that can provide tailored treatment recommendations based on individual patient profiles.

5.1. Proposed methodology



Fig. 5.1.1 Block Diagram

1. Data Collection and Preprocessing

- Gather a diverse dataset from various sources, including electronic health records, clinical studies, and public health databases.
- Preprocess the data by cleaning, normalizing, and encoding relevant features (e.g., symptoms, demographics, medical history) to ensure it is suitable for analysis.

2. Feature Selection and Engineering

- Identify and select critical features that significantly influence disease prediction.
- Apply feature engineering techniques to create new variables that can enhance model performance, such as aggregating symptoms or calculating risk scores.

3. Model Development

- Choose appropriate machine learning algorithms (e.g., decision trees, random forests, support vector machines, neural networks) based on the nature of the data and prediction goals.
- Split the dataset into training, validation, and testing subsets to facilitate model training and performance evaluation.

4. Model Training and Optimization

- Train the selected models on the training dataset, tuning hyperparameters to improve accuracy and reduce overfitting.
- Utilize cross-validation techniques to assess model robustness and ensure reliable predictions across diverse patient scenarios.

5. Integration of Prescription Generation

- Develop an algorithm that generates treatment recommendations based on predicted diseases, utilizing clinical guidelines and evidence-based practices.
- Incorporate patient-specific factors, such as allergies and comorbidities, to tailor prescriptions accordingly.

6. Web Application Development

- Create a user-friendly web interface that enables healthcare professionals to input patient data easily.
- Implement backend functionalities that connect the predictive model and prescription generator to deliver real-time results and recommendations

7. Testing and Validation

- Conduct extensive testing of the system with real-world patient data to validate the accuracy and reliability of predictions and prescriptions.
- Gather feedback from healthcare professionals to refine the interface and functionality, ensuring it meets user needs and expectations.

8. Deployment and Monitoring

- Deploy the system in a secure cloud environment, ensuring compliance with healthcare regulations and data protection standards.
- Monitor system performance and user engagement continuously, making iterative improvements based on user feedback and advancements in AI/ML technologies.

5.2. Software and Hardware Requirements

5.2.1. Software Requirements

• Operating System:

• Windows 10/11, macOS, or Linux (Ubuntu recommended for compatibility with machine learning libraries).

• Programming Language:

- Python (recommended due to its extensive libraries for data analysis and machine learning).
- Libraries and Frameworks:
 - **Pandas**: For data manipulation and analysis.
 - **NumPy**: For numerical operations.
 - Jupyter Notebook: For interactive coding and data analysis.

• Development Environment:

• An Integrated Development Environment (IDE) such as PyCharm, VSCode, or Jupyter Notebook.

• Database Management System (Optional):

• SQLite or PostgreSQL for storing and managing the dataset if large-scale data management is needed.

5.2.2. Hardware Requirements

- Processor:
 - Minimum: Dual-core CPU (Intel i3 or equivalent).
 - Recommended: Quad-core CPU (Intel i5 or higher) for faster data processing and model training.

• Memory (RAM):

- Minimum: 8 GB.
- Recommended: 16 GB or more for handling larger datasets and performing complex operations.
- Storage:
 - Minimum: 256 GB SSD for quick data access.
 - Recommended: 512 GB or more SSD to accommodate larger datasets and additional software.
- Graphics Processing Unit (GPU) (optional but beneficial):
 - If utilizing deep learning techniques or working with large datasets, a GPU (such as NVIDIA GTX 1060 or higher) can significantly speed up processing.

• Internet Connection:

 \circ $\;$ Stable internet access for downloading datasets, libraries, and updates.

CHAPTER 6: IMPLEMENTATION & RESULT

Patient Data

Pregnancies

0

0

ñ

insulin

0

Glucose

Blood Pressure

Skin Thickness



Training Data Stats

	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	DiabetesPedigreeFunction
	768	768	768	768	768	768	768
mean	3.8451	120.8945	69.1055	20.5365	79,7995	31.9926	0.4719
std	3.3696	31.9726	19.3558	15.9522	115,244	7.8842	0.3313
min	0	0			0	0	0.078
25%	1	99	62	0	0	27.3	0.2438
	3	117	n	23	30.5	32	0.3725
75%	6	140.25	80	32	127,25	36.6	0.6263
max	17	199	122	99	846	67.1	2.42

Patient Data

846	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure			BMI	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	4
	0 3	120	70	20	79	20	0.47	

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.8505	0.8505	0.8505	107
1	0.6596	0.6596	0.6596	47
accuracy	0.7922	0.7922	0.7922	0.7922
macro avg	0.755	0.755	0.755	154
weighted avg	0.7922	0.7922	0.7922	154

Your Report:

You are not Diabetic

Model Accuracy:

79.22%

Fig. 6.1 Patient Data

Disease Predict	on		Home	Team Services	Contact
	@				
	Disease Prediction Model	Your Name			
	Our disease prediction tool uses machine learning algorithms like Decision Tree and Random Forest to help users identify potential health conditions based on symptoms.	What are your symptoms?			
	The platform is user-friendly, allowing quick insights through a simple web interface built with Flask.	Add Symptoms	~		
	This tool is for educational purposes only and is not intended for actual medical diagnoses or advice.	Predict			

Fig. 6.2 Landing Page

💉 🏦 Disease Prediction Model 🛛 X 📄 Diseases prediction app Devi: X	ChatGPT ×	G customer service in healthcare × +		- 0 ×
Go 127.0.0.1:5000/predict/usemame=john8symptoms=we Direase Bradiction	ight gain			Norma Team Services Contact
Disease Prediction	Cervical spot bondylosis is the degeneration of the verter the more narrow series if where to pional own sequences no of the pional course, where it is ported to accur the narrow formers and the "Series". The degenerative process in own subsequent series or motor distributions. Is motories, and muscle weatments in the limbs to adjacent endores arrows compression that have not all out may relate in the endo accumentated by muscle weathers. Precautions	In column from any cause, in carrings, the age-related carrings, the age-related free sing content carries coard or carries and any stress coard or carries and stressen of a more not carrenging ny lakenoy and motor insource arm, back, or leg.		Home Team Services Contact
	Use proper neck support	And		
	Avoid heavy lifting	am.		
	Apply heat or cold			
	Rest adequately			
	Maintain good posture			
	Doctor Details			
	🛔 Dr. Sandeep Vaishya			
	X Neurology			
	Fortis Hospital			
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Fig. 6.3 Disease Prediction



Fig. 6.4 Meet our team Section

CHAPTER 7: FUTURE SCOPE

1. Integration of Real-Time Data

Future iterations of the system could incorporate real-time data from wearable devices and health monitoring applications, allowing for more dynamic disease prediction and timely interventions based on immediate health metrics.

2. Expansion of Disease Coverage

The system can be expanded to include a broader range of diseases, particularly those that are under-researched or emerging, enhancing its utility across various medical specialties.

3. Enhanced Machine Learning Algorithms

Continuous advancements in AI and ML techniques can be leveraged to refine predictive models further, incorporating deep learning methods for improved accuracy and the ability to process unstructured data, such as medical imaging.

4. Personalized Treatment Protocols

Future developments could focus on the creation of highly personalized treatment protocols that consider genetic information, lifestyle factors, and social determinants of health, leading to more effective and tailored patient care.

5. Interoperability with Existing Health Systems

Ensuring seamless integration with electronic health record (EHR) systems and other healthcare software will enhance usability and streamline workflows for healthcare providers.

6. User Feedback and Adaptive Learning

Implementing feedback mechanisms that allow healthcare professionals to provide insights on predictions and prescriptions can lead to continuous learning and improvement of the algorithms over time.

7. Telemedicine Integration

Incorporating telemedicine capabilities within the platform will facilitate remote consultations and enhance accessibility for patients, particularly in underserved areas.

8. **Regulatory Compliance and Ethical Considerations**

As the system evolves, ongoing attention to regulatory compliance and ethical implications surrounding AI in healthcare will be critical, ensuring patient privacy and data security while maintaining transparency in AI decision-making

processes.

9. Global Health Applications

The system could be adapted for use in low-resource settings and developing countries, addressing unique health challenges and improving access to predictive healthcare solutions on a global scale.

CHAPTER 8: CONCLUSION

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and web technologies in the development of a Disease Prediction and Prescription Generator represents a significant advancement in healthcare delivery. This innovative system addresses critical challenges such as delayed diagnoses, inconsistent treatment plans, and the overwhelming complexity of healthcare data. By leveraging robust predictive algorithms and personalized prescription generation, the system aims to enhance diagnostic accuracy and facilitate timely interventions, ultimately improving patient outcomes.

Through a user-friendly web interface, healthcare professionals can efficiently input patient data and receive real-time insights, streamlining the decisionmaking process. The continuous evolution of this system, including the incorporation of real-time data and advancements in machine learning techniques, holds great promise for future enhancements in personalized medicine.

As we look ahead, the potential for broader applications—such as telemedicine integration, global health adaptations, and ongoing learning through user feedback—will further solidify the system's role in transforming healthcare practices. Ensuring data security and regulatory compliance will remain paramount as we develop and deploy these technologies.

In conclusion, the Disease Prediction and Prescription Generator stands as a pioneering tool in the quest for more precise, efficient, and personalized healthcare solutions, marking a significant step toward a more proactive and informed approach to patient care.

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