Chapter 9
Analysis of Heart Disorder by Using Machine Learning Methods and Data Mining Techniques

Sarangam Kodati
Teegala Krishna Reddy Engineering College, India

Jeeva Selvaraj
Brilliant Institute of Engineering and Technology, India

ABSTRACT

Data mining is the most famous knowledge extraction approach for knowledge discovery from data (KDD). Machine learning is used to enable a program to analyze data, recognize correlations, and make usage on insights to solve issues and/or enrich data and because of prediction. The chapter highlights the need for more research within the usage of robust data mining methods in imitation of help healthcare specialists between the diagnosis regarding heart diseases and other debilitating disease conditions. Heart disease is the primary reason of death of people in the world. Nearly 47% of death is caused by heart disease. The authors use algorithms including random forest, naïve Bayes, support vector machine to analyze heart disease. Accuracy on the prediction stage is high when using a greater number of attributes. The goal is to function predictive evaluation using data mining, using data mining to analyze heart disease, and show which methods are effective and efficient.

INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that by 2030, nearly 23.6 million people will die due to heart disease. The focus of this study is motivated by the WHO statistics and is focused on predicting heart disease using data mining techniques. To minimize the risk, estimates of heart disease should continue to be done. One of the most difficult and complex tasks in healthcare is analysing patient

symptoms and characteristics to correctly diagnose disease. Heart disease prediction uses the different parameters of a patient's diagnostic tests. This is a multi-layered issue as indicated by false presumptions and unpredictable impacts. Present day medical regions produce a vast amount of raw data about patients, clinic resources, disease analysis, systems that store patients' data, medicinal devices, etc. This vast amount of raw data is the essential asset that can be productively pre-prepared and analysed for data extraction that can directly or indirectly motivate a clinical organization's cost-effectiveness and support decision-making. Valid analysis about heart disease cannot remain conceivable by utilizing only human intelligence (Chaitrali et al, 2012). Data mining is a method concerned with separating large amounts of data from a vast amount of data. The data mining process is called Knowledge Discovery in Databases (KDD).

Figure 1. Knowledge discovery in databases
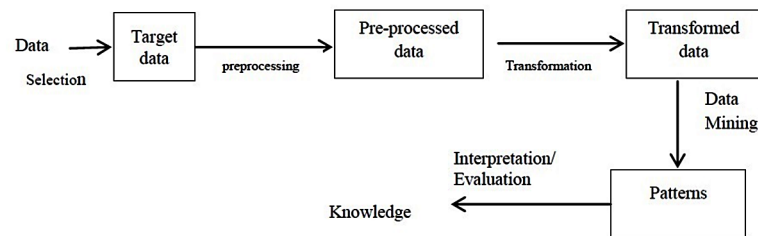
Most clinics keep their patient data in the form of electronic medical record (EMC) databases. These frameworks contain huge amounts of data. Emergency clinic data can be classified by the type of content data between the types of images. This necessity is driven by the utilization of KDD, which is in charge of changing information concerning low-level data into an abnormal state of learning for basic management. Data mining is one of the KDD process aims for discovering helpful examples from large datasets. These patterns can be further analysed and the outcomes can be utilized for effective decision-making and analysis. The number of tasks of data mining is classified as clustering and association analysis. In this study, different data mining classification methods are applied to clinical healthcare information related to heart diseases.

LITERATURE SURVEY

According to Sathish et al. (2015), heart disease can be estimated, from traits obtained from a patient's information, and the work of these researchers has presented a framework comprised of the characteristics of an individual's way of life, including essential characteristics such as gender, blood pressure level, cholesterol level, and other attributes obtained from the heart disease dataset. Data mining classification (for example, Naive Bayes), and machine-learning tools, such as Weka, are used to make predictions and analyse the results of a heart disease dataset. Comparative analysis (Kodati, 2018) classification techniques for heart disease, with data mining, using the Weka tool, utilize data mining algorithms such as KNN, Support Vectors Machine, and Random Foresto analyse precision and recall analysis of a heart disease dataset (Shamsher et al, 2013) in addition to healthcare medical data.

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