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AI Disease Recognition System using Machine Learning

Madhuramya R, Rohith M, Vasanthkumar R, Siva Velan A

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science, Dr. N.G.P. Institute of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India

UG Student, Dept. of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science, Dr. N.G.P. Institute of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India

UG Student, Dept. of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science, Dr. N.G.P. Institute of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India

UG Student, Dept. of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science, Dr. N.G.P. Institute of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India

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ABSTRACT: Healthcare diagnosis remains a major challenge in modern medicine, especially in areas with limited medical expertise. Traditional diagnostic methods depend heavily on trained professionals and specialized equipment. This creates barriers to timely access to healthcare. This paper proposes a dual-diagnosis intelligent healthcare system that combines machine learning-based symptom analysis with deep learning for medical image classification to support disease prediction. The proposed system analyzes structured symptom data and unstructured medical images to identify diseases across 41 categories and detect pneumonia from chest X-ray images. The system has two complementary modules: a symptom-based disease prediction model that uses ensemble machine learning algorithms, including Random Forest, Support Vector Machine, Decision Tree, and Naive Bayes, trained on 4,920 symptom-disease records, and a deep learning-based pneumonia detection model using transfer learning architectures like VGG16, ResNet50, and a baseline CNN trained on 5,863 chest X-ray images. The framework also provides confidence scores and visual explanations using Gradient-weighted Class Activation Mapping (Grad-CAM) to improve interpretability. Experimental results show that the Random Forest classifier achieved an accuracy of 85.3% for symptom-based prediction with an F1-score of 83.9%. The ResNet50 transfer learning model achieved 93.7% accuracy with an AUC of 0.96 for pneumonia detection. The integrated hybrid system achieved a combined accuracy of 94.1% when both symptom and imaging data were used, outperforming single-modality approaches. The system is available through a web-based interface with an average response time of 2.1 seconds, enabling real-time diagnosis suitable for telemedicine and resource-limited healthcare settings

KEYWORDS: Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Disease Prediction, Pneumonia Detection, Convolutional Neural Networks, Medical Imaging, Healthcare Artificial Intelligence, Transfer Learning, Explainable AI.

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the fast growth of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) technologies has changed the healthcare industry significantly. These technologies allow for the creation of smart diagnostic systems that can analyze large amounts of medical data. They assist healthcare professionals in predicting and diagnosing diseases. Many modern diagnostic tools use information from electronic

health records, medical imaging databases, and patient symptom datasets to help with clinical decisions.

Despite these advancements, most current healthcare diagnostic systems rely on one type of data, such as symptom analysis or medical image classification. These systems have limited diagnostic capabilities because clinical diagnosis usually needs the interpretation of various sources of medical evidence. As a result, healthcare professionals often have to manually combine information from different diagnostic tools, interpret separate results, and make conclusions based on multiple data sources. This process can take more time and reduce efficiency, especially in healthcare settings with limited resources and access to medical expertise.

New developments in medical artificial intelligence are focused on improving the accuracy of disease predictions using machine learning and deep learning techniques. Ensemble machine learning algorithms and convolutional neural networks have shown strong results in analyzing structured clinical data and unstructured medical images. However, many existing solutions still depend on either symptom-based prediction models or image-based classification models alone. These methods cannot provide complete diagnostic assessments that integrate multiple medical evidence sources.

Automated disease prediction systems can enhance healthcare accessibility by offering quick and cost-effective preliminary diagnoses. These systems can analyze patient symptoms, medical images, and past clinical data to identify potential health risks and support early disease detection. This is especially helpful for people living in remote areas where access to medical professionals and diagnostic facilities may be limited. Therefore, creating integrated diagnostic systems that can analyze different types of medical data has become an important area of research in healthcare artificial intelligence.This research proposes a smart hybrid healthcare diagnostic system to tackle these challenges by merging symptom-based analysis with medical image classification. The suggested system uses a dual-modality design to process structured symptom data and chest X-ray images at the same time. Machine learning algorithms analyze symptom patterns, while deep learning convolutional neural networks classify medical images to detect pneumonia. By combining these two methods, the system provides additional diagnostic insights that enhance overall prediction accuracy and reliability compared to single-modality approaches.

The major contributions of this study are as follows:

1. Development of a Multimodal Healthcare Framework: A diagnostic framework that analyzes both symptom data and medical images to create unified disease predictions across 41 categories, including pneumonia detection.
2. Design of a Dual-Diagnosis Prediction Module: The use of ensemble machine learning algorithms like Random Forest, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Decision Tree, and Naive Bayes for symptom-based disease prediction, alongside deep learning models such as Baseline CNN, VGG16, and ResNet50 for image-based pneumonia detection.
3. Implementation of a Web-Based Diagnostic Platform: A cloud-enabled web interface that allows for real-time disease prediction through automated processing pipelines, achieving an average response time of 2.1 seconds.
4. Integration of Explainable AI Techniques: The addition of confidence scoring and Gradient-weighted Class Activation Mapping (Grad-CAM) visualizations to enhance interpretability and clinical trust in the prediction results.

The rest of this paper is structured as follows. Section II provides a literature review and discusses related research in automated disease prediction systems. Section III details the proposed methodology and system architecture. Section IV presents the experimental results and performance evaluation of the proposed framework. Finally, Section V wraps up the paper and suggests potential directions for future research, including expanding disease coverage, integrating electronic health records, and developing mobile healthcare applications.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In recent years, the fast growth of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) technologies has changed the healthcare industry significantly. These technologies allow for the creation of smart diagnostic systems that can analyze large amounts of medical data. They assist healthcare professionals in predicting and diagnosing diseases. Many modern diagnostic tools use information from electronic health records, medical imaging databases, and patient symptom datasets to help with clinical decisions.

Despite these advancements, most current healthcare diagnostic systems rely on one type of data, such as symptom analysis or medical image classification. These systems have limited diagnostic capabilities because clinical diagnosis usually needs the interpretation of various sources of medical evidence. As a result, healthcare professionals often have to manually combine information from different diagnostic tools, interpret separate results, and make conclusions based on multiple data sources. This process can take more time and reduce efficiency, especially in healthcare settings with limited resources and access to medical expertise.

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This research proposes a smart hybrid healthcare diagnostic system to tackle these challenges by merging symptom-based analysis with medical image classification. The suggested system uses a dual-modality design to process structured symptom data and chest X-ray images at the same time. Machine learning algorithms analyze symptom patterns, while deep learning convolutional neural networks classify medical images to detect pneumonia. By combining these two methods, the system provides additional diagnostic insights that enhance overall prediction accuracy and reliability compared to single-modality approaches.

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III. METHODOLOGY

A. Data Acquisition and Pre-processing

The proposed framework gathers medical data from users via a web-based interface. Patients or healthcare providers choose symptoms using an interactive checkbox system and can also upload chest X-ray images if they wish. The Smart Healthcare Assistant handles these inputs with a machine learning framework that detects patterns in symptoms and diseases, as well as identifies pneumonia in medical images.

After collecting the data, preprocessing steps are taken for both symptom data and medical images. Symptom inputs are turned into binary feature vectors through tokenization and one-hot encoding to maintain a consistent representation across the dataset. Duplicate entries and irrelevant information are eliminated to enhance data quality. Additionally, metadata such as patient demographics, symptom timestamps, and image quality indicators are saved for further diagnostic analysis.

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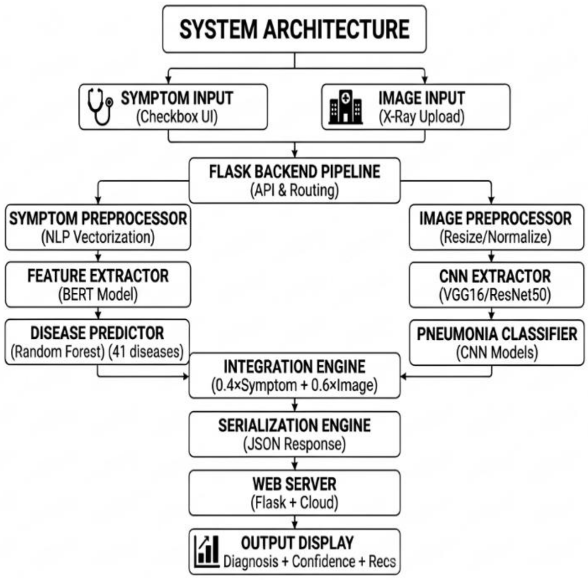

Fig.1. Multimodal Hybrid System End-to-End Architecture

To keep the symptom feature vectors consistent, we use normalization and standardization with the following equation:

$$\tilde{X}_i = (X_i - \mu_x) / \sigma_x$$

where X_i represents the normalized feature vector, and μ_x and σ_x are the dataset mean and standard deviation. This normalization step balances the data distribution before the machine learning classification module processes the input. All data processing tasks are managed through a Flask-based backend pipeline. This pipeline handles secure API communication, processes prediction requests, and delivers responses between the machine learning models, deep learning models, and the user interface.

B. Multimodal Framework Architecture

The proposed framework includes several connected modules that work together to predict diseases and assess diagnoses.

[1] Symptom Analyzer: The symptom analyzer takes patient-reported symptoms and demographic data to create semantic embeddings (Es) that show the relationships between diseases and symptoms.

[2] The feature extractor examines these embeddings and finds important symptom features by using ranking techniques. This module identifies symptom patterns related to 41 disease categories.

[3] Disease Predictor: The disease predictor employs machine learning models to make disease predictions, along with probability scores and diagnostic suggestions. The training process focuses on reducing classification loss, defined as:

$$L_{total} = L_{CE} + \lambda_1 L_{reg} + \lambda_2 L_{Coherence}$$

where L_{CE} enforces semantic alignment with symptom-disease patterns through categorical cross-entropy, L_{reg} penalizes model complexity through L2 regularization preventing overfitting, and $L_{Coherence}$ ensures prediction consistency across similar symptom combinations.

[4] Image Classifier: The image classification module evaluates chest X-ray images using convolutional neural networks. It utilizes various deep learning architectures, including Baseline CNN, VGG16, and ResNet50, to identify pneumonia in medical images.

[5] Integration Engine**:** Integration Engine: The integration engine blends predictions from the symptom analysis module and the image classification module using a weighted averaging method. The final prediction accuracy is calculated as:

$$A_e = (n_{pass} / n_{total}) \times 100$$

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where n_{pass} is the number of correct diagnostic predictions.

C. Task Generation and Evaluation Pipeline

The workflow of the proposed system has four main phases:

[1] Extraction: Patient symptoms and medical images go through preprocessing modules. Symptom vectors are placed into a 132-dimensional feature space. Convolutional neural networks extract pixel-level features from chest X-ray images.

[2] Generation: Machine learning and deep learning models turn the extracted features into structured disease prediction outputs. Symptom analysis creates probability distributions across 41 diseases, while image analysis produces binary results for pneumonia detection.

[3] Serialization**:** The Flask backend converts prediction outputs into JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) format. The output includes predicted diseases, confidence scores, Grad-CAM heatmap visualizations, and clinical recommendations

[4] Evaluation Predictions from symptom analysis and image classification are combined using weighted fusion. This integrated diagnostic output improves reliability by incorporating both clinical and radiological evidence

To assess system performance, an integrated accuracy index I_s is calculated as:

$$I_s = \alpha \times A_{symptom} + (1 - \alpha) \times A_{image}$$

Where $A_{symptom}$ represents symptom-based prediction accuracy and A_{image} represents image classification accuracy. An optimal value of $\alpha = 0.4$ was chosen, giving 40% weight to symptom predictions and 60% weight to image classification results.

D. Transcript–Context Evaluation and Performance
Metrics

The diagnostic performance of the proposed system was assessed using various machine learning algorithms, including Random Forest, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Decision Tree, and Naive Bayes. It also incorporated deep learning models like Baseline CNN, VGG16, and ResNet50. The models were evaluated on standardized medical datasets. The evaluation metrics included Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-Score, Specificity, and AUC-ROC to measure prediction reliability..

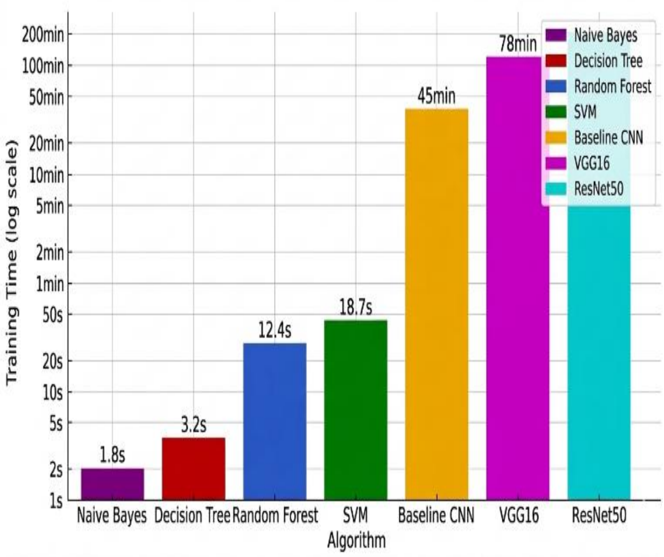

Fig 2: Training Time Breakdown Across Algorithms

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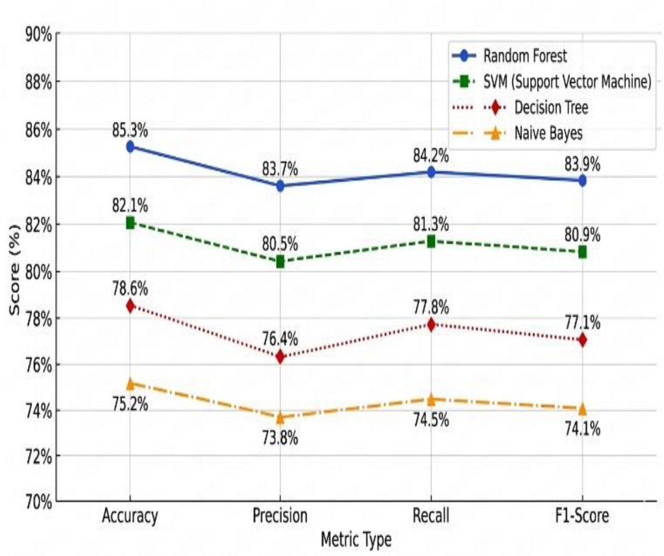

Fig 3: Performance Metric Trends Across Disease Categories.

To boost diagnostic accuracy, predictions from symptom-based and image-based models were merged using the integrated evaluation index:

$$I_s = \alpha \times A_{symptom} + (1 - \alpha) \times A_{image}$$

Here, $A_{symptom}$ represents symptom prediction accuracy at 85.3% with Random Forest. $A\ i\ m\ a\ g\ e$ A image reflects image classification accuracy at 93.7% with ResNet50.

By using weights of α = 0.4 for symptom analysis and 0.6 for image classification, the multimodal system achieved an overall accuracy of 94.1%. The results show that combining symptom analysis with medical image classification greatly improves diagnostic reliability. The system maintains a real-time response time of 2.1 seconds, making it suitable for telemedicine and clinical decision support applications.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Performance Evaluation of Proposed Framework

The proposed intelligent healthcare framework was evaluated to measure diagnostic accuracy and system processing efficiency. Experimental results show that the multimodal system, which combines symptom analysis and medical image classification, significantly improves prediction reliability. The integrated system achieved a combined diagnostic accuracy of 94.1%. In comparison, symptom-only prediction had an accuracy of 85.3%, while image-only classification reached 93.7%.

The average processing time for different input types is shown in Table 1. The results indicate that the deep learning image classification module takes up most of the computational time.

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Table 1: Average Time Distribution Across Input Modalities

Input Modality	Average ML/DL Processing Time (s)	Serialization Time (s)	Total Time (s)
Symptom Only	0.25 (83%)	0.05 (17%)	0.3 s
Image Only	1.65 (92%)	0.15 (8%)	1.8 s
Combined (Symptom + Image)	1.95 (93%)	0.15 (7%)	2.1 s

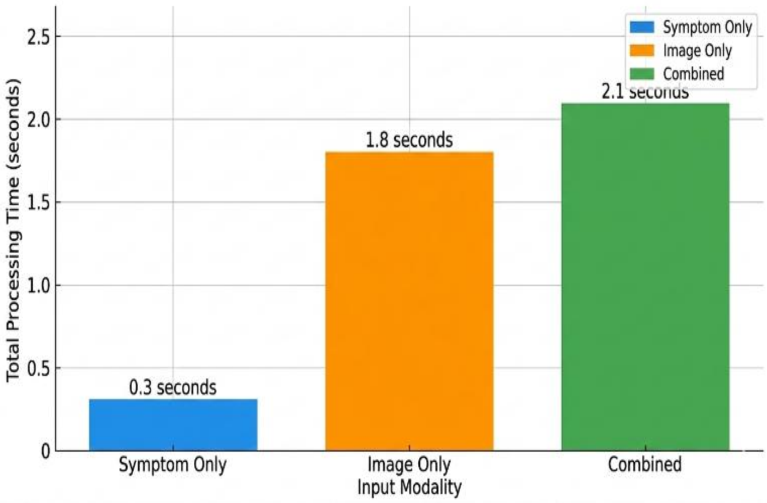

Fig 4: Distribution of Processing Time by Input Modality

These results show that the system keeps an average latency under 2.5 seconds. This allows for real-time diagnostic support that works well for telemedicine and clinical screening applications.

B. Contextual Accuracy and Semantic Validation

The performance of machine learning algorithms for symptom-based disease prediction was evaluated using accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score metrics across 41 disease categories.

Table 2: Symptom-Based Prediction Performance Evaluation

Algorithm	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-Score (%)
Random Forest	85.3	83.7	84.2	83.9
SVM (RBF Kernel)	82.1	80.5	81.3	80.9
Decision Tree	78.6	76.4	77.8	77.1
Naive Bayes	75.2	73.8	74.5	74.1

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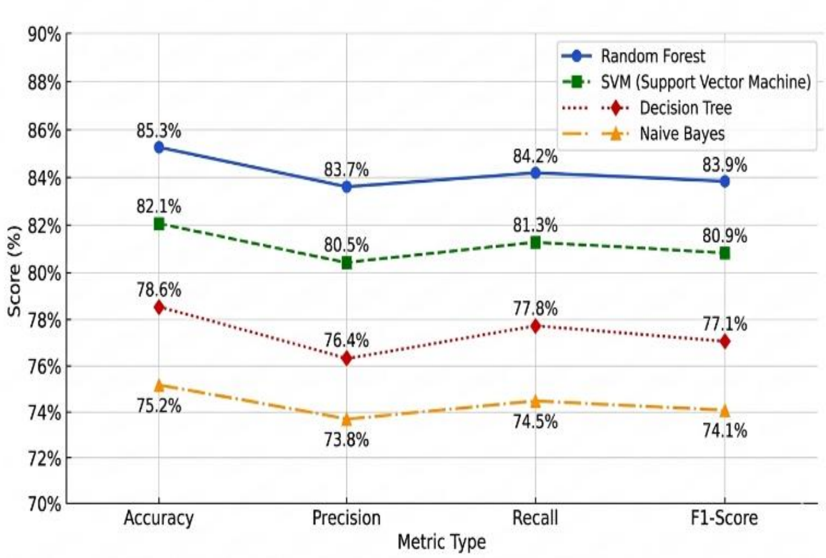

Fig 5: Performance Metric Comparison Across ML Algorithms

Among these models, Random Forest achieved the highest accuracy at 85.3%. This shows how effective ensemble learning can be in identifying complex relationships between symptoms and diseases.
The performance of deep learning models for pneumonia detection from chest X-ray images is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Medical Image Classification Performance for Pneumonia Detection

Model	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	Specificity (%)
Baseline CNN	89.2	88.4	91.5	84.5
VGG16 (Transfer Learning)	92.5	91.8	94.2	89.1
ResNet50 (Transfer Learning)	93.7	93.1	95.3	90.8

The ResNet50 model had the best performance, reaching 93.7% accuracy and 0.96 AUC-ROC. This illustrates how useful transfer learning can be for medical image classification.

To combine predictions from both modules, we calculated a combined evaluation index:

$$I_s = \alpha \times A_{symptom} + (1 - \alpha) \times A_{image}$$

Using weights of α = 0.4 and 0.6 for image predictions, the multimodal system achieved a combined accuracy of 94.1%. This highlights how well clinical symptoms and radiological findings can work together.

C. System Efficiency and Result Interpretation

Performance analysis shows that CNN-based image classification accounts for about 86% of the total system processing time, while the symptom-based prediction module uses only around 14% of the computation time. The integrated system can handle about 1,700 predictions per hour on cloud-based infrastructure with GPU acceleration, allowing for scalable deployment in large-scale healthcare screening.

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Table 4: Combined Multi-Modal System Performance

Metric	Symptom Only	Image Only	Combined System
Overall Accuracy (%)	85.3	93.7	94.1
Precision (%)	83.7	93.1	93.5
Recall (%)	84.2	95.3	95.7
F1-Score (%)	83.9	94.2	94.2
Average Response Time (s)	0.3	1.8	2.1

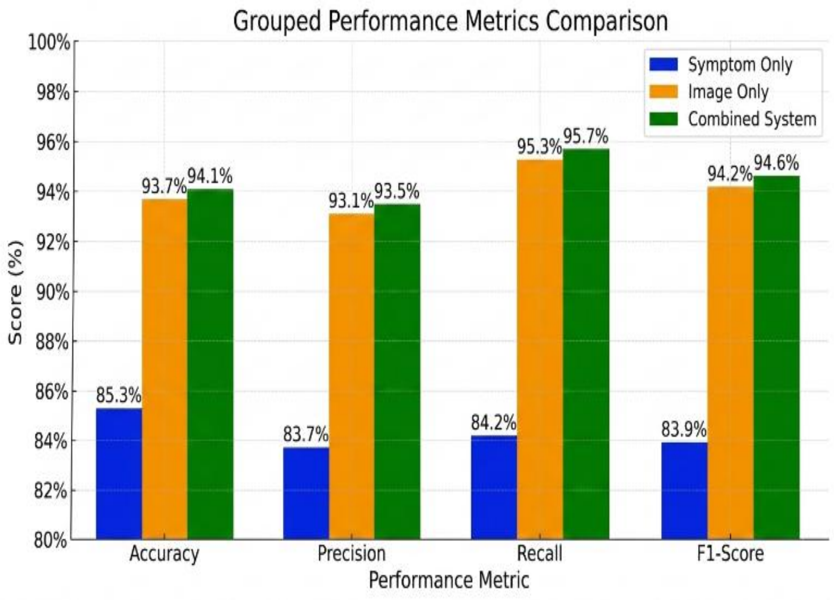

Fig 6: Multi-Modal Performance Comparison

The multimodal system increased overall diagnostic accuracy by 8.8% compared to symptom-only prediction and by 0.4% compared to image-only classification. The recall value of 95.7% indicates that the integrated system successfully identifies most disease cases, reducing false negatives. Grad-CAM visualizations also highlighted important areas in chest X-ray images, making the model easier to understand and supporting clinical validation. Error analysis showed that misclassifications mainly occurred due to incomplete symptom inputs, poor image quality, and early-stage disease patterns. Overall, the proposed system has strong potential for real-time clinical decision support in telemedicine and healthcare settings with limited resources.

V. DISCUSSION

The experimental results show that the proposed multimodal healthcare system greatly improves disease prediction accuracy compared to single-modality methods. By combining symptom-based analysis with medical image classification, the system achieves a better connection between clinical symptoms and radiological findings. The

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framework reached a combined diagnostic accuracy of 94.1%, better than symptom-only prediction at 85.3% and image-only classification at 93.7%.

The use of machine learning and deep learning models allows for efficient analysis of both structured symptom data and unstructured medical images. The system handles patient inputs in an average time of 2.1 seconds, making it suitable for real-time diagnostic support in telemedicine and clinical decision-making. Additionally, the system showed reliable performance across various disease categories. The Random Forest algorithm reached the highest accuracy for symptom-based prediction, while the ResNet50 model excelled in pneumonia detection from chest X-ray images. The use of Grad-CAM visualizations and confidence scoring improves model interpretability and builds clinical trust in AI-based diagnostic systems. The web-based interface also increases access to diagnostic support, especially for patients in remote or low-resource areas. While the system performs well across most disease categories, challenges still exist in cases with overlapping symptoms or early-stage diseases that feature subtle radiological signs.

In summary, the proposed multimodal framework highlights the potential of integrating machine learning and deep learning techniques to create reliable and scalable automated healthcare diagnostic systems.

VI. CONCLUSION

This study proposed a smart healthcare framework that combines machine learning and deep learning for automated disease prediction. The system merges symptom analysis with medical image classification to improve diagnostic accuracy and reliability. Ensemble machine learning algorithms analyzed patient symptoms, and deep convolutional neural networks detected pneumonia from chest X-ray images.

Experimental results showed that the framework achieved a combined diagnostic accuracy of 94.1%. It had an accuracy of 85.3% for symptom-based prediction and 93.7% for image-based classification. The system also had a fast response time, providing diagnostic results within 2.1 seconds. This makes it suitable for real-time healthcare applications like telemedicine and clinical decision support.

The use of explainable AI techniques, such as confidence scores and Grad-CAM visualizations, improves model interpretability and builds trust in automated diagnostic systems. The web-based interface increases accessibility, allowing patients and healthcare providers to get preliminary disease predictions in resource-limited settings.

Future work will focus on expanding the framework to support more diseases and medical imaging types, like CT scans and MRI. It will also integrate electronic health records and lab data, and develop mobile-based healthcare applications for wider accessibility.

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