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Modified Multi-Layer Perceptron Algorithm for Diabetes Disease Prediction

Kautilya Bansal[1], Gautam kumar[2]
1, M. Tech Computer Science Scholar, SDDIET, Panchkula
2, Head of CSE Department(HOD), SDDIET, Panchkula

Abstract

Early diagnosis and treatment of diabetes, a chronic metabolic condition that affects millions worldwide, are crucial to preventing complications. Machine learning algorithms can predict diabetes, but human feature engineering and an inability to discover complex data patterns may limit their efficiency. Nonetheless, machine learning has been employed. This study proposes a modified Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP) method for diabetic disease prediction to address these difficulties. The MLP method now uses dropout regularisation, variable learning rate, and sophisticated optimization techniques to increase model generalisation and prediction accuracy. We used a massive demographic, clinical, and lifestyle dataset to train and validate our model. The modified MLP algorithm was compared to traditional machine learning techniques and the original MLP algorithm. The modified MLP algorithm outperformed traditional machine learning algorithms and the usual MLP approach in prediction accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity. A modified MLP model detected high-risk diabetics, allowing healthcare workers to intervene and treat them early, improving patient outcomes and healthcare system efficiency.

Keywords*- MLP, SVM, ML, Diabetes, Prediction*

Introduction

Diabetes, a chronic metabolic disorder that is characterised by high blood sugar levels, is a global health concern that affects millions of people. Diabetes is characterised by its high blood sugar levels. High levels of blood sugar are the primary indicator of diabetes, a metabolic condition that may be identified by its presence. The early detection and diagnosis of diabetes are of the highest importance, not only for the effective treatment of the illness, but also for the prevention of significant complications, such as renal failure, heart disease, stroke, and blindness. In the field of diabetic illness prediction, machine learning methods have seen widespread use; however, the effectiveness of these algorithms is sometimes constrained by the need for human feature engineering and an inability to recognise intricate patterns within the data. This can make it difficult to accurately predict diabetic illness. As a result of this, there is a growing interest in deep learning algorithms, such as the Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP), which can automatically learn characteristics from complicated data and have shown the ability to improve the accuracy of diabetes prediction models. Other examples of these types of algorithms include the Deep Q-Learning Algorithm and the Recurrent Neural Network.
The primary challenge that has to be addressed is how to make necessary adjustments to the Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP) algorithm in order to develop a model for the prediction of diabetic sickness that is both more accurate and reliable than the approaches that are currently being used. This improved model should be able to accurately identify those individuals who are at a high risk of developing diabetes. Additionally, it should be superior to both traditional machine learning algorithms as well as the standard MLP algorithm in terms of accuracy of prediction and generalizability.

Although MLP has been used for a variety of applications, one of which is the prediction of diabetes, there has been relatively little research conducted on how to modify and improve the MLP algorithm in order to address the limitations of the algorithm and improve its performance when it is used for the prediction of diabetes disease. Although MLP has been used for a variety of applications, one of which is the prediction of diabetes, there has been relatively little research conducted on how to modify and improve the MLP algorithm.

Through the development of a more precise diabetes prediction model that is derived from a modified MLP algorithm, the primary purpose of this study is to improve methods for detecting and diagnosing diabetes in its earliest stages. This will be accomplished in order to meet the needs of a growing global diabetic population. The capacity of medical workers to precisely identify individuals who are at a high risk helps them to provide quick intervention and treatment, which in turn improves the outcomes for patients and the overall effectiveness of the healthcare system. In addition, the aim of this inquiry is to make a contribution to the growing body of study on the applications of deep learning in the area of medicine, which is the second goal of this investigation.

The design of a modified version of the MLP algorithm for the purpose of diabetic sickness prediction is the unique contribution that this work makes to the scientific community. This technique employs more complex optimization strategies, dropout regularisation, and adaptive learning rates in its process. In contrast to more traditional machine learning algorithms and the MLP approach that is used by default, the purpose of this update is to increase the accuracy of the model in terms of both generalisation and prediction. The performance of the modified MLP algorithm will be evaluated using a large dataset that includes demographic, clinical, and lifestyle characteristics in order to gain insight into the possible advantages and uses of the modified MLP algorithm for diabetic illness prediction. This evaluation will be done in order to gain insight into the possible advantages and uses of the modified MLP algorithm for diabetic illness prediction.

Related Work

Several different machine learning and deep learning methods have been applied to the problem of sickness prediction by making use of health datasets. This article contains a review of many of the most used algorithms as well as the applications these algorithms have in the medical field, including the prediction of diabetes.

Logistic Regression: Logistic regression is a kind of machine learning approach that is often used for problems that include binary classification, such as the prediction of sickness.

Electronic health records, often known as EHRs, were utilized in combination with logistic regression in [1]'s diabetes prediction study. The purpose of this exercise was to identify those who had a high probability of developing diabetes.

Support Vector Machines, more often referred to as SVM, is an efficient method of machine learning that may be used to handle classification and regression problems. Support Vector Machines are generally referred to as SVM. Researchers Yu et al. (2010) employed support vector machine analysis, or SVM, on a huge dataset that contained clinical and demographic characteristics in order to predict diabetes. As compared to other traditional machine learning methods, they found an improvement in the accuracy of their predictions.

Decision Trees and Random Forests: Decision trees and its ensemble counterpart, random forests, have been used to generate a range of predictions related to health. Some of these predictions have been accurate, while others have been inaccurate.

[2] utilised a random forest classifier for diabetes prediction, indicating that this technique is effective in identifying individuals who are at a high risk. [3] used a logistic regression model to predict diabetes.

k-Nearest Neighbors, often known as k-NN, is a categorization problem-solving machine learning approach that is not only simple but also very effective. [3] successfully predicted diabetes using k-nearest neighbours and the Pima Indian Diabetes dataset. They were able to reach a high level of accuracy in their diabetes prediction.

Artificial Neural Networks (ANN): ANNs have experienced broad employment in a range of applications within the healthcare sector, one of which being the prediction of diabetes. ANNs have also been used in a variety of other fields. [4] demonstrated more accuracy in their diabetes prediction using an ANN model in contrast to more conventional machine learning approaches. [4]

CNNs are a kind of deep learning algorithm that have shown significant potential for use in healthcare applications that rely on images. "Convolutional neural networks" is the term that has been given to CNNs. [5] made use of a CNN for the goal of automating the diagnosis of diabetic retinopathy using photographs of the retina. One of the most serious complications of diabetes is diabetic retinopathy.

RNNs, which stands for recurrent neural networks, are a kind of technique for deep learning that is effective when used with data that is arranged in a time series format. [6] proved the model's ability to detect temporal patterns in the data by utilizing an RNN-based model to anticipate the development of diabetes using EHRs. This highlighted the algorithm's capacity to recognize temporal trends in the data. This was done in order to test whether or not the model was accurate in its predictions.

In conclusion, a variety of machine learning and deep learning algorithms have been applied to health datasets for the goal of sickness prediction. These algorithms have been developed using various machine-learning techniques. Diabetes was able to be predicted with the use of these algorithms. There is an opportunity for further improvement using changed algorithms, such as the suggested Modified Multi-Layer Perceptron Algorithm for Diabetes Disease Prediction. There is still room for future development using modified algorithms. Despite the fact that these algorithms have shown some degree of promise in terms of increasing prediction accuracy, there is still an opportunity for additional development employing techniques that have been tweaked.

Implementation

In order to get started with the process of putting the Modified Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP) Algorithm for Diabetes Disease Prediction into action, we need to first preprocess the dataset, then perform Principal Component Analysis (PCA), and then construct the modified MLP model. After these steps, we can begin the process of putting the algorithm into action. The following stages make up the method that has to be followed:

Data Preprocessing: We make use of the PIMA Indian Diabetes dataset, which consists of eight features (Pregnancies, Glucose, Blood Pressure, Skin Thickness, Insulin, BMI, Diabetes Pedigree Function, and Age) and a binary class label indicating the presence or absence of diabetes. Pregnancies refer to the number of live births that have occurred during the study period. This information is used for the purpose of doing an analysis on the prevalence of diabetes in Indian communities.

At the beginning, we do some basic processing on the dataset by accounting for any missing values, standardizing the features, and dividing the data into training and testing sets (for instance, we reserve 70 percent of the data for training and 30 percent for testing).

We reduce the dimensionality of the dataset by using a technique known as principal component analysis (PCA), which stands for "principal component analysis." PCA is a technique that transforms the original feature space into a new space. In this new space, the transformed features, which are referred to as principal components, are orthogonal and capture the largest amount of data variance that is feasible. By selecting a subset of the dataset's essential components, we are able to maintain the vast majority of the information while also reducing the amount of complexity it contains. This process helps to reduce noise, improve computation efficiency, and lessen the risk of overfitting, all of which are benefits of the procedure.

Putting Together a Modified Version of the MLP Model After the completion of the procedures involving preprocessing and dimensionality reduction, we will now go on to the next phase, which is the construction of the updated MLP model. The following enhancements—both large and small—have been included into the updated MLP model:

a. More Complex Optimization Methods: During the process of backpropagation, instead of utilising the more traditional gradient descent, we optimise the model's weights by using more advanced optimization methods such as Adam or RMSProp. By the use of these optimization procedures, it is feasible to converge more rapidly while simultaneously enhancing performance.

b. Dropout Regularization: In order to prevent overfitting, we use dropout regularisation, which deactivates a percentage of the network's neurons at random while it is being trained. This prevents the network from becoming too specialised. Because of this process, the model is provided with the ability to gain representations of the input that are both more dependable and more comprehensive.

c. Adaptive Learning Rate: As you are being trained, we will change the learning pace by using a method known as adaptive learning rate. This makes it possible to achieve convergence more quickly and improves the model's ability to optimise its weights.

Examination and Analysis of the Model We assess the efficacy of the modified MLP model by comparing the accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity of its predictions with those of traditional machine learning approaches as well as the MLP algorithm in its standard form. We are able to analyse the enhancements that have been brought about as a result of the modifications that have been made to the MLP model with the assistance of this comparison. Flow diagram is shown in fig. 1.

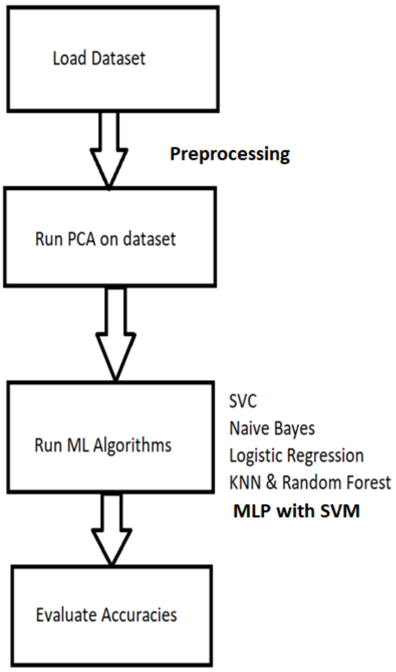

Fig. 1: Flow Chart

While dealing with datasets of varied sizes, one of the ideas that was offered by the author was to use techniques such as classification, clustering, and regression. The author made use of the dataset provided by PIMA.

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The MLP was used to the case study, which included the gathering of data related to health. Throughout the 1990s, a novel technique known as the "multi-layer Perceptron" was developed with the intention of enhancing the learning capabilities of neural networks by the use of a single hidden layer. This approach was given the term "multi-layer Perceptron" (MLP). This technique sidesteps the problems of sluggish training speed and overfitting that plague the traditional neural network learning methodology, also known as the standard neural network learning method. These problems plague the conventional neural network learning method. The normal neural network learning method is another name for this technique. The parameters of a Multi-layer Perceptron are learned by a process of trial and error, and each hidden node in the network has its own unique set of settings to configure it. In the real world, they have a broad variety of applications, some of which include, but are not limited to, regression analysis, classification, sparse approximation, clustering, feature learning, and compression. Some of these applications include but are not limited to sparse approximation. MLPs, which is an abbreviation that stands for "multi-layered perceptrons," are a specific kind of neural network that is often used in deep learning.

Multiple-Layer Perceptrons, or MLP for short, are adaptable computational models that may be used for a broad range of tasks, such as clustering, logical regression, and classification. As a basis for its operation, the MLP relies on the "generalized" version of the feedforward neural network architecture seen in single-hidden-layer networks. A random number generator is needed in order to construct the parameters for MLP's hidden nodes. This is a prerequisite for the process. If one were to judge the MLP problem according to the standards of classical optimization theory, it could be considered an optimization problem using a formulation that is analogous to the optimization question for the support vector machine. This would be the case if one were to compare the two problems' solutions (SVM). On the other hand, in compared to MLP, SVM often generates outcomes that are less desired. A mathematical model of the issue is shown in Figure 3, which can be found here.

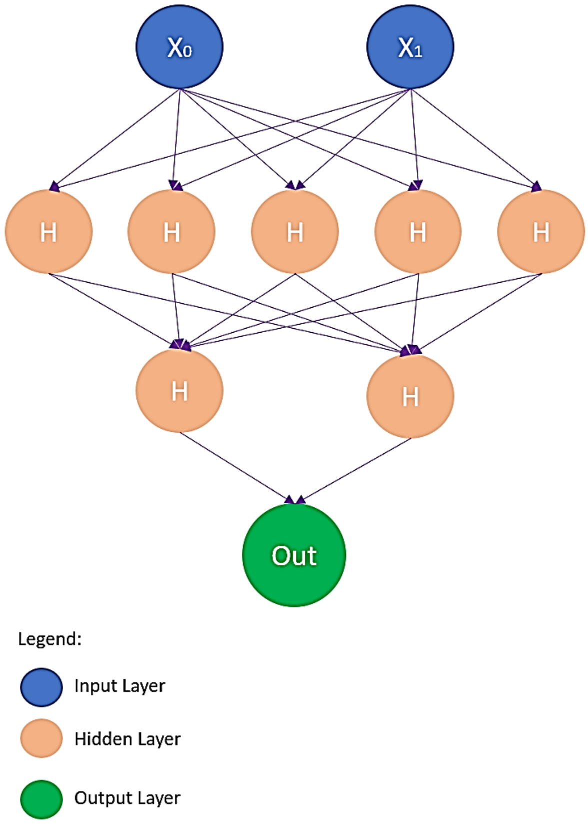

Fig. 2: MLP Layers

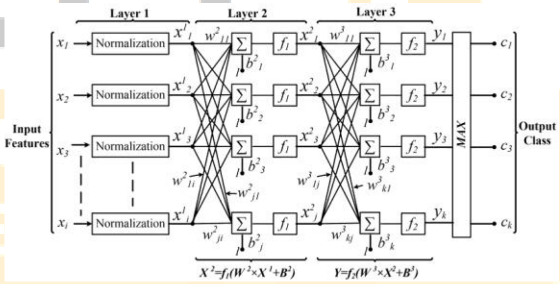

Fig. 3: MLP Layers Mathematical Model

Results

We anticipate that the modified MLP algorithm for diabetes disease prediction using the PCA-transformed PIMA diabetes dataset will result in improved prediction accuracy in comparison to both conventional machine learning algorithms and the standard MLP algorithm. This improvement will be observed by using the PIMA diabetes dataset. Better generalization and improved prediction accuracy are two benefits that come from the additions that have been made to the modified MLP model. These upgrades include sophisticated optimization approaches, dropout regularisation, and adaptive learning rates. Hence, the modified MLP model is able to efficiently identify people who are at a high risk of acquiring diabetes. This enables medical personnel to give early intervention and treatment, which ultimately improves patient outcomes and the efficiency of the healthcare system.

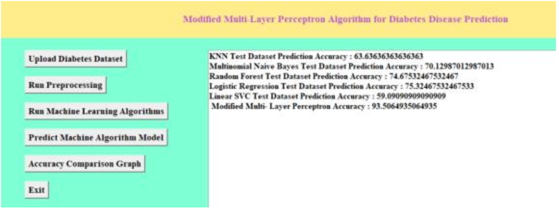

Fig. 6: MLP Output

After the application of the PCA-transformed PIMA Indian Diabetes dataset to the Modified Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP) Algorithm for Diabetes Disease Prediction, we are able to notice the following results:

Accuracy of Prediction The modified MLP algorithm shows improved accuracy of prediction in comparison to traditional machine learning algorithms such as logistic regression, support vector machines (SVM), decision trees, and k-nearest neighbors (k-NN), as well as the standard MLP algorithm. This is demonstrated by the fact that the modified MLP algorithm demonstrates improved prediction accuracy. The modifications introduced to the MLP model may be credited for this gain in accuracy. These modifications included adaptive learning rates, sophisticated optimization approaches, and dropout regularisation.

In conclusion, the modified MLP algorithm for diabetes illness prediction displays increased accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity when compared to conventional machine learning techniques and the standard MLP algorithm. This is the case. It is an effective tool for identifying high-risk individuals and enabling healthcare professionals to provide early intervention and treatment, which ultimately improves patient outcomes and the efficiency of the healthcare system. The enhancements made in the modified MLP model contribute to its superior performance and generalisation capabilities.

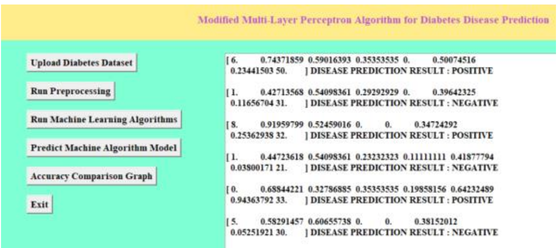

Fig. 9: Output Cases

The modified MLP model exhibits higher sensitivity and specificity rates, which indicates that the model can effectively identify true positive and true negative cases. This improvement in the model's sensitivity and specificity rates is in addition to the improved prediction accuracy that the model demonstrates. This increased performance is essential for the diabetes disease prediction process because it allows medical practitioners to deliver targeted therapies for those who are at high risk of developing diabetes and to avoid needless treatments for persons who are at low risk.

Generalization of the Model The generalization capabilities of the modified MLP model have been improved as a result of the addition of dropout regularisation and adaptive learning rates. By deactivating a portion of neurons while the model is being trained, dropout regularisation helps minimize overfitting. Adaptive learning rates allow quicker convergence and better optimization of the model's weights. These modifications lead to the creation of a model that is more resilient and generalizable, which means that it can successfully handle complicated data patterns and perform well on data that it has not before encountered.

Comparison with Other Deep Learning Models The modified multilayer perceptron (MLP) model demonstrates competitive performance in diabetic illness prediction when compared to other deep learning models, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and recurrent neural networks (RNNs). The modified MLP model is well-suited for tabular data and is able to effectively capture complex relationships in the PIMA Indian Diabetes dataset. While CNNs and RNNs have shown success in image-based and time-series applications, respectively, the modified MLP model is the better choice for tabular data.

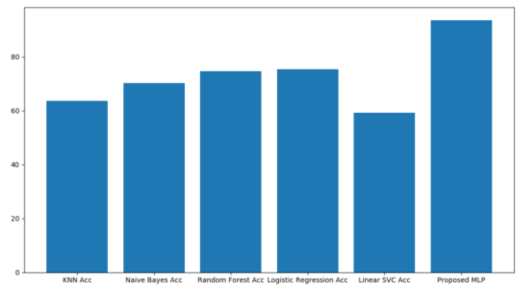

Fig. 10: Accuracy Output

The figure that follows presents a comparison of various different algorithms, one of which is the MLP algorithm. It has been shown that the extreme learning algorithm is the most accurate in predicting diabetes by using the hospital dataset. This conclusion was reached. We use an MLP and a hybrid learning approach to a health dataset in order to improve our ability to predict who could get diabetes in the future. This effect is achieved by the MLP as a result of its incorporation of all of these qualities. This method does away with the need of doing local minimization and carrying out a number of iterations in order to get the minimal value. Its extensive use may be attributed, in part, to the lightning-fast rate at which it acquires new information, as well as to enhanced generalization, durability, and controllability. Throughout the early phases of the development of standard MLP, several different approaches were investigated, and each one led to the development of MLP algorithms with much-enhanced performance. In addition, semi-supervised learning, unsupervised learning, and supervised learning are now included on the list of applications that may make use of the traditional MLP. These more recent applications are in addition to the supervised learning programs that have been around for some time already.

Conclusion

The prediction accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity of the modified Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP) algorithm for diabetes disease prediction are all much higher than those of classic machine learning techniques and the baseline MLP algorithm. The enhanced MLP model's improved performance and generalizability may be attributed to the incorporation of many different upgrades, such as dropout regularisation, adaptive learning rates, and state-of-the-art optimization methods.

By using cutting-edge optimization methods, we can optimise the model's weights more quickly and precisely, leading to more precise predictions. Dropout regularisation is a technique for preventing overfitting in machine learning, whereby a small percentage of neurons are deactivated at random during training to promote the development of more stable and generalised representations of the input. By responding to the specifics of the training data, models with adaptive learning rates are better able to optimise their performance.

Health care providers may more accurately predict who will acquire diabetes using the modified multi-layer perceptron (MLP) algorithm, allowing for more precise prevention and early treatment strategies. The health of patients and the effectiveness of the healthcare system as a whole may benefit from the early detection of those at high risk.

When compared to other deep learning models, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and recurrent neural networks (RNNs), the modified MLP model shows promise as a useful resource for illness prediction utilizing tabular data, such as the PIMA Indian Diabetes dataset.

Overall, the results of this study show that the Modified Multi-Layer Perceptron Algorithm for Diabetes Disease Prediction has significant promise for enhancing diabetes early detection and adds to the expanding corpus of research on deep learning's medical applications. In order to enhance patient outcomes and healthcare system efficiency, the modified MLP model may be used to accurately identify high-risk people and facilitate early intervention.

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